



## CONSTRUCTION GUIDE PAGE 1



1. The site of the proposed conservatory.



2. Construction work begins. The ground is excavated to a minimum of 450mm deep for the footings. Excavation exposes an underground drainage pipe in this example.



3. Additional steel mesh reinforcement is introduced to the concrete foundation to prevent the drainage pipe being crushed. Another alternative sometimes favoured instead of steel mesh is to insert concrete lintels above the drain in order to bridge it .



4. Concrete is poured into the trench to form the foundations. The concrete is a minimum of 150mm thick.

5. The concrete is floated to form a level surface to build upon.

6. The inner leaf of the cavity wall is built up to floor level.



## CONSTRUCTION GUIDE PAGE 2

7. Hardcore is laid to a minimum 100mm deep and compacted to form the base of the slab.



8. A blinding screed of sand is laid over the hardcore to prevent any sharp stones puncturing the damp proof membrane.



9. A visquen damp proof membrane is laid over the sand blinding and lapped onto the inner leaf of brickwork.



10. Optional floor insulation may be installed at this stage.



11. Concrete 100mm thick is laid to bring the slab up to the finished floor level.



12. The concrete is floated to a smooth level surface, suitable for tiling. Usually if you wish to lay a carpet then a screeded floor finish or self levelling compound is added to the floor after the conservatory is erected.



### CONSTRUCTION GUIDE PAGE 3

13. The outer leaf of the wall is built. In this case, artificial stone to match the house is used.



14. The inner leaf of the cavity wall is built to complete the basework. The same material as the outer leaf has been used to provide a feature stone finish.



15. On this installation cavity trays are being installed due to the porosity of the house wall and the exposed conditions which the conservatory faces. This is an option most people do not go for - but one we highly recommend - especially in exposed situations.



16. A close-up of a cavity tray.



17. The final cavity tray is installed.



18. The house wall is pointed after the installation of the cavity trays and lead flashings.



## CONSTRUCTION GUIDE PAGE 4

19. The PVCu external cill is fitted to the dwarf wall and erection of the side frames begins.



20. On completion of the frames the structural aluminium eaves beam is fitted to the head of the frames. Please note this example is based on the ULTRAFRAME roofing system.



21. The PVCu thermally clad aluminium glazing bars and ridge system are quickly assembled.



22. The polycarbonate glazing panels are installed (alternatively, double glazed units may be specified).



23. The side frames are glazed after the roof is complete.



24. The ventilated aluminium ridge is ready to accept the clip fit PVCu internal cladding. Electrical cables may be concealed behind the cladding if a fan or lights are required.



25. The PVCu internal fascia is clipped onto the eaves beam to complete the internal finishing trims.



The Completed Conservatory