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3,319,985

REGLET

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FIG. 1.

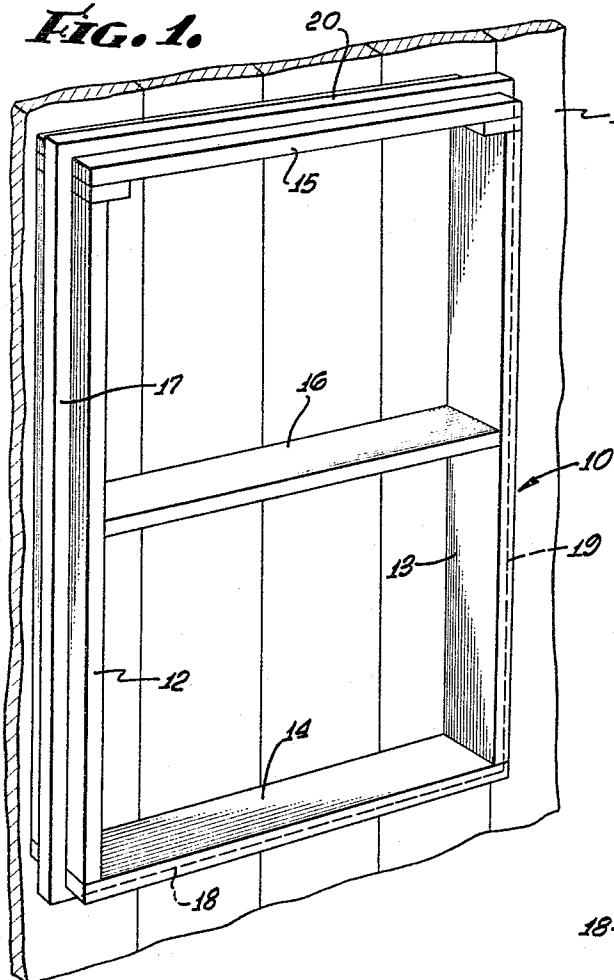


FIG. 2.

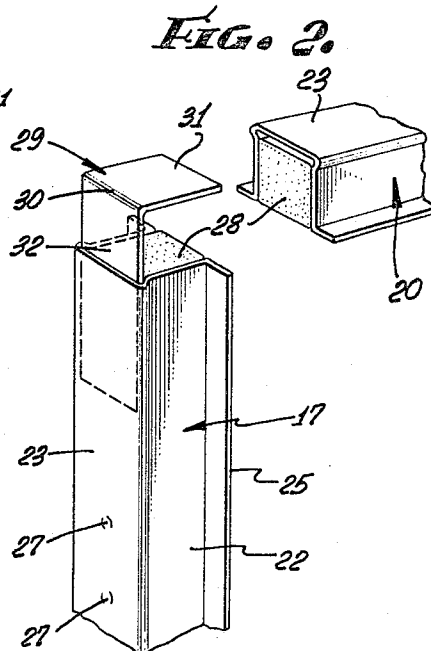


FIG. 4.

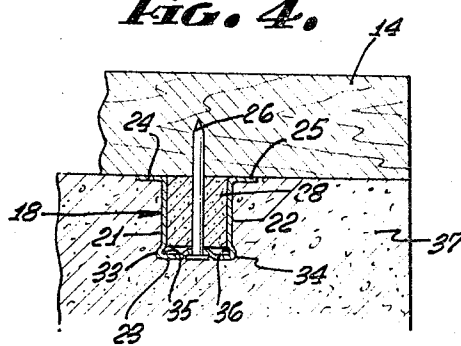


FIG. 3.

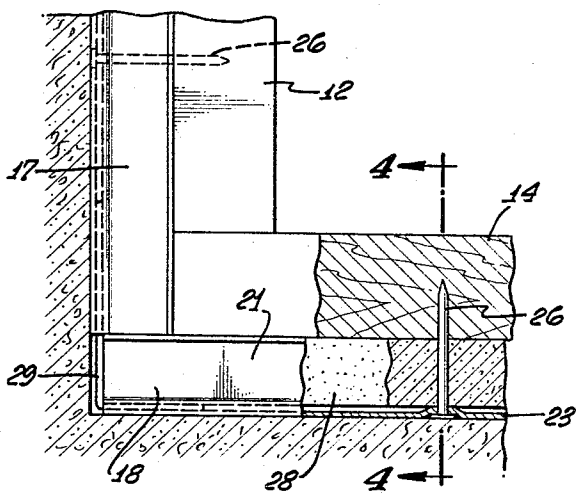
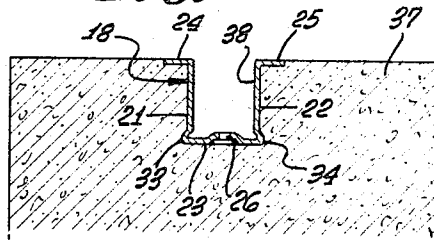


FIG. 5.



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1 Claim. (Cl. 287—189.36)

This invention relates to building construction, and particularly to reglets for use with concrete forms where-
by a gasket channel is formed around a window for use
in the installation of a window sash.

Such reglets are nailed in place peripherally of the
form for the sash opening, and the sash opening form in
turn secured between the main parallel wall forms. When
the sash form is stripped, there is a tendency for the
reglet itself to be pulled into the opening and away
from the concrete. To remedy this situation, straps have
heretofore been welded or otherwise secured to the bot-
tom of the reglet for interlocking the concrete. This is
an expensive procedure. Furthermore, the straps inter-
fere with compact packaging of the reglets. There is also
a danger of the straps snagging or being torn free during
handling.

In attaching known reglets to the sash opening form,
it is of course crucial to make certain that the corners
of the reglet meet, for otherwise the window sash cannot
be properly installed and remedial procedures are costly
and never entirely satisfactory.

The primary object of this invention is to overcome
the foregoing difficulties. For this purpose, I provide a
unique reglet configuration capable of being made by
conventional roll forming processes which interlocks the
concrete without requiring the attachment of any straps
or the like. Furthermore, the configuration of the reg-
let is such as to receive a simple corner bracket whereby
alignment of the reglet parts is ensured.

Another object of this invention is to provide an im-
proved reglet and corner bracket having these desirable
characteristics and that does not interfere in any way
with subsequent use of the reglet with a sash gasket.

This invention possesses many other advantages, and
has other objects which may be made more clearly appar-
ent from a consideration of one embodiment of the in-
vention. For this purpose, there is shown a form in the
drawings accompanying and forming a part of the pres-
ent specification, and which drawings, unless as otherwise
indicated, are true scale. This form will now be de-
scribed in detail, illustrating the general principles of the
invention; but it is to be understood that this detailed de-
scription is not to be taken in a limiting sense, since the
scope of this invention is best defined by the appended
claim.

Referring to the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a pictorial view illustrating the improved
reglet installed about a form for the sash opening, the
sash opening form being illustrated as attached to a frag-
ment of one side of the main form;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary pictorial view of companion
reglet parts illustrating the installation of the corner
bracket;

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken parallel
to the window opening and through the reglet, after
pouring of the concrete;

FIG. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken along a
plane corresponding to line 4—4 of FIG. 3; and

FIG. 5 is a sectional view similar to FIG. 4, with the
sash form removed.

In FIG. 1 there is illustrated a sash opening form 10
adapted to be enclosed between parallel sides of a main
wall form. One of the sides 11 of the main wall form

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is illustrated in FIG. 1, and the other, for purposes of
clarity, is not illustrated.

The sash form 10 includes wooden or other suitable
frame elements 12, 13, 14 and 15 appropriately secured
together by nails or other suitable fastening means. The
elements 12 and 13 define opposite jambs of the sash
form, the element 15 defines a header thereof, and the
element 14 a sill thereof. A central brace 16 extends mid-
way between the side jamb elements 12 and 13.

Concrete poured between the parallel sides of the main
wall form encircles the sash form 10 and thus a window
opening is provided in a well-understood manner. After
the concrete has set, the sash form 10 is stripped and the
walls of the window recess are exposed.

A sash frame (not shown) is inserted in the window
recess. One known form of such sash frame utilizes a
peripheral gasket in order to establish a suitable weather-
tight seal. This gasket is accommodated in a groove ex-
tending peripherally about the entire window recess.
Reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20 (FIG. 1) are designed to
provide this peripheral groove.

The reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20 are cut from reglet
stock material of uniform cross sectional configuration.
The reglet part 18 shown in transverse section in FIGS. 4
and 5 shows the configuration of the stock material.
The reglet part 18, like the other reglet parts, is generally
of channel or U-shaped cross-sectional configuration, in-
cluding substantially parallel side wall portions 21 and
22 and a web or connecting portion 23 forming the bottom
of the channel. Laterally extending side flanges 24 and
25 are formed at the ends of the side wall portions 21
and 22.

The reglet stock material may be made by any suitable
process, as for example, by roll forming ordinary sheet
metal, or by extrusion of an aluminum or a plastic ma-
terial. The reglet stock material, although of thin-wall
material, is sufficiently sturdy so as to withstand the pres-
sure of the wet concrete.

The reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20 are attached about
the sash form frame elements 12, 13, 14 and 15 with
the flanges 24 and 25 in engagement with the exterior
surfaces of the frame elements. The ends of the reglet
parts are lapped over each other so as to provide corners
for the sash frame gasket. In order to attach the reglet
parts, nails 26 are driven through the web or bottom wall
portions 23 midway between the side wall portions 21
and 22 and into the sash form. In order to hold the
nails as they are initially driven into the reglet, the web
or bottom wall portions 23 are provided with a series of
spaced indentations 27. The indentations 27 may be
formed by a hobbed wheel or the like in conjunction with
the roll forming process. Instead of the indentations 27,
a continuous shallow groove could be formed along the
web for similar purposes.

In order to protect the interior of the channel or
groove provided by the reglet from entry of concrete,
and thus to maintain it clean, the reglet parts are packed
with strips of foam plastic material 28, such as poly-
urethane or expanded polystyrene or the like. The foam
strip material 28 may conveniently be in place when the
reglet stock material is supplied. As the user cuts the
reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20, the foam strips 28 are
simultaneously cut. Thus the length of the reglet and
the length of the strip material 28 is the same.

In order to ensure continuity of the peripheral groove
along the wall of the window recess, the overlapped ends
of the reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20 must be accurately
aligned. In order to maintain reglet parts in alignment,
a bracket 29 (FIGS. 2 and 3) for each corner is pro-
vided. All four corner brackets 29 are identical, and
a description of one suffices as the description of the
others.

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The corner bracket 29 shown in FIG. 2 is formed from a generally rectangular piece of sheet metal or the like, with an intermediate transverse bend 30 defining a short leg 31 and a long leg 32. The long leg 32 is inserted into that reglet part 17 which is overlaid by the companion reglet part 20. The leg 32 extends along the interior surface of the web or bottom wall portion 23 behind the packing strip 28. The short leg 30 overlies and is spaced from the end of the reglet part 17 and is received along the inside surface of the web 23 of the companion reglet part 20 as the reglet part 20 is moved into assembled relationship. In FIG. 3 the parts 17 and 18 are shown in such assembled relationship with a corner bracket. The width of the brackets 29 corresponds substantially to the spacing of the side wall portions 21 and 22. Hence the requisite alignment is achieved.

In order to hold the corner brackets 29 in position along the inner surfaces of the bottom wall portions 23, the corners of the reglets are provided with protuberances 33 and 34. The protuberances 33 and 34 form shallow interior corner slots 35 and 36 interlocking the opposite edges of the corner brackets 29. By a slightly different configuration, the slots could be formed on the outside and the brackets 29 correspondingly situated.

The reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20 are readily placed in assembled relationship about the sash form 10 and they are adequately flexible to allow insertion of the fourth bracket 29 without particular difficulty. After the reglet parts 17, 18, 19 and 20 are in place with their corner brackets, the wall is poured and the concrete mass, as at 37 (FIGS. 4 and 5), surrounds the exterior surfaces of the reglet wall portions. When the frame elements of the jamb form 10 are stripped, as for example the frame element 14 shown in FIG. 4, a thrust is exerted, tending to move the reglet part 18 inwardly of the window opening. However, the protuberances 33 and 34 project laterally of the side wall portions 21 and 22, thus interlocking the concrete material 37. The reglet accordingly resists this thrust and the reglet stays properly in place.

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The peripheral groove as at 38 (FIG. 5) in the window recess is formed by removing the packing strips 28, and by clipping the nails 26 along the bottom wall portion 23.

The reglet material is of substantially uniform cross section, requiring no straps for interlocking the concrete mass. The corners of the reglets are easily aligned by the use of simple brackets 29 entering the slots conveniently formed by protuberances 33 and 34.

I claim:

In combination, a pair of reglet parts each having the same uniform cross-sectional configuration characterized by a pair of substantially parallel side wall portions and a connecting wall portion defining a channel having an opening opposite said connecting wall portion, said side wall portions having integrally formed protuberances extending laterally outwardly adjacent said connecting wall portions for interlocking engagement with a body of concrete, said protuberances defining grooves internally of said channels, said side walls having unconnected ends terminating in flanges substantially perpendicular thereto, one of said parts having said flanges at an end supported on an end and said flanges of the other of said parts, and locking means having ends disposed at right angles received in the grooves of said parts respectively and substantially closing the end of one of said channels.

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