

(No Model.)

A. TROCHSLER.

BRICK.

No. 295,692.

Fig:1. Patented Mar. 25, 1884.

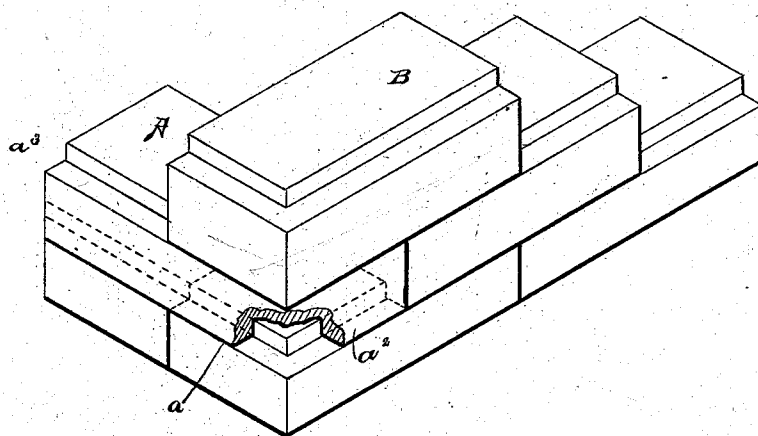


Fig:2.

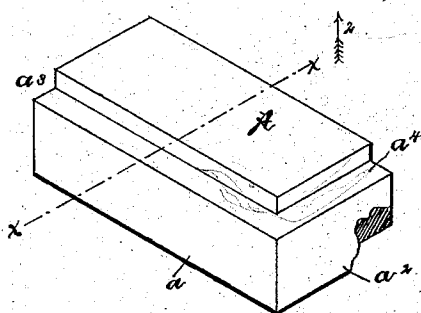


Fig:4.

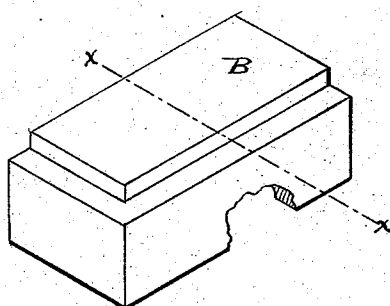


Fig:3.



Fig:6.

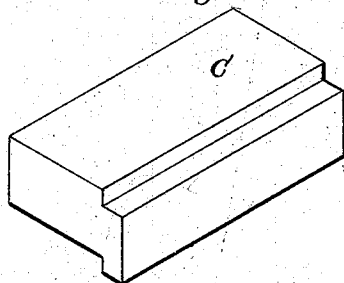
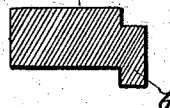


Fig:5.



Witnesses.
Henry Marsh.
J. P. Livermore.

Inventor,
Albert Trochler

by Crosby & Gregory
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT TROCHSLER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,692, dated March 25, 1884.

Application filed January 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT TROCHSLER, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Bricks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a novel form of brick, by which a wall may be made stronger and better than when ordinary bricks are used.

My invention consists in a brick having rabbets and projections, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 represents in perspective part of a wall composed of bricks embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a corner brick removed; Fig. 3, a cross-section of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a corner brick; Fig. 5, a cross-section thereof, and Fig. 6 represents a brick for the main body of the wall.

The brick A, to be built into a wall, as shown in Fig. 1, at the left of the corner, viewing the said figure from the position of the arrow 2, is provided at its under side, at its longer edge, with a projection, a , and at its end with a projection, a^2 , while at its upper side, along its longer edge, the said brick has a rabbet, a^3 , and along its end a rabbet, a^4 . The brick B, to enter into the right-hand portion of the wall and extend back from the corner, differs from brick A, in that the projection b , along the longer edge of the brick, is at the side opposite

that occupied by the projection a of brick A, the latter brick being termed a "left-hand" brick, while brick B is termed a "right-hand" brick. For walls one or more bricks removed from the corner the end projection, a^2 , and end rabbet, a^4 , will be omitted, leaving the brick as shown in Fig. 6. The projections a , a^2 , &c., are sufficiently thinner than the width of the rabbets a^3 , a^4 to enable the rabbet to hold an amount of mortar sufficient to permit each brick to be properly set level and plumb, and to hold it. But very little mortar is used between the plain parts of the bottom and top of each brick.

A wall built from bricks shaped as described will be very strong, may be rapidly laid, and with the minimum amount of mortar.

I claim—

As an improved article of manufacture, a brick having projections at its underside along its longitudinal edge and across one end, and having rabbets at its upper side along one longitudinal edge and across one end, substantially as shown and described, whereby a strong and neat-appearing corner may be formed, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT TROCHSLER.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
W. H. SIGSTON.