



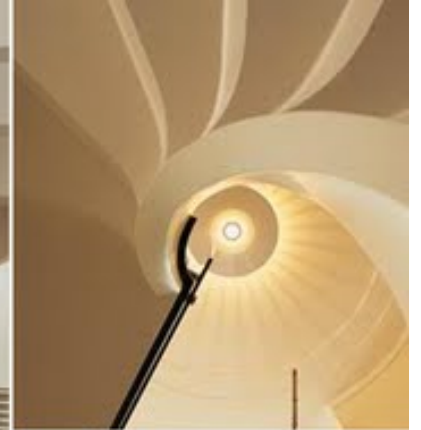
Arch 1240 Methods of Construction in Architecture
Professor Jason Montgomery



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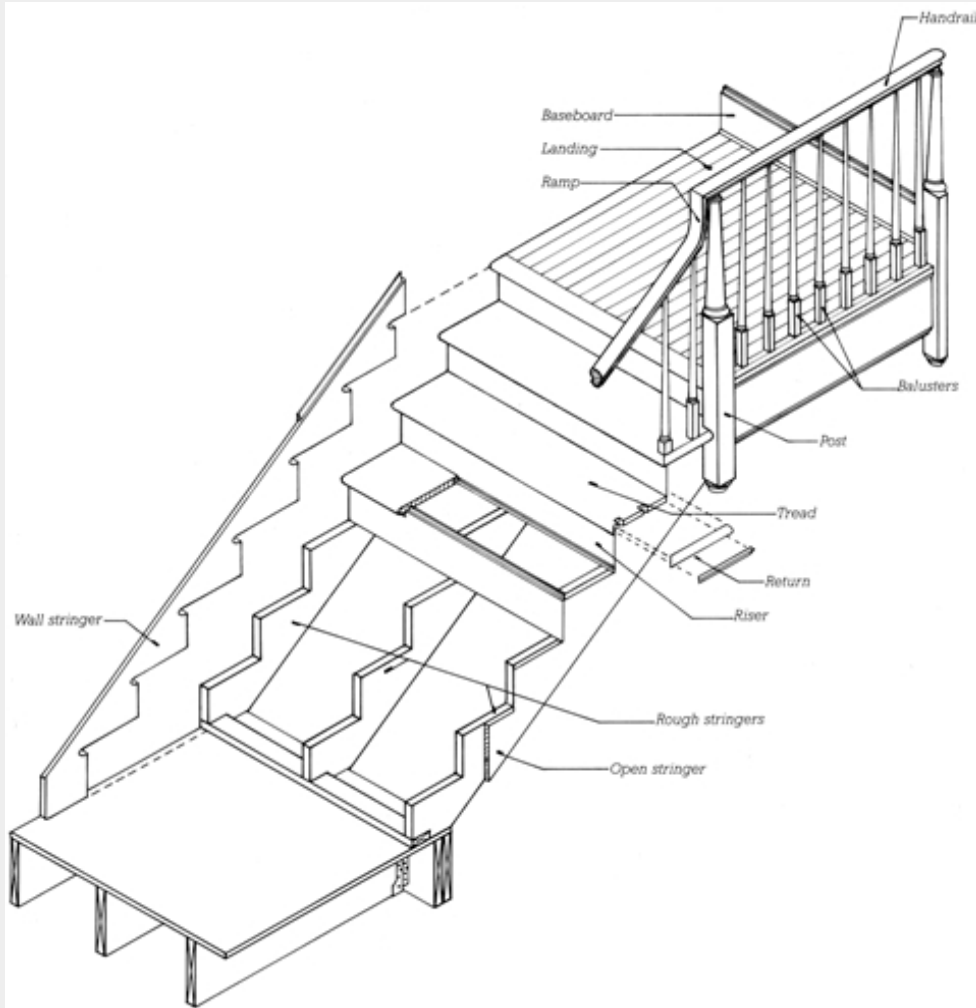
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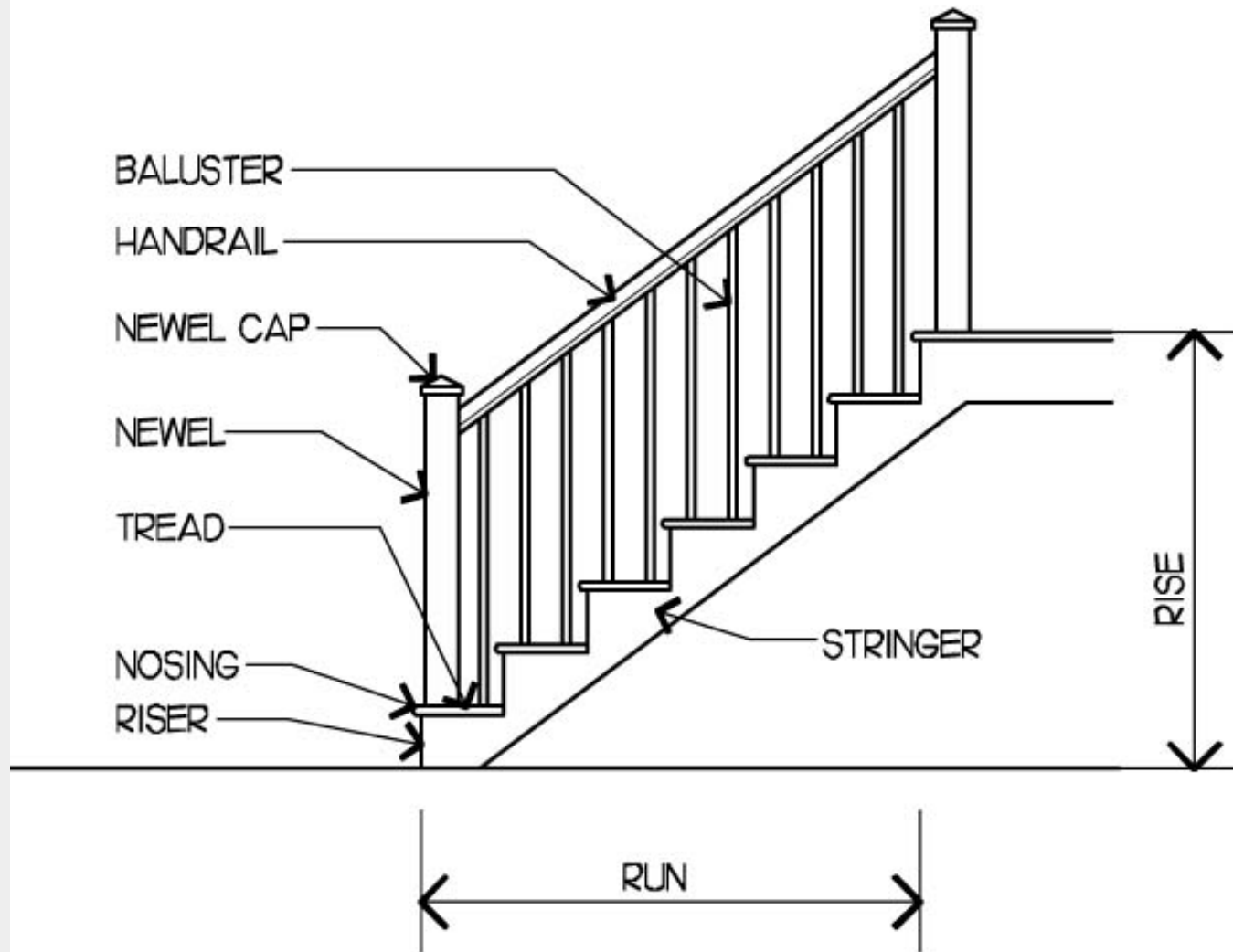
MILLWORK AND FINISH CARPENTRY

- A site-built custom stair
- Stairs can also be prefabricated in a millworking shop.



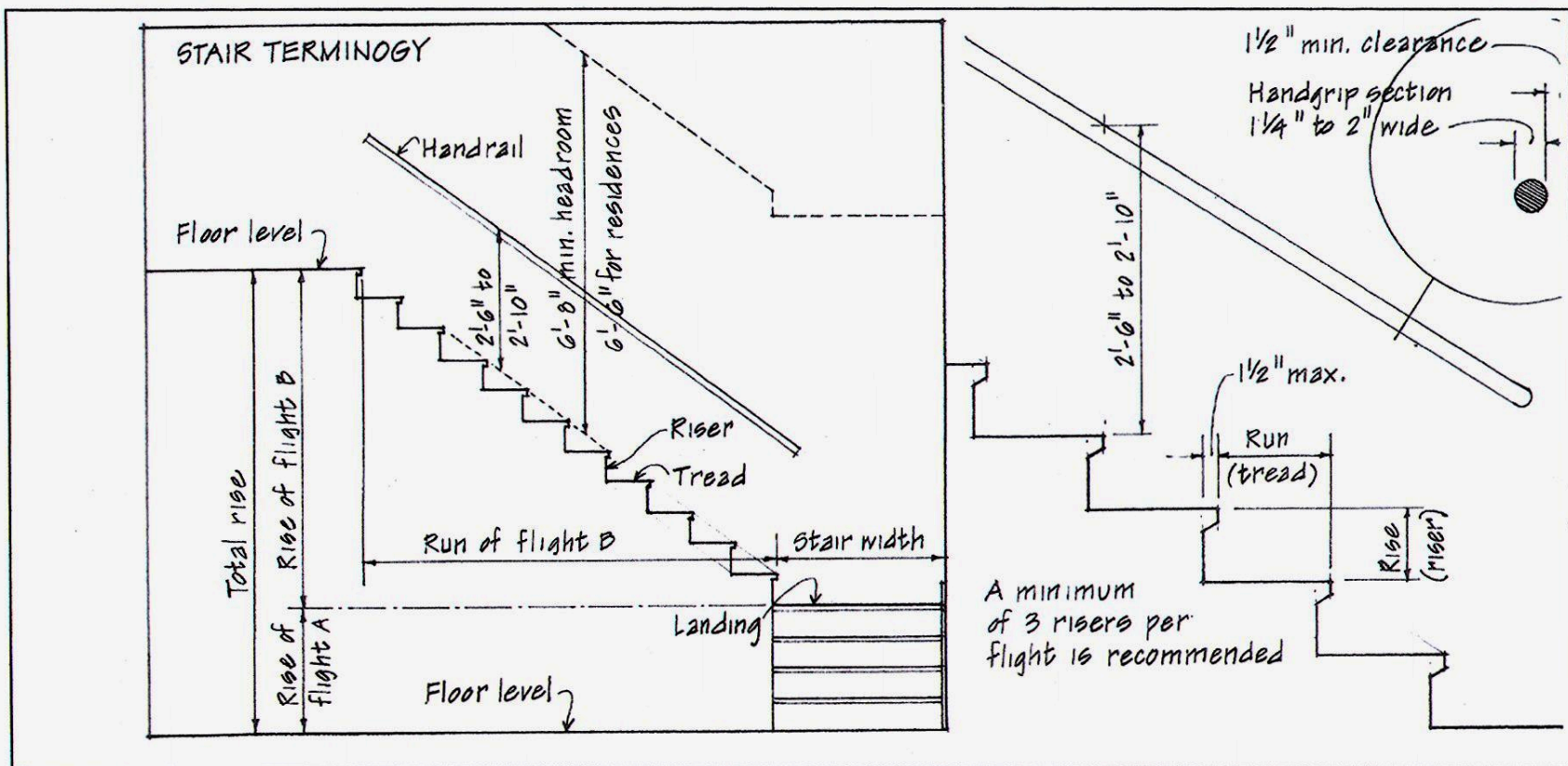


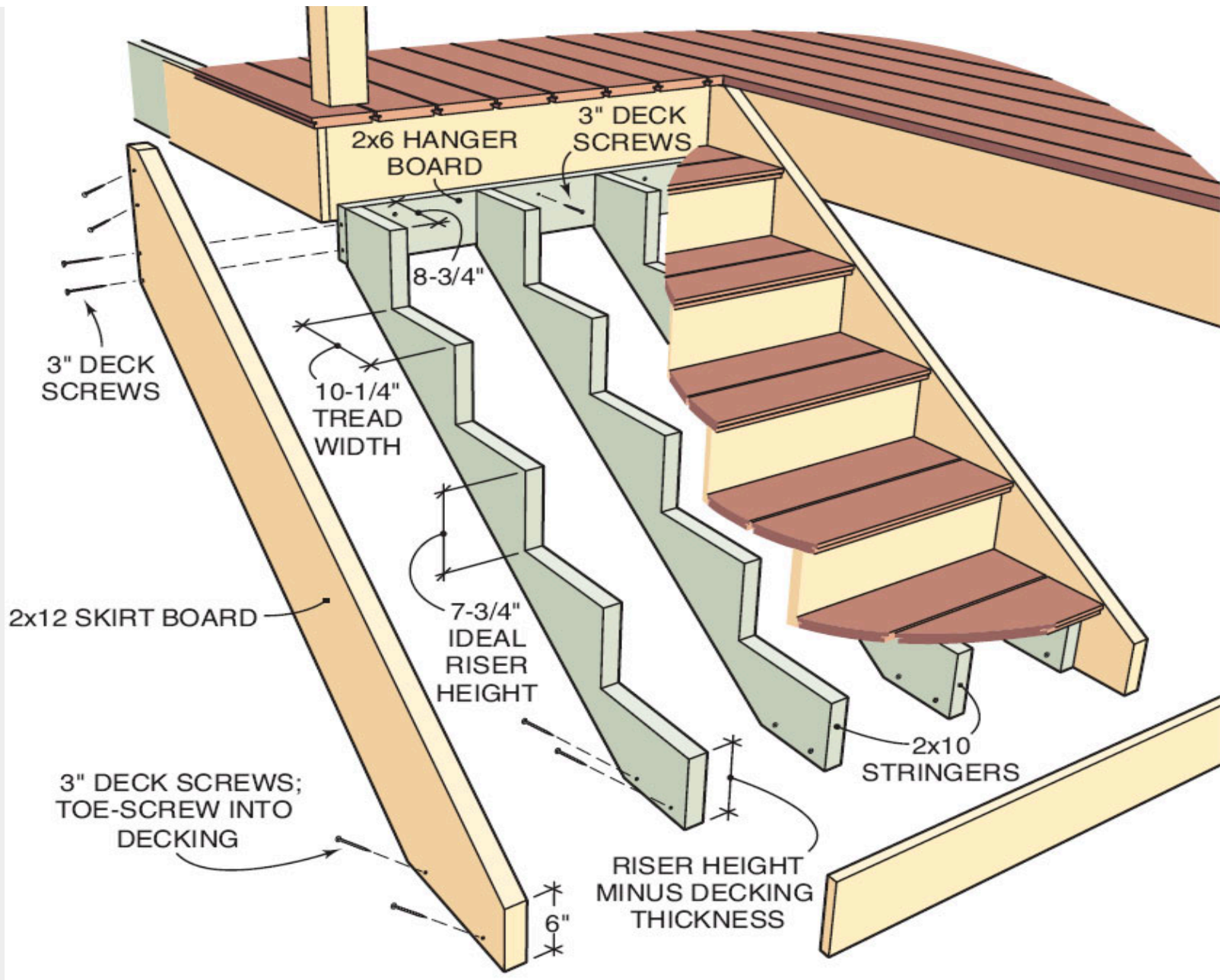
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STAIRCASE TERMINOLOGY

Stair Terminology

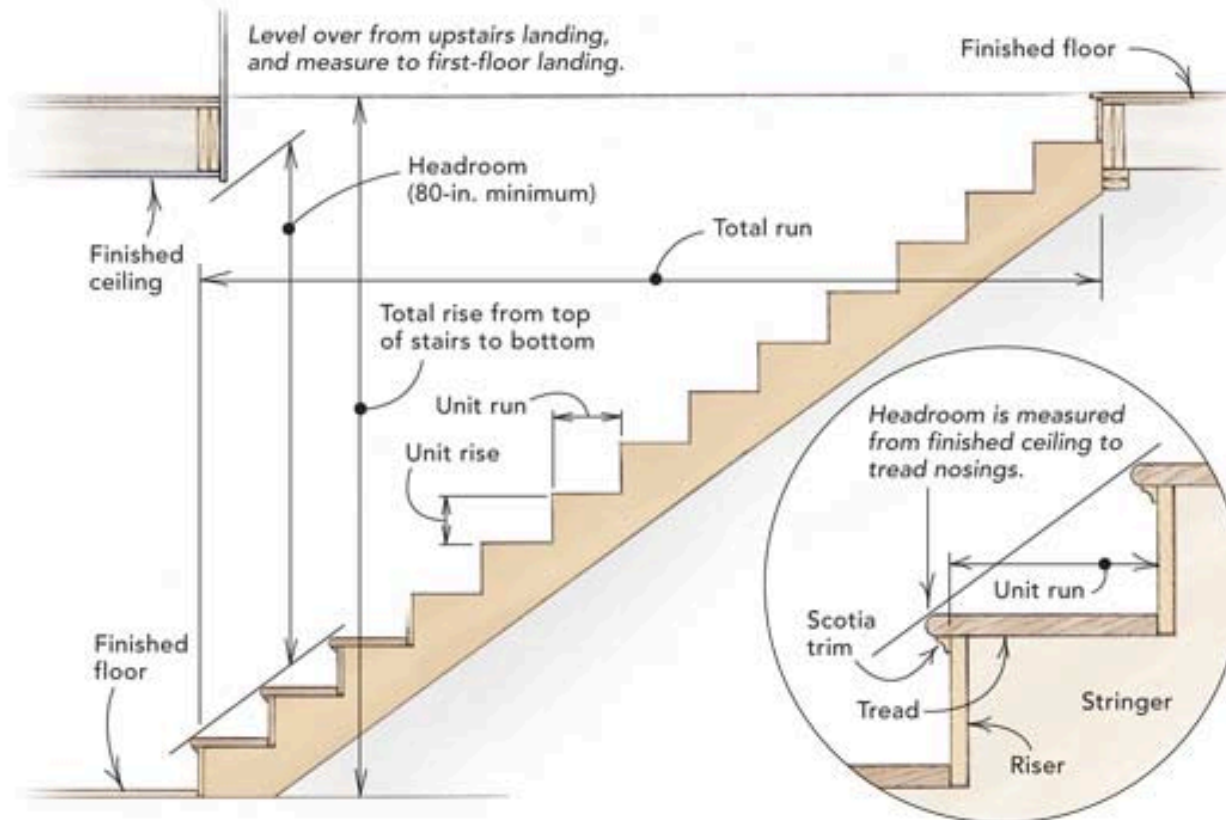




STAIR FORMULAS

Two formulas commonly are used to determine the proportions for interior residential stairs. The first, and most common, is $(2 \times \text{rise}) + (1 \times \text{run}) = 25 \pm 1$. This formula is incorporated into some build-

ing codes. The other formula is $(\text{rise}) \times (\text{run}) = 75 \pm 3$. This formula is used for atypical applications like attic or landscape stairs. The example below shows the calculations for this stairway.



Rise calculations

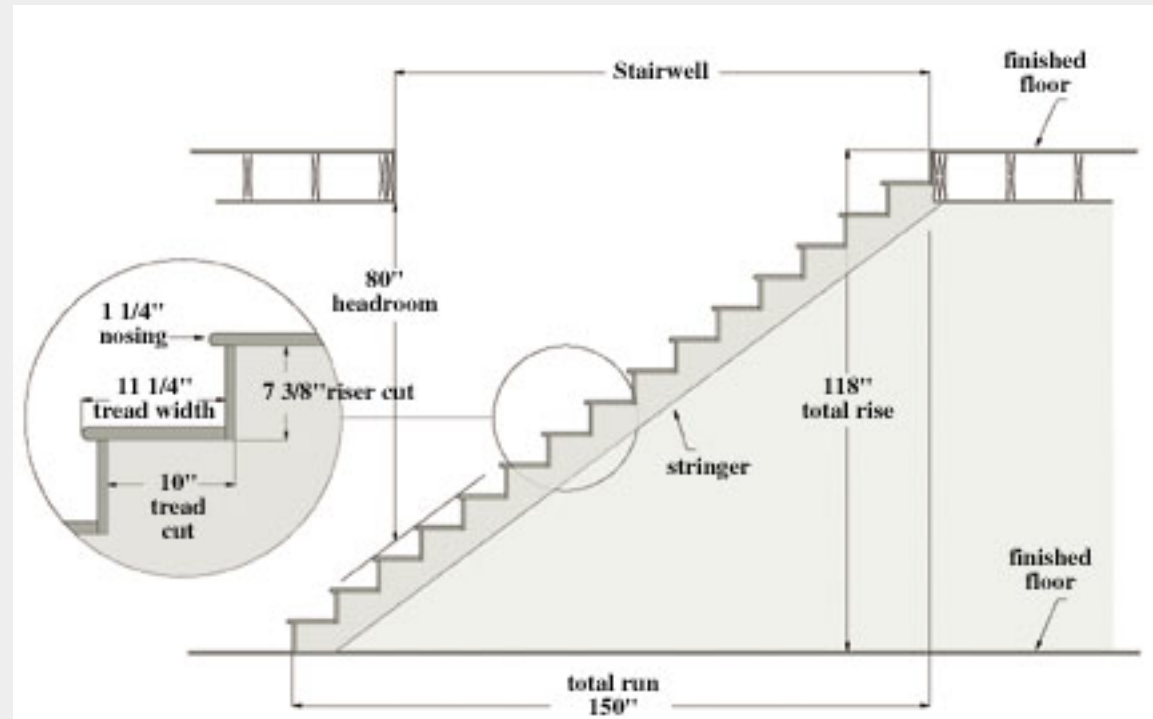
$$\begin{array}{r} 102\frac{1}{8} \text{ (total rise of stair)} \\ \div 7 \text{ (approximate riser height)} \\ \hline 14+ \text{ (number of risers)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 102\frac{1}{8} \text{ (total rise of stair)} \\ \div 14 \text{ (number of risers)} \\ \hline 7\frac{5}{16} \text{ (exact riser height)} \end{array}$$

Run calculations

$$\begin{aligned} (2 \times \text{rise}) + (1 \times \text{run}) &= 25 \pm 1 \\ 14\frac{5}{8} + (1 \times \text{run}) &= 25 \pm 1 \\ 25 - 14\frac{5}{8} \text{ (2 x rise)} &= 10\frac{3}{8} \pm 1 \\ \text{(Run can range from } 9\frac{3}{8} \text{ to } 11\frac{3}{8}\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

$$13 \text{ unit runs @ } 10\frac{3}{8} = 131\frac{3}{8} \text{ total run}$$





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