

BUILDING TERMS L

LACQUERS

Quick-drying paints with a cellulose base, sometimes used in preference to enamels. (See PAINT, enamel)

LADDER FRAMING

Timber or steel frame manufactured in the form of a ladder used as divisions and ends in cupboards and shelving work.

LA FARGE CEMENT

A cement produced as a by-product during the calcination of hydraulic lime. It is nonstaining, imported and develops almost as much strength as Portland cement.

LAGGING

Insulated covering for services (e.g. hotwater pipes).

LAMINATED CONSTRUCTION

Construction work which is built up by thin layers to secure maximum strength with minimum weight.

LAMINATED TIMBER BEAM

A beam fabricated out of successive layers of timber glued together.

LANDING

The horizontal space at the top of or between two flights of a stair.

LAP, End

In roofing, the amount by which the upper sheet or unit of roofing overlaps the sheet or unit immediately below it.

Side: In roofing, the amount by which sheets or units of roofing materials overlap each other at the side joints.

LAP JOINT

See LAPPING

LAPPING

Junction of two timber members by means of overlapping and securing them with bolts, usually plated or with straps and bearing plates.

LATERAL TRUST

The pressure of a load which extends to the sides.

LATHING

Perforated metal sheeting or narrow strips of timber used principally as a base for plastering timber framed walls and ceilings.

LATTICE

Any open work produced by interlacing of thin strips of material.

LAYOUT

Marking out material to full size for a piece of work to be performed.

LEAD

A malleable non-ferrous metal.

LEAD PAINT

Paint in which white lead is used as a base. Now illegal.

LEAN-TO

A small building or extension of a building having a single sloped roof whose rafters pitch of lean against another building or other support. See **SKILLION**

LEDGE

See **BOOT**

LEDGERS

Horizontal timber members fastened to the vertical uprights of scaffolding to support the members on which the flooring boards of the scaffolding are laid.

LEFT- HAND DOOR

See **RIGHT-HAND DOOR**

LENGTH

One of two horizontal dimensions, normally the greater.

LEVELLING INSTRUMENT

Device consisting of a spirit level attached to a sighting tube and the whole mounted on a tripod and used for levelling a surface to a horizontal plane (e.g. theodolite).

LIFT

Enclosed platform made to ascend or descend in a vertical

shaft or frame-work and used for transferring persons, goods or vehicles from one floor level to another.

LIFT SHAFT

The vertical opening in a building through which the lift and its counterweight travel. Also known as lift well.

LIGHT

A division of space in a sash or door for a single pane of glass.

LIGHT COURTOR LIGHTWELL

A space provided in the design of a building to admit natural light.

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Device fastened to the electric outlet box which has sockets for holding lamps.

LIGHTNING ARRESTER

Device to allow lightning to pass directly to the ground, thus protecting personnel, buildings and/or equipment.

LIGHT POINT OR OUTLET

A point or outlet of the electrical circuit at which electrical current is available for lighting purposes.

LIME - Hydrated

A type of powdered lime produced when quicklime is slaked and the product is dried and crushed.

LIME PASTE

Material produced when water is mixed with quicklime. Also known as lime putty.

LIME PUTTY

The product obtained:

- **by slaking lump lime with water. The slaked lime is run through a sieve and allowed to mature for two or more weeks;**
- **by soaking hydrated lime in water for about 24 hours. The latter process is the one in general use.**

LIMESTONE

Stone used for building purposes (e.g. in the structure, walling) and as a source of lime.

LIMIT SWITCH

Switch which opens an electric circuit when a device such as an electric lift has reached the end of its travel course.

LINEAR

A measurement by length,

LINE LEVEL

A type of level used when laying foundations, tile pipe, determining grades, or for other similar work.

LINING

The covering for the interior of a building as opposed to casing, which is the exterior covering.

LINOLEUM

Composition material made of solidified linseed oil, gums, cord dust and pigments, laid on burlap as a backing and used as a floor covering or for other interior finishes.

LINTEL

A beam spanning an opening.

LINTOL

See LINTEL

LIP MOULDING

Small convex moulding used in joinery and which hangs like a lip.

LIVE (Alive)

An object is said to, live (alive) when a difference of potential exists or may normally exist between it and the earth. with the exception of earthing conductors, and neutral busbars in installations where the multiple earthed neutral system is employed, all metal connected to the neutral conductor of the supply system, even if such neutral be earthed at the source of supply, is presumed to - See alive.

LIVE LOAD

The load arising from the intended use or purpose of the building or structure, but excluding wind, snow and earthquake loads.

LOAD - Dead

See DEAD LOAD

Live: See LIVE LOAD

Wind: See WINDLOAD'.

LOADING CHECK

Test loading of a structural component of a building to ascertain its relationship to its design strength.