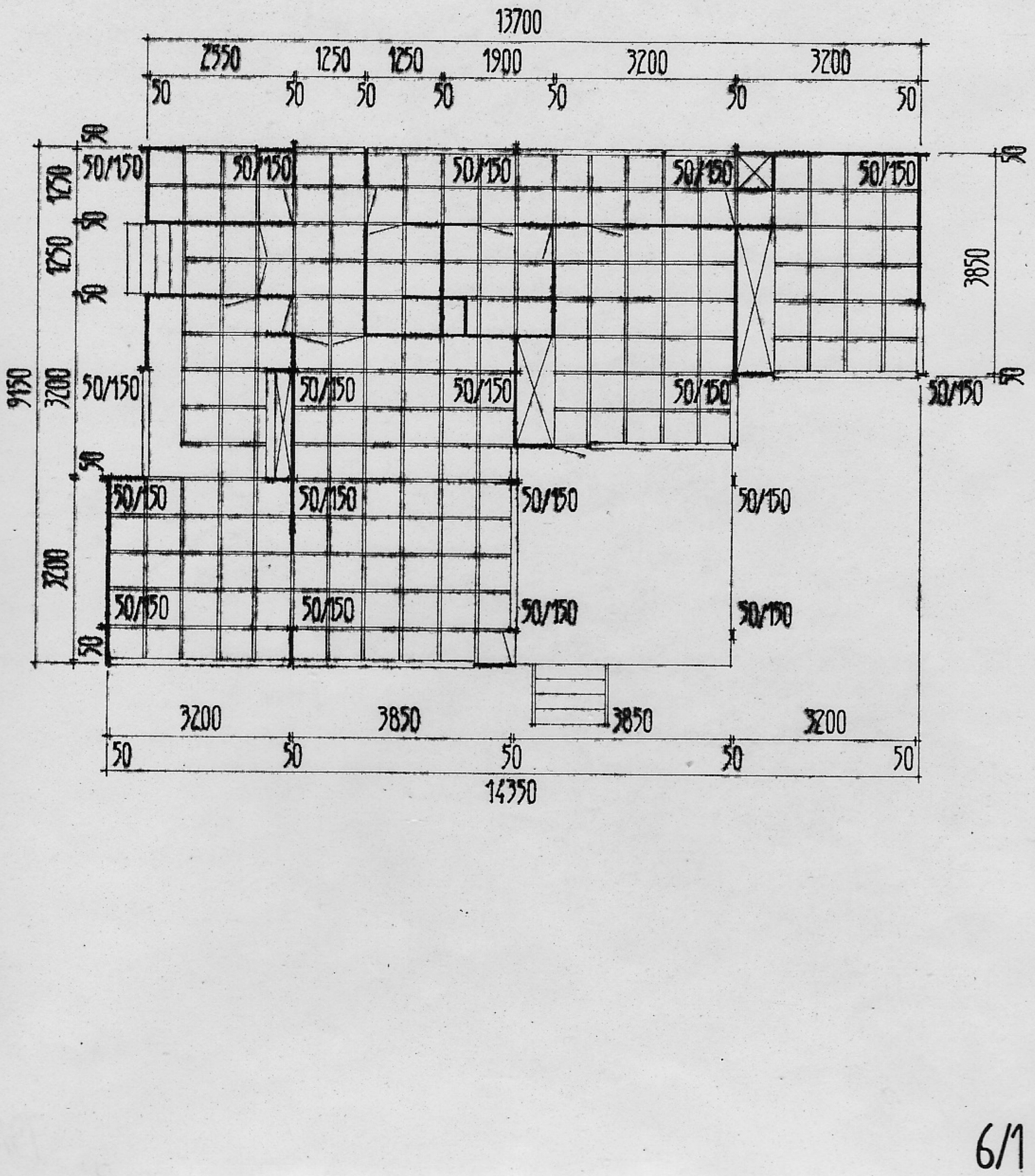
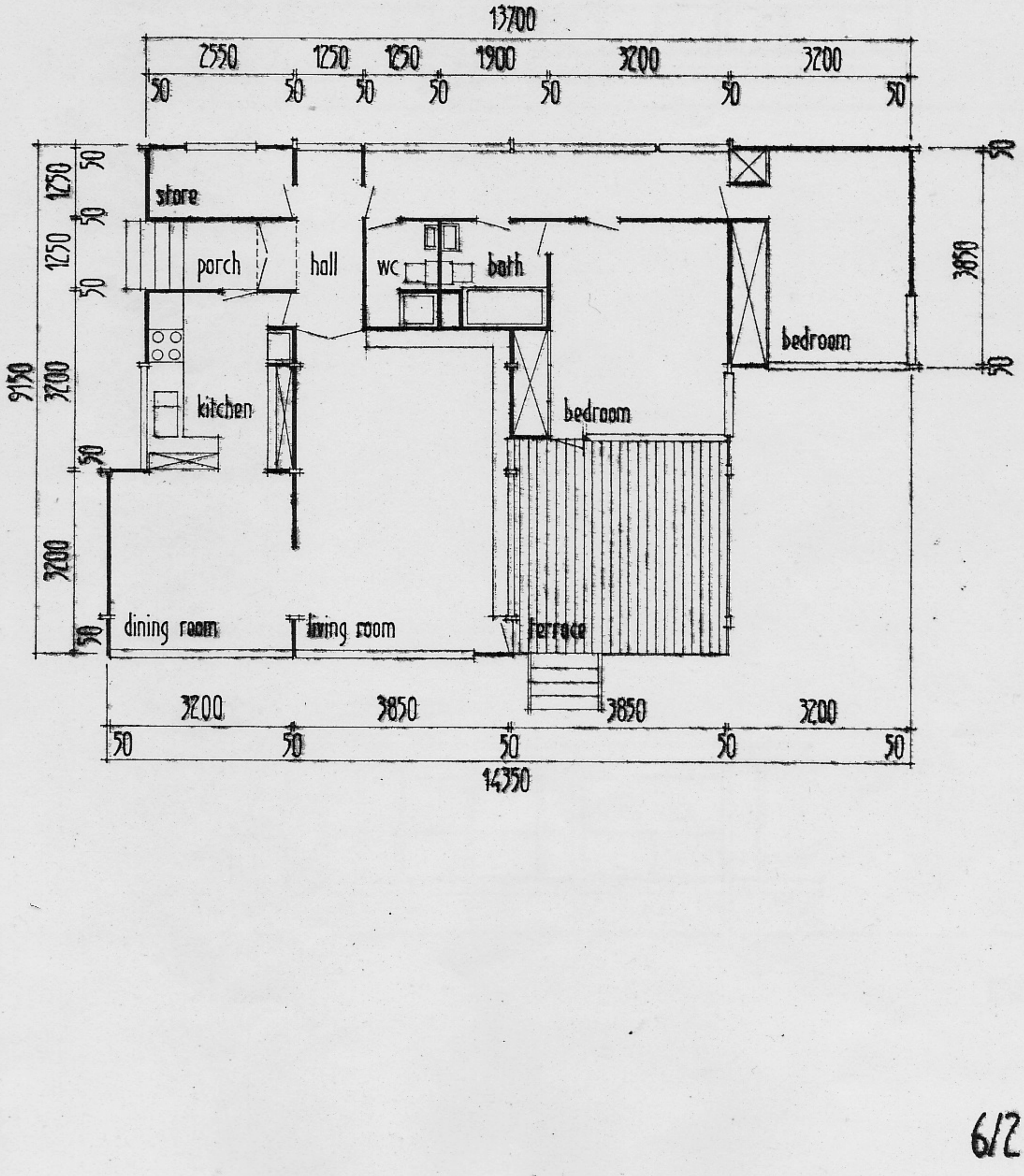
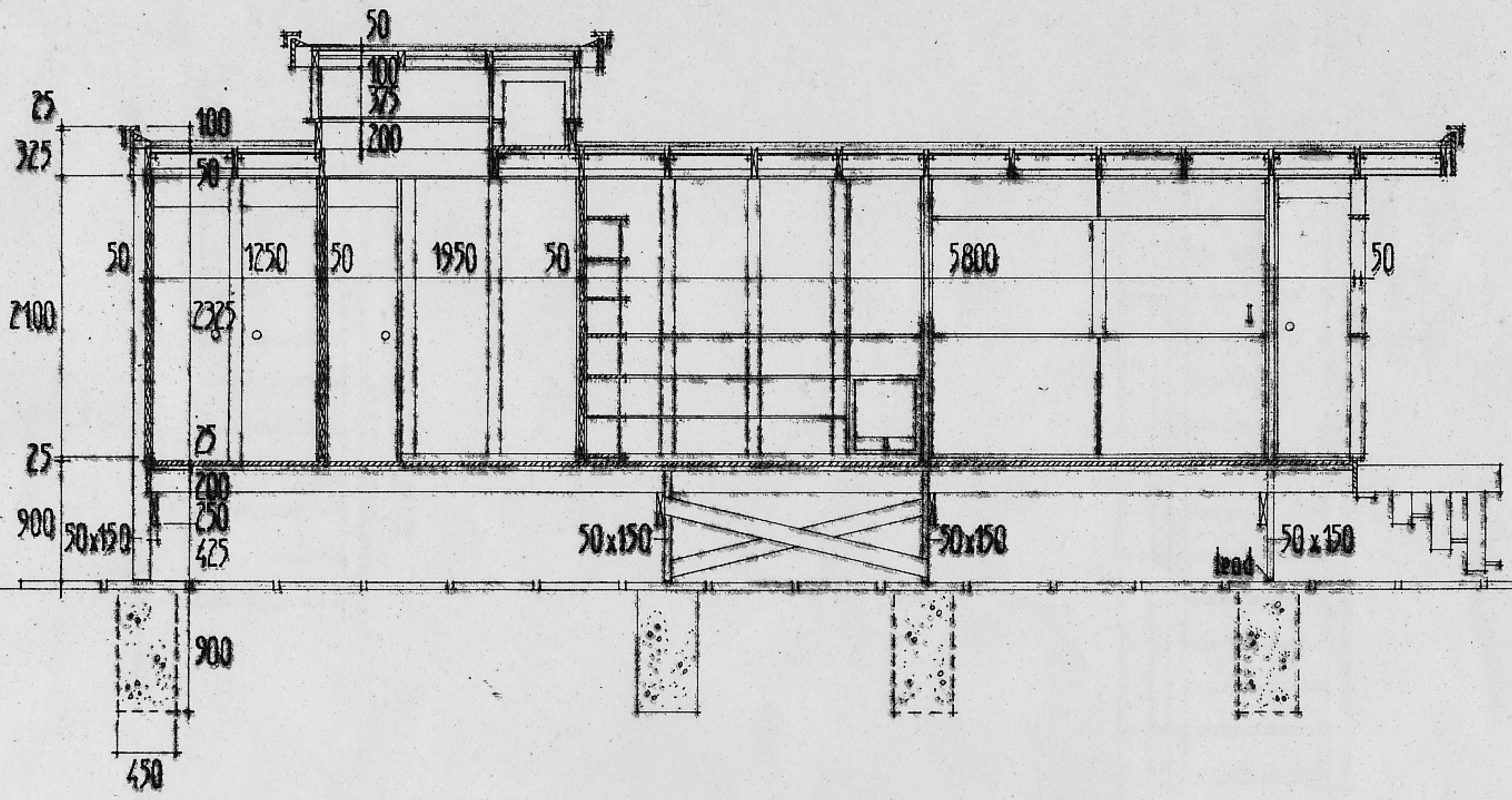
PLAN showing 650mm modular design based on the range of dimensionally co-ordinated materials assembled in their market sizes.
SCALE 1:100



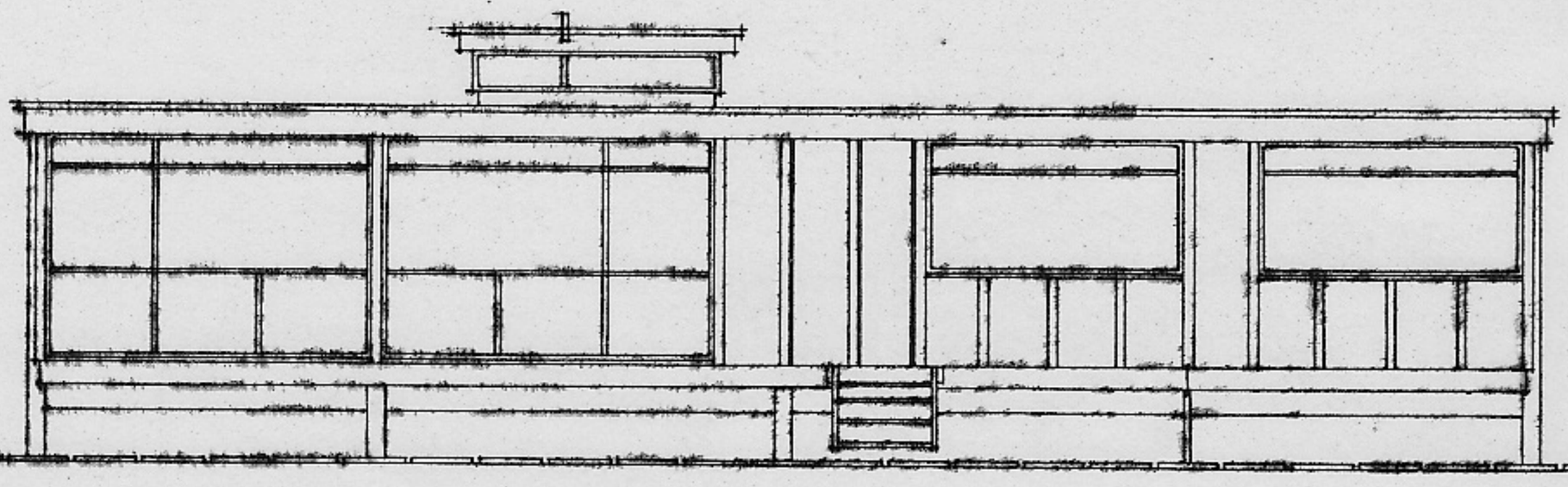
PLAN showing accommodation layout.
SCALE 1:100



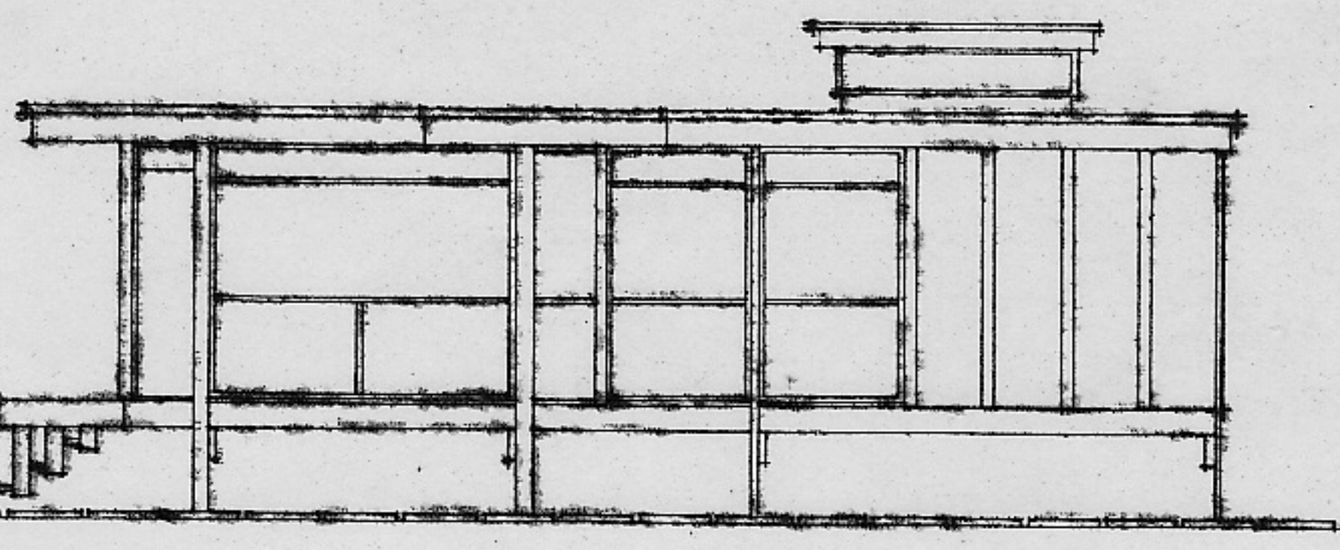
WORKING SECTION showing timber sections, woodwool slabs, Glasal (highly-compressed, heat-treated, low-dust asbestos cement sheeting) and plasterboard sheets.
SCALE 1:50



ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1:100

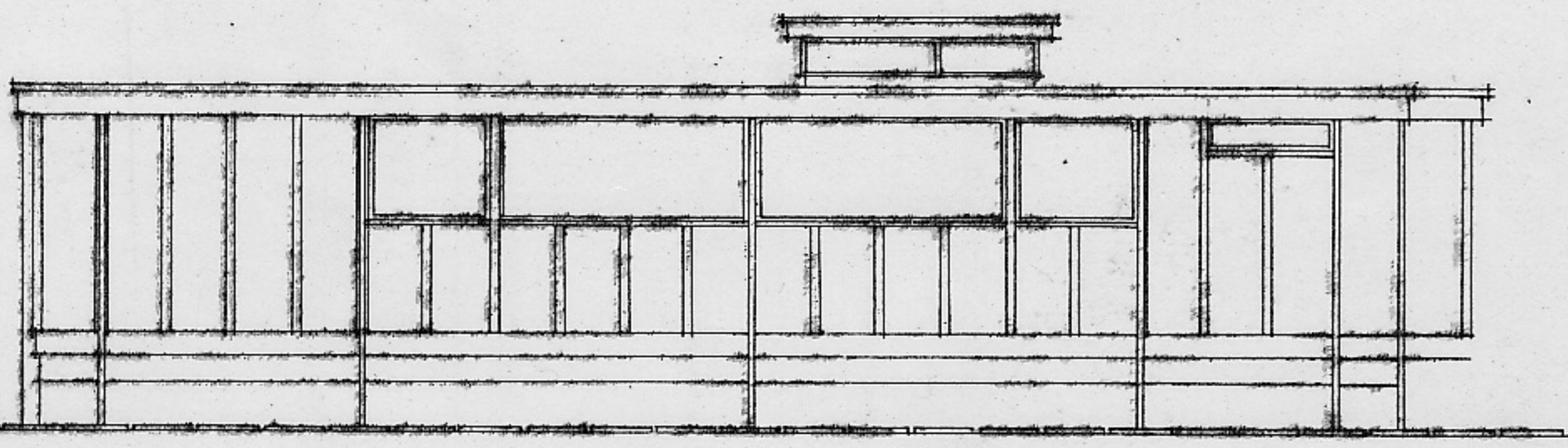


WEST

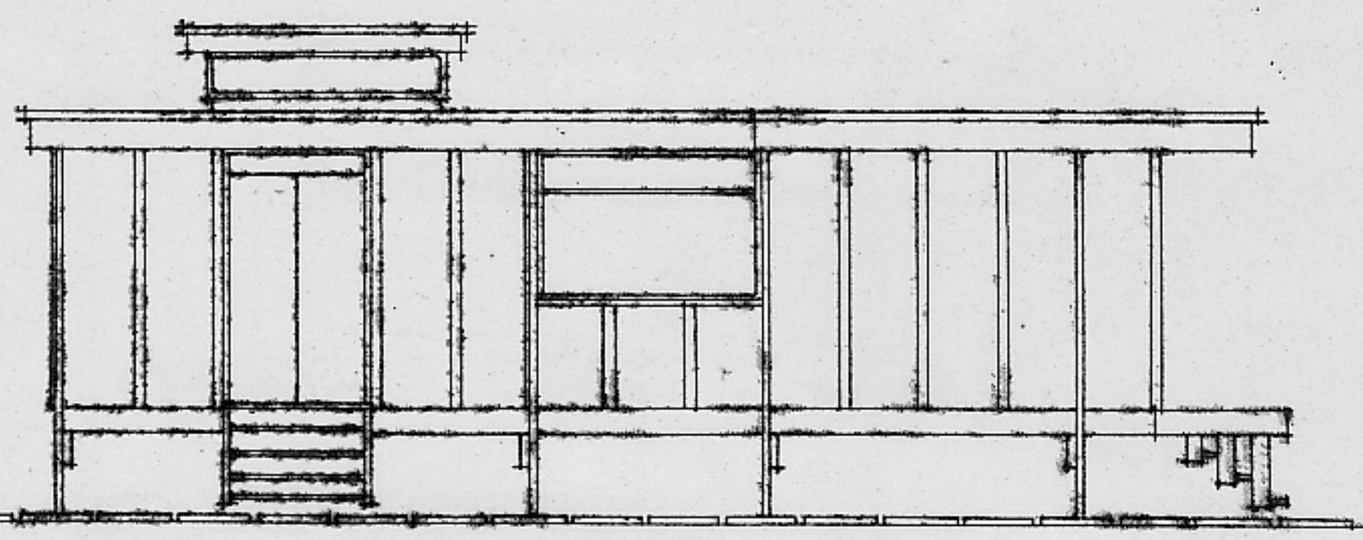


SOUTH

ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1:100

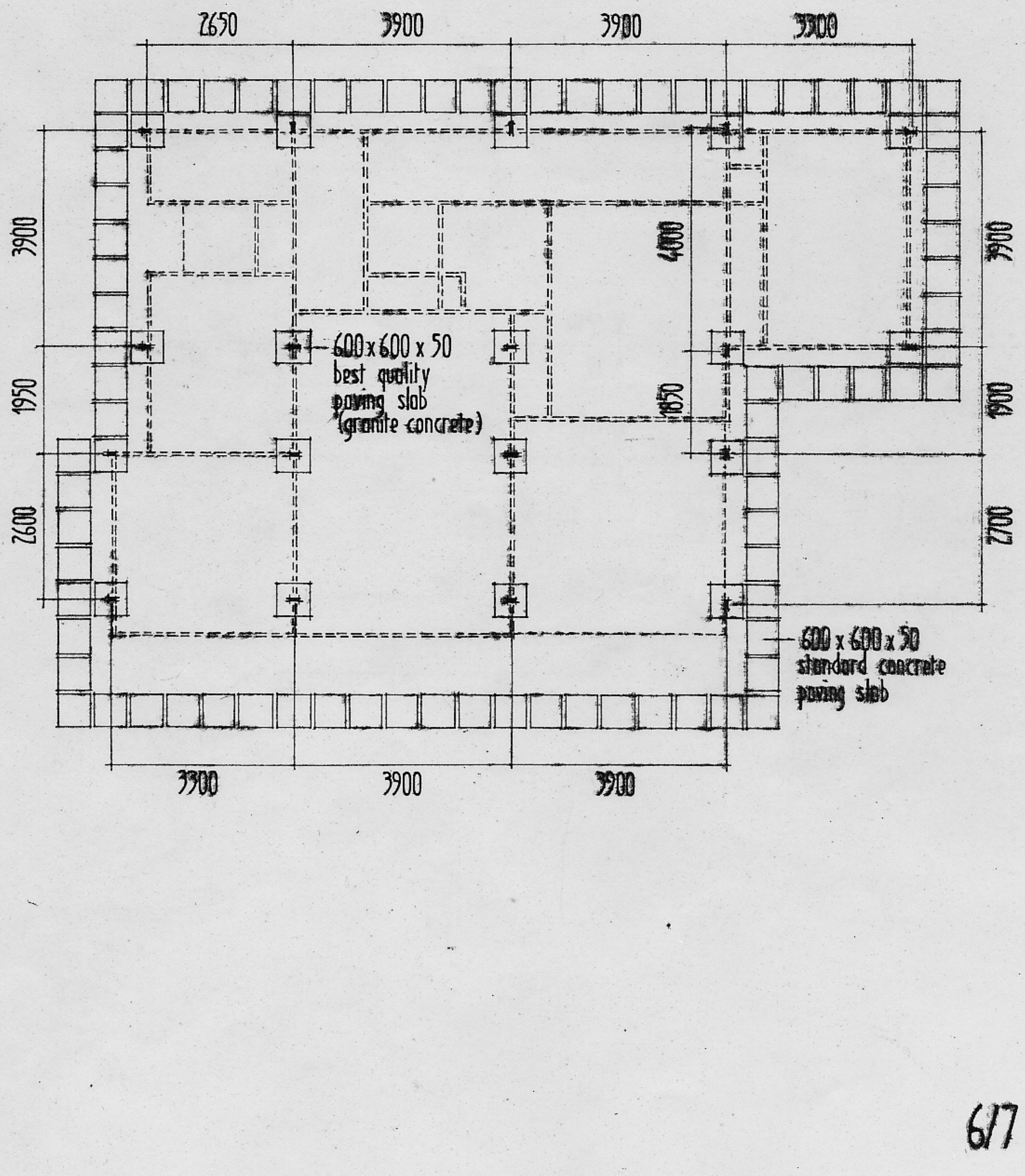


EAST

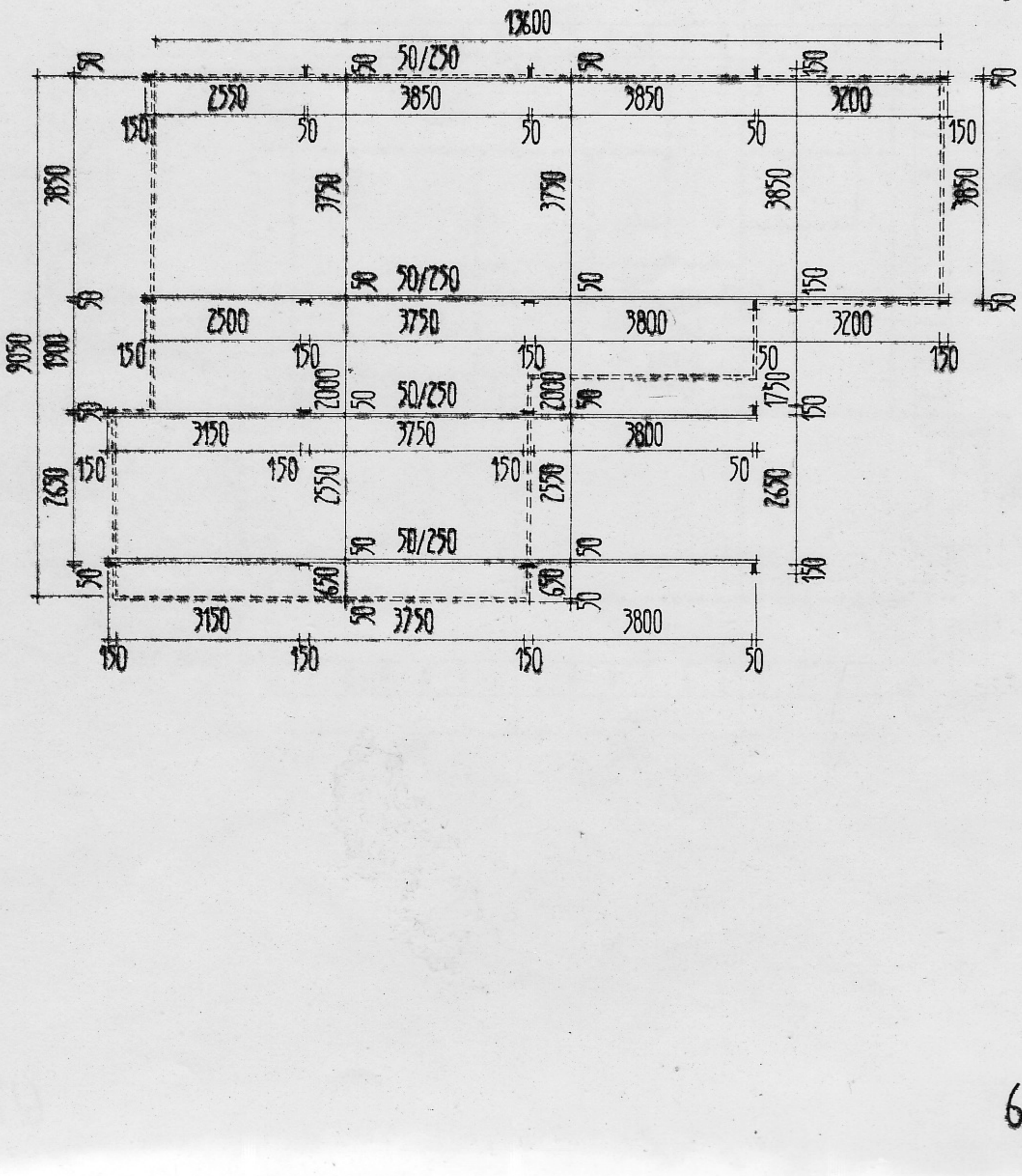


NORTH

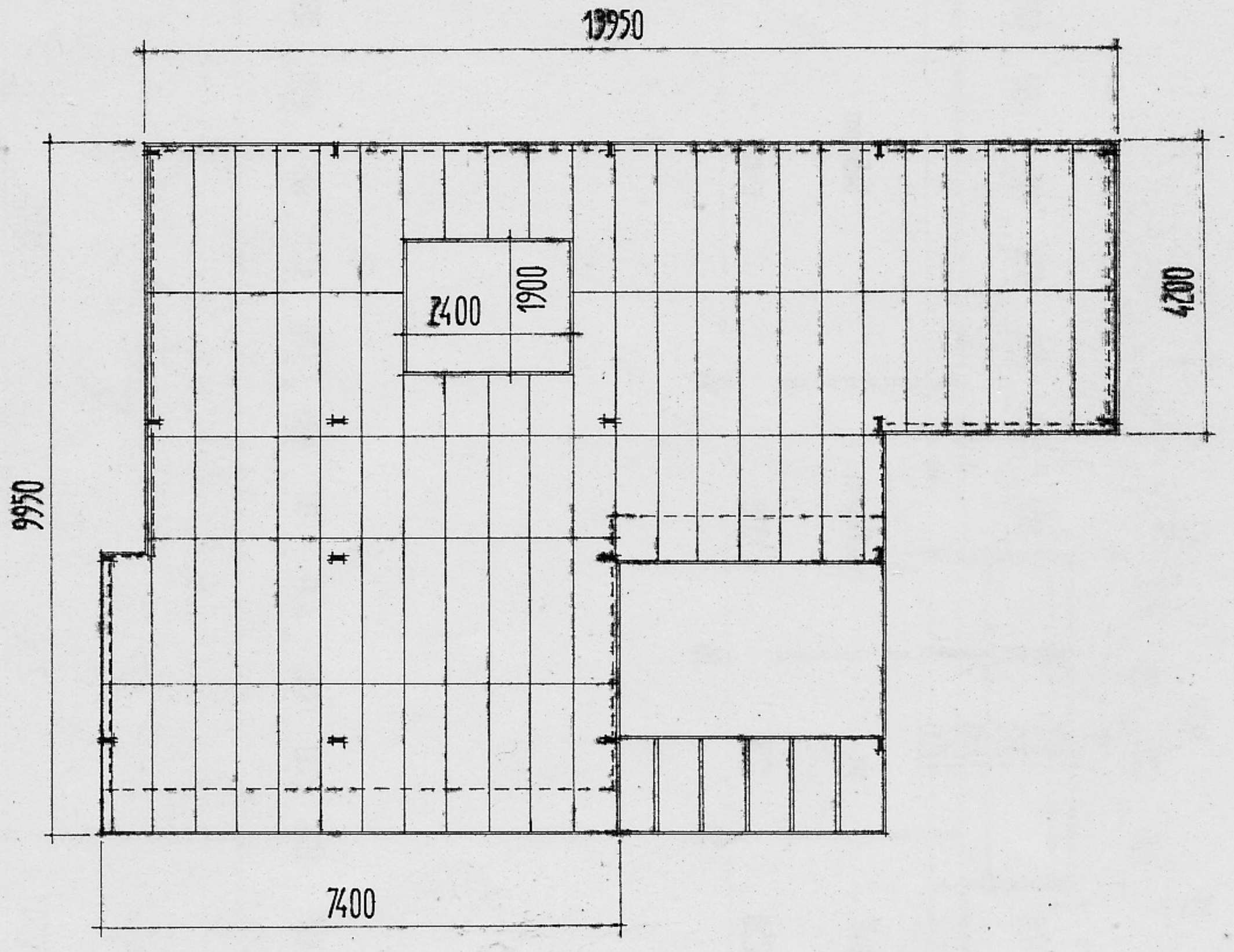
FOUNDATIONS PLAN
SCALE 1:100



FLOORBEAMS PLAN
SCALE 1:100



ROOFBOADS PLAN showing woodwool slabs layout
SCALE 1:100



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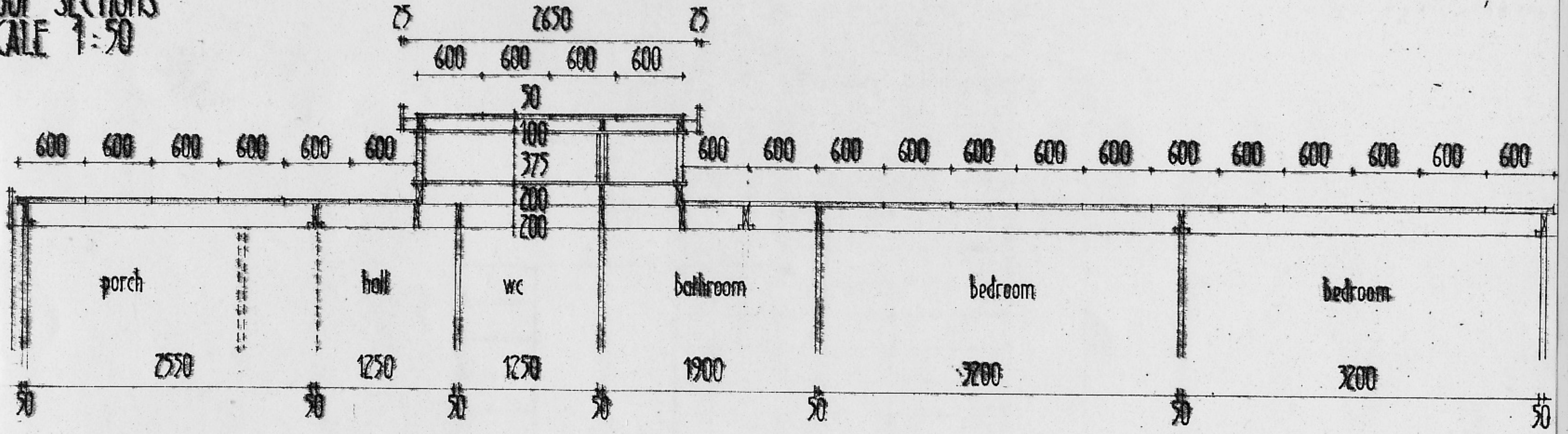
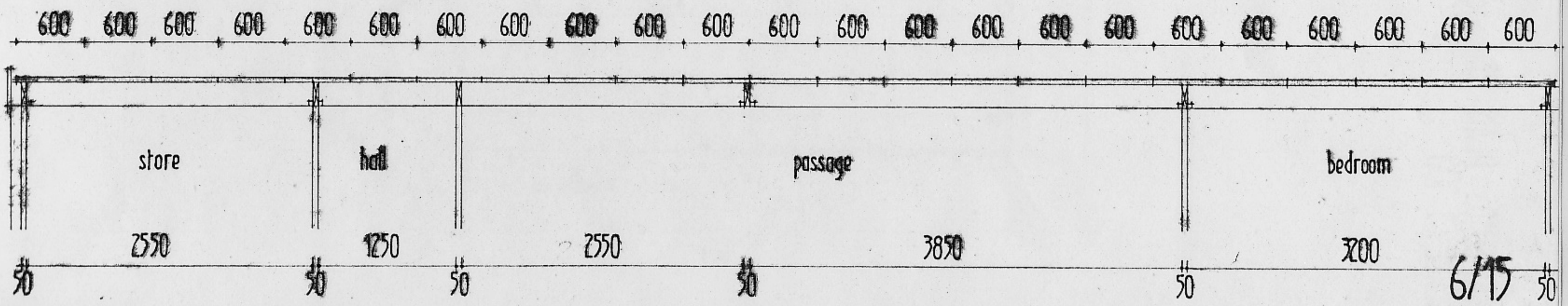
ROOF SECTIONS
SCALE 1:50





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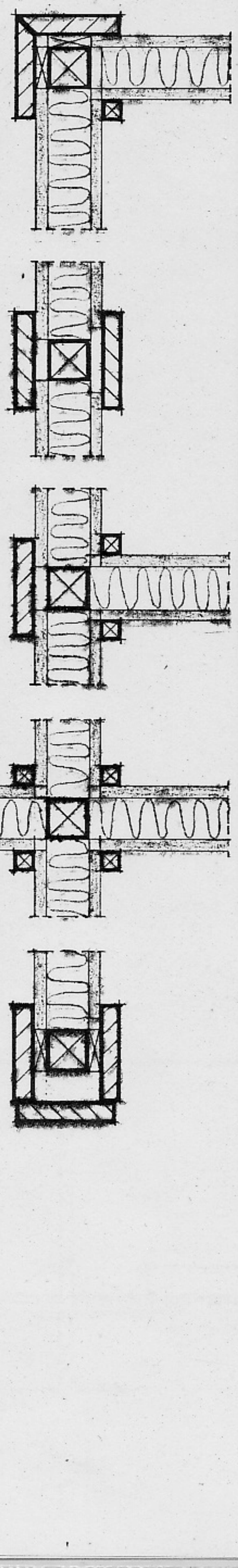
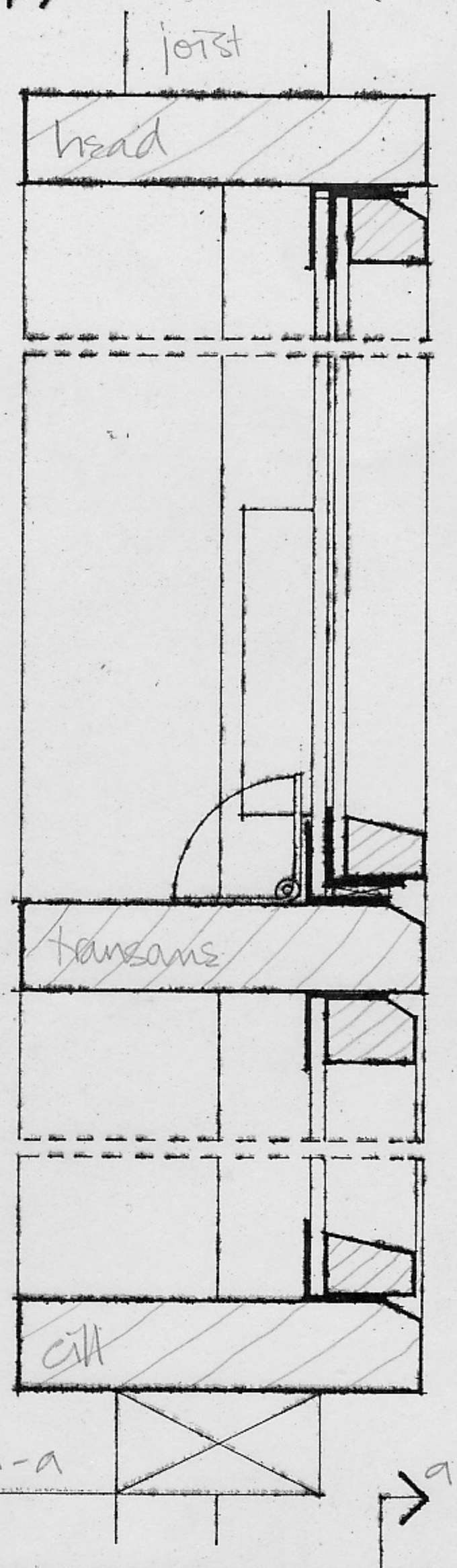
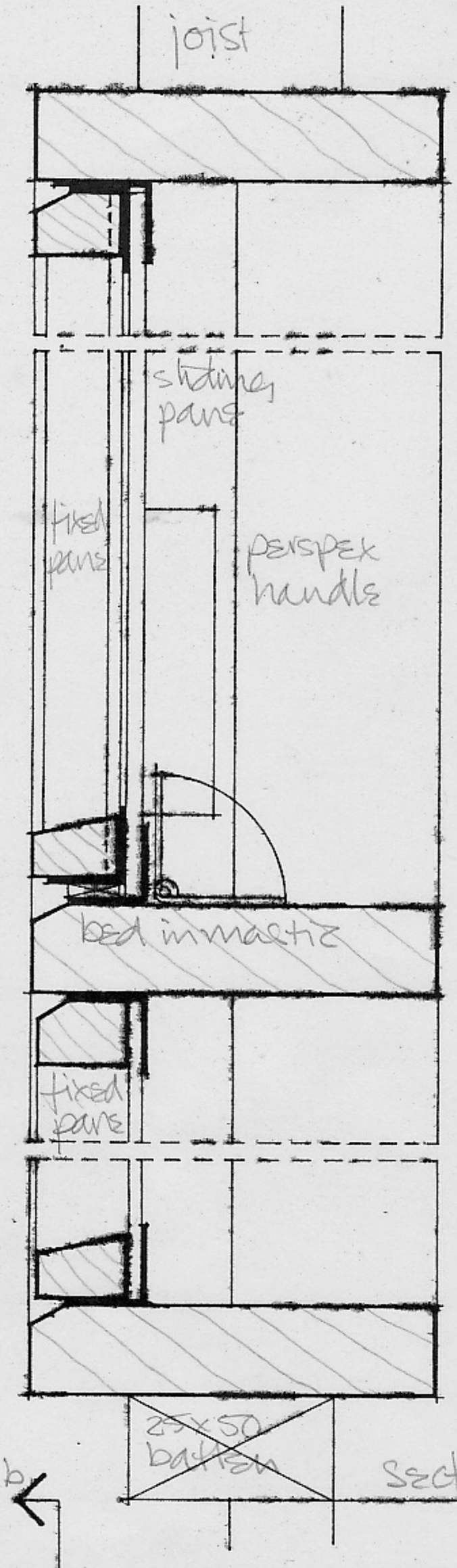
PARTITION DETAILS
SCALE 1:5



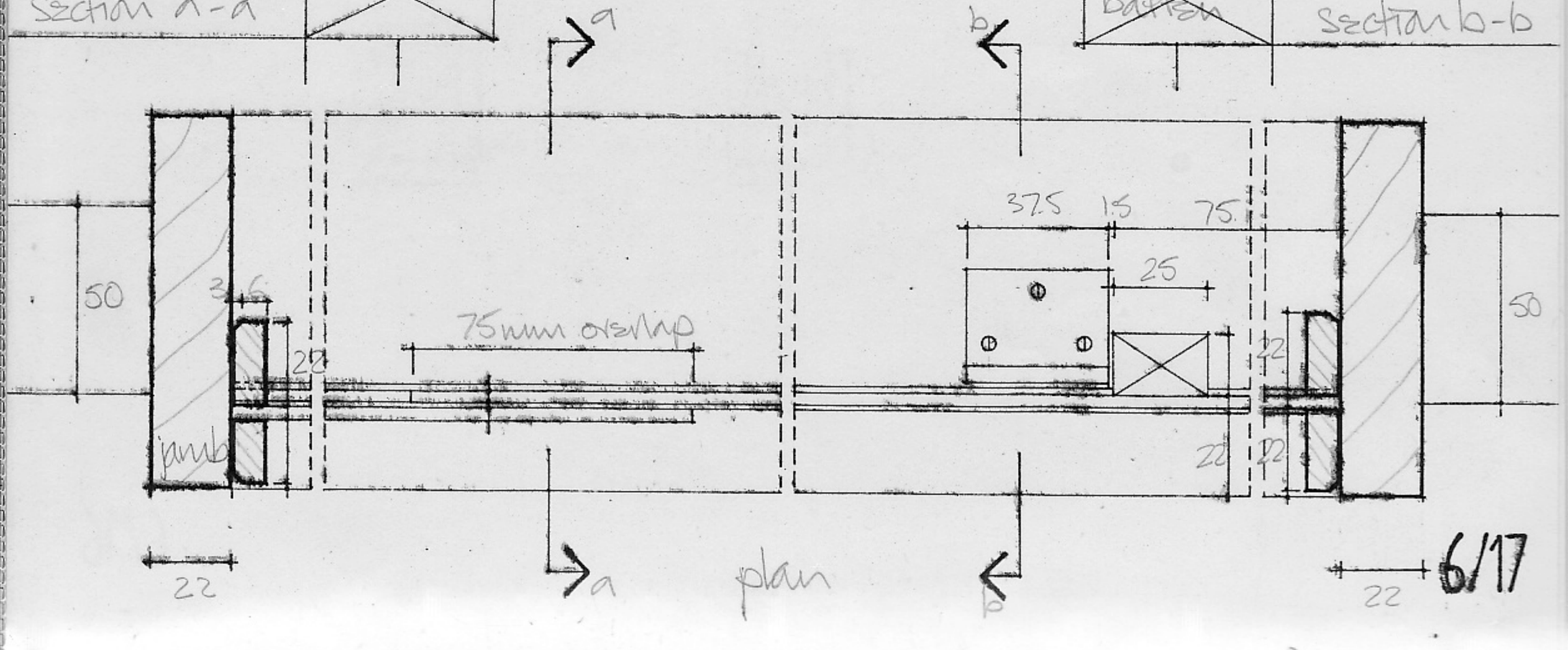
WINDOW DETAILS
SCALE 1:5



Section a-a



Section b-b



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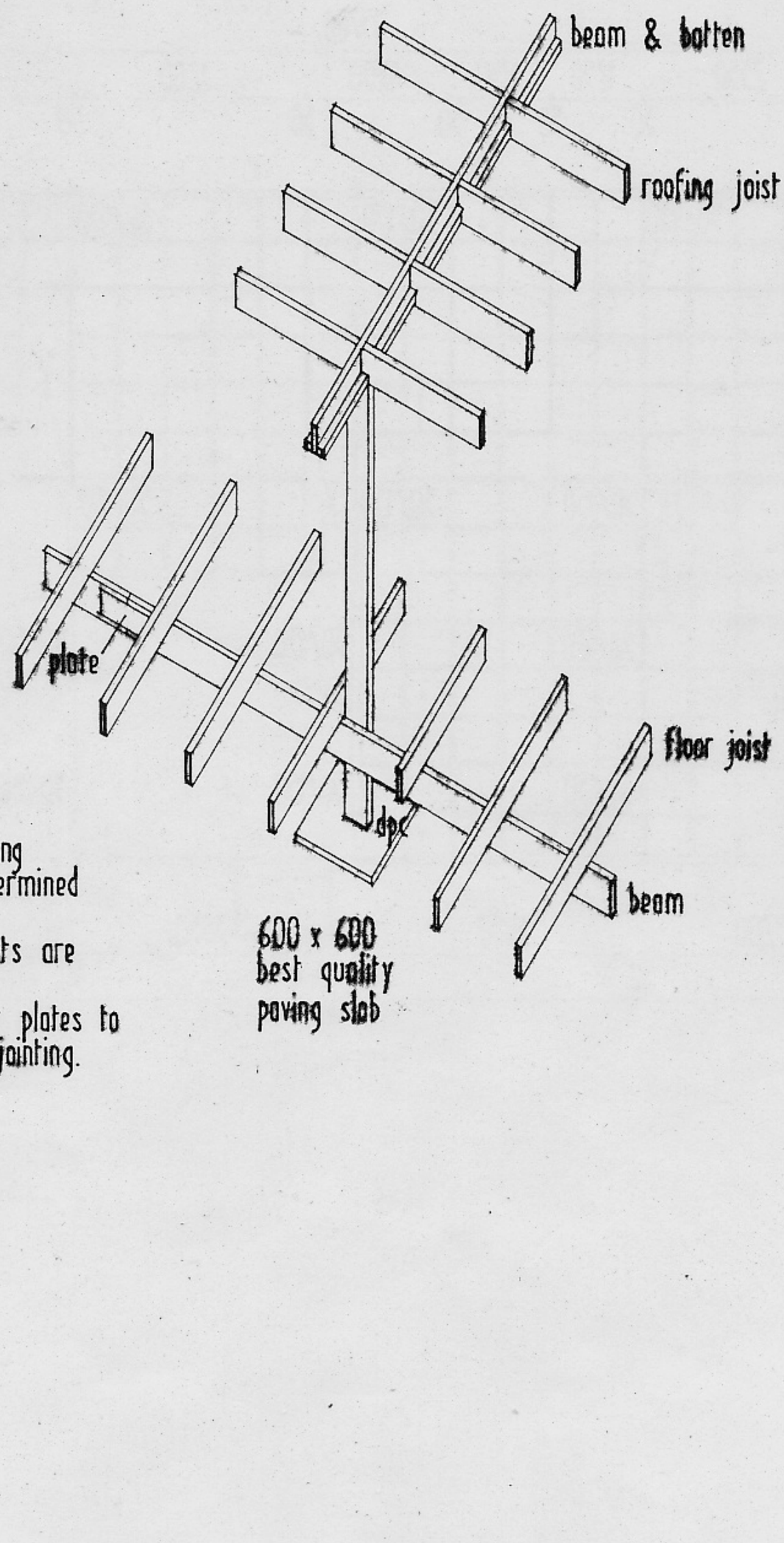
FRAMING KEY
SCALE 1:50



NOTE: all sections of framing members to be determined by calculation
beam posts & struts are bolted together.
Panavista or other plates to be used for butt-jointing.

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SEQUENCE OF ERECTION AND ASSEMBLY

Foundations

Construct piers of dimensions as shown on the drawings and of a minimum depth of 900mm in 1:2:4 concrete and bed on top, before the concrete is fully cured, best quality concrete paving slabs 600mm by 600mm by 50mm thickness well-levelled and projecting 50mm above the level of the site using a 1:1:2 concrete bed.

Perimeter paving

Bed in clean sand 600mm by 600mm by 50mm best quality paving slabs as before to enclose perimeter of building as shown on the drawing. Start with bedding the slabs in front of the slabs of the foundation piers and fill in the spaces between them with evenly-spaced slabs likewise bedded.

Strip off topsoil

Upon completion of the perimeter paving strip off the existing top soil and deposit where directed all to a depth of 100mm. Fill back with loosely-laid well-distributed clean gravel (19mm minimum) without any admixture of sand up to the level of the underside of the paving slabs.

Framing

Carefully mark on the paving slabs of the posts all centres as shown and check their accuracy of position. Note in particular the relationship of posts and infilling walls and consult for this purpose also the catalogue of elements (no.II). Place under each post a 50mm by 150mm sheet of 2.25 - 2.75 kg lead.

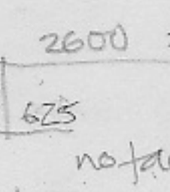
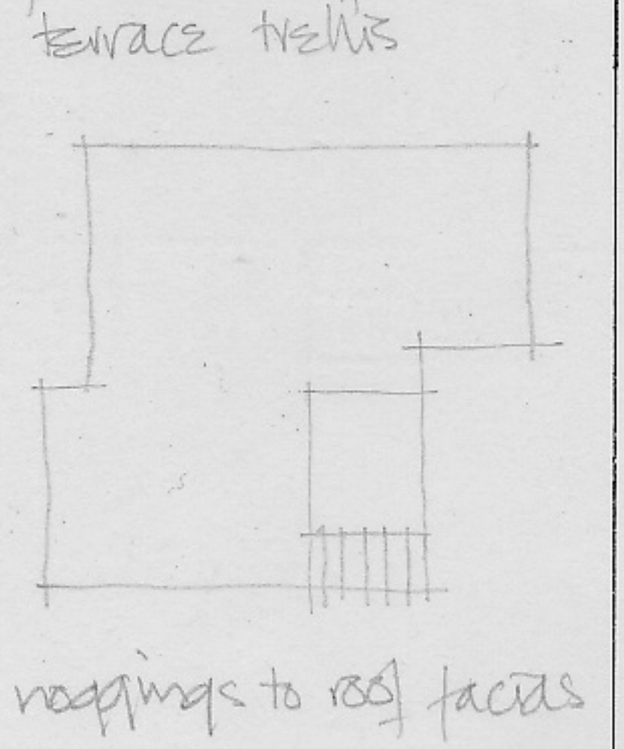
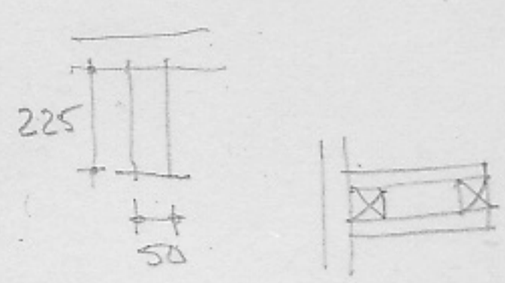
All posts and beams to be pre-drilled before erection; wherever possible drill holes to be staggered. Bolts to be galvanised or sheradised 9mm min.dia; for longer spans 12.5mm dia. bolts to be used. Stand up and plumb frames using temporary bracing; likewise pin some floor joists prior to final fixing to the beams (CE nos.IV, V). Follow carefully the building plans and note which beams do not project to the front faces of the posts.

Fix the roof beams to the posts as shown (CE nos.IV, V) observing carefully which beams are to be bolted to the posts and which are to be checked out to provide seating on top of the posts; this applies chiefly to the end frames and where roof beams project to provide overhangs. Note carefully all instances where secondary posts are to be used which are to be attached at floor level either to beams or joists by bolting and which serve to reduce spans of roofing beams or as supports for these; the latter case occurs with cantilever constructions. Consult the building plans for this purpose; particularly projecting parts of the building where such cantilever structures are employed. Fix to the roofing beams joist battens (CE no.V) which are to receive the roofing joists which must be checked out as shown (CE no.V) and fix some of these joists temporarily by pinning to stiffen the structure prior to final plumbing.

Select all members of the frame from the timber store on site in strict accordance with the List of Materials with particular attention to columns 2 - 5. (All lengths are listed in the lengths in which they will be required e.g. to the nearest 300mm and failure to observe the description col.2 will result in loss of structural members for the framework).

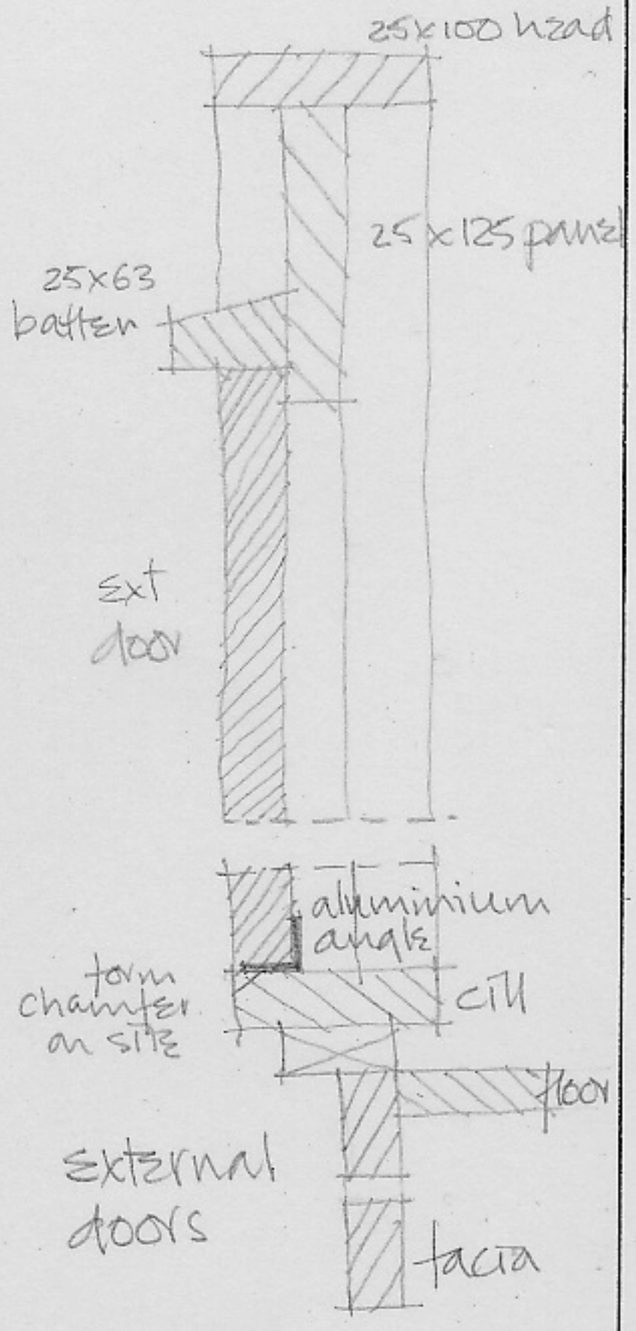
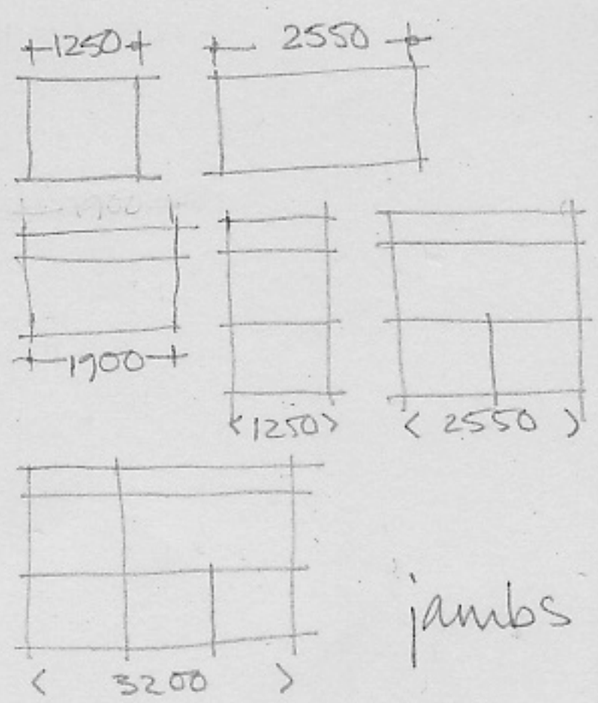
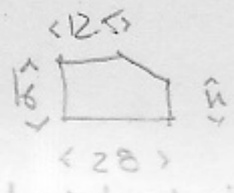
LIST and QUANTITY of MATERIALS for ASSEMBLY KIT

PROJECT / ADDRESS / CLIENT :

material	description & location	grade	section or unit size	length & quantity or total area	finish	price
framing timber	Clerestory: cappings to roof	2	25x125	2/2.7 2/2.1	prepared	
	battens to secure cappings to fascias	2	25 x 75	2/2.7 2/2.1	"	
	 wedges to battens	2	38x38		sawn	
	blocks to battens	2	25x38		"	
plates	"GAMPLATES" 108 x 225 & 100 x 300 with 14 gauge square twisted nails galvanised to be obtained from..		108x25 for roof beams 100 x 300 for floor beams		galvanised "	
framing timber	fascias to perimeter of floor, porch and terrace	Parana pine	25 x 250	1/900 2/1500 1/2700 5/3300 4/3900 2/4200	prepared	
				Note: lengths no less than those shown.		
	fascias to roof and terrace trellis	Parana pine	25 x 300		prepared	
	roofings to roof fascias	2	50x225			
		2	50 x 200 50 x 75 50 x 50			

LIST and QUANTITY of MATERIALS for ASSEMBLY KIT

PROJECT / ADDRESS / CLIENT :

material	description & location	grade	section or unit size	length & quantity or total area	finish	price
joinery timber (softwood)	stops to entrance and external doors 	2	12x50	/ /	prepared	
windows (softwood)	 jambs	2	25x100		prepared	
	head, cills & transoms	2	25x100		"	
	battens below cills of half-windows	2	25x50		"	
	beads to heads of windows  finished sizes	2			"	

DOMESTIC
SPRAWL HOUSING

Client
Domestic user.

Sites
Low density, suburban.

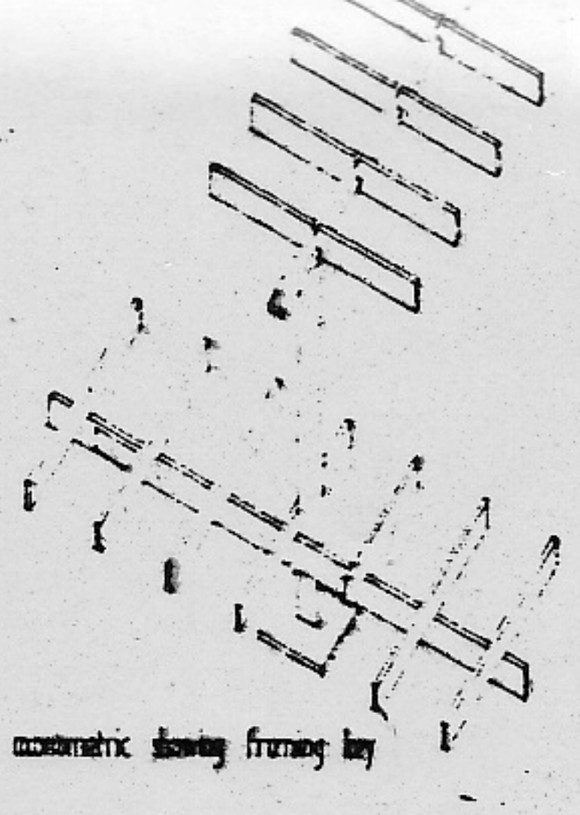
Accommodation
Modular grid based on range of dimensionally co-ordinated materials permits variation in design – building can be planned by client.

Structure
Timber frame, uncut easily-available manufactured parts – interchangeable.

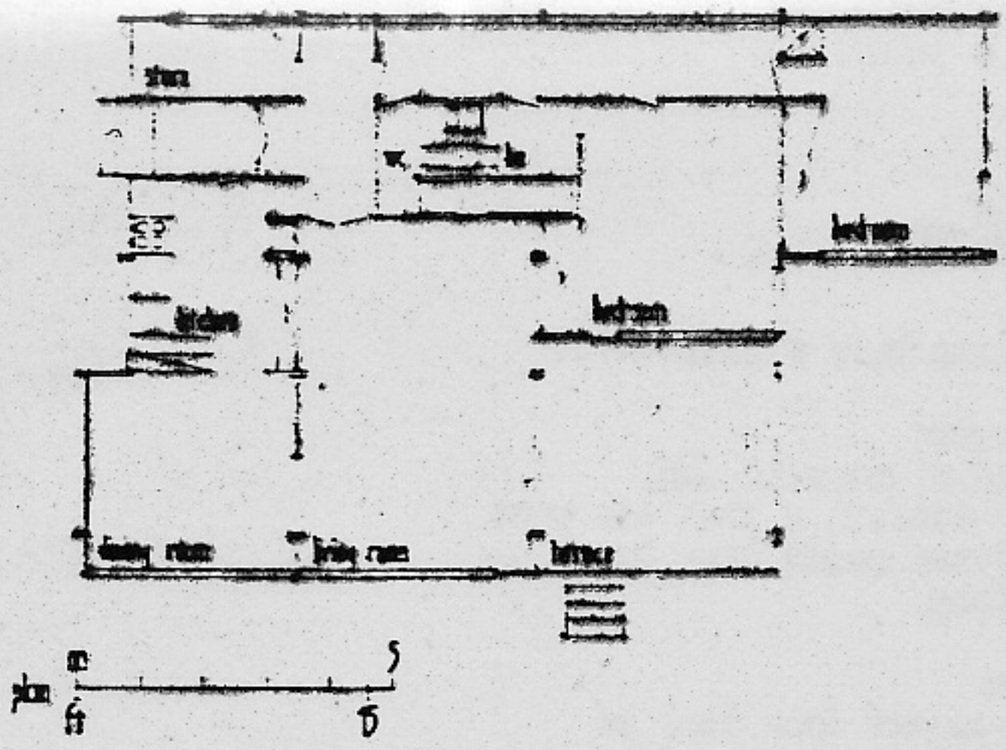
Services
Comprehensive responsive system – mains/static, packaged/mobile.

Cost
Timber frame:
mobile element:
substructure:
plot development and communal aspects (with parts catalogue/design manual):

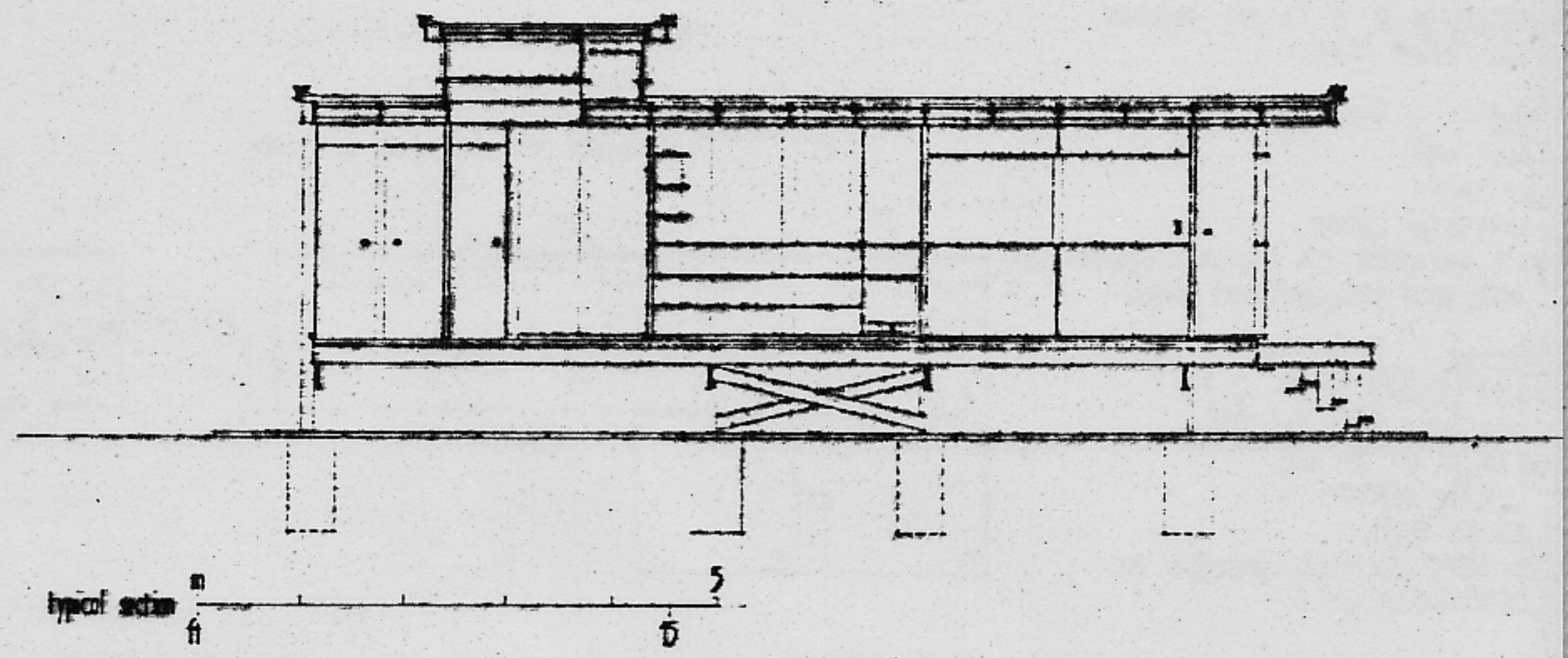
Contract
Start late 1979.
finish (initial design) mid 1980.
projected life 20–40 years.
Consulting engineers –
quantity surveyors –
operation of consultants – Domestic and individual/group users.



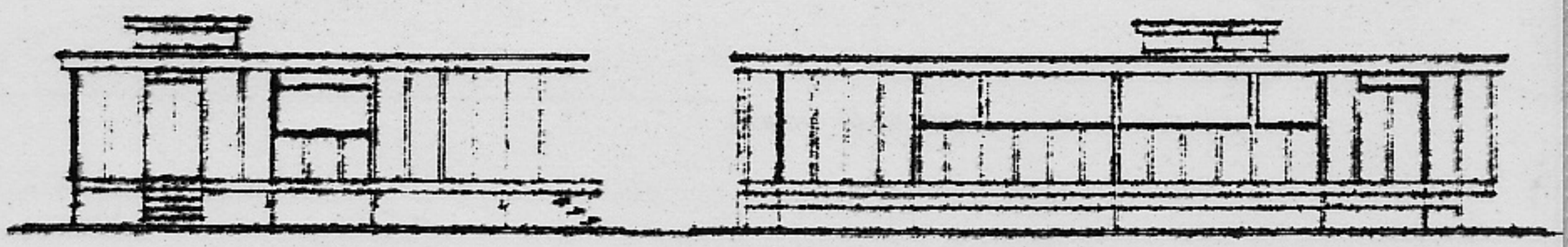
axonometric showing framing bay



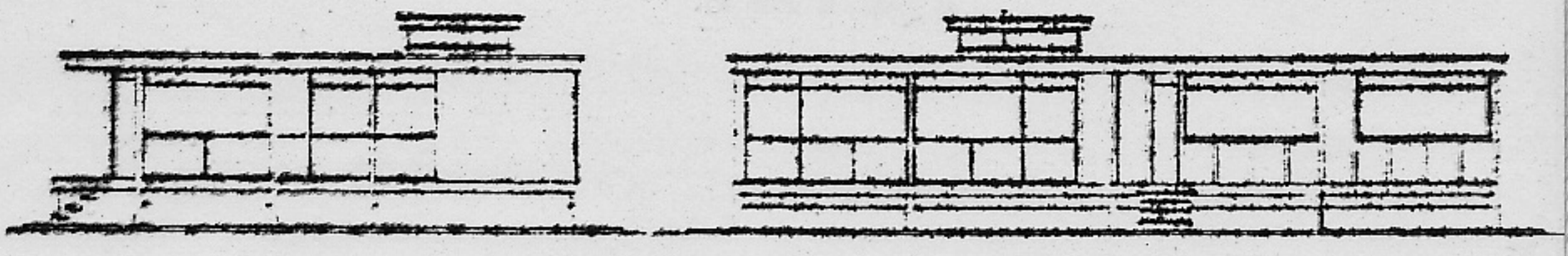
plan

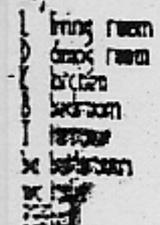


typical section

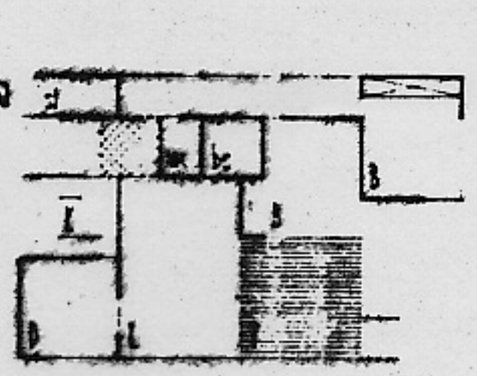


elevations

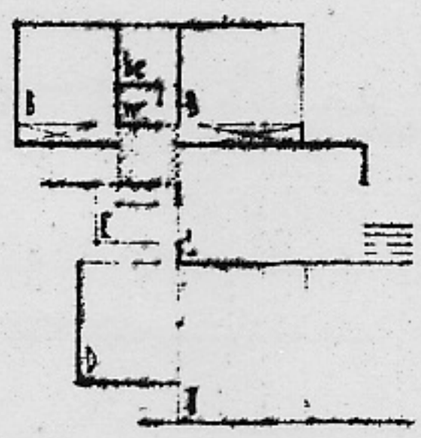


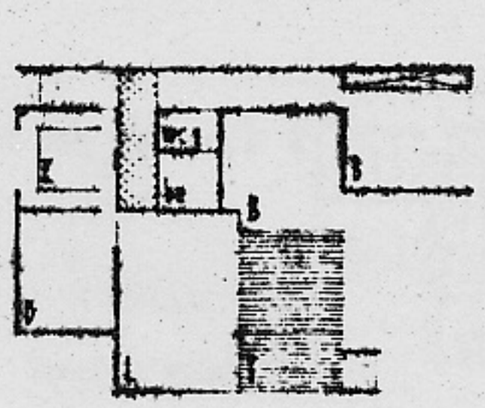


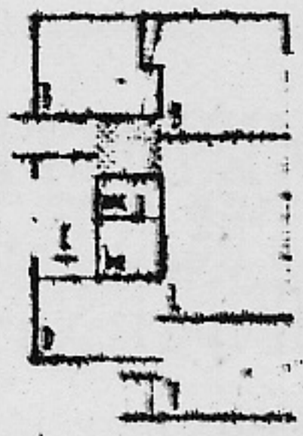
DOMESTIC
(SPRAWL
HOUSING)



typical plans







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