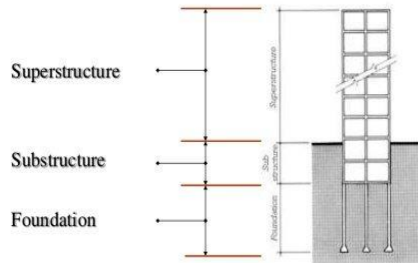


An extra 5% or 10% rule is applied when ordering material this is in case there are any mistakes made and so there is enough material available.

Sub structure- is the part of building that is constructed below ground level like the foundations of a building.
This helps the superstructure stay up
Super structure- is part of building that is above ground.

Major Building Parts



First fix- This usually means all the work needed to take a building from foundation to putting plaster on the internal walls, constructing walls, floors and ceilings, and inserting cables for electrical supply and pipes for water supply.

Second fix – This refers to everything that comes after the plastering has finished. This includes connecting up electrical fixtures like the sockets, adding sinks and baths fitting doors. Anything that needs closer detail and near a finish

Costing up a job includes adding labour, material machinery hire and electricity cost. If this is not added you will not make a profit.

OVERLAPPING OF JOBS.

Some building work can overlap and some can not. If you were to build a house from scratch you can not paint the walls if the walls have not been built. Another example is that you can not plaster a wall before the plaster board has been nailed. However some jobs can be done at the same time when the structure is built. For example, the drainage services and footings can be done at the same time.



Footings are an important part of foundation construction. They are typically made of concrete with rebar reinforcement that has been poured into an excavated trench. The **purpose of footings** is to support the foundation and prevent settling.

Use the following questions to check your knowledge.

What does it mean by “First fix”? Give examples as well as explaining the term first fix

What does it mean by “second fix”? Give examples as well as explaining the term second fix?

Why is it important to pay attention to detail on the second fix?

Give examples of why a 10% rule is applied for when ordering material?

Give examples of a super structure on a building?

Give examples of a sub structure on a building?

As well as costing up material what other costs need to be taken into consideration before billing a client ?

What jobs could overlap in building a house? Explain how?

Is a Loft extension a sub structure or a superstructure explain you answer?

KEY VOCABULARY

Foundations- Something that holds everything together.

Internal- Something that is inside.

Trench- Something that is dug out in the ground.