Aug. 17, 1926. 1,596,623

I. POMERANTZ

REENFORCING AND INTERLOCKING DEVICE FOR PARTITION BLOCKS, ADJOINING PIPES, ETC

Original Filed Dec. 8, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

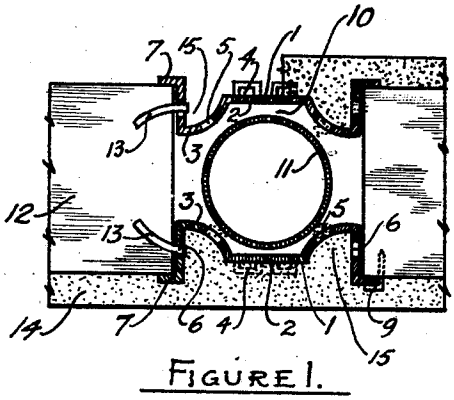


FIGURE 1.

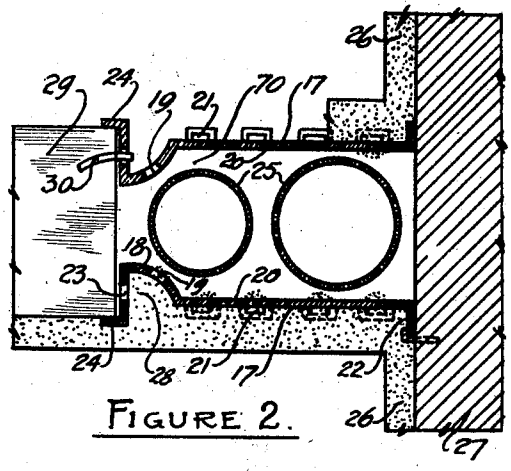


FIGURE 2.

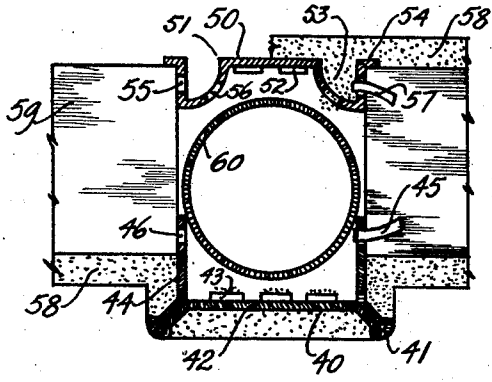


FIGURE 3.

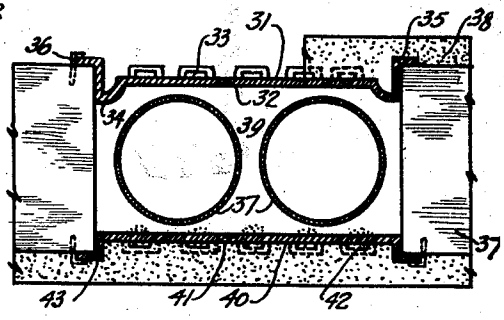


FIGURE 4.

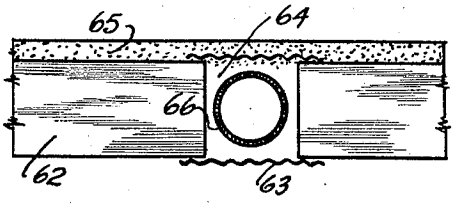


FIGURE 5.

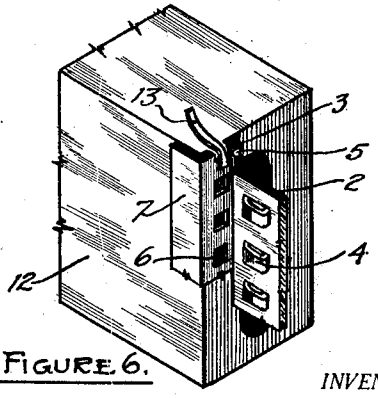


FIGURE 6.

INVENTOR.

Isadore Pomerantz

Aug. 17, 1926. 1,596,623

I. POMERANTZ

REENFORCING AND INTERLOCKING DEVICE FOR PARTITION BLOCKS, ADJOINING PIPES, ETC

Original Filed Dec. 8, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

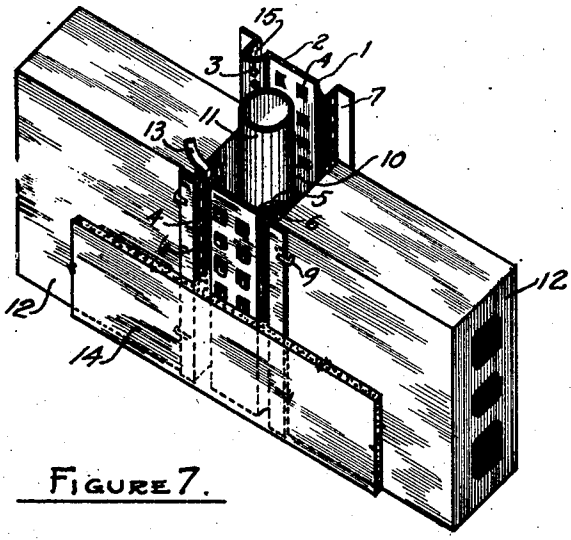


FIGURE 7.

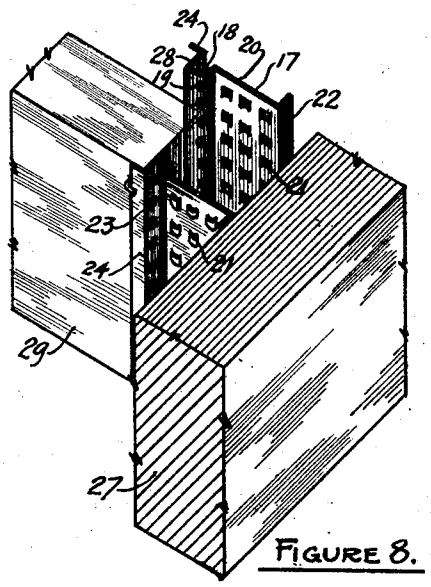


FIGURE 8.

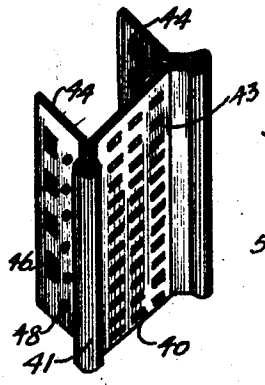


FIGURE 9.

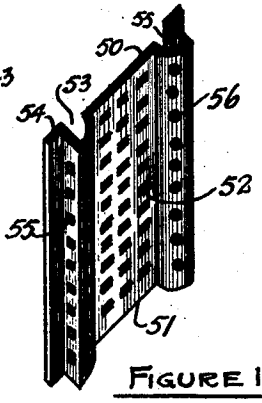


FIGURE 10.

INVENTOR.

Isadore Pomerantz

Patented Aug. 17, 1926. 1,596,623

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISADORE POMERANTZ, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REENFORCING AND INTERLOCKING DEVICE FOR PARTITION BLOCKS, ADJOINING PIPES, ETC.

Application filed December 8, 1922, Serial No. 605,640. Renewed January 16, 1926.

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of partitions, preferably made of gypsum blocks, or blocks made of burned hollow clay tile, etc., the invention being more particularly adapted to reenforce and interlock the vertical chases or spaces between vents, heating or other pipes and the blocks, and to obtain a rigid continuous wall or in other words to provide a rigid separating wall between the blocks adjoining such pipes, etc.

A principal object of the invention is to provide reenforcing devices, according to my invention, these devices being metal wall plates or ground plates which built between the blocks will not only interlock and reenforce the partition but will, at the same time, be ready to receive the plastering by interkeying or clinching same with the help of the recesses or perforations provided in said plates.

Another object is to provide an inexpensive device which can readily be attached to the blocks adjoining the pipes, or between blocks and brick walls, and which will clinch and hold also the plastering.

In general my system consists of several shapes of wall plates to be used accordingly, and where required and although these plates are of a slightly modified form they serve, however, for the same aim of interlocking the chases or spaces between blocks adjoining pipes, ducts, etc. These wall plates could be made in lengths to reach the height from floor to ceiling, or could also be made in shorter lengths and placed end to end for a continuous run. I have shown the wall plates provided with recesses or with punched lips or lugs forming locking elements, but these features are for the same purpose to clinch the plastering together to said plates. With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my devices, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying two sheets of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional plan fragmentally shown, made in accordance with my invention and showing in particular how the wall plates fill in the chase or space between blocks, providing, at the same time, a separate rigid and interlocking wall between the blocks. These wall plates are in shape of a channel provided with shoulders and also with recesses or pockets to act as keys for the plastering. The shoulders leaning against the blocks act not only as a reenforcing member of the plates but also as interlocking devices to said blocks.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary sectional plan showing in particular how the wall plates of slightly different shape fill in the space between the blocks and a brick wall for the same purpose as mentioned before.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional plan showing a wall plate slightly different from one shown under Figure 1. This plate is provided with clinching perforations instead of recesses for clinching the plastering and the shoulders leaning on the blocks are omitted. Special attention is called to the interlocking of these shoulders to the blocks by means of anchors, wires, etc. The sectional plan shows also a wall plate or wall ground in the shape of a channel provided with beads at both corners to protect the edges of the plastering and also with perforations to act as keys for the plastering. This plate to be used where projecting pilasters are required.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional plan through wall plates, in combination with the end of blocks. On one side there is shown a wall plate in shape of a channel provided with reenforcing shoulders which lean against the blocks but does not interlock with same. On the other side there is shown a wall plate also in the shape of a channel but having the shoulders omitted. These wall plates are also held in place by hooks fastening them to the blocks.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary sectional plan showing the present method used to enclose the continuous vertical chases formed between partition blocks adjoining pipes. These chases are simply covered with expended metal lath, ready to receive the plastering. In this case the partition walls are not rigidly connected in their entire length and devices as shown in my invention will overcome these defects.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view showing how anchors connect the shoulders of the wall plate to the blocks obtaining in this manner an interlocking feature between the wall plate and partition blocks.

Figure 7 shows a fragmentary perspective view showing the wall plates in combination with partition blocks adjoining pipes, according to my invention.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the wall plates reenforcing the chases between a block partition and a brick wall, according to my invention.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary perspective view of a wall plate provided with corner beads. This type of plate to be used where pilasters are required.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary perspective of a wall plate, according to my invention. Same consists of a middle web and two shoulders. The web is provided with perforations to clinch the plastering. The shoulders are provided with holes for anchoring purposes to the blocks and perforations to act as key holes for the plastering.

In general these wall plates will be manufactured of sheet metal.

Referring now to the drawings by numerals of reference:

(See Figure 1.) Numeral 1 designates a wall plate or wall ground designed according to my invention and in shape as shown. The wall plate consists of a web 2 and recessed shoulders 3. The web 2 is provided with recesses or pockets 4 to act as plaster keys. The shoulders 3 are provided with holes 5 acting as plaster keys and holes 6 acting for anchoring purposes of said shoulders to the blocks 12. Numeral 13 indicates the anchors which interlock the shoulders 3 to the blocks 12 through the holes 6. Numeral 7 indicates the flanges of the shoulders which may be fastened to the block by means of hooks 9. Numeral 10 indicates the vertical chase formed between blocks adjoining pipes 11. Numeral 14 indicates the plastering over the face of the blocks and over the wall plates. The plastering is held in place and rigidly clinched to the recesses provided in the webs and shoulders of the wall plate.

(See Figure 2.) Numeral 29 indicates the blocks, preferably of gypsum. Numeral 27 represents a fragmentary brick wall. Numeral 17 designates a wall plate substantially channel shape consisting of a web 20, a shoulder 18, a flange 22. The web 20 is provided with apertured lugs 21. The shoulder is provided with anchoring holes 23, plastering clinching holes 19 and a retaining flange 24. Numeral 26 designates the plastering which not only is clinched into the recesses 21 but is also held in place in the recess 28 of the shoulder 18.

Figure 3 illustrates two types of wall plates between the blocks. On one side of the partition there is shown a wall plate 40, consisting of a web 42, flanges 44 and corner beads 41. The web 42 is provided with perforations 43. The flanges 44 are provided with anchoring holes 46 through which anchors 45 may be inserted. On the other side of the partition there is shown a wall plate 51, consisting of a web 50 and shoulders 53. The web 50 is provided with clinching perforations 52. The shoulders are provided with anchoring holes 55 and anchors 57 also holes 56 and flanges 54. Numeral 58 indicates the plastering and numeral 60 indicates a pipe.

(See Figure 4.) On one side of the partition there is a wall plate 31 substantially channel shape consisting of a web 32 and shoulders 34. The web 32 is provided with perforated lugs 33. The shoulders are provided with angular end flanges 36 to engage the corners of the blocks 37. On the other side of the partition there is shown a wall plate 40, substantially channel shape, having a web 41 provided with perforated lugs 42 and angular end flanges 43. Numeral 39 indicates the chase and 37 the pipes.

(See Figure 5.) Numeral 62 indicates the blocks and 65 the plastering. 64 represents the continuous vertical chase between the blocks 62. 66 indicates the pipe and numeral 63 the expanded metal lath.

Changes may be made in the details of the wall plates, plastering keys, anchors, etc., without departing from the invention and the invention is not restricted to the forms shown in the drawing.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. An interlocking structure for connecting and bracing the spaced partition blocks abutting the pipe chases of walls and partitions, comprising elongated plates provided upon opposite lateral edges with flanges to abut the corners of adjacent partition blocks, said plates being longitudinally recessed and provided with stamped lugs forming projecting perforated lips to interlock with the plastering.

2. An interlocking structure for connecting the spaced partition blocks abutting the pipe chases of walls and partitions, comprising elongated plates provided upon opposite lateral edges with angular flanges to engage the corners of adjacent partition blocks, said flanges having a series of openings to receive anchoring members, said plates being longitudinally recessed and provided with stamped lugs forming projecting perforated lips to interlock with the plastering.

3. An interlocking structure for connecting the spaced partition blocks abutting the pipe chases of walls and partitions, comprising elongated plates provided upon opposite

lateral edges with angular flanges to engage the corners of adjacent partition blocks, said plates being longitudinally recessed upon either side adjacent said end flanges, the recessed portions being perforated to form key-ways for plastering, said plates being also provided with stamped out lugs forming projecting perforated lips to interlock with the plastering.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 27th day of November, 1922.

ISADORE POMERANTZ.