O. L. BAXTER.

DOOR AND WINDOW STRUCTURE.

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1,266,546. Patented May 21, 1918.

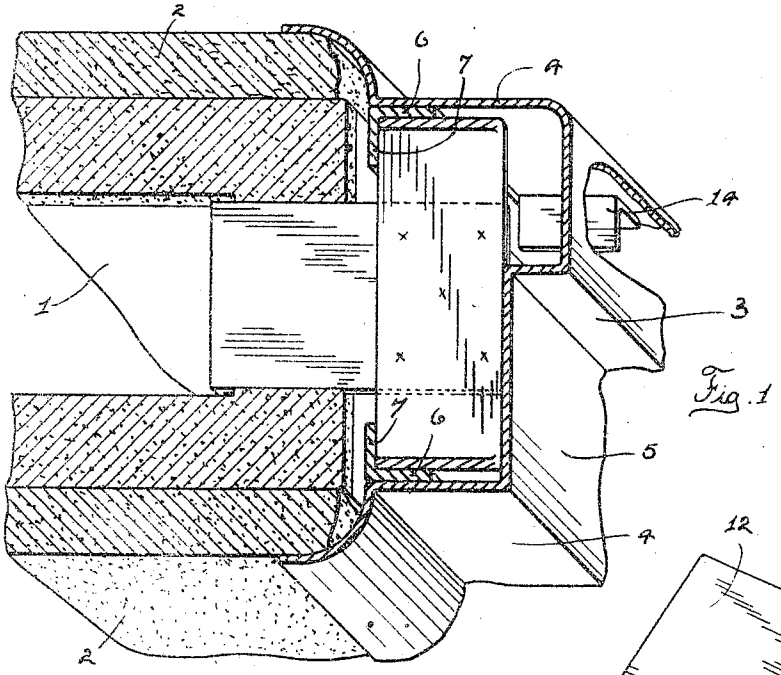


Fig. 1

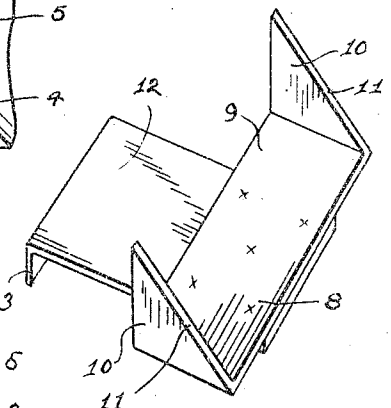


Fig. 3

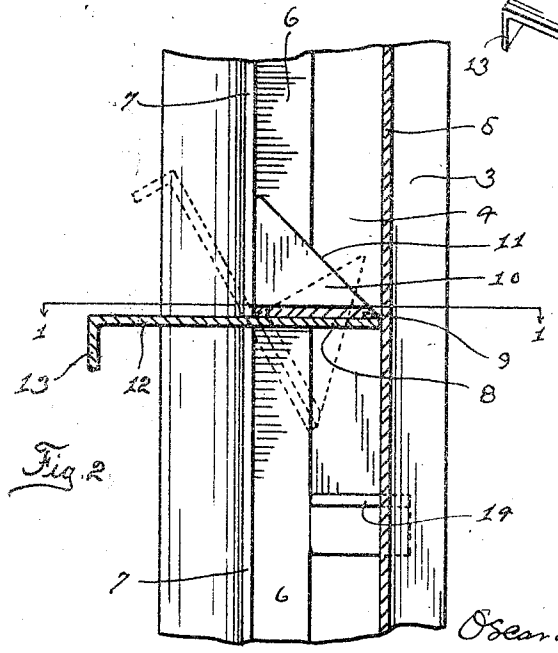


Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DOOR AND WINDOW STRUCTURE.

1,266,546. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 21, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR LEONARD BAXTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door and Window Structures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to door and window structures and has particular relation to the means for anchoring the casing structures in their applied position within the building wall.

In this connection, it is the main object of my invention to provide an anchor structure in combination with the metal door or window casing, whereby the same is securely anchored in position and whereby also this anchor is removably held in position within the jamb structure after it leaves the factory. Also, I aim to provide an anchor of this type which may be made to assume an inoperative position such that it does not project beyond the casing structure to facilitate its ready shipping and crating.

The advantages and further objects of this invention will become more apparent after a further detailed description of the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional perspective taken through one of the side frames of a door or window showing my anchor in its applied position, as represented by line 1—1 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through the structure shown in Fig. 1, and,

Fig. 3 is a detail view of the anchor itself shown detached.

In Fig. 1, the building wall is shown at 1 and the finished plastered surface at 2. It is in connection with this wall that the jamb 3 is applied and by means of my anchoring structure, this jamb is rigidly held in its applied position. Extending longitudinally on the inside of the side faces 4 of the jamb and spaced from the front face 5 thereof, are a pair of angle reinforcing members 6 so disposed that their legs 7 present ribs and extend inwardly to decrease the normal sides of the inside of the jamb. Within the space between the legs 7, the front face 5 of the jamb and the two side faces 4 thereof, is located my improved type of anchor designated generally by the reference numeral 8 and shown in perspective in Fig. 3. This anchor comprises a cross piece 9 whose two ends 10 are bent at right angles as is shown and one corner cut off to present the inclined edge 11. To the underside of this cross piece, there is securely fastened such as by spot welding, a rearwardly projecting tongue 12 whose extreme outer end is bent downwardly as shown at 13. This tongue is designed to be built into one of the mortar joints of which the building wall is constructed and the downturned portion 13 cooperates in the well known manner. In Fig. 1, there is also shown an angle clip 14 located on the inside of one of the side faces 4 in such manner that removal of the anchor from its position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is impossible, it being understood that a similar angle clip or the cross piece forming a portion of the jamb constitutes an obstruction to the removal of the clip out of the top of the jamb.

The ends 10 of the cross piece 8 are bent at such angle that they frictionally engage the side legs of the reinforcing angles 6 and thus the anchors are what may be termed temporarily held in position by friction. However, their movement up and down within the jamb is permitted, this movement being limited by the angle clip 14 and the cross piece of the jamb located at the bottom and top thereof respectively. Thus, this anchoring member is movable up and down within the jamb from its lower end to its top and its removal is prevented, as has been outlined. During shipping or crating, it is desirable that the tongue 12 should not project beyond the body of the jamb itself. For this reason, I have clipped off one corner of each of the portions 10, as is shown, which permits this anchoring member to be moved to a position of ninety degrees from that shown in full lines in Fig. 1, wherein the tongue 12 will not project beyond the rear of the jamb itself and thus be out of all possible interference. When it is desired to mount the jamb in position, all that is necessary is to again move the locking member to its operative position.

What I claim, is:

1. In a casing of the class described, the combination with a jamb, of a pair of longitudinally extending ribs provided on the inside of said jamb, a vertically movable anchor for

said jamb comprising a transversely extending cross piece and a forwardly projecting tongue, said cross piece being disposed to the rear of said ribs and having the ends thereof provided with angularly projecting ears, the latter being adapted to be disposed to engage said ribs in order to retain said tongue in a horizontal position, and said ears being of a lesser width than said cross piece to permit said anchor to be oscillated to a substantially vertical position within said jamb irrespectively of its vertical position therein.

2. In a casing of the class described, the combination with a jamb, of a pair of longitudinally extending ribs provided upon the inside of said jamb, a vertically movable anchor formed with a transversely extending cross piece disposed to the rear of said ribs and a forwardly projecting tongue portion, said cross piece terminating in upwardly projecting reduced extremities having the vertical edges thereof adapted to be disposed in engagement with said ribs to retain said tongue in a substantially horizontal position, the said extremities being of a substantially lesser width than said cross piece to permit of the oscillation of said anchor irrespectively of the vertical position of the latter.

3. In a casing of the class described, the combination with the jamb, of a pair of longitudinally extending ribs on the inside of said jamb, a vertically movable anchor formed with the cross piece and the forwardly projecting tongue portion, the ends of said cross piece being located to the rear of said ribs, and upwardly projecting triangular shaped ears carried by said ends and having the altitudinal edges thereof in engagement with said ribs to maintain said tongue in a substantially horizontal position, and to permit of the same to be swung to a folded position within said jamb irrespective of its vertical positions.

4. In a casing of the class described, the combination with a jamb, of a pair of longitudinally extending ribs situated on the inside of said jamb, an anchor slidable up and down in said jamb, said anchor including a transversely extending cross piece disposed to the rear of said ribs and a forwardly projecting wall engaging tongue portion, and angularly bent ears provided upon the ends of said cross piece and disposed for coöperation with said ribs for sustaining said tongue portion in a substantially horizontal position, said ears being of relatively lesser width than said cross piece to permit said anchor to be folded within said jamb at any of a variety of positions in the length of the jamb.

5. In a casing of the class described, the combination with the jamb, of a pair of longitudinally extending ribs provided on the inside of said jamb, said anchor comprising a transversely extending cross piece having the ends thereof situated to the rear of said ribs, and a forwardly projecting tongue portion protruding from said cross piece and adapted for locking engagement with a coöperating wall structure, and means carried by the inside of said jamb for limiting the vertical movements of said anchor therein.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OSCAR LEONARD BAXTER.

Witnesses:
WALTER E. S. BOCK,
C. C. SHEPHERD.