

1941 LINCOLN BRICKS DESIGN BOOK

For 3/4-in. Logs

8 ½ in. wide by 11 in. tall

8 Numbered Pages

LINCOLN

BRICKS

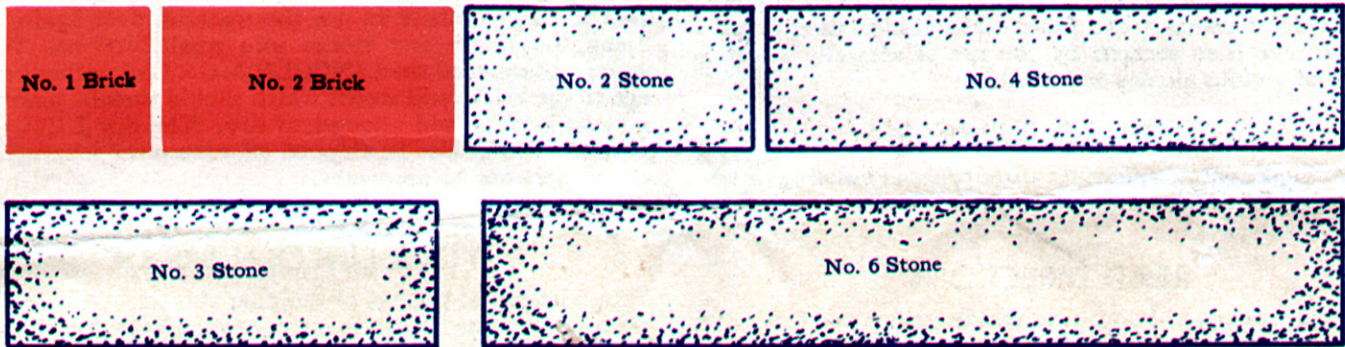
U. S. PATENT NO. 1,800,628

TRADE MARK REGISTERED MARCH 10, 1931

DESIGN BOOK COPYRIGHT 1941—J. L. W., Inc.

MINIATURE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL
ERECTED WITH MORTAR LIKE REAL BUILDINGS

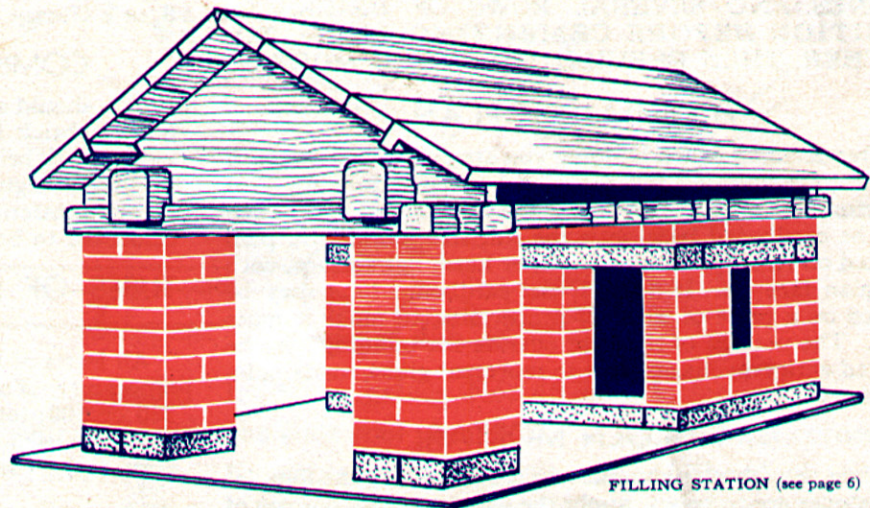
THE BRICKS AND STONES—ACTUAL SIZE—ARE SHOWN BELOW



CONTENTS

- 50—No. 1 Red Bricks
- 100—No. 2 Red Bricks
- 4—No. 2 Gray Stones
- 2—No. 3 Gray Stones
- 8—No. 4 Gray Stones
- 6—No. 6 Gray Stones
- 4—No. 7 Timbers
- 2—No. 12 Timbers
- 2—No. 46 Gables
- 4—No. 1G Timbers
- 8—No. 39 narrow roof planks
- 2—No. 50 wide roof planks
- 3—Cardboard bases
- Chimney
- Mortar
- Trowel
- Dutch Lantern
- Design Book

With this outfit you can build your own filling station, garage, bungalow, railroad station, silo, fence, walk, etc.



FILLING STATION (see page 6)

Manufactured by J. L. Wright, Inc.

Merchandise Mart, Chicago, U. S. A.

Makers of LINCOLN LOGS and ALLIED TOYS

LINCOLN BRICKS

A MOST FASCINATING CONSTRUCTION TOY

HISTORICAL

The art of brick making dates from very early times. Sun dried or adobe bricks were used before the earliest recorded date of history, as proven by a brick tablet of the time of Sargon of Akkad, founder of the Chaldean empire, 3,800 B.C.

In England, the great fire of 1666 transformed London from a wooden to a brick town and gave a great spur to the brick industry. The first brick buildings in America were erected on Manhattan Island in the year 1633 by a governor of the Dutch West India Co. The bricks for these buildings were made in Holland. For many years bricks were imported into America from Holland and also from England.

In America burnt bricks were first made in New England about 1650, and the manufacture slowly spread throughout the New England states.

During Colonial days, the use of bricks extended from New England to Virginia.

Until about 1880, American brick building was largely confined to the use of common brick for ordinary construction or for backing stone faced walls. Since then artistic effects have been secured by the use of specially selected bricks of various shades and finishes.

NOTE TO BUILDERS

This book contains plans for three types of buildings made of Lincoln Bricks and drawings showing the use of the bricks with Lincoln Logs.

READ DIRECTIONS

Before starting to build, read the directions and look over the plans carefully. When you understand the principle you will find it very easy to erect any one of the buildings. Time is required to do anything right, therefore do not see how fast you can work, but go slowly and see how perfectly you can lay each brick and stone. It is suggested the beginners first build the Bungalow shown on page 4, **PLACING THE STONES AND SEVERAL ROWS OF BRICKS IN POSITION BEFORE CEMENTING THEM TOGETHER, THEN REBUILD, USING THE MORTAR.**

FOUNDATION PLAN

After deciding which building you are going to make, turn to the page showing the plans and specifications for that structure and note the lay-out of the foundation plan. Then lay the cardboard base with the full size foundation plan printed on it, on your table or other hard, flat surface, with the plan face up. If desired, the cardboard base may be tacked on a piece of wood of proper size, to make it more rigid. The portion of the base outside the building may be colored with crayons or paint to represent grass, roads, sidewalks, etc.

LINCOLN MORTAR

When you are sure you know in what position the foundation stones are to be set, apply the Mortar to the bottom of the foundation stones as shown in figure 1. Press the tube from the bottom and fold as emptied. After you have set the stones on the foundation plan on the cardboard base,

press them firmly in place. **BE SURE TO KEEP THE CAP ON THE TUBE OF LINCOLN MORTAR WHEN IT IS NOT IN USE.** The LINCOLN MORTAR is a harmless cement that will hold the bricks and stones firmly and permanently together if desired, but this Mortar may be either quickly *dissolved in warm water* or chipped off so the bricks and stones can be used over and over again for other buildings.

LAYING THE BRICKS

The bricks should be laid flush with the stones, see figure 2. Apply just enough LINCOLN MORTAR on the bottom and one end of each brick so that when pressed firmly in place a little of the Mortar is forced out between the bricks. **YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE END OR CORNER BRICKS SHOULD ALWAYS BE LAID LAST. AFTER THE EXCESS MORTAR IS PARTIALLY DRY, trim it off with trowel as shown in figure 3.**

ROOFS AND GABLES

When the brick walls have reached the desired height, place the timbers in position as indicated in the illustrations. Set the triangular gables in place and lay the roof planks over the gables.

HOW TO TAKE THE BUILDING APART

Most children like to play with the building they have made and to use it in connection with some other toys. Whenever you desire to use the material over again, first break the bricks and stones into small sections. Warm water will wash off the LINCOLN MORTAR without damage to the bricks and stones which should then be placed on a clean surface and allowed to dry. The dry LINCOLN MORTAR may also be chipped off, each piece separately, if one prefers not to use water.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL THRILLS FROM YOUR LINCOLN BRICKS

In addition to the fun of building you can obtain endless pleasure in using the parts in connection with your Electric Train, your Dolls, your Autos and Wagons. Many builders haul the bricks, stones, etc. on their Freight Trains and then transfer them by Trucks to the building site. Think of the fun you can have even before you start to build. And then the big thrill of being able to make your own Railroad Station for your Train, or a Doll's Residence as shown on Page 8, or a Garage or Filling Station for your Automobiles.

COMBINED WITH LINCOLN LOGS

You should add a set of LINCOLN LOGS and be able to build a brick house with second story of Logs or a Log Bridge with brick and stone piers as shown on the back page of this Design Book. LINCOLN MORTAR makes excellent plastering to hold the logs together. Logs may be cemented to bricks or bricks to logs.

TUBES OF LINCOLN MORTAR AND EXTRA BUILDING MATERIAL

All Parts of Lincoln Brick and Log outfits can be bought separately. You can get additional bricks in lots of 50, 100, 200 or 500; logs and stones in all sizes, roofs, gables and bases, as well as TUBES OF LINCOLN MORTAR. If your dealer cannot supply you send to us for a price list.

J. L. WRIGHT, INC.

MERCHANDISE MART

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

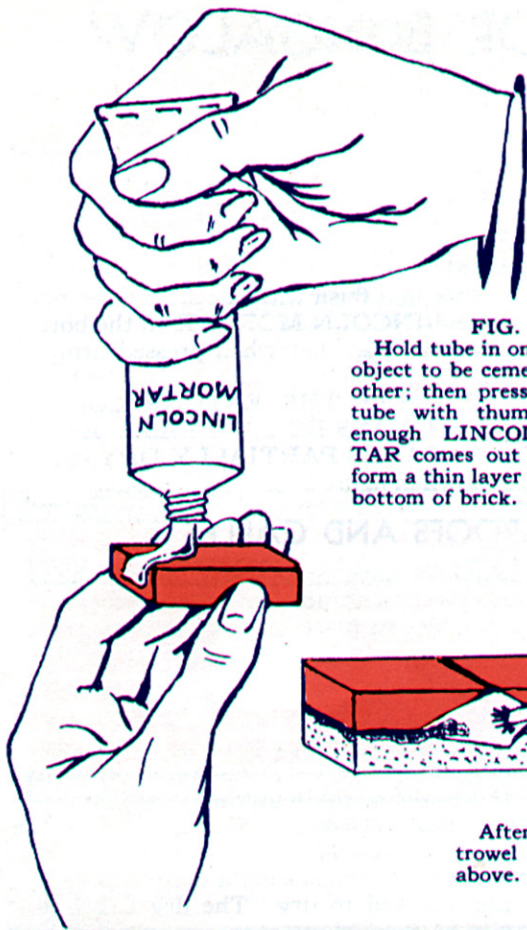
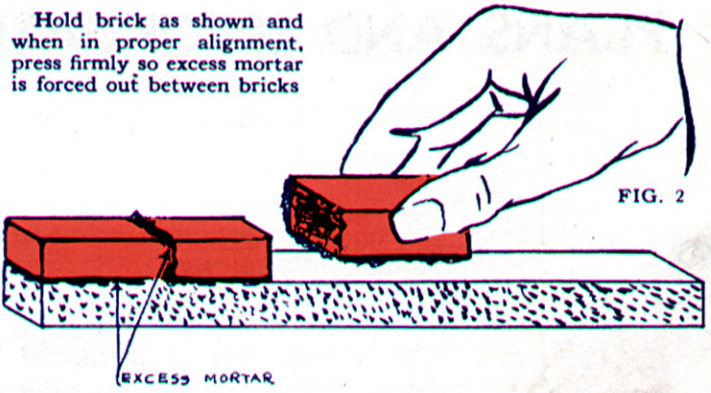


FIG. 1
Hold tube in one hand and object to be cemented in the other; then press bottom of tube with thumb so that enough LINCOLN MORTAR comes out of tube to form a thin layer on side and bottom of brick.



Hold brick as shown and when in proper alignment, press firmly so excess mortar is forced out between bricks

FIG. 2



FIG. 3
After excess mortar dries, take trowel and trim it off as indicated above.

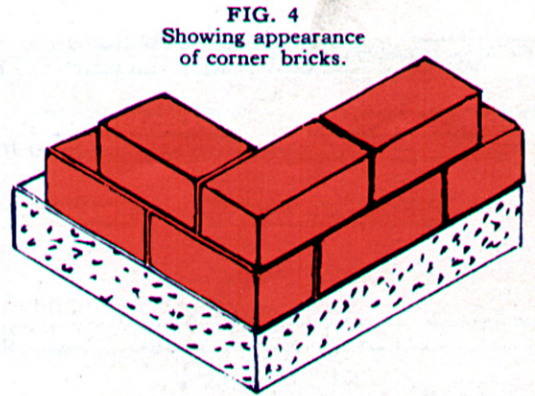
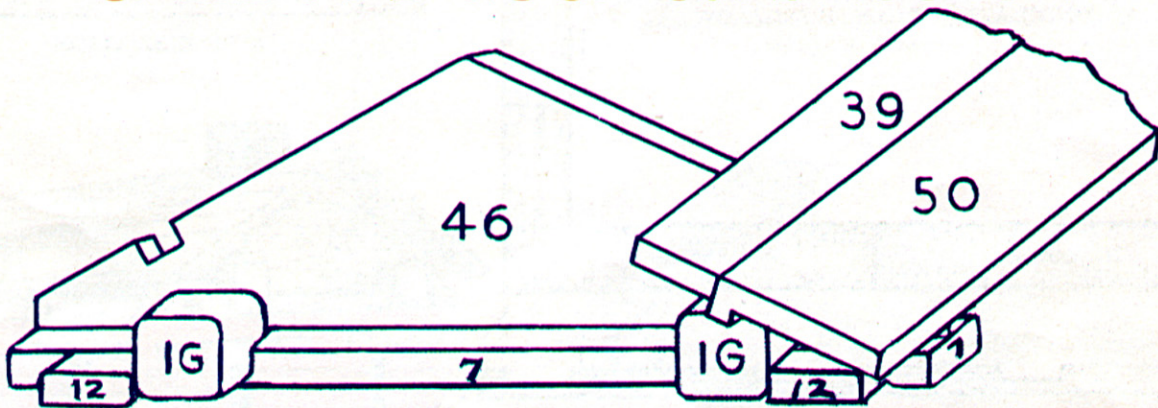


FIG. 4
Showing appearance of corner bricks.

GABLE AND ROOF CONSTRUCTION

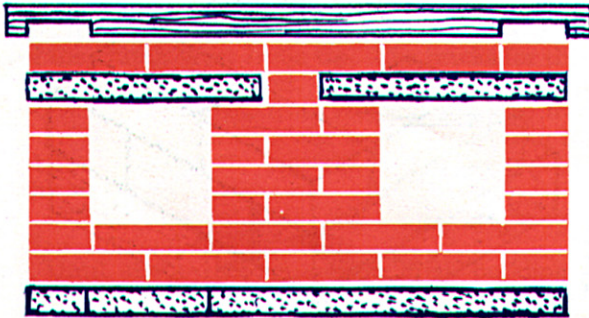


The Gable and Roof construction is illustrated above. When the sides and ends of your building have reached the desired height, place the two No. 12 Timbers on the tops of the side walls and the four No. 7 Timbers crossways in the notches of the No. 12 Timbers. Then place the No. 1-G Timbers on the No. 7 Timbers at each end of the building to

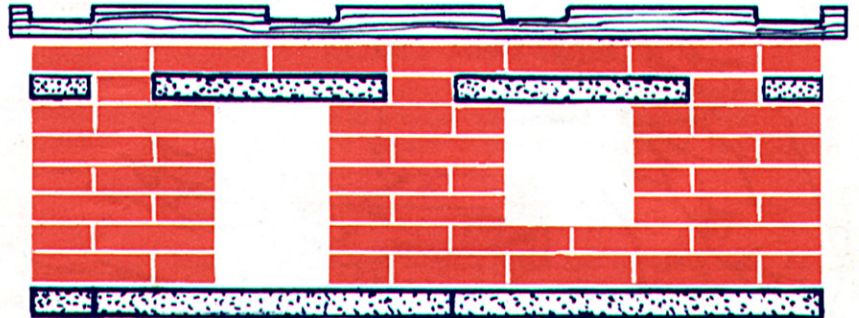
hold the gables No. 46 in position. Then place the wide roof planks No. 50 on the lower corners of the gables with the projections on the planks fitting in the notches on the gables. Place narrow roof planks, No. 39 above them on the gables to complete the roof. Then place the chimney in position.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUNGALOW

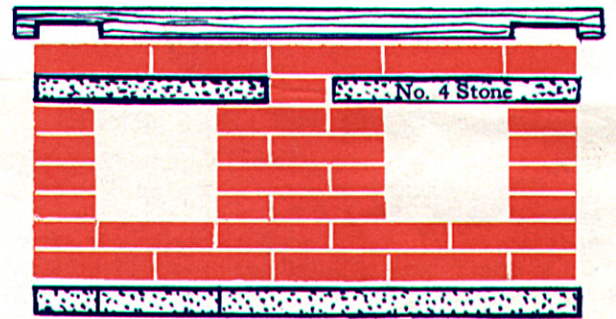
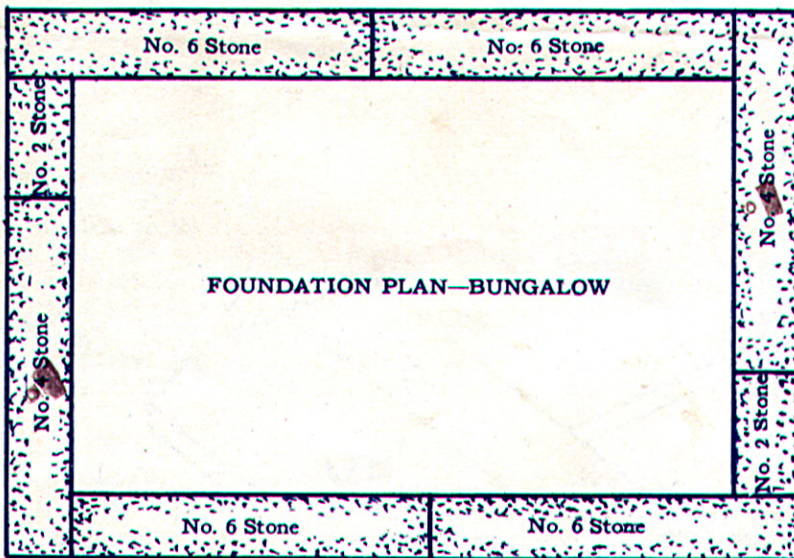
SPECIFICATIONS (MATERIAL REQUIRED)			
STONES	BRICKS	ROOF—MATERIAL	
2—No. 2	44—No. 1	2—No. 12 Timbers	2—Wide Roof Planks
8—No. 4	86—No. 2	4—No. 7 Timbers	8—Narrow Roof Planks
6—No. 6		4—No. 1G Timbers	1—Chimney



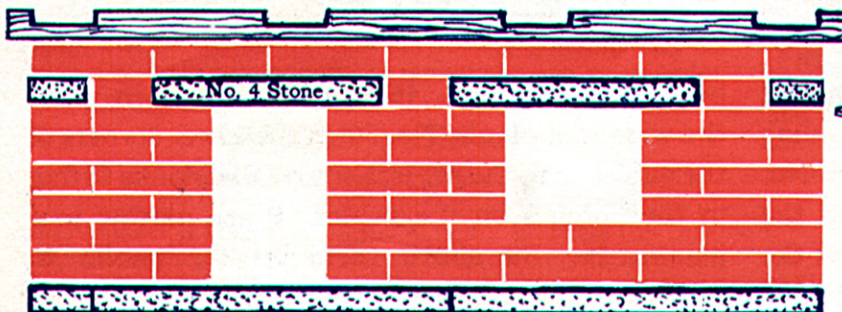
SIDE ELEVATION



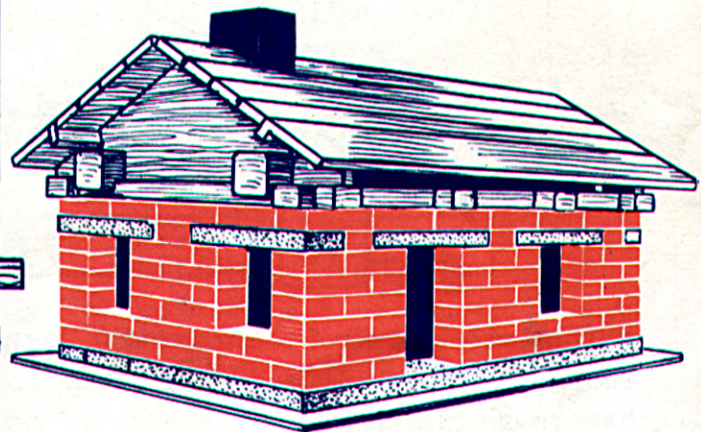
REAR ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



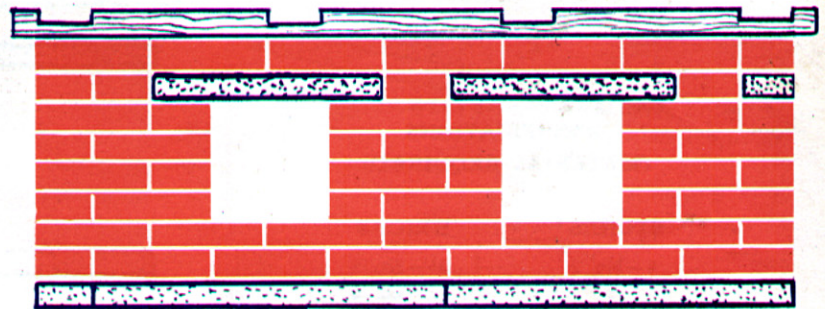
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR GARAGE

SPECIFICATIONS (MATERIAL REQUIRED)

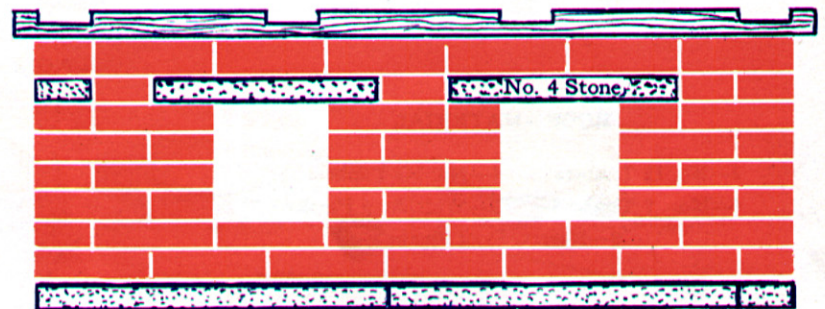
STONES	BRICKS
2—No. 2	40—No. 1
1—No. 3	81—No. 2
7—No. 4	
4—No. 6	

ROOF—MATERIAL

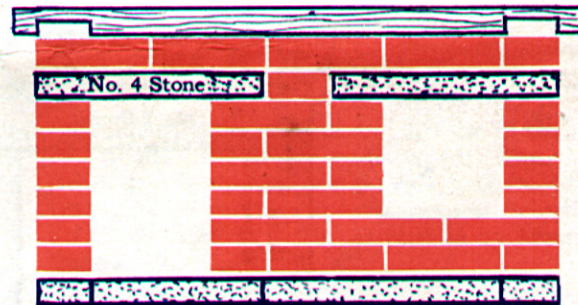
2—No. 12 Timbers	2—Wide Roof Planks
4—No. 7 Timbers	8—Narrow Roof Planks
4—No. 1G Timbers	1—Chimney



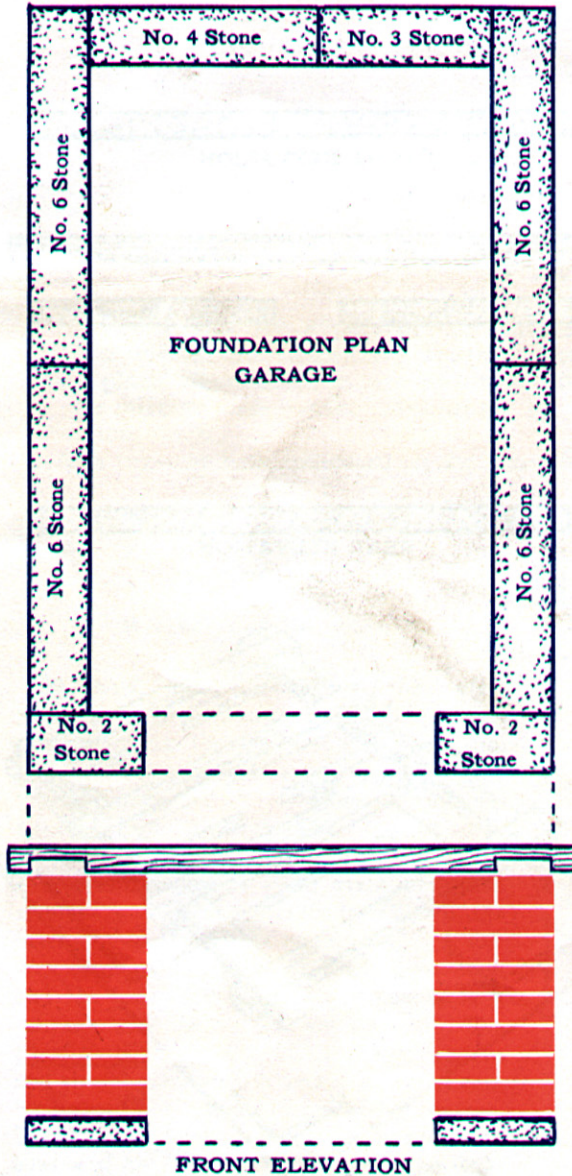
SIDE ELEVATION



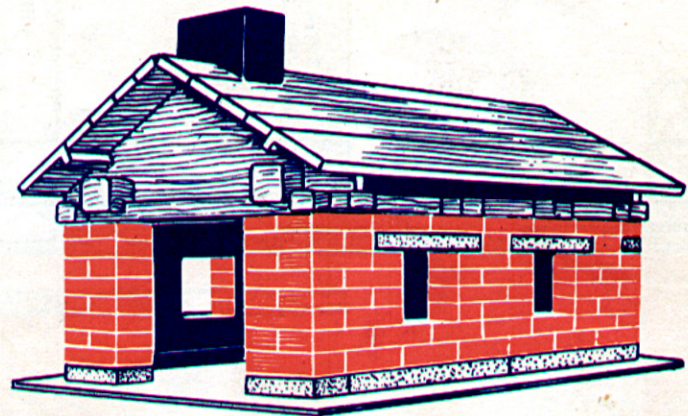
SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



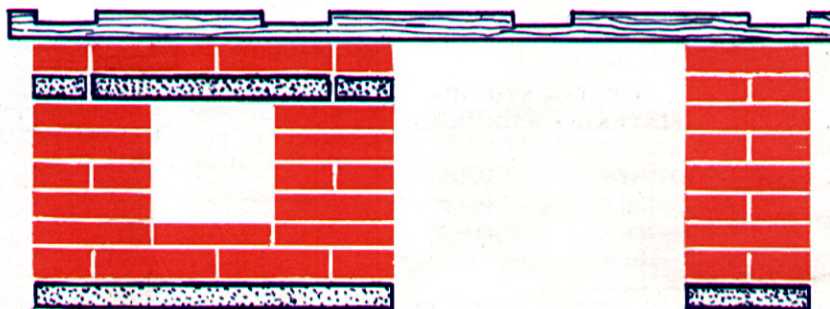
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR FILLING STATION

SPECIFICATIONS (MATERIAL REQUIRED)

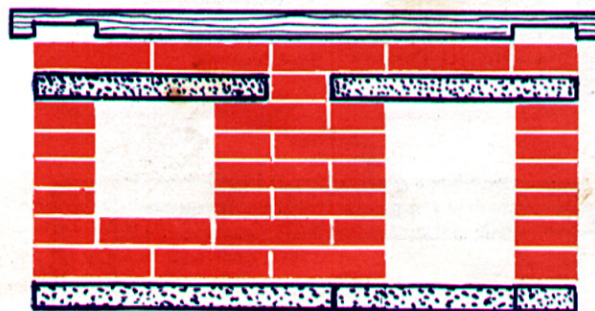
STONES	BRICKS
4—No. 2	24—No. 1
2—No. 3	86—No. 2
8—No. 4	
2—No. 6	

ROOF—MATERIAL

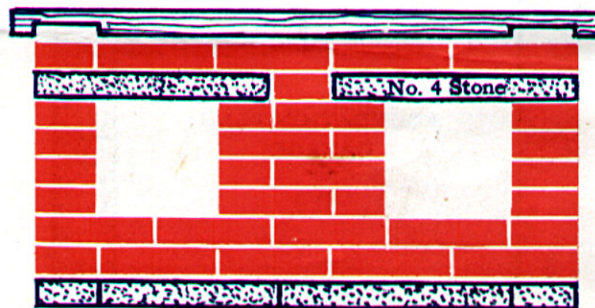
2—No. 12 Timbers	4—No. 1G Timbers
4—No. 7 Timbers	2—Wide Roof Planks
8—Narrow Roof Planks	



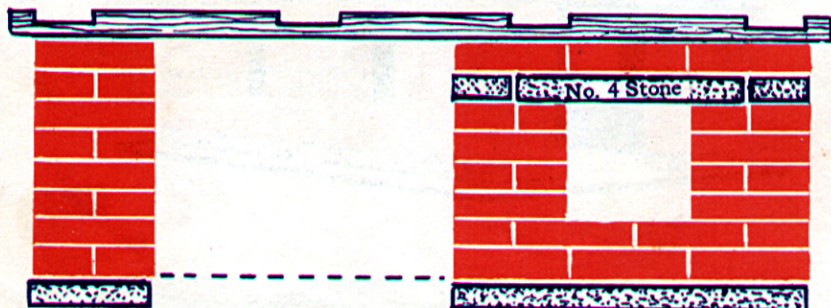
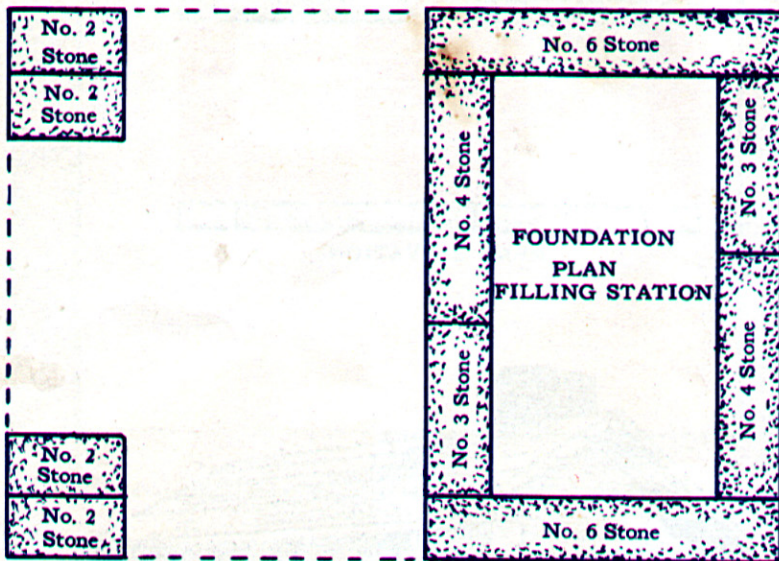
SIDE ELEVATION



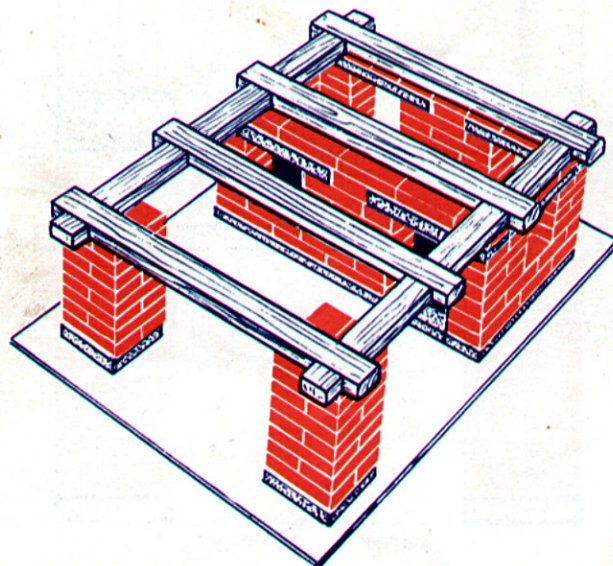
FRONT ELEVATION



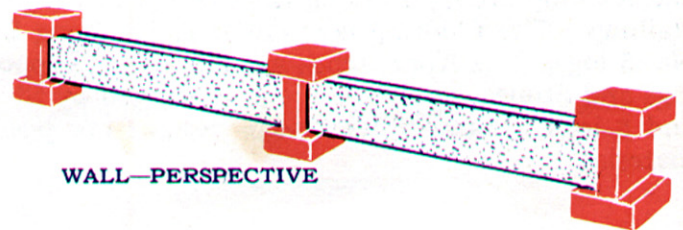
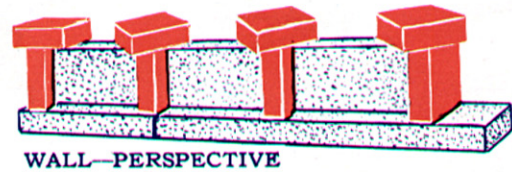
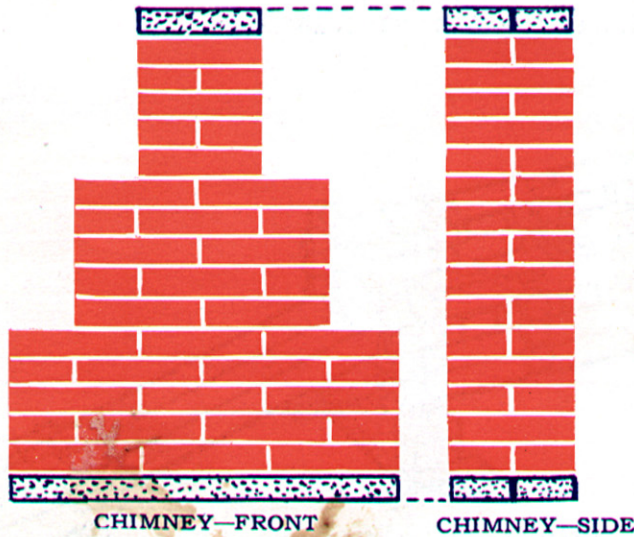
REAR ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



A FEW OF THE MANY POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION IDEAS



IN THE SCHOOL ROOM

Lincoln Bricks are a part of the equipment in High Schools and for the elementary design classes in Colleges. Floor plans, elevations, etc., are built to assist the students in visualizing mechanical drawings by actual construction.

As a toy—we have indicated on the preceding pages only

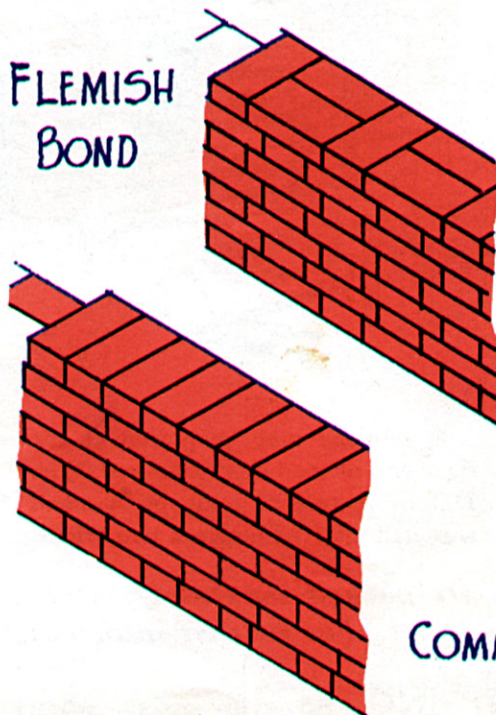
“Stretcher” construction, but the use of the standard forms of “bonds” should be encouraged. These are illustrated below and in this connection we quote from the well-known text book, “Problems in Architectural Drawing,” by Franklin G. Elwood, B. Arch., published by Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois:—

CHAPTER IV

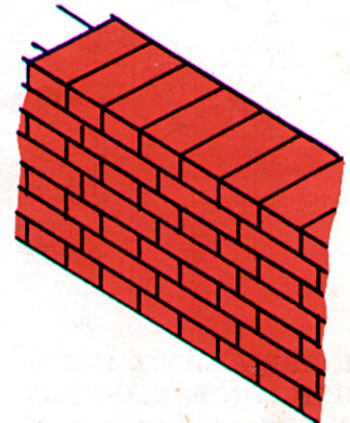
MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

60. Bond. Bond in brickwork has reference to arrangement of the bricks for the purpose of tying the wall together and distributing the load over a greater area. The typical bonds are the *common* or running, *Flemish*, *English* and the *English cross* bond. (Fig. 38.) The common bond consists of a course of headers to every sixth course of stretchers. A *stretcher* is the long face of the brick. A *header* is the narrow end. A *soldier* course is a course of bricks placed on end the long way. A *rowlock* course is a course placed the narrow way on edge. The Flemish bond consists of alternate headers and stretchers in each course, the header centering on the stretcher in successive courses. The English bond is made up of alternate course of headers and stretchers. The English cross bond breaks

FLEMISH BOND



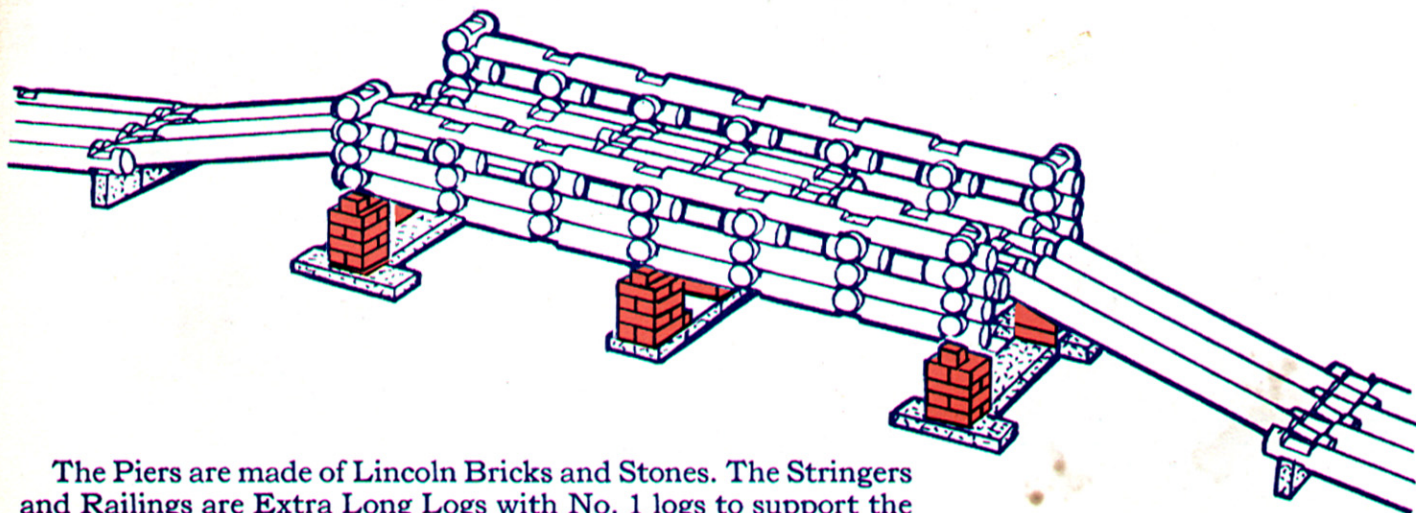
ENGLISH BOND



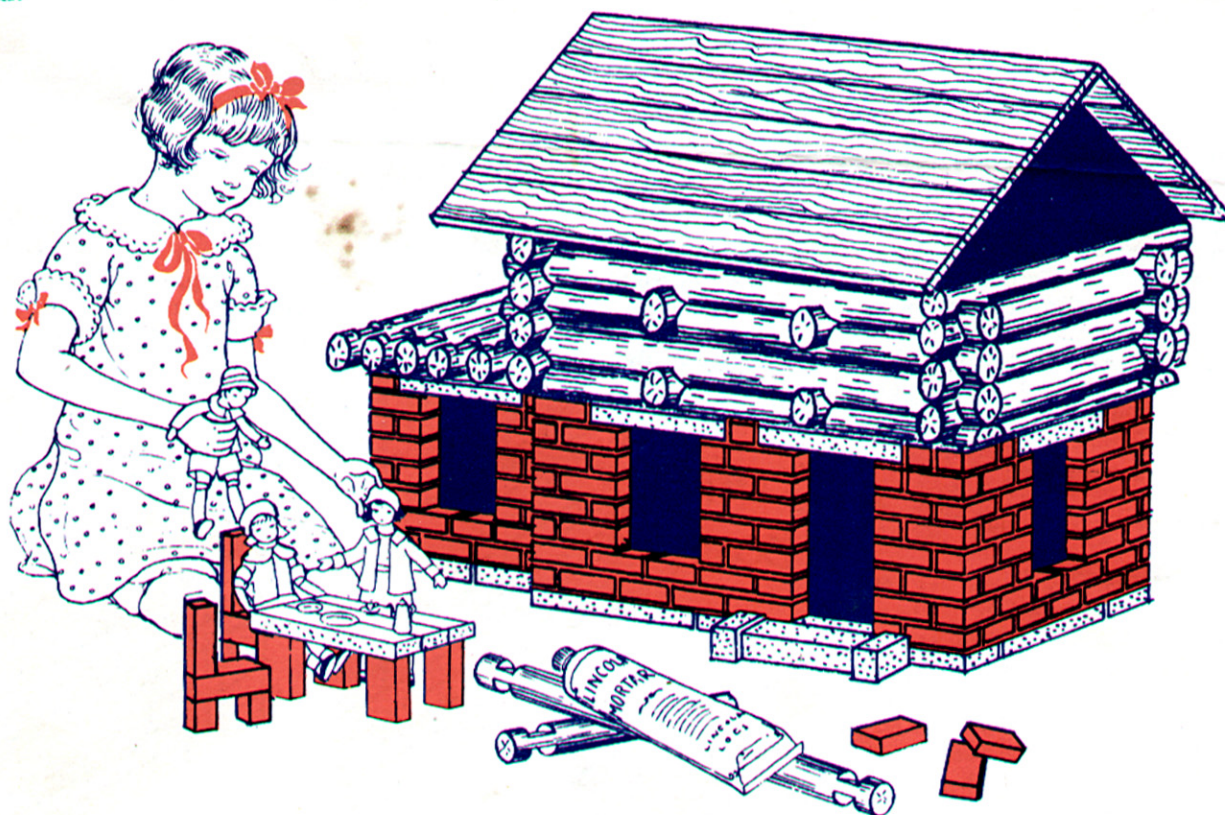
COMMON BOND

LINCOLN LOGS AND BRICKS IN COMBINATION

DOUBLE SPAN BRIDGE AND APPROACHES
MADE OF LINCOLN LOGS, BRICKS AND STONES



The Piers are made of Lincoln Bricks and Stones. The Stringers and Railings are Extra Long Logs with No. 1 logs to support the Railings. The Flooring is made of Extra Long Logs resting on No. 5 logs. The Approaches are No. 9 logs supported by No. 5 logs and Stones—and No. 5 logs supported by Stones and No. 7 and 8 logs. Many other bridge designs are possible with this material.



MODERN BRICK HOUSE
WITH SUN-PARLOR AND
TIMBERED SECOND STORY
OF LINCOLN LOGS

A chimney may be placed at the right end of the house if desired. The Dutch Lantern is hung on a small wire nail inserted between two bricks.

The Brick and the Log Sets are packed separately. If your dealer does not have them, we shall be glad to supply them direct. For further information address

J. L. WRIGHT, INC., Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois