Jan. 15, 1952 J. SYLVAN 2,582,468

JAMB ASSEMBLY

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FIG. 1

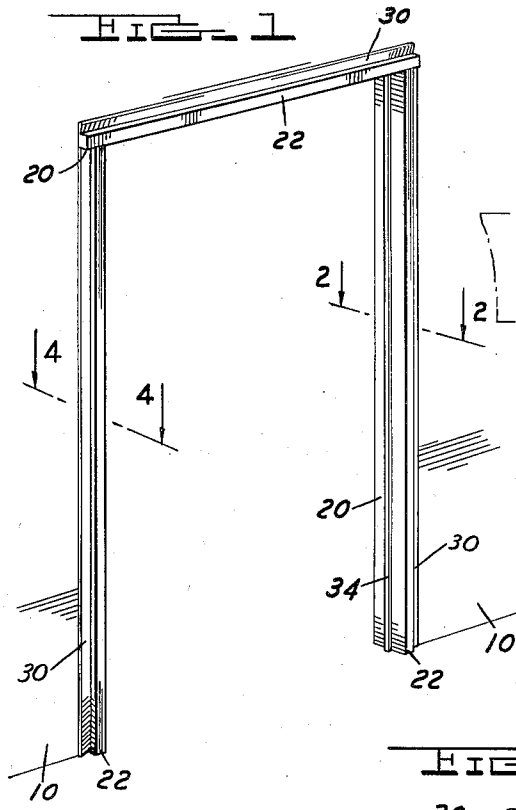


FIG. 2

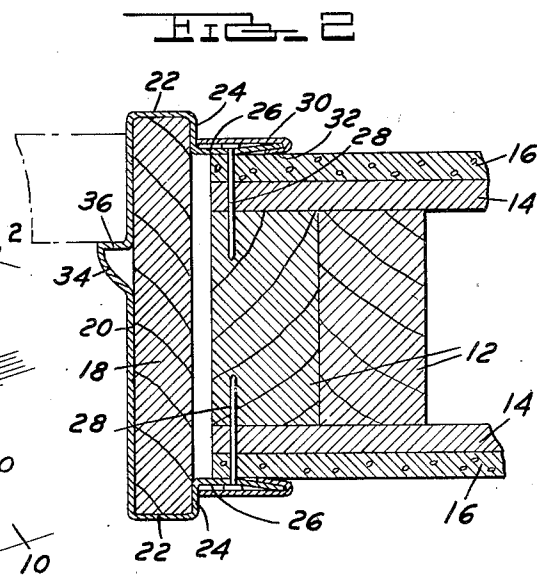


FIG. 3

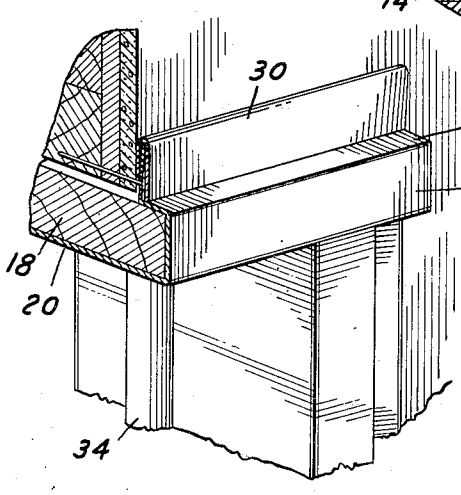


FIG. 4

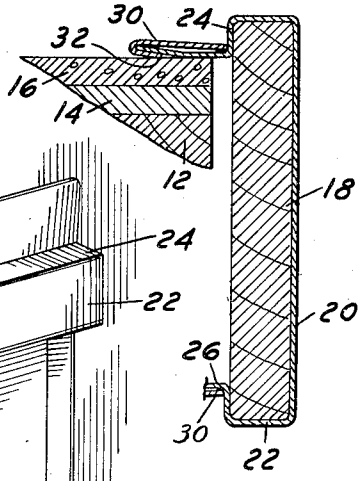
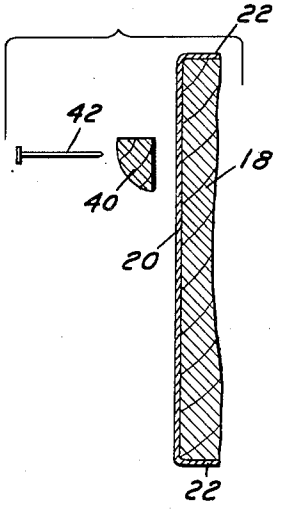


FIG. 5



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JAMB ASSEMBLY

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20—11)

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This invention relates to an improved jamb assembly.

An object of the invention is to provide a jamb assembly which is preformed so that it may be quickly associated with the side pillars or the top header of an unfinished door opening in the side wall of a building. The jamb assembly members are complete in and of themselves so that they may be associated with the provided unfinished wall portions about a door opening and secured thereto to provide a finished door opening of the proper dimension and plumb relationship with the door of the building.

Each jamb assembly member is of such a character that it may be quickly associated with the unfinished edge of a wall portion and adjustably positioned with respect thereto at the proper relationship and secured in such position. Each jamb assembly member includes a part which serves as a fastener concealing strip adapted to conceal the fastening means by which the jamb assembly is secured to the stationary portion of the wall structure.

Heretofore in finishing a door opening in a wall it has been the common practice to provide an unfinished door opening in the wall with upright pillar sections which generally consist of two upright 2 x 4's secured together in abutting relationship and which serves as the sub-frame or jamb upon which the finished jamb portion is attached. The jamb element itself is secured to and extends along over this sub-frame and inasmuch as the sub-frame dimensions are frequently not lined up exactly perpendicular with the floor of the building, it is a common practice to support the finished jamb elements thereupon to extend therealong by providing spacer blacks or wedge blocks which are inserted between the outer finished jamb elements and the sub-jamb assembly. These blocks are cut and fitted so that the jamb members will be plumb with the floor and yet spaced the proper distance apart at points throughout their height so as to receive the door. The header of the door frame is positioned and secured in a similar manner to the sub-frame header so that it will be extended between the upright jamb members on a line normal thereto. This particular procedure is tedious and painstaking and requires accurate fitting of parts by a competent workman.

The improved jamb assembly of this invention is of such a character that it can be secured to the sub-frame structure of a door opening without the cutting and fitting of supporting blocks as hereinabove described.

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It is also an object of this invention to provide such an assembly which can be secured to the margins of the door opening to extend along the wall portions and be secured thereto after such side wall portions have been completely finished and the finished structure will present a neat, attractive finished appearance.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a door opening provided with a jamb assembly of the character herein set forth,

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view taken along line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a perspective of a fragment of a door opening at an upper corner thereof,

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the same line as Fig. 2, but showing a slightly modified type of construction.

In the drawings, the jamb assembly is shown in Fig. 1 as associated with a door opening wherein there is an upright supporting side wall indicated generally at the opposite sides of the door by numeral 10. As shown in Fig. 2, such upright side wall includes adjacent to the door opening two upright 2 x 4 sections secured in abutting relationship and indicated by the numeral 12. This forms part of the studding and this is the manner in which door openings are conventionally reinforced. It is a common practice to secure rock-lath or some other suitable plaster carrying sheet material over the opposite sides of the studding, such as herein indicated by numeral 14. A plaster coat 16 may then be applied to the rock-lath. This forms a conventional finished side wall portion.

My jamb assembly consists of a strip of substantially rigid material such as a wood strip 18 which is generally rectangular in cross section as shown in the figures of the drawing. This wood strip is sheathed with metal as illustrated particularly in Fig. 2. The metal sheath is in the form of a channel having a bottom portion 20. The wood strip is seated directly against the bottom 20 of the channel. The opposite side walls 22 of the channel abut the edges of the wood strip 18 as shown in Fig. 2 so that the strip forms a snug fit within the channel.

The side walls 22 of the channel are bent inwardly as at 24 toward each other to overhang for a slight distance that face of the strip 18 which is opposite the face seated against the bottom of the channel. This overhanging portion of the side walls is of relatively narrow width so that the major portion of such face of the strip

is left uncovered. The side walls are then bent outwardly as at 26 away from the top and normal to the face thereof forming flanges projecting outwardly normal to the strip which flanges are adapted to receive therebetween the edge of a wall portion so as to overloap the opposite face thereof. These flanges are then secured to the wall portion by nails 28 or the like.

It is apparent that this method of securing the jamb assembly to the unfinished margin of a door opening lends itself to ease and rapidity of assembly and that the jamb assembly may be quickly disposed in a perpendicular position and the space between the strip 18 and the outer 2 x 4 may vary from top to bottom of the strip so that the perpendicular position is readily attainable.

An important part of the assembly is the fastener concealing strip which may likewise be formed of sheet metal and which consists of a linear strip folded lengthwise upon itself. This strip is adapted to be grippingly received over the margin of a flange 26 as shown in the figures of the drawing. One side wall of this strip which is folded upon itself has a width equal to the width of the flange so that such side wall which is identified as 30 may overlie the outer face of the flange and the opposite side wall of the strip identified as 32 is of less width so that it may be received underneath the flange. The gripping engagement of the fastener concealing strip with the flange and the tensioning of the margin of the flange toward the wall portion serves to retain such concealing strip permanently in place and forms a complete finish for the assembly once it is secured to the wall.

It will be seen that with this type of jamb assembly it is not necessary to provide casing elements such as are now conventionally used to surround the door opening and which overlap the door jamb and also the side walls and cover the built-up support for the door jamb.

In Fig. 2 the jamb assembly illustrated is the one which is provided with a door stop and in this type of assembly such door stop can readily be provided by shaping the bottom of the channel to provide a ridge portion 34 projecting outwardly therefrom and extending lengthwise thereof and which ridge portion exhibits one wall 36 which is disposed normal to the strip 18 so as to provide a door stop as shown. In such Fig. 2, a portion of the door is indicated in dotted outline.

In Fig. 5, a similar assembly is illustrated, but here the stop is a separate wood strip as is now conventional. It is here identified by numeral 40 and is adapted to be secured to the jamb assembly by nails or the like which are driven directly through the stop and into the metal sheathed element 18.

In Fig. 3, the upper corner of a door is shown and the header is shown as provided with a similar jamb assembly arrangement. The construction of this assembly and its mounting upon the sub-header member is identical with that just described.

What I claim is:

1. A jamb assembly for use with a portion of a side wall comprising, in combination, a wood jamb strip substantially rectangular in cross section, a metal channel mounted upon said strip embracing same as a sheath with the strip seated against the bottom of the channel and the side walls of the channel seated against the edges of the strip, said side walls being bent inwardly toward each other overhanging that face of the strip opposite to the face abutting the bottom of the channel along the edges of the strip, said side walls then bent outwardly away from the strip forming flanges projecting outwardly from said face of the strip normal thereto adapted to overlap the opposite sides of said side wall portion and to be secured thereto, and a fastener concealing strip associated with each flange, each fastener concealing strip folded lengthwise upon itself forming two linearly extending side walls and adapted to be grippingly received over the margin of a flange, one side wall having a width equal to the width of the flange over which the strip is adapted to be received and the other side wall having a width less than the width of said flange.

2. A jamb assembly for use with a portion of a side wall comprising, in combination, a wood jamb strip substantially rectangular in cross section, a metal channel mounted upon said strip embracing same as a sheath with the strip seated against the bottom of the channel and the side walls of the channel seated against the edges of the strip, said side walls being bent inwardly toward each other overhanging that face of the strip opposite to the face abutting the bottom of the channel along the edges of the strip, said side walls then bent outwardly away from the strip forming flanges projecting outwardly from said face of the strip normal thereto and leaving the major portion of the width of said face uncovered between said flanges, said jamb assembly adapted to be secured along the edges of said wall portion as an extension therebeyond with the flanges of the channel overlapping the opposite sides of said wall portion and adapted to be secured thereto, and a fastener concealing strip associated with each flange, each fastener concealing strip being folded lengthwise upon itself providing two linearly extending side walls adapted to be grippingly received over the margin of a flange, one side wall having a width equal to the width of the flange over which it is received and the other side wall having a width substantially less than the width of said flange.

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