(No Model.)

G. S. BALSLEY.

BRICK VENEER.

No. 555,358. Patented Feb. 25, 1896.

Fig. 1.

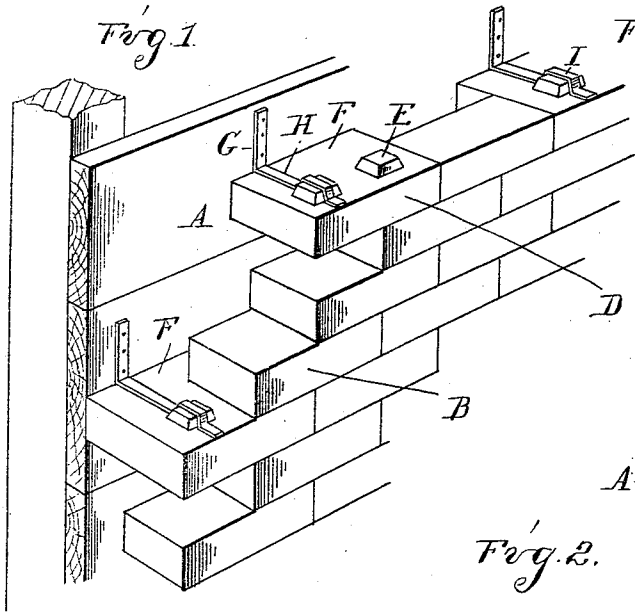


Fig. 4.

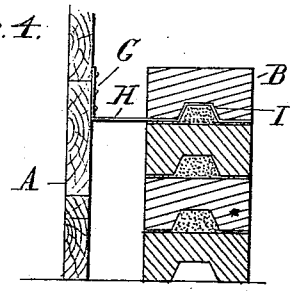


Fig. 2.

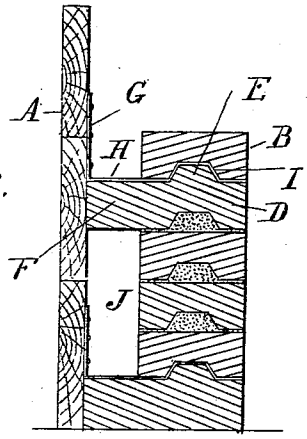
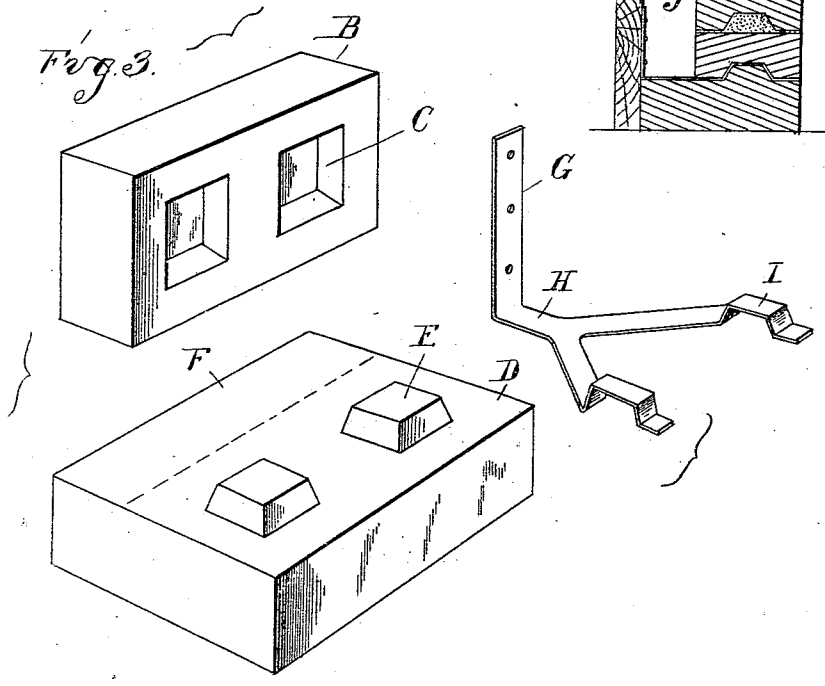


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. BALSLEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

BRICK VENEER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,358, dated February 25, 1896.

Application filed October 8, 1895. Serial No. 565,001. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. BALSLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick Veneers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the construction of bricks expressly designed for veneering wooden or other buildings and to form between the building and the veneer an air-space which may be used for insulation or ventilation.

The invention further consists in the construction of the device for connecting the veneer wall to the wall of the building and in the combination, arrangement and construction of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a brick-veneer wall, showing it applied to a wooden building embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of two of the interlocking bricks between the wall and the building detached. Fig. 4 is a section similar to Fig. 2, showing a modification.

It has been customary to apply brick veneer to the walls of wooden buildings, and metallic connections have been employed between such bricks and the building; but in applying such bricks it has been customary to lay the bricks up close against the wooden walls, with the result that any movement of the wall was apt to dislodge the brick, besides leaving no space for insulation or ventilation. It has also been found that the wood when the brick was thus applied to it was apt to rot and decay, and the metallic connection between the two walls would soon rust out.

A represents the sheathing or the outer wall of a wooden house.

B represents suitable standard bricks, some or all of them having on their under faces the sockets C.

D are tie-bricks or stay-bricks having on their upper faces the lugs E adapted to enter the recess in the bottom of the standard brick and leave sufficient room between for the cement or mortar. These stay-bricks are provided on one side with a lateral extension F of a width corresponding to the space which it is desired to have between the wooden building and the veneer wall.

The tie which I preferably employ consists of a metallic strap having the securing portion G provided with suitable means for securing it to the wooden building—as, for instance, it may be provided with apertures to receive nails or screws—with the horizontal portion H bent, as shown at I, to engage with the lugs E of the bricks D. The horizontal portion H may be single, as shown in Fig. 1, or may be bifurcated, as shown in Fig. 3, the bifurcations embracing the two lugs on the brick D or entering the sockets. In building such a wall as this I may use only the standard bricks B, placed the desired distance from the sheathing A to leave a space or flue J between the two walls. In this case the mortar may be filled in the sockets C and act as the tie between the bricks, and the portion I of the tie is engaged in such sockets, as shown in Fig. 4, wherever desired in the wall, and the portion G secured to the wooden building. I prefer, however, to use the bricks D with the lugs and preferably with the side extension, the portion I of the metallic tie engaging over the lugs E of the bricks D. This latter construction I deem the preferable one because it will give a bearing for the veneer on the side of the building to always maintain the flue J, regardless of the rusting out of the ties. These bricks D may be placed as far apart as desired to give the necessary stability to the structure.

The bricks B provided with the sockets and superimposed, as shown in Fig. 2, will be tied together better than the usual bricks by engaging the mortar into the sockets, as shown in that figure. This construction gives me an air flue or chamber between the veneering and the wall of the building, which, as stated in the caption of the specification, may be used for insulation or ventilation.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination with a wall of a building, of a veneer wall therefor, bricks in said veneer wall having projections on one surface, bricks adjacent to said bricks having recesses registering with said projections, and

ties for said veneer wall having portions lying in said recesses between the projections and the walls of the recesses, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the wall of a building and a brick-veneer wall thereon, having bricks with interlocking portions on their upper and lower faces, of a tie adapted to hold the veneer free from the building, consisting of a metallic strap having a vertical securing portion and a horizontal locking or stay portion passing between the interlocking bricks and engaging the interlocking portions of the brick, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the wall of a building, of a brick veneer comprising the bricks D arranged at intervals having the lugs E on one face, and the bricks B provided with the sockets C in which the lugs are adapted to engage and ties engaging the lugs passing between the bricks and adapted to be secured to the wall of the building, the parts combined as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE S. BALSLEY.

Witnesses:
JAMES WHITTEMORE,
M. B. O'DOGHERTY.