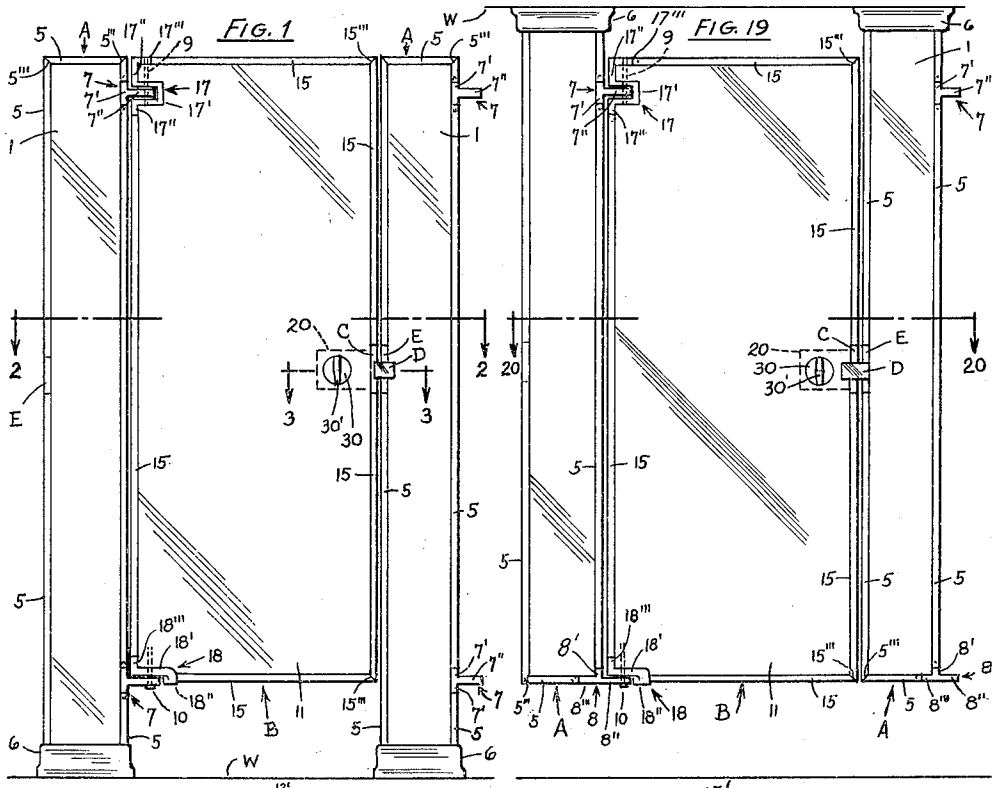
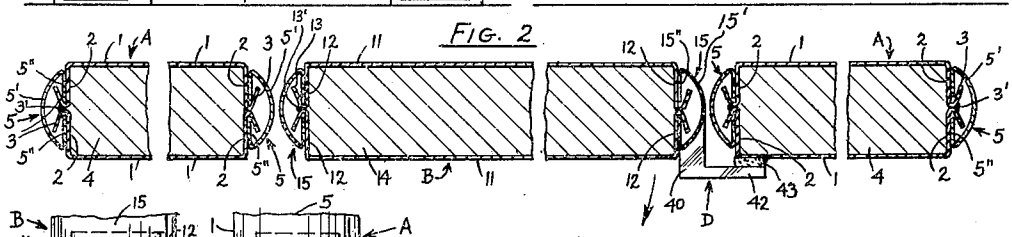
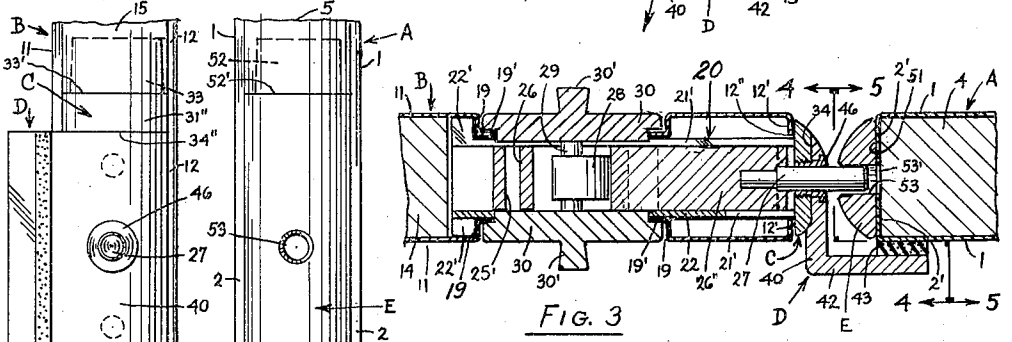
Oct. 30, 1962 K. W. BENHAM 3,060,523

PARTITIONING CUBICLES

Filed Feb. 17, 1960 5 Sheets-Sheet 1







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PARTITIONING CUBICLES

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FIG. 7

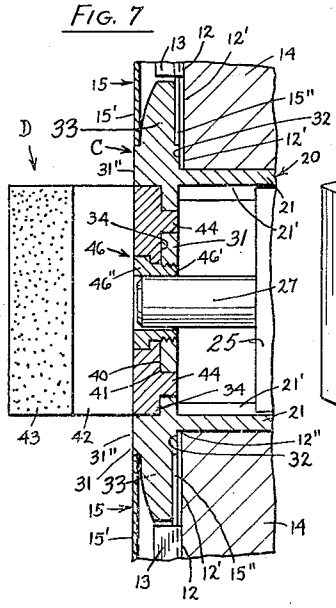


FIG. 6

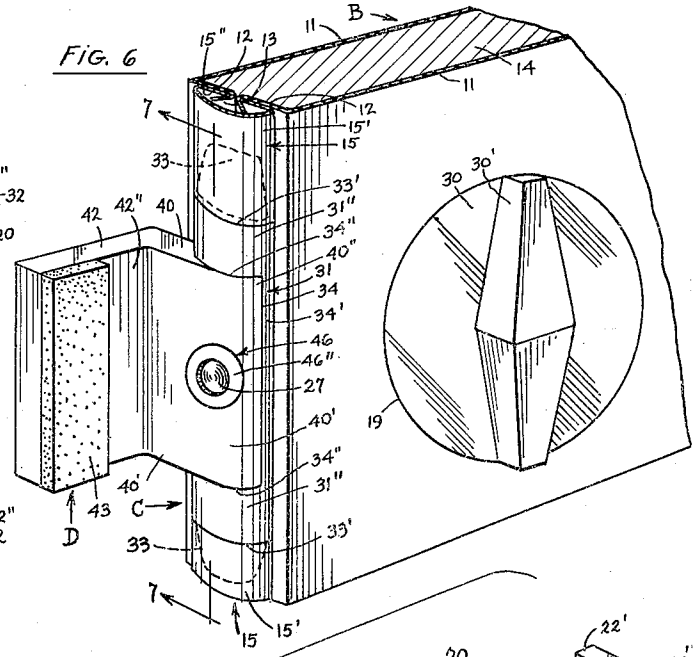


FIG. 8

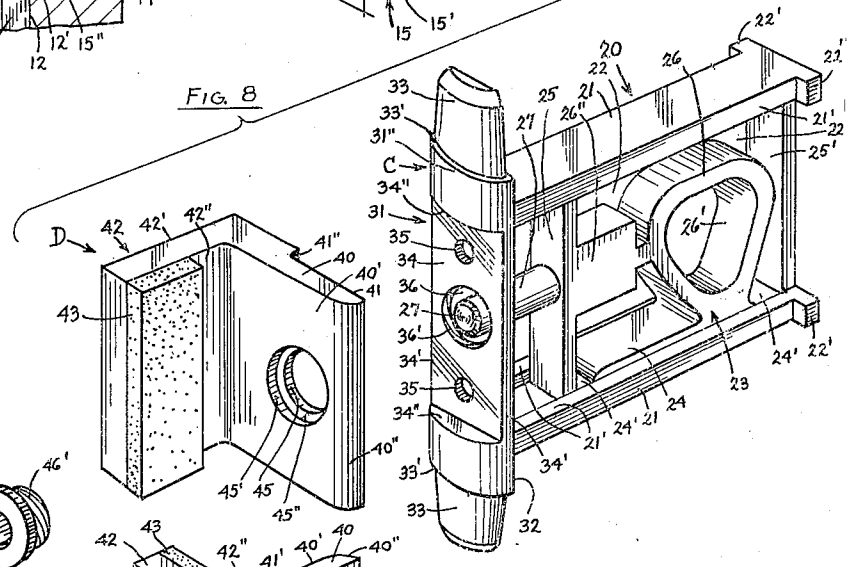
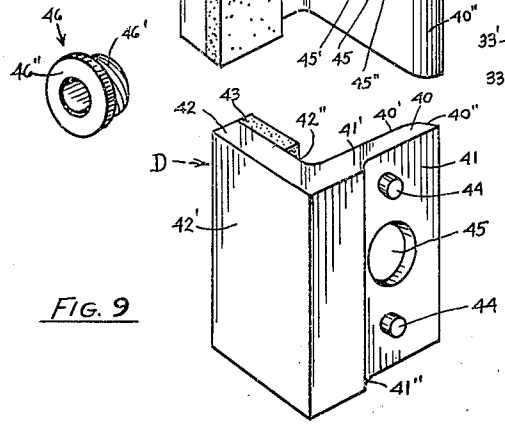


FIG. 9



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FIG. 11

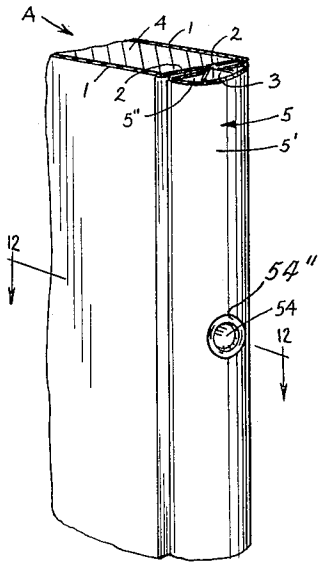


FIG. 10

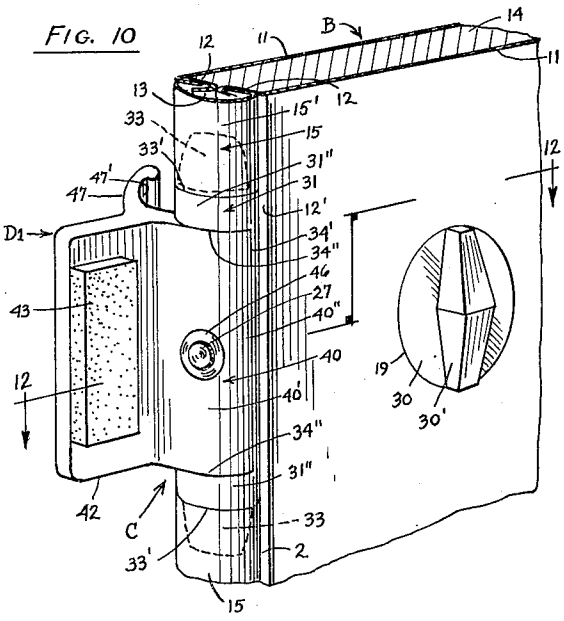
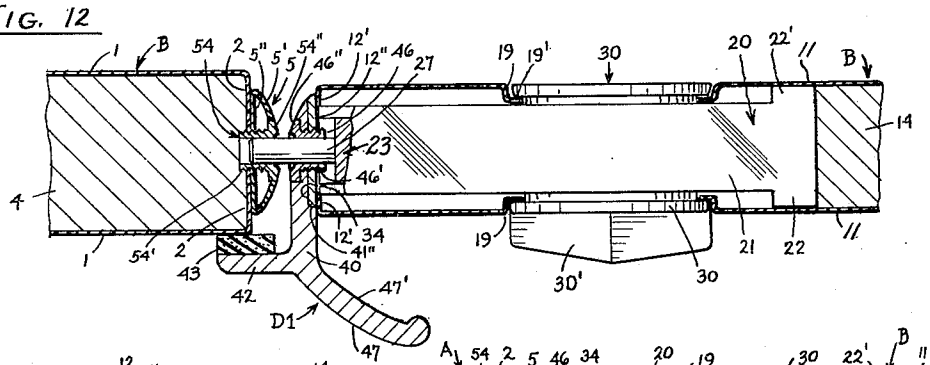


FIG. 12



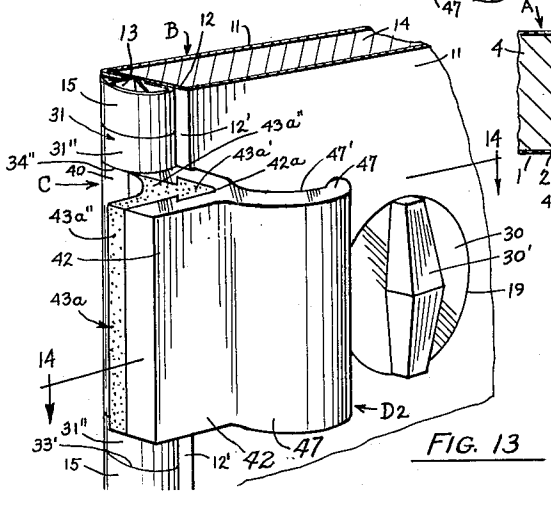


FIG. 13

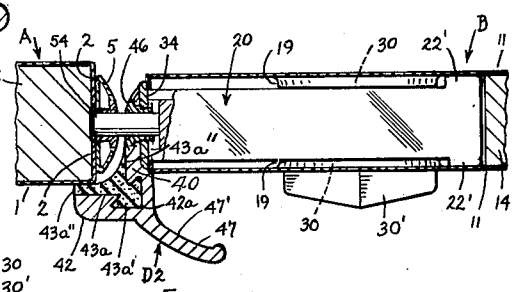


FIG. 14

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FIG. 16

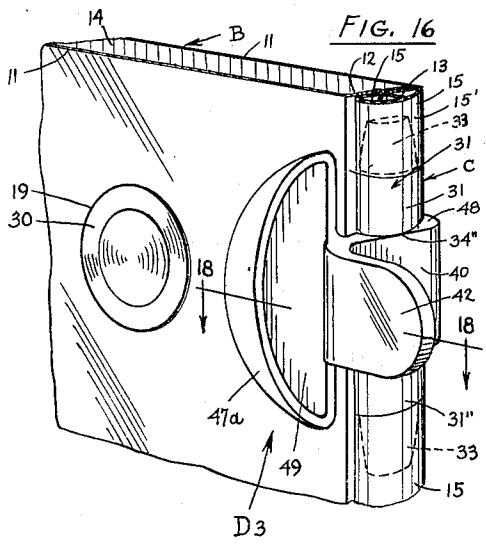
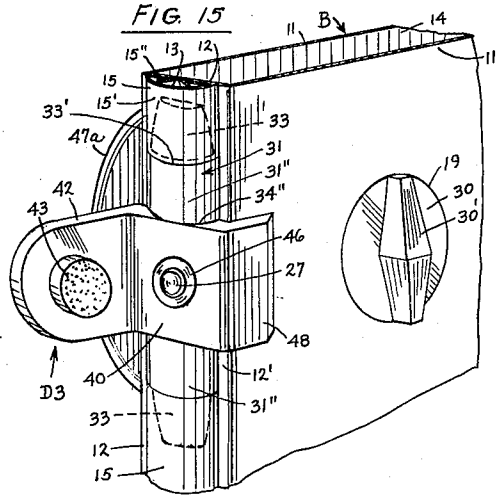


FIG. 15



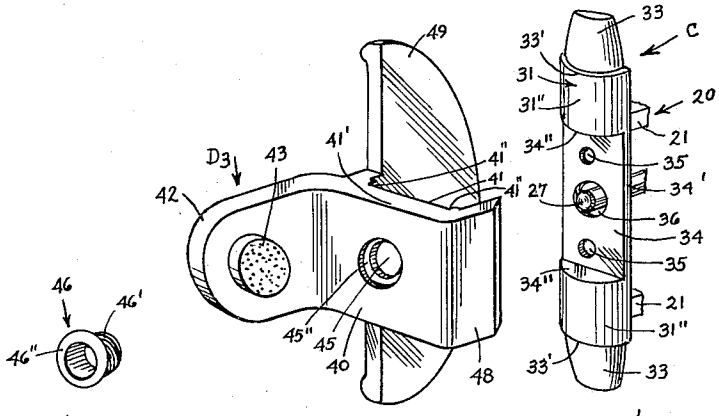


FIG. 17

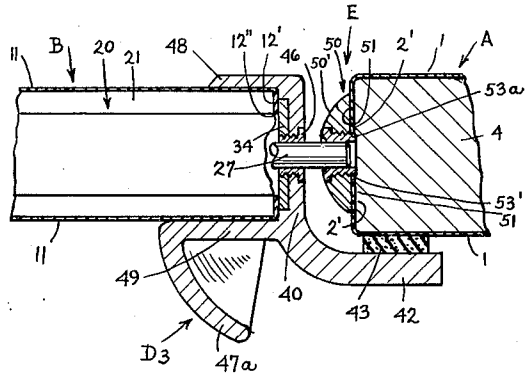


FIG. 18

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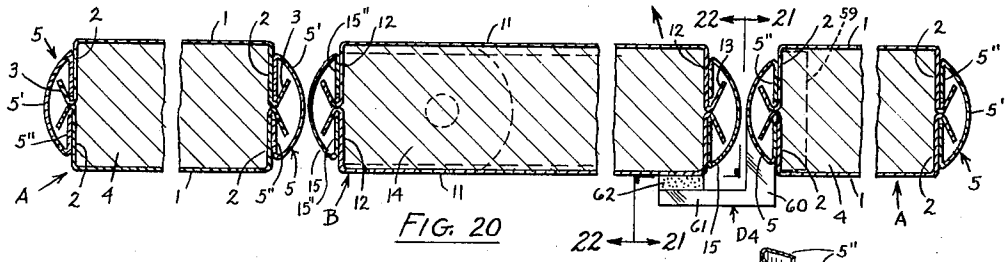


FIG. 20

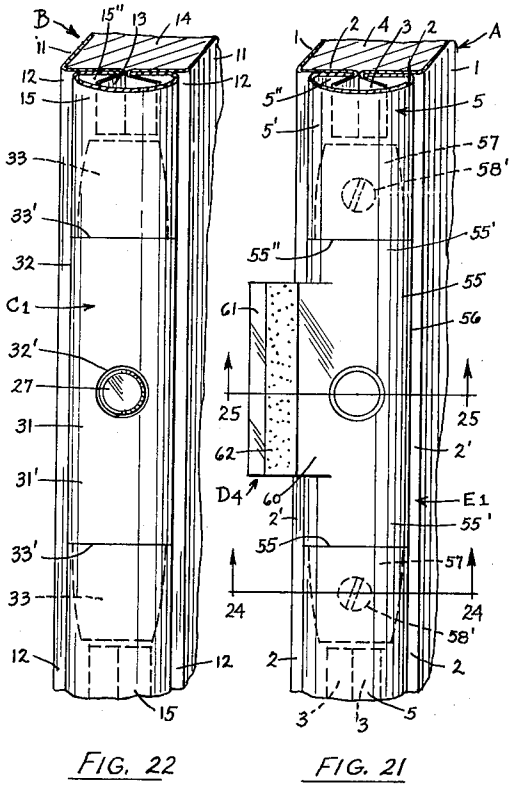


FIG. 22

FIG. 21

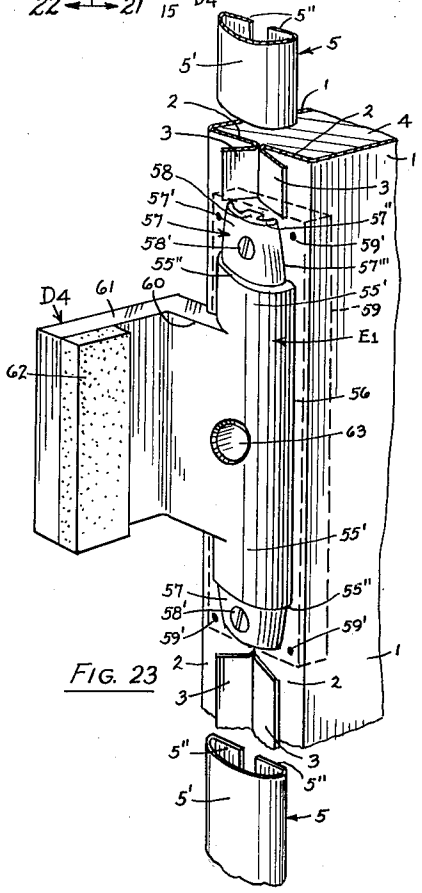


FIG. 23

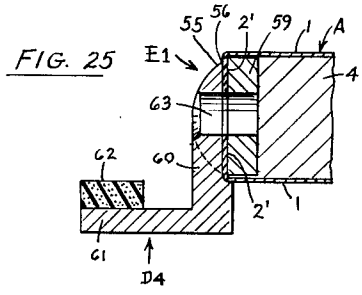


FIG. 25

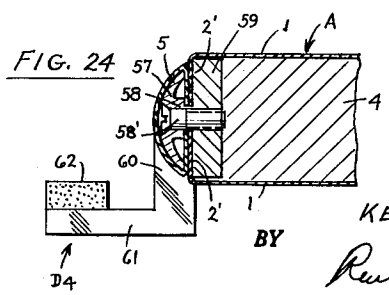


FIG. 24

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United States Patent Office 3,060,523 Patented Oct. 30, 1962

3,060,523

PARTITIONING CUBICLES

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Filed Feb. 17, 1960, Ser. No. 9,287
15 Claims. (Cl. 20—16)

This invention relates to improvements in partitioning cubicles which include a swingably mounted wall forming door body and an adjacent wall forming post or pilaster body designed to be fixedly secured to the building floor or downwardly suspended from the building ceiling, and which features a facing plate and associated door stop assembly rigidly secured by concealed fastening means to the swinging edge of the wall forming door body or the adjacent jamb edge of the fixed wall forming pilaster body, with the door stop positioned to limit the swinging movement of the door body and insure registering alignment of its latch bolt with the latch bolt receiving hole provided in the adjacent jamb edge of the fixed wall forming body when the door body is in closed position.

Facing plates made in accordance with this invention are particularly designed for application to the jamb edge of either a swingable or a fixed wall forming body having a thickness of approximately only one to one and one-half inches, and designed to provide wall forming components of an interior partitioning cubicle adapted for installation in ward rooms and rest rooms of institutional and office buildings. The facing plate includes a body section having a rear seating face portion designed to seat against relatively flat jamb edge portions of the wall forming body, and a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section and designed to telescope into adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body and thus secure the facing plate in rigid position without visible securing means. Where the facing plate is applied to the swinging edge of a wall forming door body, the facing plate may form a component part of the latch case of a latching structure which extends into the door body and which supports a latch slide having a latching bolt designed to telescope through a bolt receiving hole in the body section of the facing plate.

A latch bolt receiving hole is formed in the adjacent jamb edge of the fixed pilaster body which is positioned in alignment with the latch bolt associated with the door body when the door body is in closed position. The latch bolt receiving hole in the adjacent jamb edge of the pilaster body may be formed in a companion facing plate having a rear seating face designed to flatly seat against adjacent jamb edge portions of the pilaster body, and which may be rigidly mounted by concealed securing means to the jamb edge of the pilaster body. The concealed securing means may be provided by a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section of the pilaster attached facing plate, and designed to telescope into adjacent contoured facing portions presented by the adjacent jamb edge of the pilaster body. Alternatively, the latch bolt receiving hole in the adjacent jamb edge of the pilaster body may be provided by tubular ferrule having a smooth bore into which the terminal end of the latching bolt associated with the door body may telescope. This tubular ferrule may be inserted through a conforming hole in the adjacent contoured jamb edge portion of the pilaster body, and provided with external threads designed to engage corresponding threads which define the conforming hole.

The door stop may be integrally, or detachably and reversibly, associated with the body section of either the door mounted or pilaster mounted facing plate. The door stop presents an attaching leg extending laterally from the

body section of the facing plate, and a striker leg extending forwardly from the attaching leg and designed to overlap a side face of the adjacent companion wall forming body when the door body is in closed position. Where the door stop forms an integral part of the facing plate, its attaching leg may be cast or molded to form an integral part of the body section of the facing plate. Where the door stop forms an integral part of the facing plate, the facing plate should desirably be adapted to be reversibly mounted on the jamb edge of the wall forming body, with the latch bolt receiving hole in the body section of its facing plate symmetrically positioned between the opposite ends thereof to accommodate such reversible mounting.

Where the door stop is to be associated with a facing plate which cannot be reversibly mounted on the jamb edge of a wall forming body to accommodate right hand or left hand swinging doors, it is desirable to provide a door stop which can be reversibly attached to the facing plate so that its striker leg may be positioned on either side of the wall forming body. To provide for reversible mounting of the door stop on the facing plate, the body section of the facing plate may be provided with a depressed seating portion against which the rear face of the attaching leg of the reversible door stop may snugly seat. The depressed facing section of the facing plate and the reversible attaching leg of the door stop, are each provided with a latch bolt receiving hole which are placed in registering alignment by a pair of studs projecting from the rear seating face of the door stop attaching leg and symmetrically spaced from the latch bolt receiving hole therein so that the projecting studs may be reversibly inserted in corresponding conforming holes formed in the depressed seating portion of the facing plate. A tubular nipple through which the latch bolt may telescope, has an enlarged head section and an externally threaded body section designed for threaded insertion into the aligned latch bolt receiving holes in the attaching leg of the door stop and depressed seating portion of the facing plate, and which provides means for rigidly but reversibly securing the door stop attaching leg to the body section of the facing plate.

Door stops have been customarily applied to the jamb edge of a post or pilaster positioned adjacent the swinging edge of the wall forming door body, and against which the adjacent side face of the door body may strike when the door is moved to closed position. When the door stop is thus applied, wearing apparel of the person entering or using the cubicle is often caught on the striker leg of the pilaster mounted door stop, with the result that the wearing apparel as thus caught is often torn or damaged. This inconvenience may be largely obviated by applying the door stop to the latch case attached facing plate of the latch structure as mounted on the swinging edge of the door body, since the person entering or leaving the cubicle naturally swings the door into open position for convenient entry or exit, and which places the striker leg of the door attached door stop in a position which extends away from the person entering or leaving the cubicle. Where the door stop is thus associated with the door body, it is desirable to provide a door stop which may be reversibly applied to the latch case-attached facing plate, to accommodate either right hand or left hand swinging doors, since the latching structure and its facing plate are normally not designed for reverse mounting on the swinging edge of the door body.

Where the door stop is to be associated with the facing plate mounted on the jamb edge of the pilaster body, the attaching leg may be made integral with the body section of the pilaster mounted facing plate by placing the latch bolt receiving hole in symmetrically spaced relation to the opposite ends of the body section of the pilaster at-

tached facing plate, and by forming the attaching leg of the door stop so that it is symmetrically positioned between the opposite ends of the body section of the pilaster attached facing plate. When thus formed, the facing plate and the door stop integral therewith, may be reversibly applied to the flat jamb face portions of the pilaster to present the striker leg of its door stop on either side of the pilaster body for the accommodation of right hand and left hand swinging doors.

In cases where the pilaster-attaching facing plate has a door stop associated therewith which is likely to receive repeated blows when the swinging door body is closed thereagainst, it may be desirable to provide auxiliary means for securing the pilaster-attached facing plate to the jamb edge of the pilaster body. Such auxiliary securing means may comprise a backing plate positioned within the door body during its manufacture, which seats against the inner face of the jamb edge portions of the pilaster body and against whose outer face the body section of the facing plate is seated. This backing plate may be rigidly secured to the pilaster body as by spot welds applied to the jamb edge portions of the pilaster body and backing plate, and which are concealed by the rear face of the applied facing plate. A securing screw may then be applied to each tongue portion of the facing plate and threaded into the backing plate within the pilaster body.

Where the door stop forms an integral part of a reversible facing plate, the body section of the facing plate may present a contoured outer face which is in contoured symmetry to the adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body. Where the door stop is designed for reversible attachment to the depressed seating portion of the facing plate, the body section of the facing plate presents contoured end portions at the opposite ends of its depressed seating portion, whose outer faces are in contoured symmetry with the adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body. The attaching leg of the door stop, whether integral with or detachably and reversibly secured to the body section of the facing plate, presents an outer surface which is contoured in symmetry with the contoured end portions of the facing plate and the adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body.

The latch structure associated with the door body may be provided with rotatably mounted escutcheon plates having a finger grip bar associated therewith, and by means of which the latch case and latch bolt may be manipulated, and which can also be finger gripped to swing the door into open or closed position. This invention also contemplates the provision of an auxiliary door handle in the form of a handle wing which projects from the striker leg of the reversible door stop associated with the latch case-attached facing plate mounted on the jamb edge of the door body. The reversible door stop and associated handle wing may be cast or molded in one piece, with the handle wing spaced from the adjacent face of the door body to provide a convenient pocket into which the fingers may be conveniently inserted.

Facing plates and door stops made in accordance with this invention may be applied to various forms of wall forming bodies constituting components of a partitioning cubicle. However, each of the wall forming bodies may be advantageously formed from a pair of spaced facing panels bonded together by a sound insulating and reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, and which present contoured edge portions extending from a relatively flat jamb edge portion against which the rear face of the facing plate is designed to seat, with the tongue portions of the facing plate telescoped into the adjacent ends of the contoured edge portions. The exposed vertical and horizontal edges of the wall forming body may present inturned flanges extending inwardly from its paired facing panels which provide a seat for the rear face of the facing plate as mounted thereon. The paired inturned flanges may also present outwardly flared lip sections extending from

the tongue portions of the facing plate, and over which semi-tubular edging strips may be telescoped to interlock therewith, with the adjacent ends of the semi-tubular edging strips telescoped over the adjacent tongue portions of the facing plate.

The swingably mounted door body may also be provided with upper and lower corner brackets to which hinge pintles may be applied, and which hinge pintles are supported by hinge brackets attached to the jamb edge of a hinging post or pilaster. The door attached corner brackets present exterior faces which are substantially flush with the facing surfaces of the door body, and also present edge trimming legs in contour conformity with the contoured edge portions of the door body. The hinge pintle supporting brackets attached to the jamb edge of the adjacent pilaster also present body sections in contoured conformity with the contoured edge portions of the pilaster body.

Facing plates made in accordance with this invention may be cast or molded in one piece to present contoured outer faces which are symmetrical with the adjacent contoured jamb edge portions of the wall forming body with which they are associated. The door stops of this invention may be cast or molded as an integral part of the body section of the facing plate, or may be reversibly secured thereto in balanced symmetry with the contoured outer faces of the facing plate. The handle forming wing may be cast or molded as an integral part of the reversible door stop.

The facing plates and door stops of this invention may be produced at low cost, may be secured to the jamb edge of the wall forming body without visible securing means, may be contoured in symmetrical conformity with the contoured edge portions of the wall forming body with which they are associated, may be applied to the wall forming body in a manner to accommodate either right hand or left hand swinging doors, may be rigidly mounted on the jamb edge of the wall forming body in minimum time and with minimum labor, and serve to measurably enhance the artistic attributes of the partitioning cubicle with which they are associated.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent as the disclosure proceeds.

Although the characteristic features of this invention will be particularly pointed out in the claims, the invention itself, and the manner in which it may be made and used, may be better understood by referring to the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof in which:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a cubicle assembly which includes a pair of spaced floor supported pilasters having a door swingably mounted on one of the pilasters, this view showing the door stop of this invention associated with the edge facing plate of the door latching structure, and whose latching bolt is designed to project into a locking hole of a companion edge facing plate associated with the jamb edge of the adjacent pilaster;

FIG. 2 is a horizontal section taken through the spaced pilasters and door positioned therebetween as the same would appear when viewed along line 2—2 of FIG. 1, this view showing certain structural features of the door and pilasters, and a top plan view of the door stop associated with the edge facing plate of the door latching structure;

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary horizontal section as viewed along line 3—3 of FIG. 1, and showing further details of the door stop associated with the edge facing plate of the latch structure, and the companion latch bolt receiving facing plate mounted on the jamb edge of the adjacent pilaster;

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary elevational view of the jamb edge of the door as the same would appear when viewed along line 4—4 of FIG. 3, this view showing further details of the edge facing plate of the latch structure and

the door stop associated therewith as mounted on the jamb edge of the door;

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary elevational view of the jamb edge of the adjacent pilaster as viewed along line 5—5 of FIG. 3, this view showing the companion edge facing plate as mounted on the jamb edge of the pilaster;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of the door body and door stop attached to the edge facing plate of the door latching structure, and which door stop is designed to be reversibly mounted on the edge facing plate of the latch structure to accommodate either right hand or left hand swinging doors;

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary vertical section of the door body, latch structure and door stop as the same would appear when viewed along line 7—7 of FIG. 6, this view showing further details of the edge facing plate of the latch structure and door stop mounted thereon;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the door latching structure, the reversible door stop and tubular securing nipple in exploded relation; and

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the door stop shown in FIGS. 6, 7 and 8 as viewed from the rear face thereof.

FIG. 10 is a fragmentary perspective view of a door body and latching structure having a modified form of reversible door stop associated with the edge facing plate of the latch structure, and which features a handle wing projecting from the door stop which may be conveniently grasped when the door is to be opened;

FIG. 11 is a fragmentary perspective view of a pilaster designed for association with the door stop shown in FIG. 10 or the door stop shown in FIG. 6, and which features a latch bolt receiving nipple set within the edge trimming strip of the pilaster, and which eliminates the necessity for a companion edge facing plate as shown in FIGS. 3 and 5; and

FIG. 12 is a fragmentary transverse section of the door body, latch structure and door stop in latching relation to the adjacent jamb edge of the pilaster as the same would appear when viewed along line 12—12 of FIGS. 10 and 11, this view showing the latch bolt of the latch structure telescoped into the tubular latching nipple associated with the edge trimming strip of the pilaster.

FIG. 13 is a fragmentary perspective view of a door body and latching structure having a reversible door stop and handle wing associated with the edge facing plate of the latch structure, and which is generally similar to the door stop and handle wing assembly shown in FIG. 10, except that the door stop shown in FIG. 13 embraces a modified form of resilient buffer cushion associated therewith; and

FIG. 14 is a fragmentary transverse section of the door body, latch structure and door stop as the same would appear when viewed along line 14—14 of FIG. 13, this view also showing a fragmentary section of the adjacent pilaster with the latch bolt of the latch structure telescoped into a tubular latching nipple associated with the edge trimming strip of the pilaster.

FIG. 15 is a fragmentary perspective view of a door body and associated latch structure having a further modified form of reversible door stop and handle wing assembly applied to the edge facing plate of the latch structure;

FIG. 16 is a fragmentary perspective view of the door body and associated latch structure, reversible door stop and handle wing shown in FIG. 15, as the same would appear when viewed from the opposite side of the door body;

FIG. 17 is an exploded view showing the edge facing plate of the latch structure, the door stop and associated handle forming wing, and the tubular securing nipple as they appear before assembly to the door body as shown in FIGS. 15 and 16; and

FIG. 18 is a fragmentary transverse section of the door body, latch structure, door stop and handle forming wing

as the same would appear when viewed along line 18—18 of FIG. 16; this view also showing the latch bolt of the latch structure telescoped into a tubular latching nipple associated with an edge facing plate applied to the jamb edge of the adjacent pilaster.

FIG. 19 is a front elevational view of a cubicle assembly which includes a pair of ceiling hung pilasters having a door swingably mounted on one of the pilasters, this view showing the door stop of this invention associated with an edge facing plate secured by concealed fastening means to the jamb edge of the companion pilaster and in position to receive the latching bolt of the door latching structure;

FIG. 20 is a horizontal section through the spaced pilasters and door positioned therebetween as the same would appear when viewed along line 20—20 of FIG. 19, this view showing a top plan view of the door stop associated with the edge facing plate applied to the jamb edge of the adjacent pilaster;

FIG. 21 is a fragmentary elevational view of the jamb edge of the pilaster as the same would appear when viewed along line 21—21 of FIG. 20, this view showing further details of the edge facing plate and associated door stop secured by concealed fastening means to the jamb edge of the pilaster;

FIG. 22 is a fragmentary elevational view of the jamb edge of the door as viewed along line 22—22 of FIG. 20, this view showing the edge facing plate of the door latching structure secured by concealed fastening means to the jamb edge of the door body;

FIG. 23 is a fragmetary perspective view of the jamb edge of the pilaster shown in FIGS. 19, 20 and 21, this view illustrating the manner in which the edge facing plate and associated door stop may be rigidly secured to the jamb edge of the pilaster, this view also showing fragmentary end portions of the semi-tubular edge trimming strips in exploded relation to the tongue portions of the edge facing plate to reveal structural details;

FIG. 24 is a fragmentary transverse section of the pilaster and edge facing plate applied thereto as the same would appear when viewed along line 24—24 of FIG. 21, this view also showing a plan view of the door stop associated with the edge facing plate; and

FIG. 25 is another fragmentary transverse section of the pilaster, with the edge facing plate and associated door stop applied thereto, as the same would appear when viewed along line 25—25 of FIG. 21.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings and the specification.

Facing plates and associated door stop assemblies made in accordance with this invention are designed for concealed attachment to the jamb edge of either a swingable wall forming body or a fixed wall forming body. As shown in FIG. 1, the facing plate with which the door stop is associated may form a part of the latch case of a door mounted latch structure, whose latch bolt is designed to project into a latching hole presented by the adjacent jamb edge of a post or pilaster; or as shown in FIG. 19, the facing plate and associated door stop may be mounted on the jamb edge of the pilaster in adjacent relation to the latch structure of the door body.

The facing plates and door stop assemblies of this invention are particularly designed for mounting attachment to the jamb edge of a swinging door or an adjacent pilaster of partitioning cubicles, which present two or more wall forming uprights or pilasters A arranged in spaced relation and having a door forming body B swingably mounted therebetween. The uprights or pilasters A may be rigidly supported from a horizontal building wall W, such as a building floor as shown in FIG. 1, or a building ceiling as shown in FIG. 19, and are made in the form of relatively thin wall forming bodies which measure approximately only one inch in thickness. Each pilaster A is preferably formed from a pair of spaced fac-

ing panels 1 having a sound insulating core 4 sandwiched therebetween, and whose exposed vertical and horizontal edges present contoured jamb edge portions 5.

As shown more particularly in FIGS. 1, 2, 19 and 20, the opposite vertical edges and one horizontal edge of each wall forming pilaster A may be formed by paired flange sections 2 integral with and extending inwardly from the paired facing panels 1. Except at the locations where hinge brackets 7 and 8 and a facing plate are to be applied, the paired flange sections 2 terminate in outwardly flared lip sections 3, bonded together in integral assembly by spot welds 3' exteriorly applied at the crotch formed thereby, and which are concealed by semi-tubular edge trimming strips 5 telescoped thereover. Each semi-tubular edging strip 5 presents an arcuate facing portion 5' and paired inturned flange portions 5'' which interlock with the outwardly flared lip sections 3. The adjacent ends of the vertical and horizontal edge trimming strips 5 may be mitre cut as at 5''' to provide finished corners. The lower end of each floor supported pilaster A as shown in FIG., 1, is rigidly secured to the floor wall W of the building by suitable brackets and lag bolts which are concealed by a tubular trimming shoe 6 telescoped thereover. In the case of ceiling hung pilasters as shown in FIG. 19, the upper end of each pilaster A is similarly secured to the ceiling wall W of the building by suitable brackets and lag bolts, concealed within a tubular trimming shoe 6 telescoped thereover.

The wall forming door body B may be swingably mounted on one vertical edge of one of the floor supported pilasters A as shown in FIG. 1, as by spaced hinge brackets 7 rigidly secured to the hinging edge of the pilaster by concealed securing means. Each hinge bracket 7 presents a contoured body section 7' fixed to the jamb edge of the pilaster body by concealed securing means, and whose outer face is in contoured symmetry with the arcuate facing portions 5' of the adjacent edge trimming strips 5. A door supporting arm 7'' projects laterally from the body section 7' of each hinge bracket. The upper and lower door supporting arms 7'' are designed to respectively receive and support an upper hinge pintle 9 and a lower hinge pintle 10 on which the door body is swingably mounted.

Where the pilasters A are ceiling suspended as shown in FIG. 19, the upper hinge bracket 7 applied to the hinging edge thereof may be similar to the hinge bracket 7 above described. However, since the lower horizontal edge of the ceiling hung pilaster is spaced from the building floor and trimmed by horizontal edge trimming strip 5, a modified form of hinge bracket 8 is mounted on the lower corner thereof. The lower hinge bracket 8 presents a contoured body section 8' whose outer face is in contour conformity with the adjacent vertically extending edging strip 5. A door supporting arm 8'' extends forwardly from the contoured body section 8' of the hinge bracket 8 and supports the lower hinge pintle 10 on which the door is swingably mounted. A horizontal base section 8''' extends rearwardly from the body section 8' and seats against the horizontal edge of the pilaster, and preferably presents an outer face in contour conformity with the adjacent horizontal edging strip 5.

All of the hinge brackets 7 and 8 as mounted on the hinging edges of the floor supported pilasters or ceiling hung pilasters, are rigidly secured to the pilasters by concealed fastening means, and present contoured body sections in contour conformity with the adjacent edging strips 5 of the wall forming pilaster bodies and together presenting flush and single line joints free of crevices and projections. The hinge brackets 7 and 8 may be formed and mounted on the jamb edge of the pilaster substantially as illustrated in U.S. Patent 2,876,874.

The wall forming doors B may be made structurally similar to the pilasters A to provide a relatively thin wall forming body which measures approximately only one inch in thickness. Each door forming body as shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 19 and 20 is preferably formed from a pair of spaced facing panels 11 having a sound insulating and reinforcing rore 14 sandwiched therebetween. The opposite vertical and horizontal edges of the wall forming door body B may be formed by paired flanges 12 integral with and extending inwardly from the paired facing panels 11. Except at the locations where the upper corner bracket 17, the lower corner bracket 18 and the facing plate C or C1 are applied, the paired flanges 12 terminate in outwardly flared lip sections 13, bonded together in integral assembly by spot welds 13' exteriorly applied to the crotch formed thereby, and which are concealed by semi-tubular edge trimming strips 15 telescoped thereover. Each semi-tubular edging strip 15 presents an arcuate facing portion 15' and paired inturned flange portions 15'' which interlock with the outwardly flared lip sections 13. The adjacent meeting ends of the vertical and horizontal edge trimming strips 15 may be mitre cut as at 15''' to provide finished corners.

The upper corner bracket 17 associated with the hinging edge of the wall forming door body B may be integrally cast or molded into generally S-shaped form, and presents a U-shaped saddle part 17' fitting within a notched cut-out in the door body in a manner so that the outer faces of the U-shaped saddle part 17' are substantially flush with the wall forming surfaces of the door body. A vertical edge trimming leg 17'' extends downwardly from the lower arm of the U-shaped saddle part 17', a vertical edge trimming leg 17'' extends upwardly from the upper arm of the U-shaped saddle part 17', with a horizontal edge trimming leg 17''' extending from the upwardly extending edge trimming leg 17''. The vertical edge trimming legs 17'' and the horizontal edge trimming leg 17''' present contoured outer surfaces which are substantially flush with the facing portions 15' of the adjacent edge trimming strips 15. The door supporting arm 17'' of the pilaster supported hinge bracket 7 is designed to extend into the U-shaped saddle part 17' of the door attached corner bracket 17, and is pivotally connected thereto by an upper hinge pintle 9 extending through the horizontal edge trimming leg 17''', the upper and lower arms of the saddle part 17', and through a bearing hole formed in the door supporting arm 7'' of the pilaster supported hinge bracket 7 positioned therebetween.

The lower corner bracket 18 presents a horizontal arm section 18' inset within a notch cut-out formed in the lower rear corner of the door body. The arm section 18' has a depressed saddle extension 18'' at the inner end thereof whose outer surface substantially conforms to the contoured outer face of the lower horizontal edge trimming strip 15 of the door body. The side faces of the horizontal arm section 18' and the saddle extension 18'' are substantially flush with the facing surfaces of the door body and present substantially flush joints therebetween. An edge trimming leg 18''' extends upwardly from the outer end of the horizontal arm section 18' of the lower corner bracket 18, and presents an outer surface in contour conformity with the contoured facing portion 15' of the adjacent vertically extending edge trimming strip 15.

The flat inner faces of the vertical edge trimming legs 17'' and the horizontal edge trimming leg 17''' of the upper corner bracket 17 are designed to seat flatly against the inturned flange sections 12 of the door body; the outwardly flared lip sections 13 of the door body being cut away at the seating area and replaced by relatively short outwardly extending ribs which interlock with corresponding locking grooves formed in the inside faces of the edge trimming legs 17'' and 17'''. The outer end of the horizontally extending edge trimming leg 17''' and the outer end of the downwardly extending edge trimming leg 17'', each terminates in a tongue portion which telescopes into and interlocks with the adjacent end of the edge trimming strip 15 which telescopes thereover. The vertically ex-

tending leg 18''' of the lower corner bracket 18 seats against the adjacent inturned flange sections 12 of the door body; the outwardly flared lip sections 13 of the door body being cut away at the seating area and replaced by relatively short outwardly extending rib portions which interlock with a corresponding groove formed in the inner face of the vertical edge trimming leg 18''' of the lower corner bracket 18. The vertical edge trimming leg 18''' terminates in a tongue portion which telescopes into and interlocks with the adjacent end of the vertical edge trimming strip 15. The upper S-shaped door corner bracket 17, and the lower door corner bracket 18, may be formed and mounted on the door body substantially as shown and described in my copending U.S. application Serial No. 3,193 filed January 18, 1960.

As thus constructed, the outer faces of the U-shaped saddle part 17' of the upper S-shaped corner bracket 17, and the outer faces of the arm section 18' and depressed saddle section 18'' of the lower corner bracket 18, are substantially flush with the adjacent outer surfaces of the door facing panels 11. Likewise, the contoured faces of the edge trimming legs 17'' and 17''' of the upper S-shaped corner bracket 17, and the contoured face of the vertical edge trimming leg 18''' of the lower corner bracket 18, form substantially flush and streamlined surfaces with the exposed arcuate facing portions 15' of the adjacent edge trimming strips 15. The wall forming door structure as thus formed is attractively streamlined in architectural appearance and can be easily cleaned and maintained in a sanitary condition.

The wall forming door body B is desirably provided with a latch structure at the swinging edge thereof, which may be advantageously constructed in the form shown in U.S. Patent 2,876,873. As shown in FIGS. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 19, the latch structure may comprise a latch case 20 which is inserted into the door body through a conforming hole 12'' formed in the inturned flanges 12 at the swinging edge thereof, and extends between the facing panels 11 of the door body. The latch case 20 as shown more particularly in FIG. 8, presents a pair of spaced channel shaped guide members 21 which present paired guide wall portions 21' between which a latch slide 23 may smoothly reciprocate. The spaced channel shaped guide members 21 may be joined together by a side wall forming section 22, and the inner ends of the channel shaped guide members 21 are desirably provided with laterally extending abutment lugs 22' designed to brace against the inside surfaces of the facing panels 11 of the door body as shown more particularly in FIG. 3.

The latch slide 23 comprises a generally rectangular frame having a pair of spaced horizontal frame members 24 joined by a pair of front and rear frame members or struts 25 and 25'. Each of the horizontal frame members 24 may be provided with a pair of spaced and outwardly offset slide shoes 24' designed to smoothly slide within the channel shaped guide members 21 of the latch case 20 and guided for smooth reciprocation by the paired guide wall portions 21' of the channel shaped guide members 21. A triangular shaped camming frame 26, presenting a triangular shaped interior camming surface 26', is positioned within the outer frame of the latch slide 23, and may be cast or molded integral with one of the horizontal frame members 24 thereof. To further brace and strengthen the triangular shaped camming frame 26, one side thereof may be integrally joined to the front framing strut 25 of the slide frame as by a bracing block 26'' cast or molded integral therewith. The bracing block 26'' provides a base in which one end of a latch bolt 27 may be rigidly planted as shown in FIGS. 3 and 8.

The cam slide 23 is manually manipulated by means of a cam lug 28 as shown in FIG. 3 which is positioned within the triangular camming frame 26 and designed to be swung in camming engagement with its inner camming surface 26'. The camming lug 28 is fixed to a cam shaft 29 whose outer ends are designed to be connected

to a pair of circular escutcheon plates 30, one of the escutcheon plates being applied to the cam shaft 29 after the cam lug 28 and associated cam shaft 29 have been inserted into the triangular camming frame 26.

The circular escutcheon plates 30 are rotatably journaled within circular rims 19 formed in the facing panels 11 of the door body, and seat against depressed ledge portions 19' extending laterally from the circular rims 19, and which thus provide a seat on which the smooth inner surface of the circular escutcheon plates 30 are rotatably journaled as shown in FIGS. 3 and 6. The circular rims 19 and associated inturned ledge portions 19' are preferably so formed that the outer surface of the escutcheon plates 30 are substantially flush with the outer surfaces of the door facing panels 11 as shown in FIGS. 3, 6, 12 and 14. One or both circular escutcheon plates 30 may be provided with a grip bar 30' formed integral therewith, and by means of which the circular escutcheon plates 30, as rotatably journaled in the circular rims 19 of the door facing panels 11, may be manipulated to thereby swing the camming lug 28 through an angle of approximately 180 degrees in either a clockwise or a counter-clockwise direction, to thereby reciprocate the latch slide 23 and latch bolt 27 associated therewith to and from latching position.

The latch case 20 is rigidly supported within the door body A by a facing plate C or C1 which extends at right angles across the outer ends of the channel shaped guide members 21 of the latch case and is integrally or otherwise rigidly secured thereto, as shown in FIGS. 3, 7, 8 and 22. The latch case attached facing plate C or C1 presents a body section 31 having relatively flat rear face portions 32 as shown in FIGS. 3 and 7 designed to seat against flat jamb edge portions 12' presented by the inturned flanges 12 of the door body in surrounding relation to the conforming hole 12'' therein and through which the latch case 20 is inserted. The latch case 20 is rigidly secured to the jamb edge of the door body by concealed fastening means comprising a tapered tongue portion 33 extending from each end of the body section 31 of its facing plate, and over which the adjacent semi-tubular edge trimming strips 15 of the door body are designed to snugly telescope. The base end of each tapered tongue portion 33 is smaller in cross-sectional area than the end area of the adjacent body section 31, so that the adjacent ends of the body section 31 presents inset inner and outer shoulders 33' against which the adjacent end of the edge trimming strip 15 may snugly abut.

In cases where the door stop is to be associated with the adjacent jamb edge of either a floor supported or ceiling hung pilaster A as shown in FIGS. 19, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25, a latch case-attached facing plate C1 is provided whose body section 31 presents an outer face 31' in contoured conformity with the outer faces of the contoured facing portions 15' of the adjacent semi-tubular edge trimming strips 15, as shown in FIG. 22. The body section 31 of the latch case-attached facing plate C1 is provided with a latch bolt hole 32' through which the latch bolt 27, extending from the latch slide 23 of the latch structure contained within the door body, may telescope.

Where the facing plate of the latch case 20 is to receive and support a reversible door stop, the latch case 20 is provided with a facing plate C formed as shown in FIGS. 6, 7 and 8, and which includes a body section 31 which presents a depressed seating portion 34 against which the attaching leg of the reversible door stop may snugly seat. The flat seating portion 34 is inset between contoured end portions 31'' of its facing plate body section 31, with the outer surfaces of the end portions 31'' in contoured conformity with the outer faces of the contoured facing portions 15' of the adjacent edge trimming strips 15, as shown in FIG. 6. The side edges 34' of the depressed seating portion 34 provide con-

toured continuations of the contoured side edges of the end portions 31'' of the facing plate body section 31. The inner ends of the contoured end portions 31'' provide transverse guide shoulders 34'' at the upper and lower ends of the depressed seating portion 34. The depressed seating portion 34 and the square cut abutment shoulders 34'' at the ends thereof thus provide a depressed pocket in which the attaching leg of a reversible door stop is received.

The latch case-attached facing plate C is designed to receive the attaching leg of the reversible door stop D as shown in FIGS. 6–9, or the reversible door stop D1 as shown in FIGS. 10 and 12, or the reversible door stop D2 as shown in FIGS. 13 and 14, or the reversible door stop D3 as shown in FIGS. 15–18. To provide means for detachably securing any one of the reversible door stops D, D1, D2 or D3 to the latch case-attached facing plate C, a pair of spaced stud receiving holes 35 extend through the body section 31 of the facing plate C in the area of the depressed seating portion 34 thereof, and into which corresponding studs 44 projecting from the rear face of the door stop attaching leg are inserted. In addition, an enlarged hole 36 having a threaded periphery 36' extends through the body section 31 of the facing plate C in the area between the spaced stud receiving holes 35 as shown in FIG. 8, and into which a tubular securing nipple 46 is threaded and through which the latch bolt 27 may telescope.

The reversible door stops D, D1 and D2 are generally angular in form, and each presents an attaching leg 40 designed to seat against the depressed facing portion 34 of the facing plate C, and a striker leg 42 extending substantially at right angles from its attaching leg 40 and which is designed to overlap the side face of the adjacent pilaster A when the door body to which the door stop is applied is in closed position. The attaching leg 40 of the door stop D or D1 or D2 presents a contoured outer face 40' and a rounded side edge 40'' in streamline shape conformity with the outer faces of the end portions 31'' and one of the side edges 34' of the body section 31 of the facing plate C, when the attaching leg 40 has been secured in position on the facing plate C as shown in FIG. 6.

The attaching leg 40 of the door stop D or D1 or D2 also presents a rear seating face 41 designed to flatly seat against depressed seating portion 34 of the facing plate C. The attaching leg 40 also presents square cut ends 41' designed to interfit between the guide shoulders 34'' of the facing plate C in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured outer face 40' of the attaching leg 40 and the outer faces of the adjacent end portions 31'' of the facing plate C, as shown in FIGS. 6, 10 and 13. The rear face 41 of the attaching leg 40 also presents a vertically extending rounded abutment shoulder 41'' designed to snugly interfit with the adjacent side edge 34' of the facing plate 30 to which it is attached.

The forwardly projecting striker leg 42 of the door stop D or D1 or D2 presents a finished outer face 42'. In the case of the door stops D shown in FIGS. 6, 8 and 9 and the door stop D1 shown in FIG. 10, the striker leg 42 also presents a finished inner face 42'' which smoothly merges into the contoured outer face 40' of the attaching leg 40. The inner face 42'' of the striker leg 42 of the door stops D and D1 presents a resilient buffer cushion 43 securely bonded thereto as by a bonding adhesive, and which is designed to strike against the side surface of the adjacent pilaster without marring the pilaster surface.

The rear seating face 41 of the door stop D or D1 or D2 or D3 presents a pair of spaced studs 44 projecting therefrom and which are designed to be snugly inserted into the correspondingly spaced stud receiving holes 35 formed in the body section 31 of the facing plate C. The studs 44 and the receiving holes 35 are so symmetrically spaced and positioned that the attaching leg 40 of the door stop may be applied to the facing plate C to present its striker leg 42 on either the right or left hand side of the facing plate C, and so that the door stop can be accommodated to either right hand or left hand swinging doors.

The door stop D or D1 or D2 or D3 is rigidly but reversibly secured to the facing plate C by means of a tubular nipple 46 having an externally threaded body section 46' designed to extend through a conforming hole 45 in the attaching leg 40 of the door stop, and thence threaded into the threaded nipple receiving hole 36 of the facing plate C. The tubular nipple 46 as shown in FIG. 8 has an enlarged head section 46'' designed to be pocketed within an enlarged counter bore 45' of the nipple receiving hole 45, and which defines a seating ledge 45'' against which the inner face of the enlarged head section 46'' of the tubular nipple 46 may snugly seat. The tubular nipple 46 has a finished interior bore through which the projecting end of the latching bolt 27 may smoothly telescope. The tubular nipple 46 thus provides a means for rigidly but reversibly securing the door stop D or D1 or D2 or D3 to the depressed facing portion 34 of the facing plate C so that the door stop may be applied to either right hand or left hand swinging doors. The door stop D or D1 or D2 or D3 may be reversed in position by removing and re-applying the tubular nipple 46. When the tubular nipple 46 is fully applied to the door stop and facing plate C, its head section 46'' will be substantially flush with the outer face 40' of the attaching leg 40, as shown in FIGS. 3, 6, 10, 12, 14 and 15.

Door stops have been customarily applied to the jamb edge of the post or pilaster adjacent the swinging edge of a wall forming door body, and against which the adjacent side face of the door body may strike when the door is moved to closed position. When the door stop is thus applied, wearing apparel of the person entering or leaving the cubicle is often caught on the striker leg of the pilaster mounted door stop, with the result that the wearing apparel as thus caught is often torn or damaged. This inconvenience can be largely obviated by applying the door stop to the latch case-attached facing plate C of the latch structure as mounted on the swinging edge of the door body, since the person entering or leaving the cubicle naturally swings the door into open position convenient for entry or exit, and which places the projecting striker leg 42 of the door attached door stop in a position which extends away from the person entering or leaving the cubicle.

Since the arrangement of the cubicle assembly in the building interior determines whether the cubicle doors should have right hand or left hand swinging movement, cubicle doors are therefore manufactured so that they may be swung in either direction on the paired hinge brackets 7 or the hinge brackets 7 and 8 as mounted on the jamb edge of either a right hand or left hand pilaster. The latching structure and its facing plate C above described is so constructed that the same can be applied to the swinging edge of either a right hand or a left hand swinging door. However, the latch slide 23 of the latching structure should be positioned in the upright position shown in FIG. 8 for both right hand and left hand swinging doors, to insure convenient manipulation of the latch slide. To provide a door stop which is universally adaptable for right hand and left hand swinging doors, it is desirable that the door stop as well as the latch case-attached facing plate C can be so formed as to permit reverse mounting of the door stop on the latch case-attached facing plate C.

When the latch case-attached facing plate C is symmetrically formed as shown in FIG. 8, either one of the door stops D, D1, D2 or D3 made in accordance with this invention, may be reversibly applied to the facing plate C so that the striker leg 42 of the door stop can be reversibly positioned at either the right or left hand side of the latch case-attached facing plate C. Reverse positioning of each of these door stops can be readily effected since the paired studs 44 projecting from the rear face 41

of its attaching leg 40 are symmetrically spaced with respect to its tubular nipple receiving hole 45, and so that the studs 44 may be reversibly inserted into the symmetrically positioned stud receiving holes 35 in the latch case-attached facing plate C. Thus, any one of the door stops D, D1, D2 or D3 made in accordance with this invention, may be reversibly mounted on the latch case-attached facing plate C so that its striker leg 42 is positioned on either side thereof, and is securely and rigidly fixed to the facing plate C by the tubular nipple 46 and the projecting studs 44 as snugly inserted into the spaced stud receiving holes 35 and the nipple receiving hole 36 of the facing plate C. As thus secured, these door stops cannot be loosened by use or abuse, or by repeated and forcible striking of their resilient buffer cushions against the side face of the adjacent pilaster A.

When the door stop D as shown in FIGS. 6, 7 and 8, has thus been applied and secured to the facing plate C, the contoured outer face 40′ of its attaching leg 40 is architecturally symmetrical with the adjacent contoured end portion 31″ of the facing plate C, to provide a reversible door stop and facing plate assembly which is highly attractive in architectural appearance.

The door stop D1 as shown in FIGS. 10 and 12 is also designed to be reversely mounted on a latch case-attached facing plate C which is substantially identical to the facing plate C shown in FIG. 8. The attaching leg 40 and the associated striker leg 42 of the door stop D1 may be made substantially similar to the attaching leg 40 and associated striker leg 42 of the door stop D shown in FIGS. 8 and 9. The attaching leg 40 of the reversible door stop D1 is also provided with a rear seating face 41 having a pair of symmetrically spaced studs 44 and a nipple receiving hole 45 therein which receives the tubular nipple 46 substantially as shown in FIGS. 8 and 9. It will be appreciated that the striker leg 42 to which the resilient buffer cushion 43 is attached, may be designed and positioned to strike against a side face of an adjacent pilaster whose thickness is substantially the same as the thickness of the door body as shown in FIG. 3, or to strike against a pilaster which is somewhat greater in thickness than the door body as shown in FIG. 12. When the door stop D1 has been mounted on and secured to the latch case-attached facing plate C so that its striker leg 42 is selectively positioned on either the right hand or left hand side of the facing plate C, the outer face 40′ of its attaching leg 40 is architecturally symmetrical with the contoured end portions 31″ of the facing plate C, as shown in FIGS. 10 and 12.

The doors B as swingably mounted on the adjacent pilaster may be manually opened or closed by exerting either pushing pressure or pulling pressure on the adjacent grip bar 30′ forming a part of the circular escutcheon plate 30. However, an auxiliary handle may also be provided which forms an integral part of the door stop as shown in FIGS. 10 and 12. This handle may be in the form of an outwardly and rearwardly flared handle wing 47 which may be cast or molded as an integral part of the door stop D1. This handle wing 47 presents a comfortably curved inner face 47′ which is suitably spaced from the adjacent face of the door body B, to permit convenient insertion of the fingers therebetween. The handle wing 47 which forms an integral part of the door stop D1 provides an auxiliary means for conveniently and quickly swinging the door by the person entering or leaving the cubicle.

The door stop D2, as shown in FIGS. 13 and 14, may be integrally cast or molded and is designed for reversible attachment to the latch case-attached facing plate C formed as shown in FIG. 8. The door stop D2 may be formed generally similar to the door stop shown in FIGS. 10 and 12, and presents an attaching leg 40 having a striker leg 42 projecting forwardly at substantially a right angle to the attaching leg 40, and may also include a handle wing 47 flaring outwardly and rearwardly from its striker leg 42. The attaching leg 40 of the reversible door stop D2 also presents a rear seating face 41 designed to snugly seat against the depressed facing portion 34 of the facing plate C, and also presents a pair of studs 44 which are symmetrically spaced with respect to its nipple receiving hole 45, and which are designed to be reversibly inserted into the symmetrically spaced stud receiving holes 35 of the facing plate C, and then rigidly secured to the facing plate C by the tubular nipple 46 in the manner heretofore described.

The reversible door stop D2 shown in FIGS. 13 and 14 incorporates a modified form of resilient buffer cushion 43*a* which presents an arrow-shaped head portion 43*a*′ designed to be longitudinally telescoped into a correspondingly shaped groove 42*a* formed at the juncture between its attaching leg 40 and striker leg 42. The modified buffer cushion 43*a* may also present a pair of angular leg portions 43*a*″ extending from its head portion 43*a*′ and which seat against the inside faces of the striker leg 42 and attaching leg 40 of the door stop D2, and which together present a curvilinear facing surface. When a resilient buffer cushion 43*a* formed as shown in FIGS. 13 and 14 is used, bonding adhesive need not be relied upon to secure the buffer cushion in mounted position, since its arrow-shaped head portion 43*a*′ is locked in the conforming groove 42*a* formed at the juncture between the attaching leg 40 and striker leg 42 of the door stop D2.

The modified form of reversible door stop D3 shown in FIGS. 15–18 is also designed to be reversibly secured to a latch case-attached facing plate C formed as shown in FIG. 8, and further shown in FIG. 17. The reversible door stop D3 presents an attaching leg 40 and a striker leg 42 projecting forwardly from its attaching leg 40 at substantially a right angle thereto. The rear seating face 41 of the attaching leg 40 of the reversible door stop D3 is designed to flatly seat against the depressed facing portion 34 of the facing plate C, and also presents a pair of studs 44 projecting from its rear seating face 41 which are symmetrically spaced with respect to the tubular nipple receiving hole 45 formed therein, with the studs 44 designed to be reversibly inserted into the spaced stud receiving holes 35 of the facing plate C. The attaching leg 40 of the door stop D3 is designed to be rigidly secured to the facing plate C by a tubular nipple 46 whose threaded body section 46′ is designed to be inserted into the nipple receiving hole 45 in its attaching leg, and threaded into the threaded nipple receiving hole 36 of the facing plate C. The inside face of its striker leg 42 also supports a resilient buffer cushion 43 designed to cushion against the side face of the adjacent pilaster.

The door stop D3 as shown in FIGS. 15–18 presents a bracing flange 48 extending rearwardly from its attaching leg 40 and which is designed to snugly overlap the adjacent side face of the door body when the door stop D3 has been secured to the latch case-attached facing plate C. A companion bracing flange 49 also extends rearwardly from the attaching leg 40 of the door stop D3 and is designed to snugly overlap the opposite face of the door body as shown in FIG. 18. The companion bracing flange 49 may be somewhat longer in vertical length than the vertical length of the attaching leg 40 and the opposite bracing flange 48, and may be artistically shaped in the form of a circle segment. A cup-shaped handle wing 47*a* may extend forwardly from the semi-circular perimeter of the companion bracing flange 49 as shown in FIGS. 16 and 18, and into which the fingers may be comfortably inserted to manually swing the door.

The bracing flange 48, the companion semi-circular bracing flange 49, and the attaching leg 40 of the door stop D3, together provide a bracing channel which snugly telescopes over the side faces of the door body when the rear seating face 41 of its attaching leg 40 is snugly seated against the depressed seating portion 34 of the latch case-attached facing plate C. The outer face of the attaching leg 40 of the door stop D3 merges smoothly into the outer face of the bracing flange 48 and the inside face of the

striker leg 42, and is in architectural symmetry with the contoured end portions 31'' of the facing plate C. The door stop D3 and its associated cup-shaped handle wing 47*a* may be integrally cast or molded into a single unit, and may be reversibly attached to the latch case-attached facing plate C by means of the tubular nipple 46 and the symmetrically spaced studs 44 which extend into the stud receiving holes 35 in the body section of the facing plate C. The bracing flange 48 and companion bracing flange 49 further assist in maintaining the door stop D3 and its associated handle wing 47*a* rigidly secured to the facing plate C notwithstanding the abuse to which it may be subjected through extended years of use.

Where the door stop D or D1 or D2 or D3 is applied to the facing plate C associated with the latch case 20 mounted within the door body D as above described, some means must be applied to the jamb edge of the adjacent latching pilaster to receive the latching end of the latch bolt 27. Such means may be provided by a receiving hole 53 formed in a facing plate E secured to the jamb edge of the latching pilaster by concealed securing means as shown in FIGS. 3, 5 and 18.

The pilaster attached facing plate E may be integrally formed to present a body section 50 having a rear seating face 51 designed to flatly seat against adjacent jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster as shown in FIGS. 3 and 18. The jamb edge portions 2' may be formed by the adjacent inturned flanges 2 of the pilaster; the outturned lip sections 3 of the pilaster being cut way or removed in the area where the pilaster facing plate E is applied thereto. The pilaster facing plate E may be rigidly secured in seating position against the jamb edge portion 2' of the pilaster by concealed fastening means which include a tapered tongue portion 52 which extends from each end of its body section 50, and over which the adjacent semi-tubular edge trimming strips 5 of the pilaster are designed to telescope. The outer face 50' of the body section 50 is preferably contoured in streamlined symmetry with the outer faces of the contoured facing portions 5' of the adjacent edging strips 5. The base end of each tongue portion 52 has an area which is less than the end area of the body section 50, to thereby present square cut inner and outer shoulders 52' against which the square cut end of the semi-tubular edging strip 5 as telescoped over the tongue portion 52, may smoothly abut to provide a fine single line joint therebetween.

The body section 50 of the pilaster attached facing plate E is provided with a bored hole 53 positioned in alignment with the latching bolt 27 associated with the door body, and into which the terminal end of the latching bolt 27 may telescope when the latch slide 23, to which the latching bolt 27 is attached, is manipulated. The latch bolt receiving hole 53 may be provided with a chamfered entry mouth to facilitate entry of the latching end of the latch bolt 27 into the bolt receiving hole 53. The bolt receiving hole 53 may extend entirely through the body section 50 of the pilaster attached facing plate E, and may also extend through a conforming hole 53' formed in the adjacent jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster, as shown in FIG. 3.

Under normal conditions, the pilaster attached facing plate E will be rigidly held in fixed position by the semi-tubular edge trimming strips 5 as telescoped over the tapered tongue portions 52 of the facing plate E. However, if further securing means appear desirable, a tubular ferrule 53*a*, which is externally threaded and which has a smooth bore designed to receive the terminal end of the latching bolt 27, may be threaded into a somewhat enlarged and internally threaded conforming hole 53—53' formed in the body section 50 of the facing plate E and the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster, as shown in FIG. 18. The externally threaded ferrule 53*a* as thus applied, provides supplemental means for rigidly anchoring the pilaster applied facing plate E to the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster.

In substitution for the pilaster attached facing plate E, a tubular nipple 54 may be inserted into the adjacent semi-tubular edge trimming strip 5 of the latching pilaster as shown in FIGS. 11, 12 and 14. This tubular nipple 54 may comprise an externally threaded body section 54' and an enlarged head section 54''. A conforming hole is cut in the contoured facing portion 5' of the semi-tubular edging strip 5 in adjacent relation to the latching bolt 27 associated with the door body. The hole as thus formed in the contoured facing portion 5' of the semi-tubular edging strip 5, is sized to snugly receive the enlarged head section 54'' of the tubular nipple 54 when the threaded body portion 54' of the tubular nipple is threaded into the conforming hole 53' in the jamb edge portions 2' of the latching pilaster. The tubular nipple 54 has a smooth inner bore designed to smoothly receive the terminal end of the latching bolt 27 as telescoped therein.

In the preferred form of this invention, the door stop D, or D1 or D2 or D3 is associated with the latch case-attached facing plate C which is mounted on the swinging edge of the door body. However, in some instances a door stop may be optionally associated with the jamb edge of the pilaster which is positioned adjacent the swinging edge of the door. In such instances, the latch structure would be provided with a facing plate C1 as heretofore described and shown in FIG. 22, and wherein the latch case-attached facing plate C1 would be provided with a body section 31 whose contoured outer face 31' is in streamlined conformity with the contoured facing portions 15' of the adjacent semi-tubular edging strips 15, and wherein the adjacent ends of the semi-tubular edging strips 15 would be telescoped over the tapered tongue portions 33 extending from the opposite ends of the latch case-attached body section 31 to provide a substantially flush joint therebetween. In this case, the body section 31 would be provided with a latch bolt receiving hole 32' through which the latching bolt 27 of the latching structure contained in the door body may smoothly telescope.

Where the door stop is to be associated with the jamb edge of the latching pilaster, a door stop D4 can be integrally formed as a part of the pilaster attached facing plate E1 as shown in FIGS. 20–21 and 23–25. This pilaster attached facing plate E1 has a body section 55 which presents a flat rear seating face 56 designed to seat flatly against the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster which are formed by cutting away or removing the outturned lip sections 3 from the inturned flanges 2 in the area where the facing plate E1 is applied to the jamb edge of the pilaster.

Where the pilaster attached facing plate E1 has a door stop D4 associated therewith, and which can be expected to receive repeated jarring blows when the swinging edge of the door body is slammed thereagainst, it is important that the facing plate E1 be securely anchored to the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster. Such anchoring means may be provided by a tapered tongue section 57 extending from each end of the body section 55 as shown in FIG. 23, and over which the adjacent terminal end of the semi-tubular edging strip 5 may telescope. Each tongue section 57 presents a contoured outer face 57' in contour conformity with the inner face of the facing portion 5' of the edging strip 5. A bracing rib 58 extends rearwardly from the rear face of each tongue section 57 and braces against the adjacent jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster. Each tongue section 57 presents a pair of generally concave rear facing portions 57'' on each side of the bracing rib 58 and which form therewith a locking pocket designed to receive the inturned flange portions 5'' of the edging strip 5 when telescoped over the tongue section 57. The outer arcuate face 57' and the concave rear facing portions 57'' of the tongue section 57 merge together to provide rounded edge portions 57''' which are pocketed between the inner faces of the inturned flange portions 5'' and the arcuate facing portion 5' of the semi-tubular edging strip 5.

To provide auxiliary means for further rigidly securing the pilaster attached facing plate E1 and its associated door stop D4 to the jamb edge portion 2' of the pilaster A, a backing plate 59 is inserted within the pilaster during manufacture thereof in bracing relation to the inside face of the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster, and secured thereto as by spot welds 59' which may be concealed by the rear face 56 of the body section 55 and/or by the applied semi-tubular edging strips 5. A securing screw 58' extends through each tapered tongue section 57 and is threaded into a threaded hole provided in the adjacent backing plate 59 as shown in FIGS. 23 and 24. The facing plate E1 is thus rigidly and immovably secured to the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster by the end portions of the semi-tubular edging strips 5 as snugly telescoped over the adjacent tapered tongue sections 57, and by the securing screw 58' and the backing plate 59 welded to the inner face of the jamb edge portions 2' of the pilaster.

The pilaster attached facing plate E1 and its associated door stop D4 may be symmetrically cast or molded in one piece so that the facing plate E1 may be applied to the jamb edge of the pilaster with the door stop D4 projecting from the left hand side of the pilaster as shown in FIG. 23; or so that the facing plate E1 and associated door stop D4 may be reversed from the position shown in FIG. 23 to place the projecting door stop D4 at the right hand side of the pilaster shown in FIG. 23. By making the facing plate E1 and associated door stop D4 symmetrically balanced for reversible application to the jamb edge of the pilaster, the laterally extending attaching leg 60 of the door stop D4 may be formed integral with the body section 55 of the facing plate E1, as shown in FIG. 23. The attaching leg 60 of the door stop D4 has a forwardly projecting striker leg 61 formed integral therewith, and which is designed to overlap the adjacent face of the door body when in closed position. The inner face of the striking leg 61 has a resilient buffer cushion 62 attached to the inside face thereof to cushion the blow and prevent marring of the adjacent side face of the door body.

The opposite ends of the body section 55 of the facing plate E1 present contoured end portions 55' in contoured symmetry with the adjacent ends of the semi-tubular edging strips 5 as telescopically applied to the adjacent tongue sections 57. The base of each tongue section 57 has an area which is less than the adjacent end of the body section 55 to thereby provide inner and outer end shoulders 55'' against which the square cut end of the semi-tubular edging strip 55 may abut to form a substantially flush and fine line joint therebetween. A latch bolt receiving hole 63, positioned in alignment to the latch bolt 27 associated with the door body D, extends through the body section 55 of the facing plate E1, and may also extend through the backing plate 59 contained within the door body as shown in FIGS. 23 and 25. By providing a latch bolt receiving hole 63 which is equally and symmetrically spaced between the end abutment shoulders 55'' of the body section 55, the facing plate E1 and associated door stop D4 may be reversibly applied to the jamb edge of the pilaster to accommodate either right hand or left hand swinging doors B.

It will be appreciated that a detachable and reversible door stop corresponding to the door stops D, D1, D2 or D3 as heretofore described, may be associated with the pilaster attaching facing plate E1, by providing the body section 55 of the facing plate E1 with the depressed facing portion 34 against which the reversible attaching leg 40 of either one of the reversible door stops D or D1 or D2 or D3 may be applied. The selected reversible door stop may be secured as heretofore described by the paired studs 44 projecting rearwardly from the reversible attaching leg 40 of the door stop, which would be inserted into receiving holes 35 formed in the depressed facing portion 34 of the facing plate E1, which reversible attaching leg 40 would be fixed to the body section of the pilaster attached facing plate as by a tubular nipple 46, as heretofore described.

While the latching structure as heretofore described can only be applied for convenient operation when mounted on the swinging edge of the door body B in the erect position shown in FIG. 8, it will be appreciated that right and left hand latching structures may be used which have right and left hand door stops which are integral with their facing plates, such as the door stop D4 shown in FIG. 23. In such case, one set of latch cases 20 would be manufactured having a door stop D4 integral with its latch case-attached facing plate for application to right hand swing doors, and another set of latch cases 20 would be manufactured having a door stop D4 integral with its latch case-attached facing plate for application to left hand swinging doors. In both types, the latch case 20 and associated facing plate and door stop may be integrally cast or molded in one piece.

From the above disclosure, it is evident that this invention embraces the provision of facing plates which may be formed integral with or rigidly attached to the latch case 20 of a latching structure and designed for insertion into a wall forming door body, whose facing plate may be provided with a door stop which may be reversibly applied thereto in the manner above described, or formed integral therewith. This invention further embraces the provision of a cooperating facing plate which may be attached to the jamb edge of the latching pilaster, and which may have a door stop integrally formed as a part thereof for reversible application to the jamb edge of the pilaster, or may have a reversible door stop which can be reversibly applied to the pilaster attached facing plate.

The door mounted door stop may also have an auxiliary handle wing associated therewith which can be conveniently grasped to open and close the door. The facing plates and the door stops of this invention are attractively contoured in conformity with the jamb edges of the wall forming door and pilaster bodies with which they are associated, and may be cast from bright metal, or formed from molded plastics, with the exposed surfaces thereof polished or finished in harmony with the finish of the wall forming bodies to which they are attached, providing attractive hardware which is lasting and highly serviceable in use, can be manufactured at modest cost, can be quickly mounted on the wall forming bodies with minimum labor, and which measurably contribute to the architectural eminance and pleasing appearance of the cubicle assemblies with which they are associated.

While certain novel features of this invention have been disclosed herein and are pointed out in the claims, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A facing plate and door stop assembly designed for attachment to the jamb edge of a wall forming body; said facing plate including a body section presenting a contoured front face and relatively flat rear face portions designed to seat against the jamb edge of the wall forming body, and means for securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the wall forming body including a tongue portion extending from each end of said body section and designed to telescope into adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured front face of said body section and the adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body; said door stop including a leg section extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face

of said striker section, and a symmertical latch bolt receiving hole extending into and symmetrically located in said facing plate and designed to be symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of a wall-forming body to which it is applied.

2. A facing plate and door stop assembly designed for concealed and reversible attachment to the jamb edge of a wall forming body; said facing plate including a body section presenting a contoured front face and relatively flat rear face portions designed to seat against the jamb edge of the wall forming body, and a tongue portion extending from each end of said body section and designed to telescope into adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured front face of said body section and the adjacent contoured edge portions of the wall forming body; means for detachably and reversibly securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the wall forming body including a backing plate designed to be contained within the wall forming body and in bracing relation against the inner face of the jamb edge thereof, and a fastening element connecting each of said tongue portions to said backing plate; said door stop including a leg section integral with and extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, and a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole extending into the leg section of said door stop and the body section of said facing plate, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically positioned with respect to the detachable tongue securing fastening elements and designed to be symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body to which said facing plate is applied.

3. A facing plate and reversible door stop assembly designed for attachment to the jamb edge of a door body, said facing plate including a body section designed to seat against the jamb edge of the door body, and means for securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the door body; said door stop including a leg section fixed to and extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, and a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole in said facing plate and leg section of the door stop, and means for detachably and reversibly securing the leg section of said door stop to said facing plate, said latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse edges of the door stop leg section and also designed to be symmetricaly located with respect to the parallel side faces of the door body to which it is to be applied.

4. A facing plate and reversible door stop assembly designed for attachment to the jamb edge of a wall forming body; said facing plate including a body section designed to seat against the jamb edge of the wall forming body, and means for securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the wall forming body; said reversible door stop including a leg section designed to seat against the body section of the facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at a right angle thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole extending through said facing plate and leg section of the door stop, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse edges of the door stop leg section and designed to be symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall forming body to which it is to be applied, and detachable means for reversibly securing said door stop to said facing plate body section which includes a tubular nipple extending through the latch bolt receiving hole in the door stop leg section and secured within the latch bolt receiving hole in the facing plate body section.

5. A facing plate and reversible door stop assembly designed for attachment to the jamb edge of a wall forming body; said facing plate including a body section designed to seat against the jamb edge of the wall forming body, and concealed means for securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the wall forming body; said reversible door stop including an attaching leg designed to seat against the facing plate body section, a striker leg extending from said attaching leg substantially at a right angle thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker leg, a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole in said attaching leg and the adjacent facing plate body section, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse edges of the door stop leg section and designed to be symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body to which it is to be applied; and means for reversibly securing said door stop to said facing plate body section which includes a cooperating stud and a corresponding stud receiving hole presented by the adjacent faces of the door stop attaching leg and the facing plate body section, and a tubular nipple extending through the latch bolt receiving hole in the door stop attaching leg and secured within the latch bolt receiving hole in the facing plate body section.

6. A facing plate and reversible door stop assembly designed for attachment to the jamb edge of a door body; said facing plate including a body section designed to seat against the jamb edge of the door body, and means for securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the door body; said reversible door stop including an attaching leg designed to seat against the facing plate body section, a striker leg extending from said attaching leg substantially at a right angle thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker leg, a handle forming wing section flaring outwardly from said striker leg, a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole extending through said attaching leg and into the adjacent facing plate body section, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse edges of the door stop leg section and designed to be symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body to which it is to be applied, and means for reversibly securing said door stop to said facing plate body section which includes a cooperating stud and a corresponding stud receiving hole presented by the adjacent faces of the door stop attaching leg and facing plate body section, and a tubular nipple extending through the latch bolt receiving hole in the door stop attaching leg and secured within the latch bolt receiving hole in the facing plate body section.

7. A facing plate and reversible door stop assembly designed for concealed attachment to the jamb edge of a wall forming body; said facing plate including a body section presenting a depressed outer face portion positioned between a pair of contoured front face portions, a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the jamb edge of the wall forming body, and concealed means for securing said facing plate to the jamb edge of the wall forming body; said reversible door stop including an attaching leg presenting a relatively flat rear face designed to seat against the depressed face portion of the facing plate body section and a front face in contoured symmetry with the adjacent contoured front face portions of the facing plate body section, a striker leg extending from said attaching leg substantially at a right angle thereto, a resilent cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker leg, and a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole in said attaching leg and the adjacent facing plate body section, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to

the opposite transverse edges of the door stop leg section and designed to be symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body to which it is to be applied; and means for reversibly securing said door stop to said facing plate body section which includes a tubular nipple extending through the latch bolt receiving hole in the door stop attaching leg and secured within the latch bolt receiving hole in the facing plate body section.

8. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body and a companion wall forming body designed to be fixedly supported in adjacent relation to said swingable wall forming body, each of said wall forming bodies presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, and a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion; a pair of facing plates mounted on the relatively flat jamb edge portions of the respective wall forming bodies, each of said facing plates including a body section presenting a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of its wall forming body, a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section of each facing plate and designed to telescope into the adjacent contoured jamb edge portion in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured jamb edge portions and the contoured body section of the facing plate, and symmetrical latch bolt receiving holes extending through the body sections of said facing plates; one of said facing plates having a latch case projecting rearwardly therefrom and between the paired facing panels of the swingable wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom and designed to telescope into the aligned latch holes in said facing plates, means for detachably and reversibly securing the other facing plate to the flat jamb edge portion of the companion wall-forming body; a door stop having a leg section fixed to said other facing plate and extending laterally from the body section thereof, a striker section extending from said leg section and substantially at right angles thereto, and resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, the symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole in said other facing plate being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse ends of the body section thereof and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated.

9. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, and a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion; a facing plate mounted on the relatively flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, said facing plate including a body section presenting a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section of the facing plate and telescoping into the adjacent contoured jamb edge portion in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured jamb edge portions and the contoured body section of the facing plate, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom; and a reversible door stop including a leg section extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, and a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole extending through said facing plate and leg section of the reversible door stop which is symmetrically positioned between the adjacent opposite transverse edges of the leg section and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated.

10. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, and a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion, a facing plate mounted on the relatively flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, said facing plate including a body section presenting a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section of the facing plate and telescoping into the adjacent contoured jamb edge portion in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured jamb edge portions and the contoured body section of the facing plate, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom; and a reversible door stop including a leg section extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker, a handle forming wing section fixed to and flaring outwardly from said striker section, means for detachably and reversibly securing the leg section of said door stop to said facing plate, and a symmetrical bolt receiving hole extending through said face plate and reversible leg section which is symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse ends of the leg sections and which is also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated.

11. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, and a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion, a facing plate mounted on the relatively flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, said facing plate including a body section presenting a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section of the facing plate and telescoping into the adjacent contoured jamb edge portion in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured jamb edge portions and the contoured body section of the facing plate, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom and designed to telescope through a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole in said facing plate; and a reversible door stop including an attaching leg having a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole therein mounted on and extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker leg extending from said attaching leg substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker leg, the symmetrical latch bolt receiving holes in said facing plate and leg section of the door stop being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse ends of the leg section and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated, and means for reversibly

securing said door stop to the body section of said facing plate which includes a tubular nipple extending through the latch bolt receiving hole in the door stop attaching leg and secured within the latch bolt receiving hole in the facing plate body section.

12. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, and a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion, a facing plate mounted on the relatively flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, said facing plate including a body section presenting a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the wall forming body, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom and designed to telescope through a latch bolt receiving hole in said facing plate; and a reversible door stop including an attaching leg having a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole therein mounted on and extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker leg extending from said attaching leg substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker leg, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse ends of the leg section of the door stop and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated, and means for reversibly securing said door stop to the body section of said facing plate which includes, a cooperating stud and a corresponding stud receiving hole presented by the adjacent faces of the door stop attaching leg and facing plate body section, and a tubular nipple extending through the latch bolt receiving hole in the door stop attaching leg and secured within the latch bolt receiving hole in the facing plate body section.

13. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body and a companion wall forming body designed to be fixedly supported in adjacent relation to said swingable wall forming body, each of said wall forming bodies presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, said swingable wall forming body presenting a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion, a facing plate presenting a body section having a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the swingable wall forming body, a tongue portion extending from each end of the body section of said facing plate and designed to telescope into the adjacent contoured jamb edge portion in a manner to provide substantially flush joints between the contoured jamb edge portion and the contoured body section of the facing plate, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the swingable wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom and designed to telescope through a symmetrical latch hole in said facing plate, said symmetrical latch hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse ends of the body section of the facing plate with which it is associated and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated; said companion wall forming body presenting a contoured jamb edge portion adjacent the facing plate of said swingable wall forming body, and a tubular nipple extending into and secured within the jamb edge portion of the companion wall forming body and positioned to receive said latch bolt; and a reversible door stop including a leg section extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, and a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section.

14. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body and a companion wall forming body designed to be fixedly supported in adjacent relation to said swingable wall forming body, each of said wall forming bodies presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, said swingable wall forming body presenting a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion, a facing plate presenting a body section having a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the swingable wall forming body, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the swingable wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom and designed to telescope through a latch hole in said facing plate; said companion wall forming body presenting a contoured jamb edge portion adjacent the facing plate of said swingable wall forming body, and a tubular nipple extending into and secured within the jamb edge portion of the companion wall forming body and positioned to receive said latch bolt; and a door stop including a leg section having a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole mounted on and extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite transverse edges of the leg section and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated, and means for reversibly securing said door stop to the body section.

15. In a cubicle assembly; a swingable wall forming body and a companion wall forming body designed to be fixedly supported in adjacent relation to said swingable wall forming body, each of said wall forming bodies presenting a pair of spaced facing panels having a reinforcing core sandwiched therebetween, said swingable wall forming body presenting a relatively flat jamb edge portion and contoured jamb edge portions extending from the opposite ends of said relatively flat jamb edge portion, a facing plate presenting a body section having a contoured front face and a relatively flat rear face portion designed to seat against the flat jamb edge portion of the swingable wall forming body, a latch case projecting rearwardly from said facing plate and between the paired facing panels of the swingable wall forming body on which it is mounted, and a latch slide supported by said latch case and having a latch bolt projecting therefrom and designed to telescope through a latch hole in said facing plate; said companion wall forming body presenting a contoured jamb edge portion adjacent the facing plate of said swingable wall forming body, and a tubular nipple extending into and secured within the jamb edge portion of the companion wall forming body and positioned to receive said latch bolt; and a reversible door stop including a leg section having a symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole mounted on and extending laterally from the body section of said facing plate, a striker section extending from said leg section substantially at right angles thereto, a resilient cushioning element mounted on the inside face of said striker section, a handle forming wing section fixed to and flaring outwardly from said striker section, said symmetrical latch bolt receiving hole being symmetrically located with respect to the opposite

transverse edges of the leg section and also symmetrically located with respect to the parallel side faces of the wall-forming body with which it is associated, and means for reversibly securing said door stop to the body section.

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