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(54) Covering for a door frame

(57) An existing door frame which has become out of square or has other dimensional inaccuracies can be rendered true by fitting to the existing door frame 14 connecting strips 18 having elongated fixing holes allowing lateral displacement to compensate for dimensional irregularities in the existing frame. The strips 18 have projections 36 onto which are snapped channels in respective strips 28, 30. The strip 30 is shaped with a rebate and a resilient sealing strip 42 for the door edge 40, while the strip 28 finishes off the frame on the other side of the reveal. The strips 28 and 30 have further recesses retaining covering panels 16 for the new frame.

FIG.1

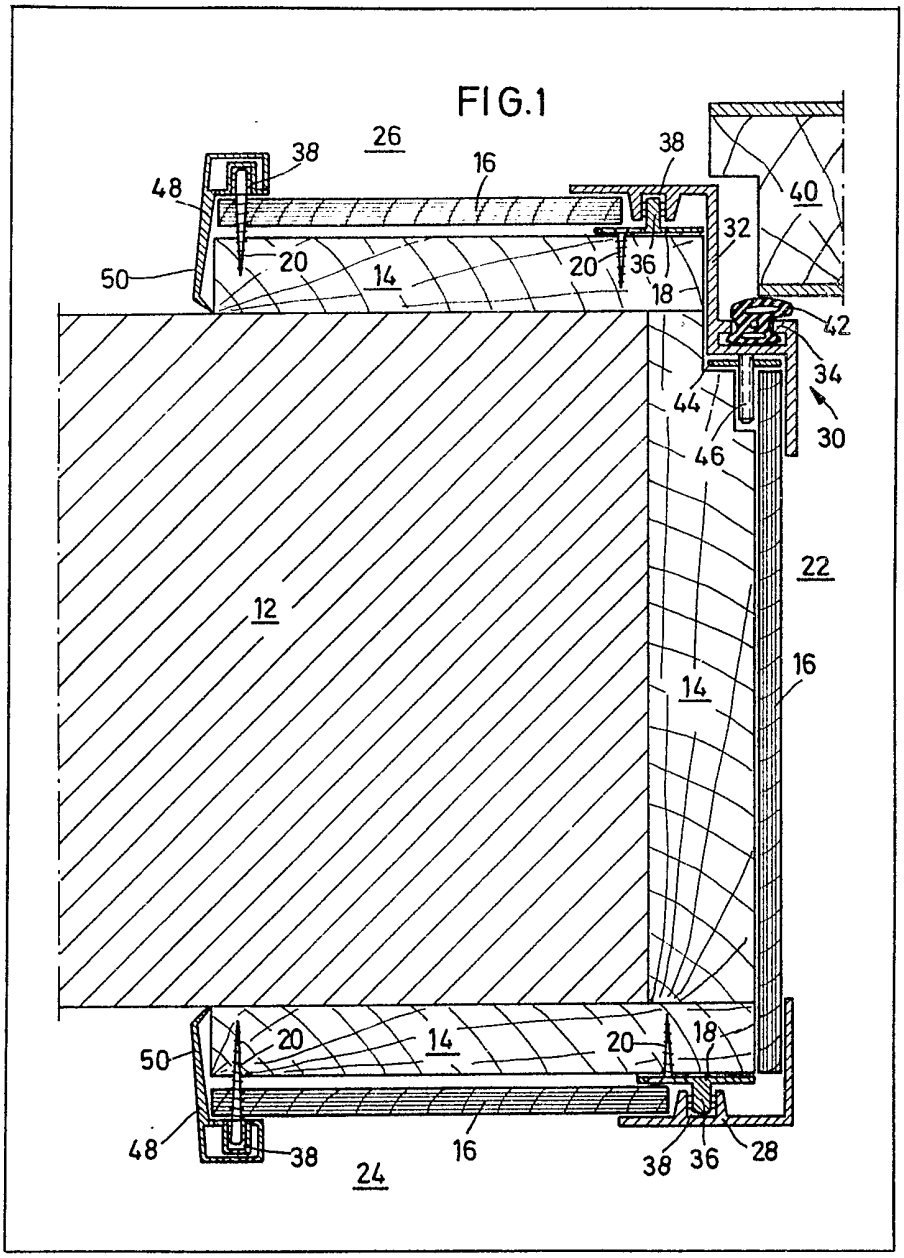

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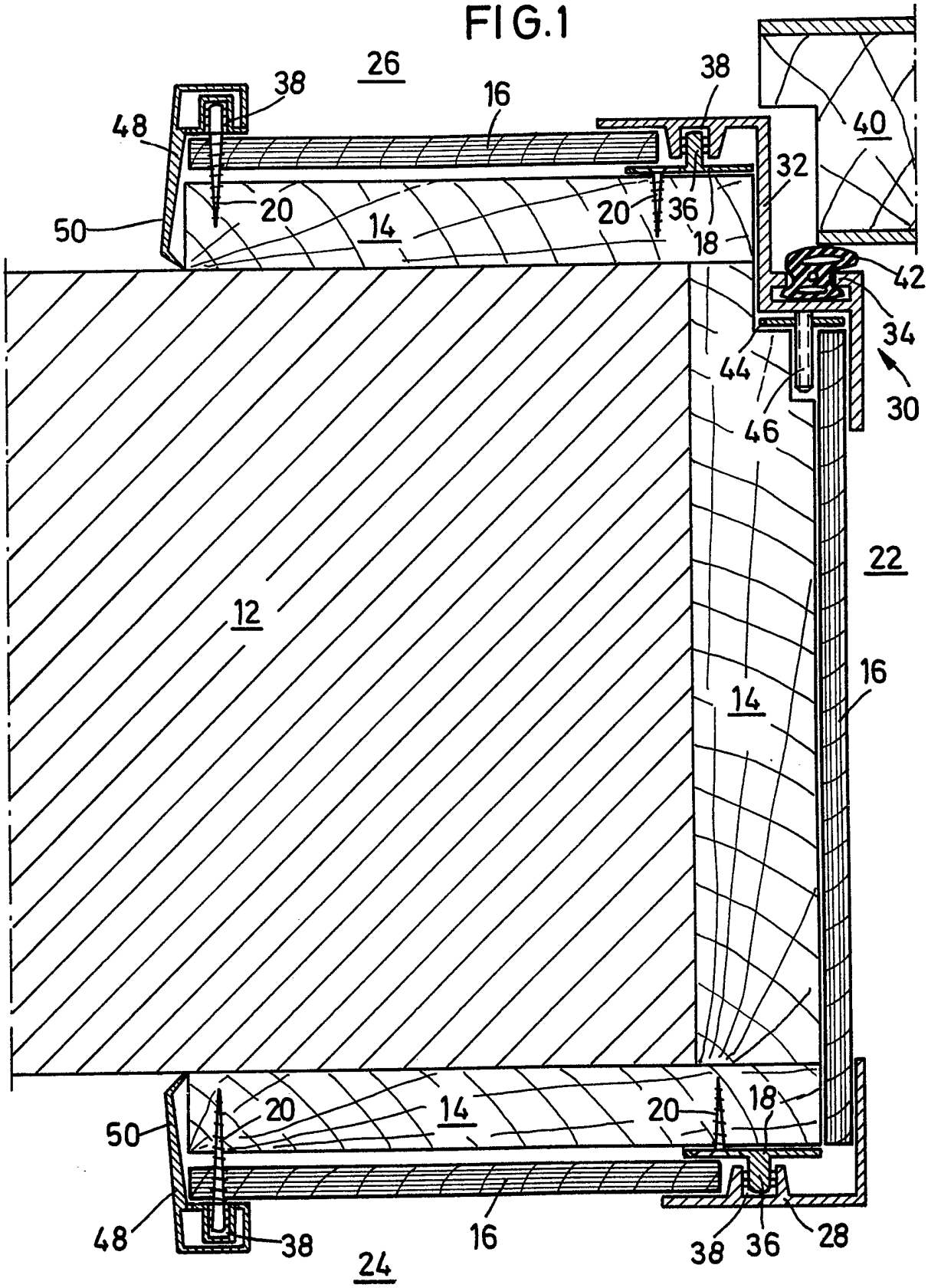
FIG.1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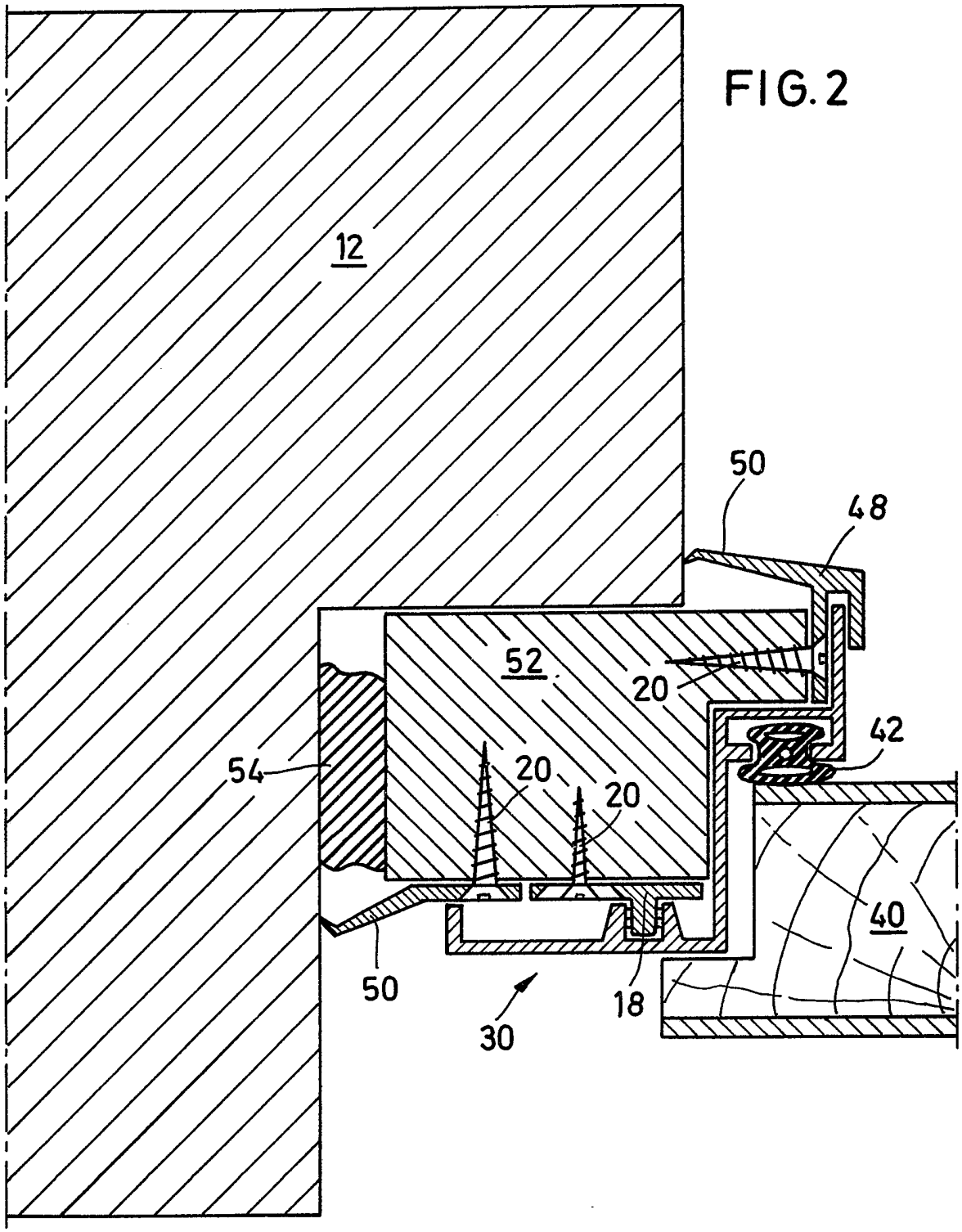

FIG. 2

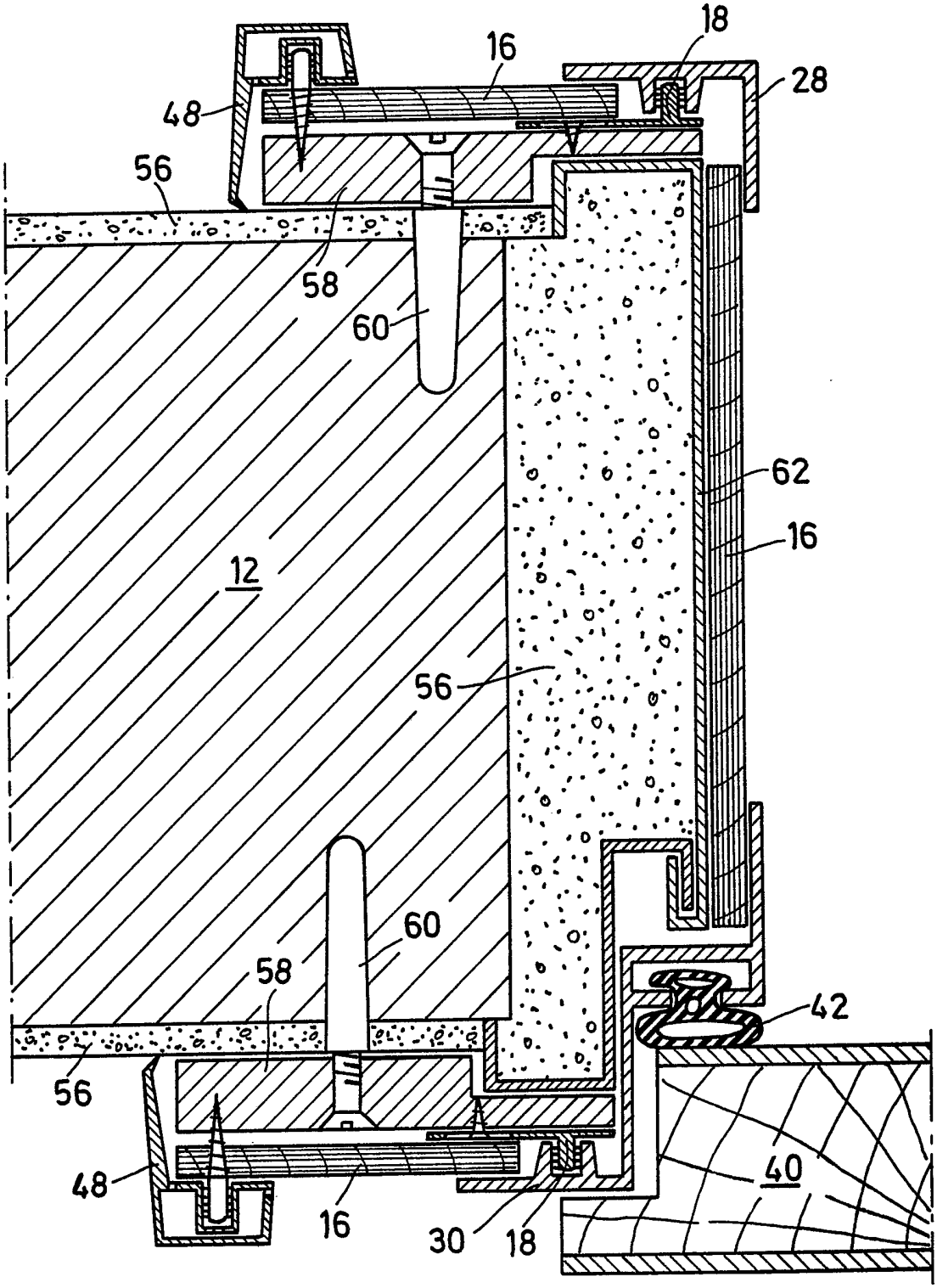

FIG. 3

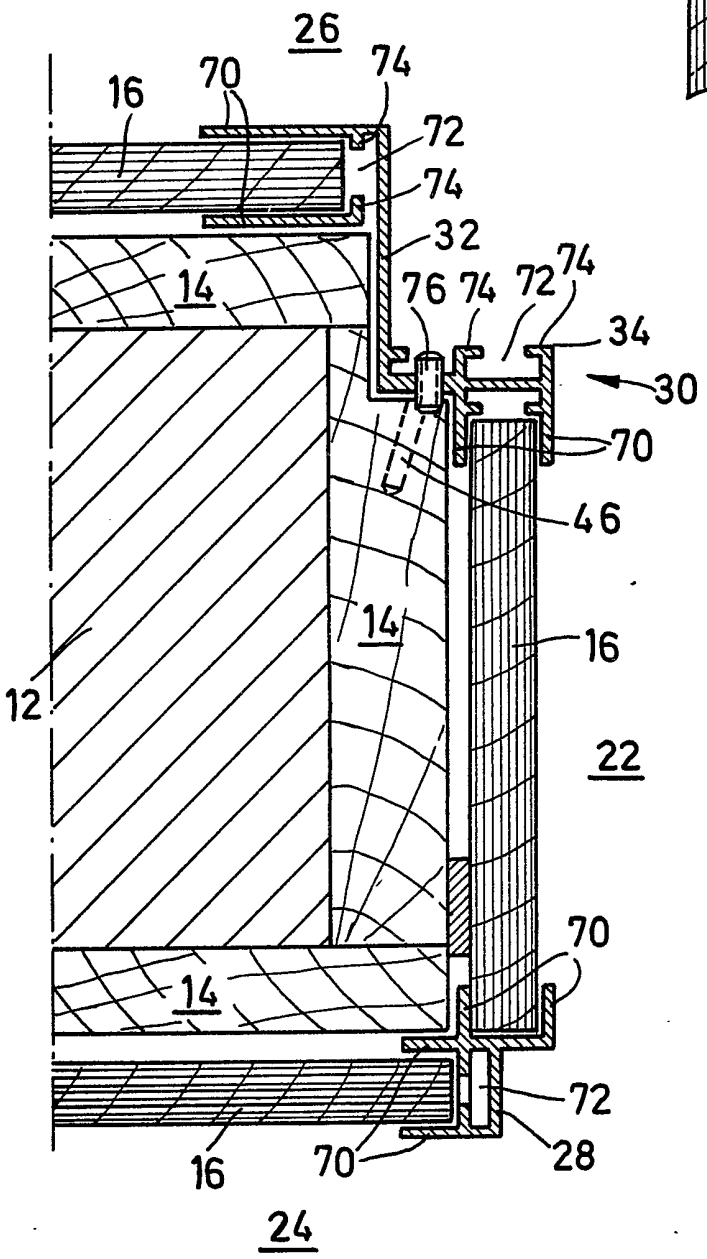

FIG. 5

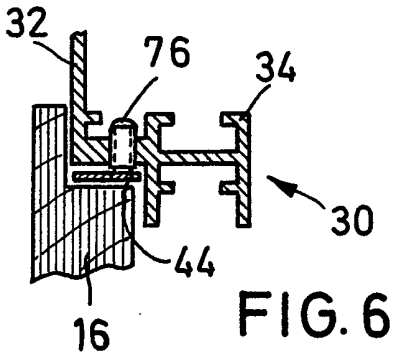

FIG. 6

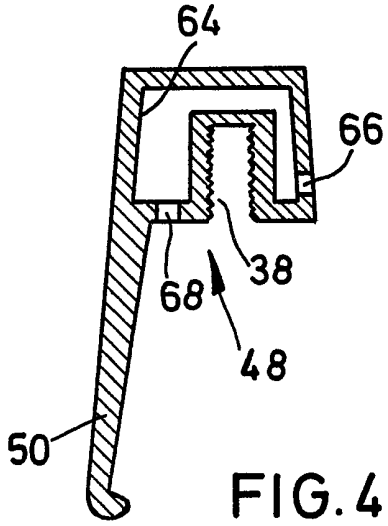

FIG. 4

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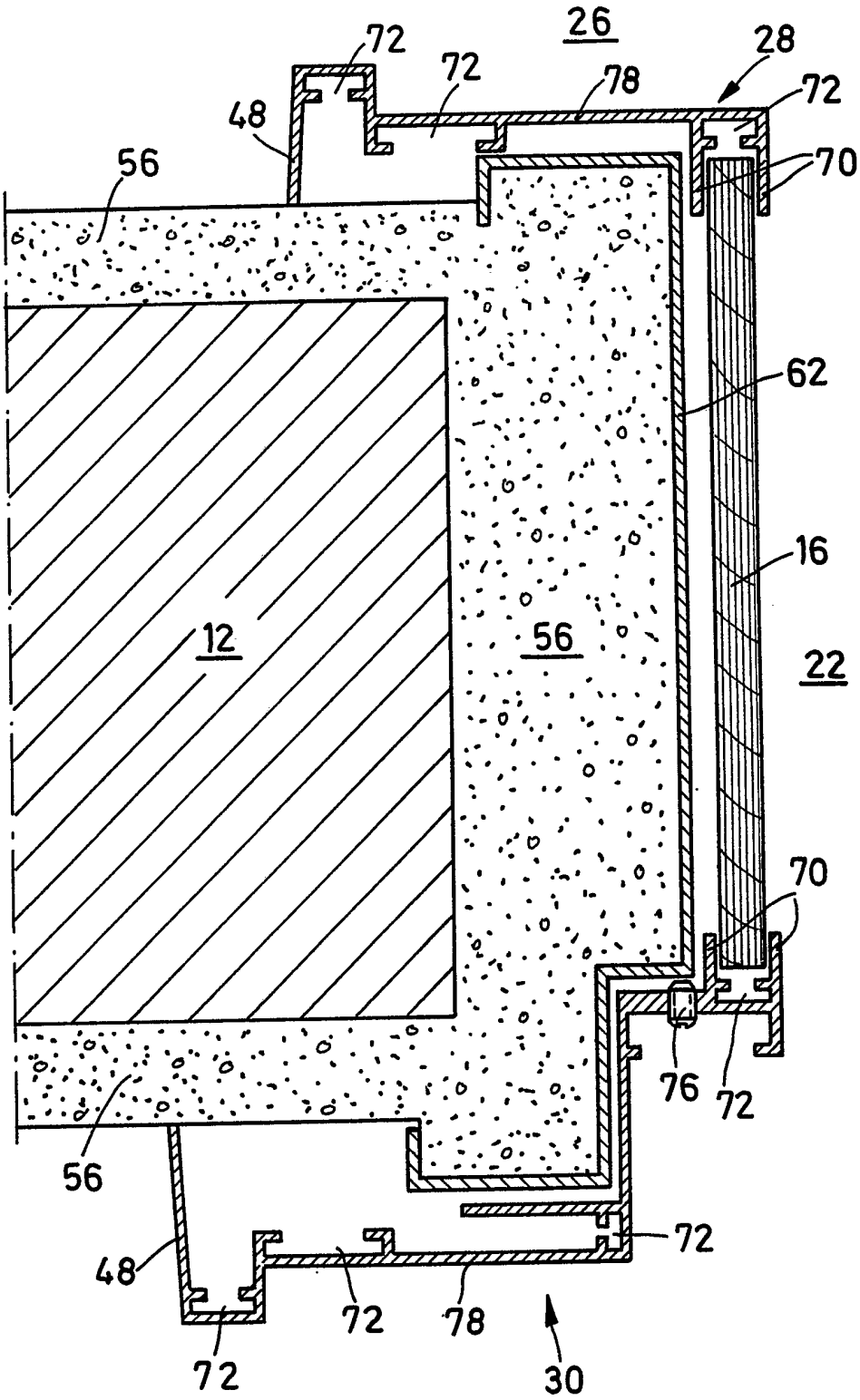

FIG.7

SPECIFICATION

Covering for a frame for a room or front door or the like fixed in a building

The invention relates to a covering for a frame for a room or front door or the like fixed in a building having a shaped member which can be inserted in the groove of the old case and fixed thereto, whilst having an elastic sealing strip.

Coverings for door frames are known. The known coverings are placed on the door frames in such a way that the thickness of the covering panels must be added to the thickness of the frame, so that the opening width of the door is correspondingly reduced. In the case of the dimensions of the known coverings, this reduces the opening width by 50 mm. To avoid this opening width loss, a covering has already been developed in which a shaped member is inserted directly into the groove of the old case.

The problem of the invention is to so further develop this known covering that is be fitted more rapidly and easily and can compensate irregularities in the old case.

In the case of a covering of the aforementioned type, the present invention solves this problem essentially in that a connecting strip having locking projections is screwed onto the old case, the shaped member has a locking slot and with the latter is pressed onto the locking projections. The connecting strip preferably has oblong holes permitting a lateral displacement for receiving and passing through the screws which hold it. This enables the covering according to the invention to be positioned precisely in the vertical position, even if the old door is warped. On both the case and groove sides, the shaped member of the covering according to the invention has legs for engaging one and securing covering panels. On their ends remote from the case side, said covering panels are held on the ornamental side and groove side by screws screwed into the wooden frame. So-called plaster or covering strips are attached to these screws and their lips which engage on the brickwork are made from a flexible material. As a result of this flexibility, the lips can be laterally deflected. This compensates irregularities in the brickwork against which they engage and also non-uniform thickness of the old wooden frame. The plaster strips are constructed as a hollow profile with a locking slot which can be pressed onto the screws. The hollow profile encloses a cavity and the latter has at least two openings, whereof one faces the outer air and the other the inner space covered by the lip and ventilate the old wooden frame and the covering panel. In the groove under the elastic sealing strip there is a metal rail held by a plurality of superimposed setscrews which can be screwed into the old wooden frame and can consequently be adjusted relatively to the vertical. There are preferably three such setscrews on the lock side.

According to the invention, onto the ornamental side of the wooden frame at its end facing the case side is also screwed a connecting strip with locking projections and onto it can be pressed a clamping wedge, together with legs engaging over the decorative and case sides for placing on and securing covering panels. When using the covering according to the invention with a steel frame, a blind covering is placed on the ornamental and groove side and is fixed in the brickwork by dowels. For compensating irregularities, the blind covering is varied in its thickness and is positioned beneath the two covering panels.

According to an embodiment, the clamping wedge and shaped member both have legs engaging over the covering panels and resting on the front and rear sides thereof. These legs are provided in pairs and engage the covering panels on the groove, ornamental and case sides. The distance between two facing legs is fixed in such a way that they must be shoved onto the panels with a certain amount of force and as a result are reliably held.

According to another appropriate embodiment in a row with and spaced from said screws forcing screws can be screwed into the tapped holes provided in the shaped member. Four or five setscrews and forcing screws are provided in each case. Whereas the setscrews tighten the shaped member on the old wooden frame, the forcing screws force it away therefrom, so that the shaped member can be vertically straightened. Any sloping position of the old wooden frame is not transferred to the shaped member.

According to another appropriate embodiment the two legs of the clamping wedge and shaped member contain slots which are parallel thereto for inserting wedges against the bevels. The bevels are the planes at 45° against which abut the vertical and horizontal leg portions of the frame or covering. The vertical and horizontal leg portions are firmly interconnected by the wedges inserted in the slots.

According to a final preferred embodiment, the clamping wedge and shape member have in each case legs extending partly over the groove and case sides and the covering strips are shaped in one piece onto these. This obviates the need for the special covering or plaster strips, which in the hitherto known construction had to be individually and separately mounted on the screws screwed into the old wooden frame. These operations take time and therefore money and are now rendered superfluous. The higher material and production costs resulting from the special construction of the clamping wedges and shaped member are much lower than the wage costs saved.

The invention is described in greater detail hereinafter relative to non-limitative embodiments and with reference to the attached drawings, wherein show:

Fig. 1 is a cross-section through the covering according to the invention when used on a room door.

Fig. 2 a corresponding cross-section when used on a front door.

Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the covering

according to the invention, when used on a door with a steel frame.

Fig. 4 a section through the plaster or covering strip.

Fig. 5 a section through an embodiment of the covering used for covering a wooden frame.

Fig. 6 a detail of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 a section through an embodiment of a covering used with a steel frame.

The drawings show brickwork 12, which in the embodiment of Fig. 1 is surrounded by a wooden frame 14. The covering panels 16, preferably chipboards engage on the wooden frame 14. A connecting strip 18 is provided on the lock side of the frame. An identical connecting strip 18 is provided on the other side. They are fixed to wooden frame 14 by screws 20 and for this purpose strips 18 have oblong holes permitting a lateral displacement. This makes it possible to compensate irregularities and warping of frame 14. The individual sides of the frame are designated as follows: Case side 22, ornamental side 24 and groove side 26. A clamping wedge 28 is pressed onto the lower clamping strip 18 in the drawing. A shaped member 30 is located in the groove and is pressed onto the connecting strip 18 located there. Shaped member 30 has the two legs 32 and 34 located in the groove. In addition, connecting strips 18 have locking projections 36, which can also be in the form of a continuous strip. Onto the latter are pressed the locking slots 38 running along the backs of clamping wedge 28 and shaped member 30. The latter also have legs which will not be further defined and engage over the different covering panels 16 so as to hold them. In the presented closed position door member 40 engages on the elastic sealing strip 42. Behind the latter or, in the drawing, below the latter is provided a metal rail 44, which is held in place by a plurality of superimposed setscrews 46. By means of setscrews 46, rail 44 can be joined at varying distances to wooden frame 14 and as a result is adjustable relative to the vertical. In the same way, the shaped member 30 is displaced relative to the vertical and then precisely aligned in the perpendicular. The two ends located at the left in Fig. 1 of the two covering panels 16 are covered by so-called plaster or covering strips 48. They also have locking slots 38 enabling them to be pressed onto the heads of screws 20. The plaster strips 48 have lips 50. In their area engaging on brickwork 12 they are made from a particularly elastic material so that irregularities can be compensated.

Fig. 2 shows a covering constructed in a similar manner to that of Fig. 1. A shaped member 30 rests on a blind frame 52, between whose one side and the brickwork 12 there is a sealing band 15. In the closed position, door member 40 against engages on the elastic sealing strip 42.

Fig. 3 shows the covering according to the invention with a steel frame. Brickwork 12 is enclosed in a plaster layer 6. There are also two blind coverings 58, which can have different thicknesses for compensating irregularities. Blind coverings 58 and held by screws and valves 60 in brickwork 12. The old steel frame to be covered is designated 62.

Fig. 4 shows a section through the so-called plaster or covering strip 48, which has a cavity 64. The latter is connected to the exterior by a series of superimposed openings 66 or 68. In the fitted state, openings 66 face the atmosphere and openings 68 the inner space containing the old wooden frame 14 and covering panels 16. This ventilates the frame and panels and protects them from rotting.

Fig. 5 shows an embodiment of a covering according to the invention used for covering a wooden frame 14. This covering will only be described hereinafter to the extent that it differs from the earlier embodiments. One difference is that both clamping wedge 28 and shaped member 30 have pairs of facing legs 17, which are moved onto the front and rear of covering panels 16. Their spacing is such that their movement requires a certain amount of force. Thus, covering panels 16, whose edge is between legs 70, are securely held. A further feature of this embodiment is constituted by slots 72. They are formed by inwardly projecting projections 74 and leg faces of clamping wedge 28 and shaped member 30. Wedges are inserted into these slots and bevels at which the vertical and horizontal leg portions abut at 45°. As a result, the vertical and horizontal leg portions are firmly held together. A further feature is constituted by the forcing screws 76. They are arranged in a row and are spaced with respect to setscrew 46. Whereas the latter tighten shaped member 30 on the wooden frame 14, shaped member 30 is forced away therefrom by forcing screws 76. By correctly screwing in and out or by adjusting the two screw types, shaped member 30 can be brought into the vertical position. A sloping position of the old wooden frame 14 is not transferred to shaped member 30.

Fig. 6 shows a detail of Fig. 5, namely at the point where the not shown door member 30 is fixed. For reasons of clarity, elastic sealing strip 42 is also not shown.

Fig. 7 shows an embodiment of the covering for covering an old steel frame 62. The special feature of this embodiment is that the clamping wedge 28 and the shaped member 30 have lengthened leg 78 extending over the ornamental side 24 and groove side 26. The plaster or covering strip 48 are shaped in one piece onto leg 78. This considerably simplifies, speeds up and therefore reduces the cost of lining the old frame.

The covering according to the invention can be rapidly and simply fitted. The compensation of warping simultaneously ensures that doors close tightly again. Outer surfaces which have become unattractive can be covered in the same way.

Thus, an existing door frame which has become out of square or has other dimensional inaccuracies can be rendered true by fitting to the existing door frame 14 connecting strips 18 having elongated fixing holes allowing lateral displacement to compensate for dimensional

irregularities in the existing frame. The strips 18 have projections 36 onto which are snapped channels in respective strips 28, 30. The strip 30 is shaped with a rebate and a resilient sealing strip 42 for the door edge 40, while the strip 28 finishes off the frame on the other side of the reveal. The strips 28 and 30 have further recesses retaining covering panels 16 for the new frame.

CLAIMS

1. A covering for a frame for a room or house door or the like fixed in a building with a shaped member insertable in and fixable to the groove of the old case and having an elastic sealing strip to which is fixed the door member, wherein a connecting strip having locking projections is screwed onto the old case, the shaped member has a locking slot and is pressed with the latter onto the locking projections.

2. A covering according to claim 1, wherein the connecting strip has oblong holes for receiving and passing through the screws which hold the strip and permit a lateral displacement.

3. A covering according to claims 1 and 2, wherein the shaped member has legs engaging over the case side and groove side for engaging on and fixing covering panels.

4. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein the covering panels are held on the ornamental side and on the groove side at their ends remote from the case side by screws screwed into the wooden frame, so-called plaster or covering strips are attached to these screws and their lips engaging on the brickwork are made from a flexible material.

5. A covering according to claim 4, wherein the plaster strip has a hollow profile with a locking slot which can be pressed onto the screw, wherein the hollow profile surrounds a cavity and the latter has at least two openings, on of which faces the external air and the other the inner space covered by the lip, said openings serving to ventilate the old wooden frame and the covering panel.

6. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 5, wherein the groove beneath the elastic sealing strip is provided with a metal rail, which is held by spaced superimposed setscrews, which can be screwed into the old wooden frame and which can be adjusted relative to the vertical.

7. A covering according to claim 6, wherein three setscrews are provided on the lock side.

8. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 7, wherein onto the end of the ornamental side of the wooden frame facing the groove side is screwed a connecting strip with locking projections and a clamping wedge can be pressed onto the same, whilst having legs engaging over the ornamental side and groove side for placing on and securing covering panels.

9. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 8, wherein in the case of a steel frame a blind covering is placed on the ornamental and groove sides and is fixed in the brickwork by dowels, the thickness of the blind covering varying to compensate irregularities, whilst it is positioned beneath the covering panels.

10. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 9, wherein the clamping wedge and shaped member have in each case legs engaging over the covering panels and resting on the front and rear thereof.

11. A covering according to claim 10, wherein the legs are provided in pairs and engage the covering panels of the groove side, ornamental side and case side.

12. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 11, wherein in a row with and spaced from the setscrews are provided forcing screws, which can be screwed into tapped holes provided in the shaped member.

13. A covering according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the legs of the clamping wedge and shaped member have slots running parallel thereto for the insertion of wedges against the bevels.

14. A covering according to any one of the claims 1 to 13, wherein the clamping wedge and shaped member have in each case legs which are partly extended over the groove side and the case side and the covering strips are shaped onto the same in one piece.

15. A covering for a frame for a room or house door, substantially as herein particularly described with reference to any one of the embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings.

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