(No Model.)

T. THORN.

BRICK.

No. 400,974. Patented Apr. 9, 1889.

Fig. 1.

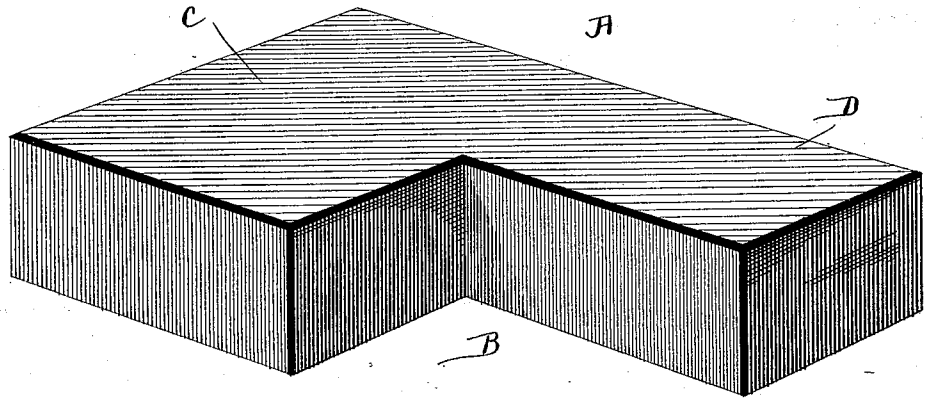
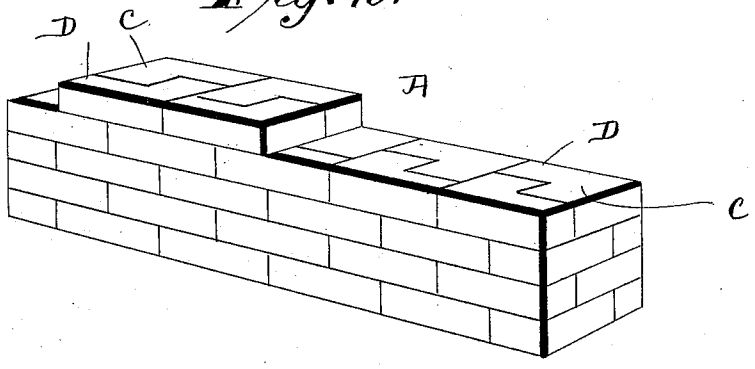


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE THORN, OF ST. CLAIR, PENNSYLVANIA.

BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 400,974, dated April 9, 1889.

Application filed October 22, 1888. Serial No. 288,746. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE THORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Clair, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in bricks; and it consists in certain novel features, hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of my improved bricks. Fig. 2 is a view showing the manner of laying the bricks to form a wall.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates the improved brick, which is made in the shape of an angle. The brick is preferably eight inches long and five inches wide, and out of one corner of the same is cut a recess, B, one-half the length of the brick and equal in width to one-half the width of the same. Thus the brick is composed mainly of the approximately-square portion C, and the arm D at right angles thereto.

When the bricks are laid in the course, the edge of the portion C is laid in the recess B of the adjacent brick, and thus the joints between the bricks in the course are broken effectually, the bricks being apparently interlaced, and thus the strength of the course is greatly increased. The second course is laid on the lower one in such a manner as to break the vertical joints, and it will be seen that each brick in the said second course overlaps or rests on three bricks in the lower course, as shown in Fig. 2. By this means the projecting arms C of the bricks in the front and rear vertical courses of each successive horizontal course or layer are caused to overlap the vertical lines of partition between the front and rear courses of each subjacent horizontal layer or course and to bear upon the bricks in the front and rear courses of the said subjacent horizontal layer or course, thereby enabling the bricks to be laid in continuous stretcher-courses throughout the entire height of the wall and obviating the necessity of laying binding-courses at intervals throughout the height of the wall, (as is now the common practice,) and yet causing the front and rear vertical courses of the wall to be bound together at every successive horizontal course or layer, thereby producing a wall of exceeding strength and durability and of superior attractiveness of appearance.

When a twelve-inch wall is to be built, the ordinary rectangular four-by-eight-inch bricks are used in combination with the angular bricks just described, and this is also true in regard to thicker walls.

It will be found of great advantage to use the improved angular bricks in combination with the ordinary bricks, as a variety of bonds may be made, which is impossible when either of the said kinds is used alone.

It will be understood that the size of the bricks may be varied to suit the purpose for which they are to be used, the size herein named, however, being the most convenient.

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

As a new article of manufacture, the rectangular brick A, having the rectangular recess B in one corner, the said recess being equal in length to one-half the length of the brick, and equal in width to one-half the width of the brick, thereby forming the approximately-square portion C, and the arm D projecting therefrom at right angles, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE THORN.

Witnesses:

JAS. F. MCCARTHY,

P. I. CURLEY.