

Division 06 | Wood, Plastics, and Composites

Section includes various guidelines for the maintenance of various wood, plastics, and composites, rough carpentry practices, millwork, and architectural woodwork.

This design guideline is written to the designer of record (DOR). This guideline is written to document UA standards of work, assist the designers in ensuring UA standards are incorporated into the contract documents and provide a resource to facilitate the design process. It is the designer of record's responsibility to coordinate the criteria set forth in these design guidelines and in conjunction with the manufacturer requirements and use the most stringent standard.

General

1. Comply with all applicable codes and standards of NIST PS 20, AWI, WMMO, and APA.
2. Provide VOC information and FSC certification documentation.
3. Provide documentation of the location where the product is manufactured and extracted.
4. Consider specifying products from sustainable sources such as FSC Certified Wood or regionally available from abundant sources. Avoid use of imported or exotic species or woods.
5. Use fire treated $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood for backboards in electrical, voice, and data rooms.
6. Use pressure treated wood for blocking where moisture may be encountered, such as below grade locations and roof locations. Recycled composite materials are also acceptable.

Section 06 10 00 – Rough Carpentry

1. Wood blocking shall be specified in all new partitions designed to support, reinforce, or secure shelving, door stops, wall mounted coat racks, toilet accessories, etc.
2. Fire retardant lumber, used where required by code, will be in accordance with American Wood Preservers Association Standards.
3. Where wood is in contact with the ground or moisture, a material suitable for such applications shall be used.

Section 06 20 00 – Finish Carpentry

1. All work under this section shall be "Custom Grade" as defined by the Quality Standards of the Architectural Woodwork Institute, unless otherwise instructed by the Project Manager and Facilities Planning Department.
2. Use "Premium Grade" construction only in special areas such as executive offices, libraries, or executive conference rooms.
3. The use of redwood should be avoided. The use of particle board shelving should be avoided.
4. Only "Heavy Duty" brackets and supports should be specified for wood shelving. Shelving shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ " minimum thick with support spacing.

5. Shelving support spacing shall not exceed 36" O.C.
6. Solid surface material is preferred as a finish for counter work surfaces, vanity tops and window sills.

Section 06 22 00 – Millwork

1. All materials and fabrication shall conform to the Architectural Woodwork Institute Quality Standards specifications, and finish shall be free of lead bearing substances.
2. The use of more durable solid surfacing materials for windowsills is encouraged.
3. Restroom counter tops to be a solid surface.
4. Countertops in areas other than restrooms can be solid surface or plastic laminate on solid wood or exterior grade plywood. Standard particleboard is not acceptable.

Section 06 40 00 – Architectural Woodwork

1. Comply with the latest adopted editions of the Architectural Woodwork Quality Standards, Guide Specifications and an Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI) Quality Certification Program. ()
2. In Food Service areas and other areas where wet conditions are present, the preferred material for countertops is solid surfacing material, 2" thick and is expected to have a minimum 10 year lifespan.
3. For Student Housing, all casework/millwork is to be built of solid plywood, particle board is not acceptable due to moisture issues.

Section 06 49 00 – Wood Shutters

1. Only heart pine, cypress, teak, Honduran Mahogany, or Spanish cedar, Western Red Cedar wood should be used. No board and batten louvers will be allowed.
2. Hinges should be provided but fixed shutters are acceptable.
3. The blades of the shutter should be angled back toward the wall in the open position, if they are louvered. **NOTE:** In the closed position they would drain away from the wall.
4. "Shutter Dog" should be located at the bottom of each shutter. Some taller windows sometimes have a second "shutter dog" to help them from moving excessively in the wind. If a second shutter dog is used, the location should be placed mid height of the total shutter height.

[\(Web Link\)](#)

Size and Proportions

The individual shutter should be the same width as one-half (½) of the total window opening. i.e. if it is a two foot wide window, then two (2) 12 inch wide shutters, 32 inch wide window, then two (2) 16 inch wide shutters, etc.

The shutters are to be the full height of the window opening from the bottom of the lintel to the top of the sill.

- End -

