

Figure 6.18 Commencing full-fill cavity batts off wall ties.

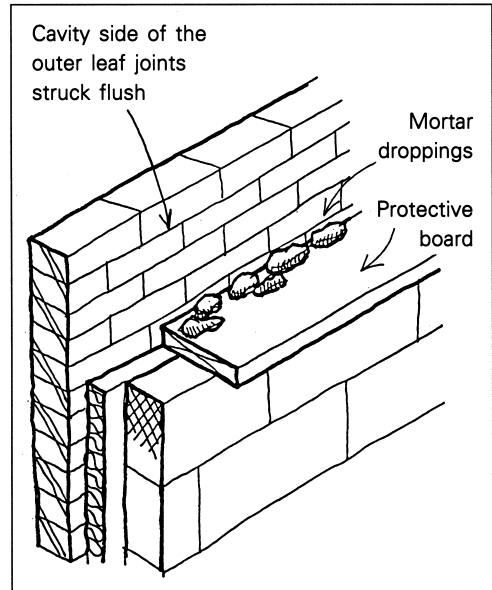


Figure 6.19 Keeping cavity insulation clean.

laminations vertical to prevent the lateral movement of moisture. (See figure 6.20) Sometimes it may be necessary to fit the batts over wall ties (for example, at a door or window opening). In such positions always cut slots neatly into the batts: never force break or impale them over the ties since this might cause the insulation to tear. (See figure 6.21)

It is considered better practice if the insulation is detailed to go the whole height of the wall, up to the verges of the gables. If this is not the case it is essential for a dpc tray, with stopped ends, to be positioned directly on top of the final layer of insulation to prevent any moisture from penetrating the outer-leaf and draining down on to the insulation.

Partial-fill cavity boards

These are generally made of glass fibre, expanded polystyrene bead board, polyisocyanurate foam, or extruded expanded polystyrene, and can be rigid or semi-rigid. They are placed tight up against the cavity side of the inner-leaf walling, resting between two rows of wall ties fitted top and bottom, with specifically designed retaining clips. To be effective the ties have to be 600mm apart and not staggered. It is important to observe that standard wall ties should never be used as

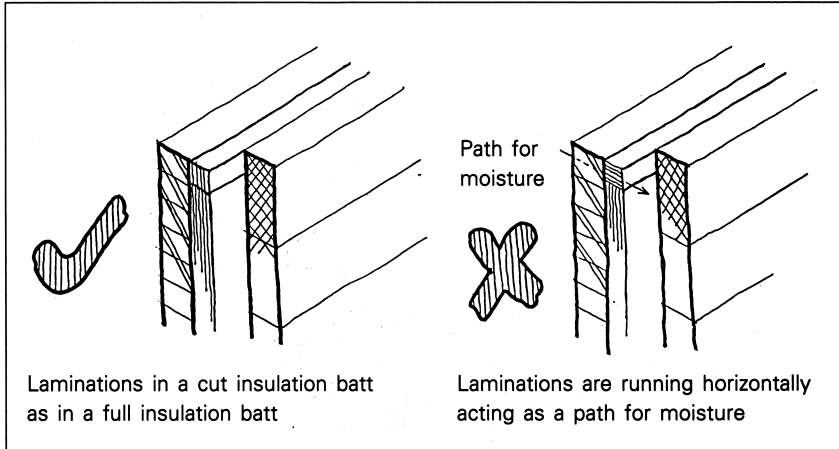


Figure 6.20 Cutting insulation batts.

a substitute for the correct ones, or any other trick be employed to retain the insulation.

Partial-fill insulation boards are positioned once the inner-leaf is raised with the wall ties correctly spaced, the joints finished flush and any mortar droppings removed. The boards are positioned to be half-bond to each other on alternate layers. Horizontal and vertical joints should be close fitting with no overlapping, unless the edges are rebated. The outer leaf is raised with care to ensure that no mortar

droppings fall into the remaining cavity space, which is not usually less than 50mm. The final course, flush with the top of the insulation is then protected by a board while the inner-leaf is raised further. Protection should be left in place at the end of a day's work.

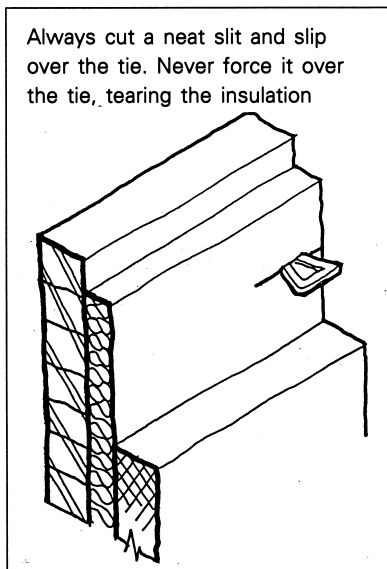


Figure 6.21 Fitting insulation over extra wall ties.

Threshold

A threshold is the base or bottom of a door opening. This is a point which is subject to much punishment and must be well detailed and constructed to resist wear and damp penetration, while being of pleasing appearance. Traditionally thresholds have been constructed of York stone. (See figure 6.22) terracotta, hard bricks or concrete brought to a finish, or covered with quarry tiles. (See figure 6.23) Today it is more common to see a hardwood cill as an integral part of the frame, usually of oak or mahogany.

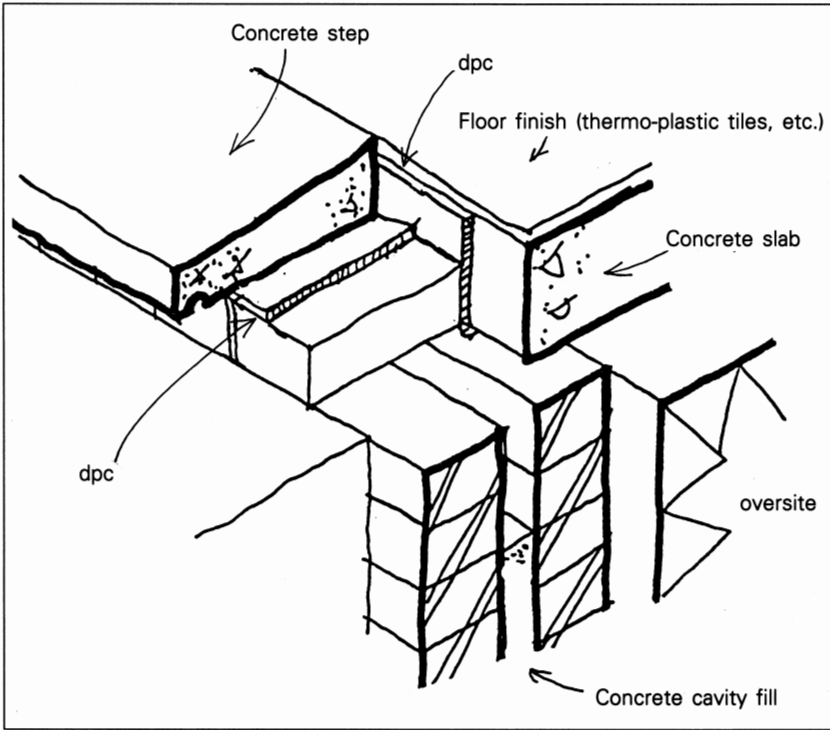


Figure 6.22 Detail of traditional door threshold, c.1950.

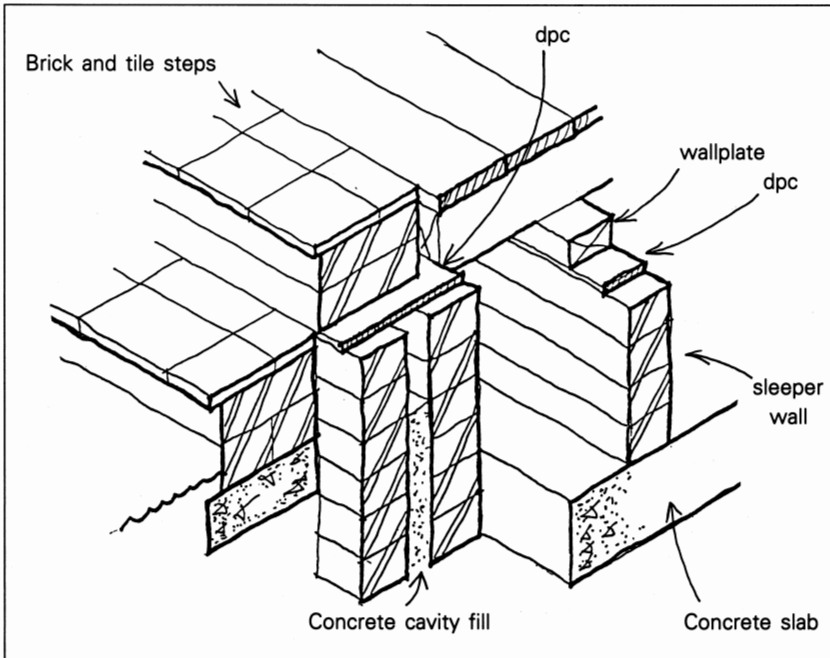


Figure 6.23 Traditional threshold with joists and boarded floor, c.1930.