

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.

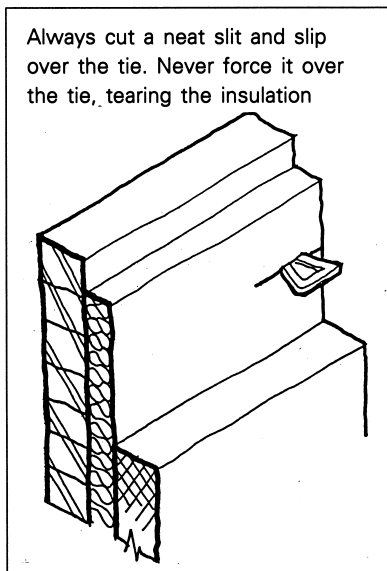


Figure 6.21 Fitting insulation over extra wall ties.

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.

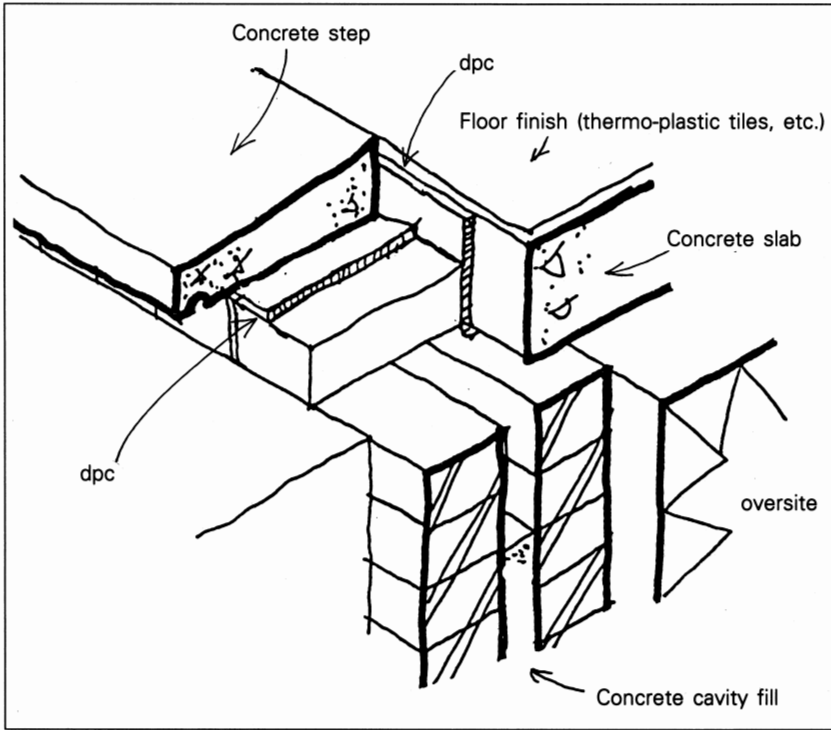


Figure 6.22 Detail of traditional door threshold, c.1950.

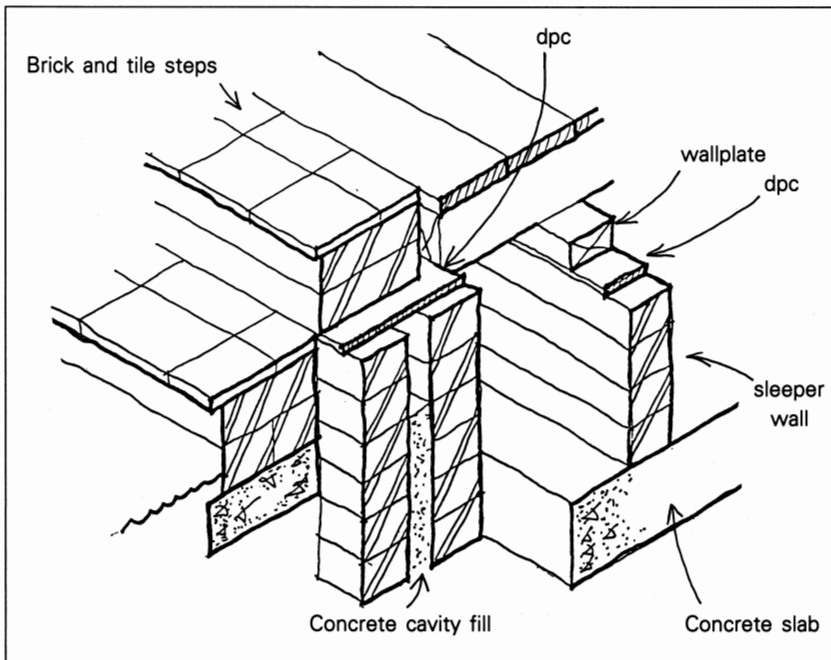


Figure 6.23 Traditional threshold with joists and boarded floor, c.1930.