NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND QUANTITY SURVEYING

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE BACHÉLOR OF ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES (HONOURS) DEGREE

PART II FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – DECEMBER 2002 AAR 2102 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION I

Time: 3 Hours

- From the five questions, answer Question 1 and THREE others. All questions carry equal marks. Use well annotated diagrams to illustrate your answers.

QUESTION 1 - Compulsory

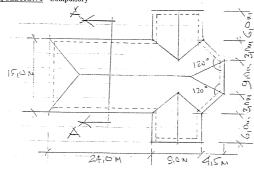


Fig Q. 1 – Roof Plan (Not to scale). – illustrates the roof plan of a Church Building. Assuming the cladding material is corrugated aluminium sheets:

- Draw out a suitable setting out scheme for the timber rafters and purlins, specifying all necessary dimensions and cross-sections of the trusses. a)
- Draw Section AA through the roof to expose the truss system, assuming a roof overhang of 45cm all round and timber fascia board. b)

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QUESTION 2

- Discuss the pros and cons of the precast and in-situ construction methods using cases of the building industry in developed and less developed countries. a)
- Describe the process of construction of a light weight r.c. upper floor slab of a building using the in-situ method. b)

QUESTION 3

- Use appropriate sketch drawings to illustrate the bonding method for an external load bearing brick wall. Also sketch a non-load bearing brick (infill) wall between the reinforced concrete columns of a two storey building.
- Discuss the advantages of the English Bond in brick wall construction.

QUESTION 4

- Describe the raft and deep strip foundations.
- With the help of two separate drawings \underline{OR} one combined drawing, illustrate the differences in structure between raft foundations for lightly loaded and heavily loaded buildings on poor soils. b)
- c) What subsoil conditions necessitate the use of deep strip and raft foundations?

QUESTION 5

- What basic principles guide the design and construction of a suspended timber floor?

 Draw a typical section through a basement floor space of a building to illustrate how moisture penetration and underground water incursion can be prevented.

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Page 2 of 2