

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING THEORY N2**

(11010102)

**25 March 2013 (X-Paper)
09:00--12:00**

This question paper consists of 4 pages.

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Please turn over

Read ALL the questions carefully.

3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

4. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Define the term *terrazzo*. (2)
- 2.2 Briefly explain the procedure used to lay a terrazzo finish on a concrete floor. (5 × 2) (10)
- 2.3 Name the material used to manufacture fire bricks. (2)
- 2.4 Name SIX required properties of fire bricks. (6 × 1) (6)
[20]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Define the following scaffolding terms:
- 3.1.1 Base plate
- 3.1.2 Sole plate
- 3.1.3 Guard rail
- 3.1.4 Ledger
- 3.1.5 Brace coupler
- 3.1.6 Trestle (6 × 2) (12)
- 3.2 Name any TWO bonds that are commonly used for clay pavers. (2)
- 3.3 Name THREE different ways of forming edge restraints for pavers. (3 × 2) (6)
[20]

- Hard core: 75 mm
- Plaster internally: 15 mm
- Wooden skirting: 75 mm x 13 mm

[20]

TOTAL: 100

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MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

APRIL EXAMINATION

BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING THEORY N2

25 MARCH 2013

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

1.3 Pumice blocks are made from building rubble (2)

1.4 Calcium silicate bricks are manufactured from the following:

- High grade sand or crushed stone
 - Lime
 - Water
 - Pigment (Colouring)
- (4 × 1) (4)

1.5 The boards should be stacked in the area where they are to be used. (2)
[20]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Terrazzo finishes offers good resistance to abrasion, and provides a decorative surface which is specially suitable for entrance halls, stairways, et cetera. (2)

- 2.2
- The cement slurry is brushed over the area of the cleaned floor slab.
 - The cement mortar screed is then spread and compacted to within at least 16 mm of the finished floor level.
 - Dividing strips if not fixed previously, are set into the mortar to the required level and depth.
 - While the mortar screed is still plastic, the terrazzo mix is spread in the bays, to a level slightly above that of the dividing strips and compacted by lightly tamping, or rolled using a solid roller.
 - Trowelling may be necessary to produce a true surface.
- (5 × 2) (10)

2.3 The following material is used to manufacture fire bricks:

- silica
- alumina
- iron oxides

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.1 3.1.1 **Base plate:** A plate for distributing the load from a standard or raker over the bearing surface.

3.1.2 **Sole plate:** A spreader made of timber used to distribute the load from a scaffold onto the ground.

3.1.3 **Guard rail:** A rail preventing persons from falling of the scaffolding.

3.1.4 **Ledger:** A longitudinal horizontal member fixed to the standards to support putlogs or transoms.

3.1.5 **Brace coupler:** A coupler used to secure two tubes at right angles to each other.

3.1.6 **Trestle:** A self supporting stand for supporting working platform boards.

(6 × 2) (12)

3.2 • Basket weave

• Herringbone

• Stretcher

• Stack

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

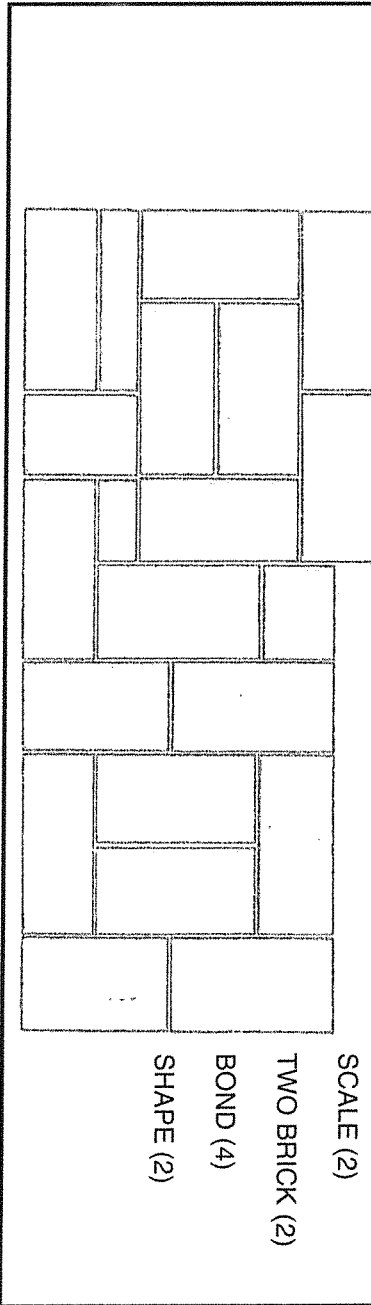
3.3 • Precast concrete kerbs

• Haunched concrete

• Cast in-situ concrete

(3 × 2) (6)

[20]



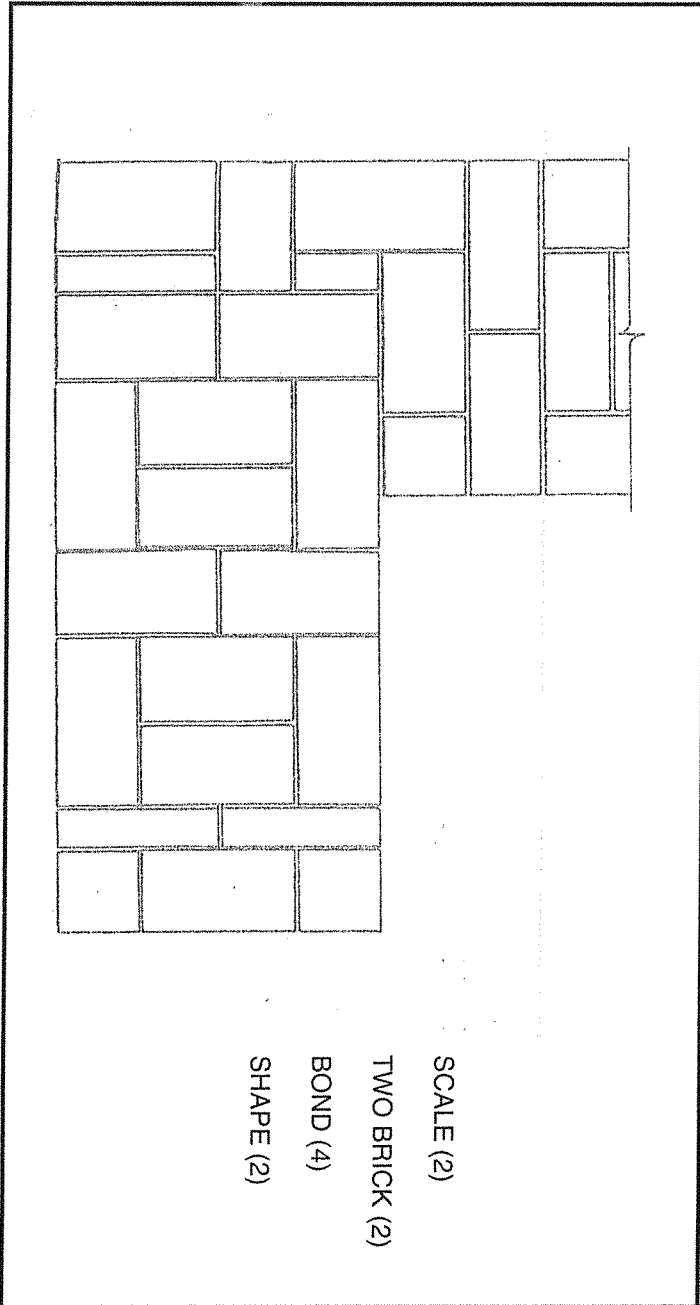
SCALE (2)

TWO BRICK (2)

BOND (4)

SHAPE (2)

TWO-BRICK COIGN **ALTERNATE PLAN COURSES**



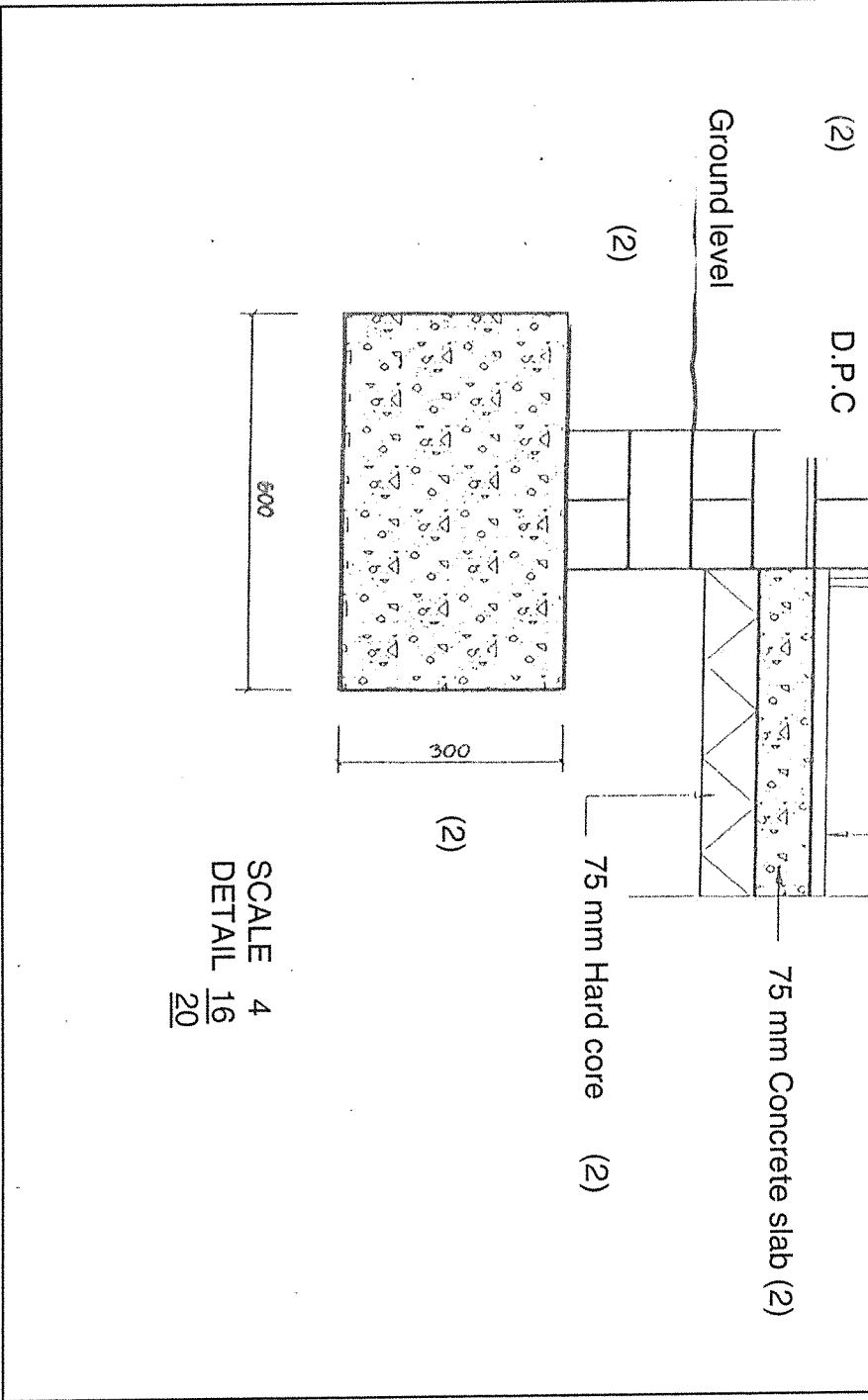
SCALE (2)

TWO BRICK (2)

BOND (4)

SHAPE (2)

[20]



SCALE 4
DETAIL $\frac{16}{20}$

[20]

TOTAL: 100