

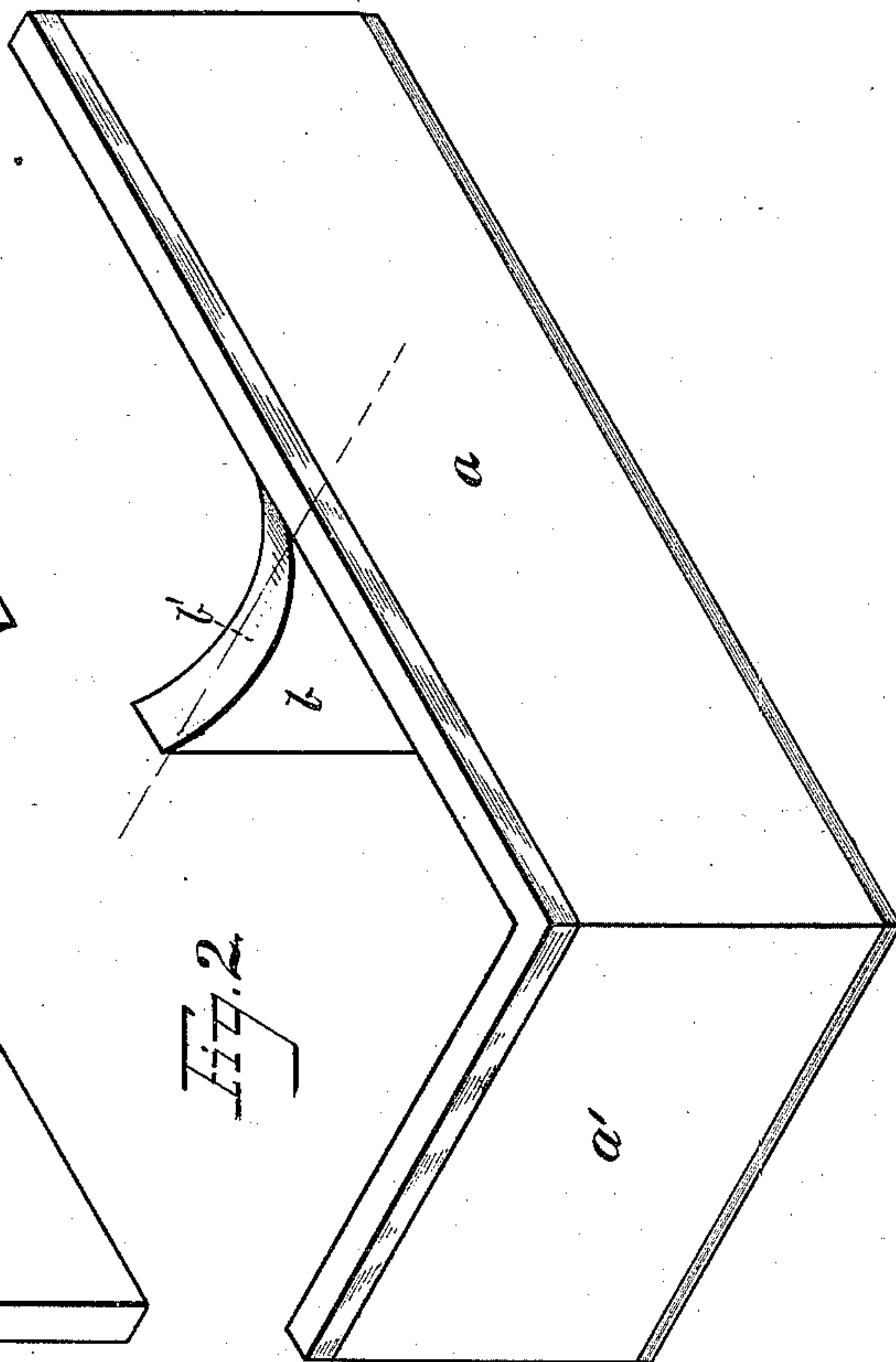
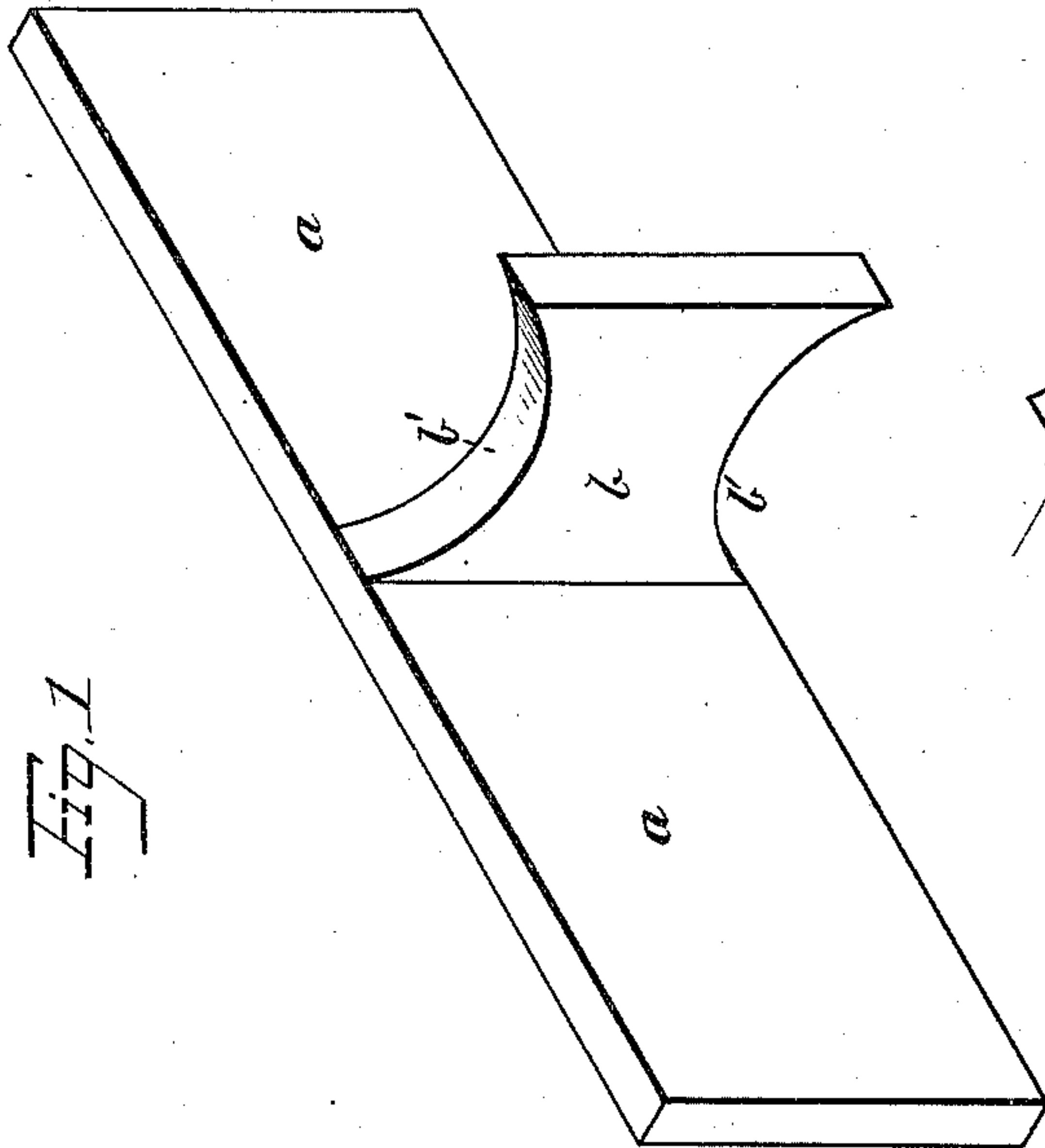
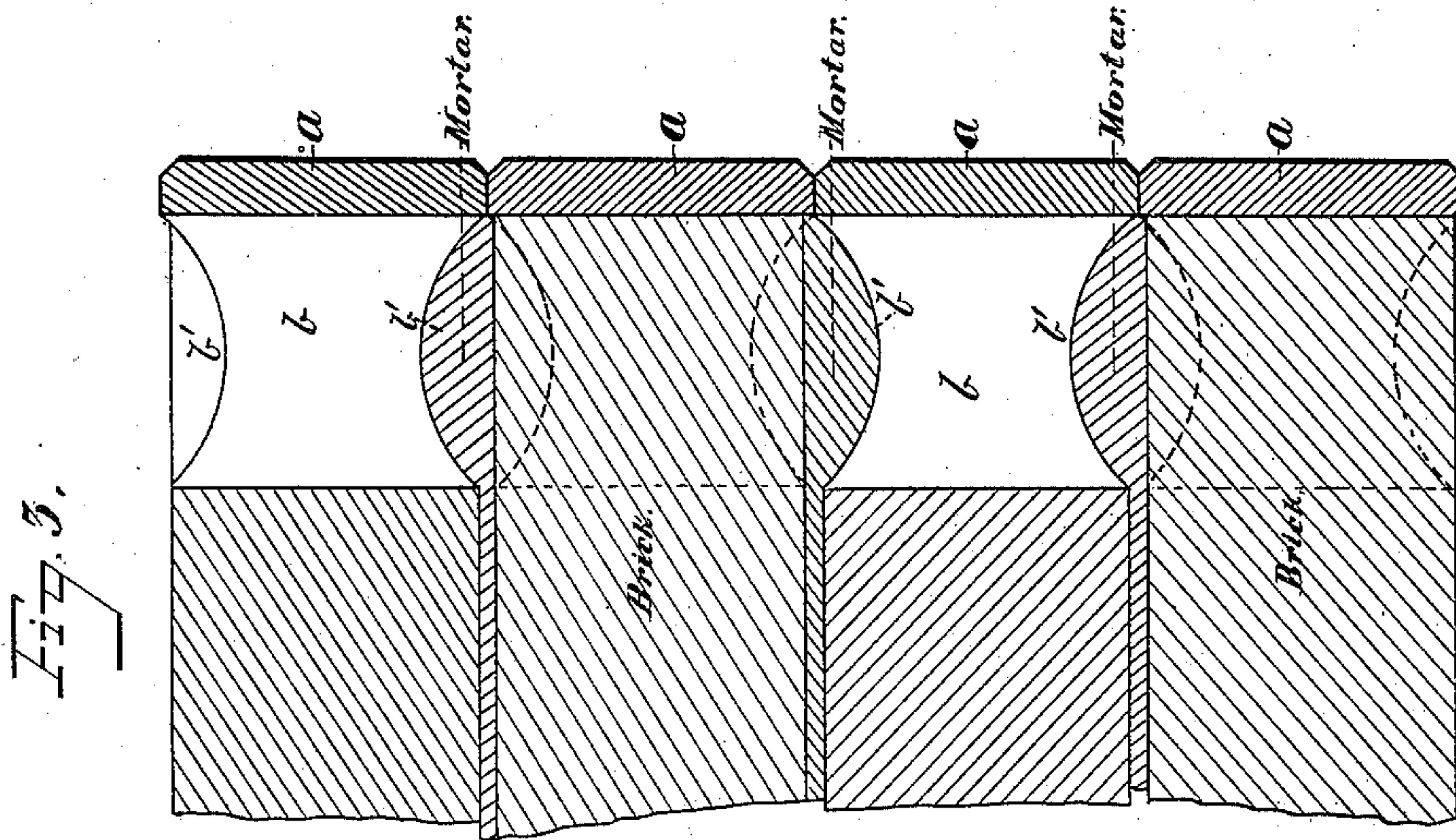
(No Model.)

W. BUTTLER.

GLASS OR VITREOUS FACING FOR BRICK FRONTS.

No. 330,957.

Patented Nov. 24, 1885.



Witnesses.

J. H. Blair
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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BUTTLER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES H. BLAIR, OF SAME PLACE.

GLASS OR VITREOUS FACING FOR BRICK FRONTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,957, dated November 24, 1885.

Application filed July 27, 1885. Serial No. 172,764. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BUTTLER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Glass or Vitreous Facings for Brick Fronts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of the brick front. Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of a modification. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through a brick wall, showing the brick fronts in position.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in each.

In the drawings, *a* represents a brick front or plate of glass or glazed material of rectangular form, preferably of nearly the same area as that of the face of an ordinary building-brick, and of any suitable thickness. A tongue, *b*, projects at right angles from the back of the plate, and at right angles from its longitudinal median line. This tongue is of substantially the same width as the width of the plate *a*, but its lateral edges are hollowed, as at *b'*, so that the rear end is of greater width than the middle part.

Fig. 2 shows a modification in which the brick plate or front is made of an L or angular shape, the angular extension *a'* being integral with the plate *a*, and projecting at right angles from the end thereof.

Thus constructed, my improved device is applied to brick walls by inserting the tongue *b* between the vertical joints of adjacent bricks, so as to bring the plate flush against the outer sides of the bricks. The plate is made a little longer than a brick to compensate for the space taken up by mortar and the interposed tongue *b*, so that each plate will cover half of each of two adjoining bricks, and the ends of adjacent plates will abut against each other. For a like reason the plates are made a little wider than the bricks, to compensate for the space taken up by the mortar, which is placed horizontally between adjacent courses of bricks, so that the sides of each plate will abut against the sides of the plate above and below it. No mortar need be placed between

the edges of the plates, because the tongues *b* will be found amply sufficient to hold them in place, while the mortar which settles in the concavities *b'* of the tongues will prevent the latter from being withdrawn.

The plates *a* are made of glass, porcelain, or other glazed substance—preferably opaque white glass—and the outer edges may be conveniently beveled or rounded, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that when set in position on the face of a brick wall the plates may present the appearance of enameled bricks.

The modified form of brick front shown in Fig. 2 is used at the corners of brick walls, the part *a* fitting against the face of one side of the wall and held thereto by the tongue *b*, while the part *a'* fits against the other side of the wall. The part *a'* may be provided with a tongue similar to the tongue *b*, if it is found desirable.

I am aware that glass bricks and glass-brick fronts, broadly considered, are not new, and I do not desire to claim the same; but the advantage of my improved device over others of the same class consists in its greater strength and durability.

A glass tongue for securing the brick front to masonry will sustain a much greater weight if it be set vertically than if it be set horizontally. Indeed, if it be set horizontally between adjacent courses of brick, the slightest settling of the building would break off the tongues and ruin the structure.

The brick fronts can be readily pressed integrally with their tongues in a suitable mold. They are cheap in cost, easy of manufacture, and present a beautiful appearance.

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

1. A glazed brick front made separate from the brick or bricks to which it is to be applied, and having a backwardly-projecting tongue, which projects from the plate at right angles to the plane of its face, and at right angles to the longitudinal median line thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A glazed brick front made separate from the brick or bricks to which it is to be applied, and having a backwardly-projecting tongue, which projects from the plate at right

angles to the plane of its face, and at right angles to the longitudinal median line thereof, said tongue being hollowed out laterally to provide means for engaging the mortar of
5 masonry, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The combination, with adjacent bricks of masonry, of separate glazed brick fronts set against the outer faces of the bricks, and hav-

ing projecting tongues set vertically between the ends of adjacent bricks, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of July, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM BUTTLER.

Witnesses:

J. H. BLAIR,

THOMAS W. BAKEWELL.