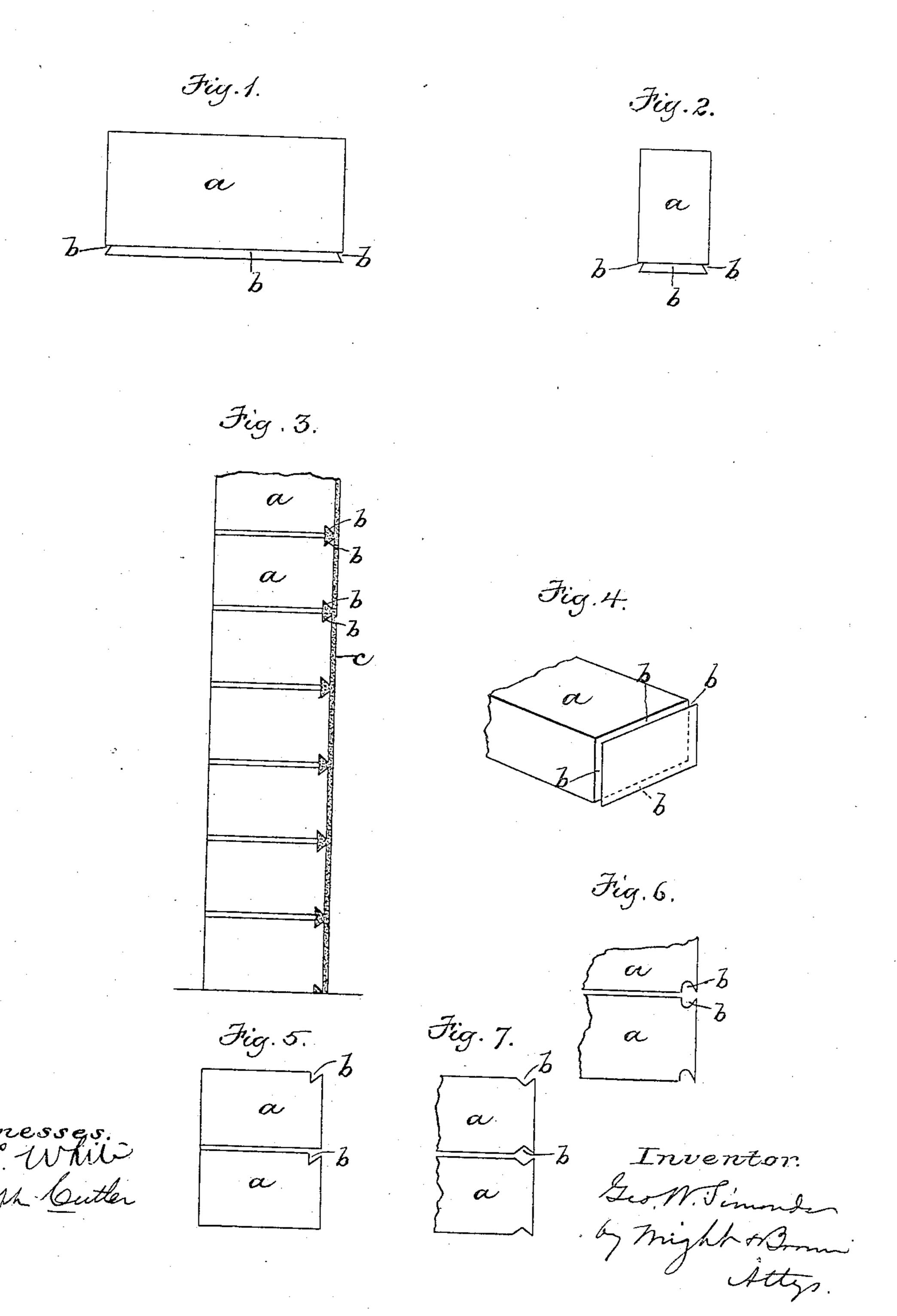
## G. W. SIMONDS.

BRICK.

No. 293,800.

Patented Feb. 19, 1884.



## United States Patent Office.

GEORGE W. SIMONDS, OF BOSTON, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO JAMES F. EMERSON, OF WAKEFIELD, AND GEORGE O. CARPENTER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 293,800, dated February 19, 1884.

Application filed June 9, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George W. Simonds, 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 has for its object to provide a brick of such form that when a number of the bricks are laid to compose a wall spaces will be formed immediately behind the seams or joints between the vertical surfaces of the bricks at one side of the wall for the reception of mortar forming a part of a vertical coating laid against the side of the wall, and holding said coating in place against the wall, the bricks serving as substitutes for laths.

To this end my invention consists in the improved form of brick which I will now pro-

ceed to describe.

of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side view of a brick embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents an end view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section, showing a wall built of my improved bricks. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of another form of brick embodying my invention.

Figs. 5, 6, and 7 represent modifications.
The same letters of reference indicate the

30 same parts in all the figures.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a brick, a, with grooves b, preferably of a V shape. Said grooves, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, extend entirely around the bricks, in close 35 proximity to and parallel with the face which forms a part of the vertical surface to which the coating of mortar is to be applied. When the bricks thus formed are laid in courses to form a wall, as shown in Fig. 3, the grooves in the proximate surfaces of the bricks form dovetail pockets or spaces, the narrower ends of which are close to the surfaces of the bricks. It will be seen that a coating, c, of mortar laid against the vertical surface of the wall will fill the dovetail pockets above described

and form ribs of mortar, said pockets thus firmly securing the coating c to the wall. The grooves b may extend around the brick parallel with one of the ends thereof, as shown in Fig. 4. It is not absolutely necessary to make 50 the grooves b in both of the opposite surfaces of each brick. If desired, the upper side may have a groove and the under side none, as shown in Fig. 5, or vice versa.

The grooves b may be rounded, as shown in 55 Fig. 6, instead of V-shaped. Fig. 7 shows a V-shaped groove having both of its sides in-

clined.

The bricks having the grooves formed as shown can be molded at one operation as 60

readily as plain bricks.

An inside wall constructed of my improved bricks a should be separated from the outer or main wall of the building by an air-space, for the purpose of keeping the bricks and 65 their coating c in a dry condition. The two walls should be tied together in any suitable manner.

It is obvious that the improved bricks can be used for an outer wall, the grooves receiv- 70 ing and holding stucco coating applied to the surfaces of the wall.

It will be seen that a wall constructed as described would be practically fire-proof.

I claim—

A brick having a marginal groove formed in one or more of its sides in close proximity to one of its vertical faces or ends, said grooves being formed to constitute a space between the proximate surfaces of two bricks 80 of suitable form to receive and secure mortar, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 2d day of June, 1883. 85

GEORGE W. SIMONDS.

Witnesses:

C. F. Brown, A. L. White.