Feb. 23, 1937. J. SYLVAN 2,071,666

SECTIONAL METALLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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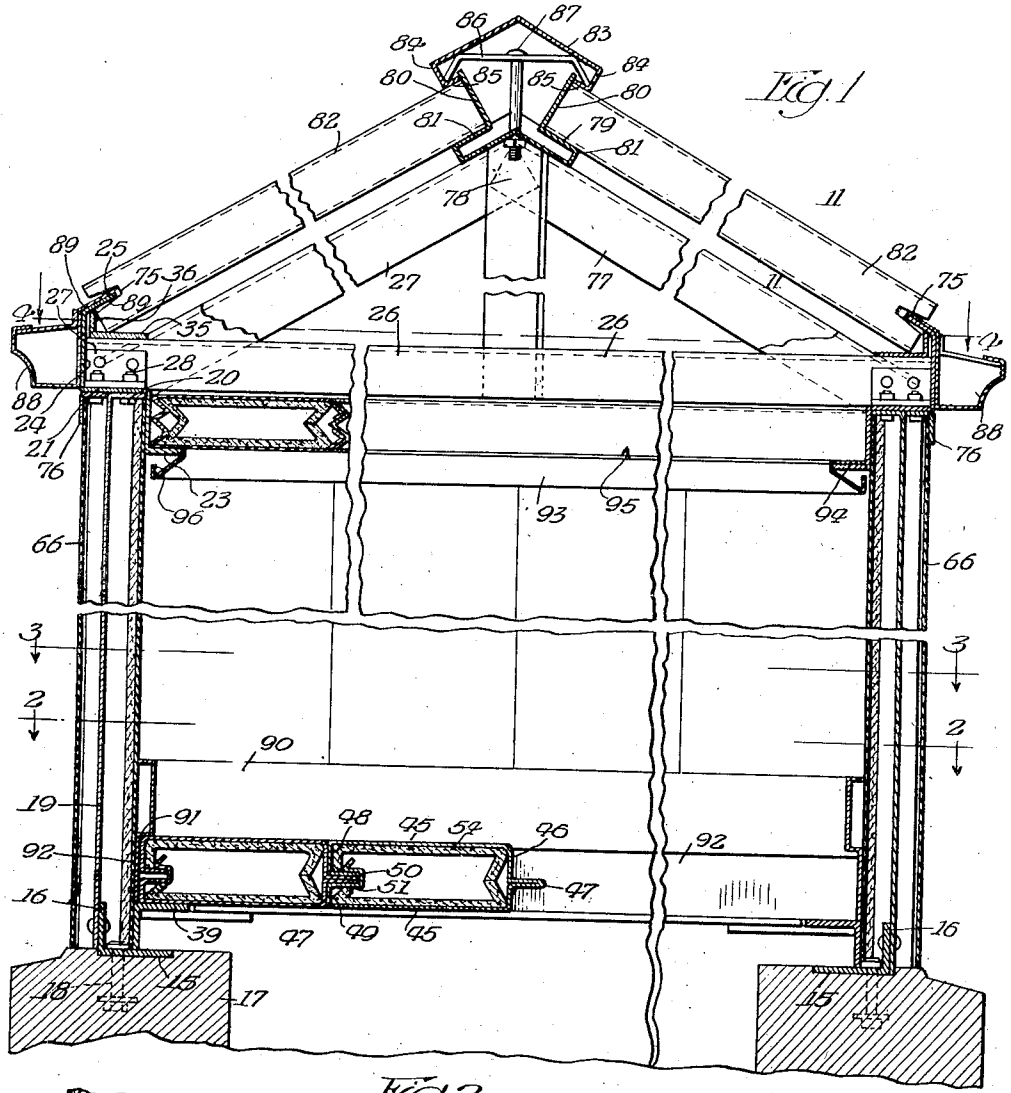


Fig. 1

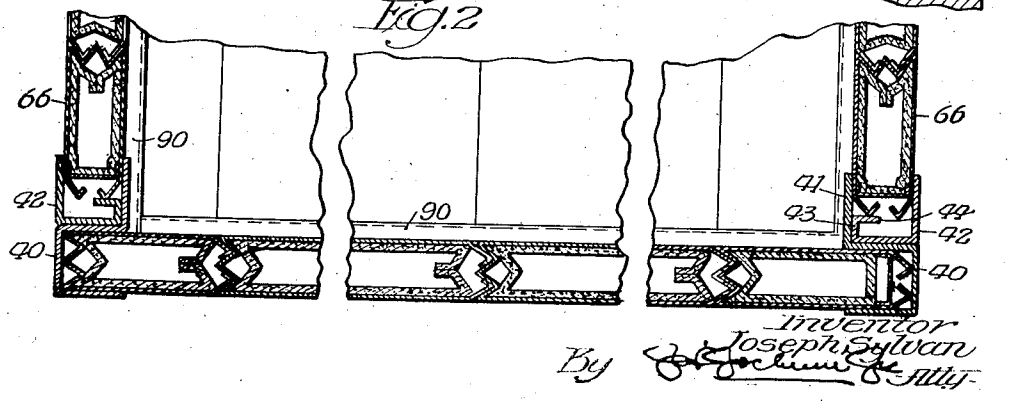


Fig. 2

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SECTIONAL METALLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 3

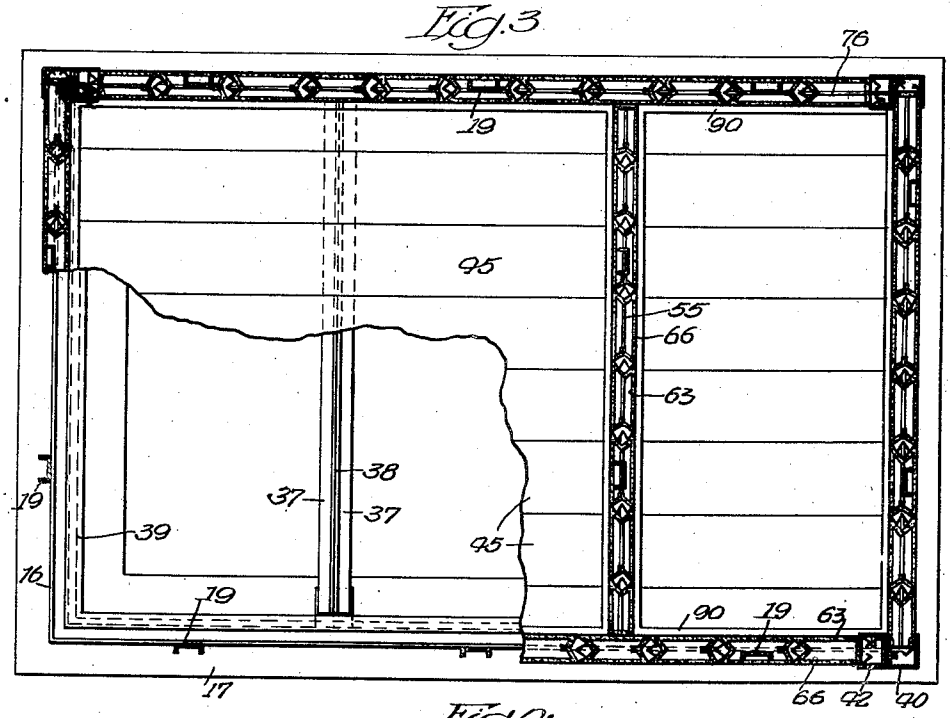
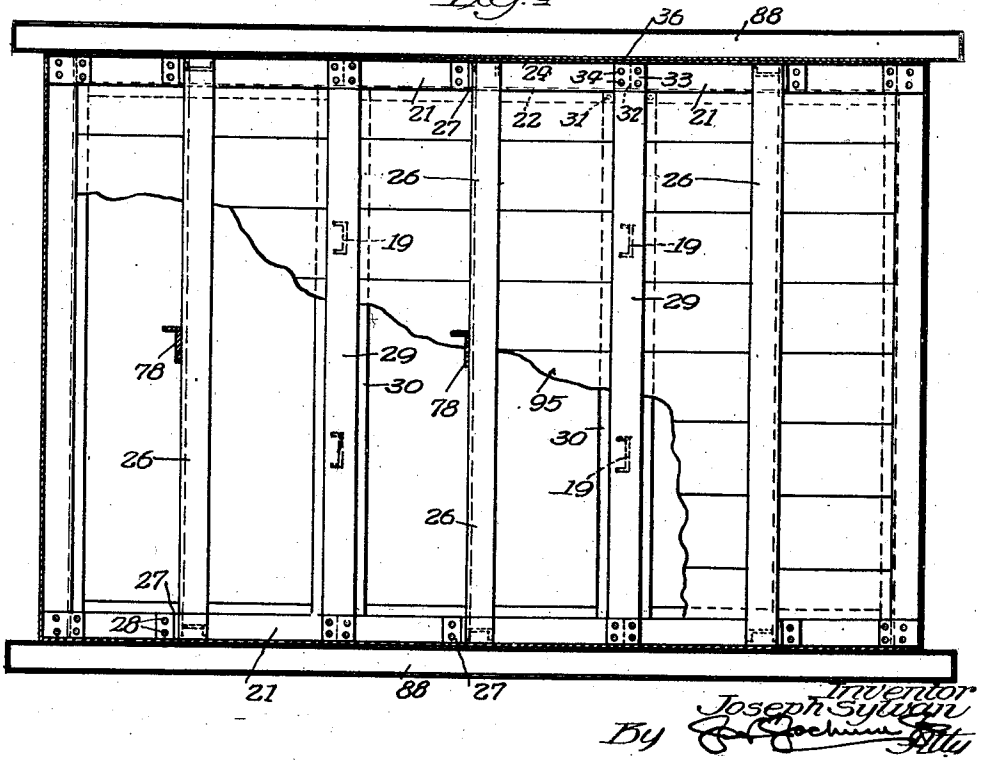


Fig. 9



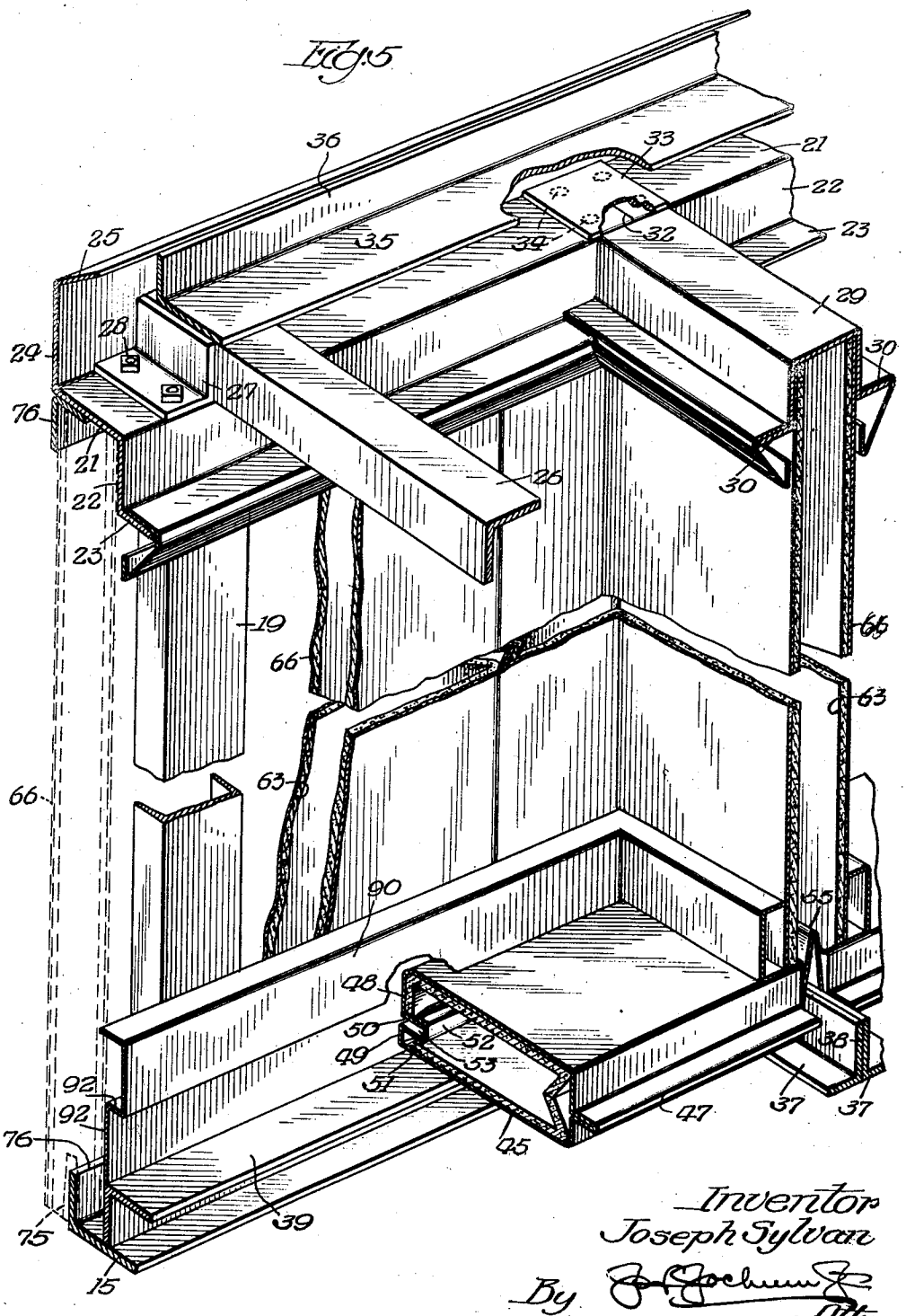
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Fig. 5



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Fig. 6

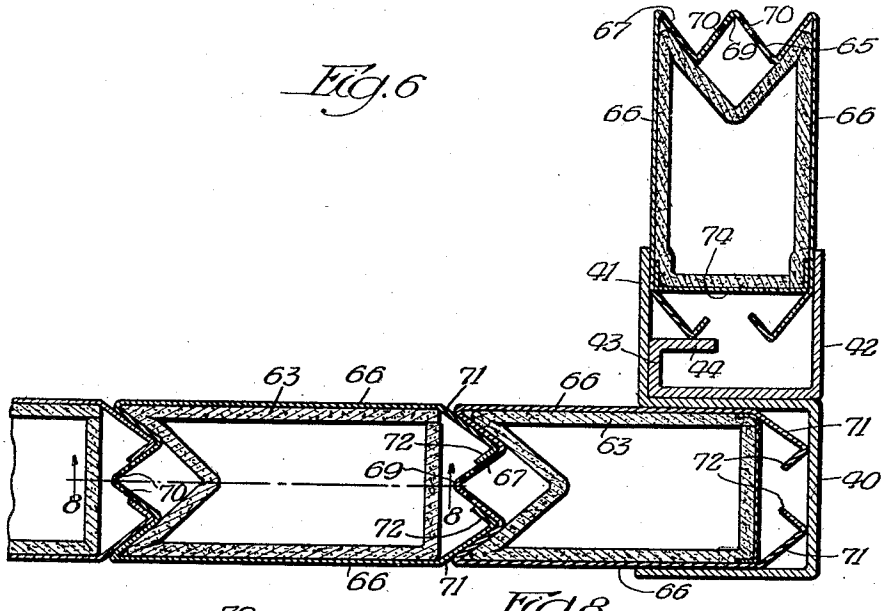


Fig. 8

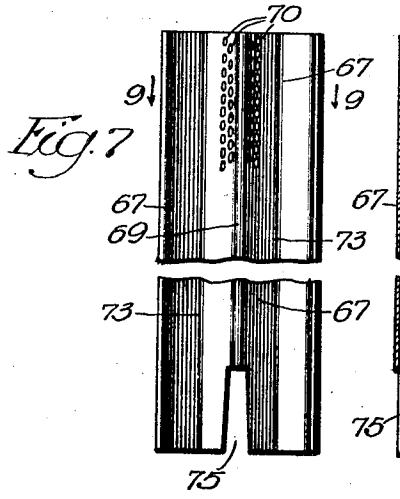


Fig. 7

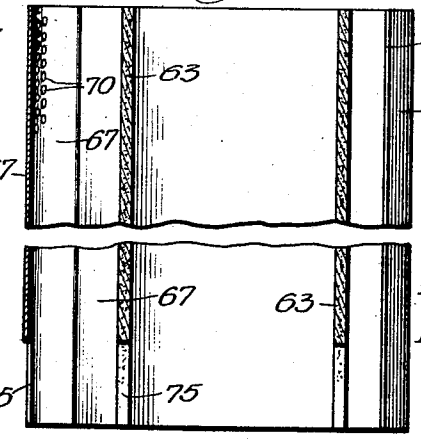


Fig. 9

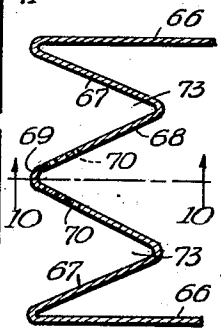


Fig. 11

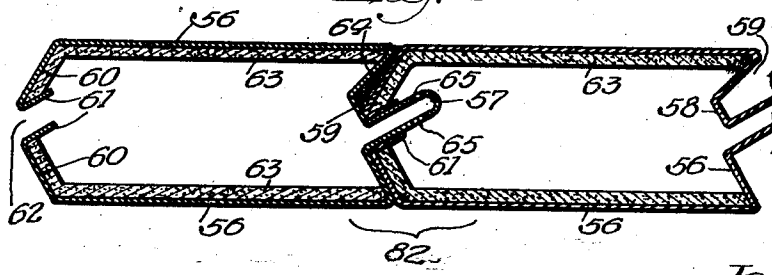
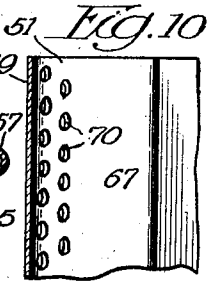


Fig. 10



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Patented Feb. 23, 1937 2,071,666

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,071,666

SECTIONAL METALLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Joseph Sylvan, Chicago, Ill.

Application March 25, 1935, Serial No. 12,875

18 Claims. (Cl. 189—1)

This invention relates to improvements in sectional metallic building construction, and one of the objects of the invention is to provide a structure of this character in which the walls, floors, ceilings, partitions and roof will be of a hollow metallic construction, the parts constituting the same being secured in position without the use of bolts or rivets, and in which construction slip joint connections will be provided between the parts, insulating means being provided within the parts to form dead air spaces providing an effective insulation.

A further object is to provide in a structure of this character a supporting frame embodying angle or channel uprights and trusses, fastened together and so arranged that all bolts or fastening means for the frame structure will be concealed from both the inside and outside surfaces of the walls or partitions.

A further object is to provide an improved structure of this character in which the reinforcing members provided in the frame structure will be encased or housed within hollow elements or sections constituting the walls, floors, ceiling and roof, to be concealed thereby, and which hollow elements may be readily placed in position or removed without the necessity of interfering with or removing the upright or any of the reinforcing members.

A further object is to provide an improved wall, ceiling, floor and roof construction, formed of hollow sections or elements, the proximate edges of adjacent elements being provided with interlocking means, the elements or sections being held in assembled relation, without the use of bolts, rivets, or other fastening devices.

A further object is to provide an improved form of hollow metallic wall, ceiling, roof and floor element, and an improved form of interlock between the proximate edges of adjacent elements or sections.

To 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 substantially the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawings illustrating this invention and in which

Figure 1 is a view partly in vertical section, partly broken away, and partly diagrammatic, of a structure of this character constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a detail sectional view, partly broken away, partly in section and partly diagrammatic, as taken on line 2—2, Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal, sectional view, partly diagrammatic and partly broken away, as taken on line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a horizontal, sectional view, partly diagrammatic, partly in section, and partly broken away, as taken on line 4—4, Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view, partly in diagram, partly in section, and partly broken away, of a portion of the frame structure with some of the wall and floor elements or sections in position.

Figure 6 is an enlarged, detail, horizontal, sectional view of one corner of the structure.

Figure 7 is a left hand end elevation of Figure 8.

Figure 8 is a detail, vertical, sectional view taken on line 8—8, Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a horizontal sectional view, on an enlarged scale, taken on line 9—9, Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a detail, sectional view taken on line 10—10, Figure 9.

Figure 11 is a detail, sectional view, on an enlarged scale, taken on line 11—11, Figure 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the frame structure consists essentially of a base formed of angle irons 15, provided with an upright flange 16, and which angle irons are secured to a base 17 in any desired or suitable manner, such as by means of fastening or anchor bolts 18. The ends of the angle irons are secured together in any suitable manner to form a supporting base frame, which may be of any desired size and configuration.

Reinforcing braces or uprights 19 are secured at their lower ends in any suitable manner, such as by means of brazing or bolting to the upright flange 16 of the base member 15. These uprights 19 may be of any desired length, and any suitable number may be provided, but they are preferably of a channel formation with the backs of the channels secured to the flange 16.

The sides of the upper ends of the members 19 are preferably cut away so that the extremity of the back or bottom of the channel will project for a suitable distance above the side walls of the channel, and this extremity 20 is flanged rearwardly to form a supporting ledge at the upper ends of the uprights.

Resting upon the flange 20 thus formed and the upper ends of the uprights 19, is a cap member provided with a horizontal body portion 21 intermediate its extremities, and the portion 21 is of any desired width and is secured in position in any suitable manner. At one edge of the por-

tion 21, the cap member is deflected downwardly as at 22 so as to engage and rest against the inner faces of the uprights 19, and the lower extremity of the portion 22 is deflected laterally as at 23 to form a supporting ledge extending around the frame structure.

The other edge of the portion 21 is shaped to form an upwardly projecting portion 24 which may be of any desired height and the upper extremity 25 thereof is shaped to form an upwardly extending inclined flange, for a purpose to be set forth.

Angle irons 26 extend across the frame, preferably with the lower edge of the upright flange resting upon the portion 21 of the cap member, and any number of these angle irons, which form joists or braces may be provided, and they may be secured in position in any suitable manner, preferably by means of angle plates 27 resting upon the portion 21 of the cap member and against the face of the upright flange of the angle irons 26. These plates, which constitute brackets, may be secured in position in any suitable manner, such as by means of bolts 28, or the same may be welded.

Secured also to the cap member are inverted substantially U-shaped members 29 provided with laterally deflected portions 30 at the lower ends of the upright walls of the member 29, and these members 29 serve the purpose of receiving the upper ends of partitions for dividing the interior of the structure into rooms, or for any other suitable purpose.

Any number of these members 29 may be provided, according to the number of partitions desired to be used, and the flanges 30 at the extremities of the members rest upon the laterally deflected portion 23 of the cap member 21, which forms a supporting ledge therefor, the extremities of the flanges and the remaining portion of the members 29 abutting the upright portion 22 of the cap member 21. The upright walls of the member 29 are such that the upper surface of the member 29 will be substantially flush with the upper surface of the horizontal portion of the cap member 21. Any suitable fastening means, such as rivets 31, may be provided for securing these parts together, or they may be spot welded, and these members 29 may, if desired, be disposed so that the extremity thereof will extend across the abutting edges 32 of adjacent cap members 21.

Plates 33 may be provided for securing the adjacent ends of the cap member 21 together, and these plates may be secured in position in any suitable manner, such as by means of rivets 34, or spot welding.

An angle iron 35 rests upon the angle irons 26 so as to form a space between the bottom of the angle iron 35 and the upper surface of the horizontal portion of the cap member 21 and also above the top of the member 29, the upright flange 36 of the angle iron 35 being disposed beneath the upwardly inclined portion 25 of the upright flange 24 of the cap member 29 to serve as a flashing member.

Adjacent the lower ends of the uprights or members 19 cross bars or braces are employed, and any number thereof may be provided. These cross bars preferably consist of two angle irons 37 arranged with the flanges 38 uprightly and abutting each other to form an inverted substantially T shaped structure, any number of which may be provided and secured in position at any desired point. The ends of these cross bars rest upon the horizontal portion of the base member 15 and are secured in position in any suitable manner, the flanges of some of the cross bars or members 37 being disposed beneath and in alinement with the members 29.

Intermediate the cross bars 37—38 is arranged an angle iron 39, the lower edge of the upright flange resting upon the base member 15 and spaced from the upright flange 16, so that the horizontal flange 39 will form a supporting ledge for the floor sections or elements, to be hereinafter described, and the proximate edges of the angle irons 39 are disposed in close proximity to the upright flanges 38 of the cross bars 37, and the floor elements will be supported above the base member 15 by means of the angle iron 39. At the same time the upright portions of the angle iron 39 being spaced from the upright flange 16 of the base member 15, will form a groove or pocket for the elements constituting the walls.

At the corners of the frame structure upright corner members are provided, and these corner members may be of any suitable construction, but preferably in the form of a channel 40 (see particularly Figure 2) of any desired depth and of a width to receive the edges of the wall element. A laterally projecting flange 41 is provided at the free extremity of one of the walls of the channel 40 so as to co-operate with another substantially L shaped member 42 co-operating with the flange 41, to form a groove to receive the edge of the wall section arranged at right angles to the section which extends into the groove 40. One edge of the member 42 is deflected laterally as at 43 and the extremity 44 is deflected at substantially right angles to the portion 43 so as to form a stop within the channel formed by the flange 41 in the member 42, to position and limit the insertion of the wall element thereinto.

The parts constituting the corner members may be secured together in any suitable manner, and may be anchored to the frame structure in any suitable manner.

With the construction thus far described, it will be manifest that there is provided a rigid frame structure and the uprights or members 19 will not only serve as uprights, but will also hold the parts against any displacement with respect to each other, thereby imparting rigidity to the frame.

Obviously, the uprights 19 and the corner members may be of any desired height according to the height of the building, and it is also obvious that if it is desired to construct a building of more than one story, additional uprights may be secured in position above the cap member 21, and in that event the inclined edge 25 of the cap member will be omitted.

The floor, walls and ceiling are constructed of hollow metallic elements of any desired size, and are secured together by interlocking the proximate edges of adjacent sections or elements, and these sections are preferably laid in series with the ends of the adjacent sections abutting and after the floor elements have been assembled, any suitable cement or sealing means may, if desired, be provided for closing the joints or cracks at the abutting edges.

In the present form of the invention the side and wall sections are preferably of the same configuration, and one form of construction is disclosed in Figures 1 and 5, wherein the elements are of hollow construction, providing side walls 45 and an end wall 46, projecting laterally from which latter and intermediate the planes of the

side walls 45, is a flange or extension 47 formed by bending the material which forms the element, back upon itself. The other extremities of the side walls are deflected toward and terminate short of each other, as at 48—49, and then inwardly into the member to form spaced parallel portions 50—51, the top of the member 51 looping around the extremity of the portion 50 as at 52, to form a catch to hold the members 50—51 against separation. This construction will form a seat 53 on one edge of the element to receive the laterally projecting flange 47 on one edge of the next adjacent element, thereby forming an interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent sections.

Insulating means 54, preferably in the form of sheets of insulating material, is arranged within the elements to form a dead air and insulating space therein.

In the floor construction, the outer members rest upon the horizontal flange of the angle iron 39 and the edges of certain of the elements are disposed adjacent the upright flange 38 of the cross bars 37 and terminate short of each other to form a slight space into which a hood or cap member 55 is inserted, and which member is preferably of an inverted substantially V shaped formation, extending above the upper surface of the floor elements, with the extremities of the sides of the cap extending between the upright flange 38 and the proximate edges of adjacent floor elements, for a purpose to be set forth.

In Figure 11, there is shown another form of wall and floor element which is hollow and is constructed of sheet metal, having spaced sides 56, and one edge of the element is formed by deflecting the portions 56 inwardly towards and terminating short of each other, the metal intermediate the faces 56 at the edge of the element being bent back upon itself to form a hollow projection 57, preferably inclining to the planes of the faces 56 of the element, and a portion of one of the deflected parts 56 being shaped as at 58 to form a pocket 59. The other edges of the walls 56 are deflected inwardly as at 60 to form inclined portions, the extremities of which are deflected into the element to form spaced parallel portions 61 providing an opening 62, into which the projection 57 on another member is adapted to project. The walls of the elements 56 possess a certain amount of inherent resiliency so as to permit the walls of the openings 62 to be separated, for a purpose to be set forth, and insulating material 63 is provided within the elements to form insulated dead air spaces.

When the proximate edges of adjacent elements are interlocked, as shown in Figure 11, suitable sealing material 64 is provided in the pockets 59, and by the construction of these parts, it will be seen from Figure 11, that the pocket is substantially closed by the side faces of the elements. These pockets also permit moisture to be drained off.

Within the walls of the projections 57, openings 65 are provided and these openings 65 are arranged in staggered relation and serve as a means for interrupting the radiation of heat or cold by the projections, the openings serving as a means for cooling the surfaces.

In Figures 7, 8 and 9, there is shown another form of interlock between the proximate edges of adjacent sections, and to that end, the ends of the side members 66 of the element are bent into a substantially W shape formation having walls 67 terminating in walls 68 which are united at the apex 69, openings 70 being provided in the walls 68. With this form of the invention, the corresponding edge of the element is shaped by deflecting the extremities 71 of the walls towards each other to form inwardly tapered portions, and the extremities of the portions 71 are deflected inwardly to form spaced parallel portions 72, and between which portions 72 the projection formed by the walls 68 extend. The portions 73 at the junction of the walls 67 and 68 form seats for the extremities of the portions 71 to hold them in position and prevent the walls 66 of the element from spreading when the parts are assembled. When the elements are not assembled and interlocked, the walls 66 as well as the portions 71 may be separated or sprung apart, for a purpose to be set forth.

The insulating material 63 is also provided in these elements. Clips 74 may be provided, if desired (see Figure 6) to prevent the edge of the elements from being forced inwardly when assembled and so as to hold them in position. When assembling this form of the invention, portions of the deflected edges 71 of the wall 66 abut the stop 44, as shown in Figure 6.

With these constructions it will be manifest that the floor and wall elements will be interlocked, and the parts will be held in this interlocked relation by means of the upright corner posts of the frame structure.

One edge of the lowermost upright wall elements is provided with an open recess or notch 75 (see Figures 7 and 8) so as to receive the upright flange of the base member 15 (see Figure 5) and thereby lock or hold the bottom of the wall in position and against the upright portion of the angle iron 39.

The upper end of the wall member rests against the outer face of the upright portion 22 of the cap member 21, and an angle iron 76 co-operates with this upright portion to form a seat or groove in which the upper edge of the wall members are seated, thereby holding the parts assembled.

In the partitions the recess 75 will receive the upper end of the cap member 55, and the partition elements rest upon the adjacent portions of the floor element, while the upper ends of the partitions are seated in the inverted U shaped cross bar or beam 29, as shown in Figure 5.

The ceilings are formed in a similar manner and the ceiling elements rest upon the supporting ledge 23 at the bottom of the upright wall 22 of the cap member 21, as well as the flanged portion 30 of the members 29 and beneath the angle irons 26.

In assembling the wall sections into interlocking relation, provision must be made to place wall elements around the uprights 19 so as to conceal the same. It is for this reason that one edge of the elements is constructed so that the parts may be separated by springing them apart to permit of their encompassing these uprights. After the elements have been placed in position, the interlocking joints are so constructed as to prevent the parts of the element from separating or springing apart until the adjacent sections have been unlocked.

With this construction it will be manifest that all fastening bolts and anchoring means for the frame structure will be concealed both from the inside and the outside of the structure, while at the same time all of the parts will reinforce and brace each other and the structure, especially the wall, floor and ceiling elements may be

readily placed in position after the frame structure has been fabricated.

It will also be manifest that a great portion of this construction may be fabricated at the factory, thereby saving time and expense of fabricating the same at the place of erection.

The roof of the building is preferably formed by means of rafters 77 which are preferably of angle iron construction, one end of which may be secured to the angle iron 26 and they extend upwardly and towards each other to be united at their upper extremities as at 78 in any suitable manner.

A hollow ridge member is provided which is shaped to form a substantially hollow inverted V shaped base 79, having upwardly extending diverging walls 80 to form seats 81. The roof designated generally by the reference numeral 82, is preferably of the construction shown in Figure 11, and one end of the sections or elements when assembled, rests upon the seat 81 of the ridge member and abuts the walls 80, and the notch or recess 75 at the lower end of the roof structure receives the flange 25 on the upright wall 24 of the cap member 21. The seats 81 and the flange 25, together with the recess 75 are so located with respect to the rafters 77, that the roof will be preferably spaced above the rafters.

In the roof construction, the pockets 59 are particularly advantageous to prevent the leaking of water through the roof.

A ridge cap 83 extends over the opening at the upper ends of the walls 80 of the ridge, and the edges of the cap are deflected laterally as at 84 and inwardly as at 85, the extremity of the deflected portion 85 abutting the walls 80 to form a tight and protected joint.

Clamps 86 may be provided which engage within the seats formed by the deflected portions 84—85 of the ridge cap and also extend over the ends of the walls 80 of the ridge to hold the parts in assembled relation, fastening or anchor bolts 87 being provided, which pass through the clamps 86 and through the bottom of the ridge member.

Eaves troughs 88 are provided and the rear wall thereof is shaped to form an upwardly extending hook shaped portion 89 which engages over the upper edge of the flange 25 on the upright wall 24 of the cap member 21.

Within the structure there may be provided a base board 90 of any desired configuration, and constructed of sheet material, having a shouldered portion 91 that rests upon the floor elements and extends for any desired distance thereabove. The baseboard is provided with an upright depending portion 92 which is of any desired length and is adapted to be inserted between the edge of the floor and wall elements to engage and rest upon the angle iron 39.

A picture molding 93 also constructed of sheet material may also be provided, and this molding is provided with a horizontal portion 94 (see Figure 1) adapted to engage and rest against the lower face of the ceiling designated generally by the reference numeral 95, and rests upon the laterally deflected portion or supporting ledge 23 at the bottom of the upright wall 22 of the cap member 21. Picture molding may be suitably shaped and the lower edge thereof may be deflected as at 96 so as to stand substantially parallel to and spaced from the adjacent face of the wall.

While the preferred forms of the invention have been herein shown and described, it is to be understood that various changes may be made in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, within the scope of the claims, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a supporting frame structure, means anchoring the frame to a base, said frame embodying uprights and cross beams secured together to provide a self-supporting structure, hollow metallic wall elements supported by said frame structure, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent wall elements.

2. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, means anchoring the same to a base, said frame embodying uprights and cross beams, hollow metallic wall elements supported by said frame structure, interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent wall elements, and insulating means within and contacting the walls of said elements and arranged to form a dead air space encompassed by said insulating means.

3. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, means anchoring the same to a base, said frame embodying uprights and cross beams, hollow metallic wall elements supported by said frame structure, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent wall elements, said wall elements respectively encompassing said uprights and cross beams.

4. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying extended reinforcing members intermediate the ends and corners of the frame, and hollow metallic wall elements adapted to be placed in position to encompass the respective reinforcing members, the proximate edges of adjacent wall elements being provided, one with a projection of substantial extent and the other with an opening to receive such projection to form an interlock between adjacent wall elements, said interlock being disposed within the planes of the lateral faces of the element.

5. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying extended reinforcing members intermediate the ends and corners of the frame, and hollow metallic wall elements adapted to be placed in position to encompass the respective reinforcing members, the proximate edges of adjacent wall elements being provided, one with a projection of substantial extent and the other with an opening to receive such projection to form an interlock between adjacent wall elements, said interlock being disposed within the planes of the lateral faces of the element, portions of one of the elements being shaped to brace and maintain the walls of the other element on opposite sides of the said opening therein, against separation.

6. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying an inverted open channel for receiving and holding the edge of a partition, and a picture hanging molding supported by said channel, the lower edge of the molding being spaced from the face of said partition to form a space for the reception of a picture hook beneath the molding.

7. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said

frame embodying uprights and cross beams, hollow wall and partition elements, concealed interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, said elements being formed of metal and provided with an opening along one edge, a projection along the proximate edge of the adjacent section adapted to extend into said opening, the walls of said opening adapted to be temporarily sprung apart to permit the element to be positioned around a beam, and means on the adjacent element for maintaining said walls against separation when the adjacent sections are locked together.

8. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure having a base provided with an upstanding flange, uprights provided with an open recess in one end to receive said flange, cross beams connected to and extending across the space between said uprights, wall elements forming the walls, floor and ceiling, said elements being hollow and formed of sheet metal, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, the outer edges of the outermost elements being disposed adjacent uprights of the frame structure whereby said elements will be maintained interlocked.

9. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure having a base provided with an upstanding flange, uprights provided with an open recess in one end to receive said flange, cross beams connected to and extending across the space between said uprights, wall elements forming the walls, floor and ceiling, said elements being of a hollow metallic construction, interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, the outer edges of the outermost elements being disposed adjacent uprights of the frame structure whereby said elements will be maintained interlocked, and a base board disposed adjacent the upper face of certain of said elements and resting thereupon, a portion of said base board projecting between the edge of the elements and the adjacent upright of the frame structure.

10. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure having a base provided with an upstanding flange, uprights, extended reinforcing members for the frame, certain of the uprights being provided with an open recess in their end to receive said flange, hollow metallic elements forming the walls and floor, means supporting the floor elements, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, certain of the said elements adapted to encompass said reinforcing members as the elements are being placed in position.

11. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure having a base provided with an upstanding flange, uprights, extended reinforcing members for the frame, certain of the uprights being provided with an open recess in their end to receive said flange, hollow metallic elements forming the walls and floor, means supporting the floor elements, interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, certain of the said elements adapted to encompass said reinforcing members as the elements are being placed in position, and corner members for maintaining the said elements against edgewise movement.

12. A sectional metallic building construction embodying a frame, said frame embodying a base, uprights, cross beams, an open channel cross beam supported by and extending across the space between the uprights, hollow metallic wall, floor and ceiling elements, interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, a partition formed of hollow metallic elements, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent partition elements, said partition elements being superposed on edge upon the floor elements, the edge of the uppermost partition elements entering said channel cross beam.

13. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying uprights and cross beams connecting the uprights, hollow metallic wall and ceiling elements, said wall elements superposed on edge, interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent elements, and a picture molding disposed adjacent the top of the walls, said molding being secured to a part of the frame structure with the portion thereof that is engaged by said picture hook, being disposed adjacent and spaced from the inner faces of the respective said walls.

14. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure having a base provided with an upstanding projection, an upright provided with a slot opening through the end thereof to receive said projection, cross beams supported by said uprights, hollow metallic wall elements supported by said frame structure, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent wall sections, there being ventilating openings in the said upright above the said slot.

15. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure having a base provided with an upstanding projection, an upright, the lower end of the upright being shaped to receive said projection and to stand astride thereof, cross beams supported by said uprights, hollow metallic wall elements supported by said frame structure, and interlocking means between the proximate edges of adjacent wall sections, there being ventilating openings in the said upright above the upper end of the said upstanding projection.

16. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying an inverted open channel for receiving and holding the edge of a partition, a laterally projecting flange on said channel, said flange disposed adjacent the face of the wall, and a picture hanging molding supported by said flange, the edge of the molding being spaced from the partition and formed into an upright flange to provide a space into which a picture hook may be inserted under the molding, the extremity of the lower edge of the molding being shaped to form an upright flange over which a picture hook is adapted to engage.

17. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying an inverted open channel for receiving and holding the edge of a partition, a laterally projecting flange on said channel, said flange disposed adjacent the face of the wall, and a picture hanging molding supported by said flange, said molding standing astride of the edge of the flange, a portion of the molding being deflected towards the face of the wall and terminating short thereof.

18. A metallic building construction of the character described embodying a frame structure, said frame embodying an inverted open channel

for receiving and holding the edge of a partition, a laterally projecting flange on said channel, said flange disposed adjacent the face of the wall, and a picture hanging molding supported by said flange, said molding standing astride of the edge of the flange, a portion of the molding being deflected towards the face of the wall and terminating short thereof, the edge of the molding adjacent the wall being deflected upwardly to form a flange substantially parallel with but spaced from said wall.

JOSEPH SYLVAN.