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| <p>TOWN HILL HOSPITAL – OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY - RENOVATIONS AND ALTERATIONS –SPECIFICATION</p> <p>1) GENERAL</p> <p>It is recommended that demolitions and new work in the form of wet trades are finished to access level prior to proceeding with final decoration.</p> <p>Renovations to be carried out in an orderly manner from top down. I.E. work should start on the ceilings and progress down to the floors internally and then roof to ground level externally. Work should not be started on anywhere where there is the possibility of damage from unfinished work above.</p> <p>The works should be adequately protected as work proceeds. I.E. all elements below the work being carried out should be protected from any possible damage. Particular attention should be paid to areas of timber floors if scaffolding or similar is to be used. Timber floor should be protected with scaffolding boards or other approved permanent damage. Care should be taken in protecting finished work (normally above) if work below may create damage.</p> <p>2) DEMOLITION</p> <p>2.1) As noted on drawings certain existing wall ties are to be carefully removed from certain areas and all good reusable ties are to be reclaimed and set aside for use in repairs of remaining tied areas or in new tied areas as indicated on the drawings.</p> <p>2.2) As indicated on the drawings and in the sanitaryware schedule the roll top heavy duty baths in the main building male and female ablutions are to be carefully removed and set aside for possible reuse.</p> <p>2.3) There are a number of existing doors which are to be removed and not reused. It is suggested that this should be done with care as the materials may be useful in the repair or replacement of other doors.</p> <p>2.4) As noted on drawings certain concrete floors need to be removed due to unknown construction and/or the placement of new services to the area. Floors to be carefully removed without damage to surrounding structures and areas excavated as required - see new concrete floors below and refer to drawings.</p> <p>2.5) In certain rooms the original timber floor has been removed and the sub-floor space filled with rubble with the probable inclusion of casting a concrete floor. Remove all rubble down to natural ground and any further ground as necessary to get the ground at least 2 bricks below the damp proof membrane level.</p> <p>2.6) All timber skirting is to be removed and replaced with new skirting to specification. (Existing skirting in poor condition and of inadequate size to for their purpose)</p> <p>3) EXTERNAL</p> <p>3.1) ROOFS</p> <p>All roofs, capings, flashings, fascia boards, barge boards, eaves closures, louvers to roof spaces, veranda columns, gutters and down pipes should be in a good order as they have been recently renovated. Inspect and bring to the attention of the Architect any possible problem areas.</p> <p>3.2) WALLS</p> <p>3.2.1) Facebrick External Walls.</p> <p>All external walls are facebrick with a flush pointed jointing.</p> <p>All external walls to be washed by means of high pressure water to a clean and even finish. The use of wire brushing in certain areas may be required due to additional staining in areas of previously collapsed roofs, etc. All paint for previous signage, etc. to be removed from brickwork by chemical means or if this is not adequate then by a carefully application of a mechanical method.</p> <p>(Extension using damp is to be removed from the external walls above DPC. d) discharge of rainwater onto ground adjacent building and e) extensive pointing to the ground profile which has been made worse due to fill from later construction.) Excavate out around the entire building except for the veranda area and the area of the new concrete block road. Lay new concrete apron which at the maximum height must be one brick below the damp proof course – approx 5 courses below floor level see detailed drawing.</p> <p>(In numerous areas the base of the external walls have been plastered to cover over decaying (crumbling) brickwork caused by rising damp). Carefully chip off plaster and expose all original facebrick. All bricks which are soft and crumbling and/or have eroded in excess of 10mm from their original face are to be chipped back until a solid and stable material is located. Bricks manufactured from reclaimed matching face brick or other approved are to be epoxy mortared into place to create a uniform finish to closely match the existing brickwork.</p> <p>(Pointing to brickwork has decayed at lower level areas and/or other approved are to be epoxy mortared into place to create a uniform finish to closely match the existing brickwork.</p> <p>(pointing to brickwork has decayed at lower level areas and/or other approved are to be epoxy mortared into place to create a uniform finish to closely match the existing brickwork.</p> <p>Seal the exposed dpc brick course with silicon sealer.</p> | <p>3.2.2) Air Intakes (Airbricks)</p> <p>There are numerous air intakes in the external walls at various levels for under floor ventilation, cavity ventilation and room ventilation. These air intakes appear to have original had a cast iron grille consisting of horizontal bars. Over the years the cast iron grilles have been damaged and replaced with:</p> <p>a) Cast iron grilles of different patterns.</p> <p>b) A brick or cement infill with a number of round holes painted or coloured similar to surrounding brickwork</p> <p>c) Conventional clay air brick.</p> <p>The following work is to be undertaken:</p> <p>i) Where the cast iron grille is still in good condition regardless of type this is to remain. Wire brush down and paint with a red oxide paint.</p> <p>ii) Where the vent is now a filled with plaster with a number of round holes this is to remain. Rub down and flaking paint and paint colour to match facebrick.</p> <p>iii) Where a conventional clay airbrick has been used this is to remain without any further action.</p> <p>iv) Where there is no airbrick remaining or a damaged airbrick/vent then the opening is to be cleaned out and a conventional clay airbrick is to be built in.</p> <p>3.3) FLOORS</p> <p>3.3.2) Veranda Floors</p> <p>High pressure water wash concrete and facebrick edge. Repair all cracks and/or previous poor repairs. Sand down or rub down with suitable stone to obtain a uniform and consistent smooth finish. Paint concrete with an approved 4mm epoxy sealer. Feathered to brick edge.</p> <p>4) EXTERNAL WORKS</p> <p>3.4.1) Roadway</p> <p>Interlocking concrete pavers on sub-base on compacted layers to falls with precast concrete kerbs all as detailed on Engineers drawings. Highest point of roadway must not exceed one brick below building damp proof course level.</p> <p>3.4.2) Parking</p> <p>The parking in the front of the hall is to be extended to the front of building S1 with tar macadam laid on sub-bases all to Engineers drawings.</p> <p>3.4.3) Sewer</p> <p>All the existing sewers to the buildings are to be abandoned back to the point that they join the sewer from the hall unless otherwise instructed. New sewers as shown on the drawings and as detailed by the Engineers are to be laid (note- There is the possibility that there may have been septic or conservancy tanks at the rear of the building at some time and these may require demolition and/or filling to lay the new sewers)</p> <p>3.4.4) Stormwater</p> <p>Existing downpipe (recently replaced) discharge to the ground at the building and are causing damage and flooding. All downpipes are to discharge to new brick or other approved gullies with minimum 75mm discharge pipe connecting to new stormwater system as detailed by the Engineer to convey the water away from the building and to minimise flooding.</p> <p>3.4.5) Water Retulcation.</p> <p>All existing water retulcation is to be abandoned and anything above ground is to be removed unless otherwise instructed.</p> <p>A new water retulcation and supply with all necessary valves etc is to be laid in accordance with the Engineers drawings.</p> <p>3.4.6) Fire Retiulation</p> <p>A new fire main system and hydrants have recently been laid and no action is envisaged in this regard. Water supply to fire hose reel on block 54 to be removed from wall and to be neatly relocated through roof space similar to supply to fire hose reel 52.</p> <p>3.4.7) Fence</p> <p>The existing fence is to be removed. A new 1.8 - 2.2m high galvanised steel palisade fence is to be erected consisting of minimum 75 x 75mm posts at 30m centres with intermediate fence with vertical members at not more than 1500mm apart as per drawings or as instructed on site. New double gates as per drawing to be erected.</p> | <p>4) INTERNAL</p> <p>4.1) FLOORS</p> <p>4.1.1) Repairing existing timber board floor.</p> <p>Area of floor to be repaired to be agreed with Architect prior to commencing any work.</p> <p>Carefully cut out damaged floor boards leaving a staggered joint to the good existing floor boards. The existing good floor boards may require partial filling in the local area to get the boards out and in the repaired area.</p> <p>The Contractor is to source new or good reclaimed timber flooring of same species, colour and shape to match existing floor. Underlayment support to timber floor to be inspected and if suspect then this is to be reported to the Architect for repair instructions. New floor to be laid in a staggered pattern - no straight joint across 2 or more boards. After repairs are completed refurbish entire floor as specified.</p> <p>4.1.2) Renovating existing timber board floor.</p> <p>Clean floor and inspect for damage or loose areas. Bring to the attention of the Architect any damaged areas and repair as instructed. Re-nail any loose or springy areas of floor. Inspect floor for any foreign objects such as nails, paint, glue, etc and remove them. Inspect floor for any protruding or surface visible flooring nails and sink them 43mm into the floor. Fill all nail heads and any deep scratches, grooves or gaps in planing with a suitable coloured wood filler. Mechanically sand floor paying particular attention to corners and along walls (note skirting) to be removed and replaced see below) where hand sanding may be necessary to obtain a constant and even finish. Clean and vacuum floor prior to coating. Paint with oil based polyurethane varnish to manufacturers specification.</p> <p>4.1.3) New timber board floor.</p> <p>Lay new timber floor consisting of minimum 19mm thick tongue and groove or step lapped boards with concealed nail fixing of similar width and of similar species to existing. Boards to be laid on timber joists bearing in slots in walls, or wall plates, or intermediate beams which in turn may bear on external walls and new brick support columns all as detailed by the Engineer. New minimum 0.5mm bent galvanised metal anti guard to be inserted into raked out joint in existing brick wall (preferable the same joint as the dpc). All new and if used existing brick piers to have similar metal anti profiling caping. Ground under floor to be raked smooth, poisoned with approved termite and herbicide poisoning and left free of debris.</p> <p>4.1.4) New concrete floor.</p> <p>Existing concrete floor to be removed as indicated on drawings and as described in demolition above. Area to be excavated out to locate damp proof course in the brick walls and joint to be raked out to expose the damp proof membrane. Clean and prepare the brickwork from the damp proof course to floor level to take a torch on damp proof membrane, particular attention to be given to locking this membrane into the raked out damp proof course - the new waterproofing should bond to the damp proof course for maximum protection from rising damp.</p> <p>Fill the excavation with compacted selected fill in layers not exceeding 150mm to Engineers instructions. Apply a certified insect and herbicide poison to the top layer. Lay a 250mmrcr damp proof membrane turned up to above floor level at all walls - pressed against torched on layer. Cast an 100mm thick concrete slab reinforced with rnf 193 mesh to Engineers instructions with a wood floor finish approximately 10mm lower than finished floor level.</p> <p>4.1.5) Existing concrete and/or screeded floor.</p> <p>Remove all traces of any laid floor finish and clean floor and inspect for damage, cracked or loose areas. Bring to the attention of the Architect any damaged areas and repair as instructed. Sand surface to provide a key for new finish paying particular attention to areas of repair or change in original surface finish.</p> <p>4.1.6) New porcelain floor tiles</p> <p>Existing floor surface (possibly new or existing concrete/screed) and prepare as necessary for new tile finish. Lay 300 x 300 x 8.5 - 8.5 full bodied porcelain tiles in compliance with UPFC specifications with joints varying from 3mm - 5mm. Colour to be uniform light colour. Salt and Pepper range. All grouting of floor tiles to be finished flush pointed to tile edges. An approved aluminium transition threshold between different floor materials to be plugged and screwed to floor.</p> <p>4.1.7) New vinyl sheeting</p> <p>Examine floor and prepare to receive floor finish. Lay 2.5mm thick x 1.2m wide fully flexible vinyl floor sheeting manufactured to SABS specification 785-1992 as per Marley Superflex or other approved laid in acrylic adhesive as per Marley No. 50 or other approved spread with a notched trowel having 1.5mm x 1.5mm x 1.5mm triangular notches at 4.0mm centres at the rate of between 6.5m² and 6.5m² per litre. Joints to be built, grooved and heat welded ensuring that the welding rod bonds to more than 70% of the sheet thickness. It is essential that on completion the installation be called, in both directions with an articulated 58kg three sectional metal floor roller. The newly laid floor should, after 72 hours be scrubbed with a diluted neutral detergent complying with SABS 826 and thoroughly rinsed. Apply three coats of a water based floor dressing conforming to SABS 1042.</p> | <p>4.2) SKIRTINGS</p> <p>4.2.1) Timber skirting</p> <p>All existing timber skirting's are to be removed and replaced with new hardwood shaped timber skirting of approximately 250mm high x 35mm thick. Shape of new skirting to be as per the replacement skirting type 1 as being used on the North Park building or other approved with the addition of a minimum 32mm hardwood quadrant to the top (quadant may be increased in size in some cases where problems are encountered in certain rooms). Skirting to be fitted to wall with minimum two rows of staggered fixings approximately 150mm apart. All corners to be mitred and all junctions to be at 45 degrees and staggered between sections refer detailed drawing. Small lengths of skirting to be avoided.</p> <p>Note skirting's to be continuous around rooms. Skirting's MUST NOT be cut or removed for fitting of cupboards, wardrobes, power skirting's, etc. If items are removed or changed in a room in future a complete skirting must remain.</p> <p>4.2.2) New tiled skirting</p> <p>As indicated on drawings existing walls previously painted and/or tiled to be prepared by removal of paint/tille adhesive by grinding or grooving to form a surface for good adhesion of new tiling adhesive for tiling with new tiles. Walls to be tiled 100mm high x 300 x 6.3 - 6.5 full bodied porcelain tile skirting as per floor tiles fixed to walls as per floor tiles. Joints of skirting wherever possible to align with joints of floor tiles.</p> <p>4.2.3) New vinyl skirting</p> <p>Vinyl Skirting Welded - PVC skirting to be hospital type MPE 6 or MC18C welded to floor vinyl sheeting and bonded as per floor material to walls.</p> <p>4.3) WALLS</p> <p>4.3.1) Painted walls general areas</p> <p>As indicated on drawings existing painted walls, mouldings, reveals, heads and sills to windows, doors and other openings to be scraped down and all loose and flaking paint to be removed. Inspect walls for any major problems and report to Architect and repair as instructed. Fill all cracks and uneven surfaces with and approved filler. Sand down to an even and consistent finish. Walls to be prepared with suitable bonding agent/prime for painting. Paint all walls with an undercoat and then coats of PVA in accordance with paint manufacturers recommendations to an even and uniform finish.</p> <p>4.3.2) New tiled walls.</p> <p>As indicated on drawings existing walls previously painted and/or tiled to be prepared by removal of paint/tille adhesive by grinding or grooving to form a surface for good adhesion of new tiling adhesive for tiling with new tiles. Walls to be tiled with:</p> <p>a) Glazed 141 Grade 200mm x 200mm matt white wall tiles with PVC edge trim to all edges and changes in direction. (skirting between tiles and floor see skirting), pointing to be with a suitable white cement</p> <p>b) Previously used 6" x 6" white glazed tiles retrieved from elsewhere in a stretcher bond pattern to match existing tiling elsewhere with white tiling grout.</p> <p>4.3.3) Existing tiled walls</p> <p>As indicated on drawings certain areas of original 6" x 6" white glazed tiles are to remain. Repair all defects as stated on drawings and carefully remove and replace damaged tiles with matching 6" x 6" white glazed tiles retrieved from elsewhere. Scrape out pointing between tiles and re-point with suitable white cement tiling grout.</p> <p>4.3.4) Plaster mouldings</p> <p>Where indicated on drawings new moulded plaster bands (top of tiling) are to be created by chipping back existing plaster and or brick work and hand forming with template, etc. in a suitable white cement mortar a moulding to match plaster mouldings as found elsewhere in the building.</p> <p>Existing mouldings to be repaired using a suitable white filler or white cement mortar and sanded smooth. Paint all mouldings as specified for walls.</p> <p>4.4) CORNICES</p> <p>Note that in many instances cornices have been repaired, replaced, refurbished and repainted as a result of repairs to roof structure over.</p> <p>4.4.1) Existing cornice.</p> | <p>The original timber cornice has been removed and replaced with a coved gypsum end/or polystyrene cornice as part of the roof repairs. Inspect cornice for loose and/or damaged areas and re-fix the cornice or replace with the same new cornice and make good finish.</p> <p>4.4.2) New cornice</p> <p>As indicated on drawings fit new 75mm coved gypsum or polystyrene cornices in accordance with manufacturers instructions. All joints to be mitred and taped. Fill all fixing holes, joints and junctions between wall and/or ceiling and cornice. Prepare, undercoat and paint with PVA to an even and consistent finish in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.</p> <p>4.5) CEILINGNS</p> <p>Note that in many instances ceilings have been repaired, replaced, refurbished and repainted as a result of repairs to roof structure over.</p> <p>4.5.1) Existing timber boarded ceiling</p> <p>Inspect ceiling for damage and/or loose boarding. Bring to the attention of the Architect any damaged areas and repair as instructed. Nail up any loose ceiling boards. Inspect for foreign objects such as nails, etc and remove. Sink any protruding ceiling fixings and fill fixing holes and minor scratches, etc with an approved wood filler. Rake out joints and sand down ceiling to an even and consistent finish. Paint with a PVA paint in accordance with the paint manufacturers recommendations to an even and uniform finish.</p> <p>4.5.2) New timber boarded ceilings</p> <p>Timber board ceilings shall consist of 12mm treated tongue and groove or ship lapped boards of approximately 100mm wide SA pine or other approved boards to match existing. It is important to acclimatise boards to local conditions by laying them out in the location where they are to be fixed for up to 14 days. Boards are to be fixed by concrete nailing with minimum 40mm long nails at maximum 150mm centres to 38 x 38 timber battens fixed at maximum 480mm centres to roof trusses over.</p> <p>4.5.3) New gypsum plaster board ceiling.</p> <p>New ceilings to be 6.4mm gypsum plasterboard manufactured according to SABS 286 in 1.2m widths laid at right angles to bracing with staggered end joints. All joints to have reinforcing tape. Ceiling to be fixed to bracing with 25mm sharp pointed screws at 150mm centres. All joints and fixings to be sanded and sanded to form a smooth and even surface. Branding to be 38 x 38 timber at maximum 400mm centres fixed to trusses and/or beams.</p> <p>4.6) OTHER</p> <p>4.6.1) Existing internal ventilation and/or light openings in walls and ceilings.</p> <p>In many of the rooms there will be found openings in both walls and ceilings which have a timber frame and a wire mesh screen. These openings are odd ventilation system connecting to the wall cavity or the original lights. These are all to be closed with a minimum 12mm thick 'superoof' board with beveled edges fixed with countersunk screws to existing timber frame. All fixings to be filled and board to be sanded smooth. Prepare and paint with PVA as per ceiling or wall.</p> <p>Note the circular opening in the centre of ceilings to S1 and S3 with ornate grille connect to roof vent over and must be fit as is.</p> |  <p>Locality Plan Site</p> | <p>end specification</p> |
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Finishes, Renovations, Repairs and Alterations Specification

Sanitaryware and Related Items

All new equipment to be installed in accordance with manufacturers instructions.

WATER CLOSETS – TOILETS – WC's

WC1 – general

White vitreous china low level wash down pan with 90 degree outlet. Compatible and matching cistern of minimum 6 litres with all fittings and flush pipe outlet all as per Vaal Aquasave code 750151 or other approved. White wood or solid plastic toilet seat and lid to match pan. Chrome plated angled regulating valve as per Cobra 232-10 and stainless steel braided service pipe connection to cistern.

WC2 – paraplegic

White vitreous china paraplegic wash down pan with 90 degree outlet. Compatible and matching cistern of minimum 9 litres with all fittings, flush pipe and purpose made chrome plated side flush lever all as per Vaal Protea Paraplegic code 750246 or other approved. White wood or solid plastic toilet seat and lid to match pan. Chrome plated angled regulating valve as per Cobra 232-10 and stainless steel braided service pipe connection to cistern.

Grab Rail – 300 x 300 x 300mm long x 32mm diameter grade 304 stainless steel "dogs leg" grab rail with minimum 75mm clearance to wall and fixed to wall with minimum 344mm diameter wall anchors per end hidden under tamper resistant cover plates.

700mm long x 32mm diameter grade 304 stainless steel grab rail with minimum 75mm clearance around cistern and fixed to wall with minimum 344mm diameter wall anchors per end hidden under tamper resistant cover plates.

Toilet roll holder – Heavy duty stainless steel toilet roll holder as per Franke RH140HD or other approved.

WASH HAND BASINS

WHB1 – in vanity/counter top

Oval white freckly basin with two top holes for installation through hole cut in counter top supplied with all necessary fixing brackets, etc. as per Vaal Corneo code 7028 or other approved. 32mm chrome plated waste outlet with integral pop up plug set in silicon seatant as per Cobra 302-32 or other approved. Chrome plated bottle traps as per Cobra 365/50 or other approved connected to 50 diameter PVC waste pipe. 2 number (hot and cold) 15mm diameter chrome plated star pattern pillar taps as per Cobra 111-15 or other approved. Chrome plated angled regulating valve as per Cobra 232-10 and stainless steel braided service pipe connection to each top.

WHB2 – paraplegic

White wall mounted vitreous china wash hand basin with two top holes suitable for paraplegic use as per Vaal Hibiscus code 7023 or other approved. 32mm chrome plated waste outlet with integral pop up plug set in silicon seatant as per Cobra 302-32 or other approved. Chrome plated bottle traps as per Cobra 365/50 or other approved connected to 50 diameter PVC waste pipe. Two number chrome plated elbow action medical pillar taps as per Cobra 363-316 or other approved. Chrome plated angled regulating valve as per Cobra 232-10 and stainless steel braided service pipe connection to each tap.

WHB3 – WC wash hand basin

White wall mounted vitreous china wash hand basin with one top hole as per Vaal Bantam code 7030 or other approved. 32mm chrome plated waste outlet with integral pop up plug set in silicon seatant as per Cobra 302-32 or other approved. Chrome plated bottle trap as per Cobra 365/50 or other approved connected to 50 diameter PVC waste pipe. Chrome plated star pattern pillartrap as per Cobra 111-15 or other approved.

WHB4 – general

White wall mounted vitreous china wash hand basin with two top holes as per Vaal Daisy code 7008 or other approved. 32mm chrome plated waste outlet with integral pop up plug set in silicon seatant as per Cobra 302-32 or other approved. Chrome plated bottle trap as per Cobra 365/50 or other approved connected to 50 diameter PVC waste pipe. Two (hot and cold) chrome plated star pattern pillartraps as per Cobra 111-15 or other approved.

SHOWERS

SH1 – general

900 x 900 grade 304 stainless steel shower tray as per Franke BS501 or other approved. Chrome plated shower outlet grating with brass shower trap as per Cobra 902/342 or other approved all set in mortar bedding refer drawings. Two number star pattern 15mm chrome plated under tile stopcocks as per Cobra 138-15 or other approved. 15mm vandal resistant chrome plated shower head as per Cobra HP2.61 or other approved. Shower curtain and rail – 20mm grade 304 solid stainless steel bar or minimum 2.5mm wall thickness to length to fit openings as shown on drawings and drilled and spaced at least 50mm into walls. Wall junctions to be covered by 70-75mm thick diameter x 5mm stainless steel wall flanges. Shower curtain to consist of 3mm x 230mm wide blue plastic – polycarbonate strips to a total width of 1.5 times the length of the shower rail and to be within 5mm of the floor. strips to be doubled over rail with minimum 50mm to be bonded and or stitched together.

SH2 – paraplegic

Shower tray – 1000 x 1000mm and 900 x 900 area of slip resistant floor tiles as specified to be dished as per detail. Low level PVC shower trap with chrome plated grating.

Shower – 270, 15mm chrome plated under wall stopcocks as per Cobra Star pattern ref 138-15 or other approved. Ino, 15mm chrome plated wall outlet as per Cobra ref AP3.31 or other approved. Hand shower on minimum 550mm long sliding chrome plated rail fixed to wall as per Cobra ref 002/1 or other approved.

Grab Rail – 700mm long rail 32mm diameter grade 304 stainless steel grab rail with minimum 75mm clearance to wall and fixed to wall with minimum 344mm diameter wall anchors per end hidden under tamper resistant cover plate.

Shower curtain and rail – 20mm grade 304 solid stainless steel bar or minimum 2.5mm wall thickness tube bent into a shape as shown on drawings and drilled and spaced at least 50mm into walls. Wall junctions to be covered by 70-75mm thick diameter x 5mm stainless steel wall flange. Centre of rail at or around curved portion is to be supported with a vertical hanger of the same material welded or neatly mechanically fixed to the rail and passing through the ceiling with the same flange plate and to be fixed to underside of concrete floor over. Shower curtain to consist of 3mm x 230mm wide blue plastic – polycarbonate strips to a total width of 1.5 times the length of the shower rail and to be within 5mm of the floor. strips to be doubled over rail with minimum 50mm to be bonded and or stitched together.

Shower Seat – ±400wide x 350 deep painted or powder coated aluminium or heavy duty reinforced plastic moulded hold up paraplegic shower seat as per Chairman SS 3s or other approved.

Stainless steel soap dish.

Fittings and Fixtures

Window Blinds

Window blinds to be of the vertical fabric slit type consisting of a 90mm fabric slits with UV resistant, fire retardant, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal qualities supported in an aluminium head frame fixed to structure over as per Luuxflex or other approved. Slats are to be adjustable through 90 degrees when the window area and also be able to be drawn into a single compacted block on one side of window.

Pinning Boards

1200W x 900H aluminium framed pinning board with felt covering as per Parrot or other approved. Design of pinning board must match the white board.

White Boards

1200W x 900H aluminium framed magnetic white board as per Parrot or other approved. Design of white board must match the pinning board.

Window Ring Pull Pole.

3 number window ring pull poles and mountings to be provided consisting brass ring pull attached to 5 meter long varnished wooden pole. 3no. 100 x 100 x 12mm bevelled wooden blocks each with a galvanised spring clip to firmly hold the pole to be screwed to wall for each pole. (Mounting position of each pole in 51, 52 and 54 to be confirmed on site).

| NO. | DATE | AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS |
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| AMENDMENTS BEFORE CONTRACT COMMENCES | | |
| REVISIONS AFTER CONTRACT HAS COMMENCED | | |

**PROVINCE OF
KWA-ZULU NATAL
DEPARTMENT OF WORKS
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**SOUTHERN REGION
PIETERMARITZBURG
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
TOWN HILL HOSPITAL
REPLACEMENT AND
RENOVATIONS TO ROOFS**

**DRAWING DESCRIPTION
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
RENOVATIONS AND ALTERATIONS
SCHEDULE**

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