Oct. 9, 1956 J. J. STEFFAN 2,765,884

DRY WALL JAMB

Filed March 4, 1955

FIG. 1.

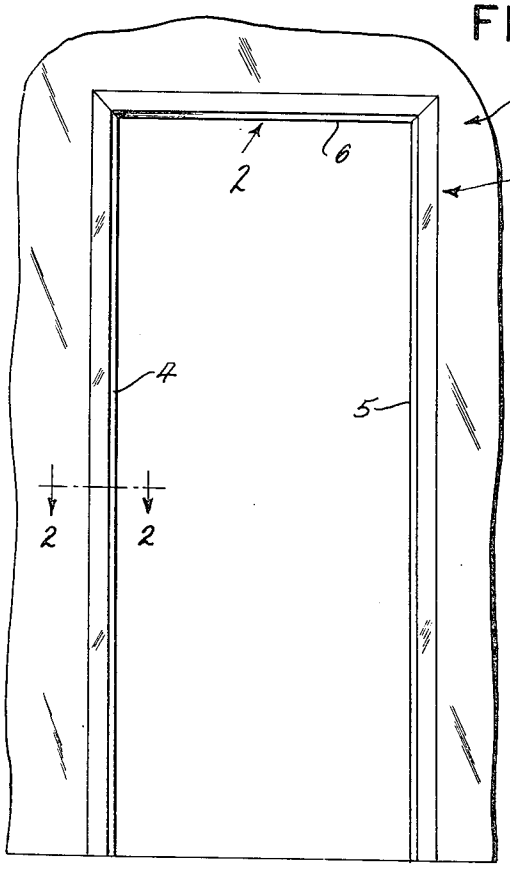


FIG. 3.

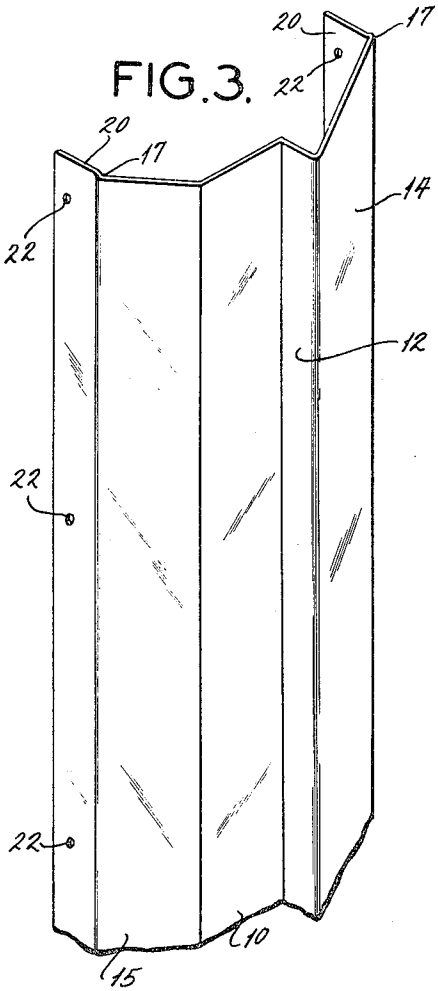
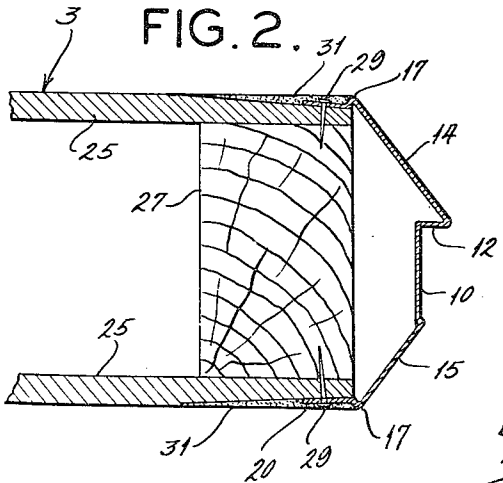


FIG. 2.



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Application March 4, 1955, Serial No. 492,160

1 Claim. (Cl. 189—46)

This invention relates to metal door jambs, and has particular application to three piece door jambs for use with dry wall construction.

In constructing a dry wall with a metal door frame in a doorway therein, it has been necessary heretofore to install the door jamb first and then to fit the wallboard around the installed jamb. The term "wallboard" is used herein to indicate any sheet material which can be used in dry wall construction. Such jambs have generally been equipped with channels to receive the edges of the wallboard. As a practical matter, it is necessary to install the wallboard in at least three sections, one along each vertical jamb member and a separate section over the header section of the jamb. This has had several disadvantages. It is somewhat difficult to obtain tight joints between the three sections of wallboard, since the depth of the jamb channels must be taken into consideration. It is somewhat difficult to install the wallboard, especially in confined spaces, since the wallboard must be slid into the channels in the jamb. Furthermore, it has entailed the cutting of each of the three sections, since the door opening seldom happens to correspond with an edge of a full sheet of wall board along a wall.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a metal door jamb which may be installed after the wallboard has been installed.

Another object is to provide such a metal jamb which may be easily and quickly installed, which is durable and attractive, which presents a finished appearance, and which is cheap to manufacture.

Other objects will become apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the following disclosure and accompanying drawing.

In accordance with this invention, generally stated, a light metal three piece jamb is provided, the three sections of which are constructed to embrace the outside surface of the sheet material used in constructing a dry wall. The three sections are pureferably constructed to provide a simulated miter at their meeting edges, but they may be coped for a squarely butting joint or otherwise arranged.

The jambs are provided with gripping flanges, through which nails are driven to secure the jambs to a fixed wooden under-frame. The jambs are preferably provided with a plaster bead along the line at which the flanges join trim sections of the jamb.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of a doorway in which a jamb of this invention is installed;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view in perspective of a section of jamb constructed in accordance with one embodiment of this invention.

Referring now to the drawing for an illustrative embodiment of this invention, reference numeral 1 represents a finished doorway in a dry wall 3, in which a jamb 2 has been installed. The jamb 2 is made in three sections, a vertical strike plate section 4, a vertical hinge section 5, and a header section 6.

Each of the sections 4, 5, and 6 in the embodiment shown, is provided with a central web 10, a door stop 12, a stop trim member 14, and a web trim member 15. The trim members 14 and 15 slope divergently rearwardly from the stop 12 and the web 10 respectively. Along the outermost edge of each of the trim members 14 and 15 is a plaster bead 17. Along each of the plaster beads 17, inboard of the outer edges of the trim members, is a gripping flange 20.

The gripping flanges 20 are provided with nail holes 22. While in the embodiment shown, the gripping flanges 20 are imperforate except for the nail holes 22, they may be provided with additional perforations.

The flanges 20 are spaced apart a distance such that, by being sprung apart slightly, they may be positioned over the outside surfaces of sheets of wallboard 25 overlying a stud 27 forming one of the members of a fixed wooden frame.

In the preferred embodiment of this invention, the upper ends of the vertical sections 4 and 5 are cut away on a bevel in a manner similar to the vertical members of the jamb shown and described in Steffan Patent No. 2,661,084. In the illustrative embodiment shown, no hinge receiving slots or recesses are shown on the hinge section 5. Either slots or recesses, with corresponding screw holes, may be used. Where no door is to be hung, no slots or recesses and their accompanying screw holes need be provided.

In installing the illustrative embodiment of jamb shown and described, assuming that the wall or partition 3 is already erected, with wallboard 25 overlying the frame 27, the flanges 20 of the vertical hinge section 25 are simply sprung apart slightly and the section 5 is slipped over the frame and wallboard. In those cases in which a door is to be hung, the hinge section 5 is tacked in place, and the door is hung so that its weight is supported by the rough fixed wooden frame, the hinge screws being driven into a backing strip secured to the frame or into the frame itself.

The header section 6 is next sprung slightly and slipped into place over the wallboard above the hinge section. The strike plate section 4 is then sprung slightly and slipped over the wallboard on the strike plate side and tacked into place. The header section 6 is then pulled down into position and all three sections are nailed to the wooden frame through the holes 22 and through the wallboard 25. When the jamb is made with a central door stop, with a web section on either side, the installation of the jamb is exactly the same. The vertical and header jamb sections may be modified as described in copending application Serial No. 402,656, filed January 7, 1954, for use with sliding doors.

A plaster-like compound commonly used in dry wall construction may then be used to cover the flanges 20 and the heads of the nails 29 as shown at 31 in Figure 2. When the flanges 20 are perforated, the covering compound 31 bonds through the perforations onto the wallboard 25. As shown in Figure 2, the plaster bead 17 forms a convenient ledge against which the compound lies, and produces a finished appearance.

While in the preferred embodiment illustrated, the jamb sections are constructed to produce a simulated miter joint at the meeting of the header and vertical sections, and the stop 12 is arranged asymmetrically with respect to the web 10, these particular constructions do not form a part of this invention. The jamb sections may have any configuration in cross section, so long as they are provided with flanges which embrace not only the fixed frame but the wallboard as well.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

In combination with a dry wall wherein wallboard extends along and overlies horizontal and vertical jamb sections of a fixed door frame, a sheet metal jamb comprising separate vertical and horizontal sheet metal jamb sections adapted to be mounted after the said wallboard is in place, each of said sections having a web, a pair of side trim members along opposite sides of said web, and a nailing flange extending along each of said side trim members, said flanges being spaced apart sufficient to embrace both the fixed door frame and the wallboard overlying said frame, said flange being secured by nails extending through the wallboard and into the fixed frame.

References Cited in the file of this patent

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2,661,084	Steffan	Dec. 1, 1953