WF Bespoke Timber Staircase



The WF staircase is our most open, floating bespoke timber staircase. It has no stringer to the internal side so the treads appear to hover in mid air allowing the light to pass through. This works with a specially designed handrail that has a steel core. The spindles screw up into this handrail and the treads 'load' is therefore transferred to the handrail then to the newels top and bottom. The WF is available as a straight flight, quarter turn or half turn depending on the location of walls.





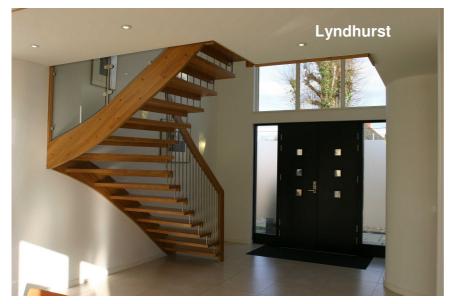




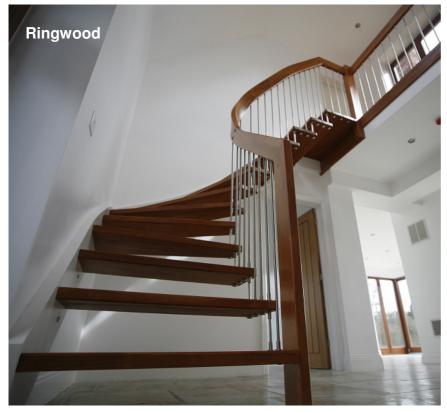
Romsey, Hants - 01794 522444

www.timberstairsystems.co.uk

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COMPLETE

WF STAIRCASE SPECIFICATION / OPTIONS

WIDTH - 600 - 1200mm Custom Made FLOOR TO FLOOR HEIGHTS - up to 3500mm in a single flight

TIMBERS - Beech, Oak, Maple, Ash....- virtually any hardwood

BALUSTRADE - 13mm Ø vertical steel spindles – stainless or powder coated HANDRAIL - 160x42mm WF Handrail (handrail at turn – 90 % 180 ° or curved)

NEWEL POST - 160 x 42mm as standard - 80 x 80mm / 100 x 100mm / 120 x 120mm popular

STRINGERS - 42mm Wall Stringer. Factory painted white or varnished / oiled as stair

LANDING BALUSTRADE - Available to match stair and can incorporate glass infill panels

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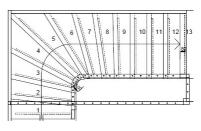
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Why Us?

Apart from the fact the WF structure is the most open, floating timber staircase on the market? Our solid timber staircases are constructed in a different manner to the conventional UK made staircase in a way that eases assent whilst being more aesthetically pleasing, creating a stunning 'WOW' factor. In addition to the familiar standard 'double stringer' design there a four further support structures to choose from to add character and style to the staircase. CNC machinery is used for millimeter accuracy with some of the finer details created by hand.

More winding treads = <u>smoother assent</u>

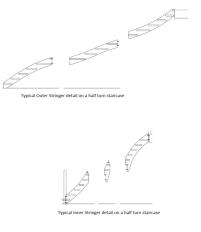
A traditional UK made timber staircase will have 3 or 4 winding treads forming a 90 degree turn. Our ½ turn and 1/2 turn timber staircases create each 90 degree turn with 5, 6 or 7 winding treads. These treads are not compacted in within the 'square' of the turn but spread from several treads before and after the turn as shown on the plan drawing to the right. You can see that treads 2-8 are angled, ever so slightly. With this type of construction, the assent of the staircase is much smoother with the 90 degree turn more gradual and more evenly spaced. Much less 'harsh' than with a standard 3 tread winder design which creates quite an abrupt turn.



COMPLETE

Curved Stringers = <u>visually striking</u>

Our ½ turn and ½ turn timber staircases that have the above unique winding tread design also have specially shaped stringers. As there are more winding treads spread over the staircase making each turn, the going measurement (depth of each step) varies dramatically as it joins the stringer. The stringer therefore has to be shaped to accommodate this change in going and results in a stunning, **swooping curve** when view from the side. The handrail follows this curve, 900mm above the stringer. Should the timber staircase consist of glass panels, then these panels will also be shaped to match the curve, overall creating a real design feature to the staircase instead of the standard flat, straight stringers. The elevation drawings to the right show this design on a half turn timber staircase.



42mm thick timber = <u>solid reassurance</u>

All stringers and treads are **42mm solid timber** on our bespoke timber staircases, as standard. Many companies use 25-33mm thick timber which we feel isn't thick enough to give that really solid, reassuring feel you would expect from a solid timber staircase. **We don't use ply** and MDF is only used to clad solid timber, if the part is to be painted – to give a true, grain free finish.

No squeaking treads!

The stringers on our 'standard' structure timber staircases are mortised to take the treads with the treads then securely screwed in place from the outer side of the stringer. Treads are cut-out to 'slot' into the stringer providing a firmer join and secure connection. Many competitors will only use one of the above construction methods resulting in slight movement between the tread and stringer, eventually causing a 'squeak' as the timbers rub together. In addition to the physical join, silicon should be added to provide tolerance for any movement in the timber as it reacts to surrounding light, heat and moisture conditions.