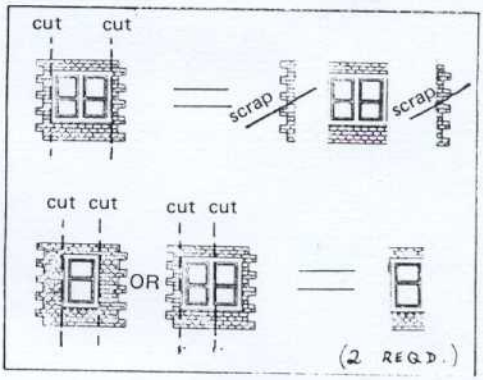
CUTTING AND SHAPING

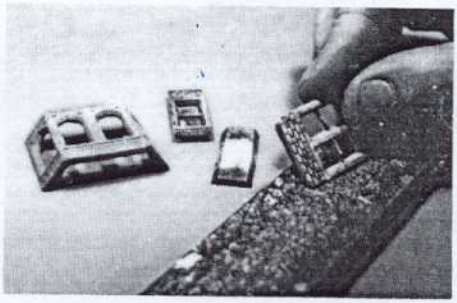
ANGLED JOINTS

Most corners are achieved simply by interlocking the teeth of the castings at 90° as shown on page 5, but if the model requires a corner of a different angle, or if a panel has had to be shortened (therefore losing its interlocking teeth), a different method of corner joint is needed. Constructing a bay window will be used as an example as it is a very widespread feature, but a similar method can be used for dormer windows, porches etc.

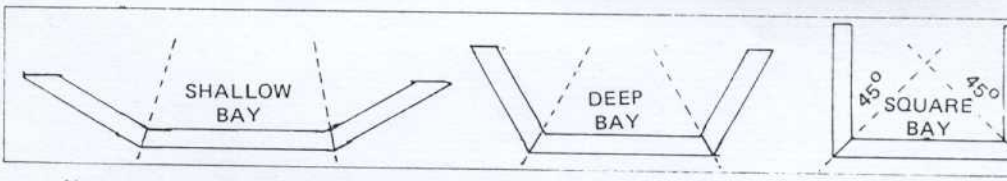
1. SELECT THE CASTINGS FOR THE STYLE OF WINDOW REQUIRED. (B2 shown, but alternatives are B3 & S6) and CUT AS SHOWN. (As window castings are fragile, score gently along the cutting lines MANY TIMES before attempting to snap off the surplus!)



2. SAND THE CUT EDGES TO THE ANGLE REQUIRED FOR THE BAY (see diagram below). Although sandpaper can be used, for precision it is probably better to use a large flat-faced rasp or file laid flat on the working surface as this photograph shows. (Although it is helpful to file the angle as accurately as possible, any inaccuracy can be taken up later by weak Linkalite filler).



SOME TYPICAL ANGLED JOINTS



Note that the DEEPER the bay, the GREATER the chamfer needed, to a maximum of 45° for a 90° square joint.

3. GLUE THE 3 SECTIONS TOGETHER TO FORM BAY AND LEAVE TO SET.

If an angled roof is required for the bay, it can be constructed from three sections cut, shaped and chamfered from suitable slate or pantile castings. (Make a paper pattern first, to help with the shape of the three pieces).