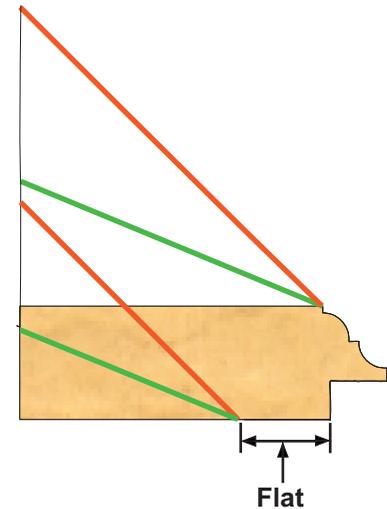


DETERMINING MATERIAL THICKNESS FOR COMPOUND FRAMES

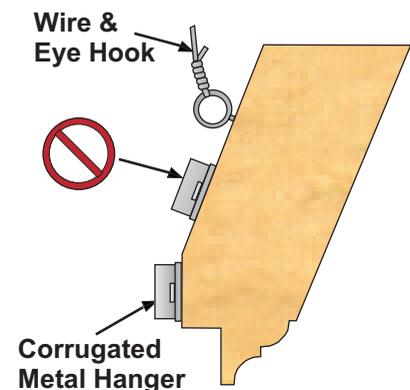
In the Illustration to the right, you can see a comparison between the profile of a molding of a flat frame, and what would be the profiles of moldings for frames with a 22 1/2 degree rise (shown in Green) and a 45 degree rise (shown in Orange).

At first glance, it would appear that we would need material that is over 3 times thicker for the frame with the 45 degree rise than we would for the flat frame. In fact, we will need material that is thicker for compound frames than we will for flat frames. This is due partially to the rise angle, but also because on a compound frame we may need a **Flat** area on the back side of the frame where we can place a hanger.

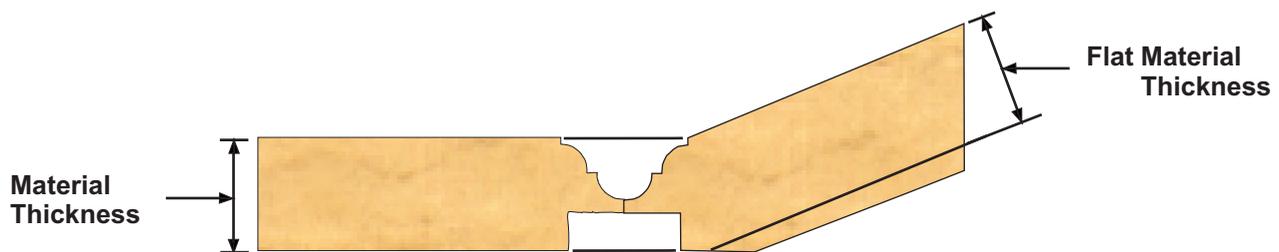


The flat should be parallel to the wall behind the frame so the hanger will mount (and work) properly. In the Illustration to the right, you can see that mounting the hanger on the back side of the rise would make it very difficult to hang the frame.

The size of the flat will be determined by what method will be used to hang the frame. If you are framing a fairly small project, you may decide to use one of the corrugated metal hangers that are available. In this case, the flat needs to be at least wide enough for the hanger to rest flat against it. If you are framing a large project, where you would prefer to use picture frame wire and eye hooks, the flat would not need to be very wide. The eye hooks would be mounted on the back side of the frame on the rise, so they would be clear of the wall when the frame is hung. Examples of both methods of hanging frames are shown in the Illustration to the right.



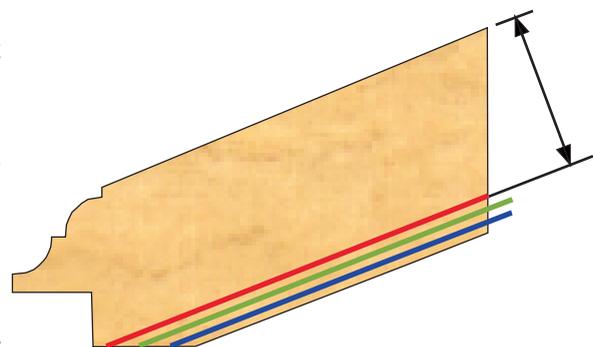
In the Illustration below, the inside edge of both pieces of molding are identical; the profiles, flats along the inside edges, and the rabbet depths are the same. As you can see from the Illustration, the left molding would not be thick enough to make the molding on the right, even though they have the same appearance on the inside edges of the moldings. This is caused (in part) by the width of the flat on the back side of the right molding.



In the Illustration to the right, you can see how the width of the flat on the back side of the molding will affect what the thickness the molding will need to be.

Since it would take some very complex mathematic tables to show every possible molding with different flat widths, you should try the following steps when making moldings for compound frames:

Make the molding thicker than it needs to be to start with, and follow the steps in MAKING MOLDINGS FOR COMPOUND FRAMES. When the molding is done, run it through your planer (face down) and plane the back side of the molding to get the width of flat you want on the molding.



RISE ANGLE ILLUSTRATIONS

The amount of rise can have a significant impact on the appearance of a Compound Picture Frame. Below you will find illustrations showing rise angles from 10 degrees to 45 degrees. Shown in 2.5 degree increments, these should prove helpful in determining the rise angle you would like to have in your Compound Picture Frames.

