

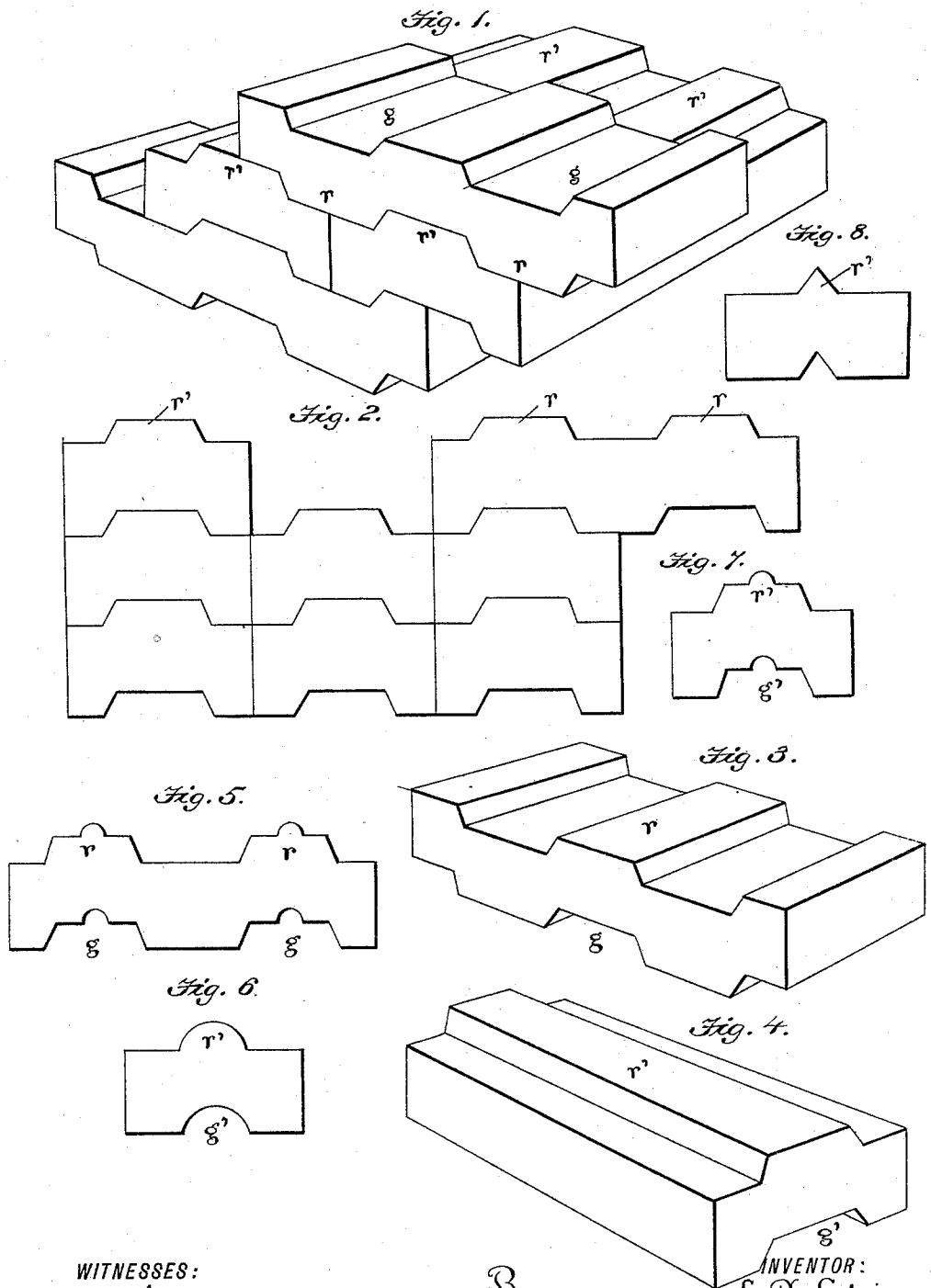
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. A. STEIGER.
BUILDING BRICK.

No. 468,838.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



WITNESSES:

E. B. Ashie
H. A. Humphrey

By *Davis & Co.*
INVENTOR: *L. A. Steiger*
ATTORNEYS.

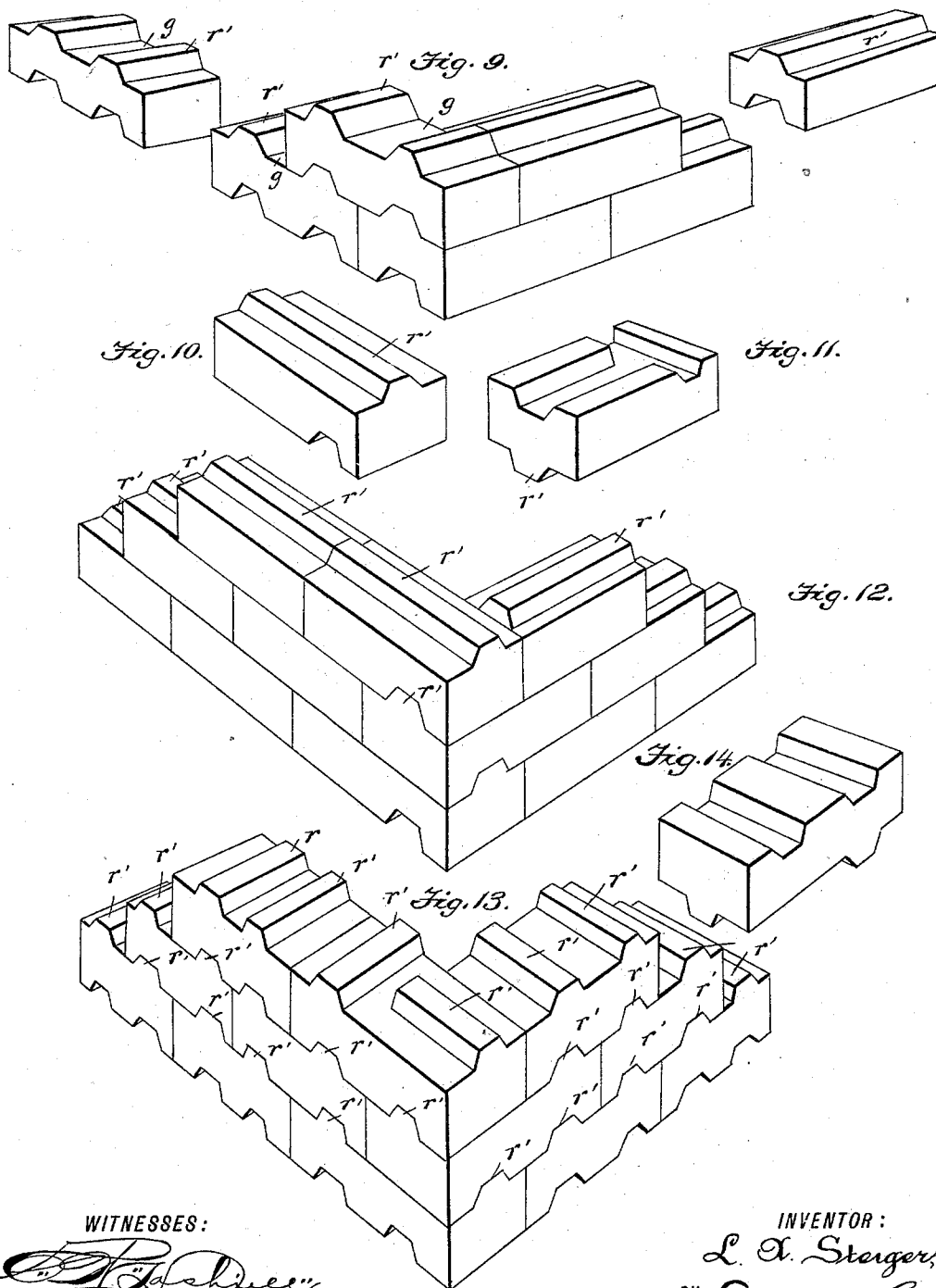
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS A. STEIGER, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

BUILDING-BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,838, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed November 13, 1890. Serial No. 371,315. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. STEIGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at San José, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented a certain new, useful, and valuable Improvement in Building-Bricks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My present invention relates to building-bricks; and the object of my invention is to provide an improved building brick or bricks which when placed one upon another are adapted to lock themselves together and the use of which obviates the need of mortar or other like materials which are generally used to hold ordinary brick rigidly together.

I attain the object of my invention by the improved construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a number of my improved building-bricks laid one upon another. Fig. 2 represents a different way of laying the brick. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one form of my brick in which the grooves and ridges are transversely arranged. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another form of my brick in which the grooves and ridges are longitudinally arranged. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 show modified forms of my improved building-bricks. Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing how my improved bricks may be arranged in turning corners. Figs. 10 and 11 are perspective views of a corner-brick. Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a corner built up with the longitudinally-ridged brick and the corner-brick shown at Figs. 10 and 11. Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a corner built up with the transversely-ridged brick and the form of corner-brick shown. Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the corner-brick employed as shown in Fig. 13 as it appears when inverted.

In the accompanying drawings similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

I prefer to construct one form of my building-brick with one or more transversal ridges *r* on one side thereof, and having corresponding grooves *g* diametrically opposite said ridges, as shown clearly at Fig. 3. In an-

other form of brick I have longitudinal ridges *r'* and grooves *g'*, as shown clearly at Fig. 4.

The bricks can be made of clay, stone, or other suitable material. By making my brick in the same manner as pressed brick or by making them of composition or natural stone a very pleasing effect may be produced.

In building a double or nine-inch wall with my improved bricks I prefer to arrange them as shown in Fig. 1, from which illustration it will be seen that I employ both forms of my brick—that is, the form having the transverse grooves *g* and ridges *r* and the form having the longitudinal ridges *r'* and grooves *g'*, as shown more clearly at Figs. 3 and 4, respectively, and that one form of the brick is laid with the ridges upward and the other form with the ridges downward, and that they cross each other, as shown, thus making it impossible for any of the bricks to move when so placed. From an inspection of aforesaid illustration, Fig. 1, it will also be seen that the bricks “break joints,”—that is, no two joints connect or are directly over or under another, thus improving the appearance of the structure and adding strength thereto.

In building a single wall I may combine the transversely and longitudinally ridged bricks, as shown at Fig. 9, or by the use of corner-bricks, such as I have shown at Figs. 10, 11, and 12. I may employ either the longitudinal or transversely ridged bricks.

From the foregoing description and accompanying drawings it will be seen that my bricks can be arranged in a variety of ways; but I have thought it necessary to show but a few of the possible arrangements.

I show at Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 a few desirable modifications of the shapes of the grooves and ridges; but I do not confine myself to any special number or style of grooves and ridges.

Although I prefer in most cases to lay my improved bricks with little or no mortar, as the use of the latter generally disfigures the appearance of a wall, still the use of any such material would not avoid the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a brick having one or more ridges on one side thereof and corresponding grooves on the opposite side, said ridges and grooves running lengthwise or crosswise of the brick, of a corner-brick having a T-shaped elevation or depression on one side thereof and a ridge or groove on the opposite side, substantially as set forth.

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

LOUIS A. STEIGER.

Witnesses:

KARL KLEIN,
L. P. KRAFFT.