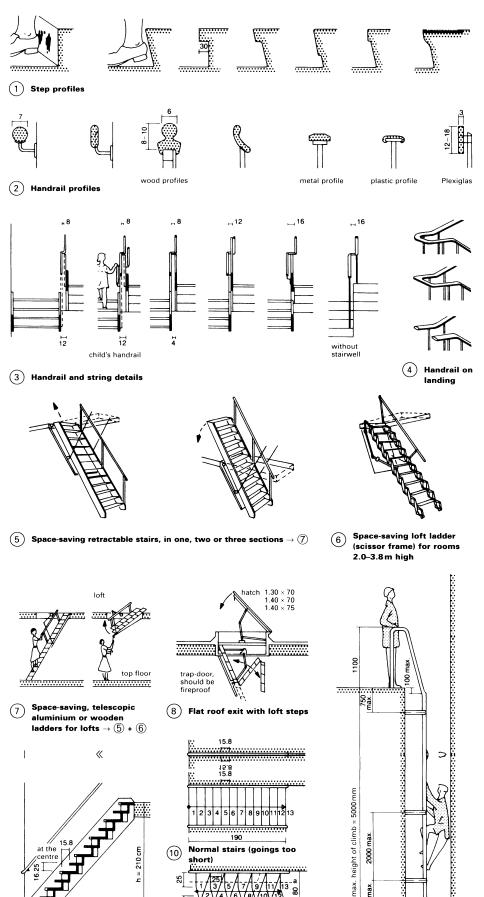
STAIRS



100

Plan: goings at lines a and

b are ≥20 cm

(12) Fixed catladder

(11)

Wooden alternating tread

stair, section through centre

To avoid marking risers with shoe polish from heels, use recessed profiles which have longer goings • ①.

Maximum space is required at hip (handrail) level, but at foot level considerably less is needed so the width at string level can be reduced, allowing more space for the stairwell.

Staggering the handrail and string allows better structural fixing. A good string and handrail arrangement with a 12 cm space between stairwell strings is shown in ③. An additional handrail for children (height about 60 cm) is also shown, along with some less popular string and handrail positions.

Circles in theatres, choir lofts, galleries and balconies must have a protective guard rail (height h). This is compulsory wherever there is a height difference in levels of 1 m or more.

For a drop of $<12 \,\text{m}, \ h=0.90 \,\text{m}$

For a drop of $>12 \,\text{m}$, $h = 1.10 \,\text{m}$

Loft ladders have an angle of 45-55°. However, if user requirements stipulate a stair-like access (e.g. where loads are carried and available length is too short for a flight of normal stairs), then alternating tread stairs may be designed \rightarrow 11. There should be minimum number of risers for this type of stair (riser \leq 20 cm). Here 'the sum of the goings + twice the rise = 630 mm' is achieved by shaping the treads; goings are measured (staggered) at the axes a and b \rightarrow 12, of the right and left foot.

storey height,	size of loft ladder
storey height,	size of loft ladder
storey height, FFL to underside of	size of loft ladder (cm)
ceiling (cm)	
220-280	100 × 60(70)
220-300	120 × 60(70)
220-300	130 × 60(70,80)
240-300	140 × 60(70,80)
frame width: W = 59, 69, 79 cm	
frame length: L = 120, 130, 140 cm	
frame height: H = 25 cm	

