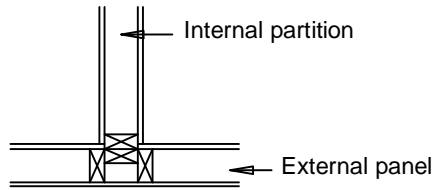
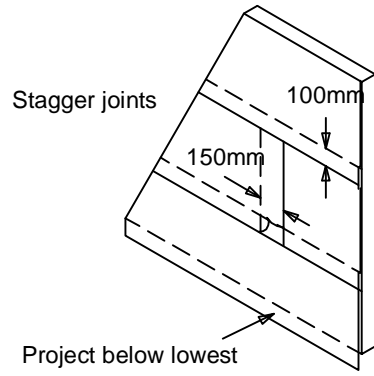


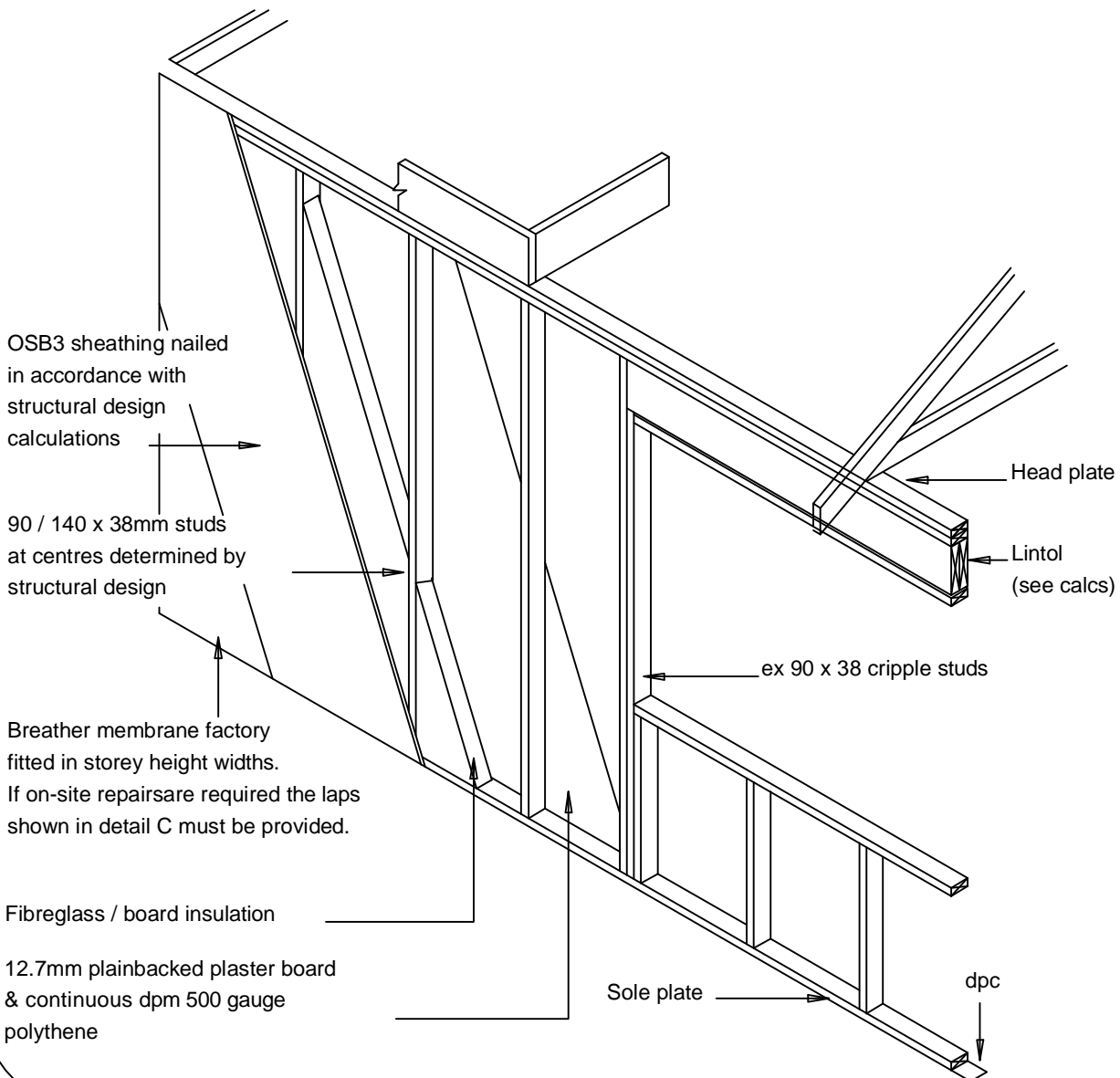
Detail A  
Ext. panel corner junction

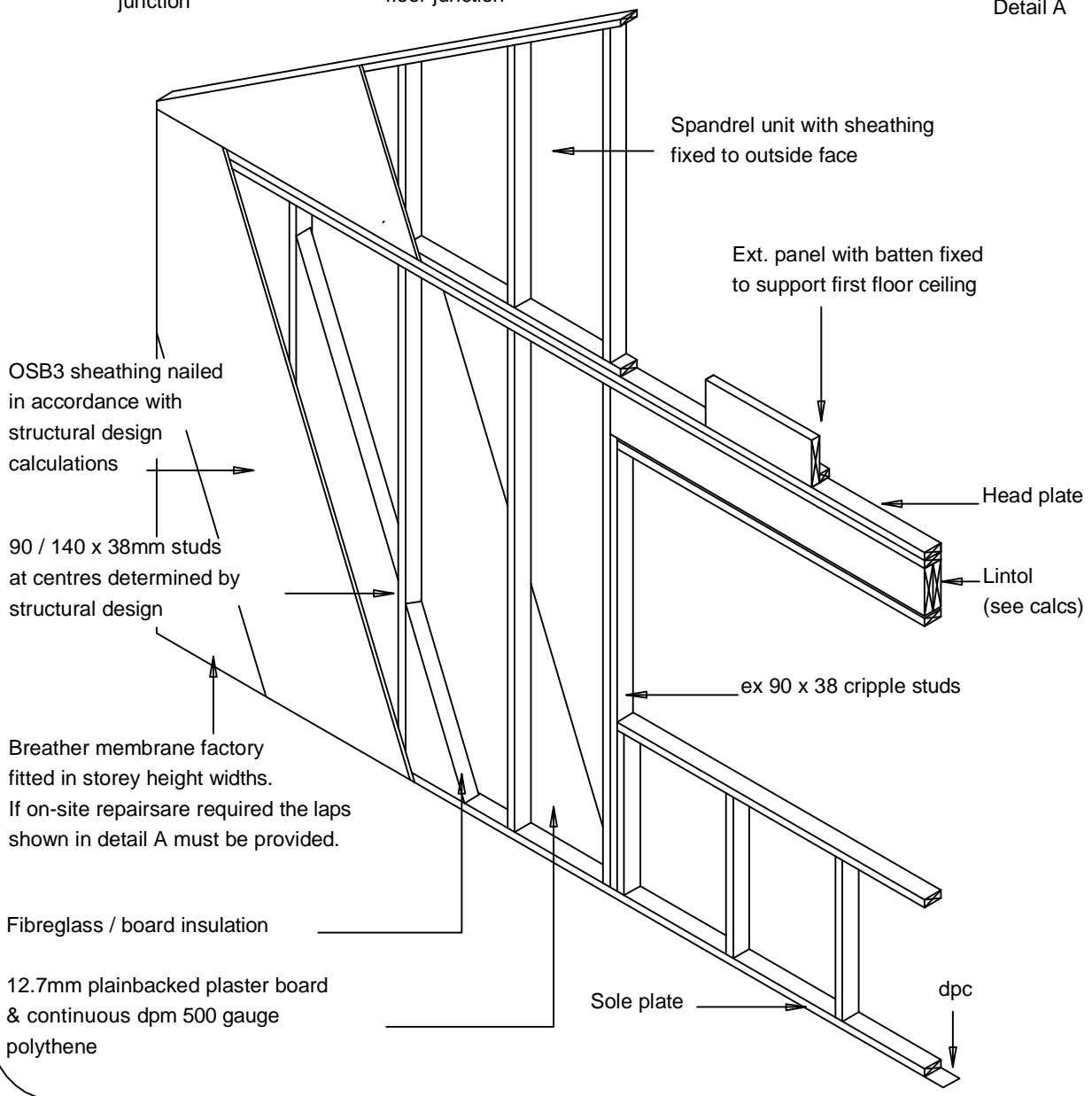
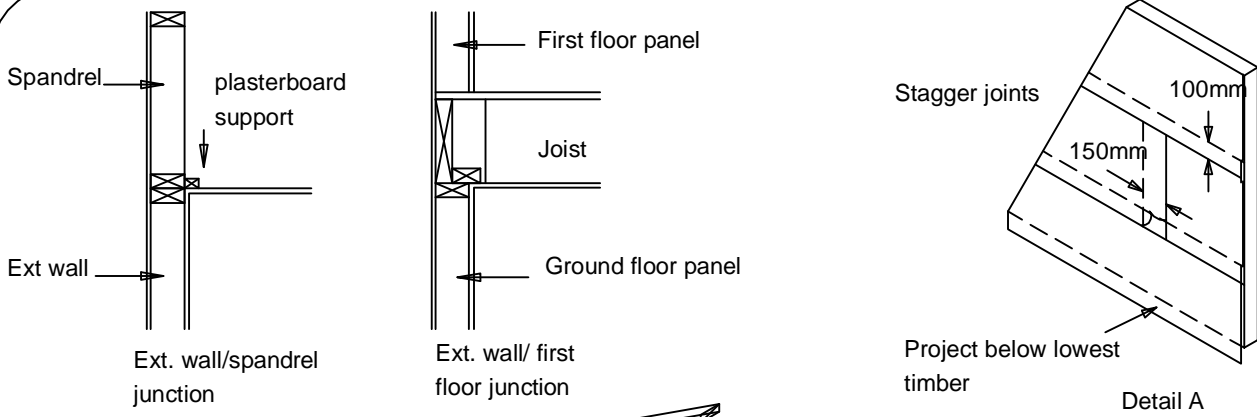


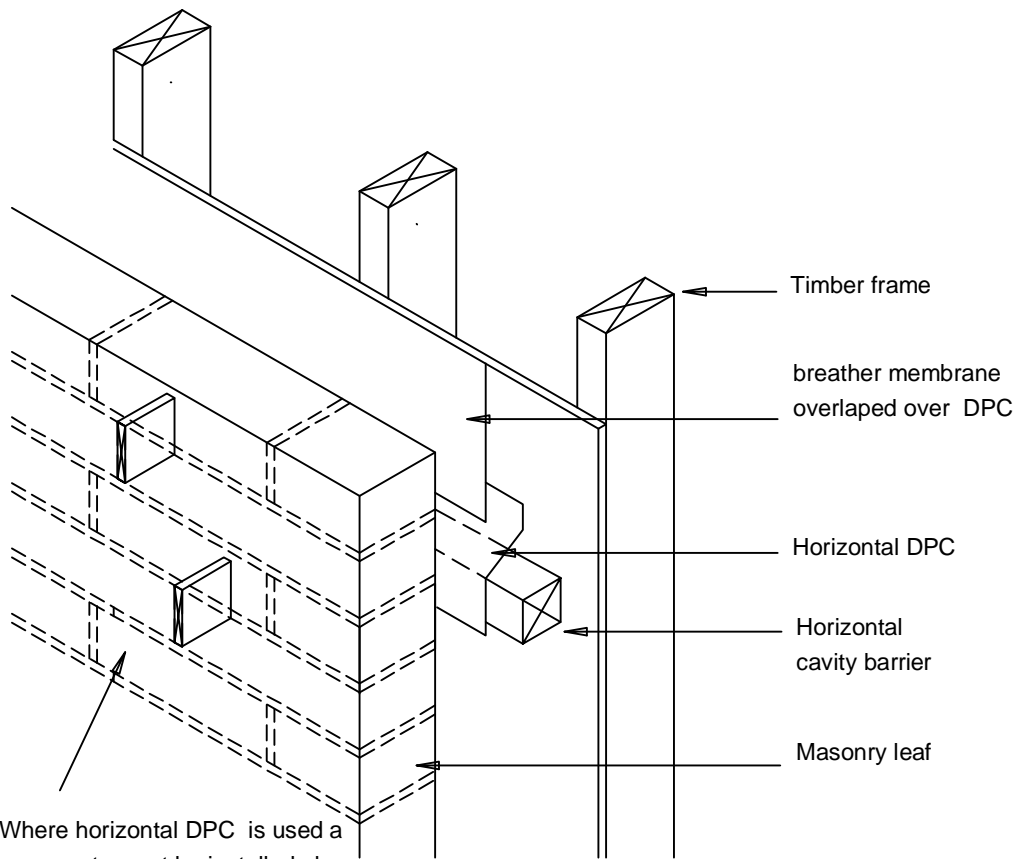
Detail B  
Int. partition/ ext.  
panel junction



Stagger joints  
Project below lowest  
timber  
Detail C







NOTE:- Where horizontal DPC is used a row of weep vents must be installed above and below the level of the DPC to ensure that the cavity is properly ventilated.

Typically used for compartment floors or with floor over garage as per Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document B.

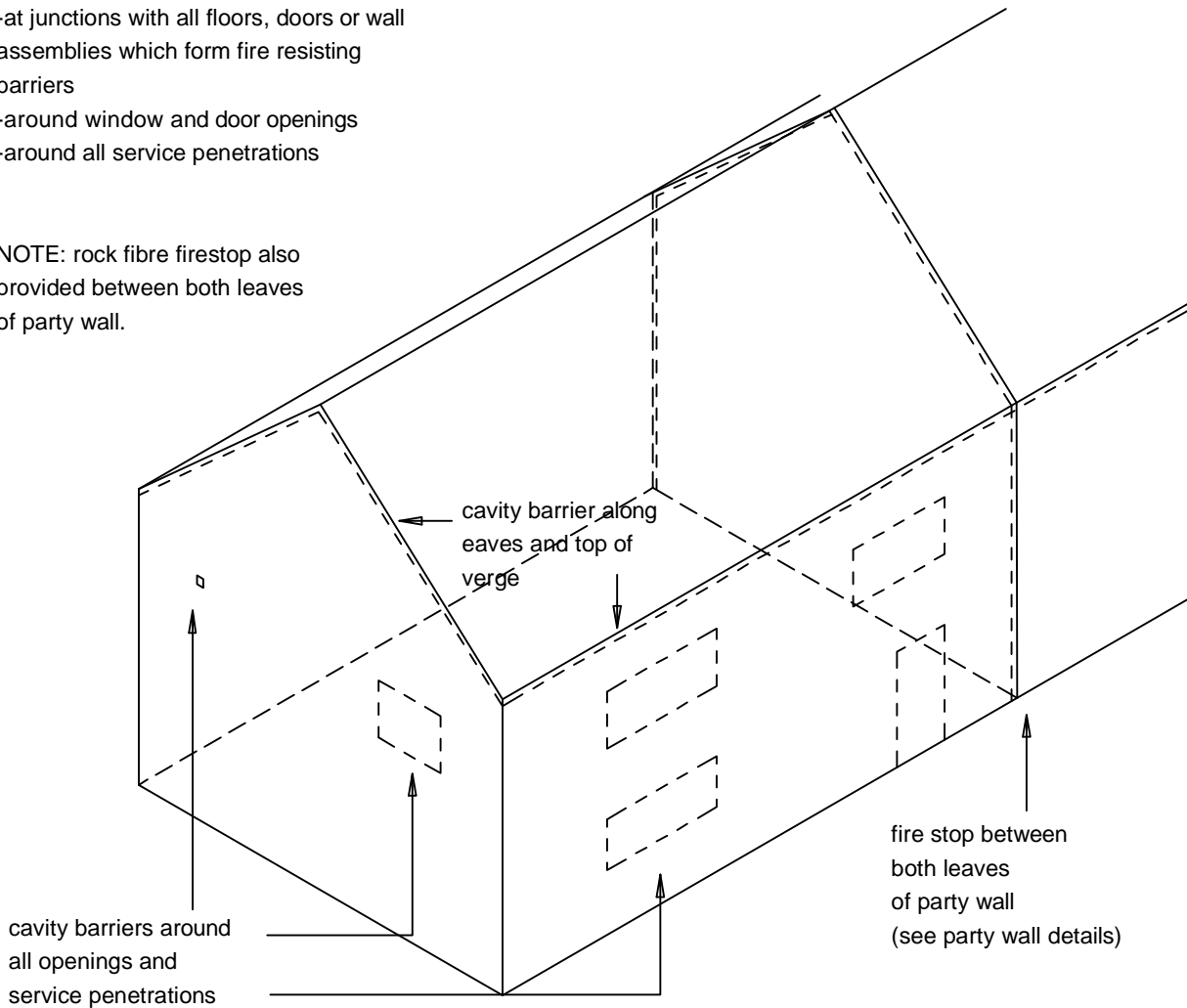
## VENTING CAVITY & DPC AT HORIZONTAL CAVITY BARRIERS.

## CAVITY BARRIER LOCATIONS (R.O.I.)

To be read in conjunction with party wall details.

- at eaves and verge levels
- at separating walls and compartment floors
- at junctions with all floors, doors or wall assemblies which form fire resisting barriers
- around window and door openings
- around all service penetrations

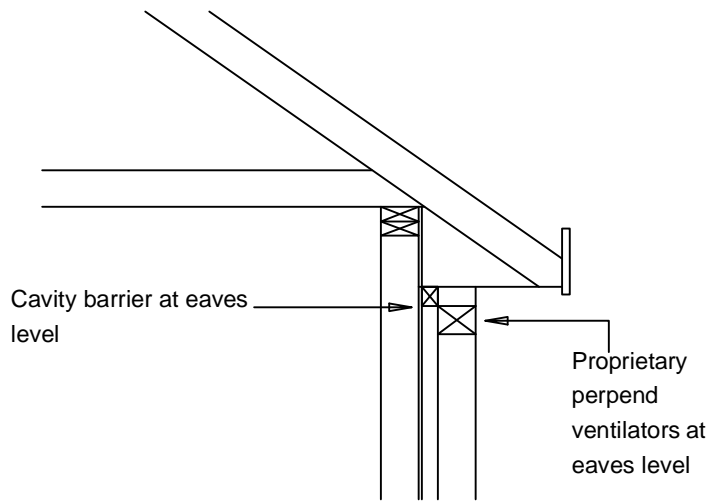
NOTE: rock fibre firestop also provided between both leaves of party wall.



### CAVITY BARRIERS.

Provide vertical and horizontal cavity barriers around all openings and in accordance with current Building Regulations. Cavity barriers may be either of rigid or flexible type, and proprietary types to be supported with BBA or Irish Agreement Certification.

## CAVITY BARRIER LOCATIONS

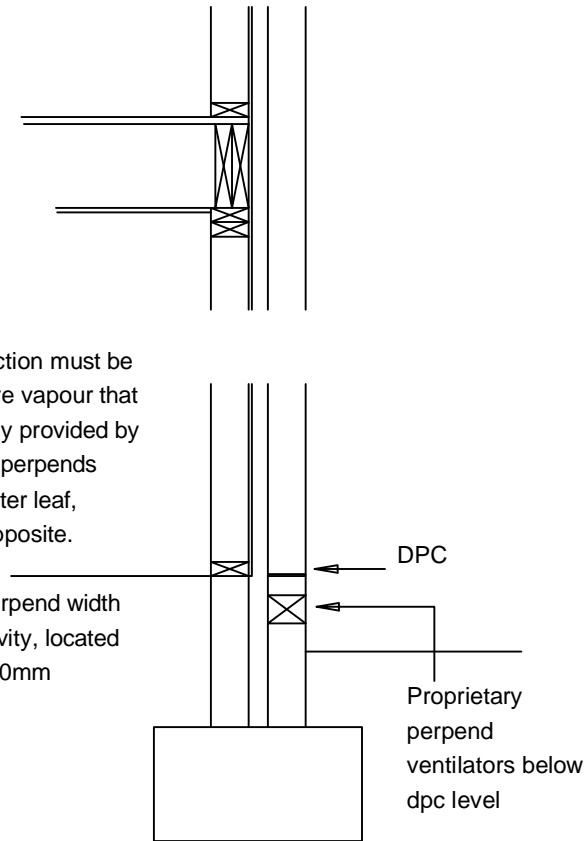


## EXTERNAL WALLS

### Cavity ventilation

The cavity in timber frame construction must be ventilated to dissipate any moisture vapour that may collect. Ventilation is generally provided by proprietary ventilators, fitted in the perpend (vertical joints) or the masonry outer leaf, at 1500mm centres as indicated opposite.

Proprietary plastic ventilators of perpend width to dissipate water vapour in the cavity, located in positions shown and spaced 1500mm maximum horizontal centres.



# CAVITY VENTILATION