



# FRAMING CONSTRUCTION



Framed (каркас) is a building technique based on structural members which provide a stable frame. It is attached (прикрепляются) to the walls. It contains horizontal ceiling joists and sloped rafters (together forming a truss structure) or a prefabricated roof truss is made. They are covered by various materials to give weather resistance (погодные условия).



# Frame

Vertical elements

Horizontal elements

Walls: lintels  
(перемычки окон и  
дверей), stud (косяк)

roof

ceiling

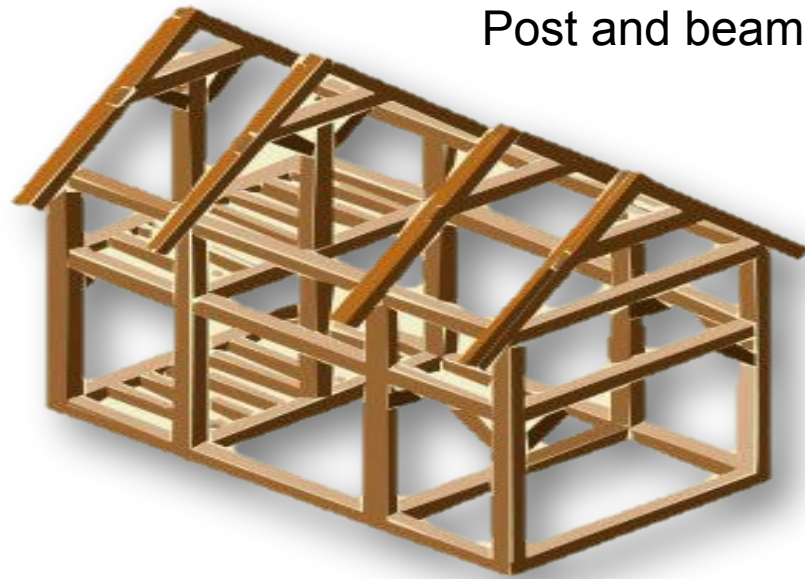
ceiling and  
floor joists  
of the storey  
above



There are 3 historically common methods of framing a house:

- Post and beam framing (строечно-балочная конструкция) is used in barn construction.
- Balloon (балун)
- Platform (платформа)

Post and beam framing



BALLOON



PLATFORM



# BALLOON

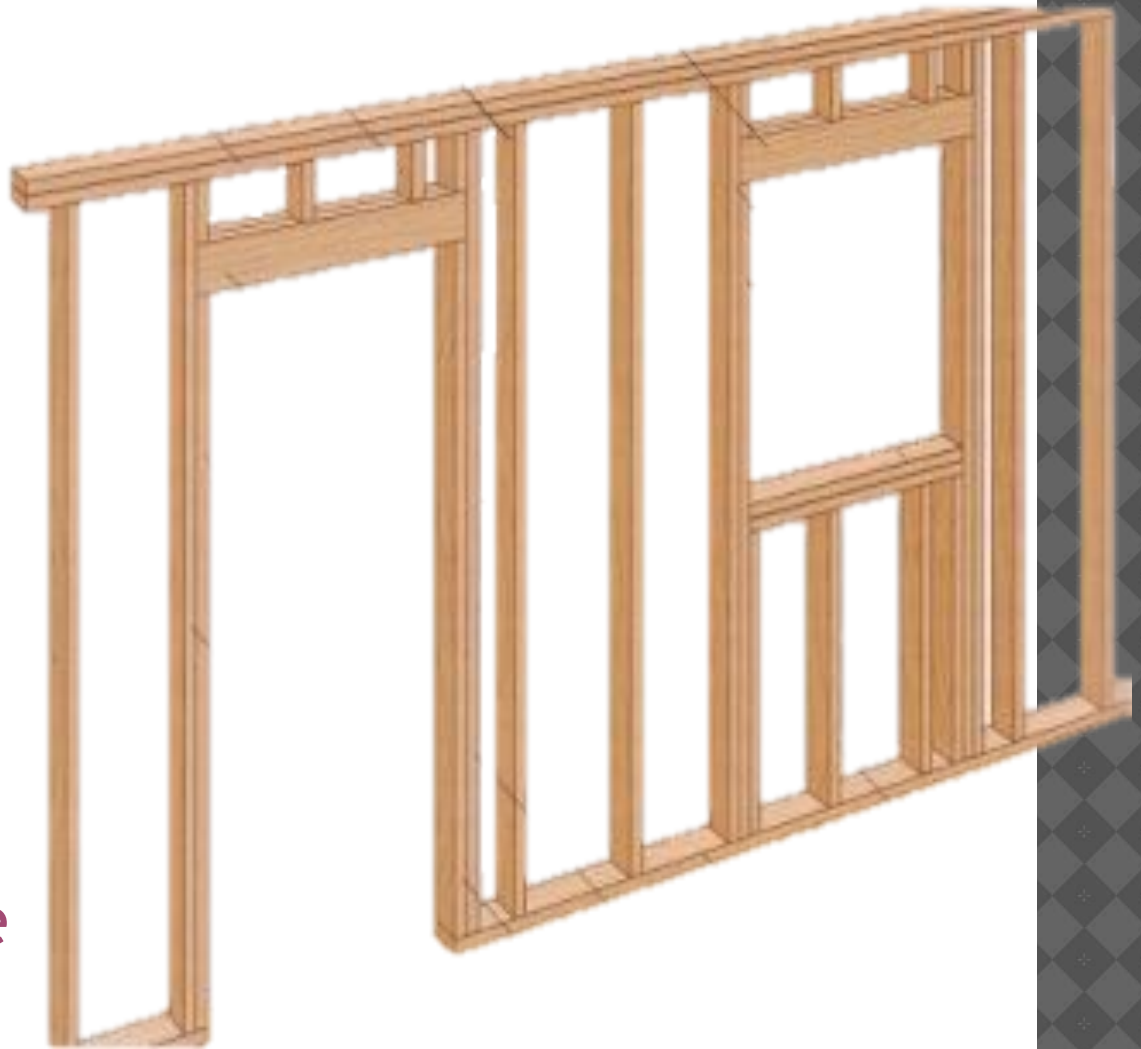
BALLOON



- It is old version of framing construction. Unlike the Platform, the walls are not erected (возводятся) by the floor, but entirely (целиком) (first + second floors), interstorey (межэтажные) floors are attached to the frame racks. The walls are assembled in an upright position.

# THE PRINCIPLE OF TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM.

- The walls are assembled (собираются) in a horizontal position and then installed vertically. The joints and methods of fastening the frame parts are simple and can be performed with the help of studs (шпильки).



The use of scaffolds (строительные леса) is not required they are needed for the facade cladding (обшивка фасада) and high structures. Wall sheathing (обшивка) usually a plywood or the laminate is applied to the framing (обрамление) prior to erection (монтаж), thus eliminating the need to scaffold.



The studs (шпильки) are need for:

- ⦿ support interior finish (отделка) and exterior sheathing.
- ⦿ joining walls and ceilings.







loadbearing  
walls

partitions

Internal partitions supporting floor, ceiling or roof are called loadbearing (несущие) walls, others are simply called partitions (перегородки). The internal bearing walls are framed (обвязаны) just like the outer walls. Then the full wall sections are lifted and installed in place. Once assembled sections are plumbed (подняты), they are twisted (скручиваются) together at the corners and intersections.



A strip of polyethylene liner is often placed between the interior and exterior walls. Polyethylene serves to providing waterproofing (гидро-) and thermal insulation (теплоизоляция).



THE END.

