62 High Street Steyning BN44 3RD

Proposed handrails to the existing front entrance

Method Statement for fitting/fixing etc



The existing entrance door portico is made of timber with a painted finish.

The proposed handrails as shown on the Application Drawing 22517 – 102A are to fix over the existing timber on the surface

The intention is that the proposed handrails fit without alteration or damage over the existing painted finish timber.

Method Statement for Fixing proposed Handrails

1. Each handrail is to have 3No flat iron/steel base/fixing plates – shown on drawing 22517. The drawing show each base plate drilled for three screws.

Once the handrail is made and before any paint finish is applied it will be offered up to the exiting timber both to check overall fit but to also allow the base/fixing plate positions to be marked on the existing painted timber – draw round each with a pencil

The base/fixing plate locations are on the timber rails rather than the middle of panels as the rails are likely to be 20 to 25mm thick with timber grounds/framing behind.

2. With baseplate positions marked onto the existing timber a test hole will be drilled in the middle of each base/fixing plate. This will be an 8mm dia hole – sufficient to allow the thickness/depth of timber to be ascertained, what if any void is behind.

3. Test holes at base/fixing plate locations will probably show one of the following;

a. the timber panels/rails to be fixed into is 20 to 25mm thick with a void behind and brickwork ‘structure’ beyond.

b. the timber panels/rails have fixing grounds/framing behind so 50mm or more of timber depth.

c. the timber panels/rails are10mm to 13mm thick with void behind and brick structure beyond.

Inspection on site of the existing timber suggests it is sound and not rotten and decayed.

4. Fixing of the handrail in each of the above scenarios will be;

a. 20 to 25mm of timber rail will provide sufficient purchase and strength to carry a handrail, each base/fixing plate will be drilled and countersunk and screw fixed to the timber (covering the test hole), using black painted head countersunk slot head screws (not cross head/pozidrive) approx 30mm long.

b. Timber with grounds/framing behind will provide sufficient purchase and strength to carry a handrail, each base/fixing plate will be drilled and countersunk and screw fixed to the timber (covering the test hole), using black painted head countersunk slot head screws (not cross head/pozidrive) approx 50mm long.

c. If the timber panels/rails are found to be thin with a void behind then any handrail fitted to the timber risks deforming and warping it and any fixings will be at risk of puling out. Assuming there is brick structure at the back of the void then using a long masonry drill bit of 10mm diameter a 60mm deep hole will be drilled in the brickwork, epoxy resin (Hilti or similar) injected into the hole and a 10mm stainless steel rod ‘glued’ in, leaving 30mm projecting in front of the existing timber finish. The base/fixing plates of the handrail will then be offered up to the fixing pins and the backs of them marked, drilled with a 10mm hole and side drilled with a 5mm locking grub screw. Handrail will be slid over the embedded steel fixing pins, with epoxy resin to bond the pins to the handrail and the grub screws tightened.

end document 16 07 24

Rathbone Miller