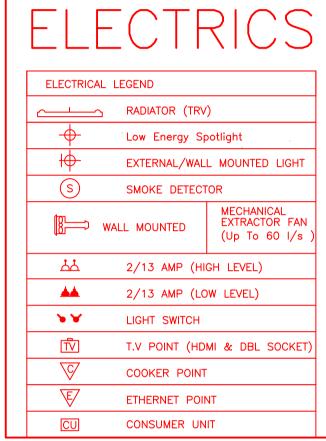
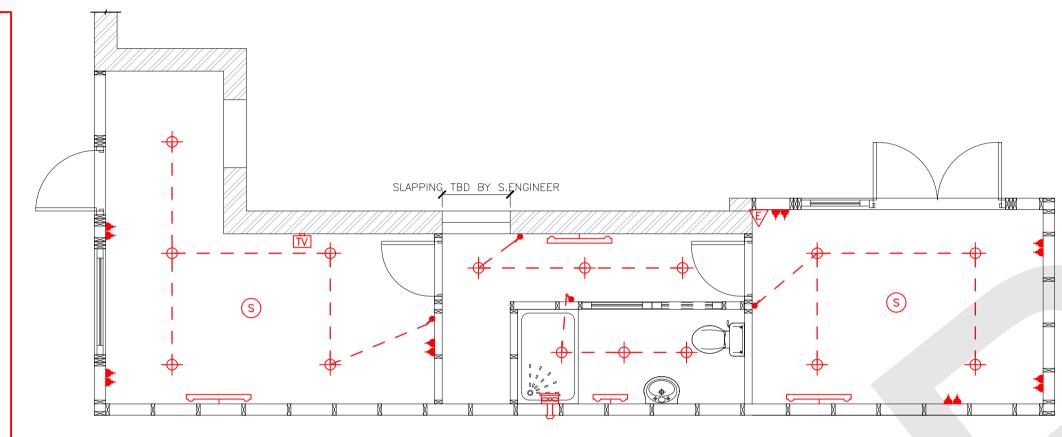


PROPOSED ELEVATION B

# SCALE 1:50

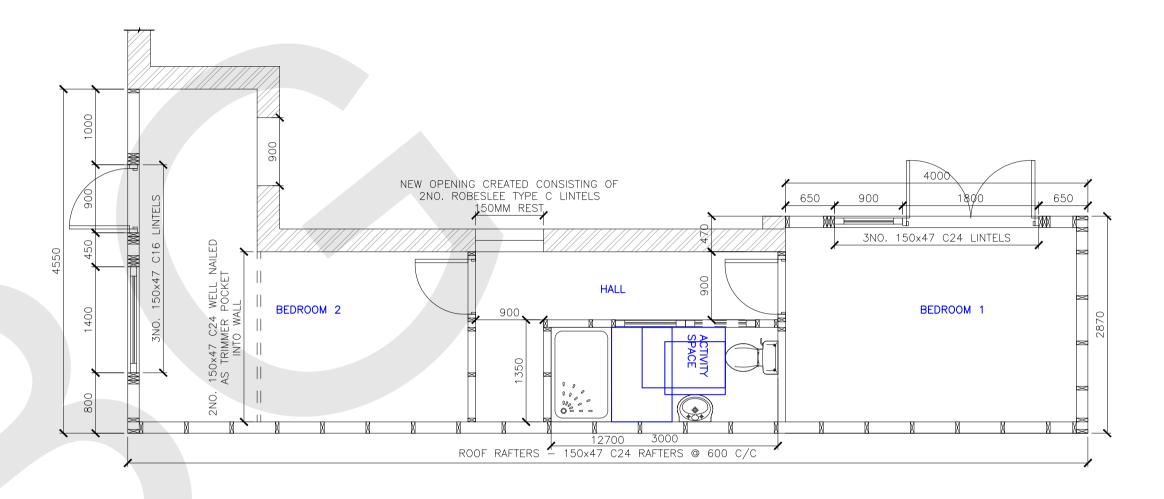
PROPOSED ELEVATION A





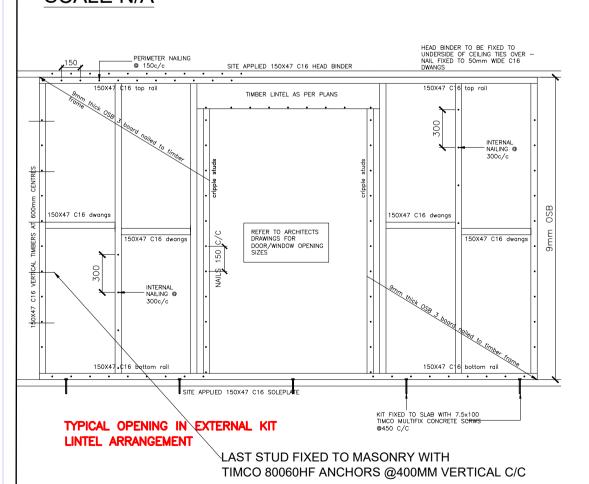
### PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN **SCALE 1:50**

PROPOSED ELEVATION C



PROPOSED ELEVATION D

# PROPOSED KIT DETAIL SCALE N/A



TIMco Multi-Fix 7.5x100 4\$0mm ctrs. centrally. 2No. FIXINGS AT CORNERS Bottom rail to sole plate - plain round wire 90 x 3.75 300mm ctrs. skewed 4. Stud to dwanging 90 x 3.75 2 skew nailed 5. Stud to existing masonry wall TIMco 80060HF 400mm vertical ctrs. centrally. 6. Cripple stud to component edge stud 90 x 3.75 600mm ctrs face nailed stag. 7. Lintel (bearing on cripple stud) to stud 90 x 4.0 4 face nailed 8. Lintel (3 members) 90 x 4.0 2No. 100mm vert. ctrs, 200mm ctrs face nid alt. faces. 9. Plate below opening to cripple stud and to 90 x 4.0 600mm ctrs face nailed stag. 10. Stud to stud or post 11. Head binder to wall panel 300mm ctrs face nailed stag. Sheathing for typical panel - NOTE: Refer to plan for specific nailing to Racking panels 17. 9mm thk. OSB (Type OSB/3 or OSB/4) to 50 x 3.0 150mm max. ctrs. on panel perimeter 300mm max. ctrs. internally.

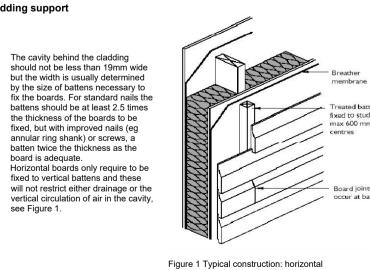
# PROPOSED CLADDING DETAIL SCALE N/A

# Detail design - Timber Cladding

In principle, any Timber Cladding should be designed as a rainscreen. Assuming that the Cladding will always be subject to some penetration of moisture, a separate protective membrane will be necessary behind the Cladding largely protected from wind, rain and daylight by the Cladding itself. If there is a masonry wall behind the Cladding, a separate membrane is not usually necessary. The amount of moisture that penetrates will depend on the design of the cladding, an open-jointed system obviously allowing more moisture penetration than, for instance, a tongued and grooved design. Whatever system is used, a cavity should always be provided behind the Cladding to allow for the drainage of any moisture that penetrates the Cladding and to provide sufficient ventilation to dissipate any internally generated vapour. Ventilating the cavity will also mean that both external and internal faces of the cladding are exposed to the same ambient humidity and consequently will have a similar moisture content. This will reduce any natural tendency of the wood to distort due to any variation of the moisture content on opposite faces.

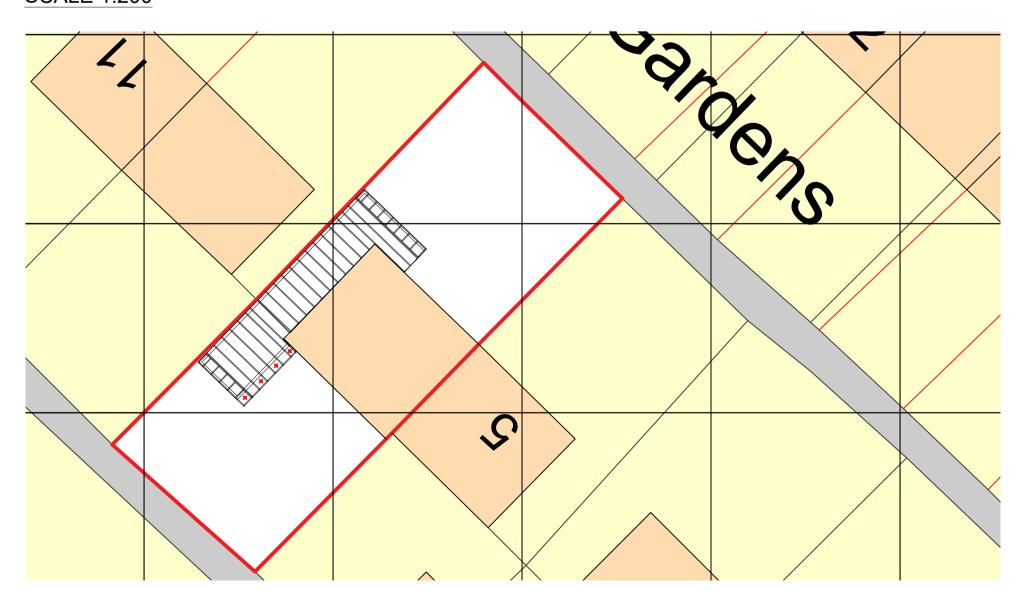
### Cladding support

see Figure 1.



weatherboarding on vertical timber battens. Note: The drawings show cladding details on conventional timber frame construction. For other forms of construction, the details from the breather membrane out are the same.

## PROPOSED SITE PLAN **SCALE 1:200**



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N.B. ANY VARIATIONS BETWEEN STATED DIMENSIONS AND SITE DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE SURVEYOR PRIOR TO WORK BEING CARRIED OUT

REFER TO STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION FOR **CONSTRUCTION NOTES AND** MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

HOLDING DOWN BRACKETS INSTALLED MAX 2000 C/C X2 ON FRONT ELEVATION JUNCTIONS

# NOTE: REMOVAL OF FRONT PORCH & PLATFORM

A -	01.11.23 09.08.23	SER SUBMISSION First Issue	SD SD
Ref	Date	Revision	Ву
JOE HAMILTON 7 STRATHYRE GARDENS MODDIESBURN G69 0ET			
Project:  KAI			
Job No. 0000 - JOE HAMILTON			
Drawin	ng No :	Rev : Scale :	

0371-001 VAR 09.08.23

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