SUPER STRUCTURE & SUB STRUCTURE





A **superstructure** is an upward extension of an existing structure above a baseline. This term is applied to various kinds of physical structures such as buildings, bridges, or ships. The word "superstructure" is a combination of the latin prefix, *super*, (meaning *above*, *in addition*) with the Latin stem word, *structure*, (meaning *to build* or *to heap up*).

SUB STRUCTURE:



subset of super structure.

Building

SUB STRUCTURE

Columns

Beams

Slabs

А

Walls

Windows

Doors

Flooring

Ceiling

В

Building:

Load Bearing:

A **load-bearing wall** (or **bearing wall**) is a wall that bears a load resting upon it by conducting its weight to a foundation structure. The materials most often used to construct load-bearing walls in large buildings are concrete, block, or brick.

Structure:

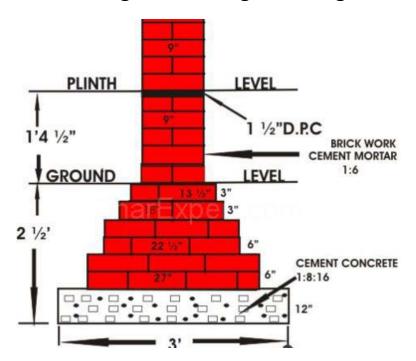
In architecture, a structure is a body or assemblage of bodies in space to form a system capable of supporting loads. Built structures are composed of structural elements such as columns, beams and trusses.

Physical structures include man-made and natural arrangements. Buildings, aircraft, soap films, skeletons, anthills, beaver dams and salt domes are all examples of physical structures.

Building:

Load Bearing:

A **load-bearing wall** (or **bearing wall**) is a wall that bears a load resting upon it by conducting its weight to a foundation structure. The materials most often used to construct load-bearing walls in large buildings are concrete, block, brick or wood.





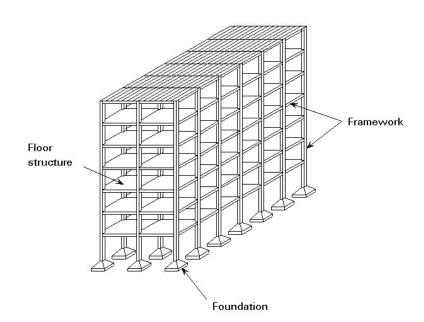
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Building:

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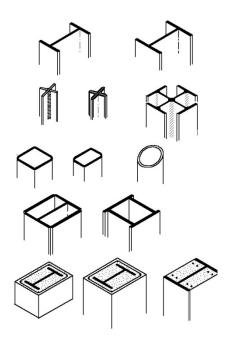




Building:

Column:

A **column** or **pillar** in architecture is a vertical structural element that transmits, through compression, the weight of the structure above to other structural elements below.



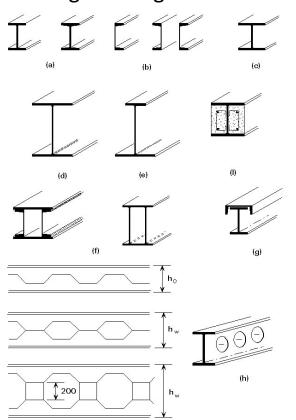


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Building:

Beam:

A **beam** is a horizontal structural element that is capable of withstanding load primarily by resisting bending.





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Building:

Floor:

A **floor** is the walking surface of a room or vehicle. Floors vary from simple dirt in a cave to many-layered surfaces using modern technology. Floors may be stone, wood, bamboo, metal, or any other material that can hold a person's weight.



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Building:

Floor:

Connecting the wall and the flooring







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Building:

Floor:

Materials







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