



Interior partition walls.

IS IT:

Product

Technology

Equipment

APPLICABLE FOR:

Restoration

Rehabilitation

New Construction

APPLICABLE ON:

1. Foundations and underground structures

2. Vertical structures

3. Horizontal structures and vertical connections

4. Roof and terraces

5. Façade and building envelope

6. Finishes and completion elements

7. Integrated services

8. General strategies for building recovery

Related companies: *No companies; university research; structural study.*

DESCRIPTION

Light weight low partition walls are used in most cases for the creation of new spaces (e.g., bathrooms) in the interior of a rural or urban vernacular dwelling / room. They are also used in order to divide a large space into two or more spaces.

WHY TO USE

These low partition walls are used in order to be distinguished from the original structure of the dwelling and are recommended in historic and listed buildings. They do not affect the original structure, especially the roof of the dwelling. At the same time these partition walls ensure cross ventilation, dissipation of hot air and the utilization of natural light. They are also reversible so that they can be easily removed if a new layout of interior spaces is required.

HOW TO USE AND APPLY

The partition walls often enclose a small space and are made of light material, that can be removed easily during a new conservation of a dwelling.

In some cases, glass panels are placed in their upper part.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

These light structures are made of timber or metal structural elements and completed with gypsum or other boards. Glass panels are sometimes placed in their upper part with a frame or without frame.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

The new partition walls should be made of lightweight materials in order to be reversible.

It is highly recommended to erect such partitions at a level lower than the ceiling in rooms with significant architectural value, such as double-spaced rooms (dichora, etc.).

These interventions are clearly identified from the original structure, but at the same time are incorporated into the original structure in order to maintain its unity and enable new functions.

The ultimate aim is to introduce new elements that have a contemporary form and structure, while at the same time respect the existing morphology without undue impositions on the old fabric.

This principle is also underlined in international charters on Conservation such as the Burra Charter stating that any change should differ from the original fabric and be reversible.

It is better to use light sections of metal frames when appropriate in order to install the glass on the wall.

EXAMPLES

There are many cases of such partition walls in vernacular dwellings in rural settlements and in urban vernacular dwellings, as well as in buildings of the modern movement.

[See attached images at the end of this sheet].

REFERENCES / SOURCES AND LITERATURE

Philokyprou, M. 2014 "Adaptation of New University Uses in Old Buildings. The Case of Rehabilitation of Listed Buildings in Limassol Cyprus for University Purposes", *International Journal of Architectural Heritage: Conservation, Analysis and Restoration* (Taylor and Francis) 8:5, pp.758-782. (<https://doi.org/10.1080/15583058.2012.738282>).

WEBSITE OF THE COMPANY

N/A



IMAGES AND CAPTIONS



Fig.1-2: Partition walls in the interior of a building of the modern movement (Plot of Flats of Neoptolemos Michaelides, Limassol), Architects: Akis Charalambous, Limassol. ©Maria Philokyprou



Fig.3-5: Interior light weight partition walls for the creation of small bathrooms in rural dwellings, Cyprus. ©Maria Philokyprou



Fig.6: Interior partition wall with glass panel in the upper part in order to create a small private area in the interior of a rural dwelling. ©Maria Philokyprou





Fig.7: Interior partition wall in the interior of an urban colonial building used as a Laboratory at the Cyprus University of Technology. Limasso. ©*Maria Philokyprou*