

No. 640,445.

Patented Jan. 2, 1900.

C. COLLINS.

METAL PARTITION AND FURRING FOR BUILDINGS.

(Application filed Oct. 5, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

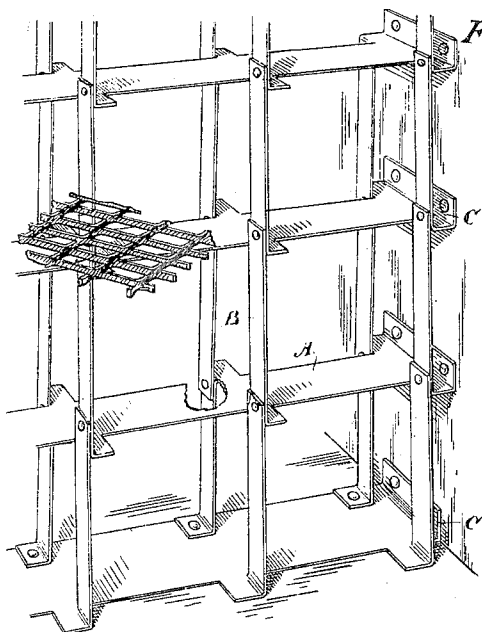


Fig. 1.

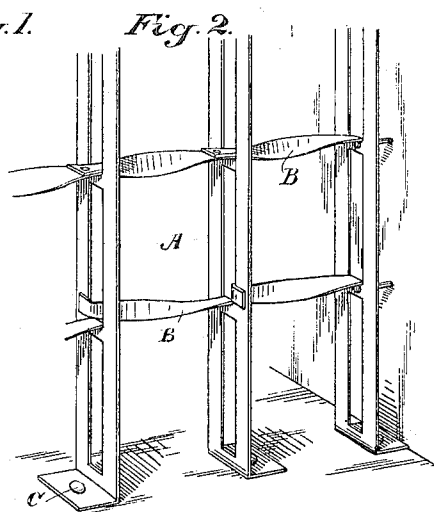


Fig. 2.

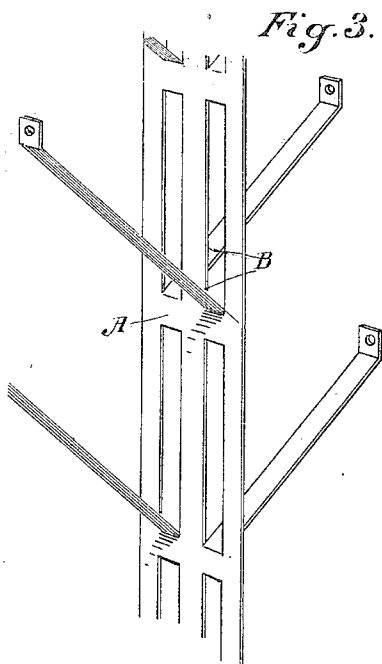


Fig. 3.

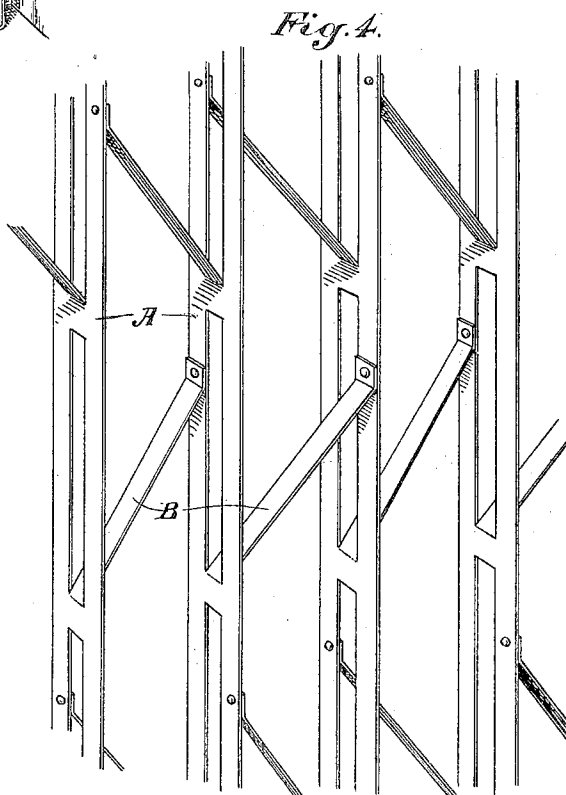


Fig. 4.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.

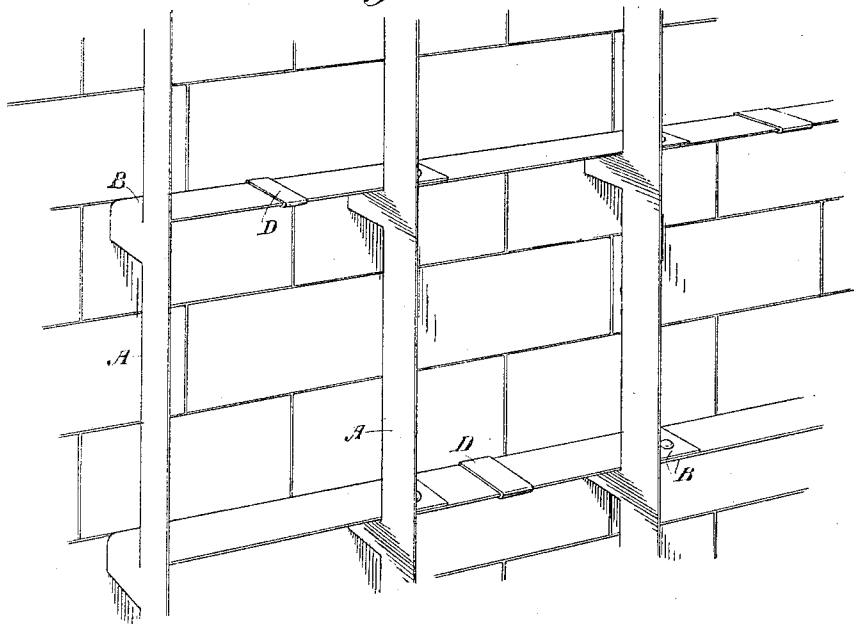
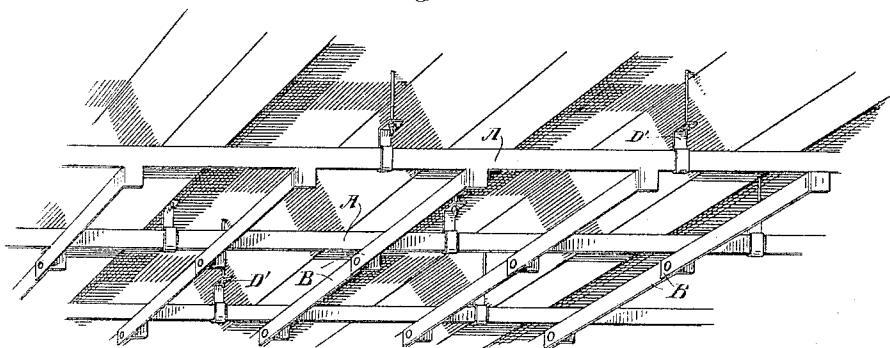


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS COLLINS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

METAL PARTITION AND FURRING FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,445, dated January 2, 1900.

Application filed October 5, 1899. Serial No. 732,650. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS COLLINS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Metal Partitions and Furring for Buildings; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a construction for building material.

It consists in the formation of material for partitions, furring, ceilings, and the like, made of sheet metal formed and united in sections to provide the required support for metallic and other lathing which is fixed thereon for the purpose of receiving the mortar and for other equivalent purposes.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 show different forms for constructing partitions. Fig. 5 shows my invention for wall-furring, and Fig. 6 for ceiling-furring.

The object of my invention is to construct a light and rigid metallic framework which will serve for partitions, furring, ceilings, and other subdividing structures. In the formation of these structures I employ strips or sheets of metal A, which are slotted or cut so as to provide strips B, which remain connected at one end with the parts A and are bent outwardly therefrom and extended across at any desired angle, so as to be clamped, riveted, or otherwise united to the next adjacent part A. These parts A may be arranged either vertically or horizontally in the construction of upright partitions, and they may be similarly constructed for ceiling purposes.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the parts A arranged horizontally, with strips B cut away along the edges, leaving one end united with the part A. These strips are bent upward or downward and are riveted, crimped, or otherwise clamped to the next adjacent strips A, so as to form, as here shown, vertical and horizontal crossing strips, which when used as a partition leave an interspace between those upon opposite sides. The lathing, which may be metallic and of any well-known or suitable description, is then fixed to the opposite sides of the partition by twisted wires or other suit-

able clamping devices which will hold it in place.

In Figs. 2, 3, and 4 I have shown the strips A standing vertically and having the strips B cut out of the central portion, the strips A being of sufficient width to form the thickness of the partition. The strips B remain attached at one end to the parts A and are then bent either diagonally or at any other desired angle, so that their free ends extend to the next adjacent vertical strip A, to which they are united, as before described. When employed for furring, they may be made as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the strips B being cut on one side of the strips A and secured as previously described. The strips B are then secured to the wall by clamps D or other suitable fastenings, and the strips A, projecting outwardly into the room, serve for the fastening of the laths, as previously described. Where these strips meet the floor, the ceiling, and the walls, they may be bent at right angles, as shown at C, and fixed to the floor, ceiling, or walls, so as to give them a rigid support. When employed for ceiling purposes, they are cut and bent in a manner similar to that previously described and are suspended from the I or other beams or structure which forms the ceiling or floor above by hook or other bolts and clamps, as shown at D'. It will be understood that these strips may be cut in any desired manner to produce a particular form of partition or structure desired, and when set up they form a light, rigid, and economical partition or structure well adapted for use in buildings and for the support of lathing or other finishing surface.

If the partition or structure is wide, a plurality of strips B may be formed within the width of the parts A and so connected as to increase the stiffness laterally.

The structure may be also used for flooring, as a support for concrete or other filling material when used, and the structure may extend through from the floor above to the ceiling beneath.

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

1. A structure consisting of sheets of metal having strips cut therefrom, one end of said strips being free of, and the other end remain-

ing attached to, said sheet, said strips being bent to form connections between the adjacent main sheets and having the free ends attached to the next adjacent sheet.

- 5 2. A partition or other dividing or supporting structure consisting of sheets of metal having a transverse width to form the thickness of the partition and structure, strips cut therefrom and having one end detached and
10 the other end remaining connected with the main sheet, said separated strips being bent to extend across the space between the adjacent main sheet and having their free ends

fixed to the next adjacent sheet of the structure.

3. A building or like structure consisting of parallel metallic sheets each having strips cut therefrom and remaining attached thereto at one end, and having the opposite or free ends attached to an adjacent sheet.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

CORNELIUS COLLINS.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.