O. L. BAXTER.

DOOR OR WINDOW CASING.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1917.

1,266,547. Patented May 21, 1918

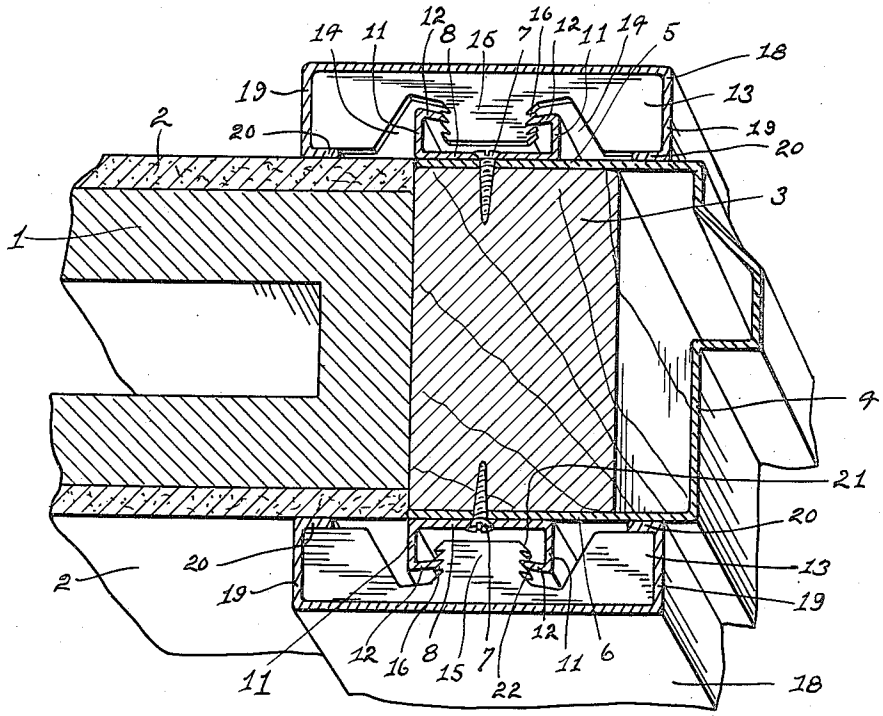



Fig. 1

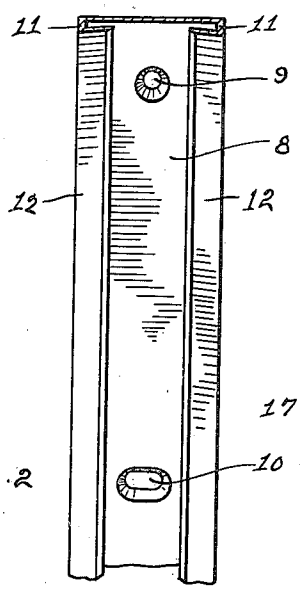



Fig. 2

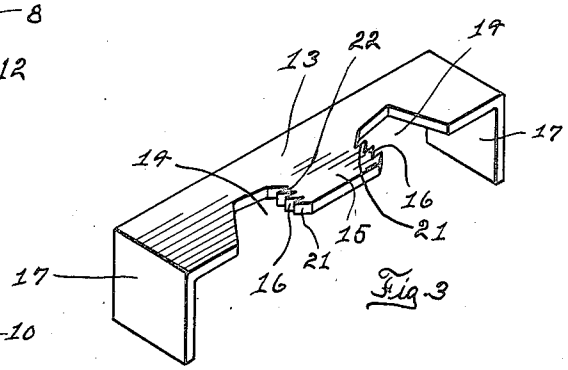



Fig. 3

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## DOOR OR WINDOW CASING.

1,266,547. 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 or Window Casings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to door or window casings and has particular relation to the arrangement of parts whereby the trim structure may be rigidly secured in position without of necessity disclosing any attaching screws or bolts. In this manner, my invention makes for a neater appearance and incidentally, the skill and time required for its application is greatly reduced.

The main object of my invention resides in the combination of a jamb and a trim member in connection with a toothed locking structure carried in such relation that the trim is secured to the jamb when the two are brought together.

Another object of my invention resides in the combination of a jamb and trim with a channel member extending longitudinally of the frame structure and designed to coöperate with a toothed locking member whereby the parts are resiliently held together and also permanently held together after the parts have been applied.

The preferred embodiment of my invention is shown in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary detail section shown somewhat in perspective, the view being taken through one of the side frames of the door or window structure,

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the channel member used by me and shown detached, and,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a locking member used by me.

In Fig. 1, the building wall is represented by the reference numeral 1 and the plaster by the reference numeral 2. This wall and plaster is built into abutting relation with the buck member shown at 3 which is usually constructed of wood, in order to facilitate the ready attachment of the jamb shown at 4. In the present instance, this jamb is made of U-shape, whose legs 5 and 6 lie contiguous with the buck 3 and are attached thereto by means of the wood screws shown at 7. Extending longitudinally of the sides 5 and 6, there is a channel member designated 8, which channel member is preferably rigidly attached to the jamb at its upper and lower ends, by means of the holes 9 and is semi-rigidly attached intermediate these ends by means of the slotted hole 10. An inspection of Fig. 1 will disclose that this channel member 8 is attached or permanently held in position by the same screws 7 which hold the jamb in position. The channel members themselves are of somewhat peculiar construction, in that their legs 11 are each provided with an inturned lip 12 and the material from which the channel member is made is sufficiently light to afford a slight resiliency to the lips 12 for the purpose of coöperating with the locking member shown at 13. This locking member is preferably cut out as is shown at 14, thereby forming a projecting tongue 15, which tongue is provided with a series of teeth 16 on each side. These teeth are designed to coöperate with the inturned lips 12 of the channel after the manner shown in Fig. 1. The ends of the locking member are also bent at right angles as shown at 17 and the metal from which these locking members are made is also sufficiently light, so that the locking members are frictionally held in the required position within the trim members 18 because of the frictional engagement between the downturned legs 17 and the side edges 19 of the trim. In Fig. 1, these trims are shown as being provided with an inturned flange 20 along the free edge of each of the legs 19 and by means of these flanges, the locking member is locked against removal rearwardly out of the trim and because of the frictional engagement between the legs 17 and the side faces 19 of the trim sections, these locking members are frictionally held in their required position.

After the jamb has been set in position, the channel members are applied by means of the screws 7, which hold both the jamb and channels in their correct position. The slotted opening 10 is provided in each channel to afford a slight lateral movement of the channels should they become warped or distorted before their application or, in the event that the trim is not perfectly shaped. After this, the desired number of locking members 13 are slid into position within

the trim and because of the inturned flanges 20 and the frictional engagement between the legs 17 and sides 19, these locking members are securely held in their applied positions. The jambs are then applied as shown in Fig. 1, wherein the teeth on the locking member 13 engage the inturned lips 12 of each of the channels. Inasmuch as these channels are of material which affords a slight resiliency, these teeth will force the legs of the channel apart until their innermost position has been reached. Because of the shape of the teeth, that is, the inclined surfaces 21 and the substantially horizontal surfaces 22, the trim is permanently locked in position after once it has been applied.

What I claim is:

1. A casing of the character described comprising a jamb, a channel element extending longitudinally of said jamb and securely fastened at its opposite ends only, a trim, inturned lips on the legs of said element, L-shaped flanges on the edges of said trim, and a fastener provided with downturned ends and a toothed tongue, said ends fitting in the space formed by said L-shaped flanges and said toothed tongue engaging said lips.

2. A casing of the class described comprising a jamb, trim securing means extending longitudinally of said jamb, fastening elements passing through said jamb and trim means and serving to secure the latter members in fastened relation with a wall, spaced resilient lips formed with said means, a trim formed to include resilient substantially L shaped end flanges, a locking plate situated within said trim and retained in position therein through the resiliency of said end flanges, and a tongue formed with said plate and provided with ratched teeth, the latter being disposed for engagement with the resilient lips of said securing means to fasten said trim to said jamb.

3. A casing of the class described comprising a jamb, trim securing means extending longitudinally of said jamb, fastening elements passing through alined openings formed in said jamb and securing means for the purpose of fastening the latter elements to a wall, one of said openings being elongated to permit of lateral adjustment of said means, spaced resilient lips formed with said means and extending longitudinally thereof, a trim structure, angularly disposed under flanges formed with said trim structure, a locking plate positioned within said structure and adapted to be retained in a fixed position therein by being gripped by the resilient end flanges, and a tongue protruding from said plate and having notched edges, which latter being adapted to be engaged with said lips when said jamb and trim structure are assembled in coöperative relation to secure the same together.

4. A casing of the class described, comprising a jamb, a channel element extending longitudinally of said jamb, inturned resilient lips formed upon said channel element, a trim structure, end flanges formed with said structure for spacing the face of the latter from said jamb, a plate positioned within said structure, and a tongue formed with said plate and having a plurality of notched edges, said edges being adapted for engagement with said lips to secured the trim structure in place.

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

OSCAR LEONARD BAXTER.

Witnesses:

WALTER E. L. BOCK,

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