March 6, 1956 J. D. LONGLEY 2,736,930

DOOR FRAME

Filed Oct. 28, 1953

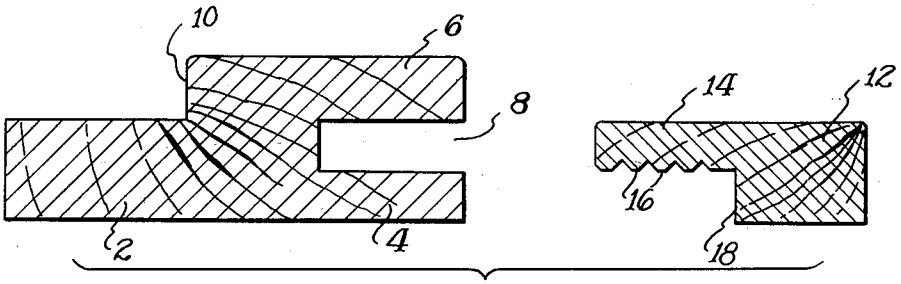

Fig. 1

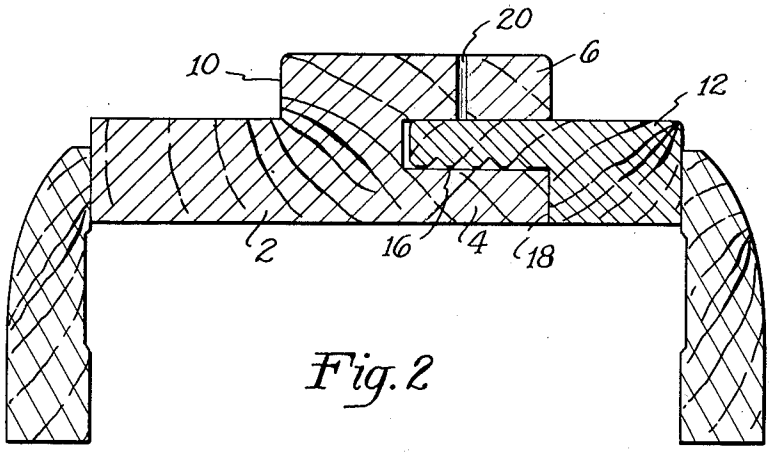

Fig. 2

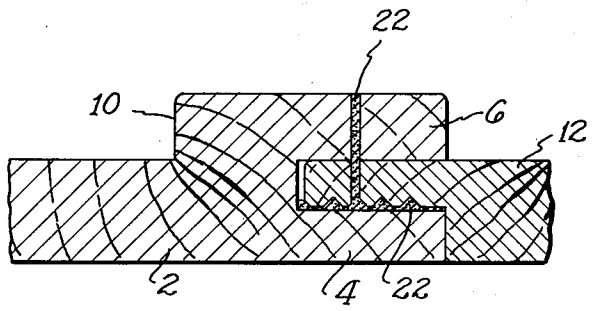

Fig. 3

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DOOR FRAME

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Application October 28, 1953, Serial No. 388,732

2 Claims. (Cl. 20—11)

This invention relates to door jambs. In particular, the invention is directed to an improved adjustable door jamb.

In the co-pending Johnson and Longley application, Serial No. 352,837, filed May 4, 1953, for "Adjustable Wood Door Frames," now abandoned, a door jamb is disclosed in which tongue and groove sections are held together by means of glue applied after the door jamb has been placed in position. The objects of the instant invention are to improve upon this construction, especially with regard to the manner of distributing the glue, and to assure that the members will fit together regardless of climatic conditions.

In general, these objects are obtained by forming one surface of the tongue on the tongue section of the jamb with a plurality of parallel, longitudinally extending grooves. Such grooves give the improved result of a better distribution of adhesive, and furthermore lessen the tendency of the tongue member to swell or warp out of shape before being used, such tendency being especially prevalent when the jamb is formed of a soft wood.

The means by which the objects of the invention are obtained are described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view through a door jamb with the two parts separated;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view through the door jamb assembled, but prior to being glued, and

Figure 3 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view through the door jamb joint after the parts have been glued together.

In Figure 1 the door jamb is shown composed of two sections. Groove section **2** has one edge thereof provided with flanges **4** and **6**, between which there is a groove **8**. Flange **6** is offset from the plane of section **2** by the wall **10**. The tongue section **12** is provided with a laterally extending tongue **14**. On the inner face of this tongue are a plurality of parallel grooves which are separated by ribs **16**. These ribs run the longitudinal length of section **12**, and are parallel to face **18**.

As shown in Figure 2, flange **6** contains a guide hole **20**. Actually, there are a plurality of these guide holes spaced along the longitudinal length of flange **6**, and these guide holes are preferably preformed in the mill wherein the tongue and groove members are fabricated, although they may be formed at the building site as by drilling, or punching a hole with the use of a nail. Guide hole **20** has a diameter greater than the minimum thickness of ribs **16**.

When this jamb is installed into position, the sections **2** and **12** are assembled with their outer edges being brought into flush alignment with the outer faces of the wall, the tongue **14** being adjusted in the slot **8** for this purpose. It is noted that the ribs **16** are directed toward the wall so that when tongue member **12** is pulled outwardly some distance, no ribs will be exposed on the outer surface of the jamb to mar the appearance thereof. A nail or other means is then inserted into guide hole **20**, and driven through tongue **14** and then withdrawn to

form a hole so that communication is established with the grooves between ribs **16**. As this hole has about the diameter of hole **20**, access to one of the grooves between ribs **16** is always established. A pressure gun or other means is then used to inject adhesive **22** through the guide hole **20** and into the grooves between ribs **16**. At this point it is noted that there is sufficient clearance, although slight, between the ribs and the inner face of flange **4** so that the glue will pass from groove to groove, and over a considerable distance of the longitudinal length of the grooves. When the glue sets, the jamb sections are tightly secured together.

The use of the ribs **16** not only serves to give a good glue distribution in the joint, but has the further function of maintaining the shape of tongue **14** prior to assembly. Especially when soft woods are used, the drying or wetting of tongue **14** under changing climatic conditions will cause either shrinking or swelling, and some warping or distortion of tongue **14**. The ribs **16** materially compensate for any swelling of the tongue, so that the tongue can always be fitted within the groove **8** of section **2**. Ease and accuracy of assembly is thus insured. The assembly of the jamb is completed by the placing in position of the side trim members as broadly indicated in Figure 2.

Having now described the means by which the objects of my invention are obtained, I claim:

1. In a door frame, a jamb assembly, said assembly including an elongate first jamb section, said first jamb section being substantially medially divided longitudinally thereof into a main body portion and an adjacent flange portion, said first jamb section presenting a smooth, flat and continuous inner surface and the flange portion thereof being thicker than the main body portion whereby a step face extends perpendicular to the outer surfaces of the main body portion and the flange portion at the juncture of such portions, the outer surface of said flange portion defining the trim strip of the assembly, said flange portion being provided with a longitudinally extending notch along its free edge to present inner and outer spaced flanges, said notch extending substantially halfway the width of said flange portion and forming a smooth, flat inner surface on the outer flange which is coplanar with the outer surface of said main body portion, a second jamb section, said second jamb section having a longitudinally extending thickened portion and a longitudinally extending tongue of lesser thickness thereadjacent received in the notch of the first jamb section, said second jamb section having a smooth, flat and continuous outer surface whereby an abutment surface extends perpendicularly between the inner surfaces of the tongue and the thickened portion providing a stop against which the free edge of said inner flange may abut, a plurality of ribs and grooves on the inner face of said tongue and extending substantially longitudinally thereon, said outer flange having a plurality of longitudinally spaced openings communicating between the inner and outer faces of said outer flange and for communicating and registering with a plurality of longitudinally spaced glue passageways in the tongue, whereby glue introduced through the registering passageways fills said longitudinal grooves in the tongue, such that the second jamb section is rigidly secured to the first jamb section.

2. In a door frame, a jamb assembly, said assembly including an elongate first jamb section, said first jamb section being substantially medially divided longitudinally thereof into a main body portion and an adjacent flange portion, said first jamb section presenting a smooth, flat and continuous inner surface and the flange portion thereof being thicker than the main body portion whereby a step face extends perpendicular to the outer surfaces of the main body portion and the flange portion at the juncture of such portions, the outer surface of said flange

portion defining the trim strip of the assembly, said flange portion being provided with a longitudinally extending notch along its free edge to present inner and outer spaced flanges having parallel inner faces, said notch extending substantially halfway the width of said flange portion and forming a smooth, flat inner surface on the outer flange which is coplanar with the outer surface of said main body portion, a second jamb section, said second jamb section having a longitudinally extending thickened portion and a longitudinally extending tongue of lesser thickness thereadjacent received in the notch of the first jamb section, said second jamb section having a smooth, flat and continuous outer surface whereby an abutment surface extends perpendicularly between the inner surfaces of the tongue and the thickened portion providing a stop against which the free edge of said inner flange may abut, a plurality of ribs and grooves

on the inner face of said tongue and extending substantially longitudinally thereon, the inner and outer faces of said tongue being parallel and said tongue being of slightly less thickness than the width of said notch, said grooves compensating for shrinkage and swelling of the tongue to minimize warping of the same so that said tongue is readily received in said notch, and means securing said tongue within said notch.

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