

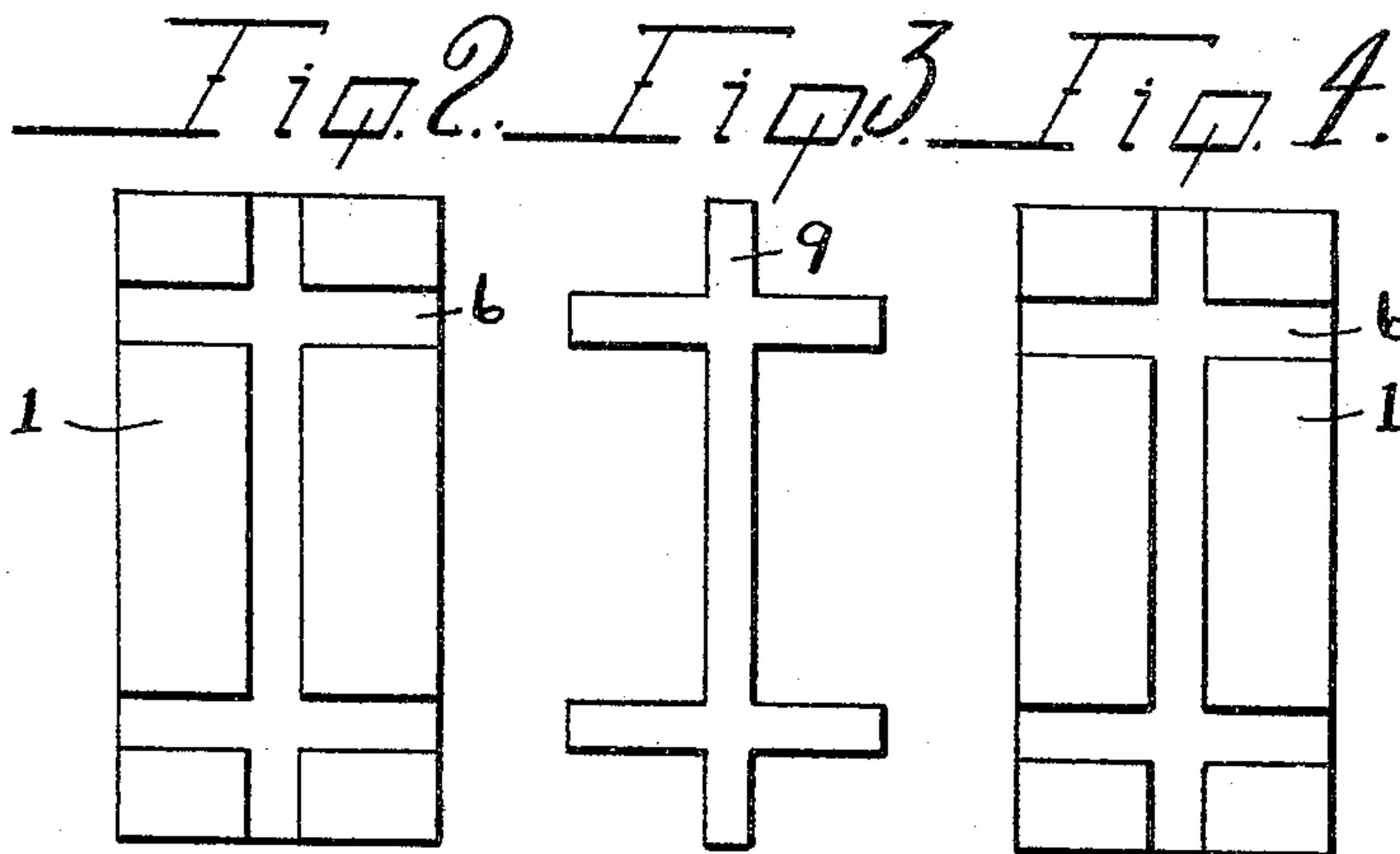
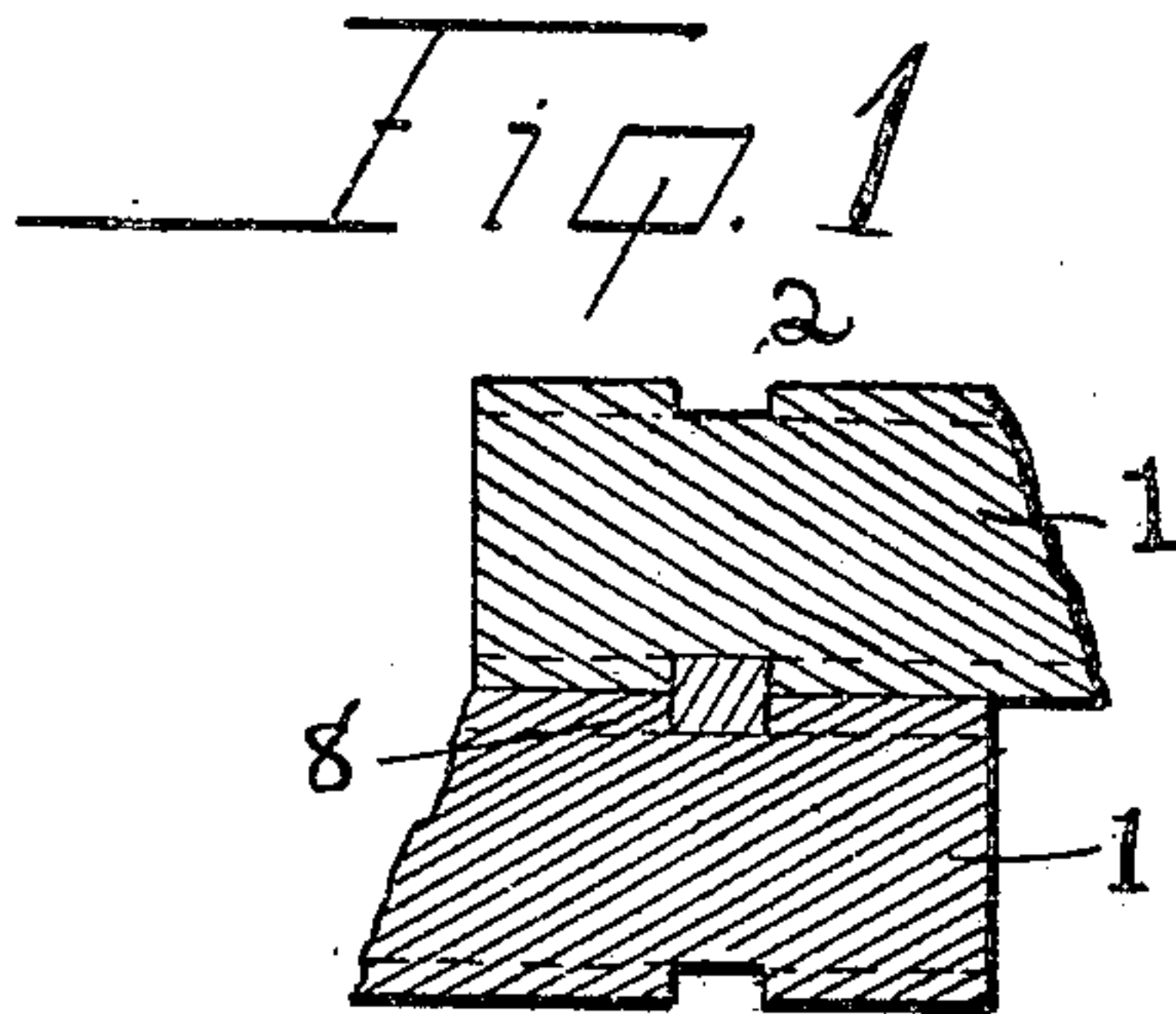
No. 824,329.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

F. P. ALLEN & J. M. SCHOFIELD.

INTERLOCKING BRICK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1904.



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FRANKLIN P. ALLEN AND JAMES M. SCHOFIELD, OF STOCKTON,
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INTERLOCKING BRICK.

No. 824,329.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed March 21, 1904. Serial No. 199,167.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANKLIN P. ALLEN and JAMES M. SCHOFIELD, citizens of the United States, residing at Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Interlocking Bricks; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in brick, and particularly to that class designated as "interlocking" brick; and it consists in the simple and effective construction hereinafter described.

The object of our invention is to produce bricks which may be interlocked in the construction of buildings, fire-boxes, and the like and which will not drop out, no matter how much of the mortar or fire-clay falls out. This object we accomplish by the peculiar arrangements and adaptation of parts clearly described in this specification and particularly pointed out in the claims appended.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary view in section of two of our improved bricks joined together by means of an interlocking key. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of our improved brick. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a key employed in connection with the brick shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of a brick to be used in connection with the brick shown in Fig. 2 and the key shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 1 shows our bricks having the sockets or depressions 6 in both the upper and lower sides thereof, and 9 designates an independent locking-key adapted to fit into the same.

Fig. 3 shows a key, designated 9, which is adapted to fit in the depressions 6 of the brick shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4.

In the construction of buildings, fire-boxes, or the like the bricks are laid so that the keys fit snugly into the corresponding depressions in the opposite bricks. Thus the bricks are all locked securely together and one cannot be removed without all the rest being taken away. Cement, fire-clay, or mortar or other material ordinarily used in laying bricks may

be used in connection with our invention; but such material may be dispensed with, if desired.

Our invention is especially useful in the construction of fire-boxes, and particularly in those where crude petroleum is used as fuel. Here the intense heat invariably burns out the fire-clay between the bricks and causes them to fall out. With our improved brick this could not occur, as will be readily seen. While our invention is particularly adaptable in the construction of fire-boxes, still it may be used in any construction where bricks are used.

Our improved brick is particularly adaptable in the construction of arches, as a series of bricks employed are thicker at the upper edge than at the lower edge, and thus if the fire-clay or mortar falls out and allows the bricks to settle the arch will still be indestructible, as by the use of our device it is self-supporting and will retain its position in spite of jars or explosions.

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

1. The combination with a brick, having intersecting depressions extending from edge to edge of the brick on both sides thereof, of a key shaped to correspond to and fitting the depressions on the side of the brick, and projecting above the side thereof to engage the corresponding depressions on an adjacent brick.

2. In a building construction, the combination of a plurality of bricks, each brick being formed with depressions on both sides extending longitudinally of the brick from end to end thereof, and with a plurality of depressions on both sides extending transversely of the brick from edge to edge thereof, and keys conforming in shape to said longitudinal and said transverse depressions, said keys being of such thickness that they will extend into the depressions on two adjacent bricks.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANKLIN P. ALLEN.
JAMES M. SCHOFIELD.

Witnesses:

PERCY S. WEBSTER,
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