

WHAT IS A PILE DRIVER?

Pile drivers—They are the people who work with pile-driving rigs. You know, those big machines that look like cranes, but shake the ground as they drive metal, concrete or wood piling into the earth during the early stages of construction. Usually, pile drivers are the first workers at the construction site. They drive metal sheet piling to hold back the dirt during excavations. They drive concrete and metal piling as part of the foundation system upon which skyscrapers are built, and they



drive wood and concrete piling to hold up docks, wharfs and bridges. In some cases they work on off-shore oil rigs and as commercial divers involved in underwater construction. Pile drivers are also required to install heavy timbers and weld or cut large metal beams. If you like working outside with large equipment, heavy materials, and sometimes under extreme weather conditions, then you'll like the hearty occupation of the pile driver!

HOW CAN I LEARN TO BE A PILE DRIVER?

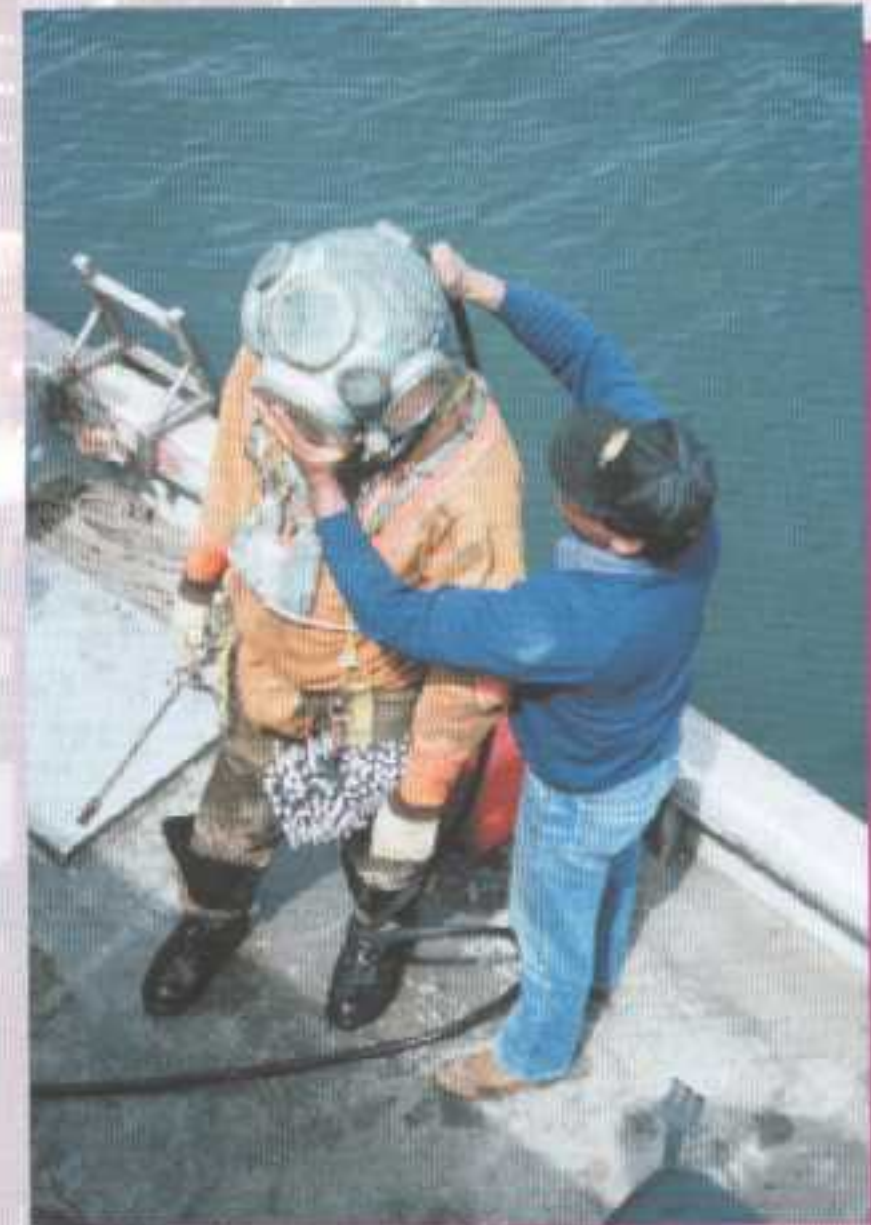
Training for pile drivers is generally available through local labor-management apprenticeship committees. These committees, made up of contractor and union representatives, make sure that you get proper instruction while you are working to earn a decent wage. The first thing to do is call your local Pile Driver or Carpenter union to get more information.

And remember, pile drivers are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a proud organization with more than 650,000 members like yourself. Go for it!



WHAT IS APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING?

An apprentice is someone who is learning a trade while working under the guidance of skilled workers called journeymen. Apprenticeship is on-the-job training. You earn while you learn, and are paid a wage from the first day you become an apprentice. Today, women are welcome in this specialized field. Beginning apprentices usually start at about half the journeyman rate of pay. Your wages will increase periodically, usually every six months, until you reach the full journeyman scale at the end of the apprenticeship period. In most cases the length of your apprenticeship is four years, with no cost to you for the training. **What a Bargain!**



IS THERE SOMETHING I CAN DO TO GET READY?

If you are still in school, you can take classes in mathematics, drafting and mechanical drawing, metal or industrial shop, or any construction courses which familiarize you with construction technology. These classes will help you to develop the dexterity and practical thinking skills you will need as an apprentice pile driver.

WHAT ARE THE HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE PILE DRIVER?



Pile drivers generally work eight-hour days starting at 7:00 or 8:00 in the morning. However, on projects like bridges, highways and overpasses, pile drivers may be required to work nights and weekends, and to travel long distances. In such cases the union sees to it that pile drivers are compensated with shift pay and travel allowances. Apprentices usually start out helping journeymen with basic tasks like material handling, and move into more sophisticated jobs as their knowledge and skills increase. Overalls, hard hats, gloves, eye protection and steel toed boots are worn by pile drivers to protect them from falling objects



and the dirt, oil and debris associated with heavy equipment and machinery. Pile drivers work with a variety of hand and portable power tools, and frequently cut, join and fasten metal construction materials using welding equipment and oxy-acetylene torches.

THE PAY AND THE BENEFITS REALLY ADD UP

The rewards of apprenticeship training are the good wages and benefits you receive as a skilled building and construction tradesperson. And if you learn to be a commercial diver you will get even higher wages. We'll see to it! Because union pile drivers and divers belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

You'll be working for a good contractor with the protection of a union contract, which means you will probably have health insurance and pension and welfare benefits. It pays to be the best you can be—an apprentice-trained pile driver.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

or contact the
Carpenters International Training Fund
702-938-1111
www.carpenters.org/training
10007A

You can become a

PILE DRIVER



What is an Interior Systems Carpenter?

Look around you. Just about every building in your community was at least partially built by skilled carpenters.

- ... your school
- ... the malls where you shop
- ... the office buildings.

Here is an expanding field of work which will offer challenges to many young people entering the construction trades. It involves the installation of all sorts of modern equipment and material in commercial buildings—acoustical ceilings, raised floors for computers, metal framing, wall partitions, and office furniture systems, just to name a few.



What Do Interior Systems Carpenters Do?

These specialized workers install construction materials and variety of factory-produced systems in commercial buildings and public structures. Their specialized skills are brought into play as they assemble complex interior systems using technical data supplied by manufacturers. Interior systems

carpenters generally need carpentry tools such as saws and hammers as well as mechanic's tools such as drills, wrenches and screwdrivers. They also use their welding skills to do some assembly work.



How Do I Learn To Be An Interior Systems Carpenter?

Training to become an interior systems carpenter is available through an apprenticeship program offered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and sponsored by the labor-management apprenticeship training committee in your area.



What Is An Apprentice?

An apprentice is someone who is learning a trade by working under the guidance of skilled workers of that trade, called journeymen. It is on-the-job training. You earn while you learn, and you are paid a wage from the first day you become a working apprentice. Today, many women are training as interior systems carpenters. Apprentices are usually paid at about 50% of the journeyman rate of pay to start, but the wages are increased periodically, usually every six months, until you reach the full journeyman rate. It takes about three or four years to learn the trade. But remember, the training costs you nothing.



Preparing Myself For Interior Systems Work

If you are still in school, you should take classes which will prepare you with the skills needed to apply for and succeed in apprenticeship. Basic mathematics, drafting or mechanical drawing and shop work are good starters.



Hours And Working Conditions Of An Interior Systems Carpenter

Interior systems carpenters generally work eight-hour days, often starting about 7 a.m. Many of the installations erected by interior systems carpenters come carefully marked and crated, and journeymen and apprentices alike must carefully read instructions and specifications. As the title indicates, it's inside work. Sometimes it's at floor level and sometimes above the floor on scaffolds. Sturdy work clothes are worn, and, when necessary, special safety goggles and other gear are worn.

The Pay And The Benefits Really Add Up

The rewards of apprenticeship training are the good wages and benefits you receive as a skilled crafts-person. Union interior systems carpenters belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the largest building trades union of North America. You'll be working under the protection of a union contract, probably with health insurance and pension and welfare benefits. In the long run, it pays to be the best you can be—an interior systems carpenter, trained through apprenticeship!

For more information contact:

or contact the
Carpenters International Training Fund
702-938-1111

www.carpenters.org
10003A



You can become an:

Interior Systems CARPENTER



What is a Millwright?

If you like to work with machine tools and precision instruments, and have a keen eye for the perfect fit, you might consider being a millwright. Millwrights sometimes work to specifications requiring tolerances to a thousandth of an inch. In the old days, before heavy metal machinery, millwrights carved out gears and shafts from wood for mills and small industrial plants. Today millwrights are an elite group of construction workers who work primarily in metal and with machinery and equipment requiring precision.



What Do Millwrights Do?

Millwrights install conveyor systems, escalators, giant electrical turbines and generators. Millwrights install and do maintenance on machinery in factories, and do much of the precision work in nuclear power plants. Millwrights are skilled construction mechanics who study and interpret blueprints, and then put their knowledge and expertise to work drilling, welding, bolting and doing whatever else is necessary to assure that the cogs of industry are in perfect working order.



How Do I Become a Millwright?

Millwright training is available in most areas through local labor-management apprenticeship committees. These committees, made up of contractor and union representatives, make sure that you get proper instruction while you are working to earn a decent wage. To get the ball rolling, you can call or visit your local millwright union and ask for further information. Remember, millwrights are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a proud organization with more than 650,000 members like yourself. **Go for it!**



What Is An Apprentice?

An apprentice is some one who is learning a trade while working under the guidance of skilled workers called journeymen. Apprenticeship is on-the-job training. You earn while you learn and are paid a wage from the first day you become an apprentice. Today, women are among those training as millwright apprentices, too. Beginning apprentices usually start at about half the journeyman rate of pay. But your wages will increase periodically, usually every six months, until you reach the full journeyman's scale at the end of the apprenticeship period. In most cases the length of your apprenticeship is four years, usually with no cost to you for the training. **What a bargain!**



Is There Something I Can Do To Get Ready?

If you are still in school, you should take classes in mathematics, drafting and mechanical drawing, metal or industrial shop, or any construction courses which familiarize you with construction technology. These classes will help you to develop the dexterity and practical thinking skills you will need as an apprentice millwright.

What are the Hours and Working Conditions of a Millwright?

Millwrights generally work eight hour days. Apprentices usually start out helping journeymen with basic tasks like material handling, and move into more sophisticated jobs as their knowledge and skills increase. Although millwrights work indoors much of the time on installation and maintenance work, their duties also involve working on the outside of buildings and other structures, in situations often requiring the use of scaffolding. Quite often millwrights are required to work split shifts and overtime, and to travel long distances for work. In such cases the union sees to it that the millwright is compensated with overtime pay and travel allowance. Millwrights work with a variety of hand and portable power tools, and frequently cut, join and fasten metal construction materials using welding equipment and oxy-acetylene torches.



The Pay and the Benefits Really Add Up

The rewards of apprenticeship training are the good wages and benefits you receive as a skilled building and construction tradesman. Union millwrights belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. You'll be working for a good contractor with the protection of a union contract, which means you will probably have health insurance and pension and welfare benefits. It pays to be the best you can be—an apprenticeship-trained millwright!

For more information contact:

or contact the
Carpenters International Training Fund
702-938-1111 x2021
www.carpenters.org/training
10008A



You can become a

MILLWRIGHT



WHAT IS A CABINETMAKER OR MILLWORKER?

Take a look around you. Notice the details and fine craftsmanship that go into creating the woodwork, cabinetry and decor in shopping malls, bank buildings, hotels and office buildings. This cabinetry and millwork is the creation of craftspeople who like to work with their hands, and take pride in working with the finest materials and tools money can buy.

WHAT DO CABINETMAKERS AND MILLWORKERS DO?

They cut, shape and assemble wood products, including moldings, panels and furniture. They also fabricate store fixtures, which includes the use of metal, plastics, and glass. Many work on exhibits and display cases. Cabinetmakers and millworkers operate a number of machines, including power saws, planers, joiners and shapers.



HOW DO I LEARN CABINETMAKING AND MILLWORK?

Training for cabinetmakers and millworkers is generally available through local labor-management apprenticeship committees. These committees, made up of contractor and union representatives, make sure you get proper instruction while you are working to earn a good wage. The first thing to do is call your local Mill/Cabinet or Carpenters union to get more information. And remember, cabinetmakers and

millworkers are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a proud organization with more than 650,000 members. **Check it out!**

WHAT IS AN APPRENTICE?

An apprentice is someone who is learning a trade while working under the guidance of skilled workers of that trade, called journeymen. Apprenticeship is on-the-job training. You earn while you learn and you are paid a wage from the first day you become an apprentice. Today, many women are training as apprentices, too. Beginning apprentices usually start at about half of the journeyman rate of pay. Your wages are increased periodically, usually every six months, until you reach the full journeyman scale at the end of the apprenticeship period. In most cases the length of your apprenticeship is four years, with no cost to you for the training. **What a bargain!**

HOW CAN I PREPARE MYSELF FOR APPRENTICESHIP?

If you are still in school, you should take classes in mathematics, drafting or mechanical drawing,



industrial shop or any courses which familiarize you with geometrical layout and millwork. These classes will help you to develop the dexterity and practical thinking skills you will need as an apprentice cabinetmaker or millworker.

WHAT ARE THE HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF A CABINETMAKER/MILLWORKER?

Cabinetmakers and millworkers generally work eight-hour days, and normally spend the entire day inside a shop or large plant. Apprentices usually start out by helping journeymen with basic tasks like material handling, sanding, and some assembly work, and move into more sophisticated jobs as their knowledge and skills increase. Safety and health are of utmost concern to cabinetmakers and millworkers because of the machinery, tools,



materials and equipment with which they work. Particularly important is that workers use all safety precautions when working with or around woodworking machinery such as cut-off saws, table saws and joiners.



Much of your time as an apprentice will be spent learning about safety and health. You will also learn about the characteristics and properties of woods and other material used in mill-cabinet shops. You will learn to operate numerous pieces of equipment and machinery, and to do a lot of different operations. However, most cabinetmakers and millworkers become highly specialized—such as benchworker, detailer, or shaper operator. It will be up to you to find your place in the shop. But through apprenticeship, **the sky's the limit!**

The rewards of apprenticeship training are the good wages and benefits you receive as a skilled craftsman. Union mill-cabinet workers belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. You'll be working in a good shop under the protection of a union contract, which means that you will probably have some form of health insurance and pension and welfare benefits. It pays to be the best you can be—an apprentice-trained cabinetmaker/millworker.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

or contact the
Carpenters International Training Fund
702-938-1111
www.carpenters.org/training
10001A



You can become a

Cabinetmaker or Millworker



NEW YORK CITY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS LABOR TECHNICAL COLLEGE

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***HOW TO BECOME AN APPRENTICE CARPENTER, FLOORCOVERER,
MILLWRIGHT, CABINETMAKER, DOCKBUILDER,
RESIDENTIAL HOUSE FRAMING, TIMBERMAN***

THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED WILL BE BASED ON THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

THE NEXT SCHEDULED APPLICATION PERIOD WILL BE FROM 9:00 AM - 12:00 Noon

JANUARY 8 - 12, 2007

Applicants will complete an application card and will place card in a locked box provided by the training center. **NO PERSON WILL BE GIVEN AN APPLICATION CARD EXCEPT DURING THESE HOURS**

At the conclusion of the application period, under the supervision of the New York State Department of Labor, one hundred applications will be drawn from the locked box for participation in a one-hour orientation. Applicants will be notified by mail for the orientation.

Application cards that were not drawn will remain in the locked box for the next scheduled apprenticeship application drawing. This process will continue until the desired number of apprenticeship positions are obtained, or until all apprenticeship application cards are exhausted. **APPLICANTS MUST ATTEND THE ONE-HOUR ORIENTATION IN ORDER TO BE CONSIDERED FOR APPRENTICESHIP.**

MINIMUM APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

- HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR G.E.D. (ORIGINAL OR STAMPED) UPON ACCEPTANCE
- PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP OR HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO WORK IN U.S. UPON ACCEPTANCE
- SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
- BE A MINIMUM OF 17 YEARS OF AGE

Individuals who can show that they meet the conditions listed above after making an application for apprenticeship will be afforded an oral interview by the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee (J.A.T.C.) Once an applicant is interviewed and receives a passing grade on the evaluation procedures, an applicant shall remain active in the apprentice application record book, subject to selection, for a period of two (2) years from the date of the interview. **All applicants for apprenticeship are required to report to a collection site designated by the organization for a substance abuse screening.** Upon the successful completion of the substance abuse screening, the applicant will be assigned to a N.Y.C.D.C. Local Union. All applicants who wish to receive consideration for military training must submit a DD-214 to verify military experience.

Applicant must present a photo I.D. for the substance abuse screening and upon acceptance into the apprenticeship program.

All applicants who wish to enter the apprenticeship as a 2nd, 3rd or 4th year apprentice must provide the J.A.T.C. with proper documentation that defines their experience in the construction industry. This documentation must be comprised of official documents such as payroll records, notarized letters of experience, confirmation and sworn statements. The J.A.T.C. will examine all documentation submitted before qualification is acknowledged. The J.A.T.C. will schedule a skill and knowledge evaluation interview with the applicant if it is deemed appropriate.