No. 724,744. PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

J. SCHRATWIESER.

FIREPROOF WALL, &c.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1899.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

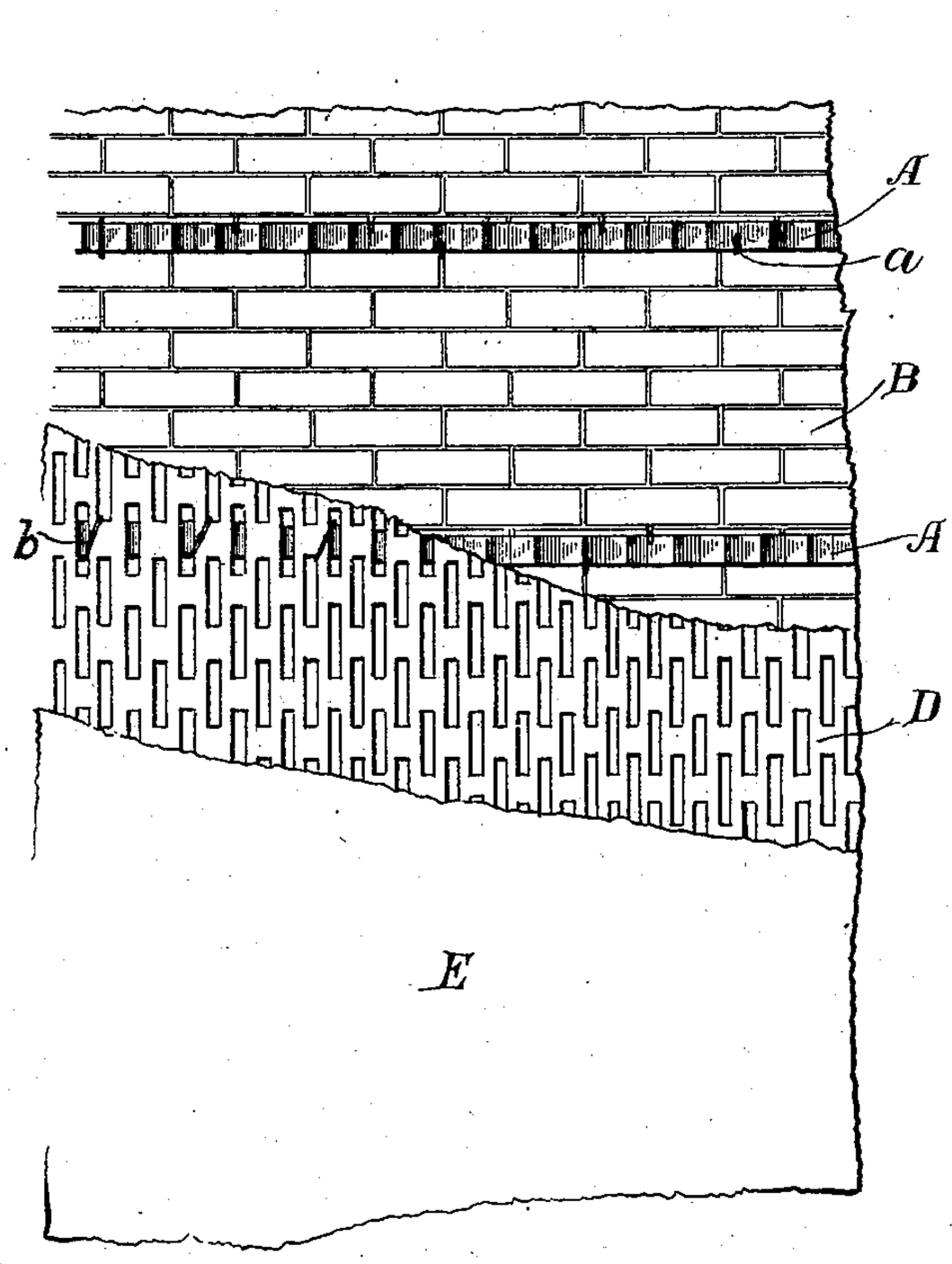


Fig. 2.

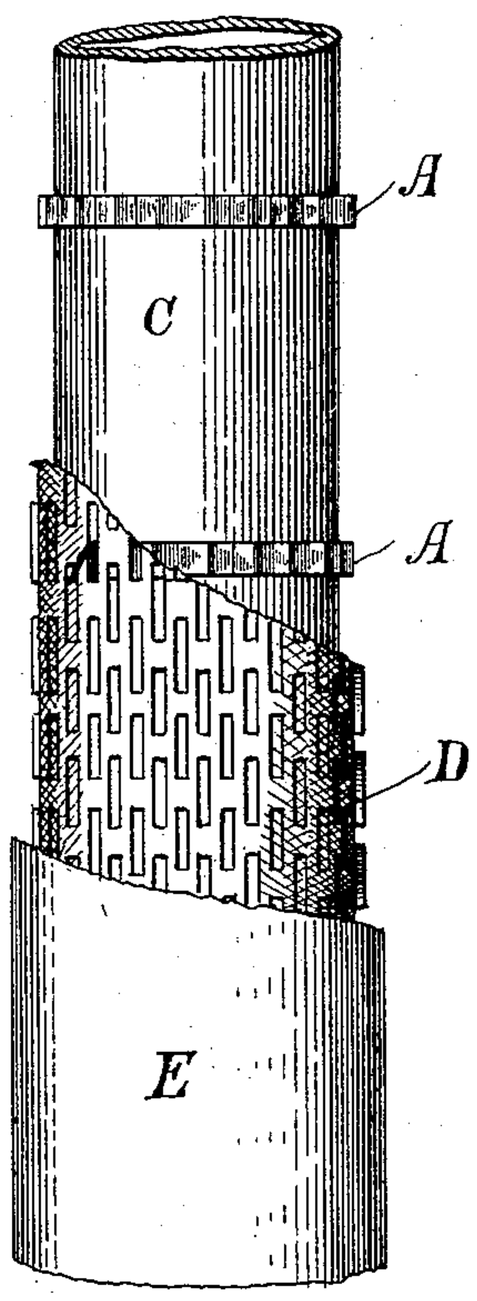
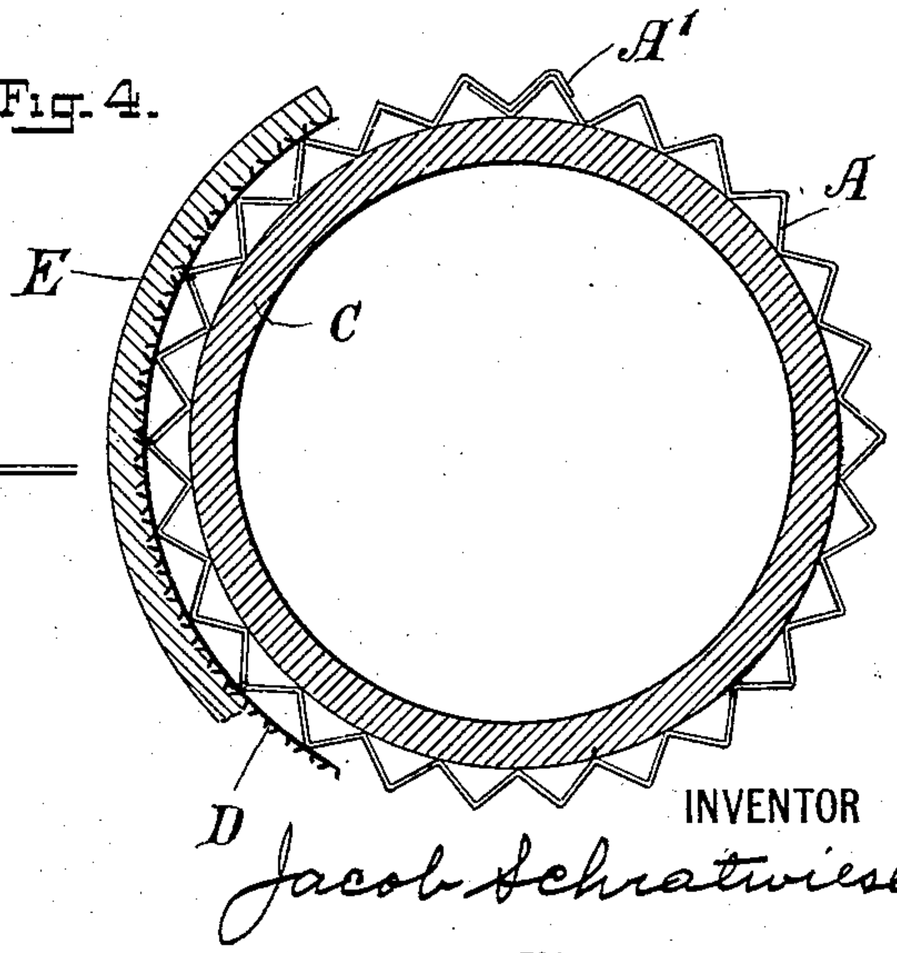


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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JACOB SCHRATWIESER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO SCHRATWIESER FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

FIREPROOF WALL, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,744, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed February 7, 1899. Serial No. 704,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SCHRATWIESER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, city of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fireproof Walls, Columns, and Ceilings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to improvements in the construction of the facing of walls, ceilings, or other parts of a building; and its objects are, among others, to provide a wall-facing which will be of light inexpensive and durable construction and which will resist a great amount of heat and moisture; and to these ends it consists of the combination and arrangement of parts and construction of details described and claimed in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, referred to herein, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a detached portion of wall with certain parts cut away, showing my improvements. Fig. 2 is a view of a detached portion of a column with certain parts cut away, showing my improvements. Fig. 3 shows a modification of the furring. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the column shown in Fig. 2.

The corrugated furring A is secured to the wall or ceiling B, preferably by means of hooks *a*, which are driven in between the courses of brick, stone, or other material of which the wall is composed, or when the said furring is disposed at right angles to the blocks they may be driven between the joints thereof. When the furring is applied to a column, as C, it is drawn tightly about it and the two ends of each strip caused to overlap and engage each other, as shown in Fig. 4, which will cause the said strips to be sustained in position. This is my preferred method of attachment, but other means may be used—as, for instance, nailing the strips of metal to the column, where the material of which said column is composed will admit, or riveting or otherwise fastening its ends together.

The metal lath D is placed upon the furring and secured thereto by means of wire loops *b*, which pass through the apertures of the lath and around one of the strips of furring, or the said wires may be laced or twined around the furring passing through the said apertures in the lath and secured at stated intervals. The plaster or cement E is spread upon the outer surface of the lath and completes the construction of the wall.

It will be seen that by the use of this construction of wall a continuous air-space is secured from top to bottom which in case of fire will cause the heat striking any part of the wall to be distributed throughout the entire interior thereof and the danger of combustion at the part where the heat comes in contact greatly reduced. It will be seen also that heat or moisture striking the outer surface of the wall cannot pass directly to the inner wall without coming in contact with one or more air-spaces, which will prevent to a great extent overheating of the inner wall or column or damage thereto by moisture.

What I claim is—

1. In a fireproof column or the like, the combination of strips of corrugated metal passed horizontally around said column and secured thereto by being tightly drawn and having their ends overlapped and secured together, metallic lathing surrounding said strips and attached thereto, the extreme inner points of the corrugations being in contact with the column and the extreme outer points in contact with the said metallic lathing whereby an air-space is provided between said column and lath.

2. In a fireproof column or the like, the combination of strips of corrugated metal passed horizontally around said column and secured thereto by being tightly drawn and having their ends overlapped and secured together, metallic lathing surrounding said strips and attached thereto, the extreme inner points of the corrugations being in contact with the column and the extreme outer points in contact with the said metallic lathing whereby an air-space is provided between said column and lath, and a continuous wire lacing passed through said lath and around said strips.

3. A fireproof column or the like which comprises in its construction strips of metal having bent or corrugated portions passed horizontally around said column and held under tension, a wire passed around the ends of each strip which overlap, metallic lathing secured to the portions of said strips not in contact with the column and a wire lacing passed through the openings of the lath and around the strip whereby the same are held together.

Signed at the city of New York this 26th day of January, 1899.

JACOB SCHRATWIESER.

Witnesses:
C. RAY COX,
ALFRED BEATTIE.