

**Junctions with separating wall type 3.3 (cavity masonry core)**

**3.90** The mass per unit area of any leaf that is supporting or adjoining the floor should be at least 120 kg/m<sup>2</sup> excluding finish.

**3.91** The floor base (excluding any screed) should be carried through to the cavity face of the leaf of the core. The cavity should not be bridged.

*Floor type 2.2B*

**3.92** Where floor type 2.2B is used and the planks are parallel to the separating wall the first joint should be a minimum of 300 mm from the inner face of the adjacent cavity leaf of the masonry core.

**Junctions with separating wall type 4 - timber frames with absorbent material**

**3.93** No guidance available (seek specialist advice).

**Floor type 3: Timber frame base with ceiling and platform floor**

**3.94** The resistance to airborne and impact sound depends on the structural floor base and the isolation of the platform floor and the ceiling. The platform floor reduces impact sound at source.

**Construction**

**3.95** The construction consists of a timber frame structural floor base with a deck, platform floor and ceiling treatment A. The platform floor consists of a floating layer and a resilient layer.

**3.96** One floor type 3 construction (type 3.1A) is described in this guidance.

**3.97** Details of how junctions should be made to limit flanking transmission are also described in this guidance.

**Limitations**

**3.98** Where resistance to airborne sound only is required the full construction should still be used.

**3.99** Points to watch**Do**

- Do give special attention to workmanship and detailing at the perimeter and wherever the floor is penetrated, to reduce flanking transmission and to avoid air paths.
- Do control flanking transmission from walls connected to the separating floor as described in the guidance on junctions.

*Platform floor*

- Do use the correct density of resilient layer and ensure it can carry the anticipated load.
- Do use an expanded or extruded polystyrene strip (or similar resilient material) around the perimeter which is approx. 4mm higher than the upper surface of the floating layer to ensure that during construction a gap is maintained between the wall and the floating layer. This gap may be filled with a flexible sealant.
- Do lay resilient materials in sheets with joints tightly butted and taped.

**Do not**

**Do not bridge between the floating layer and the base or surrounding walls (e.g. with services or fixings that penetrate the resilient layer).**

**3.100** **Floor type 3.1A** *Timber frame base with ceiling treatment A and platform floor (see Diagram 3-20)*

- timber joists with a deck
- the deck should be of any suitable material with a minimum mass per unit area of 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- platform floor (including resilient layer) essential
- ceiling treatment A essential

**Diagram 3-20: Floor type 3.1A**