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(54) **DOORFRAME JIG AND METHOD**

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CPC ***E04F 21/0015*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 33/194, 197, 562, 613, 645
See application file for complete search history.

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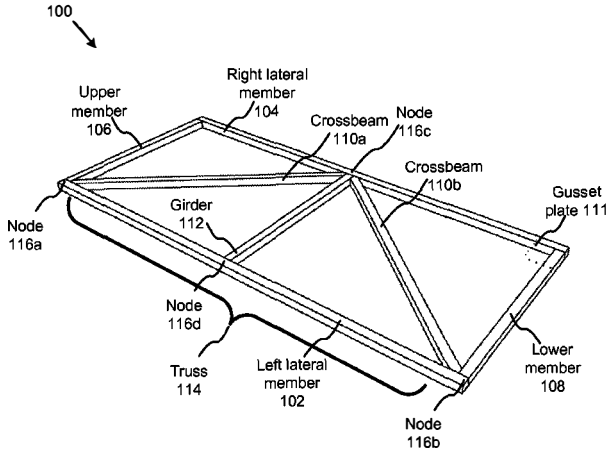
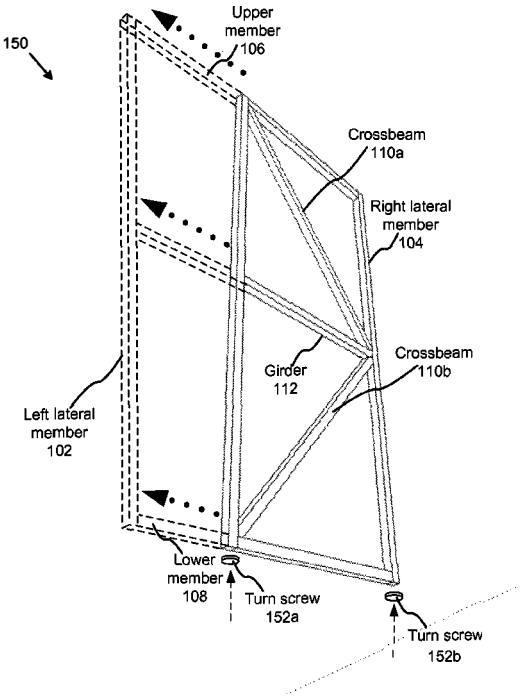
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A portable doorframe installation jig is disclosed, adapted to allow a construction worker to readily install a new doorframe plum, level, and in plane. It also may be used as a brace to retain doorframe position during installation of framing and/or drywall. It may also be used as a reinspection tool after installation of drywall. The door jig further serves the purpose of stabilizing the doorframe, in some embodiments, during construction.

15 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets





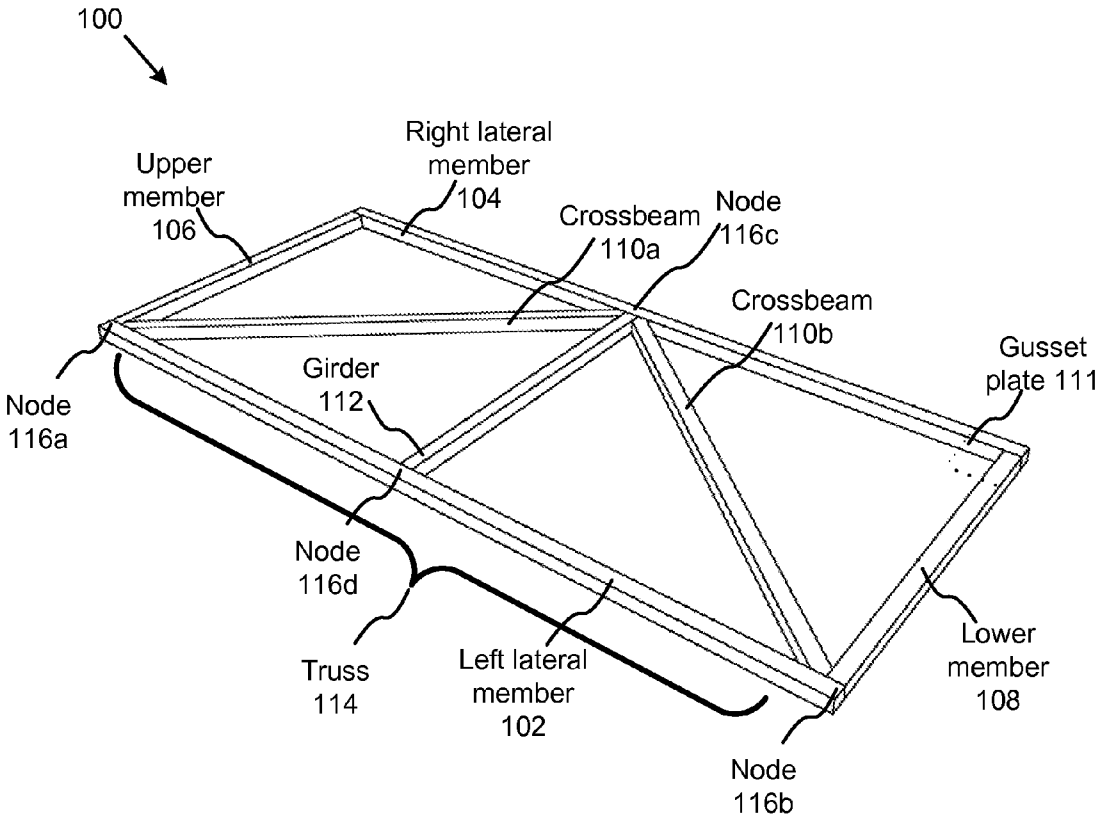

100
Upper member 106
Right lateral member 104
Crossbeam 110a
Node 116c
Crossbeam 110b
Gusset plate 111
Node 116a
Girder 112
Node 116d
Truss 114
Left lateral member 102
Lower member 108
Node 116b

FIG. 1A

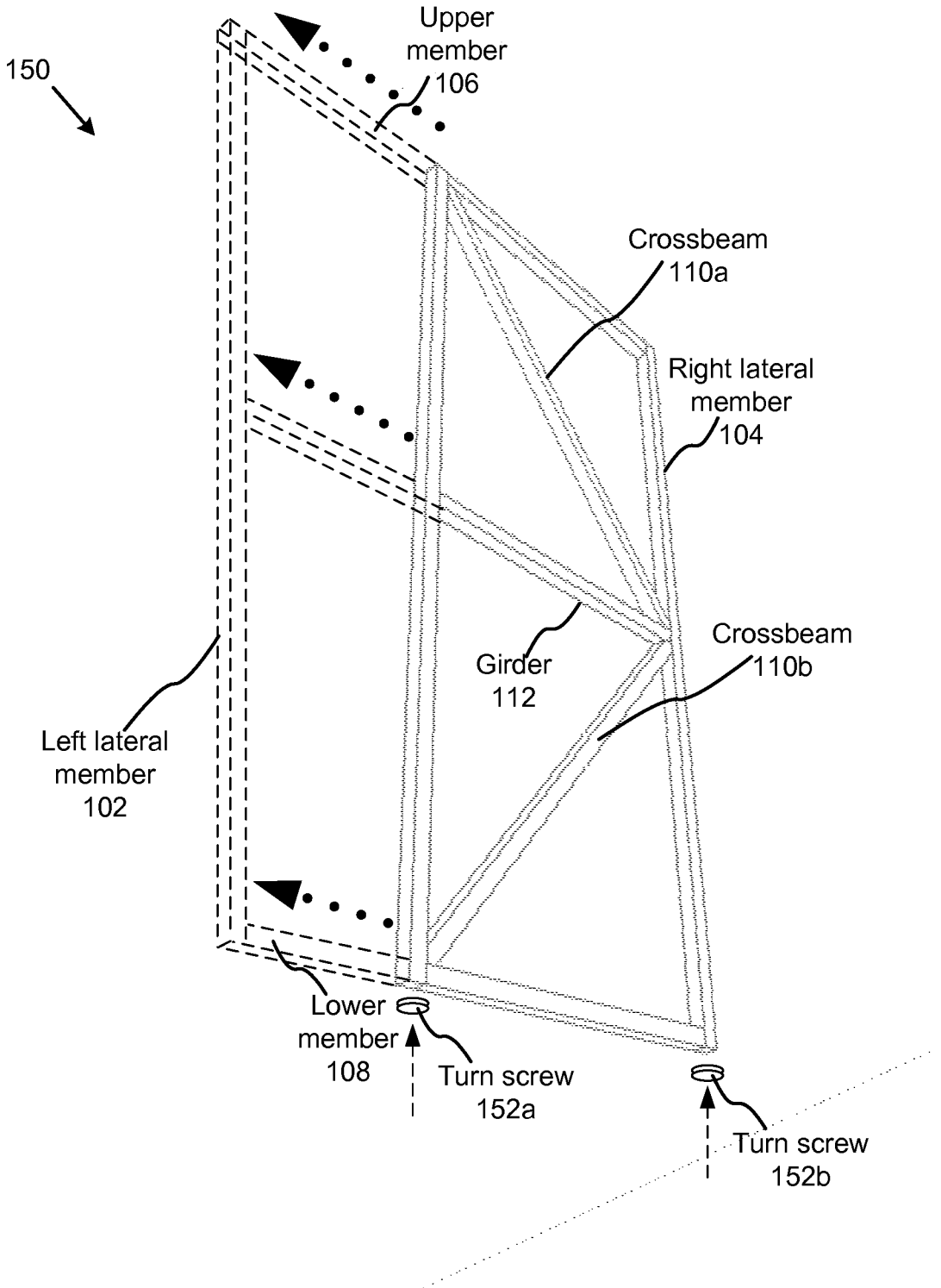

150
Upper member 106
Crossbeam 110a
Right lateral member 104
Girder 112
Crossbeam 110b
Left lateral member 102
Lower member 108
Turn screw 152a
Turn screw 152b

FIG. 1B

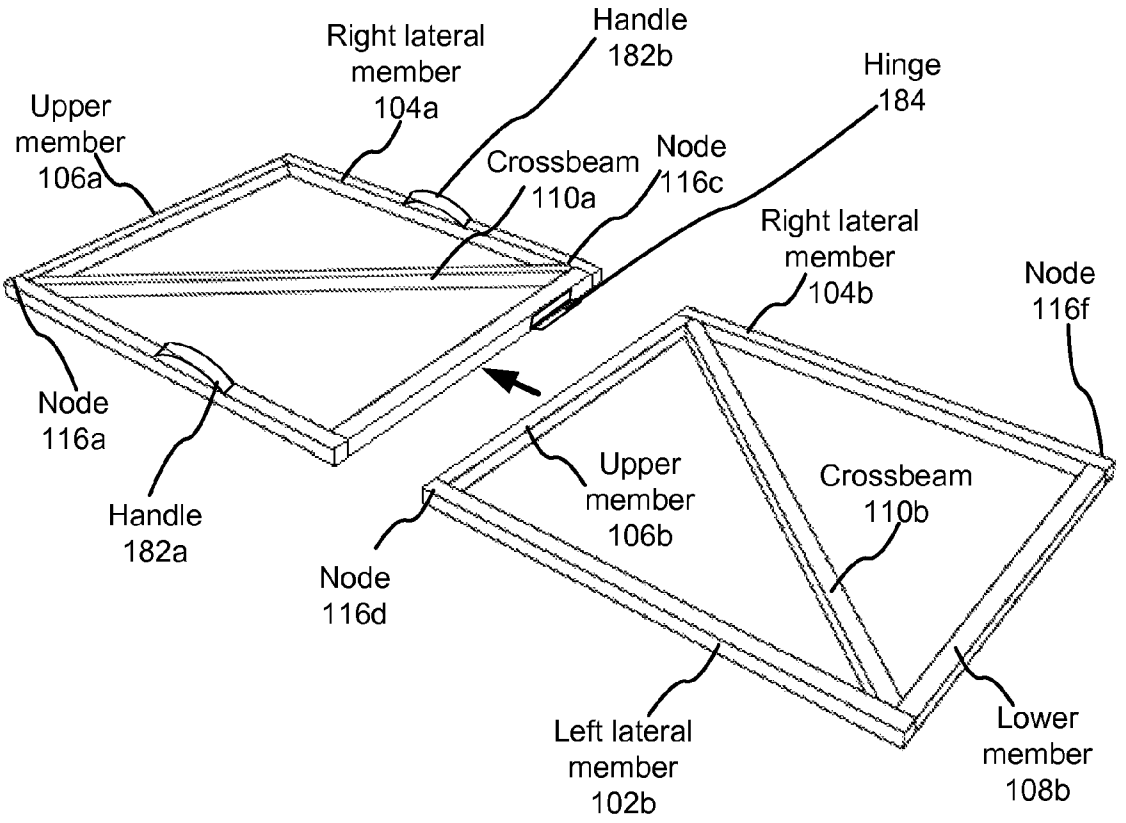

Right lateral member 104a
Handle 182b
Hinge 184
Upper member 106a
Crossbeam 110a
Node 116c
Right lateral member 104b
Node 116f
Node 116a
Upper member 106b
Crossbeam 110b
Handle 182a
Node 116d
Left lateral member 102b
Lower member 108b

FIG. 1C

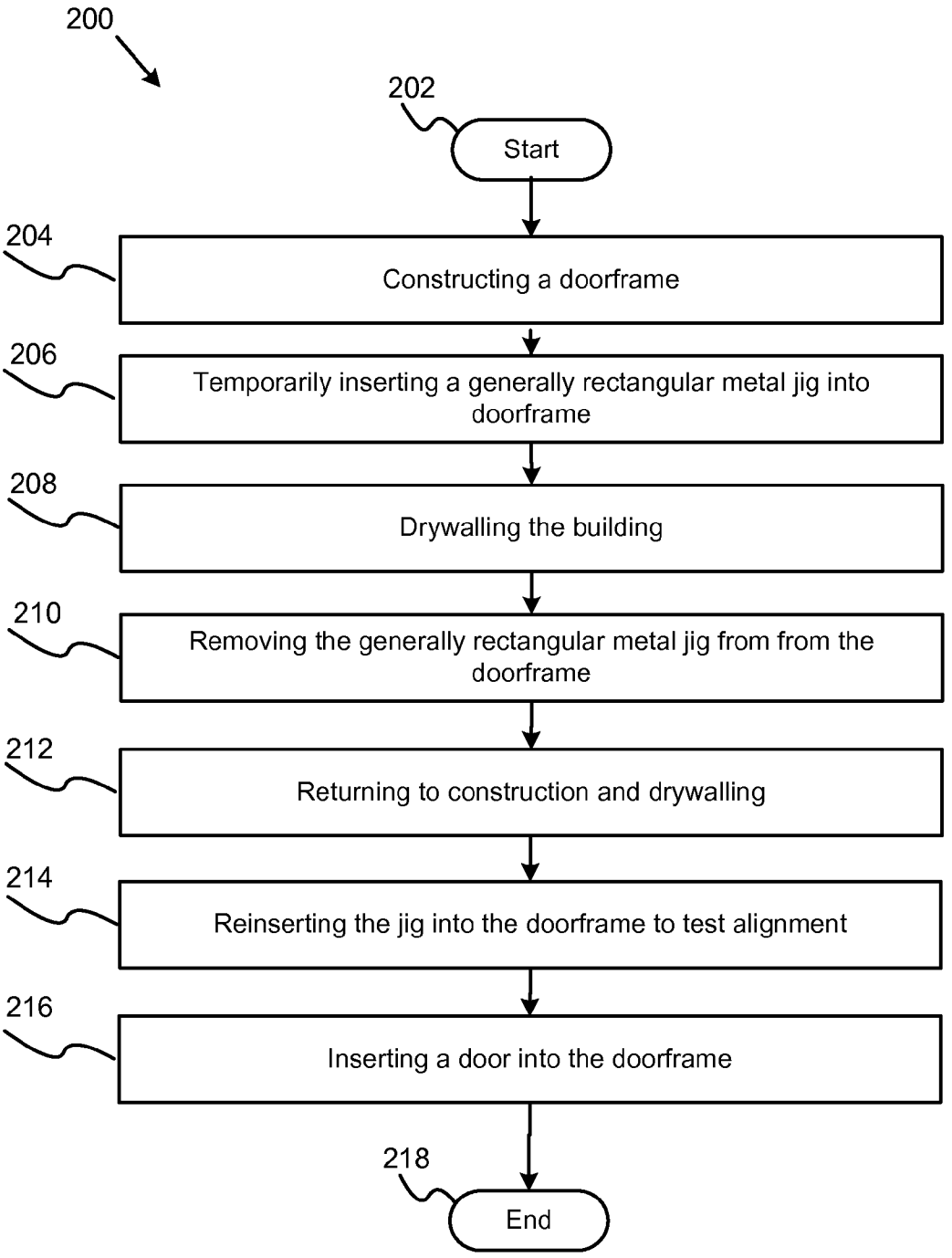

200
202
Start
204
Constructing a doorframe
206
Temporarily inserting a generally rectangular metal jig into doorframe
208
Drywalling the building
210
Removing the generally rectangular metal jig from from the doorframe
212
Returning to construction and drywalling
214
Reinserting the jig into the doorframe to test alignment
216
Inserting a door into the doorframe
218
End

FIG. 2

DOORFRAME JIG AND METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to construction tools, and more particularly relates to a jig for installing properly dimensioned doorframes and for maintaining the integrity of a doorframe during construction of fixtures proximate to the doorframe.

2. Description of the Related Art

Doorframes and door jambs are well-known in the art. Typically, in most residential and commercial settings, doorframes, for mounting hinged doors, comprise wooden frames or hollow metal frames including the following principal components: a head jamb (constituting a horizontal member above the recess and below the lintel); jambs (constituting vertical members laterally defining the recess meant to house the door), and a sill (constituting a horizontal member below the recess designed to house the door). The head jamb, jambs, and sill may rest on or above concrete, metal, and/or wood structural components of a wall, building, bulkhead, etc.

Typically, in residential and commercial construction projects, doorframes are created with stamped light gauge metal components of various widths (or other wooden components well known to those of skill in the art) during the framing phase in construction, which precedes the finishing phase. The wooden components are affixed together using nails, screws, gusset plates **111**, and the like, while the metal components may be welded, screwed or bolted.

While construction workers are careful during framing to define door recesses of exact dimensions called for by plans, blue prints, and the like, the framing is never completely rigid or stable until construction is finished. As the framing phase progresses, some framing components are strained through tensile and/or compressive forces, which often alter the dimensions of, squareness, and/or parallelism of, the jambs or other components in the walls including the doorframe.

The doorframe installation process can be tedious. Components must be precisely measured and assembled, and there exists no efficient guides in the art for use in installing doorframes.

Even when the finishing phase is in progress, drywall (i.e. gypsum board) being affixed to the framing components can strain framing and alter the dimensions of the doorframe, ultimately warping the doorframe such that doors created to standard or specified dimensions do not fit in the doorframe after finishing, or align properly with the frame. Doors installed in misformed frames may have non-uniform spacing between the door and the jambs. A properly installed door should touch the frame uniformly across the side of the door comprises the latch.

Current methods and apparatii do not readily facilitate a quick method for properly securing, stabilizing and readying a doorframe for installation. It is therefore desirable that a portable, stable tool be provided which can be used by construction crews to install a doorframe, and which can secure and stabilize a doorframe after its components are affixed together such that the doorframe remains properly in position during subsequently construction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

From the foregoing discussion, it should be apparent that a need exists for a doorframe installation tool. Beneficially, such an apparatus would overcome many of the difficulties with prior art by providing a means for properly installing and verifying newly installed doorframes.

The present invention has been developed in response to the present state of the art, and in particular, in response to the problems and needs in the art that have not yet been fully solved by currently available apparatii and methods. Accordingly, the present invention has been developed to provide a doorframe jig comprising a generally rectangular frame comprising: an elongated upper member between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, for abutting a head jamb, the upper member formed from a rigid substance, the upper member permanently affixed to one or more of a right lateral member and a left lateral member; an elongated lower member, for abutting a sill, between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the lower member formed from a rigid substance, the lower member permanently affixed to one or more of the right lateral member and the left lateral member.

The jig comprises the right lateral member is for abutting a door jamb, wherein the right lateral member is permanently disposed within the frame in generally parallel orientation to the left lateral member, the right lateral member permanently affixed to the upper member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees, the right lateral member permanently affixed to the lower member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees.

The jig comprises the left lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the left lateral member is generally parallel orientation to the right lateral member, the left lateral member permanently affixed to the upper member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees, the left lateral member permanently affixed to the rear member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees.

The doorframe jig may further comprise a plurality of handles detachably affixed to one or more of the right lateral member and the left lateral member using one of bolts, screws, brackets, and welded joint(s).

The doorframe jig may further comprise a second generally rectangular frame hingedly affixed to the rectangular frame, the length of the second rectangular frame added to the length of the rectangular frame equally the length of standard door.

The jig may further comprise one or more elongated crossbeam(s), formed from a rigid substance, each crossbeam affixed at one end to a point of intersection between two or more of the upper member, the lower member, the left lateral member and the right lateral member, and affixed at an opposing end to one or more of the upper member, the lower member, the left lateral member and the right lateral member.

The jig further may also further comprise a girder, formed from a rigid substance, affixed at one end to the right lateral member and affixed at an opposing end to the left lateral member.

The members may comprise elongated, hollow metal tubes. In some embodiments, the members comprise one of bar stock, angle iron beams, pipe, I-shaped beams, H-shaped beams, tubes, and U-shaped beams.

Alternatively, the members may comprise a number of holes drilled through the members for securing the doorframe jig to one of clamps and braces detachably affixable to a doorframe.

In some embodiments, each of the right lateral member, left lateral member, lower member, and upper member are affixed with one or more gusset plate(s) to the jig.

The doorframe jig may further comprise a plurality of handles affixed to one or more of the right lateral member and the left lateral member.

A second embodiment of a doorframe jig is disclosed which comprises a generally triangular truss comprising: an elongated first crossbeam between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the first crossbeam formed from a rigid substance, the

first crossbeam permanently affixed at opposing ends to a lateral member and a second crossbeam; and an elongated second crossbeam, between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the second crossbeam formed from a rigid substance, the second crossbeam permanently affixed to one or more of the lateral member and the first crossbeam.

The truss further comprises the lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the lateral member is permanently affixed to both the first crossbeam and to the second crossbeam at respective angles of between 30 and 120 degrees.

The second doorframe jig also comprises an elongated upper member between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, for abutting a head jamb, the upper member formed from a rigid substance, the upper member permanently affixed the lateral member and a second lateral member; and an elongated lower member, for abutting a sill, between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the lower member formed from a rigid substance, the lower member permanently affixed to the lateral member and a second lateral member.

The second doorframe jig also comprises the second lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the right lateral member is oriented parallel to the lateral member, the second lateral member permanently affixed to the upper member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees, and the right lateral member permanently affixed to the lower member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees.

A method of installing a doorframe during construction is also disclosed, the method comprising: temporarily inserting a generally rectangular doorframe jig into the doorframe to maintain the integrity of the doorframe dimensions during installation to ensure the doorframe stays in the proper position; wherein the rectangular doorframe jig is approximately identical in dimensions of width and height to a recess defined by the doorframe, the recess for receiving a door, wherein the doorframe jig abuts all of the head jamb, sill, and door jambs; inserting the jig into the doorframe to confirm alignment of the sill, head jamb, and door jambs; removing the jig; drywalling the building; positioning the rectangular jig in the doorframe during drywalling of the building to confirm the doorframe is in the proper position and of the proper dimensions after drywalling.

The temporarily inserted rectangular frame may further abut a doorstop of the doorframe. The method may further comprise temporarily inserting a second generally rectangular frame into the doorframe for additional support, the rectangular frame forming part of the doorframe jig.

These features and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the advantages of the invention will be readily understood, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments that are illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1**A is a side elevational perspective view a doorframe jig in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. **1**B is a lower elevational perspective view of another embodiment of a doorframe jig in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. **1**C is an upper elevational perspective view of another embodiment of a doorframe jig in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. **2** is a process flow chart of a method of stabilizing a doorframe in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference throughout this specification to "one embodiment," "an embodiment," or similar language means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, appearances of the phrases "in one embodiment," "in an embodiment," and similar language throughout this specification may, but do not necessarily, all refer to the same embodiment.

Furthermore, the described features, structures, or characteristics of the invention may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. In the following description, numerous specific details are provided to provide a thorough understanding of embodiments of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize, however, that the invention may be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, and so forth. In other instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring aspects of the invention.

FIG. **1**A is a side elevational perspective view a doorframe jig **100** in accordance with the present invention. The doorframe jig **100** unit comprises a left lateral member **102**, a right lateral member **104**, an upper member **106**, a lower member **108**, a crossbeam **110***a*, a crossbeam **110***b*, a gusset plate **111**, a girder **112**, a truss **114**, a node **116***a*, a node **116***b*, a node **116***c*, and a node **116***d*.

In the shown embodiment, the left lateral member **102**, the right lateral member **104**, the upper lateral member **106**, and the lower member **108** are affixed, or welded to one another, at generally right angles between 80 and 100 degrees (each of the left lateral member **102**, the right lateral member **104**, the upper lateral member **106**, the lower member **108**, the crossbeams **110***a-b*, and the girder **114** are collectively referred to herein after as the "members **102-112**"). The members **102-112** may be affixed together using nails, screws, welded joints, gusset plates **111**, bolts, and the like.

Each of the members **102-112**, in the shown embodiment, comprise elongated, hollow metal tubes. Each of the members **102-112** may alternatively comprise rods, beams, plates, bar stock, angle, or pipe(s). Each of the members **102-112** may alternatively comprise cubic-shaped polymer housings. Each of the members **102-112** may alternatively comprise I-shaped, H-shaped, or U-shaped beams. The members **102-112** may comprise square- or rectangular-shaped tubing through the members' **102-112** cross-section. The members **102-1126** may comprise a number of holes, bores, or apertures drilled through the members **102-112** for securing the doorframe jig **100** to the clamps or braces.

The members **102-112** may be manufactured from polymers, wood, metals, alloys, aluminum, magnesium, titanium, carbon-fiber, and the like.

The left lateral member **102**, the girder **112**, the crossbeam **110***a* and the crossbeam **110***b* collectively form the truss **114** of the doorframe jig **100**. The truss **114** is designed to withstand tensile and compressive forces imposed upon the doorframe jig **100** by the building structure as it is improved through subsequent construction. In the shown embodiment, the truss **114** is triangular rectangular from a top perspective

view. In alternative embodiments, the truss **114**, from this perspective, may be circular, elliptical, triangular, polygonal, or otherwise.

In some embodiments, the upper member **106**, the lower member **108**, and/or the girder **112** comprise a level integrated into, above, or beneath said member, for use in leveling the doorframe jig **100** and corresponding doorframe. In some embodiments, the level is detachably affixed to one of the members **102-112**. In some embodiments, one or more of the members **102-112** comprises one or more magnets or plates for securing the level. In many embodiments, the members **102**, **104**, **106**, **108** are affixed at right angles (i.e. 90 degree angles) to one another.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the doorframe jig **100** comprises two trusses **114**. The trusses may have opposed left lateral members **102**. The trusses may overlay one another, or may meet at a node **116** in the middle of the doorframe jig **100**.

FIG. **1**A shows a plurality of nodes **116**, each node **116** representing an intersection point of two or more members **102-112**. For instance, node **116***a* represents the intersection point of the upper member **106**, the left lateral member **102** and the crossbeam **110***a*. In the shown embodiments, these said members **102**, **106**, **110***a* are welded together at node **116***a*. Likewise, nodes **116***b*, **116***c*, and **116***d* each respectively represent the intersection of various other members **102-112**.

Gusset plates **111** may overlay the nodes **116***a-d* to add additional stability to the doorframe jig **100**. The gusset plates **111** and/or members **102**, **104**, **106**, **108** may be labeled with information about the doorframe jig size and dimensions. The left lateral member **102**, the right later member **104**, the upper member **106**, and the lower member **108** may each comprise one or more handles, know to those of skill in the art, for transporting and positioning the doorframe jig **100**. The handles may be permanently affixed to the doorframe jig, or detachable.

As construction progresses after the doorframe is constructed, the subsequent construction tends to warp, contort, or strain the doorframe, and pressure is exerted principally at the nodes **116***a-d*. For this reason, the nodes **116** are reinforced with various member **102-112** traveling in a plurality of directions across the x- and z-axes of the doorframe jig **100**.

In some embodiments of the present invention, additional crossbeam(s) **110** run from the intersection of the upper member **106** and the right lateral member **104** to node **116***d* or to the midsection of the crossbeam **110***a*.

Likewise, in some embodiments of the present invention, additional crossbeam(s) **110** run from the intersection of the lower member **108** and the right lateral member **104** to node **116***d* or to the midsection of the crossbeam **110***b*.

The width and length of the doorframe jig **100** may be conformed to specific dimensions of standard doors, such as 36×84 inches, and the like, or to specially sized doors of non-standard dimensions.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the doorframe jig **100** is inserted into framing before the doorframe is constructed around it. In this manner, the doorframe jig **100** serves not only to stabilize the doorframe during finishing and after construction, but also to serve as guide during installation of the doorframe itself.

FIG. **1**B is a lower elevational perspective view of another embodiment of a doorframe jig **150** in accordance with the present invention. The doorframe jig **150** comprises a left lateral member **102**, a right lateral member **104**, an upper member **106**, a crossbeam **110***a*, a crossbeam **110***b*, a girder **112**, a turnscrew **152***a*, and a turnscrew **152***b*.

In the shown embodiment, the girder **112**, the upper member **106** and the lower member **108** are telescopic. Each can be adjusted laterally using means known to those of skill in the art to change the width of the doorframe jig **150**. In some embodiments, the doorframe jig **150** can additionally or alternatively be adjusted vertically (i.e. longitudinally) to change the length or height of the doorframe jig **150**.

The girder **112**, upper member **106** and lower member **108** may each comprise an inner sleeve affixed to the left lateral member **102** such that the left lateral member **102** slides out laterally away (with the inner sleeves) from the remaining body of doorframe jig **150**.

In some embodiments, the upper member **106**, girder **112** and lower member **108** are drilled with holes at predetermined distances for interlocking the doorframe jig **150** at different size increments using a cotter pin, r-clip, or clevis pin, and/or a hitch pin inserted through the drilled holes (for securing the inner sleeves and width of the doorframe jig **150**).

The turnscrews **152***a-b*, in the shown embodiment, are affixed to the base of the lower member **108**. These turnscrews **152***a-b* can be manually adjusted to raise or lower the doorframe jig **150** within the doorframe, or adjusted prior to installing or constructing the doorframe to change the height and assist in holding the doorframe level.

In some embodiments, the doorframe jig is designed to fold in one or more places. In those embodiments, one or more of the members **102-112** is divided into two "halves" which are hingedly connected together such that the entire doorframe jig **150** folds over and is more easily transportable.

In other embodiments, the doorframe jig **150** additionally or alternatively comprises clamps for gripping the sides of the doorframe during or after installation and/or construction. These clamps may be affixed to any of the members **102-112**.

FIG. **1**C is an upper elevational perspective view of another embodiment of a doorframe jig **180** in accordance with the present invention. The jig **180** comprises two independently manufactured sections, an upper section and a lower section, each section comprising an upper member **106**, a right lateral member **104**, a left lateral member **102**, a crossbeam, and a lower member **108**. The upper section additionally comprises two handles **182***a-b* and a hinge **184**. The corners of each section comprises nodes **116**.

In various embodiments, the upper section and lower section are welded or affixed together using bolts, brackets, screws, or via other means known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, spacers may be affixed between the upper and lower sections, permanently or detachably, to change the length of the jig **180** in assembled form. In other embodiments, the upper and lower sections are hingedly connected with one or more hinges **184** to allow the sections to fold over one another to facilitate ease of transport.

FIG. **2** is a process flow chart of a method **200** of stabilizing a doorframe in accordance with the present invention.

The method **200** begins **202** with the installation (e.g. construction) **204** of a doorframe in a residential or commercial building using means well-known to those of skill in the art, including standard wood or metal framing techniques. During the framing phase, the doorframes are installed with a head jamb, sill, and two door jambs. The framing structure of the building being constructed is then drywalled, or fitted with gypsum board, paneling, plywood, or the like. During the drywall phase, drywall is attached to the framing, usually with nails, or screws and using techniques well-known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, gypsum board, paneling or plywood is affixed to the framing.

Finally, after the drywall is installed, the metal frame or jig is inserted **210** into the doorframe to again confirm that the frame had not moved during the installation of the drywall. This will allow a door of predetermined dimensions to be inserted **212** into the doorframe with proper clearances and fit. The rectangular metal frame inserted into the doorframe may comprise the doorframe jig **100** further described above in relation to FIG. **1**. The rectangular metal frame may comprise a plurality of beams, girders **112**, and crossbeams **110** as necessary to withstand the compressive and/or tensile forces exerted upon the doorframe during drywalling and during subsequent framing construction.

In many embodiments, the doorframe is constructed around a metallic, rectangular doorframe jig which is mounted in place before doorframe construction. The doorframe jig may be mounted on a wooden or concrete constructed surface using nails, clamps, lashing, or compressive forces from structural components adjoining the mounted doorframe jig. Alternatively, the doorframe jig may be mounted to framing components in the structure, such as 2×4s.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the doorframe jig **100** is left in the doorframe from the time installation of the doorframe begins until construction on the wall is finished. The jig **100** may be repeatedly reinserted **214** into the doorframe to test the alignment of the components **102**, **104**, **106**, **108**. Finally, after construction is complete, a door is inserted **216** into the doorframe.

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A doorframe jig comprising:

a generally rectangular frame comprising:

an elongated upper member between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, for abutting a head jamb, the upper member formed from a rigid substance, the upper member permanently affixed to one or more of a right lateral member and a left lateral member;

an elongated lower member, for abutting a sill, between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the lower member formed from a rigid substance, the lower member permanently affixed to one or more of the right lateral member and the left lateral member;

the right lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the right lateral member is permanently disposed within the frame in generally parallel orientation to the left lateral member, the right lateral member permanently affixed to the upper member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees, the right lateral member permanently affixed to the lower member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees; and

the left lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the left lateral member is generally parallel orientation to the right lateral member, the left lateral member permanently affixed to the upper member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees, the left lateral member permanently affixed to the rear member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees.

2. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, further comprising:

one or more elongated crossbeam(s), formed from a rigid substance, each crossbeam:

affixed at one end to one of:

a point of intersection between two or more of the upper member, the lower member, the left lateral member and the right lateral member; and

to one or more of the upper member, the lower member, the left lateral member and the right lateral member; and

a girder, formed from a rigid substance, affixed at one end to the right lateral member and affixed at an opposing end to the left lateral member.

3. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, further comprising a plurality of handles detachably affixed to one or more of the right lateral member and the left lateral member using one of bolts, screws, brackets, and welded joint(s).

4. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, further comprising a second generally rectangular frame hingedly affixed to the rectangular frame, the length of the second rectangular frame added to the length of the rectangular frame equally the length of standard door.

5. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, wherein the doorframe jig is used to stabilize a doorframe before, during and after installation of the doorframe.

6. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, wherein the doorframe jig is used as a brace during installation of a doorframe.

7. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, wherein the members comprise elongated, hollow metal tubes.

8. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, wherein the members comprise one of bar stock, angle iron beams, pipe, I-shaped beams, H-shaped beams, tubes, and U-shaped beams.

9. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, wherein the members comprise a number of holes drilled through the members for securing the doorframe jig to one of clamps and braces detachably affixable to a doorframe.

10. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, wherein each of the right lateral member, left lateral member, lower member, and upper member are affixed with one or more gusset plate(s) to the jig.

11. The doorframe jig of claim **1**, further comprising a plurality of handles affixed to one or more of the right lateral member and the left lateral member.

12. A doorframe jig comprising:

a generally triangular truss comprising:

an elongated first crossbeam between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the first crossbeam formed from a rigid substance, the first crossbeam permanently affixed at opposing ends to a lateral member and a second crossbeam;

an elongated second crossbeam, between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the second crossbeam formed from a rigid substance, the second crossbeam permanently affixed to one or more of the lateral member and the first crossbeam;

the lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the lateral member is permanently affixed to both the first crossbeam and to the second crossbeam at respective angles of between 30 and 120 degrees;

an elongated upper member between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, for abutting a head jamb, the upper member formed from a rigid substance, the upper member permanently affixed the lateral member and a second lateral member;

an elongated lower member, for abutting a sill, between 0.2 meters and 5 meters in length, the lower member formed from a rigid substance, the lower member permanently affixed to the lateral member and a second lateral member; and

the second lateral member, for abutting a door jamb, wherein the right lateral member is oriented parallel to

the lateral member, the second lateral member permanently affixed to the upper member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees, and the right lateral member permanently affixed to the lower member at an angle of between 60 and 110 degrees.

13. A method of installing a doorframe during construction, the method comprising:

temporarily inserting a generally rectangular doorframe jig into the doorframe to maintain the integrity of the doorframe dimensions during installation, wherein the rectangular doorframe jig is approximately identical in dimensions of width and height to a recess defined by the doorframe, the recess for receiving a door, wherein the doorframe jig abuts all of the head jamb, sill, and door jambs;

positioning the rectangular jig in the doorframe of the building to confirm the doorframe is aligned;

removing the jig;

drywalling the building;

positioning the rectangular jig in the doorframe of the building to confirm the doorframe is in the proper position and of the proper dimensions after drywalling; and

removing the jig.

14. The method of claim **13**, wherein the temporarily inserted rectangular frame further abuts a doorstop of the doorframe.

15. The method of claim **14**, further comprising temporarily inserting a second generally rectangular frame into the doorframe for additional support, the rectangular frame forming part of the doorframe jig.

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