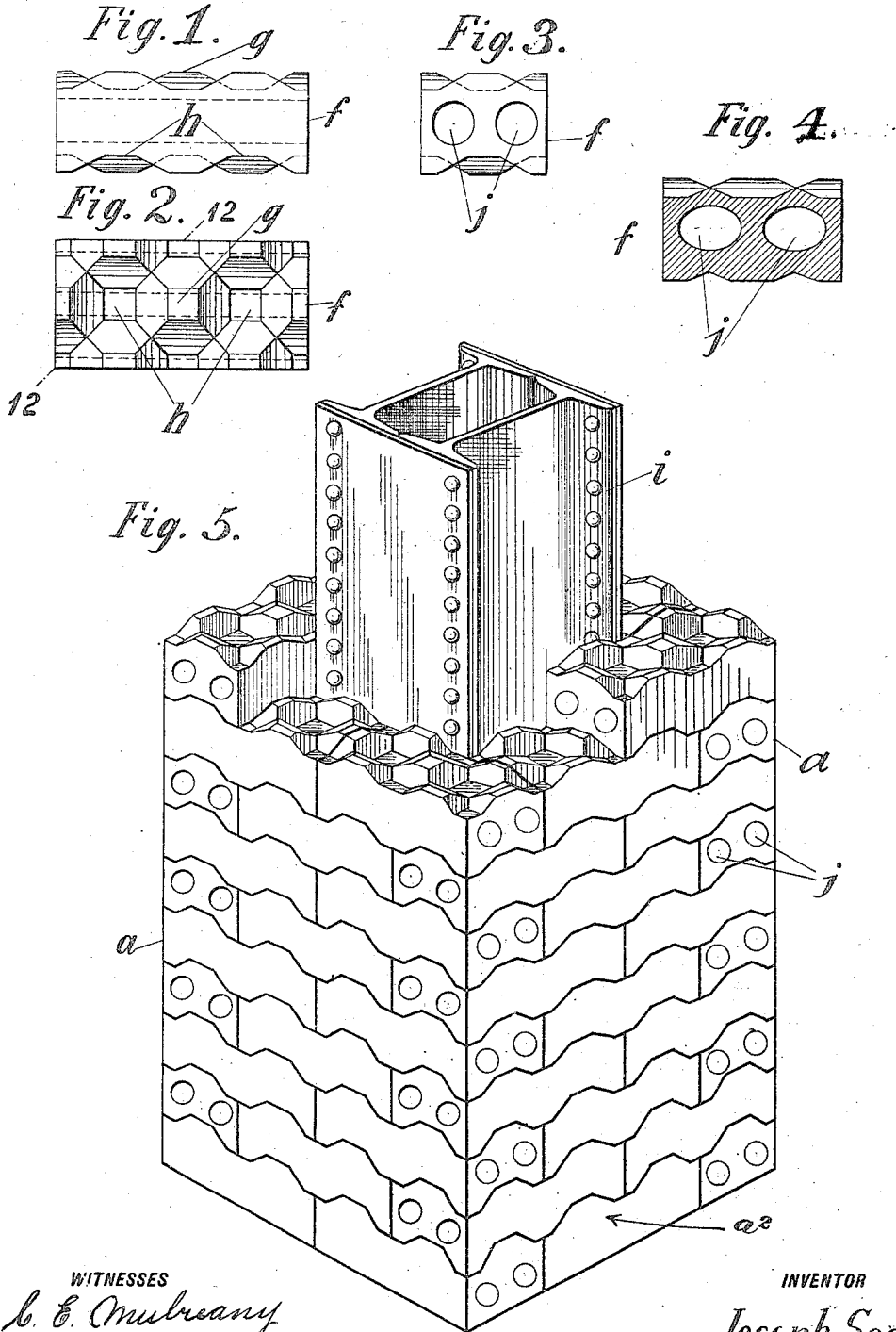


J. SOSS.
 BUILDING BRICK OR BLOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1906.

903,907.

Patented Nov. 17, 1908.



WITNESSES
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BUILDING BRICK OR BLOCK.

No. 903,907.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed December 1, 1906. Serial No. 345,884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SOSS, a citizen of the United States, and residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Bricks or Blocks, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to building bricks or blocks, of the class known as interlocking building bricks or blocks, and the object of my improvement is to provide bricks or blocks of this class of improved form whereby the said bricks or blocks when placed together in a wall in successive layers or courses will be interlocked in such manner as to securely hold them together, said form being such as to present no obstacle to an even and thorough calcining in a kiln and also to prevent the warping or bending by reason of unequal expansion or contraction while going through the purpose of calcining; another object being to provide bricks or blocks of the class described which do not possess pointed projections which are liable to be broken off in transportation and also interfere with a thorough and even calcining in the kiln; and with these and other objects in view the invention consists in building bricks or blocks constructed as hereinafter described and as pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which;—

Figure 1 is a view showing my improved building brick or block in elevation; Fig. 2 a plan view of the brick or block shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 an end view of the brick or block shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 a section on the line 12—12 of Fig. 1; and, Fig. 5 a perspective view showing the bricks or blocks shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, applied as a casing to a metal column in a fireproof structure or building.

In the practice of my invention, reference being made to the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, I provide an oblong rectangular brick *a* of the same general form and dimensions as the average building brick, and said brick is provided with four

plane surfaces, namely the opposite ends and the opposite narrower sides being all plane surfaces, the opposite wider sides of the bedding surfaces of the brick are provided with corresponding regularly spaced elevations and depressions, said elevations and depressions being arranged longitudinally of said surfaces and transversely and at right angles thereto the elevations and depressions being alternately arranged both in the transverse and longitudinal rows.

In order to maintain an even thickness throughout the brick and to insure a proper interlocking of the bricks in a wall or other structure the depressions *c* on one side of the brick are placed concentrically to and opposite the elevations *b* on the opposite side thereof, and the normal thickness of the brick is the distance between the top of an elevation on one side thereof and the greatest depth of depression on the other side, and the said brick is thus made of the same transverse thickness at any point through which it may be measured, this formation being clearly indicated in the various figures of the drawings. From these drawings it will be seen that the elevations and depressions follow and merge into each other, and that there is no surface of other character intervening between them.

In Fig. 5, I have shown the method of placing a number of my improved bricks or blocks in a wall and for this purpose, I employ foot or base bricks or blocks *a*² which are provided on one side only with alternately arranged and transverse and longitudinal rows of elevations and depressions but all the bricks of the wall above the foot or base bricks *a*² are made as hereinbefore described and as shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, and these bricks may be placed as shown in Fig. 5 where joints are broken in the usual manner or the said bricks will lock together in almost any position where placed at right angles to or longitudinally of each other.

In practice, I prefer to make the depressions slightly larger than the exact theoretical complement of the corresponding elevations, the object being to provide space for a slight additional amount of mortar at these points and also to allow the brick-layer to diverge somewhat from an exact straight alinement in the case of building up walls on a curvature with a large radius but for ordi-

nary purposes the elevations and depressions may be all of the exact dimensions.

It will also be apparent that by means of my improved brick or blocks a perfect bond-
age can be obtained in each course and between each successive course, and that this form of bricks or blocks obviates all defects usually found in interlocking bricks by not becoming subject to breakage of any of the
essential parts of the interlocking devices.

In the construction shown my improved bricks or blocks are also provided with apertures or bores which are, in the form of construction shown, arranged longitudinally thereof or in other words the bricks or blocks are made hollow which construction decreases the material and weight without materially decreasing the strength or resisting power of the bricks or blocks.

The improved brick or block *f* as shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, is of the same dimensions and general form as shown in my former application No. 317,001, and the brick or block *f* is also provided in the bedding surfaces thereof with transverse and longitudinal rows of alternately arranged elevations and depressions. The elevations on the bedding surfaces of the brick *f* are designated by the reference character *g* while the depressions are designated by the reference character *h*. In this form of construction, the elevations and depressions are both pyramidal in shape or form and the apex thereof is removed. In this form of construction, it will be seen that the lines of the bedding surfaces of this form of brick are all straight lines and the elevations are provided with four faces as are also the depressions, and these faces of the elevations or depressions are all of the same shape and dimensions, said faces being oblong and provided with tapered ends.

My improved building bricks or blocks may be used for many purposes for which ordinary bricks or blocks are not adapted and by means thereof a strong, substantial

and durable wall or floor and ceiling or arch construction may be quickly, easily and conveniently formed, and walls or floor and ceiling or arch construction made from bricks or blocks of this class will not be so easily destroyed by the vibrations or sagging of foundations as when ordinary bricks or blocks are used in the construction thereof.

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

1. A building brick or block having two bedding surfaces entirely composed of elevations of the same size and form and corresponding depressions, said elevations and depressions being arranged alternately in rows extending longitudinally of the brick and transversely and at right angles thereto, a depression following an elevation, and an elevation following a depression in each row, the one merging into the other without any intervening surface of other character, the elevations of one side being opposite depressions of the other, producing a brick of uniform thickness, substantially as described.

2. A building brick or block having two bedding surfaces each entirely composed of elevations of a square truncated pyramidal form and corresponding depressions, arranged alternately in rows extending longitudinally and transversely at right angles to the longer sides, the elevations and depressions merging the one into the other, and each elevation of one side being opposed to a depression on the opposite side, producing a brick of uniform thickness, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of the subscribing witnesses this 28th day of November 1906.

JOSEPH SOSS.

Witnesses:

C. E. MULREANY,
PAUL BARTELT.