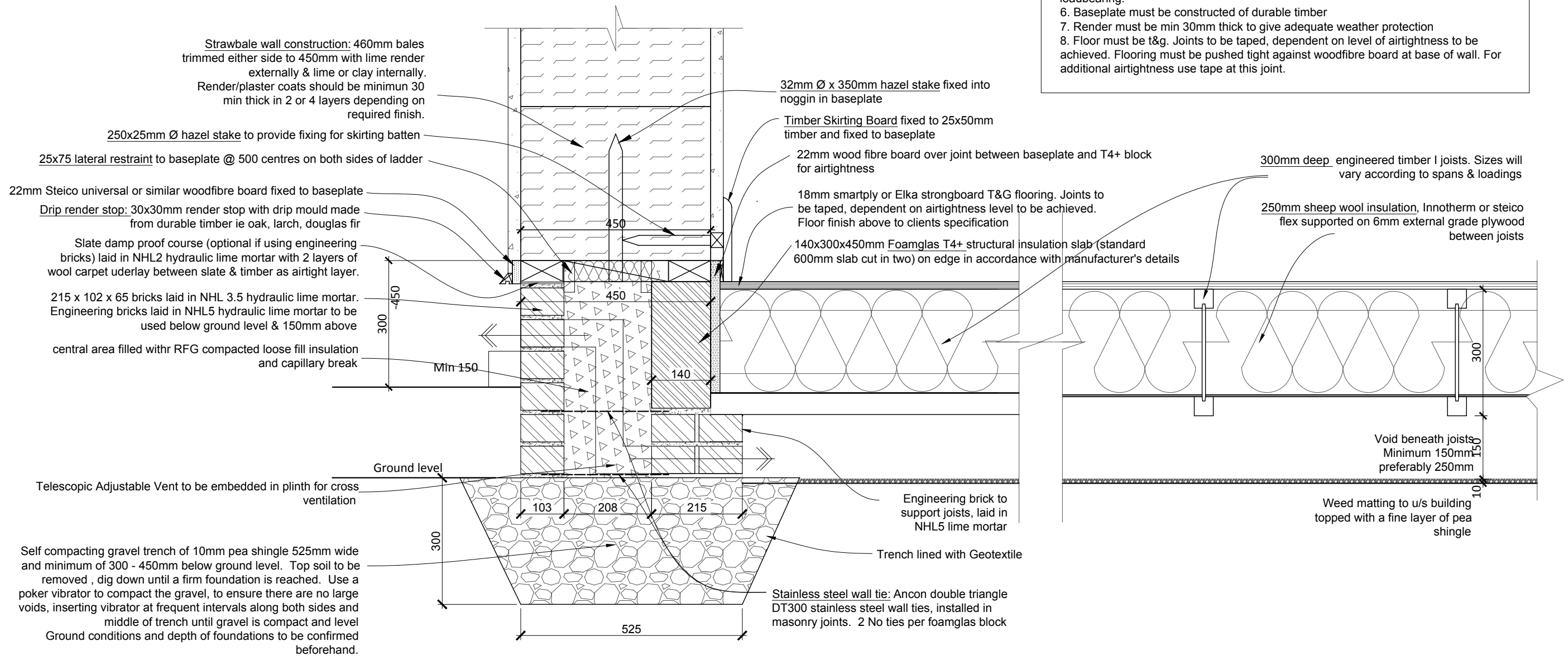


NOTES:

1. Straw to be min 300mm above ground level, preferably 450mm
2. Size and spacing of floor joists will vary depending on joist span, spacing and loading.
3. Bearing capacity of subsoil must be determined, this dictates depth of foundations, which should begin at level of good bearing soil. Otherwise another type of foundation that spreads the load should be chosen
4. Board materials should be free of added formaldehyde, floor insulation should be a natural fibre.
5. This is not a cavity wall foundation. The outer & inner walls plus the central fill are all loadbearing.
6. Baseplate must be constructed of durable timber
7. Render must be min 30mm thick to give adequate weather protection
8. Floor must be t&g. Joints to be taped, dependent on level of airtightness to be achieved. Flooring must be pushed tight against woodfibre board at base of wall. For additional airtightness use tape at this joint.



These foundations are designed specifically to deal with moisture buildup in walls by the use of natural materials & traditional design. Moisture buildup is caused either by rising damp or by moisture collecting at the base of a wall over long periods of time due to the use of inappropriate materials. RFG FoamGlas, slate, engineering brick and many types of stone prevent rising damp because they are non-porous materials that do not allow moisture to wick upwards from the ground. The use of these materials in combination with breathable mortars such as lime and clay means that there is no need to use a plastic damp proof course. The self-draining design in combination with no waterproof membranes ensures that any potential build up of moisture can dissipate safely away into the earth. In addition the central core of RFG is a capillary break that protects the building from rising damp.