

**No. 670,809.**

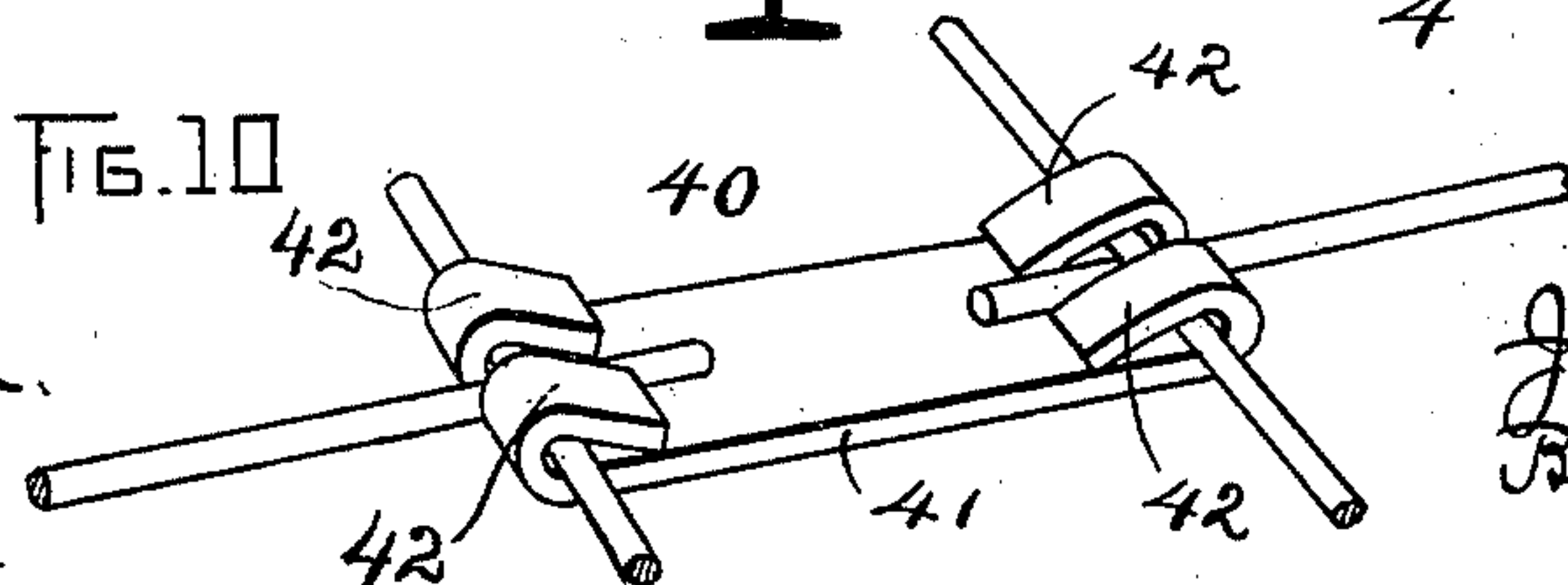
**Patented Mar. 26, 1901.**

**J. C. PERRY.**  
**FIREPROOF PARTITION.**

(Application filed Sept. 15, 1899.)

(No Model.)

**3 Sheets—Sheet 1.**



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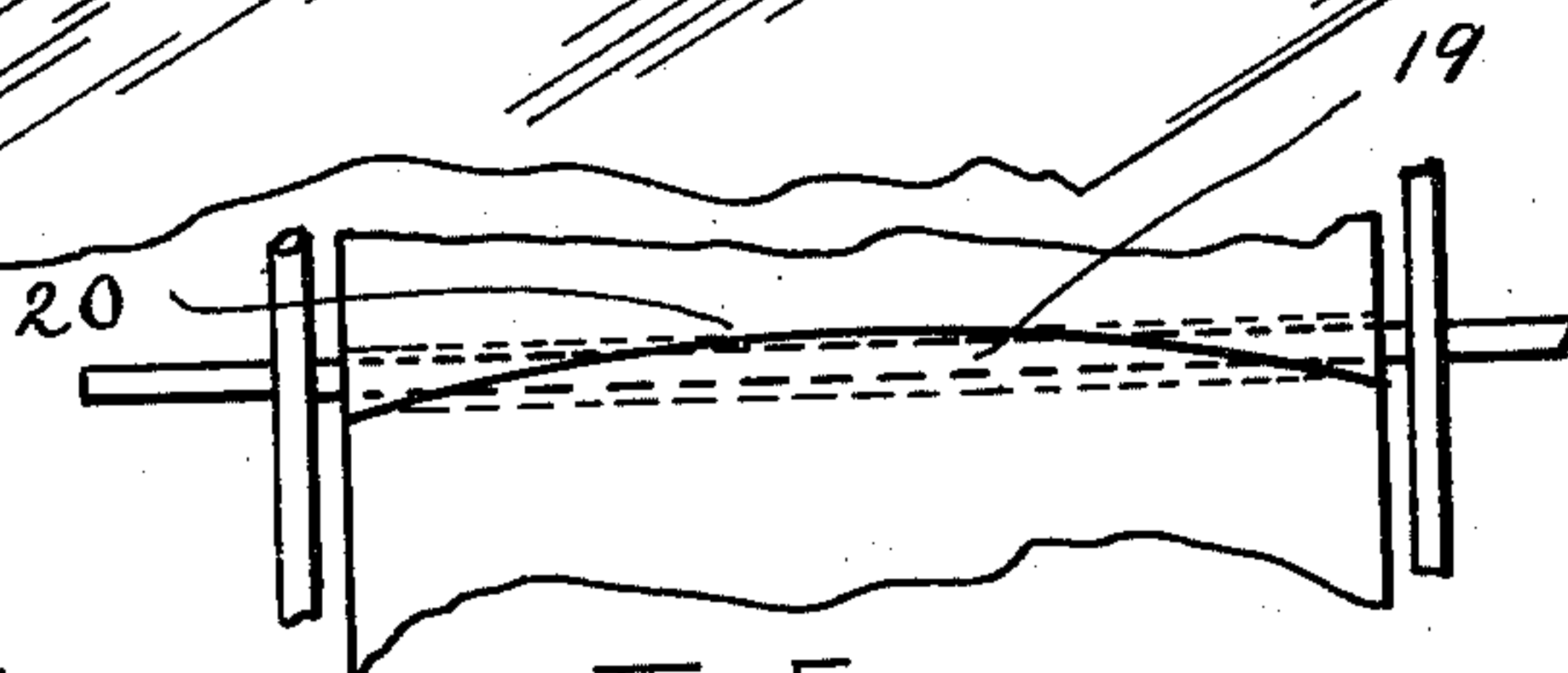
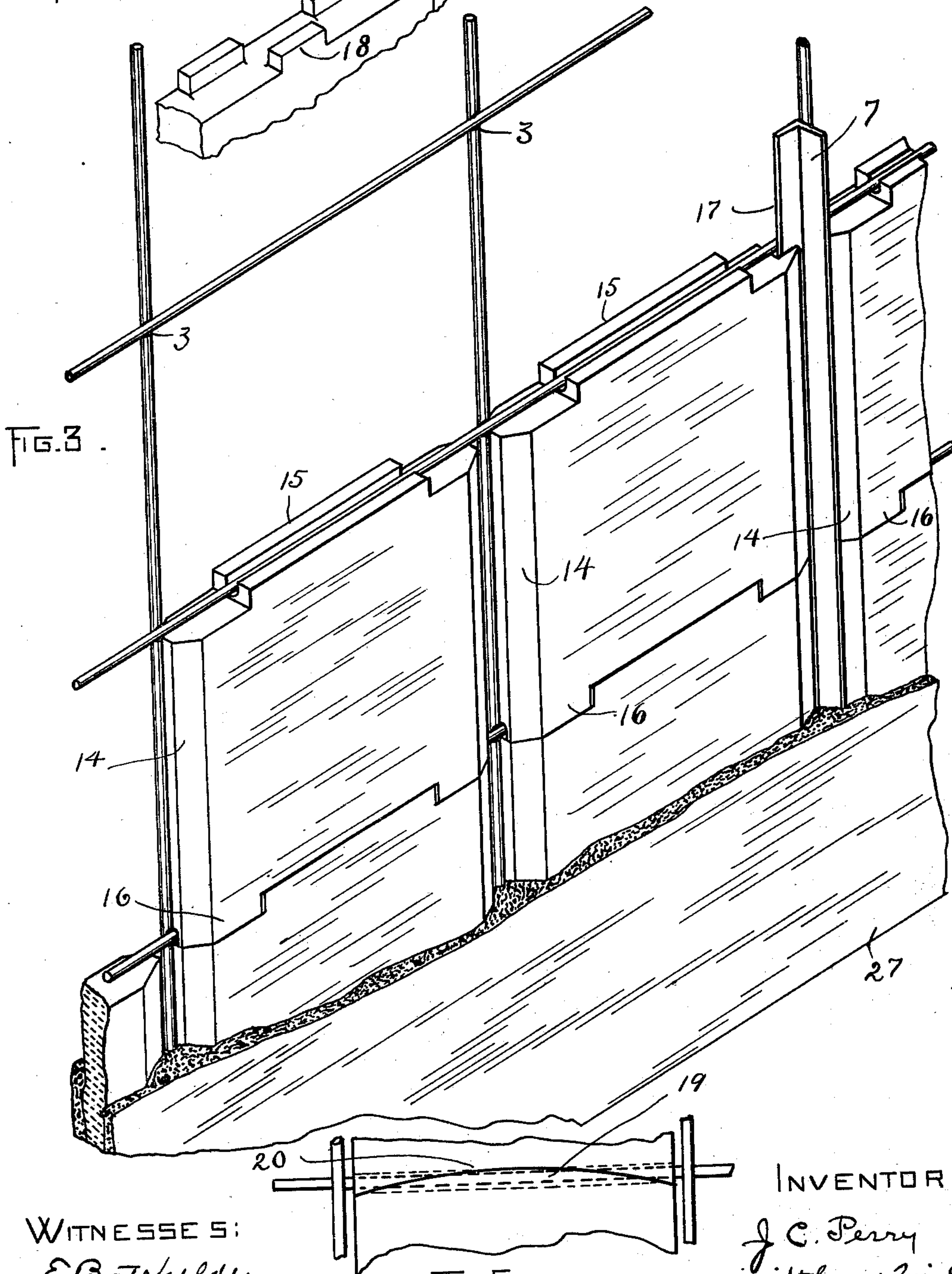
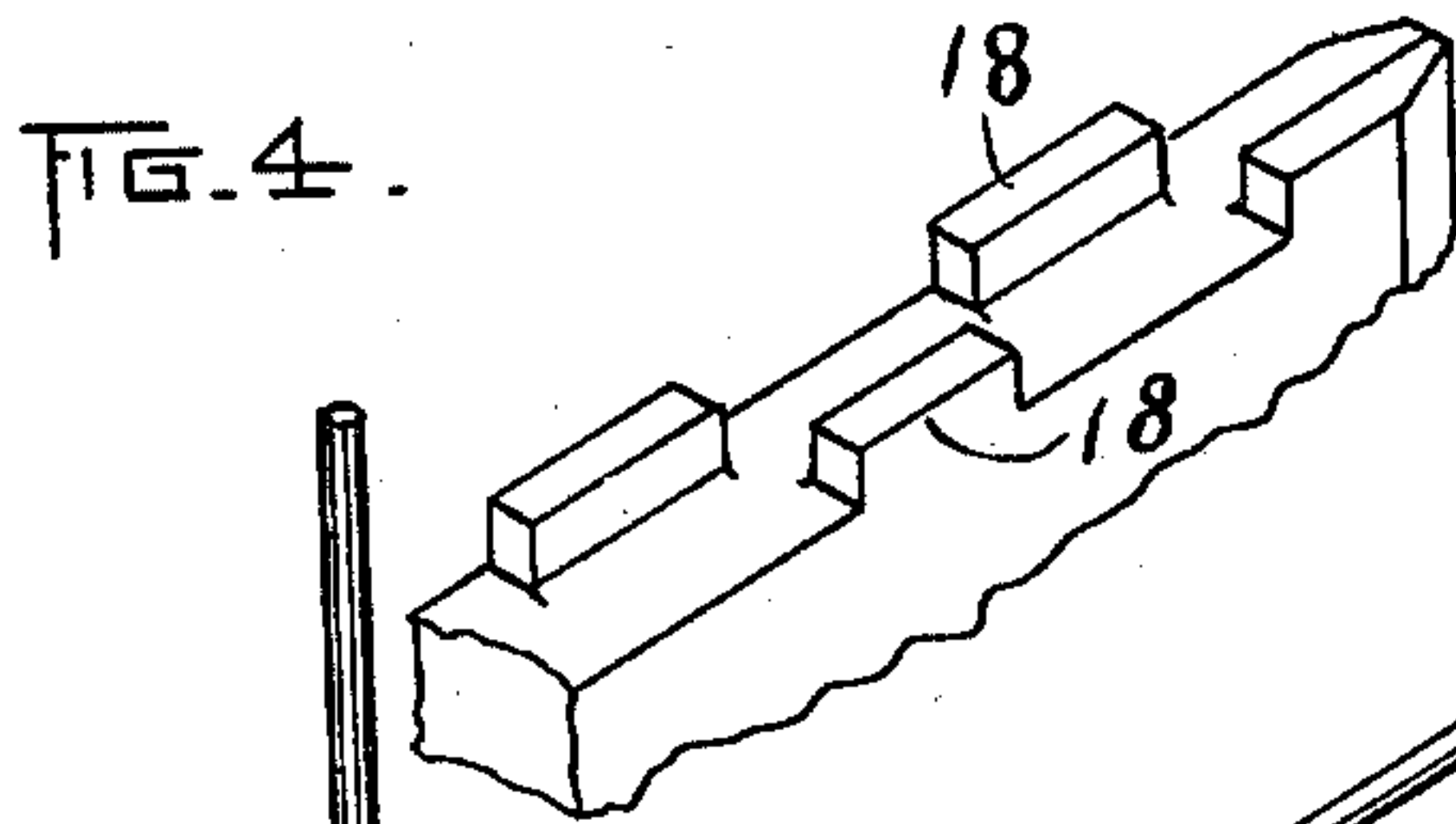
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FIREPROOF PARTITION.

(Application filed Sept. 15, 1899.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

(No Model.)



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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

(No Model.)

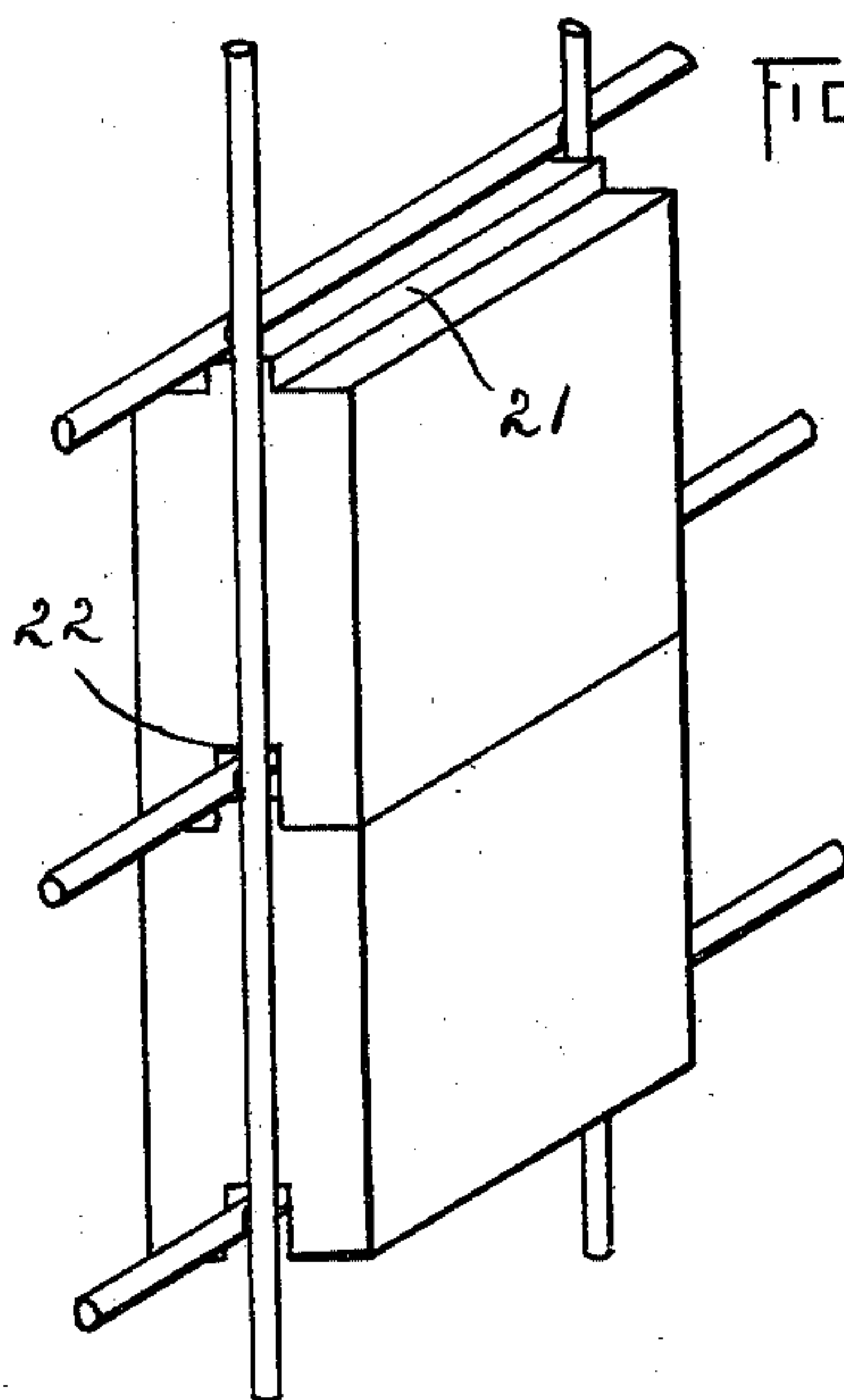


FIG. 6.

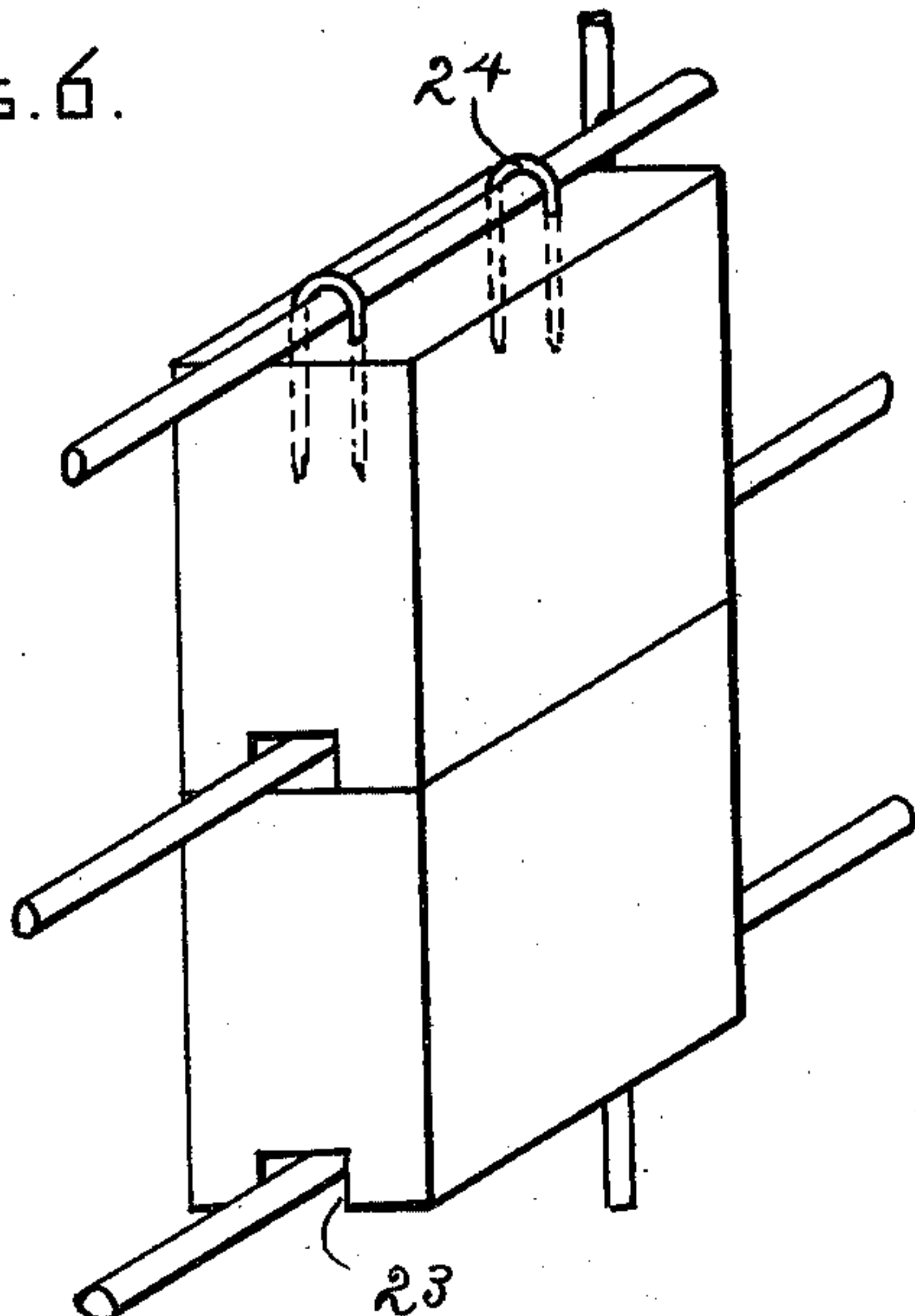


FIG. 7.

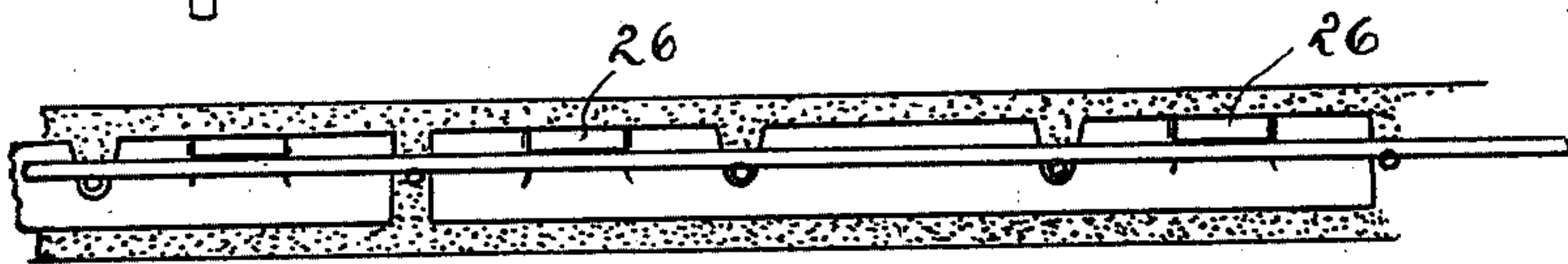


FIG. 8.

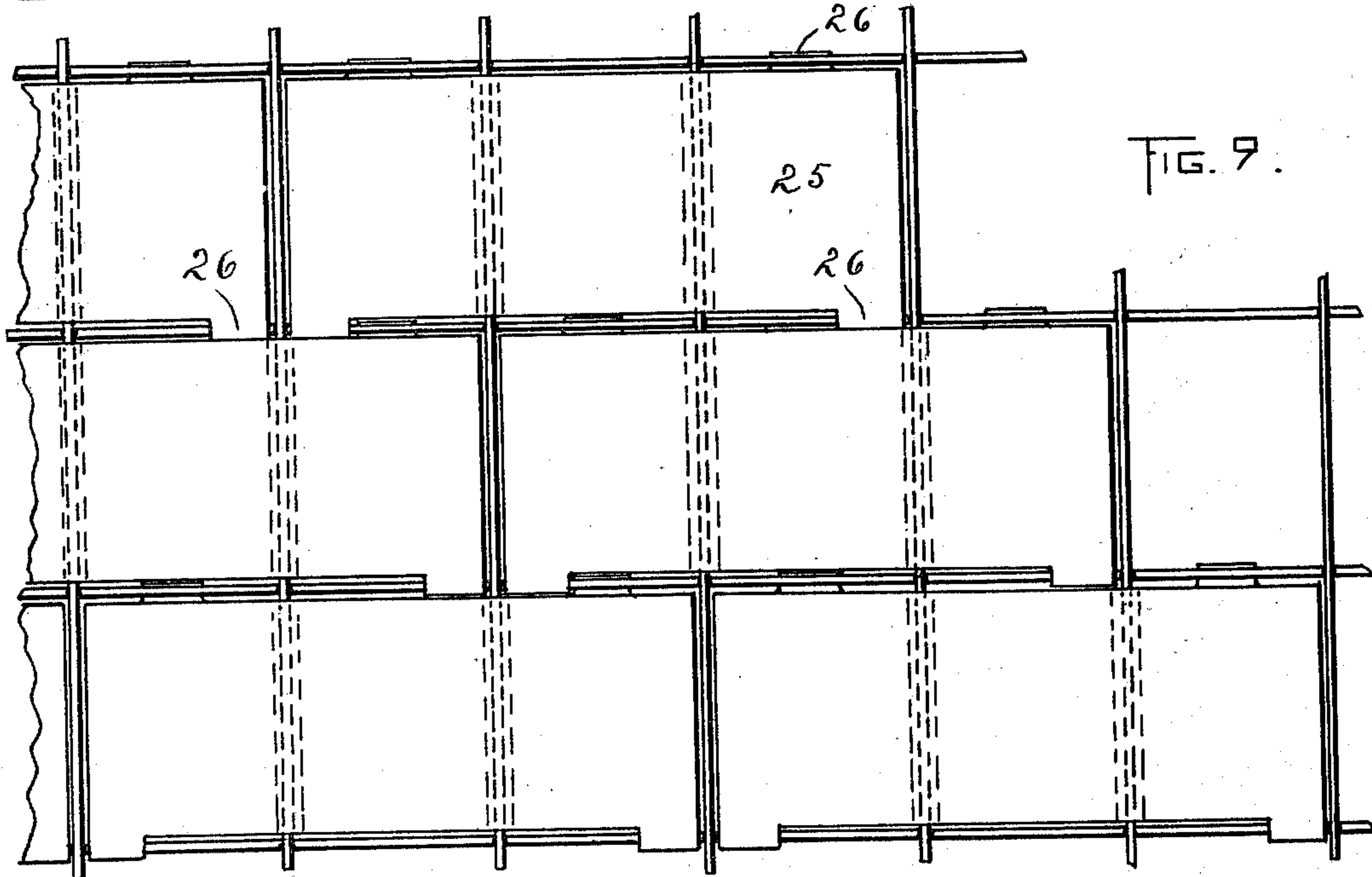


FIG. 9.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. PERRY, OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## FIREPROOF PARTITION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,809, dated March 26, 1901.

Application filed September 15, 1899. Serial No. 730,555. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. PERRY, of Clinton, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Partitions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fireproof partitions; and it consists in the novel features of construction and relative arrangement of  
10 parts, hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the claims, and clearly illustrated in the drawings.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying three sheets of drawings, forming a part of  
15 this specification, in which like characters indicate like parts wherever they occur.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the framework of my improved partition arranged in position between two floors, the latter being  
20 shown in section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a form of fastening in place on a beam or stud. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a section of my improved partition. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the edge of one of the tiles,  
25 showing the retaining-lugs. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a modified form of retaining-lug. Fig. 6 shows a form of interlocking tile whereby the retaining-lugs may be dispensed with. Fig. 7 shows a modified arrangement for retaining the tiles in position. Figs. 8 and 9  
30 show an arrangement of tiles to extend over more than one mesh of wire and to break joints. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a splice.

35 A partition constructed in accordance with my invention comprises a framework of wire composed of longitudinal and cross wires forming rectangular meshes into which are placed and secured terra-cotta plates or plates  
40 of any preferred material. The partition as formed is not only fireproof and practically indestructible, but also serves as a convenient and economical base upon which to place the finishing coat of plaster, thereby avoid-  
45 ing the body-work of coarser plaster that prior to my invention has been employed as a basis upon which to place the finishing coat.

The framework of my partition is composed of horizontal wires 1, vertical wires 2, con-  
50 nected together at their points of intersection, as by welds 3 or any desired way forming meshes, here shown as rectangular, although

other forms of meshes may be employed. The framework is strung between angle-irons 6, connected to the upper and lower floors 4 4. 55 Clamps 5 connect said framework to the angle-irons 6 and to side angle-irons 8. These clamps 5 hook over angle-irons 6 at one end (see Fig. 2) and at the other end engage the framework. If desired, stiffening-studs of 60 metal 7 may be employed. The clamps 5 not only secure the upper and lower ends of the framework to the angle-irons, but also the side of the framework to the vertical angle-irons 8. 65

In Fig. 1 I have shown the method of joining abutting ends of the framework by means of a splice 9. While I prefer the form of hook 5 shown, yet other modifications of the form may be employed, according to the spirit and 70 scope of my invention. The hook, as shown, has a lip 11 to catch over the edge of the beam and fingers 12 to straddle the vertical wire 2 and engage the horizontal wire 1 when used in a vertical direction, or vice versa 75 when used to support partitions from the side.

Referring to Fig. 3, 14 represents a tile composed, preferably, of terra-cotta, although other desired material may be employed. Said tile is formed upon the top with a pair of 80 complementary lugs 15, extending only part way across upon the middle part of the tile. At the lower end said tile is formed of lugs 16 at the ends of the tile, lugs 16 being complementary to lugs 15 and adapted to inter- 85 lock therewith and to straddle the horizontal wire, (marked 1.) The tiles are slipped into the mesh and the wires snapped into the grooves between the tiles, one tile being placed upon another until one tier of the framework 90 has been filled and this process has been repeated on the other tiers. In slipping or placing the tiles in the mesh of the wire the mesh is temporarily distorted by the lugs, the latter forcing the wires apart until the grooves 95 between the lugs come into the plane of the wire and the latter snaps into the grooves and the mesh is restored to its normal position. By this construction the parts of the partition are readily interlocked and maintained in 100 position.

When it is necessary to use vertical angle-irons 7, preferably the same will be arranged with one of its flanges engaging a comple-



mental lip on the tile, and in place of the form of lugs shown at 15 and 16 in Fig. 3 I may use the form of interlocking lugs 18 shown in Fig. 4, the lugs on the bottom of one tile being  
5 arranged to match and lock into lugs at the top of the adjacent tile.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a modified form of lug consisting of a circular elevation 19 on the tops of the tiles corresponding in shape to a  
10 recess 20 on the bottoms of the tiles.

In Fig. 6 the tiles are held in place by lugs 21 taking into complementary grooves 22.

In Fig. 7 I dispense with interlocking lugs entirely and form upon the bottom of each  
15 tile grooves 23, into which the wire of the mesh rests, said tile being retained in place by straddlers 24.

In Figs. 8 and 9 I have shown a form of tile 25 having a sufficient length to extend across  
20 more than one mesh of wire and formed with grooves 26. The finishing coat 27 not only adheres to the terra-cotta, but is interlocked between the plates and above the wire, as shown in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 10 I have shown the form of splice 40 to take the place of the splice 9 in Fig. 1. The splice 40 is composed of bar metal or other suitable material 41, having at each end  
25 claw members 42 like claw members 12 of the clamp 5. The claw members 42 straddle the longitudinal wire and grip about the cross-wire, or vice versa. By this construction  
30 two sheets of partition can be spliced together

instead of employing merely a binding-splice, as in Fig. 1.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, 35  
40 what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved partition comprising a series of longitudinal and cross wires fastened together to form meshes and blocks of terra-  
45 cotta arranged between and supported by a marginal engagement with the wires of the mesh.

2. A clamp comprising a plate having at one end a member adapted to engage a beam or  
50 stud, and at its other end a claw adapted to straddle one wire of a mesh and hook about the other wire of said mesh.

3. An improved partition comprising a series of longitudinal and cross wires fastened  
55 together to form meshes, and blocks of terra-cotta formed with wire interlocking members adapted to be seated by temporarily distorting the mesh.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses. 60

JOHN C. PERRY.

Witnesses:

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E. BATCHELDER.