

# **Carpentry & Building Construction**

## **Chapter 29 Steel Framing Basics**

### **Section 29.1 Assessment**

1. Cold-formed steel is sheet steel that is bent and formed without using heat.
2. Architects and engineers use performance method and prescriptive method.
3. Panelized construction is used to pre-build flat components such as walls and floors.
4. Work gloves, ear protection, and safety glasses must be worn.
5. Charts will vary.

### **Section 29.2 Assessment**

1. Feathering is the process of attaching a screw to the bit without stopping the screw gun. The screw spins only when pressure is applied to the bit and the tip of the screw.
2. It has a depth-sensitive nosepiece. The nosepiece prevents the bit from damaging the surface of the sheathing or wallboard while seating the screw.)
3. The nail or screw has to penetrate both the sheathing and the steel, which will not be possible if the sheathing and steel are not held together tightly.
4. Welding is the process of melting the steel and adding filler metals to fuse the pieces at the point of attachment.
5. Reports will vary.

### **Section 29.3 Assessment**

1. Continuous-span joists span the entire floor opening. The Xs are all on the same side of the joist location marks. A non-continuous joist is in two pieces. The Xs for the opposing track are on the side opposite the joist location marks.
2. Install a brace every 8' to 12' along the wall.
3. Steel roof framing has several advantages over traditional wood-frame construction. With minimal support bracing it can provide more attic space. Fewer members are required. Complex roof designs cost less than when framed with wood.
4. common rafter method; calculation method
5. 47 screws