

Stravifloor Channel (Concrete)

Installation Manual

Installation Tools and Components

- Stanley knife
- Ink marker
- Pocket tape measure
- Cross line laser (optional)
- Chalk line with gear ratio
- Leverage sheet metal snips
- Hand-held circular saw and/or jigsaw
- Battery powered screwdriver (+ screws) or nail gun
- Adhesive spray and tape (if the perimeter isolation is done with a material different than the self-adhesive CDM Stravitec's Perimeter Strip)
- Staple gun (optional) (to fix PE film to formwork)
- Manual transpallet (optional)
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

1 / Supporting Floor & System Components

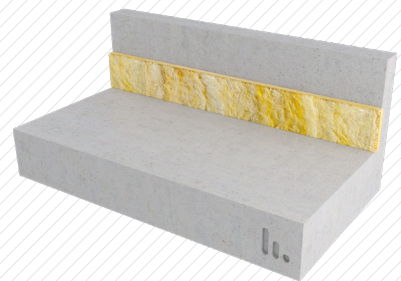
Unpack and unroll all the system components and allow them to acclimatize for 24 hours prior to installation.

The flatness of the supporting floor should be a maximum of 1/8" (3 mm) over 10' (3 m) and 1/16" (1,5 mm) over 24" (60 cm) (according to ASTM E1155-14, ACI 302) to ensure a successful installation. Ensure that the installation area is watertight and the supporting floor is dry and clean prior to installation.

2 / Perimeter Strip

All walls, columns and service penetrations through the floating floor should be isolated using Perimeter Strip or strips of mineral wool.

The height of this isolation should be the distance between the supporting floor and the finished level of the floating floor.



3 / Channel Installation

Isolated channels can be loose laid without the use of mechanical fixings or adhesive.

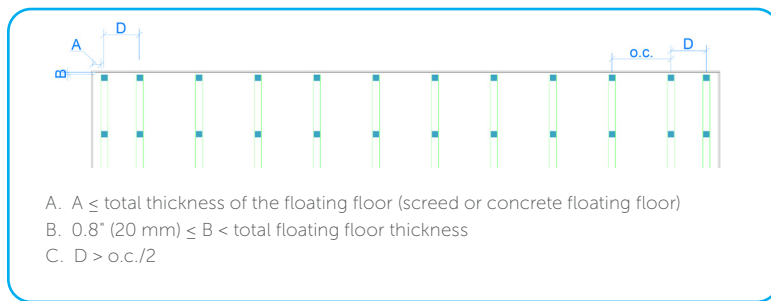
To achieve a flat and level finished floating floor ensure that the channels are levelled using either plywood or metal spacers (shims) which should be placed directly under the CDM Stravitec elastomer pads to achieve the required height.

Install the first channel parallel to the wall with a gap of \leq total thickness of the floating floor (screed or concrete floating floor) unless specified otherwise on the drawings provided.

The distance between the channel end and the walls should $\leq 0.8"$ (20 mm) to prevent the channel from puncturing the lateral isolation and making contact with the wall; thereby creating an acoustic bridge.

The distance between the first two channels closest to the wall must be the same at both ends of the room (see illustration below).

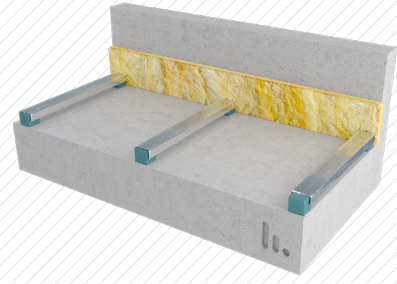
Connecting channels must always be supported by an elastomer pad to prevent deformation of unsupported channels under load.



4 / Absorption Layer

Ensure that the thickness of the mineral wool is a few inches/mm thinner than the depth of the void – it is worth remembering that the void will decrease once the floor is in use and fully loaded.

Install the mineral wool in between the channels and note that it should never be installed under the channels.



5 / Lost Formwork

Loose lay the lost formwork (such as OSB, plywood or steel plate) over the pad/batt system.

Panel joints should be supported by CDM Stravitec pads at least 1" (25 mm) into the panel and should be mechanically joined together using tie plates or sheathing clips to limit lateral movement. The length of the fixings used to install the joining mechanism must not exceed the thickness of the formwork; otherwise it may puncture one of the pads.

6 / Polyethylene Sheeting Protection Layer

Building grade polythene plastic sheeting should be installed over the entire area and continued up the wall to cover the Perimeter Strip and then be secured to the wall using a 2" (50 mm) wide industrial grade self-adhesive tape.

All overlaps should be a minimum of 4" (100 mm) and then sealed using the same tape.

Ensure the polythene is fitted neatly into the corner areas of the floor to avoid any pocketing which could result in a reduction of slab thickness in these areas.

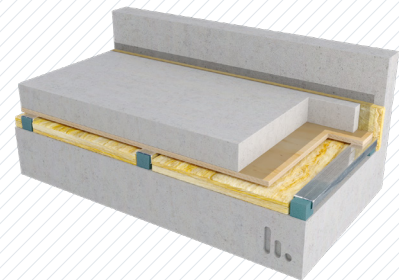
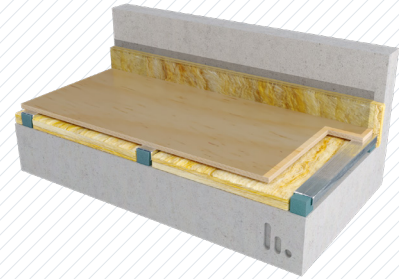
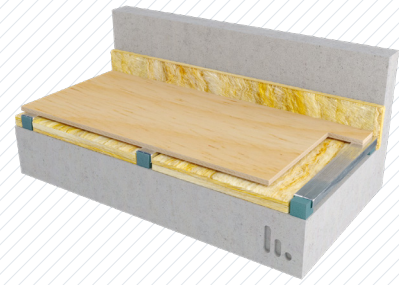
7 / Concrete Pour

Install the reinforcement mesh ensuring that the protection layer does not get punctured – any punctures should be repaired with sections of polythene and taped securely into place.

Concrete can now be poured to the required thickness.

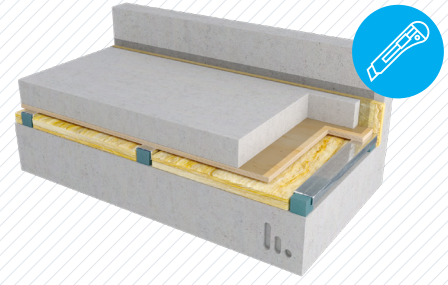


If the Stravitec Channel floating floor system is a different height to the surrounding structure an edge profile will be required. If a rigid edge profile is used ensure that the height of it is less than the height of the total floor system so that it does not make contact with the supporting floor. After deflection [(floor system height - edge profile height) > (deflection + creep)].



8 / Trim & Caulk Perimeter

Trim any visible perimeter isolation strip to the finished floor height and seal around the perimeter with a suitable elastic caulk.



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