

Chapter

章

**Good Practices
on Detailing**

裝飾詳細設計的推薦方案

6.1 GOOD PRACTICE FOR FLOOR FINISHES

6.1.1 Comparison of Floor Finishes

Floor finishes affect accessibility, the acoustic environment, the thermal environment, health and safety as well as capital cost and maintenance. Some advantages and disadvantages of popular flooring materials are considered below:

Flooring	Advantages	Disadvantages
Carpet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soft• Slip-resistant• Reduce the impact of falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easy to get stained• Trap large quantities of dust• Not resistant to moisture
Vinyl / Linoleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soft• Easily installed• Reduce the impact of falls• Low cost• Wide range of patterns and colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emit gases with high levels of chemicals, particularly plasticizers when it is new
Linoleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soft• Easily installed• Reduce the impact of falls• Low cost• Wide range of patterns and colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emit a strong odour that may cause respiratory irritation
Ceramic tile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suitable for wet rooms• Stain resistant• Durable• Scratch resistant• Not emit toxic fumes• Not retain odours, allergens or bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard• Slippery when wet, slip-resistant coating should be introduced
Timber flooring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Durable• Warm and home-like	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not resistant to moisture• Not soft• Easily scratched• Expensive
Natural stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High reflectiveness• Slippery when wet• Cold surface• Brittle

6.1

6.1 地板設計的推薦方案

6.1.1 地板物料比較

地板物料會影響暢達程度、聽覺環境、溫度、安全、成本和維修。現時普遍採用的地板物料有下列各種，其優劣分析如下：

地板物料	優點	缺點
地毯	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 軟身• 防滑• 減低跌傷的後果	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 容易玷污• 存留大量塵埃• 不能抵禦潮濕
膠地板/漆地膠地板	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 軟身• 容易鋪設• 減低跌傷的後果• 價格便宜• 款式顏色多樣化	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 新製成的地板會釋出含大量化學品的氣體，尤其是增塑劑
漆地膠地板	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 軟身• 容易鋪設• 減低跌傷的後果• 價格便宜• 款式顏色多樣化	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 釋出強烈氣味，可能引至呼吸道過敏
瓷磚	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 適用於潮濕的房間• 不易沾染污漬• 耐用• 不易出現刮痕• 沒有毒氣釋出• 不留氣味、敏感源或細菌	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 堅硬• 弄濕後易使人滑倒，宜加上防滑層
木地板	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 耐用• 有溫暖和家居感覺	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 不耐潮濕• 不軟身• 容易有刮痕• 昂貴
天然石塊	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 耐用	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 反光• 弄濕後易使人滑倒• 表面冰冷• 易碎

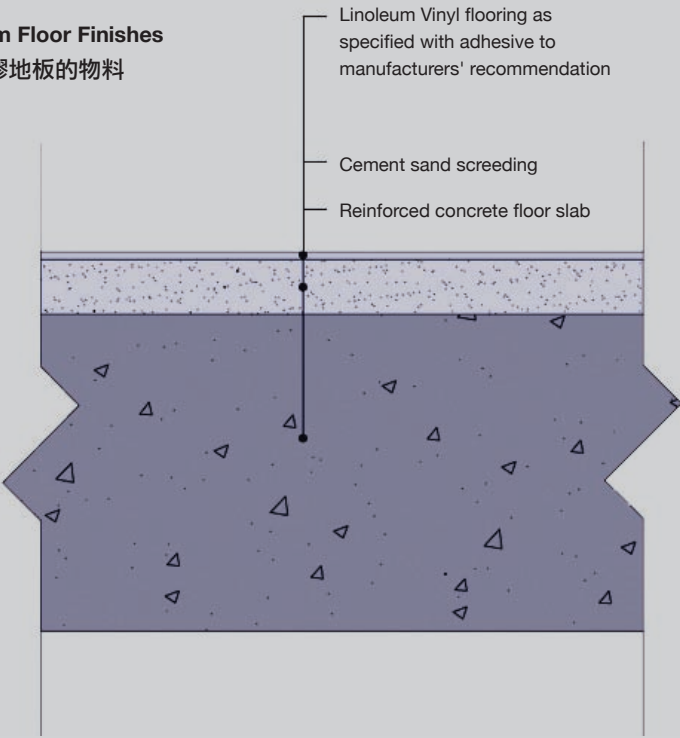
6.1

Wall to wall vinyl and linoleum sheets are recommended for a wide range of applications. Both are easily cleaned and have a resilient surface, which slightly mitigates fall injury. Highly polished natural stones are not recommended, because reflections may cause confusion to the elderly. Furthermore, their hard and slippery surface can easily cause fall injury.

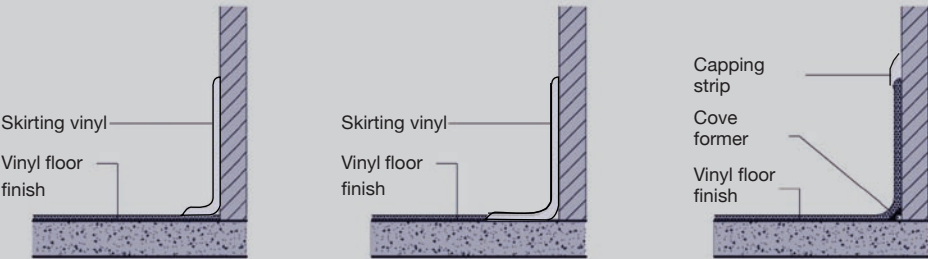
建議採用膠地板和漆地膠地板。這兩種物料方便清潔，加上富彈性的表面，可輕微減輕跌傷的程度。高度磨光的天然石容易反光，容易使長者產生混淆；加上堅硬及易使人滑倒的表面容易引至跌傷，故不建議使用。

6.1.2 Details of Floor Finishes
地板物料詳細設計

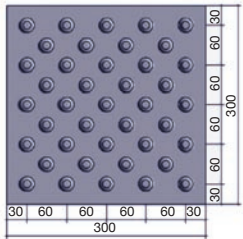
Vinyl / Linoleum Floor Finishes
膠地板 / 漆地膠地板的物料



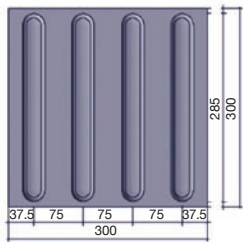
Vinyl skirting
To prevent dust collection, three types of vinyl skirtings are shown:
膠地板的牆裙
避免存留塵埃，可以使用下列三種膠牆裙:



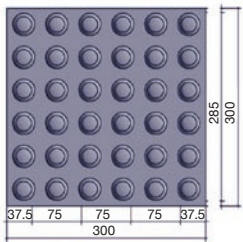
Tactile Tiles 引路磚



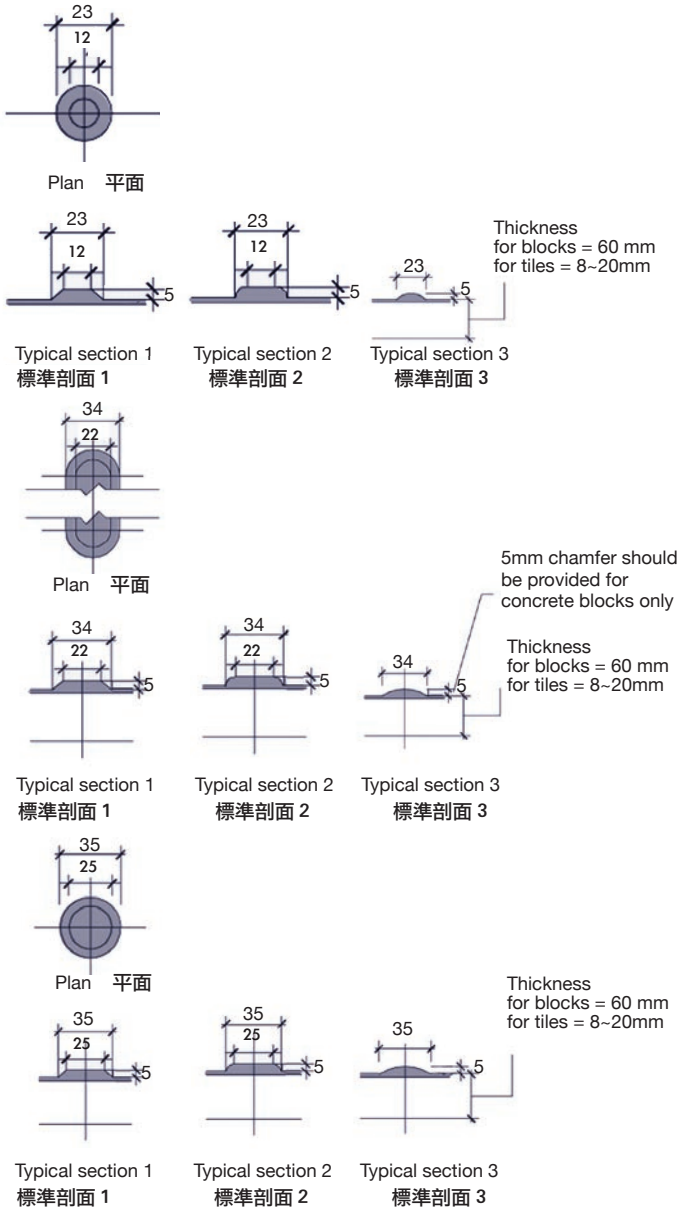
Positional tile/block
方位引路磚



Directional tile/block
方向引路磚



Hazard warning tile/block
危險警告引路磚



6.2 GOOD PRACTICE FOR THRESHOLDS

Thresholds have traditionally been provided to prevent water and blown dirt from entering a property. To facilitate access by the elderly and people in wheelchairs, it is recommended that door thresholds shall not exceed 15mm in height and shall be levelled. Ideally, flush thresholds are suggested to prevent tripping, fall injuries and improved accessibility. To achieve accessible thresholds, good practice is introduced as follows:

6.2.1 Levelled Thresholds at Building Entrances

Where a levelled threshold to a building entrance is proposed, drainage channel with a suitable channel cover should be provided to prevent the ingress of water.

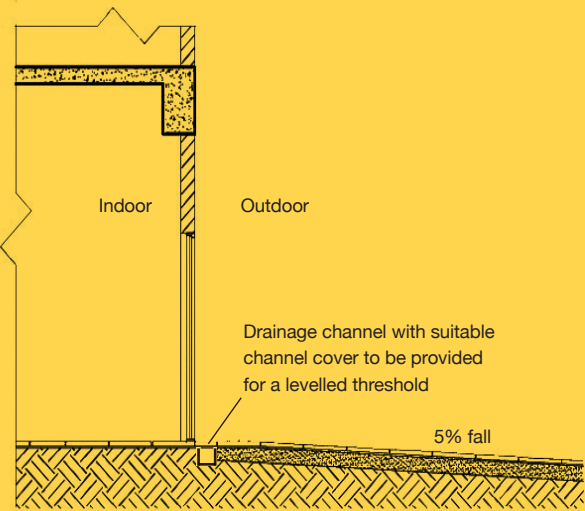
6.2 門檻設計推薦方案

傳統上門檻用來防止水和塵垢進入屋內。為方便長者及輪椅人士出入，建議門檻的高度不應高於15毫米，並要切成斜面。最理想是使用平的門檻，可防止絆倒跌傷，並可改善暢達程度。無障礙門檻的推薦方案列舉如下：

6.2.1 樓宇入口門檻

住宅入口處若設齊平門檻，應設排水設施以阻擋水進入室內。

6.2



Entrance of levelled threshold at a building entrance
樓宇入口的齊平門檻樣本

Levelled threshold at a building entrance
樓宇入口的齊平門檻

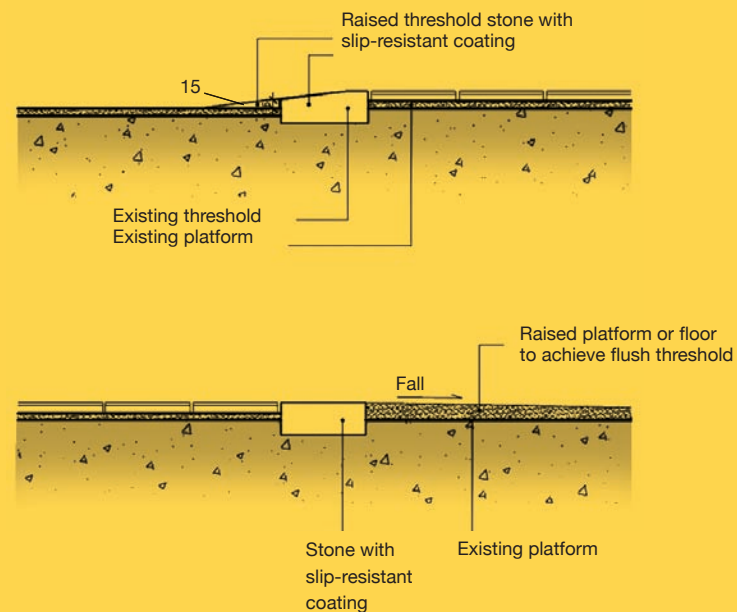


Good Practices on Detailing

裝飾詳細設計的推薦方案

6.2.2 Door Thresholds at Kitchens and Toilets/Bathroom 廚房和廁所/浴室門檻

Good practice for renovation of thresholds at toilets and kitchens
廁所/浴室和廚房門檻的推薦改建方案



The threshold at the toilet is too high
淋浴室齊平門檻的樣本



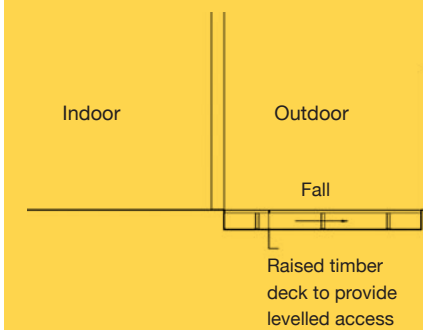
Good practice for thresholds at toilets and kitchens
淋浴室齊平門檻的樣本



Example of levelled thresholds for kitchens and toilets
廚房/廁所齊平門檻的樣本



6.2.3 Thresholds at Balconies 露台門檻



Good practice for thresholds at balconies
露台門檻的推薦方案

6.2.4 Entrance Mats

To facilitate access by people in wheelchairs, it is recommended that entrance mats shall be secured to the floor surface. Rubberized "horsehair" or coir coconut types of entrance mats are not recommended, as they make wheeled traffic difficult. However, mats that consists of aluminium channels with coir fibres or carpet pieces mounted in the channels can provide a firm surface to wheeled traffic and thereby enable accessibility for people in wheelchairs.

6.2.4 樓宇入口地墊

為方便輪椅人士出入，建議入口地墊最好能緊貼地面，不應使用塑膠「馬毛」和椰衣類別的入口地墊，因會防礙輪椅的轉動；但可使用有結合椰衣纖維或地毯塊及鋁條的地墊，其表面堅固，有助滑輪的活動，方便輪椅人士使用。

6.2



Bad practice for thresholds at balconies
露台門檻太高的不良做法



Bad practice - the entrance mat is not secured to the floor surface
門口地墊不緊貼地面的不良做法

6.3 GOOD PRACTICE FOR DOOR HANDLES

To facilitate use by the weak and people with impaired dexterity, it is recommended that lever door handles shall be preferred to round knobs, as they are easier to operate. People with arthritic hands can use their elbows or the edge of their hands to operate lever handles.

To prevent users catching clothing such as pockets, it is recommended that lever handles shall have their outer end return towards the door.

6.4 GOOD PRACTICES FOR DOORS

6.4.1 Vision Panels

Vision panels shall be provided to kitchen doors, and to doors in public areas, such as to staircases. It is recommended that the bottom edge of a vision panel shall be at a height of not more than 1000mm and the top edge at a height of not less than 1500mm above floor level.

6.3 門把手設計的推薦方案

由於槓杆式門把手較球形把手更容易操控，故建議使用槓杆式門把手，以方便體弱及手腳不靈巧的人士使用。手部關節有毛病的人士，可使用手肘或手部的邊緣來操控槓杆式門把手。
為防止使用者的衣服例如衣袋給鉤住，槓杆式門把手的外端應回轉向門的方向。

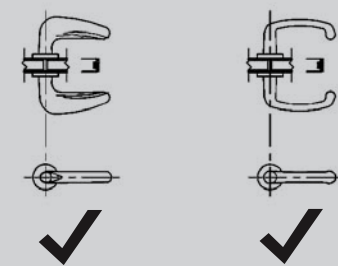
6.4 門設計推薦方案

6.4.1 觀望板

廚房門和通往公眾地方的門，例如樓梯門應設置觀望板。建議觀望板底部離地面的高度不應高於1000毫米，頂端離地面高度則不應少於1500毫米。觀望板設計的推薦方案，見右附圖。

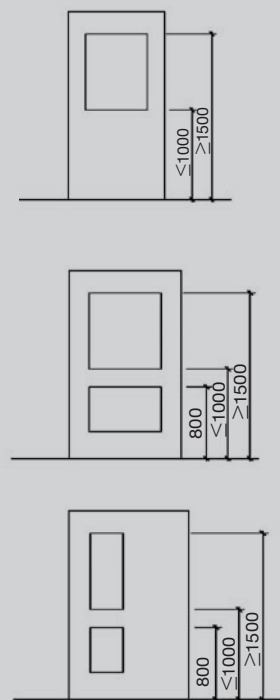
6.3

Good practice for lever handles
手柄形把手的推薦方案

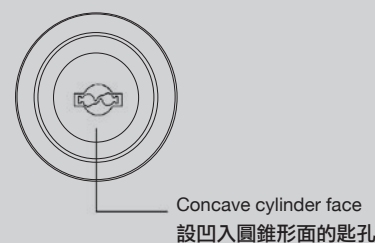


6.4

Good practice for vision panels
觀望板的推薦方案



Good practice for keyholes
匙孔的推薦方案



6.4.2 Spy-holes

To facilitate use by children and people in wheelchairs, it is suggested that two spy-holes can be provided at different heights. The lower one shall be at a height of between 750mm and 850mm. The higher one should be at a height of between 1350mm and 1500mm.

6.4.3 Keyholes

To facilitate use by people with visual impairments, it is recommended that keyholes shall be provided which are distinguished by contrasting colours. Keyways with concave cylinder face and reversible keying system can help people locate the position of keyholes.

6.4.4 Sliding Doors

To facilitate use by persons of limited mobility and people in wheelchairs, it is suggested that sliding doors can be provided for small rooms, such as pantries, toilets and bathrooms.

6.4.2 防盜眼

為方便兒童及輪椅人士使用，建議於不同高度可設置兩個防盜眼，較低者離地面高度應介乎750毫米至850毫米之間，較高者離地面高度應介乎1350毫米至1500毫米之間。

6.4.3 匙孔

為方便視障人士使用，建議用對比色來分辨匙孔的位置。有凹入圓錐形面的鑰匙槽和可倒置插匙的鎖，有助找出匙孔的位置。

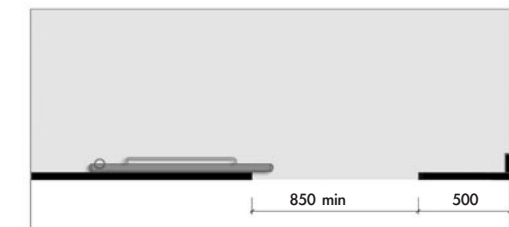
6.4.4 推拉門

為方便活動能力有限及輪椅人士使用，建議備餐室、廁所和浴室等小面積的房間應使用推拉門。

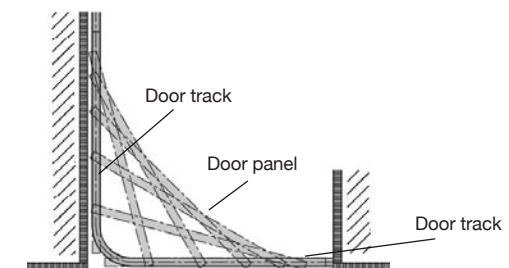
6.4

Different types of sliding doors are shown as follows:
各種不同的推拉門列舉如下：

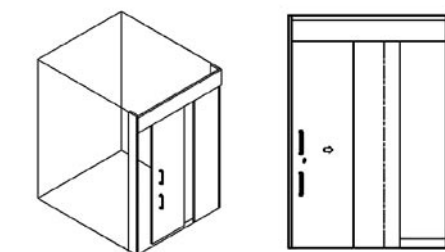
Single-leaf sliding doors with straight track
行直軌的單扇推拉門



Plan of single-leaf sliding doors with curve track
行曲軌的單扇推拉門平面圖



Double sliding doors
雙扇推拉門



Design of two spy-holes for flat entrance doors
樓宇門口有兩個防盜眼的設計



Two spy-holes to facilitate use by children and people in wheelchairs
有兩個防盜眼以方便兒童和坐輪椅人士使用

Example of design of two spy-holes for flat entrance doors
樓宇門口有兩個防盜眼的設計樣本

裝飾詳細設計的 推薦方案

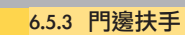
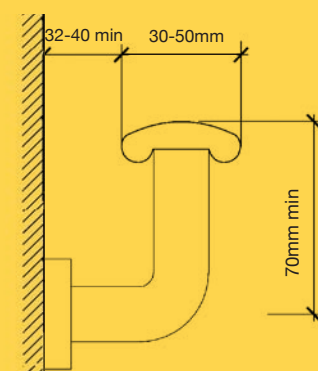
6.5 扶手設計的推薦方案

6.5.1 扶手物料

建議扶手可鋪設尼龍面層。尼龍物料的顏色眾多，而且舒適。為使扶手在使用時更加穩固，建議於近牆一邊應加上槽紋。

6.5.2 扶手詳細設計

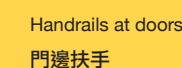
Handrails Mounted on
Wall Surface
設於牆面的扶手



為方便長者和體弱的人士使用，建議在門的旁邊加上垂直扶手，尤其是一些要大力開啟的門戶，其可提供一個支力。建議垂直扶手應離門邊150 毫米至200 毫米，扶手的底部不可離地面高於850毫米。

為方便視障人士使用，建議在門口的旁邊應設向上彎曲的扶手。這既可提示門口的位置，又為長者和體弱的人士提供一個支架，以方便他們開門。

為方便長者和體弱的人士使用，建議有鉸接門的櫥櫃應安裝橫向的扶手，幫助用者可更方便開門。

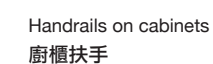
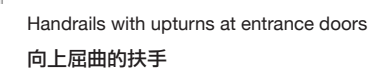


6.5.3 Handrails at Doors

To facilitate use by the elderly and the weak, it is recommended that a vertical handrail shall be provided beside doors. This provides a brace when the opening force is high. It is recommended that the vertical handrail shall be provided 150mm ~ 200mm away from the door, with its bottom at a height of not more than 850mm above floor level.

To facilitate use by people with visual impairments, it is recommended that handrails with upturns shall be provided beside entrance doors. This can indicate the locations of openings and doors. It also provides a brace to assist the elderly and the weak to open the doors.

To facilitate use by the elderly and the weak, it is recommended that horizontal handrails shall be provided where cabinets have hinged doors. This can assist users to open the doors.



6.6 GOOD PRACTICE FOR SIGNAGE

Residential design encompasses a variety of building types: At one extreme these range from traditional single storey houses where users know where everything is, how it works and may have made it themselves. At the other extreme are extensively managed high-rise facilities where users come from a variety of cultural backgrounds and may need guidance on how the building is intended to be used. For traditional housing, signage is hardly an issue. For innovative housing it can be essential to sustainable operation.

6.6.1 International Symbols

Examples of international symbols for users with disabilities:

Symbol to indicate accessible parking		Symbol to indicate an independently accessible entrance	
Symbol to indicate a ramped entrance		Symbol to indicate level access throughout the building	
Symbol to indicate that assistance is available		Symbol to indicate wheelchair accessible toilet	
Symbol to indicate wheelchair accessible lift		Symbol to indicate wheelchair accessible telephone	
Symbol to indicate an introduction loop		Symbol to indicate an infra-red system	

6.6 指示牌設計的推薦方案

住宅設計包括各色各樣的建築物類型：由傳統的單層房屋，居住者知道每一物件的所在，如何運作，房屋還可能是他們自己蓋的；另一方面，需要廣泛管理的高層建築物設施，居住者來自不同的文化背景，可能需要指示該建築物是預定如何使用的。對傳統的房屋，缺少指示牌並不是一個問題。對設計創新的房屋，如要持續運作，指示牌必不可少。

6.6.1 國際標誌

與殘障人士相關的國際標誌舉列如下：

6.6.2 Directional Signage for Wayfinding

In complex buildings there may be circumstances where the layout is not easily self-explanatory. Where this occurs it may be necessary to introduce directional signage, particularly at locations where the user has to make a decision.

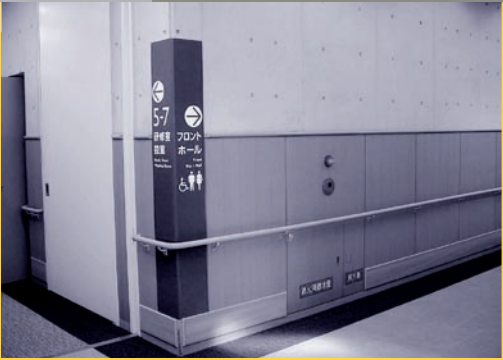
Two types of strategies can be used for wayfinding design, namely architectural and information wayfinding design. These two types of strategies can reinforce and complement each other.

Examples are shown as follows:

6.6.2 方向指示牌

在結構複雜的樓宇，在某些情況下，平面布置不容易被識別。如有這樣的情況發生，便可能需要使用方向指示牌，特別是當使用者須要確定方向時。

方向指示標誌的設計主要運用兩種設計手法，即建築設計型及信息供應型兩種方向指示設計手法。此兩種設計手法相輔相承。部分例子舉例如下：



Signage at junction wall
牆角指示牌



Information board near the entrance
入口附近的資料查詢設施



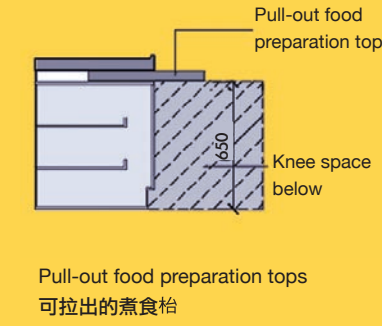
Information board
方位指示牌



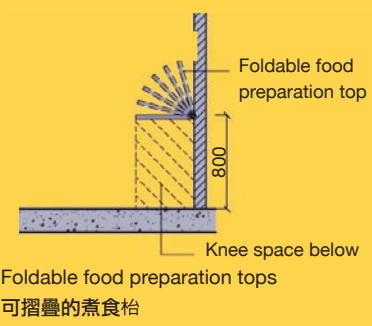
Directional signages for entrances
入口方向指示牌案例

6.7 GOOD PRACTICE FOR KITCHENS

廚房設計的推薦方案



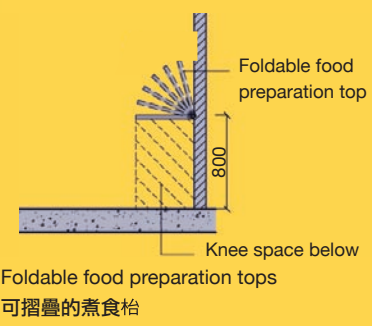
Pull-out food preparation tops
可拉出的煮食枱



Foldable food preparation tops
可摺疊的煮食枱

Electronic information board

電子資料查詢設施



Floor patten and wall signage to help identify flat entrances

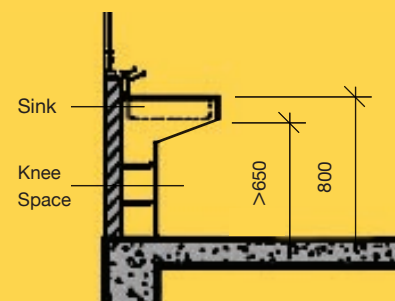
鋪地圖案及門牌設計可幫助釋別住宅入口方位



6.7.1 Food Preparation Tops for Kitchens

To facilitate use by people in wheelchairs, it is recommended that knee space shall be provided under food preparation tops. Where this is difficult to achieve, a foldable or pull-out food preparation tops can be provided for light-weight use.

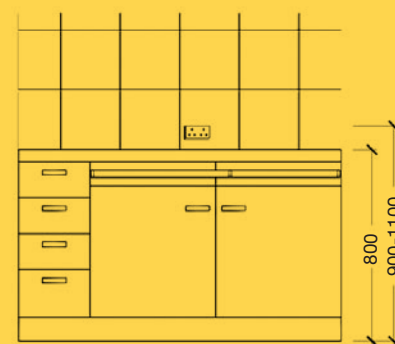
6.7.2 Knee Spaces for Kitchens



Knee space under the sink
洗滌盆下面的膝部空間

6.7.3 Electrical Sockets for Kitchens

When an electrical socket outlet is located above a kitchen counter, the bottom edge should be at a height of not less than 75mm from the top of the counter, ideally not more than 1100mm above floor level.



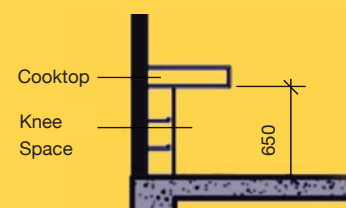
Location of electrical socket outlets for kitchen
廚房插座位置

6.7

6.7.1 廚房的煮食枱面

建議在煮食枱面下預留膝蓋空間。如實踐上困難，可使用可摺疊或拉出櫃枱，以方便輪椅人士進行簡單和不大用力的工序。

6.7.2 廚房的膝蓋空間



A knee space under the cooktop
煮食櫃下面的膝部空間

6.7.3 廚房的插座

插座若是安裝在廚房櫃枱之上，其底邊離櫃枱表面至少應有75毫米，其高度離地面以不超過1100毫米為理想。

6.7.4 廚房傢具

廚房櫃枱面的高度不應超過800毫米，以方便輪椅人士。懸於牆壁櫥櫃的底部也不應高於1200毫米。

為要提供更多貯物空間同時，在廚房櫃枱下提供膝蓋空間，可以裝置可移動的櫥櫃。只要結構穩固、高度合宜、滾輪能夠穩妥剎停，可移動的櫥櫃可作座位使用。



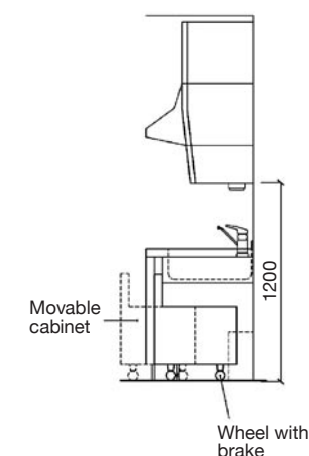
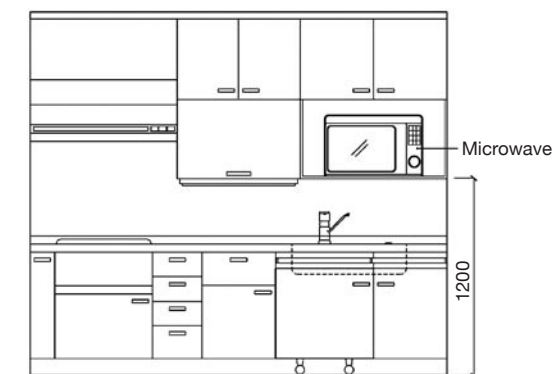
Good practice for kitchen furniture design
廚房傢俱的推薦方案

6.7

6.7.4 Kitchen Furniture

To facilitate use by people in wheelchairs, it is suggested that kitchen counters shall have a height of not more than 800mm. The bottom of wall-hung cabinets shall be at a height of not more than 1200mm.

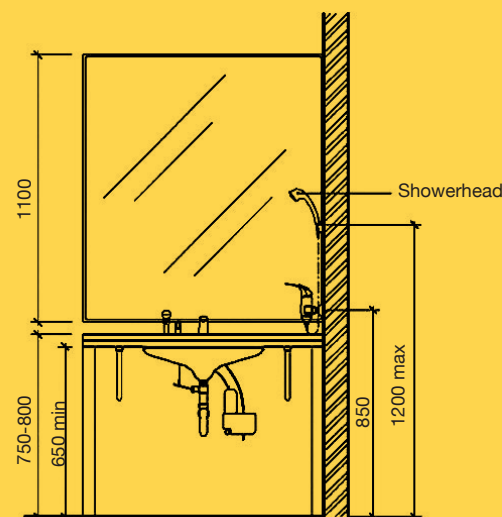
In order to provide more storage space and also to achieve knee space under the kitchen counter, movable cabinets can be provided. Movable cabinets can also be used as a seat, provided that construction is sufficiently robust, the height is suitable and the wheels include brakes.



Example of kitchen furniture designs
廚房傢俱樣本

6.8 GOOD PRACTICE FOR TOILETS, BATHROOMS AND SHOWERS

6.8 廁所、浴室及淋浴間設計的推薦方案



Showerhead is installed at a basin
裝在洗滌盆上的花灑頭

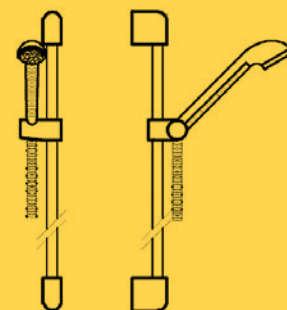
6.8

6.8.1 Showerheads

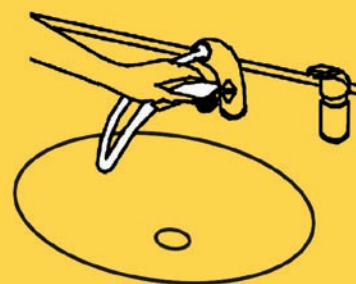
- It is suggested that a showerhead should be installed at a basin for hair washing.
- It is recommended to provide flexible hoses and sliding rails so that the height of showerheads can be adjusted.
- At basin, it is possible to provide a tap/ faucet with a pull-out flexible hose for hair washing.

6.8.1 花灑頭

- 建議在洗面盆上安裝花灑頭，以方便洗頭。
- 建議安裝軟身的喉管和滑軌，以方便調較花灑頭高度。
- 可在洗面盆上安裝喉管可以拉長的水龍頭，以方便洗頭。



Height adjustable showerhead
可調較高度的花灑頭



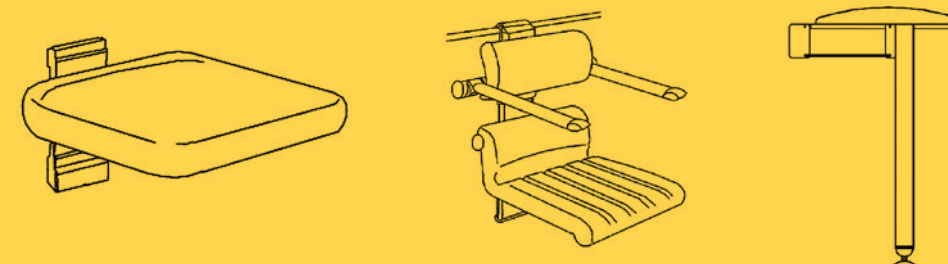
A faucet with a pull-out flexible hose
可拔水龍頭

6.8.2 Shower Seats

It is recommended that the height of shower seats shall be adjustable. Different types of shower seats are shown:

6.8.2 淋浴椅

建議淋浴椅的高度應可調較，下面列舉三種淋浴椅的款式：

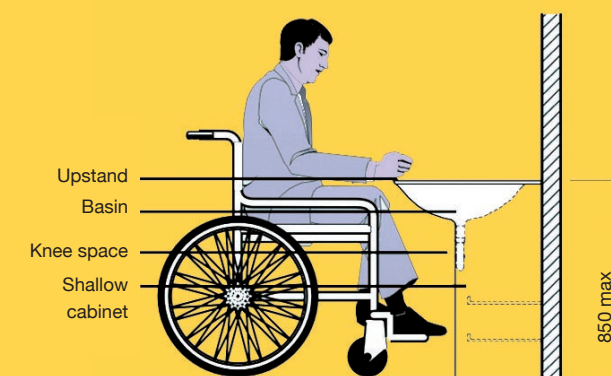


6.8.3 Wash Basins

To facilitate use by people in wheelchairs, it is recommended that knee space shall be provided under basins. Where storage is required, shallow cabinets can be provided in combination with semi-countertop basins.

6.8.3 洗面盆

建議洗面盆下面應預留膝蓋空間。如需要有儲存空間，則可使用淺身的櫥櫃，配合半櫃檯面的洗面盆，以方便輪椅人士。

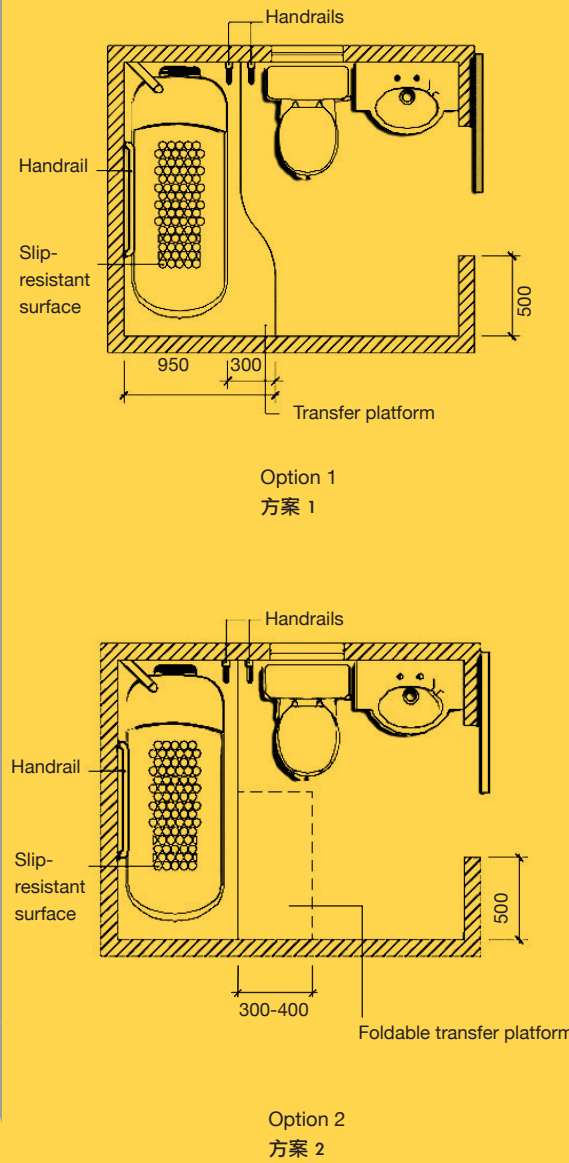


Wash basin with knee space
設有膝蓋空間的洗面盆

6.8

6.8.4 Bathtubs

To facilitate use by the elderly and people with disabilities, it is recommended that bathtubs shall be provided with transfer platforms. Three types of transfer platforms / boards are shown:



6.8

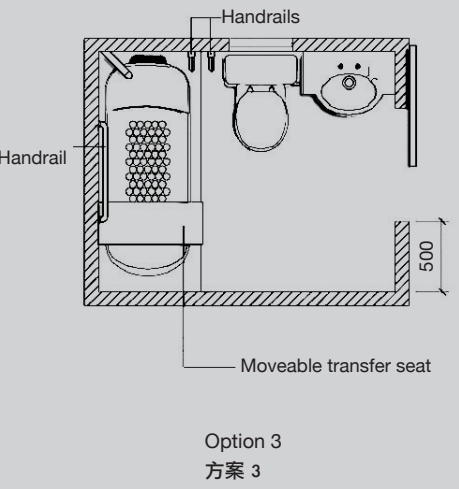
6.8.4 浴缸

建議使用有轉移平台板的浴缸，方便長者或殘障人士使用。下面列舉有三種轉移平台板的款式：



A bathtub with a bathtub board
設有浴缸板的浴缸

Transfer platforms can also be utilised as a location for a freestanding baby bath.
轉移平台可以用作擺放嬰兒的沐浴盆。

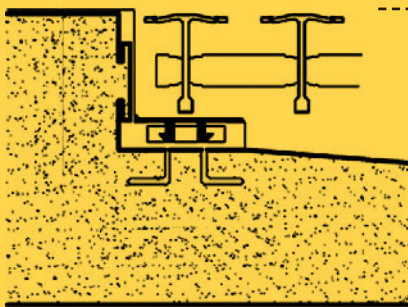


6.8.5 Shower Floor Grilles

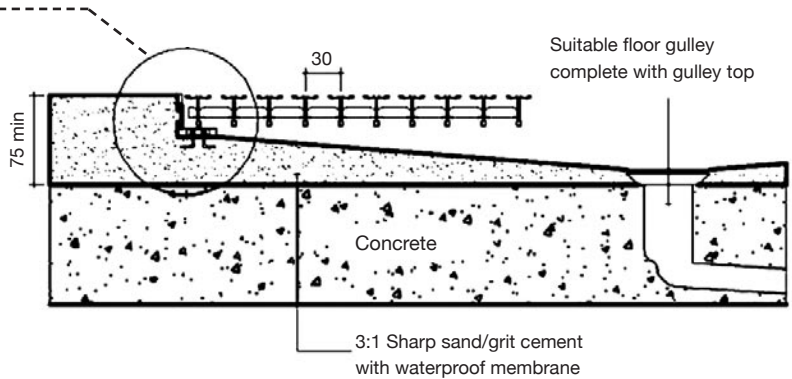
To facilitate assisted showering in an accessible shower, it is suggested that shower floor grilles can provide a level and drained surface.

6.8.5 淋浴地面欄柵

建議在淋浴地面使用欄柵，提供齊平地面和去水平面，以方便淋浴時需要受助的使用者。



Detail A
詳圖 A



Details of shower floor grilles
淋浴地面欄柵詳圖