



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
(PERAK)

BRICKLAYING WALL CONSTRUCTION

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It is recommended that the report of this practical training provided

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BRICKLAYING WALL CONSTRUCTION

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this report is my own work, except for extract and summaries for which the original references stated herein, prepared during a practical training session that I underwent at Pejabat Daerah Mersing for duration of 18 weeks starting from 9th September 2021 and ended on 7th January 2022. It is submitted as one of the prerequisite requirements of BGN310 and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Diploma in Building.

.....

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Abstract

Walls are one of the most important structure elements of a building. A wall plays several functions in the performance of a house and these functions need to be fully understood in order to create suitable and comfortable building as well as providing privacy also as protection from weather. This report will discuss about bricklaying work for the load bearing wall of the building. This report was conducted for The Construction of One Storey PPRT house at Lot 6 M Kg Sri Lalang Mukim Mersing Daerah Mersing 86800 Mersing Johor Darul Ta'zim that owned by Madyar Bin Muda. The objective of this report is to analyze the construction of load bearing wall and the way how it carried out. It will focus on the whole process of bricklaying wall construction. It also investigate the time of bricklaying wall process and To determine the material used for the construction. This report will also look to at the problem and the solution in wall construction that would fulfill the criteria of load bearing wall.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background of study

A wall which is constructed to support the above slab or other building elements in a structure is called a load-bearing wall . A bearing wall, also called a load-bearing wall or structural wall, bears the weight of the house from top to bottom. This wall helps disperse the building's weight from the roof down to the foundation, and its removal could cause the structure to collapse (*bankrate,2022*) The main features of load bearing wall is It is a structural element,It carries the weight of a house from the roof and upper floors. Then Load bearing walls transfer loads all the way to the foundation or other suitable frame members. It can support structural members like beams sturdy pieces of wood or metal, slab and walls on above floors above. A wall directly above the beam is called a load bearing wall if it is designed to carry the vertical load. Load bearing walls also carry their own weight. This wall is typically over one another on each floor. Load bearing walls can be used as an interior or exterior wall. This kind of wall will often be perpendicular to floor joists or ridge. Concrete is an ideal material to support these loads.there are many types of load bearing wall which is Precast Concrete Wall,this wall is aesthetically pleasing. The precast_wall has superior strength and known for its durability. It provides excellent protection and is easy to install.After that, retaining Wall, It provides lateral support. Installing a retaining wall has many environmental benefits like reducing erosion and protecting areas from being saturated. It is also known as revetment or breast wall. Last but not least , masonry Wall.Masonry is the most durable part of any structure, It allows for unlimited architectural expressions. They provide strength durability. Masonry wall also helps to control the temperature in indoor and out. Also, it increases the fire resistance. Lateral stiffness of the masonry wall is very low. (*Tanzila Bhuiyan,2022*).

A masonry wall would appear to be load-bearing since masonry is a solid, substantial, and exceedingly strong building material. But a masonry wall may or may not be load-bearing. The position of the masonry may point to its load-bearing capacity .One type of masonry called manufactured stone veneer cannot support loads. As the name suggests, it is a decorative veneer, very lightweight, and prone toward crumbling under stress. (*Wallender, L,2021*)

1.2 Objective

There are several objectives have been developed from this construction as follow ;

- i. To identify the methods of bricklaying wall process
- ii. To determine the time of bricklaying wall process
- iii. To determine the material used for the construction.

1.3 Scope of study

The scope of study has been carried out at Lot 6M and located at Kg Sri Lalang, Mukim Mersing, Daerah Mersing, Johor Darul Ta'zim. The project had started in 5 October 2021 and will be completed in 2 months which is on 5 December 2021. The construction is a construction of One Storey House and cost Sixty Five Thousand Eight Hundred And Fourty Seven Ringgit Malaysia (RM 65,847.00). The project is currently on going. Therefore, the focus of the study is to determine on how the wall construction process for load bearing wall is undertaken. Hence, the study will be explained not only about the method of wall bricklaying process but including, finishes for the wall, as well as machinery and tools. Even so, the study do not concentrate on the quantity of manpower or labors, the costs and the duration matters. In order to fulfill the data, there were three methods need to be carried out which is observation, interview, and document reviews. In conclusion, all further explanation relating the above method were explained as below.

1.4 Methods of study

- Observation

The observation is a method of gathering facts via observing. The remark is about how the load bearing wall building process begins with bricklaying and continues until the wall is finished. The average time required for this observation is roughly 1-2 hours, although this is only for the bricklaying procedure, which is dependent on the length of the wall. The length of the wall determines how long it takes to complete the bricklaying operation. The bricklaying procedure took two weeks in total. Meanwhile, finishing the wall took half days per one section of the wall since it demands ability and must be done carefully, especially around openings such as windows and doors

- Interview

The interview is one way for gathering construction data by conducting a structured or semi-structured interview with a project-trustworthy individual. They were completed while doing the observation and performing the job at the location. The interview was held with the contractor and the Assistant Engineer who is in charge of the project while on the job site. This interview was also conducted with workers who were on the building site making brick ties. Semistructured interviews were also held each week in the office with the contractor in charge of carrying out the project, lasting around 5—10 minutes. The semi-structured interview was documented using brief notes.

- Document Review

This method is gained by gathering information from existing documents such as construction tender document , building quantities ,photograph and also progress report.All of this document applied in order to completed the bricklaying wall process report.

CHAPTER 2.0

Company Background

2.1 Introduction of Company

District office is an government office that have in every city .It has many department such as Development Division Is to plan and coordinate the implementation of physical and community development plans.Next,Physical Development Unit that is to Identify, plan and implement district physical development projects. Community Development Unit is to Manage and coordinate the activities of the mukims covering socio-economic, religious, educational and cultural aspects. Management Services Division is to manage administrative, financial, information technology, licensing and enforcement, entertainment and security affairs.General Administration Section is to Perform general administrative duties related to service / staffing matters and building plan applications outside the Local Authority area.Next Mersing District Office also Process and issue the relevant licenses in the district in accordance with the procedures prescribed through the enactments, regulations and guidelines of the Johor State Government in force and Perform license enforcement duties under the entertainment and entertainment venues Enactment 1998 and the Cinemas and Games Enactment 1958 (Enactment No. 6, Year 1958). Next is Finance Section . Finance section is to Manage and control the budget, revenue, general finance, inventory and disposal of departmental capital assets.Last but not least,Information Technology Section is to Departmental data collection and information technology center.

2.2 Company Profile

"Mersing District Office (MDO; Malay: Pejabat Daerah Mersing) . This agency is under Malaysia government. MDO are responsible for implement district physical development projects, Manage and coordinate the activities of the mukims covering socio-economic, religious, educational and cultural aspects. Other than that,they also manage administrative, financial, information technology, licensing and enforcement, entertainment and security affairs and many more . The MDO main headquarters is located at Pejabat Daerah Mersing, Aras 1&2, Kompleks Pejabat-Pejabat Kerajaan, Jalan Ibrahim, 86800 Mersing, Johor.

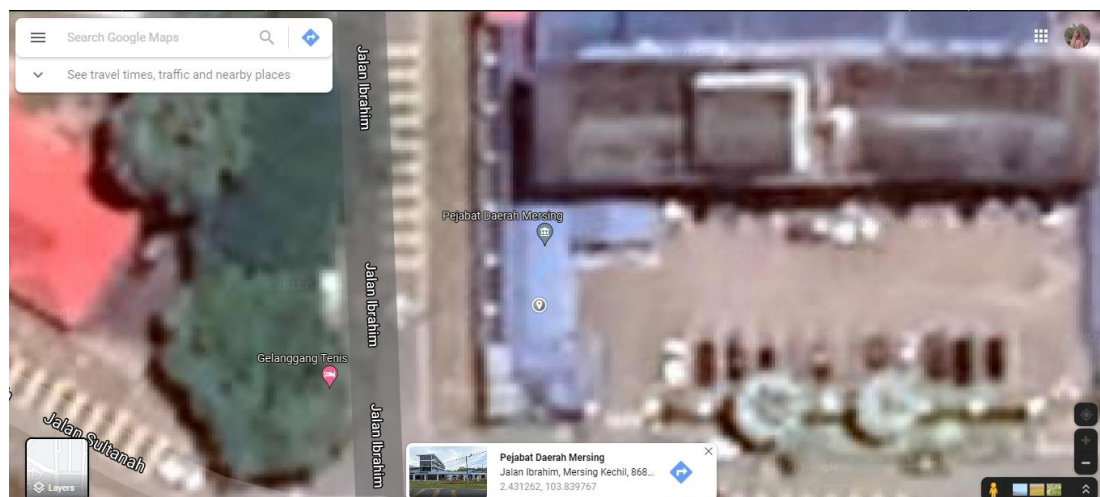


Figure 4: Location of the company based on the satellite map

Source : <https://www.google.com/maps/@2.4312955,103.8397853,42m/data=!3m1!1e3>

With the company's mission to plan and implement district development effectively in line with government policies and community needs. The company has many employees from many department .Pejabat Daerah can be contacted via company email at pdmsg@johor.gov.my, facebook (Pejabat Daerah Mersing), fax (07-7992616) or directly contact through company number (07-7991121).

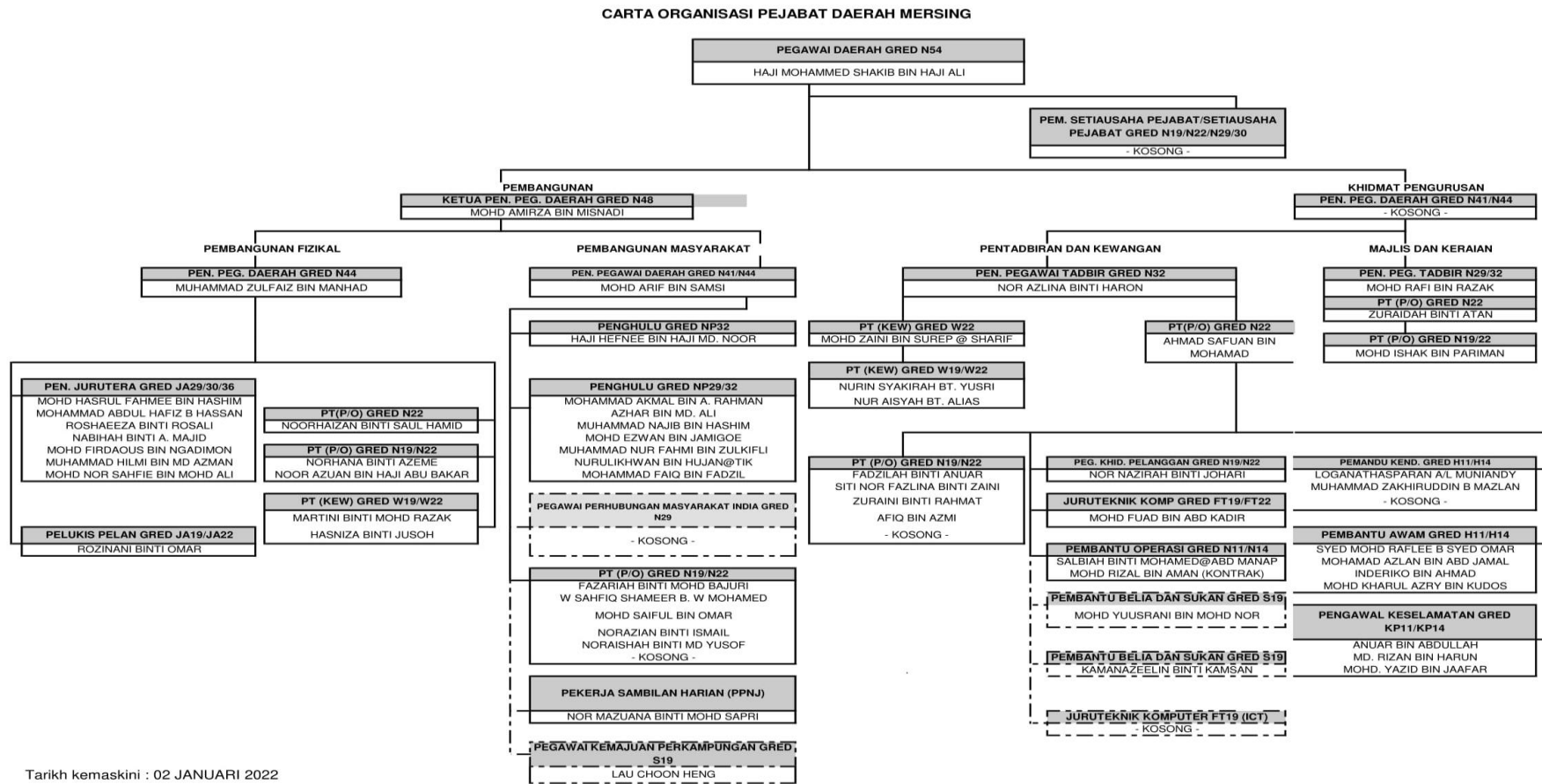


Figure 5: Organization Chart of Mersing District office

Source: http://pdnj.johor.gov.my/profil/pd-mersing/carta_organisasi

2.4 List of Project

2.4.1 Completed Projects

No.	Project Tittle	Project Value	Started Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
1.	Kerja-kerja menurap semula dan pengukuhan bahu jalan di Lorong melati,Kg Belukar juling,Endau (sebutharga)	RM72,240.00	4.8.2021	4.9.2021	1 month	Pembrong Jaya Harapan (Kabir)
2.	Kerja-kerja menurap semula dan pengukuhan bahu jalan di Jalan Kruing,Kg Bukit Pasir,Endau (sebutharga)	RM152,969.60	5.8.2021	2.10.2021	2 month	Selia Bina (Nafis)
3.	Kerja-kerja menurap semula dan pengukuhan bahu jalan di Jalan Teluk Kerengga,Kg Teluk Sari,Penyabong (Undi)	RM49,99720	2.8.2021	18.9.2021	3 weeks	Temu Murni Enterprise (Hamzah)
4.	Kerja-kerja membina baru rumah di bawah program bantuan rumah (PBR) Mohammad Shahbana bin Sarkam(k/p 750627-01-6827) di lot 64,kg Belukar Juling,86900 Endau	RM67,815.10	13.6.2021	31.7.2021	1 month	BMS construction & Engineering works Enterprise
5.	Kerja-kerja membina baru rumah di bawah program bantuan rumah (PBR) Abdul Rasyid Bin Ali (k/p 670505-01-6669) di no 28,SPKR penyabong fasa 2 ,86900 Endau	RM67,815.10	2.8.2021	16.10.2021	2 month	Perniagaan Ezuan (cik usup)
6.	Kerja-kerja membina baru rumah di bawah program bantuan rumah(PBR) Muhamed Aznan bin Ismail (k/p 761112-03-3651) di lot 27,SPKR penyabong fasa 2 ,86900 Endau	RM67,544.00	13.6.2021	31.7.2021	1 month	BMS construction & Engineering works Enterprise

2.4.2 In Progress Project

No.	Project Tittle	Project Value	Started Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
1.	Menaik taraf medan niaga mpkk,Kg Simpang Penyabong,Endau (Pemerksa Undi).	RM59,991.00	11.9.2021	11.11.2021	2 month	SNM group
2.	Kerja-kerja penyelenggaraan rutin pemotongan rumput,pembersihan perparitan dan pembentung bahu jalan bagi keseluruhan jalan-jalan kampung di kampung Air Puteri,Mersing.	RM54,579.00	2.9.2021	2.10.2021	1 month	REZA & RASIP
3.	Kerja-kerja membina baru rumah di bawah program bantuan rumah (PBR) Nosalim bin Mantak (k/p 610619-01-6005) di no 48,SPKR Jalan Pak Wan Tenglu.	RM67,815.10	3.10.2021	13.12.2021	2 month	Besar Panorama Enterprise
4.	Kerja-kerja membina baru rumah di bawah program bantuan rumah (PBR) Mazlina binti Sheikh Hassan (k/p 790714-01-6506) di no 49,Jalan Pak Wan Tenglu.	RM67,815.10	3.10.2021	13.12.2021	2 month	Rezeki Aleysha Enterprise
5.	Kerja-kerja membina baru rumah di bawah program bantuan rumah (PBR) Nor Ermisa Binti Murat di lot 408,kg Simpang Penyabong,Endau.	RM67,815.10	3.10.2021	13.12.2021	2 month	Besar Panorama Enterprise

CHAPTER 3.0

Case Study

3.1 Introduction to Case Study

The case study is about bricklaying wall construction (load bearing wall). The project where has started the construction in 5 october 2021 and predictions will be completed on 5 Disember 2021. Unfortunately the date has been delayed for 2 weeks because of several problems such as rainy for the whole day. The cost of construction approximately Sixty Five Thousand Eight Hundred And Fourty Seven Ringgit Malaysia (RM 65,847.00). Currently, the project progress is still on going. Thus, the study will be explained not only regarding installation but including the material, the time that have been carry out and the material that have been use for bricklaying wall conatruction. Nevertheless, the study do not concentrate on cost matters and manpower. The site location took place at Lot 6 M Kg Sri Lalang Mukim Mersing Daerah Mersing 86800 Mersing Johor Darul Ta'zim.



Figure 6: Location bricklaying wall process occur.

3.2 To Identify the Methods of Bricklaying Wall Process.

MAKE A PLAN FOR THE WALL



Figure 3.2.1: Concrete Brick that used for the construction.

First, sketch out the wall on the drawing plan by referring to the floor plan and elevation plan for the length and height of each wall in the structure. The length of the building was determined using the value shown on the floor plan. Meanwhile, in the design plan, the height of a wall was measured from the ground level to the structure's roof beam. There was a 5% waste factor added to the total. The structure was built using concrete bricks measuring 21cm in length, 9.5m in width, and 6.5m in height.

CLEAN THE FLOOR



Figure 3.2.2: The floor of building that have been cleaned before bricklaying process.

The floor was cleaned with a wire sweep, and any superfluous items were removed from the area where the bricks would be attached. Clean floor surfaces are essential in the tying brick wall technique because they allow personnel to tie bricks on a flat surface while avoiding obstructions. Employees found it easy to place all of the bricks on the floor because it was already clean.

LIFT THE BRICK

The workers were lifting the bricks using a wheelbarrow from the stock pile to the construction site. Bricklaying work is easier once the bricks have been lifted and brought into the construction site. Time can be saved when using a wheelbarrow to lift bricks from stock pile.

MIX THE MORTAR



Figure 3.2.3: Mortar are mixed manually.

Some employees physically mix cement mortar with a mortar ratio of 1:3, i.e. cement: sand. To save time, one worker will mix mortar while another person lifts the bricks. These mortars with a 1:3 ratio will be utilised as joints between bricks. After finishing mixing the mortar with the concrete mixer with a shovel, the mortar was loaded into the wheelbarrow and transported to the wall building site.

PIN AND LINE



Figure 3.2.4: Strings that pinned together in between column.

The bricklaying wall line was designated with a thread that was placed between two building columns. Strings are set every one metre on the building's columns from the floor level to the roof beam to serve as a guide for workers during the wall bricklaying operation.

INSTALL DAMP PROOF COURSE (DPC)



Figure 3.2.5 Installed Damp Proof Course above the floor surface for the wall.



Figure 3.2.6 Damp Proof Course under the bricks.

The damp proof course was erected based on the length of the wall as measured using a measuring tape from the space between two columns. To prevent groundwater from being absorbed by bricks, the damp proof course was wider than the width of clay brick. Damp proof course (DPC) is an impermeable material barrier constructed into a wall or pier to prevent moisture from entering the structure.

WALL BRICKLAYING PROCESS

Using trowels and hawks, a tiny bed of mortar was laid over the damp proof course for the first brick to line on. Following that, a tiny quantity of mortar was applied to the top of the first brick using a trowel, and another brick was set on top of it at a downwards angle guided by the line from the strings that had been fastened in between the column of the wall. To level the position of the bricks after stacking them, a trowel handle is used to catch them. Following that, a slab of mortar was applied to the end of the brick and pressed against the initial lay of brick using a trowel.

FINISHES WORK



Figure 3.2.7 Plastering the top of wall for the finishes.



Figure 3.2.8 The wall after plastering process finish.

Plastering is one of the wall finishing processes used in building. The wall was cleansed and clear of dust and loose mortar fragments during the bricklaying procedure. To achieve greater plaster adhesion, water was sprayed over the surface of the wall. The method began with laying the plaster and uniformly distributing it on the trowel over a certain region at the top of the wall. It was repeated on the other side of the wall until the plaster was completely coated

3.3 To Determine the Time of Bricklaying Wall Process.

Process of Bricklaying wall have to record in order to finish the project within the time set up. It is important to make sure everything is going well as the project itself have the duration to complete it.

For the bricklaying construction in this project, it supposed to take around 1 weeks but overall it took around 2 weeks to finish the wall construction without plaster finishes. Throughout the construction there are some natural obstacles such as rainy day and also the pandemic of Covid-19 that control the movement of construction. Those obstacles was the reasons why the work has been delayed.

The bricklaying process for The Construction of One Storey House at Lot 6 M Kg Sri Lalang Mukim Mersing Daerah Mersing 86800 Mersing Johor Darul Ta'zim started from October 5 until Disember 5 . The time of bricklaying wall process recorded by observation and the pictures took by a smartphone. Floor and elevations plans used as references during the brickwork process to get the measurement of the brickwall.

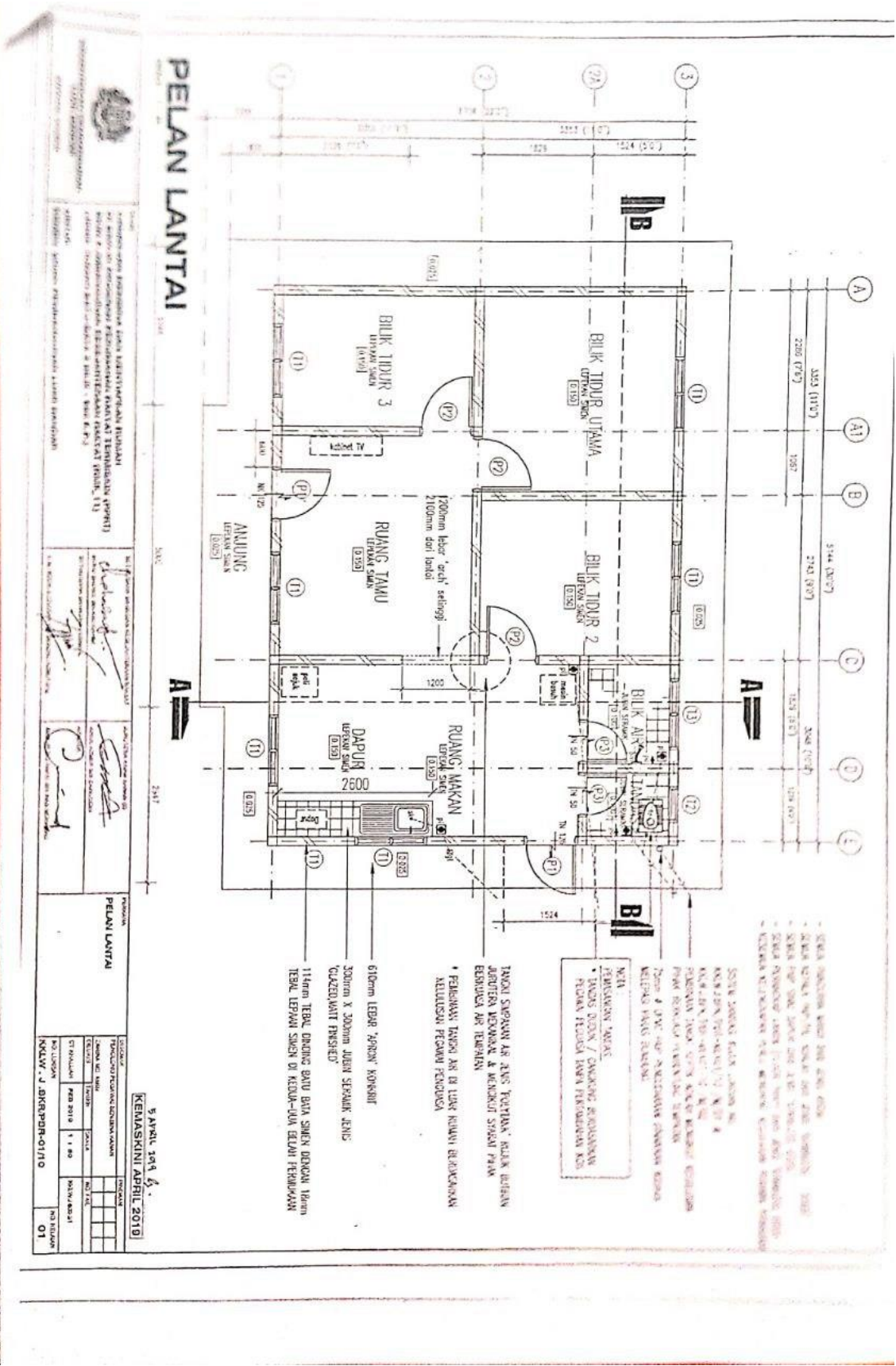


Figure 3.3.1 The floor Plan

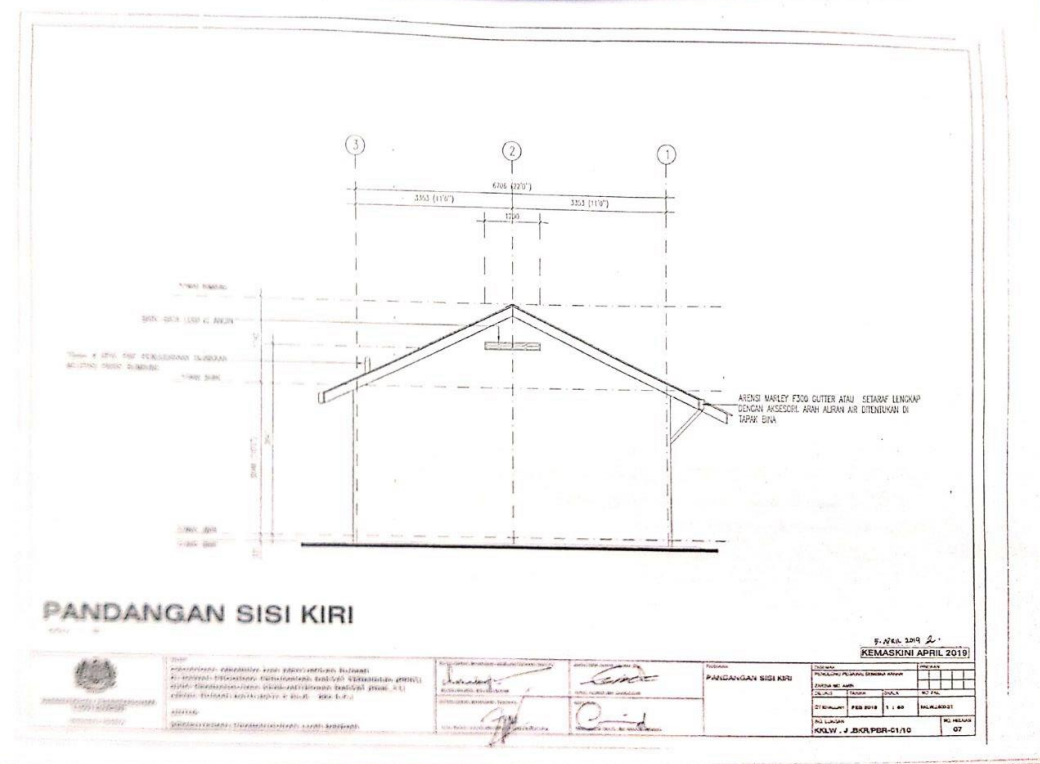
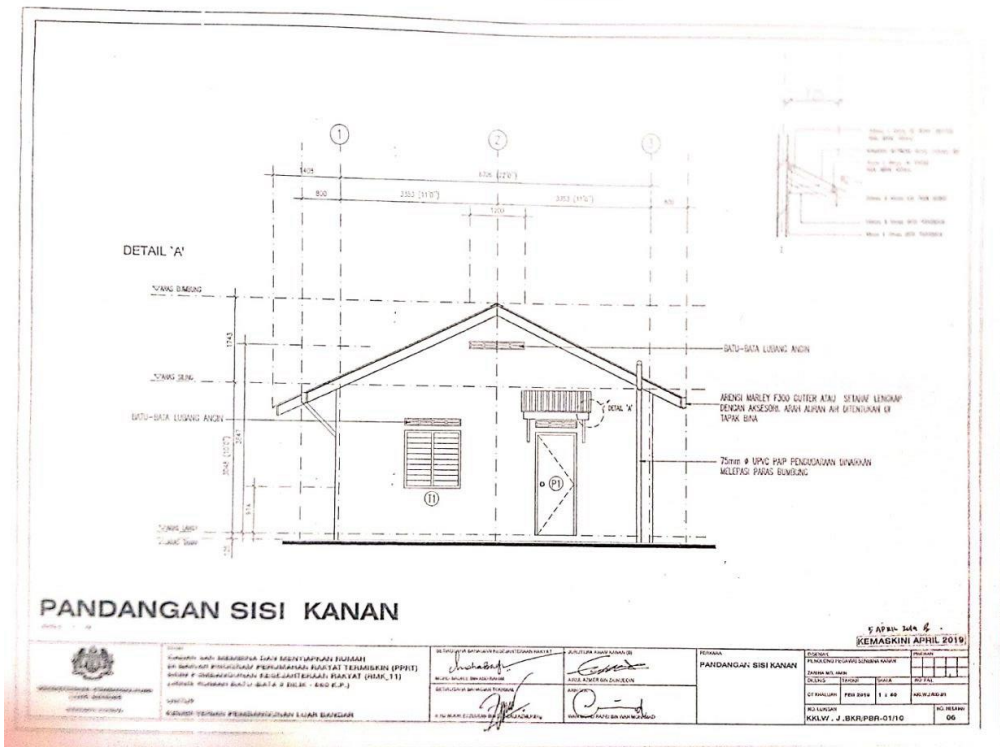


Figure 3.3.3 Right and Left Elevation Plan

The bricklaying wall construction started on 26 October 2021 until 13 November 2021.

26 October 2021 – 28 October 2021

Living room – it was rainy day at the morning 26 october and 27 evening , the brickwork process starts after the rain stop



Figure 3.3.4 The brickwork process start with living room area

8 November 2021 – 11 November 2021

Kitchen



Figure 3.3.5 The process continue with the kithen area

29 October 2021 – 2 November 2021

Bedroom 1, Bedroom 2, Bedroom 3



Figure 3.3.6 the picture show before and after brickwork process for bedroom 1



Figure 3.3.7 the picture show before and after brickwork process for bedroom 2



Figure 3.3.8 the picture show before and after brickwork process for bedroom 3

5 November 2021 – 6 November 2021

Toilet 1 & Toilet 2



Figure 3.3.9 the picture show before and after brickwork process for toilet 1



Figure 3.3.10 the picture show before and after brickwork process for toilet 2

13 November 2021

Table top



Figure 3.3.11 the picture show after brickwork process for table top

3.4 To determine the material used for the construction.

1) Concrete

Concrete is a composite material made up of fine and coarse aggregates (such as gravel, crushed stone, recycled concrete, and geosynthetic aggregates) that are held together by a liquid binder like cement that hardens or cures over time. The most popular form of cement is Portland cement, which is a fine powder made by burning limestone and clay components in a kiln and then adding gypsum. As a result, Portland cement concrete is made up of mineral aggregate, Portland cement, and water. The cement hardens or cures after mixing, resulting in the stone-like substance we know as concrete.

Concrete attributes:

- Strength varies depending on the mix. Suppliers to the concrete industry usually provide the materials used for their concrete and test the concrete mix for its strength.
- Concrete can be poured into a form to take virtually any shape and harden into a material similar to stone.
- It takes at least seven days to cure, so engineers and architects must factor in that hardening time when they devise building schedules for concrete construction.
- Its versatility, cost, and strength make it the ideal material for a house foundation. Since it can carry a heavy load and withstand the forces from the surrounding environment, a concrete home foundation is common.
- To increase the tensile strength of concrete, engineers often plan for it to be reinforced with steel rods or bars (rebar).

2) Concrete Bricks.

Masonry construction uses individual units (such as bricks) to build structures that are usually bound together by some kind of mortar. Historically, clay bricks were formed in a mold and kiln-fired. The strongest and most commonly used masonry unit now is a concrete block, which may be reinforced with steel. Glass, brick, and stone can all be used in a masonry structure.

- Masonry is durable and fire-resistant.
- This method of construction is able to resist compression loads, which makes it a good material for load-bearing walls.
- Reinforced with concrete, or in combination with reinforced concrete, masonry can support multi-story buildings, and can be an economical choice.
- While it is a strong method to use in many types of construction, lasting masonry installation can depend on the quality of mortar and workmanship

3) Steel

Steel is a metal alloy of iron and carbon and often other alloying material in its composition to make it stronger and more fracture-resistant than iron. Stainless steels resist corrosion and oxidation because of the additional chromium in their make-up. Because it is so strong compared to its weight and size, structural engineers use it for the structural framework of tall modern buildings and large industrial facilities. Some of its qualities include:

- Steel has high strength-to-weight and strength-to-size ratios.
- It's high-cost relative to other metals. Structural engineers can consult on choosing the most cost-effective sizes to use in a house to support the actual load on the building.
- Steel is less time-consuming to install than concrete.
- It can be installed in any environment.
- Steel can be susceptible to corrosion if improperly installed or maintained

CHAPTER 4.0

Conclusion

The walls are crucial to the building in order to create an appropriate and pleasant environment, as well as to provide privacy and weather protection. The bricklaying wall technique began with planning the wall, cleaning the floor, lifting the brick, mixing the mortar, pin and line, installing the damp proof course, the wall bricklaying procedure, and finally plastering as the finishing job for the wall..

Without wall finishes, the procedure took around two weeks, beginning on October 26 and ending on November 13, 2021. The weather caused a few days' delay in the construction of the bricklaying wall. As a result, it takes longer than anticipated.

The bricklaying technique in building is a standard procedure that is comparable to the theory. Nothing was done differently throughout the bricklaying wall construction. Furthermore, problems such as brick containing dirt, dust, and mould, among others, are simply handled.

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