

"The Woodworker" Series, No. 8.

DOORMAKING

For Carpenters and Joiners.

DESCRIBING THE DOORS IN ORDINARY USE AND
THE METHOD OF SETTING-OUT AND
CONSTRUCTING THEM.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

LONDON :
ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF "THE WOODWORKER."

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
PERCIVAL MARSHALL & Co., 26-29, Poppin's Court, Fleet St., E.C.

A

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	3
CHAP. I.—VARIOUS TYPES OF DOORS ..	5
„ II.—CONSTRUCTION OF LEDGE DOORS .	13
„ III.—A FOUR-PANELLED DOOR ..	21
„ IV.—BEAD BUTT AND BEAD FLUSH DOORS	30
„ V.—TWO - AND THREE - PANELLED DOORS	38
„ VI.—A DIMINISHED STILE SASH DOOR	45
„ VII.—THE MARGINAL STILE DOOR ..	53
„ VIII.—SELF MOULDED DOORS	62
„ IX.—DOOR FRAMES	70
„ X.—FITTING AND HANGING DOORS ..	78

PREFACE.

THE very limited knowledge possessed by a great many of the present day carpenters and joiners, especially in setting out their work—and through no fault of their own, as a rule—is the excuse for the compilation of this small handbook, the subject matter of which has already appeared in the pages of *The Woodworker*. The writer has, during his career of some forty years in the trade, found many young apprentices and journeymen willing to learn, but unable to get the opportunity of doing so, and he trusts that such will make full use of the ample details given, to study which will do no one any harm, and will probably be of great service to many.

The methods described and the styles shown are all practical ones, such as have been and are at the present time in constant use, although, as practice varies in different districts, and styles and methods are to a certain extent localised, some of the types may appear strange to the reader whose experience is limited. These will, however, be found to be in use in various parts of the country, and it is the

writer's hope that the details given will be of service both to apprentice and journeyman, as well as throwing some light on the subject for the benefit of those who, not being joiners, still desire to know how it is done; and if this end be obtained, the book will not have been written in vain, and will give satisfaction to its readers, its publishers, and

THE AUTHOR.

Doormaking for Carpenters and Joiners.

CHAPTER I.

VARIOUS TYPES OF DOORS.

IN the first place, it is very necessary that an apprentice should learn the correct names of the various patterns of anything in his trade; we therefore, as a commencement to the present handbook, show sketches and sections of some of the more commonly used doors, and propose to give the technical terms by which these are generally recognised, following it up later with concise instructions in setting out the required rods and making the doors.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is shown the most easily-made door in use; it is called a "ledge" door in the South of England, but in the North it is a "batten" door.

The front is shown in Fig. 3, and a vertical section in Fig. 2. This kind of door is sometimes made with the ledges close to the outside edge, as at A; it is then "home-ledged"; but if they are kept back $\frac{1}{2}$ in., as at B, it is "back-ledged." Whether made "home-ledged" or "back-ledged" depends upon which way it has to hang in relation to the rebate

of the frame, as, if the ledges are towards the rebate, it must be "back-ledged"; if the other way, "home-ledged."

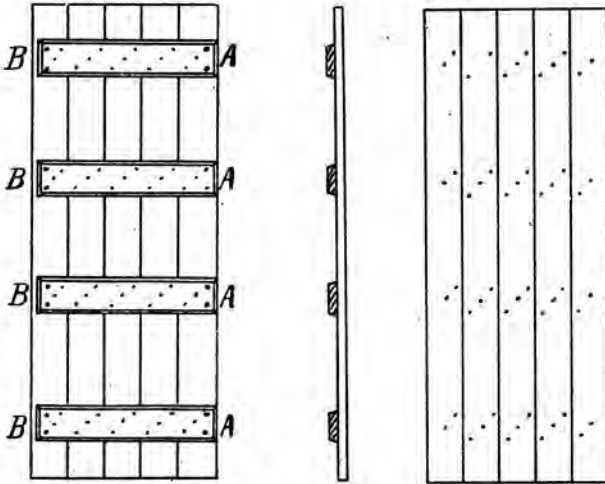


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FRONT AND BACK VIEW AND VERTICAL SECTION OF LEDGE OR BATTEN DOOR.

In the cross-section of the "ledge" door, Fig. 4, are shown various kinds of joints used. C is the

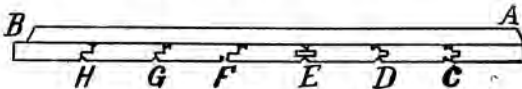


FIG. 4.—CROSS-SECTION OF LEDGE DOOR.

tongue and groove joint, beaded at both sides; D is the same joint, but with one side beaded and the other V-jointed; E is V-jointed at each side with

a loose tongue inserted; F, G, and H are rebated joints—beaded both sides, beaded and V-jointed, and V-jointed both sides respectively.

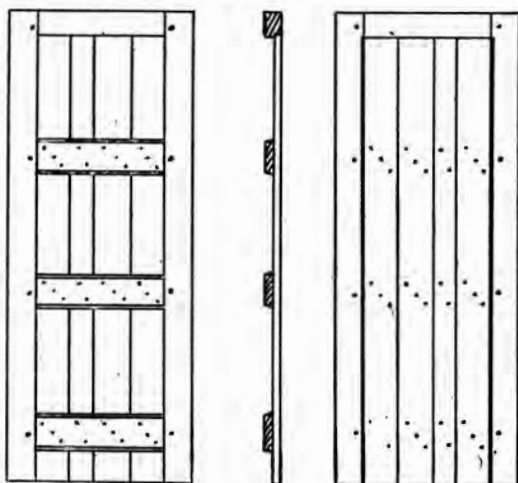


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

VIEWS AND SECTION OF FRAMED LEDGE DOOR.

In Figs. 5 to 8 are shown the back, face, vertical, and cross sections respectively of a "framed ledge" door in the South, but in the North commonly called a

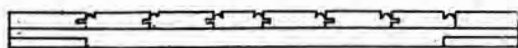


FIG. 8.—CROSS-SECTION OF FRAMED LEDGE DOOR.

"back" door. It is somewhat similar to the ledge door, but has framed stiles and head, the three ledges being tenoned into the stiles, thus making a much

stronger door. The space between the stiles is usually filled in with 1-in. match boards, the stiles

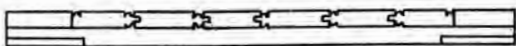


FIG. 9.—CROSS-SECTION OF FRAMED LEDGE DOOR, SHOWING ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT.

being grooved to take the tongues of the two outside boards, and the middle board being cut to width and tongued to fit the extra groove. This method exaggerates the narrow board as shown in Fig. 8, but by the method shown in Fig. 9 the stiles are

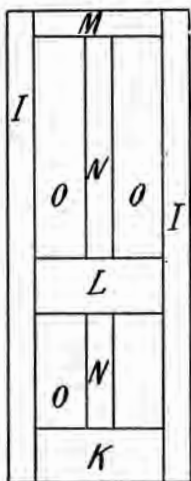


FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.

ELEVATION AND SECTION OF ORDINARY FOUR-PANEL DOOR.

rebated to take the boards, the grooves of the two outer ones being removed and beaded to fit in the

rebates; the finishing board is then cut to width and grooved as required, and by this method the

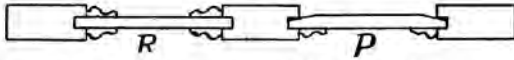


FIG. 12.—SHOWING METHODS OF MOULDING FOUR-PANELLED DOOR.

narrow width of the finishing board is not so apparent, as can be seen in Fig. 9.

Both ledge and framed ledge doors, if very wide, require bracing; the best methods of doing this will be shown later on.

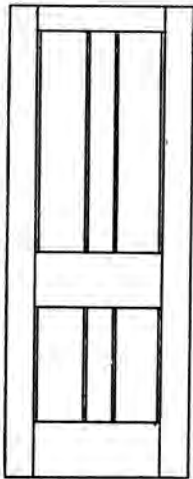


FIG. 13.—BEAD AND BUTT DOOR.



FIG. 15.—SECTION OF BEAD FLUSH DOOR.

Figs. 10 and 11 show the elevation and vertical section of an ordinary four-panel door, consisting of the

stiles I, the bottom, middle, and top rails, K, L, and M, the top and bottom muntins N, and the panels O.

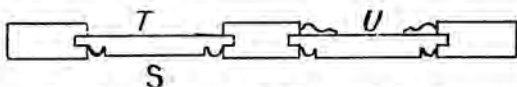


FIG. 14.—SECTION OF BEAD AND BUTT DOOR.

This kind of door is often moulded at one side as P or on both sides as R, Fig. 12; it is then styled "moulded and square," or "moulded both sides" respectively, or, in Northern parlance, "planted" on one or both sides.

Fig. 13 is a "bead and butt" door. The panels are

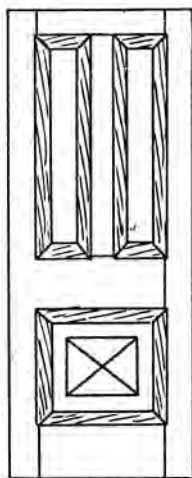


FIG. 16.—THREE-PANELLED DOOR.

rebated so as to come flush with the stiles at the face side, and a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. bead is run down each edge, as shown

in section (Fig. 14). In some parts the panel is kept



FIG. 17.—CROSS-SECTION OF BOLECTION-MOULDED DOOR (LOWER PART).

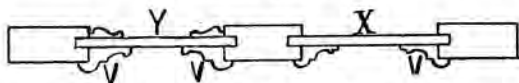


FIG. 18.—CROSS-SECTION OF UPPER PART OF BOLECTION-MOULDED DOOR.

back slightly from the face to save trouble in cleaning off, as at S. These doors can be either "bead butt and square," as T, or "bead butt and moulded," as U.

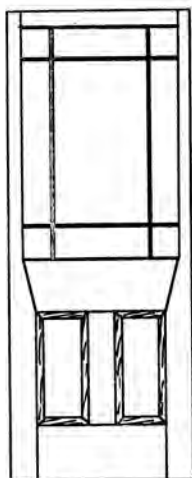


FIG. 19.—ELEVATION OF DIMINISHED STILE DOOR.

"Bead flush" doors are very similar to the above ;

but the bead is mitred quite round the panels, as shown in vertical section in Fig. 15.

Both of the above kinds of doors are very common in the Southern Counties; but they seem to be quite unknown in the North—that is, as far as the somewhat extensive experience of the writer goes.

In Fig. 16 is shown a three-panelled door with “bolection” moulding and raised bottom panel, a section across the latter being given in Fig. 17, and

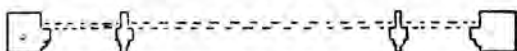


FIG. 20.—CROSS-SECTION OF UPPER PART OF DIMINISHED STILE DOOR.

another section across the top panels in Fig. 18. V is the “bolection” moulding, W the raised panel, X square inside, and Y moulded inside.

Fig. 19 shows an elevation of a “diminished stile sash door,” with moulded bottom panels, and Fig. 20 a section across the top part. The making of this is a combination of door and sash, and presents some pitfalls for the novice, which will, however, be made clear when the proper time comes.