

1: Dictionary of Construction Terms - Free eBooks Download

*Concise Encyclopedia of Construction Terms and Phrases [Karl F. Schmid] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is the first up-to-date, comprehensive reference on building construction terms and phrases to have been published in recent years.*

It is perhaps too easy to get caught up in this, however. Reducing Clauses to Phrases, Phrases to Single Words Be alert for clauses or phrases that can be pared to simpler, shorter constructions. The "which clause" can often be shortened to a simple adjective. Be careful, however, not to lose some needed emphasis by over-pruning; the word "which," which is sometimes necessary [as it is in this sentence], is not evil. Citizens who knew what was going on voted him out of office. Knowledgeable citizens voted him out of office. Or "He would never tell a student to copy. Unencumbered by a sense of responsibility, Jasion left his wife with forty-nine kids and a can of beans. Jasion irresponsibly left his wife with forty-nine kids and a can of beans. Or leave out the word altogether and let the act speak for itself. It is probably enough to say that the salary increase is inadequate. Does saying that it is severely inadequate introduce anything more than a tone of hysteria? Avoiding Expletive Constructions This sounds like something a politician has to learn to avoid, but, no, an expletive construction is a common device that often robs a sentence of energy before it gets a chance to do its work. There are twenty-five students who have already expressed a desire to attend the program next summer. It is they and their parents who stand to gain the most by the government grant. Twenty-five students have already expressed a desire to attend the program next summer. They and their parents stand to gain the most by the government grant. Further information about expletive constructions is available on our page on The Verb "To Be". Phrases You Can Omit Be on the lookout for important sounding phrases that add nothing to the meaning of a sentence. Such phrases quickly put a reader on guard that the writer is trading in puffery; worse, they put a reader to sleep. Many but not all of these unnecessary phrases have been taken from Quick Access: Reference for Writers by Lynn Quitman Troyka. The examples, however, are our own. No political inferences should be drawn from these examples; they are merely models of form. This is because there are fewer farmers now. Woodlands have grown in area because farmers have abandoned their fields. Major forest areas are coming back through natural processes. Our woodlands are coming back by virtue of the fact that because our economy has shifted its emphasis. Due to the fact that Because their habitats are being restored, forest creatures are also re-establishing their population bases. The fear among many people that we are losing our woodlands is uncalled for. The era in which we must aggressively defend our woodlands has , for all intents and purposes, passed. Many woodlands, in fact, have been purchased for the purpose of creating as public parks. This policy has a tendency to isolate some communities. This policy tends to isolate some communities. The policy has , in a manner of speaking, begun to Balkanize the more rural parts of our state. In a very real sense, this This policy works to the detriment of those it is supposed to help. In my opinion, thisThis wasteful policy ought to be revoked. Citizens of northeast Connecticut became very upset about his policy. In the final analysis, the The state would have been better off without such a policy. If enough people protest, it will probably be revoked. Something like a repeal may soon take place. Legislators are already in the process of reviewing the statutes. They have cautiously monitored the activities of conservationists. Legislators need to be more careful of the type of policy they propose. What I mean to say is that well Well intentioned lawmakers sometimes make fools of themselves. Writers who indulge in tired language are not being respectful to their readers, and writers return the compliment by losing attention and going on to something else.

2: Cricket (roofing) - Wikipedia

This is the first up-to-date, comprehensive reference on building construction terms and phrases to have been published in recent years. The coverage will be wide ranging from familiar terms like 'concrete' to arcane terms like 'elutriator.'

A list of terms are included in that entry. Details of the Dictionary Authors: Little, Brown, and Company, The fact that it has not been deemed necessary to make any material change in the new edition either in plan or scope seems to indicate that there is a considerable demand for a law glossary of the barest, starkest sort. In the American edition of Bouvier this tendency finds its extreme application, while in the book before us we find ourselves at the opposite pole of condensation and restriction. This would seem to limit the use of the book to the purpose of refreshing the memory of the lawyer or of instructing the general reader who stumbles upon an unfamiliar term. The puzzled practitioner and the thoughtful law student will usually be driven to ampler stores of information in which varying uses of words and different shades of meaning are set forth. Columbia Law Review , Vol. Preface of the Law Dictionary Note: Few changes have been found advisable. The work of the present editor, therefore, has been mainly to supplement rather than revise. In pursuing this plan nearly two thousand important words have been added, and many citations and references inserted designed to lead the researcher to a fuller understanding of the meaning and practical use of the words defined and explained. These references are designed to books and reports most accessible to students of Law, and their needs have ever been held paramount. A table of British Regnal years has also been added in the Appendix. References to words defined in this book are in small capitals, and references to other books and decisions are in italics. It is not a compilation of law, like the larger dictionaries, but consists purely of definition. Only such civil law, canon law, or Scotch terms have been introduced as are often used in the common-law courts. The writer has sought to give the popular and usual acceptation of each phrase, in much the same rough and general shape in which it would stand in the mind of the trained lawyer; only occasionally adding a hint of its more correct and exact meaning. More definite information must then be sought in the text-books. Unless otherwise mentioned, the definition is given according to the common law of England; and the date or present existence of the thing defined is only roughly indicated by the tense. It has been impossible within the limits assigned to make the book exhaustive; but it is hoped that a judicious selection has been made of the more important catchwords, writs, courts, and maxims; and that, in seeking to compress the greatest amount of matter in the smallest possible space, the author has been concise, without being inaccurate or obscure. The black-faced type is used for all terms defined under the present caption; the Italic is always used for reference, not emphasis. The reader is desired always to refer to a term so Italicized, under the proper caption, as it will frequently be found to complete or modify the present definition. Literal translations, followed by explanations, are put in parentheses; paraphrases or explanatory additions, in brackets. The words of the captions are English unless otherwise indicated, and different spellings in the same language follow without a capital letter. Thus, Gablum, l, Gabel, gavel, Gafol, sax.: Sometimes, to gain space, different words from the same root, as the noun and the verb, are put in the same paragraph; so, phrases beginning with the caption word. But when the word is found in different languages and begins very many phrases, it is otherwise; thus, the French, English, and Latin in begin each a separate paragraph. Ambassador to Argentina during World War I. Stimson wrote several influential books on constitutional law, legislation, and labor law, including American Statute Law 1st ed.

3: Construction Glossary

This authoritative and comprehensive resource offers all levels of professionals in the building industries--from architects and construction engineers to builders, contractors, and inspectors to suppliers and facilities engineers--the first up-to-date reference on construction terms and phrases to have been published in recent years.

Please feel free to link to this site! It removes the heat from the freon gas and "turns" the gas back into a liquid and pumps the liquid back to the coil in the furnace. Aerator- The round screened screw-on tip of a sink spout. It mixes water and air for a smooth flow. Aggregate- A mixture of sand and stone and a major component of concrete. Air space - The area between insulation facing and interior of exterior wall coverings. Normally a 1" air gap. Allowance s - A sum of money set aside in the construction contract for items which have not been selected and specified in the construction contract. For example, selection of tile as a flooring may require an allowance for an underlayment material, or an electrical allowance which sets aside an amount of money to be spent on electrical fixtures. Amortization - A payment plan by which a loan is reduced through monthly payments of principal and interest. Anchor bolts- Bolts to secure a wooden sill plate to concrete , or masonry floor or wall. Annual Percentage Rate APR - Annual cost of credit over the life of a loan, including interest, service charges, points, loan fees, mortgage insurance, and other items. Appraisal An expert valuation of property. Apron- A trim board that is installed beneath a window sill Architect - One who has completed a course of study in building and design, and is licensed by the state as an architect. One who draws up plans. Area wells- Corrugated metal or concrete barrier walls installed around a basement window to hold back the earth Assessment - A tax levied on a property, or a value placed on the worth of a property. Assumption - Allows a buyer to assume responsibility for an existing loan instead of getting a new loan. Astragal- A molding, attached to one of a pair of swinging double doors, against which the other door strikes. Attic access- An opening that is placed in the drywalled ceiling of a home providing access to the attic. Attic Ventilators- In houses, screened openings provided to ventilate an attic space. Owners bill back charges to general contractors, and general contractors bill back charges to subcontractors. Examples of back charges include charges for cleanup work or to repair something damaged by another subcontractor, such as a tub chip or broken window. Backing- Frame lumber installed between the wall studs to give additional support for drywall or an interior trim related item, such as handrail brackets, cabinets, and towel bars. In this way, items are screwed and mounted into solid wood rather than weak drywall that may allow the item to break loose from the wall. Carpet backing holds the pile fabric in place. Backout- Work the framing contractor does after the mechanical subcontractors Heating-Plumbing-Electrical finish their phase of work at the Rough before insulation stage to get the home ready for a municipal frame inspection. Generally, the framing contractor repairs anything disturbed by others and completes all framing necessary to pass a Rough Frame Inspection. Ballast- A transformer that steps up the voltage in a florescent lamp. Balloon - A loan that has a series of monthly payments with the remaining balance due in a large lump sum payment at the end. This is done to eliminate the need for a gable end truss. Balusters- Vertical members in a railing used between a top rail and bottom rail or the stair treads. Balustrade- The rail, posts and vertical balusters along the edge of a stairway or elevated walkway. Barge- Horizontal beam rafter that supports shorter rafters. Barge board- A decorative board covering the projecting rafter fly rafter of the gable end. At the cornice, this member is a fascia board. Base or baseboard- A trim board placed against the wall around the room next to the floor. Basement window inserts- The window frame and glass unit that is installed in the window buck. Base shoe- Molding used next to the floor on interior base board. Sometimes called a carpet strip. Bat - A half-brick. Sometimes "faced" meaning to have a paper covering on one side or "unfaced" without paper. Batten- Narrow strips of wood used to cover joints or as decorative vertical members over plywood or wide boards. Bay window- Any window space projecting outward from the walls of a building, either square or polygonal in plan. Beam- A structural member transversely supporting a load. A structural member carrying building loads weight from one support

to another. Sometimes called a "girder". Bearing partition- A partition that supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight. Bearing point- A point where a bearing or structural weight is concentrated and transferred to the foundation. Bearing wall- A wall that supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight. Bearing header- a A beam placed perpendicular to joists and to which joists are nailed in framing for a chimney, stairway, or other opening. Bedrock- A subsurface layer of earth that is suitable to support a structure. Bid- A formal offer by a contractor, in accordance with specifications for a project, to do all or a phase of the work at a certain price in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the offer. Bid security Funds or a bid bond submitted with a bid as a guarantee to the recipient of the bid that the contractor, if awarded the contract, will execute the contract in accordance with the bidding requirements of the contract documents. Bidding requirements- The procedures and conditions for the submission of bids. The requirements are included in documents, such as the notice to bidders, advertisements for bids, instructions to bidders, invitations to bid, and sample bid forms. Bifold door- Doors that are hinged in the middle for opening in a smaller area than standard swing doors. Often used for closet doors. Binder- A receipt for a deposit to secure the right to purchase a home at an agreed terms by a buyer and seller. Bypass doors- Doors that slide by each other and commonly used as closet doors. Blankets- Fiber-glass or rock-wool insulation that comes in long rolls 15 or 23 inches wide. Blocked door blocking - Wood shims used between the door frame and the vertical structural wall framing members. Blocking- Small wood pieces to brace framing members or to provide a nailing base for gypsum board or paneling. Block out- To install a box or barrier within a foundation wall to prevent the concrete from entering an area. For example, foundation walls are sometimes "blocked" in order for mechanical pipes to pass through the wall, to install a crawl space door, and to depress the concrete at a garage door location. Blow insulation- Fiber insulation in loose form and used to insulate attics and existing walls where framing members are not exposed. Blue print s - A type of copying method often used for architectural drawings. Usually used to describe the drawing of a structure which is prepared by an architect or designer for the purpose of design and planning, estimating, securing permits and actual construction. Blue stake- Another phrase for Utility Notification. Board foot- A unit of measure for lumber equal to 1 inch thick by 12 inches wide by 12 inches long. The bond may be used to pay for the unpaid bills or disputed work of the contractor. Such bonds are rarely used in residential construction, they are an insurance policy which guarantees proper completion of a project. Boom- A truck used to hoist heavy material up and into place. To put trusses on a home or to set a heavy beam into place. Bottom chord - The lower or bottom horizontal member of a truss. Brace- An inclined piece of framing lumber applied to wall or floor to strengthen the structure. Often used on walls as temporary bracing until framing has been completed. Breaker panel- The electrical box that distributes electric power entering the home to each branch circuit each plug and switch and composed of circuit breakers. Brick ledge- Part of the foundation wall where brick veneer will rest. Brick lintel- The metal angle iron that brick rests on, especially above a window, door, or other opening. Brick mold-Trim used around an exterior door jamb that siding butts to. Brick tie- A small, corrugated metal strip 1" X 6"- 8" long nailed to wall sheathing or studs. They are inserted into the grout mortar joint of the veneer brick, and holds the veneer wall to the sheathed wall behind it. Brick veneer- A vertical facing of brick laid against and fastened to sheathing of a framed wall or tile wall construction. Buck- Often used in reference to rough frame opening members. Door bucks used in reference to metal door frame. Building insurance- Insurance covering the structure of the building. Building paper- A general term for papers, felts, and similar sheet materials used in buildings without reference to their properties or uses. Generally comes in long rolls. Built-up roof- A roofing composed of three to five layers of asphalt felt laminated with coal tar, pitch, or asphalt. The top is finished with crushed slag or gravel. Generally used on flat or low-pitched roofs. Bull nose drywall - Rounded drywall corners. Bundle - A package of shingles. Normally, there are 3 bundles per square and 27 shingles per bundle. Butt edge- The lower edge of the shingle tabs. Butt hinge- The most common type. Butt joint- The junction where the ends of two timbers meet, and also where sheets of drywall meet on the 4 foot edge. To place materials end-to-end or end-to-edge without overlapping. Buy down- A subsidy

CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS AND PHRASES.

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usually paid by a builder or developer to reduce monthly payments on a mortgage. By fold door- Doors that are hinged in the middle for opening in a smaller area than standard swing doors.

4: Roof pitch - Wikipedia

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9: Dictionary Of Construction Terms PDF

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