April 26, 1932. E. F. RAMMER 1,855,987

BRICK

Filed Feb. 16, 1931

Fig. 1.

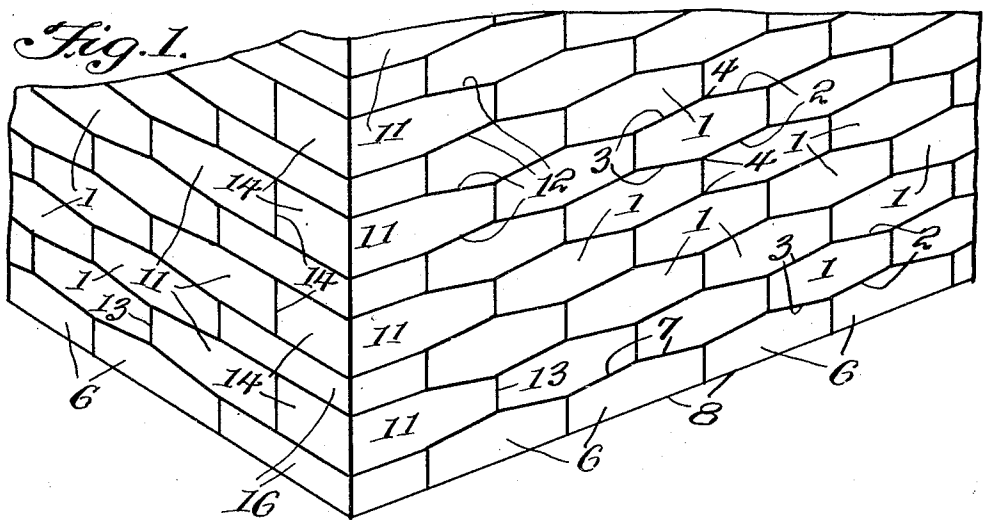


Fig. 2.

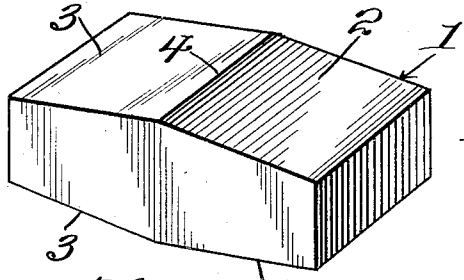


Fig. 3.

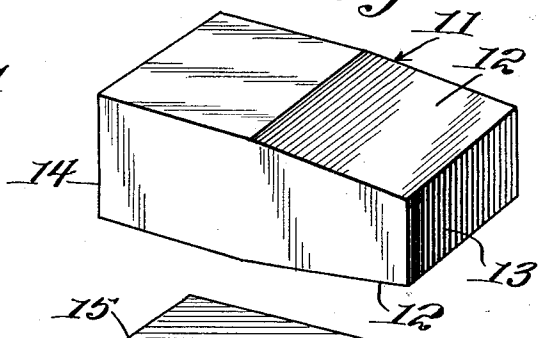


Fig. 4.

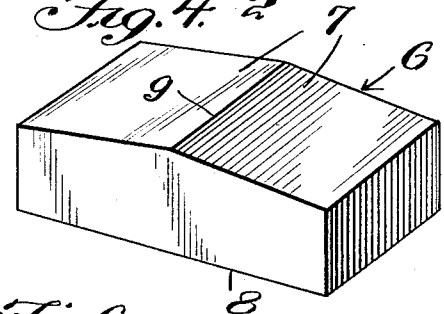


Fig. 5.

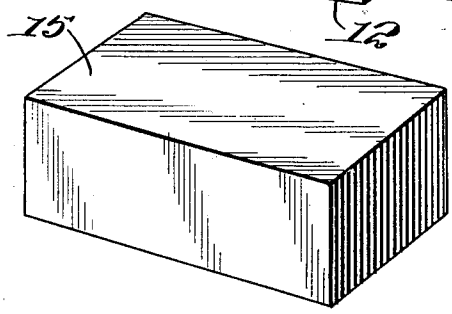
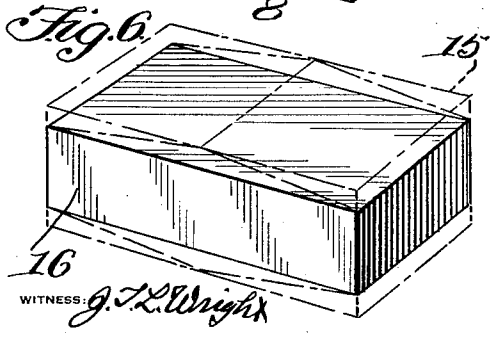


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EDWARD F. RAMMER, OF APPLETON, WISCONSIN

BRICK

Application filed February 16, 1931. Serial No. 516,115.

This invention relates to improvements in bricks and has for the primary object, the provision of bricks so constructed, that a wall built up therefrom will have greater strength and less liability of cracking and further will facilitate the tying of the bricks into terra cotta and cement walls when the bricks are employed for a veneer finish to the wall.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a brick wherein the greatest strength thereof is at the center, obviating the possibility of the brick cracking or breaking intermediate its ends as now customary with the ordinary brick and further rendering the bricks easier to handle owing to the greatest weight being located centrally of the ends rendering the bricks better balanced.

A further object of this invention is the provision of bricks when laid to build up a wall, the joints between the bricks are shorter than ordinarily and provides to each brick a truss effect and permits each brick to lay more solid in the wall.

A further object of this invention is the provision of corner and starting bricks to cooperate with the main bricks in forming a corner between the right angle walls and to form the first and last courses of a wall, that the bricks of said courses will rest evenly on a flat foundation or provide an even surface on which a roof or like structure may rest.

With these and other objects in view as will become more apparent as the description proceeds, this invention consists in certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

For a complete understanding of my invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view, illustrating a wall construction and the corner construction between angularly disposed walls.

Figure 2 is a perspective view, illustrating the main brick employed in wall construction.

Figure 3 is a perspective view, illustrating the corner forming brick.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating a starting or finishing brick employed in the first and last courses of a wall construction.

Figure 5 is a perspective view illustrating a fill-in brick to match with the largest end of the corner brick.

Figure 6 is a perspective view illustrating a fill-in brick to match the smallest end of the corner brick and showing in dotted lines the main, starting and corner bricks in comparison as to size.

Referring in detail to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates a main wall brick having upper and lower oppositely bevelled or tapered faces 2 and 3 reducing the ends in thickness over the thickness of the brick intermediate the ends thereof as shown at 4, thereby providing the brick with the greatest strength intermediate the ends to prevent cracking or breaking of the brick at this point which frequently happens in bricks of ordinary construction. The reduced ends or tapered faces 2 and 3 provide short cross joints when bricks of this construction are assembled in a wall as shown in Figure 1 with the strongest part 4 of the brick opposite each joint which provides an efficient and solid bed for each brick and a truss effect for each brick.

A starting brick 6 has oppositely disposed tapered faces 7 with the opposite face of the brick straight as shown at 8. The faces 7 reduce the thickness of the ends of the brick over the intermediate portion as shown at 9. The brick 8 is employed in constructing the lower course of the wall or the upper course of said wall. The straight face 8 provides an even surface to engage the usual foundation or an even face for a roof or the like to rest on.

A brick 11 is employed for constructing a corner to the walls as shown in Figure 1 and has opposed tapered faces 12 to provide a reduced end 13 and a large end 14. The end 13 corresponds to one of the ends of the brick while the end 14 corresponds with either end of a fill-in brick 15. The fill-in brick 15 is of rectangular formation and which may

be employed at some time in construction work.

A corner fill-in brick 16 is provided which is of rectangular shape like the brick 15, however, smaller in size than the brick 15 and is employed in the corner of the lower and upper courses to abut the ends of adjacent starting bricks 6 as clearly shown in Figure 1.

By reference to Figure 1 it will be noted that in forming the corner between the upper and lower courses, the corner bricks 11 have their smaller ends 13 abutting the ends of the main bricks 1 while the large ends 14 of the corner bricks of each course are arranged in abutting engagement.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be noted that walls and their joining corners constructed from the heretofore described bricks will be extremely durable and capable of withstanding severe strains. The bricks owing to their construction may be easily and quickly handled and laid. Further the shape of the bricks 1 gives an attractive appearance to a wall and one that will harmonize with roofing styles now in vogue and further the bricks 1 permit repair work to be easily made with a firm joint owing to the tapering faces 2 and 3. The bricks 1 laid on their faces can be used for circular work with better effect than obtained from bricks of ordinary construction.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it will be understood that minor changes in construction, combination and arrangement of parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A wall construction comprising a plurality of courses each including a plurality of bricks and each brick having opposite faces tapered in opposite directions to provide reduced ends to provide the intermediate portion of the greatest strength, said bricks of each course arranged in endwise relation and the ends of the bricks of one course arranged opposite the medial portions of the bricks of adjacent courses to permit the strongest portions of the bricks to reinforce the joints between the bricks.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWARD F. RAMMER.