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NYMNPA

19/02/2020



DESIGN & ACCESS STATEMENT for LISTED BUILDING CONSENT PROPOSED ALTERATIONS to BASEMENT ACCOMMODATION “SMUGGLERS”, YORK HOUSE. KING STREET. ROBIN HOODS BAY.

1.0. REQUIREMENT.

A Design and Access Statement is required because the property is a Listed Building.

2.0. Design Principles & Concepts.

Design Principles are strictly limited as the accommodation is existing. The overriding principle is to re-use the existing space in a new way in order to accord with principles of the Regulatory Reform Order (Fire Safety). Conceptually the main spaces for occupation are to be arranged so as to comply with the Building Regulations Approved Document B Fire Safety other than Dwellings.

3.0. Context.

The context has been appraised by conducting a survey of the existing accommodation and preparing drawings and notation which records the details of spacial arrangement and building materials used in the construction. The proposal retains the spacial arrangement and scale of the former accommodation albeit in a reordered manner.

4.0. Access.

The policy adopted for access is to retain the existing facilities since the present arrangement of space does not allow for any improvement and the location is the same as existing.

5.0. Consultation.

There has been any consultations made since the development is to retain its existing use as holiday accommodation. The property will not be affected by the development externally as there are not any works proposed to external features.

6.0. Mobility Access.

The external space which is in the ownership of the applicant is limited and would not allow any reasonable alterations to facilitate access for those people with physical disabilities. That the accommodation is in a basement location it is considered unsuitable for access and egress by persons with infirmities.

END.

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HERITAGE STATEMENT for LISTED BUILDING CONSENT PROPOSED ALTERATIONS to BASEMENT ACCOMMODATION “SMUGGLERS”, YORK HOUSE. KING STREET. ROBIN HOODS BAY.

1.0. HERITAGE STATEMENT.

This is required because the property is a Listed Building.

1.1. HISTORIC ENGLAND.

Listed Grade II 6th October 1969.

'York House 6.10.69. GV II House, circa 1840. Incised rendered walls. Welsh slate roof with barge boards and spike finials. No chimneys. Gable end to road. 2 storeys, attic and basement, 2 windows, irregular left top-glazed panelled door in pilaster-and-entablature surround with modillion cornice. Right square oriel on brackets with cast iron top guard and part of ship's stem post attached in centre. First floor two 4-pane late C19 sashes in chamfered openings; similar window in attic, with keystone over. Two C20 basement windows in chamfered surrounds and C20 area railings. Bargeboard to gable end.'

1.2. PLANNING HISTORY

- There are the following planning history records shown on the Planning Authority website for this property.
 1. 40290371A and B. 1998. Rear extension at FFL and external alterations.
 2. 40290371 1991. Removal of ship's stem to front elevation.
- 3. NYM/2018/0232/FL. 2018. Various alterations
- 4. NYM/2018/0233/LB. 2018. Various Alterations
- The building is within the Robin Hoods Bay Conservation Area and Article 4 (2) direction.
- There is not a Conservation Area Appraisal available on the Planning Authority's website.

2.0. ASSESSMENT of WORKS upon HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.

2.1 Requirement for works.

The works proposed are confined to the basement level accommodation at York House. The property was refurbished some time during the mid-1960's and is in need of refurbishment for better compliance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO), in particular means of escape in case of fire.

2.2. Preamble.

The works are predominantly to the interior of the accommodation which has concrete floors, walls which are lined with a timber frame supporting a vertical damp proof membrane and plasterboard and plaster skim coat internal face. Ceilings are of plasterboard with plaster coat finish.

2.3 Photographic Record.

The basement rooms have been photographed to provide a record of the accommodation as existing. See Appendix A.

CDM (Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015). The works are situated at basement level with a single means of escape. Contractors should make provisions for the means of escape in case of fire and any work practices which involve hot work.

3.1. DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL WORKS.

3.1.1. Remove existing Kitchen appliances consisting of electrical hob unit, cooker hood and stainless steel sink unit, water heater, base units and high level cupboards and the like. Store for re-use or disposal as client directs.

Carefully remove wall tiles from plasterboard/skim walls.

Photo Ax.A.1.

CDM.

- a). Make safe electrical connection to cooker hood, hob and oven and water heater unit.
- b). Make safe hot & cold water service pipes.
- c). Temporary stop to sink waste pipe drain connection to prevent ingress of drain odour.

Justification:

None of the work affects historic material or fabric as the various units are fixed to C20 material.

3.1.2. Remove folding glazed door & take down stothing partition wall to existing Shower Room.

Justification: The work involves removal of C20 material.

Photo Ax.A.2.

3.1.3 Remove sanitary fittings to Shower Room including WC and cistern, Saniflow unit, wall mounted wash basin, shower unit fittings, waste water pipes, light fitting and extractor fan.

Include unscrew towel rail, s/steel soap dish & t/roll holder.

Remove wall tiles on plasterboard/skim ground.

Remove C20 timber boards from wall.

Remove C20 quarry tiles from concrete floor.

Photo Ax.A.3 & 4.

CDM.

- a). Make safe electrical connections to Saniflow unit, water heater unit, shower unit, light fitting
- b). Make safe hot & cold water service pipes.
- c). Temporary stop to waste pipe drain connection to prevent ingress of drain odours.

Justification: Works do not affect historic material or fabric as fixings are to C20 material, fittings are C20.

3.1.4. Remove C20 timber door to existing rear Bedroom & adjacent partition wall.

Justification: The work involves removal of C20 material.

Photo Ax.A.5.

3.1.5. Remove plasterboard & skim coat plaster and timber framework forming service duct located at recess in Sitting Room to allow access to services.

Justification: The work involves removal of C20 material.

Photo Ax.A.6.

3.1.6. Remove incandescent light fitting, wiring and switch. Do not replace this.

CDM. Removes electrical installation from concealed space. Fire safety.

Justification: C20 materials only.

Photo Ax.A.7 & 8.

3.1.7. Take up existing C20 floor coverings to Bedroom (carpet), Kitchen area (laminated), Sitting Room (carpet) assumed to be adhered to concrete floor under. Quarry tiles to Shower Room.

Justification: The work involves removal of C20 material.

Photo Ax.A.9, 10, 11, & 12.

4.0. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

4.1.1 FORMING NEW KITCHEN TO REAR OF ACCOMMODATION SPACE.

4.1.2. Extend existing hot & cold water services & waste water pipe to location of new sink.

Justification: To accord with RRO and new layout internally.

In position shown, new sink unit can be serviced from existing sink location utilising duct at skirting level.

4.1.3. Extend electrical service connection for hob & oven.

CDM. Conceal electrical service cable to avoid possibility of accidental puncture.

Justification: Allows for cable to run through mortar joint if necessary, avoiding damage to historic fabric.

4.1.4. New switched socket outlets.

Justification: Can be contained within existing lining frame avoiding intrusion to historic fabric.

4.1.5. Install new kitchen base units and wall units.

Justification: Fixing to concrete floor and plasterboard wall.

Any necessary bracing for wall units can be incorporated in C20 installation.

4.1.6. Fixed point radiator mounted on lining wall with fused socket connection in C20 wall lining.

Extended/altered existing ring main via wall lining frame.

Justification: No disturbance to historic fabric.

4.1.7. Wall mounted lighting and switches.

Justification: Existing lighting circuit can be extended via C20 wall lining. Switches mounted on C20 material.

4.1.8. New timber stoothing partition with plasterboard & plaster coat finish.

CDM. Check floor, walls & ceiling for service pipes/wires.

Justification: Fixing to concrete floor, lined walls and plasterboard ceiling. No disturbance of historic fabric.

4.1.9. Kitchen door. Purpose made timber door with glazed panel. Head stiles and bottom rail only (no divisions) for painted finish.

Justification: To allow daylight penetration & view through for safety purposes.

Door style is of a simple form which is consistent with un-fussy basement vernacular.

4.1.10. Kitchen floor finish. Timber board effect laminate.

Justification: Complimentary to building age and accommodation.

No incursion to historic fabric as adhered to concrete floor.

4.2.1. FORMING NEW SHOWER ROOM.

4.2.2. New partition wall (Kitchen wall in 4.1.8.)

4.2.3. New purpose made door to Shower Room timber ledged & battened. Undercut 25mm at base.

Justification: Simple style vertical boarded door. Appropriate vernacular. Fixed to C20 fabric.

4.2.4. Shower room floor: prepare concrete floor surface to receive epoxy screed laid to fall 1 in 80 to form shower tray. Make up floor level generally to shower tray level approx 15mm. Re-use existing floor outlet.

Justification: Headroom limited so minimum raising of floor level.

Does not affect historic fabric.

4.2.5. Lay Altro wet room safety floor sheet in accordance with manufacturers instructions including forming to shower tray and upstand skirting to walls with welded joints.

CDM. Provide non slip surface to wetroom for users.

Justification: Low profile material maintains existing headroom levels.

Does not affect historic fabric.

4.2.6. Walls to be lined with proprietary tile backer board & finished ceramic wall tiles up to ceiling level.

Sealed tail edge detail to Altro skirting detail.

Justification: Protects wall lining from damp. Not adhered to historic fabric.

4.2.7. Install new sanitary appliances to include wc pan, seat & lid, wash basin & shower fittings. Existing waste connections & water service connections to be re-used. New saniflow macerator to be installed.

Electrically operated heated towel rail. Requires connection/isolation outside room.

Justification: Shower is in proximity to existing location so the existing floor drain can be utilised.

Other existing services such as electrical supply and water service pipes are already available.

Existing shower fan isolation switch near proximity. Lighting and switch positions near proximity.

Minimum disturbance to historic fabric as installations in C20 fabric (wall lining).

4.2.8. Provisional Item.

Due to the proposed re-arrangement of the accommodation, it will be a requirement of the Building Regulations that mechanical air extraction to the Kitchen and Shower Room facilities are provided. The existing installation is of an extract fan to the shower room which appears to be routed to external air via a duct which terminates, conjecturally, at an air grate beside the right hand side window.

See photograph Ax.A.13.

If the two fan solution is adopted, an additional route is for exhaust air from the Kitchen fan. Again it is conjecture that this would follow the route of the existing fan duct at high level behind the Sitting Room flanking wall.

It is envisaged that the upper section of the Sitting Room lining wall will need to be removed in order to expose the path of the existing ductwork so that the new duct can be installed.

It may be advantageous to consider the installation of a mechanical extraction ventilation unit at that stage, dependant upon if a suitable space can be found for its location. The advantage would be that the entire accommodation is ventilated via one duct.

Justification: Despite the conjecture, it is thought that any option would only require a new hole for the duct to be cut through the existing stone wall between the Sitting Room and the Shower Room. The hole would be within the rising duct in the right hand corner of the Sitting Room.

The Sitting Room wall lining is C20 materials and structure as opposed to historic fabric.

Additional hole cutting, approximately 100mm diameter through stonework concealed from view.

4.3.1. ALTERATIONS to SITTING ROOM.

4.3.2. Service duct right hand side corner.

At the time of conducting the survey of the property access to the duct was limited to an inspection panel at low level. Photographs Ax.A.7 and 8 show an idea of the arrangement of the duct.

The removal of the surrounding casement (3.1.5.) is intended to allow a more detailed inspection of the duct in order to assess Building Regulation matters appertaining to the fire proofing requirements. At this stage it is thought that work will provisionally amount to:

4.3.3. Inspection of existing waste pipe layout and removing any unnecessary joints and/or combining waste pipes into one. Requires discussion with Building Control on-site to resolve.

Justification: To avert problems with multiple pipework for future maintenance.
Pipework is C20 uPVC so not historic fabric.

4.3.4. Fit 9.5mm plasterboard and 12mm Supalux board to underside floor joists & to abut existing walls/ ceiling boards. Gaps closed with intumescent pointing material. Rockwool between joists.

CDM. To provide 1hr. fire resistance to the ground floor deck from below.

Justification: Ceiling material affixed to the floor joists and therefore not extra-ordinary.

4.3.5. Where waste pipes are routed below floor level from above the voids between pipes and surrounding structure are to be filled with compressed Envirograph Intumescent Pillows as manufacturers instructions to provide up to 4 hours fire resistance. (See Envirograph literature).

CDM. To provide fire resistance to the ground floor deck form below.

Justification: The pillows form to the surrounding structure and do not require fixings therefore not disturbing historic fabric.

4.3.6. Extract ventilation pipes. At the junction with the Sitting Room face of the Shower Room wall, Envirograph CLVM sleeves inserted into wall holes to surround duct pipe.

CDM. To provide minimum 1 hour fire resistance between accommodation and service duct.

Justification: To provide fire safety to occupants with minimum of visual intrusion to historic fabric.

4.3.7. Where vent pipes pass through brickwork wall (Sitting Room side of duct) voids are to be filled with compressed Envirograph Intumescent Pillows as manufacturers instructions to provide up to 4 hours fire resistance. (See Envirograph literature).

CDM. To provide fire stopping to void beyond in lining wall for safety of occupants.

Justification: Intumescent Pillows do not require fixing to structure therefore historic fabric is not disturbed.

4.3.8. Fix electrical junction box firmly to wall and fix electrical wiring securely to wall.

CDM. To avoid accidental damage to box/wiring due to being loosely laid.

Justification: C20 assembly and no historic fabric affected save for small holes to fix box to wall. Explore possibility of fixing to brick wall (dependant upon wire lengths) to avoid fixing to stonework.

4.3.9. Construct new vertical service duct wall using Promat Promatect 20mm board to provide 1 hour fire protection screwed to metal angles 30x30x0.8mm with M4 30mm c/sunk head self tapping screws as manufacturers details and instructions. Where angles fixed to masonry use fire resistant plugs. Smooth face finish, sealed for decoration water based emulsion to Sitting Room side.

Where cavity to wall lining exposed use Promatect detail to seal.

Justification: Fixing to C20 materials.

Where angles fixed to stonework intrusion is minimal and obscured from view.

4.3.10. Lay new carpet to concrete floor.

Justification: Affixed to concrete floor therefore historic fabric not compromised.

4.4.0. GENERALLY.

4.4.1. Electrical Installations.

The alterations to electrical wiring circuits, socket outlets, light fittings and switches and the like are envisaged to be capable of being installed almost entirely within C20 lining walls. Photo Ax.A.10

Justification: No historic fabric envisaged to be disturbed.

4.4.2. Decorations.

The internal faces of all of the accommodation are plastered board to walls and ceilings, concrete to floors. Decoration can be as desired by the applicant.

Justification: No historic fabric to be painted.

4.4.3. Provisionally. C20 timber skirting boards are to be renewed with more appropriate mouldings.

Photo Ax.A.10

Justification: Existing skirtings C20 19 x 75mm with bull nose moulding. Architraves 19 x 50 ditto.

Suggested: skirtings 21 x 125mm with chamfered edge.

Architraves 21 x 75mm with chamfered edge.

END of PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

5.0. List of Drawings showing the Impact of the proposed works

- 234.01 Ground Floor Plan as Existing & as Proposed
- 234.02 Lower Floor & West Elevation as Existing
- 234.03 South Elevation as Existing.
- 234.10 Lower Floor & West Elevation as Proposed.
- 234.11 South Elevation as Proposed.

6.0. CONCLUSION of ASSESSMENT.

The overall conclusion drawn is that the proposed works are confined to the alteration of twentieth century (C20) existing works which:

- a). Do not impact upon the significance of the asset;
- b). Do not affects the setting of the asset.
- c). Do not affect the integrity of the building as an historic asset, being non-destructive in intent and nature.
- d). Heritage benefits; the works address the lack of maintenance and therefore extend the longevity of the asset to the benefit of the public.

7.0. MITIGATION STRATEGY.

7.1. The Works.

3.2.1. There has not been any aspect of work that has been proposed which purposely removes/destroys historic fabric, without absolute necessity for the sustainability of the asset.

3.2.2. There has not been any aspect of work proposed which purposely alters the external appearance of the asset in a way which is inconsistent with its Listing.

3.2.3. Where existing historic material or constructions are being repaired the traditional materials and methods of construction are proposed to be employed. None foreseen at this stage.

3.2.4. Alterations have been confined to existing twentieth century installations.

8.0. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS.

It is the intention that the property be brought up to a standard which is befitting of its use as a holiday cottage whilst improving and maintaining the qualities of the historic asset and its contribution to the wider and immediate, historic environment. This is to be achieved with minimal effect upon the asset or upon the fabric of the asset

APPENDIX A FOLLOWS SHOWING PHOTOGRAPHS REFERRED TO.

APPENDIX B FOLLOWS SHOWING EXAMPLES of PROPOSED NEW DOORS.

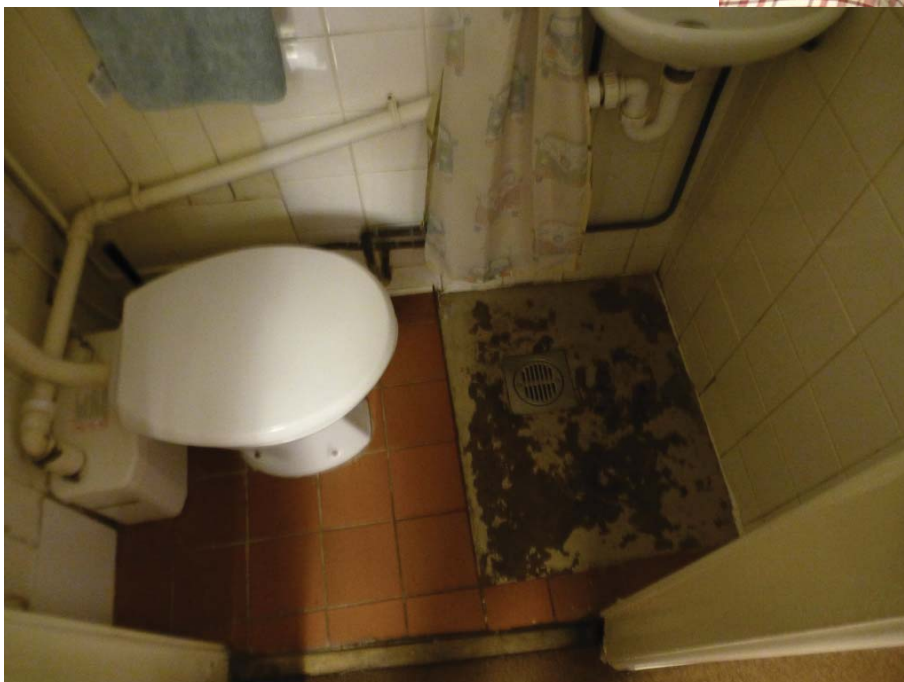
APPENDIX A.
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS



Ax.A.1. KITCHEN UNITS



Ax.A.2.
SHOWER ROOM DOOR & PARTITION WALL



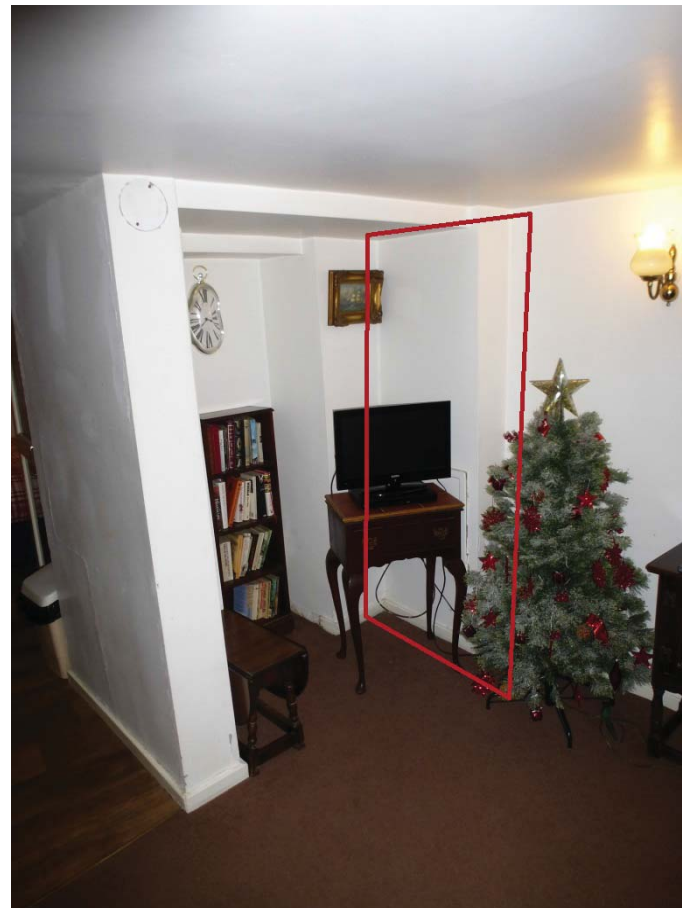
Ax.A.3. SHOWER ROOM
INTERIOR.

Ax.A.4. SHOWER ROOM.



Ax.A.5. BEDROOM DOOR.

KITCHEN/BEDROOM PARTITION.

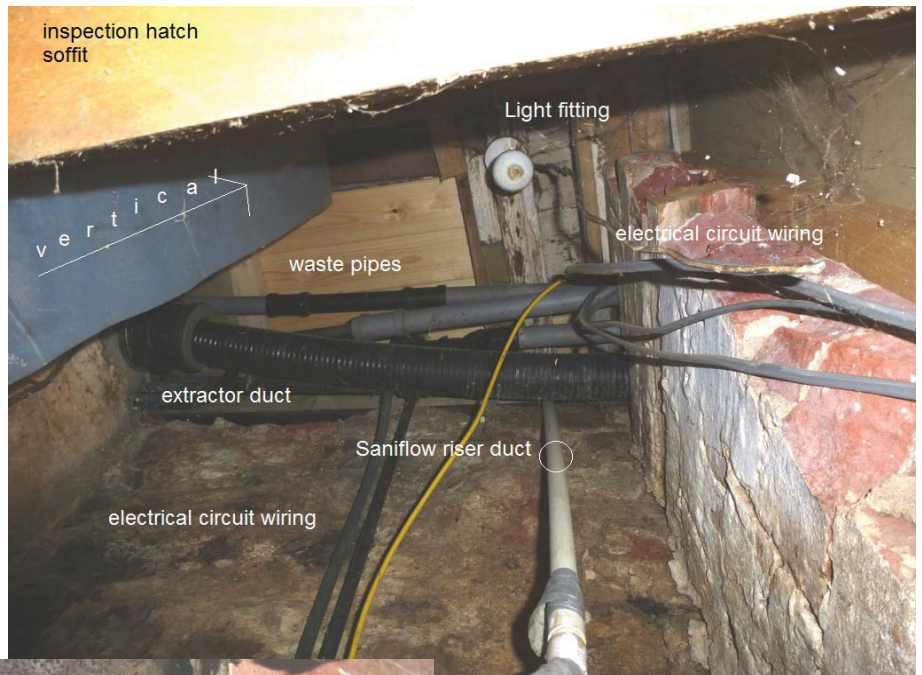


Ax.A.6. LOCATION of SERVICE DUCT
in SITTING ROOM

Ax.A.8.

Michael Miller BA. (Hons) ARCH. MCIAT
Member of The Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists

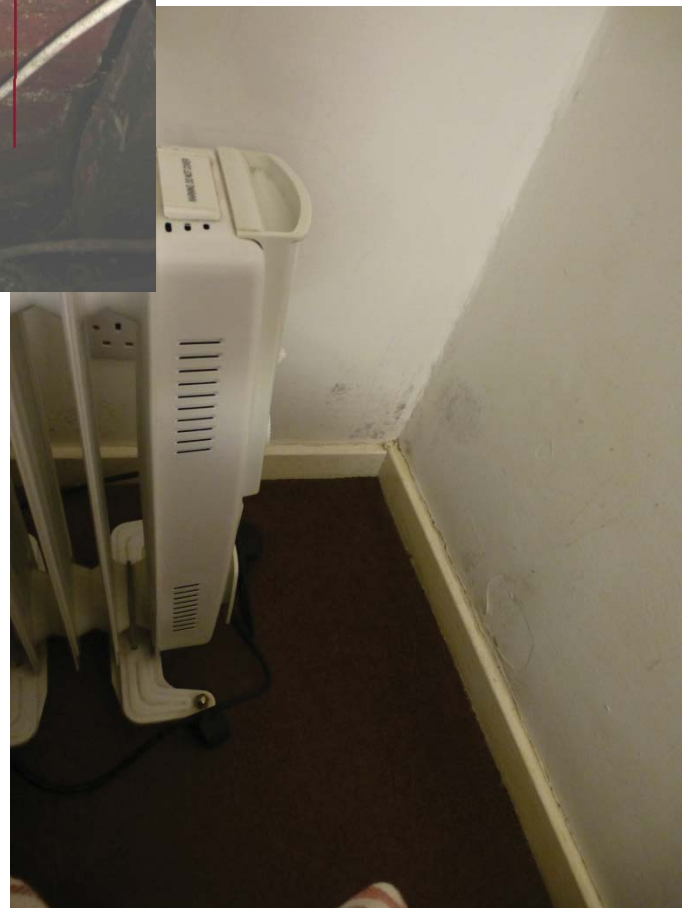
AX.A.7
SERVICE DUCT INTERIOR.



Ax.A.8.
SERVICE DUCT INTERIOR



Ax.A.9. BEDROOM CARPET
SKIRTING BOARD





Ax.A.10. TYPICAL ELECTRICAL SOCKET 
OUTLET IN LINING WALL



Ax.A.11. EXTERNAL LANDING &
ENTRANCE DOOR.



Ax.A.12. INTERNAL VIEW of
WEST WALL.



Ax.A.13. EXTERNAL WALL.
WEST ELEVATION.



Ax.A.14. EXTERNAL WALL.
WEST ELEVATION



APPENDIX B.

PROPOSED INTERNAL DOORS

Ax.B.1. KITCHEN DOOR.

See 234.12 Proposed doors drawing.



Ax.B.2 SHOWER ROOM TIMBER BOARD & BATTEN DOOR.

See 234.12 Proposed doors drawing.



APPENDIX C.
FIRE STOP PRODUCTS REFERRED TO.



Product Number: 1

Intumescent Fire & Smoke Stop Pillows

Description:

A true Intumescent pillow. Hardwearing coated cloth filled with pieces of fireproof sponge and Envirograf® intumescent material. They are soft and pliable enabling them to be wrapped around services and to fill awkward areas. The pillows are ideal for packing into gaps around pipes, cables and over trays. They can fit into any size opening and can give permanent or temporary fire protection and smoke sealing. The pillows are ideal for use in computer areas, clean and sterile areas and they can be pushed into any opening in any manner without affecting their fire protection properties. (No special tools or skills are required).

Advantage:

Clean to fix, no extras required, even around combustible services. No health hazard. Simple to install. Dust free. For use in computer or sterile areas. Easily removed for alteration to services. Light in weight. Suitable for vertical and horizontal holes. Does not have to be fitted uniformly. Can have tags fitted to join all bags together, to a cable tray or to trunking, so that they have to be refitted after removal. Available in a wide range of sizes (see Price List or Technical Data Sheet) and other sizes can be made to order.

Installation:

The pillows can be folded to fit between pipes and services. For vertical openings i.e. in walls, build the pillows in rows and staggered in formation compressing each pillow to ensure all gaps are filled to stop the passage of smoke. For horizontal openings i.e. Floors, build together as in walls, but where openings are greater than 700mm x 400mm to prevent sagging, supply additional support by fixing wire mesh into the opening first.





Product Number: 1

Intumescent Fire & Smoke Stop Pillows

Description:

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Material Specification:

This product is a flexible glass cloth bag filled with a fire proof sponge and intumescent material. Fire proof sponge is manufactured by post treatment of flexible polyurethane with flame retardants, particulate filler and a polymeric bonding agent.

Multigraf Intumescent material chemical constitution:

Mineral Wool Fibre	20-70% by weight
Exfoliating Graphite	20-60% by weight
Organic Binder (including adhesive coating)	5.0-30% by weight

Ordering references:

REF	SIZE IN MM	THICKNESS	REF	SIZE IN MM	THICKNESS
P1	150 x 150	40mm	P2000	135 x 135	30mm
P2	225 x 225	40mm	P2001	200 x 130	30mm
P3	300 x 300	40mm	P2002	230 x 130	30mm
P4	250 x 127	40mm	P2003	300 x 100	40mm
P5	250 x 127	80mm	P2004	300 x 200	40mm
P6	300 x 300	80mm	P2005	300 x 150	200mm
P7	225 x 225	80mm			
P8	150 x 100	100mm			
P9	200 x 100	100mm			
P10	250 x 100	100mm			
P11	350 x 100	100mm			
P12	500 x 100	100mm			
P13	300 x 200	100mm			
P14	500 x 200	100mm			

Test Details:

	<u>Integrity</u>	<u>Insulation</u>
Fulmer Yarsley - J85007/1	128 Minutes	113 Minutes
Warrington - 40704	75 Minutes	N/A



Product Number: 33

CLVM Clipper Range for toilet ventilation fire protection

Description:

Where toilet ventilation fan units fit onto ceilings or walls fire protection is needed where either PVC or flexible PVC pipes are used, Envirograf® CLVM allows the pipe to be slid down the unit. Having intumescent inside the top of the unit which seals off in a fire & intumescent round the base of the unit to seal onto the plasterboard or lath & plaster, holding the unit into position.



CLVM Clipper Range for toilet ventilation fire protection



CLVM Clipper Range for toilet ventilation fire protection

Material Specification:

Multigraf Intumescent material chemical constitution	
Mineral Wool Fibre	20-70% by weight
Exfoliating Graphite	20-60% by weight
Organic Binder (including adhesive coating)	5-30% by weight

Test Details:

Tested to BS476 Parts 20/21/22 (1987).
BS-EN 1363-3 90 minutes fire protection



Product Number: 33
Firoblok® – Intumescent Toilet /Bathroom
Ventilation Outlet Protection
LV, LV /P, LVM100, LVML, EC

Description:

Intumescent protection for both ceiling and wall ventilation outlets. Can be easily installed. Used with outlets which connect to toilet/bathroom ventilation fans.

Application:

The LV range is an internal liner for inside plastic and metal pipes from extractors and loo vents which will seal off in a fire preventing it from getting into the cavity and hollow walls.

The LV /P is a length of grey PVC 110OD pipe with internal intumescent liner fitted.

The LVM100 is a 100mm length of metal pipe with internal intumescent liner fitted, for cavity walls.

The LVML is a metal sleeve with fixing brackets and internal intumescent liner for round PVC and flexible pipes in ceilings and walls can be surface mounted or rebated

The EC range is an externally fitted protection sleeve for PVC ventilation outlets.

(Please see price list for full range and available sizes)

- 1) Peel off the backing paper to reveal the self-adhesive strip on the back of the LV intumescent liner
- 2) Push the LV liner inside the pipe, leave 30mm clear for the ventilation grille to be inserted if necessary



- 3) Press on the LV liner to fix in position using the self-adhesive strip. Any overlap can be trimmed using a sharp knife as shown
- 4) Affix protection label adjacent to the protected service.



FIROBLOK FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

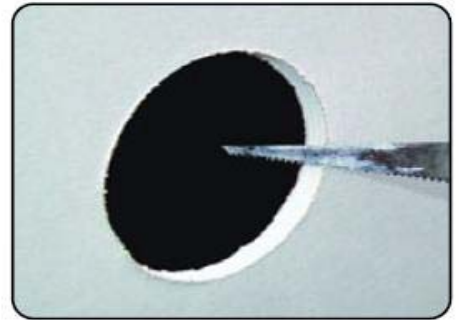
Firoblok sleeve can be easily fitted from above or below the ceiling



STEP 1: mark the outline for the Firoblok sleeve on the substrate



STEP 2: cut out the hole with a powered hole saw or see step 3



STEP 3: neatly cut out the hole with a padsaw and clean edges



STEP 4: fit the Firoblok sleeve over the vent and fit to the ducting



STEP 5: push the assembly back into the substrate until flush



STEP 6: the finished vent with fire protection – a neatly finished job!

WARRINGTON FIRE TEST RESULT: 90 MINS



This product has been rigorously tested at Warrington Fire establishment and it was found to maintain its integrity for a period of 90 minutes. Upon inspection after the test, the intumescent material had expanded exceptionally well to fill the gap and stop the fire transmission to the other side, once more proving that passive intumescent fire protection products protect property and lives!

ORDERING REFERENCES

Ref.	Description	To Suit Fan/Vent Outside Diameter	Cut Hole Diameter
EC 80	Firoblok vent sleeve	80mm	88mm
EC100	Firoblok vent sleeve	100mm	121mm
EC125	Firoblok vent sleeve	125mm	142mm
EC150	Firoblok vent sleeve	150mm	171mm

All sleeves can be made 50mm deep into the cavity. Other sizes can be made to order. Please ask for details.

Promat SUPALUX®

Promat SUPALUX® is a non-combustible calcium silicate board reinforced with selected fibres and fillers. It is formulated without inorganic fibres and does not contain formaldehyde.

Promat SUPALUX® is off-white in colour and has a smooth finish on one face with a sanded reverse face. Promat SUPALUX® can be left undecorated or easily finished with paints, wallpapers or tiles.

Promat SUPALUX® is resistant to the effects of moisture and will not physically deteriorate when used in damp or humid conditions. Performance characteristics are not degraded by age or moisture.

Promat SUPALUX® is also produced as bevelled edge panels for suspended ceilings using a concealed grid system.

A safety information sheet is available from the Promat Technical Services Department and, as with any other materials, should be read before working with the board. The board is not classified as a dangerous substance and so no special provisions are required regarding the carriage and disposal of the product to landfill. They can be placed in an on-site skip with other general building waste which should be disposed of by a registered contractor.

Property	Condition	Unit	Value
Flexural Strength*	Average, dry	N/mm ²	≥ 4.5
Modulus of elasticity E	Average, dry	N/mm ²	6000
Tensile Strength (parallel)*	Average, dry	N/mm ²	0.99
Compressive Strength*	Average, dry	N/mm ²	9.3

*Reference ETA 07/0176

APPLICATIONS

- Timber and steel frame partitions
- Single skin solid wall
- Fire protection to timber floors and mezzanine floors
- Wall, ceiling linings and suspended ceilings
- Ducting and structural steelwork casings
- Construction and upgrading of timber or panelled doors
- Fire protection of wind posts
- Soffits
- Fire protection of thatched roofs



Chapter 2: User Guide

Promat SUPALUX®



Note: All physical property values are averages based on standard production. The figures can change dependent on the test methods used. If a particular value is of prime importance for a specification, please contact Promat Technical Services Department.

Table 2q General Technical Data		
Designation	Calcium silicate	
Material class	Non-combustible	
Surface spread of flame	Class 1	
Building Regulations classification	Class 0	
Nominal dry density (average) kg/m ³	950	
Alkalinity (approximately) pH	7-10	
Thermal conductivity (approximately) at 20°C W/mK	0.17	
Coefficient of expansion (20-100°C) m/mK	9 x 10 ⁻⁶	
Nominal moisture content (ambient) %	6	
Moisture movement (ambient to saturated) %	≤ 0.1	
Thickness tolerance of standard boards (mm)	(6-12mm) ± 0.5 (15-20mm) ± 1.0 (25mm) ± 1.5	
Water vapour resistivity MNs/gm	98	
Length x Width tolerance of standard boards (mm)	± 3.0	
Surface condition	Front face Back face	Smooth, un-sanded Sanded

Table 2r Board Format Data			
Thickness (mm)	Length x Width (mm)	Approx. Weight (kg/m ²),	
		Dry	With approximately 6% moisture
6	2440 x 1220	5.7	6.0
	2500 x 1200	5.7	6.0
9	1220 x 1220	8.6	9.1
	2440 x 1220	8.6	9.1
	2500 x 1200	8.6	9.1
12	1220 x 1220	11.4	12.1
	2440 x 1220	11.4	12.1
	2500 x 1200	11.4	12.1
15	2440 x 1220	14.3	15.1
	2500 x 1200	14.3	15.1
20	2500 x 1250	19.0	20.1
25	2500 x 1250	23.8	25.2

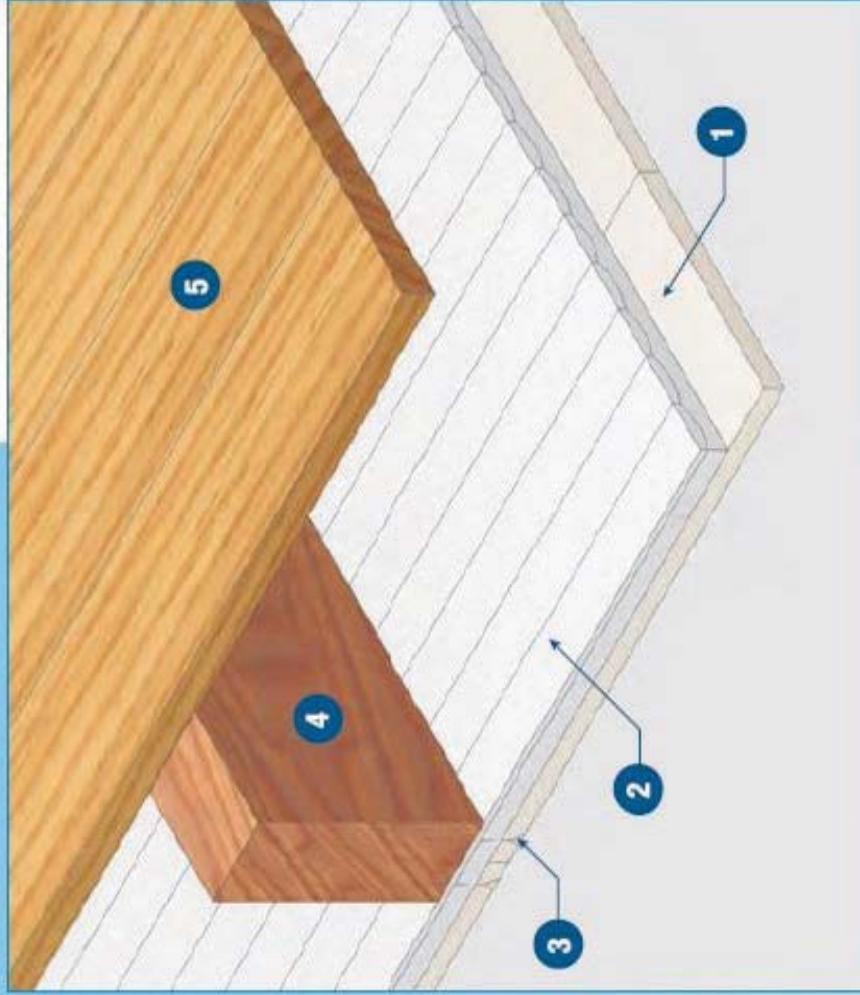
Note: Bevelled edge ceiling tiles are also available. Other sizes are available upon request.

UPGRADING EXISTING CEILING FROM BELOW

TECHNICAL DATA

60 minutes fire rating, loadbearing capacity, integrity and insulation in accordance with the criteria of BS 476: Part 21: 1987.

1. Promat SUPALUX® boards, 12mm thick.
2. Either 9.5mm gypsum wallboard or lath and plaster. If lath and plaster, it is normally advisable to underline the existing ceiling with chicken wire mesh and timber battens before securing Promat SUPALUX®.
3. M4 woodscrews at 300mm centres to each joist, select screw length to provide at least 50mm penetration into the timber joist.
4. Timber joists, minimum 150mm x 50mm at maximum 610mm centres.
5. T & G or square-edged flooring, minimum 22mm thick. Secure 4.8mm hardboard over square-edged floorboards.



The construction, maximum span and maximum loading on all timber floors should be in accordance with BS 5268: Part 2.



Product Number: 148 Gas Flue Inspection Hatch

Description:

A new inspection hatch with a spring-loaded latch fastener, a hatch cover with a fire protection lining and fire/smoke seals. An insulated version is also available.

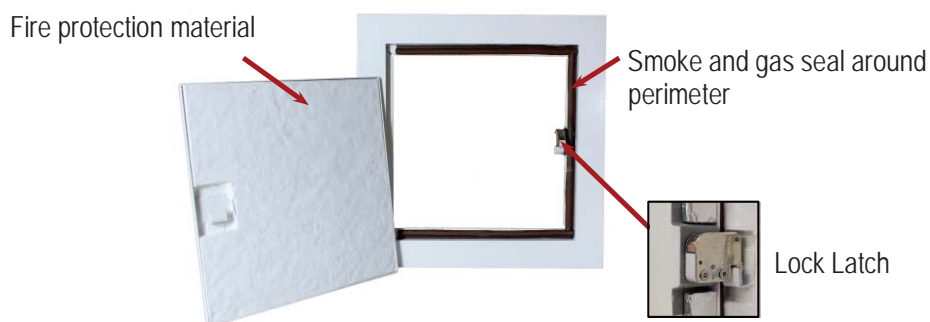
Application:

Use the cut-out size for a specific hatch to prepare the opening in the wall or ceiling. The hatch surround is simply screwed into place using the pre-drilled holes (2 holes on all 4 sides). All fixings are internal.



Pre-drilled fixing holes

The hatch comes powder coated in white but can be easily painted over with emulsion to match existing decor. The hatch is fitted with a lock latch mechanism which is durable and hidden from view. Press the door to release the latch. The door can be taken out to give complete viewing inside the ducting. The hatch can be fitted horizontally or vertically; suitable for walls or ceilings. Can be made to any size.





Product Number: 148 Gas Flue Inspection Hatch

Description:

A new inspection hatch with a spring-loaded latch fastener, a hatch cover with a fire protection lining and fire/smoke seals. An insulated version is also available.

Uses:

On buildings that were built after 2000 where gas flues pass through plaster board ducting through rooms to vent on outside wall Gas and Building Regulations now require fire rated access panels in order to view the joints and the fixing of pipes.

Material specification:

- Zintec steel plate hatch surround and door.
- Internal locking device.
- Fire protection material fitted in door.
- Intumescent, smoke and gas seals fitted round perimeter of hatch.
- Sponge insulation (Acoustic insulated version)

Available sizes and ordering references:

Standard non-insulated version

REF:	WIDTH X HEIGHT mm
ISL/GFH/30/19	300 X 190
ISL/GFH/40/19	400 X 190
ISL/GFH/30/23	300 X 230
ISL/GFH/20/20	200 X 200
ISL/GFH/30/30	300 X 300

Acoustic *insulated* version

REF:	WIDTH X HEIGHT mm
ISL/IGFH/30/19	300 X 190
ISL/IGFH/40/19	400 X 190
ISL/IGFH/30/23	300 X 230
ISL/IGFH/20/20	200 X 200
ISL/IGFH/30/30	300 X 300

Note: Can be made to any size – prices quoted on requested

The unit has 1 -2 hour fire protection according to BS476 Part 22