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Killala Community Council

Remediation works on the flat section of the Community Centre roof

Killala Community Centre

Vol. A2 - Works Requirements - Particular Requirements

June / 2026

0643-MFA-Vol A-Works Requirements A2

DESIGNING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



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Project Title:	Remediation works on the flat section of the Community Centre roof - Killala Community Centre		
Document Title:	Volume A2 - Works Requirements - Particular Requirements		
Client/Job No.	Killala Community Hub	0643	
File Ref:	0643-MFA-Vol A-Works Requirements A2		
Status:	First Issue	**Rev**:	R.01

Rev	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
R.01	30/06/2026	First Issue	DD	MF	MF

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Contents

1 EXISTING SITE/BUILDINGS/SERVICES 1
1.1 DEMOLITION 1
1.1.1 Survey 1
1.2 EXTENT OF DECONSTRUCTION/ DEMOLITION 1
1.3 BENCH MARKS 1
1.4 FEATURES TO BE RETAINED 1
1.5 LOCATION OF SERVICES 1
1.6 SERVICES DISCONNECTION ARRANGED BY CONTRACTOR 2
1.7 DISCONNECTION OF DRAINS 2
1.8 LIVE FOUL AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS 2
1.9 SERVICE BYPASS CONNECTIONS 2
1.10 SERVICES TO BE RETAINED 2
1.11 WORKMANSHIP 2
1.12 SITE HAZARDS 2
1.13 ADJOINING PROPERTY 2
1.14 STRUCTURES TO BE RETAINED 3
1.15 PARTLY DECONSTRUCTED/ DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES 3
1.16 DANGEROUS OPENINGS 3
1.17 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS – UNKNOWN OCCURENCES 3
1.18 UNFORESEEN HAZARDS 3
1.19 SITE CONDITION AT COMPLETION 3
1.20 CONTRACTOR'S PROPERTY 3
1.21 RECYCLED MATERIALS 3
2 CLADDING/COVERING 4
2.1 H74 ZINC STRIP/ SHEET COVERINGS/ FLASHINGS 4
2.1.1 Weathering to Existing Coping 4
2.1.2 Materials and Workmanship Generally 4
2.1.3 Soldering and Naked Flame Preheating 4
2.1.4 Timber For Use with Zinc Work 4
2.1.5 Laying Underlay 4
2.1.6 Fixings For Clips 4
2.1.7 Clips 5
2.1.8 Wedge Fixing Into Joints/ Chases 5
2.1.9 Standing Seam Joints 5
2.1.10 Drip/ Step Joints 5
3 J WATERPROOFING 6
3.1 J42 SINGLE LAYER POLYMERIC SHEET ROOF COVERINGS 6
3.1.1 Warm Deck Roof Covering to Shallow Pitched Roof to Theatre 6

3.1.2 Roofing Generally 6
3.1.3 Renewing Existing Coverings 6
3.1.4 Timber Trims, Etc. 6
3.1.5 Joints In Rigid Board Substrates 6
3.1.6 Laying Vapour Control Layer 6
3.1.7 Laying Warm Deck Roof Insulation 7
3.1.8 Mechanical Fixing Of Waterproof Membrane 7
3.1.9 Adhesive Bonding of Waterproof Membrane 7
3.1.10 Jointing of Waterproof Membrane 7
3.1.11 Perimeter Details 7
3.1.12 Roof Penetrations 8
3.2 COMPLETION 8
3.2.1 Documentation 8
4 P Building fabric sundries 9
4.1 P10 Sundry insulation/ proofing work 9
4.1.1 P10 Sundry insulation/ proofing Work Sundry Insulation/ Proofing Work 9
5 P31 HOLES, CHASES, COVERS AND SUPPORTS FOR SERVICES 9
5.1 FLOOR DUCTING/ TRUNKING 9
5.2 EXECUTION 9
5.2.1 Coordination 9
5.2.2 Holes and Chases in In Situ Concrete 9
5.2.3 Sealing Around Services 9
6 Z11 PURPOSE MADE METALWORK 10
6.1.1 Materials Generally 10
6.1.2 Stainless Steel Products 10
6.2 FABRICATION 10
6.2.1 Fabrication Generally 10
6.2.2 Cold Formed Work 10
6.2.3 Adhesive Bonding 10
6.2.4 Stainless Steel Fabrication 10
6.3 FINISHING 11
6.3.1 Preparation for Application of Coatings 11
6.4 COMPLETION 11
6.4.1 Documentation 11
6.4.2 Completion 11
7 Z20 FIXINGS AND ADHESIVES 12
7.1 PRODUCTS 12
7.1.1 Fasteners Generally 12
7.1.2 Packings 12

7.1.3 Plugs 12
7.1.4 Anchors 12
7.1.5 Wood Screws 12
7.1.6 Miscellaneous Screws 12
7.1.7 Adhesives Generally 12
7.1.8 Powder Actuated Fixing Systems 12
7.2 EXECUTION 13
7.2.1 Fixing Generally 13
7.2.2 Fixing Through Finishes 13
7.2.3 Fixing Packings 13
7.2.4 Fixing Cramps 13
7.2.5 Screw Fixing 13
7.2.6 Pelleted Countersunk Screw Fixing 13
7.2.7 Using Powder Actuated Fixing Systems 13
7.2.8 Applying Adhesives 13
8 27 SEALANTS 14
8.1 EXECUTION 14
8.1.1 Suitability Of Joints 14
8.1.2 Preparing Joints 14
8.1.3 Applying Sealants 14

1 EXISTING SITE/BUILDINGS/SERVICES

1.1 DEMOLITION

1.1.1 Survey

- Scope: Before starting deconstruction/ demolition work, examine available information, and carry out a survey of:
  - the structure or structures to be deconstructed/ demolished, - the site on which the structure or structures stand, and - the surrounding area.
- Report and method statements: Submit, describing:
  - Form, condition and details of the structure or structures, the site and the surrounding area.
  - Type, location and condition of features of historical, archaeological, geological or ecological importance.
  - Type, location and condition of adjoining or surrounding premises that might be adversely affected by removal of the structure or structures or by noise, vibration and/ or dust generated during deconstruction/ demolition.
  - Identity and location of services above and below ground, including those required for the Contractor's use, and arrangements for their disconnection and removal.
  - Form and location of flammable, toxic or hazardous materials, including lead-based paint, and proposed methods for their removal and disposal.
  - Form and location of materials identified for reuse or recycling, and proposed methods for removal and temporary storage.
  - Proposed programme of work, including sequence and methods of deconstruction/ demolition.
  - Details of specific pre-weakening required.
  - Arrangements for protection of personnel and the general public, including exclusion of unauthorized persons.
  - Arrangements for control of site transport and traffic.
  - Special requirements: Site waste management plan development and proposals.

1.2 EXTENT OF DECONSTRUCTION/ DEMOLITION

- General: Subject to retention requirements specified elsewhere, deconstruct/ demolish structures down to 0643-MFA-S1-ZZ-DR-S-600-100.

1.3 BENCH MARKS

- Unrecorded bench marks and other survey information: Give notice when found. Do not remove marks or destroy the fabric on which they are found.

1.4 FEATURES TO BE RETAINED

- General: Keep in place and protect the following: Existing block and stud walls, plasterboard soffits to ground and first floors, plasterboard bulkheads except where their removal is indicated and other features shown on MCA tender drawings.

1.5 LOCATION OF SERVICES

- Services affected by the Works: Locate and mark positions.
- Mains services marking: Arrange with the appropriate authorities for services to be located and marked.

1.6 SERVICES DISCONNECTION ARRANGED BY CONTRACTOR

- Responsibility: Before starting deconstruction/ demolition arrange with the appropriate authorities for disconnection of services owned by those authorities and removal of associated fittings and equipment.

1.7 DISCONNECTION OF DRAINS

- General: Locate, disconnect and seal disused foul and surface water drains.
- Sealing: Permanent, and within the site.

1.8 LIVE FOUL AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS

- General: Protect drains and fittings still in use. Keep free of debris and ensure normal flow during deconstruction/ demolition work.
- Damage: Make good damage arising from deconstruction/ demolition work. Leave clean and in working order at completion of deconstruction/ demolition work.

1.9 SERVICE BYPASS CONNECTIONS

- General: Provide as necessary to maintain continuity of services to occupied areas of the site on which the deconstruction/ demolition is taking place and to adjoining sites/ properties.
- Notice: Give adequate notice to adjoining owners and all affected occupiers if shutdown is necessary.

1.10 SERVICES TO BE RETAINED

- Damage to services: Give notice, and notify relevant service authorities and/ or owner/ occupier regarding damage arising from deconstruction/ demolition.
- Repairs to services: Complete as directed, and to the satisfaction of the service authority or owner.

1.11 WORKMANSHIP

- Standard: Demolish structures in accordance with BS 6187.
- Operatives: Appropriately skilled and experienced for the type of work. Holding, or in training to obtain, relevant CITB Certificates of Competence.
- Site staff responsible for supervision and control of work: Experienced in the assessment of risks involved and methods of deconstruction/ demolition to be used.

1.12 SITE HAZARDS

- Precautions: Prevent fire and/ or explosion caused by gas and/ or vapour from tanks, pipes, etc.
- Dust: Reduce by periodically spraying with an appropriate wetting agent, or contain.
  - Lead dust: Submit method statement for control, containment and clean-up regimes.
- Site operatives and general public: Protect from vibration, dangerous fumes and dust arising during the course of the Works.

1.13 ADJOINING PROPERTY

- Temporary support and protection: Provide. Maintain and alter, as necessary, as work proceeds. Do not leave unnecessary or unstable projections.
- Defects: Report immediately on discovery.

- Damage: Minimize. Repair promptly to ensure safety, stability, weather protection and security.
- Support to foundations: Do not disturb.

1.14 STRUCTURES TO BE RETAINED

- Extent: as indicated on drawing.
- Parts which are to be kept in place: Protect.
- Interface between retained structures and deconstruction/ demolition: Cut away and strip out with care to minimize making good.

1.15 PARTLY DECONSTRUCTED/ DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES

- General: Leave partly in a stable condition, with adequate temporary support at each stage to prevent risk of uncontrolled collapse. Make secure outside working hours.
- Temporary works: Prevent overloading due to debris.
- Access: Prevent access by unauthorized persons.

1.16 DANGEROUS OPENINGS

- General: Provide guarding at all times, including outside of working hours. Illuminate during hours of darkness.
- Access: Prevent access by unauthorized persons.

1.17 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS – UNKNOWN OCCURENCES

- Discovery: Give notice immediately of suspected asbestos-containing materials when discovered during deconstruction/ demolition work. Avoid disturbing such materials.
- Removal: Submit statutory risk assessments and details of proposed methods for safe removal.

1.18 UNFORESEEN HAZARDS

- Discovery: Give notice immediately when hazards, such as unrecorded voids, tanks, chemicals, are discovered during deconstruction/ demolition.
- Removal: Submit details of proposed methods for filling, removal, etc.

1.19 SITE CONDITION AT COMPLETION

- Debris: Clear away and leave the site tidy on completion.
- Special requirements: n/a___.

1.20 CONTRACTOR'S PROPERTY

- Components and materials arising from the deconstruction/ demolition work: Property of the Contractor except where otherwise provided.
- Action: Remove from site as work proceeds where not to be reused or recycled for site use.

1.21 RECYCLED MATERIALS

- Materials arising from deconstruction/ demolition work: Can be recycled or reused elsewhere in the project, subject to compliance with the appropriate specification and in accordance with any site waste management plan.

2 CLADDING/COVERING

2.1 H74 ZINC STRIP/ SHEET COVERINGS/ FLASHINGS

2.1.1 Weathering to Existing Coping

- Underlay: Waterproof breather membrane.
- Zinc:
  - Finish: Natural.
  - Thickness: 0.8 mm.
- Joints: Standing seams.
  - Spacing: Not more than 2.5 m.
- Edge details: Folded drip at front, upstand at rear with tuck in.
- Fixing: Determined by Contractor.

2.1.2 Materials and Workmanship Generally

- Zinc strip/ sheet: To BS EN 501 and BS EN 988.
- Standard: Generally to CP 143-5.
- Fabrication and fixing: To provide a completely weathertight installation.
- Preforming: Measure, mark, cut and form zinc prior to assembly wherever possible. Do not use scribers or other sharp instruments without approval.
- Metal temperature: Do not form zinc when the metal temperature is below the minimum recommended for working by the manufacturer.
- Folding: With presses to give straight, regular and tight bends, leaving panels free from ripples, kinks, buckling and cracks.
- Sharp metal edges: Remove as work proceeds.
- Sealants: Do not use in joints to attain waterproofing.
- Solder: Use only where specified. Soldering materials and procedures must be as recommended by the zinc manufacturer.
- Finished zinc work: Fully supported, adequately fixed to resist wind uplift and able to accommodate thermal movement without distortion, stress or impairment of security. - Protection: Prevent staining, discolouration and damage by subsequent works.

2.1.3 Soldering and Naked Flame Preheating

- In situ soldering and naked flame preheating: Not permitted.

2.1.4 Timber For Use with Zinc Work

- Quality: Planed, free from wane, pitch pockets, decay and insect attack (ambrosia beetle excepted).
- Moisture content: Not more than 22% at time of fixing and covering.
- Preservative treatment: Organic solvent as section Z12 and Wood Protection Association Commodity Specification C8.

2.1.5 Laying Underlay

- Handling: Prevent tears and punctures.
- Laying: Butt jointed onto a dry substrate.
  - Fixing edges: With galvanized, sherardized or stainless steel staples or 20 x 3 mm extra large head clout nails.
  - Do not lay over eaves and drip/ step zinc underlaps.
- Protection: Keep dry and cover with zinc at the earliest opportunity.

2.1.6 Fixings For Clips

- Nails to timber substrates: Galvanized or sherardized steel.
  - Shank type: Annular ringed, helical threaded, or serrated.

- Head: Flat.
- Length: Not less than 25 mm or equal to substrate thickness.

- Screws to concrete or masonry substrates: Sherardized or zinc plated steel.
  - Length: Not less than 25 mm.
  - Washers and plastics plugs: Compatible with screws.

2.1.7 Clips

- Material: Zinc, supplied preformed by the strip/ sheet manufacturer, or cut and formed in situ as recommended by the strip/ sheet manufacturer.
- Dimensions, number of fixings and provision for movement: As recommended by the strip/ sheet manufacturer.

2.1.8 Wedge Fixing Into Joints/ Chases

- Joint/ Chase: Rake/ Cut out to a depth of not less than 25 mm (under dpc where in same joint).
- Zinc: Fold 25 mm into joint/ chase with a waterstop welted end.
  - Fixing: Zinc wedges at not more than 450 mm centres, at every change of direction, and with at least two for each piece of zinc.
- Sealant: Submit proposals.
  - Application: As section 27.

2.1.9 Standing Seam Joints

- Joint allowances: 45 mm overlap, 35 mm underlap and not less than 5 mm gap for thermal movement. Preformed interlocking profiles are permitted.
- Clip positions:
  - Fixed clips Determined by Contractor.
  - Sliding clips Determined by Contractor.
- Forming: Double welt overlap and clips around underlap to form a standing seam 25 mm high of consistent cross section.

2.1.10 Drip/ Step Joints

- Strip/ Sheet from below step: Fold up full height of upstand and fix to top edge.
- Form zinc underlap/ continuous clip:
  - Cover to roof slope: Not less than 100 mm with anticapillary welt at top edge.
  - Projection: 25 mm projection for forming into drip welt.
  - Downstand: Not less than 40 mm.
  - Fixing: To roof slope at 100 mm centres.
- Strip/ Sheet from above step: Fold around underlap projection and single welt to form a drip.

3 J WATERPROOFING

3.1 J42 SINGLE LAYER POLYMERIC SHEET ROOF COVERINGS

3.1.1 Warm Deck Roof Covering to Shallow Pitched Roof to Theatre

- Substrate: Existing Substrate.
  - Preparation: Remove existing waterproof covering.
- Roof covering system: Sika membrane.
  - Guarantee: Min 20 Years, (installation certs to be provided)
  - Protection layer (loose laid): Polyester fleece.
  - Vapour control layer: Polyethylene sheet, 250 micrometres gauge.
  - Insulation: As insulation manufacturer's recommendations for the traffic loading.
    Edges: Rebated.
    Thickness: 160 mm.
  - Separating layer (loose laid): Not required.
  - Waterproof membrane: EPDM.
    Width: as manufacturers standard.
    Thickness: 1.5 mm, excluding fleece backing.
    Colour: Grey.
- Accessories: Edge trim.

3.1.2 Roofing Generally

- Surfaces to be covered: Secure, clean, dry, smooth, free from frost, contaminants, voids and protrusions.
- Adverse weather: Do not lay membrane at temperatures below 5°C, in high winds, wet or damp conditions unless effective temporary cover is provided over working area.
- Unfinished areas of roof: Keep dry and protect edges of laid membrane from wind action.
- Completed coverings: Firmly attached, fully sealed, smooth, weatherproof and free draining.

3.1.3 Renewing Existing Coverings

- Areas to be renewed: As drawing 0643-MFA-XX-ZZ-DR-S-600-100.
- Substrate: Do not damage.
- Timing: Remove only sufficient coverings as will be renewed and made weathertight on same day.

3.1.4 Timber Trims, Etc.

- Quality: Planed. Free from wane, pitch pockets, decay and insect attack except ambrosia beetle damage.
- Moisture content at time of covering (maximum): 22%.
- Preservative treatment: As membrane manufacturer's/ supplier's recommendations.
- Fixing: Sherardized steel screws at maximum 600 mm centres.

3.1.5 Joints In Rigid Board Substrates

- Cover strip: Lay centrally over substrate joints before laying vapour control layers or coverings. Adhere to substrate with bonding compound along edges only.

3.1.6 Laying Vapour Control Layer

- Laying: Fully bonded, flat and smooth.

- Side and head laps: 150 mm and 150 mm respectively. Seal using materials and method as membrane manufacturer's/ supplier's recommendations.
- Upstands, kerbs and other penetrations: Enclose edges of insulation. Fully seal at abutment by bonding or taping.

3.1.7 Laying Warm Deck Roof Insulation

- Setting out:
  - Long edges: Fully supported and running at right angles to direction of span.
  - End edges: Adequately supported.
  - Joints: Butted together. - End joints: Staggered.
- Attachment: Not required.
- Mechanical fixing: Six screws and 75 mm dia. washers per board to agreed pattern.
- Completion: Boards must be in good condition, well fitting and secure.

3.1.8 Mechanical Fixing Of Waterproof Membrane

- Setting out: Perpendicular to the deck direction.
- Laying: Loose lay, do not wrinkle or stretch.
- Installing fasteners:
  - Use manufacturer's/ supplier's recommended methods and equipment. - Insertion: Correct and consistent.
- Washers/ Pressure plates/ Bars:
  - Distance from fixed edge (minimum): 10 mm. - Fixing: Flush with membrane.
- Sheet overlaps: Extend beyond washers/ pressure plates by minimum: 50 mm.
- Surface condition at completion: Fully sealed, smooth, weatherproof and free draining.

3.1.9 Adhesive Bonding of Waterproof Membrane

- Setting out: Perpendicular to the deck direction.
- Attachment: Fully adhered on a continuous even coating of adhesive .
  - Do not wrinkle or stretch.
- Surface condition at completion: Fully sealed, smooth, weatherproof and free draining.

3.1.10 Jointing of Waterproof Membrane

- Side and end joints:
  - Laps (minimum): 150mm and 150mm respectively.
  - Preparation: Clean and dry surfaces beyond full width of joint.
  - Sealing: Apply continuous even coverage of adhesive to both surfaces. Mate and roll together.
- Seam sealant: Not required.
- Condition at completion: Fully sealed, smooth, weatherproof and free draining.

3.1.11 Perimeter Details

- General: Secure membrane at roof edge conditions, changes of plane, curb flashings, upstands to roof lights, etc. with mechanical fasteners.
- Upstands, edge trims, drips, kerbs, etc: Form flashings from waterproof membrane material.
- Reinforcing strip: Lay at edge of horizontal roof plane and mechanically fasten.

- Roof membrane: Terminate and secure in accordance with manufacturer's/ supplier's recommendations.

3.1.12 Roof Penetrations

- Roof membrane: Cut around penetrations and secure to deck.
- Flanged sleeve:
  - Type: Form from roof membrane complete with base flange.
  - Installation: Dress over and around penetration.
  - Seating: Flush to roof membrane.
  - Roof membrane overlap to flange (minimum): 150 mm beyond fasteners.

- Sealing: Bond top edge to pipe with mastic sealant and secure with clamping ring. - Protection to top edge of sleeve: Flashing or weathering cravat.

3.2 COMPLETION

3.2.1 Documentation

- Submit:
  - Manufacturer's maintenance instructions.
  - Guarantees, warranties, test certificates, record schedules and log books.

4 P Building fabric sundries

4.1 P10 Sundry insulation/ proofing work

4.1.1 P10 Sundry insulation/ proofing Work Sundry Insulation/ Proofing Work

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

5 P31 HOLES, CHASES, COVERS AND SUPPORTS FOR SERVICES

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

5.1 FLOOR DUCTING/ TRUNKING

- Manufacturer: Contractor's choice.
  - Product reference: Submit proposals.
- Sizes: Refer to M&E specification.
- Bases:
  - Jointing type: Butt jointed.
- Covers: 18 mm plywood, as section G20. - Jointing type: Butt jointed.
- Accessories: Preformed corners and T-junctions.

5.2 EXECUTION

5.2.1 Coordination

- Locations and dimensions of holes and chases for services: Submit details to the main contractor before proceeding with the works

5.2.2 Holes and Chases in In Situ Concrete

- Cast in: Holes larger than 10 mm diameter and chases.
- Cutting and drilling:
  - Permitted for holes not larger than 10 mm diameter.
  - Not permitted for holes larger than 10 mm diameter except as indicated on drawings.

5.2.3 Sealing Around Services

- Service: Pipes, conduit, cable trays and cables.
- Location: Through partitions, walls and floors.
- Sealing material: Silicone acoustic sealant where no fire resistance is required, Corofil intumescent mastic around gaps up to 30mm in fire resisting construction. fit intumescent pads between cables and trunking.
- Method: In accordance with manufacturers instructions.
- Performance requirement: Acoustic and/or fire sealing.

6 Z11 PURPOSE MADE METALWORK

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

6.1.1 Materials Generally

- Grades of metals, section dimensions and properties: To appropriate British Standards. When not specified, select grades and sections appropriate for the purpose.
- Prefinished metal: May be used if methods of fabrication do not damage or alter appearance of finish, and finish is adequately protected.
- Fasteners: To appropriate British Standards and, unless specified otherwise, of same metal as component being fastened, with matching coating or finish.

6.1.2 Stainless Steel Products

- Chemical composition and physical properties: To BS EN 10088-1.
- Sheet, strip and plate: To BS EN 10088-2.
- Semi-finished products bars, rods and sections: To BS EN 10088-3.
- Wire: To BS EN 1088-3.
- Tubes:
  - Welded circular: To BS EN 10296-2.
  - Seamless circular: To BS EN 10297-2.

6.2 FABRICATION

6.2.1 Fabrication Generally

- Contact between dissimilar metals in components: Avoid.
- Finished components: Rigid and free from distortion, cracks, burrs and sharp arrises.
  - Moving parts: Free moving without binding.
- Corner junctions of identical sections: Mitre.

6.2.2 Cold Formed Work

- Profiles: Accurate, with straight arrises.

6.2.3 Adhesive Bonding

- Preparation of surfaces of metals to receive adhesives: - Degrease.
  - Abrade mechanically or chemically etch. - Prime: To suit adhesive.
- Adhesive bond: Form under pressure.

6.2.4 Stainless Steel Fabrication

- Guillotining or punching: Do not use for metal thicknesses greater that 10 mm.
- Thermal cutting:
  - Carbonation in the heat affected zone: Remove, after cutting.
- Bending:
  - Plates or bars: Cold ending radius not less than material thickness. - Tubes: Cold bending radius not less than 2 x tube diameter.
- Welding: In addition to general welding requirements: - Protect adjacent surfaces from weld spatter.
  - Pickle all welds before post fabrication treatments.
- Protection: Provide protection to fabricated components during transit and on site.

6.3 FINISHING

6.3.1 Preparation for Application of Coatings

- General: Complete fabrication, and drill fixing holes before applying coatings.
- Paint, grease, flux, rust, burrs and sharp arrises: Remove.

6.4 COMPLETION

6.4.1 Documentation

- Submit:
  - Manufacturer's maintenance instructions.
  - Guarantees, warranties, test certificates, record schedules and log books.

6.4.2 Completion

- Protection: Remove.
- Cleaning and maintenance: Carry out in accordance with procedures detailed in fabricators' guarantees.

7 Z20 FIXINGS AND ADHESIVES

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

7.1 PRODUCTS

7.1.1 Fasteners Generally

- Materials: To have:
  - Bimetallic corrosion resistance appropriate to items being fixed.
  - Atmospheric corrosion resistance appropriate to fixing location.
- Appearance: Submit samples on request.

7.1.2 Packings

- Materials: Noncompressible, corrosion proof.
- Area of packings: Sufficient to transfer loads.

7.1.3 Plugs

- Type: Proprietary types to suit substrate, loads to be supported and conditions expected in use.

7.1.4 Anchors

- Types:
  - Expansion: For use in substrate strong enough to resist forces generated by expansion of anchor.
  - Adhesive or chemical:
    For use in substrate where expansion of anchor would fracture substrate.
For use in irregular substrate where expansion anchors cannot transfer load on anchor.
  - Cavity: For use where the anchor is retained by toggles of the plug locking onto the inside face of the cavity.

7.1.5 Wood Screws

- Type:
  - Wood screws (traditional pattern).
    Standard: To BS 1210.
  - Wood screws.
    Pattern: Parallel, fully threaded shank or twin thread types.
- Washers and screw cups: Where required are to be of same material as screw.

7.1.6 Miscellaneous Screws

- Type: To suit the fixing requirement of the components and substrate.
  - Pattern: Self-tapping, metallic drive screws, or power driven screws.
- Washers and screw cups: Where required to be of same material as screw.

7.1.7 Adhesives Generally

- Standards:
  - Hot-setting phenolic and aminoplastic: To BS 1203.
  - Thermosetting wood adhesives: To BS EN 12765.
  - Polyvinyl acetate thermoplastic adhesive: To BS 4071.

7.1.8 Powder Actuated Fixing Systems

·Types of fastener, accessories and consumables: As recommended by tool manufacturer.

7.2 EXECUTION

7.2.1 Fixing Generally

- Integrity of supported components: Select types, sizes, quantities and spacings of fixings, fasteners and packings to retain supported components without distortion or loss of support.
- Components, substrates, fixings and fasteners of dissimilar metals: Isolate with washers/ sleeves to avoid bimetallic corrosion.
- Appearance: Fixings to be in straight lines at regular centres.

7.2.2 Fixing Through Finishes

·Penetration of fasteners and plugs into substrate: To achieve a secure fixing.

7.2.3 Fixing Packings

- Function: To take up tolerances and prevent distortion of materials and components.
- Limits: Do not use packings beyond thicknesses recommended by fixings and fasteners manufacturer.
- Locations: Not within zones to be filled with sealant.

7.2.4 Fixing Cramps

- Cramp positions: Maximum 150 mm from each end of frame sections and at 600 mm maximum centres.
- Fasteners: Fix cramps to frames with screws of same material as cramps.
- Fixings in masonry work: Fully bed in mortar.

7.2.5 Screw Fixing

·Finished level of countersunk screw heads:

- Exposed: Flush with timber surface.
- Concealed (holes filled or stopped): Sink minimum 2 mm below surface.

7.2.6 Pelleted Countersunk Screw Fixing

- Finished level of countersunk screw heads: Minimum 6 mm below timber surface.
- Pellets: Cut from matching timber, match grain and glue in to full depth of hole.
- Finished level of pellets: Flush with surface.

7.2.7 Using Powder Actuated Fixing Systems

- Powder actuated fixing tools: To BS 4078-2 and Kitemark certified.
- Operatives: Trained and certified as competent by tool manufacturer.

7.2.8 Applying Adhesives

- Surfaces: Clean. Adjust regularity and texture to suit bonding and gap filling characteristics of adhesive.
- Support and clamping during setting: Provide as necessary. Do not mark surfaces of or distort components being fixed.
- Finished adhesive joints: Fully bonded. Free of surplus adhesive.

8 27 SEALANTS

To be read with Preliminaries/General conditions.

8.1 EXECUTION

8.1.1 Suitability Of Joints

- Presealing checks:
  - Joint dimensions: Within limits specified for the sealant.
  - Substrate quality: Surfaces regular, undamaged and stable.
- Joints not fit to receive sealant: Submit proposals for rectification.

8.1.2 Preparing Joints

- Surfaces to which sealant must adhere:
  - Remove temporary coatings, tapes, loosely adhering material, dust, oil, grease, surface water and contaminants that may affect bond.
  - Clean using materials and methods recommended by sealant manufacturer.
- Vulnerable surfaces adjacent to joints: Mask to prevent staining or smearing with primer or sealant.
- Backing strip and/ or bond breaker installation: Insert into joint to correct depth, without stretching or twisting, leaving no gaps.
- Protection: Keep joints clean and protect from damage until sealant is applied.

8.1.3 Applying Sealants

- Substrate: Dry (unless recommended otherwise) and unaffected by frost, ice or snow.
- Environmental conditions: Do not dry or raise temperature of joints by heating.
- Sealant application: Fill joints completely and neatly, ensuring firm adhesion to substrates.
- Sealant profiles:
  - Butt and lap joints: Slightly concave. - Fillet joints: Flat or slightly convex.
- Protection: Protect finished joints from contamination or damage until sealant has cured

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