Oct. 12, 1926. 1,602,828

J. LALLY

PARTITION COLUMN

Filed Nov. 30, 1923

Fig. 1

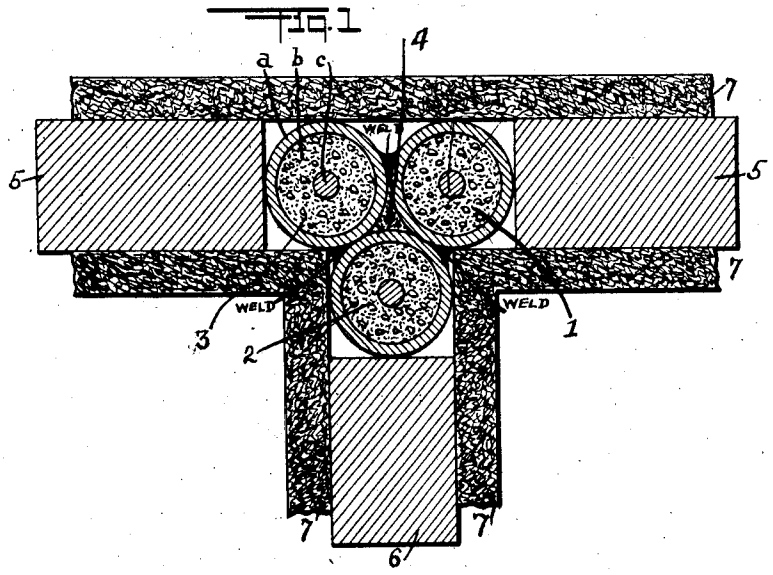


Fig. 2

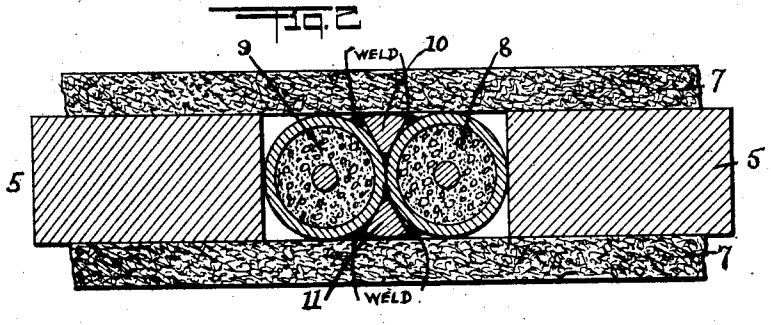
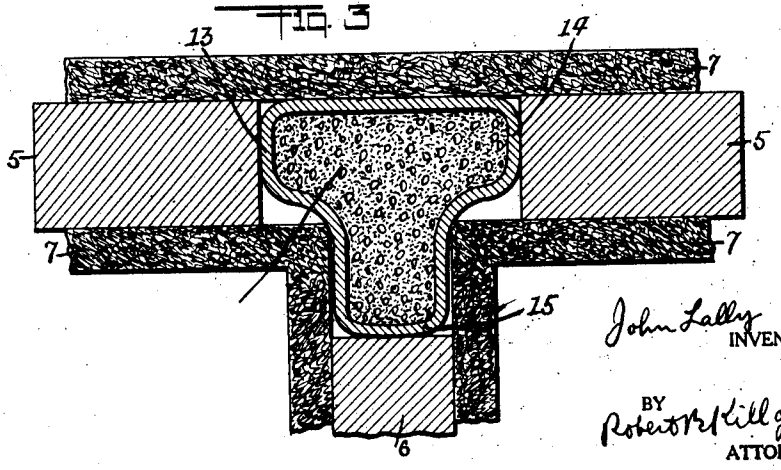


Fig. 3



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Patented Oct. 12, 1926. 1,602,828

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LALLY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PARTITION COLUMN.

Application filed November 30, 1923. Serial No. 677,810.

My invention relates to improvements in columns used in partition walls in buildings and is especially adapted to the construction of thin, interior room-walls or partitions where space saving demands that the partitions be made as thin as possible and it is my object to provide a column construction which will lie entirely within the partition and still have great weight carrying capacity, in which partitions can be run off at an angle to one another without unsightly projections beyond the wall.

In the drawing Fig. 1 is a sectional view of my improved construction at the junction of two partitions; Fig. 2 a like view of a straight running partition; and Fig. 3 a like view of a modified form of column used at the junction of two partitions.

The columns are of my usual type consisting of a steel or iron tube *a* with a filling of concrete *b* or other plastic material. To get added strength in view of the relatively small diameter of column used in this construction the columns usually have a center reinforcement *c*.

In the structure shown in Fig. 1 a compound column consisting of three columns 1, 2 and 3 of relatively small diameter is employed. Each column contacts with two others and is welded to them at the line of contact, forming a trefoil-section, the center spaced 4 being filled with concrete as shown. This compound column may be shop made and carried to the building for erection.

When the column is set up the sections 1 and 3 lie in the partition 5, which is generally made of hollow tile, and the section 2 lies in the partition 6 which is at right angles to the partition 5, the compound column lying entirely within them so that when the plaster 7 is applied there are no projections beyond the faces of the partitions.

In the straight running partitions the construction shown in Fig. 2 is employed. Two columns 8 and 9 are welded together and filler pieces 10 and 11 are welded into the spaces between them. This column may also be shop made and erected in the building. In some cases the filler pieces 10 and 11 may be omitted and the line of contact welding relied upon.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a special section column which produces practically the results obtained by the compound column of Fig. 1. A tube 12 is rolled into substantially hollow trefoil-section and filled with concrete, the arms 13 and 14 lying in the partition 5 and the arm 15 in the partition 6. This also gives the larger cross-section necessary to carry the load without any projections beyond the partition wall.

By clustering the columns in this manner and uniting them into a unitary, compound column I am enabled to build up a column having great strength and yet so arrange the parts that they will lie wholly within a thin partition.

I claim:—

1. A building column adapted to lie wholly within thin partitions comprising a plurality of relatively small diameter tubular columns with their longitudinal surfaces in contact and welded together at their line of contact.

2. A building column adapted to lie wholly within thin partitions comprising three relatively small diameter tubular columns with their longitudinal surfaces in contact and welded together.

3. A building column adapted to lie wholly within thin partitions comprising three relatively small diameter tubular columns with their longitudinal surfaces in contact and welded together and a filling of plastic material in the central space.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

JOHN LALLY.