No. 653,515. Patented July 10, 1900.

J. KENNEDY.

HOT BLAST STOVE.

(Application filed Apr. 4, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

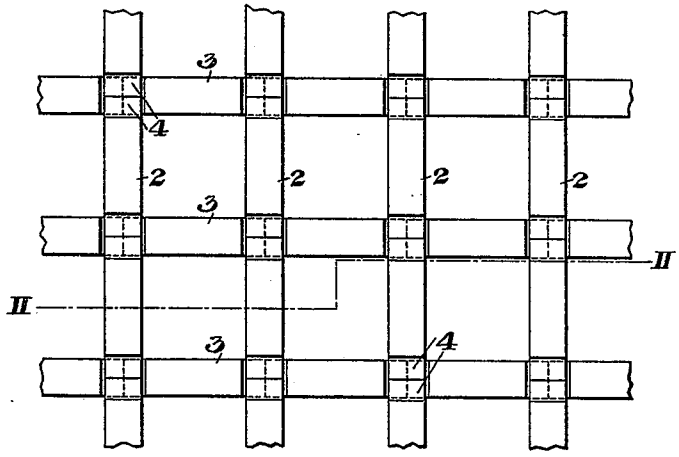


Fig. 2.

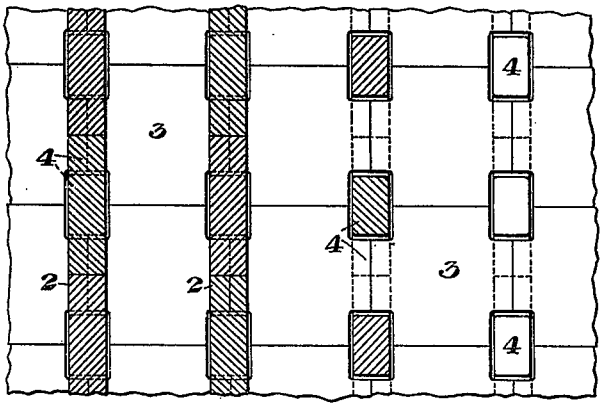
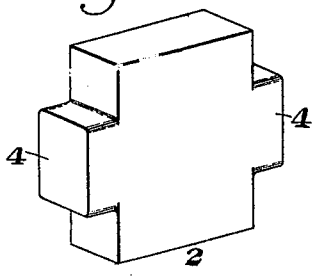


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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JULIAN KENNEDY, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

HOT-BLAST STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,515, dated July 10, 1900.

Application filed April 4, 1900. Serial No. 11,465. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIAN KENNEDY, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hot-Blast Stoves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a portion of a checker-work in my improved stove. Fig. 2 is a partial vertical section on the irregular line II II of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the bricks employed.

My invention relates to the regenerative checker-work of hot-blast stoves of that type wherein the bricks are provided at opposite ends with projections which interlock with the bricks of the cross-walls; and its object is to so form these bricks that slight variations in their shape and thickness may be allowed for and the building up of the checker-work made easier than heretofore.

To that end it consists in forming the brick with an interlocking projection on each end, which projection is of a length greater than one-half the thickness of the bricks which it engages.

In the drawings, 2 2 represent bricks of parallel walls in the checker-work, and 3 3 the bricks of the cross-walls at right angles to the first-named walls and parallel to each other. Each of these bricks is of ordinary form, except that it is provided on opposite ends with interlocking projections 4, as shown in Fig. 3, which projections are longer than one-half the width of the bricks engaged by the projections. These projections are formed by recesses in the ends of the brick and are preferably in its middle. I have shown the bricks of both walls as alike, and in this case the projection is longer than one-half the thickness of the brick itself; but if one wall is composed of thicker bricks than the wall crossing it the bricks of the cross-wall would be provided with projections greater also than the thickness of the bricks in the walls which they cross. When a wall is laid up of these bricks applied end to end, as shown, openings are left between the ends of the brick which are wider than the bricks of the wall built across it, so that the latter can be easily dropped into place. The preferred manner of building up checker-work is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The advantages of my invention result from providing the brick with projections at each end which are longer than one-half the thickness of the brick which they enter, since the checker-work may be much more easily built up than where the bricks are a close fit, and, moreover, slight variations in the size and shape of the bricks do not interfere with the building up, as they otherwise would.

The projections may be located otherwise than at the middle of the ends of the brick, and many other variations may be made in the form and size of the brick without departing from my invention as defined in the claims.

I claim—

1. In checker-work, a brick having projections at its ends entering transverse openings in other bricks, each projection having a length greater than one-half the thickness of the brick which it engages, substantially as described.

2. Checker-work having intersecting walls formed of bricks of similar thickness, each brick at the points of intersection of the walls having an interlocking projection at each end entering openings in the cross-wall, each projection having a length greater than one-half the thickness of the brick which it engages; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JULIAN KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

ALICE C. SHORT,

F. MCCLAIN.