E. L. SCHIEFFELIN.

Brick.

No. 219,312. Patented Sept. 2, 1879

Fig: 1.

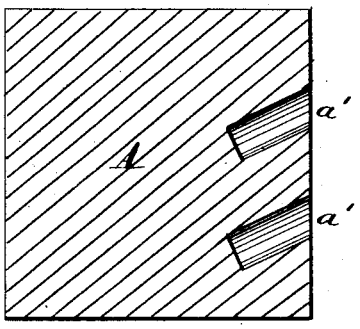


Fig: 2.

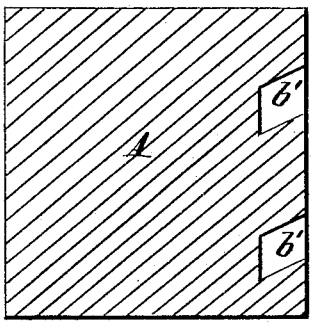


Fig: 3.

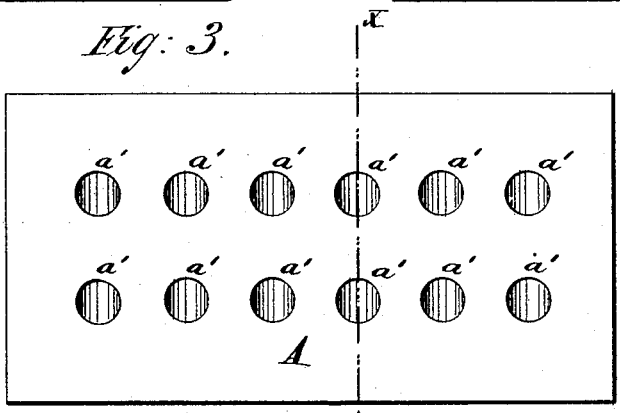
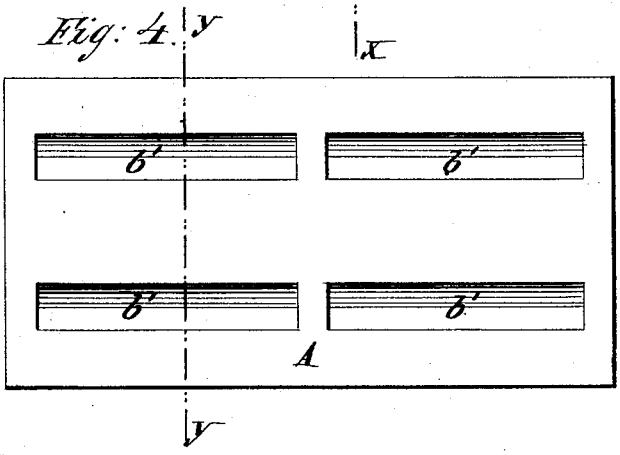


Fig: 4.



WITNESSES:

Achilles Scherbl.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EFFINGHAM L. SCHIEFFELIN, OF EAST CHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRICKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,312**, dated September 2, 1879; application filed July 22, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE SCHIEFFELIN, of East Chester, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Brick, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a brick on line *x x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of a brick on line *y y*, Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is a plan of one of my improved devices. Fig. 4 is a plan of the equivalent of Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to provide bricks to be used in the inner walls and partitions of houses as a substitute for laths in holding plaster, stucco, &c., the bricks having rows of grooves or indentations sunk on a downward incline in one face, into which the plaster or stucco will enter and be held fast.

The invention consists of an ordinary building-brick, in one face of which are formed grooves or indentations penetrating the brick in a downward direction, and having sides parallel to each other.

In the drawings, A represents a brick, and in Figs. 1 and 3 *a' a'* are the indentations in the face thereof, and *b' b'*, Figs. 3 and 4, represent the grooves in the face of the brick.

It will be observed that the sides of the grooves, as well as of the other indentations, are parallel with each other, and that their downward and inward inclination especially adapts them to the purpose for which they are designed.

By the use of these bricks not only are money and labor saved because dispensing with laths, but the house is rendered more fire-proof.

I am aware that bricks have been designed with dovetailed grooves or other dovetailed indentations, by means of which the bricks, when covered with plaster, might be held together, and I know also that rectangular molded building-blocks with oblique grooves on two or more of their sides at an angle with each other and with the edges of the block, so as to form continuous oblique grooves across the face of the wall when laid in the usual way of bricklaying, are not new; but these are unlike mine both in purpose and design, and the cost and labor of making dovetailed grooves in a brick-mold effectually preclude its use for the purposes set forth, while the oblique grooves cut on two or more sides of a building-block could not hold plaster or stucco with the necessary firmness. Yet I do not broadly claim bricks having grooved or perforated faces; but,

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

1. A brick having one face provided with downward and inwardly inclined horizontal grooves whose sides are parallel with each other, substantially as herein shown, and for the purpose described.

2. A brick having one face provided with inwardly and downwardly inclined indentations whose sides are parallel with each other, substantially as and for the purpose described.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE SCHIEFFELIN.

Witnesses:
EDGAR SCHIEFFELIN,
I. I. STORER.