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OCTOBER NEWS:

Apologies for the late update this month, it's been a super busy month here at the Wintec office.

If you have had any changes with staff and/or procedures, we would appreciate a follow up with any new changes that may have happened recently.

THIS MONTH IN WINTEC NEWS:

- 1 V6 Support (pg 2-3)
- 2 Featured Product (pg 4)
- 3 Key Message (pg 5)



// PHOTOS

Want your work featured? Snap some quality photos of your work and we will feature your images in our next newsletter. Send your snaps to:

design@wintecsystems.com.au



// CONTACT

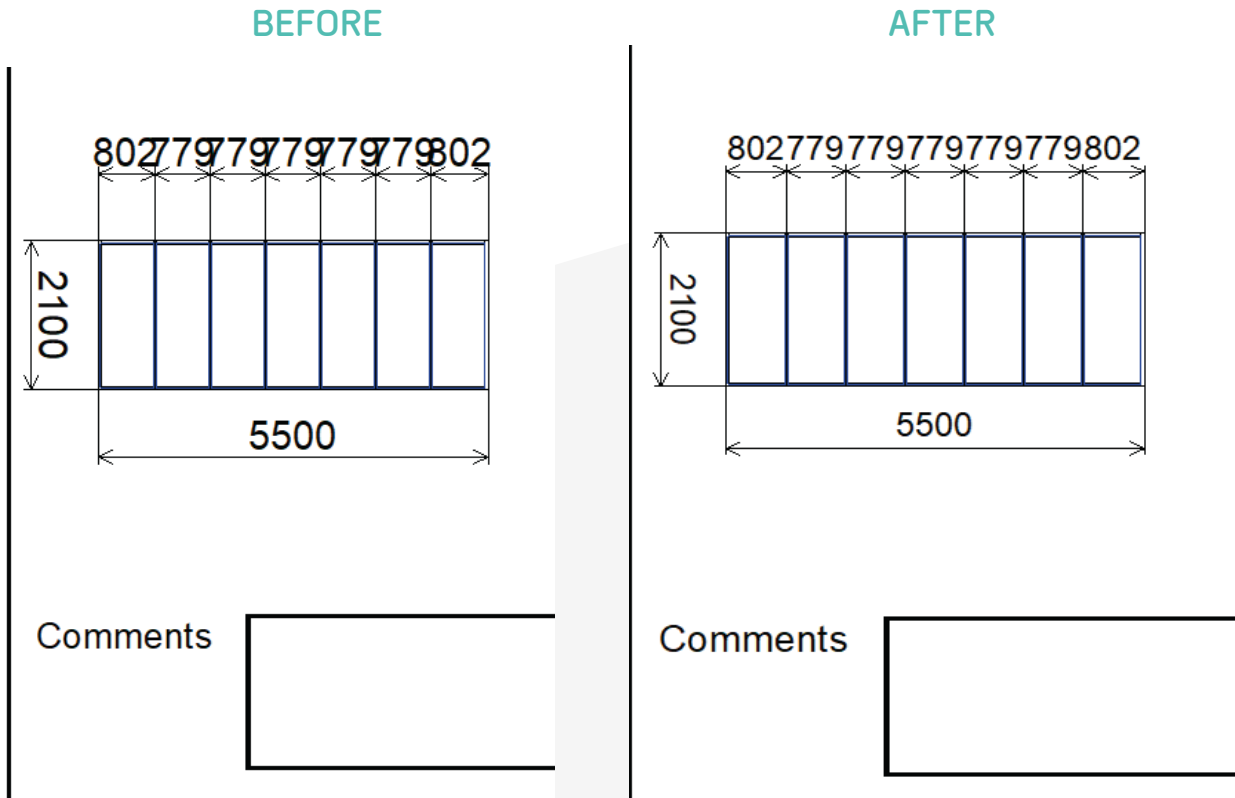
As is the norm with any thriving business, there are often changes with staff and procedures which inevitably result in changes to email addresses, phone numbers etc.. Have we got your current details? We would appreciate your confirmation with your existing details or a follow up with any new changes that may have happened recently. Please send your details to:

sharon@wintecsystems.com.au

V6 ERROR - SOLVED

On large frames in V6 you will notice the font will over lap on your QR report .

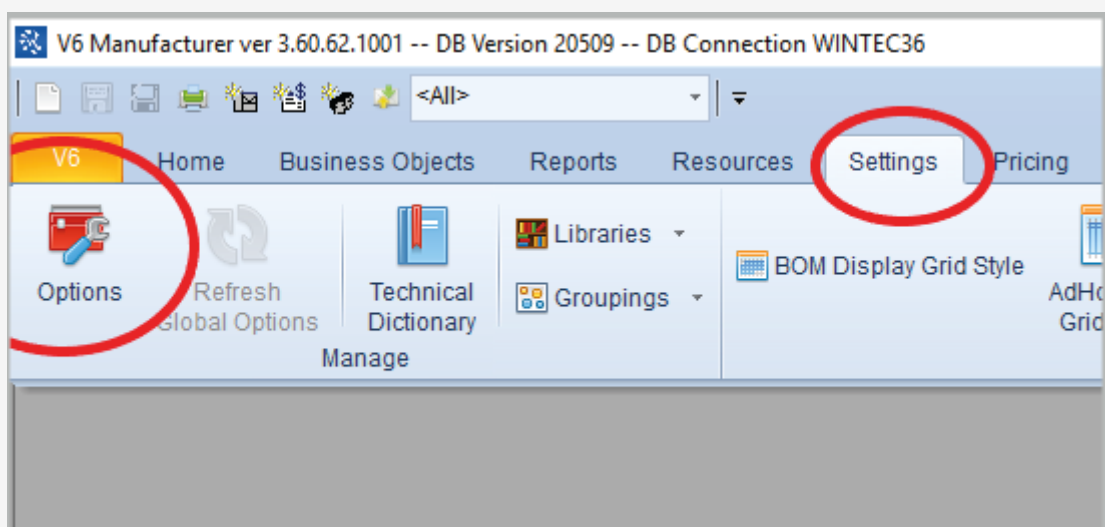
This can be a problem for both the fabricator on the floor and the client on the quote end.



This all comes down to the font being used and the size of the font being used .

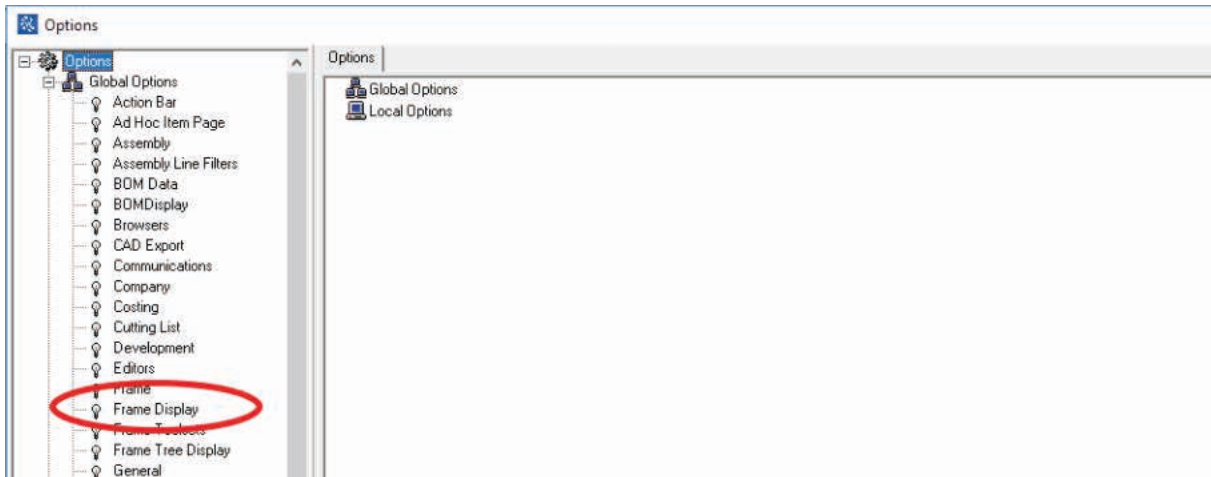
This can be adjusted and scaled to the drawing by simply following the below .

Inside V6 Click on Settings /Options (Note important you have exited out of all quotes and no dialogue boxes are open)



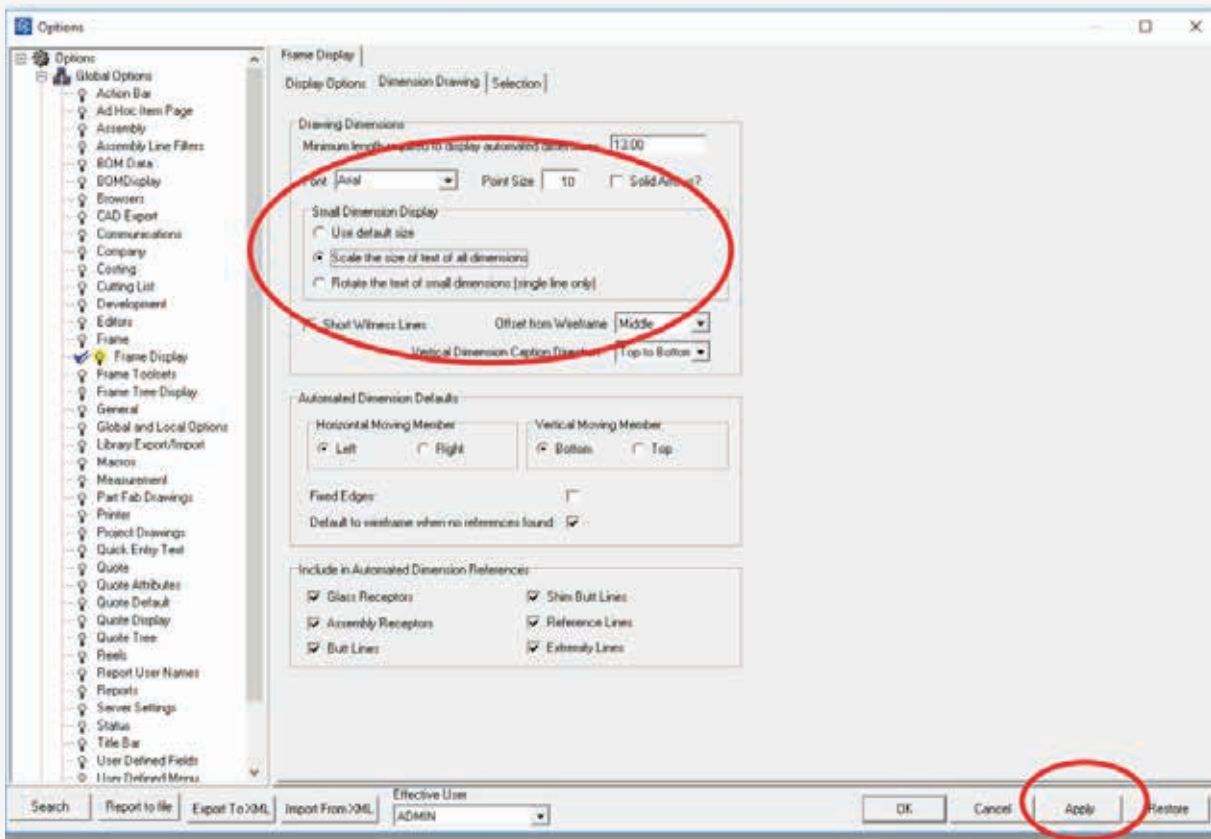
V6 ERROR - SOLVED

Under the options list you will see a Tag – Frame Display (Left clicking on the item will bring up its properties).



Once you have clicked on Frame Display you will be presented with three Tabs that you can click on giving you a plethora of options .

The one we are after is “Dimension Drawing”.



Select “Scale the size of the test of all dimensions” under the “Small Dimension Display” option.

This will tell the report to scale the font to a readable size regardless of the noted font above .

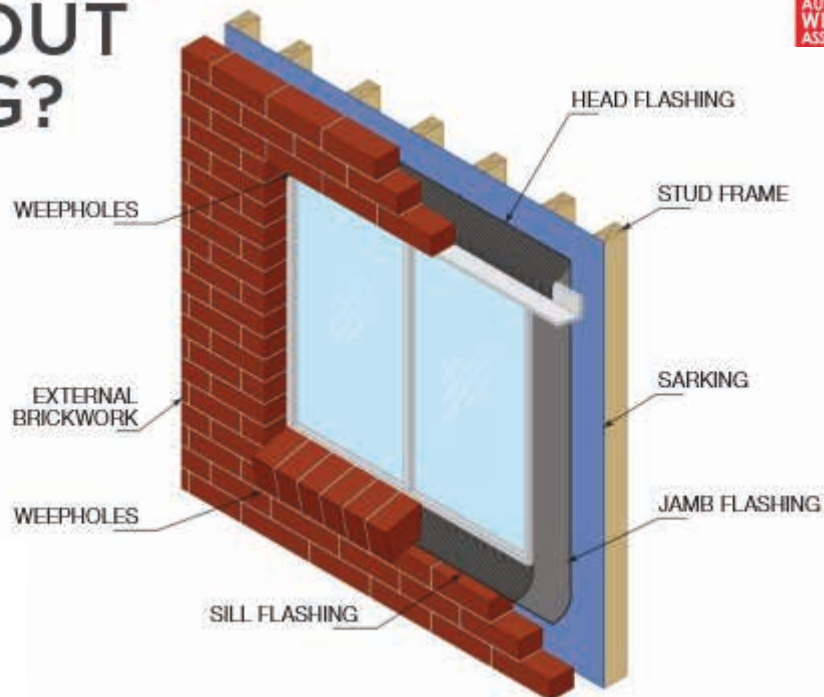


Climate change and the rise of extreme weather events

Extreme weather events pose a large threat to existing structures and the environment. Therefore, specifying materials to the highest possible standard, paired with correct installation, is necessary in order to maximise the survival chances of a building and the wellbeing of occupants during extreme weather events.



WHAT'S ALL THE FUSS ABOUT FLASHING?



It's no secret that window and door openings are possibly the most vulnerable points for water ingress. Leakage around windows can cause substantial damage to the wall frame, internal linings, insulation, flooring, or the window unit itself. Moisture associated with water penetration can pose significant health risks as residents are exposed to mould, mildew and fungal spores which can cause asthma and respiratory related ailments. Installation problems such as the omission of flashings or the loss of continuity in the water barrier around windows can also contribute to excessive air leakage, condensation, and diminished energy or acoustic performance.

Windows and doors must be adequately weatherproof so as not to become a weak point in the weather tightness of the building envelope.

Windows supplied in Australia are regulated by Australian Standard AS 2047, which sets out minimum performance requirements and stipulates that windows and doors must be subjected to rigorous testing covering all areas of performance including structural integrity, operating force, water penetration resistance, air infiltration and ultimate strength.

Equally important to achieve the best performance of a window is its proper installation. Poor weatherproofing and flashing of the interface between the window and wall systems compromises the overall performance of the building

envelope. The National Construction Code states that:

A roof and external wall (including openings around windows and doors) must prevent the penetration of water that could cause:

- (a) unhealthy or dangerous conditions, or loss of amenity for occupants; and
- (b) undue dampness or deterioration of building elements.

The severity of exposure to wind is the most important factor in the specification and installation of windows and doors in openings. Components and installation practices which are acceptable in sheltered situations may quickly fail when exposed to the full force of the wind and rain.

Head, sill and jamb flashings are integral components to the weatherproofing of buildings, and yet, are all too often overlooked, neglected or improperly installed. Over recent years, there has been a proliferation of waterproofing claims and litigation across the country, with rectification costs totalling in the millions.

Perhaps the most significant driving force behind this increase in problems associated with water ingress is the introduction of building insulation and energy performance requirements.

Traditional methods of construction were fairly forgiving - with little in the way of insulation and well ventilated cavities, moisture management was of little consequence. However, in today's built environment, never has it been more important.

There are essentially three types of flashing: sill, jamb and head. It is important to note that flashing must be installed in a 'bottom up' manner to ensure that each layer overlaps the one below. This principle of overlap is important as it provides that, at each transition, water is directed onto the element below.

There must also be provision for drainage below the window, so that any water captured has the ability to escape to the outside of the wall.

Flashing is essential to achieve proper weatherproofing of any wall openings, particularly around windows and doors. It is the responsibility of the builder or installer to ensure that windows and doors are installed in such a way that water does not penetrate from the outer skin to the inner skin of the building envelope. The extent of the flashing required depends on local weather conditions, the exposure of the window to the elements, the type of construction and other design requirements. ☒

