

edge (adjacent to the plaster) of the cover fillet and the edge of the newel. Alternative apron details are shown at M and N, Fig. 36.

The spandrel and the area between the long newel, wall, floor and the plastered soffit of the upper flight are shown panelled (see C and D, Fig. 32). Alternatively, these two areas may be filled in with coke breeze blocks (see F, Fig. 36) and plastered, or they may be stoothed (vertical studs and plaster). If an access door is provided (see note at D), the space under the stair can be used to accommodate gas and electric meters, fuse and switchboards, boxes, etc.

The isometric sketch of this staircase (Fig. 34) shows a portion of the window placed in the external cavity wall. This must be large enough to light both the staircase and hall. Additional lighting to the latter is provided by the glazed door and screen, and, if necessary, the door into the kitchen may be partially glazed with figured or similar glass. The cupboard "H" has been omitted for the reason stated below the title of Fig. 32.

Setting Out and Construction.—Much of the description on pp. 84 and 87 is applicable. In addition to the net height and going, the position of the half-space landing trimmer will be noted on the storey rod, the width of stairway will be taken and the angles between the walls will be checked.

If a cradle is used to frame the treads and risers together (see p. 87), the two legs will be inclined to conform to the slope of the risers. The strings are fitted to the newels at the shop, they are then disassembled, transported to the job and finally fixed after any necessary adjustments have been made.

CONTEMPORARY TREATMENT.—A more modern treatment of this dog-leg stair is shown in the isometric sketch A, Fig. 35. The balustrades illustrated in the previous figures are of the *open* type, *i.e.*, balusters are employed. These open balustrades are not always favoured, principally on account of the extra labour entailed in dusting, cleaning and polishing. To meet this objection an increasing number of stairs is constructed with *solid* or panelled balustrades. This latter form of balustrade is particularly effective when applied to dog-leg stairs because of its improved appearance compared with the somewhat ugly effect produced by the upper outer string intercepting the lower open balustrade. As this is a matter of opinion, students may draw their own conclusions by comparing the sketch of the open-balustraded dog-leg stair in Fig. 34 with that of the solid-balustraded type illustrated at A, Fig. 35. It must be emphasized, however, that solid balustrades obstruct a good deal of natural light and will cause the interior of a building (especially the hall) to be dark unless larger windows are provided than those which are adequate when open balustrades are employed.

The whole treatment is simple, and therefore elaborately moulded nosings, handrails, etc., must be avoided. The steps may be constructed as shown at F, Fig. 32, or as illustrated at E, Fig. 35, where two alternative nosings are indicated. They are housed and wedged in the usual manner (see F). The strings, which are undressed, are secured to two rough 4-in. by 3-in. posts which are continued and securely fixed to the ground floor and landing trimmers. The ends of the strings are barefaced tenoned to the posts (see J). Note at F that the outer strings are not in the same vertical plane, the inner faces being flush with those of the

