

C. A. FULLERTON.
DOOR CONSTRUCTION.
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1,277,566.

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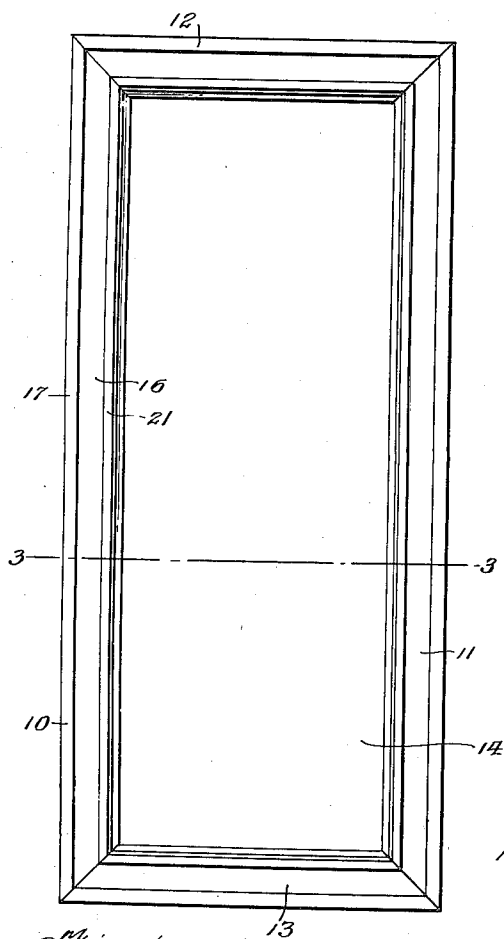


Fig. 1.

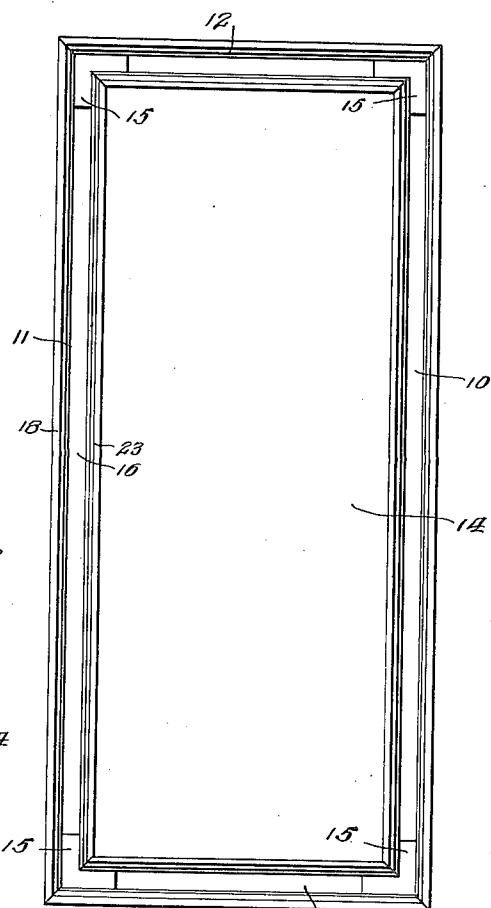


Fig. 2.

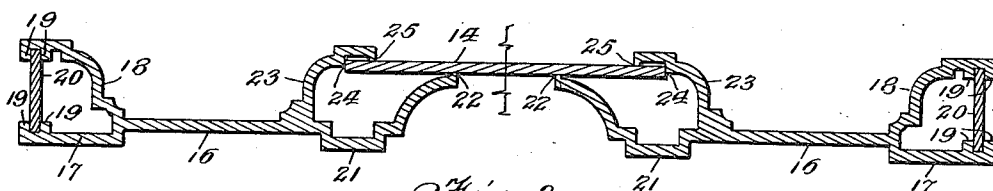


Fig. 3.

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DOOR CONSTRUCTION.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE A. FULLERTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door Constructions; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to door constructions and more particularly to that type of door made entirely of metal.

It has for an object to provide an improved form of construction for such a door, in which the several parts comprising the door interlock when assembled to reinforce the construction and to hold said parts together with a minimum of auxiliary fastening means.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a door construction in which the stiles, head rail and foot rail are formed to lock a panel section therein, when said side rails are assembled.

A further object of this invention is to provide a door formed of a frame and panel sections having said frame formed of single bars of metal in which both faces of the bar are given an artistic finish and in which the necessary rigidity of construction is present.

A further object is the provision of a frame member comprising the stiles and head and foot rails, in which the necessary enlargements are formed along the edges of said frame section to establish a rigid construction, said enlarged edges being connected by a central panel section of reduced thickness and said enlarged edges being of channel formation having overhanging edges, between which supplemental portions forming the door may be slidably engaged.

Further objects will be apparent from the following specification, appended claims and drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door constructed in accordance with this invention,

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof, and

Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross section, as on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

This invention provides for a simple construction of a door commonly used for mausoleums and it provides for a simplified construction in eliminating the use of un-

necessary metals to reinforce and stabilize the finished construction. A feature of this type of construction is that a finished effect is had on each side of the door, and the appearances are such as to indicate massive and solid construction, while in fact, only thin webs are used where single thicknesses are possible. It provides for the formation of a door of a frame and an included panel section having the parts assembled in such manners as to interlock, in having the panel section slidably carried by the foot rail and stiles, after which the top rail may be placed in the frame to establish the locking action.

Referring to the drawings in which the several parts are clearly shown, 10 and 11 indicate the stiles of the door frame, 12 the head rail, 13 the foot rail and 14 a panel section within the frame comprising the above described members. The panel section is shown plain but it is understood that this plain surface may be interrupted where desired as by the addition of cross bars, the window sections, or grille work.

The stiles 10 and 11 and the head rail and foot rail 12 and 13 respectively, have their corners mitered as shown in Fig. 1 and these parts may be securely held together as by the corner braces 15 shown in Fig. 2, which may be securely fastened to the meeting ends of the several rails.

As the stiles, head-rail and foot rail may be formed of the same type of bar, description of the bar in one usage is thought sufficient and referring to Fig. 3, in which the details of construction are clearly shown, 16 indicates a central web of desired thickness having the offset 17, and from the rear face of said web extends the extension 18 which may be curved as shown, for ornamental purposes. The edges of the sections 17 and 18 have the spaced beads 19 formed thereon, between which the fillet 20 may be slid to form a complete face of the edge of the frame. The opposite edge of the web section has an offset portion 21 formed from one face thereof and this portion may be curved as shown for ornamental purposes, terminating in a rib 22 disposed in a plane in back of the web section 16. An extension 23 is formed on the rear face of said web and this extension 23 will in most instances, conform to the configuration of the section 18 having a shoulder 24 formed therein, from which said section is bent rearwardly and then in a plane parallel to that of the web

16, terminating in the rib 25. The panel section 14 is placed in the frame formed of these side bars by sliding said panel section within the frame thus formed in a horizontal or vertical direction, according to the open edge of the frame and when this panel section is inserted, the rib 22 frictionally engages said panel section to form a tight joint, the rib 25 contacts with the rear face of the panel section near one edge and the shoulder 24 frictionally engages in the edge of the panel section, so it is thereby seen that in the assembling of the several parts, the members of the frame rigidly support the panel section and the panel section reinforces the frame.

As the cross sectional configuration of the bars forming the frame have the several extensions from the web section, it is possible to produce the form shown having all of the parts integral by extrusion and in having all of the parts integrally formed, it is apparent that no fastening means are required to unite the several parts and as the extensions 21 and 23 possess the desired amount of resiliency, the panel section may be rigidly held by frictional contact to thereby eliminate any fastening means for that purpose. The fittings 15 require supplemental fastening means as well as any findings which may be attached to the door as in common usage, but it is evident that by the particular arrangement and formation of the several parts shown, a door of very simple construction is had.

It is thought that the foregoing description clearly discloses the novel features of this device and it is further understood that no limitation is implied by the limited forms as shown, as various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of this invention.

Having thus described this invention, I claim:—

1. A door construction comprising a frame, formed of stiles, a head rail, and a foot rail, and a panel within said frame, said frame comprising rails of similar cross-sectional configuration, having a web of single thickness, with lateral extensions from edges thereof, extensions from the inner edges of said webs being of differing widths, terminating in adjacent planes behind the plane

of said web, in remote lines with respect to each other, and having oppositely directed beads of reduced width formed along the extreme edges to present sealing joints, and said panel being gripped between said inwardly directed extensions having the oppositely directed beads at the edges of said extensions grip said panel along remote lines and having said extensions resilient and yieldable to assure a water-tight joint between the edges of said extensions and said panel.

2. A door construction comprising a frame, formed of stiles, a head rail, a foot rail, and a panel within said frame, said frame comprising rails of similar cross-sectional configuration, having a web of single thickness, lateral extensions from the opposite edges of said web, said lateral extensions being spaced to present a thickness to the structure and to reinforce said web of single thickness, the extensions to one side of said web being offset to a greater degree than those from the opposite side, spaced beads along the inner faces of the extensions from the outer edges of the web, a fillet slidable between said beads to form a tubular structure at the outer edge of the frame, the extensions from the inner edges of said web being of different widths, terminating in adjacent planes behind the plane of said web, in remote lines with respect to each other, oppositely directed beads of reduced width formed along the adjacent faces of said inwardly directed extensions, shoulders formed in one of each of the inwardly directed extensions from said webs to form abutments, said inwardly directed extensions being resilient and yieldable, and said panel being gripped within said frame by having the edges of said panel abut against the shoulders formed in some of the inwardly directed extensions, and having the opposite faces of said panel gripped between the oppositely directed beads along the extreme edges of said inwardly directed extensions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE A. FULLERTON.

Witnesses:

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E. H. SCHUTT.