

Formation of new door opening:

Project Overview:

This project involves the removal of existing window and replace with new UPVC composite door. The scope of work includes the removal of the existing window, partial block up of window to underside of existing lintel ,carefully removing wall below down to floor level, installation of new cavity wall ties, install new timber cavity barriers wrapped in a damp proof course (DPC), fitting of the new door with appropriate ventilation provisions, and retention of the existing lintel.

Procedure:

1. Existing Window Removal and Opening Adjustment:

- Carefully remove the existing window.
- Adjust the masonry below the window to increase the opening's height as necessary
- partial build up ex window opening to suit door width

2. Block up opening:

- Above the DPC (Damp Proof Course) level, external walls are rendered. The render consists of 25mm sand and cement render applied on 100mm dense concrete block work externally, 50mm clear cavity, 100mm thermalite concrete block internally.

3. Installation of New Cavity Wall Ties:

- New cavity wall ties are inserted around the door jamb at intervals of 225mm horizontally and 300mm vertically. This ensures structural stability and support for the new installation.

4. Cavity Closure:

- Timber cavity barriers are utilised to close the cavity created by the window removal. These barriers are wrapped in a damp proof course (DPC) to prevent moisture ingress.

5. Fitting of UPVC Double Glazed Door: max U-Value 1.4w/m2k

- Precisely fit the new UPVC double glazed door into the enlarged opening.

6. Installation of Trickle Vents:

- Position trickle vents at the door's head to provide secondary ventilation.
- Ensure the vents achieve a ventilation area of 12000mm² for adequate airflow

7. Safety Glass and Thermal Efficiency Measures:

- Toughened safety glass, compliant with BS6262 standards, is installed for enhanced safety.
- 'K' Glass, known for its low emissivity properties, is fitted to the door to achieve a 'U' value of 1.4 W/m²K, improving thermal efficiency.

8. Lintel Retention:

- Retain the existing structurally sound lintel, as no additional width is needed for the new window installation.

HANDRAIL:

1. Handrail Height:

- The handrail is installed at a height of 1100mm (1.1 meters) above the ground or floor level.

2. Spacing between Balusters:

- No gap or opening in the handrail or between the balusters (vertical posts supporting the handrail) should allow the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 100mm. This requirement is for safety to prevent small children from getting trapped or falling through.

3. Construction Standards:

- The handrail is constructed in accordance with BS 6399: Part 1: 1996. This British Standard provides guidelines for dead and imposed loads on buildings and structures, including specifications for barriers such as handrails.

4. Load Resistance:

- The barrier (handrail) must be capable of resisting loads as specified in BS EN 1991-1-1 and the associated PD 6688-1-1. BS EN 1991-1-1 is a Eurocode standard that covers the actions on structures, including the loads they may experience. PD 6688-1-1 provides guidance on the application of Eurocodes for the design of buildings and civil engineering works.

5. Installation Responsibility:

- The handrail is installed by the client, indicating that the responsibility for installation lies with them rather than a contractor or other party.

Overall, these specifications ensure that the handrail is installed to meet safety standards and can withstand the loads it may encounter in its intended use.



PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PO FOR MR AND MRS P. McLAUGHLIN 58 OSPREY DRIVE TANNOCHSIDE UDDINGSTON G71 6HZ

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