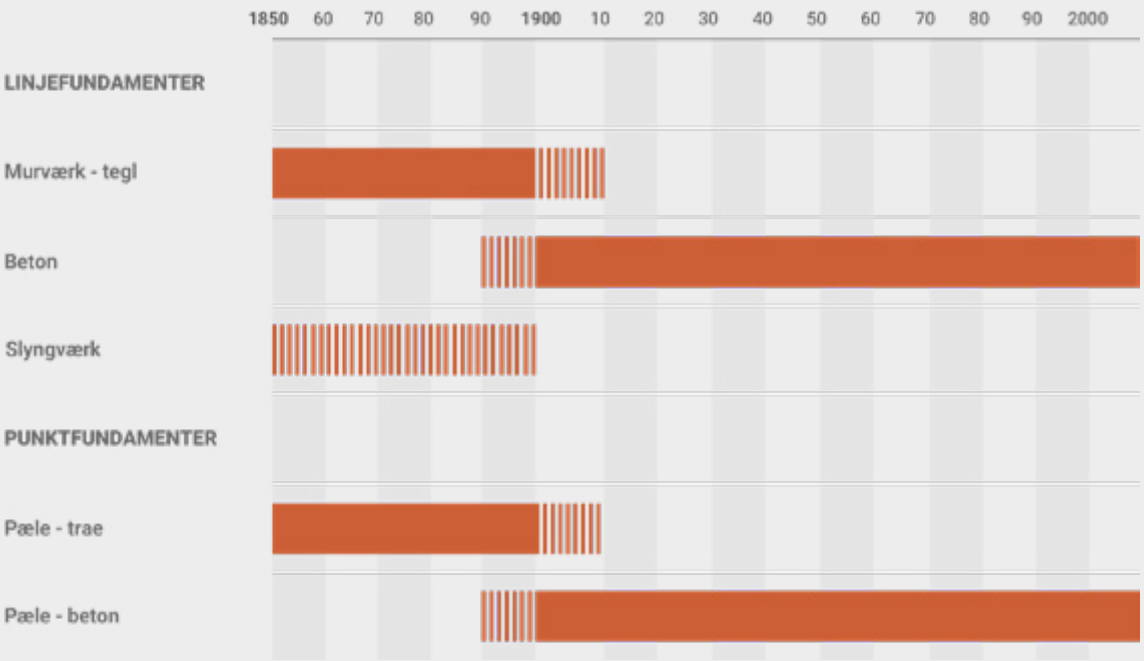
Interior walls

Interior walls can be divided into heavy and lightweight, load-bearing and non-load-bearing.



The figure shows an overview of approximate temporal prevalence

Heavy interior walls are made of brick or concrete, either made from prefabricated elements or poured on site. Such walls appear as both load-bearing and non-load-bearing, though without stressing other building elements. Lightweight walls are constructed of wood (board partitions), as bricks/cast structures or room-height sections of lightweight concrete. Lightweight walls are non-load-bearing and their load is transferred to load-bearing elements via storey partitions.

Somewhere in the middle, timber-framed walls are placed as neither (really) heavy nor (really) lightweight, but are always load-bearing to some extent.

Heavy interior walls and timber-framed walls are always used as stabilising constructions – lightweight walls, in principle, are not. However, lightweight interior walls in attics often have a stabilising effect, especially with half-timber constructions – such as those used in the Copenhagen roof.