

## 1.0 **GENERAL**

### 1.1 **Related Scope of Work and UBC Guidelines**

- .1 Section 06 00 10 Wood Structures - General Requirements
- .2 Section 06 40 00 Architectural Woodwork
- .3 Section 07 40 00 Cladding
- .4 Section 07 62 00 Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim
- .5 Section 08 11 00 Metal Doors and Frames
- .6 Section 08 14 00 Wood Doors
- .7 Section 08 41 13 Aluminum-Framed Entrances and Doors
- .8 Section 08 44 13 Glazed Aluminum Curtain Walls
- .9 Section 08 50 00 Windows

### 1.2 **Related External Documents**

- .1 Latest edition of the British Columbia Building Code (BCBC), Parts 3 & 4.
- .2 CSA O80 series, Wood Preservation.
- .3 Wood Preservation Canada.

### 1.3 **Description**

- .1 Miscellaneous rough carpentry, including shims, furring and backing for millwork and wall-mounted accessories.

### 1.4 **Coordination**

- 1. In instances where conflicts are found between the UBC Technical Guidelines and provincial regulations or codes, please notify the UBCV Technical Review Team Architect or UBCO Facilities Management.
- 2. These guidelines are intended to be read by design consultants and their content integrated into construction drawings and specifications. Construction documents are not to reference the technical guidelines directly.
- 3. The Coordinating Registered Professional (CRP) is required to coordinate these requirements with other disciplines.

### 1.5 **Quality Control and Assurance**

- .1 Quality Assurance
  - .1 If the project is being carried out by the UBC Construction Office, cost of structural design to be included in the contract.
- .2 Quality Control
  - .1 Manufactured wood products to be protected from weather at all times, including during transportation and installation.
  - .2 Do not use finger-jointed studs.

## 2.0 **DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS - NOT USED**

## 3.0 **MATERIALS**

### 3.1 **Product Selection**

- .1 For all interior work, provide kiln-dried lumber with a maximum moisture content of 10% or less after kiln-drying and no greater than 12% moisture content at time of installation, unless otherwise indicated or approved.

### 3.2 Treated Wood

- .1 Examples of wood members to be treated:
  - .1 All wood exposed to the weather or in contact with the ground including wood grounds.
  - .2 All wood members in contact with concrete and masonry.
  - .3 Wood cants, plywood sheathing, nailers, curbs, equipment support bases, blocking, stripping, and similar members in connection with roofing, flashing, air barrier, and waterproofing.
  - .4 Wood sills, sleepers, blocking, furring, stripping, and similar concealed members in contact with masonry or concrete.
  - .5 Wood framing members less than 18 inches (460 mm) above grade.
  - .6 Wood floor plates installed on foundation walls.
  - .7 All wood members beyond the face of building paper at exterior walls (i.e. strapping within cavity walls).
  - .8 In applications where fire-retardant wood is required.
- .2 After treatment, kiln-dry lumber and plywood should have a maximum moisture content of 15%.
- .3 Fasteners:
  - .1 Fasteners for use in treated wood that will be exposed to the weather should be selected to withstand weathering as long as the treated wood itself.
  - .2 Fasteners used in combination with metal connectors must be the same type of metal to avoid galvanic corrosion caused by dissimilar metals.
  - .3 Hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel fasteners are to be used with ACQ treated wood. Hot-dipped galvanized nails should not be fastened using a high pressure nail gun due to the risk of damage to the coating during firing.
  - .4 For borate treated wood used inside buildings, the same fasteners can be used as for untreated wood.
  - .5 Aluminum fasteners should not be used with treated wood, except if specifically tested, approved and labelled as suitable for use with new generation wood preservatives.
- .4 Flashing type for treated wood to be as per Section 07 62 00.

\*\*\*END OF SECTION\*\*\*