

March 7, 1967

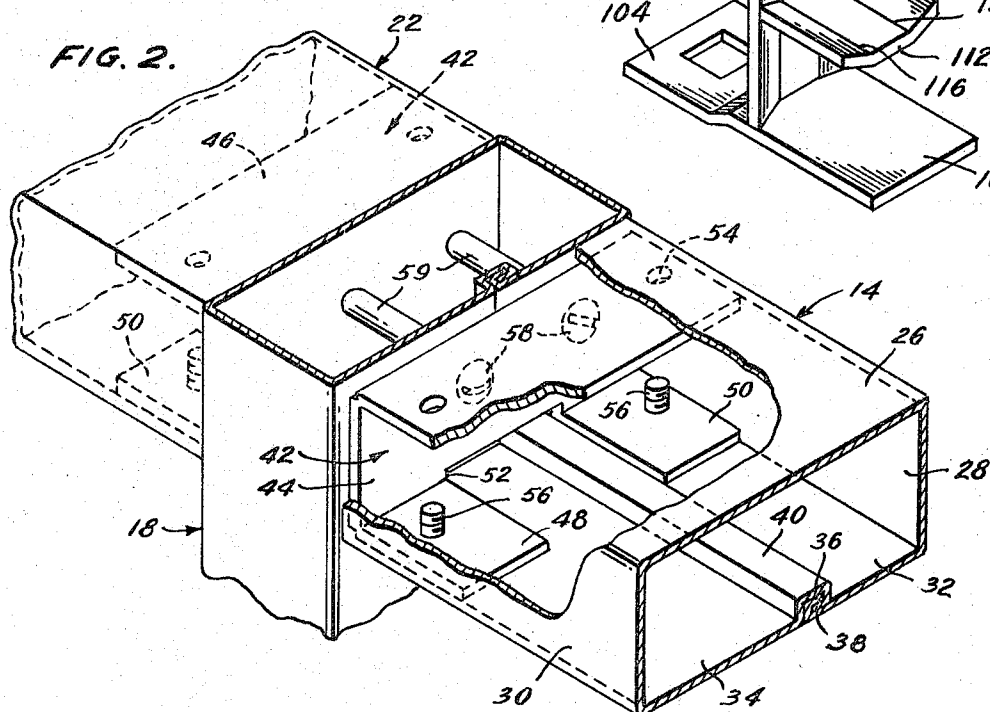
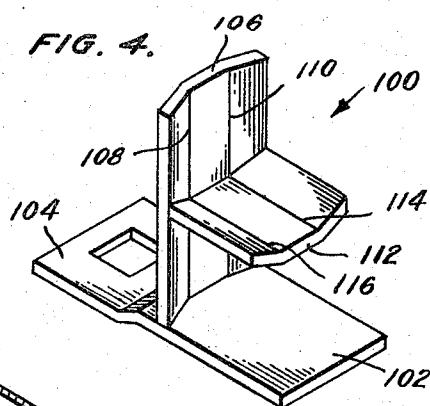
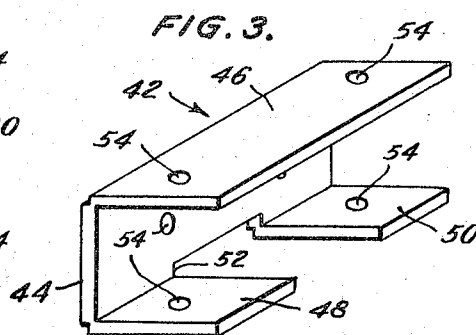
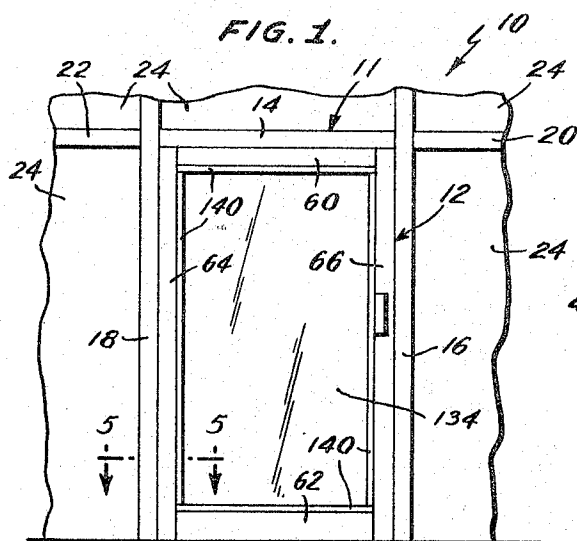
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3,307,294

ENTRANCE CONSTRUCTION

Filed March 23, 1964

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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FIG. 5.

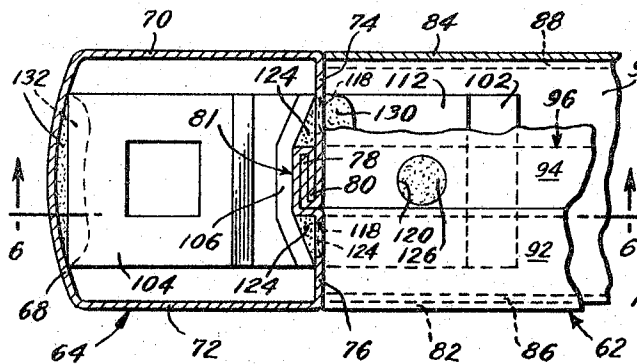


FIG. 5a.

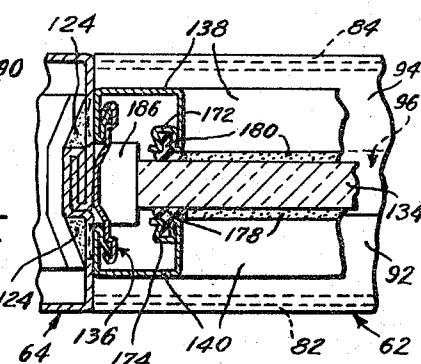


FIG. 6.

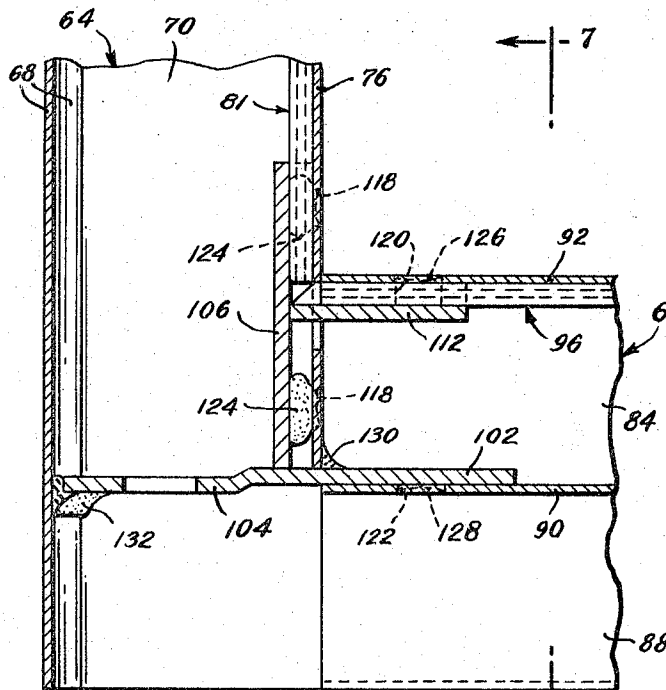


FIG. 7.

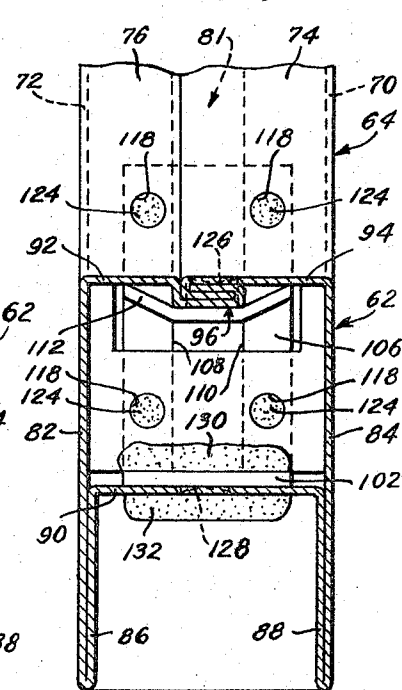
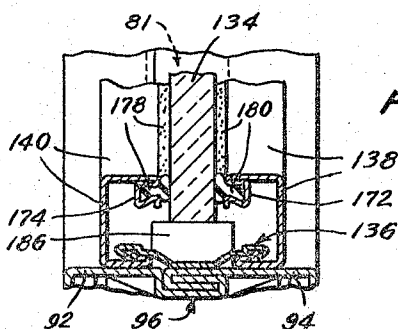


FIG. 7a.



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FIG. 8.

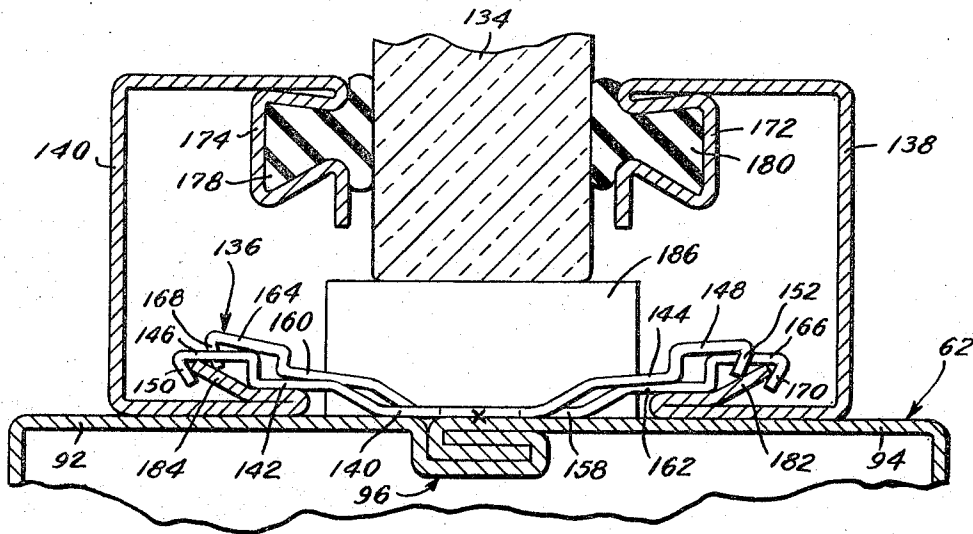


FIG. 9.

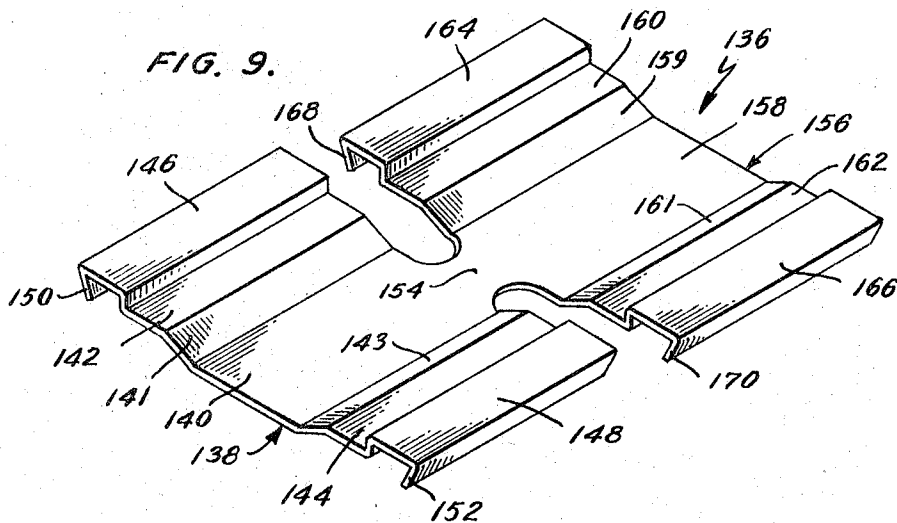
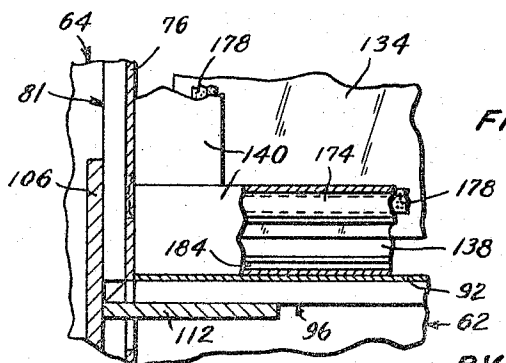


FIG. 6



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3,307,294

## ENTRANCE CONSTRUCTION

Norman Bienenfeld, Cranston, Byron H. Abedon, Providence, Richard E. Primeau, East Providence, and Arthur I. Blackman, Cranston, R.I., assignors, by mesne assignments, to The Alumiline Corporation, Pawtucket, R.I., a corporation of New York  
Filed Mar. 23, 1964, Ser. No. 353,767  
9 Claims. (Cl. 49—381)

The present invention relates to an entrance construction. More particularly the present invention relates to an entrance construction that comprises a door assembly and frame therefor, the door assembly and frame including horizontal and vertical members that are formed of a thin gauge metallic material that is roll formed to a tubular configuration and that is secured in position by an interior lock seam.

Metal materials for use in commercial entrance constructions are well known and for many years the members that defined such constructions have preferably been formed of extruded aluminum. Commercial entrance constructions constructed of aluminum have been employed with some degree of success. However, aluminum does have its deficiencies in that it has been known to pit and discolor, particularly when colors other than the natural color of the metal is applied to the surface thereof. It is known that stainless steel is a most desirable material for use in door constructions because of the inherent characteristics of the metal. However heretofore stainless steel has not been practical for use in commercial entrance construction because of the relatively high cost involved in the fabrication thereof. Prior to the instant invention the heretofore known stainless steel door constructions included an inner filler on which the stainless steel metal material was shaped and formed. This resulted in an unusually durable construction but this form of door was also extremely heavy and expensive to fabricate.

The present invention includes an entrance door construction that is fabricated of a stainless steel material but that eliminates the heretofore known objectionable features of stainless steel. In the present invention, a relatively thin gauge stainless steel is utilized, the individual members that define the entrance construction being roll formed and locked in place by interlocking the longitudinal edges thereof to define an interior lock seam. Since stainless steel is used in fabrication of the members of the entrance construction, a unique corner clip is employed that is welded directly to the members. The technique of welding a stainless steel corner clip to the stainless steel members is unique in the present invention since in the prior known aluminum door constructions, welding of corner clips was not usually resorted to because of the relatively low melting point of aluminum. The corner clips as employed herein are also formed in a special shape and configuration to accommodate the interior lock seams of the entrance construction members. Since the members that define the entrance construction of the present invention are formed of a stainless steel material, a unique technique is utilized for securing panel retainers in place. This technique involves the use of special retainer clips that are so constructed as to provide for the snapping into place of the glazing or panel retainers. These special clips are further constructed so as to enable the panel or glazing retainers to be adjustably positioned, thereby accommodating for panels or glazing of varying thickness.

Accordingly it is an object of the present invention to provide an entrance construction wherein the members

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thereof are formed of a relatively thin gauge stainless steel material and are roll formed to define an interior lock seam.

Another object of the invention is to provide a metallic entrance construction wherein the members thereof are joined at the corners by corner clips that are especially formed to accommodate lock seams located interiorly of the members.

Still another object is to provide a corner clip for use in an entrance construction, the corner clip being welded to the members that define the entrance construction at the corners thereof.

Still another object is to provide an entrance construction having members formed of a relatively thin gauge stainless steel material and including retainer clips that provide for the adjustable mounting of panel holding retainers.

Still another object is to provide a retainer clip for use in an entrance construction wherein the retainer clip is formed with laterally offset legs that provide for adjustably mounting panel retainers thereon.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the description thereof proceeds when considered in connection with the accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the drawings which illustrate the best mode presently contemplated by us for carrying out our invention:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of the entrance construction embodied in the present invention wherein a frame defines a door opening and a door assembly is pivotally mounted on said frame in the opening.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of the frame of the entrance construction embodied herein showing the interconnection of a pair of horizontal sash members to a vertical sash member.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a corner clip for securing a horizontal sash member to a vertical sash member.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a corner clip that is employed in the securement of the vertical and horizontal sash members of the door assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along lines 5—5 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5a is a fragmentary sectional view similar to FIG. 5, showing the mounting of the door assembly glazing by the use of special retainer clips.

FIG. 6 is a sectional view taken on lines 6—6 in FIG. 5.

FIG. 6a is a fragmentary sectional view similar to FIG. 6 showing the location of the panel retainer that mounts the door assembly glazing in place.

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along lines 7—7 in FIG. 6.

FIG. 7a is a fragmentary sectional view similar to FIG. 7 showing the retainer clips that are used in the securement of glazing sashes in place.

FIG. 8 is an enlarged sectional view similar to FIG. 7a illustrating the interlocking of the panel retainers to the retainer clips that are secured to the sash members of the door assembly; and

FIG. 9 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the retainer clips embodied in the present invention.

Referring now to the drawings and particularly to FIG. 1, the entrance construction embodied in the present invention is generally indicated at 10 and includes a frame assembly generally indicated at 11 and a door assembly generally indicated at 12 that is mounted for pivotal movement in the frame assembly 11. The frame

assembly 11 which defines an opening in which the door assembly 12 is located includes an upper horizontal frame member 14 and vertical frame members 16 and 18. Since the entrance construction 10 of the present invention is adapted to be utilized primarily in commercial installations, it is not necessary to provide a threshold for the frame although such a threshold may be employed if it is practical or so desired. As further shown in FIG. 1, additional frame members 20 and 22 may be incorporated in the frame assembly and are constructed and secured in place in the same manner as the members 14, 16 and 18. Panels 24 formed of glass or other decorative material such as plastic, metal or wood are secured to the frame members by any convenient means and may be mounted in place by a unique technique to be described hereinafter in connection with the door assembly 12.

One of the novel features of the present invention is in the use of a relatively thin gauge metallic material that is adaptable for roll forming into a tubular construction. In the preferred form of the invention, stainless steel is employed, but is formed of a relatively reduced thickness to define a thin gauge material, the thin gauge stainless steel being adaptable for roll forming into the tubular configuration of the members that cooperate to define the door construction illustrated in FIG. 1. Referring to FIGS. 2, 5, 6 and 7 the tubular members that form the frame and door assembly of the door construction are illustrated and as shown, these members have been rolled to a tubular configuration and are interlocked interiorly thereof by a lock seam. In FIG. 2 the horizontal frame member 14 is shown comprising an upper wall 26, sidewalls 28 and 30 to which are joined co-extensive bottom walls 32 and 34. The walls of the horizontal frame member 14 have been rolled to the configuration as illustrated in FIG. 2 and the edges thereof indicated at 36 and 38 are interlocked in a lock seam which forms a longitudinally extending rib indicated at 40. As shown in FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 the vertical and horizontal sash members that define the door assembly 12 are roll formed in a similar manner to that just described and are also interlocked by an interior lock seam.

Referring again to FIG. 2 the frame member 14 is shown being secured to the vertical frame member 18 by a corner clip that is generally indicated at 42 and that is illustrated in detail in FIG. 3. The corner clip 42 includes a base 44 to which an upper wall 46 and spaced bottom walls 48 and 50 are integrally joined. The bottom walls 48 and 50 are spaced apart and thus accommodate the rib 40 of the lock seam formed interiorly of the horizontal frame members 14. Communicating with the space between the walls 48 and 50 is a slot that is formed in the base 44 and that is also adapted to accommodate the lock seam 40. Openings 54 are provided in the walls for receiving bolts therein that are employed for securing the corner clip 42 to the vertical frame members. As seen in FIG. 2 the base 44 of the corner clip 42 engages a vertical surface of the vertical frame member 18 and is disposed interiorly of the horizontal member 14 at the end thereof. Bolts 56 extend through the coextensive bottom walls 32 and 34 of the frame member 14 and threadably engage the openings 54 formed in the walls 48 and 50 of the corner clip 42. The corner clip 42 is thus firmly secured interiorly of the horizontal frame member 14. As seen in FIG. 2, the rib 40 that defines the lock seam of the frame member 14 is received within the spaces formed between the wall 48 and 50 and further extends through the slot 52 formed in the base 44 of the corner clip 42.

It will be noted that the space defined by the walls 48 and 50 is somewhat larger than the rib 40, but is constructed in this manner so as to enable the corner clip 42 to be universal in use; that is, it may be reversed in position when located in the horizontal frame mem-

ber 22. As further shown in FIG. 2 the corner clip 42 cooperates with both the horizontal frame members 14 and 22 to lock these members to the vertical frame member 18. Thus bolts 58 extend through the openings formed in the base 44 of the corner clip 42 and project through spacers 59 for securement to the base of the corner clip located in the opposite horizontal frame member 22. The corner clips 42 in the frame members 22 and 26 are thus, in effect, fixed to each other through the bolts 58 and since the corner clips 42 are secured to their respective horizontal frame members, the horizontal frame members will then be fixed to the vertical frame member 18. It is understood that the horizontal member 14 will be secured to the vertical frame member 16 and to the adjacent horizontal frame member 20 in the manner as just described.

The door assembly 12 which occupies the opening defined by the horizontal frame member 14 and the vertical rail or sash member 60, a lower horizontal sash member 62 spaced from the upper sash member 60 and spaced vertical sash members 64 and 66 that are secured to the horizontal sash members 60 and 62 in the manner that will be described hereinafter. Although not shown, the door assembly 12 is mounted for pivotal movement on the frame by pivot elements that in the present invention would be concealed within the horizontal sash members 60, 62 for securement to the horizontal frame member 14 and to the floor. The door assembly 12 is thus adaptable for use as a center hung type of door, wherein the pivot elements therefor are spaced from the heel edge thereof and the door may be pivotally moved in both an inner and outer direction. It is understood that the door assembly may be pivotally mounted by other conventional hinging such as butt hinges.

As previously described in connection with the horizontal frame member 14, the sash members 60, 62, 64 and 66 that define the door assembly 12 are constructed of a metallic material such as a thin gauge stainless steel and are rolled formed into a tubular configuration as illustrated in FIGS. 5, 6 and 7. Although only the vertical sash member 64 and the horizontal sash member 62 of the door assembly 12 are shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, it will be understood that the vertical sash member 66 and the horizontal sash member 60 are constructed similarly thereto and are rolled to the tubular configuration in a similar manner. The vertical sash member 64 includes a longitudinally extending outer wall 68 that is curved in configuration so as to provide for the double acting pivotal movement of the door assembly 12. Joined to the curved outer wall 68 are side walls 70 and 72 to which inner walls 74 and 76 are integrally joined. Edges 78 and 80 of the walls 74 and 76 are respectively formed in a lock seam indicated at 81 in the manner as described in connection with FIG. 2, the lock seam 81 being located interiorly of the member 64 as indicated.

The horizontal sash members 60 and 62 are also formed in a tubular construction and are roll formed to define interlocking lock seams. As more clearly illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7 the horizontal sash member 62 is shown including side walls 82 and 84 that are reversely bent to form inner opposed walls 86 and 88, respectively, to which an inner web 90 is integrally joined. Joined to the side walls 82 and 84 and bent at right angles with respect thereto are the upper walls 92 and 94 the ends of which are interlocked in a lock seam indicated at 96. As shown in the drawings all of the tubular members that define the door assembly 12 and the frame assembly 11 of the entrance construction 10 are rolled from a one piece sheet material to the tubular shape and are fixed in the tubular configuration by the interlocking of the edges in a lock seam.

Referring now to FIG. 4 and referring again to FIGS. 5, 6 and 7, a corner clip generally indicated at 100 is

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illustrated, and as shown is secured to the corners of the horizontal sash members 60 and 62 and the vertical sash members 64 and 66 to lock their members in place in the manner as shown. The corner clip 100 is also formed of a stainless steel material so as to be welded to the thin gauge stainless steel door members and includes a base 102 to which an offset portion 104 is joined for the purpose that will be described hereinafter. Secured to the base 102 and extending perpendicularly with respect thereto is a vertical leg 106, the vertical leg 106 being bent along the lines 108 and 110 as indicated, to form the leg in a generally curved or arcuate configuration. As will be described, this configuration of the leg 106 accommodates the lock seam formed on a vertical sash member of the door assembly. Secured to the vertical leg 106 is a horizontal leg 112 that is also bent along lines as indicated at 114 and 116 to form the leg 112 in a generally curved or arcuate configuration. This configuration of the horizontal leg 112 accommodates the lock seam that is formed interiorly of the horizontal member to which the corner clip 100 is secured.

In order to secure the corner clips 100 interiorly of the door assembly members, weld openings are formed in the walls of the sash members so that weld material may be introduced therein, the weld opening being located so that the weld material will engage the base 102 and legs 106 and 112 of the corner clip 100. Referring again to FIGS. 6 and 7 a plurality of openings 118 are shown being formed in the walls 74 and 76 of the vertical sash member 64. An opening 120 is formed in the wall 94 of the horizontal sash member 62 while an opening 122 is formed in the inner web 90 of the horizontal sash member 62. When the corner clip 100 is placed in position within the horizontal and vertical sash members 62 and 64 the surfaces of the portions thereof that are located opposite the weld openings are adapted to receive weld material therein for securing the corner clip 100 in position. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, weld material indicated at 124 is deposited in the openings 118 to secure the vertical leg 106 to the walls 74 and 76 of the vertical sash member 64. The horizontal leg 112 is disposed beneath the lock seam 96 and a weld material 126 deposited in the opening 120 engages portions of the horizontal leg 112 to lock this leg to the adjacent walls 92 and 94 of the horizontal sash member 62.

The base 102 of the corner clip 100 is positioned on the upper surface of the inner web 90 and a weld material 128 is deposited in the opening 122 and thus secures the base 102 to the inner web 90. Additional welds indicated at 130 and 132 secure the base 102 to the wall 74 and 76 of the vertical sash member 64, and secure the offset portion 104 to the wall 68 of the vertical sash member 64.

When the corner clip 100 is secured in place as indicated in FIGS. 5, 6 and 7, the horizontal leg 112 is positioned just below the lock seam 96 of the horizontal sash member 62, the arcuate configuration of the horizontal leg 112 accommodating the lock seam 96 as indicated. Similarly when the vertical leg 106 is located in the position as illustrated in FIG. 6, the arcuate configuration thereof accommodates the lock seam of the vertical sash member 64. It is seen that the offset portion 104 of the corner clip 100 in the assembled position thereof is substantially level with the lower surface of the inner web 90 and thus cooperates therewith to receive a block or assembly that may be inserted within the horizontal sash member 62 from the underside thereof. Such a block or assembly may include a pivot assembly or a closure construction.

The door assembly 12 also includes a glass panel 134 that is adapted to be secured between the horizontal sash members 60, 62 and the vertical sash members 64 and 66. In order to provide for different thickness panels and to further firmly secure the panel 134 in place the present invention incorporates a unique retainer clip as shown in

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FIGS. 5A, 6A, 8 and 9. Each of the members that define the door assembly 12 has attached thereto a plurality of retainer clips generally indicated at 136, the retainer clips 136 being located in spaced relation and cooperating with appropriate panel retainers indicated at 138 and 140 for securing the panel 134 in position. Although only a single member is described in connection with the retainer clip 136 and although only panel retainers 138 and 140 are referred to it will be understood that the other door assembly members are provided with similar retainer clips and panel retainers.

Referring now to FIG. 9, the retainer clip 136 is shown in detail and includes a first portion 138 that is defined by a central section 140, to which opposed legs are joined, the opposed legs being defined by inclined sections 141, 143, horizontal sections 142, 144 and elevated end sections 146, 148.

Integrally joined to the end sections 142, 144 of the opposed legs are depending fingers 150, 152 which, as will be described, are provided for engaging opposing hook portions formed on the panel retainers 138 and 140, wherein the panel retainers are secured to the retainer clips 136.

Joined to the first portion 138 by a central web 154 is a second portion 156 that is constructed substantially identical to the first portion 138 but that is offset with respect thereto. Thus the second portion 156 of the retainer clip 136 includes a central section 158 to which opposed legs are joined. Defining the opposed legs are inclined sections 159, 161, horizontal sections 160, 162 and elevated end sections 164, 166 to which depending fingers 168, 170 are joined. As previously mentioned, the second portion 156 is offset with respect to the first portion 138, thus the finger 170 extends somewhat outwardly of the finger 152 and similarly, the finger 150 extends somewhat outwardly of the finger 168. The fingers of the first and second portion 138 and 156 are movable with a spring action with respect to the central sections 140 and 158 respectively, this spring movement of the fingers being emphasized by the securement of the retainer clip 136 to the door assembly members by spot welding the central sections 140 and 158 to the exposed surfaces of the members on which the panel 134 is mounted. Thus, as seen in FIG. 8, the retainer clip 136 is secured to the member indicated at 62 by welding the central sections 140 and 158 directly to the wall 94. Since the fingers of the first and second portions of the retainer clips are unconnected and are somewhat elevated, they have a certain amount of resilience, which is further emphasized by forming the clips of a thin and relatively hard stainless steel material. The clips 136 are located in spaced relation along the length of each sash member so that the fingers 152 and 168 define an inner position for the panel retainers 138 and 140 that are adapted to be mounted thereon. Conversely the fingers 150 and 170 that extend outwardly beyond fingers 168 and 152, respectively, define an outer position for the panel retainers 138 and 140.

As further seen in FIG. 8 the panel retainers 138 and 140 are formed in a configuration that generally defines a C-shape and include portions 172 and 174 respectively that define grooves into which resilient sealing members 176 and 178 are inserted. Joined to the panel retainers 138 and 140 are spaced from the portions 172, 174 are inwardly extending hook portions 182 and 184 that are adapted to be engaged by the fingers of the retainer clip 136. The panel retainers 138 and 140 are adapted to be inserted in place by the shifting thereof in a lateral direction. The panel retainers are thus located in a first position wherein the hook portions 182, 184 formed on the panel retainers engage the outermost fingers 150, 170 of the retainer clips 136. Thus the finger 150 of the retainer clips 136 will initially engage the hook portion 184 of the panel retainer 140 and similarly the finger 170 will initially engage the hook portion 182 of the panel retainer

138. Since the fingers 152, 168 have a certain amount of resilience, they will be flexed upwardly as they ride on the outer surfaces of the hook portions 182, 184 in this initial position of the panel retainers 138, 140. The glazing or panel 134 is retained between the sealing elements 178 and 180, and is mounted on a plurality of wood glazing blocks 186 that are located along the length of the sash member 62. If the thickness of the panel 134, is such that additional adjustment is required, then either the panel retainer 138 or 140 may be shifted laterally to force the hook portions 182, 184 thereof to move into engagement with the fingers 152, 168 of the retainer clip 136. As seen in FIG. 8 the inner fingers 152 and 168 are shown riding on the outer surface of the hook portions 182 and 184 respectively. Upon inner lateral movement of the panel retainer 138, for example, the finger 152 will be moved into engagement with the hook portion 182, the engaged finger 170 accommodating this movement because of the resiliency of the leg to which the finger is secured. Similarly if it is required to shift the panel retainer 140 inwardly for adjustment thereof, the inner finger 168 will ride off of the upper surface of the hook portion 184 and into engagement therewith. It is understood that the outer finger 150 will accommodate this action due to the resiliency thereof.

It is seen that the retainer clips 136 provide a unique manner of adjustably securing the panel retainers 138 and 140 on the various members that define the door assembly 12. It is also understood that the panels 24 of the frame assembly 11 may also be secured to the frame members indicated at 14, 18, 20 and 22 by incorporating the retainer clips 136 as previously described. Since the material from which the door assembly members are constructed is preferably stainless steel, the retainer clips 136 may be welded directly to the surfaces of these members. However, if it is desired the retainer clips may be mounted in place by the use of screws that extend through openings formed in the central sections 140 and 158 thereof.

While there is shown and described herein certain specific structure embodying the invention, it will be manifest to those skilled in the art that various modifications and rearrangements of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the underlying inventive concept and that the same is not limited to the particular forms herein shown and described except insofar as indicated by the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. In a door construction, a frame defining a door opening, a door assembly pivotally mounted on said frame in said opening and including an upper horizontal sash member, a lower horizontal sash member and spaced vertical sash members secured to said upper and lower sash members, all of said sash members being formed of a relatively thin gauge metallic material in a hollow construction, the thin gauge material being rolled to the hollow construction and the edges thereof being joined on an inner surface in an interconnecting lock seam, and a plurality of metallic corner clips located at the corners of said door assembly and interiorly of said horizontal and vertical sash members for securing said horizontal sash members to said vertical sash members, each of said corner clips including leg portions that are secured to adjacent surfaces of said horizontal and vertical sash members, each of said leg portions having a generally arcuate configuration for accommodating the lock seam formed on the sash members to which each corner clip is secured, said frame including an upper horizontal frame member, a lower horizontal frame member and opposed vertical frame members that are secured to said upper and lower frame members to define the door opening, each of said frame members being formed of a relatively thin gauge metallic material and being rolled to define a hollow construction, the inner edges of each of said frame members being interlocked to form a lock seam, and a plu-

ality of clip members located at the corners of said frame and being secured interiorly of said horizontal frame members, bolts extending through said clip members for securing said vertical frame members to said horizontal frame members, each of said clip members including spaced horizontal flanges, one of which is cut out for accommodating the lock seam formed on the horizontal frame member to which each clip member is secured.

2. In a door construction, a frame defining a door opening, a door assembly pivotally mounted on said frame in said opening and including an upper horizontal sash member, a lower horizontal sash member and spaced vertical sash members secured to said upper and lower sash members, all of said sash members being formed of a relatively thin gauge metallic material in a hollow construction, the thin gauge material being rolled to the hollow construction and the edges thereof being joined on an inner surface in an interconnecting lock seam, and a plurality of metallic corner clips located at the corners of said door assembly and interiorly of said horizontal and vertical sash members for securing said horizontal sash members to said vertical sash members, each of said corner clips including leg portions that are secured to adjacent surfaces of said horizontal and vertical sash members, each of said leg portions having a generally arcuate configuration for accommodating the lock seam formed on the sash members to which each corner clip is secured, each of the sash members of said door assembly having a plurality of retainer clips secured thereto in spaced relation on which a pair of panel retainers are adjustably mounted, each of said retainer clips including a first pair of oppositely extending legs on the outermost ends of which depending fingers are formed, and a second pair of oppositely extending legs on the outermost ends of which depending fingers are formed, said first pair of legs being spaced from and offset with respect to said second pair of legs to define therewith a pair of diametrically opposed inner legs and a pair of diametrically opposed outer legs, each of said panel retainers including an intumed hook portion that initially engages the depending fingers of the outer legs of retainer clips to secure said panel retainers in a first spaced-apart position for receiving a panel therebetween, either of said panel retainers being laterally movable to locate the intumed hook portions thereof in engagement with the depending fingers of said inner legs of the retainer clips, wherein said panel retainers are disposed in a second spaced-apart position.

3. In an assembly for securing a panel in position, an upper horizontal sash member, a lower horizontal sash member spaced from said upper member, spaced vertical sash members secured to said upper and lower sash members and cooperating therewith to define a frame for retaining said panel therebetween, each of said sash members being formed of a relatively thin gauge metallic material that is rolled in a tubular construction, the edges of each of the tubular sash members being joined in an interlocking lock seam interiorly thereof, and clip means located at the corners of said sash members and being connected thereto for securing said sash members in position, said clip means being defined by a plurality of corner clips, each of which is secured to a horizontal and vertical sash member at the adjacent ends thereof, said corner clips being shaped and proportioned for accommodating the lock seam of the sash members to which they are secured, each of said corner clips including a base portion to which a vertical leg portion is joined in perpendicular relation with respect thereto, said vertical leg portion being joined to the inner surface of a vertical sash member, a horizontal leg portion joined to said vertical leg portion and spaced from said base portion in parallel relation with respect thereto, said horizontal leg portion being joined to the inner surface of a horizontal sash member, and said leg portions having a generally arcuate configuration that accommodates the lock seam of the sash member to which the leg portions are secured, the base

portion of each of said corner clips including a first portion that engages a horizontal web of the horizontal sash member to which the corner clip is joined, and a second portion that is offset with respect to said first portion and that is located generally level with the horizontal web, wherein said offset portion and web cooperate to define a coincident surface for receiving a block in level relation thereagainst.

4. In an assembly for securing a panel in position, an upper horizontal sash member, a lower horizontal sash member spaced from said upper sash member, spaced vertical sash members secured to said upper and lower sash members and cooperating therewith to define a frame for retaining said panel therebetween, each of said sash members being formed of a relatively thin gauge metallic material that is rolled in a tubular construction, the edges of each of the tubular sash members being joined in an interlocking lock seam interiorly thereof, and clip means located at the corners of said sash members and being connected thereto for securing said sash members in position, each of said sash members having a plurality of retainer clips secured to an outer surface thereof in spaced relation, spaced retainer members mounted on the retainer clips of each sash member and retaining said panel therebetween, said retainer clips including means for adjustably locating said retainer members thereon in accordance with the thickness of the panel retained therebetween, the adjustable means of said retainer clips including a first pair of opposed legs on which depending fingers are formed, and a second pair of opposed legs on which depending fingers are formed, said second pair of opposed legs being spaced from and offset with respect to said first pair of legs, one of said legs of the first pair cooperating with a leg of the second pair to receive spaced retainer members in engagement with the depending fingers thereof, wherein a first position for the retainer members engaged thereby is defined, the other leg of said first pair cooperating with the other leg of said second pair to define a second position for the retainer members engaged thereby, wherein said retainer members are laterally adjustable on the legs of said retainer clips with respect to each other in accordance with the thickness of the panel retained therebetween.

5. In a door construction, spaced vertical sash members, spaced horizontal sash members cooperating with said vertical sash members to secure a panel therebetween, said sash members being formed only of a thin gauge stainless steel material in a tubular construction, the thin gauge stainless steel sash members being rolled to define the tubular construction, the edges of the rolled sash members being interlocked interiorly thereof to form an inner lock seam, wherein the exterior surfaces of said sash members are substantially unobstructed, means for securing said vertical sash members to said horizontal sash members at the ends thereof, including at least one corner clip for securing a horizontal sash member to a vertical sash member, said corner clip including a base to which a vertical leg is joined, a horizontal leg joined to said vertical leg and extending generally parallel to said base, said vertical leg being located interiorly of the vertical sash member with which the clip is employed and in close proximity to the wall of the vertical sash member on which the lock seam is formed, said vertical leg extending generally parallel to the vertical sash member in which it is located, said horizontal leg being located interiorly of the horizontal sash member with which the clip is employed and in close proximity to the wall of the horizontal sash member on which the lock seam is formed, said horizontal leg extending generally parallel to the horizontal sash member in which it is located, both said legs being formed in a generally arcuate configuration that accommodates the lock seams formed on the interior surfaces of the sash members to which the legs are joined.

6. In a door construction as set forth in claim 5, each of said sash members having a pair of spaced-apart panel retainers mounted thereon for adjustable movement and retaining a panel therebetween, and means secured to said sash members for adjustably mounting said panel retainers thereon, said mounting means including a first set of opposed fingers and a second set of opposed fingers, a finger of said first set cooperating with a finger of a second set to receive hook portions of the panel retainers for mounting said panel retainers in a first position, the opposite finger of said first set cooperating with the opposite finger of said second set for receiving the hook portions of the panel retainers for mounting the panel retainers in a second position, either of said panel retainers being shiftable laterally for engagement with said set of fingers to compensate for the thickness of the panel retained therebetween.

7. In a door construction as set forth in claim 6, said mounting means being defined by a plurality of clip members that are secured to said sash members and are longitudinally spaced therein, each of said clip members being formed with said first and second sets of fingers thereon, said fingers including depending portions that are adapted to engage upwardly projecting edges of said hook portions.

8. In a panel retaining assembly, a sash member defining a support, a pair of spaced-apart panel retainers mounted on said rail member for adjustable movement and retaining a panel therebetween, and means secured to said sash member in spaced relation along the length thereof for adjustably mounting said panel retainers thereon, said mounting means including a plurality of clip elements that are defined by a first portion having opposed fingers formed thereon, a second portion located adjacent to said first portion and having opposed fingers formed thereon, one of the fingers of said first portion cooperating with a diametrically opposed finger of said second portion to define an outer or first position at which said panel retainers are located on said sash member, the other of said fingers of said first portion cooperating with the other of the fingers of said second portion that is located diametrically opposite thereto to define an inner or second position at which said panel retainers are located on said sash member, either of said panel retainers being laterally adjusted on said sash member in accordance with the thickness of said panel and engaging a set of diametrically opposed fingers so as to be located in retaining relation with respect to the panel.

9. In a clip for adjustably mounting a panel retainer on a supporting member, a first portion including a central section that is fixed to said supporting member, resilient legs joined to said central section on opposed sides thereof and having depending fingers formed on the outermost ends thereof, a reduced central web joined to the central section of said first portion, and a second portion having a central section that is joined to said central web, opposed resilient legs joined to the central section of said second portion and having depending fingers formed in the outermost ends thereof, the legs of said second portion being laterally offset with respect to the legs of said first portion, wherein a first pair of diametrically opposed depending fingers of said first and second portions define an outer or first position for locating said panel retainer thereon, and a second pair of diametrically opposed depending fingers of said portions defining an inner or second position for locating said panel retainer thereon, said panel retainer being formed with a longitudinally extending hook portion that engages the fingers of said legs that are located at the outer position thereof, the inner located fingers being flexed outwardly in contact with an outer surface of said hook portion at the first position, said panel retainer being shifted laterally to adjust for the thickness of a panel retained thereby, wherein the inner located fingers ride over the outer surface of said hook portion and then snap into

engagement therewith to locate said panel retainer at said second position.

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