

manufacturers, and are chiefly made by machinery (pressed or wire-cut). This results in a reduction in cost, as non-standard bricks can only be purposely made by hand in moulds which have to be constructed to the specified requirements. The increased availability of standard specials has also resulted in a saving of time of the bricklayer which was formerly occupied in cutting the bricks to shape.

**SQUINT BRICKS** (see A, B, C and D, Fig. 5).—These are used in the construction of acute and obtuse squint quoins (see p. 36).

**BULLNOSE BRICKS.**—A double bullnose brick is shown at Q, Fig. 2, Vol. I. It is difficult to cut neatly a mitre at the intersection between two bullnose arrises; special *returns* containing mitres are therefore useful. That at E (opposite) shows an internal return; similar right and left handed returns on bed, edge and end are also available. An external return is shown at F. A *stop* is required to provide a satisfactory finish when a bullnose edge is continued by a square arris, as at the base of a pier or jamb; a double stop is shown at G; single stops are also made. That shown at H, sometimes called a *cownose*, is suitable for copings and jambs of 4½-in. walls.

**DOG-LEG OR ANGLE BRICKS** (see J).—These are also used at squint quoins, particularly of cavity walls (see E, Fig. 11).

**BIRDSMOUTH BRICKS** (see K, Fig. 5).—These may be used at alternate courses of internal squint quoins or for decorated serrated courses.

**CIRCULAR BRICKS** (see stretcher L and header M).—These are used for circular work as in the construction of bay windows (see Figs. 15 and 27), apsed ends, staircase wells and tall chimneys. These are referred to on p. 44.

**COPING BRICKS.**—A few standard shapes are shown at N, O and P. Bullnose bricks are used for the same purpose.

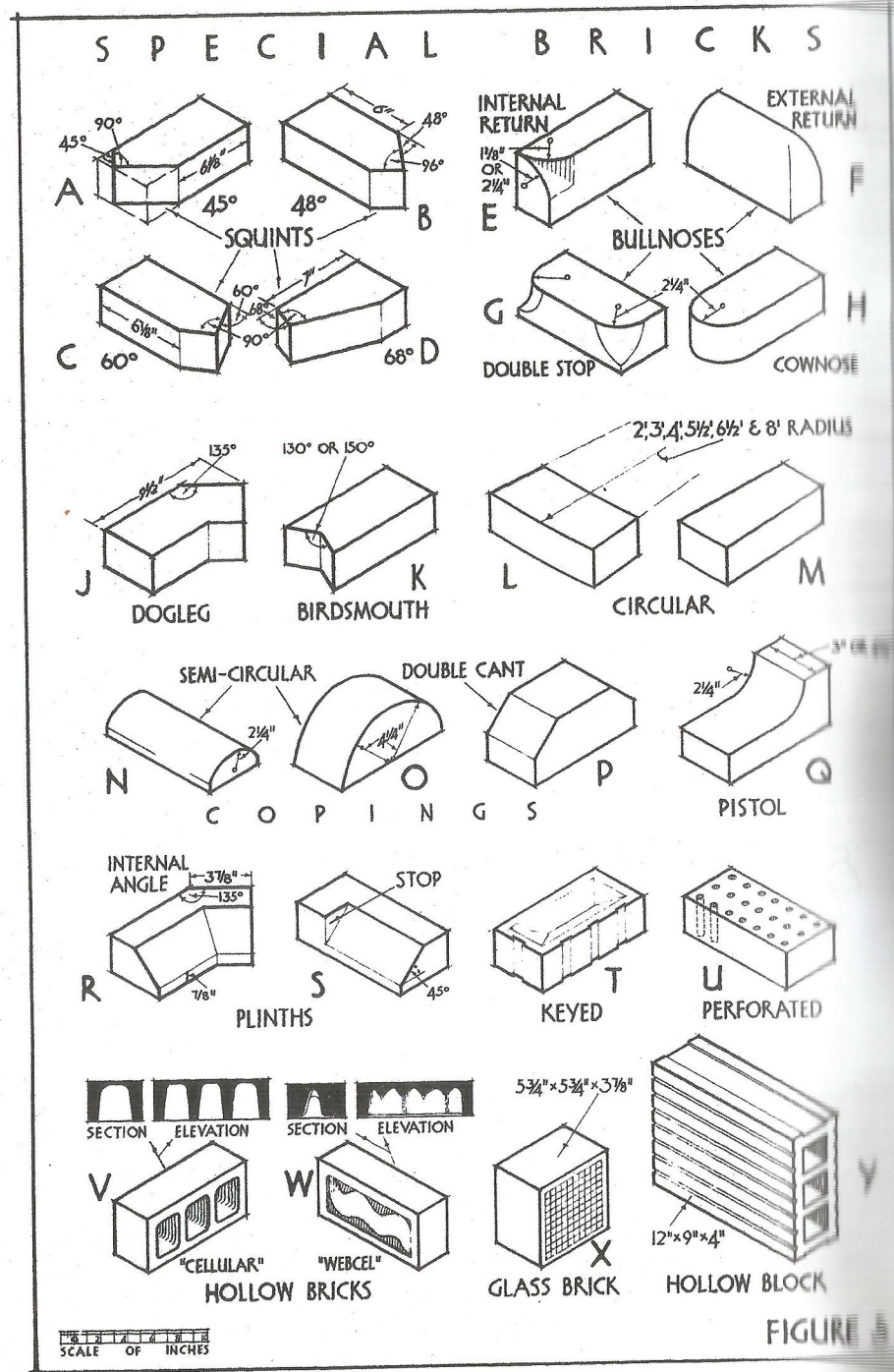
**PISTOL BRICKS** (see Q).—These are used for forming circular or coved angles between walls or between a wall and a floor.

**PLINTH BRICKS.**—These are referred to on p. 29, Vol I. A dogleg internal angle plinth is shown at R (opposite) and a stop is shown at S. Right and left handed plinth internal returns, like the bullnose brick E, and external angles are also obtainable from stock.

**KEYED OR NICKED BRICKS.**—The type shown at T, manufactured by the London Brick Co. Ltd., has dovetailed grooves formed on one stretcher and one header face for the purpose of providing a mechanical bond with either plaster or roughcast which may be applied to the brickwork. They are obtainable as commons, as shown, or as cellulars (see V).

**PERFORATED BRICKS** (see U).—These have small holes (⅜ to ⅝-in. in diameter) formed throughout their thickness, the object of which is to reduce their weight (pp. 15 and 16).

**HOLLOW BRICKS.**—These are made of clay formed with one or more cavities which reduce their weight some 25 per cent. and increase insulation against heat, sound and moisture (see p. 17). The cellular type V, made by the above firm, has three cells separated by tapered webs; these cells are open to one bed and extend to within about ¼-in. from that opposite. The "Webcel,"



SCALE OF INCHES

FIGURE 5