Sept. 16, 1958 D. S. JOHNSTON 2,851,742

METAL TRIM FOR WINDOWS, AND THE LIKE

Filed Dec. 7, 1953

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

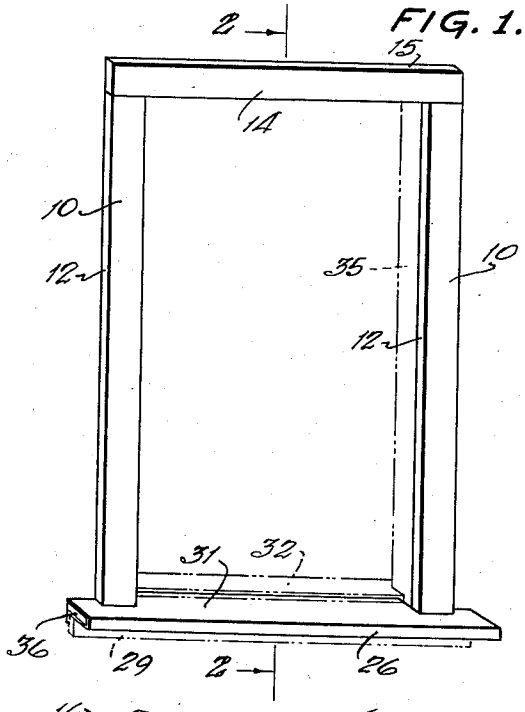


FIG. 2.

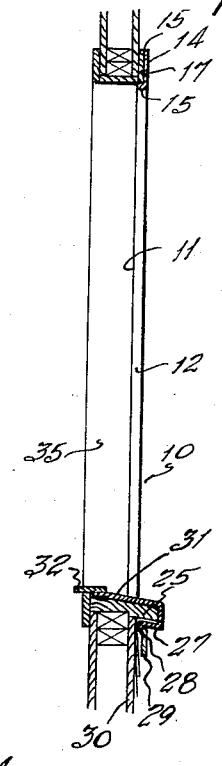


FIG. 3.

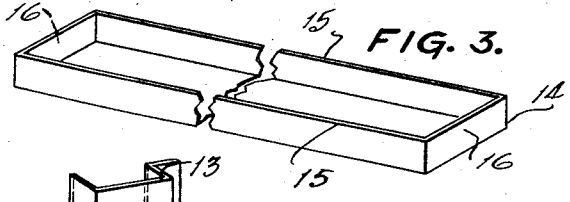


FIG. 4.

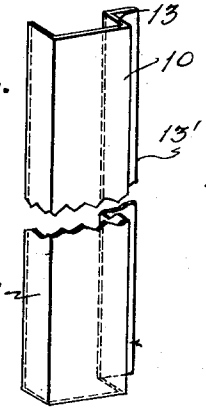


FIG. 5.

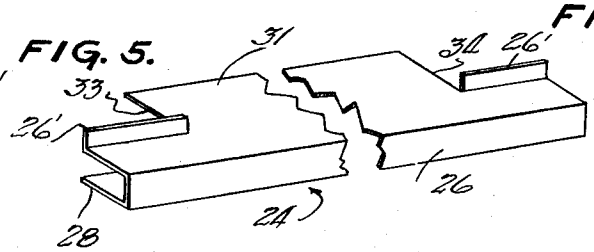


FIG. 6.

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FIG. 7.

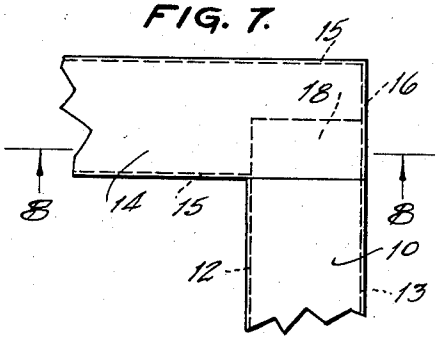


FIG. 8.

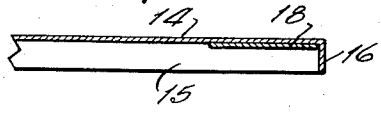


FIG. 9.

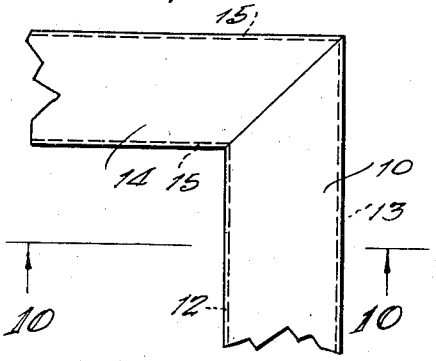


FIG. 10.

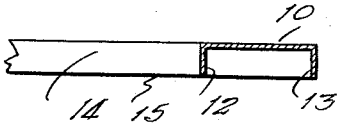


FIG. 11.

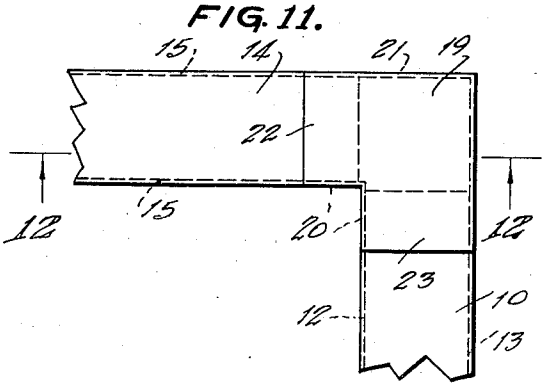
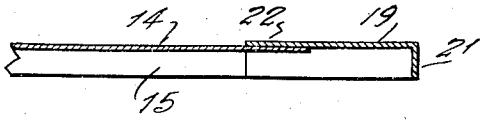


FIG. 12.



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FIG. 13.

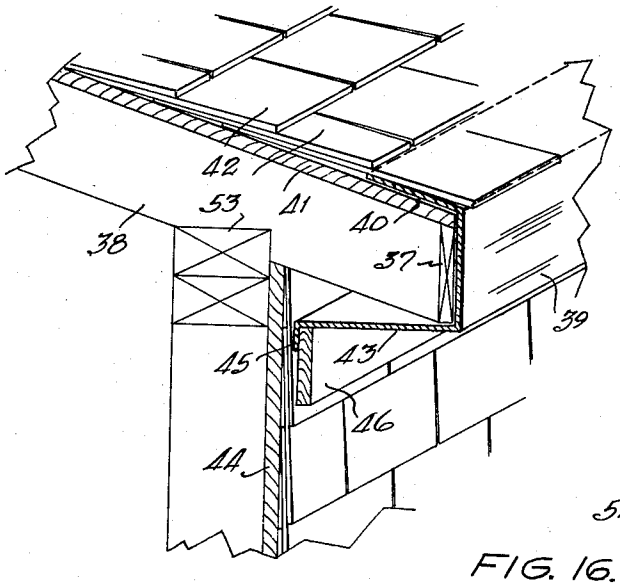


FIG. 14.

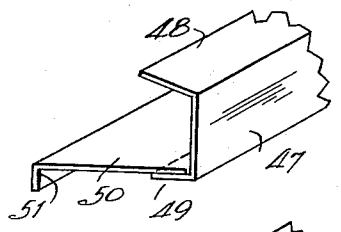


FIG. 15.

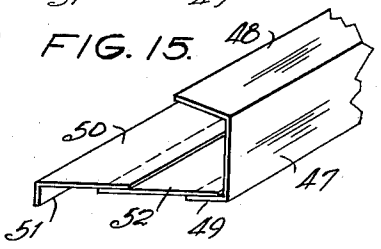


FIG. 16.

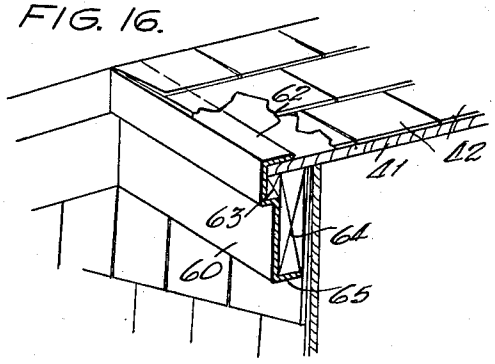


FIG. 17.

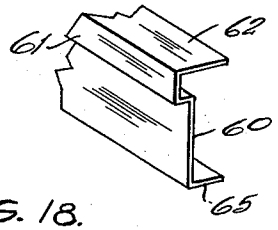


FIG. 18.

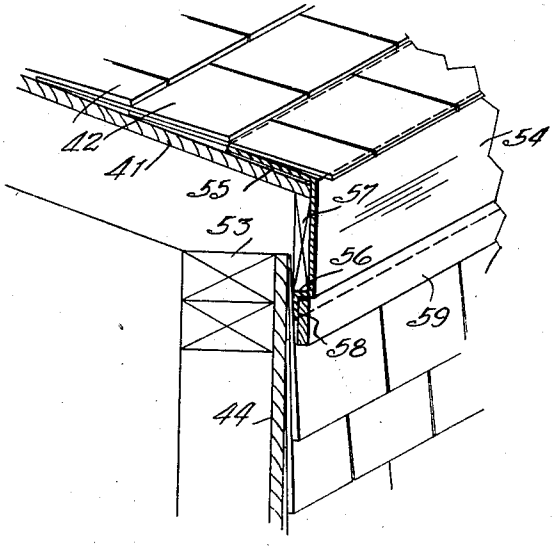
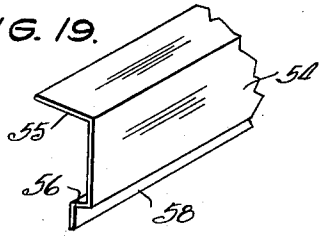


FIG. 19.



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United States Patent Office 2,851,742
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2,851,742

METAL TRIM FOR WINDOWS, AND THE LIKE

Dewey S. Johnston, Fort Worth, Tex.

Application December 7, 1953, Serial No. 396,389

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—11)

This invention relates to architectural trim, and it has particularly reference to a shell or covering for wood trim about window and door openings, cornices, and the like, and its principal object resides in the provision of a protective and ornamental cover for window and door facings, headers, sills, and other similar trim, which can be formed of sheet metal, such as aluminum, plastic, and other suitable materials, by which ordinary painted wood trim can be permanently protected against deterioration and rendered more attractive in appearance, obviating the necessity for refinishing from time to time.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of an economical device by which existing frame structures can be attractively and permanently refinished without replacing the wood trim exteriorly or interiorly thereof and affording protection therefor against the elements, destructive insects, and other deteriorating factors.

An object of the invention is that of providing a prefabricated sheet metal or plastic trim which is readily adaptable for application to any kind of wood framing or facings on old or new construction to prolong the life thereof or to enhance its appearance by a natural metal finish, such as aluminum, or enamel of different hues, depending upon the individual requirement.

A still further object of the invention is that of providing a metal trim for cornices or around the eaves for an existing wood structure and designed to cover or enclose the wooden trim to renew and modernize its appearance and afford a permanent finish therefor which would obviate the necessity for painting or renewing such trim.

Broadly, the invention contemplates the provision of a metallic armor or shield for architectural finish or trim by which existing materials can be made both permanent and attractive with a minimum of effort and expense.

While the foregoing objects are paramount, other and lesser objects will become manifest as the description proceeds, taken in connection with the appended drawings:

Figure 1 is an isometric illustration of a window frame on which the invention is applied.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view, on lines 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the application of the casing, header and sill shields applied to a window frame.

Figure 3 is an isometric illustration of an embodiment of the invention for application to a window or door header or facing, having closed ends.

Figure 4 is another isometric view of a metal shell for a window or door facing, its ends being open.

Figure 5 illustrates, in an isometric view with portions cut away, a sill cover.

Figure 6 is an isometric view of a cap member for closing the ends of the sill cover shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7 fragmentarily illustrates, in elevation, a corner assembly of a window or door frame trim.

Figure 8 is a sectional view on lines 8—8 of Figure 7 illustrating the association of the horizontal and vertical members.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary elevational view of a mitered corner construction.

Figure 10 is a transverse sectional view of a facing shell taken on lines 10—10 of Figure 9.

Figure 11 fragmentarily illustrates, in elevation, another corner structure in which an angular fitting joins the vertical and horizontal members.

Figure 12 is a longitudinal sectional view through the horizontal member and the corner fitting, on lines 12—12 of Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a fragmentary perspective illustration of a section of roof structure showing a cornice trim.

Figure 14 is a fragmentary illustration of a modified form of the eaves trim shown in Figure 13.

Figure 15 illustrates another modification of the eaves trim, shown fragmentarily in perspective.

Figure 16 illustrates, in fragmentary section, an eaves trim for a roof structure.

Figure 17 fragmentarily illustrates, in perspective, the eaves trim shown in Figure 16.

Figure 18 illustrates, in fragmentary section another form of cornice trim on a roof structure, and

Figure 19 fragmentarily illustrates, in perspective the cornice trim shown in Figure 18.

The invention, therefore, comprises a preformed shell **10** having a width conformable to a conventional window or door facing **11** and having right-angular flanges **12** and **13** along its longitudinal edges of a depth equalling the thickness of the facing **11**, as depicted in Figure 4, so as to completely enclose the outer surfaces of the latter in the manner illustrated in Figure 1. The outer flange **13** has an extended right-angular flange **13'** thereon which is overlapped by the siding and excludes moisture and air. A similar shell **14** is formed with flanges **15** and **16** along each longitudinal edge and each end, respectively, as shown in Figure 3, to enclose a header facing **17** in the manner shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The shell members **10** and **14** are preferably of metal, such as aluminum, or the like but may obviously be formed on one of several conventionally known plastic materials, and secured in position on the facing boards **11** and **17** by nailing or other suitable means. The application of the shells to the wooden facings will obviate the necessity for painting and protect the same from the elements.

The vertical shells **10** can be joined to the horizontal header shells **14** in any desired manner, such as by abutments, as shown in Figure 1, or by mitering the joint, as in Figure 9, or in the overlapping arrangement illustrated in Figures 7 and 8. In the latter assembly the upper end of the shell **10** has the flanges **15** and **16** cut back to leave only a tab or flat end portion **18** which extends beneath the horizontal header shell **14** through an open portion defined at the end of the latter by cutting away a section of the lower flange **15** thereof. The tab **18** is shown in dotted lines in Figure 7.

A more substantial joint structure for the vertical shells **10** and the horizontal shells **14** is illustrated in Figures 11 and 12 in which is provided an angular fitting **19** having inner and outer flanges **20** and **21** conforming in dimension to those of the members **10** and **14**, and spaced so that the right-angular legs **22** and **23** of the fitting **19** will embrace the ends of the shells **10** and **14** in the manner illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 11, and in cross-section in Figure 12. If desirable, the ends of the members **10** and **14** can be recessed the thickness of these members so that relatively even surfaces will be presented.

A sill casing **24** is provided by which the window sill **25** is enclosed and this member comprises a box portion **26** which embraces the overhanging portion **27** of the sill **25** and has a depending flange **28** formed along its lower

inner edge and is engaged by a mold strip or apron **29** nailed along the wall **30** beneath the sill **25**, as illustrated in Figure 2. Formed with the top of the box portion **26** is an apron **31** which is adapted to extend inwardly over the body of the sill **25** and beneath the window stool **32**, the opposing ends **33** and **34** of the apron **31** abutting the jambs **35** on each side of the window frame. Each of the extended end members of the box portion **26** has an upturned flange **26'** on its inner edge which is overlapped by the lower ends of the casing shell members **10** and serve to exclude moisure from the wood.

To completely enclose the sill **25** a pair of caps **36** are provided to be placed over the extending ends of the sill **25** and enter the open ends of the box portion **26**. One of the caps **36** is illustrated in Figure 6 and in operative relation to the sill casing **24** which latter can be preformed to fit a standard window sill or fitted by a mechanic to meet any special requirements as to dimension and form.

In Figures 13 through 19 are illustrated cornice and eaves trim designed to enclose and provide an easily installed and effective finish for the edges of roof structures which generally, in cornice construction, are finished with a wood drip plate **37** which is nailed to the outer ends of the rafters **38**, in the manner shown in Figure 13. In this type of finish an angular strip of metal **39** is arranged along the plate **37** to cover the same and has an angular portion **40** which is turned inwardly and lies along the outer edge of the roof decking **41** to which the shingles **42** are attached, the outer course of which overlies the angular portion **40**, as shown in Figures 13 and 18. A right-angular portion **43** of the strip **39** extends inwardly below the rafters **38** to the wall **44** to which it is attached by a depending flange **45** by placing thereover a wood plate **46**. Thus the drip plate **37** and the outer ends of the rafters **38** are enclosed within an attractive finish and protected against the deteriorating effects of the elements, nesting birds, and the like.

As illustrated in Figures 14 and 15, the structure just described and shown operatively installed in Figure 13 can be modified and made sufficiently flexible in its application to suit different requirements as to the extent of eave overhang. In these structures a channel strip **47** is provided which has upper and lower flanges **48** and **49** formed therewith, the upper flange **48** being inclined upwardly to conform to the slope of the roof structure to which it is applied. The bottom or lower flange **49** is right-angular and is designed to support the outer edge of a plate **50** having a flange **51** depending from its inner edge to be secured along the wall **44** by the wood plate **46**, the overlap engaged by the flange **49** being great enough to permit of expansion to accommodate cornices of different dimensions.

The device shown in Figure 15 is similar to that depicted in Figure 14 but includes a plain strip **52** which is adapted to extend between the lower flange **49** of the member **47** and the plate **50** attached to the wall **44**. This arrangement can be provided to enclose eave structures having a relatively wide overhang.

In Figures 18 and 19 are shown an eaves trim for cornices having a minimum overhang, or when the rafters **38** are cut so as not to extend beyond the plate **53**. The flanged strip **54** is formed similarly to the member **39**, having an upper flange **55** to overlap the lower edge of the roof decking **41**, and having the same inclination, and a lower right-angular portion **56** which is of much lesser width than the right-angular portion **43** of the member **39**, or of a dimension sufficient only to span the thickness of the drip plate **57** which, in this instance, has its inner surface flush with the wall **44**. A depending flange **58** provides means for securement by a plate **59** nailed to the wall **44**.

A gable trim is provided and is shown in Figures 16 and 17, and comprises a body portion **60** having an angular portion **61** formed along its upper edge. The angular portion **61** includes a flange **62** which is adapted to overlie the edge of the roof decking **41** and extend beneath the shingles **42**, in the manner shown in Figure 16, the angular portion **61** enclosing the wood mold strip **63** beneath the extended decking **41** at the gable end while the main body portion **60** covers the exposed outer surface of the rafter **64**. An inwardly extending flange **65** formed along the lower edge of the body portion **60**, embraces the under edge of the rafter **64**.

The concept of the invention herein expressed, and illustrated in its variety of applications, is obviously capable of certain modifications as to design and structural details, by persons skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit and intent of thereof or the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

In a protective trim for window and door facings of wood, in combination with a pair of jamb and header facings and a window sill, a shell formed of a metal strip having its opposing longitudinal edges bent at right-angles to its plane surfaces, the said flanges and said plane surfaces having dimensions equal to that of the thickness and the breadth of said facings and adapted to conformably enclose the latter, angular fittings joining lengths of said shell in right-angular arrangement about the corners of a window or door frame, a sill casing having an apron adapted to extend inwardly over said sill and having a box portion embracing the forward edge of said sill casing and projecting beyond the ends of said apron, and detachable caps conformably closing the ends of said box portion upon the ends of said sill.

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