

PICTURE RAILS.—These are often omitted in the modern house; when fixed in rooms, especially in those which may be only 8-ft. high, they may have the effect of spoiling the proportions by breaking up the wall surfaces and “lowering the ceilings”; the use of hooks which are pinned behind the pictures now make unnecessary the provision of picture rails.

When they are required, a satisfactory finish is obtained if they are fixed at the level of the top of the door architrave, as shown at A, Fig. 64. Alternative sections through picture rails are given at H, J and K, and the plug and rough ground (two forms) fixings are included; plugs are generally used and are driven into the vertical joints of the walling after the plastering has been completed.

ANGLE BEADS.—External angles of plastered walls have to be protected against damage to the plaster arrises. Two methods of accomplishing this are shown at L and M, Fig. 64. That at L is the cheapest and most general method. Plugs are driven into the joints, the projecting ends are cut off in true alignment, and $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wood beads are nailed to them. The plaster should be cut or *quirked* as shown, but this is often omitted. An application of this form is shown in detail E, Fig. 63. The appearance is improved if the bead with pencil-rounded arris shown at M is adopted. This is secured to plugs.

The more costly Keene’s or Parian cement arris has been referred to on p. 111 (see N, Fig. 56, and A, Fig. 57); if the plastered surfaces are not to be papered, the arrises may be formed into a quirked bead or similar moulding as shown at O, Fig. 60.

NAILS, SCREWS AND FASTENERS

Steel or wrought iron fastenings used in carpentry and joinery include oval and circular wire nails, cut clasp nails, wrought nails, brads, flat and round-headed screws, coach screws, corrugated fasteners and bolts. The latter is detailed at J, Fig. 77, and the other fastenings are illustrated in Fig. 66.

WIRE NAILS.—These are either oval (see A) or circular (see B). Oval wire nails are used for general purposes; they are tough and are not liable to split the wood when driven in; the slight shallow grooves or serrations in the stem increase the “holding power” or ability to grip grooves or serrations in the wood into which they are driven. They are obtainable in sizes varying from 1 to 6-in. and are sold by weight; they are also known as *American nails*. The circular nail shown at B is not so extensively used by the joiner on account of its unsightly flat circular head; it is chiefly confined to temporary or unimportant work, and in the making of boxes, packing cases, etc.; these are sometimes called *French nails*.

CUT CLASP NAILS (see C).—The oval wire nail has practically ousted the cut clasp nail for general purposes.

WROUGHT NAILS (see D).—This wrought iron nail, which is tapered in both width and thickness to form a point, is usefully employed for fixing thin

members, as after penetrating the material the point can be readily hammered into the wood or clenched (see p. 88). The sizes vary from 1 to 4-in.

SPIKES are used for securing large wood members; wire nails which exceed 5-in. in length and wrought nails which are longer than 4-in. are classified as spikes.

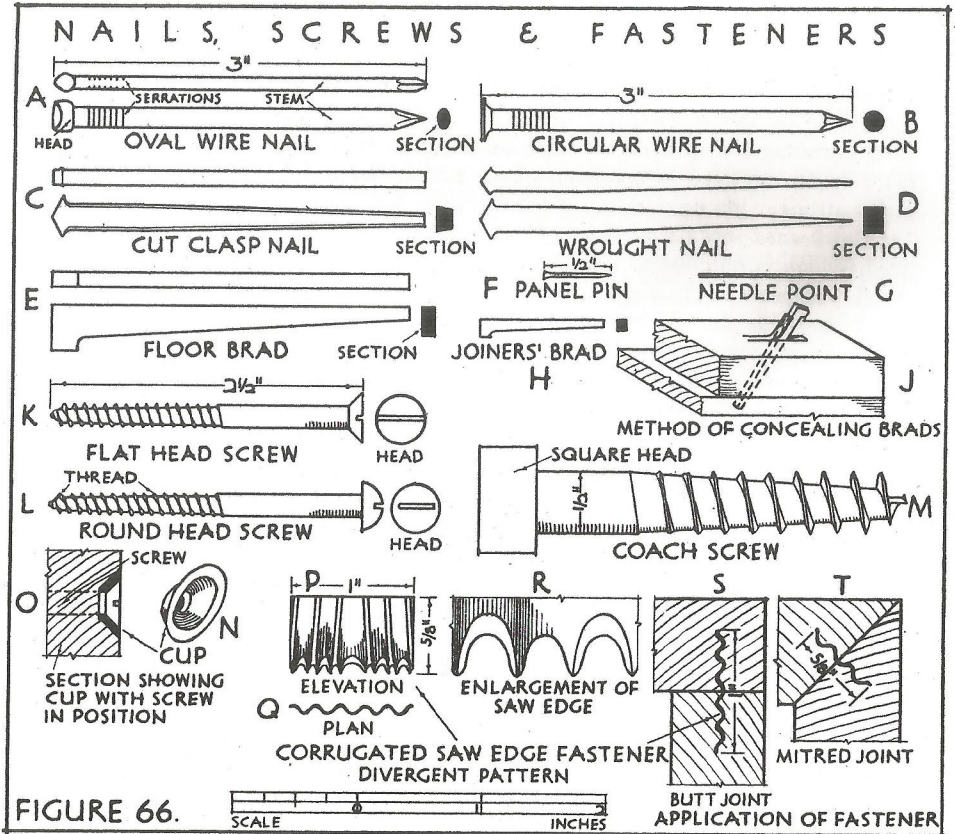


FIGURE 66.

FLOOR BRADS (see E).—As is implied, these are used chiefly for securing floor boards. The projecting head should be driven in the direction of the grain of the timber. The length varies from 1½ to 3-in.

JOINERS’ BRADS OR SPRIGS (see H).—These resemble floor brads, but the sizes are from ¼ to 2-in.; they are made of steel, brass and copper.

PANEL PINS (see F).—These small nails, circular in section, are generally used for fixing hardwood members (usually mouldings) on account of the small holes which are left.

NEEDLE POINTS (see G).—These are steel pins used for fixing small mouldings,