Oct. 28, 1941. W. E. RUMSEY 2,260,484

DOOR AND FRAME FOR MOVING PICTURE SETS

Filed March 13, 1940

Fig. 1

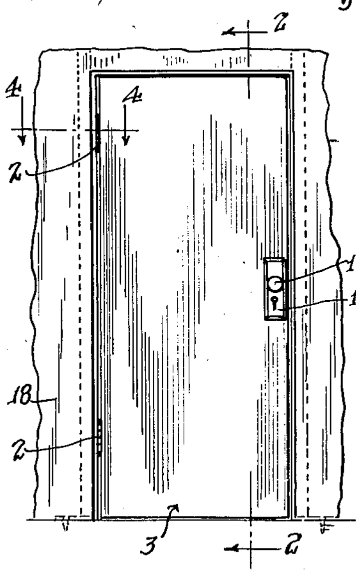


Fig. 2

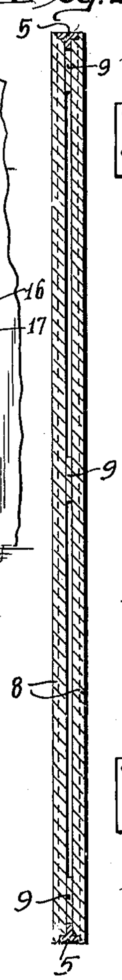


Fig. 3

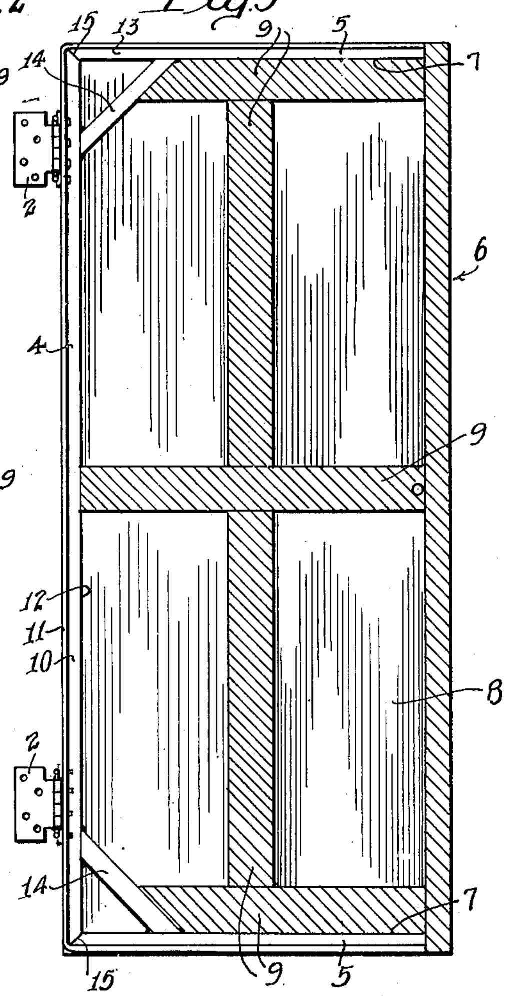
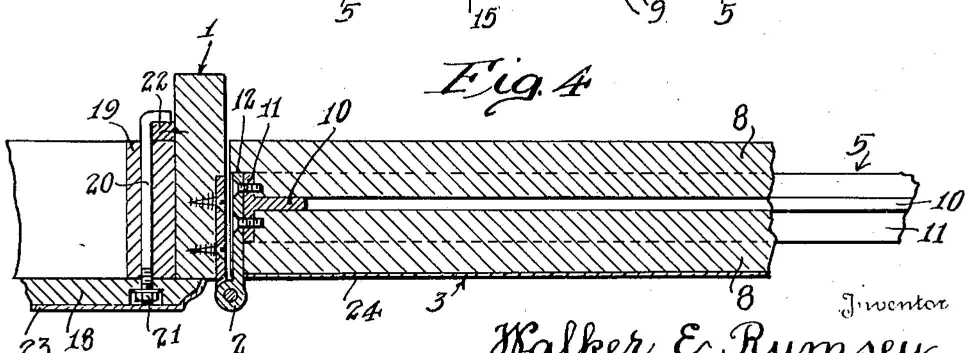


Fig. 4



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DOOR AND FRAME FOR MOVING PICTURE SETS

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6 Claims. (Cl. 20—35)

This invention relates to a door to be used in moving picture sets.

In accordance with the present practice, a door for a moving picture set must be constructed out of wood, or plyboard, so as to conform to any special requirements as regards the finishing of the door face, etc., to adapt it to the other features of the set. Of course, doors of different styles or designs, may be carried in stock, but in any case the door must be refinished or reconstructed on its face to conform with the specifications of the set.

One of the objects of the present invention is to produce a door having a special construction adapting it to be used in a moving picture set, and so constructed that door bodies of different types or designs, can be readily hung in the door frame.

A further object of the invention is to produce a door of this type, the face of which can be readily adapted to conform to any special color design, or other special requirements.

A further object of the invention is to produce a door of simple construction, particularly adapted for use on a moving picture set, and which can be constructed at very low expense, while at the same time it will be substantially soundproof.

Further objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the novel parts and combination of parts to be described hereinafter, all of which contribute to produce an efficient door and frame for moving picture sets.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described in the following specification, while the broad scope of the invention is pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a door frame and door embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through the door on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, but upon an enlarged scale.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken through the middle of the door and in a plane substantially parallel to the plane in which the door extends, the skeleton frame of the door being shown in elevation.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken about on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1 at the upper hinge of the door, and further illustrating details of the invention. This view illustrates the door frame, which is constructed as a unit carrying the door, and also illustrates how this door frame may be quickly locked into a doorway built in the wall of a set.

In practicing the invention, I construct a rectangular wall frame 1 preferably of wood built into the set, in which the door is mounted to swing on hinges 2. In constructing the door 3, I form a skeleton frame that includes an upright bar 4 and a plurality of substantially horizontal arms 5. The upright bar 4 is secured to one of the leaves of the hinge, as indicated in Fig. 4. The body 6 of the door is preferably constructed of a light porous artificial material such as insulite, and this body is formed with guideways or grooves 7 preferably located at its upper and lower edges to receive the arms 5. This door body 6 is preferably composed of two separate sheets or panels 8 of insulite, which are held slightly apart by means of distance pieces or strips 9 of insulite, or similar material, that are secured by an adhesive to the inner faces of the panels. It should be understood, however, that although I have shown the strips 9 located as in Fig. 3, it is unnecessary that these strips be arranged as shown. It is merely necessary to provide separating pieces or pads of material located at any points between the two panels, and adhering to the same. The skeleton frame is preferably of metal, and having the shape of structural iron such as angle iron, but for this purpose I prefer to employ a bar of T-form in cross-section, the space between the two panels 8 being sufficient to receive the web 10 of the skeleton frame, which is disposed in the middle plane of the door, the flange or flanges 11 of the upright bar 4 being recessed into a deep groove 12 formed in the back edge or hinge edge of the door. The webs 13 of the arms 5 lie in this same plane. This will result naturally by reason of the fact that the arms 5 are preferably formed integrally with the upright bar 4 by bending a long bar at the proper points on its length. The cost of the door can be reduced by using very light T iron, in which case it may be necessary to brace the angles of the frame by diagonal braces 14, the ends of which would be welded to the edges of the webs 10 and 13. If these braces 14 are employed, it will, of course, be necessary to cut away the horizontal strips 9 as indicated at the inclined lines 15 to give clearance for these braces.

The door hinges are, of course, secured to the frame 1 so as to permit the door to swing on the hinge pintle. The free edge of the door is provided with a knob 16 and escutcheon 17.

In order to secure the door frame 1 removably in an opening in the wall 18 of the set, a vertical frame bar or stud 19 is provided that carries a plurality of hook bolts 20. These hook bolts are run into their openings in the stud from the rear, and are provided with nuts 21 respectively at the front side, that are countersunk into the wall panel 18. These nuts can be tightened up so as to secure the hooks of the hook bolts against a batten or cleat 22 that runs longitudinally on the adjacent face of the frame. The nuts 21, of course, are countersunk into the face 18, but are concealed by applying a flexible sheet covering such as fabrikoid 23.

A suitable fabrikoid covering 24 is applied to the face of the door that is toward the camera.

Of course, if the door is required to be paneled, or otherwise decorated, or with designs on its face, this would be accomplished by cementing strips of insulite on the front side of the door. The door illustrated is merely a plain door, but the drawing illustrates the novel feature of having the body of the door slide onto the arms of the frame. In doing this, of course, it is advisable to have a door with its width slightly greater than the length of the arm, so that the ends of the arms are concealed by the material of the door at the upper and lower edges (see Fig. 3).

If the door is intended to be applied in reverse position, that is to say, to swing from the pintle substantially in line with its rear face, the edge of the door would be recessed to accommodate the hinge, and the hinge would be applied to the door in a reversed position.

What I claim is:

1. In a door for a moving picture set, the combination of a supporting frame including an upright bar with substantially horizontal arms, and a fabricated door body composed of a porous material filling the entire area between said arms having guideways therein for said arms and constructed to slide onto said arms so that its inner edge seats substantially against the upright bar.

2. In a door for a moving picture set, the combination of a skeleton frame having an upright hinge bar, hinges carried thereby for securing the door to a door frame, said frame also having a substantially horizontal upper arm and a substantially horizontal lower arm, and a fabricated door body filling the entire area between said arms having guideways on its upper edge and its lower edge to receive the said arms, and constructed to slide onto said arms so that its inner edge seats substantially against the upper hinge bar.

3. In a door for a moving picture set, the combination of a skeleton frame formed of a metal bar having a flange disposed in a plane substantially at right angles to the plane of the door, said frame including an upright bar located adjacent the hinge edge of the door, said frame also including substantially horizontal arms projecting from the upright bar and having a web lying substantially in the plane of the first-named web, said arms each having a substantially horizontal flange projecting from its web, and a fabricated door body filling the entire area between said arms, having a groove extending longitudinally on one edge thereof to receive the upright bar, and having grooves in its upper and lower edges to receive and conceal the said arms, and constructed to slide into position on the door frame.

4. In a door for a moving picture set, the combination of a skeleton frame formed of a bent metal bar having substantially the cross-section of T-iron structural shape and including an upright bar located adjacent the hinge edge of the door, and including substantially horizontal arms projecting from the upright bar, the web of said bar being disposed in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of the door with the flanges of the bar projecting at right angles to the plane of the door, and a fabricated door body filling the entire area between said arms, having a groove extending longitudinally on one edge thereof to receive the upright bar and having grooves in its upper and lower edges to receive and conceal the said arms, and constructed to slide into position on the skeleton frame.

5. In a door for a moving picture set, the combination of a pair of horizontal arms, hinges connected to the same, and a door body filling the entire area between said arms, with guideways to receive said arms and constructed to slide onto the said arms.

6. In a door construction for a moving picture set, the combination of a door frame adapted to be built into the set, a supporting frame having a substantially vertical frame bar with hinges supporting the same on the door frame, said supporting frame having an upper horizontal bar and a lower horizontal bar in combination with a plurality of door bodies having different exteriors, each of said door bodies having an upper groove and a bottom groove to enable the same to be slid onto the supporting frame.

WALKER E. RUMSEY.