

What is meant is more clearly indicated in Fig. 25 of the sketches, in which the semicircle A B C represents the plan of the window, the lines A E and C D being its sides in elevation. A section of one course of siding is shown at *a b* and the line of its face continued to meet the axial line F G drawn from the center F in the point G. Now with this radius the curves *b c* and *a d* are described, which are the proper curves for both edges of the siding.

Although the above is the proper geometrical solution of the problem, it is not always the most convenient method of doing the work under consideration on account of the great length of trammel rod required when the circle of the plan is large. There is, however, another way of doing the work, which may be called a "handyman's method." No person, however, need be ashamed to use it, as it is a regular mechanical method, being really an adaptation of that practiced by boat builders in obtaining the curves of their plank.

After the baseboard is set in place, which being of a parallel thickness will bend to a level line, take a piece of siding, say 6 ft. long and tack along under the thick edge of it a strip equal in thickness to the under lap of the siding, as indicated in the section, Fig. 26. Find the center of the piece of siding and square a pencil mark across it. Now bend it around the window, as shown in Fig. 27, in such a manner that both its lower corners will touch the upper edge of the baseboard. It will now be seen that the center of the piece of siding rises above the edge of the baseboard. Take now the distance that it is off the baseboard at the center marked on the piece of siding, in the compasses, and while keeping one leg on the baseboard prick along the siding with the other point, thus making a series of points or dots in the required

course which may be swept with a thin batten and cut to fit. This piece may then be kept for a mold by which to cut all the other boards.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the circle of the window must be a large one to admit of its being covered with straight lap siding. A piece of siding less than 6 ft. long is not convenient for bending, and the

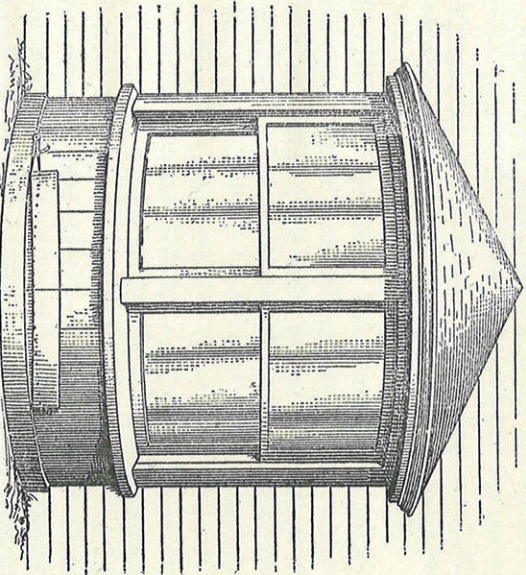


Fig. 27—Bay Window, Showing Method of Obtaining the Curve of the Siding.

curve of the wall should be such that when a piece of this length is bent around it will not rise more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. off a level line in the center. In cutting it to the curve when it rises more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. the difference in thickness between the ends will become too great on account of cutting toward the thin edge of the board and there will always be a hollow at the butts.