Dec. 16, 1924.

1,519,099

E. A. ARDELL

BUILDING BRICK

Filed March 13, 1924

Fig. 1.

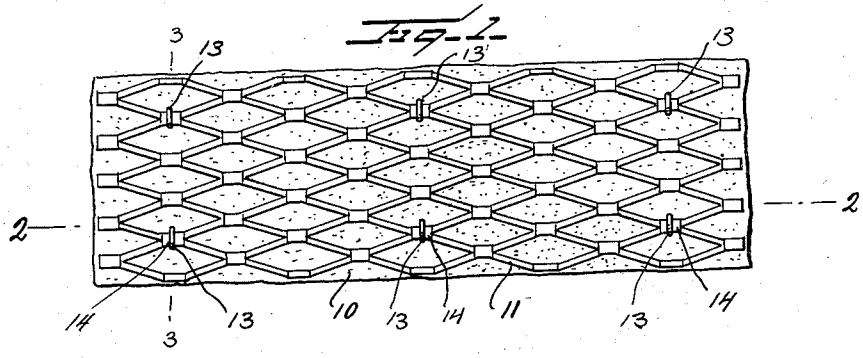


Fig. 2.

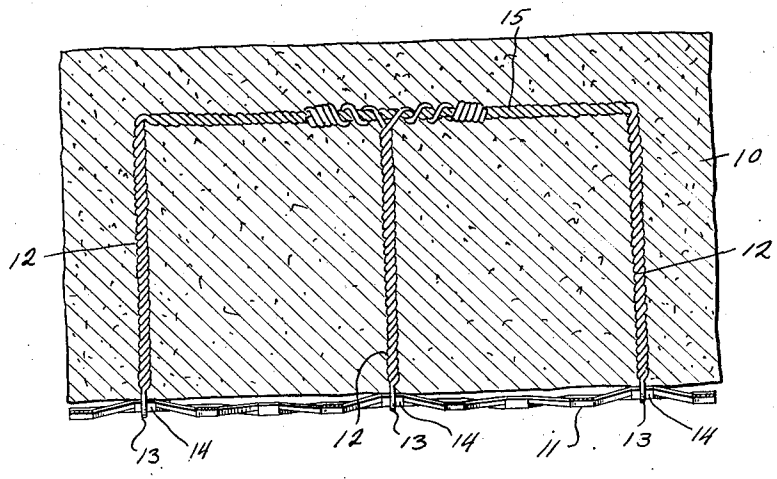
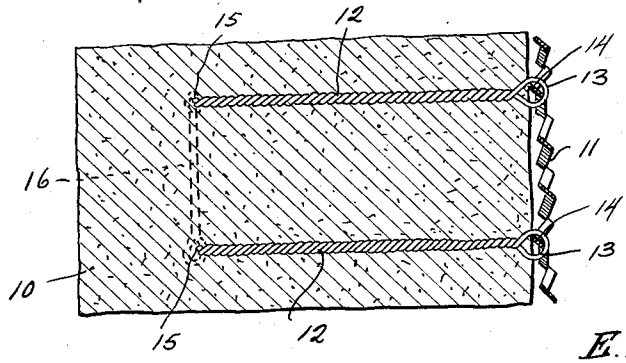


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMETT A. ARDELL, OF PUEBLO, COLORADO.

BUILDING BRICK.

Application filed March 13, 1924. Serial No. 699,006.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMETT A. ARDELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pueblo, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Bricks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to bricks or building blocks, and particularly to a building brick, preferably sun dried, especially designed to be used in the construction of bungalows and cottages of Spanish architecture.

The object of my invention is to provide a building block adapted to be used for a pebble-dash or "Gran O Dash" finish. Where a pebble-dash finish is used, the finish is a mixture of cement, lime, sand pebbles or crushed rock. This is very finely mixed with water in a bucket hardly as thick as some paints and applied with a brush or paddle by dipping the brush or paddle in the mixture and then throwing the mixture at the wall. The mixture evens itself up on the wall and forms a layer of cement which is roughened by the pebbles or sand mixed with the cement.

Where ordinary brick is used, it is necessary to make indentations in the face of the brick and this requires time and labor, or it is necessary that a metallic lathing should be used which must be attached to the face of the brick. It is, therefore, necessary that the brick shall have a flat and smooth outer face opposed to or immediately behind the metallic lathing, as otherwise the pebble-dash mixture would all run through the metallic lathing and it would be necessary to stucco or plaster over the metallic lathing and then apply the pebble-dash.

A further object of my invention, therefore, is to provide a building brick, preferably sun dried, as before remarked, having upon its face a metallic lathing held to the brick by reinforcing members disposed within the brick and embedded therein, the lathing being held at just the right distance from the brick and being so connected thereto as to be an integral part thereof, permitting the pebble-dash to be applied immediately against the face of the brick.

A still further object is to provide a building brick of this construction which may be a sun dried brick and which, therefore, will not sweat or take up moisture, as do ordinary bricks, and which is less subject to heat and cold so that it will be warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Another object is to provide a construction which will permit the use of a back-up bricklayer which may be laid by a second-class bricklayer to merely form a straight wall, this relatively rough wall being then covered by the use of the pebble-dash, thus saving a very large amount in the construction of the brick-work of the building.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a face view of a sun dried brick constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the brick on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Referring to these drawings, 10 designates the brick, which is preferably of clay sun dried and which may be relatively rough. This clay brick has supported upon its face or at a spaced distance from the face a metallic lathing 11, this lathing being illustrated as being formed of expanded metal. This lathing sheet has a length and width equal to that of the face of the brick. The lathing is supported by means of two or more supporting and reinforcing members, designated generally 12. These reinforcing members are illustrated as being formed with three arms extending through the faces of the brick, each of these arms being formed with a loop 13 engaging the metallic lathing. The metallic lathing is depressed, as at 14, where the loops 13 engage the metallic lathing so that these loops will not project beyond the metallic lathing at all but will be within the lines thereof so that they will be fully covered by the pebble-dash or other finish applied to the metallic lathing.

Preferably, though I do not wish to be limited to this, the three reinforcing members will be connected by an integral, longitudinally extending portion 15, and the longitudinally extending portion with the three arms 12 may be conveniently made of twisted wire so as to thereby secure a thoroughly good hold in the brick or block. I

do not wish to be limited to this, as other forms of reinforcing members might be provided which would support the wire lathing 11 from the face of the brick.

Preferably, as before stated, these bricks are sun dried bricks and are preferably to be laid up in clay instead of mortar. This may be done by a second-class bricklayer or, as he is termed, a back-up bricklayer, as all that is desired or necessary is to build a straight-faced wall. The finish is then put on the wire lathing and this will cover up all defects in the wall. By making the brick sun dried and laying the brick with clay instead of mortar and having the work done by a second-class man instead of a bricklayer who is an expert in laying facing brick, there will be a saving of about 40% in the brick-work of the building.

After the brick is laid, as before stated, the pebble-dash or other finish is applied to the wire lathing and fills the space between the wire lathing and the brick itself, the wire lathing being held spaced from the face of the brick just far enough to permit a proper bond to be secured between the pebble-dash and the lathing. The brick must be flat-faced, as if it is hollowed out or recessed the pebble-dash will pass through the meshes of the wire lathing and drop down inside and will not take hold.

It will be understood that while I have referred to pebble-dash as being the finishing material that the brick is also adapted for any other finish, such as plaster, stucco, etc., and that this brick might be used for the inside walls where plaster is used as finishing material. While I have illustrated metal lathing on the face of the brick, it will be understood that for use on corners and around windows and doors or in any place where the brick projects so that the end of the brick or edge of the brick is exposed, the brick will have metal lathing on the inside face, as for instance, on the face of the brick and on the end of the brick, and in making bricks for use as a fire wall the metal lathing will be on the outside face and on the top of the brick.

I do not wish to be limited, therefore, either to the exact form of the metal lathing or the exact form of the means for holding the metal lath to the brick and reinforcing the brick or to having the metal lath only on any one particular face of the brick, nor do I wish to be limited to a sun dried brick, though preferably this is used.

I claim:—

1. A brick of the character described having a flat face, metallic members initially embedded in the body of the brick against withdrawal and projecting out beyond said face, and metallic lathing secured to the face of the brick by said metallic members, the metallic lathing being spaced slightly from the flat face of the brick.

2. As an article of manufacture, building brick having a section of metallic lathing the areas of the face of the brick supported in spaced relation to the flat face of the brick, and metallic members engaging the metallic lathing and initially embedded in the brick against withdrawal therefrom and supporting the lathing.

3. A building brick having a flat face, a section of metallic lathing disposed in spaced relation to said flat face having an area the same as the face of the brick, and supporting members having eyes engaging the metallic lathing, said supporting members extending into and being initially embedded in the brick against withdrawal therefrom.

4. A building brick having a flat face, a section of metallic lathing having an area the same as the face of the brick disposed in spaced relation to said flat face, and a plurality of supporting members formed with eyes engaging the metallic lathing, said supporting members extending into and being initially embedded in the brick against withdrawal therefrom, the supporting members being integrally connected to each other by a longitudinally extending portion.

5. A brick of the character described having initially embedded therein a plurality of longitudinally extending members with outwardly projecting arms terminating in loops, the loops being disposed exterior to the face of the brick, and a metallic lathing section having an area the size of the face of the brick and with which said loops are engaged, the loops holding the metallic lathing in spaced relation to the face of the brick.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

EMMETT A. ARDELL.