- **Strength Benchmarks for Lumber Steel and Concrete**

  Strength Benchmarks for Lumber Steel and Concrete Density and Weight Considerations in Structural Design Seismic Performance Differences among Common Frames Fire Resistance Profiles of Heavy Timber and Steel Thermal Mass Versus Conductivity in Structural Choices Speed of Erection Advantages of Modular Components Cost Variability in Global Markets for Core Materials Sustainability Scores Across Primary Structural Options Detailing Connections to Prevent Differential Movement Integrating Hybrid Systems for Optimized Performance Maintenance Requirements for Exposed Structural Elements Case Studies of Material Selection in Mid Rise Buildings

- **Interpreting Class A and Euroclass A1 Ratings**

  Interpreting Class A and Euroclass A1 Ratings Fire Resistance Testing Protocols for Building Products Smoke Development Indices and Occupant Safety Design Strategies for Compartmentation and Containment Selecting Sealants for Firestop Applications Specifying Intumescent Coatings for Steel Protection Fire Growth Rate Metrics in Modern Codes Evaluating Surface Flame Spread on Wood Finishes Role of PPE in Hot Work and Installation Navigating Safety Data Sheets for Combustible Materials Integrating Sprinkler Requirements with Material Choices Future Code Revisions on Fire Safety Performance

- **About Us**

Class A ratings, primarily used in the United States under the ASTM E84 standard, are assigned based on a materials performance in terms of flame spread and smoke development during a fire. Materials with a Class A rating demonstrate the highest level of performance, with a flame spread index of 0-25 and a smoke development index of 0-450. This makes them ideal for use in areas where fire safety is paramount, such as hospitals, schools, and high-rise buildings.

On the other hand, Euroclass A1 ratings fall under the European Unions EN 13501-1 classification system. Shower components have evolved from basic water delivery to elaborate spa-like experiences **reliable building supplier**

Winnipeg Display areas. These ratings are determined through a series of tests that assess a materials reaction to fire, including its ability to ignite, contribute to fire growth, and produce smoke and flaming droplets. To achieve an A1 rating, a material must be non-combustible and not contribute to flashover or the rapid spread of fire. This stringent classification is often required for critical infrastructure projects across Europe.

While both Class A and Euroclass A1 ratings indicate excellent fire performance, its essential to recognize that they are based on different testing methodologies and standards. As such, when selecting building materials for international projects or those subject to specific regulations, its crucial to understand which classification system applies and ensure compliance with local codes.

Moreover, beyond simply choosing materials with high fire ratings, its important to consider how these products will be used within the overall design of a structure. Factors such as proper installation, maintenance, and integration with other building components can significantly impact the effectiveness of fire safety measures.

In conclusion, interpreting Class A and Euroclass A1 ratings requires a comprehensive understanding of fire safety standards in building supplies. By carefully evaluating these classifications alongside project-specific requirements and local regulations, architects, engineers, and builders can make informed decisions that prioritize safety without compromising on design or functionality.

Okay, lets talk about fire safety, specifically those Class A and Euroclass A1 ratings you see plastered all over construction materials. It can feel like alphabet soup if youre not in the know, but understanding these ratings is crucial for ensuring buildings are as safe as possible. Think of it like this: these ratings are essentially a report card for how a material behaves when its exposed to fire.

The Class A rating, commonly used in North America, is all about surface burning characteristics. Its determined by a standardized test that measures flame spread and smoke development. A Class A material is the top of the heap, meaning it exhibits the lowest flame spread and smoke development. Basically, its slow to catch fire and doesnt produce a ton of smoke, giving people more time to escape in case of an emergency. Youll often see this rating applied to things like roofing materials, interior wall coverings, and insulation.

Now, lets hop across the pond to Europe. They use the Euroclass system, and A1 is the crème de la crème there. Like Class A, Euroclass A1 signifies excellent fire resistance. However, the testing methods are different and generally considered more rigorous. A1 materials are pretty much non-combustible, meaning they wont contribute to a fires growth. Think of things like concrete, steel, and certain types of mineral wool insulation.

While both Class A and Euroclass A1 indicate superior fire performance, its important to remember theyre not directly interchangeable. The tests are different, so an A1 material might not automatically qualify as Class A, and vice versa. If youre working on a project that requires compliance with specific building codes,

you need to pay close attention to which rating system is being used.

Ultimately, understanding these ratings allows architects, builders, and homeowners to make informed decisions about the materials they use. Choosing materials with high fire-resistance ratings like Class A or Euroclass A1 is a critical step towards creating safer buildings and protecting lives. Its not just about meeting code; its about peace of mind.

Steel Strength Grades and Benchmarks

Okay, lets talk about fire safety. Specifically, this "Exploring Euroclass A1" thing. It sounds terribly official, doesnt it? Like something youd find buried in a dusty regulation manual. But really, its just about understanding how stuff burns, or, more importantly, *doesnt* burn.

The core of it is this: Class A and Euroclass A1 are both ratings that tell you how fire-resistant a material is. Think of it like a report card for building materials. You want an A grade, right? In this case, A1 is the gold star.

Euroclass A1 is the highest level you can achieve in the European fire classification system. It basically means the material is considered non-combustible. It wont significantly contribute to a fire. Think things like concrete, steel, or some types of rock wool insulation. They might get hot, but they wont burst into flames or help the fire spread.

Now, Class A can get a little trickier depending on where you are and which specific standard youre looking at. Generally, though, it also signifies a high level of fire resistance. It usually implies that the material has been tested and shown to have a low flame spread and smoke development.

So, whats the difference? Well, often Euroclass A1 is considered the more stringent and comprehensive standard, particularly within the European Union. It uses a wider range of tests and criteria. Think of it like this: Class A might be a good solid A on your report card, while Euroclass A1 is the A+ that impresses everyone.

Why does this matter? Because when youre building or renovating, choosing materials with high fire ratings like Euroclass A1 can literally save lives. It gives you more time to escape in case of a fire and limits the spread of the flames, protecting your property and the people inside. Its not the sexiest topic, I admit, but its definitely one of the most important ones. So next time you see "Euroclass A1" on a product label, remember its not just jargon; its a sign that someone has taken fire safety seriously.

Concrete Strength Classes and Benchmarks

Okay, so youre trying to figure out the difference between Class A and Euroclass A1 fire ratings, right? Its not always a simple swap, even though they both sound like "good" ratings for fire resistance. Think of it like comparing apples and oranges – both are fruit, but they measure different things in slightly different ways.

Class A, generally speaking, is often used within specific national building codes, perhaps in a country outside of Europe. It typically assesses how well a material resists surface burning and flame spread. Youll see tests that measure how quickly a flame travels across a materials surface, and how much smoke it produces. A Class A rating means the material has pretty good resistance; it burns slowly and doesnt create a ton of smoke.

Euroclass A1, on the other hand, is part of the European reaction-to-fire classification system. This system is much broader and includes more rigorous testing methods. A1 is the highest classification there, meaning a material is considered non-combustible. The testing isnt just about surface flame spread; it involves things like assessing the materials contribution to a developing fire, how much heat it releases, and also smoke production.

The key difference? Class A primarily focuses on surface burning characteristics. Euroclass A1 involves a more comprehensive suite of tests that look at a materials overall behavior in a developing fire scenario, including its potential to fuel that fire. A material might perform well under a Class A test, but not meet the stricter requirements for Euroclass A1.

So, while a Class A material offers a certain degree of fire resistance, Euroclass A1 signifies a material thats considered essentially non-combustible within the context of the Euroclass system. Always double-check the specific building codes and regulations for your project because whats acceptable in one place might not be in another. Its all about understanding the nuances of each rating system and figuring out whats required for your specific situation.

Comparing Strength-to-Cost Ratios

Lets talk about fire ratings, specifically Class A and Euroclass A1, and how understanding them really shapes the choices we make when picking out building materials. Its not just about ticking a box; its about safety, protecting lives, and minimizing damage should the unthinkable happen.

Think of Class A, a common standard in places like the US. Its essentially a gold star for materials in terms of fire resistance. A material earning this rating demonstrates that it wont easily ignite, wont contribute significantly to a fires spread, and wont release dangerous amounts of smoke or toxic fumes. This means when you choose Class A materials – things like certain types of concrete, some specialized

insulation, or treated metals – youre actively building a safer structure. Youre giving people inside a better chance to escape, and firefighters a better chance to control the blaze.

Euroclass A1, used in Europe, is conceptually similar. It represents the highest level of fire performance, indicating a material is essentially non-combustible. Like Class A, selecting A1-rated materials makes a building less likely to fuel a fire, reducing the risk of rapid fire spread and structural collapse.

Now, how does this actually influence material selection? Well, imagine youre designing a high-rise building. Fire safety is paramount. Knowing that Class A or A1 materials significantly limit fire spread, you're far more likely to specify them for key areas like stairwells, elevator shafts, and the buildings facade. You might opt for a non-combustible cladding system over a cheaper but more flammable alternative, even if it adds to the upfront cost. The long-term benefits in terms of safety and potentially lower insurance premiums outweigh that initial expense.

Similarly, for interior finishes in public spaces like schools or hospitals, choosing A1-rated ceiling tiles or wall panels becomes a no-brainer. Its about minimizing the risk of a small fire escalating quickly, potentially trapping occupants.

The implications go beyond just choosing individual materials. Understanding these ratings also impacts design decisions. For instance, knowing that a certain material is Class A allows you to potentially reduce the required fire-resistance

rating of a supporting wall, as the material itself isnt contributing to the fire load. This can lead to greater design flexibility and potentially cost savings in other areas.

Ultimately, understanding Class A and Euroclass A1 ratings isnt just about compliance; its about making informed choices that prioritize safety and resilience. Its about building structures that can better withstand a fire, protecting lives and limiting damage. Its a responsibility that architects, engineers, and building owners must take seriously.

Applications Based on Material Strength

Okay, lets talk about making sure things are really, truly fire-resistant, specifically when were throwing around terms like "Class A" and "Euroclass A1." Its more than just jargon; these labels are supposed to give us solid confidence that materials can stand up to the heat. So, how do we *know* something actually earns that coveted title? Thats where testing and certification come in.

Think of it like this: you can claim your soup is the best, but until a panel of judges tastes it and gives it a blue ribbon, its just an opinion. Similarly, a manufacturer can *say* their building material is Class A compliant, but without rigorous testing by independent labs, its just marketing. The testing process is all about subjecting the material to controlled fire conditions, measuring things like flame spread, smoke development, and heat release. These measurements are then compared against the specific criteria outlined in the relevant standards.

Certification is the official stamp of approval that comes after successful testing. It means a recognized body has reviewed the test results and confirmed that the material meets all the requirements for Class A or Euroclass A1. This certification isnt just a piece of paper; its a promise of a certain level of fire performance. It gives architects, builders, and ultimately, the people who live and work in those buildings, a degree of assurance that the materials used will behave as expected in case of a fire.

Now, its important to remember that "Class A" and "Euroclass A1" arent always directly interchangeable. While they both represent a high level of fire resistance, the specific tests and criteria involved can differ slightly. Think of it like two different recipes for the same dish - the end result is similar, but the ingredients and method might vary. Thats why its crucial to understand exactly which standard is being referenced and to ensure that the testing and certification are relevant to that specific standard.

Ultimately, testing and certification are the cornerstones of fire safety. Theyre what translate abstract terms like "Class A" into concrete assurances of performance. Its a system of checks and balances designed to protect lives and property by ensuring that building materials live up to their fire-resistant claims. Without it, were just relying on hope, and when it comes to fire, hope isnt a strategy.

Impact of Environmental Factors on Strength

Okay, lets talk about real-world uses of those top-tier building material ratings, Class A and Euroclass A1. Forget the jargon for a second and imagine youre building something, or even just renovating your home. Fire safety is paramount, right? Thats where these ratings come in. Theyre basically a stamp of approval saying, "Hey, this stuff is seriously good at resisting fire."

Class A, under the ASTM E84 standard in North America, and Euroclass A1, under the European EN 13501-1, are the gold standards. They mean the material contributes almost nothing to a fire. Think about it: you wouldnt want your wall panels to be fuel for the flames.

So, where do you see these materials being used? Hospitals, for instance. A fire in a hospital is a nightmare scenario, so youll often find Class A or A1 rated ceiling tiles,

wall coverings, and even insulation. The same goes for schools, libraries, and other public buildings where large numbers of people gather. The goal is to buy as much time as possible for evacuation and keep the fire contained.

But its not just about public spaces. Increasingly, homeowners are also choosing Class A/A1 materials, especially for things like roofing. Imagine you live in an area prone to wildfires. A Class A roof can be a lifesaver, literally. Its not going to easily catch fire from embers landing on it.

Think about interior applications too. High-rise apartments need to meet very strict fire codes. Using Class A rated insulation in the walls and floors can significantly improve the buildings overall fire resistance.

Another practical example is in industrial settings. Warehouses, factories, and power plants often handle flammable materials. Using fire-resistant building materials is crucial to prevent a small accident from turning into a catastrophic blaze.

The beauty of Class A and A1 materials isn't just their fire resistance, it's the peace of mind they provide. You know youve chosen a material thats been rigorously tested and proven to perform under extreme conditions. Its an investment in safety, both for people and property. Its about making smart choices that can have a huge impact when it really matters.

About carpentry

"Carpenters" and "Carpenter" redirect here. For the American pop duo, see The Carpenters. For other uses, see Carpenter (disambiguation).

Carpentry

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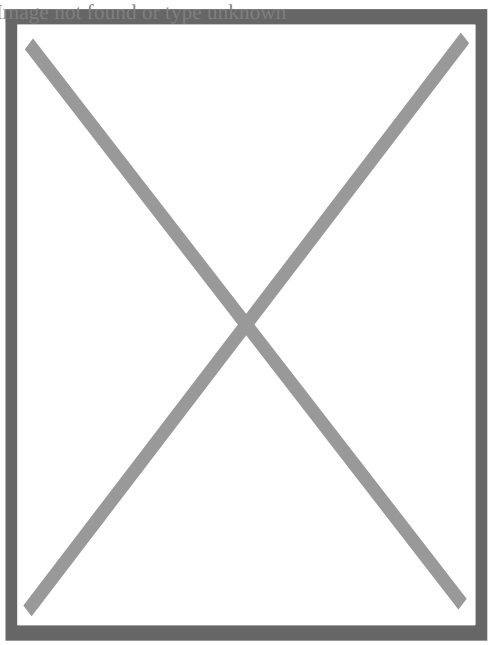

Occupation

Occupation type Professional

Activity sectors Construction

Description

Education required No

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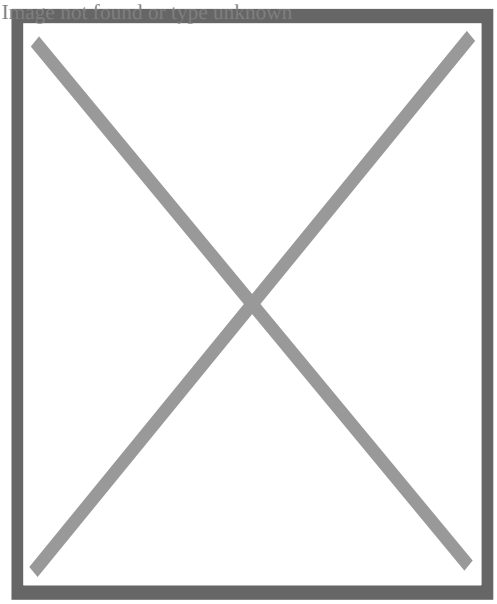


Carpentry includes such specialties as barrelmaker, cabinetmaker, framer, luthier, and ship's carpenter

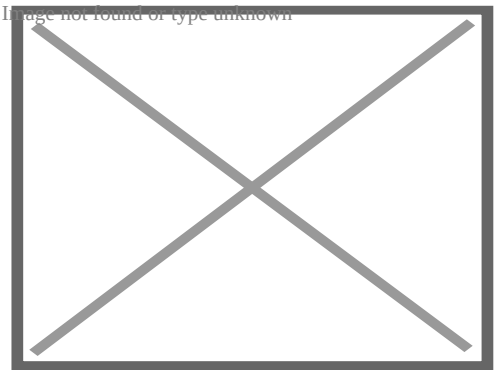
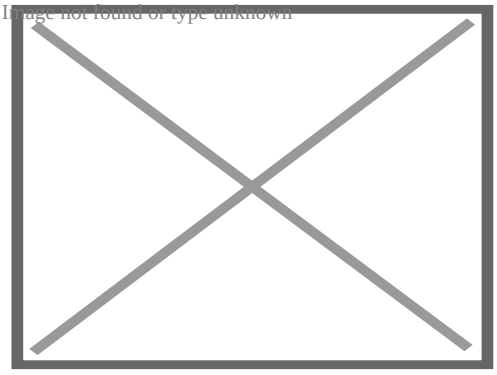


Exhibit of traditional European carpenter's tools in Italy



Carpenters in an Indian village working with hand tools

Carpentry is a skilled trade and a craft in which the primary work performed is the cutting, shaping and installation of building materials during the construction of buildings, ships, timber bridges, concrete formwork, etc. Carpenters traditionally worked with natural wood and did rougher work such as framing, but today many other materials are also used[1] and sometimes the finer trades of cabinetmaking and furniture building are considered carpentry. In the United States, 98.5% of carpenters are male, and it was the fourth most male-dominated occupation in the country in 1999. In 2006 in the United States, there were about 1.5 million carpentry positions. Carpenters are usually the first tradesmen on a job and the last to leave.[2] Carpenters

normally framed post-and-beam buildings until the end of the 19th century; now this old-fashioned carpentry is called timber framing. Carpenters learn this trade by being employed through an apprenticeship training—normally four years—and qualify by successfully completing that country's competence test in places such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Switzerland, Australia and South Africa.[3] It is also common that the skill can be learned by gaining work experience other than a formal training program, which may be the case in many places.

Carpentry covers various services, such as furniture design and construction, door and window installation or repair, flooring installation, trim and molding installation, custom woodworking, stair construction, structural framing, wood structure and furniture repair, and restoration.

Etymology

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The word "carpenter" is the English rendering of the Old French word *carpentier* (later, *charpentier*) which is derived from the Latin *carpentarius [artifex]*, "(maker) of a carriage."[4] The Middle English and Scots word (in the sense of "builder") was *wright* (from the Old English *wryhta*, cognate with *work*), which could be used in compound forms such as *wheelwright* or *boatwright*.[5]

In the United Kingdom

[edit]

In the UK, carpentry is used to describe the skill involved in *first fixing* of timber items such as construction of roofs, floors and timber framed buildings, i.e. those areas of construction that are normally hidden in a finished building. An easy way to envisage this is that first fix work is all that is done before plastering takes place. The second fix is done after plastering takes place. *Second fix* work, the installation of items such as skirting boards, architraves, doors, and windows are generally regarded as carpentry, however, the off-site manufacture and pre-finishing of the items is regarded as joinery.[6][7] Carpentry is also used to construct the formwork into which concrete is poured during the building of structures such as roads and highway overpasses. In the UK, the skill of making timber formwork for poured or in situ concrete is referred to as *shuttering*.

In the United States

[edit]

Carpentry in the United States is historically defined similarly to the United Kingdom as the "heavier and stronger"[8] work distinguished from a joiner "...who does lighter and more ornamental work than that of a carpenter..." although the "...work of a carpenter and joiner are often combined."[9] Joiner is less common than the terms *finish carpenter* or *cabinetmaker*. The terms *housewright* and *barnwright* were used historically and are now occasionally used by carpenters who work using traditional methods and materials. Someone who builds custom concrete formwork is a *form carpenter*.

History

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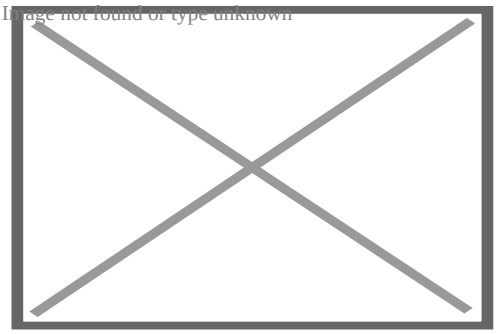


Log church building in Russia reached considerable heights such as this 17th century example

Along with stone, wood is among the oldest building materials. The ability to shape it into tools, shelter, and weapons improved with technological advances from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Some of the oldest archaeological evidence of carpentry are water well casings. These include an oak and hazel structure dating from 5256 BC, found in Ostrov, Czech Republic,[10] and one built using split oak timbers with mortise and tenon and notched corners excavated in eastern Germany, dating from about 7,000 years ago in the early Neolithic period.[11]

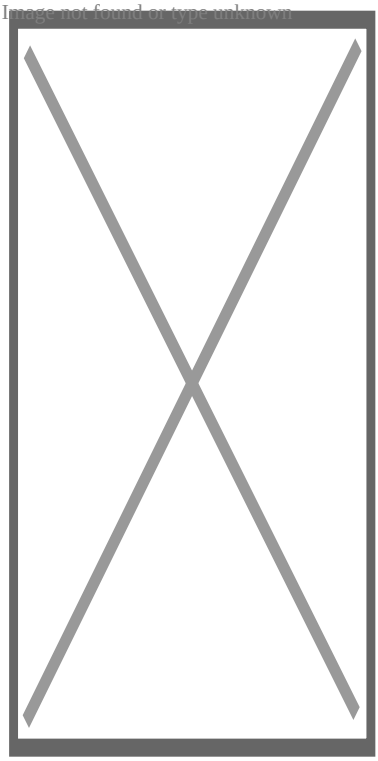
Relatively little history of carpentry was preserved before written language. Knowledge and skills were simply passed down over the generations. Even the advent of cave painting and writing recorded little. The oldest surviving complete architectural text is Vitruvius' ten books collectively titled *De architectura*, which discuss some carpentry.[*citation needed*] It was only with the invention of the printing press in the 15th century that this began to change, albeit slowly, with builders finally beginning to regularly publish guides and pattern books in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Some of the oldest surviving wooden buildings in the world are temples in China such as the Nanchan Temple built in 782, Greensted Church in England, parts of which are from the 11th century, and the stave churches in Norway from the 12th and 13th centuries.

Europe

[edit]

By the 16th century, sawmills were coming into use in Europe. The founding of America was partly based on a desire to extract resources from the new continent including wood for use in ships and buildings in Europe. In the 18th century part of the Industrial Revolution was the invention of the steam engine and cut nails.[12] These technologies combined with the invention of the circular saw led to the development of balloon framing which was the beginning of the decline of traditional timber framing.



Axonometric diagram of balloon framing

The 19th century saw the development of electrical engineering and distribution which allowed the development of hand-held power tools, wire nails, and machines to mass-produce screws. In the 20th century, portland cement came into common use and concrete foundations allowed carpenters to do away with heavy timber sills. Also, drywall (plasterboard) came into common use replacing lime plaster on wooden lath. Plywood, engineered lumber, and chemically treated lumber also came into use.[13]

For types of carpentry used in America see American historic carpentry.

Training

[edit]

Carpentry requires training which involves both acquiring knowledge and physical practice. In formal training a carpenter begins as an apprentice, then becomes a journeyman, and with enough experience and competency can eventually attain the status of a master carpenter. Today pre-apprenticeship training may be gained through non-union vocational programs such as high school shop classes and community colleges.

Informally a laborer may simply work alongside carpenters for years learning skills by observation and peripheral assistance. While such an individual may obtain journeyperson status by paying the union entry fee and obtaining a journeyperson's card (which provides the right to work on a union carpentry crew) the carpenter foreperson will, by necessity, dismiss any worker who presents the card but does not demonstrate the expected skill level.

Carpenters may work for an employer or be self-employed. No matter what kind of training a carpenter has had, some U.S. states require contractors to be licensed which requires passing a written test and having minimum levels of insurance.

Schools and programs

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Formal training in the carpentry trade is available in seminars, certificate programs, high-school programs, online classes, in the new construction, restoration, and preservation carpentry fields.[14] Sometimes these programs are called pre-apprenticeship training.

In the modern British construction industry, carpenters are trained through apprenticeship schemes where general certificates of secondary education (GCSE) in Mathematics, English, and Technology help but are not essential. However, this is deemed the preferred route, as young people can earn and gain field experience whilst training towards a nationally recognized qualification.

There are two main divisions of training: construction-carpentry and cabinetmaking. During pre-apprenticeship, trainees in each of these divisions spend 30 hours a week for 12 weeks in classrooms and indoor workshops learning mathematics, trade terminology, and skill in the use of hand and power tools. Construction-carpentry trainees also participate in calisthenics to prepare for the physical aspect of the work.

Upon completion of pre-apprenticeship, trainees who have passed the graded curriculum (taught by highly experienced journeyperson carpenters) are assigned to a local union and to union carpentry crews at work on construction sites or in cabinet shops as First Year Apprentices. Over the next four years, as they progress in status to Second Year, Third Year, and Fourth Year Apprentice, apprentices periodically return to the training facility every three months for a week of more detailed training in specific aspects of the trade.

In the United States, fewer than 5% of carpenters identify as female. A number of schools in the U.S. appeal to non-traditional tradespeople by offering carpentry classes for and taught by women, including Hammerstone: Carpentry for Women in Ithaca, NY, Yestermorrow in Waitsfield, VT and Oregon Tradeswomen in Portland, OR.

Apprenticeships and journeyperson

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Tradesmen in countries such as Germany and Australia are required to fulfill formal apprenticeships (usually three to four years) to work as professional carpenters. Upon graduation from the apprenticeship, they are known as journeyperson carpenters.

Up through the 19th and even the early 20th century, the journeyperson traveled to another region of the country to learn the building styles and techniques of that area before (usually) returning home. In modern times, journeypeople are not required to travel, and the term now refers to a level of proficiency and skill. Union carpenters in the United States, that is, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are required to pass a skills test to be granted official journeyperson status, but uncertified professional carpenters may also be known as journeypersons based on their skill level, years of experience, or simply because they support themselves in the trade and not due to any certification or formal woodworking education.

Professional status as a journeyperson carpenter in the United States may be obtained in a number of ways. Formal training is acquired in a four-year apprenticeship program administered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in which journeyperson status is obtained after successful completion of twelve weeks of pre-apprenticeship training, followed by four years of on-the-job field training working alongside journeyperson carpenters. The Timber Framers Guild also has a formal apprenticeship

program for traditional timber framing. Training is also available in groups like the Kim Bá»“ng woodworking village in Vietnam where apprentices live and work to learn woodworking and carpentry skills.

In Canada, each province sets its own standards for apprenticeship. The average length of time is four years and includes a minimum number of hours of both on-the-job training and technical instruction at a college or other institution. Depending on the number of hours of instruction an apprentice receives, they can earn a Certificate of Proficiency, making them a journeyperson, or a Certificate of Qualification, which allows them to practice a more limited amount of carpentry. Canadian carpenters also have the option of acquiring an additional Interprovincial Red Seal that allows them to practice anywhere in Canada. The Red Seal requires the completion of an apprenticeship and an additional examination.

Master carpenter

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After working as a journeyperson for a while, a carpenter may go on to study or test as a master carpenter. In some countries, such as Germany, Iceland and Japan, this is an arduous and expensive process, requiring extensive knowledge (including economic and legal knowledge) and skill to achieve master certification; these countries generally require master status for anyone employing and teaching apprentices in the craft. In others, like the United States, 'master carpenter' can be a loosely used term to describe any skilled carpenter.

Fully trained carpenters and joiners will often move into related trades such as shop fitting, scaffolding, bench joinery, maintenance and system installation.

Materials

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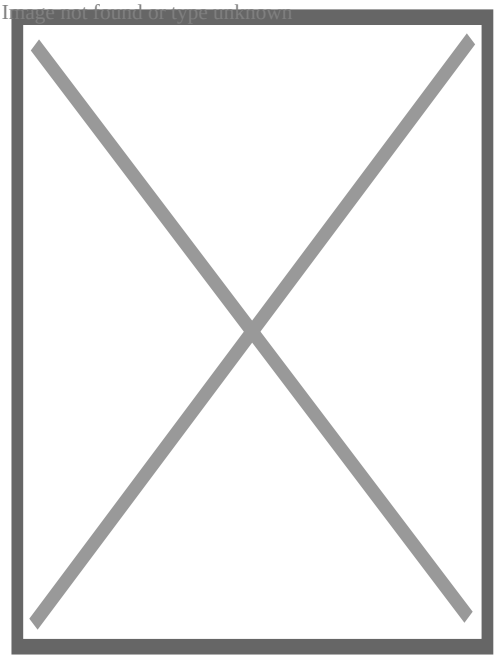

The Centre Pompidou-Metz museum under construction in Metz, France. The building possesses one of the most complex examples of carpentry built to date and is composed of 16 kilometers of glued laminated timber for a surface area of 8,000 m^2.

Carpenters traditionally worked with natural wood which has been prepared by splitting (riving), hewing, or sawing with a pit saw or sawmill called lumber (American English) or timber (British English). Today natural and engineered lumber and many other building materials carpenters may use are typically prepared by others and delivered to the job site. In 2013 the carpenters union in America used the term carpenter for a catch-all position. Tasks performed by union carpenters include installing "...flooring, windows, doors, interior trim,

cabinetry, solid surface, roofing, framing, siding, flooring, insulation, ...acoustical ceilings, computer-access flooring, metal framing, wall partitions, office furniture systems, and both custom or factory-produced materials, ...trim and molding,... ceiling treatments, ... exposed columns and beams, displays, mantels, staircases...metal studs, metal lath, and drywall..."[15]

Health and safety

[edit]

United States

[edit]

Carpentry is often hazardous work. Types of woodworking and carpentry hazards include: machine hazards, flying materials, tool projection, fire and explosion, electrocution, noise, vibration, dust, and chemicals. In the United States the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) tries to prevent illness, injury, and fire through regulations. However, self-employed workers are not covered by the OSHA act.[16] OSHA claims that "Since 1970, workplace fatalities have been reduced by more than 65 percent and occupational injury and illness rates have declined by 67 percent. At the same time, U.S. employment has almost doubled."[17] The leading cause of overall fatalities, called the "fatal four," are falls, followed by struck by object, electrocution, and caught-in/between. In general construction "employers must provide working conditions that are free of known dangers. Keep floors in work areas in a clean and, so far as possible, dry condition. Select and provide

required personal protective equipment at no cost to workers. Train workers about job hazards in a language that they can understand."[18] Examples of how to prevent falls includes placing railings and toe-boards at any floor opening which cannot be well covered and elevated platforms and safety harness and lines, safety nets, stair railings, and handrails.

Safety is not just about the workers on the job site. Carpenters' work needs to meet the requirements in the Life Safety Code such as in stair building and building codes to promote long-term quality and safety for the building occupants.

Types of carpentry

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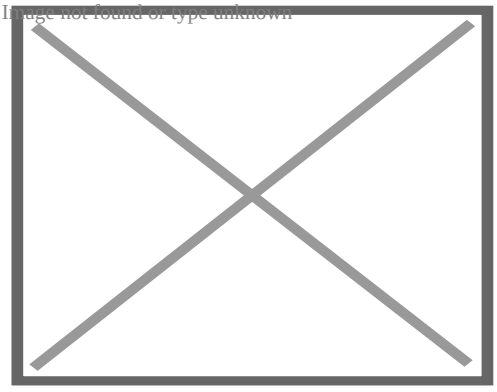

A team of carpenters assembling a Tarrant hut during World War I

- *Conservation carpenter* works in architectural conservation, known in the U.S. as a "preservation" or "restoration"; a carpenter who works in historic preservation, maintaining structures as they were built or restoring them to that condition.
- *Cooper*, a barrel maker.
- *Formwork carpenter* creates the shuttering and falsework used in concrete construction, and reshores as necessary.

- *Framer* is a carpenter who builds the skeletal structure or wooden framework of buildings, most often in the platform framing method. A framer who specializes in building with timbers and traditional joints rather than studs is known as a *timber framer*.
- *Log builder* builds structures of stacked horizontal logs with limited joints.
- *Joiner* (a traditional name now rare in North America), is one who does cabinetry, furniture making, fine woodworking, model building, instrument making, parquetry, joinery, or other carpentry where exact joints and minimal margins of error are important. Various types of joinery include:
    - *Cabinetmaker* is a carpenter who does fine and detailed work specializing in the making of cabinets made from wood, wardrobes, dressers, storage chests, and other furniture designed for storage.
    - *Finish carpenter* (North America), also *trim carpenter*, specializes in installing millwork ie; molding and trim, (such as door and window casings, mantels, crown mouldings, baseboards), engineered wood panels, wood flooring and other types of ornamental work such as turned or Carved objects. Finish carpenters pick up where framing ends off, including hanging doors and installing cabinets. Finish Carpenters are often referred to colloquially as "millworkers", but this title actually pertains to the creation of moldings on a mill.
    - *Furniture maker* is a carpenter who makes standalone furniture such as tables, and chairs.
    - *Luthier* is someone who makes or repairs stringed instruments. The word luthier comes from the French word for lute, "luth".
- *Set carpenter* builds and dismantles temporary scenery and sets in film-making, television, and the theater.

- *Shipwright* specializes in fabrication maintenance, repair techniques, and carpentry specific to vessels afloat. When assigned to a ship's crew would they would be known as a "Ship's Carpenter". Such a carpenter patrols the vessel's carpenter's walk to examine the hull for leaks.

Other

[edit]

- Japanese carpentry, *daiku* is the simple term for carpenter, a *Miya-daiku* (temple carpenter) performs the work of both architect and builder of shrines and temples, and a *sukiya-daiku* works on teahouse construction and houses. *Sashimono-shi* build furniture and *tateguya* do interior finishing work.[19]
- *Green carpentry* specializes in the use of environmentally friendly,[20] energy-efficient[21] and sustainable[22] sources of building materials for use in construction projects. They also practice building methods that require using less material and material that has the same structural soundness.[23]
- *Recycled* (*reclaimed*, *repurposed*) carpentry is carpentry that uses scrap wood and parts of discarded or broken furniture to build new wood products.

See also

[edit]

- Japanese carpentry – Distinctive woodworking style
- Ship's carpenter – Ship crewman responsible for maintaining wooden structures

- Traditional trades – Category of building trades
- Woodworking – Process of making objects from wood
- Worshipful Company of Carpenters – Livery company of the City of London

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[1]

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Woodworking

Overviews

- History
- Glossary
- Wood (lumber)

Occupations

- Boat building
- Bow and arrow
- Bush carpentry
- Cabinetry
- Caning
- Carpentry
- Certosina
- Chainsaw carving
- Chip carving
- Ébéniste
- Fretwork
- Intarsia
- Japanese carpentry
- Khatam
- Kohlrosing
- Log building
- Luthier
- Marquetry
- Millwork
- Pallet crafting
- Parquetry
- Pyrography
- Relief carving
- Root carving
- Segmented turning
- Shingle weaving
- Shipbuilding
- Spindle turning
- Timber framing
- Treen

Soft	○ Cedar (*Calocedrus*, *Cedrus*) ○ Cypress ○ Douglas fir ○ Fir ○ Juniper ○ Larch ○ Kauri ○ Pine ○ Rimu ○ Spruce ○ Yew
	○ Afromosia ○ Alder ○ Andiroba ○ Anigre ○ Ash ○ Apple ○ Aspen ○ Avodire ○ Balsa ○ Beech ○ Bilinga ○ Birch ○ African Blackwood ○ Australian Blackwood ○ Boxwood ○ Bubinga ○ Camphor ○ Cedrela

- Abrasives
- Axe
- Adze
- Burnisher
- Chisel
- Drawknife
- Drill
- Fence
- Float
- Gimlet
- Gauge
- Impact driver
- Janka hardness test
- Jointer
- Mallet
- Milling machine
- Mitre box
- Rasp
- Router
- Shaper
- Sandpaper
- Square (*Carpenters, Combination, Miter, Speed, Try*)
- Thickness planer
- Timber-framing
- Veneer hammer
- Vise
- Warrington hammer
- Winding sticks
- Wood scribe

Geometry	Joints	○ Birdsmouth ○ Biscuit ○ Box ○ Bridle ○ Butt ○ Butterfly ○ Coping ○ Crown of thorns ○ Dado ○ Dovetail ○ Finger ○ Groove ○ Halved ○ Hammer-headed tenon ○ Knee ○ Lap ○ Mason's mitre ○ Miter ○ Mortise and tenon ○ Rabbet/Rebate ○ Scarf ○ Splice ○ Tongue and groove
	Profiles	○ Bead ○ Bevel ○ Chamfer ○ Ogee ○ Ogive ○ Ovolo

- Adhesive
- French polish
- Heat bending
- Lacquer
- Oil
- Paint
- Paint stripper

Treatments

- Steam bending
- Thermal
- Varnish
- Wax
- Wood drying
- Wood preservation
- Wood stain
- Wood finishing

Organizations

- American Association of Woodturners
- Architectural Woodwork Institute
- British Woodworking Federation
- Building and Wood Workers' International
- Caricature Carvers of America
- International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
- National Wood Carvers Association
- Society of Wood Engravers
- Timber Framers Guild

Conversion	○ Chainsaw mill ○ Hewing ○ Sawmill ○ Whipsaw ○ Wood splitting
Techniques	○ Flat sawing ○ Quarter sawing ○ Rift sawing ○ Frame and panel ○ Frameless construction ○ Green woodworking

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Wood products

Lumber/ timber	○ Batten ○ Beam ○ Bressummer ○ CLS ○ Cruck ○ Flitch beam ○ Flooring ○ Joist ○ Lath ○ Log building ○ Log cabin ○ Log house ○ Molding ○ Panelling ○ Plank ○ Plate ○ Post ○ Purlin ○ Rafter ○ Railroad ties ○ Reclaimed ○ Shingle ○ Siding ○ Sill ○ Stud ○ Timber truss ○ Treenail ○ Truss ○ Utility pole

Engineered wood	○ Cross-laminated timber ○ Glued laminated timber ○ veneer ○ LVL ○ parallel strand ○ I-joist ○ Fiberboard ○ hardboard ○ Masonite ○ MDF ○ Oriented strand board ○ Oriented structural straw board ○ Particle board ○ Plywood ○ Structural insulated panel ○ Wood–plastic composite ○ lumber
Fuelwood	○ Charcoal ○ biochar ○ Firelog ○ Firewood ○ Pellet fuel ○ Wood fuel

Fibers

- Cardboard
- Corrugated fiberboard
- Paper
- Paperboard
- Pulp
- Pulpwood
- Rayon

Derivatives

- Birch-tar
- Cellulose
    - nano
- Hemicellulose
- Cellulosic ethanol
- Dyes
- Lignin
- Liquid smoke
- Lye
- Methanol
- Pyroligneous acid
- Pine tar
- Pitch
- Sandalwood oil
- Tannin
- Wood gas

By-products	○ Barkdust ○ Black liquor ○ Ramial chipped wood ○ Sawdust ○ Tall oil ○ Wood flour ○ Wood wool ○ Woodchips
Historical	○ Axe ties ○ Bavin (wood) ○ Billet (wood) ○ Clapboard ○ Dugout canoe ○ Potash ○ Sawdust brandy ○ Split-rail fence ○ Tanbark ○ Timber framing ○ Wooden masts

- Biomass
- Certified wood
- Destructive distillation
- Dry distillation
- Engineered bamboo
- Forestry
- Green building and wood
- List of woods
- Mulch

See also

- Non-timber forest products
- Natural building
- Papermaking
- Reclaimed lumber
- Timber recycling
- Wood drying
- Wood preservation
- Wood processing
- Woodworking
- *Yakisugi*

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Construction

Types

- Home construction
- Offshore construction
- Underground construction
    - Tunnel construction
- Architecture
- Construction

History

- Structural engineering
- Timeline of architecture
- Water supply and sanitation

Professions

- Architect
- Building engineer
- Building estimator
- Building officials
- Chartered Building Surveyor
- Civil engineer
- Civil estimator
- Clerk of works
- Project manager
- Quantity surveyor
- Site manager
- Structural engineer
- Superintendent

Trades workers (List)	○ Banksman ○ Boilermaker ○ Bricklayer ○ Carpenter ○ Concrete finisher ○ Construction foreman ○ Construction worker ○ Electrician ○ Glazier ○ Ironworker ○ Millwright ○ Plasterer ○ Plumber ○ Roofer ○ Steel fixer ○ Welder

Organizations	◦ American Institute of Constructors (AIC) ◦ American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) ◦ Asbestos Testing and Consultancy Association (ATAC) ◦ Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) ◦ Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors (APHC) ◦ Build UK ◦ Construction History Society ◦ Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors (CICES) ◦ Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE) ◦ Civil Engineering Contractors Association (CECA) ◦ The Concrete Society ◦ Construction Management Association of America (CMAA) ◦ Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) ◦ FIDIC ◦ Home Builders Federation (HBF) ◦ Lighting Association ◦ National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) ◦ National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) ◦ National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ◦ National Kitchen & Bath Association (NKBA) ◦ National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association (NRC) ◦ National Tile Contractors Association (NTCA) ◦ Railway Tie Association (RTA) ◦ Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) ◦ Scottish Building Federation (SBF) ◦ Society of Construction Arbitrators

By country

- India
- Iran
- Japan
- Romania
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

Regulation

- Building code
- Construction law
- Site safety
- Zoning

Architecture

- Style
  - List
- Industrial architecture
  - British
- Indigenous architecture
- Interior architecture
- Landscape architecture
- Vernacular architecture

Engineering

- Architectural engineering
- Building services engineering
- Civil engineering
  - Coastal engineering
  - Construction engineering
  - Structural engineering
- Earthquake engineering
- Environmental engineering
- Geotechnical engineering

Methods

- List
- Earthbag construction
- Modern methods of construction
- Monocrete construction
- Slip forming

Other topics

- Building material
  - List of building materials
  - Millwork
- Construction bidding
- Construction delay
- Construction equipment theft
- Construction loan
- Construction management
- Construction waste
- Demolition
- Design–build
- Design–bid–build
- DfMA
- Heavy equipment
- Interior design
- Lists of buildings and structures
- Megaproject
- Megastructure
- Plasterwork
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1. ^ What Is Carpentry

About Concrete

Concrete is a composite product made up of accumulation bound together with a liquid cement that remedies to a strong with time. It is the second-most-used compound (after water), one of the most--- commonly utilized structure product, and the most-manufactured material on the planet. When accumulation is mixed with dry Portland concrete and water, the mix develops a fluid slurry that can be poured and built into form. The cement reacts with the water via a procedure called hydration, which hardens it after numerous hours to create a solid matrix that binds the materials with each other right into a durable stone-like product with numerous uses. This time around permits concrete to not only be cast in kinds, however likewise to have a range of tooled procedures executed. The hydration procedure is exothermic, which implies that ambient temperature level plays a substantial role in how long it takes concrete to set. Typically, additives (such as pozzolans or superplasticizers) are included in the blend to improve the physical homes of the damp mix, delay or

increase the curing time, or otherwise customize the finished material. The majority of structural concrete is put with strengthening materials (such as steel rebar) ingrained to supply tensile toughness, yielding enhanced concrete. Prior to the development of Portland cement in the very early 1800s, lime-based concrete binders, such as lime putty, were usually made use of. The overwhelming bulk of concretes are produced using Rose city cement, but in some cases with various other hydraulic concretes, such as calcium aluminate cement. Numerous other non-cementitious types of concrete exist with various other methods of binding aggregate with each other, including asphalt concrete with a bitumen binder, which is regularly utilized for road surface areas, and polymer concretes that use polymers as a binder. Concrete stands out from mortar. Whereas concrete is itself a building material, and has both rugged (huge) and fine (little) accumulated bits, mortar consists of only fine aggregates and is primarily utilized as a bonding representative to hold blocks, tiles and other stonework systems together. Cement is another product associated with concrete and concrete. It also does not contain rugged aggregates and is typically either pourable or thixotropic, and is utilized to fill voids between masonry parts or coarse accumulation which has already been implemented. Some approaches of concrete manufacture and repair work include pumping cement into the spaces to comprise a strong mass in situ.

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