

# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

DIVISION 6 • WOODS & PLASTICS

## 06 20 00 • FINISH CARPENTRY

### SECTION INCLUDES

Exterior Finish Carpentry  
Interior Finish Carpentry

### RELATED SECTIONS

06 10 00 Rough Carpentry  
06 50 00 Structural Plastics and Composites  
06 65 00 Plastic and Composite Trim  
07 40 00 Siding  
08 10 00 Doors & Frames  
08 50 00 Windows  
09 90 00 Painting

### WOOD STAIRS

#### DESIGN

For interior stairs, consider prefabricated units.

Field finish stairs with resilient treads/risers and resilient tile for landings at public areas.

Consider pre-fabricated laminated oak treads with polyurethane finish for interior stairs at family-duplexes. Avoid carpeting on stairs.

Provide skirt boards of durable, easily cleaned materials.

Straight runs with intermediate landings are preferred where space and layout allows.

### INTERIOR TRIM & SHELVING

#### DESIGN

Material choices should be based on durability, cost, long-term maintenance and availability.

Simple flat casings or readily available profiles are preferred.

5/8" thickness flat-stock with eased edges preferred; 1/2" or less thickness is not acceptable.

Acceptable materials include:

- Interior trim: Designer should consider costs and availability when specifying.
  - Paint-grade finger-jointed pine (pre-primed, if possible).
  - Specify standard in-stock profiles; no custom profiles.
  - PVC trim (unpainted) is recommended for bathrooms where the labor savings of not requiring painting can offset the higher cost of trim.
  - Either unpainted PVC trim or painted pine trim are acceptable as minor trim to conceal damage or existing gaps in framing during

# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

DIVISION 6 • WOODS & PLASTICS

## 06 20 00 • FINISH CARPENTRY

window replacement, however plastic trim is not typically cost-effective for interior trim. Specify paint-grade wood for most interior applications.

- Do not use expanded polyurethane foam or MDF trims.

### Shelving:

- Solid hardwood block-edge band or hardwood plywood with sanded, sealed exposed edges is preferred over plastic laminate and particleboard.
- Vinyl-clad wire shelving installed with proper blocking, is preferred at bedroom closets.
- See Section 12 35 00 Cabinets for DHCD standards on kitchen and bath shelving.

### EXTERIOR TRIM & PORCH COLUMNS

### Exterior trim:

- No. 1, pre-primed solid pine; finger-jointed trim is not acceptable.
- Specify clear cedar. Field prime all sides. Where trim is not exposed to weather, such as areas where trim is protected by overhangs and at underside of soffits, specify select and heartwood grades only.
- Fiber Cement Products which are pre-primed and painted are available but are generally not as durable as solid PVC trim.
- High-density solid PVC Trim is preferred. Painting is optional, but the fastening system must be specified to conceal fasteners if painting is not specified. Do not use caulking or sealant to seal countersunk trim fasteners. See Section 07 46 00.
- Polyurethane foam trim is not acceptable.
- Specify fasteners for the desired finish appearance.

Use 5/4 thickness solid wood trim of decay resistant hardwood or red cedar where natural finish or unstained cedar siding is used. Specify PVC trim where painted or stained wood shingle or clapboard siding is used.

Complex trim molding profiles are not acceptable unless used to match historic profiles in designated historic buildings or for selective replacement of existing trim which is to remain. This includes hard-to-find profiles which are not readily available from a variety of manufacturers.

### Columns and Column Covers:

- Wood columns: Staved construction is not allowed, except where historic building columns require replacement.

# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

DIVISION 6 • WOODS & PLASTICS

## 06 20 00 • FINISH CARPENTRY

- Structural fiberglass columns are preferred for new construction.
- High-density dimensional PVC column covers are acceptable for cladding existing metal columns where wood cladding and trim are being replaced.
- Thin-wall and tubular PVC is not acceptable for columns, post covers or railing posts.
- See Section 06 10 00 for pressure-treated wood posts.
- Designer should choose solutions which match the existing architectural style of buildings, using similar proportions and detailing, for replacement columns and column-cladding.
- Designer should specify one-piece assemblies, and those which minimize field labor, where possible.

### INSTALLATION

Detail exterior wood with adequate flashing and separation between wood trim and concrete, grade, and surfaces where excessive water and snow-build-up is likely to occur, (roof rakes at cheek walls, skirt boards at slab-on-grade construction, storage sheds, etc.).

Spot-prime all cut ends on wood and fiber-cement trim prior to installation; Architects should specify what is required in the installation section of the spec.

Install blind mitered joints on continuous lengths of trim, for all trim. Countersink fasteners in all PVC and wood trim and fill with color-matched wood filler or trim manufacturer's proprietary plugs. Do not use sealants or caulk as fillers, except where trim will be painted.

### EXTERIOR WOOD DECKING AND RAILINGS

#### MATERIALS

Where natural, un-stained cedar, redwood, ipe or other naturally, decay-resistant wood is used as part of the architectural expression, consider using no. 1 or 2 grades (knotty) decking where a rustic appearance is acceptable.

Exterior stair treads: three pressure treated 2x4s or 5/4x4s are a very cost-effective option. Specify hot-dipped galvanized hardware and fasteners with triple-galvanizing and higher preservative levels than the minimum required by code. This will maximize both the durability and the cost-effectiveness of this option. See Section 06 10 00 for acceptable preservative treatments.

Consider other options where a more finished low maintenance appearance is required.

A variety of decay-resistant hardwood species have become more readily available in recent years. Many of these products are equally or more

# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

DIVISION 6 • WOODS & PLASTICS

## 06 20 00 • FINISH CARPENTRY

durable than pressure treated and plastic decking. Spanish Cedar is available for milled profiles such as railings and a variety of decking alternatives such as Ipe, Cumaru and Garapa are available from New England lumber yards, depending on the lumber sizes and profiles required.

Research availability and costs prior to bidding and specify at least three equivalent products. Specify FSC certified products.

Consider listing local sources where products may be found to facilitate contractor pricing and ordering when a particular species is specified due to its unique attributes.

Research lead times for products specified to minimize last minute substitutions of inferior products during construction or construction delays. See Section 06 10 00 for requirements on wood preservatives.

See Section 06 65 00 Plastic Composite Trim & Decking for design standards on synthetic decorative trim and accessories.

Where pressure-treated posts and framing are intended to be left exposed, specify the limits of imperfections that are permitted and the requirement that the contractor cull and not use any posts or other framing lumber which displays excessive warping, splitting and checking.

Do not install lumber which is saturated beyond 19% moisture content or which is not kiln-dried after treatment (KDAT).

Fill all checks, cracks and knot holes in posts and rails with exterior wood filler.

Provide aluminum stand-offs for columns.

Requirements for proper protection and storage of materials on site should be specified and enforced by testing wet lumber with moisture meters if necessary.

### DESIGN

Specify KDAT, pressure treated wood rails with sloped top for drainage. Max. moisture content – 19%.

Note that sloped 2x4 top rails are not an ADA code compliant handrail and do not provide an effective gripping surface for some elderly tenants. Supplement wood railing assemblies with tubular handrails at stairs and ramps for greater accessibility.

Design tapered framing or shim to allow exterior decking to be installed with a slope for water drainage and to prevent ponding.

Specify staining of KDAT lumber promptly after installation in Section 09 90 00 Painting.



Consider decay-resistant hardwoods from FSC managed forests for sustainable, durable and cost-effective alternatives to plastic decking. Research the availability and cost of any material which is not readily

# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

DIVISION 6 • WOODS & PLASTICS

## 06 20 00 • FINISH CARPENTRY

available at local lumberyards prior to bidding and revise choices specified to match current market conditions

Materials which are more sustainable, durable and cost-effective can often be ordered and delivered within 2-3 days. Research and specify accordingly.

Note: some decay-resistant hardwood species require finishing to maintain their durability. For others, finishing is optional and depends more on aesthetics. If equals are specified, make sure you specify finishing of those which require it, if contractor chooses to substitute an equal.

Do not paint exterior decking; this is highly maintenance intensive. Choose products such as decay-resistant hardwoods or pressure-treated decking meeting DHCD design standards.