

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSULATION WORK

PART III

Specifications for windows

6. An existing window shall either be retained and converted to a double window by the installation of an additional window or, if this is not practicable in the opinion of the responsible authority, be replaced by a new double window, as follows-

- (a) any gaps in the outer window shall be effectively sealed by a compressible resilient strip or other means;
- (b) the inner window shall be framed in wood, metal or plastic, and shall be well fitted into the existing window reveal or planted on the wall around the reveal, with the junction between the wall and the window frame fully sealed by means of mastic packing, cover strips or other equally effective means, and shall be glazed with glass having a thickness of not less than 3 millimetres, except for those windows which reach to less than 800 millimetres from the floor, and those windows within 300 millimetres of a door which reach to less than 1,500 millimetres from the floor, which corresponding to the width of such windows specified in the first column of Table 1 below shall be glazed with glass of a thickness specified in the second column of that Table:

TABLE 1

Width of window	Thickness of glass
Not more than 250 millimetres wide	6 millimetres
More than 250 millimetres, but not more than 1,100 millimetres	8 millimetres
More than 1,100 millimetres, but not more than 2,250 millimetres	10 millimetres
More than 2,250 millimetres	12 millimetres

- (c) both the outer and inner windows shall be capable of being opened sufficiently for means of escape in case of fire to the extent that the existing outer window allows for this, and for direct ventilation when required; the inner window shall be capable of being opened sufficiently for cleaning purposes but the opening lights of the inner window shall be well sealed around their edges either by compressible resilient strip or by other equally effective means;
- (d) if the window is a bay window or bow window, the inner window shall either follow the shape of the outer window or shall be taken straight across the bay or bow, and any projecting surround or window board required to close off the window cavity shall have a weight of not less than 10 kilogrammes per square metre;
- (e) the shortest horizontal distance or, in the case of a bay window or bow window where the inner window is taken straight across the bay or bow, the mean horizontal distance, between the glass of the outer window and the glass of the inner window shall be not less than the distance specified in the second column of Table 2 below in relation to the thickness of glass of the inner window specified in the first column of that Table:

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TABLE 2

Thickness of glass of inner window	Distance between inner and outer windows
At least 3 millimetres, but less than 4 millimetres	200 millimetres
At least 4 millimetres, but less than 6 millimetres	150 millimetres
At least 6 millimetres	100 millimetres

- (f) two or more reveals of the window opening between the outer and inner windows shall be lined with sound absorbent material;
- (g) if desired by the claimant, the works specified in this paragraph in relation to an inner window may include materials other than glass, whether or not the standard of acoustic performance provided by such material is comparable to that provided by the use of glass as specified in sub-paragraph (b), but grant shall be payable only up to a maximum of the cost of the work specified in sub-paragraph (b);
- (h) balanced vertical sliders shall be provided where appropriate.

Specifications for Venetian blinds

7. The specifications for Venetian blinds shall be as follows—
 - (a) the surface of the slats shall be coloured white or near white;
 - (b) the ratio of width to spacing of the slats shall be between 1.15:1 and 1.25:1;
 - (c) the blind shall have horizontal slats, capable of being raised or lowered, and the slats shall be adjustable in angle of tilt, the control being either—
 - (i) by a single continuous cord operating both the raising and lowering and the tilting mechanisms from one end of the blind box; or
 - (ii) by controls for the raising and lowering and the tilting mechanisms at either end of the blind box;
 - (d) the controls specified in sub-paragraph (c) shall, where practicable, be readily accessible within the room with the windows fully closed;
 - (e) the opening for control cords shall be sealed or kept to the minimum necessary for smooth operating;
 - (f) the blind box shall be fitted to the top window reveal or frame head, between the panes of the double windows; the length of the slats shall be between 10 millimetres and 30 millimetres less than the length of the recess at its narrowest point, and the blind shall be capable of extending to the lowest level of the glazing of the outer window.

Specifications for inlet ventilator systems

8. The inlet fan ventilator system shall consist of a sound-attenuating inlet fan ventilator unit (in this paragraph referred to as a “ventilator unit”) and an air supply duct and cowl or grille; such air supply duct and cowl or grille may be of separate construction from the ventilator unit or integral with it, but the following conditions shall be complied with—
 - (a) the air supply duct and cowl or grille shall be designed so as to allow the passage of air between the ventilator unit and the external air at all times and shall be so constructed that when installed in a cavity wall exposed to the weather—

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- (i) the weather resistance of the cavity is retained; and
- (ii) the external cowl or grille provides protection against the passage of snow, rain and vermin;
- (b) the ventilator unit shall consist of a controlled variable-speed inlet fan with sound attenuating duct and cover, shall be fitted with an easily removable and washable air filter on the inlet side of the sound attenuating duct to afford adequate protection for the acoustic lining, and shall be capable of supplying fresh air to the room directly from outside by means of the supply duct and cowl or grille;
- (c) the ventilator unit shall be securely fixed to the wall in such a position that the air filter can be easily removed, and the junction between the ventilator unit and the face of the wall shall be fully sealed by means of compressible strip or other equally effective means;
- (d) the air supply duct and cowl or grille shall be securely fixed to the wall and the junction between the air supply duct and the internal leaf shall be fully sealed by suitable means;
- (e) the ventilator unit shall be electrically safe in operation and maintenance and shall not present a fire hazard;
- (f) the ventilator unit with air filter in position, by itself or with an integral air supply duct and cowl or grille, shall be capable under continuous control of giving variable ventilation rates ranging from—
 - (i) an upper rate of not less than 37 litres per second against a back pressure of 10 pascals and not less than 31 litres per second against a back pressure of 30 pascals, to
 - (ii) a lower rate of between 10 and 17 litres per second against zero back pressure; and if there is no continuous control of the ventilation rate, the following intermediate settings shall be provided—
 - (A) a ventilation rate of greater than 31 and less than 33 litres per second against a back pressure of 10 pascals; and
 - (B) a ventilation rate of greater than 21 and less than 26 litres per second against a back pressure of 10 pascals;
- (g) the effective area of the air path through the inlet fan ventilator system with the fan switched off and the air filter in position shall be not less than 3,250 square millimetres and such area shall be ascertained by measuring the static pressure difference across the system for various air flow rates through the system and calculating the effective area from
$$1.278 \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\Delta p}}$$
(where Q is the measured air flow rate through the system in litres per second and Δp the measured static pressure difference across the system in pascals): effective areas shall be calculated for air flow through the system in both directions and the lower calculated value shall be taken for the effective area;
- (h) the ventilator unit by itself or integral with the air supply duct and cowl or grille shall be so constructed that—
 - (i) when it is in operation in any room the sound level in the room due to the operation of the unit at a ventilation rate of 31 litres per second against a back pressure of 10 pascals, measured at any point not nearer than one metre to the unit or any of the room surfaces and normalised by the subtraction of
$$10 \log_{10} \frac{(10)}{(A)}$$

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(where A is the equivalent sound absorption in the room in square metres measured at each one-third frequency interval from 100 to 3,150 Hertz), does not exceed 35 of B(A) and at the maximum ventilation rate of the unit does not exceed 40dB(A) against a back pressure of 30 pascals; and

- (i) the element-normalised sound pressure level difference, measured in accordance with British Standard number BS EN 20140—10: 1992, is not less than the figure shown in Table 3 below except for total adverse deviations (at all one-third octave frequencies) not exceeding 32 decibels and an adverse deviation at any one one-third octave frequency not exceeding 8 decibels.

TABLE 3

One-third octave frequency band centre (Hertz)	Normalised sound pressure level difference (decibels)
100	30
125	33
160	36
200	39
250	42
315	45
400	48
500	49
630	50
800	51
1,000	52
1,250	53
1,600	53
2,000	53
2,500	53
3,150	53

Specifications for permanent vents

9.—(1) Every permanent vent type ‘A’ shall consist of a sound-attenuating purpose-made opening or duct which is designed to allow the passage of air between the room and the external air at all times, and shall have an external cowl or grille for protection against the passage of snow, rain and vermin. It shall be so constructed that when installed in a cavity wall exposed to the weather, the weather resistance of the cavity is retained and the acoustic performance of the vent is protected.

(2) The effective area of the air path through the permanent vent shall be ascertained by the method set forth in paragraph 8(g) above, save that for the words “inlet fan ventilator system” in that paragraph there shall be substituted the words “permanent vent”.

(3) When installed, the permanent vent shall be securely fixed to the wall and the junction between the vent and the face of the wall shall be fully sealed by means of compressible strip, mastic packing,

cover strips or other equally effective means, and where the vent has an air supply duct traversing a cavity wall the junction between the supply duct and the internal leaf shall be fully sealed by suitable means to prevent the passage of air to or from the cavity.

- (4) Every vent shall be so constructed and installed as not to present a fire hazard.
- (5) Every permanent vent type 'A' shall—
 - (a) have an effective area, calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2), of not less than 3,250 square millimetres; and
 - (b) be so constructed that the sound pressure level difference ascertained by the method set forth in paragraph 8(h)(ii), complies with the requirements therein set forth.

Specifications for combined ventilator systems

10. The combined ventilator system shall conform to the design and standards of ventilation and acoustic performance specified in paragraphs 3(a), 4(a)(i)(A), 8 and 9 except that the requirement of paragraph 3(a) that the installation be made at the highest level which is reasonably practicable shall not apply.