STC SOUND CONTROL

STC Acoustic Sleeper™ Details: Concrete Construction

Inverted Plans of Subfloor Panels:

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

- Fig. 1: Typical inverted plan of lower panel for concrete, square-edged panels with pads 24" max. o.c. for strong axis, 16" max. o.c. for weak axis.

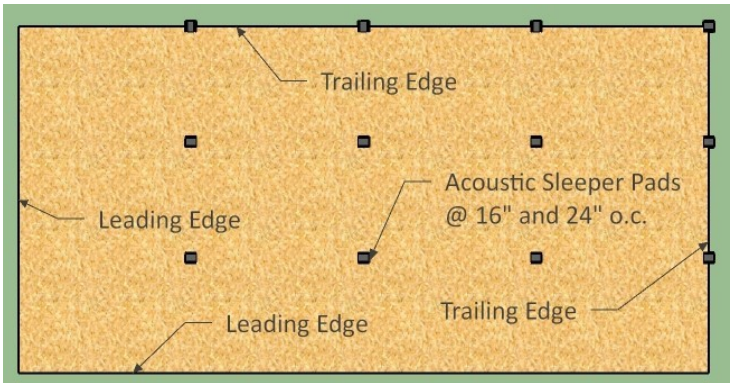

Figure 1: Typical Inverted Plan for lower panel on concrete and other decks

- Fig. 2: Typical pad layout for column opening at concrete floors. Column location can be anywhere in the panel. Adjust pads accordingly for support.

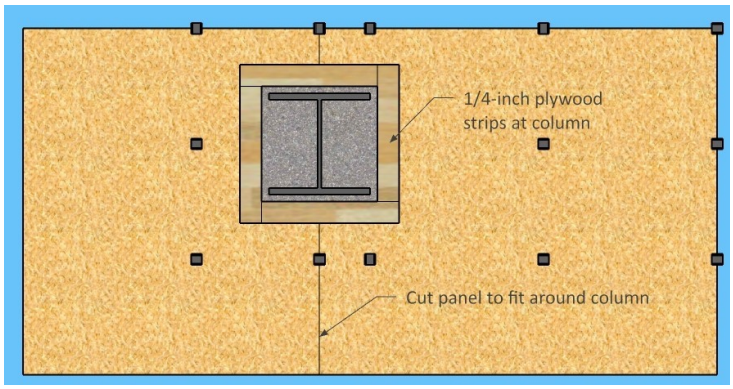

Figure 2: Typical Inverted Plan with Column Cutout

Plans of Subfloor Panels:

- Fig. 3: Typical upper panel layout. Square-edge panel glued to lower panel with strong axis perpendicular to lower panels and joints offset.

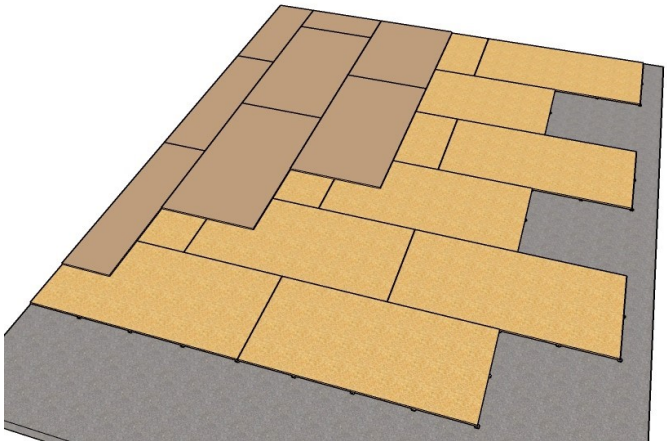

Figure 3: Typical upper panel layout (shown darker)

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Subfloor Panel Joints

Typical Section Details for concrete.

- Fig. 4: Dimensional coordination places Top of Concrete (TOC) 1-inch below Floor Elevation.

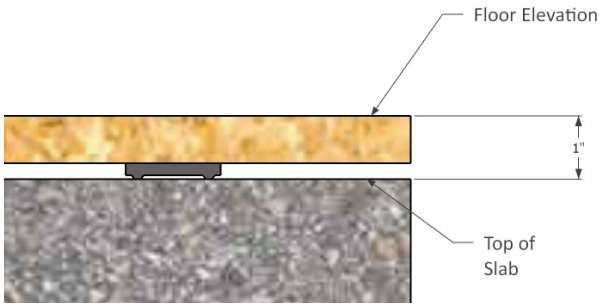

Figure 4: Dimensional Coordination

- Fig. 5: Typical detail for concrete construction at edge of slabs with continuous plywood strip. For use at exterior walls, stairways, elevators, and shafts.

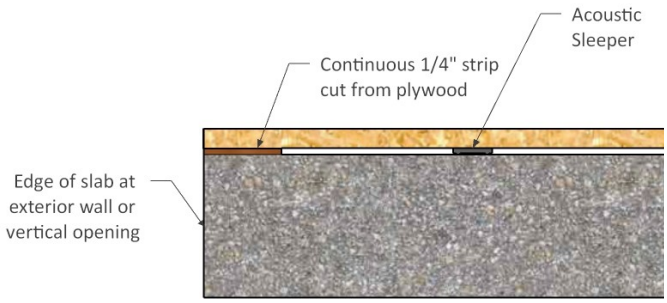

Figure 5: Typical Edge of Slab

- Fig. 6: 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.

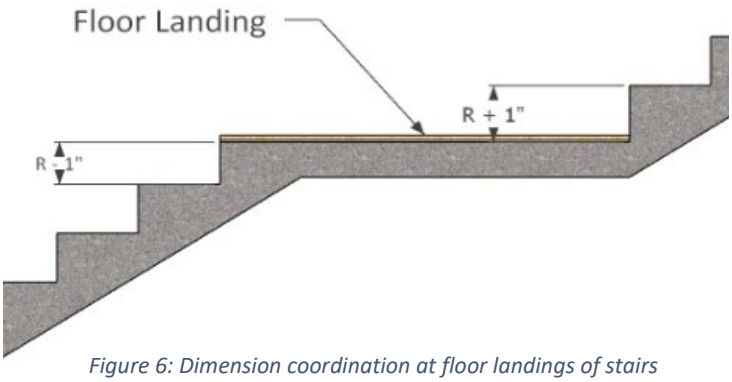

Figure 6: Dimension coordination at floor landings of stairs

- As an option, and at existing slabs, stairs may be as typically constructed. Use a saddle at doorways to accommodate floor height differences.

August 3, 2020
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