(No Model.)

C. E. POSTON.

BRICK.

No. 418,059. Patented Dec. 24, 1889.

Fig. 1.

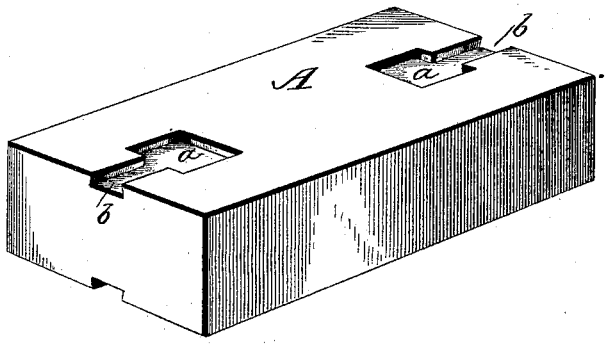
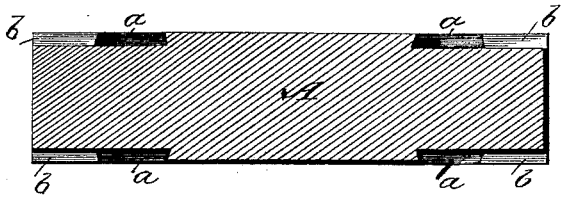


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Chas. J. Williamson
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE E. POSTON, OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

BRICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,059, dated December 24, 1889.

Application filed June 27, 1889. Serial No. 315,780. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE E. POSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bricks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in building-blocks of that class which are provided with depressions or recesses for the reception of the mortar, cement, or other binding material; and it has for its object to provide an improved block of this character so constructed that when in place in a wall the blocks in vertical series will not alone be bound together, but those in horizontal line also will be united, so as to make a much stronger wall.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a building-block embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same.

The invention consists in the peculiarities of construction of the block, as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the block or brick, of any suitable material and size, and upon its opposite sides provided with a depression or recess *a* near each end, the walls of which are undercut, as shown, to make a dovetail recess. The shape of this recess is preferably, though not necessarily, square, and from the side nearest the end of the block or brick there leads a channel *b*, communicating with the said recess or depression. The walls of this channel are also undercut, as shown, to afford a better hold for the mortar or cement.

A block or brick constructed as above described has been found from actual experiments to possess advantages over the old form, wherein the recesses or depressions were simply made in the face of the block and had no outlet or communication with the adjoining block or brick.

In practice, when the blocks are set in place, the mortar or cement enters the recesses and also the channels, and the channels of two adjacent blocks being in line and communicating with each the mortar or cement will enter both, and as it hardens will form a union between the blocks not only on top, but at the ends, thus forming a much stronger job than where they are united at the top and bottom only.

What I claim as new is—

The building-block described, formed upon its opposite faces with recesses *a* near each end thereof, and with channels *b*, communicating with said recesses and of less width than the recesses and leading outward to the ends of the block, the walls of the recesses and channels being undercut, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE E. POSTON.

Witnesses:

A. H. BOLES,

THOMAS BOLES.