J. B. CAMPBELL.

PARTITION WALL.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 9, 1914.

1,225,576. Patented May 8, 1917.

Fig. 2.

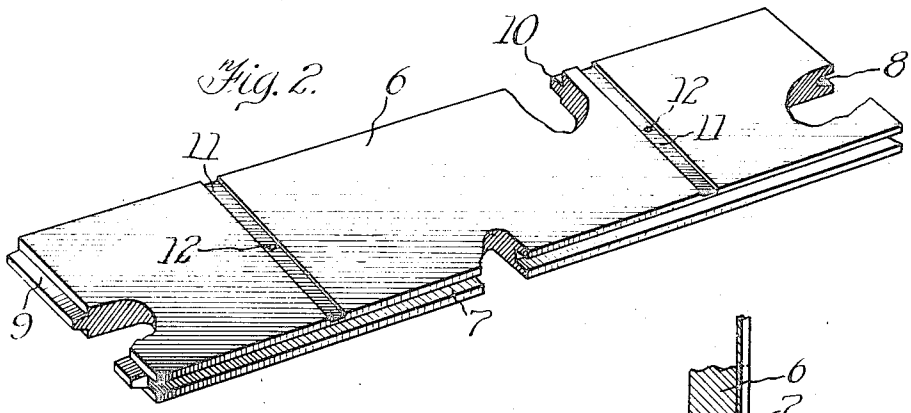


Fig. 3.

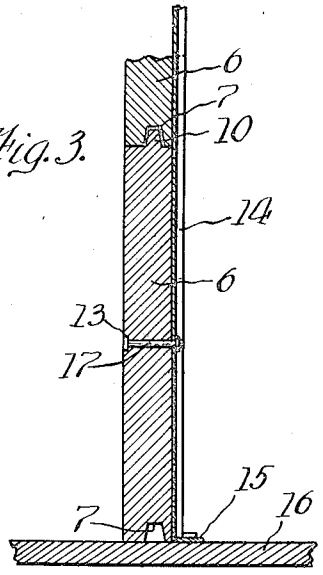


Fig. 1.

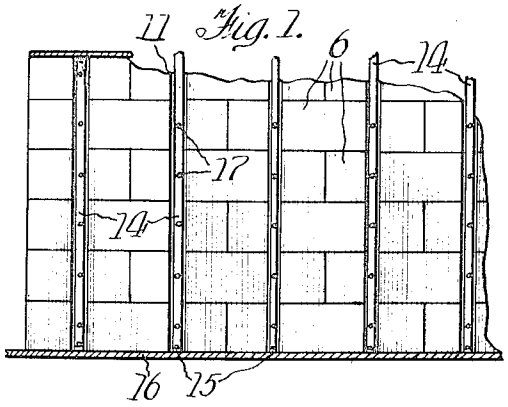
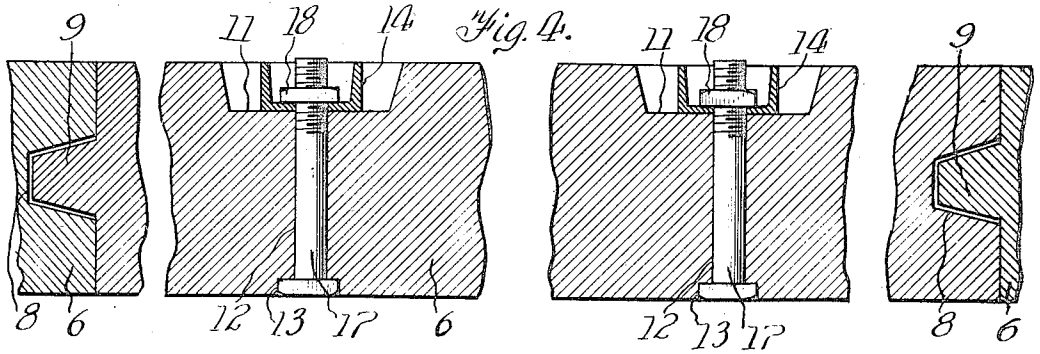


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

PARTITION-WALL.

1,225,576. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 8, 1917.

Application filed February 9, 1914. Serial No. 817,440.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Partition-Walls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a partition wall constructed of thin blocks or slabs of plastic material which are adapted to be used in connection with a metallic studding strip or reinforcing material which is fastened to the ceiling and floor of a building and to which the slabs are fastened to form a rigid and substantial wall and this strip is preferably a channel iron of any proper cross section.

Another object of the invention is to provide blocks or slabs of plastic material with a tongue along one side and edge of the slab and a corresponding groove on the opposite side and edge by means of which the slabs in a wall may be prevented from relative lateral movement with respect to each other.

For the attainment of these ends and the accomplishment of other new and useful objects, as will appear, the invention consists in the features of novelty in the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts generally shown in the accompanying drawings and described in the specification, but more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a wall constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention; Fig. 2 is a perspective view, with parts broken away, of a block or slab constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention; Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of part of a wall, as shown by Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of one of the slabs showing the means for connecting the slabs to the metal studding strips.

In the present embodiment of this invention the numeral 6 designates generally a single block or slab of which the wall is constructed. This slab is comparatively thin in construction and is formed along one side and the end edge with grooves 7 and 8, and along the opposite side and end edge with tongues 9 and 10. Extending transversely across the slab in the face thereof, are grooves 11 at approximately one-fourth of the length of the slab from the ends of the slab. These grooves extend less than half way through the slab, and at approximately equal distances from the edges of the slab is a hole 12 with a rectangular depression 13 in the face opposite the groove 11 to form a seat for the head of a bolt.

In constructing a wall of these slabs they are placed edge to edge with the tongue of one engaging the groove of the other both at the sides and at the ends so that by staggering the slabs, as shown in Fig. 1, the tongue or groove connection will lock the slabs against lateral movement with respect to each other and will hold them firmly in position. The grooves 11 in the face of the slabs are so placed that when the slabs are placed edge to edge or are staggered in the manner shown, the groove in the face of one slab will register with the groove of a slab in the course below it, so that when the slabs are properly placed a groove will be formed extending clear across the face of the wall formed by the several slabs. In order to hold the slabs securely in position a metal strip 14 is seated in the groove and is formed with a foot 15 at the extremities by means of which the strip can be secured to a ceiling or floor 16. A bolt 17 extends through the hole 12 in each slab and through an aperture in the metal studding strip 14, the head of the bolt being seated in the recess 13 in the face of the slab to prevent the bolt from turning and also to provide a construction in which the bolt will be flush with the face of the slab. A nut 18 is threaded on the end of the bolt and against the metal studding strip 14, thus binding the slab releasably but firmly to the studding strip, preventing its dislocation with respect to the other slabs and forming a rigid partition wall which is very simple in construction, which may be readily placed in position and removed and which is very thin in construction thereby economizing space. It is obvious that this partition wall can be set up with or without the use of cement between the slabs, and it is particularly adapted for use without cement for the reason that the tongues and grooves prevent the lateral dislocation of any of the slabs with respect to the others. By the constructions above set forth a wall is made which presents a finished appearance on both sides, the fastening and supporting devices of which do not project from the

planes of the wall surfaces and renders it possible to plaster, paper or paint over such surfaces. When so treated there will be no projections to mar or disfigure either surface.

What I claim is:

1. A partition wall construction comprising a series of slabs each having end and side grooves and tongues to form interlocking joints and superposed in staggered relation, each slab having spaced apart vertical channels across one face, said channels alining and forming continuous grooves, studding strips countersunk in the grooves, bolts passing through each slab and strips from one side, nuts secured on the opposite ends of the bolts adjacent the studding strips, the bolt heads and nuts being countersunk within the surfaces of the slabs on both sides, and means for securing the upper and lower ends of the strips to a ceiling and floor respectively.

2. A partition wall construction comprising a series of slabs each having end and side grooves and tongues to form interlocking joints and superposed in staggered relation, each slab having spaced apart vertical channels across one face, said channels alining and forming a continuous groove, channel iron studding strips seated within said continuous grooves, said strips countersunk in the grooves, bolts passing through each slab, and strips from one side, nuts secured on the opposite ends of the bolts adjacent the studding strips, the bolt heads and nuts being countersunk within the surfaces of the slabs on both sides, and means for securing the upper and lower ends of the strips to a ceiling and floor respectively.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 3rd day of February A. D. 1914.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

BURWELL K. MARSHALL,

E. A. MCROBERTS.