

Sept. 17, 1963

V. P. FREDRICKSEN
WINDOW AND DOOR CASING

3,103,710

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

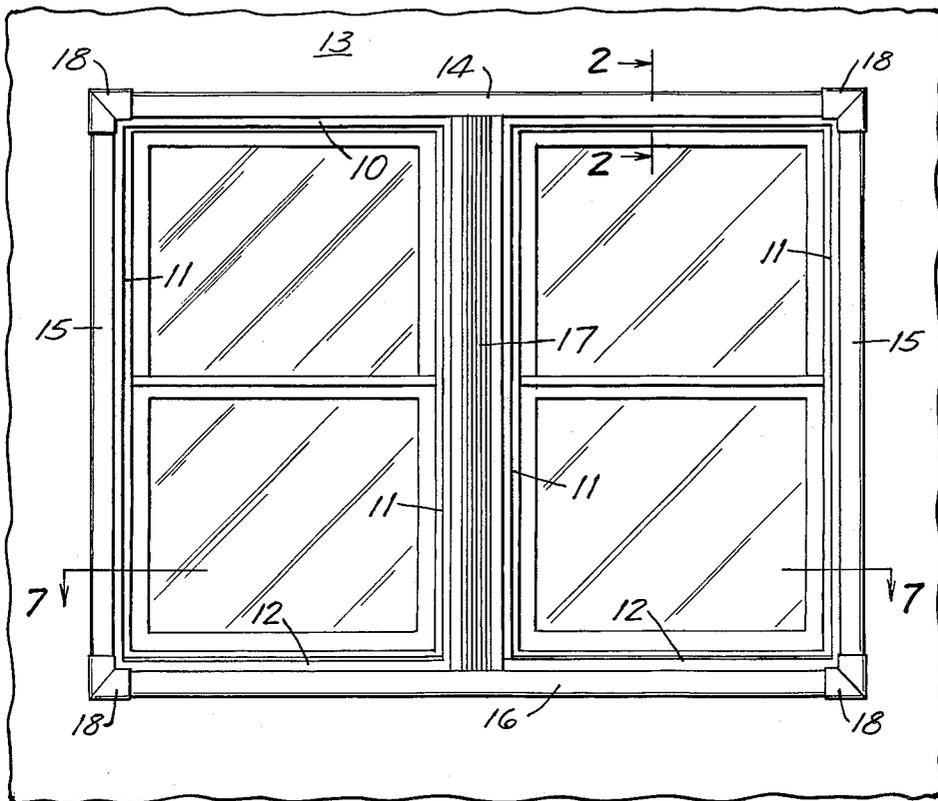


FIG. 2

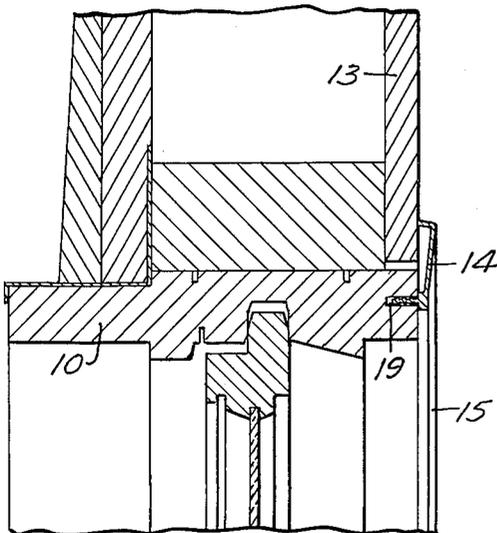
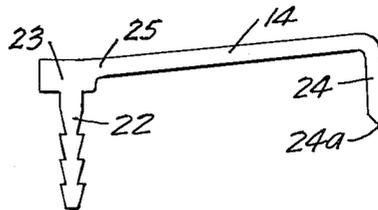


FIG. 3



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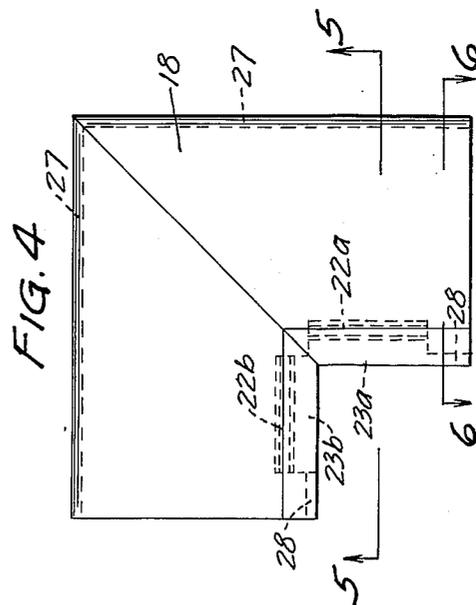
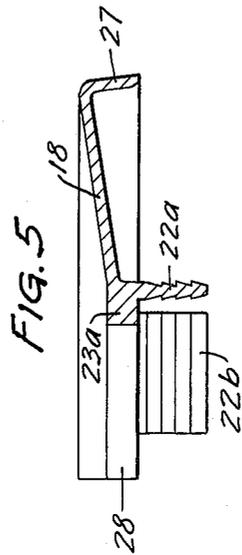
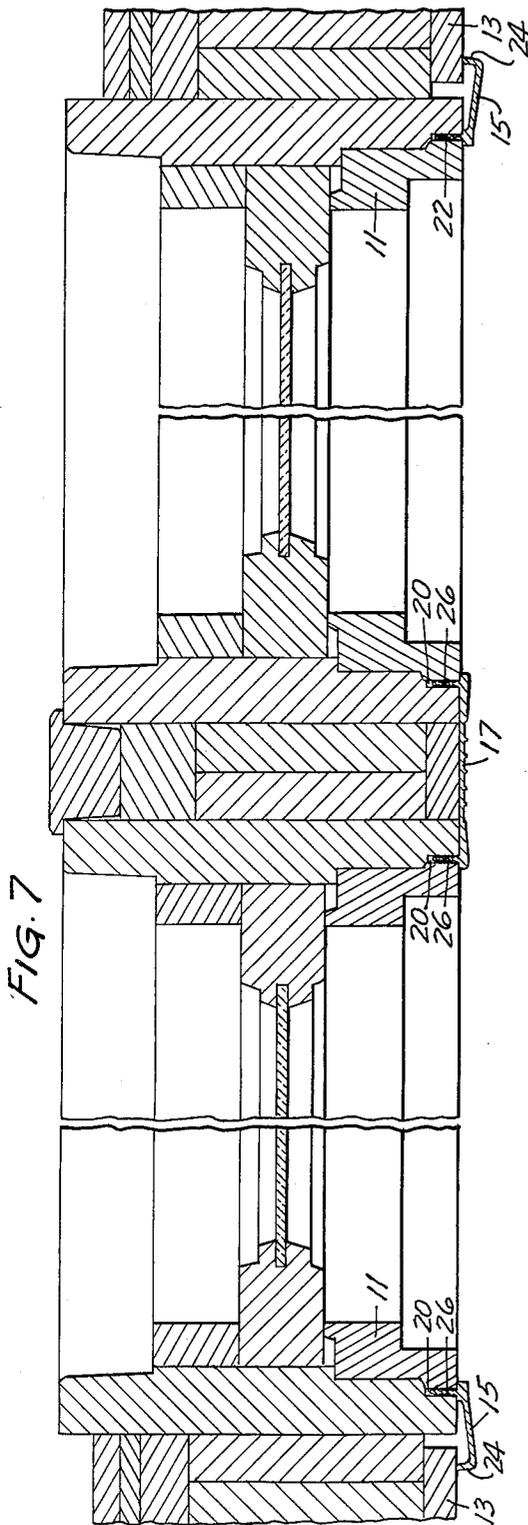
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3,103,710

WINDOW AND DOOR CASING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20-11)

This invention relates to casings for window and door units and particularly to improved interior casing members and assemblies thereof adapted to fit in contact with adjoining wall surfaces irrespective of whether such surfaces are flush with the jamb members of the units or offset inwardly or outwardly in relation thereto.

It is an object of my invention to provide flexible casing members for covering the joints between window or door jamb members and the adjoining wall surfaces, the casing members being sufficiently flexible and elastic to fit in contact with wall surfaces extending in different planes relative to the inner surfaces of the jamb members and having integral fastening members comprising barbed flanges for connecting the casing members to the jamb members of the window or door units.

A further and particular object is to reduce the cost of window and door construction by providing casing or trim members which can be secured in place on completely finished windows or doors and in engagement with adjoining finished walls in a small fraction of the time required for the fitting and installation of ordinary wood or metal casing members.

The invention also includes certain other novel features of construction which will be more fully pointed out in the following specification and claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of my invention, by way of example and not for the purpose of limitation:

FIGURE 1 is an elevational view showing adjoining window units with my improved casing in place thereon;

FIG. 2 is a vertical sectional view through a head jamb member and the adjoining wall members and casing member taken on the line 2-2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a detailed end view showing one of the casing members on a larger scale;

FIG. 4 is a front elevational view showing one of the corner caps;

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 5-5 of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a section taken on the line 6-6 of FIG. 4, and

FIG. 7 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 7-7 of FIG. 1.

Conventional window units, as shown in the drawings, include head jamb members 10, side jamb members 11 and sills 12. These window frame members are shown assembled in the usual manner in window openings defined by supporting frame members of the building. Interior wall members 13 have edges which may be in contact with or slightly spaced from the outer sides of the jamb members 10 and 11 and sill members 12. The inner surfaces of the wall members 13 may be positioned in planes which are either spaced outwardly or inwardly from the inner edge surfaces of the jamb members and sill. For example, if lath and plaster is provided it will be approximately three-quarter inch thick, or if sheet rock or some other wall board is used it may be a half inch thick. Other thinner wall boards may be of nominal three-eighth inch thickness.

My improved interior casings are adapted to cover the joints between the window frame members or door frame members and the adjoining wall surfaces regardless of whether the wall surfaces are flush with the frame

members or offset inwardly or outwardly therefrom within the expected range of variation. The members comprise head jamb casing members 14, side jamb casing members 15, sill casing members 16 and a mullion casing member 17, all of generally channel shape in cross section, and corner caps 18 adapted to cover and conceal the adjoining end portions of the casing members 14 and 15. A groove 19, preferably formed by a saw kerf, extends along the inner surface of each head jamb member 10 parallel to its longitudinal sides to receive a barbed flange on the casing member 14. A similar groove 20 extends longitudinally of each of the side jamb members 11 and a groove 21 is formed in each sill 12 and extends longitudinally thereof. Each of the casing members 14, 15 and 16 is an extruded hard plastic member of the general shape shown in FIG. 4. A barbed flange 22 extends perpendicularly along an inner marginal portion 23 of each member 14, 15 and 16, and another flange 24 extends along the opposite margin and has an edge 24a for contact with the inner surfaces of the wall members 13. Extending along each of these casing members adjacent to the marginal portion 23 is a flexible portion 25 of reduced thickness which imparts a desired degree of elasticity to maintain the inner edge 24a of the flange 24 in continuous contact with the wall members 13. The casing members may be securely fastened in place on the jamb members by merely pressing the barbed flanges 22 into the grooves 19, 20 and 21 of the jamb members 10, 11 and 12 respectively. Thus the barbed flanges 22, by reason of their form and elasticity, securely retain the several casing members in place with their edges 24a pressed against the surfaces of the wall members 13.

As best shown in FIG. 7, the mullion casing member 17 has parallel barbed flanges 26 extending along its opposite margins to fit in the grooves 20 of side jamb members 11 of adjoining window units. For single window units casing members 15 are secured to both of the side jamb members 11.

Referring to FIGS. 4, 5 and 6, the corner caps 18 are generally L-shaped in elevational view and have flanges 27 for contact with the wall members 13 extending along their outer side margins. Relatively thick rigid marginal portions 23a and 23b extend along the inner sides of the cap 18 and barbed flanges 22a and 22b, integral with the cap, extend parallel with and adjacent to the portions 23a and 23b respectively. Relatively narrow flanges 28 extend along the inner angle sides of the cap 18 to fit in contact with the inner edge surfaces of the portions 23 of the casing members 14 and 15. These corner caps greatly facilitate the joining of the vertical and horizontal casing members at the corners of the window and door units. The horizontal and vertical casing members are merely cut to approximately the length required to extend beneath the corner caps and may be square cut at their ends. No fitting of the trim members together at the corners of window or door units is required.

The several trim members 14-17 are secured to the grooved stop members of the window frame merely by pressing the barbed flanges into the grooves. Thereafter, the corner caps 18 are placed over the adjoining end portions of the horizontal and vertical casing members and are pressed into place so that they conceal the underlying end portions of the casing members 14, 15 and 16. The corner caps have sufficient flexibility and elasticity to retain their flanges 27 in firm contact with the inner surface of the wall members 13. It will be evident that these flanges fit exteriorly of the casing member flanges 24 and that the flanges 28 of the corner

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caps embrace the inner corner surfaces of the casing members 14, 15 and 16.

Suitable synthetic resin materials of the rigid plastic group may be used to form my casing members. They may be formed, for example, from polyvinyl chloride which may be extruded to form the elongated channel shaped casing members. The corner caps may be formed in suitable molds from the same plastic material. Another suitable plastic is one sold under the trademark "Kralastic," a thermoplastic rubber-resin molding compound consisting of a styrene copolymer alloyed with a rubber copolymer.

The application of my improved casing to otherwise finished window and door units requires only about four minutes per unit (by an unskilled worker), whereas, the conventional type of wood casings require approximately three-quarters of an hour for cutting, fitting and securing the members in place. Use of my improved casings effects further substantial savings in the time required for painting walls and windows due to the fact that the walls may be painted and the window units completely installed and painted prior to the application of the plastic casing members.

I claim:

1. The combination of a window frame or the like, an adjoining wall, said frame including side and head jamb members each having a longitudinally extending groove of substantial depth disposed substantially perpendicularly to the inner edge surface of the jamb member, and a casing for covering joints between said jamb members and an interior surface of said wall comprising

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casing members of channel shape in cross section constructed from a rigid compressible and elastic plastic material and each having along one margin a first flange formed with longitudinally extending barb shaped ridges adapted to be compressed in said grooves and fitting tightly in one of said grooves, and a second flange having an edge for contact with said inner wall surface extending along the other longitudinal margin of each of said casing members, each of said casing members having a relatively thick marginal portion supporting said first flange and a relatively thin flexible longitudinally extending portion interposed between said first and second flanges and permitting extending and retracting movement of said second flange to contact wall surfaces in various planes.

2. A combination in accordance with claim 1 in which said side and head jamb casing members have adjoining ends which are spaced one from the other, and a corner cap overlying the adjoining ends of said casing members and formed with a pair of right angularly disposed flanges having barb shaped ridges fitting respectively in the grooves in said head and side jamb members to secure said corner cap in concealing relation to the junction of said head and side jamb casing members.

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