Oct. 4, 1966 J. J. COONEY 3,276,174

BASEMENT WINDOW TRIM MEANS

Filed Feb. 24, 1965 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

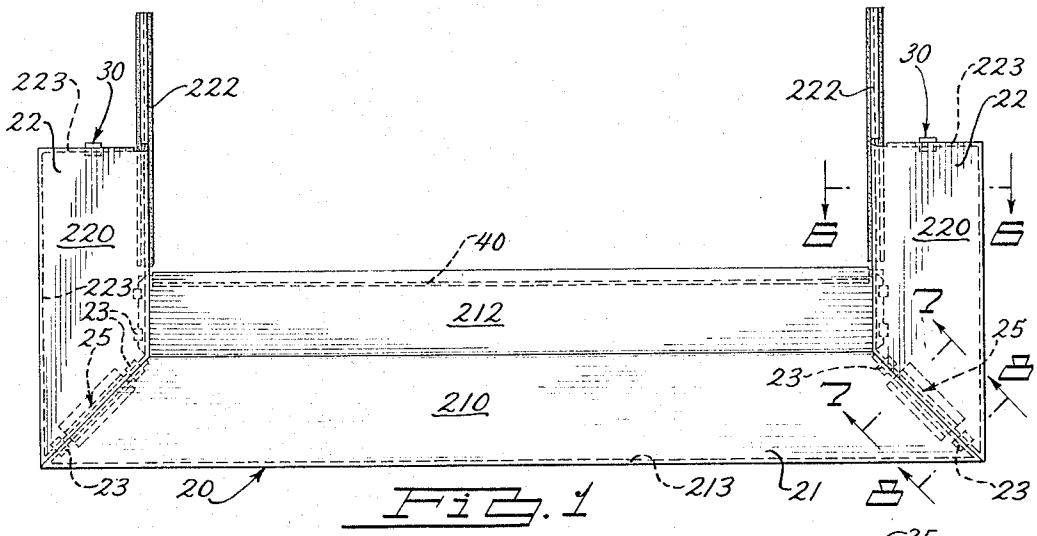


Fig. 1

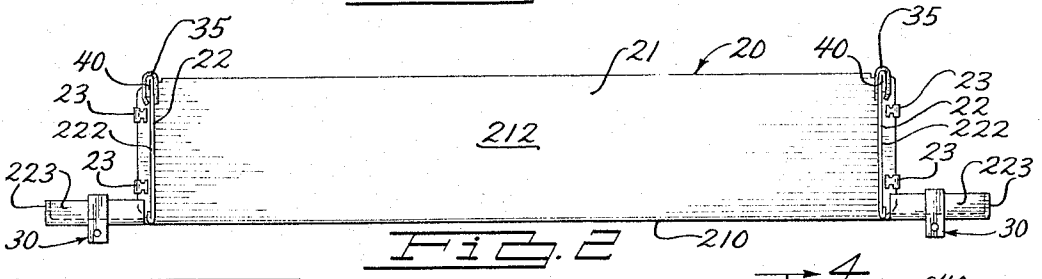


Fig. 2

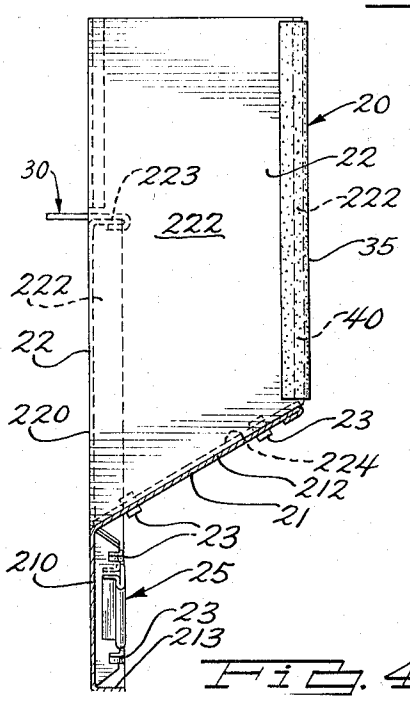


Fig. 4

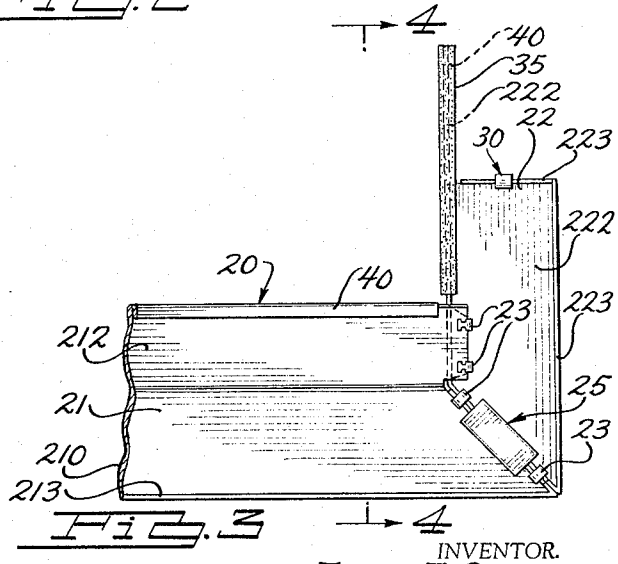


Fig. 3

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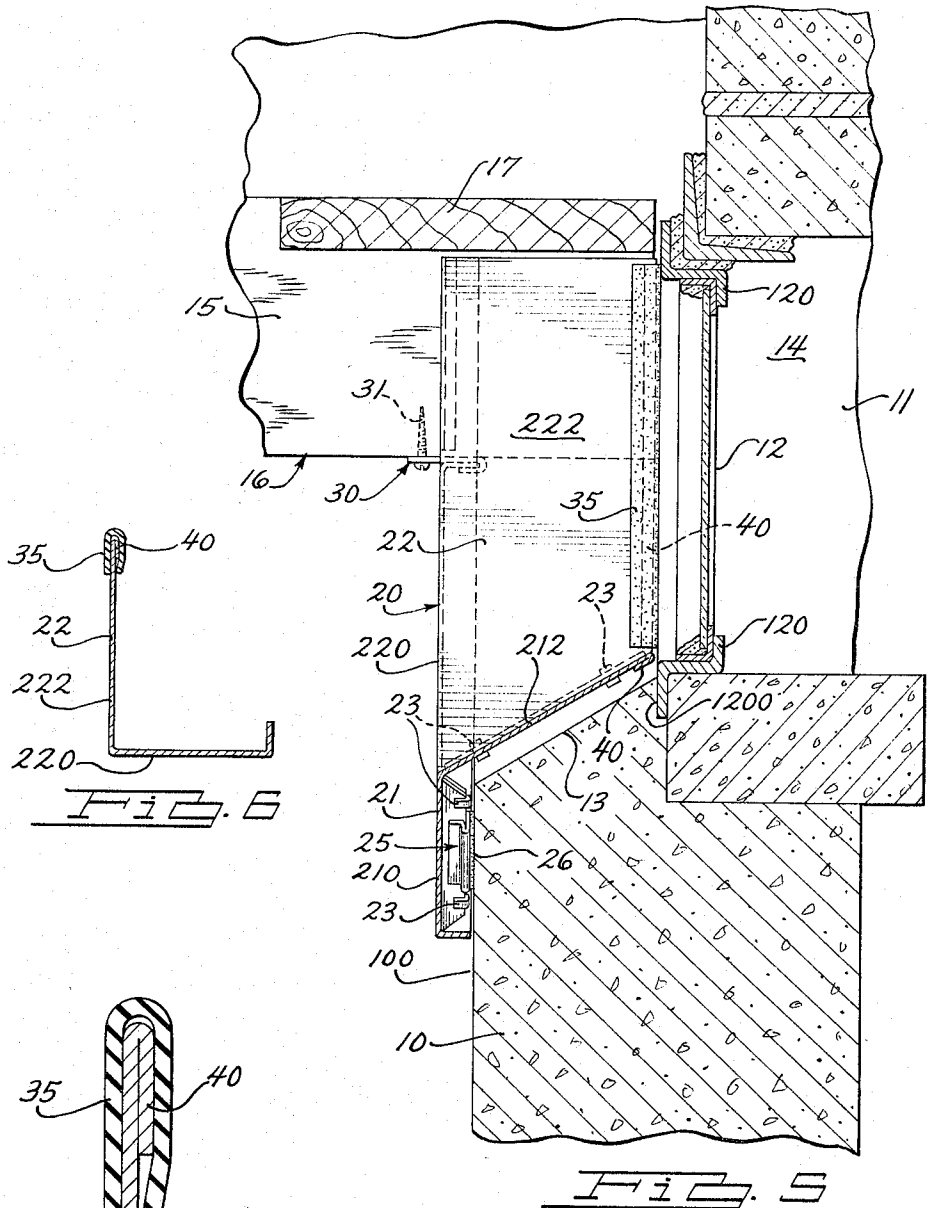


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 6A

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BASEMENT WINDOW TRIM MEANS

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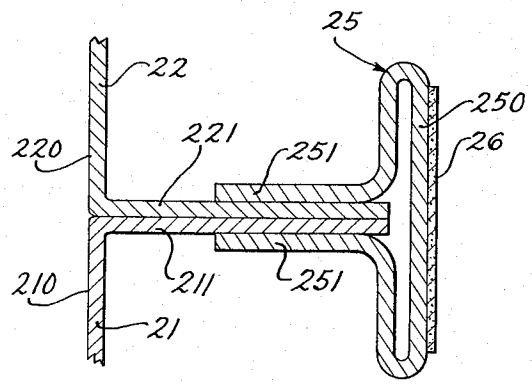


Fig. 7

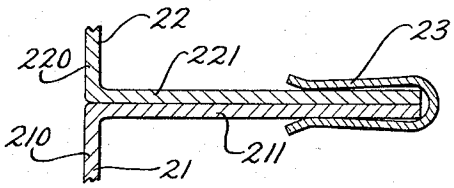


Fig. 8

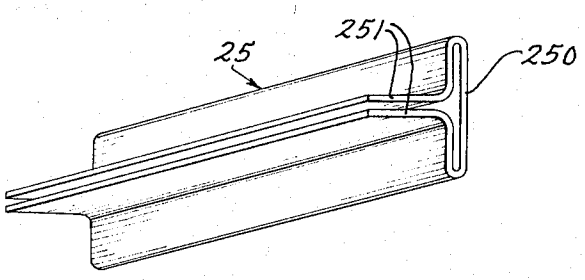


Fig. 9

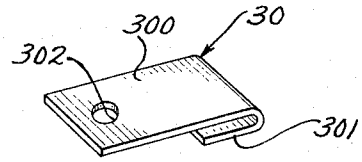


Fig. 10

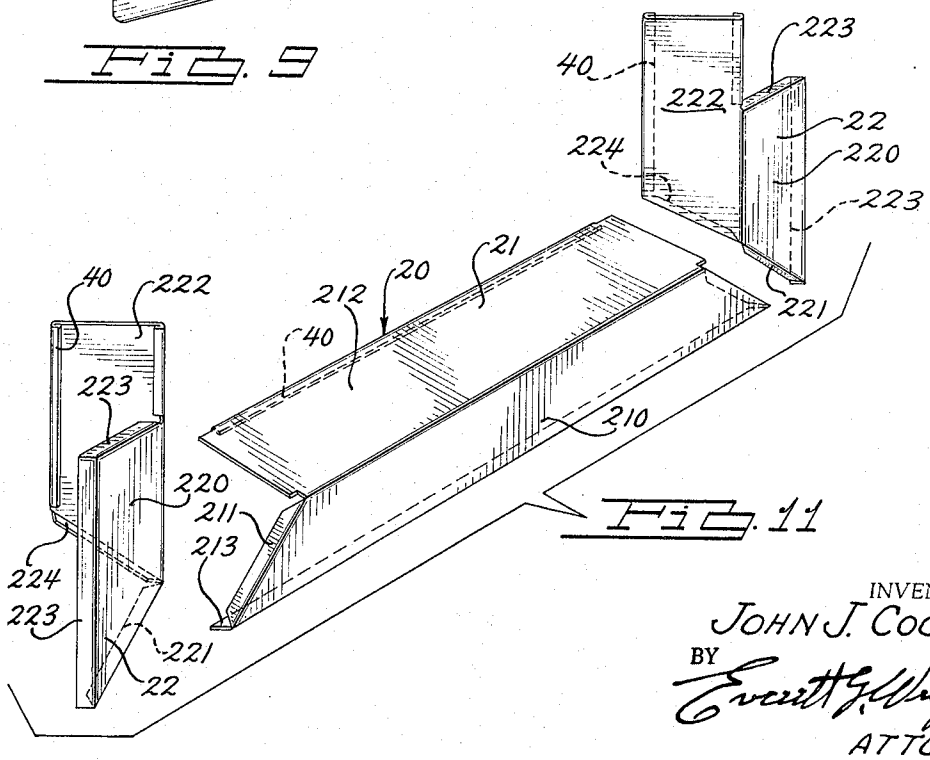


Fig. 11

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3,276,174

BASEMENT WINDOW TRIM MEANS

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Filed Feb. 24, 1965, Ser. No. 434,793
3 Claims. (Cl. 52—211)

This invention relates to means for trimming basement window openings to overcome the usual generally unsightly construction which exists in unfinished basements of both large and small homes having in the walls thereof conventional single unit one light high and three or four lights wide steel basement sash.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an inexpensive, readily erected basement window trim means which covers the walls and sill around conventional steel sash in house basements giving a finished appearance at the basement wall steel sash recesses whereby to enhance the appearance of basements having either painted walls throughout or painted walls in some areas and paneled recreation walls in another area.

A further object of the invention is to provide inexpensive basement window trim assembly that may be easily and rapidly erected by do-it-yourself home owners and others generally in ten to fifteen minutes, which trim may be erected either before or after painting or wall paneling to accomplish a finished aesthetically desirable trim at the window openings at a minimum of cost in time and materials.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent by reference to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of basement window trim of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a top plan view.

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary rear elevational view of the construction shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a vertical sectional view through typical basement wall construction at a basement wall steel sash opening with the basement window trim in place.

FIG. 6 is a horizontal sectional view of the jamb element of the basement window trim taken on the line 6—6 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6–A is an enlarged fragmentary view showing in detail a preferred means for abutting the outer edge of the jamb element of the basement window trim to the basement wall at the side of the sash opening therein adjacent the steel sash.

FIG. 7 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of FIG. 1 showing the trim anchorage element telescoped onto rearwardly disposed diagonally mated corner flanges at the jamb and the sill elements of the basement window trim, which anchorage element is cementitiously or otherwise affixed to the basement wall adjacent the sash opening during erection of the said trim and automatically compensates for normal irregularities in the surface of the basement wall.

FIG. 8 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of FIG. 1 showing spring clip means preferably employed to secure the sill element to the jamb elements at the mated flanges thereof.

FIG. 9 is a view in perspective of the trim to basement wall anchorage element.

FIG. 10 is a view in perspective of one type of a nailer clip employed to secure the top of the front of the jamb elements of the basement window trim to a floor joist or other basement ceiling construction above the window opening.

FIG. 11 is an exploded perspective view of the jamb and sill elements employed in the basement window trim assembly of the invention shown in FIG. 1.

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to like and corresponding parts throughout the several views, the basement window trim means **20** illustrating the invention disclosed in FIGS. 1–4 inclusive consists of a preferably U-shaped assembly easily and readily erected substantially as shown in FIG. 5 in and around the conventional sash opening **11** for steel basement sash **12** having a frame **120** generally provided in the basement wall **10** of homes and other structures. The said basement trim means **20** trims the basement wall **10** around the said sash opening **11** as well as the sloping sill **13** and jambs **14** defining the said sash opening **11**. The basement ceiling may consist of open joist **15**, or, suitable ceiling material (not shown) may be secured to the bottom of the said joints **15**. For the purpose of this description, the bottom of the joist **15** will be considered to be the basement ceiling **16**. In the particular basement wall construction shown in FIG. 5, the joist **15** is supported on the basement wall **10** each side of the sash opening **11**, and a header **17** is disposed therebetween. Other joist and header construction of course may be employed by the builder.

The basement window trim means **20** preferably is prefabricated of three major elements, namely an obtuse angled sill element **21** and a pair of opposite hand right angle jamb elements **22**. The front face **210** of the sill element **21** and front face or leg **220** of each jamb element **22** are rearwardly diagonally flanged at **211** and **221** respectively to mate with each other at their adjacent ends with the said front faces **210** and **220** thereof disposed in alignment in a single plane. Each pair of the said flanges **211** and **221** are suitably fixed together by such means as relatively heavy securing clips **23**. The obtusely disposed portion **212** of the sill element **21** is disposed on such an angle with respect to the front face **210** thereof as to permit it to conform in substantial parallel closely spaced relationship to the sloping sill **13** of the basement wall **10**. As shown in FIG. 5, the said obtusely disposed portion **212** of the sill element **21** preferably extends into substantial abutment with and along the lower inner portion **1200** of the frame **120** of the steel sash **12**.

The jamb or leg **222** of each right angle jamb element **21** extends upwardly to cover a basement wall jamb **14**, and the front face or leg **220** of each said right angle jamb element **21** terminates at the basement ceiling construction **16**, that is, at the bottom of the basement ceiling joist **15**, or at the bottom of any ceiling construction (not shown) that may be erected on the bottom of the said ceiling joist **15**.

The bottom edge of the front face **210** of the sill element **21** and the outer side and top edges of the front faces **220** of the jamb elements **22** are provided with rearwardly extending flanges **213** and **223** respectively which are somewhat deeper than the mating diagonal flanges **211** and **221** of the said sill and jamb elements **21** and **22** respectively. This is to allow room to accommodate T-shaped anchorage elements **25** hereinafter described in detail and to permit the said anchorage elements **25** to compensate automatically for normal irregularities of the interior face **100** of the basement wall when the said anchorage elements **25** are cementitiously or otherwise affixed to the basement wall **10** as shown in FIG. 5.

The lower end of the rearwardly extending jamb or leg **222** of each right angled jamb element **22** is diagonally cut and flanged at **224** to mate with the lateral ends of the obtusely disposed portion **212** of the sill element **20** where the said jambs **222** of the right angle jamb elements **22** are secured to the said lateral ends of the obtusely disposed portion **212** of the sill element **21** by such means as relatively heavy securing clips **23**.

Each anchorage element **25** preferably consists of a T-shaped member having a looped head **250** and laterally spaced central stem flanges **251**. The width of the T-

shaped head is such as to receive ample quick drying cementitious material **26** of great adhering qualities when dry. The outer face of the head **250** of the anchorage element **25** is buttered over its entire length and width with cementitious material **26** after the stem flanges **251** of the anchorage member **25** are telescoped tightly over the mating rearwardly and diagonally disposed flanges **211** and **221** of the basement window trim means **20**. The outer face of the head **250** is extended somewhat beyond the depth of the rearwardly extending flanges **213** and **223** of the sill element **21** and jamb elements **22** so that when the basement window trim means **20** is positioned with the sill element **21** and jamb elements **22** within the window opening **11** of the basement wall **10**, the heads **250** of the two anchorage elements **25** contact the interior face **100** of the basement wall **10** first as the basement window trim assembly **20** is pressed into its completely erected position as shown in FIG. 5.

Pressure then applied to the front faces **210** and **220** of the sill and jamb elements **21** and **22** respectively of the window trim assembly **20** brings the flanges **213** and **223** of the sill element **21** and jamb element **22** respectively into contact with the inner face **100** of the basement wall **10**. Pressure is also applied simultaneously to the front faces **210** and **220** of the sill and jamb elements **21** and **22** respectively at the diagonally disposed flanged joints therebetween which causes the stem flanges **251** of each of the anchorage members **25** to telescope the proper distance onto the diagonally disposed mating flanges **213** and **223** of the sill element, and, at the same time, pressure is applied on the cementitious material **26** now located between the face of the head **250** of the anchorage element **25** and the face **100** of the basement wall **10**. The application of pressure on the front faces **210** and **220** of the sill and jamb elements **21** and **22** of the basement window trim **20** should be accomplished in all instances during erection through a 2 x 4 timber or other stiff member whereby to prevent accidental denting of the said front faces of the sill and jamb elements.

A suitable anchorage clip **30** shown in FIG. 10 formed with an elongated securing flange **300** and a short engagement flange **301** spaced therefrom is telescoped over the rearwardly disposed flange **223** at the top of the front face **220** of each right angle jamb element as shown in FIG. 5. The said anchorage clip **30** is secured to the bottom of a joist **15** or other basement ceiling construction **16** by such means as a screw **31** extending through an aperture **302** provided therefor in the elongated securing flange **300** of the said anchorage clip **30**.

Basement window trim means **20** of the invention is preferably constructed of light gage aluminum sheet or galvanized sheet, and is either anodized or provided with a baked enamel finish as desired. The said basement window trim means is readily manufactured, assembled and finished with a minimum of tooling and can be erected with only a hammer, a 2 x 4 timber, suitable cementitious means, and a screw driver. To assure a neat fit of the rearward edge of the jamb leg **222** of the jamb elements at the jamb **14** of the basement wall **10** and against the frame **120** of the steel basement sash **12**, a resilient extruded U-shaped rubber gasket **35** may be telescoped to the extent necessary over the said rear edge of the jamb leg **222** as best shown in FIGS. 6 and 6–A. According to usual sheet metal practice, whenever a free edge of an element requires reinforcement it may be turned over on itself as indicated at **40** throughout the drawings.

Although but a single embodiment of the invention has been disclosed and described in detail herein, it is obvious that many changes may be made in the size, shape and arrangement of the various elements thereof to accommodate the basement window trim means to variations in the standard basement window construction employed by various builders, all as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. Basement window trim means for trimming the basement walls, jamb and sloping sill at and defining the sash opening provided for conventional steel sash comprising

a U-shaped window trim assembly consisting of an obtuse angled sill element and a pair of opposite hand right angled jamb elements rearwardly diagonally flanged and mated at their adjacent ends with the front faces thereof disposed in a single plane,

the obtusely disposed portion of said sill element being rearwardly disposed from the front face thereof at an angle conforming to but slightly spaced from said sloping basement wall sill and extending to and along the lower portion of said steel sash,

one leg of each said right angled jamb element extending rearwardly from the front face thereof and upwardly to cover the entire basement wall defining the jamb of said sash opening while the front face of said jamb elements terminates at the basement ceiling construction adjacent said sash opening,

a rearwardly extending flange along the bottom edge of the front face of the sill element and along the outer side and top edges of the front face of the jamb elements, said edge flanges abutting said basement wall adjacent said sash opening therein,

the rearwardly extending legs of said right angled jamb elements being diagonally flanged and mated at their lower ends with the lateral ends of said obtusely disposed portion of said sill element,

spring securing clip means telescoped over and securing together the sill and jamb elements at their mating flanges,

anchorage elements engaging the diagonally disposed mated flanges rearwardly extending from the adjacent ends of the front faces of said sill and jamb elements,

means securing said anchorage elements to said basement wall, and

means securing said top flanges of the front face of said right angled jamb elements to the basement ceiling construction.

2. Basement window trim means for trimming the basement walls and sloping sill defining a wall opening provided for conventional basement steel sash comprising

an obtuse angled sill element and a pair of opposite hand right angled jamb elements rearwardly diagonally flanged and mated at their adjacent ends with the front faces thereof disposed in a single plane,

the obtusely disposed portion of said sill element being disposed on an angle conforming to but slightly spaced from said sloping basement wall sill and extending to and along the lower portion of said steel sash,

one leg of each said right angled jamb elements extending upwardly to cover the entire basement wall defining the side of the said wall opening while the front face thereof terminates at the basement ceiling,

a rearwardly extending flange along the bottom edge of the front face of the sill element and along the outer side and top edges of the front face of the jamb elements somewhat deeper than the said diagonal mated end flanges of said sill and jamb elements, said edge flanges abutting said basement wall,

the rearwardly extending legs of said right angled jamb elements being diagonally cut and flanged at their lower ends mating with the lateral ends of said obtusely disposed portion of said sill element,

spring securing clip means telescoped over and securing together the sill and jamb elements at their mating flanges,

elongated T-shaped anchorage elements having a flat head and a closely spaced double stem flange telescoped in tight adjustable relationship over the diagonally disposed mated flanges rearwardly extending

from the adjacent ends of the front faces of said sill and jamb elements,

cementitious means securing said anchorage elements to said basement wall rearwardly of the juncture of the front panels of said sill and jamb elements, and

means securing said top flange of the front face of said right angled jamb elements to the basement ceiling construction.

3. Basement window trim means for trimming the basement walls, jamb and sloping sill at and defining the sash opening provided for conventional basement steel sash comprising

a U-shaped window trim assembly consisting of a sill element and a pair of opposite hand right angled jamb elements rearwardly diagonally flanged and mated at their adjacent ends with the front faces thereof disposed in a single plane,

the said sill element being rearwardly disposed from the front face thereof slightly spaced from said basement wall sill and extending to and along the lower portion of said steel sash,

one leg of each said right angled jamb elements extending rearwardly from the front face thereof and upwardly to cover the entire basement wall defining the jamb of said sash opening while the front face of said jamb elements terminates at the basement ceiling construction adjacent said sash opening,

a rearwardly extending flange along the bottom edge of the front face of the sill element and along the outer side and top edges of the front face of the jamb element somewhat deeper than the said diagonal mated end flanges of said sill and jamb elements, said edge flanges abutting said basement wall adjacent said sash opening therein,

the rearwardly extending leg of each said right angled jamb elements being flanged and mated at their lower ends with the lateral ends of said sill element,

spring securing clip means telescoped over and securing together the sill and jamb elements at their mating flanges,

a plurality of T-shaped anchorage elements having a flat head and a closely spaced double stem flange telescoped in tight adjustable relationship over the diagonally disposed mated flanges rearwardly extending from the adjacent ends of the front faces of said sill and jamb elements,

cementitious means for securing the flat head of said T-shaped anchorage elements to said basement wall,

means securing said top flange of the front face of said right angled jamb elements to the basement ceiling construction, and

an adjustable resilient strip disposed along the rear edge of said sill element and the rear edge of said rearwardly disposed legs of each said right angled jamb element providing means for taking up inaccuracies that may exist in the basement wall construction.

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