March 30, 1926.

1,578,796

I. A. BAUM

FRAME CONSTRUCTION

Filed April 16, 1925

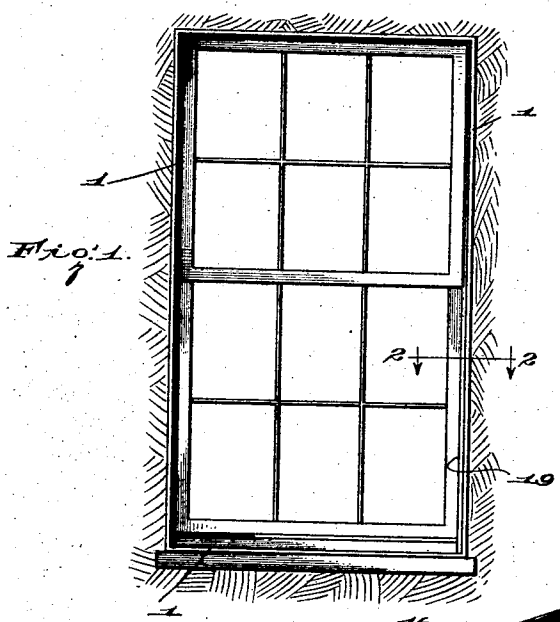


Fig. 1.

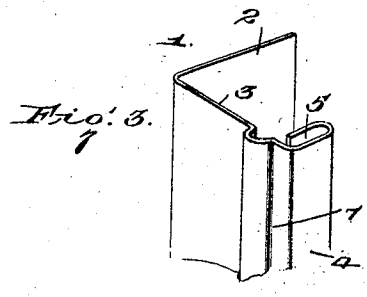


Fig. 3.

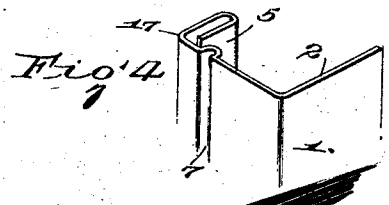


Fig. 4

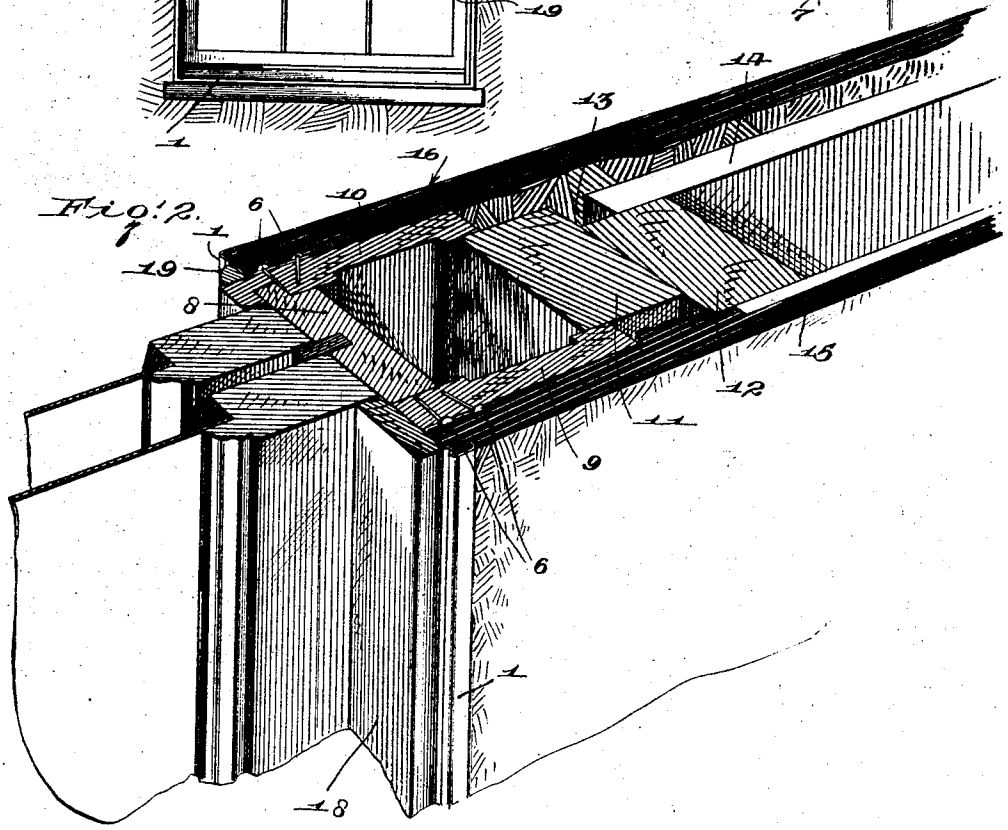


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC ALBERT BAUM, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

FRAME CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed April 16, 1925. Serial No. 23,626.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC A. BAUM, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frame Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in building constructions, relating particularly to the construction of frames for various openings, such as windows, doors, etc., and it consists of the constructions, combinations and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of the invention is to provide a metallic channel for both the interior and exterior of a wall opening, several of the important advantages derived from the use of the channel being that it eliminates casings and wood trim around the opening and provides a guide or gauge up to which a plastic covering can be finished.

Other objects and advantages appear in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a conventional window illustrating the simplicity obtained by the use of the improved frame construction.

Figure 2 is a sectional perspective view of a portion of the wall at the window opening illustrating the corelation and combination of various parts.

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the interior channel.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the exterior channel.

The invention comprises a channel 1, preferably made of metal, which consists of a flange 2, web 3 and rib 4. The rib 4 is bent upon itself or returned at 5 providing a reinforcement for the rib and also a substantial edge up to which the plastic wall coating may be carried.

These foregoing elements are bent substantially as shown in Figures 3 and 4. The flange 2 is substantially at right angles to the web 3, and the rib 4 substantially at right angles to the web 3. The flange 2 is considerably wider than the rib thereby providing ample space for nailing, as at 6 (Fig. 2). The web 3 has a crimp 7 running lengthwise thereof adjacent to the rib 4. The crimp may be either concave as in Figure 4 or convex as in Figure 3. In either instance it is intended to provide a weather drip, and in addition to that serves to reinforce the web.

Figure 2 illustrates the application of the metallic channel, there being one along both the interior and exterior edges of an opening in the wall. A window opening is selected for illustration. The jamb 8 provides the abutment for inside and outside blind stops 9 and 10. The extremities of these stops opposite to the jamb 8 have contact with a stud 11. A second stud 12 is in staggered relationship to the stud 11 thereby providing a recess 13 into which the sheathing 14 can be fitted (Fig. 2), bringing the inner edge of the stud 12 flush with the inner surface of the stop 9 and providing for uninterrupted application of the plaster coat 15.

A stucco coat 16 is applied to the outside, appropriate metal laths being employed in the instance of both plastic coats. The dimension between the flange 2 and rib 4 of the channel 1 determines the thickness of the plastic coat. In both cases the plastic material is smoothed off level with the rib 4 in this resepect forming a perfect flashing, thereby providing a simple and sanitary joint between the wall surface and frame structure. The corner 17 is preferably nicely rounded.

Combined with both metallic channels 1 are stop and molding strips 18 and 19. These are nailed to the adjacent stationary frame structure and are intended to aid in rigidifying the webs 3 of the channels. In addition to performing this function the molding 19 seals any opening between the web 3 and the blind stop 10. Similarly the stop 18 seals any opening between the web 3 and the blind stop 9. The space inside of the jamb 8, blind stops 9 and 10 and stud 11 is intended to be occupied by the window weights.

Upon reference to Figure 1 a number of advantages by the use of the invention can be seen. The channel 1 is shown extending completely around the opening. The inside of the opening would appear the same. The need for various kinds of casings and window trims is entirely eliminated. The rib 4 of the channel provides a sharp, simple, positive and beautiful finish around the opening both inside and outside of the wall. The plaster grounds, usually employed, are also

eliminated because the channels form grounds within themselves. Obviously the exposed metallic edges of the channels afford protection to the edges of the wall coatings, and by providing the crimp 7 (either concave or convex) moisture is stopped from creeping inwardly because it will be compelled to drip at these places.

Another advantage, namely sanitation, is also of importance. The jagged breaks usually found where a wall surface meets an opening are entirely avoided. The wall surface is brought up directly to the edge of the opening, not only preventing a lodging place for dirt and a breeding place for vermin but also preventing the passage through the air.

The latter purpose, i. e. in which breaks in the wall surface are avoided, is furthered largely by the staggering of the studs 11 and 12. The outer vertical edge of the stud 11 being offset in relationship to the corresponding edge of the stud 12 provides a recess in which the sheathing 14 may fit and thus provide ample room for the rough inner surface of the stucco 16 when applied. In the instance of the offset relationship of the inner vertical edge of the studs 11 in respect to the corresponding edge of the stud 12 so that the edges of the stud 12 and stop 9 are substantially flush, it becomes possible to carry the plaster coat 15 all the way over to the window opening without applying an excessive amount of material and without allowing the formation of any breaks.

While the construction and arrangement of the improved frame construction is that of a generally preferred form, obviously modifications and changes may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

I claim:—

1. A plaster terminal comprising a metallic channel having a web, a relatively wide flange bent substantially at right angles at one edge of the web, a rib bent substantially at right angles along the other edge of the web, the flange and rib serving to gauge the thickness of a plastic wall coat, a return upon the rib reinforcing the rib and providing an ample termination and protection to the edge of said coat, and a crimp formed along the web adjacent to the rib providing a weather drip when the channel is incorporated in a wall opening.

2. A plaster terminal comprising a metallic channel having a web, and a corrugation running along the web defining a depression to provide a weather drip.

ISAAC ALBERT BAUM