

# Standard concrete floors

Various types of concrete floors appear from the 1930s onwards.

Rather than joists, slabs are used as load-bearing elements.

Installation of internal, non-load-bearing partitions is therefore not associated with additional constructional elements. It can be done uniformly throughout, assuming an appropriate floor dimensioning is carried out. The laying of wooden floors is similarly straightforward, with the thickness of the floorboards adjusted to the distance between battens laid on the floor and usually chocked up at intervals to the level surface.

Watertight floor coverings (in bathrooms) are built directly onto the concrete floor – with or without a moisture-resistant membrane in the earliest versions, where the terrazzo covering was commonplace and considered to be completely sealed. A plaster coat is usually applied to ceilings made from situ-cast, solid structures as well as hollow block structures due to the inaccuracies associated with work carried out on building sites.

Not until the advent of true, prefabricated flooring elements cast in the factory with steel moulds could the plastering of ceilings be avoided.

Floors and ceilings alike are laid out/finished only after the installation of interior partition walls.

