**Unit 202: Changing practices over time**

# Worksheet 3: Post-1919 construction methods (Tutor)

**Task 1**: Answer the following questions about methods of post-1919 construction.

1. What materials were used as DPC in post-1919 construction?

Answer:

* bitumen
* slate
* plastics.

1. What was the reason that cavity walls were introduced?

Answer:

1. Improved aesthetics.
2. Improved strength.
3. Used less materials.
4. Combated penetrating damp.
5. What does CLS stand for and why was it adopted?

Answer: Canadian Lumber Standard. It was introduced to provide standard sizes of timber for economical use and to standardise the construction industry.

1. Why do we preserve timber?

Answer: To repel moisture to extend its lifecycle by reducing the likelihood of rot and insect infestation occurring.

1. List **three** timber sheet materials used in construction post-1919.

Answer: Any three from:

* plywood
* MDF
* OSB
* chipboard
* laminated board
* block board
* HDF.

1. Draw a line to match the screw head with the name.

A group of screws and bolts

Description automatically generated

Slotted

A group of screws and bolts

Description automatically generated

Pozidriv

A group of screws and bolts

Description automatically generated

Phillips

A group of screws and bolts

Description automatically generated

Torx

1. What is the following an image of?

1. Parliament hinge.
2. Piano hinge.
3. Butt hinge.
4. Rising butt hinge.

1. What does the acronym TRADA stand for?

Answer: Timber Research and Development Association

1. List the different grades of sandpaper and their coarseness.

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 40 | Extra coarse | For substantial stripping of rough and built-up surfaces. |
| 60 | Coarse | For stripping rough or built-up surfaces. |
| 80 | Medium | For removing surface imperfections. |
| 120 | Fine | For creating a surface key prior to applying first coat of paint, varnish or stain. |
| 180 | Extra fine | For smoothing light surface imperfections. |
| 240 | Super fine | For creating a surface key prior to applying final coat. |
| 320 | Ultra fine | For final smoothing before final coat. |
| 600 | Super finishing | Start polishing of wood. |
| 1000 | Ultra finishing | Final sanding of finishes. |

1. In your own words, describe the uses of a spindle moulder.

Answer: A spindle moulder can be used to create mouldings, rebates or curved work.