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A request for correction to the numbering of the Claims has been filed pursuant to Rule 88 EPC. A decision on the request will be taken during the proceedings before the Examining Division (Guidelines for Examination in the EPO, A-V, 3.).

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(54) **Door case and mouldings for same**

(57) Door case consisting of two upright parts (1 and 2) and a top horizontal part (3), whereby the parts (1 and 2 and 3) are made up of two sections (7 or 7A and 8 or 8A), namely a base section (7 or 7A) and a cover section (8 or 8A); whereby the said base section (7 or 7A) has a groove (9 or 9A) in one side; and whereby the cover

section (8 or 8A) is L-shaped and sticks with one leg (17 or 17A) into the groove (9 or 9A) of the base section (7 or 7A); the groove (9 or 9A) in the base section (7 or 7A) being oriented in a somewhat oblique direction to the geometrical plane in which the door case extends and thus to the plane of the wall (5).

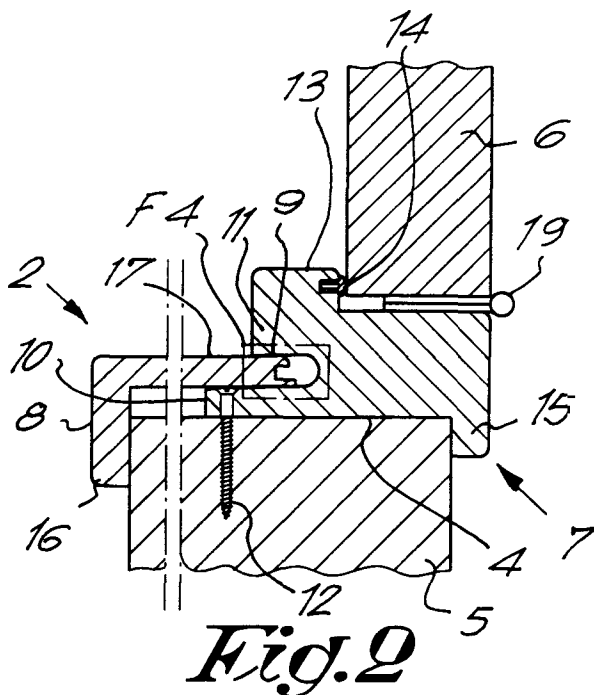


Fig. 2

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Description

The invention concerns a door case comprising two upright parts and a top, horizontal part, whereby the parts of the door case are made up of two sections, namely a base section and a cover section; whereby said base section has a projecting rib on its inner side which forms the door bearing surface, and has a groove in one side edge, while the opposite side edge forms a moulding strip for one side of the wall; and whereby the moulding strip is L-shaped with one leg sticking into the groove of the base section while its other leg forms the moulding strip for the other side of the wall.

Similar door cases, with respect to standard door cases of which the sections are made up of a plank with the door bearing surface and two moulding strips attached to this plank, offer the advantage that they can be adapted to the width of the wall and can be mounted faster in situ.

By setting the leg of the moulding strip deeper or less deep in the groove, the parts can to a certain extent be adapted to the width of the wall.

Similar door cases are described in BE-A-868.982. The groove in the base section is, however, perpendicularly oriented to the plane in which the case extends, this is the plane of the wall. Nothing is mentioned about the way in which the cover section and the base section are attached to each other, but it is clear that attachment means are necessary to obtain a rigid case.

The jamming of the leg of the cover section in the groove in the base section would hinder to a big extent not only the joining but, with reference to the weak depth of the groove, not guarantee a solid attachment either.

When attachment means are used, the base section and the cover section must be kept together with clamps or hand-screws or similar until the connection is realized, which hinders the mounting and is time-consuming. If the attachment is realized by nails or screws, these are visible. If the strips are attached by means of adhesive, they must be kept together until the adhesive absorbs sufficient strength.

A similar case whereby the base section and the cover section are put together with adhesive and thus with the same disadvantages, is described in CH-A-592.799.

FR-A-2.293.560 also concerns a similar door case, but the leg of the cover section is retained in the groove of the base section by means of a toothing. The application of the toothing makes the construction relatively expensive and is in practice difficult to apply with door cases of wood material.

FR-A-2.233.483 describes a door case of which the upright parts are made up in an analogous way. However, this door case is not mounted in a wall opening and the top horizontal section is not applied over a wall edge.

In this door case, the base section and the cover section are not only put together by means of adhesive

but are also fitted by means of adhesive to the wall in which the door case is mounted, which results in a complicated and time-consuming mounting.

The invention aims at a door case that avoids this and other disadvantages, and which can be made up either of wood or metal or plastic, and which furthermore can be fitted quickly and easily in a wall opening, and which is relatively inexpensive to construct, and which can deal with differences in the thickness of the wall.

This goal is obtained according to the invention by the fact that the groove in the base section is to a certain extent oriented in an oblique direction to the geometrical plane in which the door case extends, that is to the plane of the wall.

As a result, the leg of the cover section is self-jamming in the groove of the base cover and, by sliding them into each other, the leg of the cover section is clamped in the groove of the base section prior to being later attached definitely to each other, e.g. by adhesive. During mounting, immediately a rigid door case is obtained without clamps or other special means to keep together the sections.

In order to better show the characteristics of the invention, a preferred embodiment of a door case and sections for same according to the invention are described, without being limitative in any way, with reference to the attached drawings, where :

figure 1 shows a front view of a door case according to the invention mounted in a wall and with a door attached to it;

figure 2 shows a cross-section along line II-II in figure 1, to a larger scale;

figure 3 shows a cross-section analogous to that in figure 2, but for a projecting door instead of a flat door;

figure 4 shows the part indicated in figure 2 by F4, to a greater scale.

In figure 1, a wooden door case is shown which comprises two upright parts or jambs 1 and 2 and a top horizontal part 3 fitted in the corners to said upright parts 1 and 2 by adhesive and/or nails, and which is mounted in an opening 4 in a wall 5 that can either be a masonry wall or a plasterboard wall or other system wall. A door 6 is hung in said case.

The wood of the door case can be either solid wood, or laminated wood or pressed wood such as MDF.

The parts 1, 2 and 3 have the same cross section and consist, as shown in detail in figures 2 and 3, of a base section and a cover section 8.

The base section 7 is provided at one side edge over its whole length with a groove 9 which is slightly oriented in an oblique direction to the direction of the geometrical plane in which the door case extends and which is parallel to the plane of the wall 5. The deepness direction of the groove 9 is thus oblique in the direction of the inner side of the door case and makes e.g. an

angle A of between 85 and 89 degrees, and preferably between 87 and 89 degrees, to said geometrical plane which is drawn in figure 4 in a dot-dash line.

A part 10 located between said groove 9 and the outside, i.e. the side of the base section 7 in the opening 4 against the wall 5, projects beyond the part 11 located between the groove 9 and the inside, and is attached to the wall 5 by means of nails or screws 12.

The above-mentioned part 11 comprises a rib 13 projecting out on the inside of the base section 7 so as to form a door bearing edge. A flexible sealing strip 14 is fitted in the side of said door bearing edge facing towards the door 6.

The side edge of the base section 7, located opposite the side edge with the groove 9, forms a moulding strip 15 on one side of the wall, for which purpose it has an edge projecting outwards with reference to the door case.

The moulding strip 8 is an L-shaped section, one leg (16) of which forms a moulding strip on the other side of the wall 5, and the other leg 17 is inserted deeply enough into the groove 9 so that leg 16 fits against the wall 5.

The leg 17 can be supplementarily be fitted in the groove 9 by an attachment means such as nails, screws or adhesive or silicones 18.

The hinges 19, by means of which the door 6 is hung, are attached to the base section 7 of the upright part 2.

This door is an ordinary flat door. The door case can also be applied for so-called projecting doors, i.e. doors with a projecting edge round their circumference on the side towards which they open, where said projecting edge fits against the moulding strips of the door case when the door is in the closed position.

figure 3 shows the door case with such a projecting door 6A. Except for the dimensions, this door case is the same as that described above according to figs. 1 and 2, and corresponding parts are indicated in figure 3 with the same reference number as in figs. 1 and 2, but with a letter A added.

Since the projecting door 6A lies less deep in the door case in the closed position, the base section 7A is slightly narrower than the base section 7, or, as shown in figure 3, the parts 11A and the rib 13A are slightly larger than the corresponding parts 11 or the corresponding rib 13.

In both cases, the door case is mounted in the opening 4 in the way described below.

The base sections 7 or 7A of the parts 1, 2 and 3, are attached to each other, either beforehand in the workshop or in situ.

The whole formed by the three base sections 7 or 7A is placed in the opening 4, and said base sections 7 or 7A are attached to the wall 5 by means of screws 12, such that the part that forms the moulding strip 15 fits against one side of the wall 5.

Next, silicones 18 may possibly be applied at points

in the groove 9 or 9A, whereupon the leg 17 or 17A of the cover section 8 or 8A is inserted into the groove 9.

The thickness of the leg 17 or 17A of each cover section 8 or 8A is equal to or a little smaller than the width of the groove 9 or 9A of the base section 7 or 7A, such that by keeping the leg 17 or 17A in an even line with the groove 9 or 9A and thus in an oblique direction to the wall 5, this leg 17 or 17A can be easily pushed in the groove 9 or 9A.

Since the groove 9 is oriented in an oblique direction to the plane of the door case and thus to the plane of the wall 5 and the legs 16 and 17, or 16A and 17A are at right angles to each other, the cover section 8 or 8A jams tight when the corner of the cover section 8 or 8A is pressed until the leg 16 or 16A fully fits against the wall 5. As a result, the cover section does not need to be held in place until the silicones have hardened.

The cover section 8 or 8A also covers the screws 12, so that the attachment of the door case to the wall 5 is invisible.

The cover section 8 or 8A is of course chosen to correspond to the thickness of the wall 5, whereby possibly a part of one leg of a standard L-section has to be sawn off, but adjustment to suit the thickness of the wall remains possible to within about one centimetre by pushing the leg 17 or 17A deeper or less deep into the groove 9 or 9A.

The part of the door case formed by the base sections 7 or 7A, on which the door 6 or 6A has to be hung, can be fitted without having to take account of the thickness of the wall 5. These base sections are independent of the thickness of the wall 5, and the same base sections can always be used for the same type of door, for example a projecting door 6A.

Only the cover sections 8 and 8A are dependent on the thickness, but only the leg 17 or 17A has to be adjusted in width.

In the case of large thicknesses of the wall 5, instead of a very wide base section 7 or 7A for the parts 1, 2 and 3 of the door case, a cover section 8 or 8A can be used, of which the leg 17 or 17A is made up of parts which are attached to each other by a tooth-and-groove connection and possibly by adhesive.

The first part corresponds with the cover section 8 or 8A shown in the figures, with a groove 19 in the edge of the leg 17 or 17A while the other part is a lath with a tooth at one edge.

This composite cover section is subsequently pushed with this latter part in the groove 9 or 9A of the base section 7 or 7A.

Although the base sections and cover sections described above are made of wood, they can also be made of other materials such as metal or plastic. Said sections can also be hollow.

The present invention is in no way limited to the embodiments described above and shown in the drawings; on the contrary, a similar door case and sections therefore can be made in different variants while still remain-

ing within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1.- Door case consisting of two upright parts (1 and 2) and a top horizontal part (3), whereby the parts (1 and 2 and 3) are made up of two sections (7 or 7A and 8 or 8A), namely a base section (7 or 7A) and a cover section (8 or 8A); whereby the said base section (7 or 7A) has on the inside a projecting rib (13 or 13A) which forms the door bearing edge, and has a groove (9 or 9A) in one side, while the opposite edge forms a moulding strip (14) for one side of the wall (5); and whereby the cover section (8 or 8A) is L-shaped and sticks with one leg (17 or 17A) into the groove (9 or 9A) of the base section (7 or 7A) while the other leg (16 or 16A) forms the moulding strip for the other side of the wall (5), characterized in that the groove (9 or 9A) in the base section (7 or 7A) is oriented in a somewhat oblique direction to the geometrical plane in which the door case extends and thus to the plane of the wall (5).

2.- Door case according to claim 1, characterized in that the direction of the depth of the groove (9 or 9A) makes an angle A between 85 and 89 degrees with the geometrical plane, in which the door case is located.

3.- Door case according to one of the claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the cover section (8 or 8A) is jammed with one leg (16 or 16A) against the wall (5) and one leg (17 or 17A) in the above-mentioned groove (9 or 9A).

4.- Door case according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that one leg (17 or 17A) of the cover section (8 or 8A) is attached in the groove by attachment means (18).

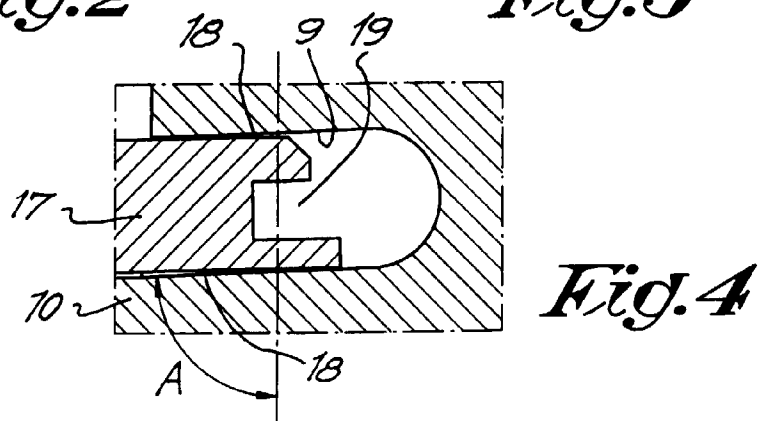
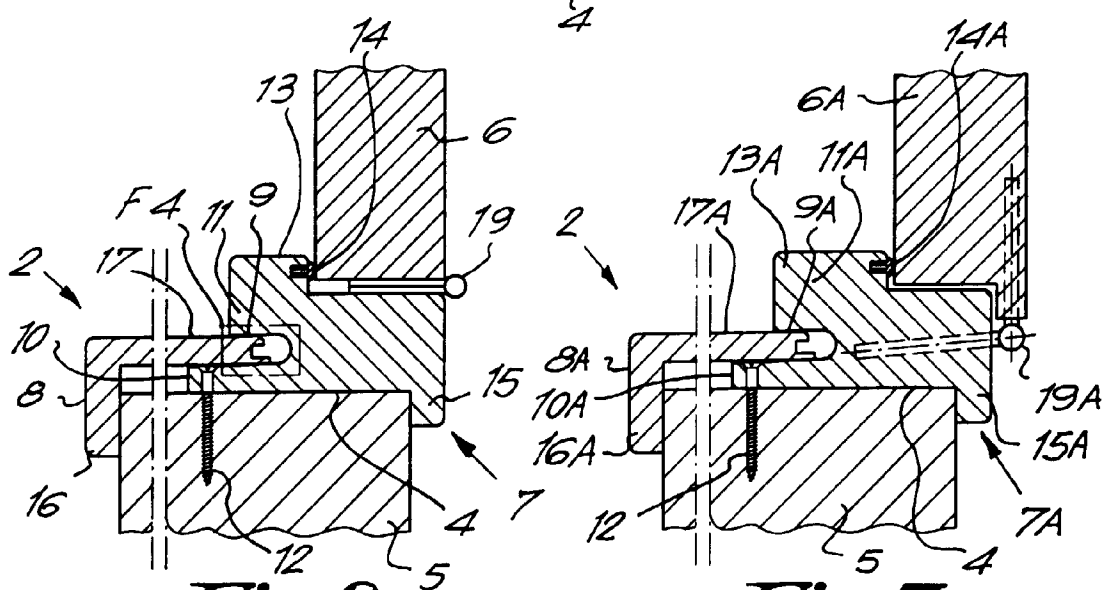
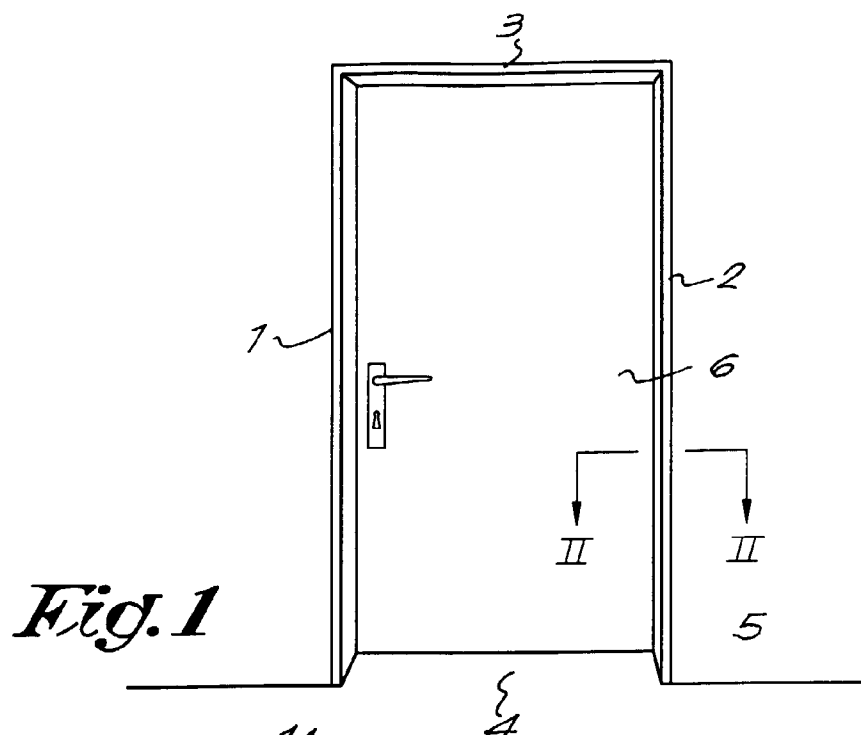
5.- Door case according to claim 4, characterized in that the attachment means (18) is of the group formed by adhesives, in particular silicones, nails and screws.

6.- Door case according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the part of the base section (7 or 7A) located between the groove (9 and 9A) and the outside, projects beyond the part (11 or 11A) located between the groove (9 or 9A) and the inside, and serves for attachment to the wall (5).

7.- Door case according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hinges (19 or 19A), with which the door (6 or 6A) is attached to one of the upright parts (2 or 3), are fastened to the base section (7 or 7A) of said part (2).

8.- Base section (7) for a door case according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is provided at one side with a groove (9) of which the deepness direction is oriented in an oblique direction to the edge, it comprises on the opposite part a section that forms a moulding strip (15) and on the side edge located between these two sections a rib (13) that forms a door bearing edge.

10.- Cover section (8) which is L-shaped, destined for the door case according to one of the claims 1 to 8.





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 20 1746

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y,D	FR-A-2 293 560 (MARLEY TILE) * page 5, line 10 - page 8, line 30; figures *	1-10	E06B1/10 E06B1/20 E06B1/30 E06B1/52
Y	US-A-2 639 472 (JÖNSSON) * column 1, line 28 - line 57; figures *	1-10	
A	US-A-2 806 261 (SAMPSELL) * column 1, line 21 - column 4, line 19; figures *	1-3,8,10	
A	US-A-4 280 309 (HUELSEKOPF) * the whole document *	1,3,4,8,10	
A	US-A-3 046 616 (SAMPSELL) * the whole document *	1-3,10	
A	US-A-3 570 202 (CASTELLANO) * column 1, line 27 - column 3, line 39; figures *	1-3,8,10	
A,D	FR-A-2 233 483 (MISAWA HOMES) * page 4, line 5 - page 8, line 13; figures 1,3 *	1,3-5,7-10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) E06B
A,D	CH-A-592 799 (GASSER) * column 2, line 17 - line 49; figures *	1,3,6-10	
A	FR-A-2 127 225 (ROSSIGNOL)		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 1 October 1996	Examiner Depoorter, F
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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