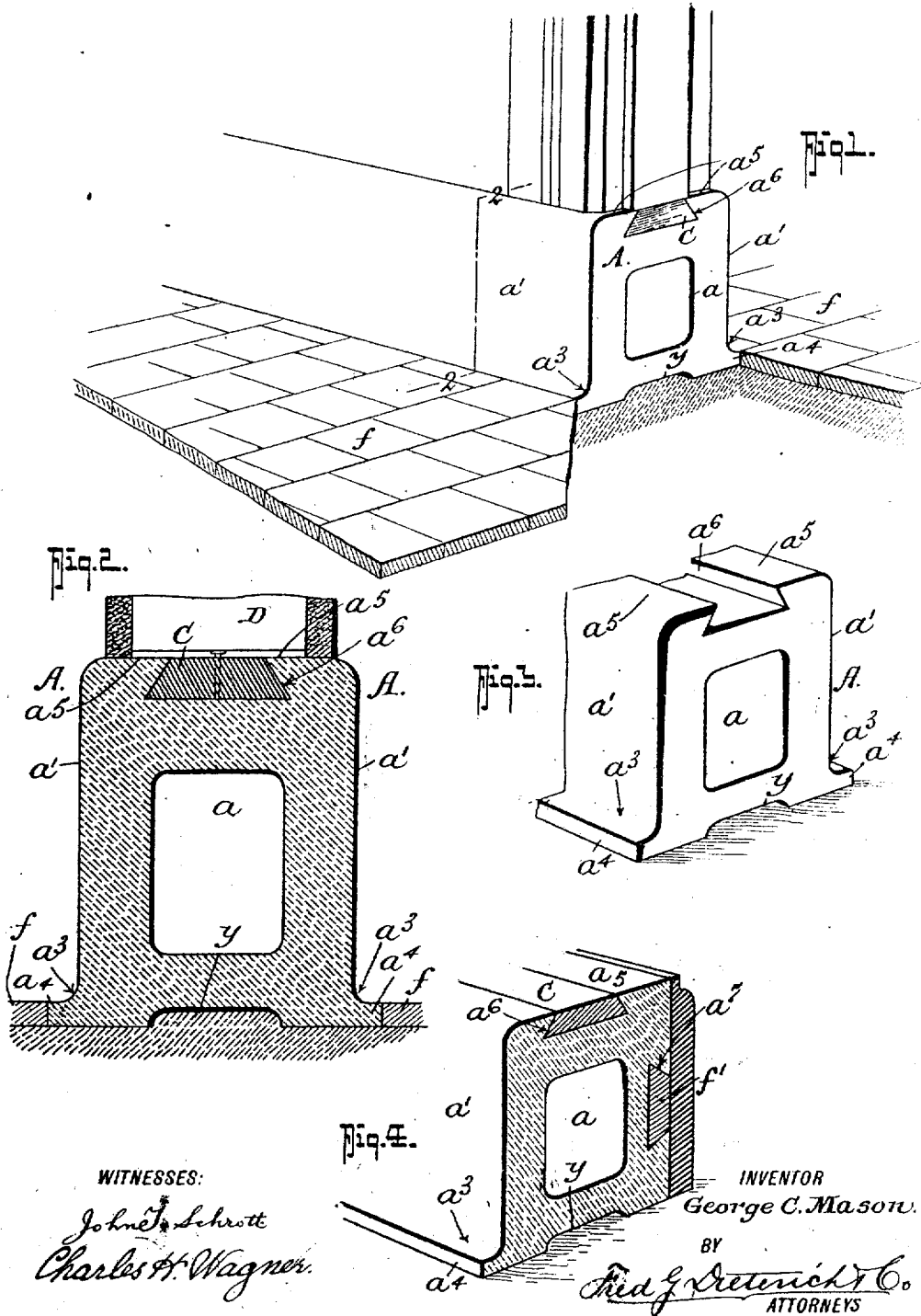


G. C. MASON.
 SANITARY BASE FOR PARTITIONS.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1909.

949,589.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SANITARY BASE FOR PARTITIONS.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. MASON, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Sanitary Base for Partitions, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention, which relates generally to improvements in building construction, more especially has for its purpose to provide an improved construction of base for forming the facings of the lower part of a partition or outside wall and which is particularly designed to provide a sanitary base member, that prevents water or other fluids, vermin or dirt from getting into the partition and whereby to prevent the decay of the partitions, especially at the base thereof, and the generation of germs within the partition.

With the above and other objects in view that will be hereinafter explained, my invention comprehends a base member formed of concrete or other impervious material, whose lower opposite edges are shaped to form abutments for the flooring and to produce a gradual curved surface extending from the floor level to the vertical faces of the base and whose top is arranged to form a base rest for the partition stud.

In its more complete nature, my invention comprises a hollow base block or member of concrete or analagous material whose lower face is formed to interlock with the binder used for the floor on which the block is supported, which has grooves in its top, or in the top and one of its sides, for the reception of wooden nailing strips.

In its still more subordinate features, my invention consists in a sanitary partition base embodying the peculiar construction hereinafter fully described, specifically pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a portion of a room, showing my invention as practically applied. Fig. 2, is a transverse section, taken substantially on the line 2--2 on Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of a portion of my improved construction of base, and Fig. 4, is a transverse section of the form of my invention when used as a sanitary base for one side of the partition only.

In the drawings A designates my base member, in practice, formed of impervious

material which will prevent water or other fluids and dirt from getting into partitions, and form, as it were, a solid closure base for the partition to rest upon. On the score of economy, I mold the member A of cement and with a hollow core *a* that extends its length, said base being of suitable height, for example, eight inches high. The opposite faces of the base member A may be molded into any desired form, plain or ornamental, but for sanitary reasons the said faces designated *a'*—*a'* are plain throughout, arranged vertical and with their lower ends curved outwardly as at *a*² and terminating in the lateral extension or foot portions *a'*—*a'* having squared edges, in practice, preferably one-half of an inch high to work flush with the tiling or flooring *f*—*f* that abuts the curved corners at the floor ends of the member A prevents accumulation of dirt at such points.

To provide for locking the base against lateral displacement during process of building and in retaining it at its proper point, the under side of the base has a groove *y* that extends its full length to receive the cement mortar or other binder material used in the floor or foundation on which the member A is to be placed. If desired, a series of grooves *y* may be used instead of a continuous groove to effect the same purpose.

The upper ends of the faces *a'*—*a'* curve inwardly and merge with the flat top *a*² which is of a width sufficiently greater than the partition to give the desired finish, and midway thereof the said top has a continuous groove *a*³, dove-tailed in cross section to receive a wooden nailing strip C for attaching the metal partition studs D.

By referring now more particularly to Fig. 2, it will be noticed that my "sanitary base" extends through the partition so as to have the same base effect on both sides of the partition, and the top of the base extends laterally of the partition stud D. By reason of the base thus extending at each side of the partition, the plasterer can "strike off" the plaster to the proper thickness and to true alinement without the need of attaching to the partition the usual strips of wood for gaging the plaster.

In places where it is desired to present the solid base effect at one side of the partition only, the form of base member shown in

Fig. 4 is used. In this form one face of the base A is flush with the outside plaster line and the said face is formed with a groove *a'* dovetailed in cross section to receive a wooden nailing strip *f'* for attaching the usual wooden base board.

While the main object in making the base hollow is to reduce its weight and cost, it is obvious the hollow space might be utilized for various purposes.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the drawings the advantages of my invention will be apparent. It is manifest that in using my invention a perfect sanitary base for partitions is provided and further by laying out the base A before the finish coat of cement is put in the body concrete of the floor, it practically brings the floor up on the walls of the room high enough to keep out water etc. and further, in the use of my base I reduce the area of partitions required by the area of the base installed, and thereby effect a considerable saving in the building construction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a building construction the combination with the floor having a surface covering and the wall, of a hollow partition base composed of impervious material having a longitudinally extended groove on its under side to receive a projecting part of

the floor, said partition base having a laterally extended portion at one side forming a floor surface abutment, of a thickness equal to that of the floor surface covering, the upper face of said abutment merging with the side face of the base and curved at the juncture of the two faces, the juncture between the top of said base and the side thereof being curved, said base having a dovetailed channel and a nailing strip held in said dove-tailed channel, substantially as shown and described.

2. A hollow partition base of impervious material having a longitudinally extended groove in its underside, a laterally extended portion forming a floor abutment, the upper face of said floor abutment merging with the side face of the base and curved at the juncture of the two faces.

3. A hollow partition base of impervious material having a longitudinally extended groove in its underside, a laterally extended portion forming a floor abutment, the upper face of said floor abutment merging with the side face of the base and curved at the juncture of the two faces, and a nailing strip retaining groove in the upper face of said base.

GEORGE C. MASON.

Witnesses:

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