

W. H. WATTS.  
BRICK.

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1,056,186.

Patented Mar. 13, 1915

Fig. 1.

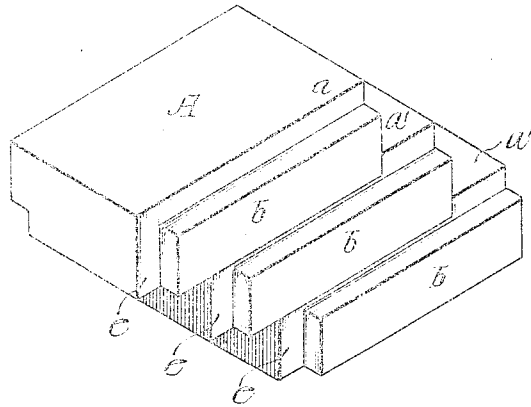


Fig. 3.

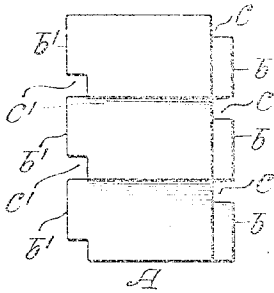


Fig. 2.

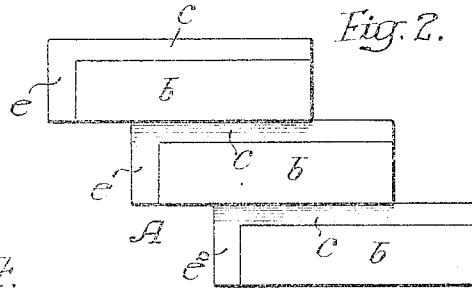


Fig. 4.

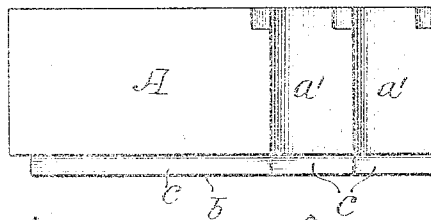


Fig. 6.

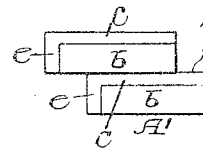
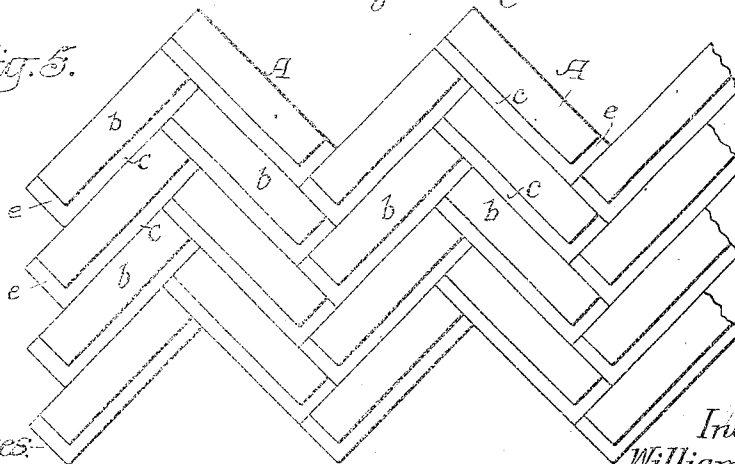


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HARVEY WATTS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BRICK.

1,056,139

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 18, 1911

Application filed December 13, 1910. Serial No. 597,098.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WATTS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain improvements in Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to make a brick of such form that it can be readily mounted in position and which will be a substitute for the ordinary thin bricks commonly used in fire-places, hearths, etc., where an ornamental fire-proof brick is desired.

The brick of the present invention is double faced so that a single mold can be used in making these bricks and they can be used with either side as the outer face.

My improved brick can be readily keyed to the supporting frame and can be either assembled in straight courses or to produce a herringbone design, as desired.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1, is a perspective view of my improved brick; Fig. 2, is a side view; Fig. 3, is an end view; Fig. 4, is a plan view; Fig. 5, is a view showing a series of bricks assembled to produce a herringbone design, and Fig. 6, is a modified form of brick.

A is a brick made of clay, which has been highly fired so as to withstand the heat of a fireplace for which the brick is mostly intended. This brick has three sections  $a, a', a''$ , stepped, as indicated, so that one set of bricks will interlock with another set, as clearly shown in Fig. 5, and breaking joints when the bricks are arranged in a straight course. Each section of the brick has a facing  $b$  at one side and a facing  $b'$  on the opposite side. These facings are separated by grooves  $c, c'$ , as indicated in Fig. 3, and the end of each section is notched at  $e$  forming with an adjoining brick a groove similar to the grooves  $c, c'$ . When the bricks are assembled herringbone fashion, as in Fig. 5, the mortar is forced into the grooves  $c$  and  $e$ , forming a complete separation of the face of each section; giving the appearance of a back and jams of a fire-place, or other surface made of small quadrangular bricks.

When the bricks are arranged in horizontal courses the cement is placed in the grooves separating the several faces, giving the appearance of small, narrow bricks. By making the bricks double faced, as indicated,

they can be used as rights and lefts in making such a design as illustrated in Fig. 5. Furthermore, by grooving the back of brick, as indicated, the cement, which is used to hold the bricks in place, is keyed to the bricks as it enters the grooves between the faces of the brick, making a very substantial face or wall and especially applicable as a fire-place lining which is subjected at times to extreme heat and cold, making the ordinary lining very difficult to retain properly in place. The brick can be used as a hearth or as a flooring or tile, if desired.

In Fig. 6, I have illustrated a two-section brick  $A'$ , instead of a three-section brick, but it will be understood that a brick can be made of more than three sections if desired, although I find that a three-section brick meets the usual requirements.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a brick made in integral sections; the sections being identical in shape; one section being stepped in advance of another; each section having a projecting face on one side; the faces being separated by longitudinal grooves; the faces alining on one end with the steps and at the other end set back of the steps so that when the bricks are assembled and cement inserted in the grooves, the faces will represent independent bricks.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a three section brick; each section being of the same size; one section being stepped in advance of another and each section having a projecting face at each side; the facings being spaced apart by longitudinal grooves; said facings being of less length than the sections and terminating short of one end of each section so that when the bricks are assembled and cement placed in the grooves, each facing will represent an independent brick; the facings at the back of the brick forming keys for securing the brick to the wall.

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

WILLIAM HARVEY WATTS.

Witnesses:

WM. E. SHUPE,  
WM. A. BARR.