CIAR 5502 Interior Design Students

Legend:
????? = is of interest to **Interior Design Students**

1.3 [Some] DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of **NZS 3604,** the following definitions shall apply. The plural of a defined term shall have the same meaning as the singular and vice versa.

ANCHOR PILE. A pile directly supporting a bearer, and used to resist horizontal as well as vertical loads. The pile is embedded in concrete to a depth of 900 mm below cleared ground.

BALCONY. An open floor (i.e. no roof or walls) attached to the exterior of the main structure of a building and supported on cantilevered joists.

BATTEN. See CEILING BATTEN, TILE BATTEN or PURLIN.

BEARER. A beam supported on jack studs, foundation walls, piles, or piers and carrying joists, jack studs, or subfloor framing. See also EAVES BEARER.

BLOCK. See WING.

BLOCKING. Solid timber having the same depth as the joists and set at right angles between the joists to stiffen and prevent them from buckling.

BOND, RUNNING or STRETCHER. (e.g. Bricks) The bond when the units of each course overlap the units in the preceding course by between 25 % and 75 % of the length of the units.

BOTTOM PLATE. A plate other than a wall plate placed under the bottom ends of studs.

BOUNDARY JOIST or HEADER JOIST. A joist running along the outer ends of the floor joists.

BRACE or BRACED. See DIAGONAL BRACE, SUBFLOOR BRACE, WALL BRACING ELEMENT.

BRACE or BRACED PILE or BRACED PILE SYSTEM. A group of two piles, between which a diagonal brace is fixed. Each pile is embedded in concrete to a depth of 450 mm below cleared ground. A braced pile system is used to resist horizontal as well as vertical loads.

BRACE RUNNER. A horizontal member attached to the upper edges of ceiling joists or truss bottom chords to which a diagonal brace is attached.
BRACING. Any method employed to provide lateral support to a building.

BRACING CAPACITY. Strength of bracing of a whole building or of elements within a building. Bracing capacity is measured in bracing units (BUs), and shall be determined from section 5.

BRACING DEMAND. The horizontal forces resisted by a whole building or by an element within a building. These horizontal forces are a result of wind or earthquake action. Bracing demand forces are measured in bracing units (BUs). They shall be determined as set out in 5.2 (wind) or 5.3 (earthquake).

BRACING ELEMENT. See WALL BRACING, WALL BRACING ELEMENT.

BRACING LINE. A line along or across a building for controlling the distribution of wall bracing elements.

BRACING RATING. The lateral load resistance assigned to a subfloor or wall bracing system, when tested in accordance with BRANZ Technical

BRACING UNIT (BU). A bracing unit is a measure of:
(a) The horizontal force (bracing demand) on the building (1 kilo Newton is equal to 20 bracing units);
(b) The resistance to horizontal force (bracing capacity) of building elements.

BUILDING CONSENT AUTHORITY. A building consent authority as defined in the Building Act and includes a territorial authority or private body acting within the scope of their approval.

CALL SIZE. The dimensions as given by NZS 3601 and by which timber is referred to in commercial transactions.

CANTILEVER PILE. A driven timber pile directly supporting a bearer, and used to resist horizontal as well as vertical loads.

CANTILEVERED FOUNDATION WALL. A foundation wall receiving lateral support only by means of cantilever action from its footing.

CAPACITY. The load resistance of a connector or fixing determined in accordance with 2.4.7.

CEILING BATTEN. A horizontal timber member fixed below rafters, ceiling joists, or truss bottom chords to which the ceiling lining is attached.

CEILING RUNNER. A beam supporting ceiling joists.

CLADDING. The exterior weather-resistant surface of a building.

CLEARED GROUND LEVEL (CGL). The ground level after completion of site excavation and removal of all harmful material, but before excavation for foundations.

CLEAT. A short member used in roof construction to tie a pair of rafters together immediately below the ridge board.

COLLAR TIE. A horizontal member connecting paired rafters together at intermediate points between the ceiling level and the level of the ridge board. A collar tie is often fixed directly above the underpurlins.

CONCRETE BLINDING. Concrete laid over exposed ground, to form a working surface.

CONSTRUCTION JOINT. A joint that results from concrete in one section of the slab being poured up against another vertical section of slab that has already been poured and allowed to harden for 16 hours.

COUPLE-CLOSE ROOF. A roof construction in which roof timbers consist of a pair of rafters tied together at their feet by a ceiling joist to prevent spreading.

CURTAILED JOIST. A joist not of the full length as other joists but cut short and fixed to a trimmer at one end.

D. A deformed reinforcing bar of the stated diameter in millimetres.

DAMP-PROOF COURSE (DPC). A strip of durable vapour barrier placed between building elements to prevent the passage of moisture from one element to another.

DAMP-PROOF MEMBRANE (DPM). A sheet material, coating or vapour barrier, having a low water-vapour transmission, and used to minimise water and water-vapour penetration into buildings. Usually applied against concrete in contact with the ground. (Also known as a concrete underlay.)

DECK or DECKING. An open platform projecting from an exterior wall of a building and supported by framing. A deck may be over enclosed internal spaces, or may be open underneath.

DEEP JOIST. A floor joist whose depth is 4 or more times its width.

DIAGONAL BRACE. A member of a framed building fixed diagonally and used to resist tension or compression or both.

DIAPHRAGM. A building element such as a floor or ceiling capable of transferring loads in its own plane to boundary members.

DRAGON TIE. A member fixed diagonally across the top plates at the corner of a building, in the absence of a ceiling diaphragm, to support the top plates against wind loads, act as ceiling bracing, and prevent the walls from spreading.

DRIVEN TIMBER PILE. A natural round timber driven into the ground to serve as a braced pile, cantilever pile, or ordinary pile.

DWANG or DWANGING. A short (usually horizontal) member fixed between framing timbers. Also known as nogging.

EAVES BEARER or SOFFIT BEARER. A horizontal member attached to the end of a truss or a rafter and to a stud, or a ribbon board, or a soffit plate, and to which the eaves lining is attached. (Also known as a sprocket.)

EXTERNAL WALL. Any vertical exterior face of a building consisting of primary and/or secondary elements intended to provide protection against the outdoor environment.

FINISHED GROUND LEVEL (FGL). The level of the ground against any part of a building after all backfilling and/or landscaping and/or surface paving has been completed.

FLAT ROOF. A roof having its exterior surface at an angle of less than 10° to the horizontal (that is, at a slope of less than 1 in 6).

FLOOR LOAD or FLOOR LOADING. The uniformly distributed live load for floors as specified in table 1.2.

FOOTING. That portion of a foundation bearing on the ground and any adjoining portion that is reinforced so as to resist the bearing forces. A footing may be spread out to provide an increase in bearing area or an increase in stability.

FOUNDATION. Those parts of a building, transmitting and distributing loads to the ground through a footing.

FOUNDATION WALL. That part of the foundation comprising a concrete masonry or concrete wall supporting a building or part of a building, and not extending more than 2 m above the underside of the footing.

FRAMING. Timber members to which lining, cladding, flooring, or decking is attached; or which are depended upon for supporting the structure, or for resisting forces applied to it.

FREE JOINT. A construction joint where no reinforcement passes through the joint linking both sides of the concrete slab and the vertical faces of the joint are not in bonded contact with each other.

GABLE. Outside wall between the planes of the roof and the line of the eaves.

GOOD GROUND. Any soil or rock capable of permanently withstanding an ultimate bearing capacity of 300 kPa (i.e. an allowable bearing pressure of 100 kPa using a factor of safety of 3.0), but excludes:
(a) Potentially compressible ground such as top soil, soft soils such as clay which can be moulded easily in the fingers, and uncompacted loose gravel which contains obvious voids;
(b) Expansive soils being those that have a liquid limit of more than 50 % when tested in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 2.2, and a linear shrinkage of more than 15 % when tested from the liquid limit in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 2.6; and
(c) Any ground which could foreseeably experience movement of 25 mm or greater for any reason including one or a combination of land instability, ground creep, subsidence, seasonal swelling and shrinking, frost heave, changing groundwater level, erosion, dissolution of soil in water, and effects of tree roots.

GROUND LEVEL, See CLEARED GROUND LEVEL, FINISHED GROUND LEVEL, NATURAL GROUND LEVEL.

HEADER JOIST. See JOIST.

HEAVY ROOF. A roof with roofing material (cladding and any sarking) having a mass exceeding 20 kg, but not exceeding 60 kg/m2 of roof area. Typical examples are concrete tiles, slates and the like.

HEAVY WALL CLADDING. A wall cladding having a mass exceeding 80 kg/m2, but not exceeding 220 kg/m2 of wall area. Typical examples are clay and concrete masonry veneers.

HERRINGBONE STRUTTING. Members set diagonally to form an “x” pattern between the joists, to act as blocking.

HIP RAFTER. A framing timber which conforms to the slope of the intersection of 2 roof surfaces, meeting in a hip and into which jack rafters are trimmed.

INTERNAL WALL. A wall other than an external wall.

JACK RAFTER. A short rafter extending from the valley rafter to the ridge board or hip rafter or trimmer, or from the top plate to the hip rafter or trimmer.

JACK STUD.
Either:
(a) A stud of less length than the full height, from plate to plate of wall of which it forms part; or
(b) A stud at pile spacing forming part of the supporting framing under the ground floor of a building.

JOIST. A horizontal framing member to which is fixed floor decking, or ceiling linings, and which is identified accordingly as a floor joist or ceiling joist. See BOUNDARY JOIST, HEADER JOIST, CURTAILED JOIST, DEEP JOIST, TRIMMING JOIST.

LIGHT ROOF. A roof with roofing material (cladding and any sarking), having a mass not exceeding 20 kg/m2 of roof area. Typical examples are steel, copper, and aluminium roof claddings of normal thickness, 6 mm thick cellulose cement tiles, 6 mm thick corrugated cellulose cement, and the like, without sarking.

LIGHT WALL CLADDING. A wall cladding having a mass not exceeding 30 kg/m2. Typical examples are weatherboards.

LINING. The rigid sheet covering for a wall, ceiling, or other interior surface.

LINTEL. A horizontal framing timber spanning an opening in a wall.

LOAD. See FLOOR LOAD.

LOADBEARING STUD. A stud in a loadbearing wall.

LOADBEARING WALL. A wall supporting vertical loading from floors, ceiling joists, roof, or any combination thereof.

LOADED DIMENSION. A measure of the weight of construction contributing to the member under construction. See figures 1.3(A) to (N).
M. A steel bolt of the stated diameter in millimetres.

MANSARD ROOF. A symmetrical roof enclosing a full storey with 2 pitches on each side of a ridge, the steeper commencing at the eaves and intersecting with a flatter pitch finishing at the ridge. The steeper pitched part is formed from wall framing, sloped at a maximum of 20° from the vertical and the flatter part formed as roof framing, with both parts clad with roof cladding.

MEDIUM WALL CLADDING. A wall cladding having a mass exceeding 30 kg/m2 but not exceeding 80 kg/m2 of wall area (a typical example is stucco cladding).

MEMBER SPAN. The clear distance between supports, measured along the members. See figure 1.3.

METAL ANGLE WALING. A horizontal member manufactured of metal angle, usually steel, checked into a saw cut in the face of studs.

NATURAL GROUND LEVEL. The ground level before the site has been cleared.

NOG or NOGGING. See DWANG.

NON-LOADBEARING STUD. A stud in a non-loadbearing wall.

NON-LOADBEARING WALL. A wall other than a loadbearing wall and may contain bracing elements.

ORDINARY PILE. A pile required to resist vertical loads only.

PART STOREY. A basement, or a storey in a roof space, the floor area of which basement or storey, as the case may be, does not exceed 50 % of the area of the ground floor area of the same wing or block in which the part storey occurs.

PILE. A block or a column-like member used to transmit loads from the building and its contents to the ground. See ANCHOR PILE, BRACED PILE SYSTEM, CANTILEVER PILE, DRIVEN TIMBER PILE, ORDINARY PILE.
PITCHED ROOF. A roof having its exterior surface at an angle of 10° or more to the horizontal (that is, at a slope of 1 in 6 or steeper).

PLAN FLOOR AREA. The area of the site covered by the building in plan view not necessarily on one level (the footprint).

PLATE. A timber supported by a wall or bearers or joists, to support and distribute the load from floors, walls, roofs or ceiling. See BOTTOM PLATE, TOP PLATE, WALL PLATE.

POST. An isolated vertical member acting as a support.

PURLIN includes TILE BATTEN. A horizontal member laid to span across rafters or trusses and to which the roof cladding is attached. See also UNDERPURLIN.

R. A plain round reinforcing bar of the stated diameter in millimetres.
RAFTER. A framing timber, normally parallel to the slope of the roof, providing support for sarking, purlins or roof cladding.

REINFORCEMENT. Any form of reinforcing rod, bar, or mesh that complies with the relevant requirements of NZS 3109.

RIBBON BOARD includes SOFFIT PLATE. A horizontal framing timber secured to, or checked into, the edges of studs and supporting floor or ceiling joists or eaves bearers.

RIDGE BEAM. A single or, sometimes, double beam (timber pole construction) supporting the common rafters of a framed roof.

RIDGE BOARD. The horizontal timber to which rafters of couple-close roofs are fixed at their upper ends.

ROOF. That part of the building having its upper surface exposed to the outside and at an angle of 60° or less to the horizontal. See COUPLECLOSE ROOF, FLAT ROOF, HEAVY ROOF, LIGHT ROOF, PITCHED ROOF, SKILLION ROOF.

ROOF STRUT. See UNDERPURLIN STRUT.

RUNNER. See BRACE RUNNER, CEILING RUNNER.
SARKING. Boarding or sheet material secured to rafters, trusses, or purlins and which may also serve as the ceiling lining.

SHEATHING. Material used as a backing to cladding and includes sarking.

SHRINKAGE CONTROL JOINT. A line along which the horizontal strength of the slab is deliberately reduced so that any shrinkage in the slab will result in a crack forming along that line.

SILL TRIMMER. A member supporting the wall framing beneath an opening and carrying wind loads to the trimmer studs.

SKILLION ROOF. A pitched roof where the ceiling lining is parallel and close to the roof cladding. The roof may be mono-pitch or may consist of more than one roof plane. These roofs often have rafters exposed below the ceiling.

SNOW LOAD or SNOW LOADING. In the context of this Standard, snow load refers to the snow load on the ground, as defined in AS/NZS 1170.3. A snow load of 1 kPa is built into sections 1 to 14. Section 15 covers adjustments required for a snow load up to 2 kPa.

SOFFIT BEARER. See EAVES BEARER.
SOFFIT PLATE. See RIBBON BOARD.

SPACING or SPACED. The distance at which members are measured centre to centre.

SPAN. See MEMBER SPAN and SUPPORT SPAN.

SPECIFIC ENGINEERING DESIGN (SED). Requires calculation and design beyond the scope of this Standard.

SPROCKET. See EAVES BEARER.

STOREY. That portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor immediately above, except the top storey shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor, and the ceiling or roof above.

STRINGER. A horizontal framing timber on edge fixed to the side of a concrete or concrete masonry wall, to support the ends of joists or rafters.

STRUCTURAL GRADE (SG). The grade of timber identified by the modulus of elasticity parameter, E, which has been verified as either machine or visual stress graded timber in accordance with NZS 3622. The grades covered by this Standard are:
(a) Dry timber
(i) SG 6, to meet the properties specified for No. 1 Framing or MSG 6 in NZS 3603;
(ii) SG 8, to meet the properties specified for MSG 8 or VSG 8 in NZS 3603; and
(iii) SG 10, to meet the properties specified for VSG 10 in NZS 3603.
(b) Wet timber
(i) SG 6 (Wet), to meet the properties specified for wet No. 1 Framing in NZS 3603;
(ii) SG 8 (Wet), to meet the properties specified for G 8 in NZS 3603.

STRUT. See UNDERPURLIN STRUT.

STRUTTING. Short members fixed between joists to stiffen and prevent them from buckling. See HERRINGBONE STRUTTING.

STRUTTING BEAM. A structural beam spanning between loadbearing walls from which underpurlins may be strutted.

STUD. A vertical framing timber.

SUBFLOOR BRACE. A bracing element below the ground floor level.

SUPPORT SPAN. The clear distance along a member between supports, measured in plan (horizontally). See figure 1.3.

TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY. Wherever the term territorial authority appears replace this with building consent authority.

TILE BATTEN. See PURLIN.

TOP PLATE. A plate placed over the top ends of studs.

TRIMMER. A framing timber supported by two trimming joists, studs or rafters, to which is fixed one or more curtailed joists, jack studs, or jack rafters.

TRIMMING JOIST. A joist which is of the full span as other joists, but which on one side supports one or more trimmers.

TRIMMING STUD. A stud located on the side of an opening.

UNDERPURLIN. A horizontal timber member laid underneath rafters, supporting the rafters at intermediate points along their length.

UNDERPURLIN STRUT. A member used to transfer load from an underpurlin to a loadbearing wall or a strutting beam.

VALLEY BOARD. A board laid to support a valley gutter.

VALLEY RAFTER. A rafter which conforms to the slope of the intersection of two roof surfaces meeting in a valley and into which jack rafters are trimmed.

WALING. A horizontal framing member secured to, or checked into, the edges of studs. See METAL ANGLE WALING.

WALL. See EXTERNAL WALL, FOUNDATION WALL, INTERNAL WALL, LOADBEARING WALL, NON-LOADBEARING WALL.

WALL BRACING, WALL BRACING ELEMENT. A section of wall above the ground floor level that performs a bracing function.

WALL PLATE. A plate laid upon a concrete or concrete masonry foundation wall.

WING or BLOCK. A wing or block is any part of the building which projects by more than 6 m from the remainder of the building.

WIRE DOG. Galvanized or stainless steel wire, D or Z shaped nail, spiked at each end. Used for fixing timber together to resist uplift. (See figure 2.2.)
