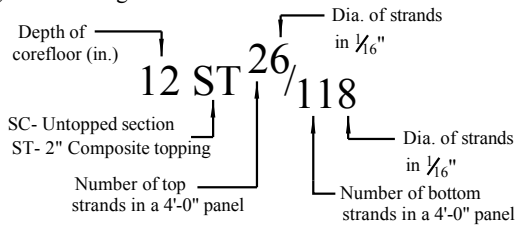


# NOTES TO ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS & BUILDERS

## EXPLANATION OF LOAD TABLES

### 1.) Strand designations:



### 2.) Spans are clear spans.

### 3.) The loads indicated are superimposed.

The weight of the corefloor or corefloor and composite topping are not to be subtracted.

## OPENINGS

The extrusion process precludes forming openings during manufacture. Large openings, one full slab or more in width, are accomplished with steel headers appropriately supported by adjacent slabs or otherwise. Small openings, 6" and less can be field drilled into and through cores as required by mechanical, electrical or other trades.

Intermediate openings, requiring the cutting of prestressing strands, must be discussed with StresCore Inc. for the most efficient and economical solution.

## SPECIAL SLAB WIDTHS

The extrusion machine produces a standard 48" wide slab. Narrower slabs must be sawed to width by StresCore Inc. For greatest economy lay out decks for maximum use of full width slabs.

## CANTILEVERS

Unsupported side projections of COREFLOOR without top steel should be limited to 12". Normally required end cantilevers are readily obtained with special placement of the prestressing strands.

## STRUCTURAL BEARING SURFACES

Smooth and level bearing surfaces must be provided by others for the COREFLOOR erector. Minimum recommended bearing is 3" on masonry and concrete, and 2½" on structural steel.

## NON-LOAD BEARING PARTITIONS

In order to make allowances for possible temperature movement, non-load bearing partitions should not be connected rigidly to COREFLOOR.

## STRUCTURAL CONNECTIONS

Typical details on pages 13, 14 & 15 of this brochure demonstrate the simplicity of structural connections. The type, number, and location of the structural connectors should be selected to suit the requirements of the specific structure. It is recommended that only those actually needed to assure the structural integrity of the building be specified so that the true economy of the COREFLOOR system is realized.

## BEARING STRIPS

Korolath is an engineered multipolymer plastic with a compressive strength of 8 to 9,000 p.s.i.. It will not rust, rot or leach. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ " Korolath is recommended)

## GROUT KEYS

All grout keys should be filled with a 1:3 cement sand grout to assure distribution of loads to adjacent slabs. Grout in floor system grout keys should be allowed to cure before topping is placed, to prevent cracking of topping. Grout leakage should be removed before it hardens on finished ceiling areas.

## NON-STRUCTURAL CONNECTIONS AND HANGERS

Since screw inserts, studs, hangers, etc. cannot be embedded during the manufacturing process, designers should make maximum use of the simple procedure of placing such connectors in the grout keys or cores as a job site operation.

## CAULKING

Longitudinal joints between slabs should be caulked, by others, with a uniform bead in joint when under surface of slab is finished construction. Use non-staining, non-shrinking caulk.

## PAINTING AND FINISHING

The underside of COREFLOOR has a smooth steel form finish suitable, without further treatment, for textured paint applications, or acoustic plaster. Care must be exercised to assure that the paint used will cover normal pin holes and concrete finish.

## CARPETING AND VINYL

Underlayment is suggested when padding and carpeting are to be directly applied to COREFLOOR without a 2" topping. Some slight variations in camber are to be expected, especially on longer spans. A Gypcrete coat of ½" gypsum cement can be applied to provide a smooth surface.