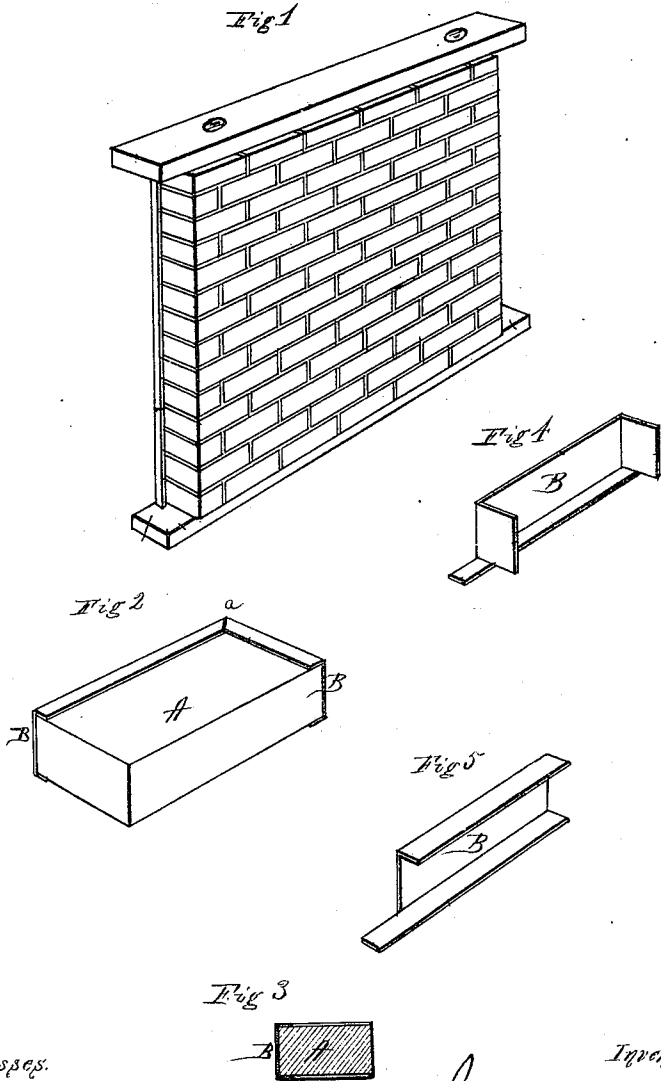


*J. Weathers,*  
*Building Walls.*  
*No. 106,749.*                      *Patented Aug. 23. 1870.*



*Witnesses.*  
*Harry King.*  
*Chas. L. Sweet.*

*Inventor.*  
*James Weathers.*  
*per Alexander Mason*  
*Atty.*

# United States Patent Office.

JAMES WEATHERS, OF GREENSBURG, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF  
AND V. P. HARRIS, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 106,749, dated August 23, 1870.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WALLS FOR BUILDINGS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WEATHERS, of Greensburg, in the county of Decatur and in the State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Laying Brick Walls; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in providing brick with a metallic face-plate, having two flanges, each of which extends between the layers of brick, and one of which is made sufficiently longer than the plate to break the joint between and bind together the contiguous bricks, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

Brick covered by metal may be used in laying brick walls for dwelling-houses, or other buildings, together with arches, sewers, pavements, abutments, or other purposes where brick is desired to be used, when the surface thereof is exposed to air, water, or the weather, or where great strength of wall is desired to be obtained, fire prevented, or dampness of wall occasioned by the absorption of moisture is desired to be obviated, or where an ornamental finish is desired to be obtained, such as in fronts of buildings, or corners thereof, chimneys, towers, &c., or when brick are desired to be used, being more or less imperfect, or when the brick is not burnt at all, only molded or dried.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wall laid with my metal covered brick.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a brick, the front and one end of which is covered with metal.

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-section of fig. 2.

Figures 4 and 5 are perspective views of the metal covers used in certain cases, as will be hereinafter set forth.

I construct my wall, laying the brick in any of the known forms, using mortar, plaster, cement, or any other material known in the trade, in the usual way, but prior to laying the brick in the wall, or where they are laid, I apply the desired band or piece of galvanized iron, covering the brick in such manner as to secure the result desired to be obtained.

The part of the brick that is covered or banded with the metal depends upon the kind of wall to be built, according to the various and varied styles and purposes for which the same may be desired to be used.

I will now proceed to describe the principle and manner of using the metal in the building of an ordinary brick building.

A represents a brick, and

B is the piece of metal used in banding the front part thereof, said piece of metal being the length of the brick and end combined, and wide enough to cover the face side, and to extend over and under the same any distance required, usually about one inch.

This metal band extends from the joint at a, around the corner, and to the joint on the other side of adjoining wall, thus protecting the entire corner.

For the other brick not in the corner, the metal only extends from end to end, and, when placed in the wall, are firmly secured by the mortar and pressure of the wall.

When galvanized iron is used, it gives the entire front the appearance of solid blocks of galvanized iron, which science has proved to be impervious to the weather or lapse of time.

It also prevents the brick from absorbing moisture, occasioned by rain, snow, &c., and thereby effectually preventing most of the dampness so common to brick buildings, at the same time leaving the shape and joints common to brick walls the same, giving opportunity of penciling, painting, or otherwise ornamenting the same, if desired, while the entire wall is much stronger, and all the brick perfectly secure from accident, even should they be imperfectly burnt, or not burnt at all.

In order to secure great strength of wall, I let the top part of the metal, as shown in figs. 4 and 5, extend across the joint to the adjoining brick, which, being cemented by the mortar, and firmly held by the pressure of the weight above, makes a continuous line of metal between each layer of brick, around any number of corners or circles, so long as the same may be used, thus effectually preventing the springing, cracking, or, in case of inside fire, falling down of walls, making the wall, if not superior in strength, fully equal to stone.

A wall built in this manner may be much thinner than the usual style, and yet have greater strength, and thereby the cost of the metal in a great measure be saved by the use of a less number of brick.

Having thus fully described my invention,

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

The metallic face-plate B, provided with two flanges, each of which extends between the layers of bricks, and one of which is made sufficiently longer than the plate to break the joint between and bind together the contiguous bricks, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of May, 1870.

JAMES WEATHERS.

Witnesses:

PUTNAM EWING,  
JAMES K. EWING.