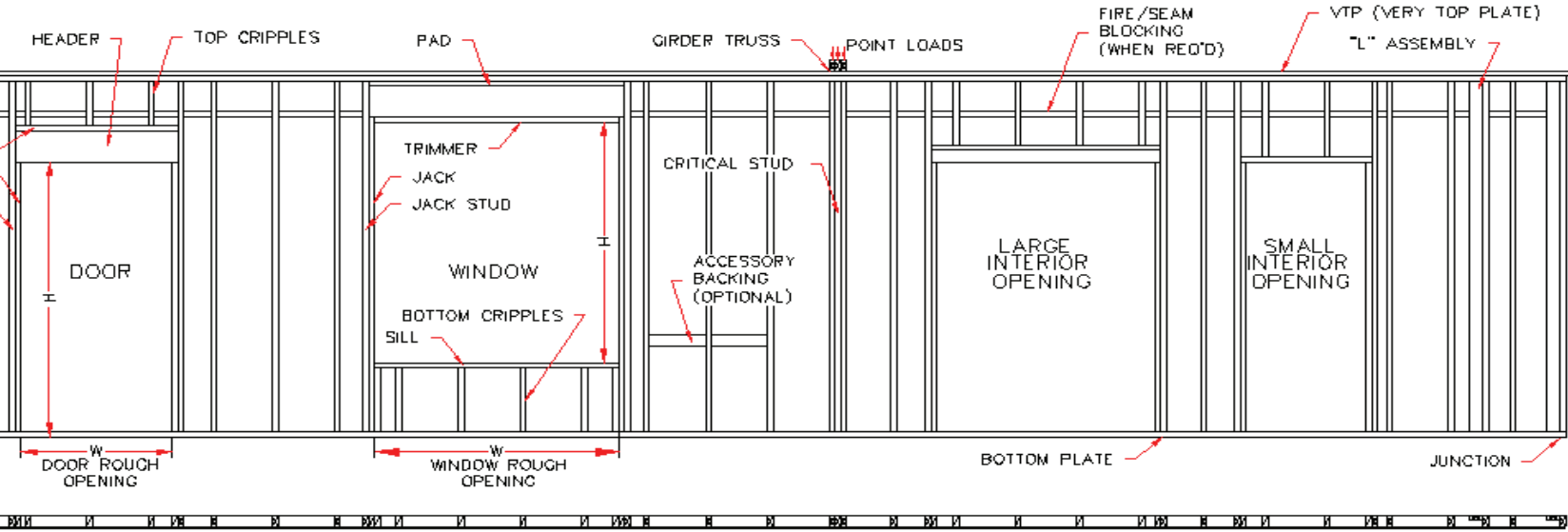




# LUMBER SPECIALTIES PANELS



**VTP:** Is attached to the top several different methods for se-  
 1) Top plate completely installed.  
 ally installed; rest shipped loose.  
 sent to cover top plate.

attached to the top edge of the nor-  
 member is in a panel and almost  
 lar to the picture.

**ly:** Occurs when a particular  
 r panel intersecting it at the end  
 here are too many variations of  
 s to list, however, the basic con-  
 This assembly is placed simply  
 g panel additional nailing surface  
 athing and drywall.

ng is used for nailing purposes  
 accessories to the wall. Some  
 : handicap rails, cabinets, towel

**Sill:** Can be described as the piece in which the window sits on. The sill can be single, double, or triple. The weight or size of the window unit usually determines the number of pieces.

**Jack:** Is the short stud that is under the header and bears most of the vertical load coming from the header. This piece may be multiple members if the header span is large or the load is large. This piece type as well as others is known by several names in this industry. These names include: under stud, trimmer, queen, king, shoulder, and other various regional terms.

**Jack Stud:** Is described as the stud that sits next to the header. This may also consist of multiple members and also has various names like the jack. The only difference is that people add the word stud after the regional term. For example, this may also be described as a shoulder stud.

**Bottom Cripples:** Are used to support the sill. They are usually placed where a normal stud would be if there were not an opening occupying a given location.

**Trimmer:** This is the plate below the header. This is usually placed for field adjustment purposes. If the opening is not square or plumb the installer can pull out this small piece instead of the whole assembly. This plate can also be added to the bottom of the top cripple assembly.

**Top Cripples:** Are used to transfer load to the header. They are usually placed where a normal stud would be if there were not an opening occupying a given location. Note: the header may be pushed up tight against the top plate and the top cripples may actually be underneath the header.

**Critical Stud:** Is placed to support a given framing member. This stud is a different size, grade, or species from the other studs. It may also contain multiple studs together to form a single assembly.

**“L” Assembly:** Occurs when a panel has another panel intersecting it at the end of the panel. This is used for incoming walls. The assembly is usually wider than the incoming wall providing a nailing surface for drywall or other finishes.

**Header:** Occurs when there is an opening in a wall. The header is used to transfer load into the studs. The header can be made of several different building materials, but the principle is the same. It is designed to transfer load from the studs. Other regions may call this a...

**Pad:** Occurs only when the top plate is short and would split if nailed into the wall. It could be one piece or a composite of two pieces cured together to make a single piece of the dimension to fill the void.

**Bottom Plate:** Is attached to the bottom of the normal studs. This member is usually wider than the studs and almost always looks similar to the header above. It may need to be pressure-treated if it is on a concrete surface.

**Fire/Seam Block:** Is used to block a wall as it proceeds up a wall. This is placed at regular intervals as defined by local building codes. It can also be used as a means of attaching a panel to a tall wall. Also known as a Nog in some regions.