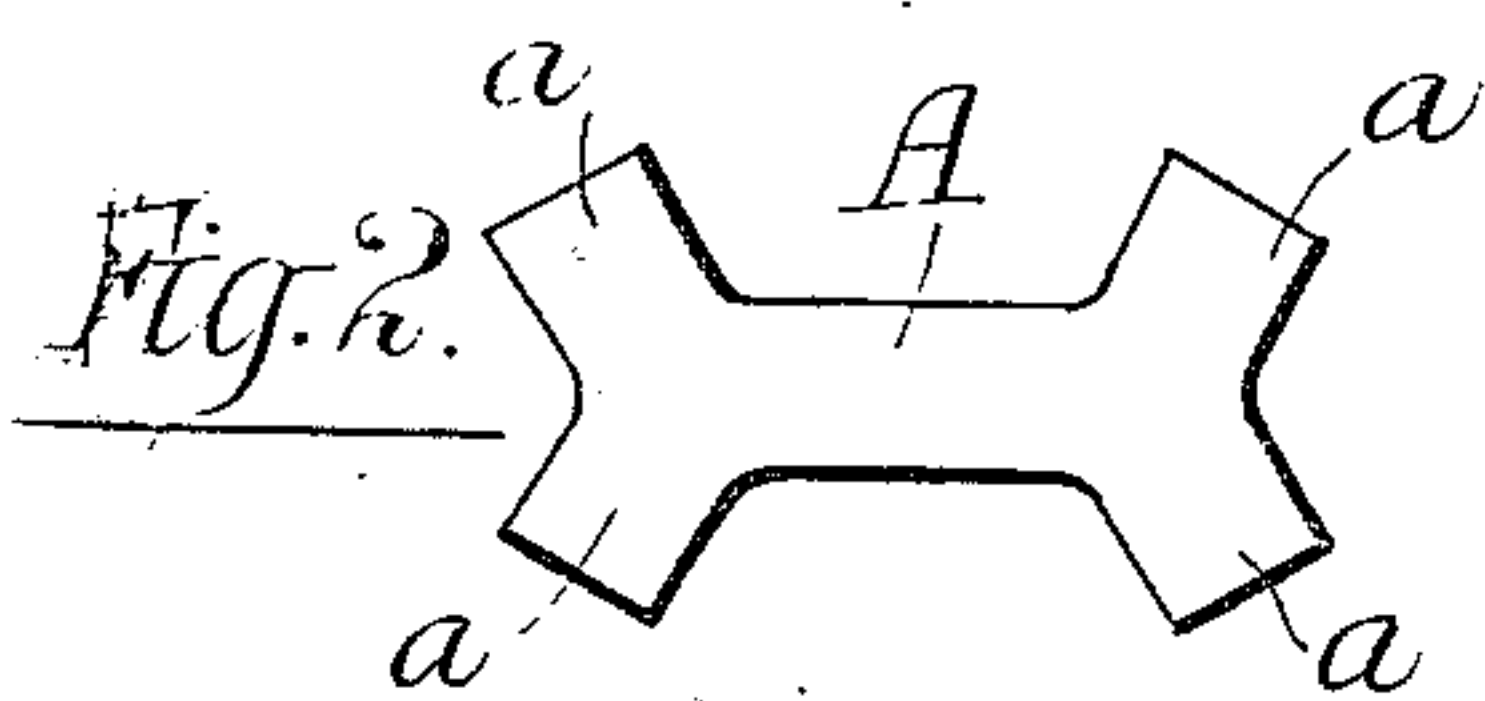
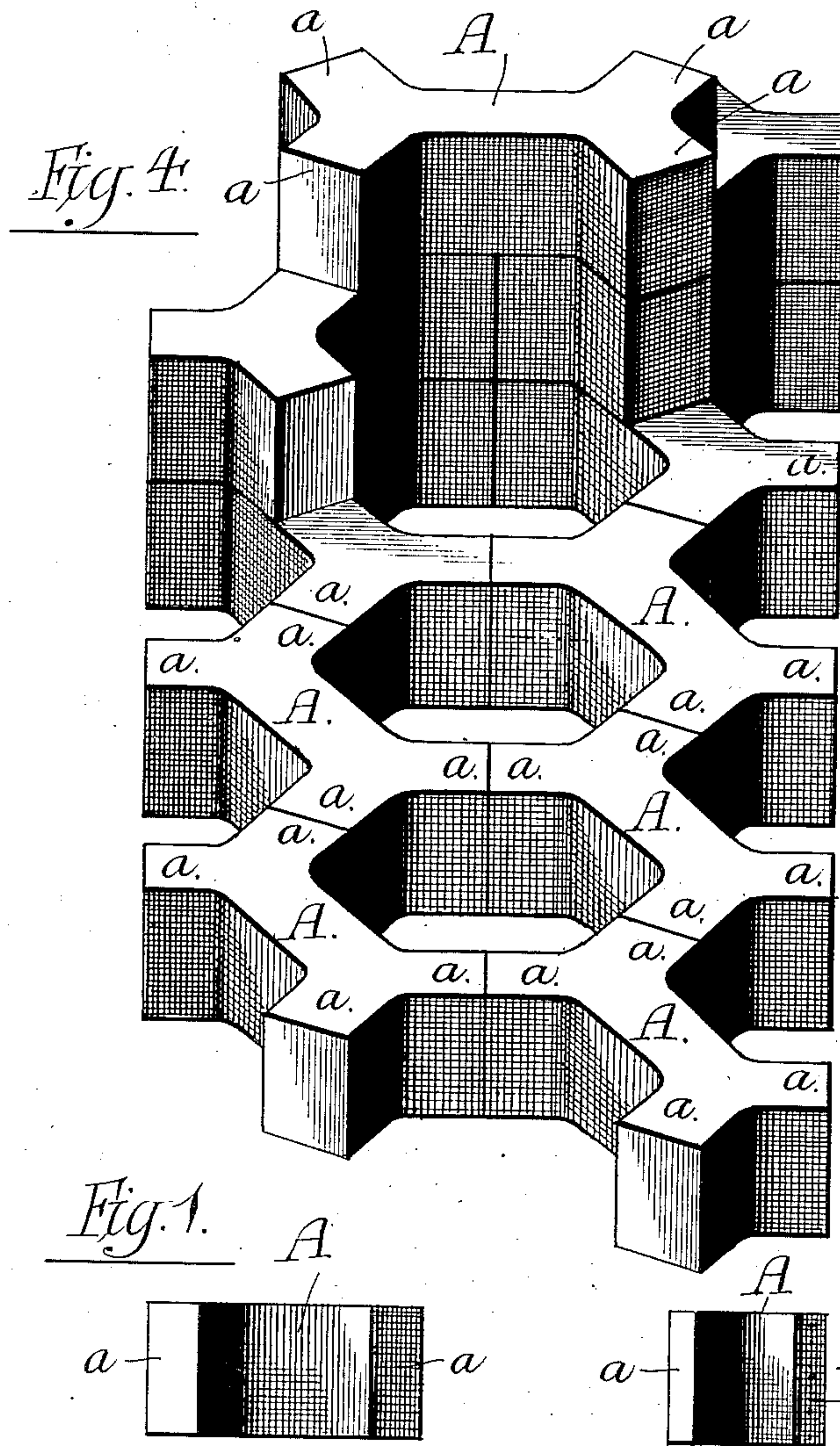


(No Model.)

J. L. STEVENSON.
BRICK.

No. 480,879.

Patented Aug. 16, 1892.



Witnesses
Irvine Miller.
Chas. Menz.

Inventor
John L. Stevenson.
By Clayton, Poole & Brown
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. STEVENSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JAMES E. YORK, OF SAME PLACE.

BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,879, dated August 16, 1892.

Application filed December 12, 1891. Serial No. 414,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. STEVENSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in brick of the type shown and described in an application for a patent filed in the Patent Office by the present inventor concurrently herewith.

The object of the invention is to provide a brick which may be laid in horizontal layers, so as to form a structure having continuous flues from top to bottom thereof and in which the vertical joints between the brick of any layer will be out of line with the joints of the brick in the layers next above and below it, so that the bricks of the several layers will "break joints."

The invention consists in the peculiar form of the brick used, consisting of a longitudinal portion or shank and two oblique lateral projections at both ends thereof, said projections making an angle of substantially one hundred and twenty degrees with the longitudinal portion of the brick and those on the same end thereof with each other.

In the accompanying drawings a brick of the improved construction forming the subject of this application is fully illustrated.

Figure 1 is a side view of such a brick; Fig. 2, a top plan view thereof; Fig. 3, an end view thereof; and Fig. 4 shows the manner in which brick of this form will preferably be laid so as to form a structure embodying the features which are the objects of this invention.

As shown, the brick consists of a longitudinal portion or shank A, having two lateral projections a at each end thereof. These projections are arranged symmetrically on the ends of the brick from which they project, said projections forming with the longitudinal portion of the brick and those on the same

end thereof with each other angles of one hundred and twenty degrees.

To compass the object of the invention, it is obvious that the brick will have to be laid so as to form hexagonal flues and that the longitudinal portions of the brick will be desirably twice as long as the oblique projections at the ends thereof and that the ends of the projections will be at right angles to the sides thereof; also, from observation of the diagrammatic view showing the manner of laying the brick it appears that it is impossible to so lay brick of the form constituting the subject of this application that all of the joints of any layer will break with those of the layers above and below it; but the continuous joints may be so changed that in the course of three layers there will be no joints continuous from top to bottom thereof, no joint being continuous through more than two layers.

The size of these bricks may be varied so as to meet the requirements; but a desirable size is such as will form a flue measuring from one angle to the opposite angle about ten inches—that is to say, a longitudinal portion about five inches long and projections therefrom two and one-half inches long. The width and thickness of the brick may also be varied, as desired; but a good proportion is considered to be a thickness of about five inches and a width one-half of the thickness.

In view of the application above referred to I do not desire to claim as part of my present invention anything therein claimed, but desire to limit myself to the particular form of construction herein shown.

The main feature of my invention consists of a brick having oblique projections at each end and which are adapted to be placed together in layers, so as to break joints, and at the same time form a checkered body or cellular filling for stoves having continuous parallel flues, and the brick may be modified in details of its shape and proportions without departure from my invention, provided it is so made with oblique arms at each end, arranged to form such continuous flues—as, for instance, the shape of the brick may be so

modified as to form circular flues, while still preserving the several characteristics stated.

I claim—

5 A brick consisting of a central longitudinal part and obliquely-arranged lateral projections at each end thereof, the projections at either end of said longitudinal part being arranged at equal angles with each other and with the said longitudinal part and being
10 equal in thickness to the longitudinal part,

whereby a structure may be formed consisting of flues separated by walls of equal thickness, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence 15 of two witnesses.

JOHN L. STEVENSON.

Witnesses:

M. E. DAYTON,
TAYLOR E. BROWN.