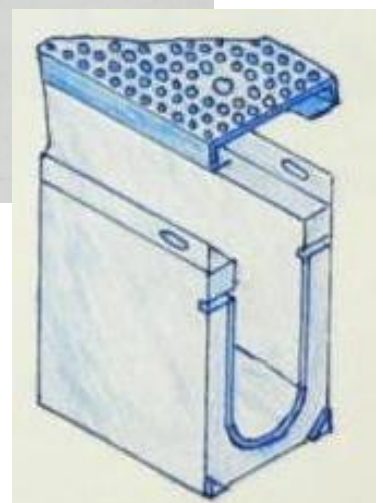
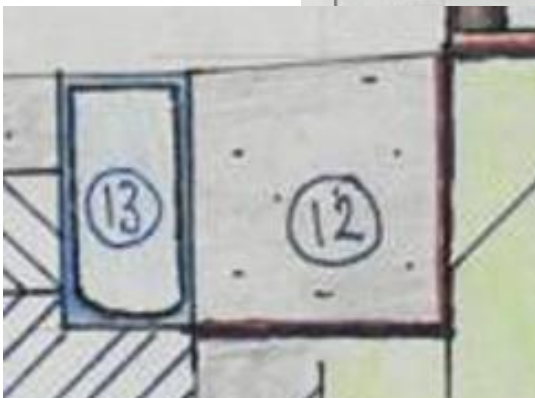
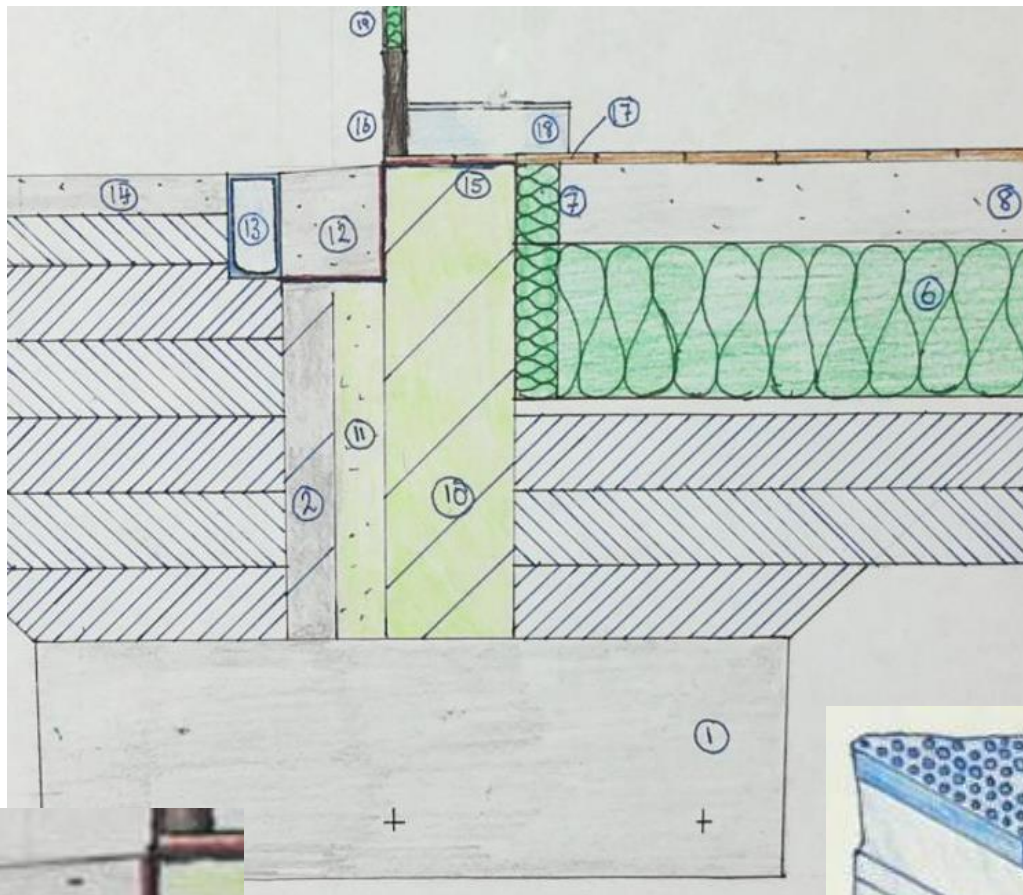
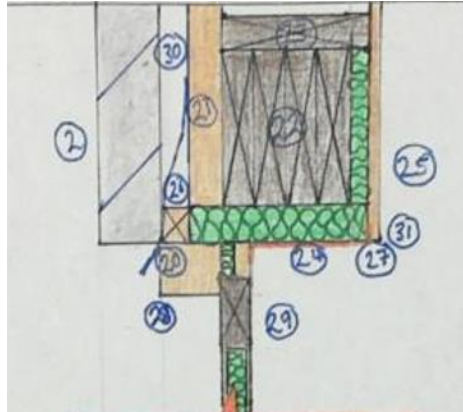


# Timber Frame Cavity Walls Openings (High Performance External Doors)



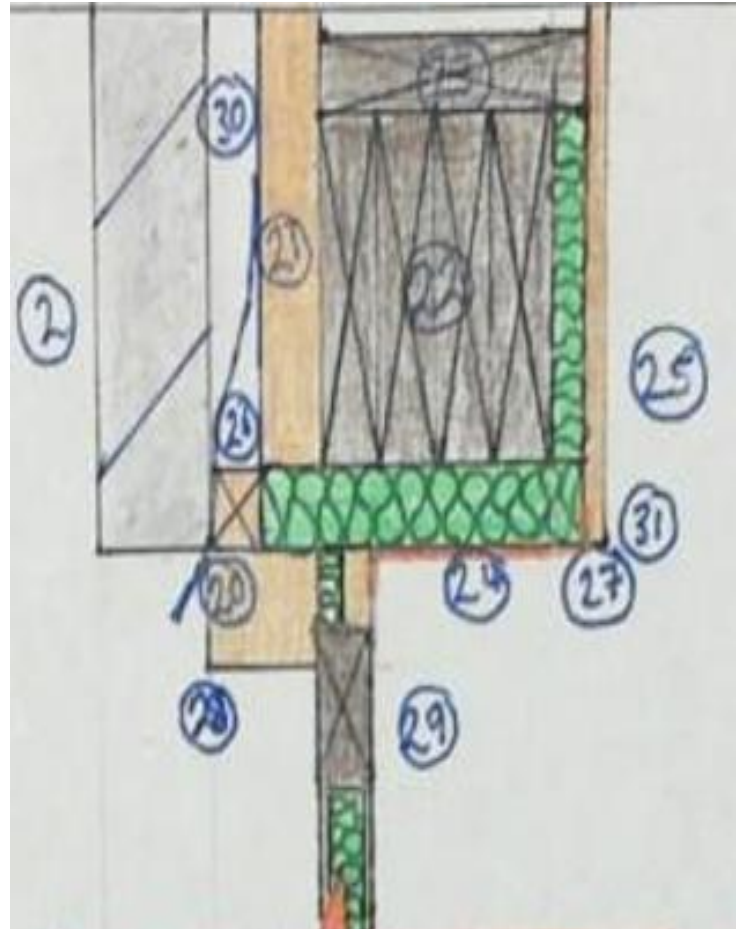
## External Timber Frame Doors:

### Functions

- To provide a safe area to enter and exit a building
- To maintain household security
- To provide ventilation to the house
- To resist the changing elements

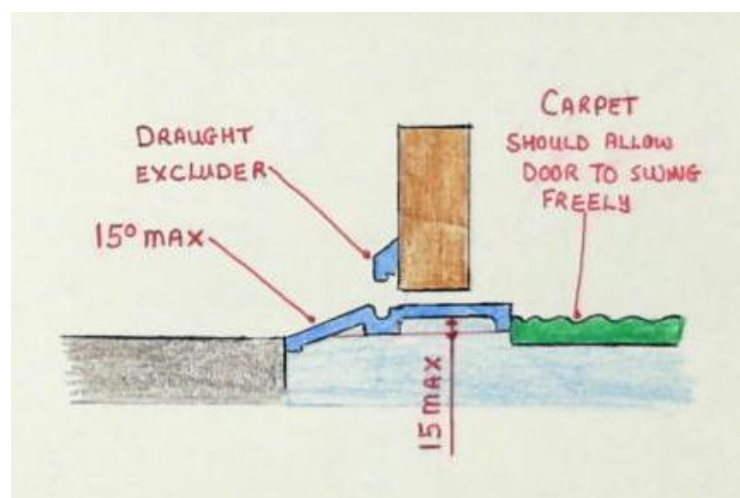
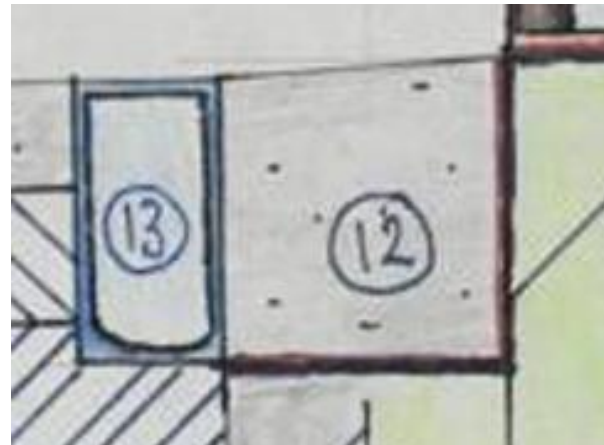
### Opening for External doors

- Both the head and the reveal details for a door are very similar to the details for a window. However the threshold (base of the door) is very different to the cill detail for a window.
- This is because the threshold must be designed to:
  - Act as a continuation of the DPM/Radon barrier in the floor.
  - Prevent wind driven and ground-based water from entering the house
  - Allow for safe access into the dwelling
  - Allow for the door to be opened/closed while still maintaining an airtight seal when close



### Door threshold detail

- The damp proof course tray and the radon membrane are continued under the threshold and across the cavity to the outer leaf
- A door should include an airtight draught excluder under it and rubber seal around the frame
- Sealing tape is used to create an airtight seal between the floor and the timber weather board
- At least one external door should be wheelchair accessible with a maximum slope of 15 degrees



### Storm Gully

- A storm gully is used to prevent rainwater crossing the threshold
- A storm gully is sunk into the ground in front of the threshold where it will collect any water that reaches the threshold
- This water then enters a pipe which flows away from the door to a safe drainage area

