



**DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
(PERAK)**

WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR HOUSING PROJECT

**Prepared by:
MUHAMMAD AIDIL MUZAIRIN BIN ASRUL NIZAM
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ABSTRACTS

Wall is a structure that defines an area, carries a load provides security, shelter, or soundproofing or is decorative. The aims of the study are to know how the wall was constructed and know the problem that might be occurred and the solutions during wall construction. The method that has been used for this study are observation at Taman Pulasan site, interview some of the worker at there and document review such as plan and files. The method of wall construction have seven ways from reinforcement placement until curing concrete wall. The problem of wall construction at the site have three problem such as crack, grazing, and discoloration. The solution also have three ways. In conclusion, wall is priority for any building construction and are very important subject to keep the privacy.

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CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF STUDY

A wall construction and a method of constructing it comprising a plurality of generally upright wall studs in assembled perpendicular relationship to lower and upper generally horizontal support beams. The wall studs can be of the metal variety having a generally C-shaped profile. The support beams are channel-shaped and have spaced apart retaining members extending inwardly from side walls into the channel. Opposing pairs of retaining members form pockets or seats having a profile corresponding at least partially to the cross sectional profile of the wall stud to confine an end of the wall stud. At least one of the support beams has side walls having serrated edges. The retaining members are formed by bending selected serrations inward of the channel or toward the opposite side wall to a horizontal orientation. An installation tool according to the invention is usable to bend the serrations and install wall stud with respect to the serrated support beam (D. Schultz, 1956).

There are various types of walls used. Load Bearing Wall carries loads imposed on it from beams and slabs above including its own weight and transfer it to the foundation. These walls support structural members such as beams, slabs and walls on above floors above. It can be exterior wall or interior wall. It braces from the roof to the floor. Non-load bearing walls only carry their own weight and does not support any structural members such as beams and slabs. These walls are just used as partition walls or to separate rooms from outside. It is known as interior wall, doesn't carry other than its own load (R. Manthei, 2003).