A. KALLA.

SECTIONAL UNIT PARTITION.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1916.

1,285,728.

Patented Nov. 26, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

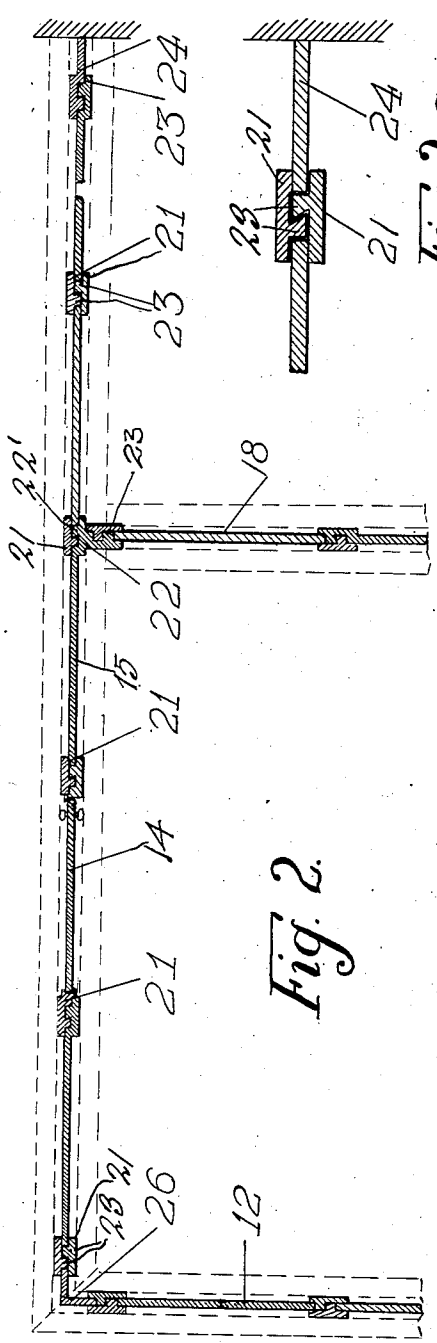


Fig. 2.

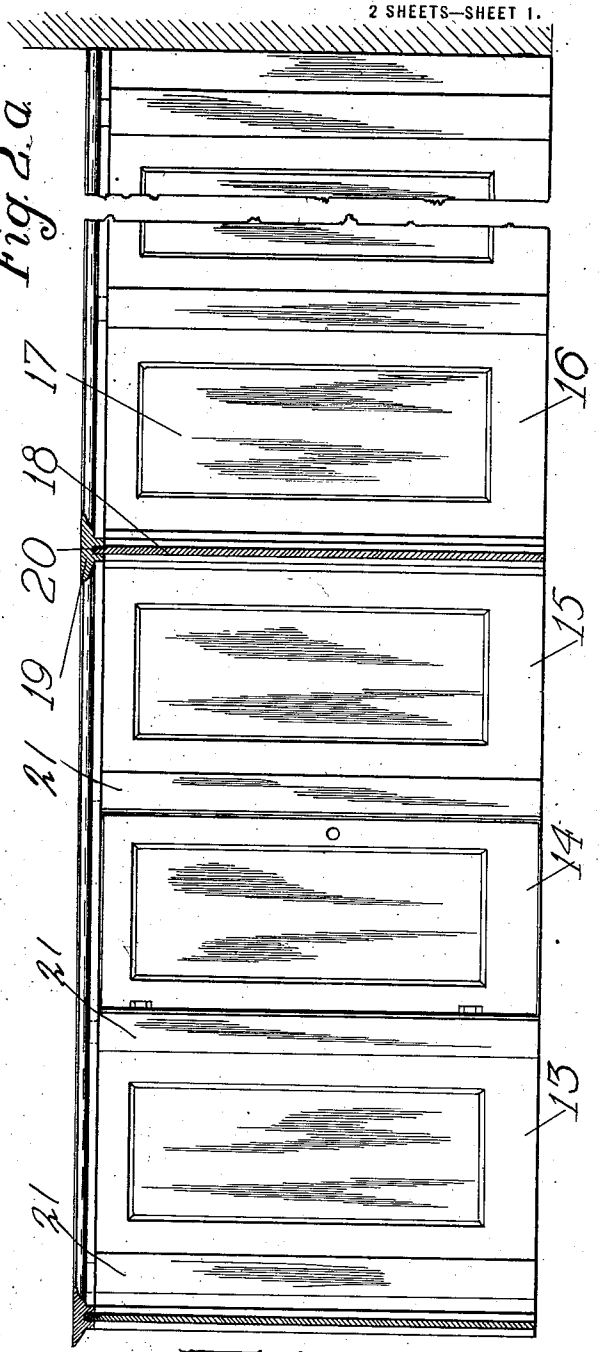


Fig. 2a.

Fig. 1.

Inventor
Alexander Kalla

By his Attorney
Alexander Genes

A. KALLA.

SECTIONAL UNIT PARTITION.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1916.

1,285,728.

Patented Nov. 26, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

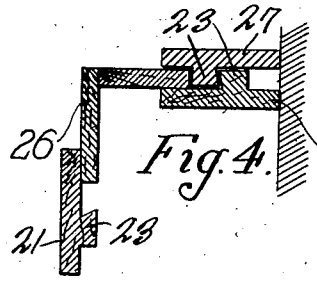


Fig. 4.

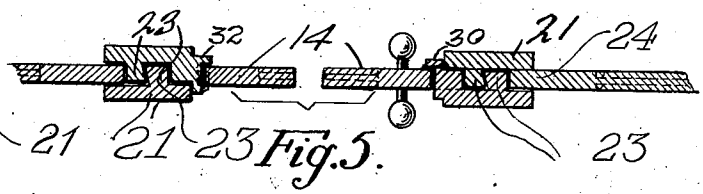


Fig. 5.

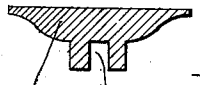


Fig. 6.

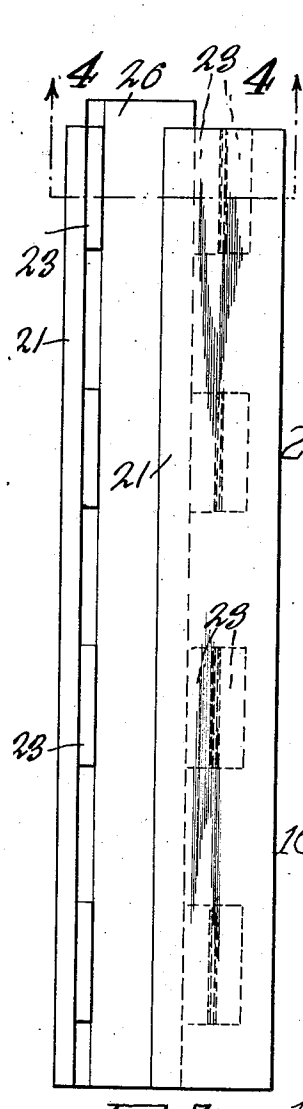


Fig. 3.

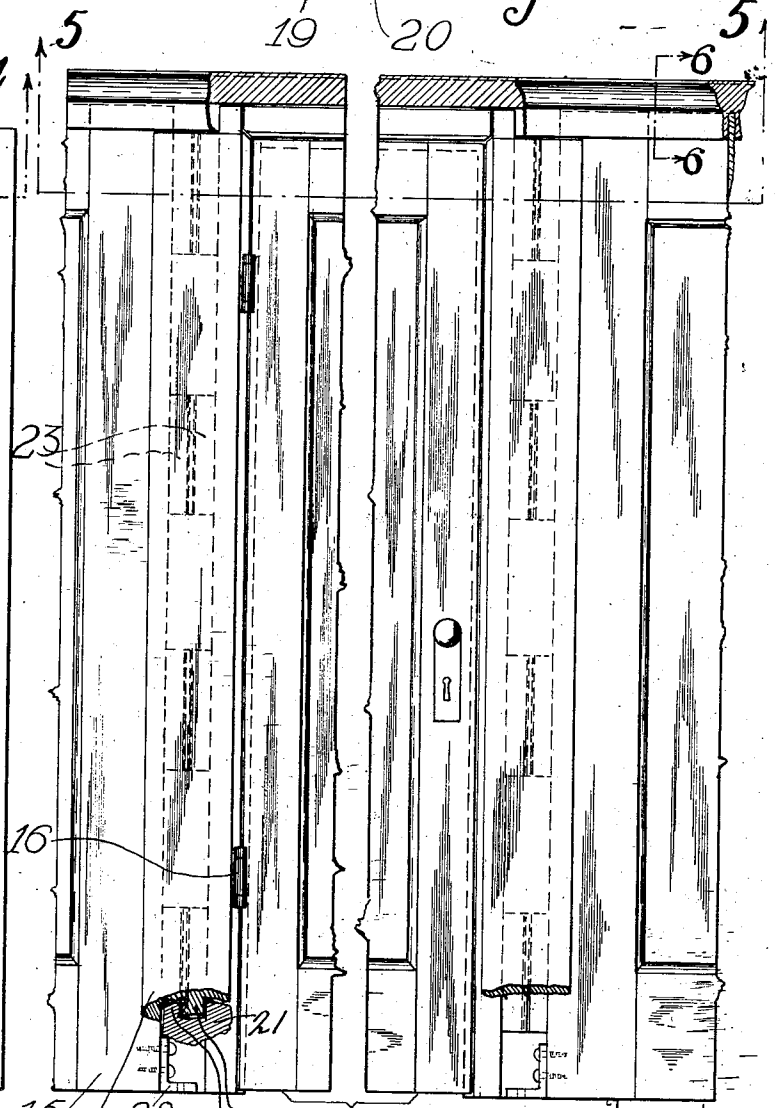


Fig. 4a.

Inventor

Alexander Kalla

By his Attorney

Alexander Gerney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER KALLA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SECTIONAL-UNIT PARTITION.

1,285,728. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 26, 1918.

Application filed August 31, 1916. Serial No. 117,888.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER KALLA, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sectional-Unit Partitions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in units in which several sectional partitions are combined to form one continuous partition, and particularly wherein it is necessary to transport partitions in a ready-made form and also to conveniently erect same at short notice. To this end the partition is made collapsible as well as in sectional units of uniform and standard sizes.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a partition for screening purposes, and for the division of one room from another and which also can be readily erected and taken down without much effort or energy in a very short time and at a minimum cost.

Another object is to provide a partition in a sectional form, in which several sections can be taken down and replaced wherever and whenever necessary for the convenience of changing location of the division of rooms, and to transform the size of rooms, so that a desired amount of space may be screened by partitions.

A still further object is to provide means for binding together several sections of the partition, at any angle or in the same straight line, and also that any sectional unit may be replaced by a door sectional unit.

These and other objects are attained by the novel construction and combination of parts hereafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a material part of this specification, and in which:—

Figure 1 shows an assembly view of several units or sections of the partition.

Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the combination of the several sectional units of this partition, both in the same straight line and at right angles.

Fig. 2^a is an enlarged detail view of the section shown on the upper right-hand corner of Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows a corner panel provided with connecting upright side elements, illustrating the same connecting two partitions at right angles.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3 but showing in addition the confronting upright side elements engaged with the wall.

Fig. 4^a is an elevational view, parts being shown in section and parts being broken away, illustrating in particular how adjacent panel units are connected, how they are fastened to the floor, and also illustrating in dotted outline the positions of the vertical interengaging tongues carried by the upright side portions.

Fig. 5 shows a sectional view through line 5—5 of Fig. 4^a, and

Fig. 6 shows a sectional view of the head piece, through lines 6—6 of Fig. 4^a.

In this invention, the feature shown is to enlarge or reduce the size of the partitions, readily, as shown in Fig. 1, in which panel units of the partitions, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of standard uniform make, are combined in such a manner as to produce one continuous partition. Each panel unit as 13, 14 and the like, has secured upon its opposite faces at diagonally remote marginal side ends side offset projecting elements or strips as 21, which extend from the bottom ends of the panel units to a point adjacent the top ends thereof, to meet the head member to be later described. These upright side strips are secured to the marginal side ends of the panels by screws or other suitable means, although if desired they may be formed integral therewith. Upon assembly of the panel units, the projecting side strips 21 of two adjacent units confront each other with their free ends slidably overlapping each free marginal face end of the adjacent unit. At spaced apart intervals in vertical alinement, each projecting side strip as 21 is provided on its confronting side with longitudinal tongues as 23 so located as to provide grooves or channels between them-

selves and the side edge of their panel unit, the thickness of the said tongues matching the thickness of the panel units. That side of each tongue which confronts the side edge of its respective panel unit is beveled inwardly so that the outer end of the same is of greater width than its neck portion, as best illustrated in Fig. 2ª. The tongues 23 thus formed on the confronting sides of the side strips are adapted to be interengaged so as to connect the adjacent panel units rigidly each with the other against independent sidewise or widthwise movement.

Panel units as 12 and 18 are shown connected at right angles to the main wall partition, in a similar manner as the continuous sections are connected with the exception that a corner panel 26, equipped also with side strips as 21, is employed to connect the panel unit 12 with panel unit 13, while an angular side strip 22, formed with tongues as 22′ as well as with tongues 23, is employed to connect the panel unit 18 with the panel units 15 and 16. This partition is held in position along the top, by means of a head piece, 19, said head piece being in a sectional form of sufficient length to cover the entire partition, either at angles or in the same straight line. The partition is held in position on the floor by means of angle pieces 28 fastened to the partition units and attached to the floor for proper support.

As the partitions are not classified with the truss partitions, which are braced, it is readily seen that they are not made to carry any weight. This form of partition being classified under sectional unit partitions and not requiring outside braces, can readily be adapted to standard, uniform, sectional sizes. These partitions may be built of various materials, either metal or wood, with or without panels 17. Wherever it is desirable to place a door along this wall partition, it is merely necessary to disconnect one sectional unit of the partition, and install a door unit with hinges 16 attached, at short notice.

It should be noted that the several sections of this type of partition are all standard and therefore renewable or replaceable. Therefore, whenever it is desired to erect a sectional partition, it is merely necessary to know the length of the partition required and its location. The same can be fitted up by supplying a sufficient number of panel units of continuous partitions, the desired number of corner panel units as 26, angular side strips as 22, the number of doors 14 required, the length of the head piece 19 grooved as at 20 to fit the top of the partition, to keep in position the entire length of partition and a sufficient number of angular brackets 28 for fastening the partition to the floor, in order to keep the partition in position along the floor.

Figs. 4ª and 5 illustrate how a door panel unit 14 may be used in this construction in the place of an ordinary panel unit as 13. Here, one of the side strips 21 is formed with a special end as 32 to which the door panel may be suitably hinged, while for the opposite free end of the door to butt against, one of the side strips 21 may be made with a special projection as 30.

In order to connect two sections in the same straight line, together, it is required to manipulate the adjacent panel units in an obvious manner so that the vertical tongues of said side strips are interengaged in vertical alinement. There is then a perfect connection of the two partitions in the same straight line as shown in Fig. 4 where tongues 23 of one unit are interengaged with tongues 23 of the other unit.

When in erecting the partitions a side strip as 21 comes adjacent to the wall of the room, I prefer to secure to the opposite face of the same panel unit a coöperating side strip as 27 having spaced apart tongues 23, as before, this side strip 27 serving not only to brace the partition but also to conceal from view the inner side of the regular side strip 21, as shown in Fig. 4. Should an intermediate portion of a panel unit come adjacent to the wall of the room, I prefer to employ, as shown in Fig. 2ª, a wall end panel as 24 of the proper size to fill the required space, this panel being also equipped with a side strip 21 provided with the usual tongues 23.

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

1. A sectional partition comprising panel units, projecting side strips provided on diagonally opposite marginal face ends of adjacent panel units, the said side strips confronting each other and extending each to overlap the free marginal face end of the adjacent panel unit, each side strip being formed at spaced intervals with vertically alined longitudinal tongues on its lapping face spaced from the side end of its panel unit, the thickness of the tongues matching the thickness of the panel units to enable the tongues of adjacent panel units to be interengaged whereby to secure adjacent panel units rigidly together.

2. A sectional partition section comprising panel units, a projecting side strip secured to one face of the marginal side end of one panel unit, an identical side strip secured to the opposite face of the marginal side end of the adjacent unit, said side strips confronting each other and each extending to overlap the free adjacent marginal side end of the adjacent panel unit, each side strip being formed at spaced-apart intervals with vertically alined longitudinal tongues on its lapping face projecting laterally therefrom at a distance

from the side end of its respective panel unit, the thickness of the said tongues matching the thickness of the panel units and the sides of the tongues confronting the ends of their respective panel units being beveled inwardly so that the outer tongue faces are wider than the necks thereof, the said tongues being adapted to be interengaged whereby to secure the panel units rigidly together.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

ALEXANDER KALLA.