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When You Build a House

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opening trim close to a standing stud an extra trimmer should be nailed on the inside of the stud so that it will take the strain of the weight on the top trimmer. It is a good plan to have the sill of the door frame let down so that the inside edge will rest snugly on the rough flooring.

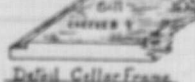


Fig. 8.

To accommodate the pitch of the sill it will be necessary, therefore, to trim off the rough flooring and probably some of the ground floor joist. For an inside door, which has, of course, no sill, the opening may be about three inches deeper than the door to allow for the finished floor and the frame. Trimmers for openings should be made of sound, straight material. The side trimmers should be nailed in perfectly plumb and the bottom and top trimmers perfectly level.

Making Outside Frames

It may be explained that in the cuts showing the detail of making frames, the lines have been broken to save space.

The cellar frame is the easiest of the outside frames to make. The detail is shown in Fig. 8. The amateur carpenter had better get his measurements from the size of the window. Be sure and have the head and sill lapping over the side jamb so that the frame will stand up under the weight that may be put upon it by the building above. The detail of a window frame is shown in Fig. 10. The first thing to take into consideration is how to secure the measurements. For two-light windows, that is, those in which there is only one pane of glass in each sash the inside width of the frame is four inches more than the width of the pane. The head and the sill at the shoulder are cut three-quarters of an inch longer than this, however, as they are let in the side jambs three-eighths of an inch on each side. The sill is given three-quarters of an inch pitch to drain the water off. To get the right depth for the frame always measure it along the inside of the groove

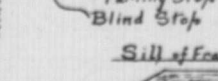
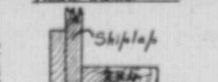


Fig. 10. Details of Window Frame.

which takes the parting stop as the lower sash slides up and down inside of this. The depth, inside measurement, for two-light windows, is six inches more than the combined depths of the two panes. In the figure the cross section shows how the different parts come together. Imagine one side of a window frame after being nailed in position being sawn through and that you were looking down on the

sawn ends. The 2 x 4 is the studding in the wall, which is usually double. The frame is held in position by being nailed to this studding through the blind stop. The top sash slides between the blind stop and the parting stop and the lower sash between the parting stop and the window stop. Outside of the blind stop the outside window casing is shown. The upright section through a window frame with the sash in position and the inside and outside trimming all in place is shown in Fig. 9. At the top is seen the manner in which the lap siding comes down on the drip cap at the top to throw the water out. The pitch of the sill is also shown. Note how the joints are broken by the different members of the construction to keep out the cold. On the inside the stool and apron and the cap trim are shown.

Outside door frames are made from specially milled material which is rabbited out to take the door. The construction is somewhat similar to that of a window frame. The blind stop, instead of projecting out as in the case of a window frame is kept back three-eighths of an inch. The door sill must be finished off flush with the inside of the jamb. This is so that the floor and threshold will finish against it. The sill is given a pitch of three-quarters of an inch and must be levelled off where the door closes over it. The depth of the frame should be measured from where this level part of the sill comes. The top of the frame and the shoulder of the sill are cut the exact width of the door and then nailed in between the side jambs.



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