May 18, 1926. 1,585,137

K. A. WEBER

SECTIONAL PARTITION

Filed March 17, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

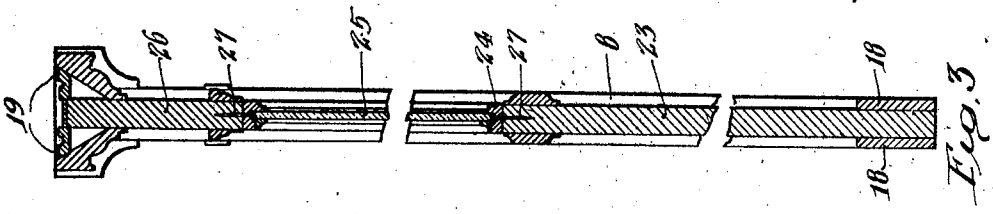



Fig. 3




Fig. 2

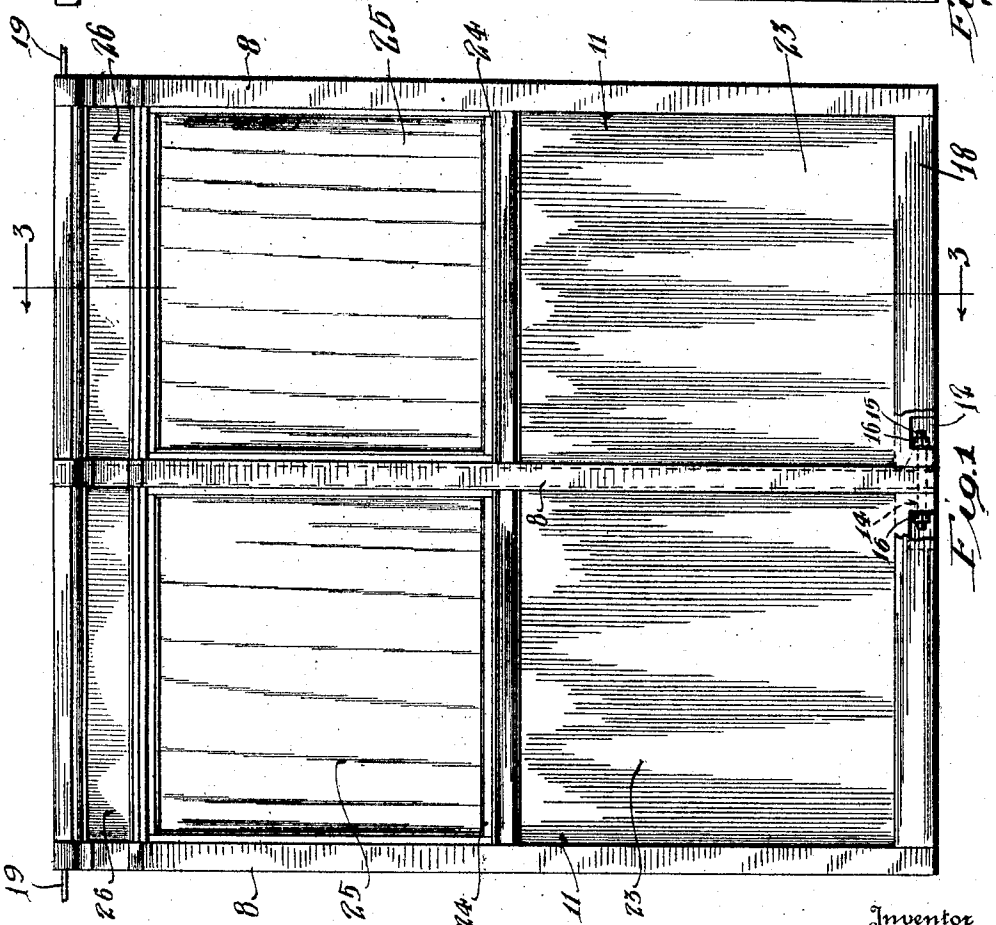



Fig. 1

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

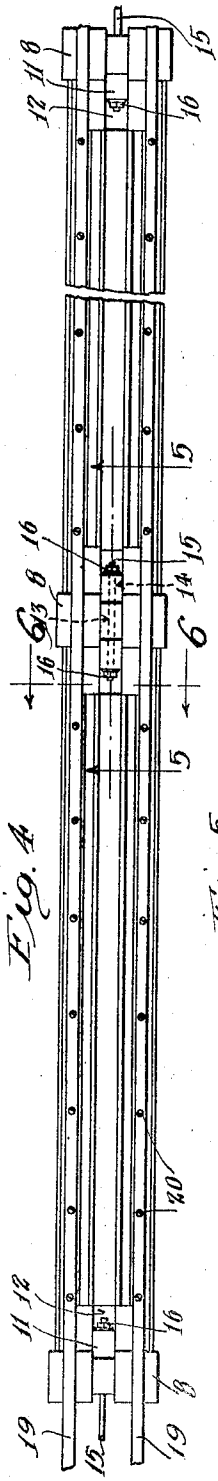


Fig. 4

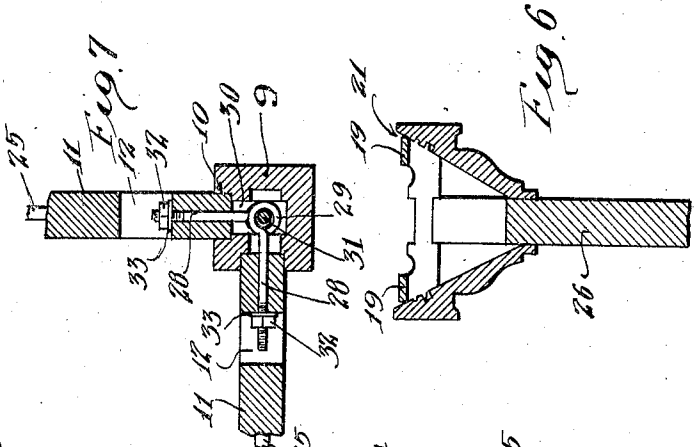


Fig. 7



Fig. 6

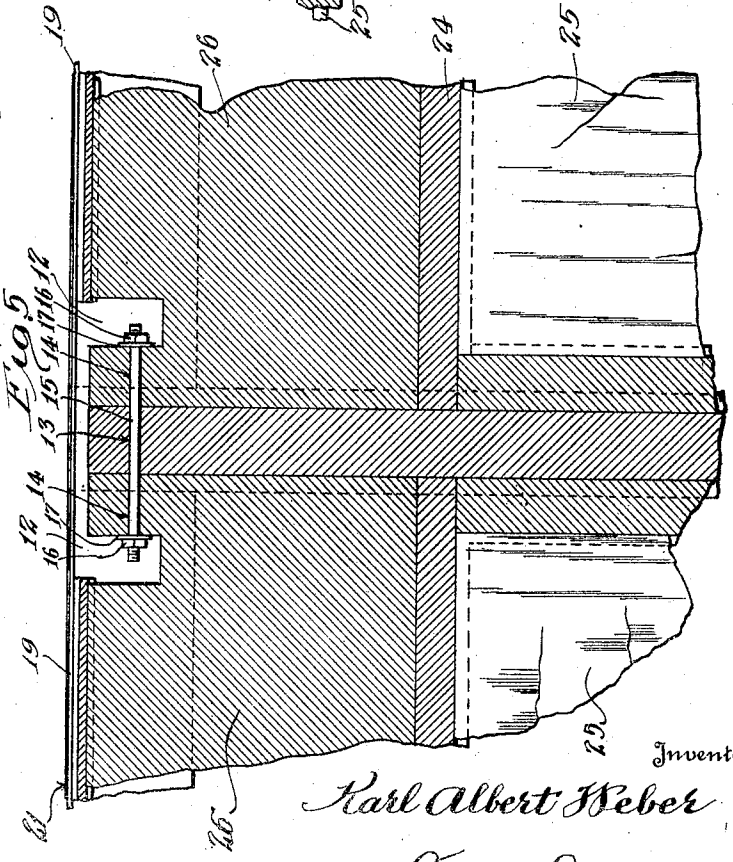


Fig. 5

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SECTIONAL PARTITION.

Application filed March 17, 1924. Serial No. 699,656.

This invention relates to improvements in sectional partitions and an object is to provide a unit construction that will be quite rigid when the units are assembled.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a sectional partition constructed in accordance with the provisions of this invention, five units being shown. Portions are broken away to disclose recesses for one of the fastening devices.

Fig. 2 is an edge view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged broken sectional elevation on the line indicated by 3—3, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged broken plan view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail of the joint construction between a post and two of the panels on the line indicated by 5—5, Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional detail on the line indicated by 6—6, Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged plan section of the joint between a corner post and two panels arranged at right angles to each other.

There are provided any desired number of posts 8, 9, having longitudinally extending rabbets 10, there being two rabbets in each post. These rabbets are in opposed faces in the posts 8 which are used where the partition is to extend in a straight line; but, the post 9 being positioned at a corner, the rabbets therefor are positioned in the post faces that are at a right angle to each other. Fitting in the rabbets 10 are panels indicated in general by the character 11. These panels are provided in their top and bottom edges with recesses 12. The posts have transversely extending holes 13 and the panels have holes 14 aligned with the holes 13 and communicating with the recesses 12.

Means are provided for holding the posts and panels assembled and these means extend through the holes 13, 14 and into the recesses 12 and are constructed as follows: Referring more particularly to the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5, a stud 15 projects from each of the posts and extends through the hole 13. In assembling the panels with the post, the panels will be inserted in the rabbets 10 of the post with the studs 15 projecting through the holes 14, and nuts 16 will be screwed on to the ends of the studs and tightened up against the walls of the recesses 12 or, preferably, against washers 17 that are positioned between the nuts and said walls. It is to be noted that access may be had to the upper recesses 12 from the top of the panels and that access may be had to the lower recesses from the sides of the panel. After the lower fastenings are in place, strips 18 preferably will be secured in place along the lower margins of the panels, so as to cover the sides of the lower recesses 12.

The foregoing described construction makes a comparatively rigid partition without the addition of any other elements, but I prefer to stiffen the partition longitudinally by securing to the upper edges of the panels a metal strip or strips 19, the securing means for said strips, in this instance, being in the form of screws 20. These strips 19 cannot be seen from the sides of the partition since they are positioned in longitudinally extending channels 21 in the upper edges of the panels and extend through channels 22 in the upper ends of the posts 8.

Though the panels may be of various constructions, I will describe in detail a construction which I at present employ. Since the panels are alike, only one of them will be described: The panel has a lower section 23 of wood and resting on the upper edge of said section is a windowsash 24 provided with a plate 25 of glass. There is also an upper section 26 resting on the upper edge of the sash 24. The side edges of the lower and upper sections and of the sash fit in the rabbets 10 of the posts. If desired, the sash 24 may be secured to the lower and upper sections by nails 27, or their equivalents, but this is not necessary. The upper recesses 12 and holes 14 are in the upper section 26 and the lower recesses 12 and holes 14 are in the lower section 23.

In Fig. 7 is shown a modification of the fastening means as employed for a corner. Instead of a single stud 15 being employed, there are provided a pair of studs 28 each having at one end thereof an eye 29. The eyes 29 are accommodated in a recess 30 in the post 9. The studs 28 are positioned so that a pair of them have their eyes 29 axially aligned, one above the other. After the panels have been inserted in the rabbets of the post 9, a pin 31 is inserted through the pair of eyes 29, and then nuts 32 are screwed onto the outer ends of the studs to

pull the panels tightly into the rabbets. Washers 33 are preferably employed the same as with the studs 15.

It will be readily understood from the foregoing description that the partition units can be manufactured inexpensively and assembled with very little labor, and that after the partition is in place it will be quite rigid longitudinally notwithstanding the fact that separable units are employed in its construction.

I claim:

1. A sectional partition comprising posts having longitudinally extending rabbets, panels fitting the rabbets and provided with recesses, the posts having transversely extending holes and the panels having holes aligned with the holes in the posts and communicating with the recesses, means extending through the holes and into the recesses to hold the posts and panels assembled, and a metal strip extending along the upper edges of the panels and secured to said panels.

2. A sectional partition comprising posts having longitudinally extending rabbets, panels fitting the rabbets and provided with recesses, the posts having transversely extending holes and the panels having holes aligned with the holes in the posts and communicating with the recesses, studs projecting through the holes and provided with eyes positioned in the posts, pins passing through the eyes of each pair of studs, and nuts in the recesses screw-threaded on the studs.

3. A sectional partition comprising posts having longitudinally extending rabbets, panels each having a lower section and a sash resting on the lower section and an upper section resting on the sash, the side edges of the lower and upper sections and sash fitting in the rabbets, the upper and lower sections having recesses and having holes communicating with the recesses, means projecting from the posts through the holes into the recesses to prevent separation of the posts and sections, and a plate of glass in each sash.

4. In a sectional partition the combination of posts having longitudinally extending rabbets, panels fitting the rabbets and provided with recesses, transversely extending holes spaced from each end of the posts, holes formed in the panels aligned with the holes in the posts and communicating with the recesses and means extending through each of the series of spaced holes and into the recesses to hold the posts and panels assembled.

5. In a section partition the combination of a plurality of posts having longitudinally extending rabbets, panels fitting the rabbets and provided with recesses, transversely extending holes spaced from each end of the posts. holes formed in the panels aligned with the holes in the posts and communicating with the recesses, means extending through each of the series of holes and into the recesses for holding the posts and panels assembled, and a strip of material extending along the upper edge of the panels and secured to each of said panels.

Signed at Los Angeles, Calif. this 10th day of March 1924.

KARL ALBERT WEBER.