

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

FOR EVERY TYPE OF BUILDING

FOR
CONTRACTORS
BUILDERS
LUMBER DEALERS
MILL MEN
DRAFTSMEN
ARCHITECTS

WM. A. RADFORD
CHICAGO, ILL.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

FOR EVERY TYPE OF BUILDING

A Practical Drafting Room Guide
for Contractors, Builders, Lumber
Dealers, Millmen, Draftsmen, and
Architects.

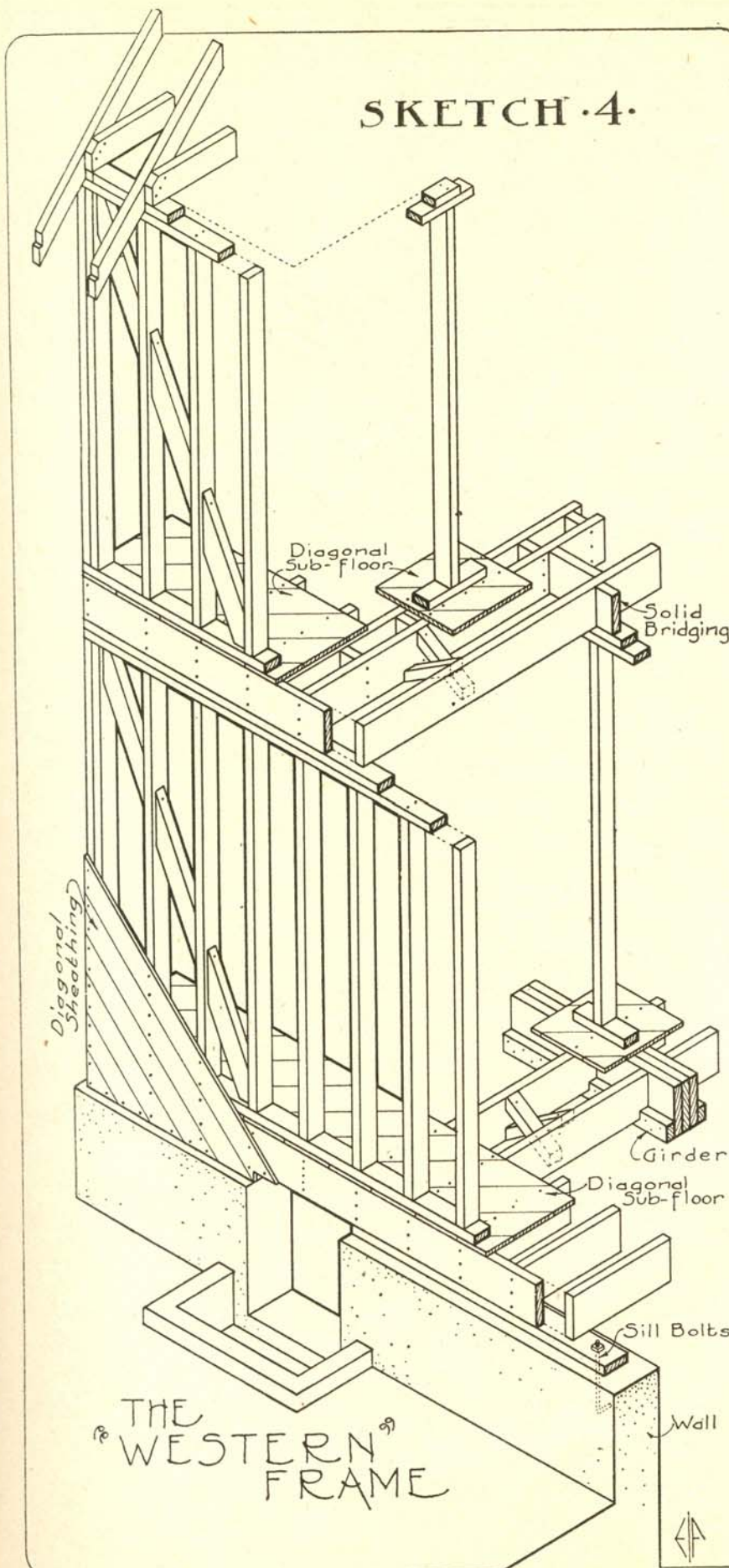
By

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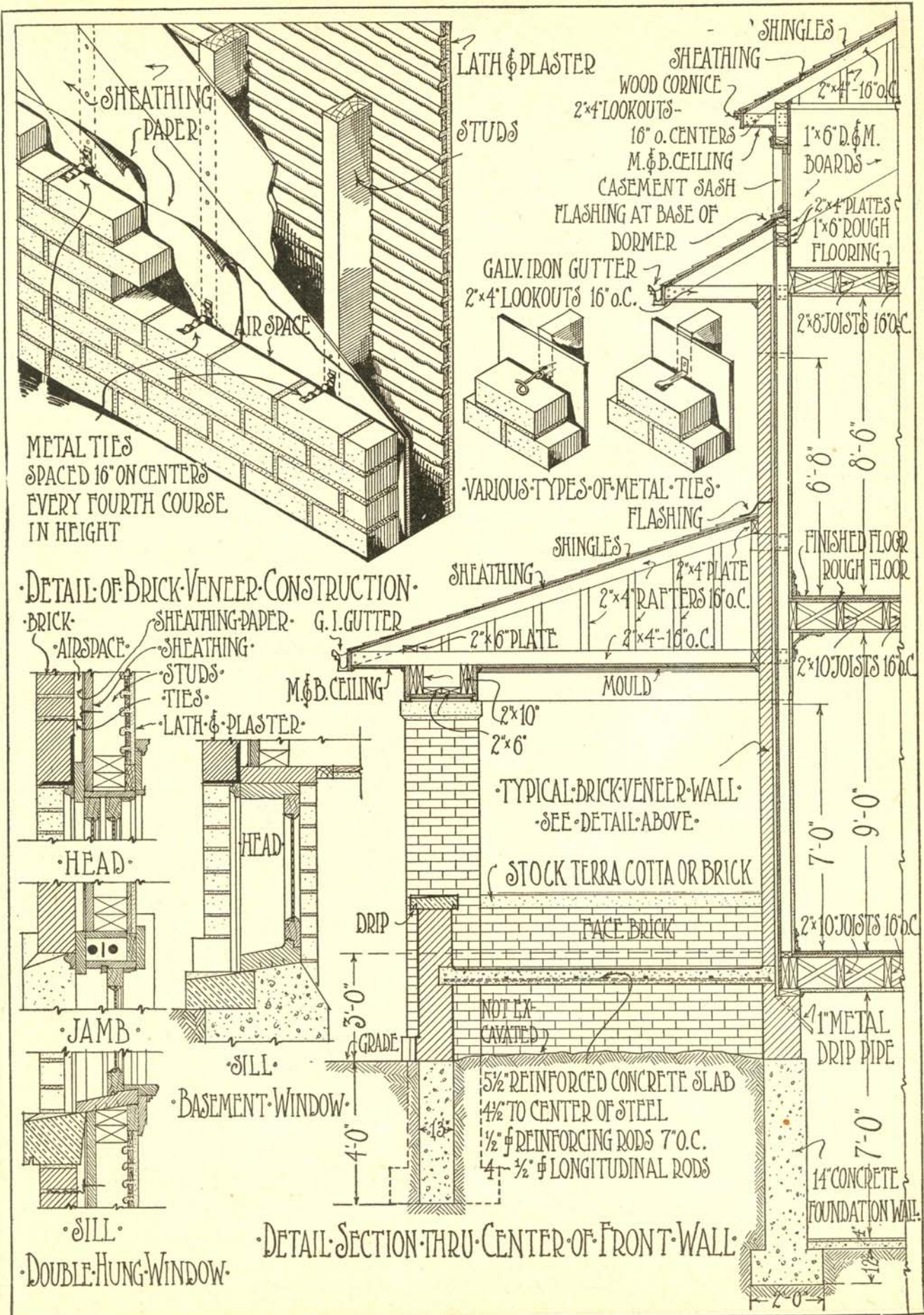
SKETCH · 4 ·



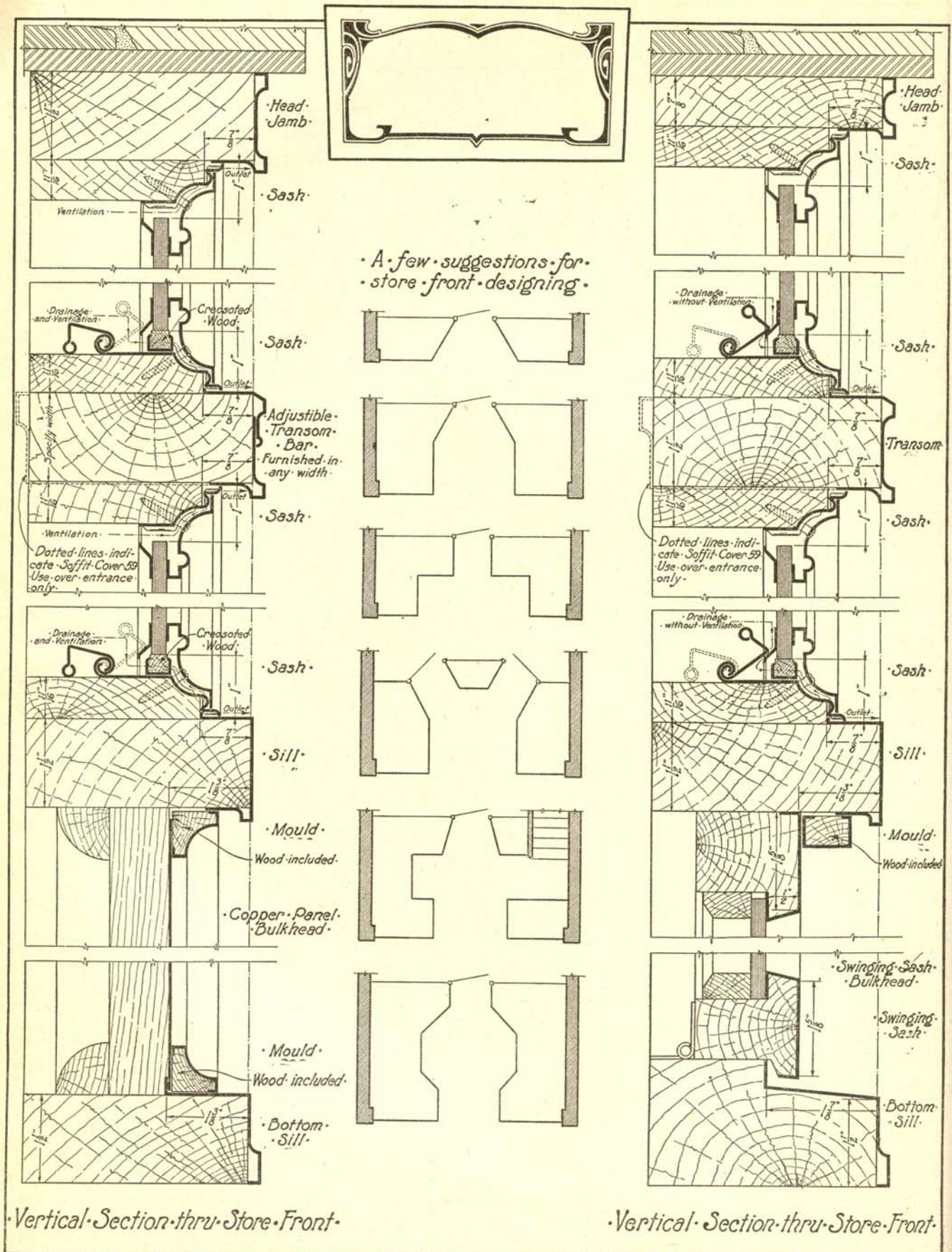
plaster cracks in this vicinity and, if this shrinkage is excessive, the plaster will buckle and, perhaps, fall from this portion of the wall.

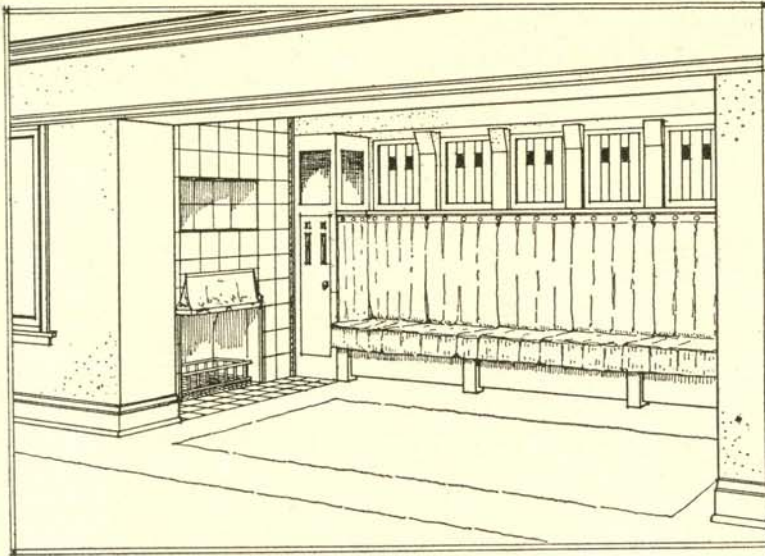
Sketch No. 2 shows a cross-section of a "drop-girt" frame as called for by the most approved practice. At "A" is shown the original condition of the frame upon completion, while at "B" is shown the same construction after the usual shrinkage-settlement has taken place. While this frame is far superior, in every way, to the "balloon" frame, yet it is, nevertheless, subject to the same resultant evils, even tho these evils be of lesser extent. In the "drop-girt" frame, the second-story exterior studding and the outer ends of the second floor joists are supported upon the 4-inch by 8-inch girt, while the upper interior partition studding rests upon the 2-inch partition cap of the story below, as clearly indicated in the sketch. Moreover, the 6-inch by 14-inch first-floor girder is framed with the top of the joists. Consequently the general settlement has been almost, but not entirely, equalized. There will still be a slight sag in the floors and ceilings, but probably not enough to crack the plastering. The sag in the first floor, in this instance, is equal to the difference in settlement between the 14-inch girder and the 10-inch joists, amounting to but $\frac{1}{24}$ th of 4 inches, or a little more than an eighth of an inch, while the sag in the second floor will be not quite one-quarter of an inch, and the sag in the second-story ceiling will equal the difference in the total general settlement of the exterior and interior walls, amounting to exactly an eighth of an inch. But, as before said, this slight sagging will probably cause no serious damage. However, the local settlement occurring at the outer ends of the first floor joists, and at both ends of the second floor joists, cannot be so easily overlooked. At all of these points, as shown in the sketch, the vertical studding extends into the "zone" of the floor-construction. Hence, the floor settles in relation to the studding and therefore opens up a gap between the floor and base, being more pronounced at the second floor-level because of the greater depth of shrinkable material existing there between the top of the sub-floor and the bearing-surface of the joists. A gap of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more is not an uncommon occurrence. An attempt to remedy this fault is sometimes made by placing a base-shoe at the junction of base and floor, and nailing same to the floor only, thus keeping the gap "covered."

Perspective of All Wood Western Frame. Designed to Prevent Unequal Shrinkage Settlement.

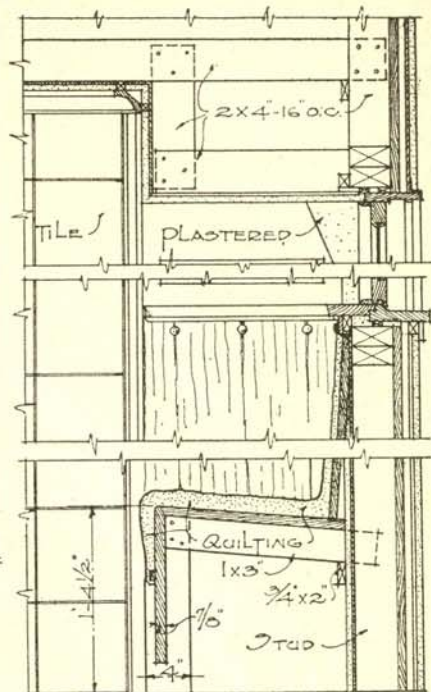


Details of Brick Veneer Construction—Four-Inch Face Brick Bonded to Wood Sheathing at Every Joist by Means of Metal Ties in Each Fourth Mortar Joint.

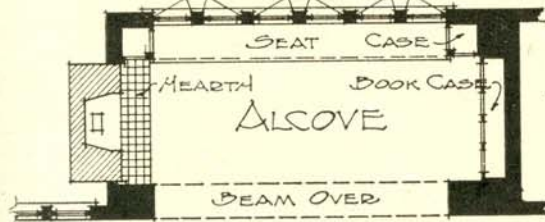




PERSPECTIVE

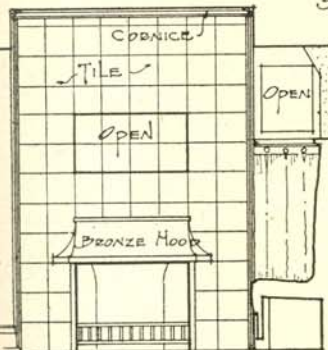


SECTION THRU SEAT

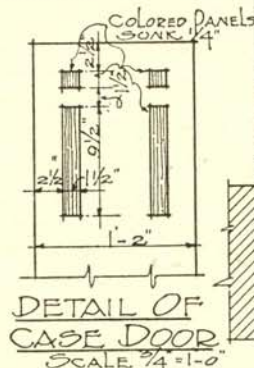


PLAN OF ALCOVE

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

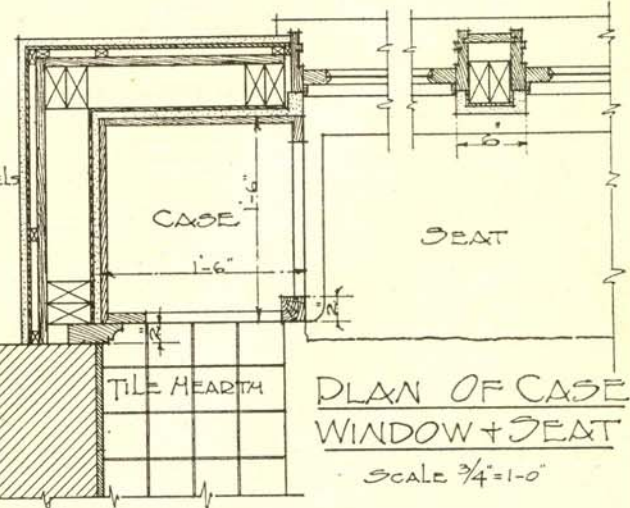


END ELEVATION



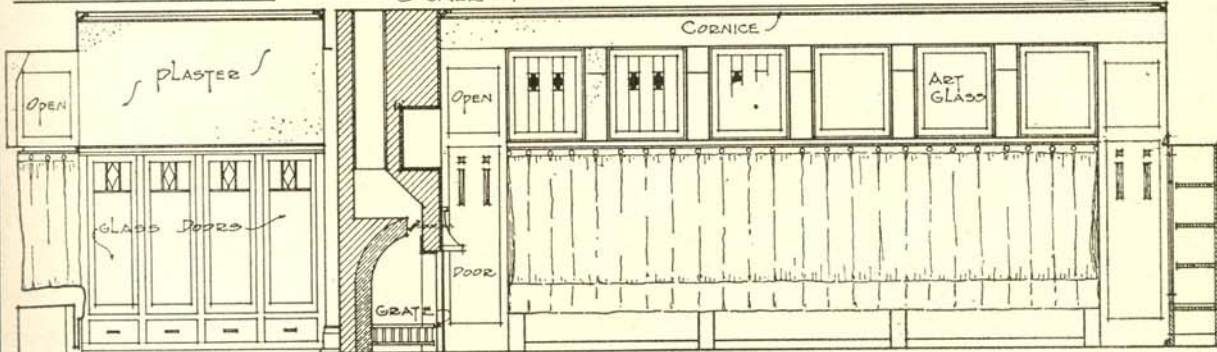
DETAIL OF CASE DOOR

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN OF CASE, WINDOW + SEAT

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



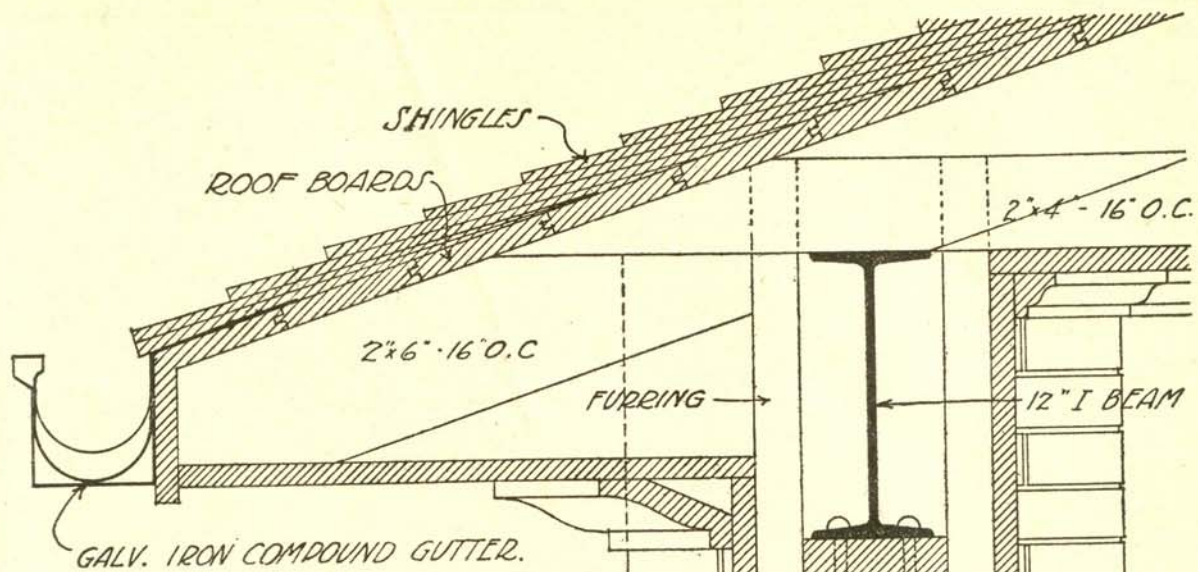
END ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

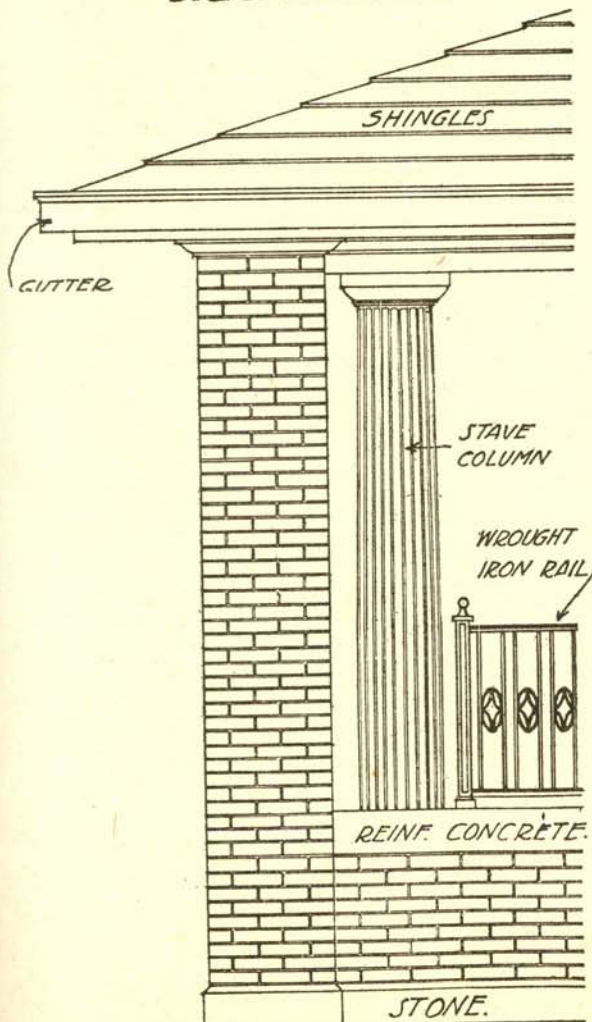
ELEVATION

A LIVING ROOM ALCOVE

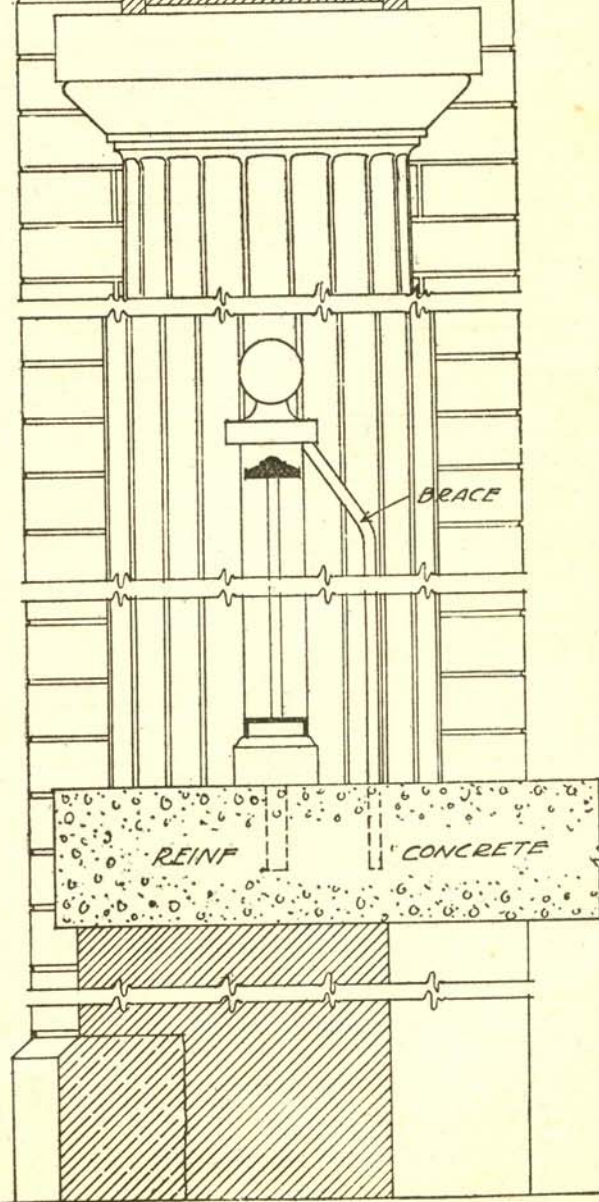
Architect's Sketch Showing Details of Living Room Alcove, Including Comfortable Upholstered Seat with Art Glass Windows Above, Bookcases and Fireplace in Tile with Bronze Hood.



•DETAILS OF•
•PORCH FOR A•
•BRICK HOUSE•

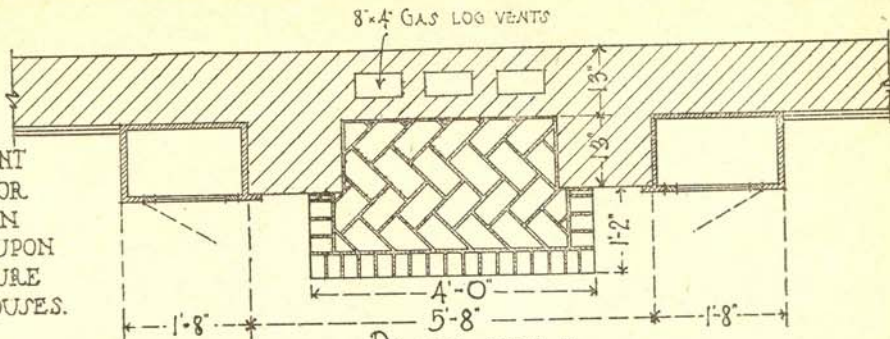


•ELEVATION•
•SCALE• $\frac{3}{8}" = 1 \text{ FOOT}$



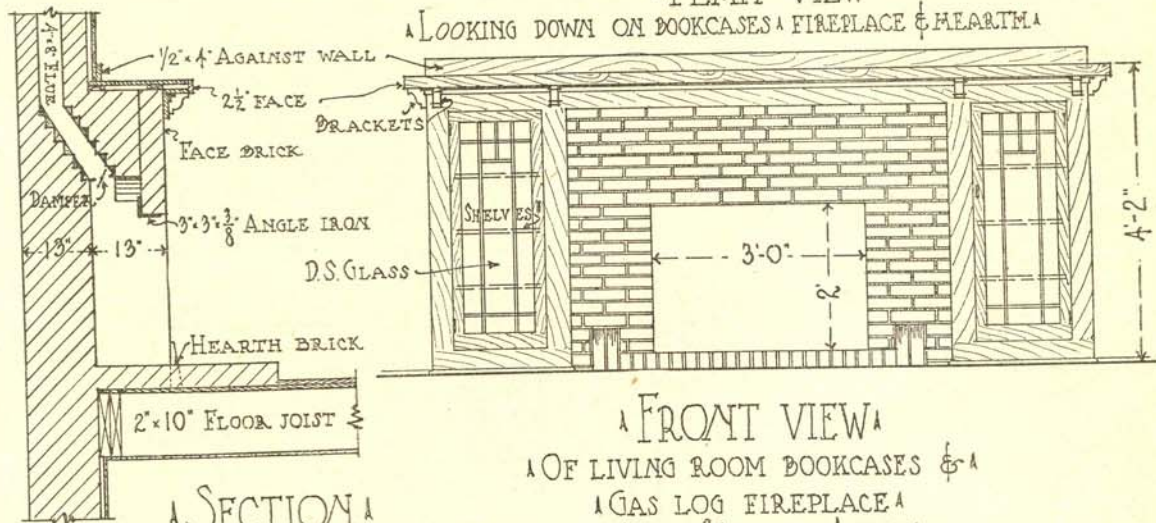
•DETAIL OF COLUMNS AND CORNICE•
•SCALE• $1\frac{1}{2}" = 1 \text{ FOOT}$

NOTE: THIS TYPE OF GAS LOG FIREPLACE & BOOKCASE COMBINATION IS VERY MUCH USED IN APARTMENT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION; FOR ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION IT CANNOT BE IMPROVED UPON FOR A LIVING ROOM FIXTURE IN MODERN APARTMENT HOUSES.



PLAN VIEW

LOOKING DOWN ON BOOKCASES, FIREPLACE & HEARTH

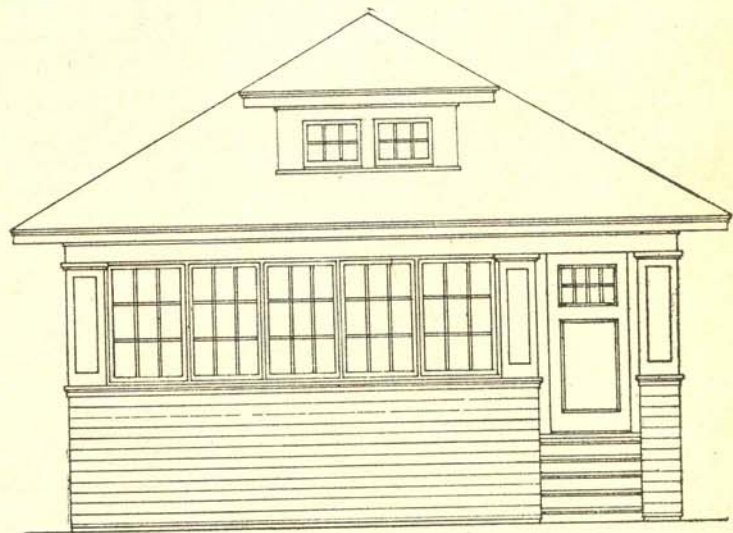
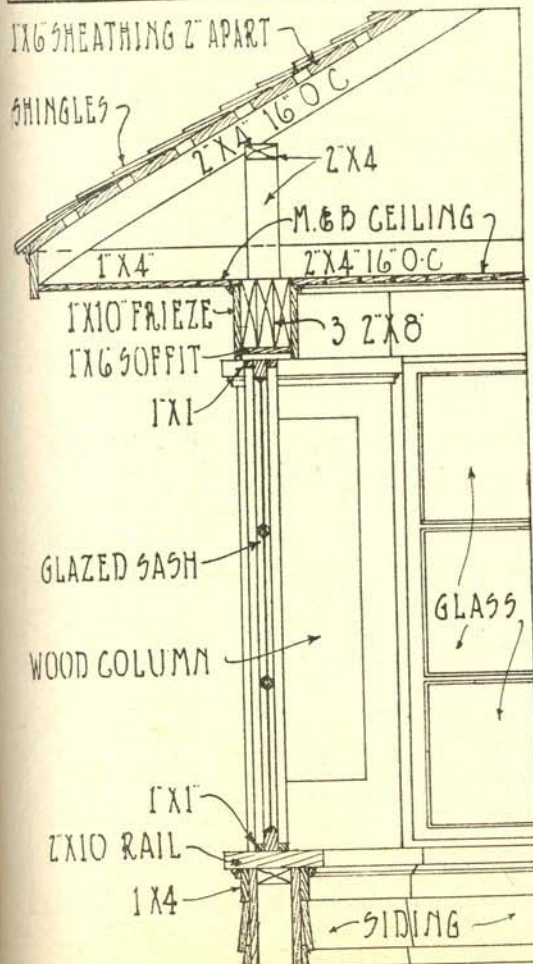


FRONT VIEW

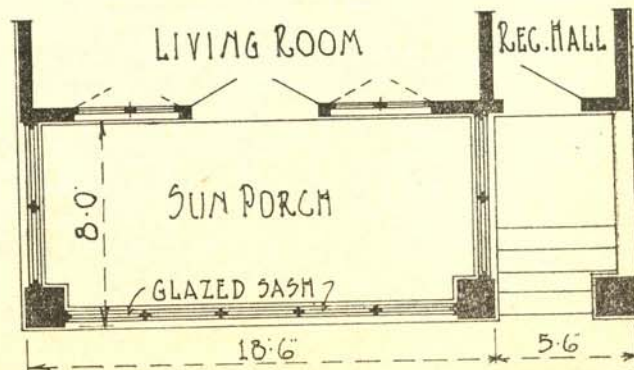
OF LIVING ROOM BOOKCASES & A

GAS LOG FIREPLACE

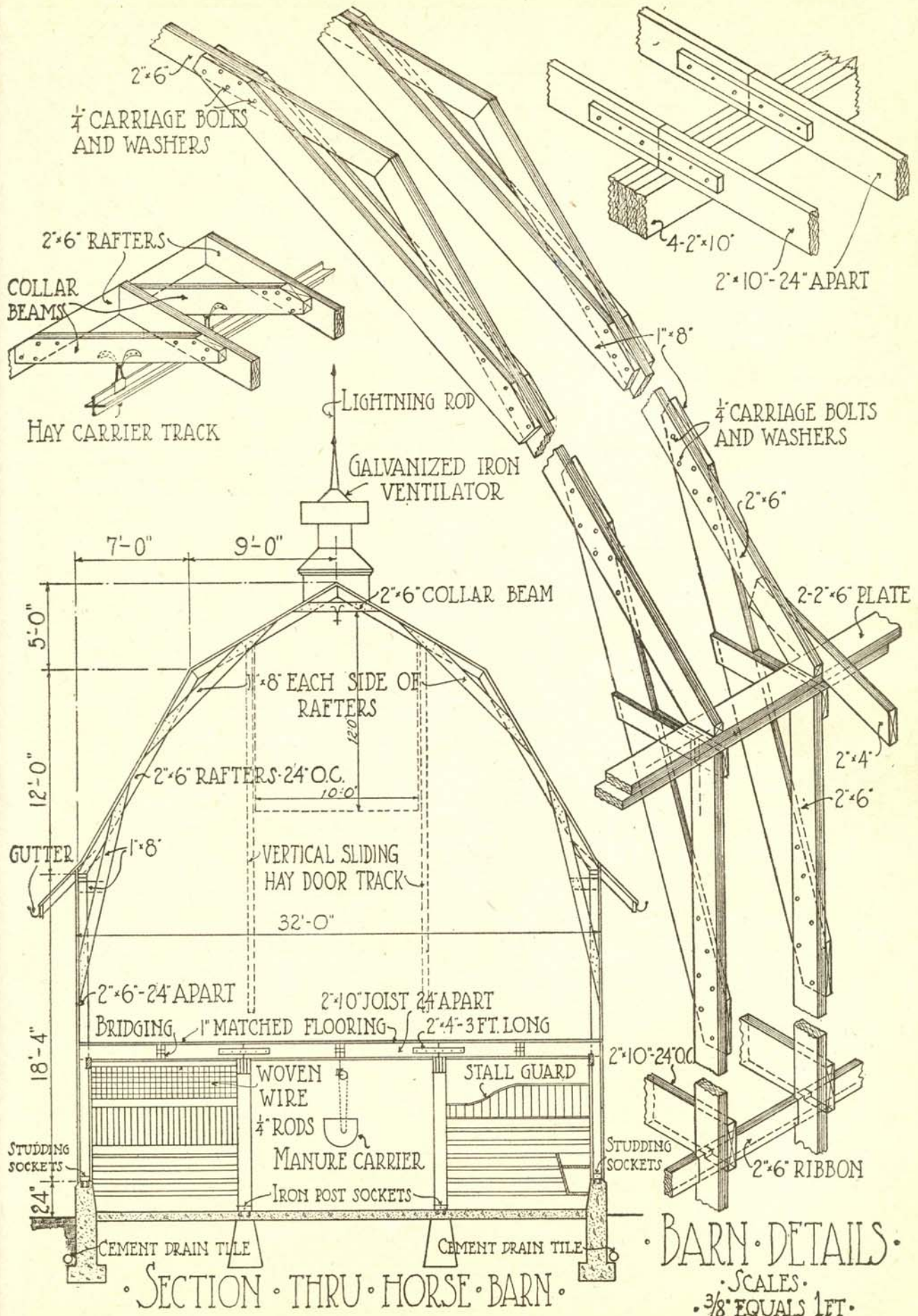
SCALE 3/8" EQUALS 1 FOOT



ELEVATION



Details of Enclosed Porch and Separate Entry with French Doors and Cement Windows Between Porch and Living Room.



Details of Horse Barn. Roof Is Self-Supporting Plank Frame Construction of the Type Where Every Rafter Forms a Truss. Rafters Spaced on 24-Inch Centers.