

1 MATERIALS

Early building materials often included leaves, branches, and animal hides; these structures did not provide much permanency. Subsequently, more durable natural materials, such as stone, and, finally, synthetic materials, such as brick, metals, and plastics, were used, permitting buildings to persist for decades and even centuries.

2 OVERHEATING

Overheating is a phenomenon of rising temperatures in an electrical circuit above the operating temperature. Overheating causes damage to the circuit components and can cause fire, explosion, and injury. Damage caused by overheating is usually serious and irreversible; the only way to repair it is to replace some components.

3 EXPROPRIATION

Expropriation is the taking away or depriving of property or proprietary rights. It is distinguished from confiscation by the fact that a just compensation is paid to the private owner. Expropriation is properly the transfer from private to public hands and it is specifically the acquisition of private property or goods taken for public use.

4 INSTRUCTIONS

Instruction manual is a manual usually accompanying a new technical device and explaining how to install or operate it. In general, the purpose of an instruction manual is to familiarize the user with the product and/or to guide the user through a series of steps that lead to the completion of a task. It is useful in helping the buyer.

5 ROOF

Roof is the covering of the top of a building, serving to protect against rain, snow, sunlight, wind, and extremes of temperature. Roofs have been constructed in a wide variety of forms as dictated by technical, economic, or aesthetic considerations. The covering must prevent rainfall or other precipitation from penetrating a building.

6 FOUNDATIONS

All foundations must transmit the building loads to a stable stratum of earth. There are two criteria for stability: first, the soil under the foundations should be able to receive the imposed load without more than about 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of settlement and, second, the settlement should be uniform under the entire building.

7 DOMOTICS

Home automation or domotics is building automation for a home, so to have a smart home or house. An efficient home automation system will monitor and control attributes such as lighting, climate, entertainment systems, and appliances. Domotics may also include home security such as access control and alarm systems.

8 RENOVATION

Financial incentives and instruments for building renovation are needed to provide a national long-term building renovation strategy. The measures modified at the Parliament's Environment Commission include a VAT (Valued Added Tax) cut for building renovation works, and consequent tax deductions for building renovation.

9 THERMAL COAT

"Thermal coat" is a technique that provides walls with thermal and acoustic insulation, through special panels applied on the interior or exterior building surface. The main advantage of a good thermal insulation is the reduction in sudden change of temperature, providing a considerable saving of heating and cooling costs.

10 SCAFFOLD

A scaffold, in building construction, is a temporary platform used to elevate and support workers and materials during the construction, repairing, or cleaning of a structure or machine; it consists of one or more planks of convenient size and length, with various methods of support, depending on the form and use of scaffold.

11 BLACKOUT

The term 'blackout' usually refers to large-scale service interruption. Power failures are particularly critical at sites where the environment and public safety are at risk. Institutions such as hospitals will usually have backup power sources such as standby generators, which will automatically start up when electrical power is lost.

12 OVERLOAD

An overload occurs when too much current passes through electric wires. The wires heat and can melt, with the risk of starting a fire. Each device uses a certain amount of electricity when it's operating, adding to the total load on the circuit. When you try to use more electricity than your circuit is made for, you get a circuit overload.

13 HELMETS

Safety helmets are one of the most frequently used forms of Personal Protective Equipment in construction. Safety helmets will protect the user's head against impact from objects falling from above, and the side or back of the head, eyes and neck by resisting and deflecting blows to the head. Their colour is usually yellow.

14 CEILING

Ceiling is the overhead surface covering a room, and the underside of a floor or a roof. Ceilings are often used to hide floor and roof construction. They have been favourite places for decoration from the earliest times: by painting the flat surface, by emphasizing the structure of roof, or by using it as a field for a pattern of relief.

15 ROADS

The greatest systematic road builders of the ancient world were the Romans, who were very conscious of the military, economic, and administrative advantages of a good road system. The Romans drew their

expertise mainly from the Etruscans, learning skills in road making, particularly in cement technology and street paving.

16 RAMP

An access ramp is designed to make it easier for people that use wheelchairs, mobility scooters, or other mobility aids to cross thresholds, such as doorways. It acts as a bridge over uneven surfaces. Ramps also make life easier for caregivers supporting people with reduced mobility, giving a more easy access into a building.

17 BARRIERS

Architectural and environmental barriers often limit or prevent a person with a disability from fully participating in social, occupational and recreational activities. For a wheelchair-user, barriers may include stairs, narrow doorways, heavy doors. Barrier free design has to support the independent functioning of each individual.

18 CADASTRAL MAP

A cadastral map shows the boundaries and ownership of land parcels. Cadastral maps usually show additional details, such as district names, identifying numbers for parcels, positions of existing structures, section or lot numbers and their respective areas, adjacent street names, boundary dimensions and references to prior maps.

19 FIRE PREVENTION

Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, especially inside bedrooms. Check that all smoke and fire alarms are functioning properly. Ideally, you should test your fire alarms once a month and replace batteries twice a year. Have an actionable fire plan, never leave a room with an open flame, have at least one fire extinguisher.

20 SURVEYORS

Surveyors update boundary lines and prepare building sites for construction so that following legal disputes can be prevented. They make precise measurements to determine property boundaries. They are able to provide relevant data about shape and contour of surface for engineering, mapmaking, and construction projects.