

Samples of NZ Master Joiners Apprentice Awards Entry Boards:

MJ MASTER JOINERS

2017 NZ MASTER APPRENTICE AWARDS

CATEGORY: Best Fitment **HOURS: 4,001-5,000 Hours**

Challenge: The main challenge of this project was to fit the kitchen into a tight space. It was a mix of old and new. The client wanted a modern look but also wanted to keep some of the original features. The kitchen was to be fitted into a space that was not originally designed for it. The client also wanted a high-quality finish and a functional layout. The joiner had to work closely with the architect and the client to ensure that the kitchen was both beautiful and practical.

Materials: The kitchen was made from a mix of materials. The cabinetry was made from a high-quality timber, and the countertops were made from a solid surface material. The client wanted a modern look, so the joiner used a mix of materials to create a unique and stylish kitchen.

Process: The joiner started by measuring the space and creating a detailed plan. They then worked with the client to choose the materials and the layout. The joiner then cut and assembled the kitchen units, ensuring that they were perfectly fitted into the space. The final result was a beautiful and functional kitchen that met all the client's requirements.

Application: This project was a great example of the skills and expertise of a Master Joiner. The joiner was able to create a high-quality kitchen that was both beautiful and practical. This project was a challenge, but the joiner was able to overcome all the difficulties and create a beautiful result.

Master Joiners Apprentice Awards 2016

BEST TIMBER PROJECT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1 light frame window, 1 fixed door on the left, 2 sliding doors on the right over fixed door onto internal robe and 2 sliding doors left over fixed door on the right.

The frame is 1.8m x 2.75m and is made of F1 Paint Quality Pine.

Doors are made of Paint Quality Cedar, double glazed.

CHALLENGES

Doors are required to open from the internal corner with no corner posts, giving a large corner opening.

The apprentice manufactured the doors, set the frame out, assembled the frame in the factory, set all the tracks and guides into position, fitted the fixed doors, set the sliding doors, fixed rollers, guides and internal lockers onto sliding doors and installed them in the frame.

MASTER JOINERS APPRENTICE AWARDS 2015

Best Timber Project 0 - 4000 Hours

BUSINESS CASE/MENTO

The Build:

First was the site measure of the walls and the angle of the bend that there was to be in the stairs, as well as the calculation of the total treads and risers. Then back to the factory to do a full sized layout on the floor to match the building exactly.

Second, using the floor layout, I worked out the size and shape of the stringers, keeping the proportions even as they follow around the landing. With this done I could select and machine the timber ready for laminating.

Next, using a jig, I routed out the stringers ready for the treads and risers. I also marked out and cut the angle on the right hand stringer and routed in the noosing on the bottom stringer ready for assembly.

I then got a length of 100x100mm pine and machined it down to form the pentagonal shaped joist for the left hand stringers. I also cut and machined the treads and risers so they were ready assembly.

With the stringers made, I was then able to build the bottom two steps. I found it was easier to build a 100x100mm base so I could laminate the riser around it.

I also now had to assemble the two rights. I set them up so I could tie to the joint and shape the two treads that formed the landing, making sure they fitted snugly around the post and that the riser sat in the right place.

After the two halves were dry fitted together and I was satisfied that everything was looking good, it was time to disassemble the two halves and deliver them to site, ready for the builder to install.

Challenges:

The first challenge was just getting the head around the project, this being the first set of stairs I have made without assistance.

The second was the shape of the stair themselves, having a 75° bend in them as opposed to a standard 90° corner. This meant that there were some odd angles I was going to have to work with.

Third was the landing. Being split over two steps instead of one or three meant that the rear was going to be dead centre on the run and the landing would have to follow around into the next stringer.

The last major challenge for me was the bottom two steps that had to be wrapped the stringer and then be housed into the stringer instead of being on top of the stringer.