

Oct. 6, 1931.

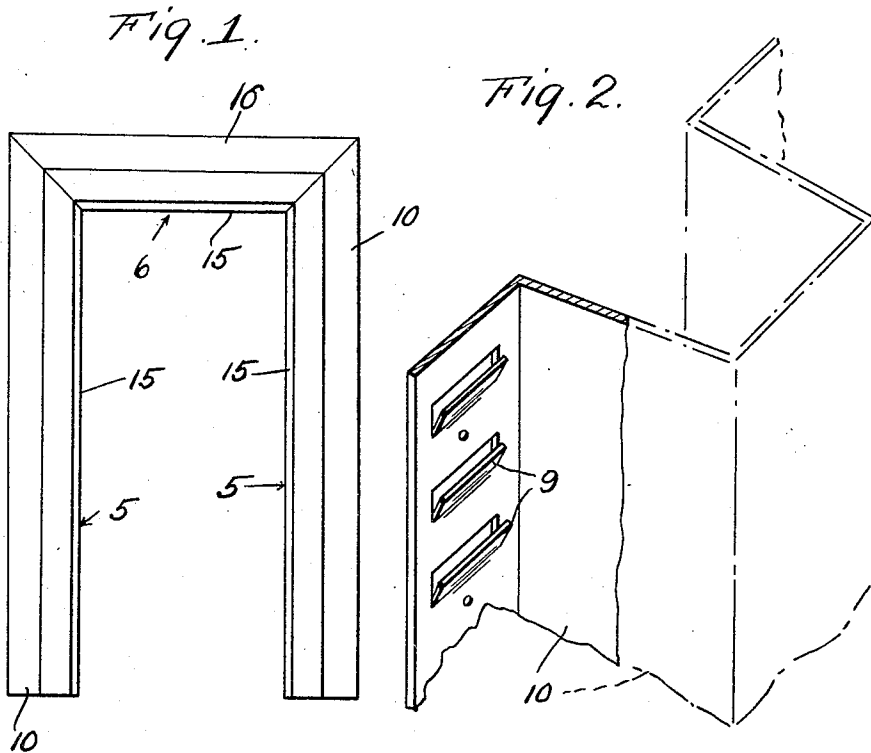
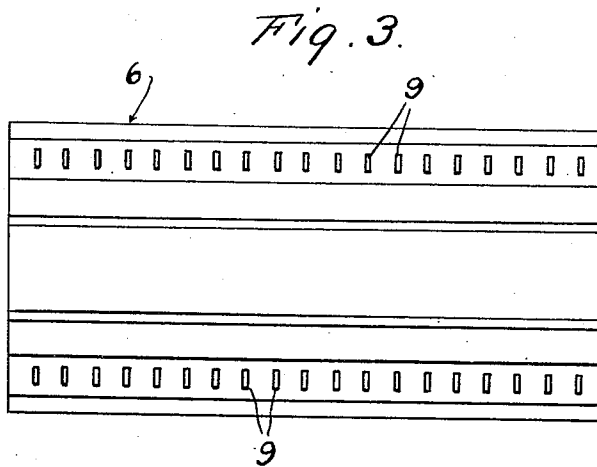
T. P. McHUGH ET AL

1,826,516

REVERSIBLE DOORFRAME

Filed July 31, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

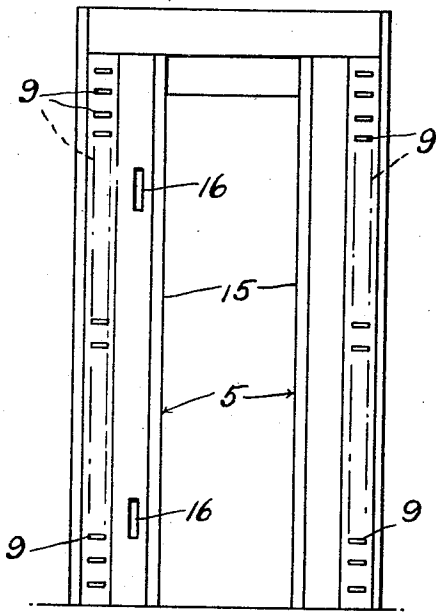


Fig. 5.

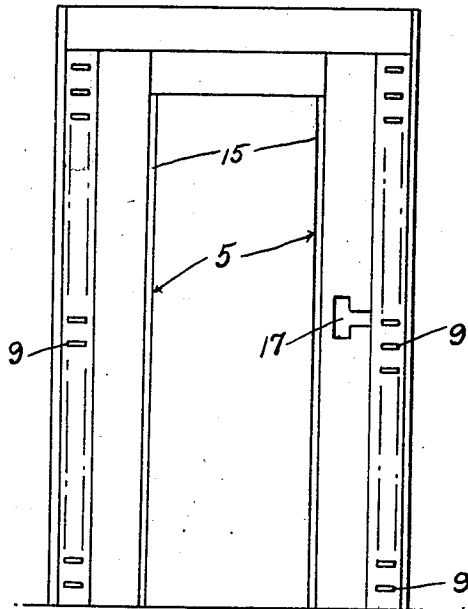
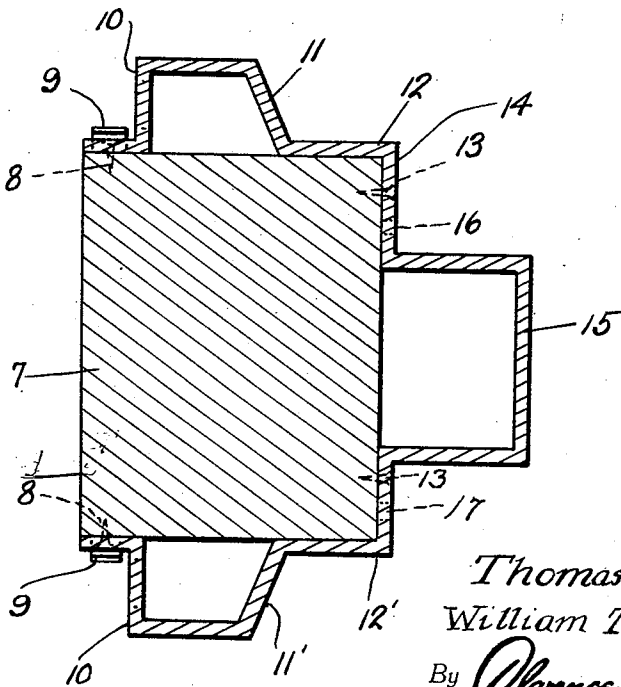


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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REVERSIBLE DOORFRAME

Application filed July 31, 1929. Serial No. 382,474.

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in building constructions and more particularly to a novel reversible door frame.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a reversible door frame which is reversible to accommodate doors of two different thicknesses. In building constructions it is usual to provide doors of two different thicknesses; that is, the outside doors are relatively thicker than the doors connecting the various rooms of the building.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a door frame which will be of neat appearance and which will be far more durable than the wooden frames now generally employed.

These and other important objects of the invention will become more apparent to the reader after considering the invention as described and claimed hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the novel frame.

Figure 2 represents a fragmentary perspective view of the frame, showing the keys for receiving plaster.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the upper end of one of the side frame pieces.

Figure 4 is a section on lines 4—4 of Figure 1. Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Figure 1, and Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it will be seen that the usual frame will necessitate a pair of vertical frame pieces 5—5' and a horizontal connecting piece 6 bridging the upper ends of the vertical side pieces 5—5'. Each of the frame pieces is constructed of sheet metal and built on a beam 7 of wood. This beam acts as a filler and the frame piece is secured across three sides thereof. The longitudinal edges of the sheet metal plate constructed to form each frame piece are secured as at 8—8 to the filler beam 7, and these edge portions of the plate are struck out to provide plaster receiving keys 9 which are in horizontal parallel relation.

The plate at the diametrically opposite

sides of the filler 7 are disposed outwardly to provide walls abutting shoulders 10 against which the plaster of the wall may abut. The side portions 11 and 11' of the shoulder remote from the longitudinal edges of the plate merge into right angular bent portions 12 and 12' disposed around a pair of the filler beam corners and thus secured by suitable means 13. The forwardly disposed legs of the corner portion 12 and 12' provide jamb surfaces 14 and 14' on the face of the filler beam at right angles to the door surfaces. These surfaces 14 and 14' are connected by an intervening channel rib forming an abutting shoulder 15 which is offset with respect to the longitudinal center of the frame so as to be positioned closer to one side edge thereof than to the other. This permits a comparatively thick door to abut one side of the shoulder, and upon reversing the frame piece, a comparatively thinner door may be used to abut the opposite side of the shoulder 15. This obviates the necessity of constructing separate frames for doors of different cross sectional thicknesses since the frame of the invention is reversible to dispose either the side portion 12 or the side portion 12' on the proper side of the door opening.

The side member 5 of the frame is provided on the portion 12' of the jamb face with a pair of slots 16 to permit the hinges of a door to be secured directly to the wooden sill 7 and the other portion 12 thereof is provided with an opening 17 to permit the securing to the sill 7 of a suitable keeper plate for the striker of the door lock (not shown). The side member 5' is also provided with similar openings 16 and 17 but reversely arranged with respect to the corresponding openings of the frame member 5 so that the end-openings 16 of the side member are constructed by the keeper plate openings 17 of the other side member. The metal plates of the side members 5 and 5' extend upwardly above the tops of their respective filler beams and are cut on a 45° angle, as is illustrated in Figure 3. When the frame is assembled, as is shown in Figure 1, the ends of the filler beam 7 of the bridge member 6 rests upon the top of the beams 7 of the two side members 5

and 5' and are confined between the upper extended ends of the plates. The facing plate of the top member 6 extends around the bottom and sides of its filler beam and is cut at
 5 opposite ends to match the extended ends of the side members; the plates being arc welded at the joints. As thus assembled, the frame is adapted to be fastened directly to a partition wall and thus eliminates the necessity of
 10 constructing a supporting frame or buck. There are two standard door widths in general use, namely inch and a quarter width and inch and one-eighth width. It is the general practice in constructing door frames to
 15 proportion the latter according to the particular size of door intended to be fitted thereto. A door frame constructed for a door of given width is not adapted to accommodate a door of greater or less width. With the
 20 present invention, a door of the greatest width may be fitted to the frame on one side of the door stop 15 to engage the jamb surfaces 14 and when it is desired to use a door of less width, the frame is merely reversed
 25 to present the narrower surfaces 14' on the upper side of the door opening to permit fitting thereto a door of narrow cross section. When one side of the frame is in use, the openings 16 and 17 of the opposite side will be
 30 suitably slugged.

It will thus be seen that by arranging the frame pieces within a door way during the building of a structure, the plastering of the walls may be carried on to the very abutment
 35 thereof against the shoulders 10—10. There will be no tendency of the plaster to crack or become displaced from about the frame, due to the keys 9 struck from the longitudinal edge portions of the frame pieces, and being
 40 adapted to receive the plaster.

Furthermore, while the foregoing description has been in specific terms, it is to be understood that various changes in the specific shape, size, and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit
 45 and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having thus described the invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—
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In a door frame, a jamb member comprising a wooden filler block of square cross section and a sheet metal facing plate covering three sides of the block with its terminal ends
 55 secured to the block, the outer covering portions of the plate having outwardly disposed channel portions forming wall abutments on opposite sides of the filler block and the central covering portion or jamb face of the plate having an outwardly disposed door stop of channel sections arranged closer to one side edge of the jamb face than the other to accommodate doors of different widths, said jamb face portion of said plate being
 60 slotted on opposite sides of the door stop to
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accommodate a keeper plate and door hinge respectively to permit direct attachment of the same to the wooden filler block.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

THOMAS P. McHUGH.
 WILLIAM T. McHUGH.

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