



Structural elements of the building

All buildings consist of a limited number of interconnected architectural and structural elements.

According to their functional purpose, building elements are divided into load-bearing, enclosing, and combining both of these functions.





Overlap

- a horizontal element of a building that divides its interior space into floors and receives loads from furniture, equipment, people, etc. located in the room.

Overlappings combine enclosing and bearing functions.

Floors can be basement, interstory, or attic.





Partitions

- enclosing elements of the building that divide its internal space of the building within one floor into separate rooms.

According to the purpose of partitions, there are interior, inter-apartment, for sanitary and technical units, etc.





Roof

- the load-bearing part of the building that protects it from atmospheric precipitation and serves to divert it outside, as well as to protect it from heat loss through the coating.

The enclosing part consists of a roof and a base under the roof. The load-bearing part of the roof includes rafters, wooden trusses, and arches.

According to the design of the roof, there are pitched, attic, perchless, combined, etc.





Window

- they are used for lighting and ventilation of premises.

The window block, which is the filling of the window opening, consists of a box, glazed sashes and a window sill.

Window sashes define the type of window. It can be one-, two-, three-leaf or with a balcony door. Windows can be single, double, and sometimes even triple glazed.





Cornice

- the upper part of the outer wall projecting beyond its plane.

The cornice separates the roof plane from the vertical wall plane, or divides the wall plane along the selected horizontal lines.

