

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. BUBB.
BUILDING BRICK.

No. 576,185.

Patented Feb. 2, 1897.

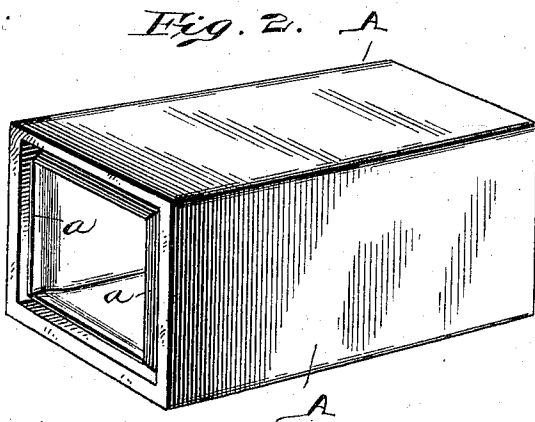
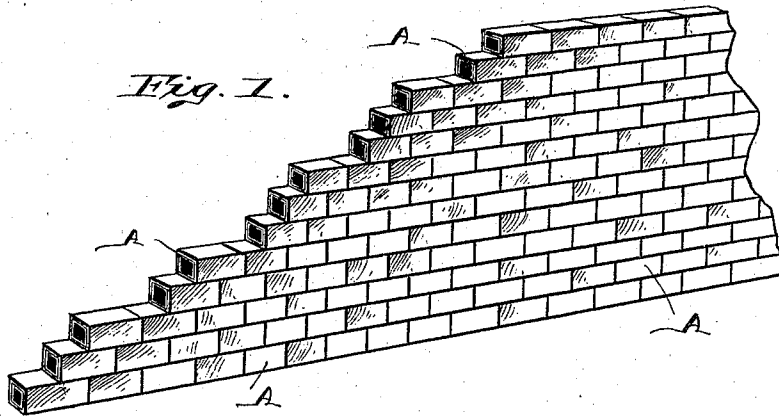


Fig. 4.

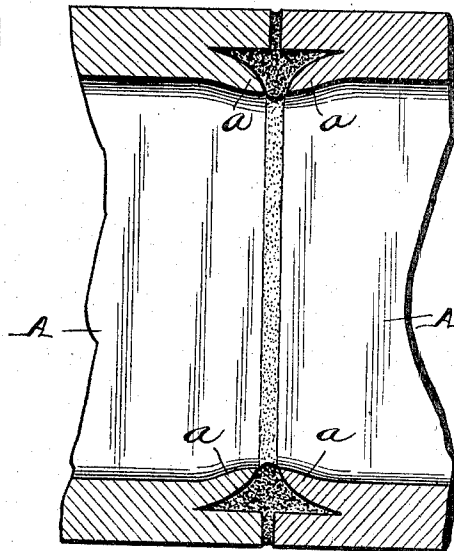
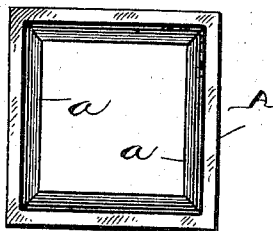


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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Chester Bradford,
ATTORNEY.

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Fig. 5.

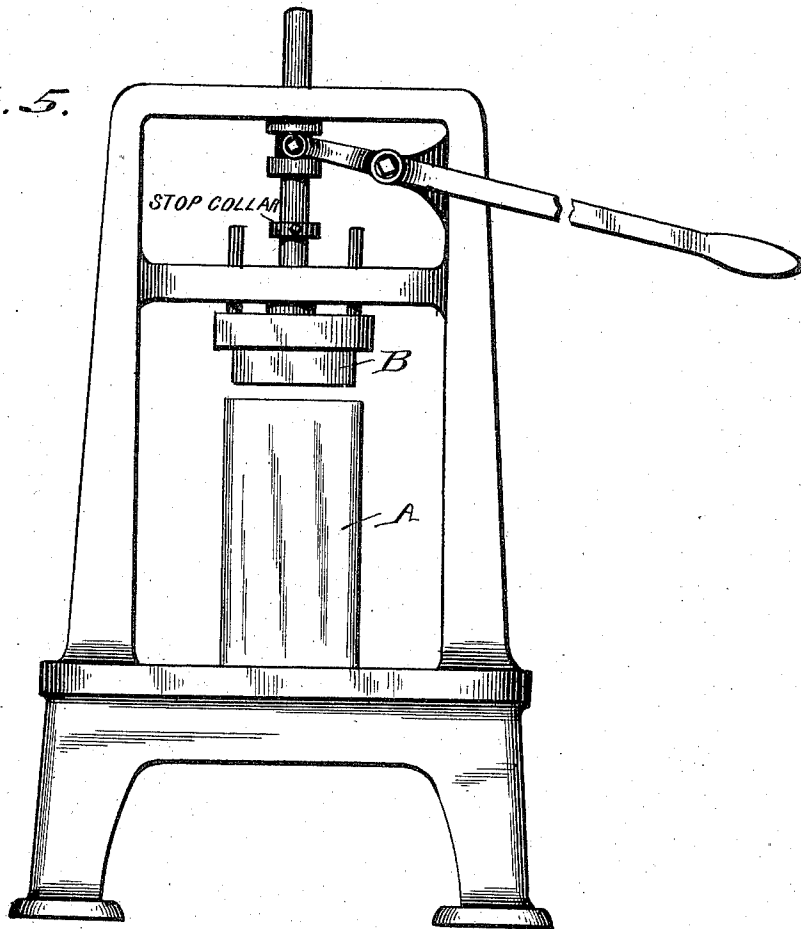
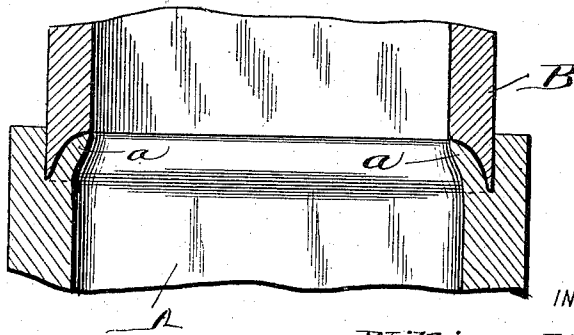


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. BUBB, OF BRAZIL, INDIANA.

BUILDING-BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,185, dated February 2, 1897.

Application filed February 11, 1896. Serial No. 578,904. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BUBB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building-Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

In the use of hollow building-brick as they have heretofore been made great difficulty has been experienced in securing strong and water-tight joints, as the surfaces which receive the mortar or cement are narrow and not well fitted to firmly grip and hold it. Various expedients have been resorted to to obviate this difficulty, among which is the forming of flanges within the hollow brick and the inserting of tile-plates in said flanges. Such expedients are troublesome and expensive, involving both the expense of the additional plates and of the additional labor in putting them in place when laying the wall.

The object of my invention is to obviate these difficulties and to produce a brick in the laying of which strong, durable, and water-tight joints may be made; and it consists in a brick having a peculiarly-formed end, as will be hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, and on which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fragment of a wall laid up of my improved bricks; Fig. 2, a perspective view, on a larger scale, of one of said bricks separately; Fig. 3, an end elevation of the same; Fig. 4, a fragmentary sectional view, on a still further enlarged scale, showing the form and character of the joints made in laying the wall; Fig. 5, a view illustrating the method of producing the end formation of my improved bricks, and Fig. 6 a detail view showing the operation of the die on the brick.

Among the advantages of using hollow instead of common bricks are lightness, imperviousness, the equalizing of temperature, economy of material, and, owing to the increased size, (such bricks, according to my practice, being usually made with a face about eight by sixteen inches in size,) less labor in laying up the wall, there being much

fewer bricks to handle in building a given wall.

The bricks themselves lettered A in the drawings (are first formed in a usual or any desired manner) and resemble square tile or flue-lining. Being of an ordinary and well-known construction, except as to the ends thereof, they need no further description, except such as relates especially to the process of forming of said ends and the character of the ends when formed.

The brick, as they come from the brick-machine before being burned and while comparatively soft and pliable, are placed in some convenient machine (a simple press is shown as an example of such a machine in Fig. 5) armed with a suitable die, which is pressed into the end of the brick, as best illustrated in Fig. 6, forming the interior lips *a* thereon. This side B should have parallel outside surfaces, so that the effect is to turn the lips inwardly and not disturb the outer surface of the brick, which is left perfectly square and smooth. The form of the end so produced and of the resulting lip is best shown in Fig. 4, where fragments of the ends of two such brick (about half size) are shown as brought together with the mortar or cement between them and filling also the clefts in the ends of the bricks.

In building a wall of such bricks the end of the brick already laid is covered with mortar or cement and the next brick forced endwise against it, thus squeezing the mortar or cement in the crevice or cleft in the last brick laid and joining the two bricks firmly together. When the mortar or cement has set—and especially when cement is used—a very strong joint is made, which unites the bricks firmly together, and which is perfectly watertight. In laying common hollow bricks having the ordinary square ends it has been difficult to make the mortar or cement adhere, and consequently the wall has not ordinarily been impervious to dampness. With my improved brick the mortar adheres perfectly and there is no such danger.

Having thus fully described my said invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a hollow

building-brick, having clefts formed in the
ends, the outer sides whereof are parallel with
the surfaces of the brick, and the inner sides
inclined inwardly, thus forming inclined lips
5 on the interior of said hollow brick, with
crevices running around the end thereof, sub-
stantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and seal, at Brazil, Indiana, this 7th day
of February, A. D. 1896.

WILLIAM H. BUBB. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

ELMER P. COLLINS,

HARRY P. JOHNSON.