



SubFloor is a whole collection of raised floors with sound and practical solutions for ventilation, installations, acoustics and outdoor environments.

SubFloor Acoustic Floor

IMPACT SOUND REDUCED UP TO 34 DB DEPENDING ON THE CHOICE OF CONSTRUCTION AND THE UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT

SubFloor acoustic flooring is developed in collaboration with leading expertise to meet the high demands of impact and airborne sound insulation. The material quality of polyamide and TPE with different properties in combination with the floor type ensures good indoor acoustics in your specific project. SubFloor offers three different variants of acoustic feet with various properties and advantages. Depending on the floor construction and acoustic requirements of the unique project, the choice is made between: SubFloor acoustic foot, wooden or steel joist.

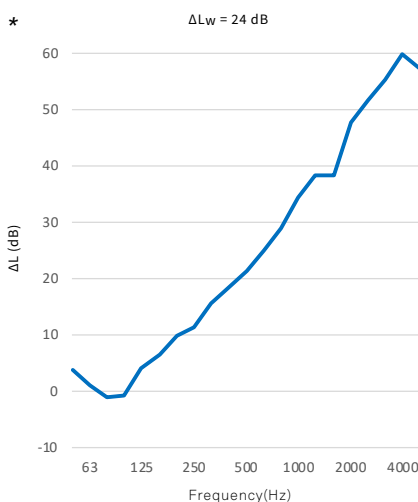
SubFloor provides floor constructions with building heights ranging from **35-414 mm**, top of the joist.

WHICH ACOUSTIC FOOT SHOULD BE USED?

For acoustic requirements, always consult us at SubFloor for technical support, tips and advice so that we can assist you in selecting the right construction based on the project requirements.

ART 31000. ACOUSTIC FOOT

The acoustic foot is mainly used for homogeneous heavier concrete floor structures and for ongoing renovation work. With a 22 mm floor chipboard and parquet flooring, the construction generally achieves sound class C on floors with a self-weight of about 300 kg/sqm.

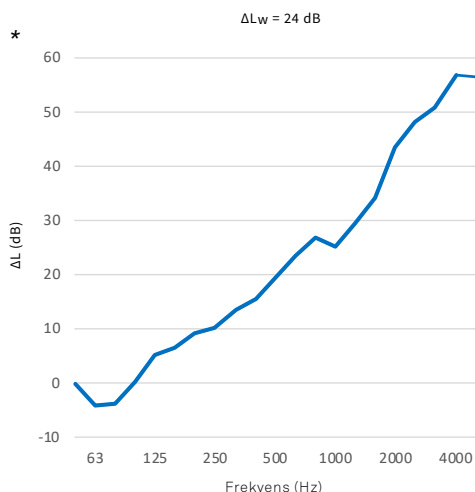




You can always contact us at SubFloor for tips, advice and technical support.

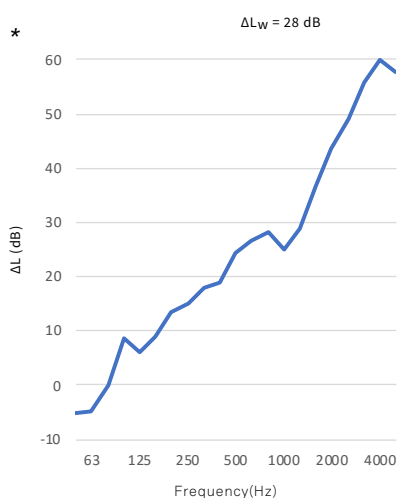
ART 31120. ACOUSTIC FOOT 12

Acoustic foot 12 is primarily used for lighter HD/F or thinner concrete floors. With a 38 mm chipboard and parquet flooring, the construction generally achieves sound class B on floors with a self-weight of about 300 kg/sqm.

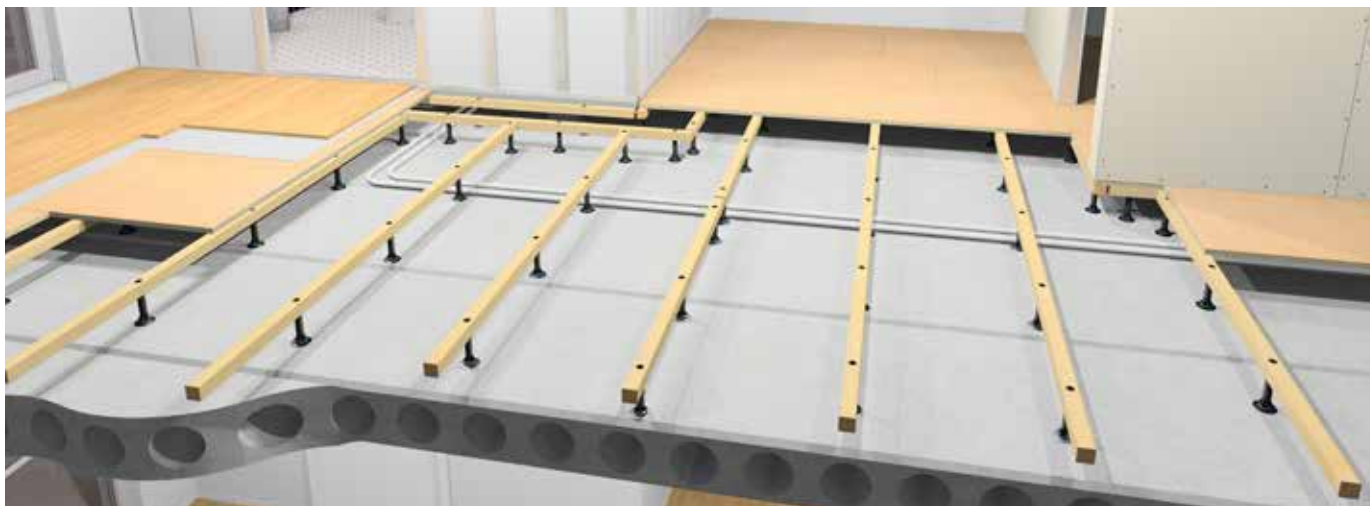


ART 31250. ACOUSTIC FOOT 25

Acoustic foot 25 is developed for lighter floors, mainly CLT floors. SubFloor and chipboard in combination with parquet flooring, plasterboard and insulation are usually needed to achieve sound class C or B.



* All of the graphs represent measurements made on 160mm solid concrete in an accredited laboratory.



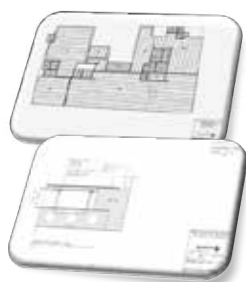
Environmental Work

Minimising the environmental impact has been an important starting point in both the development and production of SubFloor. All our suppliers have their operations in Sweden with the vast majority in our neighbouring area. Please see our website for EPD and other environmental documentation. All wood material used in SubFloor comes from PEFC-certified sawmills and suppliers.



CAD & BIM Files

- We draw installation proposals in Revit®.
- BIM files are available for download on the SubFloor website and BIM Bear.
- Effective planning ensures that the right amount of material is delivered at the right time, eliminating additional orders & delays.



SubFloor is sold and marketed by Prästängens Byggsystem.

Phone +46 (0)500 46 98 60

Mail offert@subfloor.se

Mail order@subfloor.se

Web subfloor.se



SubFloor and acoustic:

Prästängens Sverige AB complies with building regulations in BBR and the directives in SS 25267 (which specify sound classes). SubFloor can fulfil the requirements for impact and airborne sound in the vast majority of building structures.

The sound classes are categorised as follows:

Sound class A: The sound class corresponds to very good sound conditions.

Sound class B: The sound class corresponds to clearly better sound conditions than sound class C. This sound class is the minimum requirement if a good living environment is required.

Sound class C: The sound class corresponds to the requirements of the BBR, which is society's minimum requirement.

Sound class D: The sound class corresponds to sound conditions that are intended to be applied when sound class C cannot be achieved, for example in connection with remodelling.

Ventilation with SubFloor:

With the space that SubFloor creates between the concrete substrate and the joist, the ingenious solution of an air intake and exhaust air fan creates a negative pressure in the floor. The airflow is then distributed through cleverly placed air ducts.

The design diverts moisture, odours and emissions that pollute the indoor air away. The same solution can also be effective when addressing high radon levels in a building. The principle of SubFloor's floor ventilation can also be applied to damp basement walls.



BYGGVARUBEDÖMNINGEN



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