

# Wooden Staircase Construction: Paul Roberts

August 2022



WAP-2022-08



# Presentation Overview

- **Background:**
- **Stair design parameters (layout, safety)**
- **Fabrication of components**
- **Installation**
- **Finishing**
- **Conclusions (Cost, lessons learnt)**



# Background

- **Location Thesen Islands, Knysna**
- **Layout of interior staircase in a stairwell**
- **Lockable storage under the staircase**
- **Phased construction**
  - **Phase 1: Temporary stairs (long-term tenant)**
  - **Phase 2: Permanent construction**



# Welcome to Leeward 14



**Timber frame construction**

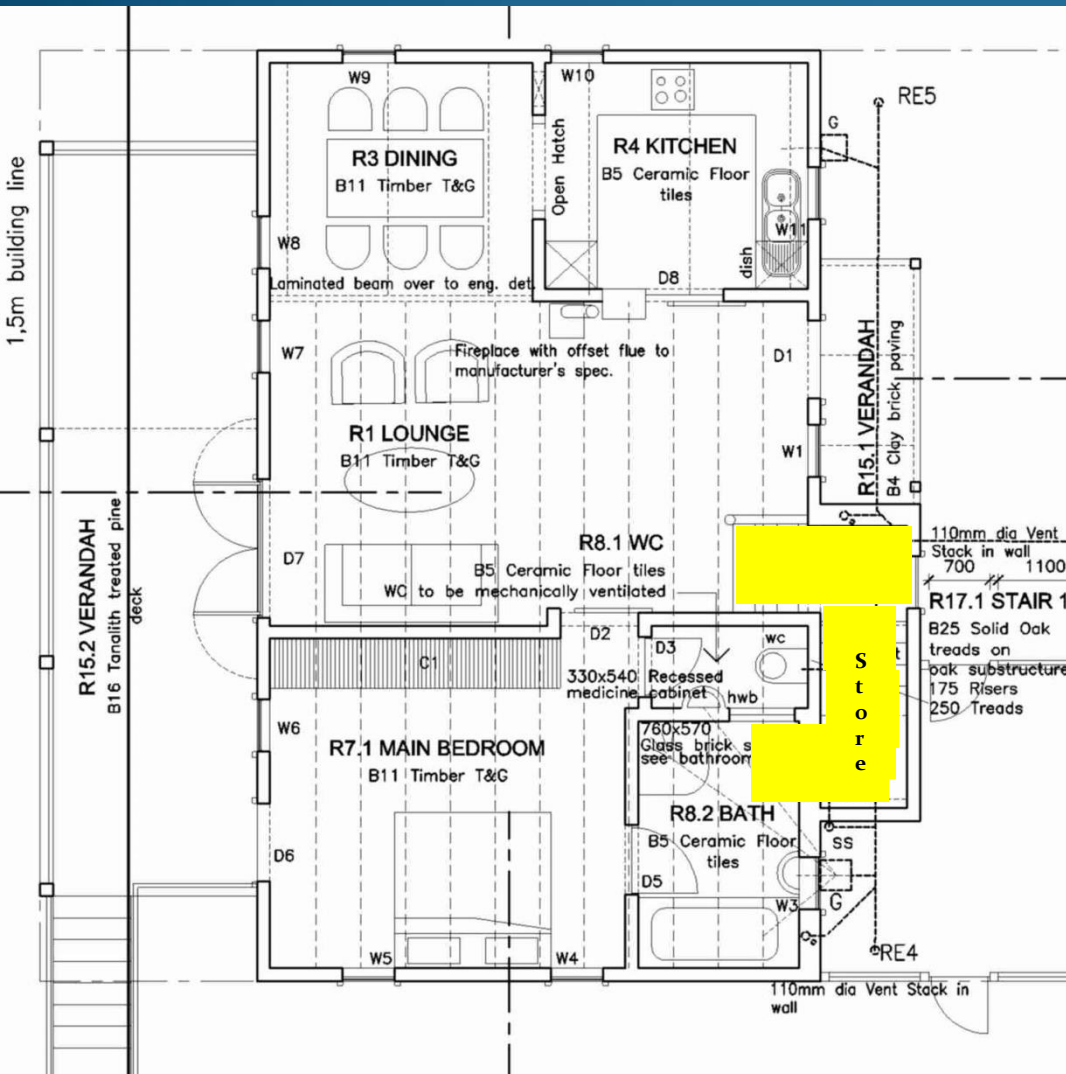
**Staircase construction from 1400 km**



# Background: Timberframe



# Stairwell layout



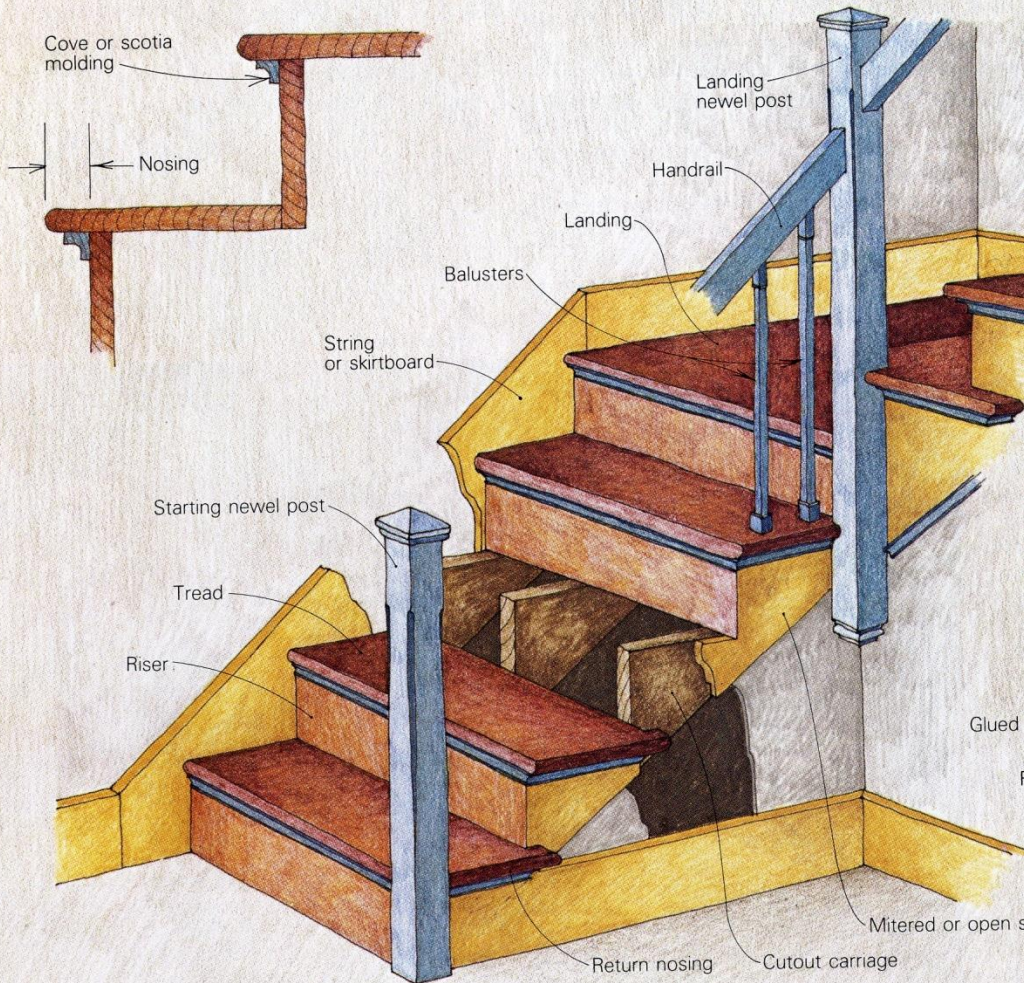
## Parameters

- 2 landings 1x1m
- 3 flights of 5 steps
- No winders-safety
- Lockable storage



# Design parameters

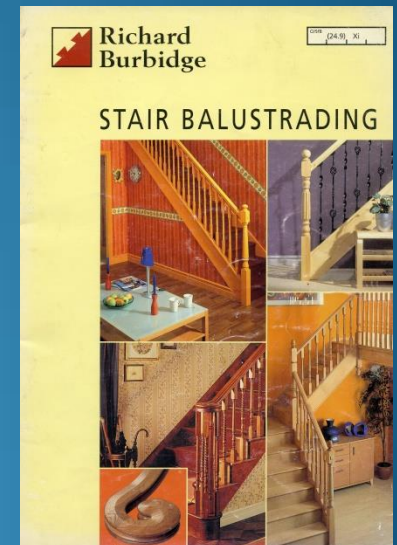
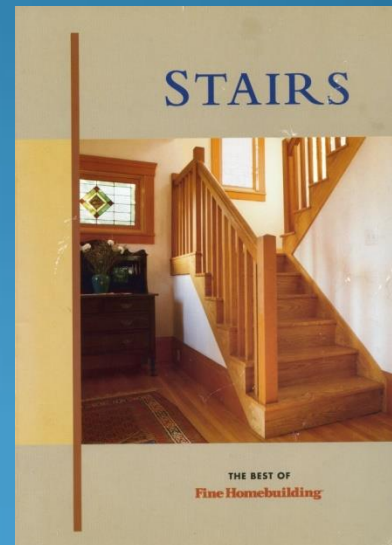
## *A Glossary of Stair Terms*



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## Information Sources

- Book on stairs
- Commercial catalogues
- Building regulations
- FWW

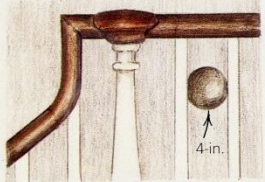


**Stair hardware-not in SA**



# Design: Safety considerations

**Building a safe stair.** Some dimensions shown here differ from some residential building codes, but they're based on careful study of stair accidents. The handrail is critical: it must be properly sized and positioned and should not be interrupted by newel posts. Balusters, according to the newest BOCA code, should be spaced so that a 4-in. dia. sphere cannot pass through the opening between them (detail drawing below); some other codes call for a 6-in. minimum sphere.



1½-in. to 2-in. dia.

Approx 1000 g/c  
Approx 300

1½ in. between handrail and wall

7 in.

30 in. to 38 in. from nosing

11 in.

¾ in. maximum variation

Handrail continuous over newel

30 in.  
38 in.

Anchor securely

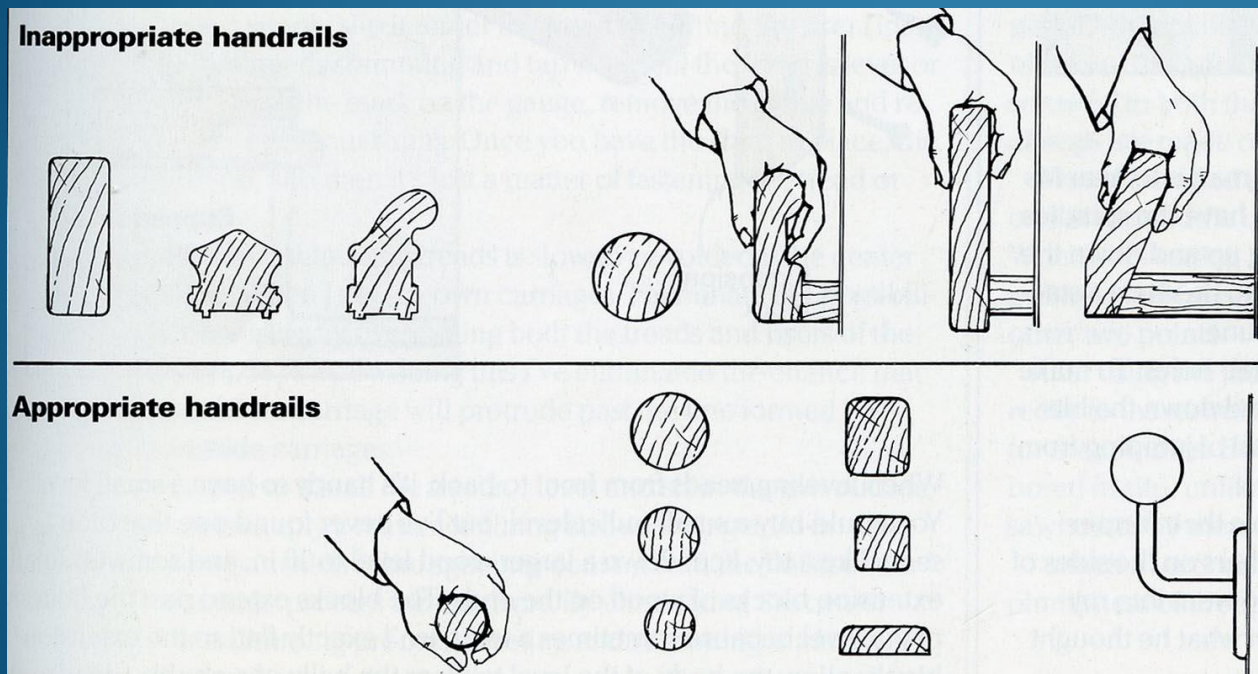
36 in.

- ## Key safety issues
- “Comfortable” stairs
  - Comply with Bld Regs
  - Steps tolerance 4 mm
  - Non-slip stairway
  - White oak selected
  - No winders
  - Handrails
  - Spacing between balusters (100 mm)





# Design: Safety considerations: Handrails

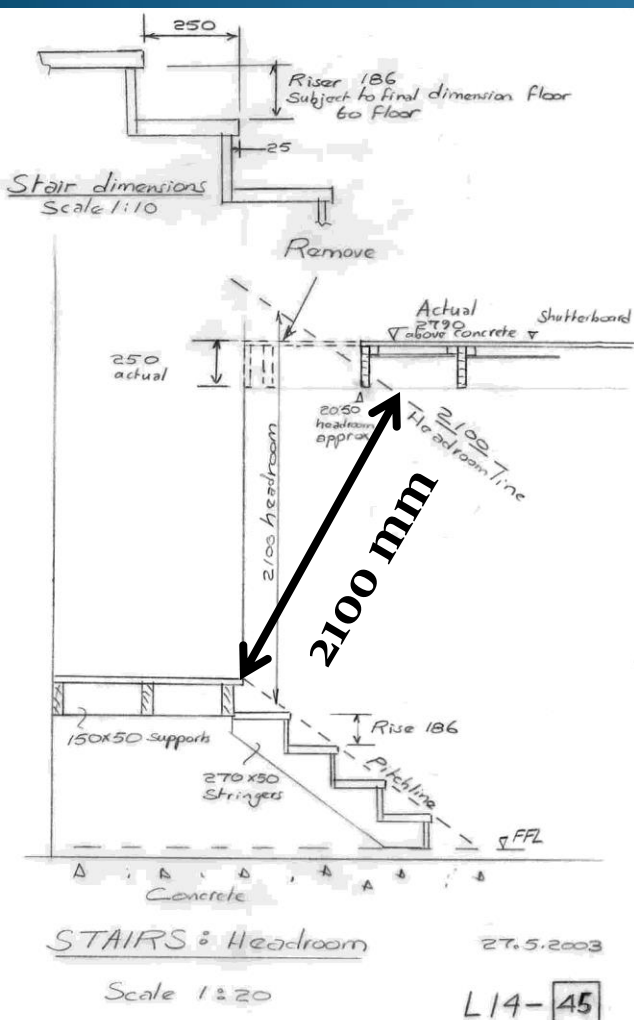


- Most functional 38mm 

# Design: Safety considerations: Headroom & Dimensions

## Final Dimensions

- Headroom 2 100 mm
- Riser 184 mm (t=22)
- Tread 275 mm (t=44)
- Nosing 25 mm
- Newels 89 mm
- Balusters 42 mm



# Background: Temporary Stairs



# Background: Temporary Stairs



## Temporary Stairs

- Carpeted
- No handrails
- Temporary bannister on 1<sup>st</sup> floor
- Long-term tenant for 11 years used 'temporary' stairs till 2016



# Fabrication of components

## Phase 1: Bannister

- Newels 6 incl 2- ½ newels
- 40 Balusters
- Handrails
- Base rail
- Fillets
- Mounting plate



BALUSTRADES-FINAL QUANTITIES & DIMENSIONS					Oak				1100 for lathe max	
Item No	Item Description	Item Code	No off	Stock	Net No Off	Final Thickness	Final Width	Final Length	Groove width	Remarks
1	Baluster	B1	30	20	10	41.7	41.7	995		32 tuned by copy lathe. See sheet 1. Turned by self
		B2	9	8	1	40.6	40.6	995		
2	Newel (N=Half laminate)	N	12	4	8	88.5	88.5	1,078		Make larger for lathe and cut with saw afterwards.



# Trial Routing: Handrail



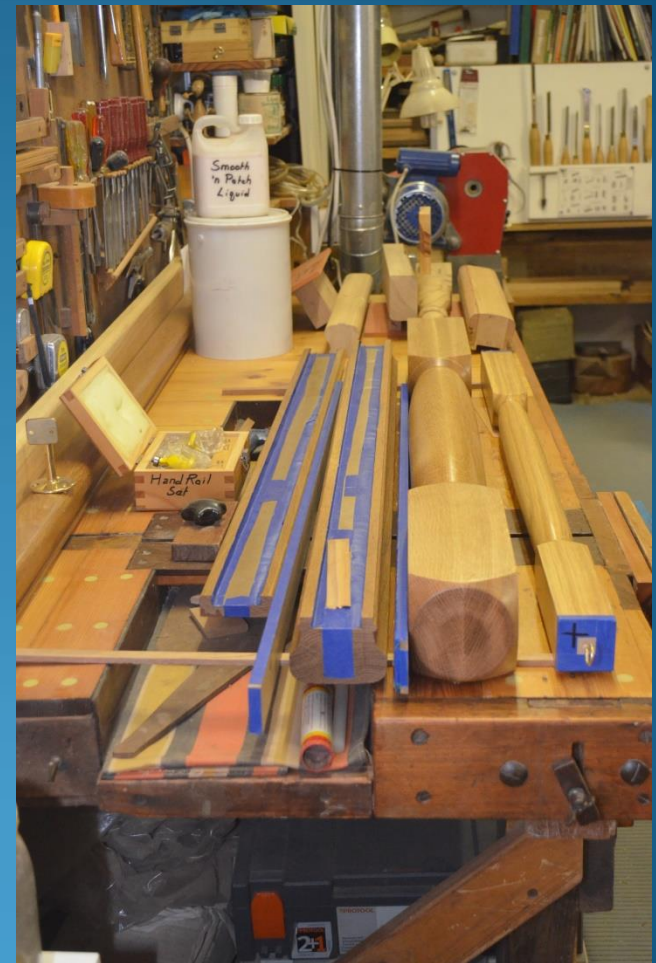
# Trial Routing: Handrail



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# Fabrication of components





# Routing and Turning

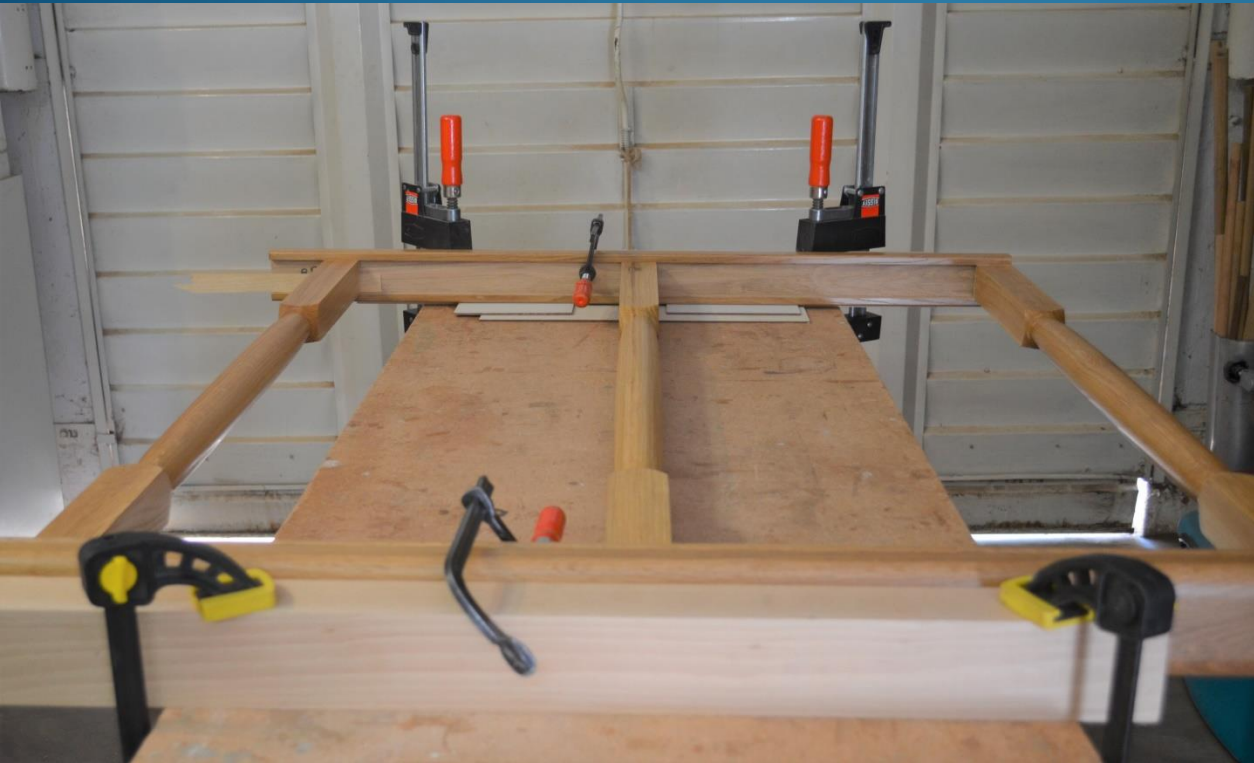


Wallplate

Wood-  
White oak



# Fabrication of components: Trial Set-up



# Finishing: Phase 1

## Spray painting: Clear lacquer



# Installation: Phase 1

- Planning (Components, tools, hardware)



Workshop on L14



# Mounting Plate

Mounting  
screws

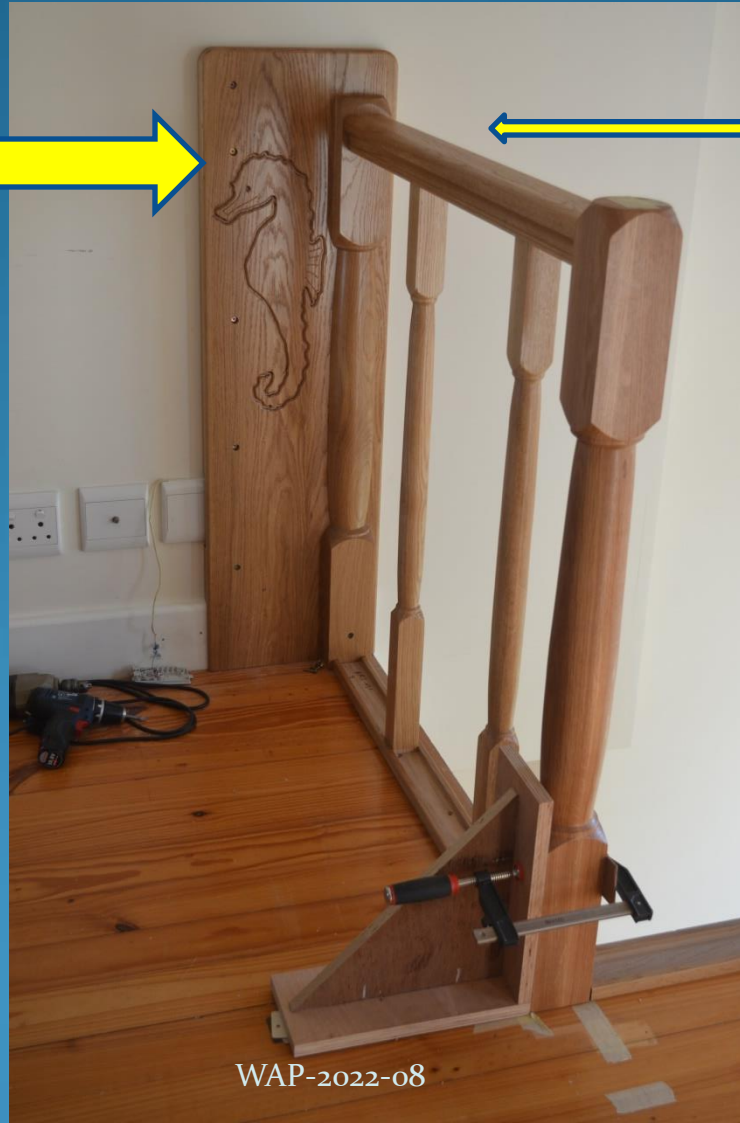


Half  
Turning



Allowance  
for building  
irregularities  
Eg out of level,  
not square.

All pre-  
finished:  
Lacquer



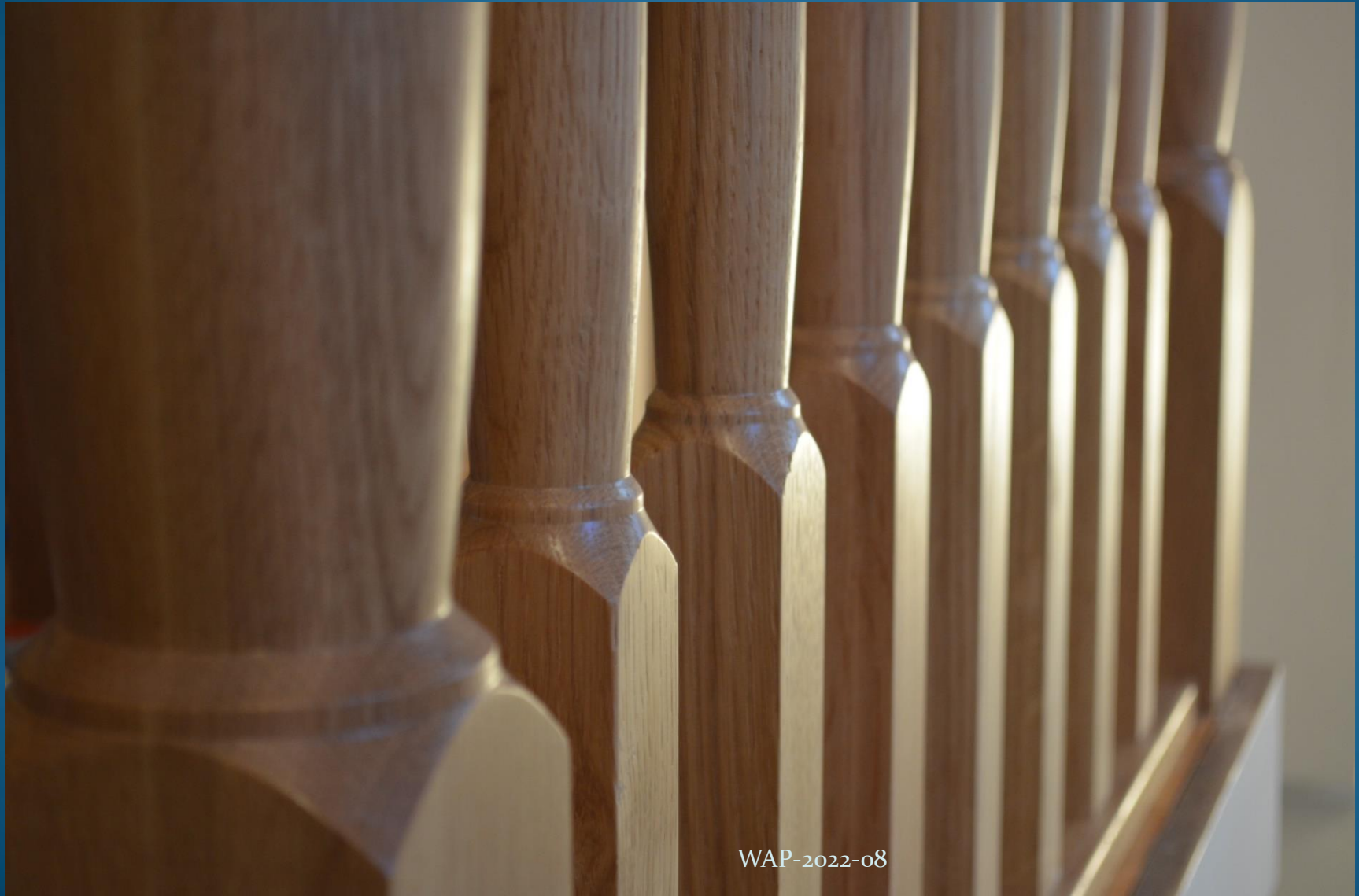
# Erection of Newel Posts & Handrail



# Corner detail



# Newel and Balusters



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# Phase 1 Complete!



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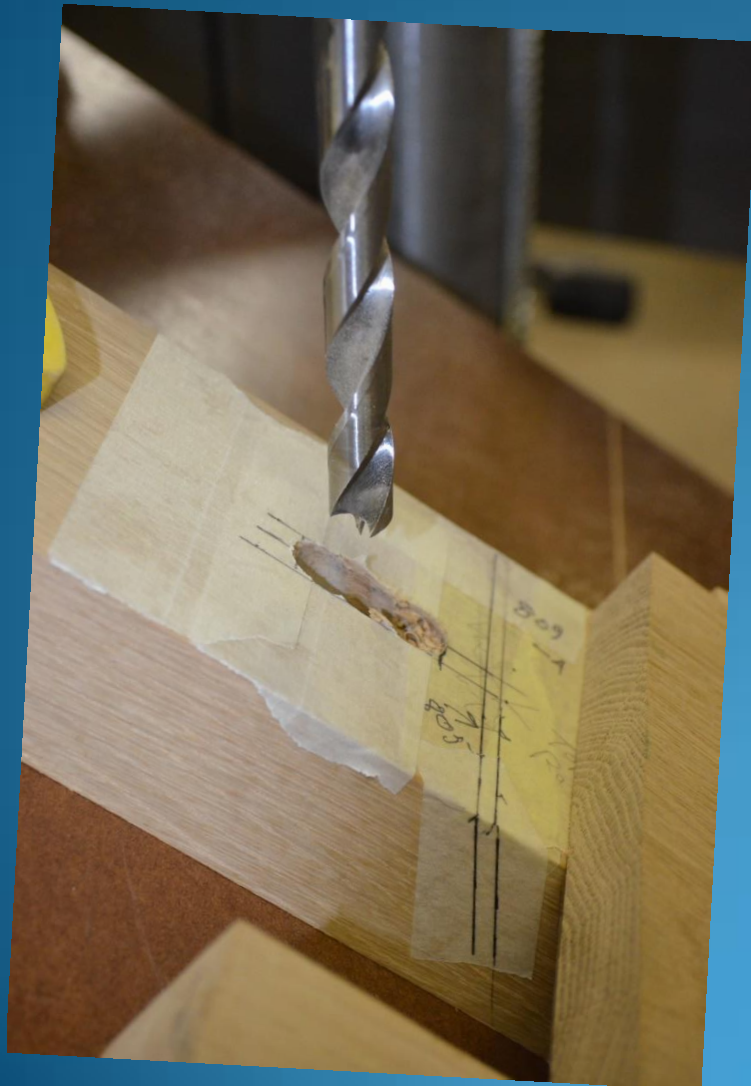


# Installation: Phase 2

## Staircase: Lower Flight



# Lower Flight-Balustrade



Drilling out the  
angled mortice  
in the half  
newel post



# Lower Flight-Balustrade



Trial assembly in workshop before spray painting with clear lacquer



# Stairs and Landings



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# Special tools and jigs



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# Sealing the underside of treads & risers



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# Installation of treads and risers: Lower flight

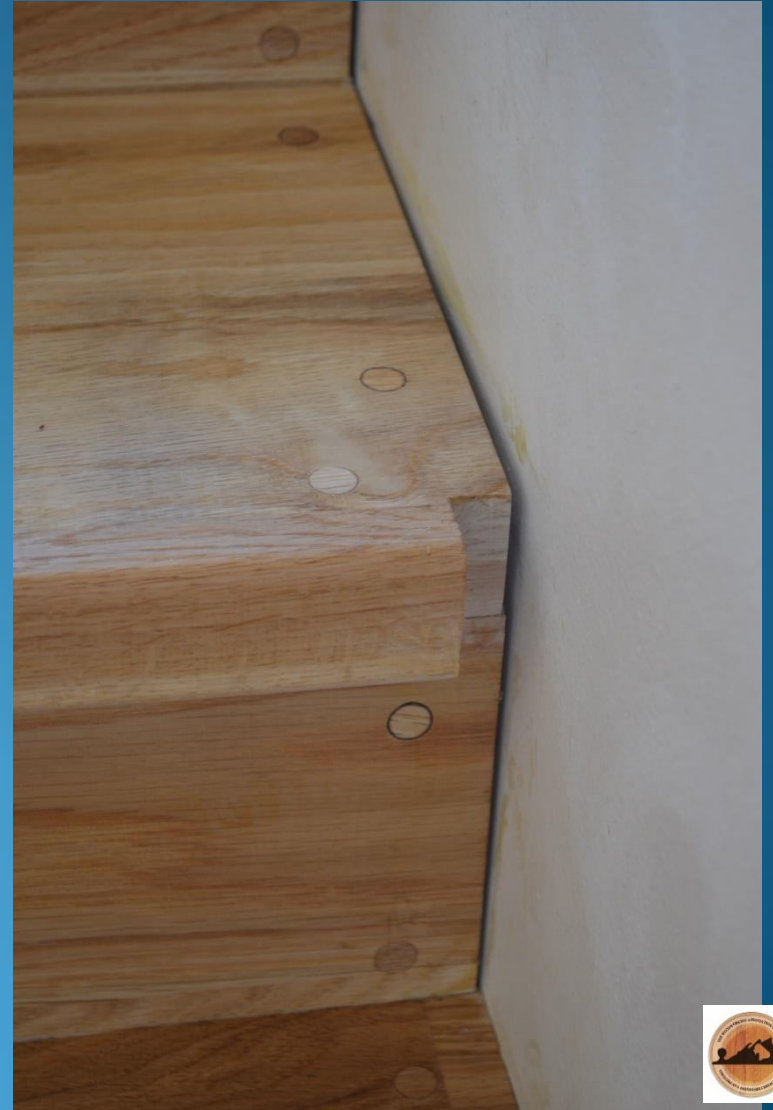


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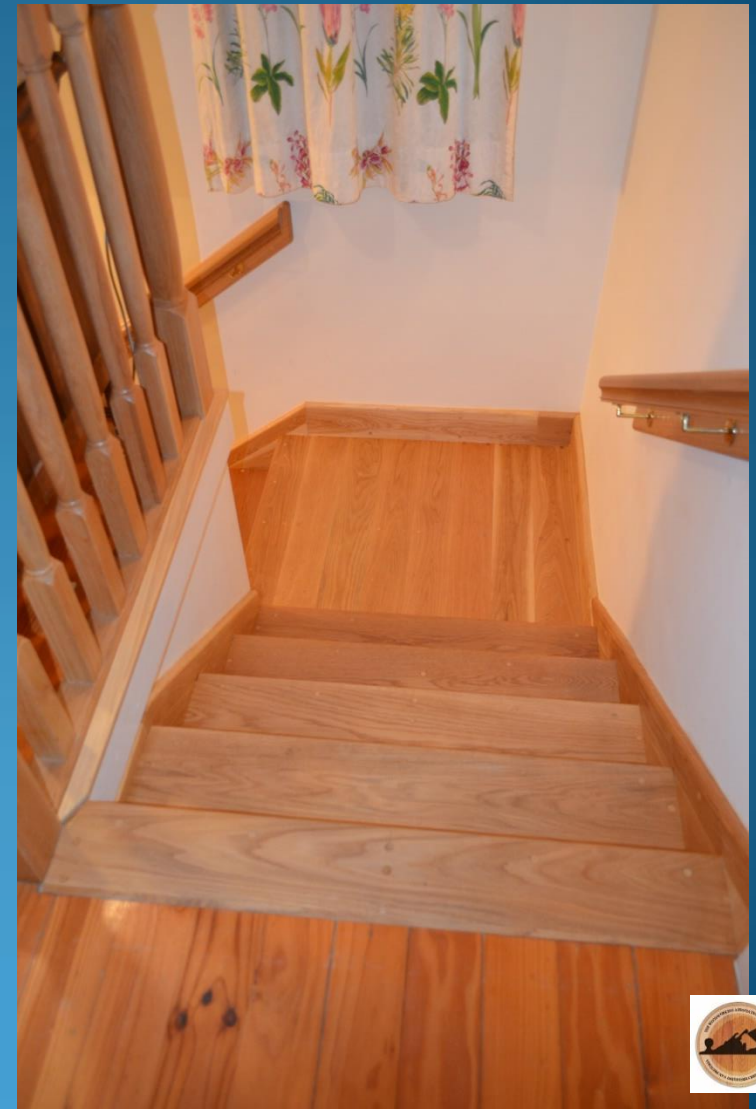




# Skirting and handrails



# Installation: Almost Complete!



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# Finishing: Phase 2

## Steps, risers and skirting

- **Selection of finish**
- **Process**
- **6-year experience**



# Selection of finish for risers, treads and skirting

Rubio Monocoat selected because:

- Phased construction
- Non-skid (150 grit sand)
- Easy application and only one coat
- Limited time
- Expensive (R2 200)
- Cost effective (Wood R15 000)
- Monocoat training



# Risers, treads and landings



**Mono-  
coating  
done in 1  
day**



# Conclusions: Costs

Construction period: 2014-16

Item	Cost (R)
Wood (Oak + Pine)	R19 000
Hardware	R 1 500
Copy Turning	R 1 500
Finishing	R 3 000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>R25 000</b>
Labour	?
Overheads	?



# Conclusions: Lessons Learnt

- Problem of working at a distance
- Phased construction over time
- Advantages of pre-finishing (lacquer) and on-site finishing with Monocoat
- Need a “handlanger” and many clamps!
- Lots of detail, accurate measurements and careful stair design
- Wooden staircase construction challenging, cost saving and satisfying!



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