# Carpentry Level One

ASK



# Objectives

- Identify various types of building materials and describe their uses.
  - a. State the uses of various types of hardwoods and softwoods.
  - b. Describe common lumber defects.
  - c. Identify the different grades of lumber and describe uses for each.
  - d. Explain how treated lumber differs from non-treated lumber.
  - e. Describe how plywood is manufactured and cite common applications for plywood on a construction project.
  - f. Identify uses of hardboard.
  - g. Identify uses of particleboard.
  - h. Identify uses of high- and medium-density overlay plywood.
  - i. Describe how oriented strand board differs from particleboard and cite common applications for OSB.
  - j. Cite common applications for mineral fiberboard.

# Performance Task

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1. Given a selection of building materials, identify a particular material and state its use.

# **Kickoff Activity**

• Identify each of the following types of wood.



NORDIC PINE



MAPLE



SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE



ASH



FIR



OAK



#### Section 1.1.0

- As a building material, wood has several advantages:
  - It is easily worked.
  - It has durability and beauty.
  - It has great ability to absorb shocks from sudden loads.

 It is free from rust and corrosion, comparatively light in weight, and adaptable to a countless variety of purposes.

#### Section 1.1.1

 Hardwoods and softwoods vary widely in color and grain pattern. Carpenters should be able to recognize common hardwood and softwood species and describe uses for them.





## Section 1.3.0

 Match each lumber grade stamp on the left with its appropriate definition on the right. (A) **S - D** Mill identification (1) Inspection association (B) trademark Grade designation (3)(4) Species identification (5) Condition of seasoning at time of surfacing (E)

#### Section 1.3.1

- Generally, all grading agencies use five basic size classifications:
  - 1. Boards (BD)
  - 2. Light framing (L.F.)
  - 3. Joists and planks (J&P)
  - 4. Beams and stringers (B&S)
  - 5. Posts and timbers (P&T)

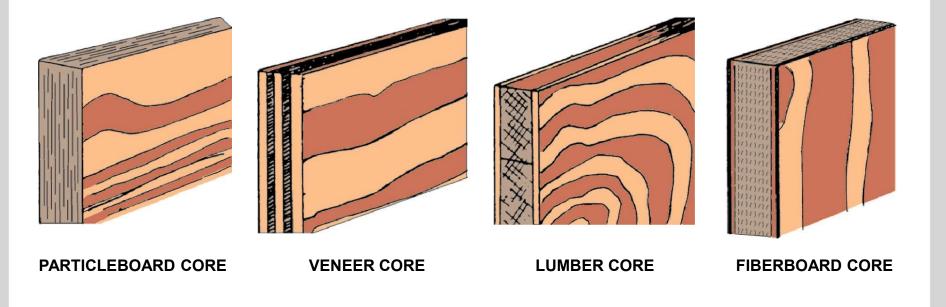


#### Section 1.5.0

- Engineered wood products can be divided into two major categories:
  - 1. Panel products: plywood, hardboard, particleboard, oriented strand board (OSB), fiberboard
  - Lumber products: laminated veneer lumber (LVL), parallel strand lumber (PSL), laminated strand lumber (LSL), wood l-joists, glued laminated lumber (glulam)

## Section 1.5.4

 Hardwood plywood may have any of four different types of cores. Identify each below.





#### Section 1.6.0

- There are three grades of hardboard:
  - 1. Standard hardboard
  - 2. Tempered hardboard
  - 3. Service-grade hardboard



#### Section 1.7.0

- There are two types of particleboard:
  - 1. Type I is basically a mat-formed particleboard generally made with vera-formaldehyde resin.
  - 2. Type II is a mat-formed particleboard made with durable moisture- and heat-resistant binders.



#### Section 1.8.0

- High-density overlay (HDO) plywood panels
  - Have a hard, resin-impregnated fiber overlay heat-bonded to both surfaces
  - Are abrasion- and moisture-resistant
- Medium-density overlay (MDO) plywood panels
  - Are coated on one or both surfaces with a smooth, opaque overlay
  - Accept paint well



#### Section 1.9.0

- Oriented strand board (OSB)
  - Consists of compressed wood strands arranged in five or more cross-banded layers and bonded with phenolic resin under intense heat and pressure
  - Offers dimensional stability, stiffness, fastener holding capacity, and no core voids



#### **Section 1.10.0**

- Mineral fiberboard
  - Glass fibers or gypsum powder are mixed with a binder and pressed between two layers of asphalt-impregnated paper, producing a rigid insulation board.
  - Will not support combustion and will not burn



## Wrap Up

- 3 Write three things you learned during the lesson.
- 2 Write two questions about the material.
- 1 Write one random thought you had about the materials presented.

Next Lesson: Wood Building Materials, Pt. 2 Review Sections 1.11.0–1.13.0

