

March 9, 1926.

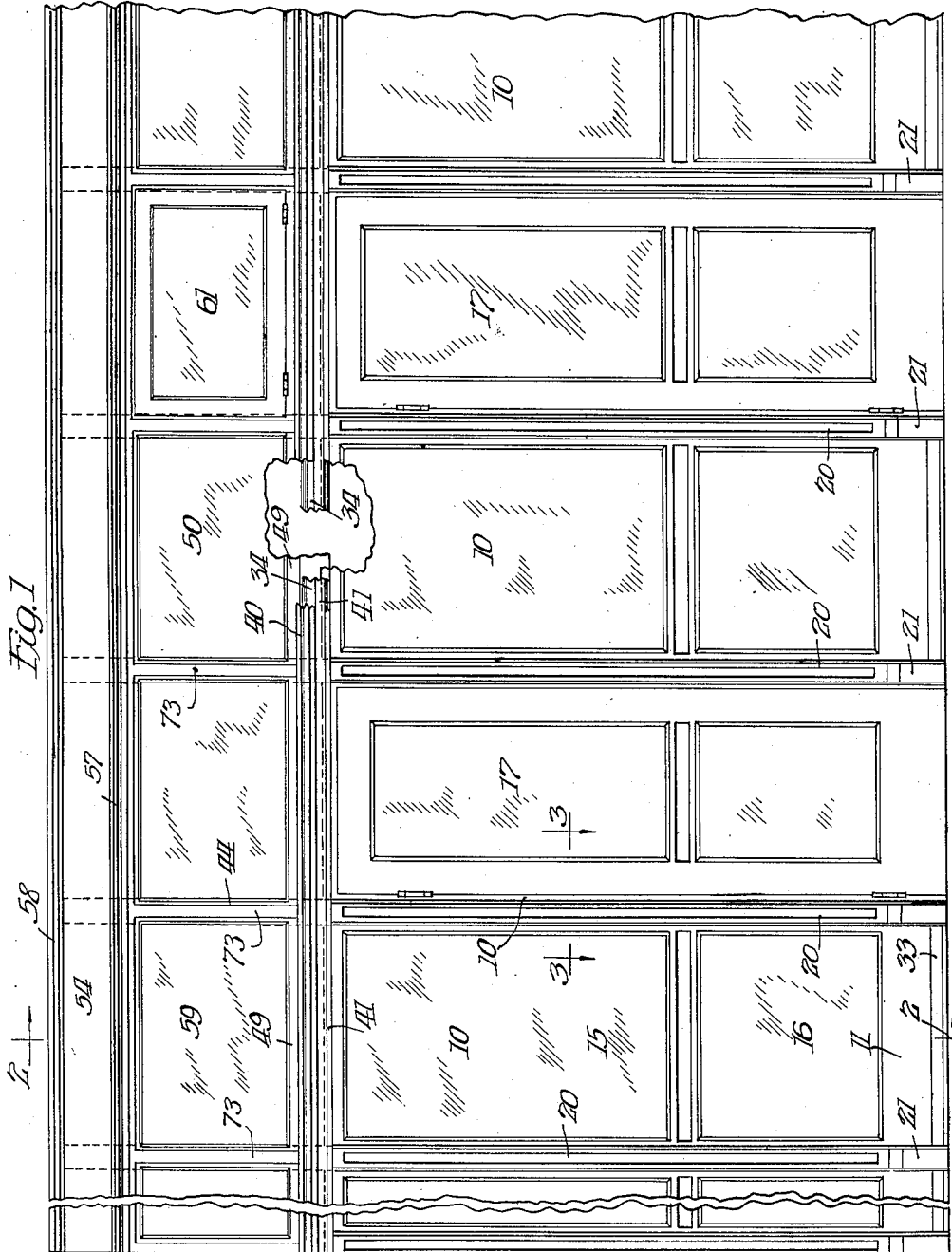
1,575,705

H. D. OBERDORFER ET AL

INTERIOR PARTITION

Filed Jan. 2, 1923

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventors:
Henry D. Oberdorfer,
Frederick W. Voightlander,
By Sheridan Jones & Sheridan
Attys.

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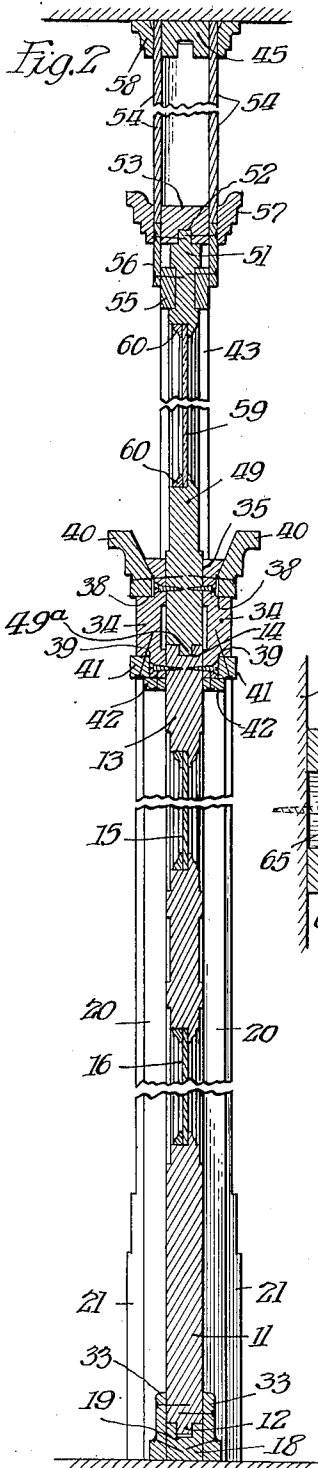
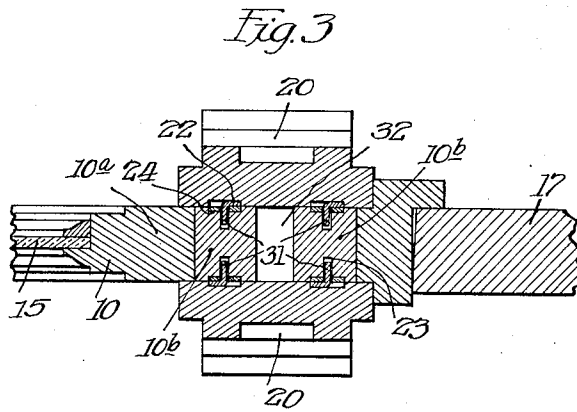
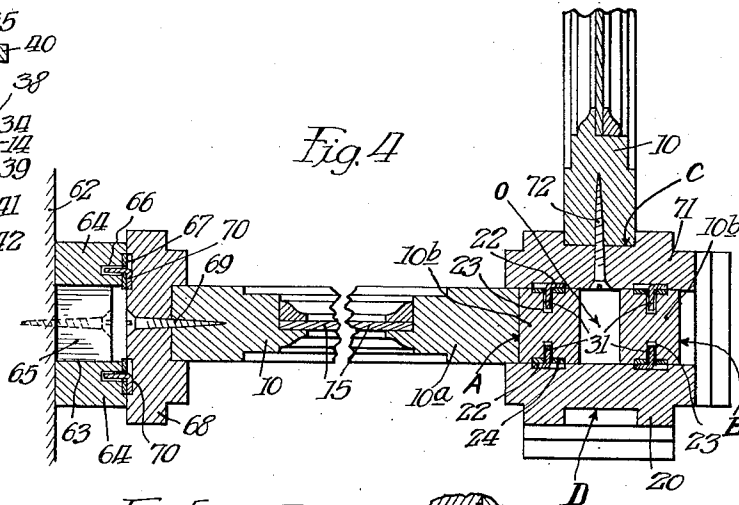
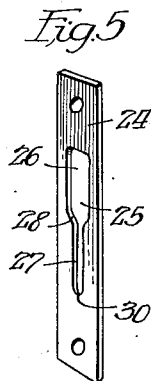
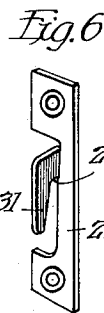
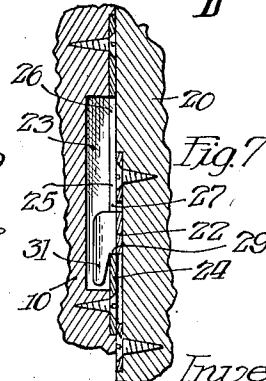
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By Sheridan Jones Sheridan
Attys.

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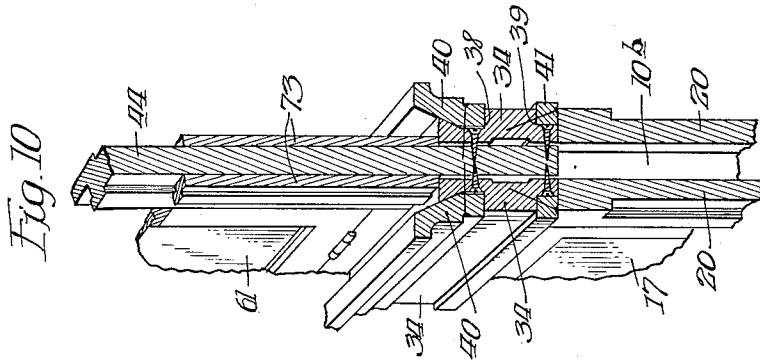
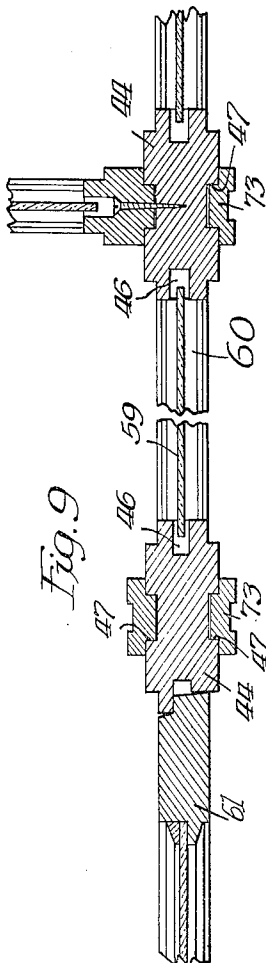
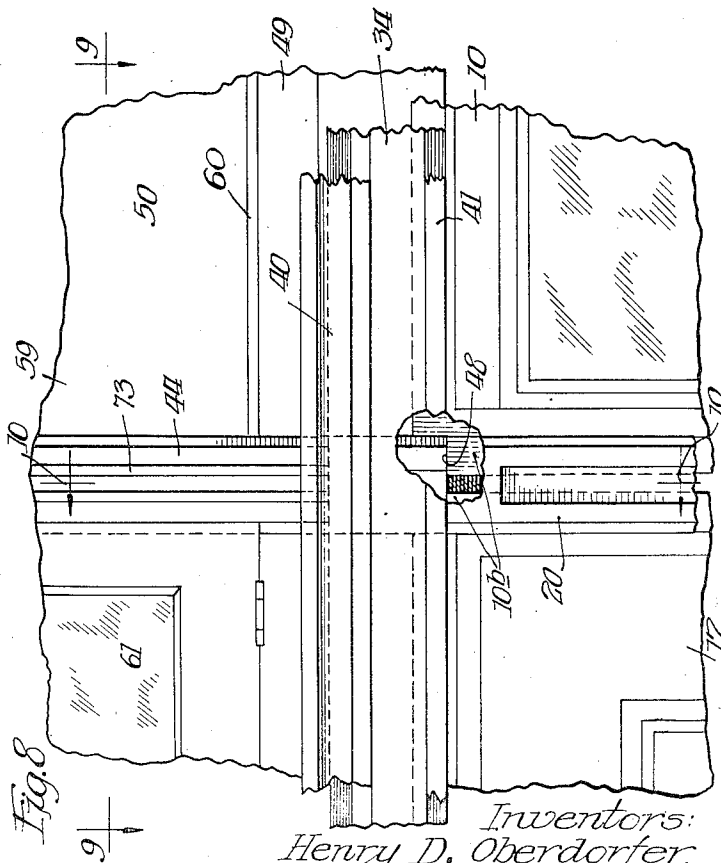
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H. D. OBERDORFER ET AL

INTERIOR PARTITION

Filed Jan. 2, 1923

4 Sheets-Sheet 3



Inventors:
Henry D. Oberdorfer,
Frederick W. Voightlander,
By Sheridan Jones Sheridan
Attys.

March 9 , 1926.

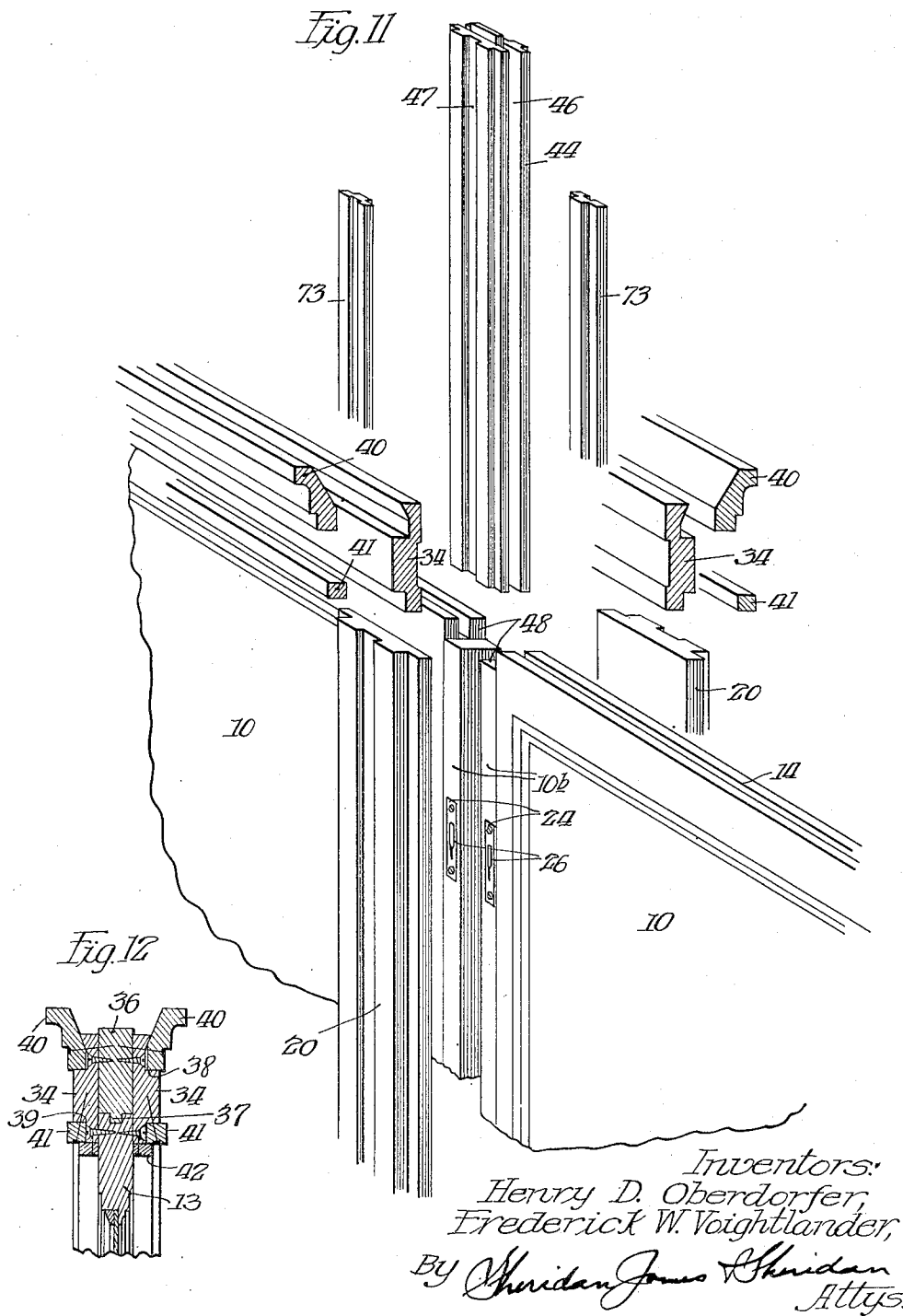
H. D. OBERDORFER ET AL

1,575,705

INTERIOR PARTITION

Filed Jan. 2, 1923

4 Sheets-Sheet 4



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY D. OBERDORFER AND FREDERICK W. VOIGHTLANDER, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS; SAID VOIGHTLANDER ASSIGNOR OF HIS ENTIRE RIGHT TO CIRCLE A. PRODUCTS CORPORATION, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

INTERIOR PARTITION.

Application filed January 2, 1923. Serial No. 610,115.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY D. OBERDORFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, and FREDERICK W. VOIGHTLANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful
 5 Improvements in Interior Partitions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in interior partitions for buildings and more particularly to partitions of the knock down
 15 or portable type which may be completely finished at the factory in units or sections and thus shipped to their place of erection.

One object of the present invention is to provide a partition of the class described
 20 which shall be of simplified construction, economical to manufacture and one which shall be rigid and of permanent appearance when erected.

Another object of the invention is to provide certain improvements in details of construction and arrangements of parts where-
 25 by advantages in erecting and knocking down will be realized while at the same time obtaining marked strength and rigidity in the finished partition.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a reading of the following specification taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein one form of the invention is
 35 illustrated.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a partition constructed in accordance with the present
 40 invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

45 Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing one method of attaching the partition to a wall and also showing a corner adaptation;

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the socket plates;

50 Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the hook members employed in fastening the sections of the partition together;

Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view showing a hook member and socket in operative engagement;

Fig. 8 is a detail fragmentary view of a portion of the partition along the joint between the lower main body portion thereof and the superstructure;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view illustrating the method of assembly, the parts shown in said figure being disassembled; and

Fig. 12 is a sectional view taken through the upper portion of a partition having no superstructure.

The partition, according to the present invention is made up of a plurality of interchangeable sections or units and may extend from the floor to the ceiling or may terminate intermediate the floor and ceiling, if desired. When terminating short of the ceiling, only one row of these interchangeable sections are preferably employed, the same being finished across their upper edges with suitable crown mouldings and the like, to impart thereto a well balanced permanent appearance. When it is desired to erect a partition which extends clear to the ceiling, a row or series of interchangeable sections similar to those employed in the partition terminating short of the ceiling are erected upon the floor and then upon this lower row of sections is erected a superstructure, of built-up interchangeable sections or units, the latter either extending from the top edge of the lower sections all the way to the ceiling, or, if desired or necessitated by ceiling beams or the like, may terminate short thereof and wall board or the like employed as a filler for the space intervening between the top edge of the superstructure and the ceiling.

Referring now more in detail to the drawings, the lower or main body portion of the partition is comprised of a series of interchangeable panel sections 10, the lower rails 11 of which are provided with tongues 12 and the upper rails 13 of which are grooved as at 14. These panel sections 10 may be constructed with fixed glass and wooden

panels 15 and 16, and where a door is desired in a partition, such panel section may be so constructed as to accommodate either a single or double-acting door, or a pair of doors, two of the former being shown at 17 in Fig. 1.

The panel sections 10 are mounted upon a floor plate 18, which extends over the floor along the line on which it is desired to erect the partition. The floor plate 18 is continuous except at the door panel sections and is provided with a longitudinal groove 19 into which the tongues 12, formed on the lower edges of the bottom rails 11 of the panel sections fit. Interposed between each pair of panel sections 10 and adapted to connect and hold the same together are removable pilaster sections 20, having plinths 21 attached at their lower ends. These sections on their inner faces each carry a plurality of metal hooks 22 and the face of each panel section 10 adjacent each vertical edge thereof is provided with a corresponding groove, 23, having metal socket plates 24 positioned thereover, the latter each being provided with a specially formed slot 25 designed to receive the hooks 22. The slot 25 is of greatest width at its upper end 26 and of a width at its lower end 27 corresponding substantially to the width of the hook, the walls of the slot intermediate the upper and lower portions thereof being tapered as at 28 so that in hooking one of the pilaster sections 20 into the sockets of the adjacent panel sections the hooks may first be engaged through the large upper ends of the slots 25 and then the pilaster section moved or forced downwardly with relation to the panel sections until the hooks engage the lower narrow portion of the slots 25 with the shoulder 29 of said hooks, preferably engaging the lower end 30 of the slot. It will be noted that the edge of each hook member next adjacent the plate carrying the same, is tapered as at 31. This tapered edge, coacts with the end 30 of the slot in the corresponding socket plate 24 to draw the pilaster section up into firm engagement with the adjacent sides of the panel sections as the same is moved downwardly into its final position. It will be seen from the foregoing, therefore, that the socket and hook members 24 and 22 are so designed that the said sockets will be easy of initial engagement by the hook members in erecting a partition and that the parts will be drawn together rigidly and into proper relative positions by the subsequent movement of the pilaster sections down into final position. As thus secured together, a space 32 intervenes between each pair of panel sections and in erecting a partition, this space will be found very convenient for electric wiring, or the like, which may be inserted therein after the pilaster sections on one side of the partition have been erected

but prior to the erection of those on the other side thereof. This wiring may enter or leave the space 32 just described adjacent the floor and after extending to the top of the lower or main body portion of the partition, may be extended in either direction transversely of the partition behind the transverse crown mouldings, to be hereinafter referred to more in detail.

Should the floor upon which the lower or main body portion of the partition is being erected be uneven, blocks in the nature of shims or the like, may be used under the floor plates 18 so as to render the latter level prior to the erection of the panel sections thereon. After the lower or main body portion of the partition has been erected, carpet moulds 33 are attached to the floor plates 18 and to the adjacent faces of the bottom rails 11 of the panel sections on each side of the partition between the pilaster sections thereof, said carpet moulds 33 being drawn tight to the floor when applied, to finish off the partition at the floor, and incidentally to hide any unevenness in the floor plates, these carpet moulds 33 being of sufficient height to conceal the joint between floor plates 18 and the bottom rails 11 of the panel section.

After the main panel sections 10 and their connecting pilaster sections have been erected, as previously described, face plates or mouldings 34, extending uninterruptedly transversely of the partition, are screwed to the top rails of the panel sections 10 on both sides thereof, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. These face plates 34 extend a considerable distance above the top rails 13 on either side of the latter to form the elongated narrow pocket or channel 35 which extends throughout the length of the partition. When it is desired to have a partition comprised only of the lower or main body portion previously described, or in other words, when a superstructure is not desired, an elongated rail 36 (Fig. 12) of a width to fit this pocket or channel 35 and having a tongue 37 along its lower edge, is moved down into said channel between the face plates 34 with its said tongue engaging the aligned grooves 14 in the upper edges of the top rails 13 of sections 10, and thereafter the face plates 34 are screwed to said rail. This rail 36 is continuous between walls and extends from one end of the partition to the other thereby imparting extreme rigidity to the partition. The outside face of each of the face plates 34 is grooved longitudinally as at 38 and 39 and the screws employed in fastening said face plates to the top rails of the sections 10 and to the rail 36, are applied to said plates at said grooves. After the screws have been positioned crown mouldings 40 are secured to the face plates 34 in the grooves 38 and plain moulding strips 41 are secured to said plates 34 in the

grooves 39. Other moulding strips 42 may also be employed, if desired, these being secured in position against the lower edges of the plates 34 and the adjacent faces of the top rails 13 of the panel sections, these mouldings 42 also concealing the joint between the moulding strips 41 and plates 34. The rail 36, employed when no superstructure is desired is finished plain along its top edge and terminates slightly below the upper edges of the crown mouldings 40 so as to be completely hidden from view after the partition has been erected.

When it is desired to have the partition extend clear to the ceiling, the superstructure indicated generally by reference character 43 is employed. This superstructure comprises mullions 44, which, in the finished partition, provide extensions of the lower pilaster sections, said mullions 44 extending from the lower main body portion of the partition upwardly and engaging in tongue and groove fashion with a plate 45 secured to the ceiling. These mullions 44 are longitudinally grooved throughout, along their side edges as at 46 and along their face portions as at 47 and are of a width to fit down in between the face plates 34 previously described, the rail 36 being dispensed with in partitions wherein the mullions 44 and the superstructure are incorporated. The upper corners of each of the lower main panel sections 10 are cut away as at 48 to provide shoulders coincident with the upper ends of the lower pilaster sections for receiving the lower ends of the mullions 44 when the latter are positioned. The mullions 44 in practice are constructed at the factory of a length which will accommodate practically any ceiling height and are then cut off at their lower ends, in erecting, to accommodate the particular job in hand.

In erecting the superstructure the mullions 44 are first positioned with their lower ends resting down upon the shoulders 48 of the adjacent panel sections 10 and with their upper ends engaging, as previously described, in tongue and groove fashion with the ceiling plate 45. After the mullions have been positioned, the bottom rails 49 of the superstructure panel sections 50 are moved into position, as shown in Fig. 2, the said rails 49 having tongues at their opposite ends for engagement with the edge grooves 46 of said mullions, and a tongue 49^a along their lower edges for engagement with the grooves 14 in the top edges of panel sections 10. It is necessary to leave off one face plate 34 in order to position the mullions and rails 49, but as soon as these parts have been installed, said plate is moved into position and it and the opposite plate 34 previously positioned are then both screwed firmly to said rails and said mullions in a manner similar to that previously described

in connection with the positioning of the rail 36 used when a partition comprised only of the main panel sections 10 is erected. The crown mouldings 40 may then be positioned in the same manner as previously described in the grooves 38 in plates 34 to seal the screws and also to provide a finished permanent appearance to the partition. As previously described the plates 34 are continuous and by attaching the same rigidly to opposite faces of the upper rails 13 of the panel sections 10, the mullions 44 and the bottom rails 49 of the superstructure panel sections 50, it will be apparent that extreme rigidity is imparted to the partition along the joint between the lower main body portion thereof and the superstructure.

Continuing the erection of the partition, the top rails 51 of the superstructure are next moved into position between the mullions 44, these rails also being provided with tongues at their opposite ends which engage within the edge grooves 46 of the said mullions and are suitably secured in position at the desired height. The rails 51 are also provided with tongues 52 along their longitudinal upper edges, these tongues being designed for engagement either direct with the groove in the ceiling plate 45 or with a groove in an intermediate plate 53 in the event the superstructure panel sections 50 are terminated short of the ceiling leaving a space between the latter and the top of said sections to accommodate filling sections of plaster board 54 or the like. Plates 53 at their opposite ends are also provided with tongues or tenons adapted for engagement with the edge grooves 46 of the mullions. Moulding strips 55 are attached to the opposite faces of the rails 51 and face plates 56 are secured to the latter and to the intermediate plate 53 (or ceiling plate 45 in the event the panel sections 50 extend clear to the ceiling) on both sides of the partition. These face plates 56 are continuous across the top of the paneled superstructure and in addition to being attached to the rails 51 and plates 53 (or plate 45) are also secured to mullions 44 and serve to impart strength and rigidity to the partition in much the same manner as previously described in connection with the plates 34. Where the superstructure panel sections terminate at their upper ends short of the ceiling, necessitating the employment of the intermediate plate 53, the space between the latter and the ceiling plate 45 may accommodate a continuous double wall plaster board filling section, as previously described. In this event the plaster board sections 54 are secured in position against opposite faces of the plates 45 and 53 and crown mouldings 57 and 58 secured in position against said plaster board sections on each

side of the partition, the mouldings 58 at the rail 45 and against the ceiling and the mouldings 57 at the rail 53 spanning the joint between the plates 56 and the lower edges of the plaster board, these mouldings being continuous across the partition at the ceiling and intermediate rail respectively, serving further to strengthen the superstructure and also providing a finished and permanent appearance to the partition as a whole. As previously pointed out, the plaster board filling sections may be dispensed with and the top rail of the superstructure panel sections 50 engaged directly with the ceiling plate 45, if desired.

It is preferred to provide the superstructure panel sections 50 with glass panels although obviously panels of other material may be used, if desired. These panels are shown at 59 and may be secured in position after the mullions, rails, etc., of the superstructure have been erected. The panels 59 when in position engage within the grooves 46 of the mullions 44 along their opposite vertical edges. In order to permit of the positioning of these panels 59 after the superstructure has been erected, the grooves 46 are formed of such depth that when in positioning said panels. One edge thereof is positioned in its groove 46 to the full depth of the latter, the opposite edge thereof will clear the adjacent mullions 44, thereby permitting of the alinement of said panel between the grooves 46 after which the panel may be moved edgewise to center the same. It will also be appreciated that in order to permit of this positioning of the panels 59, the grooves 46 must of necessity be of slightly greater width than the thickness of the panels. After the panels have been thus positioned they are secured firmly in position by upper and lower removable stops in the form of horizontal strips 60, no vertical stops being employed or necessary in this construction. This renders the partition more readily adaptable to ceilings of varying heights and is also saving of both labor and material. Instead of providing the superstructure panel sections 50 with fixed glass or other panels, any one or more of said sections may, if desired, be equipped with a transom, such as shown at 61, as will be readily understood.

In Fig. 4 is shown one method of attaching the end section of a partition to a wall or the like. The wall is indicated at 62 and attached directly to the face thereof and extending vertically from the floor towards the ceiling there is shown a built up unit 63 comprised of a wall plate 65 and two casing members 64. The outer exposed edges of the casings 64 are provided with grooves and socket plates 66 and 67, the same as previously described as being carried by the main panel sections 10. At 68

is shown a grooved section of substantially the same construction as the pilaster sections 20 previously described, except for the fact that the plinth is omitted, and said section is notched out at the bottom to fit over the floor plate 18. This section is designed to receive in its groove one edge of the next adjacent lower panel section 10 and may be secured thereto by means of screws 69 or the like. The rear face of this section is provided with two vertical rows of hook members 70 of the same construction as previously described in connection with the pilaster sections 20 and in this manner said section 68 is designed to be hooked into engagement with the casings 64 of the wall unit 63, as will be readily understood. Obviously other schemes of attaching the end sections of a partition to a wall may be devised, the present illustration being included merely to show one way in which this may be accomplished.

In Fig. 4, also, the construction of a two-way partition corner is shown. Each panel section 10 is specially constructed for two three or four-way corner adaptations, the stiles or vertical members of each of said sections being built up of two separate pieces 10^a and 10^b, the latter containing the grooves 23 and socket plates 24 previously described and being removably attached to the stiles by means of screws or the like, as shown. Thus in forming a two-way partition corner as shown in Fig. 4, the vertical strip 10^b along one edge of one of the sections 10 is removed and this edge of said section then fitted in the rabbet of a pilaster section 71 from which the plinth portion has been removed. This detached strip 10^b is used for forming the corner in the manner hereinafter described. Screws 72, or the like, may be employed for securing sections 71 and 10 together.

The section 71 on its rear face carries two vertical rows of hook members 22 which engage respectively the sockets in one side of the strip 10^b carried by the other corner panel section 10 and one set of the sockets in the detached strip 10^b. An unmodified pilaster section 20 is positioned on the opposite sides of the strips 10^b with its hook members engaging in the other sockets of said strips. The detached strip 10^b, together with the adjacent outer edges of the pilaster sections 71 and 20, forms, as will be apparent, a pilaster section similar in all respects to the sections 20 previously described, except for the omission of the plinth. However, the plinth portion removed from pilaster section 71 may be employed here to finish off the corner. The screw holes in the detached strip 10^b may be closed with colored wax, or the like, and the exposed face of said strip then finished the same as the other parts of the partition.

The formation of three and four-way partition corners will be readily apparent from the foregoing.

All panel sections 10, as finished at the factory will be provided with strips 10^b attached, in order to keep the units complete, and if detached and not used as in the formation of three or four-way partition corners, for instance, should be saved for future occasion.

It is important to note that the ready adaptability of the construction to corner formations is realized from the provision of the detachable strips 10^b on the stiles of the panel sections and the relative arrangement of these parts, the latter being such that in any corner formation the joint between a stile and its attached strip is the same distance from the longitudinal axis of said corner as is the face of the rabbet in any one of the surrounding pilaster sections. Thus in Fig. 4 the distance O—A is equal to either of the distances O—B, O—C or O—D. The unit spacing between the pilaster is thus preserved in any and all cases and this is important in that proper spacing is thus maintained throughout the superstructure.

In the superstructure the mullions 44, being grooved throughout their opposite face portions, as previously described, also readily adapt themselves to cross or corner partitioning, one adaptation of the former being shown in Fig. 9 of the drawings. In Fig. 9 also the treatment of the edge of one of the mullions 44 is shown for the accommodation of a transom. In erecting a partition the mullions 44 may be provided with face mouldings 73, which may preferably engage said posts in tongue and groove fashion, as shown.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that a sectional or knock down partition has been devised which shall be possessed of extreme strength and rigidity when erected, and one which will, to all appearances be of permanent design and construction, but which, in fact, may be readily and quickly disassembled or taken down without marring or injuring the same in any way and as readily reassembled or put up at any other point or location.

While certain forms and arrangements of parts have been shown and described herein, such has been done merely for purposes of disclosing one, and at present, the preferred method of construction and erection, but as will be obvious to those skilled in the art, the construction lends itself readily to change and modification and accordingly it is not desired to limit or restrict the invention to the particular form or arrangement of parts herein illustrated and described, except where limitations appear in the appended claims.

What we claim is—

1. A knock down partition comprising panel sections, means for removably securing the same together in partition formation, a top rail continuous across the top edges of said sections, and face plates secured both to opposite faces of said rail and said sections respectively.

2. A knock down partition comprising panel sections, means for removably securing the same together in partition formation, a top rail continuous across the top edges of said sections, and face plates secured both to opposite faces of said rail and said sections respectively, said rail having an interfitting engagement with said sections.

3. A knock down partition comprising panel sections, means for removably securing the same together in partition formation, a top rail continuous across the top edges of said sections, and face plates secured both to opposite faces of said rail and said sections respectively, said rail having an interfitting engagement with said sections, said face plates being also continuous and spanning the joints between said sections.

4. A knock down partition comprising panel sections, means for removably securing the same together in partition formation, a top rail continuous across the top edges of said sections, and a continuous face plate on each side of said sections and spanning the joint between the latter and said rail and secured to said rail.

5. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections, means for securing same together in partition formation, a continuous face plate on each side of said sections at the top thereof and spanning the joints therebetween, said plates extending upwardly above the top edges of said sections to form an elongated narrow channel, mullions fitting at their lower ends into said channel and resting upon the top edges of said sections and extending upwardly therefrom, and filling panel sections interposed between said mullions and also engaging within said channel and resting upon said lower sections along their lower edges.

6. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections, means for securing same together in partition formation, a continuous face plate on each side of said sections at the top thereof and spanning the joints therebetween, said plates extending upwardly above the top edges of said sections to form an elongated narrow channel, mullions fitting at their lower ends into said channel and resting upon the top edges of said sections and extending upwardly therefrom, filling panel sections interposed between said mullions and also engaging

within said channel and resting upon said lower sections along their lower edges, and means extending through said plates and into said filling panel sections and said mullions respectively for clamping said mullions and said last named sections securely and rigidly in position both with respect to each other and to the lower panel sections.

7. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections, means for securing same together in partition formation, a continuous face plate on each side of said sections at the top thereof and spanning the joints therebetween, said plates extending upwardly above the top edges of said sections to form an elongated narrow channel, mullions fitting at their lower ends into said channel and resting upon the top edges of said sections and extending upwardly therefrom, filling panel sections interposed between said mullions and also engaging within said channel and resting upon said lower sections along their lower edges, and means providing interfitting engagements between said filling panel sections and said lower sections and between the latter and said mullions.

8. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections, means for securing same together in partition formation, a continuous face plate on each side of said sections at the top thereof and spanning the joints therebetween, said plates extending upwardly above the top edges of said sections to form an elongated narrow channel, mullions fitting at their lower ends into said channel and resting upon the top edges of said sections and extending upwardly therefrom, filling panel sections interposed between said mullions and also engaging within said channel and resting upon said lower sections along their lower edges, a grooved plate at the top of said partition, and tongues carried by said mullions and the top rails of said filling panel sections adapted to engage said groove.

9. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections, means for securing same together in partition formation, a continuous face plate on each side of said sections at the top thereof and spanning the joints therebetween, said plates extending upwardly above the top edges of said sections to form an elongated narrow channel, mullions fitting at their lower ends into said channel and resting upon the top edges of said sections and extending upwardly therefrom, filling panel sections interposed between said mullions and also engaging within said channel and resting upon said lower sections along their lower edges, means extending through said plates and into said filling panel sections and said mullions respectively for clamping said mullions and said last named sections se-

curely and rigidly in position both with respect to each other and to the lower panel sections, and mouldings attached to said face plates concealing said clamping means.

10. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections, means for securing same together in partition formation, a continuous face plate on each side of said sections at the top thereof and spanning the joints therebetween, said plates extending upwardly above the top edges of said sections to form an elongated narrow channel, mullions fitting at their lower ends into said channel and resting upon the top edges of said sections and extending upwardly therefrom, filling panel sections interposed between said mullions and also engaging within said channel and resting upon said lower sections along their lower edges, and a continuous face plate on each side of said filling sections extending along the top of the latter and attached thereto and to said mullions.

11. A knock down partition comprising panel sections, means for removably securing the same together in partition formation, and means for removably attaching said sections to a wall or the like, said last named means comprising vertical casings provided with spacing means therebetween, means for rigidly attaching the same to the wall, said casings having sockets formed in their exposed edges, and a vertically grooved section provided with hooks for engagement in said sockets, the partition panel section next adjacent said wall fitting into said grooved section.

12. A corner adaptation for a sectional knock down partition comprising a pair of vertically grooved pilaster sections adapted to receive one edge of the end panel section of one wall of the partition therebetween, means for removably securing said sections together, one edge of the end panel section of the other wall of the partition engaging in the groove of one of said pilaster sections, and a spacing and filler strip interposed between said pilaster sections adjacent the outer edges of the latter.

13. A knock down partition comprising lower panel sections and a superstructure comprised of grooved mullions extending from the lower sections upwardly to the desired height, upper and lower spaced apart rails extending between said mullions, and panels mounted in each of the frames formed by said mullions and rails, the grooves in said mullions being of such depth that said panels may be positioned therein after erection of said superstructure, and removable stops carried by said rails for preventing displacement of said panels after the latter have been positioned.

14. A knock down partition comprising a grooved floor plate, panel sections arranged

- edge to edge along said plate and having
tongues for engagement with the groove
therein, means for connecting said sections
together along their vertical edges, trans-
verse continuously extending plates secured
to the tops of said sections and base boards
extending along the bottom of said sections
and attached to the latter and to said plate.
15. A knock down partition comprising
panel sections, removable strips attached to
the vertical stiles of said sections, said strips
being provided with sockets, and opposed
pilaster sections provided with longitudinal
face grooves and having hook members for
engagement with said sockets for securing
said panel sections together in partition for-
mation.
16. A knock down partition comprising
panel sections, removable strips attached to
the vertical stiles of said sections, said strips
being provided with sockets, and opposed
pilaster sections provided with longitudinal
face grooves and having hook members for
engagement with said sockets for securing
said panel sections together in partition for-
mation, the distance from the longitudinal
axis of a pilaster to the next adjacent strip
and stile joint of a panel section being equal
to the distance from said axis to the face
of the groove in either of the sections of
said pilaster.
- In testimony whereof, we have subscribed
our names.
- HENRY D. OBERDORFER.
FREDERICK W. VOIGHTLANDER.