

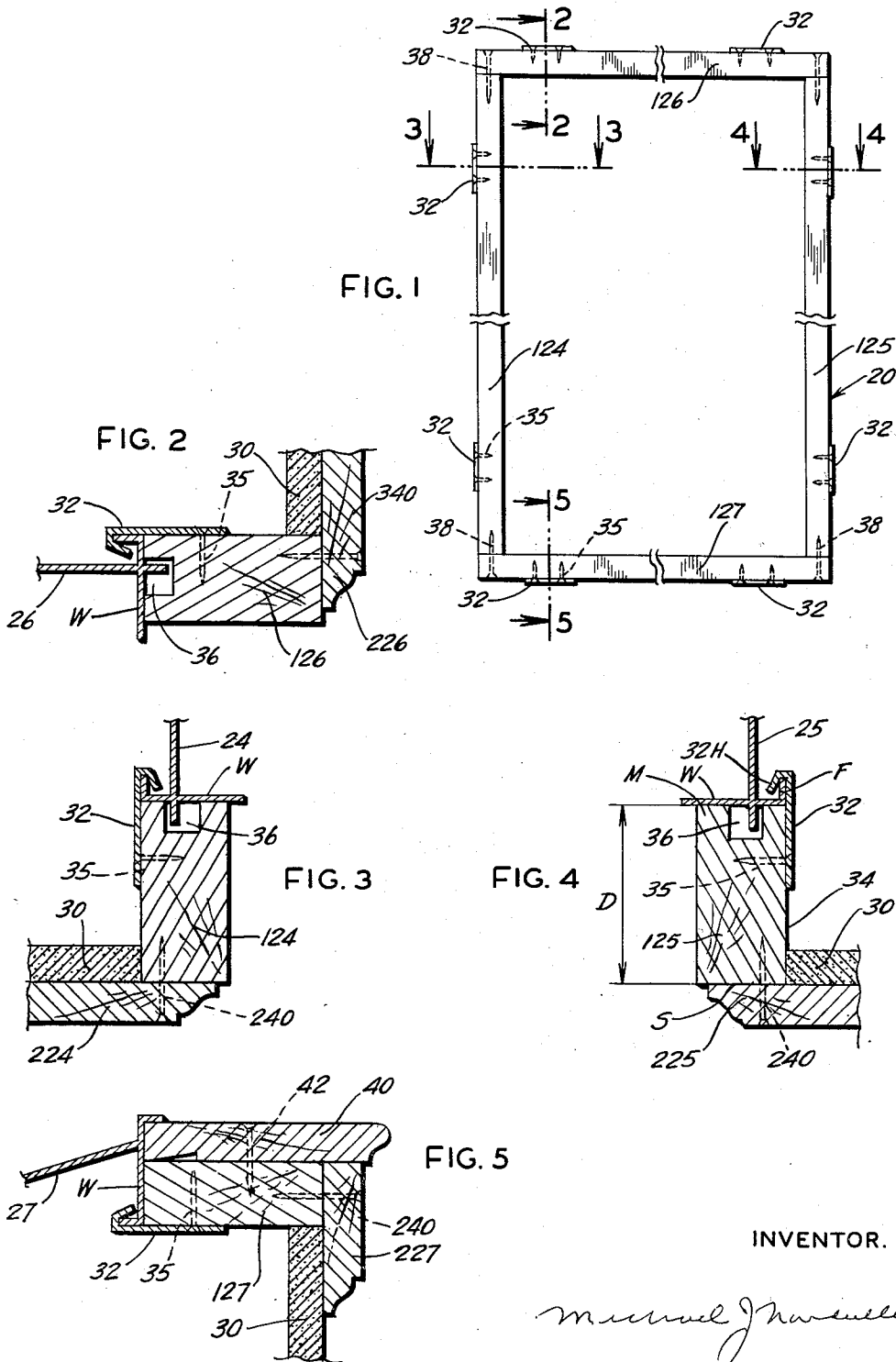
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WOOD TRIMMED METAL WINDOW FRAME

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This invention relates to metal window frames, and particularly to an arrangement whereby the provision of inside wood trim in association with such metal window frames is facilitated.

Metal window frames, of course, are mounted in the rough opening of a wall in many different ways depending upon the type and thickness of the wall, and to enable such mounting to be readily accomplished, these metal window frames, as heretofore used, have had flanges longitudinally along the inside and outside frame elements for the attachment of mounting clips, masonry flanges, nailing strips, and the like.

Where such metal window frames have been put in place in masonry walls, it is found that where an inside wood trim is desired in association with the window frame, it has been necessary to mount nailing strips in the masonry wall in position to receive the wood trim. This involves the necessity to provide a carpenter to work in association with the brick or stone masons, and, of course, it adds materially to the cost of providing the desired inner wood trim.

In view of the foregoing, it is the primary object of this invention to enable a portion of the inside wood trim to be quickly and easily associated with metal frames of the aforesaid character as these frames are delivered to the contractor, and through such arrangement, the wood elements associated with the metal frames may be made of a predetermined dimension or width, so that when the metal frame is put in position in the masonry wall, the inner edges of the wood trim elements provide rigid guide surfaces that may be used in applying the plaster to the inside surfaces of the brick or masonry wall. Then, after the plaster has been put in place, the final frame-like inner trim elements may be put in place to cover the edge of the plaster and nailed to the inside edge of the initial mounting wood trim elements. These inside or final wood trim elements may, of course, be obtained in pre-cut form so that the final operation may be readily and easily performed as a part of the inside finishing operations which are performed at a time when carpenters are readily available.

Another and more specific object of this invention is to equip metal window frames with inwardly projecting wood frame structures which are put in place at the same time and as a part of the metal frame, and which thereafter serve, not only as guide means in the plastering operation, and as nailing strips of the head and jamb trim, but also as a nailing strip in the mounting of the stool and the inside sill trim.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and claims, and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, by way of illustration, show a preferred embodiment of the present invention and the principles thereof, and what is now considered to be the best mode in which to apply these principles. Other embodiments of the invention embodying the same or equivalent principles may be used and structural changes may be made as desired by those skilled in the art without departing from the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an inside elevational view of a wood trimmed metal window frame embodying the invention; and

FIGS. 2 to 5 are cross sectional views taken respec-

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tively along the lines 2—2, 3—3, 4—4 and 5—5 of FIG. 1, and showing, additionally, certain final trim elements.

For purposes of disclosure, the invention has been illustrated herein as applied to a metal window frame of the construction illustrated in my co-pending application Serial No. 90,003, filed February 17, 1961, now Patent No. 3,060,526, but it must be pointed out that the present invention may be applied to many other specific metal window frame structures where the provision of inside wood trim is desired. Thus, in FIG. 1, an inside elevational view is provided of a wood inner trim frame 20 embodying the features of the invention, while in the sectional views, FIGS. 2 to 5, inclusive, the manner in which this wood frame 20 is associated with the elements of the metal frame has been illustrated. Thus, in FIGS. 2 and 3, the opposite metal jambs 24 and 25 of the metal window frame are shown, and, of course, they may be of the structure shown in my aforesaid co-pending application, which is hereby incorporated by reference as a part of this disclosure; and in FIG. 2 the head member of a metal frame is shown at 26, and in FIG. 5 the metal sill 27 of the metal window frame is shown. The wood frame 20 is associated with the members of the metal frame in the manner illustrated in FIGS. 2 to 5, and this manner of association with the elements 24 to 27 is generally similar.

Thus, the wood frame 20 has a head member 126 opposite jamb members 124 and 125, and a sill member 127, and these members of the wood trim frame 20 are separately formed from wood and have a dimension D, FIG. 4, which may vary according to the position in which the metal frame is to be located in the building wall. In any event, the dimension D is such that the wood members 124 to 127 will extend from the metal frame inwardly with respect to the building wall to the plane of the plaster 30 so that the inside surfaces S of the wood frame members may serve as plaster guides. The other, or opposite, edge of the several wood frame members 124 to 127 has been identified by the letter M and is arranged to engage and bear against the inner wall W of the several members 24 to 27 respectively of the metal frame. These inner walls W of the metal frame members 24 to 27 have similarly located flanges F formed thereon as described in my aforesaid co-pending application, and these flanges F are utilized under the present invention to provide for simple and rigid mounting of the wood frame members 124 to 127 on the several members of the metal frame.

To accomplish such mounting of the wood frame members 124 to 127, a mounting bracket 32 is provided that is of a hook-shaped character at 32H, and it may be pointed out that this hook-shaped characteristic is substantially like the structures used for mounting brackets, mortar flanges, and the like on prior metal window frames. The hook-like bracket 32 is secured to one side face 34 of each wood element of the frame 20, as shown particularly in FIG. 4, and this may be accomplished by nails 35. In the present instance, two such brackets 32 are mounted in spaced relation on each of the wood frame elements 124 to 127. The hook elements 32H are then engaged with the flange F of the appropriate member of the metal frame, and the wood element is then swung into position shown in FIG. 4, where the edge M engages and bears against the inside wall W of the metal frame. In the event that a plaster metal flange or fin has been provided on the member M, a clearance opening 36 may be provided in the edge M of the wood frame member.

When all of the members 124 to 127 of the wood frame 20 have been mounted and swung into place as described, the top and bottom wood frame members 126 and 127 engage the upper and lower ends, respectively, of the

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jamb frame members 124 and 125, and the parts are fixed in the desired frame-like relationship by means such as nails 38, FIG. 1.

The frame 20 is thus fixed in a rigid and predetermined relationship to the metal frame, with the edges M in face to face contact with at least a portion of the inner wall W of the metal frame elements, and this may be done at the lumber yard or other supply source, and the combined metal window frame and wood trim frame 20 may thus be delivered to the job as a unit and may be put in place in the conventional way in a masonry wall. The wood frame 20 then provides a plaster guide for the plaster 30, and thereafter, the final inside trim may be applied using the elements of the wood frame 20 as nailing strips. The lower or bottom member 127 of the wood frame 20 has a conventional stool 40 secured in position thereon by means such as nails 42, while pre-cut trim members 224 and 225 may be secured by nails 240 to the respective wood frame elements 124 and 125 as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. A similar head trim member 226 may be nailed in position shown in FIG. 2 by nails 340, while a sill trim element 227 may be nailed in place by nails 240 under the stool 40, as shown in FIG. 5.

The structure thus provided enables the field of usefulness of metal window frames to be substantially expanded, and it simplifies the use of such metal window frames where wood inside trim is desired. The trim elements 124 to 127, of course, cover the inside surfaces of the walls W of the metal window frame, and this eliminates condensation in those areas that are thus protected.

Thus, while I have illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that changes and variations may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a metal window frame having metal jamb members, a metal head member and a metal sill member rigidly secured together, said metal members having inside walls along their inside edges and said inside walls at the edges remote from the window opening of the frame having outwardly projecting mounting flanges normally used for associating mounting clips, mortar flanges, or nailing flanges with the metal frame, the combination of a wood inner trim frame with said metal frame

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with said wood inner trim frame comprising wood jamb elements, a wood head element and a wood stool mounting element, said wood elements being of rectangular cross section with corresponding edges of such members abutting against the inner faces of the inside walls of the respective metal members, said wood elements having hook-shaped devices projecting outwardly from corresponding edges and then extended inwardly about and hooked onto said mounting flanges of the jamb members, the head member and the sill member respectively of the metal frame, and means securing the adjacent ends of the wood elements together to hold said wood members in place and provide a rigid inward wood extension of the metal frame.

2. In a metal window frame having metal jamb members, a metal head member and a metal sill member rigidly secured together, said members having inside walls along their inside edges and said inside walls at the edges remote from the window opening of the frame having outwardly projecting mounting flanges normally used for associating mounting clips, mortar flanges or nailing flanges with the metal frame, the combination of wood jamb elements, a wood head element and a wood stool mounting element, said elements being of rectangular cross section with corresponding edges of such members abutting against the inner faces of the inside walls of the respective metal members, said wood elements having hook-shaped devices projecting outwardly from corresponding edges thereof and past said flange and then inwardly and hooked onto said mounting flanges of the jamb members, the head member and the sill member respectively of the metal frame, and means securing the adjacent ends of the wood elements together with said hook-shaped devices hooked onto the mounting flanges and with the edges of the wood elements against said inside walls to thus provide a rigidly related inward wood extension of the metal frame to serve as a plastering guide and to which final trim may be nailed after plastering of the wall in which the metal frame is mounted.

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