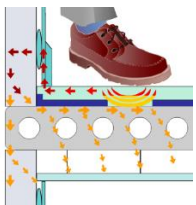


Regulatory

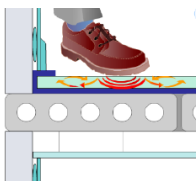
Technical note from **robustdetails**[®]

The most popular type of separating floor in flats is one with concrete planks and a floating screed. When built properly these perform very well but following trades such as dry liners and carpenters can inadvertently compromise the performance.

These floors rely on an isolating layer of resilient material (shown in dark blue in diagrams below) that stops impact sound travelling between flats. A key part of the isolation is the edge flap which must be folded down and positioned between the bottom of the wallboard or skirting and the screed. On a number of occasions, this flap has been cut away by someone tidying up or tucked up behind the wall board. In both cases, it results in the wallboard and skirting resting hard onto the floor and so transmitting sound. An extra 6-7dB being transmitted is not uncommon and this is enough to fail Building Regulations.



Screed not correctly isolated – sound transmitted via the areas of contact of the screed with the other elements



Correctly isolated screed – sound 'contained' within screed

So if you see a flap of material sticking up at the edge of the floor, next to the wall or around pipes sticking through the floor, don't cut it away without checking first. It could well be an important part of the sound insulation for the flat.

Should there be any doubt please contact the Site Manager or Robust Details (technical@robustdetails.com or 03300 882140) before removing any resilient layer on site.



E-FC-4



E-FC-5



E-FC-11



E-FC-12



E-FC-13



E-FC-14



E-FC-15

You can also find more information at Robust Details' September 2015 Top Tips (<http://www.robustdetails.com/top-tips/screed-floors>)