

Parts of a House and Function

<p>footing -made of poured concrete -foundation built on top of this -prevents foundation from sinking into the ground -twice the width of the foundation</p> <p>foundation -poured cement or cinder block -crawl space or basement wall</p> <p>foam gasket -prevents moisture from getting into the sill plate -between foundation and sill plate</p> <p>sill plate -floor joists lie on this -fastened to foundation with an anchor bolt</p> <p>floor joist -supports floor</p> <p>header joist -end of floor joists, 90 degrees to floor joists</p> <p>sub floor -lies on top of floor joists -sheets of plywood or OSB -screwed into floor joists</p>	<p>bottom plate -bottom part of a wall</p> <p>studs -vertical part of the wall -secured into place with nails through the top plate and bottom plate -perpendicular (90 degrees) to the top and bottom plate</p> <p>single top plate -top part of a wall that is non-load bearing</p> <p>double top plate -top of a load bearing wall</p> <p>rough sill -bottom part of window -same size as the rough stud opening (RSO) width</p> <p>trimmer/jack stud -carries the load of the header</p> <p>king stud -a full length stud nailed to outside of trimmer</p> <p>header -horizontal member that spans over a window or doorway -carries the weight above the window or door -rough stud opening (RSO) width + 3" -held up by trimmer studs</p> <p>cripple studs -shortened studs above the header or below rough sill or both</p>
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