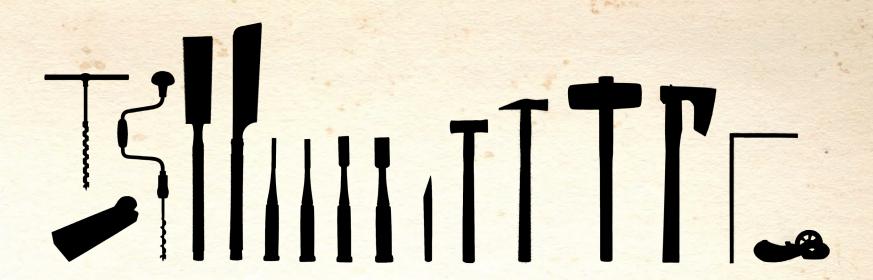


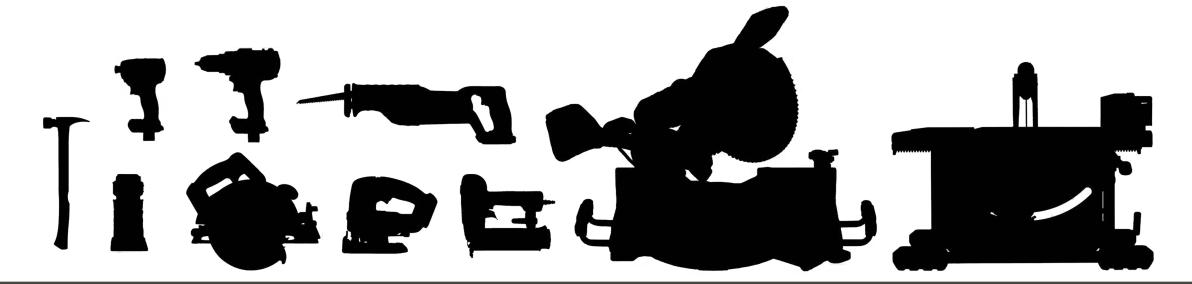
What is the potential of adapting the craftsmanship of traditional Japanese carpentry into today's light stick framing construction methods?

TRADITIONAL JAPANESE

- MEASUREMENT SYSTEM
- LAYOUT
- SKILL/TECHNIQUE
- TOOLS
- CONSTRUCTION
- ASSEMBLY

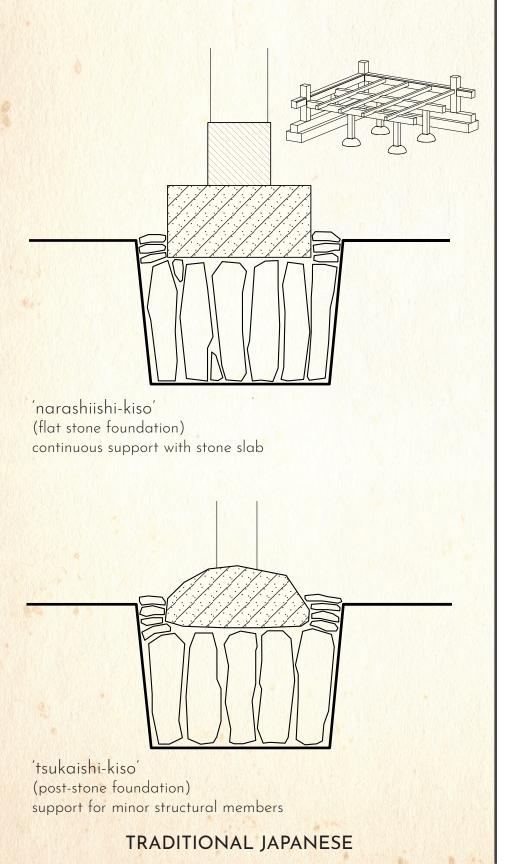


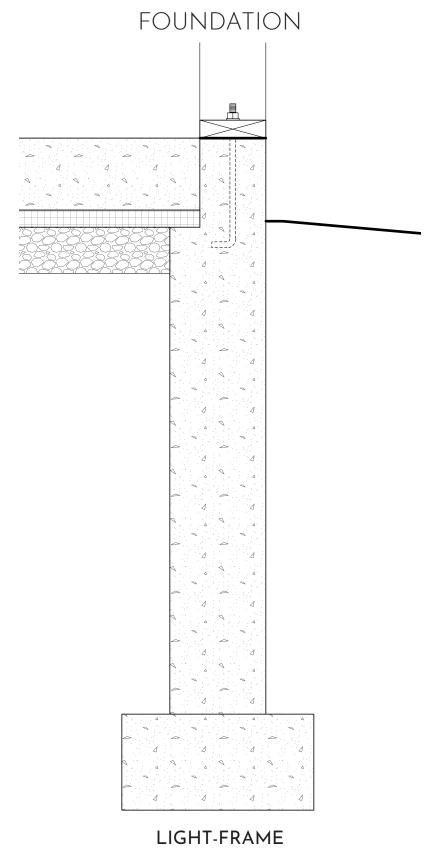
LIGHT-FRAME

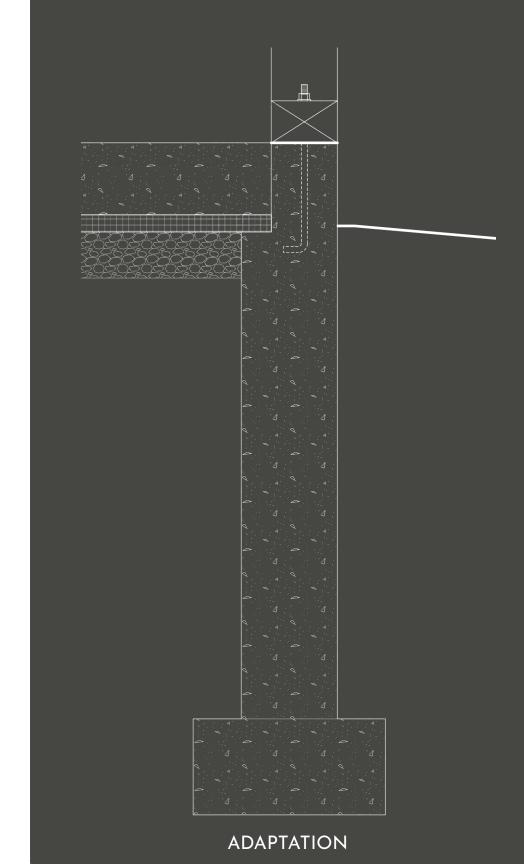


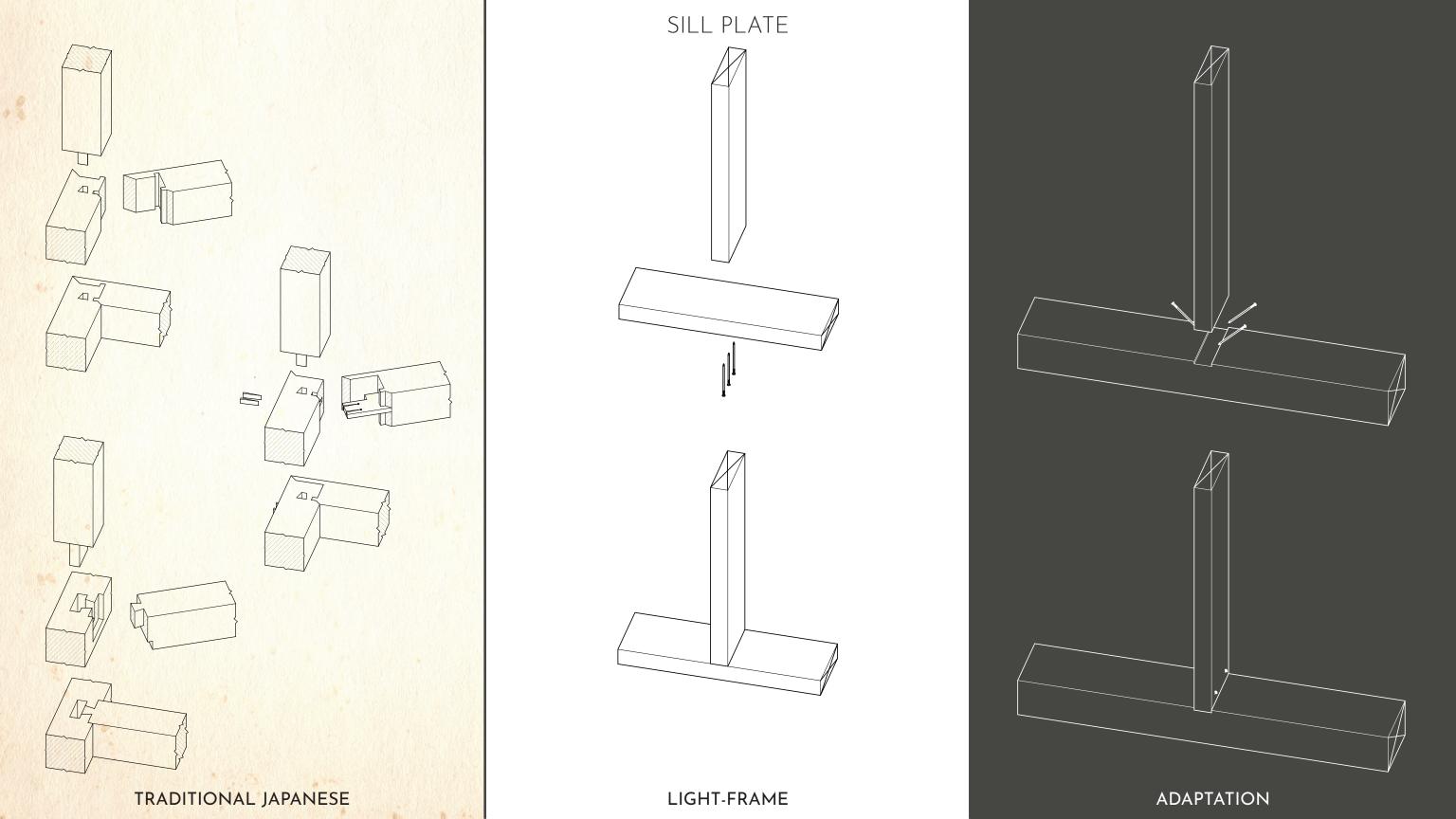
ADAPTATION



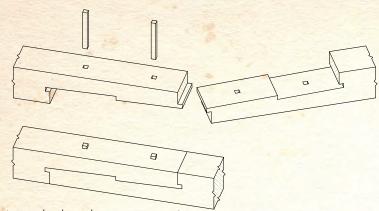




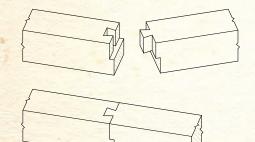




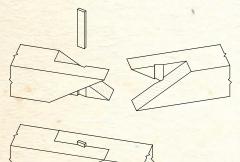
LONGITUDINAL JOINTS



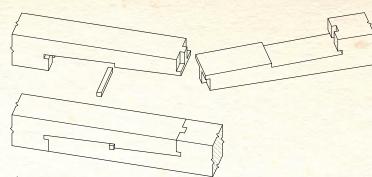
'atsukake-daisen-tsugi' joint (dadoed and rabbeted oblique scarf joint) uses - ground sill, eaves beam, purlin, ridge beam



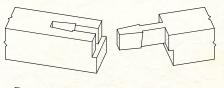
'ari-tsugi' joint (dovetail joint) uses - ground sill, eaves beam, purlin, ridge beam

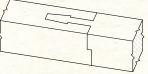


'isuka-tsugi' joint (half rabbeted oblique scarf joint) uses - veranda beam, ceiling rod, floor joist, rafter

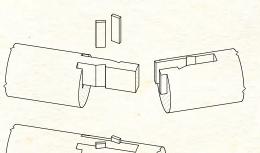


'kanawa-tsugi' joint (half-blind tenoned, dadoed, and rabbeted scarf joint) uses - ground sill, column base replacement

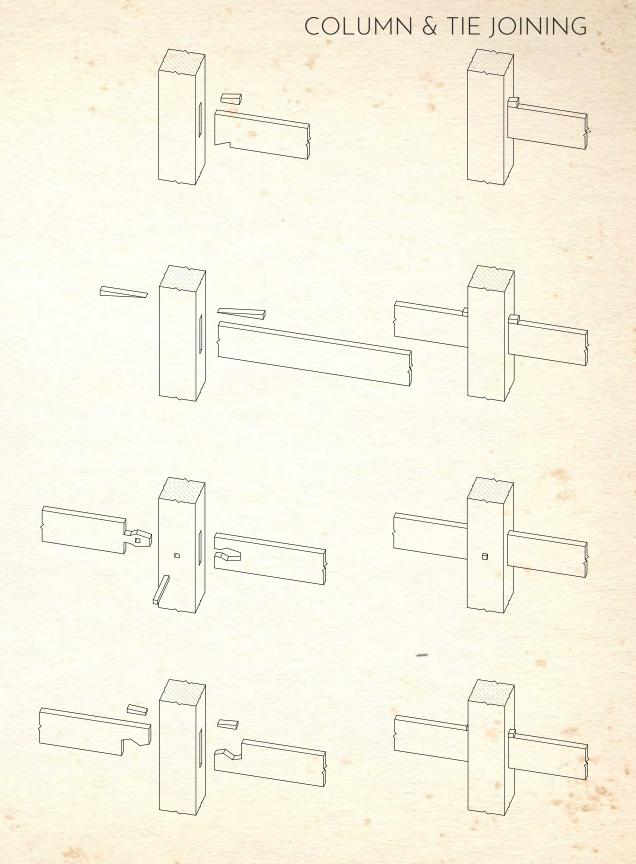


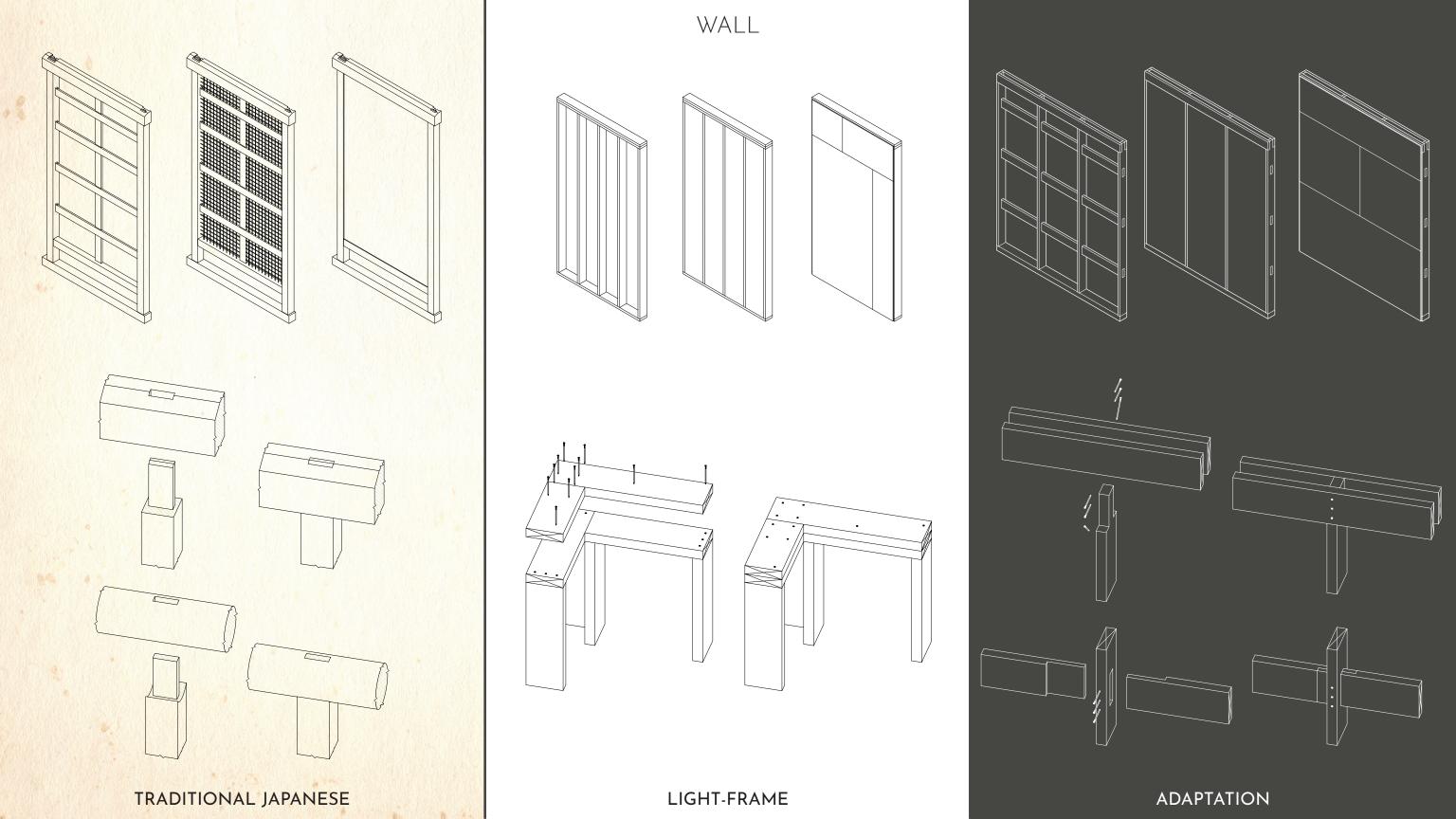


'kama-tsugi' joint (half lapped gooseneck joint) uses - ground sill, eaves beam, purlin, ridge beam

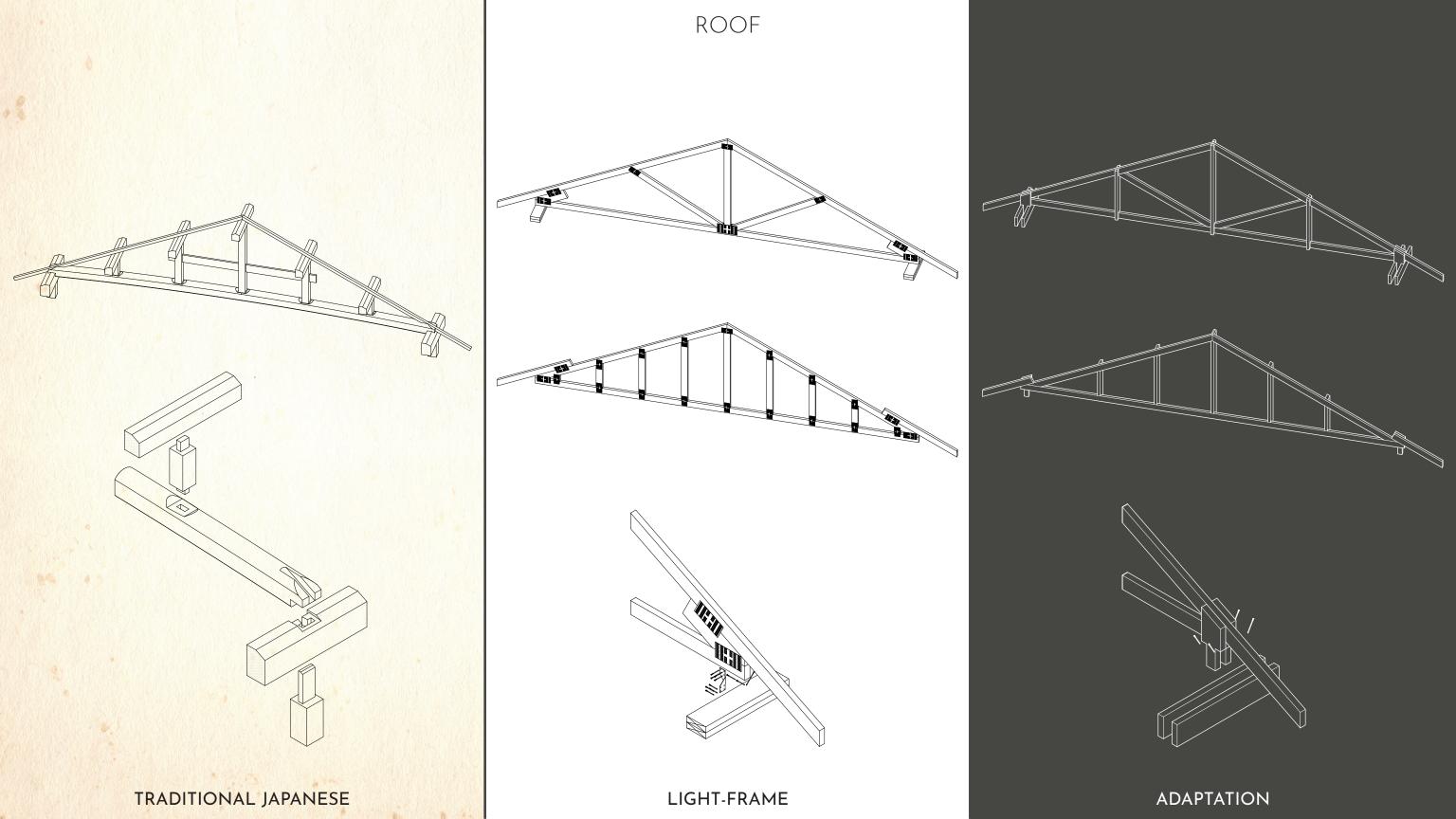


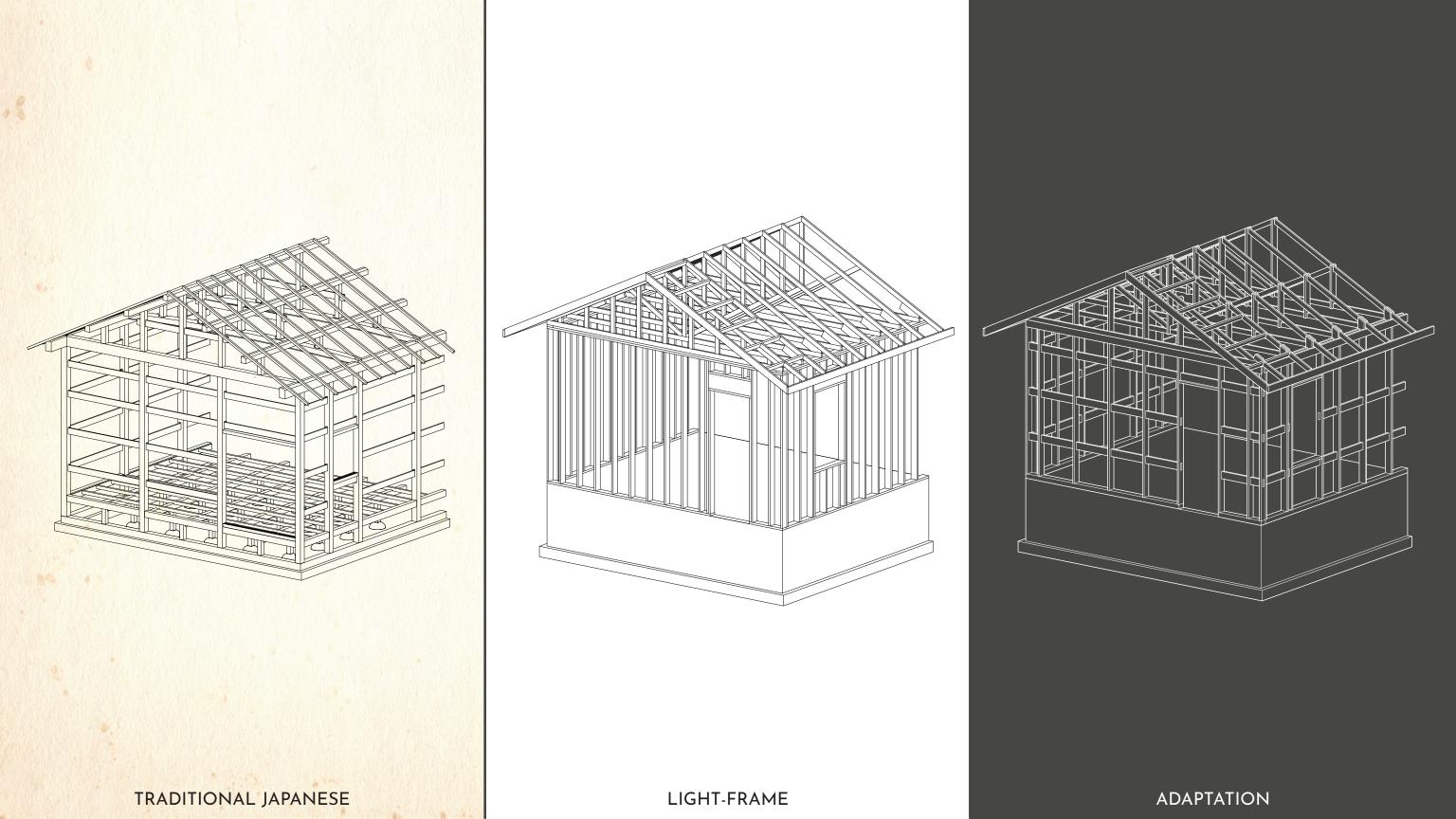
'sao-shachi-tsugi' joint (pole tenon splice) uses - veranda beam, interior beam, other natural circular beams

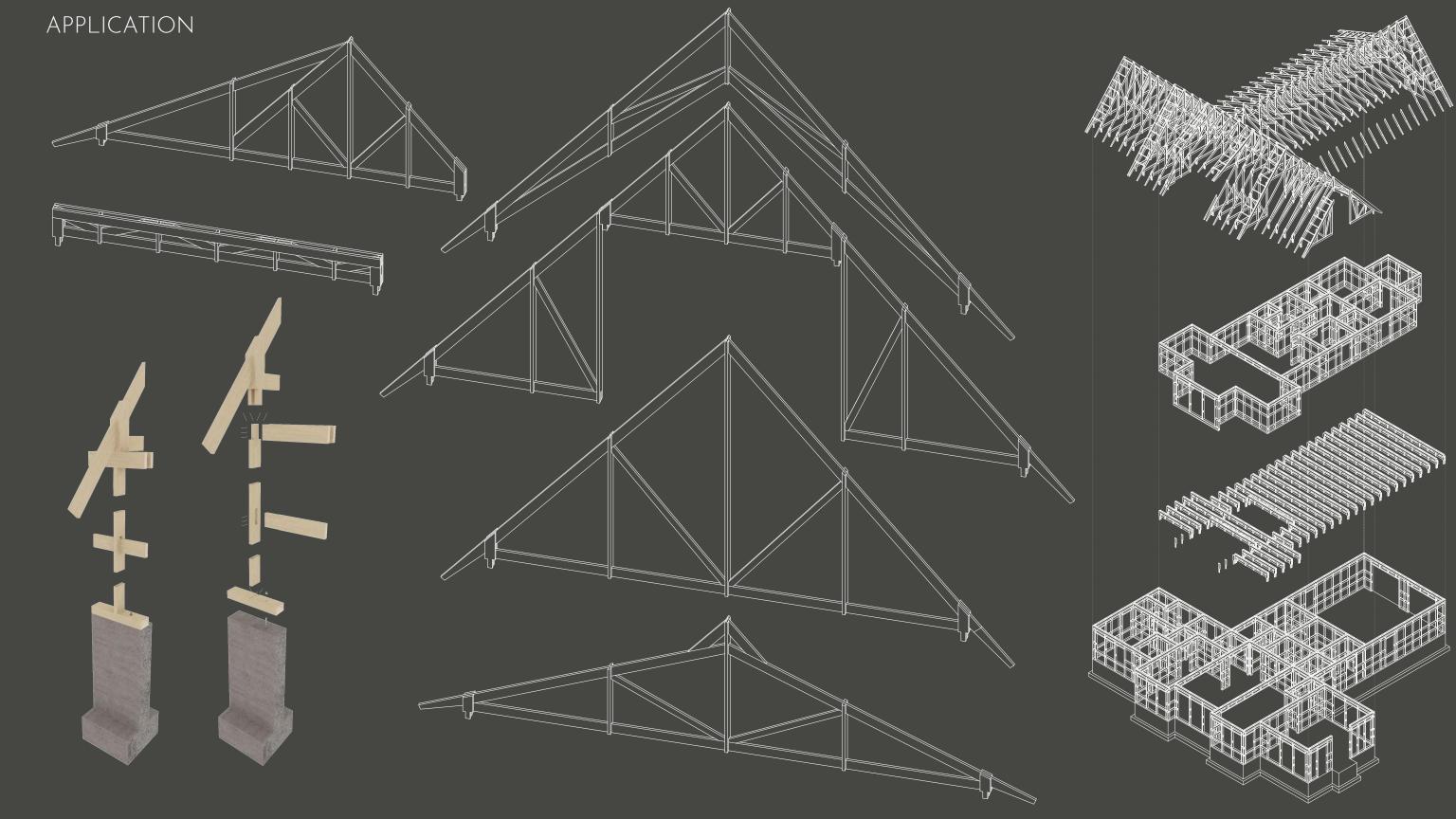




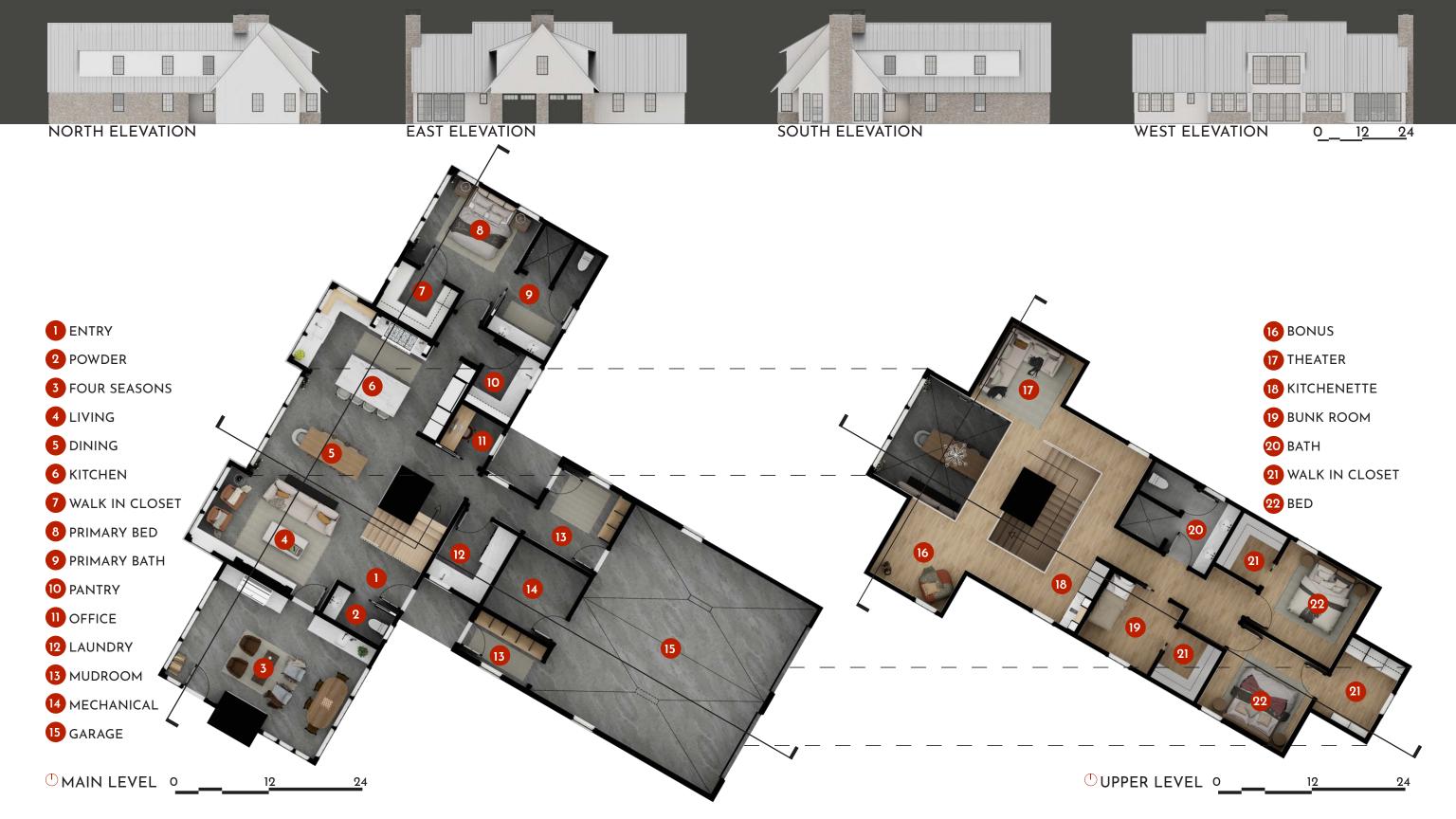








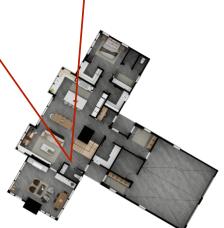




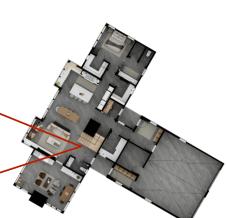






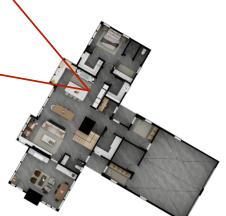






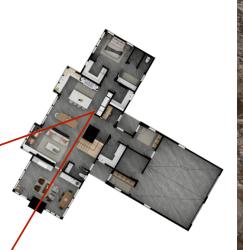


















CONCLUSIONS

SEISMIC PERFORMANCE?
FIRE SPREAD?
GYPSUM BOARD?
INSULATION?
STUD SPACING?



CROSS-CULTURAL CARPENTRY

REVISING LIGHT-FRAME CONSTRUCTION