(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. W. WHITE.

FIRE PROOF PARTITION,

No. 449,019. Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

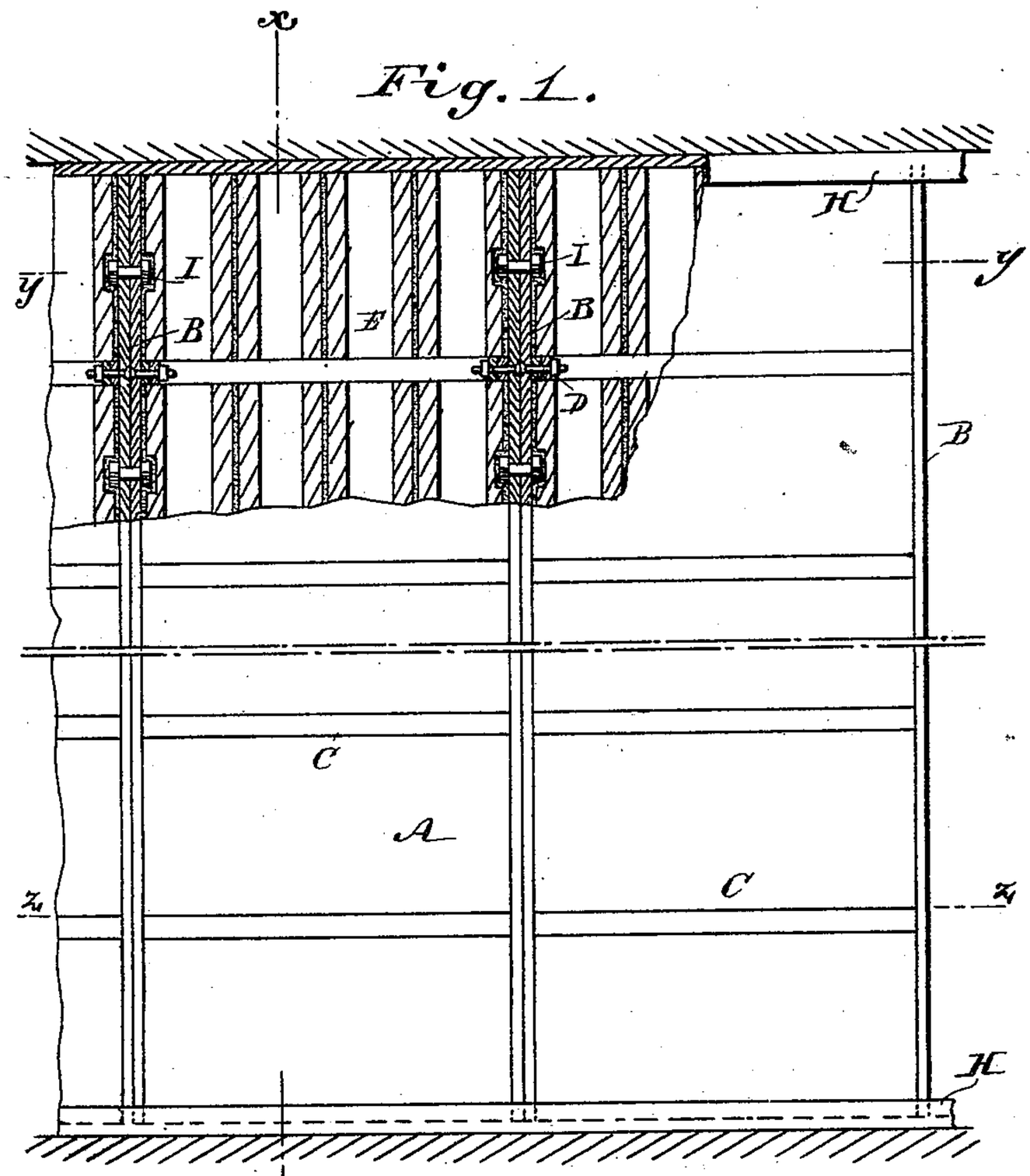


Fig. 2.

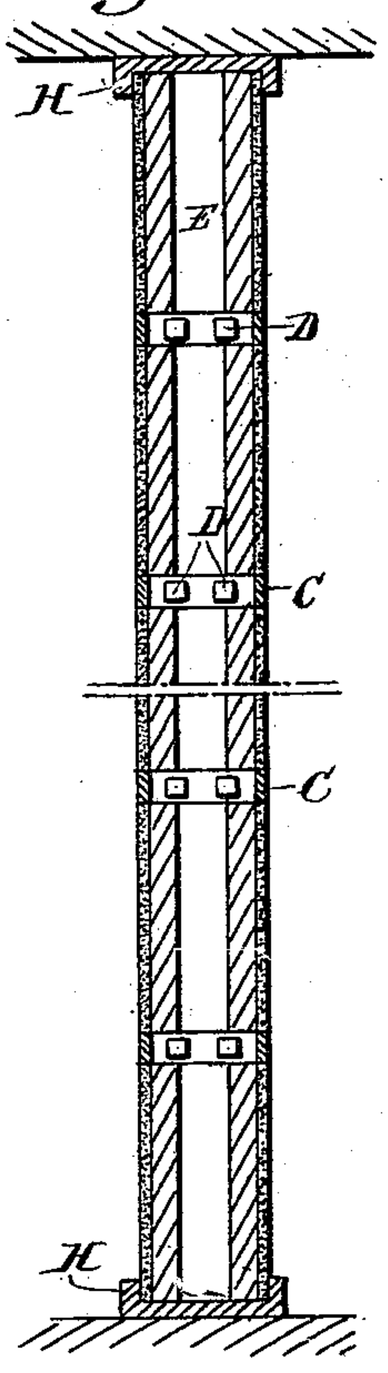


Fig. 3.

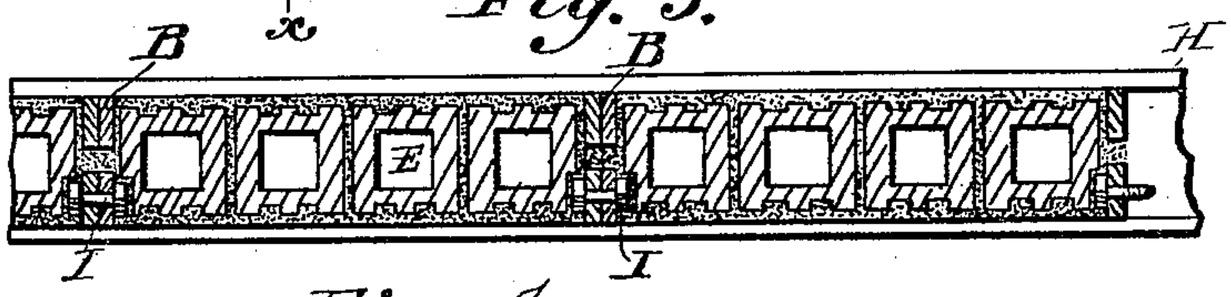


Fig. 4.

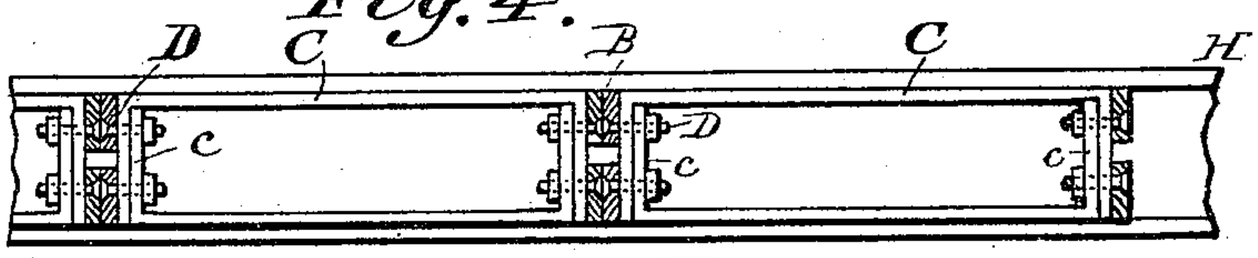
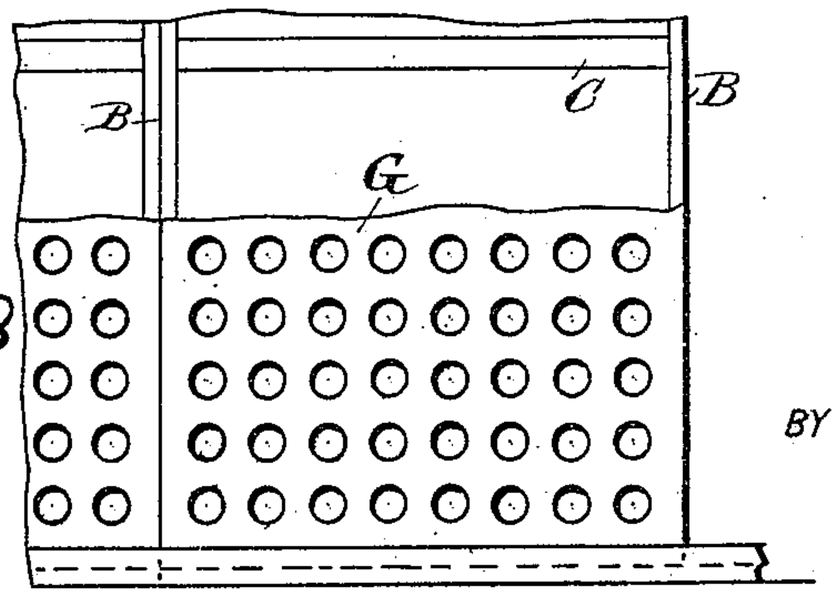


Fig. 5.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIRE PROOF PARTITION.

No. 449,019. Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

Fig. 6.

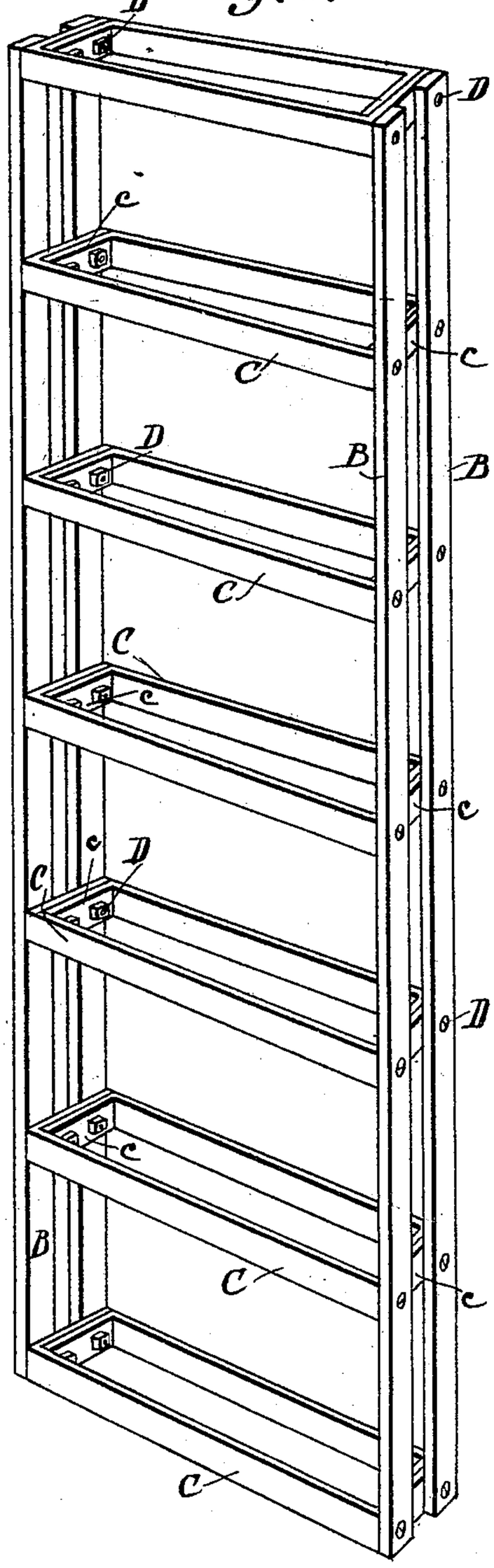


Fig. 7.

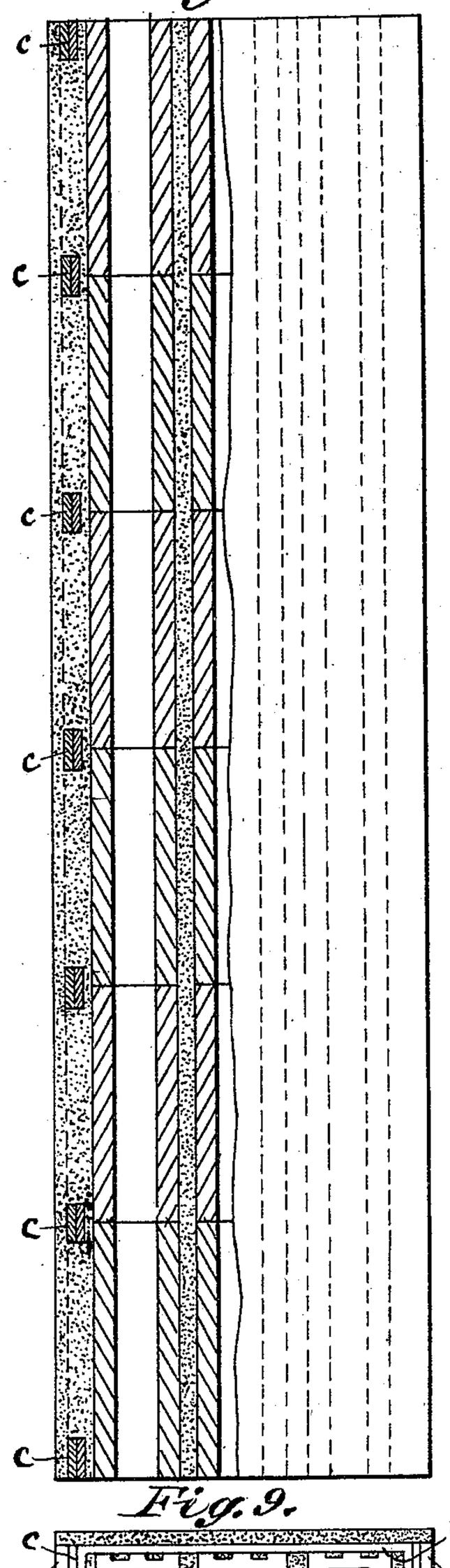


Fig. 8.

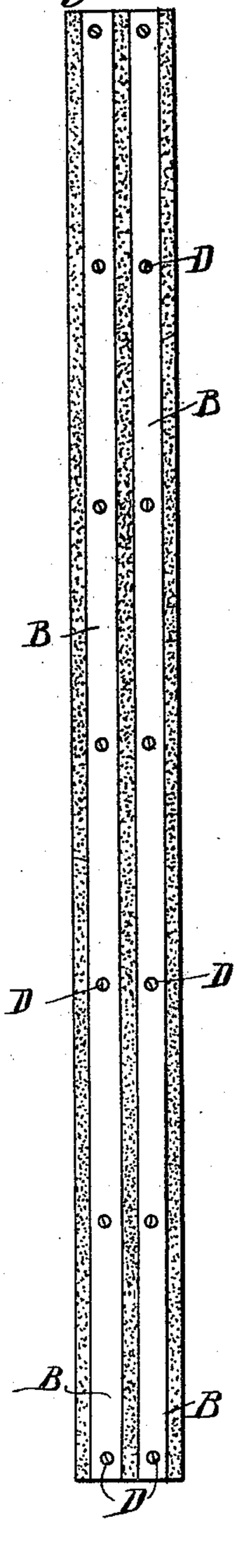
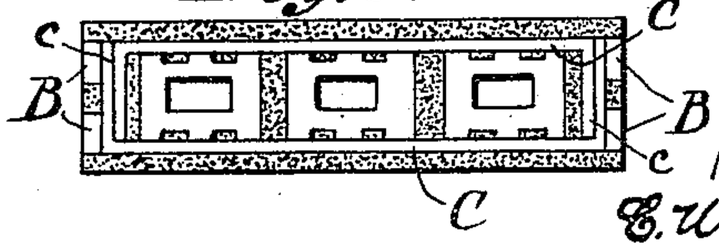


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. WHITE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FIRE-PROOF PARTITION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,019, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed May 3, 1890. Serial No. 350,499. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. WHITE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fire-Proof Partition, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a slab for partition and other walls that will be light, durable, and readily placed in position, and that will when up form a complete and fire-proof wall.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a broken front elevation of a series of slabs connected. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is cross-section on the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line *z z* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an elevation showing a slab with a metal facing. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of slab. Fig. 7 is a front elevation, partly in section. Fig. 8 is a side elevation, and Fig. 9 is an end view.

In the drawings, A represents the slab complete, two of which are together in Fig. 1 as in the make-up of a wall. The slab A has a frame, preferably of iron, composed of side bars B and cross-bars C. The side bars B are arranged in pairs parallel with an intervening space; but, if desired, one bar of sufficient width may be used.

The cross-bars C have their ends struck up at right angles thereto, forming an L, the short members *c* of which overlap, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6. The members *c* are perforated to receive the binding-bolts D, the same securing the bars C and B in position.

The frame constructed as above described will be found light, well braced, and well adapted to hold the fire-proof filling or body. For a body any desired fire-proof material is used. It is placed in the frame in a plastic state, where it sets, completely covering the frame and supported thereon.

E are flat tubes placed in the body of slab and arranged in alignment through the center, forming a continuous passage, which may be utilized as conduits for electric wires, speaking-tubes, and house-pipes.

The tubes E are placed in the slabs as a reenforce or lining for the passages and are constructed of a material having a high refractory nature, making them also impervious to water, so that in case a water-pipe bursts within the slabs the water will not permeate the plaster, which would stain and weaken the same, but will run down the passage to the bottom of the partition. It is also obvious that in case of fire the pipes, wires, &c., will be well protected in the partition.

As the tubes E are supported throughout the length of the slabs by the cross-bars C, repairs may easily be made by removing one of the said tubes without defacing the partition to any great extent and at a slight cost. The passages may also be used for conducting heat or for ventilation by tapping at top and bottom.

The slabs may be faced with any desired ornamentation, so that when up it will not be necessary to give the wall a finishing-coat of plaster.

G is a perforated sheet of metal (shown in Fig. 5) placed on the slab by bending the ends over the side bars B to afford a hold for the last coat of plaster.

Where a wall is to go up, the tracks H are placed one on the ceiling and one on the floor. The slabs are then run on the track and joined together by bolts I, passing through the side bars B. When the wall has been completed in this manner, it is ready for the final coating of plaster or ornamental finish, as may be desired.

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

1. A partition-wall made up of a series of connected slabs, each slab having an independent frame and plaster-body with passage-ways throughout their length, substantially as shown and described, whereby a complete wall may be readily placed in position.

2. A partition-wall made up of a series of connected slabs, each slab constructed with an independent frame and plaster-body having passage-ways throughout their length, and

tubes placed to line the said passage-ways, substantially as shown and described, whereby conduits for electric wires and pipes are formed in the wall.

3. A slab for partition-walls, comprising a frame with side bars arranged parallel with an intervening space, and cross-bars having their ends bent to overlap, the bent portions being secured to the side bars by bolts, and a body of fire-proof material supported by said frame, substantially as shown and described.

4. A slab for partition-walls, comprising a frame having side bars and connecting cross-bars, a body of fire-proof material supported by said frame, and a sheet of perforated metal secured to the frame and inclosing the body, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES W. WHITE.

Witnesses:
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C. SEDGWICK.