**Unit 202: Changing practices over time**

# Worksheet 4: Post-1919 construction methods (Tutor)

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

1. Which elements were introduced post-1919 to the construction of houses to improve the method of construction and why?

Answer examples:

* Cavity wall – to reduce penetrative damp.
* Insulation – to improve thermal performance.
* Portland cement – to create a stronger and more waterproof binder.
* Concrete foundations – to provide a more stable platform.
* Modern roof trusses – to reduce time and cost.
* DPC and DPM – to prevent rising damp.

*Other answers at tutor’s discretion.*

1. List the ironmongery used on casement and sliding sash windows and the purpose of each item.

Answer:

* Window stay – Used on casement windows. Fixed to the bottom to hold the sash in the open position and to keep them closed.
* Casement fastener – Used on casement windows. Fixed to the side of the sash to lock the window in the shut position.
* Sash handle – Used on sliding sash windows to aid opening the sash.
* Sash fastener – Used on sliding sash windows to fasten the sash shut.
* Lead/cast iron weights – Used on sliding sash windows to balance the weight of the sash to keep the sash open or closed.
* Sash pulleys – Used on sliding sash windows to allow the sash cord to lift the sash.

**Task 2**: Research the types of woodworking joints used to manufacture doors and windows post-1919 and explain where they would be used on that product.

Answer:

* Haunched mortice and tenon – Used to join the top rail to the stiles on doors or sashes.
* Long and short shouldered mortice and tenon – Used to join rails on stiles to doors when there is a rebate.
* Twin mortice and tenon – Used to join the bottom/mid rail to the stiles on doors.

*Any other joints at tutor’s discretion.*

**Task 3**: Research the moisture content threshold of timber for dry rot and wet rot to occur.

Answer:

* dry rot – 20%
* wet rot – 30–50%