

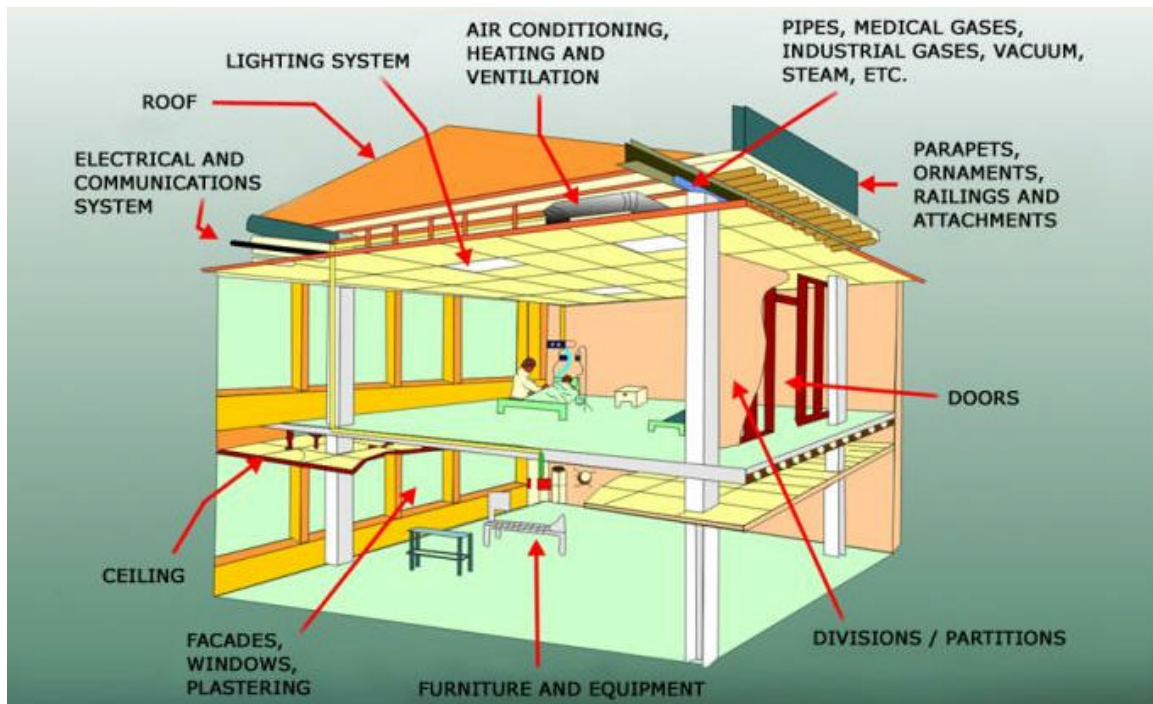
Annex#1: Definition of Terms

1. Structural Component

The structural parts of a building are those that resist gravity, earthquakes, wind and other types of loads. These are called structural components and include columns (posts, pillars); beams (girders, joists) and foundations (mat, spread footings, piles). For engineered construction, the structure is typically designed and analysed in detail by a structural engineer, but for non-engineered construction masons or labour contractors generally construct these elements directly without an analysed design.

2. Non-Structural Component

The non-structural parts of a building include all parts of the building and its contents with the exception of the structure, in other words, everything except the columns, floors, beams etc. Common non-structural components include ceilings; windows; office equipment; computers; inventory stored on shelves; file cabinets; water tanks; generators; transformers; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment; electrical equipment; furnishings; lights etc. Typically, non-structural items are not analyzed by engineers and may be specified by architects, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, and interior designers. In most cases, they are purchased by the owners after the construction is finished without the involvement of any design professional.



AI-1: Non-Structural Components in a Hospital

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