April 15, 1941. M. ROTHBART 2,238,871

METAL BRICK FORM

Filed Sept. 7, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

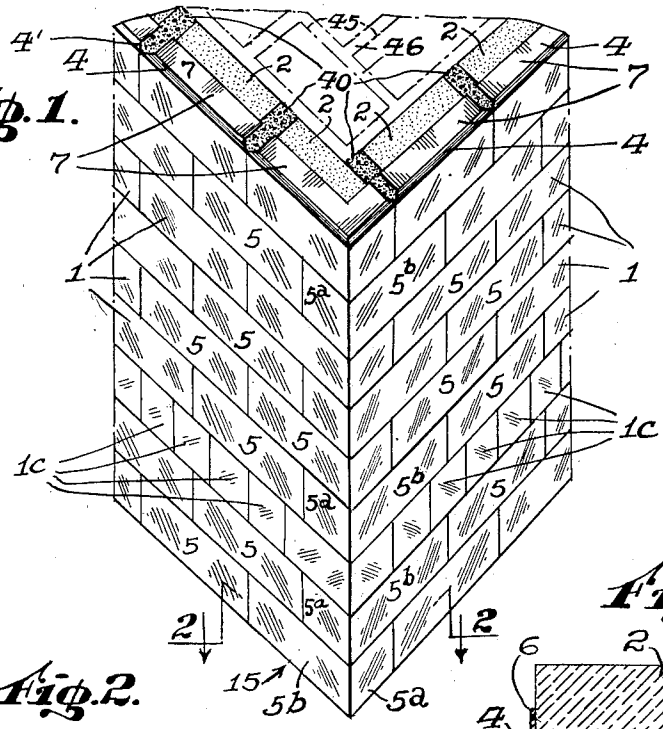


Fig. 2.

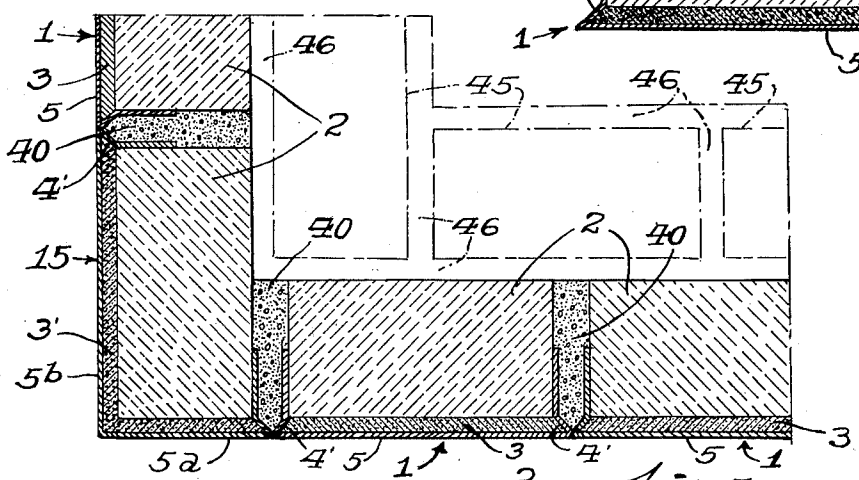


Fig. 3.

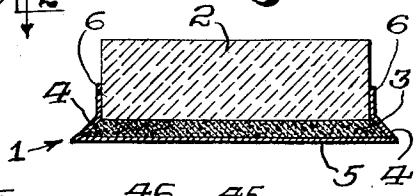


Fig. 4.

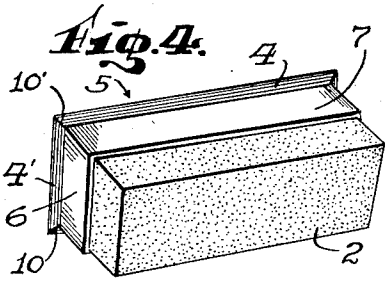
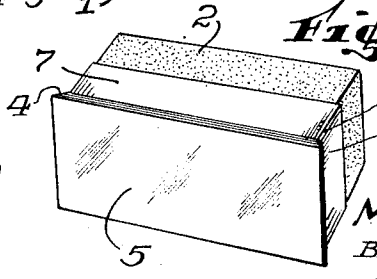


Fig. 5.



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April 15, 1941. M. ROTHBART 2,238,871

METAL BRICK FORM

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Fig. 6.

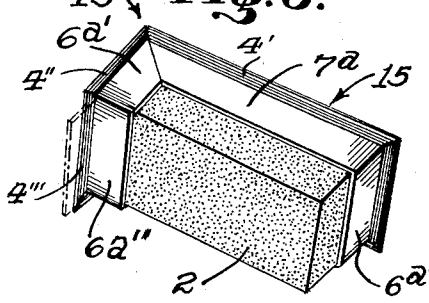


Fig. 7.

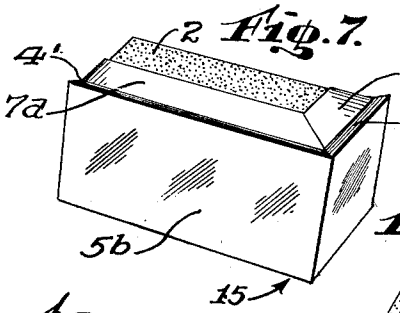


Fig. 8.

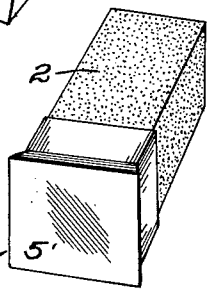


Fig. 24.

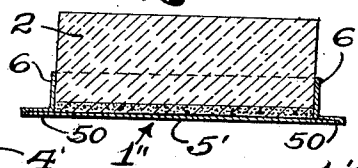


Fig. 12.

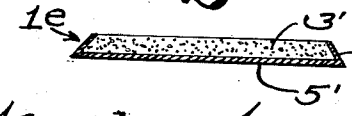


Fig. 5d

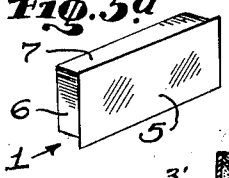


Fig. 5e

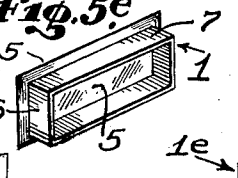


Fig. 10.

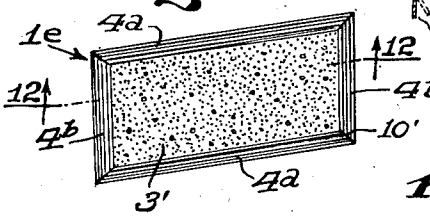


Fig. 16.

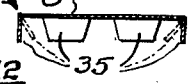


Fig. 9.

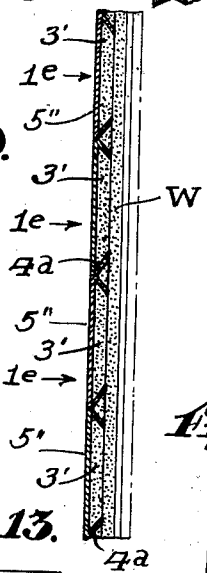


Fig. 11.

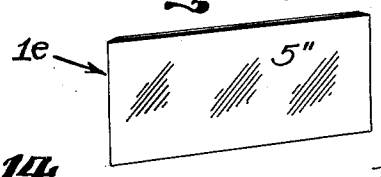


Fig. 15.

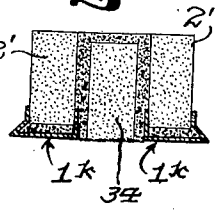


Fig. 14.

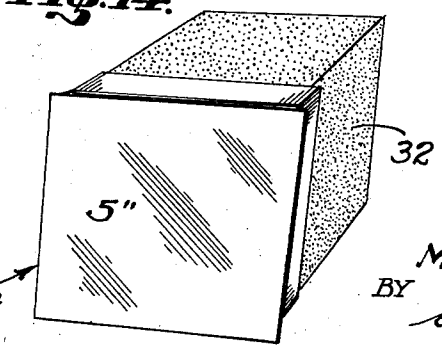


Fig. 13.

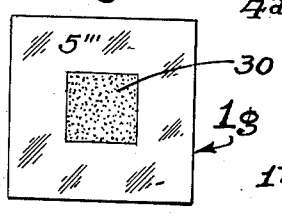
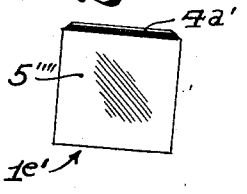


Fig. 12.



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April 15, 1941. M. ROTHBART 2,238,871

METAL BRICK FORM

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Fig. 17.

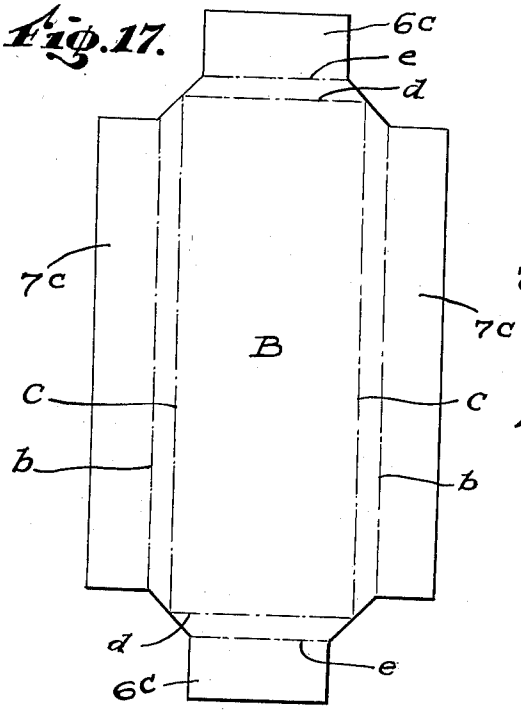


Fig. 18.

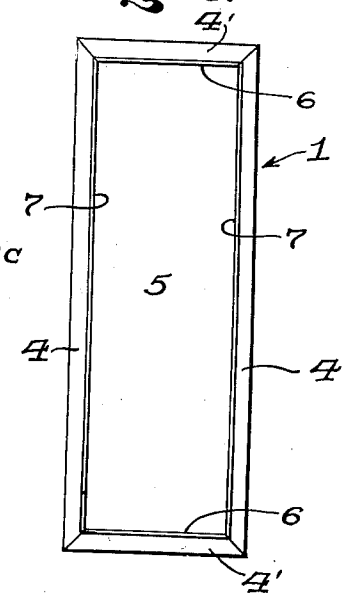


Fig. 19.

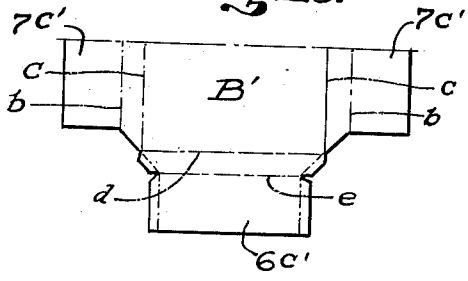


Fig. 20.

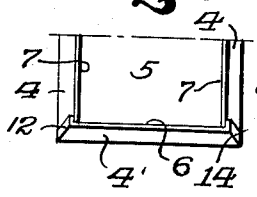


Fig. 23.

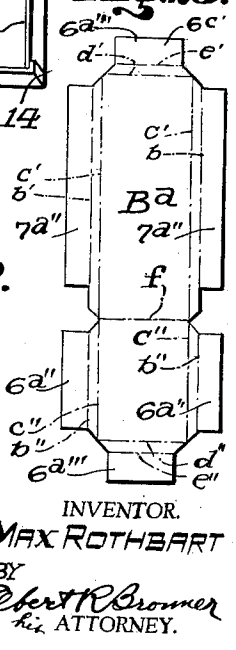


Fig. 21.

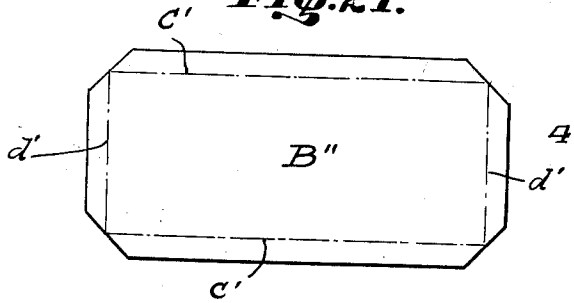
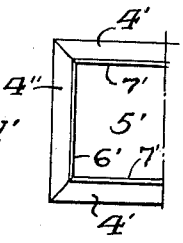


Fig. 22.



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Patented Apr. 15, 1941

2,238,871

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,238,871

METAL BRICK FORM

Max Rothbart, New York, N. Y.

Application September 7, 1939, Serial No. 293,745

3 Claims. (Cl. 72—36)

This invention relates to metal brick forms for brick work, comprising the combination of a standard size brick secured into a box-like casing having a front panel that may be plated or finished in any decorative and ornamental feature as may be desired.

One of the salient features of this invention, is the adaptability of applying these metal forms for the ornamental finish on the exterior of apartment houses, particularly around the doors and windows, and for fronts of business buildings on the ground floor, mezzanine and to the second floor, and for tax-payers fronts. For the inside of all types of buildings, these metal forms are applicable for bath-rooms, kitchens, halls, and other places requiring streamline or modernistic finishes which provides a finish requiring little cleaning.

Another salient feature of this invention, is the adaptability of providing durable and substantial fronts for fire-places, colonnades, and walls for the interior and outside of buildings, in which border and intermediate linings may be applied and spaced to suit.

Another salient feature of this invention, is the ornamental finish on the front panel portion of these metal casing forms, such as plating, polish surface, gun-metal and imitation of any interior decorating feature, such as Bakelite, Vitrolite, amber and burnish finish.

Another salient feature of this invention, is the elimination of white salt-peter stained brick walls, in which these metal forms may have the finish of any type of brick finish.

One of the salient features of this invention, is the combination of the metal casing and the standard size brick, cement block, and the like, and in the metal casing alone for replacing tile work, in which the filling 3' may be of special cement or the like, and is similar in production as the metal front casing forms for a product for building and home construction work.

A further salient feature of this invention, is the durability of these metal casing forms into which the brick of inexpensive grades may be inserted and secured, and are laid similar to any kind of brick work, are substantial where erected, beautify, hide the seams, do not crack and keep joints straight.

Other features of this invention will appear as the description proceeds in the following specification, accompanied by the annexed drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the metal casing front finish for brick work.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through one of the metal casing and brick forms.

Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of the same metal casing and brick form shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a similar view of the same metal casing and brick form showing the front face or surface of the panel portion.

Figs. 5*d* and 5*e* are perspective views of the front and rear of the brick casing forms.

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the corner metal casing and brick form.

Fig. 7 is a similar view of the same corner metal casing and brick form showing the front face or surface of the panel portions.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the metal casing and brick form used for headers.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of the metal casing forms used to substitute tiling work.

Fig. 10 is a view in perspective showing the same metal casing form in the rear thereof.

Fig. 11 is a similar view of the same metal casing form at the front panel thereof.

Fig. 12 is a sectional view taken on line 12—12 of Fig. 10.

Fig. 13 is a front view of alternative design for a metal casing form.

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a metal casing form for cement blocks and the like.

Fig. 15 is a sectional view of separate end metal casing forms in between which is set any desired filling feature.

Fig. 16 is a sectional view of alternative metal casing having flaps that may be bent to suit.

Fig. 17 is a plan view of the cut blank forming the metal casing for the brick form.

Fig. 18 is the extended and die finished casing providing the box-like chamber into which the special cement filling and the brick are secured in one integral element.

Fig. 19 is a plan view of the cut blank for the metal casing as shown in Fig. 17, having a flap for securing the miter joints.

Fig. 20 is a fragmentary view of one end of the extended and finished metal casing showing the flaps at the miter joints.

Fig. 21 is a plan view of the cut blank for the metal casing to substitute tiling.

Fig. 22 is a similar view of the cut blank shown in Fig. 21, extended and finished into the metal casing.

Fig. 23 is a plan view of the cut blank form for the metal corner brick form.

Fig. 24 is a modified longitudinal sectional view over Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, particularly to Figures 1 to 7, a metal casing 1 is shown, into which is secured the brick 2 onto a special cement filling 3 set in a triangular or converging trough and channel portions 4 and 4' having a bottom or front panel 5 and end walls 6 and side walls 7, which secure the brick integrally in one product as shown clearly in Figures 4 and 5.

In Figure 17 is shown the cut blank B that is extended and finished into the metal casing and box-like member 1 as shown in Figure 18. The dot and dash lines *b* and *c*, *d* and *e*, indicate the forming lines to make the trough and channel portions 4 and 4', end walls 6 and side walls 7, clearly shown in Figures 1 to 7. The blank B has corners cut out at reflexed angles as shown to provide flaps 6*c* and 7*c* for the mitering the joints 10 interconnecting at the intersection of the trough and channel portions which may be welded or secured in desired manner, such as by overlapping portions 12 and 14 shown in the alternative blank form B' of Figure 19 and formed in the extended position as shown in the fragmentary view of Figure 20, the flaps 12 and 14 being welded, soldered or secured in any manner desired.

In Figures 6 and 7, a perspective is shown of the corner metal casing and brick form 15, which is produced similar to the wall form 1 shown in Figures 1 to 5. In this corner form an end portion provides for the end panel 5*a*, adjoining at a right angle to and integrally with the side panel 5*b*, these panels to be known also as the short and long panels 5*a* and 5*b*, respectively. The end and side panel portions are provided with interconnecting trough and channel portions 4'' and 4''', and walls 6' and 7', the wall 6*a* being adaptable to be open as per dotted lines to insert and secure the brick into the box-like chamber of the casing 15.

Figure 8 shows a perspective view of a metal casing and brick form 1*c*, which provides the headers that may be applied in the brick laying every sixth or seventh row.

In Figures 9 to 12, a metal front casing 1*e* is shown, and is adaptable for use to substitute tiling, in which the walls 6 and 7 may be eliminated, the special-cement trough and channel portions 4*a* and 4*b* are secured to fresh cemented or plastered wall W, clearly illustrative in the drawings.

Figure 13 shows an alternative design for a front metal casing 1*g* having an inner opening 30 for any desired ornamental feature.

Figure 14 shows a front metal casing form 1*h* for cement blocks, or the like 32, and in Figure 15 an alternative design for end metal casing forms 1*k* are shown having an intermediate filling 34 of any suitable material, or bricks between the metal casings.

In Figure 16 an alternative form 1*b'* is shown over that shown in Figures 9 to 12, the trough and channel portion being replaced by flaps or tabs 35 that may be bent as per dotted lines to be secured to the special-cement filling forms that may be of any kind of mass material.

The boxlike casings 1 and 1' may be made from any suitable material, such as Bakelite, white metal, molded glass, as shown in Figures 5*d* and 5*e*, and may be cast and formed as is, or otherwise than shown and described.

The metal brick forms and products 1 are laid similar to the usual brick work, the mortar being applied in between the metal brick forms as shown in Figures 1 and 2, the triangular trough and channel portions being useful for two purposes, to keep the cinder-cement filling secured onto the panel section 5, and to provide the necessary space between each metal brick form for the mortar 40. The inside brick work and construction is shown in dot and dash lines in which the bricks are indicated at 45 and the mortar at 46, which may be, for example, a twelve-inch wall.

Also it may be understood, while I have shown the metal casing or boxlike member securing the brick which has been inserted into the fresh cinder-cement filling 3, the brick may be formed therein, baked and hardened, and the front face of the panel 5 of the metal casing, may be polished, chrome plated, pastel, copper or ivory finish, enameled in any color, or lacquered, in addition to those finishes hereinbefore mentioned.

In the manufacture of this metal brick, block and tile forms, the description of the forms in the drawings are preferable, but alterations may be made in the shape of the trough and channel sections, 3, the panel 5, and walls 6 and 7, and in modifications shown, all similar parts to the metal brick forms shown in Figures 1 to 7, the same numerals will be primed in the alternative forms.

In Figure 23, the blank for the corner brick form is cut as shown with a long panel B*a* and flaps 6*a''*, 6*a'''* and 7*a''*, and when bent and formed on the dot and dash lines *b'*, *c'*, *e'*, *d'* and *b''*, *c''*, *e''*, *d''* and *f*, form the face panels 5*a* and 5*b* adjoining each other at a right angle, walls 6*a*, 7*a*, 6*a'* and 6*a''* and troughs and channel portions 4' and 4'' shown in Figures 6 and 7. The adjoining panels are plated, coated and finished in any desired decorative manner.

In Figure 24 (Sheet 1), the triangular trough and channel portions 4 and 4' have been omitted, flanged or seamed portions 50 have been substituted to provide for the working space of the mortar 40. This alternative form has been shown for the reason I do not wish to confine my invention to one form, and may make any alteration therein if same comes within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a blank having the corners cut out at a reflex angle, said blank adaptable to be extended into a box-like member having a bottom with converging trough and channel portions and extending side and end wall portions, said corners cut out at said reflex angle forming a mitre joint interconnecting said trough and channel portions, a special cement filling secured into said trough and channel portions, a brick form placed onto said cement filling whereby said brick form becomes an integral part of said box-like member.

2. In a blank having the corners cut out at a reflex angle, said blank adaptable to be extended into a box-like member having a bottom with converging trough and channel portions and extending side and end wall portions, said cut-out portion of said blank forming a mitre joint at the intersection of said trough and channel portions, said trough and channel portions adaptable to have a special cement filling placed therein, and a brick and the like adaptable to be secured thereon and between said side and end wall portions.

3. In a blank having cut out portions adaptable to be extended into a box-like member forming

face panels at a right angle to each other, said blank haivng a long and short panel with flaps when bent and extended form said face panels, said blank forming converging trough and channel portions having a mitre joint at the corner portions thereof and extending wall portions above said trough and channel portions, said trough and channel portions of said box-like member adaptable to have secured therein a special cement filling upon which may be further secured a brick form and the like, said box-like member with said face panels at right angle to each other providing a corner brick form and the like.

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