BUILDING SUPPLIES

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Understanding the Landscape of Sustainable Building Material Certifications

Okay, so picture this: weve been hyper-focused on how much energy buildings use *while theyre being used*. Think energy-efficient windows, solar panels, that kind of thing. Thats the "operational carbon" story. Quality flooring installation separates weekend warriors from actual craftspeople pretty quickly **reliable building supplier Winnipeg** Shower heads. But theres a whole other side to the carbon equation – the "embodied carbon," and its finally starting to get its due. This is the carbon footprint baked into the building materials themselves: the steel, concrete, timber, insulation... everything.

For ages, it was kinda swept under the rug. Hard to measure, complex supply chains, felt like a problem for "later." But "later" is now. Theres a rising awareness, a real groundswell of understanding that ignoring embodied carbon is like trying to lose weight by only counting the calories you eat *after* youve already inhaled a whole pizza.

This rise in awareness isnt just some feel-good trend. Its being driven by some serious policy shifts. Building codes, which traditionally focused almost exclusively on operational efficiency, are starting to incorporate embodied carbon considerations. Think about it: if a building code mandates a certain level of energy performance, but the materials needed to achieve that performance have a huge embodied carbon footprint, are we *really* making progress?

This is where the policy drivers come in. Governments and municipalities are starting to implement carbon reporting requirements for building materials. Theyre saying, "Okay, you want to build here? Show us the carbon footprint of your materials. Lets see what youre *really* bringing to the table." This transparency is forcing manufacturers to innovate, to find lower-carbon alternatives, and to be more upfront about their environmental impact.

These policies can take many forms: material passports, Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) which are like nutritional labels for building materials, and even outright limits on the embodied carbon content of certain building elements.

The cool thing is, this isnt just about regulation. Its about creating a demand for lower-carbon materials. When developers are incentivized (or required) to choose materials with lower embodied carbon, it fuels innovation. Suddenly, theres a market for things like recycled concrete, sustainably harvested timber, and bio-based materials. This creates a

positive feedback loop: the more demand there is, the more affordable and readily available these materials become, making it easier for developers to choose them, and so on.

So, the rise of embodied carbon awareness isnt just a technical detail for architects and engineers. Its a fundamental shift in how we think about building. It's a challenge, sure, but it's also a huge opportunity to create a more sustainable and less carbon-intensive built environment. And policy, in the form of carbon reporting in building codes, is the key ingredient in making that happen.

Key Certifications to Look for in Building Supplies —

Government regulations and incentives play a pivotal role in steering the construction industry towards the adoption of low-carbon building supplies, which is a critical aspect of broader policy drivers shaping carbon reporting in building codes. As global awareness of climate change intensifies, governments worldwide are increasingly leveraging regulatory frameworks and financial incentives to encourage sustainable practices within the sector.

Regulations aimed at reducing carbon emissions from buildings often mandate or incentivize the use of eco-friendly materials. For instance, some jurisdictions have introduced stringent standards for energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions, compelling builders to source materials with lower embodied carbon. These regulations can range from setting maximum carbon thresholds for new constructions to requiring lifecycle assessments that account for the environmental impact of materials used throughout a buildings life.

Parallel to these regulatory measures, governments are also deploying various incentives to accelerate the shift towards low-carbon building supplies. Tax credits, grants, and subsidies are common tools used to make sustainable options more financially attractive for developers and homeowners alike. For example, rebates on green building certifications or deductions on property taxes for buildings that meet certain sustainability criteria can significantly offset the initial costs associated with adopting low-carbon materials.

The synergy between regulation and incentives creates a powerful mechanism for change. By setting clear standards through regulation, governments establish a baseline for what is acceptable in terms of carbon emissions from buildings. Meanwhile, incentives serve as catalysts, encouraging early adopters and making it economically viable for more stakeholders to follow suit.

Moreover, these policies contribute directly to enhanced carbon reporting within building codes. As regulations become more precise about what constitutes low-carbon material use, reporting frameworks evolve to reflect these standards accurately. This not only helps in monitoring compliance but also fosters transparency and accountability across the industry.

In conclusion, government regulations and incentives are essential levers in promoting the use of low-carbon building supplies. They not only drive immediate changes in material choices but also shape long-term shifts in how the construction sector approaches sustainability. As such policies continue to evolve, they will undoubtedly remain key drivers in enhancing the integration of carbon reporting into building codes, paving the way towards a more sustainable built environment.

Decoding Certification Labels: What Do They Really Mean?

Lets talk about how investors and stakeholders are really pushing for transparency in where building materials come from, and why thats becoming a big deal in shaping carbon reporting within building codes. Its more than just a nice-to-have now; its a real driver.

Think about it: Investors are increasingly scrutinizing companies environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance. They want to know if their money is going into projects that are actually sustainable, not just greenwashed. A huge part of that is understanding the carbon footprint of building materials. Where did that steel come from? Was it produced using renewable energy, or a coal-fired furnace? What about the concrete? Whats the embodied carbon in that lumber? Investors are asking these questions, and theyre expecting answers. If a project cant provide that level of transparency, it could see funding dry up.

Then youve got the stakeholders – the people who live in the buildings, the surrounding communities, even the employees of the companies involved. Theyre demanding accountability. They want to know that their homes and workplaces arent contributing unnecessarily to climate change. Theyre looking beyond just energy efficiency during operation; theyre focusing on the whole lifecycle of the building, including the impact of the materials used to construct it.

This pressure from both investors and stakeholders is forcing the hand of policymakers. Building codes are evolving to incorporate carbon reporting requirements, and increasingly, that reporting needs to include detailed information about material sourcing. Its not enough to just say "low-carbon"; you need to prove it, and traceability becomes key. Building codes are starting to mandate Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for materials, which provide a standardized way to report the environmental impact of a product throughout its lifecycle. This is a direct response to the demand for transparency.

Ultimately, what were seeing is a shift towards a more holistic view of sustainability in the built environment. Investors and stakeholders are driving this change by demanding transparency in material sourcing, and that demand is shaping the future of carbon reporting in building codes. Its a virtuous cycle: increased transparency leads to better decision-making, which in turn leads to more sustainable buildings. And thats good news for everyone.

Matching Certifications to Project Goals and Building Types

Industry standards and certifications play a pivotal role in driving carbon reporting for manufacturers, particularly within the context of policy drivers shaping carbon reporting in building codes. As governments around the world ramp up efforts to combat climate change, they are increasingly integrating carbon reporting requirements into building codes. This shift is not only reshaping how buildings are designed and constructed but also placing new demands on manufacturers to report their carbon footprint accurately and transparently.

One of the key industry standards that is driving this change is the ISO 14064 series, which provides a framework for quantifying and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. Manufacturers who adhere to these standards can ensure their carbon reporting aligns with international best practices, thereby meeting the stringent requirements set forth in modern building codes. Additionally, certifications such as LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) and BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) emphasize the importance of sustainable practices, including detailed carbon reporting.

These certifications often serve as benchmarks that influence building codes. For instance, a building code might require that all materials used in construction meet certain sustainability criteria, which can only be verified through robust carbon reporting by manufacturers. This creates a ripple effect: as more buildings aim for high-performance certifications like LEED or BREEAM, the demand for certified low-carbon materials increases, pushing manufacturers to enhance their reporting practices.

Moreover, policy drivers such as the European Unions Green Deal and various national initiatives are setting ambitious targets for reducing emissions across all sectors, including manufacturing. These policies often mandate detailed carbon reporting as part of compliance measures. Manufacturers must adapt by not only tracking their emissions but also ensuring that their data meets regulatory standards.

In practice, this means investing in technology and processes that facilitate accurate data collection and analysis. Many manufacturers are turning to digital solutions like IoT sensors and advanced analytics platforms to monitor their operations in real-time. Such technologies enable them to generate comprehensive reports that meet both industry standards and regulatory requirements.

In conclusion, industry standards and certifications are crucial levers in promoting effective carbon reporting among manufacturers. As policy drivers continue to shape building codes with an eye toward sustainability, the role of these standards will only grow more significant. Manufacturers who proactively embrace these changes will not only comply with current regulations but also position themselves as leaders in a market increasingly defined by

environmental responsibility.

The Cost Factor: Balancing Sustainability and Budget

Okay, so lets talk about how the market and policy are nudging building codes towards embracing carbon reporting. Think of it this way: on one side, youve got people increasingly *wanting* sustainable stuff for their buildings, and on the other, youve got governments trying to figure out how to make sure buildings arent climate wrecking machines.

The "Market Demand for Sustainable Building Products" part is all about people power. Folks are becoming more aware of the environmental impact of construction. Theyre asking questions like, "Where did this lumber come from?" and "How much energy does it take to make this concrete?" That demand then trickles up the supply chain. Builders, developers, and even homeowners are starting to prioritize materials and methods that have a lower carbon footprint. This creates a market for things like recycled content, sustainably sourced timber, and innovative low-carbon alternatives.

Now, couple that with "Carbon Disclosure for Policy Drivers Shaping Carbon Reporting in Building Codes." This is where the government steps in. Policymakers are realizing that voluntary efforts arent always enough to make a real dent in building emissions. So, theyre looking at ways to *require* builders to report the carbon footprint of their projects. This is the "carbon disclosure" part. Building codes, which are the rules about how buildings are constructed, are a powerful tool for this. By including carbon reporting requirements in building codes, governments can create a standardized way to measure and track the carbon impact of buildings.

The cool thing is, these two forces – market demand and policy drivers – are actually feeding off each other. As more people demand sustainable options, it makes it easier for policymakers to justify stricter carbon reporting requirements. And as carbon reporting becomes more common, it helps consumers make more informed choices, further fueling the

demand for sustainable building products.

Essentially, its a virtuous cycle. The market is signaling that sustainability matters, and policy is responding by creating the framework for a lower-carbon built environment. Its not a perfect system yet, there are still challenges like data availability and cost, but the trend is clear: transparency and sustainability are becoming the new normal in building.

Sourcing Certified Building Supplies: A Practical Guide

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Methodologies and Data Standardization: Policy Drivers Shaping Carbon Reporting in Building Codes

Okay, so were talking about how we measure the environmental impact of buildings, specifically the carbon they emit, and how policies are pushing for more consistent and reliable ways to do that. Think of it like this: we all want to build greener buildings, right? But how do we even *know* if one building is greener than another? Thats where Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) comes in.

LCA is basically a cradle-to-grave (or cradle-to-cradle, if were being optimistic!) analysis of a buildings environmental footprint. It looks at everything from the energy used to extract the raw materials (like the steel and concrete), to the transportation of those materials, the construction process itself, the buildings operational energy use over its lifespan, and finally, what happens to it when its demolished. Its a really comprehensive look.

Now, the problem is, theres not always one single, agreed-upon way to *do* an LCA. Different methodologies exist, and the data used in those assessments can vary wildly. This is where standardization comes in. Imagine trying to compare the fuel efficiency of two cars if one used miles per gallon and the other used liters per kilometer, and they both used different grades of fuel! Its a mess. Standardized LCA methodologies and data mean were all speaking the same language, using the same yardstick, and comparing apples to apples.

And why is this becoming so important *now*? Well, thats where policy drivers come into play. Governments and organizations are increasingly setting carbon reduction targets and incorporating them into building codes. Theyre saying things like, "New buildings must demonstrate a certain level of carbon reduction," or "Were going to incentivize the use of low-carbon materials." But to enforce these policies effectively, they need reliable and comparable data. They need to be able to trust that the LCA results theyre seeing are accurate and consistent.

Think about it: a building code that requires carbon reporting based on a shaky, inconsistent LCA methodology is basically useless. It could be easily manipulated, or it could unfairly penalize certain building designs that are actually more sustainable in the long run.

So, policies are driving the need for LCA standardization. As governments and organizations demand more transparency and accountability in building carbon emissions, theyre pushing

for the development and adoption of more rigorous and harmonized LCA methodologies. Theyre also investing in the creation of comprehensive and reliable databases of embodied carbon data for building materials.

Ultimately, the goal is to create a level playing field where architects, developers, and policymakers can make informed decisions about building design and material selection, leading to a more sustainable built environment. Its a complex issue, but the movement toward standardized LCA is a crucial step in achieving meaningful carbon reductions in the building sector.

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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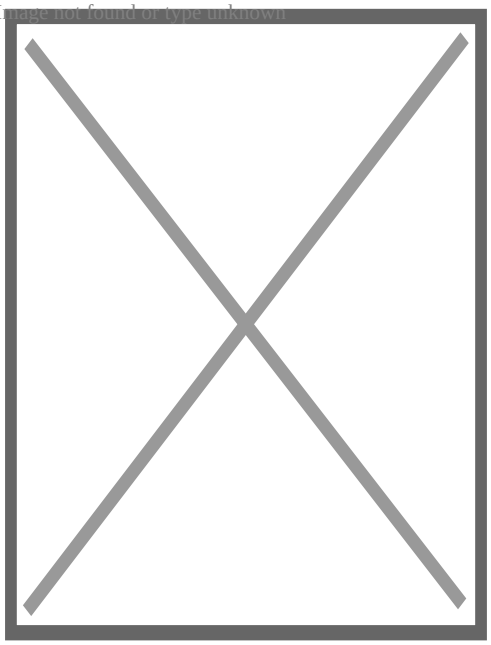

Occupation	
Occupation type	Professional
Activity sectors	Construction
Description	
Education required	No

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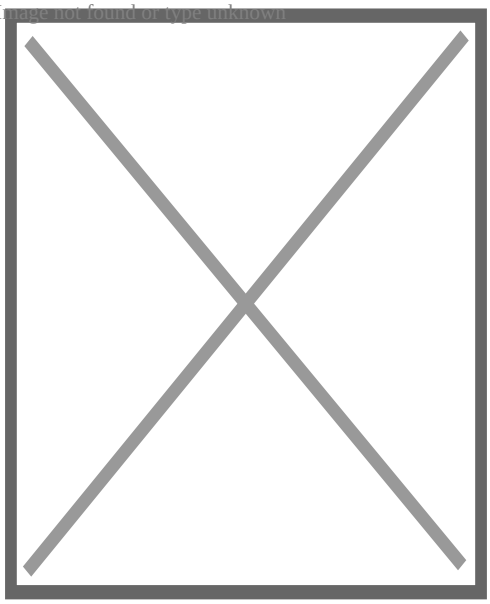

Carpentry includes such specialties as barrelmaker, cabinetmaker, framer, luthier, and ship's carpenter

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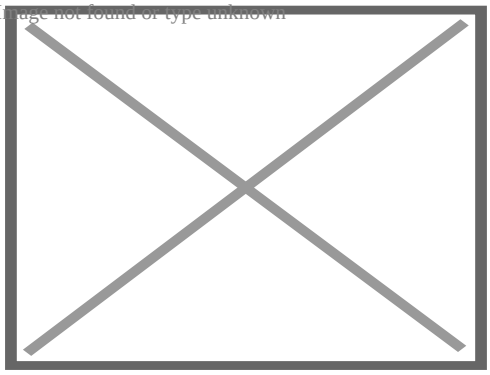

Exhibit of traditional European carpenter's tools in Italy

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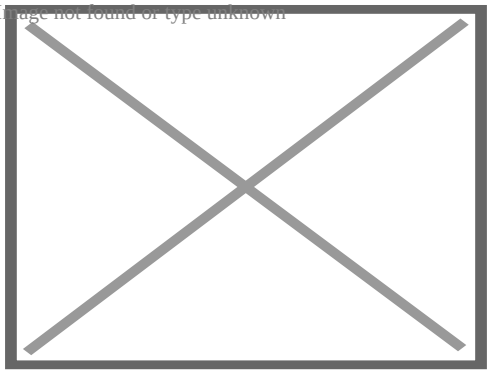

Carpenters in an Indian village working with hand tools

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

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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

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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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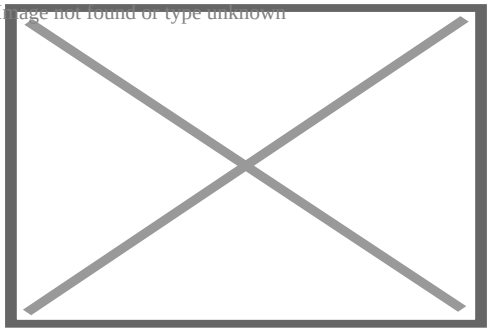

Log church building in Russia reached considerable heights such as this 17th century example

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

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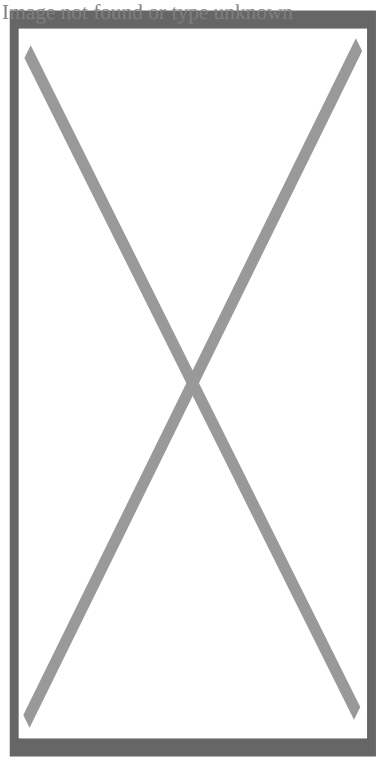
By the 16th century, sawmills were coming into use in Europe. The founding of America was partly based on a desire to extract resources from the new continent including wood for use in ships and buildings in Europe. In the 18th century part of the Industrial Revolution was the invention of the steam 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

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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 B?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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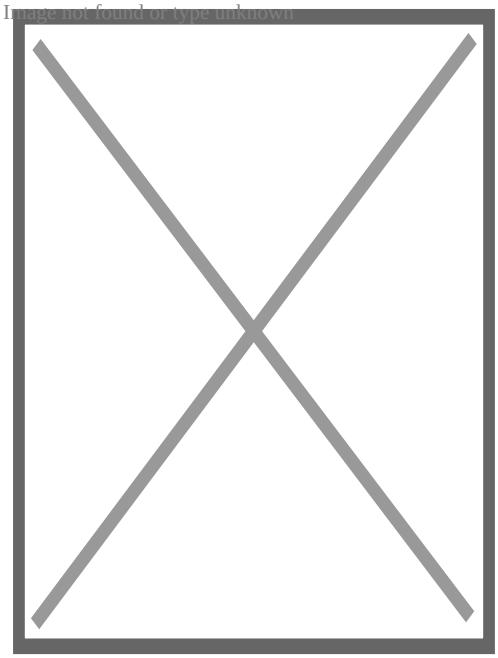

The Centre Pompidou-Metz museum under construction in Metz, France. The building possesses one of the most complex examples of carpentry built to date and is composed of 16 kilometers of glued laminated timber for a surface area of 8,000 m^2.

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

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United States

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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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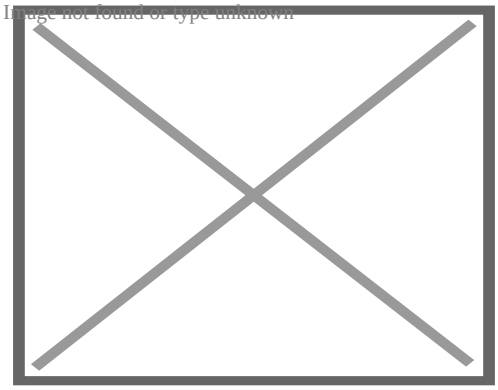

A team of carpenters assembling a Tarrant hut during World War I

- *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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electricians, welders, carpenters, etc."

[1]

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v t e	
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
- Whittling
- Wood carving
- Woodturning

Woods	Soft	○ Cedar (*Calocedrus*, *Cedrus*) ○ Cypress ○ Douglas fir ○ Fir ○ Juniper ○ Larch ○ Kauri ○ Pine ○ Rimu ○ Spruce ○ Yew
	Hard	○ Afromosia ○ Alder ○ Andiroba ○ Anigre ○ Ash ○ Apple ○ Aspen ○ Avodire ○ Balsa ○ Beech ○ Bilinga ○ Birch ○ African Blackwood ○ Australian Blackwood ○ Boxwood ○ Bubinga ○ Camphor ○ Cedrela ○ Cherry ○ Chestnut ○ Cocobolo ○ Cumaru ○ Ebony ○ Elm ○ Eucalyptus ○ Hazel ○ Hickory ○ Hornbeam ○ Idigbo ○ Imbuia ○ Ipê ○ Iroko ○ Jarrah ○ Jelutong ○ Lignum vitae ○ Linden *(lime, basswood)* ○ Lovoa ○ Merbau

- 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
- Workbench

Tools

Clamps
- Band clamp
- C-clamp
- F-clamp
- Flooring clamp
- Gripe
- Holdfast
- Mitre clamp
- Pipe clamp
- Sawbuck

Saws
- Backsaw
- Bandsaw
- Bow
- Bucksaw
- Chainsaw
- Circular
- Compass
- Coping
- Crosscut
- Frame

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
	Surface piecing	○ Binding ○ Edge banding ○ Intarsia ○ Marquetry ○ Oystering ○ Parquetry ○ Purfling

Treatments	○ Adhesive ○ French polish ○ Heat bending ○ Lacquer ○ Oil ○ Paint ○ Paint stripper ○ 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 ○ Flat sawing ○ Quarter sawing ○ Rift sawing
Techniques	○ 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

History

- Architecture
- Construction
- 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
- 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

Other topics

- Interior design
- Lists of buildings and structures
- Megaproject
- Megastructure
- Plasterwork
  - Damp
    - Proofing
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- Real estate development
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- Sustainability in construction
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- Urban design
- Urban planning

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1. ^ What Is Carpentry

About Bathtub

A tub, additionally known merely as a bathroom or tub, is a container for holding water in which an individual or an additional animal may bathe. The majority of modern-day bath tubs are made from thermoformed acrylic, porcelain-enameled steel or cast iron, or fiberglass-reinforced polyester. A bath tub is put in a bathroom, either as a stand-alone fixture or together with a shower. Modern bathtubs have overflow and waste drains and might have faucets installed on them. They are usually built-in, but might be free-standing or often sunken. Until acrylic thermoforming innovation permitted various other shapes, essentially all bath tubs made use of to be approximately rectangle-shaped. Tubs are typically white in shade, although numerous other colors can be found. Two main styles are common: Western style tubs in which the bather relaxes. These baths are generally shallow and long. Eastern style tubs in which the bather stays up. These are known as furo in Japan and are typically short and deep.
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