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(54) **ADJUSTABLE JAMB STRUCTURE FOR DOORS**

VERSTELLBARE PFOSTENSTRUKTUR FÜR TÜREN

STRUCTURE DE MONTANT REGLABLE POUR PORTES

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DescriptionTechnical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a jamb structure for doors whose characteristics correspond to the preamble of claim 1.

[0002] A door associated with said structure is also part of this invention.

Domain

[0003] The domain of use is substantially oriented towards the load-bearing structures for doors that are usually identified as jambs and that at present are made up of an intermediate casing and an outer casing that support the jamb.

Definitions

[0004] Jamb: Each lateral stanchion that defines the doorway that are surmounted by the lintel.

[0005] Intermediate casing: Load-bearing frame of the door that supports the door itself and frames it with a possible rabbet.

[0006] Outer casing: frame structure intended to be fixed to the interior wall or exterior wall and to which the intermediate casing is fixed.

[0007] Therefore the definition jamb structure is understood as the outer casing assembly forming the framework of the jamb and lintel.

[0008] In the present invention jamb is understood not only in the strictest sense, but also as the respective lintel.

Background Art

[0009] At present it is known that to fix a door to a wall, the following components are used:

- an outer casing intended to be fixed to the wall by the builder (this outer casing is substantially made from wood and serves to fix the subsequent casing or jamb or frame or panel of the door);
- a intermediate casing, namely a containing frame of the door having supports for the hinging of the door and a profiling of a rabbet of the door itself that completes the jamb, said rabbet being internally provided on the panel both on the stanchions as well in the upper-cross piece or lintel;
- the door that must be mounted by means of hinges on said intermediate casing.

[0010] US-A-3553891 discloses an adjustable door-jamb having a pair of elongated relatively shiftable members, and FR-A1-2307218 discloses a connection assembly for connecting a rabbet profile to a casing. Problems and Drawback of the Background Art

[0011] The problems and drawbacks of the back-

ground art refer substantially to the fact that this solution requires precision positioning, namely the adjustment of the vertical and horizontal position as well as coplanar positioning, without which the door does not close well against the jamb.

[0012] Moreover, with the well known systems it is never possible to achieve an exact position with respect to the perpendicularity/verticality/horizontality/flatness of the jambs of the door, namely the lateral stanchions and the upper cross-piece of the casing that is intended to contain the door.

[0013] As a consequence, due to a lack of adjustability, the door will not close correctly. This is more often the case when one wishes to obtain the correct sealing of the door using rabbet gaskets on the jambs e.g. for glass doors or the like.

[0014] In fact it is known that it is very difficult to adjust the casing prior to the assembly of the door and in the known solutions for this type of operation it is necessary to take the door apart before proceeding.

Scope of the Invention

[0015] The scope of the invention is to resolve the aforementioned problems and drawbacks without incurring further costs and without reducing reliability:

- to allow the precise and easy adjustment of the casing with respect to the door;
- to improve functionality and execution;
- to increase performance and to allow this type of adjustment to be made even after the door has been mounted due to the previous poor adjustment of said door and also after different usage time of the door, as it is known that over time doors and jambs can suffer deformations and/or movements.

Solution of the Problem and Identification of the Features of the Invention

[0016] The problem is solved with the characteristics of claim 1.

[0017] The dependent claims represent advantageous preferred solutions that provide improved performance.

Advantages

[0018] In this way the following advantages are achieved:

- to improve functionality and execution;
- increase performance;
- improve jamb adjustment;
- possibility of adjusting and/or setting the jambs also after the door has been mounted, with absolute precision, namely micrometrically by means of the use of the screws between the intermediate casing/jamb and outer casing that operate independently, one for

traction (bringing the jamb closer to the outer casing, namely moving it away from the edge of the door) and one for compression (moving the jamb away from the outer casing, namely bringing it closer to the edge of the door), by acting on said opposing screws locking is carried out.

Description of the Preferred Solution

[0019] For a better understanding, the invention is described in a preferred solution with the aid of the attached Figures, in which:

Fig.1.- represents the cross-section exploded view on the horizontal surface of a side stanchion of the outer casing-intermediate-casing-jamb/rabbit assembly according to the present invention in which an opposite tubular sealing gasket (20,21) is provided between the intermediate casing (2) and outer casing (1), wherein the intermediate casing has a substantially T-shaped section with the flanges of the T-shape already finished, this being a profile in aluminium and/or its alloys.

Fig.2.- represents a partial cross-sectional view of Fig.1, but in correspondence with the horizontal upper cross-piece of the outer casing-intermediate casing-jamb-door, namely in section on the vertical transversal surface and in which in place of the tubular sealing gaskets (20) of the mounting structure between the intermediate casing (2) and the outer casing (1) of Fig.1, there is a round gasket (21) that carries out the rabbet function on one side or on the other between the intermediate casing (2) and the outer casing (1), with the provision of a substantial male clearance of the outer casing (1) with respect to the suitable female one of the intermediate casing (2) for coplanar and vertical adjustment.

Fig.3.- represents the view in Fig.1, but in which the intermediate casing profile (2) is changed with the flange profile (2B) suitable for receiving the opposite wooden finishing counter-profiles (4).

Fig.4.- represents the view in section according to the previous Figures and according to the representation in Fig.2, namely upper horizontal.

Fig.5.- represents the view as in Fig.1 assembled.

Fig.6. represents the view as in Fig.2 assembled.

Fig.7. - represents the view as in Fig.3 assembled.

Fig.8.- represents the view as in Fig. 4 assembled.

Fig.9.- represents the view from the interior of the rabbet/jamb-intermediate-casing- outer casing already in position with the respective screws (V1, V2, V3) for fixing and adjustment by traction and compression, having the section lines C-C, D-D, E-E, F-F.

Fig.10.- represents the view in section of the profiles mounted against a wall (P) without the visualisation of the screws in the previous Figure.

Fig. 11.- represents the cross-section of the assem-

bly of the profiles as in Figs.3 and 4, with a view of the adjusting screw (V2) in traction between the external jamb-rabbit and the intermediate casing according to the C-C section in Fig.9.

Fig.12.- represents the cross-section of the assembly of profiles as in Fig.3 and 4, and as in the previous Figure, but with the visualisation of the screw (V1) for fixing to the wall (P) the outer casing (1) according to the section D-D in Fig.9.

Fig.13 - represents the cross-section of the assembly of the profiles as in Fig.3 and 4, with the visualisation of the thrust adjusting screw (V3) pushed between the external jamb and the intermediate casing according to the section E-E in Fig.9.

Fig.14 - represents the partial front-door view, according to section line F-F of Fig.9, with an exploded view of the wall (P) of the stanchion structure and of how the three respective screws, for fixing (V1), for traction adjustment (V2) and for thrust adjustment (V3) are installed as in the three previous Figures.

Fig.15 - having the opposed section lines A-A, A1-A1, B-B, B1-B1, represents a partial front-door view involving the upper left edge of the outer casing-intermediate-casing-jamb/rabbit structure (i) mounted according to the previous Figures.

Fig.16 - represents a view on the horizontal surface B1-B1 of Fig.15 from. the bottom upwards, namely showing the part of the cross-piece higher than the door.

Fig.17 represents a view on the same surface of the previous Figure with section B-B in view from the top downwards.

Detailed Description of the Invention in Relation to the Figures

[0020] According to the Figures it is observed that the jamb structure (i) is of the type comprising:

- a U-shaped outer casing (1) with the "U" shape directed towards the internal side of the room namely towards the intermediate casing and the door,
- a T-shaped intermediate casing (2) with the stem of the "T" directed towards the exterior, namely towards the outer casing (1) in order to be engaged to penetrate said outer casing (1) and comprising from above the head of the "T" a female joint central recess for the rabbet (3) to complete the jamb;
- a rabbet (3) intended to be engaged with a male joint by means of two flexible tongues, within said central recess of said intermediate casing (2), said rabbet (3) including on the rabbet-door side, joining means of the respective rabbet gasket (31).

[0021] From the Figures it also is observed that the upper horizontal section (1B) of the outer casing (1) is narrower than the vertical side of the outer casing (1), both comprising a partition wall (11) that creates a double

bottom, in such a way that:

- the bottom wall of said U-shaped outer casing (1) has a perforation for the passage of the fastening screw (V1) to the wall (P);
- the partition wall (11) is formed in such a way that:
 - a) this axis of the fastening screw (V1) is perforated for respective screwing and
 - b) it has further threaded perforations to allow the screwing of traction adjustment screws (V2) and
 - c) in another seat, corresponding with rip-like protrusions, it constitutes support for thrust adjustment screws (V3), said seat advantageously containing the tip of the thrust adjusting screws (V3).

[0022] In this way it is possible to position the intermediate casing (2) perfectly in a vertical position with respect to the outer casing (1), the separation between the two being comfortably covered by a cover frame of the known art.

[0023] Therefore, the adjustment can be carried out more precisely, also after the door has been mounted, simply by opening door and acting on said adjusting screws.

[0024] Obviously said gaskets (20,21) being elastically yielding, one of said gaskets being tubular (20).

[0025] Advantageously one of said two gaskets (20,21) consists of an elastically yielding shape that is substantially round (20) and applied on the upper cross-piece of the intermediate casing (2).

Claims

1. Jamb structure (i) for doors of the type involving an outer casing (1) having a vertical piece (1) and an upper-horizontal cross-piece (1B), an intermediate casing (2) and a rabbet (3) for the rabbet of the door, **characterised in that** :
 - said outer casing (1) consists of a metal profile with a U-shaped section (1) with the tongues of the "U" directed toward the door side;
 - said intermediate casing (2) consists of a metal profile with a T-shaped section (2) with the stem of the "T" directed towards the exterior, namely towards said outer casing (1) in order to be engaged with it and comprising from above the head of the "T" a central recess female joint for a rabbet profile (3);
 - said rabbet profile (3) intended to be engaged with a male joint by means of a flexible joint, within said central recess of said intermediate casing (2).

2. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** the upper-horizontal cross-piece (1B) of said outer casing (1) is in its "U" shape narrower than the vertical piece (1) of said outer casing (1) with the provision that the stem of the "T" shape of said intermediate casing (2) is made up substantially of two tongues that are spaced in such a way as to fit over the "U" shape of said outer casing (1), both on the vertical piece (1) as well as on the upper-horizontal cross-piece (1B).
3. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** in the joint between said outer casing (1) and said intermediate casing (2) is provided with two gaskets (20,21).
4. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** said two gaskets (20,21) consist of an elastically yielding shape (20,21).
5. Jamb structure (i) according to claim 3, **characterised in that** one of said two gaskets (20,21) consists of a tubular elastically yielding shape (20).
6. Jamb structure (i) according to claim 5, **characterised in that** said tubular elastically yielding gasket (20) is present at least on the vertical piece of said intermediate casing (2).
7. Jamb structure (i) according to claim 4, **characterised in that** one of said two gaskets (20,21) consists of an elastically yielding shape that is substantially round (21) and applied on the upper cross-piece of the intermediate casing (2).
8. Jamb structure (i) according to claim 2 or 3 and any of the following claims, **characterised in that** on the interior of said stem of the "T" shape of said intermediate casing (2), a internal central profiled rib (22) is provided with lateral opposing joint means (200,210) for respective said gaskets (20, 21).
9. Jamb structure (i) according to claim 2 or 3 or 4, **characterised in that** said tongues of the U-shaped section (1) of said outer casing (1) are intended to penetrate between said external tongues of said stem of the T-shaped section (2) of the intermediate casing (2) and said internal central profiled rib (22).
10. Jamb structure (i) according to any of the previous claims **characterised in that** said profile of the outer casing (1) involves an partition wall (11) over the bottom wall, of said U-shaped section (1), creating a double bottom.
11. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** :

- said bottom wall has a perforation or is predisposed for perforations for the passage of screws (V1) for fixing the jamb structure (i) to a wall (P) and
 - said partition wall (11) is formed in such a way that:

- a) this axis of the fixing screw (V1) is perforated for the respective screwing and
 b) it has further threaded perforations to allow the screwing of traction adjustment screws (V2) and
 c) in another seat corresponding with rip-like protrusions, it constitutes support for thrust adjustment screws (V3), said seat advantageously containing the tip of the thrust adjustment screw (V3).

12. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** said jamb structure (i) involves joint means of the respective rabbet gasket (31) on the rabbet-door side.
13. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** said intermediate casing (2) constitutes with the head of the "T" shape two opposite flanges (2B) for the opposite fitting of wooden profiles (4).
14. Jamb structure (i) according to the previous claim, **characterised in that** said intermediate casing (2) on the interior of said stem of the "T" shape, made up of two parallel tongues, comprises said internal central profiled rib (22) with opposite recesses (200,210) for respective opposite said gaskets (20,21), the stems of said "U" shape of said outer casing (1) intended to be inserted between said gaskets (20,21) and the internal wall of said parallel tongues of said stem of the "T" shape of the profile of said intermediate casing (2).
15. Door assembly with a jamb structure (i) according to any of the previous claims.

Patentansprüche

1. Pfostenstruktur (i) für Türen mit einem Außengehäuse (1) mit einem senkrechten Stück (1) und einem oberen waagrechten Querstück (1 B), einem Zwischengehäuse (2) und einem Falz (3) für den Falz der Tür, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass:**
- besagtes Außengehäuse (1) aus einem Metallprofil mit einem U-förmigen Querschnitt (1) besteht, wobei die Arme des "U" zur Türseite hin gerichtet sind;
 - besagtes Zwischengehäuse (2) aus einem Me-

tallprofil mit einem T-förmigen Querschnitt (2) besteht, wobei der Schaft des "T" nach außen gerichtet ist, und zwar zu besagtem Außengehäuse (1) hin, um damit verbunden zu werden, und mit, von oberhalb des Kopfes des "T", einer zentralen Schattenfuge für ein Falzprofil (3);
 - besagtes Falzprofil (3) soll mittels einer flexiblen Verbindung mit einer Zapfenverbindung verbunden werden, innerhalb besagter zentralen Vertiefung des Zwischengehäuses (2).

2. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** das obere waagrechte Querstück (1 B) des Außengehäuses (1) in seiner "U"-Form enger ist als das senkrechte Stück (1) des Außengehäuses (1) wobei der Schaft der "T"-Form des Zwischengehäuses (2) im wesentlichen aus zwei Laschen besteht, die beabstandet sind, um über die "U"-Form des Außengehäuses (1) zu passen, sowohl auf dem senkrechten Stück (1) als auch auf dem oberen waagrechten Querstück (1 B).
3. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** die Verbindung zwischen dem Außengehäuse (1) und dem Zwischengehäuse (2) zwei Dichtungen (20, 21) aufweist.
4. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** die zwei Dichtungen (20, 21) eine elastisch nachgebende Form haben (20, 21).
5. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach Anspruch 3, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** eine der zwei Dichtungen (20, 21) eine rohrförmige elastisch nachgebende Form hat (20).
6. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach Anspruch 5, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** besagte rohrförmige elastisch nachgebende Dichtung (20) mindestens auf dem senkrechten Stück des Zwischengehäuses (2) vorhanden ist.
7. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach Anspruch 4, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** eine der zwei Dichtungen (20, 21) eine elastisch nachgebende Form hat, die im wesentlichen rund (21) und auf dem oberen Querstück des Zwischengehäuses (2) angebracht ist.
8. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach Anspruch 2 oder 3 und einem beliebigen der folgenden Patentansprüche, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** auf dem Inneren des Schafts der "T"-Form des Zwischengehäuses (2) eine innere zentrale profilierte Rippe (22) vorgesehen ist, mit seitlich gegenüberliegenden Verbindungsmitteln (200, 210) für die Dichtungen (20, 21).

9. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach Anspruch 2 oder 3 oder 4, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** die Laschen des U-förmigen Querschnitts (1) des Außengehäuses (1) zwischen die äußeren Laschen des Schafts des T-förmigen Querschnitts (2) des Zwischengehäuses (2) und die innere zentrale profilierte Rippe (22) eindringen sollen.

10. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach einem beliebigen der vorherigen Patentansprüche, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** das Profil des Außengehäuses (1) eine Scheidewand (Wand) über der Bodenwand des U-förmigen Querschnitts (1) umfasst, um einen doppelten Boden zu schaffen.

11. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass:**

- besagte Bodenwand eine Perforierung aufweist oder für Perforierungen prädisponiert ist, für den Durchgang von Schrauben (V1), um die Pfostenstruktur (i) an einer Wand (S.) zu befestigen, und
- die Scheidewand (11) derart geformt ist, dass:

- a) diese Achse der Befestigungsschraube (V1) für die Verschraubung durchlocht ist
- b) sie des weiteren Gewindebohrungen aufweist, um das Einschrauben von Zugverstellungsschrauben (V2) zu gestatten, und
- c) sie in einer anderen entsprechenden Aufnahme mit rippenähnlichen Vorsprüngen eine Unterstützung für Kräfteinstellungsschrauben (V3) bildet, wobei diese Aufnahme vorteilhafterweise die Spitze der Kräfteinstellungsschraube (V3) enthält.

12. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** die Pfostenstruktur (i) Verbindungsmittel für die Falzdichtung (31) auf der Tür-Falz-Seite umfasst.

13. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** das Zwischengehäuse (2) mit dem Kopf der "T"-Form zwei gegenüberliegende Flansche (2B) für die gegenüberliegende Einpassung von Holzprofilen (4) bildet.

14. Pfostenstruktur (i) nach dem vorherigen Anspruch, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** besagtes Zwischengehäuse (2) auf dem Inneren des Schafts der "T"-Form, die aus zwei parallelen Laschen besteht, besagte innere zentrale profilierte Rippe (22) umfasst, mit gegenüberliegenden Vertiefungen (200, 210) für die gegenüberliegenden Dichtungen (20, 21), wobei die Stiele der "U"-Form des Außengehäuses (1) zwischen den Dichtungen (20, 21) und der Innenwand der parallelen Laschen des Schafts der

"T"-Form des Profils des Zwischengehäuses (2) eingefügt werden sollen.

15. Türeinheit mit einer Pfostenstruktur (i) nach einem beliebigen der vorherigen Patentansprüche.

Revendications

1. Structure de montant (i) pour portes du type contenant un revêtement extérieur (1) ayant une pièce verticale (1) et un croisillon horizontal supérieur (1 B), un revêtement intermédiaire (2) et une feuillure (3) pour la feuillure de la porte, **caractérisée en ce que :**

- ledit revêtement extérieur (1) consiste en un profilé métallique ayant une section en forme de U (1) avec les languettes de l'élément en "U" dirigées vers le côté de la porte ;

- ledit revêtement intermédiaire (2) consiste en un profilé métallique ayant une section en forme de T (2) avec la tige du "T" dirigée vers l'extérieur, c'est-à-dire vers ledit revêtement extérieur (1) afin d'être lié à ce dernier et comprenant depuis le dessus de la tête du "T" un joint femelle à enfoncement central pour un profilé de feuillure (3) ;

- ledit profilé de feuillure (3) est destiné à être lié à un joint mâle au moyen d'un joint flexible, dans ledit enfoncement central dudit revêtement intermédiaire (2).

2. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente,

caractérisée en ce que le croisillon horizontal supérieur (1 B) dudit revêtement extérieur (1) est dans sa forme en "U" plus étroit que la pièce verticale (1) dudit revêtement extérieur (1) à condition que la tige de la forme en T dudit revêtement intermédiaire (2) consiste substantiellement de deux languettes qui sont espacées de façon à s'adapter au-dessus de la forme en "U" dudit revêtement extérieur (1), aussi bien sur la pièce verticale (1) que sur le croisillon horizontal supérieur (1B).

3. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente, **caractérisée en ce que** le joint entre ledit revêtement extérieur (1) et ledit revêtement intermédiaire (2) est pourvu de deux joints d'étanchéité (20, 21).

4. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente,

caractérisée en ce que lesdits deux joints d'étanchéité (20, 21) ont une forme élastiquement déformable (20, 21).

5. Structure de montant (i) selon la revendication 3, **caractérisée en ce que** l'un desdits deux joints d'étanchéité (20, 21) consiste en une forme tubulaire élastiquement déformable (20).
6. Structure de montant (i) selon la revendication 5, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit joint d'étanchéité élastiquement déformable tubulaire (20) est présent au moins sur la pièce verticale dudit revêtement intermédiaire (2).
7. Structure de montant (i) selon la revendication 4, **caractérisée en ce que** l'un desdits deux joints d'étanchéité (20, 21) consiste en une forme élastiquement déformable, qui est substantiellement ronde (21) et appliquée sur le croisillon supérieur du revêtement intermédiaire (2).
8. Structure de montant (i) selon la revendication 2 ou 3 et n'importe quelle revendication suivante, **caractérisée en ce que** sur l'intérieur de ladite tige en forme de "T" dudit revêtement intermédiaire (2), une nervure interne centrale profilée (22) est prévue, avec des joints latéraux opposés (200, 210) pour lesdits joints d'étanchéité (20, 21).
9. Structure de montant (i) selon la revendication 2 ou 3 ou 4, **caractérisée en ce que** lesdites languettes de la section en forme de U (1) dudit revêtement extérieur (1) sont destinées à pénétrer entre les languettes externes de la tige de la section en forme de T (2) du revêtement intermédiaire (2) et la nervure interne centrale profilée (22).
10. Structure de montant (i) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit profilé du revêtement extérieur (1) implique une cloison (11) au-dessus de la paroi de base de ladite section en forme de U (1), créant une double base.
11. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente, **caractérisée en ce que**:
- ladite paroi de base a une perforation ou est prédisposée pour des perforations pour le passage de vis (V1) pour le fixage de la structure de montant (i) à une paroi (P) et
 - ladite cloison (11) est formée de façon à ce que:
 - a) cet axe de la vis de fixation (V1) est perforé pour le vissage
 - b) elle a en outre des perforations filetées pour permettre le vissage de vis de réglage de traction (V2) et
 - c) dans un autre logement correspondant avec des saillies similaires à des nervures, elle constitue un support pour des vis de réglage de poussée (V3), ledit logement de façon avantageuse contenant la pointe de la vis de réglage de poussée (V3).
12. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite structure de montant (i) implique des moyens d'étanchéité de la feuillure respective (31) sur le côté de feuillure de porte.
13. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit revêtement intermédiaire (2) constitue avec la tête en forme de T deux brides opposées (2B) pour l'adaptation opposée de profilés en bois (4).
14. Structure de montant (i) conformément à la revendication précédente, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit revêtement intermédiaire (2) sur l'intérieur de ladite tige en forme de "T" composée de deux languettes parallèles, comprend ladite nervure interne centrale profilée (22) avec des enfoncements opposés (200, 210) pour lesdits joints d'étanchéité opposés (20, 21), les tiges en forme de "U" dudit revêtement extérieur (1) destinées à être insérées entre lesdits joints d'étanchéité (20, 21) et la paroi interne des languettes parallèles de la tige en forme de "T" du profilé du revêtement intermédiaire (2).
15. Montage de porte avec une structure de montant (i) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

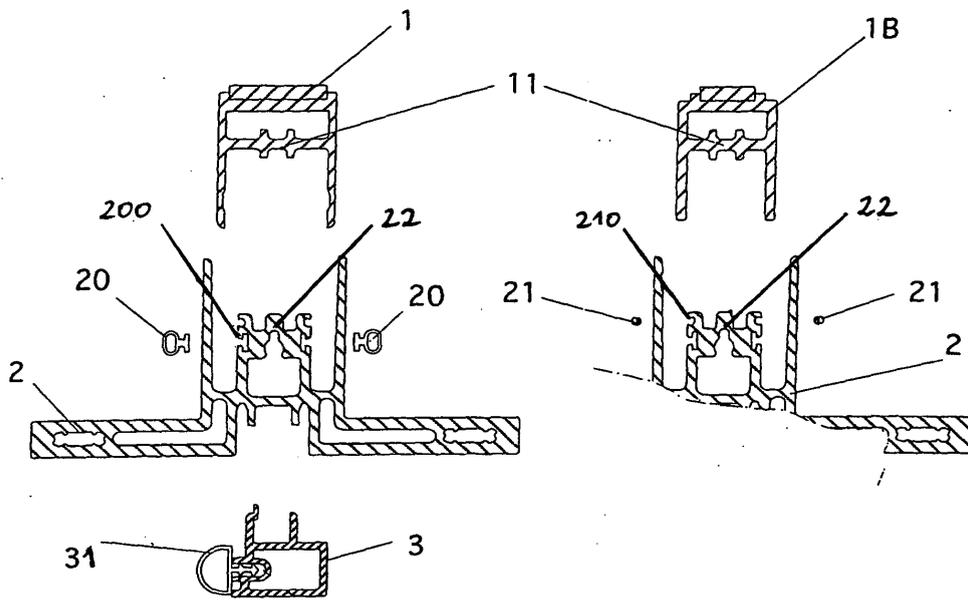


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

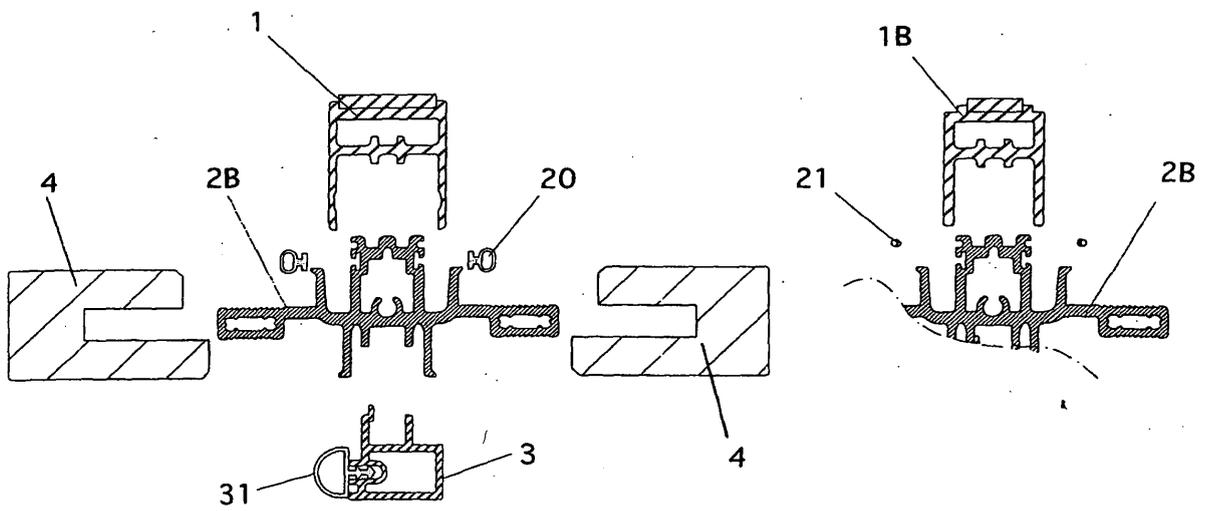


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

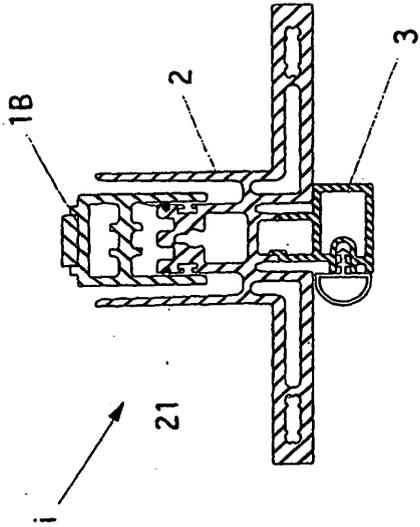


Fig. 5

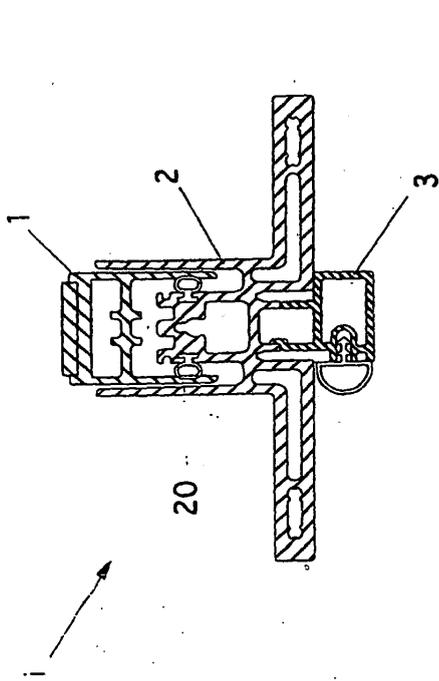


Fig. 6

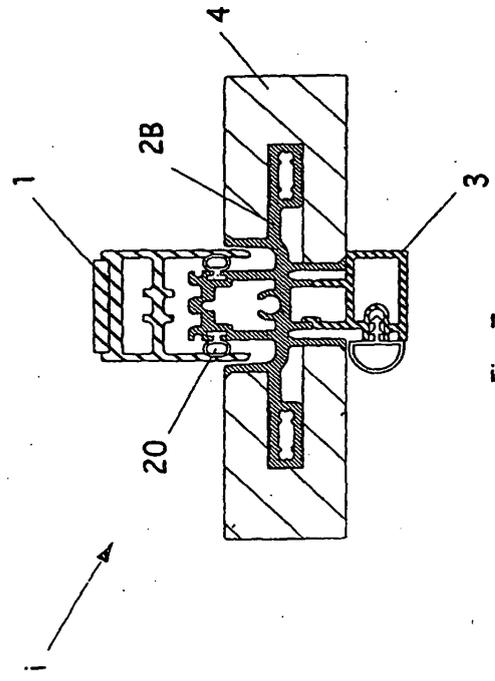


Fig. 7

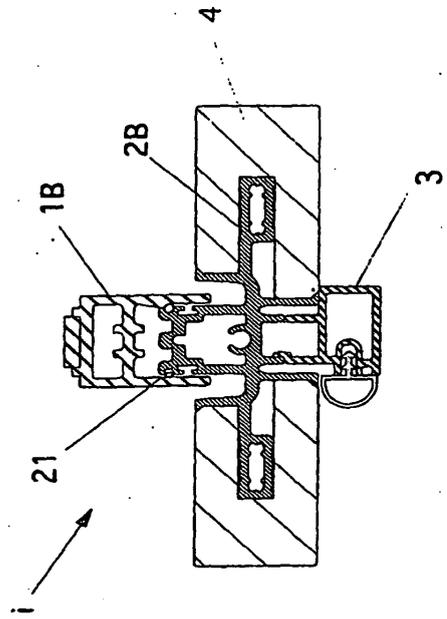


Fig. 8

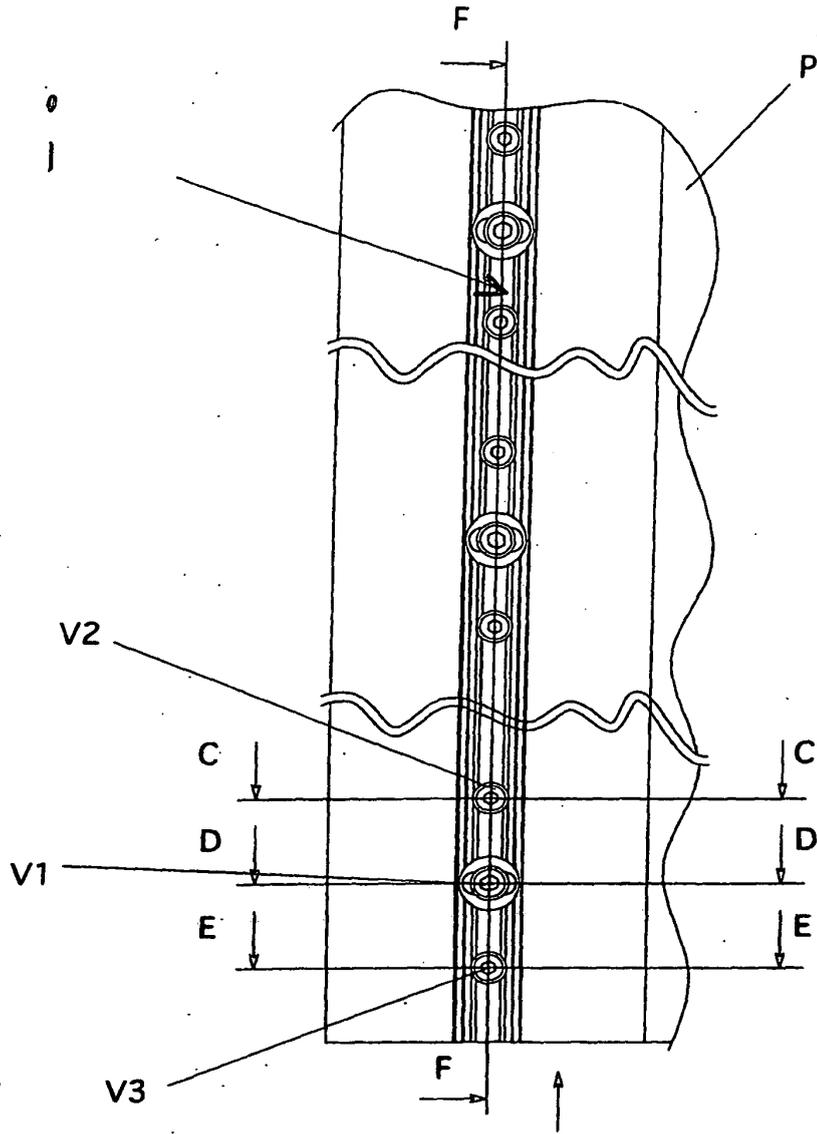


Fig. 9

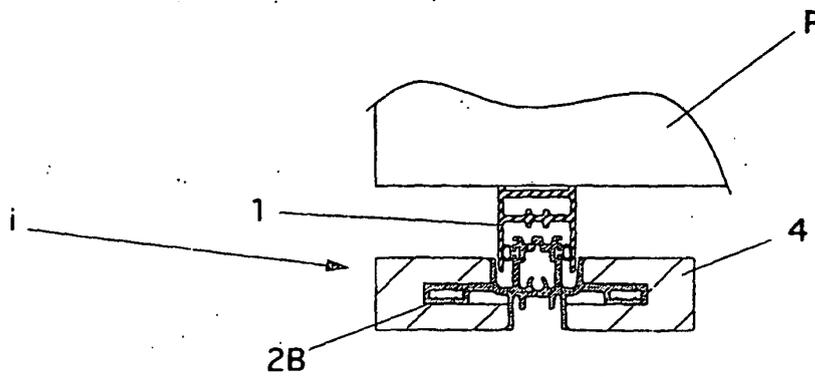
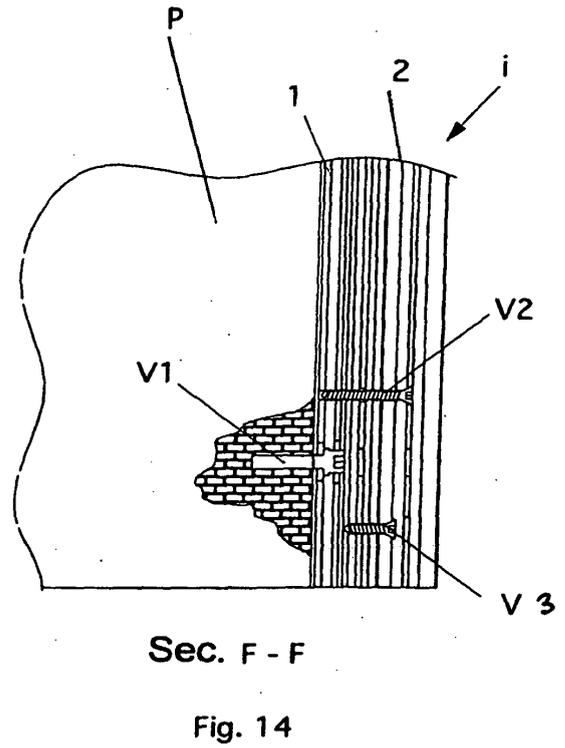
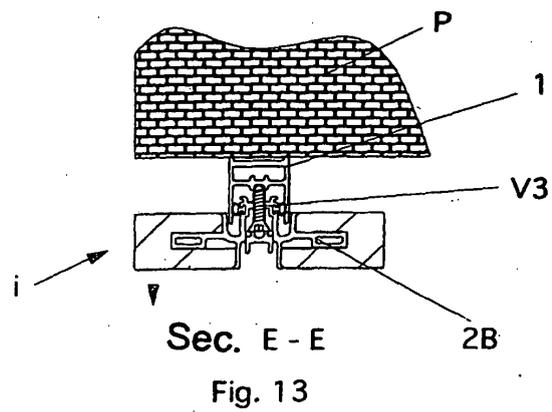
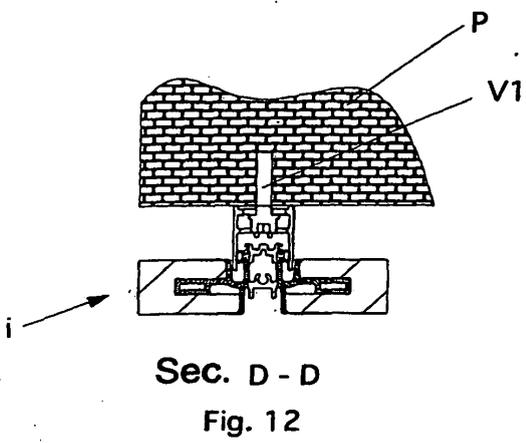
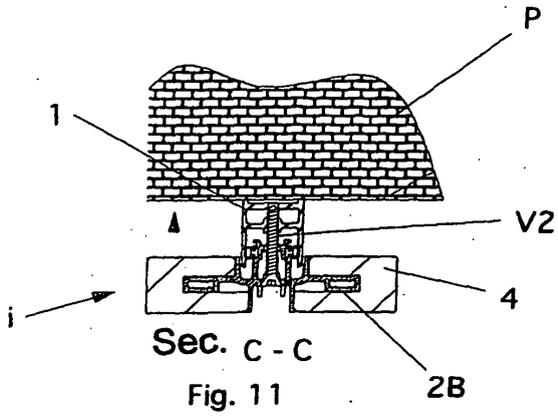


Fig. 10



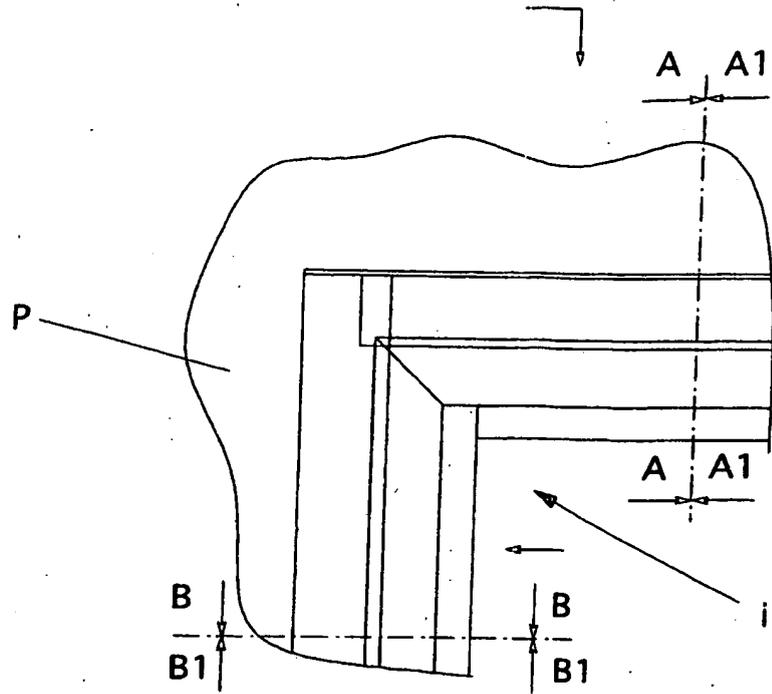


Fig. 15

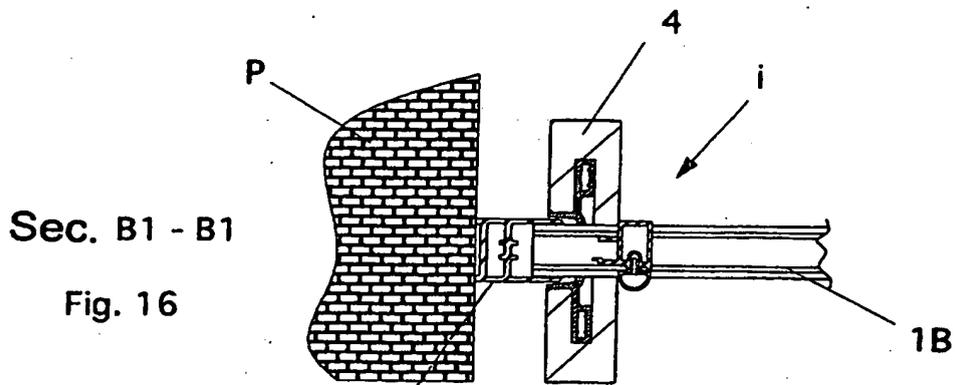


Fig. 16

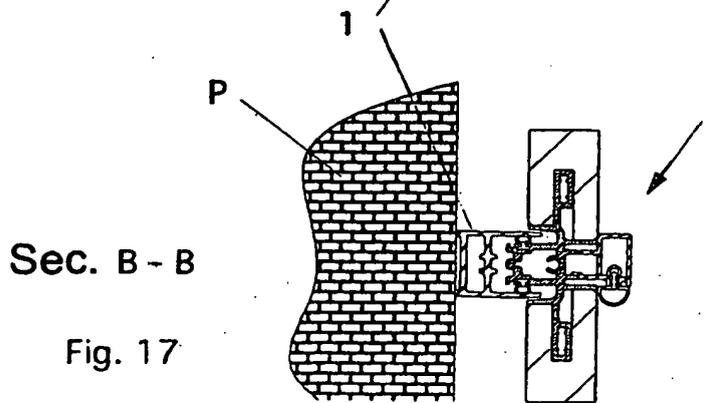
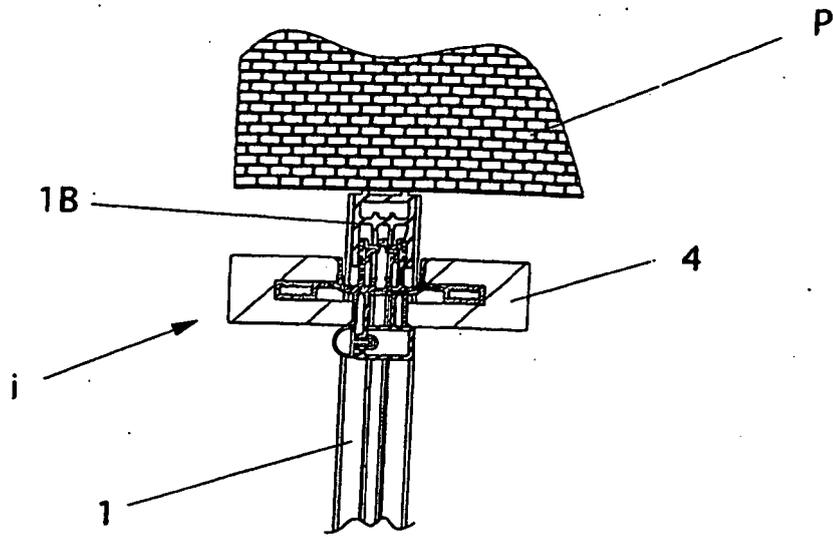
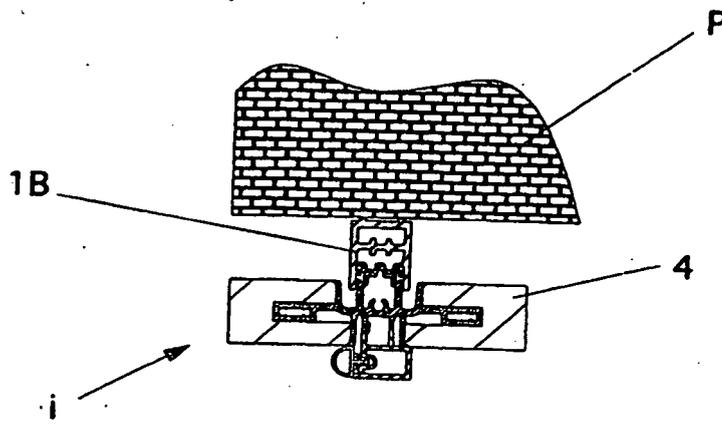


Fig. 17



Sec. A1 - A1

Fig. 18



Sec. A - A

Fig. 19

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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