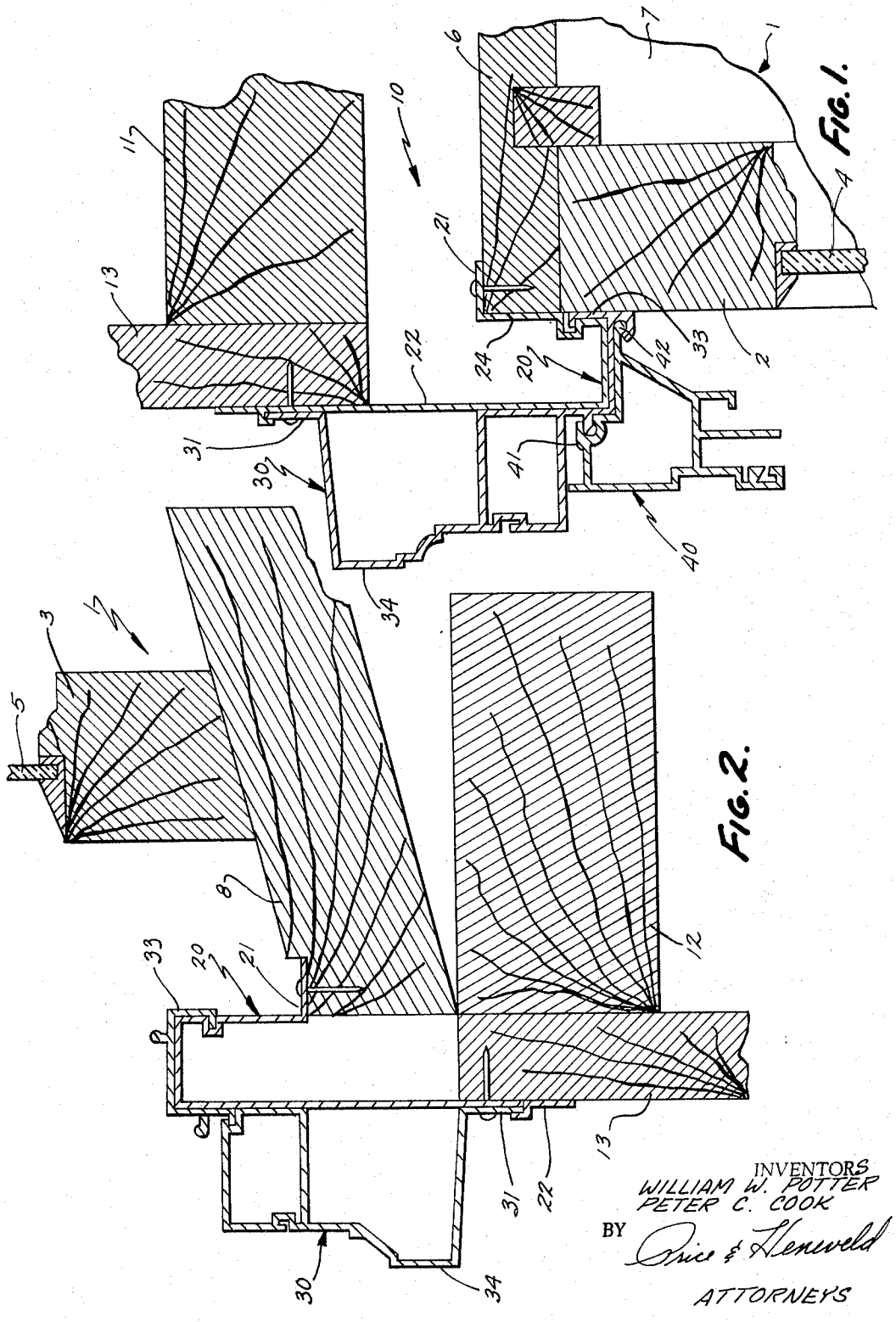
Jan. 3, 1967 W. W. POTTER ETAL 3,295,277

STRUCTURE FOR MOUNTING WINDOWS

Filed May 11, 1964 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Jan. 3, 1967 W. W. POTTER ETAL 3,295,277

STRUCTURE FOR MOUNTING WINDOWS

Filed May 11, 1964 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

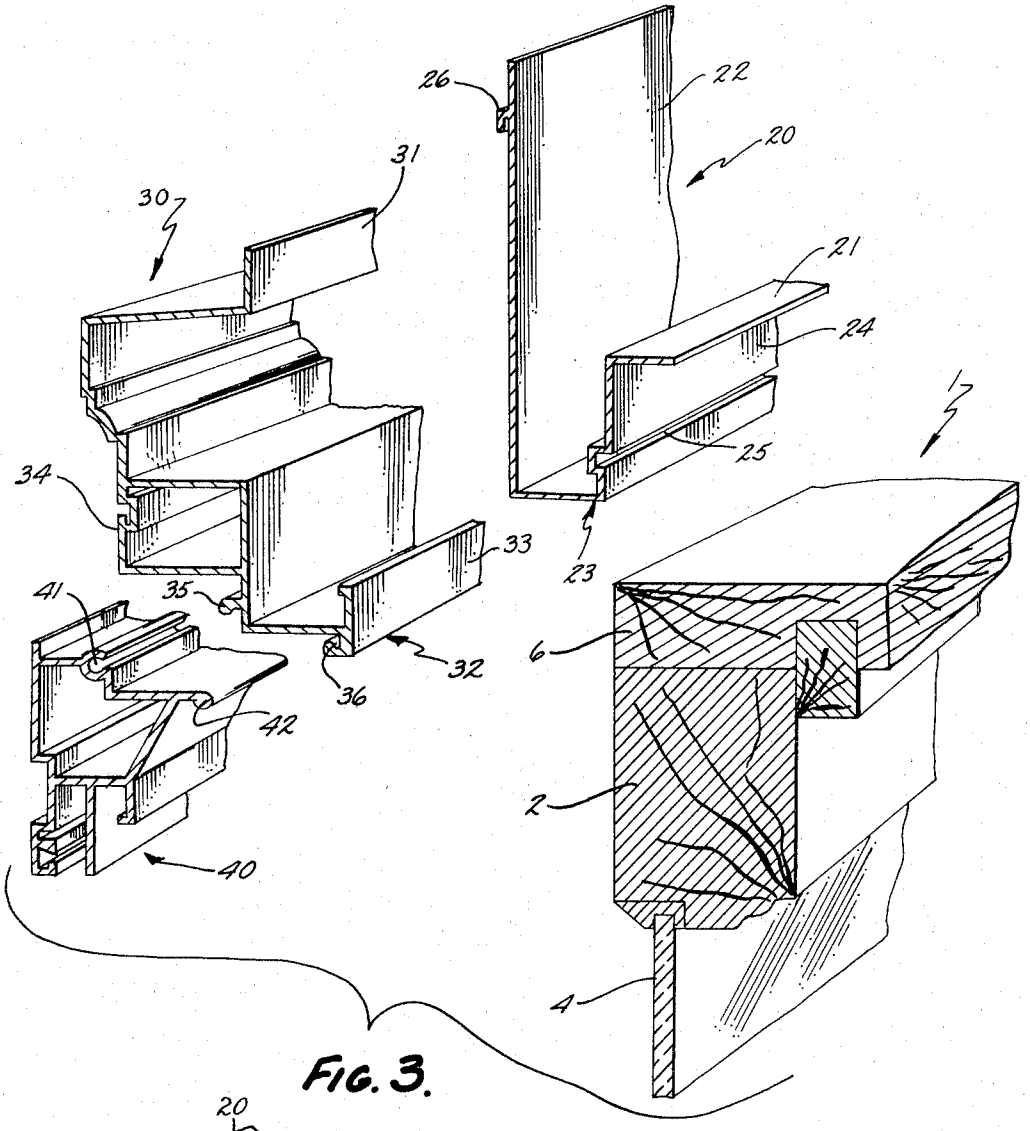


FIG. 3.

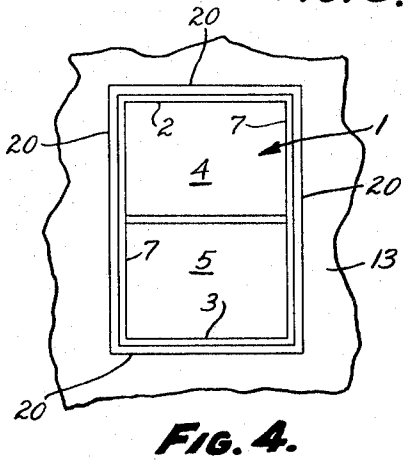


FIG. 4.

INVENTORS
WILLIAM W. POTTER
PETER C. COOK
BY Price & Heneveld
ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office

3,295,277

Patented Jan. 3, 1967

3,295,277

STRUCTURE FOR MOUNTING WINDOWS

William W. Potter, 1718 College SE., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49507, and Peter C. Cook, 2152 Osceola Drive SE., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506

Filed May 11, 1964, Ser. No. 366,435
4 Claims. (Cl. 52—211)

This invention relates to a structure for mounting windows. More particularly, this invention relates to a window structure adapted for mounting within a rough opening in the wall of a building.

Many types and varieties of window constructions are presently in existence. Many of these structures exhibit certain inherent disadvantages. Conventionally, windows with wooden heads, jambs and sills must be provided with wooden blind stops of precise dimension for fitting the windows into the opening provided in the building being built. This is expensive, time-consuming and a perfect fit is of course not guaranteed. Conventional, wooden brick mold trimming must then be additionally provided, cut to specific, precise lengths for the particular window involved. Precise finishing of these elements is then required, this again being both time-consuming and expensive.

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved window structure, the structure being such that it is adapted to be mounted within an opening of only roughly dimensioned proportion.

A further object of this invention is the provision of such a window structure which eliminates the necessity for precisely measured wooden blind stops and brick mold trim.

A further object of this invention is the provision of such a structure which is equally compatible with any type of exterior material used on a building.

An additional object of this invention is the provision of such a window structure which eliminates the necessity of finish work normally required after a building is erected.

These and other objects of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the relevant arts upon reading the following specification in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing either the top or the side, since both locations involve generally identical structure, of a window mounted in position within an opening in a building utilizing the teachings of this invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing the bottom of a window mounted within the opening in a building; and

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective cross-sectional view better showing the components of this invention.

FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing a window mounted in the wall of a building through the structure of this invention.

Briefly, this invention relates to a window structure adapted for mounting within a rough opening, the window including a head, jambs and a sill. Blind stops are associated with the head, jambs and sill, the blind stops including first flanges secured to said head, jambs and sill. Said blind stops also include second flanges extending beyond the periphery of the window and lying in planes generally parallel to the plane of the window.

Referring more specifically to the drawing, the reference numeral **1** designates a window, including an upper sash **2**, a lower sash **3**, and upper and lower window panes **4** and **5**, respectively (FIGS. 1 and 2). A head **6** is provided at the top of the upper sash **2**, side jambs **7** are provided along the upper and lower sashes **2** and **3**, and a sill **8** is provided at the bottom of the lower sash **3**. In the embodiment shown, the window **1** is of conventional wooden construction, although it is to be specifically understood that within the broadest aspects of this invention, other types of windows might be used than shown in the embodiment herein.

Extruded blind stops **20** are associated with the head, jambs and sill of the window **1** (FIG. 3). Each blind stop **20** includes a first flange **21**, a second flange **22** spaced therefrom and lying in a plane generally perpendicular thereto, the edges of the flanges **21** and **22** being joined through the angle **23**. The leg **24** of the angle **23** is offset and includes a groove **25** therealong. The first flange **21** of the blind stop **20** is nailed to the top of the head **6** and to the sides of the jambs **7**, the legs **24** of the angles **23** lying adjacent the outer side of the window **1** (FIG. 1). As shown specifically in FIG. 2, the flange **21** of the respective blind stop **20** is nailed to the top of the still **8**. With the blind stops thus attached to the window **1**, it will be seen that the second flanges **22** thereof are spaced from the window **1** and lie in planes generally parallel to the plane of the window **1**. As will now be described, when thus assembled, the window **1** is a completed structure, ready to be mounted into a rough opening without particular care given to the dimensions of the opening.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, an opening **10** is provided in the wall of a building between the upper and lower studs **11** and **12**. Conventional sheeting **13** is affixed to the studs **11** and **12** and also to a corresponding framing member forming each side of the opening. It will now be seen that the second flanges **22** of the blind stops **20** secured to the head, jambs and sill of the window **1** may be nailed to the sheeting **13** upon placement of the window **1** within the opening **10**. The window is positioned by merely setting the sill **8** on the lower stud **12**. Because the second flanges **22** extend beyond the periphery of the window **1**, they are adapted to be secured to the sheeting **13** even though the window **1** may be somewhat smaller than the opening **10** as shown.

A brick mold trim element **30** is provided for securement to each of the blind stops **20** (FIG. 3). The trim elements **30** each include a flange **31** adapted to be positioned against the second flange **22** of a respective blind stop **20**, the end of the flange **31** being snapped into a receiver **26** running along the blind stop **20**. Additionally, each trim element includes an angle **32** adapted to mate with the angle **23** of a respective blind stop **20**, the angle **32** having a leg **33** fitting adjacent the leg **24** and snapping into the groove **25** of the blind stop **20**. The structural portion **34** of each trim element **30** extends outwardly from the flange **31**, and is of a width sufficient to form a trim when brick or wood siding is affixed to the sheeting **13**. The trim elements **30** are preferably secured to the blind stops **20** prior to the mounting of the window **1** into the opening **10**. This is accomplished by simply snapping the flanges **31** within the receivers **26**, and snapping the legs **33** within the grooves **25**. Then, when the blind stops are nailed to the sheeting **13**, the trim elements **30** are also secured in position (FIGS. 1 and 2).

A storm sash and screen frame **40** is adapted to be mounted to the trim elements **30**. Snap **35** and snap receiver **36** are provided on the trim elements **30**, receiving snap retainer **41** and snap **42** respectively on the frame **40**.

It will now be seen that the window structure described has provided a vastly improved means for securing a window within a rough opening. As described hereinbefore, this window structure may be fitted into an opening varying somewhat in size, the provision of an opening of precise size being eliminated. Additionally, the

use of precisioned wooden blind stops and brick mold trims have been completely and totally eliminated. The structure provided is completely compatible which any exterior building structure. Exterior finishing normally required has been eliminated, saving additional time and expense over that already saved through the ease of mounting of the window in position.

While only one embodiment of this invention has been shown and described, it may be possible to practice the invention through the utilization of certain other embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. Such other embodiments are to be included as part of this invention unless the following claims specifically state otherwise.

We claim:

1. A window structure adapted for mounting within a rough opening, comprising: a window including a head, jambs and a sill; one-piece extruded blind stops associated with said head, jambs and sill, said blind stops including first flanges secured to said head, jambs and sill; said blind stops including second flanges extending beyond the periphery of said window and lying in planes generally perpendicular to the planes of said first flanges and generally parallel to the plane of said window; said first and second flanges spaced from one another and joined through an angle along respective edges thereof; and extruded trim elements secured to said blind stops, said elements secured to said second flanges and said angles, each of said trim elements including a flange lying aganist and secured to said second flanges of a respective one of said blind stops, a portion extending from the planes of said second flanges and away from said window, and a mating angle secured to said angle of a respective one of said blind stops.

2. A window structure as defined in claim **1**, including a storm sash and screen frame secured to said trim elements.

3. A window structure adapted for mounting within a rough opening, comprising: a window including a wooden head, wooden jambs and a wooden sill; one-piece extruded blind stops associated with said head, jambs and sill, said blind stops including first flanges nailed to the top of said head, the sides of said jambs and the top of said sill; said blind stops including second flanges extending beyond the periphery of said window and lying in planes generally perpendicular to the planes of said first flanges and generally parallel to the plane of said window; said first and second flanges spaced from one another and joined through an angle along respective edges thereof; and extruded trim elements secured to said blind stops, said elements secured to said second flanges and said angles, each of said trim elements including a flange lying against and secured to said second flange of a respective one of said blind stops, a portion extending from the planes of said second flanges and away from said window, and a mating angle secured to said angle of a respective one of said blind stops.

4. A window structure as defined in claim **3**, including a storm sash and screen frame snapped to said trim elements.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,840,221	1/1932	Bridges	189—75
1,929,634	10/1933	Gifford	52—212
2,188,050	1/1940	Kuyper	189—75
2,703,158	3/1955	Hauck	189—75
2,804,954	9/1957	Gillespie	189—75
2,912,078	11/1959	Kiehl et al.	189—75
2,916,112	12/1959	Kiehl	189—75
3,055,468	9/1962	Horejs et al.	189—75

HARRISON R. MOSELEY, *Primary Examiner.*

REINALDO P. MACHADO, *Examiner.*

W. E. HEATON, *Assistant Examiner.*