CONCEPTUAL DETAILING FOR INTERIOR DESIGN

ISHIK UNIVERSITY/ENGINEERING FACULTY
INTERIOR DESIGN DEPARTMENT

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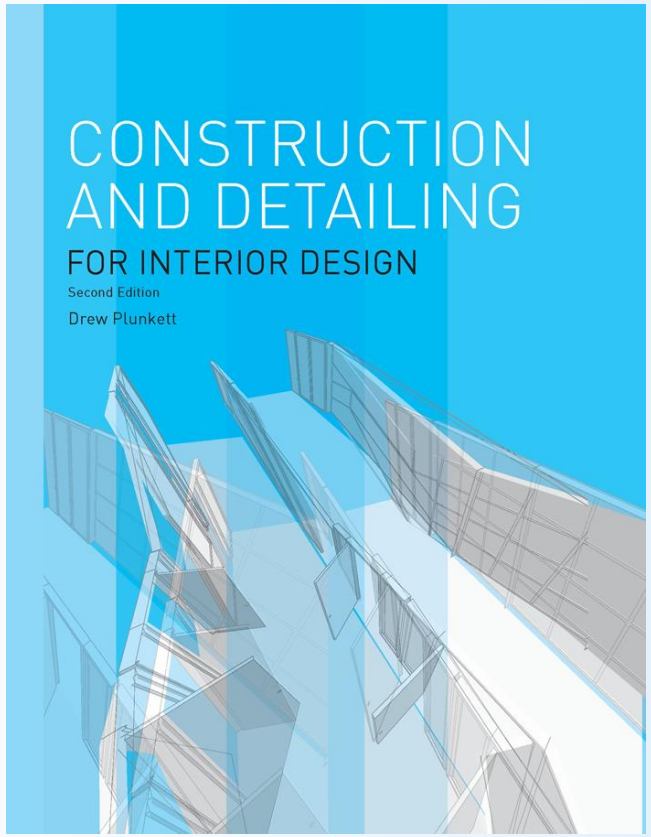
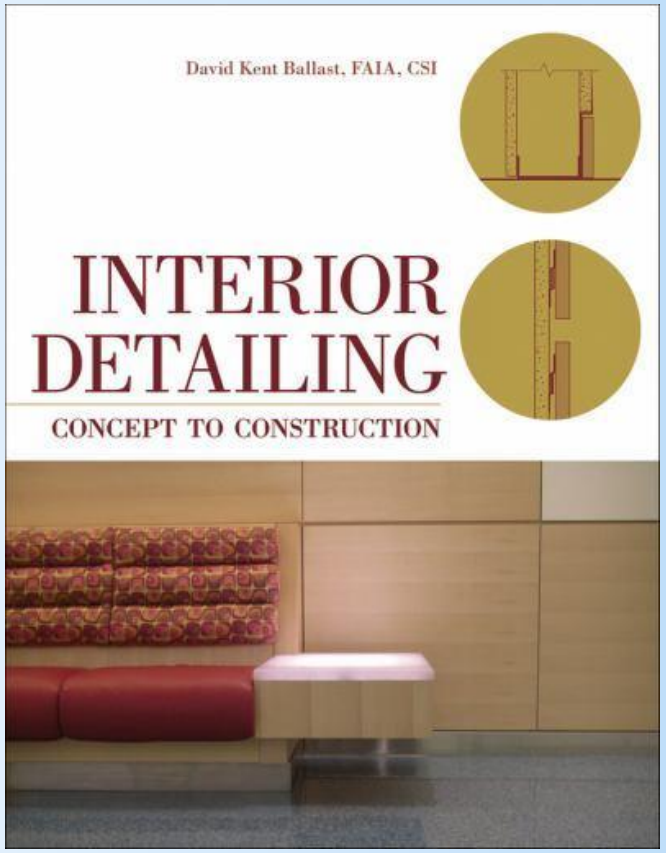
REFERENCE BOOKS





CEILING

APRIL2019

TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION METHODS

- The most common used method for the ceiling finishing three coats of plaster, which might then be embellished with decorative moldings.

- Timber was the only other ceiling finish, most commonly as *tongue-and-groove* boarding, thinner than floorboards (usually about 12mm) and nailed to the underside of joists.

MODERN TECHNIQUES

Modern techniques for ceiling construction are essentially the same as those used for stud partitions. Plasterboard sheets (skimmed or drywall), nailed or screwed to the underside of floor joists, have replaced lath and plaster.

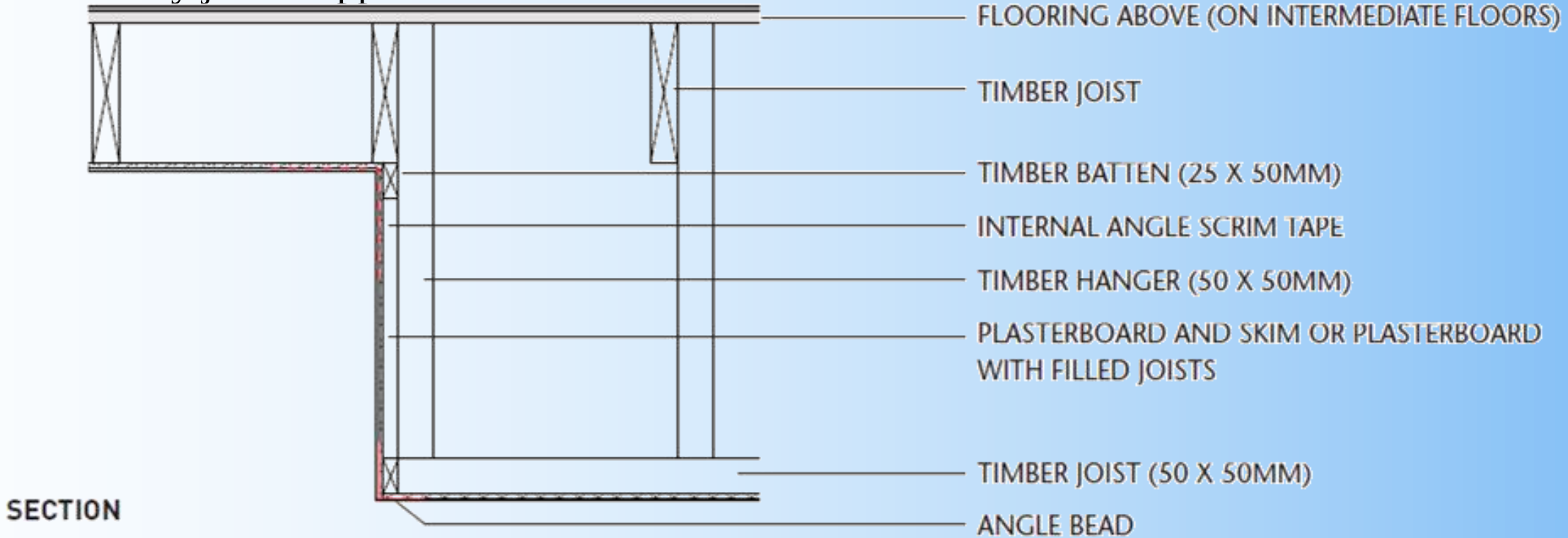
Concrete floors The underside, or ‘soffit’, of concrete floors can be finished with three coats of plaster. Wiring can be enclosed in flat aluminium or plastic conduit, which can be plastered over or run on the surface in metal or plastic conduit.

SUSPENDED CEILINGS

- Wiring and pipework for most modest interiors can be accommodated in the depth of the ceiling structure, passing when necessary through holes 12–25mm in diameter drilled in the center of joists.
- a suspended ceiling creates a void that allows freer circulation of more complicated electrical and plumbing provisions and larger pieces of equipment, such as heating and ventilating units and ducts.

STANDARD SUSPENDED CEILING

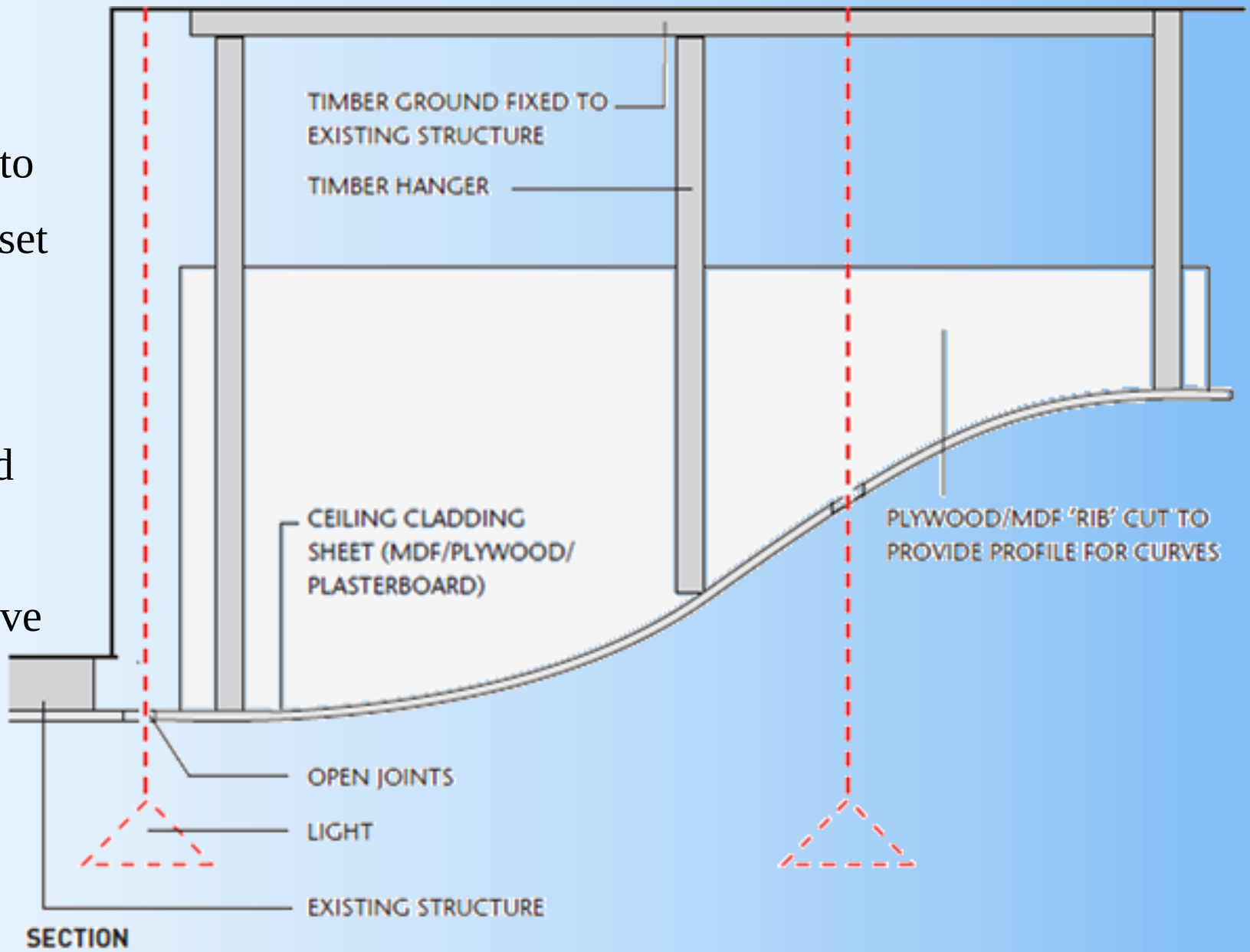
Hangers, which need be no more than 50 x 50mm, are nailed to the joists supporting the original ceiling and dropped to the height of the lowered ceiling. Horizontal secondary joists support the new finished surface.



ANGLED AND CURVED CEILINGS

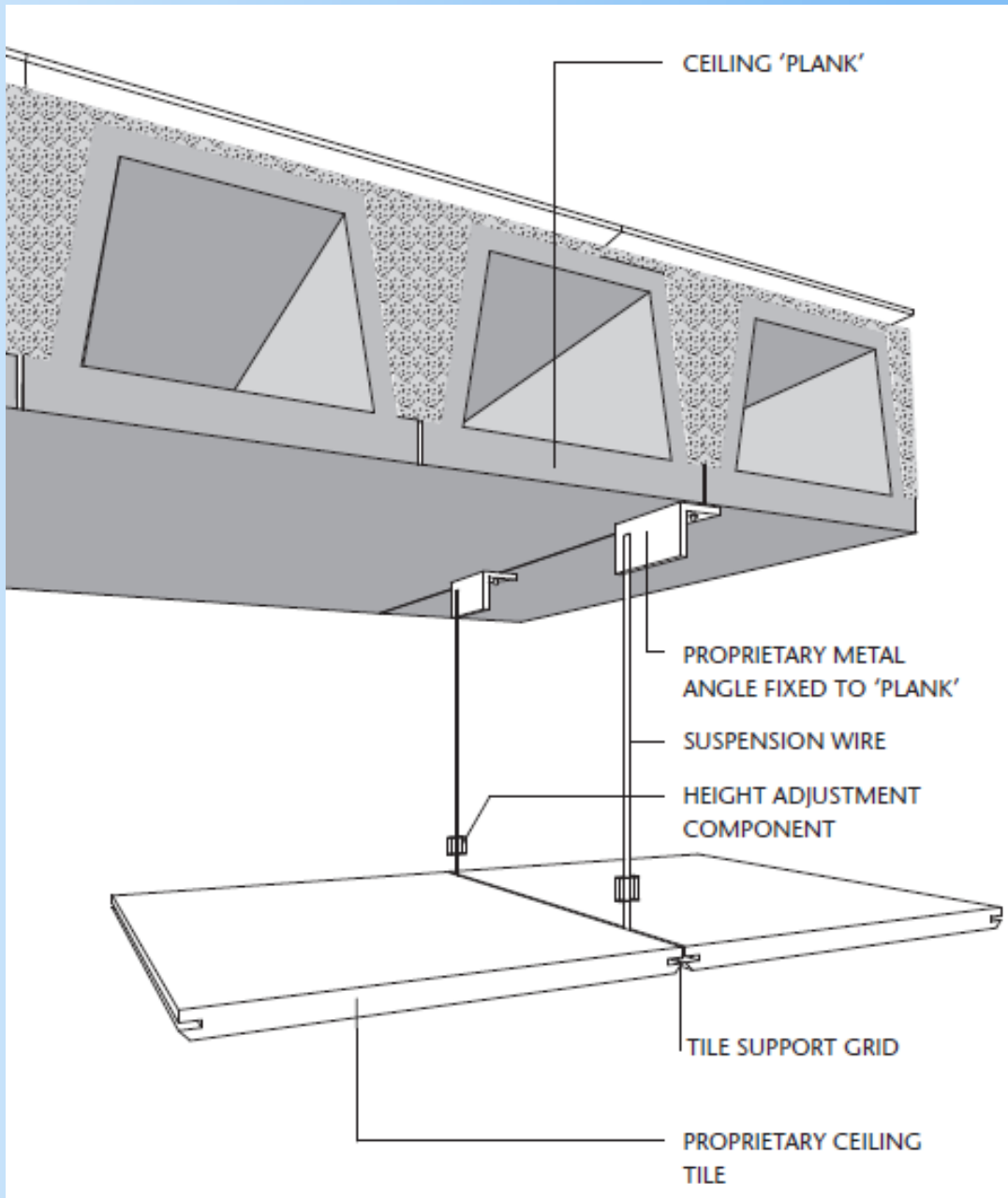
Support hangers can be cut to appropriate drop lengths to set up the skeleton form.

Plasterboard is suitable for cladding squared and angled forms but for curves over large areas it is more effective to use expanded metal lath.



PROPRIETARY CEILING SYSTEMS

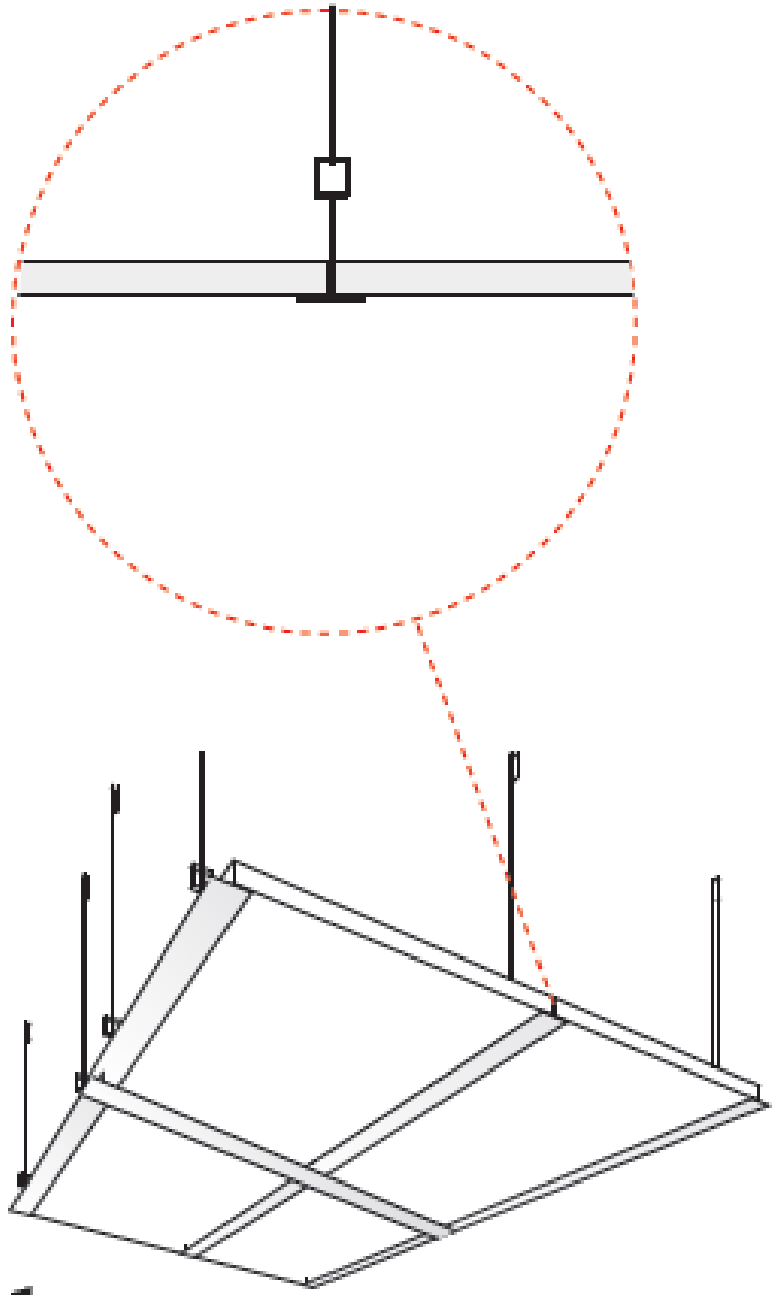
Most systems consist of lightweight tiles that are between 300 and 600mm square and manufactured from mineral fibers. The tiles are inserted into a grid suspended by wires from the underside of the structural floor above, and the suspension system offers a comparatively simple fine-tuning device to establish a level surface over an extensive area.



HANGING METHODS FOR PROPRIETARY SYSTEMS

Exposed square grids

In the simplest systems, the square grid on to which square-edged tiles are set is exposed. Tiles can be pushed upwards for access to services or replacement.



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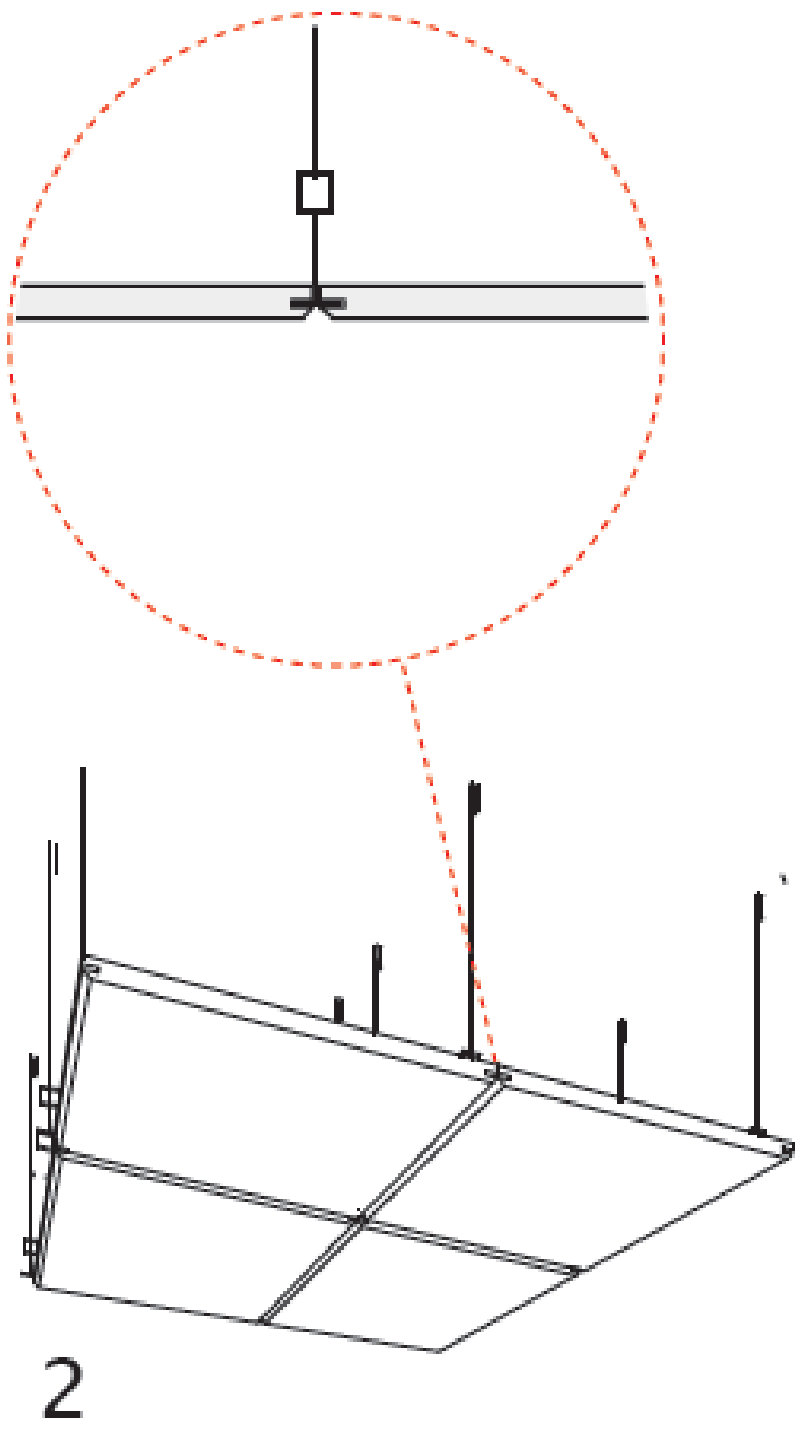
HANGING METHODS FOR PROPRIETARY SYSTEMS

Chamfered tiles

If an exposed metal grid is unacceptable, a chamferededged tile, with a slot that is pushed over the flat metal grid member, retains a square grid pattern. The 45-degree chamfer will allow the tile to be removed fairly simply.



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HANGING METHODS FOR PROPRIETARY SYSTEMS

Slotted tiles

The third basic type of hanging method uses a tile with a square edge and also a slot into which the supporting grid is inserted. To install this system, it is necessary to work progressively from one line of the grid – usually in the centre of the ceiling area to be covered – so that the cut tiles are evenly spaced around the perimeter. When the whole ceiling has been installed and the tiles are butted tightly together, the grid pattern will become invisible.