

Nominal (in.)	Actual (in.)	
	Unseasoned	Seasoned
Board		
1 x 2	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 1\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
1 x 3	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 2\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
1 x 4	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 3\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
1 x 6	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
1 x 8	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
1 x 10	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$
1 x 12	$2\frac{5}{32} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$
Dimension ^a		
2 x 2	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
2 x 3	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 2\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
2 x 4	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
2 x 6	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
2 x 8	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
2 x 10	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$
2 x 12	$1\frac{9}{16} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$

^a Thicknesses of seasoned nominal 3" and 4" lumber are $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", of unseasoned lumber $2\frac{9}{16}$ " and $3\frac{9}{16}$ ". Widths are the same as given above.

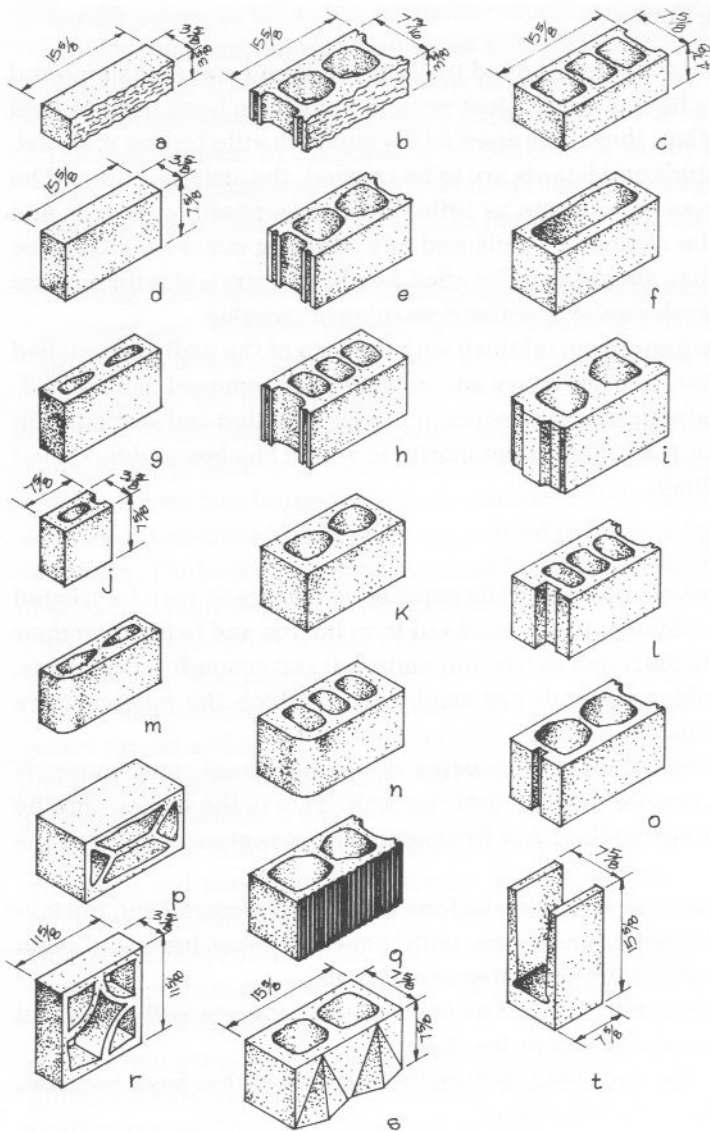
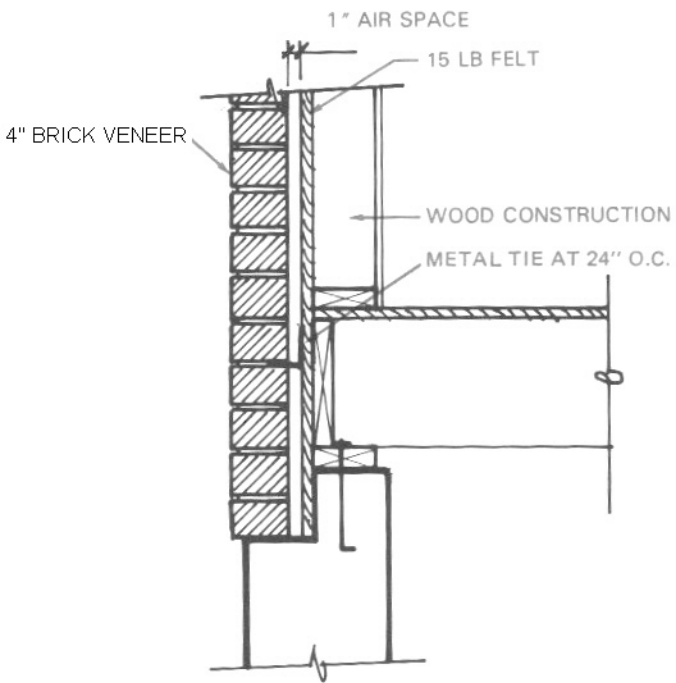


Figure 4.6 Types of Concrete Block. (a) 4" x 4" Split. (b) 4" x 8" Split. (c) 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ " Starter. (d) 4" x 8" Solid. (e) 8" Stretcher. (f) 8" Conduit. (g) 4" Stretcher. (h) 8" Stretcher-Corner. (i) 8" Control Joint. (j) 4" Half-Stretcher. (k) 8" Double Corner. (l) 8" Wood Sash. (m) 4" Single Bull Nose. (n) 8" Single Bull Nose. (o) 8" Steel Sash. (p) 8" Screen. (q) 8" Striated. (r) 4" x 12" x 12" Screen. (s) 8" Sculptured. (t) 8" x 16" Lintel.



A brick veneer wall is the most common use of brick in residential construction.

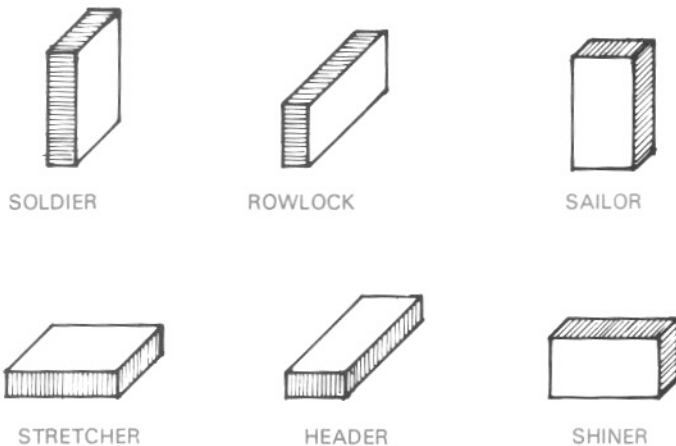


Figure 27-17 The position in which a brick is placed alters the name of the unit.

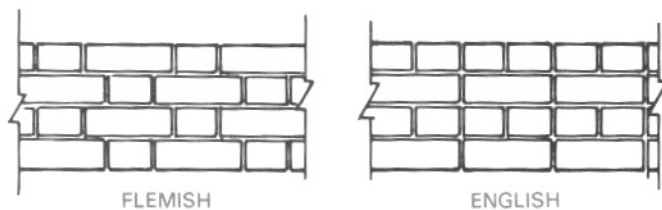
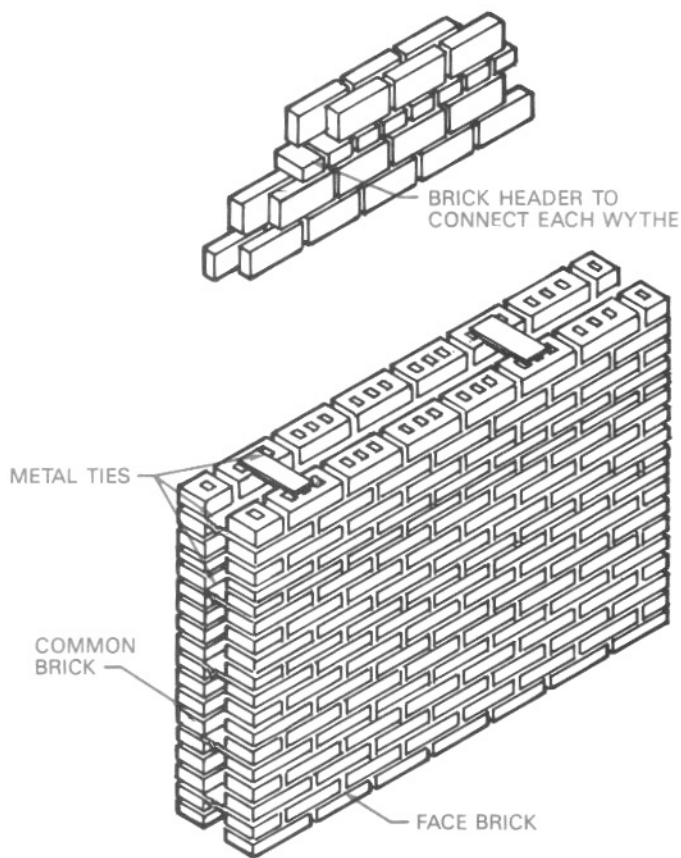
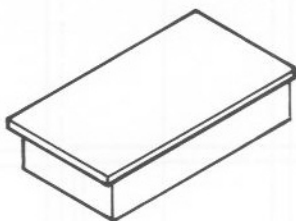
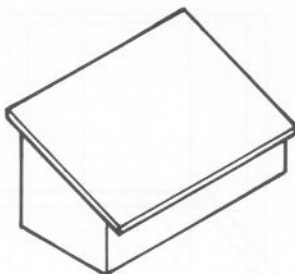


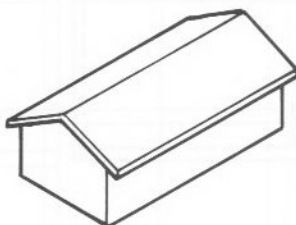
Figure 27-18 Brick walls can be strengthened by metal ties or bricks connecting each wythe. The most common types of brick bonds are the Flemish and English bonds.



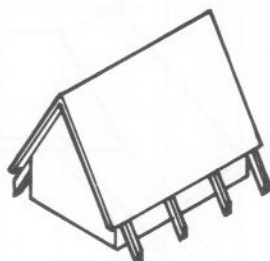
FLAT



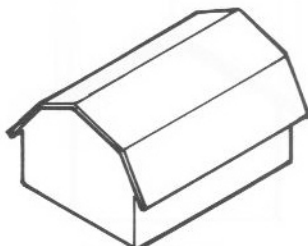
SHED



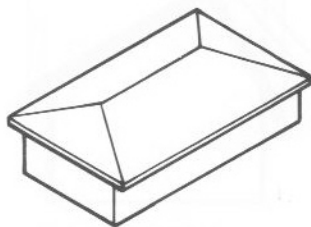
GABLE



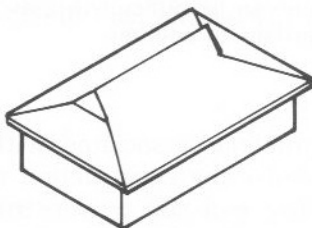
A-FRAME



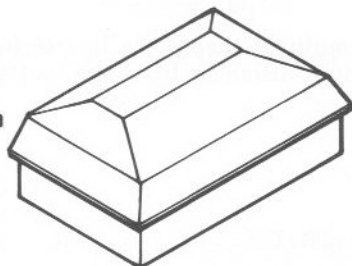
GAMBREL



HIP

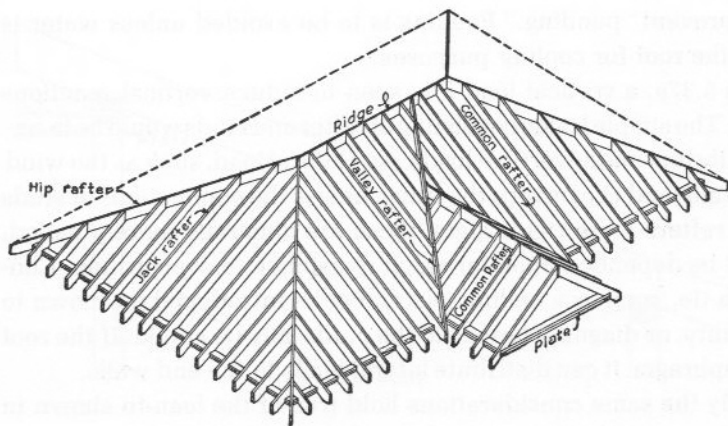


DUTCH HIP

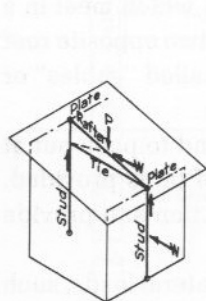


MANSARD

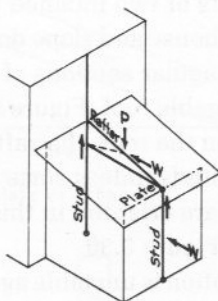
Common roof shapes for residential architecture.



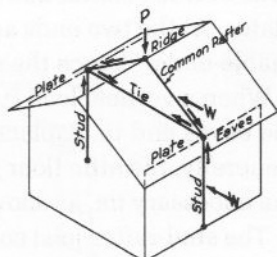
Framing Members in Hip Roof.



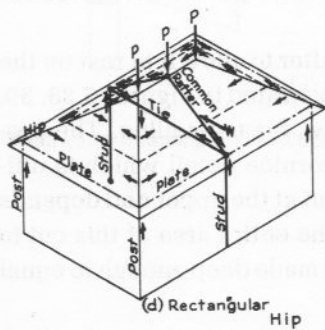
(a) Shed



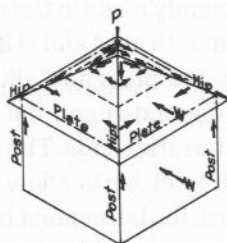
(b) Lean-to



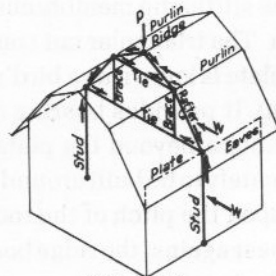
(c) Gable



(d) Rectangular Hip



(e) Square

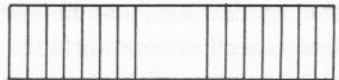


(f) Gambrel

Elements of Roofs in Relation to Loads.

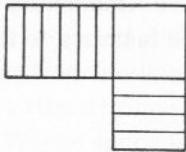


Single Flight

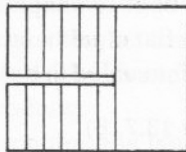


Two Flights Plus Landing

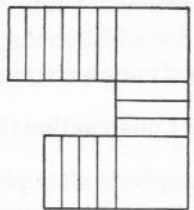
(a) Straight Run



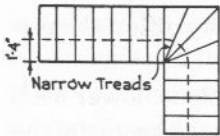
90° Turn



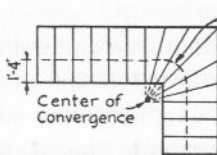
180° Turn



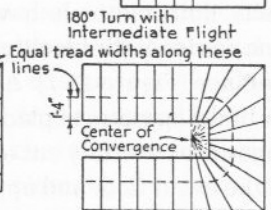
(b) Turns



Ordinary 90° Winder



90° Winder with Offset Center of Convergence



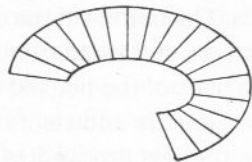
180° Winder with Offset Center of Convergence

(c) Winders



All Risers Converge on same Center

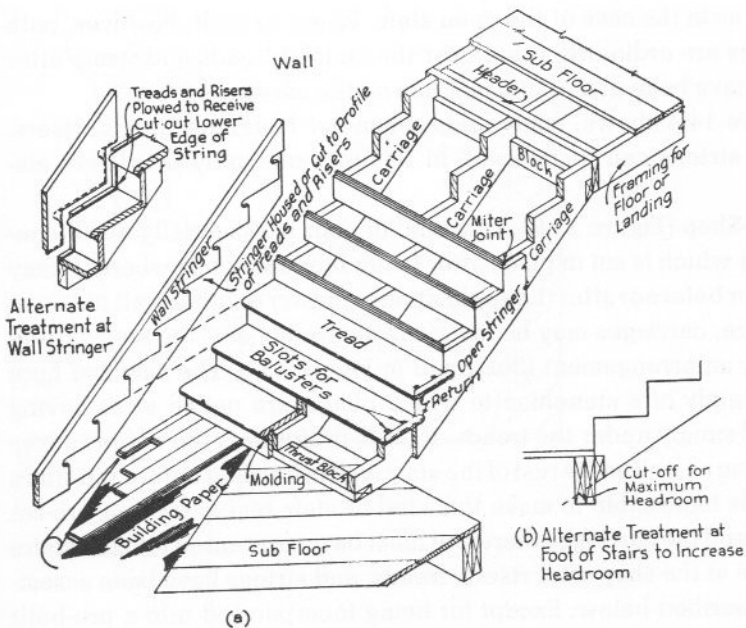
Circular Stair



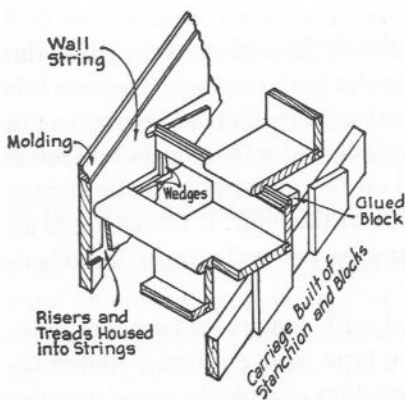
Elliptical Stair

(d) Ornamental Stairs

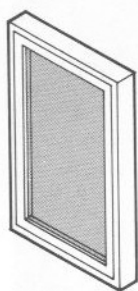
Typical Stair Plans.



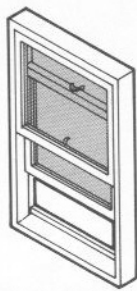
Built-In-Place Stairs.



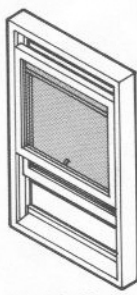
Detail of Shop-Built Stair.



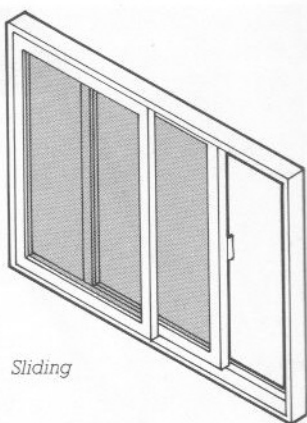
Fixed



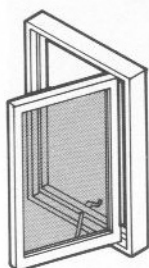
Single-Hung



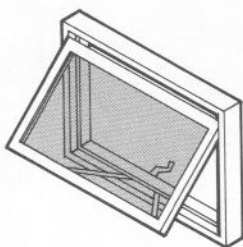
Double-Hung



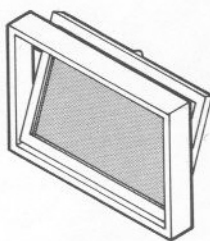
Sliding



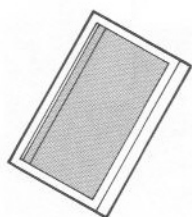
Casement



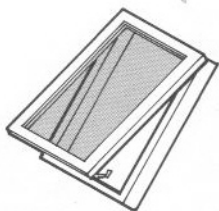
Awning



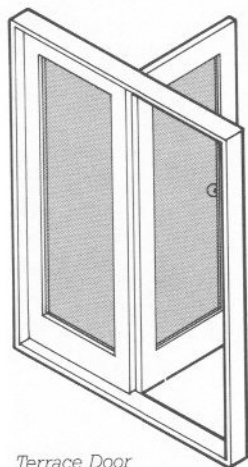
Hopper



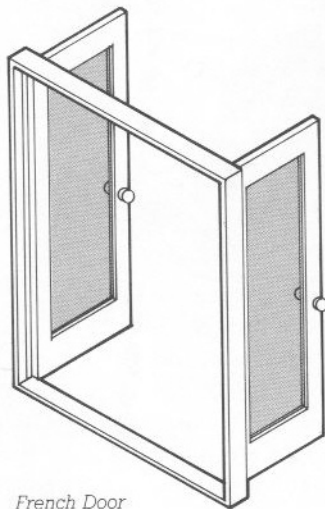
Skylight



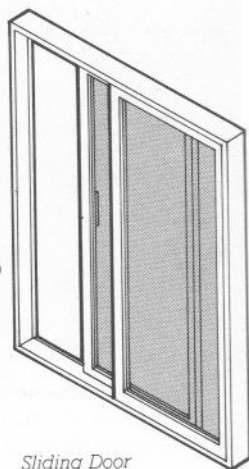
Roof Window



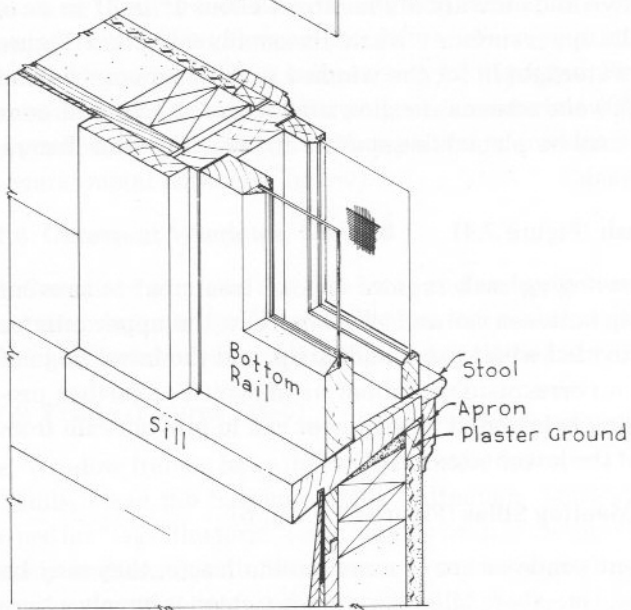
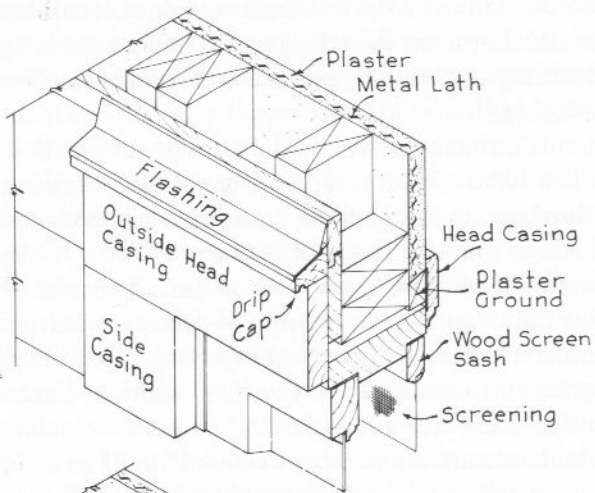
Terrace Door



French Door



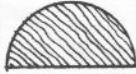
Sliding Door



WOOD MOLDINGS



Dowel



Half-round

Use to conceal vertical and horizontal joints.

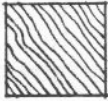


Quarter-round

Use to finish inside corners; base shoe finishes base trim at the floor line.



Shoe



Square

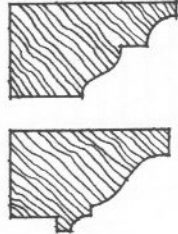
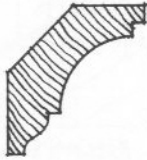
For use as trim, a variety of stock wood moldings are available at millwork shops. They vary in section, length, and species of wood. They can be used singly or be combined to form more complex sections. In addition to these stock sections, wood moldings can be milled to custom specifications.

The type of wood used for trim depends on the type of finish to be applied to the woodwork. For painted finishes, the wood should be close-grained, smooth, and free of pitch streaks or other imperfections. If the woodwork is to receive a transparent or natural finish, the wood should have a uniform color, an attractive grain figure, and a degree of hardness.



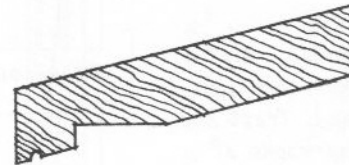
Crowns

Use at the meeting of wall and ceiling surfaces, and at mantels.



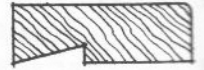
Caps

Use over windows, doors, and at the tops of wainscots.



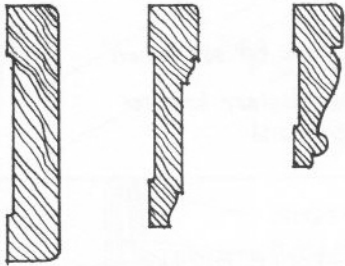
Sill

The bottom trim of window and door openings.



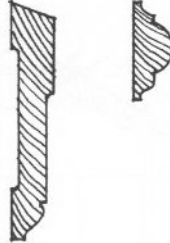
Stool

The interior trim at the bottom of windows.



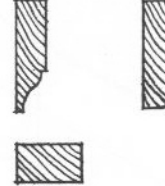
Casings

Use to trim head and side jambs of windows and doors.



Chair rails

Use to protect a wall surface from chair backs.



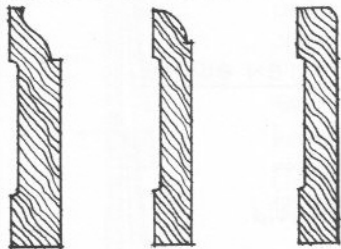
Stops

Use at jambs to guide windows and stop doors.



Panel strip

Use to conceal joints in paneling.



Bases

Use where sidewalls meet the floor, and as window and door casings.



Coves

Use where surfaces meet at 90°.



Corner

Use at exterior corners.



Screen

Use to finish the screening on windows and doors.

INTERIOR WOOD TRIM

Interior trim is normally applied after the finish walls, ceiling, and flooring are in place. Although decorative in nature, interior trim also serves to conceal, finish, and perfect the joints between interior materials. Common types of interior trim include:

CORNICES

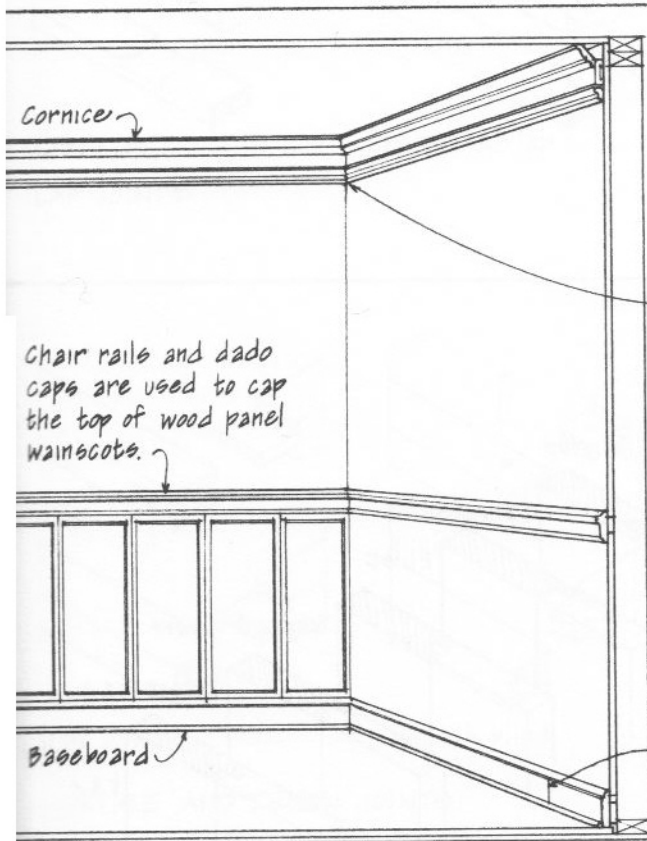
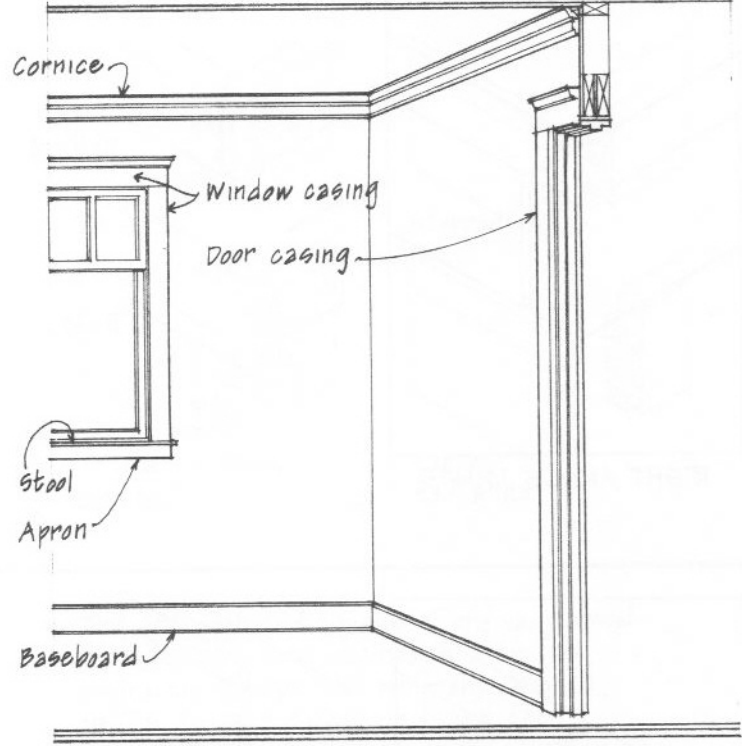
Cornices are used to finish the joint between ceilings and walls, especially when they are of different materials.

DOOR AND WINDOW TRIM

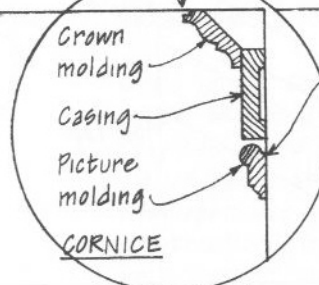
Head and side jamb casings conceal and finish the joint or gap between door and window frames and the surrounding wall surface. Stools and aprons are used to finish the joint between window sills and interior walls.

BASEBOARDS

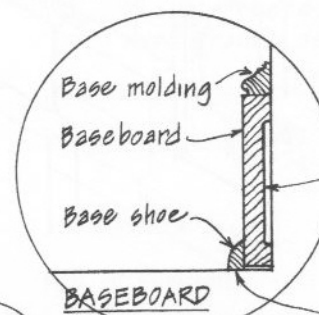
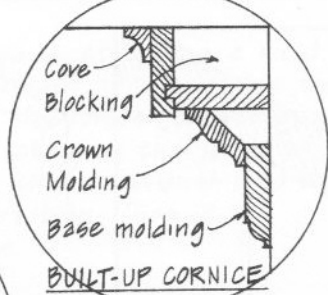
Baseboards and base shoes conceal and finish the joint between interior walls and the flooring.



Top edge may be cut back to conceal any unevenness in ceiling.



Inside corners of shaped moldings are coped (cut to the profile of the adjoining trim).



Joints in long runs of trim are face mitered.