

J. E. BILLINGS.

Bricks for Angles of Walls.

No. 154,577.

Patented Sept. 1, 1874.

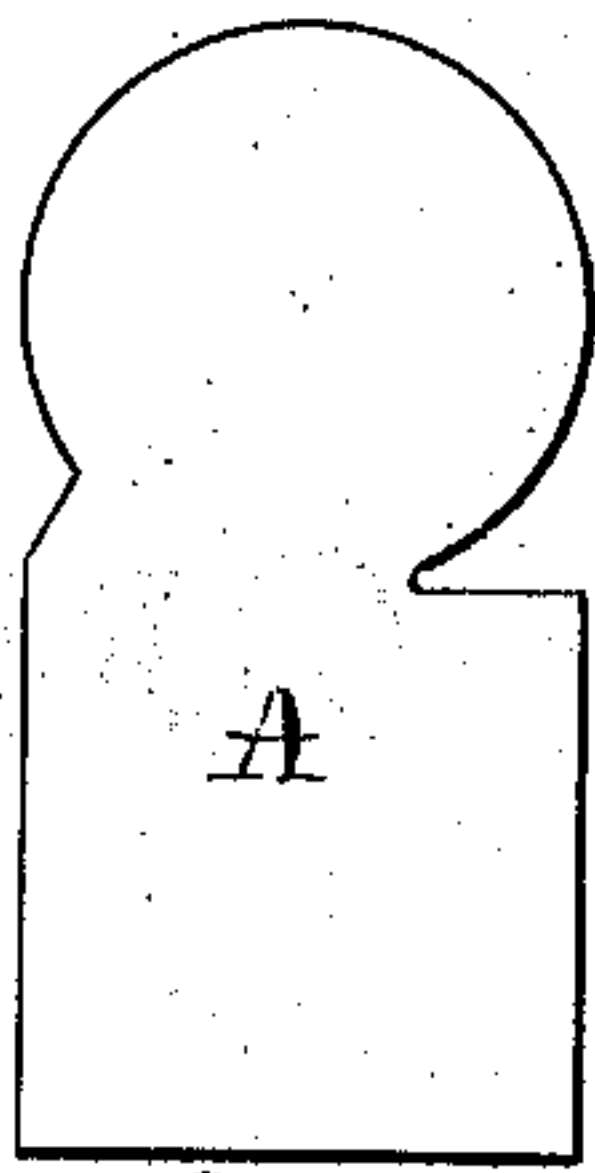


Fig. 1.

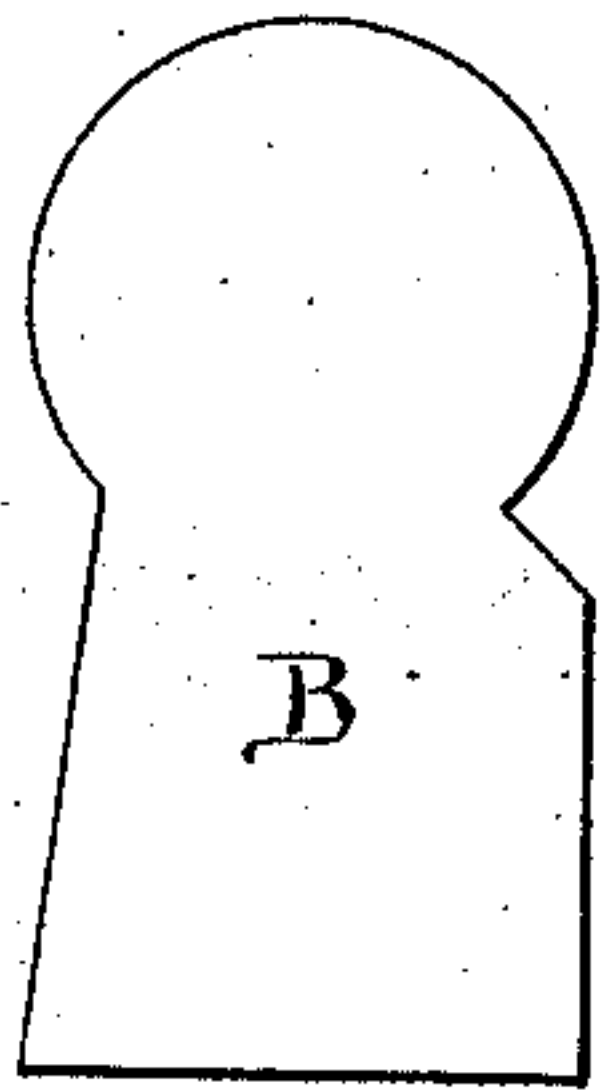


Fig. 2.

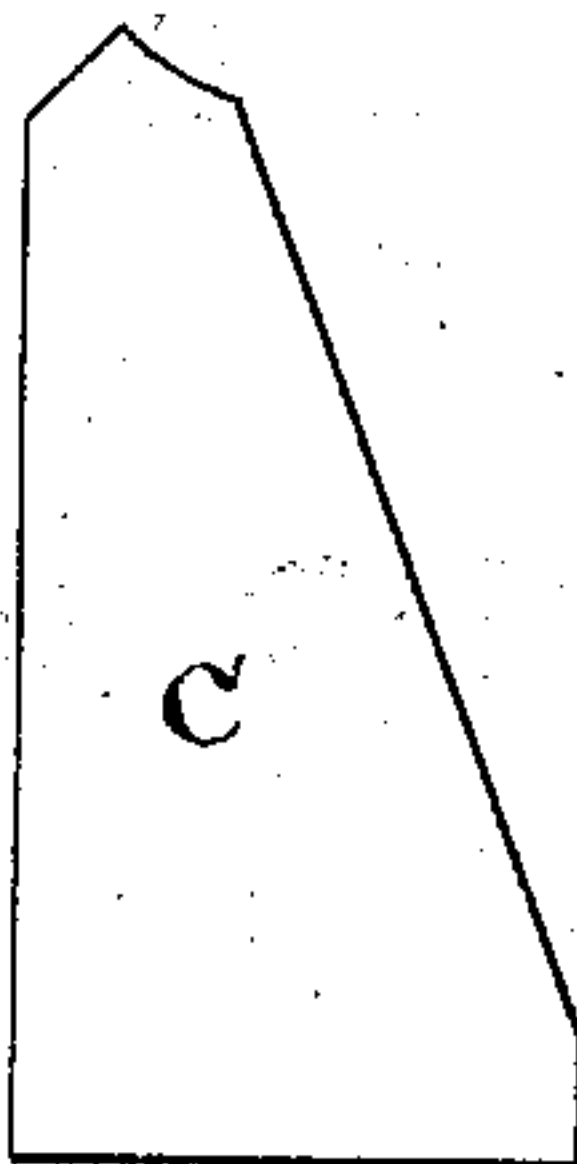


Fig. 3.

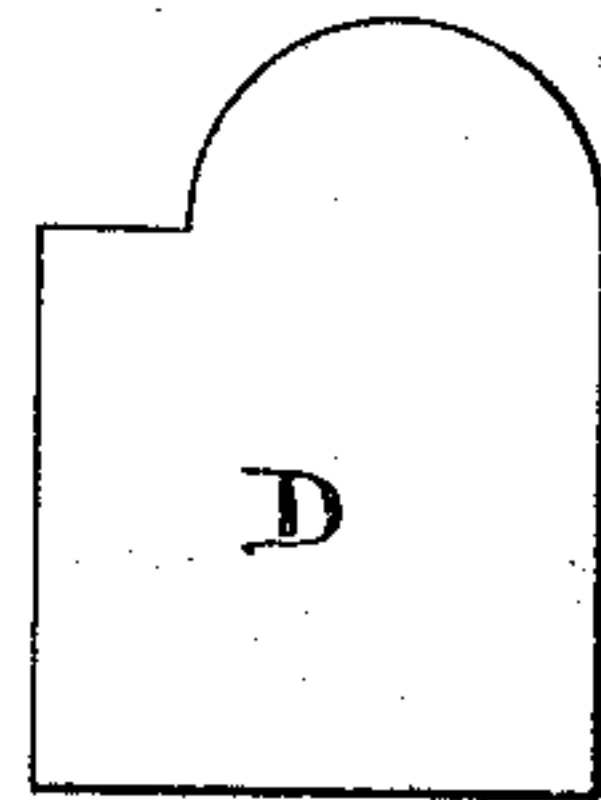


Fig. 4.

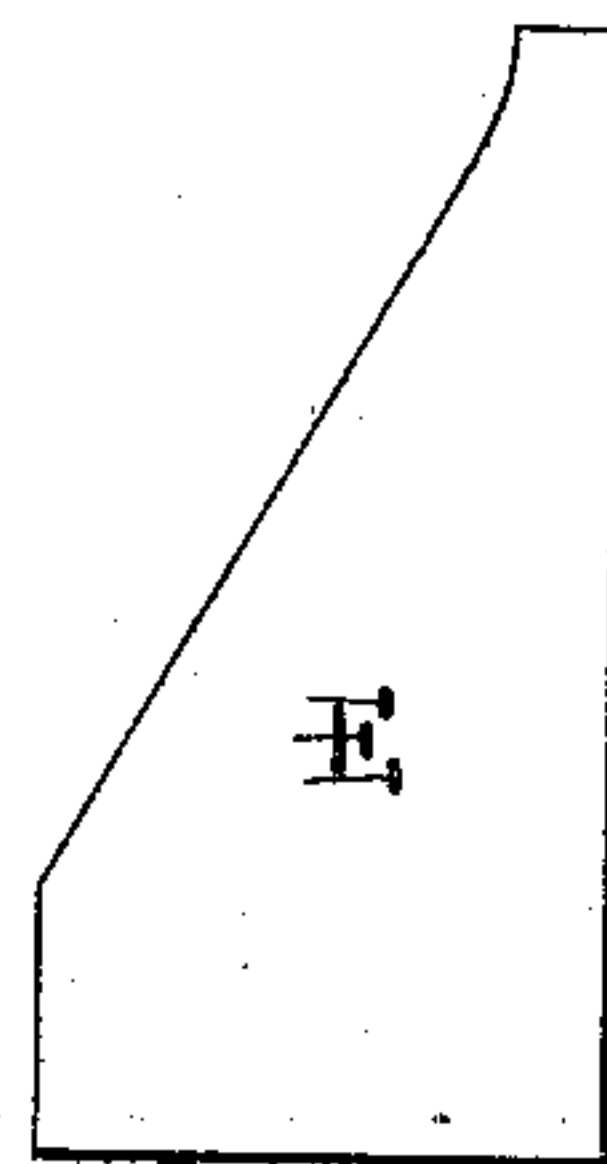


Fig. 5.

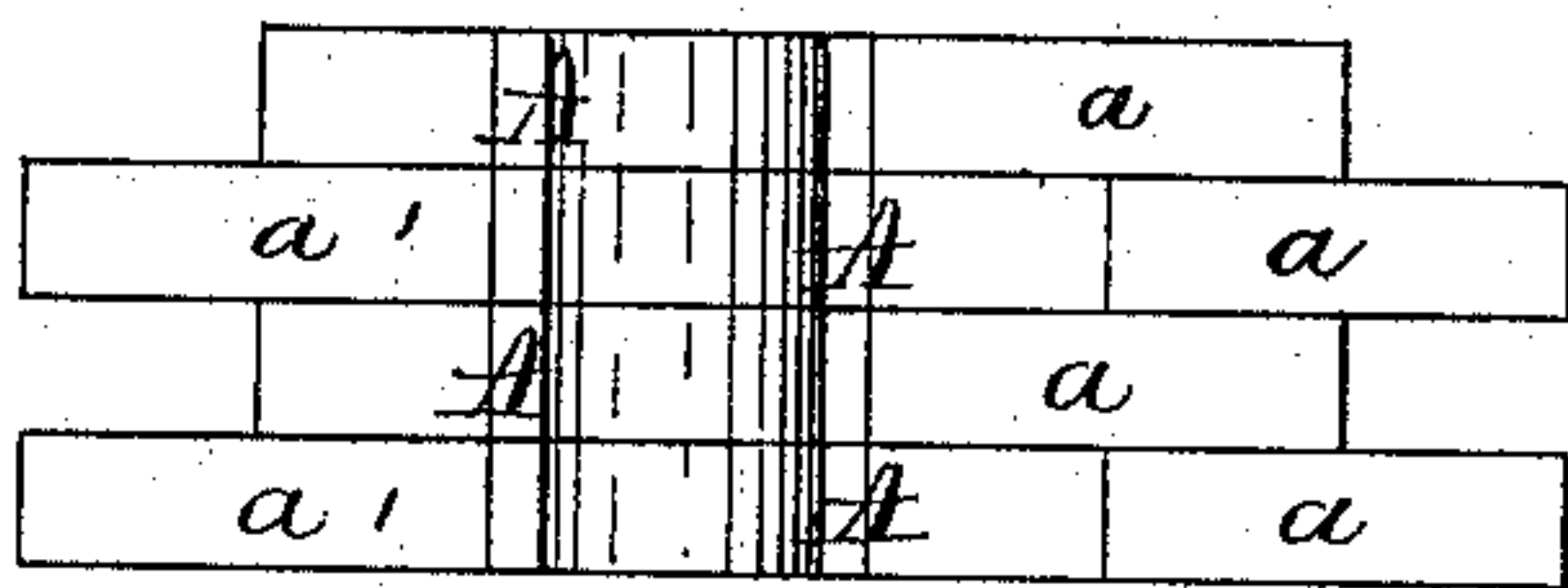


Fig. 6.

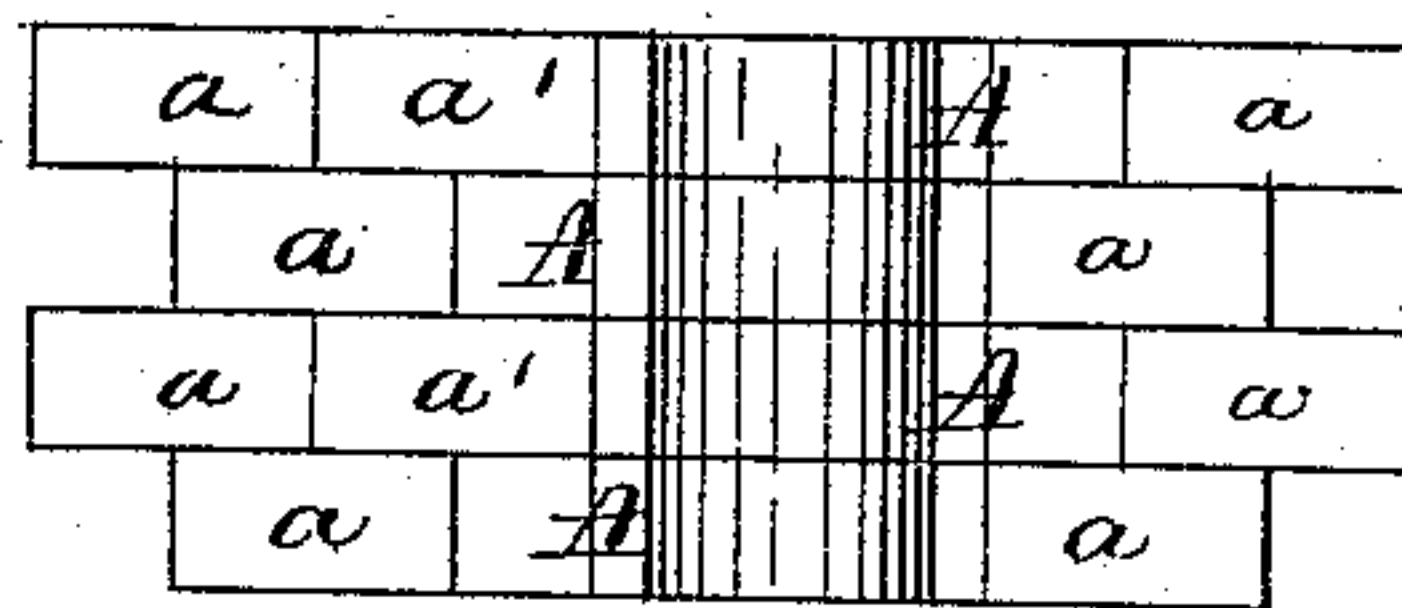


Fig. 8.

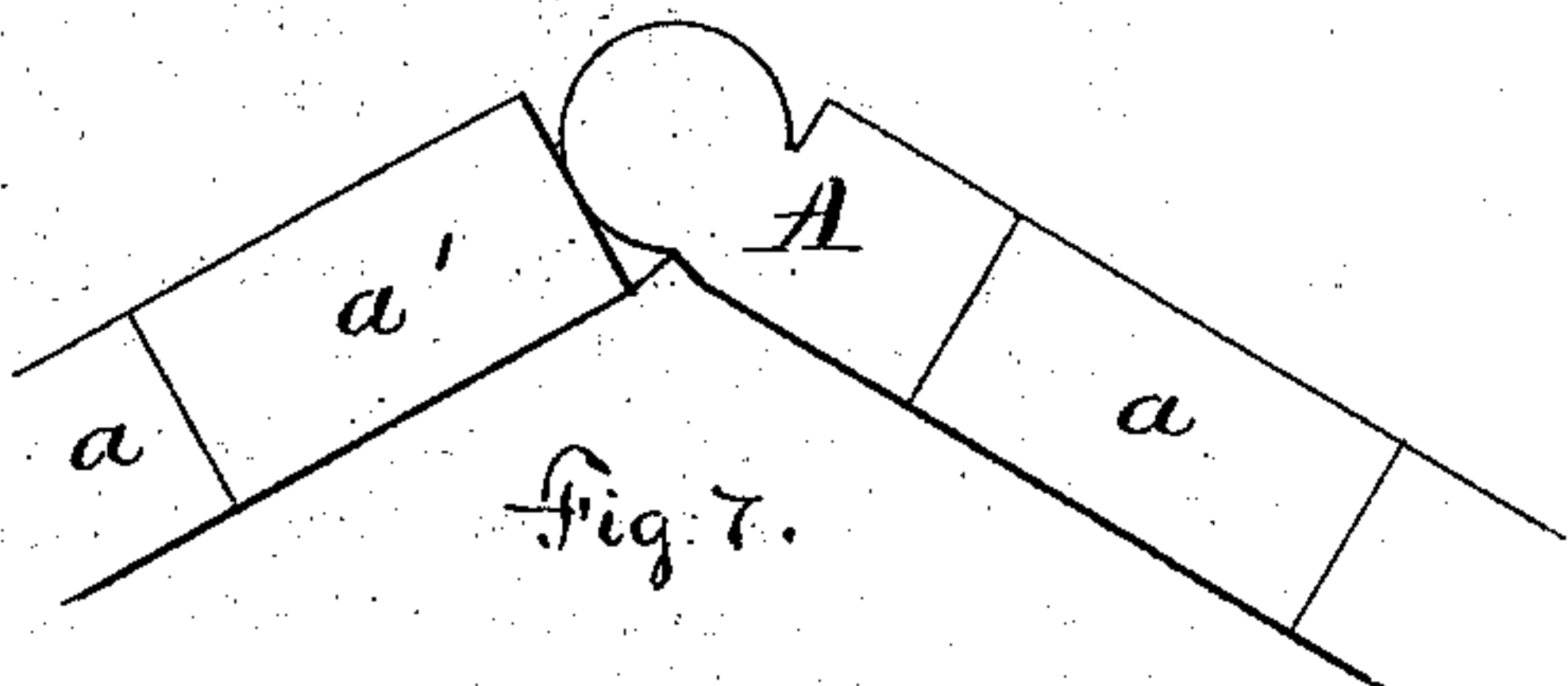


Fig. 7.

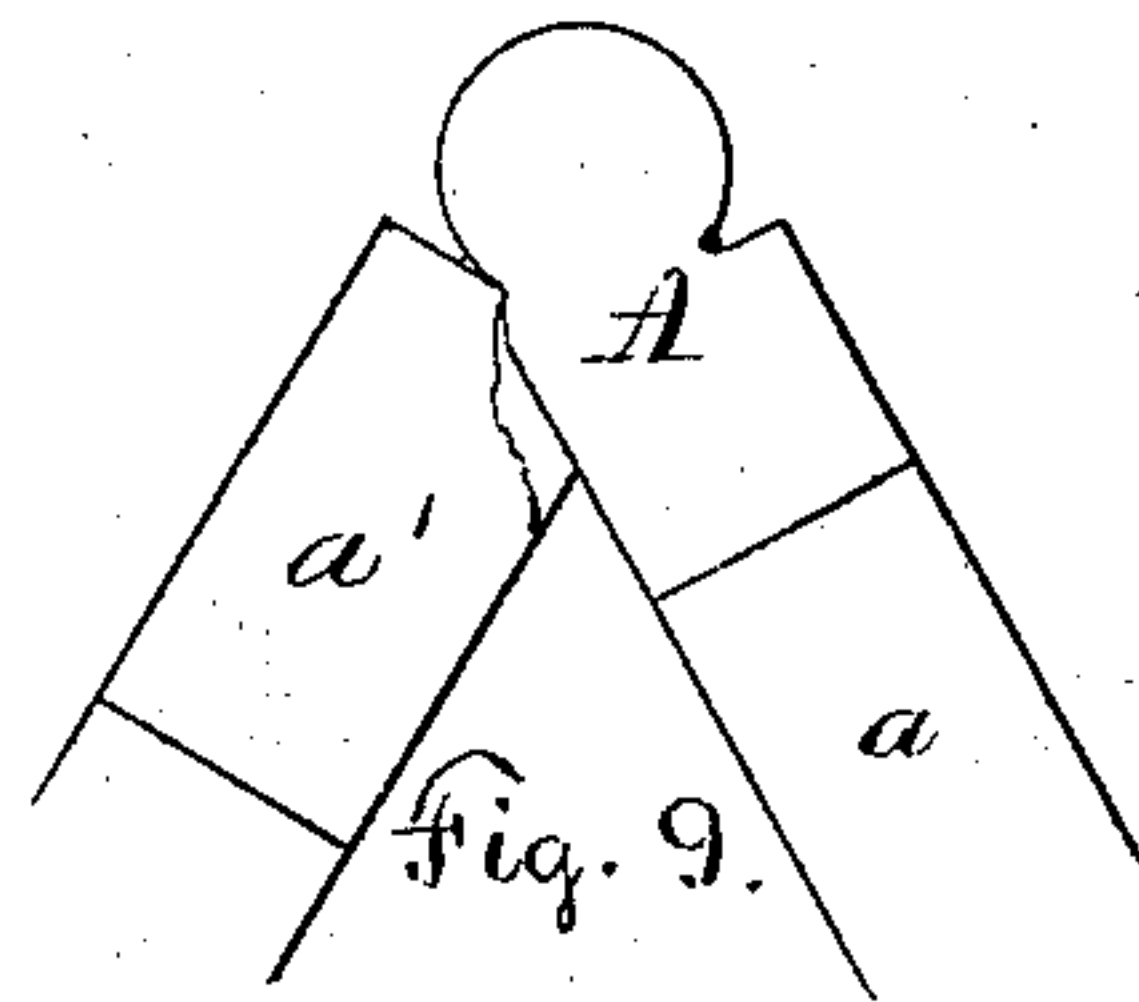


Fig. 9.

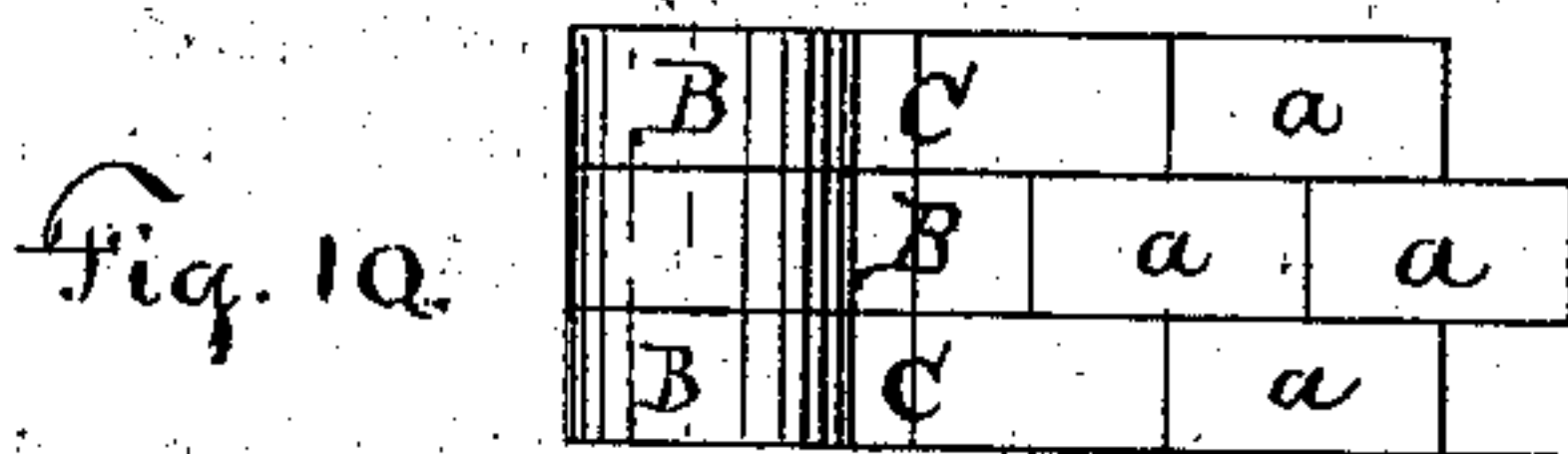


Fig. 10.

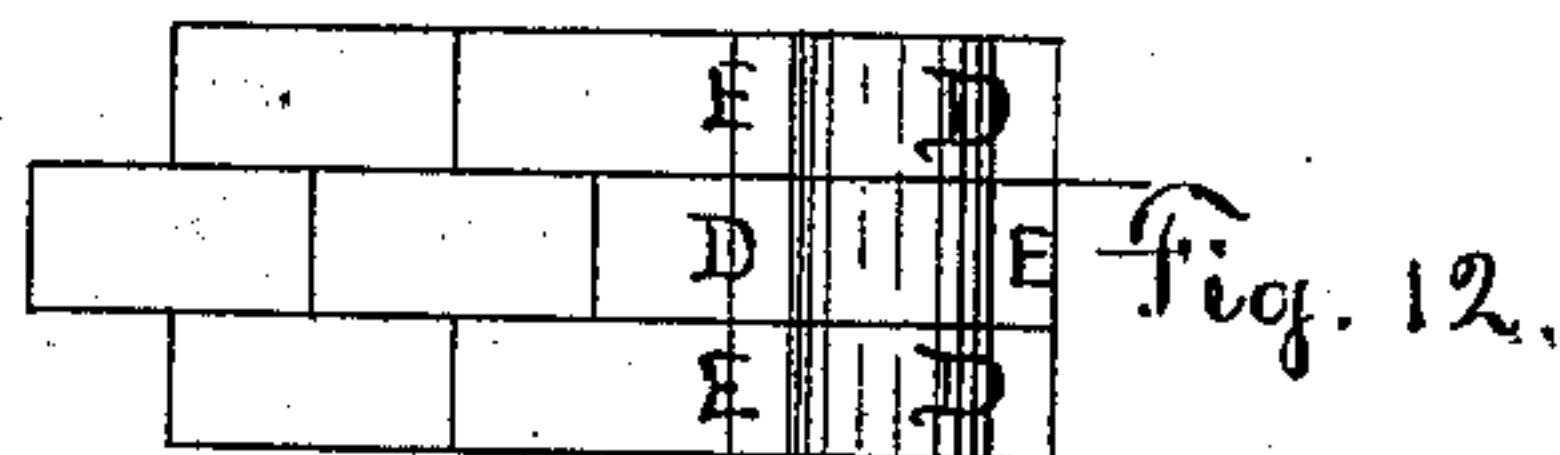


Fig. 12.

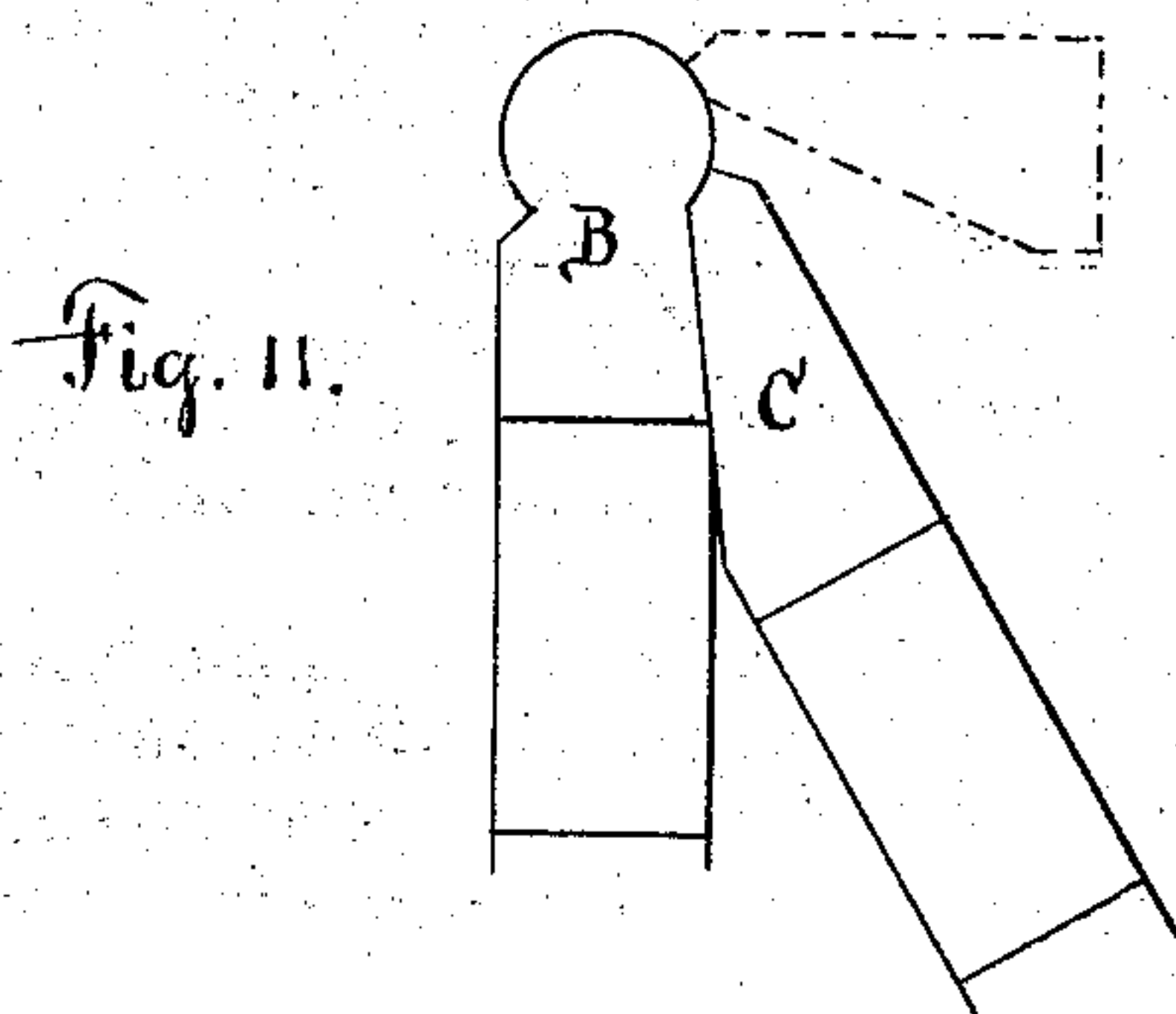


Fig. 11.

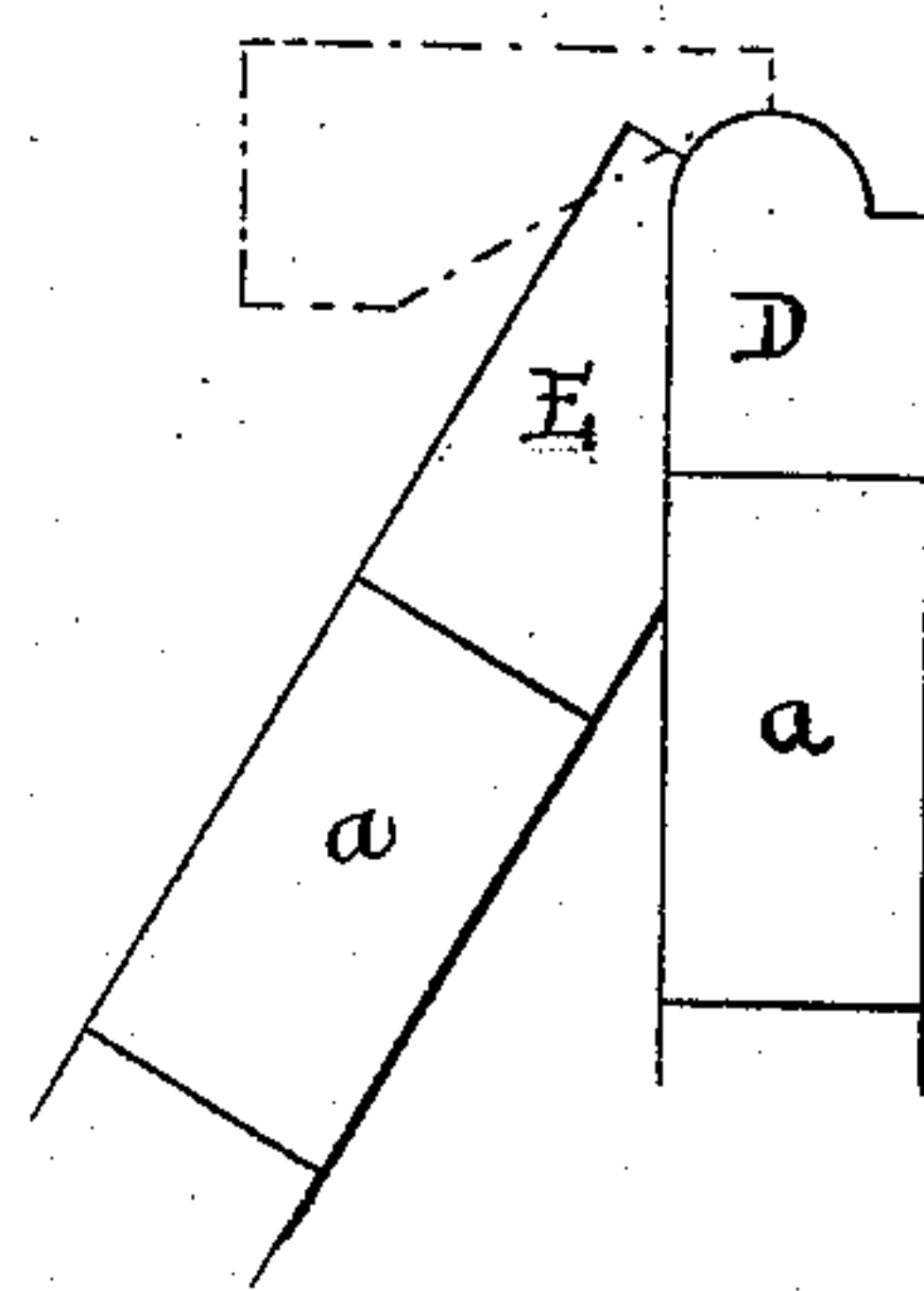


Fig. 13.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. BILLINGS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRICKS FOR ANGLES OF WALLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **154,577**, dated September 1, 1874; application filed July 21, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. BILLINGS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Bricks, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to improvements on the bricks in common use; and consists in the brick hereinafter more fully described, and particularly adapted to building up the angles of walls.

It is well known that when the angle of a wall varies from ninety degrees (90°) it is necessary, in order to make a good bond and finish, to cut and grind the angle-bricks, so that they will fit the angle, or to have bricks manufactured for each especial case. Both of these operations are expensive and tedious, but my invention provides a remedy for them by substituting bricks so formed that they can be used in the construction of any angle—right, acute, or obtuse—and make a perfect bond and a perfect finish in either case.

Figure 1 shows a brick, A, adapted for use with the common form of bricks.

It is shown in Figs. 6 and 7 as employed on obtuse angles in connection with the bricks *a a*.

In Figs. 8 and 9 the same brick is shown as applied to an acute angle, in which case the ordinary brick is clipped on the inside, as shown at *a'*.

Figs. 2 and 3 represent bricks B and C, which are laid together, as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, the brick C in this case taking the

place of the bricks *a* and *a'* in the previous figures.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent bricks D and E, which are laid together, as shown in Figs. 12 and 13.

I have shown in the drawings a single brick in each course, made with one end in the form of a segment of a circle, and the other end rectangular. The segmental ends are laid over each other, and the rectangular ends are laid alternately on one wall and the other. This gives the finished angle the form of a bead with a quirk or fillet on each side, one quirk or fillet being formed on the beaded brick and the other by the ordinary brick *a*, or the supplemental bricks C and E.

The segmental form enables the angle to be varied to an almost unlimited extent, and is the best known to me; but a polygonal form might be used in its stead, which would give a limited number of finished angles.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. An angle-brick having one end segmental, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with an angle-brick having one end segmental, as above described, a supplemental brick having one of its ends beveled, in order to fit the segmental brick, as described.

JOS. E. BILLINGS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. SLEEPER,
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