

## JPT REVIEW CENTER

Cripple stud	1. In a building frame, a structural element that is shorter than usual, as a stud above a door opening or below a window sill is called
Cogged joint	2. A carpentry joint by two uneven timbers, each of which is notched at the place where they cross
Bull-nosed step	3. A step usually lowest in a flight, having one or both ends rounded to a semi-circle and projecting beyond the face of the stair string/s
Gravity wall Quoin	4. A massive concrete wall that resists overturning by virtue of its own weight 5. In masonry, a hard stone or brick used to reinforce an external corner of a wall
Scarf joint Baluster	6. A type of half lapped joint used to resist tension 7. One of a number of short vertical member often circular in section, used to support a stair handrail
Fenestration Fig. A-1 12mm	8. The arrangement and design of window in a building 9. What concrete block that is used in making a corner of an anchor wall 10. Lateral ties used for 36mm main bars for column is
Inflection point	11. Refer to the portion of a beam where bending moment changes from positive to negative
Rowlock Scab	12. A brick laid on its edge so that its end is visible 13. A short flat piece of lumber which is bolted, nailed or screwed to butting pieces in order to splice them together
Cross bridging	14. Diagonal bracing in pairs between adjacent floor joist to prevent the joist from twisting
Web Brad Pyramid roof	15. A bar used to hold the reinforcement on a beam 16. A small finishing nail is called 17. A roof wherein the four sides are sloping towards the center terminating at a point
Stirrup Pile	18. A metal sheet used to connect girder and floor joist at the same level 19. A slender structural unit introduced onto the ground to transmit load to underground strata
Soldier Pigment	20. Brick set on end with the narrow side showing is called 21. Finely divided solid particles added to the vehicle to contribute color and durability to the paint
30cm Carriage Channel 6cm Fig B-2 Miter box	22. End lapping of corrugated G.I. roofing sheets 23. Inclined structural member that supports the steps of a stair 24. Structural steel shape having unsymmetrical balance 25. Hooked end of a 12mm stirrups 26. Which among the concrete block is the header block 27. A device used as a guide of the hand saw in cutting object to form a miter joint
Plastic hose with water 10cm 40 bd.ft. Fig. C-3 Boysen	28. The best and accurate tool for guiding the work in establishing a horizontal level 29. Minimum thickness of suspended R.C. slab 30. Total board foot of 10 pcs. 2"x2"x12' 31. Which among the brick work is a common flemish bond 32. Xyladecor is a product of
Load bearing wall Effective length Volume Stirrups Cement Gypsum board Façade Skylight Soft wood Fire brick Plaster ground	33. Wall that support weight from above as well as their own dead weight 34. The distance between inflection point in the column when it breaks 35. The amount of space measured in cubic units. 36. A bended rod to resist shear and diagonal stresses in a concrete 37. The most important component to determine the strength of concrete 38. Another term for plaster board 39. The face or front of a building 40. An opening in the roof for admitting light 41. Wood coming from trees with needle leaves, rather than broad leaves 42. A kind of brick used for high temperature 43. A nailer strip incorporated in rough concrete wall to be plastered to act as guide and support for finish trim around opening and near the base of the wall
Span Rip-rap Striking tool Fig. D-2 Stripping Purlins	44. The distance between two structural supports 45. Stone placed on a slope to prevent erosion 46. Hammer is a 47. Which among the finger joint is the hidden dove tail 48. The process of removing concrete forms from the cured concrete 49. A structural member spanning from truss to truss or supporting rafters
Anchor bolts	50. Steel bent inserted in masonry construction for scouring wood or plates to concrete construction
Lintel	51. A horizontal piece of wood, stone, steel or concrete across the top of

	door or window opening to bear the weight of the walls above the opening
Glazing	52. The placing of glass in windows and doors
Cull	53. A rejected building material because of its below standard grade
Lap joint	54. A joint produced by lapping two pieces of materials
Green lumber	55. Lumber that still contains moisture or sap
Valley	56. The internal angle formed by the two roof slopes of a roof
Fascia	57. A vertical board attached on the ends of the rafters. It is part of the cornice
Spike	58. A large heavy nail is referred to as
Xylem	59. What is the scientific name of wood
Retaining wall	60. A wall that holds back on earth embankment
Chord	61. The term used to indicate top and lower principal member of a roof or bridge truss
Sleeper	62. Strips of hardwood usually 2"x2" laid over a concrete slab floor
Stud	63. A vertical structural member which acts as a supporting element in a wall or partition
Tyrolean finish	64. Rough plaster finish obtained by flinging plaster on a wall with a hand operated machine
Adiabatic curing	65. The curing of concrete or mortar without the gain or loss of heat during the curing period
Vinyl tile	66. A floor tile composed principally of polyvinyl chloride
Creep	67. The permanent deformation of a materials under a sustained load
Riser	68. The vertical face of a stair
Plough	69. A groove extended along the edge or face of the wood member being cut parallel to grain
Post-tensioning	70. The stressing of unbonded tendons after concrete has cured
Ashlar brick	71. A brick whose face has been hacked to resemble roughly hacked stone
Perforated tape	72. A type of tape used in finishing joints between gypsum board
Control joint	73. Employed to reduce restraint by accomodating movement of masonry walls
Hopper	74. A window sash which opens inward and is hinged at the bottom
Parquet	75. Inlaid wood flooring usually set in simple geometric pattern
Wrought iron	76. Anchor bolts and strap are molded out of
Lag screw	77. Common hardware fastener for truss braces
Lead	78. Sealer type of washer for G.I. roofing sheets
Solignum	79. Trade name for anti-termite surface application on wood
Admixture	80. Retarders or accelerators concrete setting
Galvanized	81. Coated with zinc
Seismic	82. Technical term for earthquake
Stile	83. Vertical frame of paneled door
Baseboard	84. Fascia between floor and wall
Mortar	85. Cement, sand, and water
Balangkas	86. Filipino term for framework
Barakilan	87. Filipino term for bottom chord
Sinturon	88. Filipino term for collar
Kusturada	89. Filipino term for plastered course
Reostra	90. Filipino term for purlins
Asolehos	91. Filipino term for wainscoating tiles
Platsuela	92. Filipino term for wrought iron strap
Kostilyahe	93. Filipino term for ceiling joist
Batidora	94. Filipino term for door fillet
Guililan	95. Filipino term for girder
Lastilyas	96. Filipino term for masonry fill
Tubo de banada	97. Filipino term for downspout
Espolon	98. Filipino term for cabinet hinge
Pie de gallo	99. Filipino term for brace
Baniera	100. Filipino term for bathtub

#### CAPRICORN AND TIP REVIEWER

SUBAN	Filipino term for temper (metal work)
BACKSET	Horizonatal distance from the face of a lock or latch to the center of the knob or lock cylinder
CHORD	A principal member of a truss
TYROLEAN FINISH	Rough plaster finish obtained by flinging plaster on a wall with a hand operating machine
PANTILE	A roofing tile which has the shape of "S" laid on its side
WROUGHT IRON	A commercially pure iron of fibrous nature, valued for its corrosion resistance and ductility
COLD JOINT	A joint formed when a concrete surface hardens before the next batch of concrete is placed against it
CAST IRON	Has high compressive strength but low tensile strength
BED	Horizontal surfaces on which the stone units lie on course
FOUNDATION WALL	That part of the foundation for a building which forms the permanent retaining wall

	of the structure below grade
GRADE BEAM	That part of the foundation system which supports the exterior wall of the superstructure and bears directly on the column footing
BATTEN	A narrow strip of wood applied to cover a joint along the edges of two parallel boards in the same plane
BEAM BLOCKING	The boxing in or covering a joist beam or girder to give appearance of a larger beam
WESTERN FRAMING	A system of framing building in which floor joist of each storey rest on the top plates of the storey below and the bearing walls and partitions rest on the subfloor of each storey
HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE	The pressure equivalent to that exerted on a surface by a column of a water at a given height
BAY	A window which projects outside the mainline of the building created by the presence in the soil
ACI INSULATION	Fashion tone ceiling tiles manufacturer
JACINTO COLOR STEEL	Pre painted longspan roofing manufacturer
THERMAL INSULATION	Combination of aluminum foil, installed beneath the ceiling under G.I. Roofing
ELECTROLYTIC ACTION	Anodizing gives aluminum oxide coating by means of this
HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH	Use of aluminum sheets is not allow in this material
PLACA ROMANA	A brand name of asbestos roofing
STEEL	Anchor bolts and column straps are made of this
FORMICA	Tradename for plastic materials
TANGUILE	First group of wood used as shoring
250mm	Minimum thickness of footing according to NBC
FLUE	A passageway of a chimney
PITCH POCKET	A defects in softwood consist of an opening in the grain that contains pitch or resin
KNOTS	Lumber defects caused by broken twigs
PRIMER SEALER	They are used for unpainted surfaces or those to be repainted after most of the original paint has been removed
AA	Concrete mixed ideal for road pavement and waterproof structure
MOLDS AND STAINS	Lumber defects due to the effects of fungi
GALVANIZING	To coat steel or iron by immersing in a bath of zinc
COUNTERSINK	A boring bit having a conical shaped cutter to accommodate the head of the screw
ROSE	A metal plate attached to the face of a door, around the shaft for the door knob
SCRIBE	The process of marking wood, metal bricks using pointed material
DAVIES	A brand of liquid solution of pigment in suitable vehicle of oil, organic solvent or water
GLASS	A building material made of fused silica with alkaline bases, drawn up with a metal bar from a tank
ZOCALO	A low wall around a chalet type house
LAG SCREW	Common hardware fastener for truss braces
COMPRESSION SEAL	A material which provides a seal as a result of pressure between he faces of a joint
CRASH BAR	The cross bar of a panic exit device; serves as a push bar to actuate the panic hardware
BLEEDER MASS	Rock volume to collect water in retaining wall
SOLEPLATE	A horizontal timber which serves as a base for the stud in a stud partition
STILE	One of the outer structural member of a frame; as at the outer edge of a door or a window sash
SOLIGNUM	A tradename for for anti-termite surface application on wood
COLOROOF	A roofing material having a galvanized steel as base with acrylic overlazedd
LEAN	Concrete with low cement content
FLOOR PANEL	Pre-casted custom designed architectural panel with specially designed waterproof joints
SHEET PILE	A barrier or diaphragms formed to prevent the movement of the soil, to stabilize the foundations
KALAMEIN	A fireproof door with metal covering
HARDWOOD	Comes from deciduous or broadleaf trees and are typically used for flooring, stairs, paneling, furniture and interior form
SOFTWOOD	The evergreens and are used for general construction relatively soft and easy to cut and work
YACAL	Used for posts, girder, jambs attached to concrete and also for wooden decks
TINDALO	Finest wood for furniture
DAO	Used for paneling and plywood veneer
KAMAGONG/RED LAUAN	Tanguile like for framing chests, jewel boxes, stair frames
WHITE LAUAN	Philippine mahogany for framing chests, stair, frame
APITONG	Used for framing joist, truss
NARRA	Most expensive used for furniture and paneling, flooring, door pnels, stairs
TANGUILE	The most common lumber in the market; used generally for framing, joists, nailer, studs
ALMACIGA	Used for paneling
KNOTS	The hard cross grained mass of wood formed in a trunk at the place where a branch joins a trunk
SHAKES	A crack due to natural causes occuring in timber; includes ring shakes, cup shakes heart shakes, star shakes and wind shakes

PITCHPOCKETS	A defects in softwoods; consist of an opening in the grain that contains pitch or resins
SPLIT	A cracks that extends completely through a piece of wood or veneer
CHECK	A small crack running parallel to the grain in wood and across the rings, usually caused by shrinkage during drying
WARP	Distortion in shape of parallel plane surface
WANE	A round edge or bark along an edge at a corner of a piece of lumber; usually caused by sawing too near the surface of the lag
DRY ROT	The decay of seasoned wood caused by fungi of a type capable of carrying water into the wood they infest
1 BOARD FOOT	1 inch x 12 inches x 1 foot of length
BOARD FOOT FORMULA	Thickness x Width x Length / 12
BOARDS	1" TO 1 1/2" thk and wider
DIMENSION LUMBER	2" to 4" thk
TIMBERS	5" x 5" and larger
PLYBOARD	A bi-product of wood where waste wood boards are compressed finishes on both sides with a thin layer of wood, glued together with industrial glues
JACK RAFTER	Hip roof support
GYPSUM BOARD	Another term for plaster board
TRIMMING GUARD	A nailer strip incorporated in rough concrete wall to be plastered to act as a guide and support for finish trims around openings and near the base of the wall
RIPRAP	Stone placed on a slope to prevent erosion
SLEEPERS	Strips or hardwoods usually 2" x 2" laid over a concrete slab floor
Z BAR	Steel window section for muntins
POLYMER	A hardener mixture mixed with marble dust to fill-up the gap of marble slabs during installatiuon of floor or wall finishes
DEAD BOLT LOCK	A type of handleless lockset key operatd to give double security
TRUSCON	Admixture that impart color on concrete
PRE-TENSIONED CONCRETE	Tension is placed on the reinforcing prior to the placing of the concrete
PRE STRESSING	Subjecting reinforcement bars, tendons to tension on a stress bed prior to pouring concrete
FOUNDATION BED	The soil or rock directly beneath the footing
3 DAYS	Minimum time required for removing the form for sides of beams and girders
SAHARA	To improve the water repellant qualities of cement in concrete mixing
BLISTERING	A paint defects causes by applying a finish coat over too damp a base coat
FLAT SLAB	A type of concrete floor which has no beam
WOOD PLANK	A 2" to 5" thick piece of lumber
FLOAT GLASS	A flat glass sheet possessing high quality polished, smooth surface
CASEIN	A protein; the chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk
ASPHALTIC	A type of roofing materials made from semi solid mixture of complex hydrocarbons derived from coal of petroleum and before installation dissolved in solvent, emulsified, heated to a liquid state
TEFLON	The tradename for flouroplastic which is transparent to opaque in character and is used primarily for electrical fixture and pipe sealing
HYDRATION	The chemical reaction between cement and water which produces hardened cement
SCREEDING	The process of striking the concrete in order to bring the surface to the required grade
FALSEWORK	Temporary structure used to support a permanent structure during its erection and until its become self supporting
TRENCH	An excavation whose length greatly exceeds its width
WEATHERING STEEL	A type of steel that develops a protective oxide coat on its surface upon exposure to the elements so that the painting is not required for protection
FLEMISH BOND	A pattern bond with alternate stretchers and headers in each with headers centered over stretchers in the course below
HEAVYWEIGHT CONCRETE	Such as barite, magnitite and steel punching and is used primarily for nuclear radiation shielding
PUTLOG SCAFFOLD	A type of scaffold which has one line of standard to support the outside of the scaffold deck, while the inside edge is supported from the wall being built
ASTM C 150	A portland cement specification
ALCLAD	A clad aluminium sheet used for standrad corrugated, ribbed or V-beam section and various embossed pattrens for industrial roofing and curtain wall sheets
CHALKING	A common paint film defect where progressive powdering from the surfaces inward occurs
PARQUET	Inlaid wood flooring usually set in simple geometric patterns
POLYURETHANE FLOOR COATING	A special coating system with high gloss shine while maintaining the natural wood qualities, maintenance free, used to finish topcoat and wood flooring
PVC	A type of plastic rigid to flexible, translucent to opaque and is used in insulation, siding, wood imitation, flooring and piping

GLAZING PUTTY	The paint materials used for sealing, filling, correcting surface defects on wood surfaces
TYPE III HIGH EARLY STRENGTH	A type of cement that provides 190% of type I strength after one day curing and also produces about 150% of the heat of hydration of normal cement during the first seven days
BATCHING	The process of proportioning cement, water, aggregates and additives prior to concrete mixing
2 to 5 INCHES SHOTCRETE SOLDIERS	Minimum slump recommended for mass concrete The placing of concrete using pneumatic pressure of dry mix concrete or mortars A standing position of brick construction having length and height as the exposed surface
VACUUM DEWATERING	A process employed to reduce the amount of free water present in plastic concrete after the concrete has been placed and screen
ANODIZING	An electrolytic process in which the aluminum is immersed in a specific acid solution through which a direct current is passed between the aluminum and the solution
VEHICLES	The substance in the paint which gives continuity and provides adhesion to the surface or substrate
STAGING 16mm CAISSON	A more substantial framework progressively built up as tall building rises up No. 5 designation of a bar A water tight structure or chamber within which work is carried on in building foundation or structures below water level
CHECKS	A wood defect that is a small crack running parallel to the grain in wood and across the rings, usually caused by shrinkage during drying
TENSION SET BOLTS	Bolts that incorporate a torque control groove so that the stem breaks under a specified torque
BANK	A soil condition where the soil material is in the natural state before the disturbance
COMPACTION	The process of increasing the density of a soil by mechanically forcing the soil particles closer together, thereby expelling the air from the void spaces
BULB PILE	A special form of cast in place concrete pile in which an enlarged base is formed during driving
TIE BEAM TEMPERED GLASS	A beam usually distributed horizontal forces to footings A type of glass produced by heating annealed glass almost to the melting point and then chilling it rapidly which is 3 to 5 times stronger than ordinary glass
DUCO	A type of paint that produces a very smooth and glossy surface and sometimes referred to as pigmented lacquer
BED JOINT CAVITY WALL	A horizontal layer of mortar on which bricks are laid Walls made up of two masonry wythes separated by an air space 2" (50mm) or more in width and tied together by metal ties
FLYING FORM	A type of soft formwork with no shoring along its span and is supported instead of trusses frames along its span and shoring on both ends
1: 1 1/2 : 3 PIER WANE	Class AA concrete mixture ratio A column usually reinforced concrete, constructed below the ground surface A defect in lumber which is round edge or bank along an edge at a corner of a piece of lumber, usually caused by sawing too near the surface
SOLVENTS	A liquid component of a paint to increase its fluidity, they volatilize or evaporated during drying and not became part of the film
KICKER PLATE EXPANSIVE SOIL HEAVING	A plate usually wood used to anchor a stair to concrete A type of settlement that cause the grade slab to bend upward due to wet soil expansion
ENAMEL	A special type of paint made with varnish as the vehicle, applied in wood and metal surfaces
EFFLORESCENCE	Whitish powder that forms on the surface of bricks or stone walls due to evaporation of moisture or containing salts
KILN BURNED BRICKS	The most widely used type of building brick which is made of natural sand and clay or shale
COLLAR JOINT CHECKING	A vertical joints between brick wythes A paint defect coat by soft undercoat, forming shallow cracks at closely spaced but irregular interval
EMULSIFIERS INSULATING GLASS COMMON BOND	It is not a vehicle of paint A double unit glass A pattern consisting of stretcher or running bond six or seven courses with a course of headers laid perpendicular to the stretcher course
DISPERSAL AGENT	Additive used to ensure that all particles of cement and water are mixed thoroughly in a concrete setting
LAMINATED COATING	Flouropolymers, powder coatings, siliconized acrylics and polyesters are these types of coatings for aluminium
ANODIZING	A process of coating steel products by immersing them in a bath of motten zinc after cleaning them

WEATHERING STEEL	Another term used for ASTM A572 high strength low alloy. It is a structural steel which uses a natural form of oxidation for protective coating
TWO HINGED FRAME	A rigid frame which is done by welding together its two spanning members, both are connected homogenously to the vertical column members fastened conventionally to the concrete pedestal
BEARING PLATE	Steel plate under the end of a beam used to distribute the end reaction where the beam rests on a masonry or concrete support
TARRED FELTS	Used as a dry sheet to protect wood sheathing from dripping asphalt, usually composed of combination of felted papers, shredded wood fibers and asphalt saturated
GRAVEL SURFACING	A type of surfacing in built-up roof where a flood coat of bitumens is applied over the top ply and a layer of aggregate is applied while the flood coat is hot
SHAKES	Unitary roofing materials which are similar to shingles except that they are split out

#### PAINT DEFECTS

ALLIGATORING	An incomplete form of peeling where the paint cracks into the large segments, the edges of which breakaway from the surface while the center remains attached. Usually due to repeated application of new coats over old coats
BLEEDING	Discoloration of coating caused by soluble color in the underlying surface, may be prevented by applying an impermeable undercoating
BLISTERING	Formation of blisters or pustules in coating, may be due to underlying spots of grease, sap or moisture to excessive heat or to direct exposure to the sun during the process of drying
CHALKING	Progressive powdering from the surface inward
DEADENING	Loss of luster, due to insufficient or defective undercoat, most frequently to improper filling of wood
MOISTURE BLUSH	Clouding of the laquer film through precipitation of moisture in the film Constant temperature and constant low humidity in the finishing will help
ORANGE PEEL	Rough appearance resembles very closely the peel of the orange, may be due to improper cleaning of surface
PEELING	Indicate imperfect attachment to the surface; due to dampness, greasy surface and moisture
PINHOLING	As it called, changes in atmospheric conditions during application over sweating or incompletely dried undercoats, spots of grease or soap
RUNS AND SAGS	Irregularities of surface due to uneven flow of varnish or paint, too much varnish, incomplete brushing
TACKINESS	Adhesive property of incompletely dried coating, it is caused especially in the refinishing of old work, over unclean or greasy surface
WRINKLING	Due to applications of few heavy coats for more thin ones, also may be due to cold weather
FADING	The loss of color of a paint film through exposure to sunlight and weather

#### STANDARD WEIGHT OF PLAIN OR DEFORMED ROUND STEEL BARS

0.396 KILO	What is the standard weight of 8mm hot weld deformed bar
0.616 KILO	What is the standard weight of 10mm hot weld deformed bar
0.888 KILO	What is the standard weight of 12mm hot weld deformed bar
1.580 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 16mm hot weld deformed bar
2.466 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 20mm hot weld deformed bar
3.854 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 25mm hot weld deformed bar
4.834 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 28mm hot weld deformed bar
6.314 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 32mm hot weld deformed bar
7.992 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 36mm hot weld deformed bar
9.866 KILOS	What is the standard weight of 40mm hot weld deformed bar

#### 5 TYPES OF PORTLAND CEMENT

TYPE I	Is used for general concrete construction where the special properties are specified
TYPE II	Is for use in general concrete construction exposed to moderate sulfate action or where moderate heat of hydration is required

TYPE III	is used where high early strength is required
TYPE IV	is used where low heat of hydration is required
TYPE V	is for use when high sulfate resistance is required
<b>TYPES OF DOORS</b>	
PROJECTED	This is workhose of metal windows available in many combination of fixed and operating sash. Usually, the lowest light will project in and the upper ends projects out for maximum comfort
SECURITY	Another version of the projected sash, this window provides an integral grill permitting ventilations but restricting the size of an object that can pass through the window
DOUBLE HUNG SLIDING	Operating sash for ease of operation It provide flush interior and exterior wall surfaces without the need for counter-balancing hardware intrinsic in the double hung window
COMBINATION CASEMENT AWNING	A larger amount of light than ventilation is desired Vertically proportioned sash that swing outward, somewhat like a door It offers 100% ventilation combined with a degree of rain protection not attainable with casement sash
JALOUSIE	An awning window which is reduced in to an operating louver, with a profound effect on appearance and ability to provide weatherstripping
PIVOTED	Popular in multi-storey, AC commercial building. They usually rotate 90deg up to 180deg
<b>TYPES OF HINGES</b>	
HINGE	A movable joint used to attached, support and turn a door about a pivot
BUTT HINGE	Two rectangular metal plate which are joined with a pin
SPRING HINGE	A hinge containing one or more spring, when the door is open the hinge returns it to the open position automatically
PIVOT HINGE	The axle or pin about which a window or door rotates
<b>TYPES OF HINGES ACCORDING TO APPLICATIONS</b>	
FULL SURFACE HINGE	A hinge designed for attachment on the surface of the door and jamb without mortising
FULL MORTISE HINGE	Having one leaf mortised into the dge of the door and the other surface mounted on the door frame
HALF MORTISE HINGE	A hinge, one plate of which is mortised in the door leaf, the other being surface mounted on the jamb leaf
HALF SURFACE HINGE	A hinge which is applied to the surface of a door leaf and to a mortise jamb leaf
<b>TYPES OF RIVETS</b>	
FULL BOTTOM HEAD	
FLAT END HEAD	
COUNTERSUNK	
COUNTERSUNK AND CHIPPED HEAD	
FOUNDATIONS	Structural elements that carry or support the superstructure of the building
<b>TYPES OF FOUNDATIONS</b>	
SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS	Are those that transfer the load to the earth at the base of the column or wall of the substructure
DEEP FOUNDATIONS	Transfer the load at a point far below the substructure
<b>TYPES OF COLUMN FOOTING</b>	
INDEPENDENT (ISOLATED) SQUARE BLOCK STEPPED SLOPED	
CONTINUOUS	A combined footing of prismatic shape, which supports two or more columns in a row
MAT/RAFT FOUNDATION	Large footing extending a wide area
PILE FOUNDATION	Intended to transmit structural loads through the upper zone of poor soil to a depth where the earth is capable of providing the desired support
GRILLAGE FOOTING	Uses wide flange or I beam; A series of steel beams, bolted together and placed over a footing used to distribute a concentrated column over the top of footing
COMBINED FOOTING	A footing which supports more than one column load
<b>TYPES OF FOUNDATIONS</b>	
SPREAD FOOTING	A footing which is especially wide, usually of reinforced concrete
BENCH FOUNDATION	A foundation cut in series of steps in a sloping bearing stratum to prevent sliding when subject to the bearing load
INVERTED ARCH	An arch in which intrados below the springing line use to distribute concentrated loads in foundations
CAISSON'S FOUNDATION	A watertight structure or chamber within which work is carried on in building foundations or structures below water level
MAT/RAFT FOUNDATION	A continuous foundation under a full extent of the structure
CANTILIVER FOOTING	A footing having a tie beam to another footing to balance a structural load not symmetrically located with respect to the footing

GRILLAGE FOOTING A series of steel beam bolted together and placed over a footing used to distribute a concentrated column load over the top of the footing

PILE FOUNDATION A system of piles, pile caps and straps that transfers the structural load to the bearing stratum into which the piles are driven

WELL FOUNDATION

**MIXING OF CONCRETE**

DRUM MIXING About 10% of the mixing water is placed in the drum before drying materials are added

READY MIXED CONCRETE

TRANSIT MIXED Concrete is mixed completely in the truck mixer 1 1/2-3 minutes mixing

CENTRAL MIXED Concrete is mixed in a stationary mixer and delivered in the truck agitator

SHRINK MIXED Concrete is mixed partially in a stationary mixer and mixing is completely in the truck mixer

**PLACING OF CONCRETE**

30 to 60 MINUTES Concrete must be placed in position properly compacted within WHAT minutes after adding water, then cement setting will start

**MIXING OF CONCRETE**

1 1/2 MINUTES It shall be continued for at least WHAT minutes, after all the materials are in the drum

**CURING OF CONCRETE**

FIRST 7 Concrete (other than high early strength) shall be maintained above 10 C and in a moist condition for at least the WHAT days after placement

FIRST 3 High early strength shall be maintained above 10 C and in a moist condition for at least the WHAT days

**HANDLING OF CONCRETE**

16 to 20 liters of water General purpose concrete

28 to 32 liters of water Load bearing 4" CHB

36 to 40 liters of water Non load bearing 4" CHB

16 to 20 liters of water Cement mortar

4 FEET Stacking of cement bags

Maintain a clearance of WHAT feet (minimum) between G.I. Roofing and cement bag stack

**REBAR LIMITATIONS FOR FOOTINGS**

NO. 5 or 16mm Minimum bar size of footing

1 1/3 times the size of aggregate or 25mm Spacing of rebars is WHAT of times the size of aggregate or 25mm

**REBAR LIMITATIONS FOR FOOTINGS**

NO. 5 or 16mm Minimum size of column rebar

4 PIECES Minimum number of column rebar for square/rectangular coulmns

NO. 2 or NO. 4 Sizes of column ties

**BENDING AND BENDING POINTS OF REBAR**

L/7 Beams and girders which require bent bars from face of the support for END span

L/5 Beams and girders which require bent bars from face of the support for INTERIOR span

45degrees Angle of inclination of bent bars from the horizontal

12TIMES BAR DIAMETER o Column rebars to be embedded to footing should have an anchorage is 305mm

L/4 Distance of column rebars should be continued uninterrupted above the floor line

102mm,152mm,254mm If rebars are to be spliced by welding, it should be cut at these distances from each point of cut

**SPLICING OF REBARS**

IT SHOULD BE AVOIDED Splices at point of maximum tensile stress (bottom, center bars, at midspan) Or it should be lapped or welded

**SIZES OF LAP SPLICES**

276MPa 24 times bar diameter

345MPa 30 times bar diameter

414MPa 36 times bar diameter

BUT NOT LESS THAN 305mm

15 degrees Both ENDS of BOTTOM bars should be BENT UPWARDS at this ANGLE

ELECTROLYTIC REACTION Aluminum-Concrete reactions

THEY SHALL NOT BE LARGER in outside diameter than 1/3 THE OVERALL THICKNESS OF SLAB, WALL OR BEAM which they are EMBEDDED

TOOLS FOR PLACING CONCRETE

STRAIGHT EDGE Or "STRIKE OFF" It is the first finishing tool after the concrete is placed and is used to strike off the concrete surface to proper grade

HAND TAMPER JITTER BUG after the concrete has been struck off, it can be used to compact concrete in flatwork construction

DARBY A long flat rectangular piece of wood or aluminum from 3" to 4" wide with handle on top, used to float the surface of concrete slab immediately

BULL FLOAT A tool or machine used to smooth uniformed surfaces of freshly placed concrete  
 EDGER A finishing tool used on the edges of fresh concrete or plaster to provide a rounded corner  
 JOINTER OR GROOVER A metal tool used to cut a joint partly through fresh concrete

**THREE COAT PLASTER**

SCRATCH COAT First coat  
 BROWN COAT Second coat  
 FINISH COAT Third coat

MORTAR A proportioned mixture of silaceous material and cement which after being prepared in plastic state with water hardens into a stone-like mass  
 POST Refers to a piece of timber of either cylindrical or either geometrical cross section vertically placed to support a building  
 COLUMN A vertical structure used to support a building made of stone, concrete, steel or combination of the above materials

**COLUMN CLASSIFICATION TO TYPES OF REINFORCEMENT**

SQUARED TIED  
 SPIRAL COLUMN Minimum of 6pcs. of 16mm diam. Reinforcing bar  
 COMPOSITE COLUMN Spiral column combined with WF steel column  
 COMBINED COLUMN  
 LALLY COLUMN A steel column used as a support for girders and beams

**TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION JOINTS**

ISOLATION JOINT Such an expansion joint, between two adjacent structures which are not in physical contact  
 CONTROL JOINT W/ DOWEL A grooved which is formed in a masonry structure to regulate the location and amount of cracking  
 T&G CONTROL JOINT A joint formed by the insertion of the tongue of one member into the corresponding groove of another  
 BUTT-TYPE CONSTRUCTION Used for floor of 5" thick and greater  
 THERMAL EXPANSION Used of heat to prevent contractions

**PRE STRESSING OF CONCRETE**

PRE-COMPRESSING METHOD Process using hydraulic jacks on fixed abutments  
 SELF CONTAINED METHOD Done by tying jacks based together with wires located at end of a beam  
 BOND FRICTION Strands are stretch between massive elements  
 THERMAL PRESSING Steel is heated by means of electric power; cooling  
 VOLUMETRIC EXPANSION Used of expanding cement restrained by steel strands

**SITE CASTS**

LIFT SLAB CONSTRUCTION Is used chiefly with two way flat plate structures, almost eliminates formwork by casting the slabs of the building in a stack on the ground, then using hydraulic jacks to lift the slabs up the columns to their final position  
 FLYING FORMWORK Is fabricated in large sections supported on deep metal trusses; the sections are moved from one floor to the next by crane, eliminating much of the labor  
 SLIP FORMING Useful for tall wall structures such as elevator shafts; stairwells and storage soils. A ring of formwork is pulled steadily upward by jacks supported on a vertical reinforcing bars, while workers add concrete and reinforcing in a continuous process  
 TILT-UP CONSTRUCTION Is a floor slab cast on the ground and reinforced concrete wall panels are poured over it in a horizontal position, then tilted into positions and grouted together  
 SHOTCRETE (Pneumatically placed concrete) is sprayed into placed from a hose by a stream of compressed air and can be deposited without formwork even on vertical surfaces

THIN SHELLS The concrete is formed in thin sections as thin as 2 1/2" or a large shell  
 SHOTCRETE Concrete or mortar which is pumped through a hose and projected at high velocity on surface  
 PRE-FABRICATED STRUCTURE A construction method relying primarily on the used of standardized manufactured components  
 LIFT SLAB A method of concrete building construction in which floor and roof slabs are cast at ground level and then raised into sa position by jacking

**CLASIFICATION OF PILES**

BEARING PILE A pile which carries a vertical load  
 FRICTION PILE A pile that transfer its loads to the soil through friction with the earth surrounding it  
 BATTER PILE A pile driven at an inclination to the vertical to provide resistance to horizontal forces  
 SHEET PILE One of a number of piles, interlocked with similar units, to form a barrier to retain soil or to keep water out of foundation  
 GUIDE PILE A heavy square timber which is driven vertically downward to guide steel sheet piling; used for the construction of coffer dams, caissons

**FLOOR SYSTEMS**

GIRDER A horizontal beam supporting a floor joist  
 SILL A wood member placed on top of the foundation wall in wood frame construction  
 FLOOR JOIST Any joist which carries a floor

TAILPIECE	A short beam, joist or rafter supported by a wall at one end and by the header at the other
LEDGER STRIP	A wood strip nailed to the lower side of a girder to provide a bearing surface for joist
DRAFTSTOP/FIRESTOP	In concealed construction, a material or member which fills or seals the open construction to prevent or retard the spread of fire
HEDGER	A short transverse joist that supports the end of the cut-off joist at stairwell holes
TRIMMER	A beam joist or rafter supporting one end of a header at the edge of the opening in the floor or roof frame

#### STANDARD HOOKS

4db	180-deg bend plus WHAT db extension but not less than 65mm at free end of bar
12db	90-deg bend plus WHAT db extension, at free end of bar
	FOR STIRRUPS AND TIE HOOKS
6db	16mm bar and smaller, 90-deg bend plus WHAT extension at free end of bar
12db	20mm and 25mm bar, 90-deg bend plus WHAT extension at free end of bar
6db	25mm bar and smaller, 135-deg bend plus WHAT extension at free end of bar
	MINIMUM BEND DIAMETERS
4db	Inside diameter of bend for stirrups and ties shall be less than WHAT for 16mm bar and smaller
	For bar larger than 16mm are the following:
6db	10mm to 25mm
8db	28mm to 32mm
10db	36mm

#### SPACING LIMITS FOR REINFORCEMENT

db; 25mm	Between parallel bars in a layer shall be WHAT db but not less than WHAT distance
25mm	Parallel layers two or more reinforcement, distance is not less than WHAT distance
1.5db nor 40mm	In spirally reinforced or tied reinforced compression members, clear distance between longitudinal bars shall be not less than WHAT db nor WHAT SIZE
3x or 450mm	In walls and slabs other than joist, primary flexural reinforcement shall space not more than WHAT TIMES the wall or slab thickness OF WHAT distance
	MINIMUM SIZE OF FILLET AND PARTIAL PENETRATION WELDS
	3 To 6 inclusive
	4.5 Over 6 to 12
	6 Over 12 to 20
	7.5 Over 20
	9 Over 40 to 60
	12 Over 60 to 150
	16 Over 150

#### WELDS

##### MAXIMUM SIZE OF FILLET WELDS

MINUS 1.5mm	Along edges of the material 6mm thick, not greater than the thickness of the material 6mm thick or more; not greater than the thickness of the material minus WHAT
	LENGTH OF FILLET WELDS
4x	Minimum effective length of a fillet weld; not less than WHAT times the nominal size, or not exceed WHAT of its effective length
ONE FOURTH or 1/4	The transverse spacing of longitudinal fillet welds used in end connections shall not exceed WHAT
200mm	

##### LAP JOINTS

5x;25mm	The minimum amount of lap joint shall be WHAT times the thickness of the thinner part, but not less than WHAT
25mm	INTERMITTENT FILLET WELDS
4x;40mm	The effective length shall not be less than WHAT the weld size, with minimum of WHAT
	END RETURN OF FILLET WELDS
2x	Size of fillet welds terminating at ends or sides; be returned continuously around the corners for a distance of not less than WHAT times the nominal size of the weld

##### PLUGS AND SLOT WELDS

8mm or 2 1/4 x	Diameter of holes shall not be less than the thickness containing it plus WHAT mm nor greater than WHAT times the thickness of the weld metal
4x	The minimum center to center spacing of plug welds shall be WHAT times the diameter of the hole
10x	The length for the slot shall not exceed WHAT times the thickness of the weld
8mm or 2 1/4 x	The width of the slot shall not less than its thickness plus WHAT mm or greater than WHAT times the thickness of the weld
4x	Transverse to their length is WHAT times the width of the slot
2x	Center to center spacing in a longitudinal direction shall be WHAT the length of the slot
EQUAL	The thickness of plug or slot welds 16mm or less in thickness shall be WHAT to the thickness of the material

1/2 the thickness In over 16mm; it should be at least WHAT of the thickness of the material not less than 16mm

ALUMINIZED BACKING & T/ Roof insulation under purlins  
G.I. STRAP LINER  
G.I. TIE WAR

ALUMINIZED BACKING Roof insulation over purlins  
RUBBER CEMENT (RUGBY)

G.I. WIRE WITH STOPPER Roofdeck Insulation  
PLAIN WHITE TAPE  
or WIRE MESH

ASPHALT Damp Proofing / Moisture Barrier

NON FLAMMABLE ALUMINI Acoustical Installation  
BACKING  
MECHANICAL CLIP or  
EXPANDABLE WIRE MESH

### 1999 BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

3/16" x 1/2" ALUMINUM BLIND RIVETS An alternative fastening material that can be used for metal on ceiling joist other than metal screws

CEMENT TEXTURED FINIS A masonry finish using pure cement mixed wit flexible synthetic latex based additive like Plexibond to a tacky consistency then applied by an applicator roller to give a remarkable finish

WRINKLING A paint defect that occurs on inferior brands where the paints contains soluble pigments thus softens and dissolves by water or by chemical after sufficient drying

3.853 KILOS What is the standard weight of a 25mm diameter hot rolled weldable deformed or plain steel bar per meter length

SEAM LOCK A recommended method of joint by steel deck manufacturers

SWIVEL PIPE CLAMP It does not comprise in the tie rod system of a steel deck scaffold

BLEEDING A paint defect by discoloration of coat caused by soluble color in the underlying surface

#16 EXPANDED METAL LA Glass block reinforcement in a spaced of 7/16" gap to accept it and the binder

MODULAR COORDINATION System of measurement when utilising modular systems of construction and technology

MAIN/CROSS TEE AND WA A wood ceiling joist substitute for drop ceiling usually made of aluminium or pre-ANGLE SUSPENSION SYS painted GI used to hang lightweight boards such as fiber glass boards

3/4" THK CEMENT GROUT Used to install brick plaqueta on to a scratch coat of a masonry wall in an evenly distributed manner

1.578 KILOS What is the standard weight of a 16mm diameter hot rolled weldable deformed or plain steel bar per meter length

PIEDRA TILES What is not a brand of ceramic tiles

3/4" LAYER OF CEMENT MORTAR A ceramic tile is installed into a masonry wall over rough plaster by a uniform

PRESTRESS CONCRETE T-BEAM FLOOR SYSTEM Floor system by Jackbuilt

MORTISE LOCKSET In lockset, this is the safest door lock recommended for main entry doors

SCARF Wood end joint requiring tensile strength

OIL WOOD STAIN	Natural coating which brings the natural beauty of wood
1/5 SIDE FORMS 1/3 DEPTH SLABS 3/4 CLEAR SPACING	Coarse aggregates standard sizes
BLIND AND STUB	Mortise and tenon wood construction joint where tongue and grooves meet halfway making the connection clean of joint traces
FORM CLAMP	An accessory of tie rod scaffold system
UNIFORM 10mm THK CEMENT PLASTER	Installation of Piedra tiles over mortar bed
VISION DOOR	A door type used between a dining and kitchen to allow a server to see through
BENCHMARK	Vertical location of a ground surface often used as a reference point with respect to the vertical height
SCREW WITH EXPANSION PLUG	Method of fastening jamb to concrete or masonry
HEPTAGON	Not a wood parquet geometric design
FINISHING MASON	A highly trained labor used to prepare rough to finish plastering, lay concrete hollow blocks, install tiles and pebble washout
CURDORROY or TOOL FINIS	A kind of masonry finish which utilise a chamfer wood block out, usually 1"x1" distance at 2" o.c. which serves as a form when removed gives design line texture is added by chisel
MODULAR SYSTEM	A system of mass production and industrialisation by prefabrication of furniture and cabinets
LAMINATED	A type of glass use in constructing vision door which must be shutter proof to be accident free
HUE SCALE	A construction technique in color reproduction applying the Munsell color principle-SECONDARY COLOR LIKE ORANGE TURN TO BE YELLOW
PLAIN MITER	A type of wood end joint where both wood are cut at equal angles diagonally
Z-BAR	Steel window section for muntins
SHIMS, BEARING PLATE, STRESSING WASHER, BOTTOM PLATE	Basic parts of stressing anchor
POLYMER	A hardener mixture mixed with marble dust to fill up the gap of marble slabs during installation of floor or wall finishes
PLYBOARD	A bi-product of wood where waste wood boards are compressed finish on both sides with a thin layer of wood, glued together
CROSS BRACE MUST BE INSTALL IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION	What is wrong with the installation of steel scaffold
75mm WIDE PRESSURE SENSITIVE ALUMINIZED DUCT TAPE STRAP AT 600mm O.C.	In air conditioning duct, what type of strap is used to insure that there is no air gap is left
WOOD LATHE MACHINE or TORNO	Woodwork equipment to form the different wood mouldings for balusters and newel posts  Method recommended by manufacturers to join the steel deck and the rebars
CONDECK	Steel deck that can be used for two slab

ALUMINUM PIPES & CONDUITS It precludes good construction practice for pipes and conduits embedded AT R.C. SHALL BE SECURED in concrete NOT BY TIE WIRES BUT MUST BE EFFECTIVELY COVERED

CHROMA SCALE A construction technique in color reproduction applying the Munsell color principle-HAS A DEGREE OF ITS COLORFULNESS or INTENSITY

DEAD BOLT LOCK A type of handleless lockset key operated to give double security  
A chemical agent apply on marble floor to make it shinny

INSTALL POLYETHYLENE FOAM W/ ALUM. FOIL BARRIER. ADHERE BY INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVE TO GALVANIZED AIR DUCT A type of insulation recommended in air conditioning duct wrap

REVERSE THE LOCATION OF THE "Z" PURLINS To secure the steel purlins properly to the steel cleat considering the axial, torsion and shear stresses present at the joint

20 mm Minimum concrete cover for 20mm and larger for shell and folded plate members for cast in place

SPACE TO INSTALL CONCEAL DOOR CLOSER The purpose of inverted channel shape at bottom edge of metal door

PURLIN SAG RODS Structural member in steel truss framing to counter act compression in roof

#### 1998 BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

STUCCO FLOORING FINISH A concrete flooring and finish which transform ordinary plain concrete into an elegant decorative surface

ASINTADA Concrete hollow block laying

#### CARPETS

TUFTED Is made of inserting face yarns or tufts through premanufactured backing by used of needles

VELVET Simplest type of all carpet weaves. Pile is form as loom loops over wires inserted across loom. Pile height is determined by height of wire inserted

AXMINSTER The loom is highly specialized and nearly as versatile as hand weaving. Color combinations and designs are limited only by the number of tufts in the carpet

WILTON The loom operates like a velvet loom, except that it has a Jacquard mechanism with up to six color frames

FUSHION This process produces complete carpet by imbedding pile yarns and adhering backing to a viscous vinyl face that hardens after the curing

KNITTED The process resembles weaving in that the face and back are made simultaneously. Backing and pile yarns are looped together with a stitching yarns with three sets of needles

SCRATCH COAT A pretreatment of poured concrete such as wall, beams and column where a thin layer of cement grout mixed with flexible base additives is splattered by tampico brush or masonry spoon on to the surface to give a tooth for excellent plaster adhesion

TANGUILE Local species of wood used for studding, cabinet and flush door framing

POLYURETHANE FLOOR COATING A special coating system with a high gloss shine while maintaining the natural wood qualities, maintenance free to finish and topcoat wood flooring

SANDBLASTING A common and cheap masonry finish wherein dry consistency of mortar mix is spray by mechanical or pneumatic means. It is left to dry to give rustic finish

RUSTIC TERRAZO Terrazo floor described by its physical appearance, the stone or pebble is

intentionally exposed while the cement matrix is depressed

PIVOTED	A type of window where the sash rotates 90 degrees to 180 degrees about the header or the sill or sides of the jamb
LEFT HAND	A door hinge at the left and the door leaf swings inside the room to the left
MASONRY NEUTRALIZER	A water mixed product, mixed to a ratio of 1:20 to stabilize lime activity in new masonry surface. Without this mixture will cause the subsequent painting to be defective
PEELING	Indicates imperfect adhesion of the film to the surface, with the film getting strip off in relatively large pieces due to application on damp or greasy surface

#### TERMS TO REMEMBERS

ANCHOR BOLT	A threaded rod instead of masonry construction for anchoring the sill plate to the foundation
APRON	The finish board immediately below a window sill. Also the part of the driveway that leads directly into the garage
ARCADE	A series of arches supported by a row of columns
ARCH	A curved structure that will support itself by mutual pressure and the weight above its curved opening
AREAWAY	A recessed area below grade around foundation to allow light and ventilation into a basement window or doorway
ASHLAR	A facing of squared stones
IMPRESSO CRETE	A concrete flooring and finish which transform ordinary plain concrete into an elegant and decorative textured surface. This is by adding dust-on-color pigments to the concrete to give a fast color and imprinted with a patented pattern and texture while the concrete is still plastic to create the look and finish of stone, slate or brick
INSET or INTERIOR	An installation method where the cabinet covers is recessed and flushed with the cabinet sidings
SCARF	A type of wood end joint where both woods are cut at equal angles diagonally

#### TYPES OF TERRAZO

RUSTIC TERRAZO	A type of terrazo floor described by its physical appearance whereby the stone or pebble is intentionally exposed while the cement matrix is depressed
STANDARD TERRAZO	The most common type; relatively small chip sizes
VENETIAN TERRAZO	Larger chips with smaller chip filling the spaces between
PALLADIANA TERRAZO	Random fractured slab of marble up to approximately 15" greatest dimension 3/8 to 1" thk with smaller chips filling the space

PIVOTED	A type of window where the ventilating sash rotates 90deg to 180deg about the header and sill or about the side jambs
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KEEP THE CEMENT PLASTT To prevent plaster from improper adhesion, the substrate must be rough end AS THIN AS POSSIBLE and the cement plaster should be..

ICI DULUX	It is not a brand of house paint
RABBET	Type of joint used to install in the glass of a French window
EDGE STRIP TROWEL	An equipment uniformly distribute tile adhesive at the underside of the ceramic tile during installation
SMOKED GLASS	A type of shutter proof opaque glass used to construct a door with glass to allow the natural light only
GRADING	is the act of excavating or filling an earth or any sound material or combination thereof in preparation for a finishing surface such as pavings
VIGAN TILES	A floor finish commercially size 1"x1"x12" utilizing clay and fired in traditional manner making interesting and attractive rustic clay shade patterns
305 mm	Standard distance measure from the center of the drain hole of a water closet to a finish wall
GIRDER BEAM	A beam that supports smaller beams in floor system
LINTEL BEAM	A horizontal piece of wood, stone, steel or concrete across the top of door or window opening to bear the weight of the walls above the opening
PRE FABRICATION	Pre-construction of components as part of the whole
KNOTS	Wood defects are heart shakes, cup shakes, star shakes
UNDRESSED LUMBER	Lumber that is not squared or finished
XYLADECOR	WOOD PRESERVATIVE BRAND NAMES
CUPRINOL	

SOLIGNUM	
ALDRITE	
MAPECON	
LEFT HAND	SINGLE DOOR
RIGHT HAND	hinges on left; open inward
LEFT HAND REVERSE	hinges on right; open inward
RIGHT HAND REVERSE	hinges on left; open outward
	hinges on right; open outward
	VARIED BRICKS POSITIONS
STRETCHER	
HEADER	
SOLDIER	
ROWLOCK	
SHINER	
SAILOR	
	RABBET AND DADO
RABBET	
DADO	
RABBET & DADO	
STOPPED DADO	
DOVETAIL DADO	
	DOVETAIL
THROUGH SINGLE	
THROUGH MULTIPLE	
STOPPED LAP	
HALF LAP	
LAP	
BLIND MITER	
	MORTISE AND TENON
FULL OR THROUGH	
BLIND AND STUB	
SHIP OR OPEN	
HALF BLIND	
HAUNCH	
HAUNCH BLIND	
KEYED	
PINNED BLIND	
WEDGE	
	LAP JOINT
MIDDLE LAP	
CROSS LAP	
END LAP	
MITER HALF LAP	
	END JOINTS
SQUARED SPLICE	
HALF LAP	
FINGER	
LAP	
SPLICE	
SCARF	
	EDGE JOINT
BUTT	
SHIPLAP	
FILLET	
TOUNGE AND GROOVE	
BUTTERFLY	
DOWEL	
BATTEN	
BACK BATTEN	
SPLINE	
BUTTERFLY SPLINE	
	ILLUSTRATION TERMS TO BE STUDIED
	STEEL DECK
EXTERIOR MOULDING	
INTERIOR MOULDING	
JOIN STRIP	
END CAP	
UPPER MOLUDING	
LOWER MOULDING	
	TILE ACCESSORIES

RIDGE END TILE  
RIDGE TILE  
DOWN END TILE  
RIGHT HAND VERGE TILE  
STRESSING MEMBER  
BEARING PLATE  
SHIM  
STRESSING WASHER  
BOTTOM PLATE  
SCAFFOLDING  
PVC SLEEVE  
TIE ROD  
THRUST PLATE  
WING NOT  
MORE STUDIES  
MORE BROCHURES  
PASS THE BOARD EXAM  
TO GOD BE THE GLORY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!