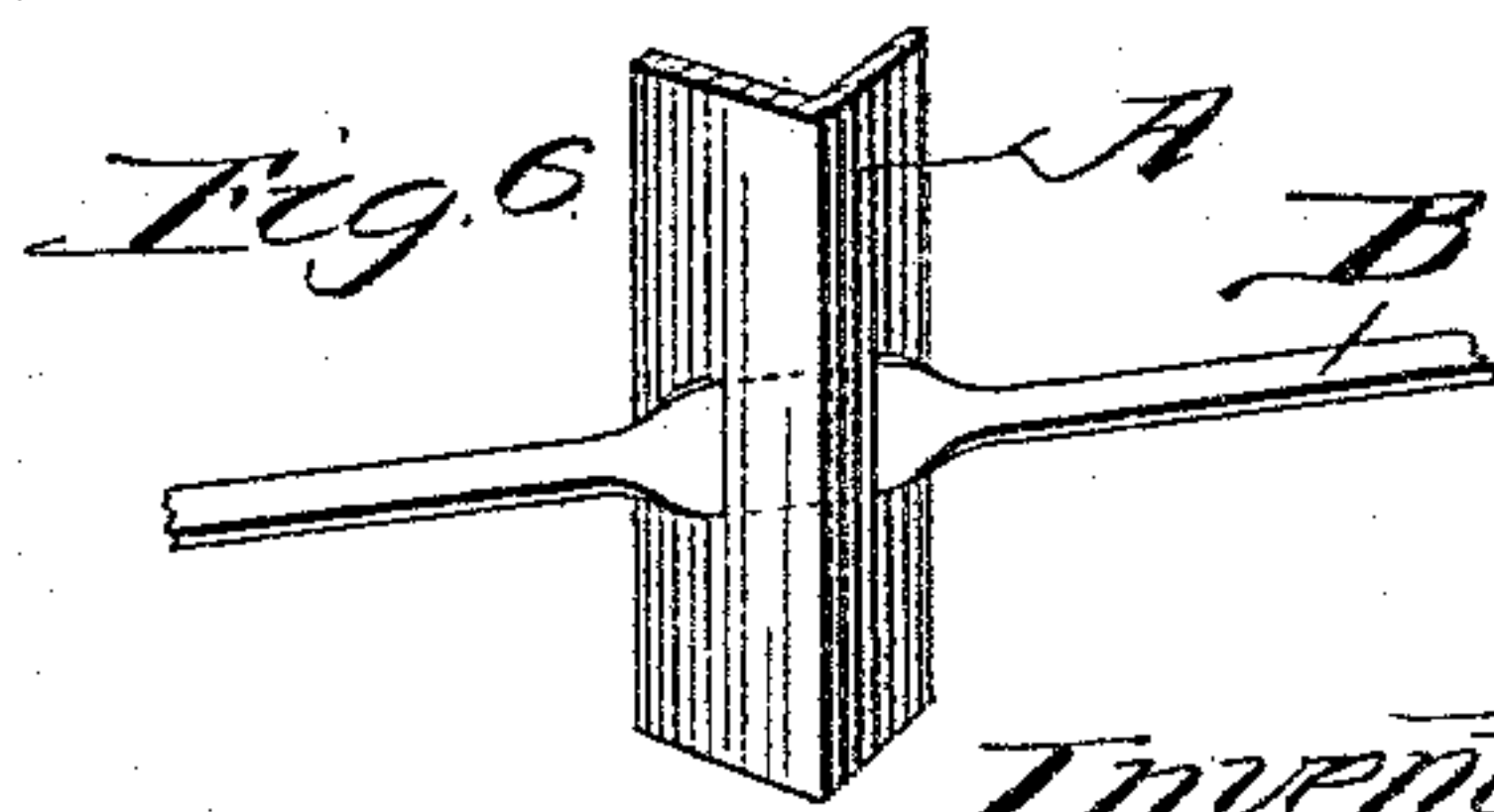
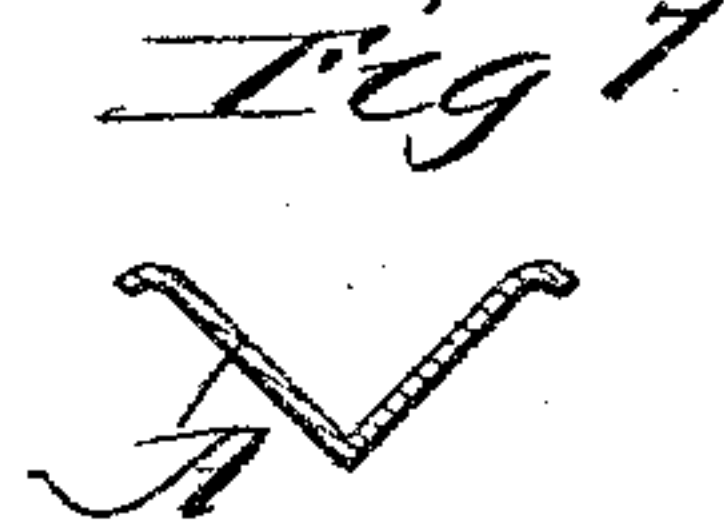
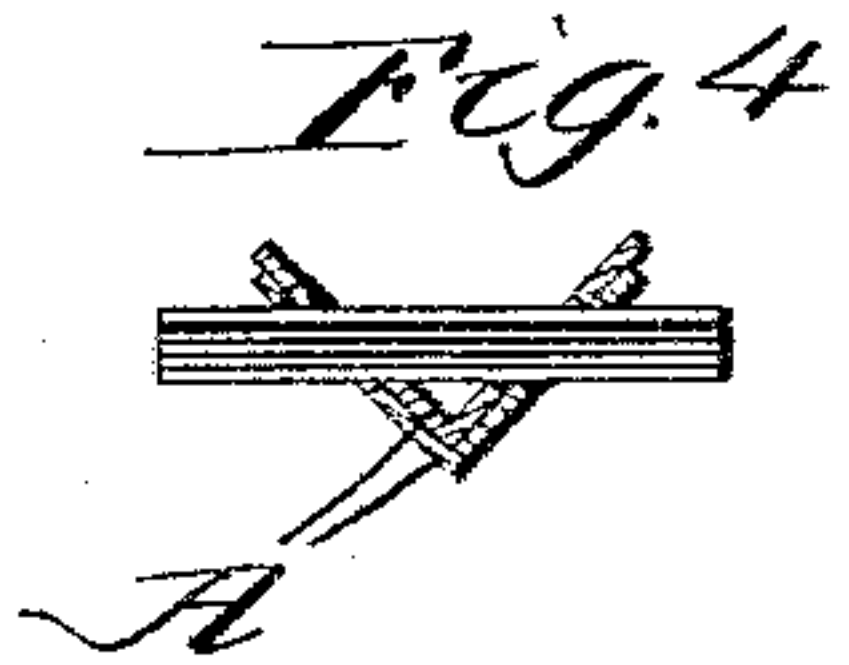
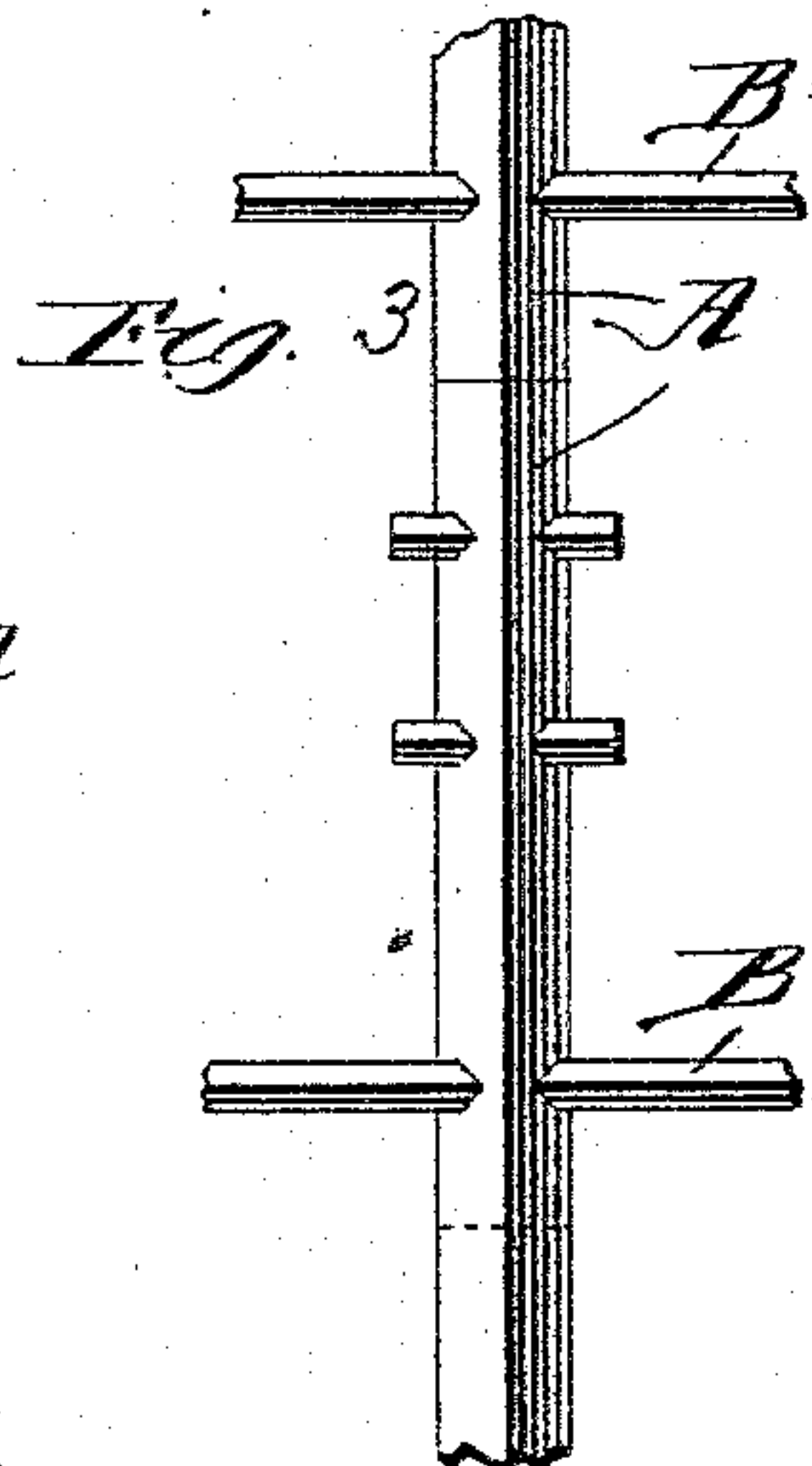
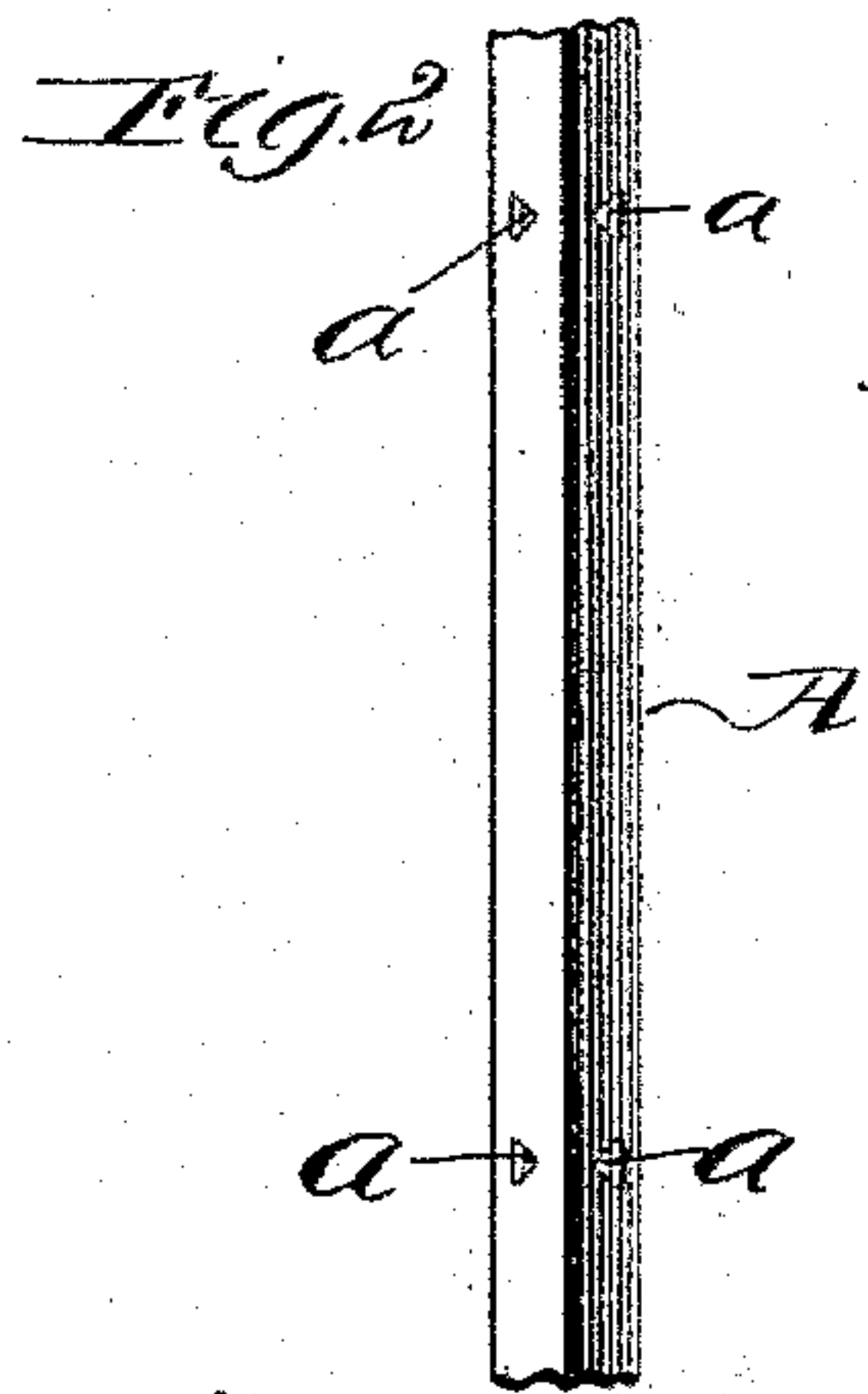
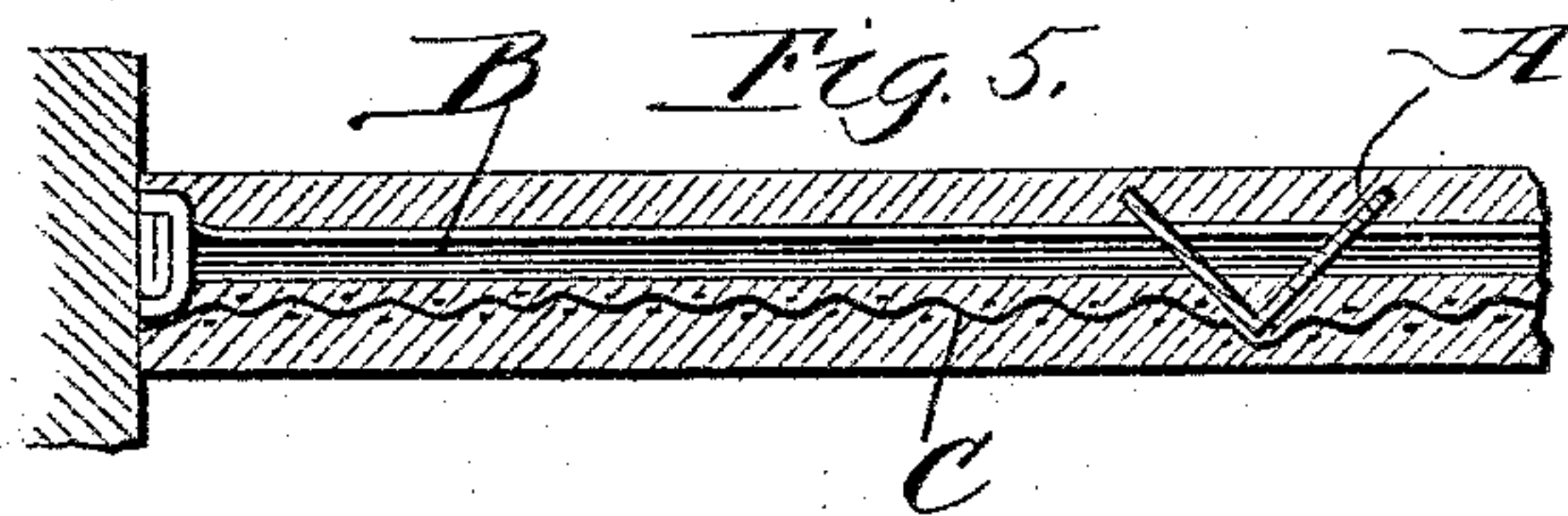
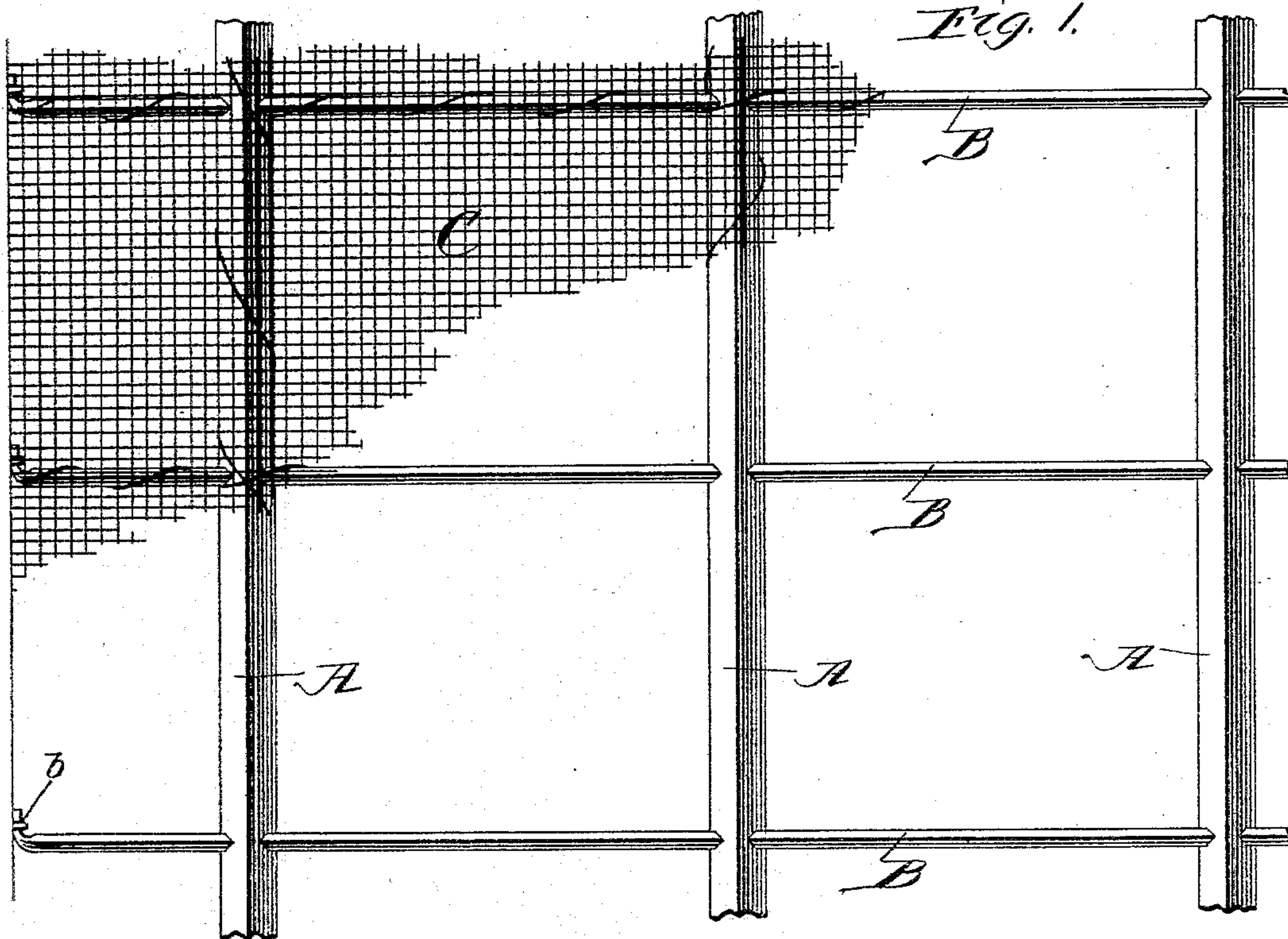


(No Model.)

M. HEGBOM.  
METALLIC PARTITION.

No. 495,036.

Patented Apr. 11, 1893.



Witnesses.  
Fred. H. Mills.  
M. C. Chamberlin.

Inventor:  
Marcelius Hegbom  
By Walter H. Chamberlin  
Att.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSELIOUS HEGBOM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO FREDERICK VOSS, OF SAME PLACE.

## METALLIC PARTITION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,036, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed July 8, 1892. Serial No. 439,321. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARSELIOUS HEGBOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have  
5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metallic Partitions; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make  
10 and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object the production of a metallic partition which shall possess the requisite amount of strength, one to  
15 which plaster can be easily applied to both sides, one that can be readily mounted and altered in size to fit into the various positions that it is liable to be placed, and which shall  
20 be cheap in construction.

In the drawings: Figure 1—is a side elevation of a portion of my partition. Fig. 2—is a detail of one of the uprights. Fig. 3—is an elevation showing the horizontal members  
25 passing through the uprights. Fig. 4—is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5—is a cross section of Fig. 1. Fig. 6—shows a variation in the form of the horizontal member. Fig. 7—shows a variation in the form  
30 of the upright.

In carrying out my invention A represents the uprights of the partition. These uprights are in the form of angle bars as shown in Fig. 4 although it is obvious that any particular  
35 form of bar in crosssection might be employed. I however prefer angle irons since it is at once light, cheap of the requisite strength and performs all the necessary functions.

B are the horizontal members. These horizontal members are also formed of angle iron, but of smaller construction than the uprights and may also be other forms in cross section. In the uprights are suitably shaped orifices  
40 a—and through these orifices the horizontal members are passed as shown in Fig. 3. At the ends these horizontal members may be engaged to the wall, partition, or their upright support in any suitable manner as for instance by a staple b. With these uprights  
50 and horizontal members engaged together in this way a skeleton frame is formed and to

this skeleton is engaged a wire netting C of any suitable mesh or size. The netting is engaged to the skeleton frame by spirally weaving a wire D through the netting and around  
55 the horizontal members and the uprights. The netting is thus held firmly in place. The partition being up with the netting on, the plaster can be applied to both sides and an extremely light, durable, effective and  
60 cheap construction of partition is produced and one which at the same time is absolutely fire proof. Where it is desired to use short pieces of the metal composing the uprights, or where it is desirable to "piece out" it can be  
65 done as shown in Fig. 3 by taking short pieces of the angle iron constituting the horizontal members and passing them through orifices in the over-lapping ends of the two upright pieces thus keying them together. In Fig. 6  
70 I have shown a flat strip of metal for the horizontal member, instead of an angle iron, and I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to any particular form of strip, in cross section, the essential feature being that  
75 the horizontal members pass through the vertical members or vice versa, thereby firmly locking the skeleton together, thus increasing the strength and durability of the structure.

What I claim is—

1. A metallic partition composed of a series of upright members, and series of horizontal members, passed through the upright members to form a skeleton frame, the members of one of said sets having an angular shape  
80 in cross-section, and a wire netting engaged to the face of the skeleton frame, substantially as described.

2. A metallic partition consisting of a series of uprights having an angular shape in cross  
90 section, a series of horizontal members also an angular shape in cross section passed through the uprights to form a skeleton frame, and a wire netting engaged to the face of the frame, substantially as described.

3. A metallic partition consisting of a series of upright members, a series of horizontal members engaged thereto, to form a skeleton frame, the members of one of said sets having an angular shape in cross-section, and a  
100 wire netting engaged to the face of the frame by single strands of wire spirally wound



around the upright and horizontal members, and through the wire netting, substantially as described.

4. A metallic partition consisting of a series of uprights of a V shape in cross section, a series of horizontal members engaged thereto to form a skeleton frame and a wire netting engaged to the face of the frame, substantially as described.

5. A metallic partition consisting of a series of V shaped uprights and a series of V shaped

horizontal members, engaged together by one passing through the other and a wire netting engaged to the face of the skeleton thus formed, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

MARSELIOUS HEGBOM.

Witnesses:

OTTO C. A. SCHLEGEL,

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.