

BUILDING TERMS G

GABLE

The triangular end of a house formed at the end of a pitched roof, from eaves level to apex.

GALLERY

An elevated floor, or platform projecting from the interior wall to increase the seating capacity of churches, theatres, and other large audience rooms.

GAMBREL ROOF

See **MANSARD ROOF**

GANTRY

A structure for the manipulation and transmission of heavy weights, which normally runs parallel to the ground.

GARDENWALL BOND

See **COMMON BOND**

GARNET PAPER

Garnet paper is an abrasive paper covered with finely powdered garnet.

GATE

A movable frame of timber or metal giving access through a fence or wall.

GATIC TYPE COVERS

A cast iron cover over an opening and capable of being sealed.

GAUGE

- plastering the proportions of cement, lime and sand, used in the various plastering coats.
- brickwork: the measurement of the height of brickwork courses, arrived at by adding the thickness of the bricks and mortar joints, e.g. 6 courses (6 bricks plus 6 mortar joints) to 600 mm

GAUGE BOX

A box of defined dimensions used for measuring ingredients and aggregates a wooden box in which lime is

slaked. See SLAKE

GIRDER

A main beam resting upon a wall or pier at each end, and employed for supporting a superstructure. See also BEAM

GIRDER POSTS - Girder Supports

Columns placed so they will support a girder or beam.

GIRTH

The nominal measurement from edge to edge of a fibrous plaster cornice.

GLASS, Figured, Rolled

Rolled glass with an engraved pattern on one side making the glass translucent.

***Plate:* Distortion free high quality glass at least 6 mm thick used to glaze large openings and as sashless windows,**

***Sheet:* Common glass, generally used to glaze windows of houses specified by its thickness, e.g. 2 mm.**

GLASS BRICK

A rectangular hollow block made of glass in several sizes. Generally the internal surfaces are made with ribs or flutes in many different designs in order to secure even distribution of light.

GLASS STOP

See GLAZING BEAD

GLASS-WOOL INSULATION

Insulating material of glass fibres formed into lightweight blankets. See blanket insulation.

GLAZING BAR

See SASHBARS

GLAZING BEAD

Small moulding for holding glass in place,

GLAZED BRICK OR GLAZED TILE

Brick or tile prepared by fusing on the surface a glazing material producing a glossy surface.

GOING

In a stair, the horizontal distance from the face of one riser to that of the next riser. (See RISER)

GOODS LIFT

See LIFT

GRADUAL LOAD

The gradual application of a load to the supporting members of a structure.

GRANULATED CORK

Waste pieces of cork ground into small particles and used as a low-temperature insulating material.

GRAVEL FILL

Crushed rock, pebbles, or gravel, usually deposited in layers at the bottom of an excavation to ensure adequate drainage of any water.

GRAVEL STRIP

A strip of material fixed to edges of a gravelled roof to prevent the gravel from rolling off.

GRAVITY WATER SYSTEM

Any water system in which flow occurs with gravity.

GREEN BRICK

A moulded clay brick before it has been burnt.

GREEN TIMBER

Timber not yet seasoned or dried

GRID

Selected pattern, layout or module. See MODULAR SYSTEM, MODULE,

GRID - Planning.

Basic Module: A reference grid in which the distance between consecutive lines is the basic module (100mm) - see SYSTEM, reference.

Planning: A rectangular, horizontal building reference system used to define the layout of a building. (See SYSTEM, Reference

Reference: A rectangular, 2 dimensional building reference system - See SYSTEM, Reference.

Space: A rectangular, 3 dimensional, building reference system. See SYSTEM, Reference'.

Structural: A rectangular, 2 dimensional, building reference system used to define the positions of structural assemblies and elements. See 'ASSEMBLY', 'ELEMENT', 'System, Reference.

GRILLAGE FOUNDATION

A foundation formed of a framework of sleepers and crossbeams of timbers or steel beams superimposed on a layer of concrete, usually erected on unstable soil

GRILLE

Open work barrier used to cover or provide protection for an opening.

GROSS AREA

See AREA

GROUND LINE

The ground level or natural grade line

GROUND PLAN

Plan view of a horizontal section of a building showing the layout of rooms on the ground floor.

GROUNDS

Strips of timber nailed to plugs(e.g. in plastering the outer faces form a guide for the thickness and line of the finished face of the plaster).

GROUT

Mortar made thin by the addition of water so that it will run into open joints, ensuring the structural solidity of the joint.

GUSSETS

Plates used where members of a truss, or wall or floor framing, are to be joined by riveting, bolting or other means.

GUTTER

***Quadrant Eaves:* A gutter section with the lower outside edge in the form of a quadrant.**

***Roof or Eaves (Spouting):* The channel for collecting rain water from a roof.**

***Secret:* Gutter hidden from view under roofing in conjunction with flashings which are also fixed under the roofing.**

GUTTER - Valley

Inclined gutter formed between intersecting sloping surfaces of a roof. (See also 'VALLEY'.)

GUTTER BOARDS

Boards fixed to form the shape of and to support a roof gutter-(e.g. at the back of a chimney or abutting a parapet).

GUTTER BRACKETS

Metal supports for roof gutters,of the same shape.

GUY ROPE

Rope to hold a structure in a desired position.

GYPSUM BLOCKS

Building material (plaster blocks) used only in nonload-bearing wall