

Bartlett & Johnson,
Bricks,
No 57,461, Patented Aug. 28, 1866.

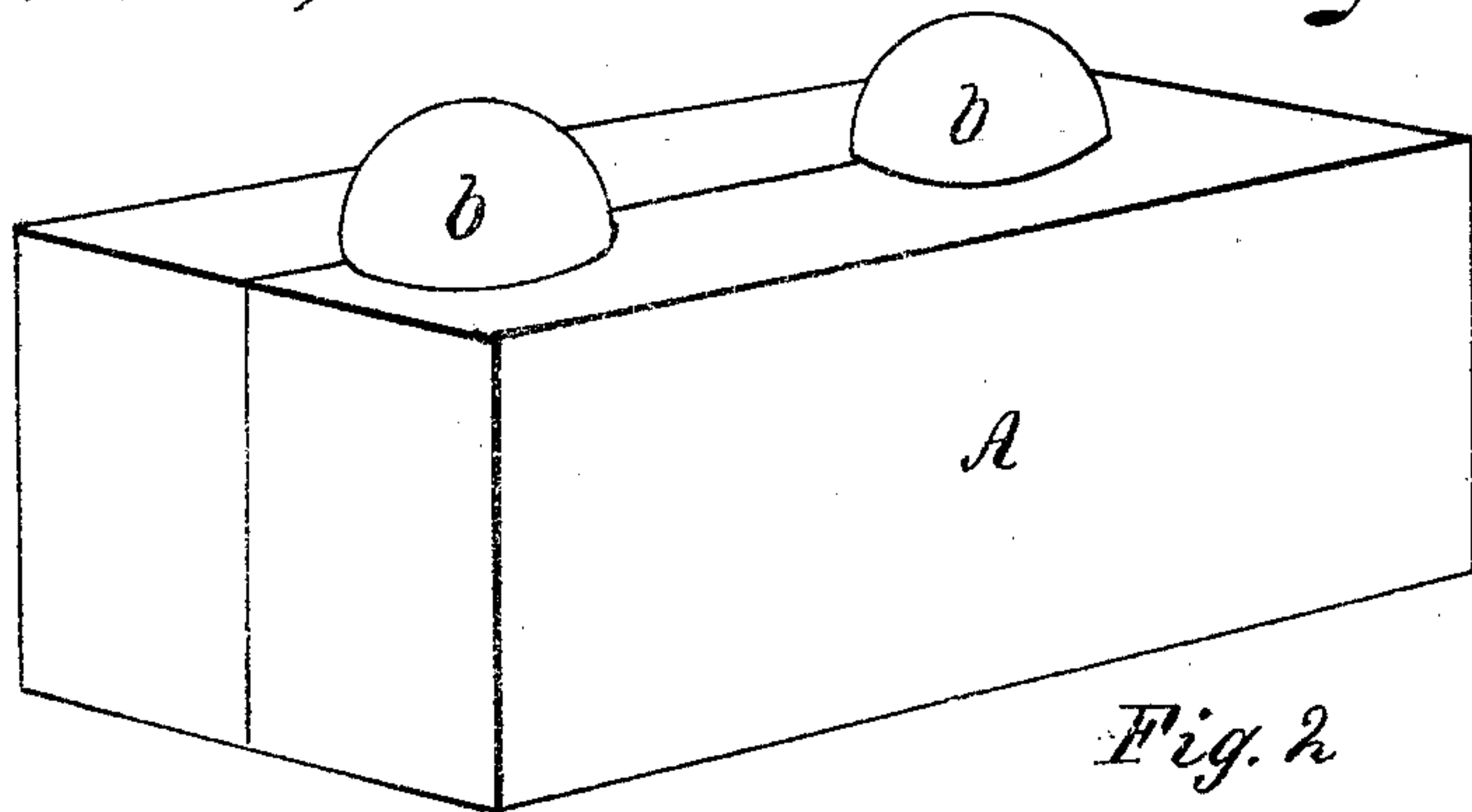


Fig. 1

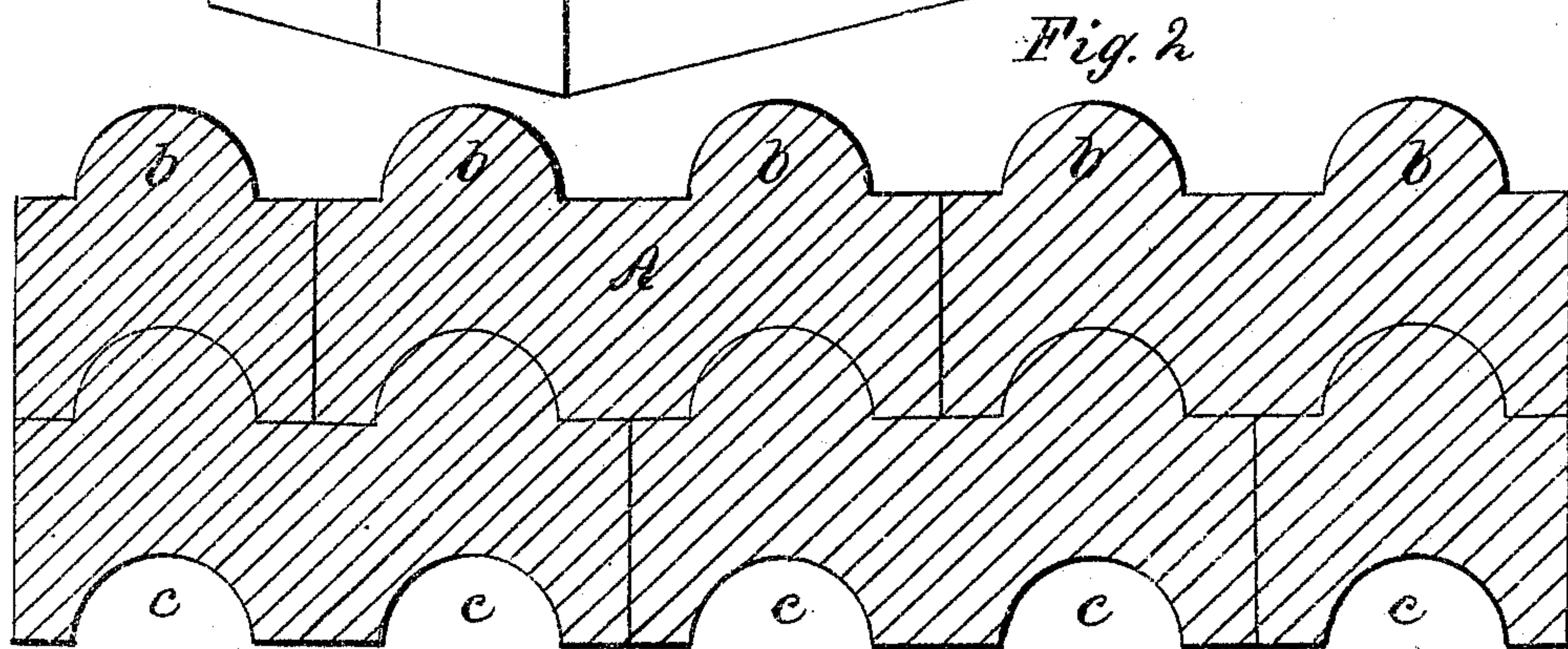


Fig. 2

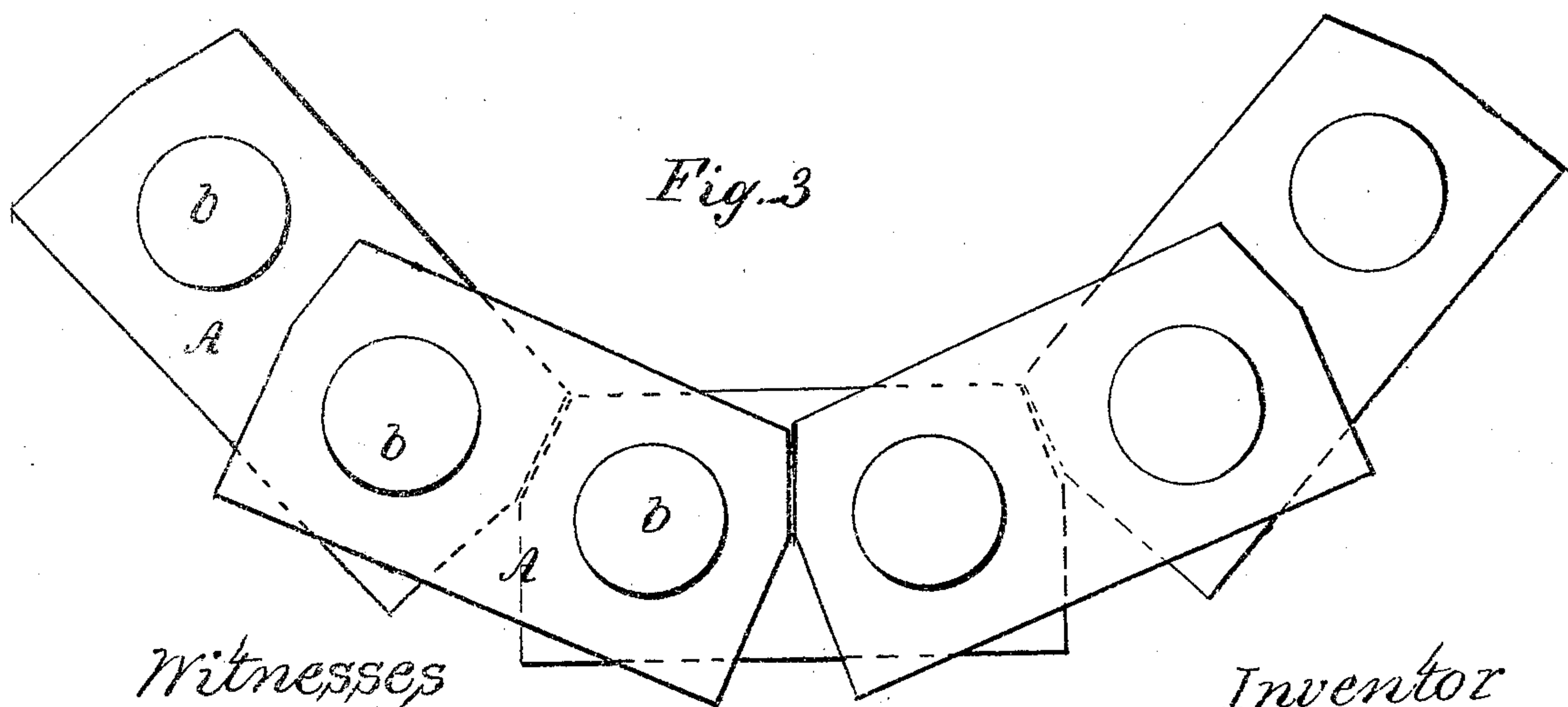


Fig. 3

Witnesses
Jas H McCall
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID L. BARTLETT AND GEORGE H. JOHNSON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVED BRICK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 57,461, dated August 28, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID L. BARTLETT and GEORGE H. JOHNSON, of Baltimore, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Brick; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of our improved bricks; Fig. 2, a central vertical section through a wall constructed of the bricks; Fig. 3, a plan view of a section of circular wall built of the same.

Similar letters indicate like parts in all of the figures.

The nature of our invention consists in molding bricks with bosses upon one side thereof, and corresponding recesses upon the other, said bosses and their counterpart recesses being formed in a line centrally between the sides and at points each equidistant from the center and ends, respectively, of the bricks.

Our improved bricks may be made of any desirable material, or combination of materials, worked, tempered, and prepared in any suitable manner.

The desired material, when properly prepared, is fashioned in molds so shaped and constructed as to produce bricks, A, having two bosses or projections, *b b*, (which, by preference, we make semi-spherical in form,) formed upon one face thereof, and concavities or recesses *c c*, Fig. 2, immediately opposite thereto in the other. These bosses and concavities are formed, respectively, at each end of the brick, each at a point removed from the end a distance equal to about one-fourth of the length of the brick, or midway between the center and the end, and centrally also between the side thereof. Consequently, the distances between the bosses, in a course of bricks laid end to end or side by side, will always be the same, and the bricks will always tie and inter-

lock, whether superimposed longitudinally or transversely in breaking joints.

Where additional strength is required in the wall we add a boss centrally to the end of each brick, and form a corresponding concavity at the other.

We contemplate molding our embossed bricks into segmental forms for the construction of cylindrical walls, placing the bosses and concavities, as described, midway between the center and ends and centrally between the sides; but for all ordinary purposes circular walls may be constructed with our rectangular bricks, which will interlock when laid upon a curve, as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

We are aware that a patent was granted to Levy Till in 1855 for bricks made with double conical spurs on one side and extended grooves in the other; and we disclaim bricks so formed, having two series of spurs and channels or grooves arranged in parallel rolls upon the opposite faces thereof. Such bricks are not only more expensive and more liable to fracture than ours, but admit of being laid in straight lines only.

Having fully described our own invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A brick having bosses projecting from one face thereof, and counterpart recesses formed in its opposite face, each at a point midway between the sides, center, and end of the brick, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

The foregoing specification of our improved bricks signed by us this 19th day of June, A. D. 1866.

D. L. BARTLETT.
GEO. H. JOHNSON.

In presence of—

CHARLES PORTER,
ROBERT CULNAN.