C. A. LONDELIUS.

BRICK ANCHOR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 12, 1906.

927,563. Patented July 13, 1909.

Fig. 1.

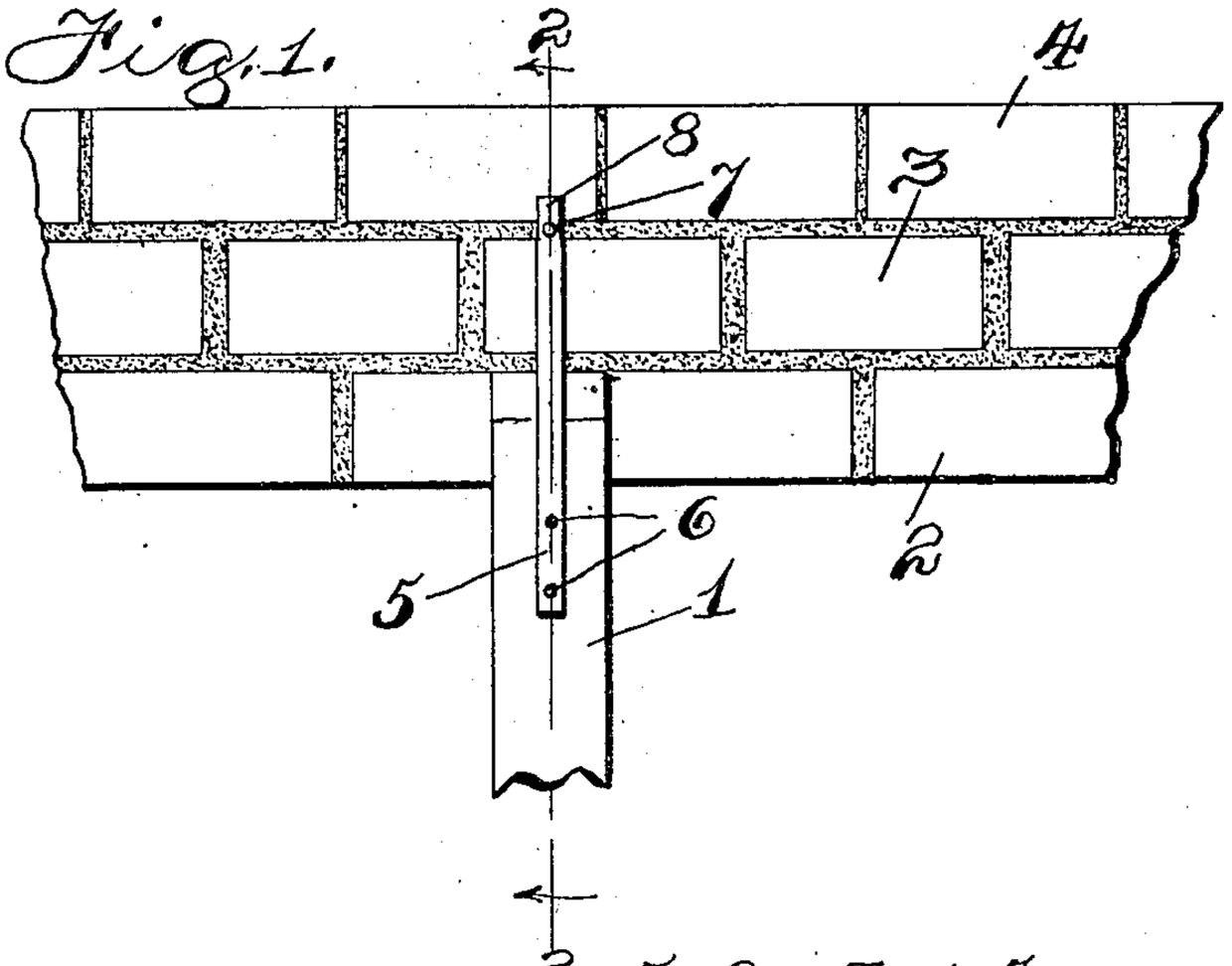
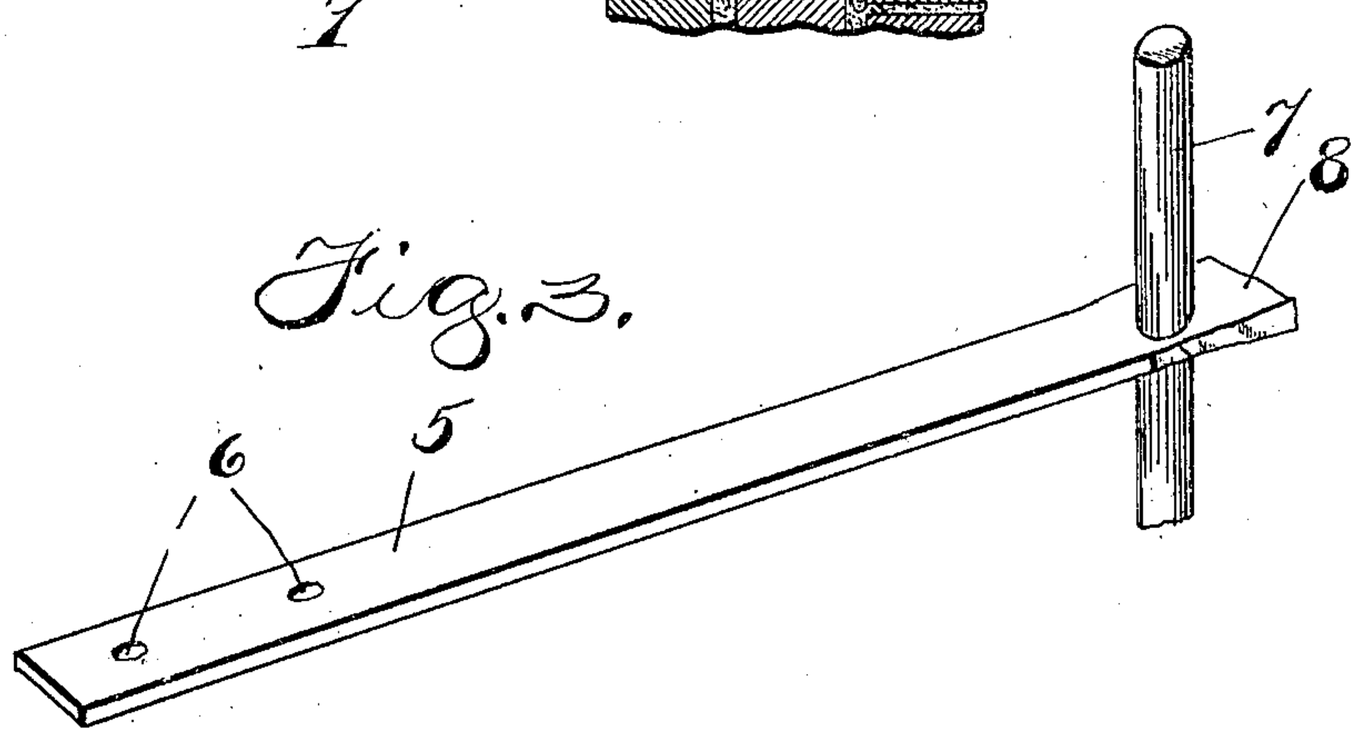


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN A. LONDELIUS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BRICK-ANCHOR.

No. 927,563. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 13, 1909.

Application filed December 12, 1906. Serial No. 347,454.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN A. LONDELIUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick-Anchors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to brick-anchors or devices for securing bricks against lateral movement in a wall with respect to the girders or beams supported on the wall, and it has for its primary object to provide an improved and efficient form of brick-anchor which will accomplish the two-fold purpose of anchoring to the girder the course of bricks contiguous thereto, and also anchoring to this course the pressed-brick facing, which latter, as is well understood, ordinarily requires special means or devices other than the mortar bond for holding it against outward movement relatively to the main wall.

With a view to the attainment of these ends, and the accomplishment of certain other objects which will hereinafter appear, the invention consists in the features of novelty which will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the said drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view of a brick wall with a pressed-brick face, and the girder supported on the wall, showing the relation of the same to an anchor embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section thereof on the line 2, 2, Fig. 1. And Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the anchor.

1 is one of the girders, floor beams, or other similar members, usually supported upon the walls of the building by having its ends incorporated or introduced into the walls so as to rest upon one or more courses of the brick, and 2, 3, 4, are the three courses of which the wall is composed, the two inner courses 2, 3, being, if desired, ordinary or common brick, while the outer course 4 may represent the pressed-brick front.

In order to hold the wall against outward movement with respect to the girder, one or more of the outer courses are anchored or secured to the end thereof by means of the anchor shown in detail in Fig. 3, and which preferably embodies a flat bar 5, which may be composed of ordinary steel or iron bar, having one or more nail holes 6, whereby it may be secured at one end to the end of the girder 1, while at a short distance from the opposite end it is provided with a vertical cross-bar 7, which is preferably composed of a section of round rod, secured to the bar 5 by being inserted through a perforation of corresponding form near the end thereof. In order that the cross-bar 7 may not drop out after insertion, the sides or edges of the bar 5 are compressed firmly against the rod 7, as the result of a blow applied to such edges contiguous to the rod. The bar 5 when secured to the girder 1 projects across one or more of the courses of brick, and the rod 7 engages against the outer face of the last course over which the bar 5 projects, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the rod 7 being of a diameter appropriate for introduction into the mortar bond between the courses without unduly widening such bond or requiring the faces of the brick to be cut or recessed. Where the wall comprises a pressed-brick front or course, such as that represented at 4, it becomes necessary to anchor this outer course to the others, and in order to do this it has heretofore been proposed to so place short sections of iron or steel, or other material, that their ends will project into the mortar bonds of both courses; but in order that the anchor provided by this invention may accomplish the two-fold purpose of anchoring the inner courses to the girder and the outer course of pressed-brick to the inner course of common brick, it is formed with a projection 8, which is a continuation of the bar 5 beyond the rod 7, and which as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, overlaps the outer course of pressed brick 4, and by engaging in the mortar joint thereof firmly anchors this course to the inner course, the blow applied to the edges of the bar 5 for cramping it against the rod 7 being also utilized, if desired, for enlarging the end of the bar 5 where it projects beyond the rod 7, and thereby giving this projecting end 8 a firmer grip in the mortar joint.

I claim:

1. In a device for the purpose described, the combination with a brick wall comprising two or more courses of brick and a girder having its end supported thereon, of a brick-anchor embodying a flat bar having perforations at its inner end, whereby it may be secured to the girder, and a perforation adjacent its outer end, and a round rod

projecting through the perforation at the outer end and being adapted to occupy a position against the outer face of one of the courses of brick, whereby the end of the bar beyond the rod will project beyond the mortar joint and overlap the course of brick, the edges of said bar contiguous to said rod being compressed to grip the rod.

2. In a device for the purpose described, the combination with a brick wall comprising two or more courses of brick, and a girder having its end supported thereon, of a brick-anchor composed of a flat bar having one end secured to said girder and its outer end provided with a transverse perforation, and a rod projecting through said perforation and resting against the outer face of one of the courses of brick, said rod being situated at a distance from the outer end of said bar, and the outer extremity of said bar being spread by compressing the edges thereof and resting against the outer course of brick beyond the mortar joint.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this eighth day of December, A. D. 1906.

CHRISTIAN A. LONDELIUS.

Witnesses:
A. E. Morley,
B. E. Richt.