Unit 202: Changing practices over time

# Worksheet 2: Pre-1919 construction methods (learner)

Task 1: True or false questions. Circle the correct response.

1. True or false: In the 1990s, the UK transitioned from the imperial measurement system to the metric system.
2. True or false: Nominal bore refers to the inner diameter of a pipe, often expressed in imperial units of measurement.
3. True or false: Lead lock compression fittings allow a connection between lead and copper (or MDPE). Lead lock sizes vary from 5lb to 11lb for different diameters of lead.

Task 2: Work on your own to answer the following questions.

1. Which decade did hydronic central heating systems become common place in British homes?
2. 1970s and 1980s
3. 1960s and 1970s
4. 1920s and 1930s
5. 1940s and 1950s
6. Which part of the chimney separates the individual flues, preventing the products of combustion from mixing in the chimney?
7. Dividers
8. Chimney pots
9. Mid feathers
10. Draft divertor
11. What do the Water Regulations state about the use of lead in hot and cold-water systems?
12. Lead must not be used on cold or hot water systems.
13. Lead can be installed if the customer is informed.
14. Lead can only be used on cold water systems but not on hot water systems.
15. Lead must be installed with care.
16. The use of WRAS approved fittings when installing cold water pipework is:
17. A legal requirement
18. To be corrosion resistant.
19. To avoid contamination.
20. All of the above.
21. When installing a new water service pipe to a property, it should normally be buried between what depths?
22. 135mm to 1,750mm
23. 350mm to 750mm
24. 1,350mm to 1,750mm
25. 750mm to 1,350mm
26. Name the process of protecting steel from rusting by coating it with a thin layer of zinc.
27. Dezincification
28. Electrolysation
29. Galvanisation
30. Oxidisation

Task 3: Work in pairs to fill the blanks using the words provided below:

separated dedicated flue bedrooms multiple flues heating fuel

mid feathers living spaces chimney breast combustion gases coinciding

Chimneys are specifically designed to accommodate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, enabling the installation of multiple fires. Their main purpose is to provide heating to various areas of a home, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As fires burn, they release\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are safely vented out of the house through a flue. Each fireplace has its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is common to find two flues. One is used for the fireplace located in the lounge, while the other serves the fireplace directly above it in the bedroom. The use of chimney pots became popular during the 18th and 19th centuries, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the widespread adoption of coal as a household \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.