

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>05 40 00</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. for "Cold Formed Metal Framing". Note 05 40 00 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>05 41 00</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Cold Formed Structural Metal Stud Framing". Note 05 41 00 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>05 42 00</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Cold Formed Metal Joist Framing. Note 05 42 00 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>05400</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. addressing Cold Formed Metal Framing. Note 05400 is displayed the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>05410</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. for "Load Bearing Metal Joists". Note 05410 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>05420</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. for "Cold Formed Metal Joist Framing. Note 05420 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09 21 16</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Gypsum Board Assemblies". Note 09 21 16 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09 21 16.23</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Gypsum Board Shaft Wall Assemblies". Note 09 21 16.23 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09 22 00</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Supports for Plaster and Gypsum Board". Note 09 22 00 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>09 22 13</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Metal Furring". Note 09 22 13 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09 22 16</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Non Structural Metal Framing". Note 09 22 16 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09 22 16</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Non Structural Metal Framing". Note 09 22 16.16 is displayed in the 2004 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09100</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Metal Support Assemblies". Note 09110 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09110</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec for "Non-Load Bearing Wall Framing". Note 09110 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09200</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. addressing "Plaster and Gypsum Board". Note 09200 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09205</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. addressing "Furring and Lathing". Note 09205 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09260</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. addressing "Gypsum Board Assemblies". Note 09260 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	
<b>09265</b>	<b>The Section of Masterspec. addressing "Gypsum Board Shaft Wall Assemblies". Note 09265 is displayed in the 1995 Masterspec Format.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>ABC</b>	<b>Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC), Founded in 1950 is a national association representing 23,000 merit shop construction and construction-related firms in 79 chapters across the United States. ABC's membership represents all specialties within the U.S. construction industry and is comprised primarily of firms that perform work in the industrial and commercial sectors of the industry. ABC's activities include government representation, legal advocacy, education, workforce development, communications, technology, recognition through national and chapter awards programs, employee benefits, information on best practices and business development.</b>	
<b>Acoustics</b>	<b>The science of dealing with the production, control, transmission, reception and effects of sound.</b>	
<b>AGC</b>	<b>Associated General Contractors of America; the nation's largest and oldest construction trade association, established in 1918. AGC is dedicated to improving the construction industry daily by educating the industry to employ the finest skills, promoting use of the latest technology and advocating building the best quality projects for owners--public and private. AGC is an organization of qualified construction contractors and industry related companies dedicated to skill, integrity, and responsibility.</b>	
<b>Airborne Sound</b>	<b>Sound traveling through the medium of air.</b>	
<b>AISI</b>	<b>American Iron and Steel institute</b>	
<b>Aluminized Steel</b>	<b>Steel which has been coated with pure aluminum.</b>	
<b>Anchor</b>	<b>A metal securing device embedded or driven into masonry, concrete, steel or wood.</b>	
<b>Architect</b>	<b>A tradesman who designs and produces plans for buildings, often overseeing the construction process.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>ASTM</b>	<p><b>ASTM International, originally known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), was formed over a century ago, when a forward-thinking group of engineers and scientists got together to address frequent rail breaks in the burgeoning railroad industry. ASTM International is one of the largest voluntary standards development organizations in the world-a trusted source for technical standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Known for their high technical quality and market relevancy. ASTM International standards have an important role in the information infrastructure that guides design, manufacturing and trade in the global economy. Standards developed at ASTM are the work of over 30,000 ASTM members. These technical experts represent producers, users, consumers, government and academia from over 100 countries. Participation in ASTM International is open to all with a material interest, anywhere in the world.</b></p>	
<b>ASTM A 90</b>	<p><b>Standard Test Method for Weight (Mass) of Coating on Iron and Steel Articles with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings</b></p>	
<b>ASTM A 653</b>	<p><b>Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc- Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by hot dipped process.</b></p>	
<b>ASTM A 780</b>	<p><b>Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings</b></p>	
<b>ASTM A 924</b>	<p><b>Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process</b></p>	
<b>ASTM A 1003</b>	<p><b>Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic-and Non Metallic-Coated for Cold Formed Framing Members</b></p>	
<b>ASTM C 645</b>	<p><b>Outlines the manufacturing standards for light gauge metal framing used in drywall construction.</b></p>	
<b>ASTM C 754</b>	<p><b>Outlines the installation standards for light gauge metal framing used in drywall construction.</b></p>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>ASTM C 954</b>	<b>Standard Specification for Steel Drill Screeds for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Steel Studs from .033 in. (0.84 mm) to 0.112 in. (2.84mm) in Thickness.</b>	
<b>ASTM C 955</b>	<b>Standard Specification for Load-Bearing (Transverse and Axial) Steel Studs, Runners (Tracks) and Bracing or Bridging for Screw Attachment of Gypsum Panel Products and Metal Plaster Bases.</b>	
<b>ASTM C 1002</b>	<b>Standard Specification for Steel Self-Piercing Tapping Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Wood or Steel Studs.</b>	
<b>ASTM C 1007</b>	<b>Standard Specification for the Installation of Load-Bearing (Transverse and Axial) Steel Studs and Related Accessories.</b>	
<b>ASTM C 1396</b>	<b>Standard Specification for Gypsum Board</b>	
<b>ASTM C 1513</b>	<b>Standard Specification for Steel Tapping Screws for Cold-Formed Steel Framing Connections.</b>	
<b>Attenuation</b>	<b>Reduction in sound level.</b>	
<b>AWCI</b>	<b>Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industry; more than 2,000 members that are primarily wall and ceiling contractors, product suppliers or product manufacturers in all 50 states and many countries. AWCI represents acoustics systems, ceiling systems, drywall systems, exterior insulation and finishing systems, fireproofing, flooring systems, insulation, and stucco contractors, suppliers and manufacturers and those in allied trades.</b>	
<b>Axial Load</b>	<b>Is a condition where a load or force is carried vertically by a framing member in parallel to it's primary axis.</b>	
<b>Base Metal</b>	<b>Is the bare metal substrate prior to receiving a protective coating.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Beam</b>	<b>A load bearing member spanning a distance between supports.</b>	
<b>Bearing</b>	<b>Support area upon which something rests, such as the point on bearing walls where the weight of the floor joist or roof rafter bears.</b>	
<b>Bid Phase</b>	<b>The time frame where contractors and subcontractors submit pricing for a project.</b>	
<b>Blank Width</b>	<b>Is the strip of metal cut or slit to a predetermined width prior to roll-forming a framing member.</b>	
<b>BOCA</b>	<b>Building Officials and Code Administrators International Inc. (BOCA), now known as the International Code Council, publishes codes that establish minimum performance requirements for all aspects of the construction industry. BOCA is a founding member of the International Code Council (ICC) which was established in 1994 to develop a single set of comprehensive and coordinated national model construction codes.</b>	
<b>Bottom Track</b>	<b>A framing member designed to accept a stud into it's web. The bottom Track is mechanically fastened in place on the deck or floor of a building where a wall is being framed.</b>	
<b>Bow</b>	<b>A quality criteria of ASTM C- 645. Is a condition occurring in a framing member, where the member has a curvature, which is evident over the length of the member and viewable from the angle of the flange as a curvature left or right.</b>	
<b>Bridging</b>	<b>Bracing installed between framing members usually to prevent twisting of an assembly.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Building Code</b>	The legal requirements set up or otherwise adopted by the prevailing various governing agencies, covering the minimum acceptable requirements for all types of construction. Often referred to as Uniform Building Code, now known as International Building Code IBC.	
<b>Camber</b>	A quality criteria of ASTM C- 645. Is a condition occurring in a framing member, where the member has a curvature, which is evident over the length of the member and viewable from the angle of the web as curving left or right.	
<b>Code</b>	Prevailing regulations, ordinances or statutory requirements set forth by governmental agencies associated with building construction practices and owner occupancy, adopted and administered for the protection of public health, life safety and welfare.	
<b>Code Body</b>	The prevailing Code enforcement and Code writing agency in a given geographic area.	
<b>Cold Reduction</b>	The process where the cold rolled steel thickness is altered to a lesser gauge. This is accomplished when the steel is rolled through a reduction mill which utilizes great force to roll the material down to a desired thickness.	
<b>Column</b>	Vertical load-bearing member.	
<b>Composite Action</b>	The performance as measured by evaluating the assembly which includes all components of the assembly.	
<b>Contractor</b>	A person or organization who is in the business of performing services or duties as outlined in a contract. An industry term for a construction professional.	
<b>Corrosion</b>	The action of oxidation which occurs when materials are exposed to the elements and or corrosive substances.	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Cripples</b>	<b>Short vertical, non load bearing, framing members installed above a window or door.</b>	
<b>Cross Bracing</b>	<b>Flat metal used to brace a wall. Cross bracing is installed from corner to corner on a wall and then repeated to form an "X" pattern with the flat metal or commonly referred to as flat strapping.</b>	
<b>CSI</b>	<b>The Construction Specifications Institute (CSI), to continuously improve the process of creating and sustaining the built environment. They do that by facilitating communication among all those involved in that process which includes Architects, Contractors and Manufactures. Approximately 17,000 members represent all the disciplines engaged in non-residential building design and construction. CSI offers tools to navigate and interact in the construction industry. The Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) is an organization that maintains and advances the standardization of construction language as pertains to building specifications. CSI provides structured guidelines for specification writing in their Project Resource Manual. See Masterspec and Master Format.</b>	
<b>Curtain Wall</b>	<b>Is a non-load bearing wall which is designed to carry it's own weight while performing at designed wind loads and deflection criteria.</b>	
<b>Cutting Die/ Cut-Off</b>	<b>A mechanical device, usually driven by air or hydraulics, used to cut framing members at specified lengths during the rolling process without interrupting the productivity of the rolling mill.</b>	
<b>Dead Load</b>	<b>The dead load is the weight or load that is continuously carried which includes the weight of the structure as well as the construction components themselves.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Dealer</b>	<b>Is an industry term commonly used to identify a stocking distributor of products.</b>	
<b>Deck</b>	<b>An elevated platform above ground level.</b>	
<b>Deflection</b>	<b>Displacement that occurs when a load is applied to a member or assembly.</b>	
<b>Deflection Track</b>	<b>Is a top track which is designed to move independently when load is applied from above. Deflection track is installed on the top of the wall studs, is attached to the deck above but not directly to the wall studs. Can be accomplished with either slotted track or double deflection track.</b>	
<b>Design Load</b>	<b>Combination of weight and other applied forces for which a building or part of a building is designed, based on the worst possible combination of load conditions.</b>	
<b>Drywall Screws</b>	<b>Mechanical fasteners used to attach Drywall to the flange of a stud.</b>	
<b>Embossing</b>	<b>Is a process of creating a permanent pattern in the surface of sheet metal. This is done by rolling the sheet or strip of metal through rolls known as knurling rolls under great pressure. Typically, embossing is done for cosmetic reasons.</b>	
<b>End Flare</b>	<b>Is a quality condition occurring near the cut-off or end of the stud where the flanges are either more or less than 90 degrees. End flare can be the result of pre-cutting and usually doesn't effect the overall performance of the member.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>EQ (drywall gauges)</b>	<b>An industry abbreviation for "Equivalent". Is a comparative analysis description of alternative thicknesses to that of traditional metal framing gauges. This method uses ASTM C-754 limiting heights as the measure for traditional thickness. The EQ thicknesses must meet or exceed the limiting heights of C-754 to be deemed equal to, equivalent or "EQ".</b>	
<b>Fire Resistance</b>	<b>Relative term, used with a numeric rating or modifying adjective to indicate the extent to which a material or structure resists the effects of fire.</b>	
<b>Fire Test</b>	<b>A laboratory test conducted to simulate a fire, to establish the performance of construction components to the fire rating standards being tested for.</b>	
<b>Flange</b>	<b>Is the attachment surface of the framing member. Also known as the leg.</b>	
<b>Flare</b>	<b>A quality criteria of ASTM C 645. Is the condition where the flange of a framing member is either greater or less than 90 degrees. Appears as over formed or under formed.</b>	
<b>FPA</b>	<b>Florida Product Approval. FPA issues approval #'s for products which affect a buildings shell against a hurricane load. <u>FPA does not address or apply to interior framing members.</u></b>	
<b>Framing Screws</b>	<b>A metal Fastener used to attach 2 metal framing members together.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Friction Fitting</b>	<b>A temporary condition where two framing members are held in place by virtue of their design with out any mechanical fasteners. This is done temporarily, to speed installation of framing layout prior to mechanically fastening the framing members together.</b>	
<b>FWAC</b>	<b>Florida Walls and Ceilings. Affiliated with AWCI.</b>	
<b>Galvanized</b>	<b>Is a sacrificial coating for sheet metal, where the coating is designed to endure the elements and protect the base metal. Galvanization comes in many formulations.</b>	
<b>Gauge or Gage</b>	<b>Is a measurement standardization used to indicate metal thicknesses of sheet steel in various ranges and represented as a "gauge". In sheet steel as the gauge number increases the thickness decreases and vice versa.</b>	
<b>General Contractor</b>	<b>A contractor responsible for all aspects of construction for a building or renovation.</b>	
<b>G-Rating</b>	<b>Is the standard for identifying the different levels of galvanized coatings on sheet steel. "G" is also an abbreviation for grams per meter squared.</b>	
<b>Hardness</b>	<b>Is a measure of a metals resistance to being permanently deformed, bent or broken. The greater the hardness the greater the metals resistance to permanent change.</b>	
<b>Header</b>	<b>Horizontal framing member across the ends of the joists. Also the member over a door or window opening in a wall.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Hot-Dipped Galvanized</b>	<b>Is one formulation of Galvanizing where sheet steel is coated by passing sheet steel through a pure zinc (99%) molten bath. The hot-dipped coating provides superior protection from the elements.</b>	
<b>IBC</b>	<b>International Building Code (IBC), is a culmination of the Uniform Building Code, National Building Code and the Standard Building Code. Now known as ICC.</b>	
<b>ICBO</b>	<b>The International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), now known as the International Code Council (ICC), publishes codes that establish minimum performance requirements for all aspects of the construction industry. ICBO is a founding member of the International Code Council (ICC) which was established in 1994 to develop a single set of comprehensive and coordinated national model construction codes. See ICC.</b>	

Terms	Definition of Terms	Telling Industries
ICC	<p><b>International Building Code (ICC), On December 9, 1994, the International Code Council (ICC) was established as a nonprofit organization dedicated to developing a single set of comprehensive and coordinated national codes. A merger of the three largest code organizations nationwide, BOCA, ICBO and SBCCI is now recognized as the International Building Code. The intent of this new code is to consolidate existing codes, insure nationwide uniformity, allow for new technologies and construction methods, and streamline administrative regulations. In the past, it was difficult for building industry professionals to move into different regions within the U.S., much less into an international environment. The ICC now offers a single, complete set of construction codes without regional limitations -- The International Codes.</b></p>	
ICC-ES	<p><b>International Building Code-Evaluation Service (ICC-ES), The building regulatory system in the United States can be very complicated and difficult to negotiate for anyone not intimately familiar with the process. PATH collaborates with the International Code Council (ICC) Evaluation Service, the ICC-ES, to help manufacturers address the issue of building code compliance. The ICC-ES was established February 1, 2003, from a consolidation of the National Evaluation Service, ICBO Evaluation Service, SBCCI Public Safety Testing and Evaluation Services, and BOCA evaluation services. See ICC-ESR.</b></p>	
ICC-ESR	<p><b>International Code Council Evaluation Service Report is the report issued by ICC-ES certifying a building products code compliancy, to the given IBC code in force at the time the report is issued.</b></p>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Jamb</b>	<b>One of the finished upright sides of a door or window frame.</b>	
<b>Joist</b>	<b>The horizontal framing members used to support the floor or deck.</b>	
<b>Knock-Out</b>	<b>The holes in a framing member designed to allow for electrical, plumbing or other trades to be concealed with in a wall. Also see "punch-out".</b>	
<b>Knurling</b>	<b>A deliberate, permanent pattern forced into the surface of sheet metal to enhance either the performance or the appearance of the metal. Knurling metal framing components improves the framing and sheeting efficiency when using screw fasteners.</b>	
<b>KSI</b>	<b>Is the standard in grading steel's yield strength per square inch. Is an abbreviation to describe 1000 PSI. Example 33KSI = 33,000 PSI and 50KSI= 50,000 PSI.</b>	
<b>LARR</b>	<b>Los Angeles Research Report. LARR no longer issues LARR#'s for metal framing. See ICC-ESR.</b>	
<b>Lateral Bracing</b>	<b>Is bracing, usually Cold Rolled Channel, which is installed in the knock -outs of metal framing giving the wall additional lateral support.</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>The desired horizontal framing condition where the assembly is installed in true horizontal, also referred to as true. A tool to determine level.</b>	
<b>Limiting Heights</b>	<b>The maximum height for design and construction of a partition or wall without exceeding the structural capacity or allowable deflection under given design loads.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Live Load</b>	<b>Is a load created by the addition of variable forces such as people, furniture or other non- permanent or non-structure related weight or forces.</b>	
<b>Load</b>	<b>Force provided by weight, external or environmental sources such as wind, water, snow, and temperature, or other sources of energy.</b>	
<b>Master Format</b>	<b>CSI authored Master Format, which is an indexing system for organizing construction data, particularly construction specifications. For many years Master Format consisted of 16 Divisions of construction, such as Masonry, Electrical, Finishes, or Metals. In November 2004, Master Format was expanded to 50 Divisions, reflecting the growing complexity of the construction industry, as well as the need to incorporate facility life cycle and maintenance information into the building knowledge base. In this way, Master Format will eventually help facilitate Building Information Modeling (BIM) to contain project specifications. Is commonly used as a projects specification guide. It is maintained by architects and outlines the specifics of every aspect of a project including but not limited to, structural, non-structural, approved manufactures, Generic ASTM compliance standards etc.</b>	
<b>Masterspec</b>	<b>See Master Format</b>	
<b>Material Submittals</b>	<b>Is the contractors disclosure to the construction managers or architects for the materials intended to be supplied on a project. This comes in the form of catalogs or "cut-sheets" from manufactures of construction materials.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Mating Rolls</b>	Are two manufacturing rolls which are mirror images of one another. Two rolls which move in unison and are perfectly matched to fit snugly together. Used for embossing sheet metals. See embossing.	
<b>Mechanical Fastener</b>	A screw, pin, nail, brad or other device used to attach two framing members in place.	
<b>Micrometer</b>	A precision instrument used to measure the thickness of materials in Mills or thousandths of an inch.	
<b>Mill Thickness</b>	Is the thickness of materials measured in thousandths of an inch with a micrometer. Example 25 Ga. measures a minimum of 18 thousandths or .0179.	
<b>Mills</b>	Is another way to indicate a thousandth of an inch, .001 equals 1 mill.	
<b>Mock-up</b>	Is a sample of an assembly, where different members are attached in a similar fashion as they would be on a project. This is usually done to show an example of what the architect or owner should expect to see on the finished project. These are commonly requested on larger projects. The General contractor sometimes requests a mock-up of a wall where all components are installed by all trades associated with the walls on the project.	
<b>NASFA</b>	North American Steel Framing Alliance. See Steel Framing Alliance (SFA)	
<b>Negative Pressure</b>	A way of expressing action of a vacuum. An area possessing an air pressure less than that of the areas surroundings.	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>NYCMEA</b>	<b>New York City Department of Buildings (Material and Equipment Acceptance). NYC MEA no longer issues NYCMEA numbers for metal framing.</b>	
<b>Owner</b>	<b>The owner of the real property which is being built. The owner usually contracts with an architect and a general contractor to oversee the construction of a building.</b>	
<b>Physical Properties</b>	<b>Are the inherent strengths, values and characteristics of materials.</b>	
<b>Plumb</b>	<b>Is the desired vertical framing condition where a framing member is installed vertically at a perfect 90 degrees to that of level. This is usually checked with a level.</b>	
<b>Positive Pressure</b>	<b>Is the filling effects or force of air entering a structure.</b>	
<b>Pre-Cut</b>	<b>Is a mechanical device used to cut slit coil to length prior to roll forming a finished part.</b>	
<b>Punch-Out</b>	<b>The holes in a framing member designed to allow for electrical, plumbing or other trades to be concealed with in a wall. Also see "knock-out".</b>	
<b>Quality Assurance Manual</b>	<b>Telling Industries Quality Assurance Manual is a manual which indicates and prescribes acceptable quality standards and practices in manufacturing. Also known as a QA Manual. These manuals are submitted to third party evaluation and certification (ex. ICC-ES) services.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Radius Track</b>	<b>Is metal track designed to accommodate a curved wall or arched opening. There are machines which can change the radius of normal track and there are products on the market which are made especially for a radius applications.</b>	
<b>Red Rust/ Red Stain</b>	<b>Is the staining that takes place when iron is oxidized. This is usually an indication that the coating has been compromised by the elements or other corrosive substance causing a failure of the coating to protect the base metal from the oxygen in the air.</b>	
<b>Return</b>	<b>Is the final bend in the drywall stud where the flange bends back to toward the open side of the web.</b>	
<b>Ridging</b>	<b>Occurs when there are uneven joints where two pieces of drywall butt together. This unevenness in the joint is often visible after the drywall is finished, especially under critical lighting. This condition can be caused by flared flanges, and improper drywall installation.</b>	
<b>Riding</b>	<b>Is a condition where a framing member doesn't readily accept screw, causing the screw to spin and walk away from it's intended attachment point.</b>	
<b>Roll Former</b>	<b>Is a machine designed and tooled to accept slit steel and permanently change the shape of the material into the desired profile. This is done with rolls which are progressively different and vary as the flat steel travels through each station (stand) in the machine. Also known as a rolling mill.</b>	
<b>SBCCI</b>	<b>Southern Building Code Congress International, now part of ICC.</b>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Slab</b>	<b>Poured concrete floor on or at grade level of a structure.</b>	
<b>Slip Track - Double Deflection Track</b>	<b>Is track designed to perform as deflection track. Slip track is attached the deck above the wall, installed over the standard track, but is not mechanically attached to the wall allowing for independent vertical movement of the slip track.</b>	
<b>Slotted Track</b>	<b>Is a slotted track designed to perform as vertical deflection track. Slotted track is attached the deck above the wall and is loosely mechanically attached to the studs with screws placed through slots in the track. Allows for independent vertical movement of the slip track up and down.</b>	
<b>Snow Load</b>	<b>Is a load created by the accumulation of snow.</b>	
<b>Soffit</b>	<b>Is a framed drop or step down from the ceiling.</b>	
<b>Spec./ Specification</b>	<b>Is a standard called out in the Masterspec. Specifications can be generic or brand specific but usually reference an ASTM or ICC code.</b>	
<b>Spinning</b>	<b>Is a condition where a screw strips out leaving an unacceptable or loose attachment of framing members or sheeting. Also see stripping.</b>	
<b>Square</b>	<b>Is the desired framing condition where to surfaces meet at a 90 Degree angle.</b>	

Terms	Definition of Terms	Telling Industries
<b>SSMA</b>	<p>The Steel Stud Manufacturers Association (SSMA) is the unified voice of the steel framing manufacturing industry. SSMA is the leader in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the development and maintenance of quality product standards and specifications</li> <li>• Creating growth opportunities for cold-formed steel through research, marketing and education.</li> </ul>	
<b>STC</b>	<p>Sound Transmission Class. Is the rating which measures the sound insulation value of an assembly.</p>	
<b>Steel Framing Alliance (SFA)</b>	<p>Based in Washington, DC, The SFA encourages the widespread, practical and economic use of and preference for light gauge steel framing in residential construction, and to expand the use of steel framing as a load bearing element in commercial construction. also known as the North American Steel Framing Alliance or NASFA.</p>	
<b>Strip Width</b>	<p>Metal cut or slit to a predetermined width prior to roll-forming a framing member.</p>	
<b>Stripping</b>	<p>Is a condition where a screw spins out leaving an unacceptable attachment of two framing members. Also see spinning.</p>	
<b>Strong Side Attachment</b>	<p>Is an industry term used to describe the attachment of drywall first to the flange of a metal stud on the closed (web) side of the member. This type of attachment is not recommended when attaching drywall to traditional metal framing and may cause ridging.</p>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>Sub-Contractor</b>	Is an industry term to describe a contractor who has contracted with a general contractor to perform a specific function in the construction process.	
<b>Substitution Request</b>	Is a document used to facilitate the request for a change to the original spec or a change from the original submittals.	
<b>Tensile Strength</b>	Is measured in PSI and is another way to state yield strength. See KSI.	
<b>Tolerance</b>	The allowable variance in a materials quality.	
<b>Top Track</b>	Is the track which is installed at the top of a steel framed wall accepting a metal stud, usually attached to the ceiling or deck above the wall.	
<b>True</b>	A term referring to an ideal framing condition of level, plumb or square.	
<b>TRUE™</b>	A trademarked brand of Telling™ Industries Drywall Studs and Track.	
<b>True Line™</b>	The proprietary vertical indentation (rib) in the flange of a Drywall Stud. The "True Line™" acts as a built in reference point for hanging drywall. The True Line™ also adds great stiffness and strength to the flange of the drywall framing member.	
<b>Twist</b>	A quality criteria of ASTM C- 645. Is a condition occurring in a framing member, where the member has a twisting curvature, which is evident over the length of the member.	

Terms	Definition of Terms	Telling Industries
<b>UBC</b>	<p>The UBC was first published in 1927 by the International Council of Building Officials. The UBC was replaced in 2000 by the newly formed International Building Code (IBC) published by the International Code Council (ICC). The ICC was a merger of three predecessor organizations which published three different building codes. See ICC.</p>	
<b>UL<sup>®</sup></b>	<p>An abbreviation for Underwriters Laboratory</p>	
<b>Underwriters Laboratory</b>	<p>Underwriters Laboratories<sup>®</sup> Inc. (UL) is an independent product safety certification organization. Based in Northbrook, Illinois, UL develops standards and test procedures for products, materials, components, assemblies, tools and equipment, chiefly dealing with product safety. UL operates a premier fire testing laboratory responsible for testing construction products to fire code performance standards.</p>	
<b>Weak Side Attachment</b>	<p>Is an industry term used to describe the attachment direction of drywall board to metal studs. A "weak side attachment" is attaching the board first to the flange of a metal stud on the open side of the member. This type of attachment is required when attaching drywall to traditional metal framing to avoid high shoulder joints in the drywall seams.</p>	
<b>Web</b>	<p>Is the middle or main section of a stud or track which is precedes the flanges. The web is often referenced as the size or depth of a metal stud. Example a 6" metal stud has a 6" web.</p>	

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Definition of Terms</b>	<b>Telling Industries</b>
<b>White Rust/ White Stain</b>	<b>Is a condition where Zinc has begun to oxidize leaving a white powder residue. White rust is evidence that the zinc coating is effectively protecting the base metal from the elements. Zinc oxidation is not an indication of a failure of the coating, however it is evidence of its success.</b>	
<b>Wind Load</b>	<b>The load, force or pressure created by wind traveling against a surface.</b>	
<b>Work Hardening</b>	<b>Is the process of mechanically changing the hardness of materials by the manipulation of the material through a process of force.</b>	
<b>X-Bracing</b>	<b>see cross bracing</b>	