Nov. 8, 1927. 1,648,712

F. C. ANDERSEN

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAME

Filed March 5, 1926 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

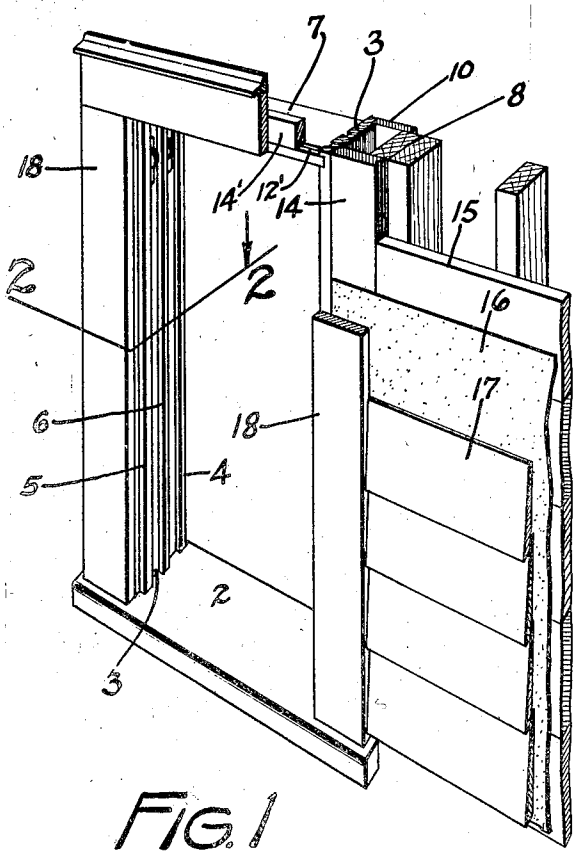


FIG. 1

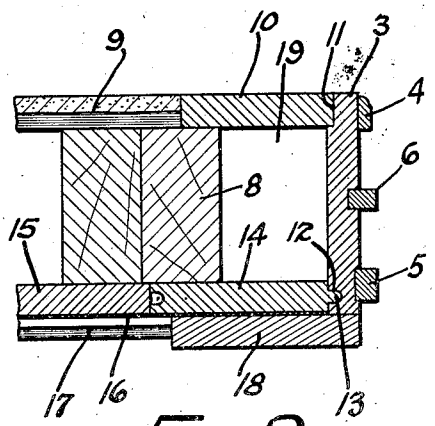


FIG. 2

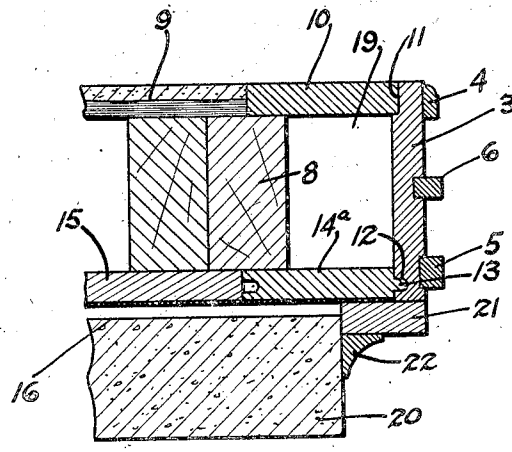


FIG. 3

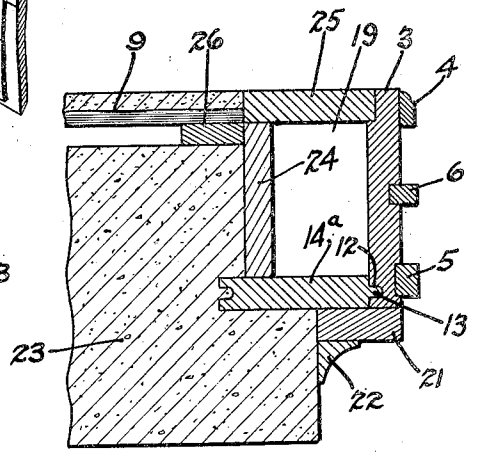


FIG. 4

Inventor
FRED C. ANDERSEN
By Paul, Paul & Woods
ATTORNEYS

Nov. 8, 1927. 1,648,712

F. C. ANDERSEN

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAME

Filed March 5, 1926 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

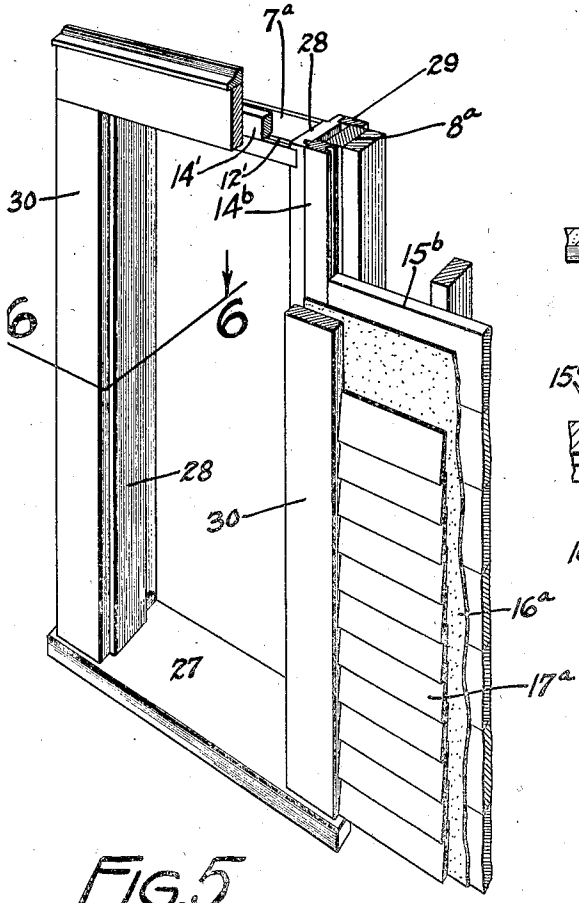


FIG. 5

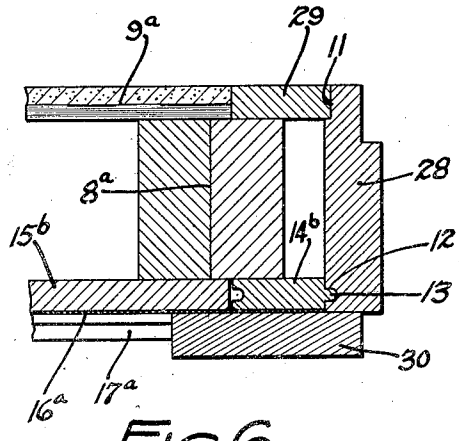


FIG. 6

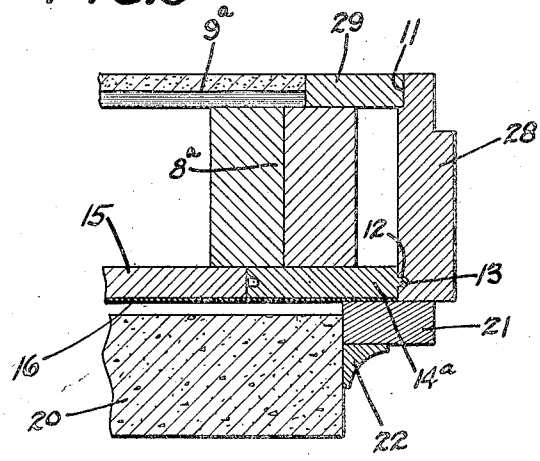


FIG. 7

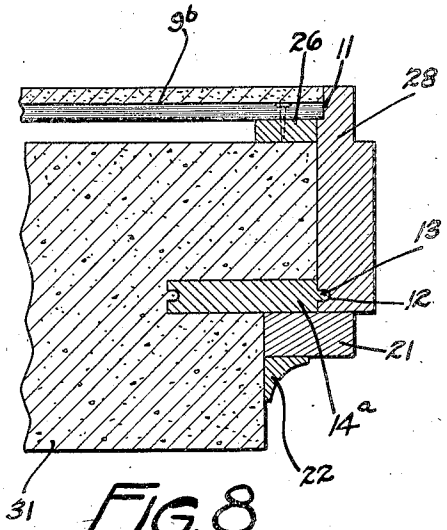


FIG. 8

Inventor
FRED C. ANDERSEN
By Paul, Paul & Woors
ATTORNEYS

Nov. 8, 1927. 1,648,712

F. C. ANDERSEN

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAME

Filed March 5, 1926 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

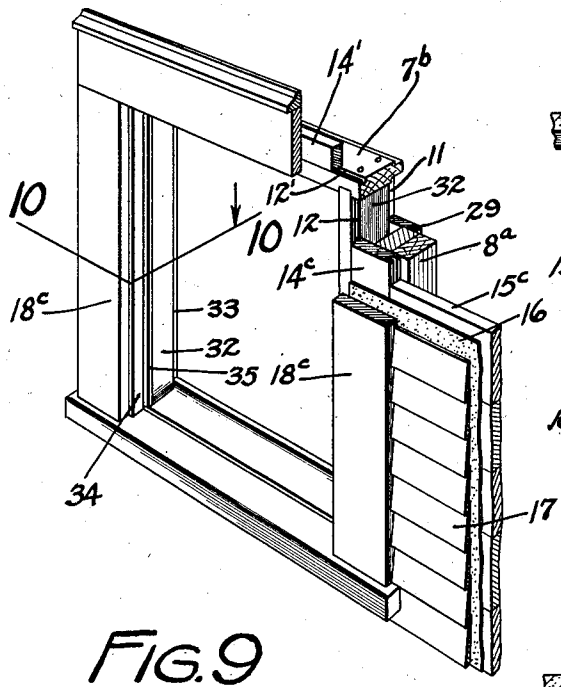


FIG. 9

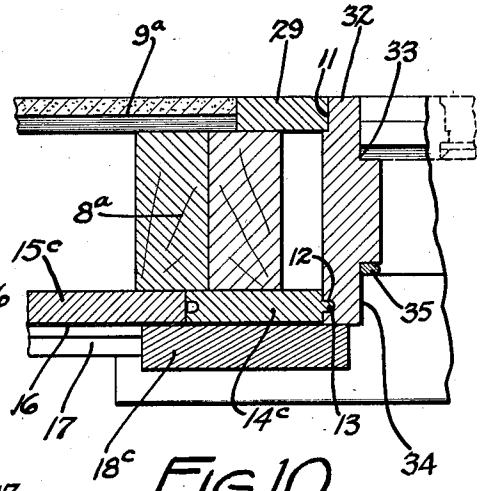


FIG. 10

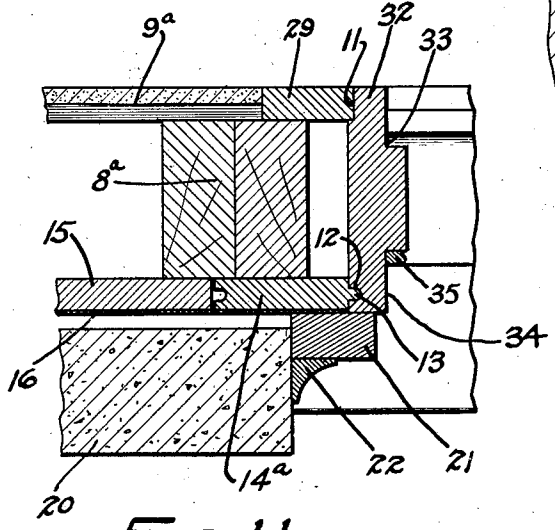


FIG. 11

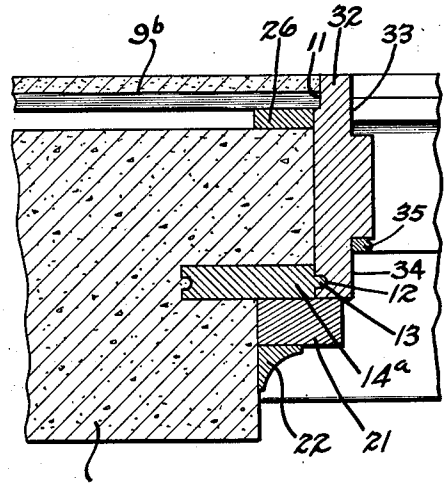


FIG. 12

Inventor
FRED C. ANDERSEN
By Paul, Paul & Woods
ATTORNEYS

Patented Nov. 8, 1927. 1,648,712

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED C. ANDERSEN, OF BAYPORT, MINNESOTA.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAME.

Application filed March 5, 1926. Serial No. 92,560.

There are four types or styles of buildings in which window, door, and casement sash frames are generally used. The frame made by manufacturers generally for frame building construction and carried in stock by dealers, with a narrow strip of material joined to the jamb and forming what is generally referred to as a "narrow blind stop" could not be adapted for other types of building construction where a strip generally called a "wide blind stop" was necessary or desirable. Hence, a dealer having a standard frame in stock with a "narrow blind stop" could not adapt it for a better class of frame building construction with a "wide blind stop" or a brick veneer or solid brick or masonry construction both requiring a "wide blind stop." The dealer was therefore obliged to have frames built especially for the type of building in which they were to be used.

The object, therefore, of my present invention is to provide a frame of such construction that it can be readily adapted for a frame building construction with wide or narrow "blind stops," so called, or it may be used in brick veneer or solid brick or masonry construction where a wide piece of lumber taking the place of or forming the "blind stop" is necessary.

The invention consists generally in various constructions and combinations all as hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sliding sash window frame embodying my invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates the invention when used with a brick veneer construction;

Figure 4 illustrates the invention adapted for use with solid brick or masonry construction;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the invention as embodied in a door frame;

Figure 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figure 7 illustrates the door frame when used in a brick veneer construction;

Figure 8 illustrates the adaptation of the device to a solid brick or masonry type of building;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of a casement window sash frame;

Figure 10 is a sectional view on the line 10—10 of Figure 9;

Figure 11 illustrates the casement window sash frame embodying my invention used in a brick veneer construction;

Figure 12 is a similar view showing a solid brick or masonry construction used with a casement sash frame.

In the drawing, 2 represents a window sill, 3 one of the side jambs having stops 4 and 5 for the sash, (not shown), and a parting bead 6. 7 represents the head jamb. 8 is an upright studding, 9 the inside lath and plaster, and 10 the inside ground casing of the window having its edge preferably fitting a shallow rabbet 11 in the rear face of the adjacent jamb 3. Near the outer edge of this jamb in the rear or back face, I prefer to provide a vertical recess 12 to receive a tongue 13, formed on a piece of lumber 14 that is fitted against the rear face of the jamb and forms, through the recess and tongue, a substantially air and dust tight joint therewith. This piece of lumber 14 is of standard matched lumber of suitable width, and preferably in this form or type of frame for a frame building extends partially across the outer face of the studding 8 and has its edge butted against the ends of the pieces of sheathing 15 and forming with the sheathing a continuous flat surface to receive the sheet of building paper 16 that is usually interposed between the clapboards or siding 17 and the sheathing and between the vertically arranged piece of lumber 14 and the outside finish or casing 18.

The use of this wide piece of matched lumber having a wind and dust proof joint with the rear face of the jamb prevents the entrance of cold air into the building around the window frame and the provision of this recess in the rear face of the jamb permits the use of pieces of standard matched lumber of varying width depending upon the character of the house or building being erected. The studding, the inside casing and the jamb co-operate with the piece of lumber 14 to form the sash weight pocket 19. The foregoing construction, it will be understood, is intended for a frame building where the builder wishes to exclude the entrance of air and dust around the frame and at the same time provide a suitable pocket for the sash weights. The head jamb has a similar groove 12 and a strip of matched lumber 14

is fitted into this groove and projects upwardly therefrom as shown in Figure 1 and effectually closes the joint between the jamb and sheathing.

In Figure 3, I have shown the same window jamb and inside casing and studding with a matched piece of lumber 14^a seated against the rear face of the jamb and forming an airtight joint therewith to adapt the frame for a brick veneer construction wherein 20 represents a course of the brick laid parallel with the strip 14^a and the sheathing 15 separated by a dead air space and the sheet of building paper as described with reference to the previous figure. I have shown this piece of lumber 14^a of a narrower standard width than in Figure 2. Either width of standard matched lumber may be used as preferred. A finish casing 21 covers the outer edge of the jamb and the joint between the jamb and the piece of lumber 14^a and in the angle between the brick and this piece of finish I prefer to provide a suitable molding 22.

In Figure 4, I have shown the same type of window jamb and frame adapted for a solid brick or masonry construction in which 23 represents a solid wall, the piece of lumber 14^a being seated against this masonry and cooperating with the inner face of the jamb to prevent the entrance of cold air around the frame, a suitable piece of lumber 24 parallel with the jamb and spaced therefrom cooperating with the matched piece of lumber 14^a and the inside casing 25 to form the usual weight pocket. The lath and plaster 9 is separated from the solid wall of masonry and is secured to the filler strip 26 that is butted against the wall 24 of the sash weight pocket.

In Figure 5, I have shown the invention applied to a door frame in which 27 represents the sill, 28 the side jamb, the rear face of which has the same recess 12 described with reference to the jamb 3 in Figure 2, said recess being adapted to receive a tongue formed on a piece of matched lumber 14^b which corresponds to the pieces shown in the previous figures except that preferably it is of less width as no sash weight pockets are necessary in connection with a frame of this kind. A narrower ground casing 29 is provided seated against the studding 8^a and providing a finish at the edge of the lath and plaster 9^a. A sheathing 15^b abuts the piece of lumber 14^b and the joint between them is covered by the door casing 30. Building paper 16^a is interposed between the sheathing and the matched piece of lumber 14^b and the clapboard or siding 17^a. The front face of the jamb 28 is formed as usual in door frame construction. The head jamb 7^a is also shown provided with a groove 12′ and piece of matched lumber 14′ corresponding to the construction shown in Figure 1.

In Figure 7, the invention is illustrated as applied to a brick veneer construction corresponding to the one shown in Figure 3 except that being for a door frame no provision is made for sash weight pockets. The jamb, however is substantially the same as shown in Figure 6. The inside casing and lath and plaster will be indicated by the same reference numerals as also the studding while the rest of the structure will correspond to the parts shown in Figure 3 and may be illustrated by the same reference numerals.

In Figure 8, the jamb 28 is shown adapted for a solid brick or masonry construction in which the lath and plaster 9^b extends up to the edge of the jamb and is butted against it, while the masonry 31 is seated against the rear or back face of the jamb and against the matched piece of lumber 14^a which forms a windproof joint with the jamb and a right angled outwardly extending continuation thereof. The angle between the jamb and the masonry wall is filled by the casing strip and molding corresponding to the similar construction shown in Figures 3 and 4 and which I will indicate by the same reference numerals.

Thus in all of these different constructions or types of constructions, a window and door jamb of the same general form is adapted for various uses and by making the jambs in this way it is possible for the dealer or builder to easily and quickly adapt the frame for either type of building in which it is to be used and in all of them he can be assured that the joint between the jamb and the wall of the building will be substantially wind and dust proof.

In Figure 9, I have shown the invention adapted for use with a casement sash frame and as here shown 7^b represents the head jamb and 32 the side jamb having inner and outer rabbeted portions 33 and 34 to adapt the frame for inswinging and outswinging sash, the bead 35 being utilized as a filler to compensate for the variation in thickness of the window sash and the storm and screen sash. The studding I will indicate by the same reference numeral as the corresponding element in Figure 6 showing the door frame construction, and the lath and plaster and inside casing I will designate by the same reference numerals. A piece of standard matched lumber 14^c is provided having a tongue to fit within a groove or recess in the rear face of the jamb as described with reference to the previous figures, this tongue and recess being designated by the same reference numerals as used in the previous figures. The ends of the sheathing are brought up to the piece of standard matched lumber 14^c and I designate this sheathing by the same reference numeral with the addition of the exponent "c". 18^c represents a finish casing on

the outside of the window covering the joints between the jamb and sheathing and the piece of standard matched lumber interposed between them. The head jamb 7^b is provided with a groove corresponding to the one in the rear face of the side jamb with a strip of standard matched lumber fitting therein. This groove and strip I will represent by the same reference numerals 12′ and 14′ as in the previous figures.

In Figure 11, the invention is shown adapted for a brick veneer casement frame construction and I will utilize the same reference numerals as in Figure 7, the structure being similar except for the difference in the form of jamb used.

In Figure 12, the casement form of sash is shown adapted for solid brick or masonry where the wall is carried up against the rear face of the jamb. In this case, I will designate the jamb by the same reference numeral as used in the previous figures for the same type of jamb and indicate the other parts of the structure by the same reference numerals as used to indicate corresponding parts in Figure 8.

From the foregoing description, it will be noted that I provide a groove or recess in the rear or back face of the jamb in each type of frame. This groove is the proper distance from the outer edge of the jamb to receive the tongue of a standard piece of matched lumber and this piece of matched lumber may be of suitable width to extend entirely across the pocket for the sash weight where one is used and form or take the place of what is generally referred to as a "wide blind stop". This piece of matched lumber forms a close airtight joint with the jamb and extending across the pocket of a sliding sash frame prevents the entrance of air and dust around the frame and forms a construction that is desirable in a better class of buildings. By reducing the width of the outside casing and inserting a piece of matched lumber in the groove of the jamb I am able to provide a very good type of brick veneer frame and by employing two additional pieces of square edge lumber taken from any yard stock to form two sides of the weight boxes, a very suitable frame for solid brick or masonry is provided.

The utility of my invention will be apparent as it makes it possible for a dealer who has a frame provided with the grooved jamb to supply a builder with any type of frame that he may desire. It can be furnished without the piece of matched lumber or "blind stop", so called, and whenever the dealer is called upon to furnish sash frames for a frame building with a wide "blind stop" he is in position to do so by furnishing a piece of standard matched lumber from any yard stock fitting the groove of the jamb and the frame can be easily adapted for a sliding or casement sash or a door frame of a brick veneer, solid brick, or masonry construction. In other words, the dealer instead of carrying one type of frame in his stock as he usually has and ordering others for different types of buildings made up as a special job it is now possible with my improvement for the dealer to furnish any of the four types of construction enumerated from the same stock of standard built frames. This, I claim is a decided step forward in the art of standardizing mill work as now advocated by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

With my invention, a dealer instead of being obliged to carry a standard frame in stock and order frames of special construction for the different kinds of work outlined in the foregoing description, is now able to adapt his standard frame to various specifications by furnishing pieces of standard matched lumber for the wall of the pocket and use the same frame with slight modifications in any type of building. This applies to door frames and casement sash frames as well as those of the sliding type.

I claim as my invention:

1. A building frame having blind stops formed of tongue and groove material, with the tongue of the blind stop engaging a groove in the outer face of the jamb.

2. A building frame having the outer face of each jamb provided with a groove adjacent the outer edge of the jamb, said groove of a dimension to receive the tongue of a piece of standard matched lumber, whereby to form a blind stop for said frame.

3. A building frame having each jamb provided with a groove extending longitudinally thereof adjacent the outer edge of the jamb, of a dimension to receive the tongue of a section of standard matched lumber to form a blind stop.

4. A window frame including weight boxes, the outer side wall of each weight box being formed by a blind stop composed of a piece of matched lumber, with the tongues of the lumber engaging grooves in the outer face sides of the jambs.

5. In combination a wall, a building frame therein having blind stops formed of tongue and groove material, each jamb having a groove, and the tongue of material being removably engaged in the groove, and sheathing having tongues fitting in the grooves of the blind stops.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of February, 1926.

FRED C. ANDERSEN.