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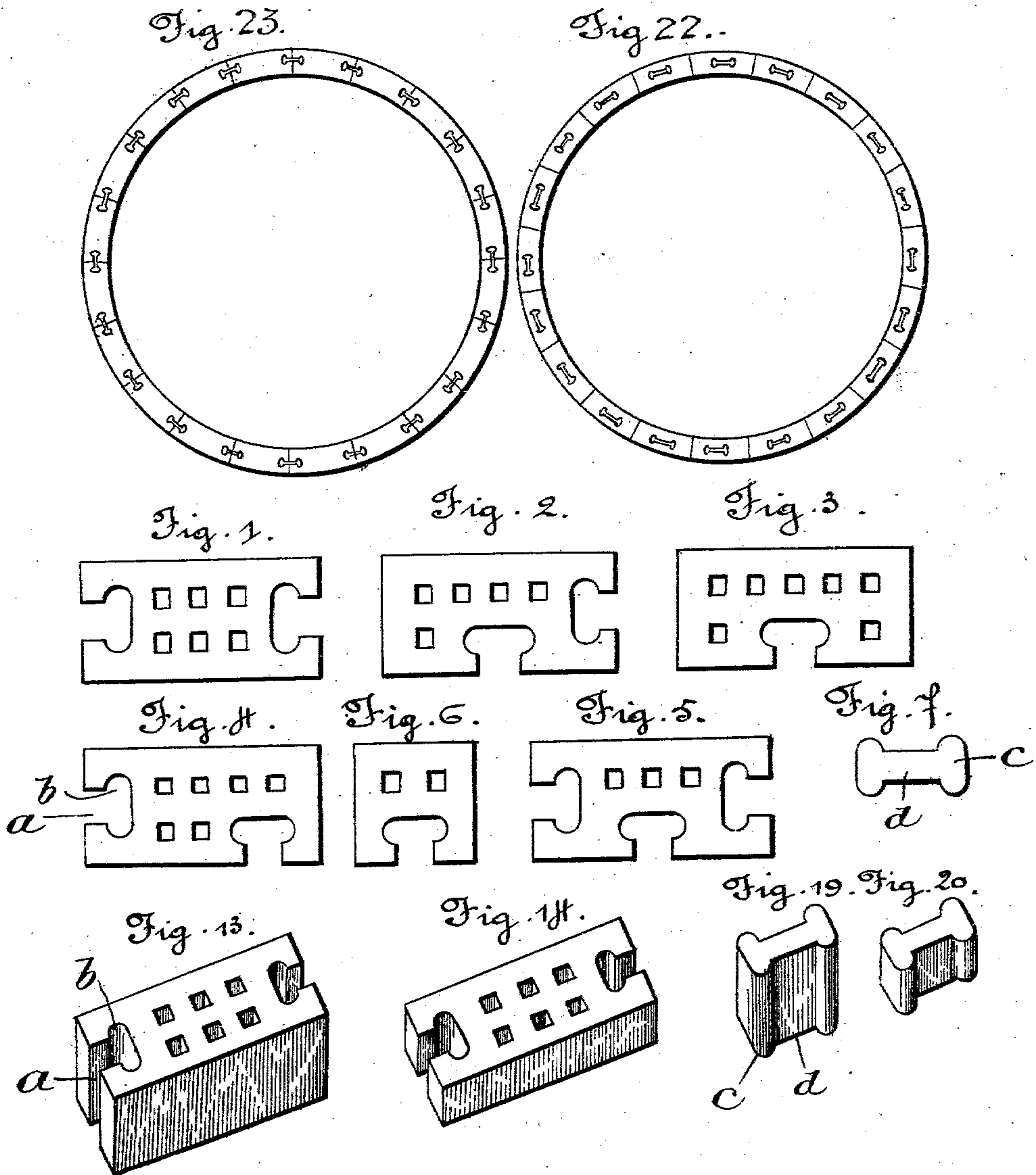
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INTERLOCKING BRICKS.

(Application filed May 14, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRI CHOQUET AND ALBERT DESPATURE-COUSIN, OF PRÉMESQUES,
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INTERLOCKING BRICKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,865, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed May 14, 1902. Serial No. 107,224. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRI CHOQUET and ALBERT DESPATURE-COUSIN, citizens of the French Republic, and residents of Prémésques, Nord, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements for Interlocking Bricks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an arrangement of interlocking bricks for building purposes; and this object is attained by means of the peculiar formation of the bricks and the employment of appropriate means for securing the bricks more permanently in position without the use of mortar, if desired, or otherwise strengthening brick walls, so enabling the latter to be made thinner than usual, and thereby economizing space, labor, and material. In this manner temporary buildings may be quickly established by the use of this improved brick-locking arrangement, and both the bricks and the keys for the same can be made beforehand and of the same material, or the keys may be formed of other appropriate solid material.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12 are plan views of different forms of bricks included in the invention. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the locking-key, and Figs. 19 and 20 are perspectives thereof. Figs. 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18 are perspectives of different forms of bricks. Fig. 21 is a side elevation of a wall constructed in accordance with our invention. Figs. 22 and 23, 24 and 25, 16 and 9 are respectively plans of consecutive courses of various forms of walls embodying the invention.

Although the bricks and their locking means are separate parts, they may be appropriately referred to as and are hereinafter called "keyed" bricks in the same manner as one speaks of "key-locks."

The brick and its key may be made of any suitable material to suit any particular requirements.

The brick, which may vary in shape and dimensions for various purposes, is formed with one or more slots or openings *a*, provided either at one side or several sides or at the center and formed with an enlarged inner portion *b*, as illustrated in the annexed draw-

ings. The locking device or key for securing the bricks is provided with corresponding heads or flanges *c*. The web portion *d* of the key, which joins the two heads, may be varied in width, so as to suit the parts which it serves to lock together or the distance between rows of bricks when hollow double walls are constructed with an air-space between the bricks. The two parts—namely, the bricks and the keys—when properly arranged provide a very strong assemblage which, together with the mortar and after the drying of the latter, forms into a solid block or monolith. It will be easy to realize the progress and superiority of this improved arrangement over existing method of brick construction by considering that this process comprises all the advantages of the ancient methods, in which the cross-joints of the brick walls have always been the chief feature to insure the strength of building construction.

In addition to the aforementioned advantages the invention provides, furthermore, the novel and most important advantage of anchoring all the bricks with one another.

The improved arrangement of brick construction may be applied in the construction of buildings for industrial and agricultural purposes, houses, partition-walls, inclosing walls, hollow walls with an intervening air-space, shafts, chimneys, vaults, viaducts, cess-pools, settling-tanks, reservoirs, wells, fire-proof floors, and generally whenever bricks can be employed. It will also be found very useful in the construction of drying-rooms and ventilation-chambers by forming the bricks with holes of any convenient section—for example, square, as shown in the accompanying drawings—which hollow bricks form an additional protection against the cold air. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that the said holes may be omitted without prejudice to this invention and that, moreover, the locking-keys need not be prepared beforehand, as they may be formed subsequently by running thin mortar or cement into the bricks after being built up. The mortar may be strengthened by the introduction of pieces of iron bars or rods, which become fixed in the mortar, and thus constitute a very reliable assemblage.

By using alternately a layer of bricks as shown in Fig. 8 and a layer of bricks of the form shown in Fig. 1 the vertical cross-joint is obtained. By repeating this arrangement
5 for each two superposed layers the continuity of the cross-joints is carried out, as shown in Fig. 21, which shows an elevation of a wall constructed in this manner, whereby the interlocking keys, Fig. 19, as indicated in dotted lines, always engage in two superposed
10 layers. This is an important feature, which can be carried out without difficulty by starting the first layer with short keys, like those shown in Fig. 20.

15 Having now fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In brickwork construction, the combination with a course of bricks having dovetail end slots or openings, of a superposed course 20 of bricks having central slots or openings, and keys fitting the slots and bonding the bricks horizontally and the courses vertically.

2. In brickwork, the combination with adjacent courses of bricks having dovetail slots 25 or openings, of keys fitting the openings and bonding both the bricks and the courses.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

HENRI CHOQUET.

ALBERT DESPATURE-COUSIN.

Witnesses:

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