

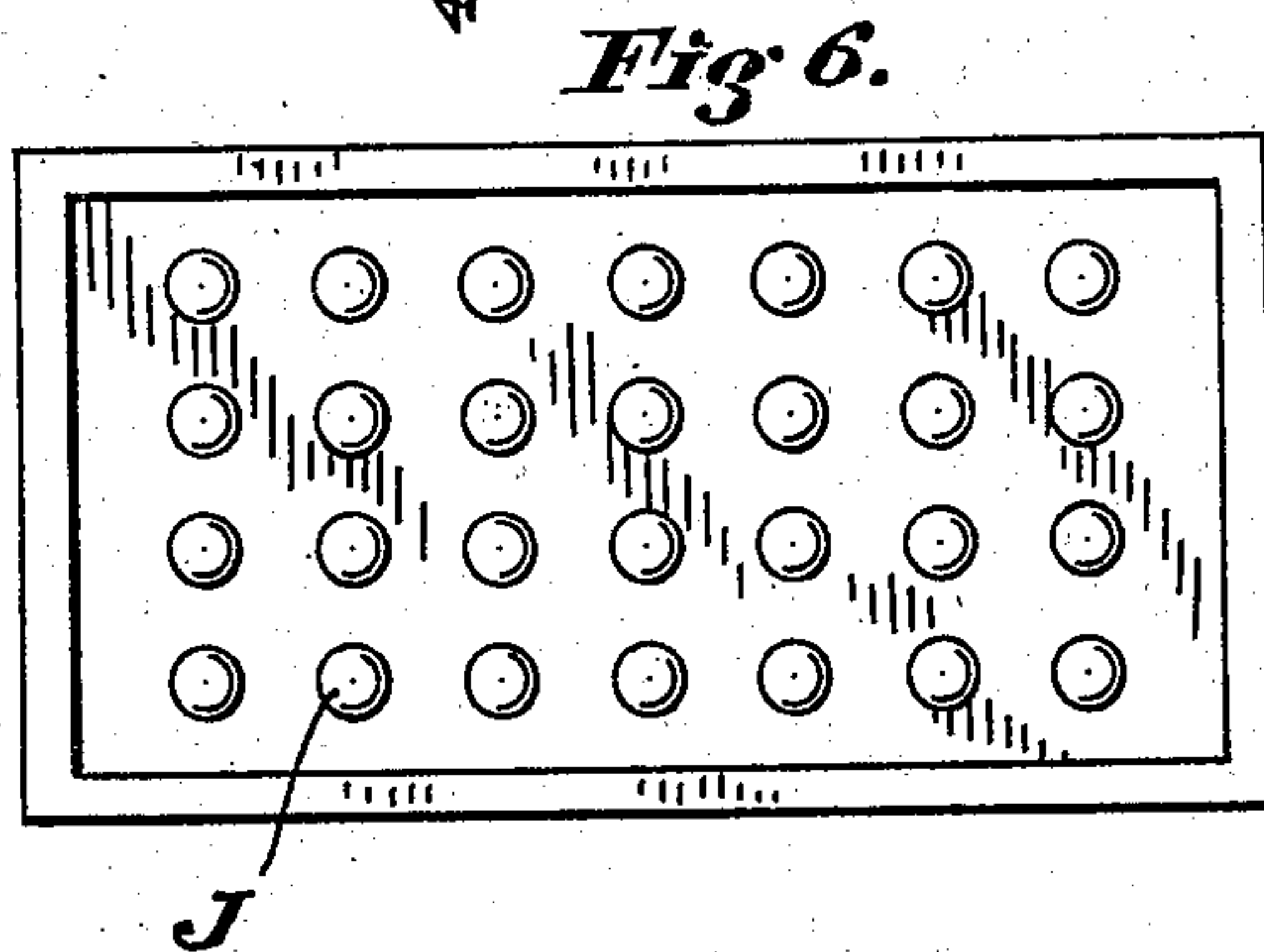
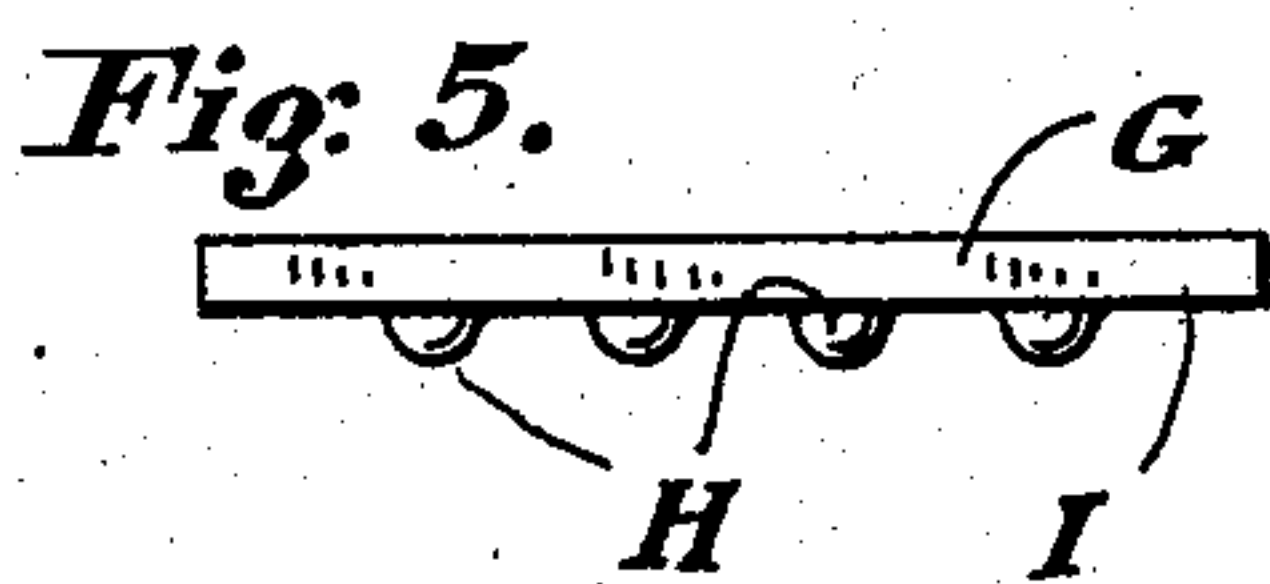
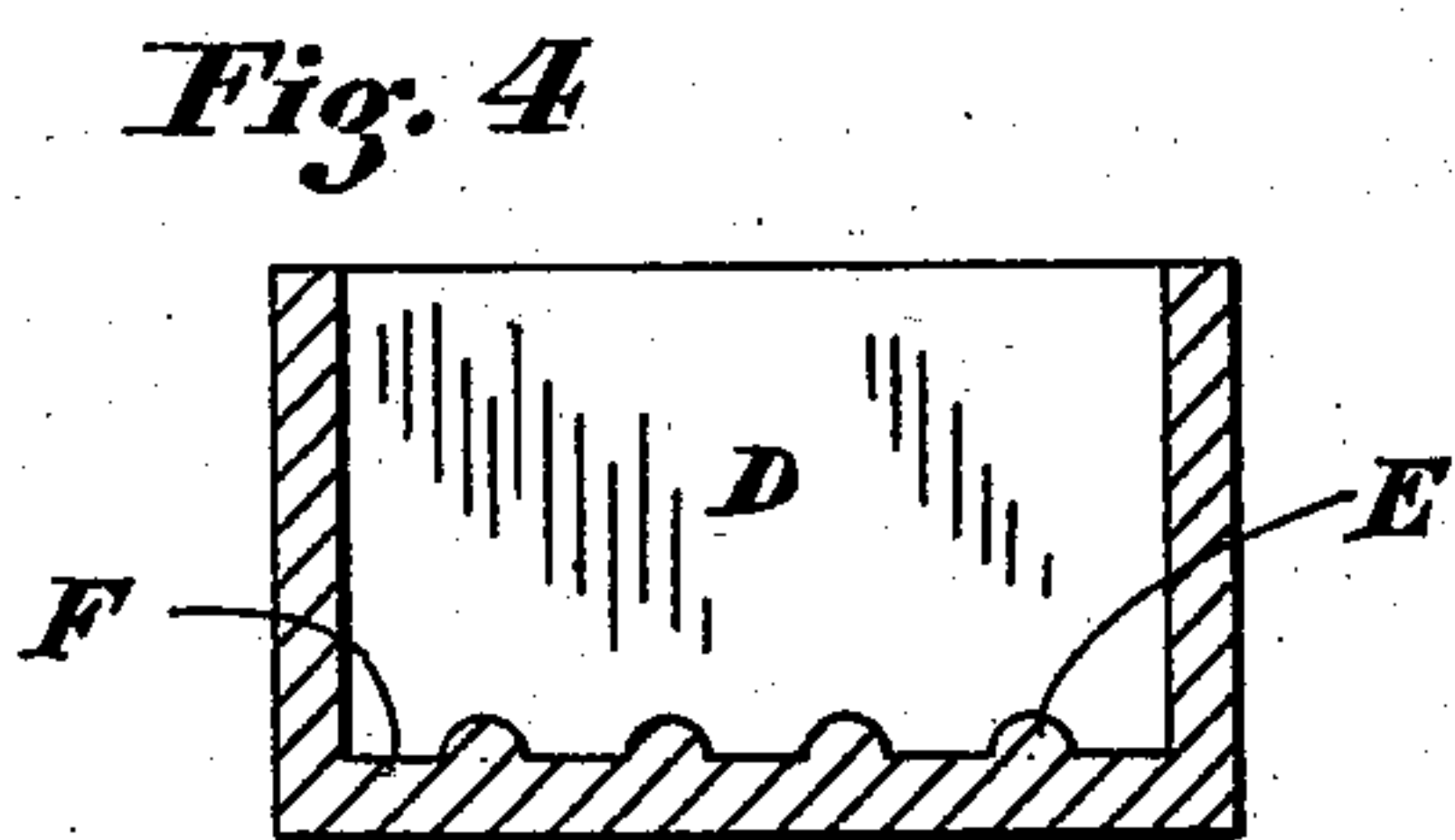
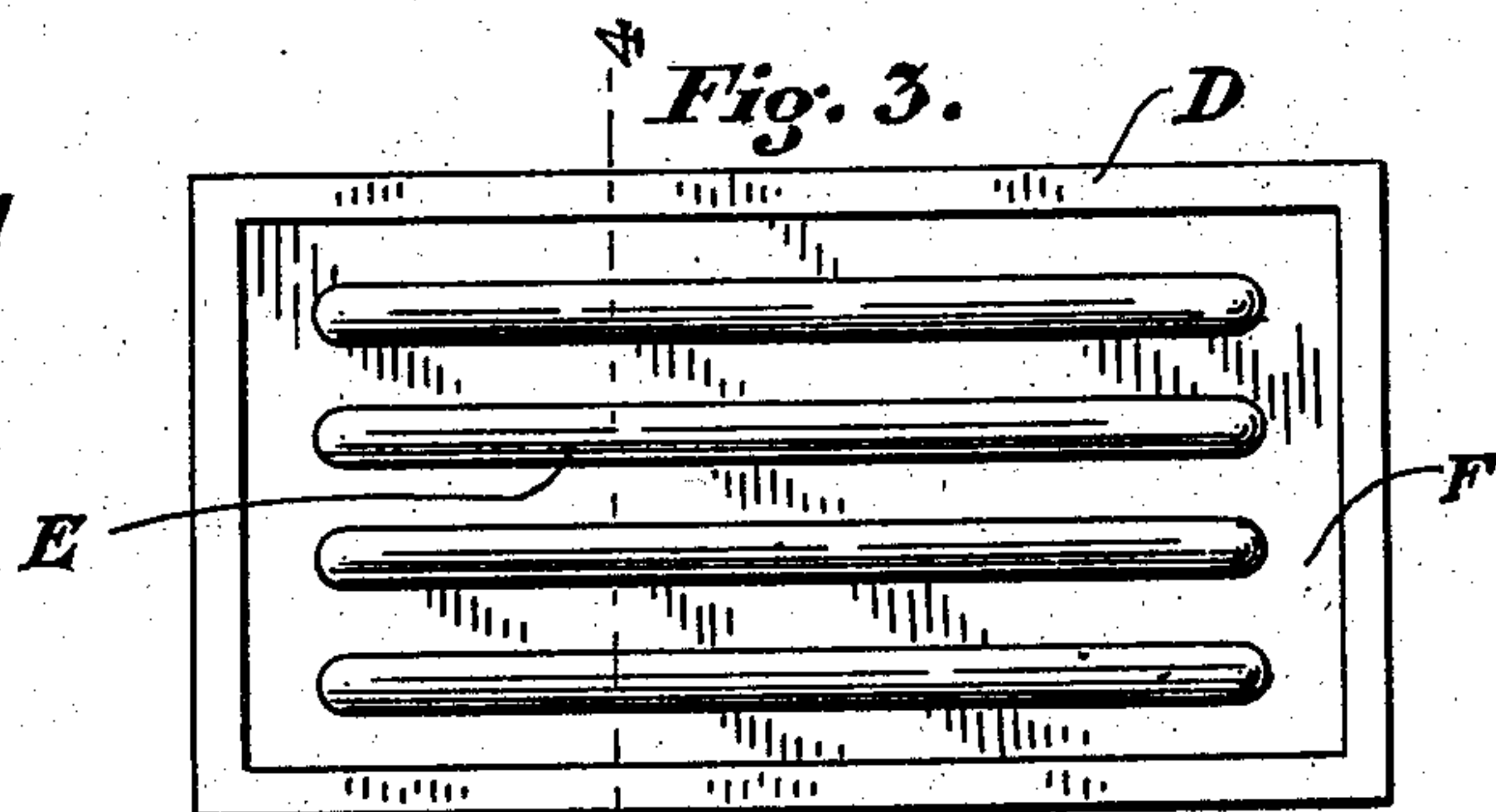
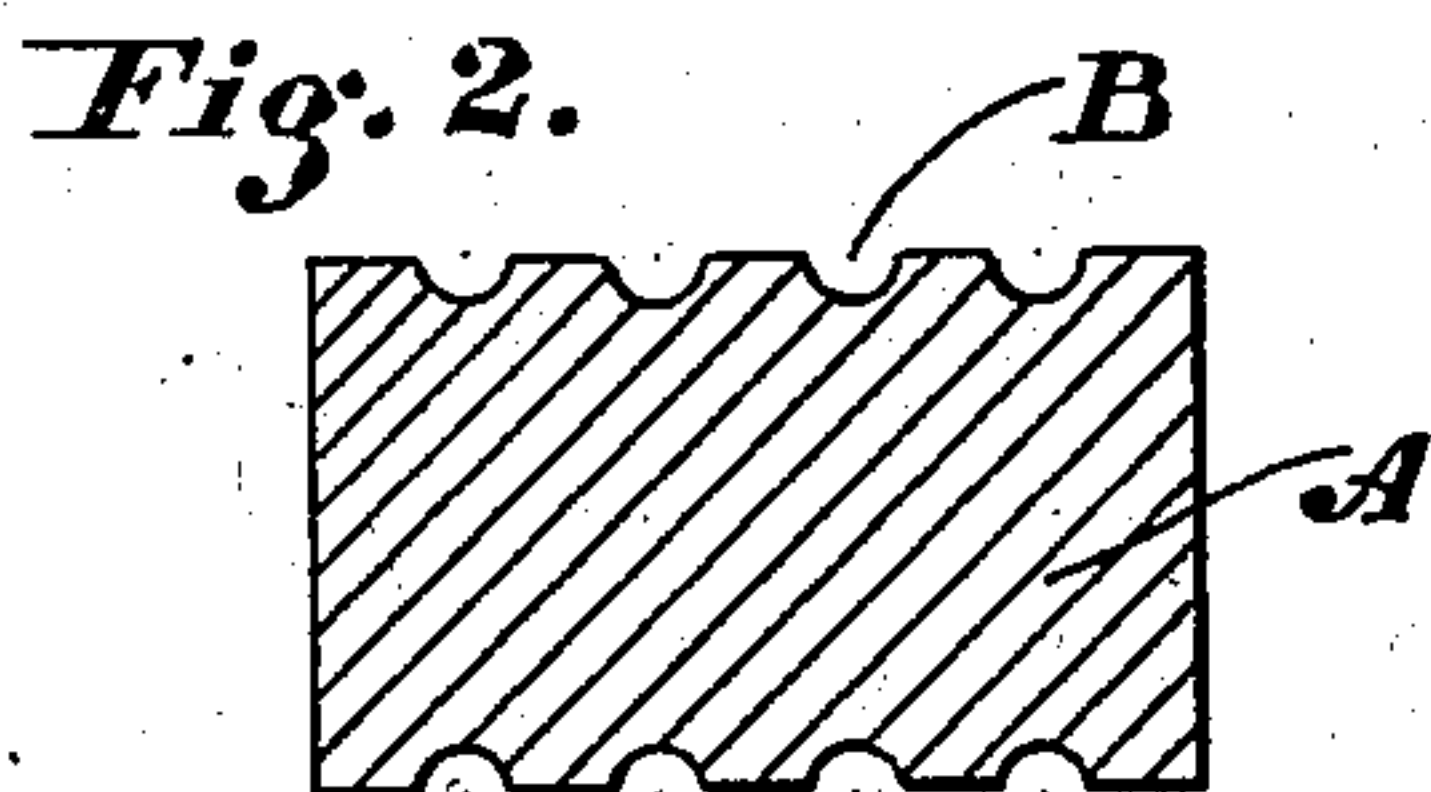
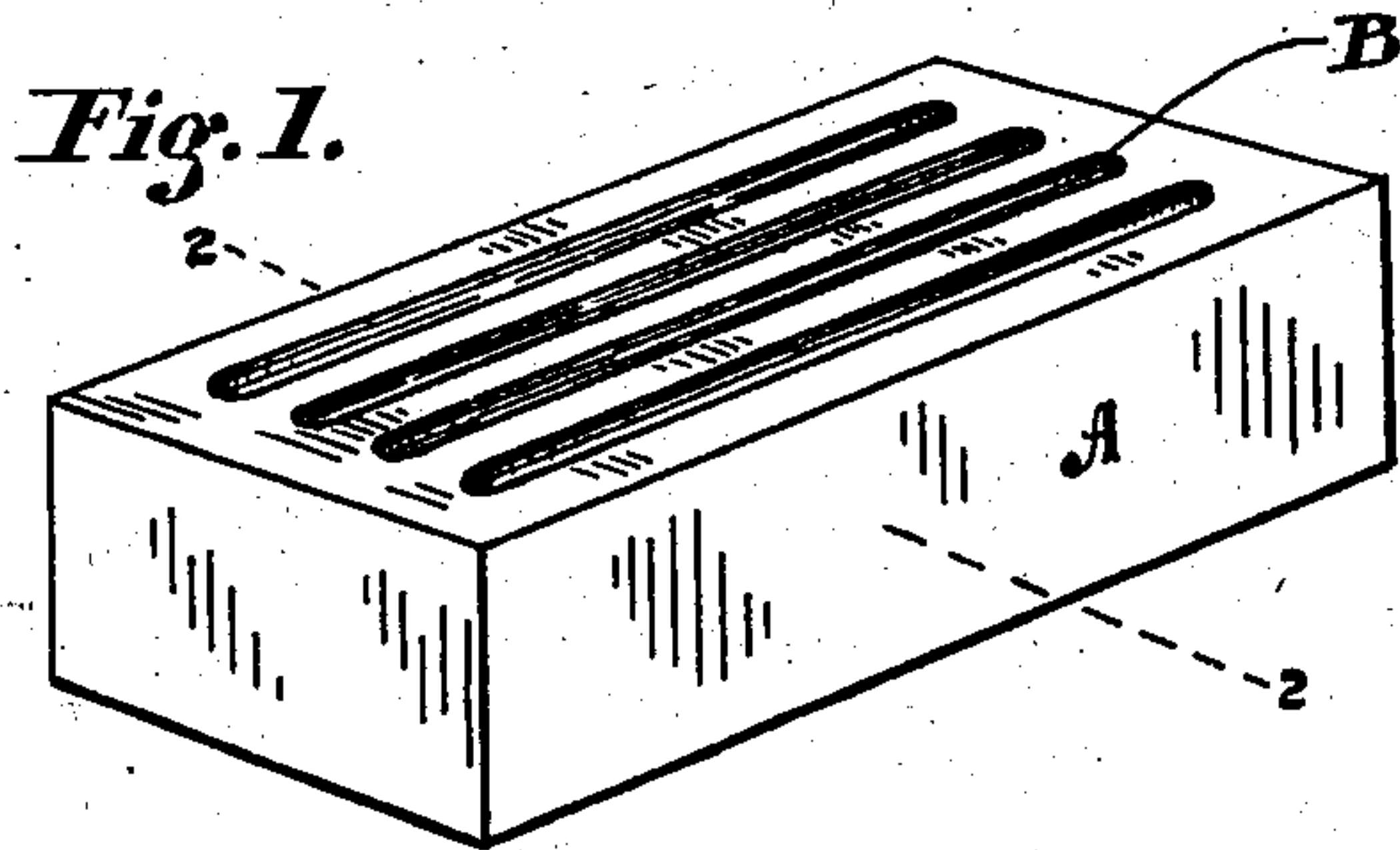
No. 721,441.

PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

W. HAYHOW.  
ADHESIVE BRICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HAYHOW, OF DELAWARE COUNTY, INDIANA.

## ADHESIVE BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,441, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed March 31, 1902. Serial No. 100,675. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HAYHOW, a citizen of the United States, residing in Delaware county, State of Indiana, have invented  
5 a new and useful Adhesive Brick, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new adhesive brick and the process of making the same.

The aim and purpose of the invention is to  
10 form a brick with a porous upper and lower surface, with a smooth border around this surface.

A further object is to form a brick wherein the sanding process is dispensed with, so that  
15 when the brick is ready for use there will be no sand upon its surface.

A still further object is to use a dusting compound which will be sufficiently sharp to take the place of sand and at the same time  
20 will be combustible, so that it will burn off and disappear during the burning of the brick, leaving the naked clay to absorb the mortar.

These and other objects not hereinbefore  
25 mentioned are accomplished by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a brick,  
30 showing my improved adhesive surface on its upper surface. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a mold for making a brick. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective  
35 view of the follower. Fig. 6 is a modified form of a mold.

In the drawings, A designates a brick having its upper and lower surface provided with openings B. These openings are shown as  
40 extending longitudinally on the surface of the brick, but could run transversely or in any direction, if thought desirable. These openings are surrounded with a smooth border extending entirely around the surface of the  
45 brick and for a purpose hereinafter described.

D designates the mold in which the brick is formed. The bottom of the mold is provided on its central portion with a corrugated

bottom E and a smooth border F around the 50 corrugations.

G designates the follower. The bottom of the follower is provided with a corrugated portion H, with a smooth border I around the corrugations. The corrugations E and H 55 are preferably formed of separate pieces secured to the mold and follower in any suitable manner.

In the practice of my invention the clay is first prepared in the usual manner and placed 60 in the mold. A perfect adhesive brick must be free from all sand on its upper and lower surface when ready for laying; but at the same time some sharp material must be used when the clay is placed in the mold, so that 65 the molded brick can be withdrawn therefrom. In my invention I use a sharp material which is also combustible and will burn off from the surface of the brick when the brick is burning in the kiln. This material 70 or composition has as a base ground coal-dust, which is mixed with either ground coke or cinder ashes, or both, to give the composition a proper degree of sharpness. While I use such a composition as I have just described, 75 I do not desire to limit myself to this alone, as I could use any kind of a material which would adhere to the clay and then burn off when the brick is formed.

In practicing my invention the composition is placed on the bottom of the mold over the corrugations, care being taken that none of the composition covers the smooth border F. If the border F were covered by the composition, when the brick was burned it would 85 make the edge of the brick rough. After the clay is placed in the mold the brick is pressed into shape in the usual manner by means of the follower G. The corrugated portion H of the follower is also dusted with the composition, the same care being taken to leave the border I clean. When the formed brick is withdrawn from the mold, the soft wet clay will also carry off the combustible composition, and the composition will also be in the 95 corrugations, so that when the brick is burned the composition, being over the corrugations and also being burned off, will tend to fur-



ther roughen the surface of the brick, so that the surface will make a perfect key for the mortar, and at the same time this surface will be free of all burned sand, leaving a naked  
5 clay surface, which, as is well known, will make the best absorbent for the mortar when it is applied.

In Fig. 6 instead of using corrugations I form on the bottom of the mold small but-  
10 tons or circular projections J, and the bottom of the follower can be also so formed. In some instances I can leave the bottom of the mold perfectly smooth and form the fol-  
15 lower in the same manner. If the mold and follower were thus formed, the upper and lower surface of the brick being entirely free from sand and coated with my compound, this fact alone would be sufficient to make a  
20 good adhesive brick.

In the manufacture of this brick it is to be understood that the compound, while com-  
25 bustible, must also be capable of being forced into the clay before the brick is burned, so that when the brick is so burned the spaces filled by the compound will be open, so that the mortar can enter therein when it is ap-  
plied to the brick.

I am also aware that many minor changes can be made in the construction and arrange-  
30 ment of parts without in the least departing from the nature of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A method of making an adhesive brick 35 consisting of dusting the bottom of the mold with a sharp combustible compound before the clay is inserted therein, dusting the top of the brick with the same kind of compound before the follower is pressed thereon, and 40 finally burning the compound out of the brick during the burning of the brick in the kiln.

2. A method of making an adhesive brick 45 consisting of dusting the surface of the brick during its forming with a combustible compound, and finally burning the compound out of the brick during the burning of the brick in the kiln.

3. A method of making an adhesive brick 50 consisting of dusting the surface of the brick before the brick is burned with a combustible compound, and then burning the compound off the face of the brick during the burning of the brick. 55

In testimony whereof I have hereunto af-  
fixed my signature in the presence of two sub-  
scribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HAYHOW.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM A. THORNBURG,  
WM. DU VAL BROWN.