

(No Model.)

C. F. PRICHARD.
FACED BRICK.

No. 597,189.

Patented Jan. 11, 1898.

Fig. 1

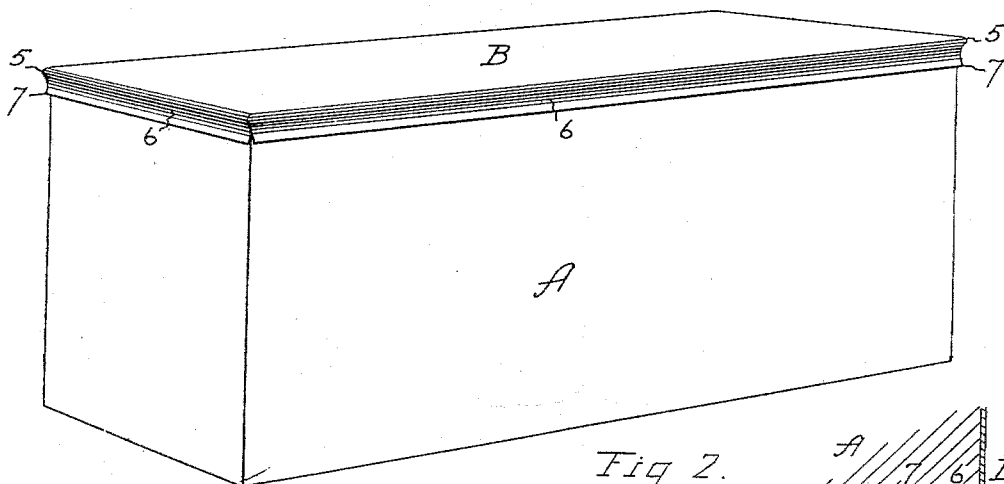


Fig. 2.

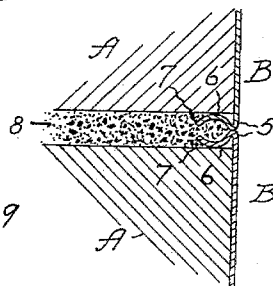


Fig. 3

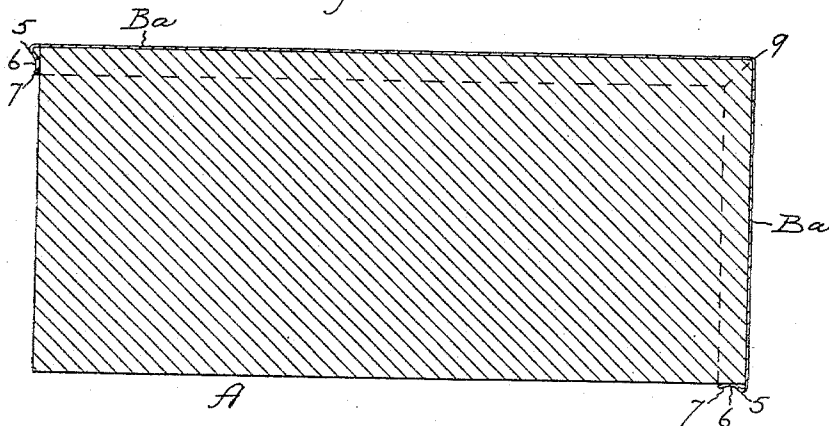
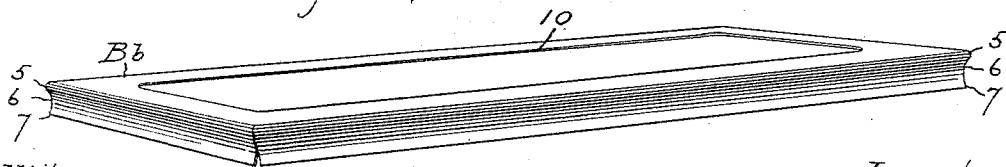


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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FACED BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,189, dated January 11, 1898.

Application filed April 6, 1896. Serial No. 586,388. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PRICHARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faced Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in faced bricks; and the main objects of my improvements are to provide individual facing-caps for attachment to previously-formed bricks, said caps to be applied after the bricks are shipped and before they are set by the mason, and to so construct said caps that the mortar between the courses of faced bricks does not come to the front surface.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my faced brick ready for the mason. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a portion of two such bricks as properly set in a wall. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of a brick with the cap extended so as to cover one end of the brick as well as one of the longer sides, the same being designed for a corner brick. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of my cap with a perforated or open front for exposing any facing sheet or plate that may be held on the brick by said cap.

The bricks may be of any ordinary construction and shipped in their completed and ordinary form to the place where they are to be used. My caps or facings may also be shipped separately to the same place and attached to the bricks preparatory to setting, each separate or individual brick for any desired surface or surfaces of the masonry having a separate or individual facing of its own in contradistinction to a single facing or cap for use in common with several bricks.

A designates the brick, and B the cap or facing. Ordinarily I make the cap wider and longer than the face of the brick by about one-quarter of an inch, and I double the metal upon itself to form a projecting ridge or rib 5 at the edges of the cap along its sides and ends, and from the rib an elastic flange 6 extends inwardly, so as to clamp the sides of the brick, and then curves outwardly, as at 7, for the double purpose of being held by the mortar and to form a flaring mouth or edge to facilitate the assembling of the bricks and caps. The caps are formed from flat

sheet-metal blanks, the corners being notched to permit the flanges to be bent, as shown and described, the notching of the blank at the corners being substantially the same as in the well-known construction of boxes, &c.

Ordinarily I form my caps to fit one of the longest side edges of the brick, as shown in Fig. 1. The caps and bricks are assembled ready for laying by placing them together and crowding on the cap. The outwardly-curved edge 7 of the flange 6 will facilitate the entry of the brick into the cap, while the elasticity of the flanges will permit them to spring and thus accommodate such variation in size as may be found in the bricks. At the same time the elastic flanges bear upon the bricks with sufficient force to hold the caps in place for laying. After the bricks are laid, as shown in Fig. 2, the mortar 8 will cover the flanges, and thus the caps are held in place by the engagement of the flanges with the mortar in addition to the pressure of the flanges upon the sides of the brick. The curved edge 7 should be closer to the brick than the ribs 5, so that the mortar may enter in between the flange 6, while the ribs 5 of the different bricks and caps will come closely together and thereby prevent the mortar from reaching the surface of the wall, substantially as shown in Fig. 2. It is of course evident that like caps or facings may be made in the same way and applied in like manner to one end of a brick or to one of the broad sides by merely making the caps of the proper size.

When desired to face one of the longer and narrower sides of a brick and one end of the same brick for laying corners, I use a longer piece of metal and carry the cap B^a around the corner with an angular bend, as shown at 9, Fig. 3, and let the flanges bear upon the brick, as before described, not only along its length, but also across one end, as indicated by broken lines in said Fig. 3.

In case it should be desired to employ a glass, porcelain, enameled-paper, or other kind of finishing material that is in the form of a plate or sheet I perforate the cap B^b, as at 10, Fig. 3, so as to form its front face into a mat or frame, then place the plate or sheet on the brick, and crowd the cap into place, as before described, thereby holding the cap as before,

while the cap holds the sheet or plate which lies between it and the brick. This does not in any way change the general construction of the cap nor its function further than it prevents the cut-away portion of the cap from forming a finishing-face, but this is compensated for by substituting an equivalent finishing-face. In case the sheet or plate thus employed is so thick as to prevent the flanges from extending over the brick for the proper distance the flanges may be increased in length in proportion to the thickness placed under the cap, so that the flanges will extend over the brick to the desired extent.

While I have described my caps as made of sheet metal, they may be made of other sheet material that will keep its form—as, for example, sheet-asbestos. Even if not elastic like metal the flanges will, when the bricks are laid, be pressed firmly upon the sides of the bricks and held in place as the wall is built up. Substantially the same form of caps applied in the same way may also be made of celluloid.

By my improvement each individual brick or tile may be cheaply and quickly faced for either interior or exterior work and then laid into masonry substantially the same as ordinary brick are laid. The caps are securely held in place and the mortar is practically concealed from view. An ordinary cheap brick can be given a neat metallic, celluloid,

or asbestos face or a combined metal and glass face. The caps can be formed of any suitable material, either plain or embossed, and they may be made and finished in any desired or ordinary manner.

I do not claim facing bricks in a mold, nor with porcelain or other coating fused thereon, nor merely facing a wall of masonry with metal; neither do I claim a wall or floor surface having metal caps secured thereon by setting the caps in a plastic material that hardens afterward.

I claim as my invention—

1. The herein-described cap for facing bricks, consisting of a face wider and longer than the face of the brick or tile for which it is designed and having the material at the edges doubled upon itself to form the ribs, and having the clasping-flanges projecting from said ribs and designed to press upon the sides of the previously-formed brick, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described cap for facing bricks having the well-defined ribs at its edges, and the flanges with their outwardly-curved edges, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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