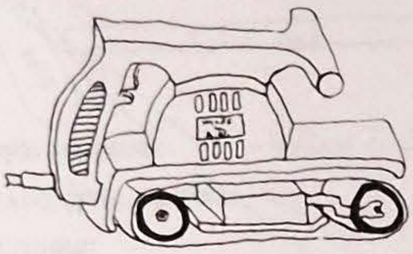
APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Tools

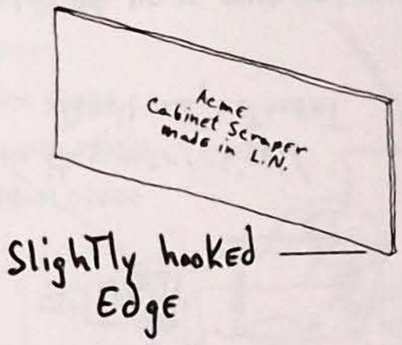
Auger bit — **Page 16.**

Belt sander — **An electric sander that utilizes a revolving belt of sand paper, it is not appropriate for finish sanding because it tends to leave grooves in the wood. It is an excellent tool for initial sanding of large quantities of wood and for scribing to a line. P. 166.**



Bevel square — **Page 55.**

Cabinet scraper / hand scraper — **A cabinet scraper is held at an angle of 75° by the thumb and first finger of each hand. It is pushed or pulled and used to smooth the surface of curly or wavy grained woods.**



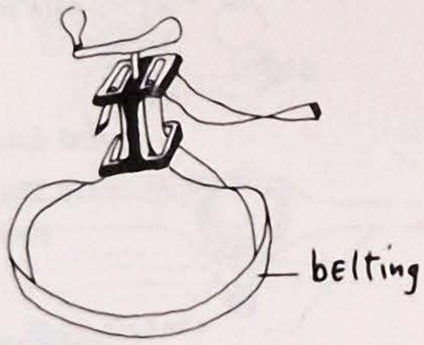
Caulk gun — **Page 99.**

Chalk box — **Page 22.**

Chisel — **Page 62.**

Clamps:

Band clamp — **A clamp used to hold the joints in a box tightly together as it is being assembled.**

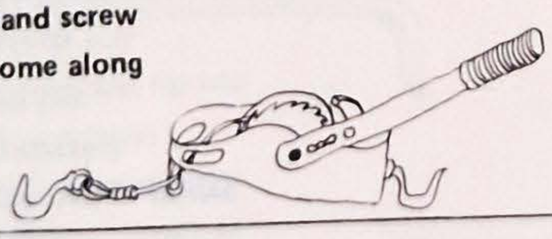


Bar clamp — **Page 43.**

C-clamp — **Page 34.**

Hand screw — **Page 43, 57.**

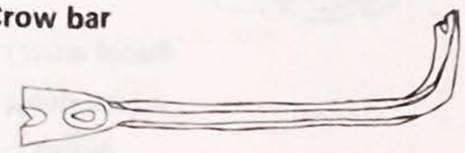
Come along — **A winch-like tool equipped with steel cable wound around a spool, which utilizes pulleys to lessen the force required to pull or lift something heavy.**



Combination square — Page 48, 95.

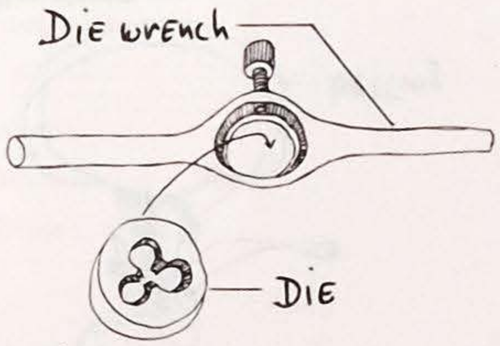
Countersink — Page 17.

Crow bar



A crow bar is made of hardened steel and is 1½ feet long. It is used for prying, demolition and stripping concrete forms away from the concrete after it's dry.

Die and die wrench



A die is used to carve machine threads on a metal rod to make a screw or bolt.

Door vise — Page 114.

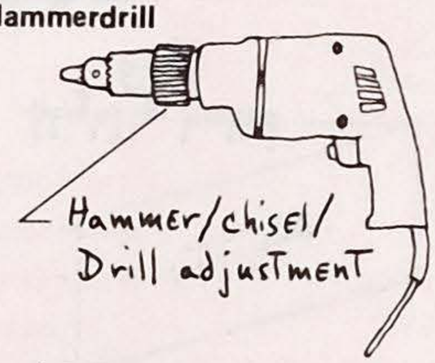
Dowel points — Page 54.

Doweling jig — Page 53.

Drills:

High speed drill — Page 23.

Hammerdrill



A hammerdrill possesses a back and forth hammering motion as well as a drilling motion. It is used to drill into concrete.

Hand drills: brace, push and egg beater — Page 15.

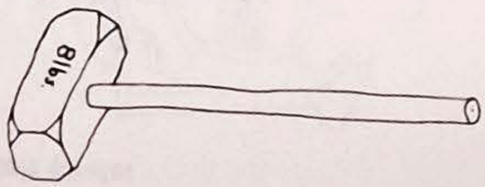
Expansion bits — Page 118.

Framing square — Page 128, 129, 131.

Hammers:

Curved claw hammer — Page 10.

Sledge hammer

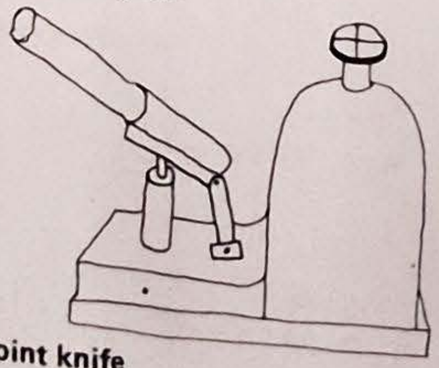


A sledge hammer usually weighs 8lbs although they come heavier. It is used for the big jobs: pounding stakes, hitting forms or joists over, etc..

Straight claw hammer — Page 10.

Hand screw — Page 43, 57.

Hydraulic jack

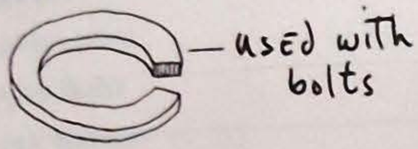


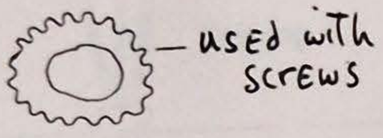
By merely pushing the handle, a hydraulic jack can lift or push 1000 to 5000 lbs depending on its size.

Joint knife — Page 88.

Level — Page 81, 221.

Lock nut washer — The lock nut washer goes next to the nut or head of a screw and keeps the bolt or screw from vibrating loose by exerting tension on the screw.





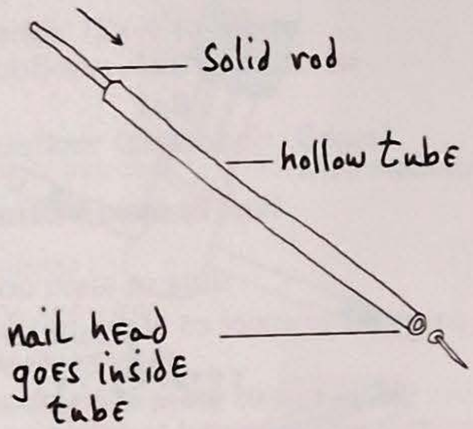
Marking gauge — Page 52.

Miter box — Page 56.

Nail set — Page 90.

Paddle bit — Page 23.

Pea shooter — A simple tool that is made at home, a pea shooter is used to pound nails in places where swinging a hammer is impossible. The head of the nail fits inside the hollow tube which is placed in the desired spot. The solid rod is hit with a hammer until the nail is driven home. There are different sizes of pea shooter for different size nails.

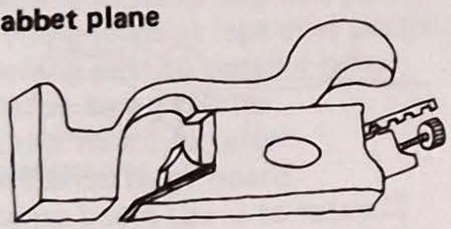


Planes:

Block plane — Page 48.

Smooth plane — Page 18.

Rabbet plane — A plane used to smooth the bottom of rabbets. The blade extends the whole width of the plane allowing it to plane into corners.

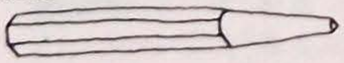


Router plane — A plane used for smoothing the bottom of grooves and dados.

Plumb bob — Page 75, 80.

Power actuated tool — Page 39.

Punch — A punch is made of hardened steel and used for making indentations in wood or metal.



Roofing ax — Page 148.

Saws:

Back saw — Page 47.

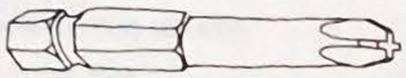
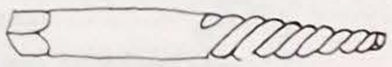
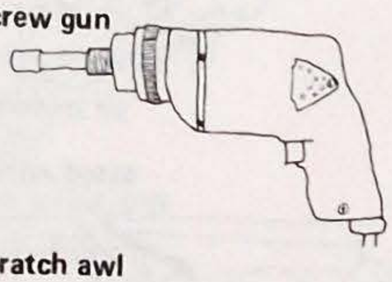
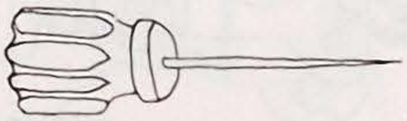
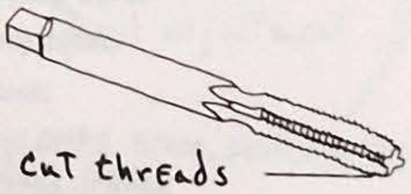
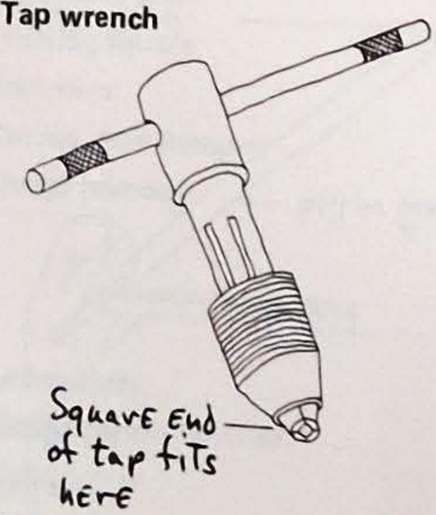
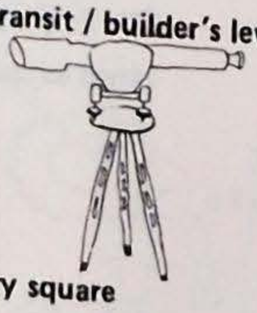
Circular saw — Page 21.

Crosscut and rip saw — Page 13.

Screwdrivers:

Cabinet screwdriver — Page 34.

Phillips screwdriver — Page 34.

Ratchet screwdriver	Page 36.
Standard screwdriver	Page 34.
Screwdriver bit 	This bit is used in push drills, ratchet screw drivers, or electric drills to convert a drill into a screwdriver.
Screw extractor / easy out 	A tool inserted into a tap wrench and used to extract screws or bolts which are stuck or rusted. An appropriate size hole is drilled in the head of the screw or the part of the bolt which is protruding. (The length of the hole drilled is parallel with the length of the screw or bolt shank.) The screw extractor is then inserted into the hole and turned in a clockwise manner until it is no longer going forward. The threads on the extractor are such that when the tap wrench and extractor are turned in a counterclockwise manner, the threads will grip the sides of the hole drilled in the screw and loosen the screw as the extractor is turned in a screw loosening direction.
Screw gun 	A drill-like tool equipped with a tip that holds screws while the screw gun screws them in.
Scratch awl 	A tool used for marking fine lines on work that needs to be done very exactly–like finish work.
Tap 	A tap is used to cut threads in metal to create places for machine screws. After an appropriate size hole has been drilled into the metal, the tip of the tap is inserted into the hole. The tap is held by a tap wrench, which is turned similarly to a screwdriver. An occasional backward stroke is a good idea to clean the metal shavings out of the hole.
Tap wrench 	A tool used to hold a tap or a screw extractor.
Transit / builder's level 	Both are leveling instruments. The builder's level is used to to mark grade on forms, walls and columns. The transit can be used to level in forms also, however, it is best utilized in laying out because it can swivel through 360° and can layout 90° angles, as at the corners of buildings.
Try square	Page 61.
Vise grips	Page 119.
Water level	Page 177, 178, 179.
Wedges	Page 78.
Whetstone	Page 19.

Joining	Type of Nailing	Number & Size	Nailing Pattern
Doubled joist (nailed together)	Face nail	16d	12"o.c.
Header joist to joist	End nail	3-20d	
Joist to mud sill or beam	Toenail	2-10d	
Header and end joist to mud sill	Toenail	10d	16"o.c.
Bridging to joist: Solid (2x12)	End nail	3-16d	In each end
Solid (2x8)	Toenail	4---8d	In each end
Ledger (2x--) to beam	Face nail	3-16d	At each joist
Subfloor: 1x6 and smaller	Face nail	2---8d	At each joist
1x8	Face nail	3---8d	At each joist
Subfloor (plywood): Edges	Face nail	8d	4"o.c.
Intermediate joists	Face nail	8d	6"o.c.
Bottom plate to stud	End nail	2-16d	At each stud
	Toenail	4---8d	At each stud
Top plate to stud	End nail	2-16d	At each stud
Bottom plate to joists or blocking	Face nail	16d	16"o.c.
Doubled studs	Face nail	16d	16"o.c. and stagger
Double top plate to top plate	Face nail	16d	16"o.c. and stagger
Top plates at laps and intersections	Face nail	2-16d	
Continuous header--two 2x12's	Face nail	4-16d	16"o.c.
Continuous header to stud	Toenail	3-16d	
	End nail	4-16d	
Ceiling joists to top wall plates	Toenail	3-16d	
Ceiling joists at laps over partitions	Face nail	3-16d	
Ceiling joist to parallel rafter	Face nail	4-16d	
Rafter to top plates	Toenail	2-10d	
Ridge board to rafter	End nail	3-16d	
Rafter to ridge board	Toenail	4-16d	
Collar beam (2x--) to rafter	Face nail	2-16d	At each rafter
Let-in brace to each stud and plate	Face nail	2---8d	
Built-up corner studs: Blocking to studs	Face nail	2-16d	Per block
Lapped surfaces	Face nail	16d	12"o.c.
Wall sheathing:			
1x8 or less (horizontal)	Face nail	2---8d	Per stud
1x8 or more	Face nail	3---8d	Per stud
Plywood (vert.) 3/8"& under	Face nail	6d	6"o.c. edge
Plywood (vert.) ½"& over	Face nail	8d	12"o.c. intermediate joists
Fiberboard (vert.) ½"thick	Face nail	1½"rf.*	3" o.c. edge
Fiberboard (vert.) 25/32"	Face nail	1¾"rf.*	6" o.c. intermediate studs
Roof sheathing:			
Boards--4", 6"& 8"wide	Face nail	2---8d	At each rafter
Plywood--3/8"& under	Face nail	6d	6"o.c. edge
Plywood--½"& over	Face nail	8d	12"o.c. intermediate rafters
Built-up corner studs: Blocking to studs	Face nail	2-16d	Per block
Lapped surfaces	Face nail	16d	12"o.c.
Built-up beams and girders	Face nail	20d	32"o.c. each edge & stagger

*rf.--Roofing nails

Fig. 9--Nailing Schedule

Appendix III

SAFE LOADS ON JOISTS*

(In Pounds per Square Foot of Floor Area)

	Span (feet)	On Center Measurements 12"	16"	18"	20"
2x6's	6	135	101	91	81
	7	99	74	66	59
	8	75	57	50	45
	9	56	42	37	33
	10	40	30	27	24
	12	22			
2x8's	6	181	135	120	108
	7	155	115	103	92
	8	135	101	90	81
	9	105	79	70	63
	10	86	64	57	52
	12	56	42	37	34
	14	34	25	23	20
2x10's	7	196	147	131	118
	8	171	129	114	104
	9	153	110	102	92
	10	136	103	91	82
	11	114	86	76	69
	12	95	72	63	58
	13	81	61	54	49
	14	69	52	46	42
	16	46	35	31	28
	18	32	24	21	
	20	22			
2x12's	7	237	178	158	142
	8	207	155	136	125
	9	183	138	122	110
	10	165	123	109	99
	11	150	113	99	90
	12	137	103	91	82
	13	127	90	79	72
	14	103	77	68	62
	16	77	58	51	46
	18	57	42	37	35
	20	41	31	26	24

*For joists of Douglas Fir, Eastern & Sitka Spruce, & Norway Pine (trees from which joists are commonly made) From Basic Building Data by Don Graf, by permission of Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.

COMMON DEAD LOADS** ***

	Load (lbs per sq ft)
Floors	
Concrete slab per inch of thickness	
Reinforced, stone aggregate	12½
Plain, stone aggregate	12
Softwood joists (per ft of span)	1/3
Walls	
Fiberboard (½ in.)	¾
Gypsum board (½ in.), Sheetrock	2
Wood sheathing, per inch of thickness	3
Wood studs, 2x4 in., unplastered	4
Wood studs, 2x6 in.	5
Concrete block	
4 in., heavy aggregate	30
8 in., heavy aggregate	54
8 in., light aggregate	34
¾ in. lath and plaster	8
Corrugated iron	2
Roofs	
Asphalt shingles	2
Composition; three-ply ready roofing	1
Wood shingles	3

COMMON LIVE LOADS**

Dwellings	
First floor	40
Second floor and habitable attics	30
Uninhabitable attics (light storage)	20
Garages (passenger cars only)	100
Light manufacturing	75
Spaces where crowds may gather	100
Stairways	100
Light merchandise stores	100
General storage	250

***Adapted from American Standard Building Code Requirements for Minimun Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures (ASA A58.1-1955).

TOTAL LOAD = Dead Load + Live Load

**After figuring the total load that will be on the joists of a structure to be built, refer to the Table of Safe Loads on Joists to determine the minimum size, on center spacing, and span of joists.

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542 Stevens Ave.
Solana Beach, CA
92075

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Box 367
Hickory, NC 28601

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Wagner, Willis H. Modern Woodworking. South Holland, IL, Goodheart-Willcox Co., 1974.

Wilson, J.D. and C.M. Rogers. Simplified Carpentry Estimating. NY, Simmons Boardman Publishing Corp., 1960.

Resources: Magazines And Catalogs

Tool catalogs make great reading–you discover tools that you have never even heard of before

Brookstone Catalog. Brookstone Co., 120 Vose Farm Rd., Peterborough, NH.

Country Women. (Five issues/year), Box 51, Albion, CA.

Everything You Wanted To Know About Plywood. American Plywood Assoc. Publications, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, WA.

Fine Woodworking. (Quarterly), The Tauton Press, 52 Church Hill Rd., PO Box 355, Newtown, CT.

Woodcraft Catalog. Woodcraft Supply Corp., 313 Montvale Ave., Woburn, MA.

Glossary

A

AGGREGATE: Substances such as sand, gravel, or rock when they are used to make concrete.

APRON: A piece of horizontal trim just below the stool in interior window trim.

B

BACKING STRINGER: The finish stringer to which a cutout stringer is nailed in semi-housed stairs.

BASEBOARD: Horizontal trim running around the perimeter of a room where the wall meets the floor.

BATTEN: A strip of 1x-- nailed to the sheathing or siding of a house to cover joints in the sheathing. Barns have vertical battens.

BEARING: Resting upon; supported by.

BENCHMARK: A mark placed on a wall or stake that has a specified numerical relation to grade and is referred to continually during construction.

BEVEL: To cut at an angle. The angle cut on the edge of a board or door.

BIFOLD DOOR: A door that runs on a track hidden in the ceiling and folds over itself. Commonly used in closets.

BOARD FOOT: A unit of measurement used for wood. One board foot is a board one foot long, one foot wide and one inch thick.

BOTTOM PLATE (SOLE PLATE): The horizontal framing member that is nailed to the bottom of the studs in a wall.

BRIDGING: Serves to hold the joists vertical and helps transfer weight from one joist to the adjoining ones. Bridging can be either solid or cross bridging.

BUILDING LINE: The imaginary line designated in a plan that denotes the limits of a structure.

BUTT HINGES: Hinges used on doors where the leaves are mortised into (cut into) the door and jamb.

BUTT JOINT: A joint that is usually held together with nails and sometimes glue. It consists of the end of one member intersecting with the width or thickness dimension of another.

C

CAP FLASHING: The specially made shingles which waterproof the ridge of a roof.

CAPILLARY ACTION: The movement of water against gravity within a tube or between two close surfaces.

CASE HARDENED: The alternate heating and cooling done to the steel in some nails to make them extremely hard.

CASEMENT: The picture frame type trim that goes around the perimeter of windows on

both the inside and outside.

CASING: Another word for casement--the trim around windows.

CAULK: Thick, putty-like substance that is applied to joints in construction where water might leak in. It is usually applied with a caulk gun.

CEMENT COATED NAILS: Nails coated with an adhesive that increases the holding power of the nail three or four times.

CENTER LINE: A layout line indicating the middle of center of a wall, column, layout, etc.. The symbol for it is ℄.

CHUCK: The part of a drill which accepts and holds the bit.

CLEAT: A piece of wood fastened into the framing or wall to support a shelf, tread, brace, etc.

COLD JOINT: The coming together of two concrete slabs that have been poured at separate times and are not bonded together by the action of the concrete.

COMMON RAFTER: A rafter that extends from the double top plate to the ridge board.

CONCRETE FORM: The wood or metal walls that hold the concrete in a desired shape.

CORNER BEAD: Molding used to protect corners. When used with dry wall and plaster, corner bead is a reinforcing metal strip.

CORNICE: An eave that has been enclosed.

COUNTERSINK: The process and the tool which cuts a conical indentation into wood so that the head of a screw will fit into it and be flush with the surface.

COURSE: A row of shingles.

CROWN: The curve of a board along its thickness dimension.

CURTAILED STUD: (cripple stud) A stud that doesn't extend all the way from bottom plate to top plate but is interrupted by a header or sill.

CUT THREAD: Threads on screws that can cut into metal.

D

d-PENNY: The size unit in the measurement of nails.

DADO: A three sided recess cut in wood accross the grain. Also, a specialized saw blade used to cut wider kerfs.

DEAD LOAD: The weight of the stationary construction in a building--walls, plaster, floor covering.

DIAGONAL BRACING: The 1x6" brace that runs at a 45° angle from bottom plate to double top plate and is let into the exterior side of the studs.

DOOR STOP: The thin molding that is nailed to the face (width dimension) of the door jamb to prevent the door from swinging through.

DOUBLE TOP PLATE: The second plate nailed over the top plate in walls to add strength and stiffening.

DRIP EDGE: A molding placed above the exteriors of doors and windows that shunts water away from the house and makes it drip instead of seeping in.

DRY WALL (sheetrock): Sheets of white chalky gypsum covered with thick fire-treated paper.

E

EAVE: The lower part of the rafters that overhangs the sides of the house.

EDGE GRAIN: Grain that forms more than a 45° angle with the surface of a board.

EDGE NAIL: When a nail is driven through the face of one board into the edge of another or vice versa.

END GRAIN: The open and porous grain on the sawed-off ends of boards.

END NAIL: When nails are driven through the face of one board and into the end of another.

EXPANSION JOINT AND GROOVE: A piece of fibrous material or groove put in concrete sidewalks, driveways and streets to allow for expansion.

F

FACE NAIL: When the width dimensions or faces of two boards are nailed together and the nail is fairly perpendicular to the surface of the wood.

FACTORY EDGE: The perfectly straight edge that is cut into the long dimension of plywood at the factory.

FINISH: A term used to denote methods, nails or tools used when wood is supposed to look nice.

FLANGE: A flap or widening of a base or foundation, as in a vent sleeve.

FLASHING: Metal or mineral surfaced roofing used to waterproof the areas where a slanted roof meets a vertical wall.

FLUSH: When two adjacent surfaces are even and level with each other.

FLUSH DOOR: A door used widely in modern construction. It consists of thin plywood veneer covering a 2x2" frame.

FOOTING: The base of support below a foundation wall or column.

FOUNDATION: That portion of a structure located below the first floor grade and carrying the weight of the building.

FRAMING MEMBER: Studs, joists, rafters. The structural parts of a house that give it shape and strength.

FROSTLINE: The level in the ground below which frost doesn't form and water doesn't freeze.

FURRING: Strips of wood that are evenly spaced and attached to a surface to form a nailing base.

G

GABLE END RAFTER: The end rafters above the end walls in a gable-roofed house.

GAUGE: Numbers assigned to nails, wire and screws that describe the thickness of their shanks. Also, to draw a line along the edge of a board.

GLUE FILM: The thin (.005 inches), even layer of glue between two pieces that are being glued.

GRADE: A point fixed at a certain level which is continually referred to when building a structure. Also, the level at which the top of a wall or the surface of the ground should be after construction.

GRAIN: The natural lines in lumber formed by the annular rings that were added to the trunk of the tree as it grew.

GREEN CONCRETE: Concrete that has not completely hardened--concrete may be green for up to two weeks.

GROOVE: A three-sided recess running parallel to the grain.

H

HARDWOOD: Wood that comes from trees (deciduous) that shed their leaves at the end of the growing season. Some of these woods are softer than the wood produced by softwood trees.

HEADER: The horizontal structural member that supports the load over or around an opening for a window, door or stairwell.

HINGE POCKET: The chiseled-out rectangles in a door or door jamb made to fit a hinge leaf.

HOG: A large pig.

HONEYCOMBING: The formation of air pockets in the concrete which are visible when the forms are removed.

HYPOTENUSE: The side opposite the 90° angle in a right triangle; the longest side.

I

INSIDE DIMENSION: The distance between (not including) two things.

J

JAMB: The top and two sides of the window or door frame which are grazed by the door or window.

JIG: An apparatus that guides a saw or router etc. in making various things. They are usually specially built for a particular job.

JOINT COMPOUND: A white putty used to cover the joints between sheets of drywall.

JOIST: One of many parallel framing members that support the floor and ceiling loads.

JOIST HEADER: The joists on two sides of the perimeter of a house to which all the joists butt perpendicularly.

K

KEYWAY: A groove in a surface or edge such as in one concrete slab to lock it into another slab, poured earlier.

KERF: The groove cut out by the action of a saw.

KINGSTUD: The first stud on either side of a door in door framing that is next to the trimmer and runs from bottom plate to top plate.

KRAFT PAPER: Heavy paper, which can be impregnated with asphalt, used in construction to waterproof or dampproof.

L

LAYOUT: The marking with a pencil or knife on a board or surface to indicate what cuts and nailing need to be done.

LEEWARD: The direction the wind is heading. The side of a roof or house that faces away from the direction the wind is coming from.

LEDGER: A board or strip that is attached to the framing and supports a load like

joists or other horizontal framing.

LET-IN: Set into, as a let-in brace is set back into the studs so that it is flush with the edges of the studs.

LEVEL: Parallel to the horizon.

LIVE LOAD: The weight that movable objects such as people, furniture, snow etc. add to a structure.

LOAD: The weight that a structure, board or surface carries.

LOAD BEARING: Carrying part of the load of a house, such as a wall that supports the ceiling joists and rafters.

LOUVERS: A frame holding thin pieces of wood or metal which are parallel to each other and slanted.

LUG: The small protrusions of the side jambs in a door frame above the dado for the head jamb.

M

MACHINE SCREW: A metal screw with threads that are designed to screw into pre-threaded holes in metal.

MENISCUS: The curved shape that the surface of water tends to take in a tube.

MITER: To cut at an angle. An angle cut at the end of both members of a joint that is one-half the angle formed by both pieces.

MORTISE: A rectangular cavity cut into a piece of wood such as one to receive a tenon. Also, a verb meaning to cut a rectangular cavity in wood.

MUDSILL: A 2x8" (treated against rot or made of redwood) that rests on the top of the foundation walls and on which the joists rest.

N

NAILING: Boards used as backing or support behind a wall or ceiling so that another board can be nailed to the backing board and be supported at that place.

NOMINAL SIZE: The dimensions of a board as described by its name. Not to be confused with its actual dimensions.

NOSING: The part of a tread which projects out over the tread below it and allows toe space when climbing the stair.

O

ON CENTER: (abbrev. O.C.) A way of describing the spacing of framing members or nails by indicating the distance from the center of one to the center of the next.

OUTSIDE DIMENSION: The distance across and including the thickness of two things.

P

PENNY-(d): The size unit in the measurement of nails.

PILOT HOLE: A small hole drilled in a material such as metal to make the drilling of a larger hole easier.

PLUMB: Vertical; at right angles to the horizon.

PRY: To use a lever in moving an object.

PUMICE: A porous volcanic stone that is so light it floats.

PURLIN WALL: A short stud wall that helps support the rafters between the ridge of a roof and the double top plate.

PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM: $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$. The sum

of the squares of the two sides of a right triangle equals the square of the hypotenuse.

R

RABBET: A two-sided recess running along the edge of a piece of wood.

RATCHET: A mechanism that allows forceful turning in one direction only.

REVEAL: The portion of a board that is allowed to show and is not covered by another piece of trim. As in the 1/4" reveal along the edge of a door jamb that is not covered by the door trim or casing.

RIP: To saw a board along or parallel to the grain.

RISER: The vertical stair member located between two consecutive treads.

ROLL ROOFING: Heavy asphalt impregnated felt surfaced with mineral bits and available in rolls.

ROOFING CEMENT (lap cement): A thick tar-like substance used in waterproofing roofs.

ROOT DIAMETER: The thickness of the shank of a screw minus the threads.

ROUGH OPENING (abbrev. R.O.): The structural opening for a window, door or stairway which is framed by the studs or joists and the headers.

ROUT: To use a router on. To chisel out or mortise out.

RPM: Abbreviation for revolutions per minute.

S

SCREED: Strips of metal or wood placed in the area where concrete is to be poured, to aid in the even application of the concrete.

SCRIBE: A compass-like tool used in laying out the face or end of a board for sawing so that when cut, it exactly conforms to the contours of the surface it is being fit to.

SET: The deflection of the teeth of a saw alternately away from the centerline.

SET SCREW: A machine screw that is screwed through the side of a sleeve to hold in place an object in the middle of the sleeve.

SHEATHING: The boards or sheets that are attached to the exterior of studs and rafters to form the structural covering of a house.

SHEETROCK (drywall): Sheets of white chalky gypsum covered with thick fire-treated paper.

SHIM: A small, thin wedge used in plumbing door jambs. Also a thin piece of material used in making the surface of one object flush with another by its insertion under the object.

SHORE: To reinforce with lumber, as in shoring up a roof or shoring up the sides of an excavated ditch.

SIDING: The many different types of finish covering that can be applied over the sheathing of a house.

SILL: The lowest horizontal member of the exterior of a window or door frame.

SILL SEALER: Insulation-like material that comes in 8" rolls and is used between the foundation walls and the mudsill to seal

out air, dirt and insects.

SLIP FEATHER: A piece of veneer used like a spline.

SOFFIT: A small false ceiling, as in a dropped ceiling or underside of a cornice.

SOFTWOOD: Wood that comes from evergreen trees (conifers).

SPACER BLOCK: A block of wood inserted between two things to keep them a specified distance apart.

SPLINE: A thin strip of wood set into both edges of a splined edge joint.

SQUARE: At right angles. Also, a unit of measure in roofing. One square equals 100 sq. feet.

STRAIGHTEDGE: A board with an absolutely straight edge that can be used when sawing to guide the saw in a straight cut.

STRIKE: To level and smooth the surface of concrete to grade by drawing a straight edge, called a strike, along the top edges of the screeds or forms.

STOOL: The horizontal member of interior window trim that fits over the sill and extends inside. Often mistakenly referred to as the windowsill.

STORY POLE: A long, straight, thin pole or board that is used in leveling with a builder's level, transit or water level.

STUCCO: A rough exterior plaster that is used as an exterior finish on houses.

STUD: One of a series of the vertical structural members of a wall.

T

TAIL JOIST: A joist that is interrupted by a header. It is supported by a wall or foundation on one end and a header on the other.

TANG: The part of an auger bit that fits into the chuck of the brace.

TAPING: The finishing operation for sheetrock. Covering the joints with taping compound and tape so that they are invisible when painted.

TEMPLATE: A pattern or guide that is used to lay out or cut boards the same each time.

TENSILE STRENGTH: The resistance of a material to forces tending to tear it apart.

TOENAIL: To nail two pieces of wood together by angling the nail at approximately a 45° angle to both pieces.

TOP PLATE: The top horizontal framing member in walls to which the studs are nailed.

TREAD: The horizontal member of a stair on which the feet are placed.

TRIMMER: The stud or joist that is placed nearest the rough opening in framing. A stud that supports a header.

U

UNIT RISE: The vertical distance covered by one riser in a stair.

UNIT RUN: The horizontal distance covered by one tread (minus its nosing) in a stair.

V

VAPOR BARRIER: A waterproof material used in construction to prevent the passage of water vapor and moisture from the outside to the inside.

VEENER: A thin layer of wood (usually hardwood) that is glued to the surface of

lesser grades of wood, as in furniture or plywood.

VIBRATOR: As it's used in construction, a metal torpedo at the end of a hose that vibrates at the insistence of a gasoline-powered engine.

W

WHALER: A horizontal member in a concrete form that helps keep the form straight and/or holds the ties.

WINDWARD: The direction the wind is coming from. The side of a structure that faces the direction the wind is coming from.

Index

If you are looking for a compound term, such as purlin wall, and you don't find it under one part of the term (walls), check for it under the other (purlin).

A term is listed under the specific (cabinet scraper, belt sander) if it is better known that way or important enough for its own listing. Otherwise, it is listed under the generic (ax, roofing; nails, oil quenched). Sometimes it is listed both ways for quick access (toggle bolt; bolt, toggle).

As you use the index, you will notice omissions and find that some terms are not placed the best way for you. By making your own additions and cross references as you work, you will make this tool more useful and the information in the book more accessible for your own needs.

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