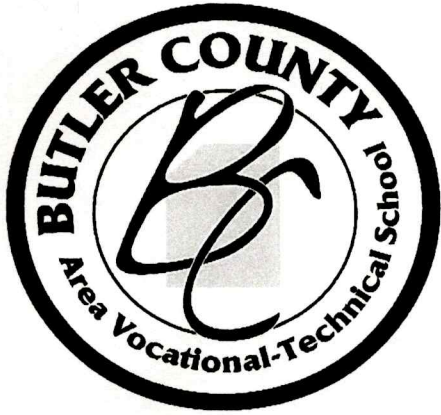




Carpentry

Flexible Instruction Day

Assignment #5

Learning Standard	Framework (pa.gov) Pick learning standards from the crosswalk
Task # & Description	Standard
	Standard

CONTACT INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE

Instructor Name: Scott D. McKee

Instructor E-Mail: mckees@butlertec.us

I will be available by email and the Remind app from 7:40-12, and 12:30-3:10 to answer your questions. Please reach out if you are having difficulty completing your assignments.

INSTRUCTIONS

✓ All work is due on the day we return to school. This is counted towards your attendance **and** as a classroom assignment.

✓ Add specific instructions for assignments here

Name: _____

Session: _____

____/____ points

Name_____

Session_____

CONSTRUCTION FASTENER GUIDED NOTES

Directions : Fill in blanks using the word bank.

1.Wood to wood connections are mostly made with _____&_____.

2. _____ give 25% better holding strength than nails.

3.These are used to attach wood or steel components to concrete. _____

4. _____& _____ are good choice for fastening together pieces that will be taken apart.

5. Nails and screws are sold individually or _____.

6. _____ are used to attach items like wire, and insulation.

7. _____nails are usually smaller and have a smaller head than framing nails.

8. Collated nails are held in strips by _____, _____, _____.

Word Bank:

Paper	Finish	collated	bolts	anchors	screws	nails
Screws	wire	staples	nuts	plastic		

Construction Fasteners Lesson

MOST COMMON TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION FASTENERS

1. **Nails:** Common nails are used for general framing and construction. Finish nails are typically smaller and designed for finishing work, such as trim and molding.
2. **Screws:** There is a wide variety of screws used in the construction industry, such as wood screws, drywall screws, and self-drilling screws.
3. **Anchors:** These include expansion anchors that expand when tightened to provide a secure hold, and sleeve anchors designed for use in solid concrete.
4. **Staples:** Used for attaching structures like insulation, wire, or fabric to surfaces.

COMMON USES OF FASTENERS IN CONSTRUCTION

1. **Connecting Structural Components:** Bolts and nuts are commonly used to join beams, columns, and other structural members. Screws are typically used in wood construction to fasten panels, frames, and other components.
2. **Securing Building Envelopes:** Used to attach siding, roofing structures, and sheathing to the building's exterior.
3. **Concrete Construction:** Anchor bolts are embedded in concrete to secure structures like columns or equipment to the foundation.
4. **Electrical and Mechanical Systems:** Screws and nuts are the go-to for securing electrical boxes, conduits, and mechanical equipment. Bolts and Anchors are preferred for attaching heavy machinery or equipment to floors or walls.
5. **Interior Finishing:** For attaching drywall, trim, and other interior finishing materials. Anchors are used to secure items to walls, such as shelves or cabinets.
6. **Woodworking:** Used in the assembly of wooden structures and furniture.
7. **Temporary Structures:** Fasteners like bolts and nuts are a great choice for the construction of temporary structures, such as scaffolding.
8. **Roofing:** For securing shingles or other roofing materials to the roof deck.

TYPES OF COLLATED NAILS

1. **Plastic strip nails:** Connected together in a strip or a plastic band. These are commonly used in pneumatic nail guns for efficient and rapid fastening in various construction applications. The plastic strip serves as a carrier for the nails and is designed to fit into the magazine of the nail gun.
2. **Paper tape nails:** A strip of paper is used to hold the nails together. These nails are primarily used with pneumatic nail guns designed for paper tape collation. The paper tape collation helps reduce the likelihood of jams in the nail gun, ensuring a smoother and more continuous nailing process.
3. **Wire coil nails:** These come connected together in a coil or roll, and the collation is typically made of wire. The wire coil design allows for a large quantity of nails to be held together, providing efficient and high-capacity nailing.