Class 9 - Skill Education

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Construction

CBSE NOTES

Construction - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.

Key Points

1. Define construction.

Construction is the process of building structures for safety, travel, and work.

2. Importance of a strong foundation.

A strong foundation supports the structure, prevents cracks, and protects against earthquakes.

3. Core components of buildings.

Key elements include walls, beams, columns, roofs, and openings for light and access.

4. Difference between load-bearing and RCC.

Load-bearing uses walls for support; RCC uses a frame of columns and beams, ideal for tall structures.

5. Steps in the construction process.

Involves site analysis, material selection, foundation, bricklaying, curing, plastering, and finishing.

6. Technical drawings in construction.

Technical drawings communicate detailed designs, helping to convey the plan to builders effectively.

Key Points

7. Use of CAD in construction.

Computer-Aided Design helps create detailed drawings quickly, allowing for edits and iterations.

8. Estimating materials accurately.

Calculate the volume of the structure to determine the number of bricks and other materials needed.

9. Mortar vs. concrete.

Mortar binds materials like bricks together; concrete forms the structure's load-bearing elements.

10. Mortar preparation ratios.

Typical ratios: Brick masonry - 1:3, RCC - 1:2, ensuring strong binding during construction.

11. Common construction tools.

Tools include trowels, chisels, spirit levels, and plumb bobs to ensure proper alignment and quality.

12. Curing process's importance.

Curing maintains moisture for 14–28 days to strengthen mortar and prevent cracking.

Key Points

13. Painting as a finishing touch.

Paint enhances appearance and protects against moisture, pests, and other environmental factors.

14. Health and safety in construction.

Always wear protective gear and follow safety protocols to prevent accidents on site.

15. Bill of Materials (BoM).

BoM helps estimate costs and control purchasing to avoid waste in materials and labor.

16. Brick soaking before use.

Soak bricks for 6-12 hours to prevent them from absorbing water from the mortar during laying.

17. Plumb bob usage.

A plumb bob ensures vertical alignment; avoiding it can compromise structural safety over time.

18. Common brick bonds.

Brick bonds like English and Flemish enhance structural stability and aesthetics in walls.

Key Points

19. House types based on construction.

Houses can be either single-storey (load-bearing) or multi-storey (RCC) based on requirements.

20. Significance of technical diagrams.

Technical diagrams provide scaled representations crucial for understanding the scope of work.

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> **Before You Sleep:**
> Quickly review important notes - it helps memory consolidation.

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