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PHILIP G. KNOBLOCH

PARTS I AND II,
COMBINED AND REVISED

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# GOOD PRACTICE IN CONSTRUCTION

## PARTS I AND II COMBINED AND REVISED

# GOOD PRACTICE IN CONSTRUCTION

By

PHILIP G. KNOBLOCH, A.IA.

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1931

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# INTRODUCTION

GOOD PRACTICE IN CONSTRUCTION, consisting of 52 plates, was first published in 1923, followed in 1925 by a Part II containing an equal number of plates. The present volume combines both, with the addition of 10 new plates.

Mr. Knobloch's aim has been to present a series of plates representing modern practice in building construction, for use in the drafting room and in the school. The original sources of the material were the architects' detail drawings of portions of buildings that had been actually built. Ideas from different offices were combined to make the plates of the greatest practical value. Criticisms and suggestions were obtained from a number of men, each of whom is especially well informed on some one branch of building construction or some one class of materials. In short, the present volume combines the methods of a number of architectural offices of recognized standing with the special knowledge of men long experienced in various branches of the building industry.

As the late Thomas Hastings said in his preface to Part I, "A work upon this subject, prepared with such breadth of vision, thoroughness and care, cannot but be of great usefulness in the drafting rooms throughout the country and a valuable contribution to the practice of architecture."

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR TO HIS FATHER AND MOTHER IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR UNSELFISH DEVOTION; TO FREDERIC C. HIRONS, IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INSTRUCTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT RECEIVED BOTH AS A STUDENT IN THE ATELIER HIRONS AND AS A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF DENNISON & HIRONS; AND TO FREDERIC W. MELLOR, FOR INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE.

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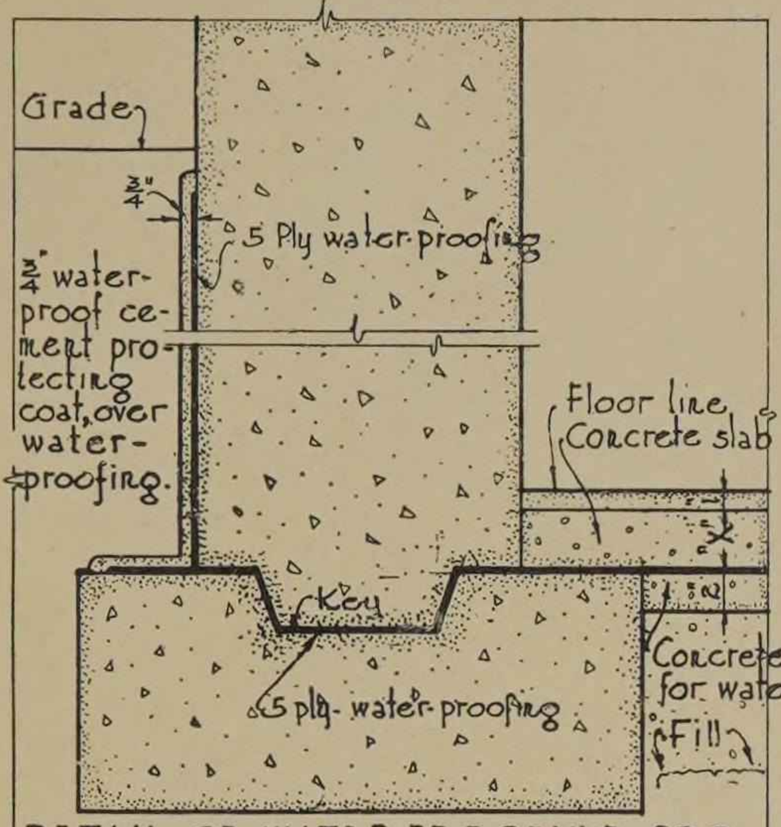
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RECOGNITION is due to the architects who courteously gave access to their drawings and personal attention to supplying the basic material for this work, namely: Grosvenor Atterbury, Bates & How, G. A. & H. Boehm, Bohnard & Parsson, Boyd, Abel, & Gugert, J. E. R. Carpenter, Carrère & Hastings, C. Howard Crane, Paul P. Crét, Cross & Cross, Day & Klauder, Delano & Aldrich, Dennison & Hirons, William H. Gomperts, Guilbert & Betelle, Raymond Hood, Harry Creighton Ingalls, Ingham & Boyd, E. A. Josselyn, Edward S. Lee, Harry Lee, McCarthy & Kelly, McKim, Mead, & White, Charles A. Platt, John Russell Pope, C. E. Schermerhorn, Louis Stevens, Trowbridge & Ackerman, Hobart B. Upjohn, Frederic W. Mellor, Mellor, Meigs, & Howe, Raymond D. Ritchie, Edward Stotz, and Philip J. Turner. Also H. Robins Burroughs, A. J. St. Louis, Bureau of School Buildings of the State of Pennsylvania, and New York City Board of Education.

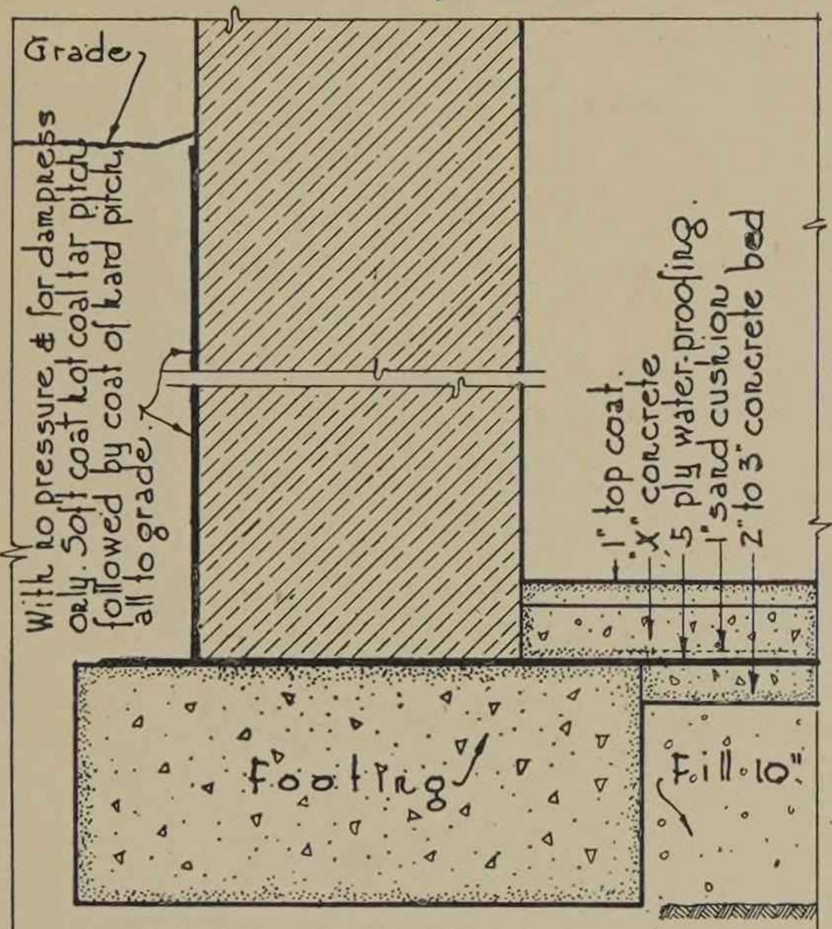
Special recognition is due Mr. Thomas Hastings for his interest in this work and the many courtesies extended to the author.

The value of the assistance received from many men in the building trades is gratefully acknowledged. Their criticisms and suggestions have contributed towards making these plates of the greatest practical value.

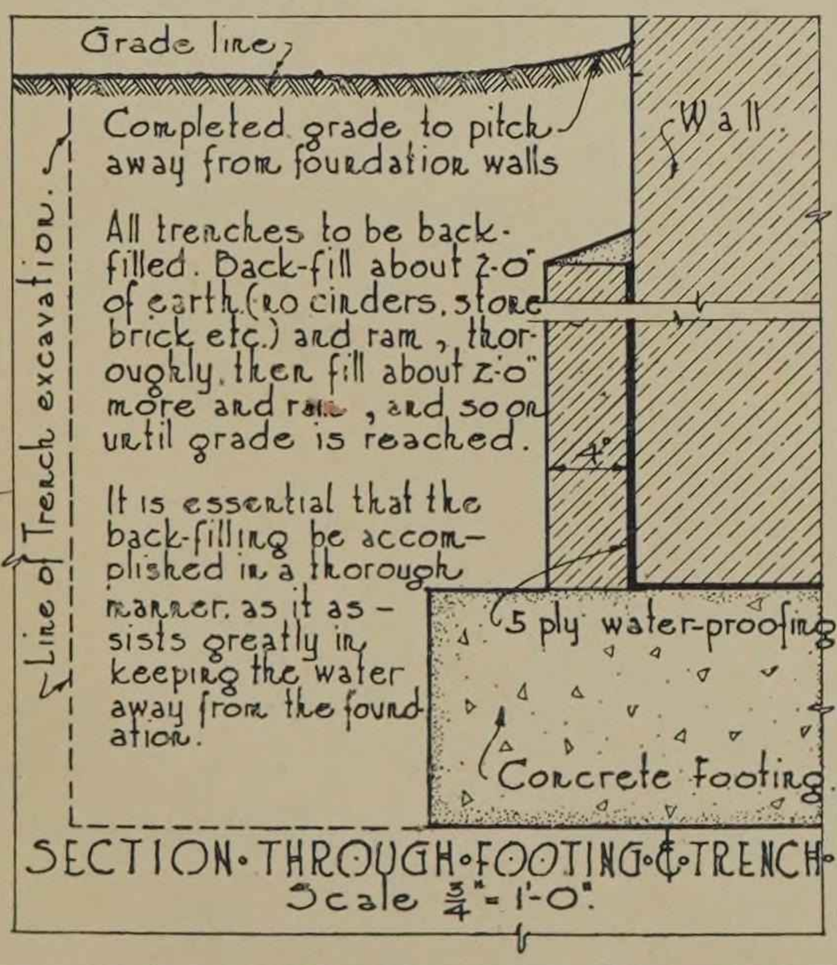
THE AUTHOR




DETAIL OF WATER-PROOFING PROTECTED BY CEMENT MORTAR.




SECTION THROUGH WALL & FOOTING SHOWING DAMP-PROOFING.
Scale ¾" = 1'-0"



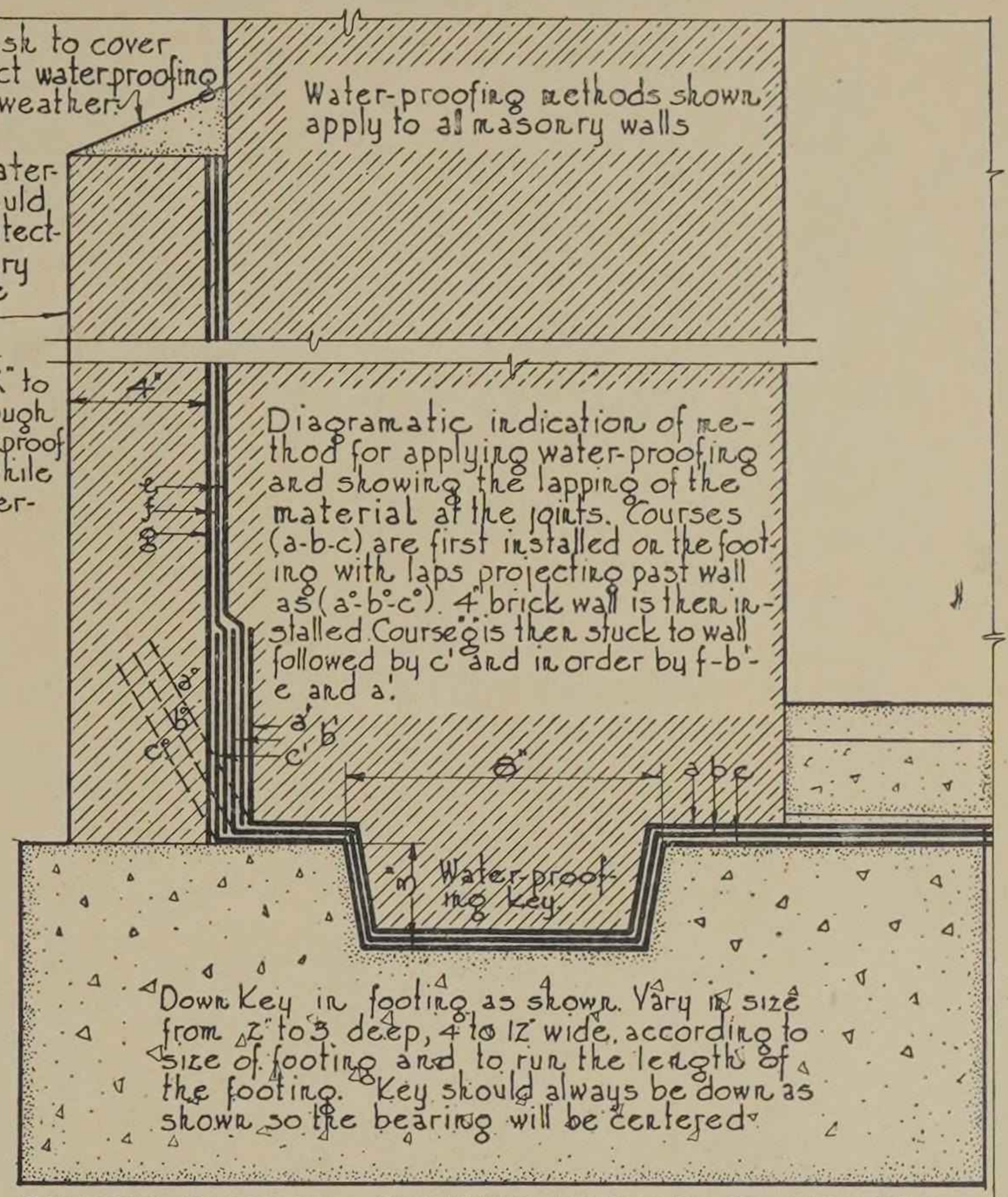

SECTION THROUGH FOOTING & TRENCH
Scale ¾" = 1'-0"

Cement wash to cover and protect waterproofing from the weather.

All water-proofing should always be protected by masonry such as here shown.

Thickness "X" to be heavy enough to hold waterproofing in place while resisting water-pressure

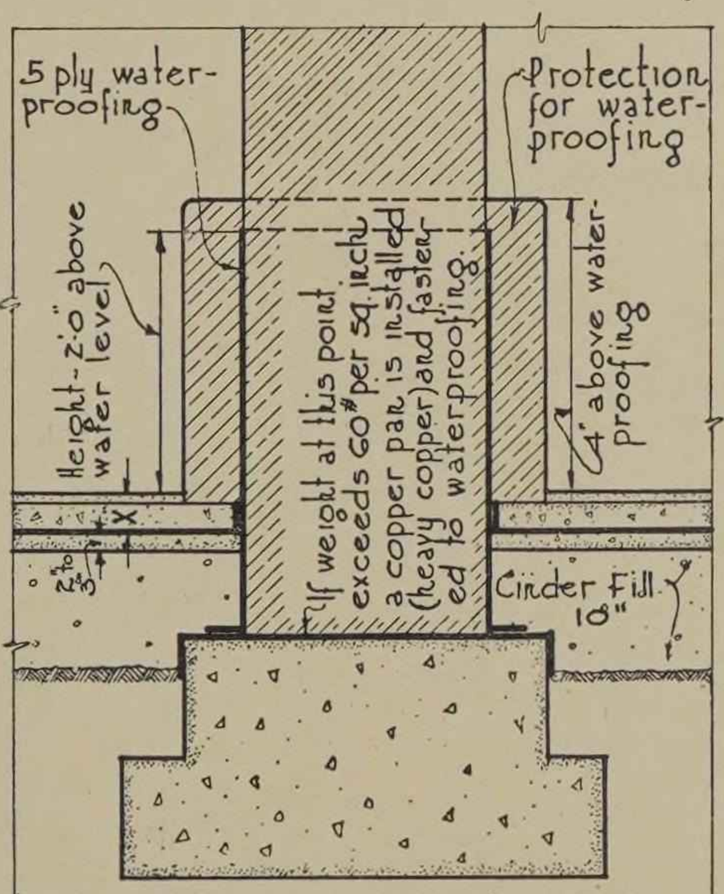
Water-proofing methods shown apply to all masonry walls



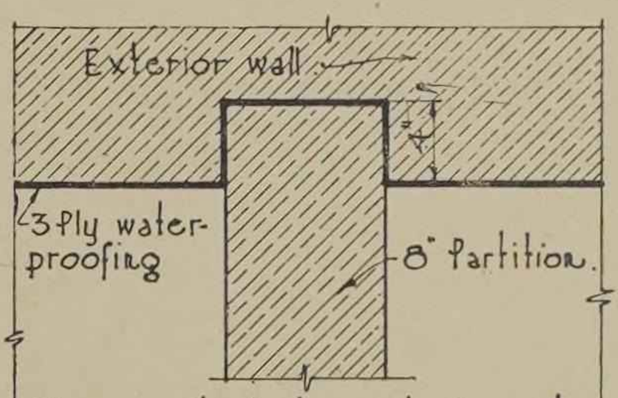

Diagramatic indication of method for applying water-proofing and showing the lapping of the material at the joints. Courses (a-b-c) are first installed on the footing with laps projecting past wall as (a°-b°-c°). 4" brick wall is then installed. Course g is then stuck to wall followed by c' and in order by f-b'-e and a'.

Down Key in footing as shown. Vary in size from 2" to 3" deep, 4 to 12" wide, according to size of footing and to run the length of the footing. Key should always be down as shown so the bearing will be centered.

SKETCH DIAGRAM SHOWING METHOD OF APPLYING WATER-PROOFING MATERIAL.




SECTION THROUGH COLUMN & FOOTING SHOWING WATER-PROOFING. Scale ⅜" = 1'-0"




Above method shows interior water proofing and is recommended only where exterior method is absolutely impossible to install.

SECTION THROUGH WALL & PARTITION SHOWING WATER-PROOFING AT INTERSECTION. Scale ¾" = 1'-0".

NOTE.

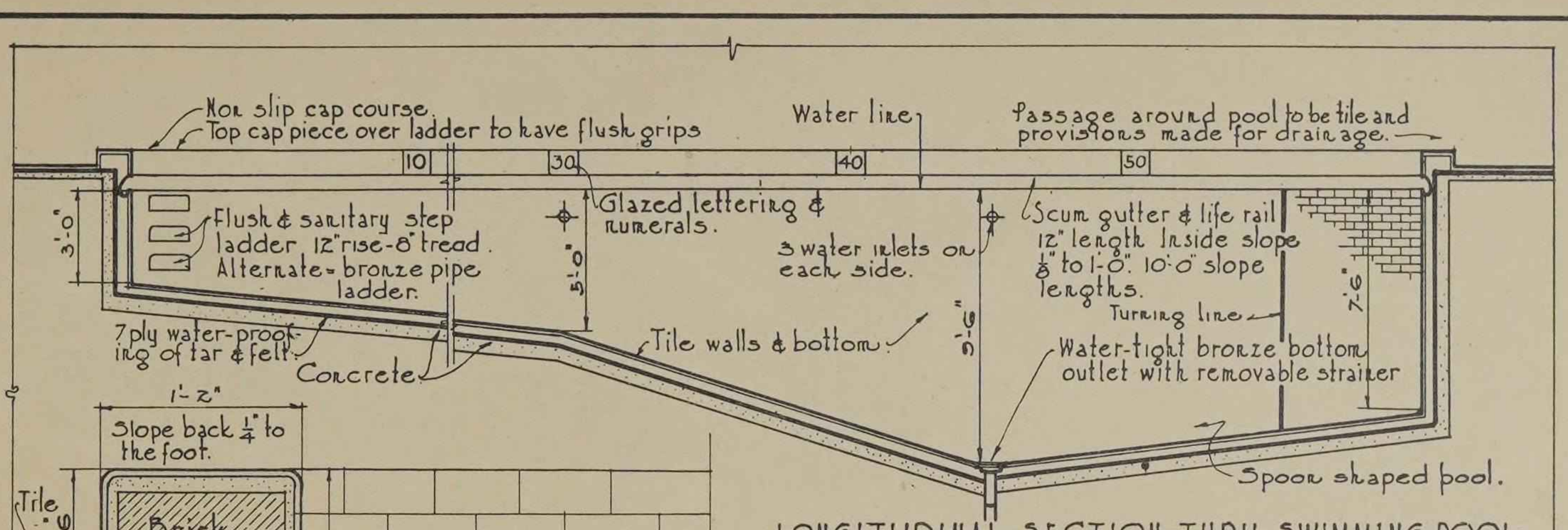
All felt used to be coal tar saturated long fibre felt weighing 61# per 100 sq. feet, single thickness before saturation.

Binder used for laying felt for the water-proofing shall be straight run coal tar pitch. All binder when applied, shall be at a temperature so as to flow smoothly but not hot enough to scorch the felt.

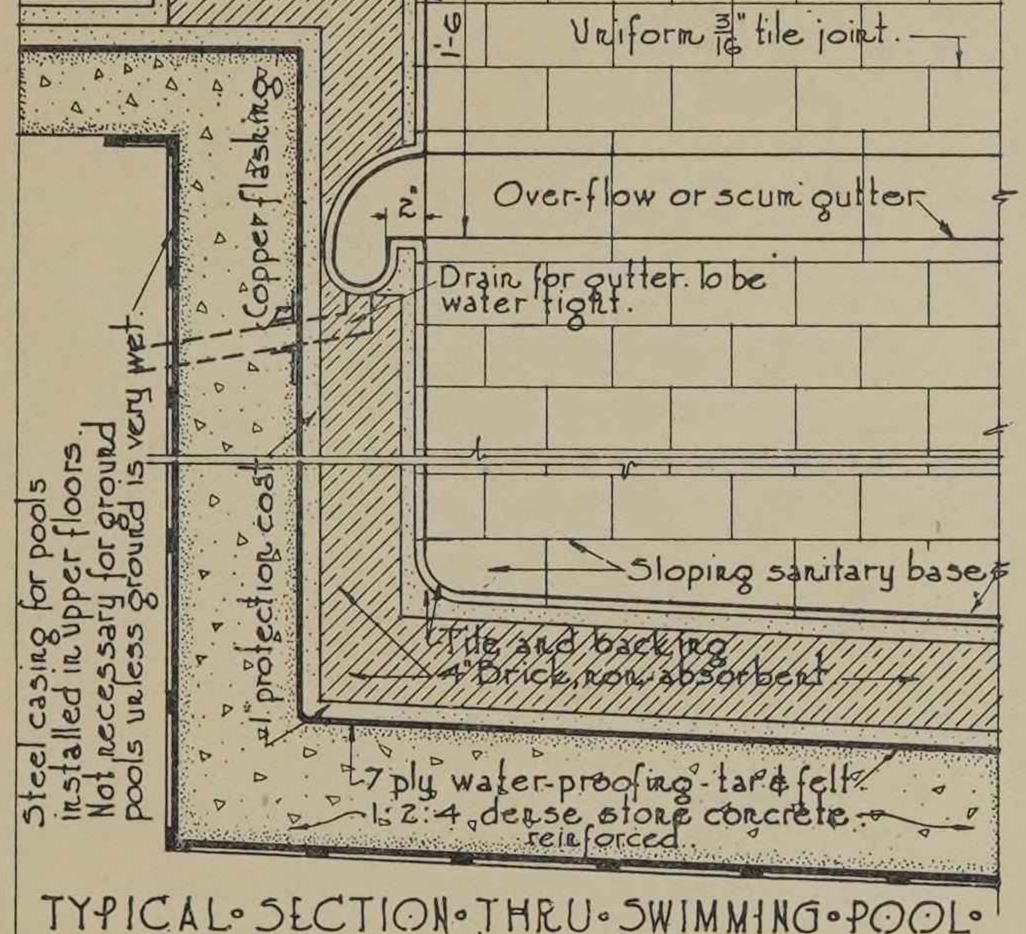
Water-proofing of Floor - Install 2" to 3" of concrete; 1 part cement: 2 parts sand: 7 parts cinder (or stone.) to form floor slab bed. This surface is thoroughly mopped with hot pitch (binder) on which is rolled the 1st. layer of felt. Coat this felt with hot pitch and while hot apply the 2nd. layer of felt, with felt lapping course beneath. Remaining layers installed until required ply has been laid.

After water-proofing has been completed, spread over same a layer of sand, 1" deep, upon which cellar floor is completed. This layer of sand assists in protecting water-proofing materials from damage from succeeding concrete of cellar floor.

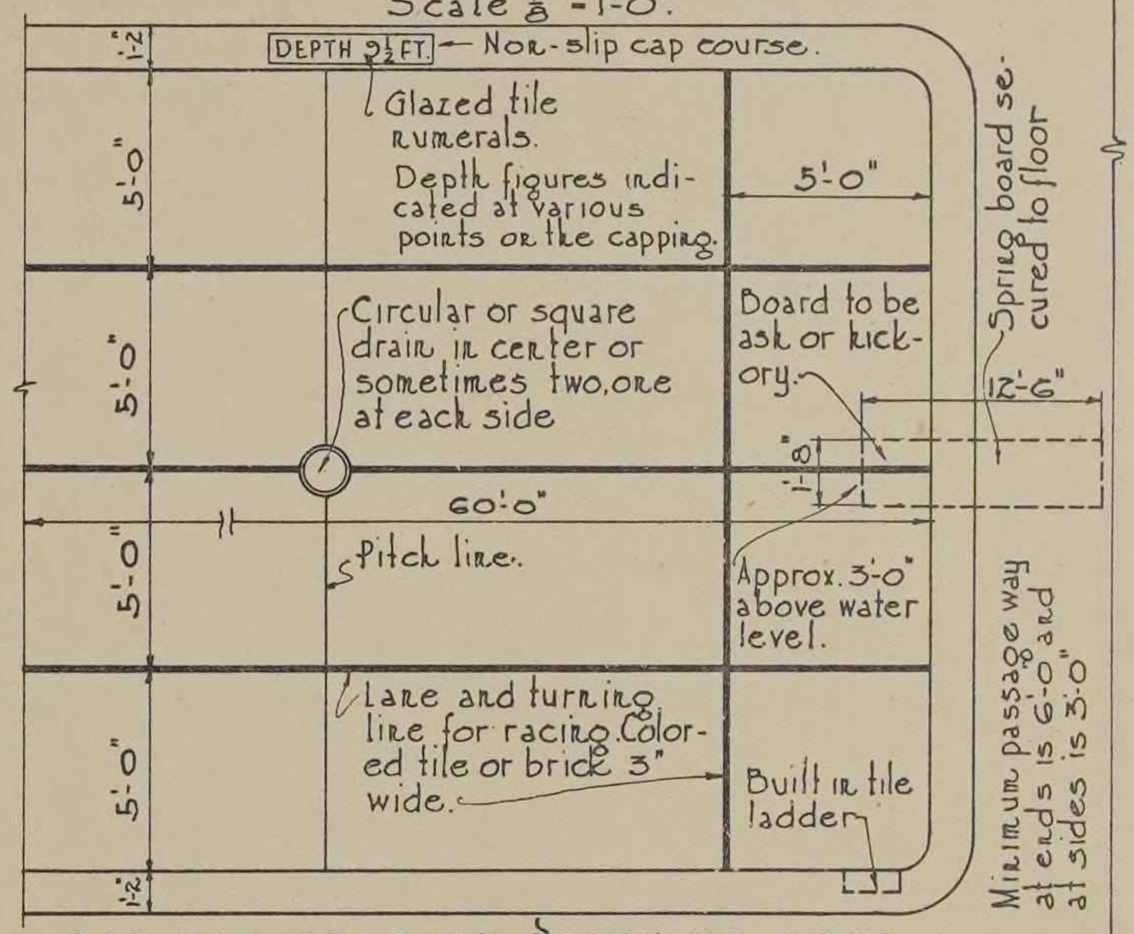
PLATE I, WATERPROOFING, I



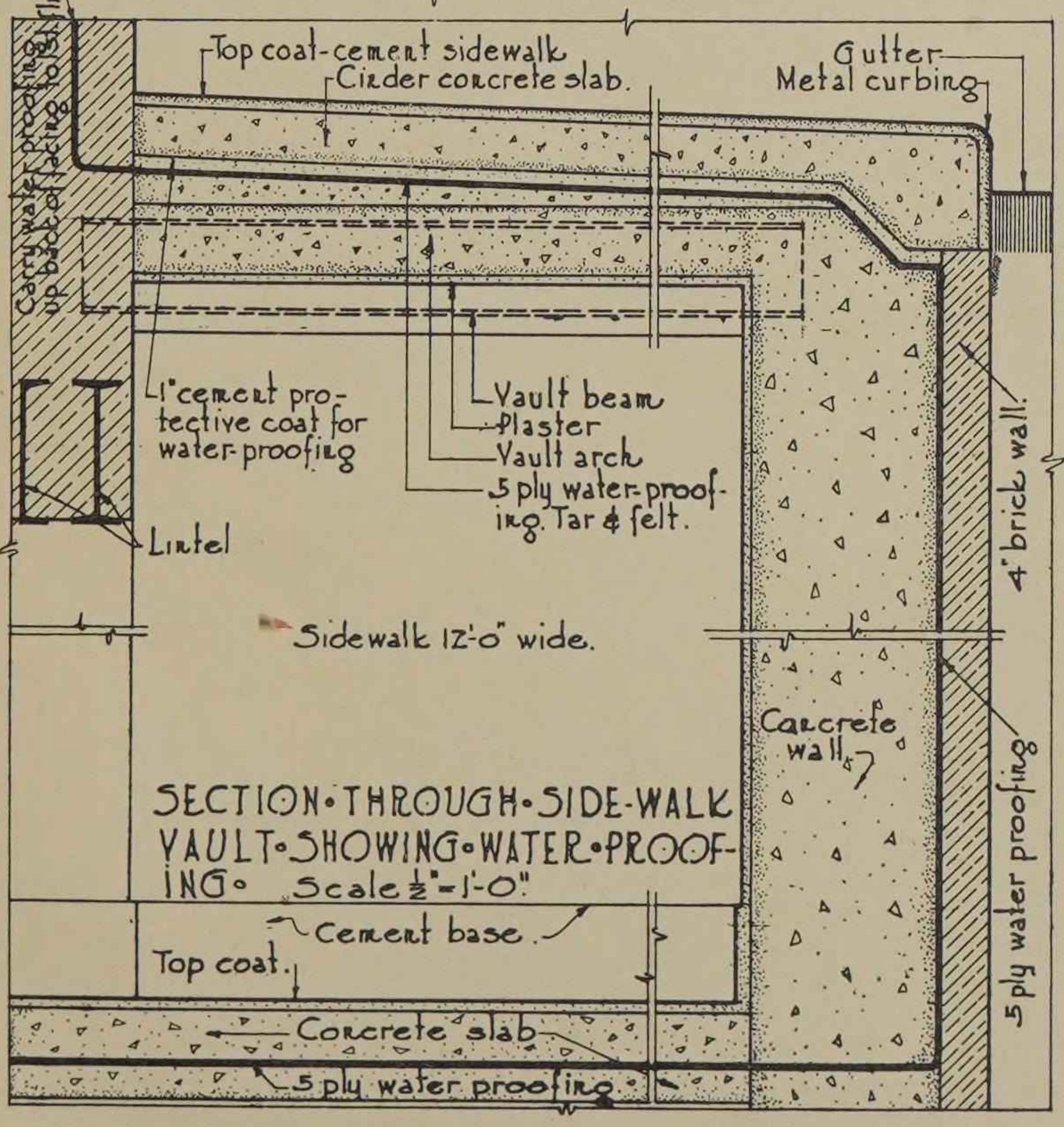

LONGITUDINAL • SECTION • THRU • SWIMMING • POOL •
Scale 1/8" - 1'-0"



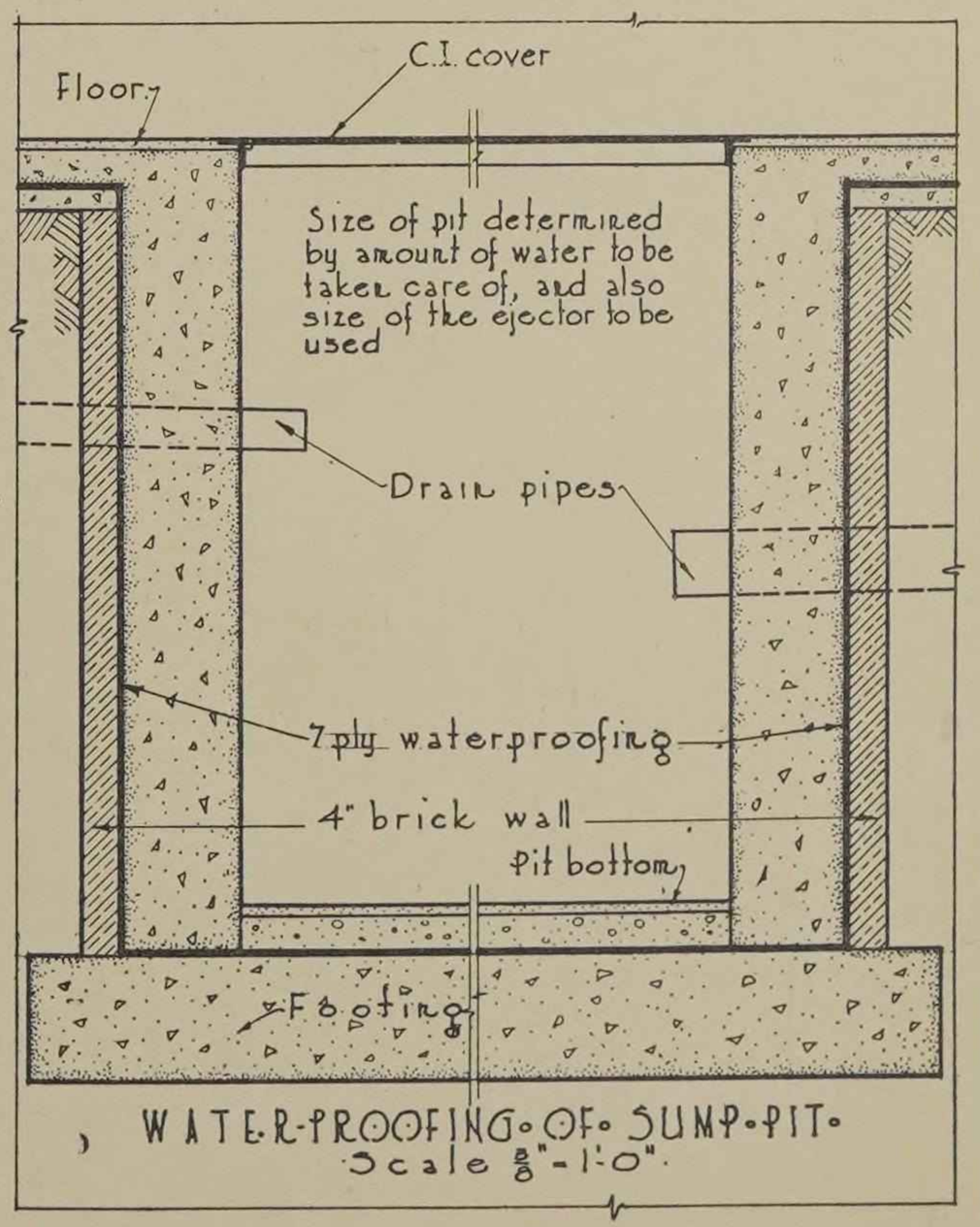

TYPICAL • SECTION • THRU • SWIMMING • POOL •
Scale 3/4" - 1'-0"




PARTIAL • PLAN • OF • SWIMMING • POOL •

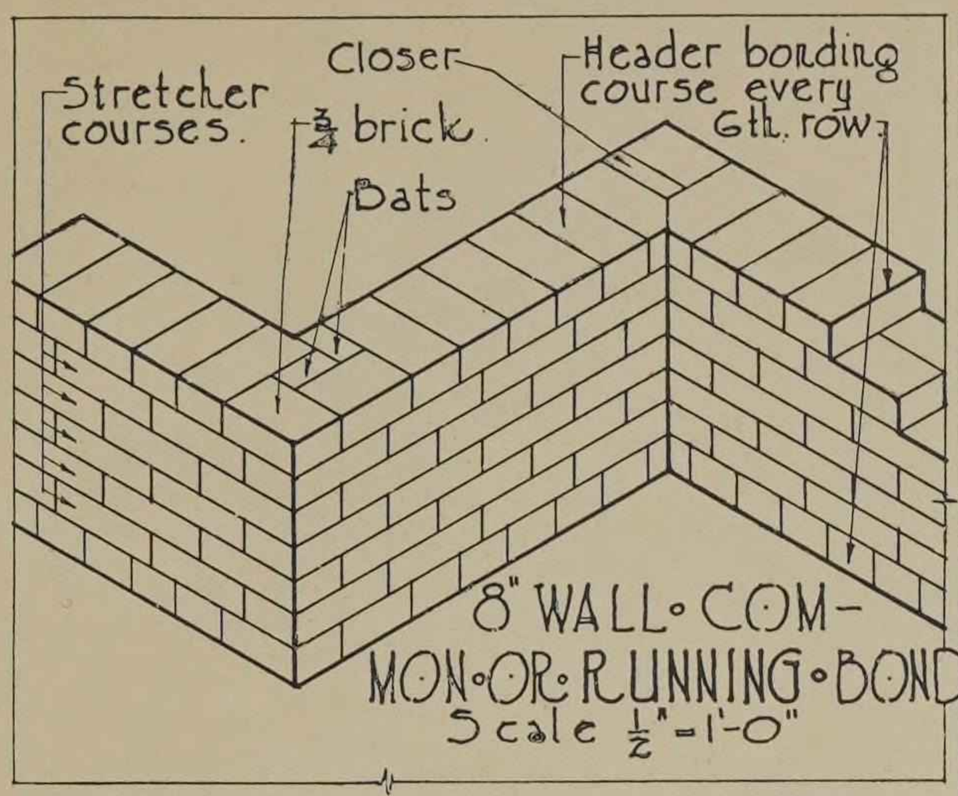


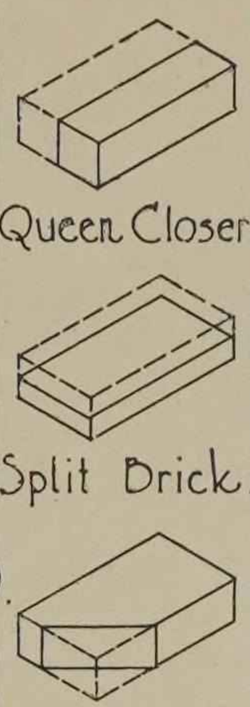

SECTION • THROUGH • SIDE-WALK VAULT • SHOWING • WATER • PROOFING • Scale 1/2" - 1'-0"

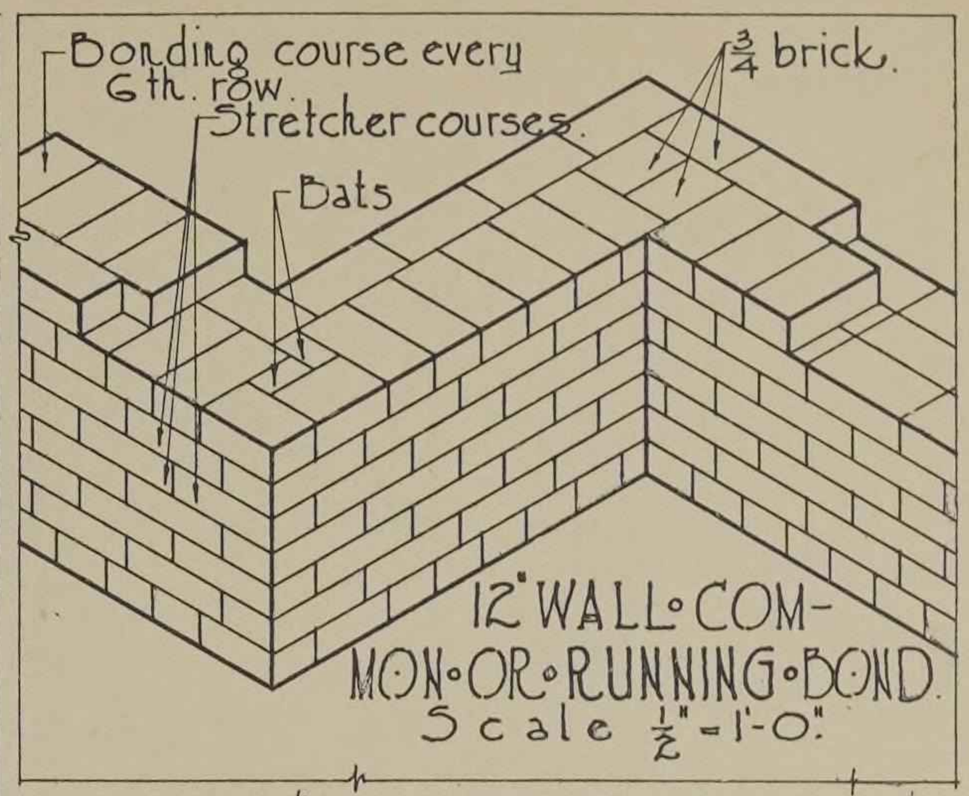


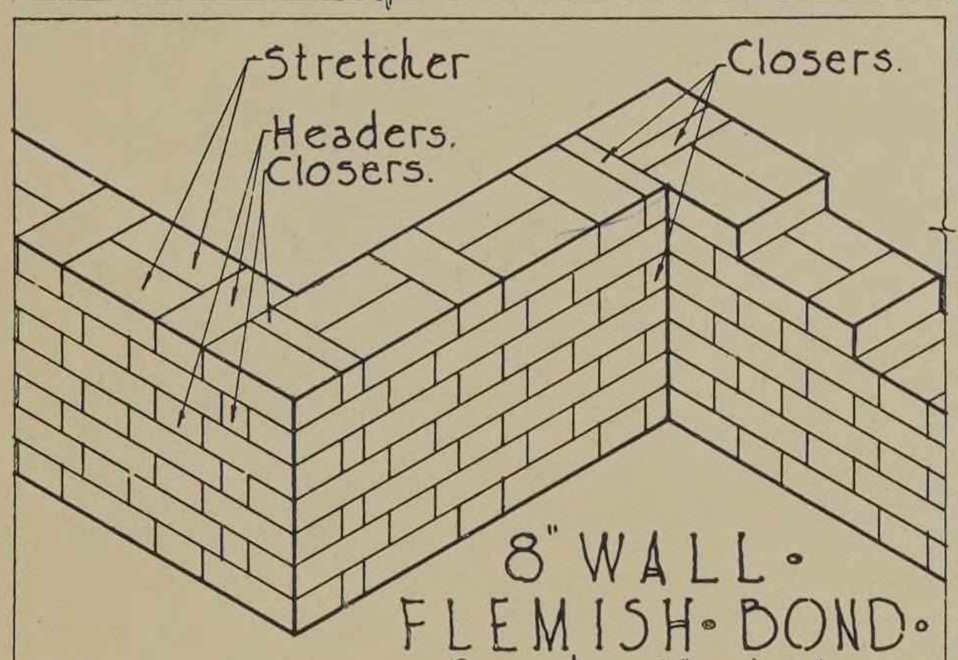

WATER-PROOFING • OF • SUMP-PIT •
Scale 3/8" - 1'-0"

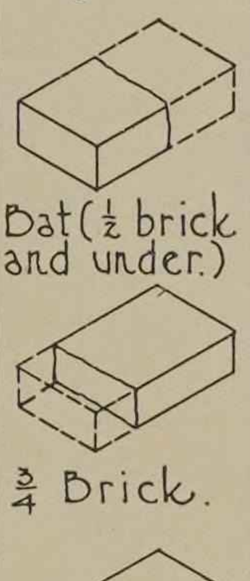
PLATE 2, WATERPROOFING, II

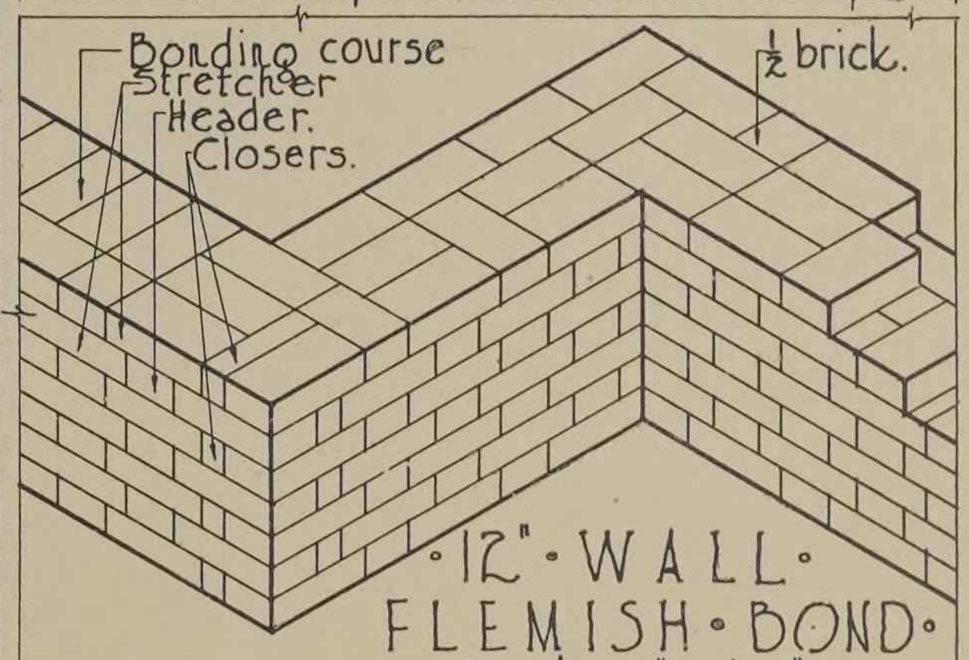


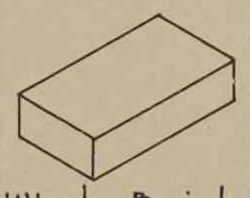



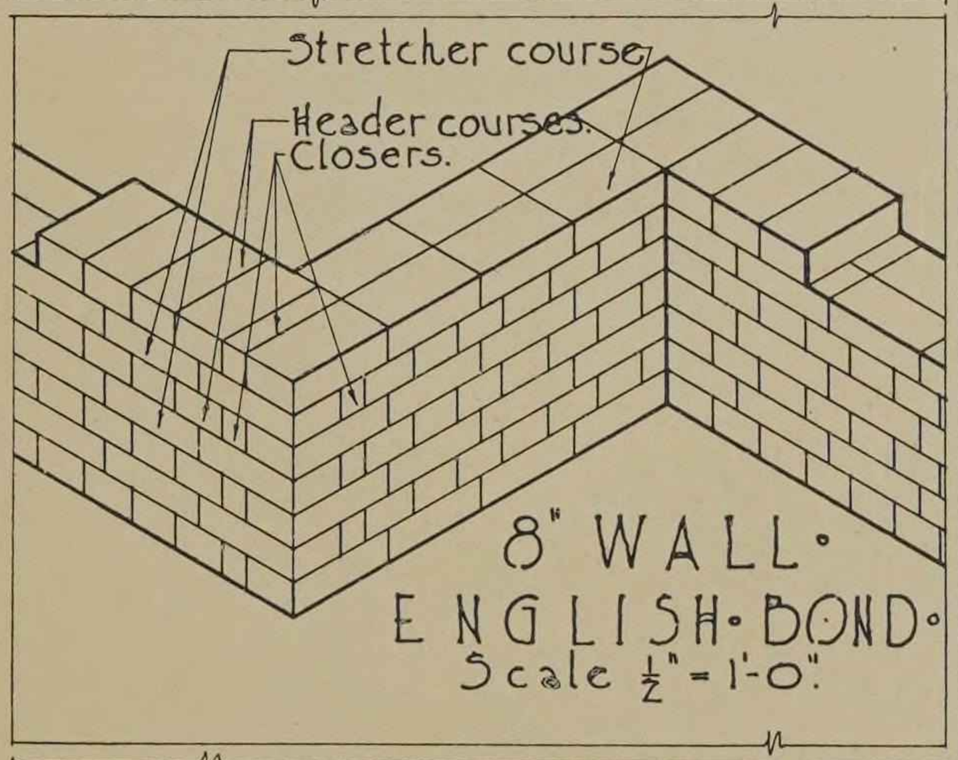



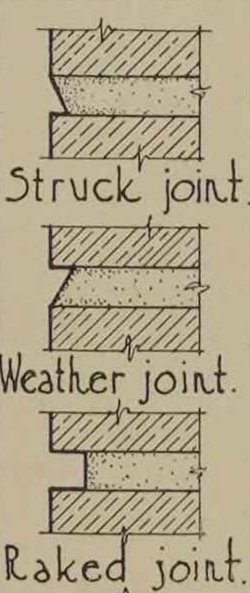



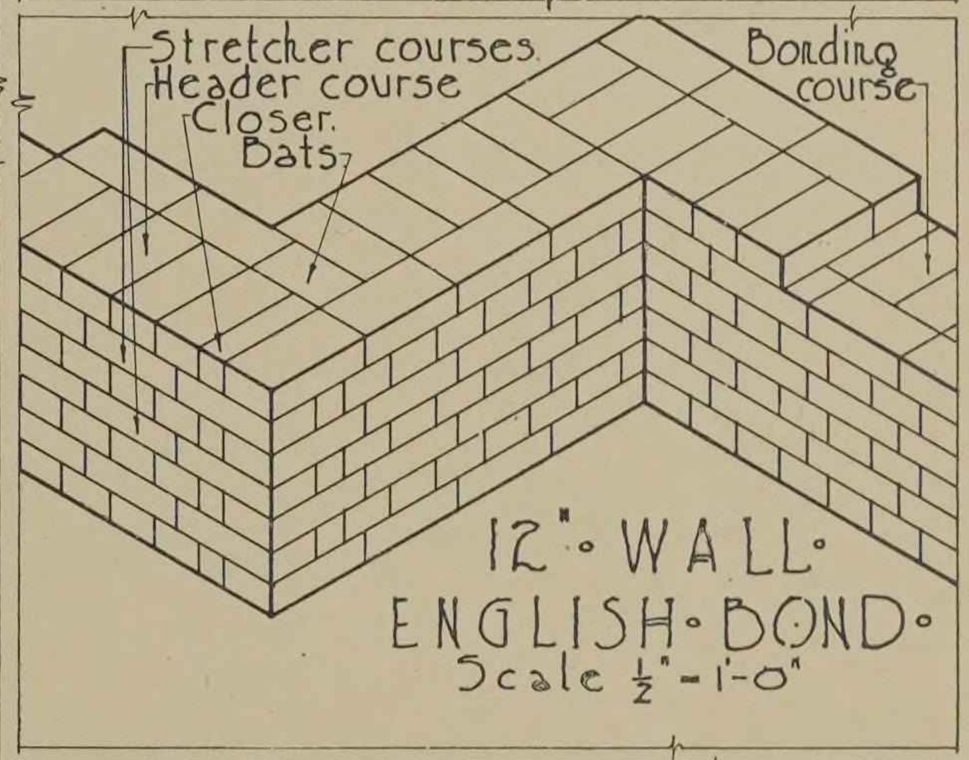



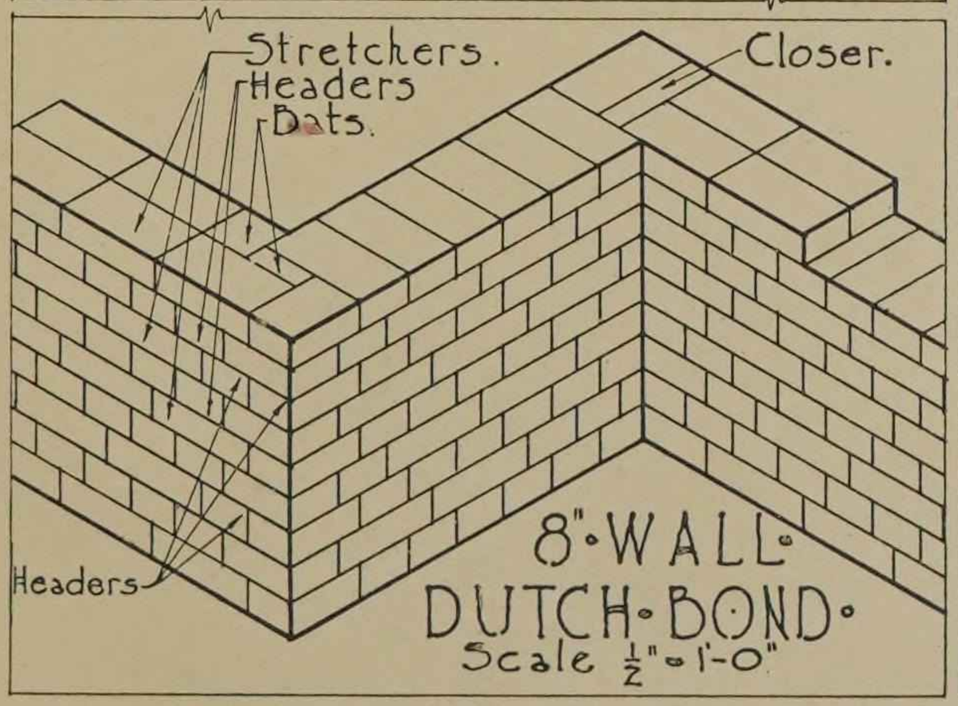



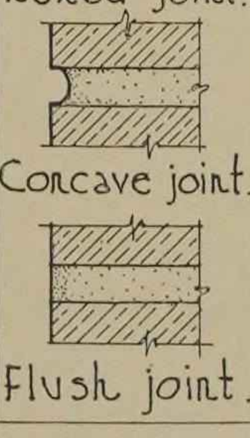




Dutch bond is also known as English Cross Bond.

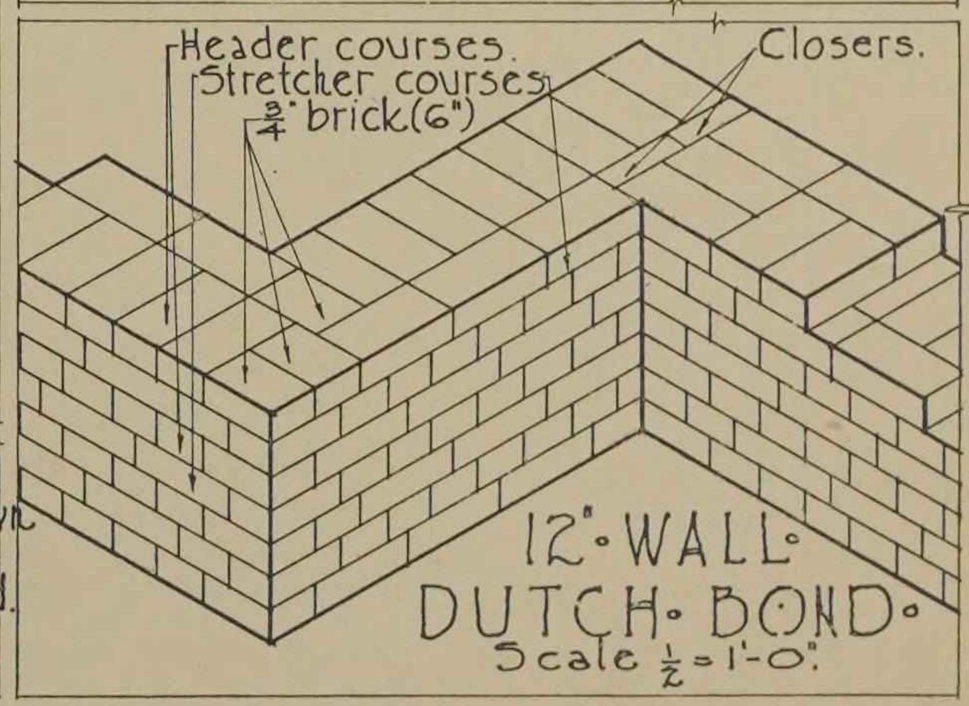
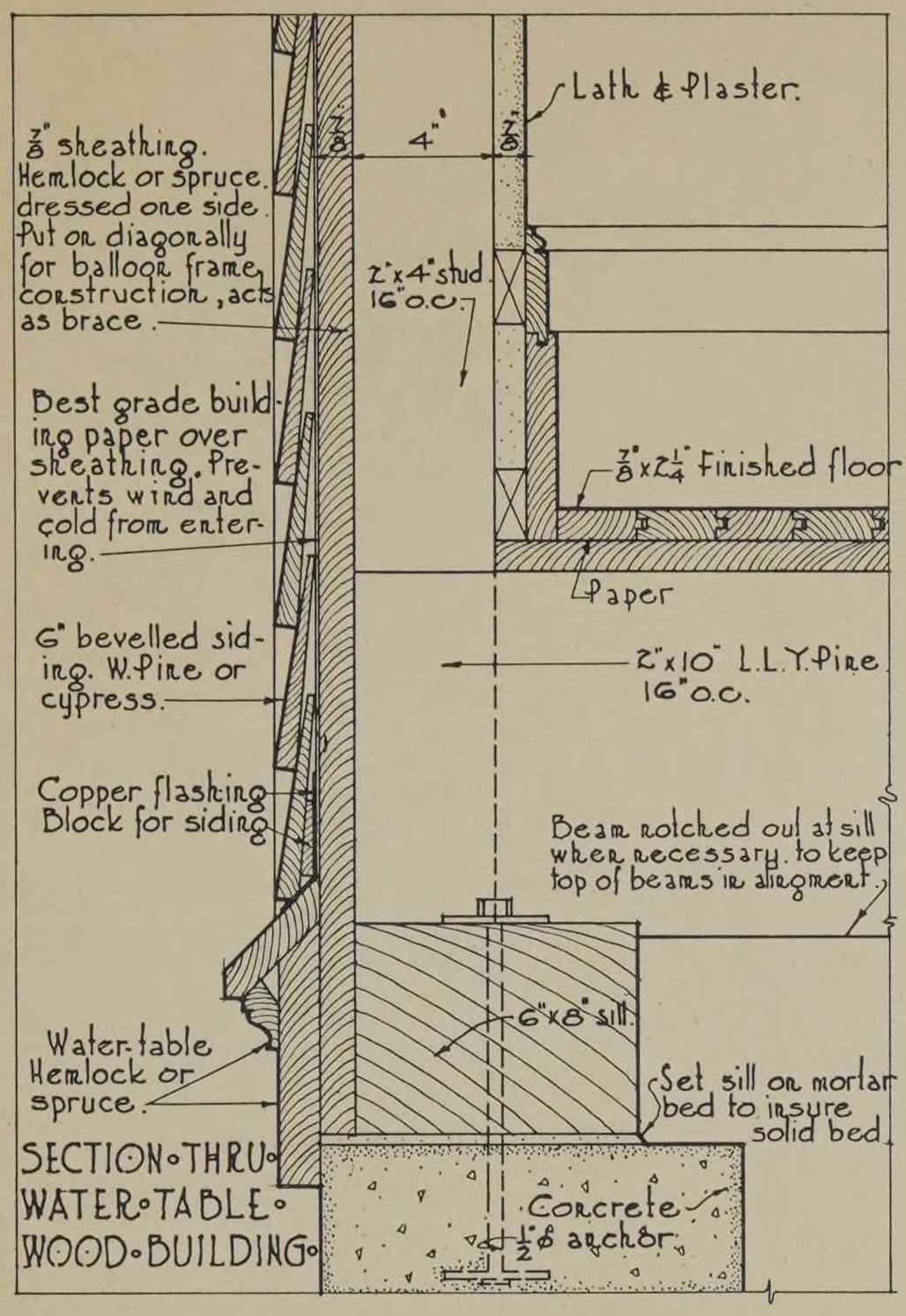
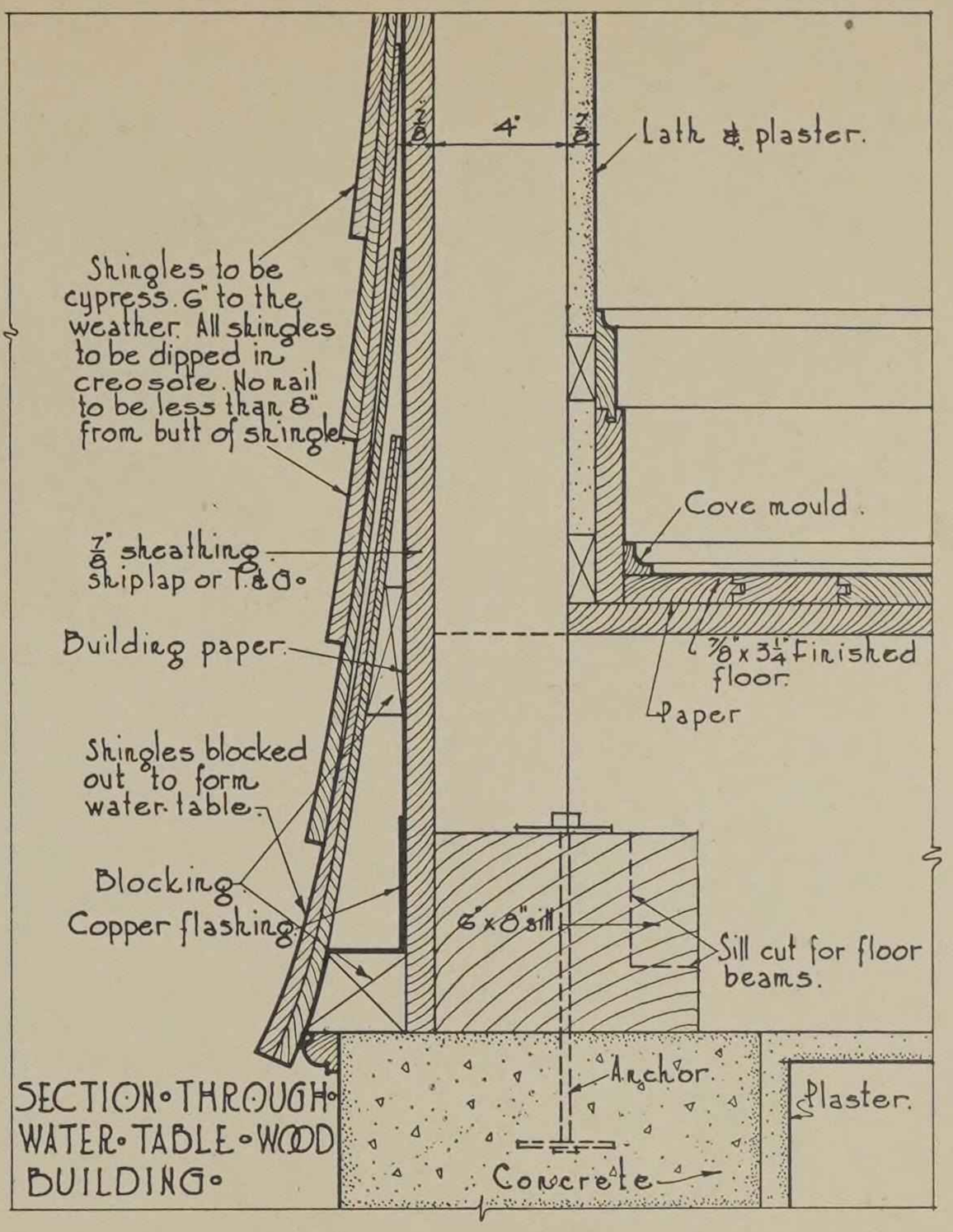
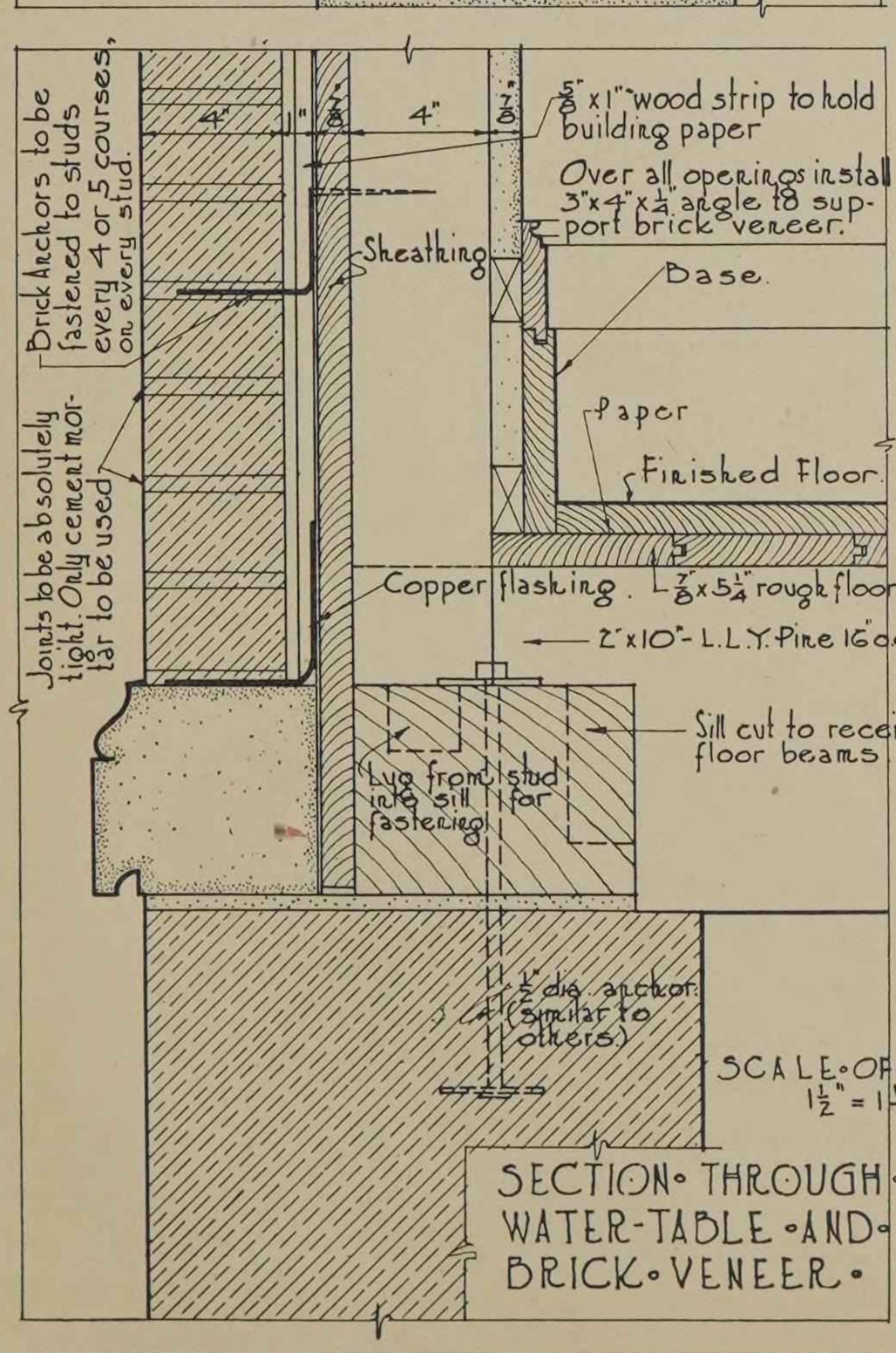



PLATE 3, BRICK BONDS



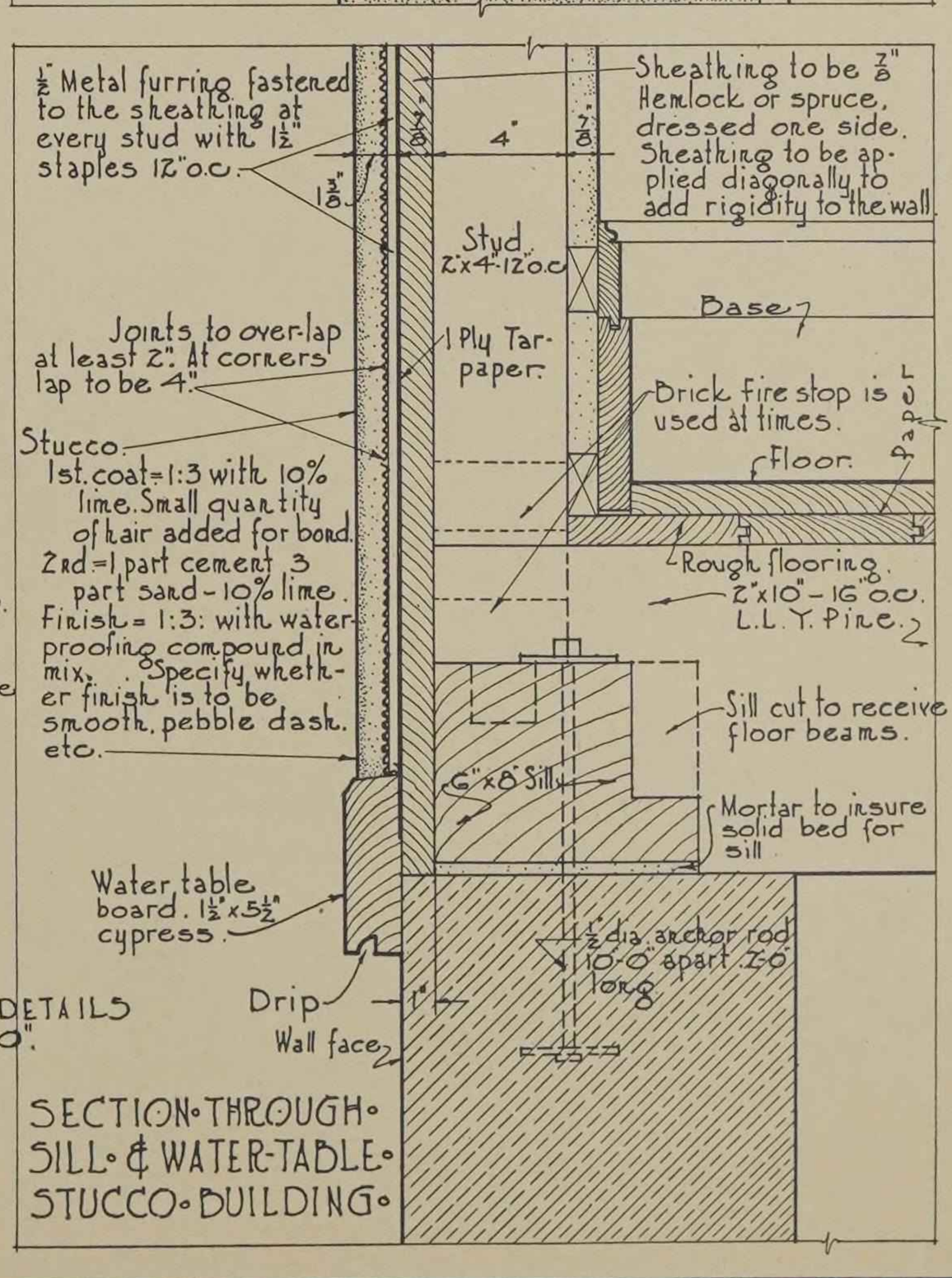




PLATE 4, WATER TABLES

New York City Building Code.

NOTE:

Iron or steel columns placed within exterior walls or along the outer lines of a building shall be encased with approved masonry not less than 8" thick on their outer side surfaces, nor less than 4" thick on their inner surfaces.

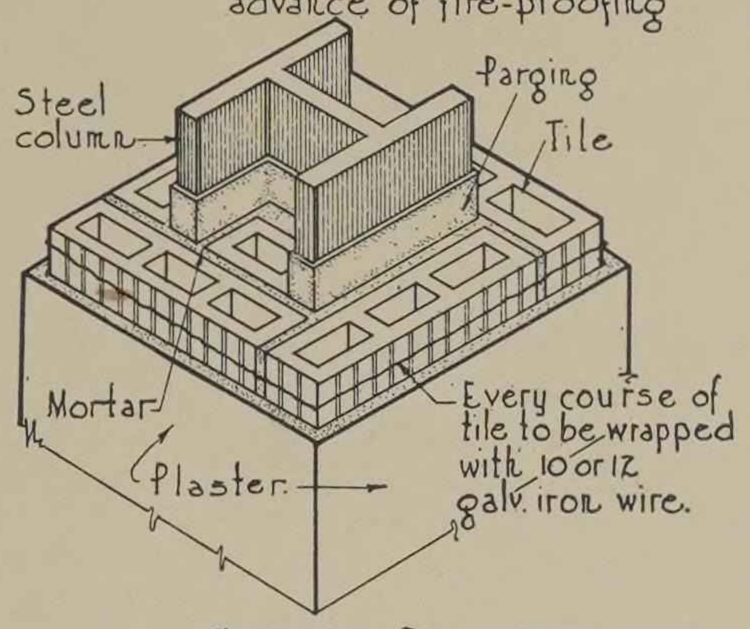
Iron or steel columns used in the interior of a building shall be encased on all sides with fireproofing materials not less than 2" thick.

Fireproofing materials are as follows: Bonded brickwork laid in cement mortar; Concrete, 1:2:4 Portland cement, sand & ¾" stone or gravel; 1:2:5 Cinder concrete, with clean, well burned steam boiler cinders, suitably reinforced with wire or metal fabric. Porous or semi-porous terra cotta blocks with shells and webs at least 1" thick, laid in cement mortar, thoroughly bonded or secured by metal ties.

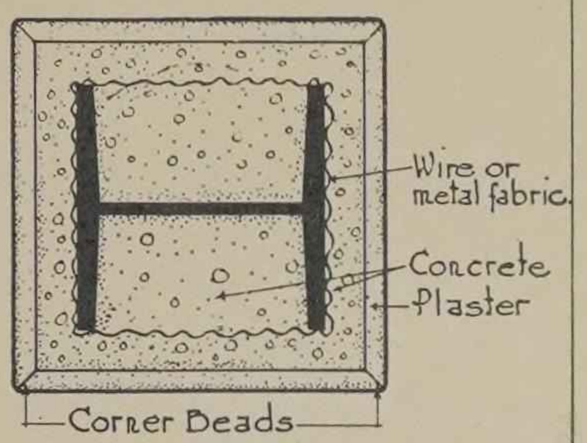
ALWAYS FOLLOW LOCAL BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS.

Various thicknesses are required by the Building Codes of the different Cities, therefore local codes should be investigated.

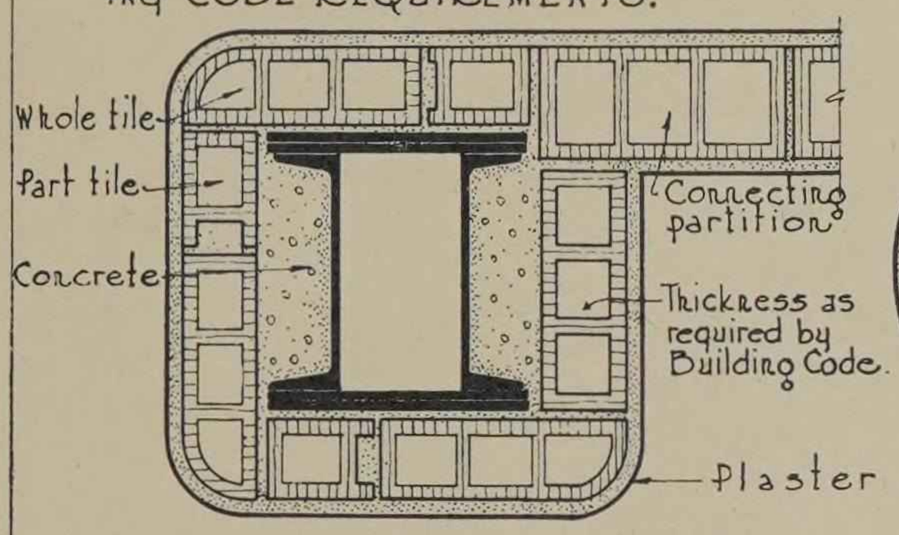
Parge all columns with coat of cement. to prevent corrosion of steel. Parging to be applied 2'-0" in advance of fire-proofing



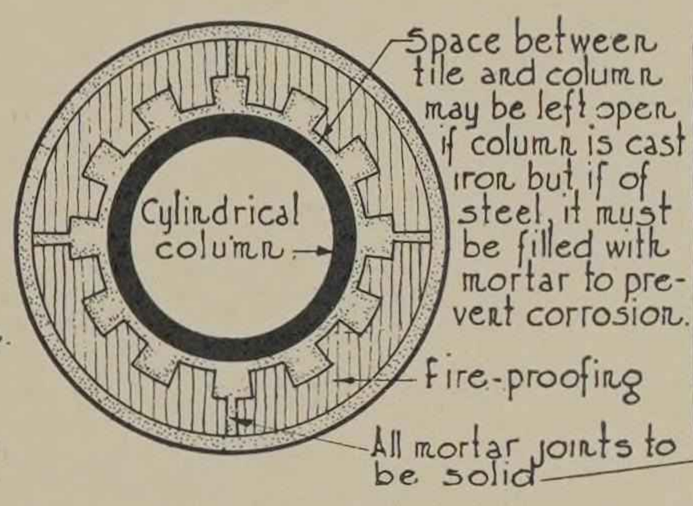

COLUMN · FIRE · PROOFING ·



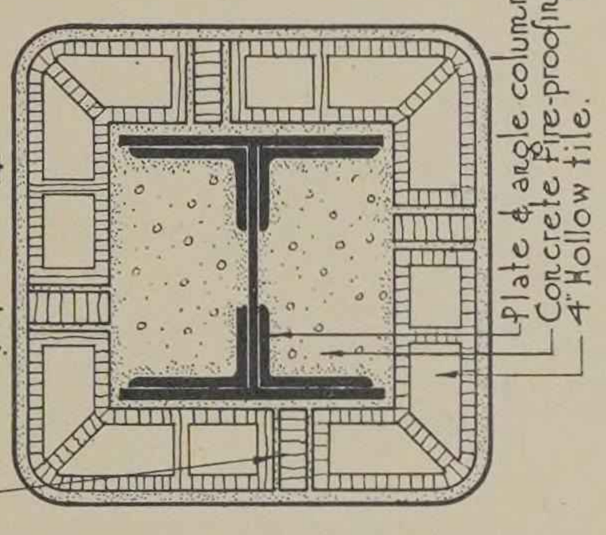

STEEL · COLUMN · ENCLOSED WITH · CINDER · OR · STONE · CONCRETE ·



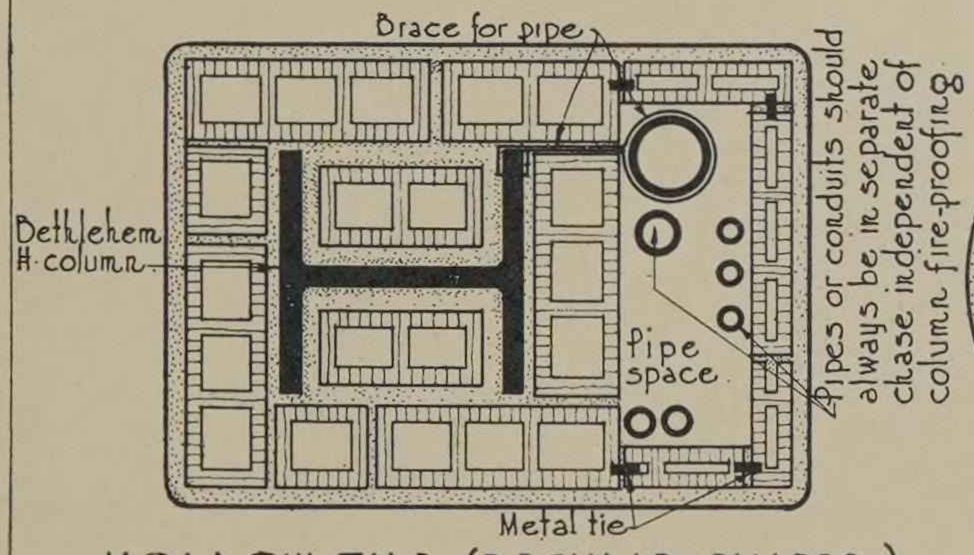

STEEL · COLUMN · ENCLOSED · WITH · HOLLOW · TILE · ROUNDED · CORNER ·



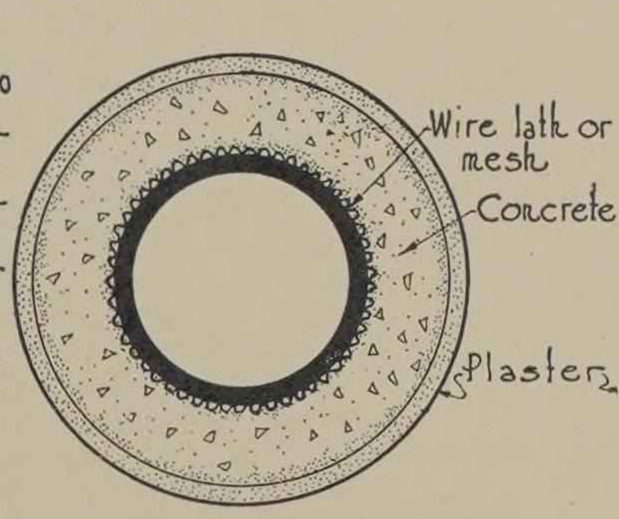

· TILE · COVERING · · IN · SEGMENTS ·



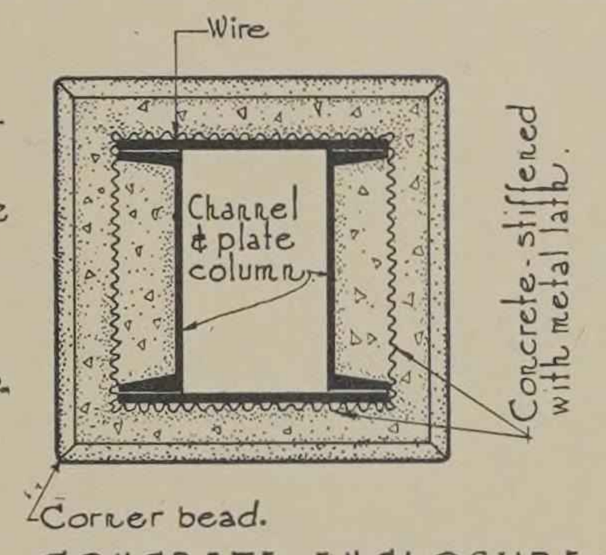

HOLLOW · TILE · CORNERS · SLIGHTLY · ROUNDED ·



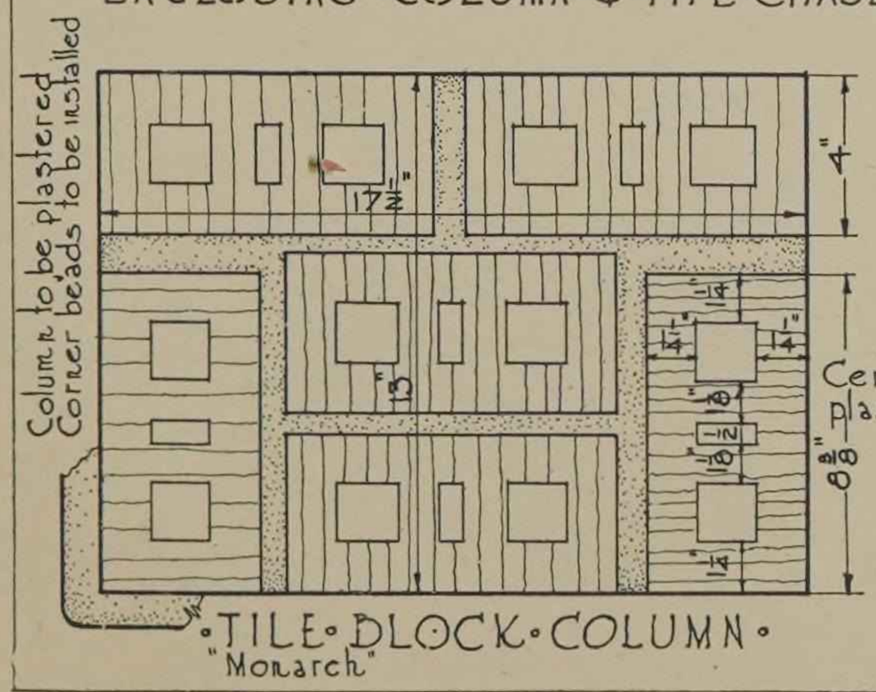

HOLLOW · TILE · (REGULAR · SHAPES ·) ENCLOSING · COLUMN · & · PIPE · CHASE ·



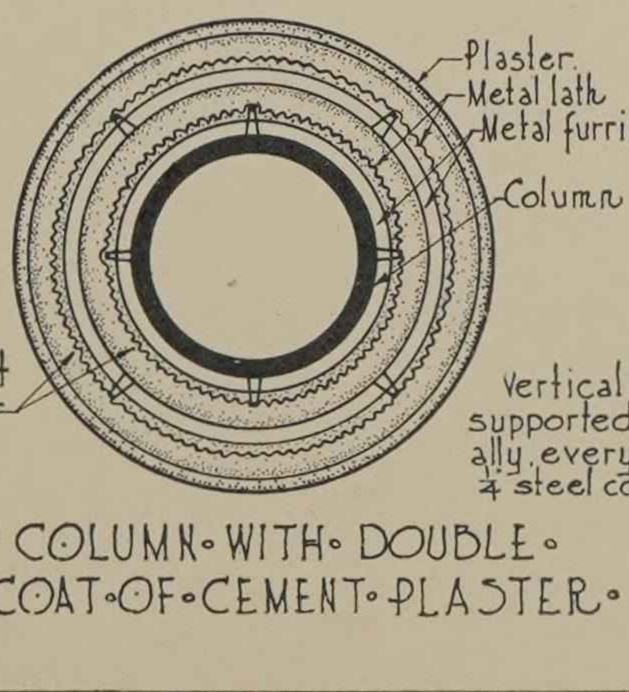

CONCRETE · ENCLOSURE ·



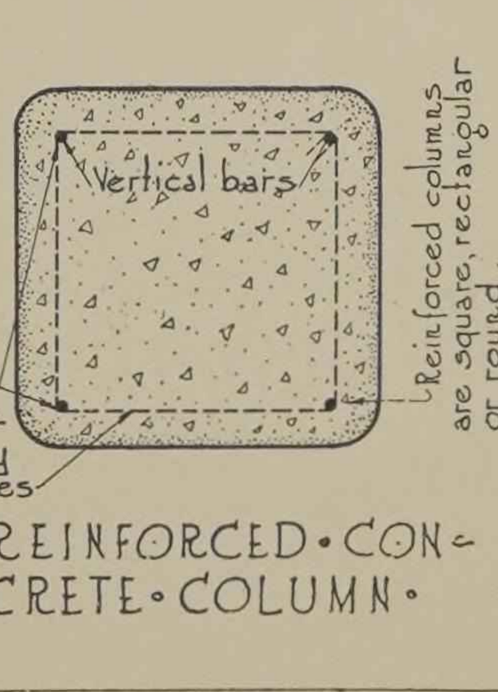

CONCRETE · ENCLOSURE ·




· TILE · BLOCK · COLUMN · "Monarch"

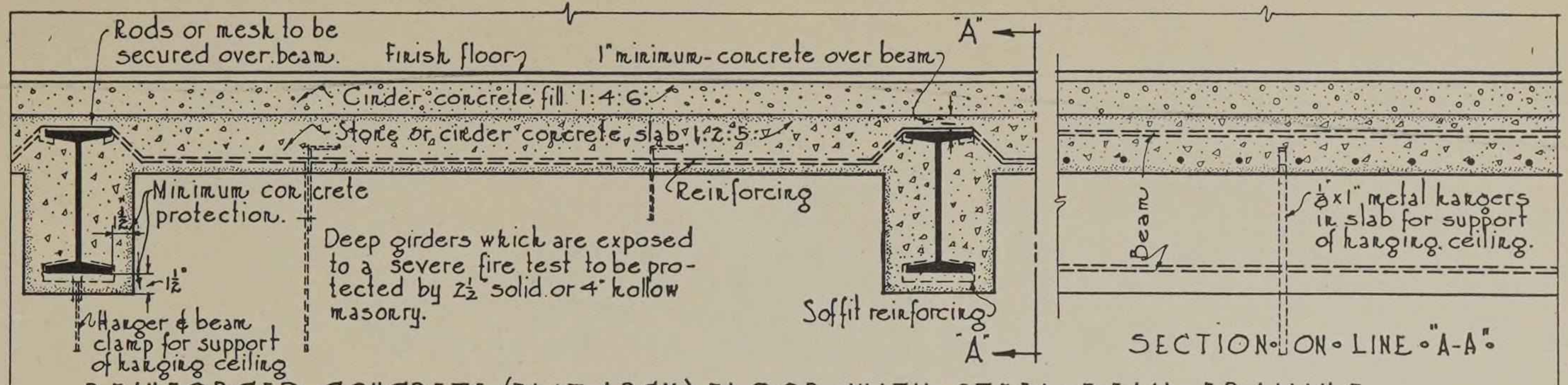



· COLUMN · WITH · DOUBLE · · COAT · OF · CEMENT · PLASTER ·

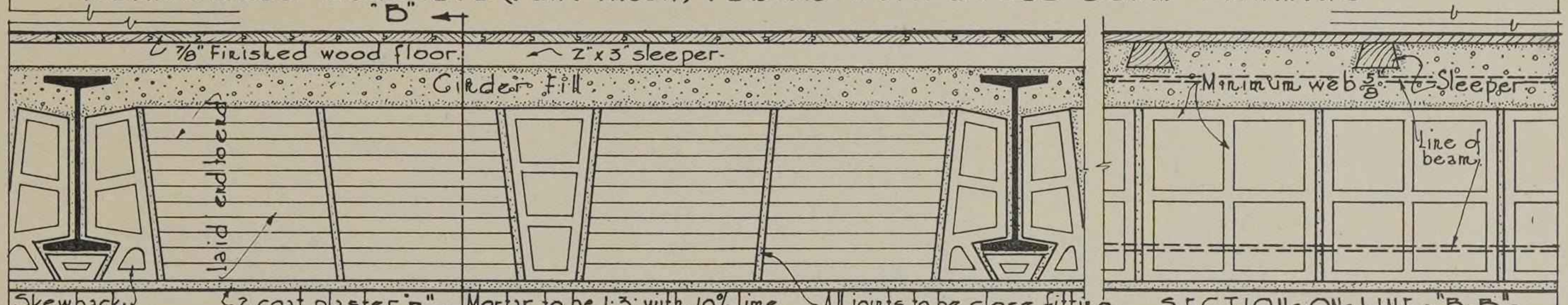



· REINFORCED · CONCRETE · COLUMN ·

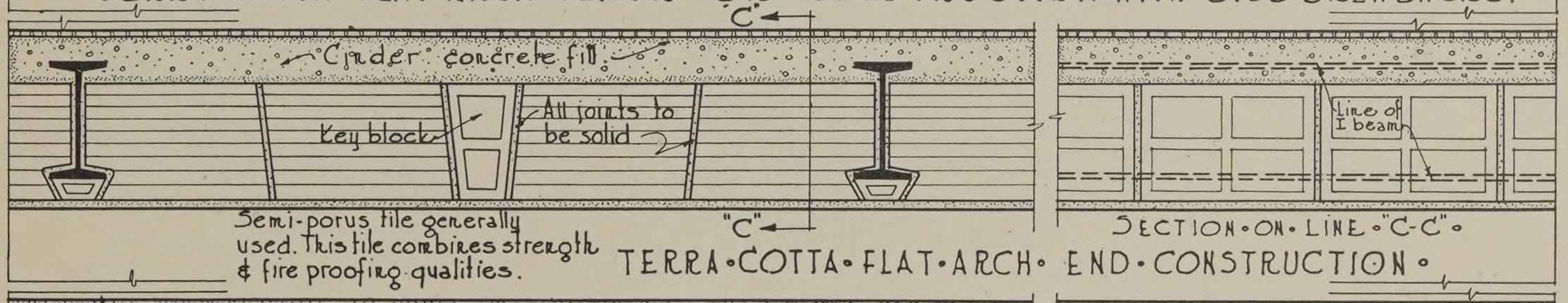
PLATE 5, FIREPROOF COLUMNS




REINFORCED CONCRETE (FLAT ARCH) FLOOR WITH STEEL BEAM FRAMING

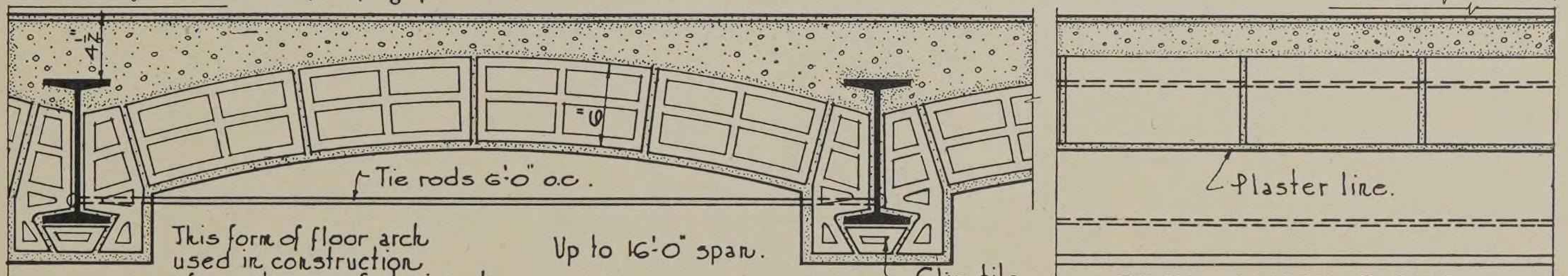



TERRA-COTTA FLAT ARCH FLOOR END CONSTRUCTION WITH SIDE SKEWBACKS.




Semi-porus tile generally used. This tile combines strength & fire proofing qualities.

TERRA COTTA FLAT ARCH END CONSTRUCTION.

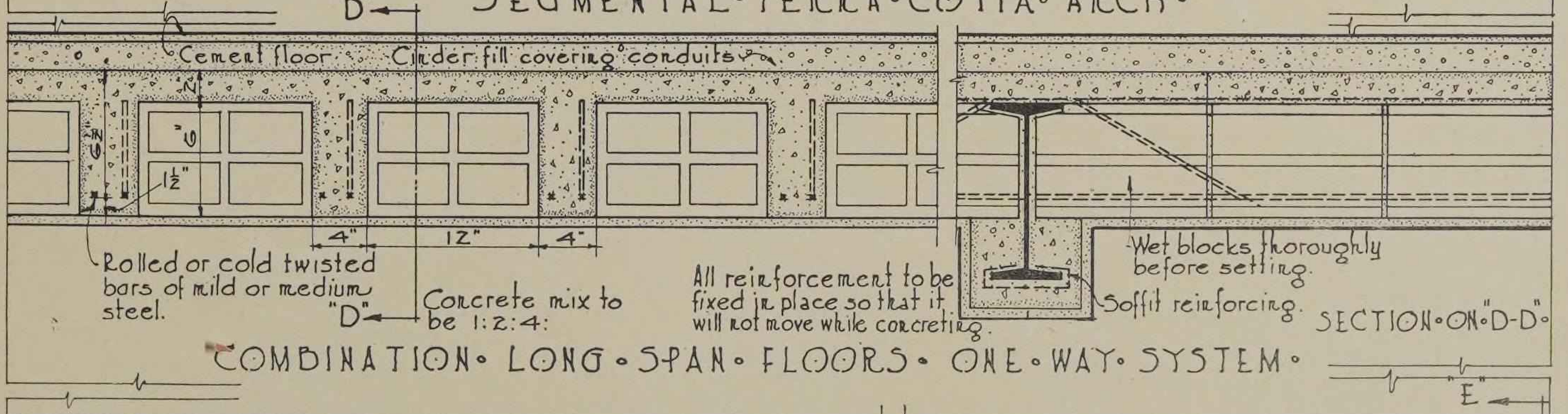



This form of floor arch used in construction of warehouses, factories etc.

Up to 16'-0" span.

SECTION THRU CENTER.

SEGMENTAL TERRA COTTA ARCH.



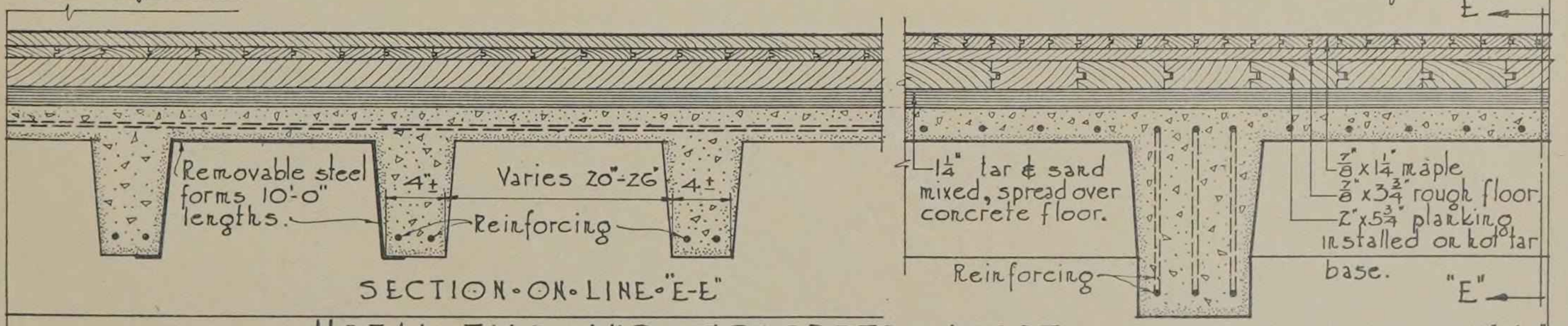

Rolled or cold twisted bars of mild or medium steel.

Concrete mix to be 1:2:4:

All reinforcement to be fixed in place so that it will not move while concreting.

SECTION ON "D-D"

COMBINATION LONG SPAN FLOORS ONE WAY SYSTEM.




SECTION ON LINE "E-E"

METAL TILE AND CONCRETE JOIST.

SCALE FOR DETAILS ¾"-1'-0"

PLATE 6, FIREPROOF FLOORS

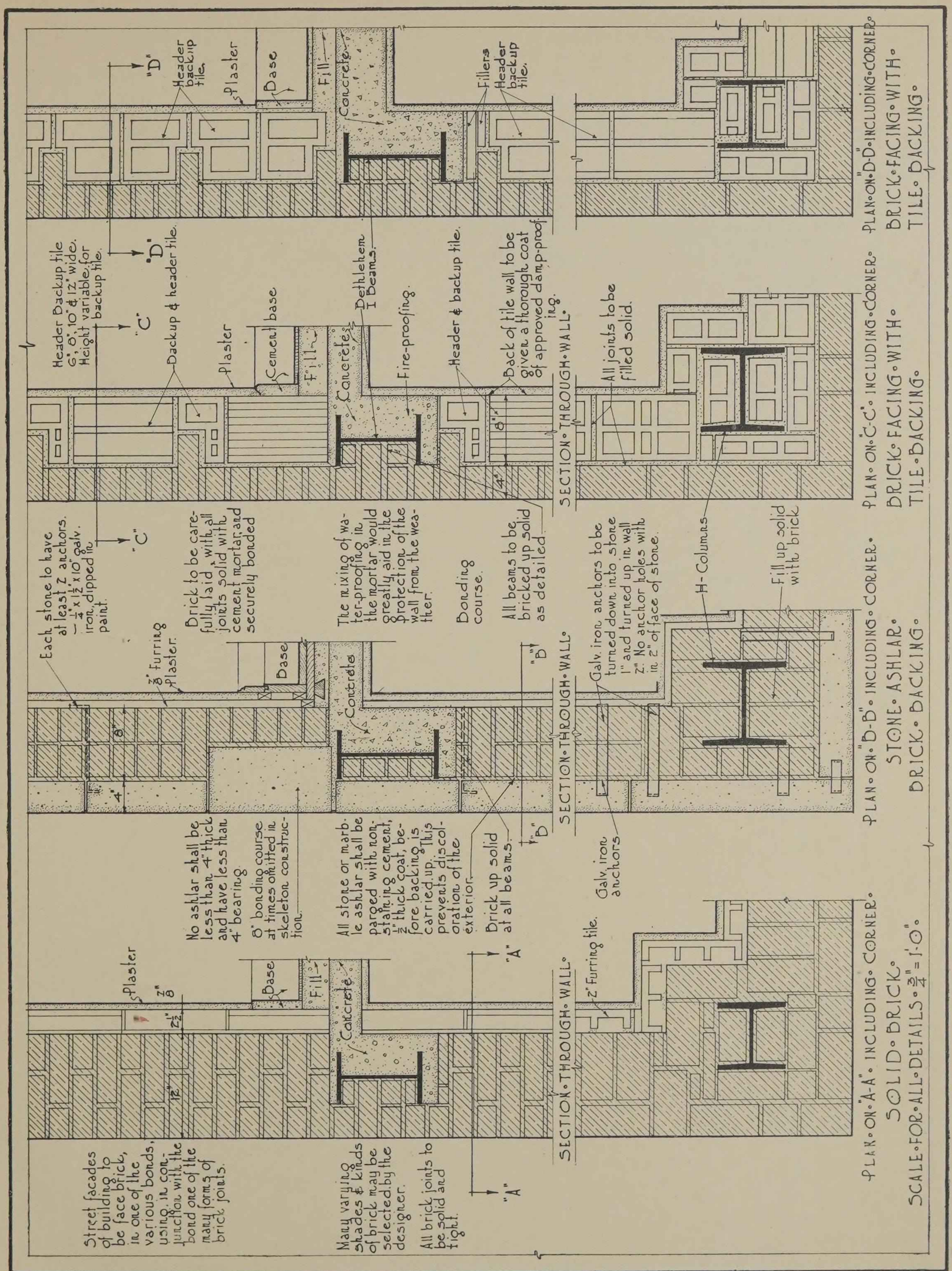



PLATE 7, CURTAIN WALLS

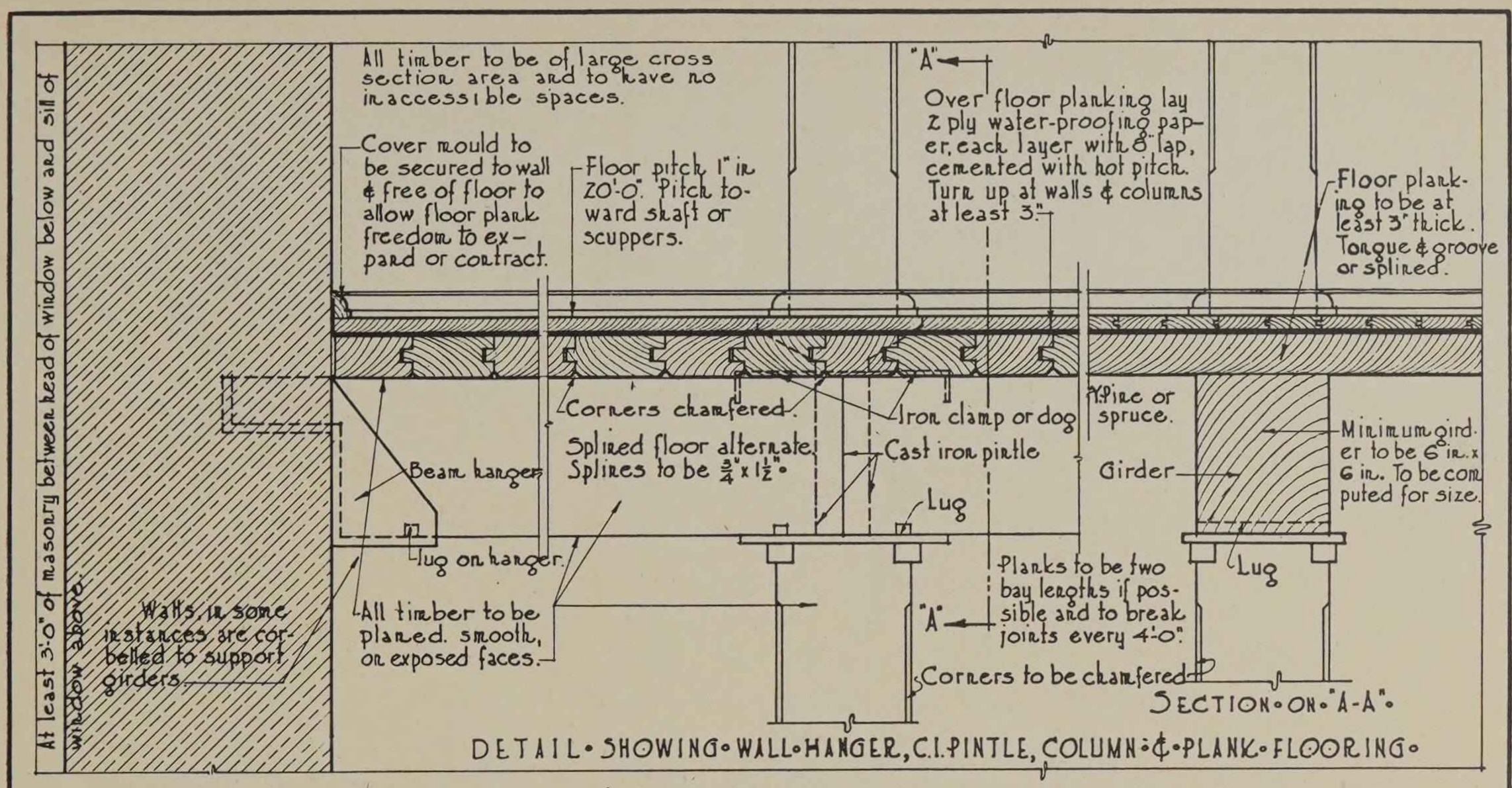
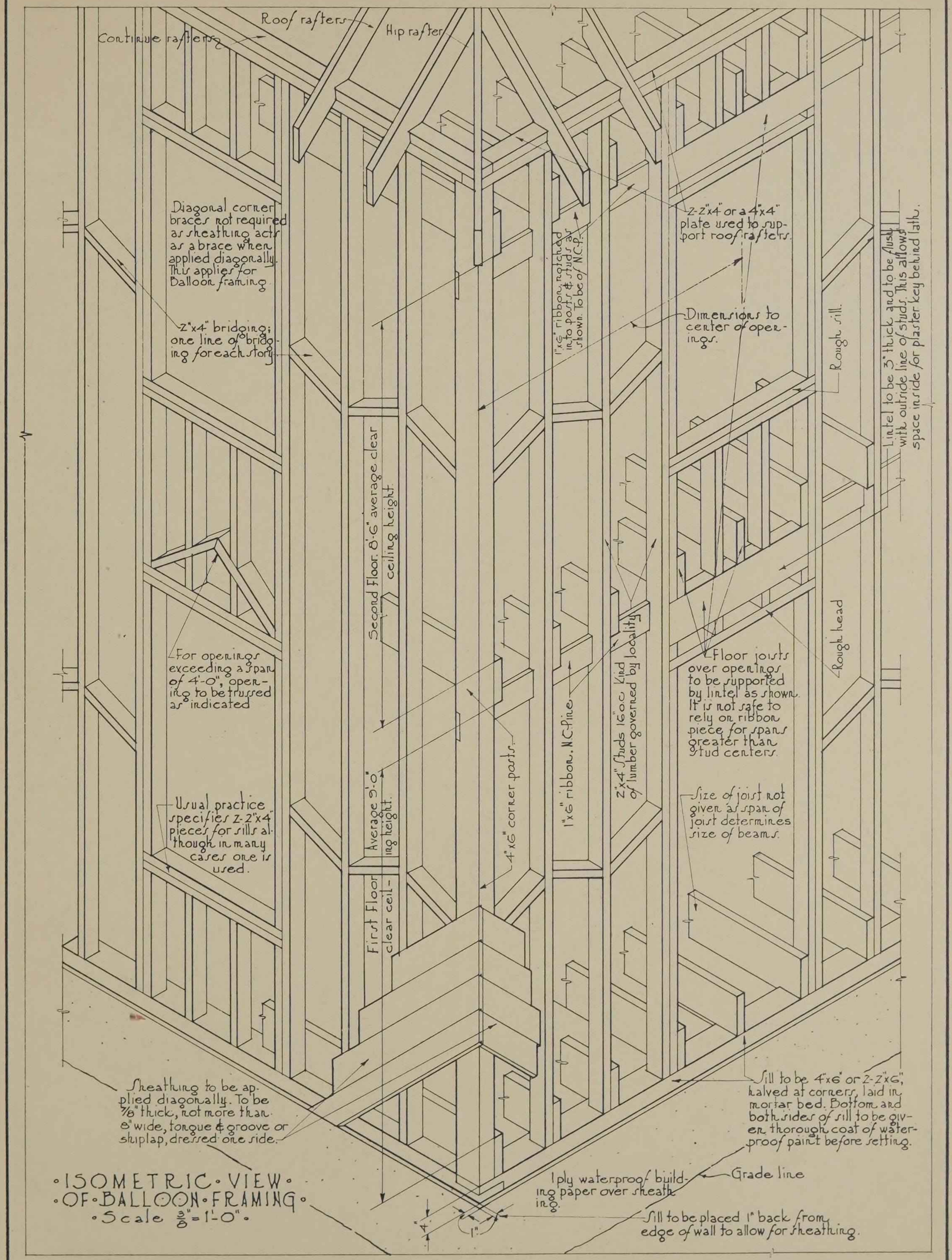
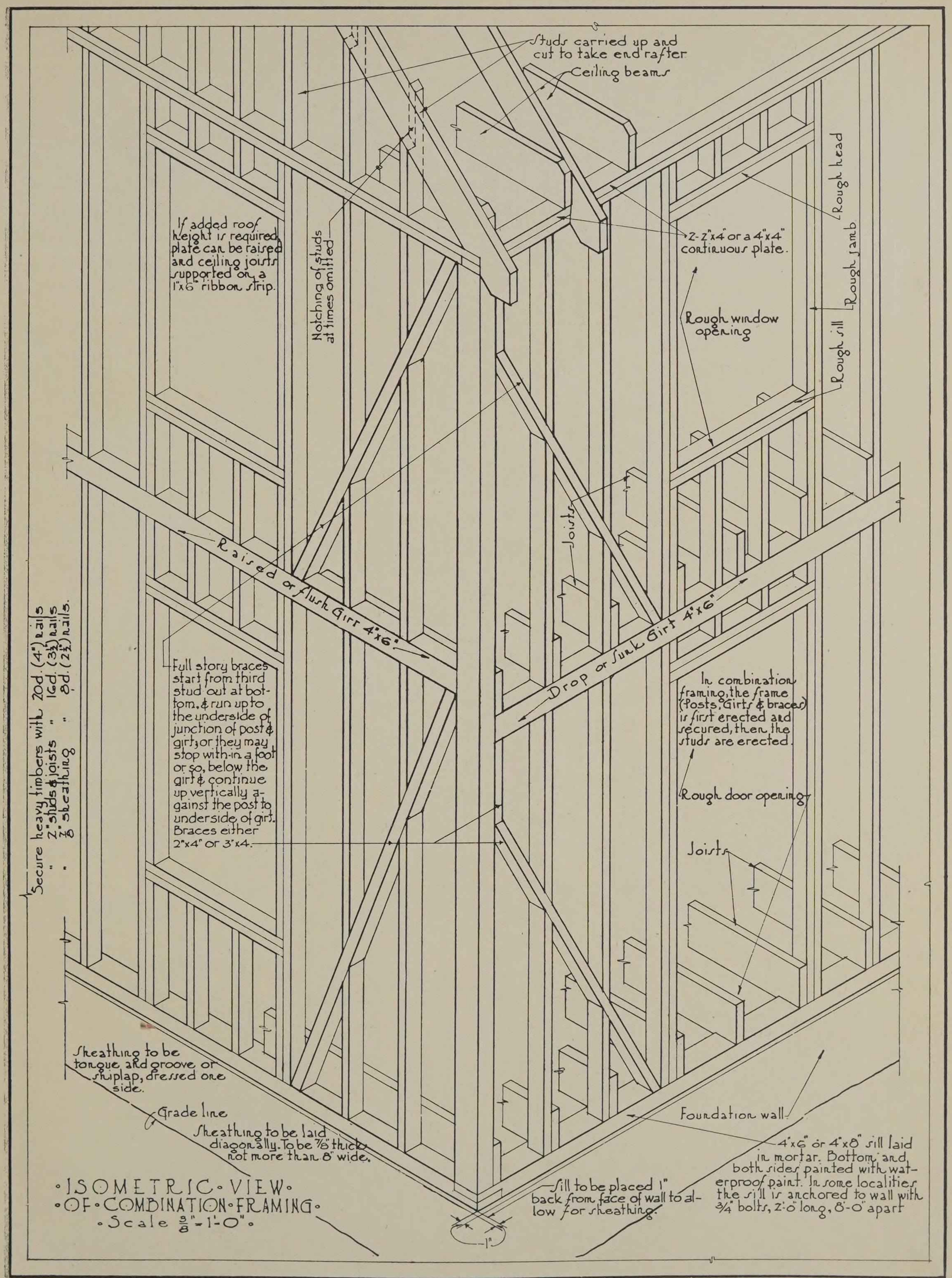



PLATE 8, SLOW-BURNING CONSTRUCTION




• ISOMETRIC • VIEW •
• OF • BALLOON • FRAMING •
• Scale 3/8" = 1'-0" •

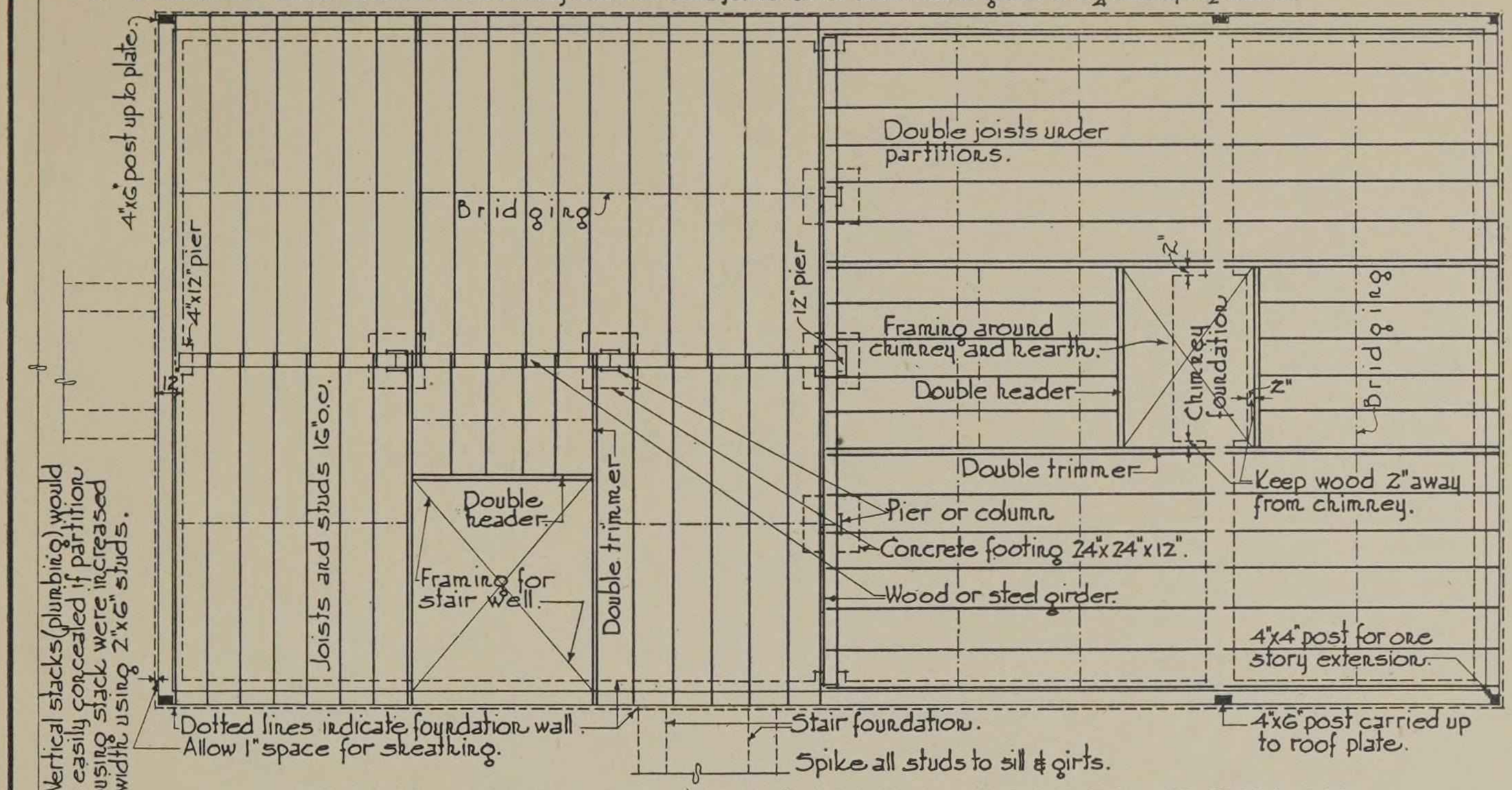
PLATE 9, BALLOON FRAMING



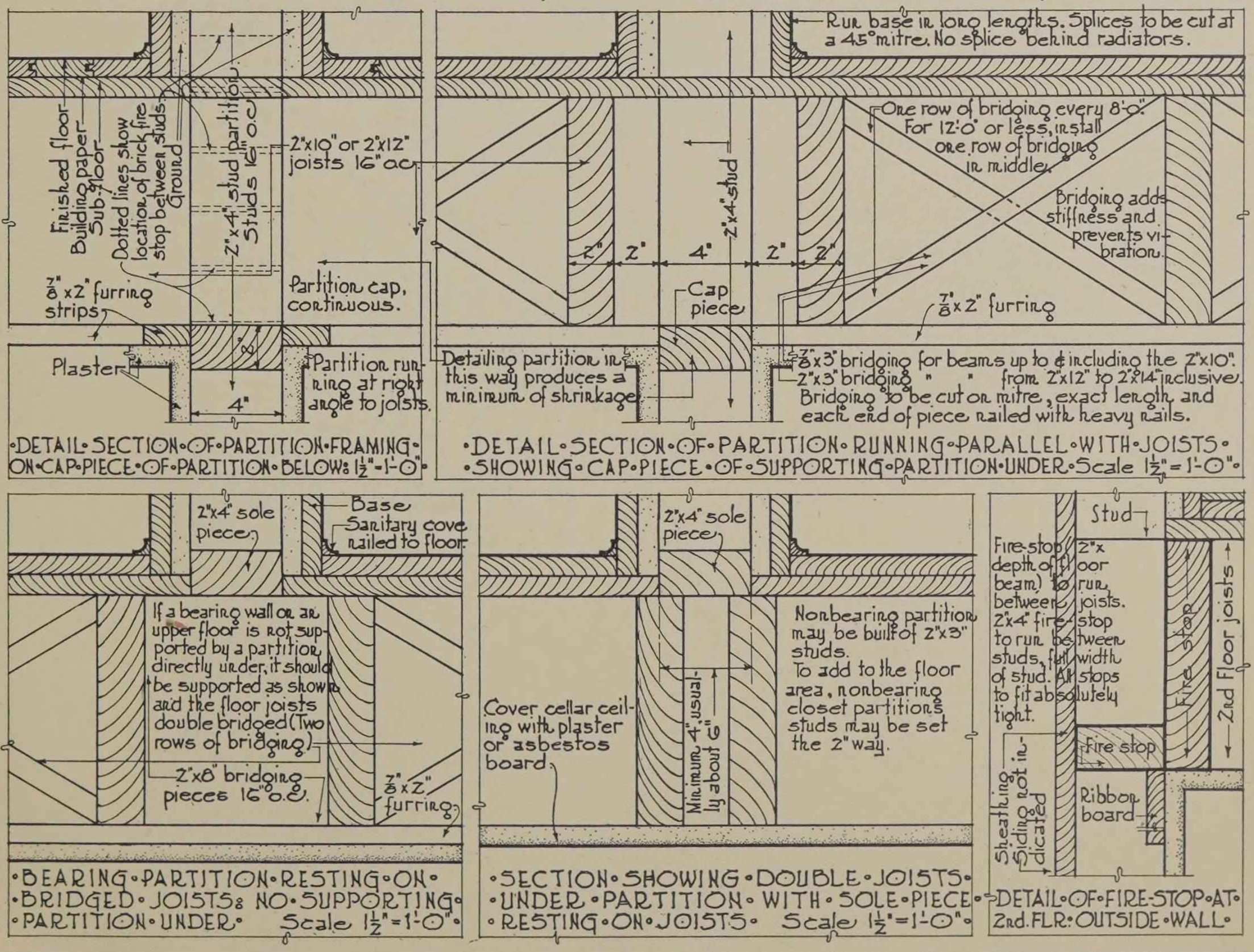

ISOMETRIC VIEW
OF COMBINATION FRAMING
Scale ⅜" = 1'-0"

PLATE 10, BRACED FRAMING

For the average 2½ story house the foundation walls are of 12" brick, 10" concrete (1:2:4 mix), 18" stone, or 12" concrete block. Blocks to be evenly laid with solid joints. Cover block wall to grade with ¾" coat of 1.1½ mortar.




•TYPICAL•FIRST•FLOOR•FRAMING•PLAN•SHOWING•PLACING•OF•PIERS•AND•COLUMNS, GIRDERS, STAIR•WELL•&•FRAMING•AROUND•CHIMNEY• Scale ⅛"=1'-0"•




•DETAIL•SECTION•OF•PARTITION•FRAMING•ON•CAP•PIECE•OF•PARTITION•BELOW• 1½"=1'-0"•

•DETAIL•SECTION•OF•PARTITION•RUNNING•PARALLEL•WITH•JOISTS• •SHOWING•CAP•PIECE•OF•SUPPORTING•PARTITION•UNDER• Scale 1½"=1'-0"•




•BEARING•PARTITION•RESTING•ON•BRIDGED•JOISTS• NO•SUPPORTING•PARTITION•UNDER• Scale 1½"=1'-0"•

•SECTION•SHOWING•DOUBLE•JOISTS•UNDER•PARTITION•WITH•SOLE•PIECE•RESTING•ON•JOISTS• Scale 1½"=1'-0"•

•DETAIL•OF•FIRE-STOP•AT•2nd.FLR.•OUTSIDE•WALL•

PLATE 11, FLOOR FRAMING, I

PLATE 12, FLOOR FRAMING, II

Flat seam roof. Apply sheets in the narrow way. Sheets tinned 1½" wide around edges on both sides & held with cleats. Cleats fastened with ⅞" copper nails to sheathing. Cleats locked into seams with solder. No painting required when copper is used

6'-6"

8'-0"

Flash tops of columns.

Flash with either IC tin, #14 gauge zinc, #24 gauge galv. iron or 16 oz. copper, soft temper.

Use no tar paper or tar paint with the tin. Paint with either a lead paint or an oxide.

Copper should not be used in very hot climates because of oxidation.

Flashing run up side of cupola wall 10", across deck and down over edge 1". Flash up 4" around balustrade posts.

3'-5"

3'-0"

Center line.

Slate or shingle.

Roof line

• HALF • ELEVATION • OF • WOOD •
• TOWER • Scale ⅜" = 1'-0" •

2"x6" cross brace over plate.

2-2"x4" plate.

PLATE "X".

2"x6" rafters under contour beams.

2"x8" brace

Center line

Dotted studs indicate vertical supports under

2"x6"

2"x8" brace

2-2"x4" plate.

Center line

2"x6" rafters

Vertical support

• PLAN • OF • FRAMING • FOR • CUPOLA •
• LOOKING • DOWN • ON • PLATE • "X" •
• Scale ¾" = 1'-0" •

2" beam with contour of cupola roof cut in. Thoroughly secure these beams to rafters with cleats.

Metal roofing

⅞" thick wood

Lookouts

8"

Blocking

⅞" Sheathing

Window head

Fixed sash.

Sash 1¾" thick.

Weather vane or ball ornament secured to wood upright with steel sleeve. Sleeve fastened with bolts thru upright.

Bronze bolts

2"x6" cross brace under plate.

Metal moulding

Roof sheathing to be of even surface before applying metal roofing. On sheathing lay either rosin building paper, asbestos or felt.

Metal roofing

2"x8" T&G. sheathing

2"x6" or 2"x8" (optional)

2"x6"

Continuous stiffener plank set between rafters

Continuous plate with cross bracing.

PLATE "X"

2-2"x4" plate

2"x6" cross brace over plate.

2"x6" cross brace under plate.

2-2"x4"

4"x4"

2"x4" stud

2"x4" bridging

1'-4¾" radius

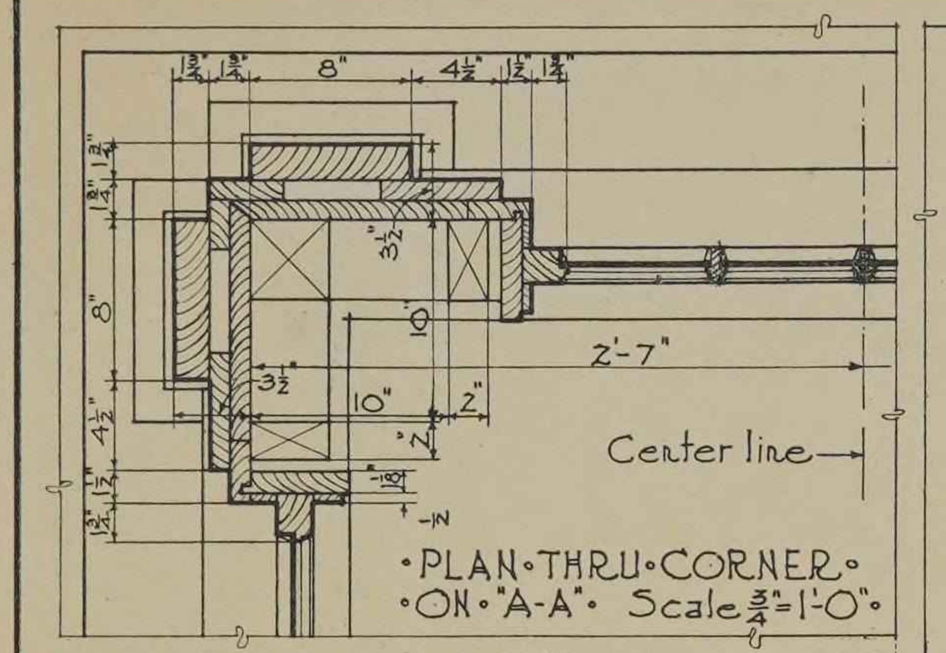
Window frame

Spring line.

Install one window opening out, to provide access to balustrade level.

• SECTION • THRU • TOWER • ON • CENTER • LINE •
• SHOWING • FRAMING • FLASHING • ETC. • Scale ¾" = 1'-0" •

PLATE 13, TOWER FRAMING, I



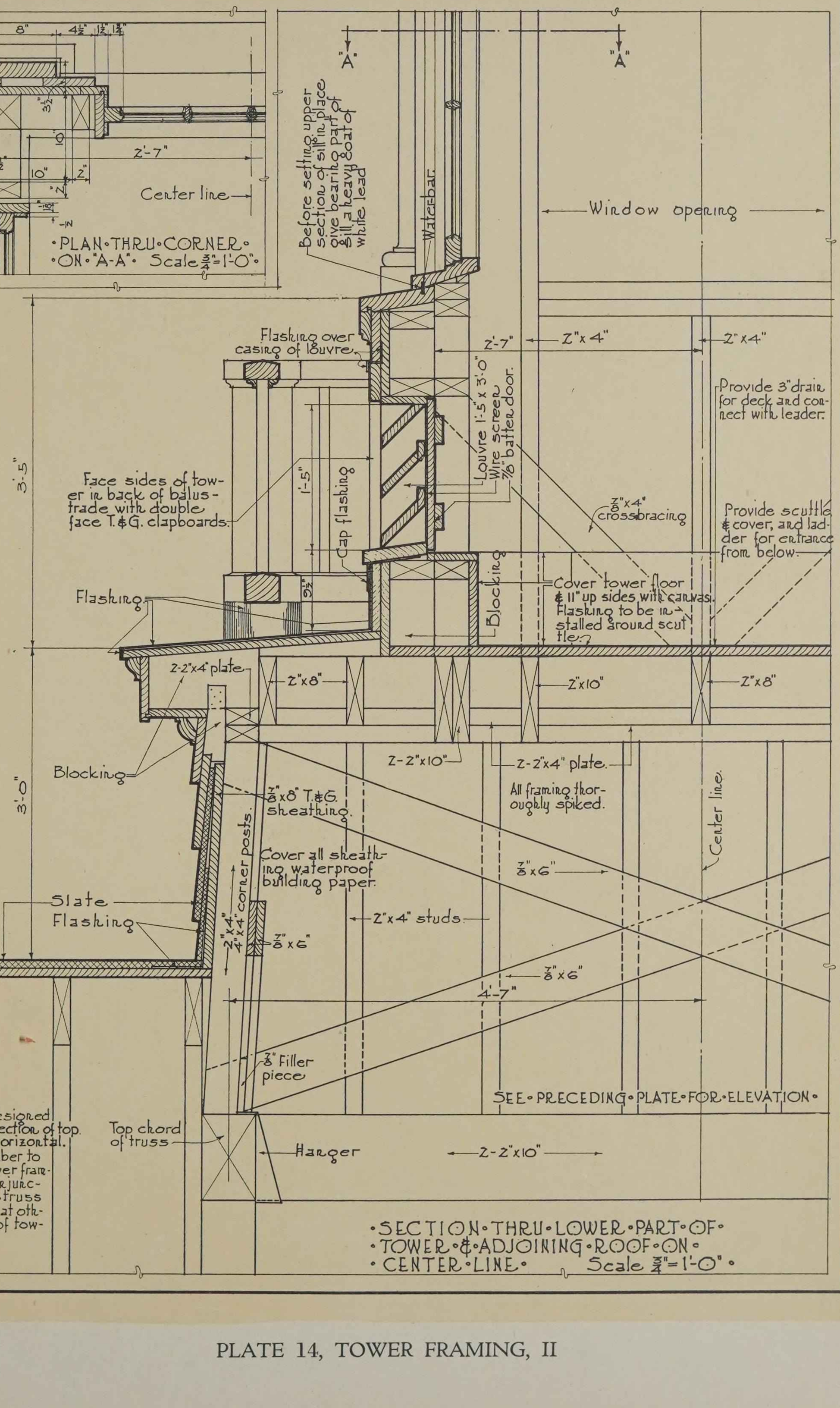
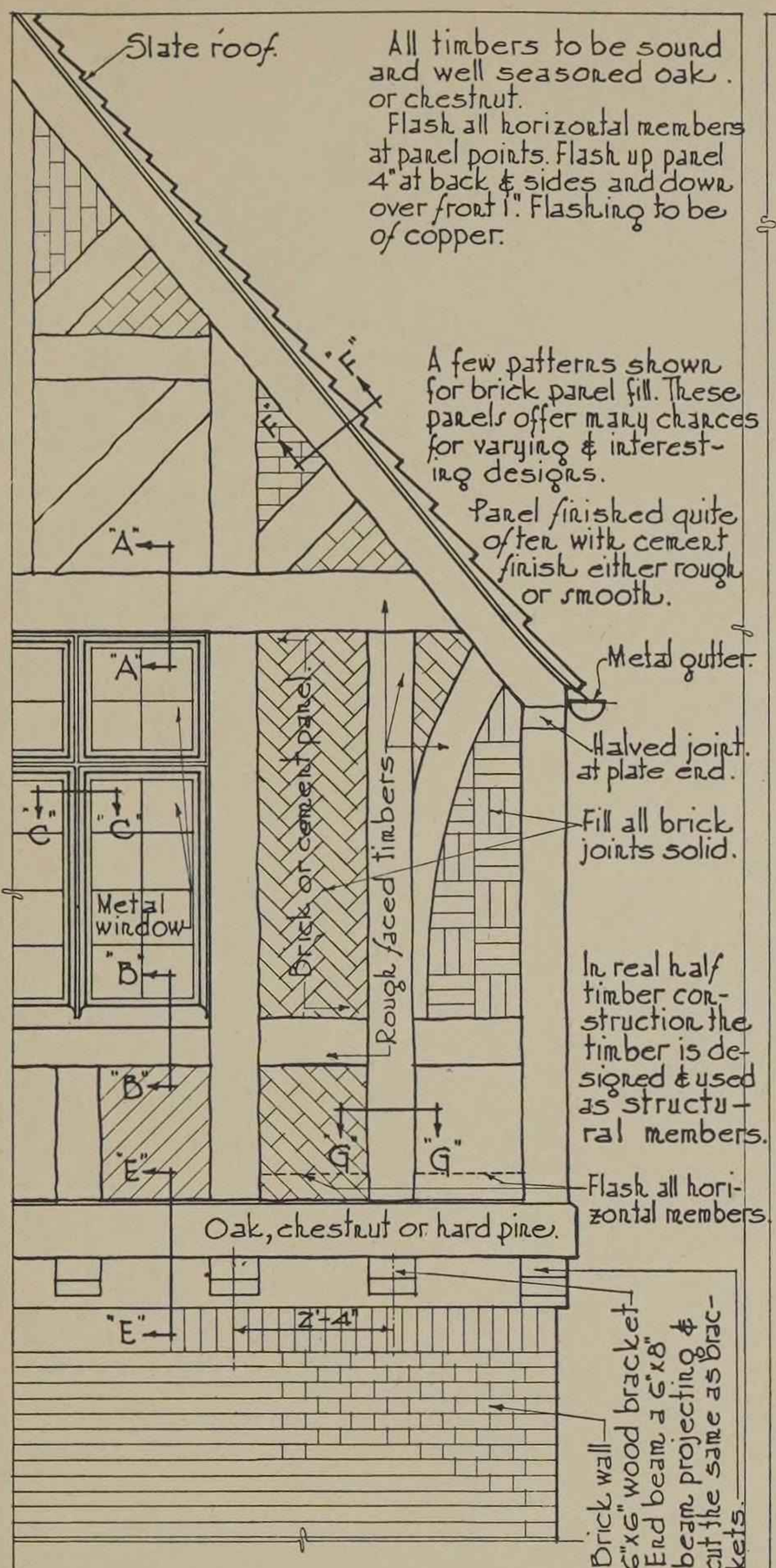
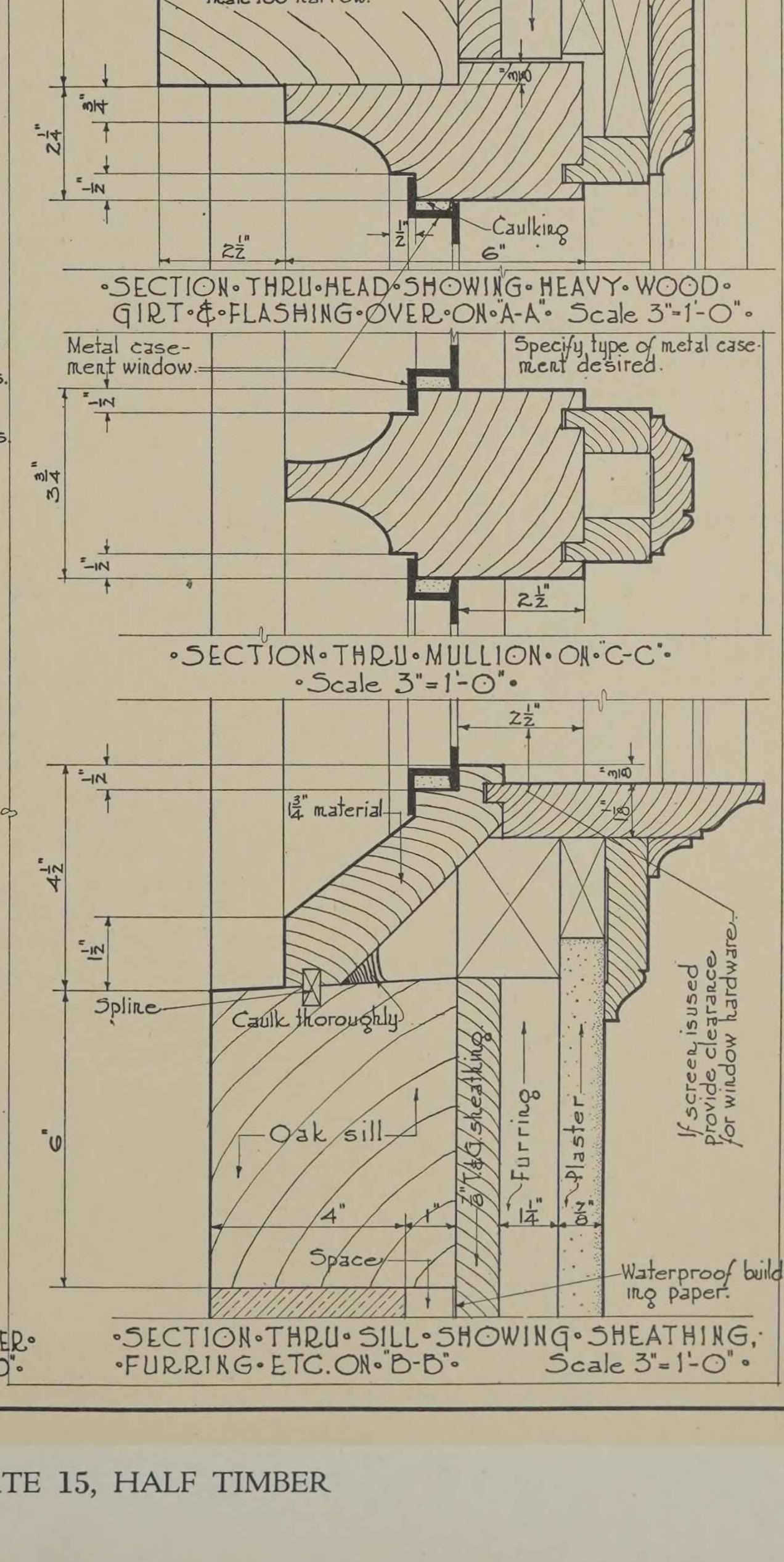




PLATE 14, TOWER FRAMING, II

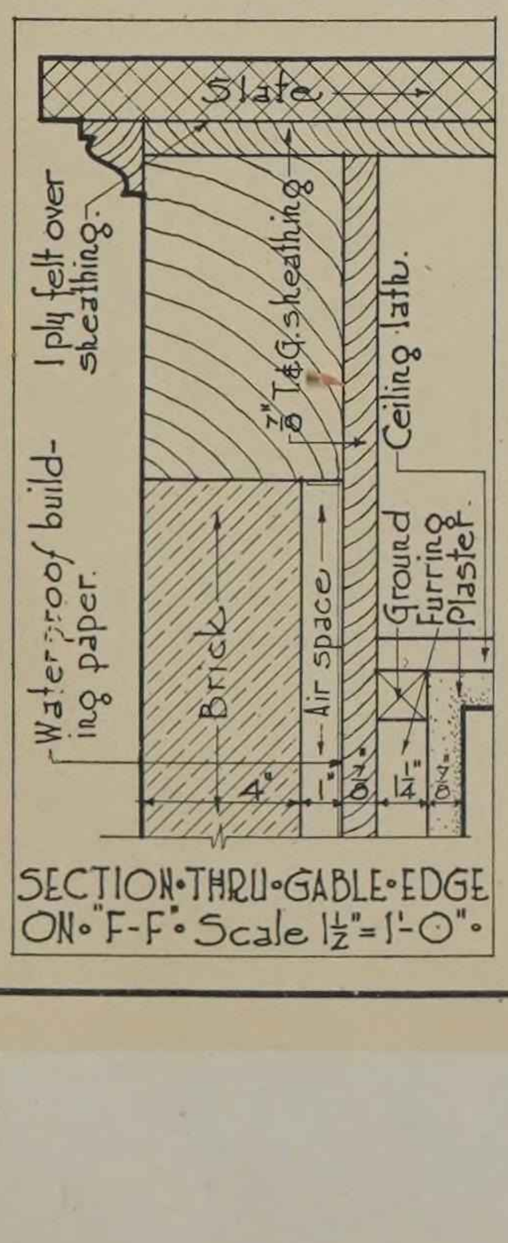



PART·ELEVATION·OF·GABLE·SHOWING·HALF·TIMBER·SELF·SUPPORTING·CONSTRUCTION· Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0"·

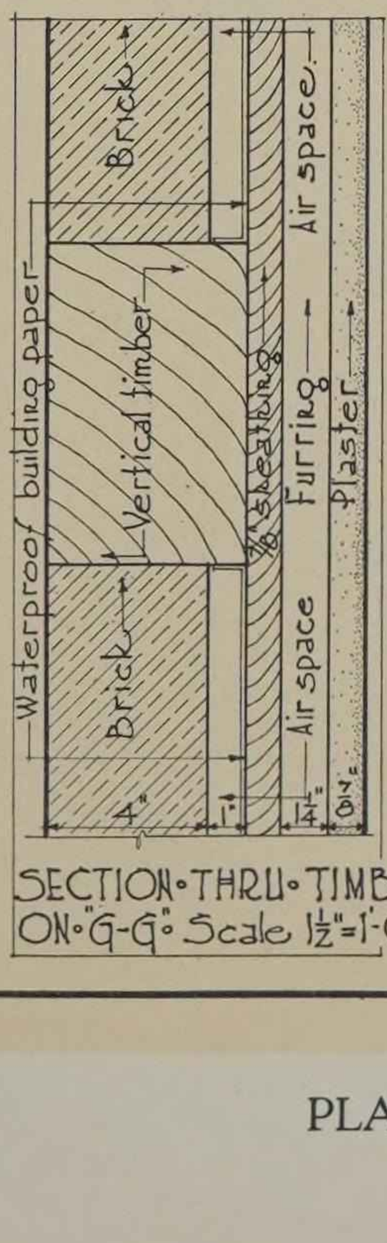



·SECTION·THRU·HEAD·SHOWING·HEAVY·WOOD·GIRT·&·FLASHING·OVER·ON·"A-A"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·THRU·MULLION·ON·"C-C"·
·Scale 3"=1'-0"·




SECTION·THRU·GABLE·EDGE ON·"F-F"· Scale $1\frac{1}{2}$"=1'-0"·

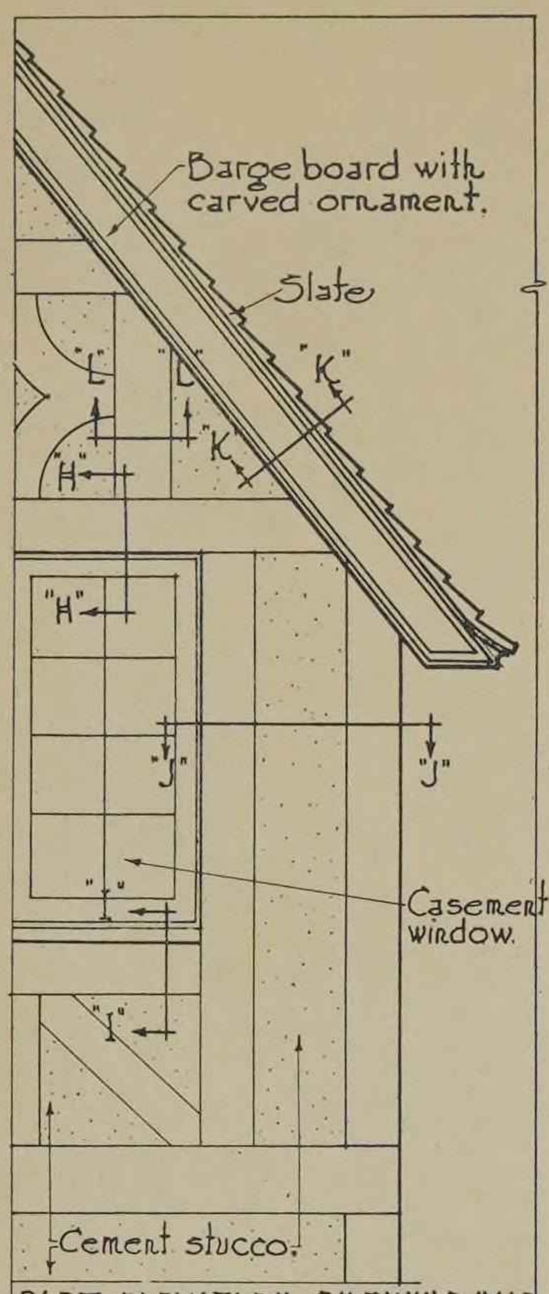



SECTION·THRU·TIMBER· ON·"G-G"· Scale $1\frac{1}{2}$"=1'-0"·

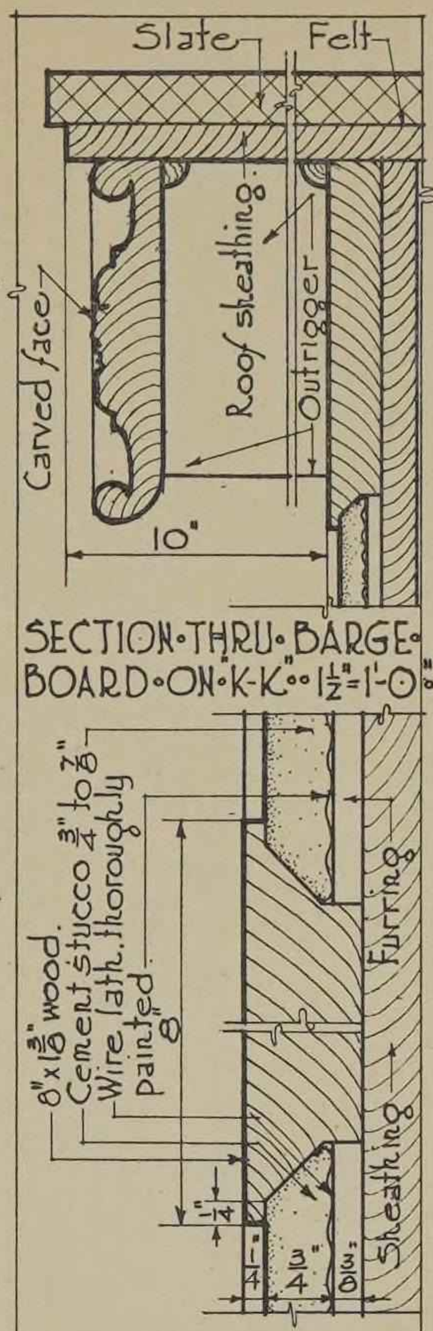



·SECTION·THRU·SILL·SHOWING·SHEATHING,·FURRING·ETC.·ON·"B-B"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

PLATE 15, HALF TIMBER

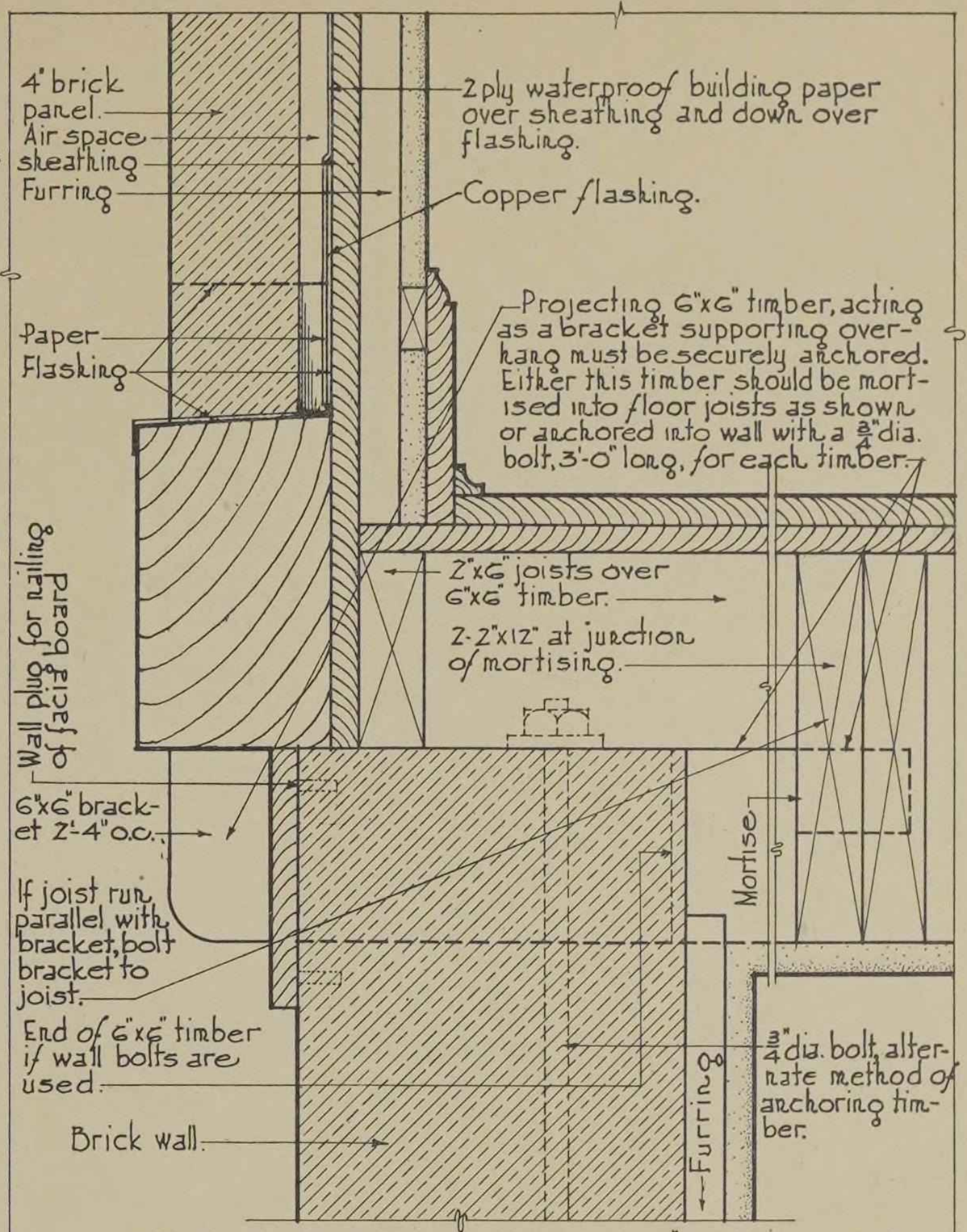



PART • ELEVATION • SHOWING • HALF TIMBER • EFFECT • ON • STUD • CONSTRUCTION • Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0" •



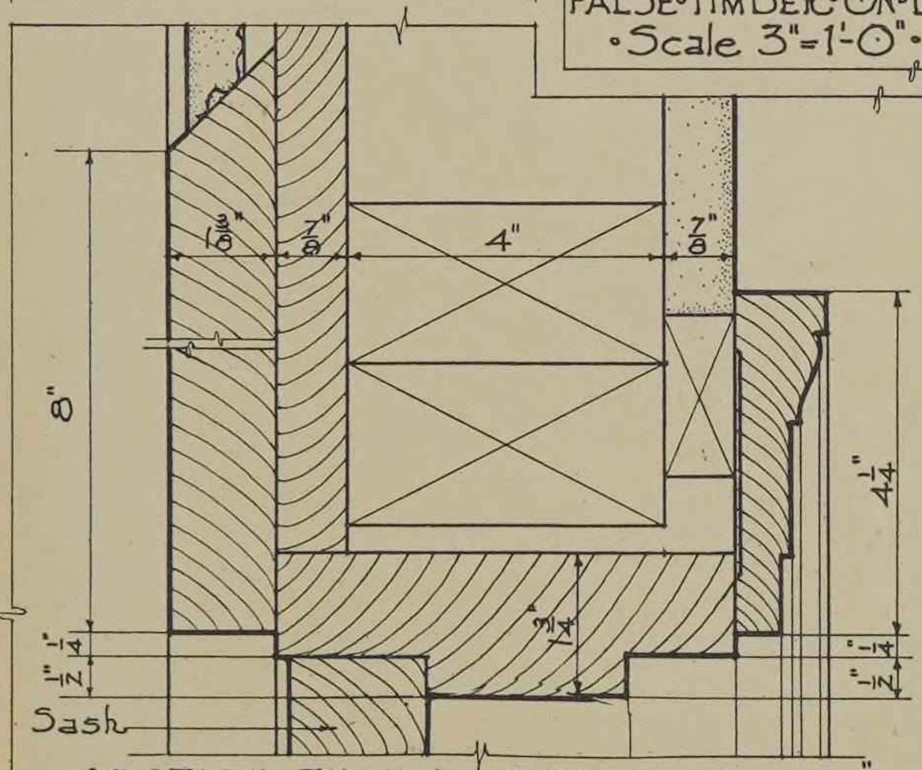

SECTION • THRU • BARGE • BOARD • ON • K-K" • 1½"=1'-0" •

SECTION • THRU • TYPICAL • FALSE • TIMBER • ON • "L-L" • Scale 3"=1'-0" •

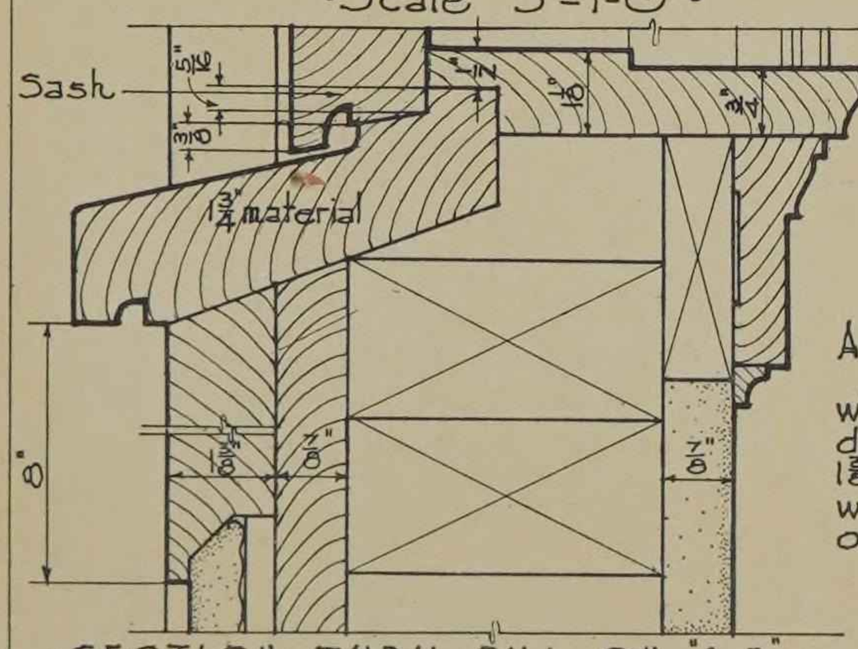



SECTION • THRU • OVER-HANG • ON • "E-E" • SHOWING • ANCHORING • OF • PROJECTING • TIMBERS • TO • FLOOR • BEAMS • OR • WALL • Scale 1½"=1'-0" •

SEE • PRECEDING • PLATE • FOR • ELEVATION • OF • THIS • DETAIL •

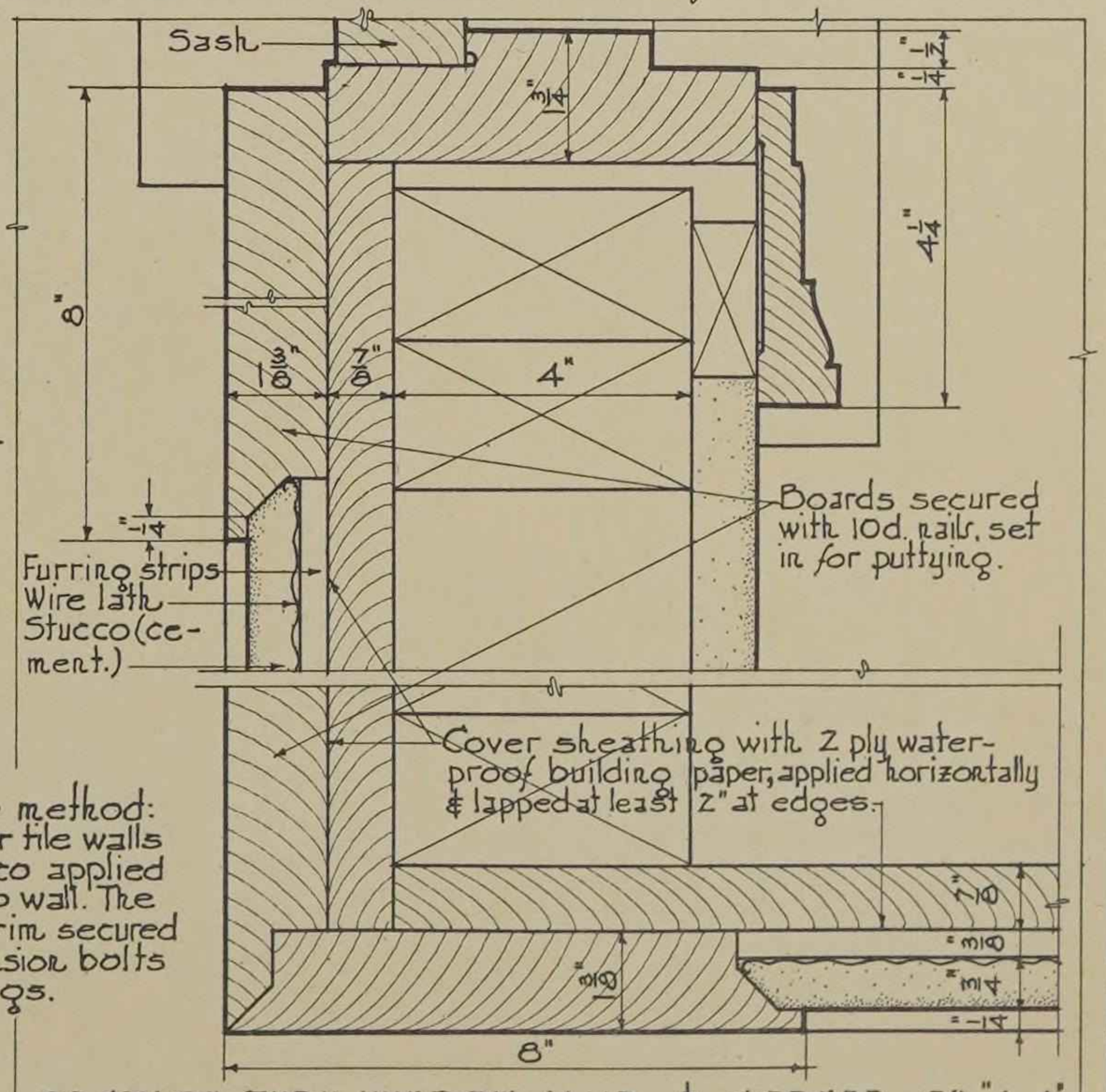



SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • HEAD • ON • "H-H" • • Scale 3"=1'-0" •



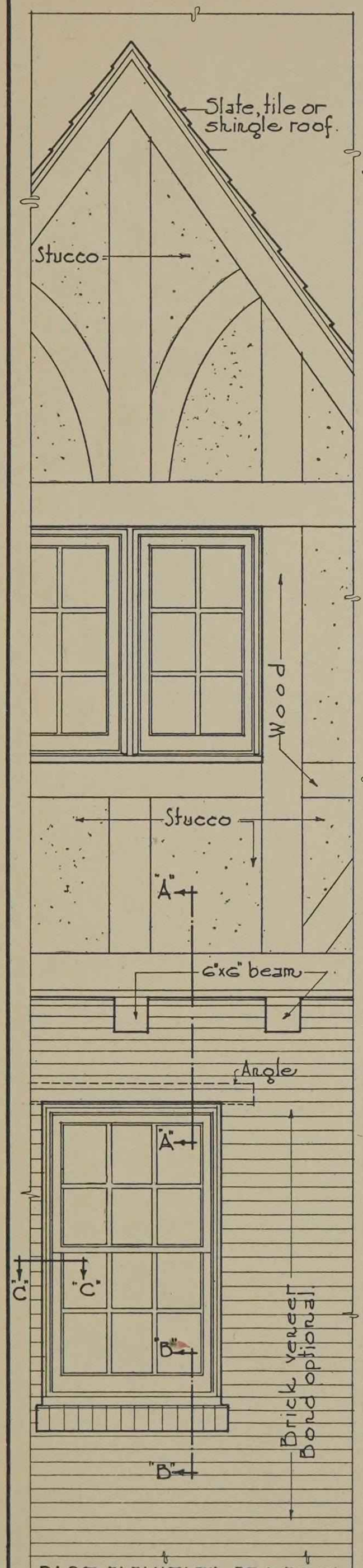

Alternate method: Brick or tile walls with stucco applied directly to wall. The 1⅝" wood trim secured with expansion bolts or wall plugs.

• SECTION • THRU • SILL • ON • "I-I" • • Scale 3"=1'-0" •

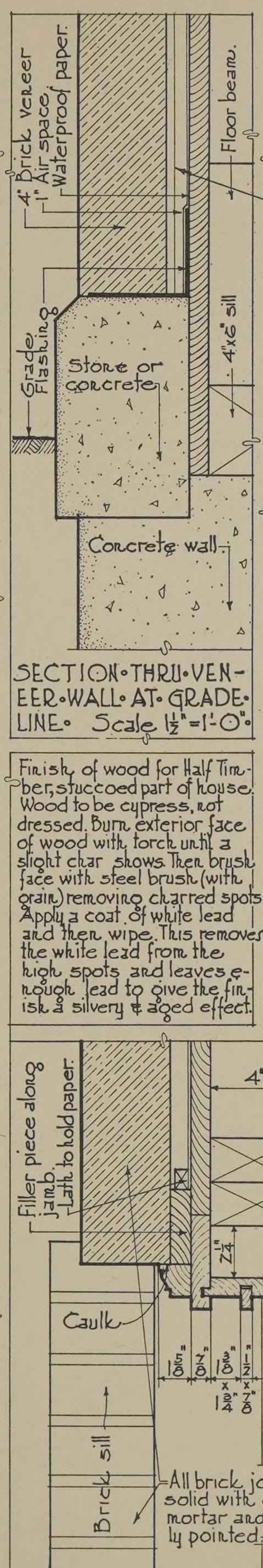



• SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • JAMB • & • CORNER • ON • "J-J" • • Scale 3"=1'-0" •

PLATE 16, IMITATION HALF TIMBER

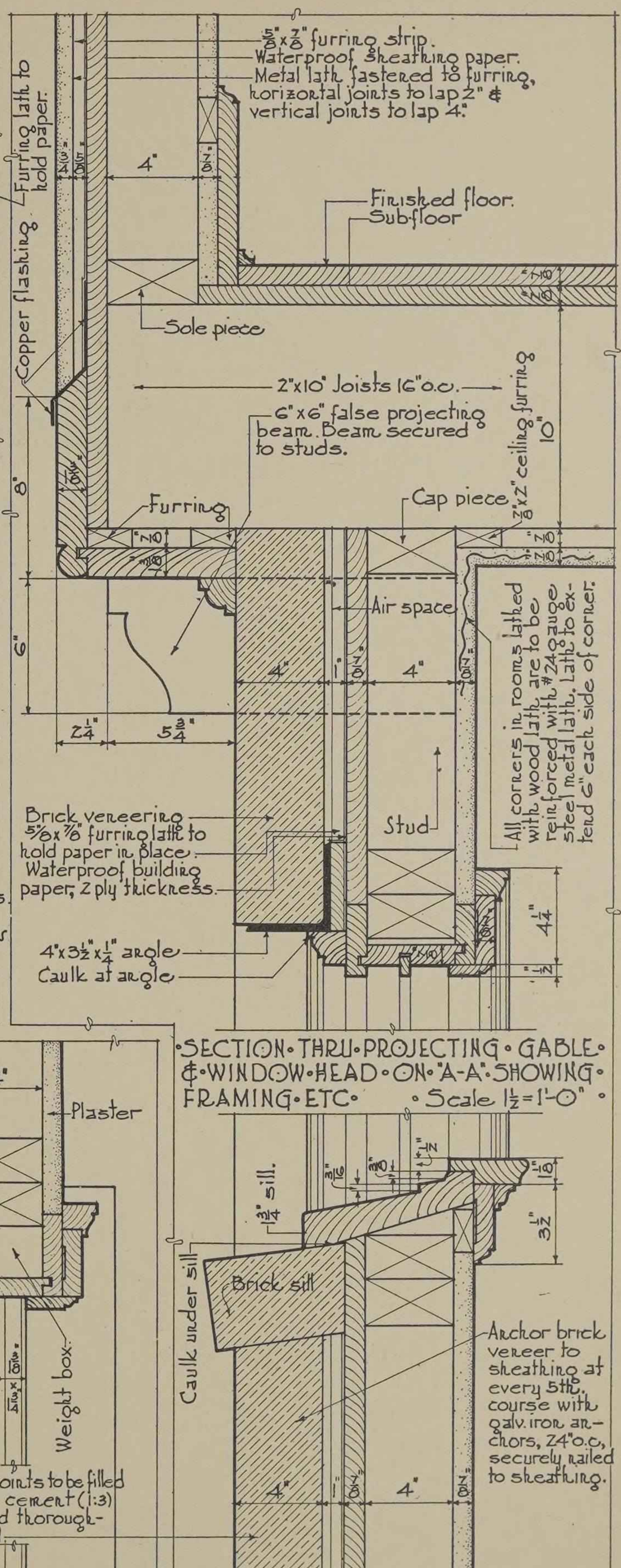



•PART•ELEVATION•OF•A•RESIDENCE•WITH•LOWER•PART•OF•BRICK•VENEER•&•UPPER•PART•OF•STUCCO• Scale $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"•

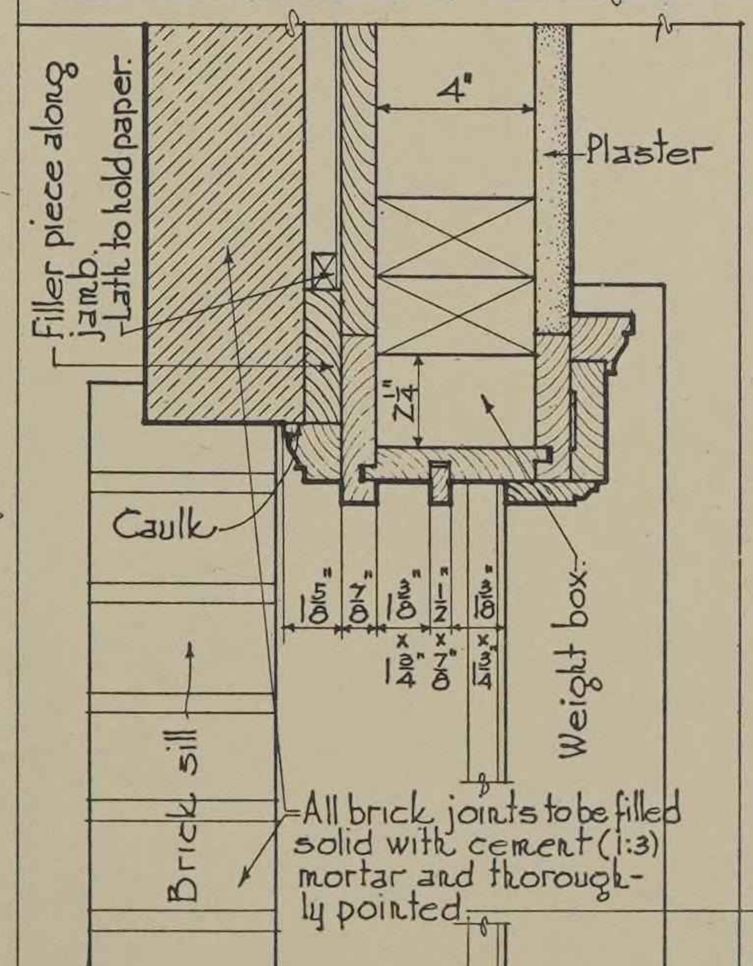



SECTION•THRU•VENEER•WALL•AT•GRADE•LINE• Scale 1½"=1'-0"•

Finish of wood for Half Timber, stuccoed part of house. Wood to be cypress, not dressed. Burn exterior face of wood with torch until a slight char shows. Then brush face with steel brush (with grain) removing charred spots. Apply a coat of white lead and then wipe. This removes the white lead from the high spots and leaves enough lead to give the finish a silvery & aged effect.




•SECTION•THRU•PROJECTING•GABLE•&•WINDOW•HEAD•ON•"A-A"•SHOWING•FRAMING•ETC• • Scale 1½=1'-0" •




•SECTION•THRU•JAMB•ON•"C-C"• • Scale 1½"=1'-0"•




•SECTION•THRU•SILL•ON•"B-B"•SHOWING•VENEERING• Scale 1½"=1'-0"•

PLATE 17, BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO

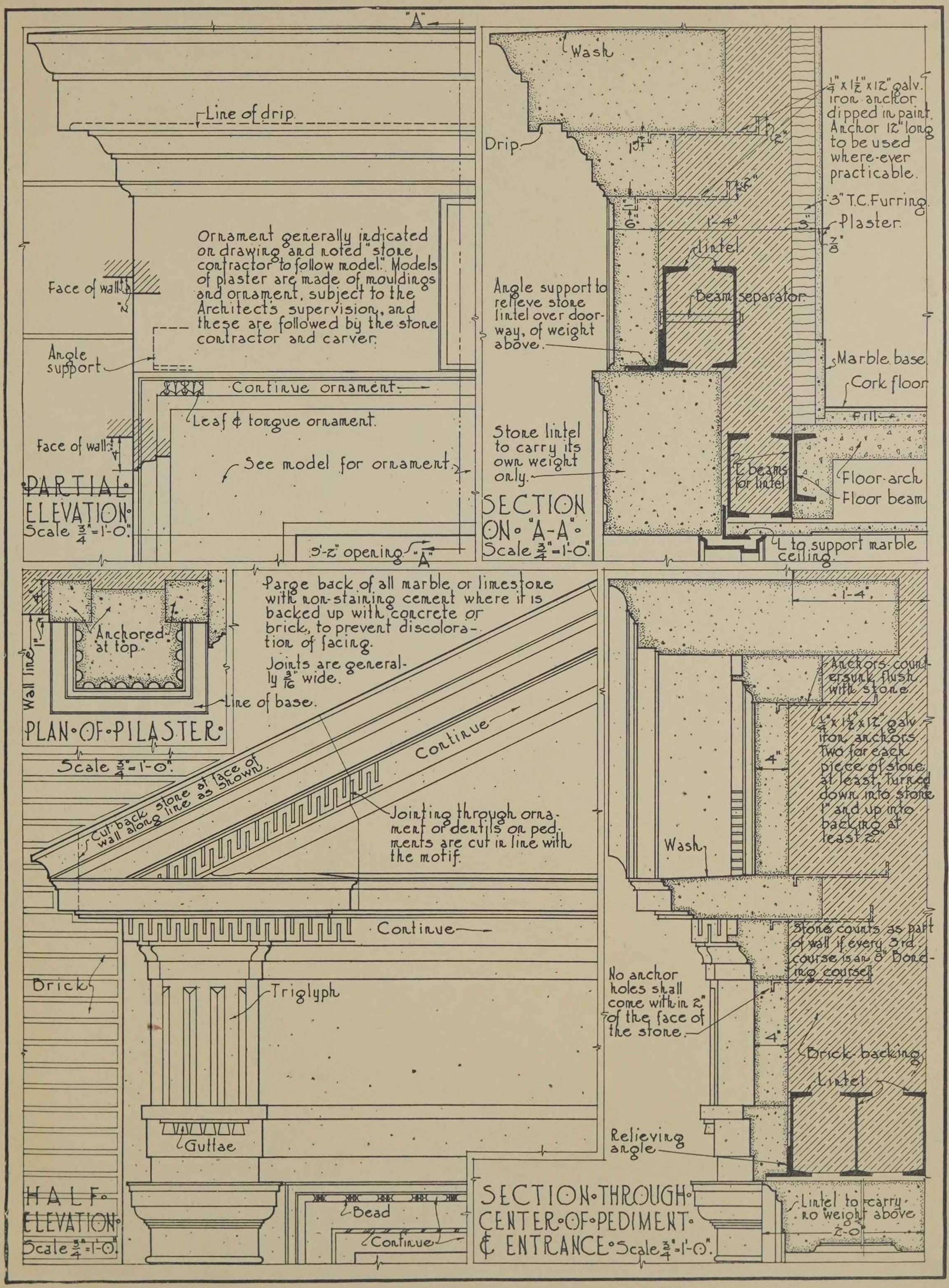



PLATE 18, STONE DOORWAYS

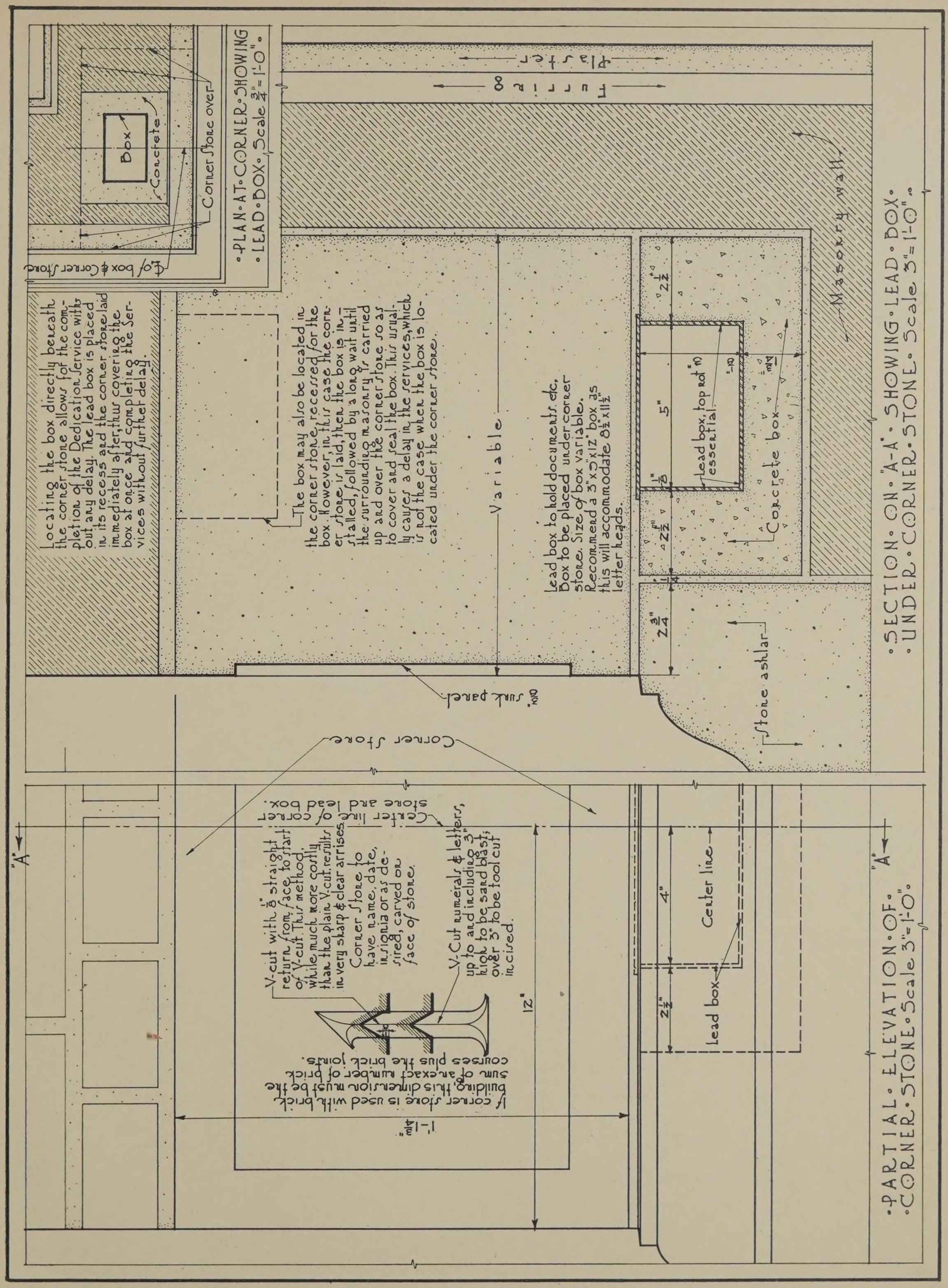
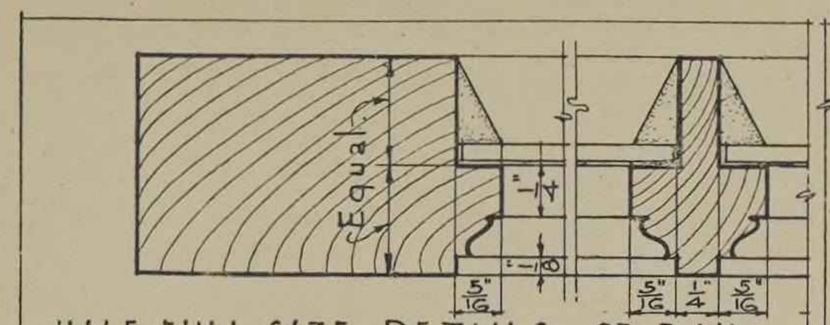
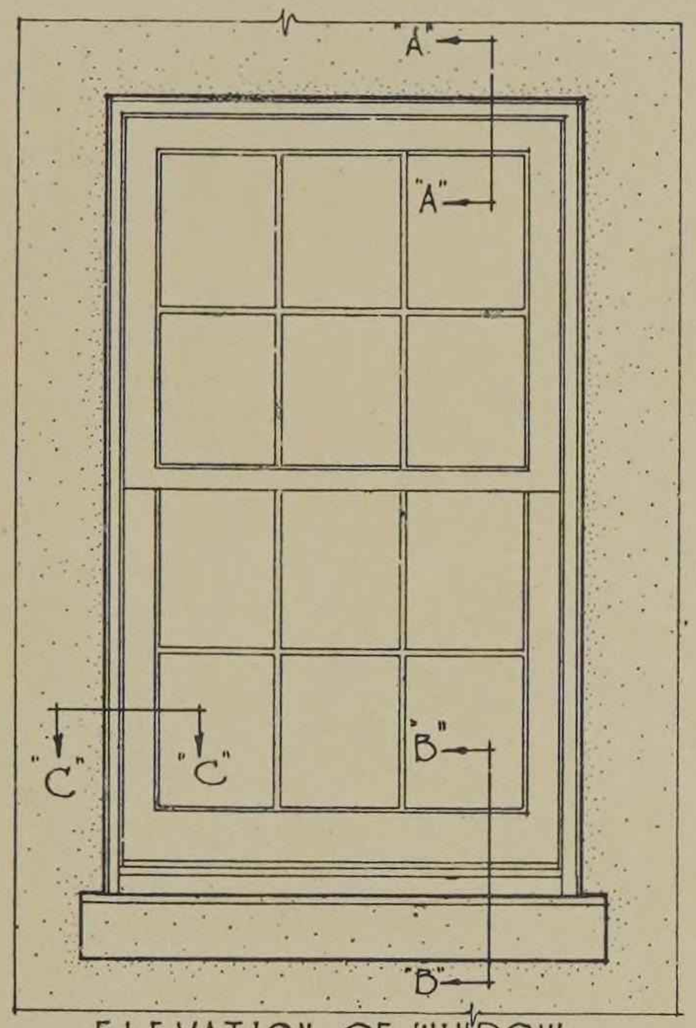


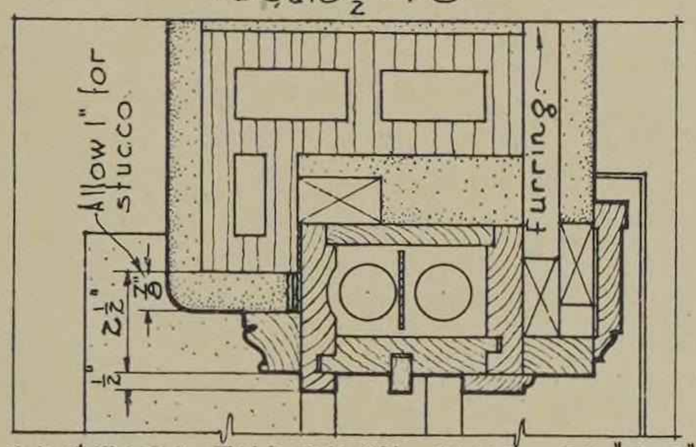

PLATE 19, CORNER STONE



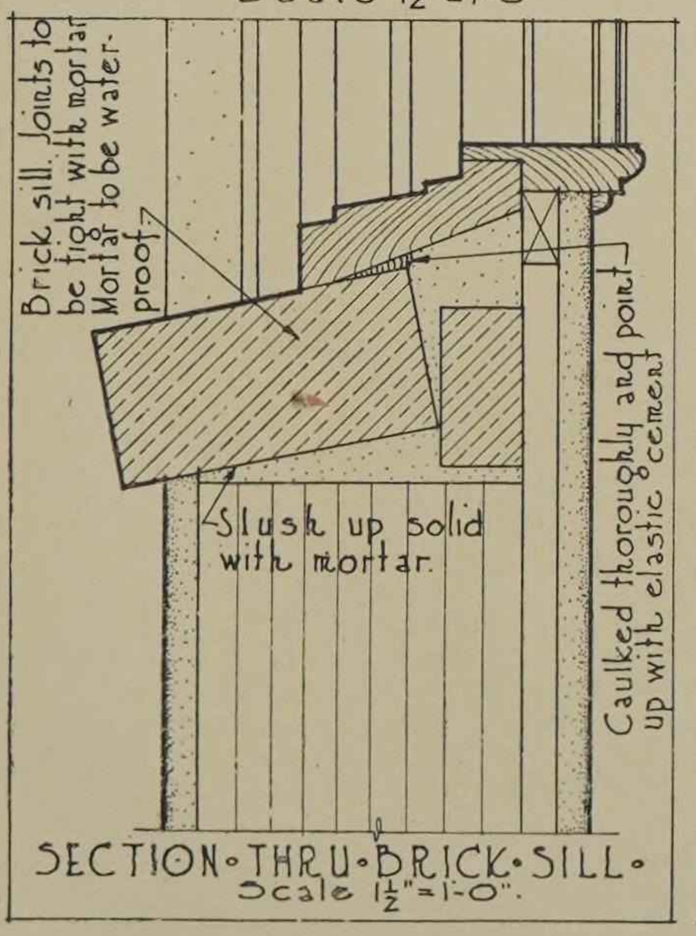

HALF·FULL·SIZE·DETAILS·OF·RAIL·STILE·AND·BAR·



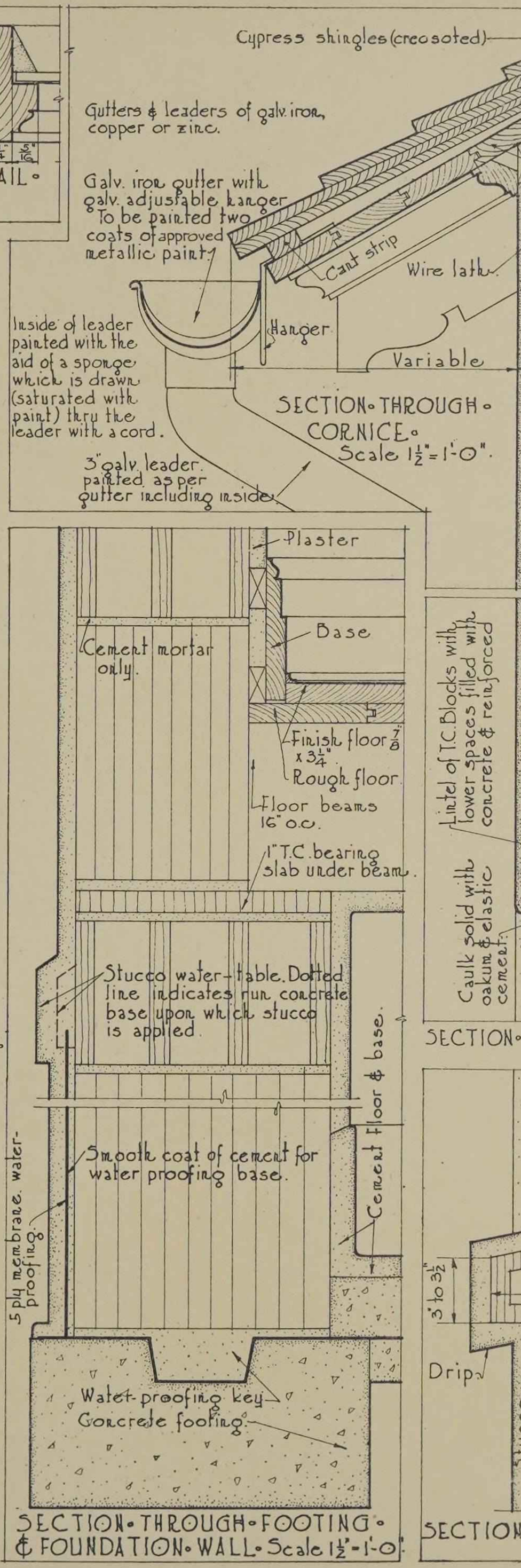

ELEVATION·OF·WINDOW·
Scale 1½"-1'-0".



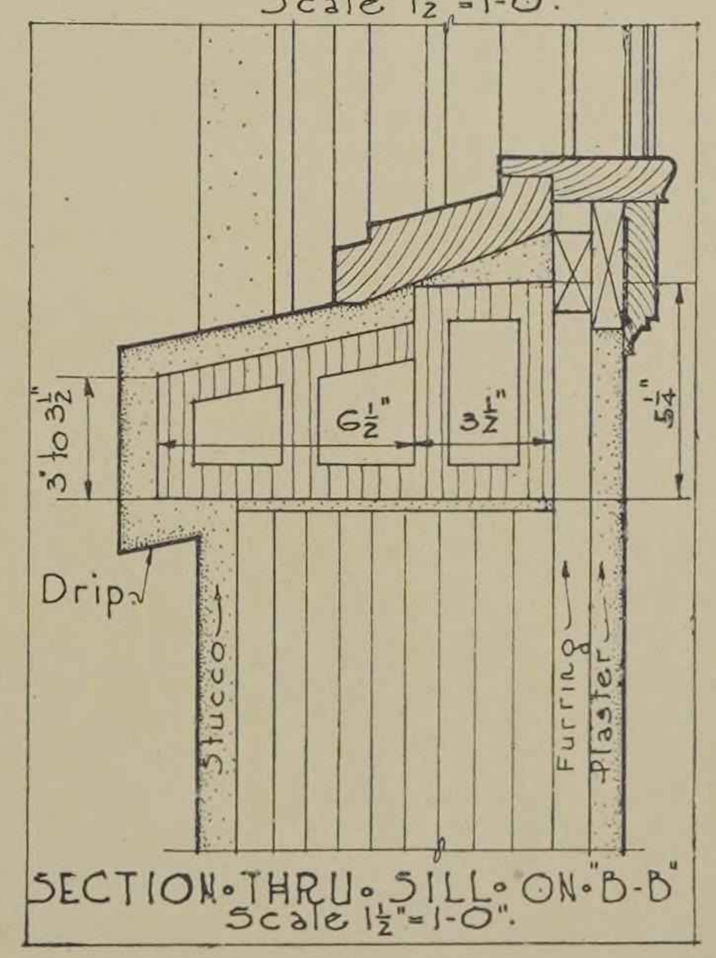

SECTION·THROUGH·JAMB·ON·"C-C"·
Scale 1½"=1'-0"




SECTION·THRU·BRICK·SILL·
Scale 1½"=1'-0".




SECTION·THROUGH·CORNICE·
Scale 1½"=1'-0".



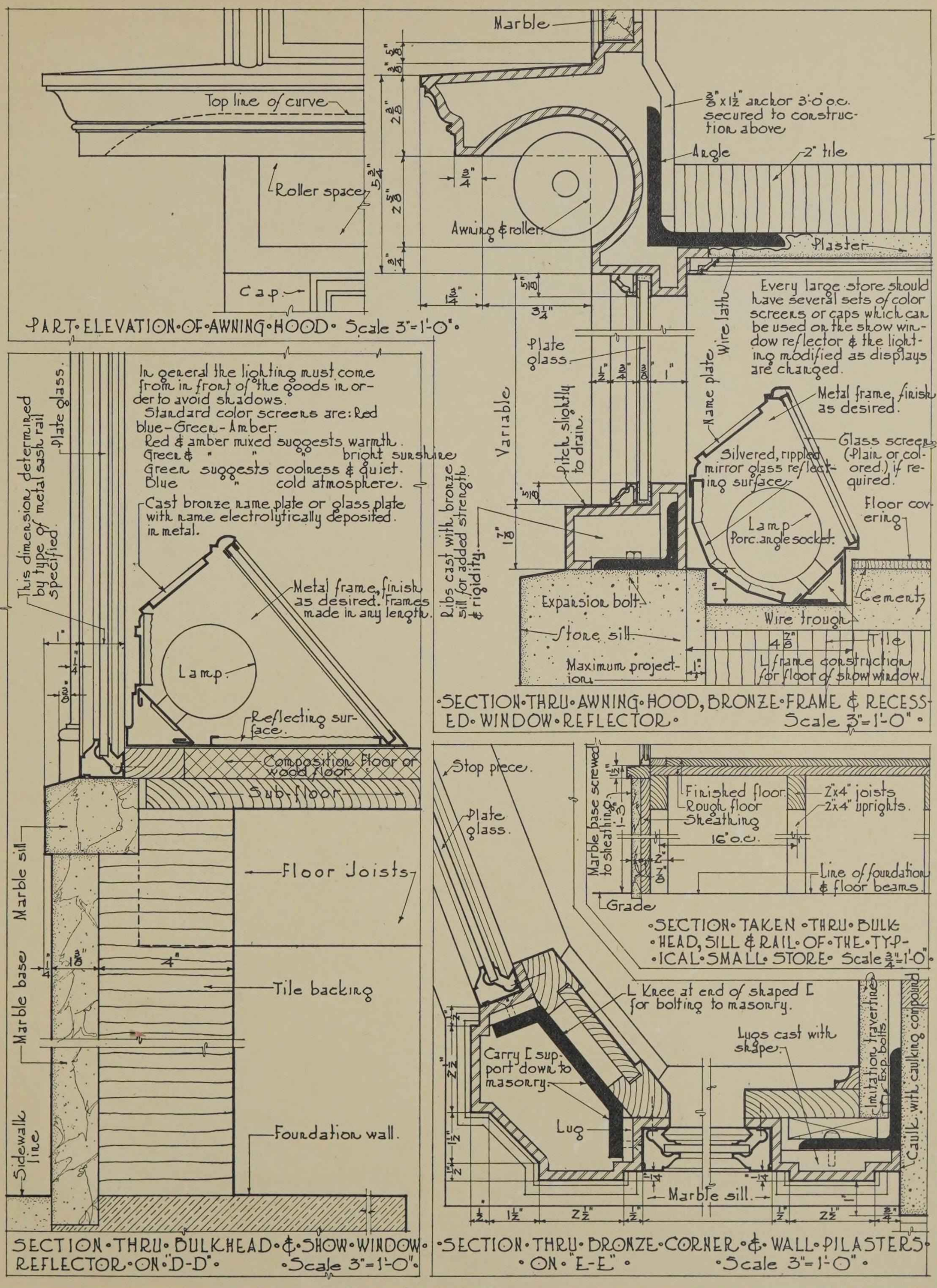

SECTION·THROUGH·HEAD·ON·"A-A"·
Scale 1½"=1'-0".




SECTION·THRU·SILL·ON·"B-B"
Scale 1½"=1'-0".

PLATE 20, HOLLOW TILE DETAILS

PLATE 21, STORE FRONTS, I




PART ELEVATION OF AWNING HOOD Scale 3"=1'-0"

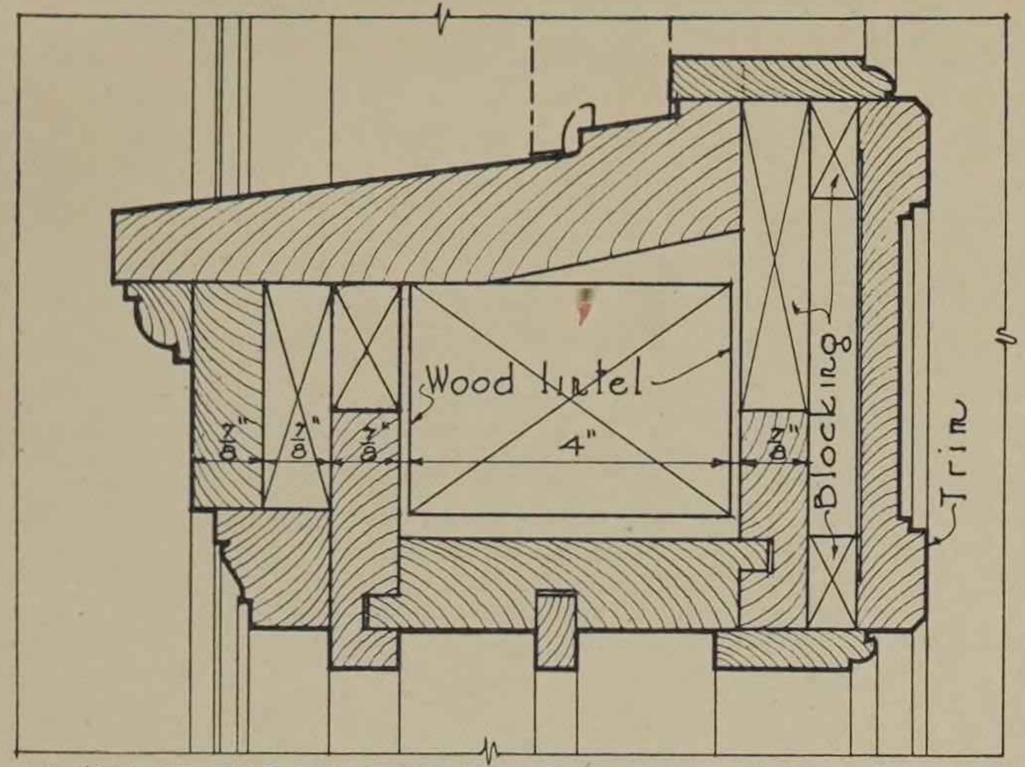
SECTION THRU AWNING HOOD, BRONZE FRAME & RECESSED WINDOW REFLECTOR Scale 3"=1'-0"

SECTION TAKEN THRU BULKHEAD, SILL & RAIL OF THE TYPICAL SMALL STORE Scale 3/4"=1'-0"

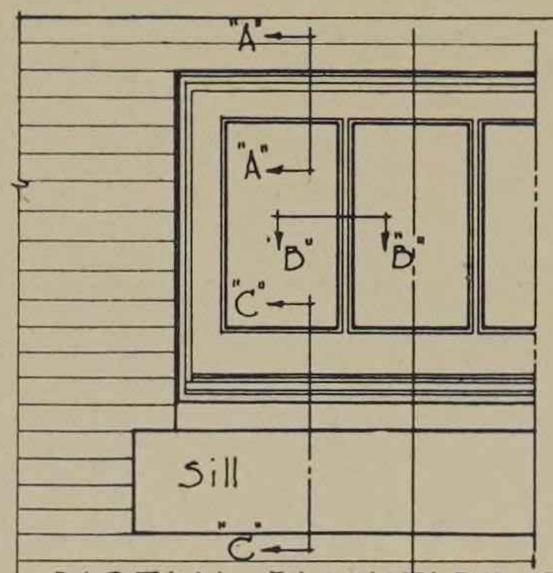
SECTION THRU BULKHEAD & SHOW WINDOW REFLECTOR ON "D-D" Scale 3"=1'-0"

SECTION THRU BRONZE CORNER & WALL PILASTERS ON "E-E" Scale 3"=1'-0"

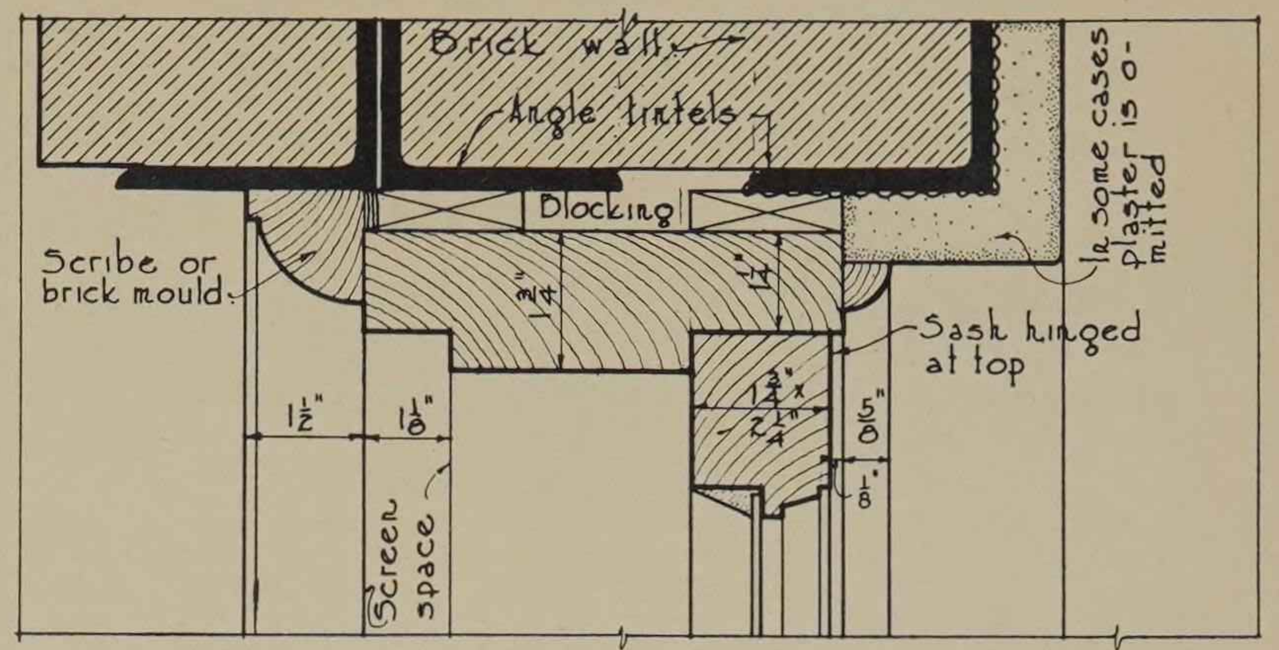
PLATE 22, STORE FRONTS, II



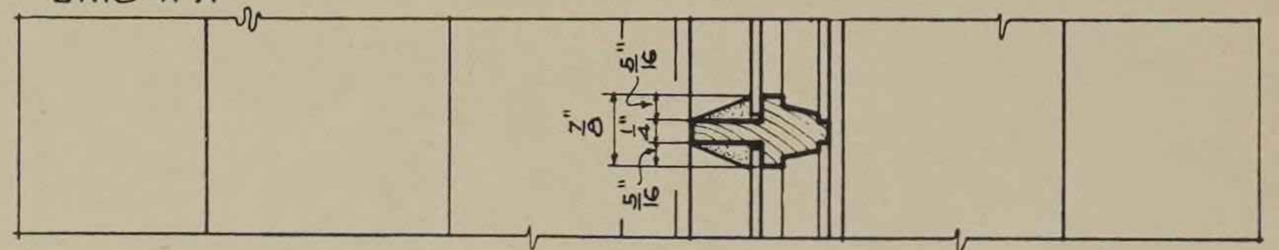

SECTION · THROUGH · TRANSOM · OF · DOUBLE · HUNG · WINDOW ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·



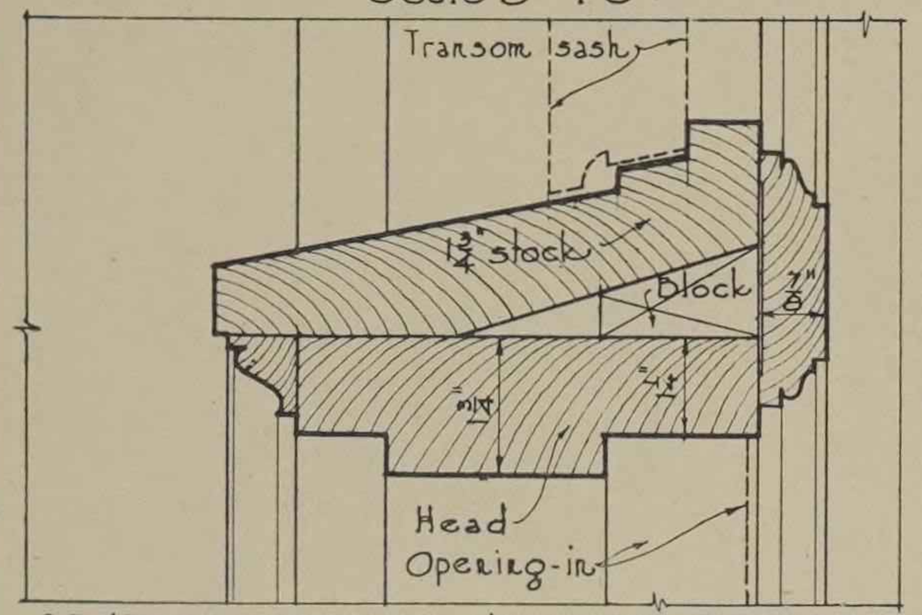

PARTIAL · ELEVATION · OF ·
CELLAR · WINDOW ·
· Scale ½" - 1'-0" ·




SECTION · THRU · HEAD (· JAMB · DETAIL · SIMILAR · OMITTING · LINTEL ·)
LINE · "A-A" · Scale 3" - 1'-0" ·

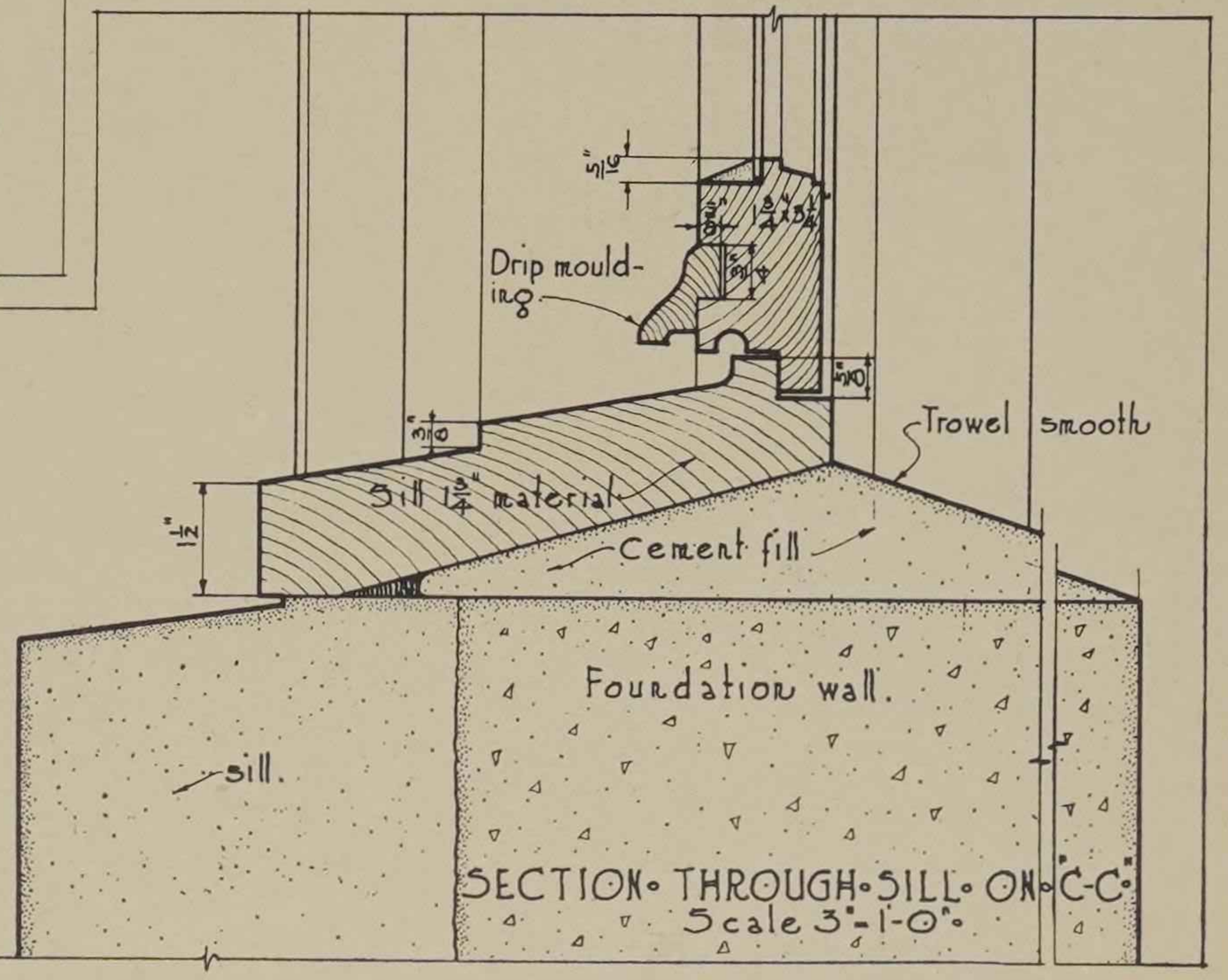


SECTION · THROUGH · MUNTIN · ON · "B-B" ·
Scale 3" - 1'-0" ·

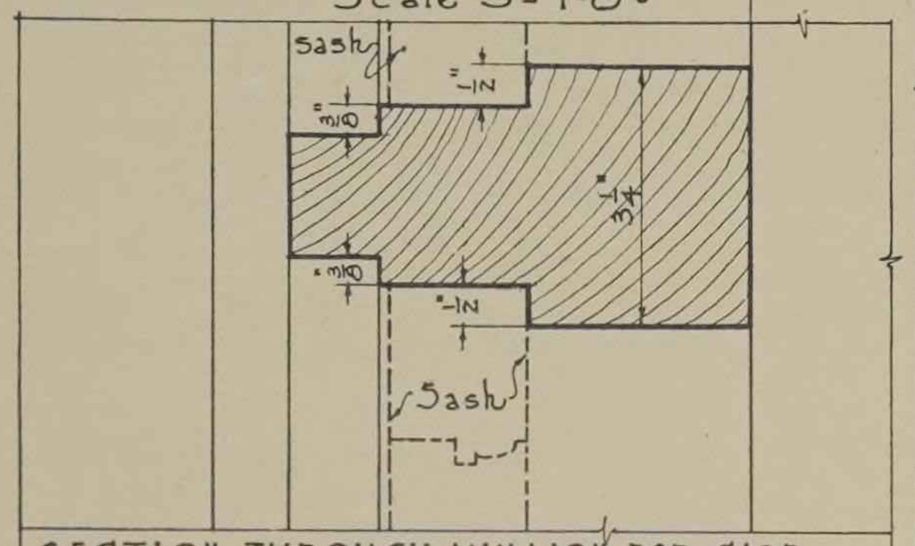



SECTION · THROUGH · CASEMENT · TRANSOM ·
Scale 3" - 1'-0" ·

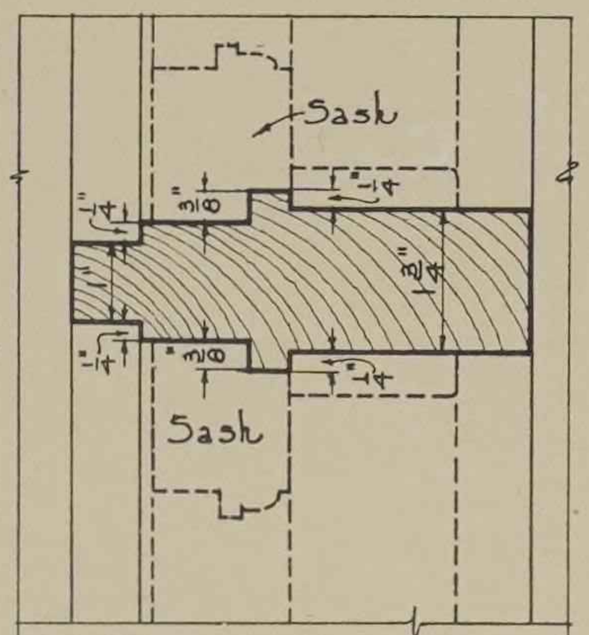
In some instances iron grilles are installed in cellar windows for protection. Grilles can be installed by either setting the grille bars into the head and sill, or having an iron frame made with the bars built in, and setting this frame in, securing same with lag screws to window frame. Grilles are also made to fasten on hinges in wall, so they can be easily opened or closed, being locked with a padlock thru iron eyelet in wall. Bars to be ⅝" to ¾", frame 3/16" x 1½".




SECTION · THROUGH · SILL · ON · "C-C" ·
Scale 3" - 1'-0" ·




SECTION · THROUGH · MULLION · FOR · CASEMENT · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·




SECTION · THROUGH · MULLION ·
FOR · CASEMENT · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

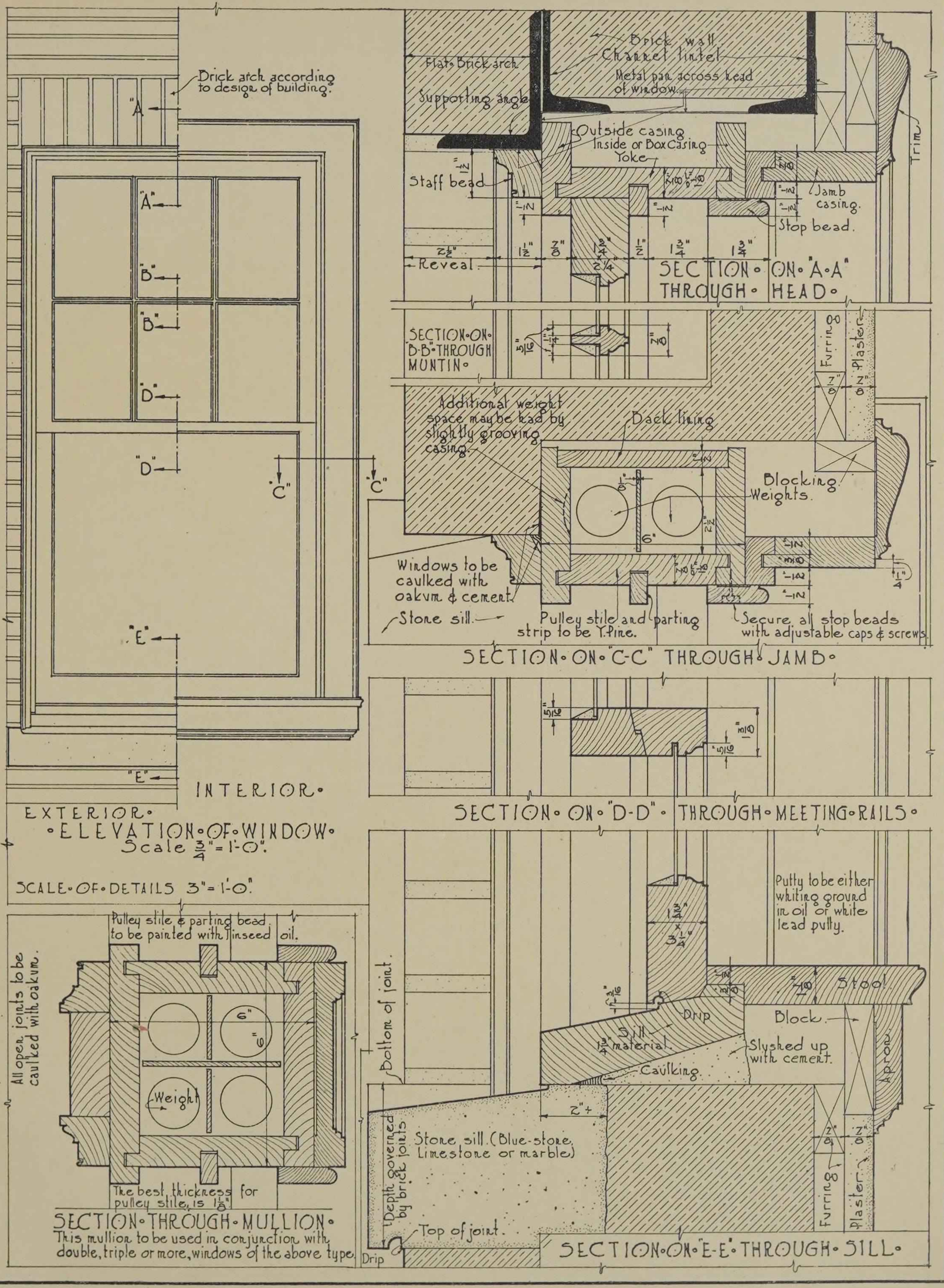
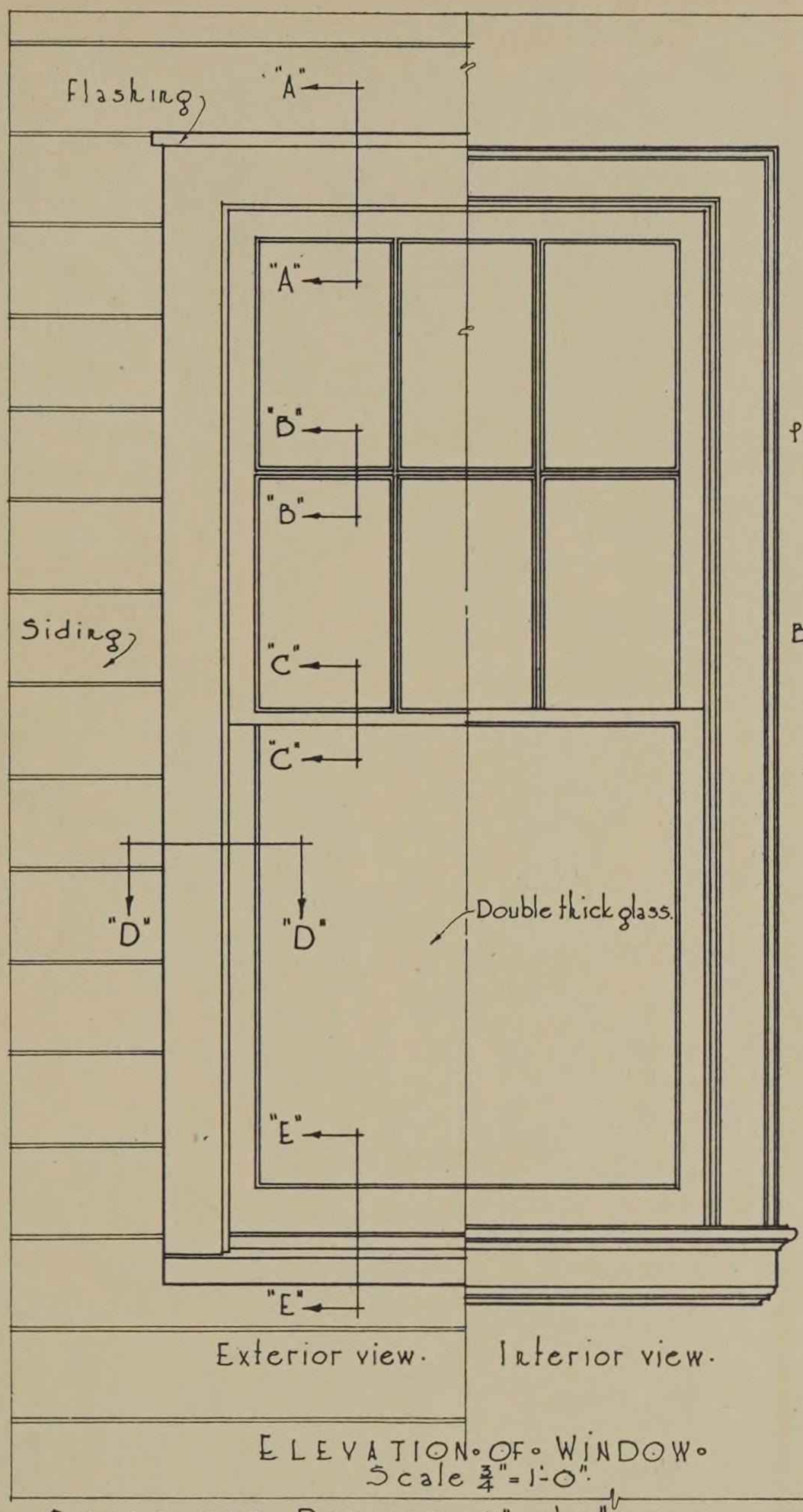
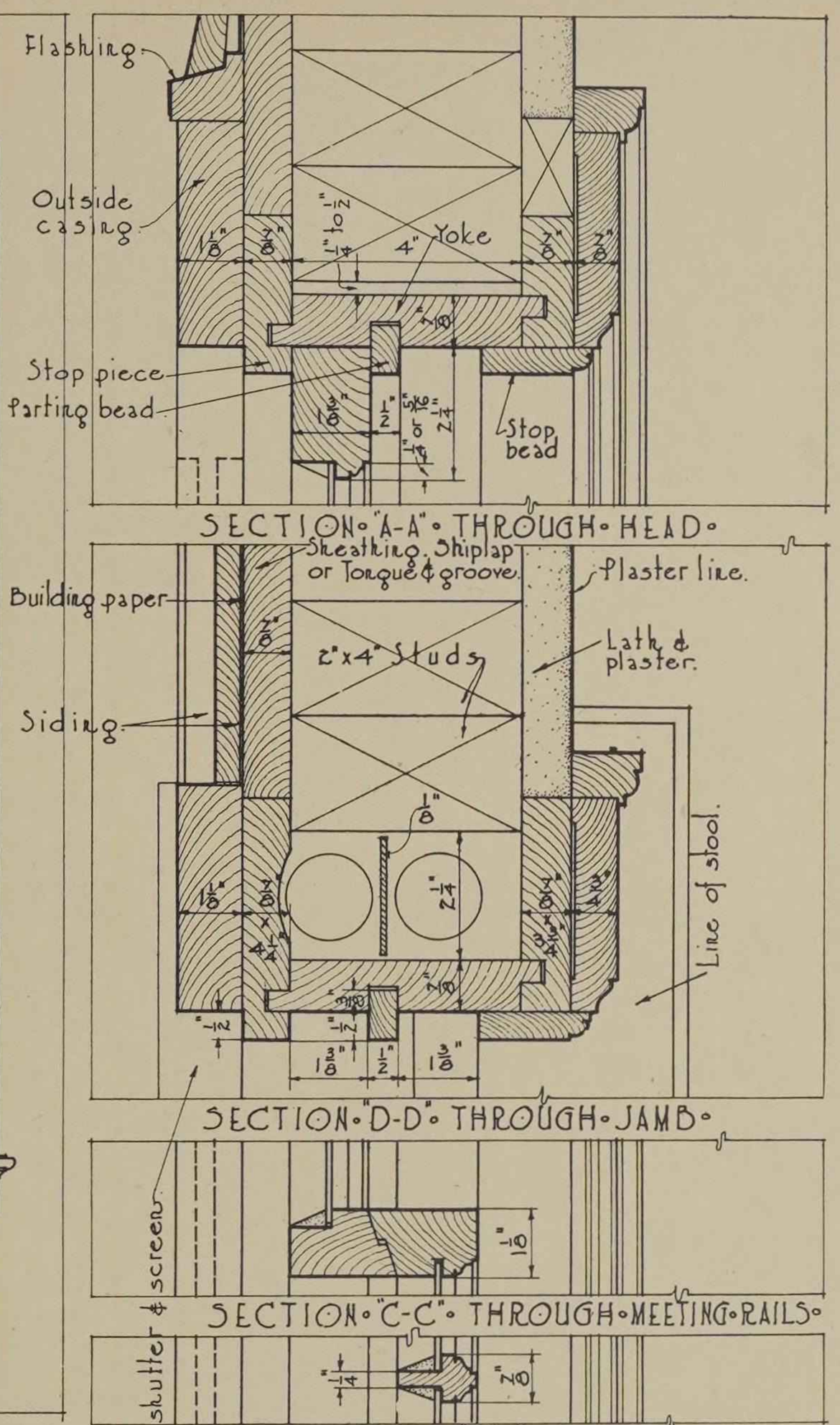



PLATE 24, WOOD DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW IN MASONRY




ELEVATION • OF • WINDOW •
Scale $\frac{3}{4}$" = 1'-0".

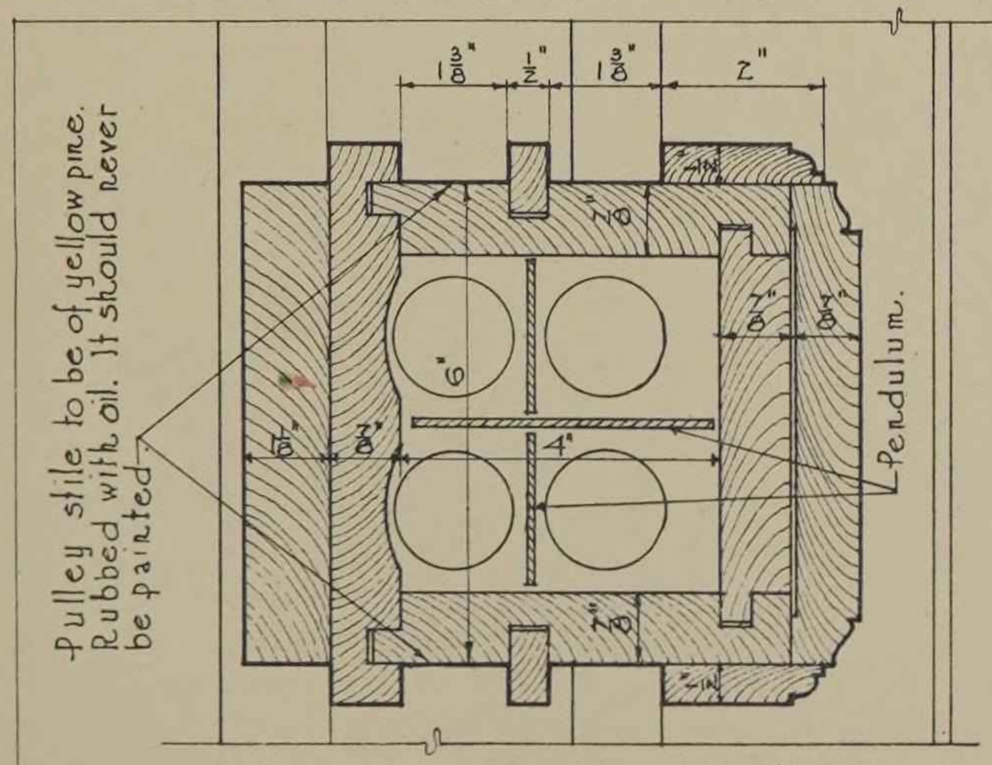
SCALE • FOR • DETAILS • 3" = 1'-0" •



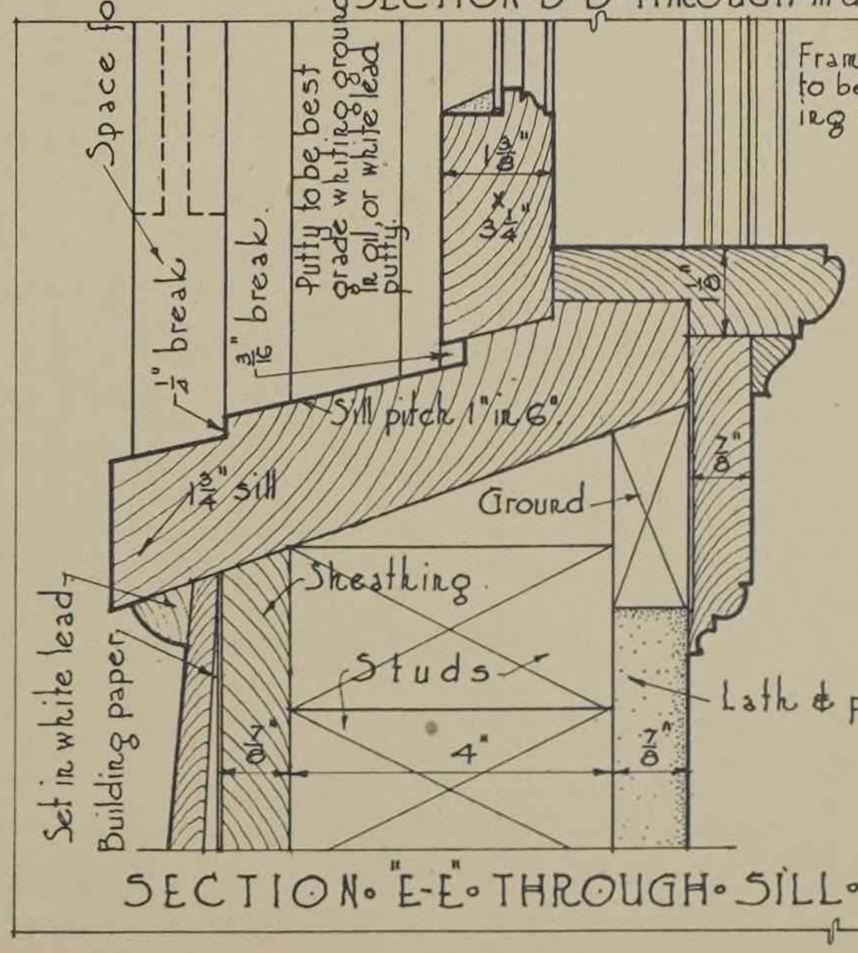

SECTION • "A-A" • THROUGH • HEAD •

SECTION • "D-D" • THROUGH • JAMB •

SECTION • "C-C" • THROUGH • MEETING • RAILS •




SECTION • THROUGH • MULLION •
This detail to be used for mullion where windows adjoin one another in pairs or more.




SECTION • "B-B" • THROUGH • MUNTIN •

SECTION • "E-E" • THROUGH • SILL •

PLATE 25, WOOD DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW IN FRAME

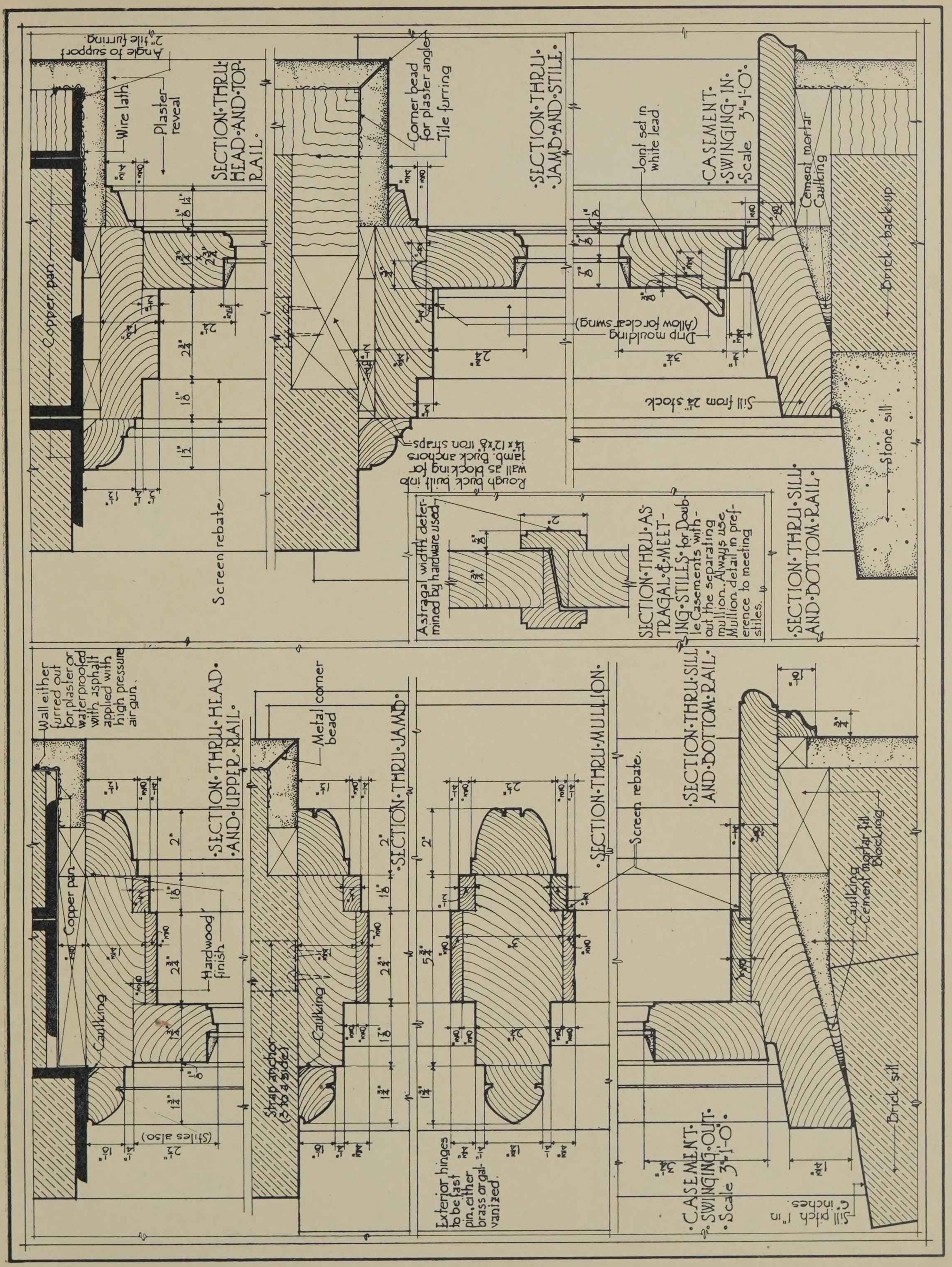
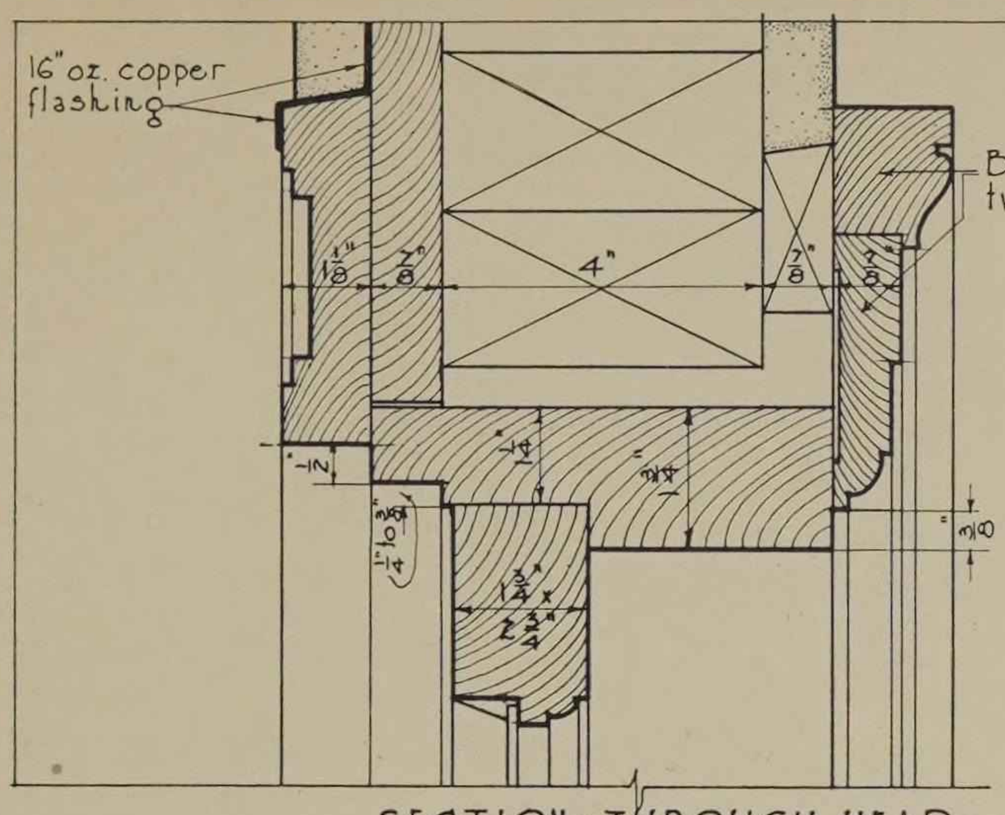
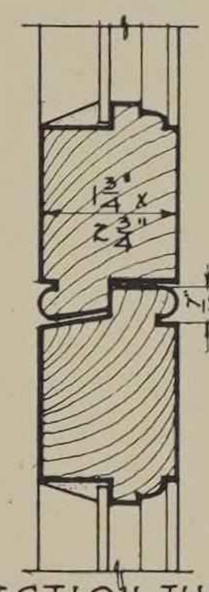


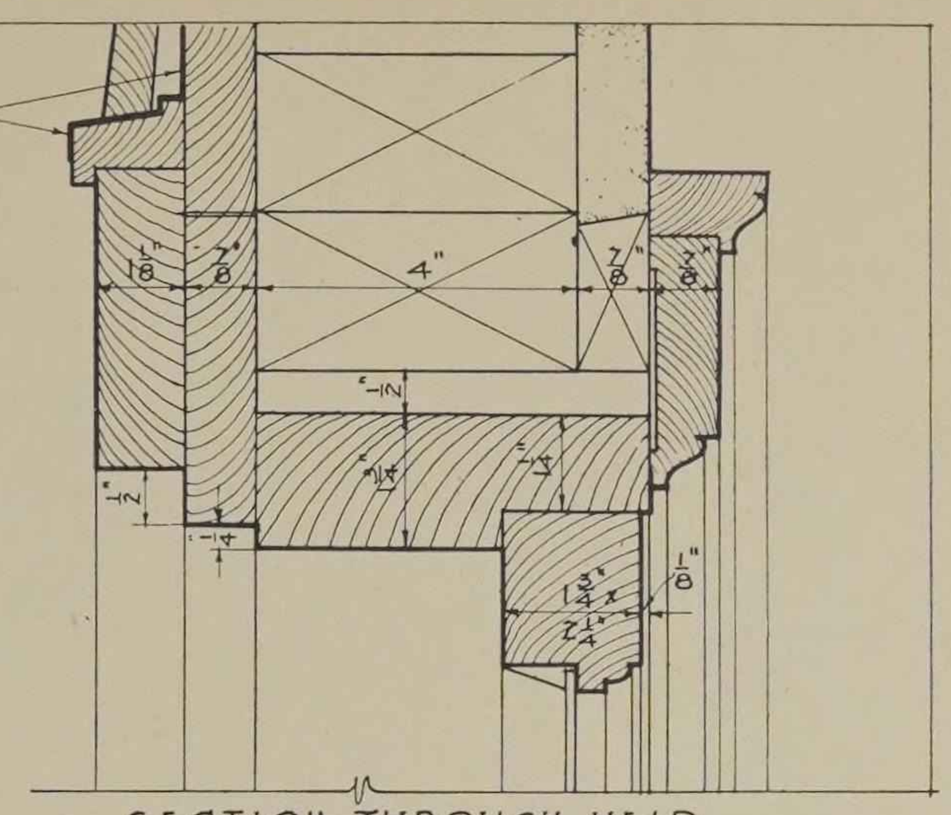

PLATE 26, WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS IN MASONRY




SECTION · THROUGH · HEAD ·
· Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·



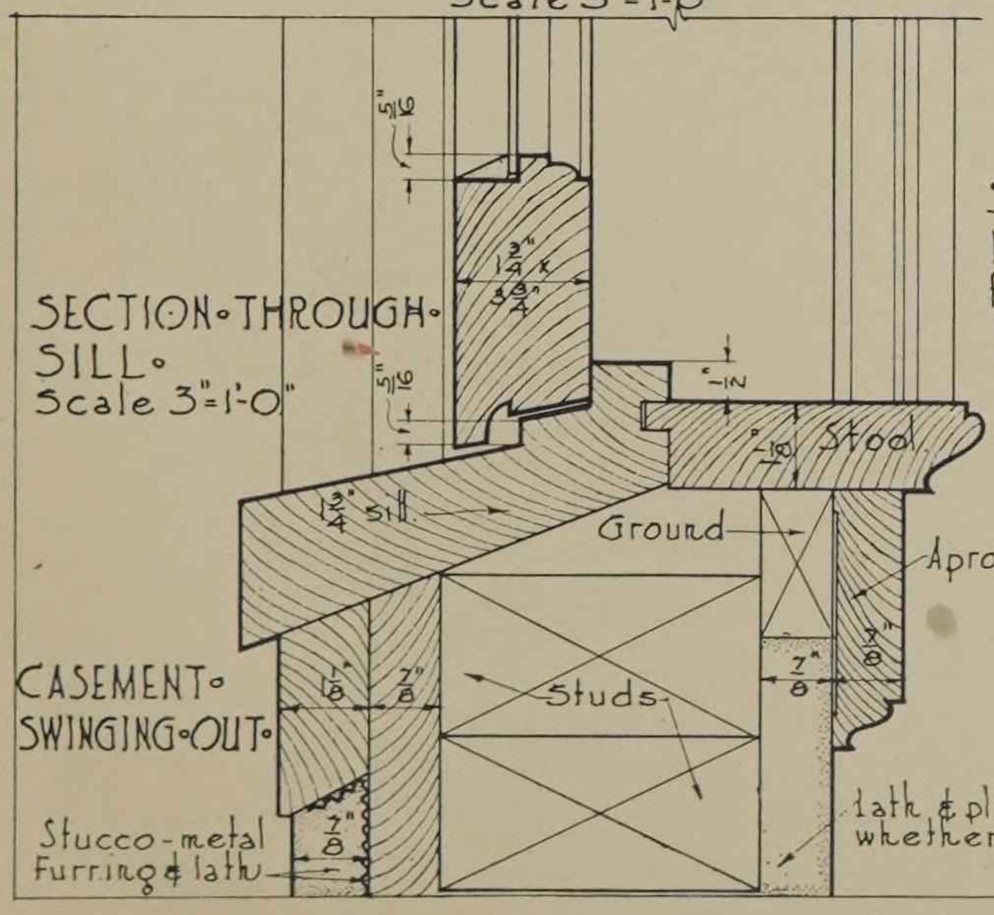

SECTION · THRU · MEETING · STILES ·
for Casements or French windows swinging - in ·




· SECTION · THROUGH · HEAD ·
· Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

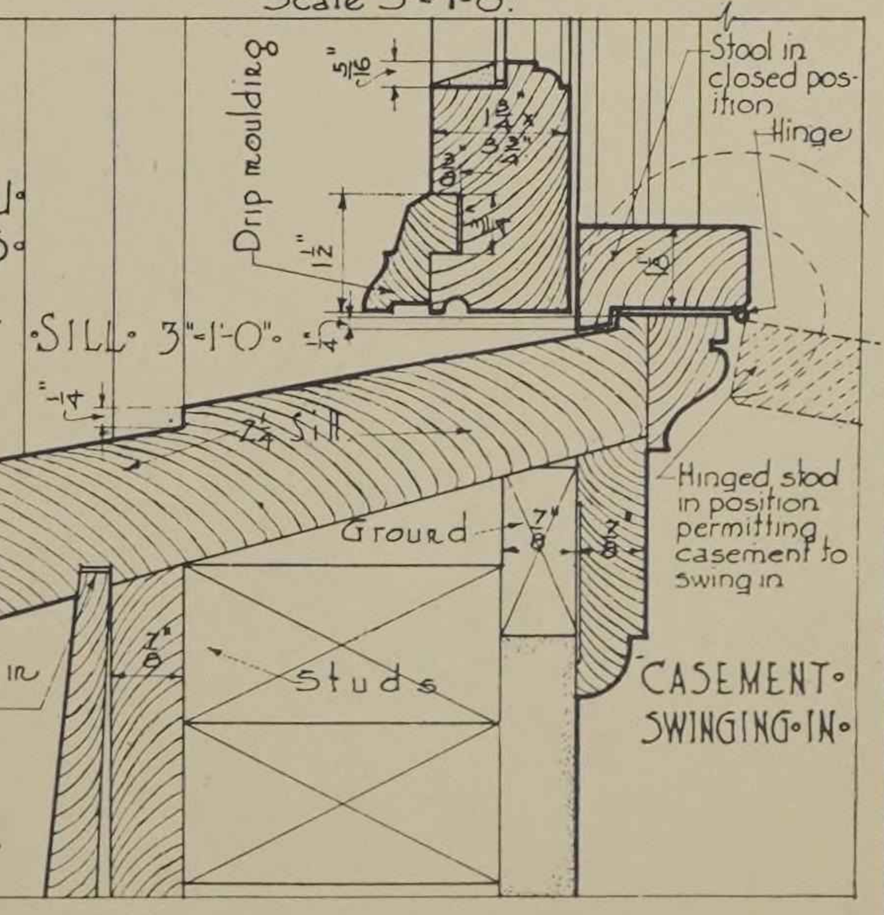
SECTION · THROUGH · JAMB ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0"

SECTION · THROUGH · MUNTIN ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0"




SECTION · THROUGH · SILL ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0"

SECTION · THRU · MEETING · STILES ·
for Casement or French windows opening out



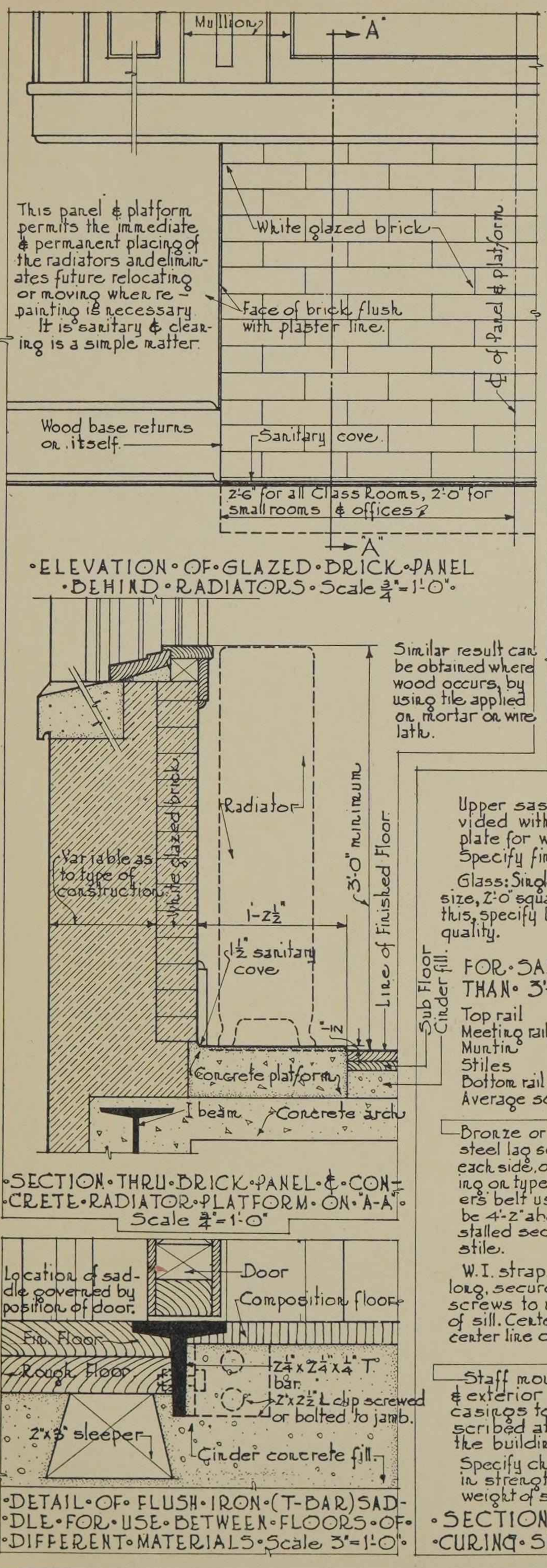

· SILL · 3" = 1'-0" ·

CASEMENT · SWINGING · OUT ·

CASEMENT · SWINGING · IN ·

lath & plaster. Specify whether wood or metal lath.

PLATE 27, WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS IN FRAME




•ELEVATION•OF•GLAZED•BRICK•PANEL •BEHIND•RADIATORS•Scale ¾"=1'-0"•



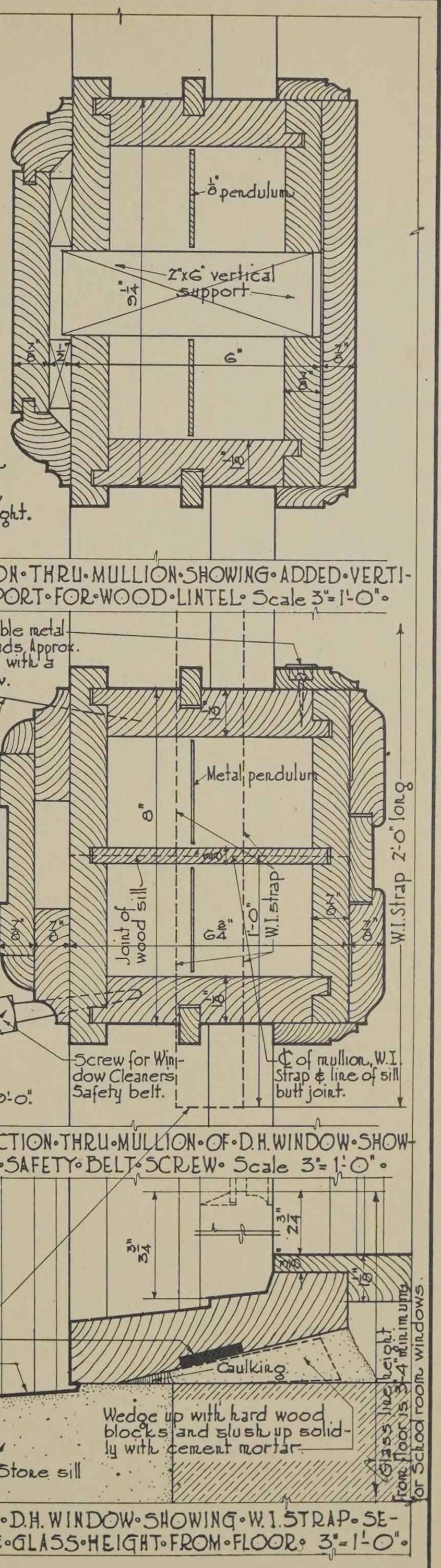

•SECTION•THRU•BRICK•PANEL•℄•CONCRETE•RADIATOR•PLATFORM•ON•"A-A"• Scale ¾"=1'-0"




•DETAIL•OF•FLUSH•IRON•(T-BAR)SADDLE•FOR•USE•BETWEEN•FLOORS•OF•DIFFERENT•MATERIALS•Scale 3"=1'-0"•

Window boxes to be securely anchored to walls with 1"x⅛"x8" long Wrought Iron straps turned up 1" at ends in masonry. Strap secured to box with 2-#10 screws, staggered.

Where necessary, to secure perfect balance of the iron sash weights and sash, lead is to be added to sash weight.




•SECTION•THRU•MULLION•SHOWING•ADDED•VERTICAL•SUPPORT•FOR•WOOD•LINTEL• Scale 3"=1'-0"•

Specify adjustable metal caps for stop beads. Approx. 16" o.c. fastened with a #8 brass screw.

Upper sash to be provided with metal hook plate for window pole. Specify finish desired.

Glass: Single Strength "A" quality for size, 2'-0" square and less; over this, specify Double Strength "A" quality.

•FOR•SASH•LARGER• THAN•3'-0"x4'-0"•

| | |
|---|---|
| Top rail | 2¼" x 1⅝". |
| Meeting rails | 1⅜" x do. |
| Muntin | 1⅛" x do. |
| Stiles | 2¼" x do. |
| Bottom rail. | 3¾" x do. |

Average school window 4'-0"x9'-0".

Bronze or sherardized steel lag screws. One on each side, or more depending on type of safety cleaners' belt used. Screws to be 4'-2" above sill and installed securely to pulley stile.

W.I. strap, ¼"x1½"x2'-0" long, secured with 6 screws to underside of sill. Center strap on center line of mullion.

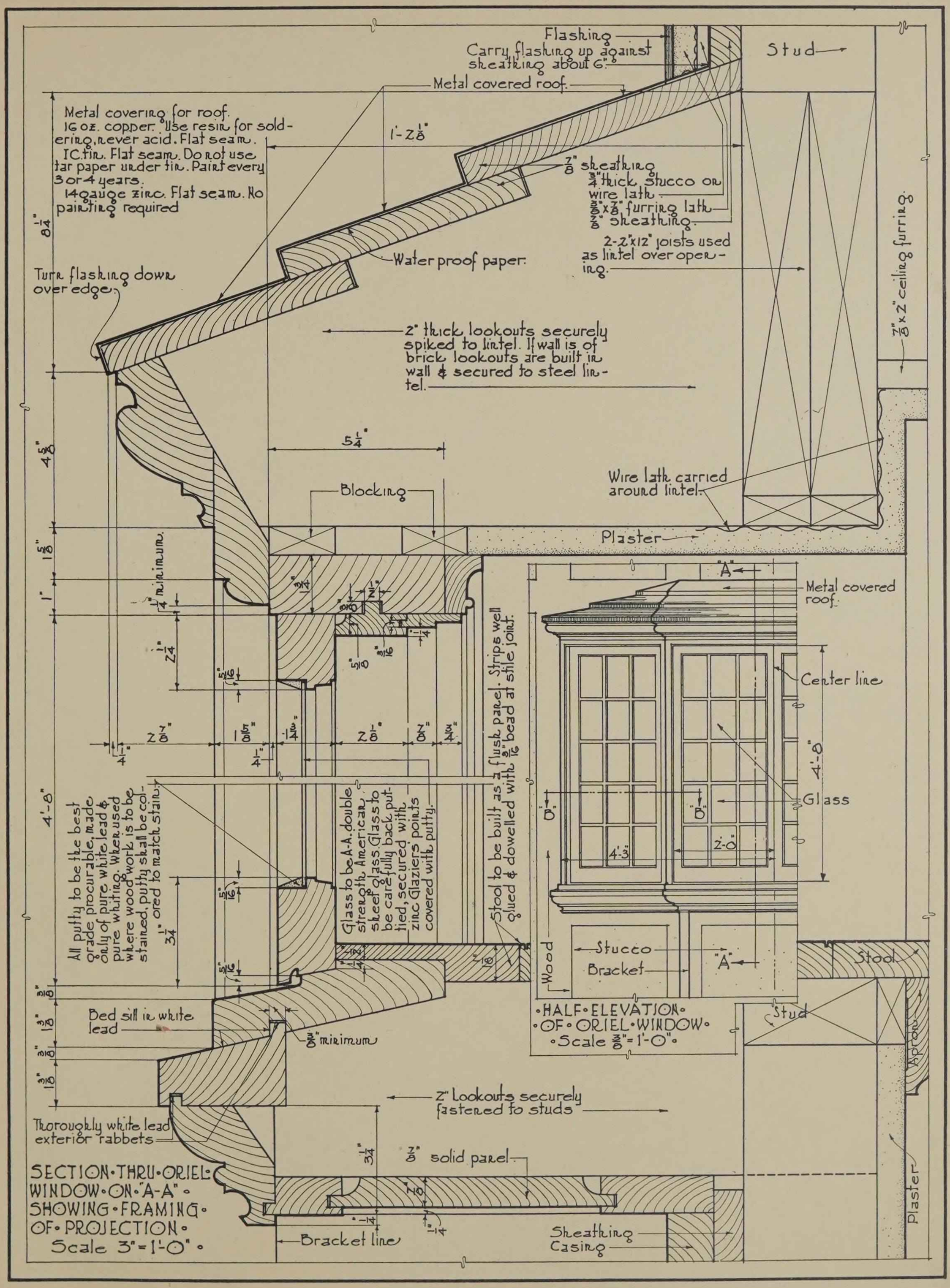



•SECTION•THRU•MULLION•OF•D.H.WINDOW•SHOWING•SAFETY•BELT•SCREW• Scale 3"=1'-0"•




•SECTION•THRU•SILL•OF•D.H.WINDOW•SHOWING•W.I.STRAP•SECURING•SILL•AT•JOINTS•℄•GLASS•HEIGHT•FROM•FLOOR• 3"=1'-0"•

PLATE 28, RADIATOR BASE AND BACKING AND DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW MULLIONS




•HALF•ELEVATION•
•OF•ORIEL•WINDOW•
•Scale 3/8"=1'-0"•

SECTION•THRU•ORIEL•
WINDOW•ON•"A-A"•
SHOWING•FRAMING•
OF•PROJECTION•
Scale 3"=1'-0"•

PLATE 29, ORIEL WINDOW, I

All sash to be given priming coat of linseed oil at the mill.

Provide frames with solid bronze face steel axle pulleys.

Frames to be of W. Pine or Cypress or any local wood that will stand up under local weather conditions & will not warp or check
Pulley stiles to be of Yellow Pine
Sash preferably of W. Pine

Install a pocket (width of sash thickness x 16") in lower section of each pulley stile so as to provide access to weight box for any necessary repairs or replacement of weights or ropes.

Boxes to be securely fastened together.

Plaster

2"x4" studs

7/8" sheathing.

Flashing

Shingles or clapboards

Building paper

Pulley stiles & parting strips to be given a coat of linseed oil, thoroughly rubbed in. Never use paint.

Provide pendulum for each weight box. Pendulum hung from top.

Flash across joint.

7/8" to 1 1/8"

2 1/4" minimum

Building paper to be of tough quality, odorless & able to prevent infiltration of water, air & vermin.

Plaster

Metal corner bead

Blocking

Ground

Line of lintel over

Studs

Furring strip
Wire lath
Stucco.

7/8" sheathing
Waterproof paper
1 3/8" trim.

Hinged Sash

Spline

5 1/8"

4'-3" to Center Line.

Projection & width of Oriel window optional.

2'-0" to ℄.

Hinged sash

SECTION THRU JAMB & MULLION OF A DOUBLE-HUNG ORIEL WINDOW
Scale 3" = 1'-0"

SEE PRECEDING PLATE FOR ELEVATION

SECTION THRU JAMB & MULLION ON "B-B"
Scale 3" = 1'-0"

PLATE 30, ORIEL WINDOW, II

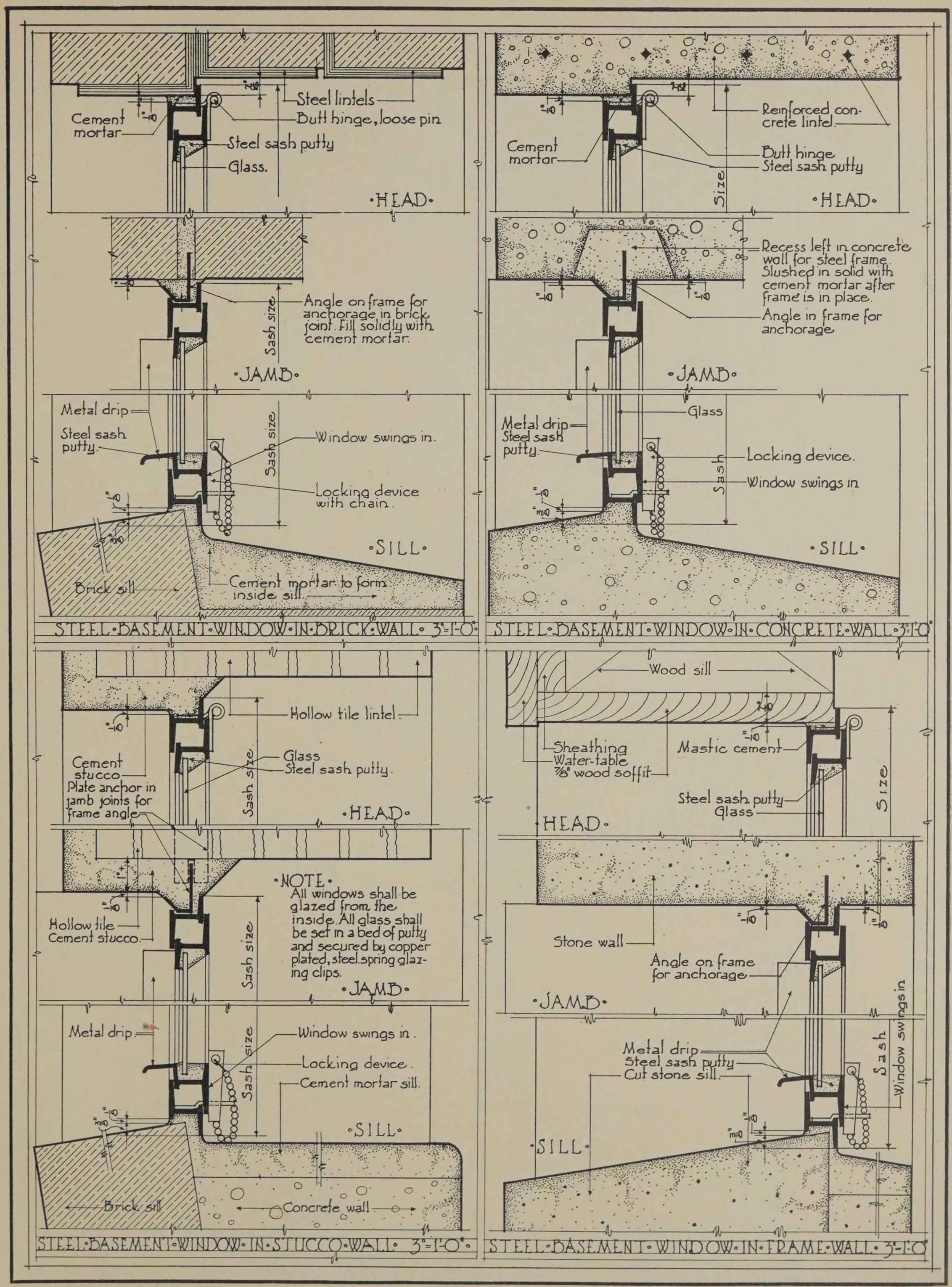
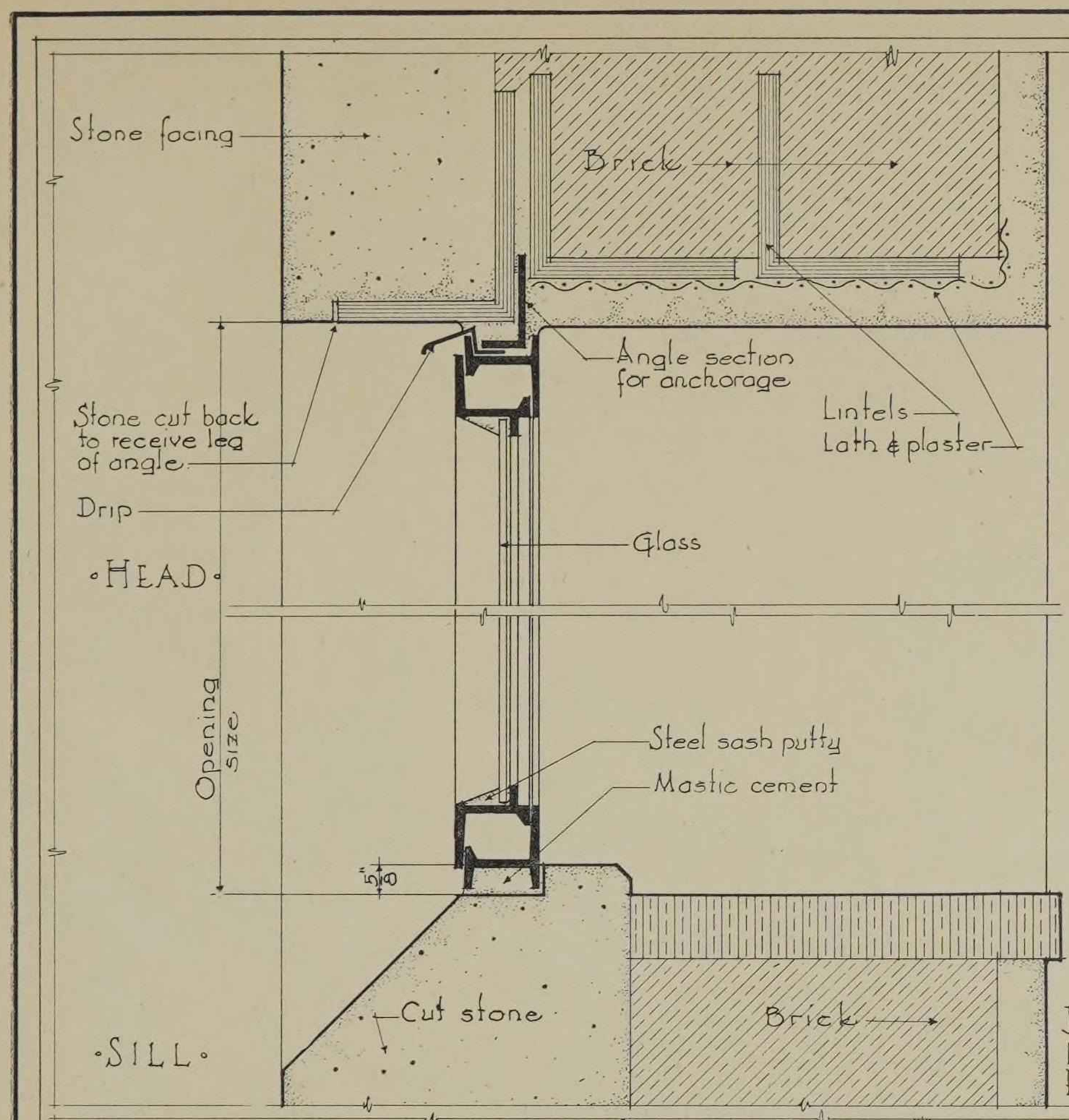
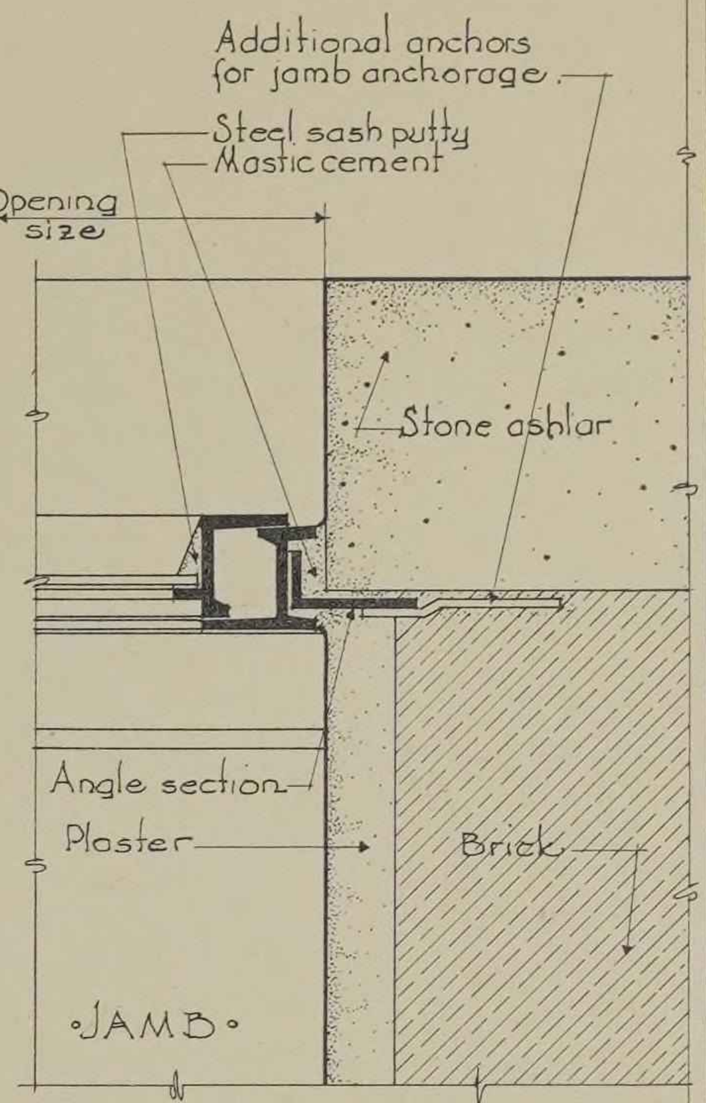
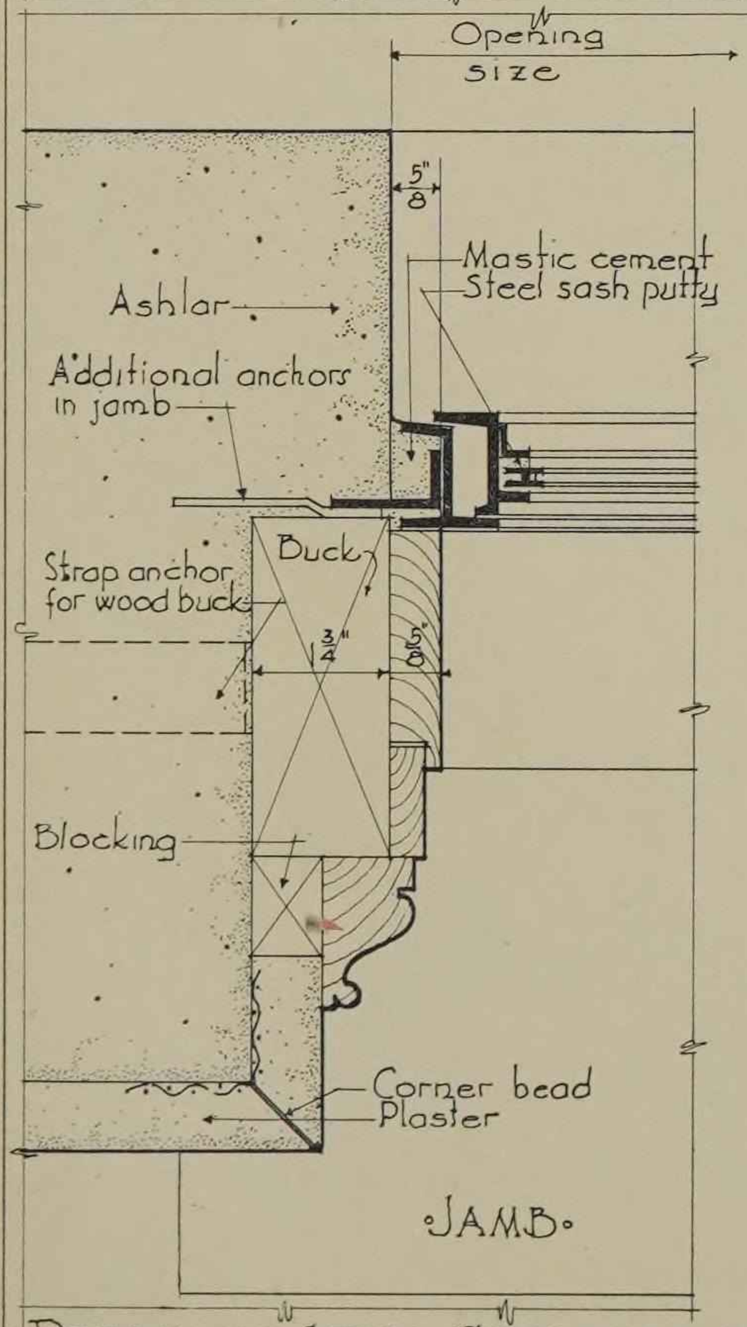


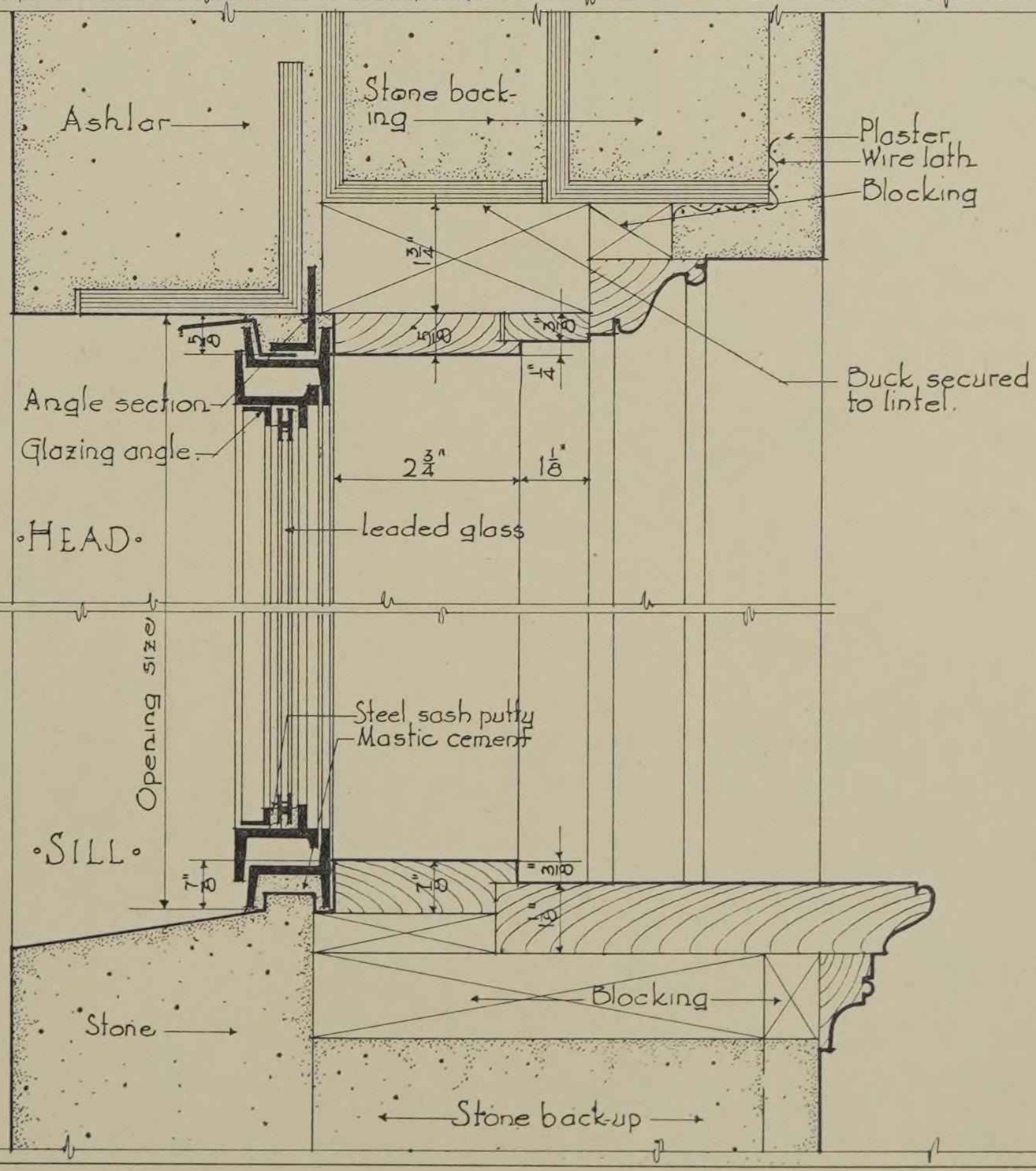

PLATE 31, STEEL BASEMENT WINDOWS



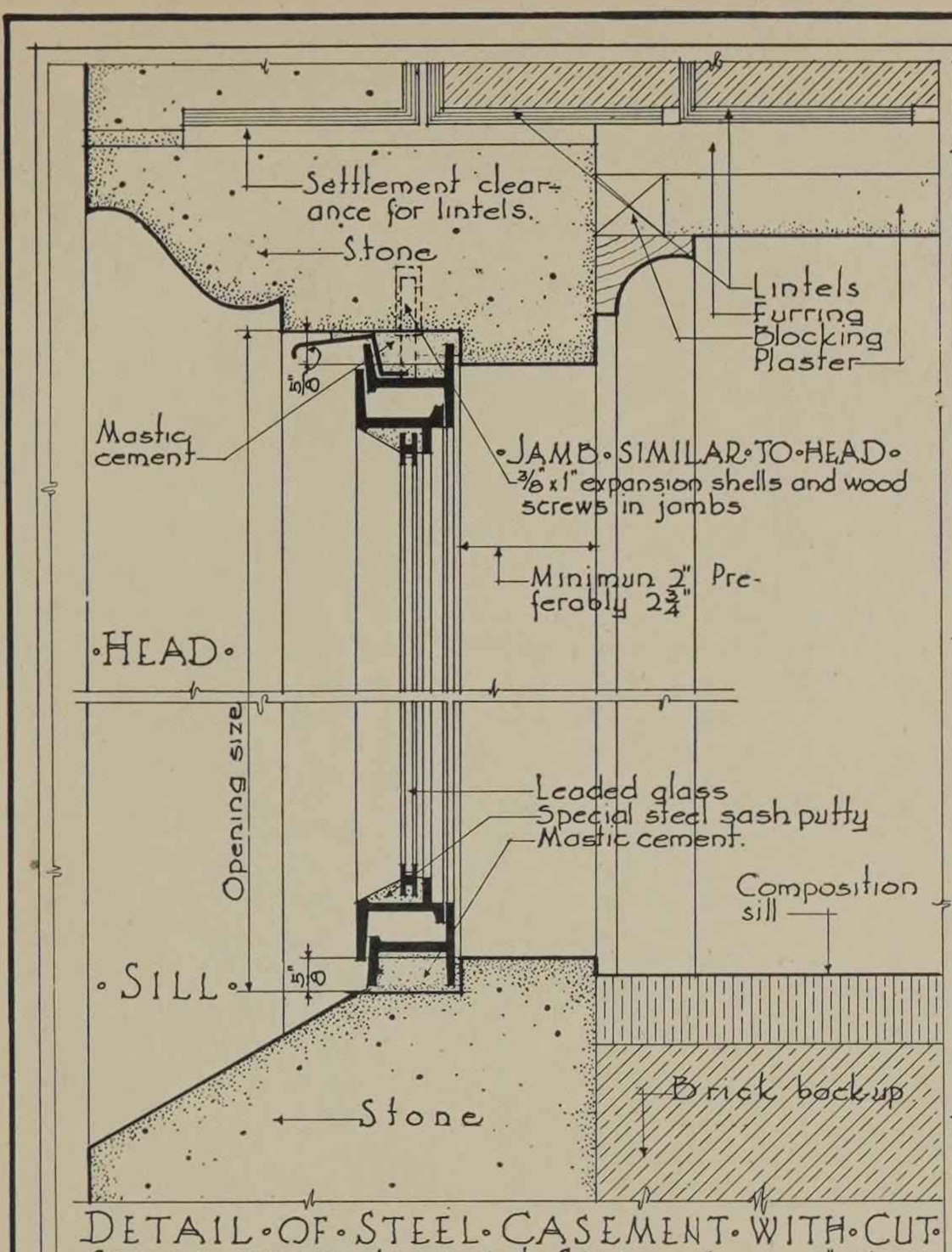

DETAIL OF STEEL CASEMENT IN MASONRY WALL NO SUB-FRAMES. Scale 3"=1'-0"



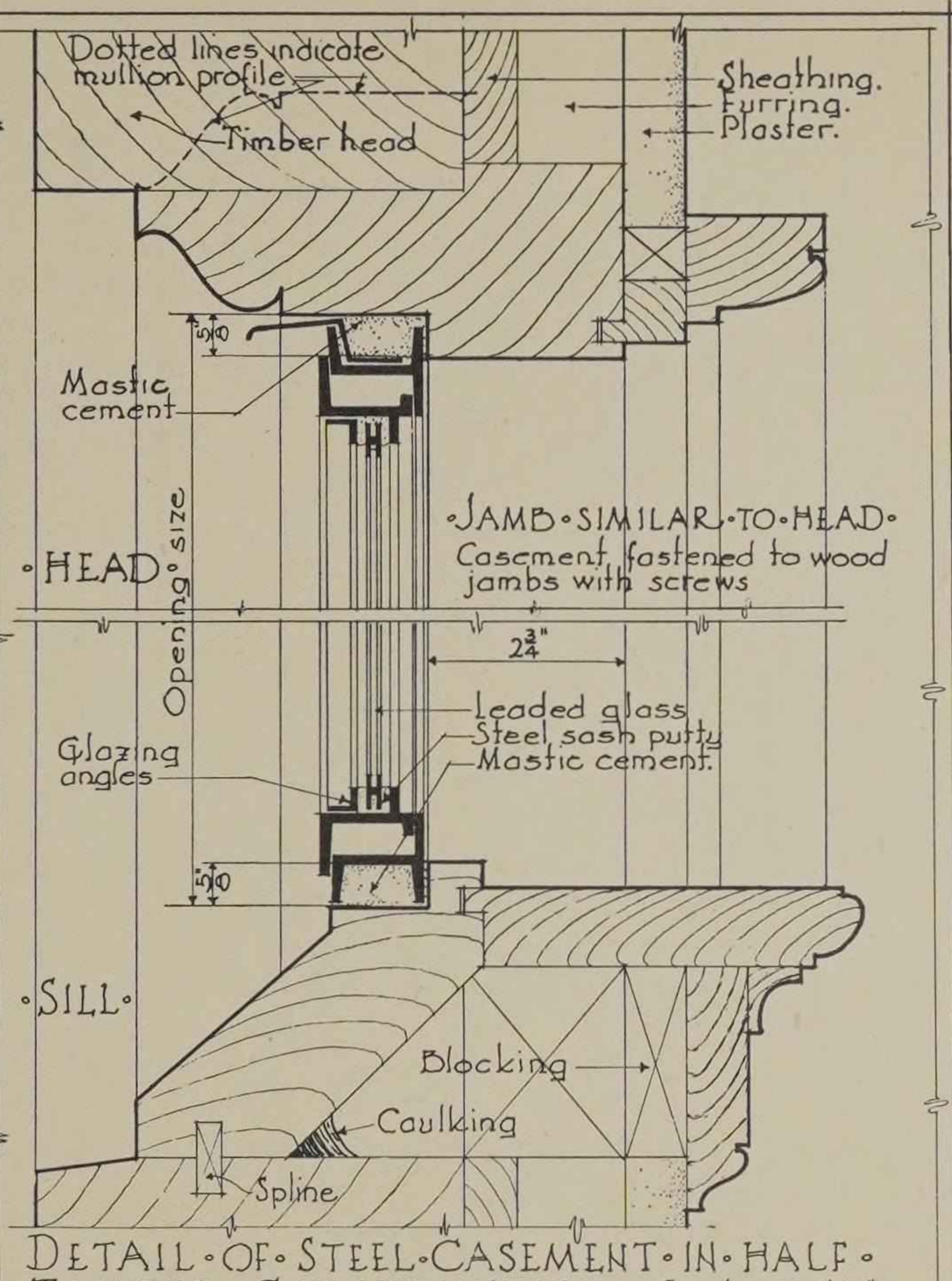




DETAIL OF STEEL CASEMENT IN STONE WALL NO SUB-FRAME WOOD TRIM. Scale 3"=1'-0"

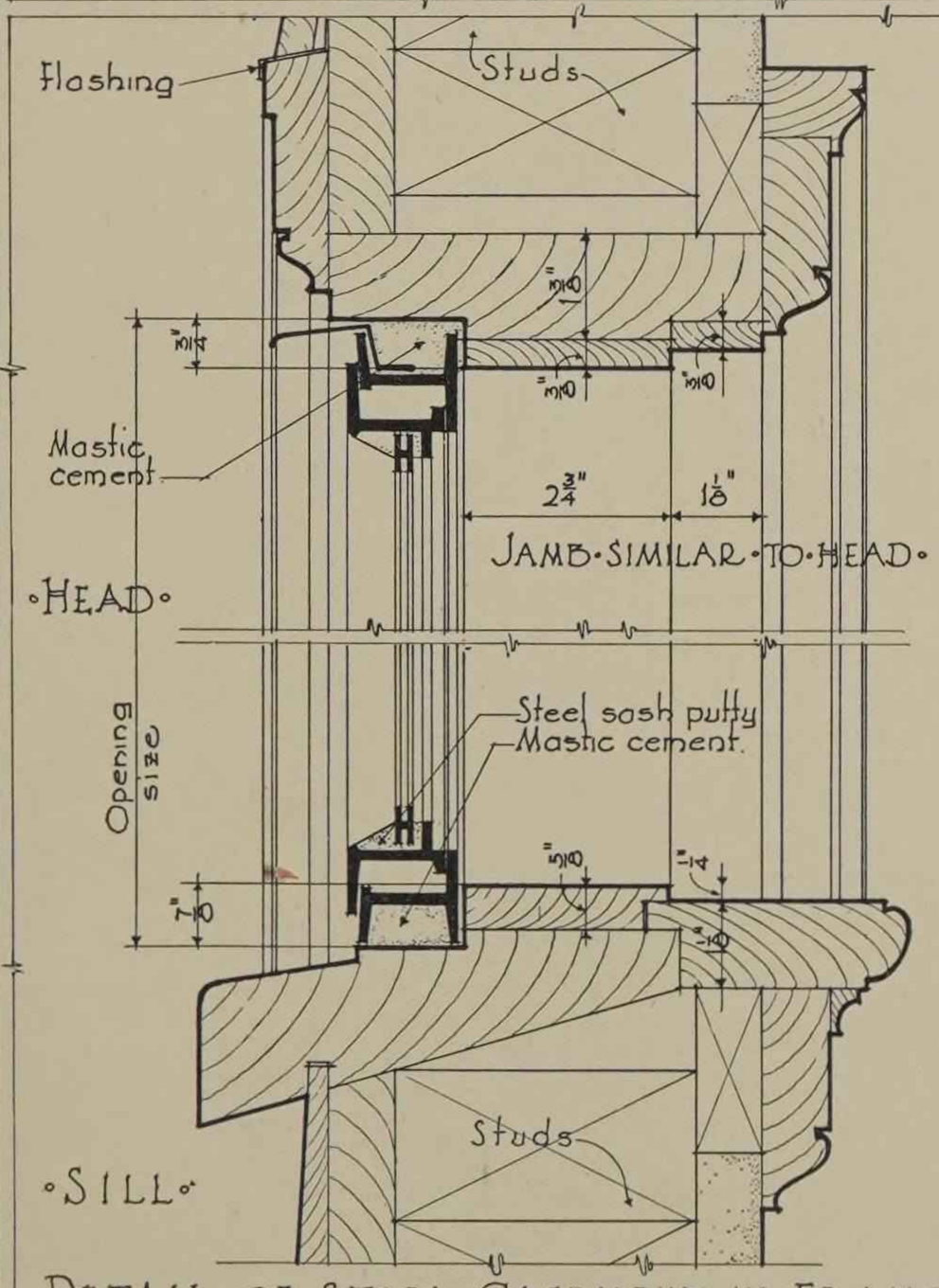
PLATE 32, STEEL CASEMENT, I



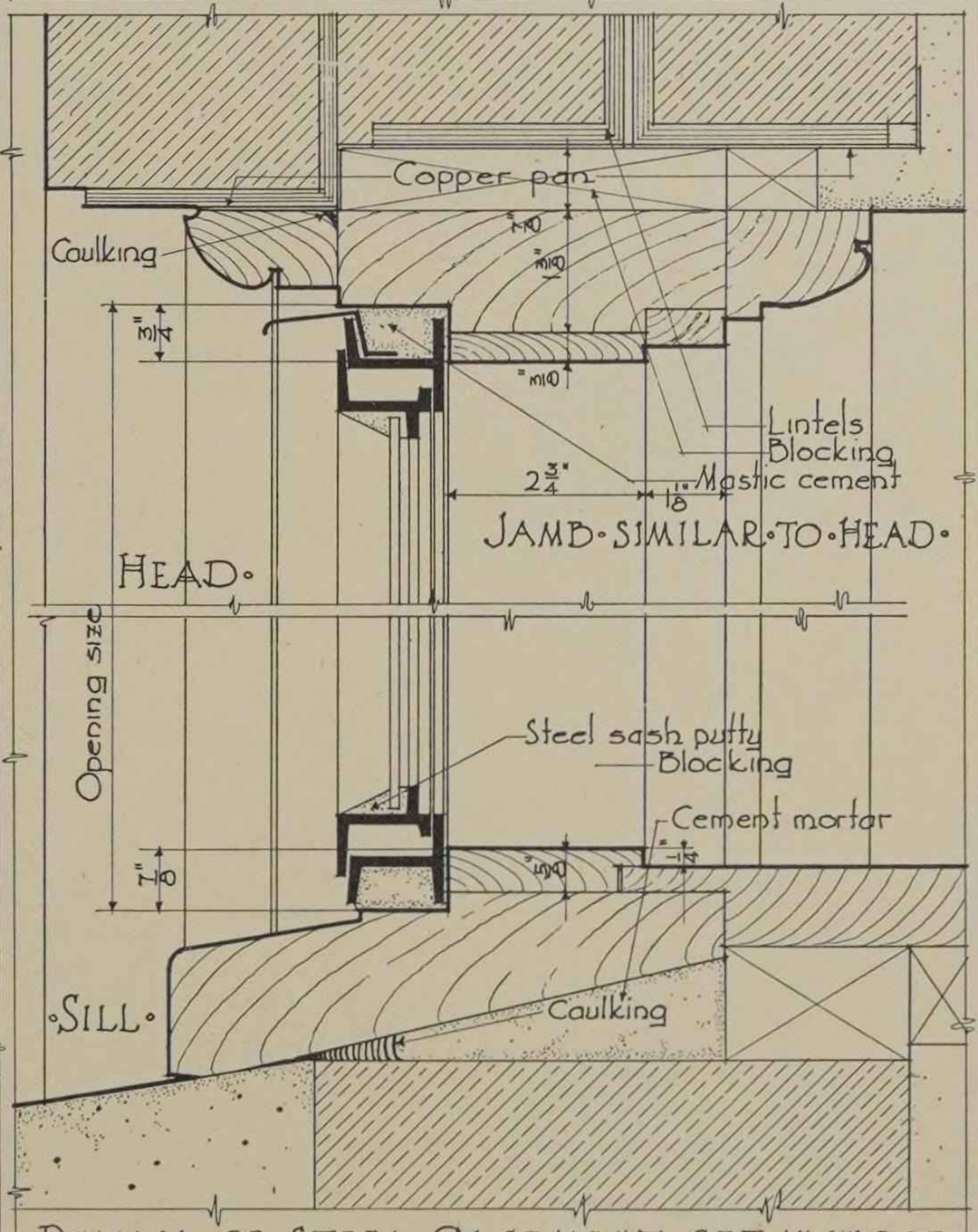

DETAIL OF STEEL CASEMENT WITH CUT STONE HEAD JAMBS & SILL Scale 3"=1'-0"




DETAIL OF STEEL CASEMENT IN HALF TIMBER CONSTRUCTION Scale 3"=1'-0"

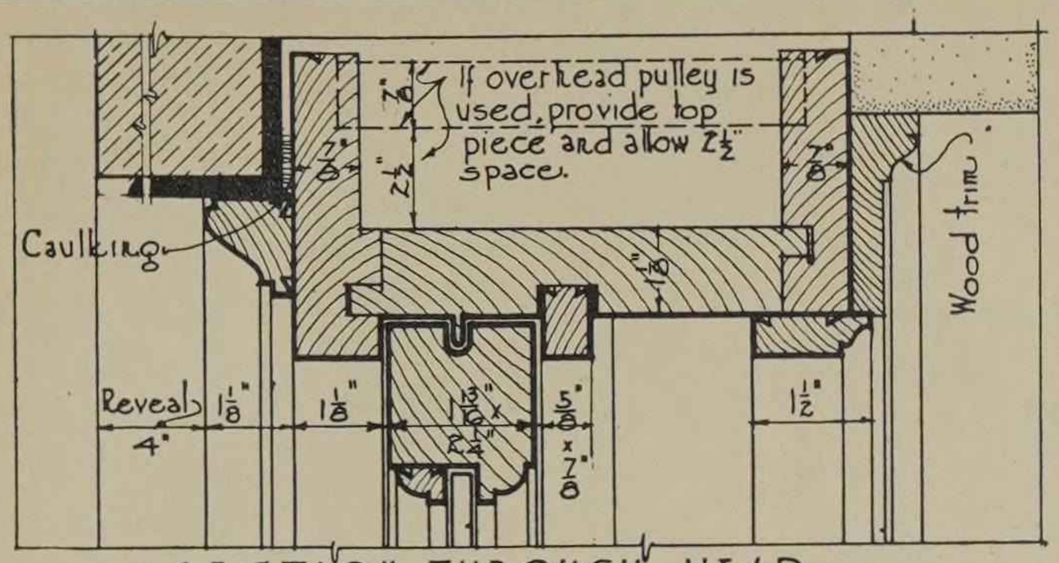



DETAIL OF STEEL CASEMENT IN FRAME CONSTRUCTION Scale 3"=1'-0"

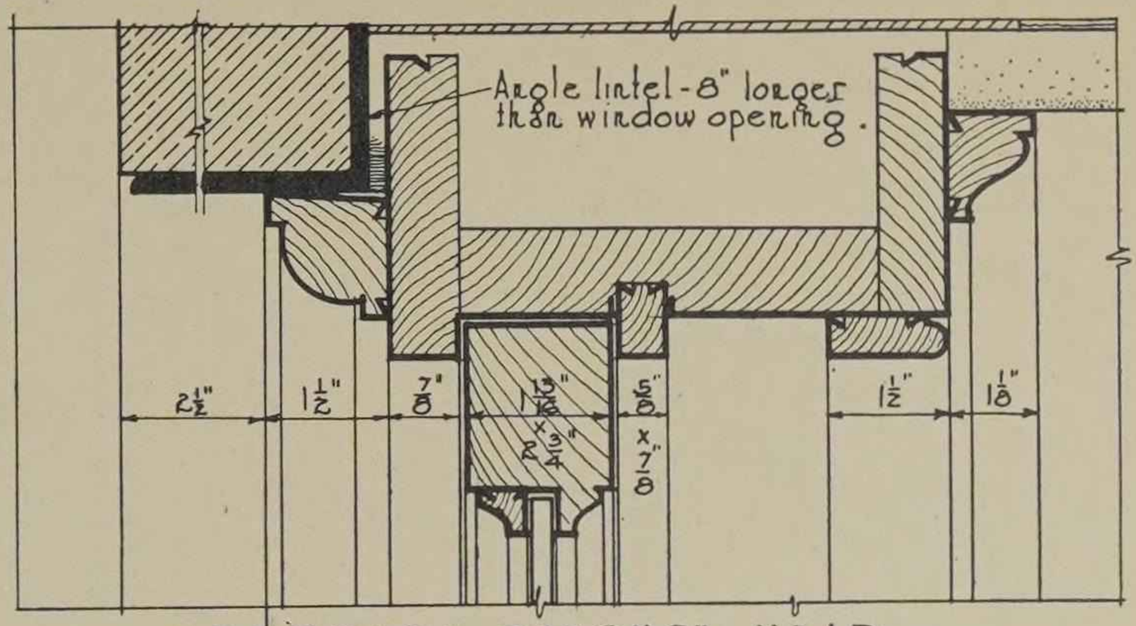



DETAIL OF STEEL CASEMENT SET IN WOOD FRAME IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION 3"=1'-0"

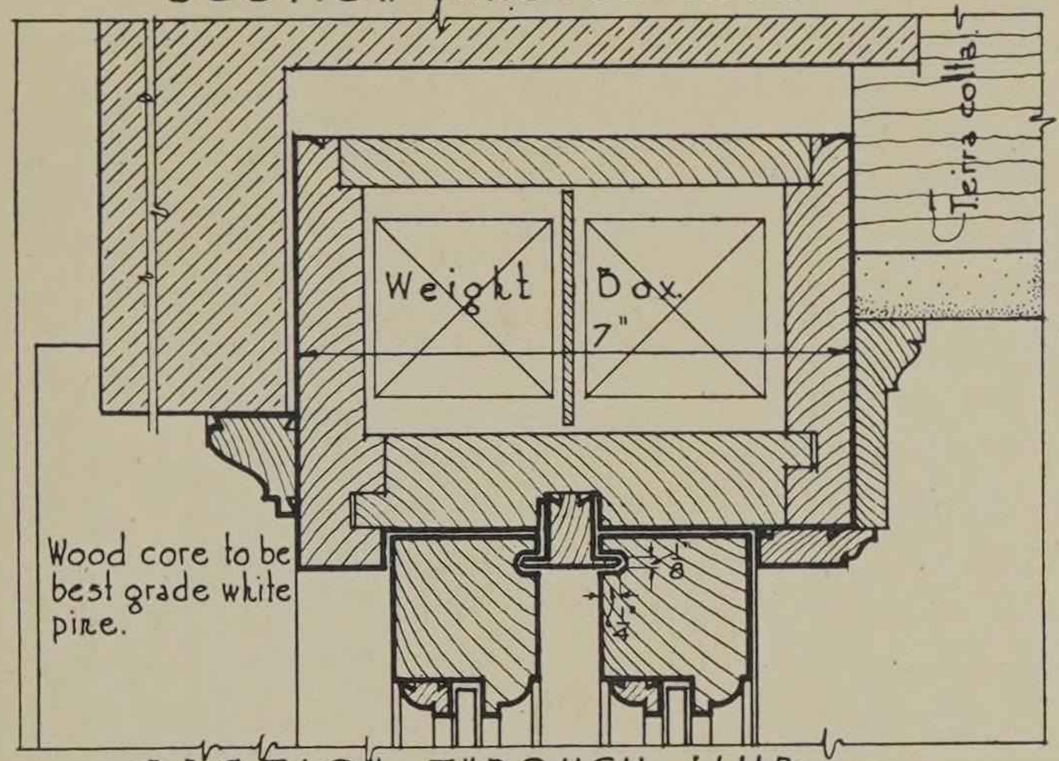
PLATE 33, STEEL CASEMENT, II



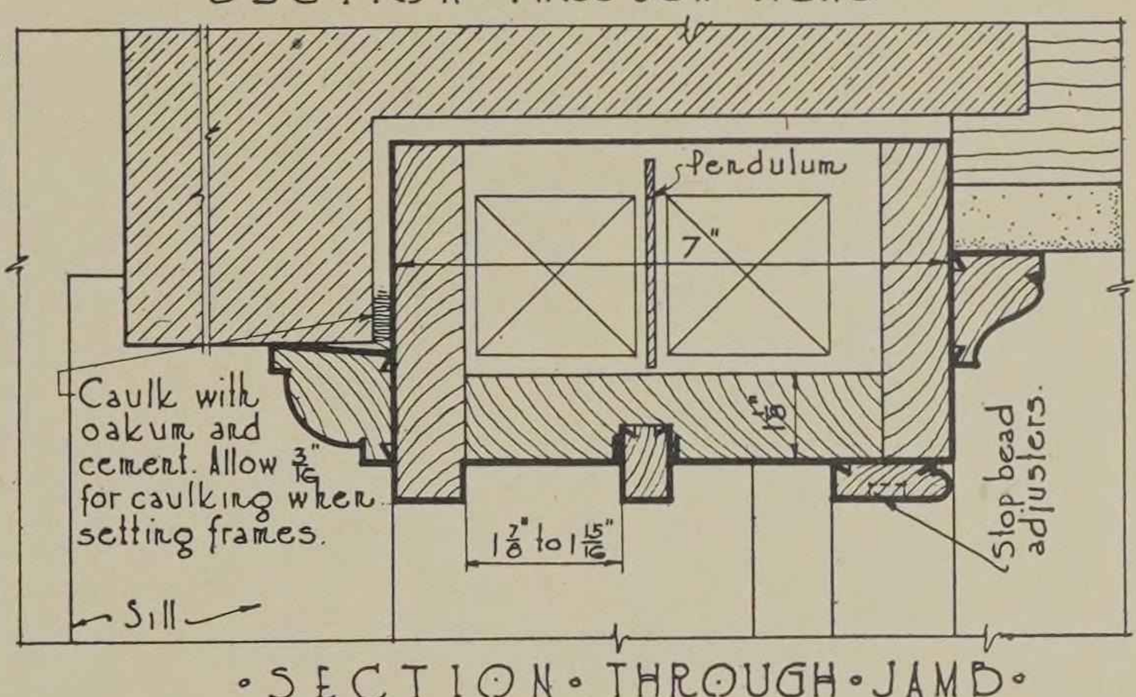

• SECTION • THROUGH • HEAD •



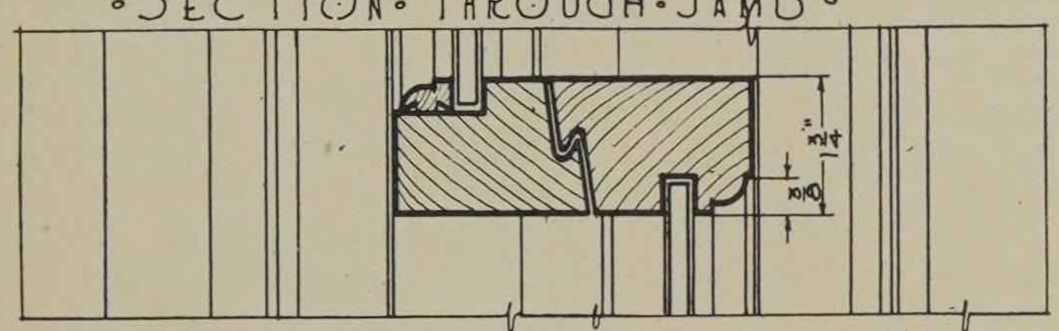

• SECTION • THROUGH • HEAD •



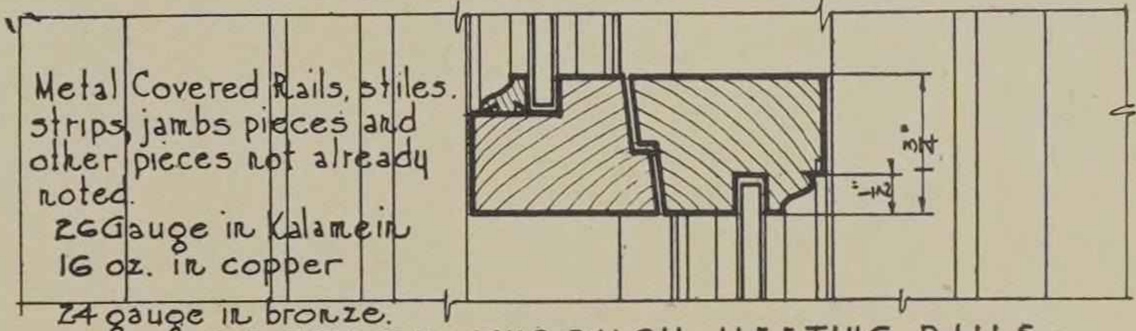

• SECTION • THROUGH • JAMB •



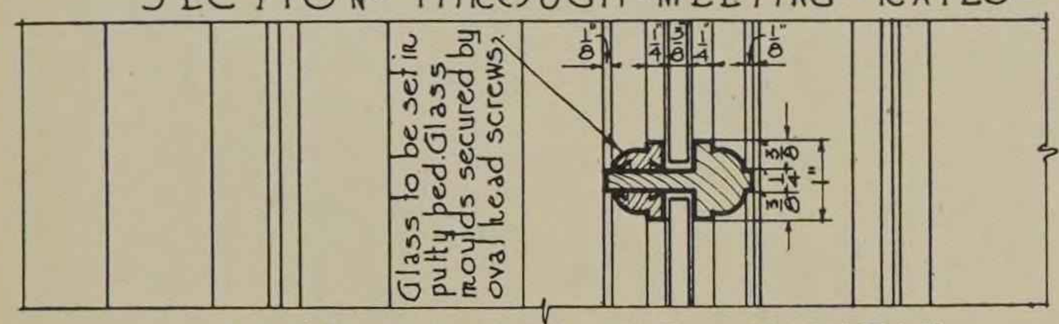

• SECTION • THROUGH • JAMB •



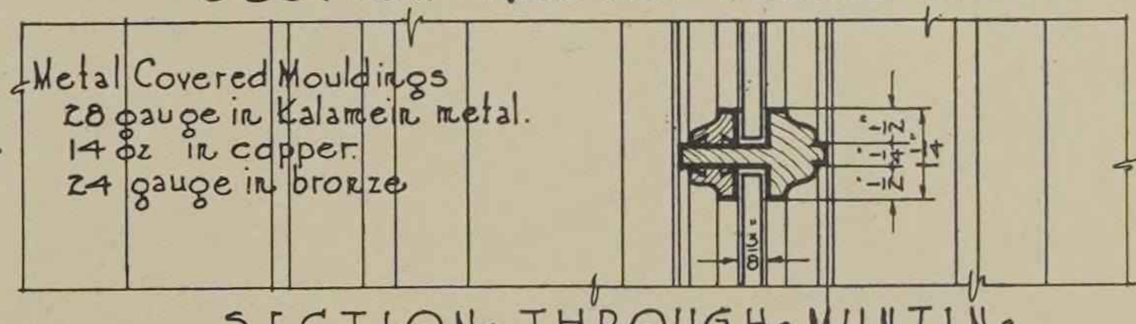
SECTION • THROUGH • MEETING • RAILS •



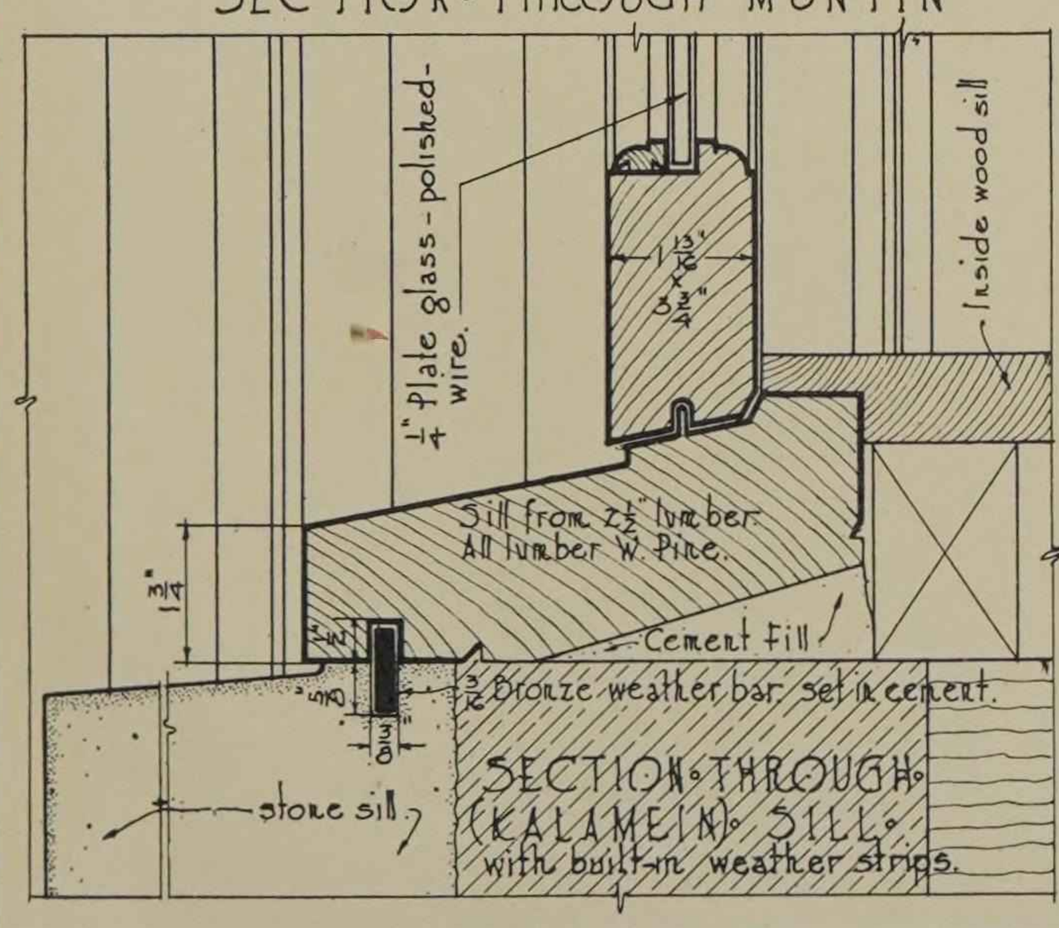

SECTION • THROUGH • MEETING • RAILS •




SECTION • THROUGH • MUNTIN •




SECTION • THROUGH • MUNTIN •



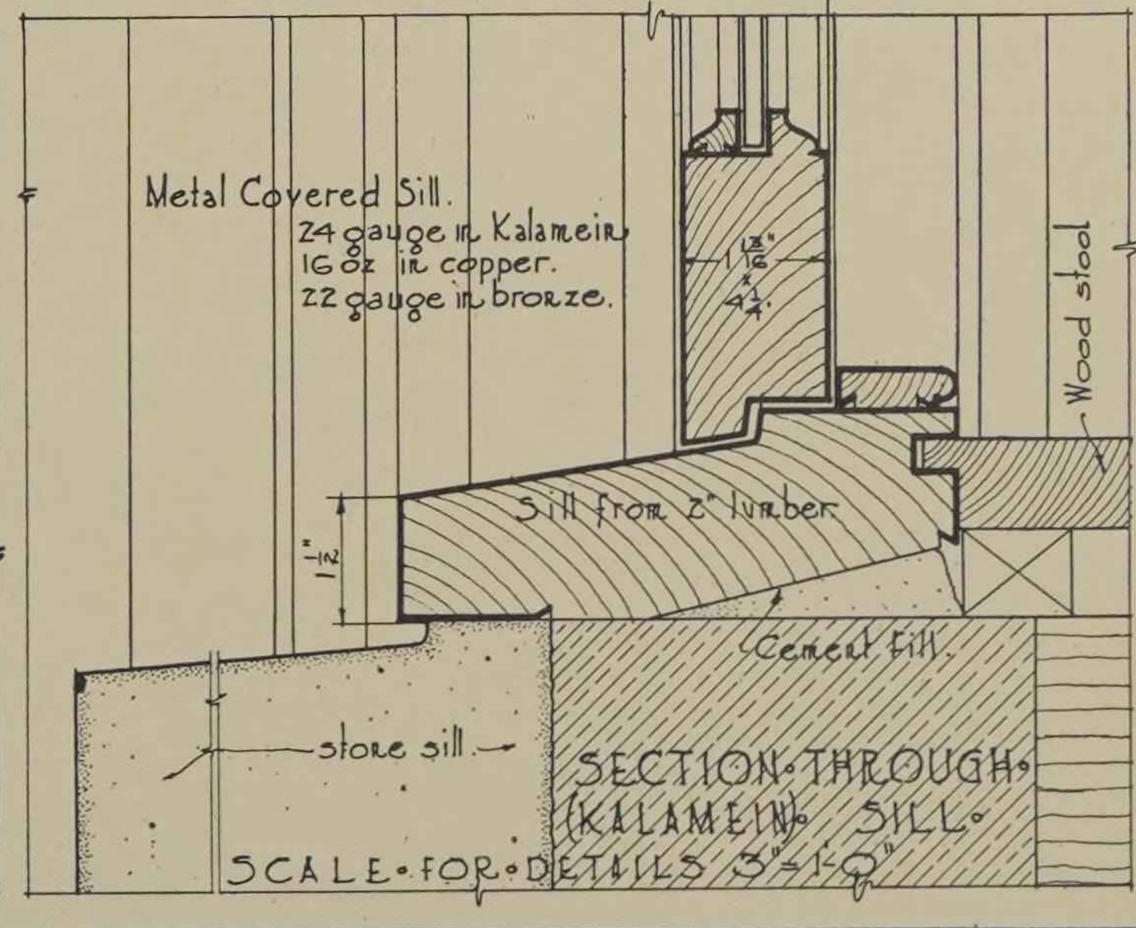
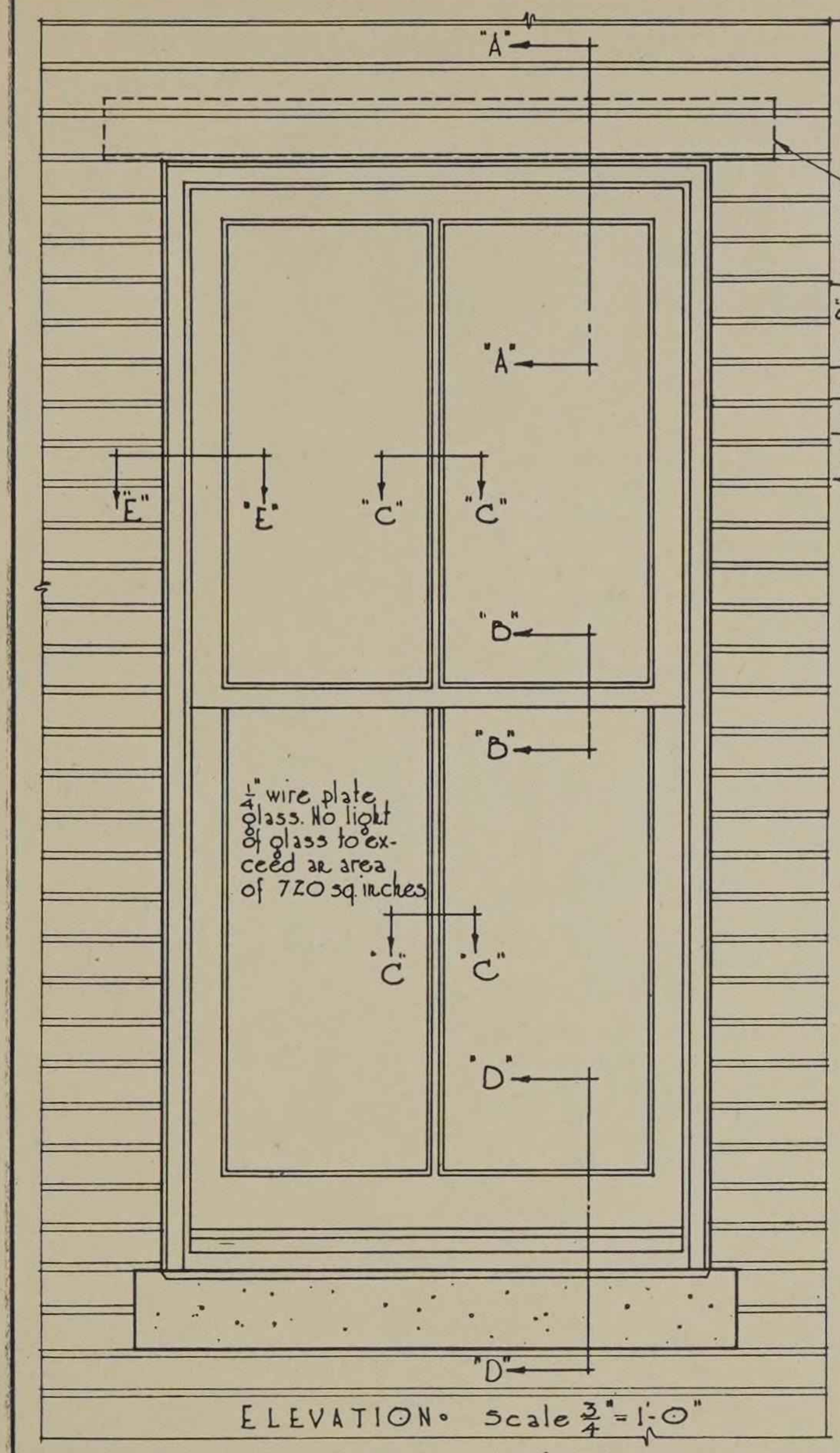
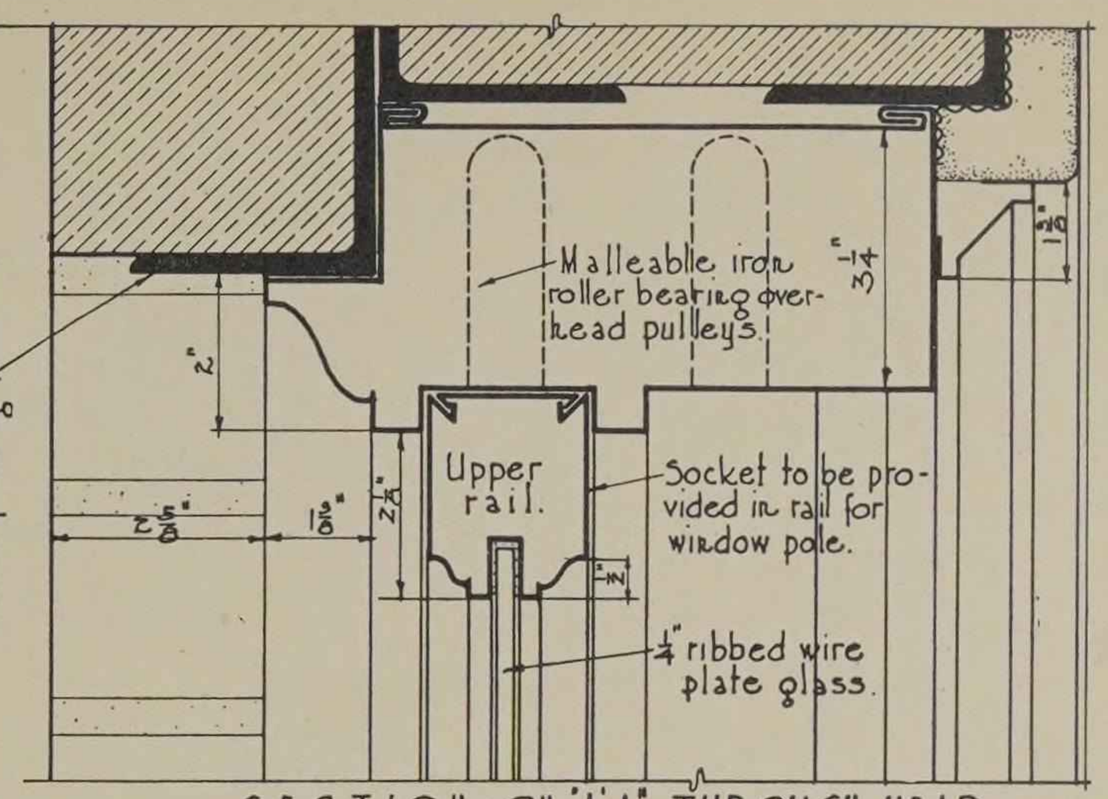



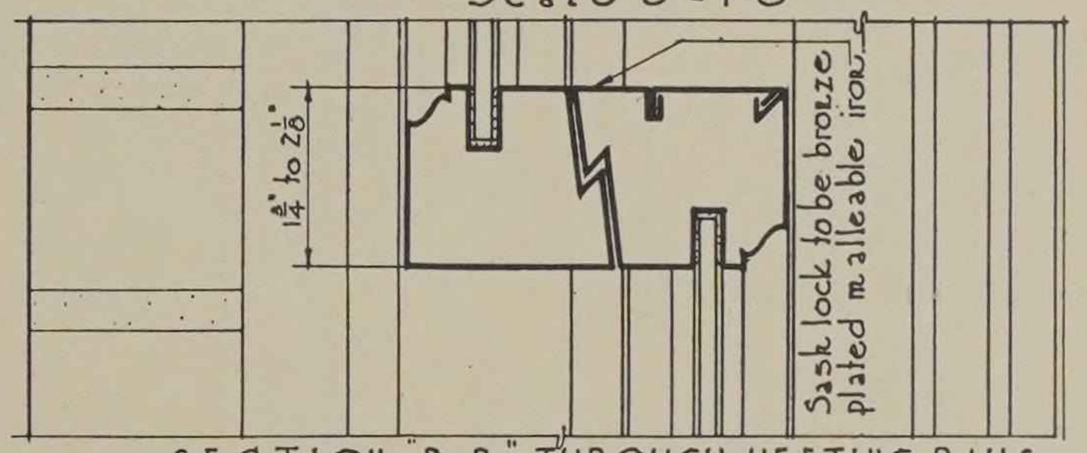

PLATE 34, METAL-COVERED DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS



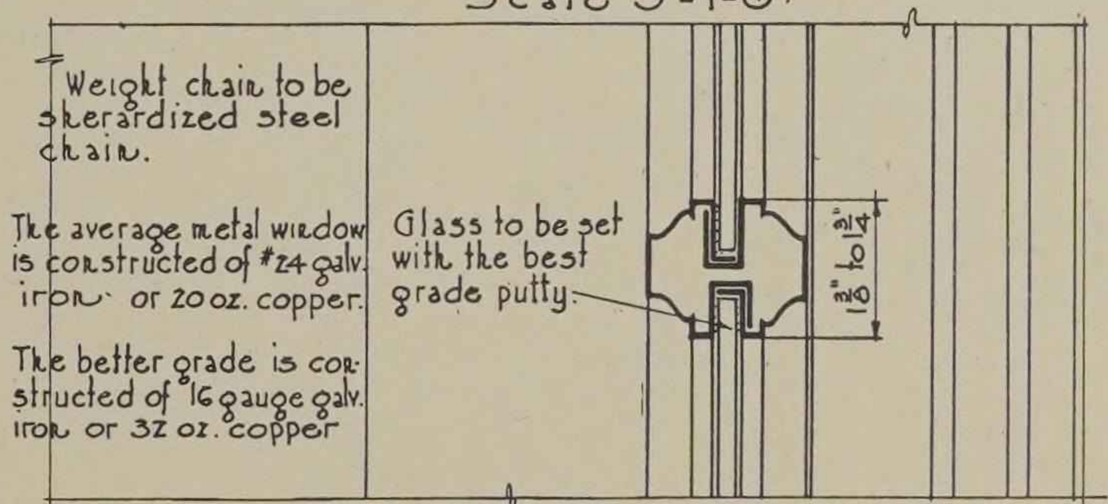

ELEVATION. Scale ¾" = 1'-0"



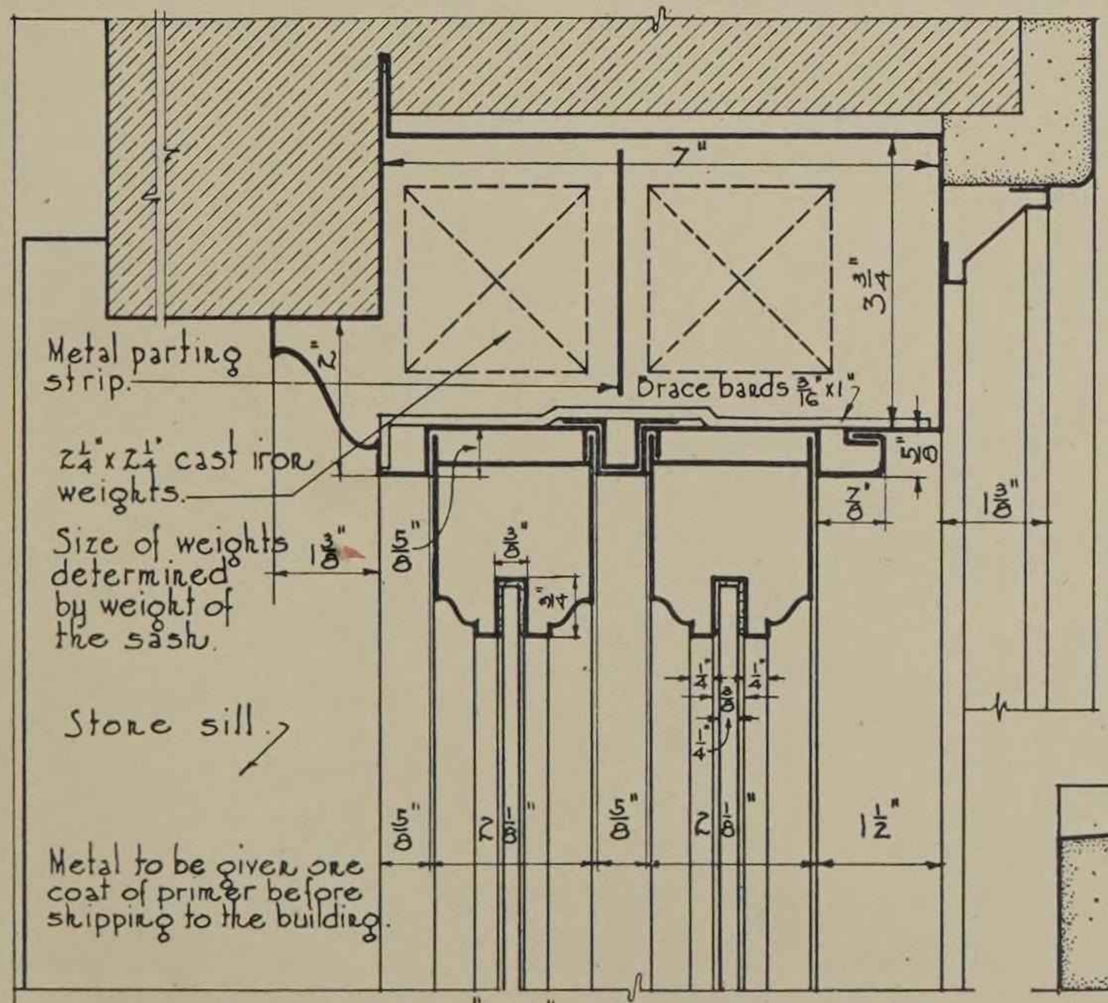

SECTION. ON. "A-A". THROUGH. HEAD.
Scale 3"-1'-0"



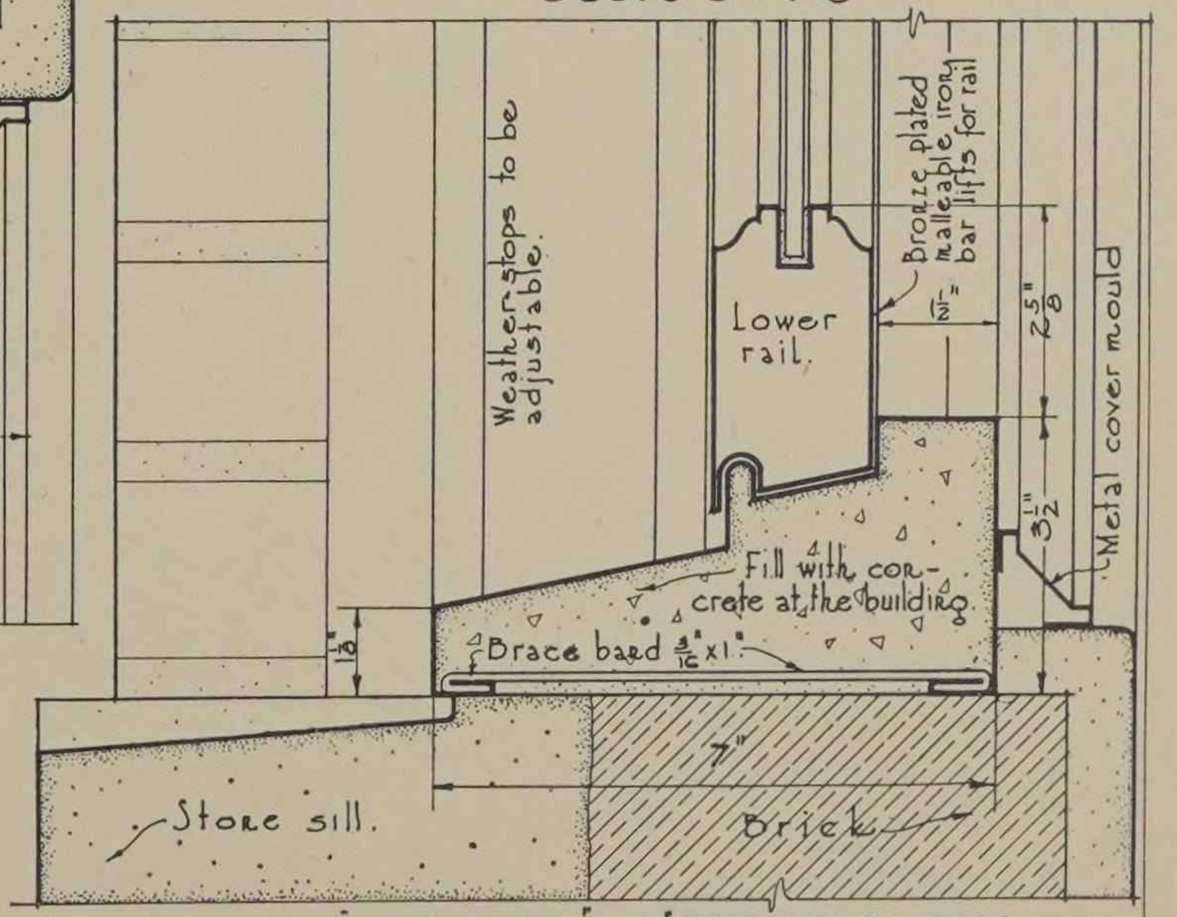

SECTION. "B-B". THROUGH. MEETING. RAILS.
Scale 3"-1'-0"




SECTION. "C-C". THROUGH. MUNTIN.
Scale 3"=1'-0"




SECTION. "E-E". THROUGH. JAMB.
Scale 3"=1'-0"




SECTION. D-D. THROUGH. SILL.
Scale 3"=1'-0".

PLATE 35, HOLLOW METAL DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW

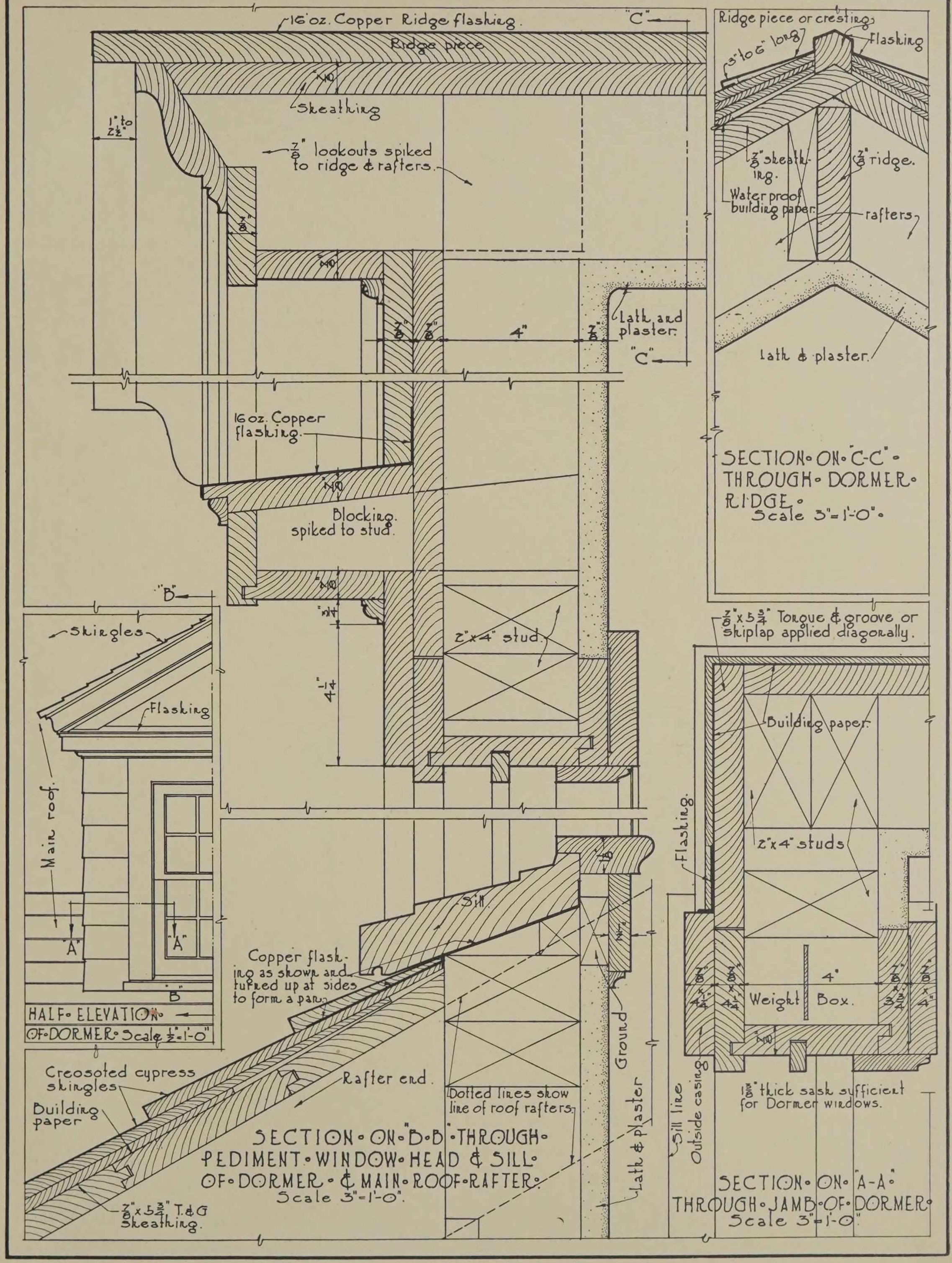



PLATE 36, WOOD DORMER WINDOW IN FRAME

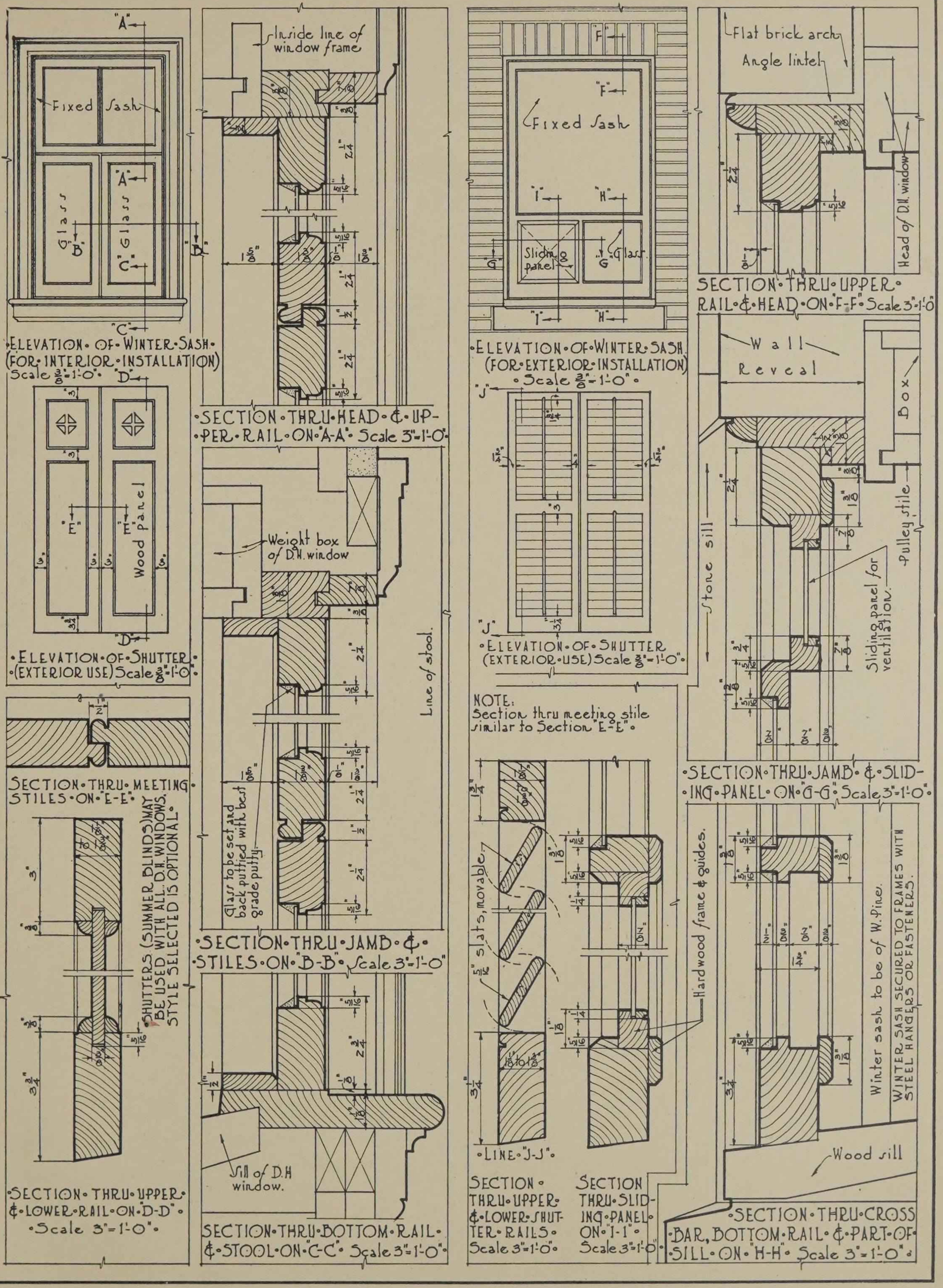
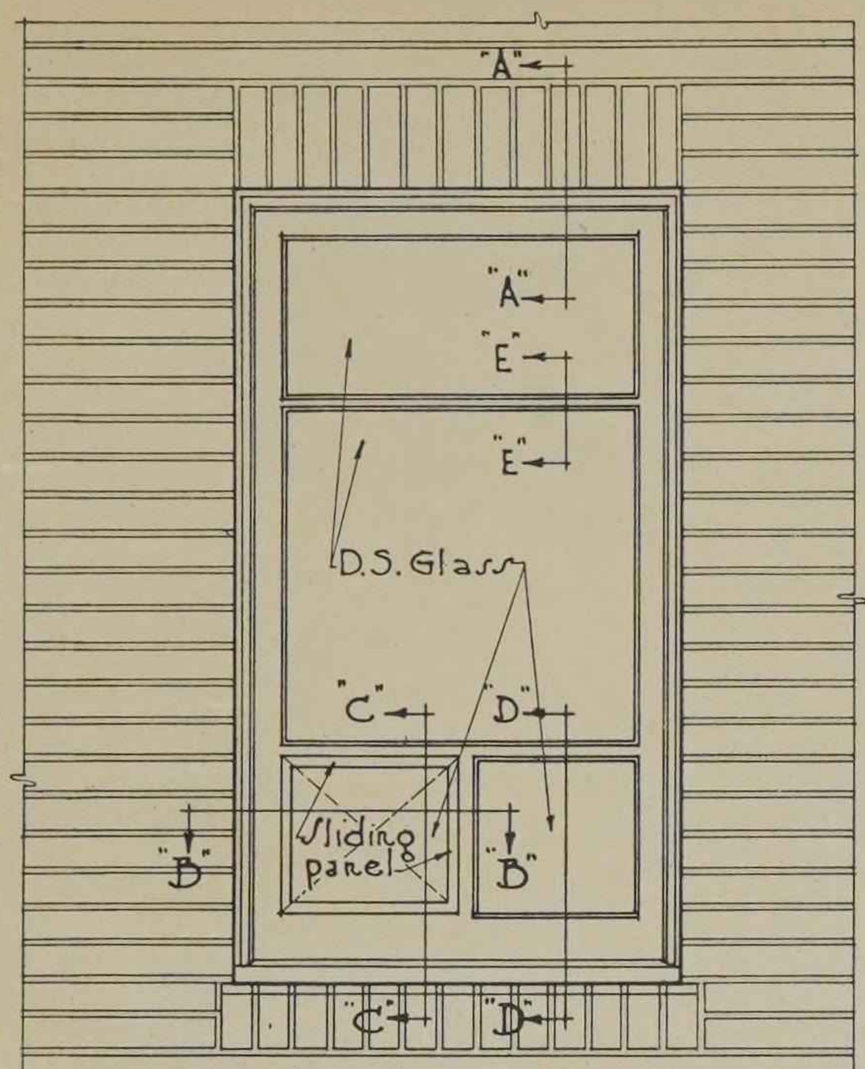
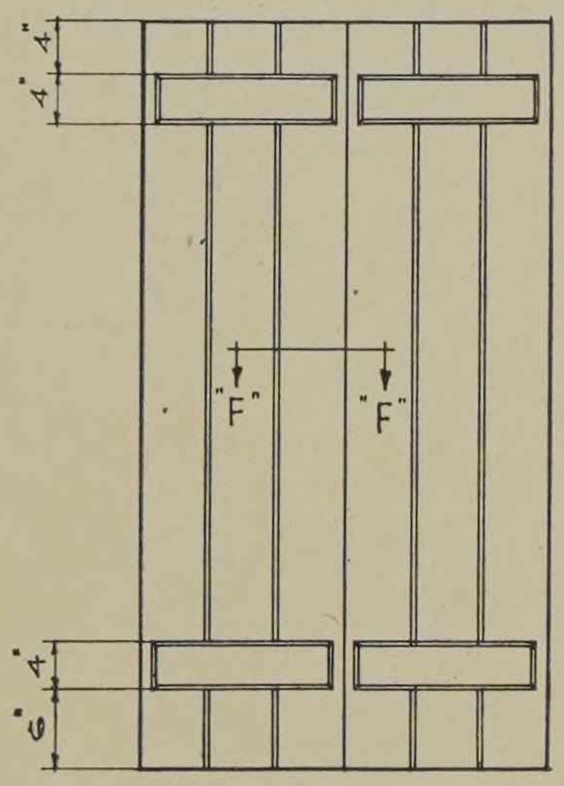



PLATE 37, STORM SASH FOR DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW

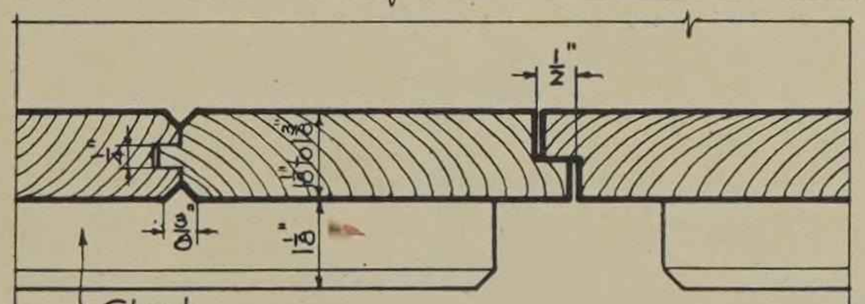



ELEVATION · OF · WINTER · SASH · (FOR · EXTERIOR · INSTALLATION ·) · Scale ½" - 1'-0" ·

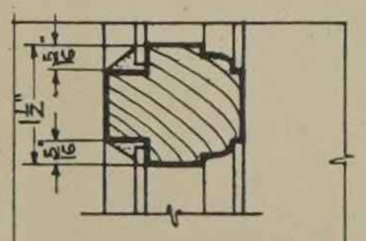



The use of shutters (Blinds) is optional. Style used is usually determined by design of the residence. To be of W. Pine and painted.

· ELEVATION · OF · SHUTTER ·
· Scale ½" = 1'-0" ·



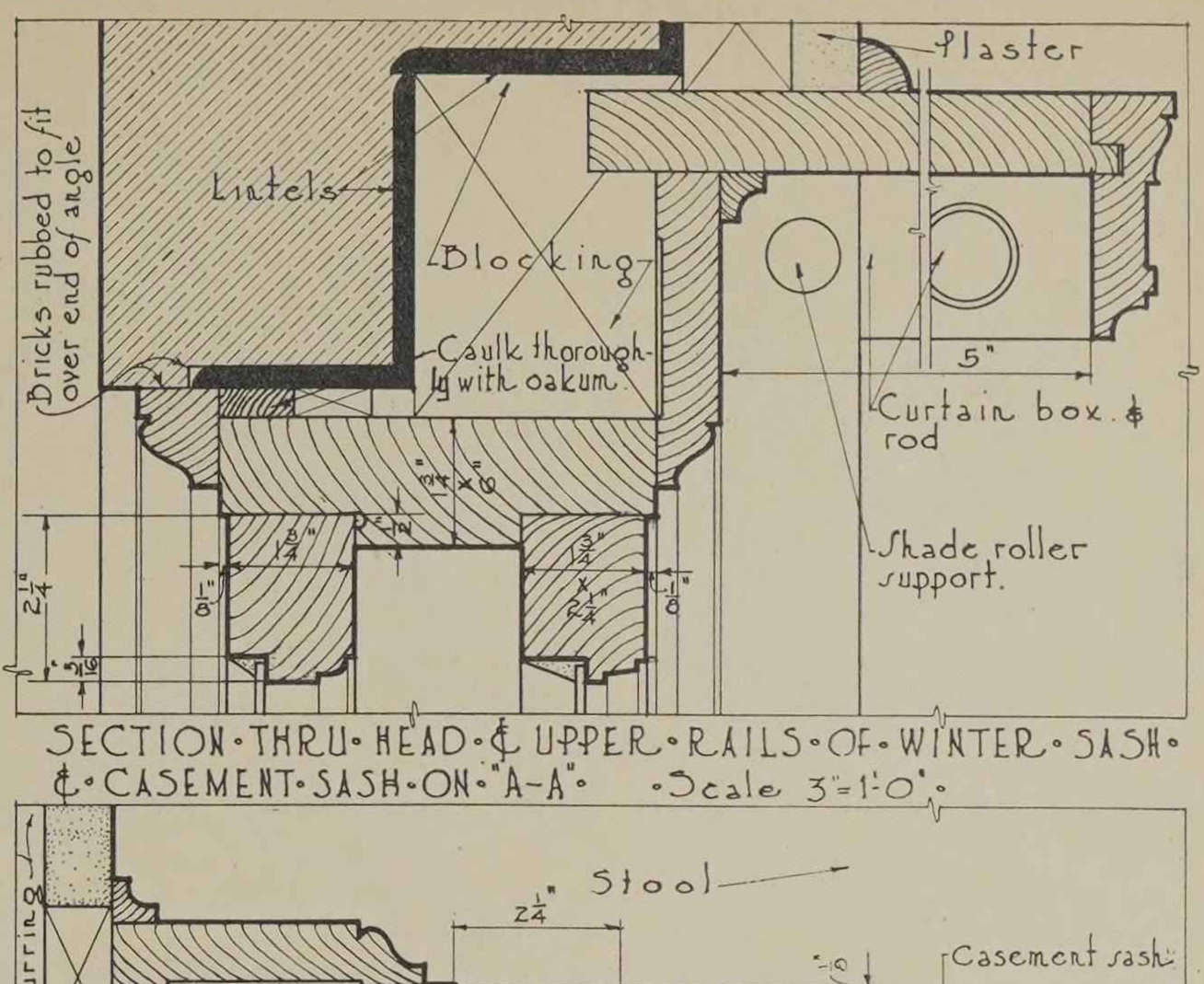

· SECTION · THRU · SHUTTER · ON · "F-F" ·
· Scale 3" - 1'-0" ·



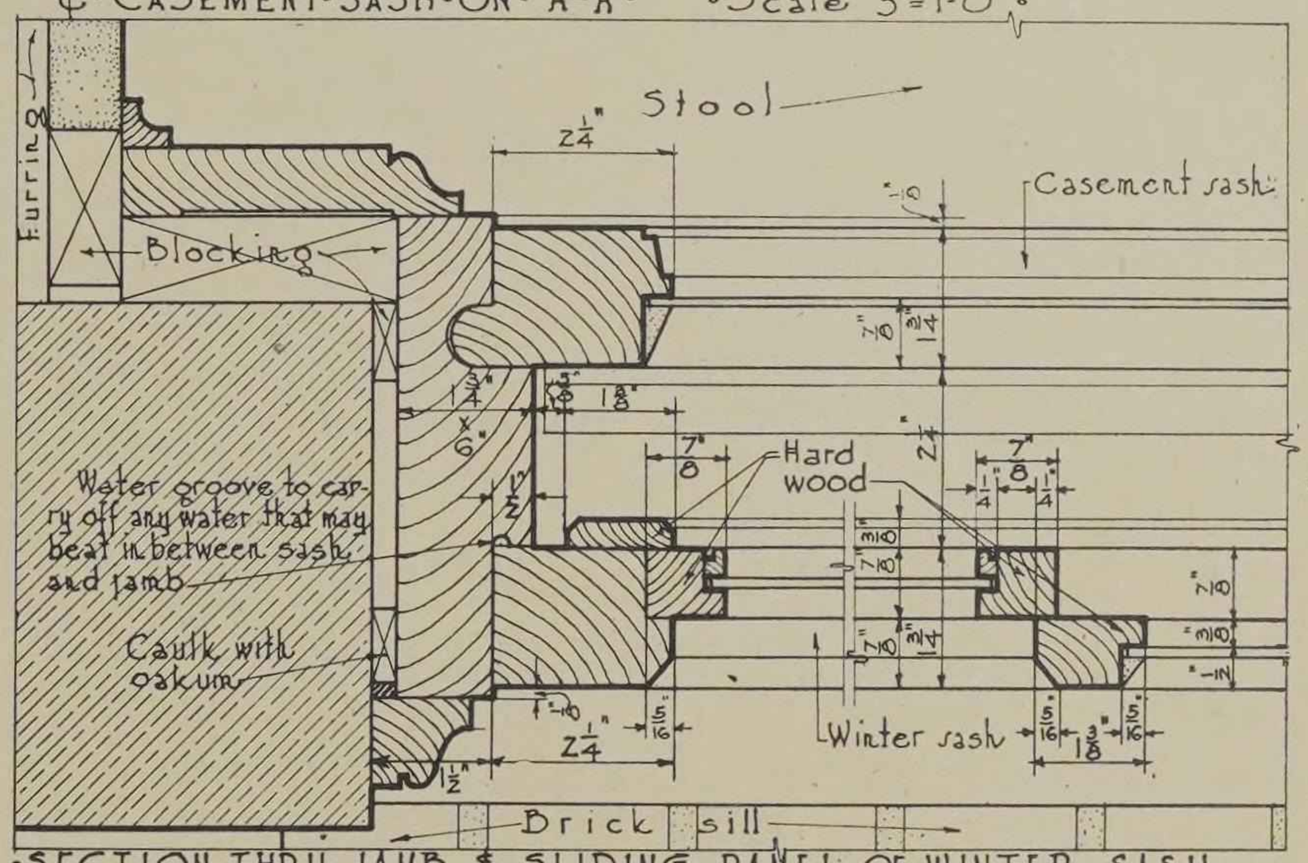

SECTION · THRU · CROSS · BAR · "E-E"

NOTE: For additional information concerning Casement Windows, see Plates 15-16, Part I. of "Good Practice in Construction".

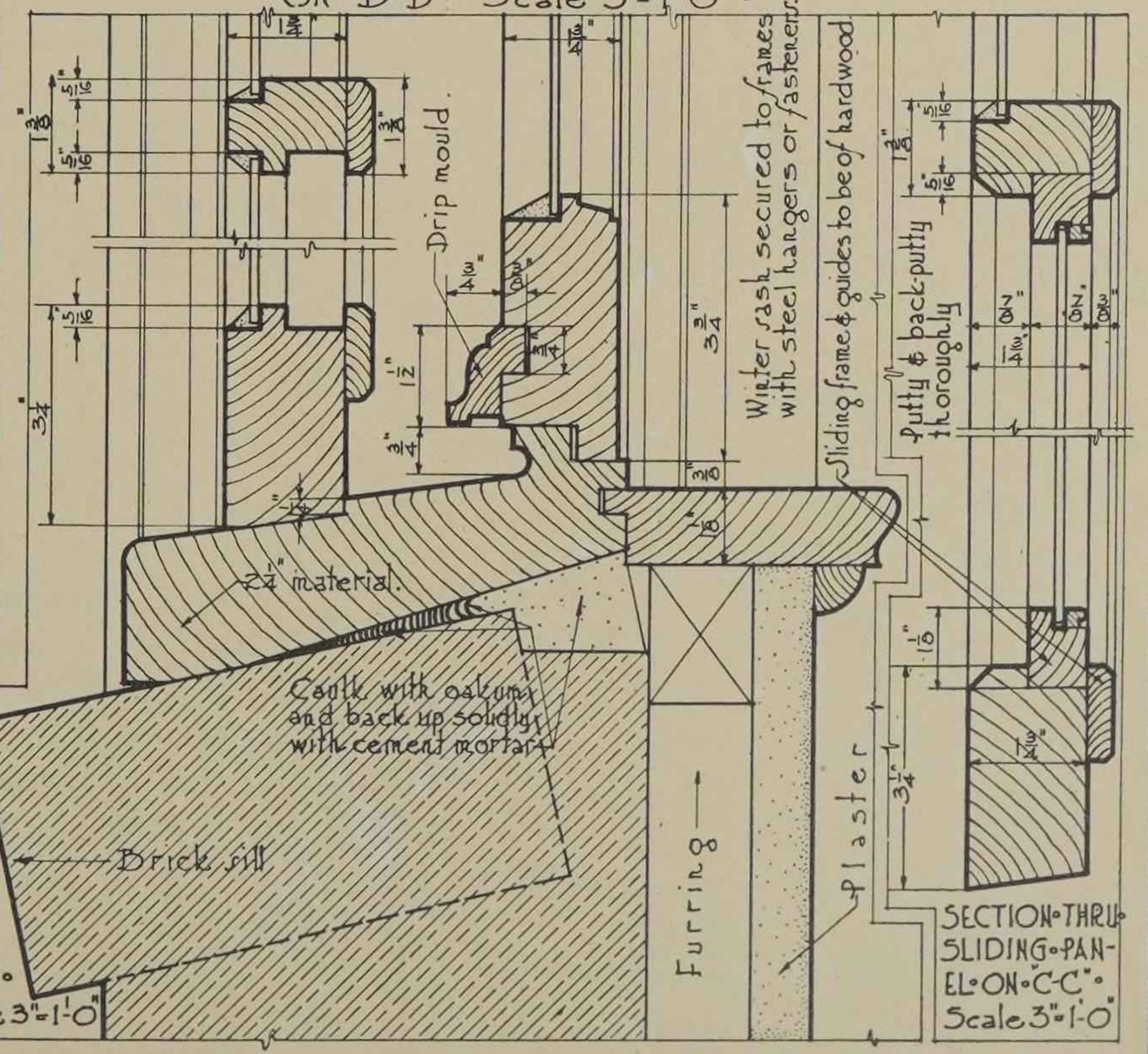
SECTION · THRU · CROSS · BAR · LOWER · WINTER · SASH · RAIL · & · SILL · ON · "D-D" · Scale 3" - 1'-0"




SECTION · THRU · HEAD · & · UPPER · RAILS · OF · WINTER · SASH · & · CASEMENT · SASH · ON · "A-A" · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·




· SECTION · THRU · JAMB · & · SLIDING · PANEL · OF · WINTER · SASH · · ON · "B-B" · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

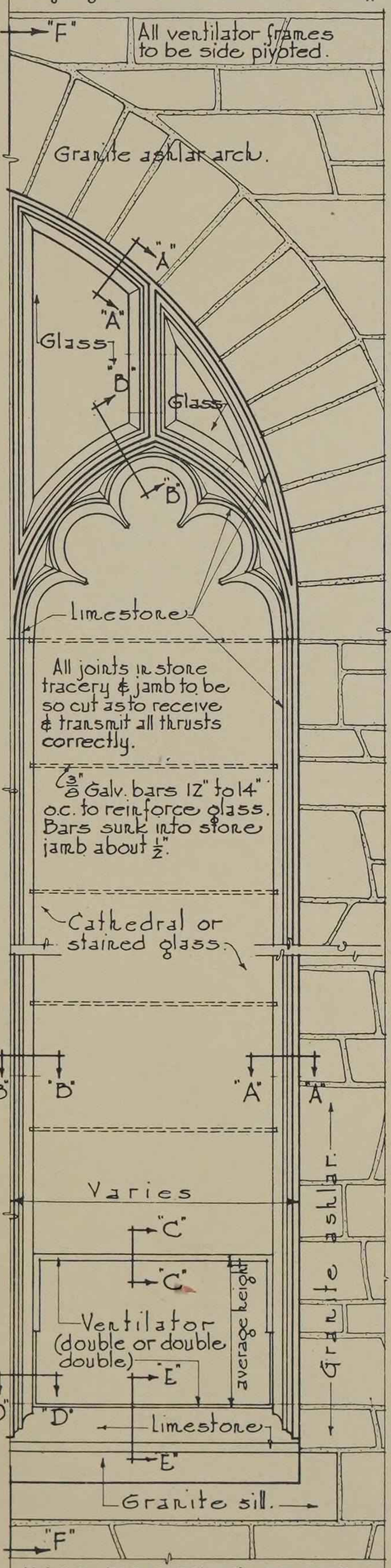



SECTION · THRU · SLIDING · PANEL · ON · "C-C" · Scale 3" - 1'-0"

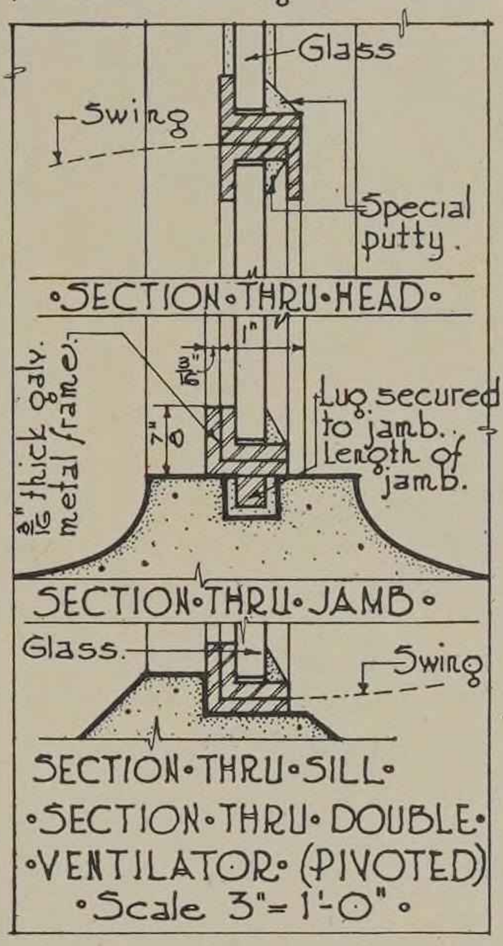
PLATE 38, STORM SASH FOR CASEMENT WINDOW

In the best work, either lead or copper flashing is installed over the arch of the window. Flashing to start 1" back of exterior wall face and thru to furring & turned up 2", covering arch all the way down to spring line. See section "F-F".

There are two types of ventilators, the double ventilator for the single glass & the double double type for the double glass window.




HALF • ELEVATION • OF • WINDOW • Scale 1/2" = 1'-0" •



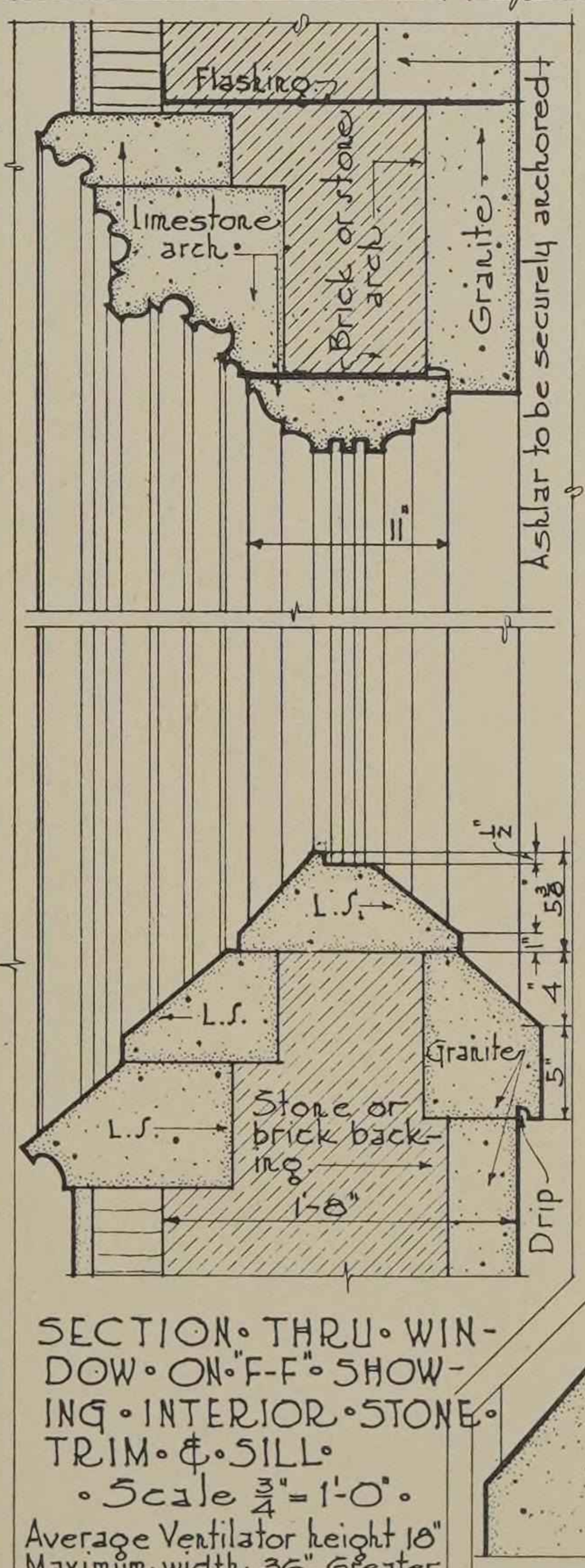

• SECTION • THRU • HEAD •

SECTION • THRU • JAMB •




SECTION • THRU • SILL •

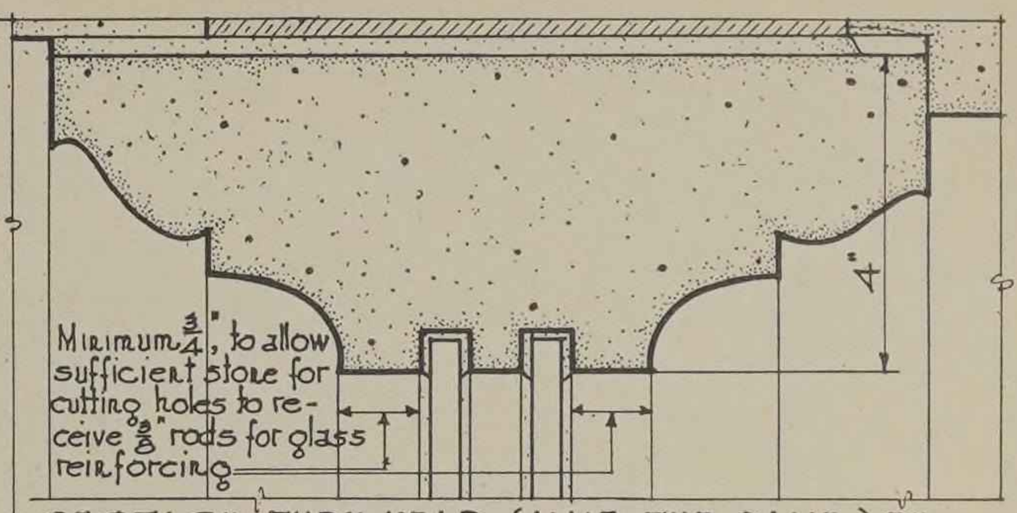
• SECTION • THRU • DOUBLE • VENTILATOR • (PIVOTED) • Scale 3" = 1'-0" •



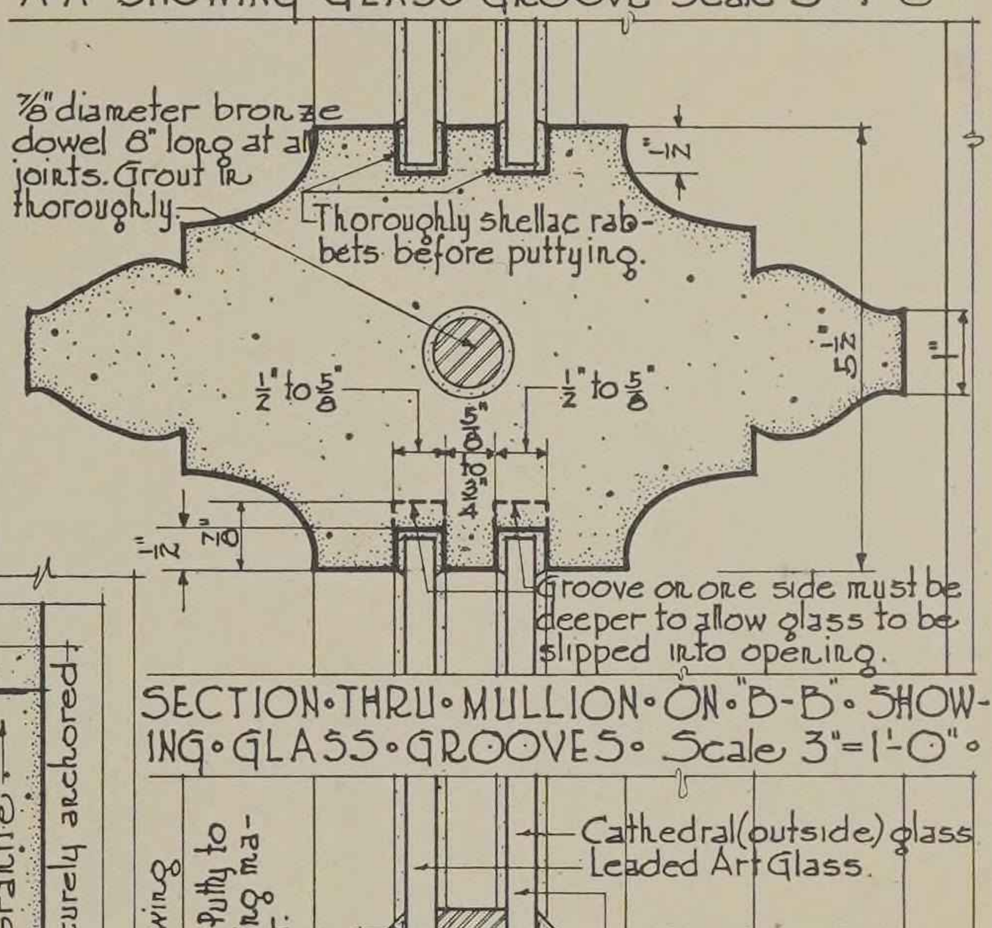

SECTION • THRU • WINDOW • ON • "F-F" • SHOWING • INTERIOR • STONE • TRIM • & • SILL •

• Scale 3/4" = 1'-0" •

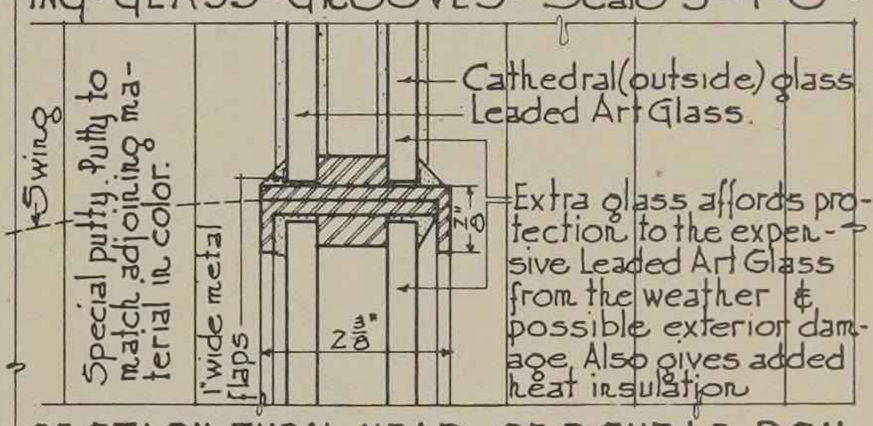
Average Ventilator height 18" Maximum width 36". Greater widths require intermediate metal mullions.



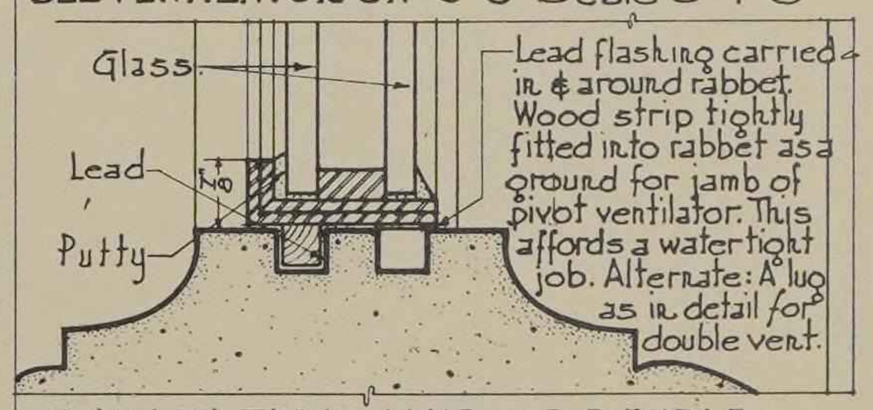

SECTION • THRU • HEAD • (JAMB • THE • SAME •) ON • "A-A" • SHOWING • GLASS • GROOVE • Scale 3" = 1'-0" •



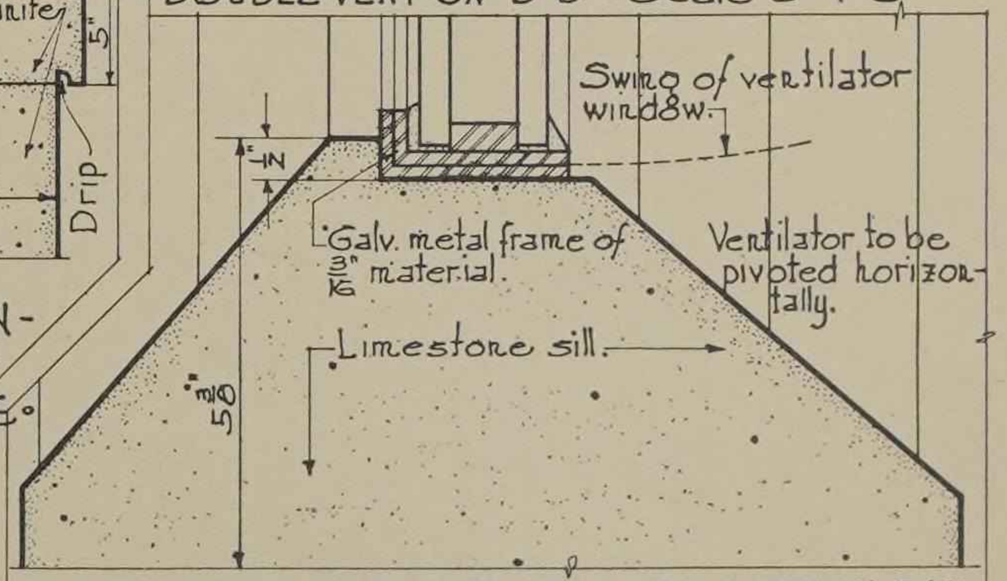

SECTION • THRU • MULLION • ON • "B-B" • SHOWING • GLASS • GROOVES • Scale 3" = 1'-0" •




SECTION • THRU • HEAD • OF • DOUBLE • DOUBLE • VENTILATOR • ON • "C-C" • Scale 3" = 1'-0" •

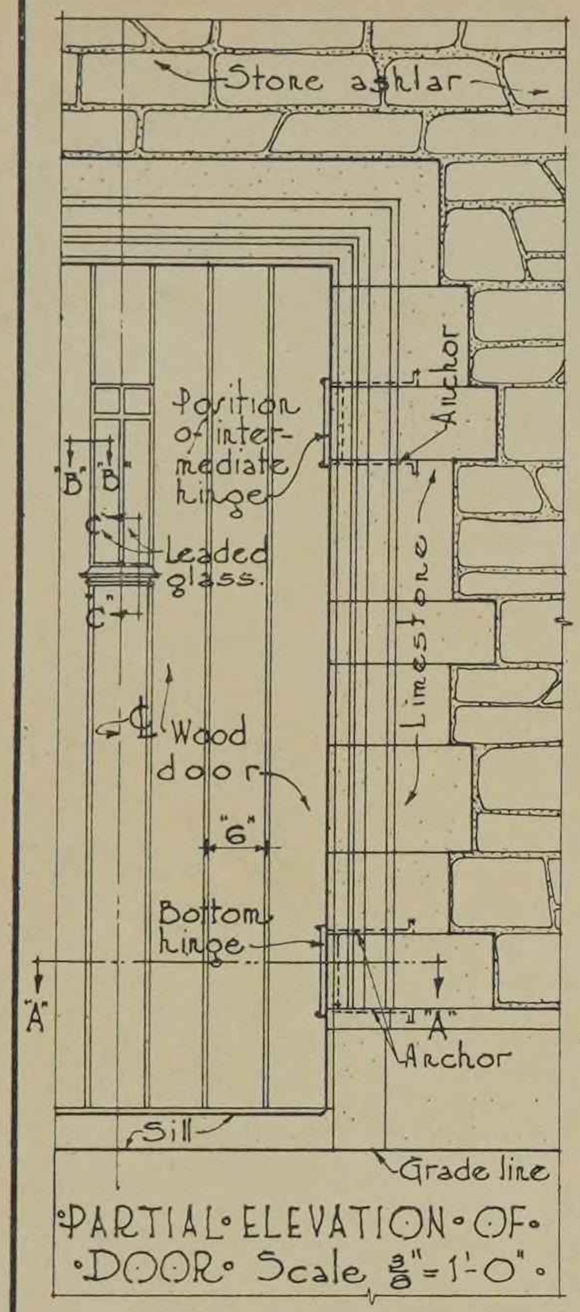



SECTION • THRU • JAMB • OF • DOUBLE • DOUBLE • VENT • ON • "D-D" • Scale 3" = 1'-0" •

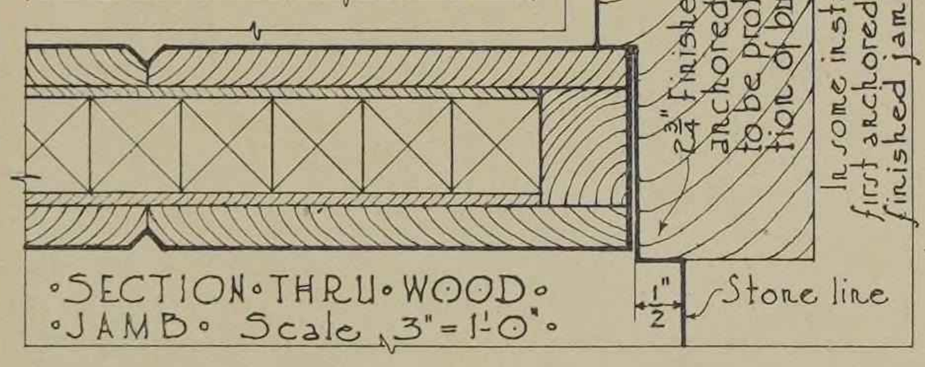



SECTION • THRU • LIMESTONE • SILL • AND • BOTTOM • RAIL • OF • DOUBLE DOUBLE • VENT • ON • "E-E" • Scale 3" = 1'-0" •

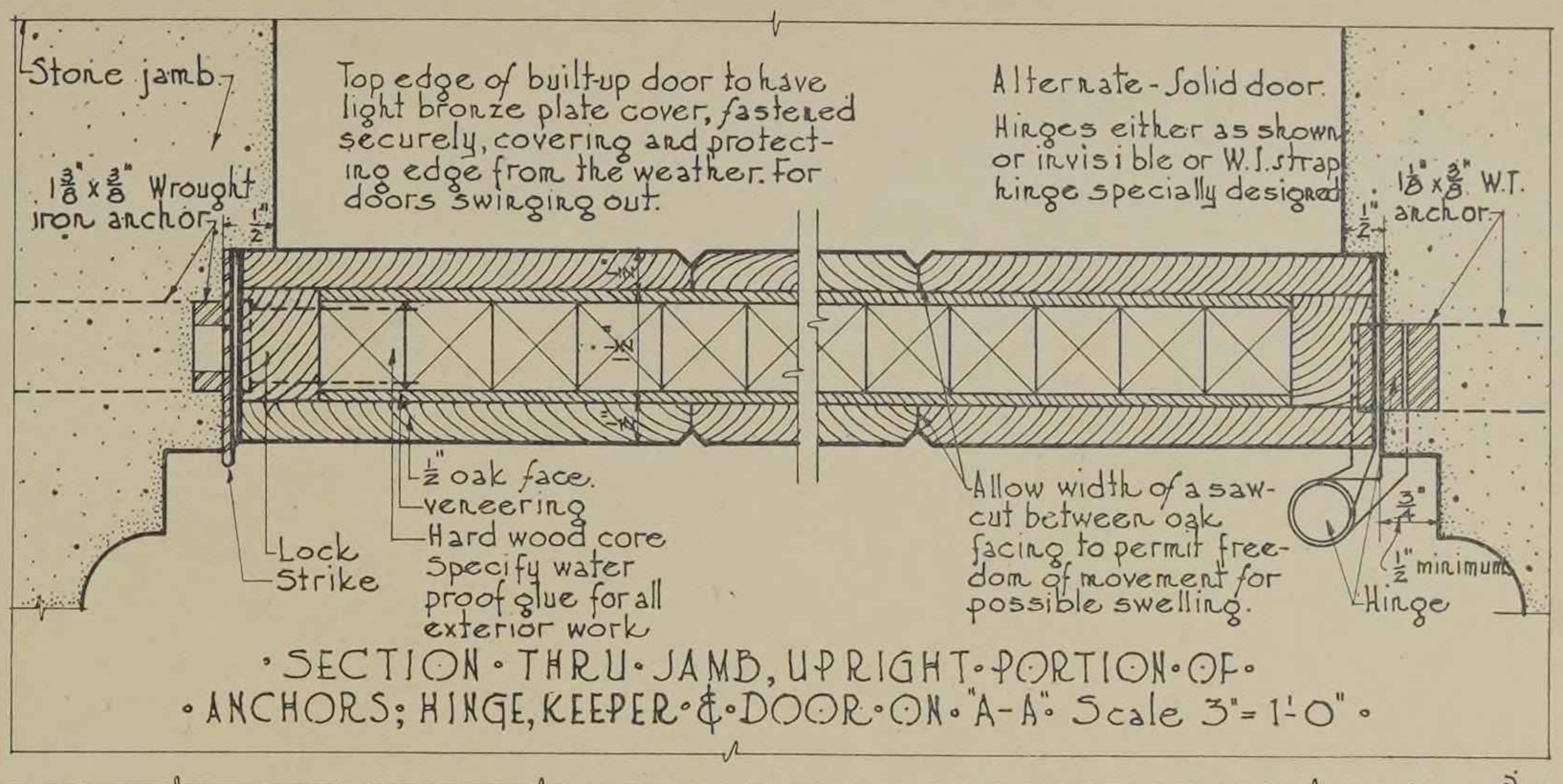
PLATE 39, LEADED GLASS WINDOW IN STONE WALL



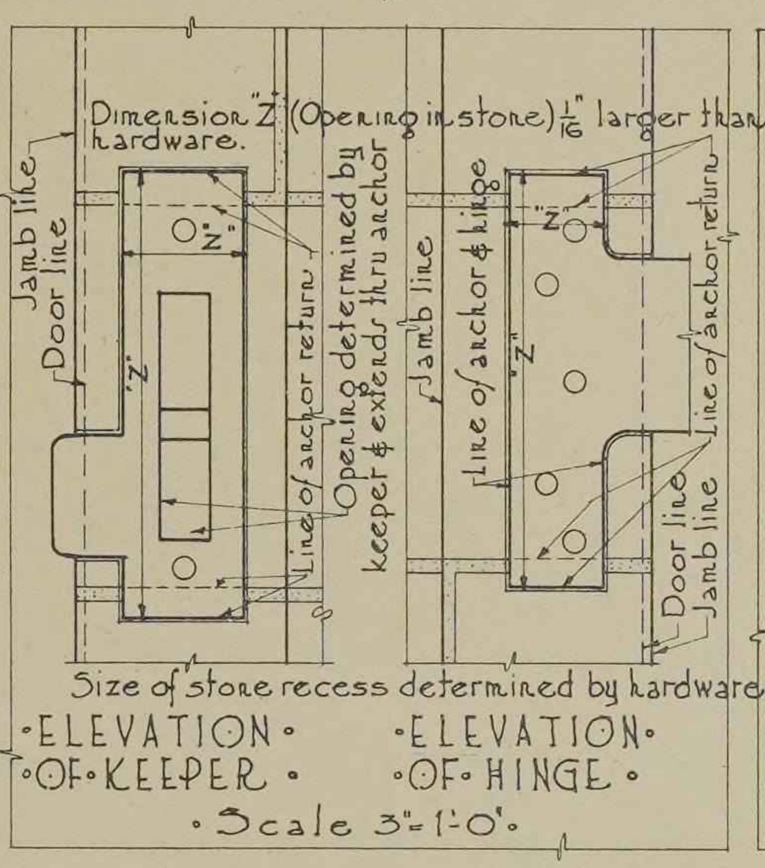

·PARTIAL·ELEVATION·OF·
·DOOR· Scale $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"·



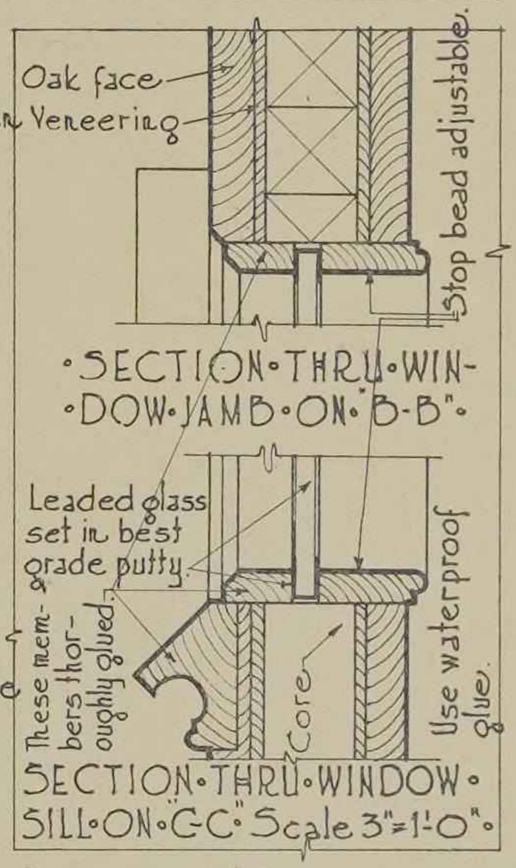

·SECTION·THRU·WOOD·
·JAMB· Scale 3"=1'-0"·




·SECTION·THRU·JAMB, UPRIGHT·PORTION·OF·
·ANCHORS; HINGE, KEEPER·&·DOOR·ON·"A-A"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

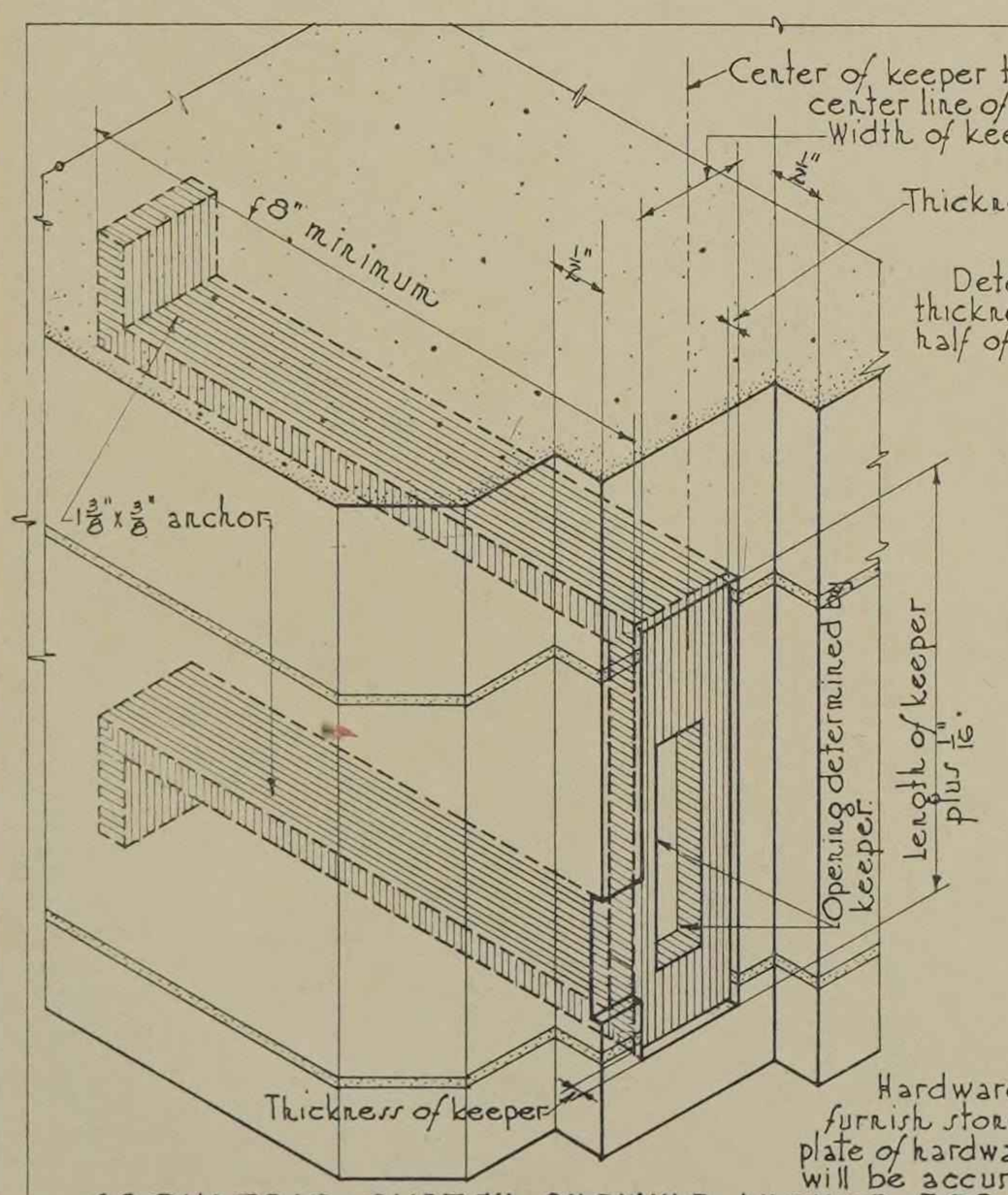



·ELEVATION· ·OF·KEEPER· ·ELEVATION· ·OF·HINGE·
· Scale 3"=1'-0"·



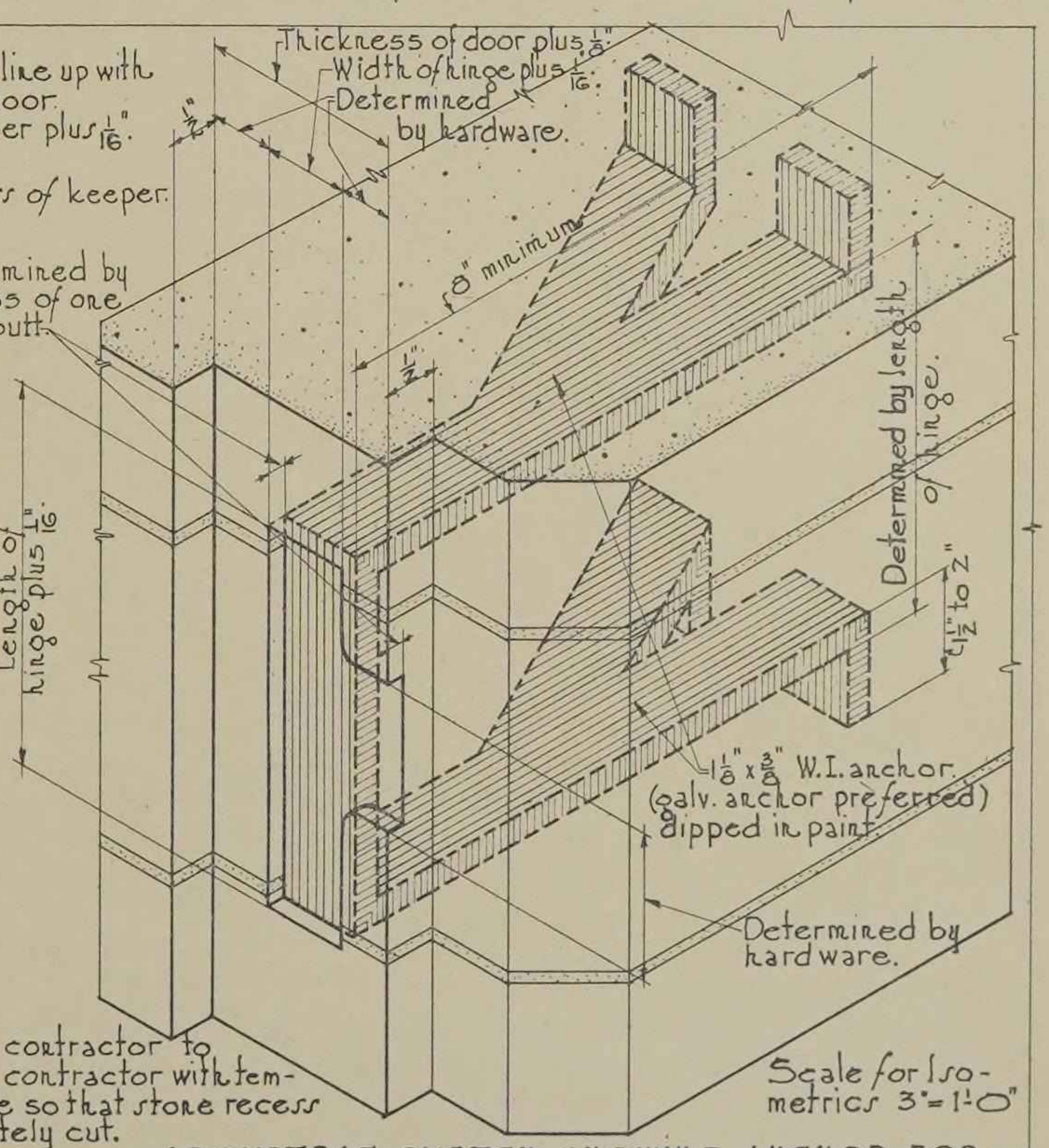

·SECTION·THRU·WINDOW·
·DOW·JAMB·ON·"B-B"·

SECTION·THRU·WINDOW·
SILL·ON·"C-C"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·




·ISOMETRIC·SKETCH·SHOWING·ANCHOR·FOR·
·KEEPER·AND·POSITION·OF·ANCHOR·IN·STONE·

Hardware contractor to furnish stone contractor with template of hardware so that stone recess will be accurately cut.




·ISOMETRIC·SKETCH·SHOWING·ANCHOR·FOR·
·HINGE·AND·POSITION·OF·ANCHOR·IN·STONE·

PLATE 40, EXTERIOR DOOR IN STONE WALL

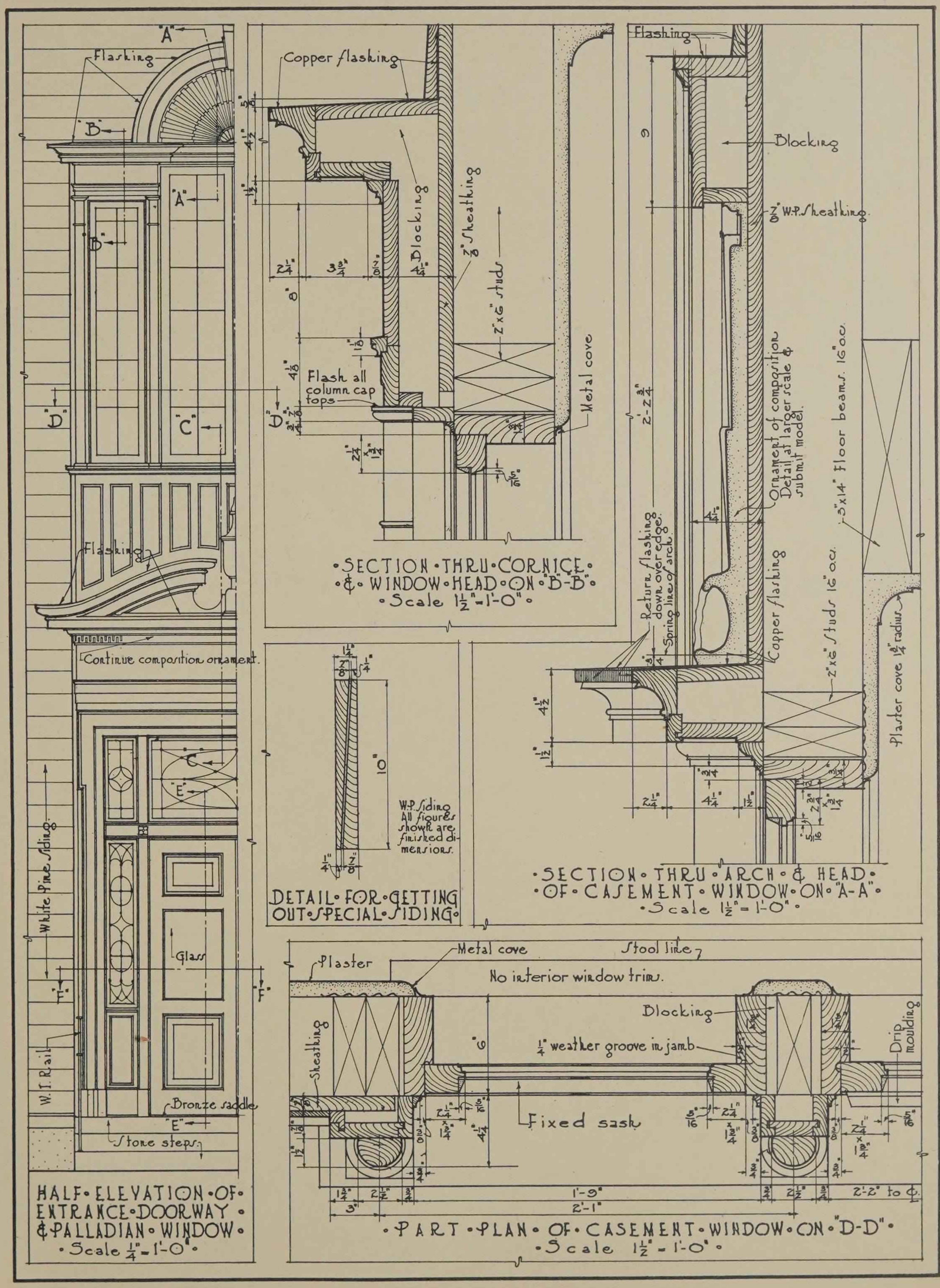



PLATE 41, ENTRANCE DOORWAY AND PALLADIAN WINDOW, I

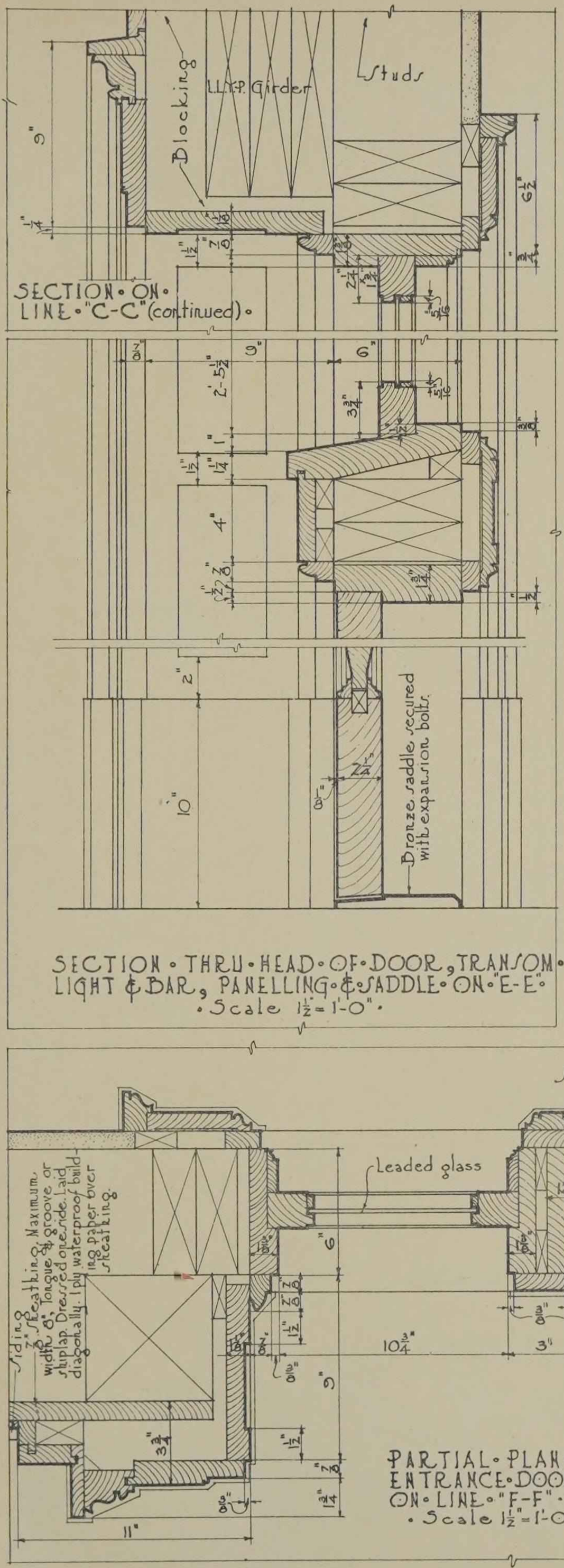
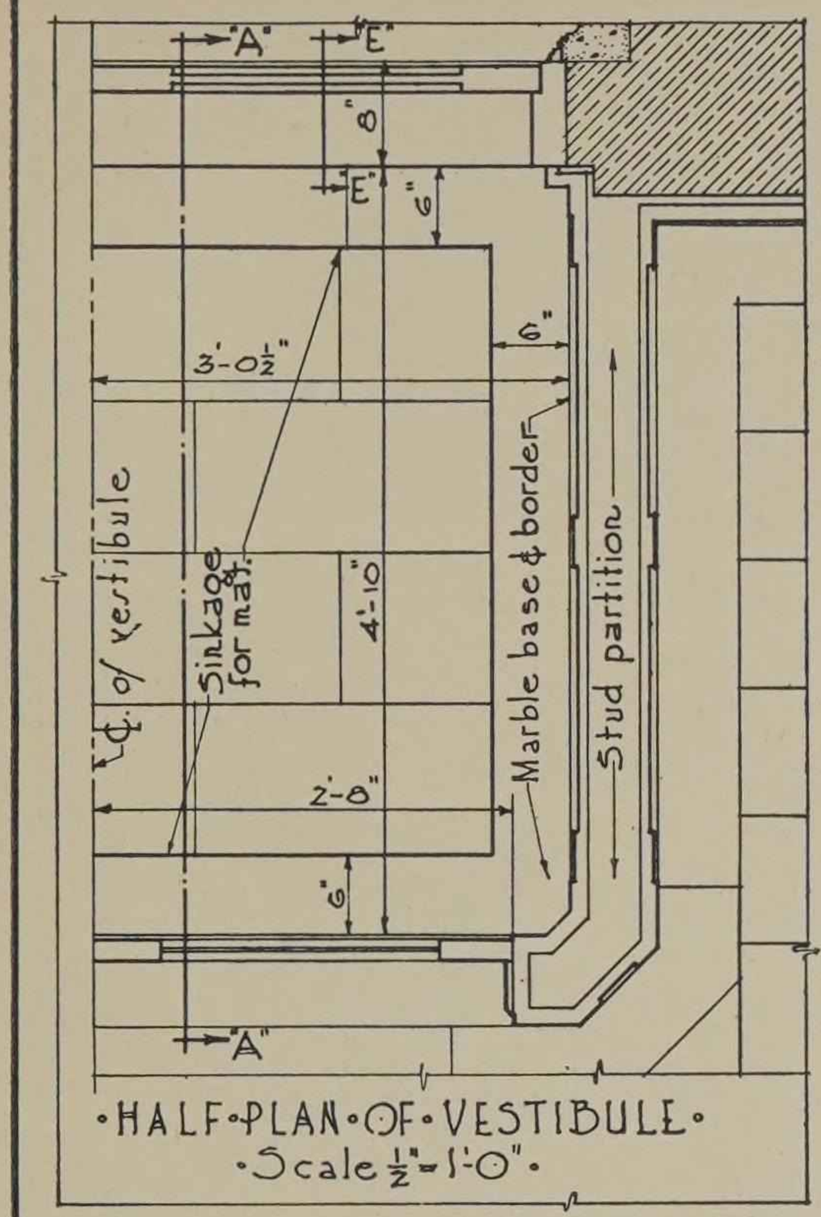
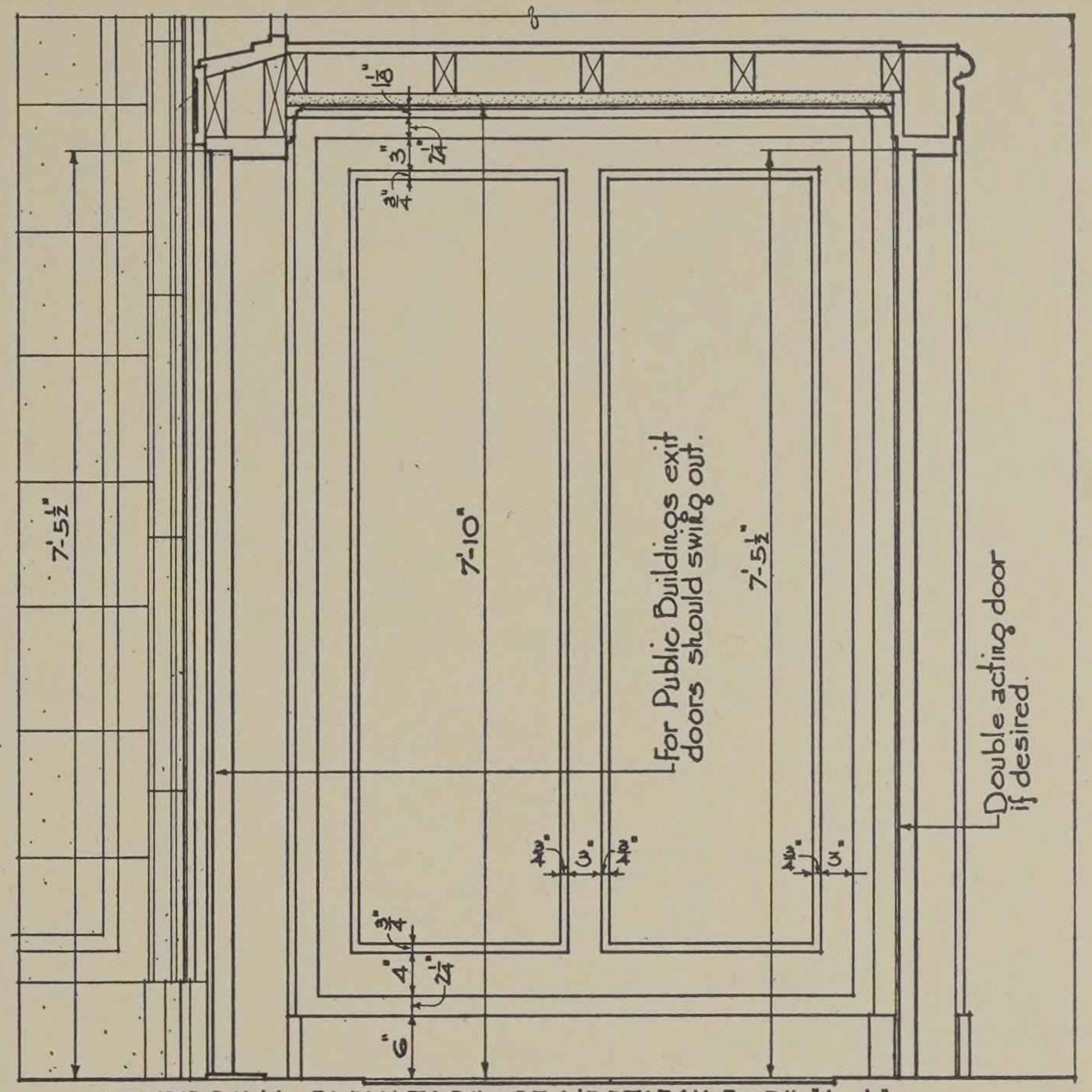


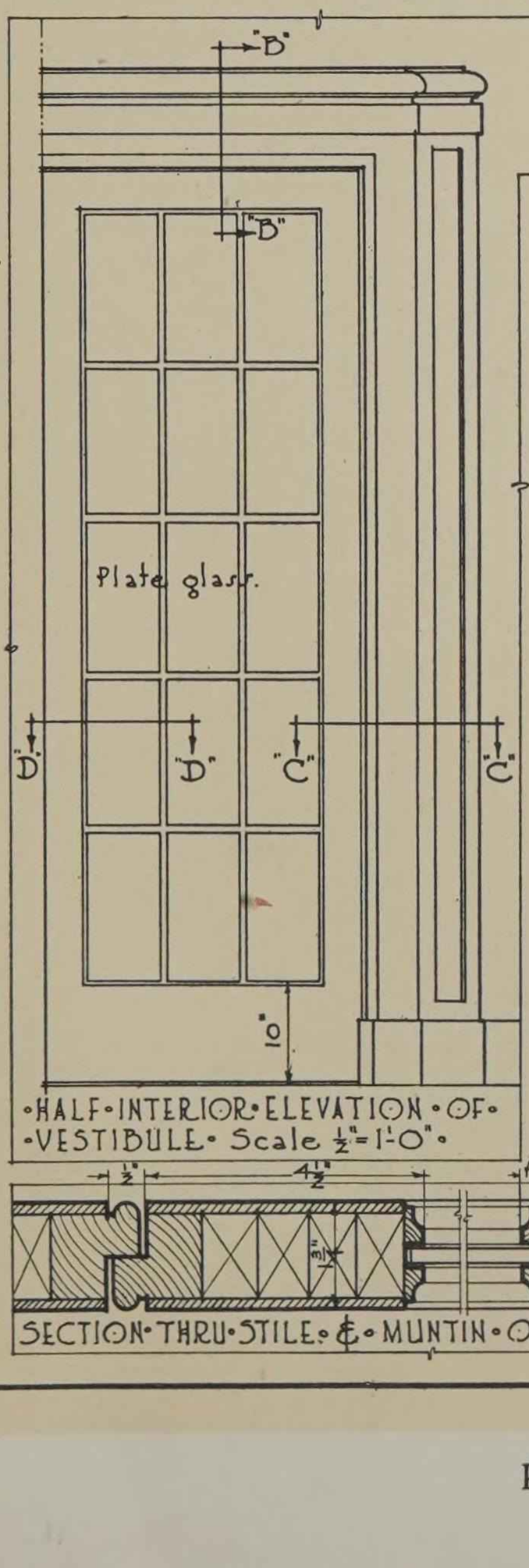

PLATE 42, ENTRANCE DOORWAY AND PALLADIAN WINDOW, II




•HALF•PLAN•OF•VESTIBULE•
•Scale ½"=1'-0"•




•SECTIONAL•ELEVATION•OF•VESTIBULE•ON•"A-A"•
•Scale ½"=1'-0"•




•HALF•INTERIOR•ELEVATION•OF•
•VESTIBULE• Scale ½"=1'-0"•

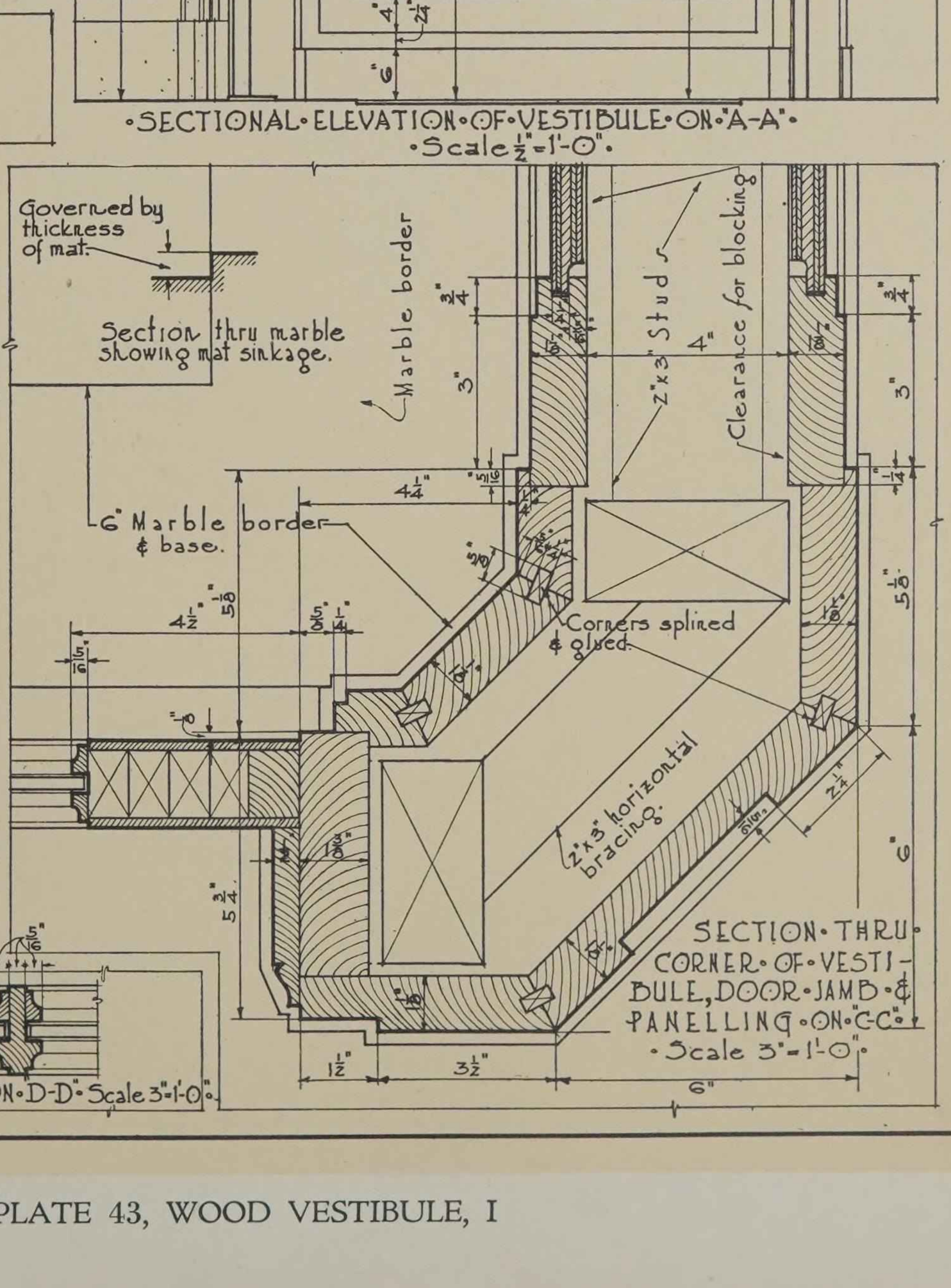






PLATE 43, WOOD VESTIBULE, I

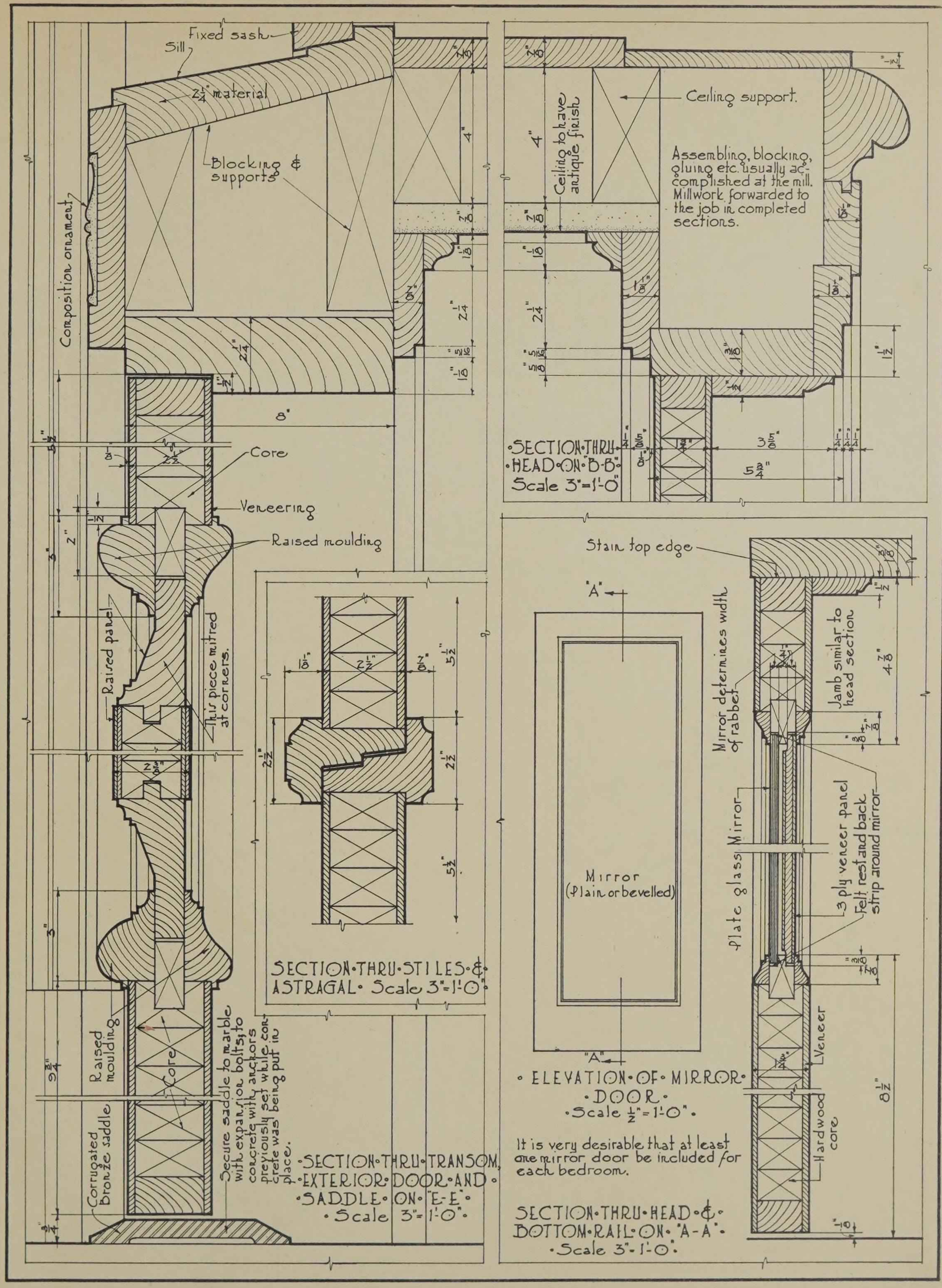
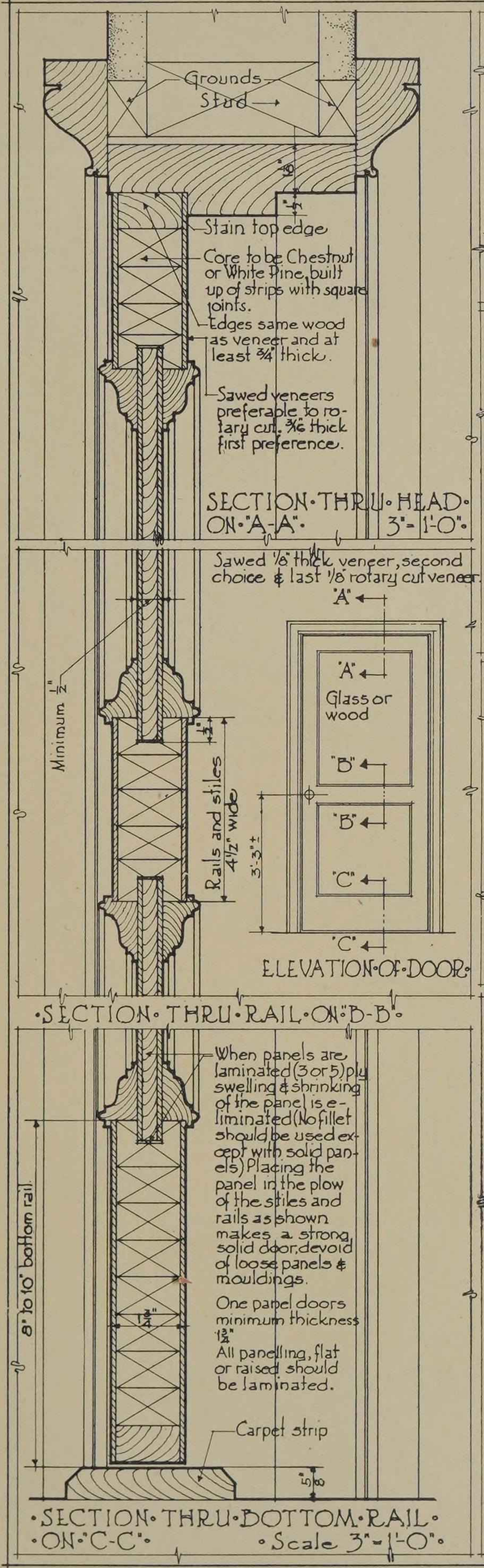


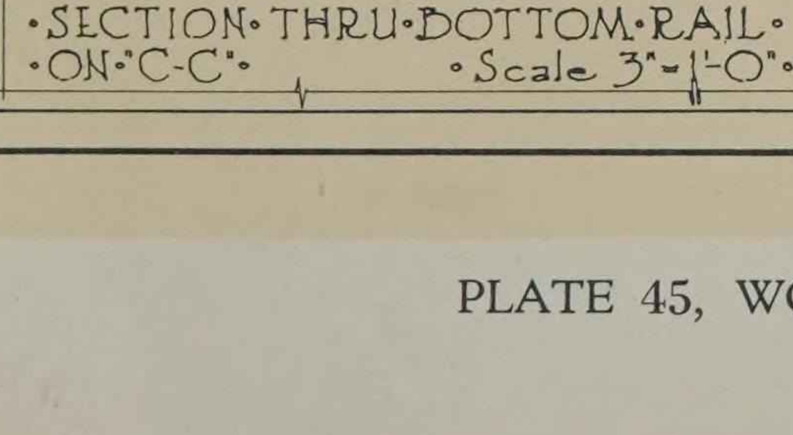

PLATE 44, WOOD VESTIBULE, II, AND MIRROR DOOR



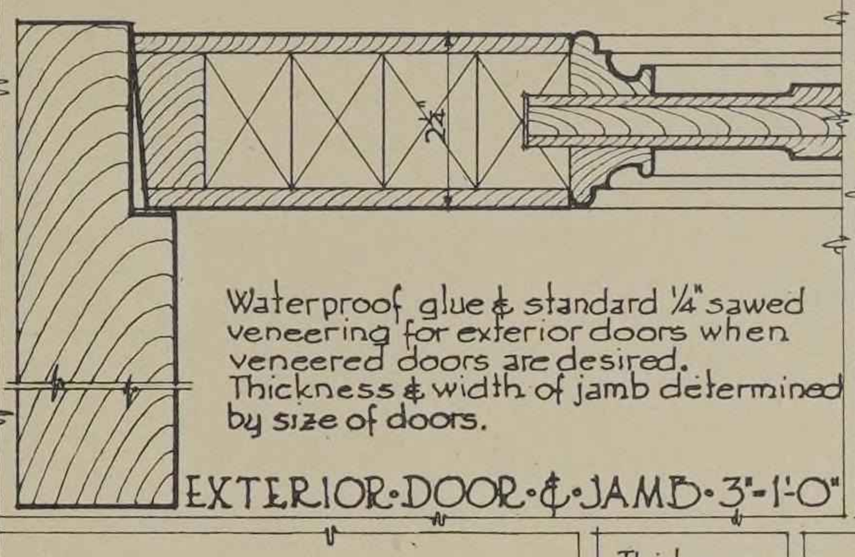

SECTION·THRU·HEAD·ON·"A-A"· 3"=1'-0"·

ELEVATION·OF·DOOR·

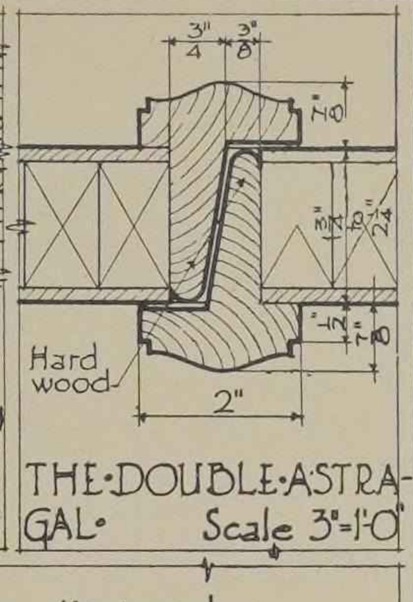
·SECTION·THRU·RAIL·ON·"B-B"·



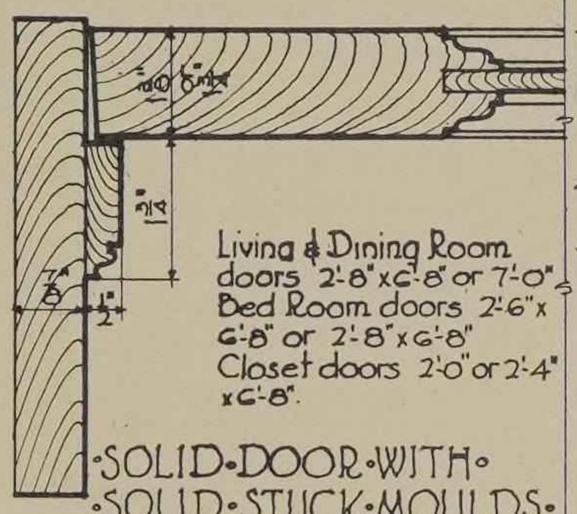

·SECTION·THRU·BOTTOM·RAIL·ON·"C-C"· ·Scale 3"=1'-0"·



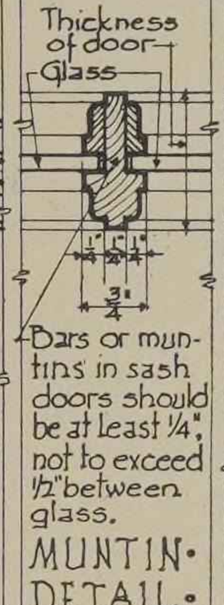

EXTERIOR·DOOR·&·JAMB·3"=1'-0"



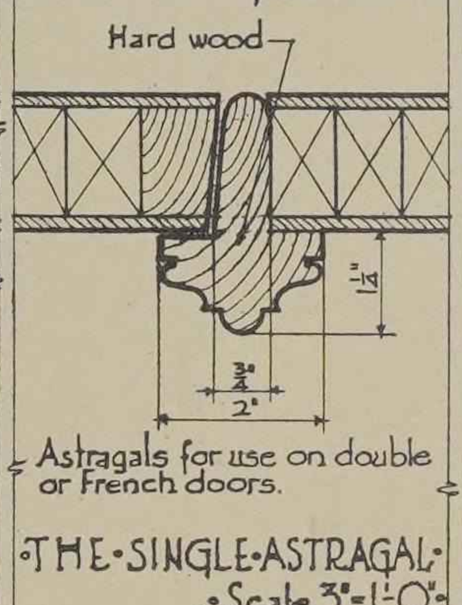

THE·DOUBLE·ASTRAGAL· Scale 3"=1'-0"



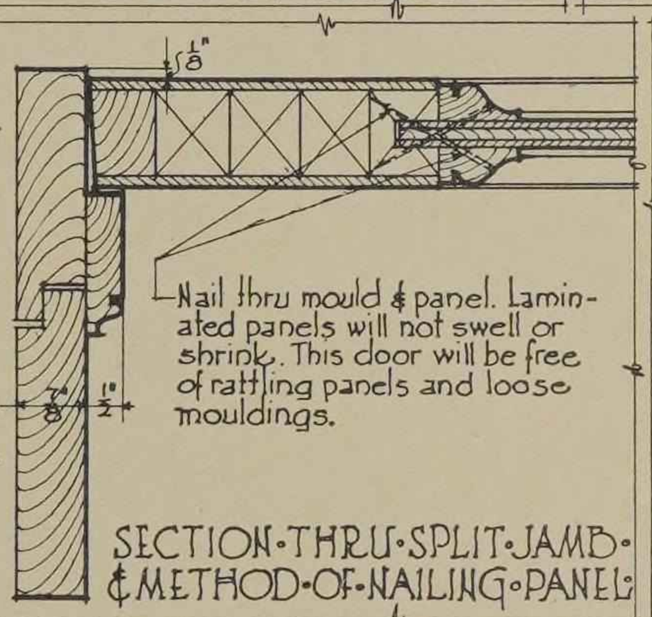

·SOLID·DOOR·WITH·SOLID·STUCK·MOULDS·



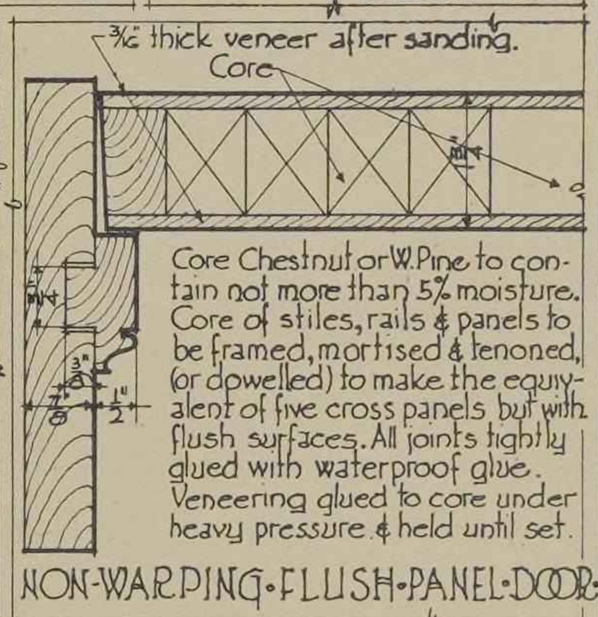

MUNTIN·DETAIL·



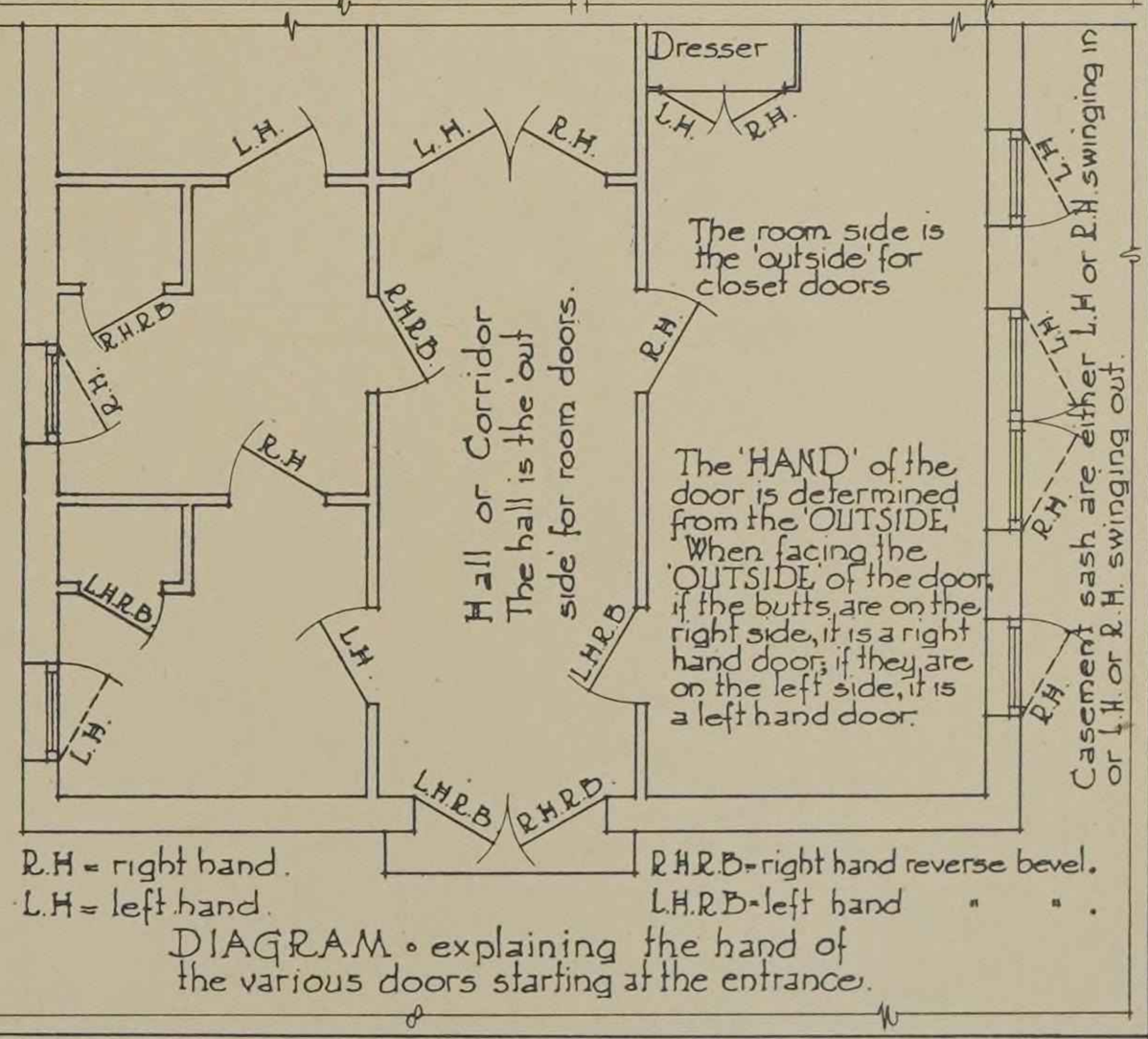

·THE·SINGLE·ASTRAGAL· ·Scale 3"=1'-0"·




SECTION·THRU·SPLIT·JAMB·& METHOD·OF·NAILING·PANEL·




NON-WARPING·FLUSH-PANEL·DOOR·

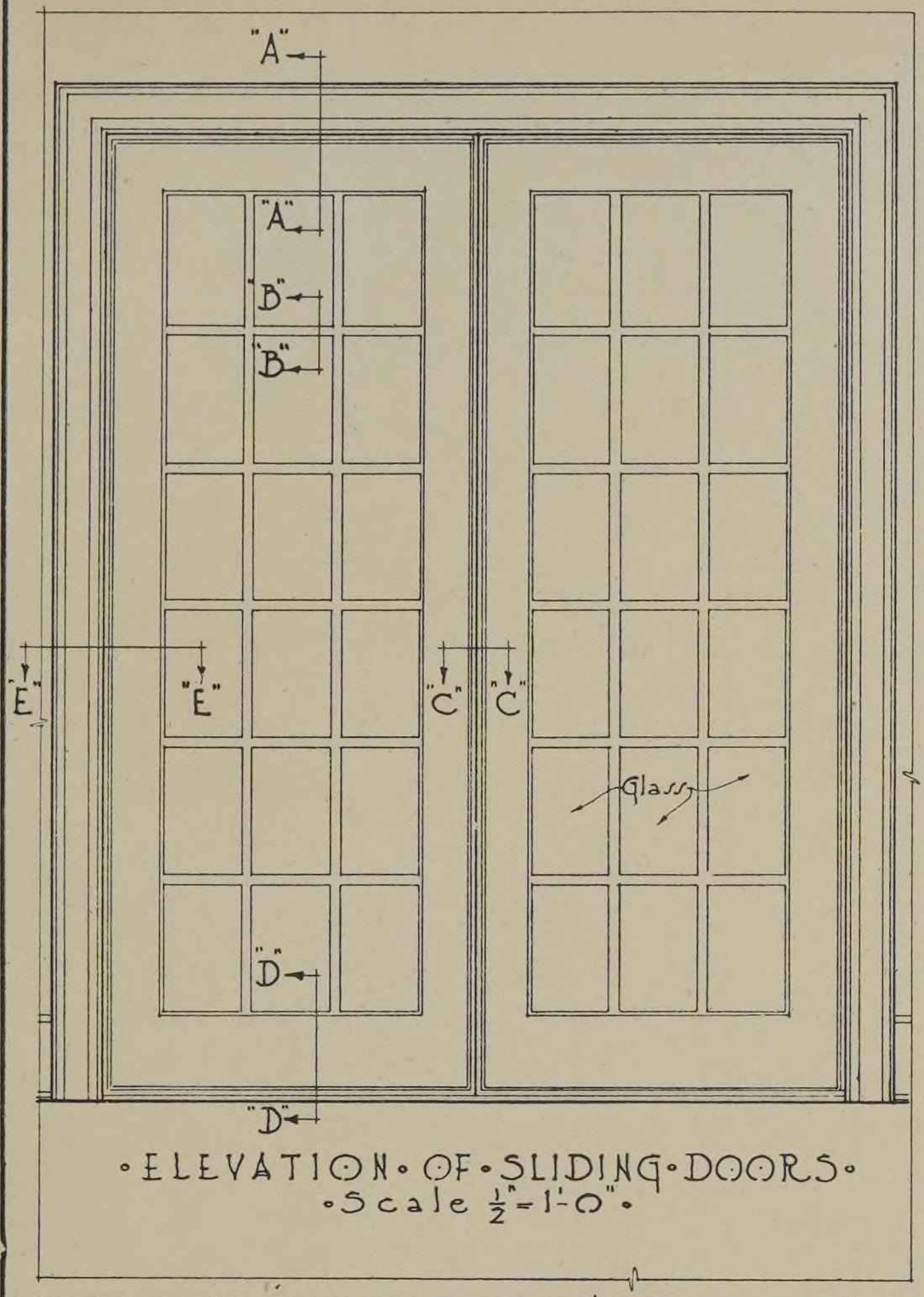



R.H = right hand. L.H = left hand.

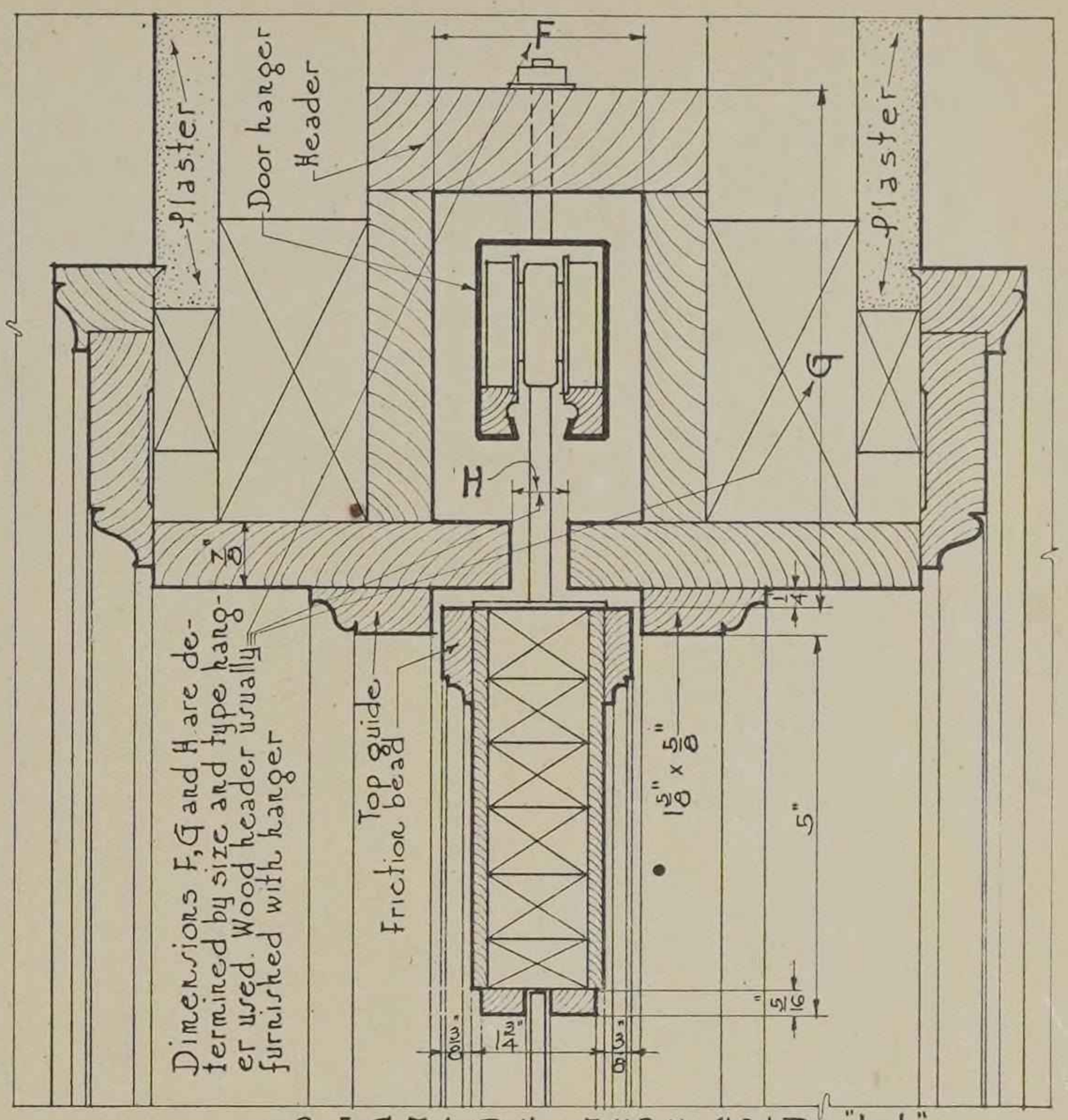
R.H.R.B = right hand reverse bevel. L.H.R.B = left hand " " .

DIAGRAM · explaining the hand of the various doors starting at the entrance.

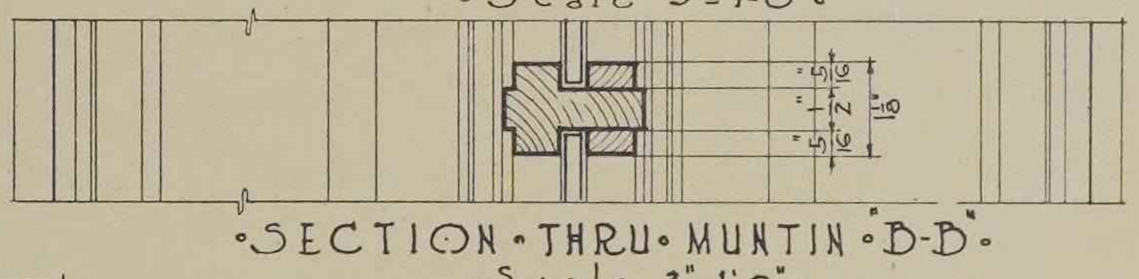
PLATE 45, WOODEN DOORS AND VENEERING



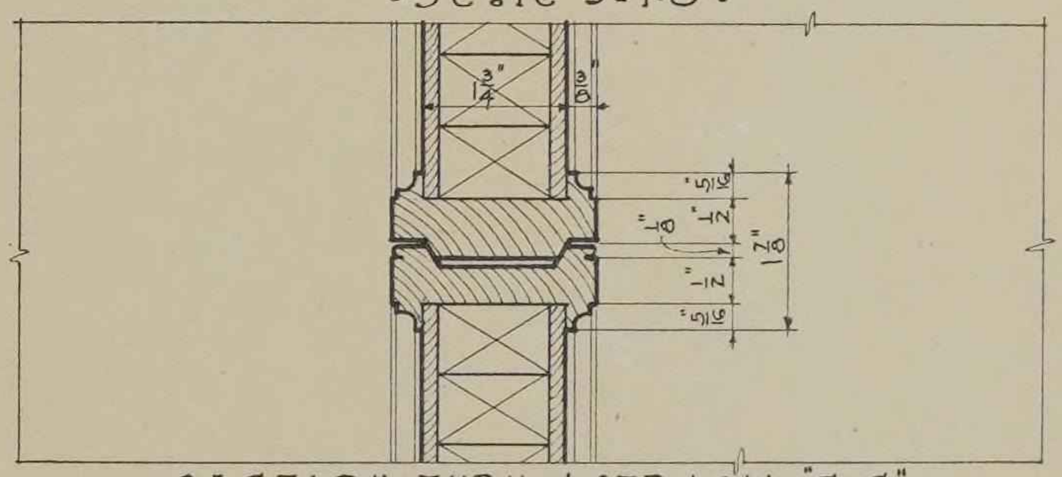

• ELEVATION • OF • SLIDING • DOORS •
• Scale ½" = 1'-0" •



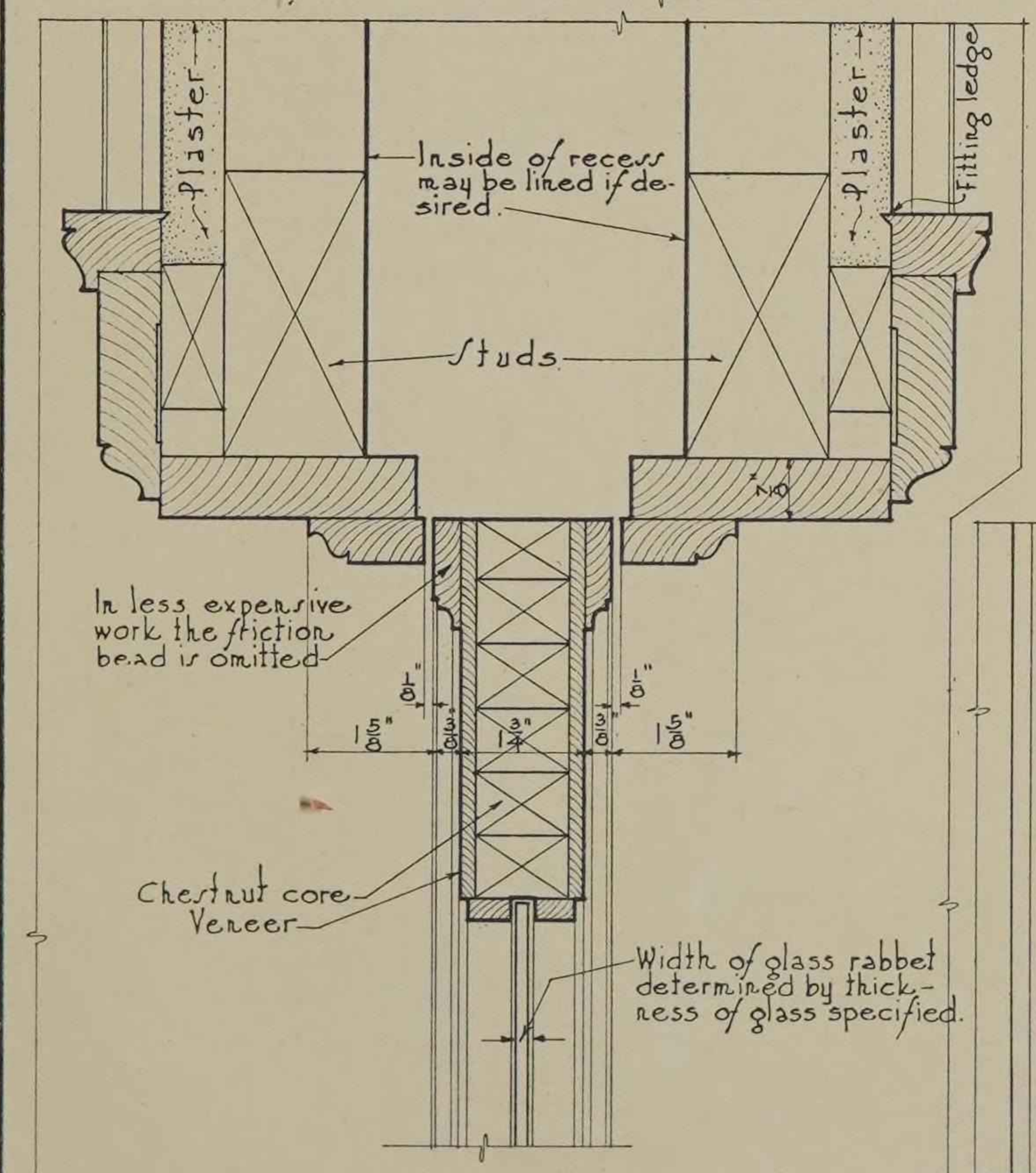

• SECTION • THRU • HEAD • "A-A"
• Scale 3" = 1'-0" •



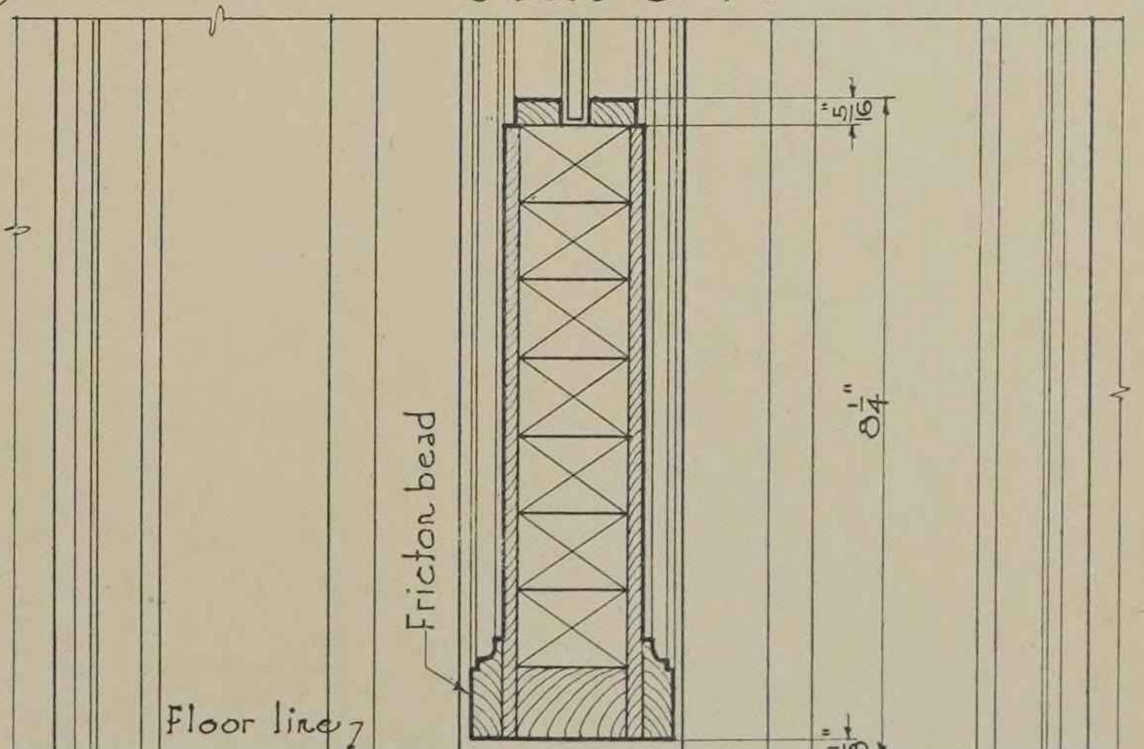

• SECTION • THRU • MUNTIN • "B-B" •
• Scale 3" = 1'-0" •




• SECTION • THRU • ASTRAGAL • "C-C" •
• Scale 3" = 1'-0" •

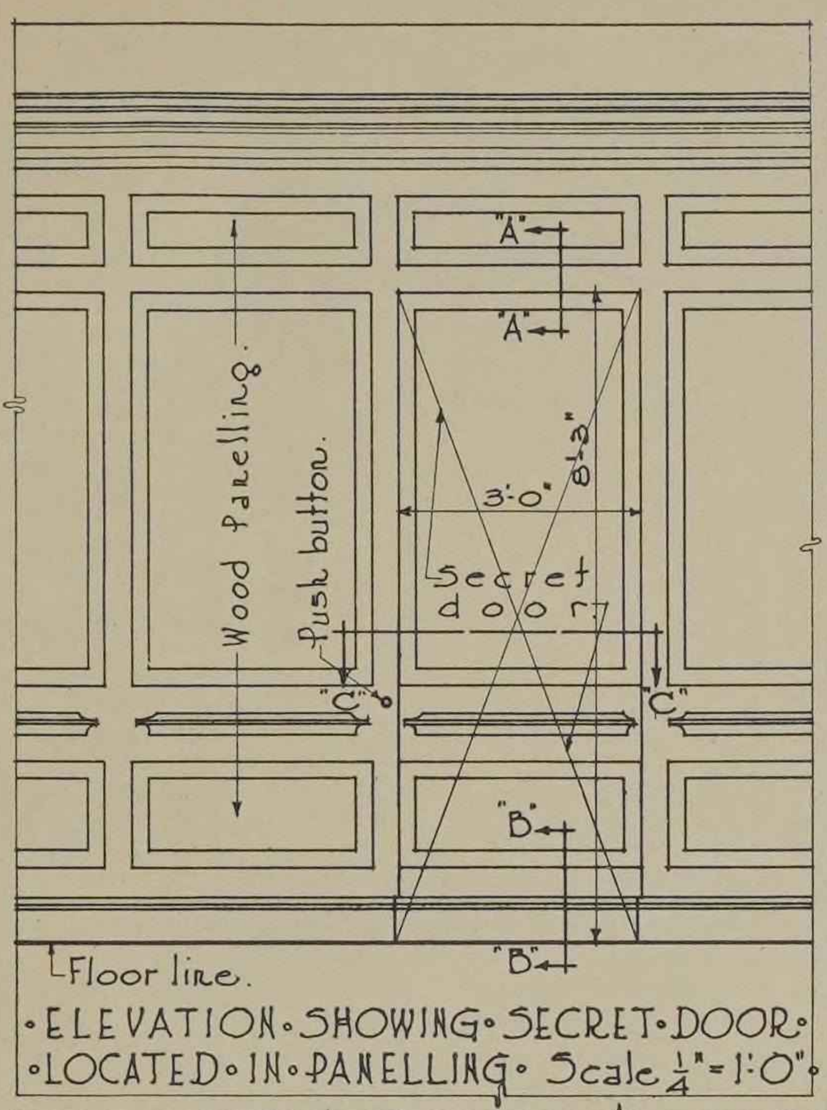



• SECTION • THRU • JAMB • "E-E" •
• Scale 3" = 1'-0" •

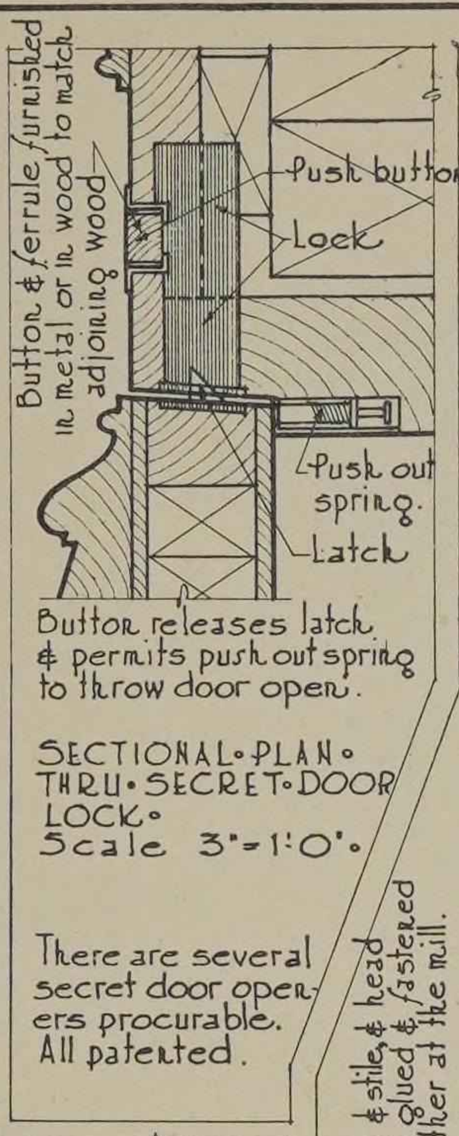



• SECTION • THRU • BOTTOM • RAIL • "D-D" •
• Scale 3" = 1'-0" •

PLATE 46, SLIDING DOOR



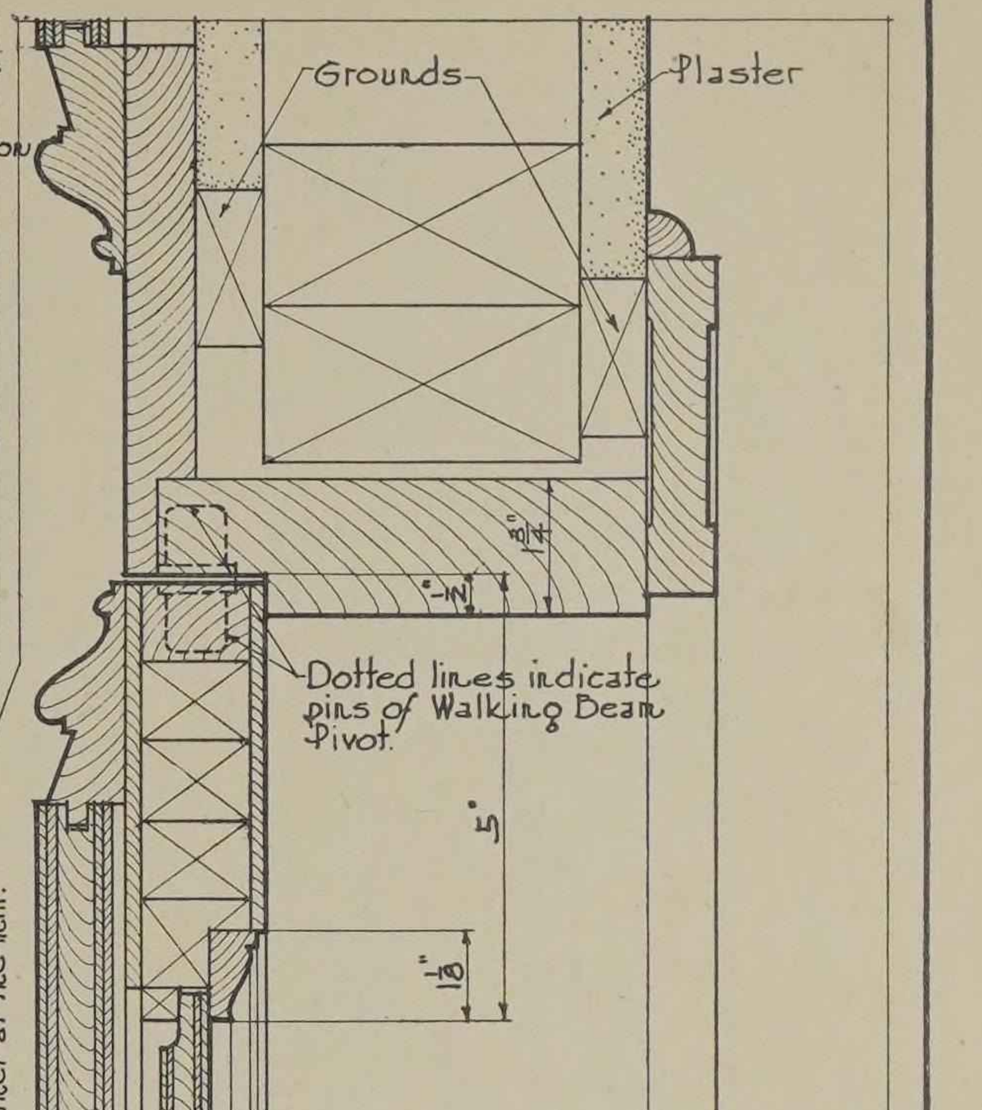

•ELEVATION•SHOWING•SECRET•DOOR•
•LOCATED•IN•PANELLING• Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0"•



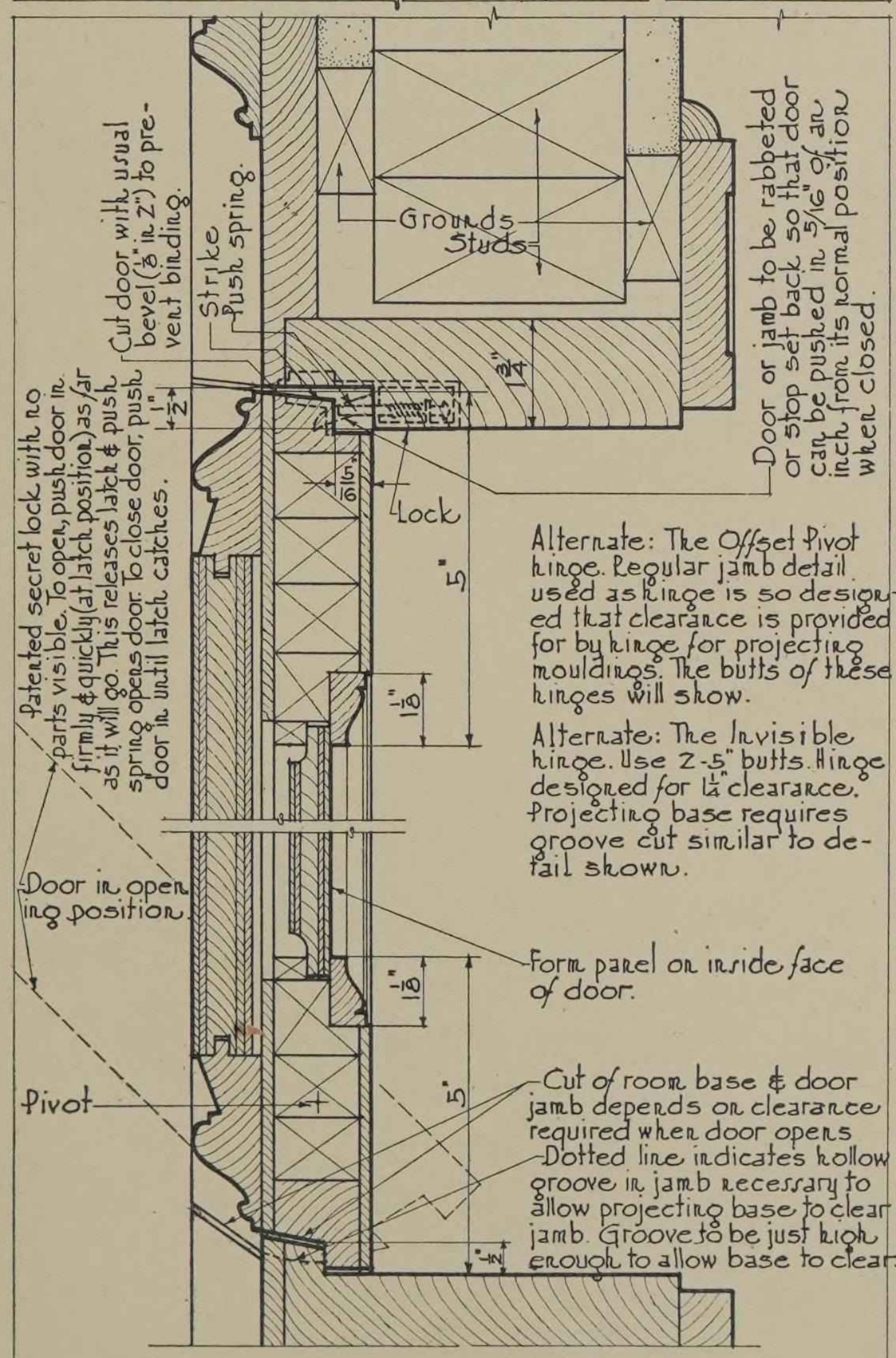

Button releases latch & permits push out spring to throw door open.

SECTIONAL•PLAN• THRU•SECRET•DOOR LOCK• Scale 3"=1'-0"•

There are several secret door openers procurable. All patented.




•SECTION•THRU•HEAD•&•TOP•RAIL• •ON•"A-A"• •Scale 3"=1'-0"•

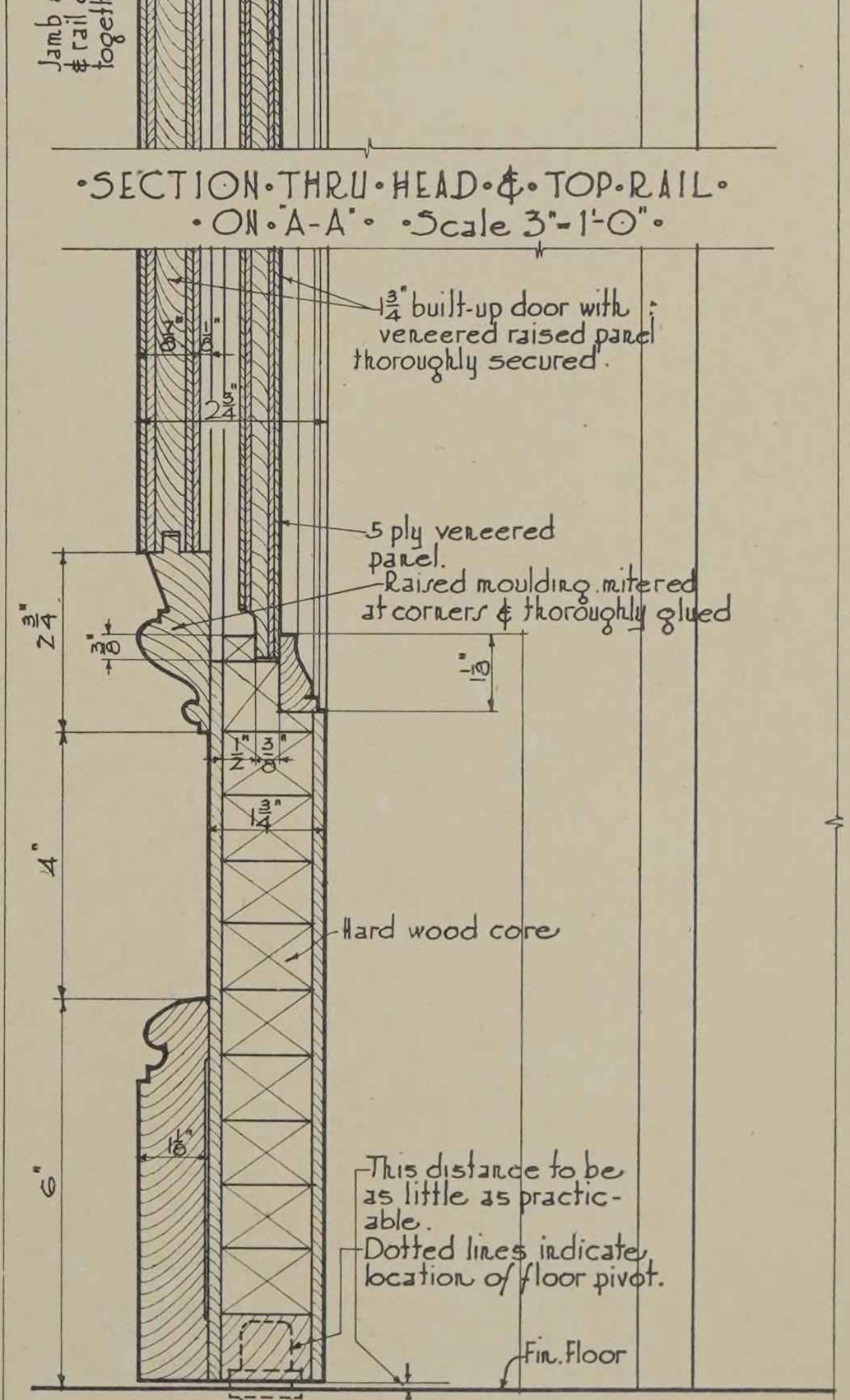



Alternate: The Offset Pivot hinge. Regular jamb detail used as hinge is so designed that clearance is provided for by hinge for projecting mouldings. The butts of these hinges will show.

Alternate: The Invisible hinge. Use 2-5" butts. Hinge designed for 1¼ clearance. Projecting base requires groove cut similar to detail shown.

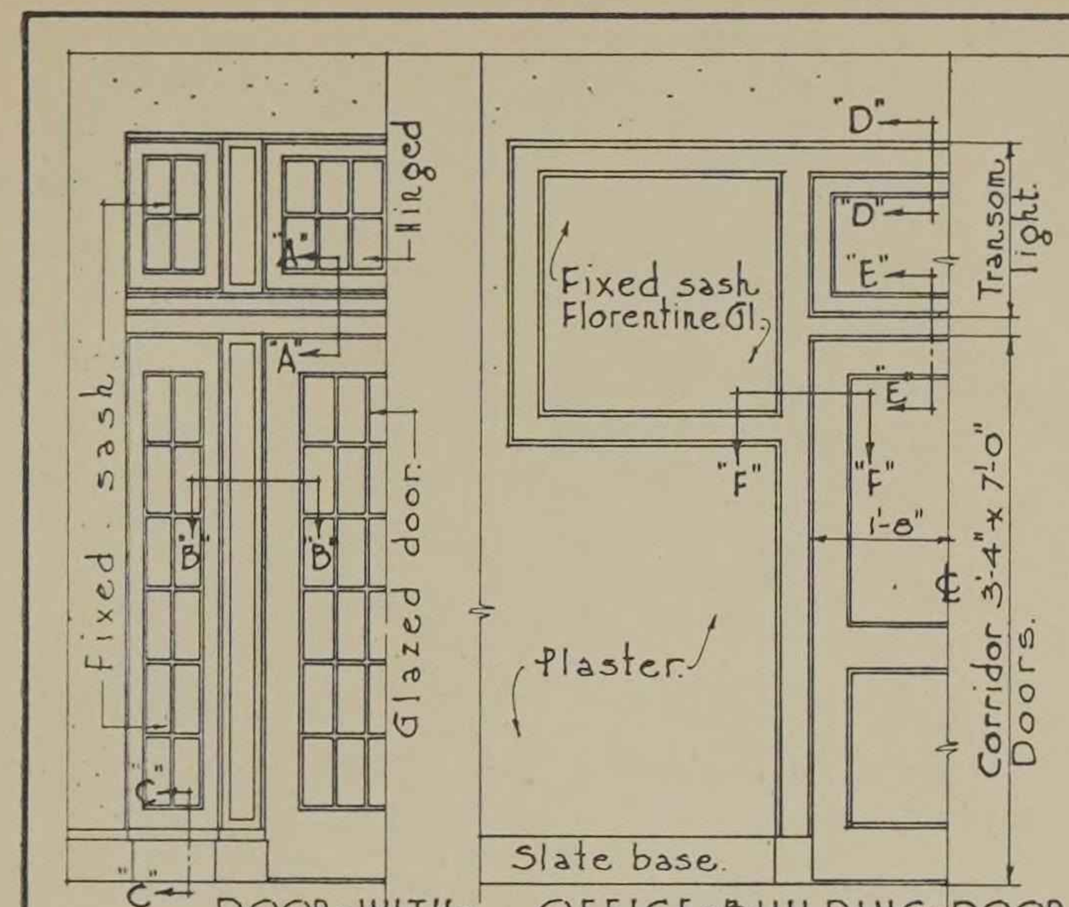
Form panel on inside face of door.

•SECTION•THRU•SECRET•DOOR•(SHOWING•BEVEL• •CUTS•IN•BASE, JAMB•&•DOOR•)ON•"C-C"• Scale 3"=1'-0"•




•SECTION•THRU• BOTTOM•RAIL•&•AT- •TACHED•BASE• ON•"B-B"• Scale 3"=1'-0"•

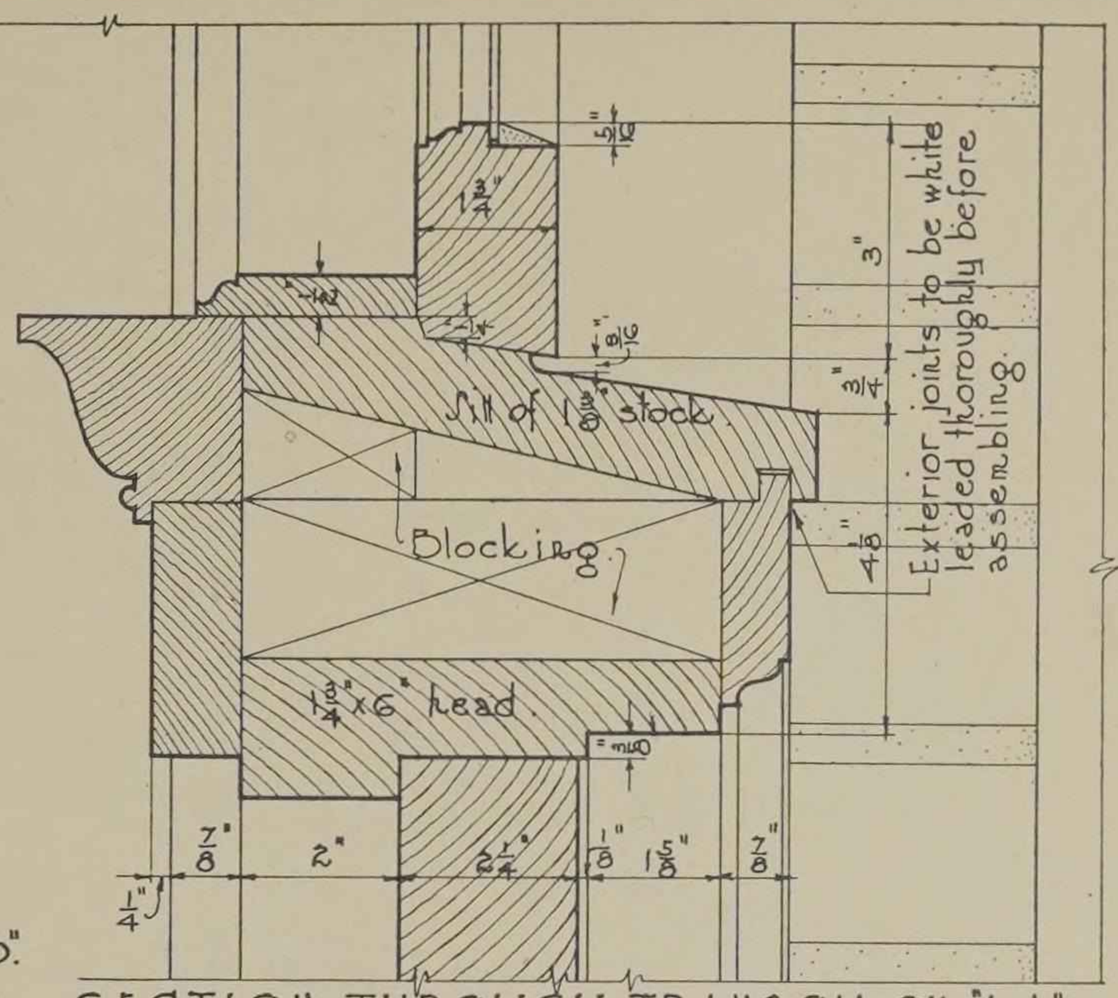
PLATE 47, SECRET DOOR




DOOR·WITH·SIDE·LIGHTS·

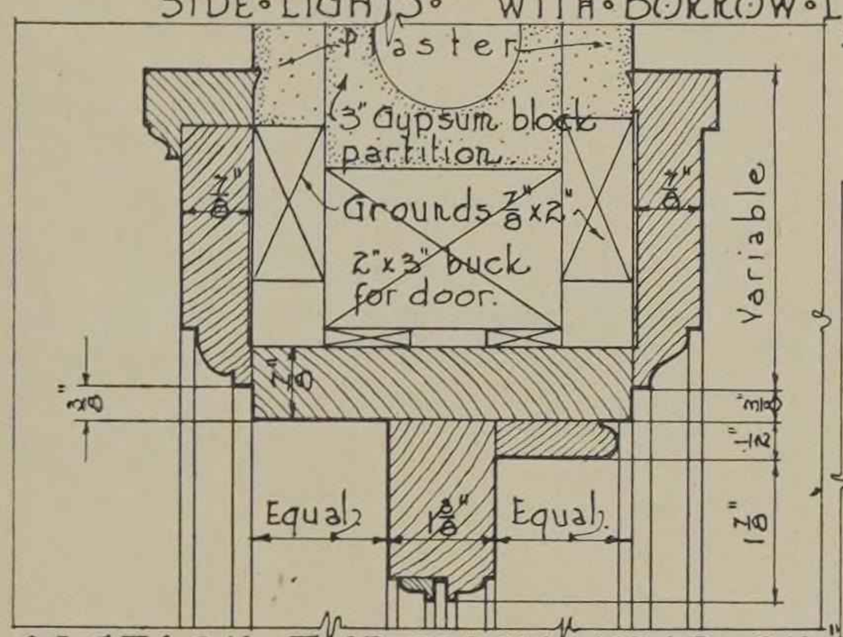
OFFICE·BUILDING·DOOR·WITH·BORROW·LIGHTS·

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0"

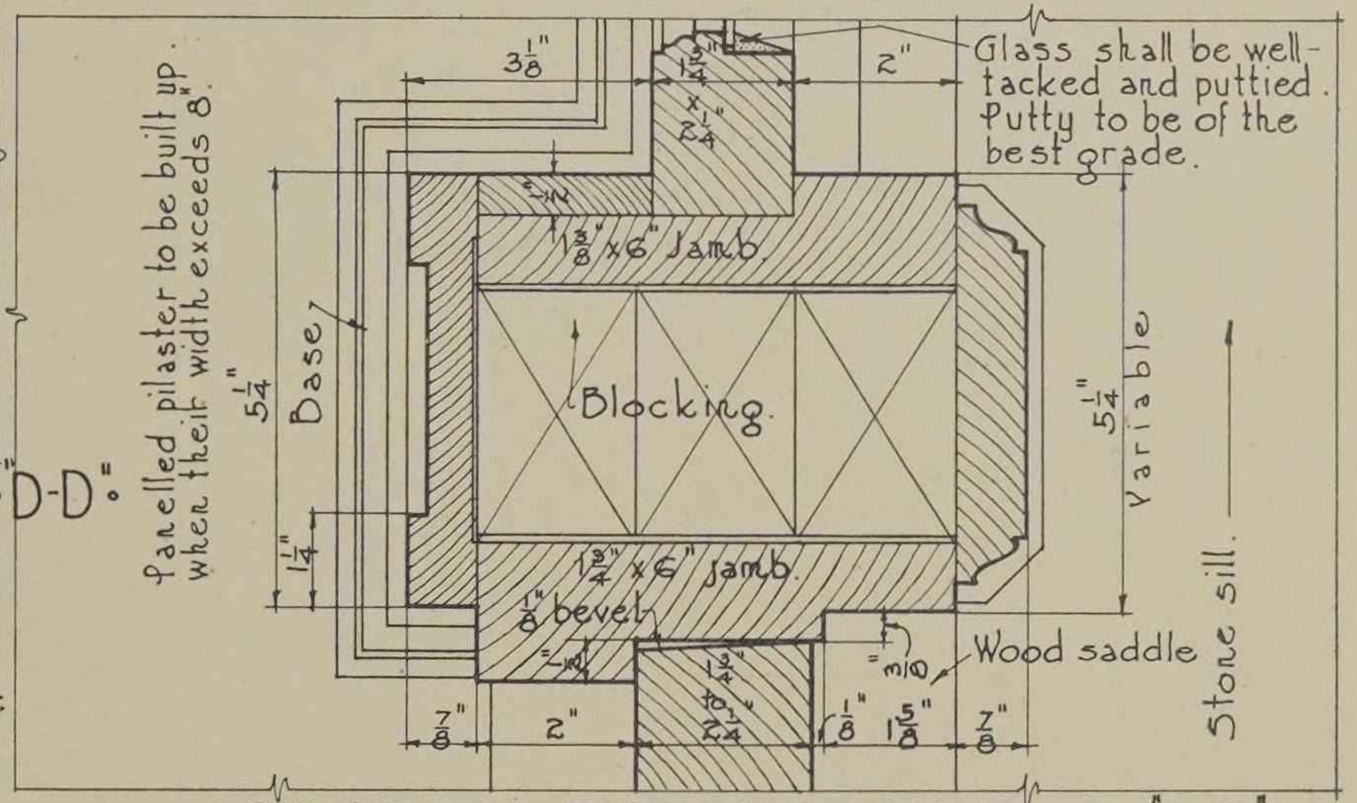



SECTION·THROUGH·TRANSOM·ON·"A-A"·

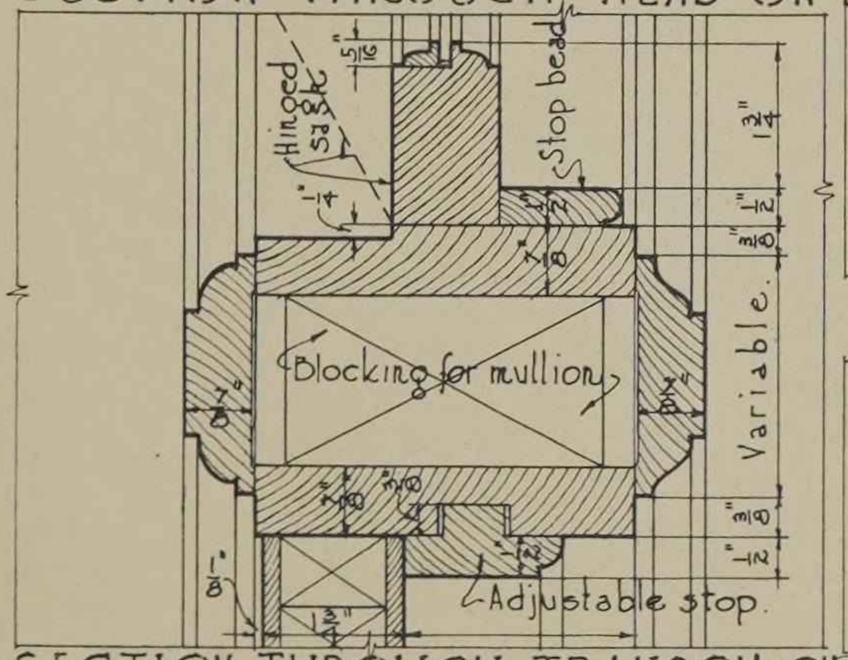
Scale 3"=1'-0"·



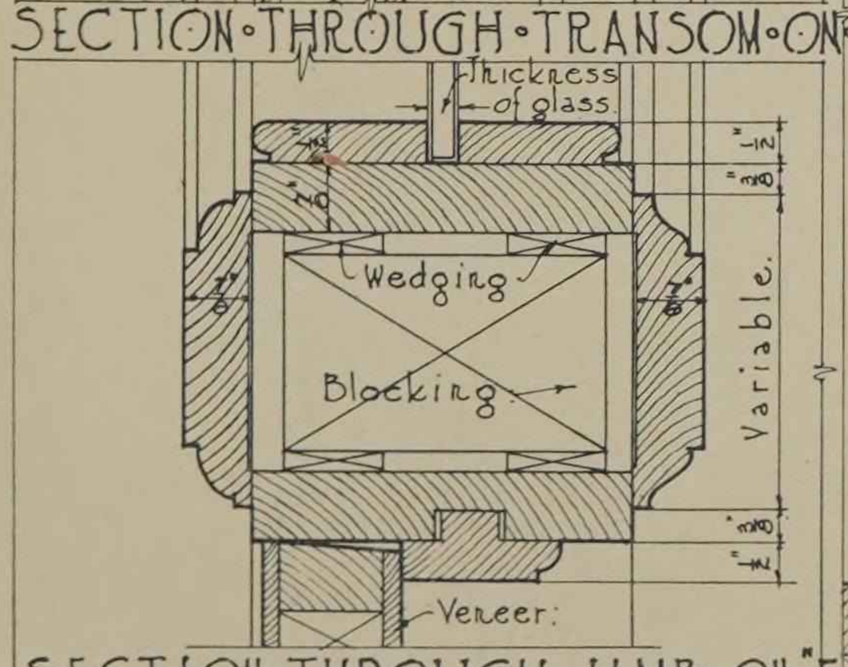

SECTION·THROUGH·HEAD·ON·"D-D"·



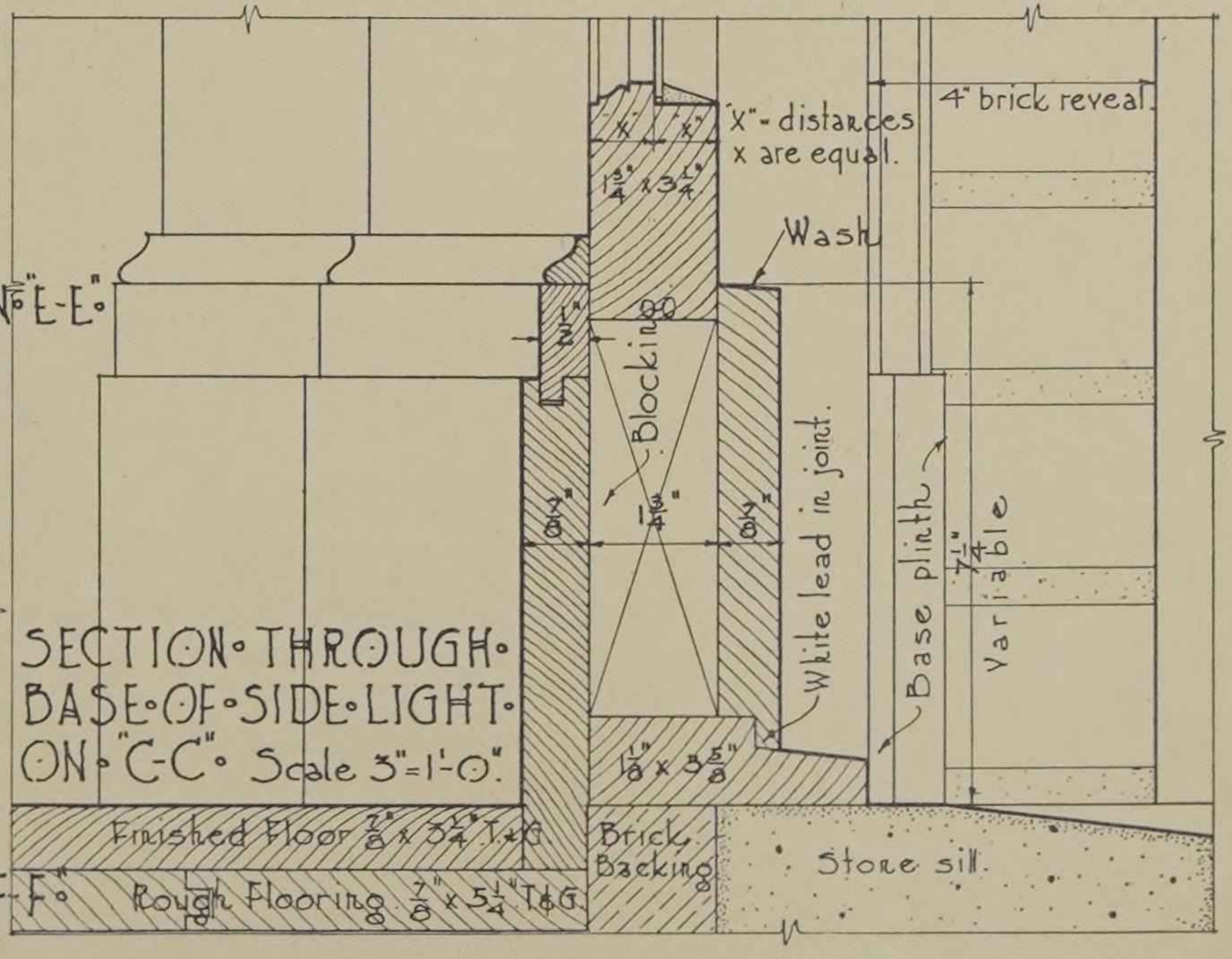

SECTION·THROUGH·JAMB·ON·"B-B"·




SECTION·THROUGH·TRANSOM·ON·"E-E"·

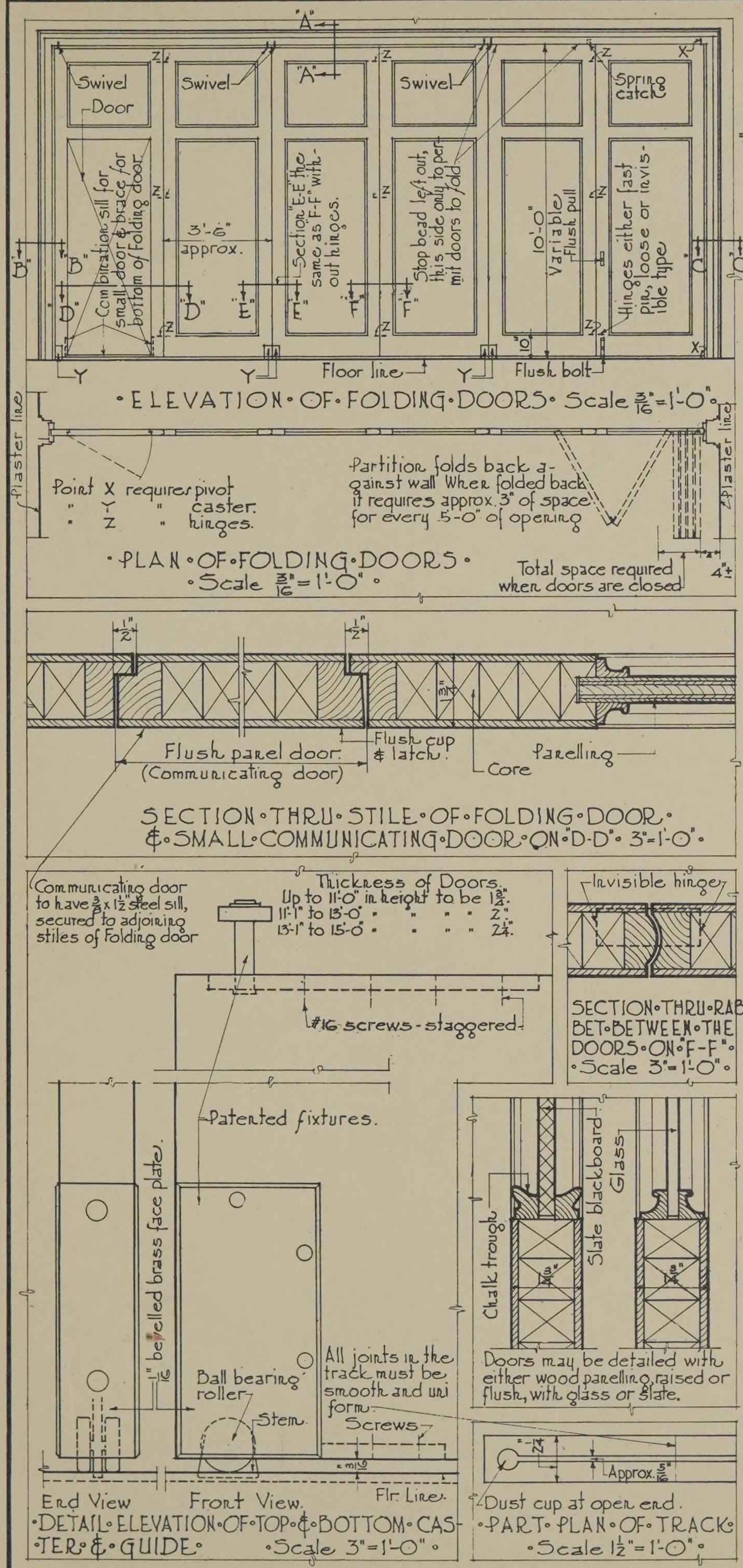



SECTION·THROUGH·JAMB·ON·"F-F"·




SECTION·THROUGH·BASE·OF·SIDE·LIGHT·ON·"C-C"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

PLATE 48, FRENCH DOOR, OFFICE CORRIDOR DOOR




·ELEVATION·OF·FOLDING·DOORS· Scale 3/16"=1'-0"·

·PLAN·OF·FOLDING·DOORS· ·Scale 3/16"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·THRU·STILE·OF·FOLDING·DOOR· &·SMALL·COMMUNICATING·DOOR·ON·"D-D"· 3"=1'-0"·

·DETAIL·ELEVATION·OF·TOP·&·BOTTOM·CASTER·&·GUIDE· ·Scale 3"=1'-0"·

·PART·PLAN·OF·TRACK· ·Scale 1 1/2"=1'-0"·

SECTION·THRU·RABBET·BETWEEN·THE DOORS·ON·"F-F"· ·Scale 3"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·THRU·HEAD, BRACKET, TOP ·GUIDE·&·RAIL·ON·"A-A"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

SECTION·THRU·JAMB·(BUMPER·END)·ON·"B-B"· 3"=1'-0"·

SECTION·THRU·JAMB·(PIVOT·END)·& STILE·ON·"C-C"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

TRACK·DETAILS· 3"=1'-0"·

PLATE 49, ROLLING DOOR PARTITION

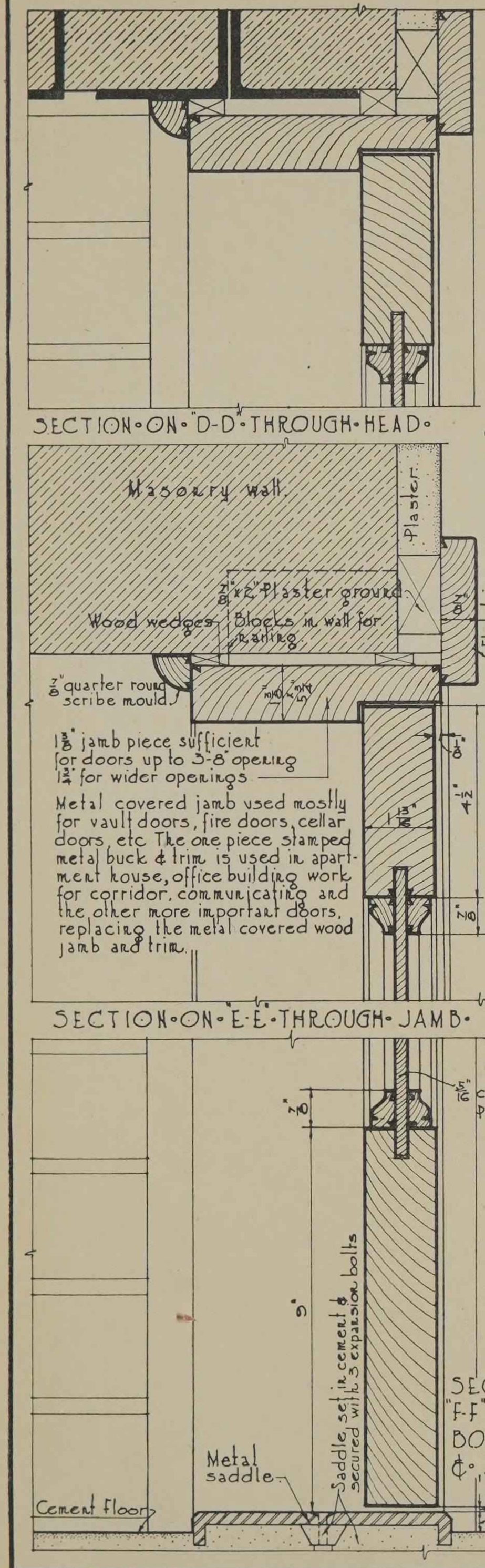



PLATE 50, METAL-COVERED DOORS

Stairways to be separated from hall & classrooms by heavy wood, iron, kalamein or tile partition

8'-0" Minimum corridor

Floors in all corridors to be of noiseless & resilient material such as linoleum, cork or some approved composition. Sanitary base.

This dimension determined by type wardrobe used

Built-in wardrobes (either built as per plans or purchased in sections). Each 4'-0" section accommodates 17 pupils.

Dividing partitions, one end partition & doors must have openings for ventilation. State code determines sizes.

Light to enter classroom at the pupils' left & if necessary from the rear. Never from the front.

Window & wall aisles to be 3'-0" wide. Seat aisles to be 1'-6" wide. Front aisle to be 7'-0" wide. This includes instructor's desk.

Stair riser for grade schools 6", tread 11" (includes nosing)
" " high 6¾", " 11½" "
Nosings 1¼" maximum. Handrails on both sides of stairs.

2-2'-6" Kalamein doors & trim. Glass to be Wire glass.

Dn

4'-0" minimum

4'-0" minimum

Intermediate landings required

3'-0"x7'-0" glass

Heating & vent space

Wardrobes

2'-2"

Vent openings

Opening to vent flue at floor line.

Thermostat
Bell
Clock
Interior telephone.

Teachers closet door 2'-8"x7'-0"

32'-0" maximum length

TYPICAL · CLASS · ROOM ·

Floor to be of maple or rift sawn Yellow Pine. Base to be of wood (simple design) with sanitary cove mould or slate.

Blackboard. 80 sq. ft. minimum per room. 24'-0" maximum width.

Six electric outlets, each outlet 150 W.

Blackboard. See detail.

Partitions: Stud or tile.

3'-0"x7'-0" communicating door.

4'-0" minimum

Net glass area to be 20% of the floor area after deducting area occupied by the width of sash rails, stiles, muntins, & window frame. This rule applies to the shops, laboratories & library also.

Concrete steps to have non-slip treads embedded in concrete.
All stairs to be of fireproof construction.

Two separate stairs required for buildings having less than nine rooms on the 2nd. Floor. One stairway at each end of the building & each leading directly to an exit from the 1st. Floor to the grade

If it is possible to include small piers between the windows without affecting the design of the building it is advisable to do so. This will eliminate the necessity of using a large special lintel to span opening and will simplify the framing considerably.

· PLAN · OF · TYPICAL · CLASSROOM · & · STAIRWAY ·

8" Maximum. Keep window head as close to ceiling as practicable.

Walls & ceiling painted with flat light colors. Plaster

Chair rail

3'-4" from floor to glass line.

Cement plaster wainscot.

· ELEVATION · OF · CLASSROOM · LOOKING · TOWARDS · WINDOWS ·

Room requirement 15 to 18 sq. ft. or 200 cubic ft. per pupil.

If Cloakroom is desired, it must be located at rear of room. Width to be either 5'-0" with one door or 4'-6" with one door at each end.

Cloakrooms & wardrobes for the Elementary & Junior High. Individual lockers for Senior High.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | pupil | classroom | 21'-4" x 28'-0" |
| 37 | " | " | 22'-0" x 28'-0" |
| 41 | " | " | 23'-0" x 30'-0" |
| 46 | " | " | 24'-0" x 32'-0" |

Sizes of floor beams & maximum spans.

| Wood | Span | Size | Spacing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hemlock | 18'-0" to 20'-0" incl. | 2"x12" | 16" o.c. |
| Spruce | 20'-1" to 22'-0" " . | 3"x12" | 12" o.c. |
| Spruce | 22'-1" to 24'-0" " . | 3"x14" | 12" o.c. |
| Yellow Pine | 24'-1" to 26'-0" " . | 3"x14" | 16" o.c. |
| Yellow Pine | 26'-1" to 30'-0" " . | 3"x14" | 12" o.c. |

All spans to be bridged with 2"x3" bridging 8'-0" on center.

Each classroom shall be supplied with fresh air at the rate of not less than 30 cu. ft. per minute per pupil.

Consult the State Code on school buildings

· SCALE · FOR · PLATE · ⅛" = 1'-0" ·

Picture mould

Plaster

Cork board

Blackboard

Built-in wardrobes.

Openings in door as shown

· ELEVATION · OF · CLASSROOM · LOOKING · TOWARDS · WARDROBES, TEACHERS' LOCKER, DOOR · ETC ·

Plaster ceiling or wire lath or sheet metal ceiling

12'-0" minimum N.Y. requires 13'-2"

Blackboard

Wood base

· ELEVATION · OF · CLASSROOM · LOOKING · TOWARDS · REAR · OF · ROOM ·

PLATE 51, TYPICAL SCHOOL CLASSROOM

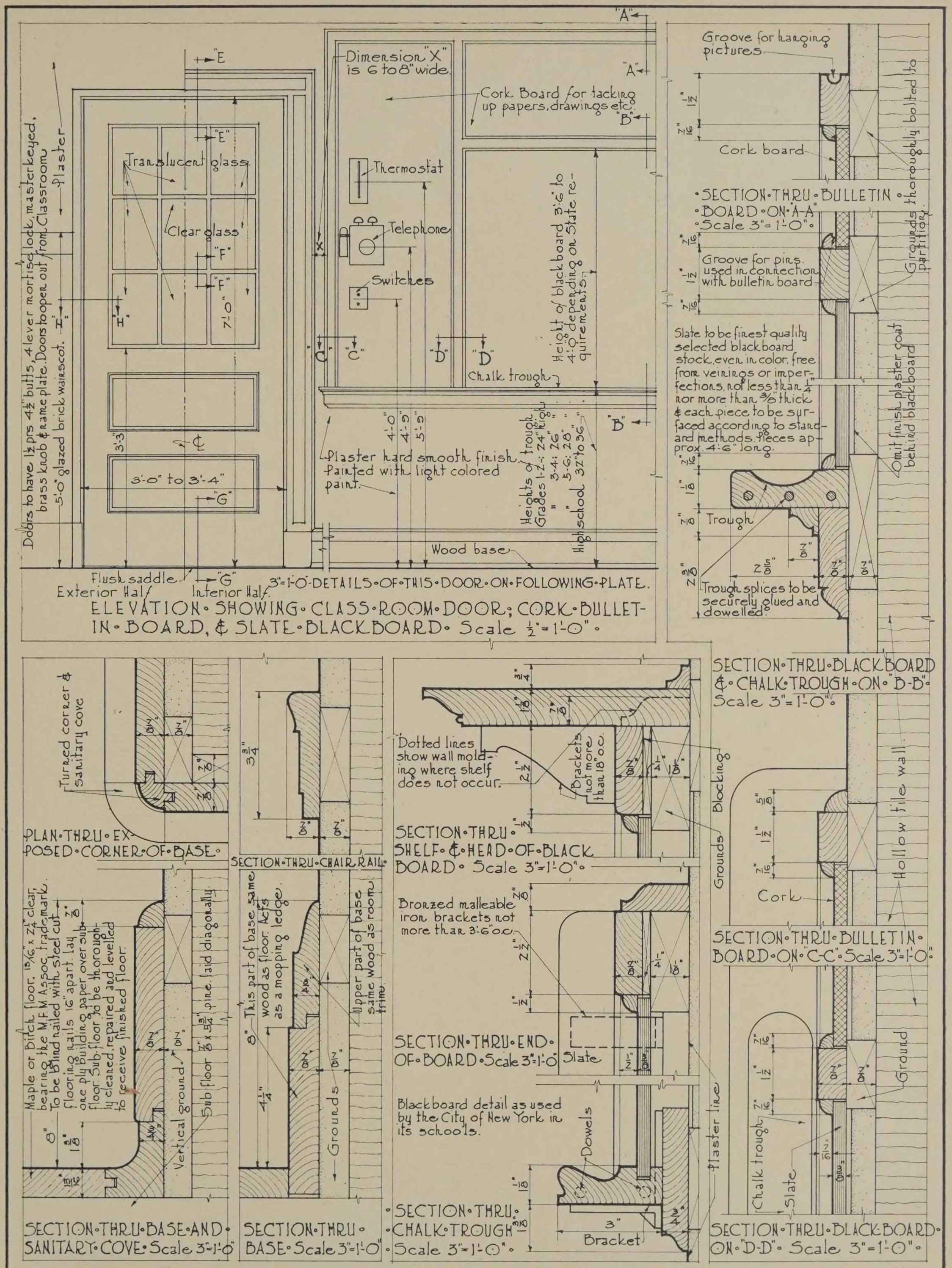
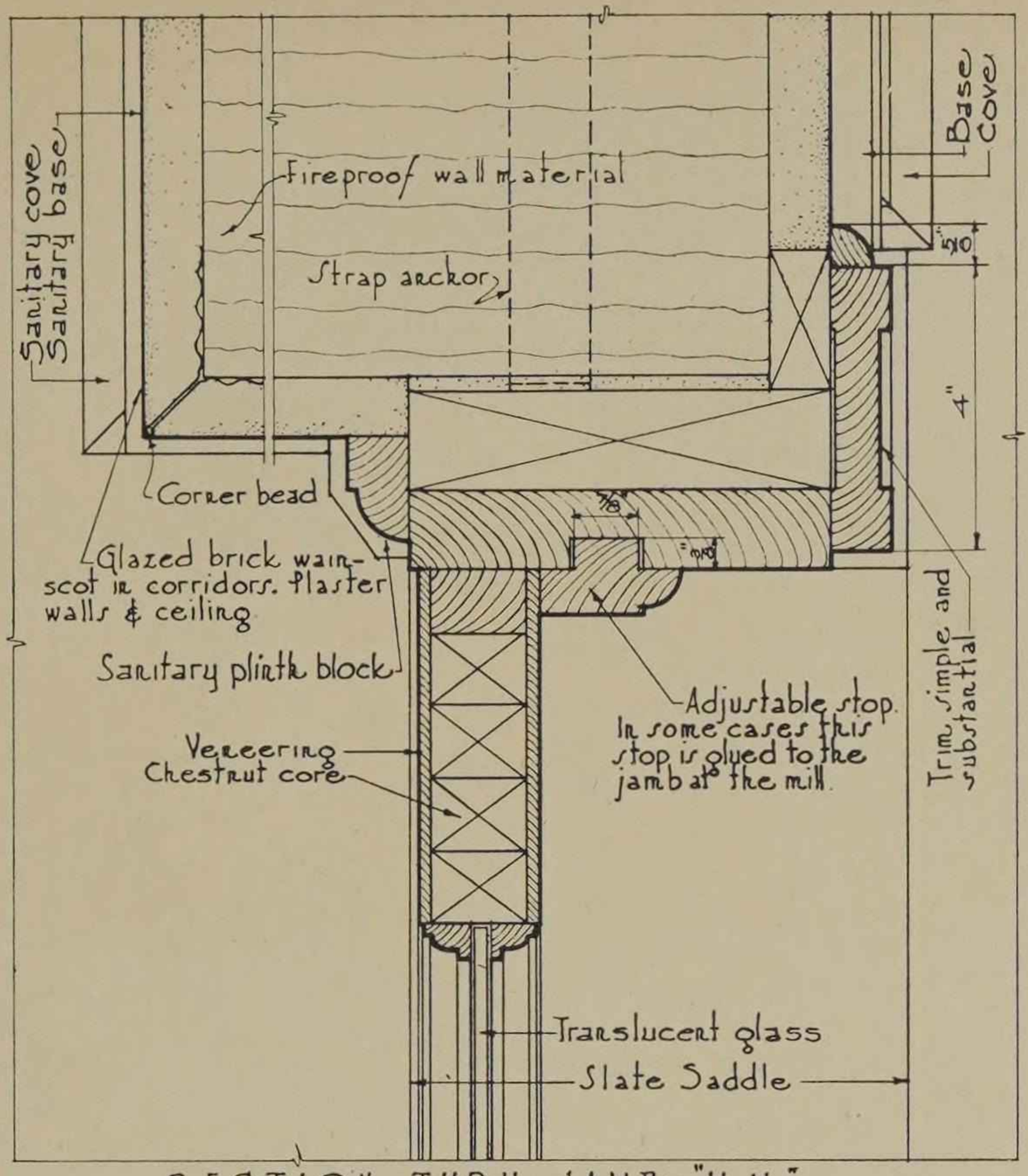
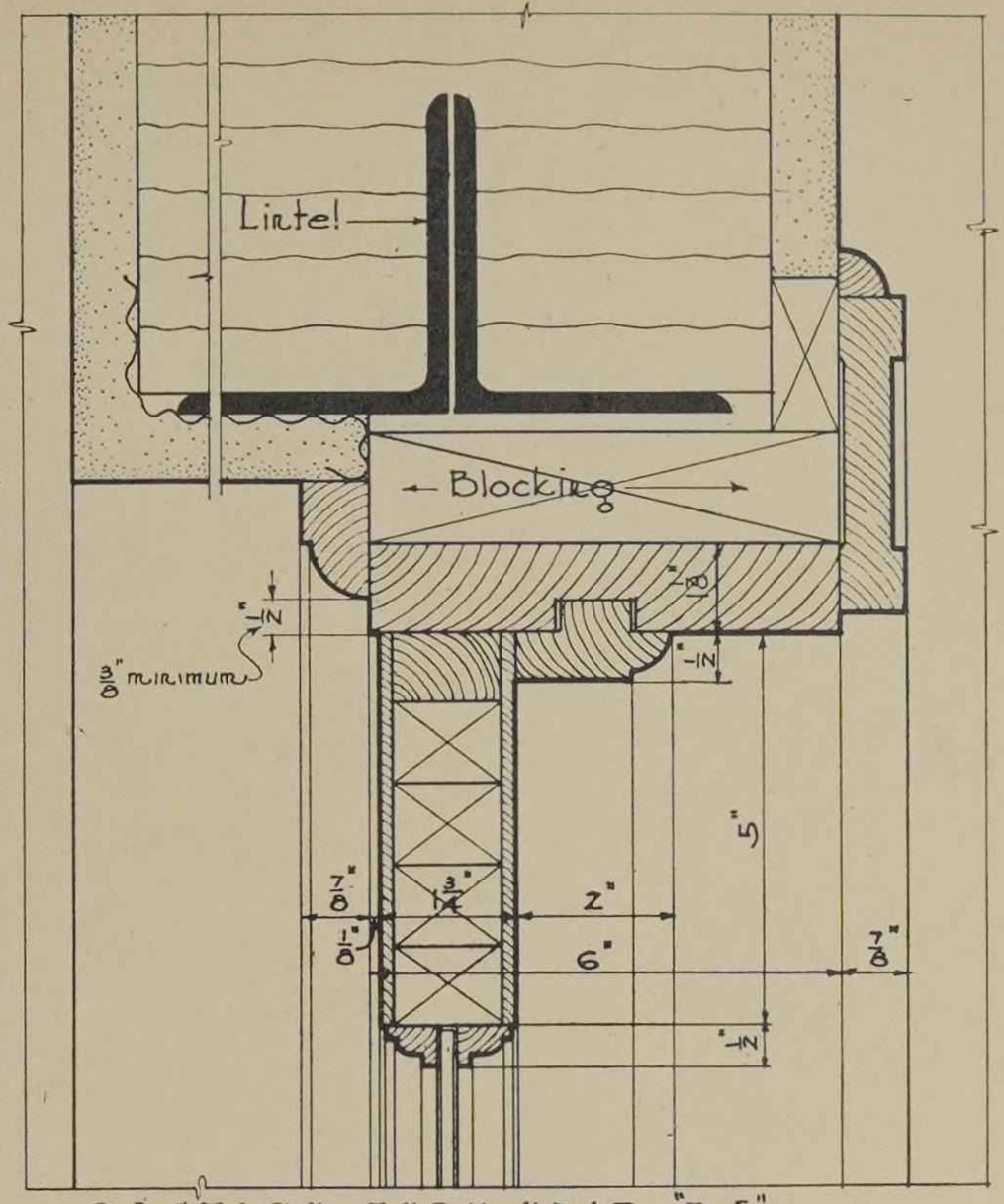


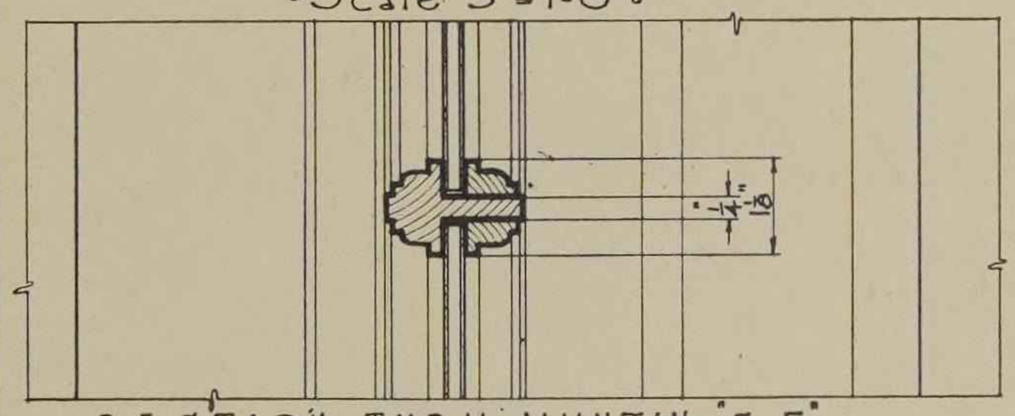

PLATE 52, BLACKBOARDS



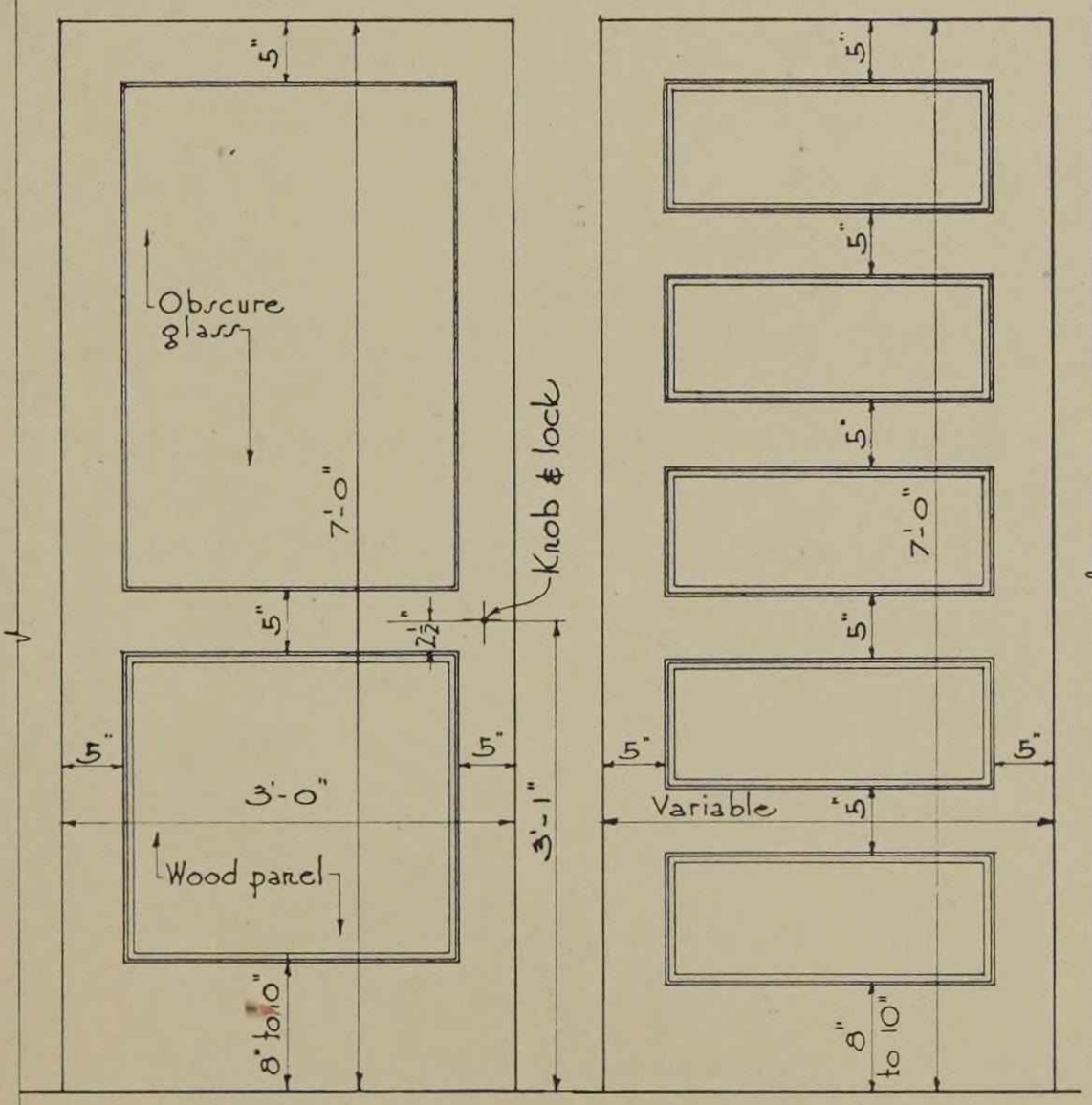

•SECTION•THRU•JAMB•"H-H"•
•Scale 3"=1'-0"•




•SECTION•THRU•HEAD•"E-E"•
•Scale 3"=1'-0"•



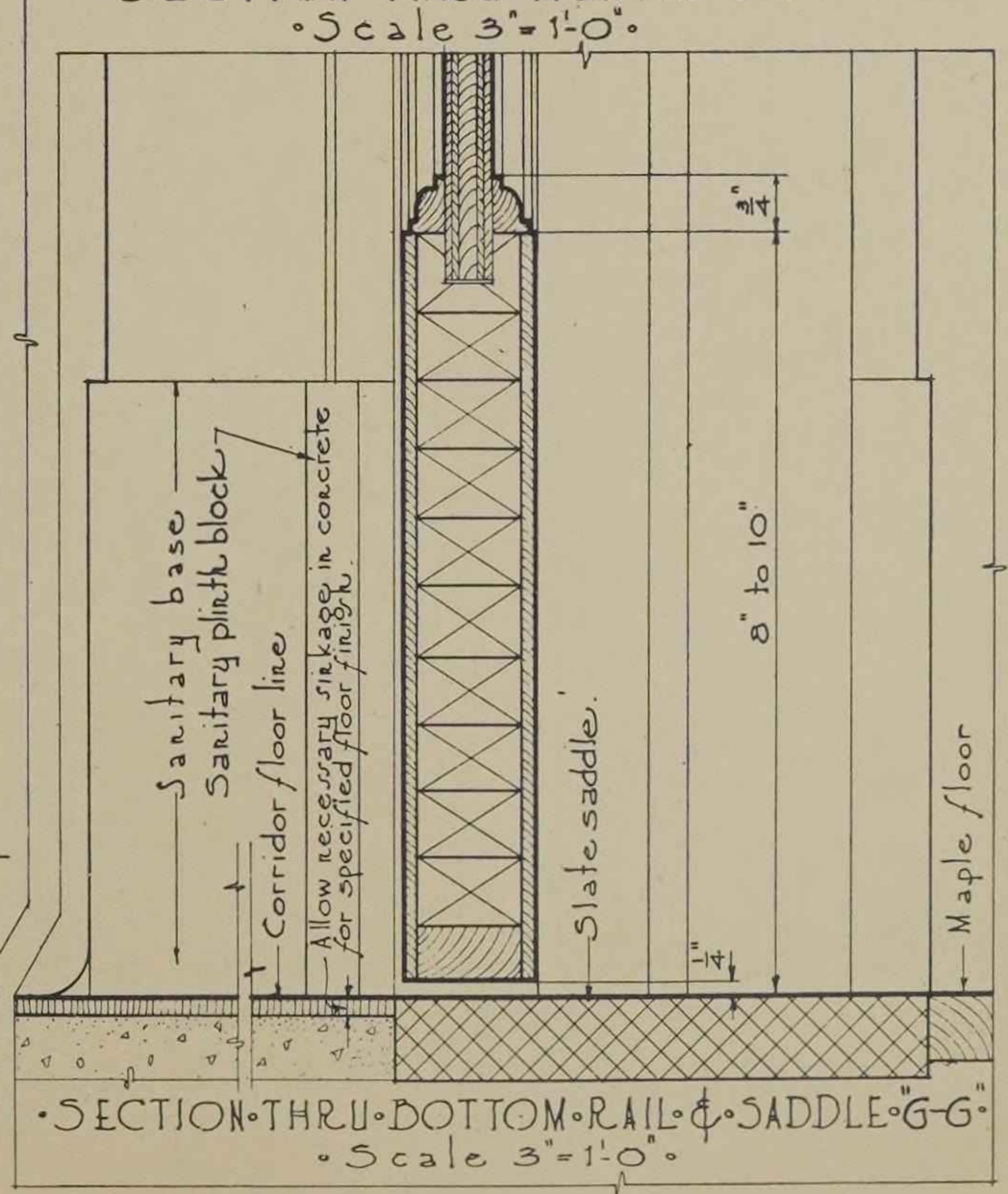

•SECTION•THRU•MUNTIN•"F-F"•
•Scale 3"=1'-0"•




•CLASS•ROOM•DOOR• CLOSET•DOOR•

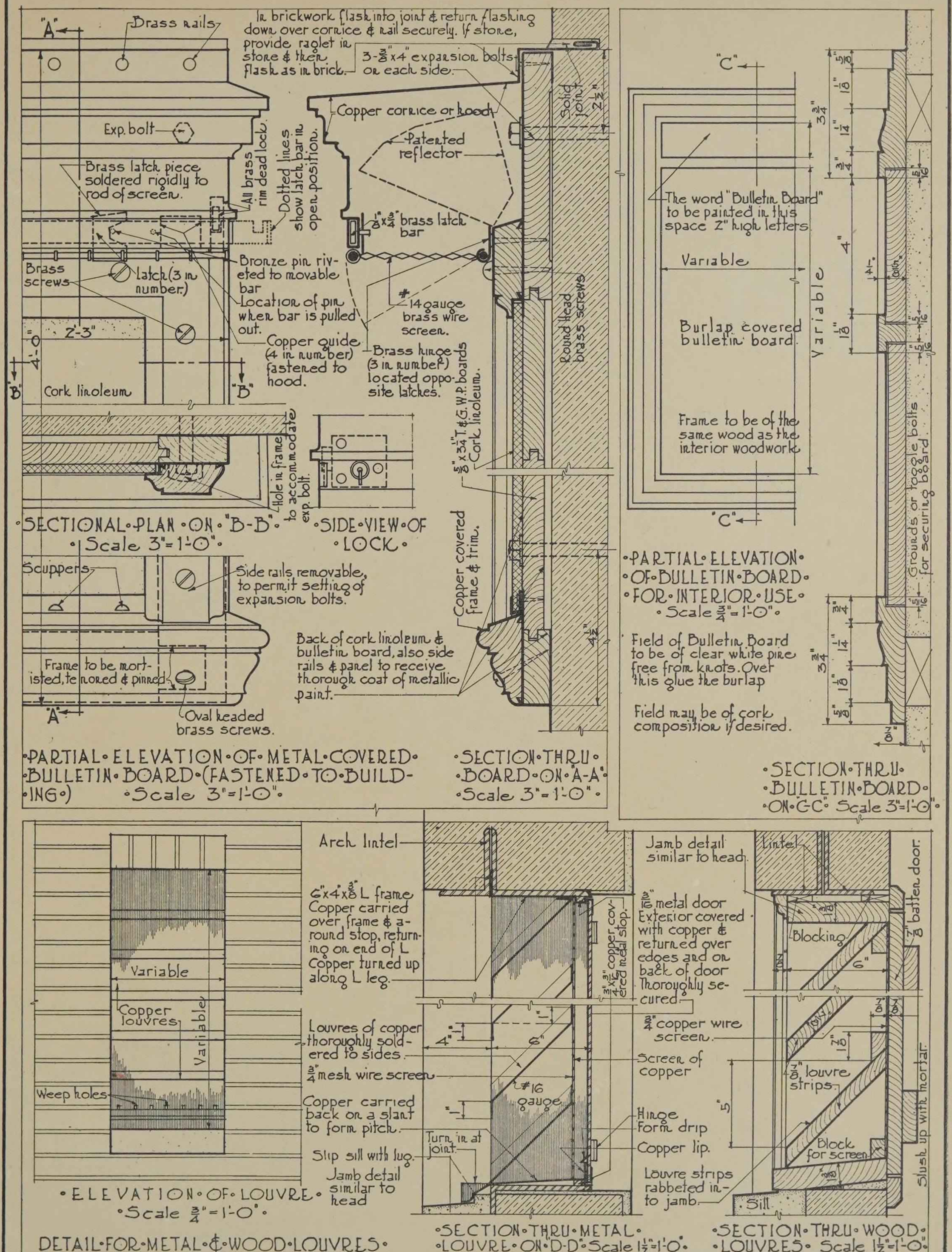
•TYPICAL•ELEVATIONS•OF•DOORS•FOR•THE•SCHOOL•ROOM• Scale 1/2"=1'-0"•

•SEE•PRECEDING•PLATE•FOR•ELEVATION•OF•DOOR•DETAILED•ON•THIS•PLATE•




•SECTION•THRU•BOTTOM•RAIL•&•SADDLE•"G-G"•
•Scale 3"=1'-0"•

PLATE 53, SCHOOLROOM DOORS




•SECTIONAL•PLAN•ON•"B-B"•
•Scale 3"=1'-0"•

•SIDE•VIEW•OF•LOCK•

•PARTIAL•ELEVATION•OF•METAL•COVERED•BULLETIN•BOARD•(FASTENED•TO•BUILDING•) •Scale 3"=1'-0"•

•SECTION•THRU•BOARD•ON•"A-A"•
•Scale 3"=1'-0"•

•PARTIAL•ELEVATION•OF•BULLETIN•BOARD•FOR•INTERIOR•USE•
•Scale 3/4"=1'-0"•

Field of Bulletin Board to be of clear white pine free from knots. Over this glue the burlap

Field may be of cork composition if desired.

•SECTION•THRU•BULLETIN•BOARD•ON•C-C" Scale 3"=1'-0"•

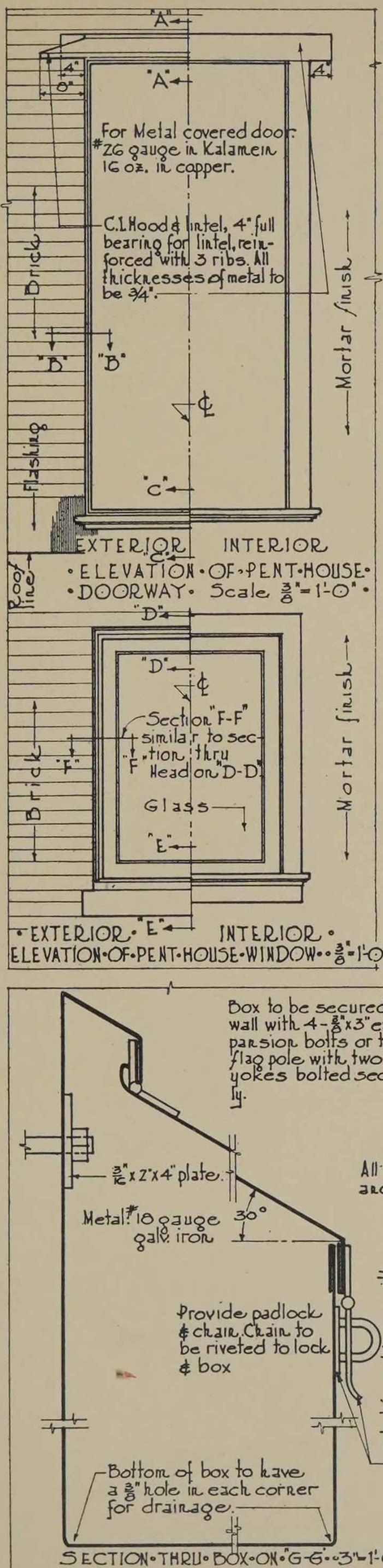
•ELEVATION•OF•LOUVRE•
•Scale 3/4"=1'-0"•

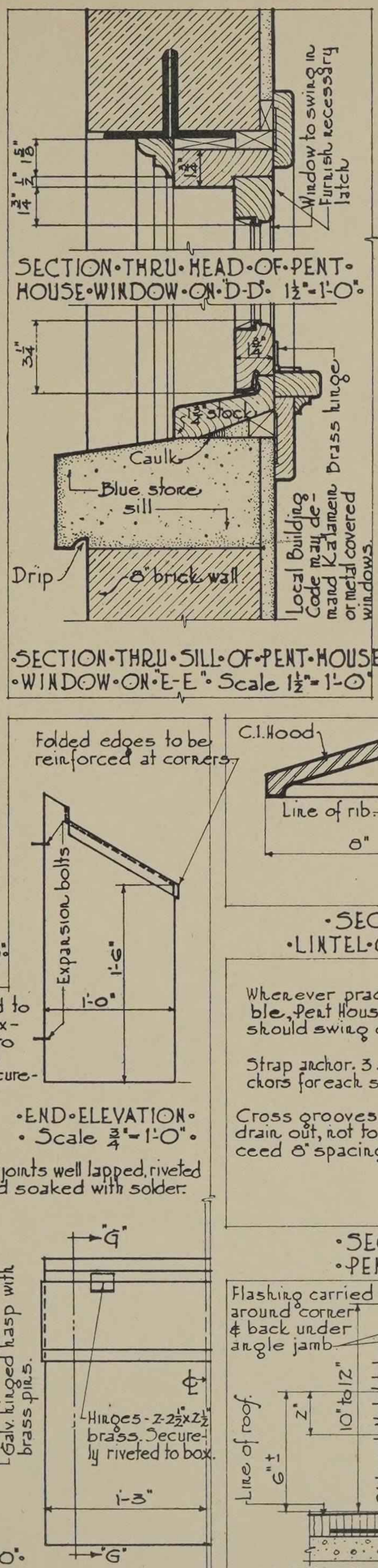
•SECTION•THRU•METAL•LOUVRE•ON•"D-D"•Scale 1 1/2"=1'-0"•

•SECTION•THRU•WOOD•LOUVRES• Scale 1 1/2"=1'-0"•

DETAIL•FOR•METAL•&•WOOD•LOUVRES•

PLATE 54, BULLETIN BOARDS AND LOUVRES



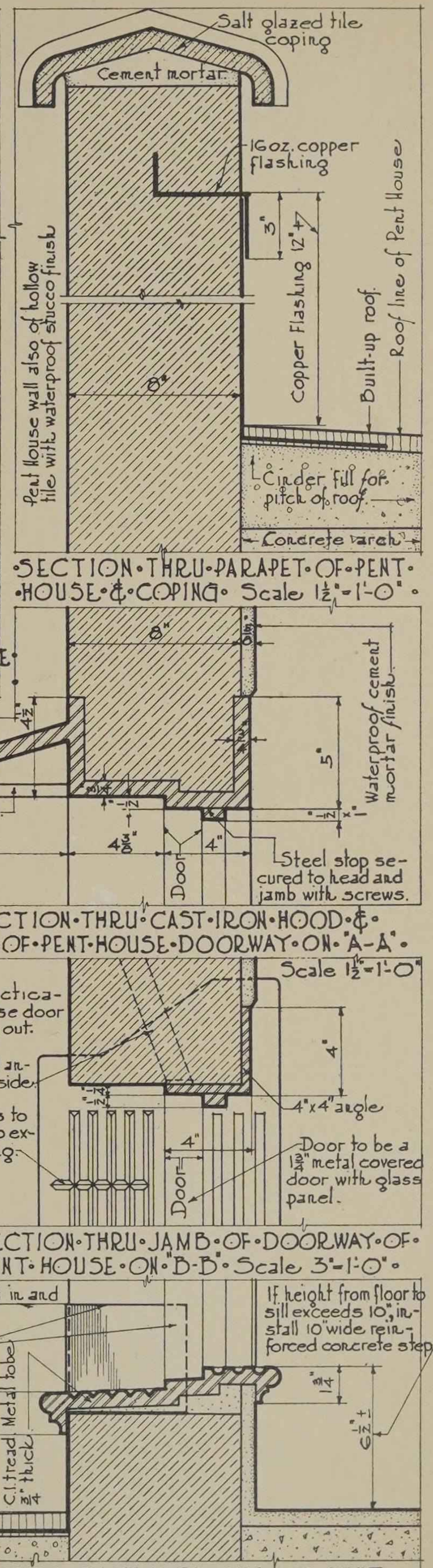
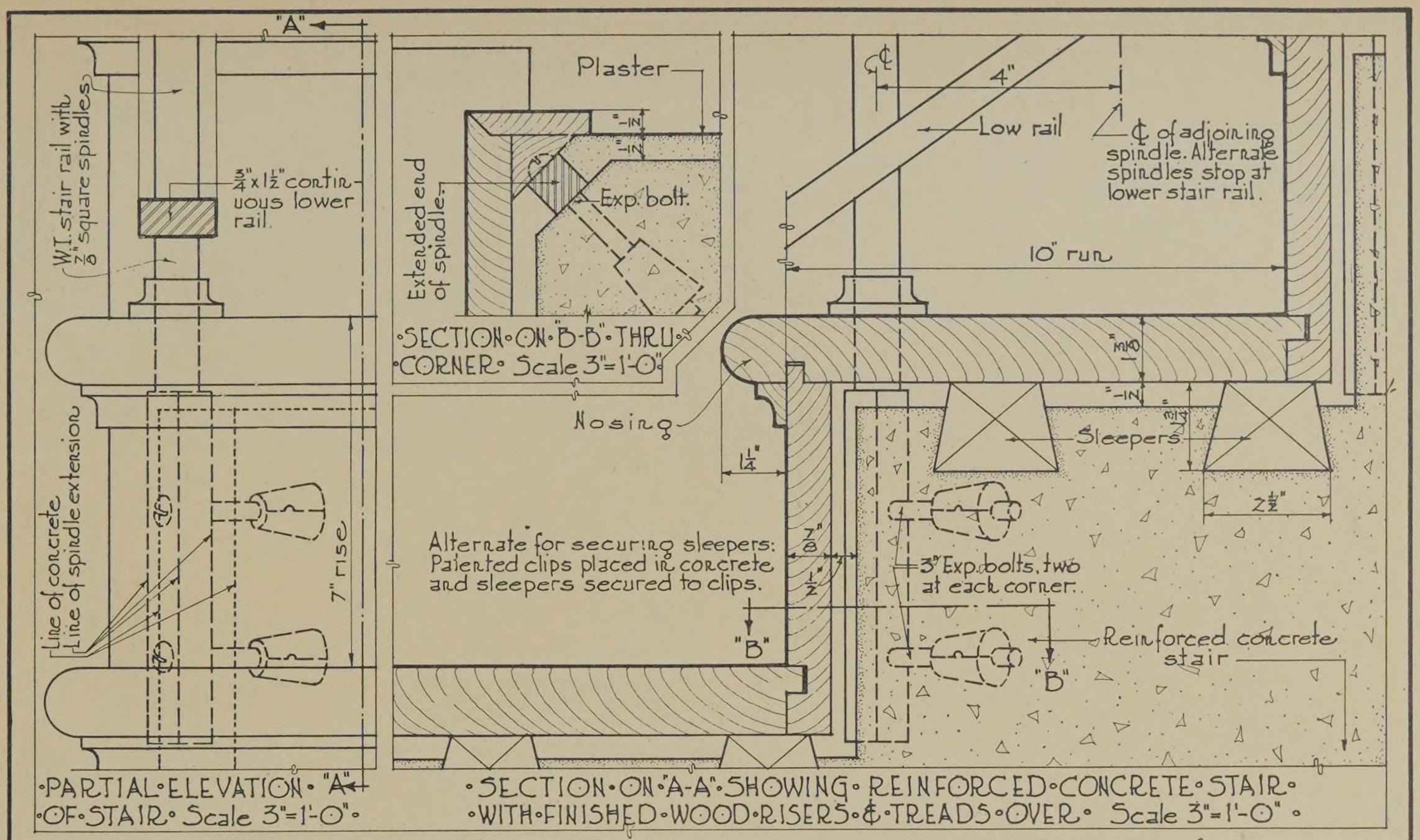




PLATE 55, PENTHOUSE AND FLAG BOX



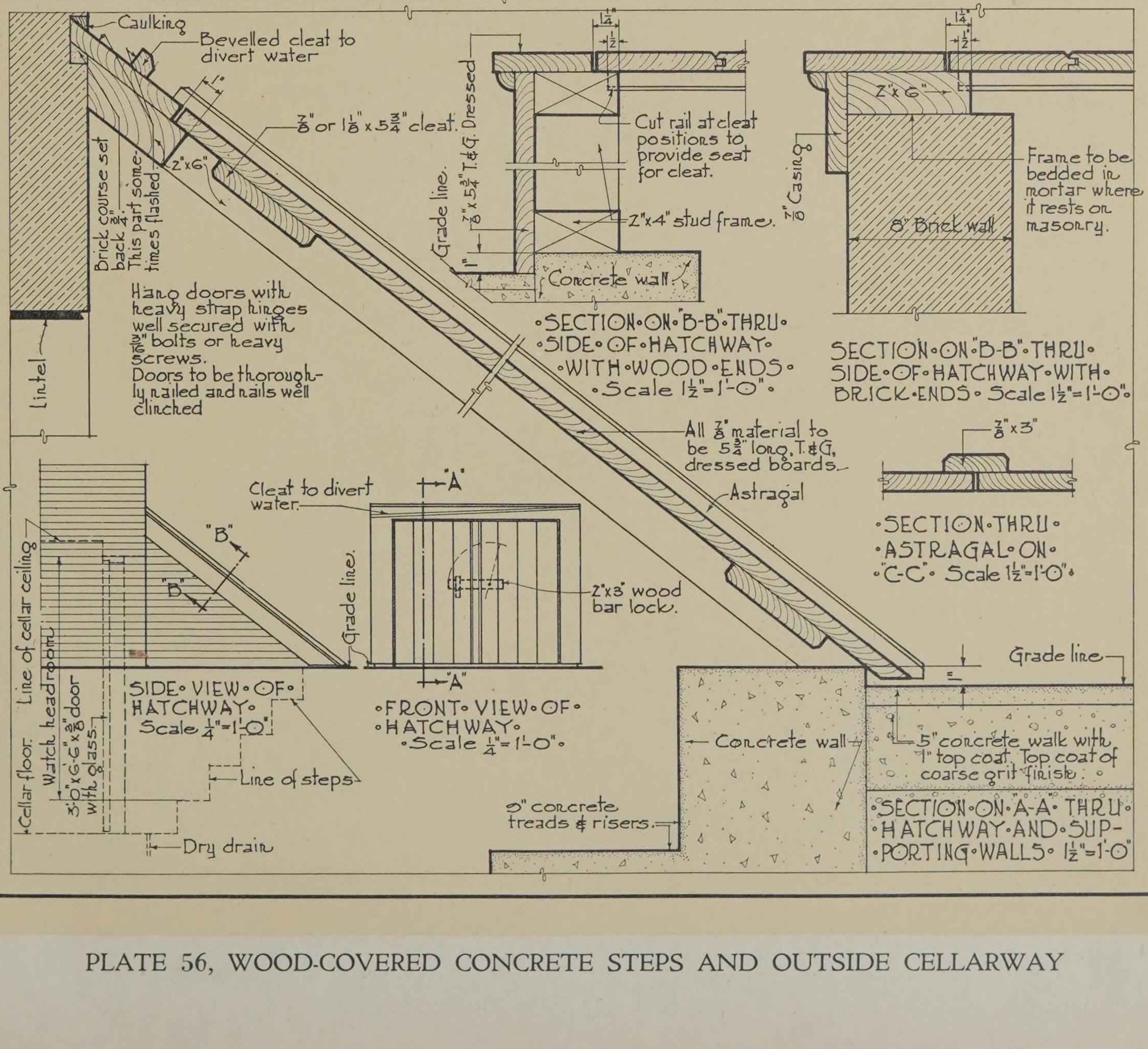
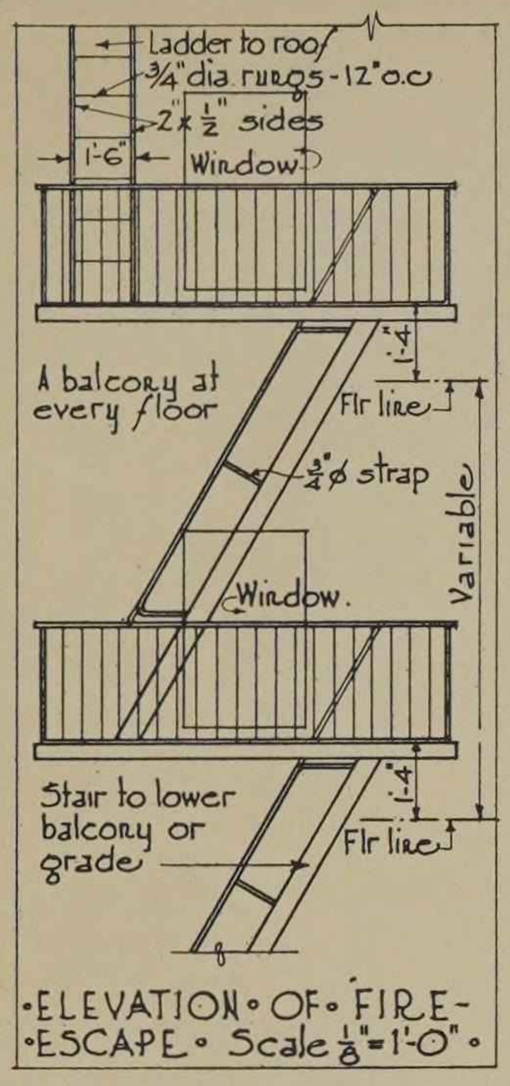
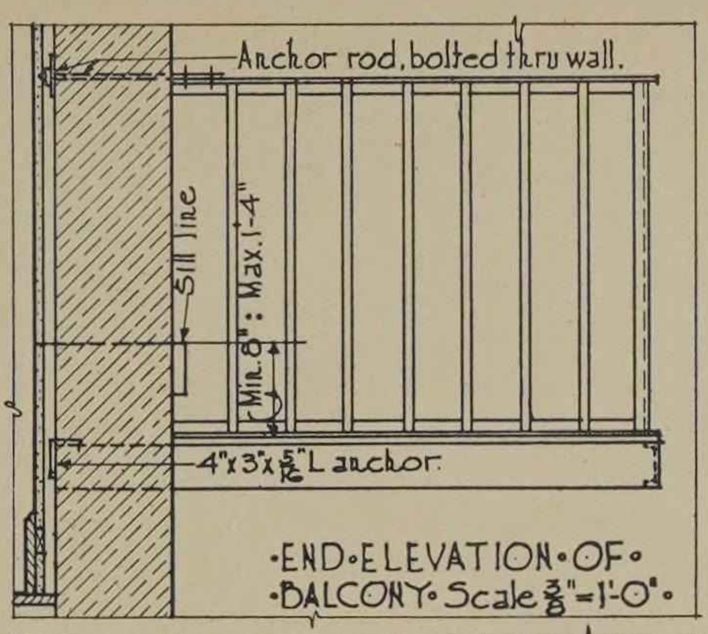



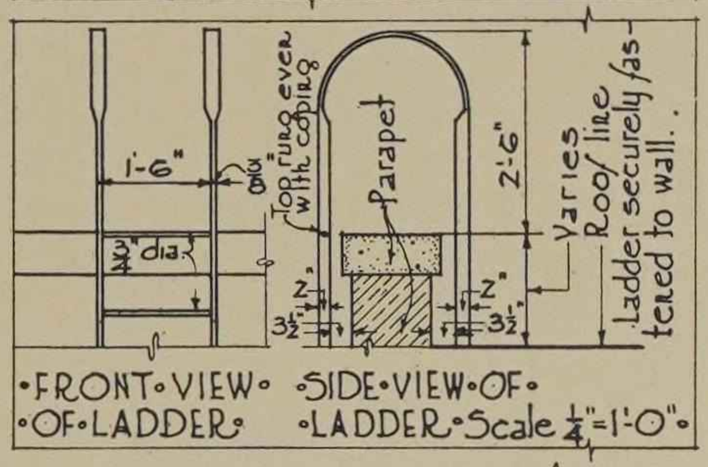

PLATE 56, WOOD-COVERED CONCRETE STEPS AND OUTSIDE CELLARWAY




·ELEVATION·OF·FIRE-·ESCAPE· Scale ⅛"=1'-0"·

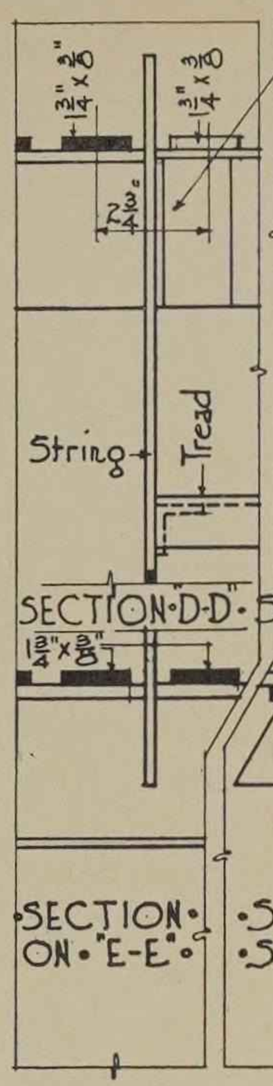



·END·ELEVATION·OF··BALCONY· Scale ⅜"=1'-0"·

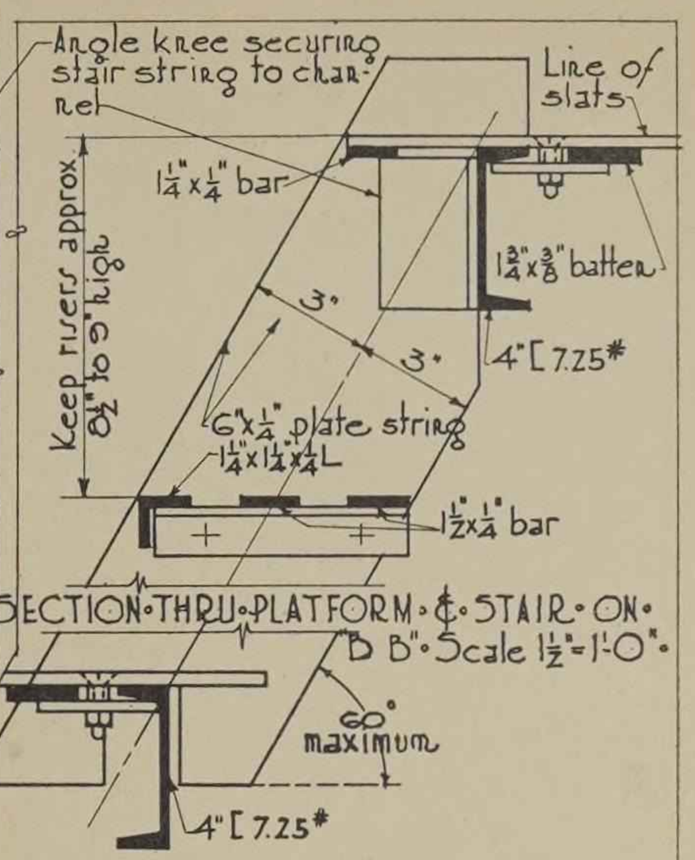



·FRONT·VIEW·OF·LADDER·

·SIDE·VIEW·OF·LADDER· Scale ¼"=1'-0"·



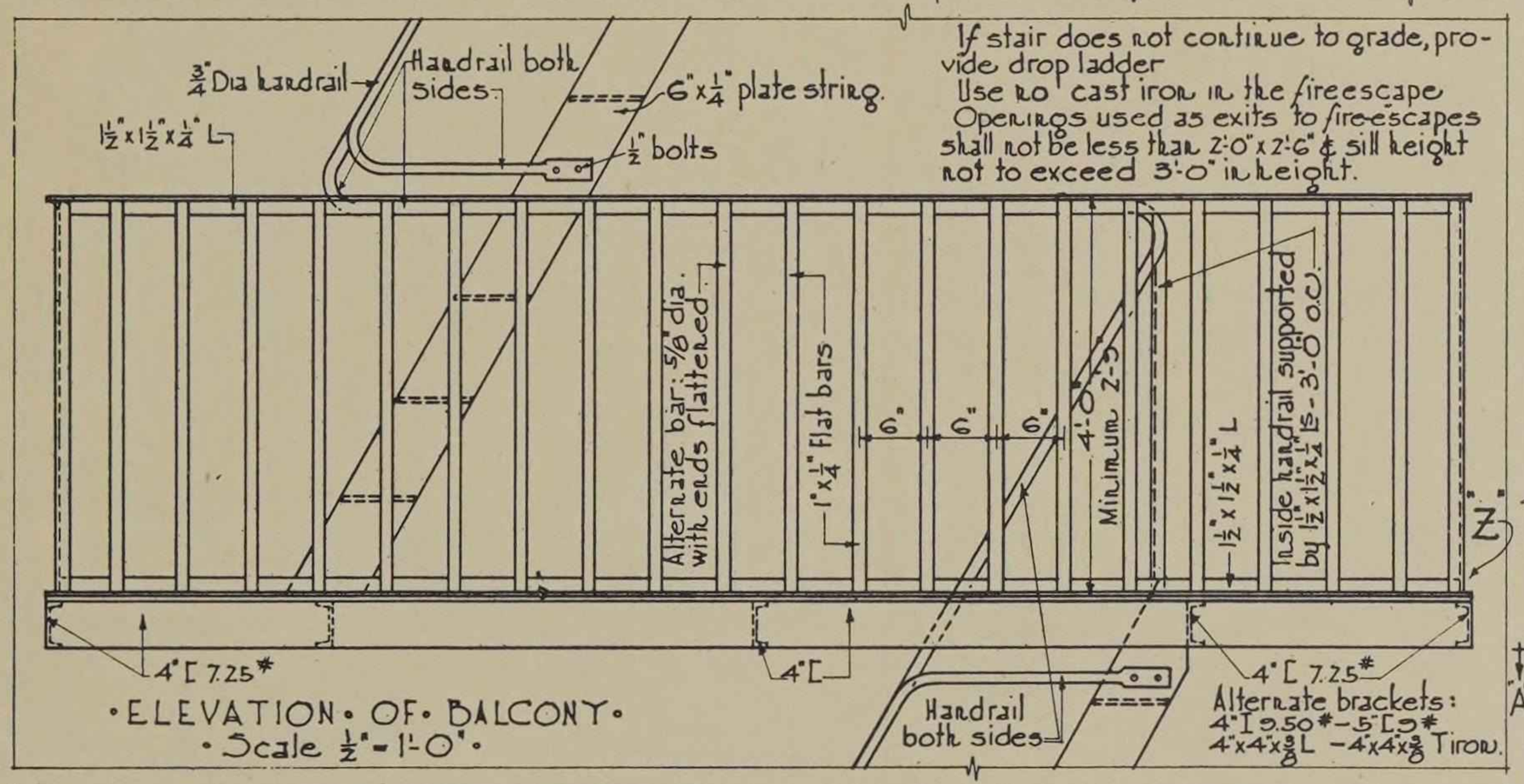

SECTION·D-D·




SECTION·THRU·PLATFORM·℄·STAIR·ON·"B B"· Scale 1½"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·ON·"E-E"·

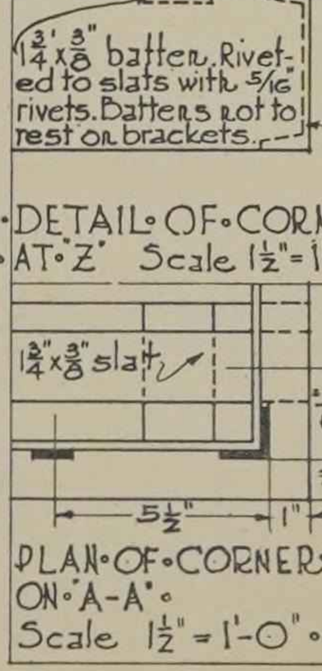
·SECTION·THRU·PLATFORM·℄·STAIR·ON·"C-C"· Scale 1½"=1'-0"·

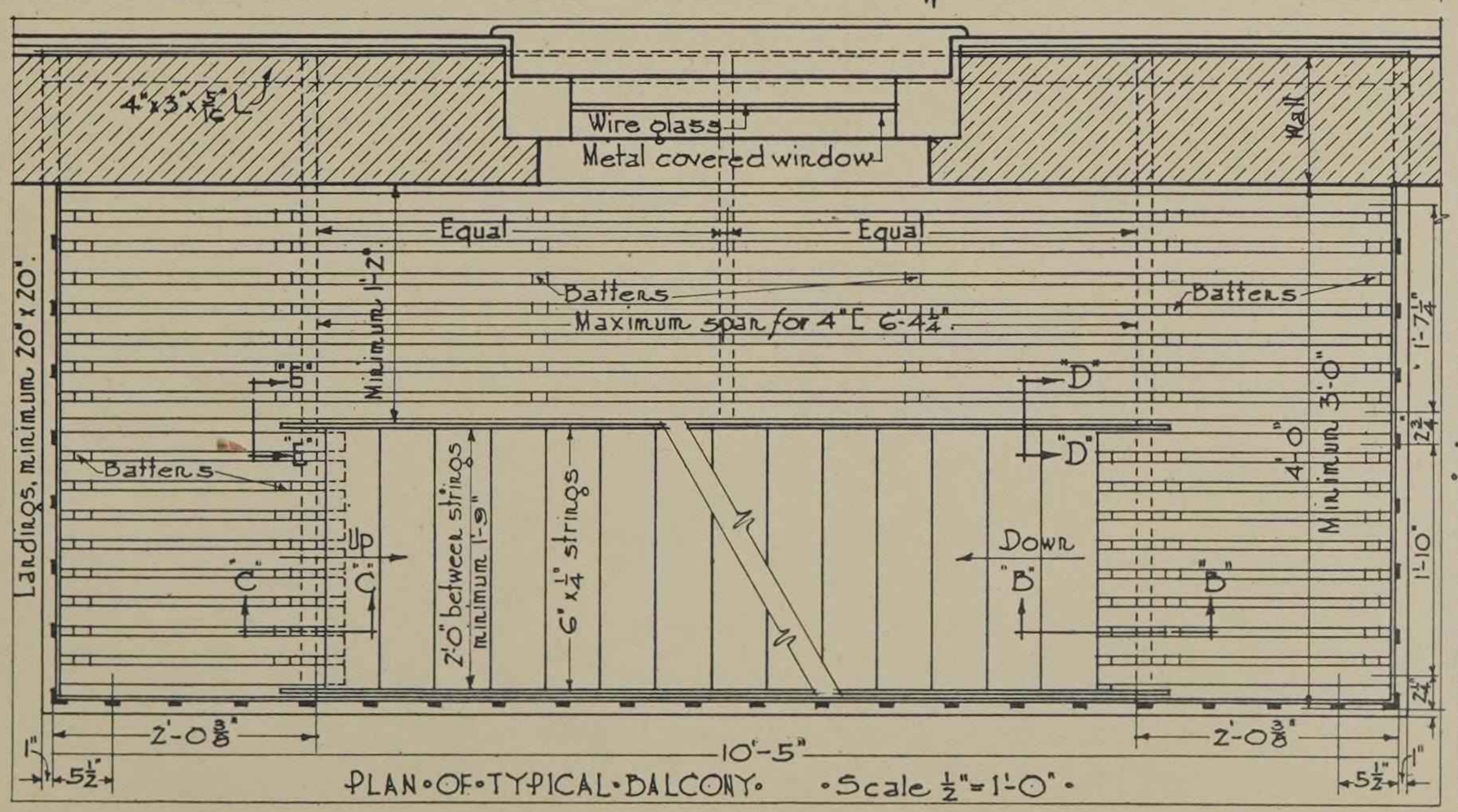



·ELEVATION·OF·BALCONY·
·Scale ½"=1'-0"·

If stair does not continue to grade, provide drop ladder
Use no cast iron in the fireescape
Openings used as exits to fireescapes shall not be less than 2'-0"x2'-6" & sill height not to exceed 3'-0" in height.

Openings must be long enough to provide a minimum headroom on stairs of 6'-6".




PLAN·OF·TYPICAL·BALCONY· ·Scale ½"=1'-0"·




·DETAIL·OF·CORNER·
·AT·"Z"· Scale 1½"=1'-0"·

PLAN·OF·CORNER·
ON·"A-A"·
Scale 1½"=1'-0"·

PLATE 57, FIRE ESCAPE

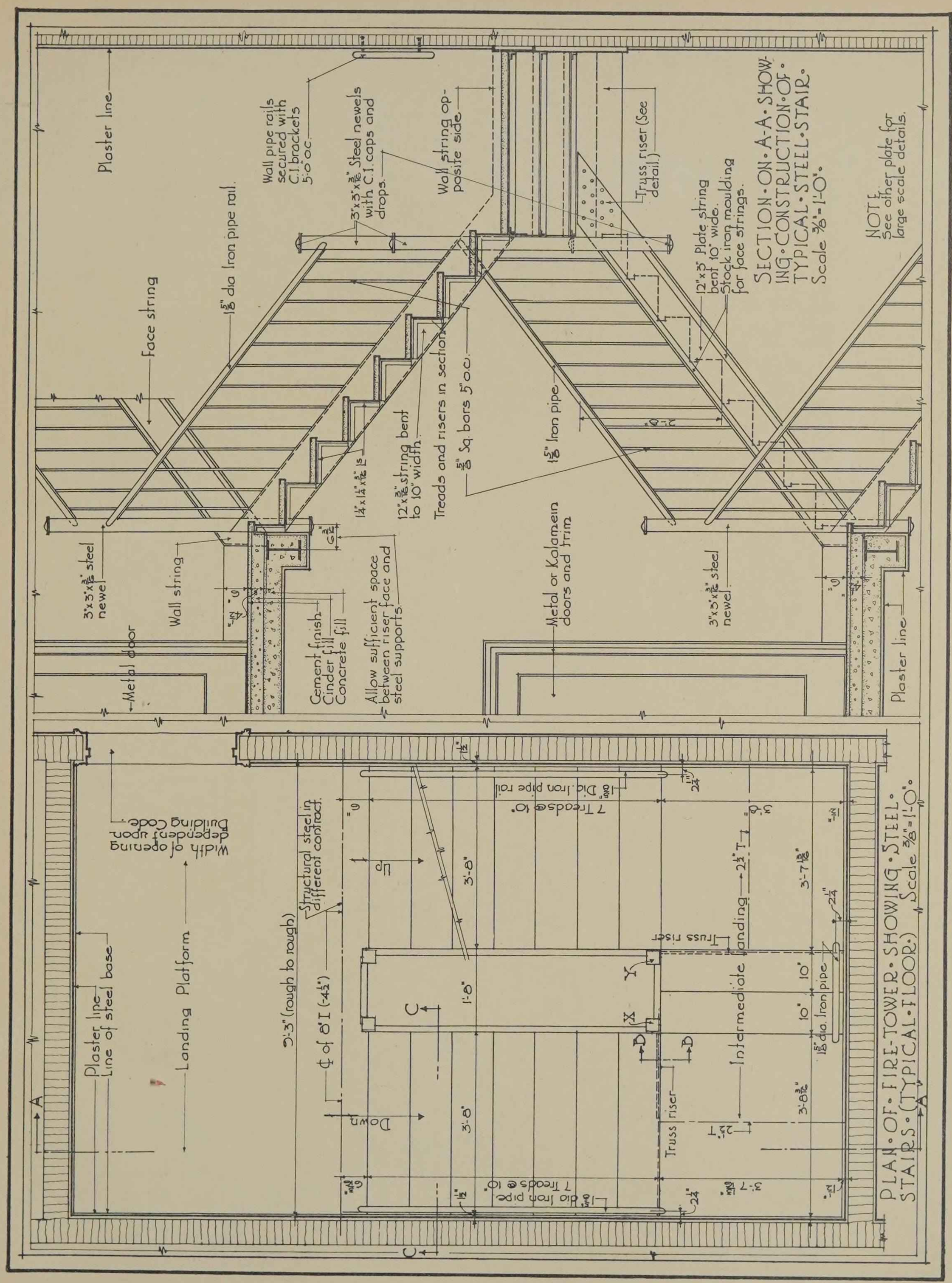



PLATE 58, STEEL STAIR DETAILS, I

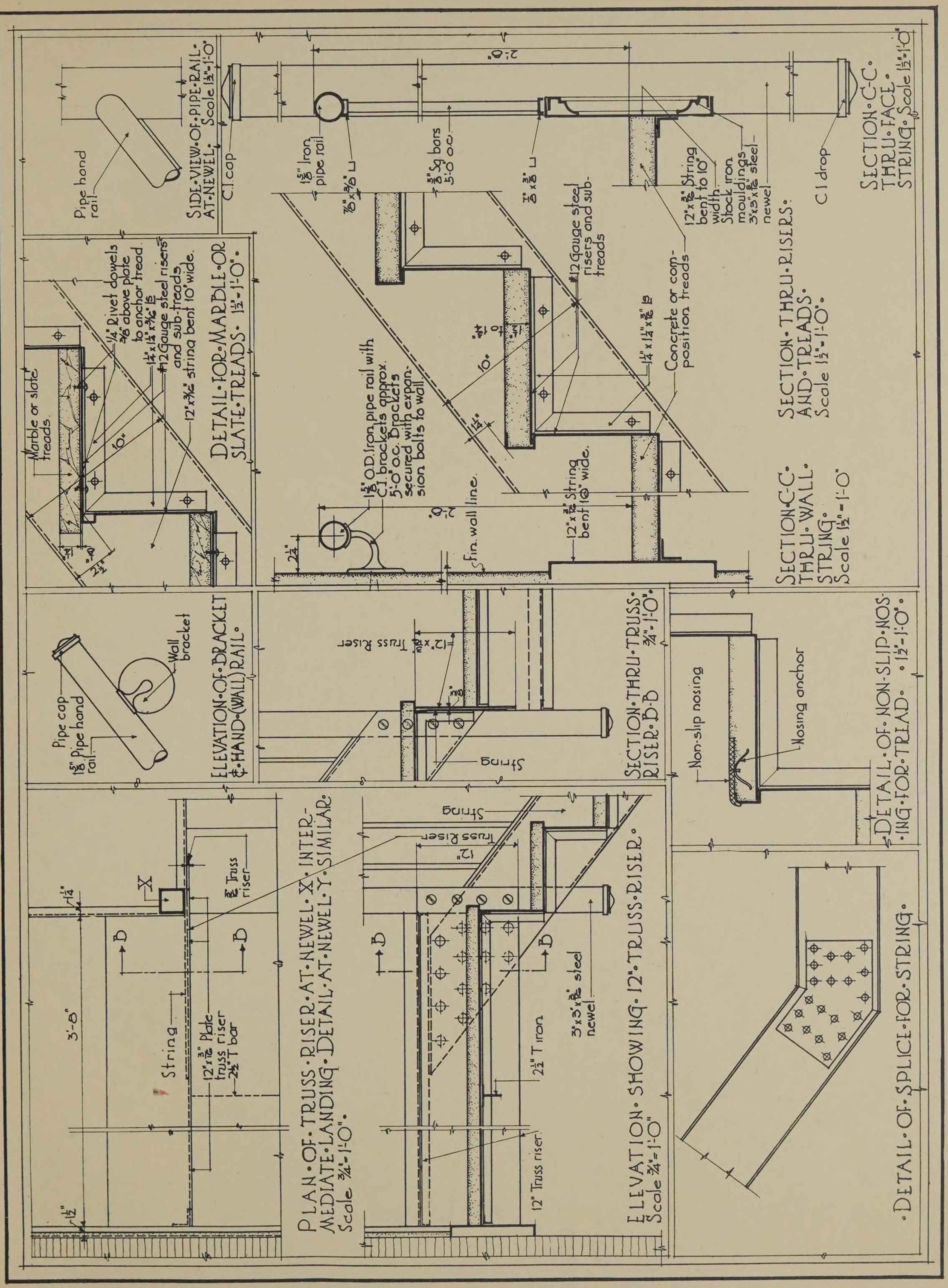
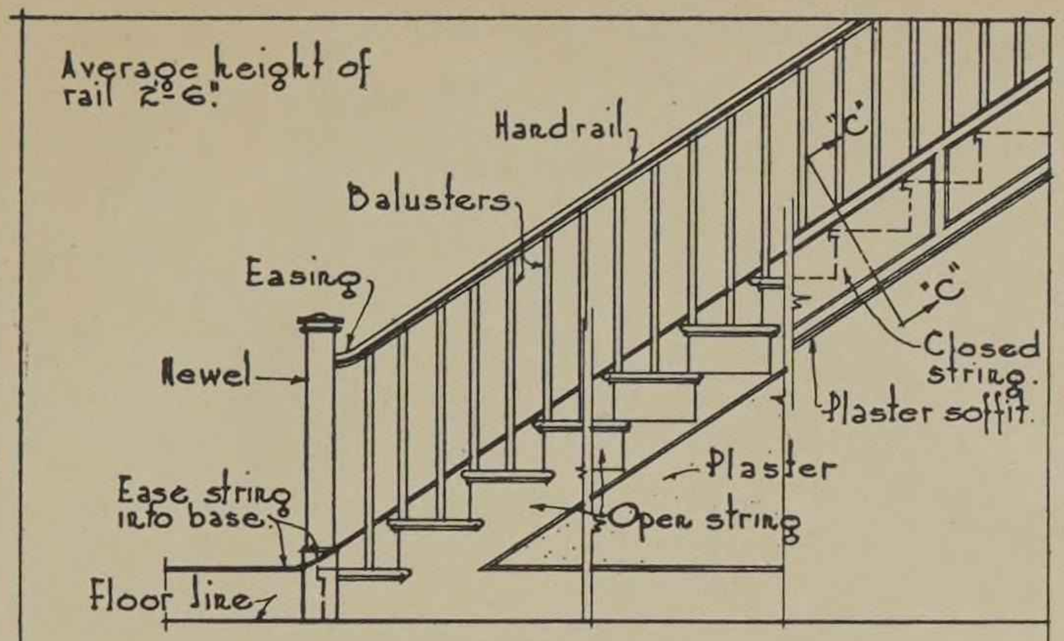
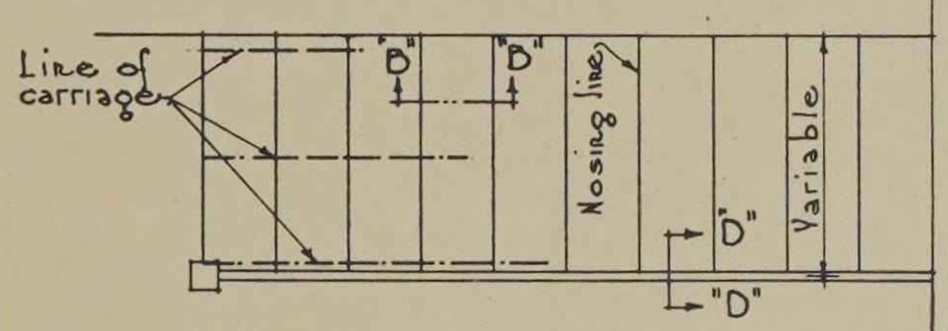


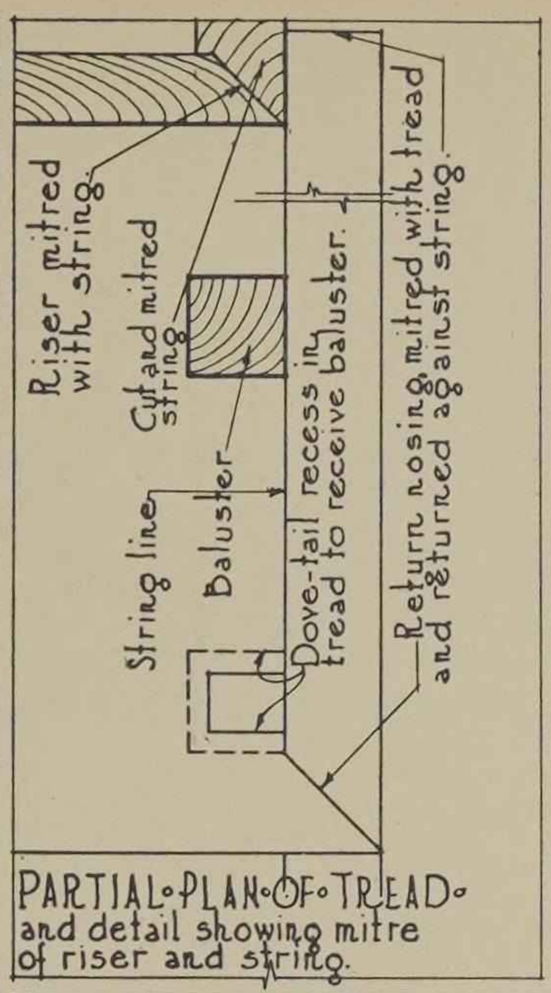

PLATE 59, STEEL STAIR DETAILS, II



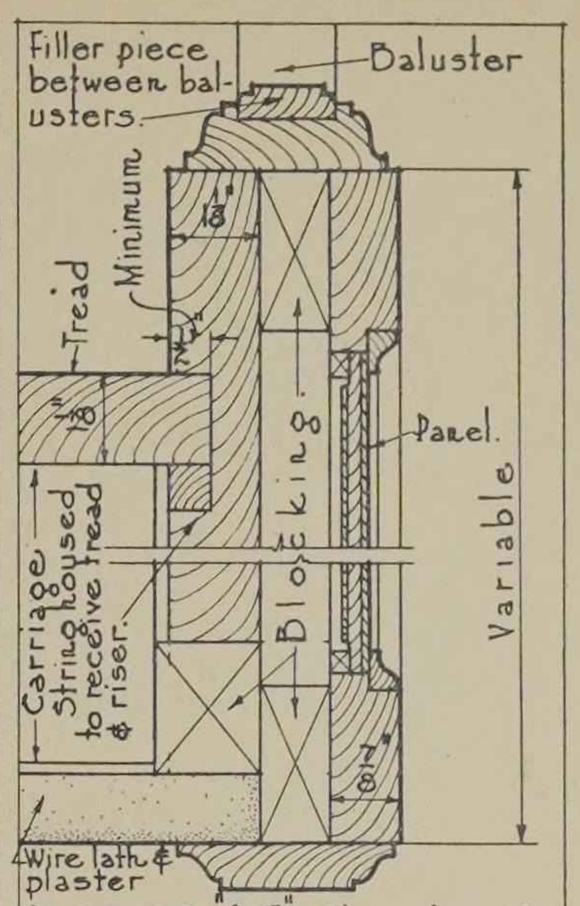

• ELEVATION • OF • STAIR •




• PLAN • OF • STAIR •
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$" = 1'-0"

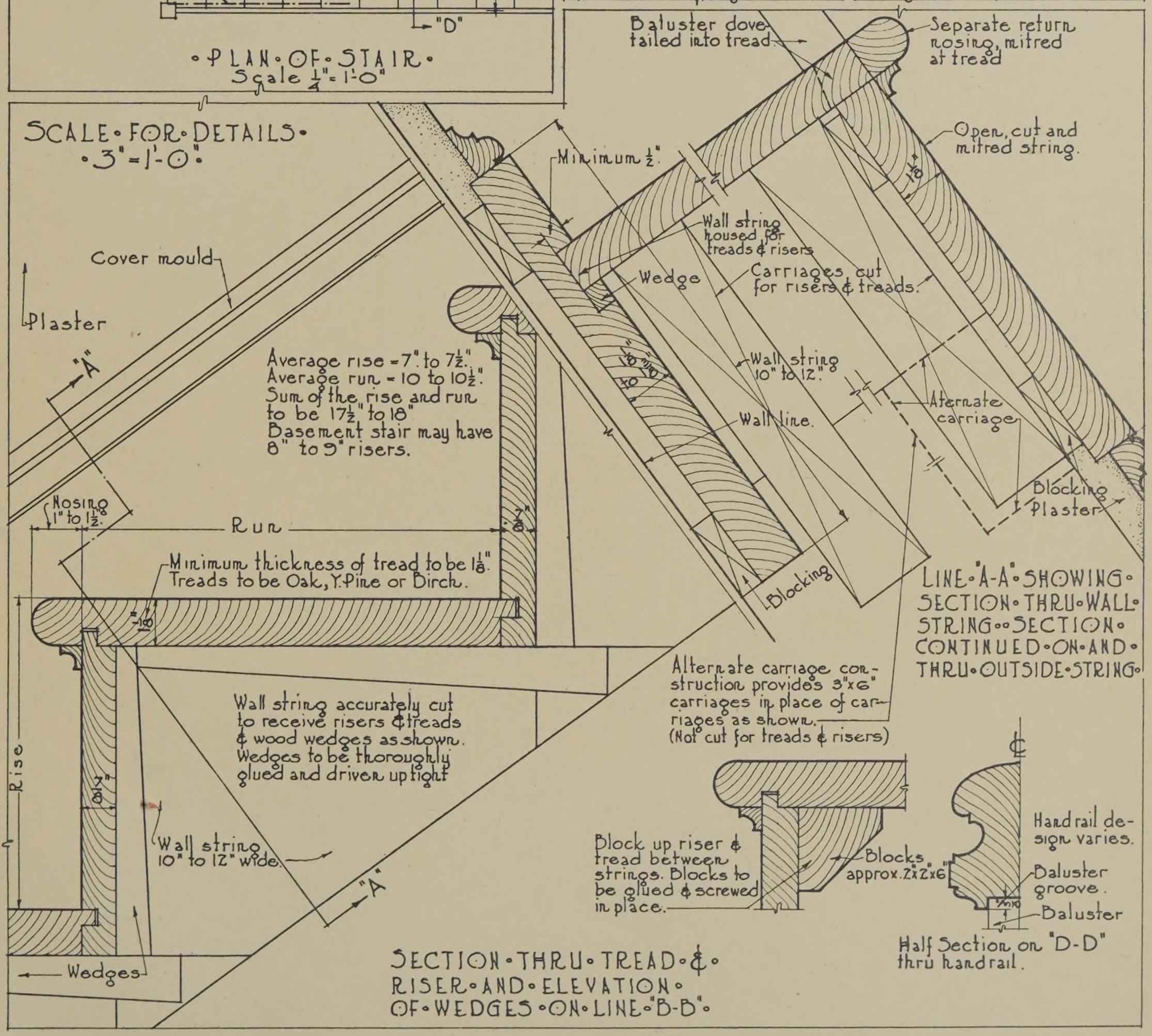



PARTIAL • PLAN • OF • TREAD • and detail showing mitre of riser and string.




SECTION • C-C • thru closed string, panel & plaster soffit.

SCALE • FOR • DETAILS •
• 3" = 1'-0" •




LINE • "A-A" • SHOWING • SECTION • THRU • WALL • STRING • • SECTION • CONTINUED • ON • AND • THRU • OUTSIDE • STRING •

Alternate carriage construction provides 3"x6" carriages in place of carriages as shown. (Not cut for treads & risers)




Half Section on "D-D" thru hand rail.

SECTION • THRU • TREAD • & • RISER • AND • ELEVATION • OF • WEDGES • ON • LINE • "B-B" •

PLATE 60, WOODEN STAIRS

PLATE 61, WOODEN CORNICES

Skingles laid "X" to the weather. Zinc or copper coated nails should be used

"X"

Shingle (roofing) lath.

roof rafters

Refer to plate on shingle roofing.

16"oz. copper gutter

Out-lookers.

Plate & bolt.

Ceiling beams.

4"x6" L.L.Y.Pine plate

Lath & plaster

W. Pine or cypress

Drip

Blocking

3" Copper leader

Soldier blocking or wood bricks built in wall above lower line of architrave to take blocking for entablature.

SECTION · THROUGH · WOOD · CORNICE · FOR · BRICK · HOUSE ·
Scale 1½" = 1'-0"

Distance "X" varies as to dimension. See note on plate covering shingle roofs for exposure to the weather and head lap.

Shingles

"X"

Roof rafters 16" to 20" o.c. Pine, spruce or hemlock

Roofing lath.

16 oz. copper gutter, 14 oz. zinc., or IX-tin

See plate on shingle roofs.

2-2"x4" wall plate. L.L.Y. Pine. or spruce

Out lookers

Ceiling beams. L.L.Y.P. or spruce.

Cornice and trim of cypress. Minimum thickness of wood to be ⅞"

Drip

2"x4" studs 16" o.c. spruce hemlock or fir.

Lath & plaster

⅜" sheathing spruce or hemlock, dressed one side.

Siding or clapboard. Cypress, redwood, W. Pine.

Building paper between siding & sheathing. 1 thickness required.

Kinds of wood specified will vary as to locality.

2" Variable 4"

· SECTION · THROUGH · WOOD CORNICE · FOR · FRAME · HOUSE ·
Scale 1½" = 1'-0"

Roof rafters

Wall plate

Out-lookers or framing for supporting cornice

SKETCH · SHOWING · METHOD GENERALLY · USED · FOR · SUPPORTING · WOOD · CORNICE ·

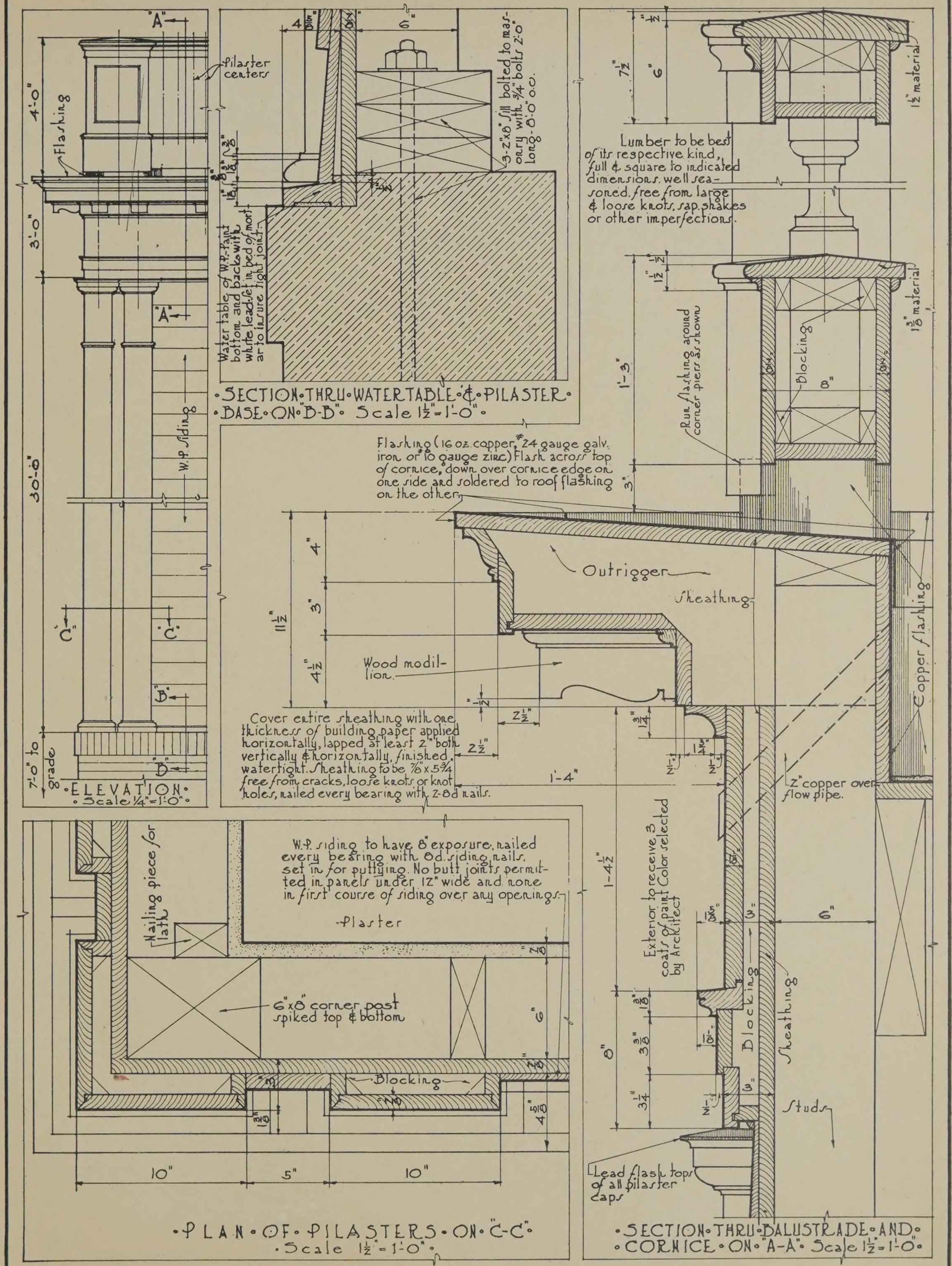



PLATE 62, WOOD ENTABLATURE

Gutter contour returned at end & carried up roof slope as a rake moulding.

Sketch of another type wood gutter. In sizes of 5"x8" & 6"x10". Not drawn to scale.

Front of gutter slightly lower than back

Fascia board

Vertical blocking to form air space.

Gutters to receive two coats of white lead & oil before being erected

Air space prevents any continued dampness & resultant rotting. Where possible this detail recommended.

Blocking 3/8" x 1 1/8" - 24" oc.

SECTION · THRU · WOOD · GUTTER · HAVING · GOOSE-NECK · ENTIRELY · EXPOSED ·

The wood gutter will last as long as any material except zinc & copper. The wood conductor (leader) will last as long as the building.

Wood gutters and leaders shellacked to stop any future action of the pitch in the wood.

Cypress fascia boards to be had in all widths

Wood gutters may be had in various sizes & contours. Dotted lines indicate goosenecks. Flange countersunk flush with wood.

2-2"x4" plate

Roof rafter

Wood lookouts

Flange of lead gooseneck set in wood gutter, the depth of the lead thickness. Flange set in elastic cement & thoroughly tacked around edge.

If copper gooseneck is used, countersinking of flange not necessary, due to thinness of the copper.

Gooseneck from gutter to wood leader.

Wood cap

Wood leaders may be had in various sizes and with either smooth or corrugated exterior.

Sheathing
Building paper
Siding or shingles

Minimum

SECTION · THRU · WOOD · GUTTER · AND · CORNICE · SHOWING · WOOD CONDUCTOR · & · GOOSENECK ·

In terminating gutter end the gutter is returned on itself. This return is filled with a shaped block that fits the inside contour of the gutter. Over this, lead flashing is nailed with copper nails. All wood blocks & mitre cuts thoroughly white-leaded. Lead flashing set in bed of elastic cement.

Splice thoroughly spiked together. Thoroughly white lead splice before nailing.

ELEVATION · OF · WOOD · GUTTER · SHOWING · CORNER · & · SPLICE ·

Bed lead in elastic cement & thoroughly secure flashing with copper or best galv. tacks.

Lead flashing over mitre. Counter-sink flashing & bed in elastic cement.

Line of mitre cut.

Dotted line indicates cut of splice.

Lead flashing

1 1/2" x 2" wide

Lead to cover cut of splice. Cut out gutter so that lead when in place, will present a smooth continuous inside gutter surface.

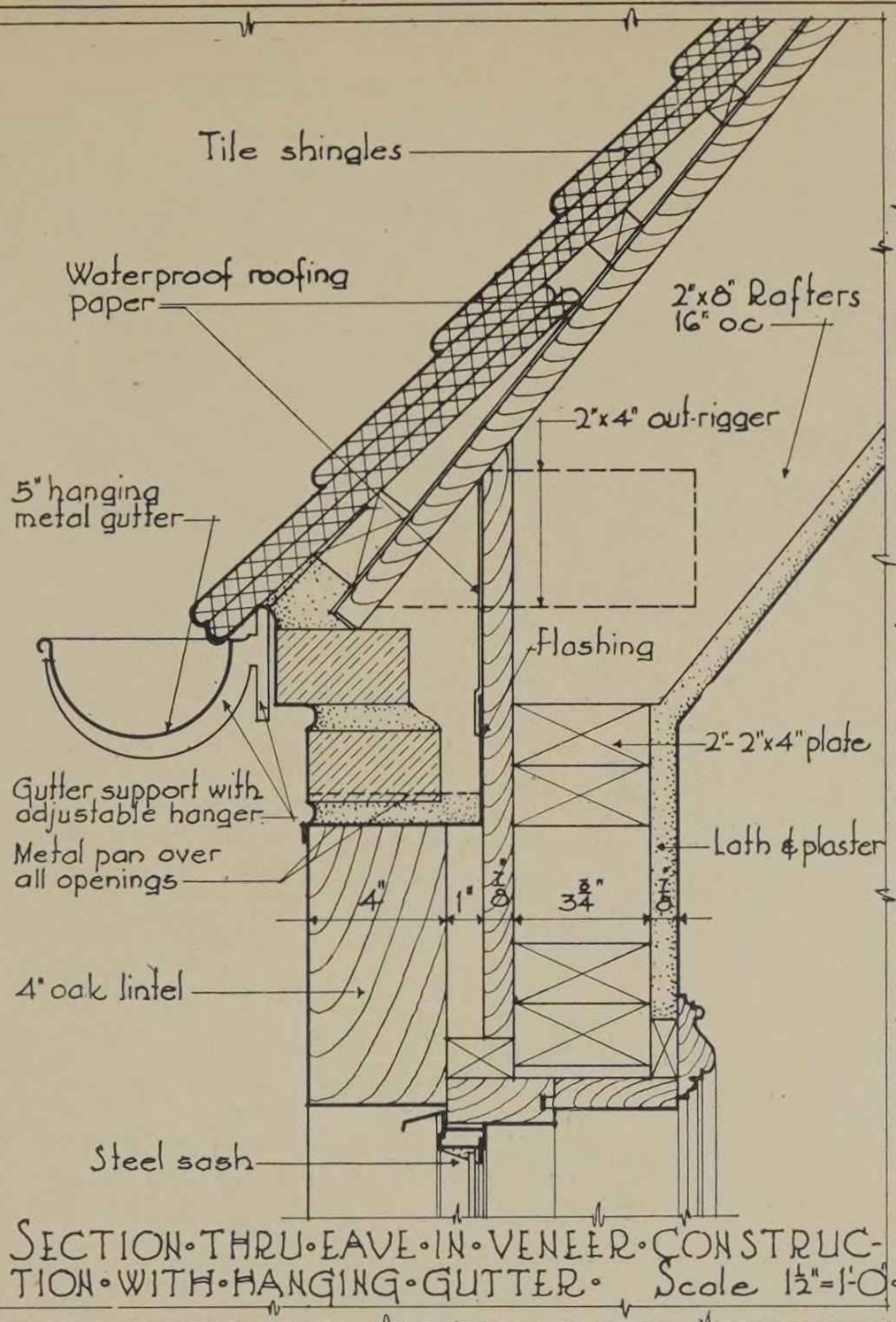
Rebated mitre alternate method of cutting splice.

Sizes of wood gutters range from a 3"x4" to a 6"x10".
Conductor sizes vary from 1 1/2" to 4" inside diameter
Conductors of built-up sections approx. 5/8" thick
Gutters & conductors of Cypress, Redwood or fir, quality in order given.

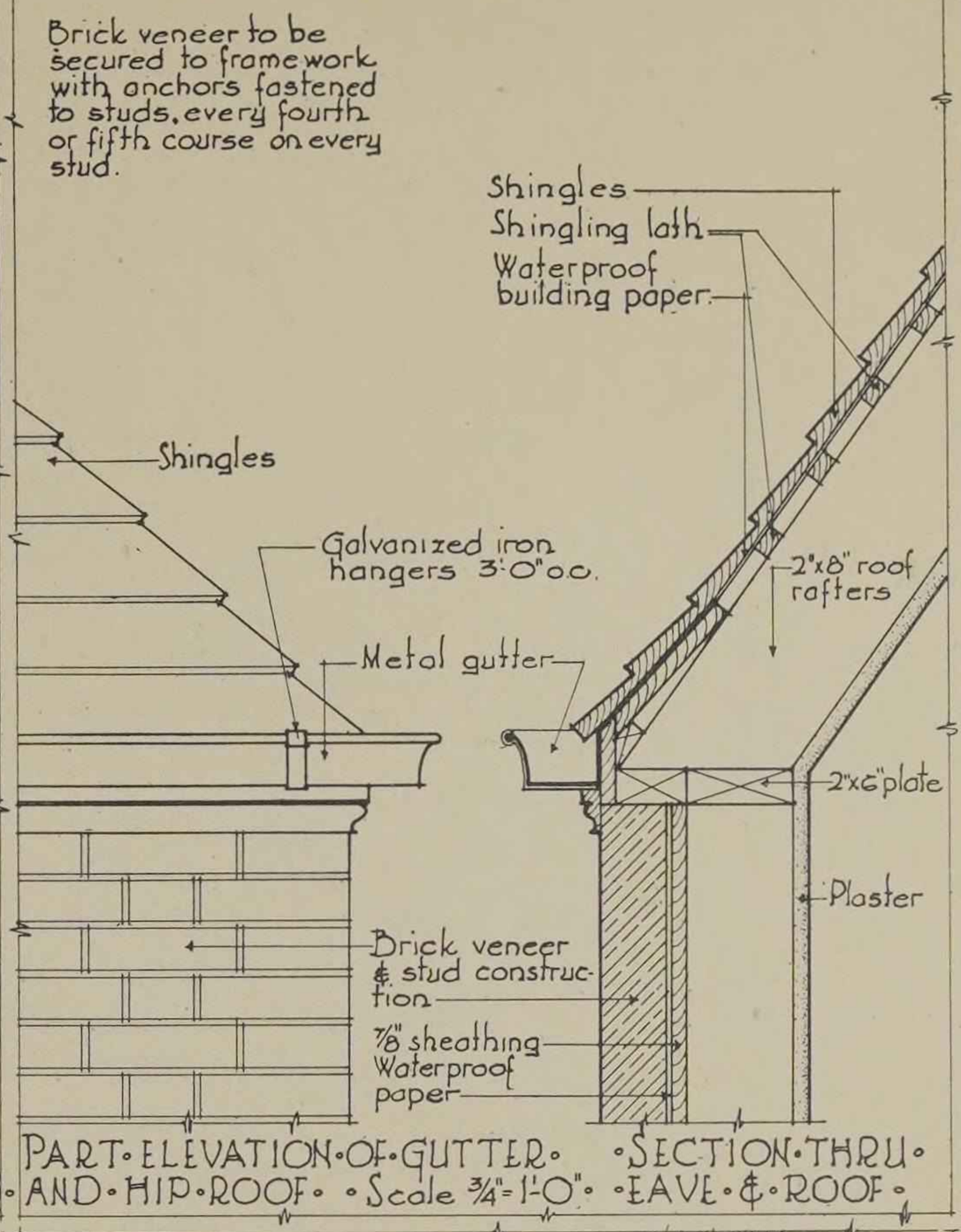
· SCALE · FOR · PLATE ·
· 3" = 1'-0" ·

· PLAN · OF · GUTTER · SHOWING · CORNER · FLASHING · & · SPLICE · FLASHING ·

PLATE 63, WOOD GUTTERS



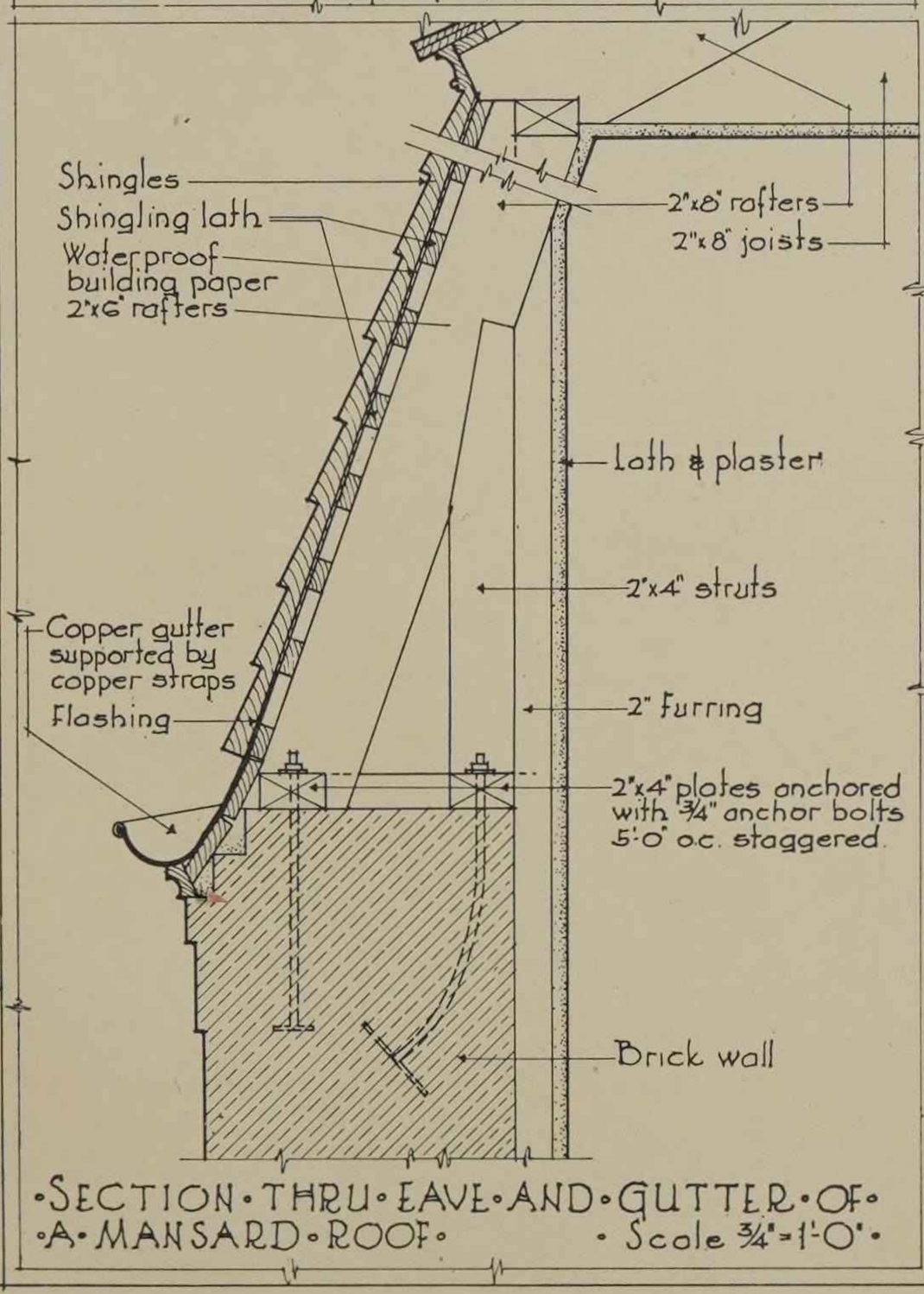

SECTION·THRU·EAVE·IN·VENEER·CONSTRUCTION·WITH·HANGING·GUTTER· Scale 1½"=1'-0"



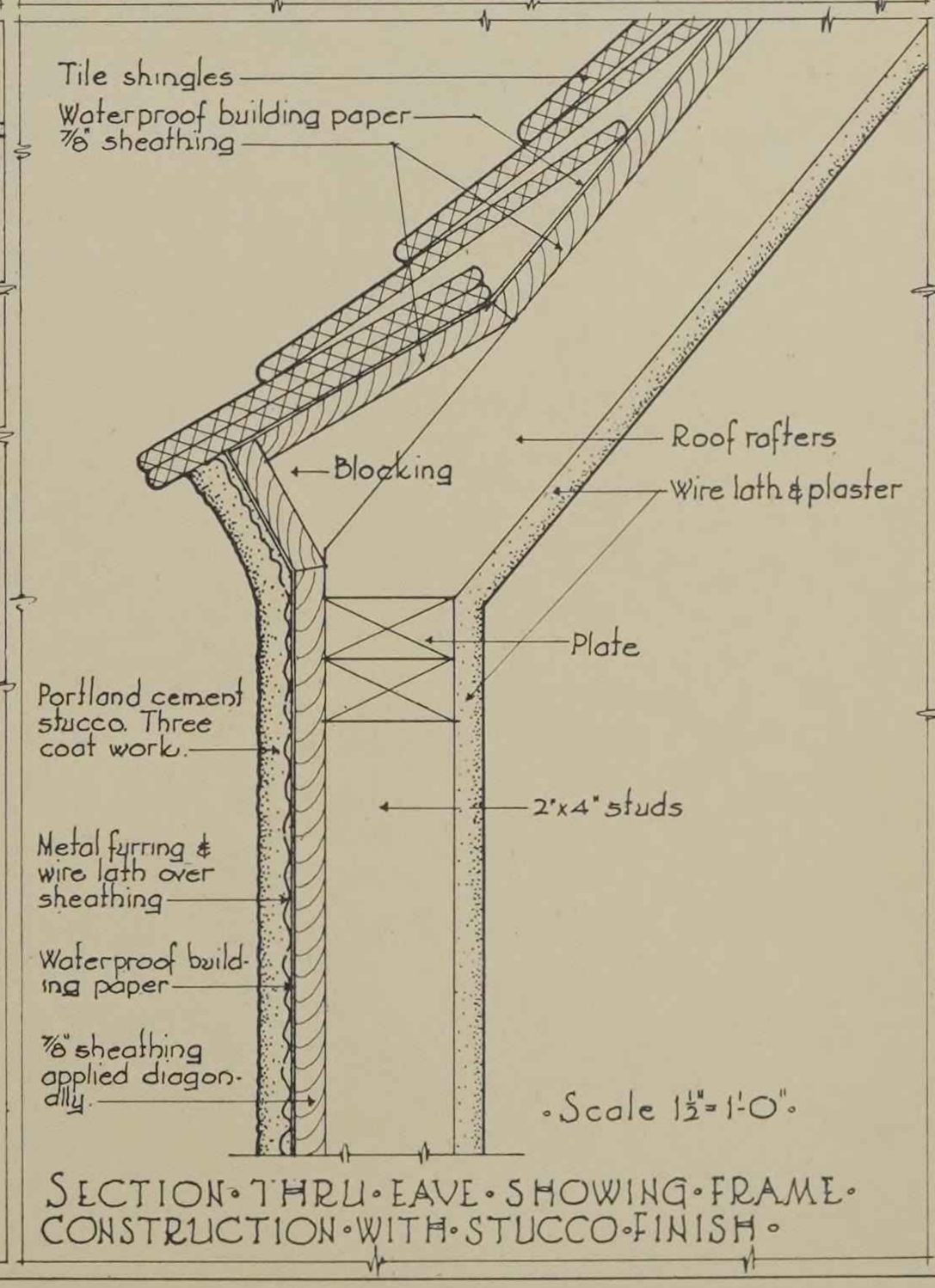

PART·ELEVATION·OF·GUTTER·AND·HIP·ROOF· Scale ¾"=1'-0"




·SECTION·THRU·EAVE·&·ROOF·




·SECTION·THRU·EAVE·AND·GUTTER·OF·A·MANSARD·ROOF· Scale ¾"=1'-0"




·Scale 1½"=1'-0"·

SECTION·THRU·EAVE·SHOWING·FRAME·CONSTRUCTION·WITH·STUCCO·FINISH·

PLATE 64, CLOSE CORNICES, I

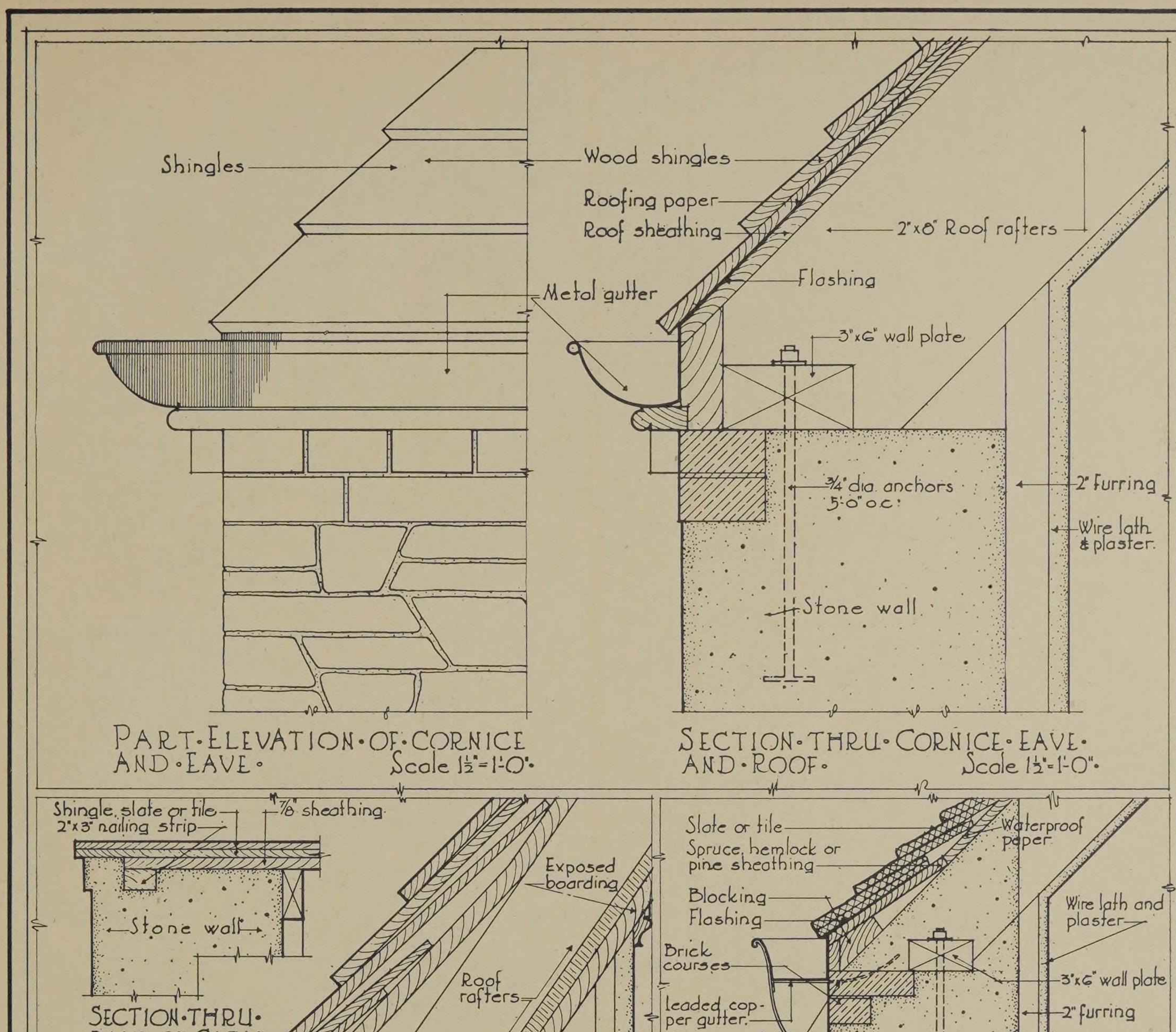



PLATE 65, CLOSE CORNICES, II

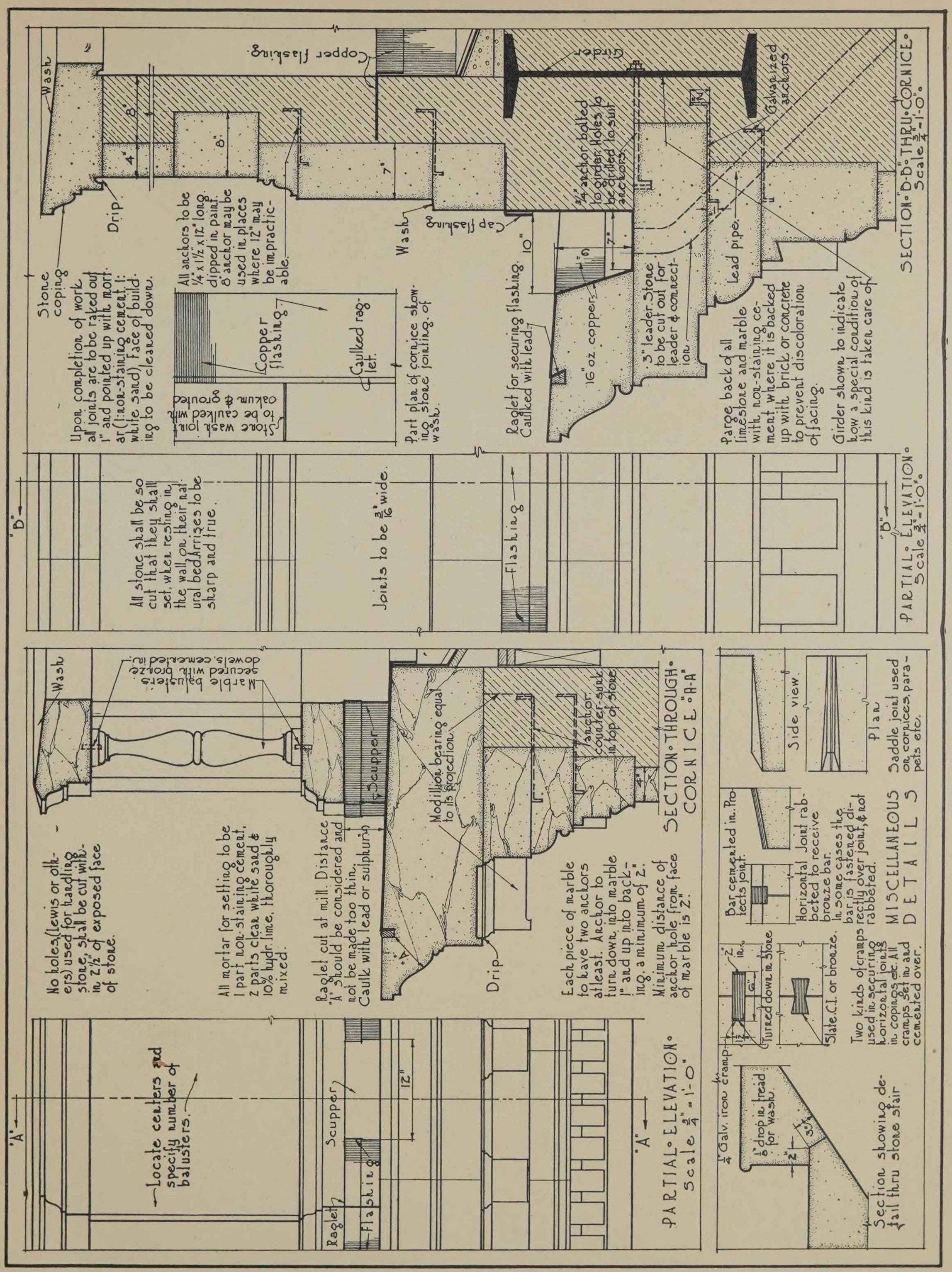



PLATE 66, MARBLE AND STONE CORNICES

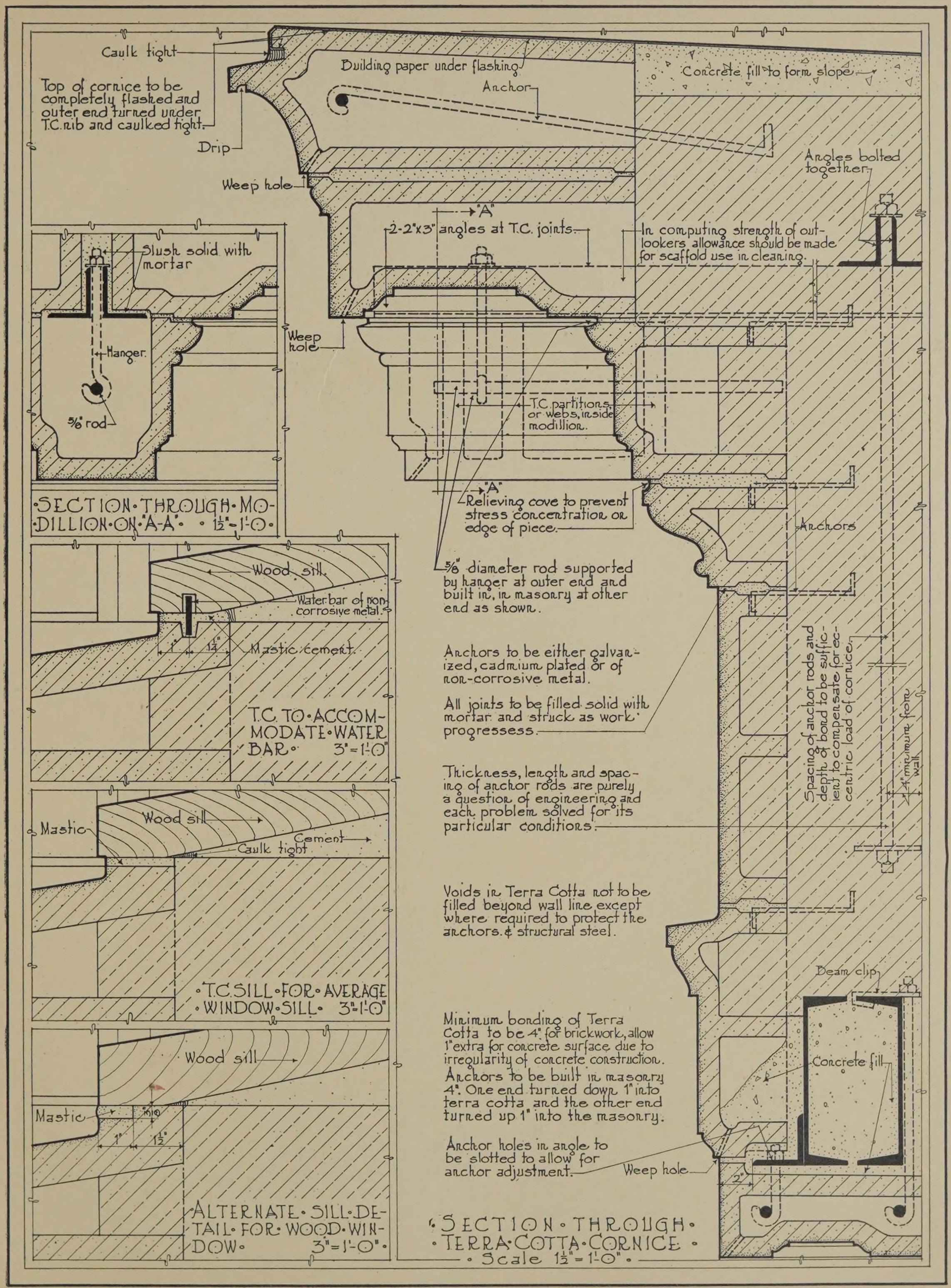
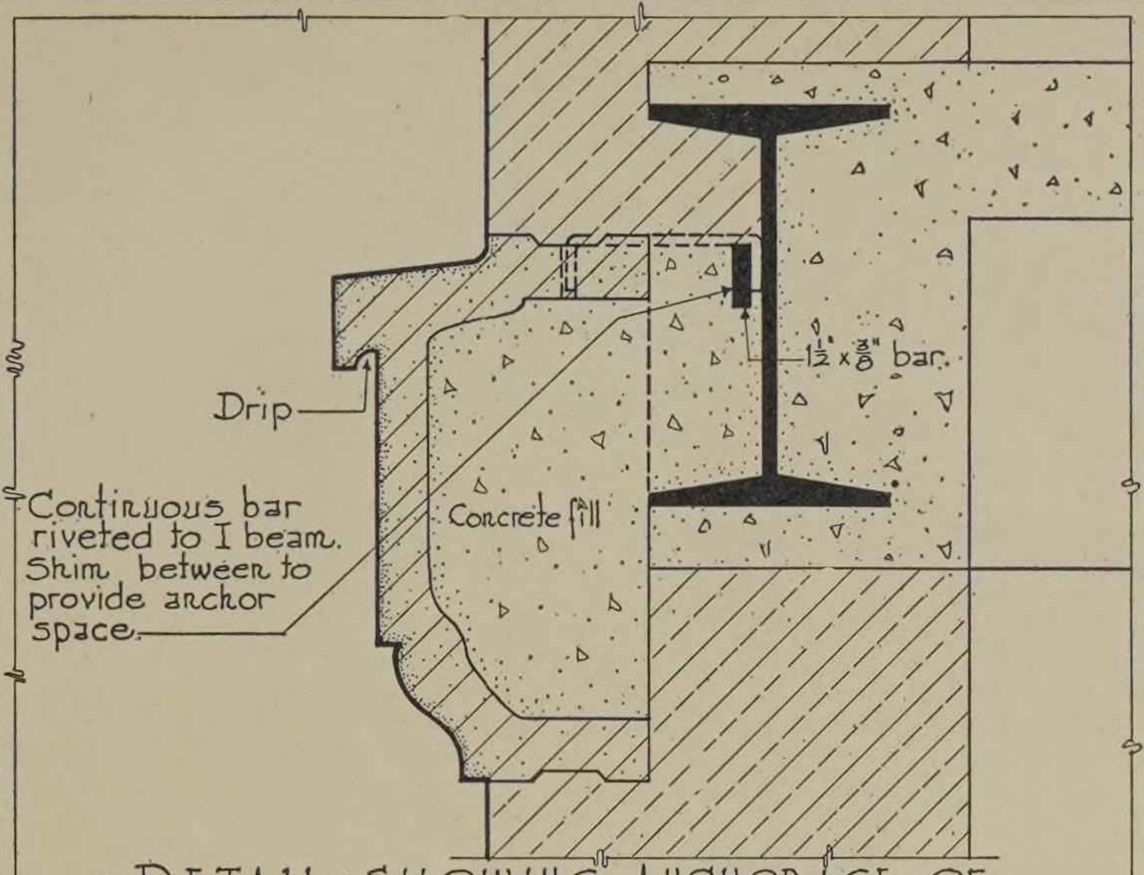
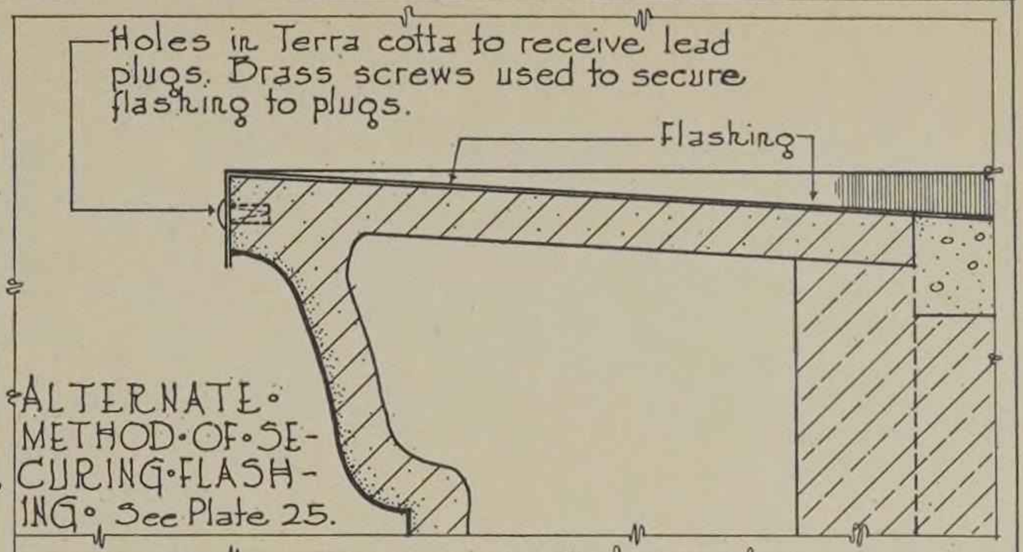


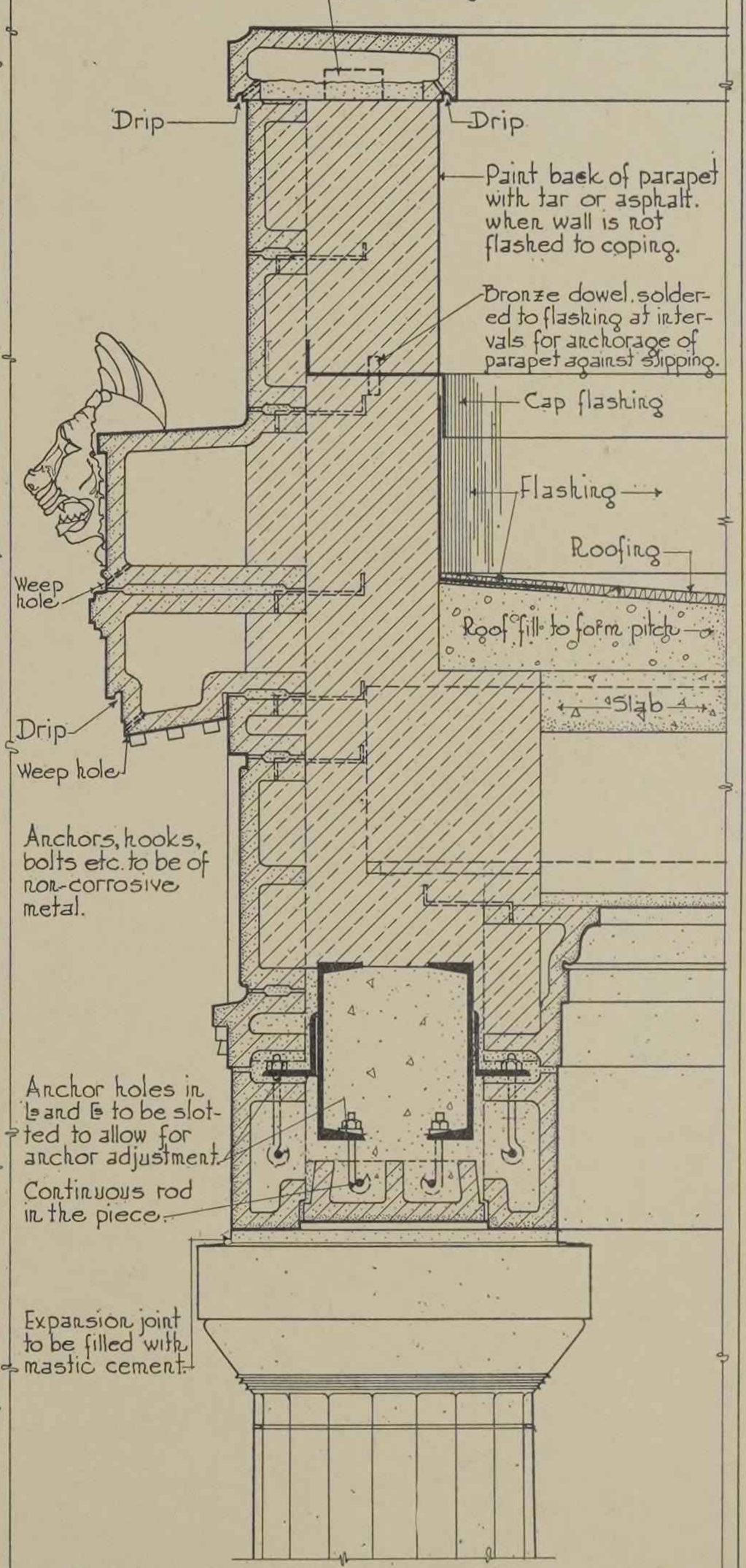

PLATE 67, ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA, I




DETAIL SHOWING ANCHORAGE OF TERRA-COTTA BELT COURSE TO STEEL




ALTERNATE METHOD OF SECURING FLASHING. See Plate 25.

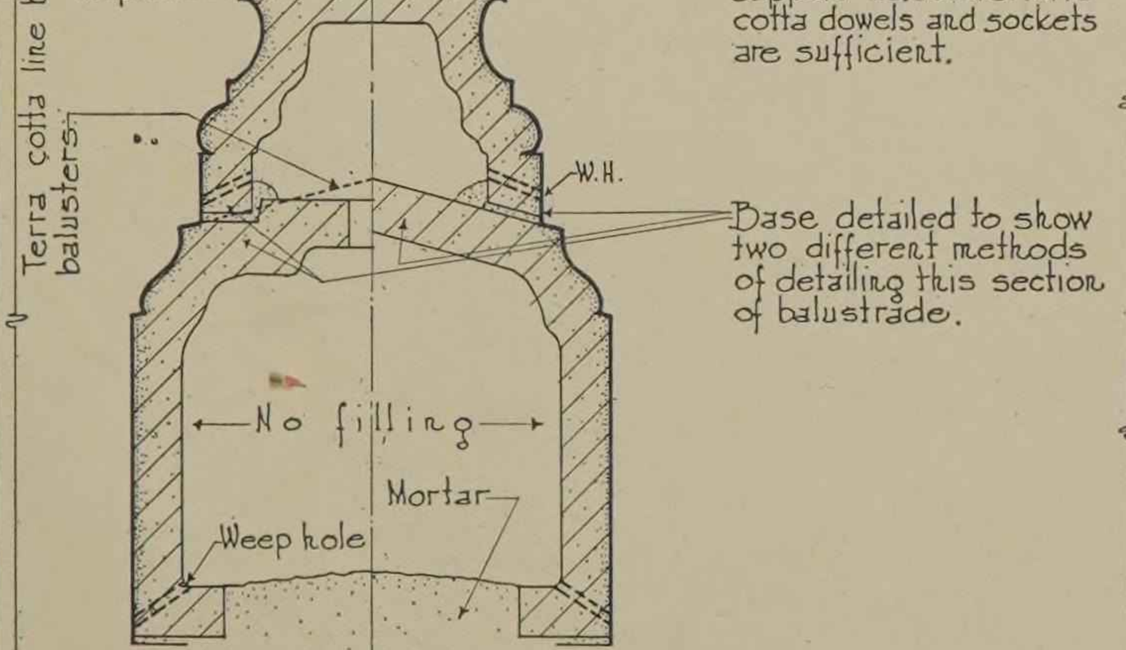



SECTION THROUGH ENTABLATURE AND PARAPET

Scale 3/4"=1'-0"

Provide drips as shown. Where possible drip grooves should be 3/8" deep and 5/8" wide.

Continuous channel covered with 1" minimum of mortar. Channel bolted down through interior of pedestals. For smaller rails use a 3"x½" metal bar in place of channel.




SECTION THROUGH RAIL BETWEEN BALUSTERS

Do not use iron rods to support balusters. Terra cotta dowels and sockets are sufficient.

Base detailed to show two different methods of detailing this section of balustrade.

SECTION THROUGH BALUSTRADE 1½"=1'-0"

PLATE 68, ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA, II

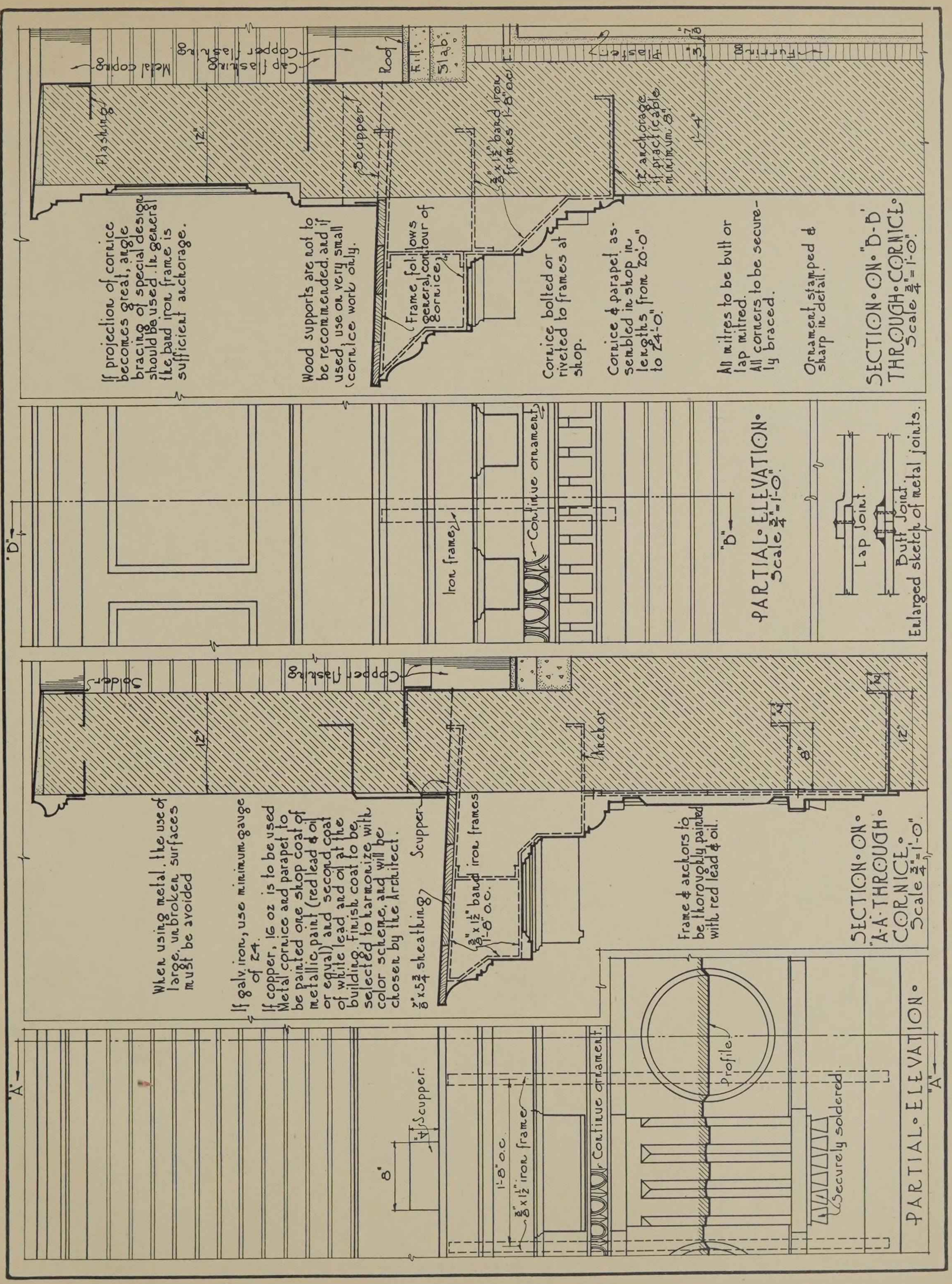
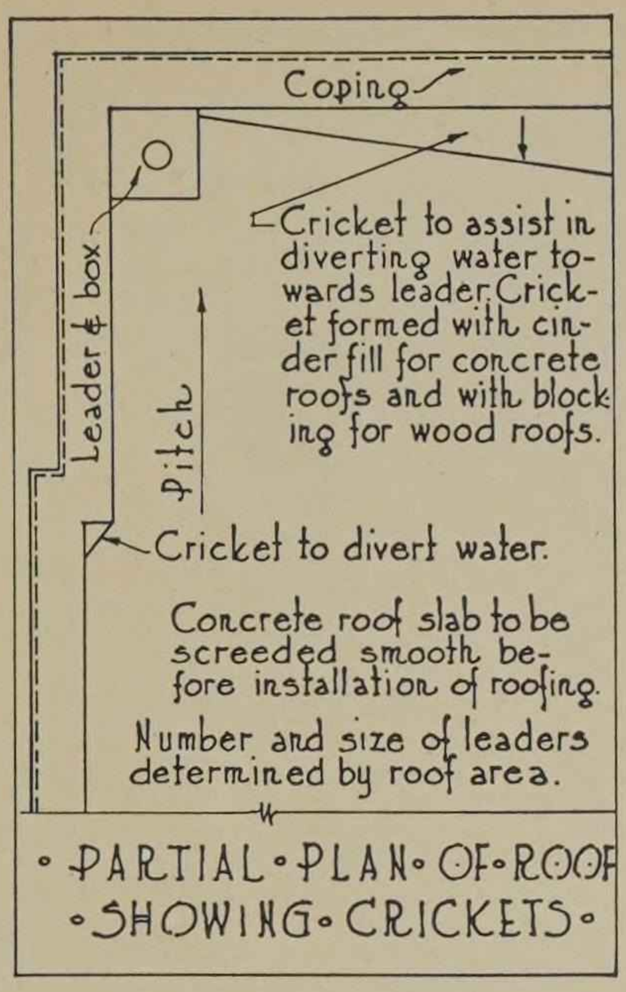
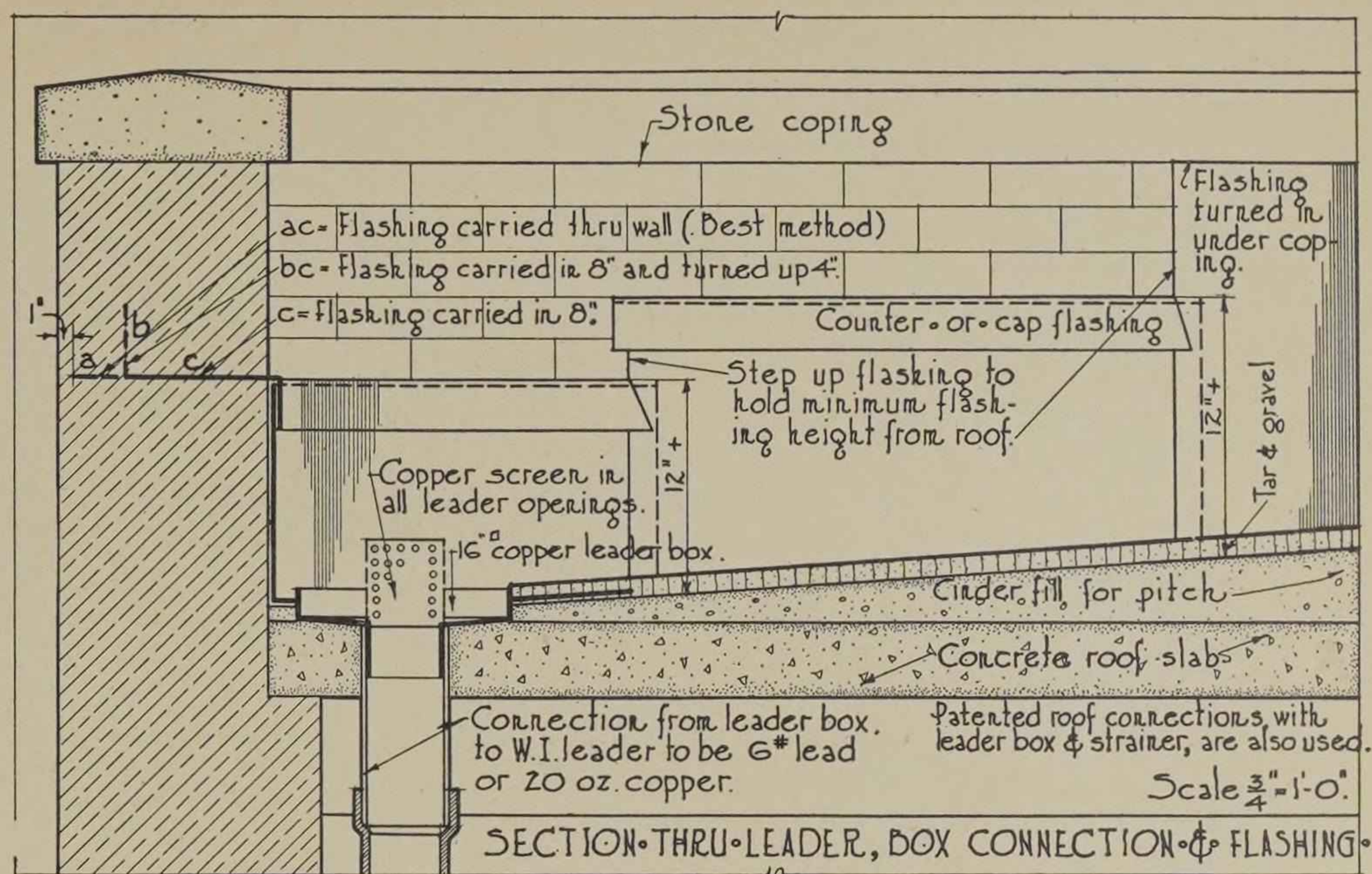


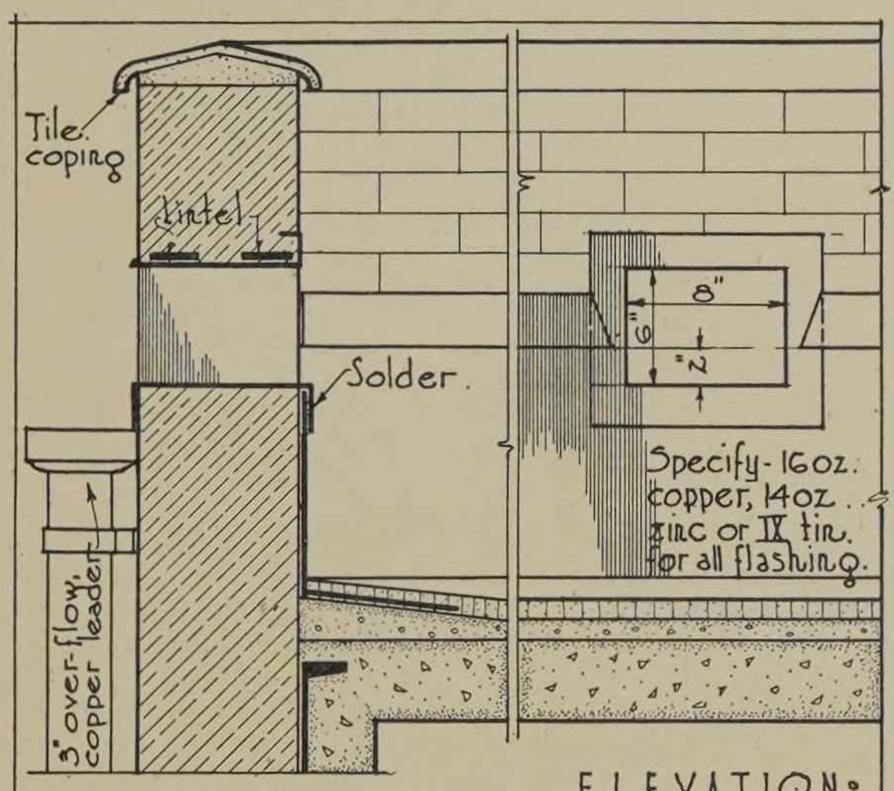

PLATE 69, SHEET METAL CORNICES




• PARTIAL • PLAN • OF • ROOF • SHOWING • CRICKETS •



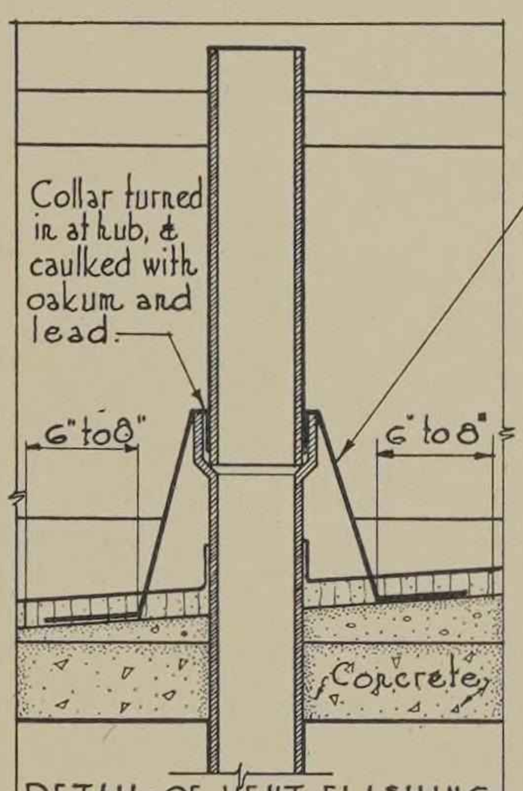

SECTION • THRU • LEADER, BOX CONNECTION • & • FLASHING •



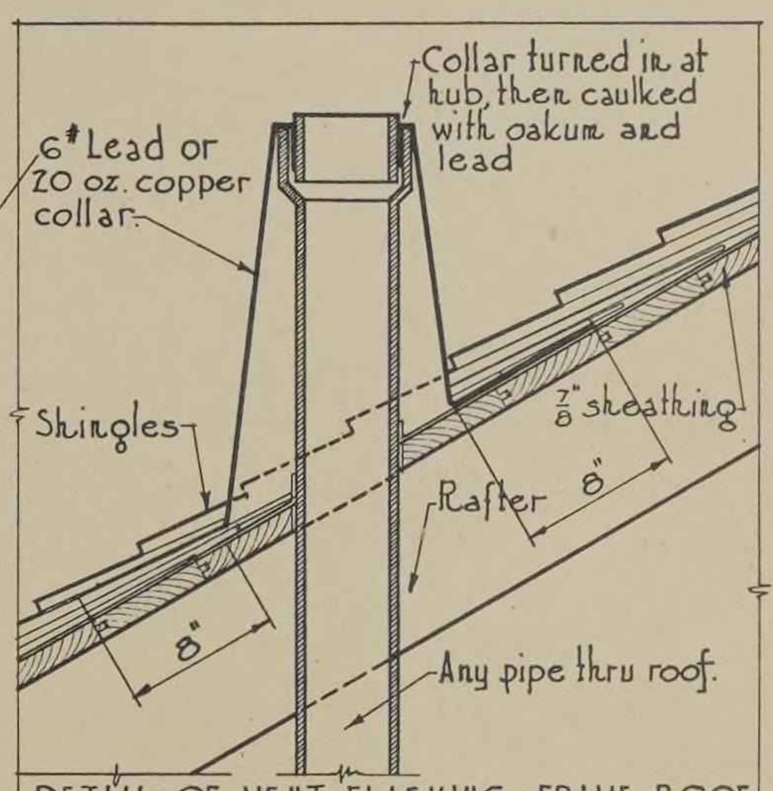

SECTION •

ELEVATION •

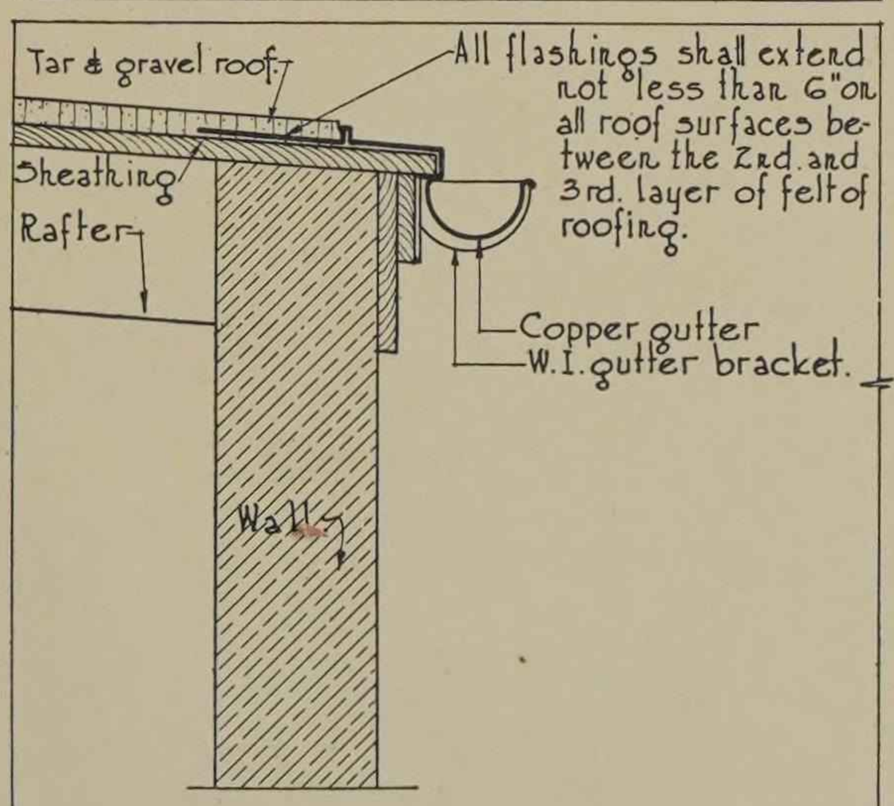
DETAIL • SHOWING • SCUPPER • TO • CARRY • AWAY • OVER-FLOW • IF • LEADERS • WERE • TO • BE • BLOCKED • WITH • REFUSE • Scale ¾" = 1'-0" •



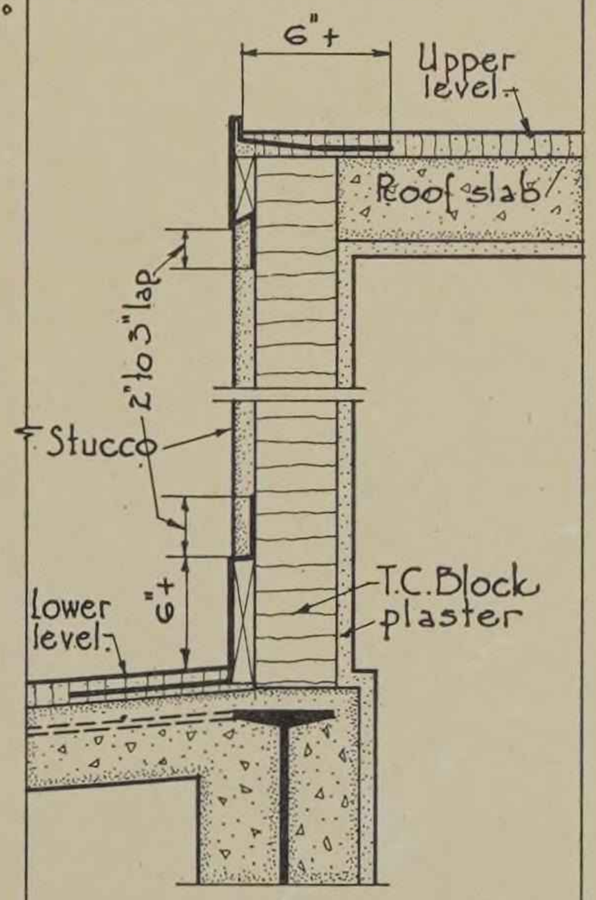

DETAIL • OF • VENT • FLASHING •
Scale ¾" = 1'-0"



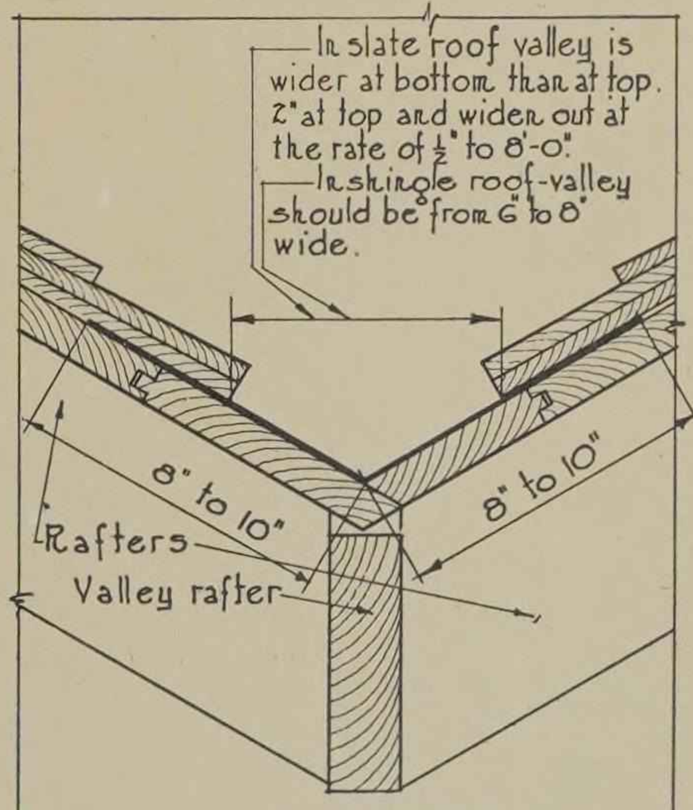

DETAIL • OF • VENT • FLASHING • • FRAME • ROOF •
Scale ¾" = 1'-0" •




DETAIL • OF • FLASHING • AT • EAVES • & • HANGING • GUTTER •
Scale ¾" = 1'-0" •

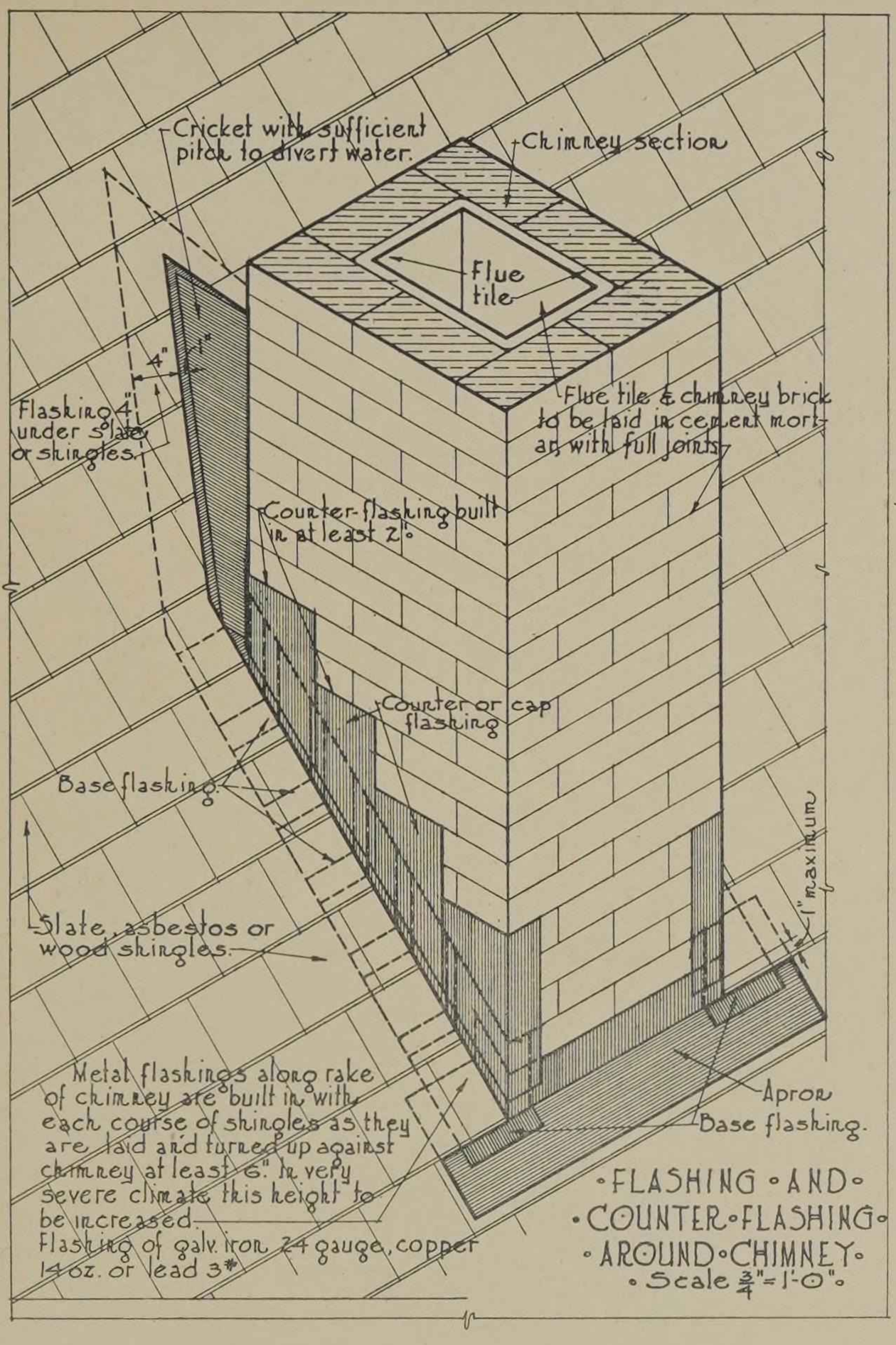



DETAIL • OF • FLASHING • AT • STEP • OR • DROP • IN • ROOF • LEVELS • Scale ¾" = 1'-0" •

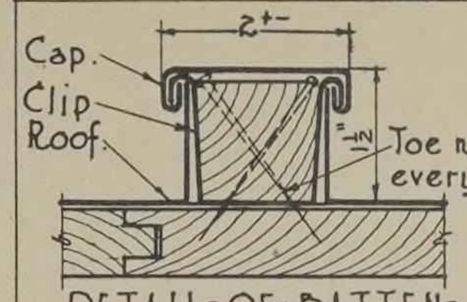



DETAIL • OF • VALLEY • FLASHING • • THIS • DETAIL • IS • APPLICABLE • TO • BOTH • SHINGLE • AND • SLATE • Scale 1½" = 1'-0" •

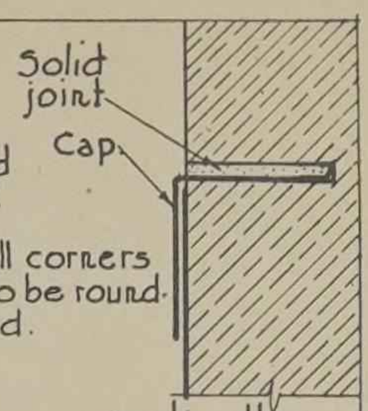
PLATE 70, FLASHING, I




·FLASHING·AND·
·COUNTER·FLASHING·
·AROUND·CHIMNEY·
·Scale ¾"=1'-0"·

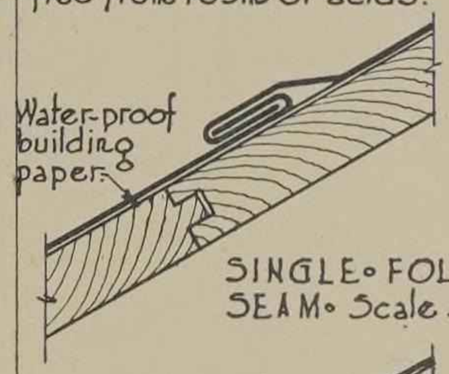



DETAIL·OF·BATTEN·
ORNAMENTAL·ROOFS·
Scale 3"=1'-0".

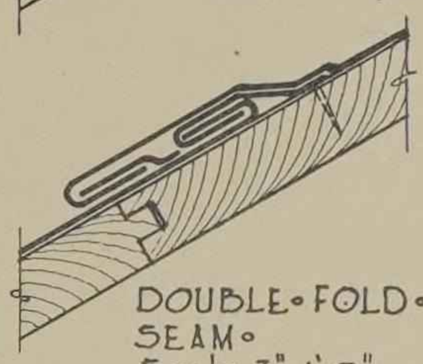



Section thru cap flashing, 4" in wall 3" cap.

Sheathing to be ⅞"x8" torque & groove, dressed one side. To be clear wood, free from rosin or acids.




SINGLE·FOLD
SEAM· Scale 3"=1'-0".



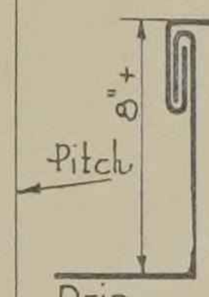
DOUBLE·FOLD·
SEAM·
Scale 3"=1'-0".

Zinc roof sheets 14 gauge
Gutter & valleys 11 gauge.

Zinc is a very durable metal, requiring no painting. It is not to be brought in contact with any metal except iron, unless thoroughly protected.

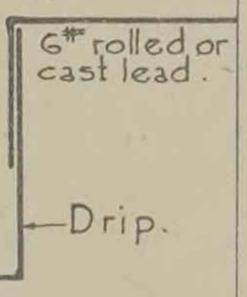
DETAILS·FOR·
ZINC·ROOF·

All corners to rounded, never sharp.

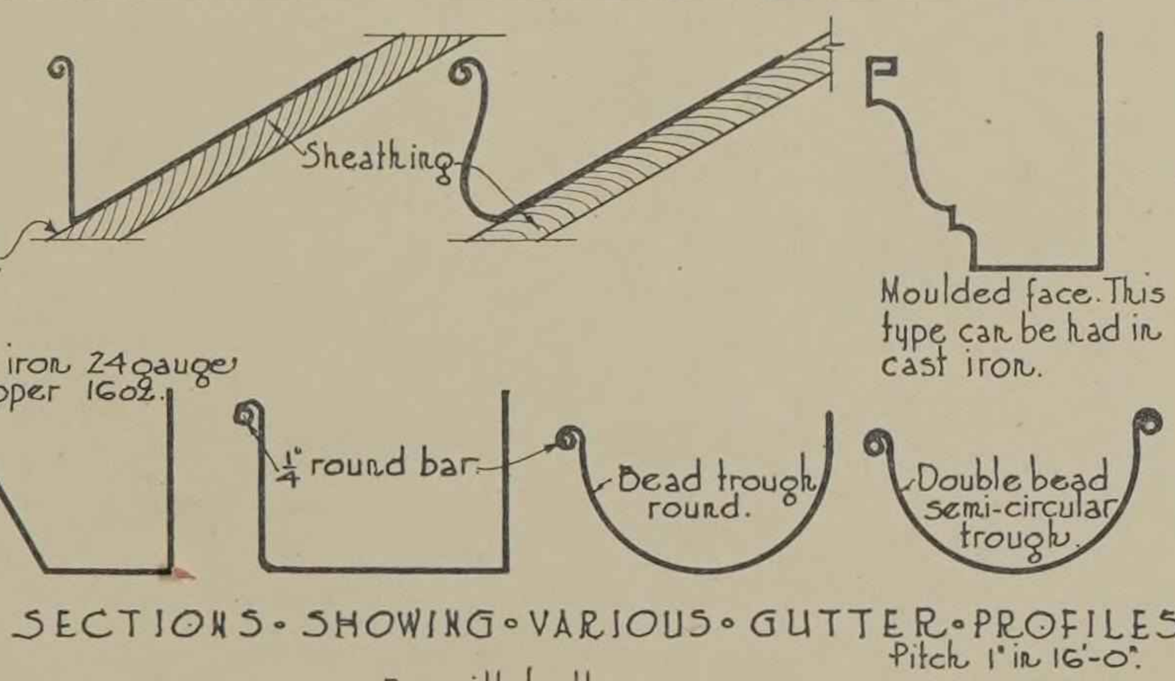



In designing lead roofs do not cover a continuous surface in excess of 15'-0" without providing a drip or break, as lead will creep due to its expanding.

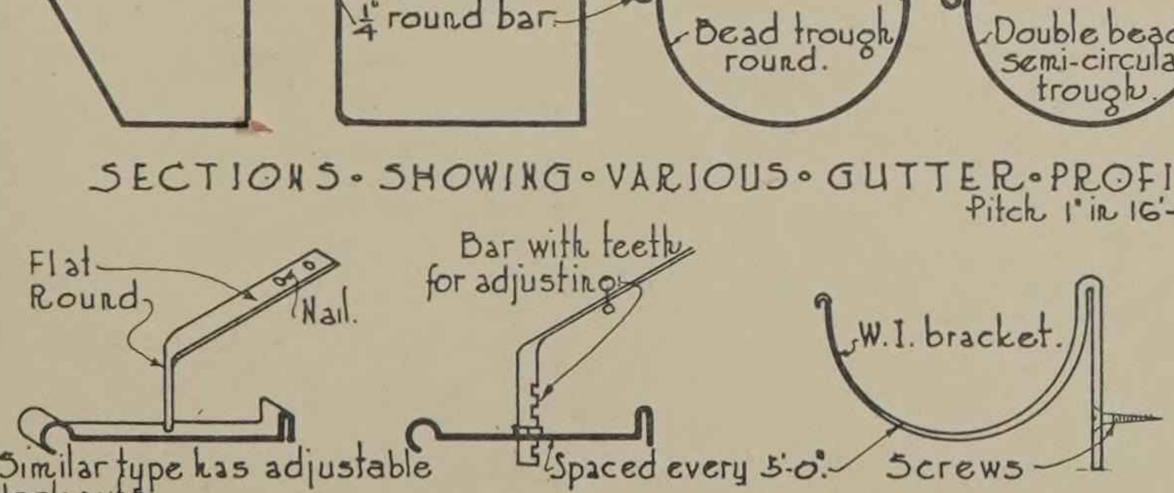
All joints to be locked or formed by drips across the roof.



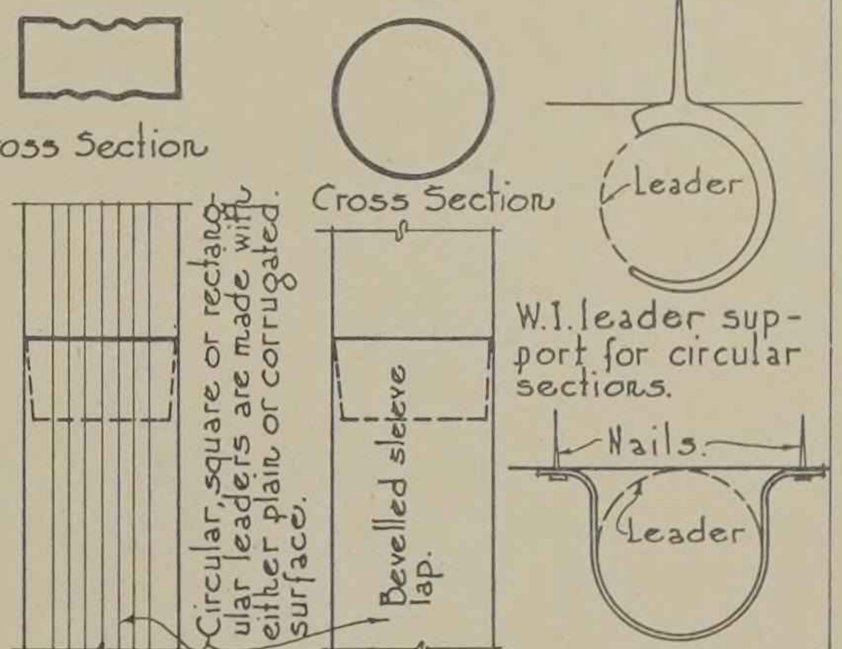

LEAD·ROOFING·




SECTIONS·SHOWING·VARIOUS·GUTTER·PROFILES·
Pitch 1" in 16'-0".




METAL·HANGERS·FOR·GUTTERS·




·LEADERS·

Note: Sizes of leaders are varied. Those carried in stock would probably cover any demand. Roof leaders to be 4", small roof and porches to be 3"

Gutters, as shown, are to be had in many forms. Widths from 4" to 8", and made in 10'-0" lengths

Metal leaders and gutters to be had in lead, zinc, copper, tin or galv. iron. (Copper 16oz. Galv. iron 26 gauge)

PLATE 71, FLASHING, II

Similar method of flashing used for any number of flues and any type chimney.

Slate covered cricket behind chimney.

Trough to run up cricket

Rounded valley in slate or tile.

Brick broken away to show method of flashing

Edge of flashing turned back to act as stop for water that might overflow trough

Metal trough

Slate, tile etc.

6"

4" or 8"

Slate to be nailed using copper nails. Where a slate just covers flashing and cannot be nailed it should be fastened to slate under, with roofers' or Portland cement.

This width determined by type of facing. Shall be 4" for brick and 8" for stone.

6" minimum height above any point of roof pitch.

Flashing of either 3# lead, 24 gauge copper, or galv. iron. quality in order given.

Flue tile and brick or stone facing to be laid in cement mortar with f joints

Metal flashing to be carried over edges of flue and down into flue a distance of 1 inch. Following piece of flue lining set on mortar bed over flashing

This height varies depending how flue tile works out at this point above roof

Roof covering

Flashing

1"

4"

6"

Line of trough

Flashing

Brick broken away to show method of flashing

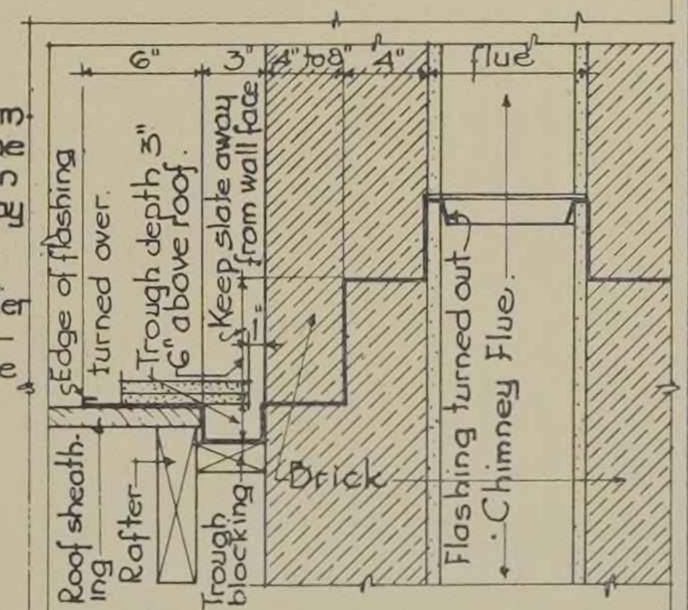
Last course

Next to last course

Apron flashing lays on top of next to last slate course covered with last course. No metal shows in the completed work.

Metal trough terminates at the same point as the apron flashing. In this way any water runing down trough will emerge from under slate and continue down surface of roof.

ISOMETRIC SKETCH SHOWING METHOD OF USING CONCEALED FLASHING AROUND THE CHIMNEY

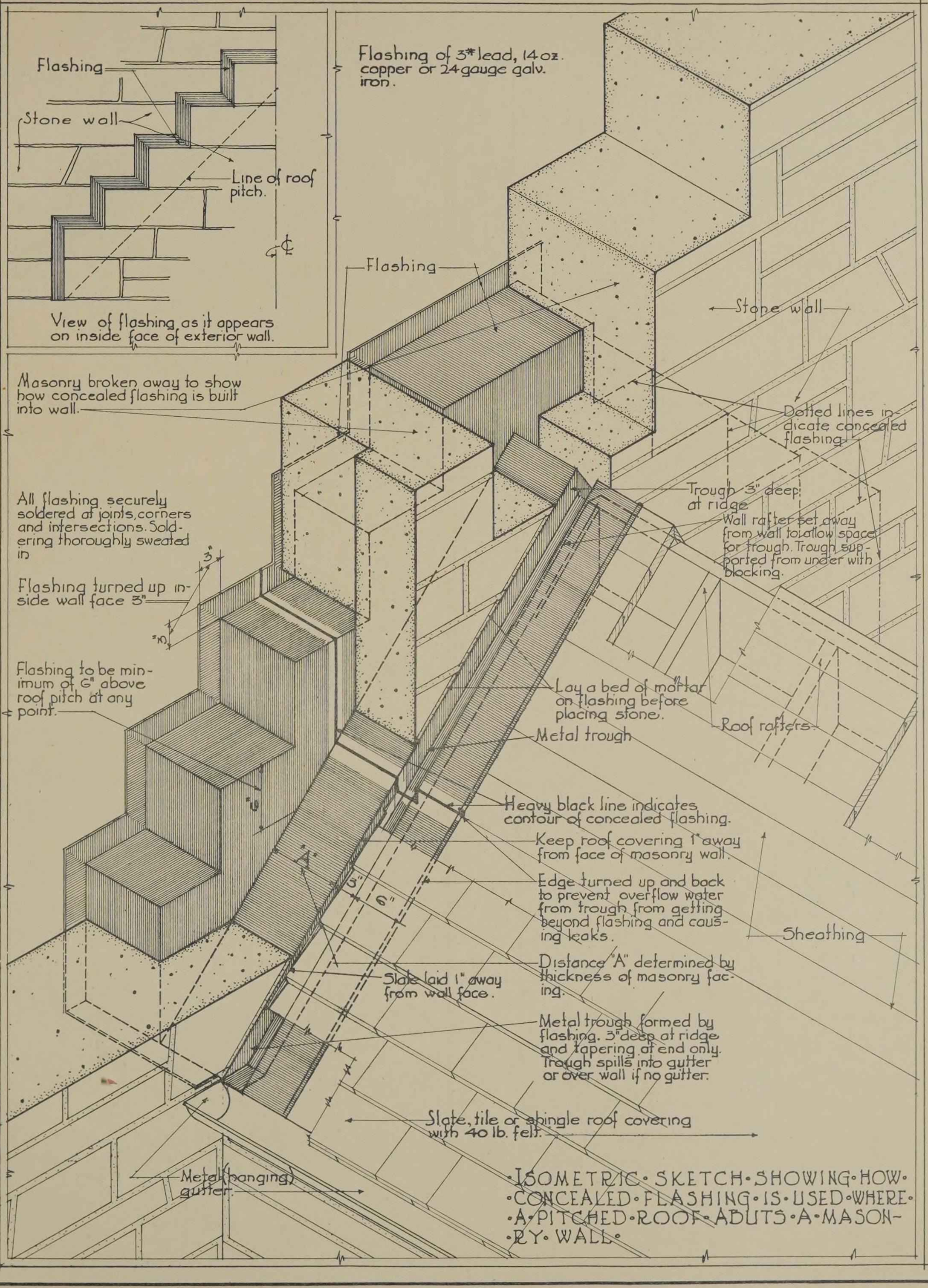



Section thru chimney side, concealed flashing & trough.

PLATE 72, CONCEALED FLASHING, I

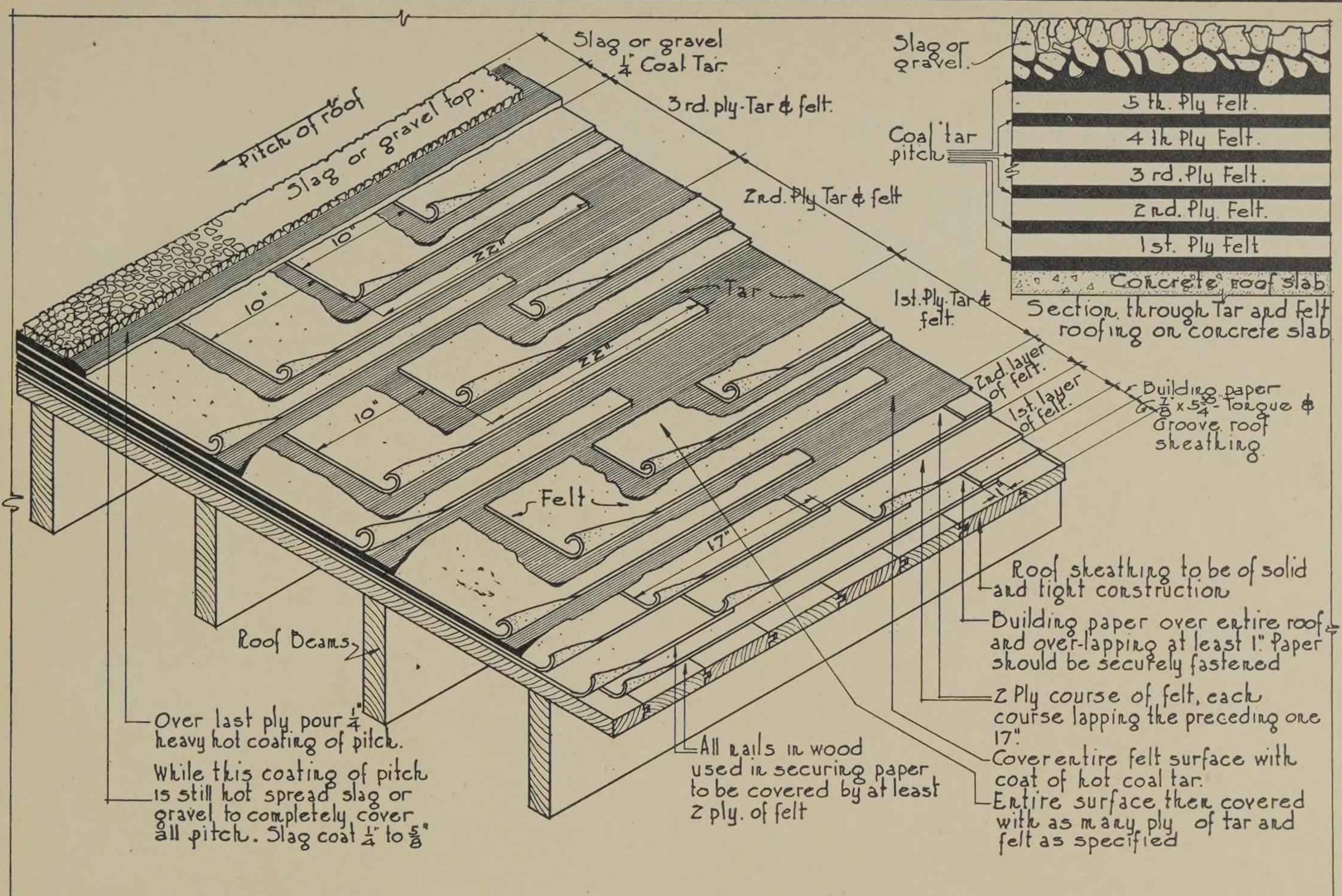
View of flashing as it appears on inside face of exterior wall.

Flashing of 3* lead, 14 oz. copper or 24 gauge galv. iron.



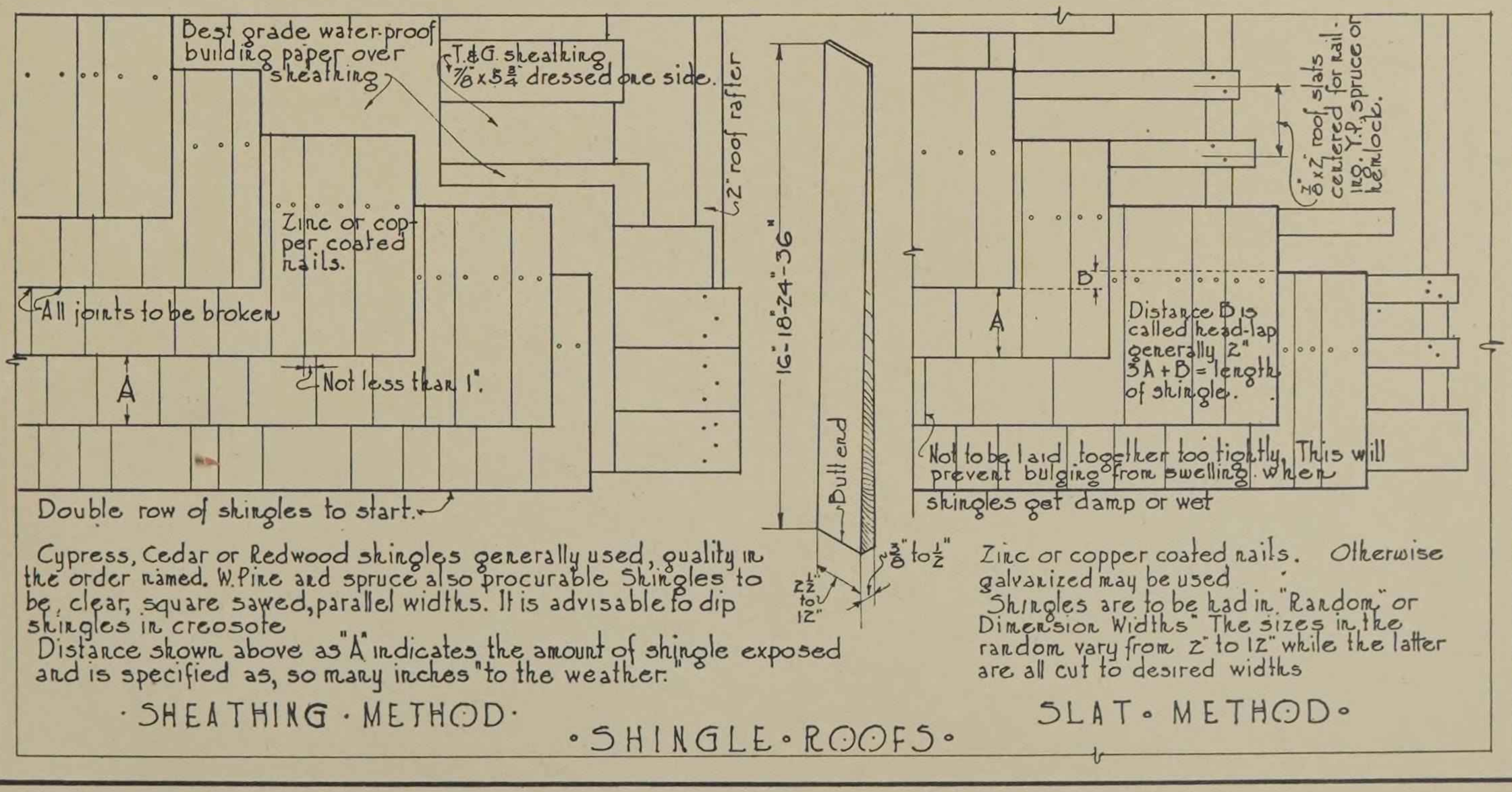

ISOMETRIC SKETCH SHOWING HOW CONCEALED FLASHING IS USED WHERE A PITCHED ROOF ABUTS A MASONRY WALL.

PLATE 73, CONCEALED FLASHING, II

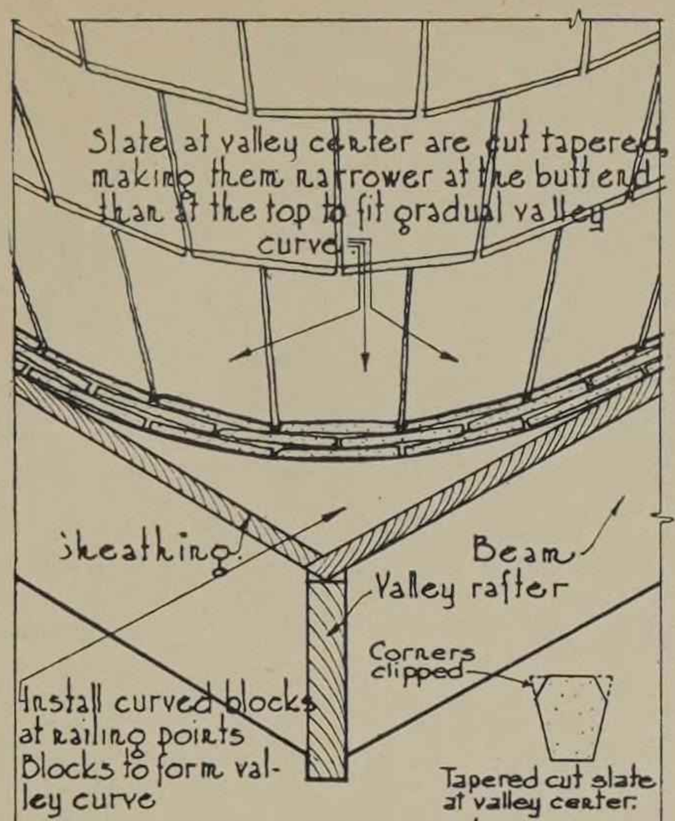



Composition (slag or gravel) roof over concrete similar to wood excepting the use of the building paper and untarred felt which is eliminated. The hot coal tar is applied directly to the concrete and then following with as many ply as required. The average good roof is 5 ply.

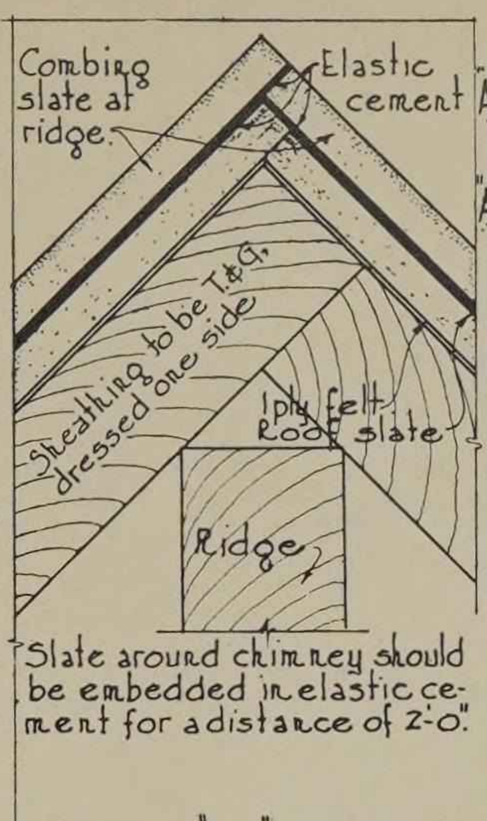
## • BUILT-UP • (SLAG • OR • GRAVEL •) ROOF •



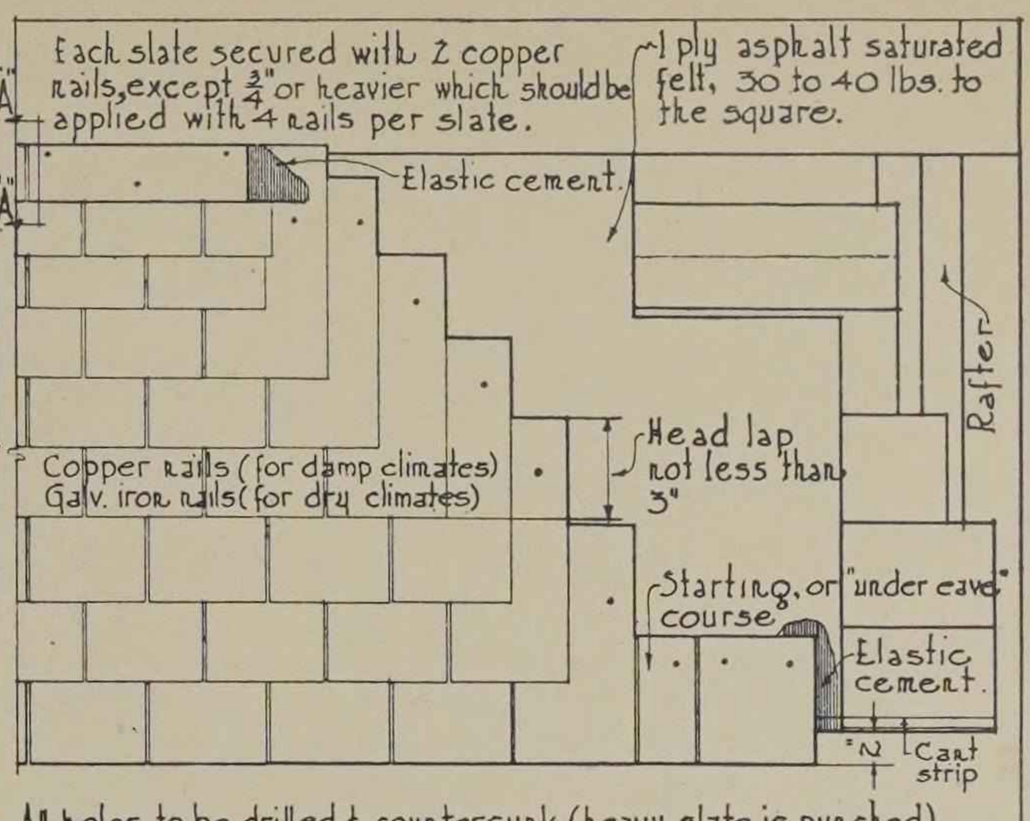

## • SHINGLE • ROOFS •




SECTION • THRU • VALLEY • ℄ • VIEW • LOOKING • DOWN • AT • TAPERED • VALLEY • SLATE •

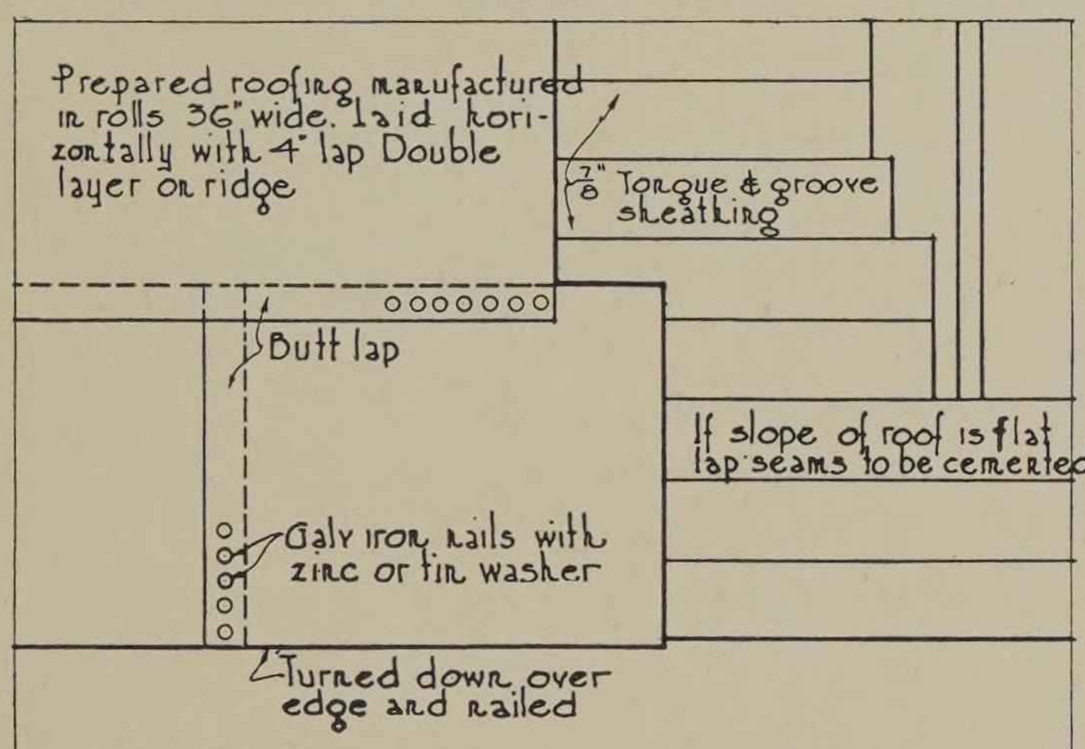



SECTION "A-A" THROUGH SLATE • SADDLE • RIDGE •

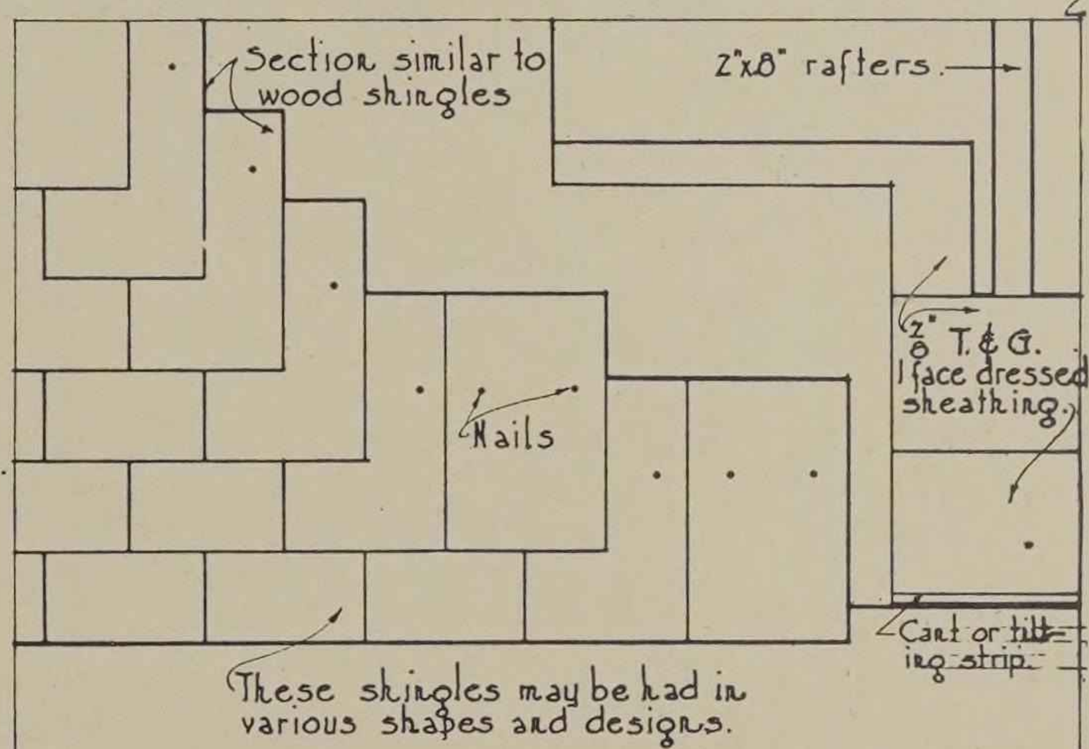



All holes to be drilled & countersunk (heavy slate is punched). These nail holes to be pointed up with elastic cement at ridge only.

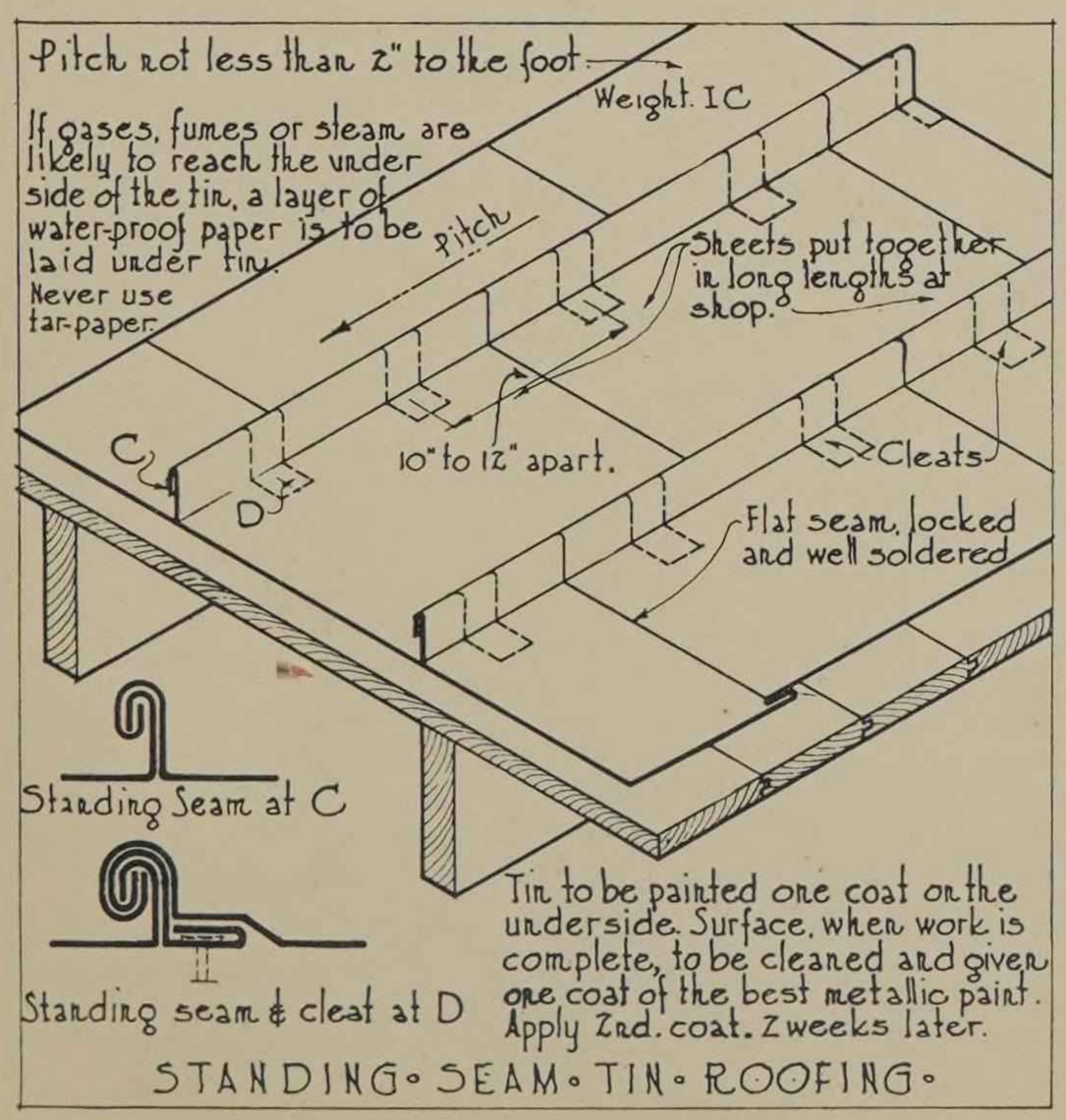
• SLATE • ROOF •



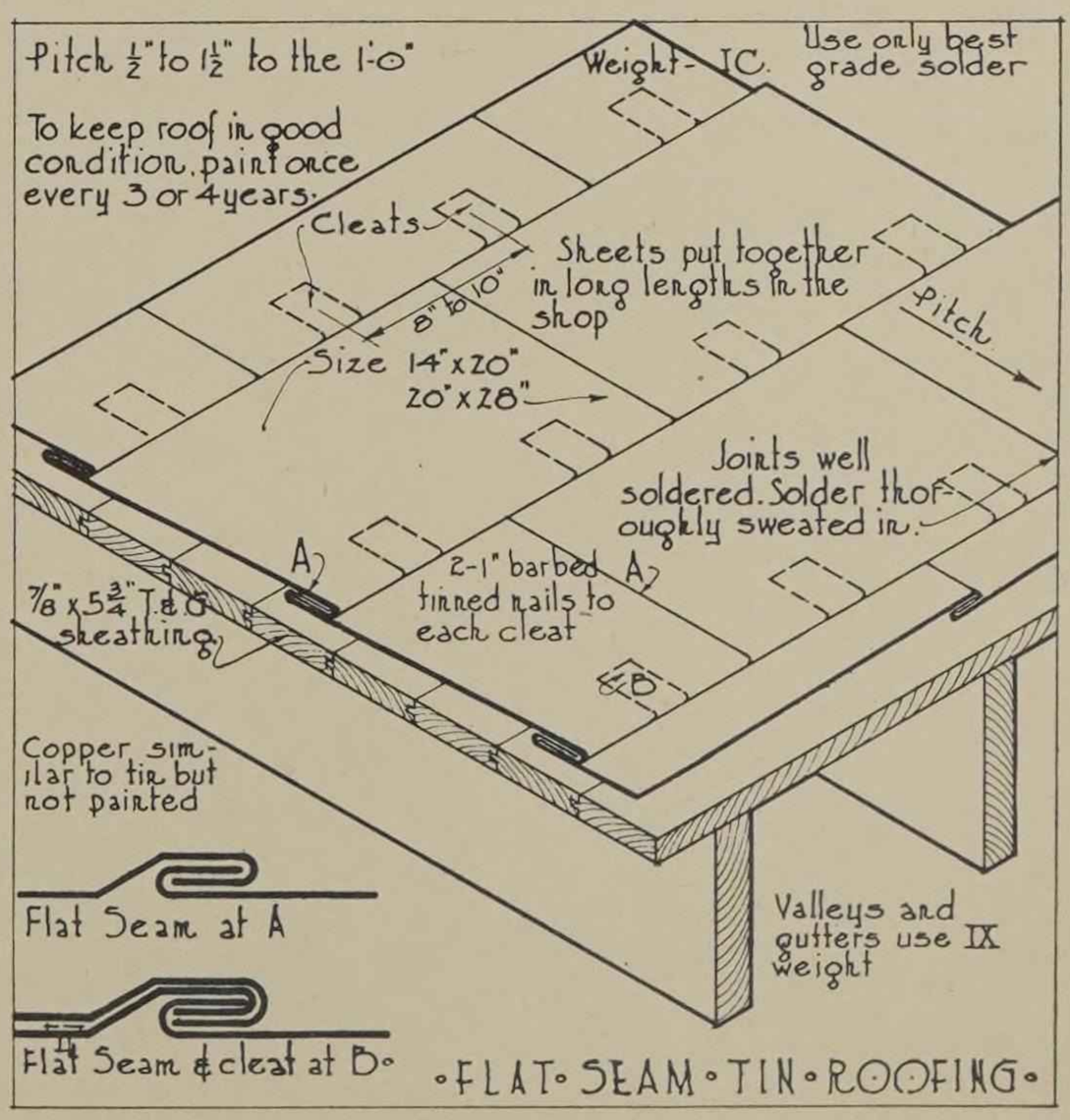

PREPARED • OR • COMPOSITION • ROOFING •




ASBESTOS • OR • COMPOSITION • SHINGLES •




STANDING • SEAM • TIN • ROOFING •




• FLAT • SEAM • TIN • ROOFING •

PLATE 75, ROOFING, II

Roof.

All soils and vents to project 7-0" above roof.

Leader box.

Flexible connection.

Leader box.

Flexible connection.

Note:
Although the code permits a 2" waste and 1½" vent for the shower, it is advisable to use a 3" waste and 2" vent.

The use of an 1½" refrigerator waste is recommended although the code permits an 1¼" waste.

Soil to roof. Becomes vent from point of highest fixture.

2" 2" 2" 1½"

1¼"

1½" 1½" 2" 1½"

Vent

1½"

2"

4"

Waste

Floor line.

It is good practice to install a ½" hot water connection at each refrigerator drain.

1¼"

In this manner it is possible to thoroughly flush drain pipe.

Where as no two buildings are alike as to area and height, the plumbing should be carefully checked with the Building Code, so that all conditions have been complied with.

Wall.

4" Soil.

4" Leader.

Refrigerator waste

3" Vent

4" Soil

Minimum distance 6", maximum 2'-0".

Leader 4".

1½"

1½"

Sink.

Wash Tubs.

2"

1½" 1½"

Floor line.

Drain.

1¼"

1¼"

Sink and tubs connected on same continuous waste, with trap as shown.

1½" 2"

1½" 1½" 2"

Basin.

Water closet.

Bath.

1½" 1½"

4"

Perforated brass plate.

Goose neck

Side walk line.

Sink

Tubs

2"

1½"

Refrig. drain

2"

Indicating connection to other fixtures shown on plan.

1¼"

Alternate for Fresh Air Inlet. (F.A.I) Pipe runs through wall to Inlet plate which is recessed into masonry. This is the better appearing job.

F.A.I.

Leader trapped before entering House Drain.

Line of Area.

Area drain

Thru wall.

3"

C.O.

Clean-out every 50'-0" on horizontal run.

C.O. Pit.

2"

Line of Area.

Area drain

C.O.

1¼"

Flap valve

3"

Thru wall.

2" 2"

Leader trap.

Clean-out.

C.O.

C.O.

F.A.I. through wall and up to grade, terminating with goose-neck.

C.O. Pit.

C.O.

To street sewer

Main House Trap. 6"

6"

4" House drain.

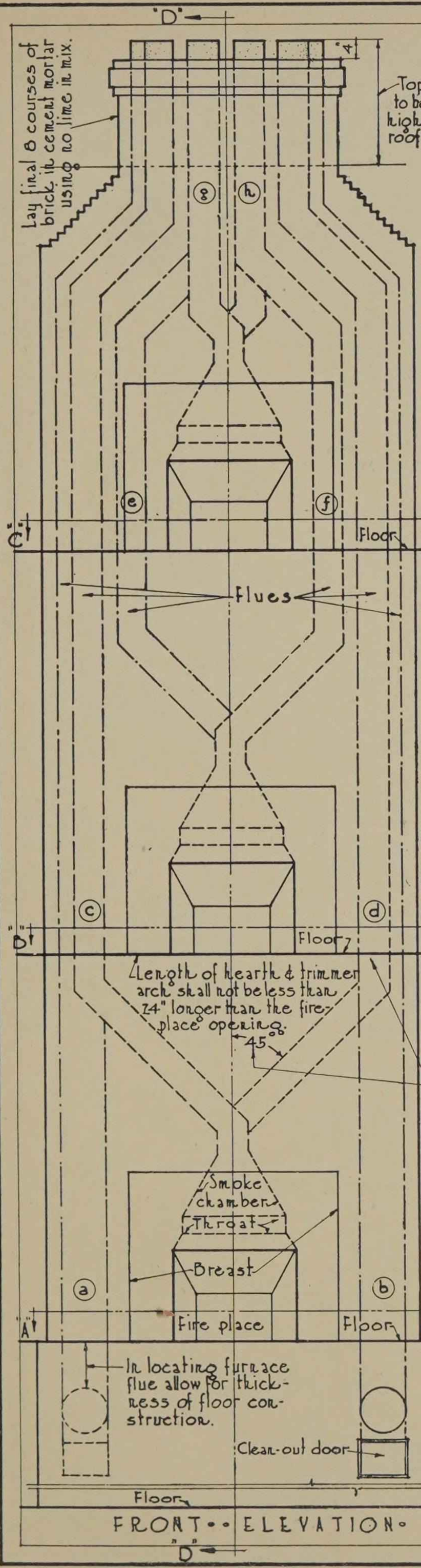
Pit

Area and Court drains always controlled by trap.

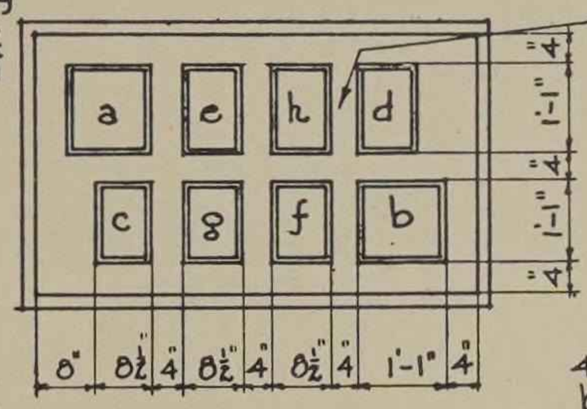
PLUMBING · SECTION ·

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

PLATE 76, PLUMBING



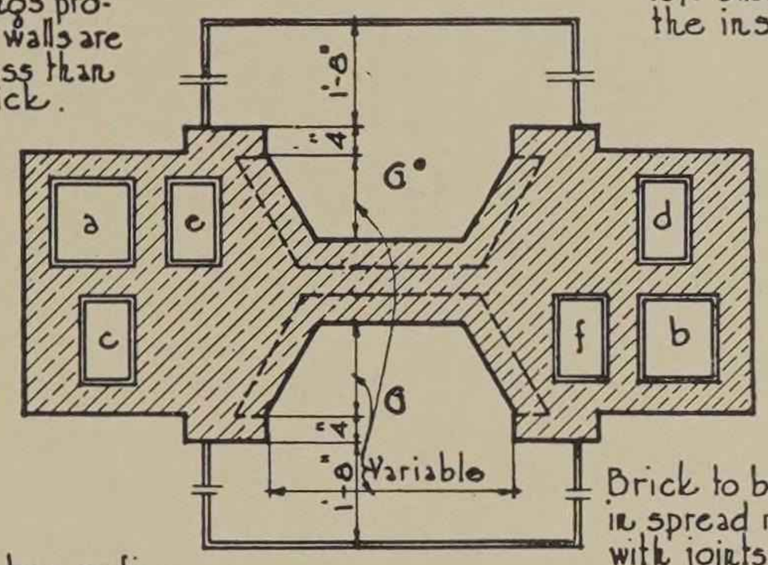

Minimum flue area - 64 sq. in.




Withe between two flues may be omitted and flues built up side by side, but lining joints must be staggered.

Flue lining may be omitted in small dwellings provided walls are not less than 8" thick.

• TOP • VIEW •

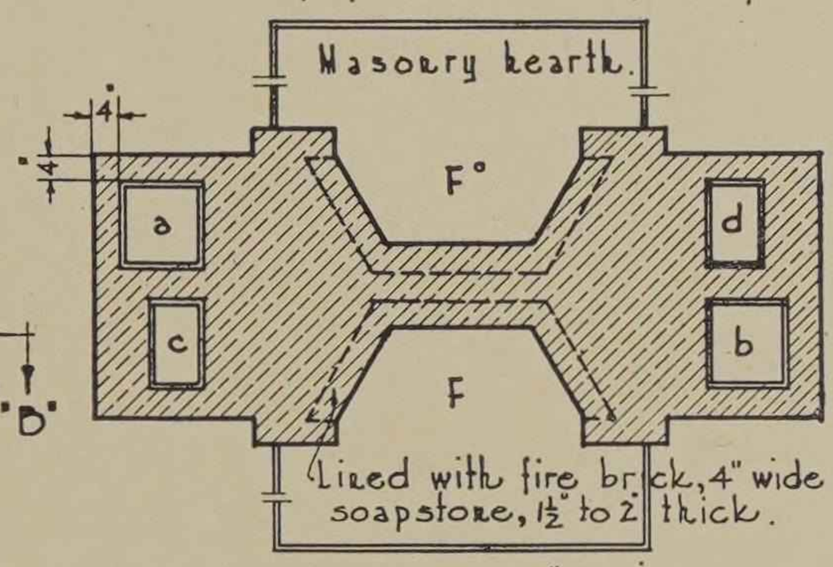



Brick to be laid in spread mortar with joints push filled.

All timber or finished wood to be clear of brick work.

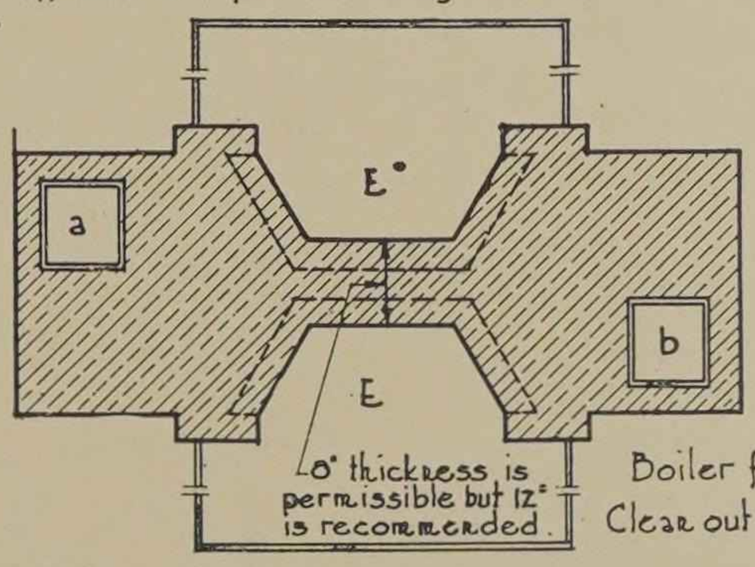
PLAN • ON • "C-C"

Flues to be lined with T.C. or clay tile lining, starting from top of smoke chamber to cap.



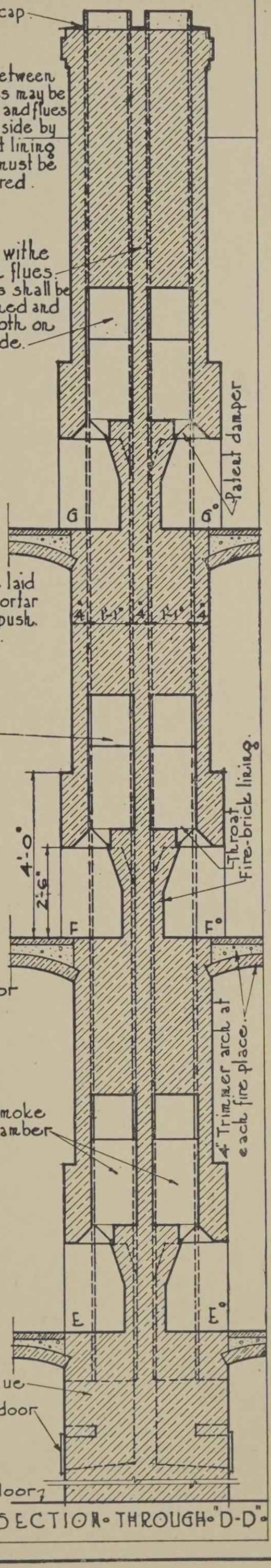

PLAN • ON • "B-B" •

Flues to be built as near vertical as possible. Off-sets to be made with gradual slope, angle of off-set not exceeding 45° from the vertical. Violent off-sets interfere seriously with the draft.




PLAN • ON • "A-A" •

SCALE = ¼" = 1'-0"




SECTION • THROUGH • "D-D" •

PLATE 77, CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION

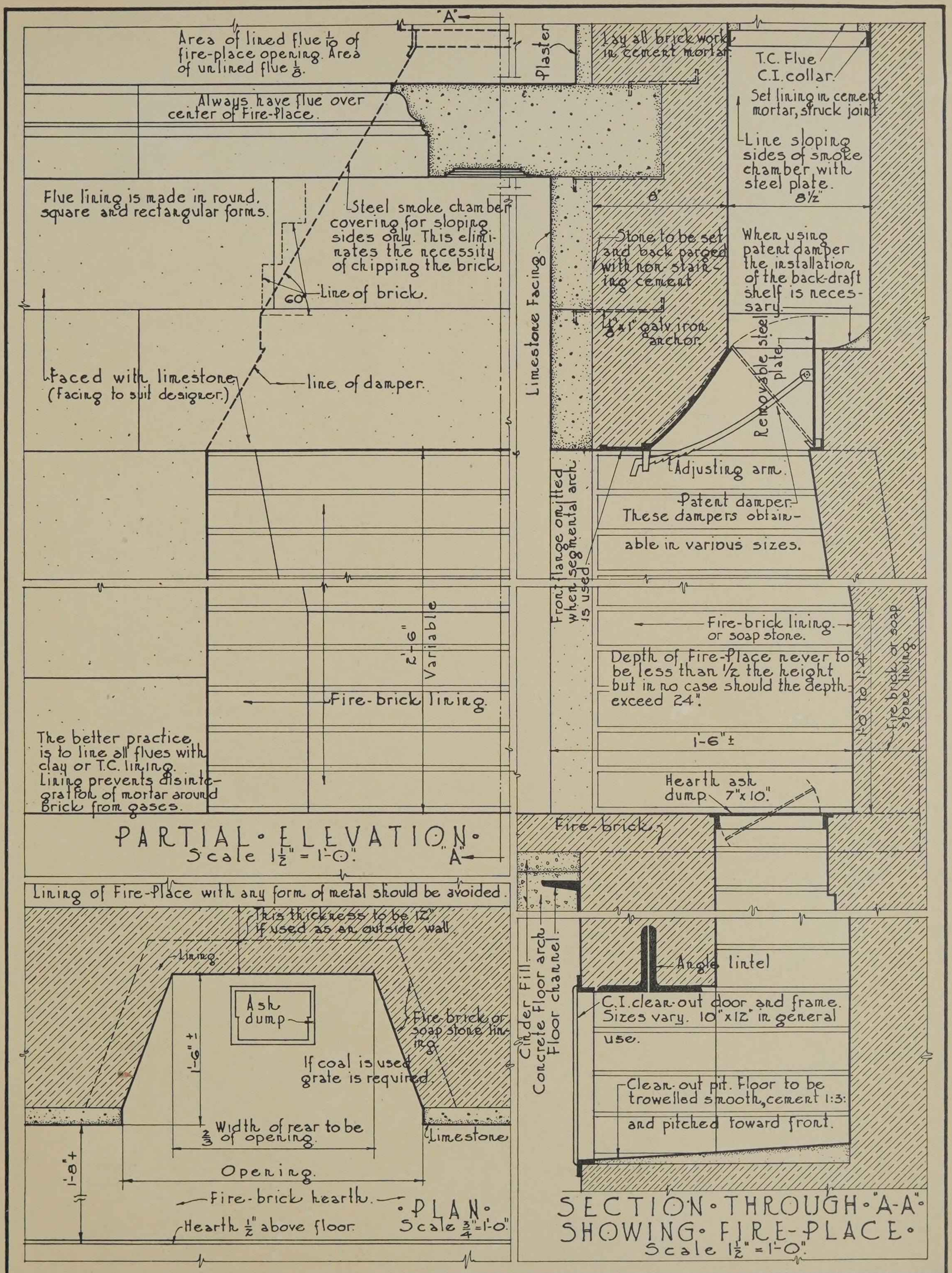



PLATE 78, FIREPLACE WITH DAMPER

PLATE 79, FIREPLACE

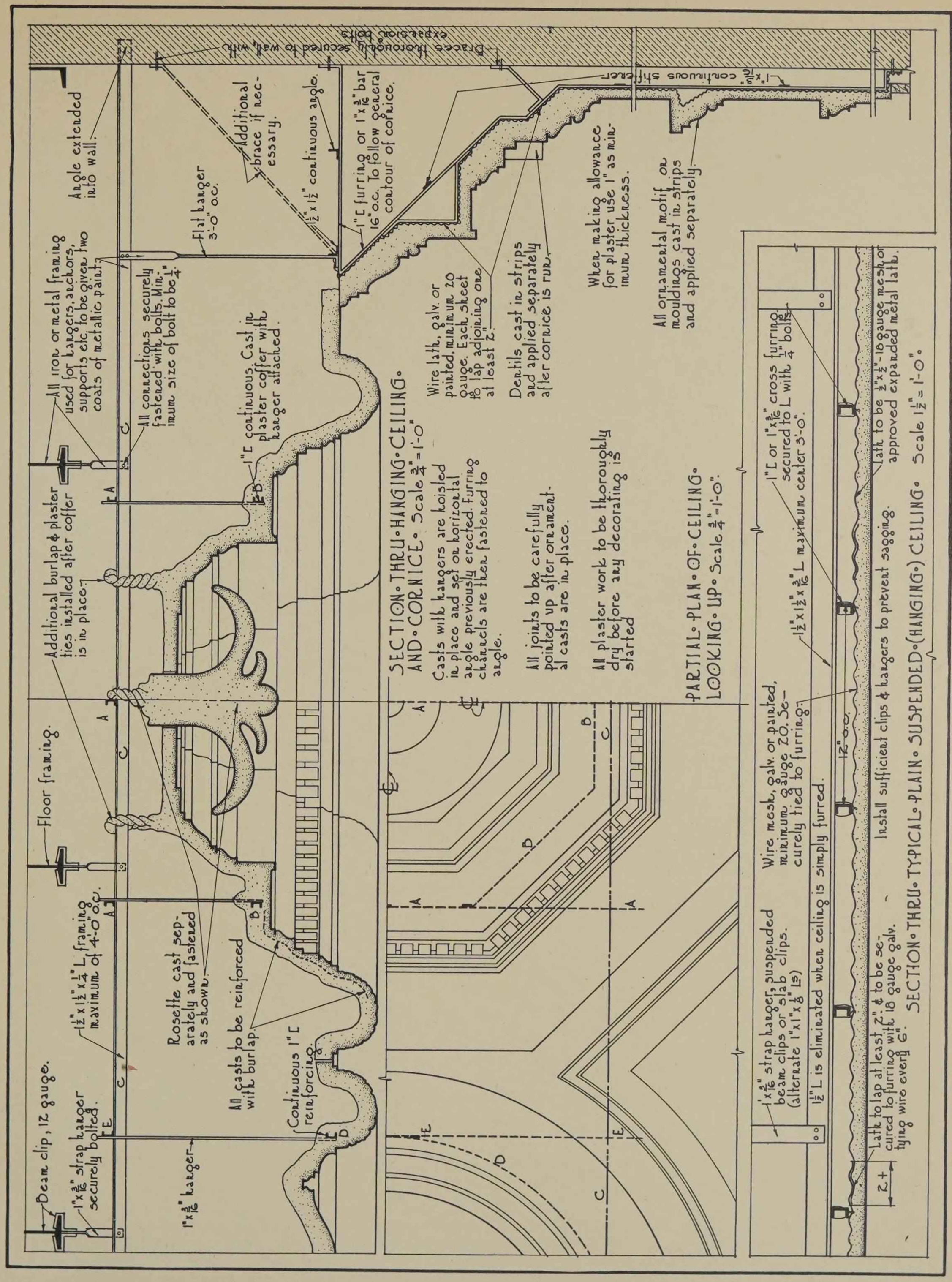
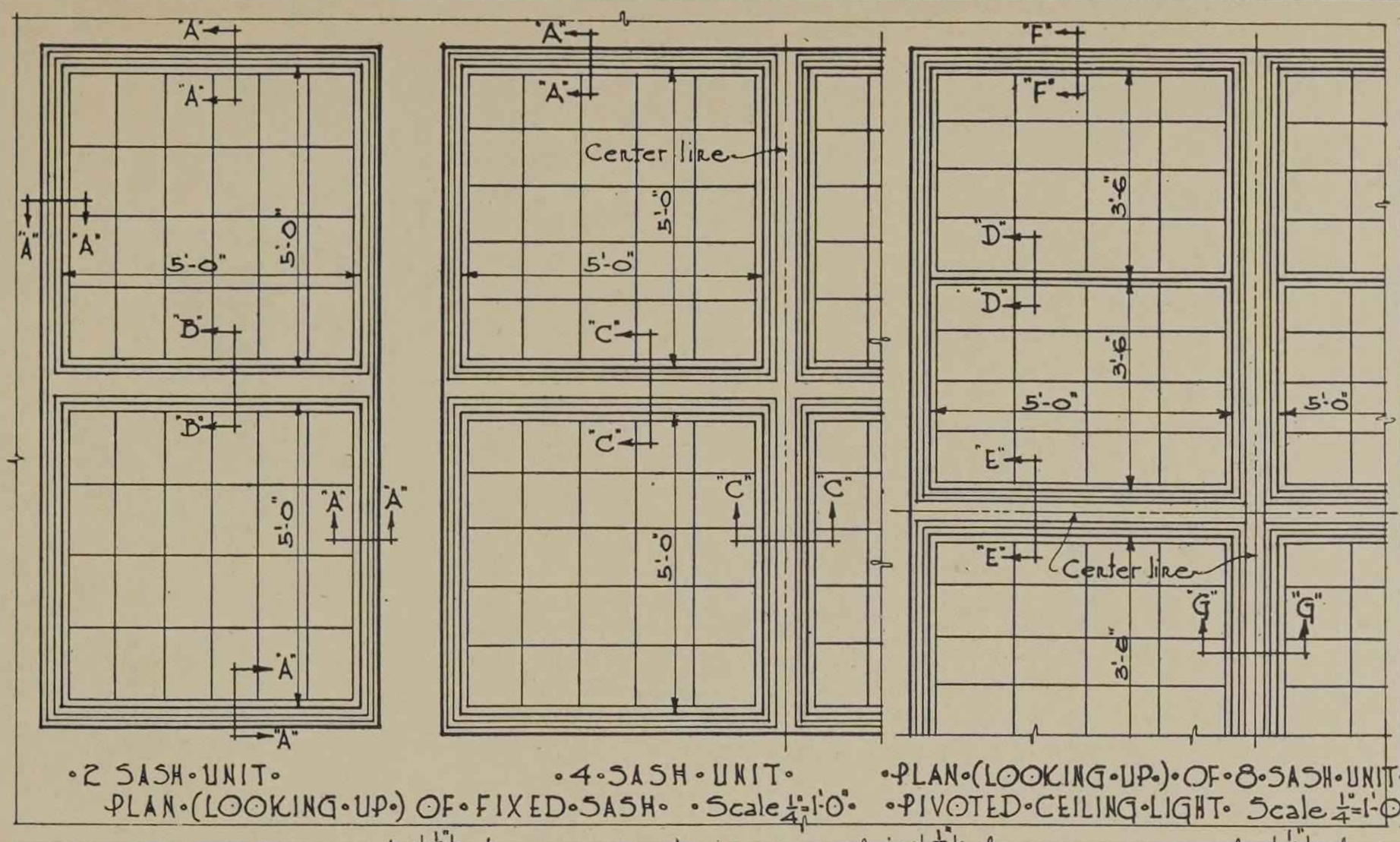



PLATE 80, METAL LATH AND PLASTER




Fixed sash must not exceed 5'-0" in either dimension nor more than 7'-0" between mullions.

Pivoted sash must not exceed 5'-0" in greatest dimension or more than 3'-6" in least dimension. Sizes are controlled to great extent by the design of the Ceiling Light but for practical use, sizes given should be the maximum used.

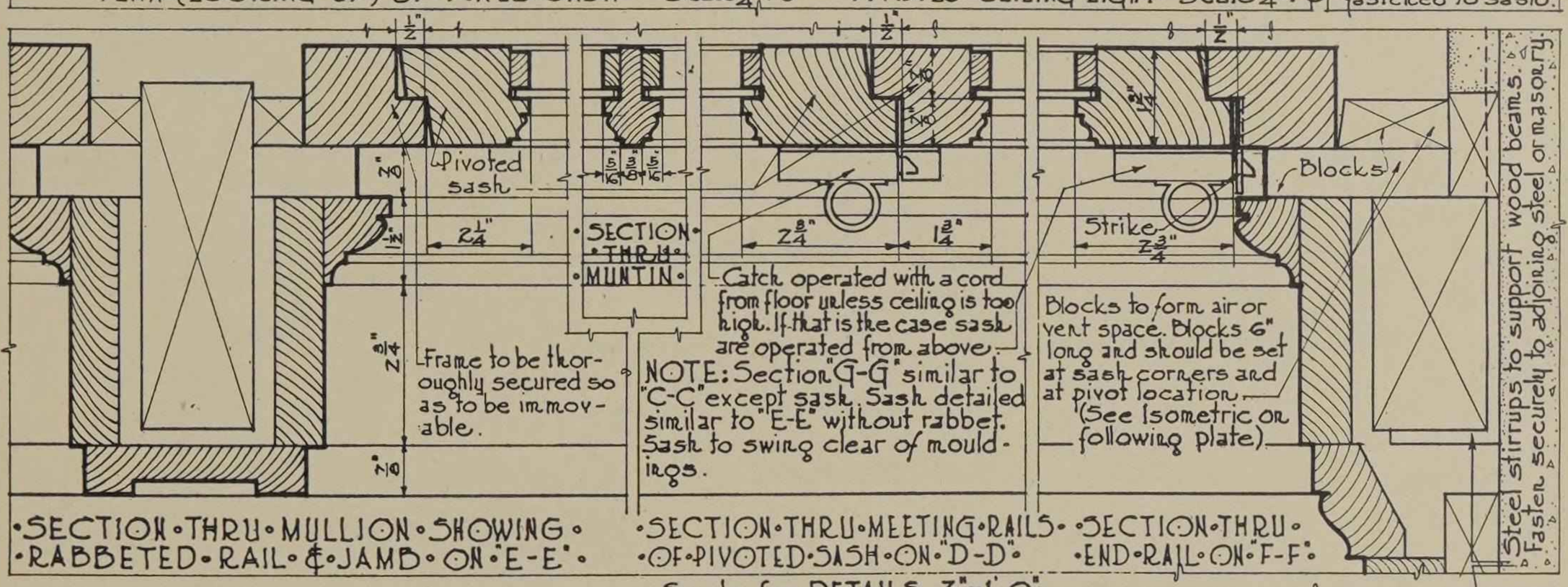
Sizes of panes or lights optional but in no case should they exceed 12"x15". Kind of glass and color of glass also optional. Usually of a frosted nature. Colored glass and leaded glass also may be used.

Hardware: Pivot to be of brass of substantial design, all screws countersunk and securely fastened to sash.

•2 SASH • UNIT •
PLAN • (LOOKING • UP •) OF • FIXED • SASH • Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0"

•4 • SASH • UNIT •
• PIVOTED • CEILING • LIGHT • Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0"

• PLAN • (LOOKING • UP •) • OF • 8 • SASH • UNIT •

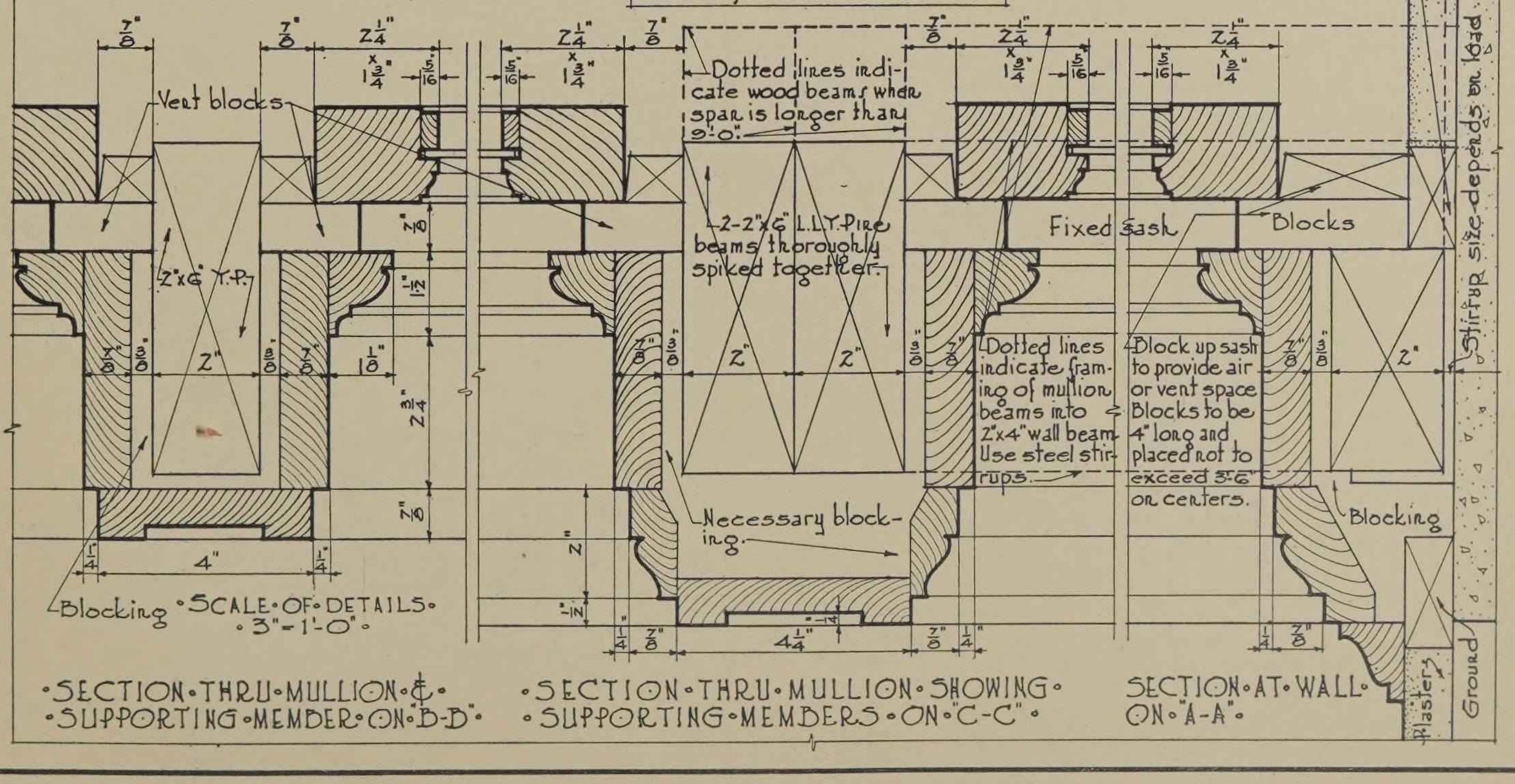



• SECTION • THRU • MULLION • SHOWING • RABBETED • RAIL & JAMB • ON "E-E" •

• SECTION • THRU • MEETING • RAILS • OF • PIVOTED • SASH • ON "D-D" •

• SECTION • THRU • END • RAIL • ON "F-F" •

Scale for DETAILS 3"=1'-0"

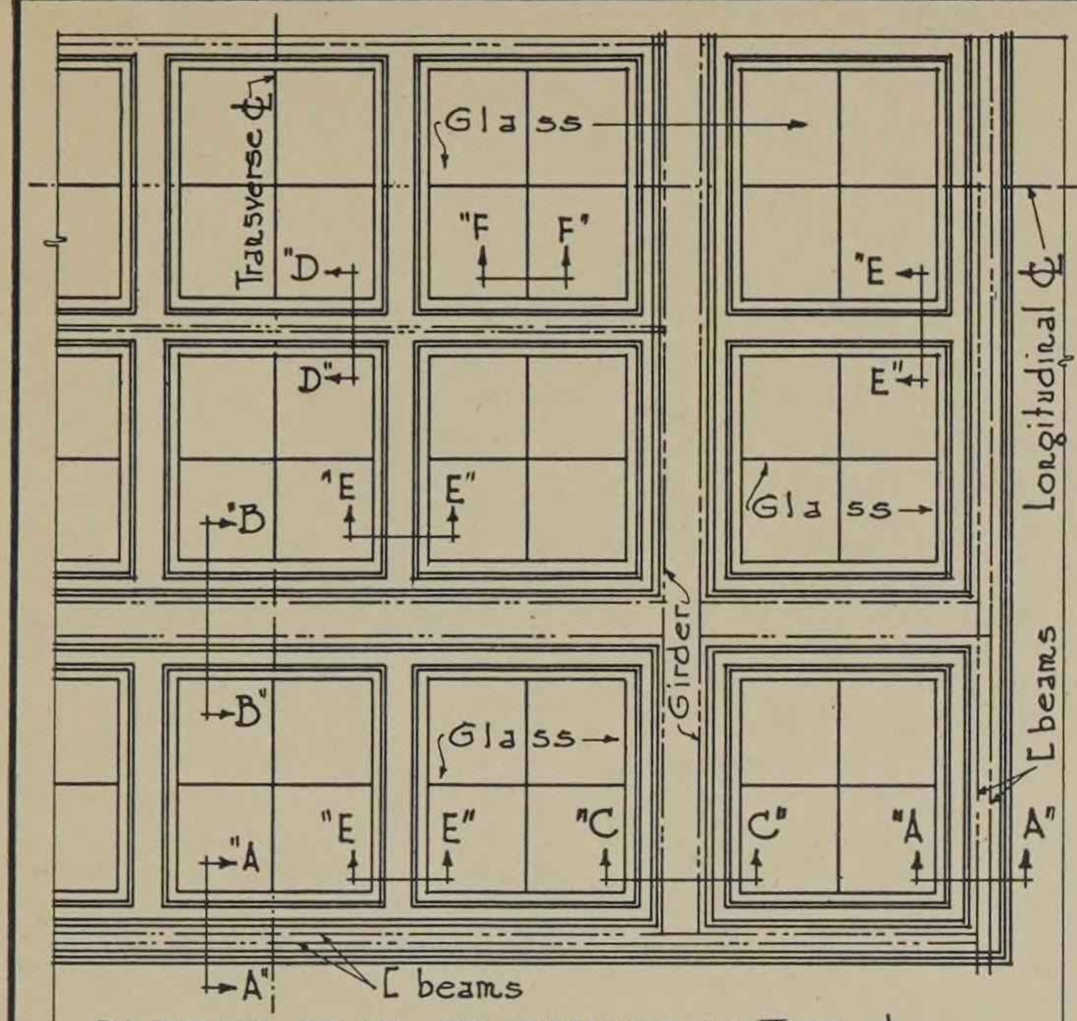



• SECTION • THRU • MULLION • & • SUPPORTING • MEMBER • ON "B-D" •

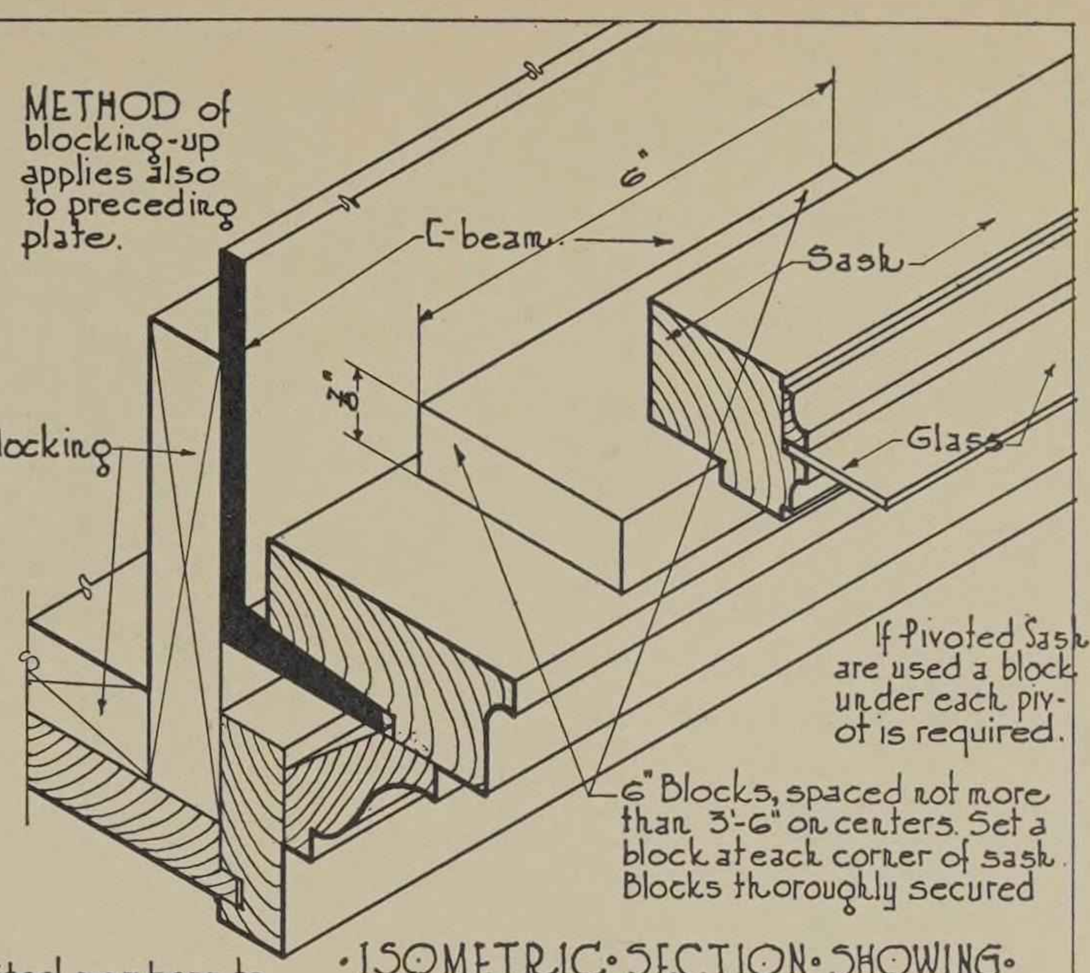
• SECTION • THRU • MULLION • SHOWING • SUPPORTING • MEMBERS • ON "C-C" •

SECTION • AT • WALL • ON "A-A" •

PLATE 81, CEILING LIGHTS, WOOD FRAMING

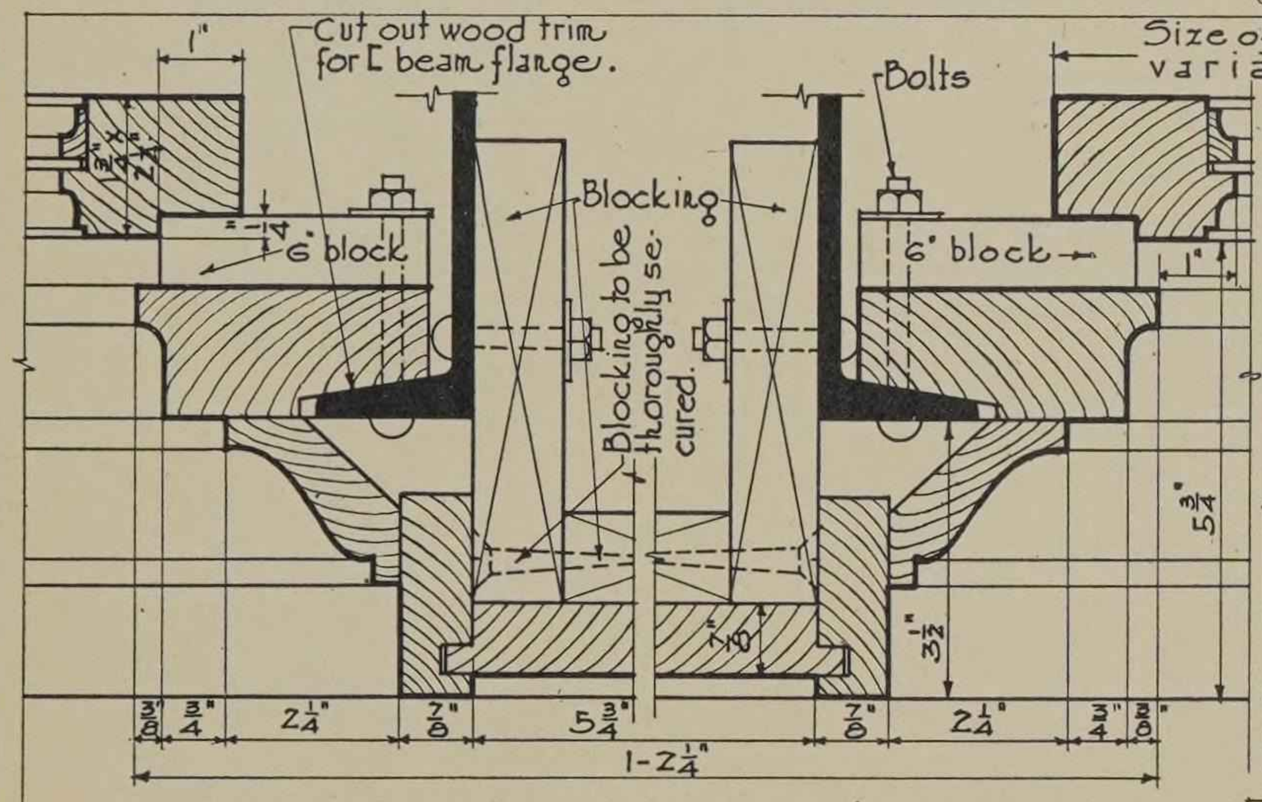



•PARTIAL•PLAN•OF•CEILING•LIGHTS•℄•
•STEEL•FRAMING• Scale $\frac{1}{4}$"=1'-0"•

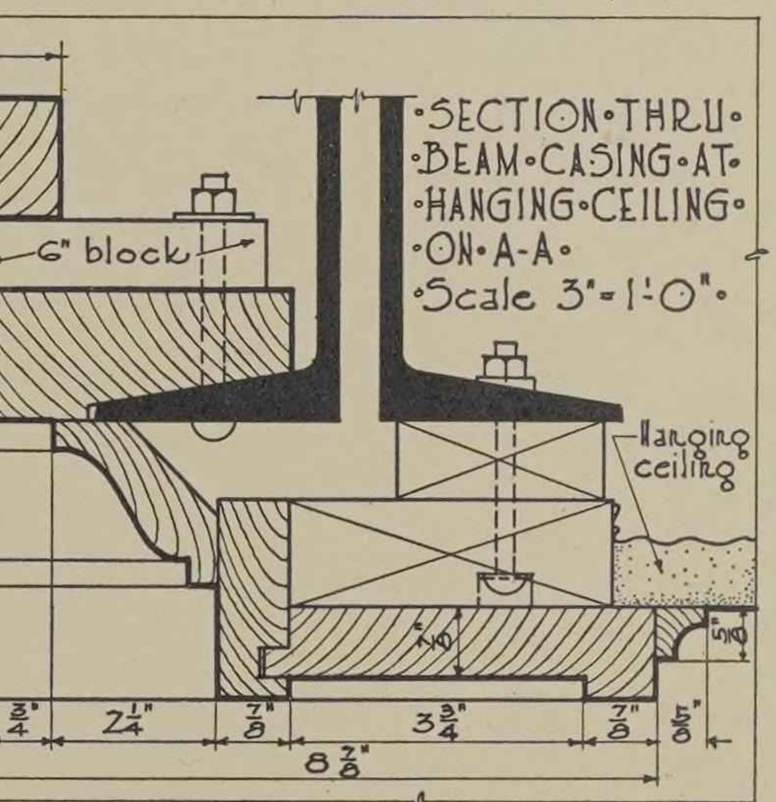


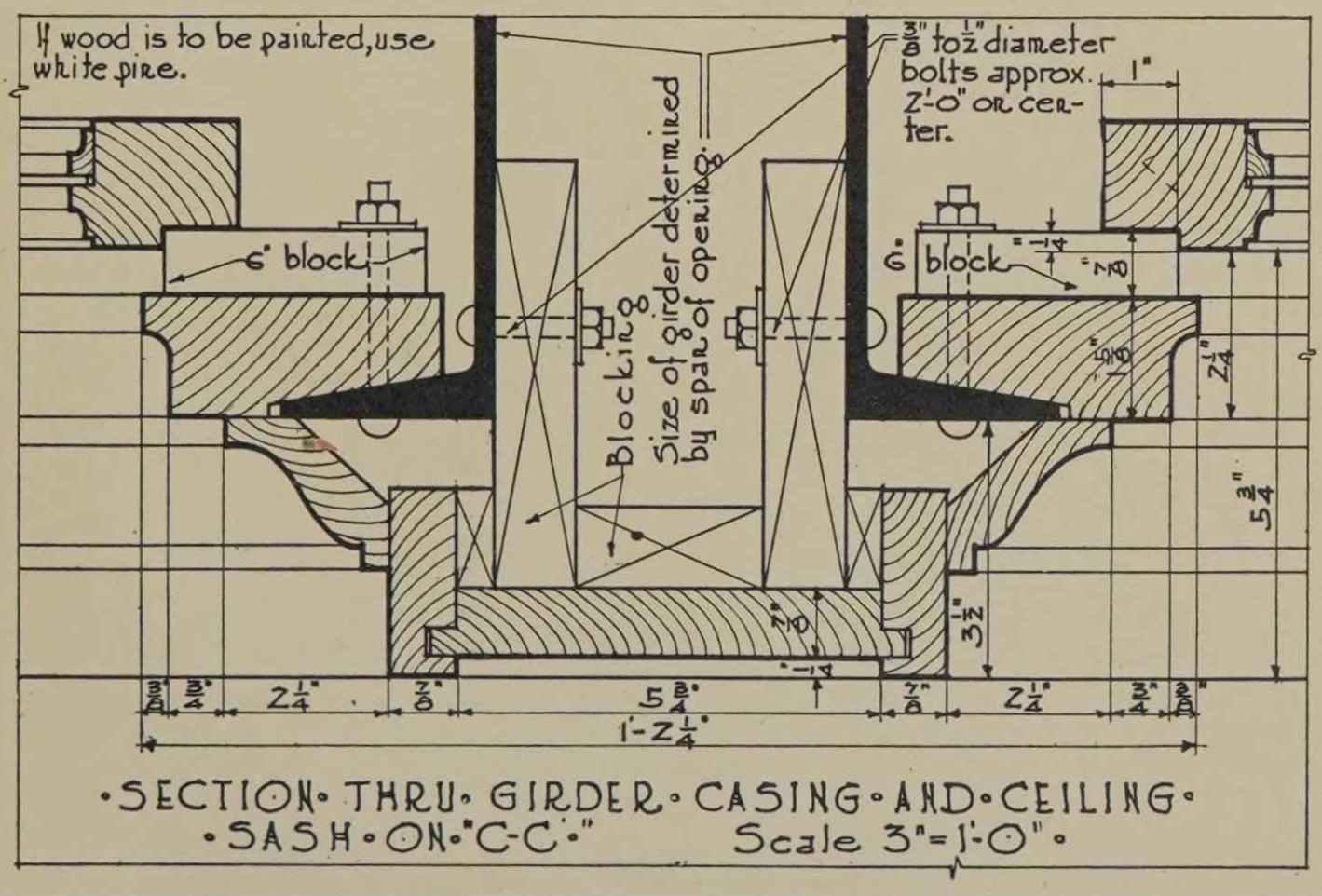

Steel members to be in perfect alignment.

•ISOMETRIC•SECTION•SHOWING•
•METHOD•OF•BLOCKING-UP•TO•FORM•
•VENT•SPACE•UNDER•SASH• Scale 3-1'-0"•




•SECTION•THRU•BEAM•CASING•℄•CEILING•
•SASH•ON•"B-B•" Scale 3"=1'-0"•




•SECTION•THRU•GIRDER•CASING•AND•CEILING•
•SASH•ON•"C-C•" Scale 3"=1'-0"•

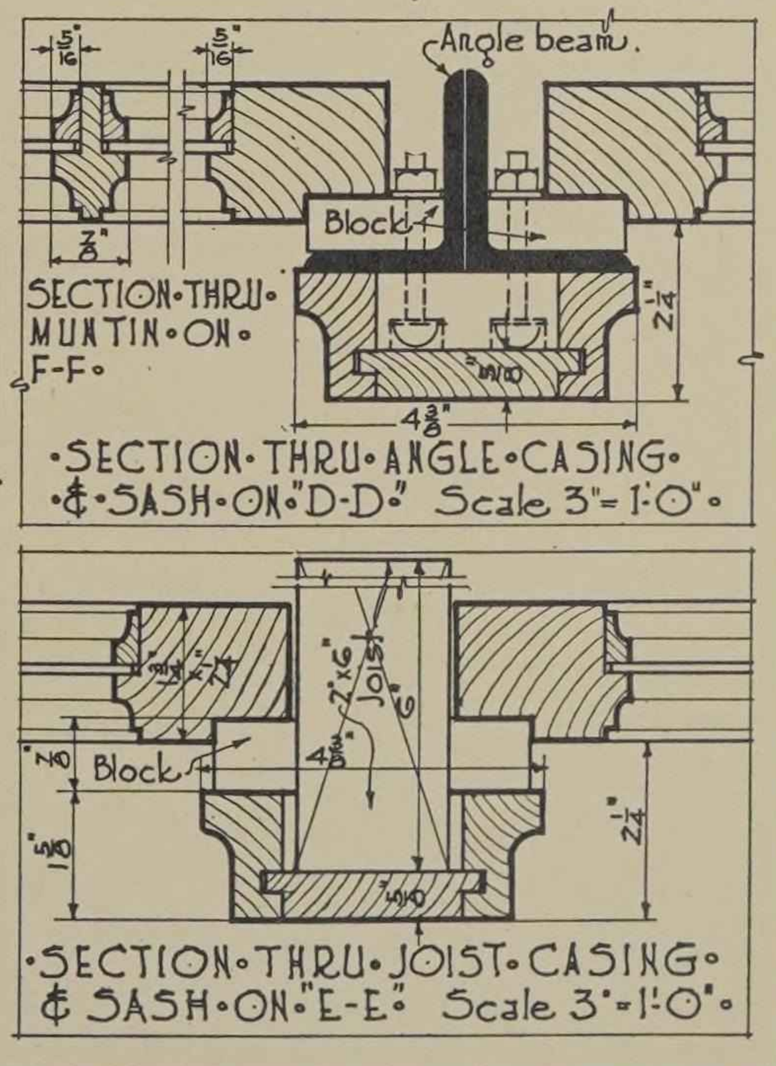



PLATE 82, CEILING LIGHTS, STEEL FRAMING

Investigate and determine this distance when allowing for wall surface.

Minimum 1 3/4".

Point up after setting.

Marble cap.

Marble panel

SCALE · FOR · DETAILS · 3" = 1'-0"

1/8" brass wire anchor.

Brick wall

Brick filler for setting marble base.

Floor to be of Tennessee marble, free from defects. Set in full bed of 1:3 mortar To be level through-out.

Mortar floor bed.

· WAINSCOT · & TRAVERTINE · PANEL ·

Imitation Travertine stone is used extensively for interior wall surfaces for Banks, Public Buildings, etc.

A good piece of stone is used as a model and from this the negative gelatine form is made. The travertine plaster is then poured into the form to depth of 1/4" to 3/8" to form the stone surface. This is followed or backed with plaster and reinforced with burlap.

Total thickness from 3/4" to 1". All this work is accomplished at the building.

Travertine plaster surface
Backing of plaster
Burlap reinforcement

Chair rail

Imitation travertine is at times applied to wall like plaster. This method is cheaper but the final result is not as successful by any means as the cast travertine.

Wood base

Sub-base of marble screwed to ground. Screws to be counter-sunk and waxed to match marble. Alternate, nickle plated round head screws.

1/2" cork floor

Plaster lump for anchorage.

Terra cotta block partition

Plaster lump for securing stone

Soldier ground

Blocking

· TRAVERTINE · WALL · SURFACE ·

Joints in travertine cut in after stone is set. After cutting-in, the rough edges and back of joint are neatly repointed. It is a very simple matter to repair travertine as it patches easily.

Specify finished material and see that grain is matched and uniform.

The same conditions which cover the installation of marble also apply to Caen and travertine stone.

All marble shall be cut full with end and side joints rubbed straight and true with sharp angles

Surface shall be smooth and true and out of wind

When work is complete, it is to be thoroughly cleaned and washed down. No acid to be used.

Marble floor - minimum thickness 7/8" but for use where traffic is great 1 1/4" is best.

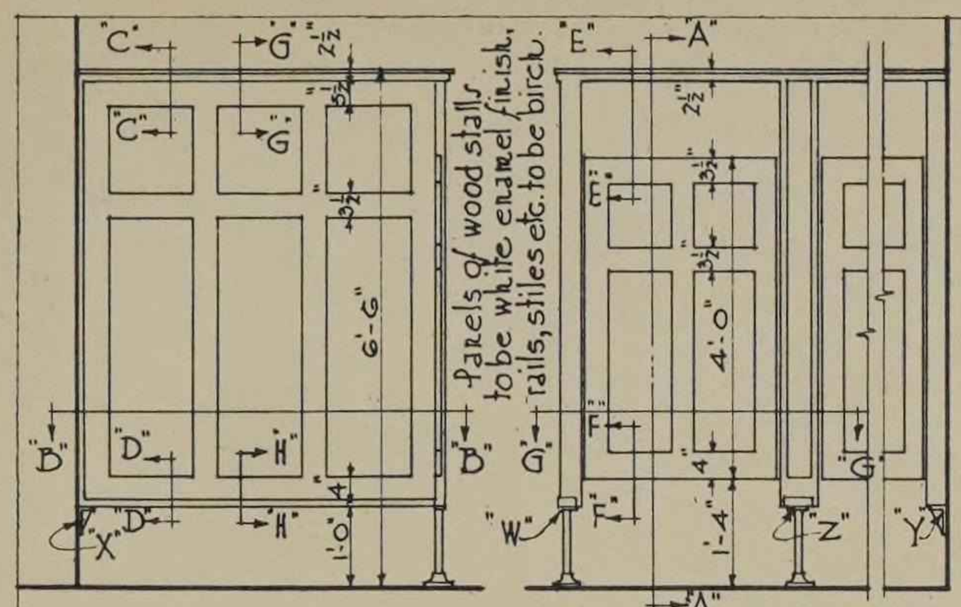
Plaster lumps to secure ashlar

T.C. block furring

1/8" brass wire used to anchor marble facing to wall. Two for every stone.

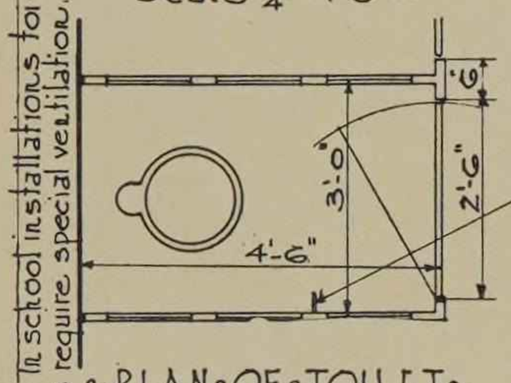
· MARBLE · WALL · BASE · & · FLOOR ·

PLATE 83, WALL SURFACES




°INTERIOR°ELEVATION°
°OF°STALL°ON°"A-A"°
°Scale 1/4"=1'-0"°

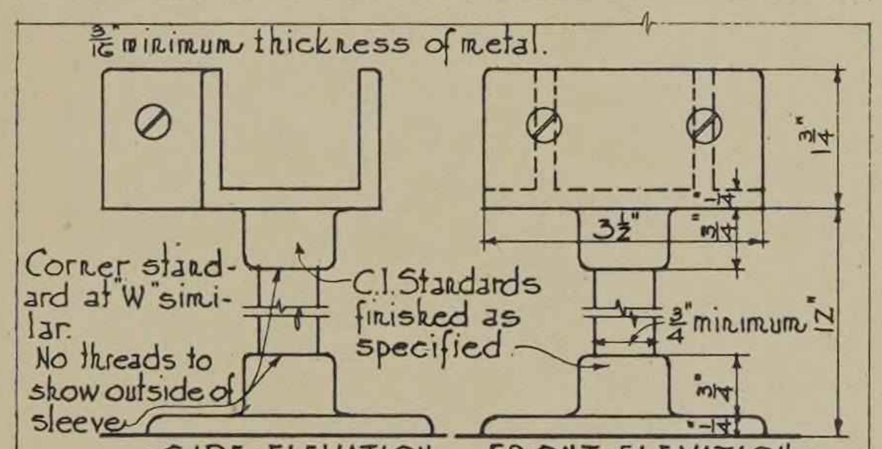
°FRONT°ELEVATION°
°OF°STALL°SHOWING°END°
STALL°JAMB°
°Scale 1/4"=1'-0"°




School toilet sizes.
Grade School 2'-6" wide
High School 2'-8" "

Coat Hanger with attached rubber bumper for each stall, fastened, preferably to partition. Secured to wood with 3 screws and to marble with 2 bolts.

°PLAN°OF°TOILET°
°STALL°ON°"B-B"°
°Scale 1/4"=1'-0"°

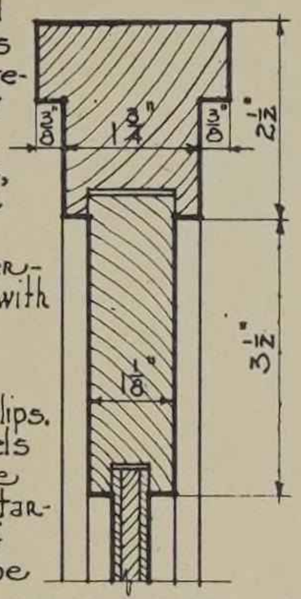



°SIDE°ELEVATION° FRONT°ELEVATION°
DETAIL°OF°REGULAR°BOTTOM°STANDARD°AT°"Z"°

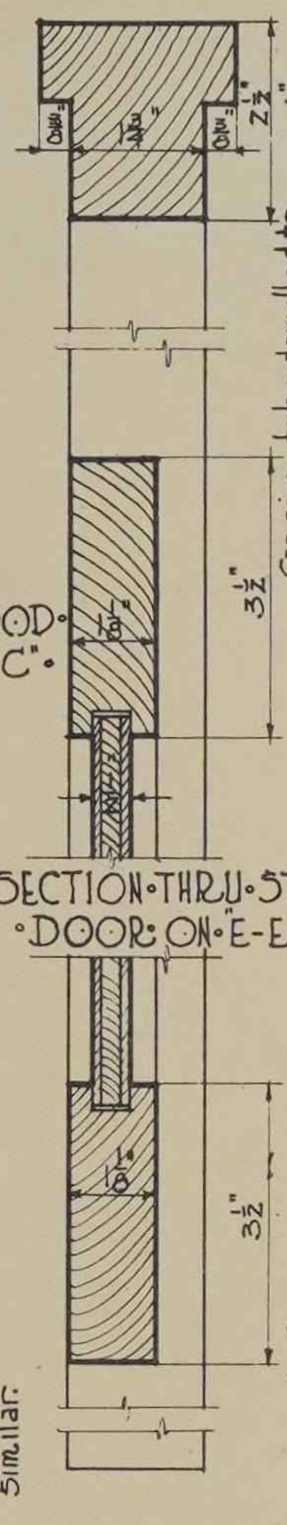
Notes for Marble & Slate: The end jambs and partition slabs shall be securely anchored at ends to wall. Partition slabs, front and side pieces to be securely fastened together with dowel angle clamps.

All anchors, clips, clamps & dowels required for the proper & substantial setting of marble shall be brass urless exposed If exposed, specify finish desired. Usually N.P.

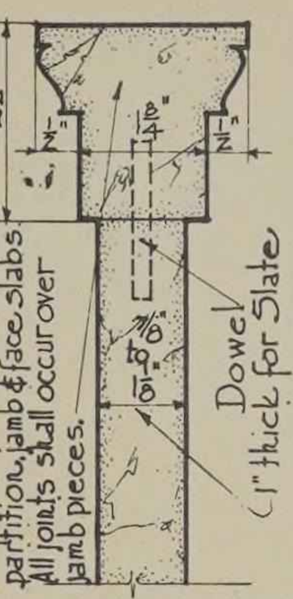
°SCALE°FOR°DETAILS°3"=1'-0"°



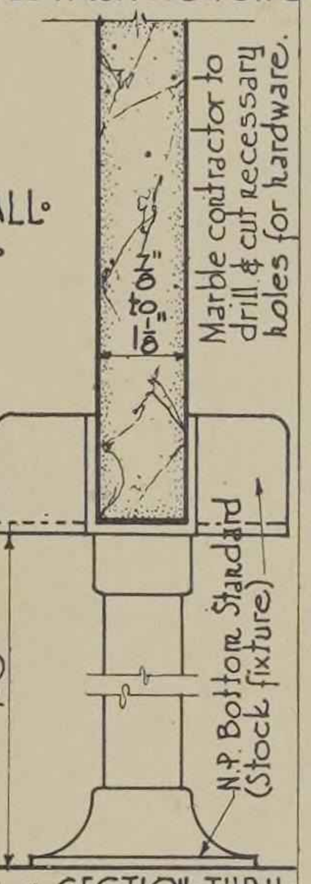

°SECTION°THRU°WOOD°
°PARTITION°ON°"C-C"°

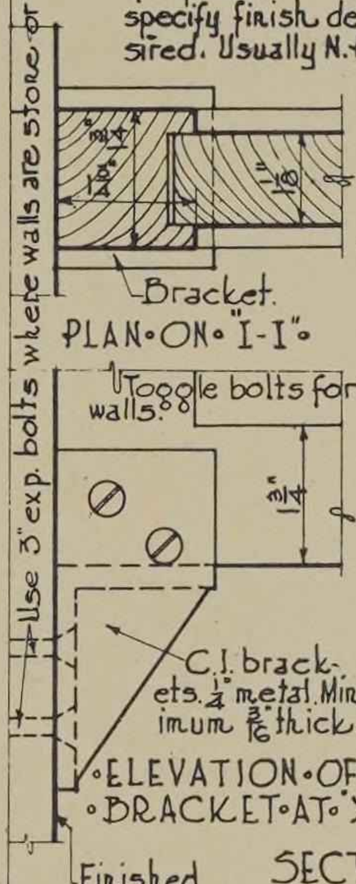



°SECTION°THRU°STALL°
°DOOR°ON°"E-E"°




SECTION°THRU°MARBLE°PARTITION°ON°GG




Bracket.
PLAN°ON°"I-I"°

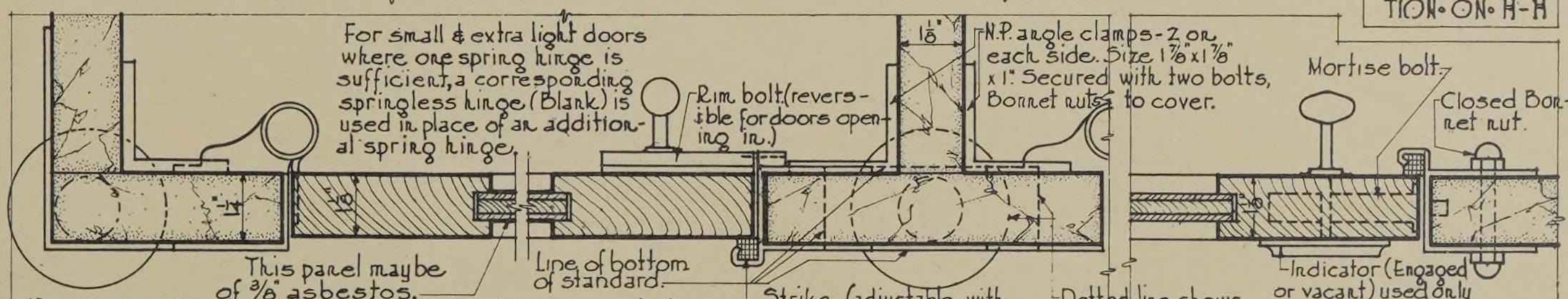
°ELEVATION°OF°
°BRACKET°AT°"X"°

Wall bracket at "X" Bracket "Z" similar.

SECTION°THRU°WOOD
PARTITION°ON°"D-D"°

°SECTION°THRU°
STALL°DOOR°ON°F-F°

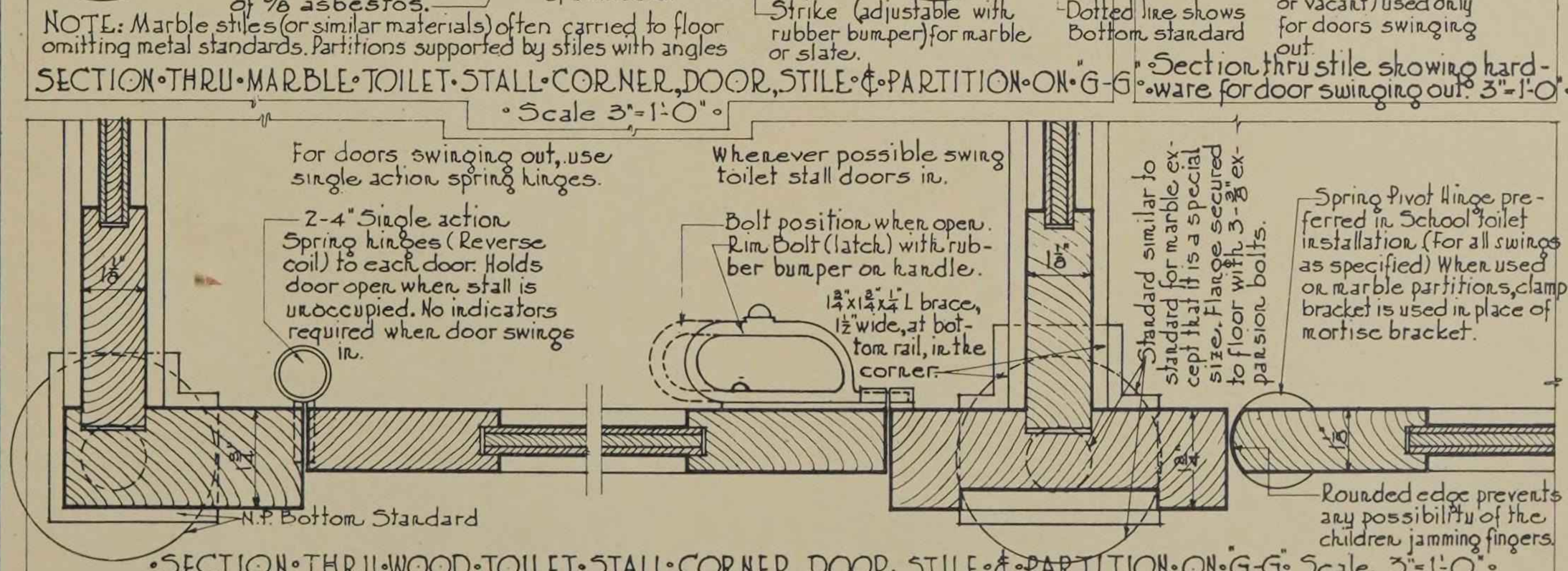
SECTION°THRU°
MARBLE°PARTITION°ON°"H-H"




NOTE: Marble stiles (or similar materials) often carried to floor omitting metal standards. Partitions supported by stiles with angles

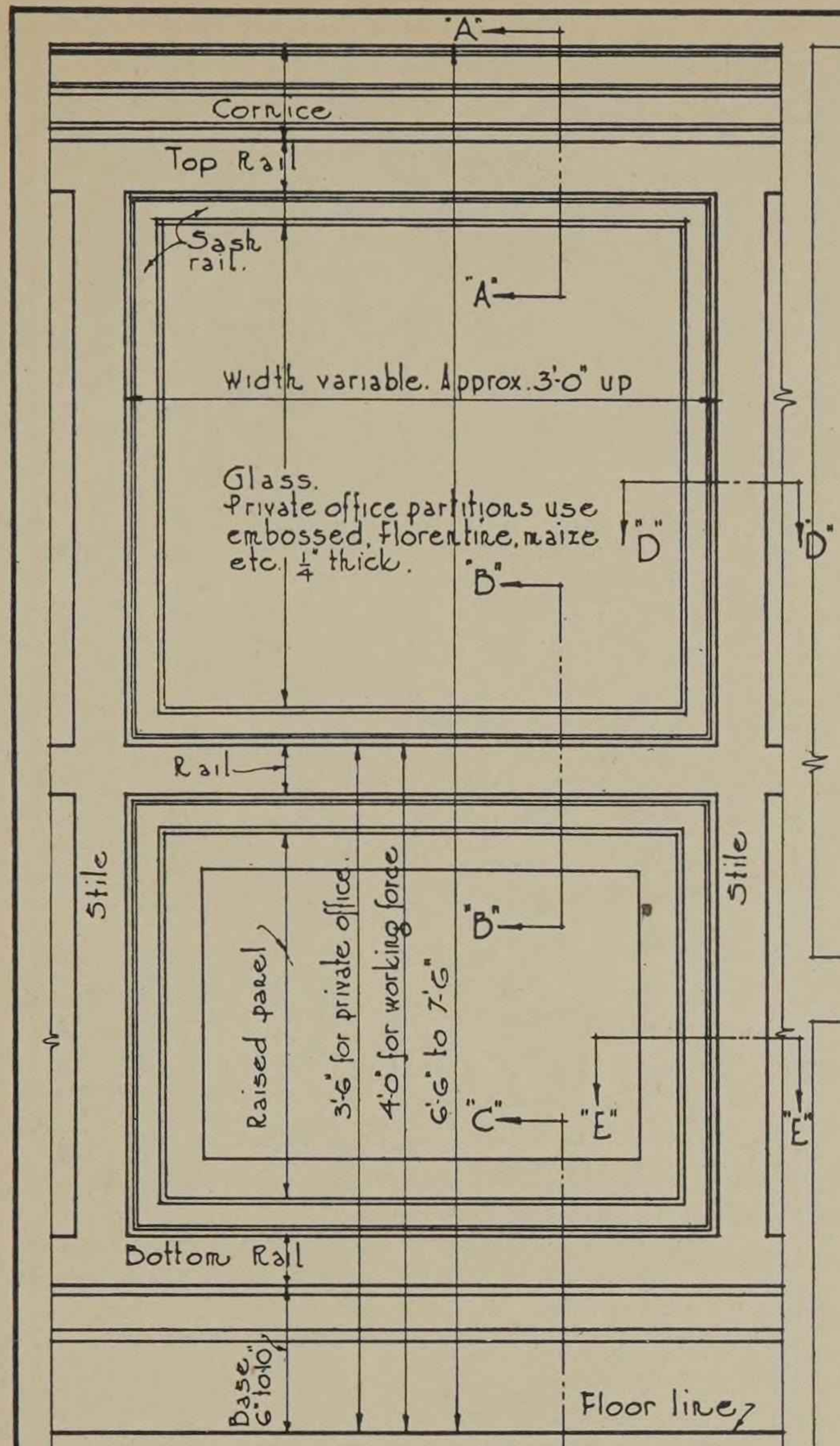
SECTION°THRU°MARBLE°TOILET°STALL°CORNER, DOOR, STILE°℄°PARTITION°ON°"G-G"
°Scale 3"=1'-0"°

°Section thru stile showing hardware for door swinging out. 3"=1'-0"°

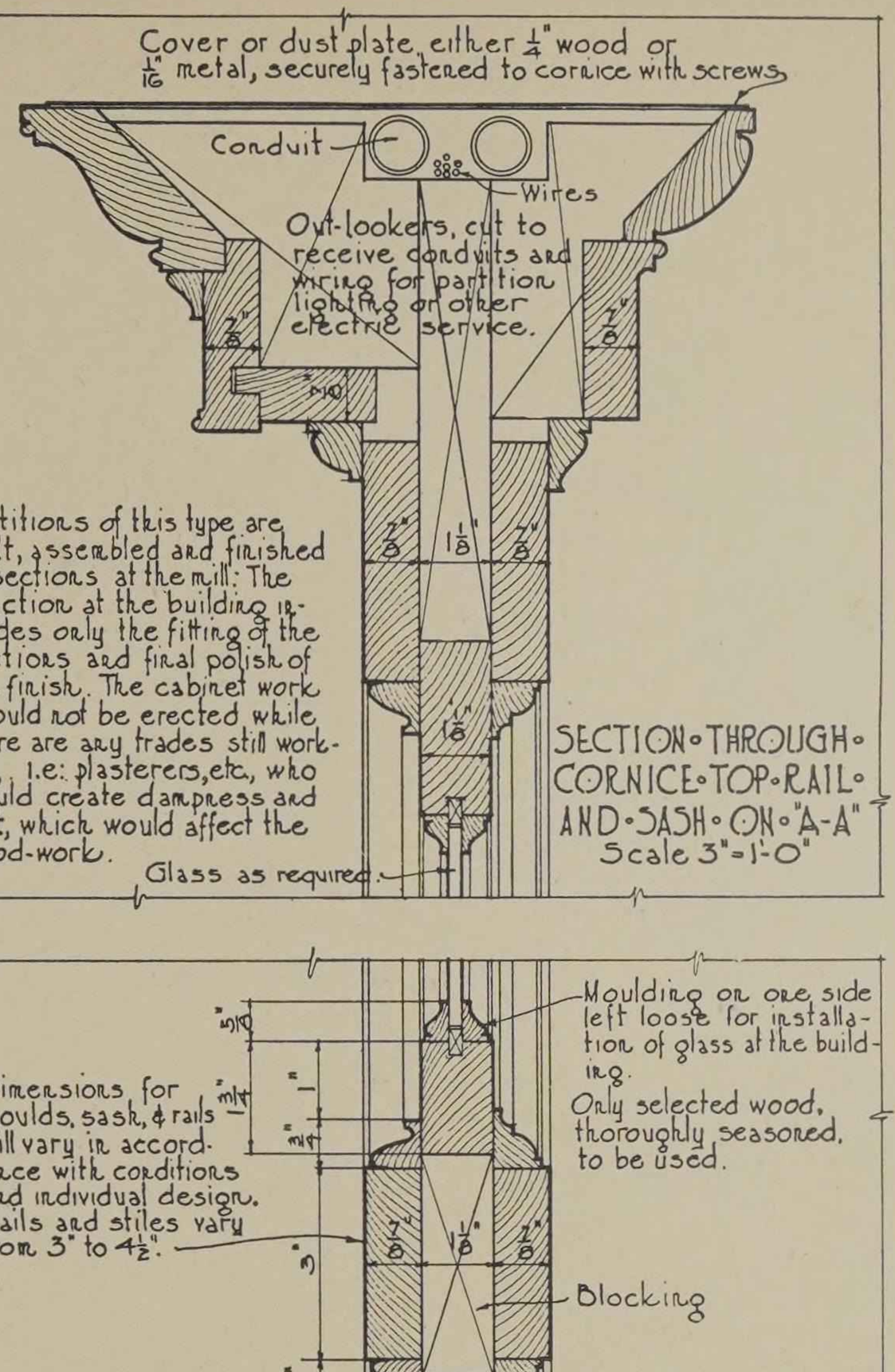



°SECTION°THRU°WOOD°TOILET°STALL°CORNER, DOOR, STILE°℄°PARTITION°ON°"G-G"° Scale 3"=1'-0"°

PLATE 84, TOILET STALLS

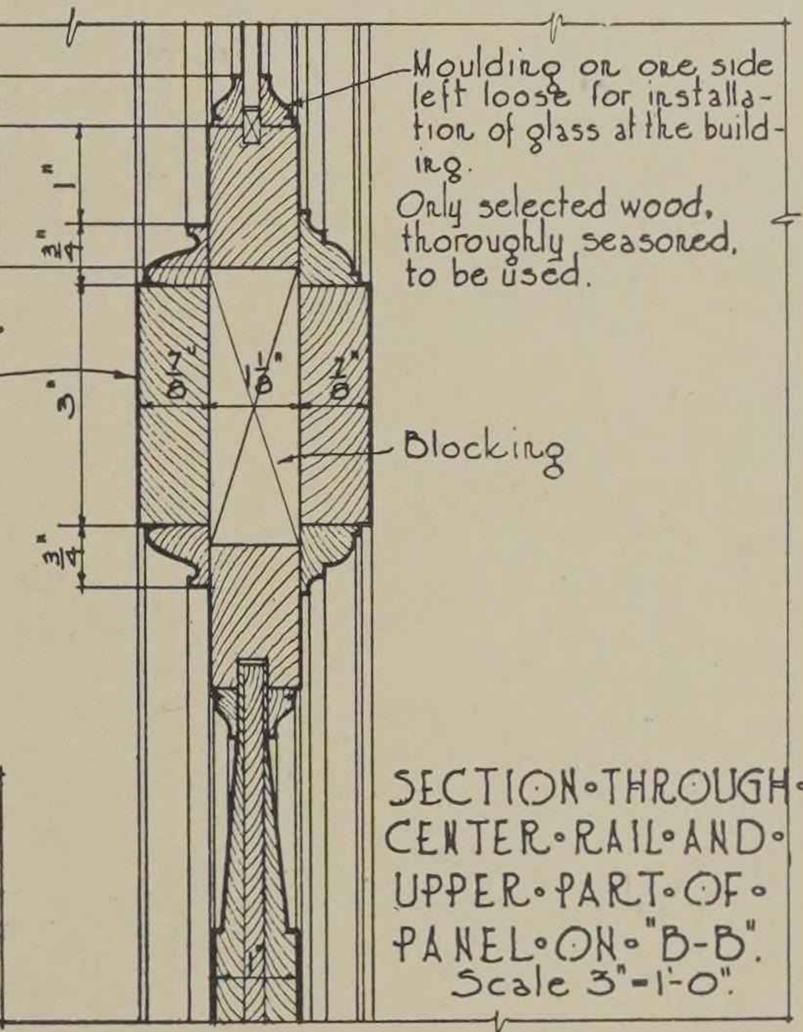



ELEVATION OF ONE SECTION OF WOOD PARTITION. Scale 3/4" = 1'-0".

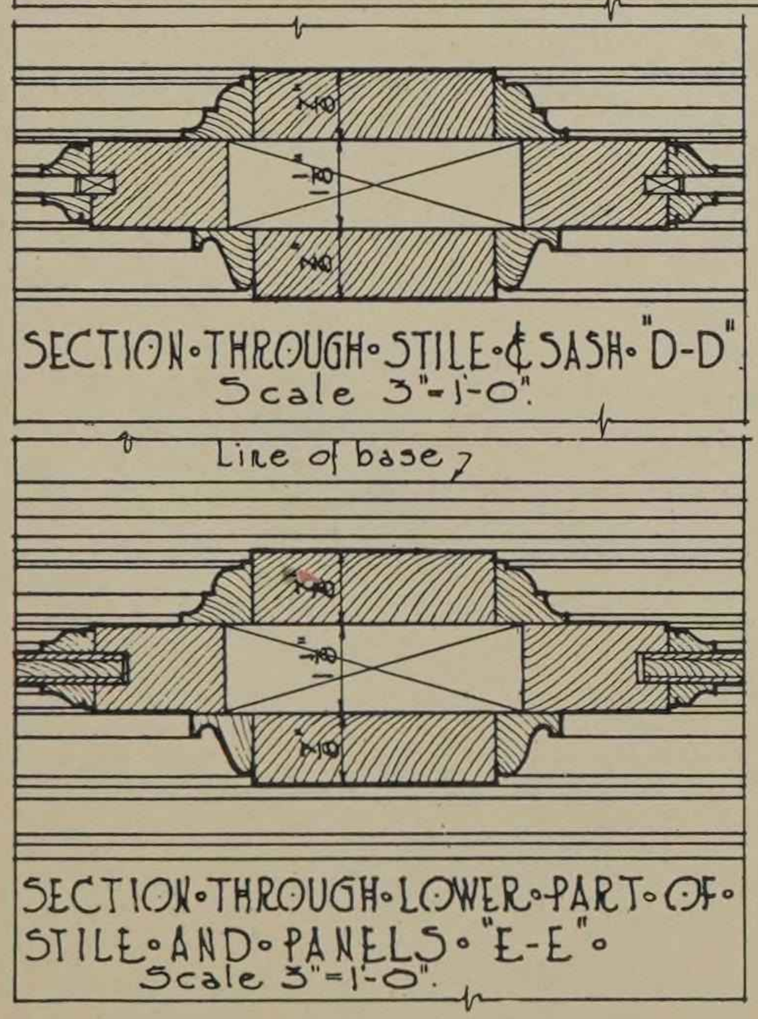



Partitions of this type are built, assembled and finished in sections at the mill: The erection at the building includes only the fitting of the sections and final polish of the finish. The cabinet work should not be erected while there are any trades still working, i.e: plasterers, etc, who would create dampness and dirt, which would affect the wood-work.

SECTION THROUGH CORNICE TOP RAIL AND SASH ON "A-A" Scale 3" = 1'-0"

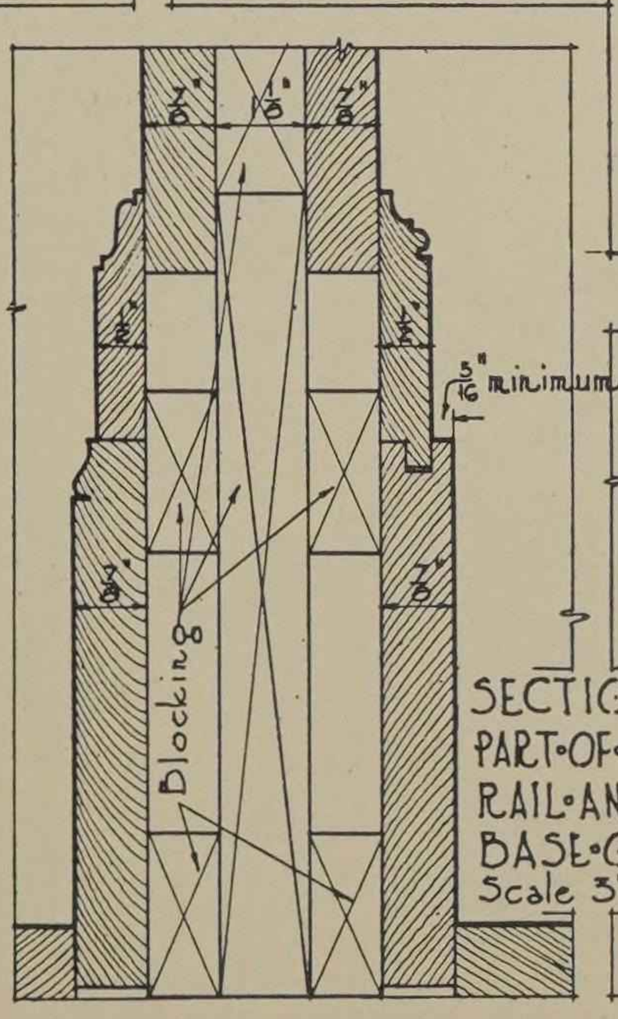



SECTION THROUGH CENTER RAIL AND UPPER PART OF PANEL ON "B-B". Scale 3" = 1'-0".

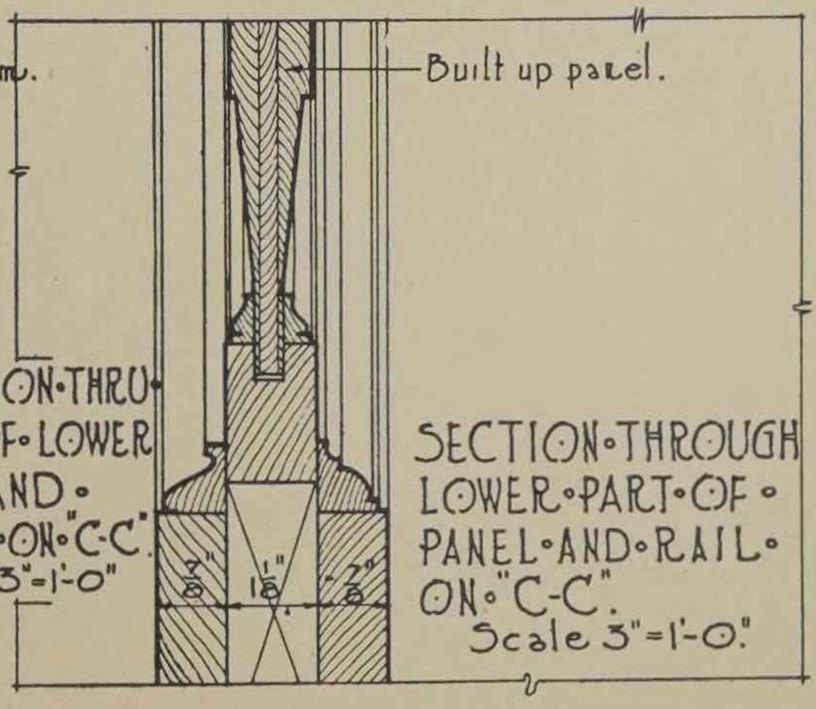



SECTION THROUGH STILE & SASH "D-D" Scale 3" = 1'-0".

SECTION THROUGH LOWER PART OF STILE AND PANELS "E-E" Scale 3" = 1'-0".




SECTION THRU PART OF LOWER RAIL AND BASE ON "C-C" Scale 3" = 1'-0"




SECTION THROUGH LOWER PART OF PANEL AND RAIL ON "C-C". Scale 3" = 1'-0".

PLATE 85, WOODEN PARTITIONS

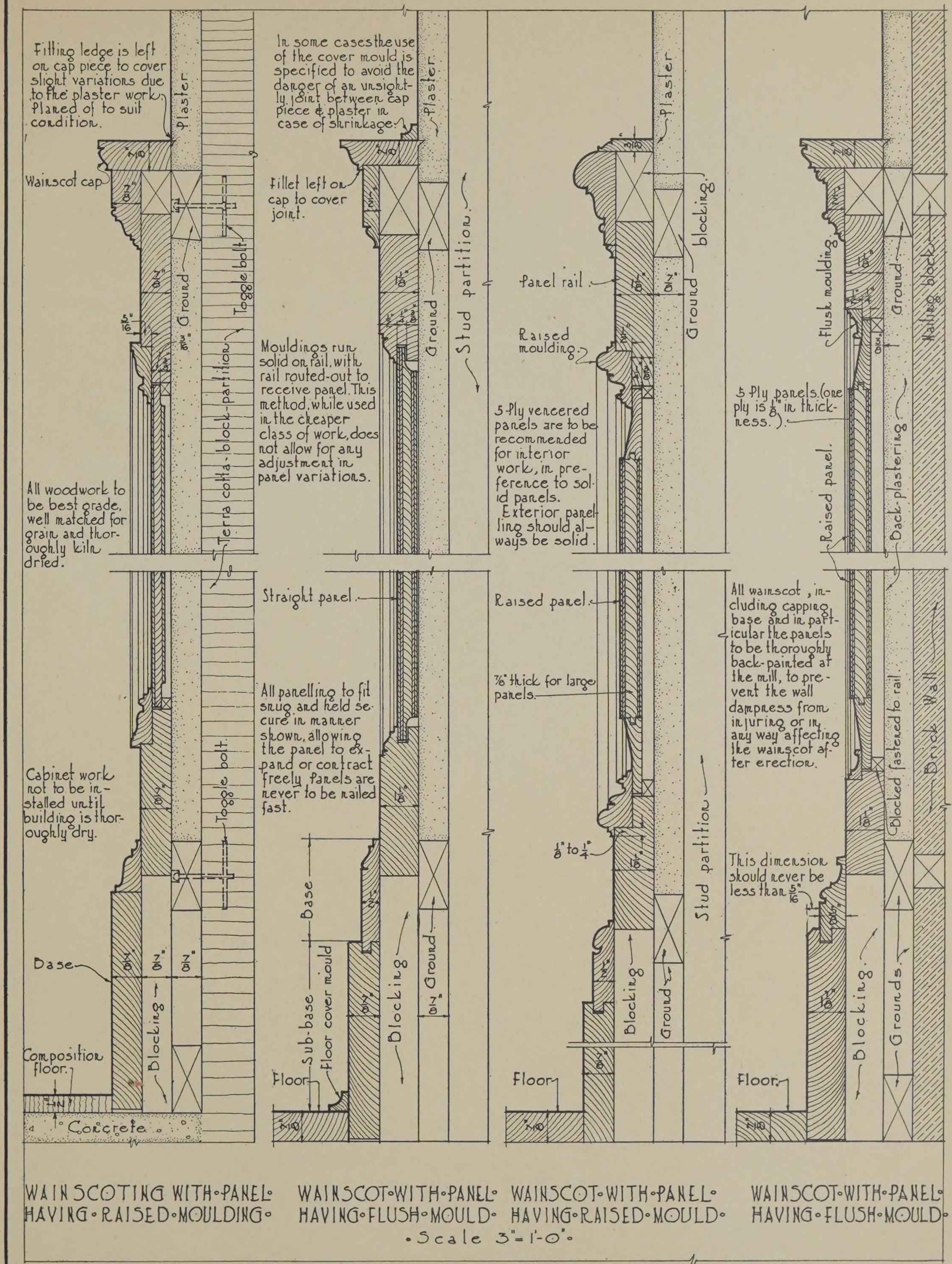
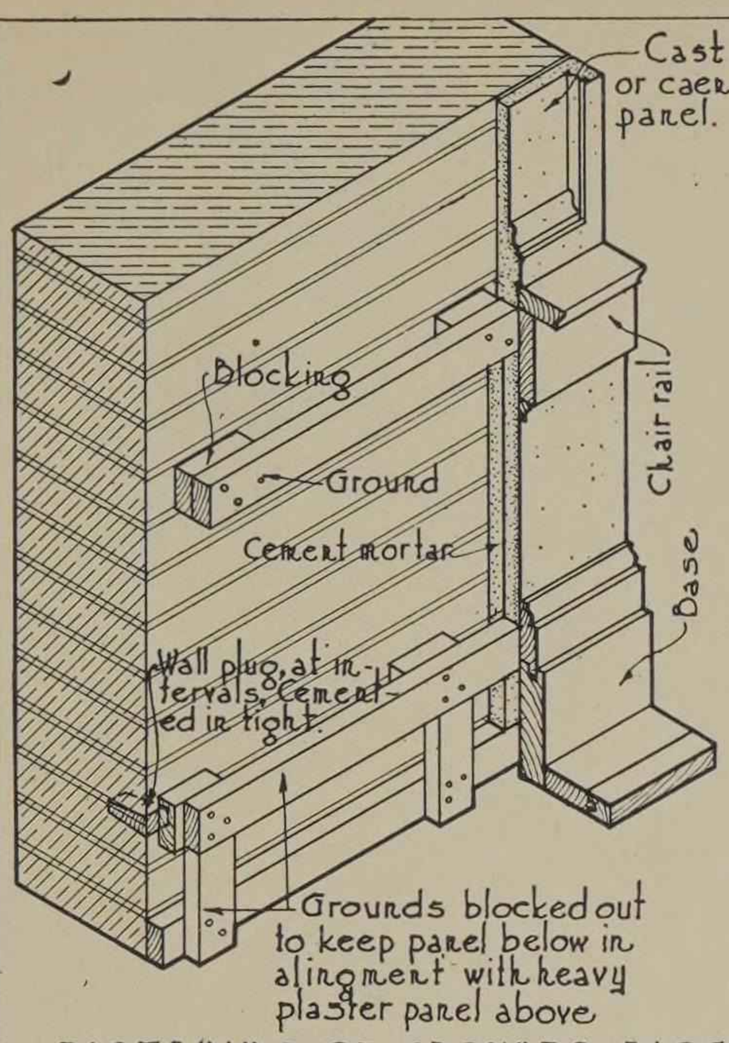
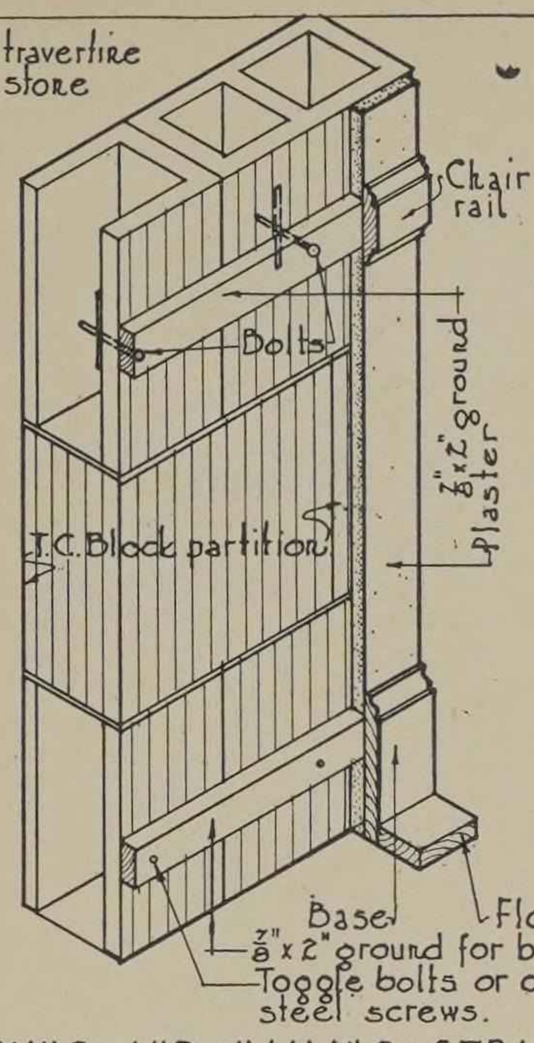
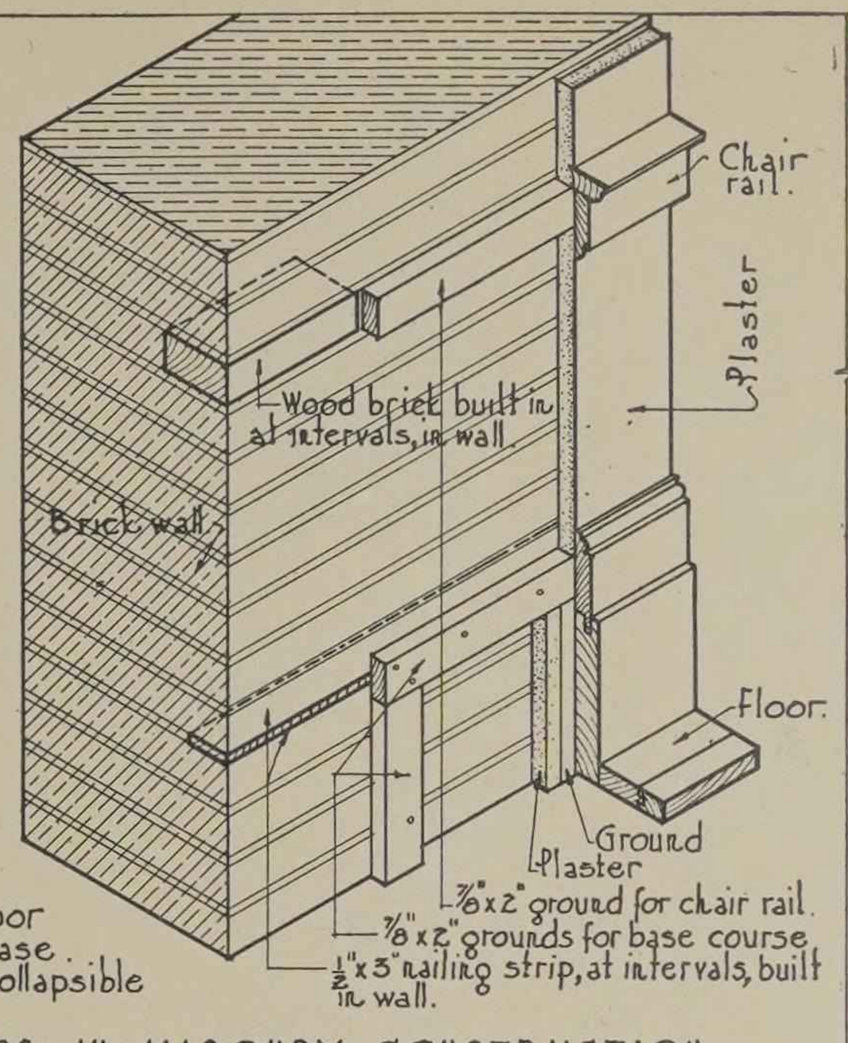



PLATE 86, WAINSCOTING AND PANELLING



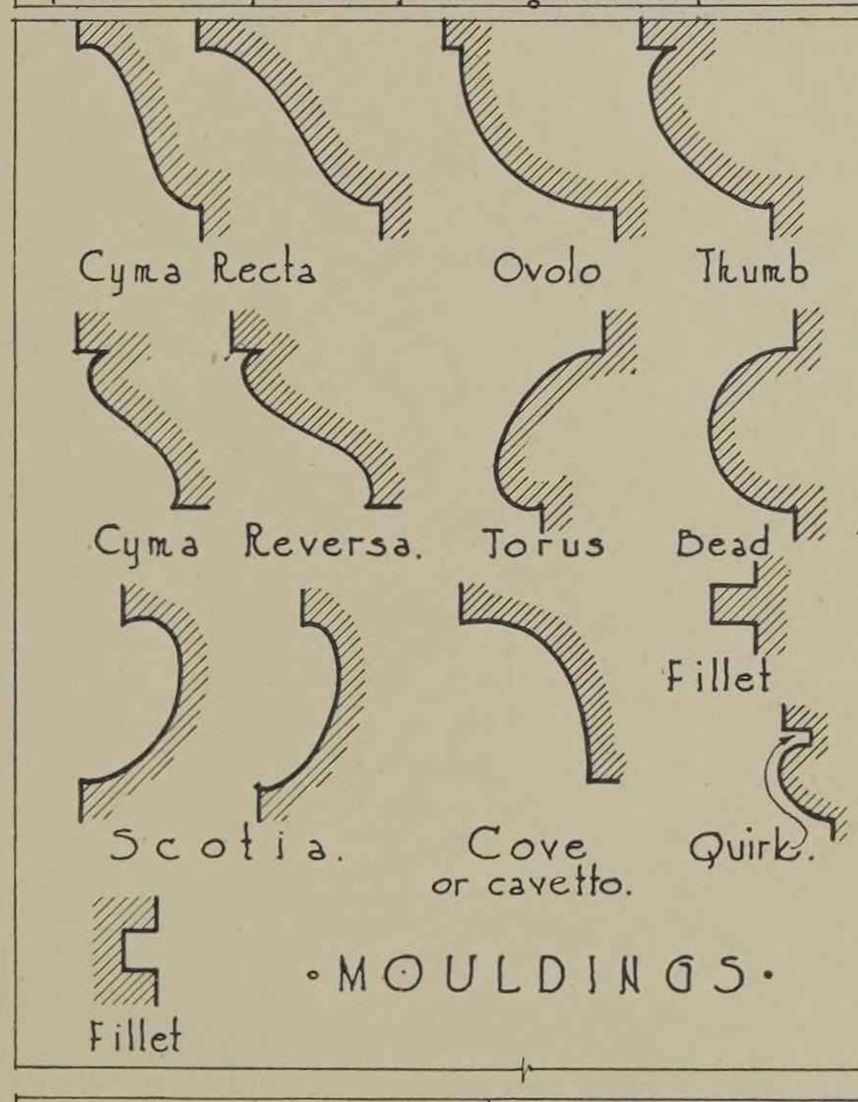



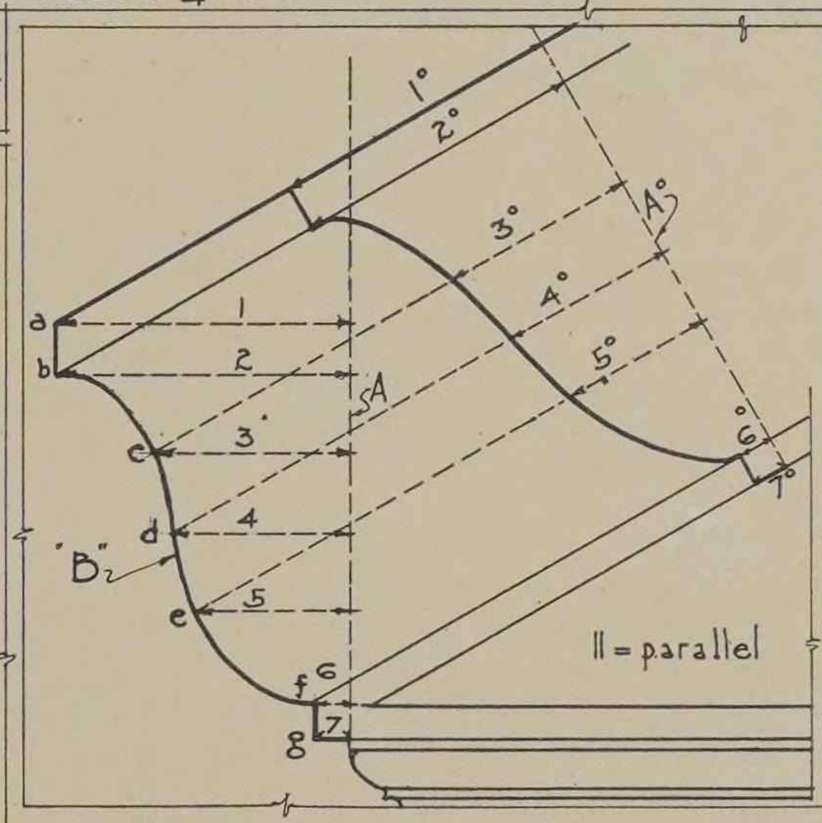




FASTENING · OF · GROUNDS · BLOCKING · AND · NAILING · STRIPS · IN · MASONRY · CONSTRUCTION ·

· Scale ¾"-1'-0" ·

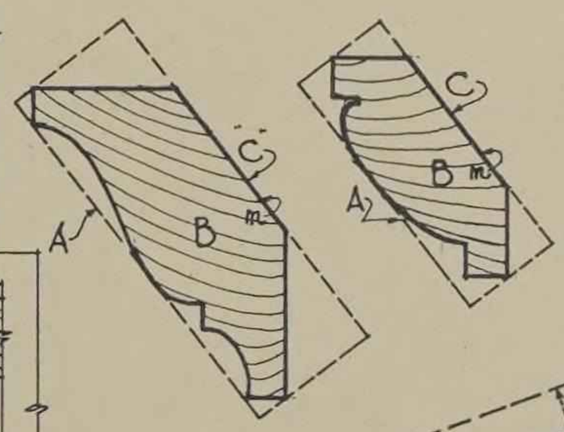
NOTE: Walls as shown above & those on plate covering wainscoting are interior walls. Where any wood or plaster is set against an exterior wall additional furring from 2" to 4" between wall & wood or plaster is provided, for protection of interior finish against dampness.



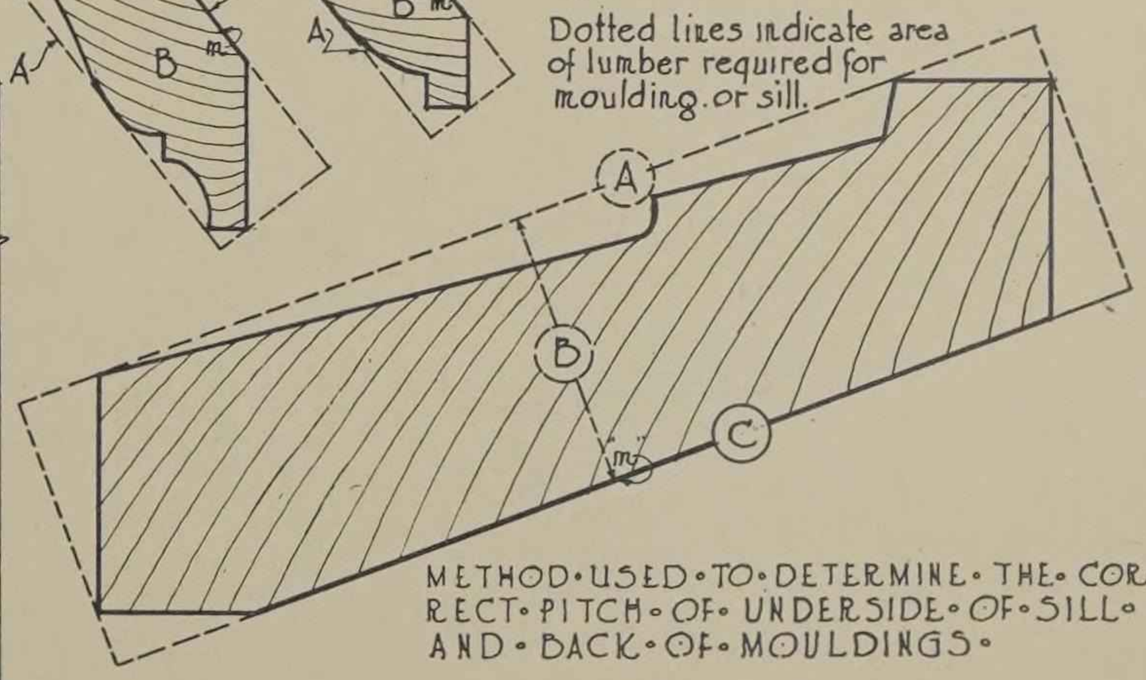

Extend line A up and thru moulding. Draw line A°, 1° to roof pitch. Lay off various points along moulding such as-a, b, c, d, e, f and g. and continue lines thru these points II to roof pitch stopping at line A°. Take off distances 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 and lay them out as 1°-2°-3°-4°-5°-6°-7°. Thru these points now obtained draw the contour of the rake moulding. This contour is the actual moulding contour that would be required to mitre. practically true with horizontal moulding "B".

METHOD · OF · OBTAINING THE · RAKE · MOULDING · FOR · PEDIMENT

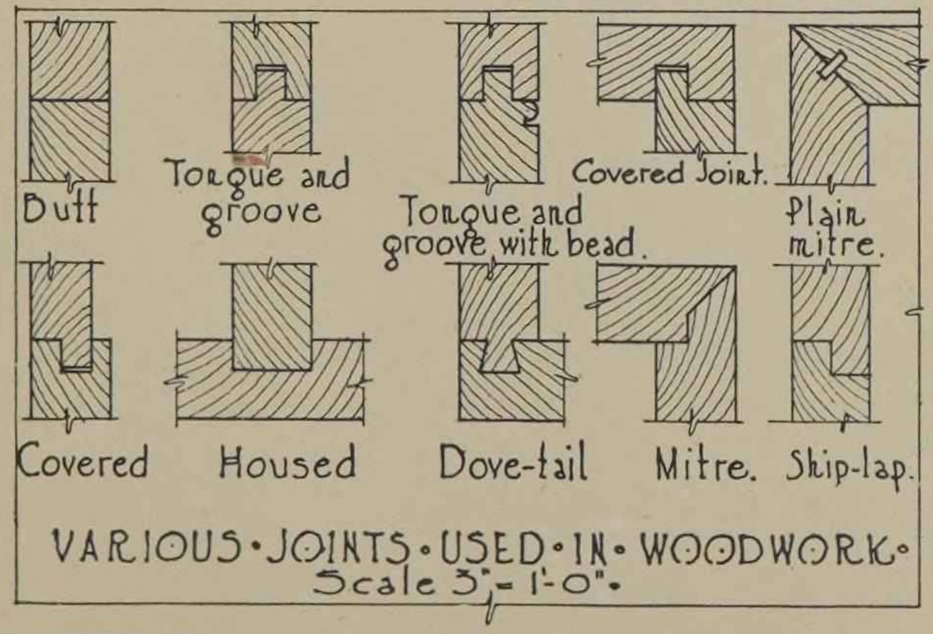



Draw line "A" thru the two highest projecting points on sill or moulding. Line "B" is then drawn ⊥ to line "A". On this line "B" lay off thickness of lumber required as point "m". Thru point "m" draw line "C" II to line "A". Length of line "A" and "C" depend on design of sill or moulding to be used.

Dotted lines indicate area of lumber required for moulding or sill.




METHOD · USED · TO · DETERMINE · THE · CORRECT · PITCH · OF · UNDERSIDE · OF · SILL · AND · BACK · OF · MOULDINGS ·




VARIOUS · JOINTS · USED · IN · WOODWORK ·
Scale 3"-1'-0" ·

PLATE 87, GROUNDS, JOINERY MOULDINGS

Mantel shelf to be of solid piece. maximun 2¼" thick Shelf, if hard wood finish, must have moulding run against ends to cover end grain.

Shelf

Back paint all finished wood

Columns glued and screwed to face.

If this distance is not great, one piece of wood may be used

Furring.

Variable

Chimney Breast

PLAN OF COLUMNS ON "B-B"
Scale 3"=1'-0"

"A"

Face brick

4'-4½"

1'-5"

1'-8"

2'-6"

"B"

"B"

Floor line

"A"

PARTIAL ELEVATION
Scale ¾"=1'-0"

SECTION "A-A" THROUGH MANTEL
Scale 3"=1'-0"

Damper

All finished wood to be back-painted

Mantel shelf

Plaster

Thoroughly blocked & secured to wall.

Adjustable piece of moulding

PLAN OF CORNER ON "D-D"
Scale 3"=1'-0"

"C"

Tile

1'-1¾"

1'-7½"

4'-5"

2'-5"

"D"

"D"

Fire Place to be lined with soapstone.

Floor line

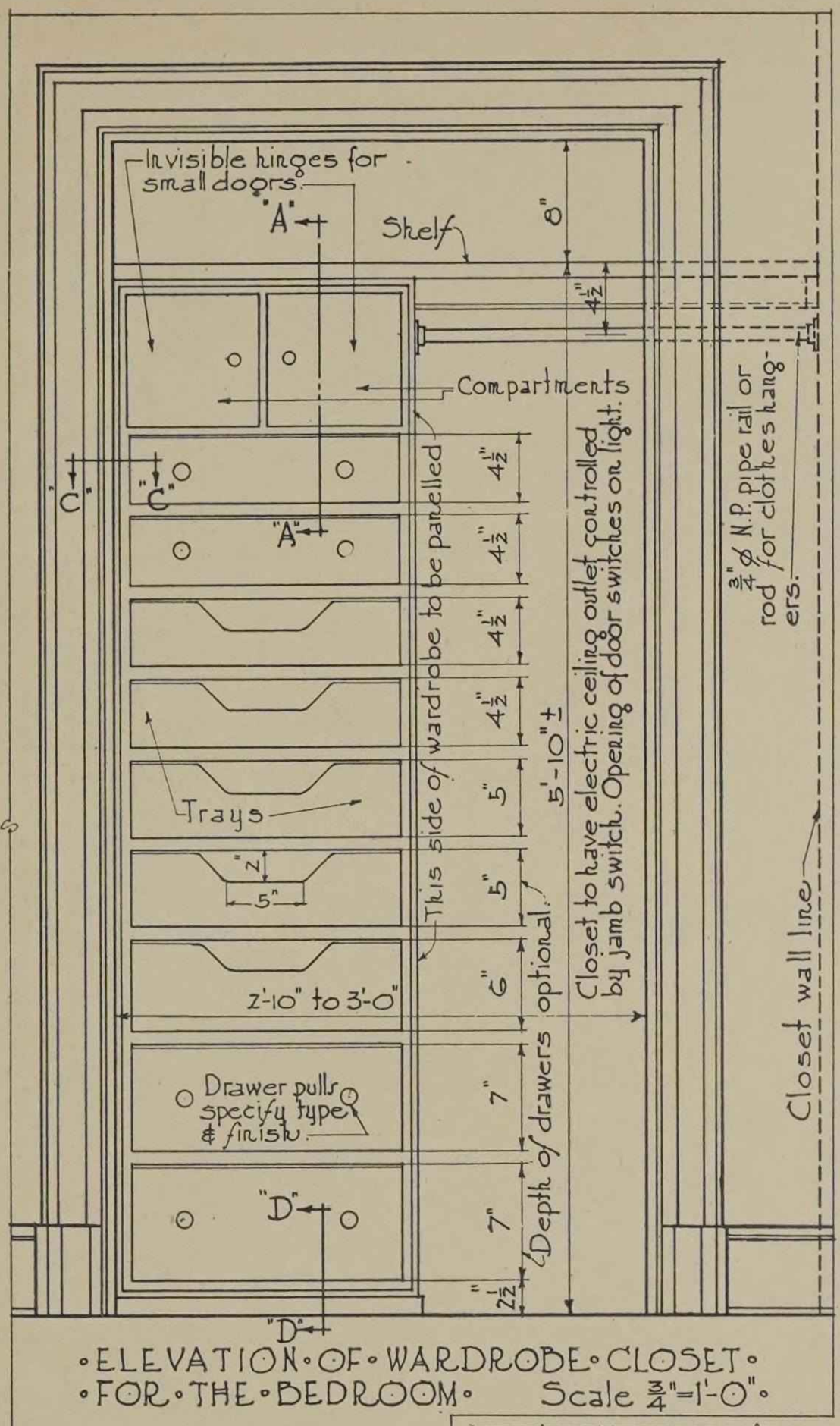
PARTIAL ELEVATION
Scale ¾"=1'-0"

Chimney Breast

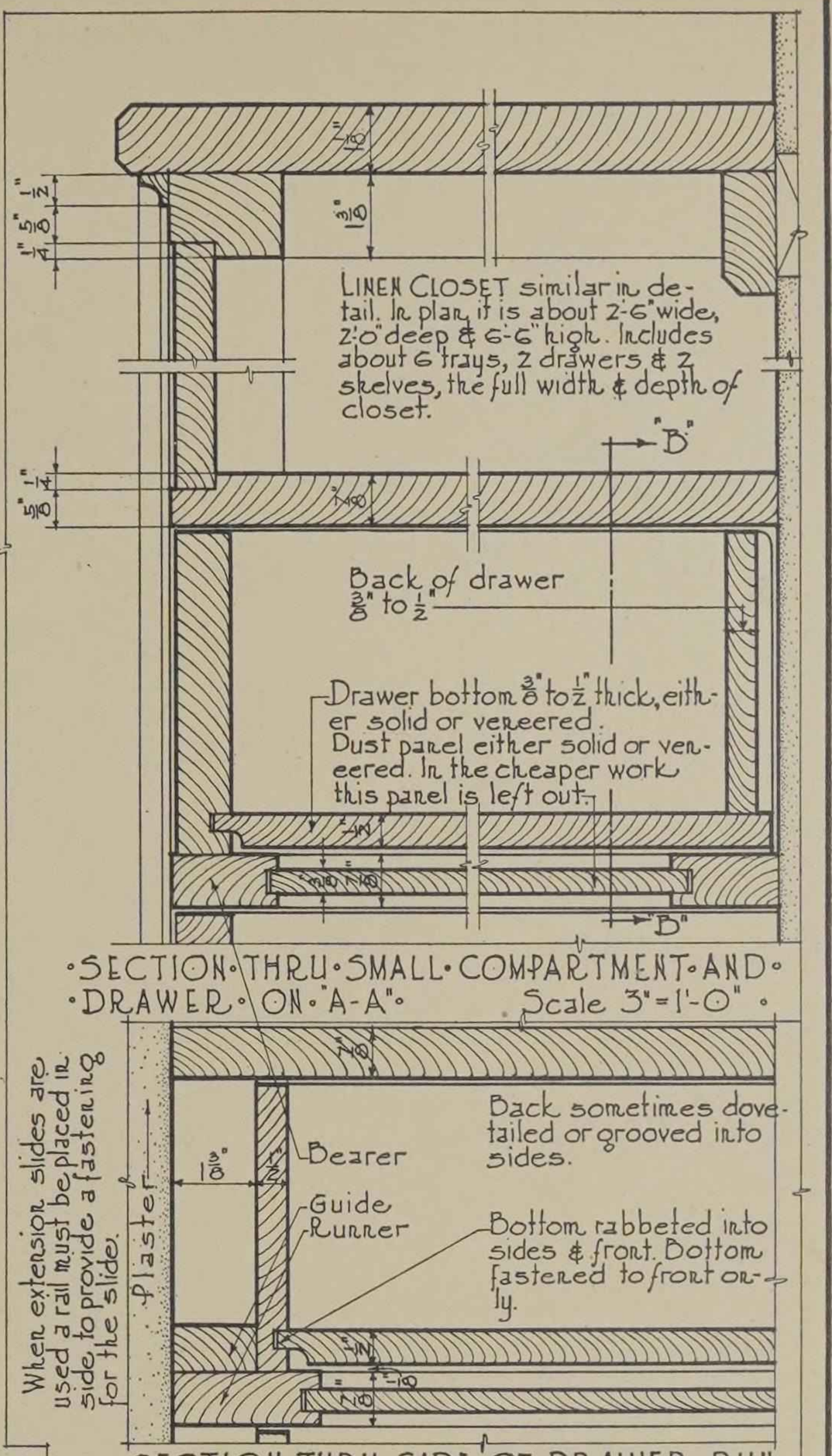
Tile

Return tile 4", & to be flush with lining.

SECTION "C-C" THROUGH MANTEL
Scale 3"=1'-0"



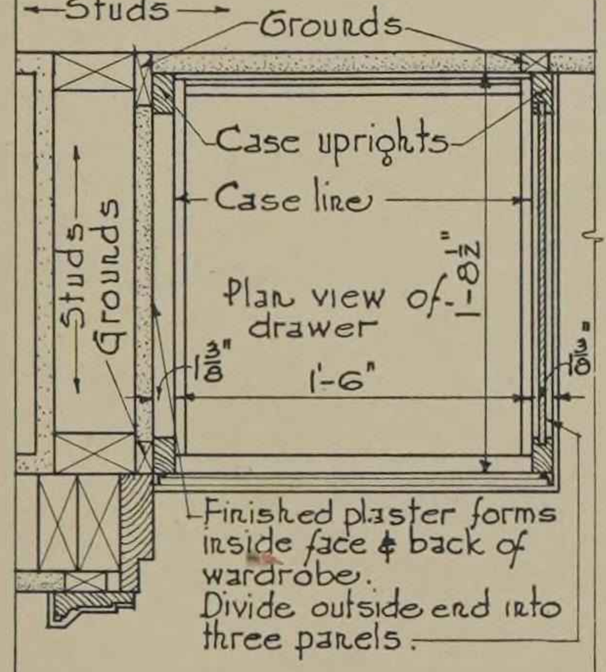

·ELEVATION·OF·WARDROBE·CLOSET·
·FOR·THE·BEDROOM· Scale ¾"=1'-0"·




·SECTION·THRU·SMALL·COMPARTMENT·AND·
·DRAWER·ON·"A-A"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

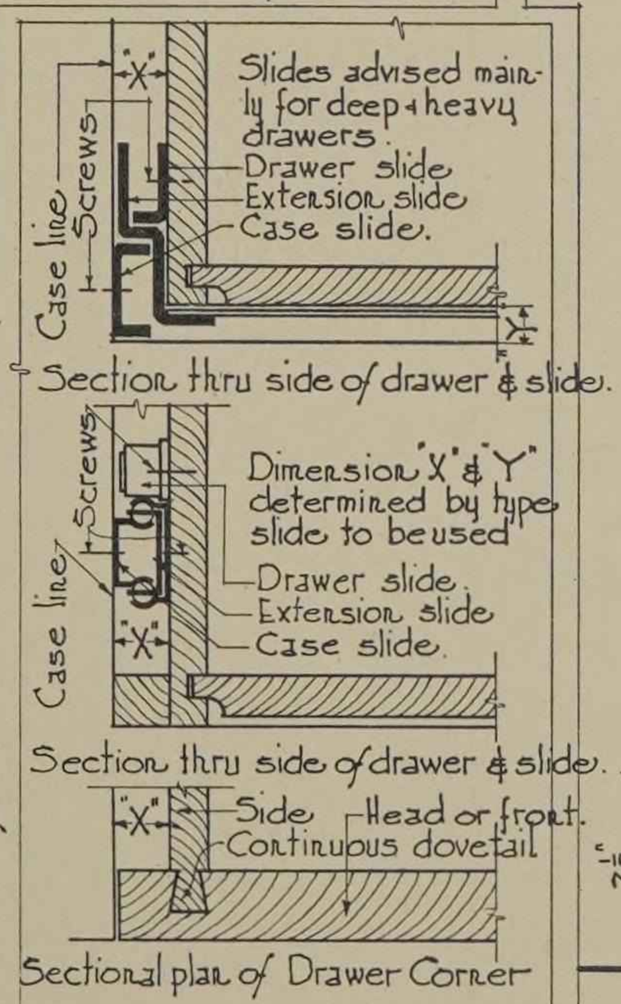



·SECTION·THRU·SIDE·OF·DRAWER·RUN-
·NER·&·GUIDE·ON·"B-B"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

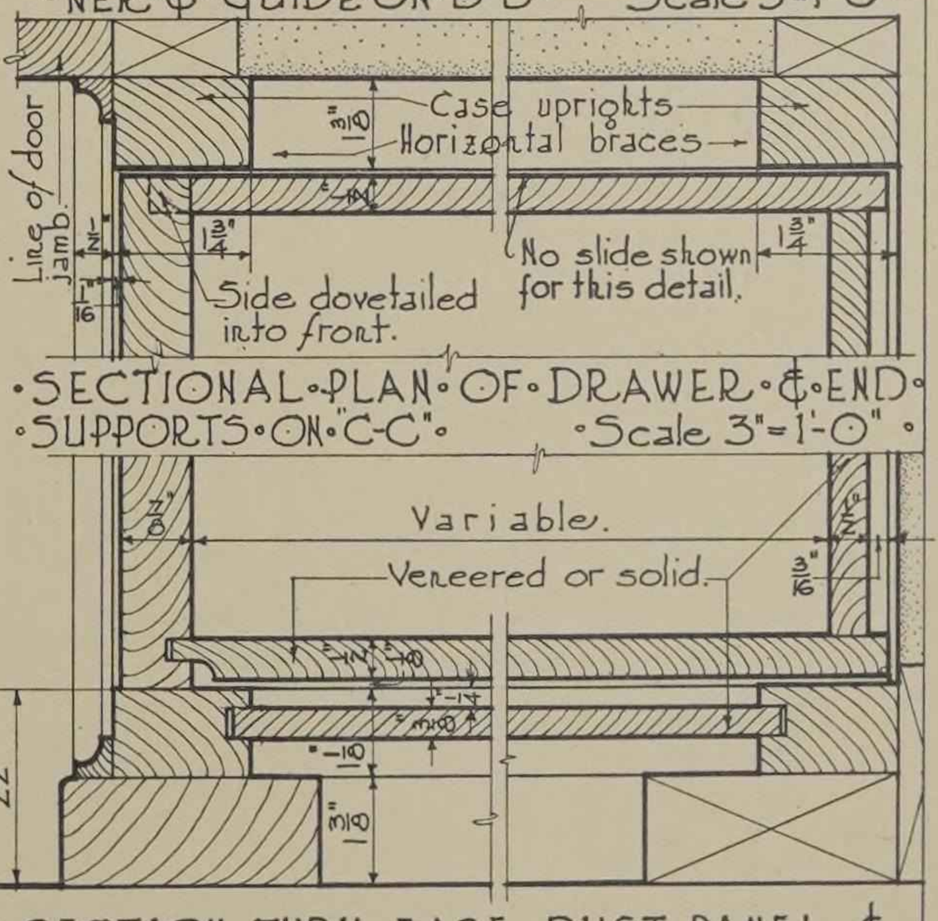



·PART·PLAN·OF·WARD-
·ROBE·CLOSET·FOR·
·THE·BEDROOM·
·Scale ¾"=1'-0"·

FOR·DETAIL·OF·MIRROR·
DOOR·SEE·PLATE·21·




DETAIL·OF·TWO·TYPES·OF·
PATENTED·DRAWER·SLIDES.




·SECTIONAL·PLAN·OF·DRAWER·&·END·
·SUPPORTS·ON·"C-C"· ·Scale 3"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·THRU·BASE, DUST·PANEL·&
·DRAWER·BOTTOM·ON·"D-D"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

PLATE 89, BUILT-IN WARDROBE

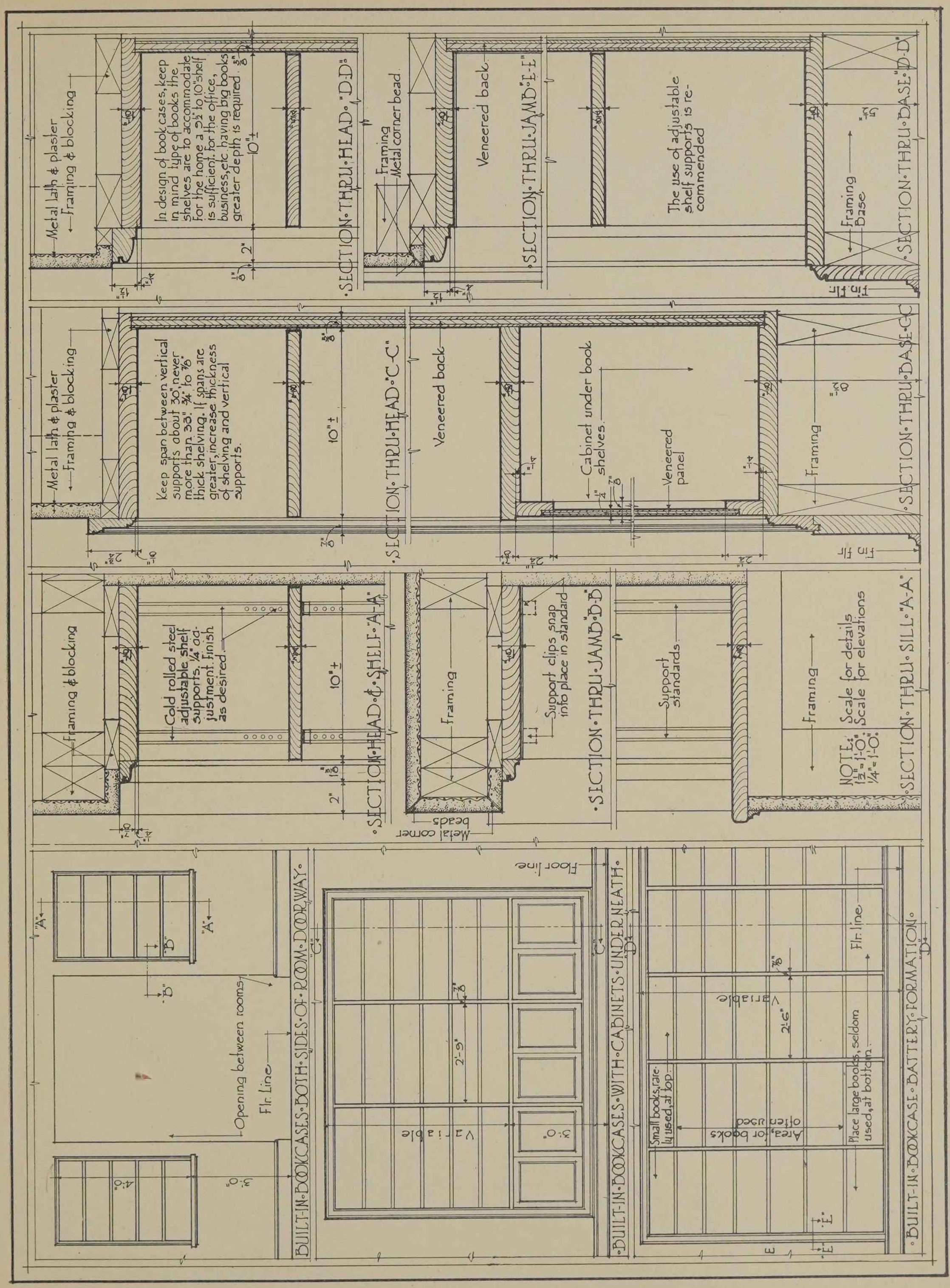



PLATE 90, BUILT-IN BOOKCASE SHELVING

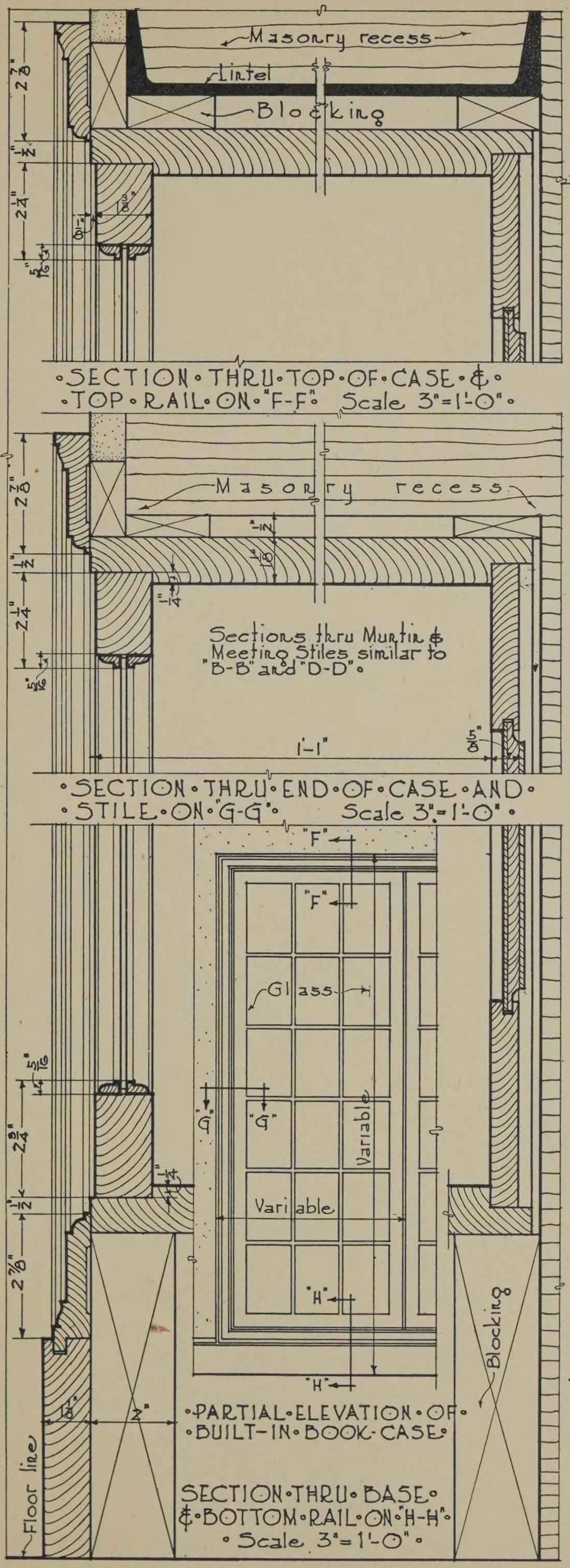
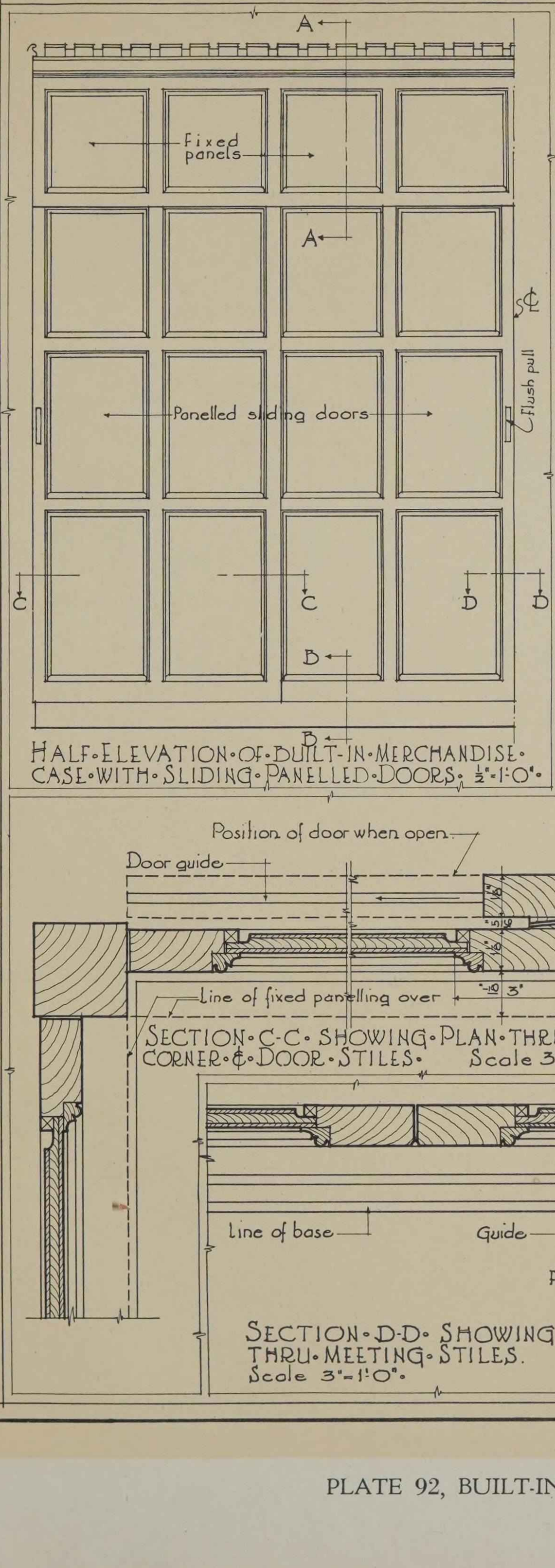
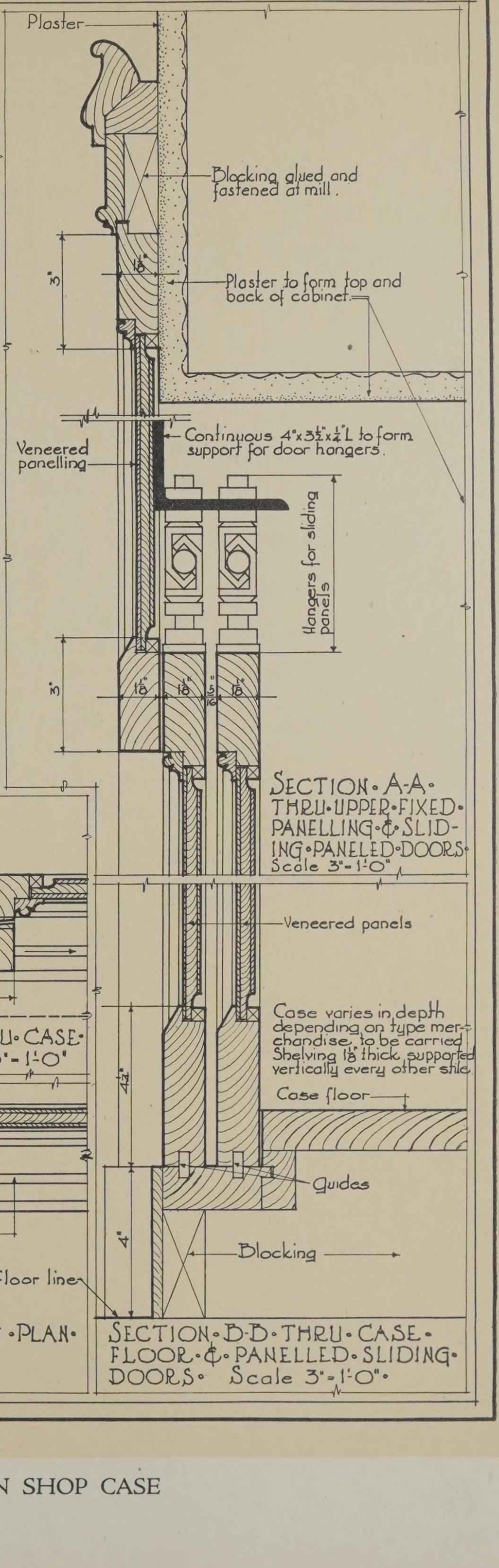


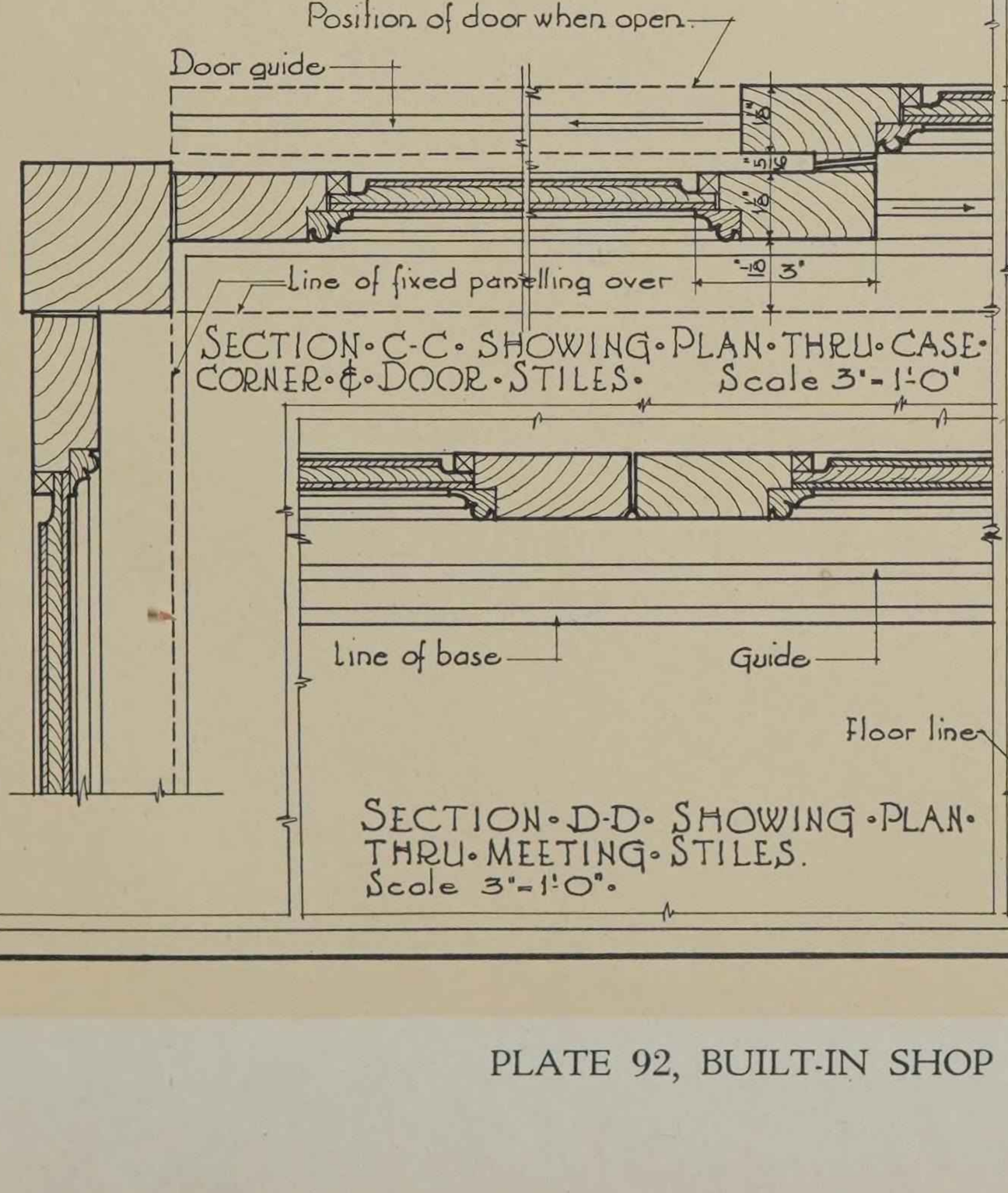

PLATE 91, BOOKCASES




HALF·ELEVATION·OF·BUILT-IN·MERCHANDISE·CASE·WITH·SLIDING·PANELLED·DOORS· ½"=1'-0"·




SECTION·A-A·THRU·UPPER·FIXED·PANELLING·℄·SLIDING·PANELED·DOORS· Scale 3"=1'-0"




SECTION·C-C·SHOWING·PLAN·THRU·CASE·CORNER·℄·DOOR·STILES· Scale 3"=1'-0"

SECTION·D-D· SHOWING·PLAN·THRU·MEETING·STILES. Scale 3"=1'-0"·




SECTION·B-B·THRU·CASE·FLOOR·℄·PANELLED·SLIDING·DOORS· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

PLATE 92, BUILT-IN SHOP CASE

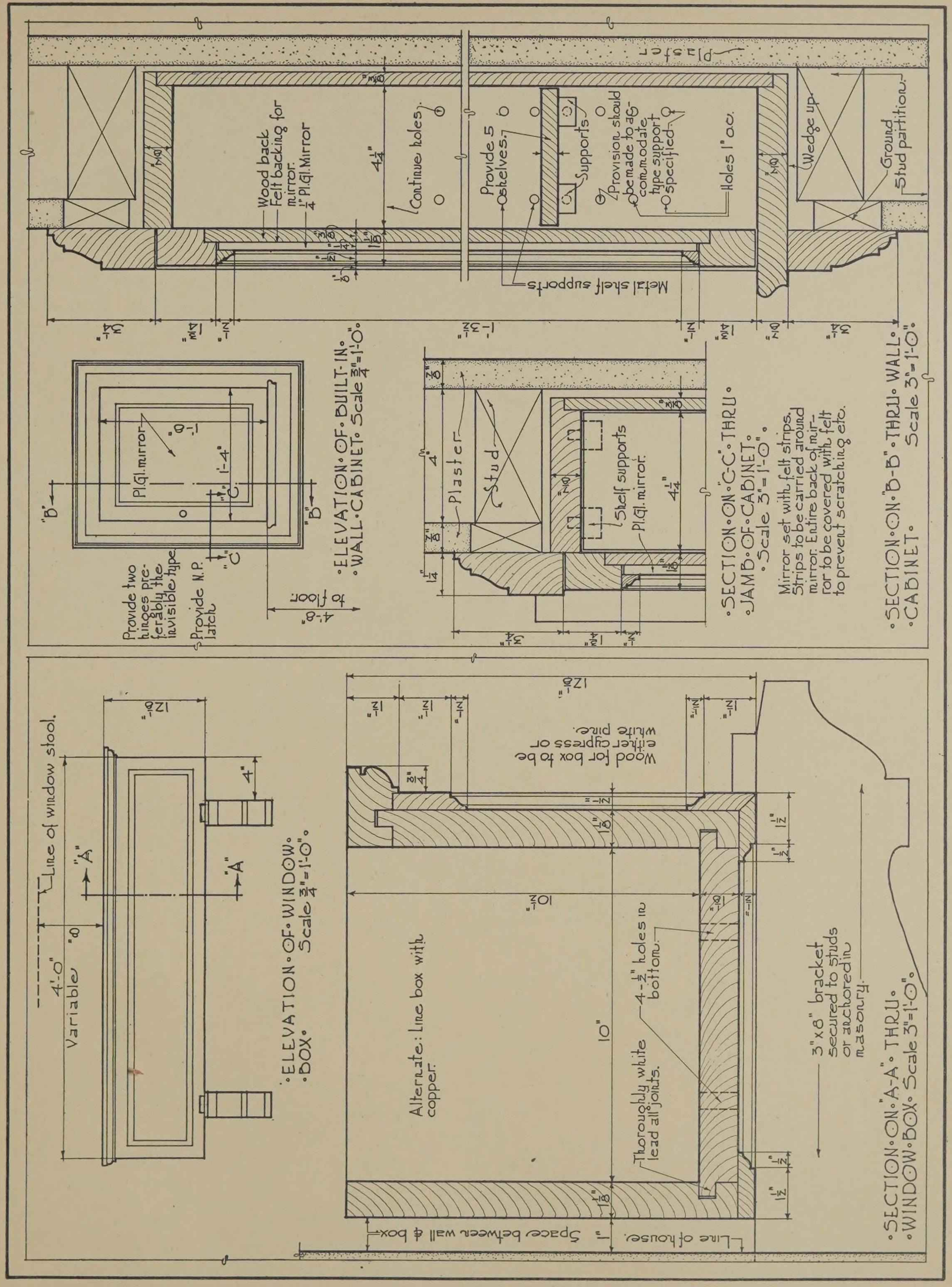
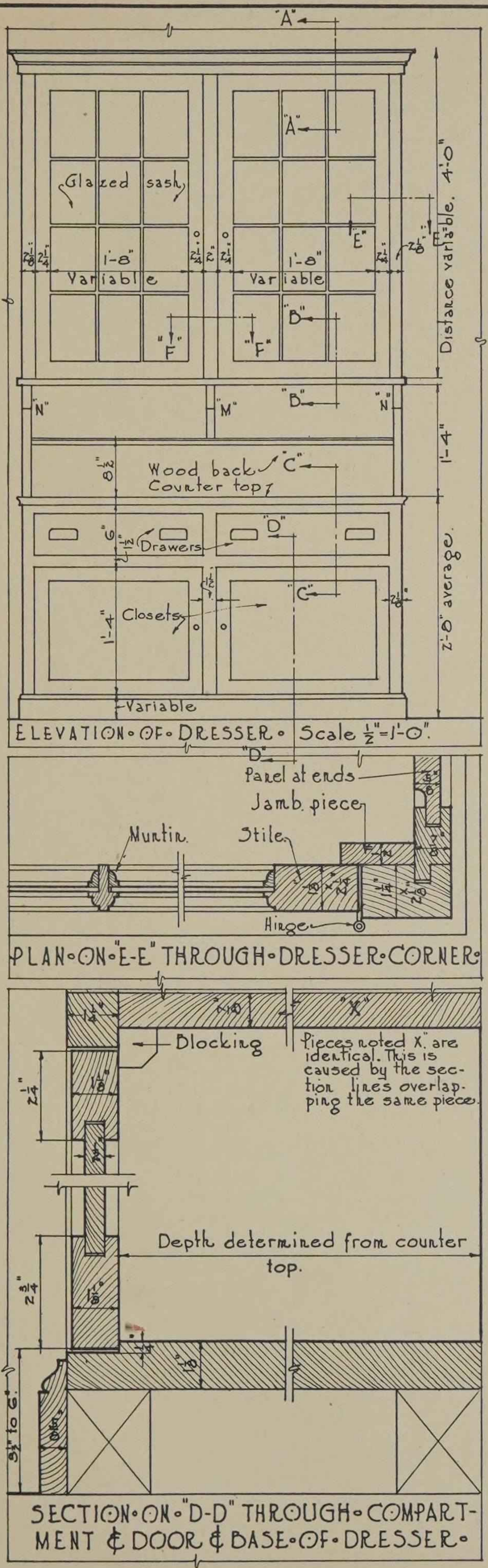



PLATE 93, WINDOW BOX AND WALL CABINET



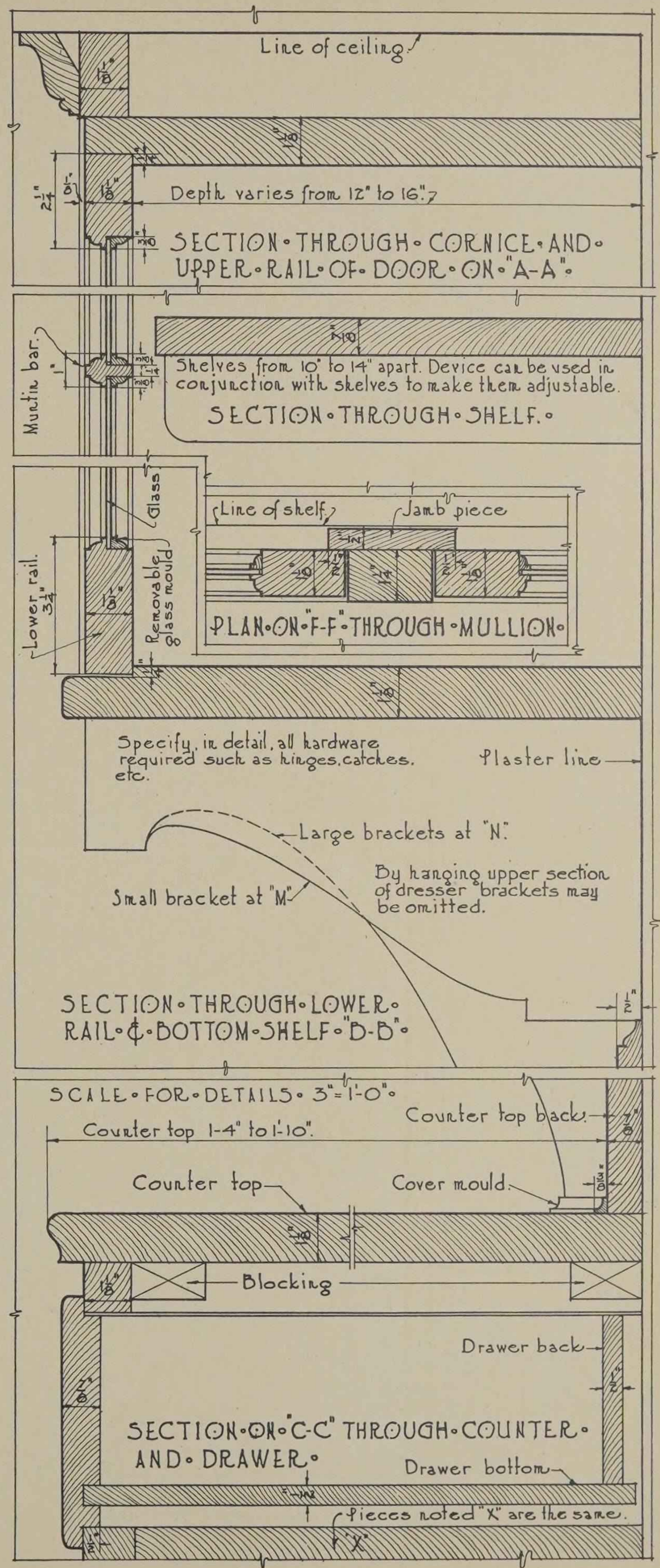
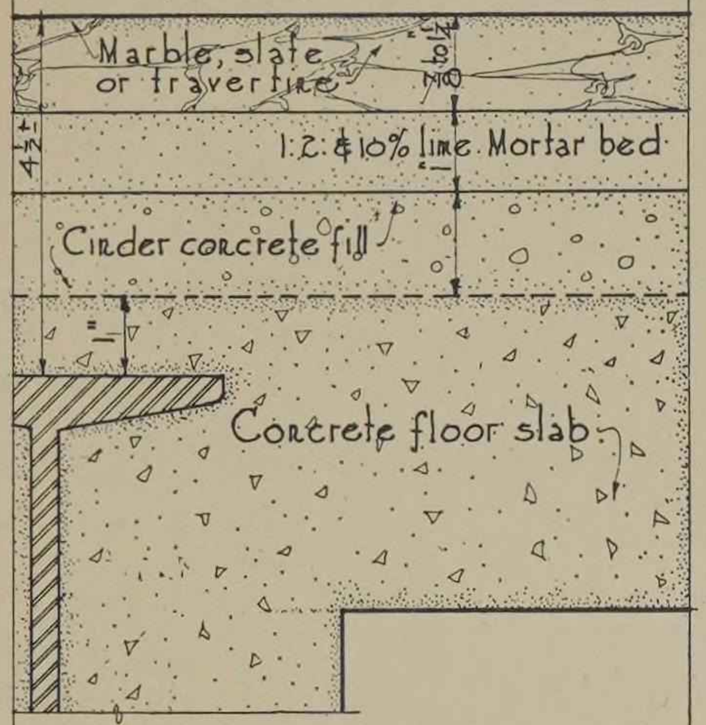



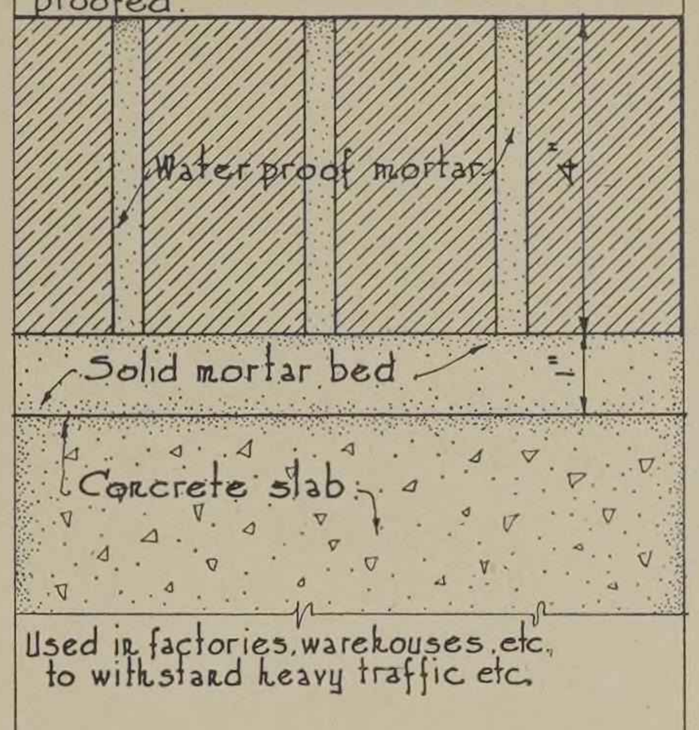

PLATE 94, KITCHEN CABINET

Marble Floor tile $\frac{7}{8}$" to $1\frac{1}{4}$" thick. the latter being recommended. Floor to be set in full bed of mortar & to be level. Grout joints.




MARBLE, SLATE · OR · TRAVERTINE ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

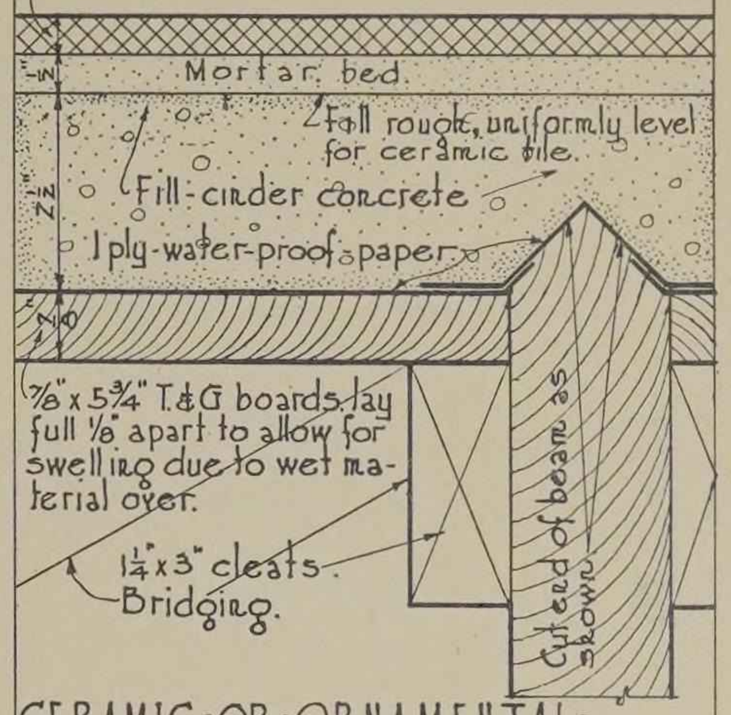
Brick to be hard, smooth & dense, laid on edge. Grouting in joints to be water-proofed.




Used in factories, warehouses, etc. to withstand heavy traffic etc.

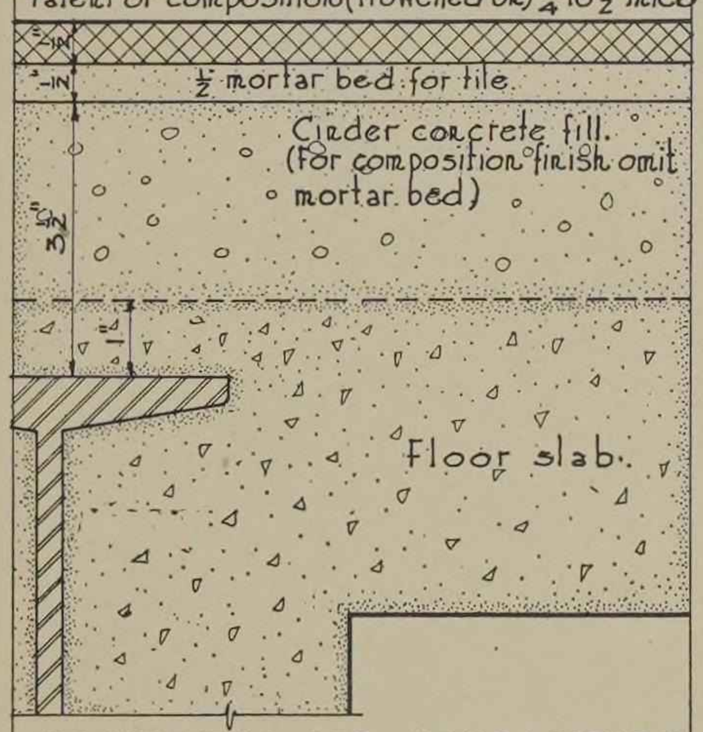
BRICK · FLOOR · FOR · HEAVY · WORK ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

Thickness varies from $\frac{1}{4}$" to 1", in accordance with tile used.



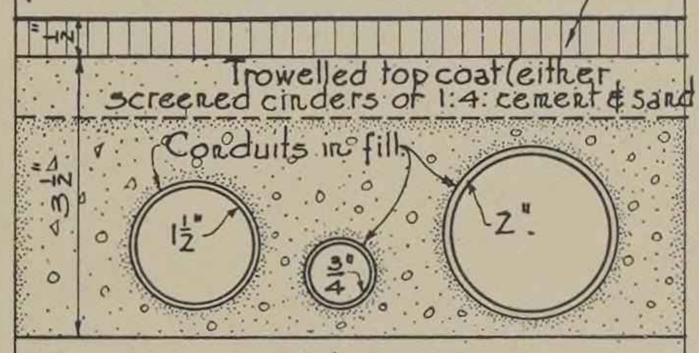

CERAMIC · OR · ORNAMENTAL · TILE · FOR · BATH · etc. ON · OLD · FLOOR ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

Ceramic tile floor $\frac{1}{4}$" to $\frac{3}{8}$" thick. Patent or composition (trowelled on) $\frac{1}{4}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$" thick.




CERAMIC · TILE · AND · COMPOSITION ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0".

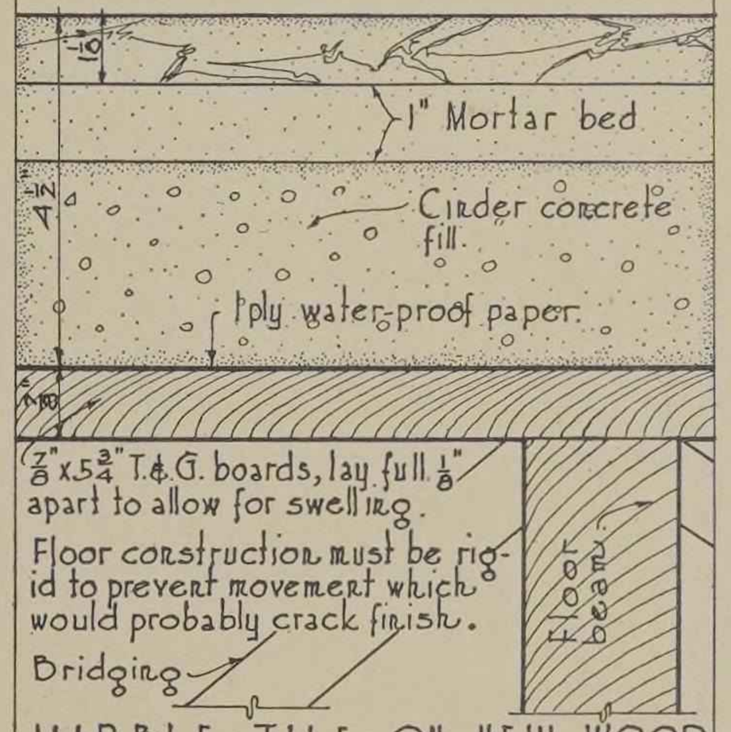
Cork $\frac{1}{2}$" thick by either 6"x6" or 12"x12". Bed to be absolutely level and $\frac{1}{2}$" below finished floor. Cork cemented and blind nailed.




In determining depth of floor fill above floor slab, consideration must be given the amount and sizes of the conduits to be run in the fill, heights above beams of any plates or special features and possible small variation of the floor slab.
After depth of fill is determined, thickness of finished floor material and bed for same is added, thus giving the total depth from top of beam to finished floor. In general this depth varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$" to 5".

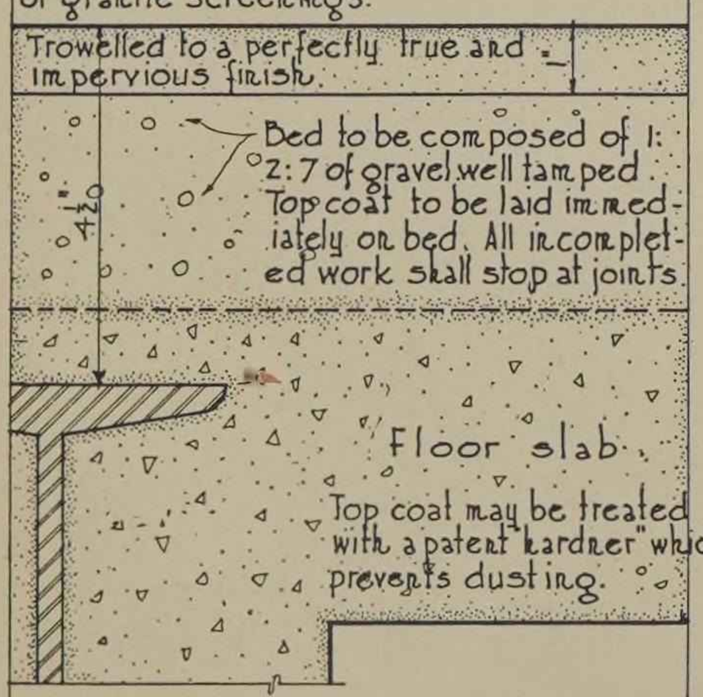
CORK · TILE · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

Marble tile are cut to any dimensions desired. Gray Tennessee best for floors.



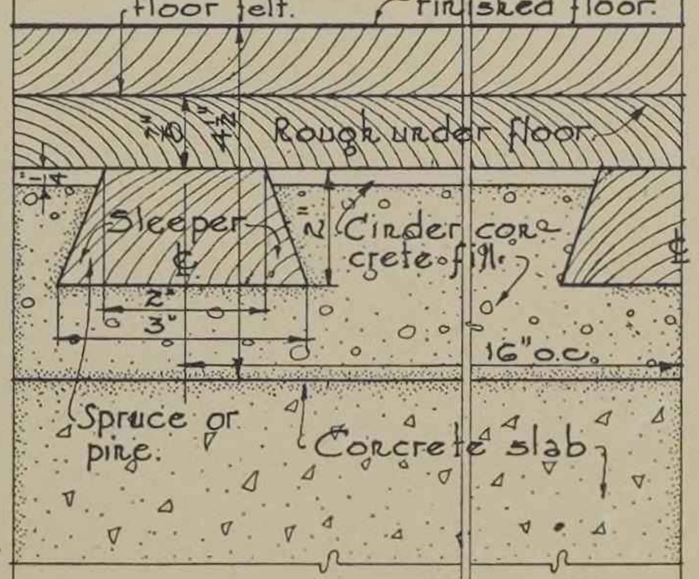

MARBLE · TILE · ON · NEW · WOOD CONSTRUCTION · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

Top coat shall be 1" thick, composed of 1 part Portland cement: 1 part sand: 1 part fine grit or granite screenings.




CEMENT · FLOOR ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

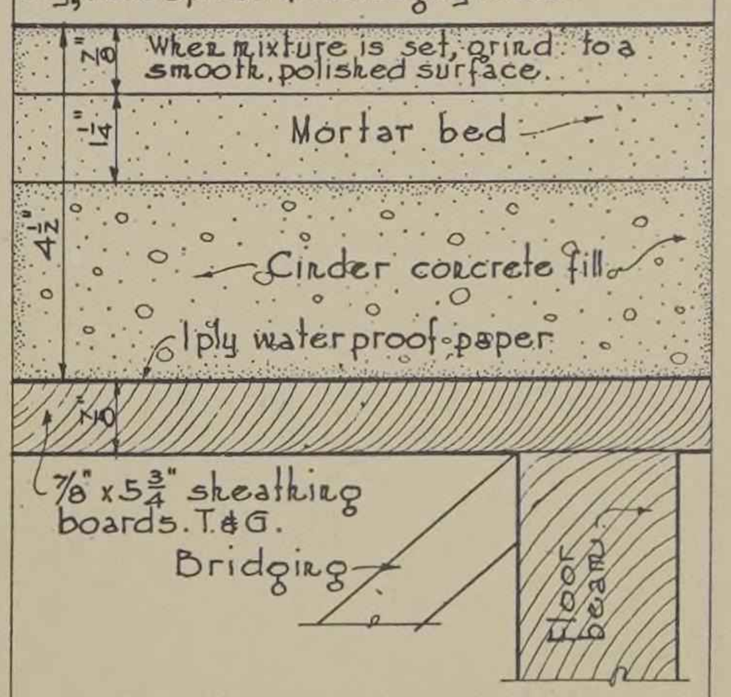
Oak, maple, birch, beech & pine, wearing quality in order given.




Flooring - 13/16", 3/8", 1 1/16" thick to 1 1/2", 2", 2 1/4", 2 1/2", 3 1/4" face.
Rough floor laid diagonally across sleepers.

WOOD · FLOOR · ON · CONCRETE ·
Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

Terrazzo finish composed of cement, sand, marble chips, mixed almost dry, then spread & thoroughly rolled.




TERRAZZO · ON · NEW · WOOD CONSTRUCTION · Scale 3" = 1'-0" ·

PLATE 95, FLOOR SURFACES

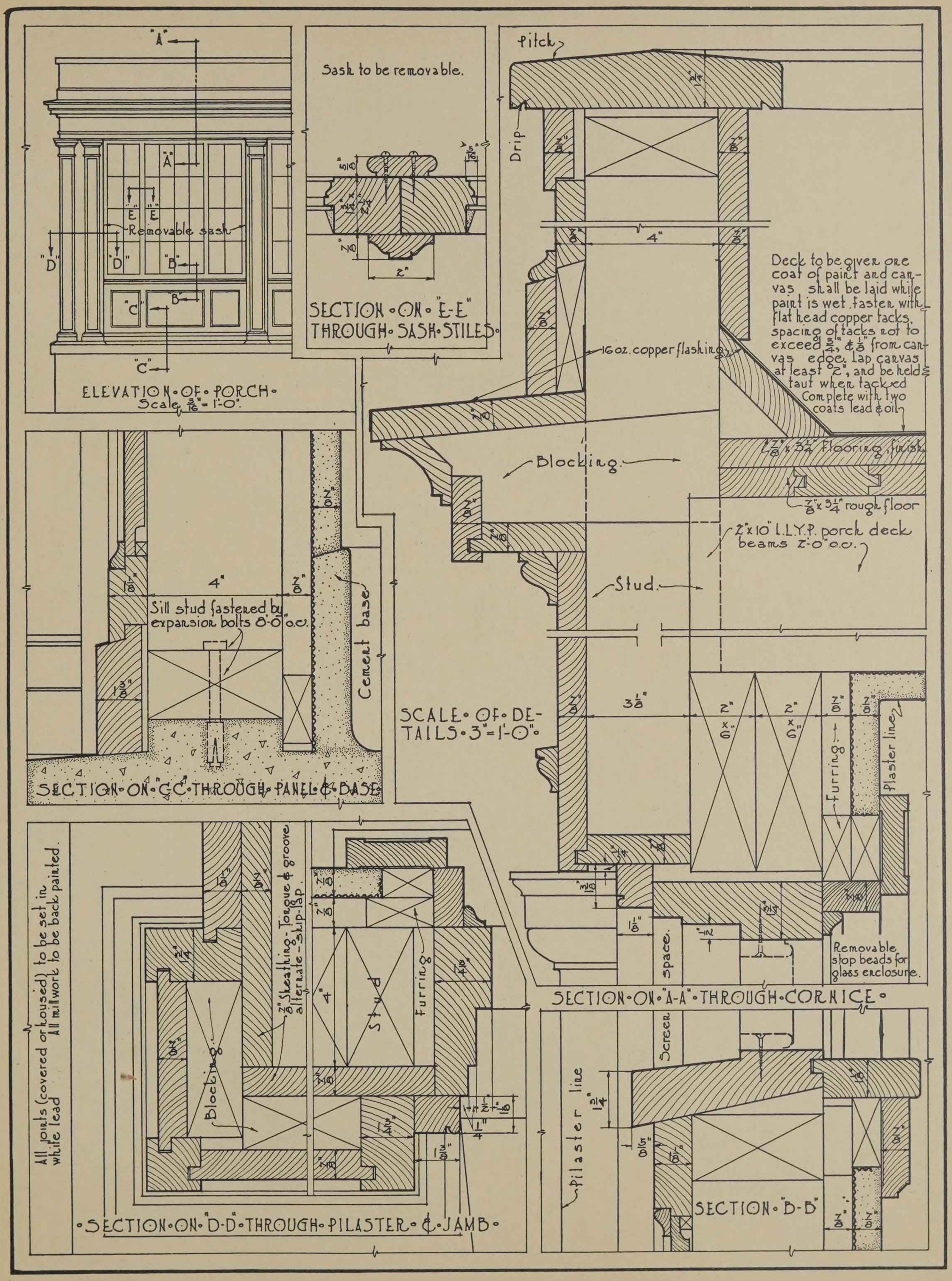
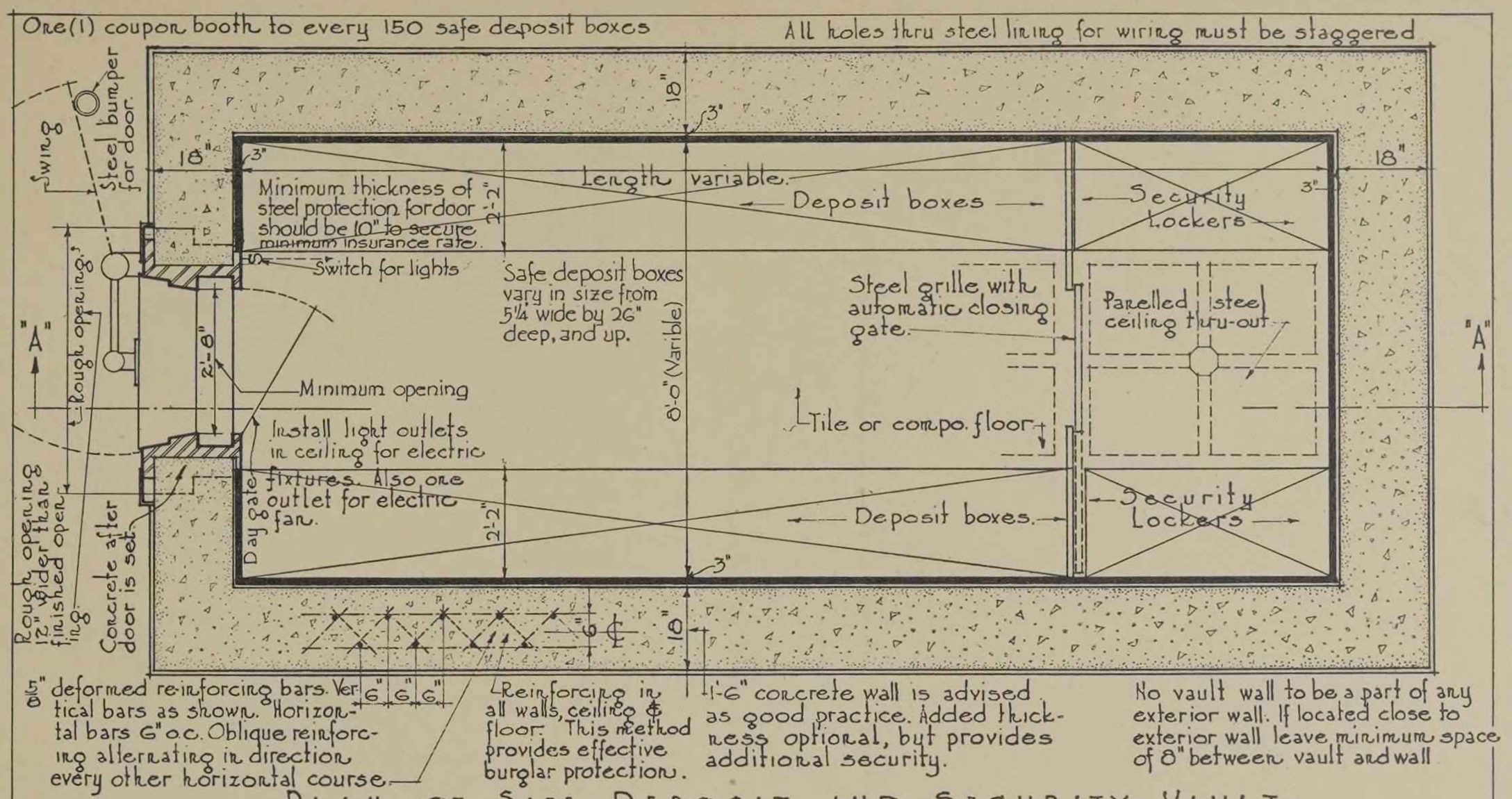
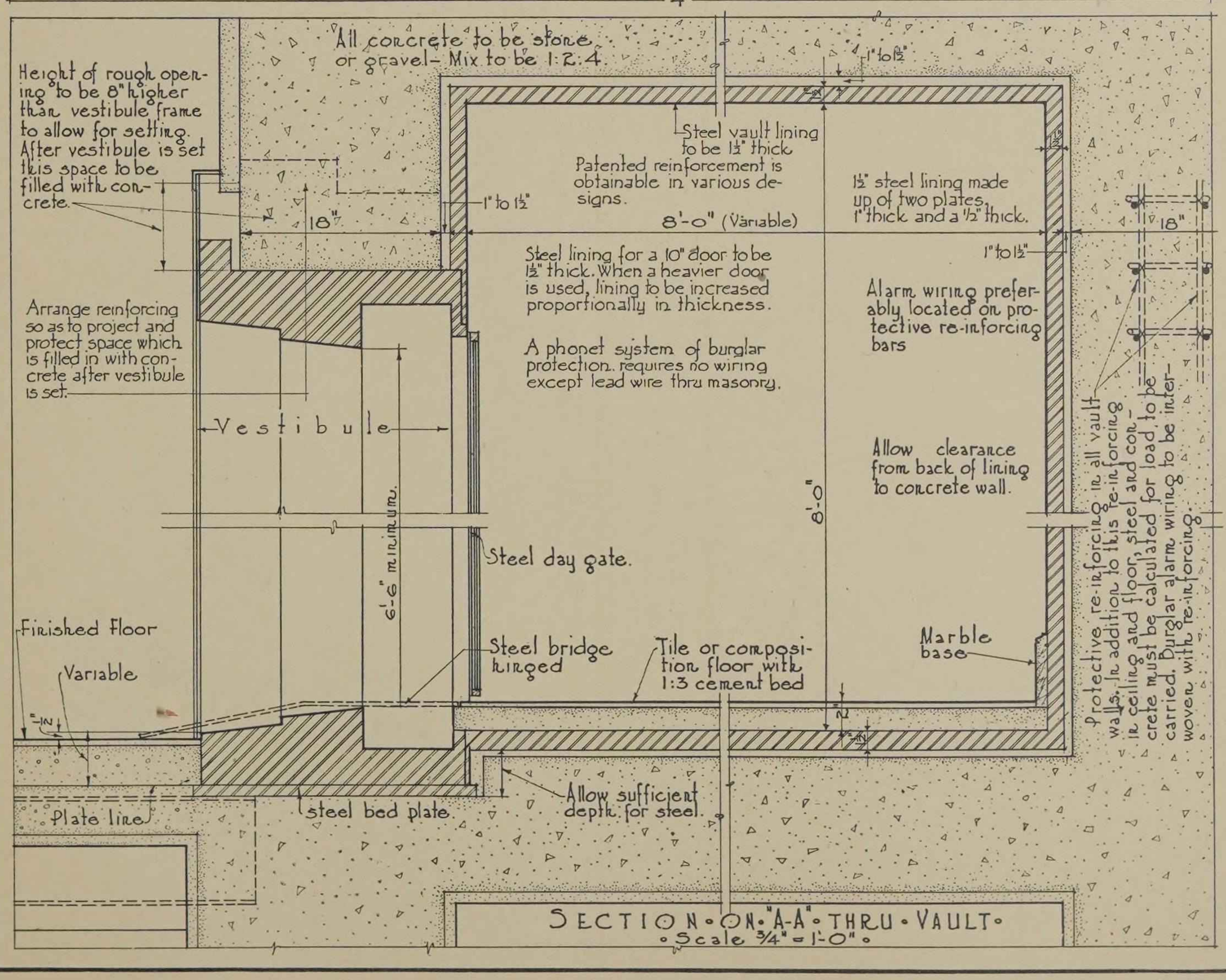



PLATE 96, PORCH CONSTRUCTION

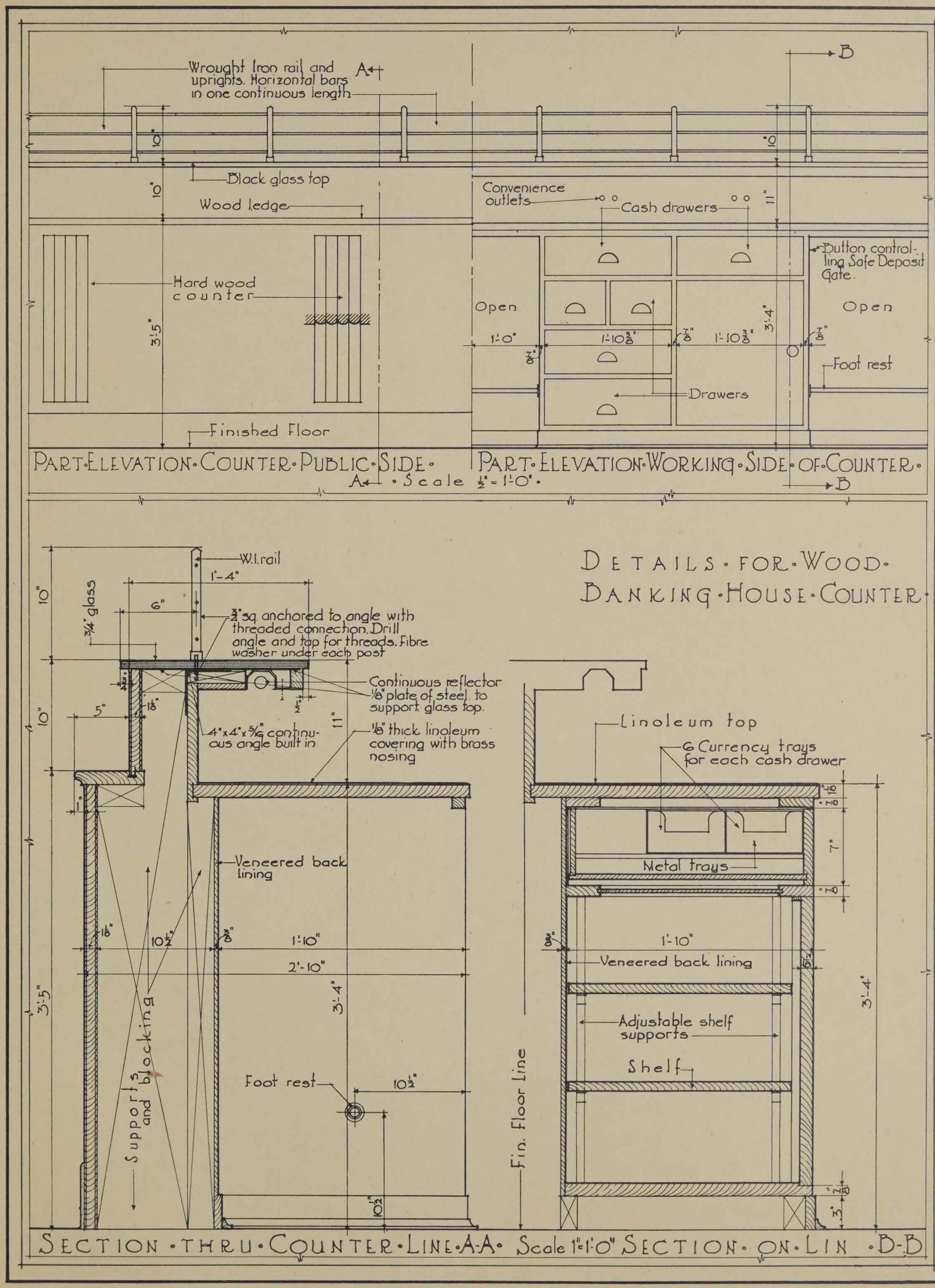



PLAN OF SAFE DEPOSIT AND SECURITY VAULT
Scale ¼" = 1'-0"




SECTION ON "A-A" THRU VAULT
Scale ¾" = 1'-0"

PLATE 97, BANK VAULT




# DETAILS FOR WOOD BANKING HOUSE COUNTER

PLATE 98, LOW BANKING HOUSE COUNTER OF WOOD

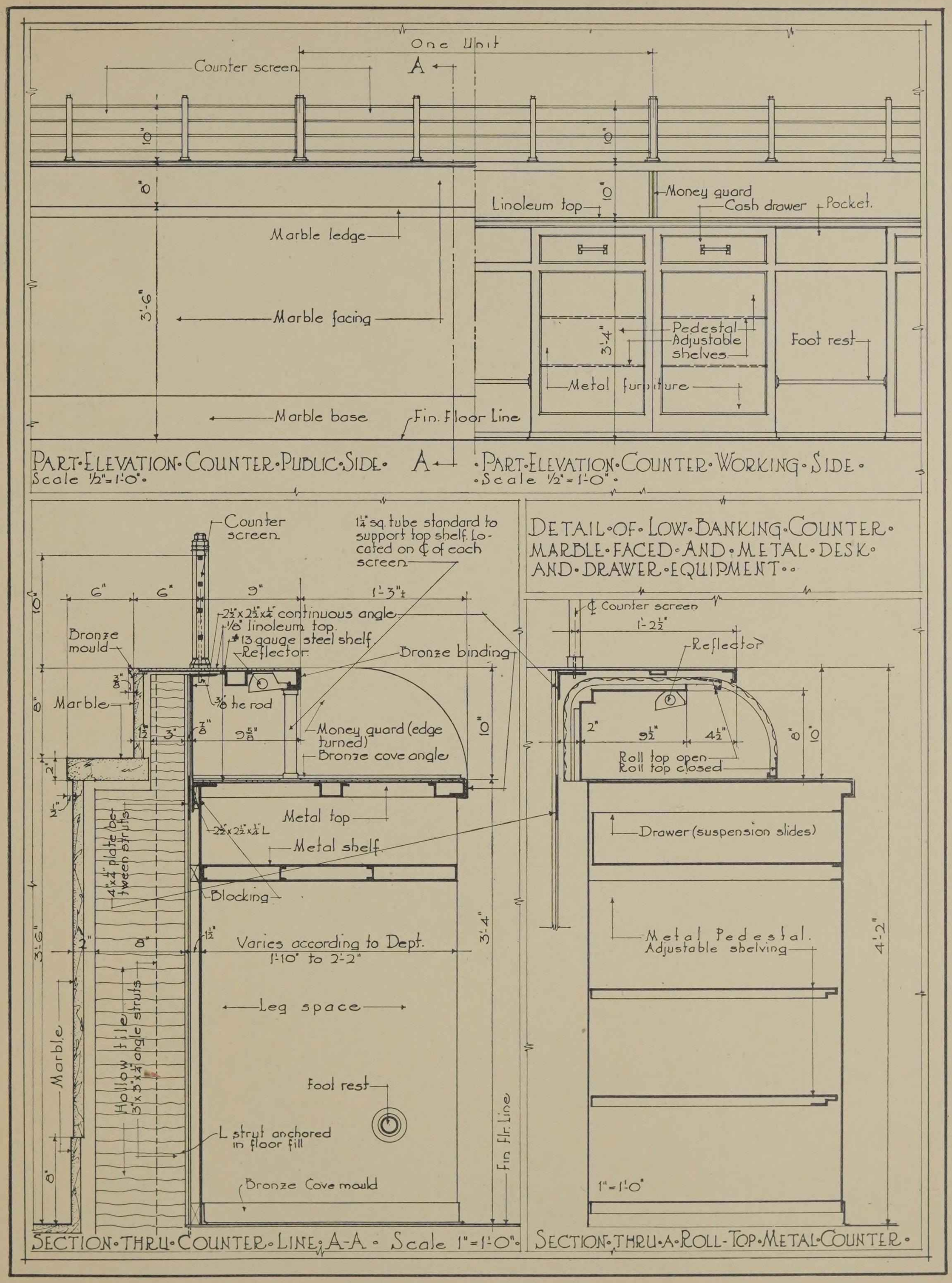



PLATE 99, LOW BANKING COUNTER OF MARBLE AND METAL

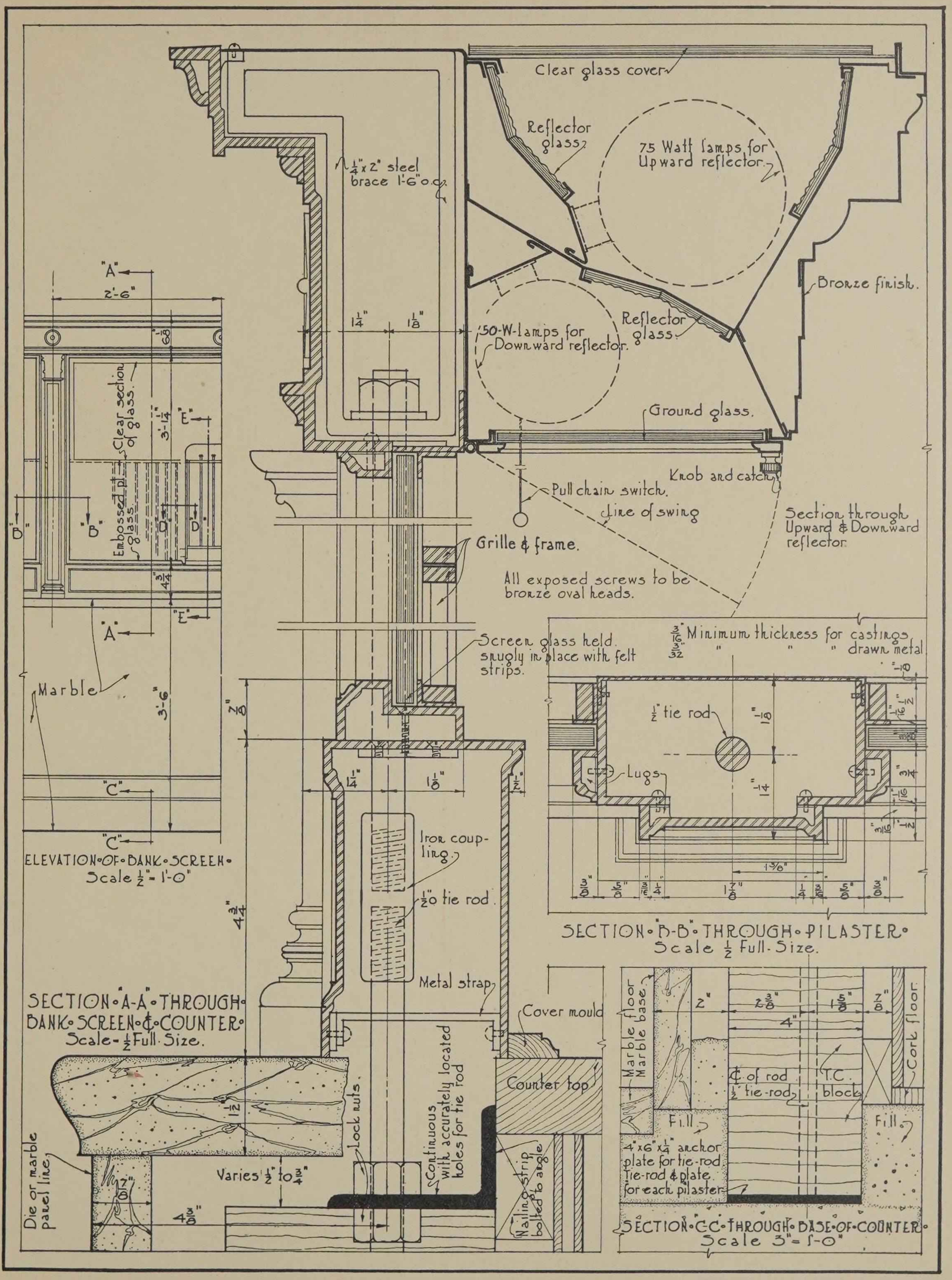



PLATE 100, BANKING SCREEN

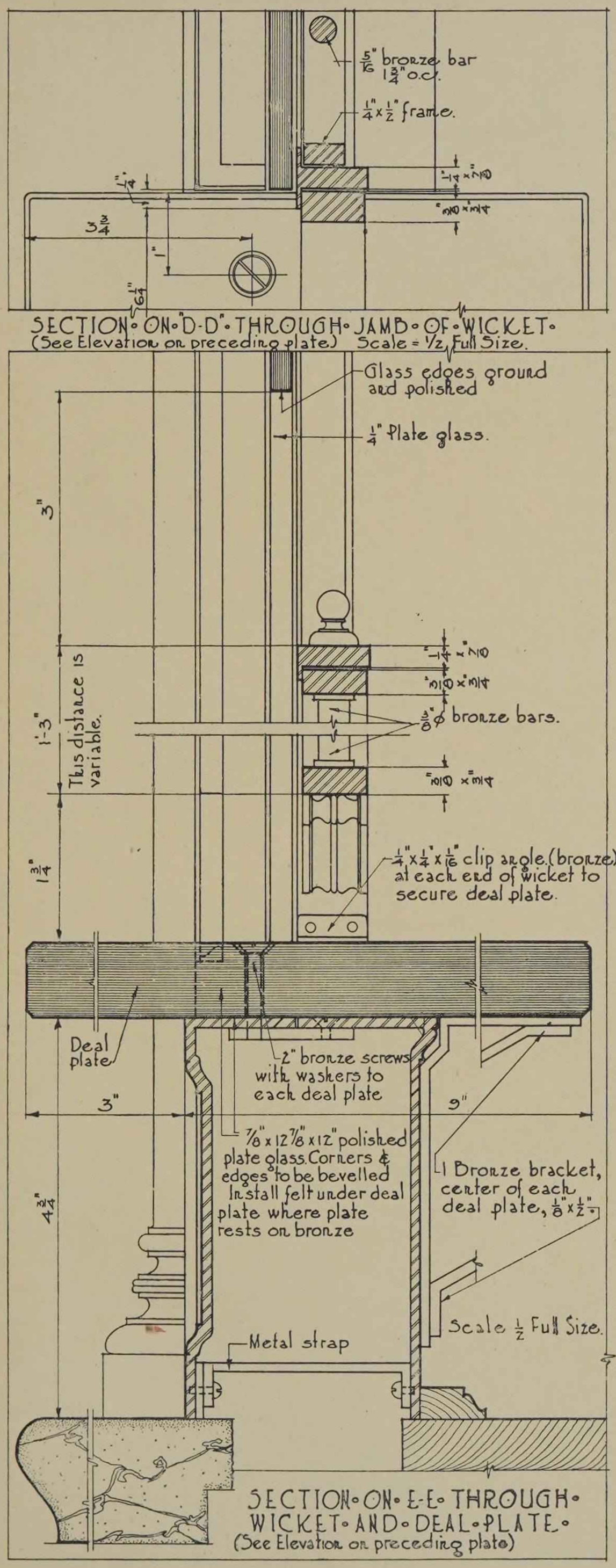



PLATE 101, BANKING SCREEN WICKETS

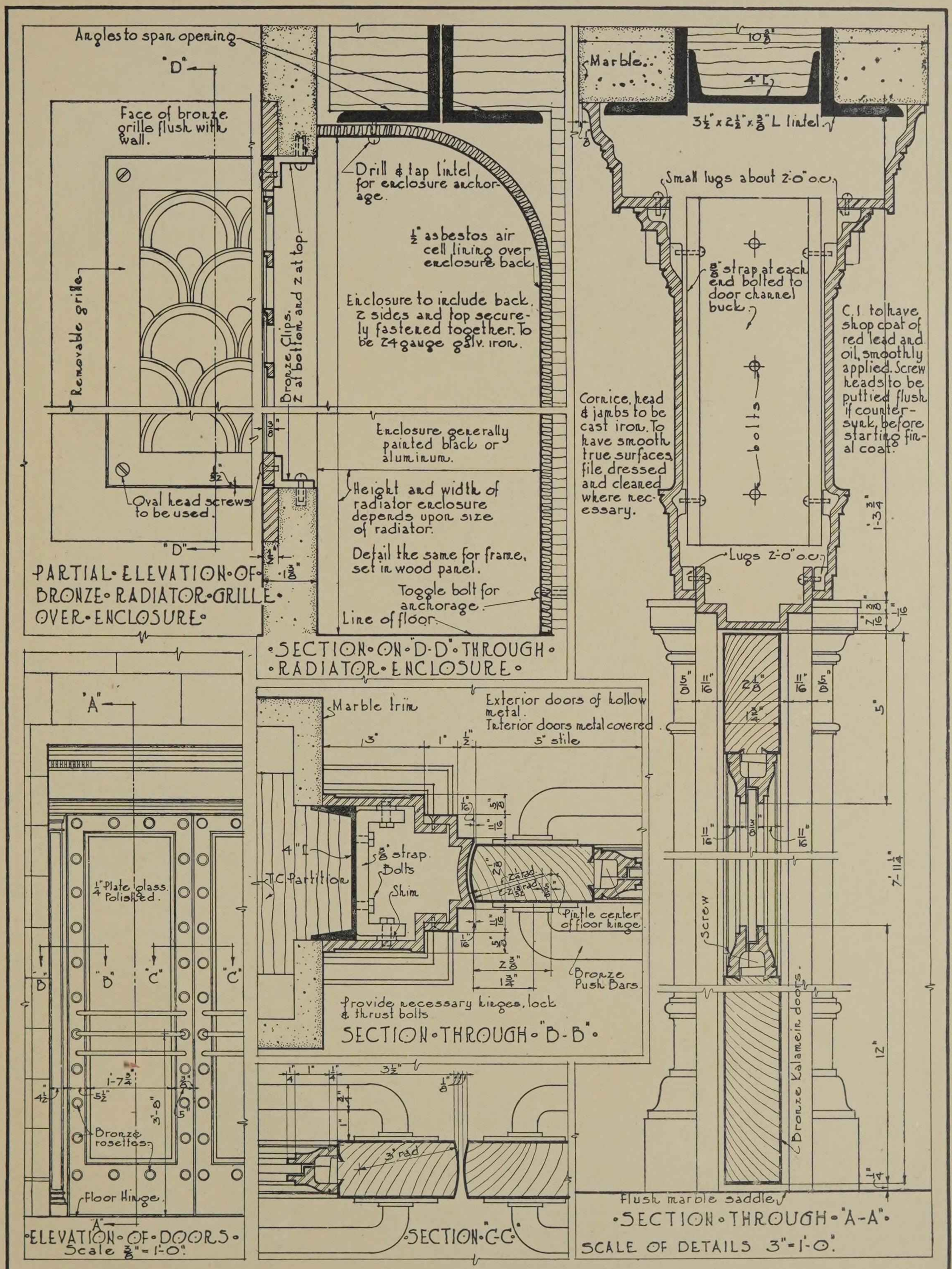



PLATE 102, CAST IRON DOORWAY, RADIATOR ENCLOSURE

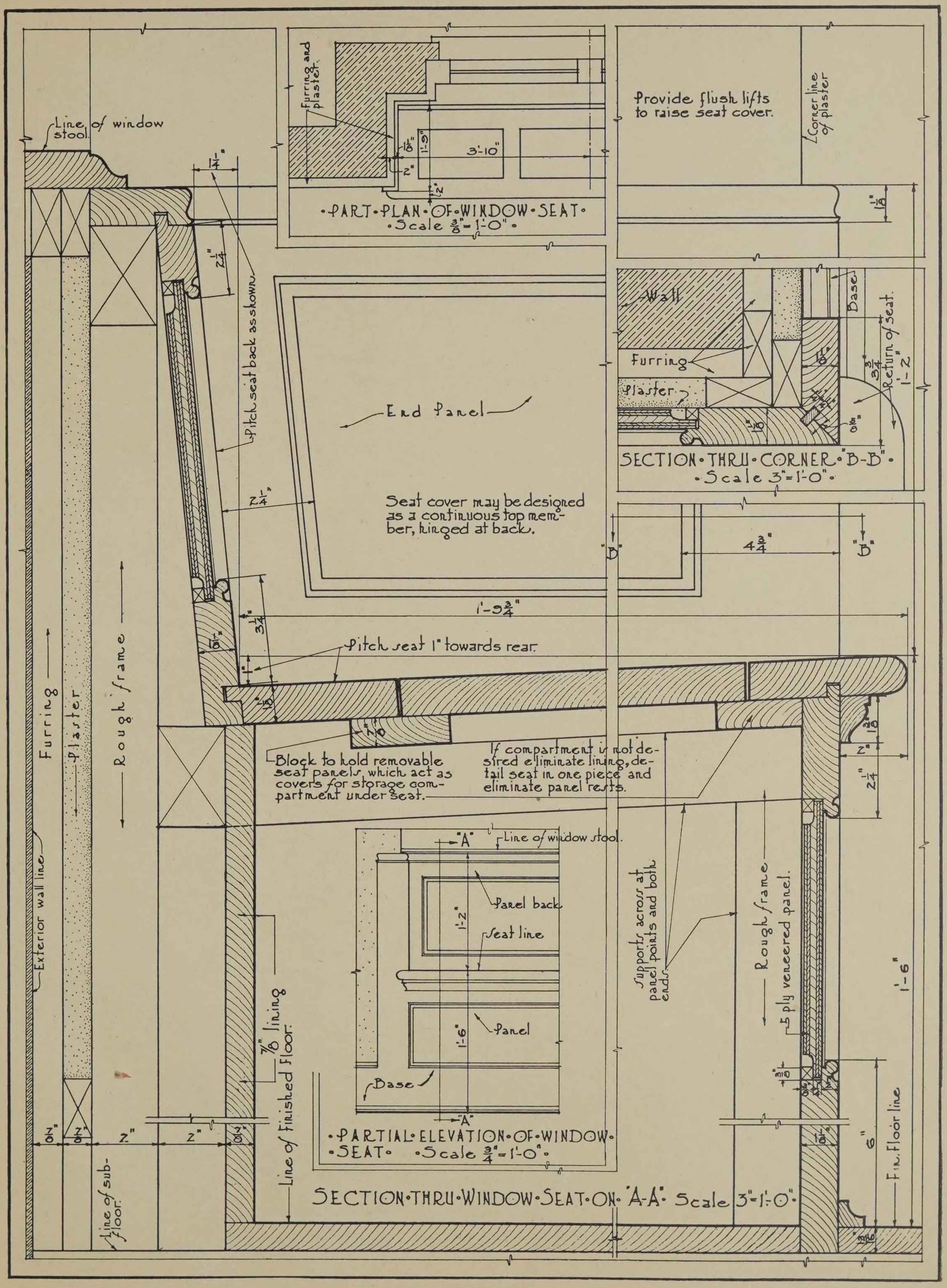
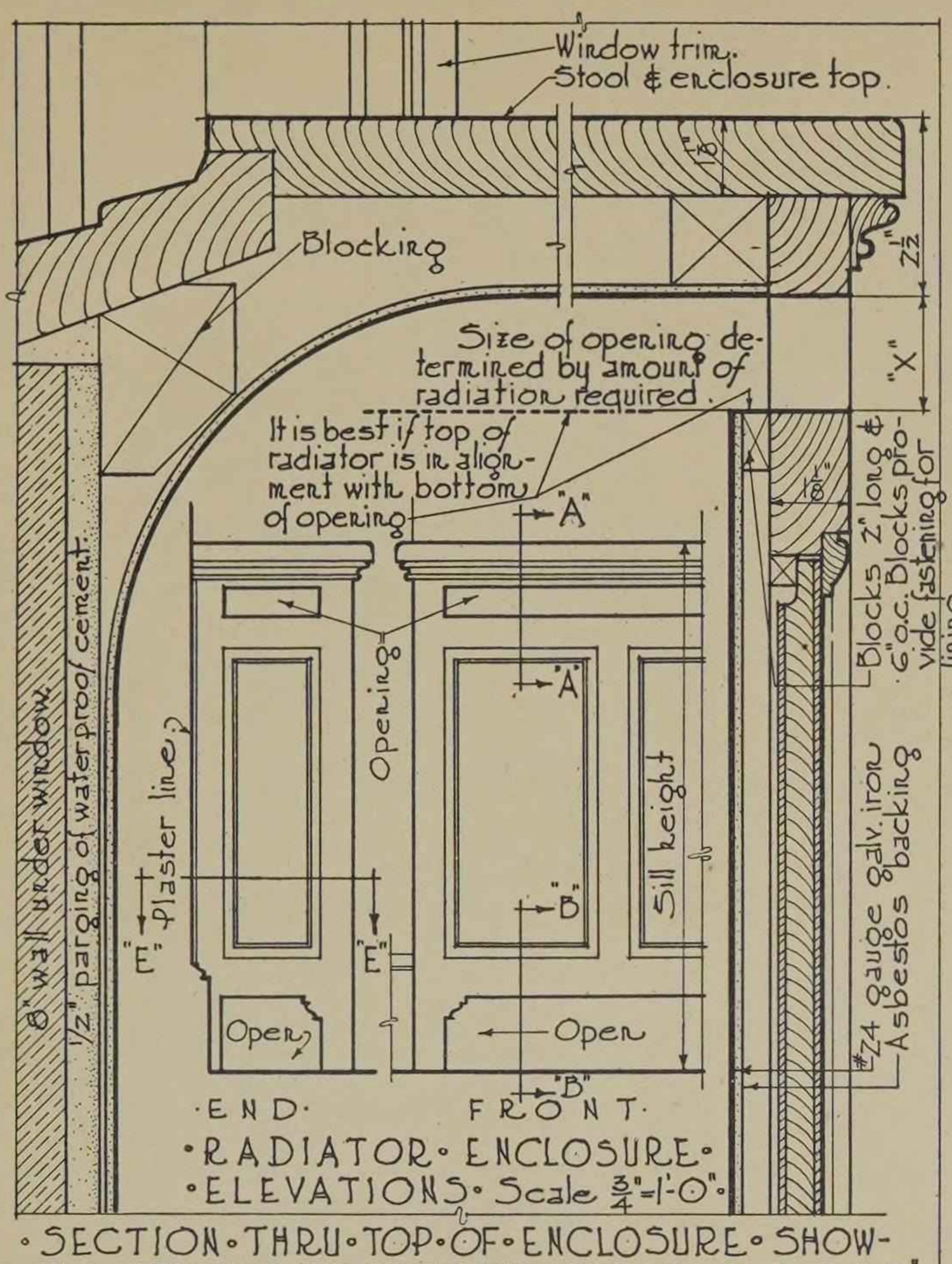
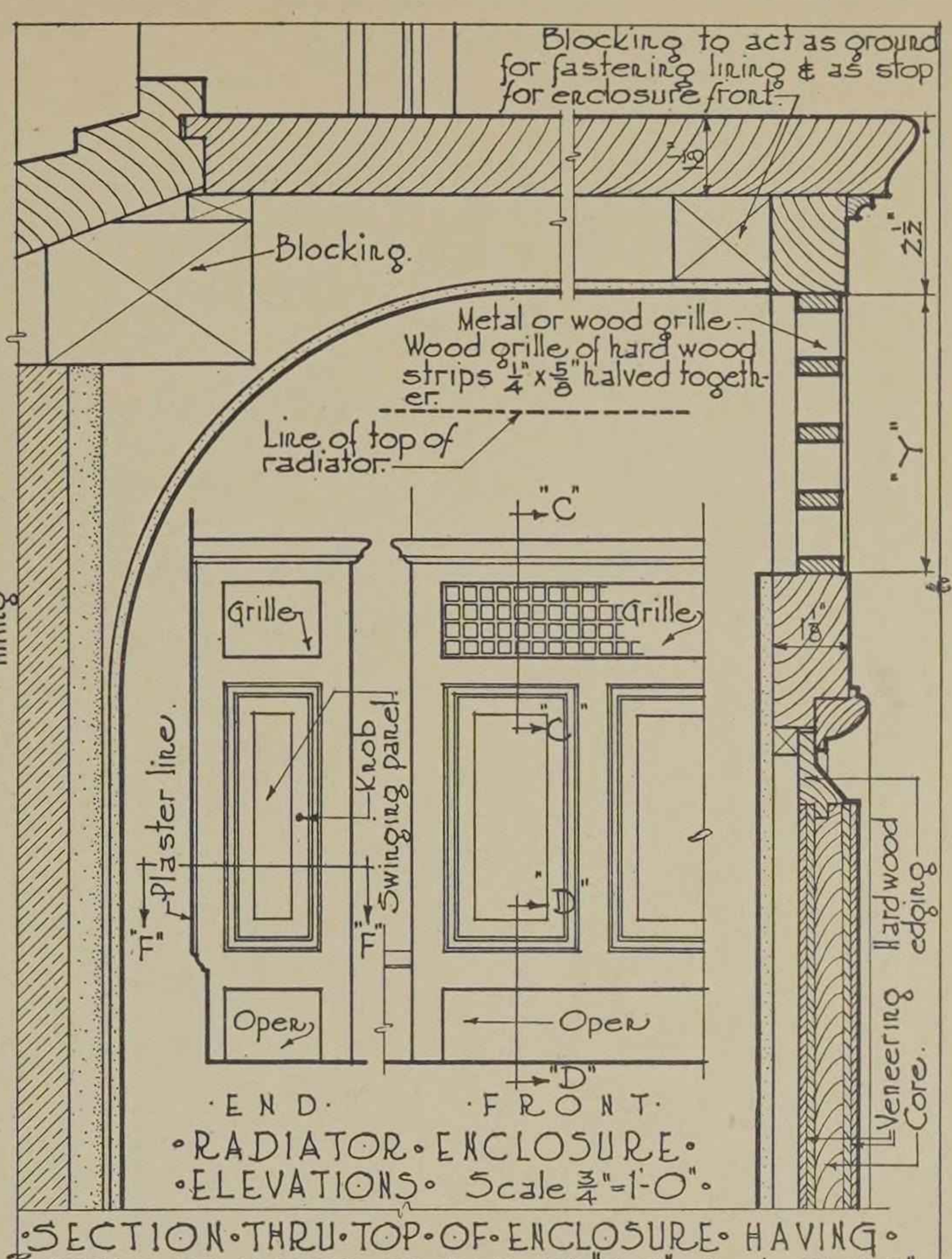



PLATE 103, WOOD WINDOW SEAT

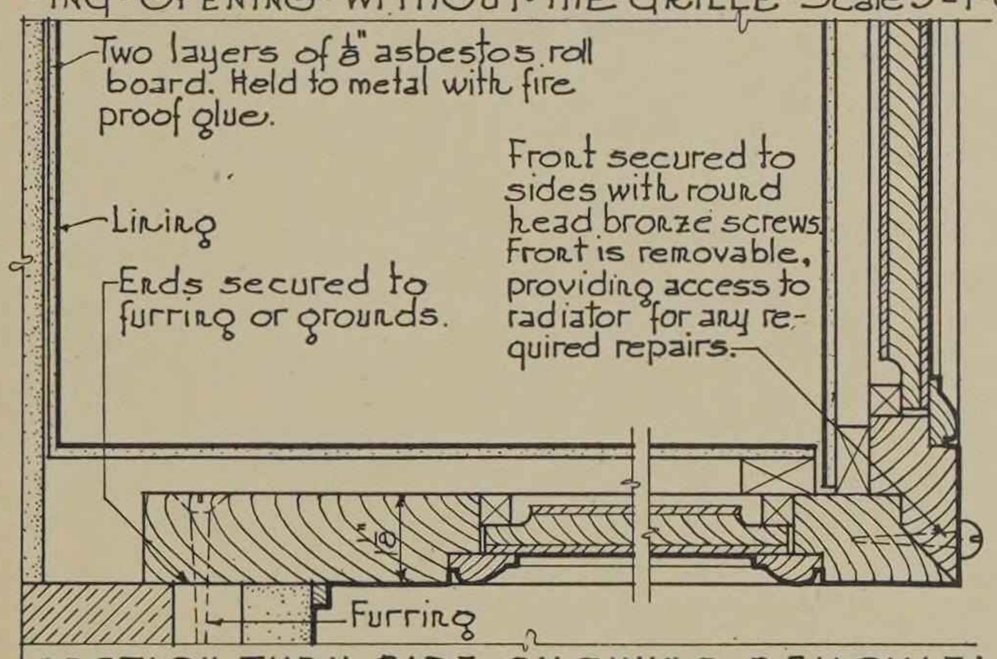



·RADIATOR·ENCLOSURE·
·ELEVATIONS· Scale $\frac{3}{4}$"=1'-0"·

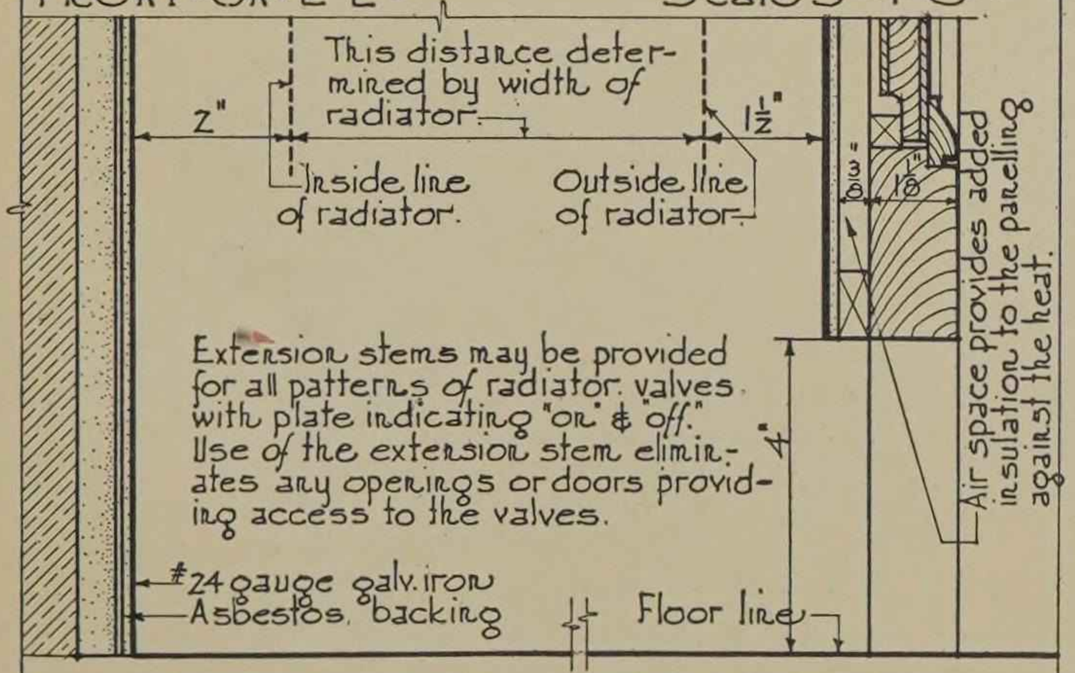



·RADIATOR·ENCLOSURE·
·ELEVATIONS· Scale $\frac{3}{4}$"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·THRU·TOP·OF·ENCLOSURE·SHOWING·OPENING·WITHOUT·THE·GRILLE· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

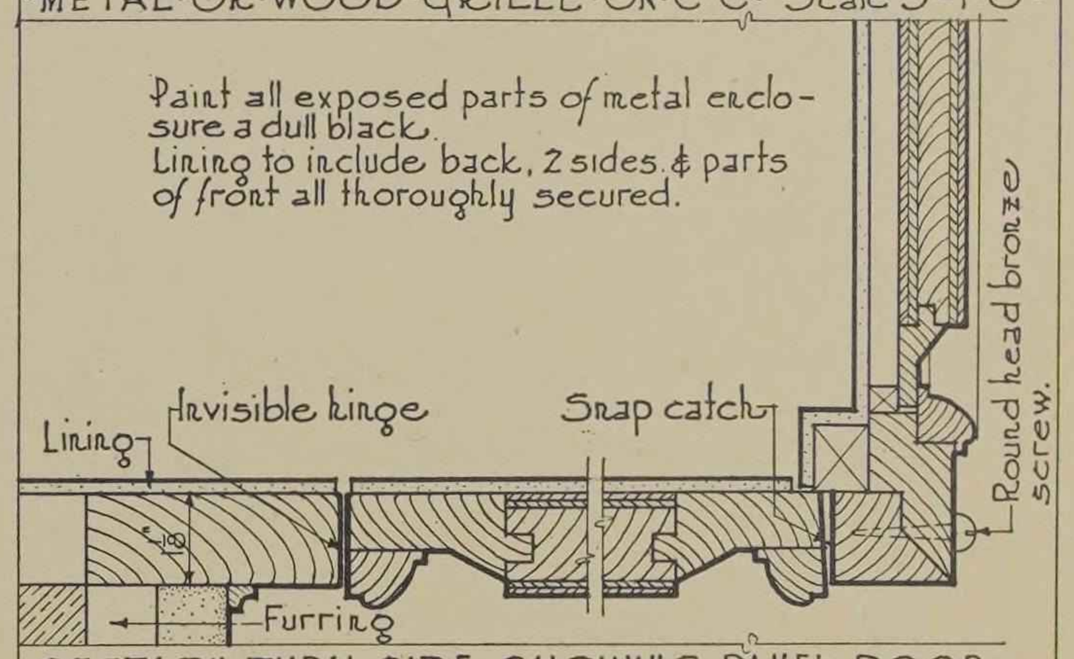



SECTION·THRU·SIDE·SHOWING·REMOVABLE·FRONT·ON·"E-E"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

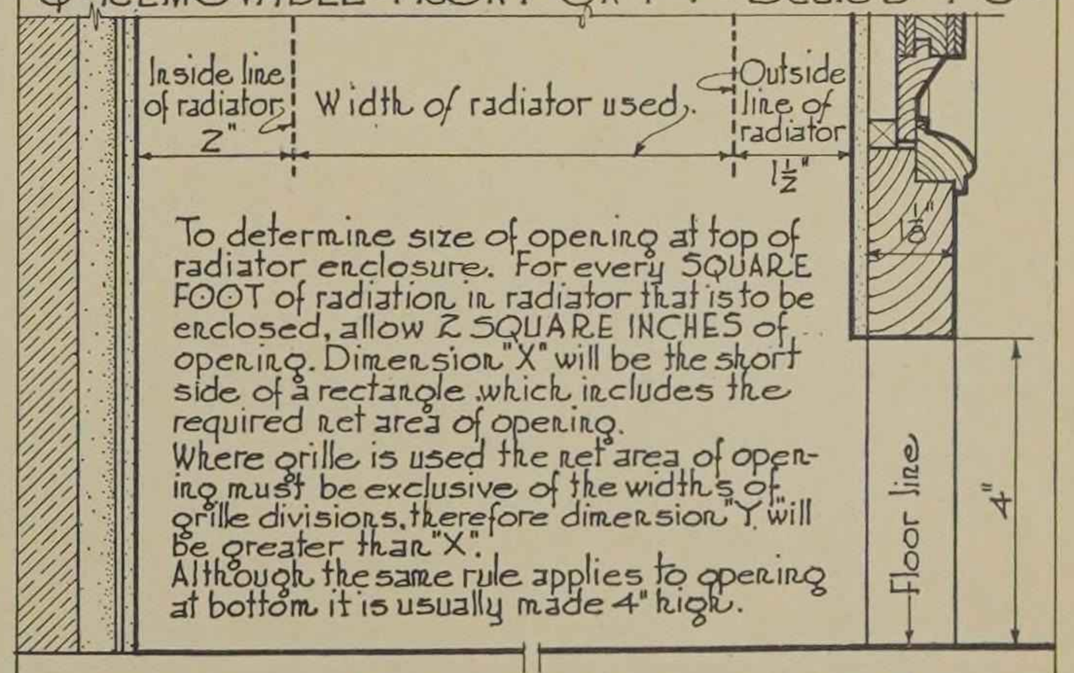



·SECTION·THRU·BOTTOM·OF·ENCLOSURE·ON·"B-B"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

·SECTION·THRU·TOP·OF·ENCLOSURE·HAVING·METAL·OR·WOOD·GRILLE·ON·"C-C"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·




SECTION·THRU·SIDE·SHOWING·PANEL·DOOR·&·REMOVABLE·FRONT·ON·"F-F"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·




·SECTION·THRU·BOTTOM·OF·ENCLOSURE·ON·"D-D"· Scale 3"=1'-0"·

PLATE 104, RADIATOR ENCLOSURES, I

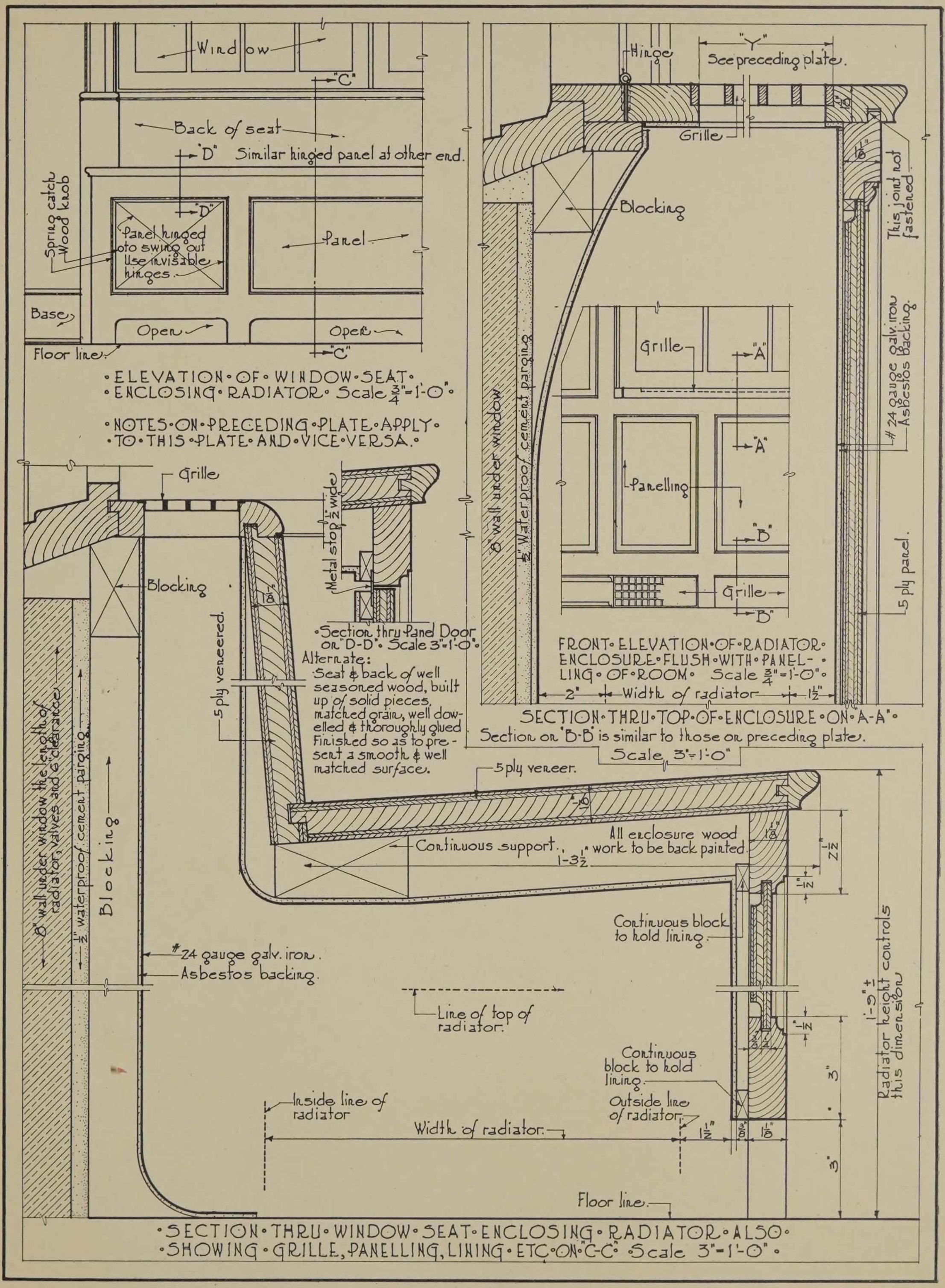
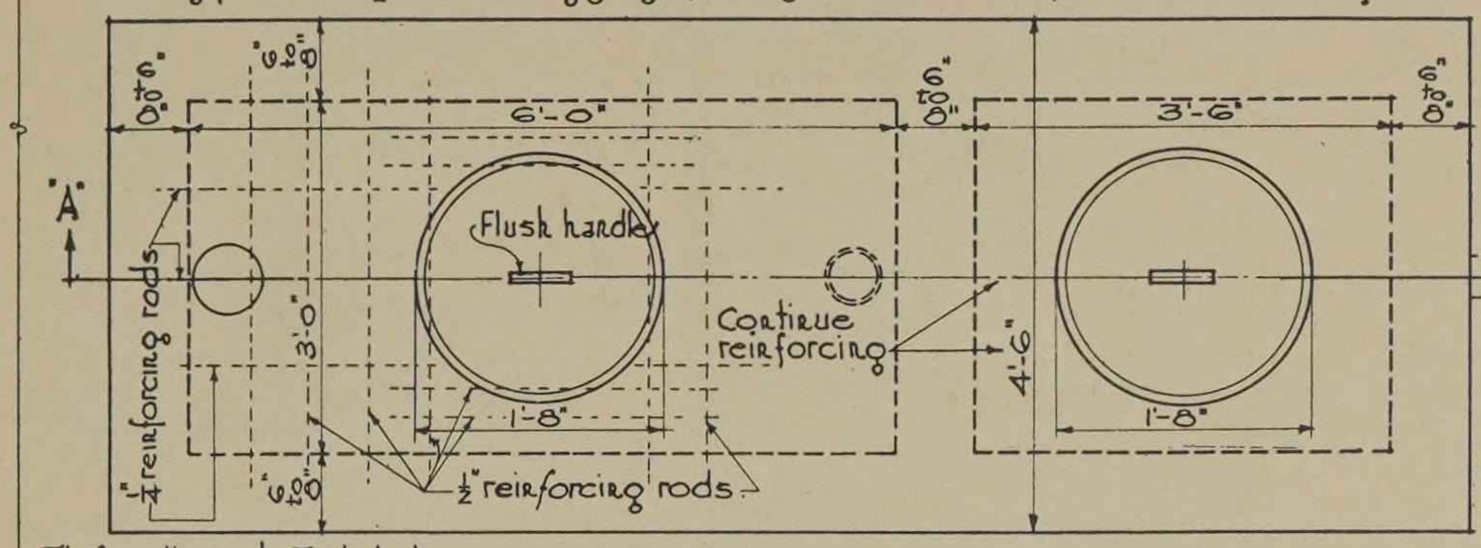
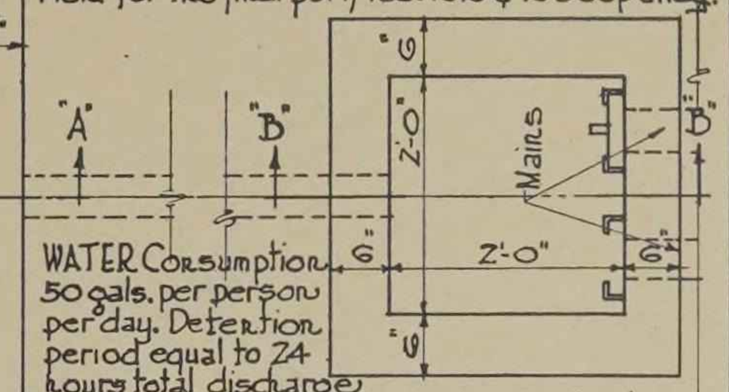



PLATE 105, RADIATOR ENCLOSURES, II

Oversize tank allows for efficient handling of sewage and prevents trouble later of clearing prematurely due to clogging of sludge.

PROCEDURE: Sewage enters Settling Tank from House Sewer. Here settlement & septicization commences. The organic matter, by action of the bacteria, is broken up & partly converted into liquids & gases. The liquids flow into the Siphon Chamber and from there to the Gate where they enter the Field for the final purification & to seep away.



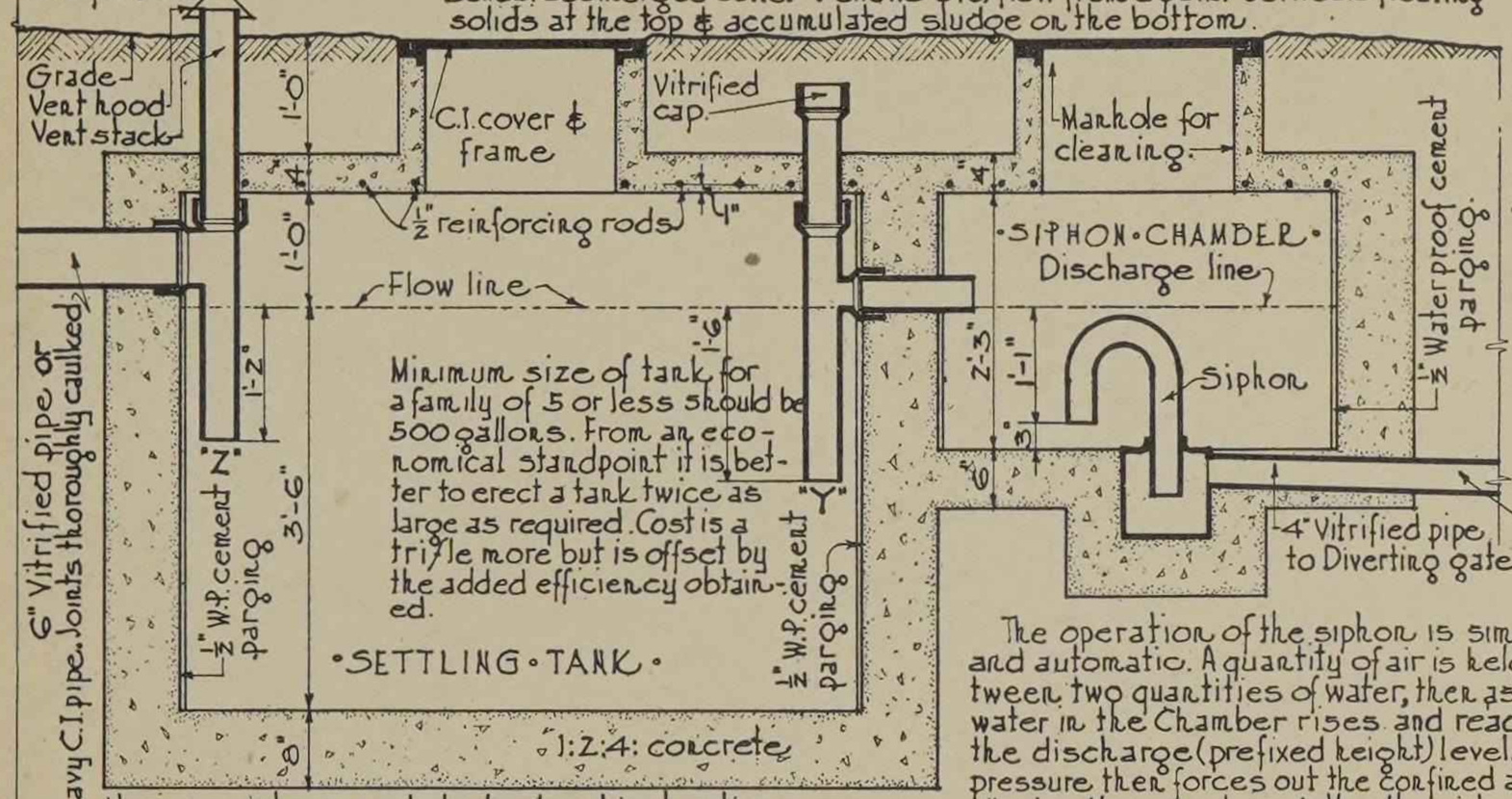

WATER Consumption 50 gals. per person per day. Detention period equal to 24 hours total discharge. Siphon chamber should be equal to about 25 gals. per person for 12 hours.

•PLAN•OF•DIVERTING•GATE•Scale 3/8"=1'-0"•

Tile from House to Tank to be sewer pipe (bell spigot type) laid on even grade & in alignment, joints filled solid with mortar with full bevel.

•PLAN•OF•SEPTIC•TANK•Scale 3/8"=1'-0"•

Submerged inlet "Z" allows sewage to enter tank without disturbing floating solids. Submerged outlet "Y" allows overflow from a point between floating solids at the top & accumulated sludge on the bottom.



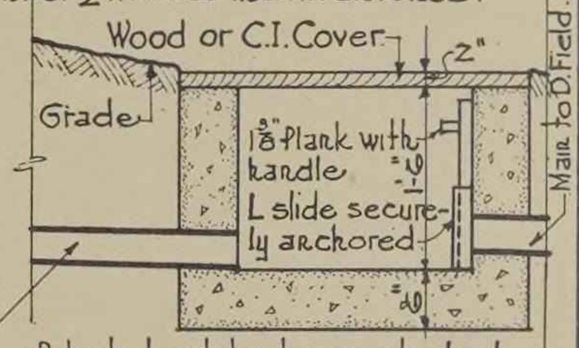

Various siphons are to be had and instructions for installation are furnished with siphon

The operation of the siphon is simple and automatic. A quantity of air is held between two quantities of water, then as the water in the Chamber rises and reaches the discharge (prefixed height) level, the pressure then forces out the confined air, allowing the water to rush thru the siphon into the outlet pipe and on to the gate.

•SECTION•THRU•SEPTIC•TANK•(SETTLING•TANK•&•SIPHON•OR•DOSING•CHAMBER)•ON•"A-A"•Scale 3/8"=1'-0"•

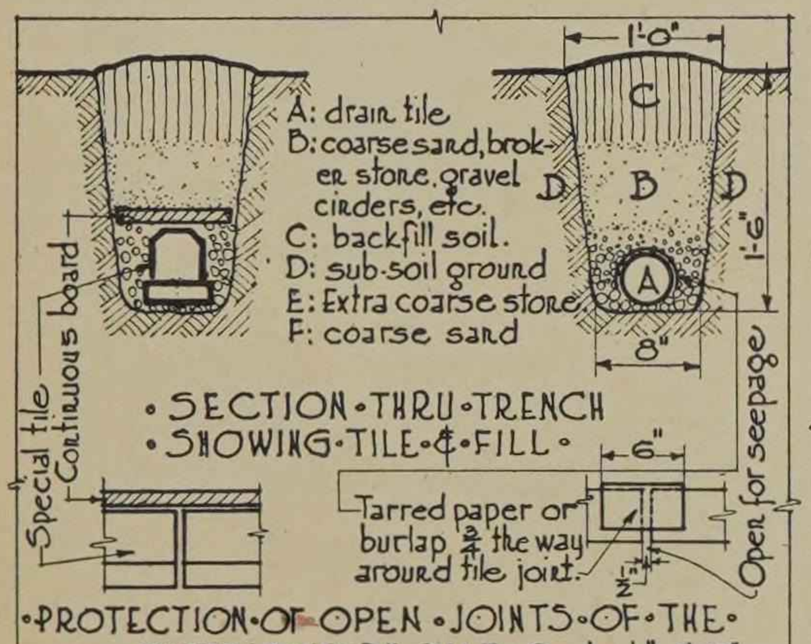
No chemicals to be used in tank

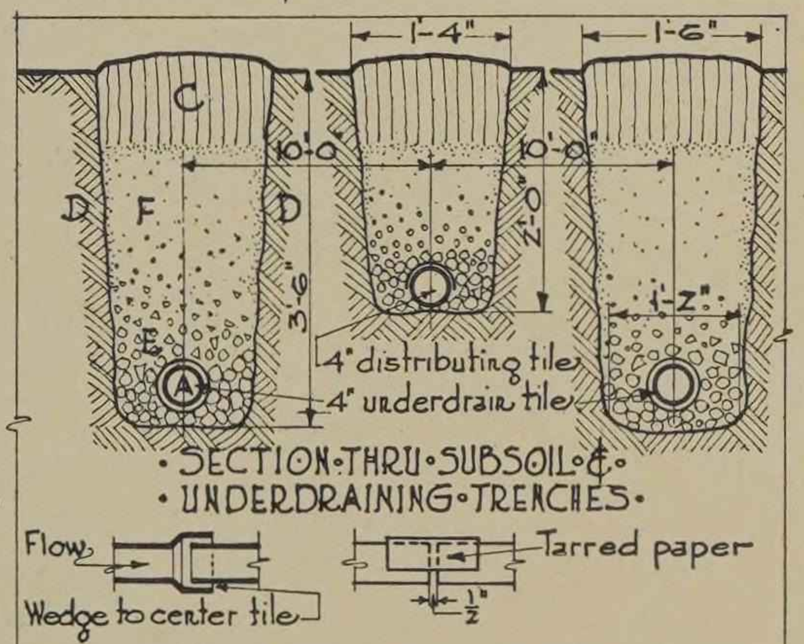
The Diverting Gate permits us to alternate in using the Distribution Field & allows half of Field to drain & aerate while balance is in use. This method especially desired in close or hard soil. The effectiveness of the Field will be aided & extended. It will also allow the cleaning & repairing of either 1/2 without inconvenience.

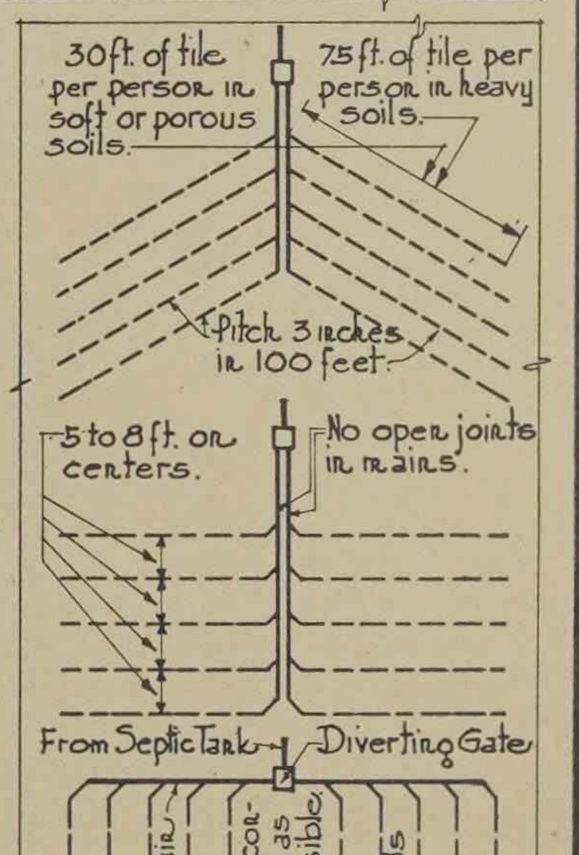



Patented metal gates may be had; also specially shaped tile connections.

•SECTION•THRU•DIVERTING•GATE•ON•"B-B"•Scale 3/8"=1'-0"•




Notes apply to all 3 field plans

•SUGGESTION•FOR•TILE•FIELD•INSTALLATIONS••FLAT•OR•SLIGHTLY•SLOPING•GROUND•

MISCEL•NOTES: Tile may underdrain into stream if stream is not used for drinking purposes and is flowing with sufficient volume

Where soil is only 2 or 3 ft. above water level, system will not be satisfactory.

Where soil possesses extreme porosity, tile may be placed directly in trench with use of cinders or other fill omitted.

It is better to install tile in excess of that required.

Tile to be Hard Burned Drain Tile, 1'-0" lengths.

In very heavy soil it will be necessary to underdrain the subsoil area thoroughly. It is best to run the underdrain lines between the distributing lines. If there is not sufficient area for this plan the under & distributing drains should be located in one trench. In this case the underdrain is laid on the bottom of the 4 ft. trench with the distributing drain 3 ft. above and the trench filled in a similar manner as per above details.

PLATE 106, SEPTIC TANK

Interior finish: Logs just with bark stripped off, matched boarding & varnished or logs hewed fairly flat.

If outside toilet is used it should be located 50 ft. from house & 150 ft. from water supply.

Joists cut from log with broadaxe, or smaller stripped logs can be used Size of joists of girders depends on length of span Joists tenoned into wall. They are usually installed when wall log (which will receive them) is in place.

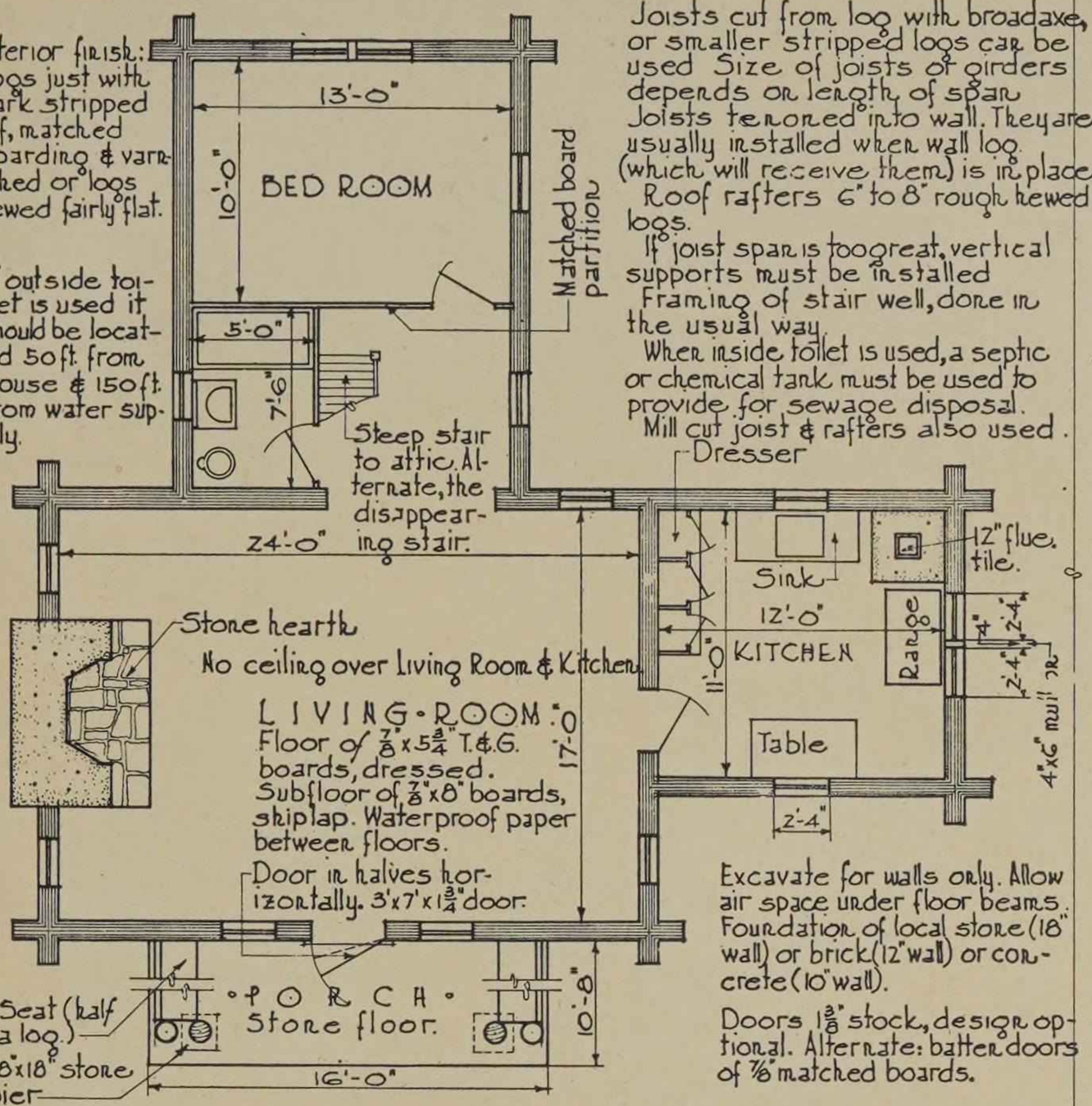
Roof rafters 6" to 8" rough hewed logs.

If joist span is too great, vertical supports must be installed

Framing of stair well, done in the usual way.

When inside toilet is used, a septic or chemical tank must be used to provide for sewage disposal.

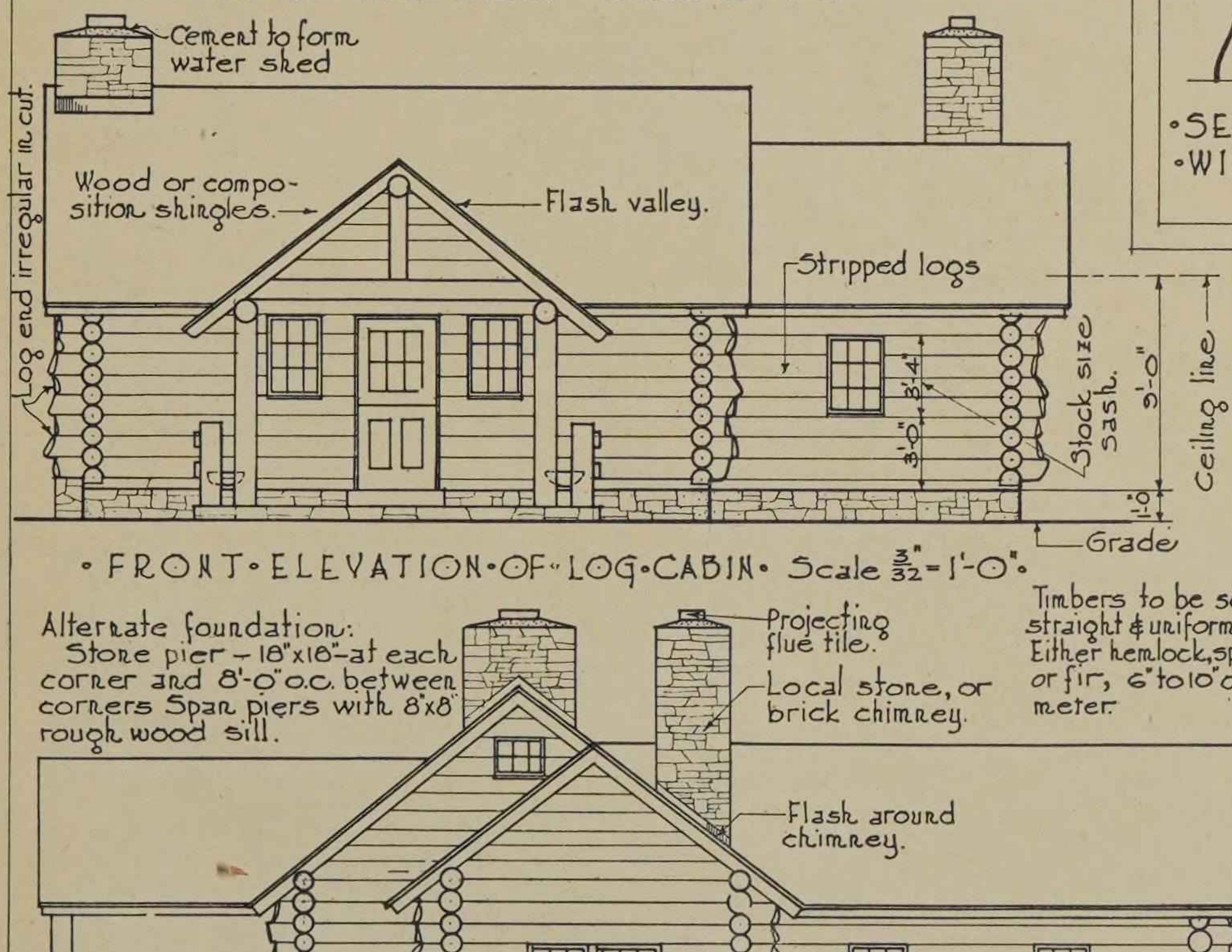
Mill cut joist & rafters also used.




Excavate for walls only. Allow air space under floor beams. Foundation of local stone (18" wall) or brick (12" wall) or concrete (10" wall).

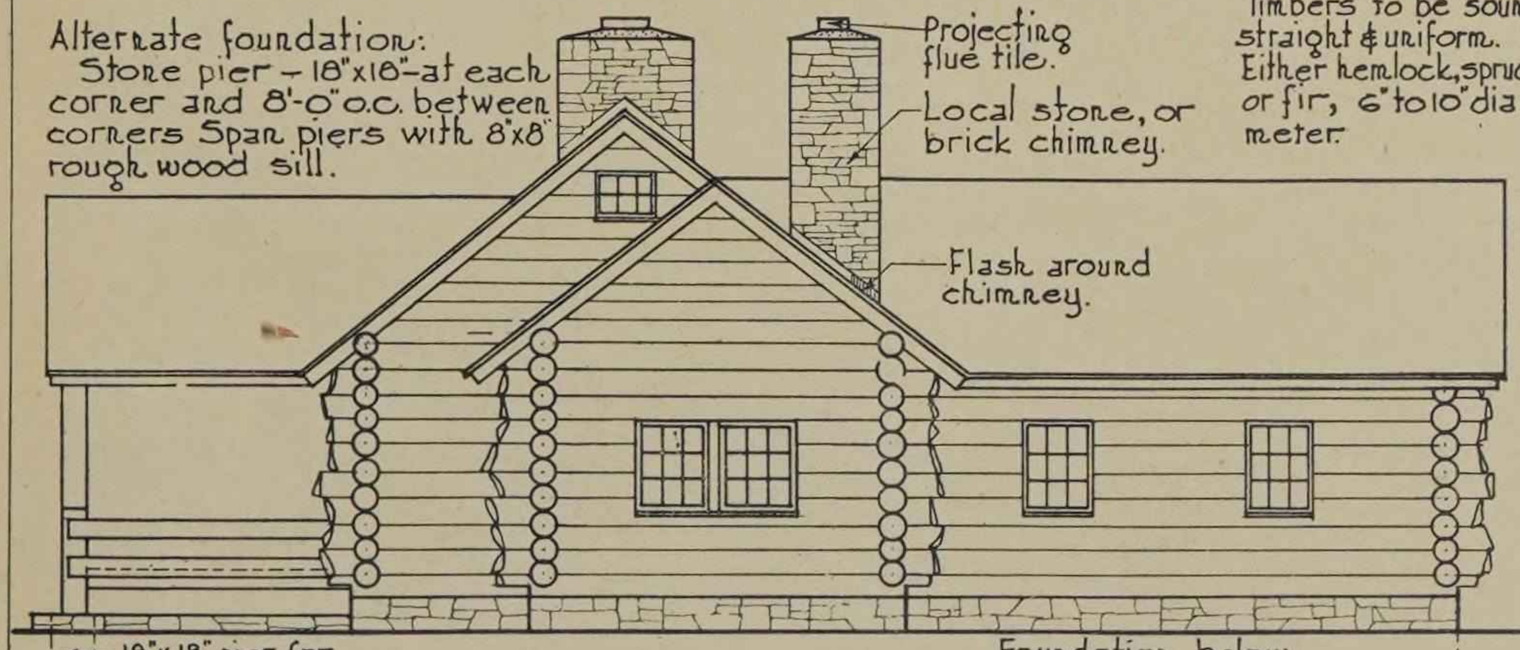
Doors 1 3/8" stock, design optional. Alternate: batten doors of 7/8" matched boards.

·PLAN·OF·LOG·CABIN· Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"·



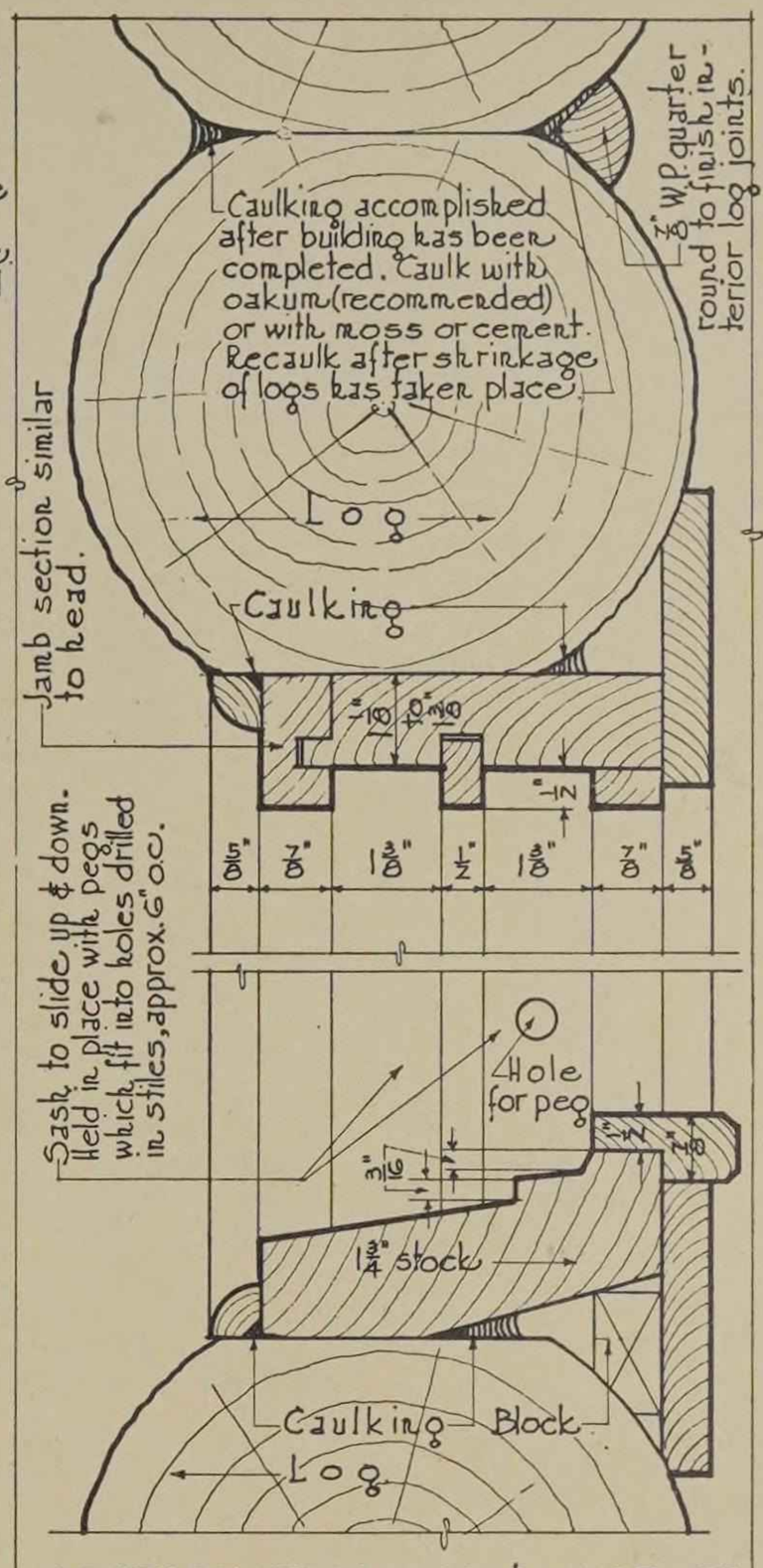

·FRONT·ELEVATION·OF·LOG·CABIN· Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"·

Alternate foundation: Stone pier - 18"x18" - at each corner and 8'-0" o.c. between corners Span piers with 8"x8" rough wood sill.

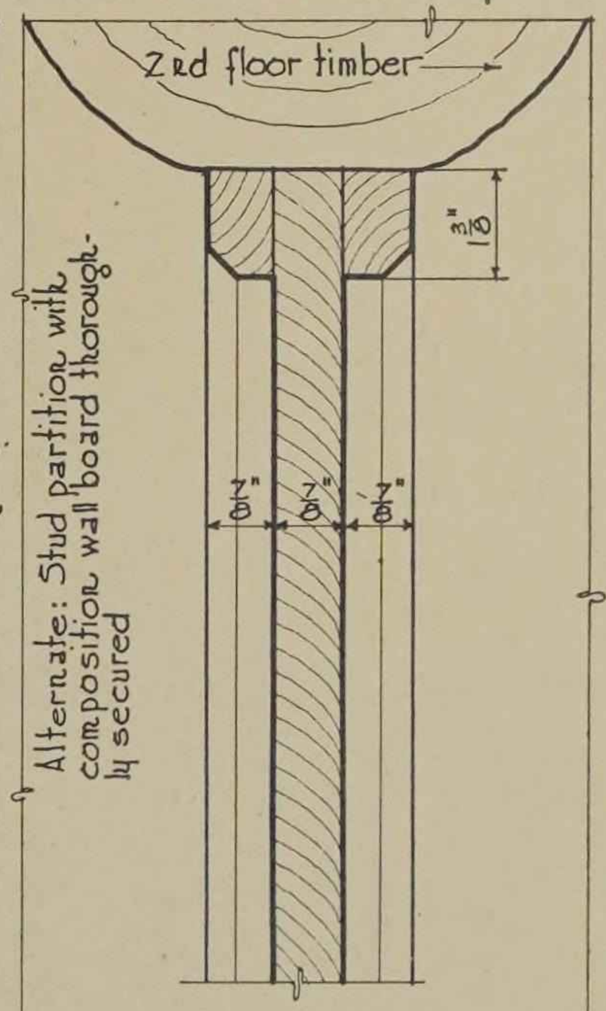



·SIDE·ELEVATION·OF·LOG·CABIN· Scale 3/32" = 1'-0"·

Timbers to be sound, straight & uniform. Either hemlock, spruce or fir, 6" to 10" diameter.

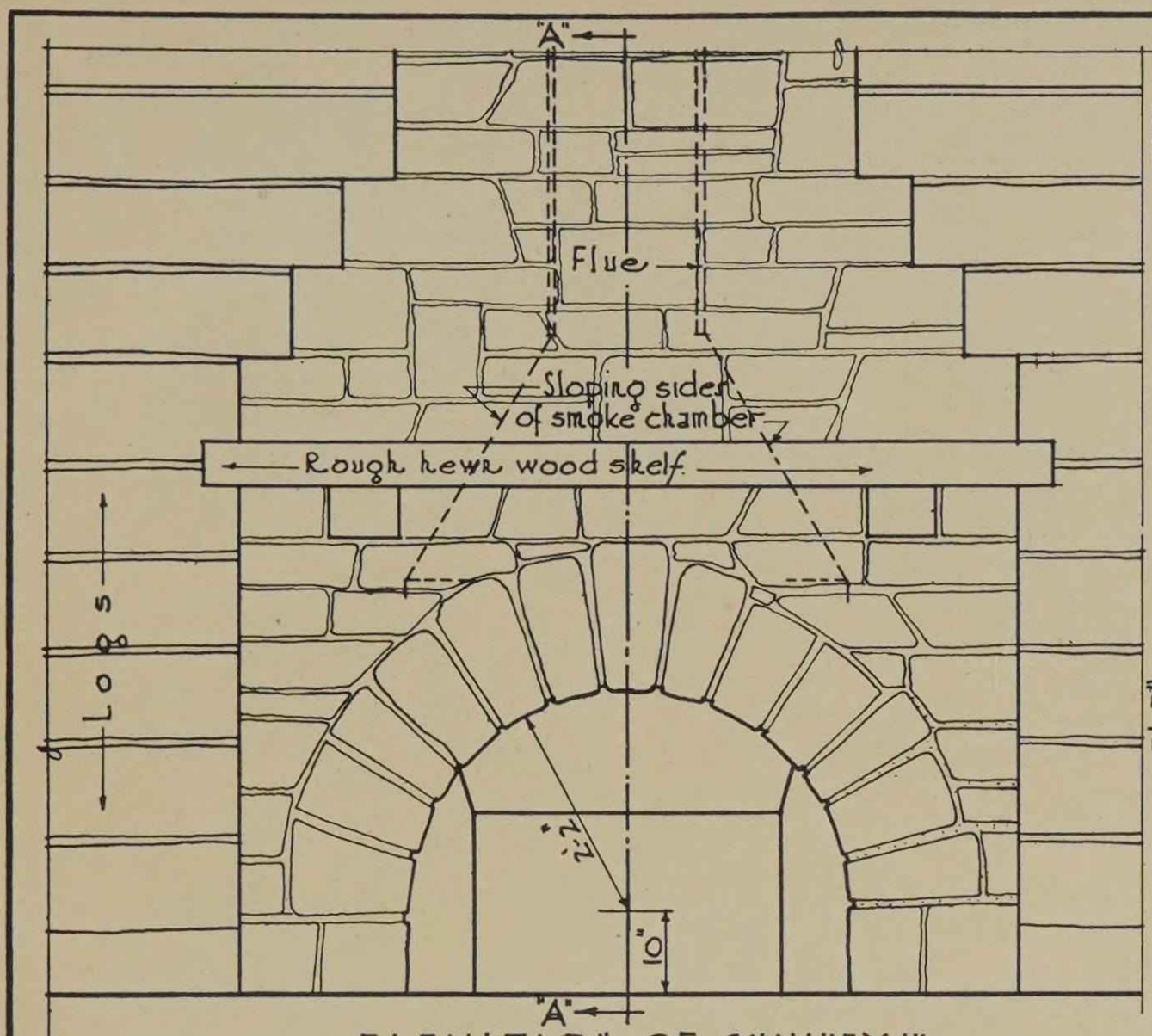



·SECTION·THRU·SILL·&·HEAD·OF·WINDOW·SHOWING·CAULKING·
·Scale 3"=1'-0"·

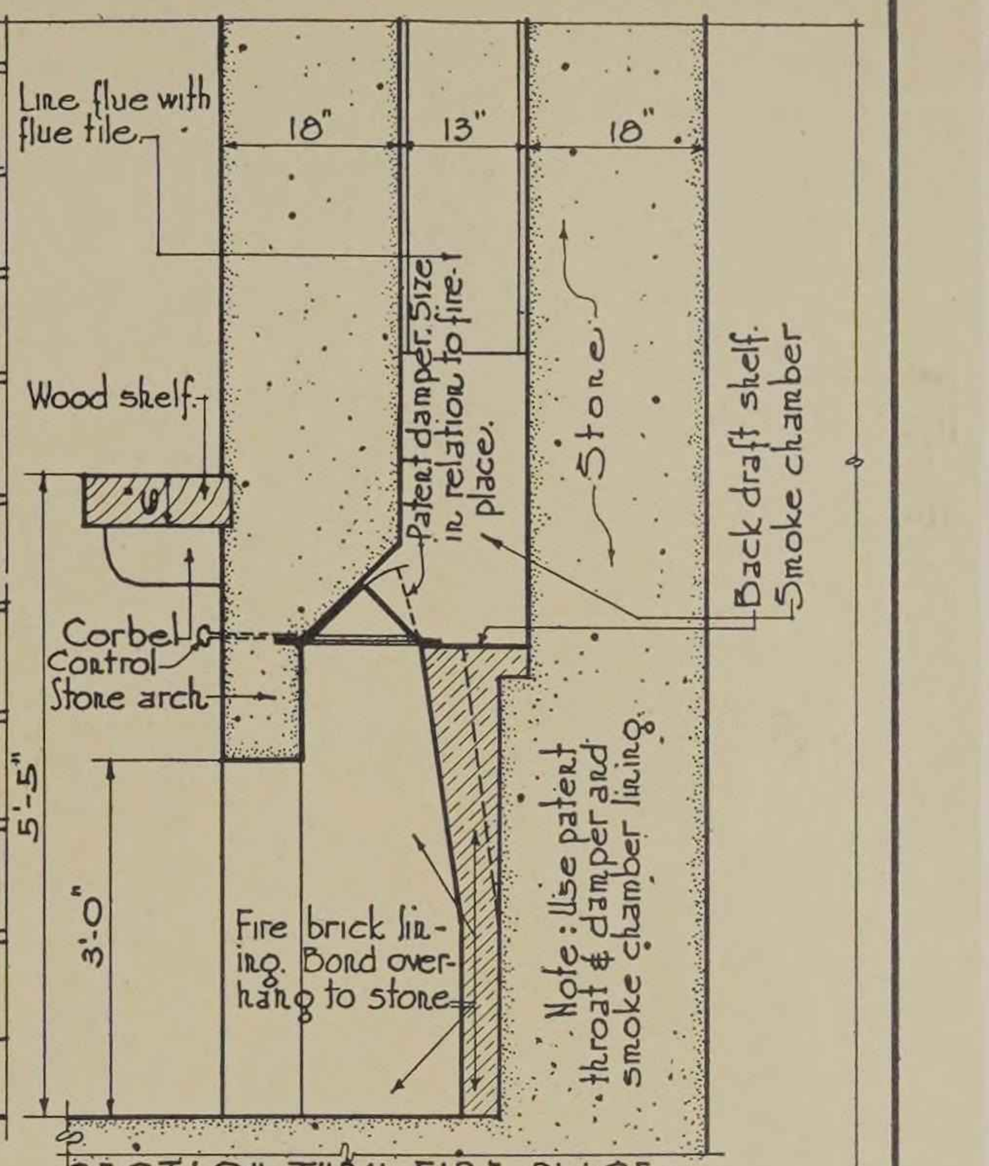



·SECTION·THRU·PARTITION·OF·MATCHED·&·BEADED·T.&.G.·BOARDS·
·Scale 3"=1'-0"·

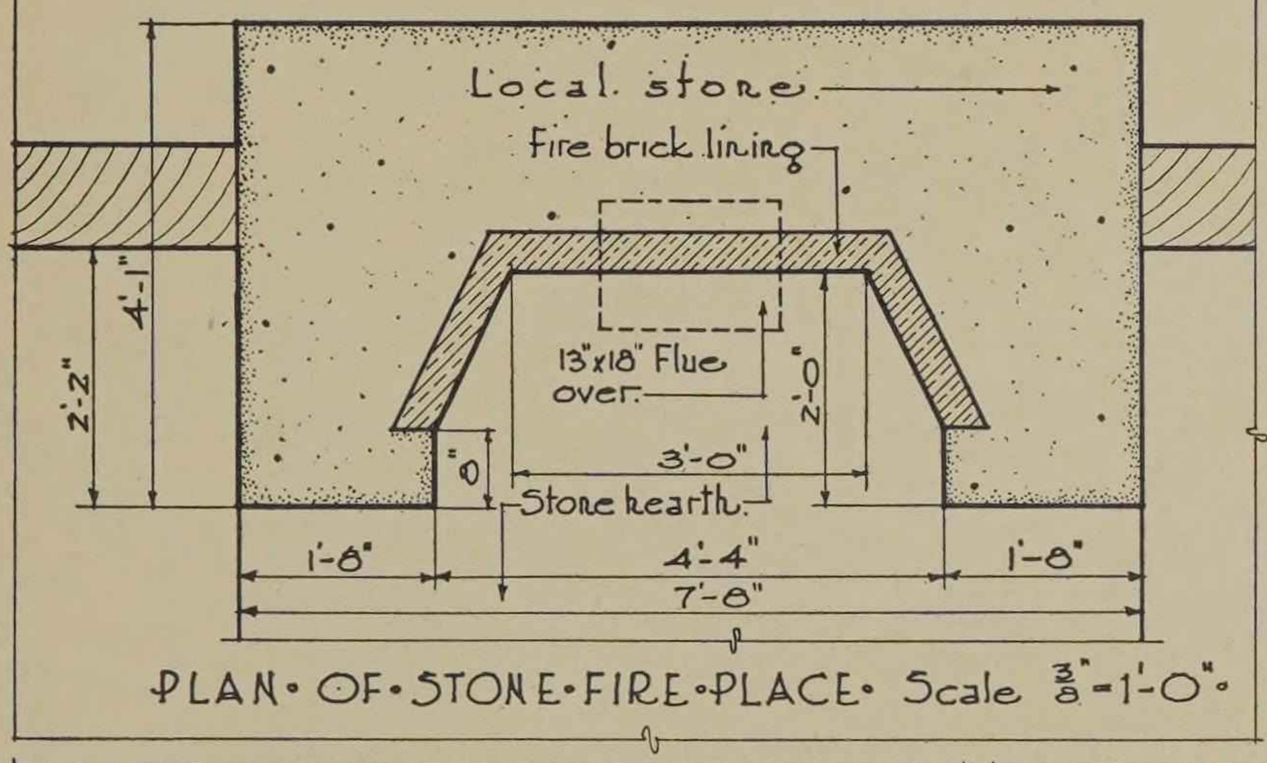
PLATE 107, LOG CABIN, I



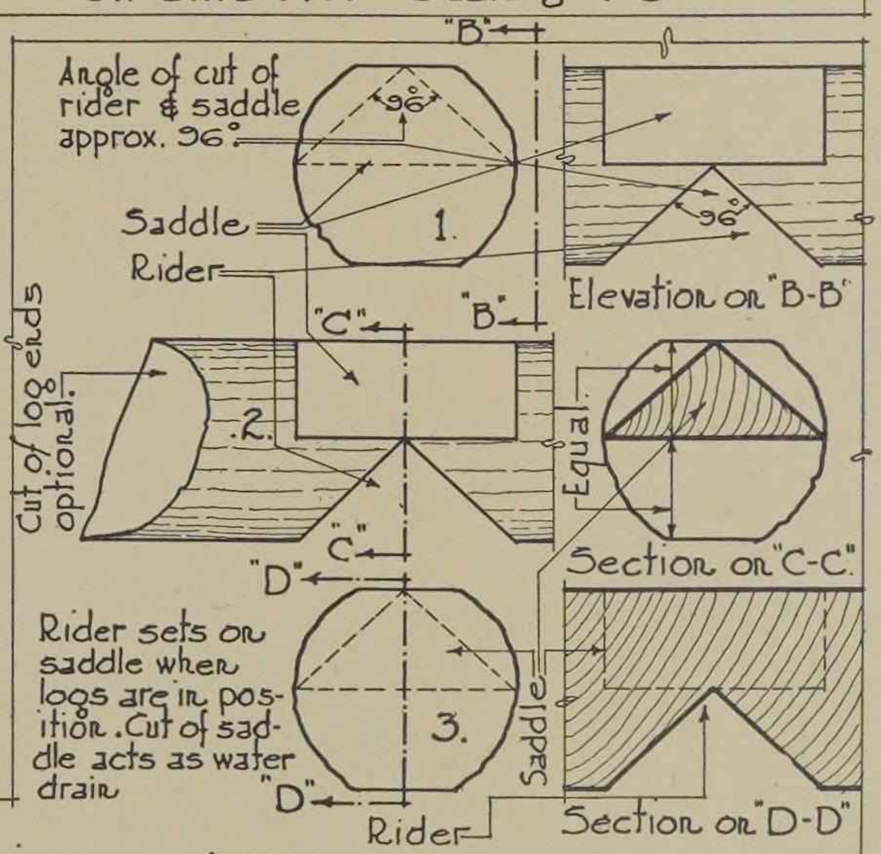

• ELEVATION • OF • CHIMNEY • IN • LIVING • ROOM • Scale $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"

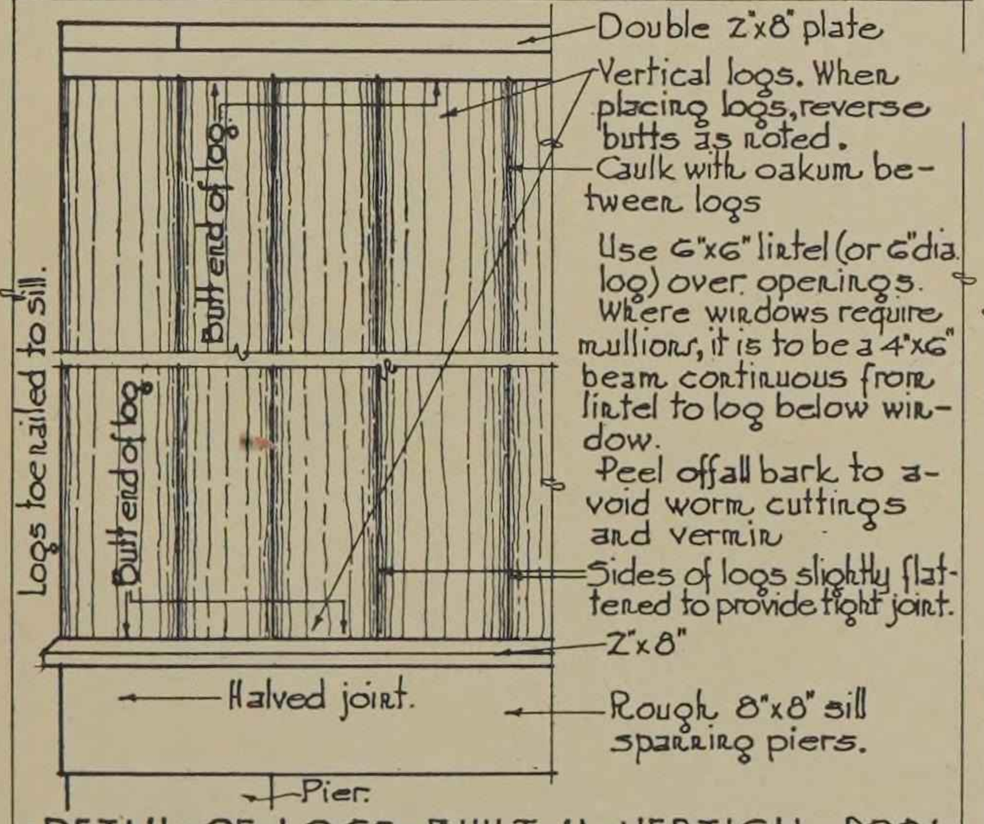



• SECTION • THRU • FIRE-PLACE • ON • LINE • "A-A" • Scale $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"

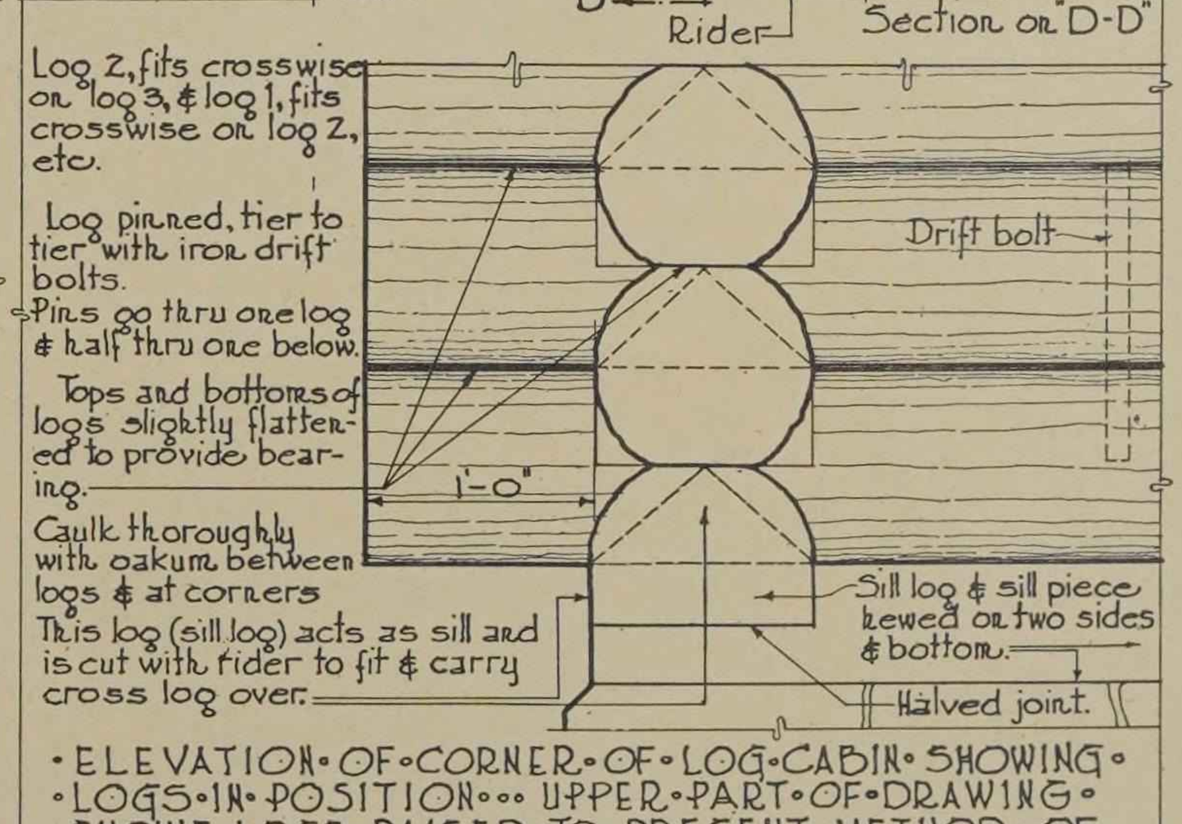



PLAN • OF • STONE • FIRE • PLACE • Scale $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"




• DETAIL • OF • LOGS • BUILT • IN • VERTICAL • POSITION • SHOWING • SILL • & • PLATE • Scale $\frac{1}{2}$"=1'-0"




• ELEVATION • OF • CORNER • OF • LOG • CABIN • SHOWING • LOGS • IN • POSITION • • • UPPER • PART • OF • DRAWING • SHOWS • LOGS • RAISED • TO • PRESENT • METHOD • OF • JOINING • LOGS • AT • CORNER • Scale $\frac{3}{4}$"=1'-0"

PLATE 108, LOG CABIN, II

Dimension "X" usually determined by theatre officials. This extra floor is placed as directed, usually where the director believes is most advantageous for the orchestra. Sometimes individual platforms are used so that some of the musicians are at different levels. In such cases these small platforms can be taker care of, at a later date.

Proscenium opening approx. 3/8 of width of the stage. Stage about 40 ft. wide and 50 ft deep.

Gridiron is the name given to framework that supports the scenery, drops, etc. It is usually about 2 ft. higher than the proscenium arch.

For vaudeville, where more light is required use double row of reflectors.

Orchestra floor pitched to provide a clear view of stage all orchestral seats.

Dimension "Y" to be as small practicable.

"Y"

3" maximum.

Minimum distance 3'-0".

2"x3" hardwood border pieces

Metal footlight trough Cement finish

Double floor.

Asbestos curtain.

2" combed grain N.C. Pine matched & spliced flooring

Variable Approx. 1'-3"

Continuous ground exp. bolted to concrete.

1:3:7 Cinder fill.

6½"

1:2:4 concrete 4"

Stage floor, removable trap sections

Joist.

Wire mesh reinforcement for arch

Gusset plate

6"x4"x⅜" anchor angle, 12" long, riveted to angle beams

Bracket Ls securely riveted together.

5" face channel

1¾" continuous ground bolted to I.

2-3"x3"x¼" Ls forming beam 5'-0" oc. supported by 2-2½"x2½"x¼" angle brackets.

Variable Approx. 2'-0"

radius

2"blocking 3'-0" oc cut to curve of radius.

Bracket plate secured to wall with 2-⅞" dia. lags.

Blocking anchored to wall.

Approx. 2'-0"

⅞"

11¼"

Proscenium wall 12" minimum.

Alternate fastening of rail: Extension piece or rail to fit into sleeves built in floor.

Removable section of orchestra. Depth of one row of seats. Sections approx. 4'-0". Various supporting members of removable sections secured with hooks.

Curtain rod.

Seat spacing, 30" from back leg of seat to back leg of seat.

3'-0"

2"

Pipe rail

3'-0" to 3'-4"

2'-0"

4"

6'-0"

2" cement finish or double wood floor on sleepers.

Exp. bolt for Fir. pine edge.

Fir. mould when section is removed.

2"x2½" comb grained matched N.C. Pine.

"X"

2"x6"

⅞"x5" cross bracing.

4"x4"

4"x4"

Steel framing sizes apply to overhang of 2'-1½" as above. In all cases an engineer is to be consulted.

3'-0" minimum distance for drama orchestras.

5'-8" minimum distance for musical revue orchestras.

⅞"x3¼" Dressed and matched boards. Alternate: Patent cement plaster on wire lath & furring.

Vertical furring.

2"x4"-12" long under each post.

⅞" Pine floor on sleepers 2" sleepers 16" o.c.

Fill

Dry fill, well tamped to bed for slab.

Concrete slab

Thickness of wall depends on whether wall acts as a retaining wall or merely as an enclosing wall.

2" matched boarding on vertical furring.

In detailing the stage for public building auditoriums, it should be detailed so that if necessary it could be used for amateur theatricals etc. and not be just a platform

Exit door from Pit to musicians' locker and lounging room & toilet.

Steps

# SECTION THRU STAGE, FOOTLIGHT TROUGH, ORCHESTRA PIT, REMOVABLE SECTION OF ORCHESTRA, ETC. Scale ¾" = 1'-0"

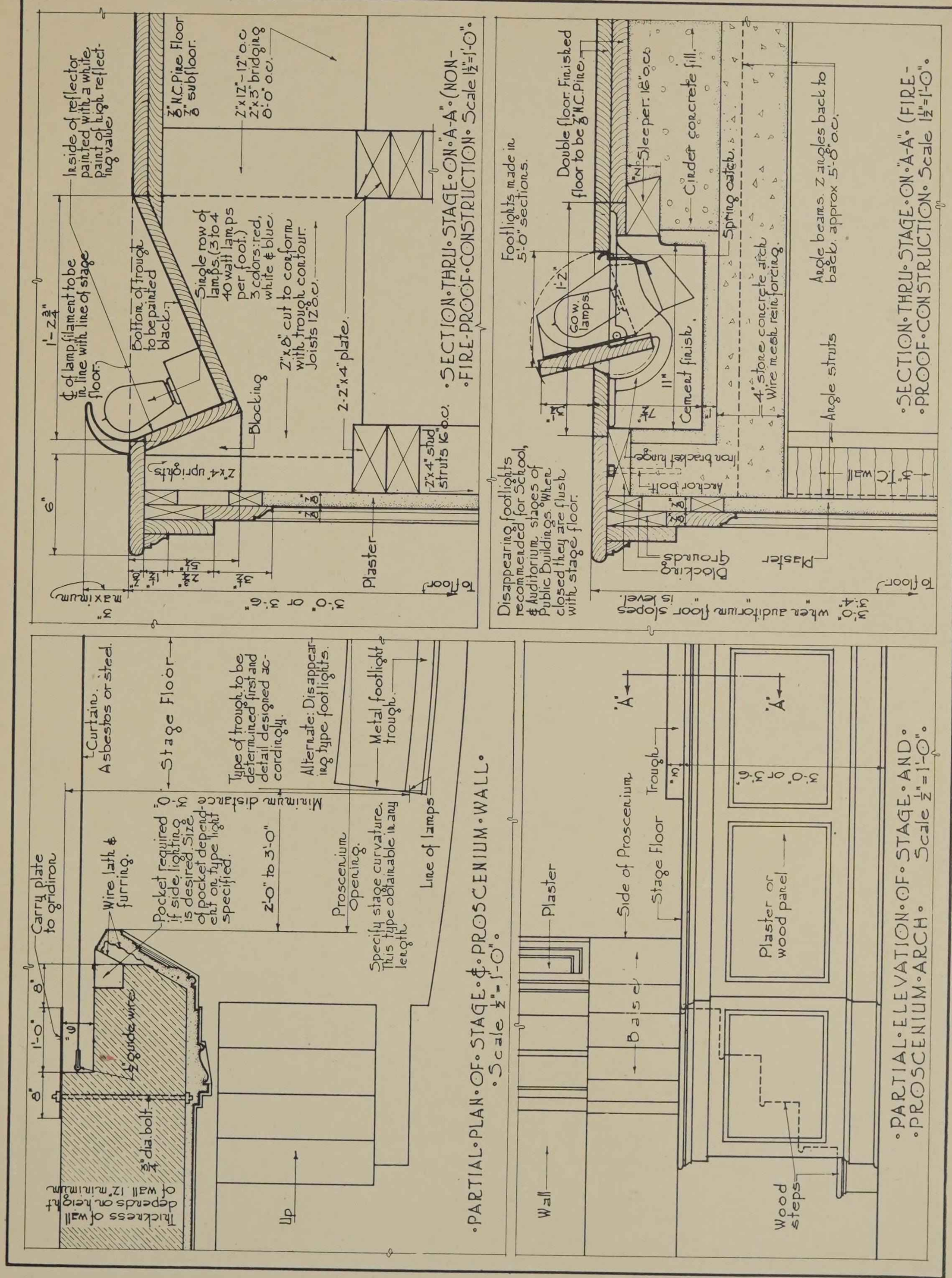



PLATE 110, STAGE DETAILS, II

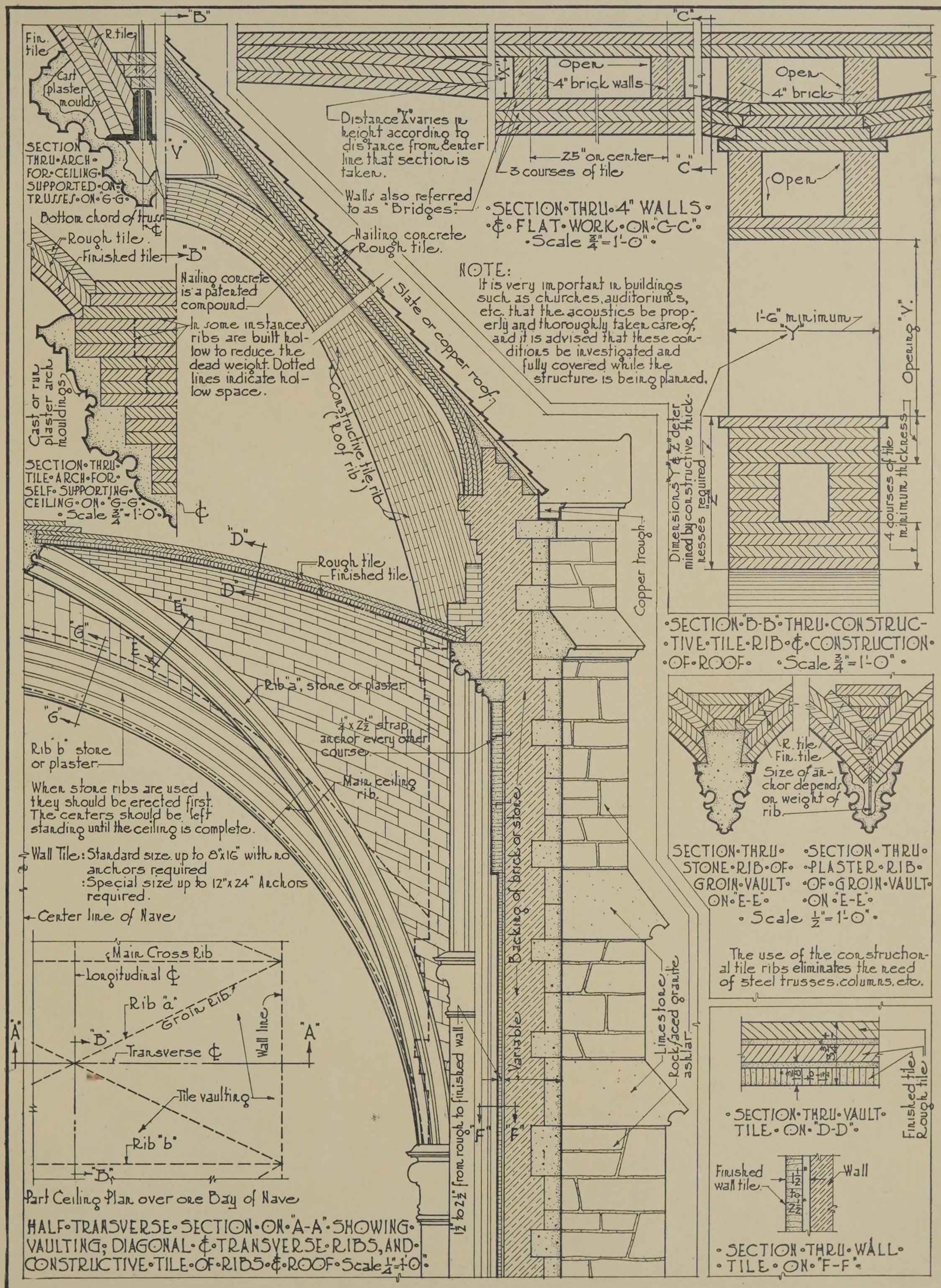



PLATE 111, TILE CEILING, VAULT CONSTRUCTION

Brick walls 24" o.c.

Brick corbel

Tension band.

SECTION · THRU · BASE · OF · DOME · ON · C-C" · BETWEEN · THE · WINDOWS · Scale $\frac{3}{16}$"=1'-0" ·

Fir. tile
Rough tile
2" railing concrete
2" hollow tile used only only in very cold climates.

3 or more courses depending on span.

5½" to 6"

·ROOF · SECTION · ·ON · "A-A" ·

ROOF · SECTION · WITH · HOLLOW · BLOCK · FOR · COLD · CLIMATE ·

"A"

"A"

Terra cotta Tile laid breaking joints.

Anchor

Sound absorbing tile is obtainable in several shades of gray & buff, giving a pleasing and textual effect & harmonizing with the warm colors of the adjacent stone or other material used. This stone is not only used as a finish but in addition it performs the most important duty as an acoustical corrective agent.

Harmonizing colors of buff & gray with contrasting colors as inserts.

Stone finish
5 Ply built up waterproofing.
Non-staining cement mortar.
Rough tile.
2½"
4"
5½" to 6"

·SECTION · THRU · OUTER · DOME · ON · "B-B" · Scale $\frac{3}{4}$"=1'-0" ·

"C"

Continuous pattern

℄

℄

Tile roof

Flashing

4" brick walls 24" o.c.

Tension band. Size dependent on load and span of dome.

6"x6" tile

6"x12" tile laid herringbone pattern.

Weight of a 3 course tile dome is: 45 lbs. per square foot.

Metal gutter

"C"

"B"

Continuous rod band to prevent stone from slipping.

"B"

Non-staining cement mortar.

5 ply built up waterproofing.

Inserts of various colored tile patterns.

Leaded glass window.

Tile, brick or concrete steps

Limestone or granite

Terra cotta

Continuous copper gutter to care for any seepage of water thru the stone joints.

Stone securely dowelled

3" copper connecting leader to main leader.

Constructive tile arch or rib.

Anchor

Rough tile
Fir. tile

Panel of varying colors.

DETAIL · SECTION · THRU · A · SINGLE · DOME · OF · TILE, · CONSTRUCTED · WITH · A · SOFFIT · COURSE · OF · SOUND · ABSORBING · TILE · LAID · IN · ORNAMENTAL · PATTERN · AND · IN COLORS · AS · MAY · BE · SELECTED · Scale $\frac{3}{16}$"=1'-0" ·

Continuous tension band. Plate & angle riveted together. Size of band depends on load & span of dome.

Outer Dome

Detail section thru elevation of coffers at base of Inner Dome.

·DETAIL · SECTION · THRU · DOUBLE · TILE · DOME · ·CONSTRUCTED · WITH · LOWER · OR · CEILING · ·DOME · OF · DETAIL · OR · PATTERN · AS · MAY · BE · ·DESIRED · & · FACED · WITH · SOUND · ABSORB · ·ING · TILE · Scale $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0" ·

PLATE 112, TILE CEILING, DOME CONSTRUCTION

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U U V W X Y Z.

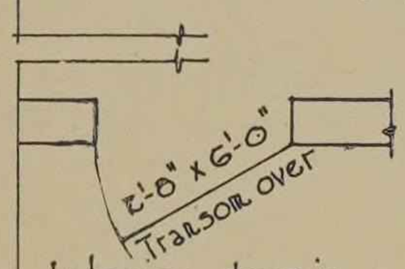
a b c d e f g g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z. ¢ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Capital letters to be used for titles of plans, elevations, sections, room names etc.

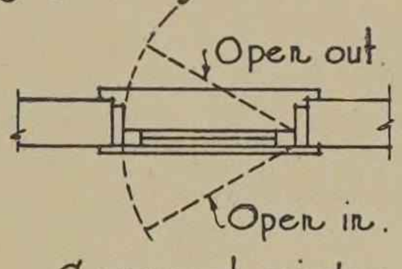
Small letters may be used for notes, names of fixtures, such as tubs, flues, ranges, also door swings.

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U U V W X Y Z ¢.*

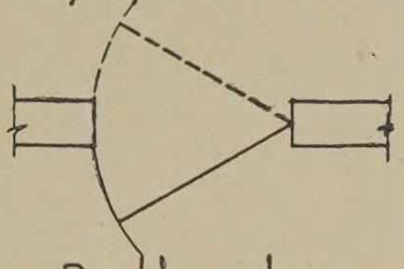
*a b c d e f g g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 3. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.*



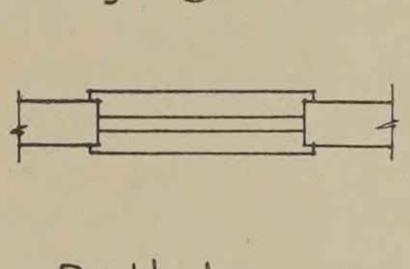

Interior door in wood partition



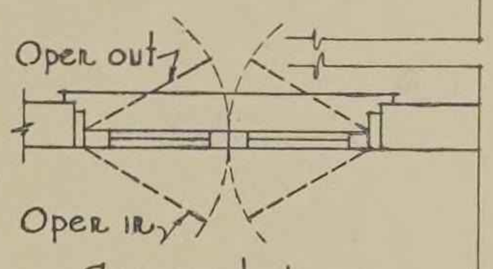

Casement window in frame house.



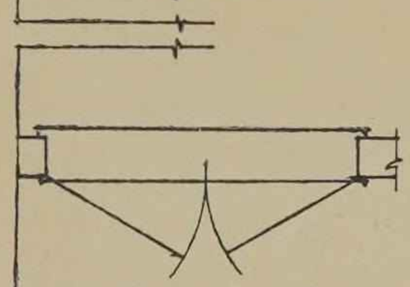
Double acting door in frame.



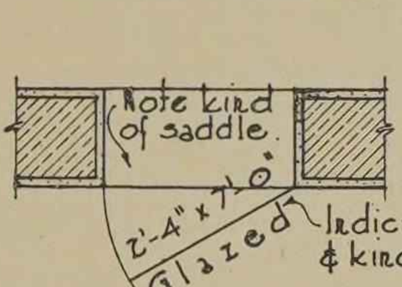
Double-hung window in frame



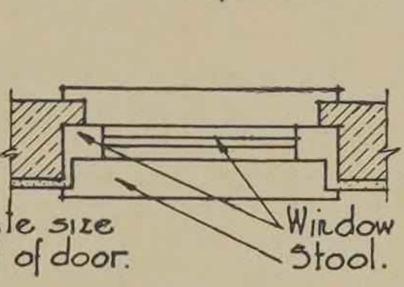

Casement doors in frame



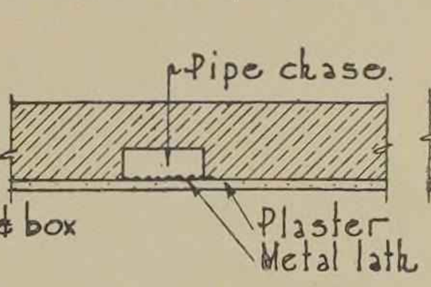
Entrance door in frame house.



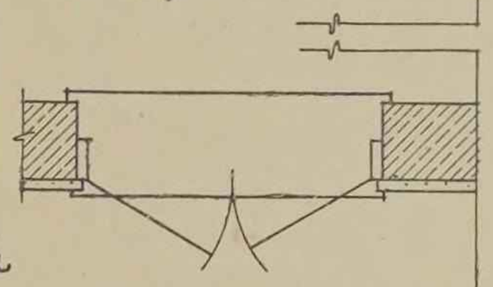

Door in brick wall.




Double-hung window in brick wall.



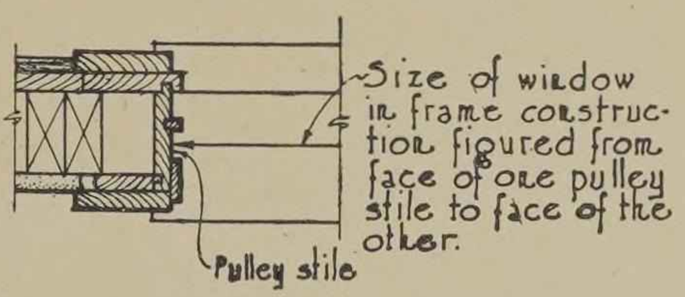

Pipe chase in brick wall.

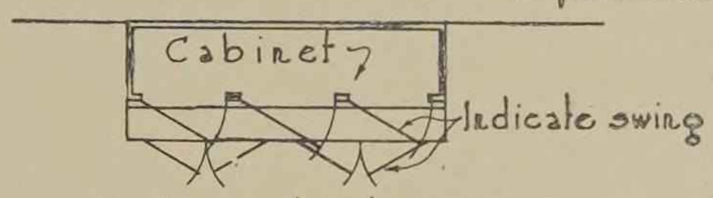


Entrance door in brick wall.

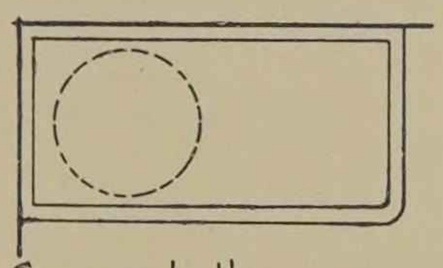
The indication of casement windows and doors is the same in brick or other masonry walls as in frame, with the necessary wall change.

The best and most practical method of dimensioning brick walls for thickness, is to always show thickness in inches i.e. a three foot wall - 36".

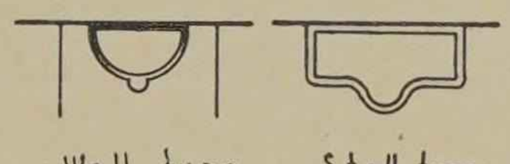



Kitchen cabinet or dresser.



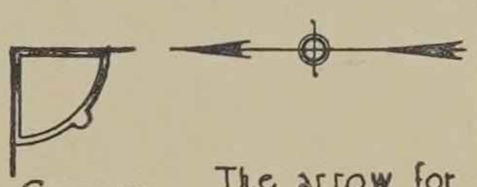
Corner bath
2'-6" x 5'-0" - 2'-6" x 5'-6".



Wall type 14" wide

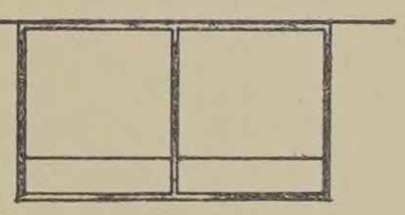
Stall type 24" wide.

Urinals.

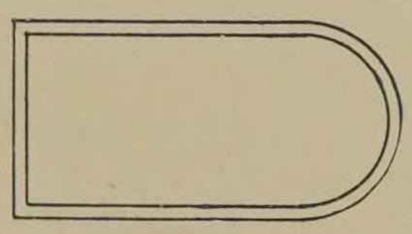


Corner type.

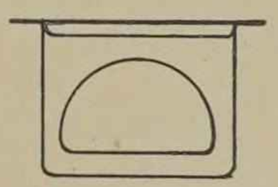
The arrow for plans to be simple and clear.



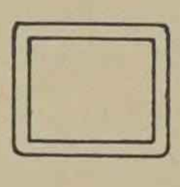
Wash tubs.



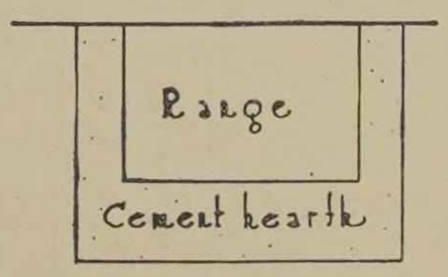
Bath
2'-6" x 5'-0" - 2'-6" x 5'-6"



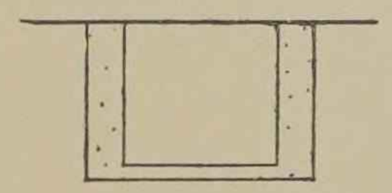
Lavoratory or basin 24" x 30".



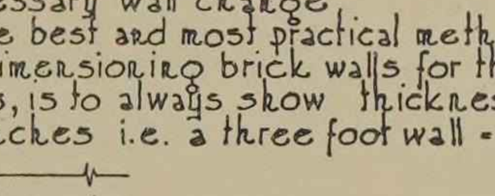
Slop sink 20" x 24".




Coal range approx. 2'-8" x 3'-0"



Gas range



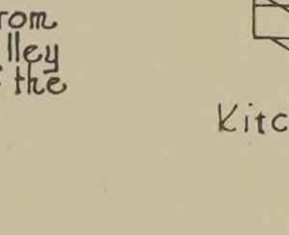
Water closet.



Corner basin




Kitchen sink with drain-board.



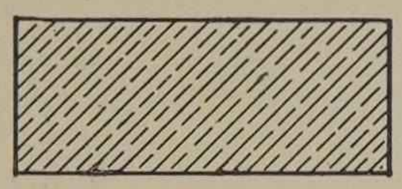
Ice Box

The various fixtures may be had in many styles, shapes, sizes and grades

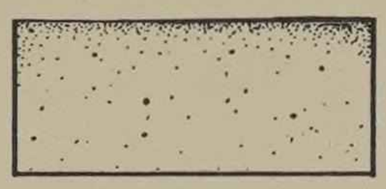
When indicating fixtures the size may be noted but usually the size, grade etc are carefully covered in the specifications.

Fixtures shown on plate include the sizes in general practice.

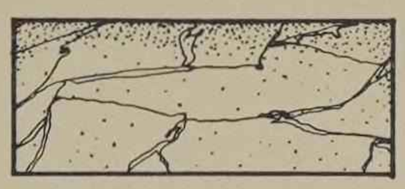
PLATE 113, LETTERING AND INDICATIONS



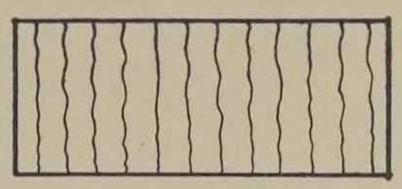
Brick.



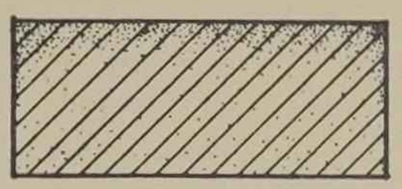
Stone



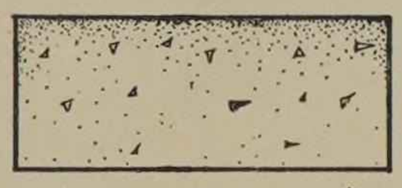
Marble



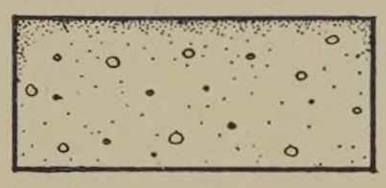
Hollow Tile



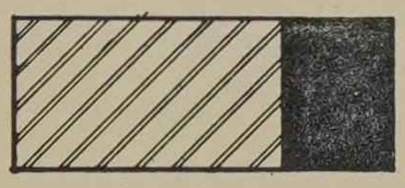
Arch. Terra Cotta.



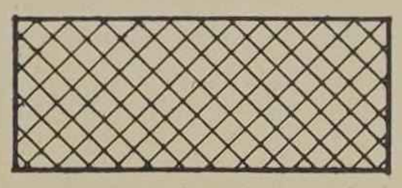
Stone Concrete. or Gravel Concrete.



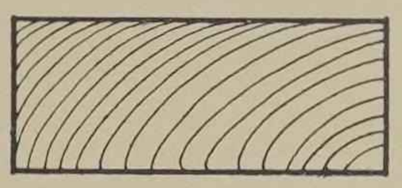
Cinder Concrete.



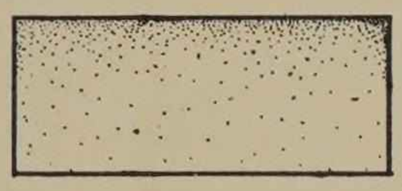
Metal.
Solid black for metal sections at small scale up to 1½"=1'-0".



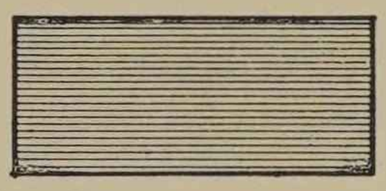
Tile, slate or cork.



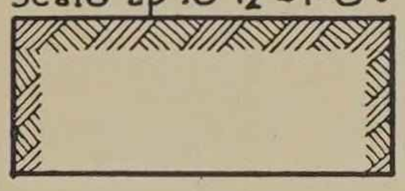
Wood .Finished.



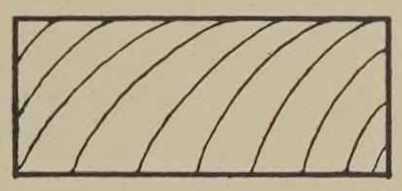
Plaster. or Stucco.



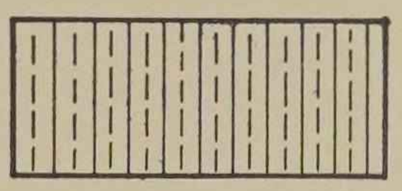
Glass.



Earth.



Wood .Unfinished.



Composition

Indication for cross section may be shown in diluted ink.
Above material in elevation indicated by lettering.

## ABOVE INDICATIONS USED IN DENOTING MATERIALS ON PLAN AND SECTION

## ABBREVIATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA

I —— I beam.

[ —— Channel, upright.

⌴ —— Channel, flat.

8"-I-23# —— 8" I beam, 23# pounds per foot.

10"[ 30# —— 10" channel, 30 pounds per foot.

⌋L —— Angles.

Pl. —— Plate.

4"x3"x½"L x4'-0" —— 4"x 3" legs, ½" thick & 4'-0" long.

ø —— circular or round.

□ —— square.

W.I. —— Wrought iron.

C.I. —— Cast iron.

℄ —— Center line.,

o.c. —— on center.

T.C. —— Terra cotta.

N.P. —— Nickle plated

⊥ —— "Perpendicular" to.

∥ —— "Parallel" to.

B.S. —— Bluestone.

L.S. —— Limestone.

Fin.Fl. —— Finished floor.

Comp. —— Composition.

L.L.Y.P. —— Long leaf yellow pine.

W.P. —— White pine.

T.&G. —— Tongue and groove.

Galv. —— Galvanized.

M.I. —— Malleable iron.

F.A.I. —— Fresh air inlet.

W.C. —— Water closet.

C.O. —— Clear out.

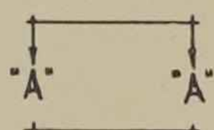
W. —— Waste

V. —— Vent.

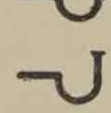
S. —— Soil

Pol.Pl.Gl. —— Polished plate glass

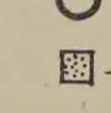
W.Gl. —— Wire glass.



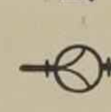

Section line. Arrows indicate direction in which section is taken. Each section line to have a different pair of letters so it may be easily identified.



—— Main house trap.



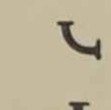
—— Typical trap



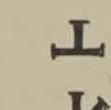
—— Floor or area drain



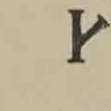
—— Gate valve.



—— Elbow.



—— Tee



—— Y. branch

Std. —— Standard

dia. —— diameter

r. —— radius.

PLATE 114, MATERIAL KEY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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NOTE—*Number enclosed in parentheses indicates plate entirely or largely devoted to the subject given in the index. Other numbers indicate plates containing some information on the subject.*


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| Roofing, zinc | 71 |
| **S.** | |
| Saddles, iron | 28, 42, 44, 50 |
| Saddles, marble and slate | 50, 53 |
| Saddles, wood | 45 |
| Sash, ceiling, wood | (81), (82) |
| Sash, hinged, wood | 48, 55 |
| School room doors | 52, (53) |
| Scupper | 8, 66, 69, 70 |
| Seams, tin | 75 |
| Secret door and hardware | (47) |
| Septic tank | (106) |
| Sheathing, wood | 4, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20, 25, 36, 42, 61, 74, 75 |
| Shingles, asbestos and composition | 75 |
| Shingles, wood | 4, 20, 36, 61, 71, (74) |
| Shutters | (37), (38) |
| Sidewalk, vault | 2 |
| Siding, wood | 4, 25, 30 |
| Sill, cast iron | 55 |
| Sill, terra cotta | 67 |
| Sill, window, brick | 20 |
| Sill, window, stone | 23, 26, 34, 35, 39, 55 |
| Sill, wood, bearing | (4), 9, 10, 11, 12, 62 |
| Slate, partition | 84 |
| Slate roofing | 75 |
| Sleepers, wood | 6, 28, 56, 95, 110 |
| Slow burning construction | (8) |
| Stage details | (109), (110) |
| Stair, steel | (58), (59) |
| Stairs, stone | 66 |
| Stairs, wood | (60) |
| Steel, basement windows | (31) |
| Steps, concrete | (56) |
| Stock door, wood | 45 |
| Stone, dowelling, bronze | 39 |
| Stone jambs | 39, 40 |
| Stone mullions | 39 |
| Storage box, metal | 55 |
| Stucco | (4), 16, 17, 20, 27, 29, 30 |
| Studding, wood | (9), (10) |
| Sump pit | (2) |
| Surfaces, floors | (95) |
| Swimming pool | (2) |

| SUBJECT | PLATE |
|---|---|
| **T.** | |
| Terrazzo floors | 95 |
| Tile ceiling, vault construction | (111) |
| Tile dome construction | (112) |
| Tile floors | 95 |
| Tin roofing | 75 |
| Toilet stalls | (84) |
| Transom lights | 48 |
| Transoms, wood | (23), 48 |
| Travertine plaster | 83 |
| Trough, stage | (109), (110) |
| **V.** | |
| Valley, shingle | 70 |
| Valley, slate | 70, 75 |
| Vault, bank | (97) |
| Vault, sidewalk | 2 |
| Veneering | 40, 43, 44, (45), 46, 47, 49, 53, 60, (86), 103, 104, 105 |
| Vent, blocks | 81, 82 |
| Ventilators, window | 21, 39 |
| **W.** | |
| Wainscot, marble | 83, 100 |
| Wainscot, plaster | 83 |
| Wainscot, travertine | 83 |
| Wainscot, wood | 85, (86) |
| Wall cabinet | (93) |
| Wall plate | 9, 10, 13, 63 |
| Wall, surfaces | (83) |
| Walls, brick | 4, 7, 8, 18, 24, 34, 35, 55, 61 |
| Walls, concrete | 1, 2, 4, 106 |
| Walls, curtain | (7) |
| Walls, hollow tile | 7, 20 |
| Wardrobe, built-in | (89) |
| Wardrobe, school | 51 |
| Waterproofing | (1), (2), 20 |
| Watertable | (4), 20, 62 |
| Weather bar | 34 |
| Weather spline | 15 |
| Window box | (93) |
| Window head flashing | 24, 26, 33 |
| Window, oriel, wood | (29), (39) |
| Window pockets | 30 |
| Window seats | (103), (105) |
| Windows, basement, steel | (31) |
| Windows, basement, wood | (23) |
| Windows, casement, steel | (32), (33) |
| Windows, casement, wood | 16, (26), (27), 29, 30, 42 |
| Windows, double hung, wood | (24), (25), (36) |
| Windows, hollow metal, double hung | (35) |
| Windows, metal covered, double hung | (34) |
| Wood louvres | 14, (54) |
| Wood stairs | (60) |

