



Why Factory Built Stairs verses site built stairs?

Consistency

- Every stair built same way

Quality

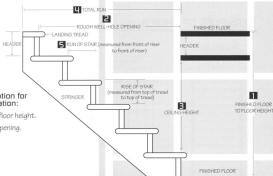
- Precise, engineered computer generated rise/run calculation and cut for any site condition.
- Treads, risers, and stringers are milled and screwed together as one unit, instead of pieced together at site.
- Treads and risers are encased by precision routed LVL stringers instead of nailed to 3 individually cut (and slightly different) 2 x 10 stringers underneath.
- Site stringers must be reinforced with "sistered" 2x4 to regain strength lost by deep tread and riser cuts. Frequently "oversawn", further reducing strength.

Appearance

- Factory stair stringers serve as skirt board because treads and risers are routed into it. Site stairs require costly 1x12 skirt to trim out ends- difficult to cut precisely and gaps are common.

Cost

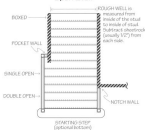
- Equal to or lower than site built. Can be a lot lower, depending on framing and trim carpenter's skill level.



Why RBI factory built stairs verses other factory built stairs?

- Primed LVL stringers instead of unimproved lumber.
- Solid yellow pine treads instead of particleboard or MDF.
- Smooth plywood instead of rough OSB for risers.
- Stainable oak treads are protected with hardboard tread covers.
- Oak cove mould under stainable oak treads.
- Engineered PVC wedges instead of hand cut wood wedges to insure tight, squeak proof joints.
- Glue blocks on all riser and tread joints
- Every stair is accurately measured and custom built.
- Faster lead times.

Representative Open Stair



EXAMPLES OF SHOP BUILT STAIRS

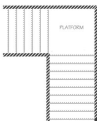
Straight Box

Stairs with no platform or turn. May have wall on both sides, one side or a variation of the two.



L Stair

Stairs with one platform or turn. May have wall on both sides, one side or a variation of the two.



Scissor Stair

If less the lower level stairs share a common wall with the upper level stairs.

