SCHOOL AT HURSTANTON

main block. These are filled with two pieces of 1 in. impregnated cane fibreglass, covered with a 3 in. by 4 in. flat, non-insulating material, to act as the thermal barrier to the warm air on the inside. The facing frames welded to the main frames are filled with a rigid fibreglass sheet, the walls of the north and west being single glazed and the north and east walls double glazed. A galvanized steel window frame is used in all cases, and horizontal sliding windows are also used.

Direct glazing in this way calls for very carefully made steelwork, and the glazing sub-structures are made of tolerances of 1/16 in. between the frames. The elevation reveals that the accuracy achieved by the manufacturers of the steelwork was sufficient to allow the glass to be trimmed without the use of spacers.

The external walls are fully glazed, but some have panels of yellow plastic bricks. These walls are of two 3/4-in. skins, with the outer face of the inner skin painted with two coats of thick bitumen paint. Where the bridge work abuts steelwork, wire reinforcement is used vertically and horizontally and fixed to the steel with bolts and washers fixed from a rapid hammer gun. Where brickwork had to be cut round steel members a small circular saw bench with an angle, carbonborundum cutting wheel was used.

The gable walls were found to be very pernicious and a 3 in. gable wall built with 1 1/2-in. cementboard and mortar, cracked badly when subjected to the local conditions of frost after prolonged horizontal driving rains. The gable walls were rebuilt in 1 1/2-in. brick mortar and this mortar was used for the brick panel walls of the building.

The internal walls are built of 4 in. faced-board gable brickwork, with two leaves each of 4 in. being used at expansion joints.

The floors are constructed of poured skim concrete floor slabs, 16 in. wide, on steel welded to the steel beams. They are 4 in. deep, of an inverted trough section, and covered with a half-inch layer of insulation where required. On this are laid out the panel heating coils and the whole is then covered over. The original intention was to cut away a small portion from the upper edge of the RSJ to allow the floor slabs to be