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(57) The present invention relates to an adjustable frame, a building provided with such a frame and method for placing thereof. The adjustable frame comprises:

- a first frame part fixable to a wall;
- a second frame part which can be connected to the first frame part and which can be positioned in the depth in the frame relative to the first frame part, wherein the second frame part is provided with a rebate such that a window or door, irrespective of the depth of the frame, can be mounted at a fixed distance relative to a wall plane, the frame further comprising a jaw or clamp for clamping the first frame part together with the second frame part around a wall part.

**Adjustable frame, method there for and building provided
with such a frame**

5 The present invention relates to an adjustable frame for
a window, glass or pane, or a door.

Known frames for windows, glass or doors are placed in a
recess in a wall. A frame is made to size for a specific
recess and subsequently placed in this recess. After
finishing of the wall, the windows or doors are placed in
10 the frame. If desired, finishing edges or architraves are
then arranged. This means that the recess and the frame have
to be precisely adapted to each other. In addition, multiple
steps are necessary for placing and finishing.

The present invention has for its object to provide a
15 frame which can be placed in a more efficient manner.

This object is achieved with the adjustable frame
according to claim 1.

Providing a first and a second frame part which can be
positioned relative to each other achieves that the frame
20 according to the invention can be placed substantially
irrespective of the depth of the recess in a wall. The depth
of such a recess substantially corresponds to the thickness
of this wall. This means that the adjustable frame need be
made taking only into account the height and the width, or
25 the opening plane, of the recess in the wall. The first and

second frame parts can herein be mutually connected in order to obtain a rigid whole and thereby hold the window, door and/or glass in firm manner in the frame. The second frame part is provided with a rebate such that a window or door
5 for placing can be mounted in the frame at a fixed distance relative to a wall plane. This mounting is such that this distance at which a window, pane or door is placed in the adjustable frame according to the invention does not depend on the depth of the frame. This achieves that a window, pane
10 or door for placing is placed at a guaranteed fixed distance from the wall plane without the depth of the recess or the thickness of the wall being a factor here. This is relevant for instance for the placing of an outside door in an outside wall which has to be provided in the recess at a
15 fixed distance from the outside wall plane. By providing the rebate in the second frame part such a rebate can be provided beforehand without prior knowledge of the dimensions of the relevant recess. The adjustable frame according to the invention is preferably manufactured from
20 wood.

According to the present invention the frame further comprises a jaw or clamp for clamping the first frame part together with the second frame part around a wall part.

By providing a jaw or clamp on or in the frame parts a
25 robust frame is achieved. Preferably, the second frame part is provided with the jaw or clamp and positioned in the wall opening. Next, the first frame part is positioned in the opening between the wall and the first frame part and the jaw or clamp connects the frame parts. Preferably, the jaw
30 or clamp is integrally provided with at least the first frame part.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the jaw or clamp is provided on the

side of the frame in use directed to the wall, wherein the frame is provided with hinges in use directed to the opening, and wherein the hinges and the jaw or clamp are connected by connecting means.

5 By providing the jaw or clamp at about the same height as compared to a hinge for a door, and connecting these by a pen, bolt, bus or the like a stable and robust connection between the hinge and the wall is achieved. In fact, a door that is arranged in connection with the hinge is at least
10 partly supported by the wall in stead of only by the frame itself. This configuration of jaw or clamp with a hinge is especially advantageous when using a width of about 18 millimetres of wood in the second frame part for the rebate. The preferably integrated jaw of clamp requires about 9-13
15 millimetres of the 18 millimetres wood available. With a hinge size of about 3 millimetres this requires the connecting means to bridge the remaining 6 millimetres. The connection achieves an improved robustness for the frame, especially when provided with a door.

20 In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention a serrated strip or strip with protrusions is provided for engaging a frame part.

A strip is preferably provided on a frame part, or alternatively on the wall, before assembling the frame. The
25 strip is serrated and/or provided with protrusions, teeth, or the like. After the second frame part is positioned the first frame part is positioned in the opening between the wall and the second frame part. The protrusions, teeth, or the like on the strip are shaped such that the first frame
30 part can be pushed in the opening and, at the same time, prevents the first frame part from being removed from the opening. Preferably, the strip is provided together with the jaw or clamp mentioned above to achieve a robust frame.

Most preferably the frame is manufactured from rigid wood and, therefore, not from plywood, laminated wood etc.

It is however also a possibility to provide the adjustable frame in other materials, such as for instance
5 aluminum and plastic.

In an advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the second frame part is provided with a first recess for placing of the second frame part over the first frame part.

10 Providing a first recess in the second frame part achieves that the second frame part is slidable relative to the first frame part. This sliding is such that on the visible side of the frame, i.e. on the side where the window, the pane or the door is provided, the second frame
15 part can conceal from view the mounting of the first frame part on the wall. Also hereby achieved is that there are no recesses or edges between the first and the second frame part in the visible surface of the frame. Also hereby realized is a good supporting surface between the first and
20 second frame part with which a good connection between the first and second frame part is possible.

In an advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the second frame part is provided with a second recess which, together with the first recess, is
25 complementary to the form of the first frame part.

By providing a second recess a first frame part with a corresponding, complementary form can be positioned relative to the second frame part. Hereby achieved is that, if the main dimensions of the adjustable frame further remain the
30 same, there is more material, such as wood, present at the most critical points of the frame. Such a critical point is formed particularly at the position of the rebate where material is removed from the second frame part. The

adjustable frame hereby becomes stronger overall. The fixing of the second frame part relative to the first frame part further becomes simpler and it is also simpler to realize the mutual fixing in two positions at different depths in the opening. As an additional advantage, it is also made simpler here to realize a concealed mounting of the first frame part on the wall. A further additional effect of providing two recesses is that the second frame part can be provided in a non-tiltable manner relative to the first frame part. This has great advantages in practice, particularly during placing, since a frame can hereby be placed in a more accurate manner. In addition to providing a second recess, it is also possible according to the invention to provide further additional recesses.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the recess in the second frame part is provided with an oblique corner, and the complementary corner of the first frame part is chamfered in corresponding manner.

Substantially omitting right angles in the recess, i.e. angles of 90° , achieves that more material can be provided at the most critical points of the frame. At the same main dimensions of the frame a stronger frame is hereby realized.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention a finishing edge is provided on at least one of the first and second frame parts.

An efficient placing of the frame is realized by providing the finishing edge, or architrave, in integral manner with at least one of the first and second frame parts. Both frame parts are preferably provided beforehand in an integral manner with such an architrave.

Preferably, the frame comprises of at most two frame parts.

It is hereby possible to place the frame in its entirety consisting of preferably only a first and a second frame part. This means that it is possible to dispense with separate placing of the architraves. This results in a more efficient placing of a frame. The number of components is hereby also reduced. When the architrave is provided in integral manner with the frame parts, it is not necessary to fix such architraves to the wall surface, i.e. in view. This has a certain aesthetic advantage. In addition, operations for concealing such a fixing to some extent from view are hereby avoided. Providing an architrave in integral manner further has the additional advantage that it can for instance be placed round tiles and/or plasterwork. A wall with recess can hereby be better finished without an aesthetically less attractive result being achieved at the join between wall and frame. It is also the case here that, for instance in the case of tiles, there will be less cracking of grouting.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the depth of the adjustable frame is adjustable over at least 15 mm, and preferably over about 25 mm.

A frame that is adjustable over a distance of at least 15 mm, i.e. that a variation in the depth of 15 mm of a recess in which the frame is provided can be readily compensated using one and the same frame, works highly efficiently in use. The adjustable frame is preferably adjustable over at least 25 mm in the depth. An even greater variation in depth of the recess in which the frame is placed can hereby be compensated. It is also still possible, in the case of such a large (possible) displacement of the frame parts relative to each other, to connect these two frame parts to each other in sufficiently firm manner so as

to form a rigid whole. A further additional advantage of providing a 25 mm bridging option is that it is hereby possible to suffice in simple manner with a limited number of embodiments in order to compensate a complete range of possible dimensions. Usual dimensions for frames are for instance 90 x 67 mm, another size being 114 x 67 mm. The first dimension relates here to the depth of the frame. By providing 25 mm of clearance it is possible to bridge the whole intervening range by providing for instance two embodiments having substantially the above stated dimensions. This limits the number of components it is necessary to stock. This will for instance reduce storage costs, and possibly also errors or misunderstandings in respect of the different embodiments. In addition, it is also simpler to manufacture a frame in efficient and more rapid manner. It is also possible to produce more frames and frame parts for stock purposes. If desired, it is also a possibility according to the invention, making use for instance of said standard or usual dimensions, to apply widening pieces and/or lengthening parts. A first frame part can for instance hereby be lengthened such that the whole depth of an opening can still be bridged using the two frame parts.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the frame is further provided with height adjustment means and width adjustment means.

Providing adjusting means for the height and width makes it possible to adapt the adjustable frame according to the invention to the recess in the depth and, in addition, to the height and width of such a recess. A universally adjustable frame is hereby obtained which can be placed in a wide range of recesses. An additional advantage hereof is that a DIY ("do-it-yourself") adjustable frame is realized

with which a frame can be placed in relatively simple manner in any type of recess.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the first frame part is provided
5 with a graduated marking for the purpose of substantially straight positioning of a second frame part.

Providing a graduated marking achieves that the second frame part can be placed in straight manner relative to the first frame part. This avoids the two frame parts being
10 placed askew relative to each other. A further additional advantage of providing such a graduated marking is that it is possible to dispense with further aids or auxiliary tools during placing of the two frame parts. This renders placing of the frame according to the invention more effective.

15 In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the width, or thickness, of the second frame part for the rebate is in the range of 14-22 millimetres, preferably in the range of 15-21 millimetres, and most preferably is about 18 millimetres.

20 Providing a second frame part with a width for the rebate in the range of 15-21 millimeters provides sufficient strength and robustness for the frame when used in relation with a door. Preferably, rigid wood is provided instead of plywood or laminated wood, or the like. A width of about 18
25 millimetres is advantageous especially when replacing metal frames, for example. In general metal frames are made from steel or aluminium. These frames are usually smaller, or at least provided in a smaller sized opening or rebate in the wall. Replacing metal frames with conventional wooden frames
30 requires either the use of smaller sized doors and/or enlarging the opening in the wall before assembling the wooden frame thereby requiring construction work. Especially a width of 18 millimetres is advantageous as this width

enables the continued use of the same door width without requiring additional construction work. As an illustrative example an opening in a wall is provided with a width of 980 millimetres. Using metal frames enables the use of a door width of 930 millimetres. When using a conventional wooden frame this would only enable the use of a smaller door width. Using the frame according to the present invention requires a 5 millimetres play between the wall and the frame parts on both sides of the opening, 18 millimetres of wood of the frame part on both sides of the opening, 2 millimetres of play on both sides of the opening for allowing the door to open and close, and a door width of 930 millimetres. This enables the use of the same width for a door in an opening of 980 millimetres in a wall irrespective of the material used for the frame.

In a preferred embodiment according to the invention the jaw comprises a plastic material.

By providing a jaw made of a plastic material the aggregated frame is relatively light-weight. In addition, jaw parts can easily be fixed to frame parts with a screw without requiring pretreatment of parts. Preferably, the jaw further comprises a guidance profile such that jaw parts are dimensionally stable.

The invention further relates to a building provided with a frame according to the invention. The same effects and advantages as described in respect of the frame also apply for such a building.

The invention also relates to a method for placing an adjustable frame for a door, a pane or a window, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a wall with a rebate for the frame;
- finishing the wall; and

- after finishing of the wall, placing the frame according to one or more of the foregoing claims and subsequently hanging the door or the window and/or placing the pane.

The same effects and advantages as those described in
5 respect of the frame also apply for such a method. The number of operations for placing the frame, and the associated hanging of for instance a door, are reduced using the method according to the present invention. When
10 conventional frames are used, a construction crew arrives to place the frame after a recess has been provided in the wall. After finishing of the wall in which the recess with the conventional frame is provided, the same construction crew returns a second time to hang a door. Placing of the frame before finishing the wall is necessary in order to
15 adapt the finishing to the size of the frame. Hanging a door generally takes place as one of the final steps during a building or renovation project. A variation in the depth of the recess in the wall in which the frame has to be placed can be readily compensated by providing the adjustable frame
20 according to the present invention. This has the advantage that the finishing of the wall can take place before the frame has to be placed. The construction crew for the frames need hereby only come to the building site once in order to place the frames and simultaneously hang for instance the
25 doors.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the cutting work i.e. the recesses for the purpose of hinges, lock plate and so on, and preferably also the holes required for placing of the frame,
30 is provided beforehand. Pre-drilling of the frame allows more efficient placing thereof. It is thus possible to reduce the fitting time for a conventional frame, which amounts to an hour and a half to two hours, to about fifteen

to forty minutes for the same recess with a frame according to the present invention. In advantageous manner the required hinges are here preferably also provided on the frame beforehand. Placing of the adjustable frame according to the present invention is hereby further simplified at the construction site.

In a further advantageous preferred embodiment according to the present invention the above method is used for replacing a metal frame by a wooden frame as described above for a door, the door having a certain width, the method comprising the steps of:

- removing the metal frame from the rebate in the wall;
- preparing the new frame; and
- placing the new frame in the same rebate for a door having the same width.

By replacing a metal frame with a wooden frame according to the present invention, as already explained above, the door width can be maintained. Furthermore, the assembly of the frame according to the present invention can be performed efficiently thereby minimizing the amount of labor significantly. In addition, the number of steps for the assembly is reduced thereby minimizing transportation costs, traveling time of the workmen etc.

Further advantages, features and details of the invention are elucidated on the basis of preferred embodiments thereof, wherein reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- figure 1 shows a view of a wall with a frame according to the invention;
- figure 2 shows an embodiment of the frame according to the invention;
- figure 3 shows an alternative embodiment of the frame according to the invention;

- figure 4 shows a further alternative embodiment of the frame according to the invention;
- figure 5 A-C shows a detail of the jaw or clamp used in the frame of figure 4;
- 5 - figure 6 shows a detail of an upper frame part;
- figure 7 shows further details of the frame according to the invention; and
- figure 8 shows an alternative embodiment of the jaw or clamp.

10 A frame 2 (figure 1) with a door 3 is placed in a wall 4 of a building. In the shown embodiment frame 2 provided in a wall 4 (figure 2) comprises a first frame part 6 and a second frame part 8. First frame part 6 is provided with a decorative edge or architrave 10 and a basic part 12
15 situated in the opening of wall 4. Second frame part 8 is provided with a decorative edge or architrave 14, a basic part 16 and an overlapping part 17. First and second frame parts 6, 8 are displaceable relative to each other in a direction indicated with arrow A. To this end basic part 12
20 slides in a recess 18 of overlapping part 17. Recess 18 is enclosed by wall 4, the outer end of basic part 12, overlapping part 17 of basic part 8 and the outer end of basic part 16 of second frame part 8. At the transition between basic part 16 and overlapping part 17 a corner 20 is
25 provided in recess 18 between the two parts 16, 17. Basic part 12 of frame part 6 is provided with a complementary chamfering 22 so that the recess can be completely closed. By providing a corner 20 on second frame part 8 more material is provided at the transition between basic part 16
30 and overlapping part 17, so that second frame part 8 becomes stronger.

 In the shown embodiment decorative edge 10 has a width in the plane of wall 4 of about 37 mm. The depth of first

frame part 6 amounts to 76 mm. The thickness of the first frame part amounts to about 22 mm for the basic part 12 thereof. The thickness of the second frame part amounts to about 67 mm, while the depth thereof amounts to about 114 mm. In the shown embodiment a variable depth of about 55 mm can be bridged using frame parts 6, 8. In the shown embodiment a part or strip of material of about 17 mm wide by 38 mm deep is removed for the purpose of a rebate. Decorative edge 14 has an overlap of about 15 mm with wall 4 in the plane thereof. Other dimensions are of course possible. It is thus possible for instance to provide a less wide first frame part 6 of for instance 15 mm.

Frame parts 6,8 are connected to wall 4 with plugs 5,17 and screws 7,15.

The head and jamb of frame 2 are preferably connected to each other at an angle of 45 degrees using a dowel connection. The dowel used in the shown embodiment has a diameter of 8 or 10 mm and a length of respectively 40 or 50 mm. If desired, use can further be made of gluing of the different parts. Other dimensions for the dowel connection are also possible. Depending for instance on, among other factors, the amount of wood available in frame 2, a dowel of 8 mm diameter and a length of 20 mm is possible.

Alternatively, it is possible to connect the head and jamb to each other at an angle of about 90 degrees using a so-called contra-connection, or a mortise and tenon joint.

In a second embodiment a frame 24 (figure 3) placed in a recess in a wall 26 has a first frame part 28 and a second frame part 30. First frame part 28 is provided with a decorative edge or architrave 32, a first basic part 34 and a second basic part 36. Second frame part 30 is provided with a decorative edge or architrave 38, a basic part 40, a first overlap 42 and a second overlap 44. In this embodiment

frame 24 has a first recess 46 and a second recess 48. In the shown embodiment a corner 50 and a corresponding chamfering 52 are once again provided to increase the strength of frame 24. Provided in the shown embodiment

5 between wall 26 and first frame part 28 is a cavity 54 which is filled wholly or partially with filling material 56 for the purpose of for instance damping and/or levelling. First and second frame parts 28, 30 are mutually connected in the shown embodiment using screws 58, 60. The recesses required

10 in second frame part 30 can here be pre-drilled. A third screw 62 can optionally be provided to connect second frame part 30 to wall 26. In the rebate in second frame part 30 a hinge 64 can be provided which in the shown embodiment also conceals from view the optionally placed screw 62. Second

15 frame part 30 can move in depth direction in the direction indicated with arrow B. During placing of first frame part 28, frame part 28 is placed in the recess in wall 26 in the direction of arrow C. In the shown embodiment decorative edge 32 has a width of about 40 mm and a depth of about 90

20 mm. Second basic part 36 of first frame part 24 has a depth of about 40 mm. The width of recess 48 amounts to about 10 mm. The thickness of the shown decorative edge 32 amounts to about 10 mm. First recess 46 has a width of about 15 mm. Decorative edge 38 of second frame part 30 likewise has a

25 thickness of about 10 mm and a width of about 50 mm. The width of the whole second frame part 30 amounts to about 67 mm. The rebate provided in second frame part 30 has a depth of about 49 mm and a width of about 17 mm. The depth of the second overlapping part amounts to about 96 mm on the

30 visible side. Other dimensions are of course possible. A frame of 114 x 90 is hereby also possible in addition to a frame of 114 x 67. Using an overlap of about 25 mm overall it is therefore possible to bridge the difference in depth

between the two embodiments of 23 mm. This means that with two standard frame sizes the whole occurring range can in practice be compensated. Other dimensioning is of course possible. It is thus possible for instance to provide first
5 recess 46 with a width of for instance 12 mm.

In the manufacture of frames 2, 24 use is preferably made of a wooden material in which the recesses 18, 46, 48 with optional corners 20, 50 and recesses 22, 52 are provided. A second frame part 8, 30 with a matching rebate
10 is also provided. Decorative edges 10, 14, 32, 38 are preferably provided here in integral manner.

Frame parts 34, 40 are connected to wall 26 with plugs 53, 63 and screws 51, 62, and mutually connected with screws 58, 60.

15 During placing of a frame 2, 24 use is preferably made of an already fully finished wall 4, 26.

In the first embodiment (figure 2), following finishing, frame part 8 is first placed in the opening in wall 4 such that decorative edge 14 lies against the visible surface of
20 wall 4. Second frame part 6 is then pushed, from the other side of the opening in wall 4, in the direction of arrow A, over frame part 8.

In the second embodiment (figure 3), following finishing, first frame part 28 is first placed in the
25 opening in wall 26 such that decorative edge 32 lies against the visible surface of wall 26. Frame part 30 is then pushed, from the other side of the opening in wall 26, in the direction of arrow B over frame part 28.

Both frame parts 6, 8, 28, 30 are subsequently connected
30 to each other, if applicable. Frame 2, 24 is now placed on already finished walls 4, 26. This means that immediately after placing of frame 2, 24 an optional door or window can be hung and/or placed in frame 2, 24.

An alternative embodiment a frame 66 (figure 4) comprises a first frame part 68 and a second frame part 70 that are provided at or around a wall 72. In the illustrated embodiment wall 72 is covered with a plaster layer 74. Frame 66 is positioned in opening 76. A door 78 is connected via hinge 80 to frame 66. In the illustrated embodiment the size and shape of frame parts 68, 70 correspond to the size and shape of frame parts 6, 8. Frame part 70 is provided with a recess 82 and a corner 84. On frame part 70 is located a strip 86 provided with teeth or protrusions 88. Strip 86 is made of spring-steel. Frame parts 68, 70 are integrally provided with decorative edges or architraves 90.

In the illustrated embodiment distance 92 corresponds to the dimensions of a metal frame that was provided in opening 76 before being replaced by the wooden frame 66 according to the illustrated embodiment. Architraves 90 cover the entire distance 92 such that no further finishing of wall 72 is required after having placed frame 66. The thickness of architraves 90 is about 16 millimetres. Between wall 72 and second frame part 70 is provided an opening 94 of about 5 millimetres. Distance 96 is the thickness of frame part 70 relating to rebate 98. In the illustrated embodiment distance 96 is about 18 millimetres. Between frame part 70 and door 78 a play 100 of about 2 millimetres is provided enabling opening and closing of door 78. The width of door 78 is about 930 millimetres. This covers the entire width of opening 76 of about 980 millimetres. The width 102 of architrave 90 is about 50 millimetres. In the illustrated embodiment the depth 104 of frame part 70 is about 90 millimetres. The width 106 of the protruding part 108 is about 17 millimetres. This leads to a clearance 110 of about 900 millimetres (clearance of the frame). These dimensions and there mutual relation provide both a robust frame 66 and

enable replacing a metal frame by a wooden frame 66 without requiring constructional work on wall 72 and/or door 78, while still providing the same door width. It will be understood that other sizes are possible depending on the dimensions of opening 76, for example.

Jaw 112 connects frame parts 70 and provides a robust connection with wall 72. Frame parts 68, 70 are provided with appropriate recesses for jaw 112. In the illustrated embodiment jaw 112 is connected to hinge 80 by connecting pen or screw 111. Optionally, jaw 112 is fixed to frame part 70 with a screw 113. This option is especially relevant with a jaw 112 made of a plastic material. Screw 113 is screwed in the plastic material of jaw 112. Preferably, in the plastic embodiment strip 86 is not used.

In the illustrated embodiment frame part 70 is provided with jaw 112 (figure 5 A-C) by providing a first part 114 with clamping part 113 of jaw 112 in frame part 70 and a second part 116 with clamping part 115 to be arranged in first frame part 68. Jaw parts 114, 116 are assembled together with bolt 118 using tool 120. In the illustrated embodiment bushing 117 is welded to jaw part 116 such that part 116 can be slid or provided around bolt 118. Bolt 118 is arranged in pipe or element 122 provided with an inner thread. Next, frame part 68 is positioned. The inner thread in pipe 122 is provided over a length of 20 mm, for example. Frame part 116 is provided with a recess 124 for a strip 126. Flange or tongue 127 maintains second part 116 and bolt 118 in position to achieve a firm and robust frame 66. The two strips 126 are provided with spot welds 128 to connect strips 126 to frame part 116. In an alternative plastic embodiment for jaw 112 strips 126 are preferably provided on the moving part of the frame. Frame part 129 is provided with recesses 129 for guiding strips 126. Recesses 129

prevent a rotation of frame part 116 when arranging jaw 112 around wall 72. Part 114 is provided with holes 130 to enable mounting part 114 to frame part 70. Furthermore, part 114 is provided with threaded openings 132 for arranging
5 hinge 80 to part 114, for example by using screw or pin 111 (figure 4). In the illustrated embodiment the length 134 of part 114 is about 88 mm, the length 136 of clamping parts 113, 115 is about 44 mm, and the total width 138 of the adjustable jaw 112 is about 90 mm and is adjustable in the
10 range of 70-130 mm. This enables a modular approach for jaw 112 as it can be used for a range of frame sizes. It will be understood that other sizes can also be used depending on the opening 76, for example. In the illustrated embodiment providing frame 66 requires a similar order of steps as
15 compared to frame 2 (figure 2). Specific steps will be described next in relation to a situation wherein a (metal) frame needs to be replaced.

When replacing a (metal) frame first the old frame and door have to be removed. For a skilled workman this would
20 take about 5-10 minutes. After checking opening 76 frame 66 can be assembled.

In a second step that will take the skilled workman about 5-10 minutes frame 66 is being prepared. First and second frame parts 68, 70 are put together by connecting the
25 elements using a dowel connection using dowels with a diameter of 8 millimetres, for example. The head and jamb of frame parts 68, 70 are connected using 4x60 type screws. After position frame part 70 push or hammer frame part 68 in the opening between wall 72 and second frame part 70,
30 preferably starting from the head on the side with the hinges, and connect the parts 68,70 using appropriate screws. Position hinges 80 and place door 78. Holes for the screws can be covered with wooden pieces. Preferably,

architraves 90 are integrally provided with frame parts 68, 70. In the illustrated embodiment there are provided three hinges 80. In addition, there are provided three jaws 112 on each side of frame 66, so in total six jaws 112.

5 It will be understood that other connecting means and other sizes may be appropriate depending on availability, dimensions etc.

10 When placing a frame 66 in a new opening 76, such as in a new building so not replacing old frames, there is an important beneficial effect. When designing the opening 76 it is not required to choose first for either a metal or a wooden frame. This decision can be made afterwards. This is relevant for newly built houses, for example.

15 It will be understood that features of the embodiments discussed above can be combined to achieve the corresponding effect thereof also for the other embodiment. As an example, the jaw illustrated in figure 4 can be used in the embodiment with a frame part comprising two recesses as illustrated in figure 2. Other combinations of features are also possible.

20 In addition, it will be understood that sizes mentioned in relation to the illustrated embodiments are examples and other sizes are possible. In an advantageous embodiment of the present invention three adjustable frame types suffice to handle the relevant situations that one encounters in practical circumstances. The 70/90 frame is intended for walls with a thickness between 70 and 90 millimetres, the 90/110 frame for a thickness between 90 and 110 millimetres, and the 110/130 frame for a thickness between 110 and 130 millimetres. For the respective frame part this leads to a width of 42, 62 and 82 millimetres, respectively.

30 In a further embodiment a head 140 (figure 6) a first set of openings 142 is provided for engagement with the

jamb. Further sets of openings 144 are provided at a distance of preferably 50 millimetres. Depending on the desired length of head 140, this head 140 is cut at the appropriate spot.

5 Dimensions of an advantageous embodiment of the frame according to the invention (figure 7) are mentioned in the table below for three embodiments A, B and C corresponding to the above 70/90, 90/110 and 110/130 frames, respectively.

Table: dimensions (mm)			
Ref. number	embodiment A	embodiment B	embodiment C
146	90	90	90
148	16	16	16
150	43	43	43
152	31	31	31
154	2,5	2,5	2,5
156	67	67	67
158	50	50	50
160	17	17	17
162	42	42	42
164	48	48	48
166	21	21	21
168	48	48	48
170	21	21	21
172	17	17	17
174	8	8	8
175	47	47	47
176	9	9	9
177	18	18	18
178	9/9	9/9	9/9
180	18	18	18
182	17	17	17
184	32	32	32
186	16	16	16
188	26	46	65
190	32	32	32
191	2700	2700	2700
192	42	62	82
193	33	33	33
194	16	16	16
196	26	46	65

5	198	2,5	25	2,5
	200	50	50	50
	202	32	32	32
	204	18	18	18
	206	18	18	18
10	208	9	9	9
	210	9	9	9
	212	9	9	9
	214	24	44	64
	216	9	9	9
15	218	50	50	50
	220	41	41	41
	222	17	17	17
	228	2700	2700	2700
	230	250	250	250
20	232	250	250	250
	234	733	733	733
	240	42	42	42
	242	48	48	48

As already mentioned other dimensions are also possible. In the illustrated embodiment hole 224 relates to a threaded hole of about 4 mm diameter and a depth of about 10 mm. Holes 226 enable placing of connecting parts. Further openings or holes 236 and 238 are provided to connect frame part 146.

Optionally, a strip or weather-stripping 183 to exclude draught is provided. In the illustrated embodiment strip 183 also hides screw 113 to maintain the visual appearance of the frame.

In an alternative embodiment a jaw or clamp 244 (figure 8) comprises a first part 246 with a first clamp 248, and a second part 250 with a second clamp 252. Preferably, clamp 244 is made of a plastic material. First part 246 is provided with guiding profile 254 and second part 250 is provided with a corresponding profile 256. In the illustrated embodiment profile 254 has a triangular shape. Alternatively, profile 254 has a hawk-type profile such that

both parts remain their shape and are dimensionally stable. Clamps 248, 252 are provided with a tooth-like surface area to increase the holding power of jaw or clamp 244. In the illustrated embodiment second part 250 is provided with
5 holes 260 for fixating part 250. In the illustrated embodiment, the dimensions for width 262 are about 120 mm, for length 264 about 87.1 mm, and for the thickness 266 of parts 246, 250 about 10 mm. Other dimensions are also possible.

10 The present invention is by no means limited to the above described preferred embodiments thereof. The rights sought are defined by the following claims, within the scope of which many modifications can be envisaged. One possibility is thus to combine diverse components or parts
15 of frame 2, 24 with each other. It is also a possibility to provide diverse sizes of frame 2, 24 according to the invention. It is also possible according to the invention to adapt the depth dimension of frame 2, 24 to the depth of the opening defined by the thickness of wall 4, 26. For this
20 purpose basic part 34 of frame part 28 can for instance be lengthened relative to the above stated standard dimensions. It is possible to realize this lengthening with a widening piece with the same form of the recess. If desired, the widening piece can be widened still further by using for
25 instance a lengthening part with which the overlap between the widening piece and basic part 34 is lengthened. In this example the lengthening part is hereby situated in the visible surface of frame 2, 24. An even greater flexibility of the frame according to the invention is hereby obtained.

CLAUSES

1. Adjustable frame for a window, glass or pane, or a door, the frame comprising:
 - 5 - a first frame part fixable to a wall;
 - a second frame part which can be connected to the first frame part and which can be positioned in the depth in the frame relative to the first frame part,
- 10 wherein the second frame part is provided with a rebate such that a window or door, irrespective of the depth of the frame, can be mounted at a fixed distance relative to a wall plane,
- the frame further comprising a jaw or clamp for
- 15 clamping the first frame part together with the second frame part around a wall part.
2. Adjustable frame as claimed in clause 1, wherein the jaw or clamp is integrally provided with at least the
- 20 frame part (70).
3. Adjustable frame as claimed in clause 1 or 2,
- wherein the jaw or clamp is provided on the side of the frame in use directed to the wall, wherein the
- 25 frame is provided with hinges in use directed to the opening, and wherein the hinges and the jaw or clamp are connected by connecting means.
4. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the
- 30 clauses 1-3, wherein a serrated strip or strip with protrusions is provided for engaging a frame part.

5. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-4, wherein the second frame part is provided with a first recess for placing of the second frame part relative to the first frame part.
5
6. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-5, wherein the second frame part is provided with a second recess which, together with the first recess, is complementary to the form of the first frame part.
10
7. Adjustable frame as claimed in clause 6, wherein the recess in the second frame part is provided with an oblique corner, and the complementary corner of the first frame part is chamfered in corresponding manner.
15
8. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-7, wherein a finishing edge is provided on at least one of the first and second frame parts.
20
9. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-8, the frame comprising at most two parts.
25
10. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-9, wherein the depth is adjustable over at least 15 millimetres, and preferably over about 25 millimetres.
30
11. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-10, wherein the first and second frame parts are substantially of wood.

12. Adjustable frame as claimed in clause 11, the frame being substantially manufactured from rigid wood.
- 5 13. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-12, further provided with height adjustment means and width adjustment means.
- 10 14. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-13, wherein the first frame part is provided with a graduated marking for the purpose of substantially straight positioning of the second frame part.
- 15 15. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-14, wherein the width of the second frame part for the rebate is in the range of 14-22 millimetres, preferably in the range of 15-21 millimetres, and most preferably is about 18
- 20 millimetres.
16. Adjustable frame as claimed in one or more of the clauses 1-15, wherein the jaw comprises a plastic material.
- 25 17. Adjustable frame according to clause 16, the jaw further comprising a guidance profile such that jaw parts are dimensionally stable.
- 30 18. Building provided with a frame as claimed in one or more of the foregoing clauses.

19. Method for placing an adjustable frame for a door, a pane or a window, comprising the steps of:
- providing a wall with a rebate for the frame;
 - finishing the wall; and
 - 5 - after finishing of the wall, placing the frame as claimed in one or more of the foregoing claims and subsequently hanging the door or the window, or placing the pane.
- 10 20. Method as claimed in clause 19, wherein required cutting work and/or required holes are provided before placing of the frame.
- 15 21. Method as claimed in clause 19 or 20, wherein required hinges are provided before placing of the frame.
- 20 22. Method as claimed in clause 19, 20 or 21, wherein replacing a metal frame by a frame for a door according to any of clauses 1-17, the door having a certain width, the method comprising the steps of:
- removing the metal frame from the rebate in the wall;
 - preparing the new frame; and
 - 25 - placing the new frame in the same rebate for a door having the same width.

CONCLUSIES

1. Verstelbaar kozijn voor een raam of deur, omvattende:
 - een eerste kozijndeel bevestigbaar aan of nabij een wand;
 - 5 - een met het eerste kozijndeel verbindbaar, en in diepte van het kozijn ten opzichte van het eerste kozijndeel positioneerbaar, tweede kozijndeel, waarbij het tweede kozijndeel is voorzien van een sponning zodanig dat een raam of deur op een vaste
 - 10 afstand, onafhankelijk van de diepte van het kozijn, ten opzichte van een wandvlak bevestigbaar is, en waarin het kozijn verder bestaat uit een klem voor het vastklemmen van het eerste kozijndeel samen met het tweede kozijndeel rondom een muurdeel, waarbij de klem
 - 15 in gebruik een verbinding verschaft met de wand.
2. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens conclusie 1, waarin de klem integraal is voorzien met ten minste het eerste kozijndeel (70).
- 20 3. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens conclusie 1 of 2, waarin de klem is voorzien aan de kant van de kozijn die in gebruik gericht is naar de muur, waarin het kozijn is voorzien van scharnieren die in gebruik zijn gericht
- 25 naar de opening, en waarin de scharnieren en de klem zijn verbonden door verbindingsmiddelen.
4. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-3, waarin een gekartelde strip of strip
- 30 met uitsteeksels is voorzien voor het aangrijpen op een kozijndeel.

5. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-4, waarin het tweede kozijndeel van een eerste uitsparing is voorzien voor het plaatsen van een tweede kozijndeel ten opzichte van het eerste
5 kozijndeel.
6. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-5, waarin het tweede kozijndeel is voorzien van een tweede uitsparing die met de eerste
10 uitsparing complementair is aan de vorm van het eerste kozijndeel.
7. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens conclusie 6, waarin de uitsparing in het tweede kozijndeel is voorzien van een
15 schuine hoek en de complementaire hoek van het eerste kozijndeel op overeenkomstige wijze is afgeschuind.
8. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-7, waarbij een afwerkrand is voorzien aan
20 ten minste één van de eerste en tweede kozijndelen.
9. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-8, bestaat uit maximaal twee delen.
- 25 10. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-9, waarin de diepte over ten minste 15 millimeter, en bij voorkeur over zo'n 25 millimeter, instelbaar is.
- 30 11. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-10, waarin de eerste en tweede kozijndelen in hoofdzaak van hout zijn.

12. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens claim 11, waarin het kozijn wordt gefabriceerd uit volhout.
- 5 13. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-12, verder voorzien van hoogte-stelmiddelen en breedte-stelmiddelen.
- 10 14. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-13, waarin het eerste kozijndeel is voorzien van een maatverdeling voor het in hoofdzaak recht positioneren van het tweede kozijndeel.
- 15 15. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-14, waarin de dikte van het tweede kozijndeel voor de uitsparing ligt in het bereik van 14-22 millimeter, bij voorkeur in het bereik van 15-21 millimeter, en met de meeste voorkeur ongeveer 18 millimeter is.
- 20 16. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-15, waarin de klem een kunststof materiaal omvat.
- 25 17. Verstelbaar kozijn volgens conclusie 16, waarin de klem verder een geleidingsprofiel omvat, zodanig dat klemdelen vormvast zijn.
18. Gebouw voorzien van een kozijn volgens één of meer van de voorgaande conclusies.

19. Werkwijze voor het plaatsen van een verstelbaar kozijn voor een deur, een ruit of een raam, omvattende de stappen:

- het voorzien van een wand met een sparing voor het kozijn;
- het afwerken van de wand; en
- na het afwerken van de wand plaatsen van het kozijn volgens één of meer van de voorgaande conclusies en vervolgens het afhangen van de deur of het raam, of plaatsen van de ruit.

20. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 19, waarin benodigd inkrooswerk en/of benodigde gaten vooraf voor plaatsing van het kozijn wordt voorzien.

21. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 19 of 20, waarin benodigde scharnieren vooraf voor plaatsing van het kozijn worden voorzien.

22. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 19, 20 of 21, waarin een metalen kozijn wordt vervangen door een kozijn voor een deur, volgens één of meer van de conclusies 1-17, waarbij de deur een bepaalde breedte heeft, de werkwijze omvattende:

- het verwijderen van een metalen kozijn vanuit de uitsparing in de muur;
- het voorbereiden van een nieuwe kozijn; en
- het plaatsen van een nieuw kozijn in dezelfde uitsparing met behoud van deurmaat.

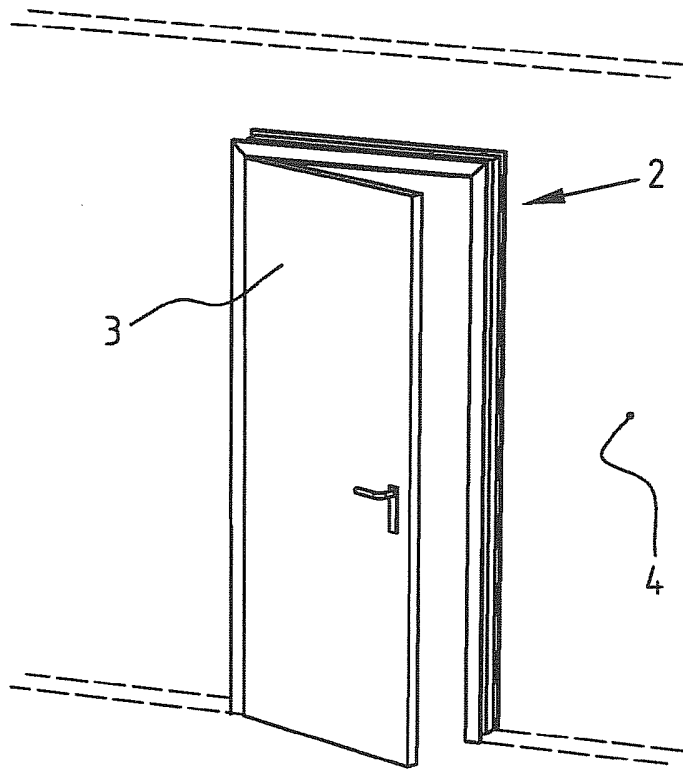
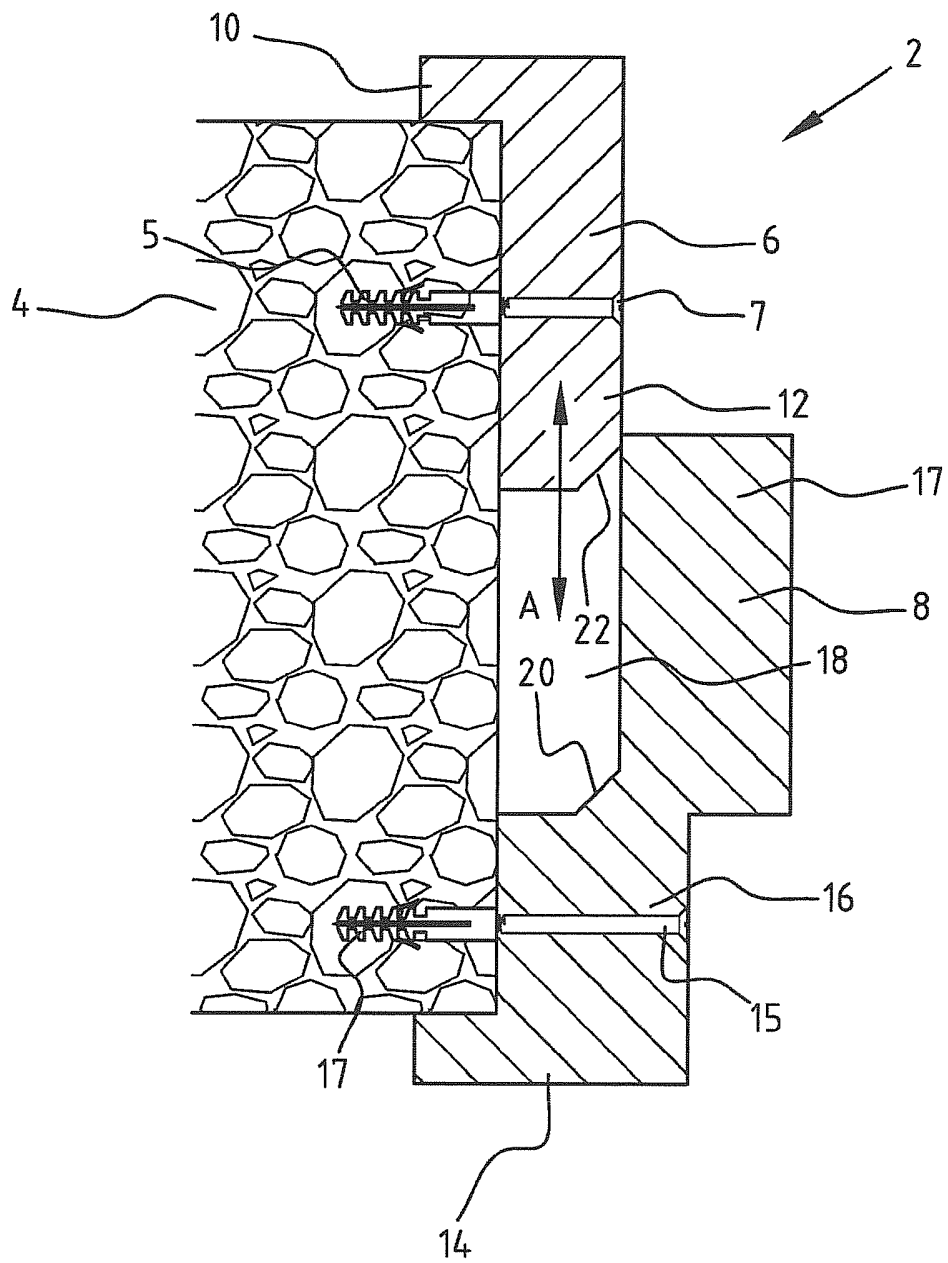


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

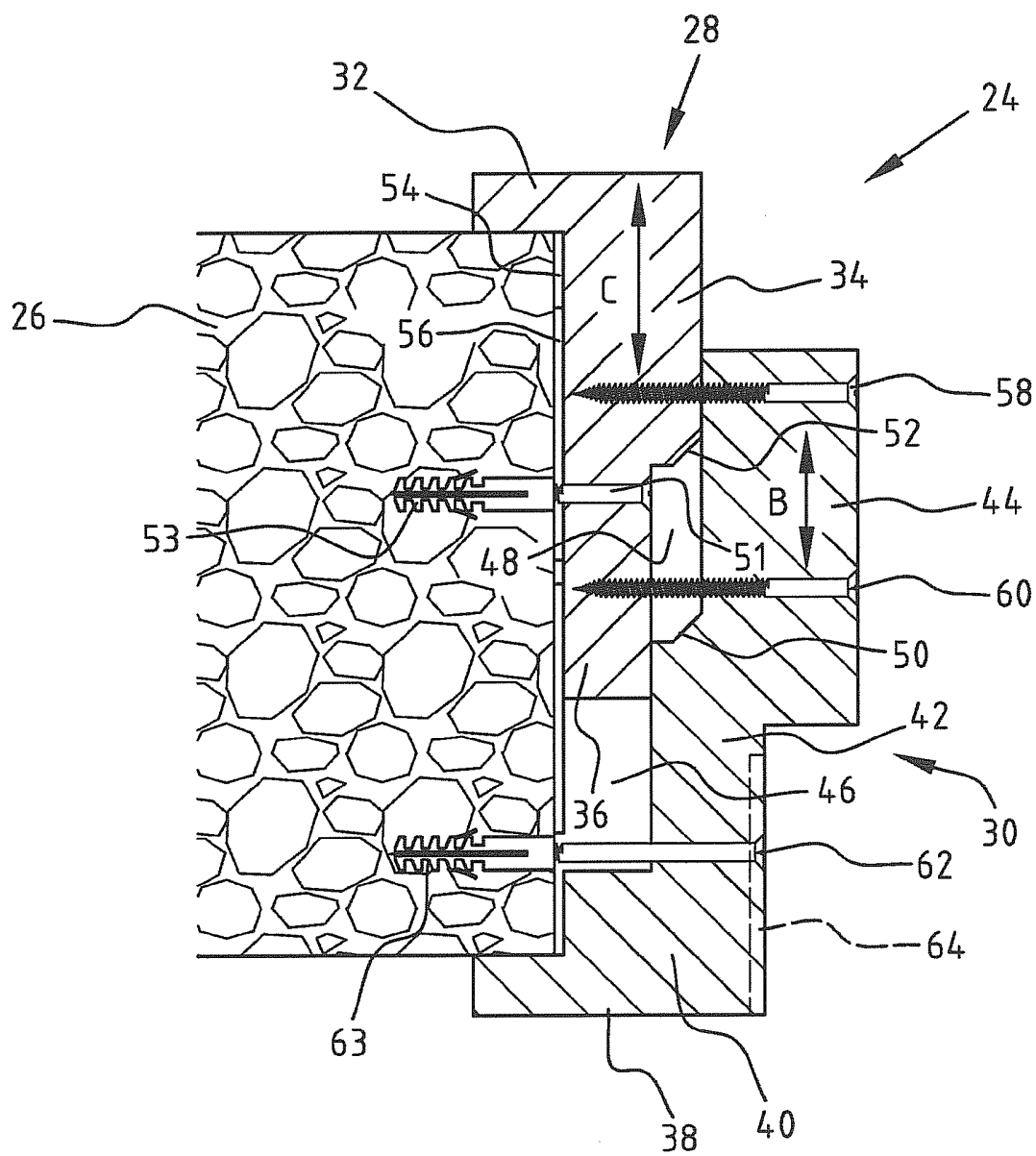


FIG. 3

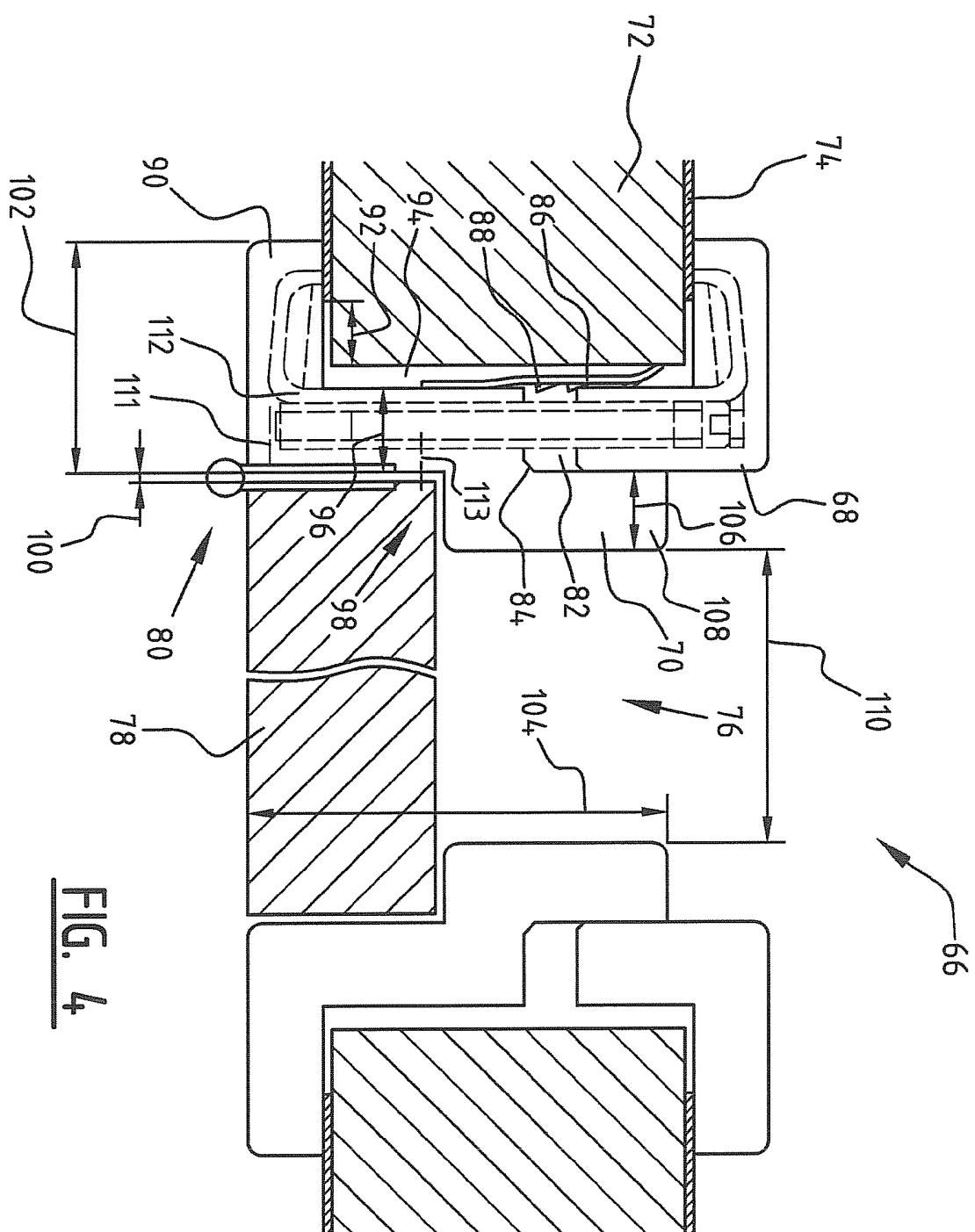


FIG. 4

5/9

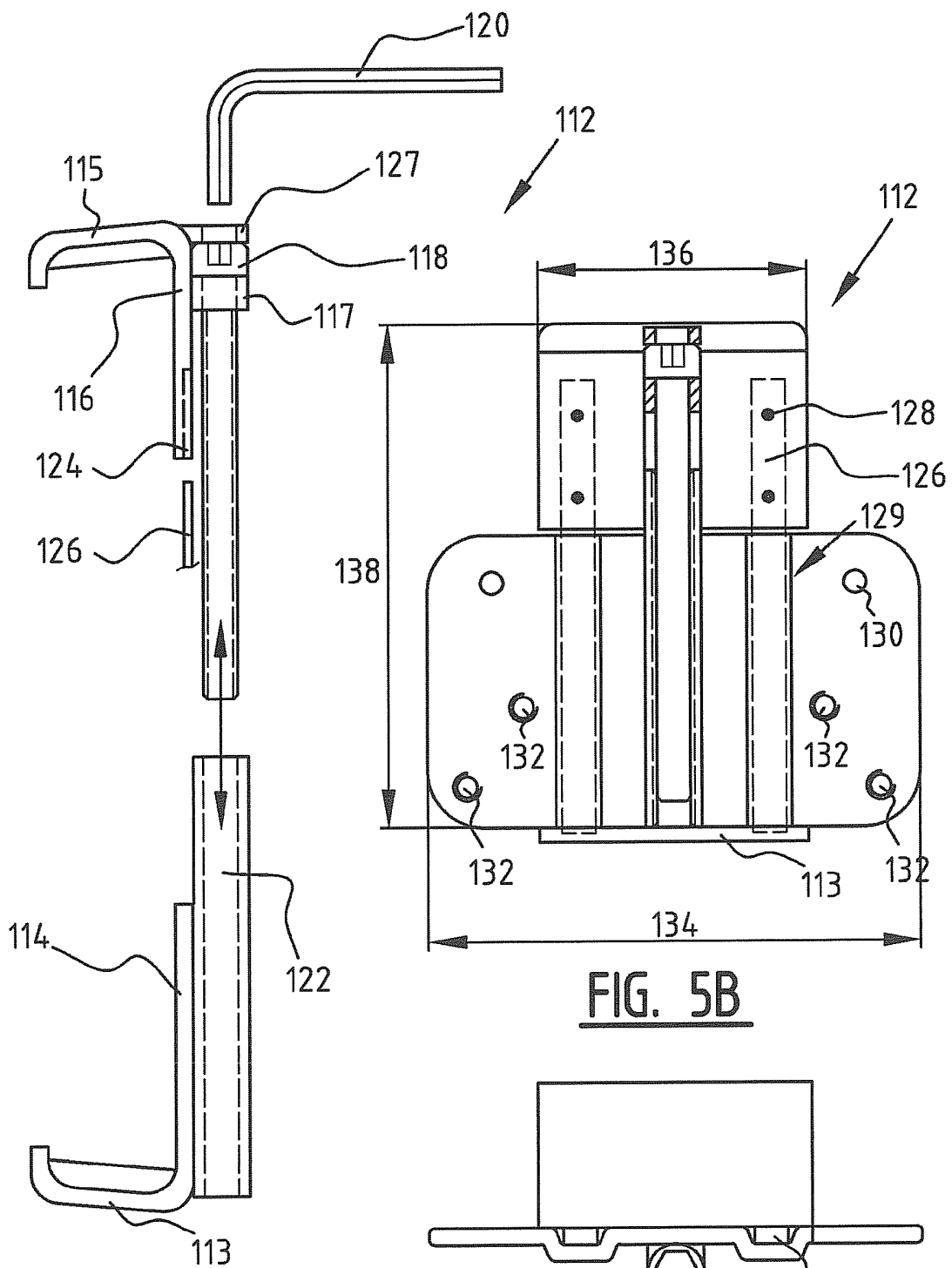


FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

FIG. 5C

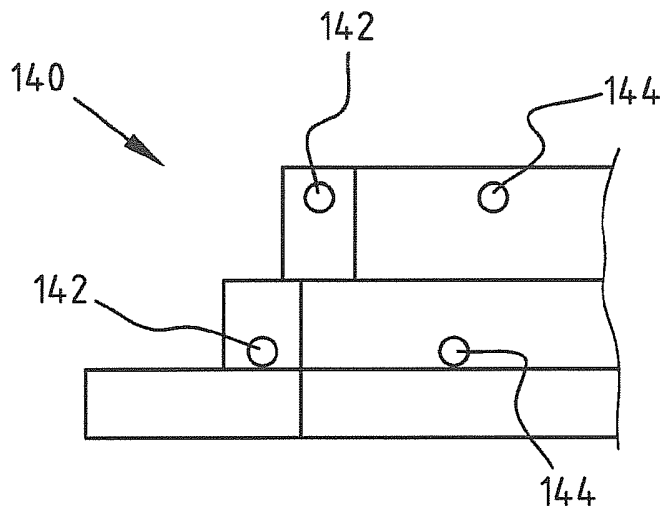


FIG. 6

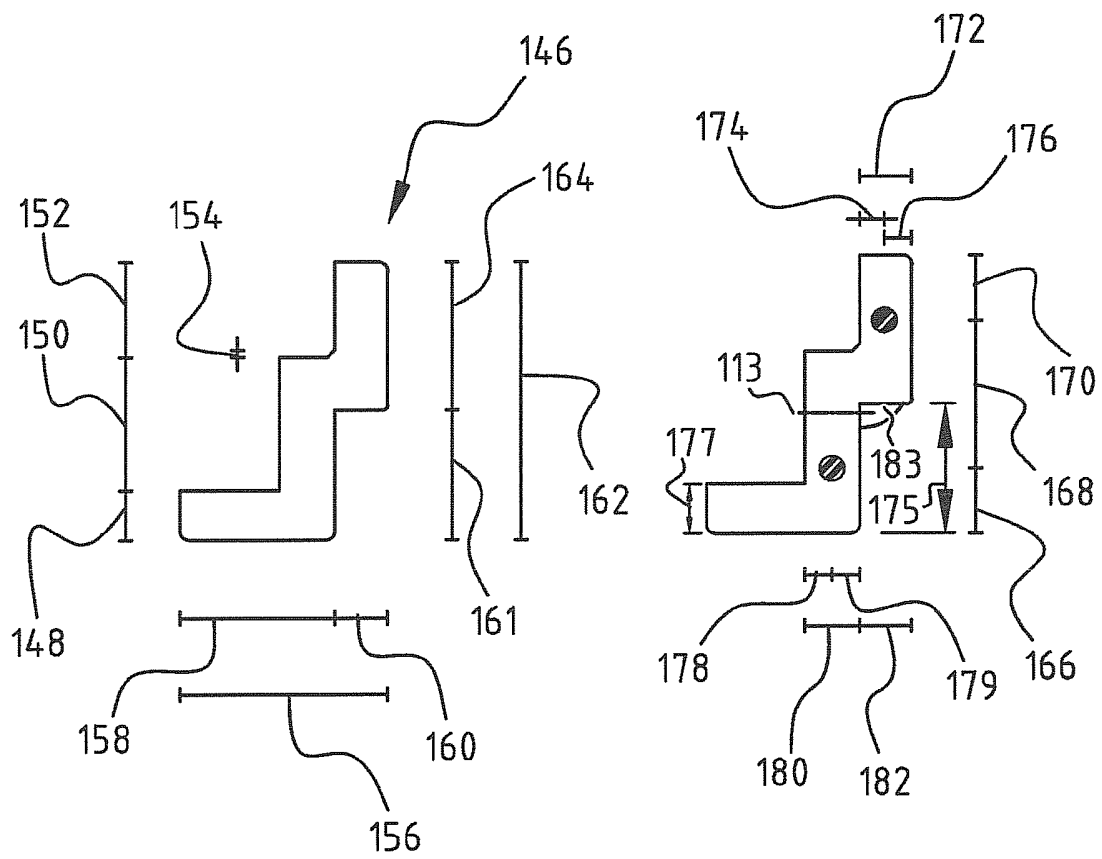


FIG. 7

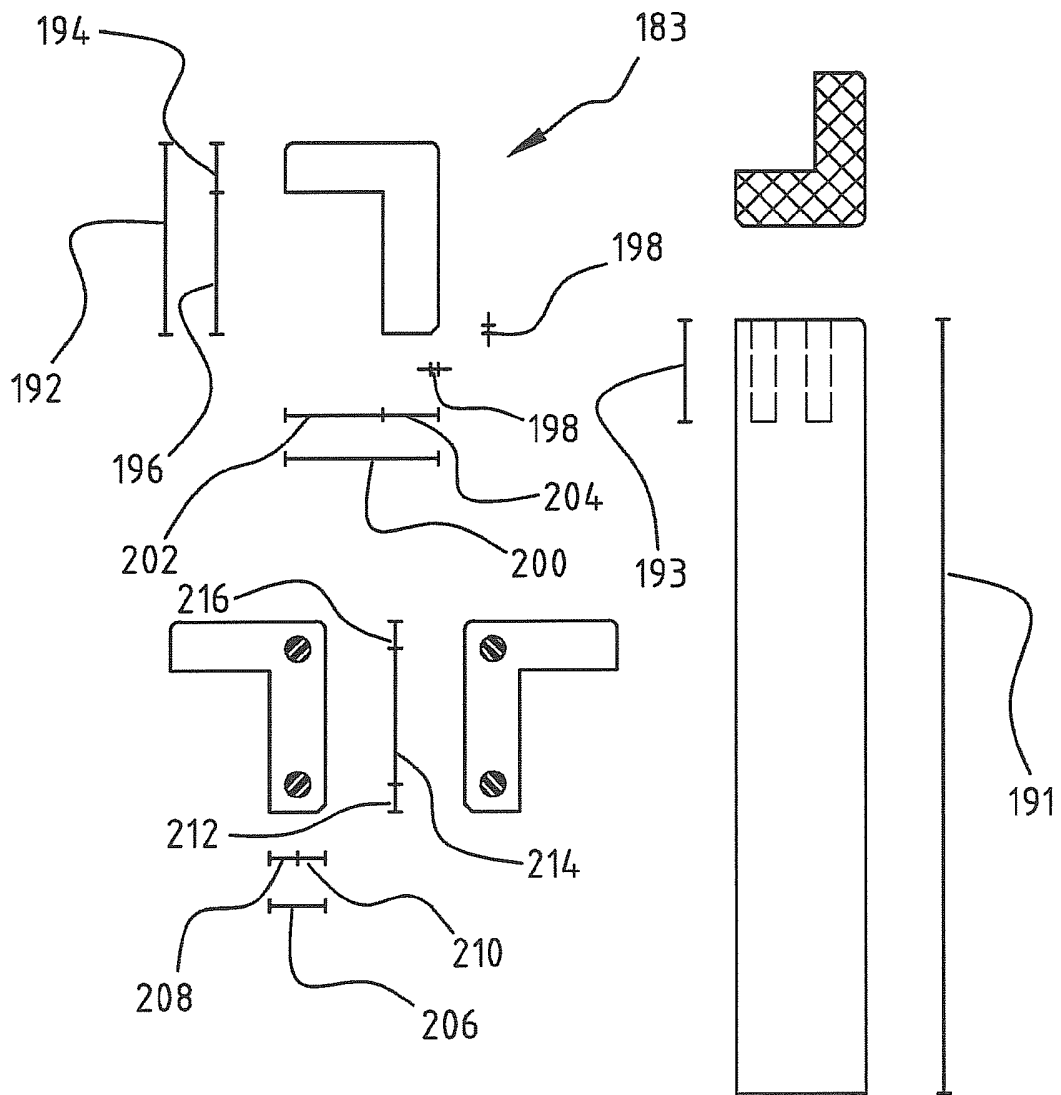


FIG. 7 vervolg

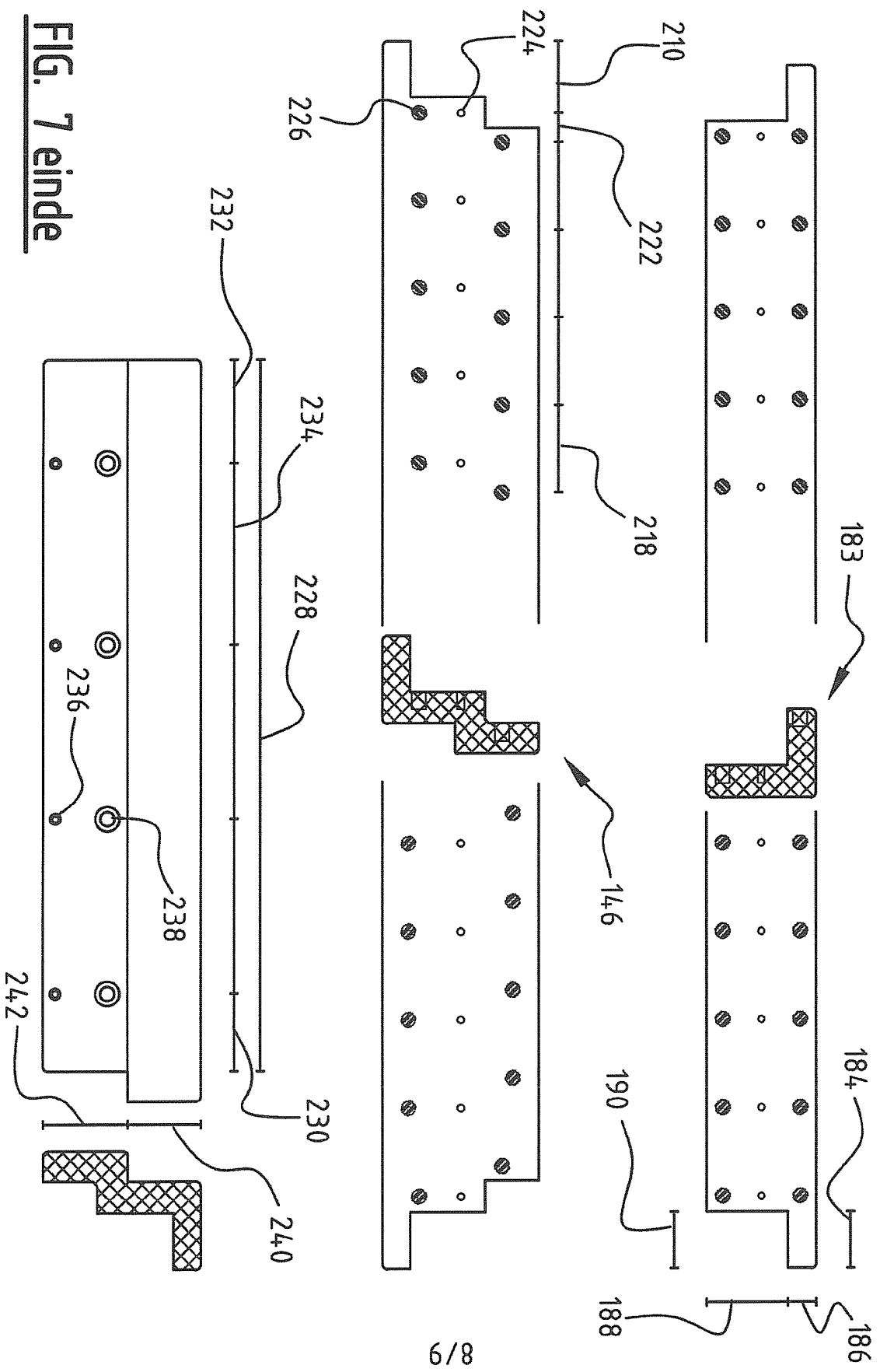


FIG. 7 einde

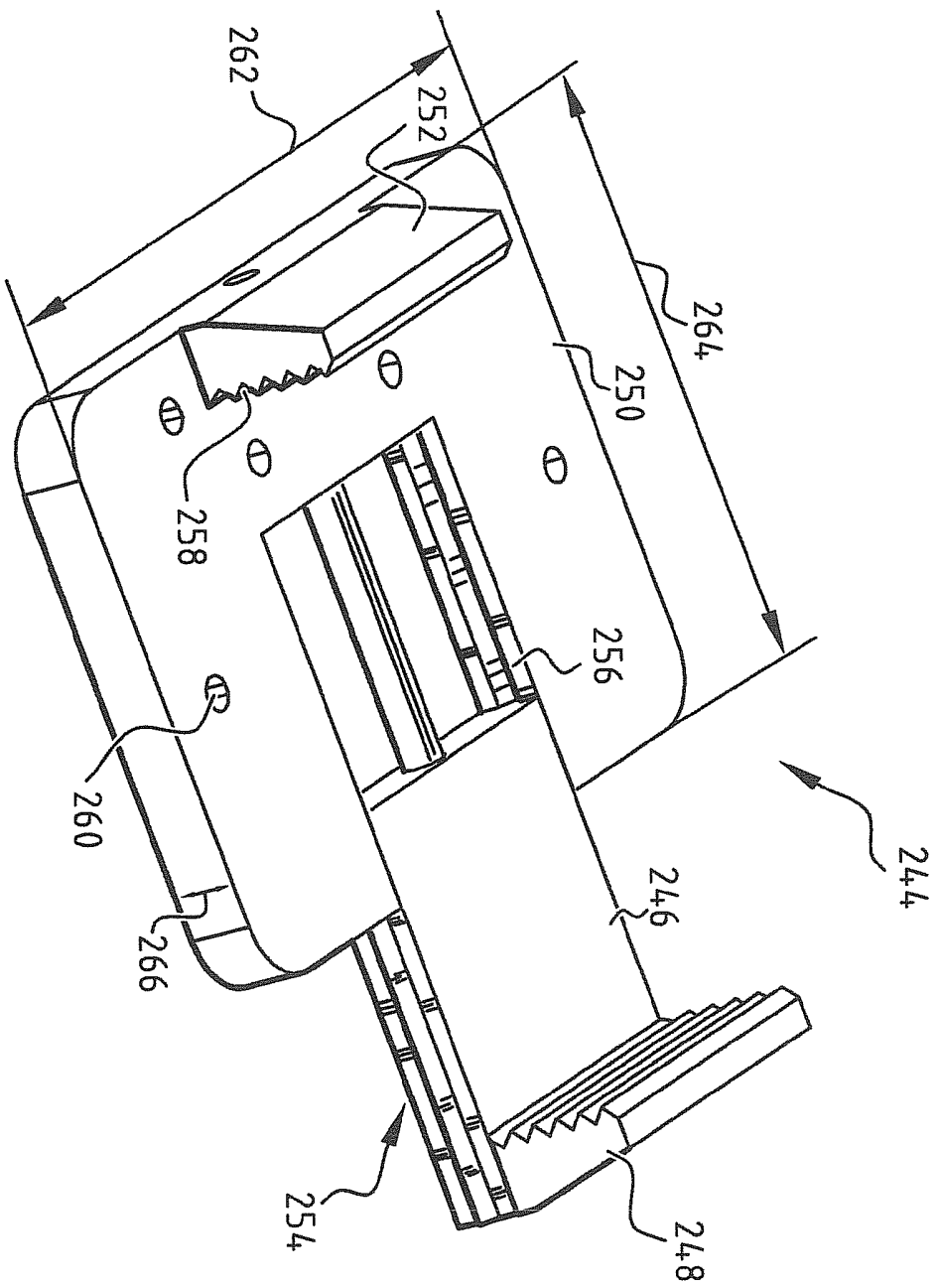
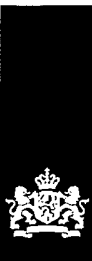


FIG. 8



Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken,
Landbouw en Innovatie

OCTROOIAANVRAAG NR.:
NO 137722
NL 2006367

ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT

BETREFFENDE HET RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND VAN DE TECHNIEK

RELEVANTE LITERATUUR			
Categorie ¹	Literatuur met, voor zover nodig, aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde tekstgedeelten of figuren.	Van belang voor conclusie(s) nr:	Classificatie (IPC)
X	DE 203 01 467 U1 (BERKVEN'S HOUTIND NL BEHEER BV [NL]) 2 september 2004 (2004-09-02) * het gehele document *	1,2,5, 8-13, 15-20	INV. E06B1/10
X	NL 6 808 961 A (DIRK JOHANNES VAN KUYZEN) 30 december 1969 (1969-12-30) * het gehele document *	1-6,8, 10-13, 15, 17-20,22	
X	FR 1 602 366 A (FOUSSIER RENE ET CHOUET MARCELLE) 16 november 1970 (1970-11-16) * het gehele document *	1,2,5, 8-13,15, 18-20,22	
X	DE 31 10 155 A1 (RIEPE ALFONS; RIEPE HANS) 23 september 1982 (1982-09-23) * het gehele document *	1-3,5,8, 10-13, 15,17, 18,20-22	
X	DE 36 16 453 A1 (RIEPE ALFONS; RIEPE HANS) 27 november 1986 (1986-11-27) * het gehele document *	1-3,5,8, 10-15, 17-22	Onderzochte gebieden van de techniek E06B
Indien gewijzigde conclusies zijn ingediend, heeft dit rapport betrekking op de conclusies ingediend op:			
Plaats van onderzoek: 's-Gravenhage		Datum waarop het onderzoek werd voltooid: 14 december 2012	Bevoegd ambtenaar: Blancquaert, Katleen
¹ CATEGORIE VAN DE VERMEDELDE LITERATUUR			
X: de conclusie wordt als niet nieuw of niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van deze literatuur Y: de conclusie wordt als niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van de combinatie van deze literatuur met andere geciteerde literatuur van dezelfde categorie, waarbij de combinatie voor de vakman voor de hand liggend wordt geacht A: niet tot de categorie X of Y behorende literatuur die de stand van de techniek beschrijft O: niet-schriftelijke stand van de techniek P: tussen de voorrangsdatum en de indieningsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur T: na de indieningsdatum of de voorrangsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur die niet bezwarend is voor de octrooiaanvraag, maar wordt vermeld ter verheldering van de theorie of het principe dat ten grondslag ligt aan de uitvinding E: eerdere octrooi(aanvraag), gepubliceerd op of na de indieningsdatum, waarin dezelfde uitvinding wordt beschreven D: in de octrooiaanvraag vermeld L: om andere redenen vermelde literatuur &: lid van dezelfde octrooifamilie of overeenkomstige octrooipublicatie			

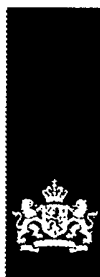
**AANHANGSEL BEHORENDE BIJ HET RAPPORT BETREFFENDE
HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND VAN DE TECHNIEK,
UITGEVOERD IN DE OCTROOIAANVRAGE NR.**

NO 137722
NL 2006367

Het aanhangsel bevat een opgave van elders gepubliceerde octrooiaanvragen of octrooien (zogenaamde leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie), die overeenkomen met octrooischriften genoemd in het rapport.
De opgave is samengesteld aan de hand van gegevens uit het computerbestand van het Europees Octrooibureau per
De juistheid en volledigheid van deze opgave wordt noch door het Europees Octrooibureau, noch door het Bureau voor de Industriële eigendom gegarandeerd; de gegevens worden verstrekt voor informatiedoeleinden.

14-12-2012

In het rapport genoemd octrooigeschrift		Datum van publicatie	Overeenkomend(e) geschrift(en)	Datum van publicatie
DE 20301467	U1	02-09-2004	GEEN	
NL 6808961	A	30-12-1969	GEEN	
FR 1602366	A	16-11-1970	GEEN	
DE 3110155	A1	23-09-1982	GEEN	
DE 3616453	A1	27-11-1986	GEEN	



Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken,
Landbouw en Innovatie

SCHRIFTELIJKE OPINIE

DOSSIER NUMMER NO137722	INDIENINGSDATUM 10.03.2011	VOORRANGSDATUM 11.03.2010	AANVRAAGNUMMER NL2006367
CLASSIFICATIE INV. E06B1/10			
AANVRAGER MTF Vario B.V.			

Deze schriftelijke opinie bevat een toelichting op de volgende onderdelen:

- ☒ Onderdeel I Basis van de schriftelijke opinie
- ☐ Onderdeel II Voorrang
- ☐ Onderdeel III Vaststelling nieuwheid, inventiviteit en industriële toepasbaarheid niet mogelijk
- ☐ Onderdeel IV De aanvraag heeft betrekking op meer dan één uitvinding
- ☒ Onderdeel V Gemotiveerde verklaring ten aanzien van nieuwheid, inventiviteit en industriële toepasbaarheid
- ☐ Onderdeel VI Andere geciteerde documenten
- ☐ Onderdeel VII Overige gebreken
- ☐ Onderdeel VIII Overige opmerkingen

	DE BEVOEGDE AMBTENAAR Blancquaert, Katleen
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SCHRIFTELIJKE OPINIE

Aanvraag nr.:
NL2006367

Onderdeel I Basis van de Schriftelijke Opinie

1. Deze schriftelijke opinie is opgesteld op basis van de meest recente conclusies ingediend voor aanvang van het onderzoek.
2. Met betrekking tot **nucleotide en/of aminozuur sequenties** die genoemd worden in de aanvraag en relevant zijn voor de uitvinding zoals beschreven in de conclusies, is dit onderzoek gedaan op basis van:
 - a. type materiaal:
 - ☐ sequentie opsomming
 - ☐ tabel met betrekking tot de sequentie lijst
 - b. vorm van het materiaal:
 - ☐ op papier
 - ☐ in elektronische vorm
 - c. moment van indiening/aanlevering:
 - ☐ opgenomen in de aanvraag zoals ingediend
 - ☐ samen met de aanvraag elektronisch ingediend
 - ☐ later aangeleverd voor het onderzoek
3. ☐ In geval er meer dan één versie of kopie van een sequentie opsomming of tabel met betrekking op een sequentie is ingediend of aangeleverd, zijn de benodigde verklaringen ingediend dat de informatie in de latere of additionele kopieën identiek is aan de aanvraag zoals ingediend of niet meer informatie bevatten dan de aanvraag zoals oorspronkelijk werd ingediend.
4. Overige opmerkingen:

SCHRIFTELIJKE OPINIE

Aanvraag nr.:
NL2006367

Onderdeel V Gemotiveerde verklaring ten aanzien van nieuwheid, inventiviteit en industriële toepasbaarheid

1. Verklaring

Nieuwheid	Ja: Conclusies 7, 22 Nee: Conclusies 1-6, 8-21
Inventiviteit	Ja: Conclusies 7 Nee: Conclusies 1-6, 8-22
Industriële toepasbaarheid	Ja: Conclusies 1-22 Nee: Conclusies

2. Citaties en toelichting:

Zie aparte bladzijde

Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

- D1 DE 203 01 467 U1 (BERKVEN'S HOUTIND NL BEHEER BV [NL]) 2 september 2004 (2004-09-02)
- D2 NL 6 808 961 A 30 december 1969 (1969-12-30)
- D3 FR 1 602 366 A 16 november 1970 (1970-11-16)
- D4 DE 31 10 155 A1 (RIEPE ALFONS; RIEPE HANS) 23 september 1982 (1982-09-23)
- D5 DE 36 16 453 A1 (RIEPE ALFONS; RIEPE HANS) 27 november 1986 (1986-11-27)

2. INDEPENDENT CLAIM 1

2.1. Lack of novelty (D1)

The present application does not meet the criteria of patentability, because the subject - matter of claim 1 is not new.

The document **D1** discloses (the references in parentheses applying to this document, see in particular figure 4):

"een **verstelbaar kozijn** voor een raam of deur, omvattende een **eerste kozijndeel** (60) bevestigbaar aan of nabij een wand, een met het eerste kozijndeel verbindbaar, en in diepte van het kozijn ten opzichte van het eerste kozijndeel positioneerbaar, **tweede kozijndeel** (2), waarbij het tweede kozijndeel (2) is voorzien van een **sponning** zodanig dat een raam of deur op een vaste afstand, onafhankelijk van de diepte van het kozijn, ten opzichte van een wandviak bevestigbaar is, en waarin het kozijn verder bestaat uit een **klem** (4) voor het vastklemmen van het eerste kozijndeel (60) samen met het tweede kozijndeel (2) rondom een muurdeel (12)."

3. INDEPENDENT CLAIM 19

D1 also discloses the method of claim 19, as this is the standard way of operating when mounting a door (see also description, paragraphs [0032]-[0034]).

4. ADDITIONAL NOVELTY OBJECTIONS (D2 - D5)

Also the documents D2, D3, D4 and D5 show all the features of claims 1 and 19. Therefore, the subject-matter of claims 1 and 19 is also not new over the disclosures of these documents.

- **D2** (see in particular figure 2) shows "een **verstelbaar kozijn** met een **eerste kozijndeel** (the left element in figure 2), een **tweede kozijndeel** (the right element in figure 2) met een **sponning** en een **klem** (3,4)."
- **D3** (see in particular figure 1) shows "een **verstelbaar kozijn** met een **eerste kozijndeel** (3), een **tweede kozijndeel** (2) met een **sponning** (4) en een **klem** (8,10)."
- **D4** (see in particular figure 6) shows "een **verstelbaar kozijn** met een **eerste kozijndeel** (2), een **tweede kozijndeel** (1,4) met een **sponning** (between elements 1 and 4) en een **klem** (3,3a,3b)."
- **D5** (see in particular figure 18) shows "een **verstelbaar kozijn** met een **eerste kozijndeel** (2), een **tweede kozijndeel** (1,3) met een **sponning** (with a groove for a sealing element) en een **klem** (5)."

All the documents D2 to D5 also disclose the method of claim 19, as this is the standard way of operating when mounting a door.

5. DEPENDENT CLAIMS 2-6, 8-18, 20-22

Dependent claims 2-18 and 20-22 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of novelty and/or inventive step. The reasons therefore being as follows:

- All the features of **claims 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17** (geleidingsprofiel 16), **18 and 20** are implicitly or explicitly disclosed in D1 (see figure 4). With respect to claims 10 and 15, it is pointed out that the dimensions claimed fall within the common ranges which are to be expected for any door frame. Therefore, these features are implicitly disclosed in D1. For claims 11, 12 and 16, see description, paragraph [0040]. The subject-matter of these claims is therefore not new.
- All the features of **claims 2, 4 and 6** are implicitly or explicitly disclosed in D2 (see figure 2). The subject-matter of these claims is therefore not new.
- All the features of **claims 3, 13 and 21** are implicitly or explicitly disclosed in D4 (see figure 3 (hoogte- en breedtestelmiddelen) and figure 6 (scharnier 20)). The subject-matter of these claims is therefore not new.
- The feature "maatverdeling" is an obvious measure to help positioning of the profiles. Therefore, the subject-matter of **claim 14** lacks inventive step.

- The method of claim 22 is an obvious procedure when renovating an old frame. Therefore, the subject-matter of **claim 22** lacks inventive step.

6. DEPENDENT CLAIM 7

The combination of the features of dependent claim 7 is neither known from, nor rendered obvious by, the available prior art. It solves the problem of strengthening a weak spot of the frame (see application, p. 5, l. 15-26) without the need of extra (metal) reinforcements.

It is however pointed out that the same features of current claim 7 are claimed in claim 4 of the priority document. It is an accepted principle that two patents cannot be granted to the same applicant for one invention.

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