

Jan. 31, 1956

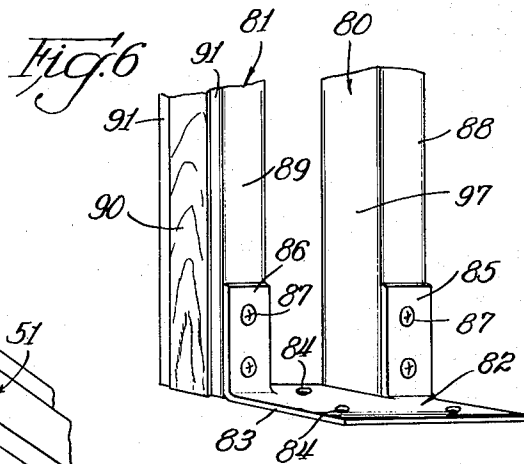
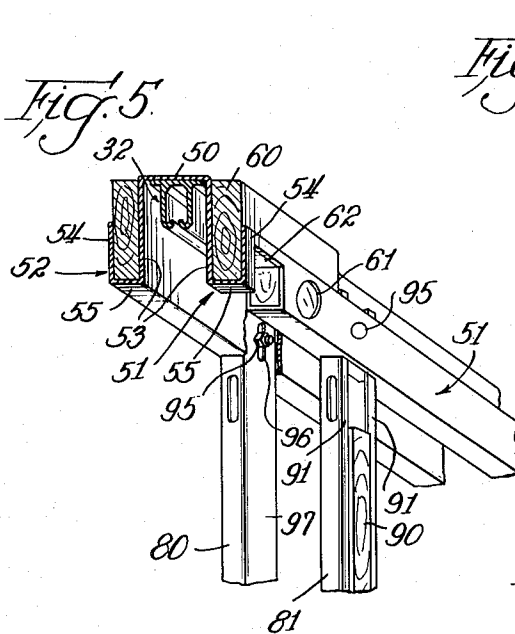
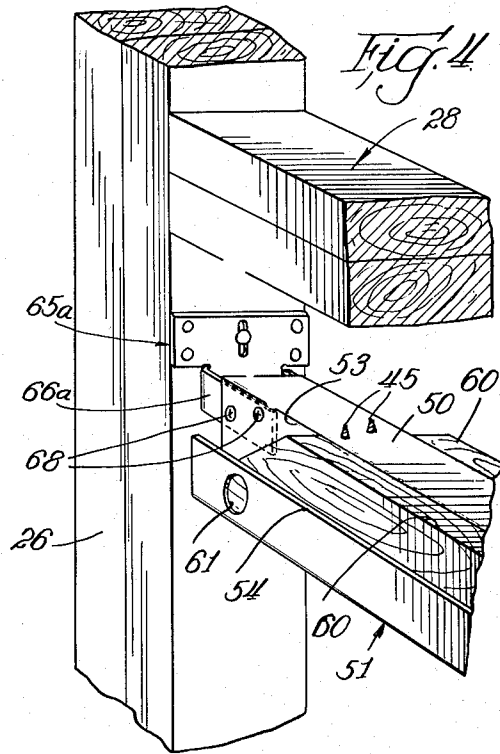
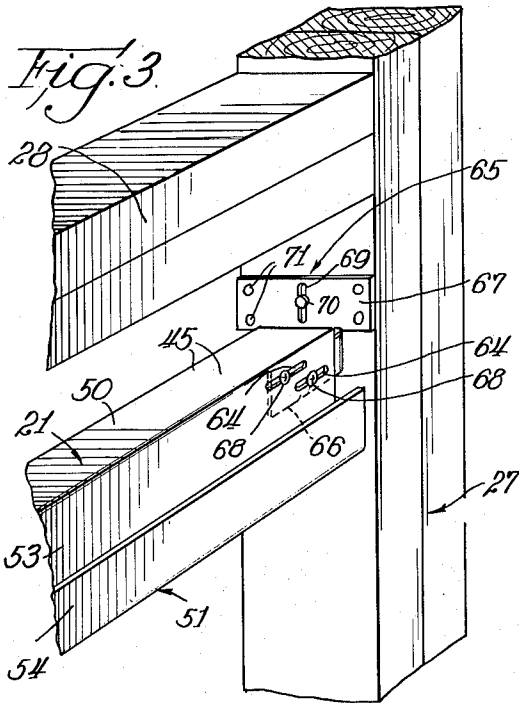
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2,732,919

SLIDING DOOR FRAME ASSEMBLY

Filed June 24, 1952

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Jan. 31, 1956

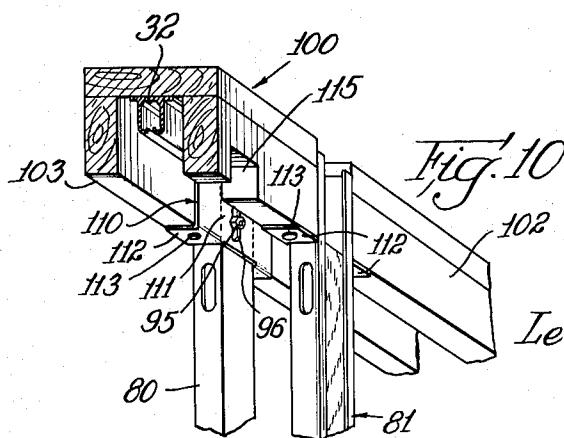
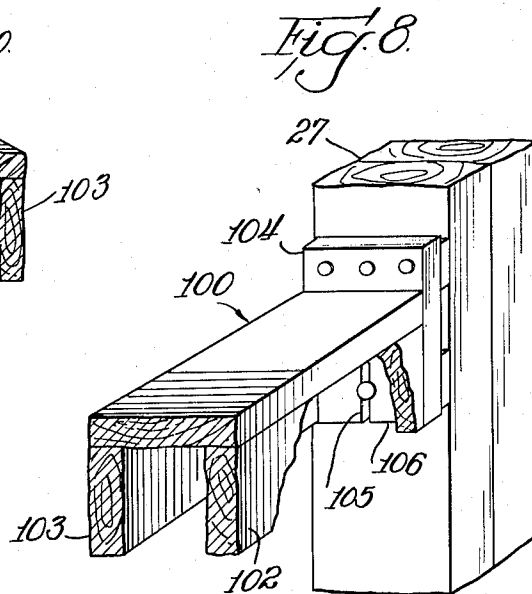
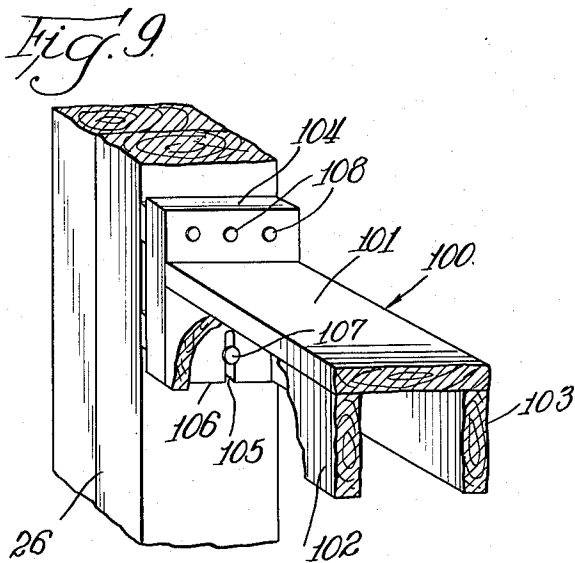
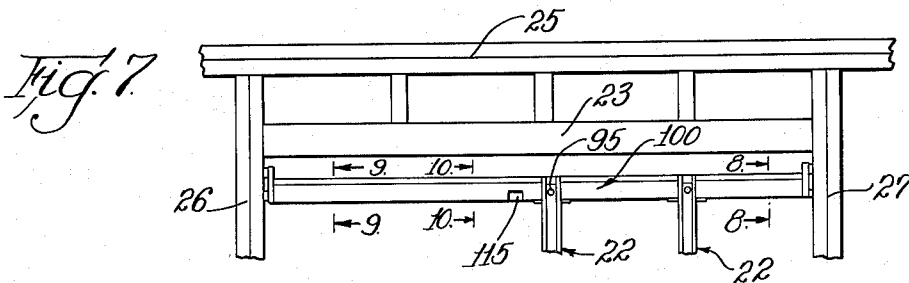
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SLIDING DOOR FRAME ASSEMBLY

Filed June 24, 1952

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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2,732,919

SLIDING DOOR FRAME ASSEMBLY

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Application June 24, 1952, Serial No. 295,298

2 Claims. (Cl. 189—34)

My present invention is concerned generally with sliding doors and more particularly with a new and improved frame assembly for supporting sliding doors or panels.

For some time the building industry has employed sliding variety panel doors for space saving installations in dwellings, hospitals, office buildings and like structures. As related to the "pocket" type of sliding door installation, or that is, an installation in which the sliding door, when open, is housed in a "pocket" recess formed between spaced wall portions, the trades heretofore have furnished the builders with a variety of prefabricated frame structures for supporting the sliding doors and hardware related thereto. In the main, such frame structures, although varying in detail and either factory or "on the job" made, have embodied a wooden lattice work comprising a horizontal header, to support an overhead track or rail, spaced upright members, between which the door slides into the "pocket" recess, and a plurality of vertically spaced, horizontal stringers extending between the uprights and defining therewith spaced sidewalls of the "pocket." Such frames are usually shipped "made up" ready for installation as a unit. When installed, the sliding door is adapted to close over a doorway opening with sliding movement along an overhead track and to retract into the recessed "pocket" provided by the frame. In finishing a wall in which such frames are installed, various wall covering materials are attached to opposite sides of the frame, especially to the horizontal stringers which define the side walls of the hidden "pocket." The doorway opening is bounded by finishing trim as desired. These frames, of course, are available in various standard sizes to accommodate different size door openings.

It will be appreciated that when the wall covering materials are attached to the wooden frame assemblies, of the type described hereabove, the wooden frame members thereof are placed under load which oftentimes tends to warp and pull the frame out of shape. More serious warpage occurs when wet plaster is applied over various plaster grounds attached to the frame in that the moisture in the wet plaster finds its way to the wooden frame and causes violent distortion and warping thereof, especially of the relatively light horizontal stringers in the "pocket" side walls. Such distortion, of course, is detrimental to the successful operation of the sliding door and especially its free movement in and out of the "pocket" wherein the clearance dimensions between the door and the sides of the pocket are restricted.

Further, presently available frame assemblies of the character described, are marked by their fixed rigidity, as a rule, since they are usually fully fabricated at the factory ready for installation. Therefore, when such frames are installed in a wall opening, even the best of carpenters find it difficult to get proper plumbing or leveling of the overhead header and the vertical uprights unless the wall opening into which such are fitted is in true plumb as well, which is not often the case. This lack of adjustability has resulted in poor initial installation all too frequently which of course means poor operation of

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the sliding doors much to the disgust and annoyance of the using public.

In addition to the above very serious disadvantages of present used frame assemblies, the practice of producing such in completed form ready for installation has led to other serious economic shortcomings. In particular, these prefabricated frame assemblies are quite bulky, difficult to handle and install and more seriously, extremely wasteful of shipping and storage space.

As a result of the above mentioned difficulties, the building industry has long sought a new and improved sliding door frame assembly, resistive to warpage, preferably adjustable to gain accurate installation and desirably "knock-down" to facilitate easier handling and storage.

I have, therefore, set about to provide a new and improved knock-down frame assembly especially adapted for utilization with sliding doors or panels wherein the members of the frame are rigidly reenforced against deformation, warpage, drying out, etc., and in which the miscues of alignment and construction normally present in a hand made carpenter style of frame installation or the presently available factory made prefabricated frame assemblies are reduced to a minimum and in most cases eliminated. Further, it may be stated that the frame-assembly of my present invention comprises a series of warp-proof metal frame members having inserted wood portions associated therewith; the wood portions being essential for the securing thereto of wall coverings and plaster grounds of various varieties, such as plaster board, lathing, both metal and wood, and other means utilized in covering the framework for making such an integral part of a wall in which such is installed; such wall coverings normally being attached to the door supporting framework by nails or other conventional fastening means. A further desirable feature of my present invention resides in the fact that the various frame members of the sliding door frame assembly are mutually detachable and, when assembled, adjustably movable relative to one another whereby proper plumbing and alignment of the framework and the door is gained.

The main object of my present invention is to provide a new and improved framework construction or assembly useful with sliding doors.

A further object of my present invention is to provide a new and improved sliding door frame assembly wherein the several members of the frame assembly are mutually adjustable relative to one another for accurate fit, plumbing and alignment of the door thereby affording accurate installation.

A further object of my present invention is to provide a new and improved sliding door frame assembly wherein the several members of the frame assembly are non-deformative or warp-proof in the presence of normal atmospheric conditions.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a new and improved frame assembly for sliding doors wherein the frame members are readily detachable from one another to facilitate storing and handling the same in a "knock-down" condition.

The above and further objects and features of my instant invention will be apparent to one skilled in the art from the following detailed description and specification thereof and with particular regard to the illustrative embodiment of my invention as exemplified in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view schematically representing a typical installation of my new and improved frame assembly;

Figure 2 is an enlarged partial view, in perspective, of a preferred style of track and hanger assembly useful with the frame assembly of Figure 1;

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Figure 3 is an enlarged partial perspective view, taken substantially at line 3—3 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows and showing the details of the right hand end of the cross header frame member of the frame assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged partial perspective view, similar to Figure 3, looking at the left hand end of the cross header frame member of Figure 1 substantially from the vantage line 4—4 of that figure;

Figure 5 is an enlarged cross sectional view in perspective taken substantially at line 5—5 of Figure 1 and showing the details of construction of the cross header frame member and vertical frame members of the Figure 1 assembly.

Figure 6 is still another enlarged partial perspective view showing in detail the lower end of one of the vertical frame members of the Figure 1 frame assembly and taken substantially from the vantage line 6—6 of Figure 1;

Figure 7 is a partial front elevational view similar to the upper portion of Figure 1 of the drawings and demonstrating an alternate construction of the cross header frame member of my new and improved assembly;

Figure 8 is an enlarged partial perspective view, similar to Figure 3, demonstrating the features and details of construction at the right hand end of the alternate cross header frame member of Figure 7, taken substantially at line 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is an enlarged partial perspective view with parts thereof broken away, taken substantially from the vantage line 9—9 of Figure 7 and demonstrating the details of the left hand end of the cross header frame member shown in Figure 7; and

Figure 10 is an enlarged partial perspective view, similar to Figure 5 of the drawings, taken substantially from the vantage line 10—10 of Figure 7 and demonstrating the interlocking relationship of the vertical and cross header frame members of my alternate frame assembly of Figure 7.

Turning now to the features of the preferred embodiment of my invention as illustrated in Figures 1 through 6 of the drawings, it will be appreciated that the frame assembly 20 therein demonstrated comprises a generally horizontal cross header frame member 21 and two vertical frame members 22, 22 forming split jambs. The assembly shown is designed to be installed in a typical partition wall framing structure comprising, for example, a plurality of conventional 2 x 4" vertical wooden stud members 23 tied upright between a horizontal base plate member 24 and an overhead horizontal header plate 25, all according to known and conventional building practice. My frame assembly may also be used with wall structures comprising other materials such as gypsum block, steel studding, tiles, and/or wooden members of greater than 2 x 4" dimensions. In the particular wall structure illustrated, it will be appreciated that an opening formed in the wall structure is bounded at its sides by vertical double 2 x 4" frame stud members 26 and 27 and at its upper end by a double 2 x 4" horizontal cross member 28. It is into such an opening that the frame assembly 20 of my present invention, herein illustrated in its preferred form as a frame assembly for a pocket style of sliding panel door or the like, is to be installed. After installation the horizontal cross header frame member 21 of my assembly is interposed between and adjacent the upper ends of the double vertical stud frame members 26 and 27 and in spaced parallel relation immediately below the double horizontal cross member 28. The vertical frame or split jamb members 22, 22 of my assembly, are connected dependently from the cross header frame member 21 in spaced, parallel, upright relation and located, substantially between the cross header's midpoint and one end thereof, corresponding substantially to the normal location and disposition, or spacing between centers, of the wall stud members, such as 23 illustrated. It will be noted that when so assembled my

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frame assembly leaves a doorway opening 30 for passage through the wall of the building or the like.

As seen in Figure 2, a typical sliding panel or door 31 is to be supported for rolling movement along an overhead extruded metal track 32 having a pair of parallel spaced, depending and longitudinally extending rail portions 33, 33 for supporting a known or suitable style of hanger assembly indicated generally by numeral 35. In the particular embodiment of the hanger assembly 35 illustrated, a vertical metal carriage plate 36 is supported by four wheel members 37, 37 preferably of nylon or a like material, the wheels being disposed in coaxially aligned pairs, a pair at each end of the carriage plate for engagement with the rail portions 33 of the track member 32. A vertically depending adjusting stud 38 extends downwardly from the carriage plate and between the rail portions 33 of the track member for reception at its lower end in a vertically disposed opening, not illustrated, formed in the upper end of the sliding door 31. A nut member 39, rigidly connected to a fastening plate member 40, is threadingly engaged with the adjusting stud 38 so that when the fastening plate is mounted to the upper end 41 of the door 32 by means of suitable screws 42, 42 or the like, means are provided for supporting the panel or door 31 for rolling movement along the track member 32. It will be appreciated and understood, by those familiar with the art, that at least two such hanger assemblies 35 are provided for each sliding panel, one being fastened thereto adjacent each of its upper corners. The track and hanger assemblies, as illustrated, are to be mounted on the cross header frame member 21 by means of holding screws 45, 45 received through openings therefor formed in skirt flange portions 46, 46 of the track 32.

As seen from Figures 3, 4 and 5 in particular, the cross header frame member 21 of my new and improved assembly comprises an elongated inverted U-shaped metal channel member having an upper platform 50 and two parallel spaced leg portions 51 and 52 depending at right angles from the lateral edges of the platform portion thereof. In the particular embodiment of the cross header frame member 21 illustrated, I prefer that the cross header frame, therein of subject, be made of steel or like rigid material suitably bent and so configured and arranged that the planar upper platform thereof bears a lateral dimension sufficient for mounting the extruded metal track member 32 to its underside and between the legs 51 and 52 thereof. Fastening is easily accomplished by means of the screws 45, 45 inserted through the skirt flanges 46, 46 of the track; the same threadingly engaging with openings therefor formed through the platform 50 of the cross header 21.

It will also be recognized, from Fig. 5 especially, that the leg portions 51, 52 of the cross header frame member are each formed integrally with the upper planar platform portion 50 thereof and also in turn are substantially U-shaped; such having parallel inner and outer wall portions 53 and 54, respectively, interjoined at their lower reaches by a transversely related cross connecting bottom wall portion 55. Further to be noted, is the fact that each leg's bottom wall portion 55 extends laterally outward from the inner wall portion 53 so that the outer wall portion 54 of each leg member lies in substantially parallel spaced relation outwardly of the inner wall portion 53 thereof. The space between the inner and outer wall portions of each of the legs, in this particular preferred style of cross header frame member, receives a wooden plate member 60 which extends along the header portion where it spans the doorway opening 36. The plate members 60 are utilized for the fastening to the cross header of suitable wall covering materials, such as plaster board or the like, not illustrated; openings 61 being provided for such purpose in the outer wall portions 54 of each leg 51 and 52 as best seen in Figures 4 and 5. Also, as seen in Figure 5, the leg 51 of cross header 21 is notched out

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at 62 to give access to the vertical adjusting stud 38 of the hanger assembly 35 for adjusting the hanging position of the door.

With particular reference to Figure 3 of the drawings, it will be appreciated that the right hand end of the cross header frame member 21 is provided with pairs of vertically spaced and longitudinally extended slotted openings 64, 64 formed in the inner wall portions 53 of the two spaced leg portions thereof. A bracket member 65, having spaced arms 66 projecting transversely from a planar fastener plate portion 67 thereof, is provided for adjustably connecting the right hand end of the cross header frame member to the adjacent vertical double stud frame member 27, as will now be described. By providing the slotted openings 64, 64 in the inner wall portions of the cross header leg members 51 and 52, fastening of the bracket arms 66, one arm to each of the inner walls of the cross header's leg portions by means of suitable screws or like fasteners 68, 68, permits longitudinal adjustment of the cross header thereby to fit its length to the horizontal spacing provided between the double stud frame members 26 and 27 of the wall structure. The fastener plate 67 of the bracket 65 is also provided with a vertically disposed slotted opening 69 through which a nail 70 or a like fastening member can be inserted for connecting the bracket to the adjacent double stud framing. Additional fastener openings 71, 71 are also provided in the plate of the bracket member 65 for securing the same in its desired position on the double stud framing. By this means it will be understood that vertical adjustment of bracket 65 and thus horizontal plumbing of the cross header frame member is provided.

Turning now to Figure 4 of the drawings, it will be seen that I have therein illustrated the mode and arrangement utilized for fastening the left hand end of the cross header frame member 21 to the other of the double stud frame members 26. Another fastener bracket 65a, similar in all respects to bracket 65 heretofore described, is utilized to fasten the left hand end of the cross header to the stud framing. A slight variation in the connection of the bracket arm members 66 to the inner walls 53 of the cross header's leg portions is provided, however, in that the longitudinally extending slotted openings 64, 64 provided in the right hand end of the cross header frame member are absent so that there is no independent means provided for lengthwise adjusting the left hand of the cross header frame member with respect to the double studding 26. Nevertheless, if desired, the same arrangement utilized on the right hand end, and as illustrated in Figure 3 of the drawings, can be provided at the left hand end of the cross header frame member. Be that as it may, in the particular embodiment herein illustrated, I prefer that the fastener bracket 65a be rigidly fastened to the cross header 21 by metal screws 68 and that there be an absence of the longitudinal slots 64, 64 at this end of the cross header. It will be appreciated however, that bracket 65a is provided with the vertically disposed and centrally located slotted opening 69 like the right hand bracket member 65. Therefore, true horizontal plumbing of the cross header frame member may be accomplished readily by leveling the same through movement of its ends and adjusting the positions of the two brackets 65 and 65a relative to the central nail fasteners 70, 70. Having once plumbed the cross header frame member as desired, rigid connection and support thereof intermediate and to the vertical double stud frame members of the wall framing may be carried out by rigidly nailing the brackets in place, using openings 71 therein for this purpose.

Having installed the cross header frame member 21 as outlined above, fastening and adjustment relative thereto of the vertical frame or split jamb members 22, 22 follows. It will be appreciated, as seen in Figure 1 of

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the drawings, that I have provided two vertical frame members 22, 22 similar in all respects and designed to operate in a like manner. Each of the vertical frame members as shown in Figures 5 and 6, comprises a pair of U-shaped metal channel members 80, 81 designed to be spaced in vertical parallelism and in registering alignment by means of a fastener foot plate 82 disposed between their lower ends. In this regard, particular reference is made to Figure 6 of the drawings wherein the foot plate 82 is illustrated. The features of the foot plate include a planar floor engaging portion 83 through which suitable openings 84, 84 are provided for nailing down the plate to the underlying floor of the building structure. The foot plate is preferably of a rigid material such as steel, suitably formed by a stamping operation or the like, to also include a pair of upwardly projecting finger portions 85 and 86 formed integrally at opposite edges and in transverse relation to the plane of the floor engaging portion 83. Metal screws 87, 87, or the like, fasten each of the fingers to side wall portions 88, 89 of the two U-shaped vertical channel members 80 and 81, respectively. With the arrangement as described and shown in Figure 6 of the drawings, the floor engaging foot plate 82 serves to rigidly tie the two channel members in their desired spaced relation for the sliding reception and passage therebetween of the door panel 31. It will also be appreciated that each of the channel members 80, 81 is so constructed and arranged, with respect to the floor engaging foot plate, that the open throated portions of their U-shaped configuration are disposed in opposite directions, facing outwardly of the "pocket" spacing provided therebetween for the passage of the sliding door. Further, means are associated with each of the channel members for fastening wall covering material, such as plaster board or the like, thereto comprising wooden insert members 90, mounted securely within the hollow interior of the channel members 80 and 81, substantially along the length of the latter. Such wooden insert members are securely held within the interior of the metal channel members by lip portions 91, 91 turned inwardly of the side wall portions of the channel members 80 and 81.

Connection of the upper ends of the vertical split jamb members to the cross header 21 of my frame assembly, is accomplished by bolt means 95 receivable through slotted openings 96 formed in the rear wall portions 97 of the channel members; the bolt means being received additionally through suitable openings, formed for that purpose, in the inner and outer walls of the spaced cross header leg portions 51, 52, substantially as illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings. In this regard it will be noted that the upper ends of the channel members 80, 81 of the vertical frame members 22 are received through suitable apertures formed in the bottom walls 55 of the cross header frame legs so as to extend between the inner and outer wall portions 53 and 54 thereof.

It will be understood that by providing the vertically disposed slotted openings 96 adjacent the upper ends of each of the vertical frame channel members 80 and 81, sliding adjustment of the vertical frame members relative to the cross header frame member is made possible. Further, the vertical plumbing of the vertical frame or split jamb members may be successfully carried out since the utilization of the single bolt means 95 for connecting each channel member to the cross header frame member permits limited and independent pivotal movement of the vertical frame members relative to the cross header frame member. Of course, it will be understood that having once aligned the vertical frame or split jamb members in their desired vertical plumbed position, locking thereof in place is accomplished by tightening the bolt means 95. In this relation, proper plumbing and alignment of the vertical frame members and the horizontal cross header will find them related at right angles.

It will therefore be recognized that the preferred embodiment of my present frame assembly, as illustrated in Figures 1 through 6 of the drawings, embodies features permitting horizontal and vertical adjustment and plumbing of the cross header and vertical split jamb members in a ready and convenient manner. Also the utilization of metal frame members carrying wood inserts assures against warpage and deformation of the assembled frame during its use while the use of the floor engaging means 82 disposed between the lower ends of the vertical frame channel members 80, 81 serves to maintain such in a desired spaced relation to provide a non-deformative pocket or spacing for the reception of the sliding panel therebetween. This latter desirable feature marks the construction of the vertical frame members of my present invention as a vast improvement over known devices of this character presently utilized in the industry. It will also be appreciated that the provision of the inserted wooden plates, such as 60, associated with the cross header frame member, and the wooden inserts 90, associated with the vertical frame members, provides a convenient warp-proof means for fastening suitable wall coverings, such as plaster board or the like, over the frame assembly of my invention to conceal the same in finishing the wall structure in which such is installed.

Turning now to the features of the modified form of my present invention, as seen in Figures 7 through 10 of the drawings, it will be recognized that the assembly therein of subject is substantially equivalent to that heretofore illustrated and described. The particular modification contemplated in the assembly, seen in Figure 7, lies mainly in the provision of a wooden cross header frame member 100 as opposed to the metal cross header frame member 21 heretofore described. It will be recognized that this modified form of cross header frame member 100, as specifically illustrated in Figures 8 and 9 of the drawings, comprises a substantially U-shaped member constructed of wood or the like. Having adapted this material for the frame member 100, the planar upper wall portion 101 thereof is provided with dependently associated and parallel spaced legs 102 and 103, corresponding to leg portions 51, 52 heretofore described, with the exception that such do not include the outer and bottom wall portions 54 and 55 present in the cross header frame member 21 of Figures 1 through 6 of the drawings. It will be understood that since the modified frame member 100 is of wood, fastening of the wall covering materials may be made directly to the leg elements 102 and 103 thereof by nails or the like.

The right and left hand ends of the cross header frame member 100 are each provided with brackets 104, similar in function to the brackets 65, 65a heretofore described. The brackets 104 have been modified to comprise essentially a single wooden block provided with a longitudinally extended slotted opening 105 reaching upwardly from the lower edge 106 thereof which permit vertical adjustment of the brackets on a central locating nail 107 relative to the double stud frame members 26 and 27 of the wall framing. Horizontal adjustment or lengthwise fit of the cross header 100, to meet the dimensions of the rough opening in the wall structure may be accomplished easily by shimming at the ends of the header. The vertical adjustment of such brackets, which are rigidly tied to the cross header frame member by nails or other suitable fastening means, permits horizontal plumbing of the cross header frame member 100 similar to the arrangement used with the first described cross header frame member of my assembly. Having once aligned the cross header frame member 100 in its desired horizontal plumbed relation intermediate the two double stud frames 26 and 27 of the wall structure, rigid fastening thereof in its plumbed position is accomplished by means of fasteners 108, 108 driven through the wooden bracket plate

104, substantially as illustrated in Figures 8 and 9 of the drawings.

Connection of the upper ends of the metal channel members 80, 81 associated with vertical frame or split jamb members 22 (such vertical frame members being identical with those shown in Figure 1) is accomplished by means of metal tie plates 110, one associated with the upper end of each of the channel members of the two vertical frame members. The tie plate members 110 each comprise a vertically disposed planar wall portion 111 from the lower edge of which are transversely extended spaced finger portions 112. The tie plates are fastened to the inside face and lower edge of the legs of the horizontal cross header frame member 100 by screws, nails or like fasteners 113. Spacing of the finger portions 112 of the tie plate members 110 is provided for the inserted reception therebetween of the upper ends of the channel members 80, 81. Also the legs of the horizontal cross header frame member 100 are interrupted and provided with a spacing suitable for receiving the upper ends of the spaced metal channels 80, 81 of the vertical frame members substantially as illustrated in Figure 10 of the drawings. Connection between such channel members and the tie plates 110 is accomplished, as before, by means of carriage bolts 95 or like fasteners received through the slotted openings 96 formed adjacent the upper ends of the vertical channel members. As before, openings 96 provide for the vertical adjustment and plumbing of the vertical frame members 22 relative to the cross header 100, all in the manner described in association with the Figure 1 assembly.

It will also be recognized that one leg 102 of the modified cross header frame member 100, is provided with a notched out opening 115, to provide means for adjusting the adjusting studs 38 associated with the hanger assemblies which support the door 31. In this manner, as with the assembly of Figure 1, means is provided for the vertical plumbing of the door relative to the pocket style of frame assembly of my present invention.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a preferred and modified form for a new and improved frame assembly especially useful with the pocket variety of sliding doors or panels, which through its many improved features is completely adjustable for arriving at horizontal and vertical plumbing of the cross header frame member and the vertical frame members thereof. The adjustable features ascribed to the assemblies herein of subject permits an accurate and convenient installation of a frame assembly of this character to facilitate the continued satisfactory operation of a panel door in a new and improved manner. Also by providing spaced metal vertical frame members bearing wooden inserts for fastening wall coverings, non-deformative means is provided for assuring the continued free sliding passage of the sliding door within the concealed pocket provided by the assembly of my instant invention.

Additionally it will be appreciated that since the various members of my assembly are detachably connected together, the shipping and storing of my assembly in a knock-down condition to save space and facilitate easy handling, is conveniently made possible.

While there may be other advantages and features of my present invention which I have not herein recognized, and while various changes, modifications and substitutions of equivalents may be made therein, such will not depart from the spirit and scope of my present invention. I do not, therefore, wish to be limited to the specific features of the embodiments of my present invention herein illustrated and described except as may appear in the following appended claims.

I claim:

1. A pocket door frame for insertion in a rough opening of a wall defined by a floor and two spaced vertical studs, comprising, a transverse header member comprising a downwardly open channel member and a track

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member disposed within such channel member, said channel and track members being designed to support the weight of a door, said header member being of such length that when horizontally disposed its ends will engage the opposed faces of said studs, such ends having fastening means adapted to be shifted vertically to adjust the header member into said horizontal position, a split jamb member attached to the said header member at substantially the mid-point of the latter, said jamb member comprising two vertical outwardly facing channel members having a transverse tie between their lower ends provided with a foot plate for supporting the jamb member on the floor, the outwardly facing channel members having means for the attachment of wall covering materials thereto and having means pivotally connecting them to said header member at their upper ends, each of said channel members having a vertical slot at its pivotal connection to said header member such that the lower end of the split jamb member may be swung in the vertical plane of said header member to bring the same into vertical plumb position and thereafter fixed to the floor, whereby the essential requirements of leveling the header member and plumbing the split jamb member may be performed by a workman in installing the device.

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2. The combination of claim 1, in which a second split jamb member is provided for stiffening walls of a door pocket defined by the frame device and comprising a pair of channels back-to-back, each having a vertical slot at its upper end whereat such is pivoted on the header member at a position substantially midway of the length of the door pocket, the said channels having a transverse tie between their lower ends including a foot plate, said second jamb member being swingable also in the plane of the header member independently of the first said split jamb member, with the said foot plate at its lower end attachable to the floor whereby the second split jamb member may serve to reinforce and maintain the spacing of the walls of the door pocket.

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