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W. J. BODA.

FINISHING OF HOUSE INTERIORS.

No. 346,187. Patented July 27, 1886.

Fig. 1.

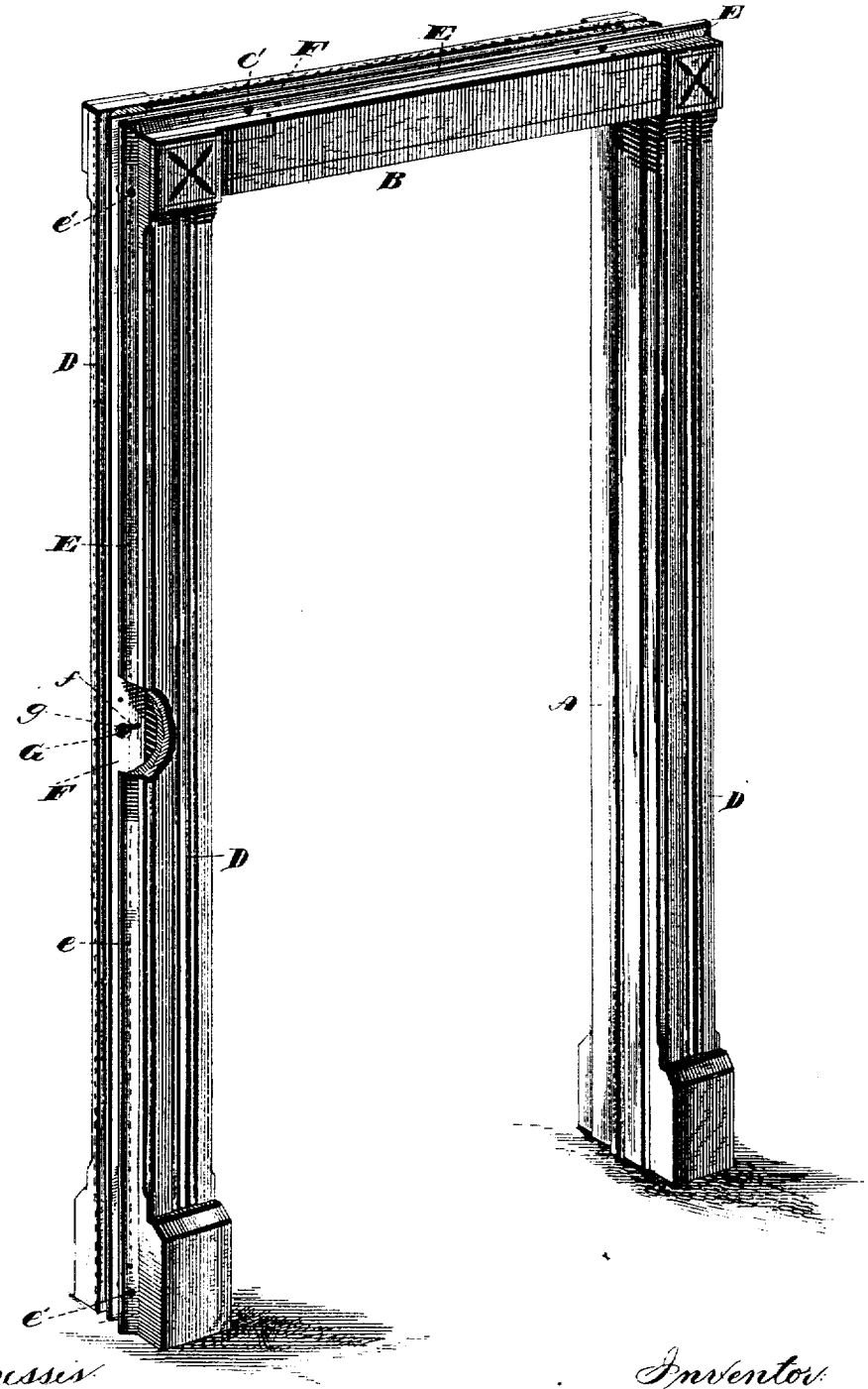

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Fig. 2.

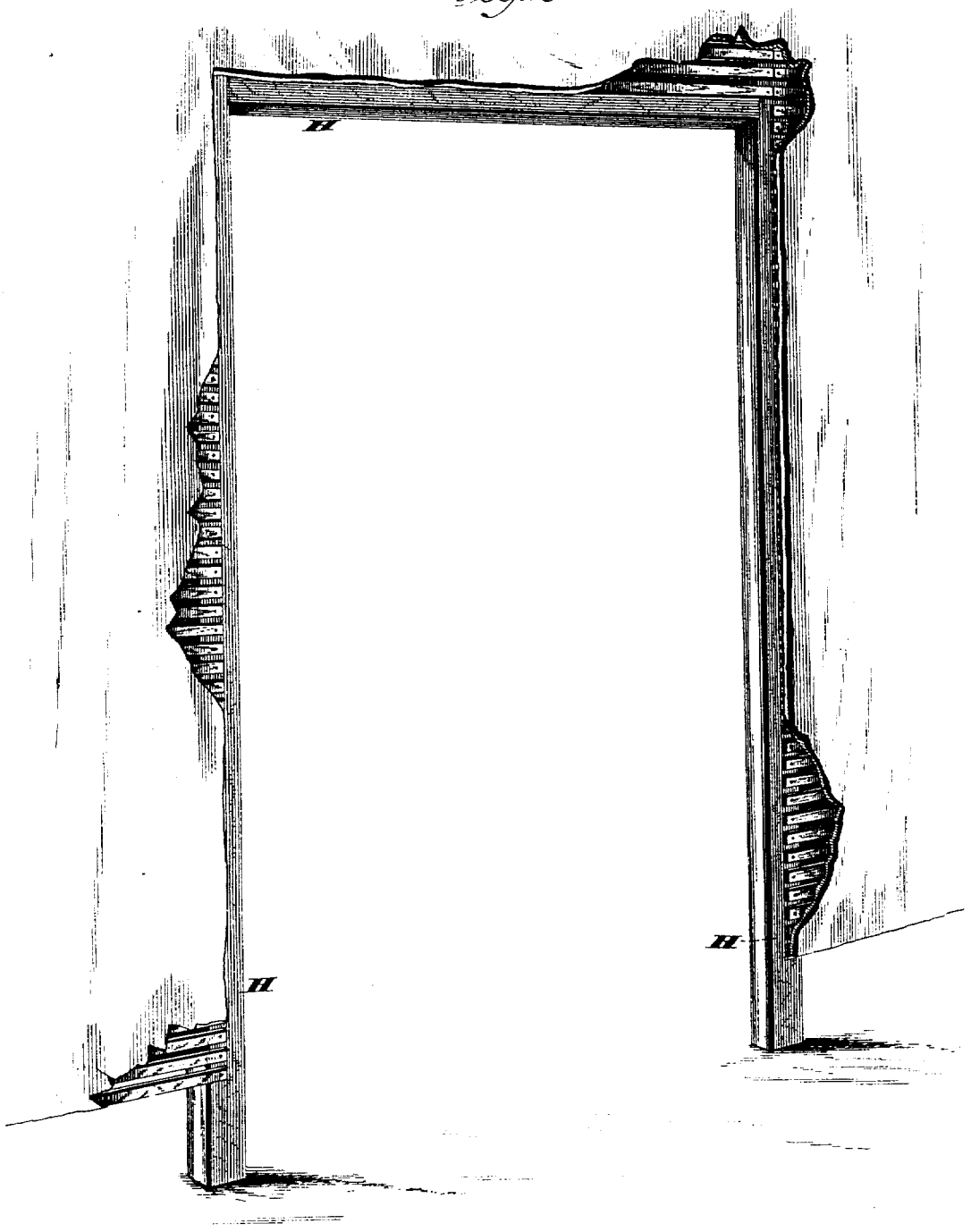

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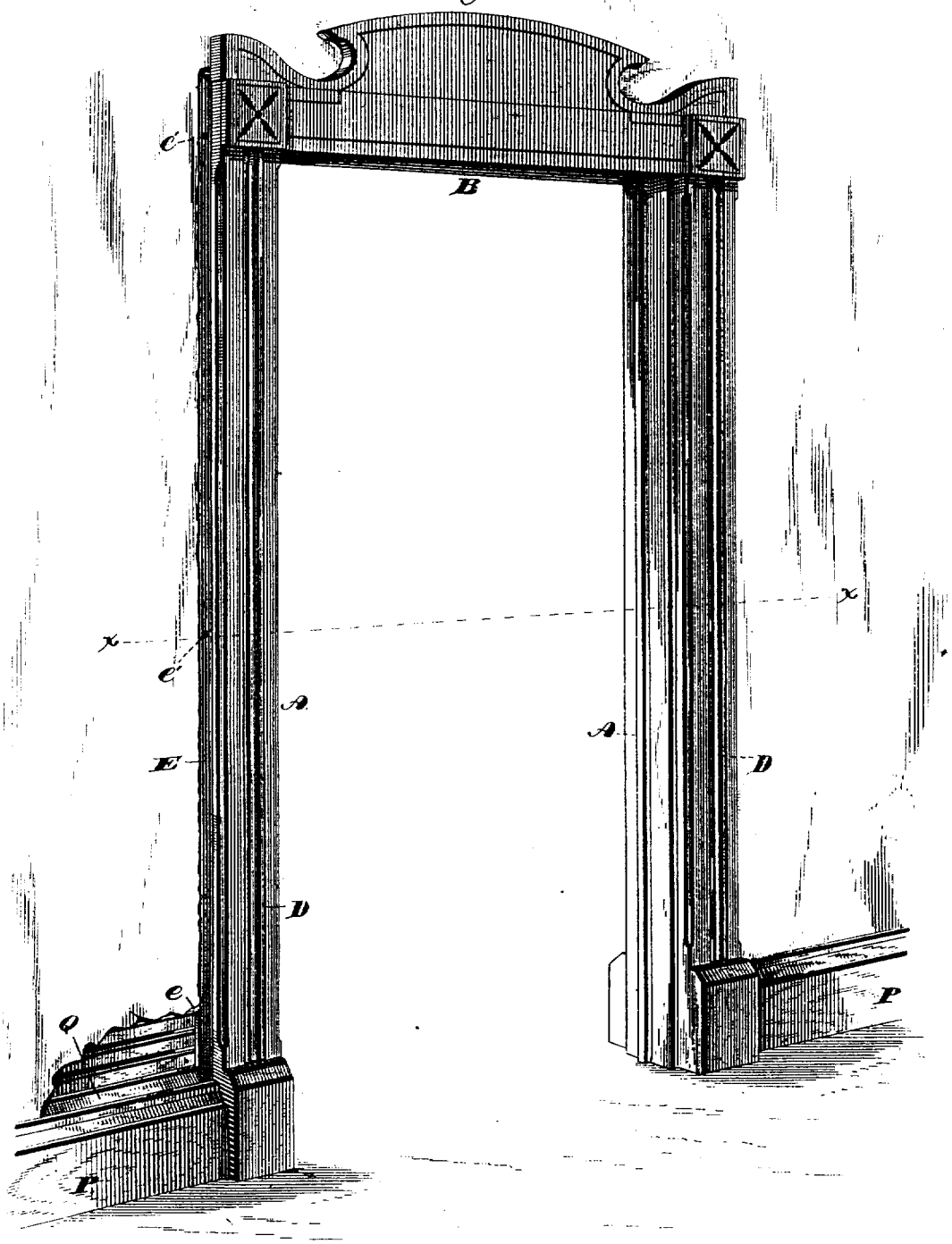
Fig. 3.



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(No Model.)

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FINISHING OF HOUSE INTERIORS.

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Fig. 4.

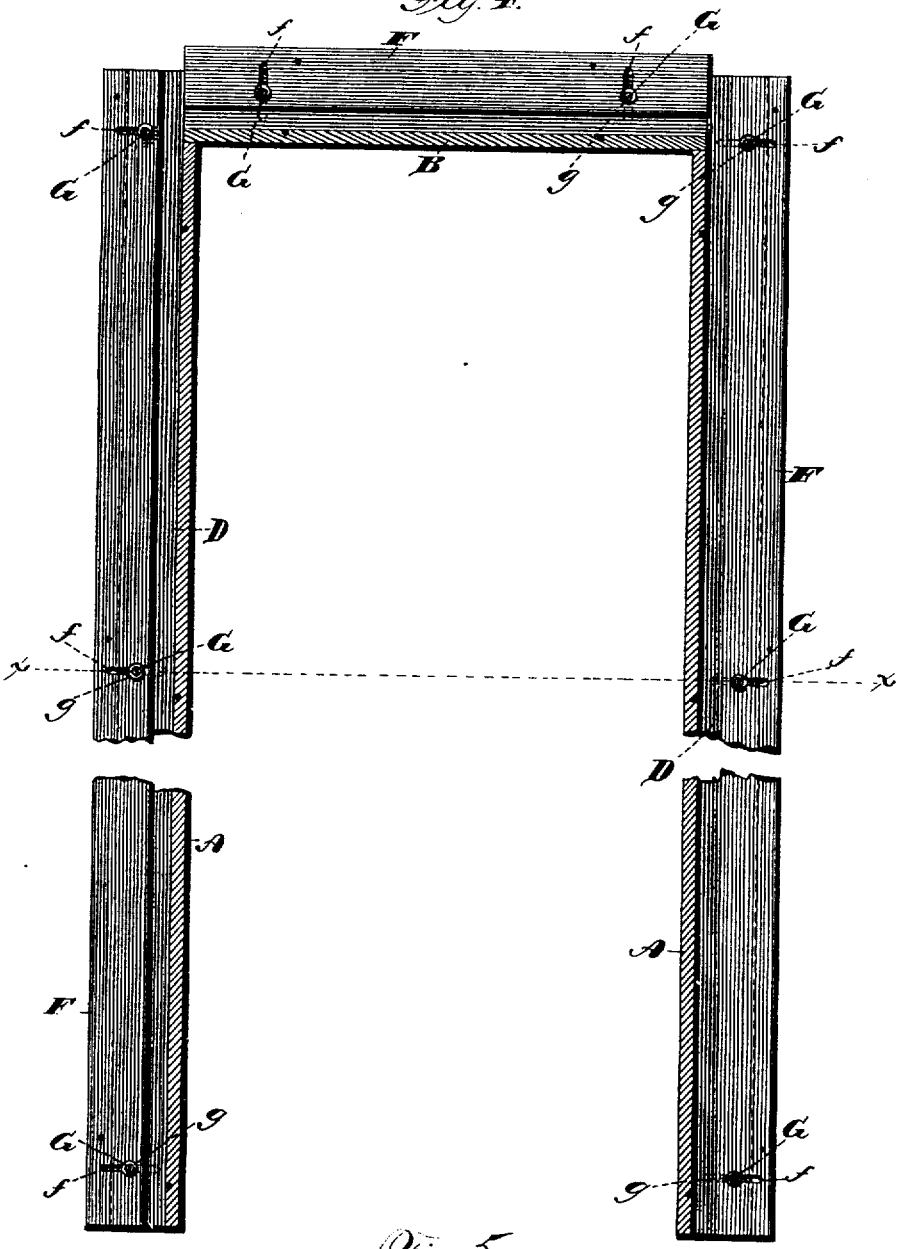
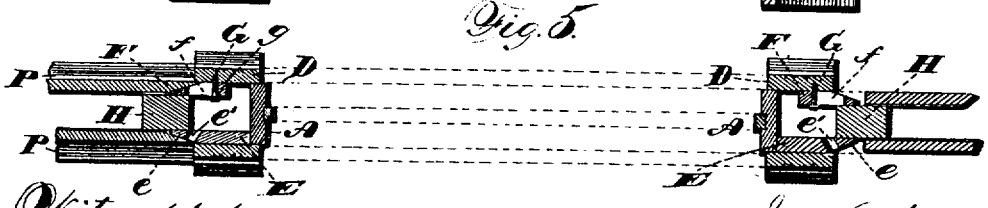


Fig. 5.



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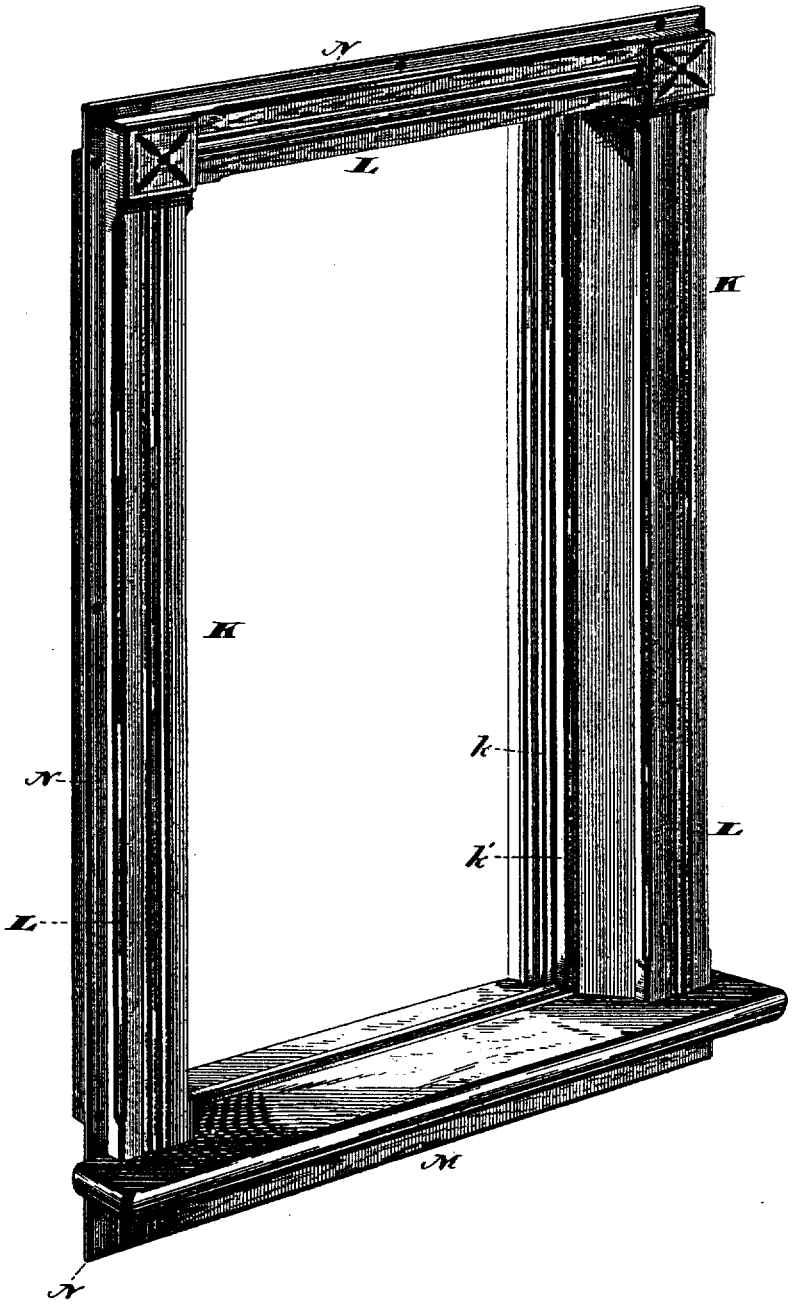
(No Model.) 6 Sheets—Sheet 5.

W. J. BODA.

FINISHING OF HOUSE INTERIORS.

No. 346,187. Patented July 27, 1886.

Fig. 6.



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(No Model.)

6 Sheets—Sheet 6.

W. J. BODA.

FINISHING OF HOUSE INTERIORS.

No. 346,187. Patented July 27, 1886.

Fig. 7.

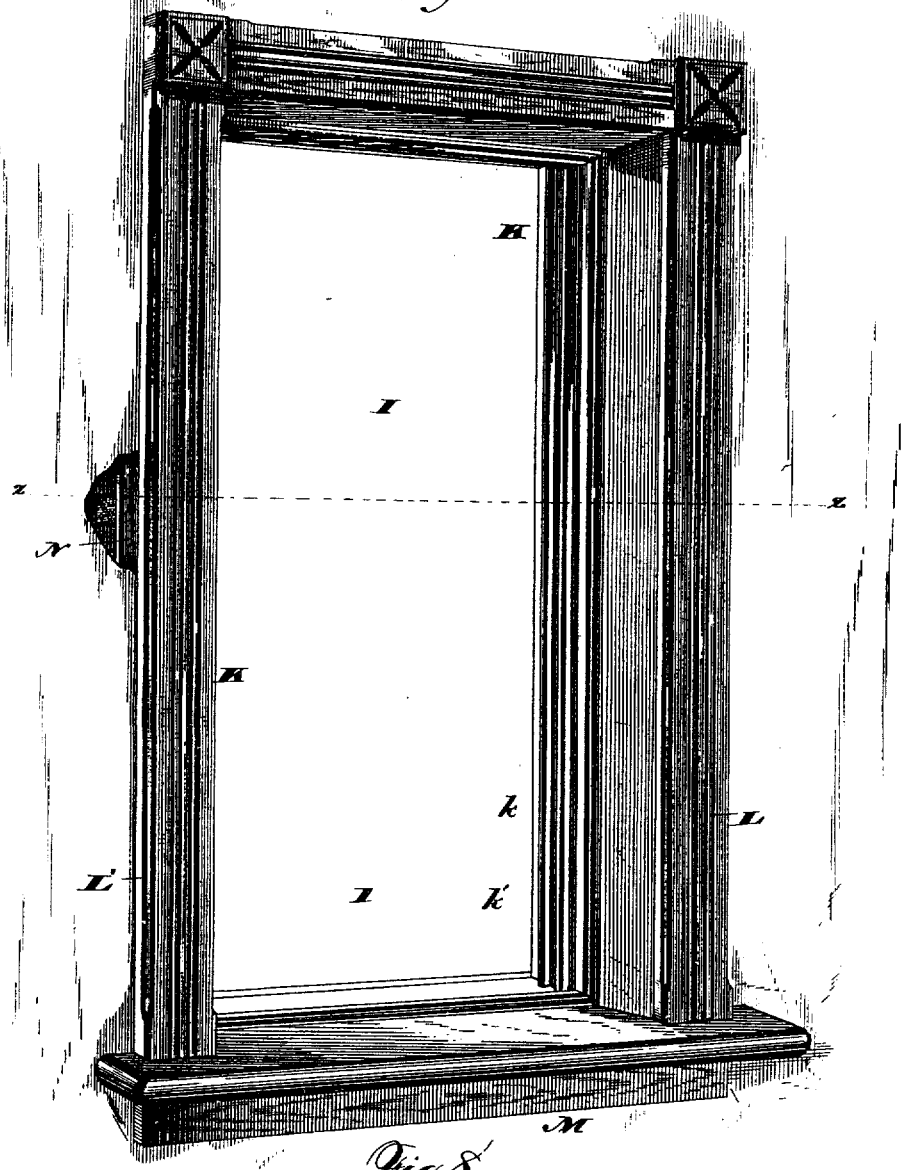
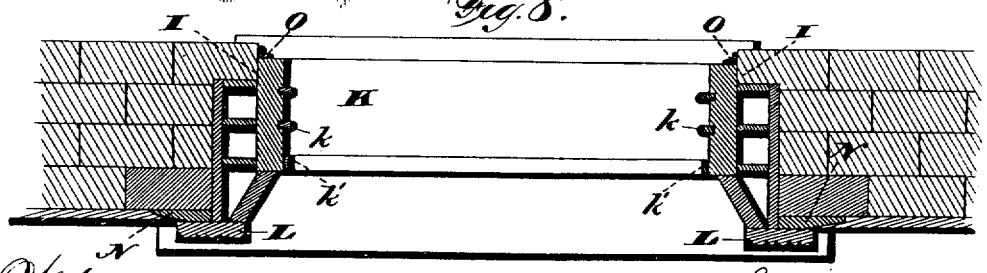


Fig. 8.



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N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. BODA, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

FINISHING OF HOUSE-INTERIORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,187, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed November 14, 1885. Serial No. 182,857. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BODA, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Finishing of House-Interiors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my door-frame before insertion in a doorway. Fig. 2 is a like view of a doorway as prepared for the reception of said door-frame. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of said doorway and frame as combined. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of said door-frame upon a line parallel with its faces. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section upon lines *x x* of Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of my window-frame before insertion in a window-opening. Fig. 7 is a like view of said frame and opening as combined, and Fig. 8 is a horizontal section upon line *z z* of Fig. 7.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

In the finishing of the interiors of houses it has heretofore been customary to provide the doorways and window-openings with frames, and after the walls were plastered to add casings, base-boards, &c.; but such method is open to many objections, among which is the difficulty experienced in properly and neatly fitting the parts to place, the necessity for fastening the same with screws or nails inserted from the outside, the liability which exists that the walls will be injured while the work is being done, and the greater expense involved by the doing of such work in the house being built over what would be necessary were the work done in a properly-equipped manufactory, where skilled labor could be continuously employed upon the same.

To remedy these objections is the design of my invention; to which end said invention consists in the method employed, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

In the carrying of my invention into practice, a door-frame is constructed, which is composed of the jambs A, top B, and two sets of oppositely-located facings, D, that are combined so as to leave between said facings a space, which is equal in width to the thickness of the wall to which the frame is to be applied.

Secured to the inner face of each of the facings D of one side of the frame is a strip of board, E, which projects beyond the outer edge of said casing about two inches, and has the outer face of such projecting portion, *e*, beveled off, as shown in Fig. 4.

Upon the inner face of each facing D, opposite to the strips E, are three similar independent strips, F, each of which is secured in place by means of two or more screws, G, that pass through transversely-elongated openings *f* in said strips, and have their threaded ends contained within the body of the contiguous facing. A washer, *g*, is preferably placed between the head of each screw and the adjacent face of the strip F, for the purpose of affording a firm bearing for said screw. The construction described enables each of said strips F to be moved inward until its outer edge is flush with or slightly inside of the outer edge of the contiguous facing, or to be moved outward until its outer edge projects beyond said facing a distance equal to the projection of the opposite strip, E.

The frame described, with the projecting and adjustable strips, is completed in the factory, and the door, if one is to be used, is fitted to place. The door-opening in the wall is formed by joists H, which correspond in thickness to the space between the strips E and F, and such opening has a size slightly larger than the outside dimensions of the facings D, so that by moving said strips F to the inner limits of their motion said frame can from said side be passed into said opening until said fixed strips E impinge upon said joists H. When the frame is thus placed in position within the opening, it is secured in place by first passing screws through the projecting portions of the strips E into the joists H, then moving the strips F to their outer positions, and (through openings *e'*, provided in said strips E) turning the screws G firmly down to place, and, finally, passing screws through the projecting portions of said strips F into said joists. If desired, dowel-pins may be placed in the lower ends of the frame, and openings for their reception provided in the floor below.

in which event the upper end of the frame would first be entered and then moved upward until the lower end with said dowel-pins could pass to position.

Before the door-frame is placed in position the wall is plastered and completed to within about two inches of the door-opening, so as to leave space for the fastening-strips, and after the frame is in place the space between its edge and the finished wall is filled in with plaster, which covers said fastening-strips and completes the finish. Where the upper part of the frame is to be made ornamental, the projecting portion is secured in place after the frame is in position. The bevel of the edge of each strip is carried inward beneath the edge of the superimposed facing, so as to enable the plaster to have a firm and sufficient lock beneath the latter.

For window-openings, I, the jambs and inner faces are provided with the usual fastening-blocks built into the wall, and the frame K is then fitted to such opening, and beneath the facings L and skirt M are provided stationary fastening-strips N, similar to those used upon door-frames, through which screws are passed into said blocks. If desired, screws may also be passed through the frame into the jamb-blocks of said window-opening, in which event such screws may be inserted from within the groove of the strip *k*, which separates the sash, or beneath the sash-strips *k'*, upon the inside of the frame, so as to be entirely hidden from sight. For the purpose of perfectly closing any opening which may be left outside between the edge of said frame and the sides of said window-opening, and also to render the appearance at such point more ornamental, a beaded strip, O, may, if desired, be fitted to or within the angle thus formed. The plaster around the window-opening I is omitted for a sufficient distance to enable the fastening-strips N to be placed in position, after which the space around the frame and over said strips is filled in with plaster, as in case of the door-frame. Each wash-board P is provided at its lower edge with dowel-pins, which fit into corresponding openings that are made in the floor, while to its rear side is secured a beveled-edge fastening-strip, Q, which projects upward beyond the edge of said board and furnishes a means whereby, by the use of screws, said wash-board may be fastened to the wall, precisely as in case of the window-frame.

By this method of finishing the interior of a house the door and window frames and the wash-board may be completed at the factory, and the parts readily secured together in a strong and substantial manner without having a nail or a screw introduced from the exterior, the doors and sash may be accurately fitted to place before their frames are set, and a quality of workmanship and finish secured for the interior fittings, which, while equal to best work heretofore obtainable, will cost no more than the ordinary finish that is intended for painting.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The method of finishing the interiors of houses, which consists in attaching a finished casing to or upon a wall by means of a fastening-strip that projects from beneath the edge of such casing and is afterward covered by the material which forms the surface of the wall, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The method of finishing the interiors of houses, which consists, first, in completing the walls to or near the points which are to be cased, next securing the previously-completed casings in position by means of fastening-strips that project from beneath their edges, and, lastly, covering the fastening-strips with the material which forms the covering of the wall, substantially as and for the purpose shown.

3. In the finishing of house-interiors, the method of forming a doorway, which consists, first, in providing a wall-opening that corresponds in size to the exterior dimensions of the completed door-frame, next finishing the wall nearly to the edges of such opening, next inserting a previously-completed door-frame within said opening, and securing to one face of the wall, around the edge of the same, fixed fastening-strips, which project from beneath the edges of the facings of the corresponding side of said frame, next moving adjustable fastening-strips outward from beneath the facings of the opposite side of said frame and securing the same to the face of the wall beneath, and, lastly, covering said fastening-strips with the material that constitutes the covering of said wall, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of October, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM J. BODA.

Witnesses:
GEO. R. YOUNG,
E. S. YOUNG.