A *raised and chamfered* panel, when square, is chamfered from a central point down to each edge of the moulding ; when the panel is oblong, the chamfered margins meet to form a ridge.

Sunk Moulding.—This is formed *below* the surface ; the sinking is usually continued to form a *sunk panel* and the portion of panel enclosed by the moulding may be below or flush with the outer margin. The panel is thus formed out of the solid.

Examples of panels and mouldings are shown in the elevations in Fig. 48.

Students are advised to cultivate the habit of drawing details involving mouldings to full size scale rather than make sketch details which are very frequently far too small. They should realize that it is not always necessary to show mouldings consisting of many small members and fillets, for very often the simpler the mouldings the better. In this connection it should be pointed out that whilst mouldings of hardwoods may have small members, those of softwoods should not, for they are difficult and expensive to make and disappear when two or three coats of paint are applied.

The construction of panelled doors will now be considered.

SINGLE PANELLED DOOR (see Fig. 50).—This is suitable for the main entrance to a house. The construction of the joints of the frame has been described on pp. 86-87. The outside edges of this frame may be pencil rounded by sand-papering them, or they may be ovolo or ogee moulded and thus rendered less liable to damage than if left square.

External doors are usually prepared with 2-in. (nominal) [1] thick framing, especially if they are fitted with mortice locks, although there is no constructional reason why such doors of average size should exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. in thickness if they are fitted with rim locks. In the illustrated example the door is 2-in. thick on account of the thick panel which is necessary because of its large size. Full size details must be drawn to the *finished* sizes. In accordance with the footnote stated below the usual total allowance for painted work is equivalent to $\frac{3}{16}$-in., when both faces are dressed and sand papered. If great care is exercised in dressing expensive hardwoods, the total loss when dressing both sides may be reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$-in., and this allowance has been made in the details shown in Fig. 50.

[1] As previously mentioned, an allowance from the nominal sizes for dressed (finished or net or wrought) work must be made. The usual allowance for work which is given a smooth finish (as for painted work) is $\frac{1}{16}$-in. for *each* dressed surface plus $\frac{1}{32}$-in. for sand papering each surface (see pp. 62 and 113).

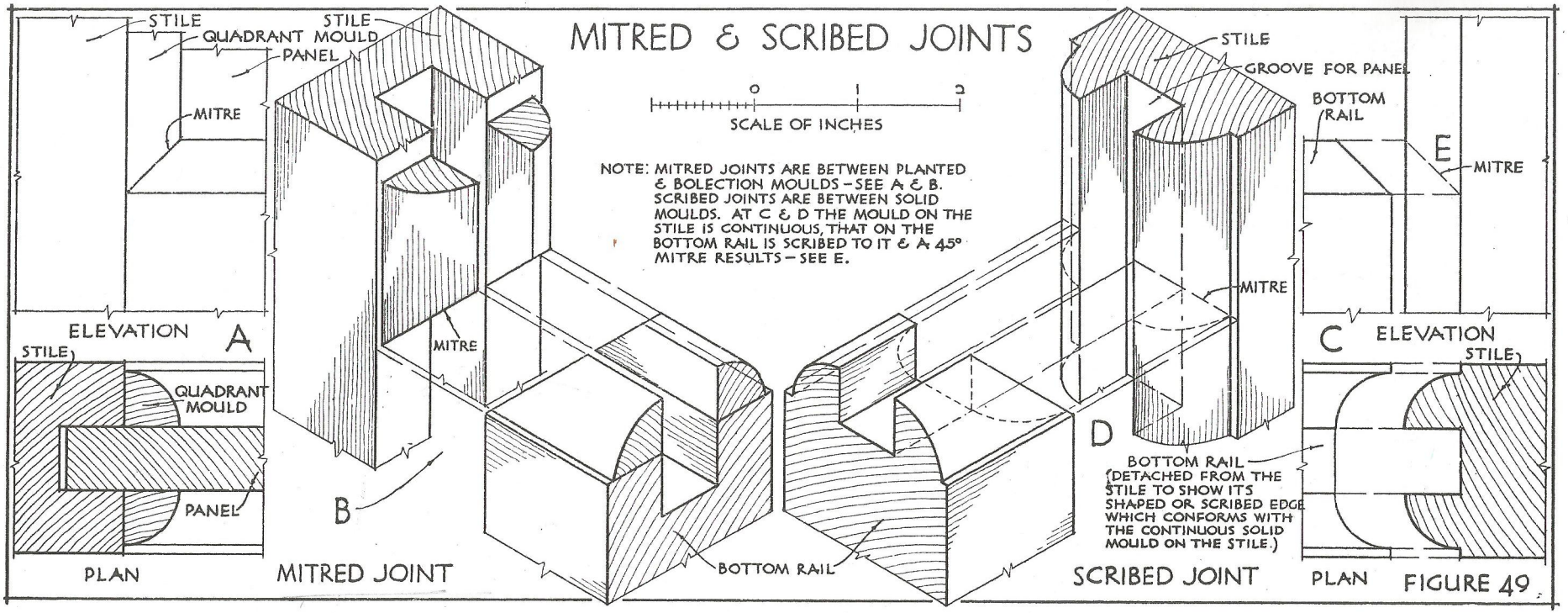

FIGURE 49