

REVISION: 1

Name 4 types of footings

1. Reinforced Concrete strip
2. Pier and beam
3. Slab on Ground
4. Isolated piers pad footings

Describe two types of reinforcements used in footings

1. Bar - round mild steel 'R' and Deformed tempered steel 'Y' 'C' or 'S'
2. Mesh - trench mesh TM

Name and describe 3 types of Brick used in construction

1. Dry pressed – clay pressed in a mould it has a 'frog'
2. Extruded – clay forced through a die. It has 'holes'
3. Concrete – sand cement lime poured in a mould.

The size of a standard brick is 230 x 110 x 76

The size of a metric modular brick is 290 x 90 x90 (with 10mm gap it makes 200 x 100)

REVISION: 2

When calculating Brick Quantities we allow for **50** brick per m²

The minimum height allowed between ground and underside of the floor is **400mm**

DCP stands for **Damp Proof Course**

2 types of DPC are

1. Alcore- bitumen coated Aluminium
2. PVC – plastic black with indentations for 'key'
3. Also on old buildings - lead

Ventilation is by

leaving openings is the course at bearer level 7200mm² per m² of external wall.or with terracotta brick vents.

This ventilation is to prevent what?

2 types of termite prevention

1. Termi mesh
2. Granit guard
3. Chemical

2 timbers that support a timber floor

Bearer and joists

two methods of timber floor construction

1. Platform floor construction – where the floor sheet is under the walls
2. Set in floor with Strip flooring cut in between walls.

REVISION: 3

BCA is Building code of Australia

The Aust. Building Codes Board which is Federal government.

10 responsibilities of Local Council

1. Local roads
2. Stormwater
3. Assessing compliance with BCA (fire, construction, health..etc)
4. Assessing accordance with Local Environmental Plans (LEP)
5. Setbacks to street, street character, heights, site coverage etc
6. Heritage
7. Compliance with construction, structural (footings, framing)
8. Compliance with construction waterproofing
9. Assessing for Development Applications DA
10. Sediment control

Mines Subsidence Board

Checks plans to see if they can reduce costs by suggesting appropriate construction to reduce damage if the land subsides due to having been undermined for coal in the last 170 years.

They will set standards for footings, required 'pot hole' diameter if required, and location of control joints for movement.

REVISION: 4

Cavity Brick Wall Construction

Cavity fill is used to – run water out of the subfloor area through the weep holes

Flashing are used to send water out of cavities and through weep holes

Weep holes are usually perpend joints left open (can by inserts with mesh in them)

Ant capping sits on isolated piers. 1/caps on isolated piers

Strips ant capping sits on sub wallsbelow the bearer and above the DPC

Wall ties are placed every 4th course on every stud

Wall ties must slope outwards (if not they let water travel to the inner wall)

Horizontal joint is a **bed joint** and is **10mm** high

Two storey construction required **20mm** gap under window sill is season timber used of **30mm** if unseasoned timber is used.

20mm allowance for gable framing and **10mm** for single storey