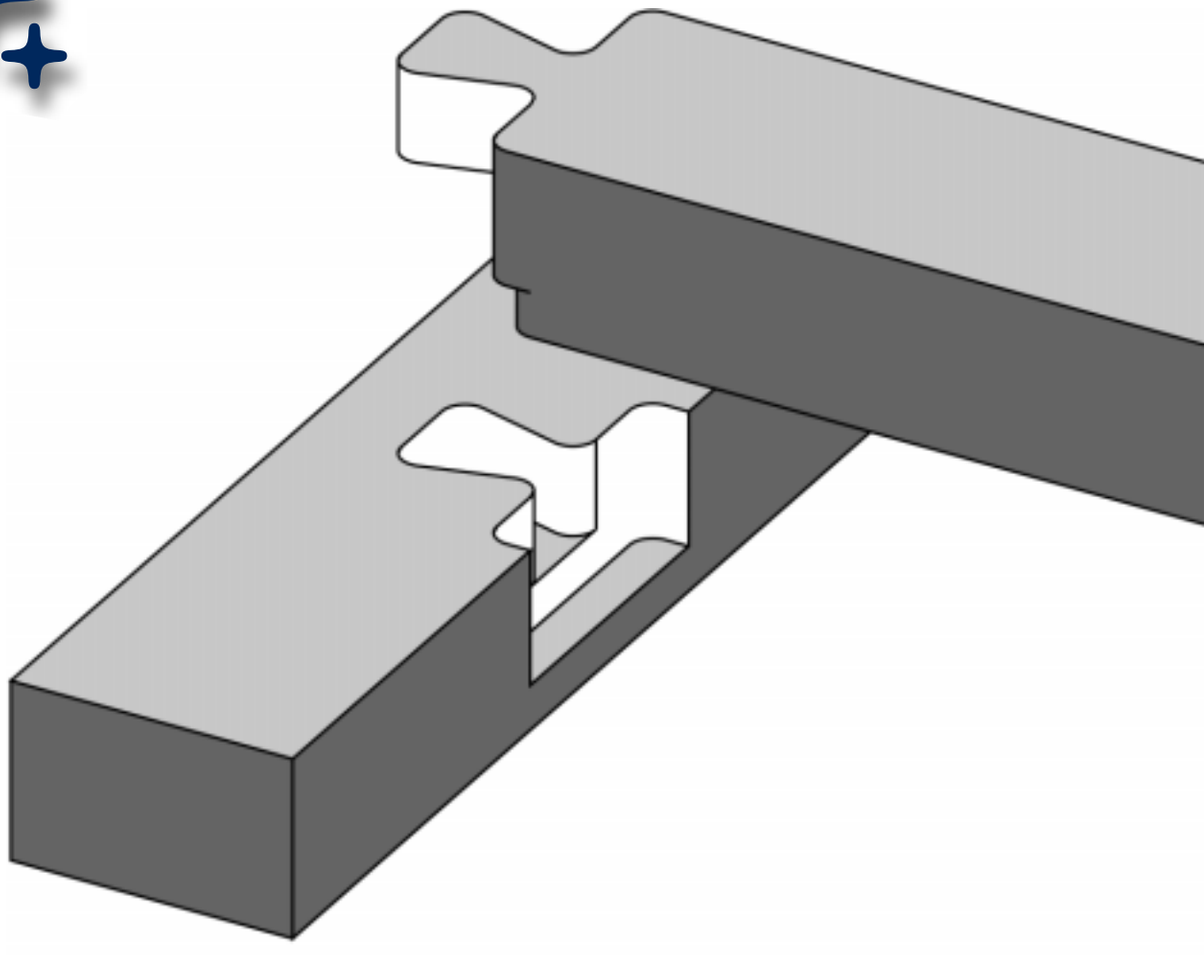
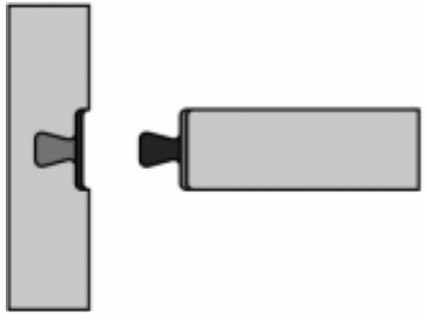
name of file: T_008

Shouldered Dovetail Halving

Halved joints are used wherever cross bars are joined to framing timbers forming a T-shape, and where a whole scarf would weaken them too much. The length of the scarf should not surpass half the width of the framing timber.

The Japanese “Ari-kake“ is the model for the Shouldered Dovetail Halving. It is a joint that resists strain in all directions. This is above all achieved by the shoulder which prevents the cross bar from twisting and relieves the load from the dovetail.





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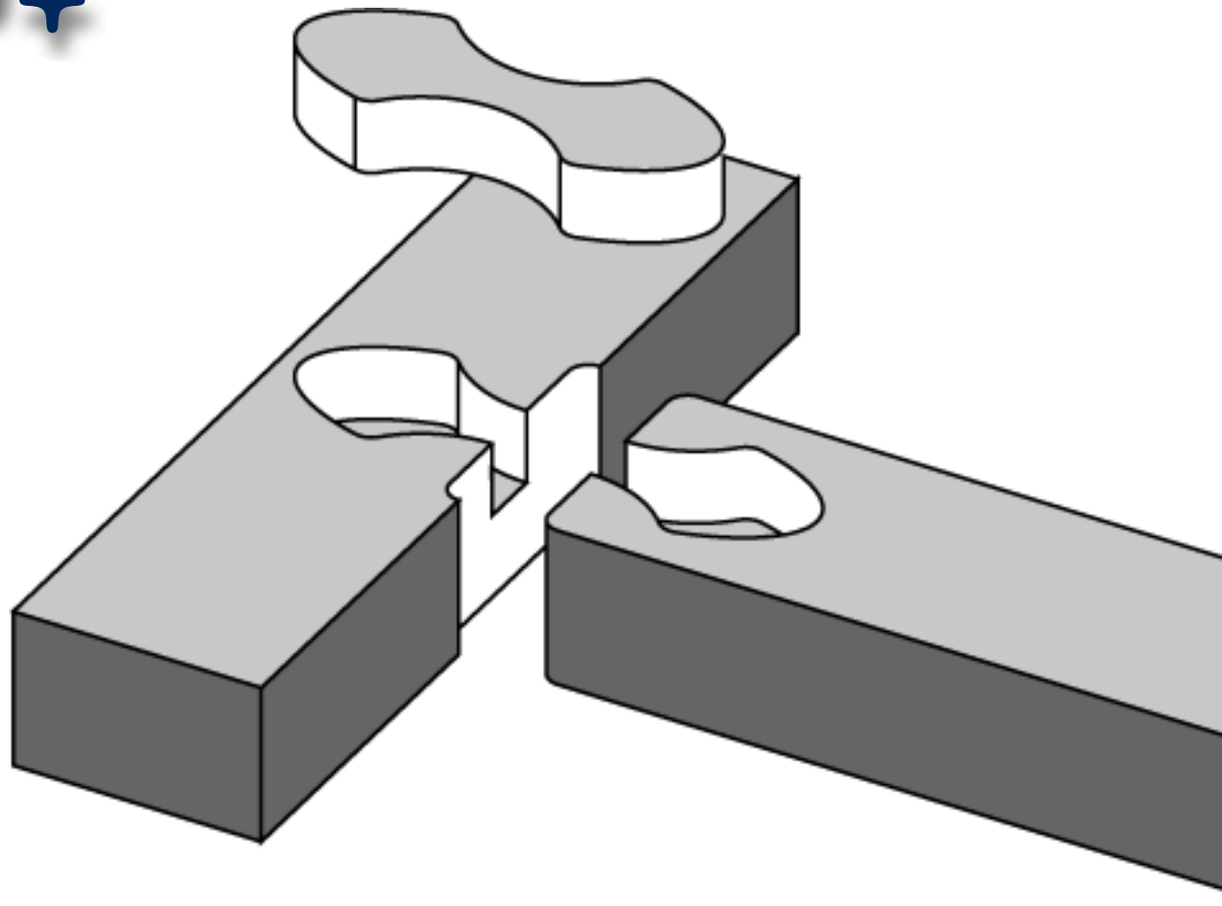
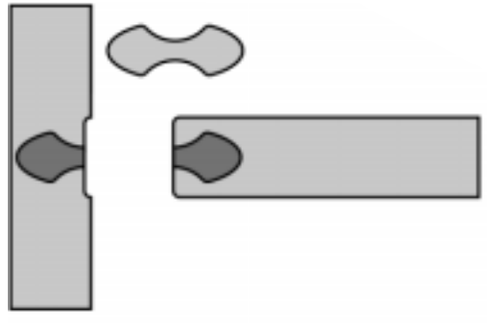
name of file: P_004

Stop Lap with Jigsaw Key

Keys are generally used where special demands are placed upon the connector, demands which the framing woods themselves cannot fulfil, or where there is not enough wood to execute a joint. For the Stop Lap with Jigsaw Key, the two framing woods are joined with a jigsaw-shaped key. The key can be made out of multiplex plywood, acrylic glass or various hardwoods. An appropriate choice of material and colour enhances the decorative quality of the joint. To prevent the cross bar from slipping through, the joint can also be made with a shoulder.





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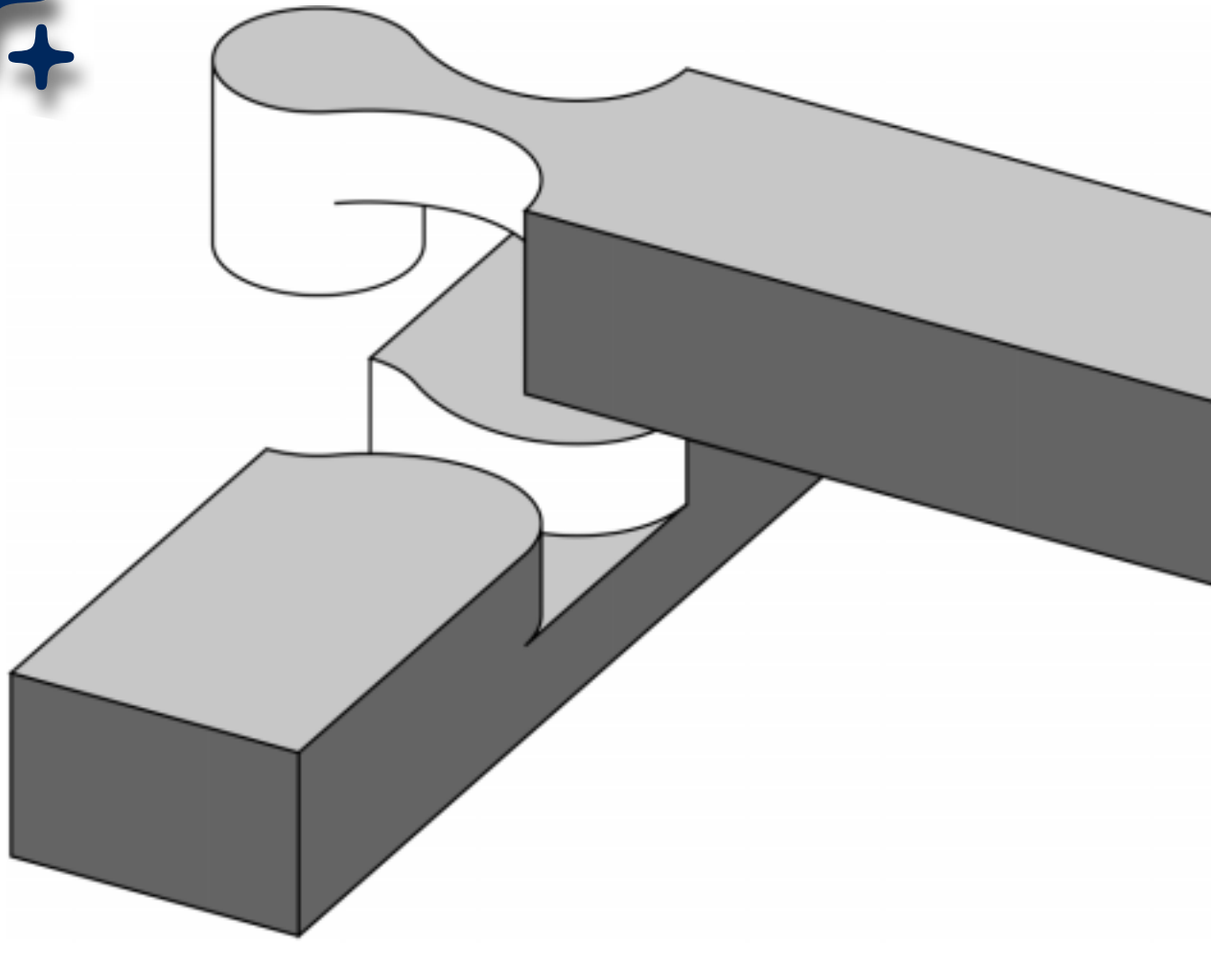
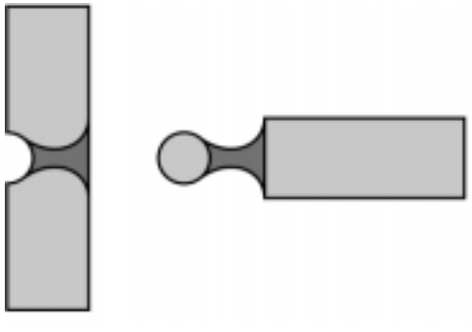
name of file: P_006

Hooked Jigsaw Halving

Table cross joints make it possible to secure connected scarf joints against tension. A precondition is, however, a sufficient length of the surpassing wood of the table.

The Hooked Jigsaw Halving is a very decorative stop lap. The circular table secures the joint not only against tension, but also against torsion and shearing of the cross bar. The jigsaw table that juts out beyond the outer contour of the framing timber is responsible for the aesthetic quality of the joint, but, at the same time, it restricts its use.





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