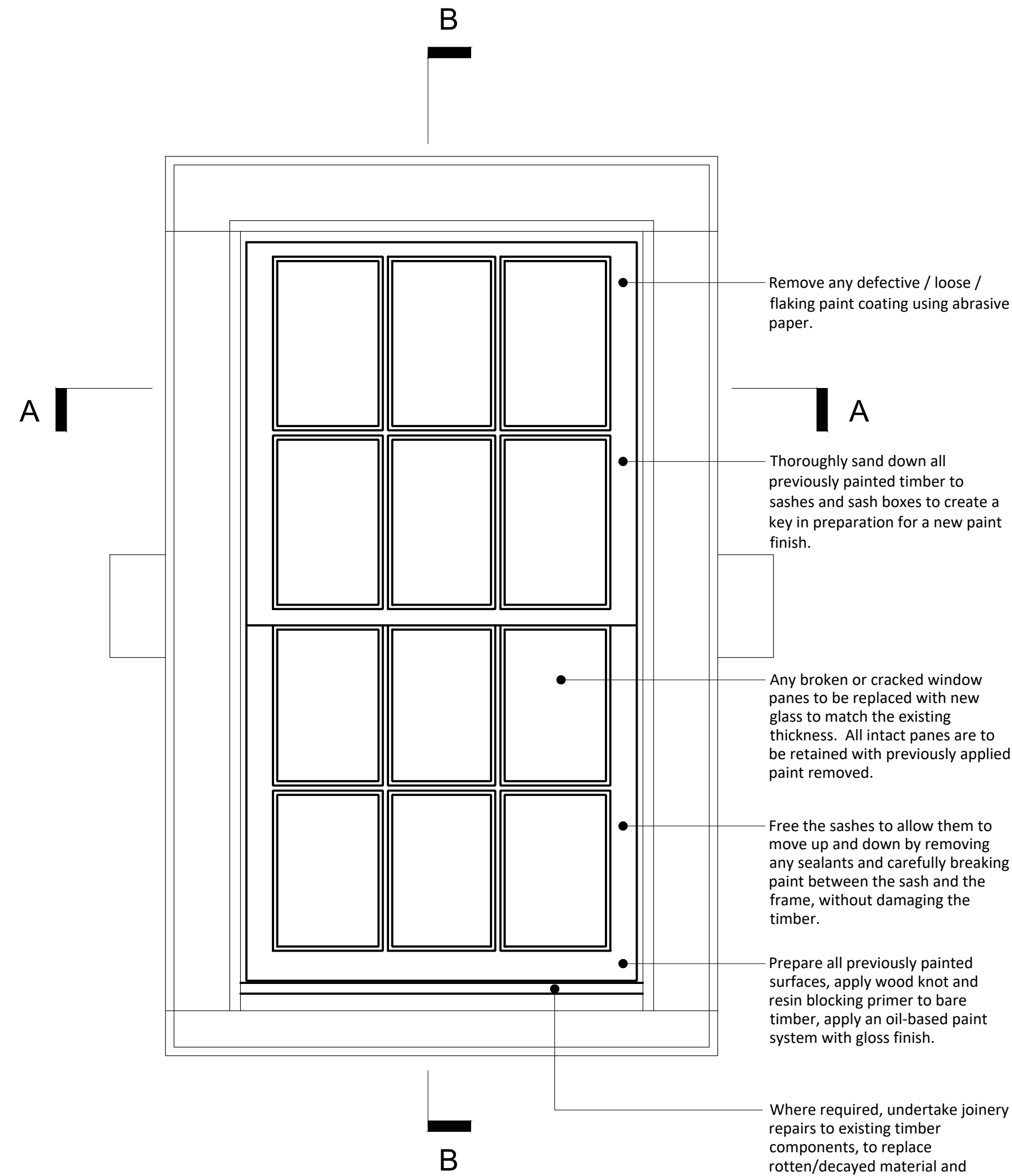
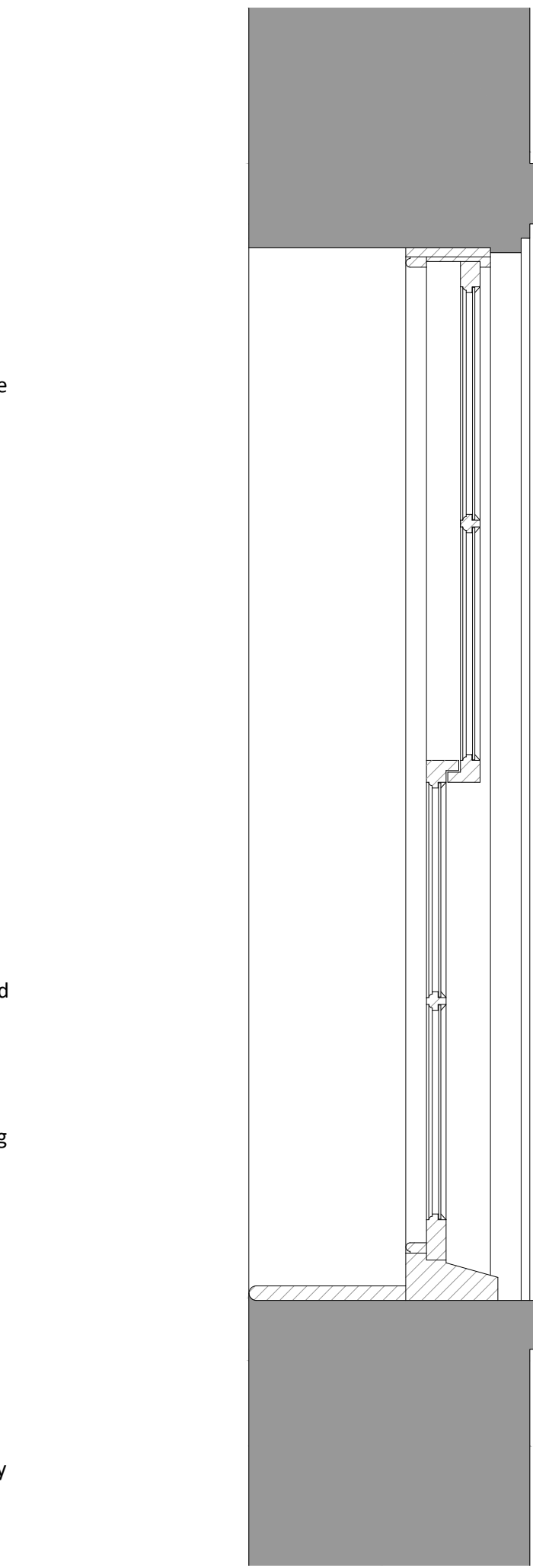




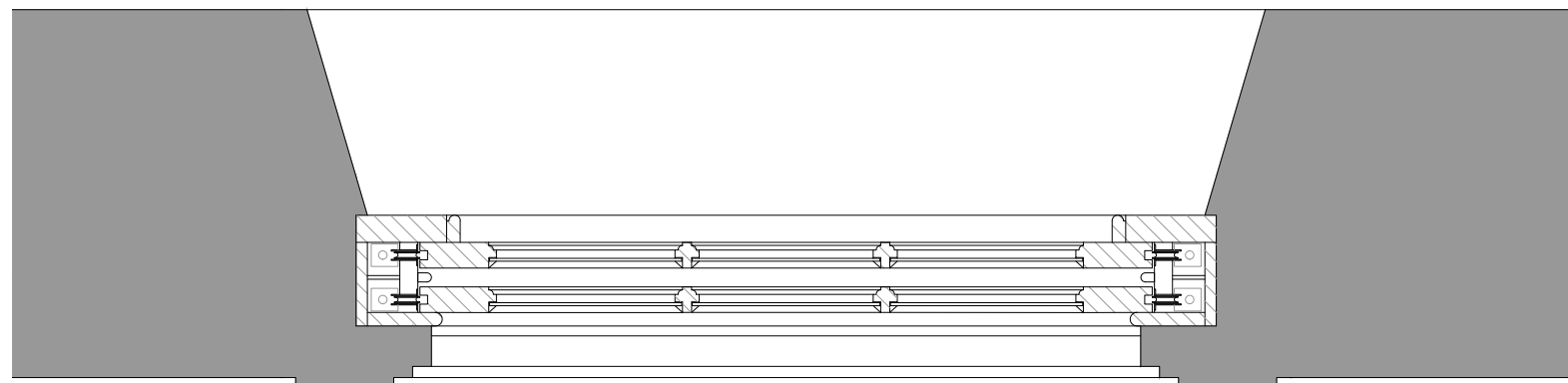
Existing Window External Elevation

1:10



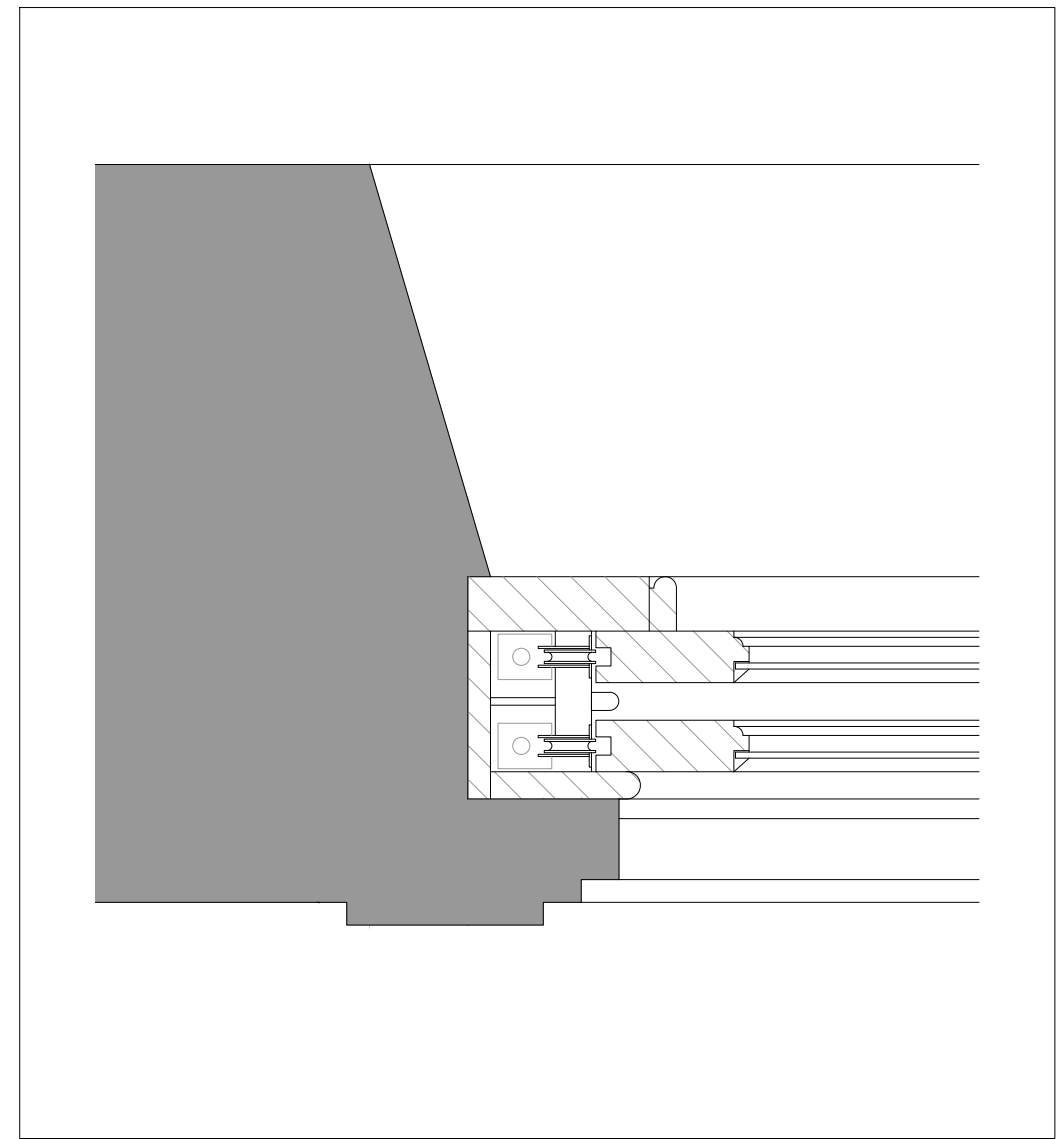
Existing B-B Window Section

1:10



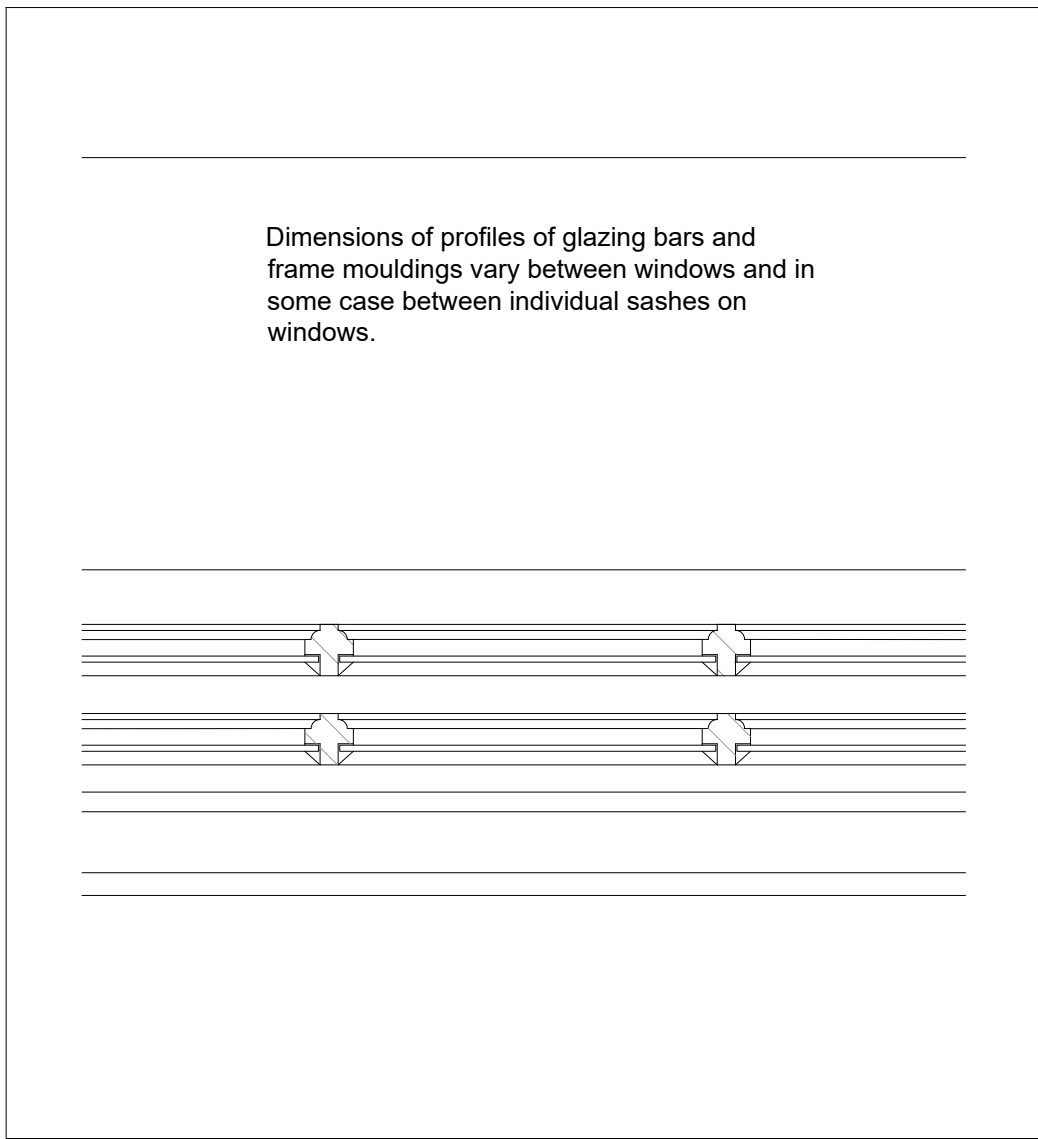
Existing A-A Window Plan

1:10



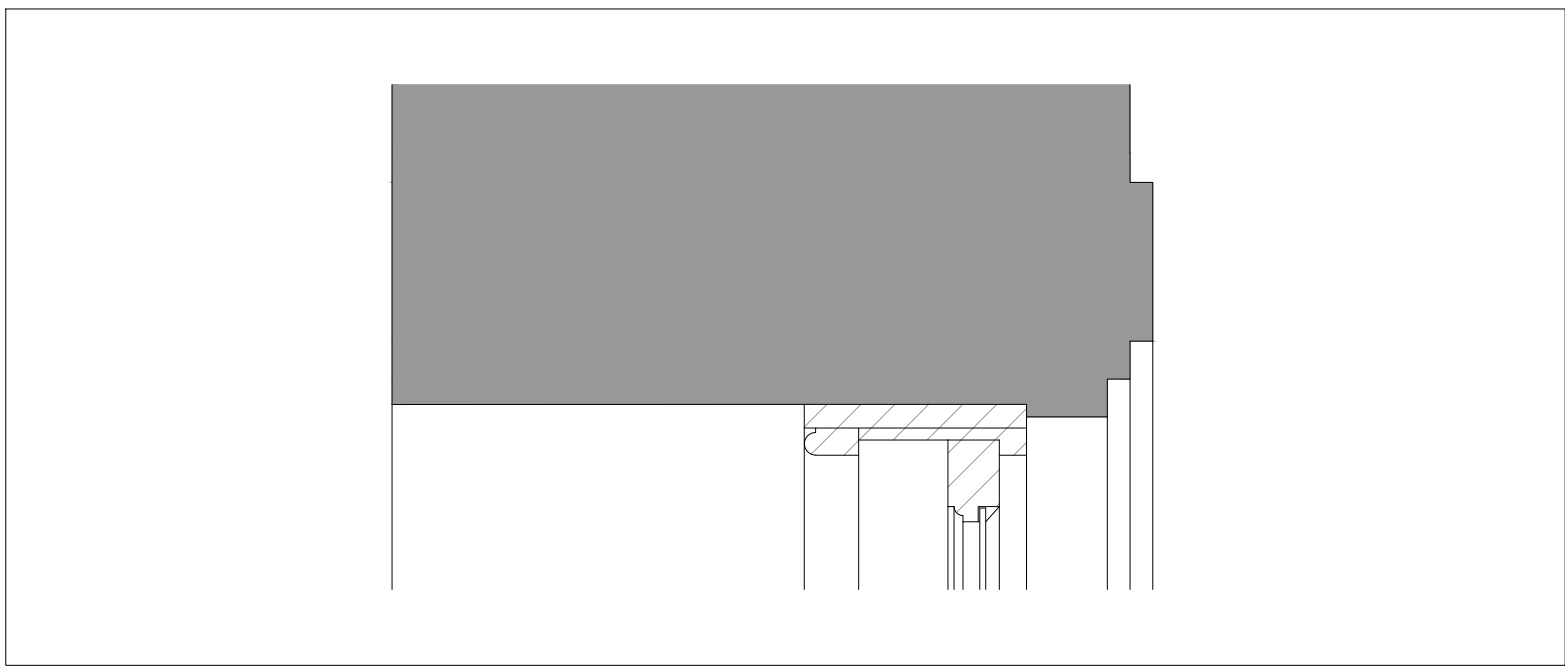
04 - Window Jamb Detail Existing

1:10



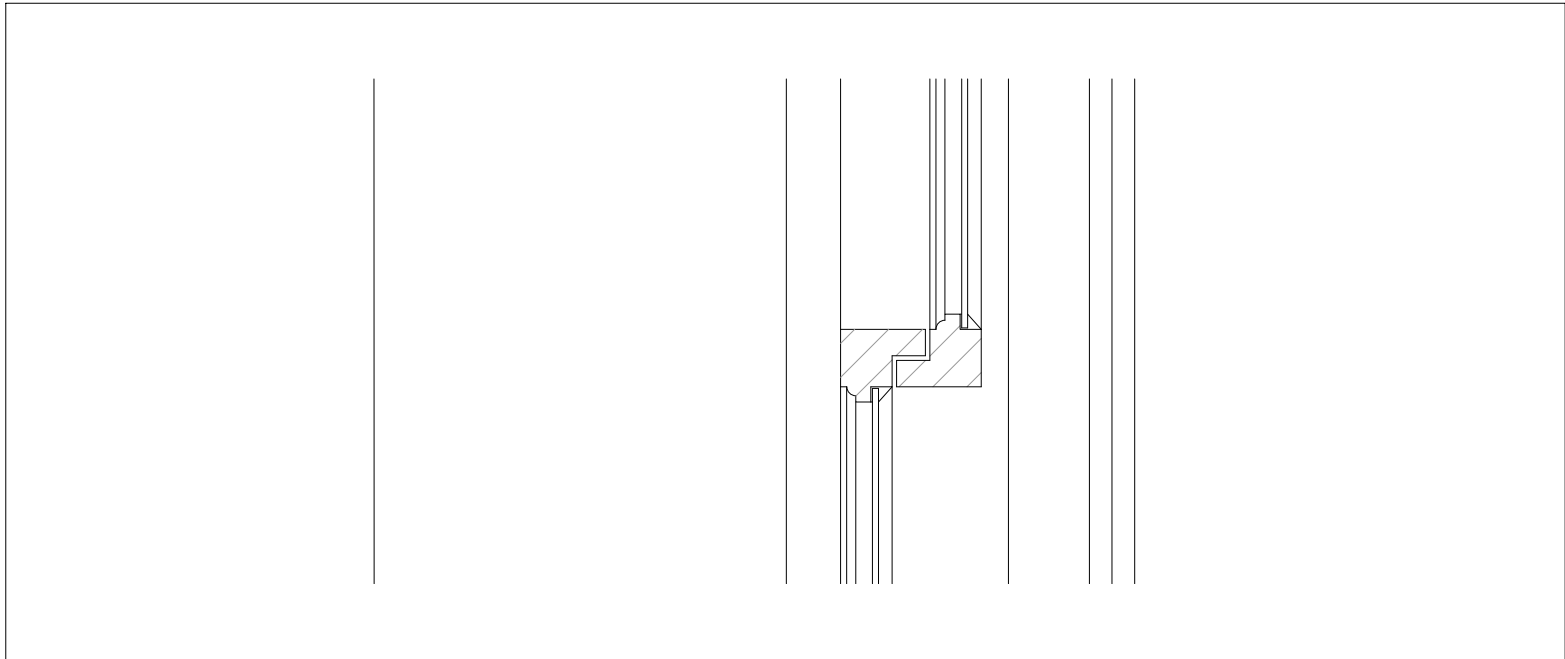
05 - Window Glazing Bar Detail Existing

1:10



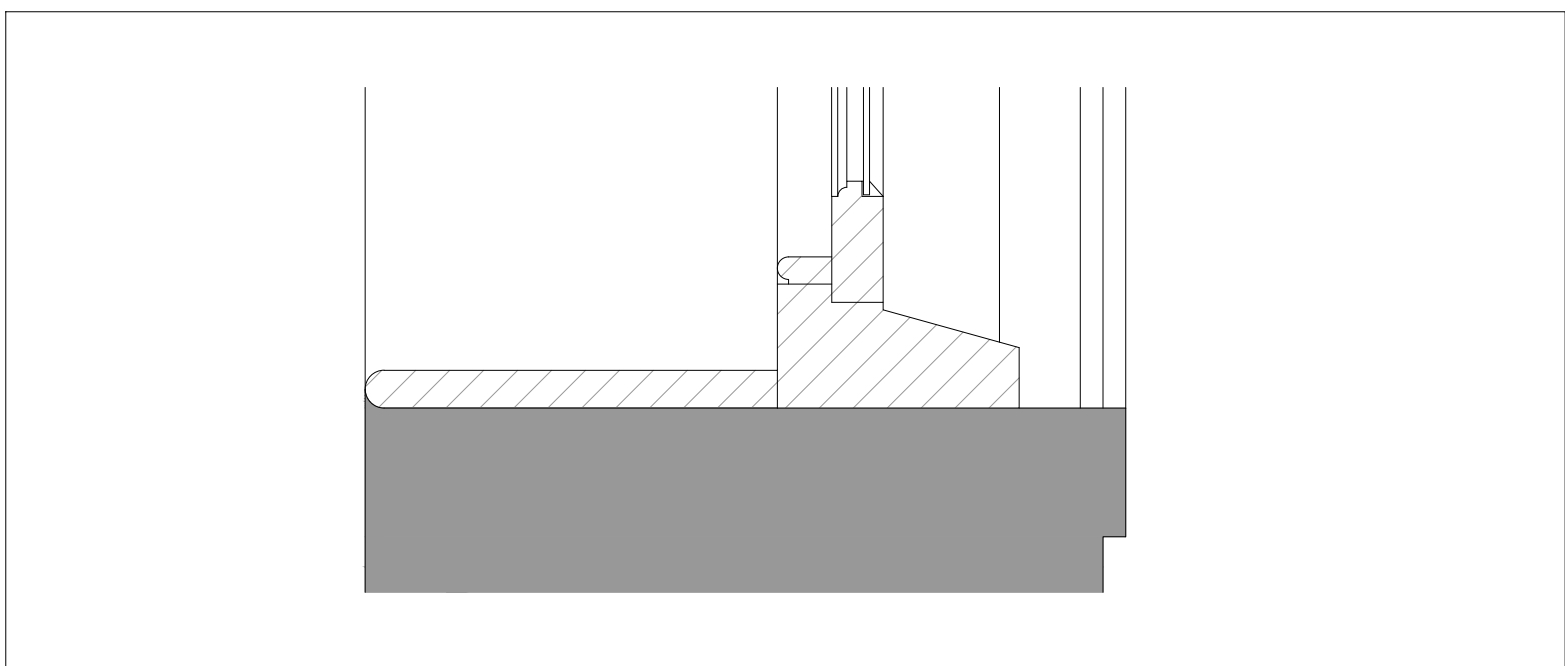
03 - Window Head Detail Existing

1:5



02 - Window Meeting Rail Detail Existing

1:5



01 - Window Cill Detail Existing

1:5

Window Repairs - Casement Windows (not illustrated)

The existing casement windows are proposed to be repaired and refurbished in-situ, according to the following method:

Preparation

1. Remove any defective/loose/flaking paint coating using chemical paint stripper or abrasive paper.
2. Well adhered and sound paint finish can be retained, sanded down using abrasive paper to provide a flat surface with old paint edges feathered.
3. Thoroughly sand down all previously painted timber to frames and casements to create a key in preparation for a new paint finish.

Window Repair and Refurbishment

4. Free the casements to allow them to open freely by removing any sealants and breaking paint between the casement and the frame, without damaging the timber.
5. Verify that the hinges and ironmongery are in good working order and securely fitted to the frame and casements.
6. Verify that the casements open freely without binding, old paint layers may need to be removed to prevent binding.
7. If required, remove the casement from the frame, check the condition of joints and prepare all surfaces for decoration.
8. If required, undertake joinery repairs to existing timber components, to replace rotten/decayed material and repair any weak joints using traditional joinery methods. The removal of decayed timber should be minimal and extend only to that necessary to effect a repair within sound existing timber. Any new timber sections are to exactly match the existing profile, be of either hardwood or softwood to match the existing and are to be pre-treated.
9. Repair or renew any defective existing glazing putty with natural linseed oil putty finished with a fillet to match the existing.
10. Any broken or cracked window panes to be replaced with new glass to match the existing thickness. All intact panes are to be retained with previously applied paint removed.

Decoration

11. Prepare all previously painted surfaces, apply wood knot and resin blocking primer to bare timber.
12. Apply an oil-based paint system with gloss finish in full accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Ensure that the freshly painted surfaces do not affect the operation of the casements.

Window Furniture

13. All existing window furniture is to be retained, cleaned of and previously applied paint.
14. Any furniture that is removed to facilitate repair and/or decoration is to be retained and re-fitted in its original position.



NOTES

Window Repairs - Sash Windows

The existing sash windows are proposed to be repaired and refurbished in-situ, according to the following method:

Preparation

1. Remove any defective/loose/flaking paint coating using chemical paint stripper or abrasive paper.
2. Well adhered and sound paint finish can be retained, sanded down using abrasive paper to provide a flat surface with old paint edges feathered.
3. Thoroughly sand down all previously painted timber to sashes and sash boxes to create a key in preparation for a new paint finish.

Window Repair and Refurbishment

4. Free the sashes to allow them to move up and down by removing any sealants and breaking paint between the sash and the frame, without damaging the timber.
5. Verify that the sashes are in balance with the counter-weights and check the condition of the cords and their attachment to the sashes and weights. Confirm that the sash pulleys are operating freely. If required, adjust the weights or replace the existing weight so that they are in balance with the sash.
6. If the sash cords have been previously painted check that this does not compromise the operation or foul the pulley wheels. If required, replace the sash cord with new waxed cotton cord of the same thickness.
7. Verify that the sashes run freely up and down without binding, old paint layers may need to be removed to ensure free running.
8. If required, remove the internal staff beads and parting beads, remove the sashes, check the condition of joints and prepare all surfaces for decoration. Re-fix beads in their original positions, if necessary replace defective beads with new in a profile and timber to match the existing. Ensure that the sashes fit closely between the beads and do not rattle, but can move freely without binding.
9. If required, undertake joinery repairs to existing timber components, to replace rotten/decayed material and repair any weak joints using traditional joinery methods. The removal of decayed timber should be minimal and extend only to that necessary to effect a repair within sound existing timber. Any new timber sections are to exactly match the existing profile, be of either hardwood or softwood to match the existing and are to be pre-treated.
10. Check that the meeting rails are aligned and meet correctly when closed.
11. Repair or renew any defective existing glazing putty with natural linseed oil putty finished with a fillet to match the existing.
12. Any broken or cracked window panes to be replaced with new glass to match the existing thickness. All intact panes are to be retained with previously applied paint removed.

Decoration

13. Prepare all previously painted surfaces, apply wood knot and resin blocking primer to bare timber.
14. Apply an oil-based paint system with gloss finish in full accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Ensure that the freshly painted surfaces do not affect the operation of the sliding sashes.

Window Furniture

15. All existing window furniture is to be retained, cleaned of and previously applied paint.
16. Any furniture that is removed to facilitate repair and/or decoration is to be retained and re-fitted in its original position.

Health and Safety

The windows may have been coated in the past using lead-based paint, appropriate precautions need to be adopted against inhalation or ingestion of dust and/or fumes when preparing previously painted surfaces.

B	25/02/26	ARW	ARW	Notes added to details, casement window method notes added
A	01/11/23	HB	ARW	PLANNING ISSUE
REV	DATE	DRWN	CHKD	REVISION DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE
Refurbishment of The Carpenters Arms,
Church Street, Lacock, SN15 2LB

CLIENT
Mr. A. Gott

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DRAWING TITLE
Proposed Window Repair Methodology
for Sash and Casement Windows &
Typical Sash Window Details

DRAWING STATUS PLANNING	SCALE : 1:10 @ A1 DATE : October 2023
DRAWING No. 2397-031	REVISION B
DRAWN : HB	CHECKED : ARW

0	200	400	600	800mm
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