

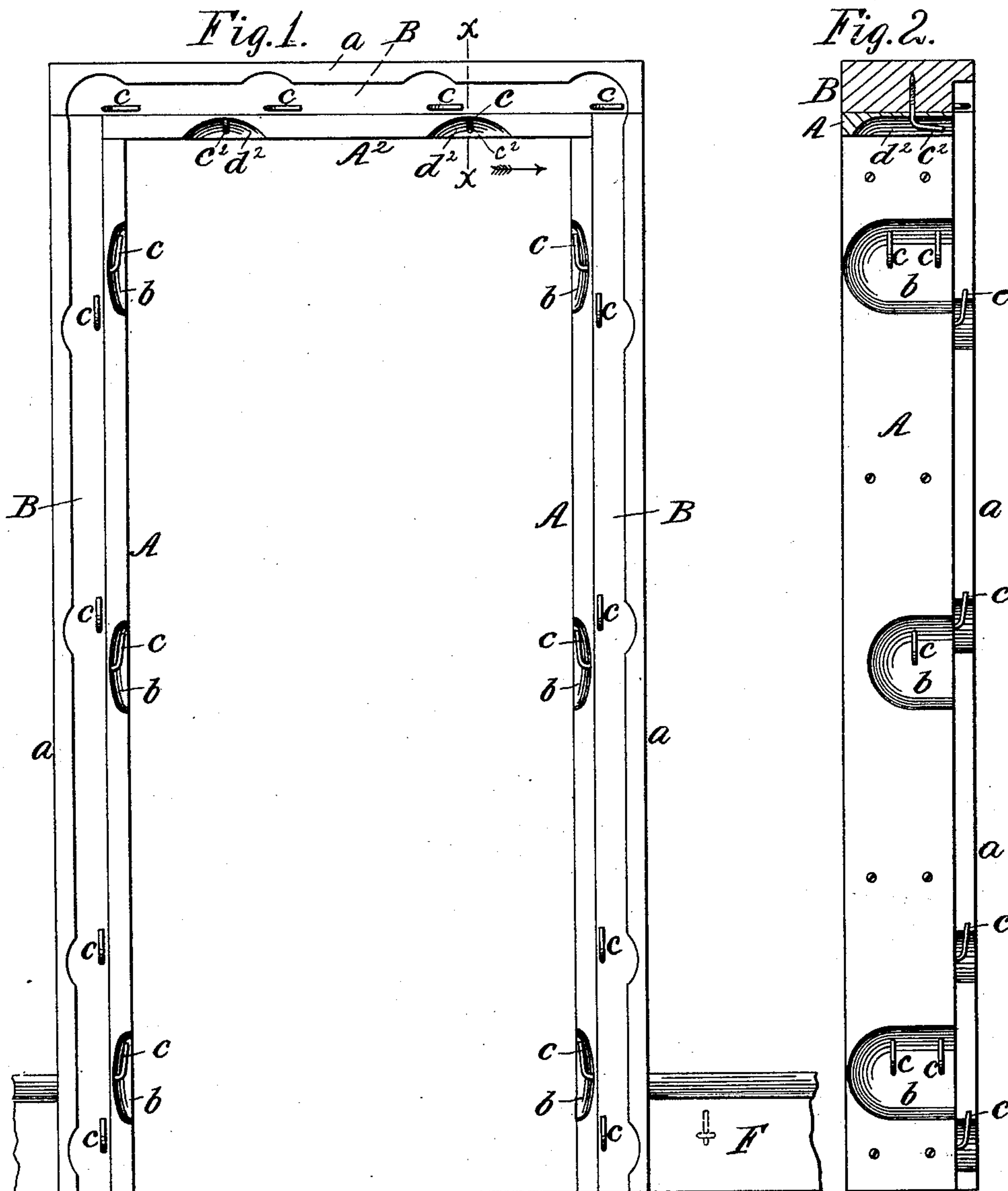
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. OHMER.
FINISHING HOUSE INTERIORS.

No. 432,553.

Patented July 22, 1890.



Witnesses:
W. C. Jirdinston.
Charles Billon.

Inventor:
Michael Ohmer
by Peck & Rector
his Attorneys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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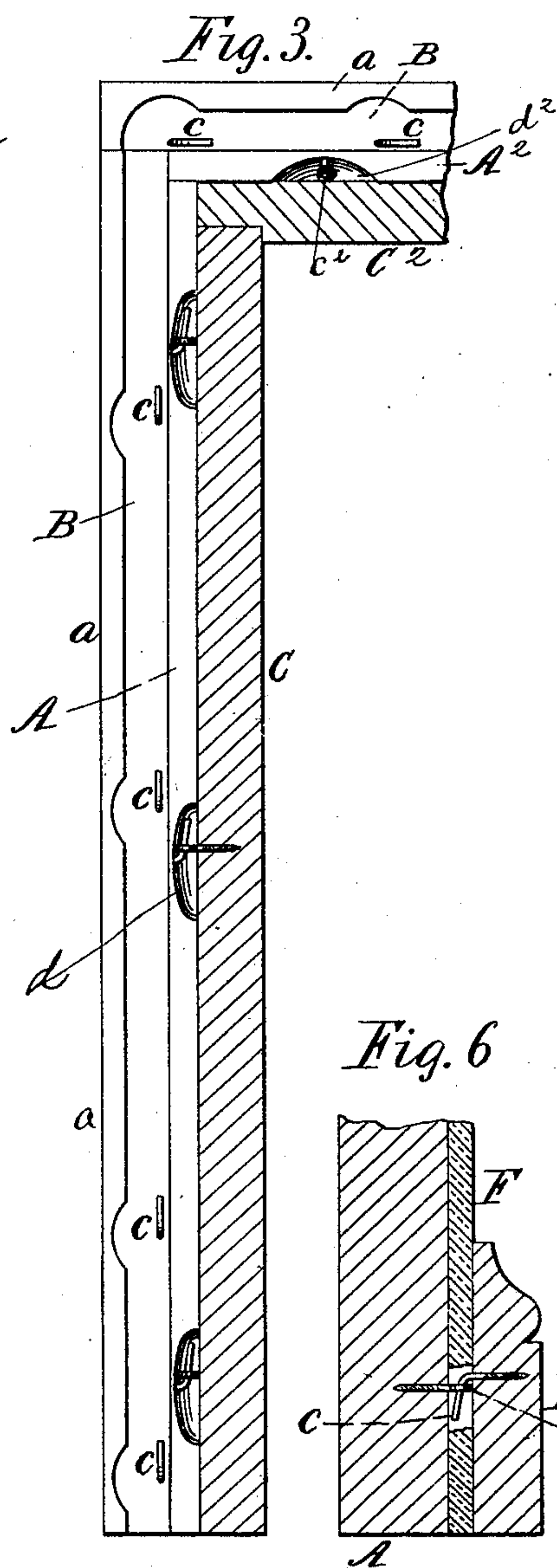
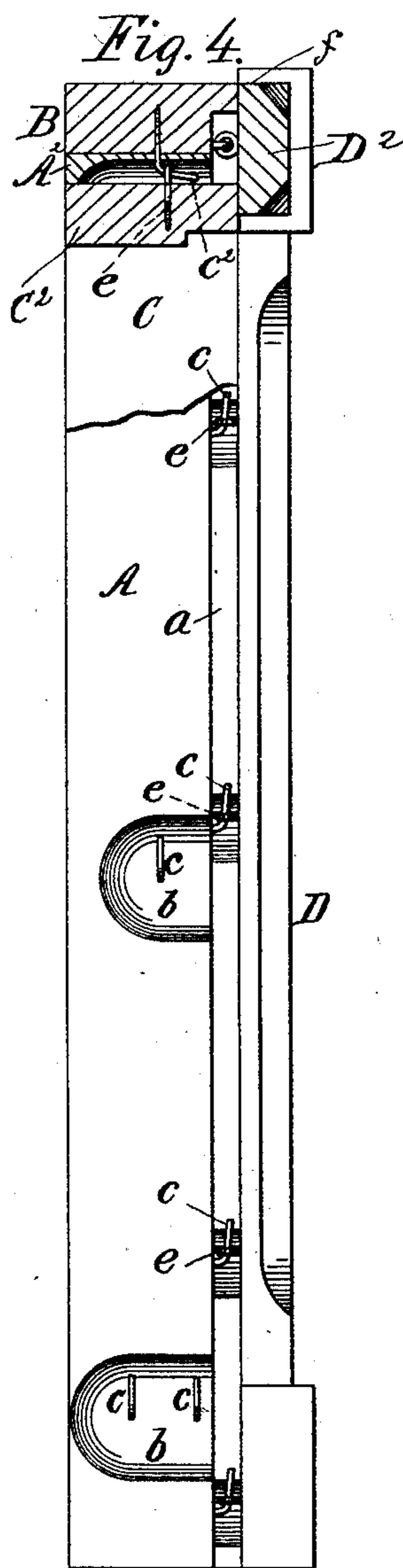


Fig. 5.

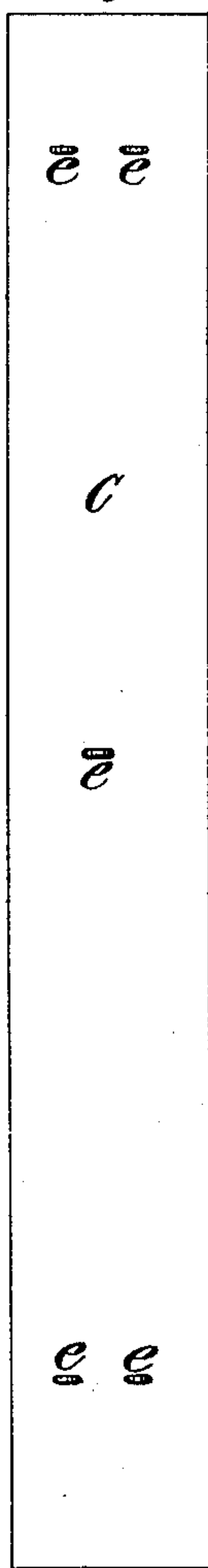
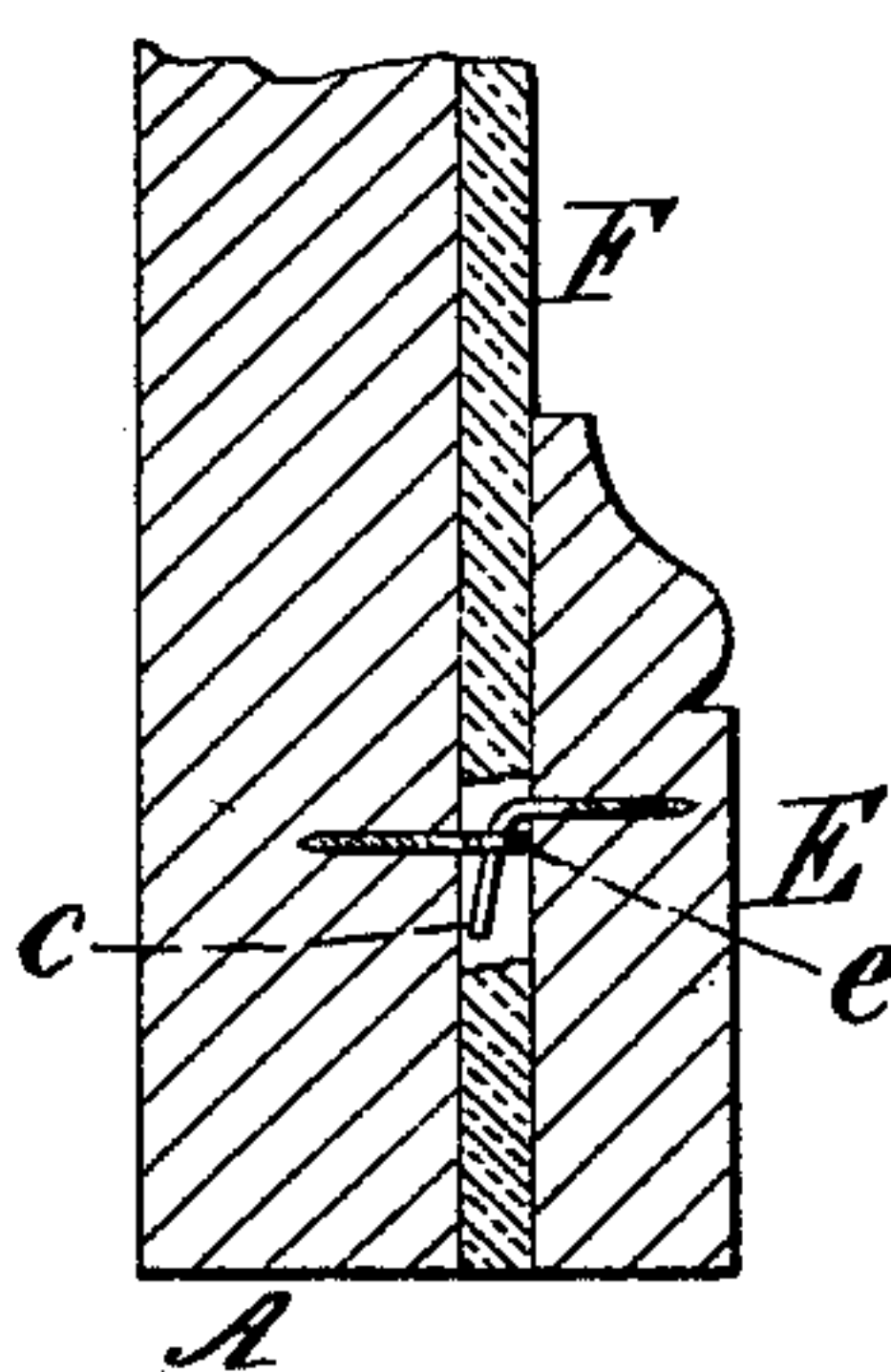


Fig. 6.



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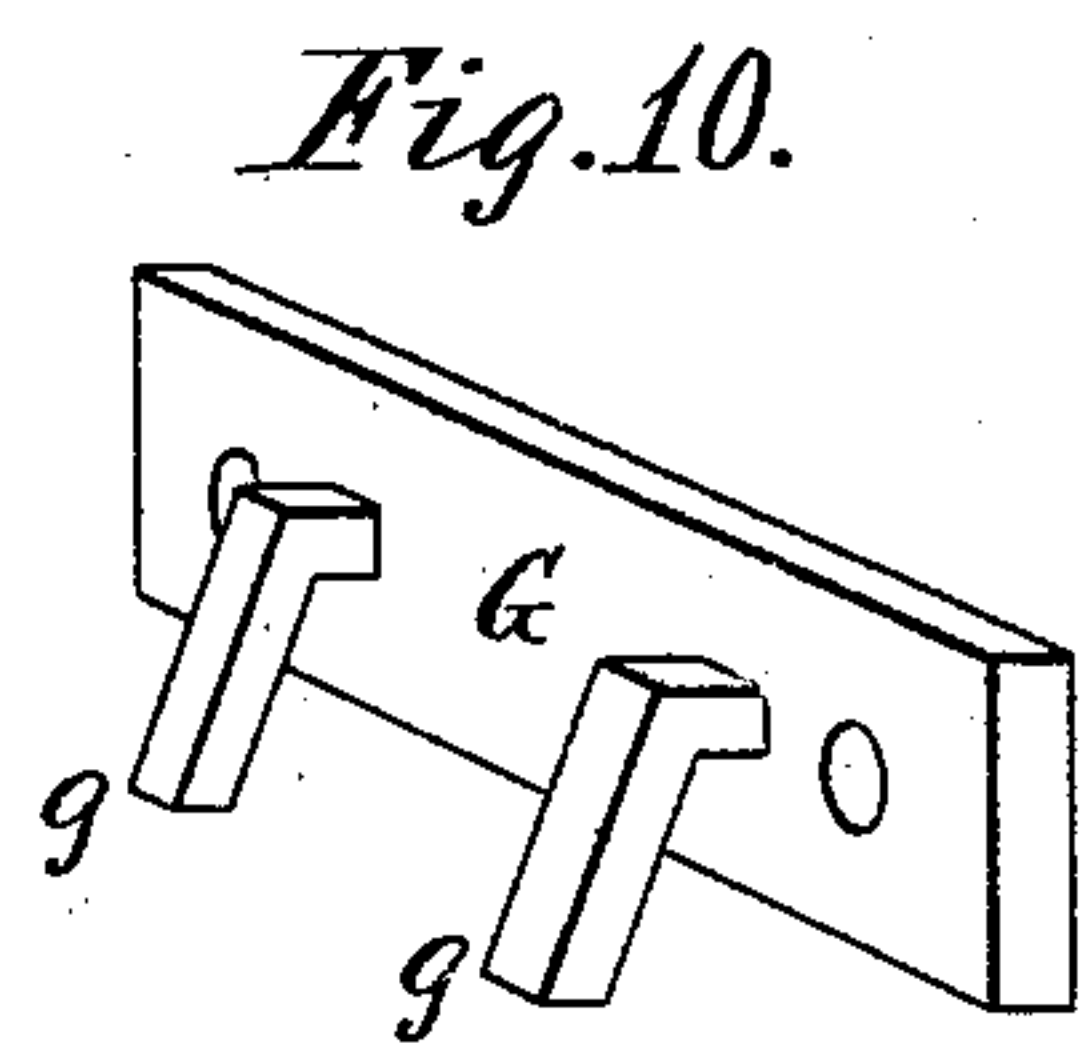
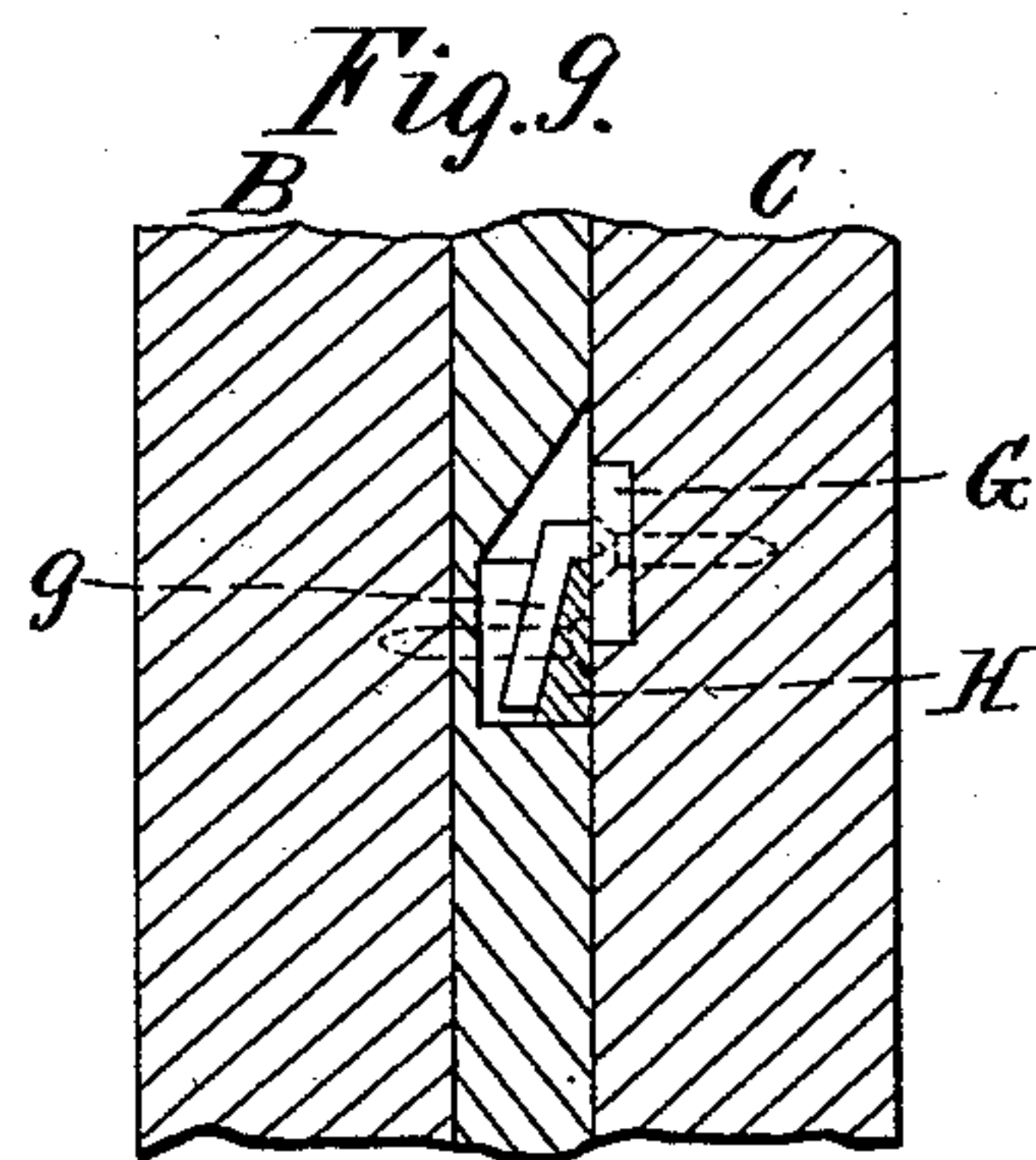
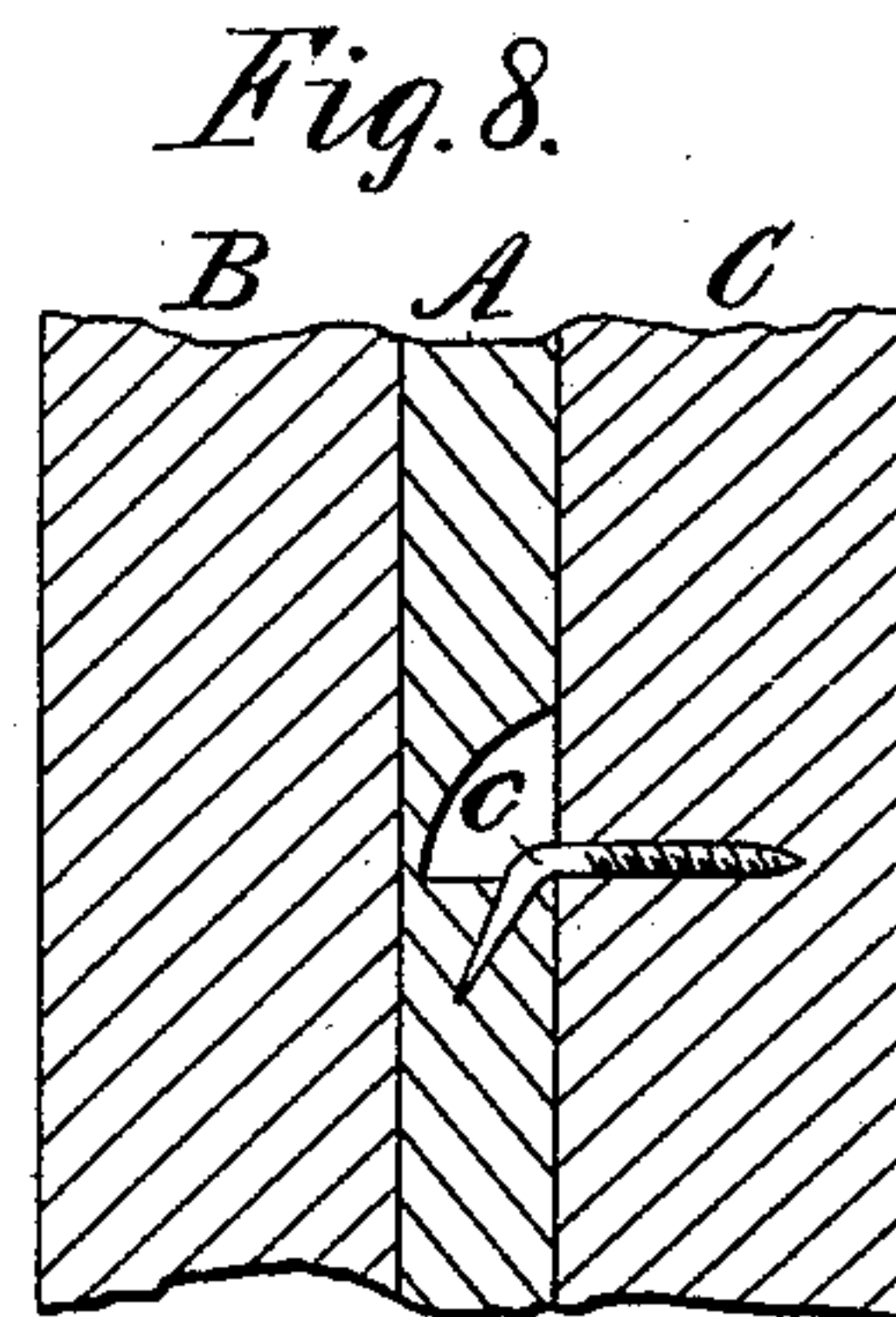
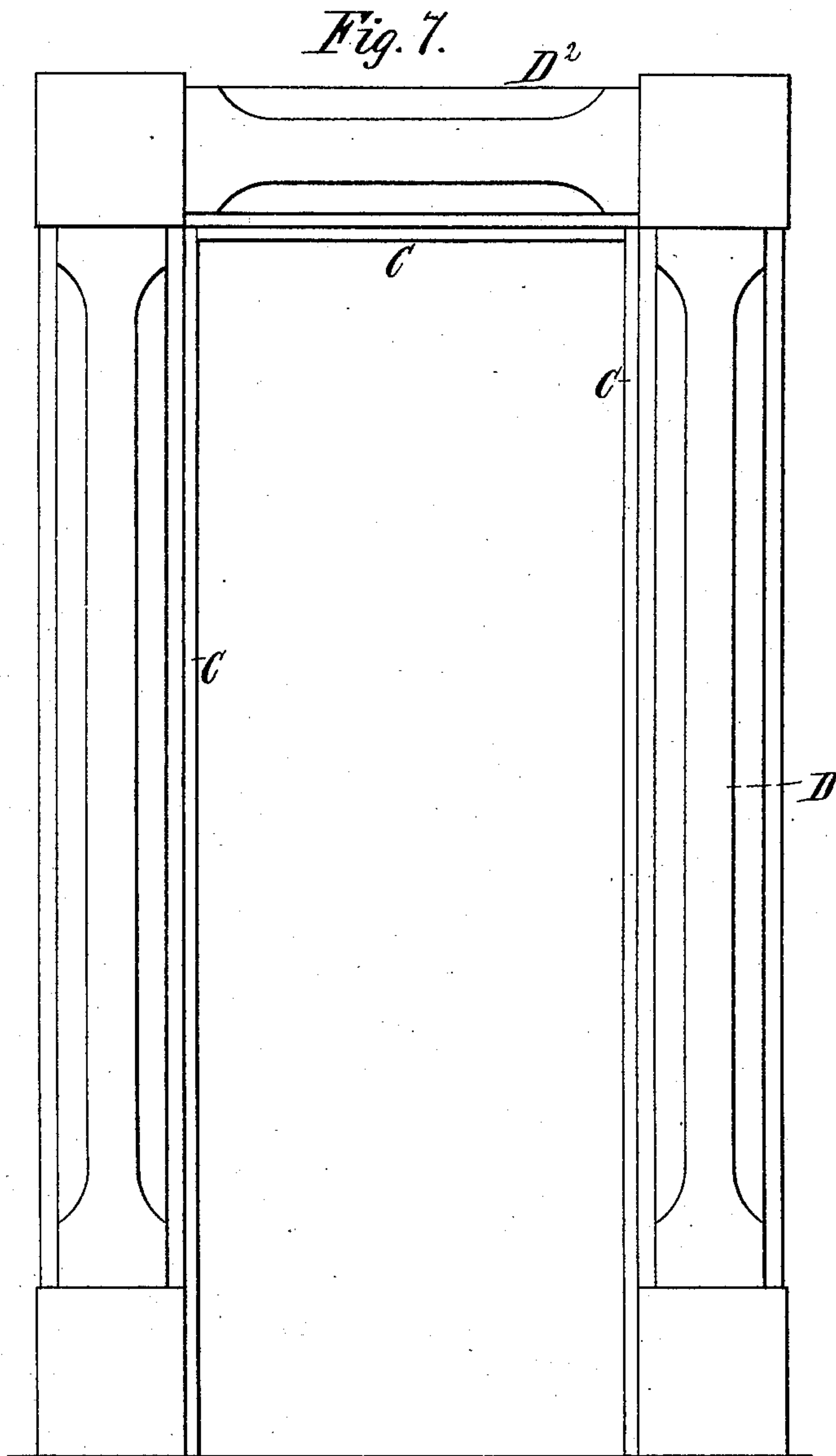
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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FINISHING HOUSE INTERIORS.

No. 432,553.

Patented July 22, 1890.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL OHMER, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

FINISHING HOUSE INTERIORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,553, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed January 21, 1889. Serial No. 297,042. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL OHMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Finishing of House Interiors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to the manner of constructing and applying door and window frames to finished wall-openings in such manner that the fastening devices are entirely concealed; and it has for its object the improvement in the construction and mode of application of such finishings. Its novelty will be herein set forth and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a front elevation of a previously-prepared door-opening ready to receive the jambs and facings. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a sectional side elevation through the dotted line xx of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 3, Sheet 2, is a partial view of Fig. 1, showing the application of the jambs and lintel, which are represented in central longitudinal section. Fig. 4, Sheet 2, is a view corresponding to Fig. 2, showing the application of the facings and jambs, with one of the latter broken partly away. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is an inside elevation of one of the vertical jambs. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a transverse section of a portion of a wall, showing the mode of application of base-boards. Fig. 7, Sheet 3, is a front elevation of a completed door-frame. Fig. 8, Sheet 3, is a sectional detail showing a modification in the fastening devices. Fig. 9, Sheet 3, is a sectional detail showing another modification in the fastening devices. Fig. 10, Sheet 3, is a perspective view of the hook-plate shown in Fig. 9.

The same letters are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

In Fig. 1, A represents a frame composed of two vertical portions and a top horizontal portion or lintel-support rigidly secured to the inner surface of the studding B of the wall-opening. Where B is the studding and not the opening of a brick wall, it is prefer-

ably rabbeted out on its front faces to leave an outer projecting tongue a , and where B is a brick wall this tongue may be formed of scantling secured thereto. The plaster of the finished wall comes flush with the outer face of the tongue a . In recesses b in the inner faces of the uprights of the frame A are driven or screwed hooks c , whose projecting ends stand upward and are preferably slightly inclined outwardly. There may be as many of these hooks as desired and so disposed as to afford requisite support to the subsequently applied jambs. The lintel-support or horizontal portion A^2 of the frame A is likewise recessed on its under side, as at d^2 , and provided with similar hooks c , whose points extend inwardly and preferably slightly downward. The rabbeted portion of the studding B is likewise provided with hooks c , whose points extend upward and are preferably slightly inclined inward, or, if the portion is the brick wall, said last-mentioned hooks are secured in blocks let into the wall.

The upright jambs C, Figs. 3, 4, and 5, have secured upon their inner faces eyes e , preferably screw-eyes, which, when said jambs are fitted to the uprights of the frame A, slip over the vertically-arranged hooks c in the recesses b in such manner that when the jambs are pressed down with their lower ends in contact with the floor the jambs are drawn tight up against the frame A. This fitting of the upright jambs leaves an opening between their upper ends and the horizontal top piece A^2 of the frame A, and this opening on each side is filled by the end of the lintel-piece C^2 , or, preferably, by a tongue on each end of the same, which is driven in with its eyes e (see Fig. 4) slipped over and engaging with the laterally-projecting hooks c^2 in the recesses d^2 . The outer sides of the jambs are flush with the tongues a and the plastering.

It now only remains to apply the facings, of which the uprights D, Fig. 4, are provided on their inner sides with eyes to engage the hooks c between the tongues a and the jambs, and which overlap said tongues and jambs, (see Fig. 7,) and which, when applied and forced down with their lower ends in contact with the floor, are drawn in tight by the wedg-

ing action of the hooks and eyes, and, finally, to apply the horizontal top or lintel facing D^2 , which, provided on its inner side with eyes, is slipped longitudinally across the top ends of the upright facings, (see Figs. 4 and 7,) so that its eyes engage with the hooks c upon the horizontal portion of the studding. In this way the parts comprising the jambs and facings are all securely fastened together by concealed fastenings and are interlocked to prevent accidental displacement, excepting the horizontal top or lintel facings, which, when in place, may be further secured by a single toe-nail, as seen at f , Fig. 4, if desired.

In Figs. 1 and 6 the manner of securing moldings and base-boards is shown. Here the hooks c are secured to the inner side of the molding or base-board E and engage with eyes e , located in broken-out portions of the plastering F , making a tight and close joint. One or more toe-nails may be employed, as with the top horizontal facings, to prevent the accidental loosening of the fastenings, if desired.

It is of course understood that the location of the hooks and eyes may be transposed, and, while I prefer the wedging form of hook and eye, my invention is not limited to this or any other particular form of hook or eye or other interposed concealed fastening devices to form interlocking joints. For instance, in Fig. 8 I have shown a hook c with a sharp point to engage directly with the wood of the adjacent piece, into which it is driven; or, again, in Figs. 9 and 10 I have shown hooks g integral with a plate G , to be nailed or screwed to one part to engage with a recessed plate H , to be secured to the other part.

In window-frames the sash-casings may be secured in the same manner as the door-jambs and the facings be applied just as above described and illustrated.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the studding or support, a jamb, and the hooks for securing it to the studding or support, of a lintel with

its ends engaging the jamb, and securing-hooks for the lintel, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the studding or support, a jamb, and the hooks for securing it to the studding or support, of a lintel with its end engaging and overlying the jamb, and securing-hooks for the lintel projecting at an angle to the jamb-securing hooks, whereby the jamb is held in position, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the studding or supports forming a door or window opening, the two jambs and their vertically-engaging securing-hooks, of the lintel engaging the jambs and having laterally-projecting engaging-hooks, whereby the jambs are held in position, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the studding or supports forming a door or window opening, the two jambs and the engaging-hooks, the lintel engaging the jambs and having the engaging-hooks projecting at an angle to those of the jambs, and the facing-strip engaging the lintel-piece and preventing its disengagement, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the studding or supports forming a door or window opening, the two jambs and their engaging hooks or projections, the lintel engaging the jambs and having the engaging-hooks arranged at an angle to those of the jambs, of the facing-strips secured to the framing and covering the edges of the jambs and lintel and holding them in position, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with the studding or supports forming a door or window opening, the two jambs and the lintel, all having engaging-hooks for holding them in position, of the jamb-facings having the vertically-projecting engaging-hooks, and the lintel-facing co-operating therewith having the laterally-projecting engaging-hooks, substantially as described.

MICHAEL OHMER.

Witnesses:

G. G. PRUGH,
H. H. PRUGH.