

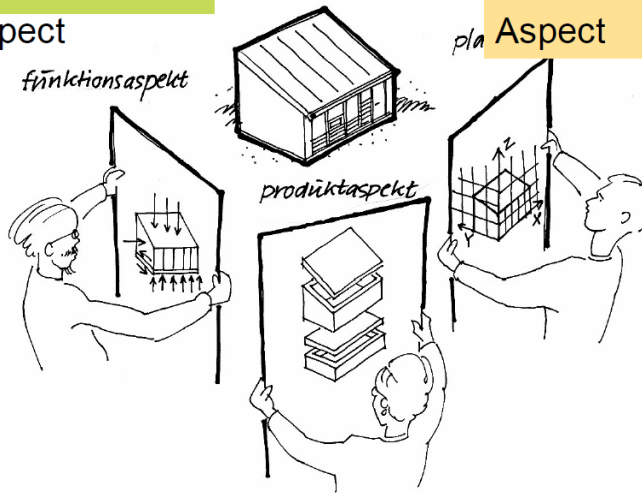
2014-03-27

Building Component Journal

BPM

Function
Aspect

Placement
Aspect



Form Aspect

To identify every
information in
the 3D-model
and the building
project

Group nr 2
Asia Jankowska
Daniels Fedoreks
Paulius Macys
Ehsan Hafizi



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-200.A.01	Foundation System(Strip foundation)		Page 1
			Date: 07.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
On the bottom of the house	-The foundation is the connection between the house and the soil, this means the structural element that transmits load from the house to firm bearing stratum.	Leca blocks in 390 w/190 h	- We make a whole in the soil: 700 mm
	-Foundations must be taken down to frost-free depth and load-bearing ground or must otherwise be constructed so as to prevent damage resulting from earth surface movements.	Leca block 390	In this whole we put concrete (408x300 mm)
	-Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or un-dermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety conditions.	Concrete 408mm	- After that we need to wait, around 1-2 days (it depends on the weather) ,when the concrete will dry
	-The depth of a foundation is measured from existing proposed ground level to the bottom of the excavation. The bottom of the excavation must be at non-freezing depth In Denmark this is normally 0,9m below the surface.		- On the concrete we put leca block without insulation (1 layer).
	-The foundation width is measured at the narrowest point of the excavation/ shuttering. The foundation must have the same width as the wall above and should be placed symmetrically below this.		- On the 1 line of leca block we put leca block with insulation- to avoid cold bridge
	- By dividing,Physical-limitations		
	- By being undangerours, physical-safe		
	- By giving firetechnical safety		
	-By being sustainable, during age and time		
	-By being sustainable for heat/cold		
- By being stabile when affacted by moist-humidity			
- By being solid for pressure			
- By being impact strengthened			
-By being load transferring			
-By allowing passage possibility			
-By being fixable in the construction			
-By working well with the other components materials			



-205.B.01	External Wall on Basement(concrete)		Page 6 Date: 12.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
Walls outside the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls are the shield of the house against the open 	Reinforced concrete 100mm	Prefabricated element are brought from factory and it is mounted on the bitumen felt layer which is on foundation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You distinguish between heavy and light external walls 	Polystyrene insulation 192mm	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Load-bearing structures must be designed to withstand normally occurring static and dynamic loads 	Reinforced concrete 100mm	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or undermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety conditions 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by moisture. Further, the construction shall be so made that any ingress of water can be lead out again. The insertion of damp proof courses and damp proof membranes can ensure this Insulation against moisture from the foundation is established by placing a bitumen felt damp proof course at least 150 mm above ground level 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bitumen felt is placed above all openings in the outer leaf 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. height : external wall along at least one longitudinal side: 3.0 m. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, Physical- limitations 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, thermal 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing visual 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being undangerous, physical- safety 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By giving firetechnical safety 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable, during age and time 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable for heat/cold 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being solid for pressure 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being strengthened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By keeping apperance as designed 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sound deadened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being fixable in the construction 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By working well with the other components materials 			



-205.A.01	External Wall on Ground Floor(brick)		Page 7
			Date: 13.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
Walls outside the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls are the shield of the house against the open 	Brick 108mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bricks are mounted on the basement wall (inner leaf)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You distinguish between heavy and light external walls 	Wood wool insulation 192mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between every piece of bricks we put 12mm of joints. In the insulation we put wall tie- to keep the stronger of the wall
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Load-bearing structures must be designed to withstand normally occurring static and dynamic loads 	Brick 108mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To keep warm inside the house we put the wood wool insulation (192mm).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or undermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety conditions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wall is finished withouter leaf. The space between every bricks is supplemented by 12mm of joints.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by moisture. Further, the construction shall be so made that any ingress of water can be lead out again. The insertion of damp proof courses and damp proof membranes can ensure this Insulation against moisture from the foundation is established by placing a bitumen felt damp proof course at least 150 mm above ground level 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bitumen felt is placed above all openings in the outer leaf 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. height : external wall along at least one longitudinal side: 3.0 m. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, Physical- limitations 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, thermal 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing visual 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being undangerous, physical- safety 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By giving firetechnical safety 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable, during age and time 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable for heat/cold 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being solid for pressure 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being strengthened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By keeping apperance as designed 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sound deadened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being fixable in the construction 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By working well with the other components materials 			



-205.A.01	External Wall on Ground Floor(wood)		Page 8
			Date: 14.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
Walls outside the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls are the shield of the house against the open 	Brick 108 mm	- We put bricks on the basement wall
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You distinguish between heavy and light external walls 	Damp proof membrane	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Load-bearing structures must be designed to withstand normally occurring static and dynamic loads 	Wood wool insulation 192	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or undermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety conditions 	wooden stud 200mm	- Between every piece of bricks we put 12mm of joints.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by moisture. Further, the construction shall be so made that any ingress of water can be lead out again. The insertion of damp proof courses and damp proof membranes can ensure this Insulation against moisture from the foundation is established by placing a bitumen felt damp proof course at least 150 mm above ground level 	Weather bord 20 mm	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bitumen felt is placed above all openings in the outer leaf 	Distance list 50x50mm	We scaled wooden stud to bricks Then we put wood wool between stud
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. height : external wall along at least one longitudinal side: 3.0 m. 	Wooden cladding 25 mm	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, Physical- limitations 		Then we nailed weather board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, thermal 		Then we nailed distance list
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing visual 		Then we nailed wooden cladding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being undangerous, physical- safety 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By giving firetechnical safety 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable, during age and time 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable for heat/cold 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being solid for pressure 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being strengthened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By keeping apperance as designed 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sound deadened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being fixable in the construction 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By working well with the other components materials 			



-205.A.01	External Wall on 1st Floor(brick)		Page 9
			Date: 15.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
Walls outside the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls are the shield of the house against the open 	Brick 108mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bricks are mounted on the basement wall (inner leaf)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You distinguish between heavy and light external walls 	Wood wool insulation 192mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between every piece of bricks we put 12mm of joints.In the insulation we put wall tie- to keep the stronger of the wall
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Load-bearing structures must be designed to withstand normally occurring static and dynamic loads 	Brick 108mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To keep warm inside the house we put the wood wool insulation (192mm).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or undermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety conditions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wall is finished withouter leaf. The space between every bricks is supplemented by 12mm of joints.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by moisture. Further, the construction shall be so made that any ingress of water can be lead out again. The insertion of damp proof courses and damp proof membranes can ensure this Insulation against moisture from the foundation is established by placing a bitumen felt damp proof course at least 150 mm above ground level 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bitumen felt is placed above all openings in the outer leaf 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. height : external wall along at least one longitudinal side: 3.0 m. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, Physical- limitations 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, thermal 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing visual 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being undangerous, physical- safety 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By giving firetechnical safety 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable, during age and time 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable for heat/cold 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being solid for pressure 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being strengthened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By keeping apperance as designed 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sound deadened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being fixable in the construction 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By working well with the other components materials 			



-205.A.01	External Wall on 1st floor (wood)		Page 10
			Date: 16.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
Walls outside the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls are the shield of the house against the open 	Brick 108 mm	- We put bricks on the basement wall
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You distinguish between heavy and light external walls 	Damp proof membrane	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Load-bearing structures must be designed to withstand normally occurring static and dynamic loads 	Wood wool insulation 192	- Between every piece of bricks we put 12mm of joints.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or undermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety conditions 	wooden stud 200mm	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External walls shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by moisture. Further, the construction shall be so made that any ingress of water can be lead out again. The insertion of damp proof courses and damp proof membranes can ensure this Insulation against moisture from the foundation is established by placing a bitumen felt damp proof course at least 150 mm above ground level 	Weather bord 20 mm	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bitumen felt is placed above all openings in the outer leaf 	Distance list 50x50mm	We scaled wooden stud to bricks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. height : external wall along at least one longitudinal side: 3.0 m. 	Wooden cladding 25 mm	then we put wood wool between stud
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, Physical- limitations 		Then we nailed weather board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing, thermal 		Then we nailed distance list
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By dividing visual 		Then we nailed wooden cladding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being undangerous, physical- safety 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By giving firetechnical safety 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable, during age and time 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sustainable for heat/cold 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being solid for pressure 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being strengthened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By keeping apperance as designed 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being sound deadened 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By being fixable in the construction 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By working well with the other components materials 			



-210.A.03	Ground Floor (tiles)		Page 11
			Date: 17.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
On the same level as terrain	- By dividing,Physical-limitations	Tiles 12mm	- On the hollow slab we put 19 mm of screed.
	- By dividing,thermal	Tile glue	
	- By dividing visual	Hydro insulation 2mm	- On screed we put MDF board with floor heating system
	- By being undangerours, physical-safe	Plasterboard 10mm	
	- By giving firetechnical safety	MDF board with heating system 22mm	- On floor heating we put plasterboard
	-By being sustainable, during age and time	Screed 40mm	
	-By being sustainable fot heat/cold	Hollow Slab 150mm	- On plasterboard we put hydro insulation- to prevent water.
	- By being stabile when affacted by moist-humidity		
	- By being solid for pressure		- On insulation we put the tile glue- it will keeps the tiles
	- By being impact strengthened		
	-By being load transferring		- On the glue we put our tiles. Between each tiles are joints.
	-By allowing passage possibility		
	-By being sound deadened		
	-By being fixable in the construction		
-By working well with the other components materials			
- By keeping apperence as designed			
- By being easily to handle			



-210.A.03	Ground floor (wood floor)		Page 12
			Date: 18.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
The floor above basement wall	- By dividing,Physical-limitations	Oak Parquet 20mm	- On the hollow slab we put 19 mm of screed.
	- By dividing,thermal	Plywood 20mm	
	- By dividing visual	Veneer 3mm	- Thend we put MDF board with floor heating system
	- By being undangerours, physical-safe	MDF board with heating system 22mm	
	- By giving firetechnical safety	Hollow sllab 150 mm	- Then we put Venner
	-By being sustainable, during age and time	Polythelene membrane	
	-By being sustainable fot heat/cold		- Then we glue plywood.
	- By being stabil when affcted by moist-humidityl		
	- By being solid for pressure		- Then we put polythelene membrane
	- By being impact strengthened		
	-By being load transferring		- The last step is put the Oak Parquet
	-By allowing passage possibility		
	-By being sound deadened		
-By being fixable in the construction			
-By working well with the other components materials			
- By keeping appernce as designed			
- By being easily to handle			



-210.D.03	1st Floor (tiles floor)		Page 13
			Date: 19.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
The flore above the ground floor	- By dividing,Physical-limitations	Tiles 12mm	- We put Lattice beams
	- By dividing,thermal	Tiles glue	
	- By dividing visual	Hydro insulation	- Then we put MDF board with heating system
	- By being undangerours, physical-safe	MDF board with heating system 22mm	- Then we put plasterboard
	- By giving firetechnical safety	Lattice beams 254/97 mm c/c 400mm	- Then hydro insulation
	-By being sustainable, during age and time	Battens 63x38 mm c/c 400 mm	- Then we put tiles glue- to keep tiles together
	-By being sustainable fot heat/cold	Plasterboard 12,5mm	- On the glue we put our tiles with joints between each tile
	- By being stabil when affcted by moist-humidityl		- The battens and the plasterboard are the ceiling for the ground floor.
	- By being solid for pressure		
	- By being impact strengthened		
	-By being load transferring		
	-By allowing passage possibility		
	-By being sound deadened		
	-By being fixable in the construction		
-By working well with the other components materials			
- By keeping apperence as designed			
- By being easily to handle			



-210.D.03	1st Floor(wood floor)		Page : 13
			Date: 19.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
The floor above ground floor	- By dividing,Physical-limitations	Oak Parquet 20mm	- We put Lattice beams
	- By dividing,thermal	Polythylene membrane	
	- By dividing visual	Plywood 20mm	- Then we put MDF board with heating system
	- By being undangerours, physical-safe	Veneer 3 mm	
	- By giving firetechnical safety	MDF board with heating system 22 mm	- Then we put Venner
	-By being sustainable, during age and time	Lattice beams 254/97 mmc/c 400mm	
	-By being sustainable fot heat/cold	Battens 63x38 mm c/c 400mm	
	- By being stabil when affcted by moist-humidityl	Plasterboard 12,5 mm	- Then we put plywood.
	- By being solid for pressure		- Then we put polythelene membrane
	- By being impact strengthened		- The last step is put the Oak Parquet
	-By being load transferring		- The batten and plasterboard are the ceiling for the ground floor.
	-By allowing passage possibility		
	-By being sound deadened		
	-By being fixable in the construction		
-By working well with the other components materials			
- By keeping apperence as designed			
- By being easily to handle			



- 205. 02	Windows		Page 4
			Date: 10.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
On the external wall	- Windows, balconies etc. do not provide an unreasonable degree of overlooking into other buildings on the same plot or adjoining plot.	Basement:	
	- No windows may be installed or formed facing the boundary.	Single-Light 1212x500 mm	
	- The sum of the clear height and width of the rescue opening is no less than 1,5m	Single-Light 612 x 2412 mm (x2)	
	- Neither the height nor the width is less than 0,5m	Ground Floor:	
	- The height from the floor to the lower edge of the rescue opening is no more than 1,2m	Single Light 612 x 2412 mm (x2)	
	- The rescue opening is easy to operate and can be fixed in a position that allows free passage from inside and outside	Two-Light Horizontal 12x14M (x3)	
	- By dividing,Physical-limitations	Two-Light Horizontal 16 x 35 M	
	- By dividing thermal	Curtain Wall (x3)	
	- By being solid for pressure.	1st Floor	
	- By giving firetechnical safety	Curtai Wall (x2)	
	- By keeping apperance as designed	Two-Light Horizontal 12x 14M (x2)	
	- By being fixable in the construction	Two-Light Horizontal 16x35 M	
	- By working well with other components materials	Single Light 1212x1212 mm (x2)	



- 205. 03	Doors		Page 5
			Date: 11.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
On the external wall and on the walls inside the house (on rooms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doors on escape routes must be easy to open without keys or tools during the hours when the building is in use. Doors on escape routes which are used by large numbers of people must open in the direction of escape. - By dividing,Physical-limitations - By dividing thermal - By being solid for pressure. - By giving firetechnical safety - By keeping apperance as designed - By being fixable in the construction - By working well with other components materials 	<p style="text-align: center;">Basement:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Int.Single-Flush 712x2114 (x2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Int Single Flush 912x2113 (x3)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ground Floor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Int.Single Flush 912x2113 (x3)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1st Floor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Curtain Wall Dbl Glass</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Int.Single Flush 912x2113 (x3)</p>	



-215.07	Roof system (Terrace constructions)		Page 3
			Date: 09.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
Over the ground floor,placed on the 1st floor, does not have overhang	- External doors must provide level access to units and to any lifts on the ground floor (access storey) of the building.	Wood floor 30 mm	We put wedge to create a slope
	- Balcony must be secured by guarding and fitted with handrails. Handrails must be easy to grip and hold onto.	7,5 cm cavity for water	Then we put subroof (chipboard with bitumen felt on the top)
	- By dividing,Physical-limitations	Counter wedhe (with cavity 3,75cm)	
	- By dividing,thermal	Subroof	Then we put battens with insulation between.
	- By dividing visual	Wedge	The we put wood floor of the balcony
	- By being undangerours, physical-safe	Battens (75x179) with ins. between	- Between insulation and subroof the minimum cavity is 50 mm
	- By giving firetechnical safety		
	-By being sustainable, during age and time		
	-By being sustainable fot heat/cold		
	- By being stabile when affcted by moist-humidity		
	- By being solid for pressure		
	- By being impact strengthened		
	-By being load transferring		
	-By allowing passage possibility		
-By being fixable in the construction			
-By working well with the other components materials			
- By keeping apperence as designed			
- By being easily to handle			



- 215.01	Roof system (Flat roof)		Page:2
			Date: 08.03.2014
Building part/subject/location:	Functions-and material demands for the building component part/sketch of construction of the component:	Building product: (Type,dimensions/thickness etc.)	Execution/build up of the construction:
On the top of the house.	-Load-bearing structures must be designed to withstand normally occurring static and dynamic loads	Roofing felt 13x2	Going from the sky to the roof
	-Roofs and skylights in roofs must be sufficiently protected against people on the roof treading through them	22mm OSB 3 board	
	-Roof battens measuring 38x73mm, which can be classified into strength class T1, laid at intervals of no more than 460mm (c-c) and with a span of no more than 1m, can normally be deemed to provide sufficient tread-protection	45x295mm rafters c/c 400	- Then we put OSB board.
	-Buildings must be built so as to prevent water, moisture and damp from causing damage or un-dermining serviceability, impairing durability and vitiating health and safety condition	wood wool 400 mm	- Then we put 2 layers of roofing felt.
	- By dividing, Physical-limitations	Battens45x100mm 300c/c	Going from the inside house to the outside
	- By dividing, thermal	25 mm Plasterboard	We put insulation on the first layer
	- By dividing visual	Damp proof membrane	- Then we nailed damp proof membrane
	- By being undangerous, physical safety		- Then we put counter batten
	- By giving firetechnical safety		- Then we put insulation between the battens.
	- By being sustainalbe,during age and time		- Then we put plasterboard under them.
- By being sustainable for heat/cold			
- By being stabile when affected By moist-humidity			
- By being solid for pressure			
- By being impact strengthened			
- By being load transferring			
- By allowing passage possibility			
- By keeping apperence as designed			
- By being sound proof			
- By being easily to handle			
- By being fixble in the construction			
- By working well wth the other components materials			