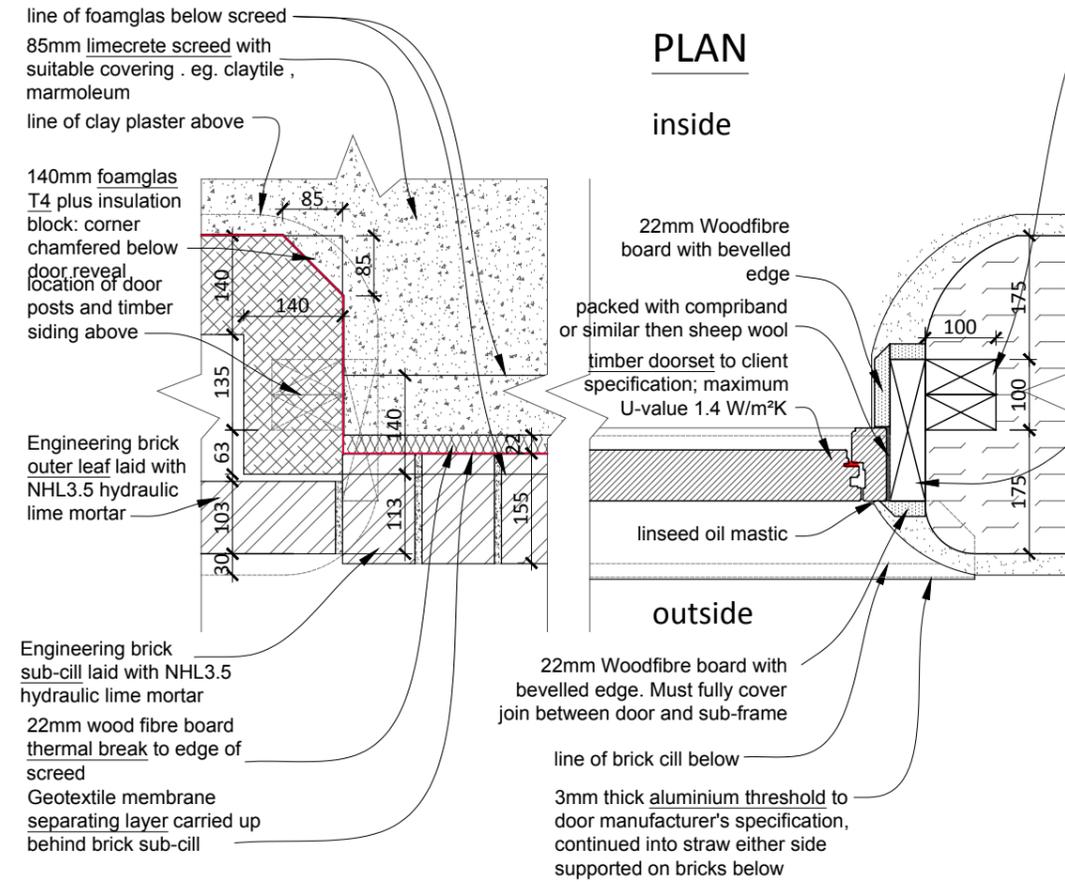


There must be no deviation from these details without written agreement from Straw Works Ltd.

Any bales above door to be compressed

All board materials to be formaldehyde free eg. smartply or egger HDX board; all timber products to be FSC certified.

NOTE: See door detail 02-02 for detail where door head is fitted to underside of box beam



2no. 100x50mm rough sawn timber posts nailed together; fixed to base plate and slotted into wallplate
Posts must not be altered to one single timber nor must the orientation of the 2 timbers be changed, due to added strength of design as shown

200x50mm timber subframe to bring door towards exterior face of wall, fixed to door posts; door frame fixed flush with sub frame

22mm wood fibre board

linseed oil mastic

30x30mm durable timber drip profile (e.g. larch, oak, douglas fir)

compriband or similar to head of window packed with sheep wool

Geotextile membrane separating layer carried up behind brick sub-cill

3mm thick aluminium threshold to door manufacturer's specification, continued into straw either side

Oak drip render stop continuing around corner

Engineering brick sub-cill laid to fall in NHL3.5 hydraulic lime mortar

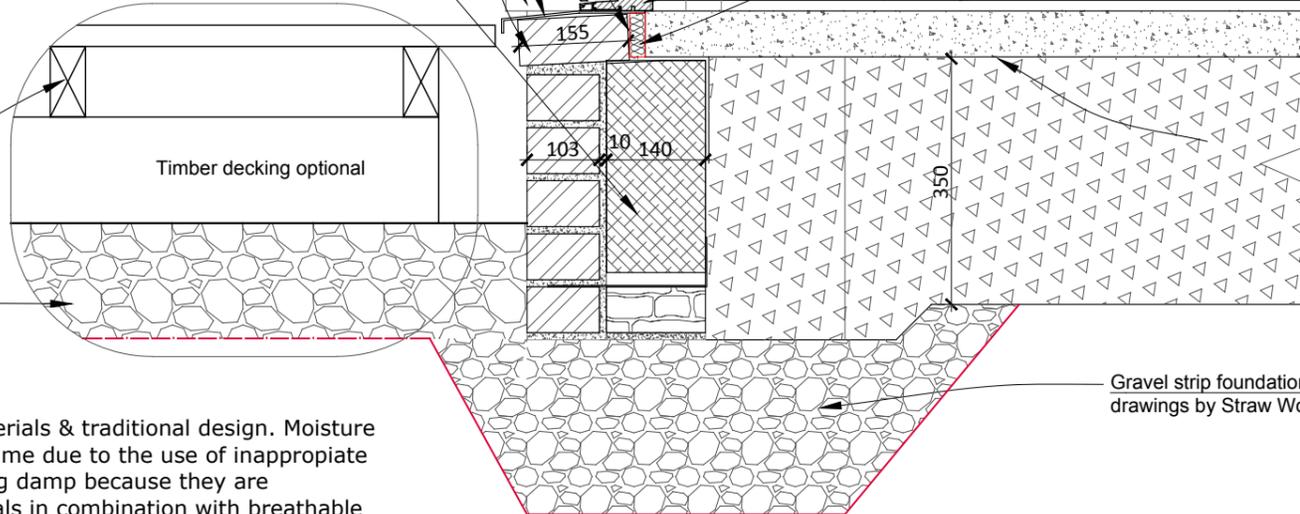
Foamglas T4+ structural insulation slab on edge: held against outer leaf below doors with lime mortar

compriband tape or similar can be used between window & subframe with sheepswool insulation packed into gaps.

Timber decking optional:

Durable timber decking construction: refer to Straw Works details

Decking foundations: 150mm free-draining gravel on geotextile membrane



Limecrete slab buildup and insulation: refer to Straw Works Ltd. drawing 05-01 and manufacturer's details and specification

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. Technopor (or similar), 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 RFG is a capillary break that protects the building from rising damp.