

W. DRYDEN.
 FIREPROOF WALL.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1908.

915,570.

Patented Mar. 16, 1909.

Fig 1

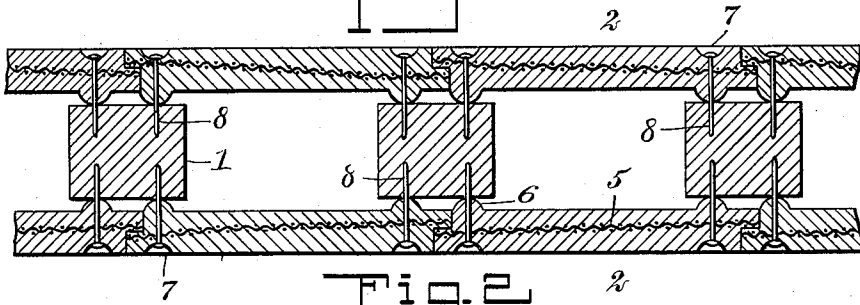


Fig 2

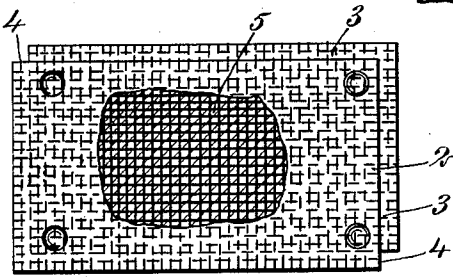
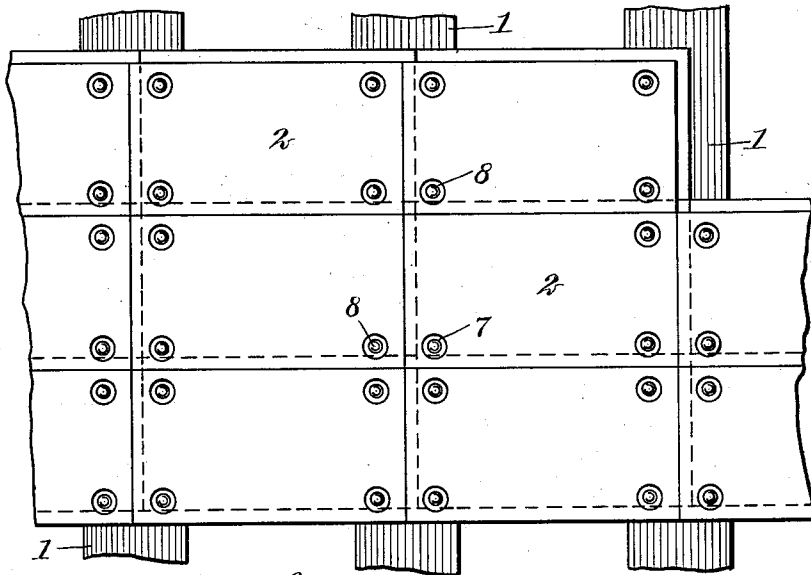


Fig 3

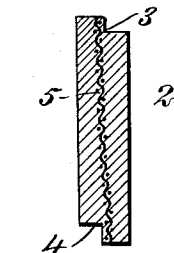


Fig 4

WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DRYDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN N. BOOTH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FIREPROOF WALL.

No. 915,570.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 16, 1909.

Application filed May 2, 1908. Serial No. 430,481.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DRYDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fireproof Wall, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to fire-proof construction, and the object of the invention is to produce a wall which will resist the passage of flame through it.

The invention concerns itself not only with the construction of the wall itself, but also with the blocks out of which the wall is constructed.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section through a short portion of a wall constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2 is a front elevation, certain parts being broken away; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one of the blocks out of which the wall is formed; a portion of the body of the block is broken away so as to show the screen or wire mesh which the block contains; and Fig. 4 is a vertical cross section through the block shown in Fig. 3.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the studding of the wall. On the sides of this studding, blocks 2 are attached so as to form a continuous wall. The form of the blocks is very clearly understood from Figs. 3 and 4. Each block is of substantially rectangular form; one of the long edges and one of the short edges of this block is formed with a rabbet groove 3 on one side of the central plane of the block, a similar rabbet groove 4 is formed in the other two edges on the other side of the central plane of the block.

The block may be considered to be formed of two blocks of half its width, which are superposed upon each other with the edges concentric, one of the half blocks, as it were, being off-set on an inclined line with respect to

the other half block. These blocks 2 are formed of plaster of paris, or a composition of any other suitable material, and embedded in each block, near its central plane, there is provided a sheet or screen of wire gauze. This gauze extends to the extreme limits of the block in every direction, that is, it extends out to the outermost edge of the rabbet grooves 3 and 4. At suitable points each block is provided on its inner face with projections or buttons 6, and these buttons are adapted to rest against the faces of the studding 1, as shown in Fig. 1. Opposite the buttons on the opposite or outer faces of each block, a recess 7 is provided, and at these recesses, fastening devices such as nails 8 are provided, which are driven through the blocks and into the studding, as indicated.

The manner of applying the blocks to the studding is shown very clearly in Fig. 2. The blocks are laid together so that their rabbet edges match with each other so as to form a continuous wall or face. In this way the screen or gauze 5 of each block overlaps at its edges with the corresponding screen or gauze of the adjacent block. In practice, the outer faces of the blocks 2 are made rough so as to give a hold to hard plaster or hard finish which is applied to the sides of the wall. It should be understood that the bodies of the blocks may or may not be made of fire-proof material, as desired, for even if the blocks are not formed of fire-proof material, they have a fire-proofing effect for the reason that embedded in the wall there is a continuous screen of wire gauze; this results from the fact that all the sheets of gauze of the blocks overlap each other at their edges, hence, if, from a fire occurring near a wall, the plaster bodies of the blocks should become destroyed and fall away from the gauze, there will still remain attached to the studding, a continuous gauze sheet, and this sheet will resist the passing of flame through it, which is a peculiar property of gauze. In this way I form a wall which will give a high resistance to flame passing through it.

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

A flame proof partition formed of blocks having molded bodies with sheets of gauze embedded therein, said sheets of gauze being

formed of fine mesh impervious to flame and overlapping at their edges, studs, fastening devices passing through said blocks and said gauze sheets and securing the same to said studs whereby a continuous gauze sheet is
5 formed within the wall impervious to flame.
In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM DRYDEN.

Witnesses:

B. J. DONALDSON,

G. G. BURGMYE.