

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. W. BEARD.
FRAME BUILDING.

No. 318,592.

Patented May 26, 1885.

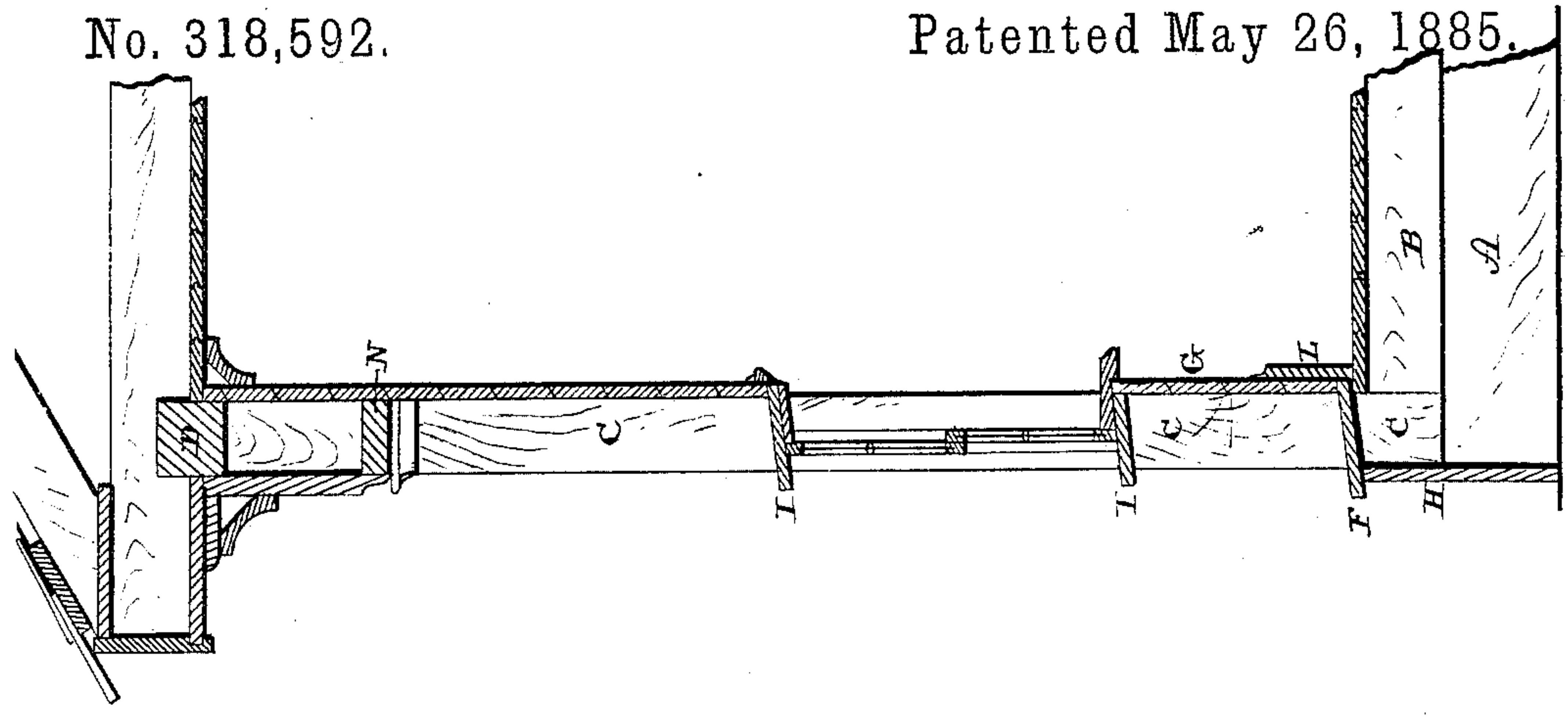


Fig. 1.

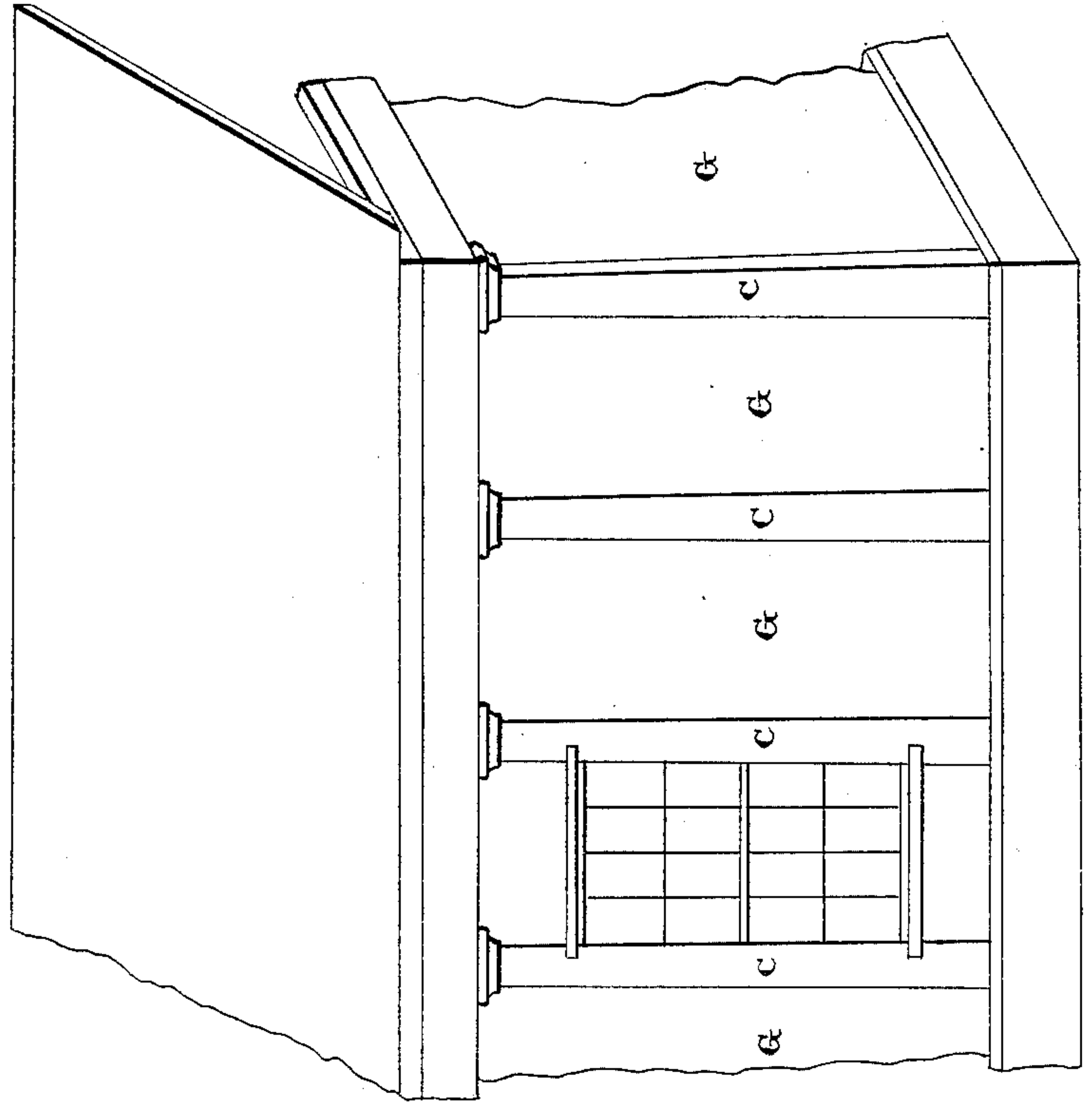


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

R. T. Gardner
Jno. E. Prosperi

Inventor.

L. W. Beard,
per J. A. Lehmann,
Atty

(No Model.)

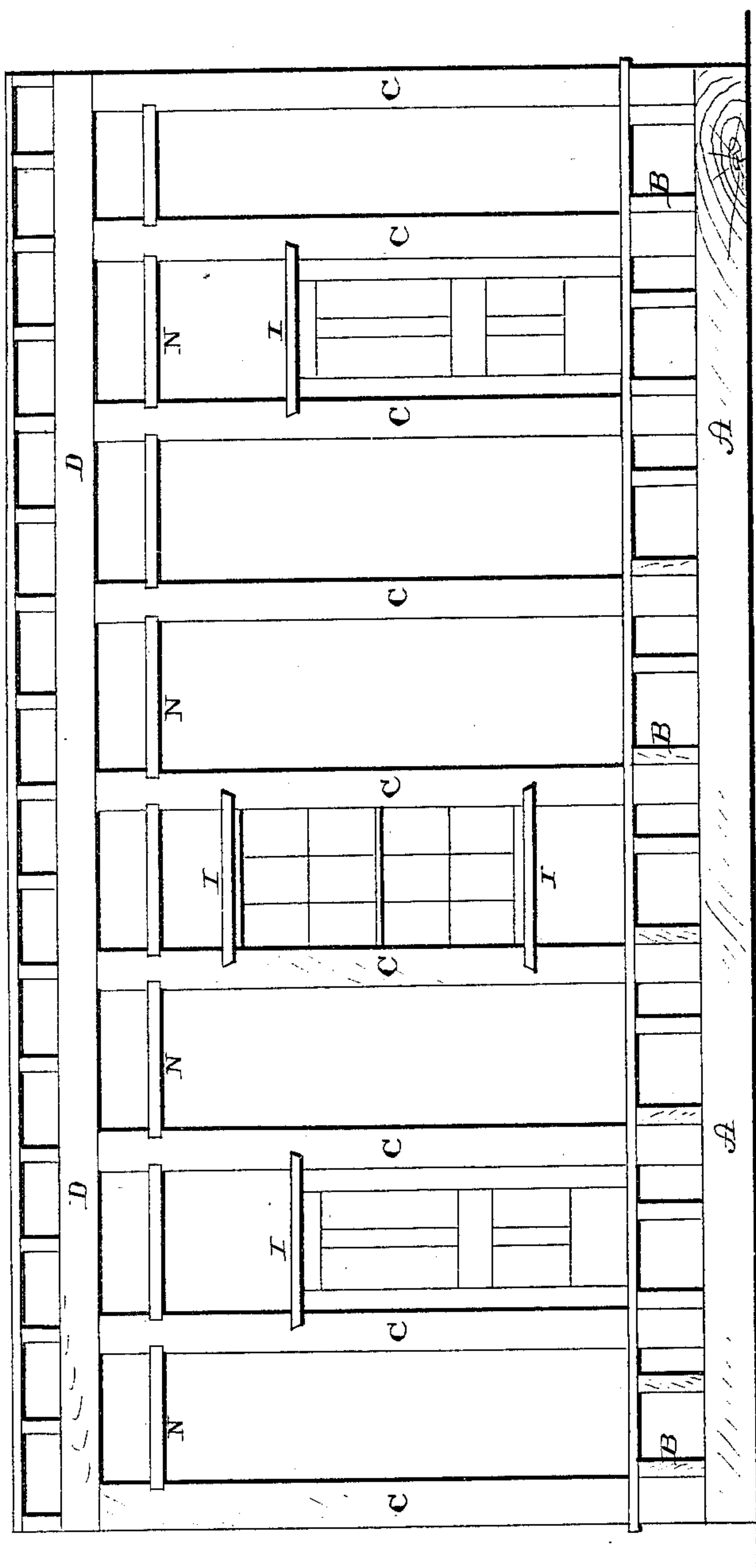
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. W. BEARD.
FRAME BUILDING.

No. 318,592.

Patented May 26, 1885.

Fig. 3.



—Witnesses.—

X. T. Gardner
Jno E. Prosperi

—Inventor.—

L. W. Beard,

per

J. A. Lehmann,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS W. BEARD, OF ARCADIA, LOUISIANA.

FRAME BUILDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,592, dated May 26, 1885.

Application filed March 10, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS W. BEARD, of Arcadia, in the parish of Bienville and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Frame Buildings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to
10 being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in frame buildings; and it consists in, first, the combination of the studs with the planking
15 which is applied directly to their inner sides, whereby a finished appearance is given to the house both inside and out; second, the combination of the studding with the water-board, which is made to project far enough inside of
20 the house to receive the lower edge of the first plank and far enough on the outside to cover the base-board; third, in the construction and arrangement of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter.

25 Figure 1 is a vertical section of a building embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of a portion of the outside of the building. Fig. 3 is a view taken from the inside.

30 A represents the sills; B, the sleepers; C, the studs, and D the plate or beam which extends along upon the tops of the studs.

In the two opposite and outer sides of the studs are cut gains or grooves, and applied to
35 these studs and fitting in the grooves is a water-board, F, which is slightly inclined downward, so as to shed the water, and which projects far enough inside the studs to receive the lower edge of the planking G, and far
40 enough beyond the outer sides of the studding to extend beyond the base-board H and carry the water beyond it.

45 The planking G has beveled or matched edges and is applied directly to the inner sides of the studding, as shown. The studding is given any ornamental finish that may be preferred on their three outer sides, and then they present the appearance of columns or pillars. Only a single thickness of lumber is thus made

to form both the inside and outside walls of 50 the building, thus effecting a great saving in cost.

When doors or windows are to be inserted, slightly-inclined grooves are cut in the inner
55 sides of the studs, and the boards I are inserted therein. Both of them project a suitable distance beyond the outer edge of the studs, and while the upper one projects beyond the inner edges far enough to receive
60 the lower edge of the planking just above it, the lower one extends in just flush with the inner edges of the studs. In between the two boards I are placed the window-sashes and doors, which are then secured in place in any
65 suitable manner.

On the window-sill is placed a "stool,"
70 jutting down against the sash, and on this stool the inner stops rest. The stool is to be made of a sufficient width to project far enough on the inside to receive trimmings or casings
75 commonly used in such cases. The stops should be wide enough to come flush with the surface of the wall, and over the edges of these are placed the trimmings above referred to.

75 A base-board, L, is placed around the lower edges of the walls in the usual manner.

At any suitable distance below the tops of the studs, grooves are cut in the sides of the studding, and in these grooves are secured
80 the stringers N. Above these stringers is placed the frieze.

Buildings constructed as above described are intended especially for dwellings, churches, and schools in warm climates, and are much
85 cheaper than those now in use, because a much less amount of lumber is used in their construction.

I am aware that planking has been applied to the inner side of the studding, and that a
90 water-board has been used to conduct water beyond the outer side of the sills, and this I disclaim.

Having thus described my invention, I
95 claim—

1. The combination of the studding provided with grooves with the water-board, which is applied thereto, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the studding having any plain or ornamental finish on their outer sides with the planking applied to their inner sides, the edges of the boards being beveled or
5 matched, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the studding, grooved as shown, the water-board applied thereto, and the planking, which is applied directly to

the inner sides of the studding, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS W. BEARD.

Witnesses:

J. C. BAKER,
JOHN W. ROBERSON.

10