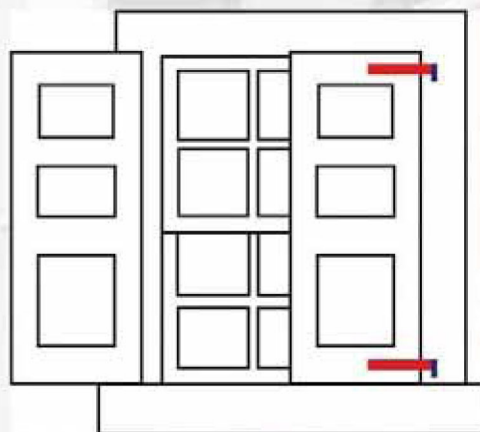


Shutter Hardware Installation Details

STRAP HINGES offer strength and versatility of mounting. They consist of two parts: a strap with a gudgeon (circular fitting) that mounts to the shutter and a pintle (pin fitting) that mounts to the house. A typical installation is shown to the right with the hinge in red and the pintle in blue. For especially large or heavy shutters, sometimes three hinges are used per shutter. John Wright's strap hinges come with a cast iron pintle that is mounted with screws to a wood surface. An optional lag screw pintle is available and can be installed in wood or masonry. See "Lag Mounting" below for more details.



OFFSET is the distance between where the hinge mounts and where the pivoting action takes place. Both the hinge and pintle have offset. The offset for the hinge and pintle are usually, but do not have to be, the same. The offset of 1 3/8 inches for a strap hinge is shown to the right.



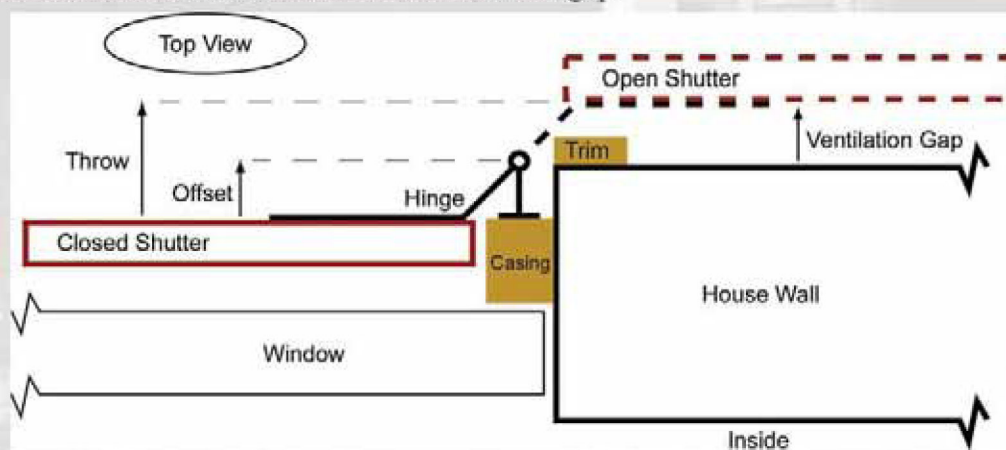
THROW is the sum of the offsets of the hinge and the mounting hardware. Normally, the throw is just twice the offset of the hinge.



The throw of a strap hinge and pintle mount is shown to the left. Throw is measured with the hinge in the open position.

Throw matters because it allows shutters to swing clear of an exterior wall or trim that sticks out past the window casing or other mounting location. The figure at the bottom shows a top view of this situation. Here, the throw of the hinge allows the shutter to swing clear of the trim and allow a gap for air flow and ventilation between the house wall and the shutter in the open position. A ventilation gap of at least 1/2 an inch is recommended. Throw concepts apply to all types of hinges.

To find your minimum required throw, measure the distance from where the hinge will mount to the house to the outermost face of any trim or casing. Remember to add at least 1/2 an inch for a ventilation gap.

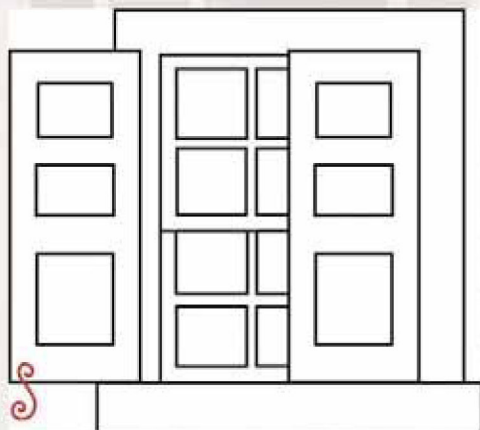


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SHUTTER DOGS are traditionally used to hold shutters in the open position. Shutter dogs have a through-hole and are mounted so that they can be rotated to move out of the way of the shutter when it opens. The dog is then rotated in front of the open shutter to keep it open. Dogs are installed at the far edge of the shutter when it is open.

Dogs are weighted so that gravity prevents them from rotating freely on their own.

Shutter dogs are commonly mounted in one of three ways. A special lag screw with a washer and hairpin clip can be used for mounting in wood and masonry surfaces. A lag shield (see "Lag



Mounting" above) is required for masonry. Lags provide some adjustment range depending on how far the threads are engaged. Dogs can also be mounted with a round or square post mount. Post mounts have a base with screw holes and a post that extends and engages the hole in the dog. Post mounts are designed for wood surfaces. Finally, some dogs can be mounted using a sill mount. This attaches to a wood window sill and extends below the bottom of the open shutter.