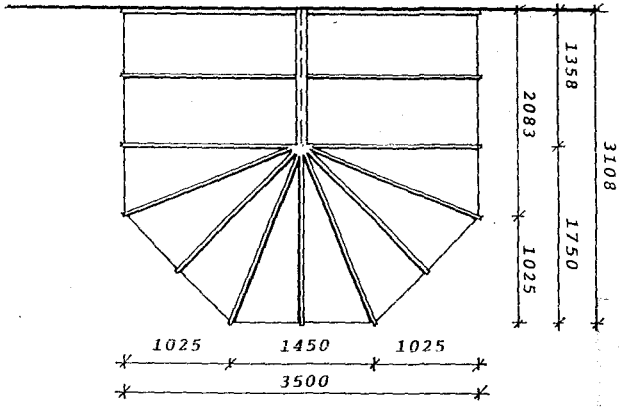
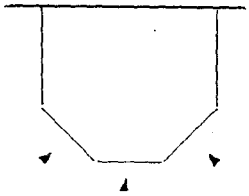
DATE: 25.1.95

DRAWING NO: VD 35 X 31

All dimensions in MM
All height from D.P.C Level
DO NOT SCALE OFF DRAWING



ROOF PLAN ROOF PITCH 30°



Doors may be positioned in any panel marked ▲

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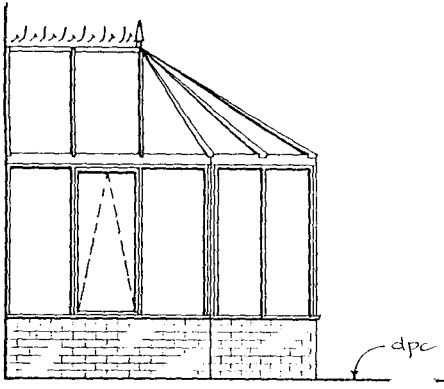
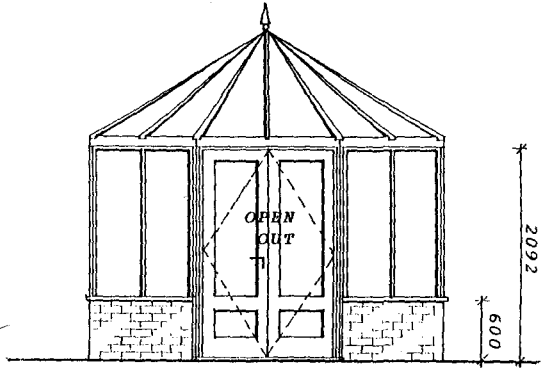
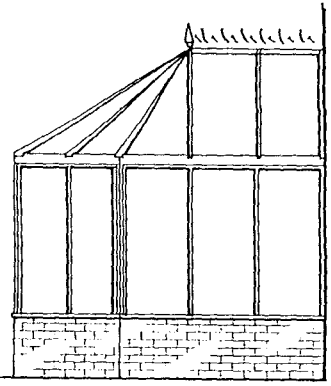


SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



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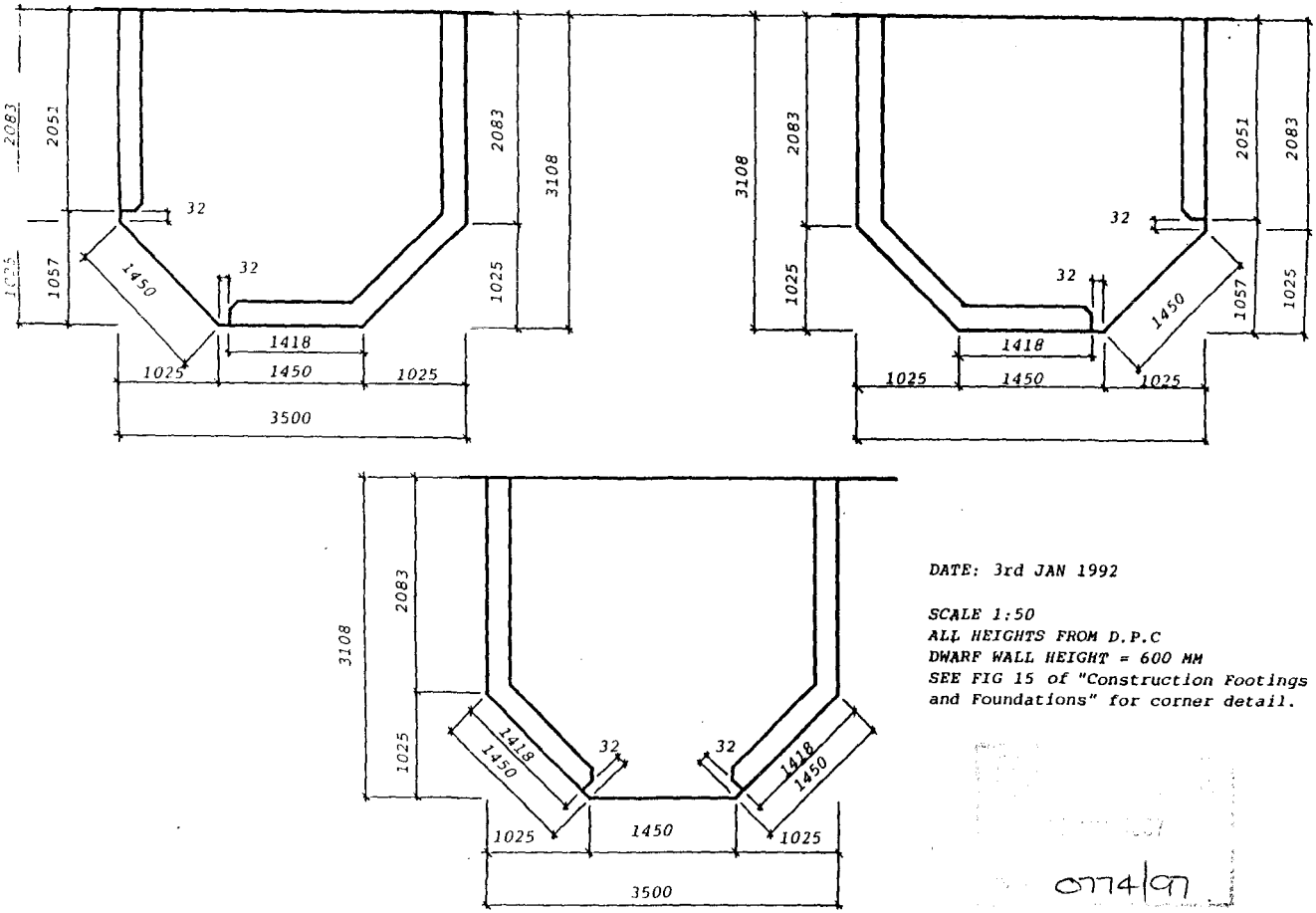

DATE: 3rd JAN 1992

SCALE 1:50
ALL HEIGHTS FROM D.P.C
DWARF WALL HEIGHT = 600 MM
SEE FIG 15 of "Construction Footings and Foundations" for corner detail.

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Drg No: VD 35 x 31 BASE

[illegible] THE CONSERVATORY FOOTINGS AND FOUNDATIONS - Fig. 1 & 2

Since the groud conditions vary enormously throughout the country it is impossible to state precisely what footings and foundations will be necessary to supporta conservatory in your area. It is essential, however, to ensure that the foundations are adequate to withstand the loading and are of sufficient quality to remain stable regardless of the condition of the subsoil. Unlike a greenhouse which is often just laid on paving stones which are likely to move without causing undue problems, a conservatory is effectively part of the house and it must be totally secure.

TRENCH FILL FOUNDATION Re Fig 1 - As a general guide to foundations however, a trenchfill type with minimum concrete depth of 450 mm below ground level around the perimeter should be suitable in areas where soil conditions are reasonably stable. Note that the trench extends in front of the perimeter wall by at least one brick width and finishes below ground level. The overall width of the trench must be no less than 300 mm.

STRIP FOUNDATION Re Fig 2 - On less stable ground, strip and slab foundations would be more suitable, again with a minimum depth below ground of 450 mm. Note that the stip foundation is again wider than the supporting wall which is located centrally on it. In both cases the external face of the BRICKWORK must be in accordance with the dimensions given for the perimeter walling.

A damp proof membrane must be incorporated into the foundations. Whichever type of foundation is used you will need plenty of well crushed and compacted hardcore to a thickness of about 200 mm and then concrete. Once the hardcore is in place you may find it worthwhile to arrange a delivery of ready mixed concrete rather than mixing your own.

2) CONSTRUCTING THE PERIMETER WALL - Fig. 3 & 4

For the sake of external appearance it is reccommended that facing bricks or Yorkshire Walling blocks are used around the perimeter of the conservatory base. Extreme care must be taken when marking out for the perimeter walling using string lines as shown in Fig 3. Note that the string lines are pegged well away from the working area.

It will help if you make yourself a template to ensure that the perimeter angles are correct. Use a piece of hardboard or plywood about 400 mm wide all the way along with one end cut at 45° as shown in Fig 4. After setting your string lines check and double check dimensions.

Fig 1. Trenchf[illegible] fou[illegible]

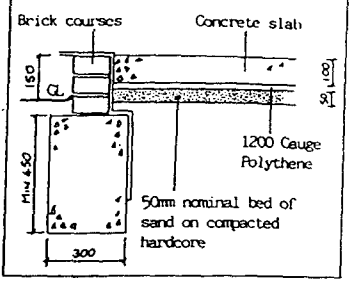
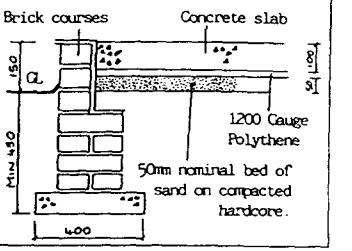


Fig 2. Strip Foundations.



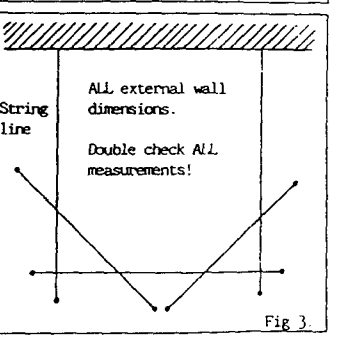


Fig 3.

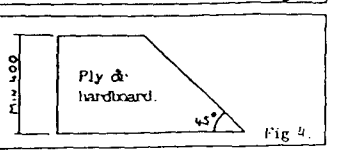


Fig 4.

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The house wall against which any conservatory is to be built MUST be flat and smooth. If walls are roughcast or pebbledashed then it will be necessary to chop away the surface back to bare brick to accommodate the timber frame at the sides, and the rear of the roof assembly. In addition the walls must be vertical. If they have a tendency to lean fractionally outwards as they go up, your conservatory frames will only touch the wall at the top, leaving a gap at the bottom. Use a plumb bob and line to check that the wall is vertical. If it is as in Fig 5 your first conservatory frame will start some millimetres away from the wall at the top or bottom. Your string lines used for setting out the projection from the house wall must start at this point.

THE FRAMES MUST NOT BE DISTORTED TO FIT THE ANGLE.

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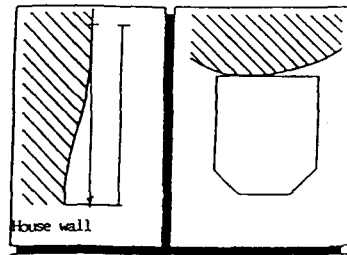
When satisfied that your string lines are correctly positioned and that the layout is square to the house wall you can begin laying the walling. This must be built up to at least 150 mm above ground level and topped with a damp proof course. This d.p.c. must tie in with the house d.p.c.. Figs 6 & 7 show two possible layouts for the d.p.c. connection with the second example applicable when the conservatory floor would be lower than the house floor.

10" Cavity - If a dwarf wall is to be constructed upon the base then the perimeter wall should be a 10" cavity wall - infill with hardcore.

Construct the perimeter wall on the footings following the string lines. Constantly check that the walling is perfectly level. At corners the walling blocks or bricks must be split to suit the angle and this is best done with an angle grinder which will have other uses later so is worth hiring. Fig 8 shows how the blocks should be cut to suit the corner angles.

NOTE: Working tolerances have been included in materials provided with the conservatory.



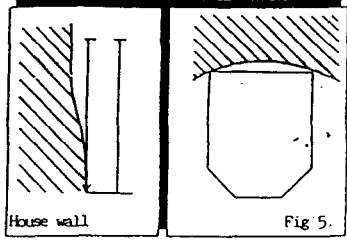


Fig 5.

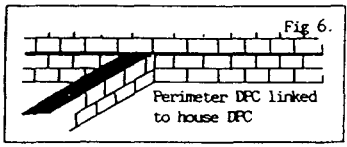


Fig 6.

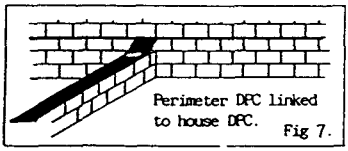


Fig 7.

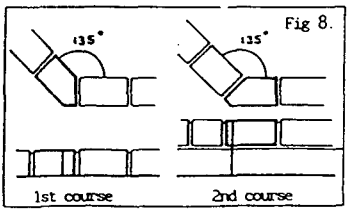


Fig 8.

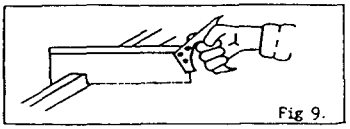


Fig 9.

Once [illegible] built the floor can be completed. Spread a 50 mm thickness of sand on top of your well compacted hardcore. Your damp proof membrane (1200 gauge polythene) is laid onto the sand so that the sheet overlaps the wall on all sides and reaches up the back (house) wall to just above the d.p.c. level. Fig 10. Infill with concrete to finish level with the top of the perimeter wall. The minimum concrete depth should be 100 mm. A cement/sand floor screed is laid later to finish level with the tops of the cills. Leave the concrete to dry out thoroughly before any other work is done.

If your conconrete slab will cover airbricks in the existing house wall below the d.p.c. level, it is essential that provision is made for ventilation through the airbricks to continue. They cannot simply be blocked off. To achieve continuing ventilation you will need to incorporate airbricks in the perimeter wall also, and link between the old and new with ducting. The ducting can be two or three lengths of 38 mm plastic waste pipe taped together side by side and secured to the existing and new airbricks being subsequently covered by the concrete. Fig 11 shows this.

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CONSTRUCTING THE WALL - Fig 12

Once the concrete is laid, the dwarf wall can be constructed. Our standard is a 600 mm cavity wall with an overall width of 254 mm (10"). Again we use string lines to mark out wall dimensions, checking thoroughly all measurements. To help with this a fully dimensioned base plan is provided. Follow Fig 8 to cut angles on the dwarf walls external brickwork. A similar method can be used for the internal wall. Constantly check the wall for plumb and square.

NOTE: The internal edge of our frames, whether dwarf wall or full height, (Fig 13) will sit 78 mm from the outer edge of the dwarf wall or the edge of the base respectively.

continued....

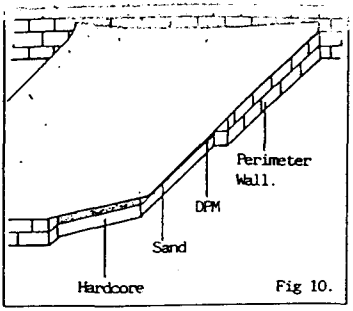


Fig 10.

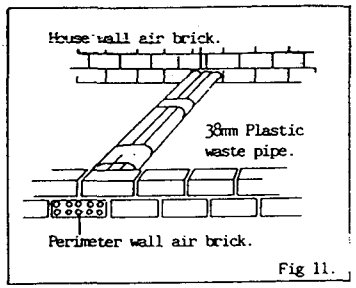


Fig 11.

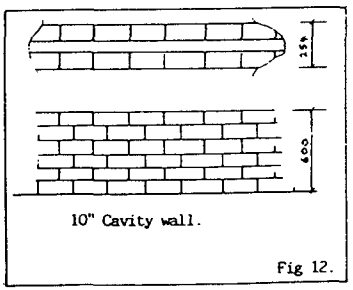


Fig 12.

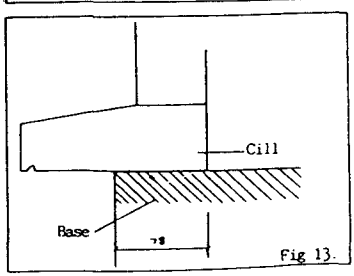


Fig 13.

If the doors are to go in one of the three bell end positions then the brickwork must be finished as Fig 15 shows. This will allow for the kite and door frame to be fitted (details Fig 14) with the front edge of both flush with the outside of the dwarf wall.

Note that the vertical window stiles lie 14 mm away from the edge of the wall as ALL frames stand 78 mm back from the edge of either the dwarf wall or the concrete base.

You will notice, however, that if a plumb line is taken from the outermost point of the head, anywhere along its length, the line should touch the outside of the dwarf wall or concrete base.

LEAN-TO CONSERVATORIES - For a Lean-To follow the same foundation guidlines but remember that the Lean-To conservatory is rectangular. Again a fully dimensioned base plan is provided.

These notes are intended as guidance only, building control regulations must be checked with your Local Authorities.

All dimensions, unless stated otherwise, are in mm.

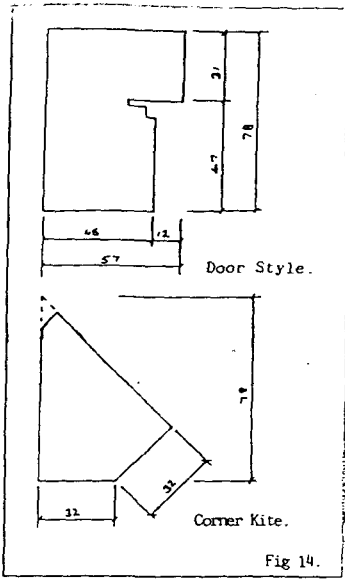
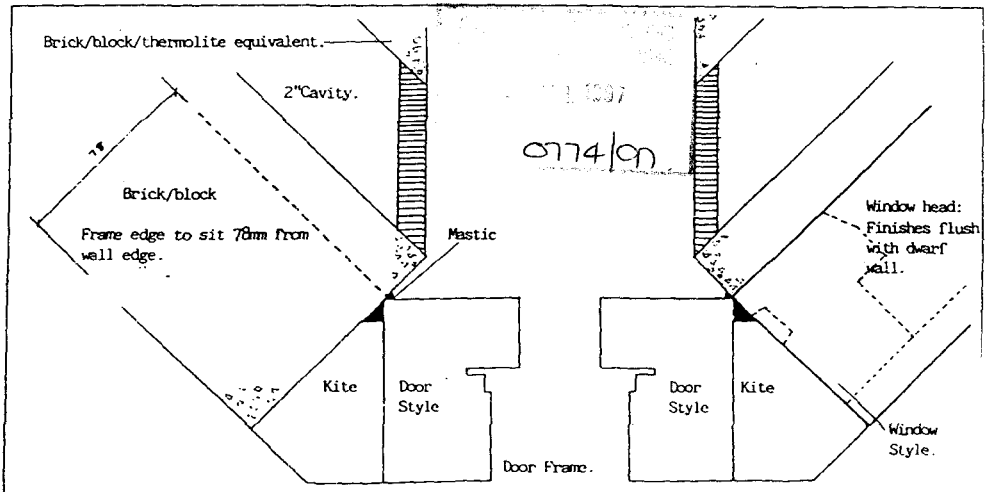
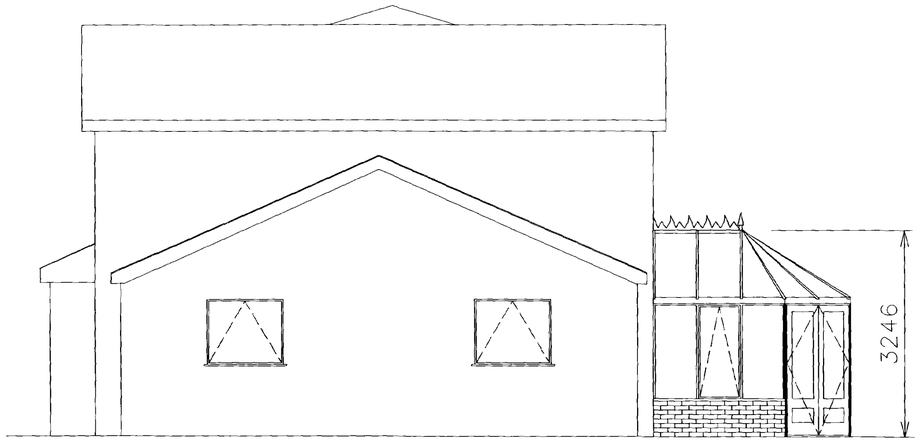


Fig 14.

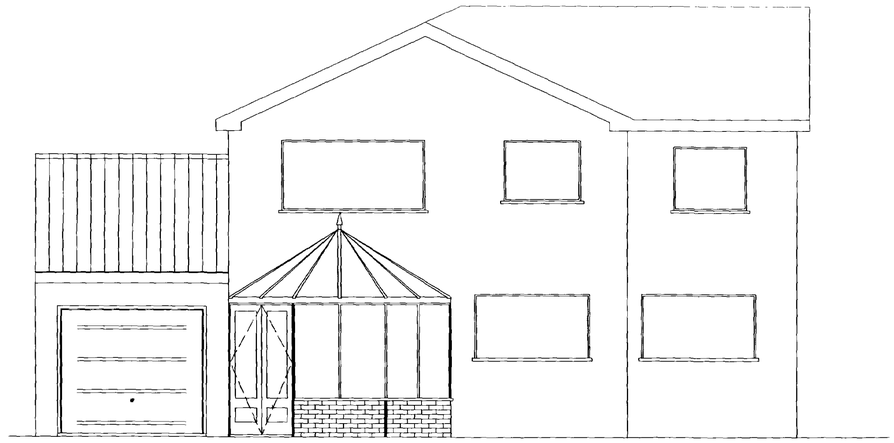


N.B. Window boards are supplied to fit a 10" cavity wall.

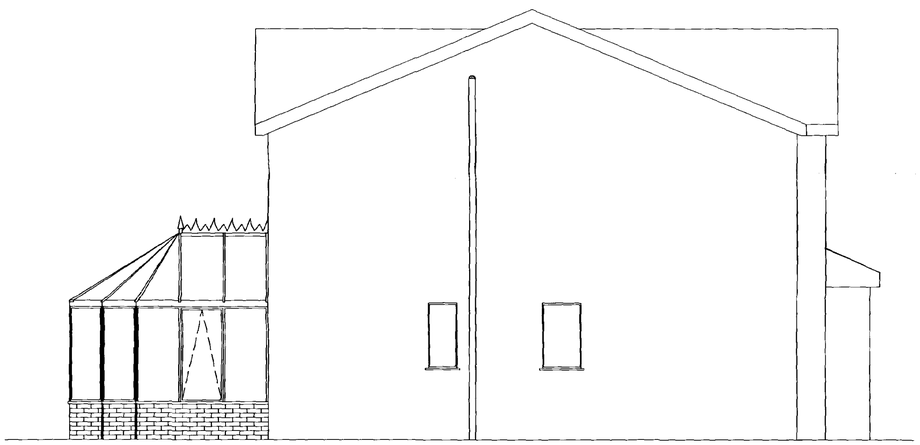
Fig 15.



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



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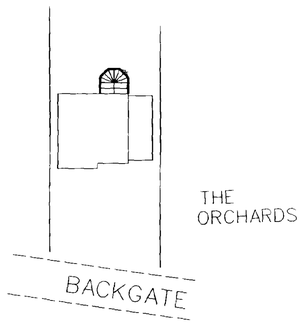

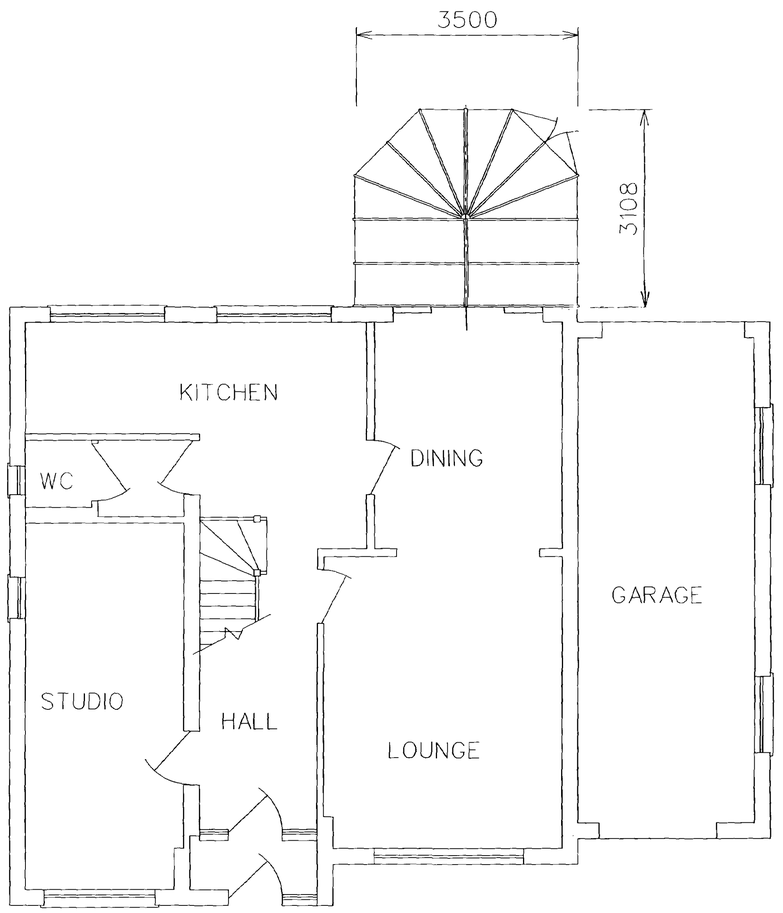

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SOUTH
DETERMINED
4 JUL 1997
PLAN
6/14/91

Mr. & Mrs. K. Saunders.
14, Backgate, COWBIT.

PROPOSED CONSERVATORY.
PLAN & ELEVATIONS.

Scale: 1: 50. | Date: February 199