STC SOUND CONTROL

STC Acoustic Sleeper™ Details

Inverted Plans of Subfloor Panels:

Panels, 4’ x 8’, are shown inverted with pads and strips to indicate desired typical layouts.

- Fig. 1: For wood framing. Typical plan detail has pads at 24” o.c. in the field at trailing T&G edge, and with pads at 8” o.c. at trailing square edge.

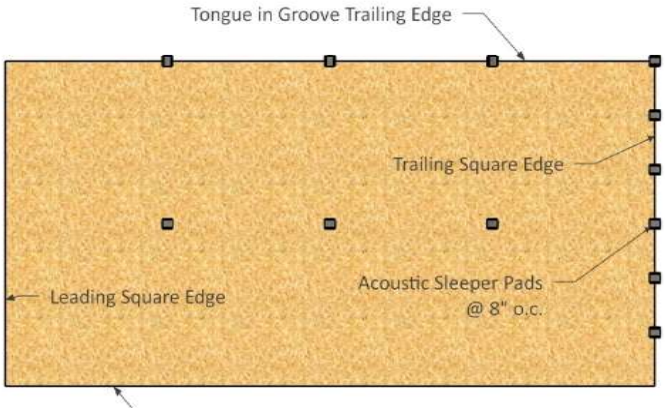

Figure 1: Typical Inverted Plan Detail

- Fig. 2: Optional plan for wood framing and concrete has 44” strip at trailing square edge. At concrete, adhesive is required at trailing square edge for leading square edge of subsequent panel.

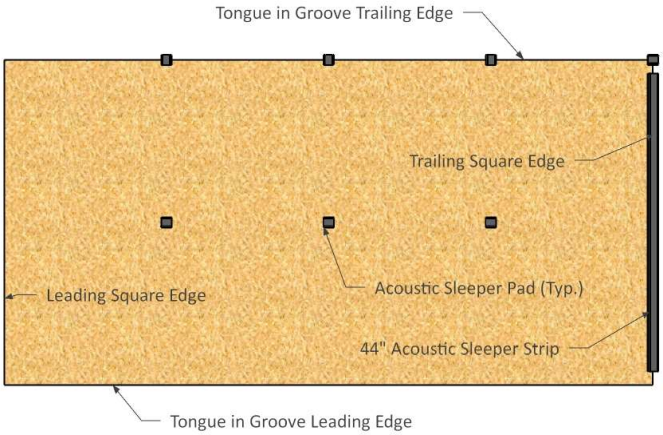

Figure 2: Optional Inverted Plan of Panel with Strip

- Fig. 3: Typical inverted plan of panel for concrete, four-sided T&G and pads 24” o.c. Rout short edges at lumber shop or in field.

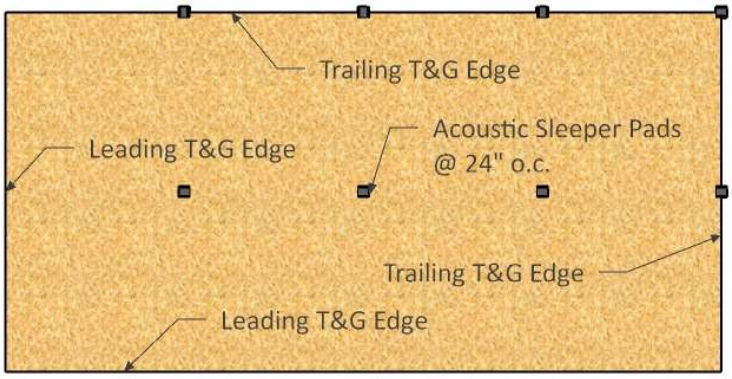

Figure 3: Typical Inverted Plan for Concrete, 4-sided T&G

- Fig. 4: Typical pad layout for column opening at concrete floors. Column location can be anywhere in the panel. Adjust pads accordingly for support.

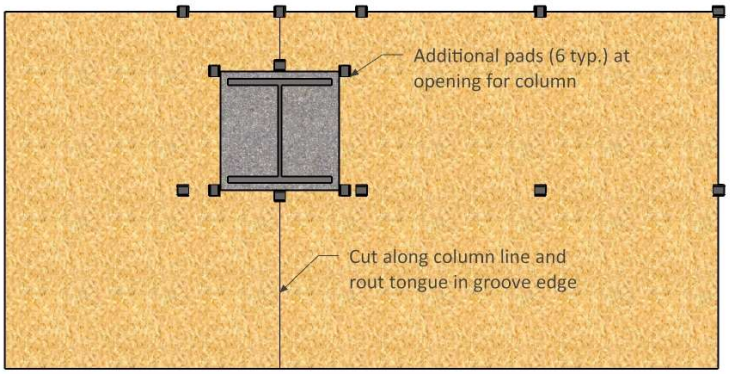

Figure 4: Typical Inverted Plan with Column Cutout

Subfloor Panel Joints

Typical Section Details for concrete.

- Fig. 5: Dimensional coordination places Top of Concrete (TOC) 1-inch below Floor Elevation.

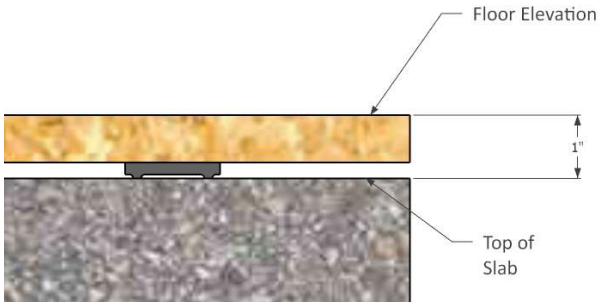

Figure 5: Dimensional Coordination

- Fig. 6: Typical T&G Joint. When pads are stapled to underside of subfloor panel and grooved edge is trailing, set pad in so staple does not block groove.

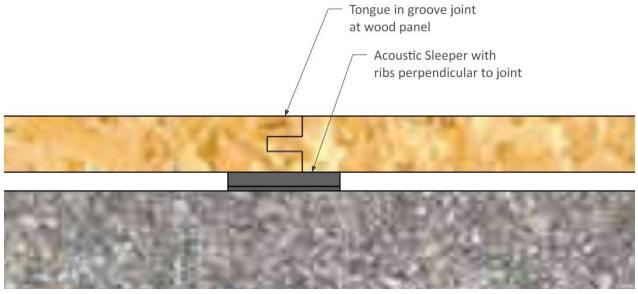

Figure 6: Typical Tongue-in-Groove Joint

- Fig. 7: Typical detail for concrete construction at edge of slabs with continuous plywood strip. For use at exterior walls, stairways, elevators, and shafts.

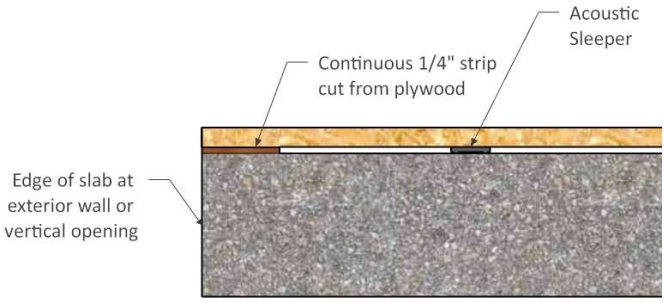

Figure 7: Typical Edge of Slab

- Fig. 8: Optional subfloor joint under demising partitions in concrete construction for additional structure-borne sound isolation.

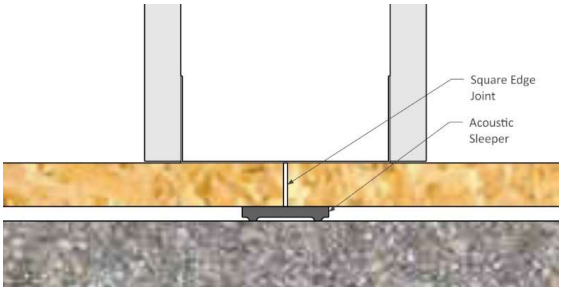

Figure 8: Optional Subfloor Panel Joint under Partition

- Fig. 9: Where Acoustic Sleeper system is installed over the entire floor plate, extend system onto floor landings at stairs. Fabricate first riser down from landing 1-inch shorter than typical riser in run. Fabricate first riser up from landing 1-inch taller than typical riser in run. Intermediate landings do not need this alteration.

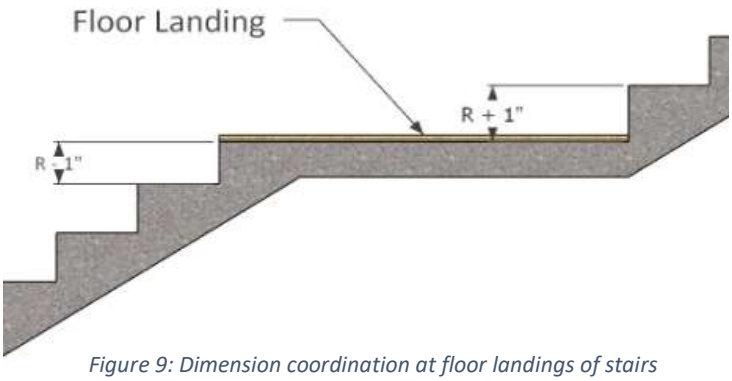

Figure 9: Dimension coordination at floor landings of stairs

Partitions in Wood Framing

Typical Section Details for supporting load-bearing partitions in wood frame

- Fig. 10: Typical detail for load-bearing partitions, including shear walls. Place a continuous plywood bearing strip under partition.

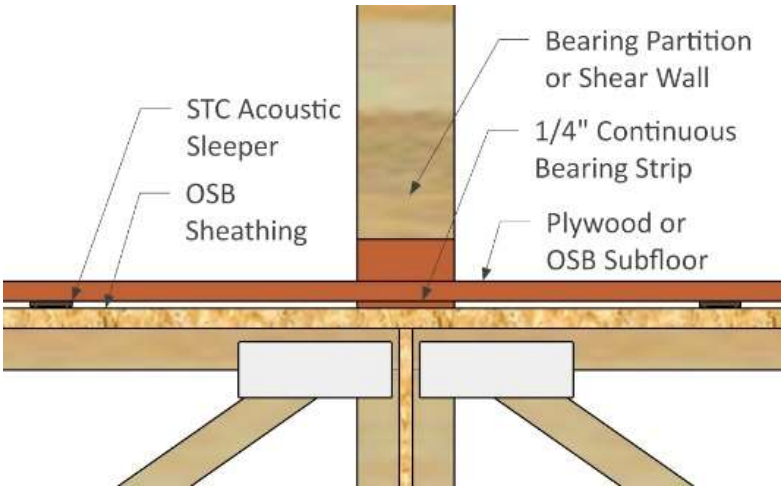

Figure 10: Typical Section Detail at Load-Bearing Partitions

- Fig. 11: Typical detail for non-load-bearing partitions. No bearing strip required. Avoid loads on partitions.

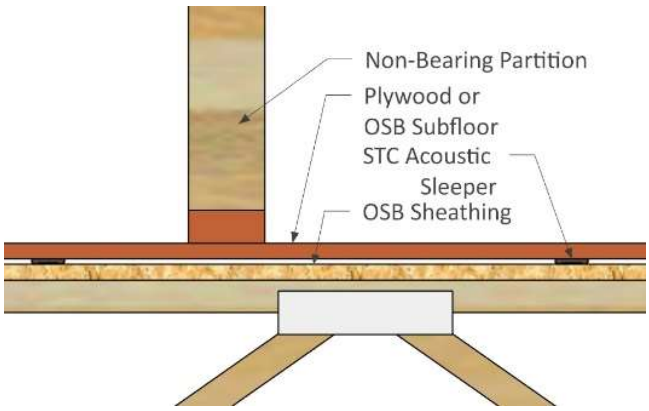

Figure 11: Typical Section Detail at Non-Load-Bearing Partitions

- Fig. 12: Typical Breezeway section detail. Drop wood panel subfloor elevation for concrete flush with subfloor at wood framing.

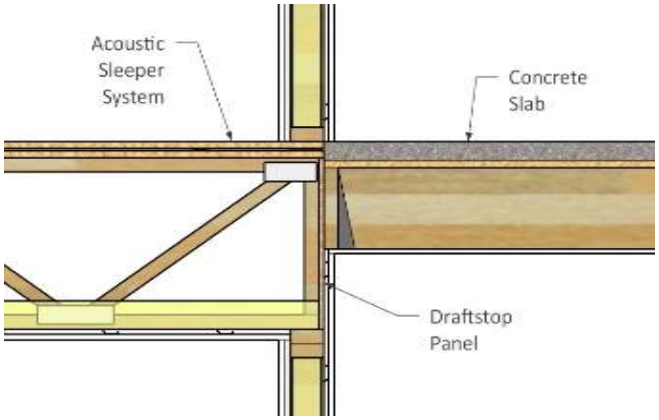

Figure 12: Typical Breezeway Section

- Fig. 13: Typical section detail for non-load-bearing demising partitions parallel to structural members where draftstops are required.

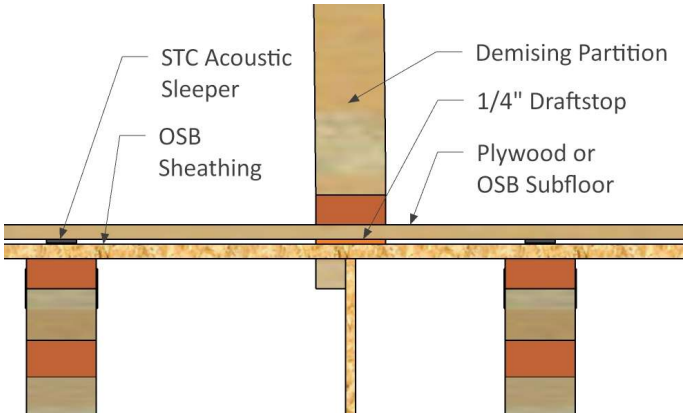

Figure 13: Section with Draftstop Parallel to Structure

September 10, 2019
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