Windows and Doors

Introduction

Most of these windows are commisioned items for commercial or industrial buildings.

We like using a thick polystrene sheet as a base building structure - this is sold as secondary glazing material in DIY stores. However if you prefer to use thin sheet material we have no problem with that. Our door and window frame material is usually 0.10" thick metal sheet. In most contains the contains the contains a secondary glazing the contains th

door and window frame material is usually .010" thick metal sheet. In most cases a half etched boarder of 2 to 4mm is provided to allow fixing behind the building into the opening for the fitting.

If you want to detail the interior of a building for most windows you could sandwich a thin glazing material between two etches and this window could also be sandwiched within the building wall.

Where a window frame has a curved top section a brick arch is supplied as an etched extra for the window. This could be used as a template to make an opening in the building shell.

The vertical sash windows are designed so that the lower part of the window needs to be folded up and attached behind the remainder of the window etching.

Some window patterns are supplied with opening sections. These may be constructed "closed" or opened, the tilting versions have a variable tilt, the other patterns will need to be modified to be modelled as "part opened".

An outline of Midland Railway buildings is provided to show how the station building fittings can be used. Most railways were built in sections and each section could have a common building style conforming to a preferred company design. For example the Settle and Carlisle railway has a number of different station buildings but most of them could be built from standard modules.

To assist selection in the etches an opening size table is given in a table and a diagram of each window given though these are not guarenteed to scale. A scale bar is provided so the diagrams may be correctly scaled and used as templates so they can be used to plan buildings.

As this range has grown considerably so it has now been split into two parts:

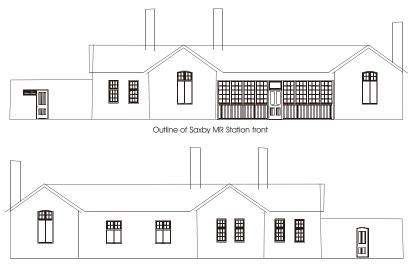
1. Railway Architecture Incorporating lineside structures - usually these are suitable for other buildings

2. Other buildings

Factories and domestic scale buildings

The following sketch is based upon Saxby (MR) station building. It does not show doors set into the side walls. Products BS1 and BS2 would supply enough windows and doors to make this building or other similar buildings on the same line which all used the same architectural style.





Outline of Saxby MR Station rear

The vertical sash windows need to be assembled by folding up the lower sash frame and fitting it behind the main window etching. Both these illustrations have beenfitted to a large factory made from DPM modules - a plastic building product from Bachmann. We have changed the plastic windows but not the doors to etched ones . The montage shows a variety of windows - BW3, BFW9, BFW11 and BFW21. The window opening was shortened for the small BFW9 windows. Some trimming of the plastic mold is required as it tapers away from the top surface. The glazing used by secondary douple glazing 3mm thick acrylic sheet.





We can also supply to order Midland Railway water tank panels (in 4mm and 7mm scales). These are printed as a whole side to each tank in acryllic. There are pictures of several very large water tanks e.g. Nottingham as well as a water softening plant at Derby made from these panels. In contrast there is a one by one by one panel water tank at Millers Dale featured in the Midland Railway Journal (issue 2). A photograph of an engine (a Fowler 3F tank in broad gauge (5ft 3in) in Northern Ireland appears to show a bridge safety parapet made of a string of the same castings. These water tank panels have the bolts and flanges present saving many hours of construction with any traditional method.

