**Q1(a):- Suggest the type flooring for fabrication shop platform, vehicles parking . Also explain the reason for you selection?**

**Ans:- Type flooring for fabrication shop:-**

A lot of variety exists in flooring and there are different types of floors due to the fact that it is the first thing that catches your eye when you walk into a house, as it spans across the length and breadth of the house. It is also the surface that goes through the most wear and tear, and that's why choosing the right material is of utmost importance.

**There Are Types of flooring for fabrication shop.**

**1.Carpet** **Tiles**

Carpet tiles have become increasingly popular in office fitouts for its affordability and versatility.

As the name suggests, carpet tiles are pre-cut pieces of carpet that are designed to be directly installed onto the floor just like porcelain tiles without the need for a subfloor.

The largest benefit of commercial tiles is for the fact that the underlay is built-in, eliminating the need for a separate pad to be installed, and effectively reducing costs, labour and fast-tracking your schedule.

**2. Broadloom** **Carpet**

Broadloom carpet is a more traditional form of commercial flooring and is more widely used in large corporate spaces. One of its largest benefits is that it can quickly and easily cover a large space with one elaborate design, wall-to-wall.

It is simply installed over a separate underlay, between the floor slab and the carpet, which makes it softer underfoot.

**3.Concrete**

Concrete Polishing - Kennard's Hire - Jupps commercial flooring

It’s not your everyday type of commercial flooring and is heavily dependent on the nature of work, however that’s not to rule out concrete in an office environment.

Concrete flooring presents itself as a modern sophisticated approach to garnishing your office space and injecting a sense of industrialism.

**4.Natural** **Hardwood Flooring**

Natural wood flooring in commercial space

Arguably, the most aesthetically pleasing type of flooring, natural hardwood flooring continues to stun the office space.

An authentic feel characterised by an individual species of wood, natural hardwood flooring is a thing of beauty which continues to provide a classic and timeless look.

Laminate

**5. Laminate**

is one of the most popular floor types amongst Aussie homeowners, but is it suited in the workplace?

Laminate flooring is an affordable flooring option that is highly durable, low maintenance and easy to clean, with a regular mop, sweep or vacuum.

**TYPES FLOORING FOR KITCHEN PLATFORM**

You put your kitchen floor through a lot. Between spills and drips, heat and dropped utensils, as well as the constant plod of feet, the flooring in this space has to be able to handle multiple hazards and look good while doing it.

**1.Hardwood**

Hardwood is by nature a very durable flooring material in most areas of the home, but it has limitations in any areas susceptible to moisture and that includes kitchens. For many years, hardwood was considered a poor choice for places such as bathrooms and kitchens, where moisture is an issue

**2. Bamboo**

Similar to hardwood in look and feel, bamboo is actually harder than hardwood, and its manufacturing process makes it more resistant to moisture and water damage. It is an increasingly popular choice for kitchens since it is considerably more durable than wood.

**3. Ceramic Tile**

Ceramic tile, a material made from natural clay that is shaped, glazed, and fired under heat, is an extremely durable flooring material that very hard and impervious to water and stains. Ceramic tile—including porcelain is resistant to heat and breakage, and under normal conditions, it can last indefinitely with little change to its appearance or function over time.

**Concrete**

If you have a ground-level kitchen then concrete can be another inexpensive and long-lasting option for you. In some cases, a concrete slab will already be in place beneath existing floor coverings. This surface can then be polished, stained, or treated in a variety of ways to make it a very stylish and attractive flooring for the kitchen.

**TYPES OF FLOORING FOR VEHICLE CAR PATKING**

Car Parking otherwise called external car park is one of the most challenging surfacing jobs in a building. It must provide a highly durable, abrasion resistant, hard-elastic, anti skid and aesthetic surface, capable of withstanding long term vehicular traffic.

Top 5 Recommended Flooring Options for Garages

Polished Concrete Flooring – The Best of All. ...

Epoxy Flooring – The Smart and Feasible Option. ...

Rubber Tile Flooring – Easy to Install or DIY Option. ...

Vinyl Flooring – For Low Traffic Garages. ...

Stone Flooring – Excellent but Expensive Option.

**EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR SELECTING**

We all aim for a lavish and spectacular parking area right outside our homes. Since the outdoor porch or parking area is what any guest would first lay their eyes on, it becomes even more essential to make sure the impact the parking area leaves is classy, elegant yet unique.

**Quality of tiles**

Outdoor and parking tiles should be selected with utmost care. These are the tiles that will be exposed to all kinds of weather and weight conditions. This makes it extremely essential for the parking tiles to be non-slippery and water resistant.

**Matching the** **Hues**

The hues of your home need to match with your outdoor parking tiles. While an unmatched look also works, you would have to decide if you want to be subtle by following the same hues and shades throughout the house or want to be bold by trying to contrast them.

**Consider the lighting**

Before deciding the style, colour and design of these tiles, you will need to consider the overall lighting of the parking area. If the outdoor area is well-lit, darker coloured parking tiles would be a great fit. In case of partial or low lighting, lighter and neutral based shades would give your outdoor area a more divine look.

**Q1 (b) :- write the field test performed on bricks For suitability?**

**Ans:-**

Various types of tests on bricks are conducted to check the qualities of bricks for construction purposes.

Types of Tests On Bricks for Construction Purpose

Following tests are conducted on bricks to determine its suitability for construction work.

**1.Absorption** **test**  **on bricks**

Absorption test is conducted on brick to find out the amount of moisture content absorbed by brick under extreme conditions. In this test, sample dry bricks are taken and weighed. After weighing these bricks are placed in water with full immersing for a period of 24 hours.

**2. Crushing Strength**  **or Compressive Strength**  **test on bricks**

Crushing strength of bricks is determined by placing brick in compression testing machine. After placing the brick in compression testing machine, apply load on it until brick breaks. Note down the value of failure load and find out the crushing strength value of brick.

**3.Hardness test on bricks**

A good brick should resist scratches against sharp things. So, for this test a sharp tool or finger nail is used to make scratch on brick. If there is no scratch impression on brick then it is said to be hard brick.

**Colour test on bricks**

A good brick should possess bright and uniform colour throughout its body.

**Q2 (a) :- Which grade of concrete is generally applied in your home town?( write the of your home own as well ) and what alterations do you suggest to improve it’s quality and durability**

**Ans:- Concrete :-**

Introduction

Concrete' is a mixture of Cement, water, aggregates and admixtures. The chemical admixtures change the initial characteristics of concrete e.g. setting time, workability, cohesiveness, fluidity etc. The mineral admixtures e.g. flyash and ground granulated blast furnace slag (g.g.b.s.)

Concrete is produced in a variety of compositions, finishes and performance characteristics to meet a wide range of needs.

There are many type of concrete are used in our home town.

Like ordinary Portland cement , quick setting time cement , white cement , colour cement , low setting time cement etc

But there are more of ordinary Portland cement are used and nowadays the world 90% people are used ordinary Portland cement ...

This is because this cement is cheap and also durable

And also effect against weather forecast and these cement are nowadays available in every where in market etc. These are not more expensive and also good in quality and easier available.

**Home town name as well and how to improve the quality and durability:-**

Home town are Swabi Zaida in where also more of ordinary Portland cement are used which are cheap and not more expensive .

Government of Pakistan must need to improve the quality of product which necessity nowadays.

And also if we are produce also hard setting time cement are also available From here village's area due to this the expansive cement are also some of used and Govrt must need to available less of money and every where . And the project are also need to durable this because possible if the government produce all type of ingredient which are best for all of activity line whether forecast , climate changes , which are use in curing etc and in where all of ingredient which use for placing and compacting are also available to produce from in every where in all over Pakistan.

**Q2 (b) :- Suggest the type of glass to be use for the following**

**Ans(b)(1):- Types of glasses in partition wall:-**

Single and double-glazed glass partition walls are a fantastic way to transform your space and work across many interiors – offices, hotels, gyms, en-suites and meeting rooms.

**There are many of types which are discussed bellow.**

**1.Frameless** **Shower** **Screens** & **En-suites**

Working with hotels chains, developers and construction companies in the commercial hospitality or leisure fields we supply frameless shower enclosures and ensuite glass screens to suit a large range of luxury or compact spaces.

We have worked with chains of hotels and leisure companies to provide custom made screens for easy installation saving on build and renovation costs.

**2.Frameless**  **glass balustrades**

Frameless Glass Balustrades add a beautiful design touch to a safety barrier without compromising on the aesthetics. As opposed to typical rails or posts frameless glass balustrades can provide clean, clear views with minimal structural interference.

**3.Atrium** **Barrier Glass**

Glass is an obvious choice for when you need light to penetrate a space adjacent to an atrium or open area. Its ultimate function, of course, is to provide a safety barrier but it can be aesthetically pleasing with clean, contemporary lines and slim-line framing.

**4.Glass Doors**

With their clean, unhindered glass lines internal frameless glazed doors remain an ever-popular choice on projects where aesthetic meets function.

These have been installed in offices, hotels and homes. We manufactured them in standard toughened or made them in acoustic glass.

**5.Acoustic Glass**

Noise control, sound insulating, high quality acoustic glass is available in different thicknesses for single or double glazed partitions. Often used in classrooms and studios, it’s ideal for reducing noise levels in particularly sensitive environments.

**Q2 (b)(2):- Laboratory Apparatus**

**Ans:- Laboratory Apparatus:-**

Glassware is found in abundance in laboratories and comes in all shapes and sizes.

Though it has become preferable in recent years to substitute glass vessels for cheaper, more durable and less fragile plastic materials, some substances and experiments or applications still require the use of glassware.

Here are some of the different types of glass instruments used in laboratories**:-**

Bulb and graduated pipettes**:-**

These are used to transport specific amounts of fluids from one place to another.

Burettes**-**

These are used to dispense exact quantities of liquid into another vessel.

Beakers**:-**

Simple containers used to hold samples and reagents.

Volumetric **flasks:-**

**Similar** to beakers, these are used to hold samples, but usually come in a conical or spherical shape with a tapering neck.

Condensers**:-**

Specifically used to cool heated liquid or gas.

**Retorts:-**

**These** are used for distillation purposes.

**Funnels:-**

**The** tapered neck of a funnel allows easy pouring of a liquid into a narrow orifice.

Petri **dishes:-**

**Shallow** dishes used to culture living cells.

Graduated **Cylinders:-**

**Similar** to beakers, these cylindrical vessels have volumetric markings to allow for monitoring of volume.

Vials**:-**

Small bottles used to store samples or reagents.

**Slides:-**

**Used** to hold items under a microscope for inspection and study.

Stirring **Rods:-**

**Used** to mix solvents and samples together.

Desiccators. A container designed to absorb moisture from a substance.

Drying pistols**:-**

Similar to a desiccator, the pistol is a more direct method of removing moisture from a sample.

**Q2 (b)(3):- Sky lights of roofs**

**Ans:-** There are many types of skylights depending upon the materials, type of use, types of roof and room type. Some types of skylights are discussed below.

**1.Fixed Skylight:-**

The most popular type of skylights are fixed skylights. These type of skylights doesn’t open for air ventilation. They are completely sealed to the roof.

**2. Ventilated Skylight:-**

Ventilated skylight is a multi-purpose type of skylight. It does the work of ventilating of light and air. These types of skylights are well suited for kitchen and bathrooms, so that it can remove excess of moisture and keep constant flow of fresh air in the building, while illuminating the place.

**3.Tubular Skylight:-**

The new type of skylights in the market are tubular skylight or tube skylight. When the roof space required for fixed and ventilated skylight is not available or very small roof space is available for skylight, this type of skylights is preferred.

**4. Costume Skylight:-**

This types of skylights are preferred when the roof condition doesn’t allow any common type of skylights. Majorly when the aesthetic appearance of the building is to be improved, this skylight adds to the beauty of the building.

**5. Pyramid Skylight:-**

This name of this skylight is given depending on the shape of the pyramid. In this pyramid shaped skylight had on main Rafter with horizontal purlins. It can be made of any size depending upon the requirement of the use.

**Q2 (b)(4):- Jewellery Store**

**Ans:- Jewellery Store :-**

Suggest different type of glasses for Jewellery Store

There are four types of gallows for jewellery store which are discussed bellow:-

**1.Toughened Glass:-**

Toughened glass is glass that has been treated using heat and chemicals to make it stronger. When exposed to excessive force, it breaks into granular chunks that are held together instead of shattering into a million pieces.

**2.Laminated Glass :-**

This type of glass consists of several layers of glass and plastic. An interlayer holds the two in place. When exposed to stress, this interlayer holds the glass together and keeps it from falling apart.

**3.Wire mesh Glass:-**

The wire mesh glass is not famed for its strength but more for its fire resistant nature. The thin wires embedded in its structure makes it weaker and will break more easily as compared to other types of safety glasses.

**4.Engraved Glass:-**

This is a recent development in the manufacture of safety glasses. It’s still undergoing tests, but research has shown it is 200 times stronger than normal glass.

**Q3 (a):- Can varnish be used in place of painting? Explain the Suggestion Also discussed the remedial measure you have to take if the paint start peeling off, make blister, make wrinkles ( Explain).**

**Ans:- varnish are use in place of painting:-**

Also, note that you can still use a removable varnish on your painting, even if you don't apply an isolation coat - the varnish will still protect the painting, but it's best to never remove the varnish or you'll risk damaging the painting.)

It helps if you shine a light on it, because the wet, varnished parts with sparkle in the light. If you see any dust or other debris that may have fallen into the varnish, gently and carefully pull it out using a toothpick or some other small, pointed object. Sometimes I use my fingernails for this (even though they are not pointy).

This makes it easier for dirt and dust to adhere to, this soft skin can make removal of varnish tricky so some tutors advise placing your acrylics behind glass and not varnishing.

**Start peeling off:-**

If your paint is peeling, you'll need to remove the paint in the affected area. Use a wire brush or paint scraper to scrape off all loose paint. Make any necessary repairs.

Once the peeling paint is removed, you might be left with cracks or holes; these should be fixed before you repaint.

**Makes Blister:-**

The blistering, curling paint, the nasty tangle of cracks, the flakes littering the floor - it isn't pretty, that's for sure. If you're dealing with paint peeling off one of your walls, you know exactly what I'm talking about.

In order to repair the wall effectively, you need to know what causes paint to peel in the first place. There are quite a few causes -- for instance, the wall wasn't properly cleaned before the paint was applied, primer wasn't used, or the wrong type of paint was used.

If only the newest coat of paint is blistered, the blister was probably caused by heat.

If the peeled blister contains several coats of paint and the bare surface is exposed, the blister was probably caused by moisture.

**Makes Wrinkles:-**

In this article I will explain, what causes paint to wrinkle; what you should and shouldn't do to prevent this from happening; and what you need to do to correct the problem.

Haste makes waste. I should know that by now. But in my rush to get out of the house, I laid the paint on just a little too thick. When I returned from a week long trip, I discovered that what had been a smooth finish had developed wrinkles.

Whether you are spray painting or painting with a brush, apply thin coats. Painting several thin coats is generally preferable to painting one thick coat. When applying multiple finish coats, allow sufficient drying time between coats.