Style Options

The Ultraframe Classic roofing system is the most configurable on the market and can be adapted to create a variety of styles.

Victorian

This is the most popular style of conservatory and has distinguishing architectural features such as a bay front, steeply pitched roof and ornate ridge details.
Style variations can include:

- 3-facet Victorian – the bay front has three main windows, widely angled for maximum space. This style is suitable for the majority of locations.

- 5-facet Victorian – a bay front with five main windows, creating a pleasing period profile with a subtle rounded appearance. Offering the ideal blend of space and classical looks.

Georgian

A flat fronted and gracefully understated variant of the Victorian conservatory.
Georgian conservatories offer a clean and simple look with strong bold lines. The full square corners on the Georgian style maximise the interior floor area as opposed to the more rounded corners associated with a Victorian.

P-Shape

Combining a mix of lean-to and Victorian styles, a 'P-shape' conservatory is the ideal choice for a larger conservatory.
By blending two styles into one you can create a conservatory big enough to offer two separate living areas - e.g. a dining room and living room.

A P-shape is ideal for creating maximum space whilst maintaining a sense of proportion with your house.

The Victorian section helps to create the P-shape that gives this style its name and can be specified as either a 3 or 5 panel design.

T-Shaped

Ideal for larger properties with a long wall on which to build the conservatory
A T-shape conservatory allows for maximisation of space and gives an attractive symmetrical appearance.

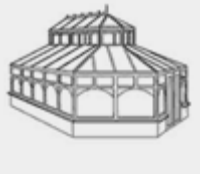
A central projection highlights the shape and can create a 'porch' effect to the conservatory if this is where the doors are placed.

Gable

Adds light and space and introduces a sense of architectural grandeur.
The choice of a gable fronted conservatory offers you a distinctive and alternative look by maximising the ceiling height to create a sense of drama and grandeur.

A steeper pitched roof ensures that your dream conservatory is a stunning space for you and your family to enjoy.

ultraframe
ULTRALITE 500 roof in a box



Lantern

The original conservatory style, now brought up-to-date with Ultraframe technology.
Choosing a lantern style conservatory ensures drama and style representing the grandeur of times gone by.

The 2-tiered effect adds a new dimension to your conservatory and the extra ceiling height adds to the feeling of light and space.

Lanterns are typically suited to older style properties and are often chosen for swimming pool enclosures.

Portal

Unique and impressive structures made possible by Ultraframe's technical expertise and years of experience in this specialist field.
Conservatories that are extremely large requiring extra support to take the weight of the roof and provide additional stability are known as large span or portal framed conservatories.
Here at Ultraframe we have an entire team that is dedicated to providing advice, estimates and technical information about large span conservatories.

The uses for them are endless – from magnificent swimming pool enclosures to large commercial extensions; anything is possible due to the flexibility and advanced engineering of the Ultraframe large span system.

Lean-To/Mediterranean

For those that prefer the clean understated lines of a Mediterranean style sunroom a lean-to is the perfect choice.

Traditional or contemporary, this style is ideal for properties with limited space under the eaves or an awkward area in which to fit a conservatory. The pitch of the roof is variable, so that a shallow pitch could fit under a low bungalow roof, whilst a steeper pitch would match the roof of a terraced house.

Often referred to as a sunroom or garden room, lean-to conservatories bring a taste of the Mediterranean to your home.

The Classic system offers the chance to create a lean-to with a steeper roof pitch than that offered by the low pitch lean-to systems.

Ultralite 500

The original 'roof in a box'

Designed for use at just 2 ½ degrees, Ultralite 500 can be used on almost any property – even bungalows and awkward-shaped dwellings – plus it has a wide range of benefits for you and your customers which give it a significant advantage and enhance its performance:

- A 'roof in a box' solution – simply pick up off the shelf at your local stockist
- Free-spanning, with integral aluminium strengthening bars – perfect for homes or large commercial properties
- Built-in sun diffusion, plus excellent light transmission properties
- Unique controllable ventilation system
- Clean, uninterrupted lines - ideal for a contemporary Mediterranean-style conservatory

- Packaged in colour coded boxes, in installation order, for fitter-friendliness.



The combination of these features ensures an interior climate that is cool in summer and warm in winter – the perfect conservatory!

Not only this, but for your peace of mind Ultralite 500 comes with:

'Life expectancy of at least 25 years' – BBA-certified
Fire safety ratings after stringent tests
10-year manufacturer's warranty (white only)

CONDENSATION

What is condensation?

All air contains some water in the form of vapour which, unlike the steam from a kettle, cannot be seen or felt. When damp air comes into contact with a cold surface, at least some of the water vapour will condense into water, resulting in dampness. The amount of water vapour air can hold depends on its temperature. Warm air indoors can hold more than cold air and so the risk of significant condensation is increased.

Modern homes are significant producers of water vapour. An average family of four through activities like washing, cooking and drying clothes can produce as much as 4 or 5 gallons every 24 hours. In recent years, more regular bathing and showers in particular has added to the amount of water vapour in our homes. If paraffin is used for heating, then every gallon burned will produce about the same amount of water vapour.

Increasing condensation

Central heating and improved insulation have helped to raise the internal temperature of our homes and have therefore increased the amount of water vapour that the air can hold. However there is obviously a limit to the amount of water vapour in the air and unless it escapes by ventilation or other means, it will condense. Heated air will absorb most of the moisture but there comes a saturation point. What does not get absorbed comes into contact with the cool surface, a window pane or an outside wall, and condensates back into water.

Traditional sources of natural ventilation have been steadily reduced or removed. Modern windows are virtually airtight and chimneys are either blocked off or non existent. The only unaided escape route is through porous brick or plaster walls and the use of vinyl wall coverings has helped to circumvent this. It is most unlikely that people with open coal fires, which create natural ventilation
throughout the home, will experience problems with condensation.
Older houses will tend to have colder internal wall surfaces due to there being less wall insulation than has been required since 1982, and will therefore be particularly prone to condensation. Flat roofed bungalows and ground floor flats in particular can suffer badly because there is no roof void into which condensation can escape.

We now heat our homes to levels previously unthought of and, since energy costs soared, do our best to seal them up to prevent precious heat loss, encouraged by the Governments " Save It " campaign. This well meaning and expensive programme has promoted draught proofing, yet inadequate ventilation is one of the main reasons for condensation problems.

We constantly strive to seal ourselves into warm surroundings and to keep down fuel costs when we are inadvertently increasing the level of condensation. Double glazing in windows maintains the temperature of the inner window pane and makes it less likely that condensation will form.

However, the moisture remains in the air until it meets another cold surface or is moved outside the house by ventilation. Before double glazing, the draughts from windows acted as adequate ventilation, thus the effects of condensation were not always noticeable. When the new draught proof sealed units or secondary panes did their job and successfully sealed off the draughts, the condensation became more evident.

Controlling condensation means striking a balance between the way you heat, insulate and ventilate your home. Replacement windows will improve the insulation but will usually also reduce the amount of ventilation. This can be enough to aggravate an existing condensation problem or create one where there was none before.

Unfortunately, there is not and easy answer to the problem.

Condensation Cures

There are three basic ways in which the problem can be tackled.

1. REDUCE MOISTURE EMISSION AT SOURCE.

Unvented tumble dryers, paraffin or gas heaters which discharge combustion gases into the room produce large amounts of water vapour. Vent tumble dryers through an outside wall and avoid the use of these type of heaters if possible. Laundry and clothes drying should be carried out elsewhere. An external utility room perhaps. Kitchen and bathroom doors should be kept closed during cooking and bathing to minimise the migration of water vapour to other rooms.

2. REMOVE EXCESS MOISTURE FROM THE AIR.

The simplest method is by ventilation, either by regularly opening windows and vents on fine, dry days or by fitting extractor fans in the kitchen and bathroom. An extractor fan should be fitted as close to the vapour source as possible i. e over the cooker, and used immediately after the steam has been produced. Open fires also provide a good source of ventilation. Unfortunately, ventilation always results in some heat loss and occasionally, the external air contains as much water vapour as that on the inside. An alternative approach would be to install either an electric dehumidifier or heat exchange unit.

Heat exchange units are normally attached to an outside wall and take the warm, moist air from the atmosphere and replace it with what is normally, drier air from out of doors, at the same time transferring the heat from the moist air leaving the property to the cooler air that is entering the property.

Dehumidifiers are usually self contained and simply plug into the mains. They work along the same lines as a refrigerator and extract the excessive moisture from the atmosphere.

Additional heating of the air may help, as the warmed air will take longer to cool at any cold surface, and give the existing ventilation more time to operate. But in extreme condensation cases heating can only be effective if it is used for long enough to raise the temperature of the cold surfaces, which seldom happens when heating is used intermittently.

Double glazing will result in warmer window surfaces and will combat condensation caused by ineffective insulation of properties of single glazing, but, in the event of inadequate ventilation, any anti-condensation benefits may be cancelled out by reducing the level of ventilation that previously occurred through the old, draughty windows.

CAUSES OF CONDENSATION

PEOPLE	Adults sleeping	= 1.5 pints
GAS/PARAFFIN HEATERS	1 Gallon	= 9 pints
BATH/SHOWER		= 2 pints
COOKING	Family of four	= 5.5 pints

WASHING	Machine load	= 4 pints
TUMBLE DRYER	Machine load	= 9 pints