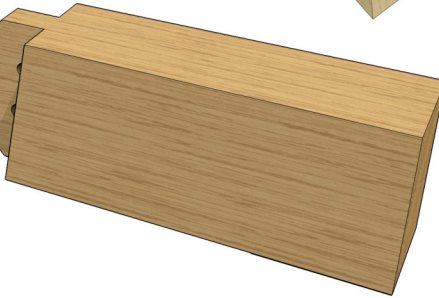
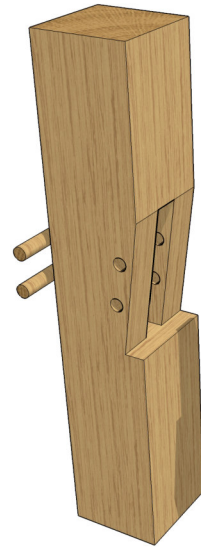
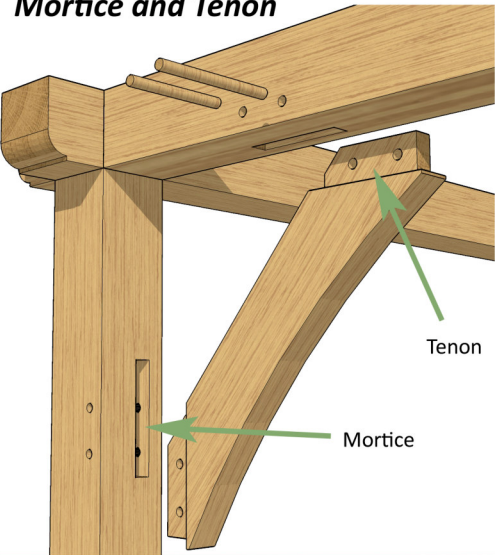


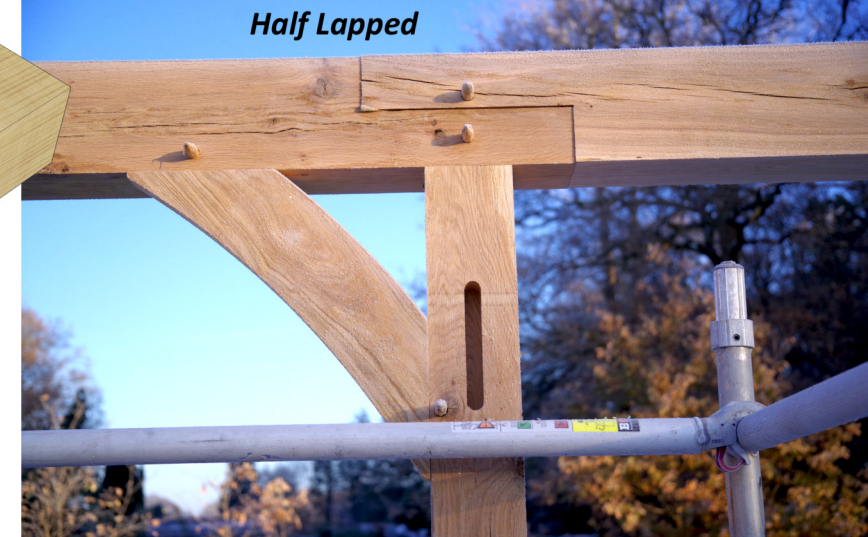
Oak frame construction, a timeless building method, relies on precisely cut interlocking joints to create strong and durable structures without the extensive use of metal fasteners. These joints are a testament to skilled carpentry and engineering.

Mortice and Tenon



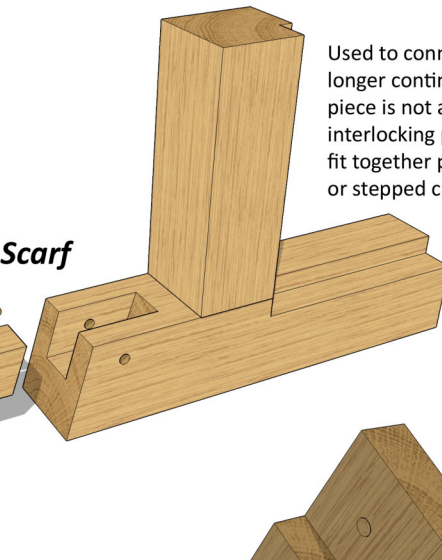
Bevelled Shoulder Tenon

One or both of these shoulders are cut at an angle (a bevel) rather than square.



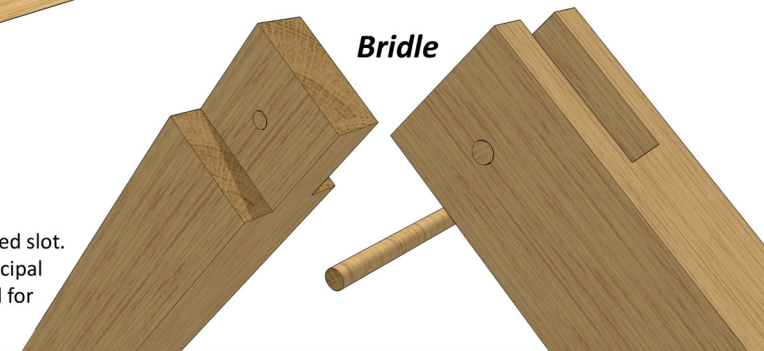
Half Lapped

A simpler joint where a portion of each timber is removed to allow them to overlap and sit flush. Material is removed from both timbers (usually half the thickness of each) so that they overlap and lie in the same plane.



Scarf

Used to connect two timbers end-to-end to create a longer continuous beam when a single, very long piece is not available or practical. Involves cutting interlocking profiles into the ends of two timbers that fit together precisely, often with shoulders, wedges, or stepped cuts to increase strength.



Bridle

Similar to a mortise and tenon but with an open-ended slot. Common at the apex of roof trusses (connecting principal rafters) or where rafters meet a ridge beam. It's good for resisting tension and compression.

Known for its distinctive interlocking "tail" shape, which resembles a dove's tail. We use a dovetail to sit first floor joists as it looks far better than joist hangers which most oak companies use.

Dovetail



Albion Oak

Oak Frame Joints