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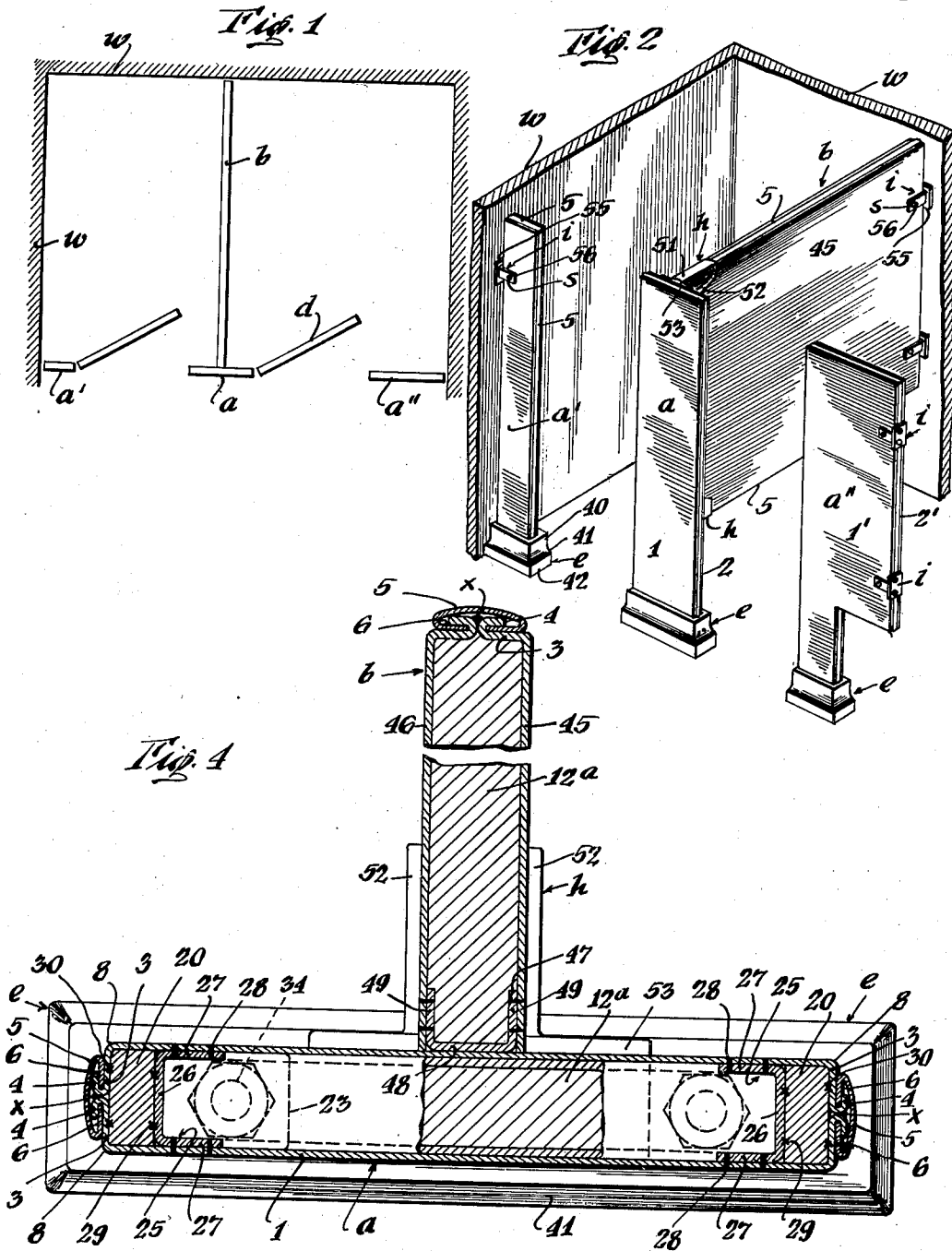
T. F. ANDERSON

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CUBICLE ASSEMBLY

Filed Dec. 9, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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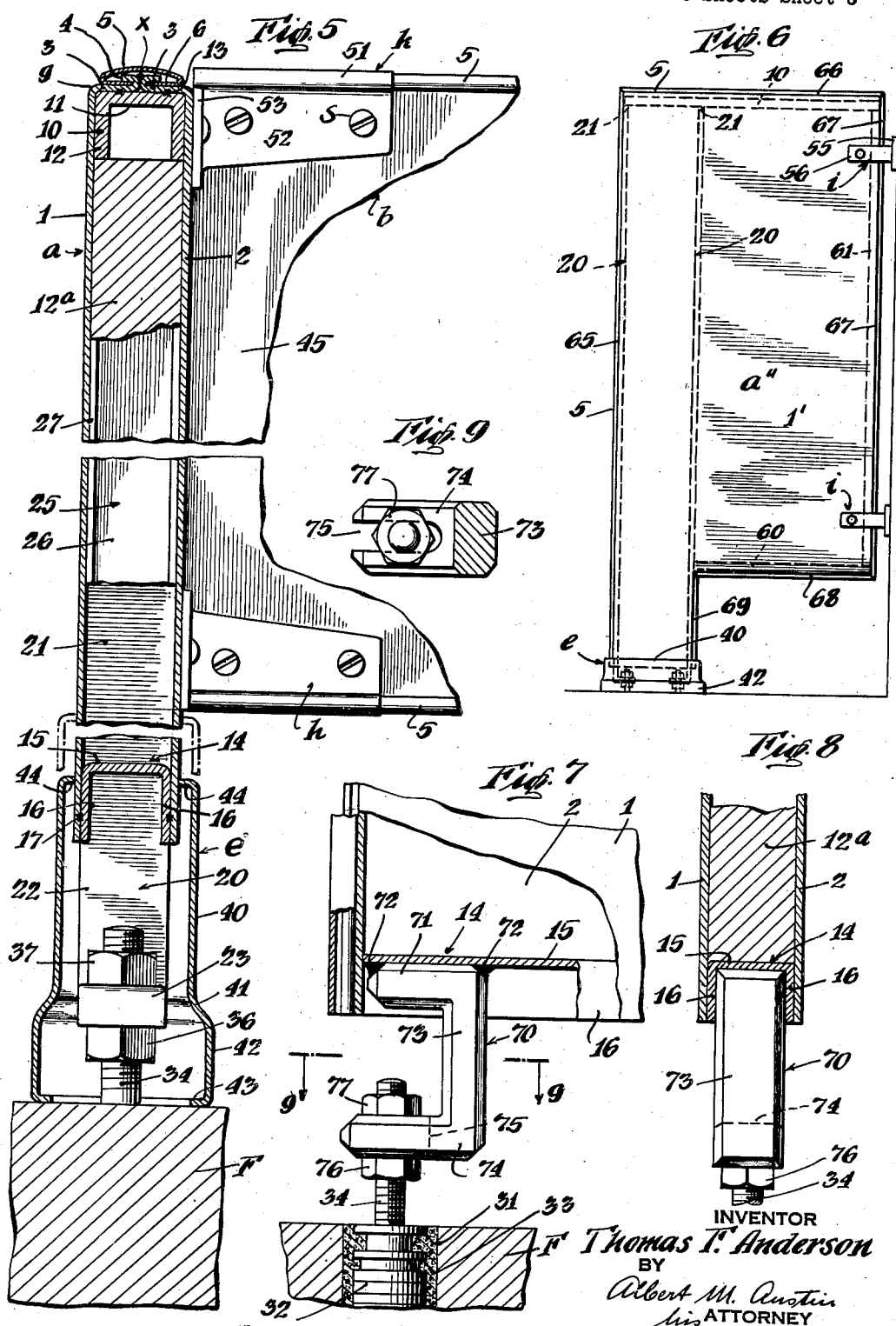
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,240,483

CUBICLE ASSEMBLY

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Application December 9, 1939, Serial No. 308,359

14 Claims. (Cl. 189—34)

This invention relates to an improved cubicle assembly, and more particularly to a cubicle assembly providing one or more separate compartments for individual use. This application is a continuation-in-part of my copending application Serial No. 246,634, filed December 19, 1938.

In accordance with my invention, a cubicle assembly is provided which comprises a plurality of spaced uprights which form both the supporting framework and the front wall panels of the cubicle assembly. The supporting uprights are placed adjacent the building walls and between door openings of the cubicle assembly so as to provide convenient door openings therebetween into which a door may be swingably mounted. The uprights are characterized by the fact that they present smooth and flush wall surfaces on both sides thereof, which are free from dirt-collecting cavities and projections. The supporting uprights may also contain sound-deadening insulation so that the partition uprights transmit little or no sound when struck. Each upright is held in rigid erect position by means of improved upright stiffening and floor fastening devices concealed when erected by an attractive floor shoe which telescopes over the upright, the lower edge of the floor shoe snugly seating against the building floor. The floor fastening devices have means incorporated therewith for leveling the uprights to take care of floor irregularities.

The partition panels which divide the assembly into separate cubicles and which present flush wall surfaces may be held in suspended position between the supporting uprights and the building wall by suitable supporting brackets. The structure is distinguished by the absence of overhead rails or bracing struts, the structure being held absolutely rigid and immovable by improved floor-securing devices. The top edge of the partition panels and the supporting uprights can thus be made to terminate at substantially the same level, providing a structure of unusually attractive appearance.

Among the features and advantages of my improved cubicle assembly is the provision of supporting uprights which themselves form both structural supports for the partition panels and doors as well as front wall panels for the assembly, thus eliminating the use of spaced supporting uprights to which the front wall panels are attached. A further feature comprises the provision of concealed floor securing devices which provide for vertical adjustment of the supporting upright to take care of floor irregularities,

concealed entirely within an attractive floor shoe which telescopes over the lower end of the upright in a manner to give clear and ready access to the floor securing devices. A further advantageous feature of my cubicle assembly is the provision of structural parts concealed within the side walls of the supporting upright for reinforcing and stiffening the same and which are tied-in to the floor securing devices, so that the supporting upright cannot be made to weave or buckle when force is applied thereto.

The assembly is constructed of relatively few parts which may be assembled in sections with economical use of labor and materials, which sections can be quickly erected, taken down, or reerected without special fitting of the parts and substantially without damage to the building or to the assembly.

The supporting uprights and partition panels can be given any desired color or finish, either in contrast to or in harmony with the floor shoes, supporting brackets and surrounding building walls. The floor shoes may be economically made from stamped metal but, if desired, may be made as a one-piece casting plated with chromium, nickel or other plating finish, painted or lacquered. The cubicle assembly when erected offers a minimum of obstruction to cleaning and washing the building floor and walls and the flush compartments of the cubicle assembly. The construction as a whole is unusually attractive in appearance and may be used to provide toilet cubicles, telephone booths, shower stalls, dressing rooms, hospital cubicles and privacy booths for use in business, financial and professional establishments.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will in part be pointed out and in part become apparent in connection with the following detailed description of certain illustrative forms of construction, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein

Fig. 1 is a horizontal floor plan view of the cubicle assembly as it would appear when assembled along three building walls;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cubicle assembly;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged side elevational view of the supporting upright, certain parts thereof being broken away to illustrate certain structural details of the upright and the devices for securing the same to the building floor;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged horizontal cross-sectional view through the supporting upright and partition panel abutting thereagainst, as the same

would appear when looking in the direction of the arrows 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged vertical cross-sectional view through the supporting upright and the portion of the partition panel shown in Figs. 3 and 4 as the same appears when looking in the direction of the arrows 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of a supporting upright and panel section formed as an integral unitary member adapted to be positioned at right angles to a building wall;

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of a modified form of floor securing device and a portion of the lower end of the supporting upright;

Fig. 8 is an end elevational view of the floor securing device and a sectional view of a portion of the supporting upright shown in Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a horizontal cross-sectional view of the floor securing device shown in Fig. 7 and as it appears when looking in the direction of the arrows 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings and specification.

Referring to the drawings, my improved cubicle assembly comprises one or more supporting uprights *a* with a partition panel *b* extending between each supporting upright *a* and the interior wall of the building. A supporting upright *a'*, structurally similar to supporting upright *a*, may be provided where conditions require a combined supporting upright and wall forming panel adjacent the building wall, in which event the supporting upright *a'* is secured to the building wall by suitable wall brackets *i*. In situations which require the placement of a supporting upright a substantial distance from the building wall, a combined supporting upright and front wall forming panel *a''*, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 6, may be provided. The supporting uprights *a*, *a'* and *a''* are so arranged and spaced as to provide door openings therebetween which may be closed by suitable doors *d* hinged thereto.

The partition panels *b* secured to the supporting uprights *a* as by brackets *h* and to the building wall *w* by wall brackets *i*, define, with the building walls, the cubicle compartments. As shown more particularly in Fig. 2, partition panels *b* may be made substantially the same height as the supporting uprights, all head framing and bracing being eliminated. In eliminating head framing and bracing an unusual strain is placed on the floor securing devices, which must be so constructed as to hold the supporting uprights in rigid, immovable position to the building floor.

This problem is taken care of by the provision of floor securing devices which are themselves rigidly connected to and form in effect part of the supporting uprights. Means are associated with the floor securing devices to permit vertical adjustment of the supporting uprights to take care of floor irregularities. The securing devices are enclosed within a floor molding or shoe *e* which telescopes over the lower end of the supporting upright and when brought down into seating position against the building floor conceals the floor securing devices and the lower end of the supporting upright.

As shown more particularly in Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive, supporting upright *a* is formed by sheet metal facing sheets 1 and 2 which may be spaced apart any desired distance to provide a combination supporting upright and front wall panel of the desired thickness. The top horizontal edge and the two vertical side edges of facing

sheets 1 and 2 are provided with inturned flanges 3, which when assembled together are substantially in abutment, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The adjacent flanges may be seam or spot welded together by an exteriorly applied seam weld or spaced spot welds marked *x*. The free edge portions 4 of the flanges 3 are outturned, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. An edging strip 5, which may have either a straightline or curvilinear exterior contour, extends over each vertical and top horizontal edge of the facing sheets 1 and 2 to cover and conceal the flanges 3 and the adjacent outturned edge portions 4 thereof. Each edging strip 5 is provided with inturned edge portions 6 which seat within a recess provided between the outturned edges 4 and the inturned flanges 3. The ends of the horizontal edging strip and the top ends of the vertical edging strips meet to form a smooth mitered joint 7, as shown more particularly in Fig. 3. Thus both vertical and top horizontal edges of facing sheets 1 and 2 are held together in rigid assembly to present an upright having flush wall surfaces and attractive finished edges, so that the upright is substantially free from dust collecting projections and crevices.

The supporting upright *a* is interiorly reinforced by means of a horizontally extending channel 10 at the top thereof and a horizontally extending channel 14 at the bottom thereof. The top channel 10 is positioned between facing sheets 1 and 2 with the web portion 11 thereof in seating abutment against the inside face of the inturned flanges 3 of the facing sheets and with the leg portions 12 thereof fitting closely against the inside faces of the adjacent facing sheets 1 and 2. The channel 10 preferably extends across the entire width of the supporting upright so that the ends thereof abut against the inside faces of the inturned vertical flanges 3 of the facing sheets. The web portion 11 of channel 10 may be spot welded as at 13 to the inturned top horizontal flanges 3 of the facing sheets, so that these spot welds may be covered and concealed by the top horizontal edging strip 5, the spot welding being applied prior to the application of the top horizontal edging strip 5. If desired, the leg portions 12 of the channel 10 may also be welded to the facing sheets 1 and 2.

Each supporting upright *a* is reinforced and strengthened by a pair of vertically extending bars 20 each of rectangular cross-section. Each bar 20 is so shaped as to snugly seat against the inside face of the adjacent inturned vertical flanges 3 and the inside faces of the adjacent facing sheets 1 and 2. The upper end 21 of each vertically extending reinforcing bar may extend to the leg portions 12 of channel 10 with the lower end 22 of each reinforcing bar extending below the bottom horizontal edge of the facing sheets 1 and 2, as shown more particularly in Fig. 3.

A vertically extending reinforcing channel 25 associated with each of the vertically extending reinforcing bars 20 may be positioned between facing sheets 1 and 2 to further reinforce and strengthen the supporting upright. The web portion 26 of each vertical reinforcing channel 25 may be spot welded as at 29 to the bar 20 prior to insertion thereof between the facing sheets 1 and 2. Upon insertion of each vertical reinforcing bar 20 and its associated vertical reinforcing channel 25, spot welds 30 may be applied to the adjacent vertical inturned flanges 3 to securely weld the vertical reinforcing bar thereto, which

spot welding operation is performed prior to the application of the adjacent vertical edging strip 5. The intumed leg portions 27 of the vertical channel 25 may be secured by spot welds 28 to the adjacent facing sheets 1 and 2. As thus constructed it will be noted that the web portion 26 of each channel 25 and the vertically extending intumed flanges 3 of the facing sheets 1 and 2 provide a pocket into which the vertical reinforcing bar 20 is received. Thus the vertically extending reinforcing bars 20 are most rigidly secured to panel sheets 1 and 2 so that no movement whatever between these parts is possible.

After the top horizontal reinforcing channel 10, the vertical reinforcing bars 20 and the vertical reinforcing channels 25 have been secured in position, suitable sound insulating material, such as fiberboard 12a, may be inserted between the facing sheets 1 and 2 through the open bottom end of the supporting upright. The lower end of the supporting upright may then be closed and reinforced by a horizontally extending bottom channel 14 whose web portion 15 extends between the facing sheets 1 and 2 and whose leg portions 16 are positioned adjacent the inside faces of the facing sheets 1 and 2, the leg portions being welded to the facing sheets adjacent the bottom end thereof by a series of spot welds 17.

The supporting upright *a* may also be conveniently assembled by first welding each vertical reinforcing bar 20 to the adjacent intumed flange 3 of facing sheet 1, welding the adjacent leg portion 27 of each channel 25 to the adjacent facing sheet 1, welding the web portion 11 of the top horizontal reinforcing channel 10 to the top intumed flange 3 of facing sheet 1, welding the adjacent leg portion 16 of the bottom reinforcing channel 14 to the facing sheet 1, and then placing the insulating material 12a within and between channels 10, 14 and 25 prior to the application of the opposite facing sheet 2. The vertically extending flanges of facing sheet 2 may then be welded to the adjacent vertical reinforcing bars 20, the unsecured leg portion 27 of each vertical reinforcing channel 25 welded to panel sheet 2, web portion 11 of top reinforcing channel 10 welded to top horizontal intumed flange 3 of facing sheet 2, and leg portion 16 of the bottom reinforcing channel 14 welded to facing sheet 2. The top horizontal and vertically extending edging strips 5 can then be applied, completing the structural assembly of supporting upright *a*.

It will be noted that the top horizontal corners 9 are stiffly reinforced by the underlying horizontal reinforcing channel 10 and the vertical corners 8 of the panel sheets 1 and 2 are stiffly reinforced and backed up by the adjacent underlying reinforcing bars 20, so that it is not possible to dent or deface these corner edges or the adjacent parts of the facing sheets 1 and 2. The upper end of each vertical reinforcing channel 25 is preferably made to extend up to the top horizontally extending reinforcing channel 10 and down to the web portion 15 of the bottom horizontally extending channel 14. Thus a complete framework structure is provided for the facing sheets 1 and 2 which absolutely prevents weaving or buckling of the assembled upright when subjected to force and strain while in use. Each of the reinforcing bars 20, which form an integral part of the framework structure, has its lower end 22 extending below the lower edge of the supporting upright to provide floor securing means which will now be described.

The lower end of each vertical reinforcing bar 20 is provided with an intumed foot portion 23

positioned a convenient distance below the lower edge of the supporting upright, as shown more particularly in Figs. 3 and 5. Each vertical bar 20 is so strong as to be substantially unbendable when subjected to bending strains applied thereto by human body force. When the position of each supporting upright in the building has been determined by measurement, a pair of spaced openings or holes 31 are provided in the building floor *F* for each supporting upright. An expansion shield 32 is positioned in each hole, which is held locked in the hole by pouring cement or other hardening material into the hole around the expansion shield. Each expansion shield 32 is provided with an upwardly projecting threaded stud 34 to which a supporting nut 36 may be screwed. The intumed foot portion 23 of each reinforcing bar 20 is provided with a suitable aperture 35 through which the projecting end of the stud may be inserted. A holding nut 37 is then screwed over the upper end of the stud 34 so as to rigidly secure the reinforcing bar 20 to the stud 34. Vertical adjustment of the supporting upright may be effected by proper manipulation of the supporting nut 36 and the holding nut 37. The nuts 36 and 37 thus provide means whereby the upright *a* may be raised or lowered to level the same and overcome irregularities in the building floor. This floor securing device rigidly maintains the supporting upright in fixed unyielding position.

The lower end of each supporting upright *a* is telescoped into the base molding or floor shoe *e* before attachment of the supporting uprights to the floor securing devices. The floor shoe has a telescoping movement over the lower end of the supporting upright so that it may be placed in raised position, as shown in dotted line in Fig. 3, to permit attachment of the floor securing devices. When the attachment has been made, the floor shoe is brought into seating contact with the building floor, completely concealing the lower end of the supporting upright and its securing devices. The floor shoe *e* may be formed from stamped sheet metal or may be formed as a metal casting or forging, or may be made of other material of suitable decorative design. The floor shoe may be shaped as shown in Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive, comprising a vertically continuous wall portion 40, an outwardly flared continuous hip portion 41, and a continuous downwardly extending leg portion 42 having an intumed lip portion 43 which seats against the building floor. The wall portion 40 may be provided with a continuous intumed lip 44 at the upper end thereof, which snugly abuts against the supporting upright *a*.

Ready access to the floor securing devices can be had by telescoping the floor shoe upwardly over the upright, and when the upright has been firmly secured to the building floor the bottom lip portion 43 of the floor shoe is brought down into seating abutment against the floor *F*, completely concealing the floor securing devices from view. Since the floor shoe *e* is not subjected to strains and is not relied upon to support the upright, the same can be inexpensively made from a light casting or stamped sheet metal.

The partition panels *b*, as shown in Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive, may be formed from spaced facing sheets 45 and 46 having sound insulation 12a positioned therebetween. The top and bottom horizontal edges thereof and the rear vertical edge may be formed similar to the top horizontal edge and vertical edge of the supporting upright *a*. These edges of the facing sheets 45 and 46

are provided with inturned flanges 3 which when assembled together are substantially in abutment, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the adjacent flanges being secured together by externally applied strip or spot welding at the point marked *x*. The free edge portions 4 of the flanges 3 are outturned and an edging strip 5 extends over each of the top and bottom horizontal and rear vertical edges of the sheets 45 and 46 to cover and conceal the flanges 3 and the adjacent edge portions 4 thereof. Each edging strip 5 is provided with inturned edge portions 6 which seat within the recess provided by the outturned edges 4 and the inturned flanges 3, the edging strips meeting at the corners of the partition panel to form a mitered joint. Thus the partition panel *b* simulates in exterior appearance the upright *a* and is provided with similar exposed finishing edges.

The vertical edges of the facing sheets 45 and 46 which are adjacent the upright *a* may be arranged to abut the facing sheet 2 of the upright. The facing sheet 45 and 46 are maintained in their proper fixed spaced relationship by a spacing channel 47 having a web portion 48 and leg portions 49, leg portions 49 being welded to the facing sheets 45 and 46. The top edge of the partition panel may extend substantially flush with the top edge of the upright *a* and may be secured thereto by a pair of saddle brackets *h* one of which telescopes over the top horizontal edge of the partition panel and the other telescopes over the lower horizontal edge of the partition panel. Each bracket *h* comprises a saddle portion 51 which is made to snugly seat over the edge of the partition panel, the saddle portion having downwardly extending leg portions 52 which overlap the facing sheets 45 and 46 of the panel and secured thereto by means of a suitable cap screw *s*. Each bracket *h* is provided with outwardly flared wing portions 53 which seat against the inside surface of the facing sheet 2 of the supporting upright *a*, thus firmly securing the partition panel to the upright.

The rear edge of the partition panel is secured to the building wall *w* by means of spaced brackets *i*, each bracket having a base portion 55 secured as by screws to the building wall *w* and spaced leg portions 56 between which the partition panel extends and to which it is secured, as by cap screws *s*. While the partition panel *b* lends bracing support to the upright *a*, it will be noted that the construction of the upright *a* and the floor securing device is such that the upright is held firmly secured in proper rigid vertical position by the floor securing devices above described. The partition panel *b* can be easily and quickly detached and attached to the supporting upright and the building wall in the manner above described.

In some instances it may be desirable to provide a supporting upright, such as *a'*, having one edge thereof adjacent the building wall. The upright *a'* may be constructed of the desired width and height and may be made similar in construction to the upright *a*. The upright *a'* adjacent the building wall may be secured thereto by one or more spaced wall brackets *i* whose base portion 55 is secured as by screws to the building wall and whose spaced leg portions 56 receive the supporting upright therebetween, the legs 56 being secured to the upright *a'* by cap screws *s*.

Where building conditions require the placement of a supporting upright some distance from the building wall, a combination upright and panel assembly *a''*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6, may be provided. In this construction, facing

sheets 1 and 2, which would normally form the upright, are cut to provide laterally extending panel facing portions 1' and 2' of sufficient width to extend to the building wall. These facing portions 1' and 2' may be equal in height to a normal partition panel *b*. Reinforcing bars 20 extend vertically upward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, with the top horizontal reinforcing channel 10 extending across the entire width of the combination upright and panel, as shown in Fig. 6. A reinforcing channel 60, similar in construction to reinforcing channel 10, is positioned between the facing sheet portions 1' and 2' at the bottom edge thereof, and a vertical reinforcing channel 61 is arranged between the facing sheet portions 1' and 2' at the vertical edge thereof. Channels 60 and 61 are positioned and secured to facing portions 1' and 2' in the same manner as reinforcing channel 10. The channels 10, 60 and 61 and vertical bars 20 thus provide a reinforcing framework for the combination upright and panel assembly.

Edging strips 5 may be provided to cover the vertical edge 65, top horizontal edge 66, vertical edge 67, lower horizontal edge 68 and vertical edge 69, so that edging strips surround all the exposed edges of the upright and panel assembly, the edging strips meeting at the corners to provide mitered joints. The exposed edges of the facing sheets of the combination upright and panel and the edging strips which cover the same are formed similar to that heretofore described in connection with upright *a* and panel *b*. As thus constructed, the upright portion and the panel portion of the assembly are formed as an integral unit, presenting flush wall surfaces with no line of demarcation between them, the assembly presenting attractive and trim exposed edges. The panel portion of the assembly can be of any desired width and is secured to the building wall by spaced wall brackets *i* constructed and applied in the manner heretofore described.

A somewhat modified form of floor securing device is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. This floor securing device comprises a pair of U-shaped brackets formed from heavy metal bar of U-shaped form having one leg 71 thereof snugly fitting within the bottom reinforcing channel 14 of the supporting upright. Each leg portion 71 is firmly secured to the bottom reinforcing channel 14 as by welding 72. The web portion 73 of each bracket extends a distance below the lower edge of the supporting upright and terminates in an outwardly extending leg portion 74 which provides means for firmly securing the supporting upright to the floor. A floor stud 34 fixedly secured to and projecting upwardly from the expansion shield 32 embedded in the floor *F*, projects upwardly through a slot 75 provided in the leg portion 74 of each U-shaped floor bracket. The leg portion 74 rests on a supporting nut 76 threaded to the floor stud 34 and a locking nut 77 threaded over the end of the floor stud 34 which cooperates with the supporting nut 76 to firmly lock the floor bracket 70 in rigid position. Vertical adjustment of the supporting upright may be accomplished by proper manipulation of nuts 76 and 77. Two U-shaped floor brackets 70 are preferably provided to support each upright and each U-shaped bracket is fixedly secured to the floor by its individual floor stud 34.

In the cubicle assembly above described, the supporting uprights are so rigidly secured to the building floor that lateral bracing and head rail

stiffeners are wholly unnecessary. This is particularly desirable where the cubicle is to be installed in factories or public places where such head rails and bracing might present an undesirable interfering structure, or in schools where children are inclined to use such head rails and bracing as chinning bars to their injury. Where no head rail or lateral bracing is used, the problem of making a satisfactory rigid connection to the supporting floor and provide a strong sturdy construction which will remain firm and rigid through long continued use and abuse, is fully solved when the supporting uprights and the concealed floor fastening devices are constructed and assembled as above described.

My improved cubicle assembly can be made and fabricated at the plant from a minimum of parts and at relatively low cost, and can be quickly assembled and erected in the building where it is to be located. My cubicle assembly can also be quickly taken down, moved to and erected in another location quickly and expeditiously and without damage thereto since only a relatively few screws hold the entire assembly together. My improved cubicle assembly is admirably adapted for use as toilet stalls, shower stalls, dressing rooms, telephone booths, hospital cubicles, and privacy booths in business, financial and professional establishments where privacy is desired.

While certain novel features of the invention have been disclosed herein, and are pointed out in the annexed claims, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets secured together in fixed spaced relationship, means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including spaced solid bars each having a portion thereof extending into said panel forming upright member between said panel sheets and secured therein and a portion extending below said panel sheets, floor gripping means, take-up means connecting said floor gripping means to the lower portion of said bars and a floor shoe having a continuous side wall portion telescoping vertically over the lower end of said upright member providing manipulative access to said take-up means when in raised position and enclosing and concealing the lower end of said upright member and said floor securing means from external view when in floor seating position.

2. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets having inturned flanges extending along the vertical side edges and top horizontal edge thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, and means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including spaced solid bars each having a portion thereof extending into said panel forming upright member between said panel sheets and secured therein and a laterally extending foot portion extending below said panel sheets, floor gripping means, floor studs projecting upwardly from said floor gripping means, means for ad-

justably connecting each of said floor gripping means to one of said foot portions and a floor shoe having a continuous side wall portion telescoping vertically over the lower end of said upright member providing manipulative access to said connecting means when in raised position and enclosing and concealing the lower end of said upright member and said floor securing means from external view when in floor seating position.

3. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets having inturned flanges along the vertical side edges and the top horizontal edge thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, and means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including a pair of spaced solid bars each having a portion thereof extending vertically into said panel forming upright member between said panel sheets and secured therein, a downwardly projecting portion extending below said panel sheets and a foot portion extending laterally from said downwardly projecting portion below said panel sheets, floor gripping means, a floor stud for each of said bars projecting upwardly from said floor gripping means, each of said floor studs having threaded nuts associated therewith for fixedly securing the stud to the foot portion of one of said bars and a floor shoe having a continuous side wall portion telescoping vertically over the lower end of said upright member providing manipulative access to said nuts when in raised position and enclosing and concealing the lower end of said upright member and said floor securing means from external view when in floor seating position.

4. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges along the vertical side edges thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, and means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including a pair of spaced bars having a portion extending vertically between said panel sheets substantially to the top thereof and a laterally extending foot portion extending below said panel sheets, each of said vertical portions having a relatively flat face seating against and secured to the adjacent complementary flanges of said panel sheets, means engaging the foot portion of said bars for adjustably securing said upright member to the floor, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means enclosing the lower end of said upright member and floor securing means for normally concealing the same from external view.

5. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges along the vertical side edges thereof secured in fixed spaced relationship, means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including spaced bars each having an upper portion thereof extending between said panel sheets and a lower portion extending below said panel sheets, each of said upper portions seating against and secured to the adjacent

inturned flanges of the panel sheets providing a reinforcing backing for the vertical corners of said upright panel member, means for adjustably securing the lower end portion of said bars to the building floor, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member and telescoping over the lower end thereof, said floor shoe normally concealing the lower end of said upright member, bars and floor securing means therein.

6. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges along the vertical side edges thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including a pair of spaced bars each having an upper portion thereof extending vertically between said panel sheets to substantially the top thereof and a lower portion projecting below the lower edge of said panel sheets, each of said upper portions having surfaces seating against the inside face of the adjacent vertical corners of said upright panel member providing a reinforcing backing therefor, means for securing said bars to said panel sheets, spaced means for adjustably securing said bars to the floor, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member and telescoping over the lower end thereof, said floor shoe normally concealing the lower end of the upright member, bars and floor securing means therein.

7. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets secured together in fixed spaced relationship, means for securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, said means including a pair of U-shaped brackets having one leg thereof secured between said panel sheets and the other leg thereof projecting laterally below the lower edge of said panel sheets, means attachable to the lower leg of each of said brackets for securing the same to the building floor, and a floor shoe having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member and telescoping over the lower end thereof, said floor shoe normally concealing the lower end of the upright member, brackets and floor securing means therein.

8. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets secured together in fixed spaced relationship, a horizontally extending channel positioned between and secured to said panel sheets adjacent the lower ends thereof, a pair of U-shaped brackets having one leg thereof positioned within and secured to said channel and the other leg thereof projecting laterally below the lower edge of said panel sheets, means for detachably securing the projecting legs of said brackets to the building floor, and a floor shoe having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member and telescoping over the lower end thereof, said floor shoe normally concealing the lower end of the upright member, brackets and floor securing means therein.

9. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges along the vertical side edges thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, a stiffening framework positioned between said panel sheets comprising a plurality of horizontally extending channels secured to said panel sheets, and a pair of spaced vertically extending bars having a portion thereof positioned between said panel sheets and secured to the adjacent complementary flanges of said panel sheets and a portion extending below the lower edge of said panel sheets, means operably connected to the lower end of said bars for adjustably securing the upright member to the building floor, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member, telescoping over the lower end thereof, and normally concealing the lower end of said upright member and floor securing means therein.

10. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member comprising a relatively wide panel forming portion and a relatively narrow leg portion, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges extending along the exposed vertical and horizontal edges thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, an edging strip covering the exposed vertical and horizontal edges of said panel sheets, spaced means for adjustably securing the leg portions of said panel sheets to the building floor, said securing means including spaced elements extending between said panel sheets and secured within said leg portion, said elements each having a portion projecting below the lower edge of the leg portion, spaced floor gripping means, a floor stud projecting upwardly from said floor gripping means, means for adjustably securing each of said studs to the adjacent projecting portion of the adjacent element, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding the leg portion of said upright member adapted to telescope thereover to normally conceal the lower end of said leg portion and the floor securing means therein.

11. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member comprising a relatively wide panel forming portion and a relatively narrow leg portion, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges extending along the exposed vertical and horizontal edges thereof, an edging strip covering the exposed vertical and horizontal edges of said panel sheets, frame members positioned between and secured to said panel sheets, spaced means for adjustably securing the leg portion of said upright member to the building floor whereby vertical adjustment of said upright member may be effected, and a floor shoe having a continuous side wall portion surrounding the leg portion of said upright member normally housing and concealing the lower end of said leg portion and the floor securing means therein, said floor shoe being wholly independent of said floor securing means and vertically movable on the leg portion of said upright member to provide convenient access to said floor securing means.

12. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member

comprising a relatively wide panel forming portion and a relatively narrow leg portion, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges extending along the exposed vertical and horizontal edges thereof, an edging strip covering the exposed vertical and horizontal edges of said panel sheets, framing channels extending horizontally between and secured to said panel sheets, and a pair of reinforcing bars extending vertically between and secured to said panel sheets having the lower ends thereof projecting below the lower end of the leg portion of said upright member, means for adjustably securing said reinforcing bars to the building floor, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said bars and floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding the leg portion of said upright member normally housing and concealing the lower end of said leg portion and the floor securing means therein, said floor shoe being adapted to telescope vertically over said leg portion to provide manipulative access to said securing means.

13. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges along the vertical side edges thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, a stiffening framework secured between the said panel sheets including a pair of vertically extending channels each positioned between and secured to said panel sheets, each of said vertically extending channels being spaced from the adjacent complementary flanges to provide a passage therebetween, and transverse channels extending between said vertical channels and secured to said panel sheets, a pair of spaced vertically extend-

ing bars each having an upper portion extending into the adjacent passage and a lower portion extending below said panel sheets, means for adjustably securing the lower end of said upright member to the building floor, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member and telescoping over the lower end thereof, said floor shoe normally concealing the lower end of the upright member and floor securing means therein.

14. In a cubicle assembly, an upright member forming a combination structural support and wall panel, said upright member comprising a pair of spaced substantially flush metal panel sheets having complementary inturned flanges along the vertical side edges thereof secured together in fixed spaced relationship, a reinforcing framework including a pair of vertically extending channels positioned between and secured to said panel sheets, each of said vertically extending channels being spaced from the adjacent complementary flanges to provide a passage therebetween, a pair of spaced vertically extending bars each having an upper portion extending into the adjacent passage and a lower portion extending below said panel sheets, means for adjustably securing the lower portion of said bars to the building floor, said means including floor gripping means, and spaced means adjustably connecting said floor gripping means to the lower portions of said bars whereby vertical adjustment of said upright member may be effected, and a floor shoe wholly independent of said floor securing means having a continuous side wall portion surrounding said upright member, telescoping over the lower end thereof, and normally concealing the lower end of the upright member and floor securing means therein.

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