

# Stravifloor Channel (Concrete)

## Installation Manual

### Installation Tools and Components

- Utility knife
- Pen or marker
- Tape measure
- Cross line laser (optional)
- Chalk line with gear ratio
- Angle grinder or metal chop saw
- Hand-held circular saw and/or jigsaw
- Screwdriver and screws
- Adhesive spray
- Industrial grade self-adhesive tape
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

## 1 / Supporting Floor & System Components

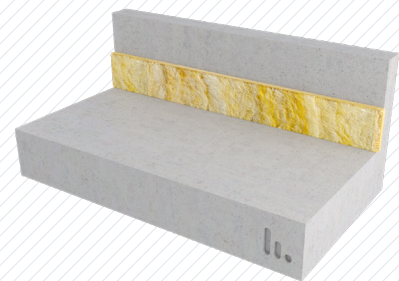
Unpack and unroll all the system components and allow them to acclimatize for 24 hours prior to installation.

The structural floor should be clean, flat and levelled ( $F_{\text{p}25}$  as minimum – meaning a single  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6 mm) defect across 10-feet (3 m). Subfloor shall be dry and clean of any debris (all dust, dirt, grease and foreign materials) before further 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.



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### 3 / Channel Installation

Install the pads and channels per the shop drawings. Isolated channels are to be installed loose laid without the use of mechanical fixings or adhesive.

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### 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 CDM Stravitec provided batt insulation in between the channels.



The insulation is for acoustical purposes and may not be full coverage.  
The insulation should never be installed under the channels.

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### 5 / Lost Formwork

Loose lay the lost formwork (such as OSB, plywood or steel plate) perpendicular to the steel channels and mechanically fix the boards to the steel channels using a screw that is short enough to not make contact with the supporting floor underneath.

Take care to ensure that all board joints are located at the centre of a steel channel so that the joint is supported.

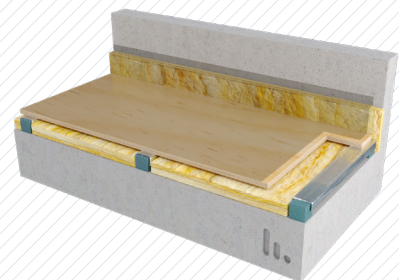
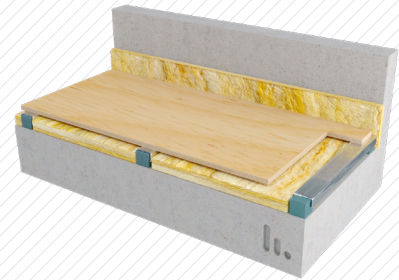
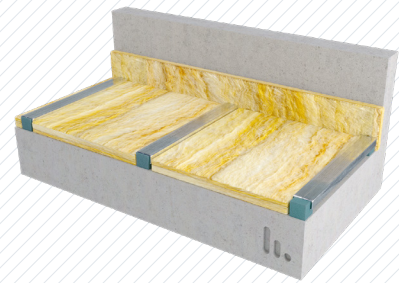
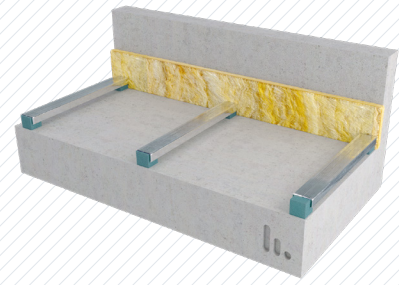
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### 6 / Polyethylene Sheeting Protection Layer

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. Never use fasteners through the perimeter isolation board.

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.

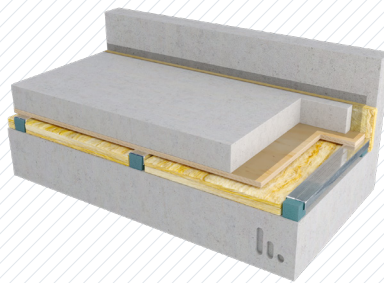


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## 7 / Concrete Pour

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.

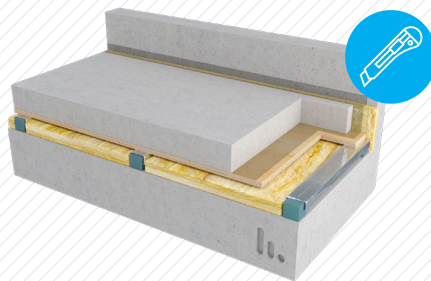


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## 8 / Trim & Caulk Perimeter

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

Clean any concrete that may have bridged over the perimeter isolation board.



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