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DOOR JAMB

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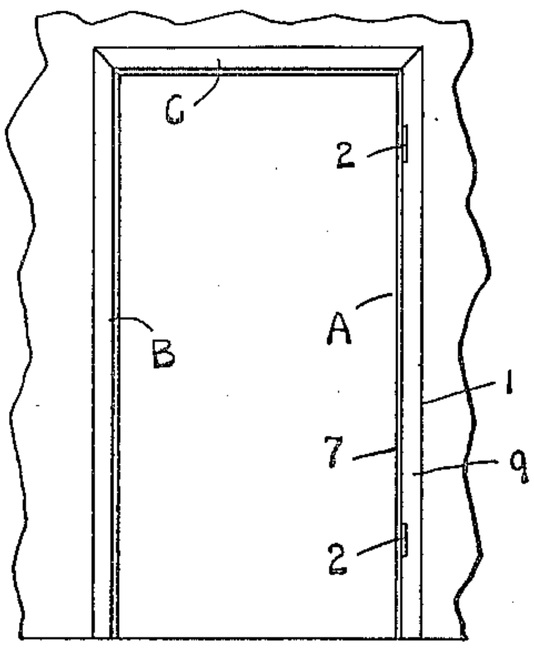

FIG. 1.

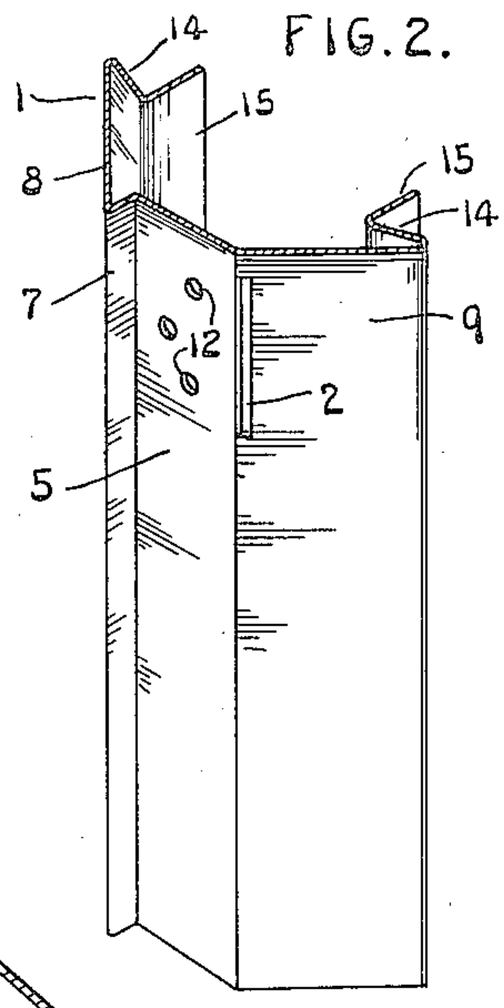

FIG. 2.

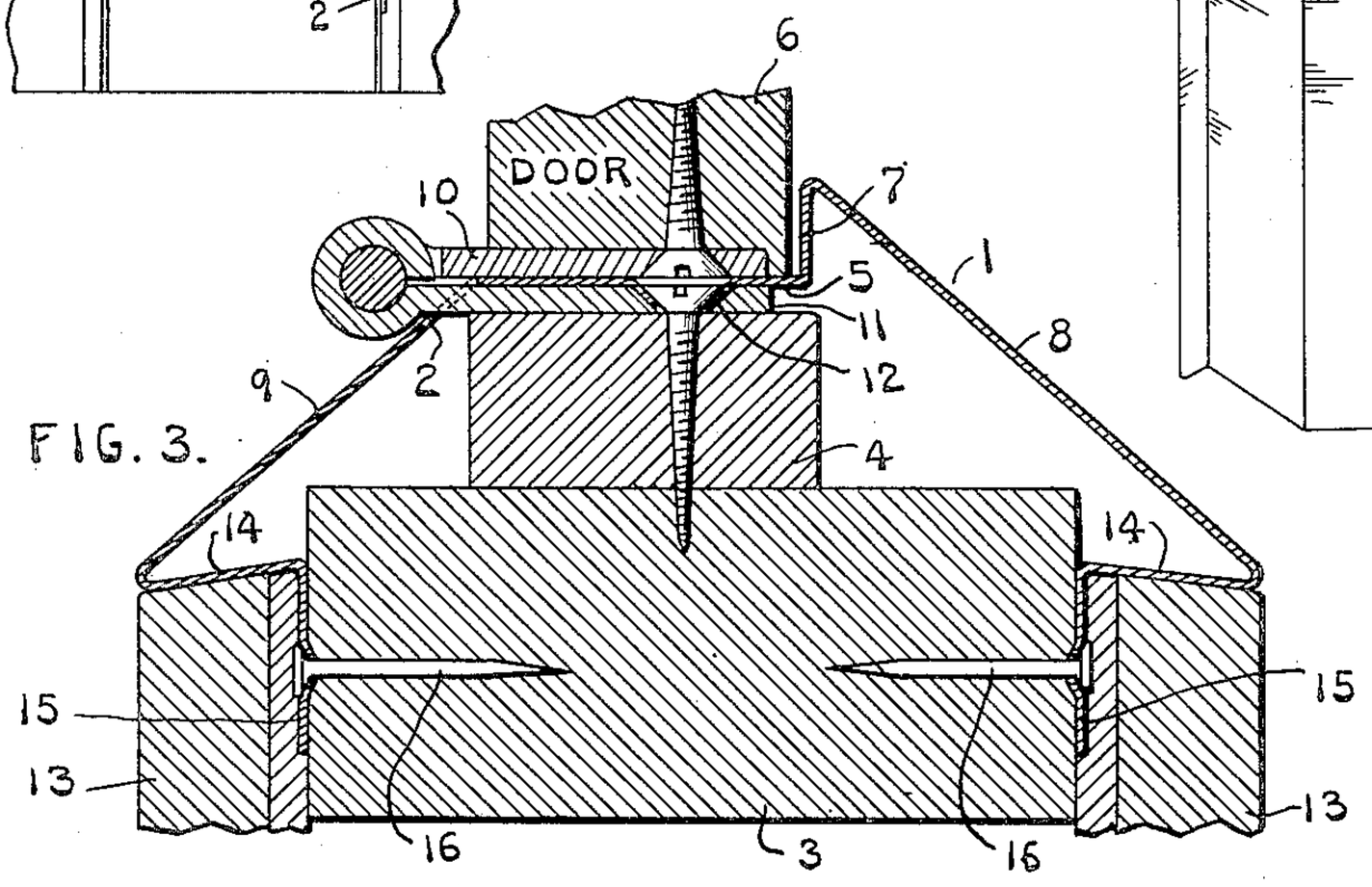

FIG. 3.

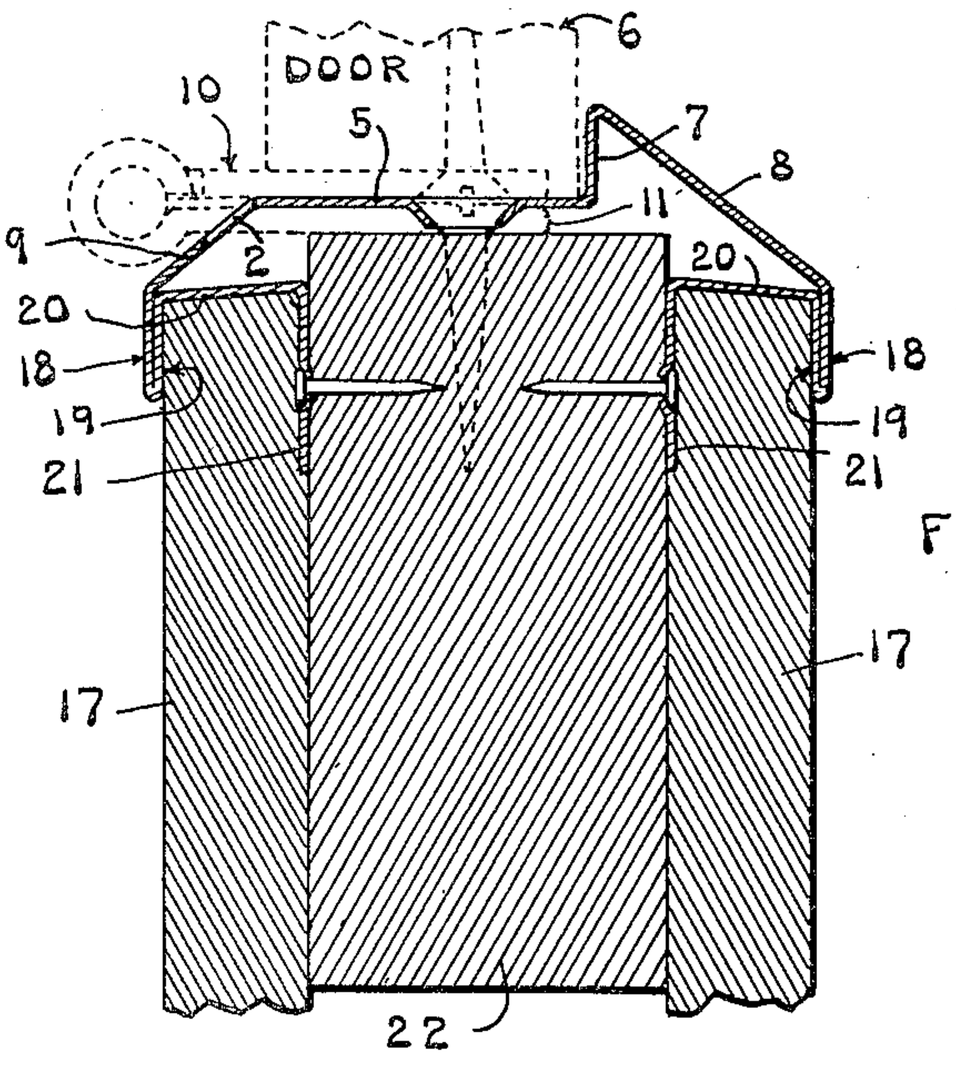

FIG. 4.

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DOOR JAMB

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3 Claims. (Cl. 189—46)

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This invention relates to door jambs, and more particularly to a novel attachment adapted to form the trim or casing of a jamb for an ordinary door, or for a window in the form of a door having hinges at one side to be attached to the jamb.

In this art, a very strong jamb is required to firmly support a hinged door, but a further requirement appears in providing a trim or casing having the desired durability and appearance in the door frame. Sheet metal, especially aluminum, is quite desirable in door frames, but a metallic jamb strong enough to support a door is likely to be unsightly or expensive.

One of my objects is to conveniently provide for use of any desired material as a firm support for a door, and at the same time employ a highly attractive but relatively weak metallic outer jamb section for the trim or casing. For example, the jamb may include an inner jamb section made of wood, concrete or any other suitable material having the strength to support the hinged door, while the outer jamb section is composed of durable surfacing material, such as aluminum or other sheet metal, which may be quite thin because it does not have to support the door.

This inexpensive outer jamb section may be a single piece of thin metal shaped to provide the door stop and all other details of an ornamental trim or casing. In actual practice, an outstanding advantage appears in novel cooperative details whereby the new outer jamb section conceals the unsightly hinge members which are usually exposed at the jamb. Other interesting details appear at the neat side trim members exposed at opposite sides of the inner jamb section and provided with inturned anchoring margins having recesses for portions of a wall.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention comprises the specific combination and arrangement of details herein shown. However, it is to be understood that the scope of the invention extends to modifications more broadly described by terms employed in the claims hereunto appended.

Fig. 1 is a view of a portion of a wall, showing a door casing provided with an outer jamb section embodying features of this invention, the door and its hinges being omitted.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view on a larger scale showing the lower portion of said outer jamb section.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on a still larger scale showing said outer jamb section associated with a firm inner jamb section, and a portion of a door hinged to said inner jamb section.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating another form of the invention.

Fig. 1 shows a door frame provided with jambs A and B united with a corresponding lintel C at the top. This view shows the exposed trim or casing members of the door frame which may be made of uniformly shaped sheet metal with

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joints at an angle of about 45° at the top. Special attention will be directed to the outer section 1 of the jamb A having hinge-receiving slots 2 shown at upper and lower portions of Fig. 1. One of these hinge-receiving slots appears in Figures 2 and 3.

Fig. 3 shows a suitable firm inner jamb section adapted to receive and support the door hinges. This inner jamb section includes a vertical stud 3 united with a hinge-receiving spacer 4. However, the firm inner jamb section is embraced and concealed by the relatively weak outer jamb section 1 which forms a trim or casing for the jamb. In Fig. 3, this weak outer jamb section consists of a thin sheet metal channel having an intermediate web 5 to match the adjacent vertical edge of a door 6, an abrupt extended door stop 7 at one side of said intermediate web 5, a side trim member 8 extending from said door stop 7, and a companion side trim member 9 extending from the opposite side of said web 5.

The side trim member 9 is provided with the hinge-receiving slots 2 at its junction with the intermediate web 5, as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3. Standard types of door hinges may be employed, each hinge including a member 10 attached to the door as shown in Fig. 3 and a member 11 attached to the inner jamb section. However, when the hinge members 11 are inserted through the slots 2, they will be seated against and concealed between the inner face of the web 5 and the outer face of the firm inner jamb section. The intermediate web 5 is provided with holes 12 adjacent to each slot 2 (Figures 2 and 3) for the reception of screws to anchor the door hinges to the firm inner jamb section.

This concealment of the hinge members 11 is a very desirable feature in the art of making door casings. The metal of web 5 can be so thin that it will not interfere with proper closing of the hinged door, and it is not absolutely necessary to cut special recesses in the jamb member 4 to receive the hinge members 11. As a labor saving feature, the slots 2 predetermine the locations of the door hinges, and in actual commercial practice the metallic outer jamb section is conveniently employed as a templet to accurately locate the screw-receiving holes in the door 6. Before the metallic frame is assembled, said outer jamb section is placed on the hinge-receiving edge of the door where the locations of holes for the screws are marked through the holes 12 in the web 5.

The oppositely inclined side trim members 8 and 9 diverge from opposite sides of the web 5 to embrace and neatly conceal the firm inner jamb section, and they have inturned anchoring margins provided with lateral extensions to confine and secure the outer jamb section. For example, in Fig. 3, each inturned margin is approximately L-shaped in cross section to produce a recess for a marginal edge of a wall member 13. This recess is formed by an inturned member 14 and a

terminal anchoring flange 15 extending therefrom. The flange 15 can be anchored to the firm inner jamb section in any suitable manner. For example, in Fig. 3 I have shown nails 16 as anchoring members. In this view each inturned member 14 has an abutment face at an acute angle to its terminal flange 15, so as to positively anchor marginal edges of the wall members 13.

Fig. 4 illustrates a jamb similar to Fig. 3, and the same reference numerals have been used for corresponding details. However, Fig. 4 includes a more firm anchorage for wall board, or the like, at opposite sides of a wall. In this view the inturned anchoring margins of the side trim members 8 and 9 are bent to form deep recesses or pockets for edges of wall boards 17. Each of these inturned margins includes an outer side member 18 arranged parallel with the wall and bent upon itself to form an inner side member 19, the latter having an extension 20 to form the inner wall of the pocket and a terminal flange 21 nailed to a simple vertical stud 22 which provides the inner jamb section. The hinge member 11 is inserted through the slot 2 and concealed between the web 5 and the outer face of the stud 22, where it is secured to the stud by the usual attaching screws.

Advantages of the invention appear in the single piece of thin sheet metal producing all of the elements required for an ornamental trim or casing, including the door stop, while also concealing unsightly hinge members and providing desirable recesses or pockets for wall members at opposite sides of the door jamb.

I claim:

1. In an attachment for a door jamb having a firm inner jamb section provided with an outer face to receive and support the door hinges, a relatively weak non-supporting outer jamb section to embrace said firm inner section and form a trim for the jamb without forming a support for the door, said weak outer jamb section comprising a thin sheet metal channel having an intermediate web to match an edge of the door, an abrupt extended door stop at one side of said intermediate web, a side trim member extending from said door stop, and a companion side trim member extending from the opposite side of said intermediate web, the last mentioned side trim member having hinge-receiving slots at its junction with the intermediate web to provide for the insertion and concealment of door hinge members between the inner face of said intermediate web and the outer face of said firm inner jamb section, said intermediate web being provided with holes adjacent to said slots for the reception of screws to anchor the door hinges to the outer face of said firm inner jamb section, the concealed hinge members being attached directly to and supported by said firm inner jamb section, said extended side trim members being exposed at opposite sides of said inner jamb section and provided with inturned anchoring margins having lateral extensions to confine and secure the side trim members, each of said anchoring margins having a recess for a portion of a wall and a terminal anchoring flange at the inner side of said recess, and said intermediate web, door stop and side trim members with their anchoring margins being continuous integral parts of said thin sheet metal channel.

2. In an attachment for a door jamb having a firm inner jamb section provided with an outer face to receive and support the door hinges, a relatively weak non-supporting outer jamb section to embrace said firm inner section and form a trim for the jamb without forming a support for the door, said weak outer jamb section comprising a thin sheet metal channel having a web to match an edge of the door, one side of said web being extended outwardly to form a door stop, a pair of oppositely inclined side trim members diverging from opposite sides of said web to embrace said firm inner jamb section, the side trim member opposite said door stop being provided with hinge-receiving slots at its junction with said web to provide for insertion and concealment of door hinge members between the inner face of said web and the outer face of said firm inner jamb section, said web having holes adjacent to said slots for the reception of screws to anchor the door hinges to the outer face of said firm inner jamb section, the concealed hinge members being attached directly to and supported by said firm inner jamb section, said inclined side trim members being exposed at opposite sides of said inner jamb section and provided with inturned anchoring margins having lateral extensions to confine and secure the side trim members, each of said anchoring margins being approximately L-shaped in cross section to form an inturned recess for a portion of a wall and a terminal anchoring flange at the inner side of said inturned recess for attachment to said firm inner jamb section, said recess having an abutment face at an acute angle to said terminal anchoring flange, and said web, door stop and side trim members with their anchoring margins being continuous integral parts of said thin sheet metal channel.

3. A door jamb comprising a firm inner jamb section to support the door, door hinges provided with screw-receiving holes, a relatively weak non-supporting outer jamb section embracing said firm inner jamb section to form a casing for the jamb without forming a support for the door, said weak outer section consisting of a thin sheet metal channel having an intermediate web to match an edge of the door, a door stop at one side of said web, and integral side trim members to embrace the firm inner jamb section, one of said side trim members being extended from said door stop, the other being extended from the opposite side of the intermediate web, said intermediate web having screw-receiving holes registering with holes in said door hinges to predetermine the locations of the hinges, the last mentioned side trim member having hinge-receiving slots at its junction with said web, said slots being at one side of the screw-receiving holes in said web, said hinges including hinge sections passing through said slots and seated directly between the inner face of said web and the outer face of said firm inner jamb section, and screws passing through said hinge sections and driven into said firm inner jamb section, so as to attach the hinges directly to the outer face of said firm inner section.

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