



TUTORIAL OUTLINE

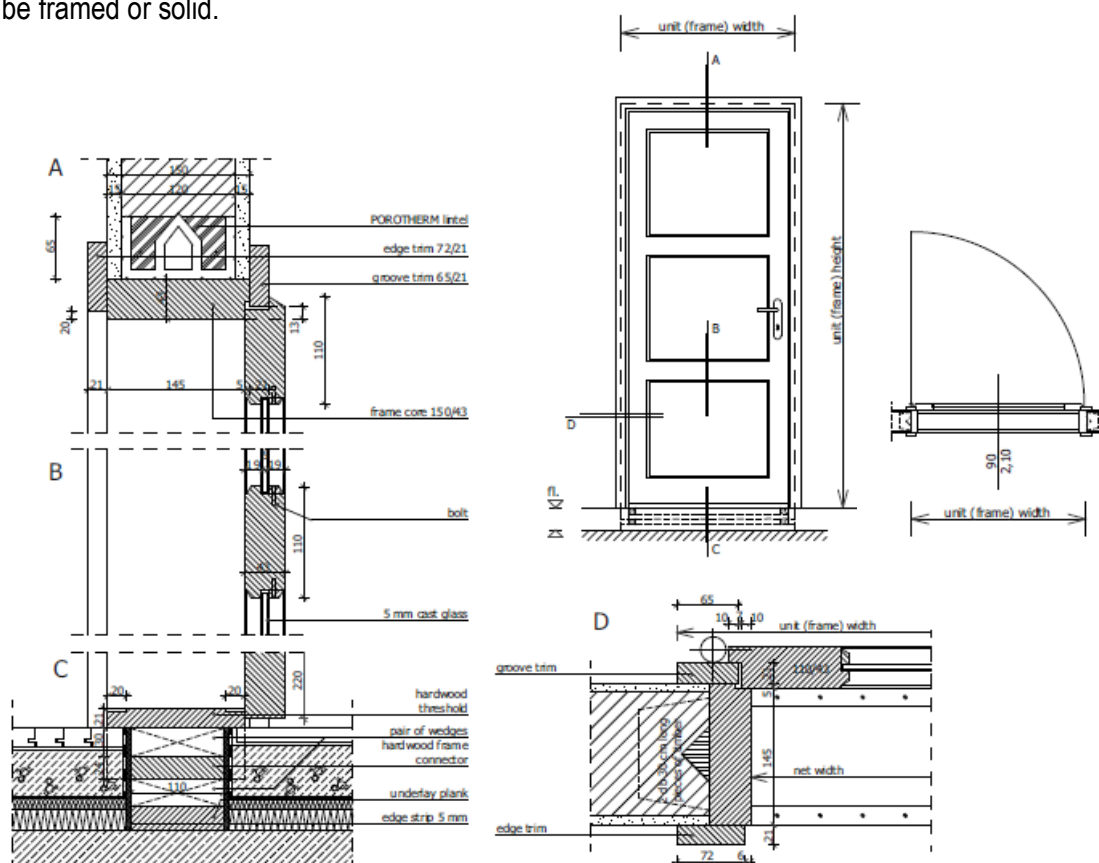
to the 1st workshop exercise of the Building Construction 3. class

Traditional Doors

(Plank frame, jamb frame, double sash frame, cold pressed steel frame)

On this practical we learn about doors that are positioned at the same time the partition wall around them is built. The only exception is the solid timber frame. These doors do not have a finalized, factory-prepared surface finish due to the technological circumstances; rather they are painted on the construction site (correction of stains and damages that occur during construction, possibility of custom size adjustment of elements etc).

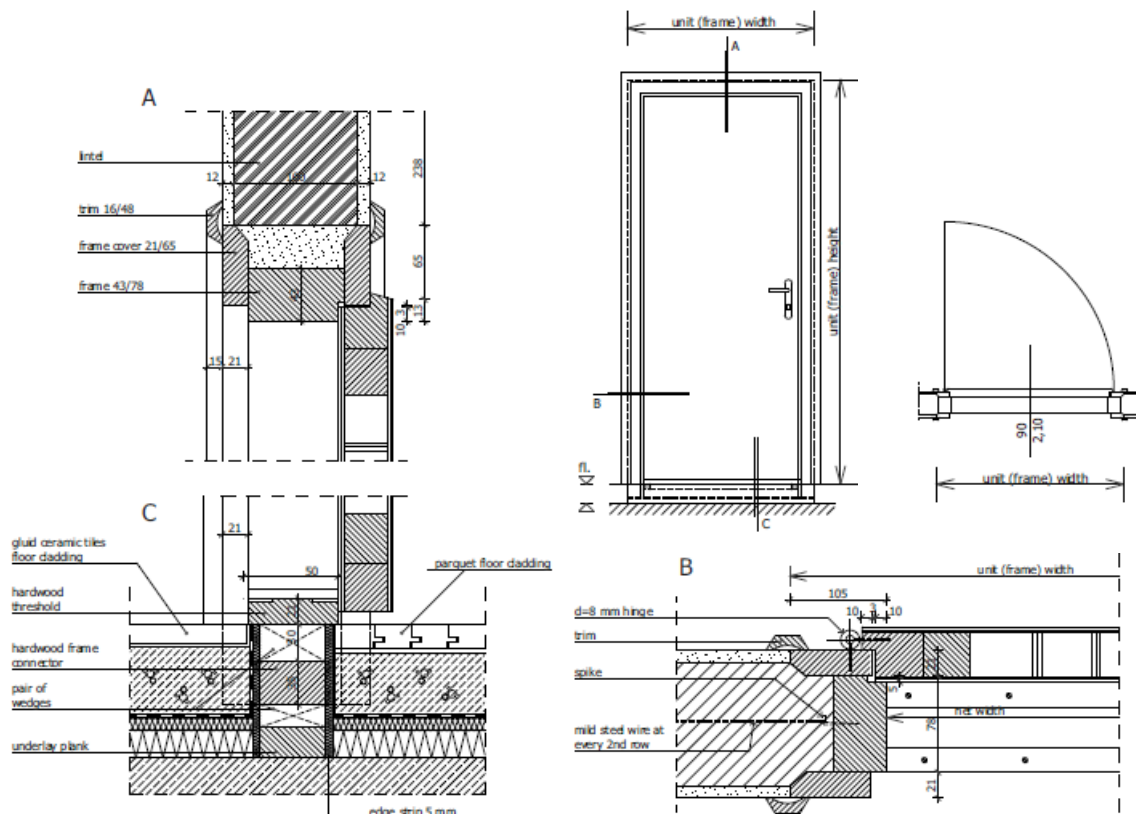
These frames are continuous, meaning they always have bottom frame connectors (transportation, placement, rigidity and retaining of shape). They may or may not have thresholds. The door leaves may be framed or solid.

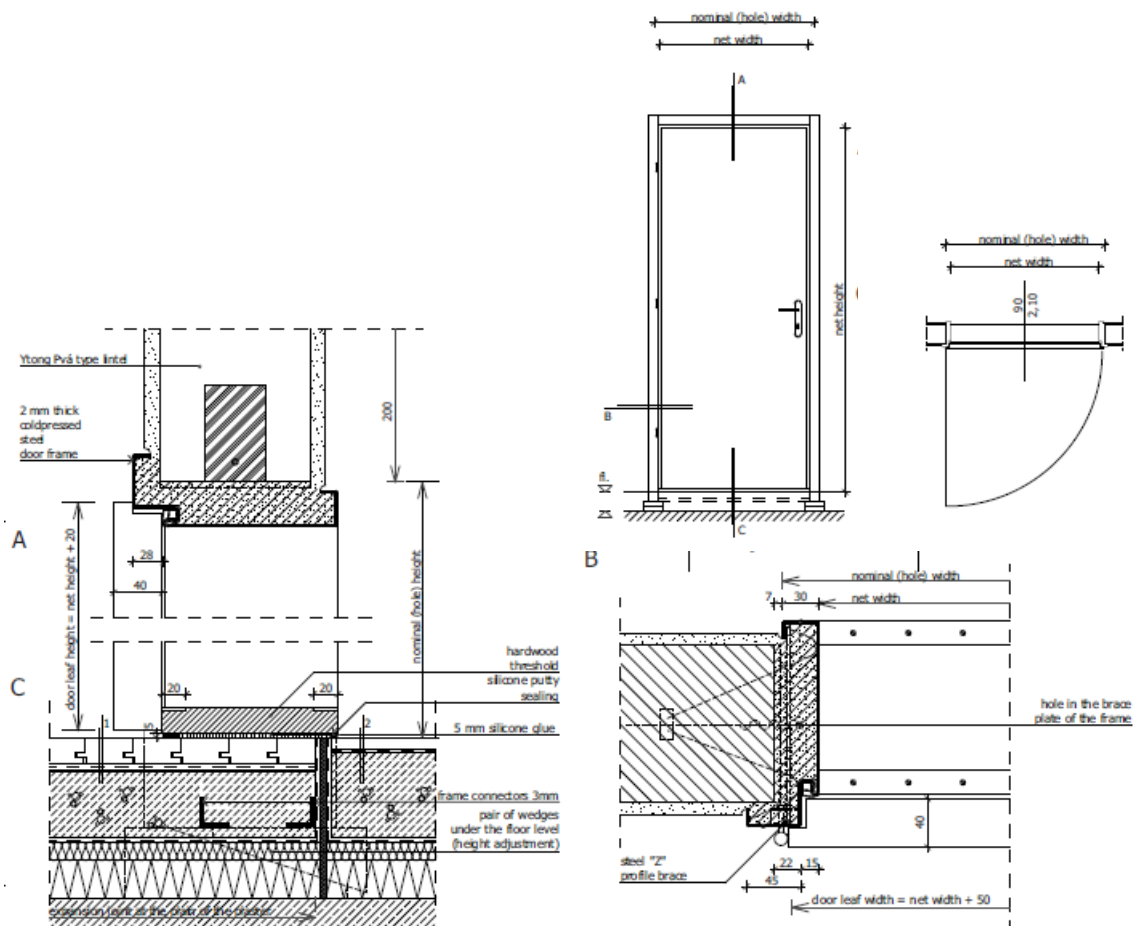


Plank frames are really simple: the edge of the opening in the partition wall is covered by a plank. The gap between them is covered by the groove trim on the side of the door leaf and the edge trim on the other side. In order to unify connection depths required to place the fittings, the groove is cut into the plank, as well. The frame is assembled on site: the partition is built around the frame core, followed by trim placement (trim placement: staking out, fine adjustments, temporary support, wedging). Fixing to wall by frame protrusions and wedge-shaped battens are wedged into the wall. The threshold is

Glued **jamb frames** are the most common constructions of the last 50-70 years. It is still the most popular interior door type today, manufactured to fulfill common, regular demands. Two boards are glued onto the sides of the wooden frame core in the factory. Similarly, to the plank frame, the second leaf-to-frame connection extends into the frame core, providing size adjustment possibility. By altering the position of the frame core, it is fitted to 6, 10 or 12 cm wide (+plaster on both sides) partitions. The trims are positioned after plastering, wall painting (or wallpaper work), and even base painting the surfaces. The concave inner surface of the trims allow for accurate connections along the trim edges, which is important if surface level differences need to be covered up.

Class Outline – 1st Workshop Exercise - Building Construction 3.





Cold-pressed steel frame: suitable primarily for places of higher mechanical impact while it is often cheaper than wood. The partition wall is built around the hot dipped galvanized or ground coated frame. The wires of the partitions are tied to the frame. Cold-pressed steel door frames have frame connectors just like all other doors that are installed the same time the wall is built. Threshold application is optional. The finishing surface treatment is painting on the construction site. Spray painting results in a more even surface finish. The double leaf-to-frame connection is usually combined with a sealing strip which provides silent closure and tolerance for the uneven width of the gap between the leaf and the frame. Subsequent size alterations may only be executed on the timber door leaf.

