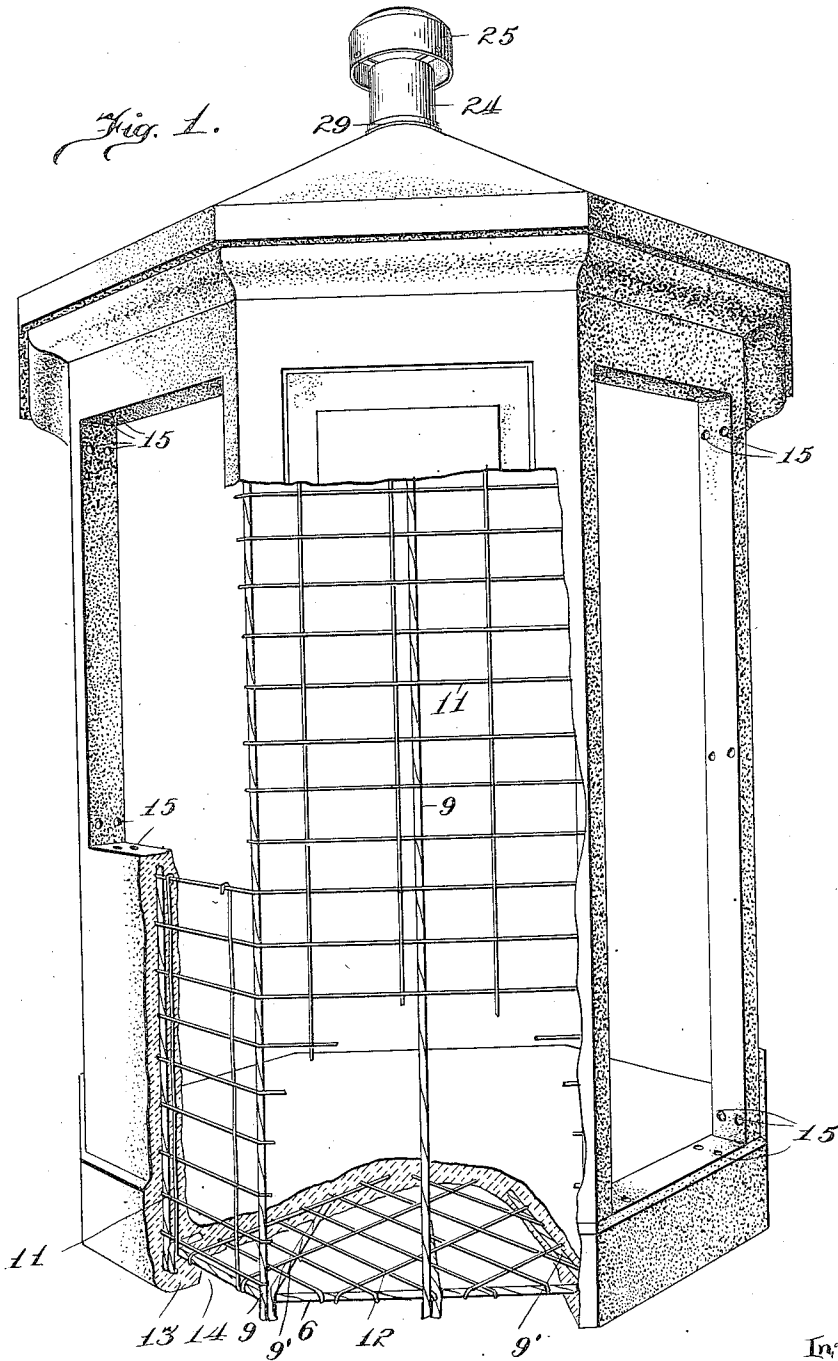


C. F. MASSEY.
RAILWAY BOOTH.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 17, 1911.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,060,347.



Witnesses
Milton Lenoir
Willie B. Dearborn

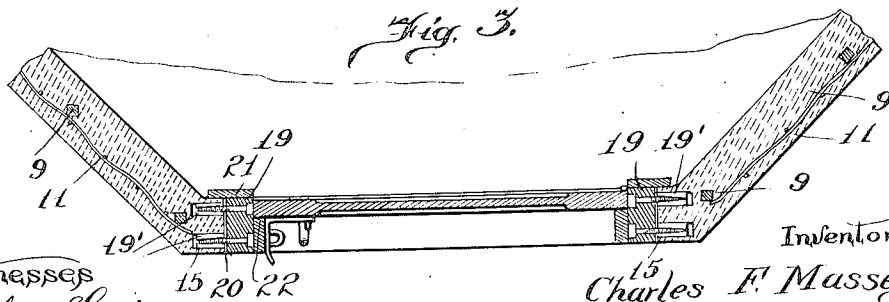
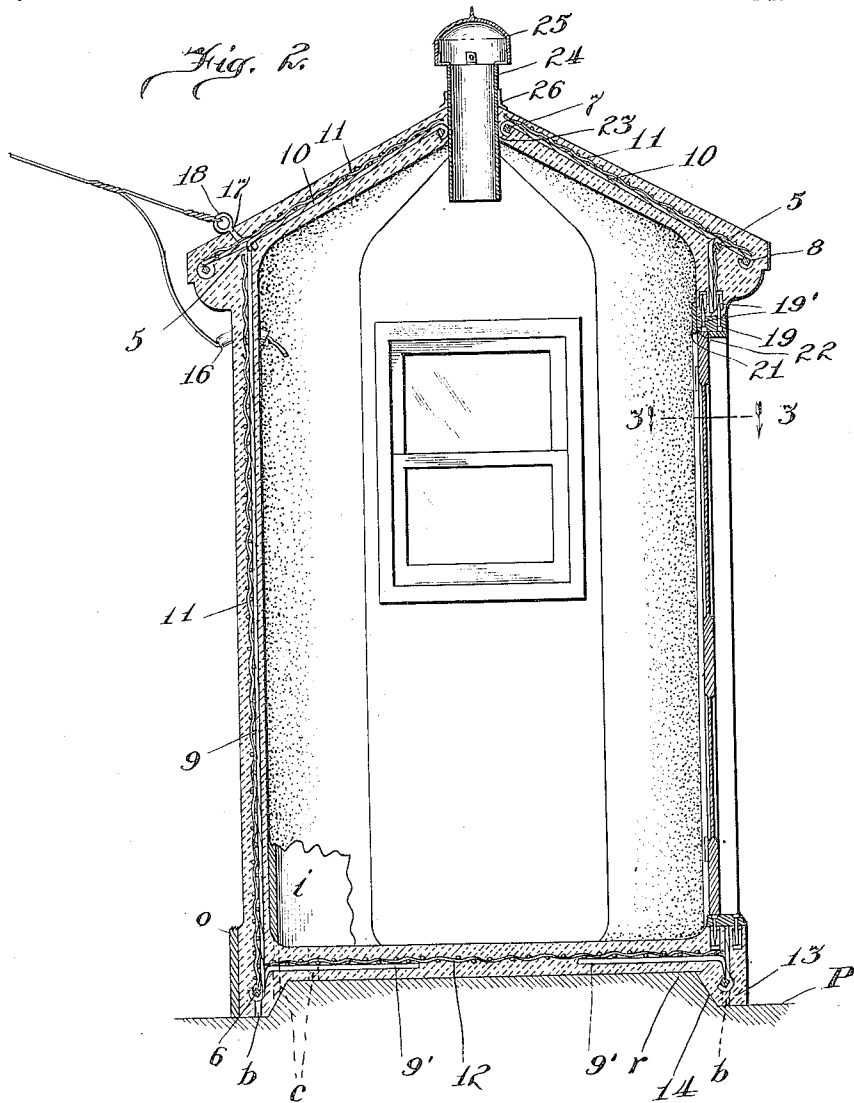
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. MASSEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RAILWAY-BOOTH.

1,060,347.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

Application filed November 17, 1911. Serial No. 660,387.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. MASSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Railway-Booths, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to booths, particularly to booths adapted for use in connection with railroads for switch-men's or watch-men's use and for accommodating signaling apparatus, such as telegraphic or telephonic apparatus.

Among the important objects of the invention are to construct such booths integrally of concrete; to efficiently reinforce the concrete with metallic reinforcing parts and structure; to provide improved means for efficiently accommodating doors or windows; to provide improved means for sealing the booth against the weather, particularly around the door and windows; to provide for proper ventilation; and in general to provide an improved construction which will especially adapt the booth for railway purposes.

The various features of the invention are clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a booth, parts being broken away to show the reinforcing structure, and the window and door mechanism being omitted to reveal the arrangement in the concrete structure for accommodating the door and window frames, Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken from plane 3—3, Fig. 2 showing the arrangement for accommodating windows or doors.

The reinforcing structure is first built up, and, as shown, such structure preferably comprises upper and lower bands or rings 5 and 6 respectively for the body part of the booth, and a top ring 7 of comparatively small diameter for the roof structure, and if desired an additional horizontal band or ring 8 may be provided to act as reinforcement for eaves. Upright bars or rods 9 are provided and spaced at suitable intervals about the horizontal rings, these rods or bars looping first at their upper ends about the top ring 7, then looping about or being otherwise suitably fastened to the ring 8, then being suitably secured to the lower ring 6, and the lower ends 9' thereof extended ra-

dially inwardly in substantially horizontal direction. These same bars 9 may also be extended to or looped about the eave band 8, or other bars 10 may extend from the top ring 7 to the eave band. About these individual rods or bars 9 screen or meshed material 11 is secured, the material being preferably in the form of vertical and horizontal strands welded together where they cross each other, this material extending from the top ring and down to the lower ring 6. This screen material can also be extended along the radial lower ends 9' of the upright bands, but I preferably provide a separate disk 12 of such mesh material, which disk is laid on the radial ends 9', as clearly shown. Of course where a window or a door is to be provided, the upright bars 9 and the mesh material are discontinued. After thus forming the reinforcing structure, suitable forms are inserted at the inside and the outside, after which the concrete material is poured in, suitable core frames being inserted where the window and door openings are to appear. The reinforcing structure is preferably set on a platform P about a ridge *r*, the structure being raised a distance by small concrete blocks *b*, the outer form structure *o* resting directly on the platform P, while the inner form structure *i* is raised above the platform by concrete blocks *c*, so that this inner form structure terminates at about the level which the floor is to have within the booth. When the material is now poured in between the outer and inner form structures it will flow to the platform about the ridge *r* thereon and will flow below the inner form structure *i* across the top of ridge *r* and about the radial ends 9' and the mesh structure 12 to form the floor of the booth and to form the peripheral flange 13 and the hollow central part 14 below the floor. In order to more securely reinforce the flange 13 the ends 9' of the upright bars 9, after being secured to the lower ring 6, are deflected upwardly before being bent in radial direction, this bringing the ring 6 well up to the platform P during the pouring operation. The space between the forms is then entirely filled up, and the booth thus formed. The outer form could of course extend over the top of the roof reinforcing section, but I preferably apply the cement material to the top of the roof reinforce structure by troweling. On the core structures for door or window open-

ings I preferably provide pins or other core members, which when removed will leave holes or pockets 15 for receiving plugs or expansion bolts for holding in place the door or window frames. Also, to accommodate circuit wires I insert a small conduit pipe 16 through the reinforce structure, preferably at a point below the eaves, and in order to securely anchor service wires to the booth an extension 17 is secured to the reinforce structure and terminates at its outer end in an eye 18, to which the service wires may be anchored. After the concrete material has set and sufficiently hardened and dried the form frames are removed and the window and door frames are applied. The manner of attaching these frames is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. The openings in the concrete walls are first lined by trim strips 19 preferably held in place by expansion bolts 19' engaging in the holes or pockets 15 provided in the concrete walls, sealing material 20, such as felt, being preferably interposed between the trim strips and the cement surfaces. Molding strips 21 are then applied and preferably extend across the sealing material 20, and at the door these molding strips extend a distance into the openings to form jambs 22 for the door. These molding strips can be readily secured by being nailed or screwed to the wood frame 19. The door is then suitably hinged in place. At the windows the window frames can be directly secured in the openings provided therefor by means of expansion bolts, or the openings can first be lined by suitable trim secured in place by expansion bolts and the window frames then secured to the trim.

The cement about the upper ring 7 is formed to leave the cylindrical opening 23 for accommodating a ventilator pipe 24 terminating in a hood 25, the pipe being preferably provided with a flange 26 for engaging with the top of the cement to thus hold the ventilator in position. The ventilator can thus readily be removed to leave the openings 23 clear for the insertion of hoisting mechanism into the booth, so that the booth can be readily transported.

The hollow bottom 14 and the surrounding flange 13 will allow the booth to readily find its own seat when the booth is placed on its permanent concrete foundation.

The booth can of course be made of va-

rious shapes. It may be of hexagonal form, as shown, or cylindrical, or of any other desired form, and can be paneled or otherwise ornamented in any manner, and after the forming operation the booth is an integral mass of concrete material, which by being strongly reinforced will be able to withstand the weather and cannot break or crack.

I do not of course desire to be limited to the precise exact form and arrangement which I have shown, as changes and modifications are of course possible which would still be covered by my invention, and I therefore claim the following:

1. In a booth, the combination of a small horizontally disposed top ring, a plurality of larger rings disposed one above the other below said top ring and concentric therewith, gable bars secured to said top ring and to the uppermost of said lower rings to form a skeleton roof structure, vertical bars secured to said larger rings, floor bars extending upwardly a distance from the lowermost of the larger rings and deflecting radially inwardly to form a skeleton floor structure, and cementitious material molded about said rings and bars.

2. In a booth, the combination of a small horizontally disposed top ring, a plurality of larger rings disposed one above the other below said top ring and concentric therewith, gable bars secured to said top ring and to the uppermost of said lower rings to form a skeleton roof structure, vertical bars secured to said larger rings, floor bars extending upwardly a distance from the lowermost of the larger rings and deflecting radially inwardly to form a skeleton floor structure, and mesh material applied to the roof and floor bars and to the vertical bars, said rings, bars and mesh material forming a skeleton booth, and cementitious material molded about said skeleton frame work, and a ventilator frame removably inserted in said top ring.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 14th day of November, A. D., 1911.

CHARLES F. MASSEY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES J. SCHMIDT,
NELLIE B. DEARBORN.