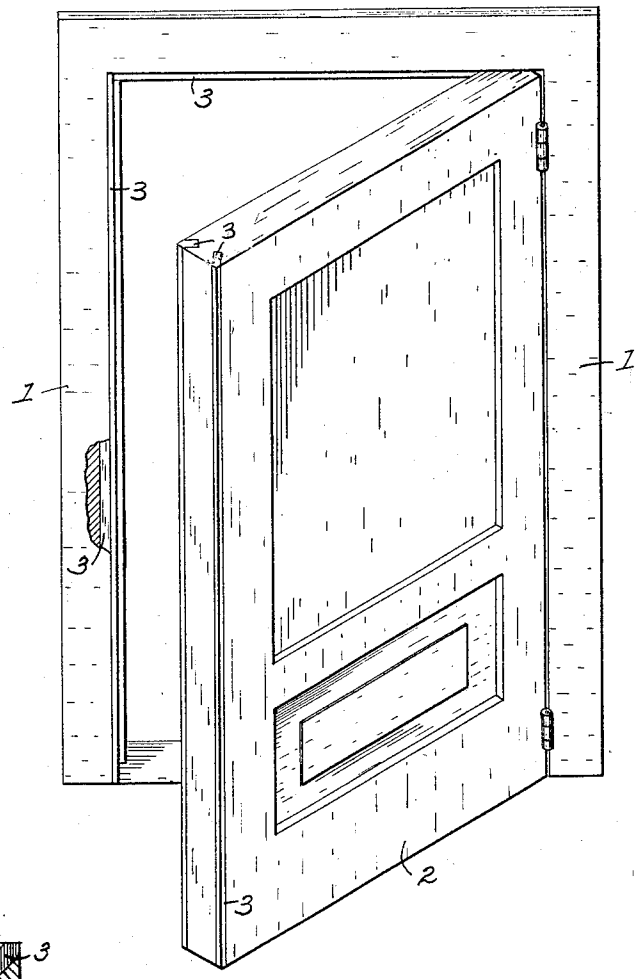
June 12, 1928. 1,673,565

E. HEATH

SOFT WOOD CORNER REENFORCEMENT

Filed Nov. 25, 1927

Fig. 1.



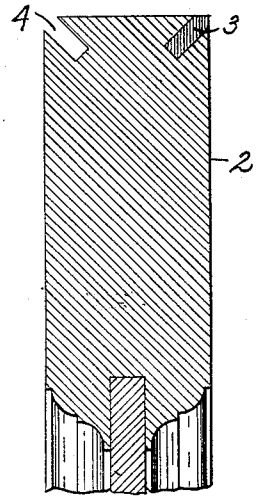


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR.

Earl Heath

BY

Erwin, Wheeler & Woodard

Patented June 12, 1928. 1,673,565

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL HEATH, OF MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.

SOFT-WOOD CORNER REENFORCEMENT.

Application filed November 25, 1927. Serial No. 235,457.

This invention relates to improvements in soft wood corner reenforcements, particularly for closure elements such as doors and doorway casings.

Closure elements such as door casings and frames are usually constructed of soft wood and have exposed corners which are easily damaged. It, therefore, is an object of this invention to provide for soft wood corners of such closure elements a simple reenforcing device which will not be easily marred.

More particularly it is an object to provide for soft wood closure elements an insert of hard wood at the exposed corners of the soft wood when the latter is used in inclosure elements, such as door casing or frame construction.

Another object is to provide a reenforcing insert corner strip which will prevent a frame of soft wood such as used in doors from substantially any warping.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a door and door casing embodying this invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the door.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

The invention is particularly useful in the manufacture of closure elements, such as doors and door casings, since the corners of the same are exposed and are frequently damaged by engagement with articles passing through the door way or opening. Moreover, it is desirable that the exposed corners of such closure elements withstand rough usage so as to maintain the original close fit, whereby to dispense with the necessity for the application of facing or weatherstripping after a period of usage.

A still further object of the invention is to provide in a closure element a corner reenforcement which will not be marred when subjected to ordinary use, and which may, furthermore, be readily matched up with the remainder of the element so that the reenforcement will not be conspicuous. The invention is shown as applied to a door and door casing which are illustrative types of closure elements.

The door casing 1 and door frame 2 are each made of soft wood and the corners are reenforced by strips of hard wood 3. These strips are glued in position in grooves, such as shown at 4, Figure 2, which are preferably disposed at forty-five degree angles relative to adjacent faces of the soft wood.

As will be apparent a corner having the characteristic strength of hardwood may be presented in all exposed edges of soft wood casing, frames, etc. Furthermore, any tendency which the soft wood may have toward warping will be opposed by the hard wood strips which have less tendency towards warping than the soft wood.

While the advantages gained by the invention are mainly those of strength and durability of structure, nevertheless the beauty of the wood is not detracted from. In fact soft wood frames or casings reenforced as disclosed herein, have the appearance of being veneered and one viewing them will observe a marked and pleasing contrast between the kinds of wood found in the structure.

I am aware of the fact that metal strips may be used in the place of the hard wood 3. However, I prefer the hard wood but do not wish to limit all of the claims to such. Hard wood is preferred for the reason that wood reenforced according to this invention may be easily planed or sawed to sizes desired.

Another very desirable result attained by this invention is observed where the corners of certain woods are reenforced as disclosed herein. It is well known that such woods as fir, spruce, etc. are very apt to sliver at corners along the grain of the wood. Where such woods are reenforced at corners with strips of wood as specified herein, the grain of the wood is not exposed at such corners and consequently will not be damaged by slivering or checking of the wood.

I claim:

1. A closure element formed of wood and having a wood edge and face, a longitudinally grooved corner joining said edge and face, an insert of relatively harder material in said groove exposed at said corner and projecting beyond the edges of the groove, said insert having surfaces disposed in substantially the planes of the wooden edge and face of said closure element whereby to merge with said edge and face.

2. A closure element formed of wood and having a wood edge and face, a longitudinally grooved corner joining said edge and face, an insert of relatively harder wood in

said groove exposed at said corner and projecting beyond the edges of the groove, said insert having surfaces disposed in substantially the planes of the wooden edge and face of said closure element whereby to merge with said edge and face.

3. A door formed of wood and having its free or jamb facing vertical edge and one face joined by a longitudinally grooved corner, an insert of relatively harder wood in said groove exposed at said corner and projecting beyond the edges of the groove, said insert having surfaces disposed in substantially the planes of the wooden edge and face of the door whereby to merge the said edge and face.

4. In combination, a door receiving member of relatively soft wood having a strip of relatively hard wood insert along a wear receiving corner and having an abutment against which the door closes, and a relatively soft wood door having a protecting strip of relatively hard wood insert along a corner facing said abutment when said door is closed, whereby slivering or marring of the door and frame is prevented.

EARL HEATH.