

March 26, 1929.

C. J. SWANSON

1,706,469

PARTITION CONSTRUCTION

Filed Jan. 12, 1928

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

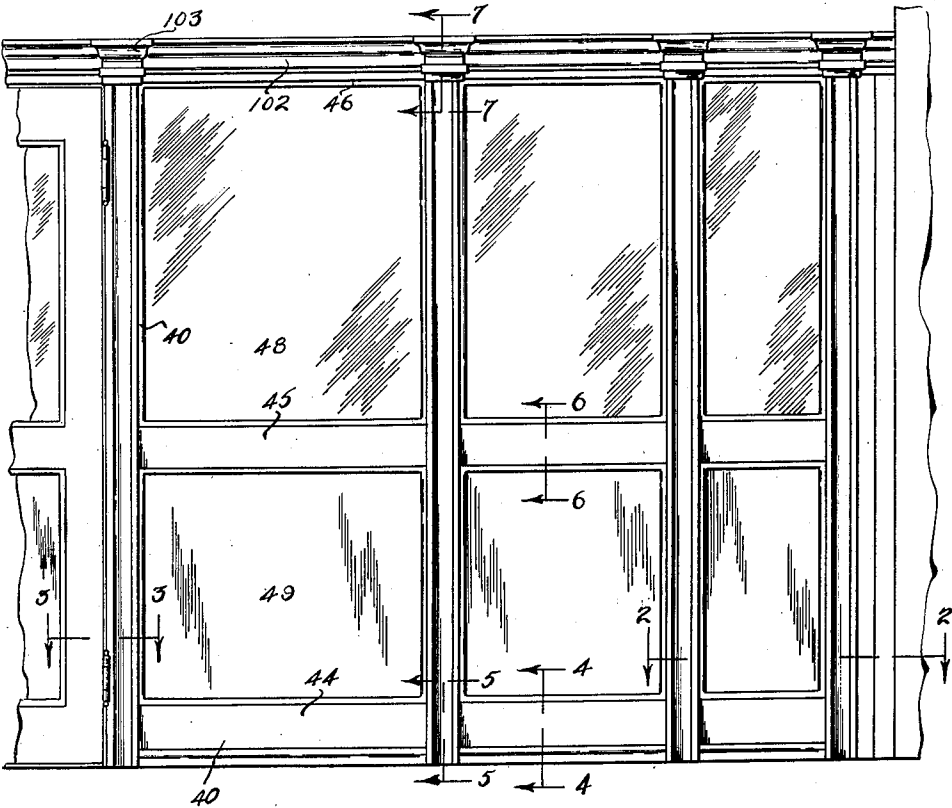


FIG. 1

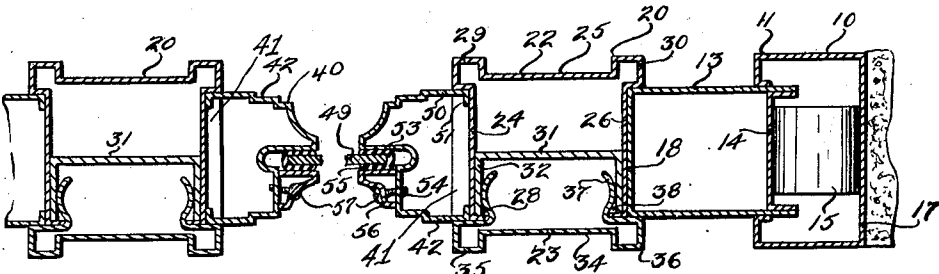


FIG. 2

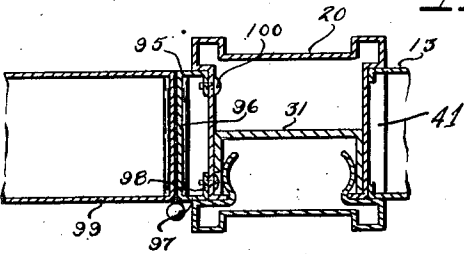


FIG. 3

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

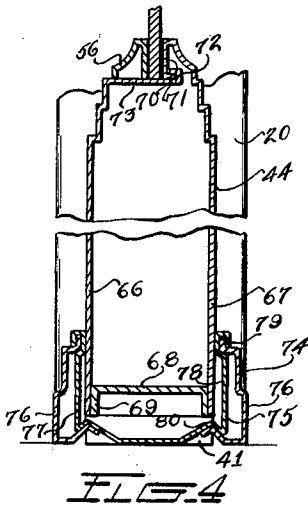


FIG. 4

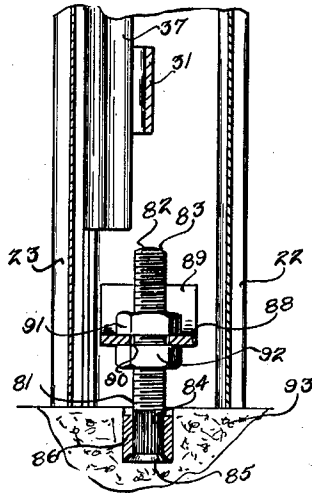


FIG. 5

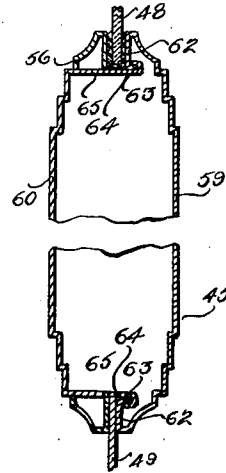


FIG. 6

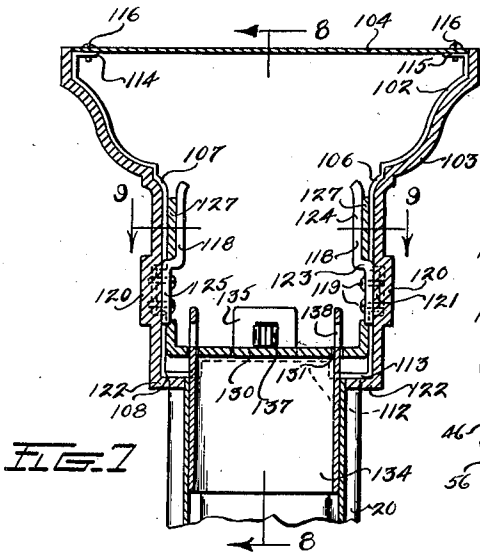


FIG. 7

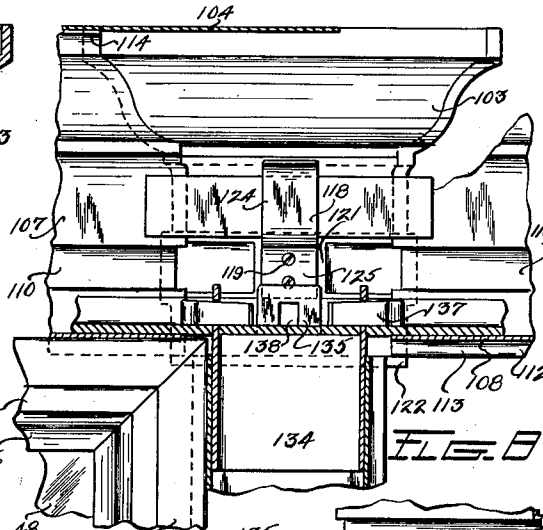


FIG. 8

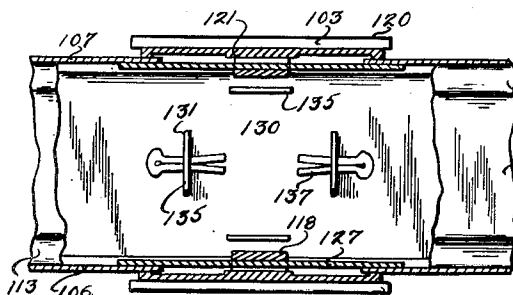


FIG. 9

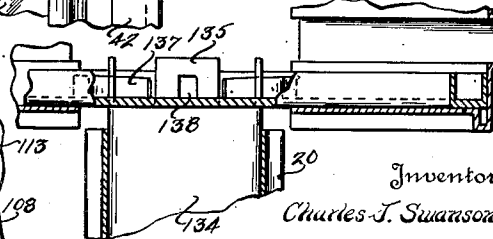


FIG. 10

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PARTITION CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed January 12, 1928. Serial No. 246,312.

This invention relates to an improvement in metal partitions and more particularly to the construction and method of assembly thereof.

In the past few years much development has been brought about in partition construction for buildings and particularly in the metal partition field. Now, due largely to the builders' demands, metal partitions are required to be constructed with a view to quick assembly and interchangeability of sections with a minimum number of elements for so doing. That is, partitions must be so constructed that sections of them may be quickly set up, added to, removed, or interchanged without dislodging or disfiguring the balance of the partition. Applicant is aware that many metal partitions are now on the market but believes that they fail to provide the full advantages embodied in his invention. In many of the present constructions the method of engaging or joining the sections is too complicated and as a result the cost of manufacture is prohibitive. In other constructions the method of supporting the pilasters and frames is wholly inadequate to the work required. In the following specification applicant discloses a construction adapted to be used in a seven foot six height partition, although not necessarily confined to this height, built up in several sections each one of which is removable and fully interchangeable with a section of like size and the whole of which is quickly and easily assembled.

An object of this invention is to provide a partition construction which may be quickly assembled or disassembled in sections without the difficulty of any section, which is being removed, interfering with the adjacent section.

Another object of this invention is to provide a partition, which having been assembled, sections thereof may be removed and interchanged for other suitable sections to relocate a door or substitute a glass panel for one of metal, etc.

A further object of this invention is to pro-

vide a metal partition construction, including pilasters and panels, which partition is adapted to accommodate itself to variances in wall dimensions without alterations of any kind.

Other objects of this invention will appear from a consideration of the following specification taken in connection with the drawings which form a part thereof, and in which;

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a 7 foot 6 height partition, showing a portion of a door, pilasters, panel frames and panels;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and shows an adjustable filler member, pilaster, frame, and panel;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 and shows the manner of removably securing a door jamb to the pilaster;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, and shows an adjustable and removable mop moulding;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken through a pilaster on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1 and shows the manner of anchoring a pilaster to the floor;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1 and shows the construction of the intermediate member of a panel frame;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view taken through the upper portion of a pilaster and the cornice member on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1, showing the manner of engaging the cornice members and the pilaster caps with the pilaster;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7 and more clearly brings out the relative position of the cornice members, pilaster, and pilaster caps;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 7 and shows the manner of securing the pilaster caps to the two adjoining cornice members; and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary side view of the

upper portion of a pilaster with a channel member engaging two adjacent cornice members.

Inasmuch as this invention is comprised of many parts, some of which are identical in construction, such duplicate parts will not be described in detail but will merely bear corresponding reference numerals.

Referring to the drawing and particularly to Figs. 2, 3, and 8, the reference numeral 10 represents an adjustable filler member comprising a fixed element 11 and movable element 13. The movable element 13 has secured thereto along its inner supporting wall 14 a spring clip 15. The spring 15 is adapted to abut the base wall 17 of the member 11 and tends to resist any telescoping of the movable element 13 with the fixed element 11. The movable element 13 by its outer wall 18 is adapted to engage a pilaster 20 properly recessed to receive it.

The pilaster 20 consists of a three walled member 22 and a removable wall member 23 which constitutes the fourth wall of said pilaster. The three walls 24, 25, and 26 of the pilaster are joined through flanged portions. The walls 24 and 26 terminate at their free ends in flanges 28 and are joined to the wall 25 by flanged portions 29 and 30, the flange 29 joining walls 24 and 25 and the flange 30 joining walls 25 and 26. The flanged portions 29 and 30 are substantially rectangular in shape and, when considered with the wall 25, provide a vertical recess. In order to strengthen the member 22 and prevent the walls 24 and 26 from collapsing or being in any way bent out of shape during construction or at any time subsequent thereto, angle brackets 31 having flanges 32 are secured at intervals along their flanges to the inner faces of the walls 24 and 26 in such a manner the ends of the flanges 32 abut the inner faces of the flanges 28 which form part of the walls 24 and 26. The removable wall member 23 of the pilaster 20 is substantially identical in construction to the wall 25 and flanged portions 29 and 30. That is, it comprises a wall 34 which along its vertical edges terminates in flanged portions 35 and 36. However, the flanges 35 and 36 along their inner faces extend toward each other, parallel to the wall 34, and terminate in clips 37. The clips 37 are the means by which the removable wall member 23 is secured to the fixed member 22. As shown in Fig. 2 pockets 38, formed in the clips 37, are engaged by the flanges 28 of the walls 24 and 26. When the two members which form the pilaster 20 are secured to each other, by the clip engaging means 37, the pilaster will be found to be symmetrical and identically shaped on all its sides. The wall 26 and flanged portions 30 and 36 form a recessed face to the pilaster into which the movable element 13 of the filler member 10 is adapted

to rest. The wall 25 and flanged portions 29 and 30 form a similar recess to that formed by the wall 26 or 24 and its adjoining flange portions. It may readily be seen, therefore, that should it be necessary to position the filler member 10 with relation to the pilaster against the wall 25 thereof, this would be quite possible. In other words, since the filler member is constructed to engage the recess in one wall of the pilaster, it will accurately fit the recess provided in any one of the remaining three walls. Attention is directed to the removable wall member 23 of the pilaster which, when out of engagement with the member 22, provides access to the recesses formed in the walls 24 and 26. By means of this removable member, a panel frame 40 may be positioned in the recess and secured by reengaging the member 23 with the member 22.

The frame 40 comprises vertical channel members 42, base member 44, intermediate member 45 and upper channel member 46. The vertical channel members 42 and upper channel member 46 form three sides of the frame 40 located between two pilasters. The base of the frame is formed by the member 44 and is secured to the vertical members 42 at their lower ends in any suitable manner as by welding. The frame 40, in the present showing, is divided into two parts and provides positioning means for an upper panel 48, preferably of glass, and a lower panel 49 of metal. The upper channel member 46 is identical in construction to the channel members 42 and is adapted to engage a recess in the cornice in a similar fashion to the engagement of the channel members 42 within the recess provided in the pilasters. The channel members 42 and 46 are open along their outwardly extending sides, the walls 50 of which terminate in flanges 51. It is by means of the walls 50 and flanges 51 that the channel members are located in the recesses provided for them within the pilasters and cornice members. The walls 50 toward the inner side of the channel members are flanged or ribbed in any desired manner to provide an artistic appearance. One of the walls 50 is shaped to provide a shoulder 53 and continued from said shoulder to form a wall 54 which provides a flat moulding engaging surface. The wall 54 is bent to form the other wall 50 of said channel member. Referring to Fig. 2 it will be noted that the panel 49 may be positioned between the two vertical channel members 42 by merely inserting it against the shoulders 53 thereof. When the panel is in place, moulding strips 56 are placed against the panel 49 or, as is shown in the drawing, against a cushion 55 and securely held in place in any suitable manner, in the present showing by screws 57 which engage the wall 54 of the channel 42.

The intermediate member 45 is hollow and

is formed by two appropriately flanged and shaped wall members 59 and 60. The wall 59 at its upper and lower edges is flanged to provide shoulders 62 against which the lower edge of the panel 48 and the upper edge of the panel 49 are positioned. The shoulders 62 terminate in flanges 63, which are adapted to engage pockets 64 formed in the top and bottom faces 65 of the wall 60. The manner of securing the panel to this intermediate member is identical to that shown as applied to the channel members 42 and consists of similar moulding strips 56 held in close engagement with the panel by screws 57 which engage the top and bottom walls 65.

The base member 44, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, includes vertical walls 66 and 67 secured along their lower edge, in spaced relation to each other, by a channel member 68. The member 68 is welded or otherwise firmly secured to the inner faces of the walls 66 and 67 along its flanges 69. The upper portions of the walls 66 and 67 are suitably ribbed to conform to the general contour of the channel members 42 and 46, and intermediate member 45. The wall 67 is shaped to form a shoulder 70 similar to the shoulder 62 of the intermediate member 46. The shoulder 70 terminates in a flange 71 which is engaged within a pocket 72 provided therefor in the inwardly extending portion 73 of the wall 66. Because of the portion 73 and shoulder 70, the base member 44 is provided with means for securing a panel in identically the same manner as the intermediate member 45 and channel members 42 and 46. The panel 49 is held in place by the moulding strip 56 which in turn is secured to the portion 73 by screws 57.

The base member 44 of the frame 40, when said frame is mounted between adjacent pilasters, is held out of contact with the floor in any suitable manner as by blocks 41 located adjacent each pilaster. In this manner provision is made for an adjustable mop moulding 74 which is adapted to completely close the space between the base member 44 and the floor regardless of any unevenness in the floor level. The moulding 74 comprises an adjustable channular element 75 and removable finish strips 76. The element 75 is adapted to clamp itself to the outer faces of the walls 66 and 67 and is slidable thereupon. The walls 77 and 78 at their lower edges are inwardly flanged to provide ribs 80. The removable strips 76 are each provided with double flanges along their upper edge whereby to engage the pockets 79 and are upwardly flanged along their lower edge to engage the ribs 80. When the member 44 forming part of the frame 40 is positioned between two adjacent pilasters the adjustable element 75 must be in place. In order to provide a neat and trim appearance to the juncture of the member 44 with the floor, the removable strips

are secured to the element 75. This is done by engaging their upper flanges within the pockets 79 and springing their lower flanged portions into engagement with the ribs 80.

Since the pilasters 20 bear the entire load of the partition they must, therefore, be firmly secured to the floor. Referring to Fig. 5, which is an enlarged sectional view of the base portion of a pilaster, it will be seen that the fixed portion 22 of said pilaster is held in close engagement with the floor by an anchoring unit 81. This anchor comprises a shaft 82, threaded through substantially three fourths of its length, which threads begin at the end 83 and extend to the head 84. The head 84, from the point where the threads cease, is longitudinally ribbed and terminates in a flattened portion 85. A lead sleeve 86 encircles the ribbed portion of the head 84 and abuts the flattened portion 85. A plate 88 is secured to the walls 24 and 26 of the pilaster along its flanges 89 in any suitable manner as by welding. The plate 88 has an opening 90 therethrough sufficiently large to permit the free passage of the shaft 82. Nuts 91 and 92 threadably engage the shaft 82 above and below the plate 88 to lock said plate against all movement with relation to the shaft. Since the plate 88 is secured to two opposite walls 24 and 26 of the fixed member of the pilaster, it tends to reinforce and strengthen this member in a manner similar to brackets 31 as well as providing means for securing it to the floor. When the location of the pilaster is determined, a hole is cut or drilled into the floor 93, and the shaft 82, with the end 83 uppermost, is inserted in said hole. The sleeve 86 is now placed upon the shaft 82 and forced into the space remaining around the head 84. The nut 92 is threaded down upon the shaft 82 to a position close to the floor and the pilaster, with the plate 88 secured thereto, may now be located upon said shaft. When this is done a second nut 91 is threaded upon the shaft and is turned down until further turning is impossible. Turning the nut 91 in a clockwise manner tends to pull the plate 88 in a downward direction but since the pilaster already abuts the floor it can move no further. Therefore any movement due to turning the nut 91 must be in the shaft 82 and said shaft will tend to move upwardly. This upward movement will cause the flat portion 85 of the head to squeeze the sleeve 86 until it so firmly binds the opening in the floor 93 that further upward movement of the shaft is impossible. When the upper nut 91 cannot be further turned, the lower nut 92 which has been kept sufficiently backed off from the plate 88, is now turned to engage the under face of the plate 88. By reason of the nuts 91 and 92, the shaft 82 and plate 88, the pilaster is held in rigid position upon the floor and may have various panels positioned thereagainst with-

out dislodging or weakening it in any way whatsoever.

The pilasters thus far have been shown and described as being capable only of locating panel frames and an adjustable filler member. By referring to Fig. 3, it will be noticed that the pilaster, due to its recessed walls, is adapted to receive a door jamb. The jamb 95 comprises an outer face 96, side walls 97, and flanges 98. The walls 97 and flanges 98 are substantially identical to the walls 50 and flanges 51 of the frames 42 and are received in the recessed portion of the pilaster wall in a similar manner. However, since the jamb must support the door 99, a positive engaging means between said jamb and the pilaster wall must be provided. While it is evident that various methods may be employed the simplest is to drill and tap the flanges 98 of the jamb 95 and secure said flanges by screws 100, which are inserted through appropriate openings in the pilaster wall. If it is desired to remove the door 99 and jamb 95 from the position shown therefor in Fig. 1 and place it between the next two pilasters, it is only necessary to remove the screws 100, disengage the wall 23 of the pilaster from the fixed member 22, pull out the jamb 95, and after removing the adjacent panels and frame, secure the jamb in its new location.

The construction of the pilaster, filler member, panel frames, and door jamb, having been described, the upper parts of the partition including the channel member 46, cornice member 102, and pilaster caps 103 will now be taken up. Referring to Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10, the upper partition construction is shown in all its parts and comprises a substantially channular shaped cornice member 102, pilaster caps 103, and cover plate 104. The cornice member 102 is comprised of side walls 106 and 107, and base wall 108. The side walls 106 and 107 are provided with ribbed portions 110, the purpose of which will later be described. The base wall 108 is provided with a recess 112, the walls of which are created by the flanged portions 113. The upper edge of the walls 106 and 107 terminate in inwardly extending flanges 114 and 115. These flanges extend the full length of each cornice unit and are suitably drilled and tapped in order to secure the cover plate 104 in place by screws 116. Pilaster caps 103, of which there are two for each pilaster, are provided with clips 118 secured to the inner wall of the cap by screws 119. It is to be noted at this point, that the pilaster caps conform identically in contour to the cornice members and when in place are adapted to conceal the space on each face of the partition between two adjacent cornice members. The outwardly extending ribbed portion 120 of the pilaster cap is prevented from sliding down and out of position with the cornice mem-

bers. The cap 103 at its lower edge terminates in an inwardly projecting flange 122 which is cut away to conform to the outer contour of the pilaster. By referring to Fig. 2 it may be seen that the cap 103 will, along its flange 122, engage the flanged portions 29 and 30 and wall 25 of the pilaster on one face and the opposite cap 103, along its flange 122, will engage the flanged portions 35, 36, and wall 34, of the movable member 23 of the pilaster, thus preventing the unsightly showing of a gap between the cap and the vertical pilaster wall. The clip 118 is formed with a double flanged portion 123 which provides spaced relation between the engaging portion 124 of the clip and the inner wall of the cap 103. The lower half 125 of the clip, which is secured to the cap 103, is not shaped to accommodate itself within the space provided by the ribbed portion 120 of said cap and therefore a thickened portion 121 is provided into which the screws 119 may be threaded to hold the portion 125 of the clip in alignment with the normally vertical wall of the cap. The plates 127 shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are each adapted to engage the ends of walls of two adjacent cornice members and also the pilaster cap by means of the clip 118. The manner of positioning this plate will later be described.

In order to secure the channular shaped cornice members 102 upon the panel frames and in fixed relation with the pilasters, channel plates 130 are provided. Each plate 130 is adapted to rest within two adjacent cornice members upon the base wall 108 thereof. Each channel plate, one of which is necessary for each pilaster, is provided with four slots 131 by which it engages the pilaster. Located within the upper end of each pilaster, and secured thereto by welding, is a rectangular hollow member 134 having tongues 135 formed in each wall of said member and extending upwardly above the upper edge of the pilaster. The slots 131 provided in the channel plate are of sufficient size to enable said plate to be placed over the rectangular member 134 with the tongues 135 extending there-through.

Since the base walls 108 of the two adjacent cornice members are cut short of engaging the top of the pilaster, the channel plate is enabled to rest thereon and be held in place by the tongues 135 projecting above the pilaster extending into the slots 131. When the plate and pilaster are in engagement with each other wedge shaped pins 137 are forced into openings 138 provided in each tongue 135 and thereby prevent the channel plate 130 from removal from the top of the pilaster. The channel plate 130, along its walls 132, is of sufficient width to tightly engage the inner faces of the walls 106 and 107 of the cornice member. By means of the channel plate 30, which is rigidly secured to the pilaster top, the

cornice members are held in direct alignment with each other and with the pilaster. The plate 130, however, does not support the two adjacent cornice members but simply keeps them in alignment with each other. Inasmuch as the cornice members are positively held in alignment with the pilaster and the panel frames are located by means of the pilasters and cornice members, it follows that, when the partition has been completely built up with the channel plates 130 in place, the entire partition including all pilasters, panel frames and cornice members will be in absolute alignment.

In order to assemble a partition embodying the structure above disclosed, the following steps are necessary. Since the pilasters are substantially the sole means of support for the partition, and also the sole means of retaining the partition in a vertical and aligned position, it is necessary that they be located first. This is done by drilling holes in the floor at the exact center where each pilaster is to be positioned and insert the shaft 82 and sleeve 86 of the anchoring unit 81. The nut 92 is then threaded down upon the shaft 82 to a place close to the floor. The fixed member 22 of the pilaster, including the plate 88 welded thereto, is placed over the anchor 81 and the shaft 82 extends through the opening 90 provided in said plate. The nut 91 is now placed upon the shaft 82 and turned down until further turning is impossible. When this point is reached the head 85 of the anchor 80 will have expanded the sleeve 86 until it completely fills the opening provided in the floor 93. The nut 92 is now turned in a counter clockwise direction until it firmly abuts the under face of the plate 88. The fixed member 22 of the pilaster is thus firmly secured to the floor and is in an absolute vertical position.

Since it is customary to locate the pilaster close to each wall between which the partition is to be assembled, a filler member must be provided to fill the space between the pilaster and the wall. The filler member 10, which includes a fixed element 11 and movable element 13, is inserted in the space between the pilaster and wall by simply telescoping the movable element of the filler member into the fixed element against the force of springs located therewithin. When the filler member is in place, the movable element is released and due to the springs snaps into engagement with the wall of the pilaster. Because the pilaster and the wall are both rigid, the filler member will exert through its springs equal pressure against said pilaster and wall and furthermore, since the springs are provided with considerable strength, any inadvertent jarring of the filler member will not dislodge it.

The panels and frame are next located be-

tween two adjacent pilasters. As brought out in the description above, the panel frame comprises two vertical channular members, base member, intermediate member, and top channular member, which are suitably cut and notched to engage each other and welded to provide the frame unit 40. This unit is slid into place between two adjacent pilasters to a point where the furthestmost walls of said frame abut the furthestmost flanged portions formed in each pilaster. It is obvious that while the frame could not be forced past the pilaster by pressure exerted upon the side from which it was inserted, said frame could be forced out of engagement with the pilaster by a slight pressure from the opposite side. In order to prevent this, and also to complete or finish the fourth and open side of each pilaster, the removable pilaster walls are now brought into engagement with the fixed member of the pilaster and rigidly held thereto by clips provided throughout the length of said removable walls. It may be seen that with the fourth wall of each pilaster in place, the flanged portions of which overlap the edges of the panel frame, said frame cannot under any circumstances be inadvertently forced out of alignment or engagement with the pilaster. After the panel frame has been secured between the pilaster, the upper and lower panels are inserted within the said frame and held therein by a moulding frame or strips which are in turn secured by screws to the frame. Inasmuch as each panel section, regardless of size, is located and secured in exactly the same manner as the panel and frame just described, it will not be necessary to describe the positioning of the two other panel units shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

It is impossible to construct the base member of each frame unit so that it will fit flush against any floor, regardless of a possible unevenness thereof, and an adjustable mop moulding is therefore provided. When each panel frame is positioned with relation to two adjacent pilasters, the adjustable mop moulding is positioned thereon and is in its closest possible engagement with said frame. When the panel frame has finally been secured in place between the pilasters, and it is found that there is a slight gap between the bottom of the mop moulding and the floor, said moulding may be forced downwardly to abut the floor and thereby create a trim and finished appearance at the junction of the panel frame and floor.

Due to the construction of the pilasters, it is possible to locate a door between any two adjacent pilasters by merely inserting a rectangular jamb member into the recess provided in the pilaster walls and securing said jamb along its vertical and outwardly extending flanges. The screws which prevent

the jamb from twisting out of engagement with the pilaster, when the door is in place, are of necessity inserted before the fourth or removable wall of each pilaster is in place.

5 The pilaster, channel frames, and panels, now being in position, it is necessary to position the cornice members and pilaster caps. The cornice members, corresponding in length to the space between pairs of pilasters are
10 seated upon or against the upper channular member 46 which forms part of the panel frame. The recess 112 provided in the base wall of each cornice member is adapted to snugly engage the flanged portions of the
15 frame in a manner similar to the engagement of the frame along its vertical walls to the pilasters. Each cornice member is so cut that its longitudinal ends terminate just short of abutting two adjacent pilasters and
20 the upper portions of its side walls are cut to conform generally to the shape of the pilaster caps. By referring to Fig. 8 of the drawing a clearer conception of assembling this portion of the partition may be had. Having located
25 each cornice member, the next step is to position the angle plates 130 upon the upwardly projecting tongues 135 of the pilaster and is accomplished by the provision of slots in the bottom wall of said angle plate through which
30 the tongues pass. The pins 137 are inserted in appropriate openings in two of the four tongues to retain the angle plate in close abutting relation with the top of the pilaster. When the angle plate 130 is in place and secured
35 as above described, the ends thereof, being of sufficient length, will extend into the adjacent cornice members and rest upon the inner face of the base wall 108 of each. Obviously the cornice members now cannot be
40 removed from engagement with the upper portion of each panel frame without first removing the angle plates which secure them.

Having located and secured each cornice member with relation to the panel frames and
45 pilasters, it only remains necessary to position the pilaster caps and cover plate to complete the assembly. Each pilaster cap, being cut along its bottom flange to conform to the contour of the pilaster, is engaged thereby
50 with said pilaster and adjusted to the position where the ribbed portions 120 engage the edges of similar ribbed portions 110 formed in each adjacent cornice member. By the use of this ribbed engagement the pilaster caps
55 are retained from being jarred or knocked out of vertical alignment with the cornice members. Having positioned the pilaster caps with relation to the pilaster and adjacent cornice members, the plate 127 is forced downwardly into the space between the portion 124
60 of the clip 118 and the inner face of the wall of the pilaster cap. The ends of plate 127 are of sufficient length to extend beyond the edges of each adjacent cornice member thereby
65 firmly securing and retaining the pilaster cap

in engagement with the cornice members and pilaster. Attention is directed to the fact that the pilaster cap and the adjacent walls of each cornice member are so cut that said pilaster cap just overlaps and conceals the entire construction in the top of each pilaster as well as the ends of each cornice member. Since the partition as a whole is now assembled, it is only necessary to secure the cover plate 104 to the flanges of each cornice member by means of screws. The cover 104 may be made up in sections corresponding in length to the distance between the centers of each pilaster or may be a single strip extending throughout the length of the partition.

Attention is directed to the foregoing disclosure, not only to its details of construction, but to the manner of supporting the partition as a whole. As may be seen, the only positive support is located in the base of each pilaster but further support is obviously provided by the use of adjustable filler members located at each end of the partition which, due to the enclosed springs, exert constant pressure against the walls, between which the partition is erected, to aid in retaining said partition in its vertical position.

While applicant has shown and described details of construction as applied to a seven foot six height partition, it is obvious that many of the details of construction above shown and described could be applied to a full ceiling height partition and further that other modifications and adaptations of his construction could be made and he therefore does not intend to be limited in the spirit and scope of his invention other than as set forth in the following claims.

Having thus set forth my invention what I claim is new and for which I desire protection by Letters Patent is:

1. A removable partition for buildings comprising anchors partially imbedded in the floor in line with the direction of the partition, pilasters removably and adjustably secured to said anchors, removable frames mounted between adjacent pilasters, adjustable mop moulding located along the bottom of said frames, cornice members mounted upon said frames, pilaster caps engaging said pilasters and said cornice members and removable filler members located between each outer pilaster and the wall to adjustably fill the space thus created.

2. A removable partition for buildings comprising anchors partially imbedded in the floor in line with the direction of the partition, pilasters removably and adjustably secured to said anchors, flanges providing vertical recesses in each wall of said pilasters, removable frames located between adjacent pilasters and mounted within the recesses in said pilasters, adjustable mop moulding located along the bottom of said frames, cornice members mounted upon said frames, pilaster

caps engaging said pilasters and said cornice members and removable filler members located between each outer pilaster and the wall to adjustably fill the space thus created.

5 3. A removable partition for buildings comprising pilasters, means removably securing said pilasters to the floor, removable frames mounted between adjacent pilasters, mop moulding adjustably secured to the base
10 of said frames, cornice members mounted upon said frames and removable filler members located between each outer pilaster and the wall to adjustably fill the space thus created.

15 4. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster comprising fixed and removable members, flanges terminating the vertical ends of said fixed member, clips terminating the vertical ends of said removable member,
20 said clips being adapted to engage said flanges whereby said removable member is held in close engagement with said fixed member.

5 5. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster comprising fixed and removable members, said fixed member being shaped to provide three walls of said pilaster and said removable member the fourth wall thereof,
25 flanges terminating the vertical ends of said fixed member and means formed in said removable member to engage said flanges.

30 6. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster comprising fixed and removable members, said fixed member being shaped to provide three walls of said pilaster and said removable member the fourth wall thereof,
35 means forming a part of said fixed member, clips formed in said removable member, said clips being adapted to engage said means whereby said removable member and said
40 fixed member are held in close engagement with each other.

7. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster comprising fixed and removable members, said fixed member being shaped to provide three walls of said pilaster and said removable member the fourth wall thereof,
45 flanges defining a recess in each wall of said fixed member and flanges defining a recess in said removable member.

50 8. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster comprising fixed and removable members, said fixed member being shaped to provide three walls of said pilaster and said removable member the fourth wall thereof,
55 a rectangular member secured within and at the top of said fixed member, said rectangular member being provided with projecting tongues.

60 9. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster comprising fixed and removable members and a removable filler member between said pilaster and the adjacent wall, means forming a part of said pilaster adapted to engage and retain said filler member in
65 alignment with said pilaster.

10. In a removable partition for buildings, a pilaster spaced from the wall, and means for filling said space comprising two channel members in telescopic engagement with each other, springs secured to one of said channel
70 members, said springs being adapted to abut the other of said channel members whereby said filler member may be collapsed against the force of said springs.

11. In a removable partition for buildings, 75 anchors partially imbedded in the floor in line with the direction of the partition, pilasters removably and adjustably secured to said anchors, frames, removable means forming part of each pilaster for mounting said frames
80 and retaining them in alignment with said pilasters and mop moulding adjustably positioned along the bottom of said frames.

12. In a removable partition for buildings, pilasters, means removably securing said
85 pilasters to the floor, frames mounted between adjacent pilasters, cornice members mounted upon said frames, pilaster caps, clips secured to each of said caps, plates adapted to engage said clips and said cornice
90 members thereby retaining one of said caps in fixed relation with one of said pilasters and adjacent cornice members.

13. In a removable partition for buildings, pilasters, anchors, removably securing said
95 pilasters to the floor, frames, means forming part of each of said pilasters for removably positioning each of said frames, cornice members, means forming part of said cornice members for locking said frames in engage-
100 ment therewith, a channel plate positioned upon adjacent cornice members and one of said pilasters, a further means forming part of said pilaster and adapted to engage said channel plate with said pilaster whereby said
105 adjacent cornice members are retained in engagement with said frames.

14. In a removable partition for buildings, pilasters, frames mounted between adjacent pilasters, cornice members mounted upon
110 said frames, pilaster caps, and means engaging said caps with said pilasters and adjacent cornice members.

15. In a removable partition for buildings, pilasters, frames mounted between adjacent
115 pilasters, cornice members mounted upon said frames, pilaster caps, clips secured to each of said caps, and plates, each of said plates being adapted to engage one of said clips and adjacent cornice members whereby said cap
120 is retained in fixed relation with one of said pilasters and said adjacent cornice members.

16. In a removable partition for buildings, pilasters, frames removably mounted between adjacent pilasters, mop moulding comprising
125 a channular element and finish strips, said element being adapted to slidably engage the bottom of said frame, said finish strips being mounted upon said element.

17. In a removable partition for buildings, 130

pilasters, frames removably mounted between adjacent pilasters, mop moulding comprising a channular element and finish strips, flanges providing a pocket and ribbed portion in
5 said element, flanges terminating the upper and lower edges of said finish strips, said upper flange engaging said pocket and said low-

er flange engaging said rib whereby said finish strip is held in fixed relation with said element.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

CHARLES J. SWANSON.