

GOOD PRACTICE IN CONSTRUCTION

By

PHILIP G. KNOBLOCH, A.I.A.

Preface By

THOMAS HASTINGS, F.A.I.A.



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FOREWORD

IN preparing this work, the aim has been to present a series of plates representing good, modern practice in building construction, for use in the drafting room and in the school.

Though the material upon which these plates are based was drawn from the files of architects' drawings of buildings actually constructed, no feature that was due to special conditions has been retained. Furthermore, ideas from different offices have been combined and the shop drawings have been made to contribute to the practical value of the plates. Then, too, a score or more of men, each of whom is especially well informed on some one branch of building construction, or some one class of materials, gave their criticisms and suggestions. In short, the effort has been to combine the methods of ten architectural offices of recognized standing with the special knowledge of men of long experience in one branch or another of the building industry. This has been done with the counsel and advice of my good friends Mr. Frederic C. Hirons and Mr. Frederic Mellor, and the constant co-operation of the editor of *THE PENCIL POINTS LIBRARY*. Recognition is due to the architects who courteously gave access to their drawings and much personal attention to supplying the basic material for this work, as a contribution to the architectural profession in general, namely: Bates & How, G. A. & H. Boehm, J. E. R. Carpenter, Carrère & Hastings, Cross & Cross, Delano & Aldrich, Dennison & Hirons, McKim, Mead & White, Charles A. Platt, and Trowbridge & Ackerman. Special recognition is due Mr. Thomas Hastings for the interest he has shown in this work and the many courtesies he has extended to the author.

PHILIP G. KNOBLOCH.

P R E F A C E

THOUGH I had been familiar from the first with the plan of the work on construction details upon which Mr. Knobloch was engaged and, like a number of my professional colleagues, had gladly given him the assistance asked, it was with an increased appreciation of the seriousness of the work and of its value that I turned over the complete set of finished drawings when they were put into my hands for examination before being sent to the engraver. A work upon this subject, prepared with such breadth of vision, thoroughness and care, cannot but be of great usefulness in the drafting rooms throughout the country and a valuable contribution to the practice of architecture.

The editorial plan upon which the material for this work was assembled and prepared seems to me to be in the nature of a stroke of genius, for so thoroughly logical a method of procedure is sufficiently rare, I feel, to call for this recognition. What I mean will become apparent when I say that Mr. Knobloch began by selecting detail sheets from the files of some eight or ten offices. Being supplied with blue prints of these sheets he chose a detail here and there, combining and assembling them in an effort to arrive at the best construction. His original sources were in every instance the detail drawings of portions of buildings that had been actually built during the past few years. He then availed himself of criticisms and suggestions from a large number of men each of whom was in a position to know especially well the characteristics and methods of employment of some particular building material. A final checking of the whole set, and it was put into my hands.

After going over the plates myself in a general way and having had them carefully examined by members of the staff of our office, I take pleasure in commending Mr. Knobloch's display of knowledge of the subject, his good judgment in the selection and revision of the material, the satisfactory presentation of the work and the thoroughness that marks it.

THOMAS HASTINGS.

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR TO
HIS FATHER AND MOTHER INrecognition OF
THEIR UNSELFISH DEVOTION; TO FREDERIC C.
HIRONS, IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INSTRU-
TION AND ENCOURAGEMENT RECEIVED BOTH AS
A STUDENT IN THE ATELIER HIRONS AND AS
A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF DENNISON
& HIRONS; AND TO FREDERIC W. MELLOR,
FOR INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE.

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GUIDED by the suggestions of readers of PENCIL POINTS, we are presenting in THE PENCIL POINTS LIBRARY books that deal in a thoroughly practical and helpful way with subjects of interest to architects, draftsmen and students. Our aim is to provide, at as moderate a price as is found consistent with the satisfactory treatment of the various subjects, material to meet the needs of the architectural profession. From time to time other volumes will be added to this Library which now includes :

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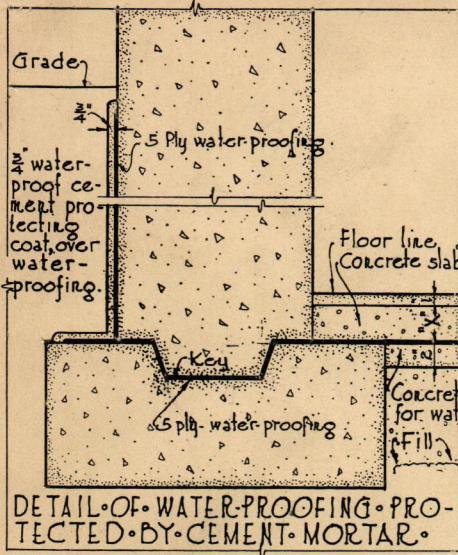
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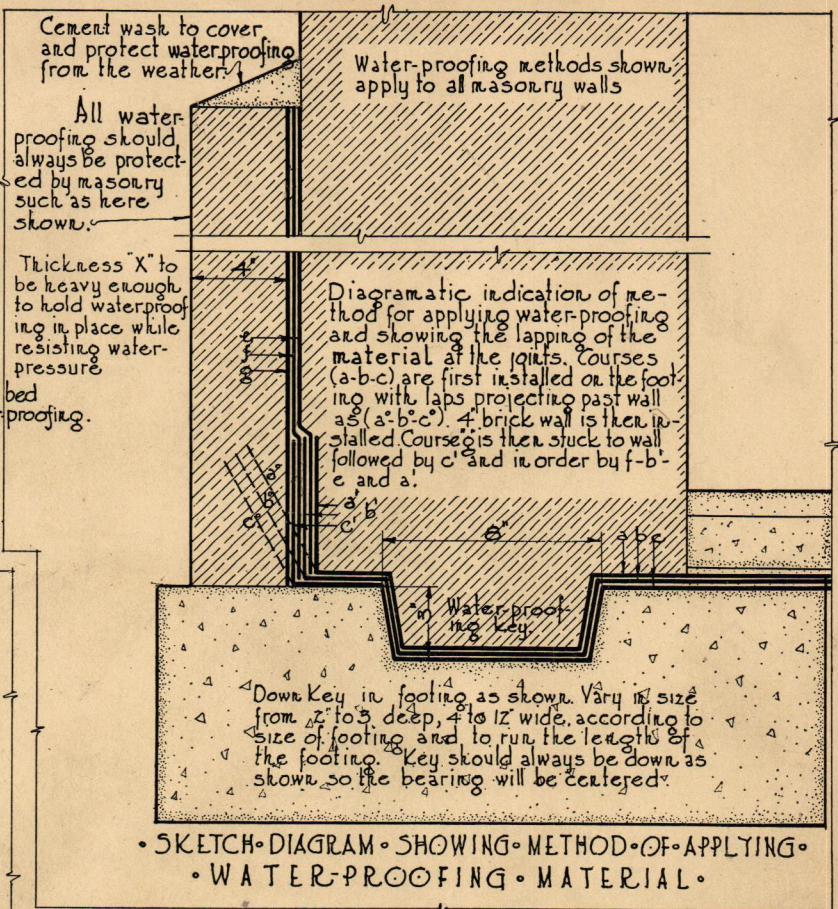
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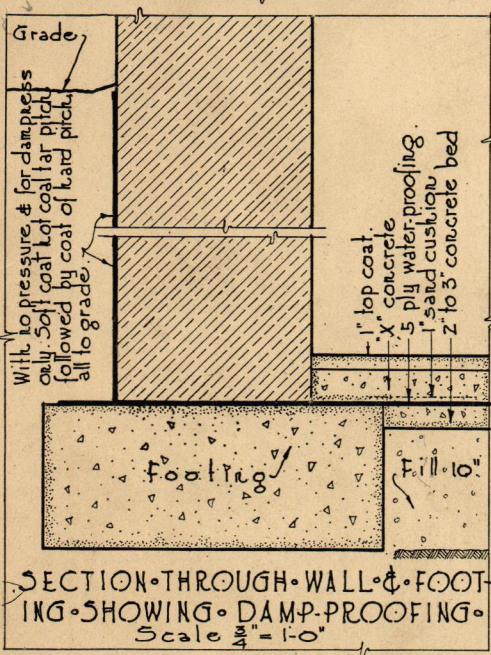
Note—Number enclosed in parentheses indicates plate entirely or largely devoted to the subject given in the index, other numbers indicate plates containing some information on the subject.



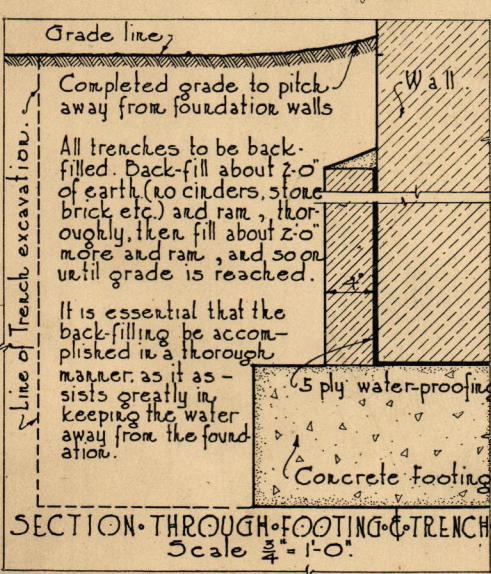
DETAIL OF WATER-PROOFING PROTECTED BY CEMENT MORTAR.



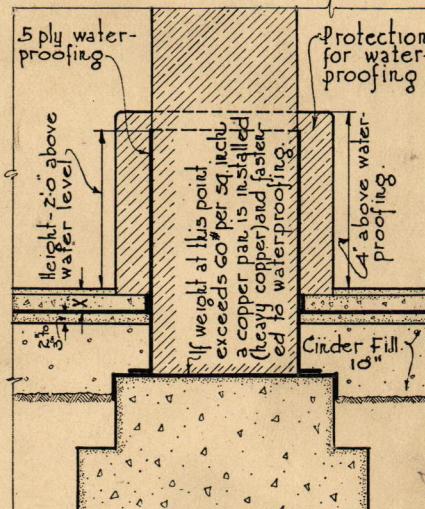
SKETCH-DIAGRAM SHOWING METHOD OF APPLYING WATER-PROOFING MATERIAL.



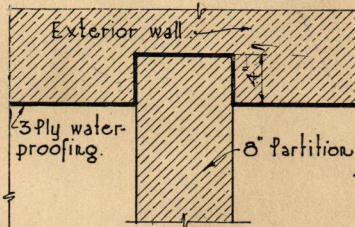
SECTION THROUGH WALL & FOOTING SHOWING DAMP-PROOFING. Scale $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



SECTION THROUGH FOOTING & TRENCH. Scale $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



SECTION THROUGH COLUMN & FOOTING SHOWING WATER-PROOFING. Scale $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



Above method shows interior water proofing and is recommended only where exterior method is absolutely impossible to install.

SECTION THROUGH WALL & PARTITION SHOWING WATER-PROOFING AT INTERSECTION. Scale $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

NOTE.

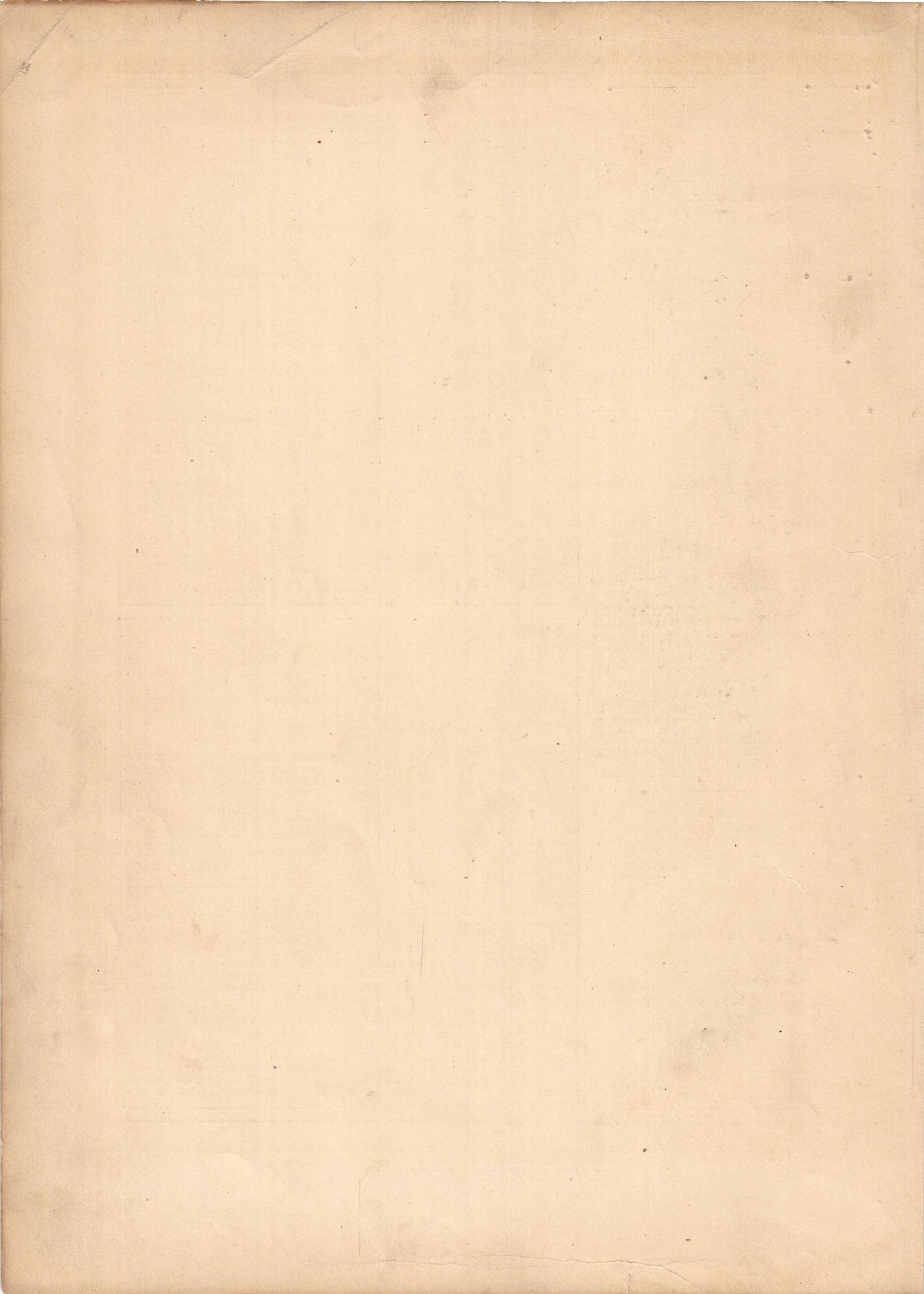
All felt used to be coal tar saturated long fibre felt weighing 61# per 100 sq. feet, single thickness before saturation.

Binder used for laying felt for the water-proofing shall be straight

run coal tar pitch. All binder when applied, shall be at a temperature so as to flow smoothly but not hot enough to scorch the felt.

Water-proofing of floor= lnsfall 2' to 3' of concrete; 1 part cement: 2 parts sand: 7 parts cinder (or stone) to form floor slab bed. This surface is thoroughly mopped with hot pitch (binder) on which is rolled the 1st layer of felt. Coat this felt with hot pitch and while hot apply the 2nd layer of felt, with felt lapping course beneath. Remaining layers installed until required ply has been laid.

After water-proofing has been completed, spread over same a layer of sand, 1" deep, upon which cellar floor is completed. This layer of sand assists in protecting water-proofing materials from damage from succeeding concrete of cellar floor.



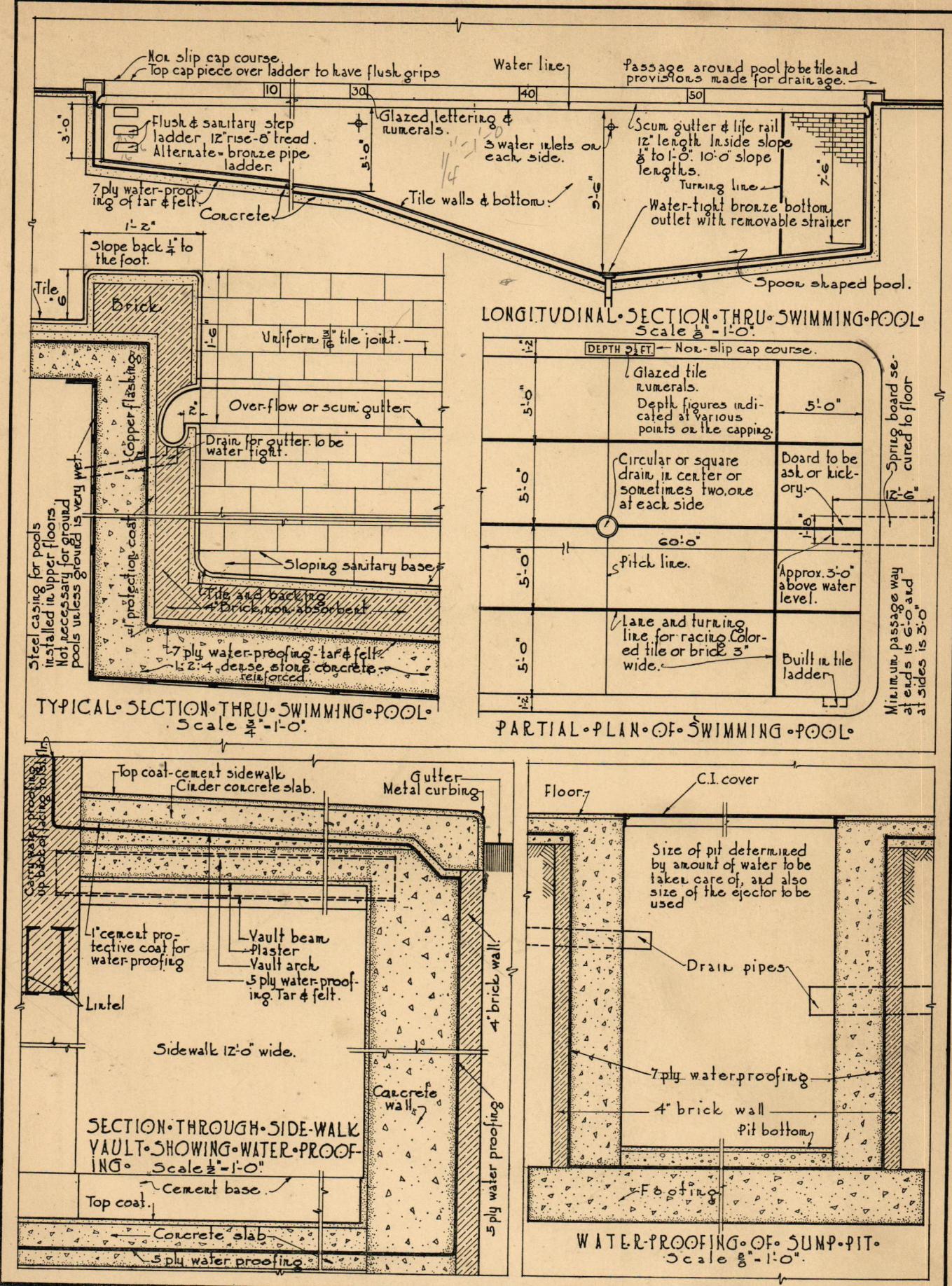
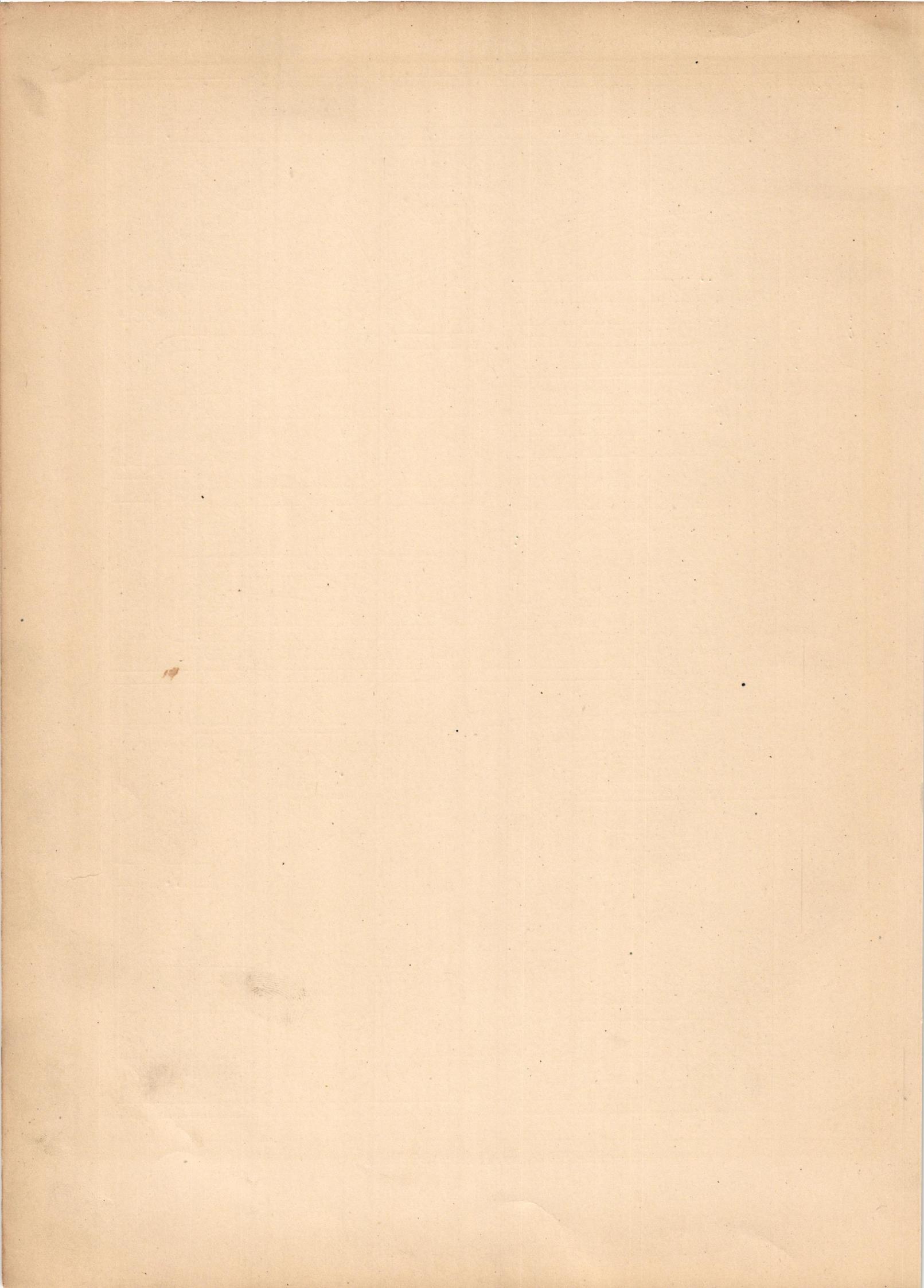


PLATE 2, WATERPROOFING



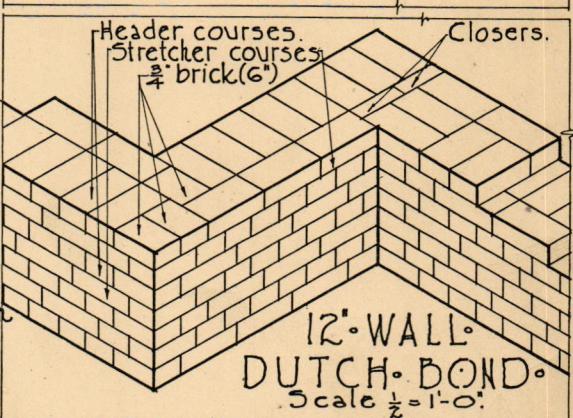
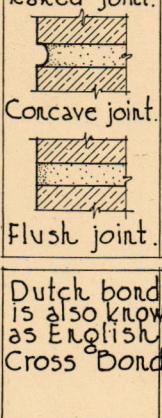
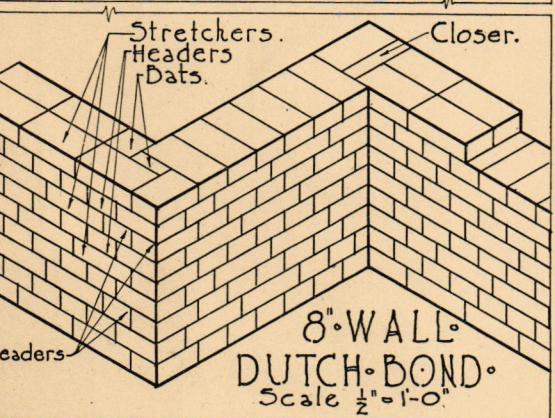
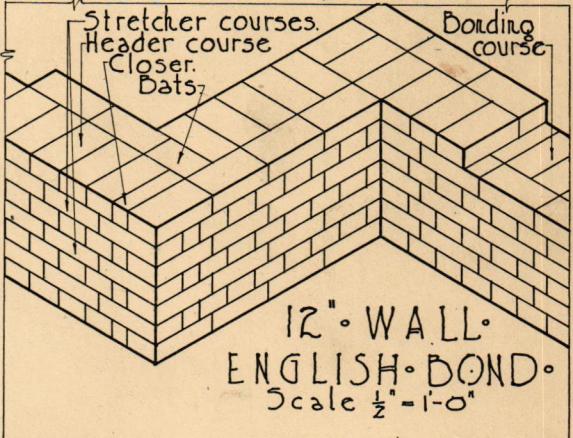
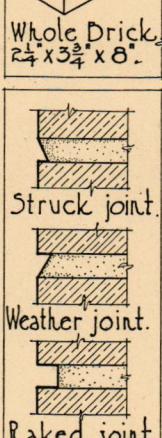
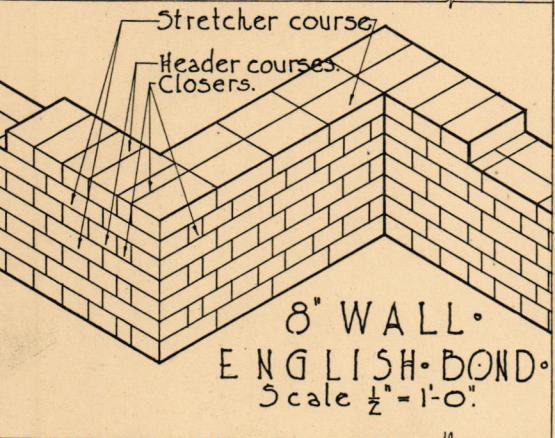
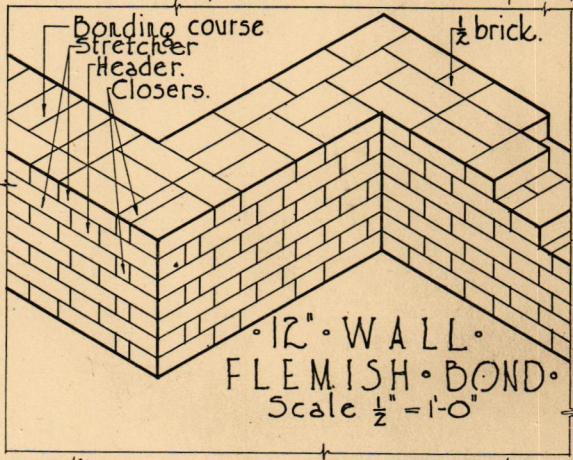
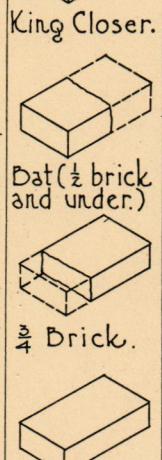
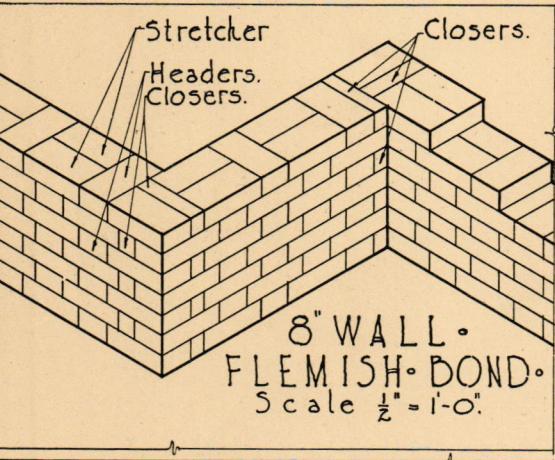
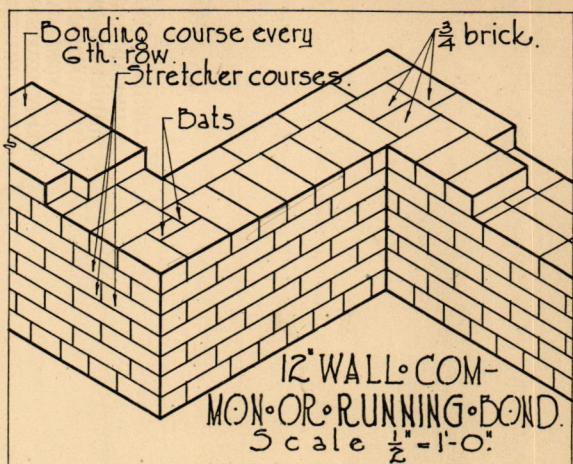
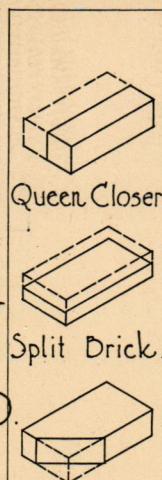
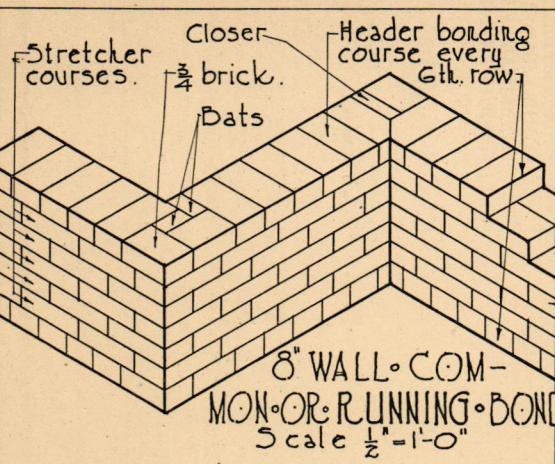
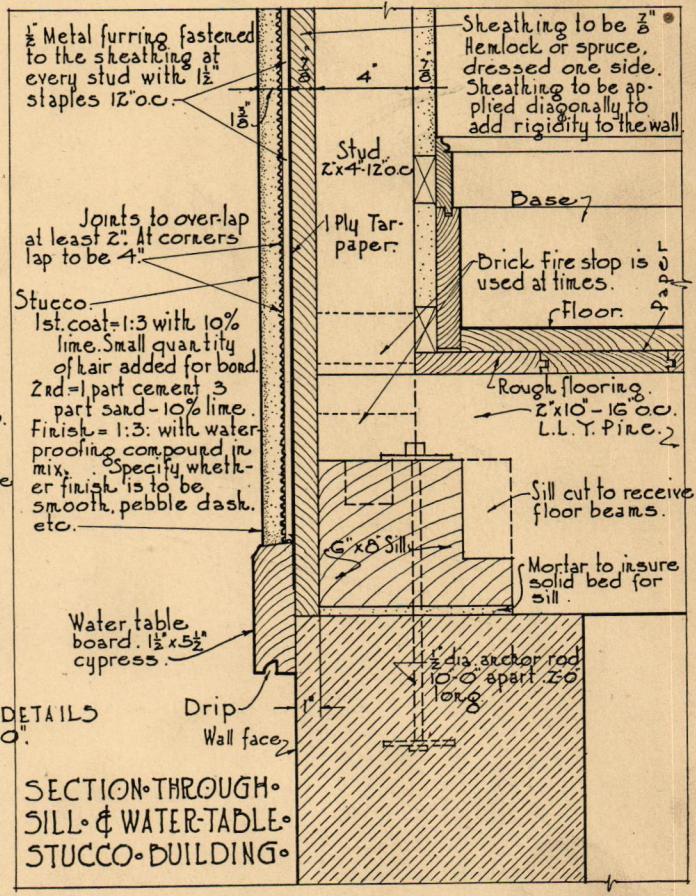
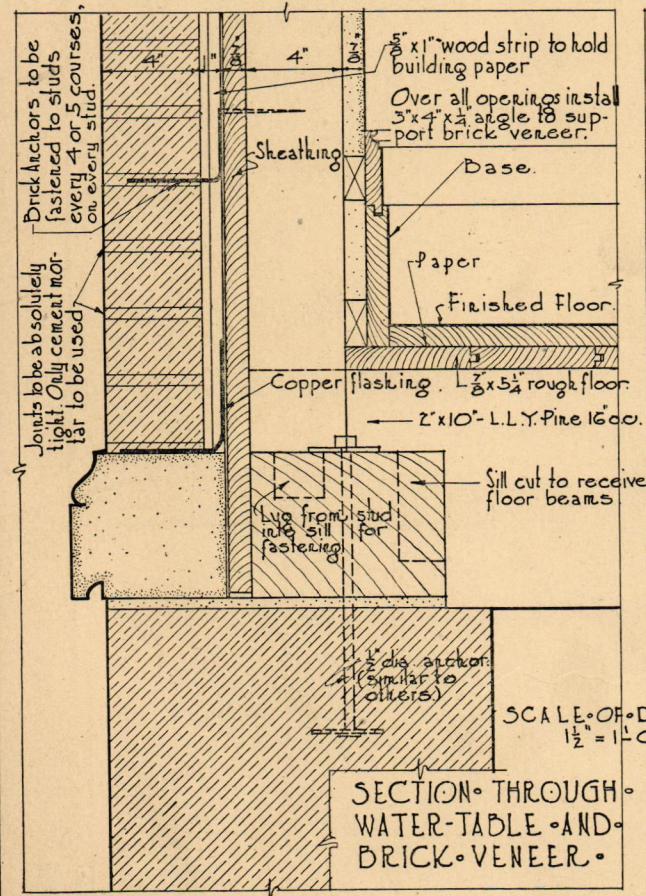
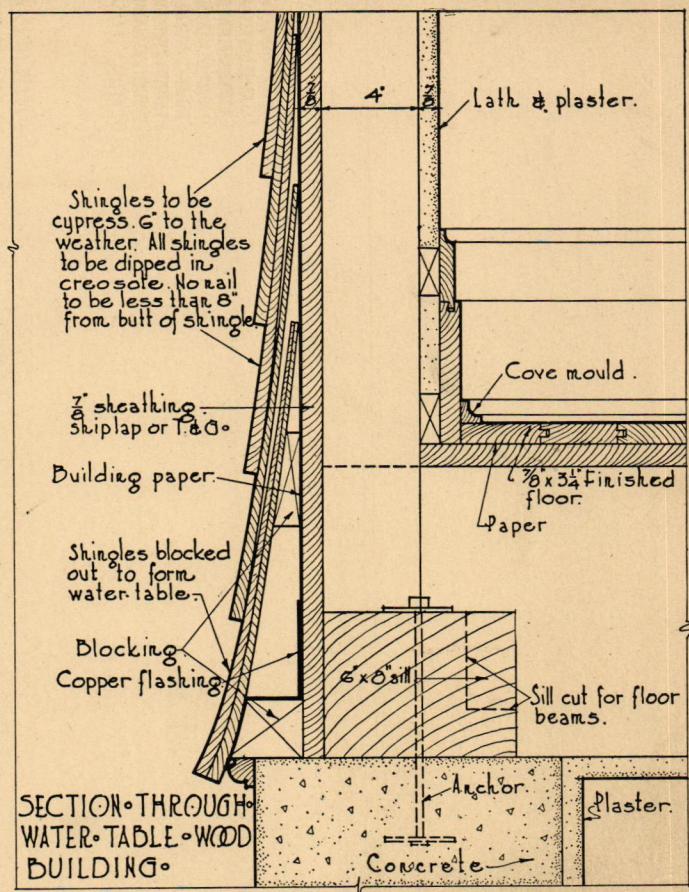
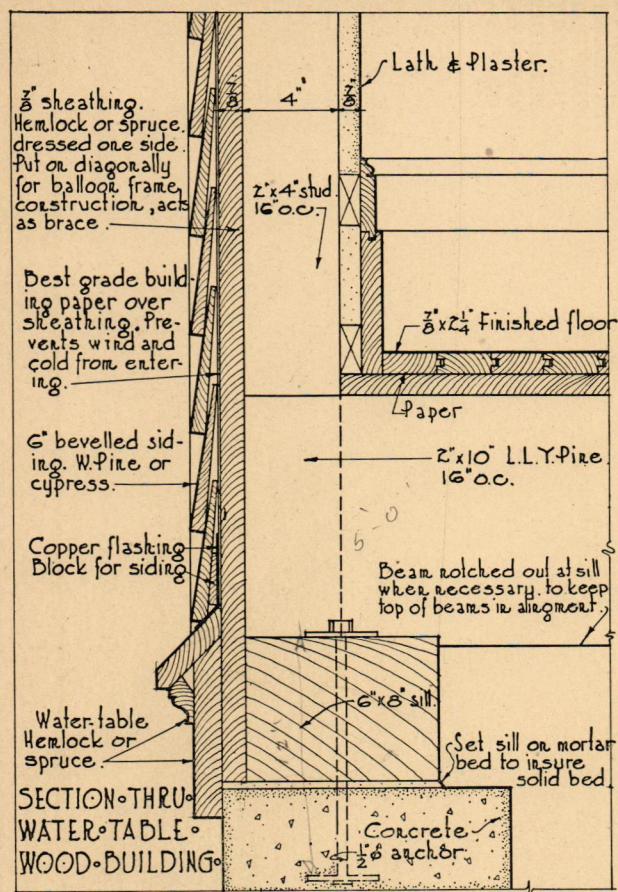
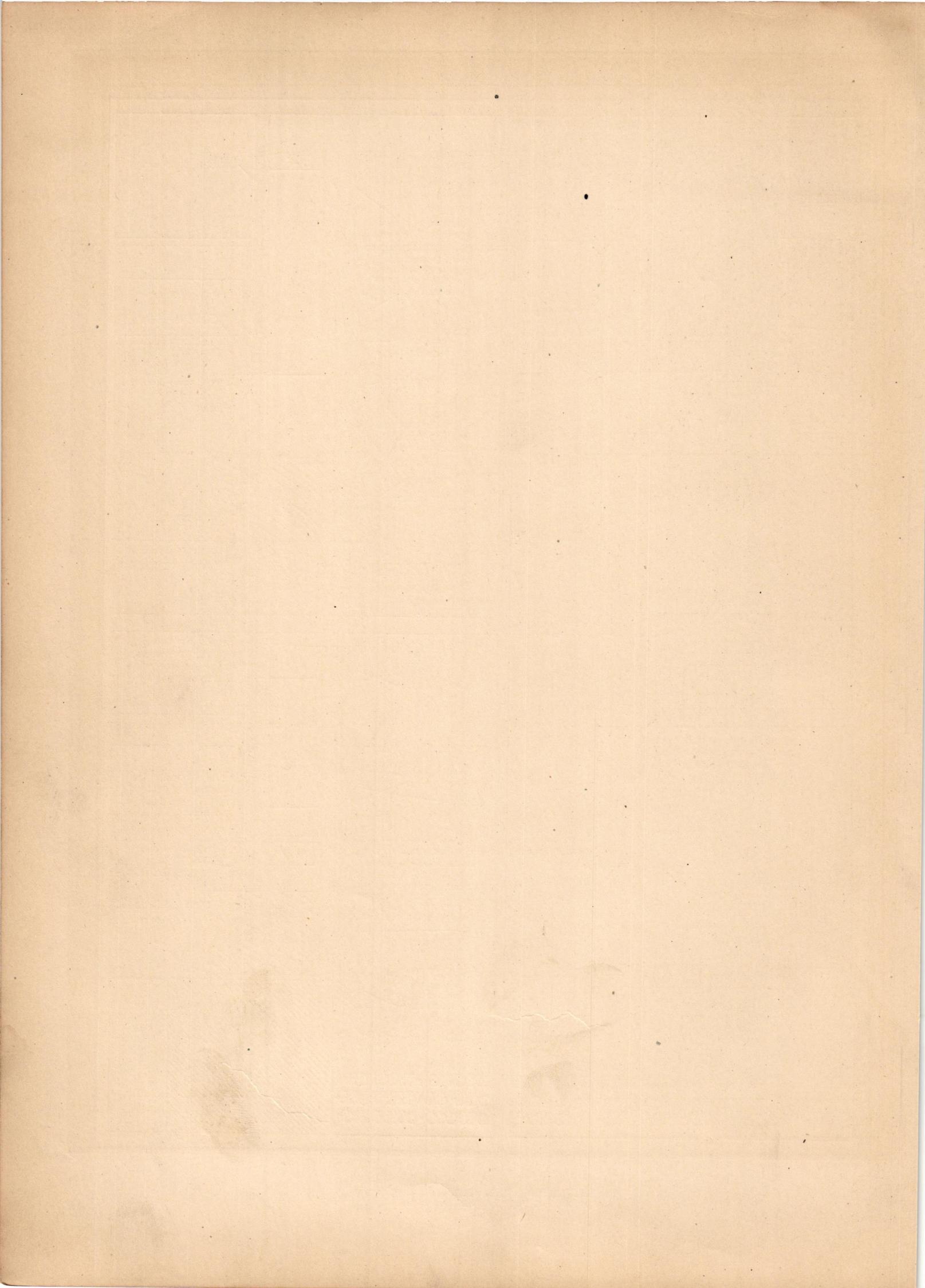


PLATE 3, BRICK BONDS





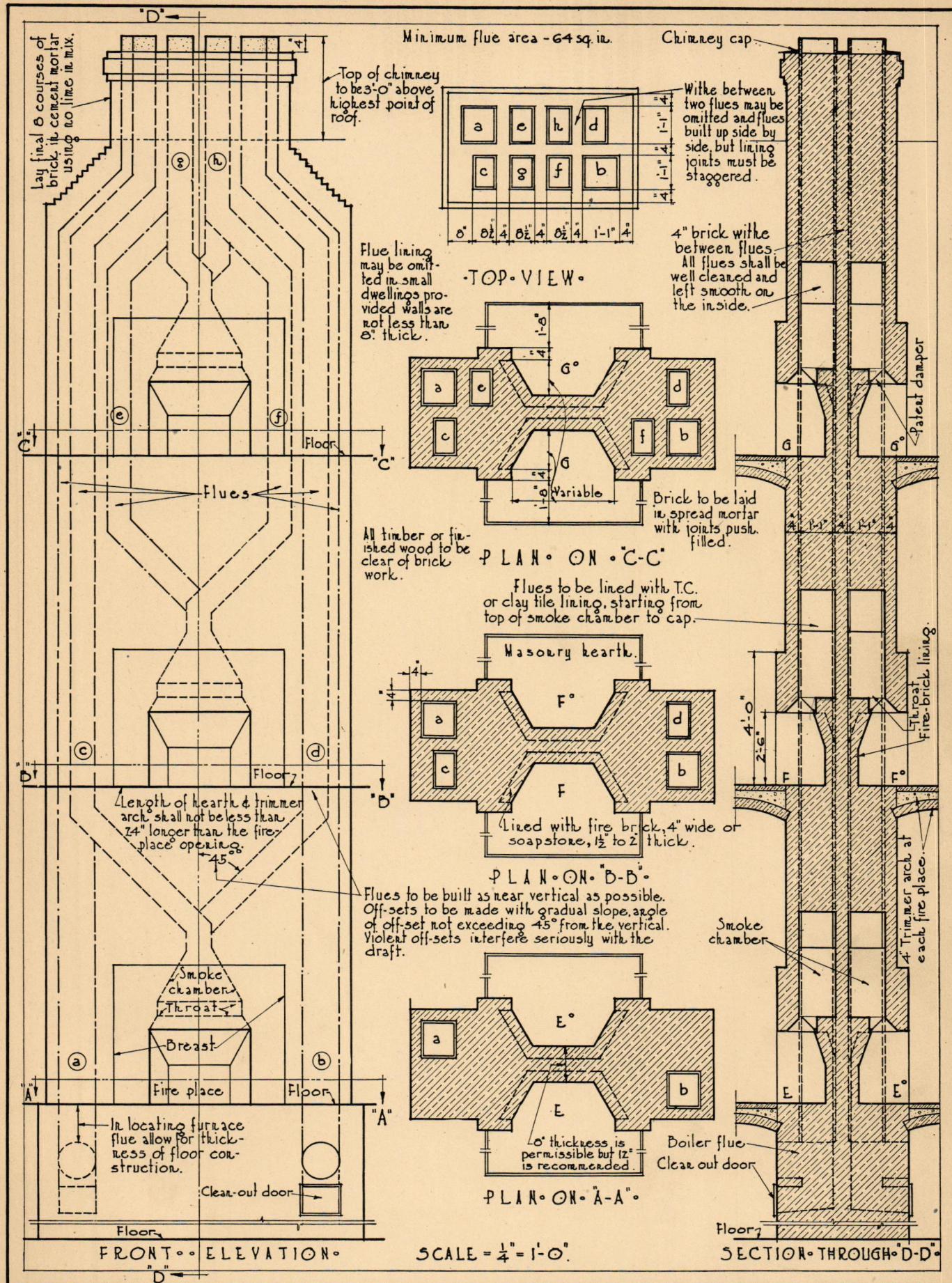


PLATE 5, CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION

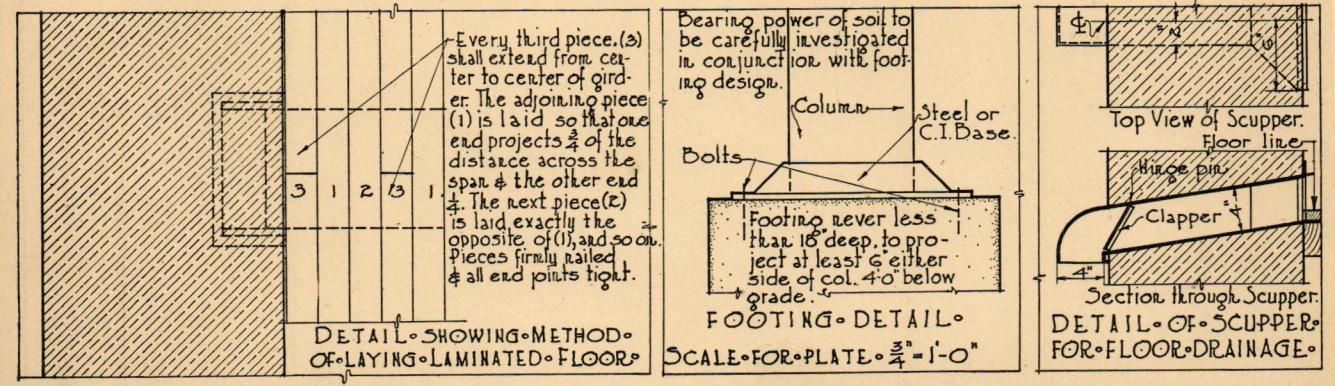
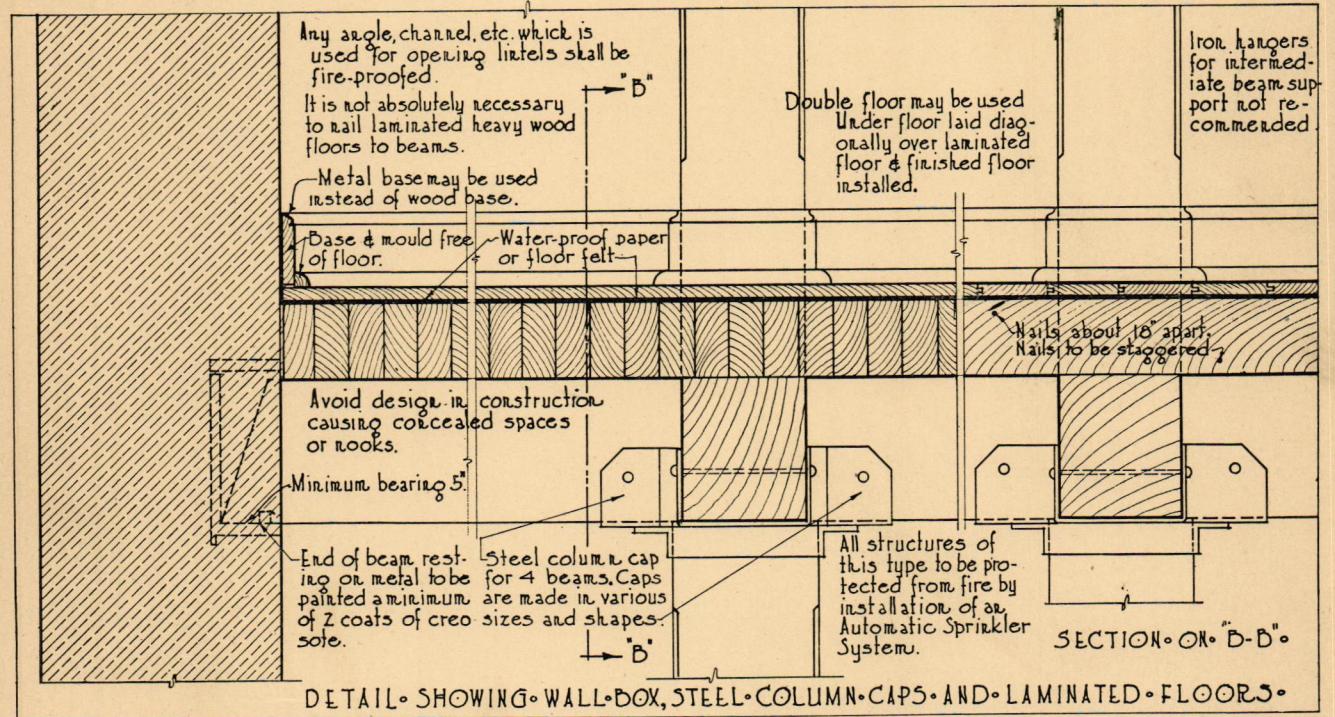
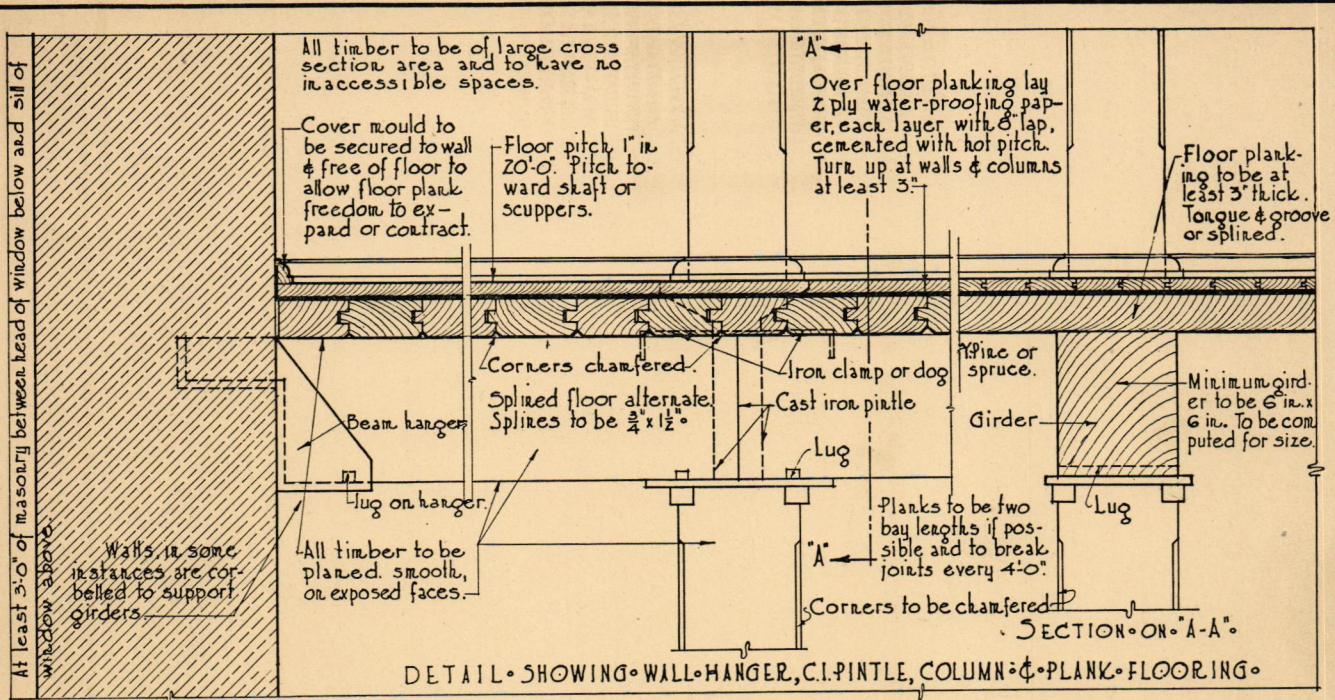


PLATE 6, SLOW-BURNING CONSTRUCTION

New York City Building Code.

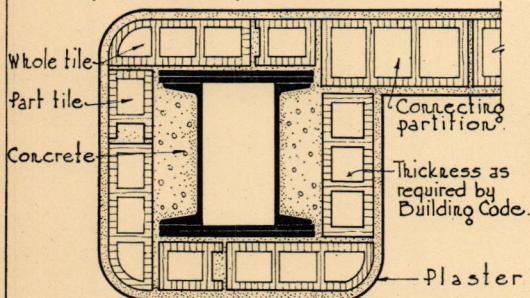
NOTE.

NOTE: Iron or steel columns placed within exterior walls or along the outer lines of a building shall be encased with approved masonry not less than 8" thick on their outside surfaces, nor less than 4" thick on their inner surfaces.

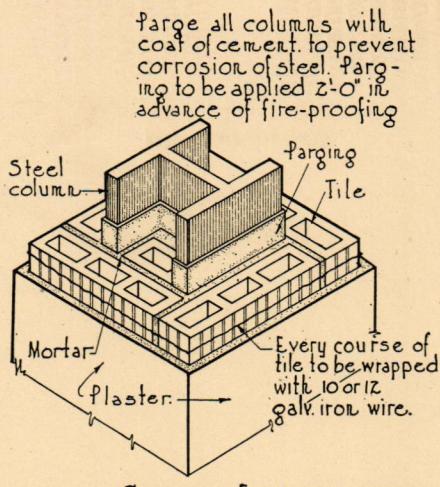
Surfaces. Iron or steel columns used in the interior of a building shall be encased on all sides with fireproofing materials not less than 2" thick.

Fireproofing materials are as follows: Barded brickwork laid in cement mortar; Concrete, 1:2:4 Portland cement, sand & $\frac{3}{4}$ stone or gravel; 1:2:5 Cinder concrete, with clear, well burned steam boiler cinders, suitably reinforced with wire or metal fabric. Porous or semi-porous terra cotta blocks with shells and webs at least 1" thick, laid in cement mortar, thoroughly bonded or secured by metal ties.

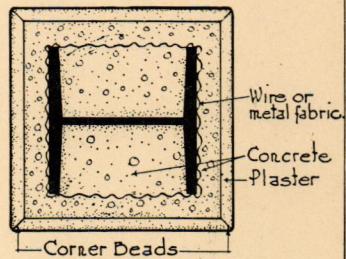
ALWAYS FOLLOW LOCAL BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS.



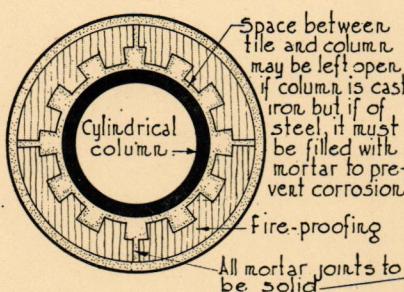
STEEL COLUMN ENCLOSED WITH
HOLLOW TILE • ROUNDED CORNER



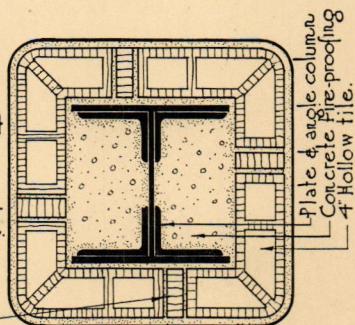
COLUMN• FIRE• PROOFING•



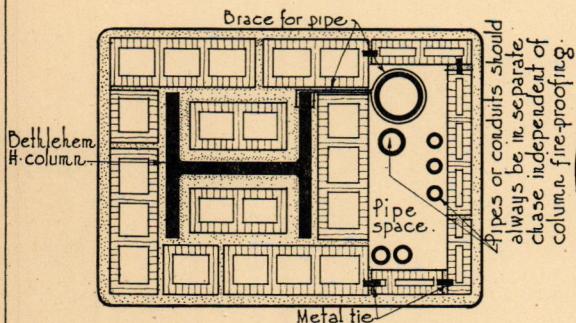
STEEL COLUMN ENCLOSED
WITH CINDER OR STONE
CONCRETE.



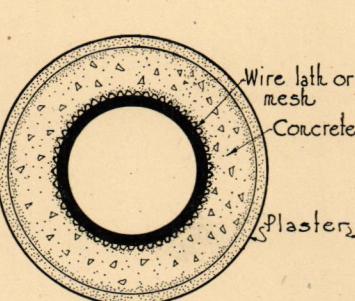
• TILE • COVERING
• IN • SEGMENTS •



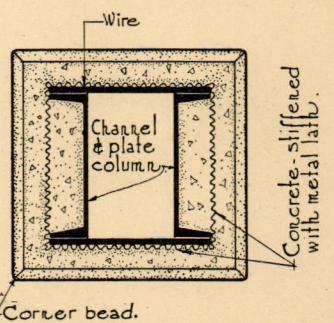
HOLLOW • TILE • CORNERS •
SLIGHTLY • ROUNDED •



HOLLOW-TILE. (REGULAR-SHAPES.)
ENCLOSING-COLUMN & PIPE-CHASE.



CONCRETE-ENCLOSURE CONCRETE-ENCLOSURE



Column to be plastered
Center beads to be installed

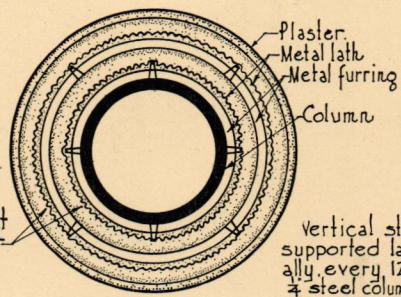
CEMENT PLASTER
8 1/8"

TILE
5"

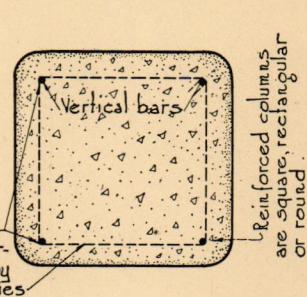
BLOCK
17 1/2"

34"

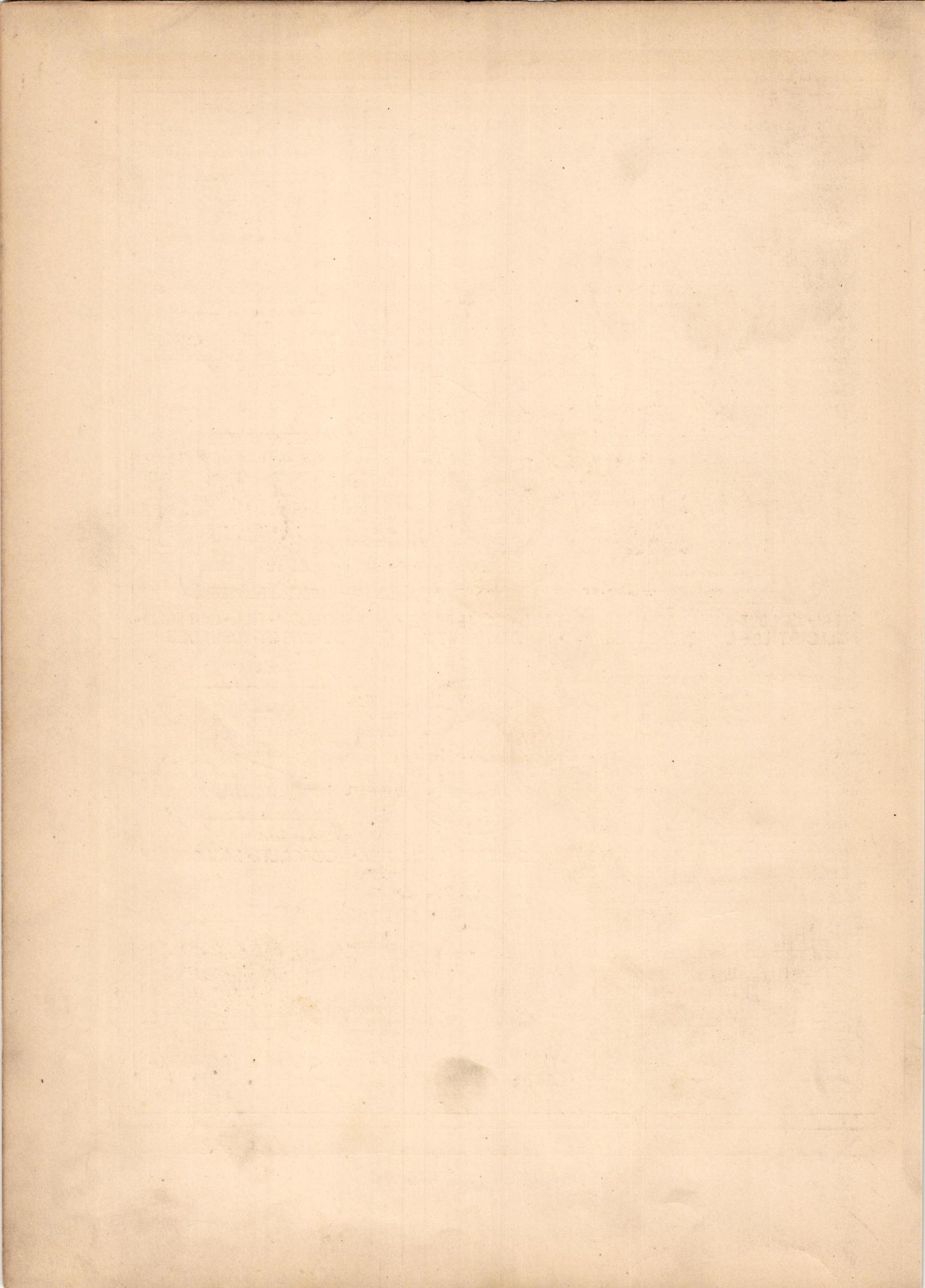
Column to be plastered
Center beads to be installed

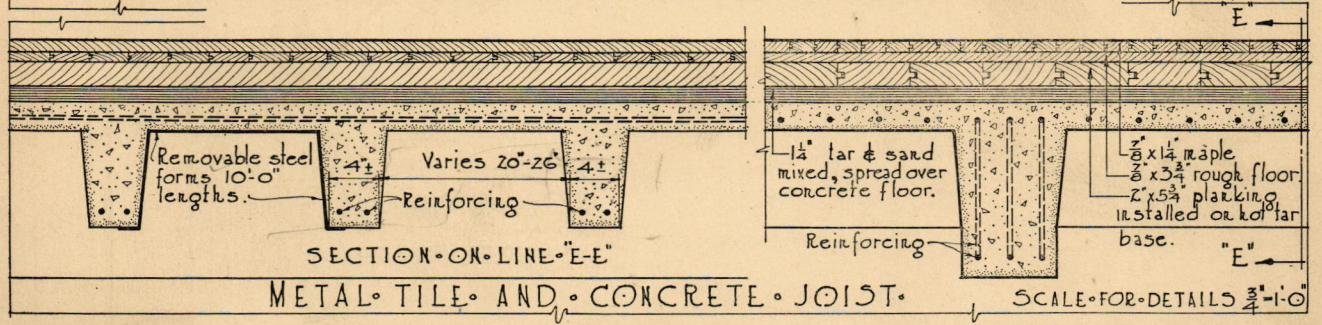
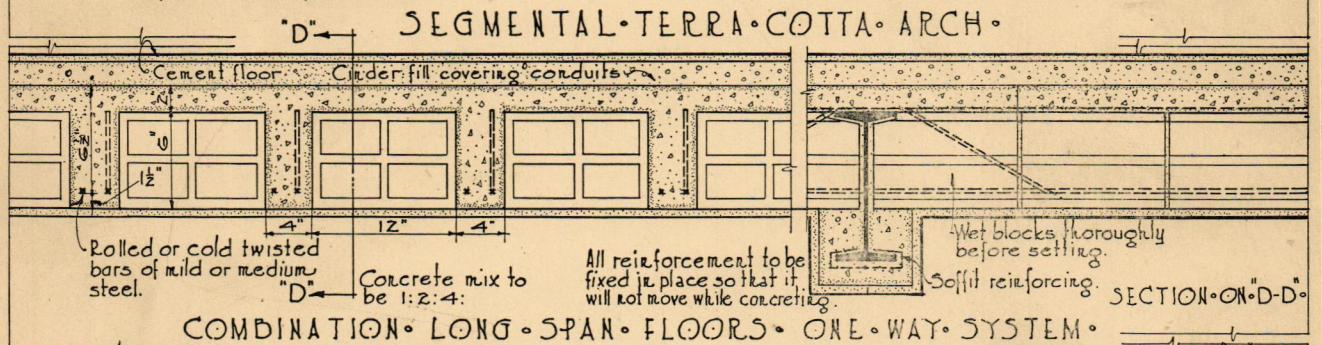
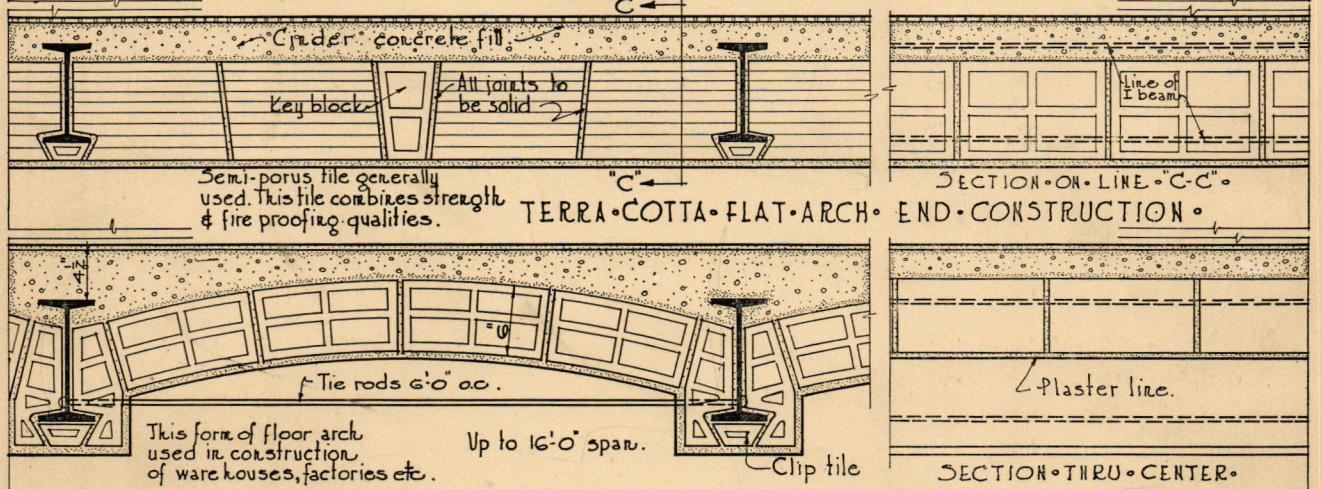
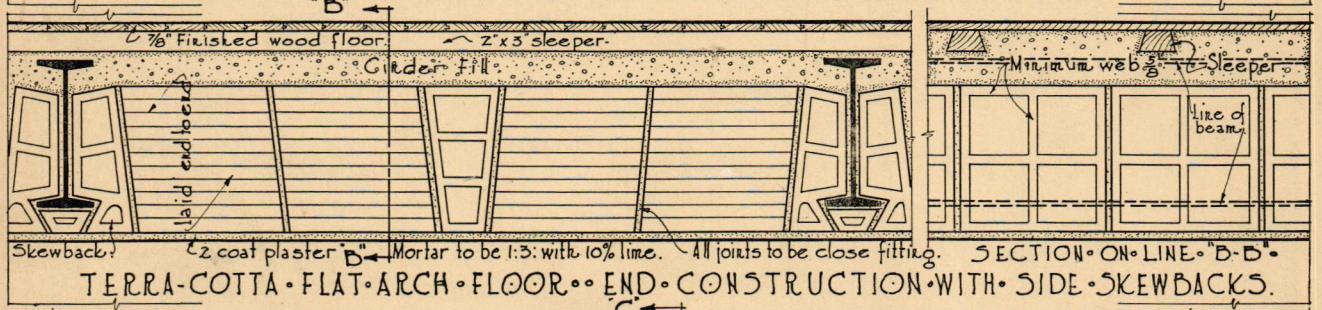
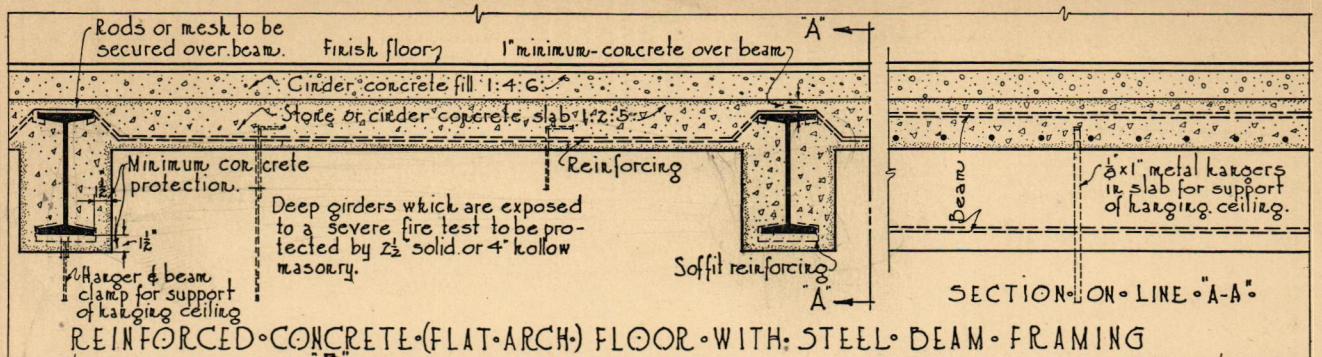


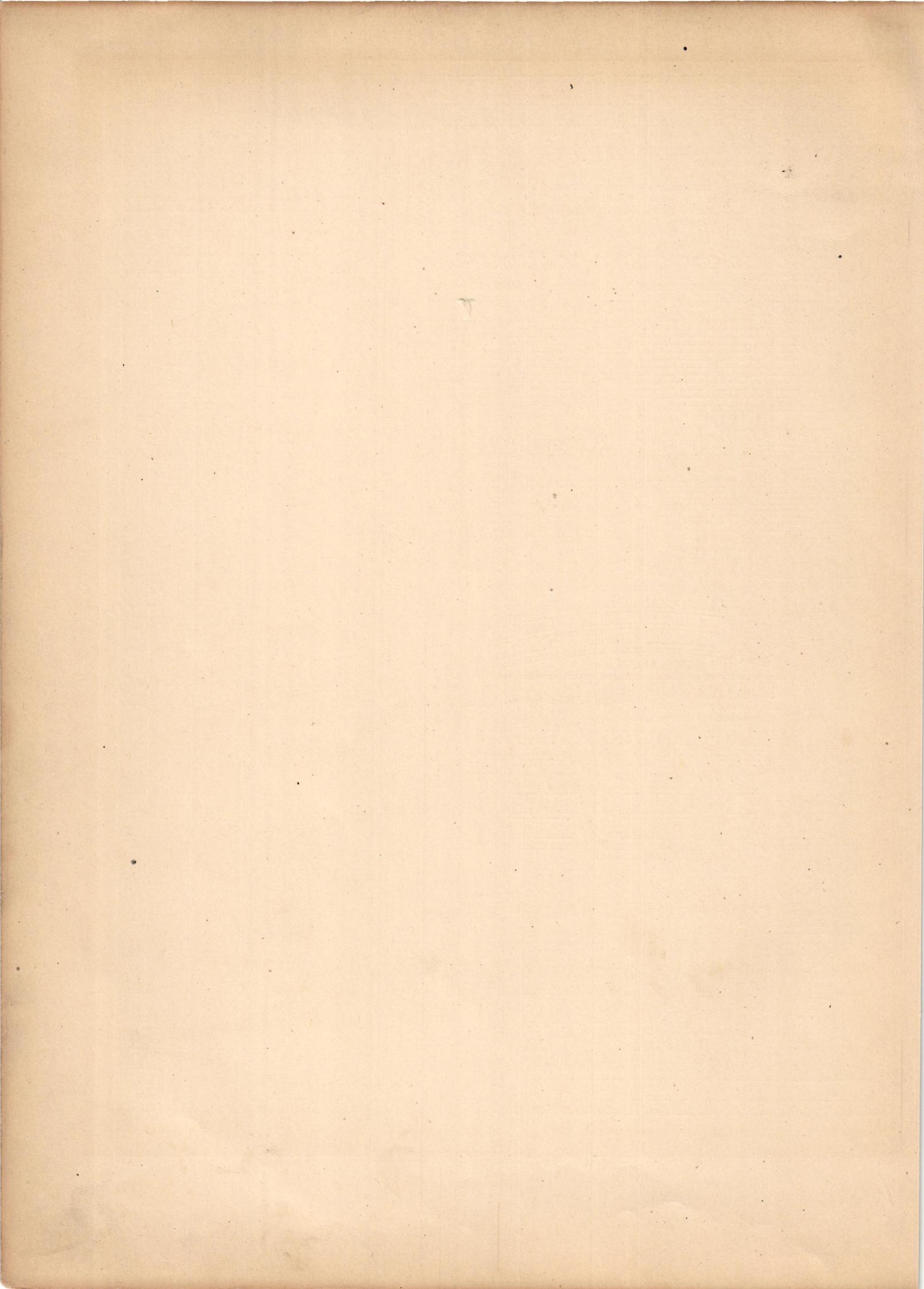
• COLUMN WITH DOUBLE
• COAT OF CEMENT PLASTER •



•REINFORCED•CON-
•CRETE•COLUMN•







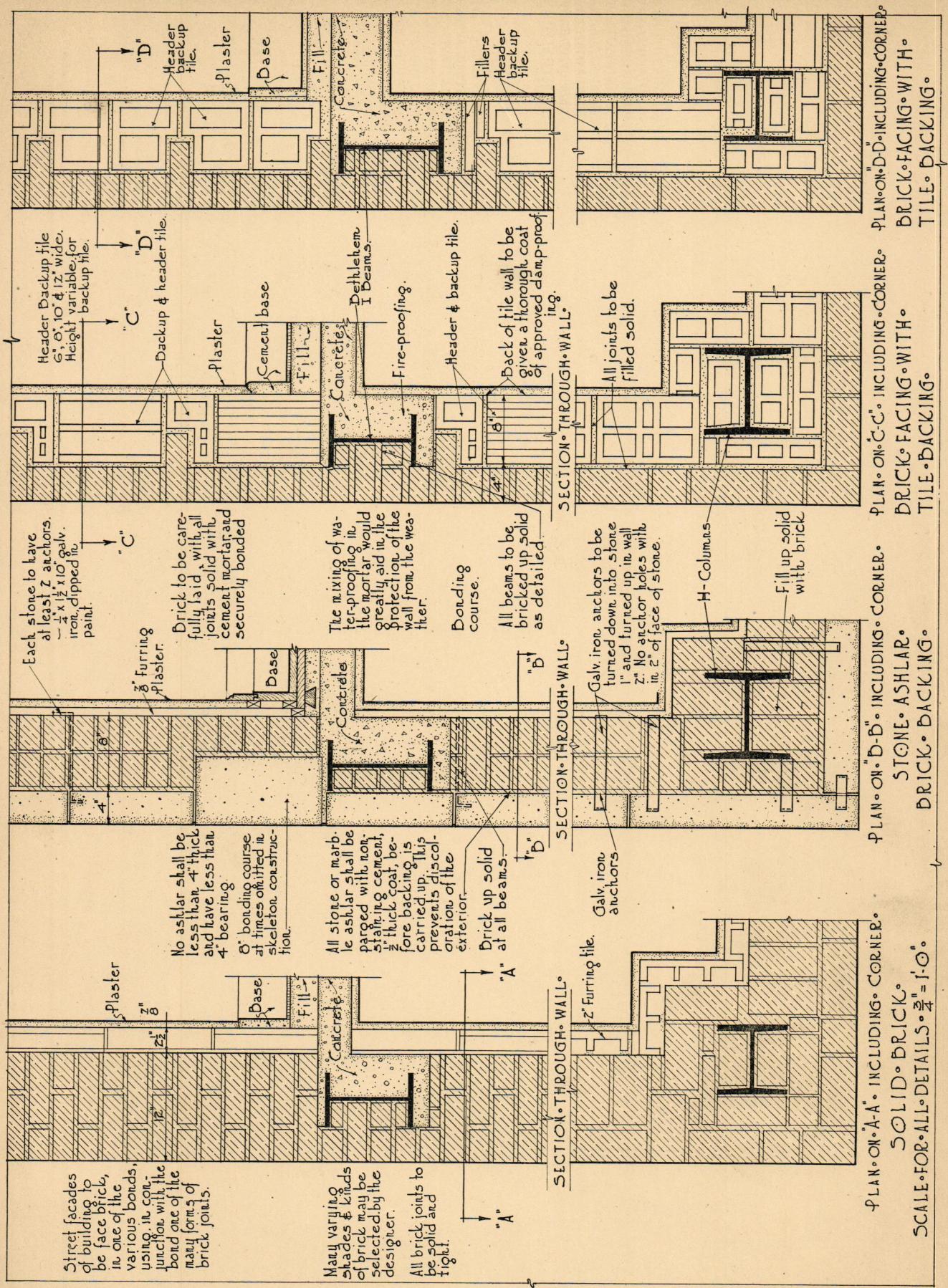
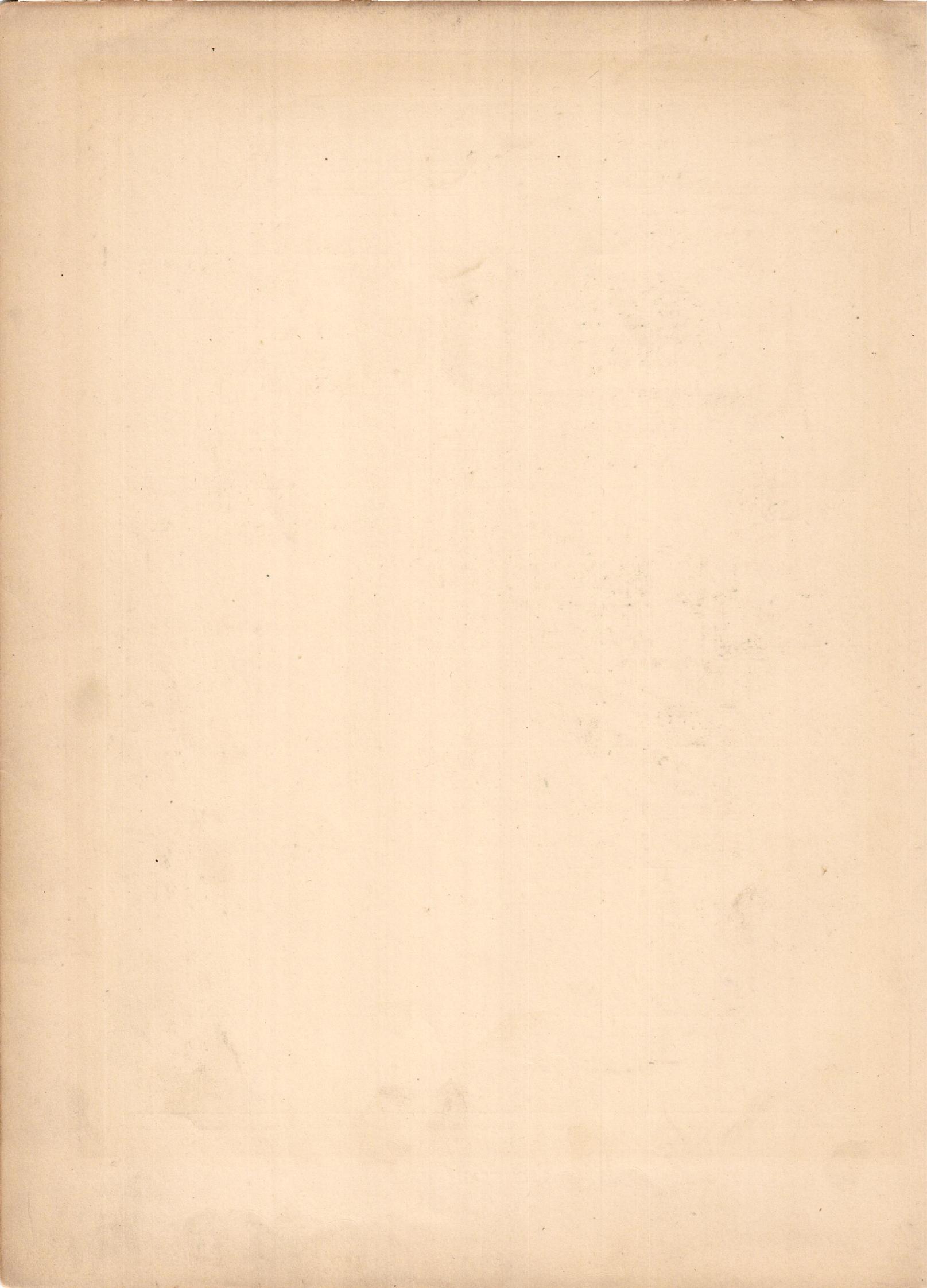


PLATE 9, CURTAIN WALLS



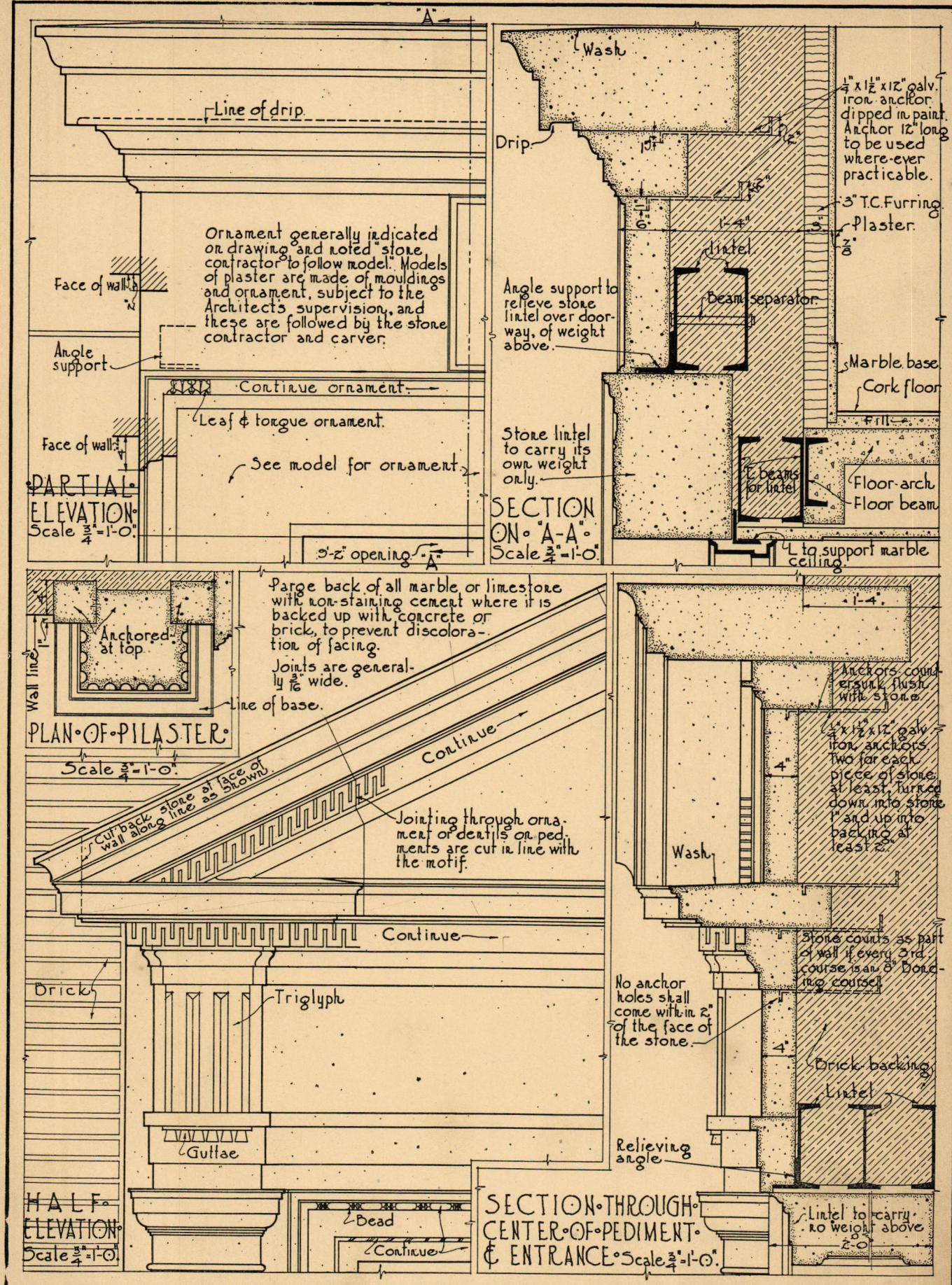


PLATE 10, STONE DOORWAYS

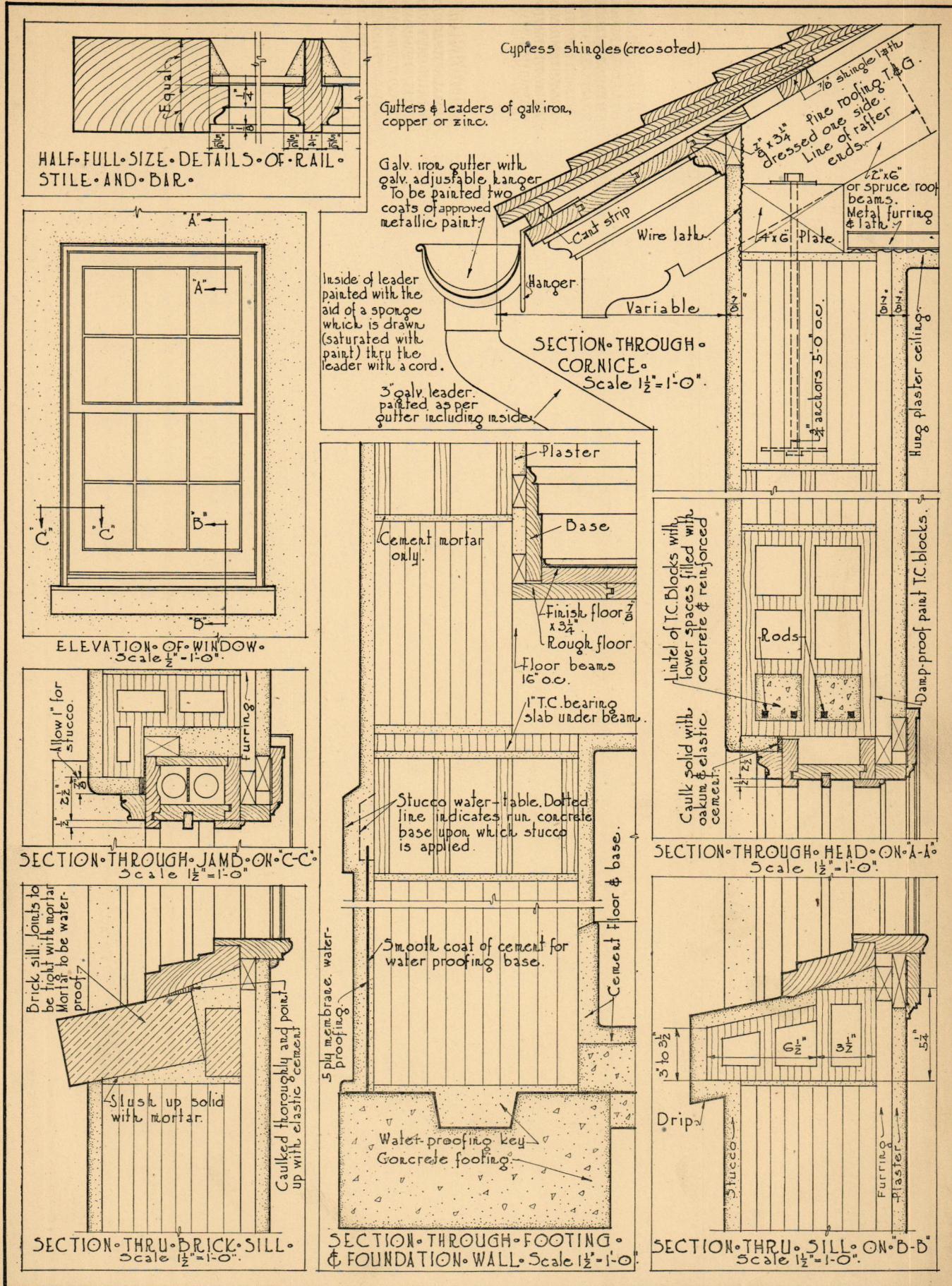
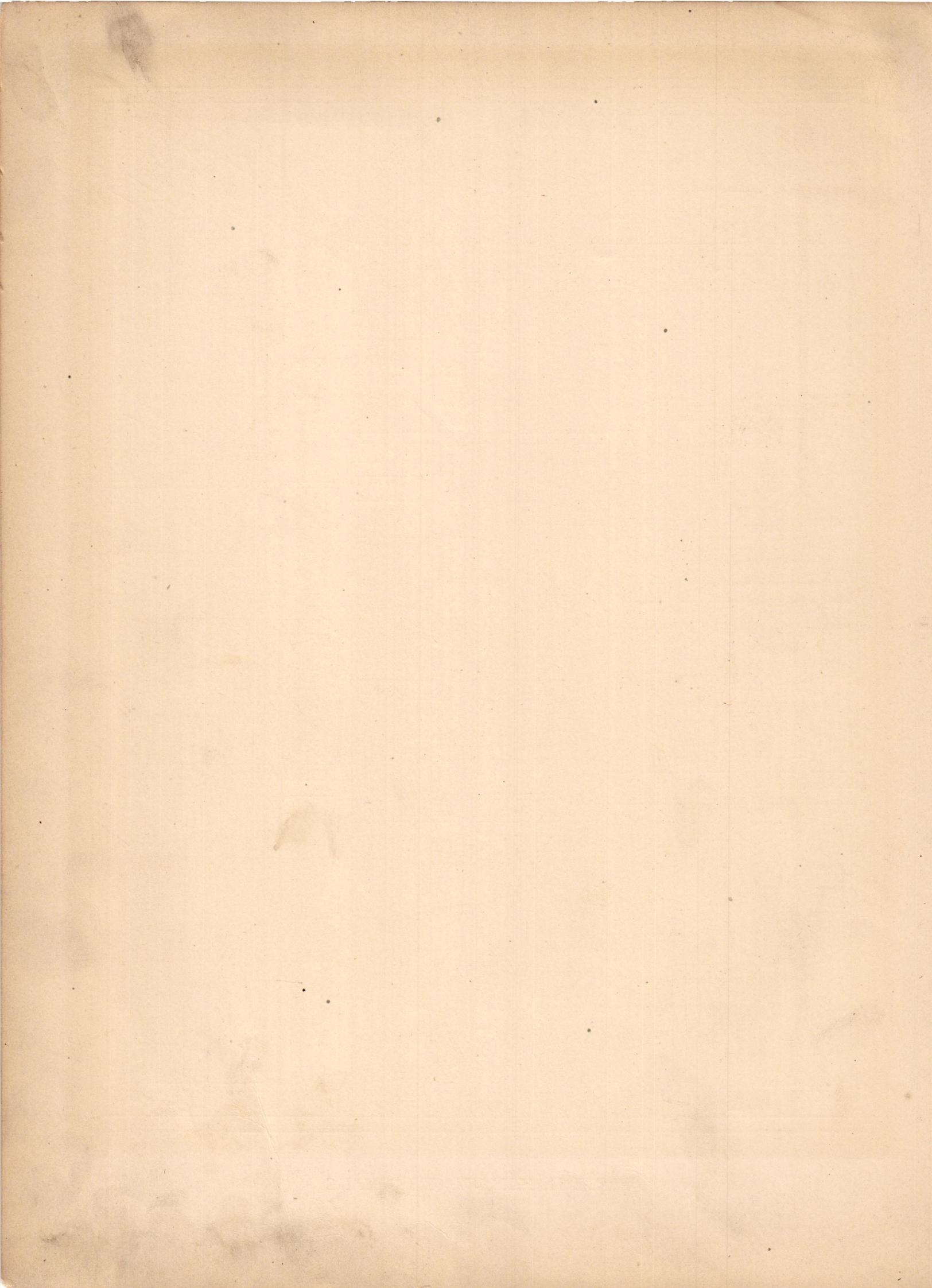
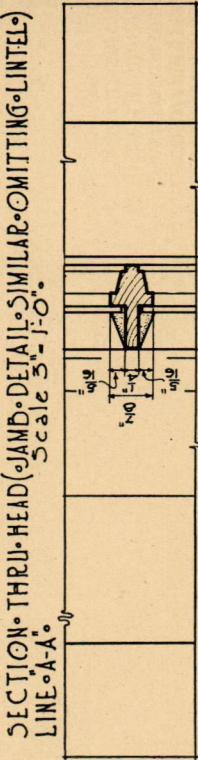
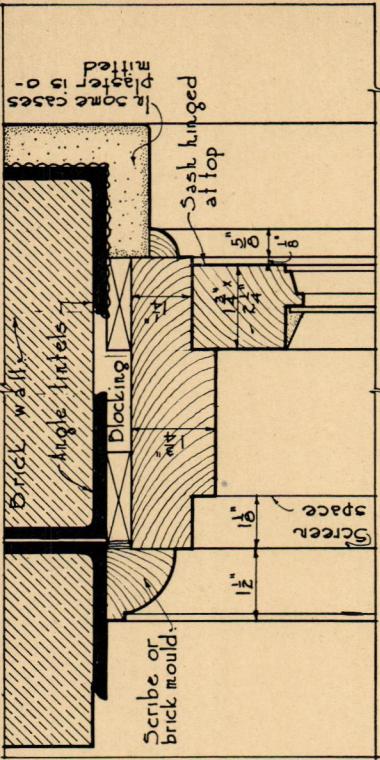
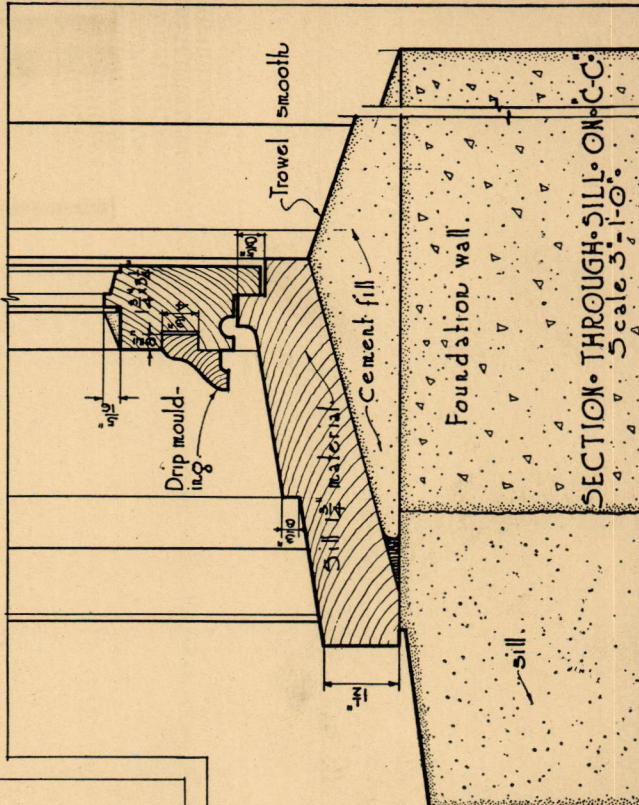


PLATE 11, HOLLOW TILE DETAILS

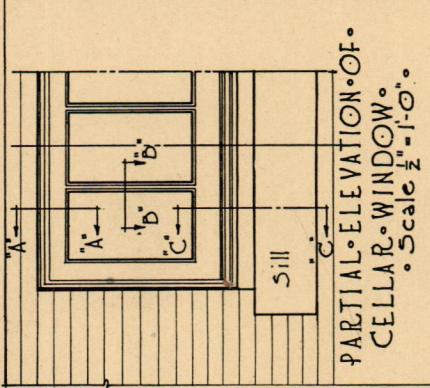




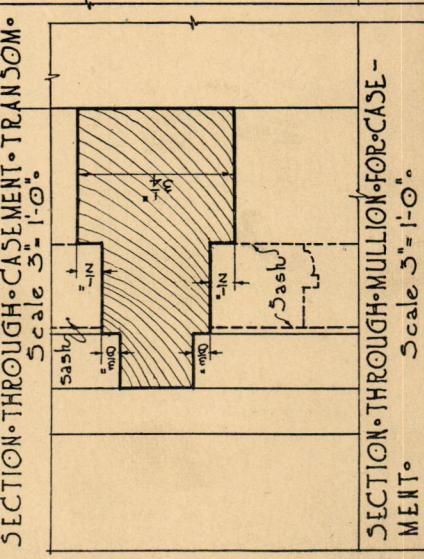
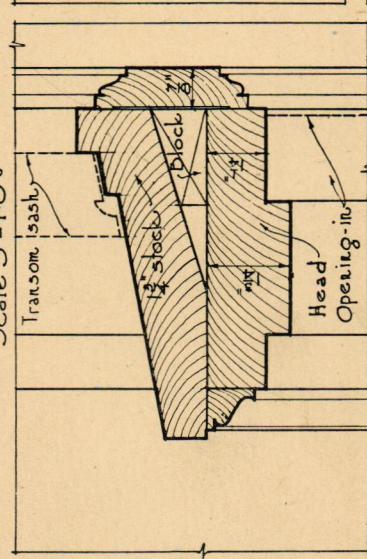
SECTION THRU. HEAD (JAMB) DETAIL SIMILAR OMITTING LINTEL
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



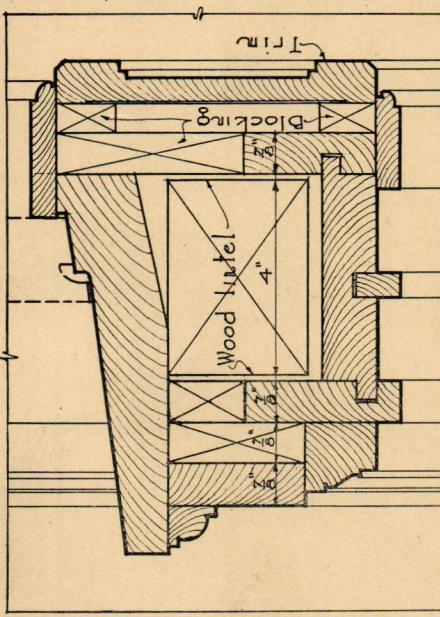
SECTION THRU. MUNTIN ON C-C
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



SECTION THRU. TRANSOM OF DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



SECTION THRU. TRANSOM OF DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



In some instances iron grilles are installed in cellar windows for protection. Grilles can be installed by either setting the grille bars into the head and sill, or having an iron frame made with the bars built in, and setting this frame in, securing same with lag screws to window frame. Grilles are also made to fasten on latches in wall so they can be easily opened or closed, being locked with a padlock thru iron eyelet in wall. Bars to be $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ", frame $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

A

1 21

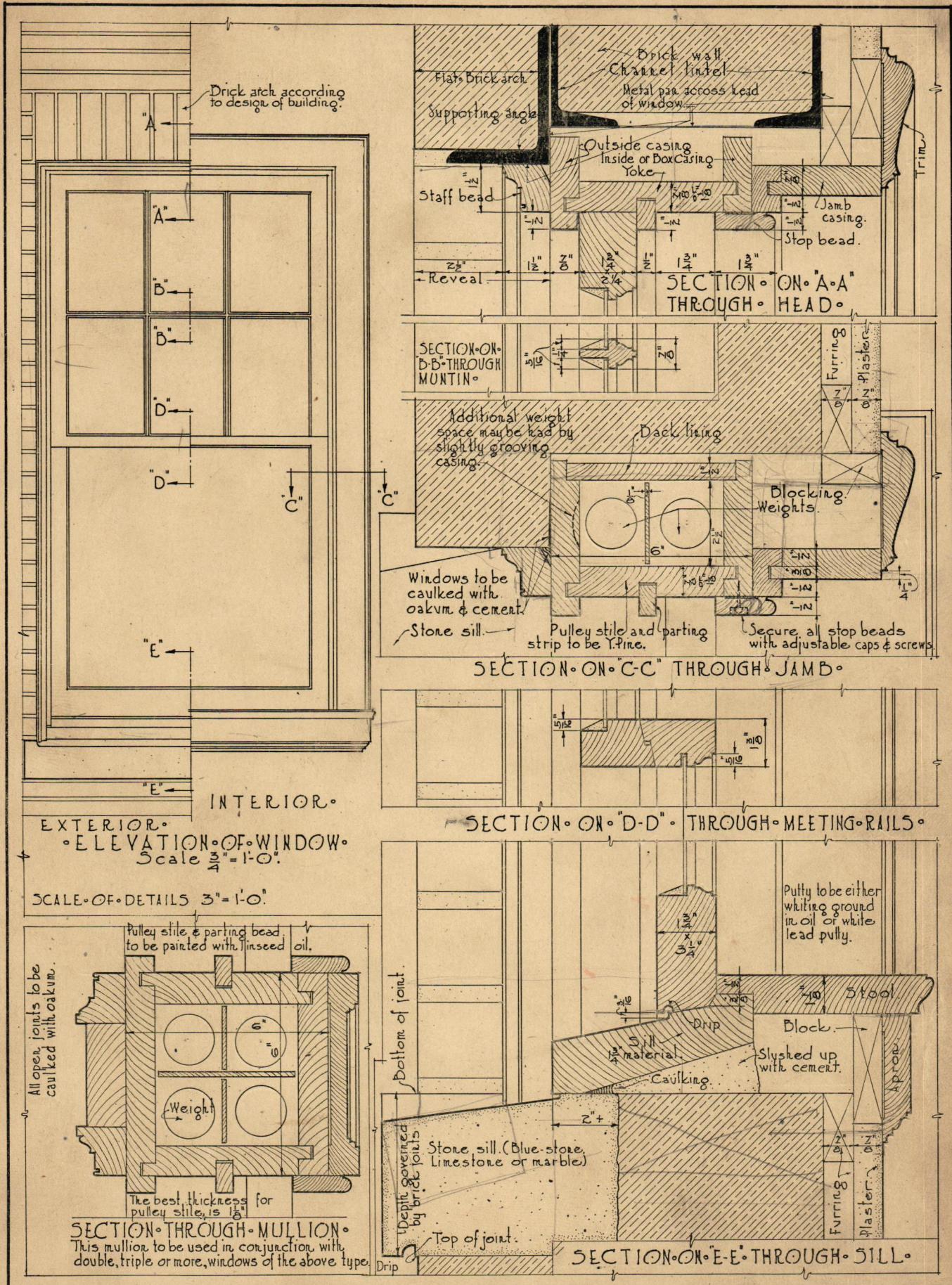
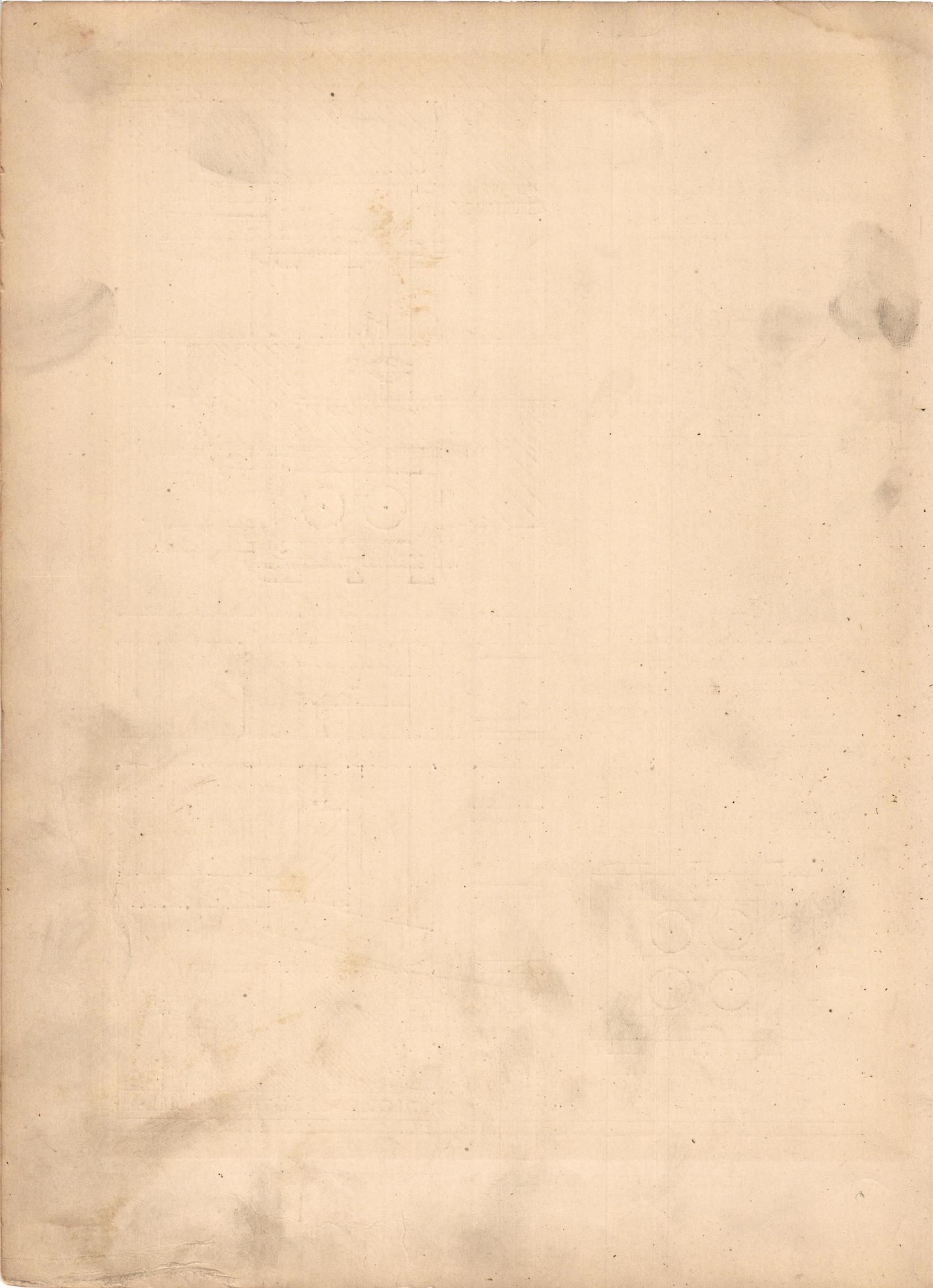
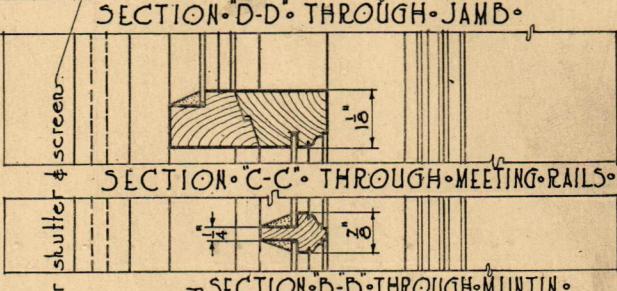
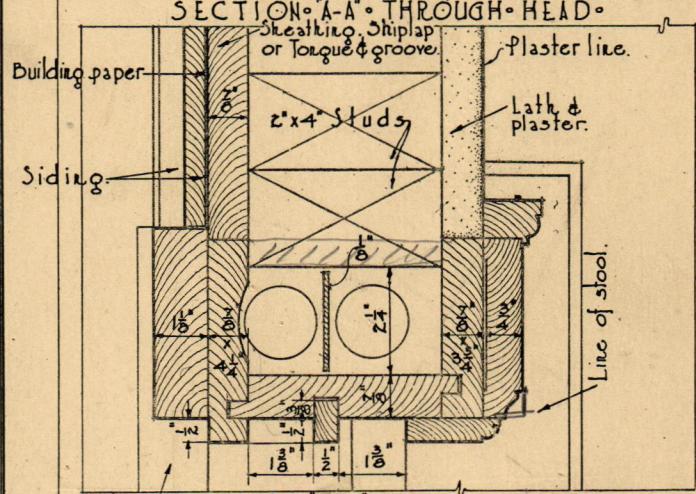
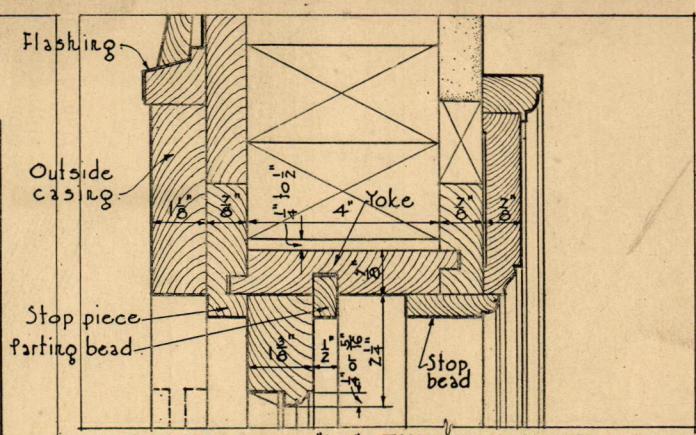
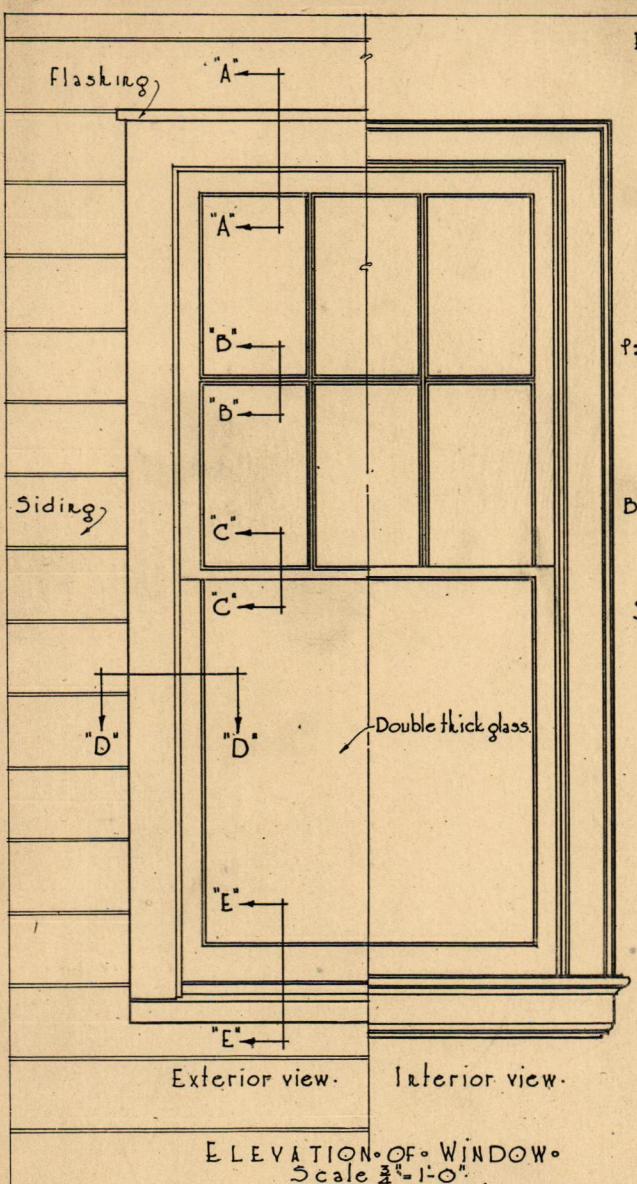


PLATE 13, WOOD DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW IN MASONRY





SECTION "B-B" THROUGH MULLION.

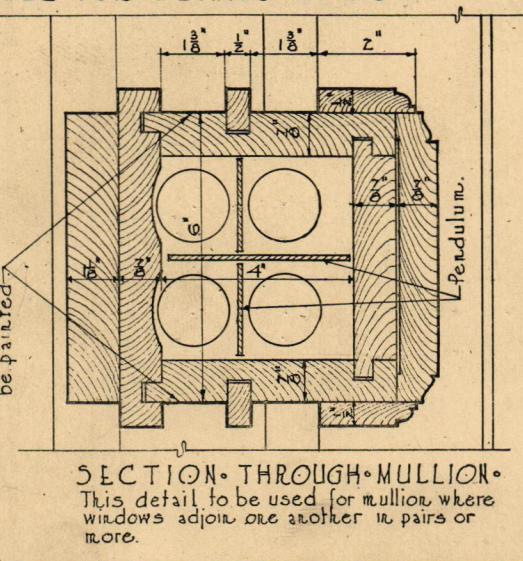
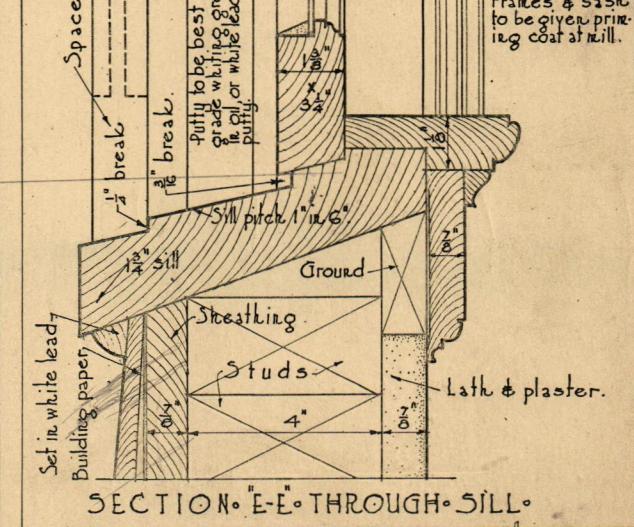
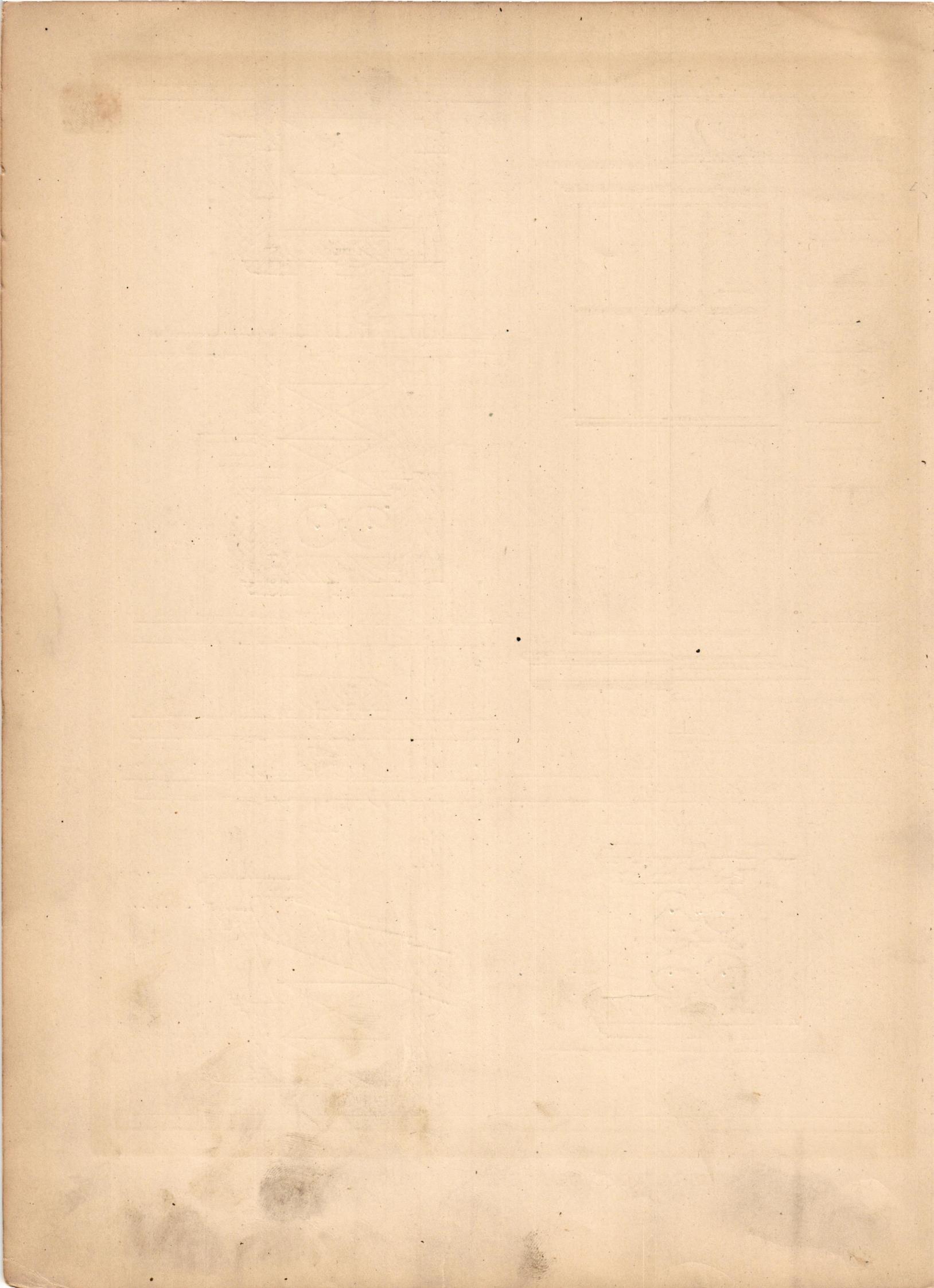


PLATE 14, WOOD DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW IN FRAME



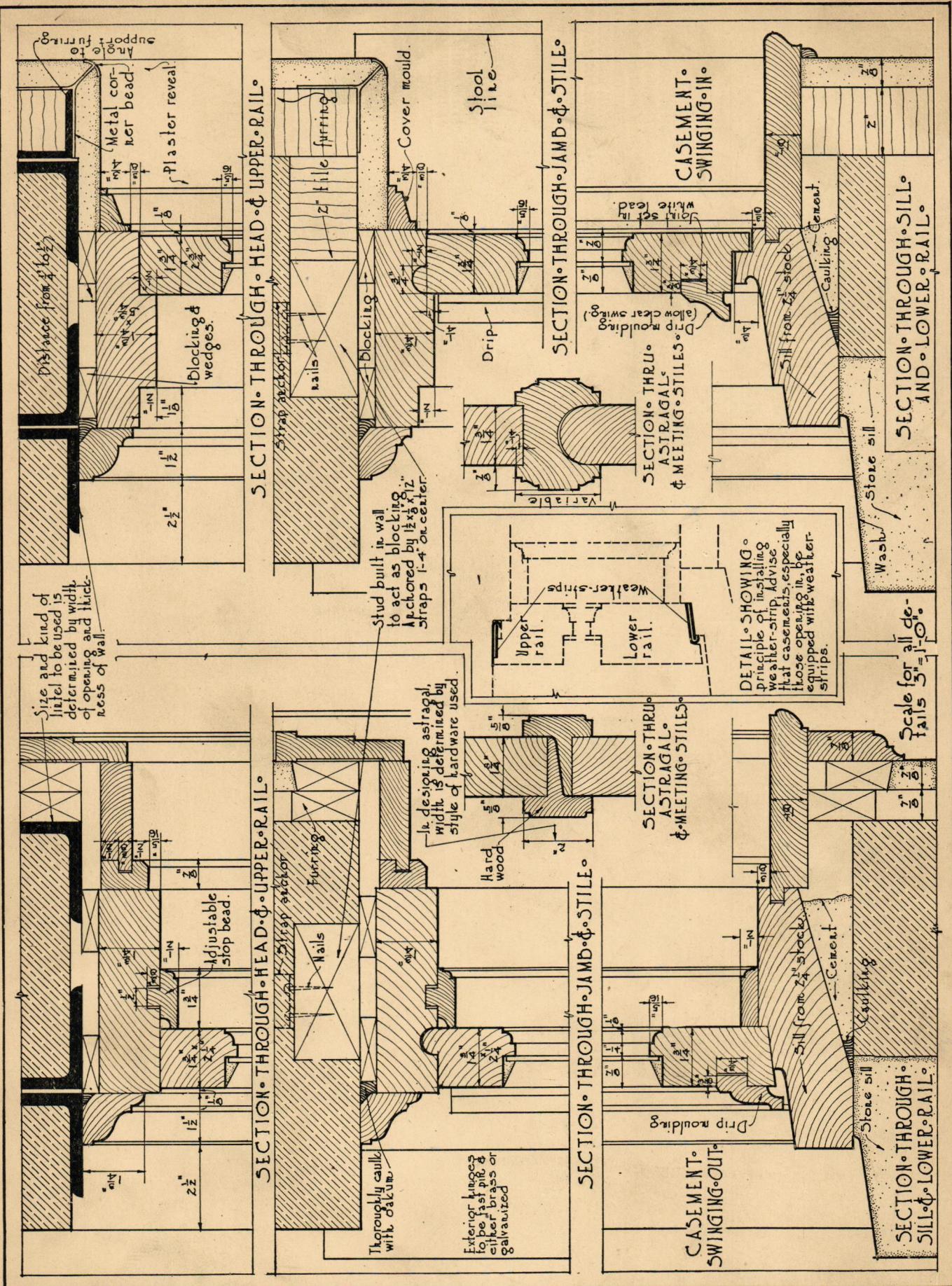
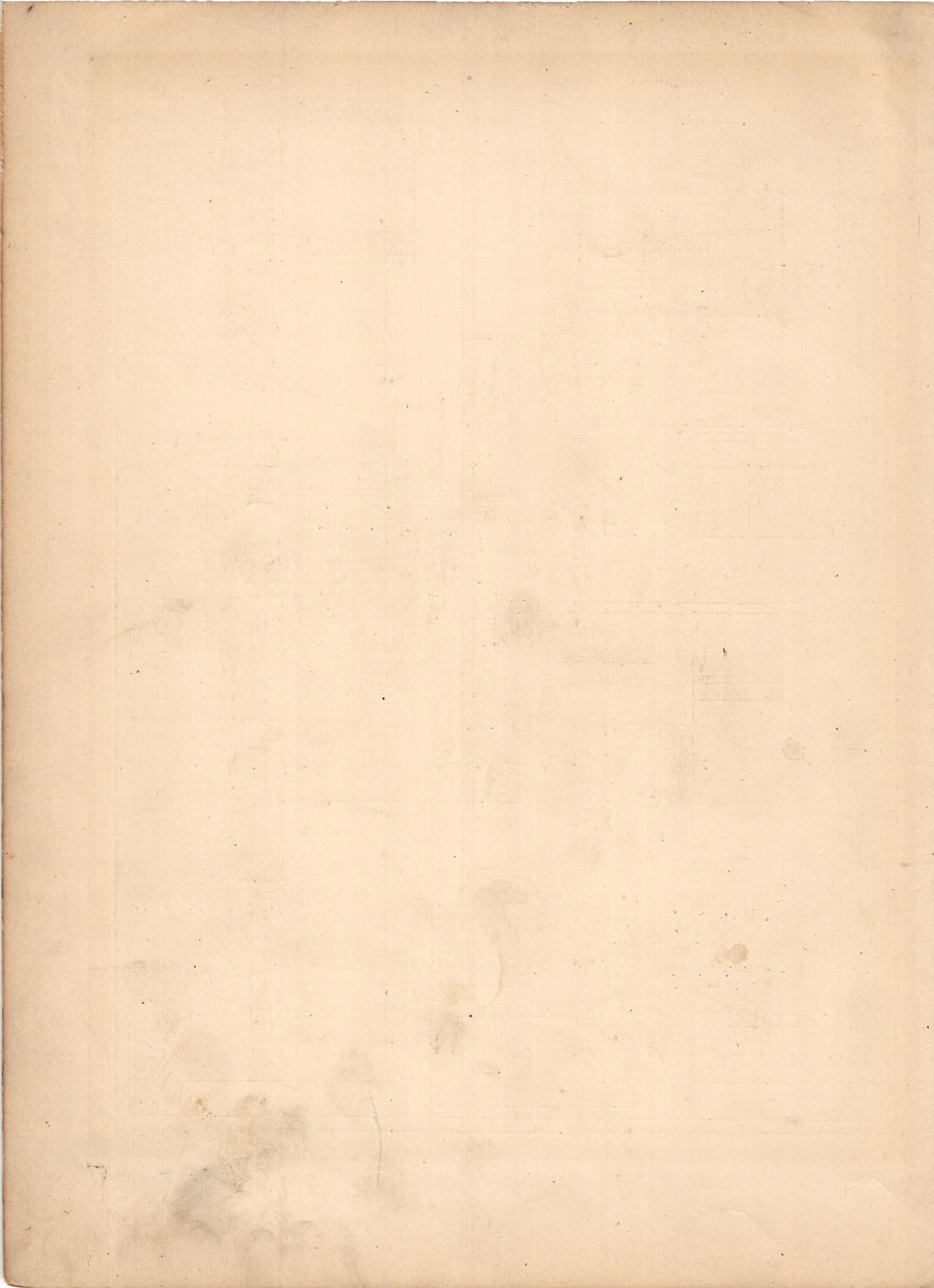


PLATE 15, WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS IN MASONRY



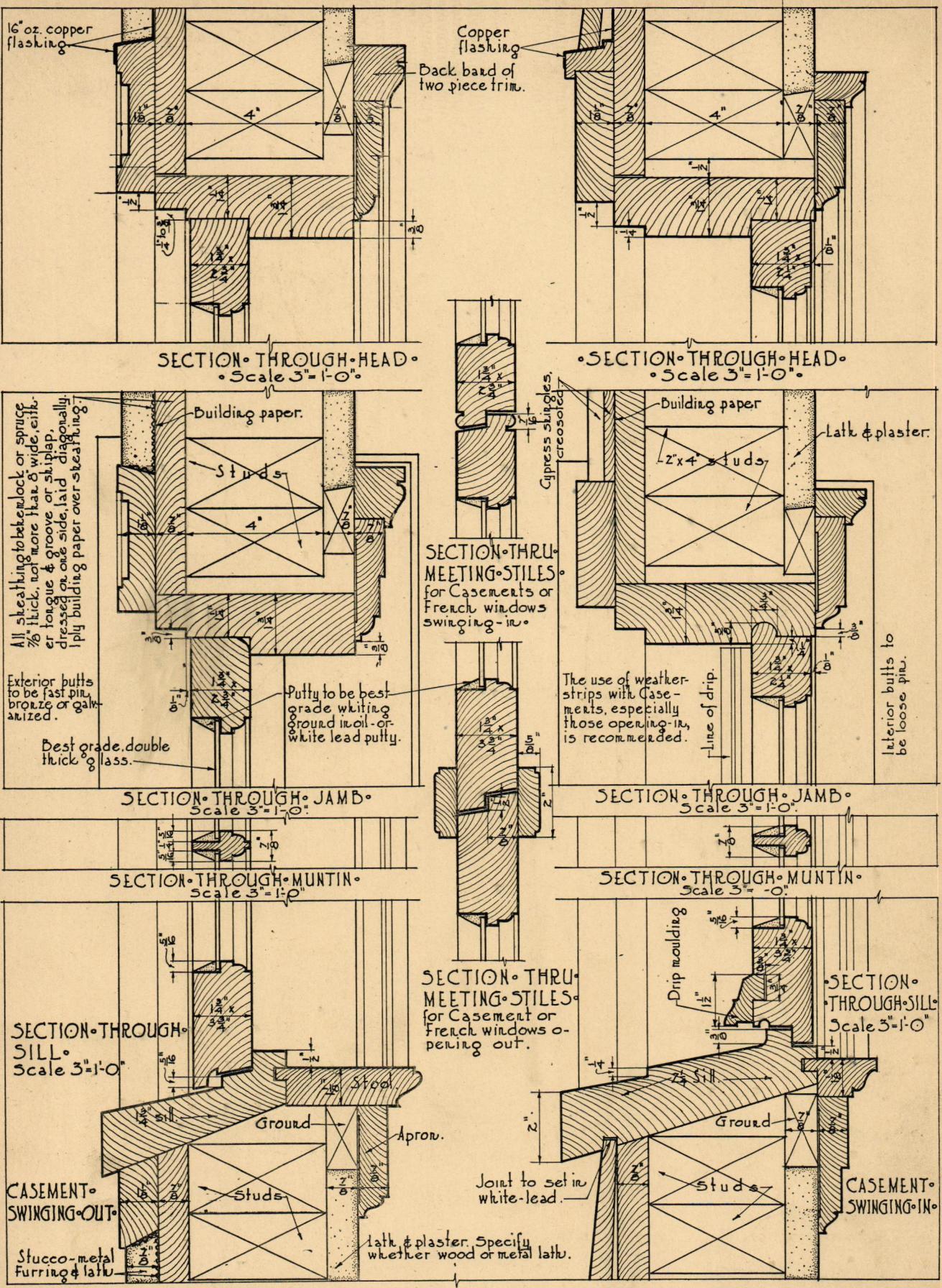
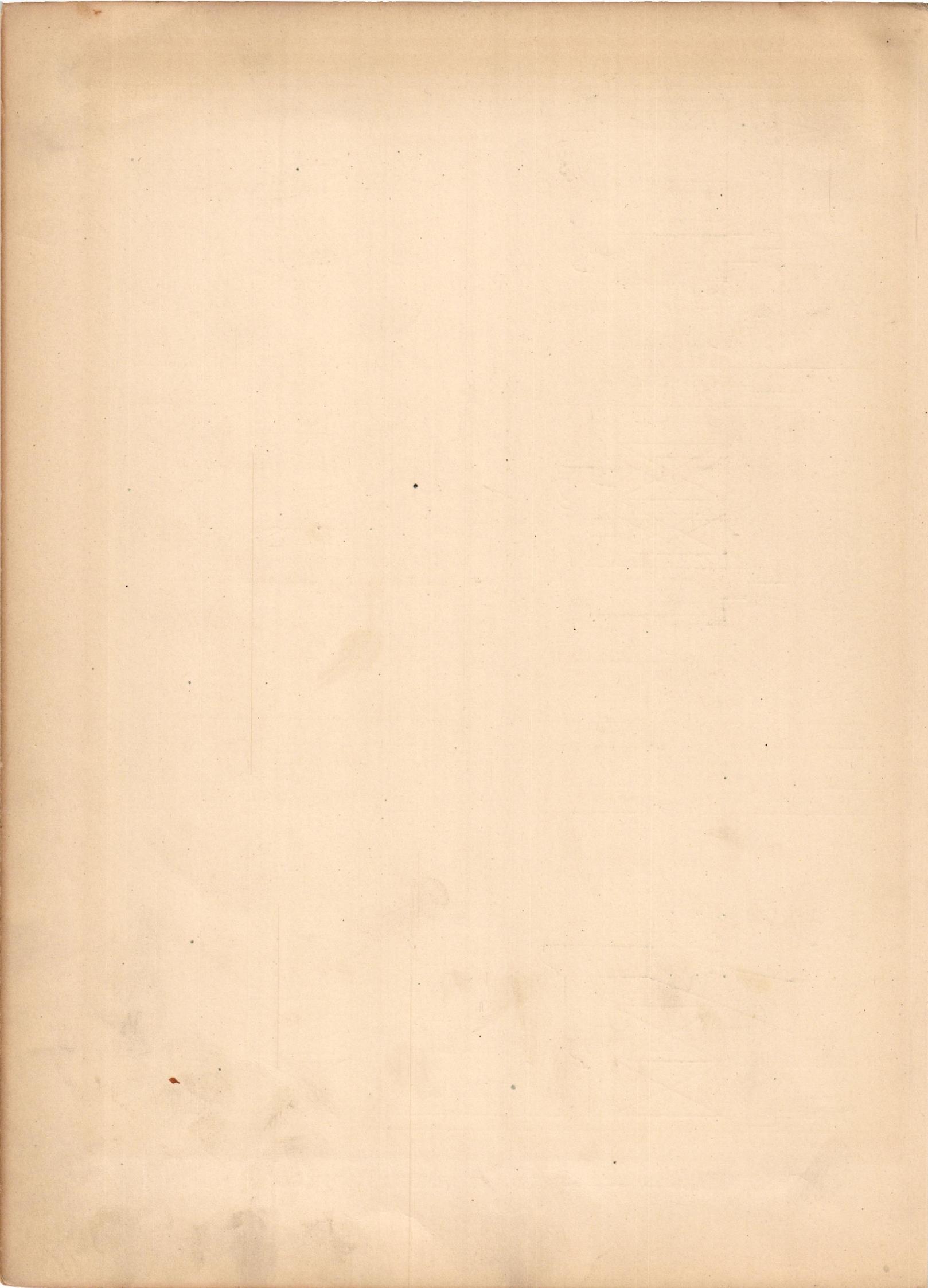


PLATE 16, WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS IN FRAME



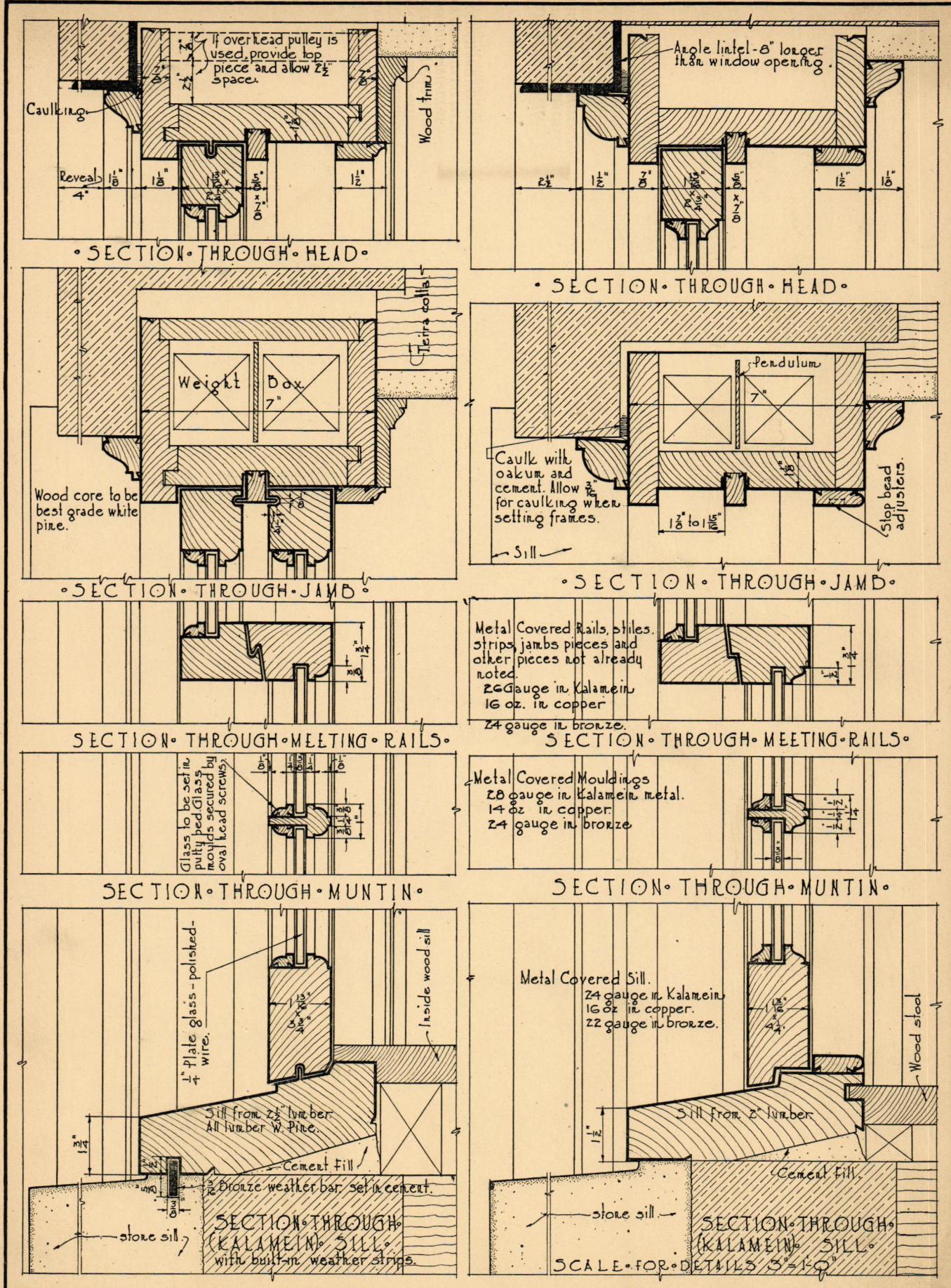
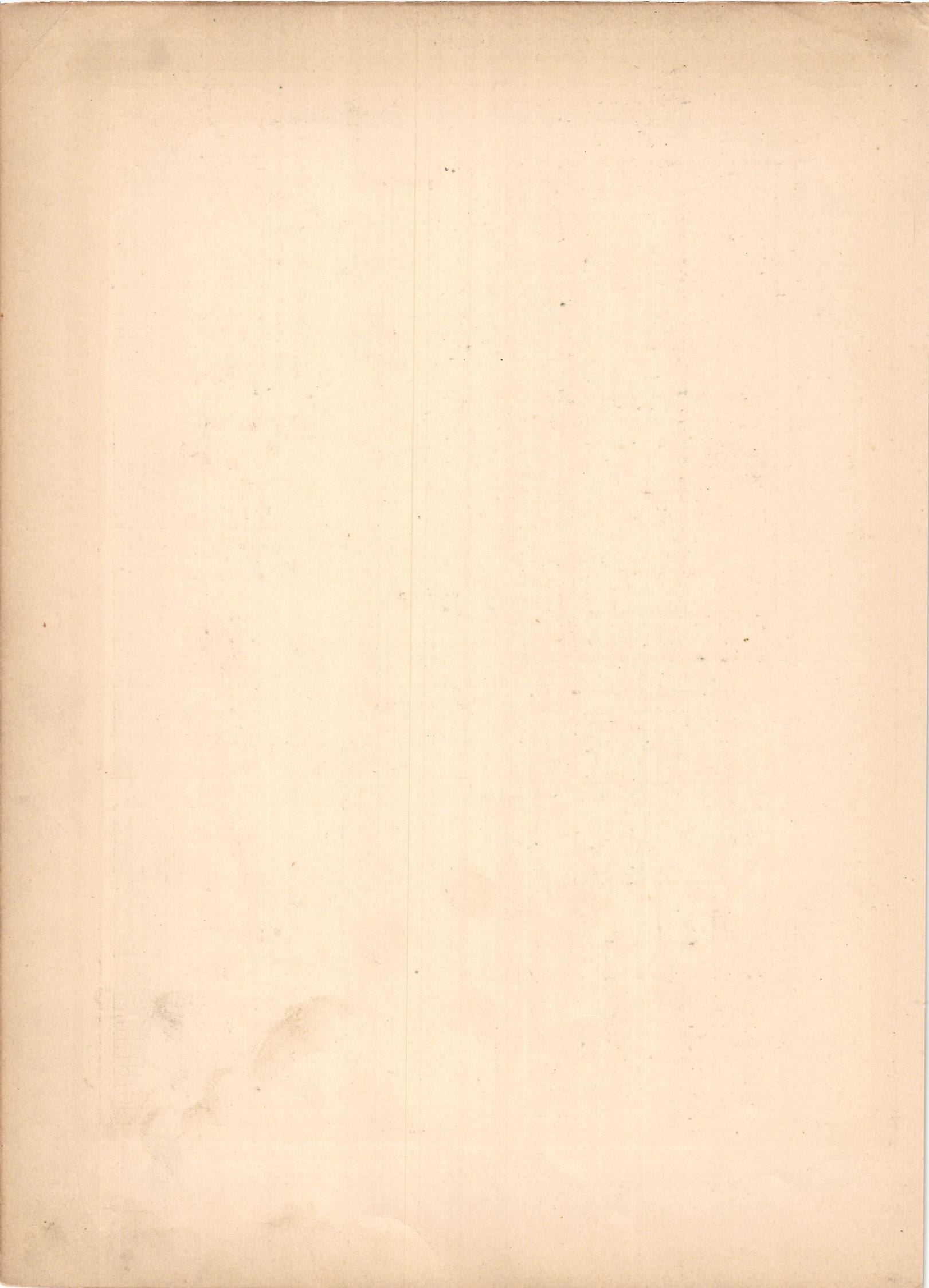


PLATE 17. METAL COVERED DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS



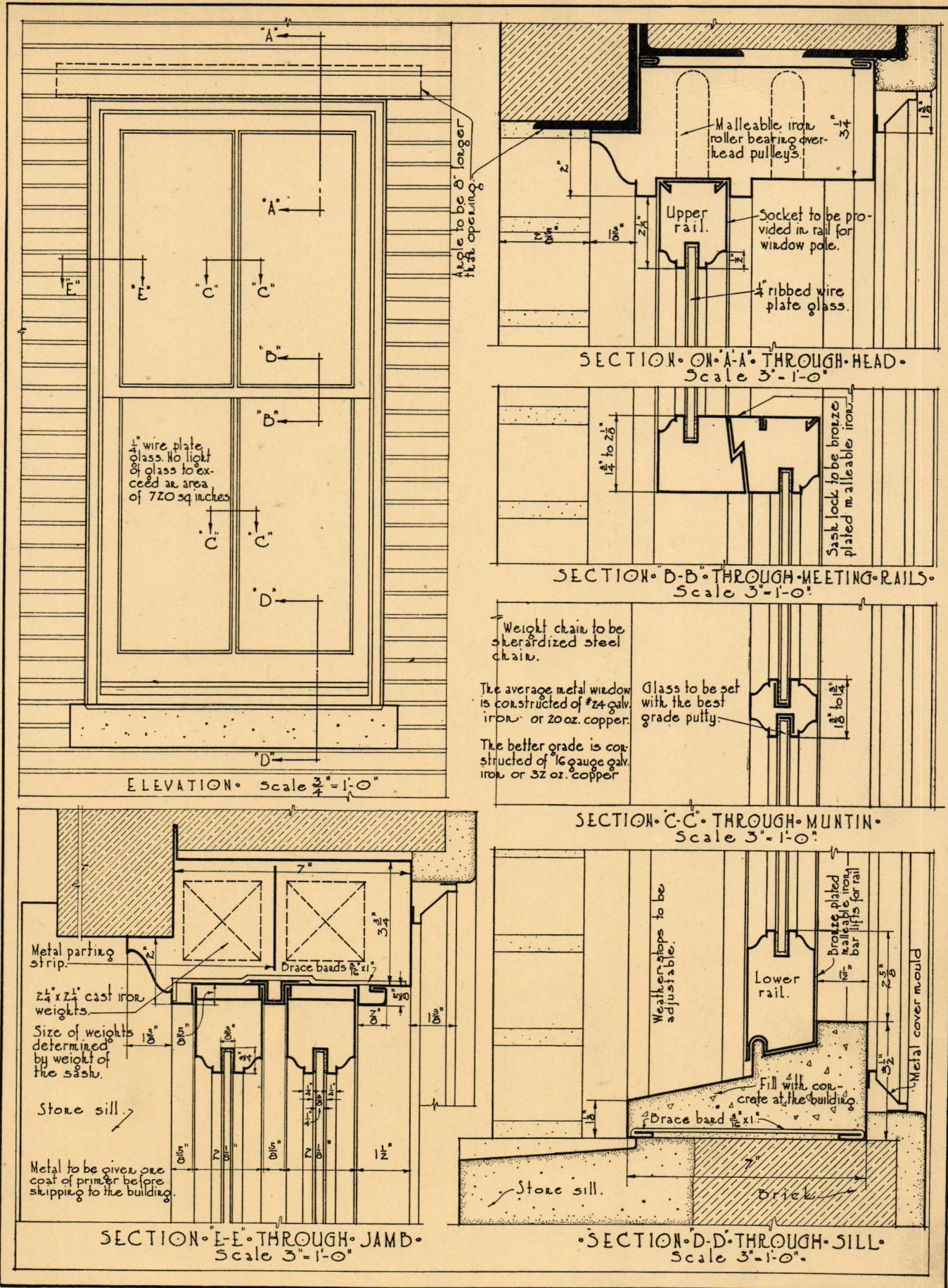


PLATE 18, HOLLOW METAL DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW

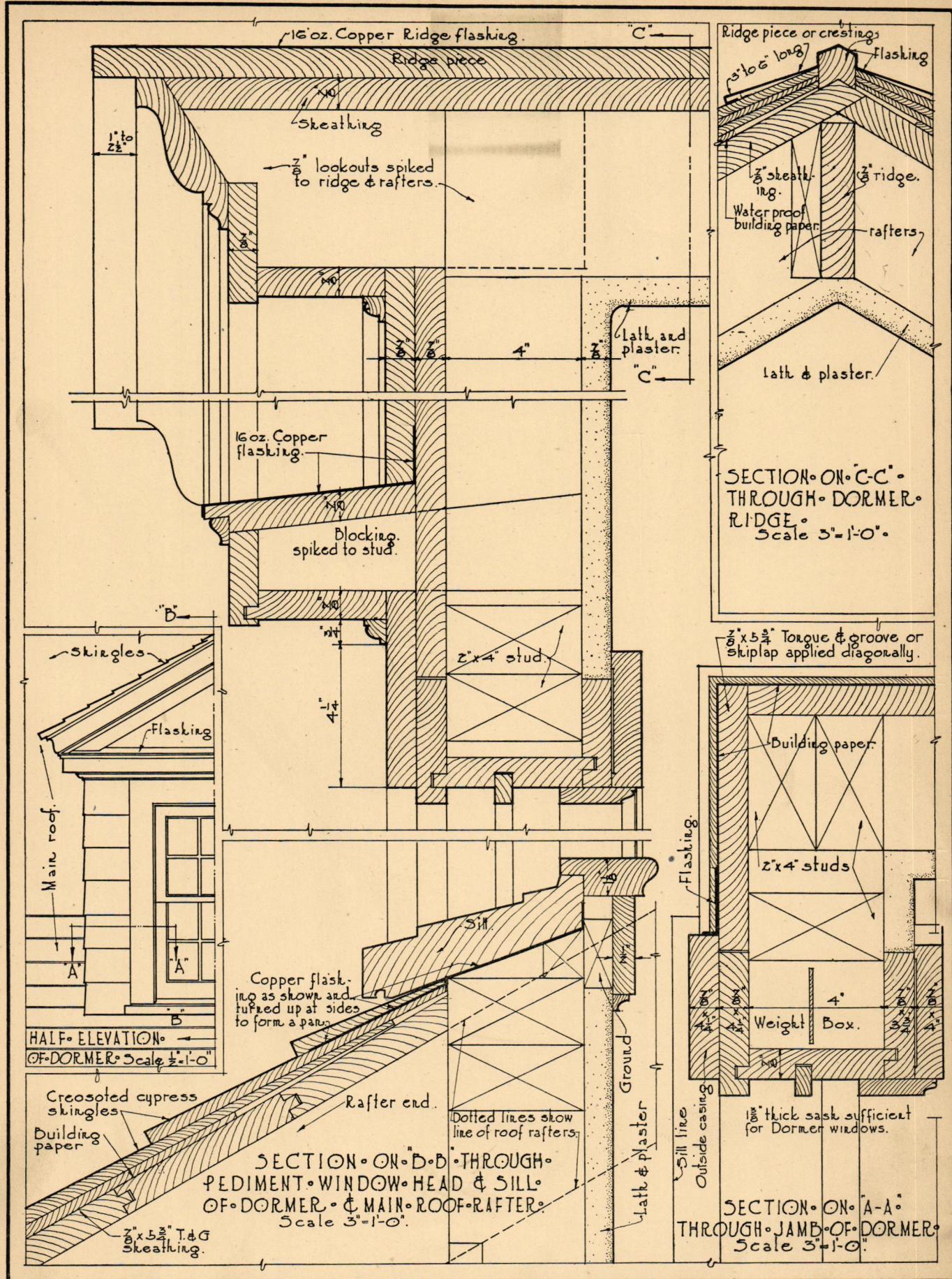
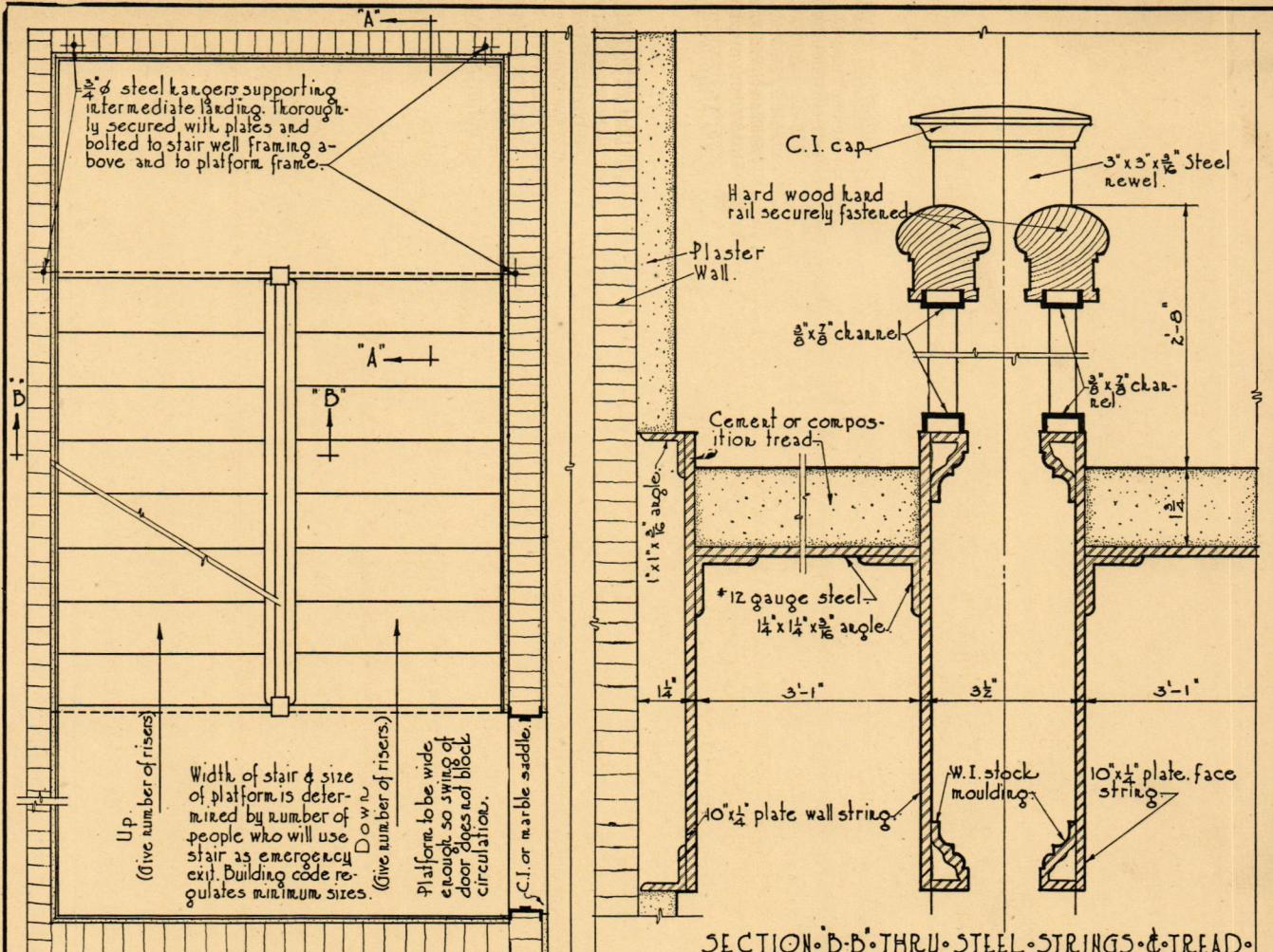
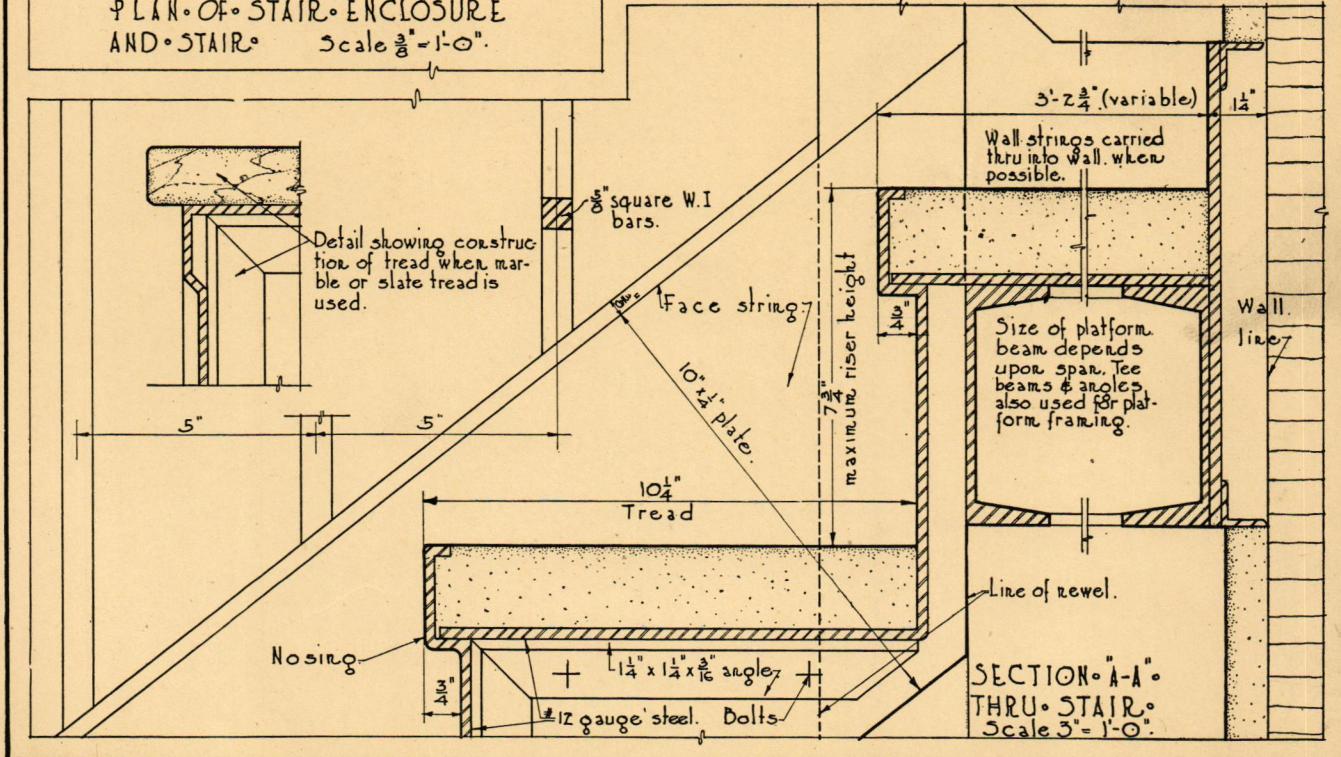
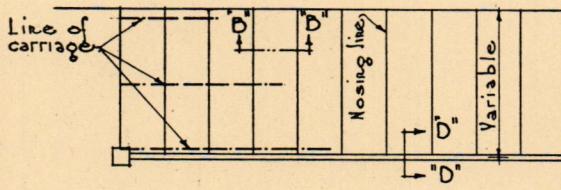
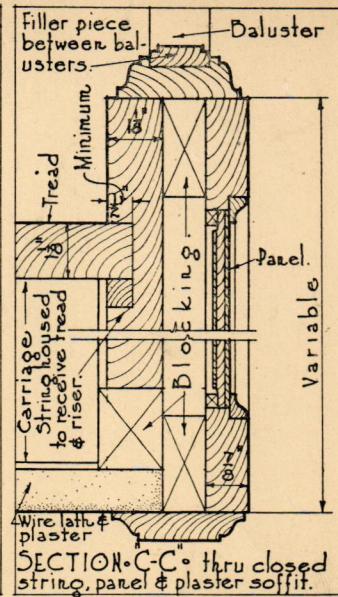
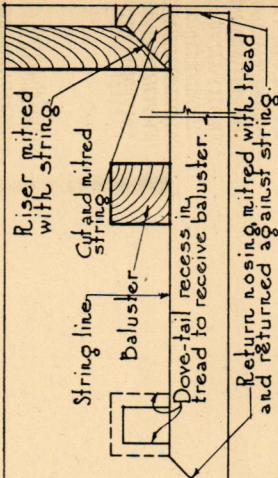
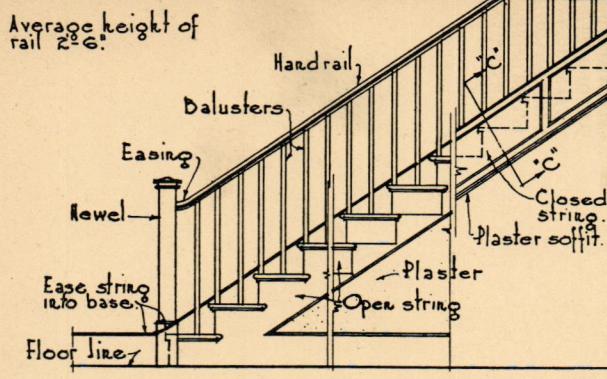


PLATE 19, WOOD DORMER WINDOW IN FRAME

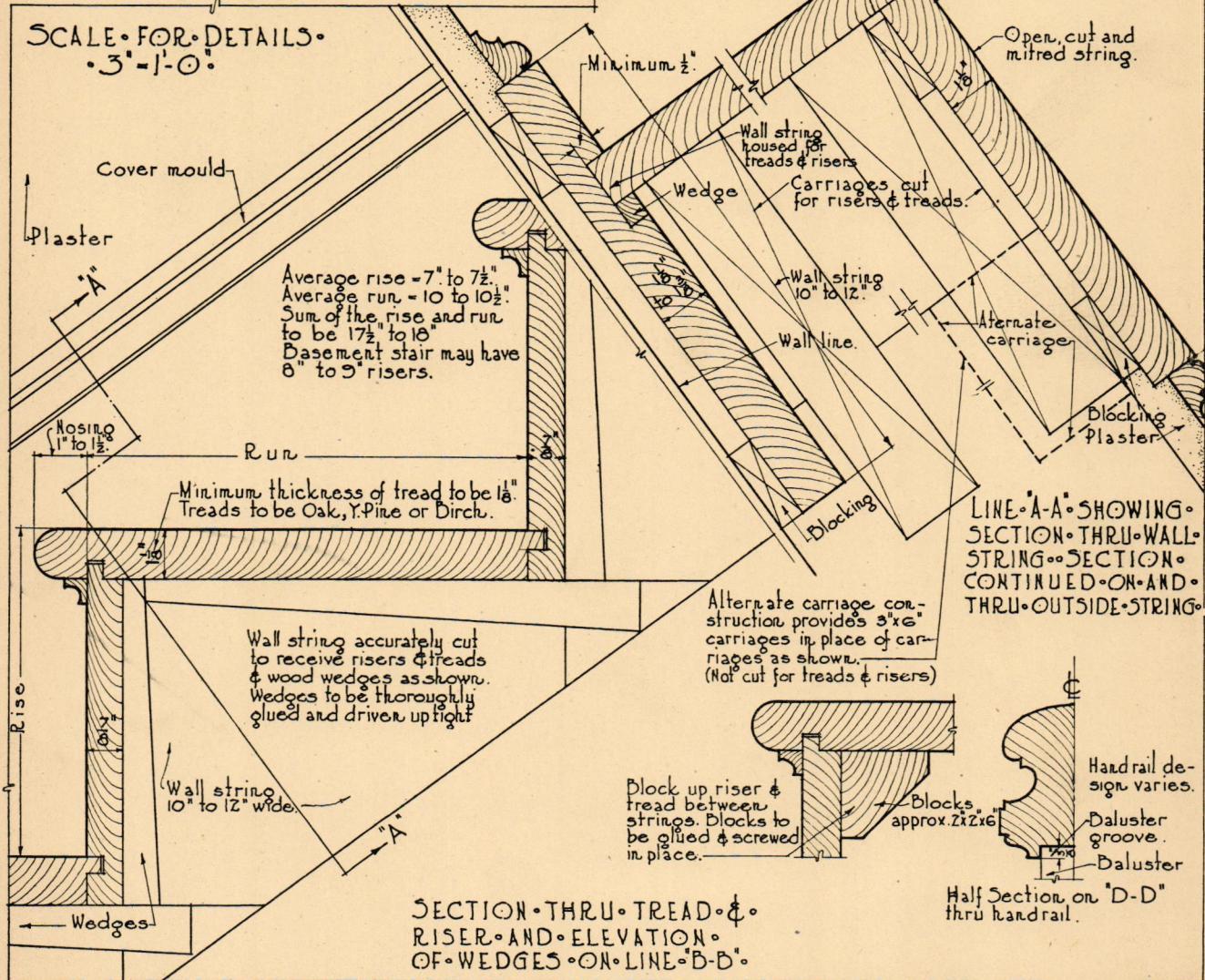


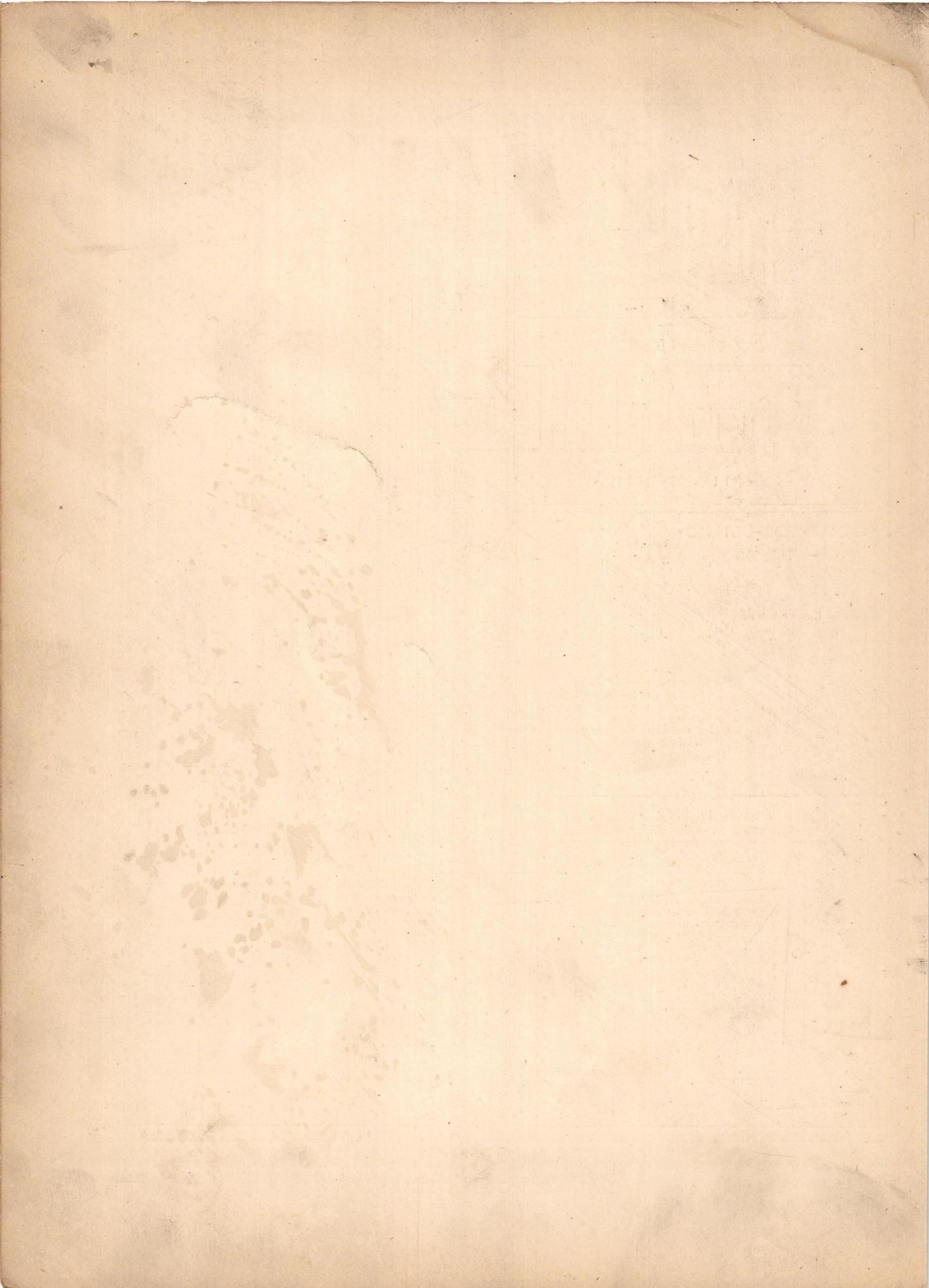
PLAN OF STAIR ENCLOSURE
AND STAIR. Scale $\frac{3}{8}" = 1'-0"$.





SCALE FOR DETAILS.
• 3'-1'-0".





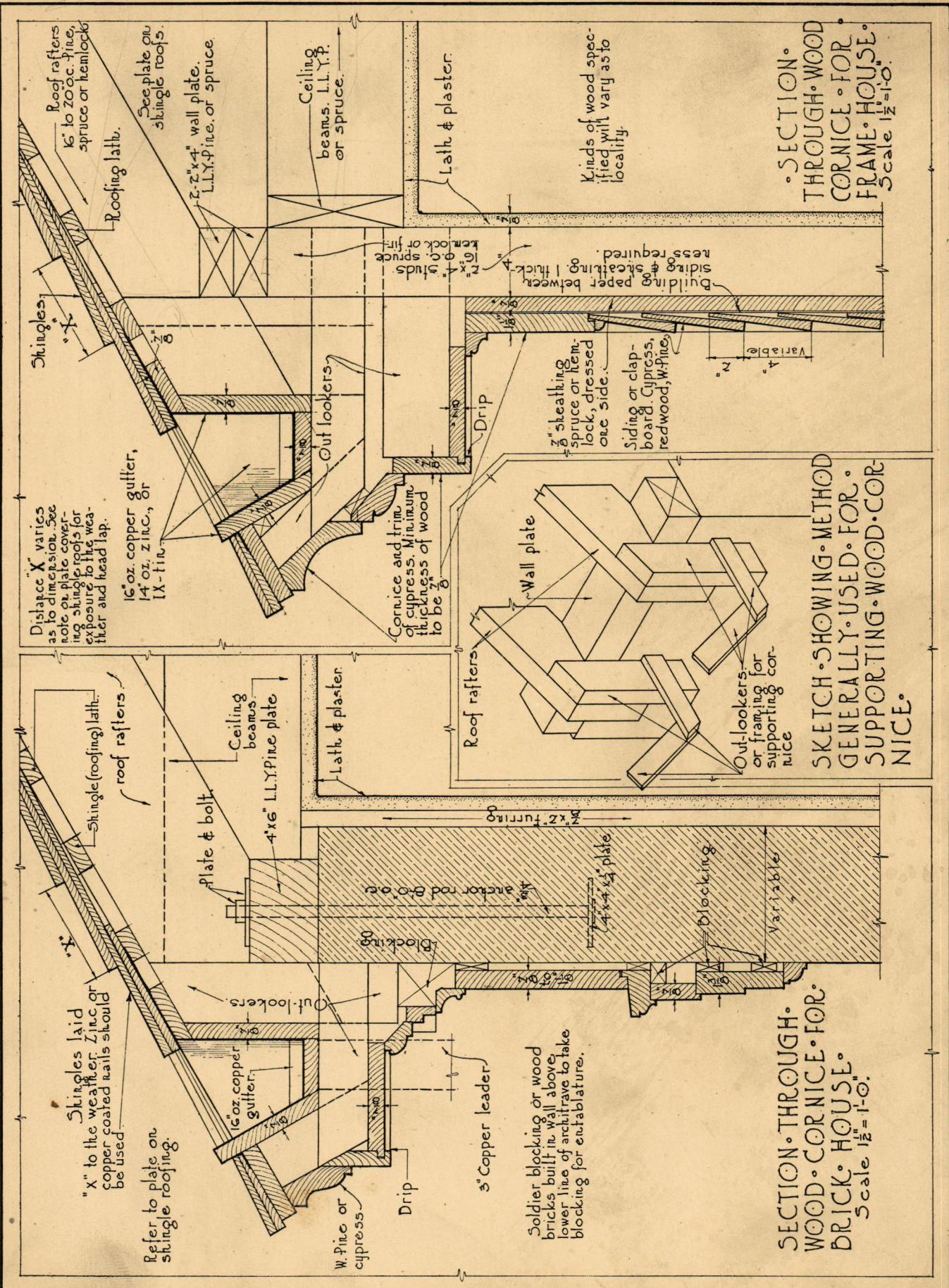
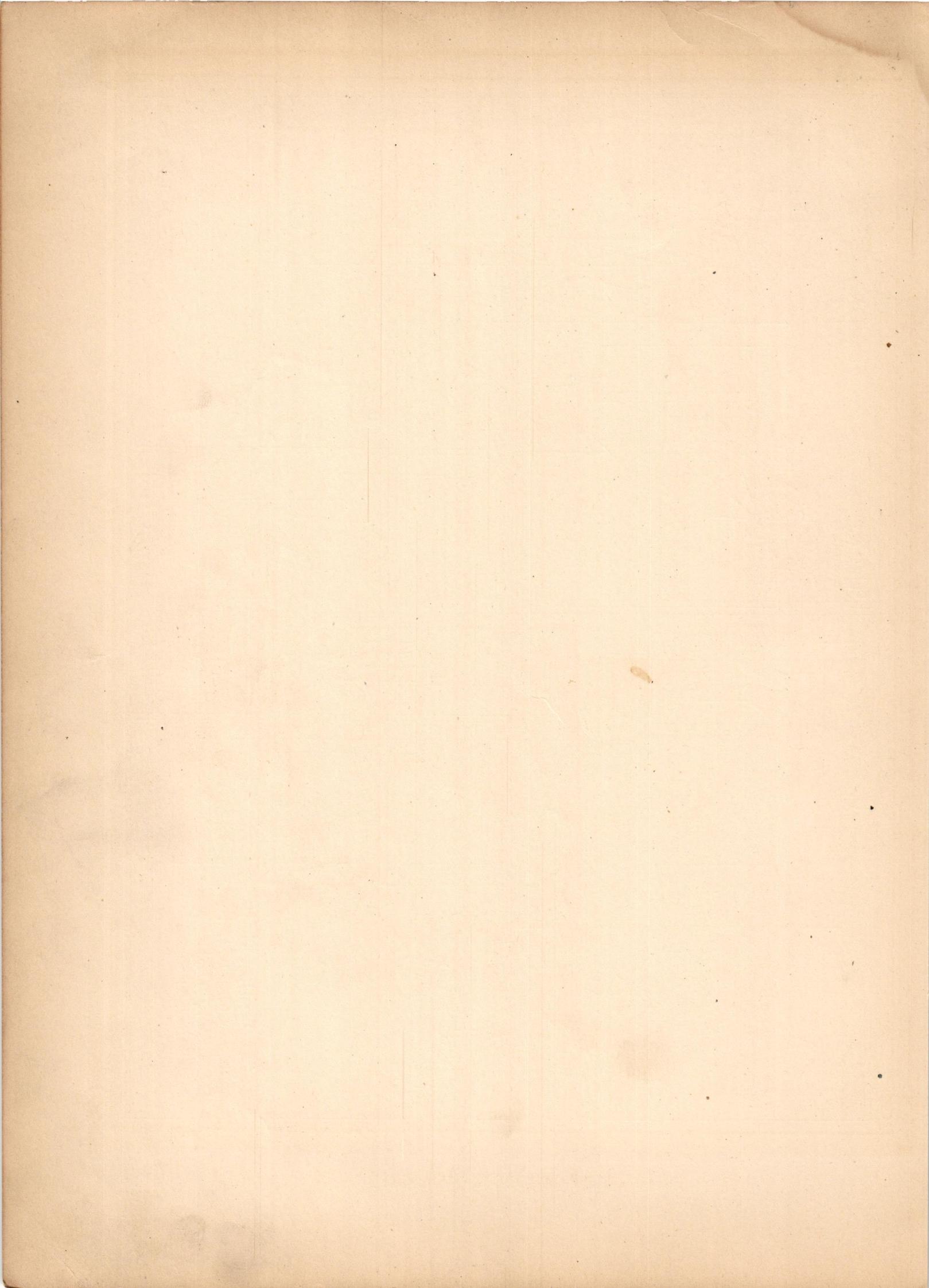


PLATE 22, WOODEN CORNICES



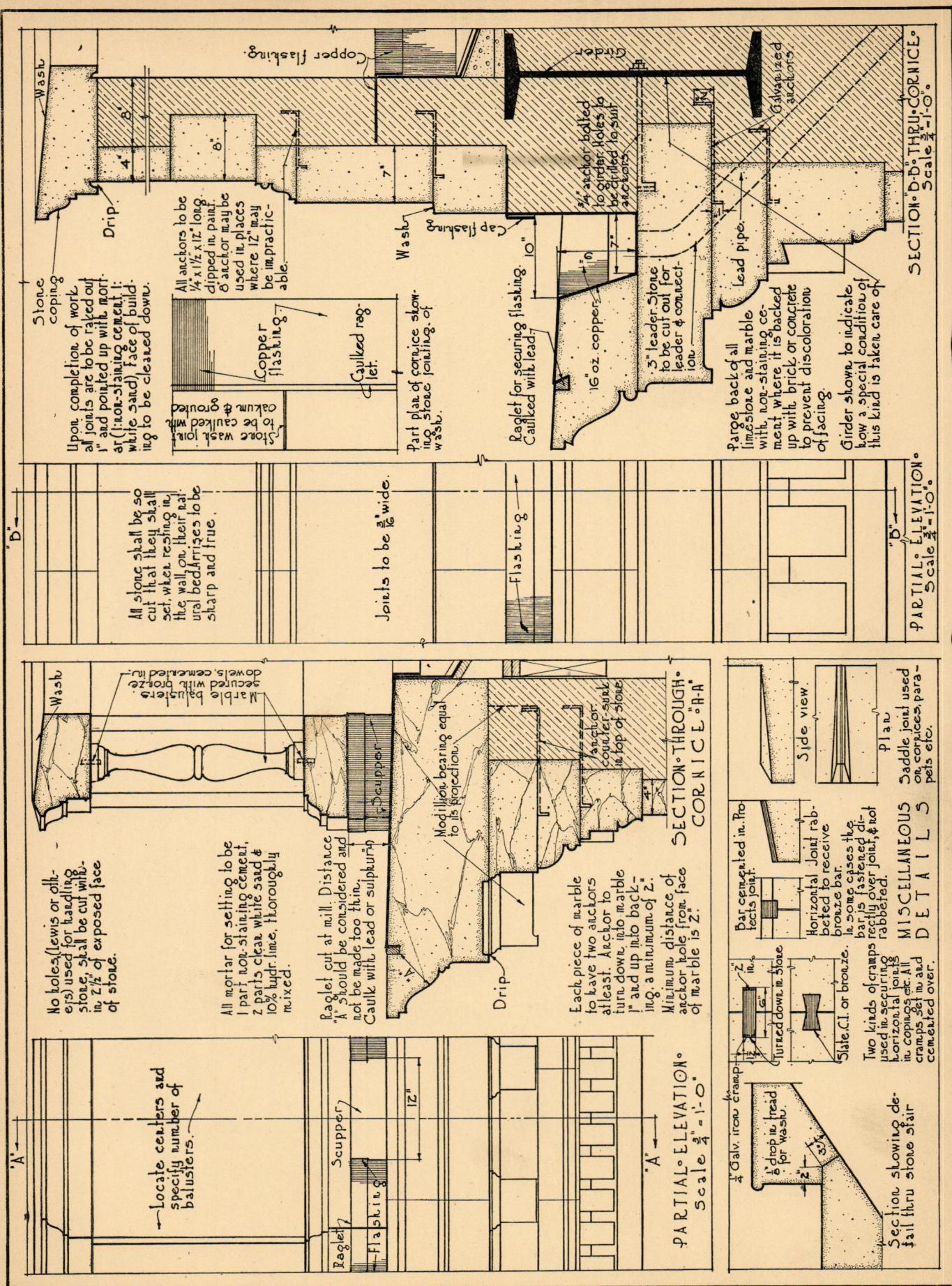
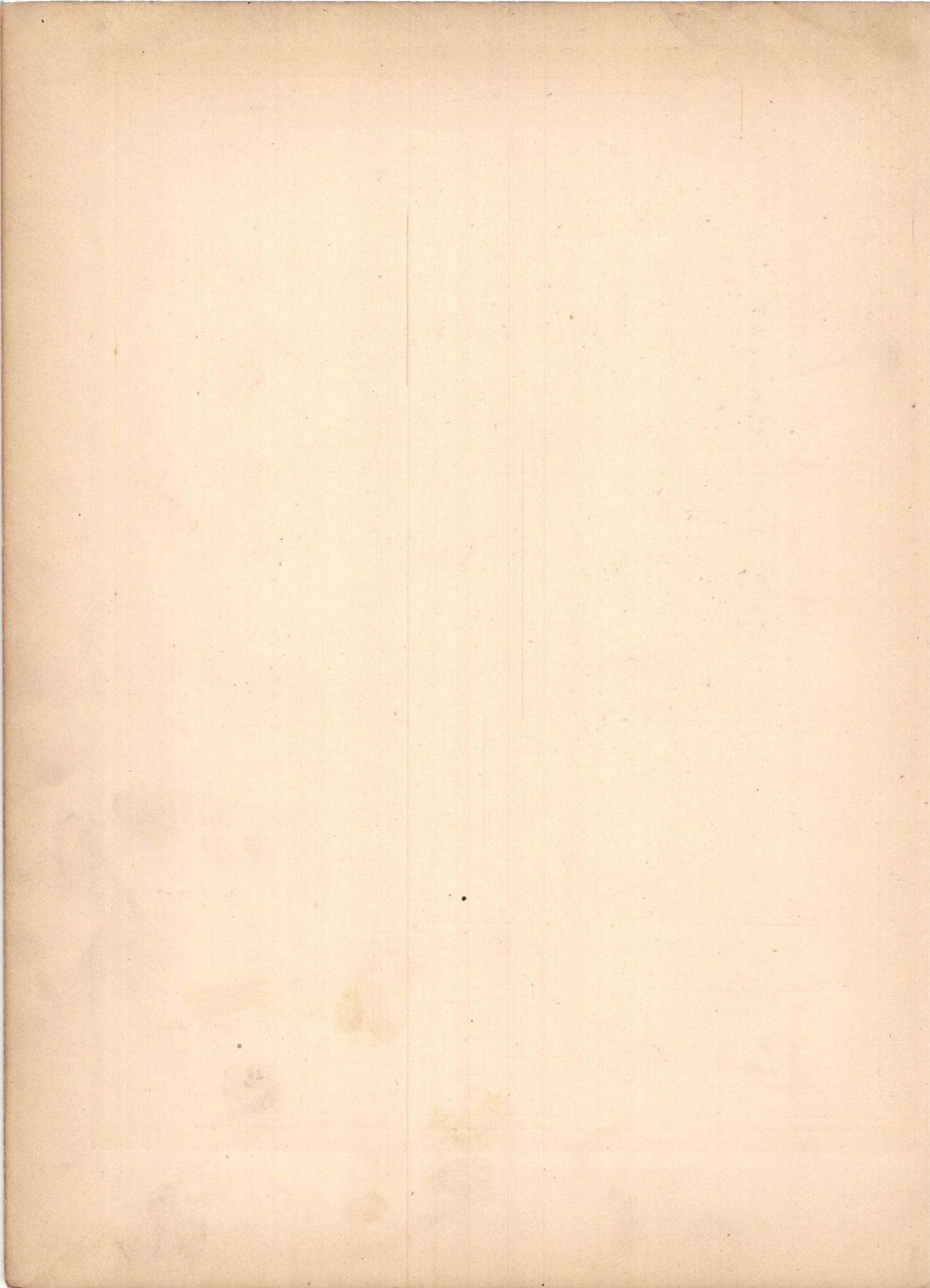


PLATE 23, MARBLE AND STONE CORNICES



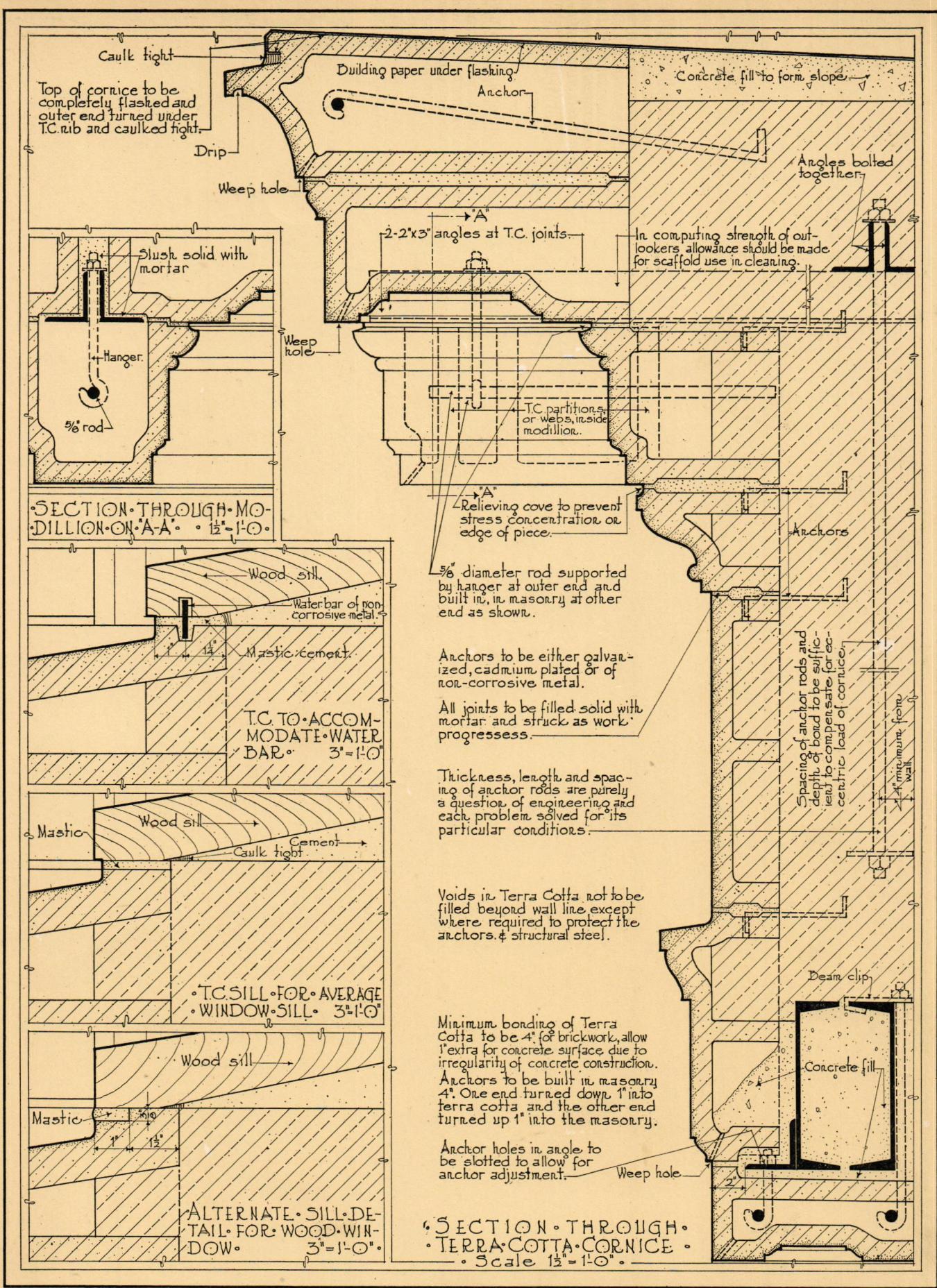
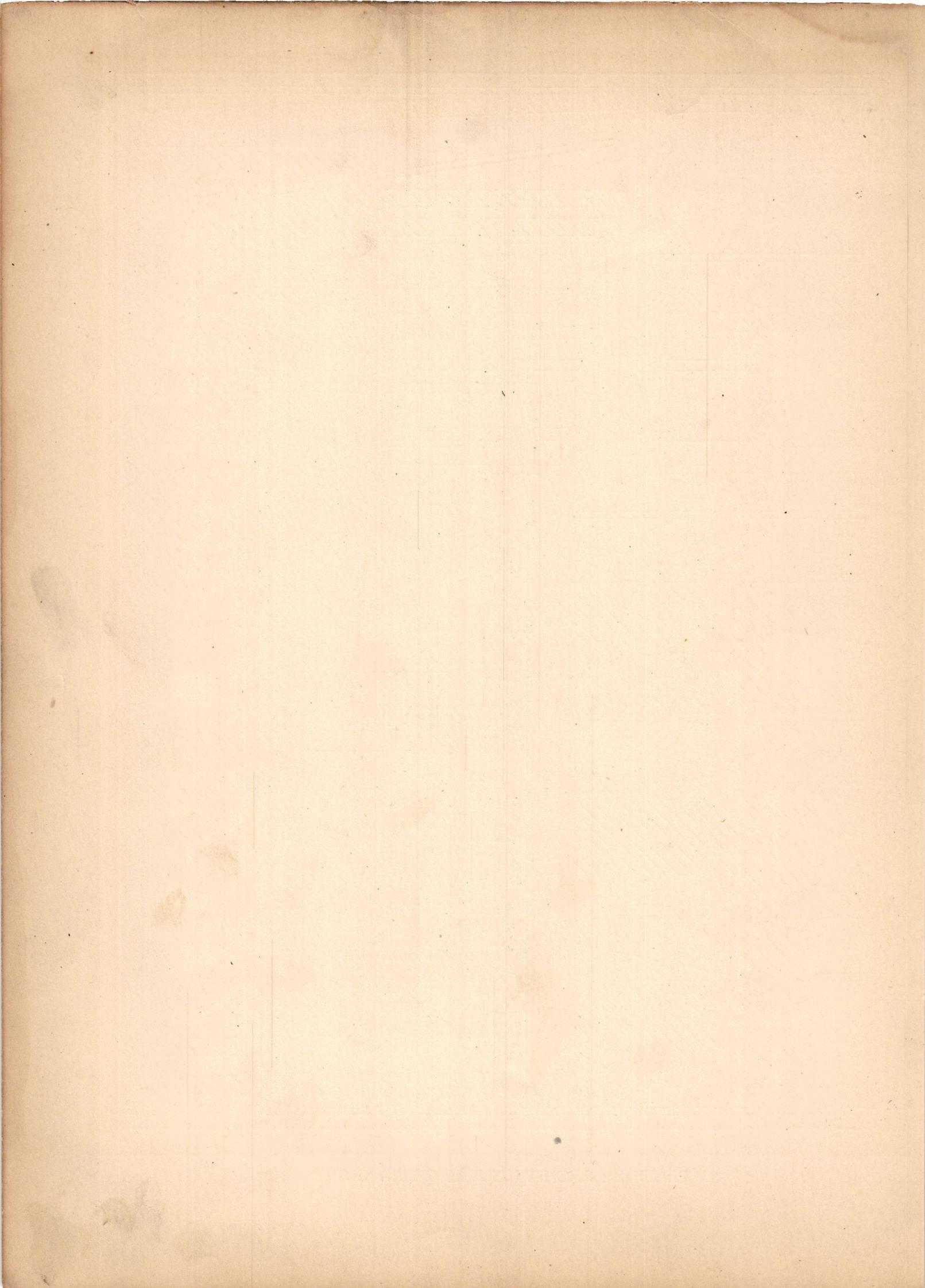


PLATE 24, ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA



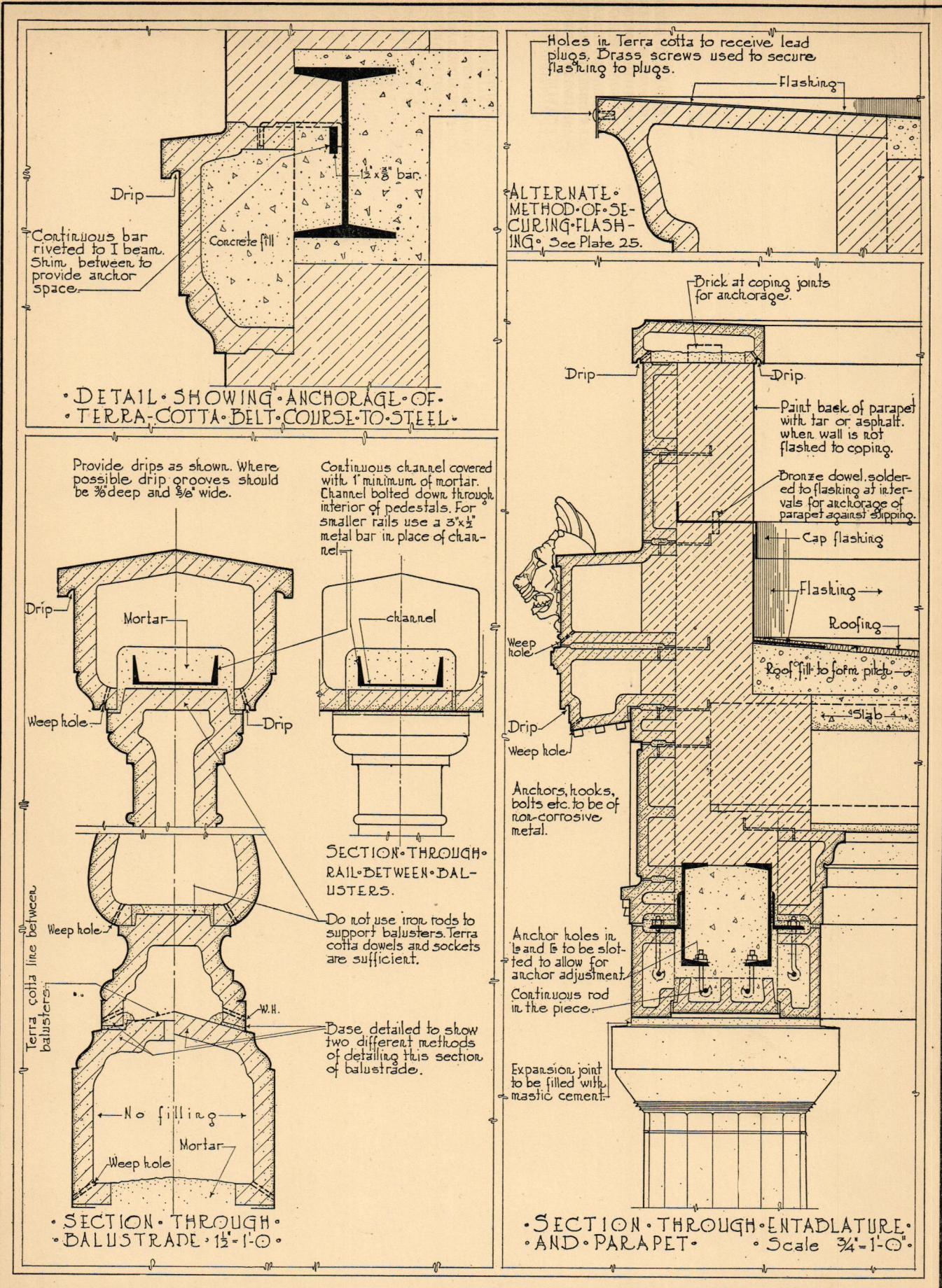


PLATE 25, ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

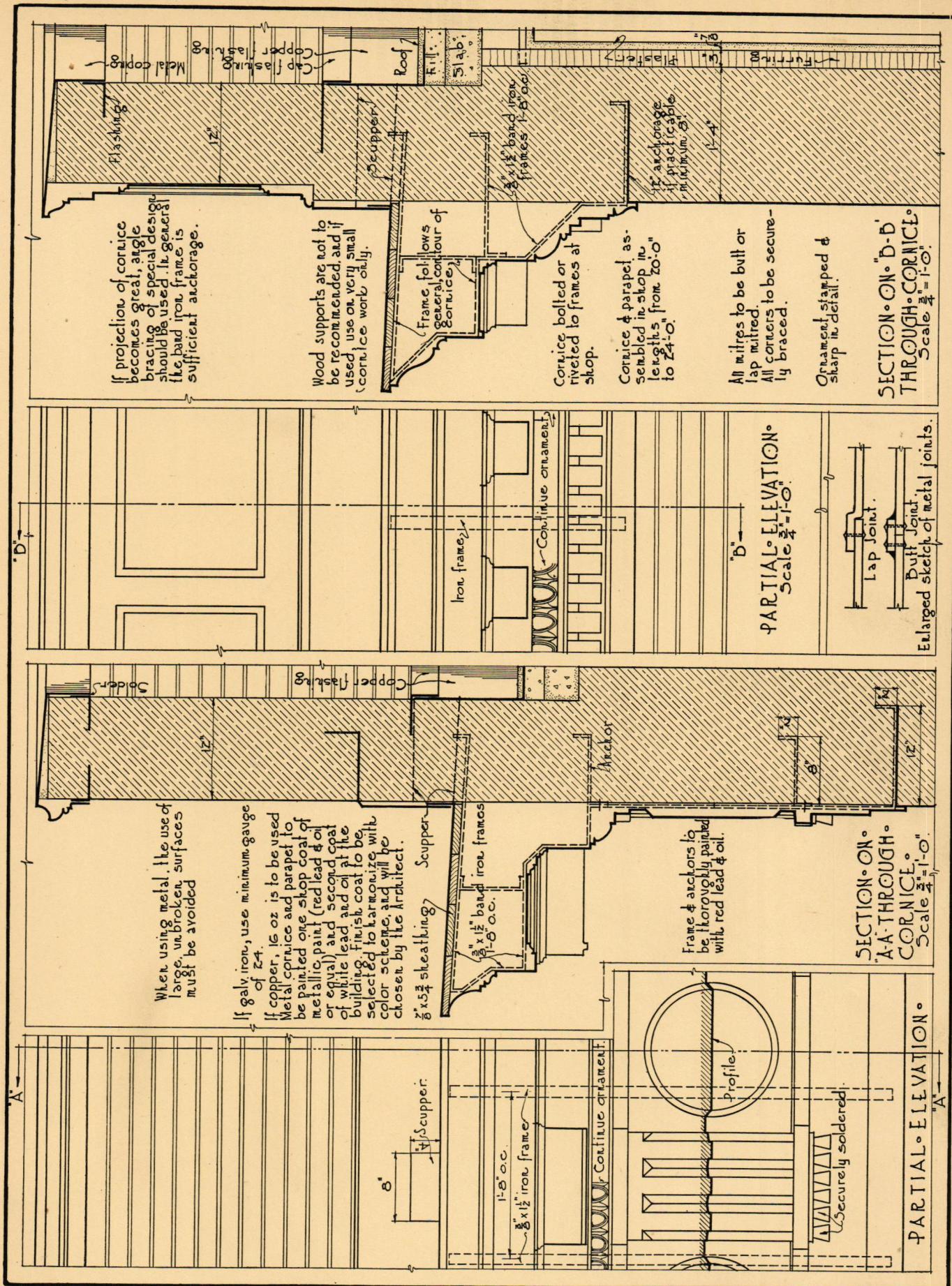


PLATE 26, SHEET METAL CORNICES

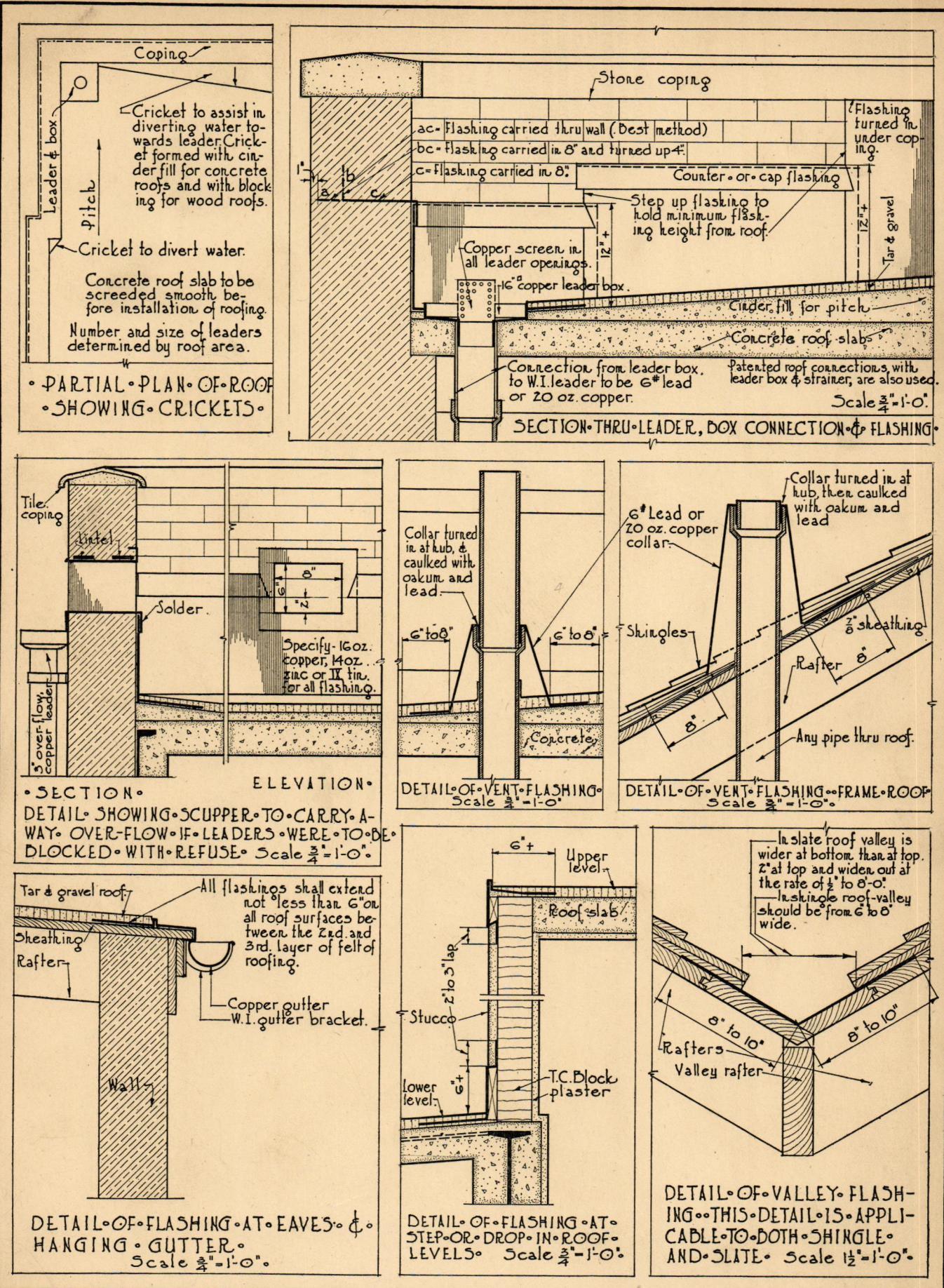
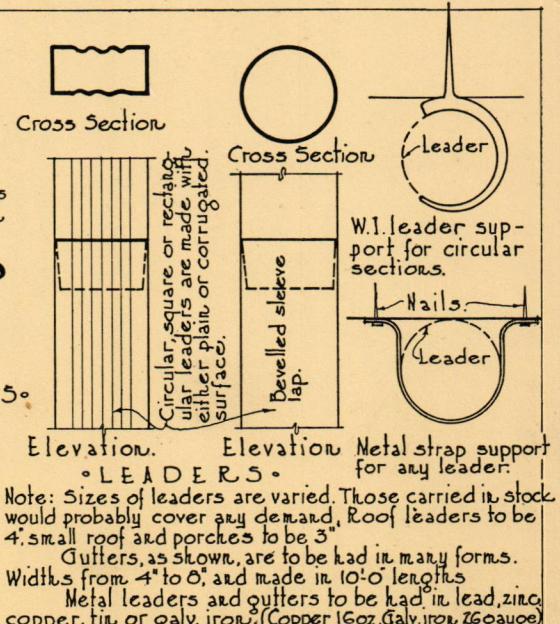
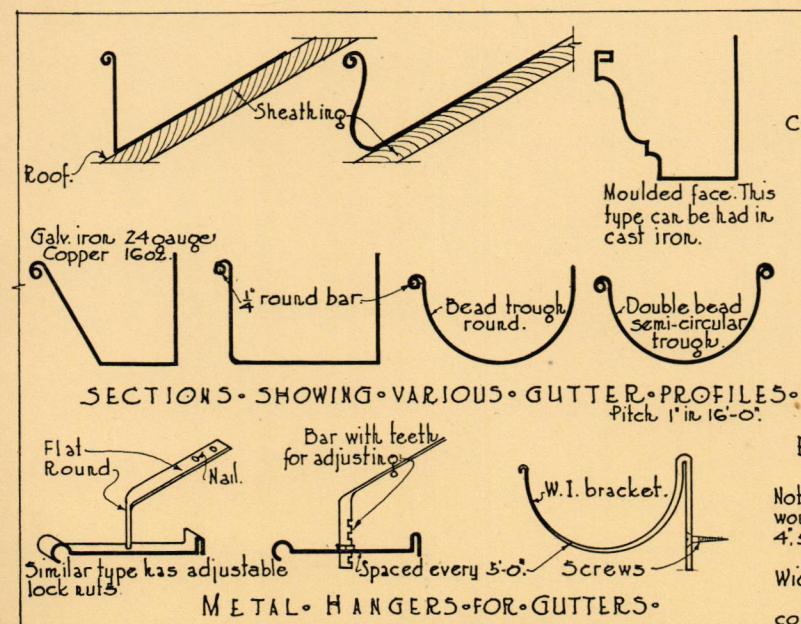
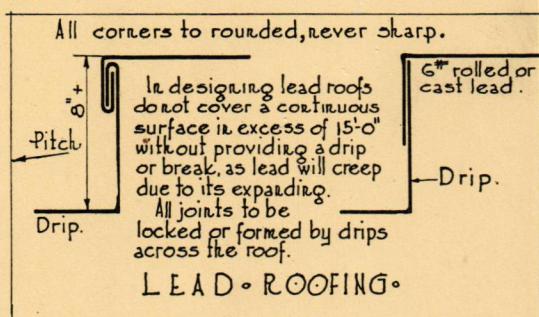
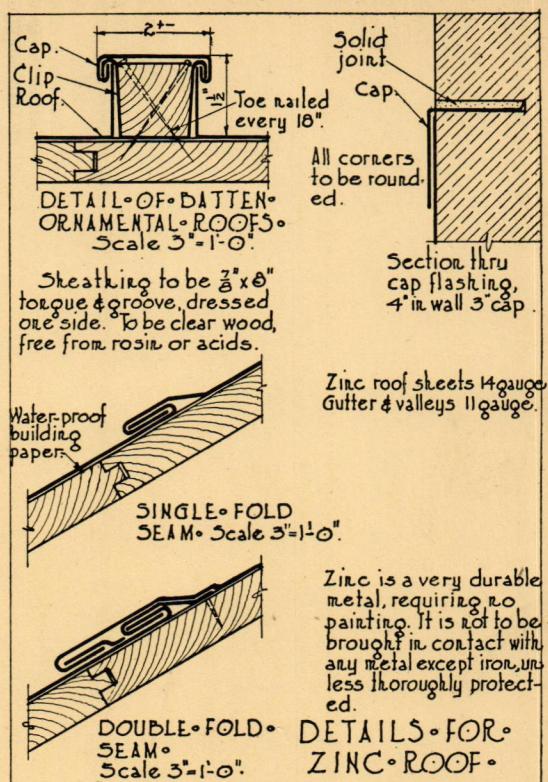
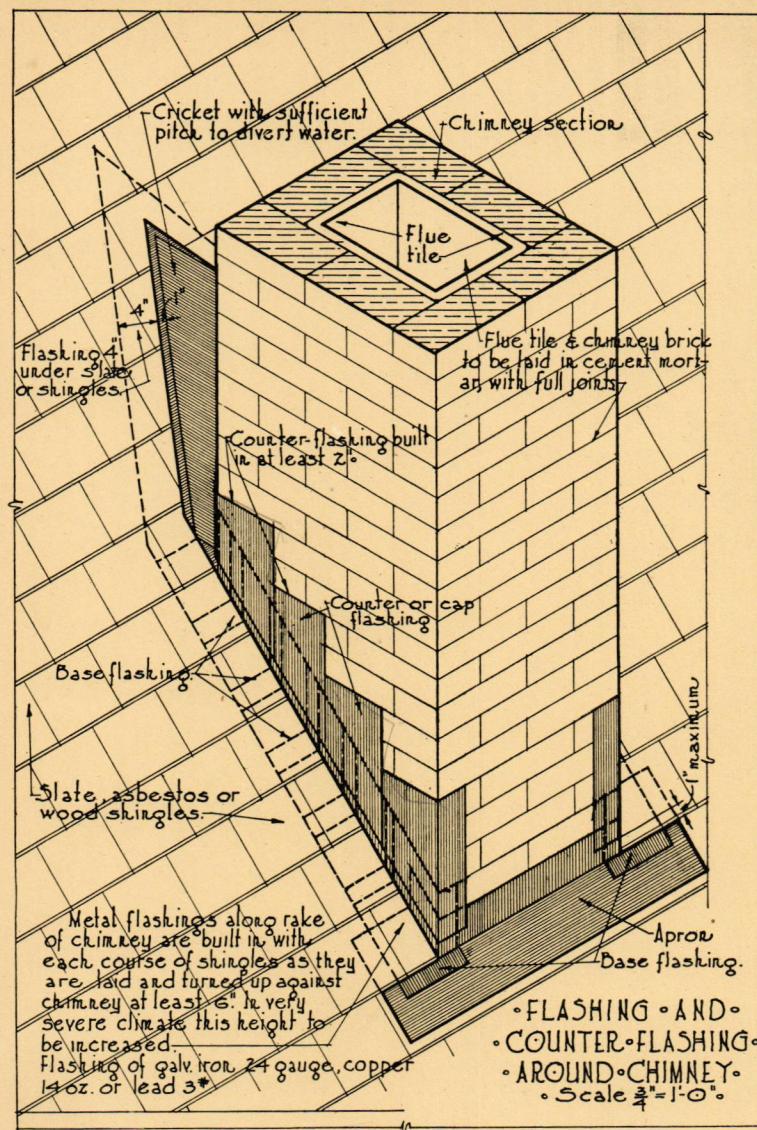
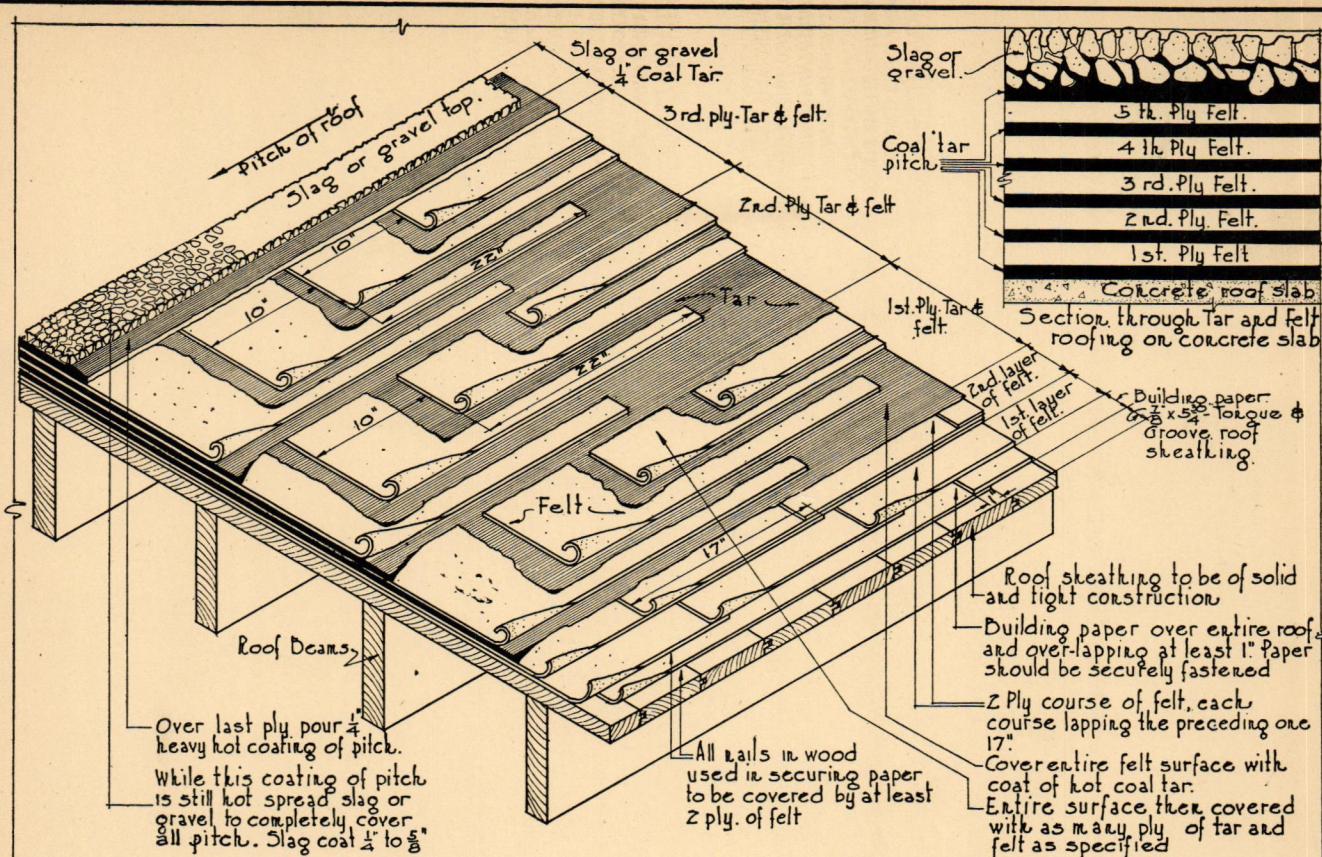


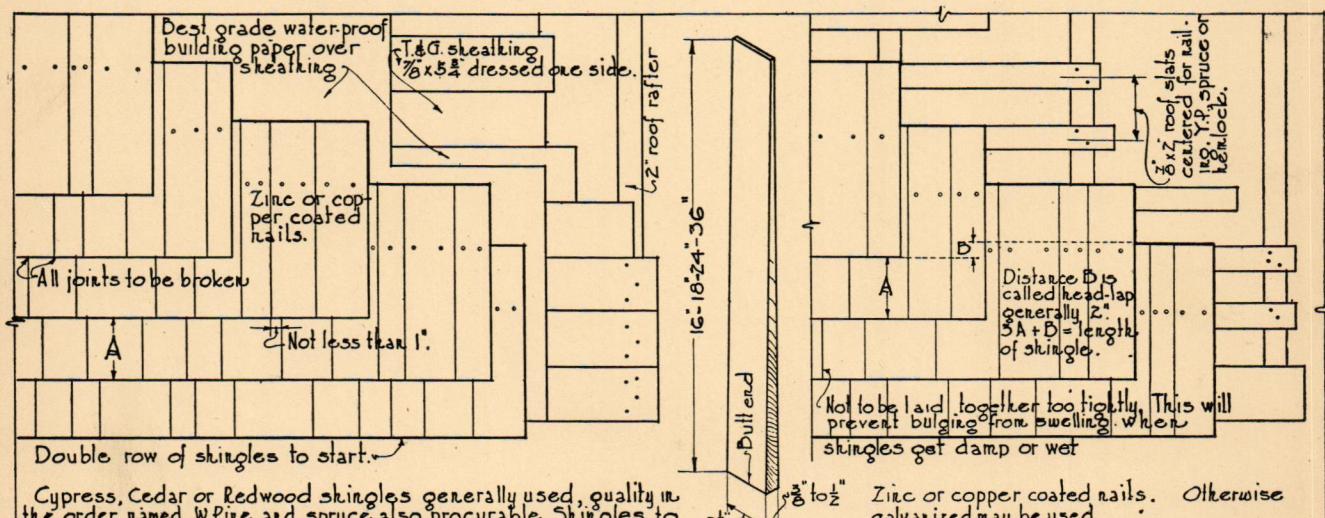
PLATE 27, FLASHING





Composition (slag or gravel) roof over concrete similar to wood excepting the use of the building paper and untarred felt which is eliminated. The hot coal tar is applied directly to the concrete and then following with as many ply as required. The average good roof is 5 ply.

• BUILT-UP (SLAG-OR-GRAVEL) ROOF.



Double row of shingles to start.

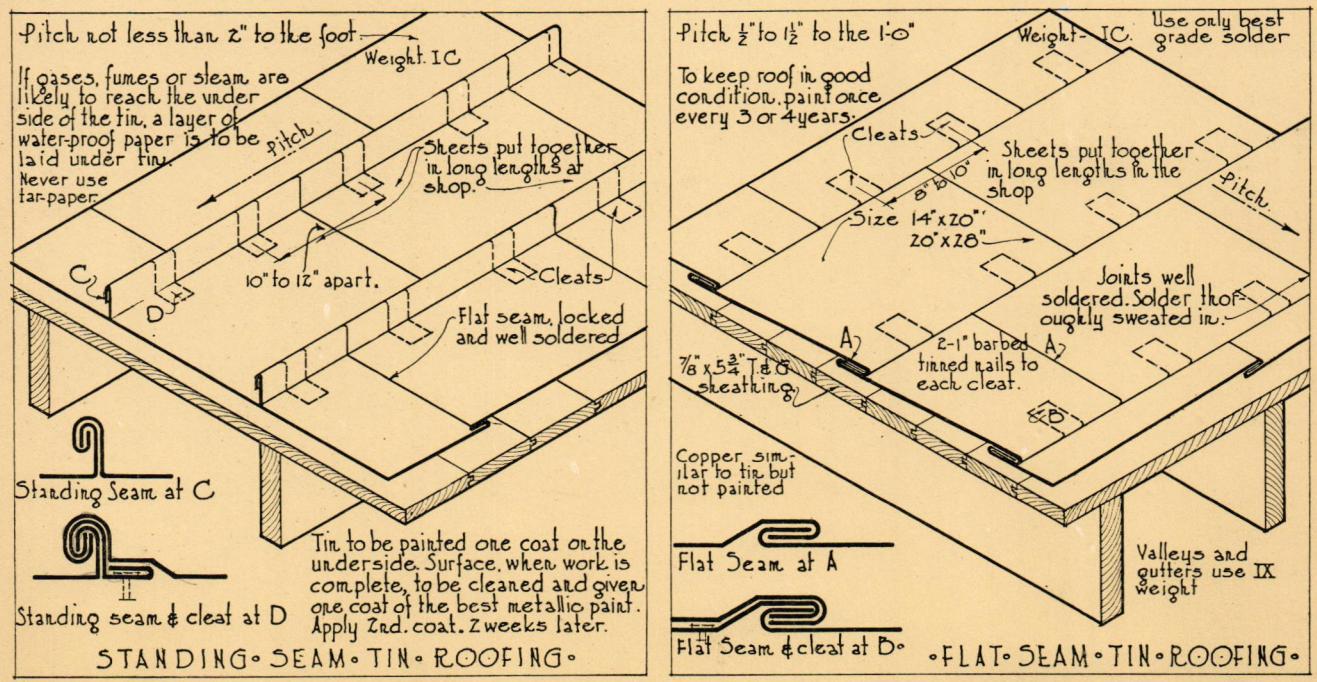
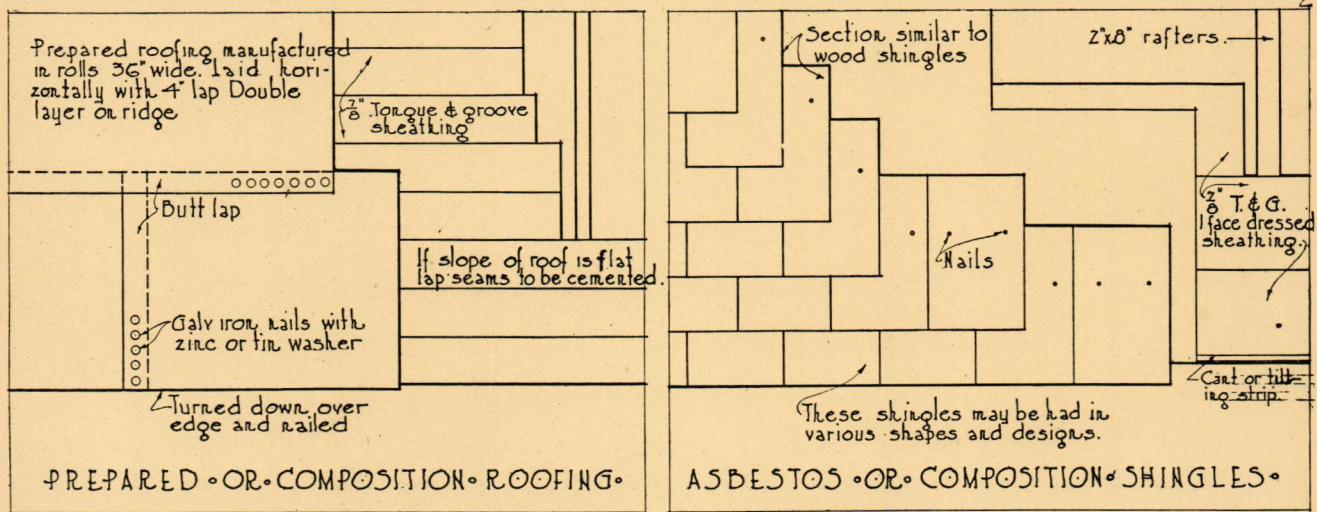
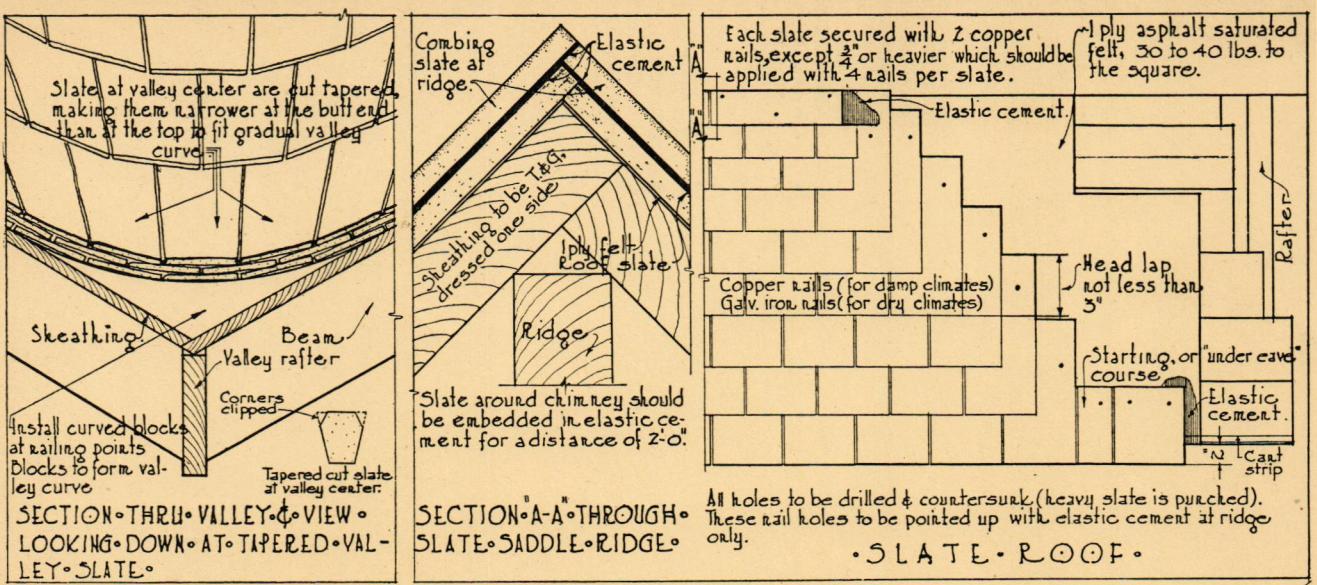
Cypress, Cedar or Redwood shingles generally used, quality in the order named. White pine and spruce also procurable. Shingles to be clear, square sawed, parallel widths. It is advisable to dip shingles in creosote.

Distance shown above as "A" indicates the amount of shingle exposed and is specified as, so many inches "to the weather."

• SHEATHING • METHOD •

• SHINGLE • ROOFS •

• SLAT • METHOD •



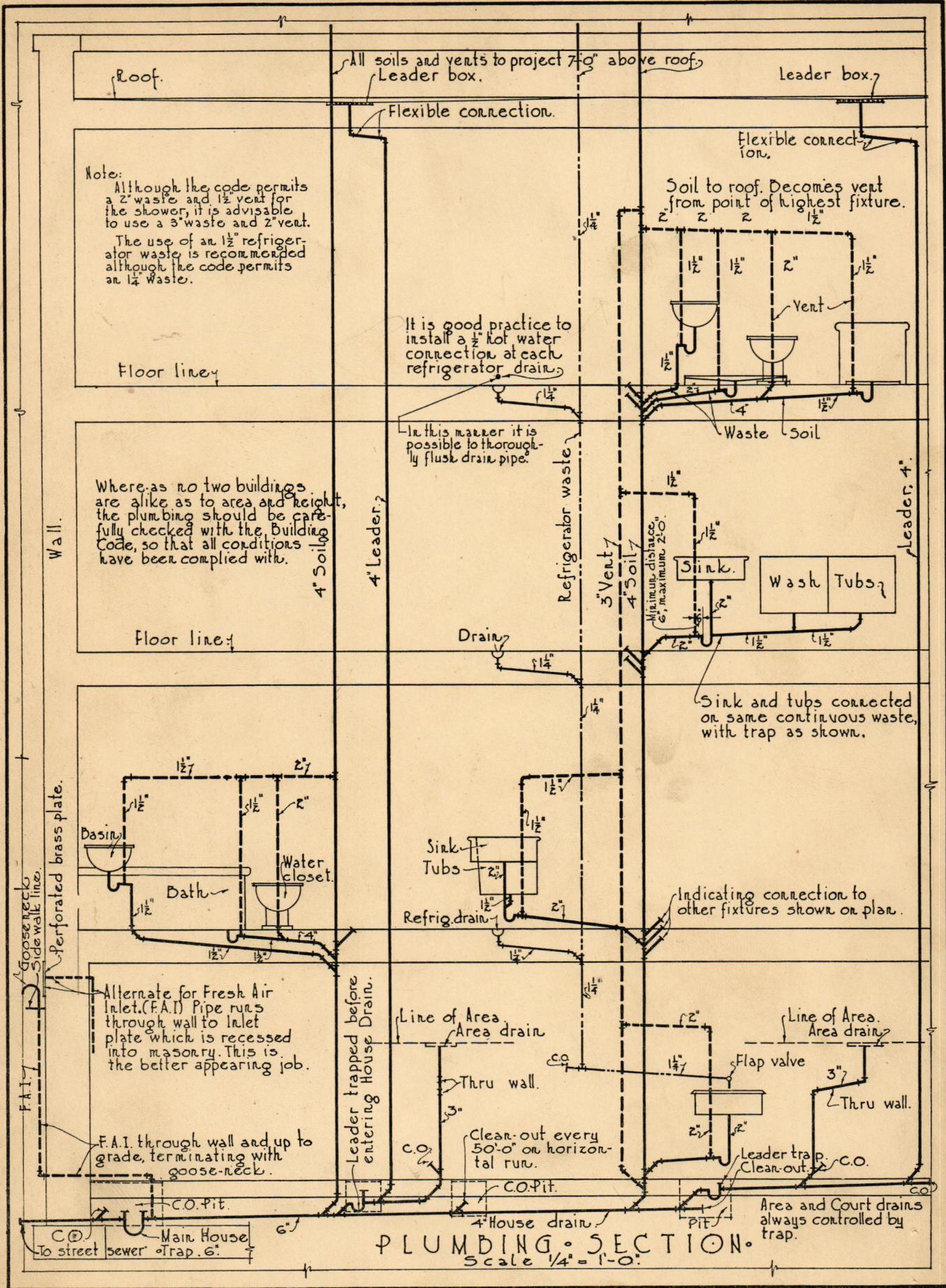
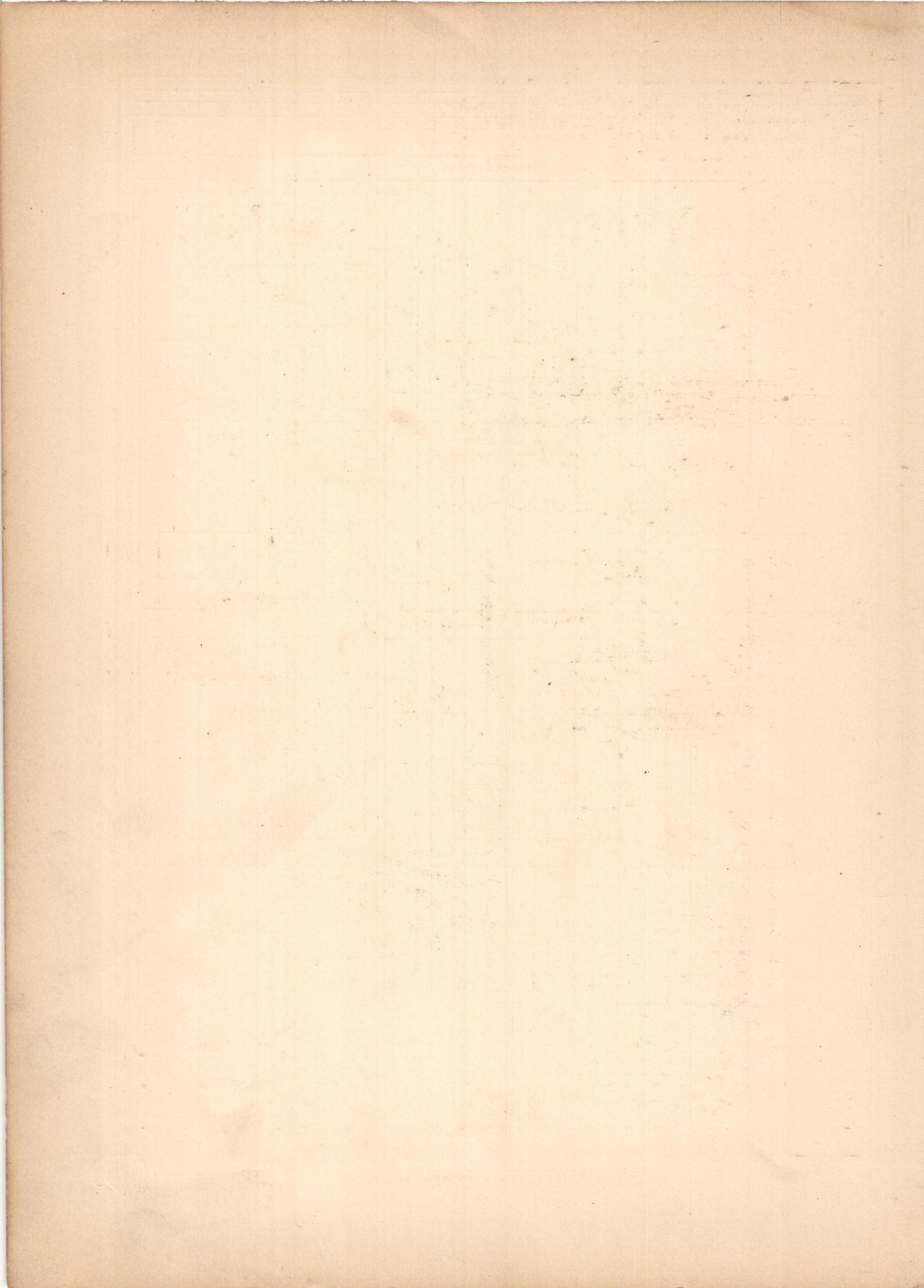


PLATE 31, PLUMBING



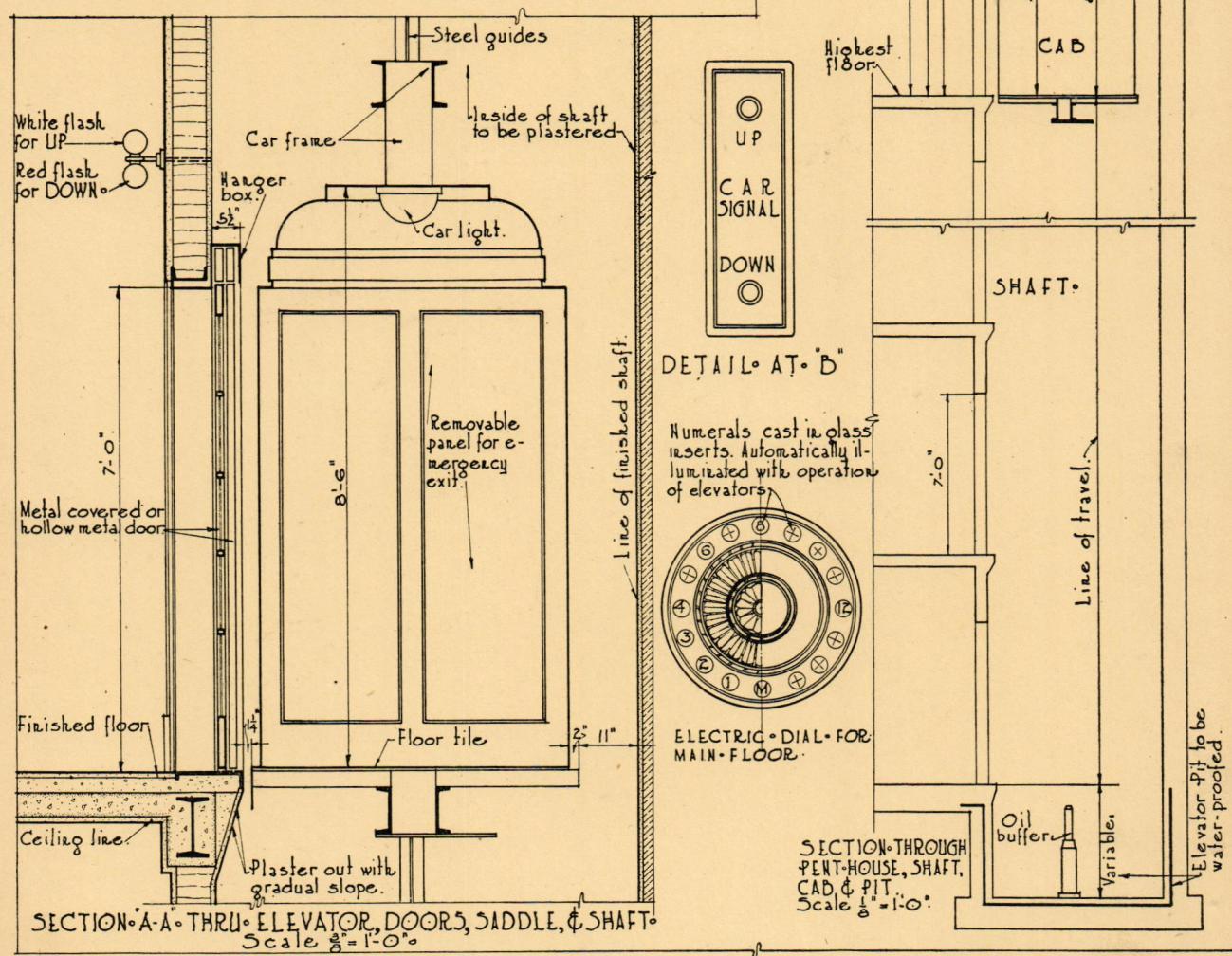
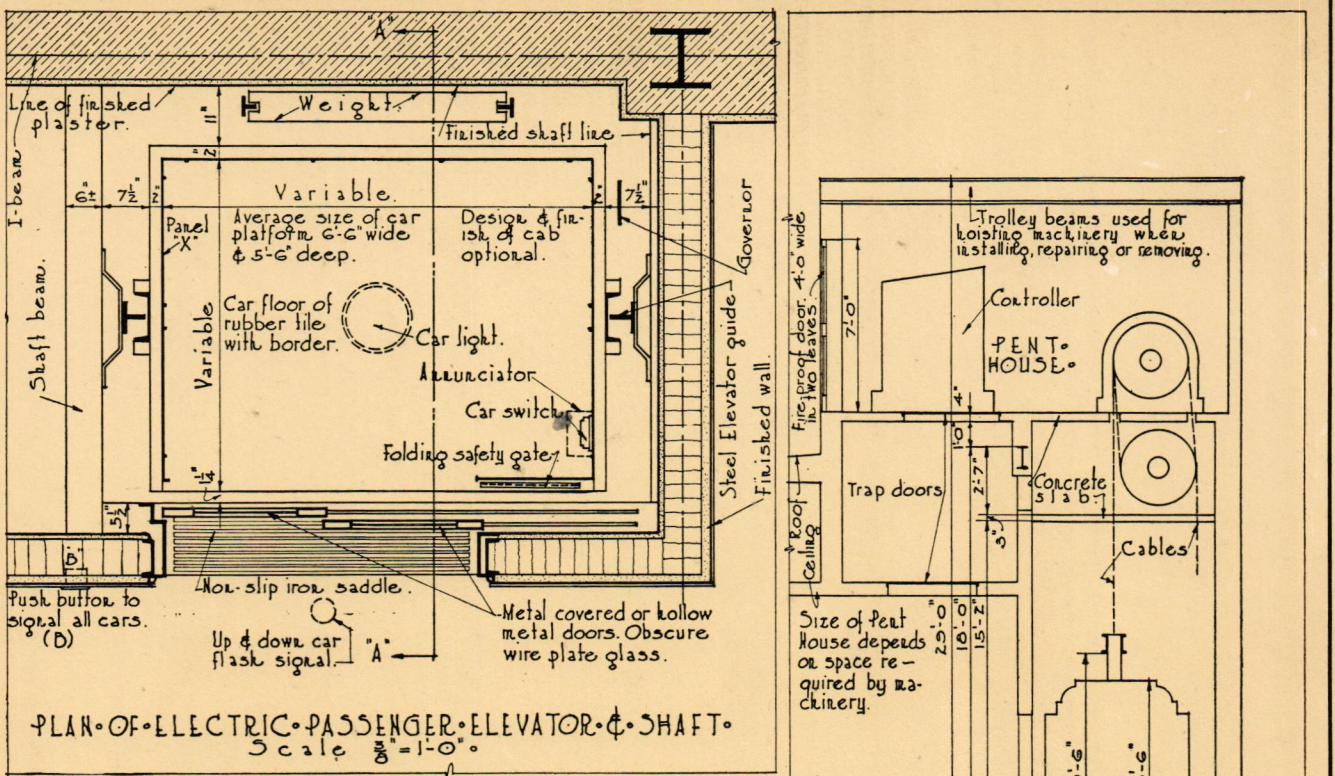
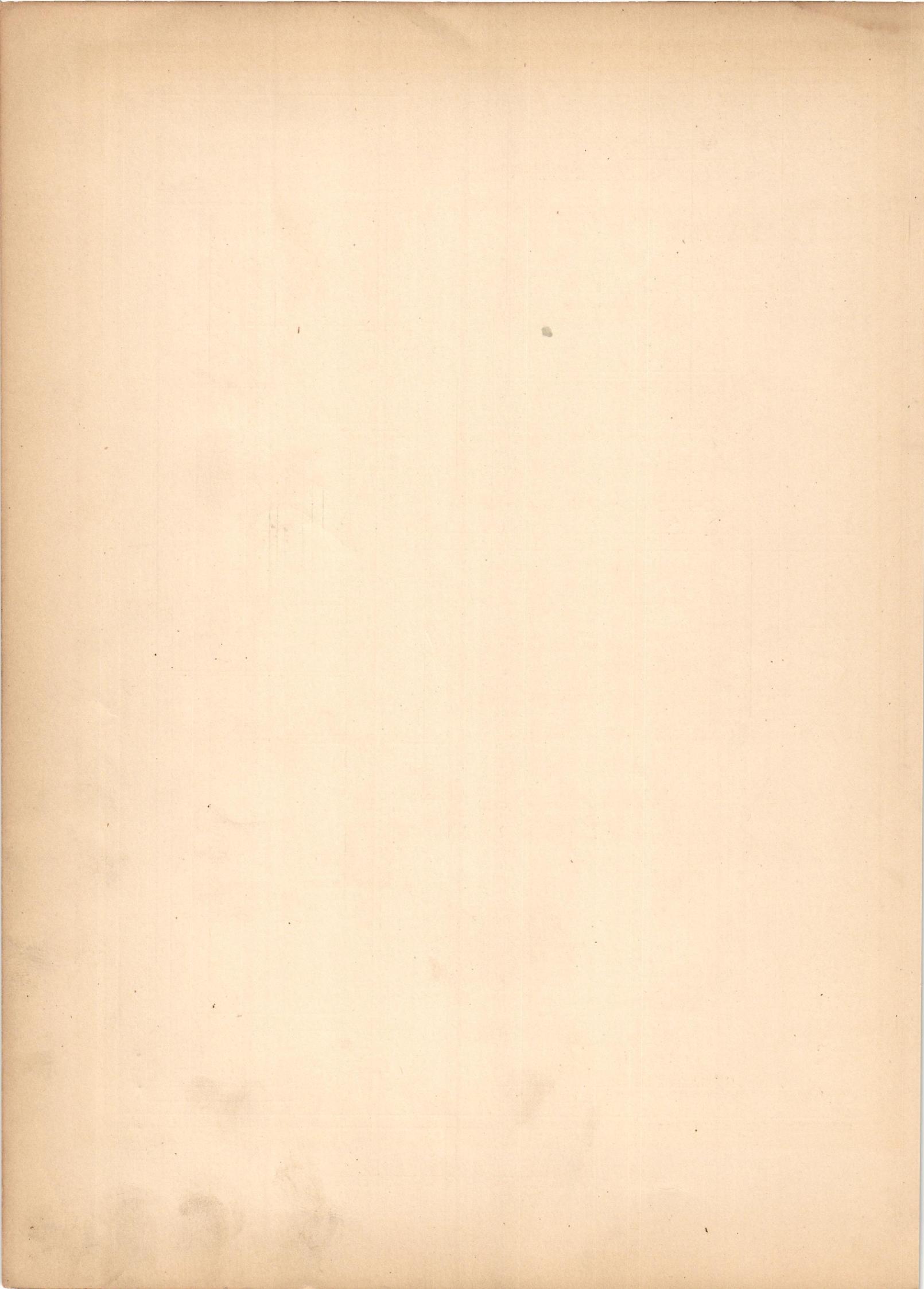


PLATE 32, ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION



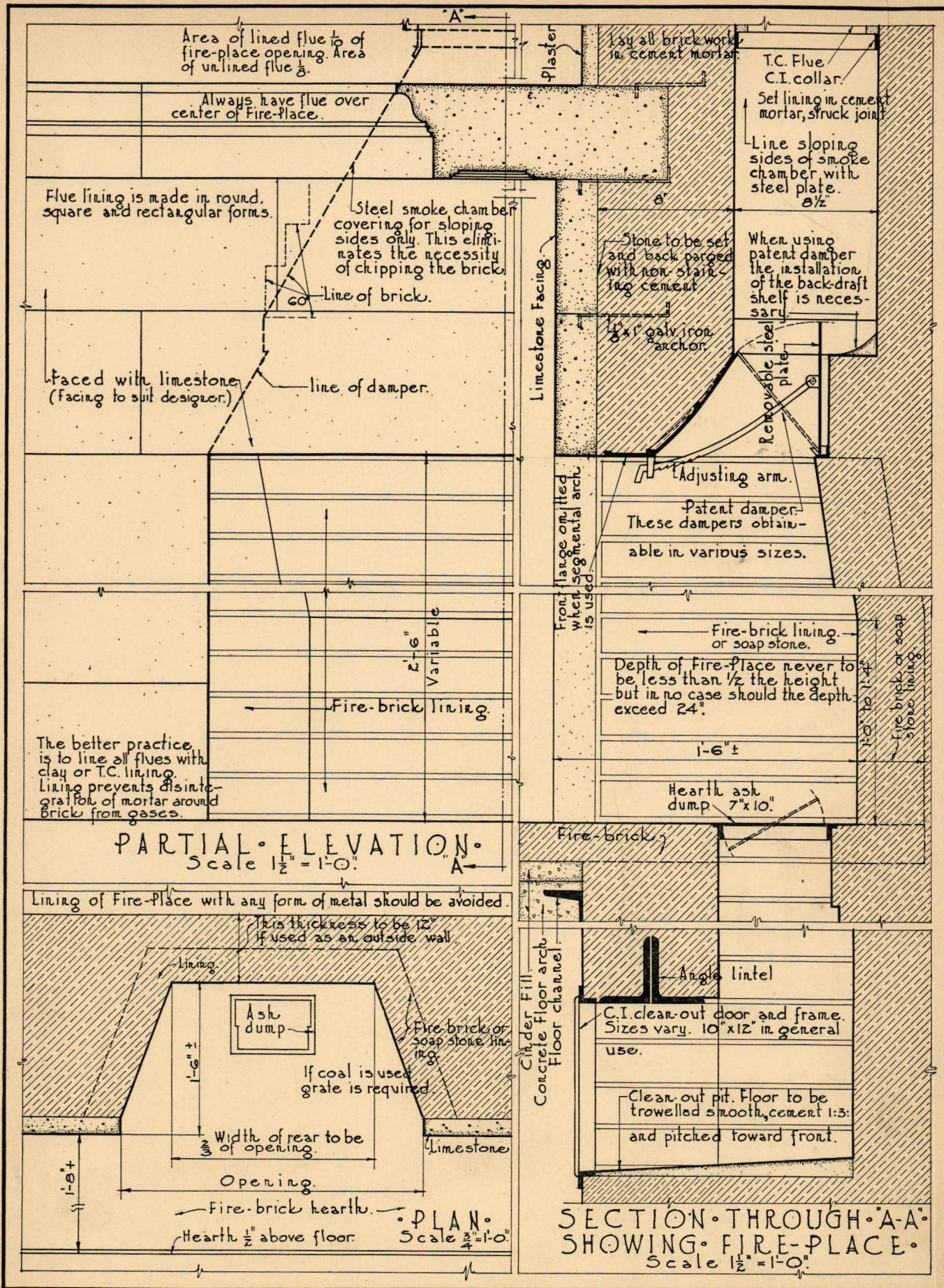


PLATE 33, FIREPLACE WITH DAMPER

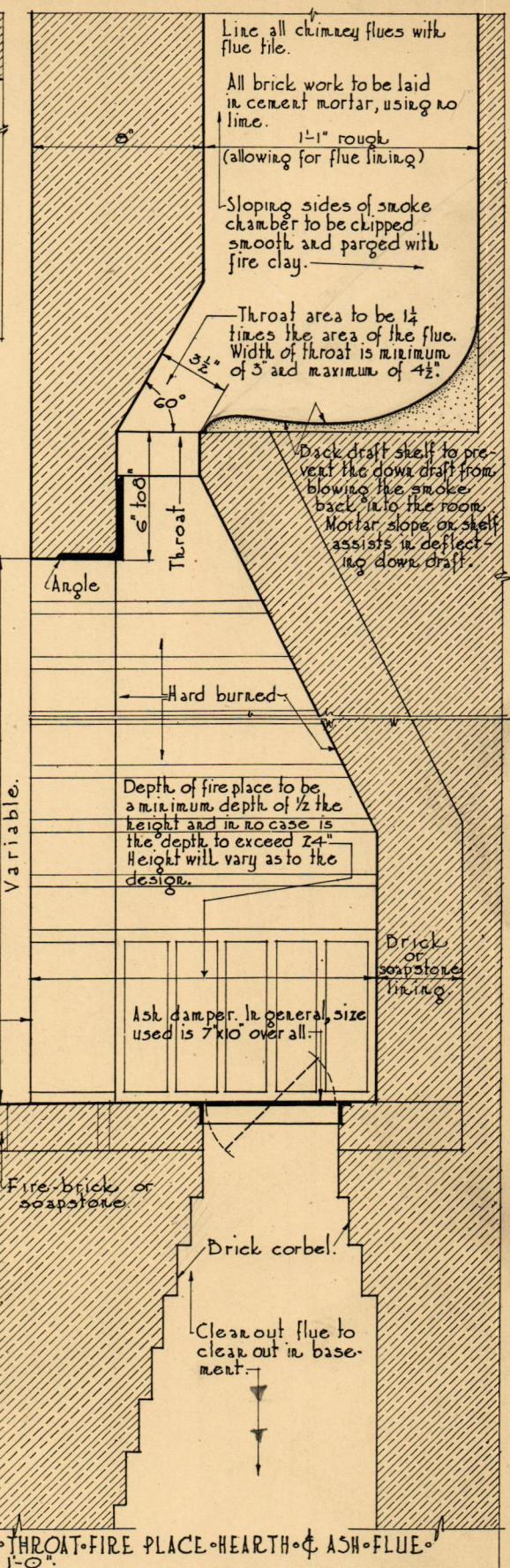
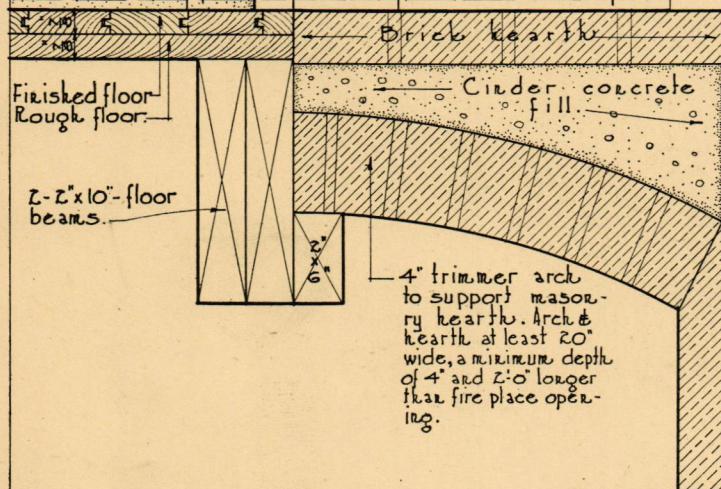
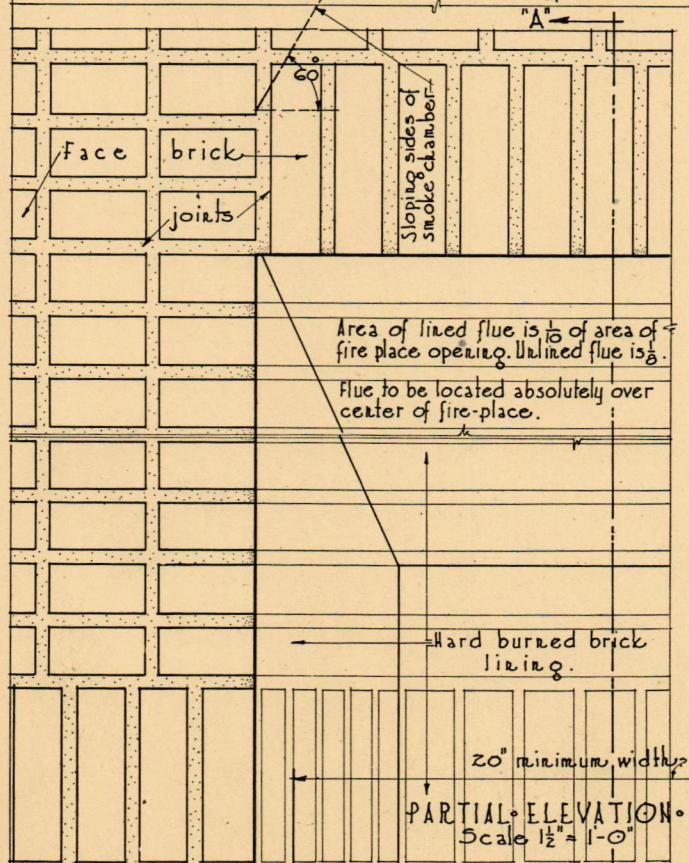
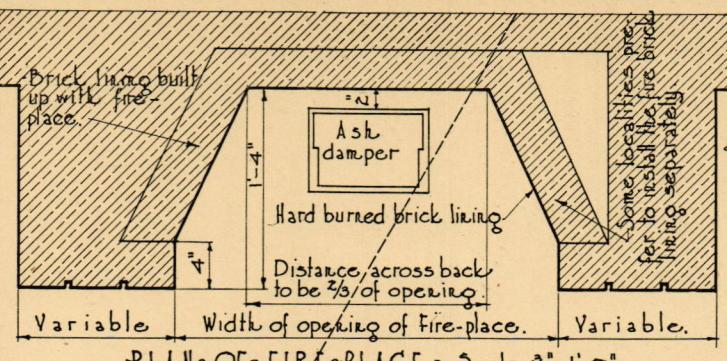
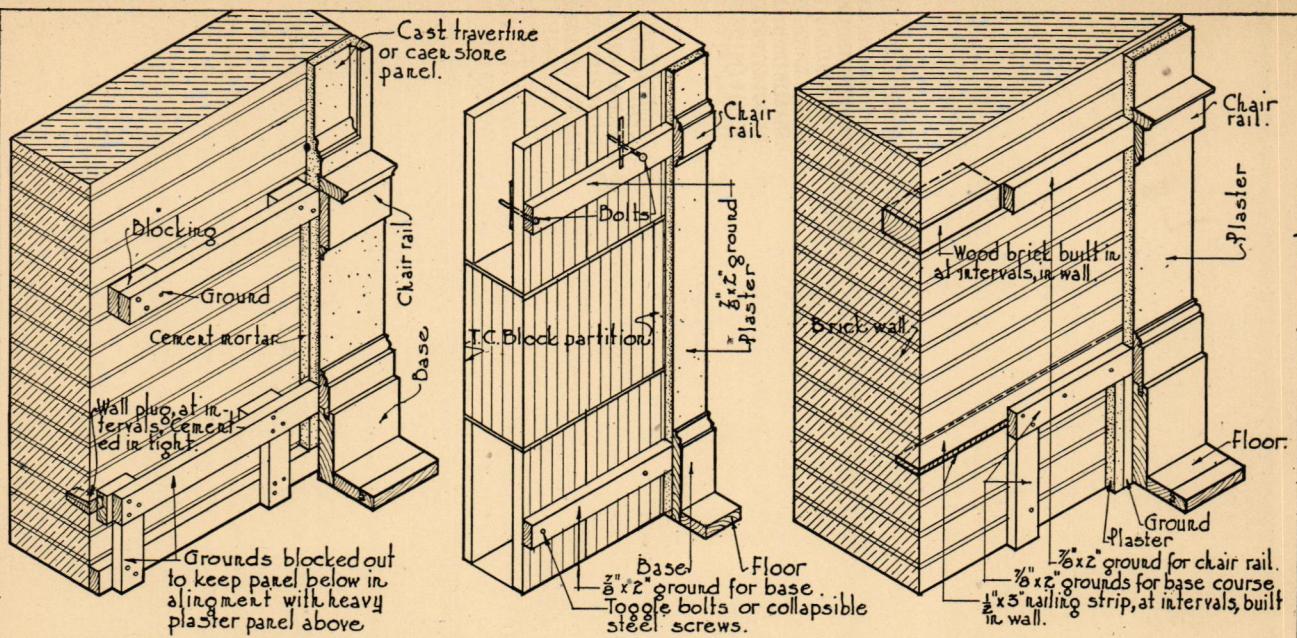


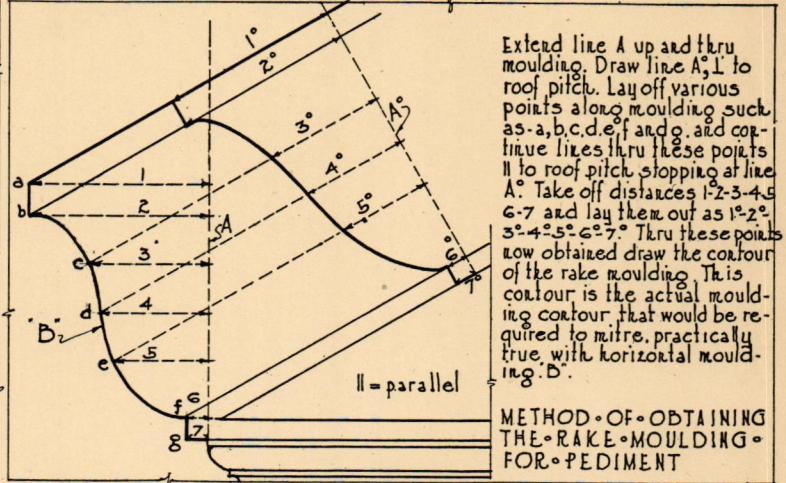
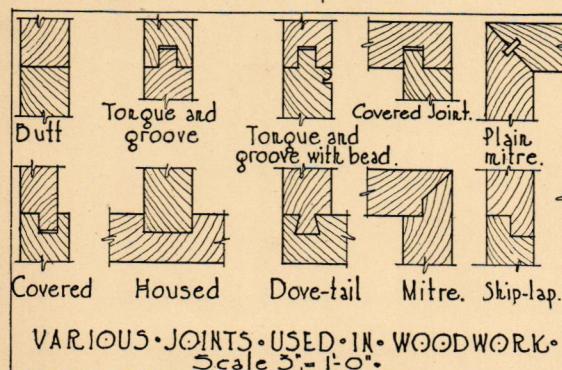
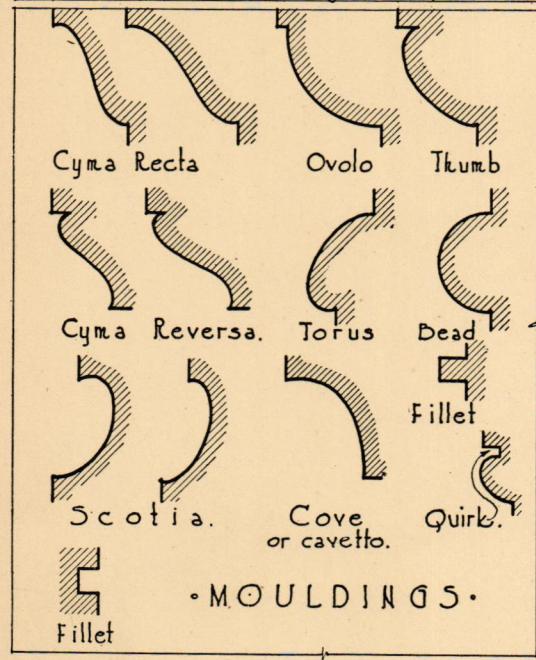
PLATE 34, FIREPLACE



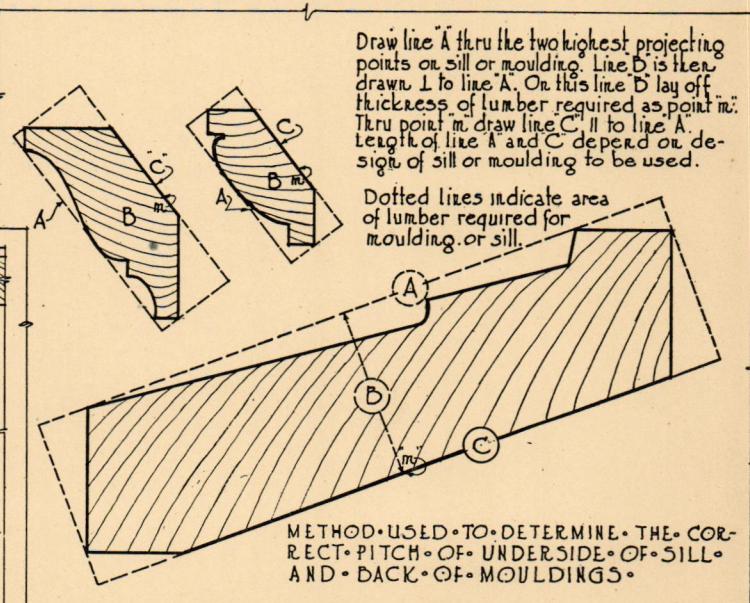
FASTERING OF GROUNDS. BLOCKING AND NAILING STRIPS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION.

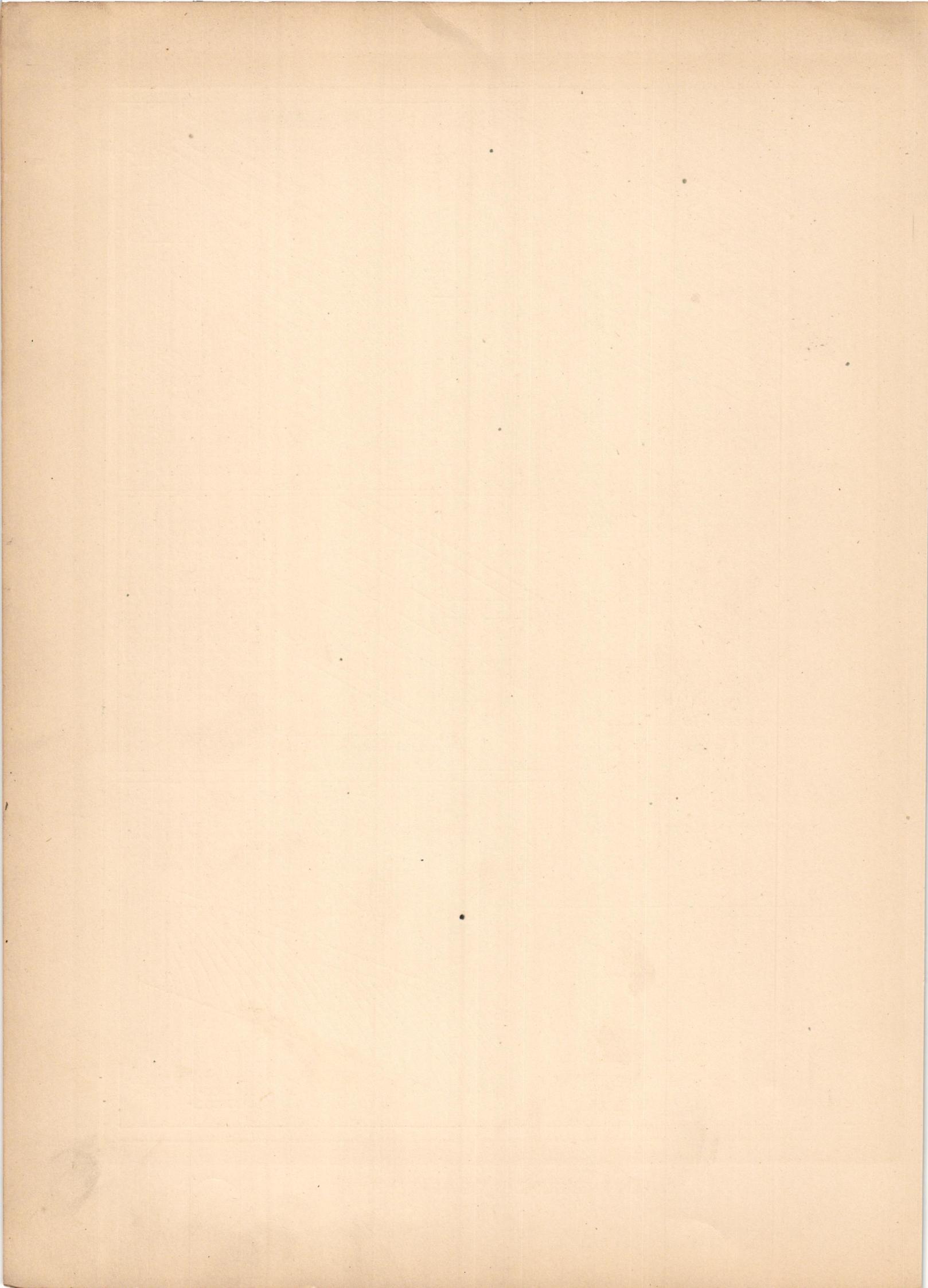
NOTE: Walls as shown above & those on plate covering walls scoring are interior walls. Where any wood or plaster is set against an exterior wall additional furring from 2" to 4" between wall & wood or plaster is provided for protection of interior finish against dampness.

Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



METHOD OF OBTAINING THE RAKE MOULDING FOR PEDIMENT





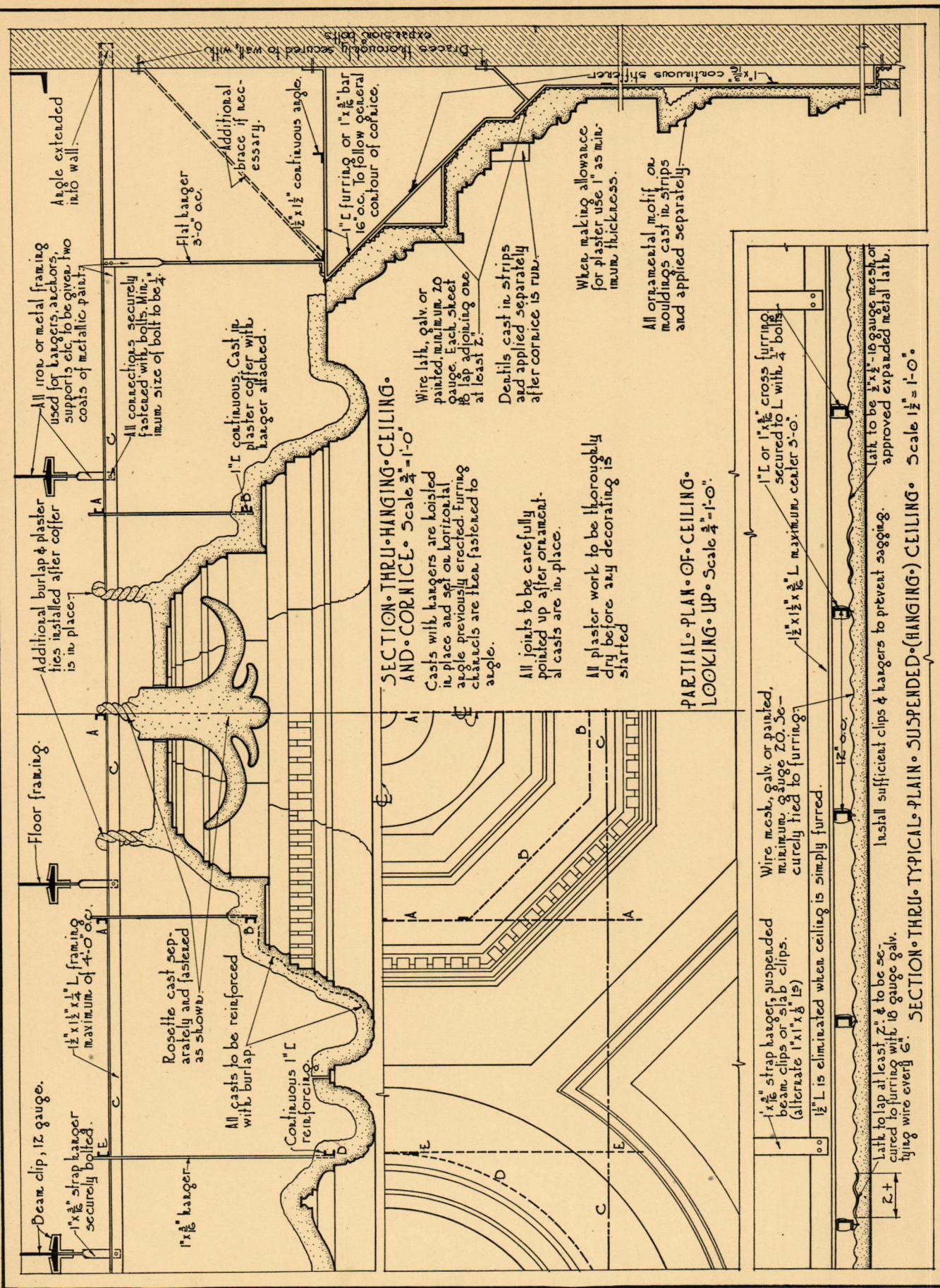
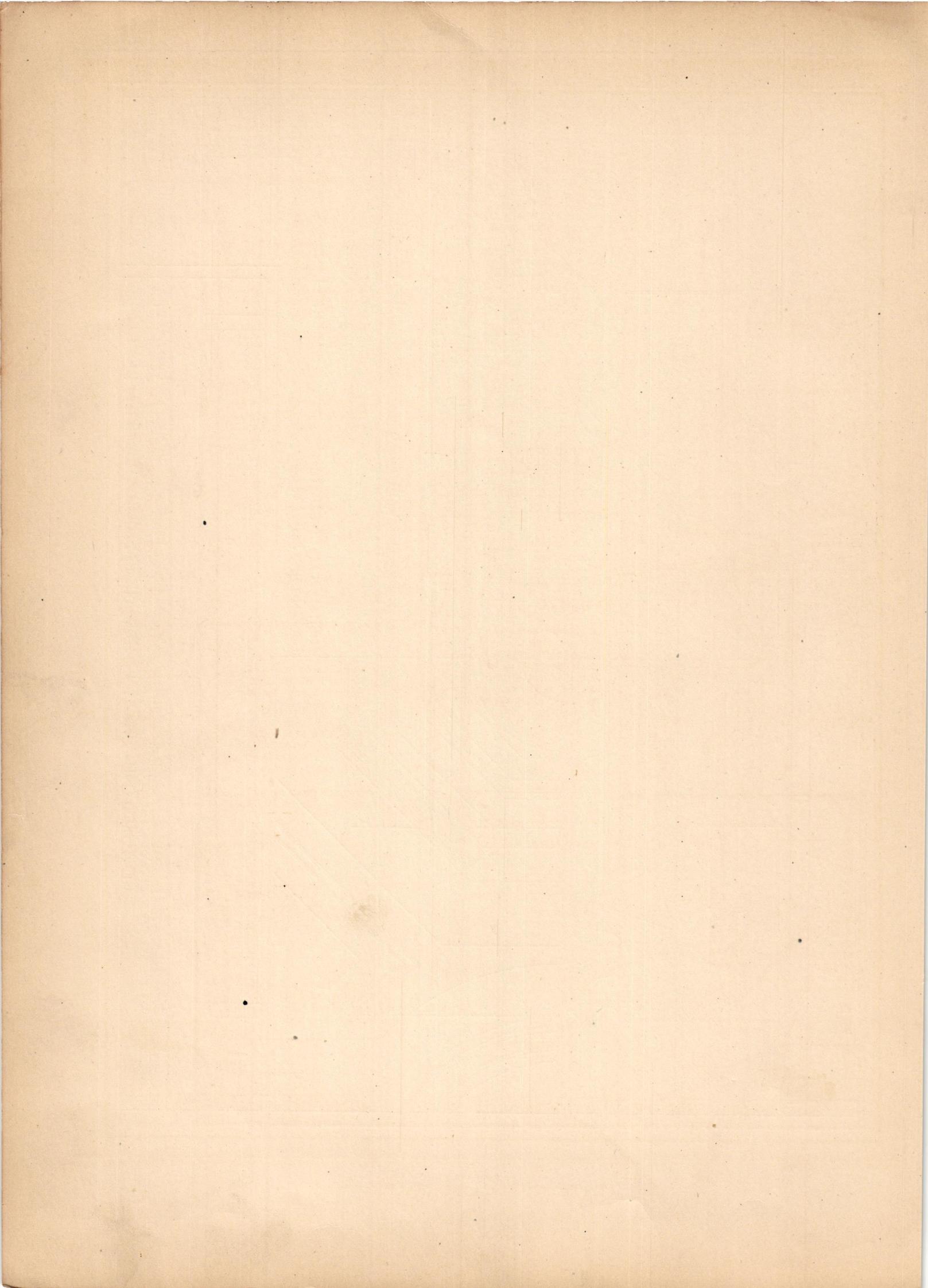


PLATE 36, METAL LATH AND PLASTER



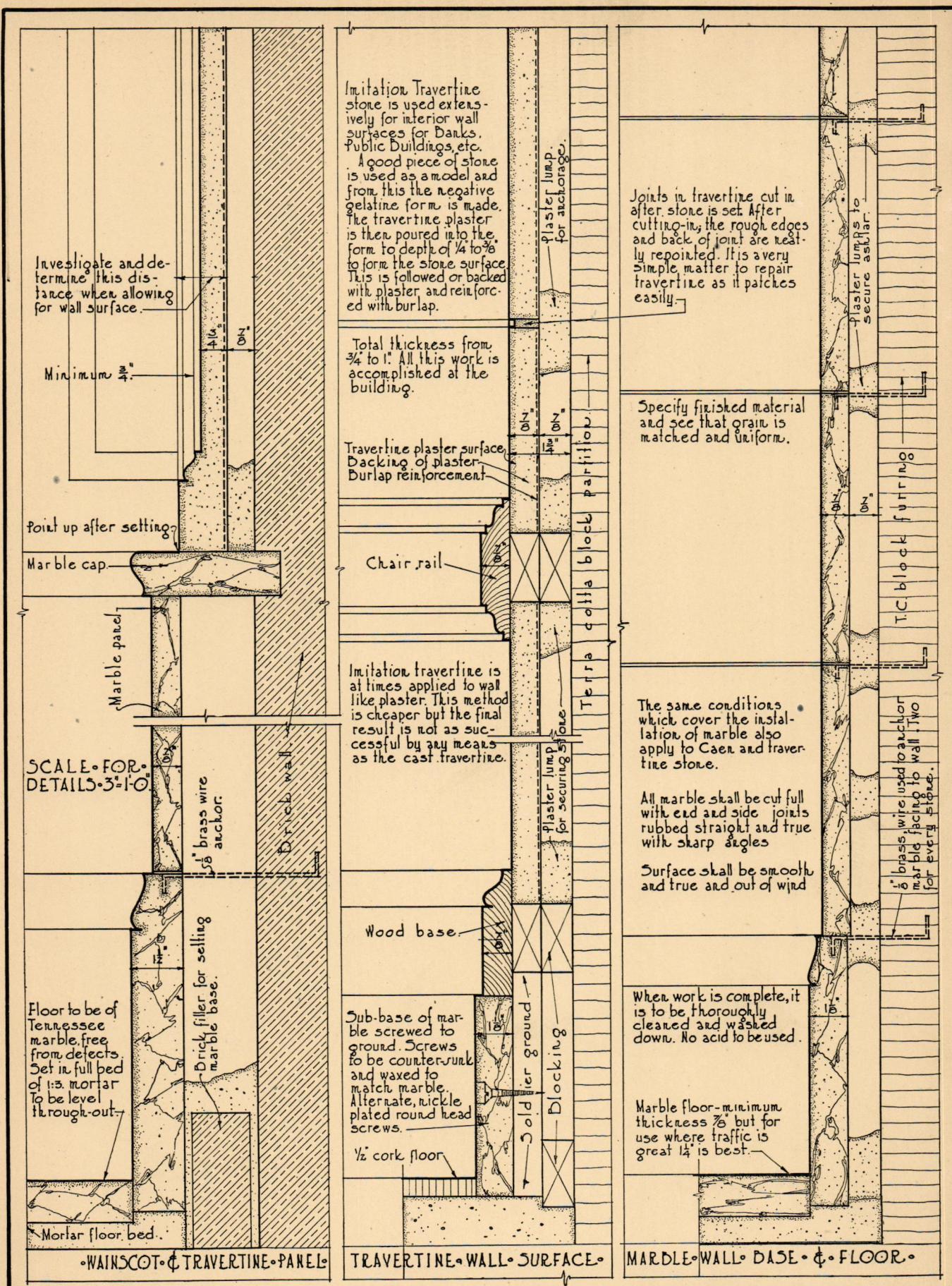
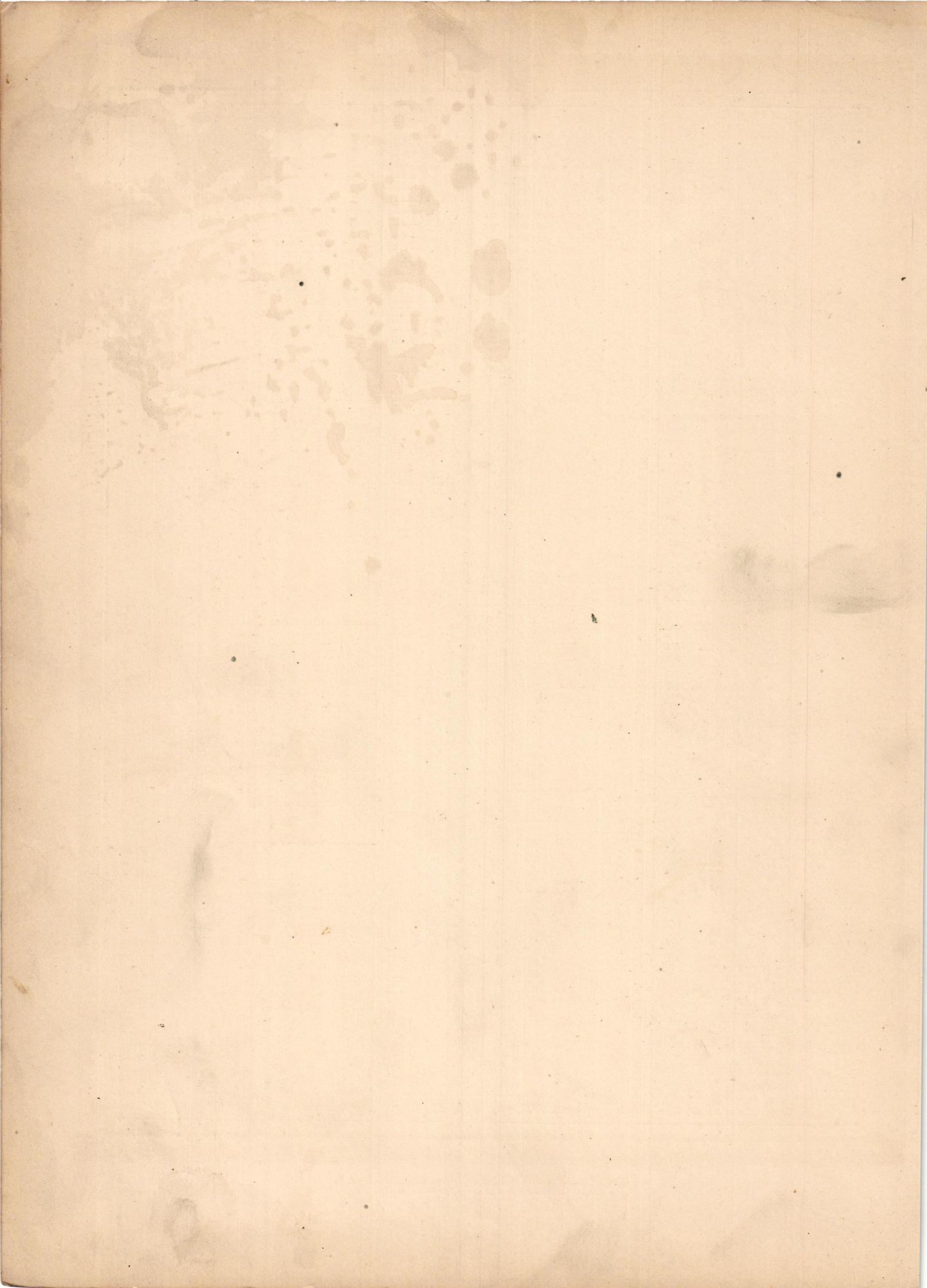
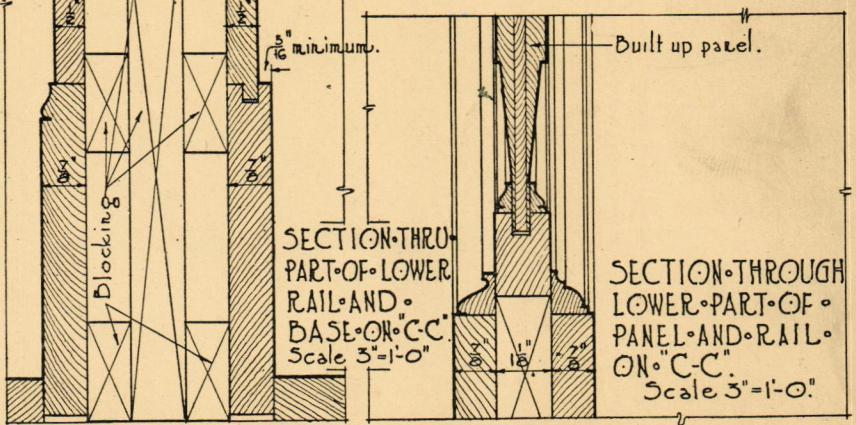
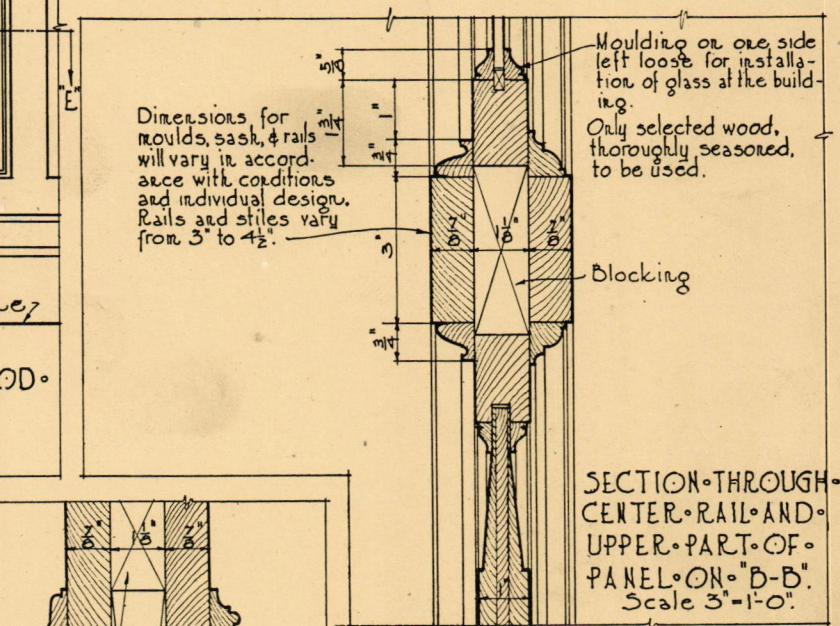
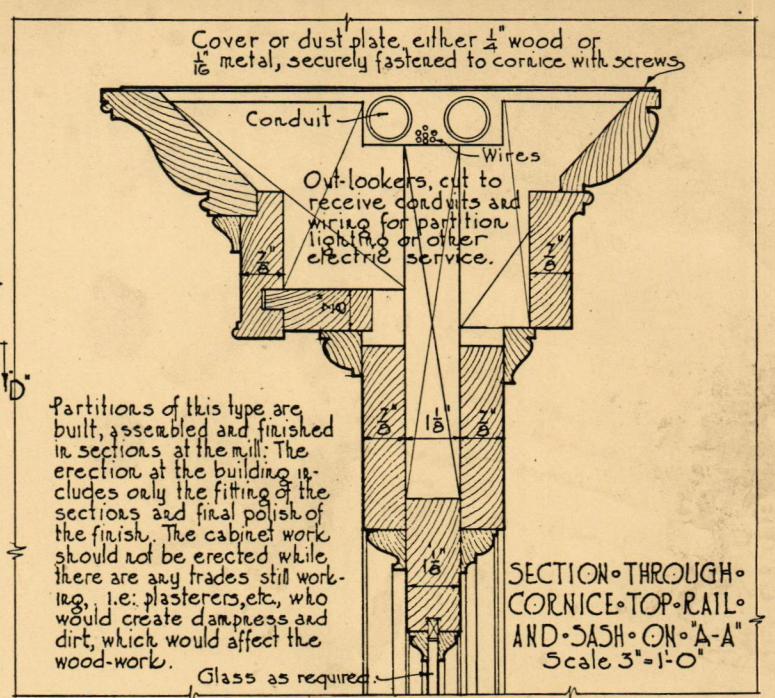
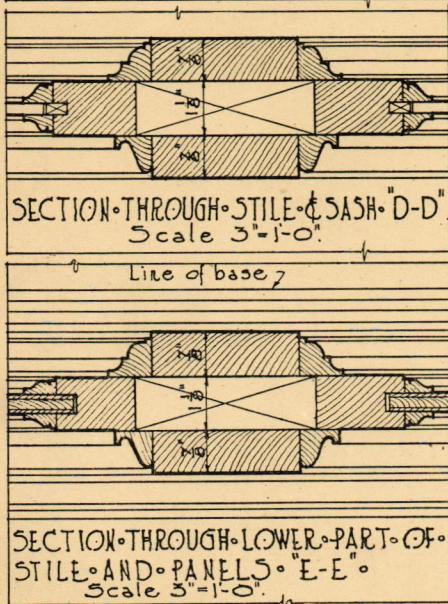
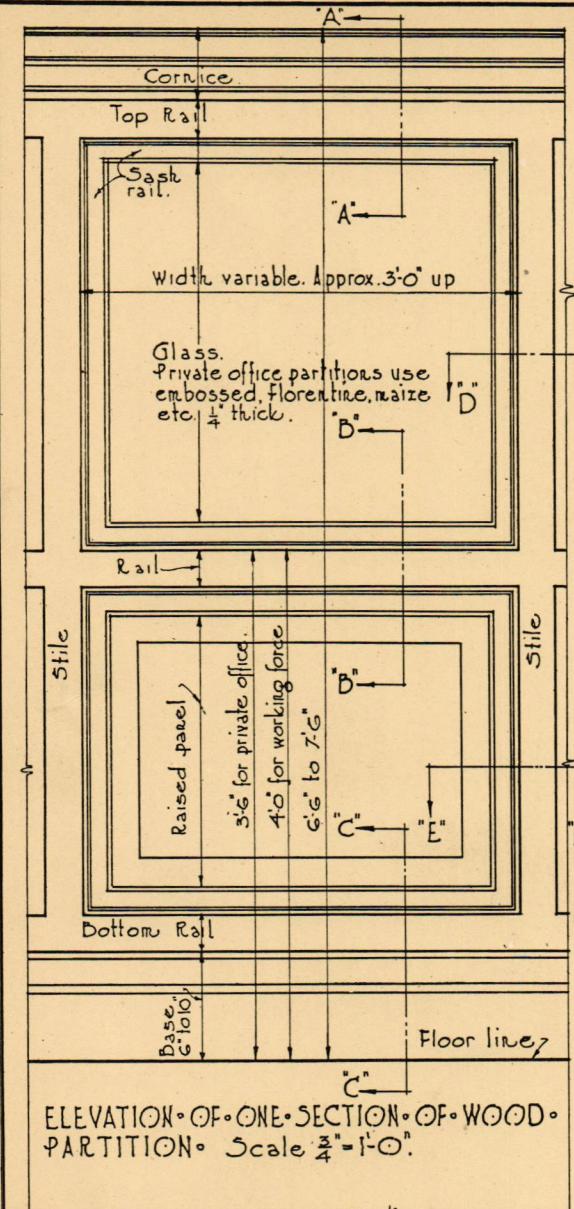
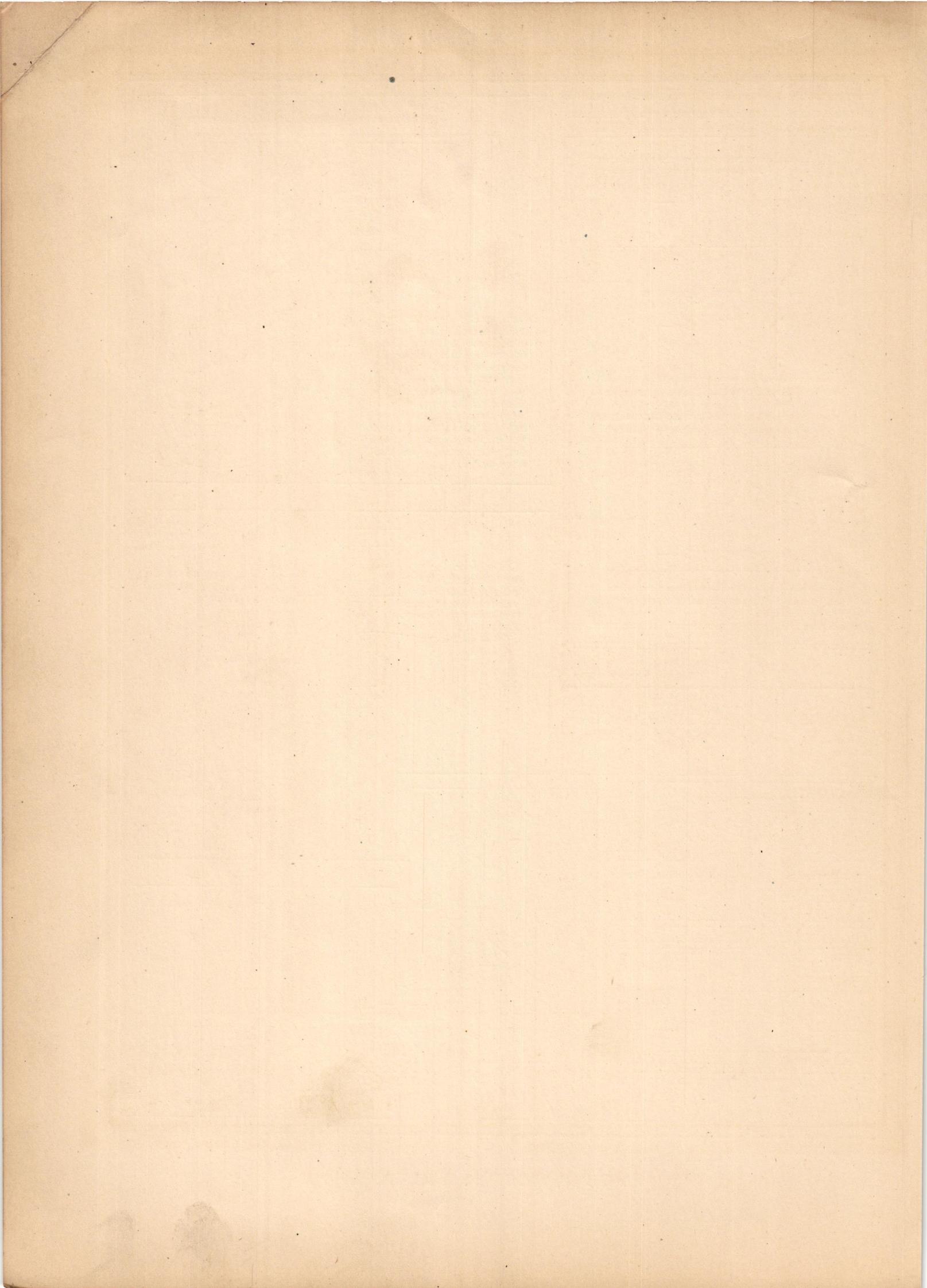
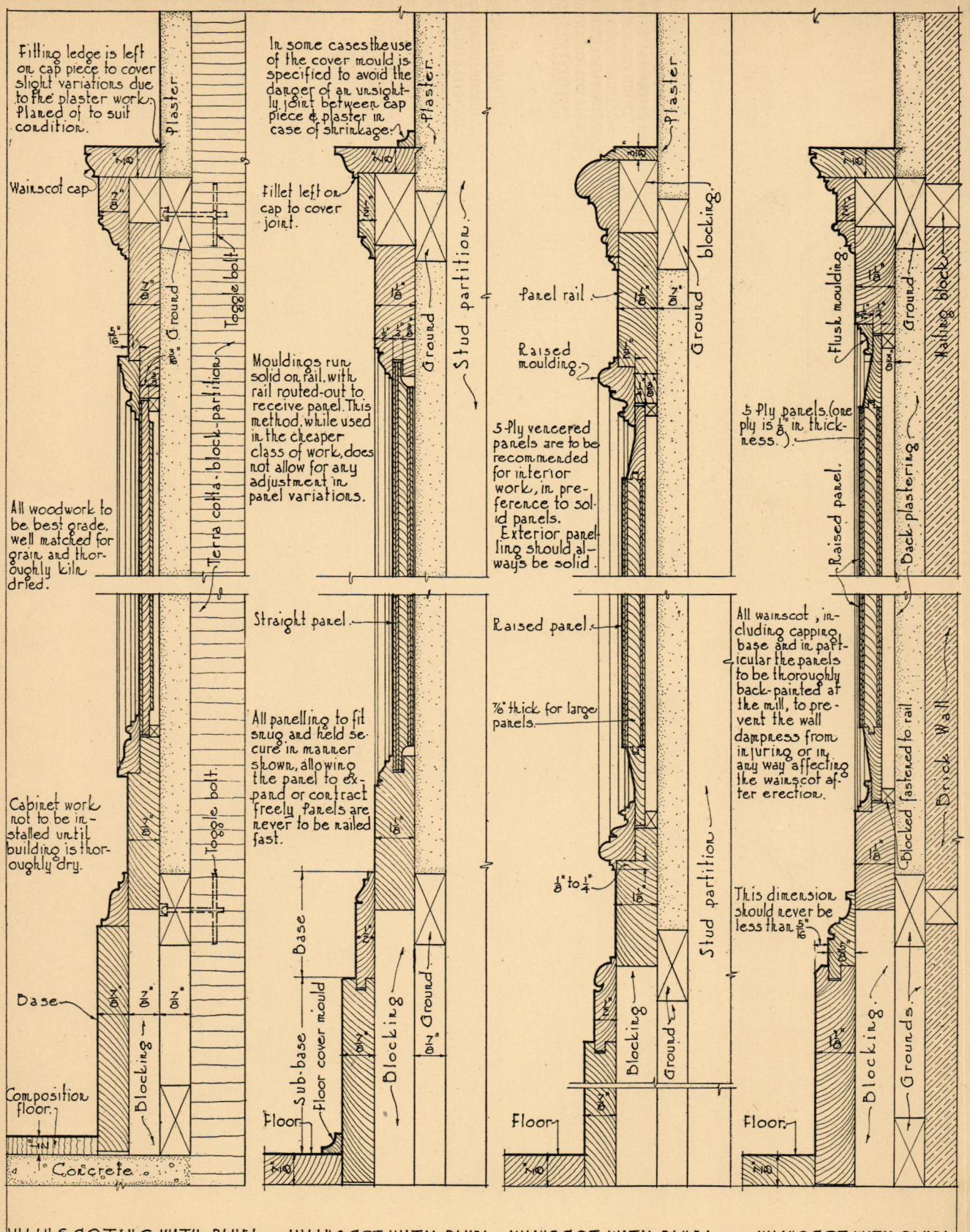


PLATE 37, WALL SURFACES







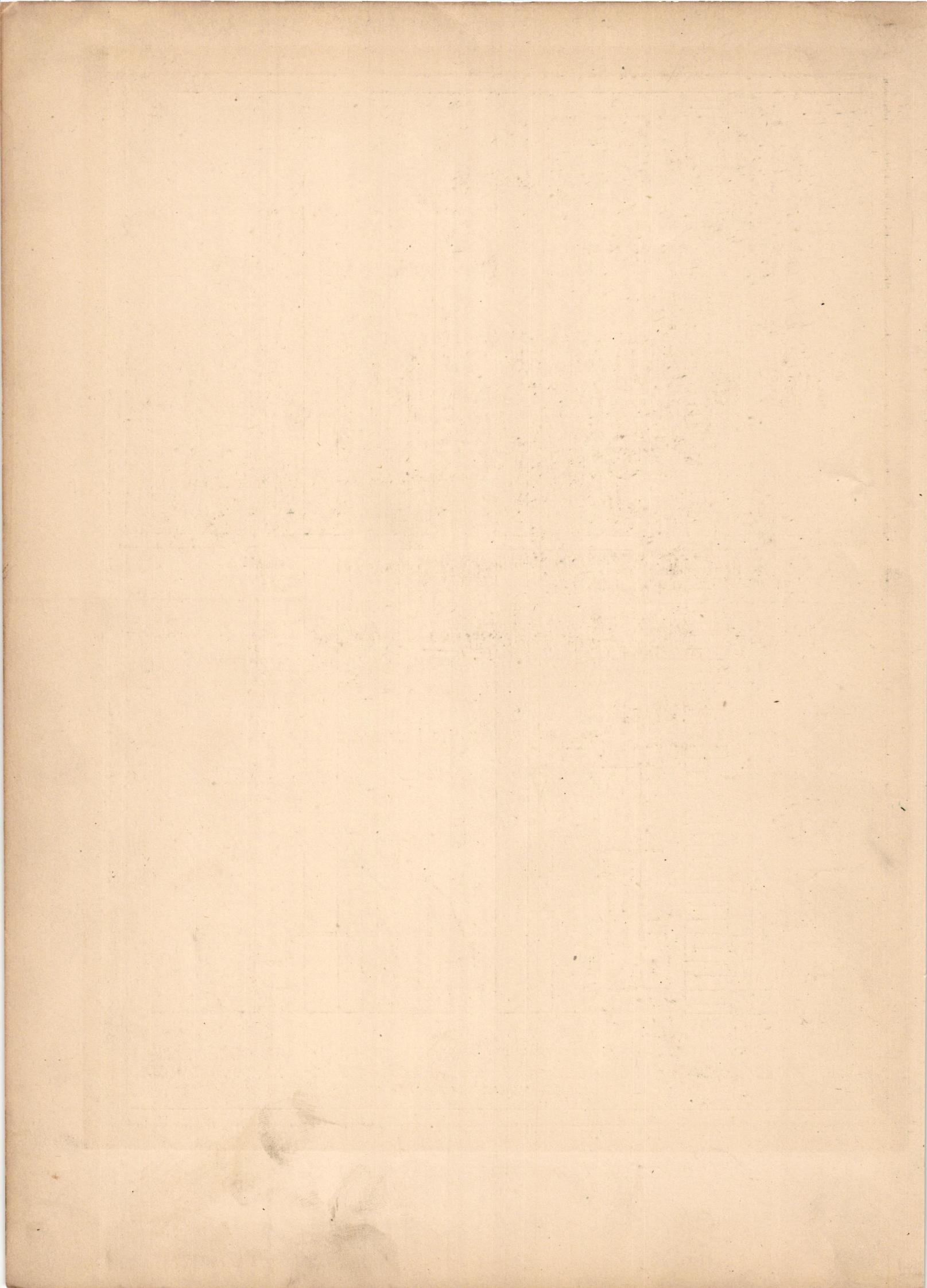


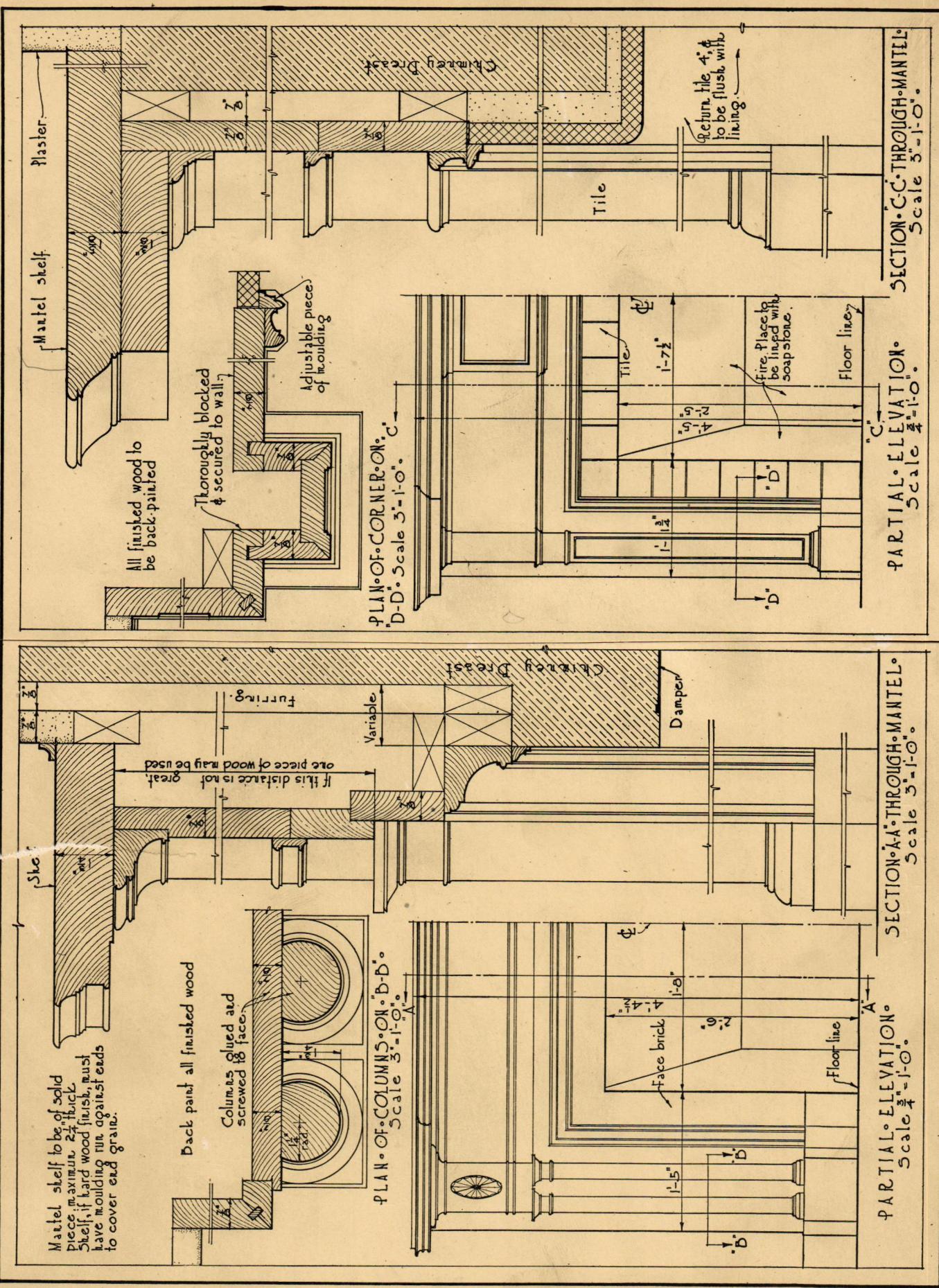
WAINSCOTING WITH PANEL
HAVING RAISED MOULDING.

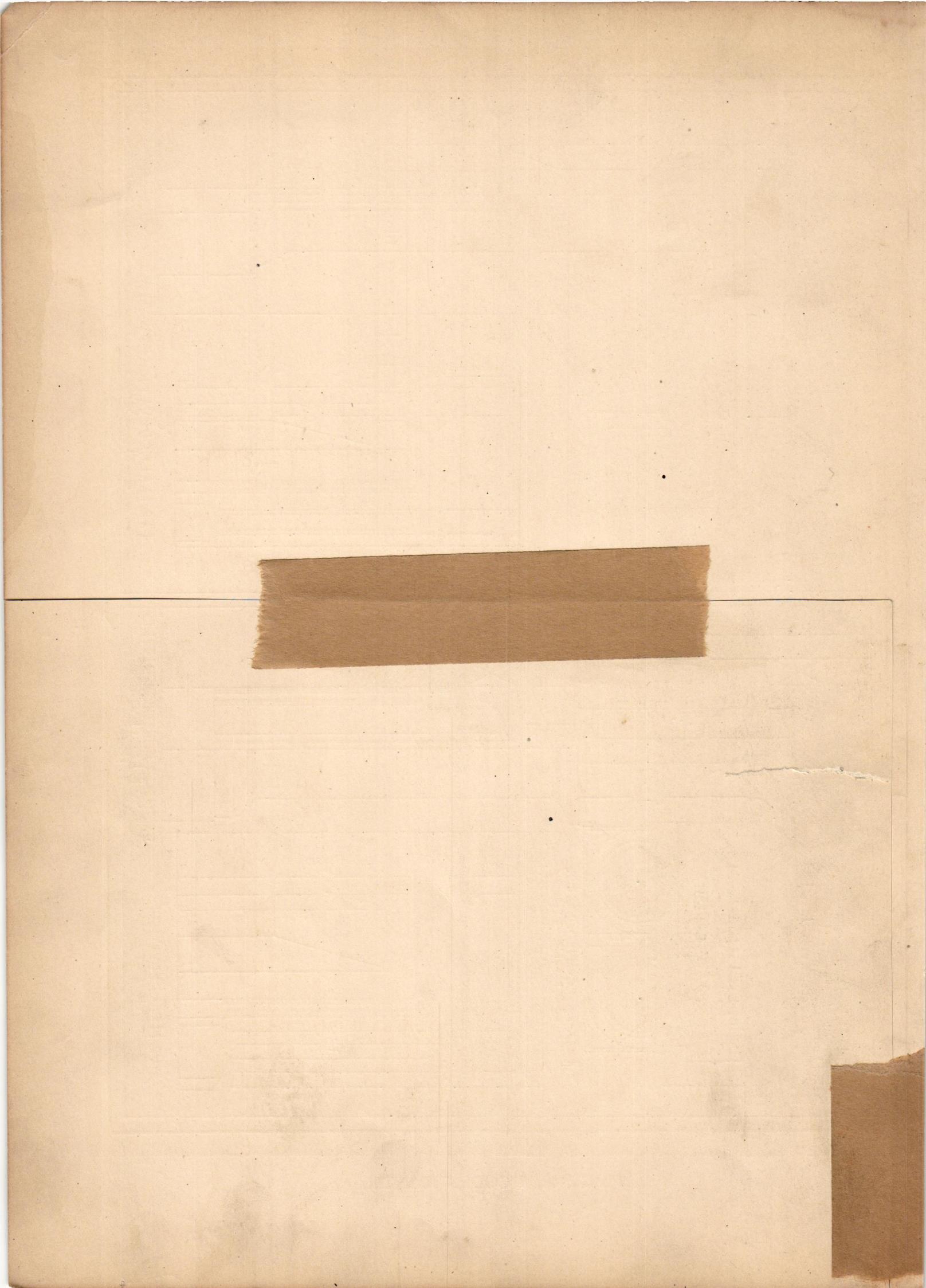
WAINSCOT WITH PANEL WAINSCOT WITH PANEL
HAVING FLUSH MOULD HAVING RAISED MOULD

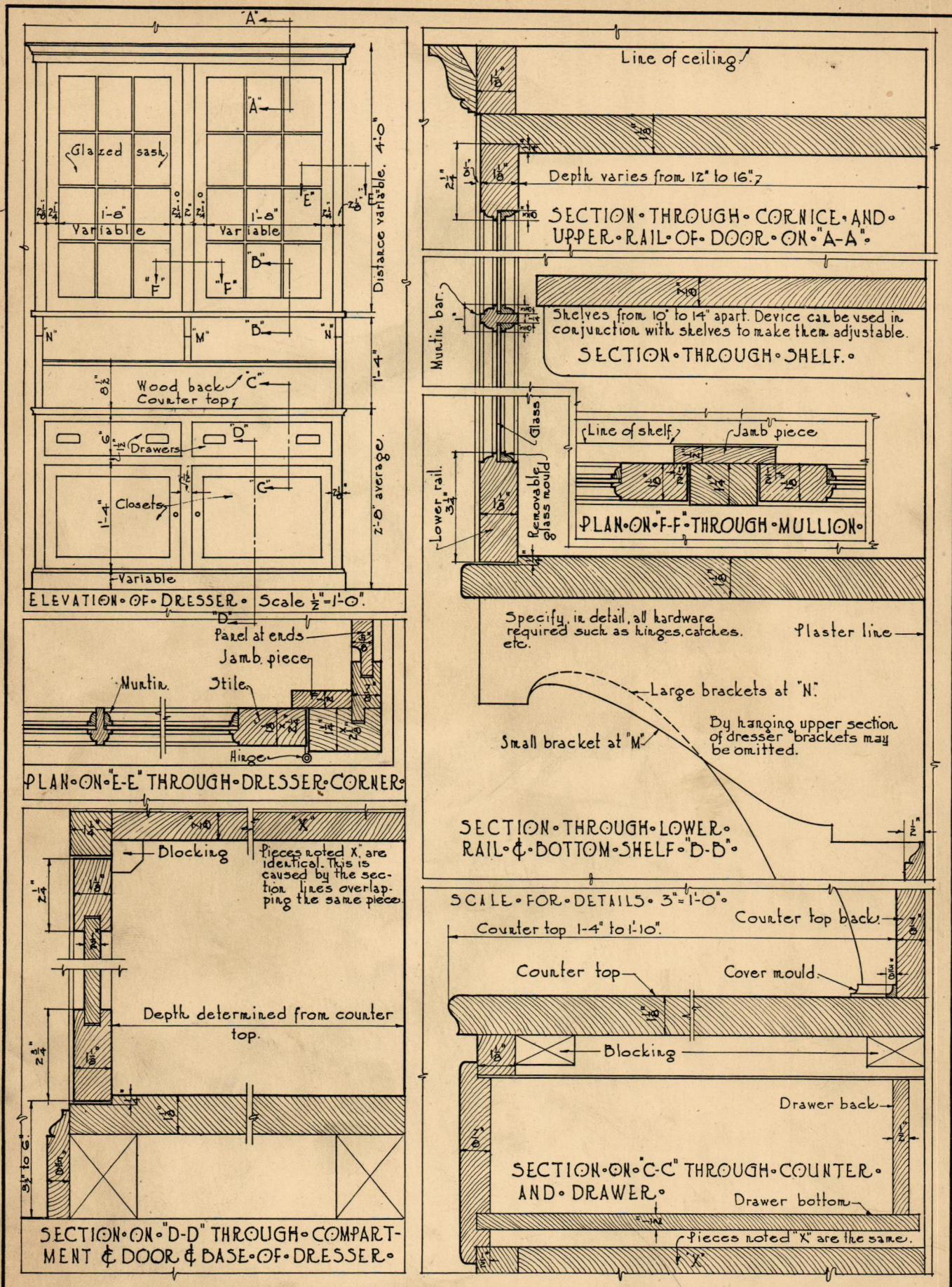
WAINSCOT WITH PANEL
HAVING FLUSH MOULD

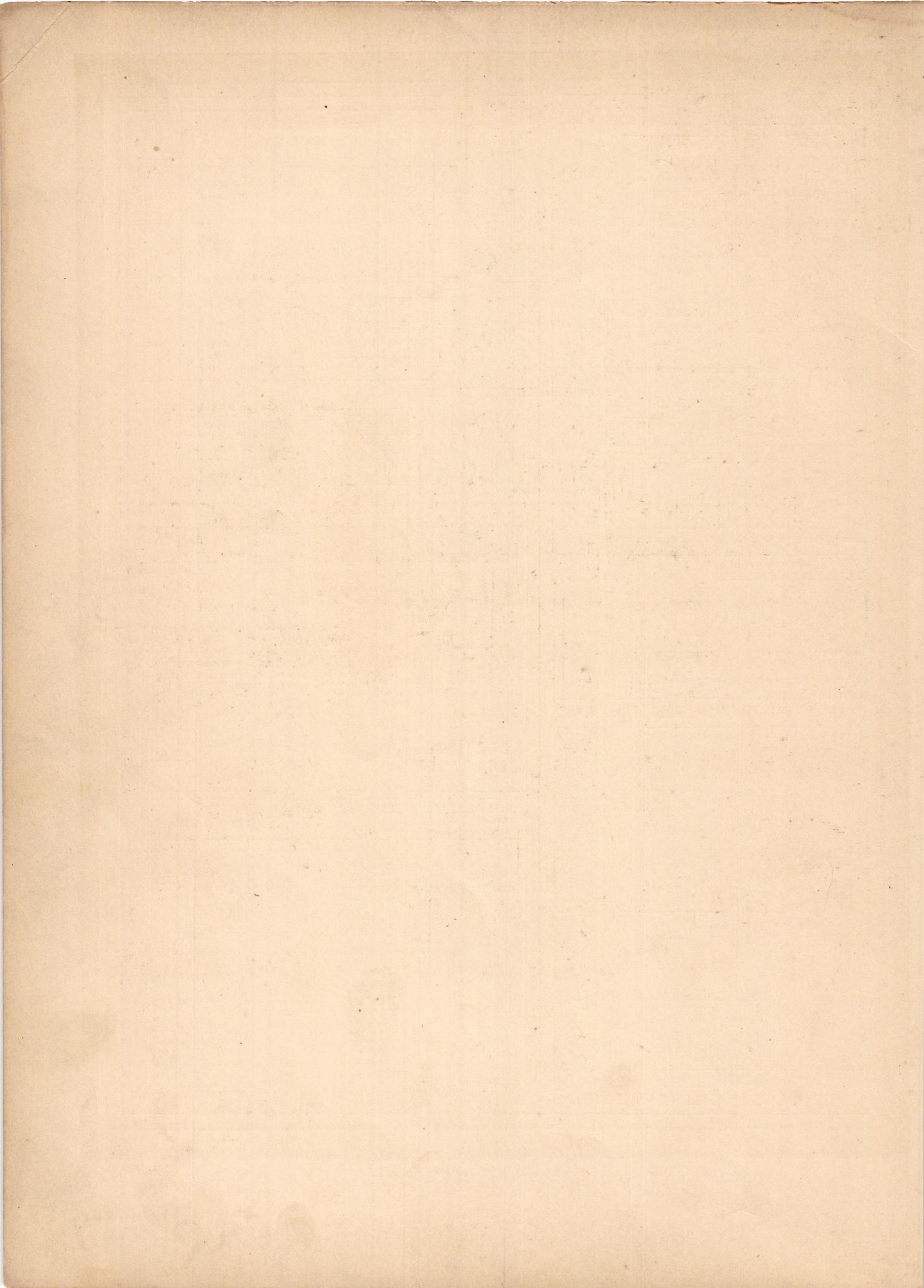
• Scale 3" = 1'-0".



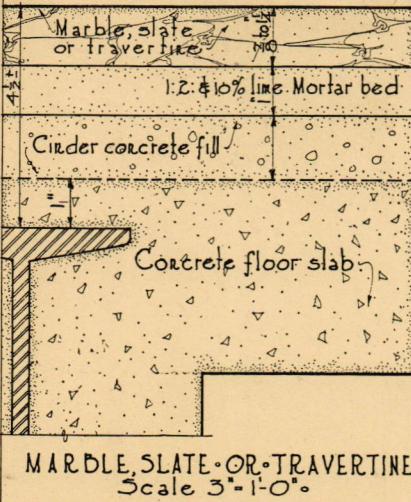




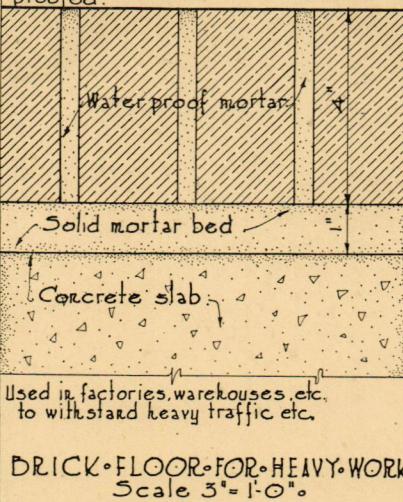




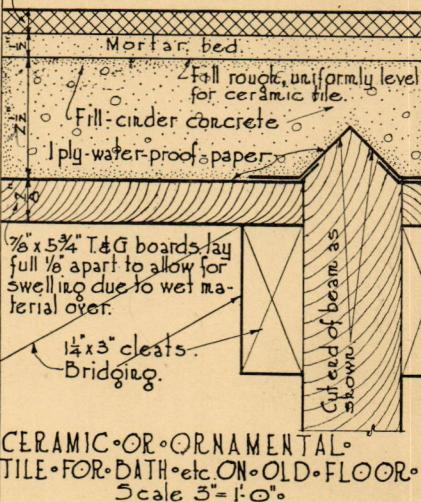
Marble floor tile $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, the latter being recommended. Floor to be set in full bed of mortar & to be level. Grout joints.



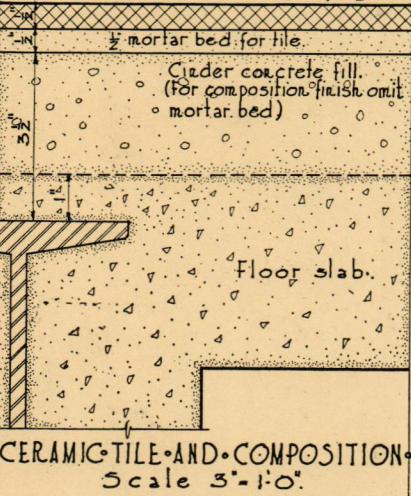
Brick to be hard, smooth, & dense, laid or edge. Grouting of joints to be waterproofed.



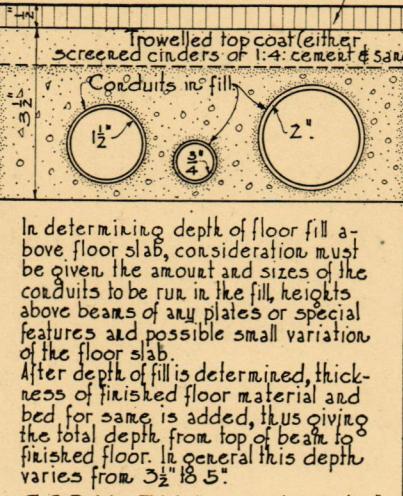
Thickness varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1", in accordance with tile used.



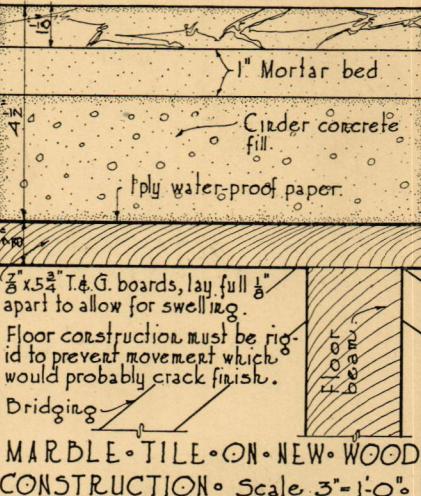
Ceramic tile floor $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. Patent or composition (trowelled on) $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.



Cork $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick by either 6"x6" or 12"x12". Bed to be absolutely level and $\frac{1}{2}$ " below finished floor. Cork cemented and blind nailed.



Marble tile are cut to any dimensions desired. Gray Tennessee best for floors.



20
20
10
10
10
10

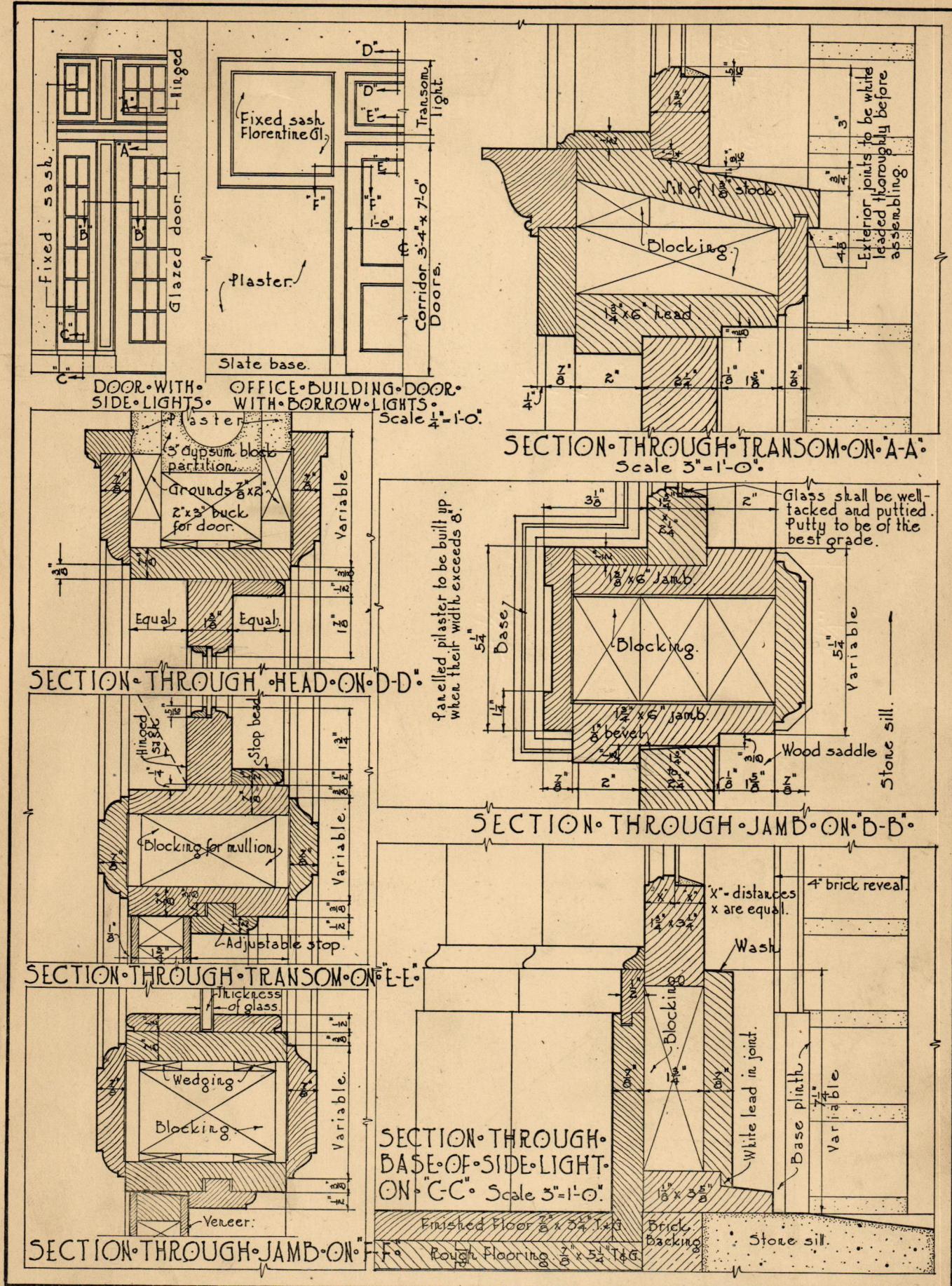


PLATE 43, FRENCH DOOR, OFFICE CORRIDOR DOOR

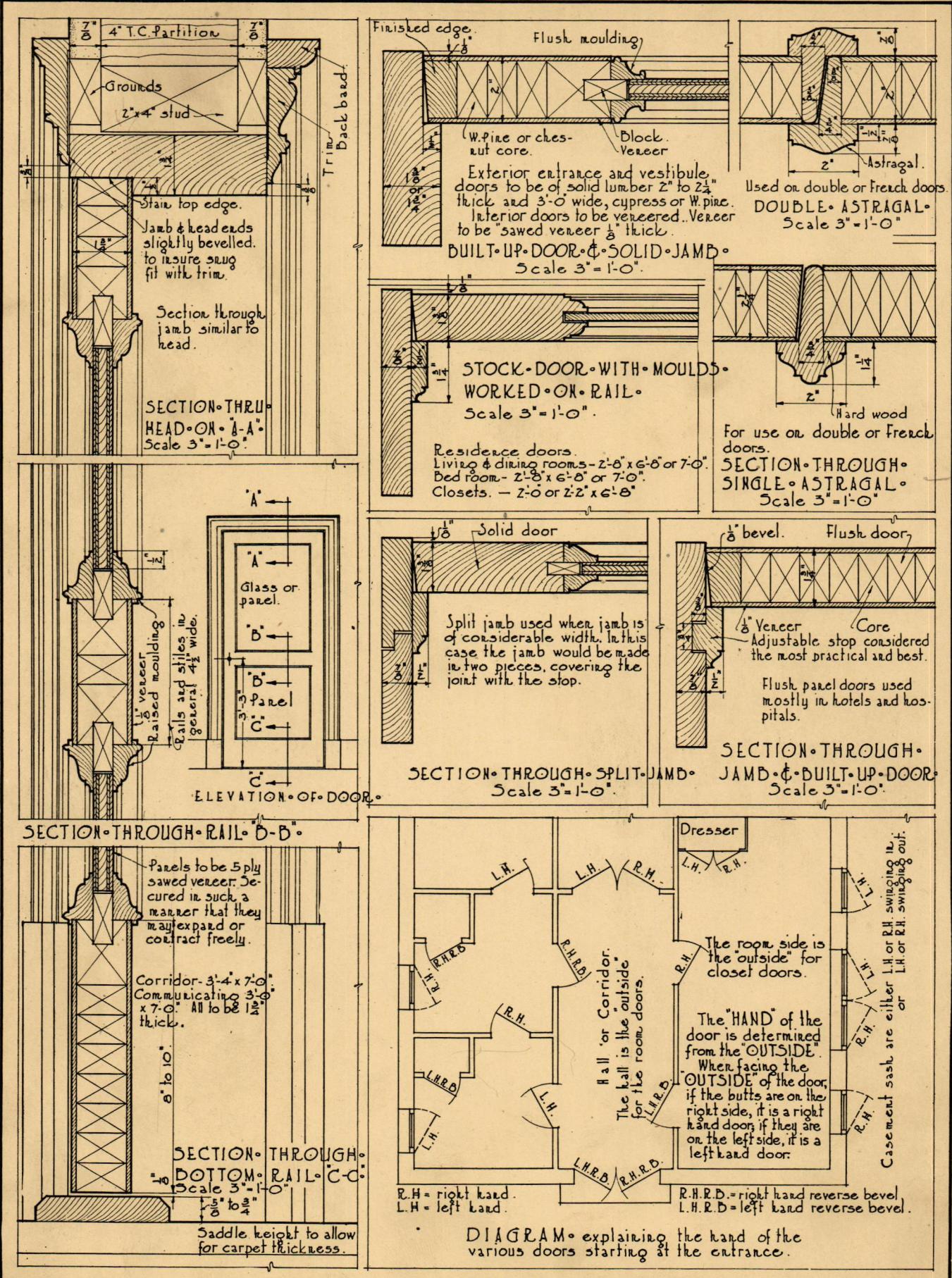
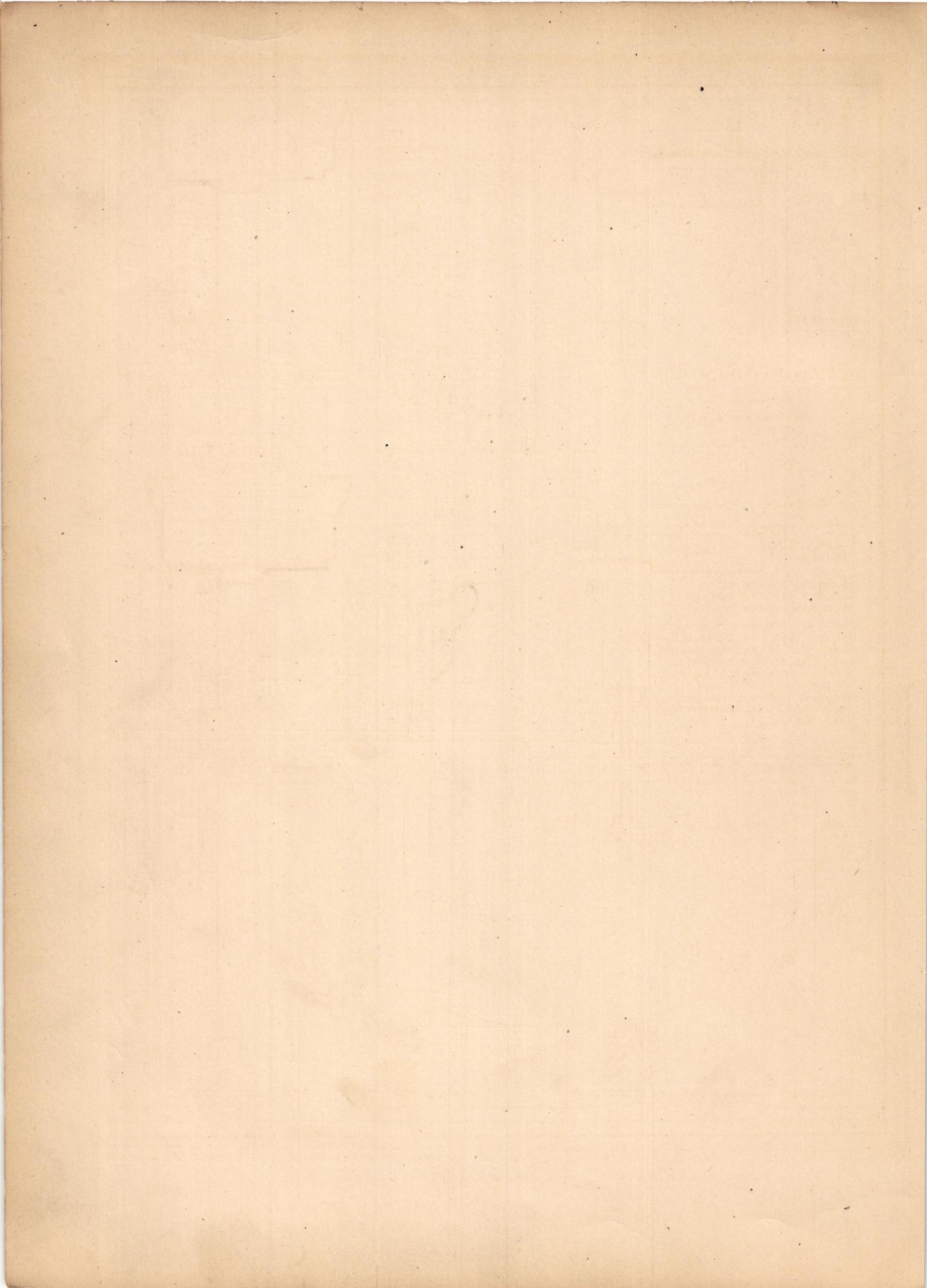


PLATE 44, WOODEN DOORS AND VENEERING



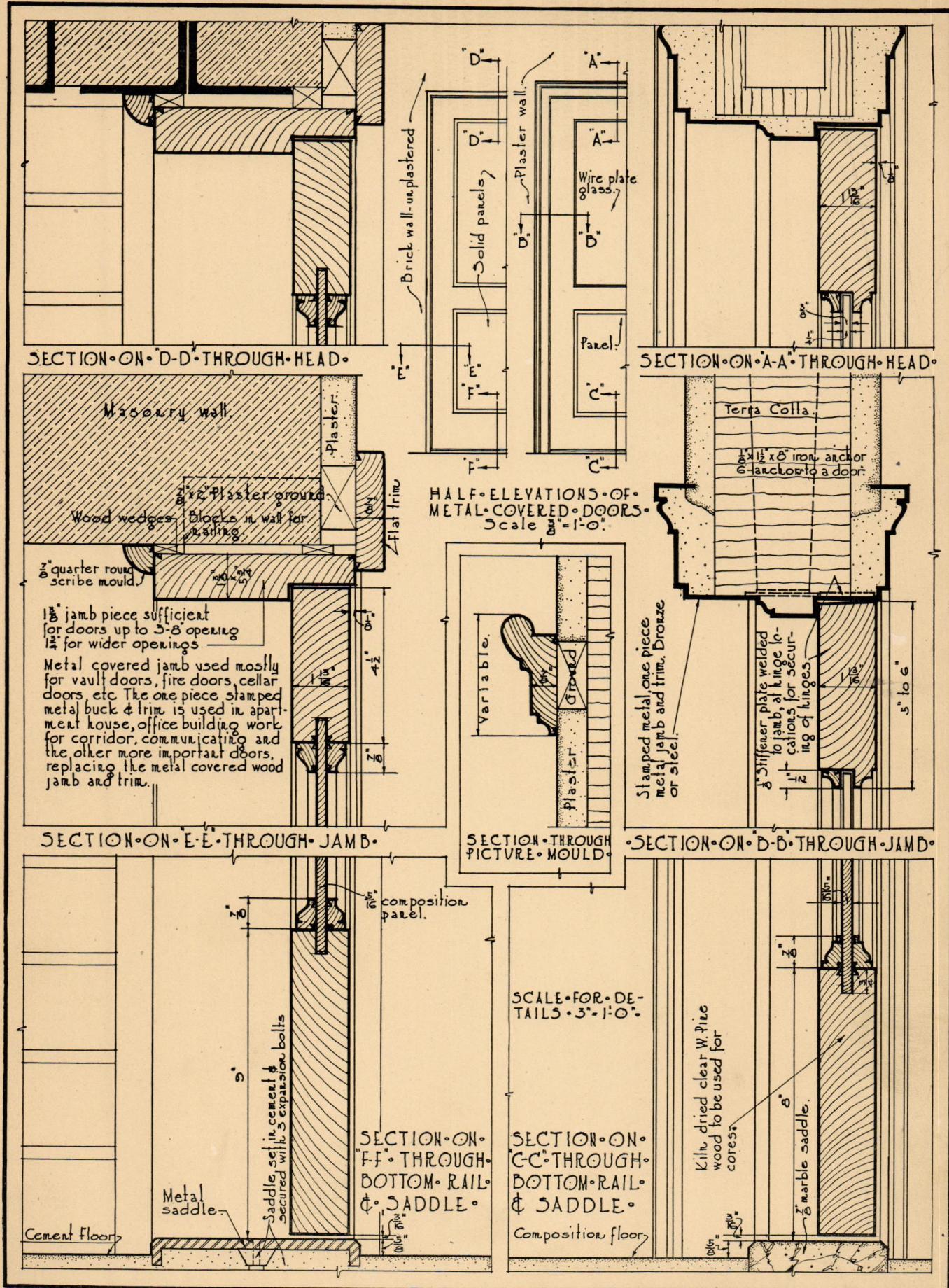
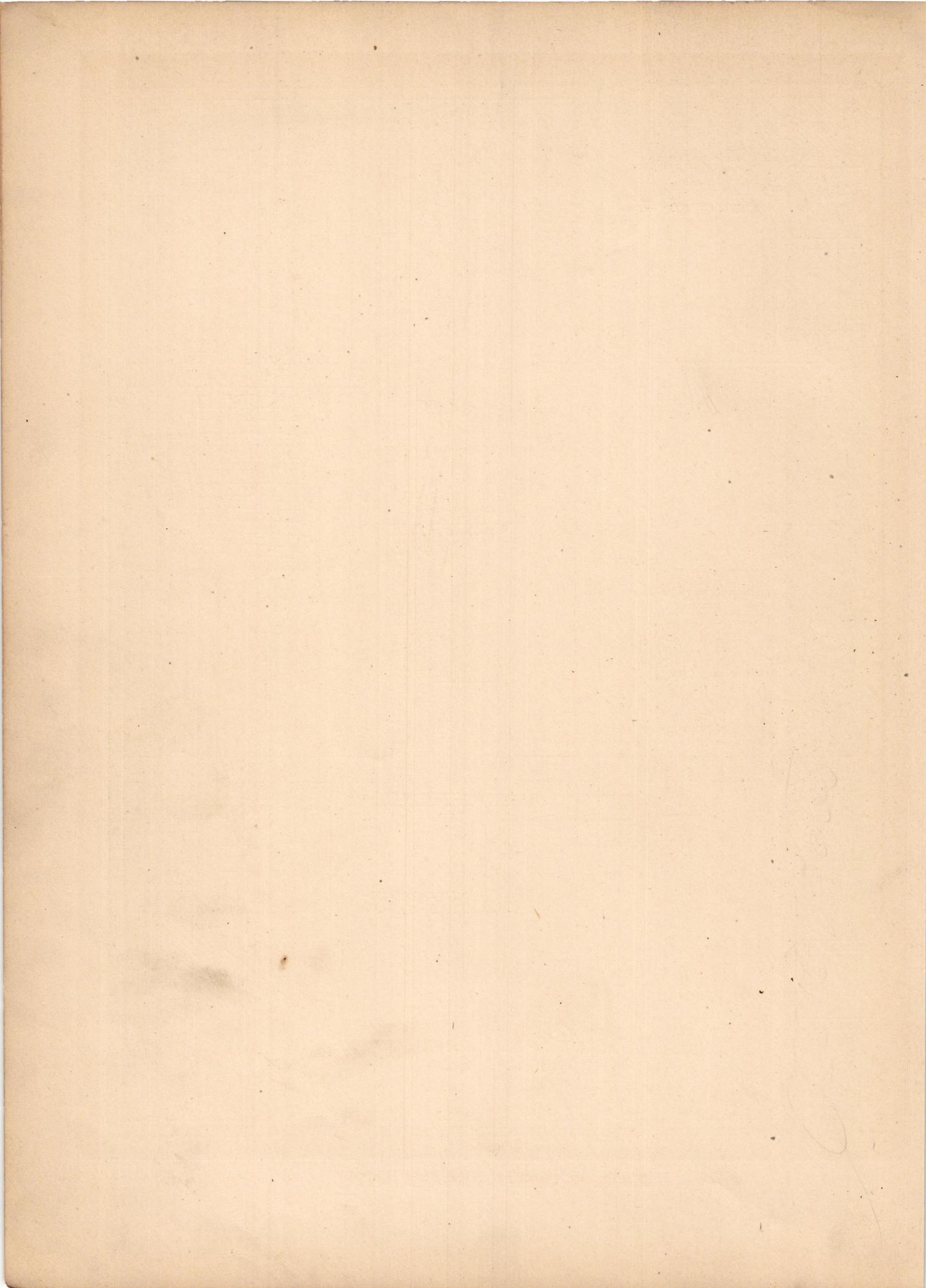


PLATE 45, METAL-COVERED DOORS



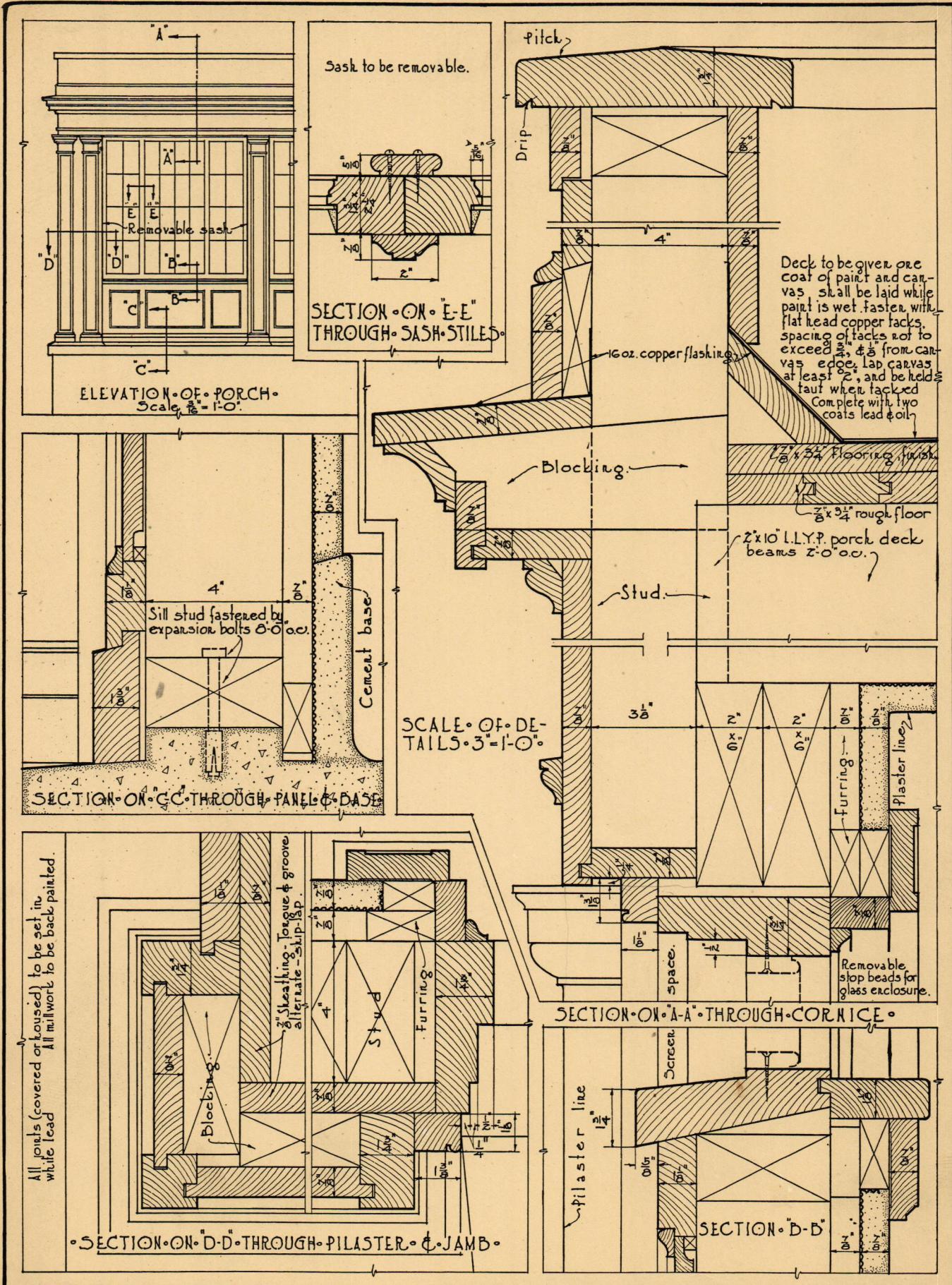
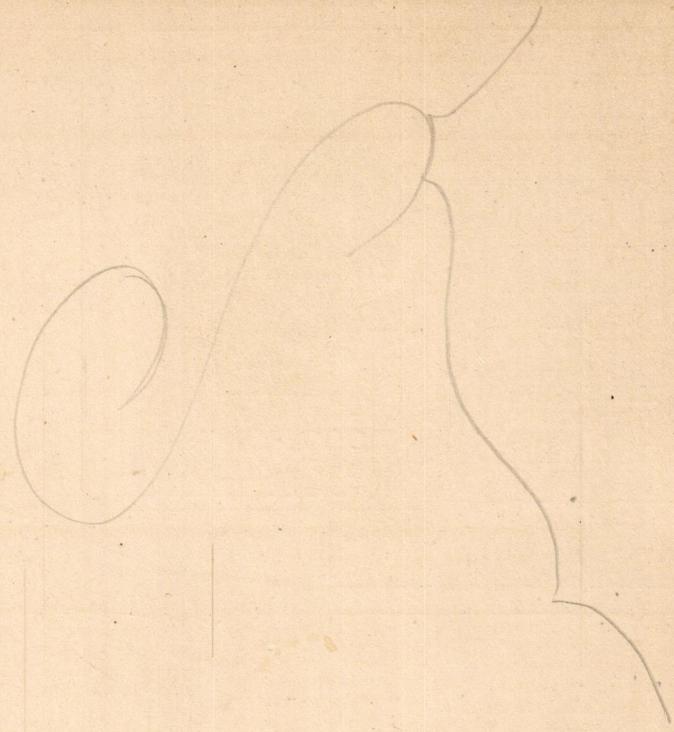


PLATE 46, PORCH CONSTRUCTION



9

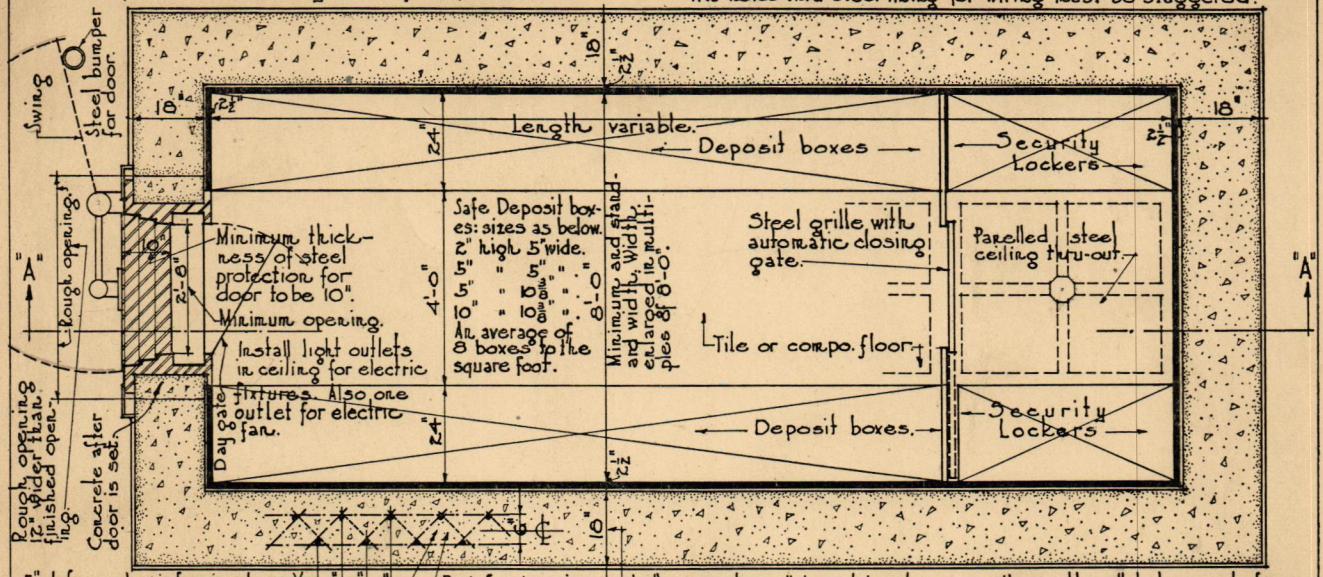
~~8 1/4~~

10' 4"

$$\frac{10 \times 3}{4} = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

One(1) coupon booth to every 150 safe deposit boxes.

All holes thru steel lining for wiring must be staggered.



PLAN OF SAFE DEPOSIT AND SECURITY VAULT.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

Height of rough opening to be 8" higher than vestibule frame to allow for setting. After vestibule is set this space to be filled with concrete.

All concrete to be stone or gravel - Mix to be 1:2:4

Steel vault lining
to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, con-
sisting of $3-\frac{1}{2}$ " lay-
ers of plates

3'-0"

Alarm wiring preferably located on protective re-inforcing bars, otherwise they are to be installed on concrete face of vault as shown.

Vestibule and
door to be wire
for protection

Finished floor.

Plate line

~~steel bed plate~~

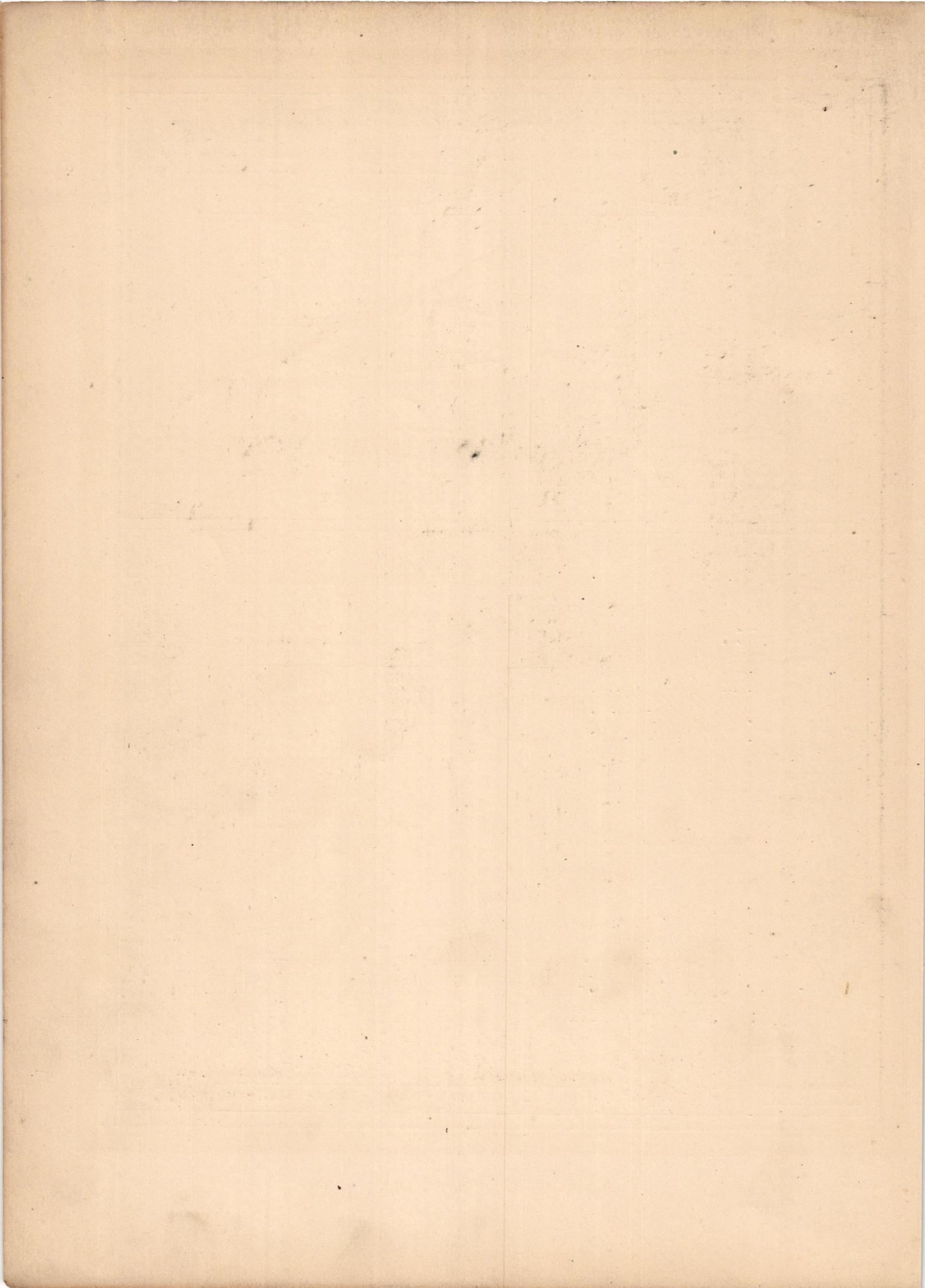
Steel bridge

✓ Tile or composition floor with 1:3 cement bed

Marble
base.—

protective reinforcing in all vault walls. In addition to its reinforcing in ceiling and floor steel and concrete must be calculated for load to be carried. Durable alarm wiring to be installed with protective reinforcing.

SECTION ON "A-A" THRU VAULT.
Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " = 1'-0".



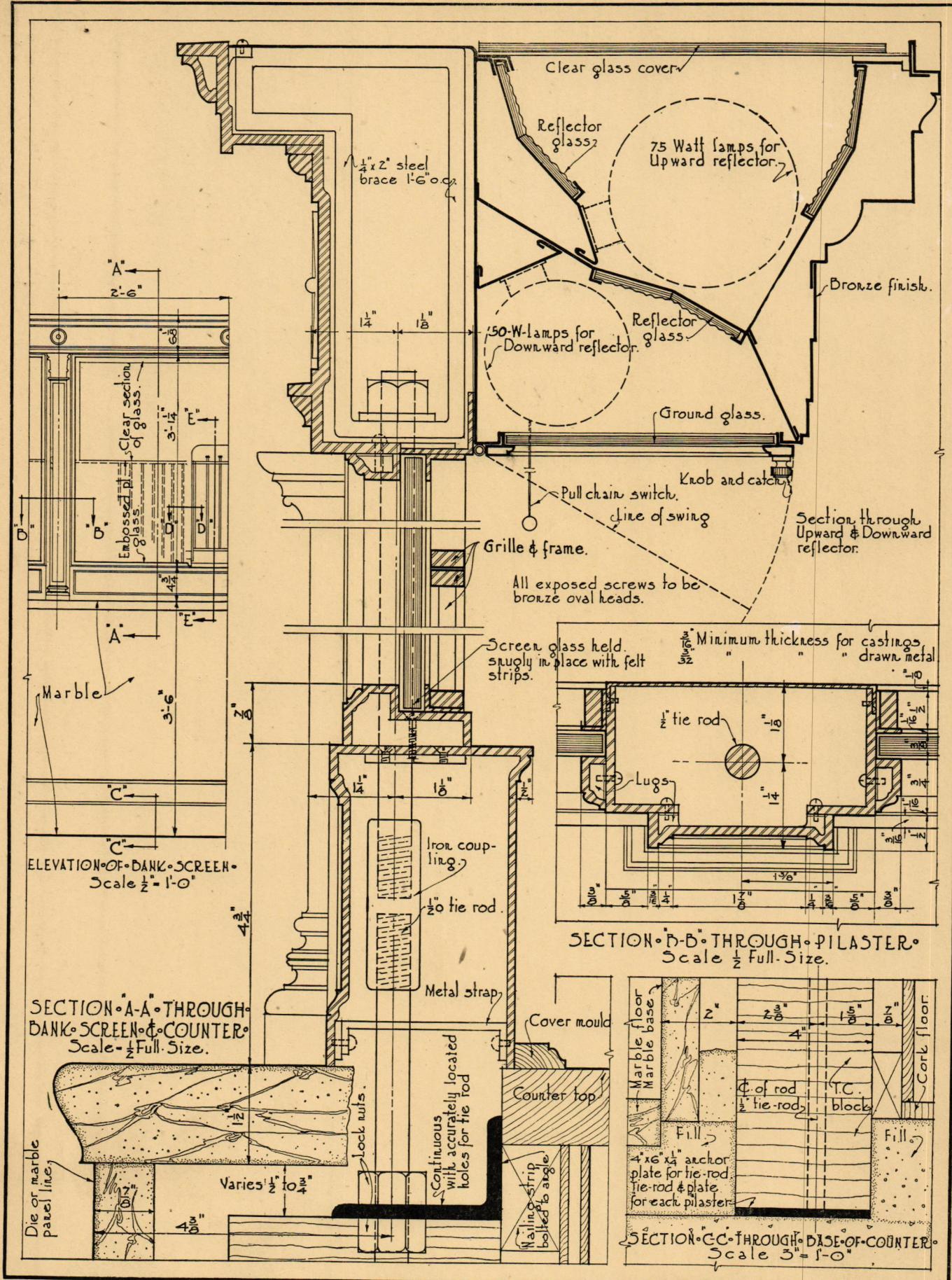
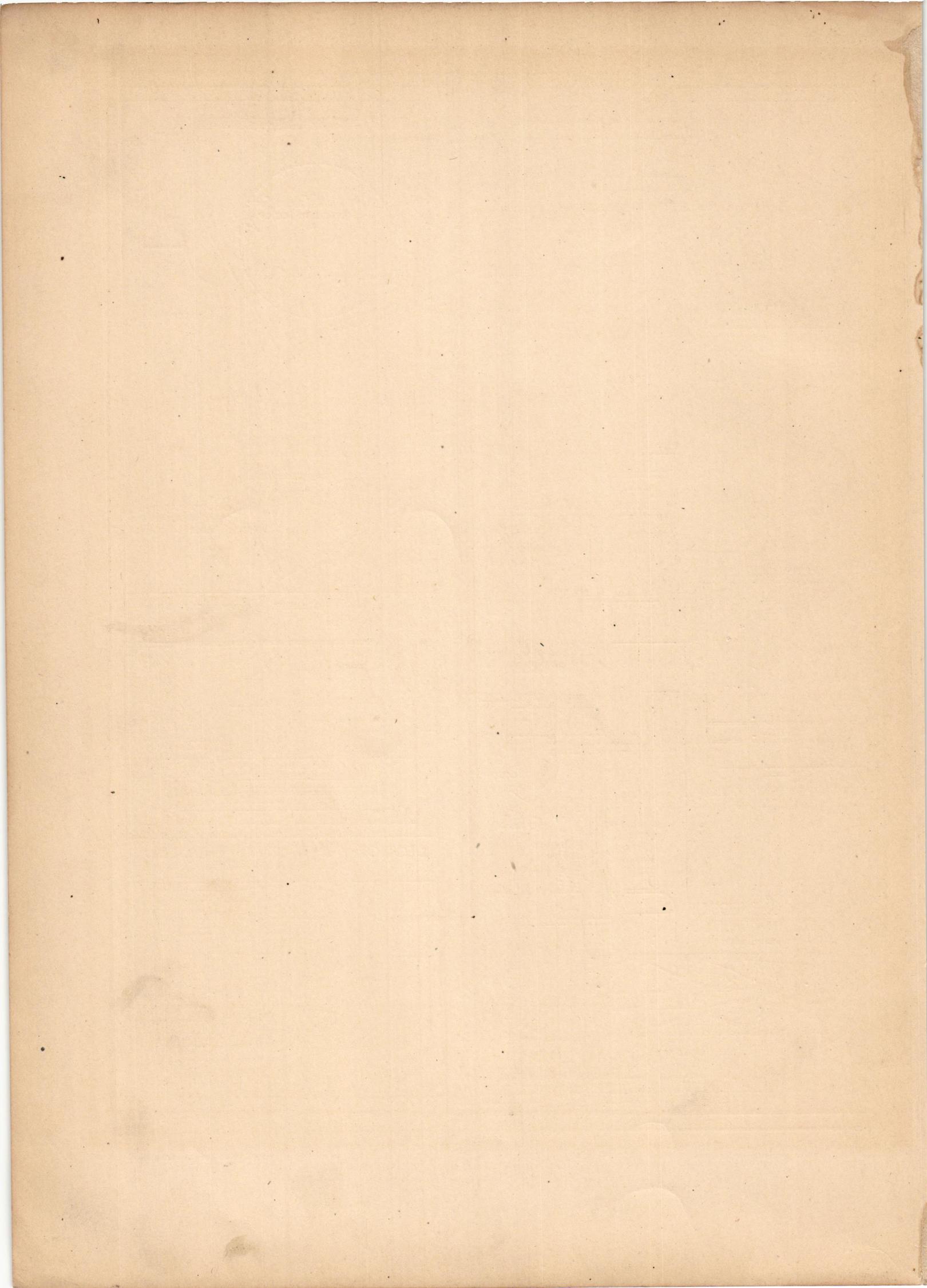
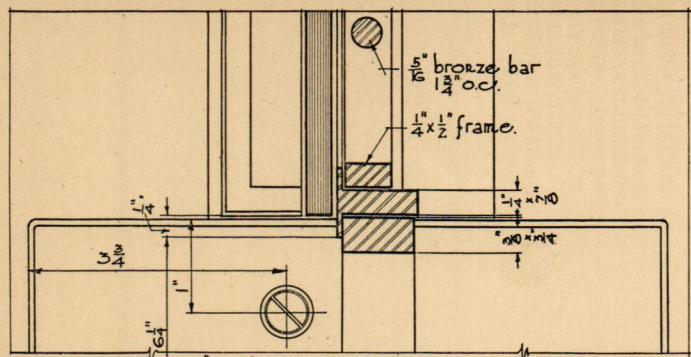
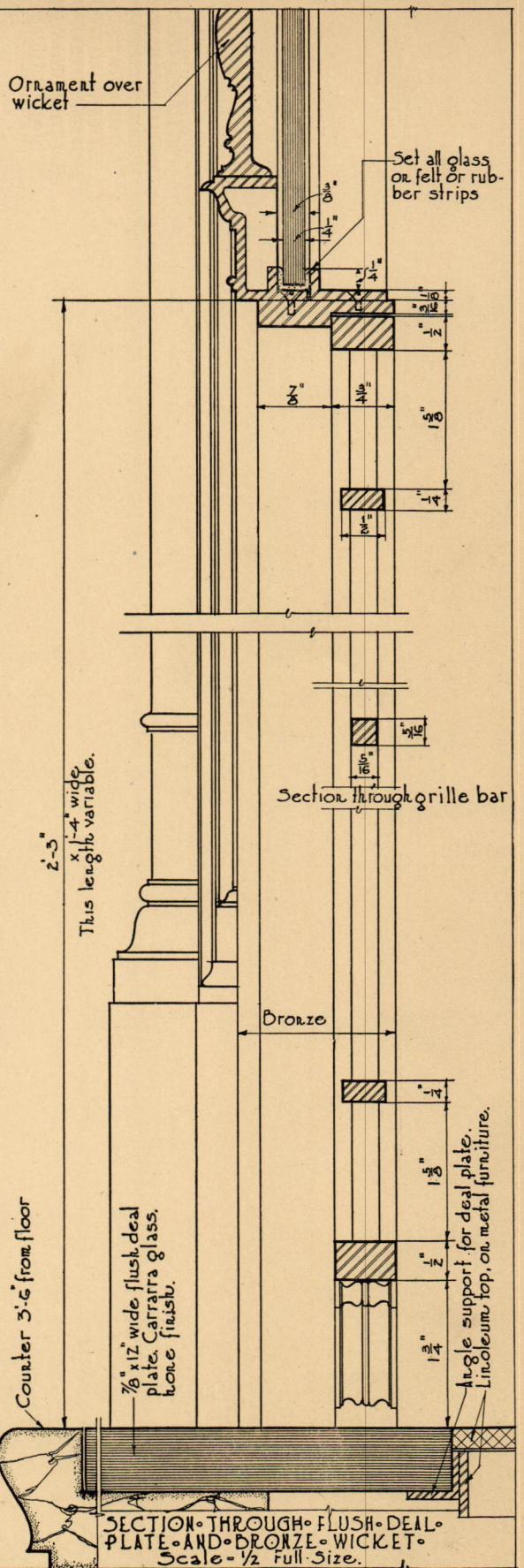
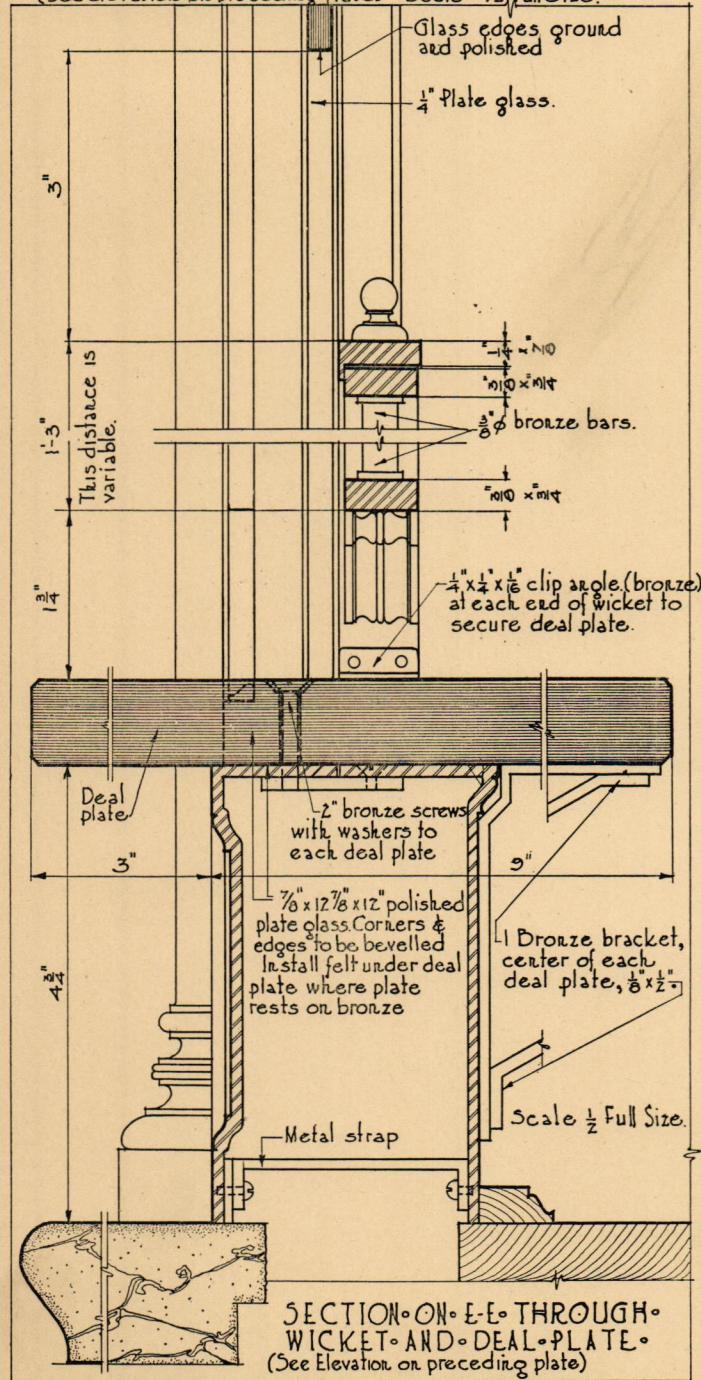


PLATE 48, BANKING SCREEN





SECTION ON D-D THROUGH JAMB OF WICKET.
(See Elevation on preceding plate) Scale = $\frac{1}{2}$ Full Size.



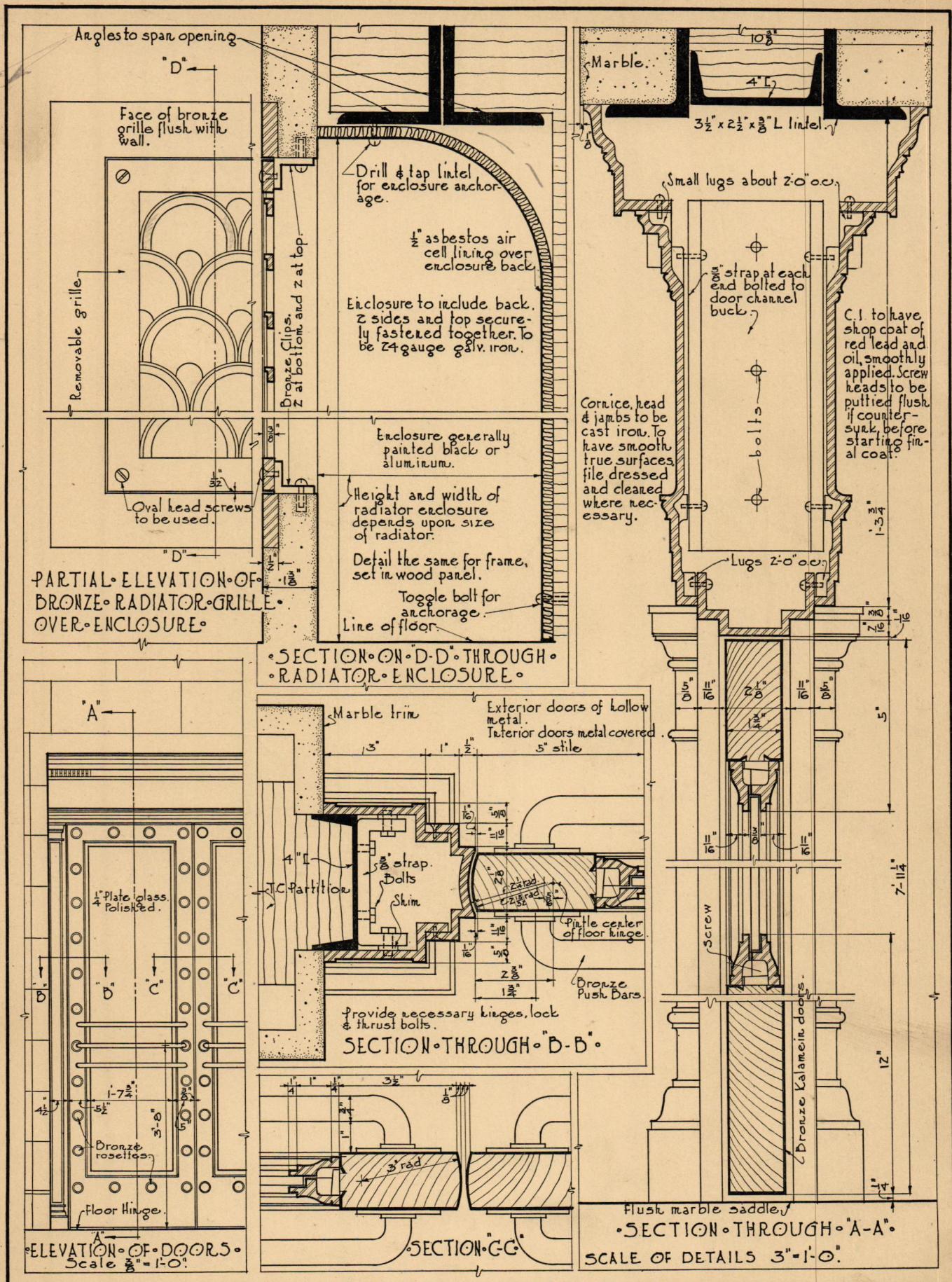
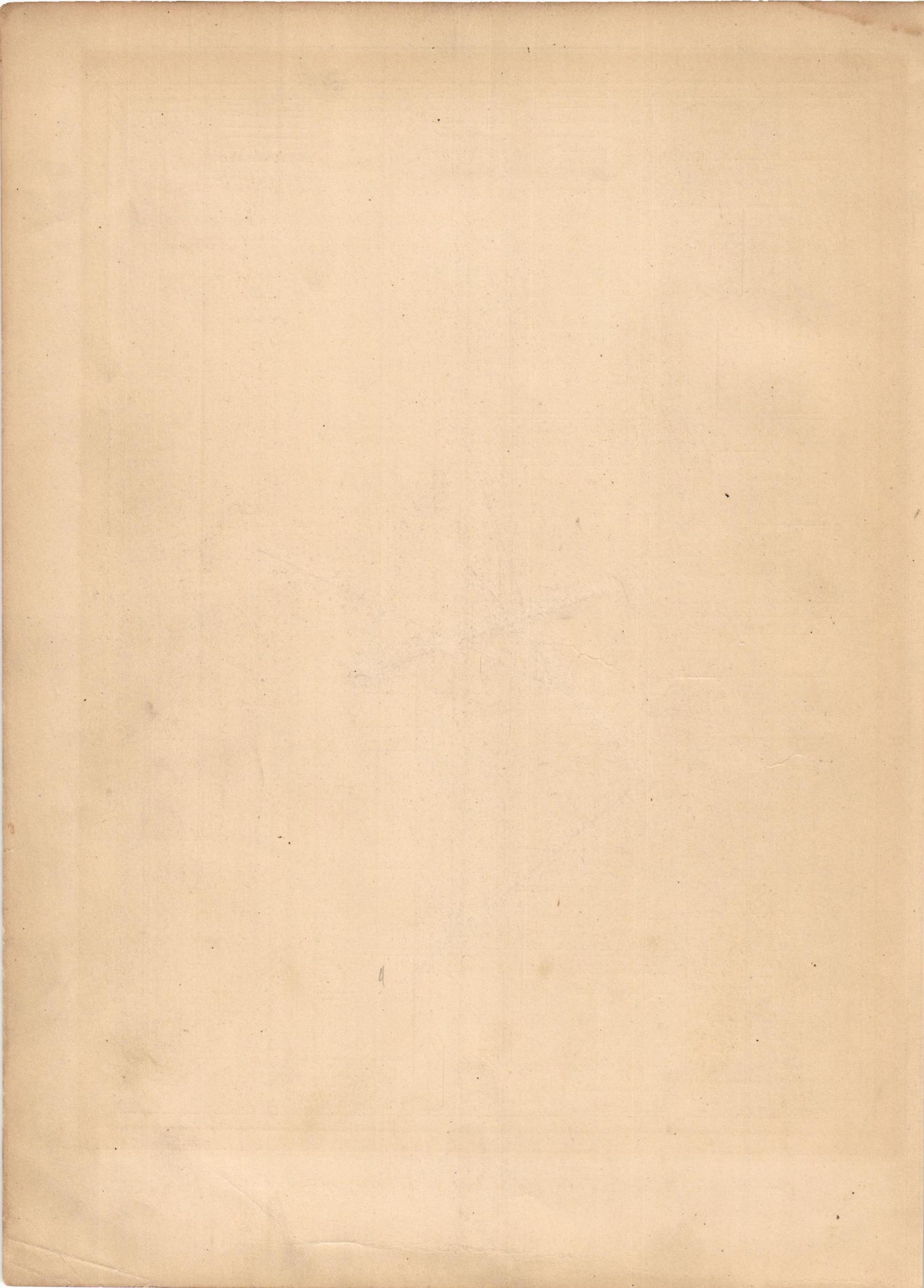


PLATE 50. CAST IRON DOORWAY, RADIATOR ENCLOSURE



•A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

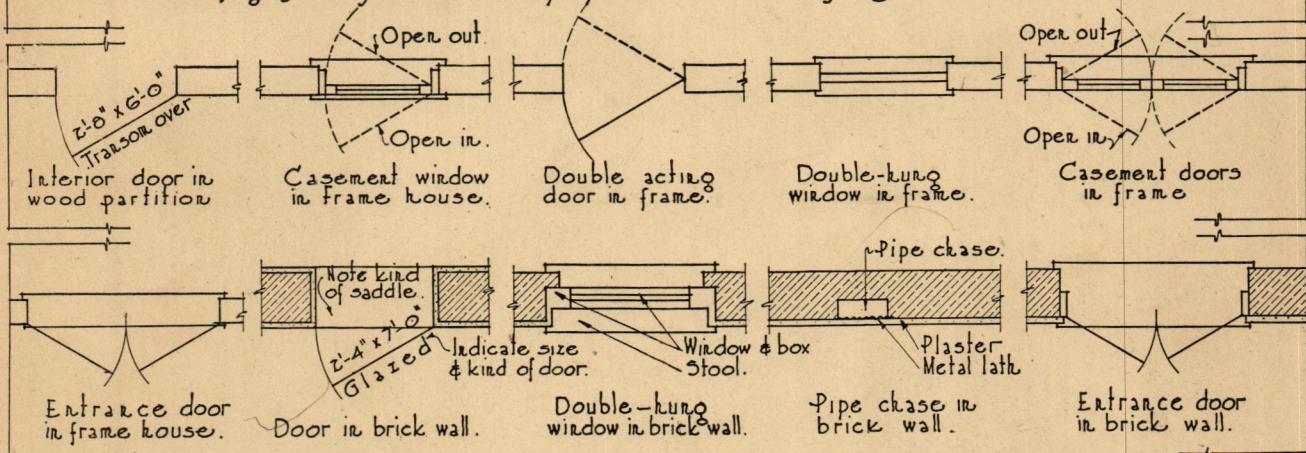
•a b c d e f g g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z. \$ 1234567890.

Capital letters to be used for titles of plans, elevations, sections, room names etc.

Small letters may be used for notes, names of fixtures, such as tubs, flues, ranges, also door swings.

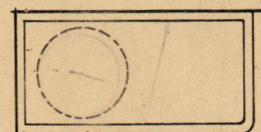
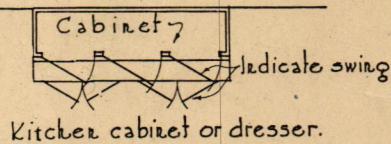
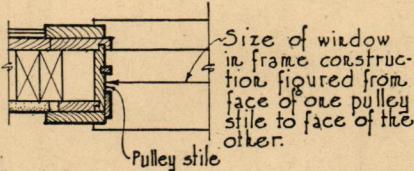
•A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z \$.

•a b c d e f g g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z . 1234567890.

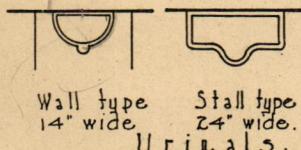


The indication of casement windows and doors is the same in brick or other masonry walls as in frame, with the necessary wall charge.

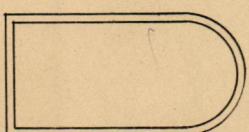
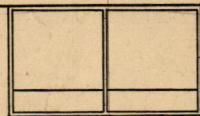
The best and most practical method of dimensioning brick walls for thickness, is to always show thickness in inches i.e. a three foot wall = 36".



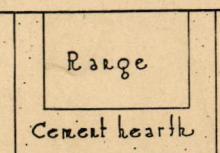
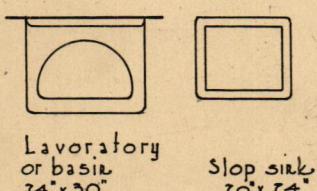
Corner bath
2' 6" x 5' 0" - 2' 6" x 5' 6".



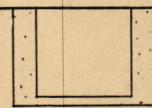
The arrow for plans to be simple and clear.



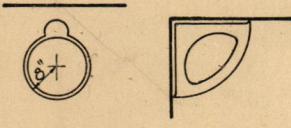
Bath
2' 6" x 5' 0" - 2' 6" x 5' 6".



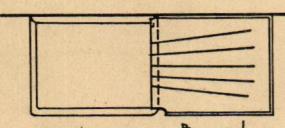
Range
approx. 2' 0" x 3' 0"



Gas range

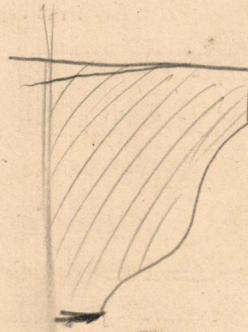


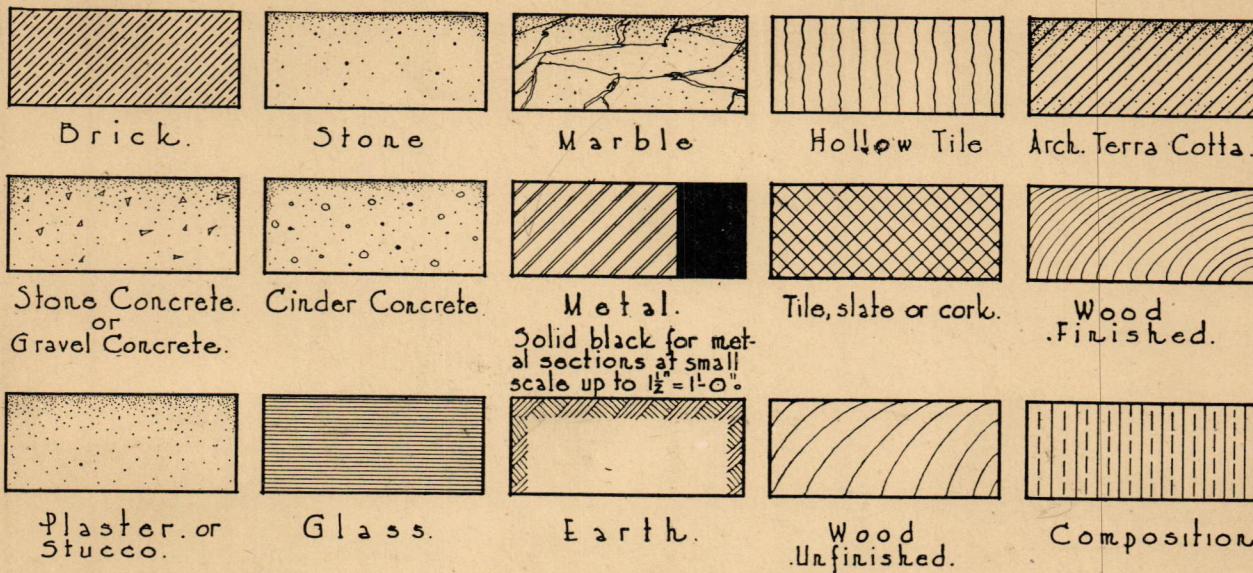
Kitchen sink with drain-board.



The various fixtures may be had in many styles, shapes, sizes and grades. When indicating fixtures the size may be noted but usually the size, grade etc are carefully covered in the specifications.

Fixtures shown on plate include the sizes in general practice.





Indication for cross section may be shown in diluted ink.
Above material in elevation indicated by lettering.

••ABOVE• INDICATIONS• USED• IN• DENOTING• MATERIALS• ON• PLAN•
AND• SECTION••

••ABBREVIATIONS• AND• MISCELLANEOUS• DATA••

I — I beam.	I — "Perpendicular" to.	S — Soil
[— Channel, upright.	II — "Parallel" to.	Pol. Pl. Gl. — Polished plate glass
□ — Channel, flat.	B.S. — Bluestone.	W. Gl. — Wire glass.
8"-I-23# — 8" I beam, 23# pounds per foot.	L.S. — Limestone.	A — Section line. Arrows indicate direction in which section is taken. Each section line to have a different pair of letters so it may be easily identified.
10" [30# — 10" channel, 30 pounds per foot.	Fin. Fl. — Finished floor.	B
JL — Angles.	Comp. — Composition.	
Pl. — Plate.	L.L.Y.P. — Long leaf yellow pine.	— U — Main house trap.
4" x 3" $\times \frac{1}{2}$ " L x 4'-0" — 4" x 3" legs, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick & 4'-0" long.	W.P. — White pine.	— J — Typical trap
Ø — circular or round.	T. & G. — Tongue and groove.	■ — Floor or area drain
# — square.	Galv. — Galvanized.	— O — Gate valve.
W.I. — Wrought iron.	M.I. — Malleable iron.	— L — Elbow.
C.I. — Cast iron.	F.A.I. — Fresh air inlet.	— T — Tee
C. — Center line.	W.C. — Water closet.	— Y — Y. branch
O.C. — on center.	C.O. — Clear out.	Std. — Standard
T.C. — Terra cotta.	W. — Waste	dia. — diameter
N.P. — Nickle plated	V. — Vert.	r. — radius.

