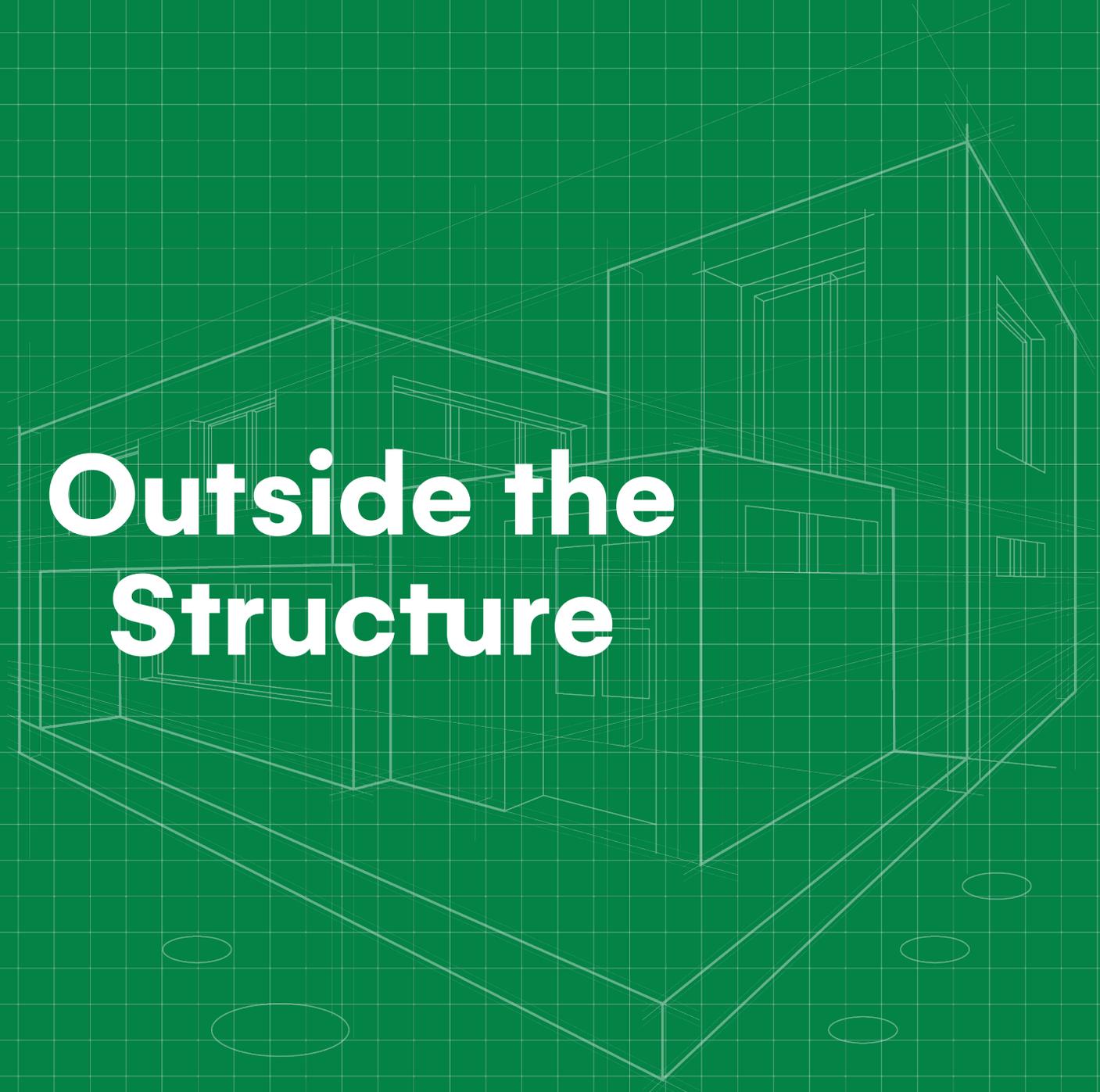




CONSTRUCTION TERMS

A Quick Guide for Pest Professionals



Outside the Structure



SHEATHING

A. Sheathing = protective cover between the structure and outside.

(Normally plywood or OSB (Oriented Strand Board) material)



Image Credit: U.S. Navy

WATERPROOF BARRIER COVERING SHEATHING

A. Plastic barrier to help protect the sheathing from water.





CLADDING, EXTERIOR VENEER OR SIDING

A. An application of material over the sheathing that provides thermal insulation and weather resistance.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy

EXTERIOR POSTS OR COLUMNS

A. Supportive or decorative features of a structure, may be wrapped and feature decorative trim.



Image Credit: Joe Hoover

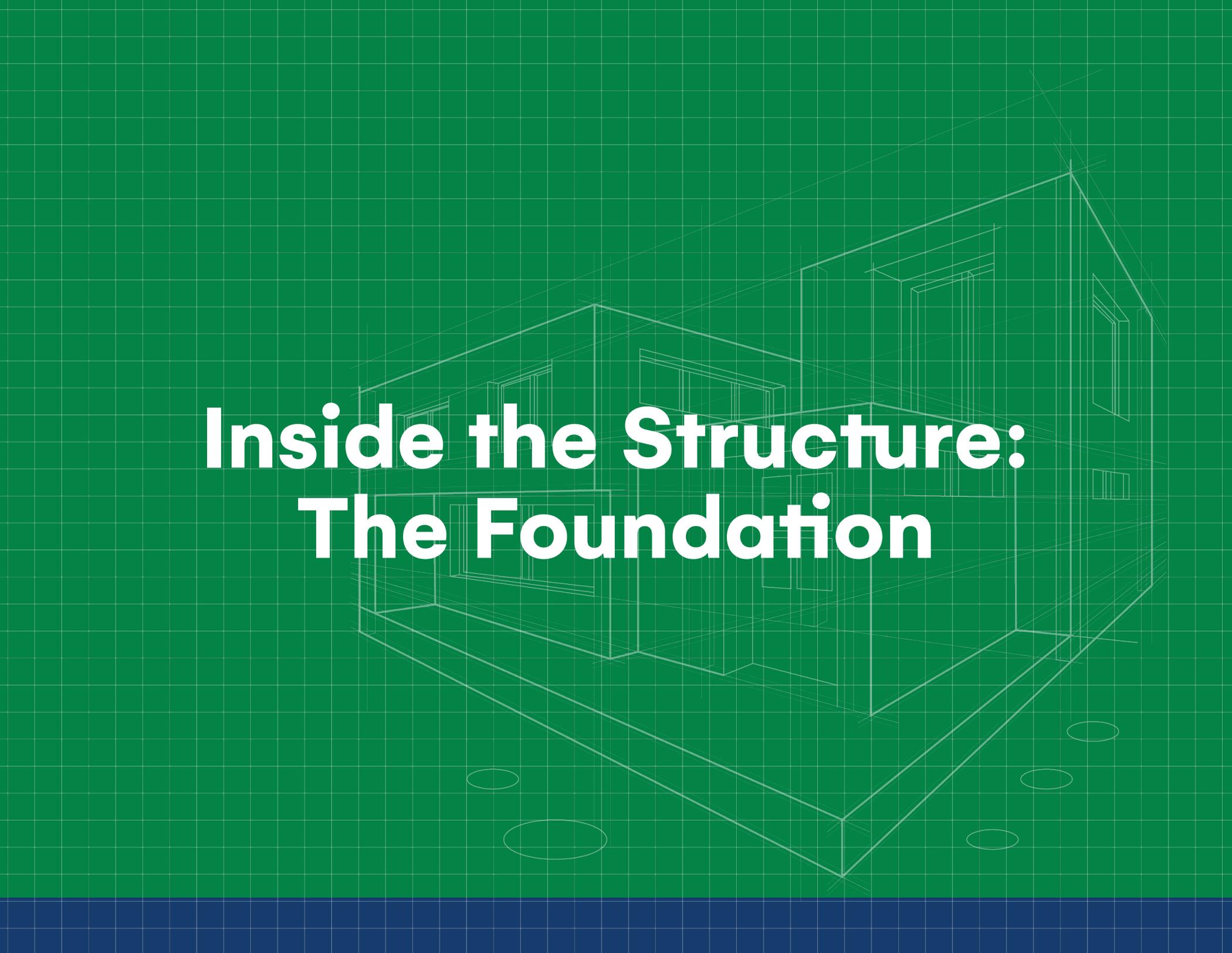




COMMON DOOR FEATURES

- A. Head
- B. Rail
- C. Sidelight
- D. Jam
- E. Mullion
- F. Stile
- G. Sill
- H. Sash
- I. Tansom
- J. Frame
- K. Panel
- L. Lockset
- M. Handle
- N. Sweep

Image Credit: Laura Rosenwald



Inside the Structure: The Foundation



SILL PLATE, SOLE PLATE, OR MUDSILL

A. The first layer of wood on top of the foundation wall. The bottom horizontal member in which vertical members are attached.



Image Credit: Joe Mabel

JOISTS

A. Any small timbers that are arranged parallel from wall to wall in a floor or ceiling.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy





RIM JOISTS OR BAND JOIST

A. Sits on sill plate, the outer joist that is placed perpendicular to the floor joist.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy

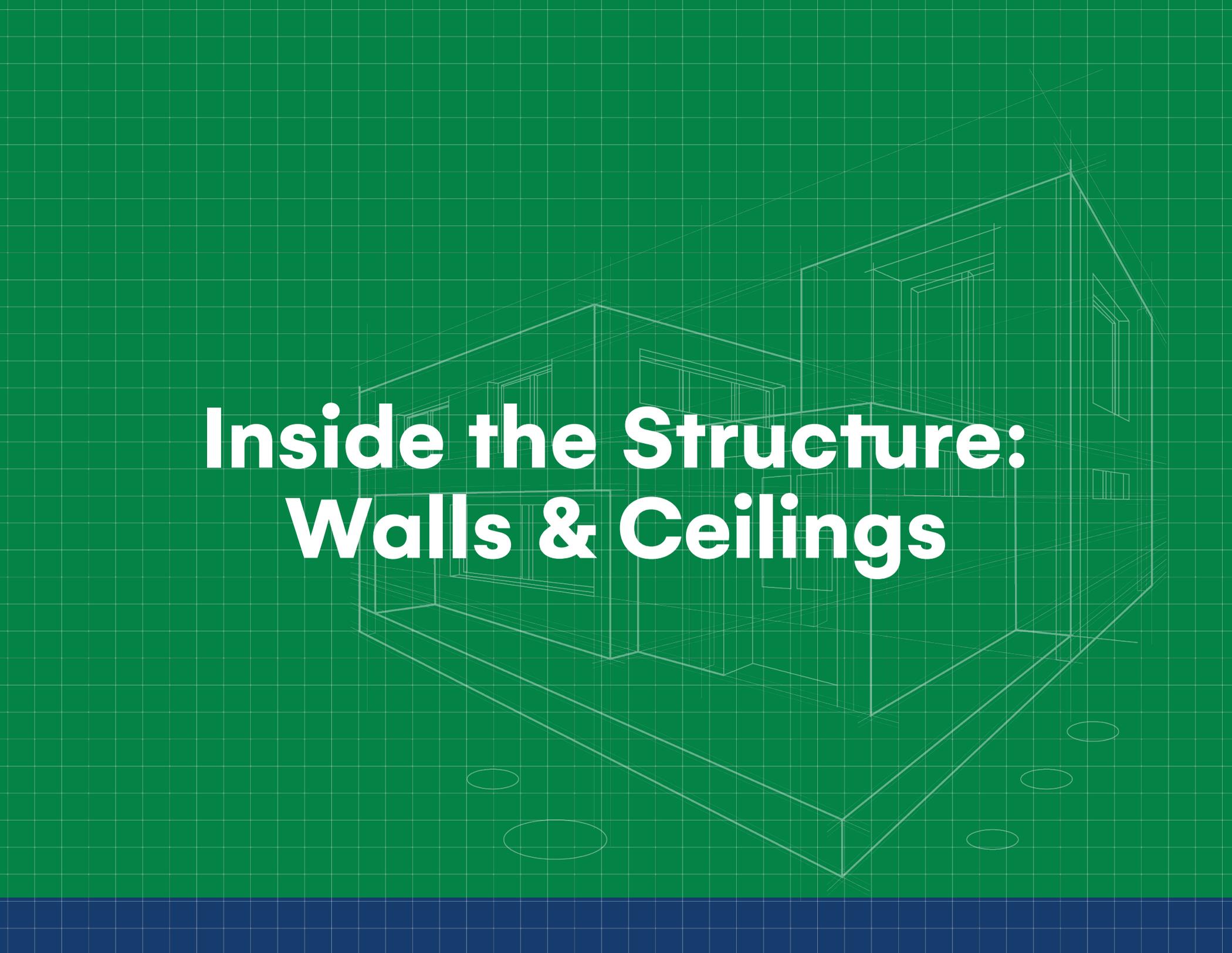
SUBFLOOR, FLOOR DECKING

A. Usually plywood or OSB (Oriented Strand Board), laid directly on top of the floor joists.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy



The background features a green grid pattern. Overlaid on this is a white wireframe architectural drawing of a multi-story building's interior. The drawing shows various rooms, corridors, and structural elements like walls and ceilings, rendered in a perspective view. The text is centered over the middle of the image.

Inside the Structure: Walls & Ceilings



STUD WALL

A. Vertical framing element in structures. Stand on the sill plate or bottom plate, and can be load-bearing or non-load bearing, usually consist of boards that are 16” apart that are repetitive.



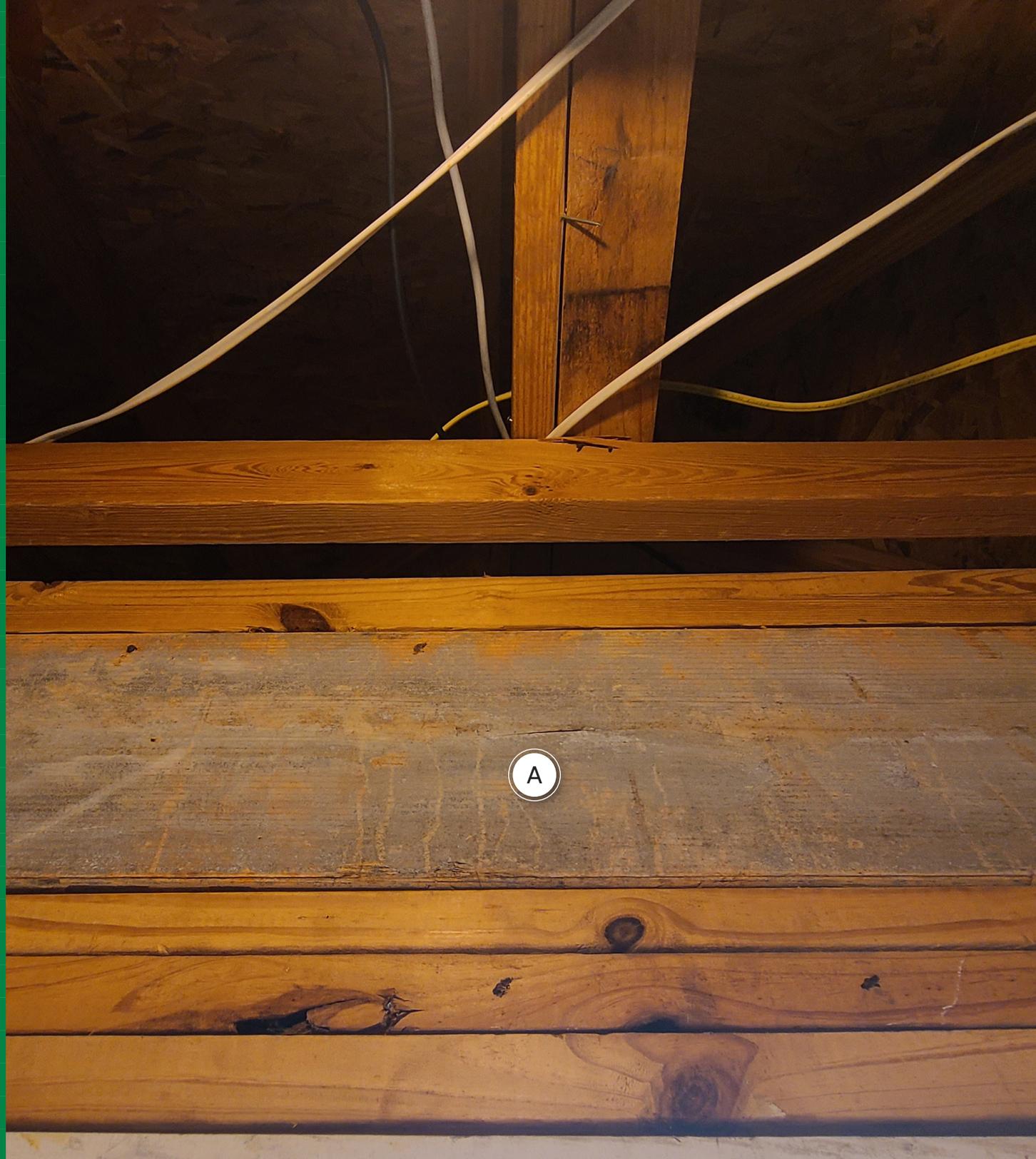
Image Credit: Steven Dupuy

HEADER, LEDGER

A. A large wood member that can attach to the end of joists. Generally placed over an opening, such as a window or a doorway.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy





JACK STUD

A. Framing member that holds the header above an opening.



Image Credit: L Maule

KING STUD

A. Another framing member that will run from floor-to-ceiling. Generally adjacent to jack stud, but will go beyond the length of the jack stud.



Image Credit: Victor Albert Grigas





CRIPPLE STUD

A. Shortest framing member of stud walls, used to support sills or to fill in space above headers to maintain the load.



Image Credit: Victor Albert Grigas

TOP PLATE

A. Upper horizontal framing member of a stud wall. Note the placement above the header in this image.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy





FIRE BLOCKS & HEADERS

A. Fire Blocks: Supportive members of the vertical frame that prevent framing members from twisting or warping. Also used for fire stops.

B. Header: A large wood member that can attach to the end of joists. Generally placed over an opening, such as a window or a doorway.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy

RAFTERS & TRUSSES

Rafters: Constructed on-site

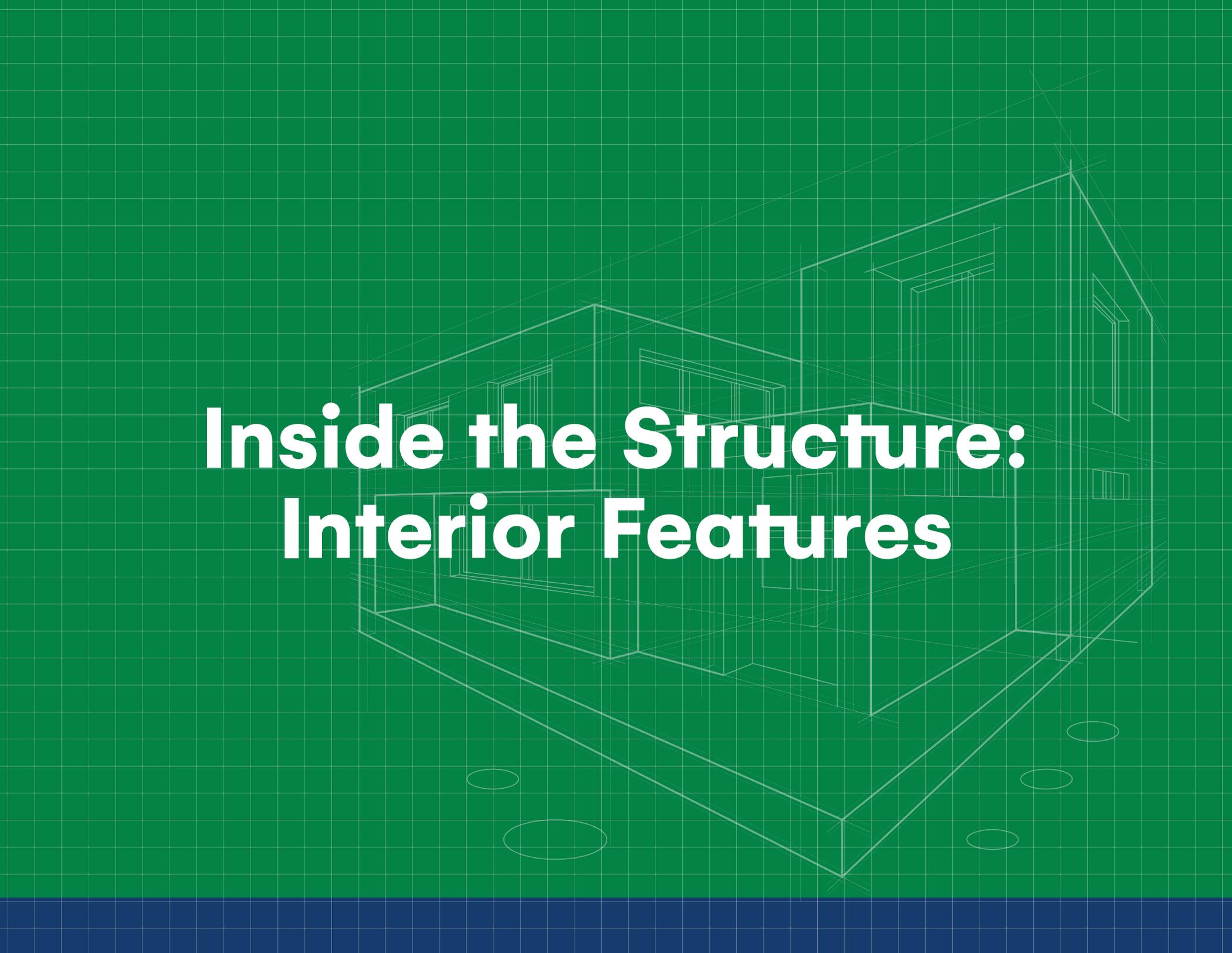
Trusses: Constructed elsewhere

Upper framing elements upon which the roof is attached.



Image Credit: Steven Dupuy





Inside the Structure: Interior Features



DRYWALL

A. A type of board made from plaster, wood pulp, or other material to form the interior walls of houses.



Image Credit: U.S. Air Force

SHEETROCK

A. A type of drywall plasterboard made of gypsum layered between sheets of heavy paper.



Image Credit: MTA Capital Construction
Mega Projects





INSULATION

A. Material that is used to maintain the temperature and sound maintenance of the structure. Note that there can be several different types of insulation used.



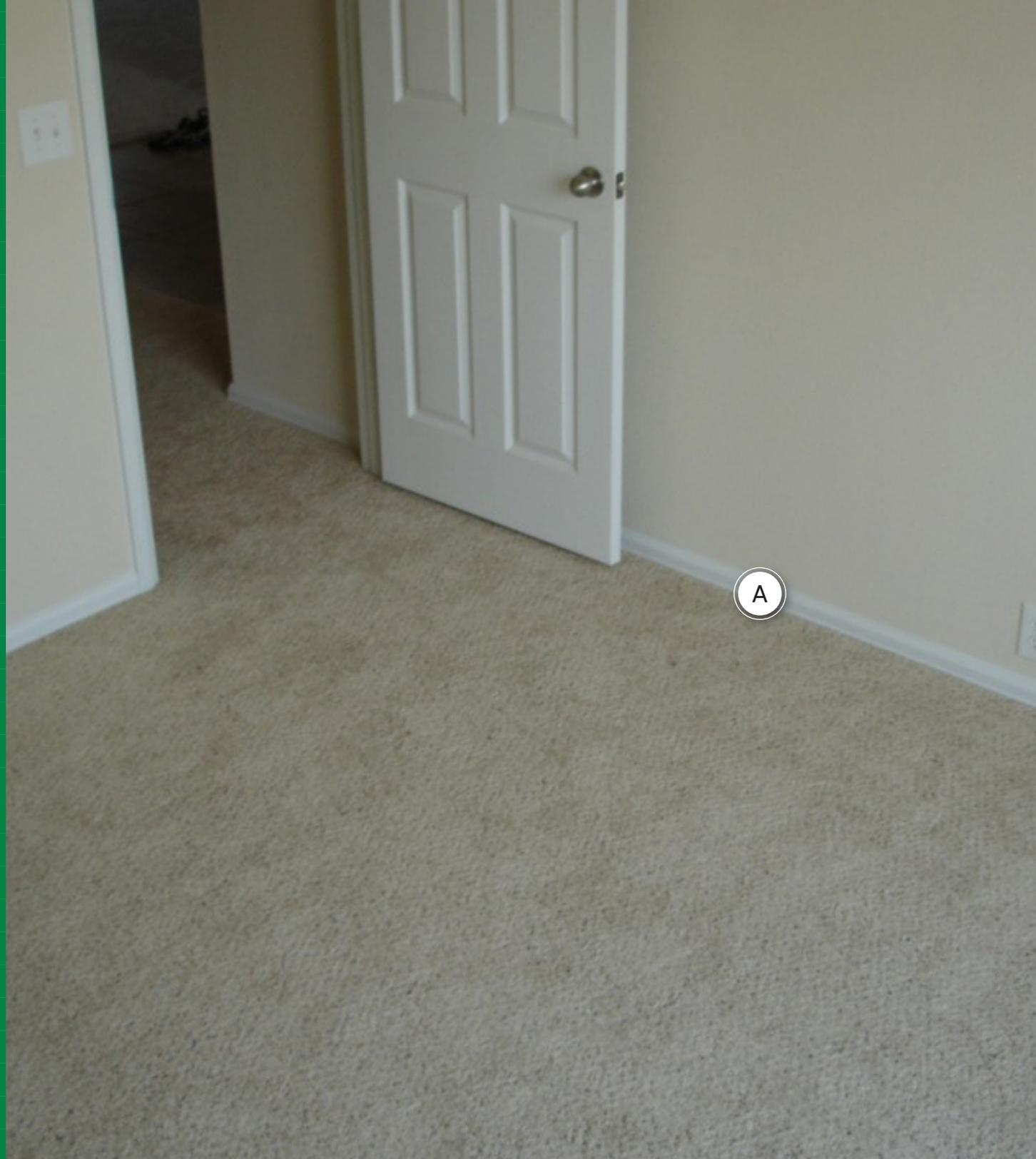
Image Credit: Steven Dupuy

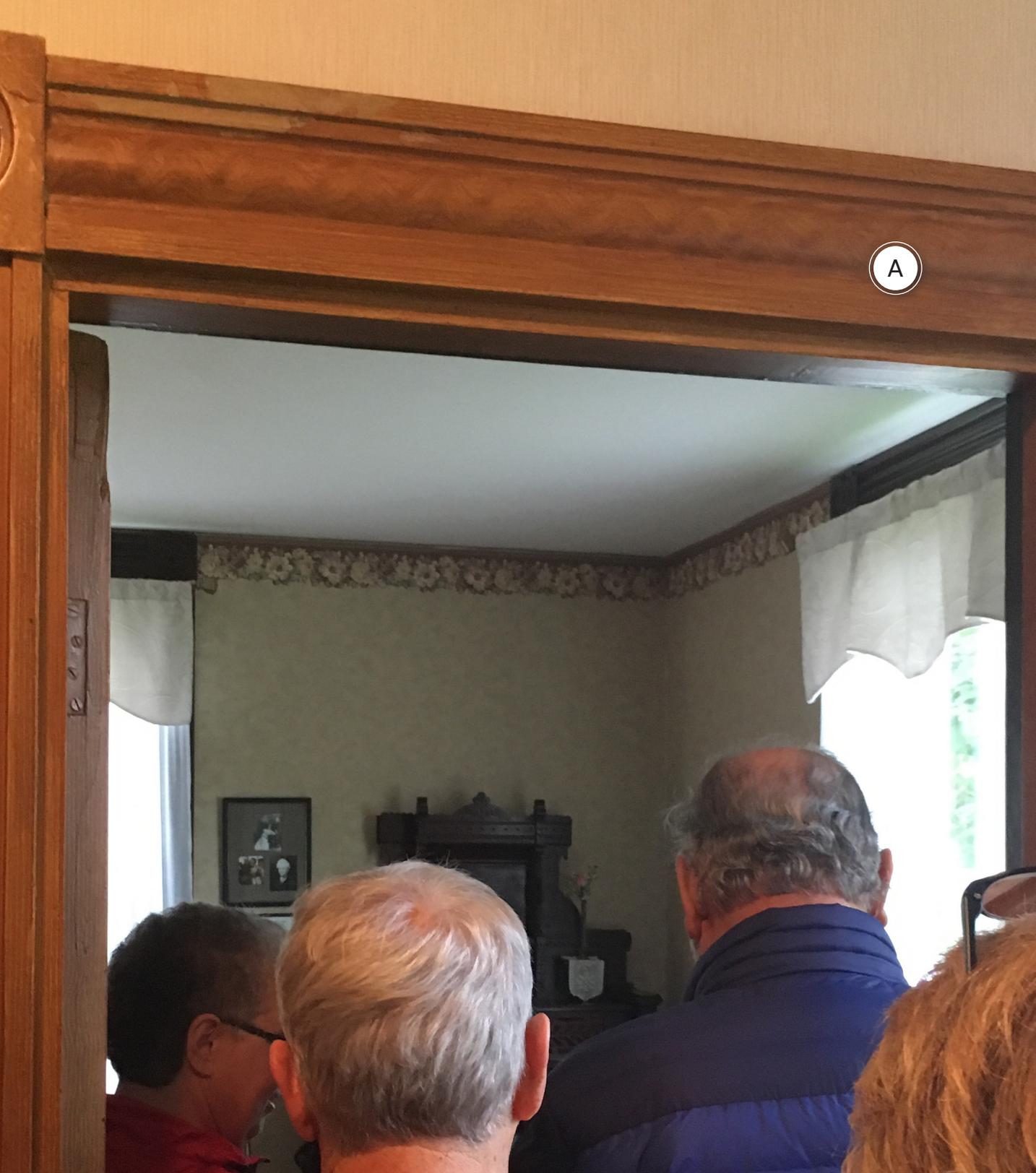
BASEBOARD

A. The narrow wooden board that runs along the base of an interior wall.



Image Credit: Andy Trommer





A

DOOR CASING

A. A molding profile that frames (or trims) a door.



Image Credit: Ross Dunn

WINDOW CASING

A. A molding profile that frames (or trims) a window.



Image Credit: The Finishing Company,
Richmond, VA





CROWN MOLDING

A. A decorative element that is installed where the wall meets the ceiling. Typically comes in wood or plaster, but can also be polyurethane.



*Image Credit: The Finishing Company,
Richmond, VA*

WAINSCOTTING

A. A type of wall covering laid over the lower portion of the wall that is largely decorative.



Image Credit: The Finishing Company,
Richmond, VA





WALL FRAME MOLDING

A. A decorative trim that is used to create the appearance of a picture frame on the entire face of a wall.



Image Credit: Home Trimwork