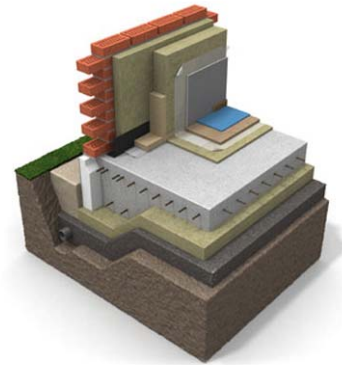
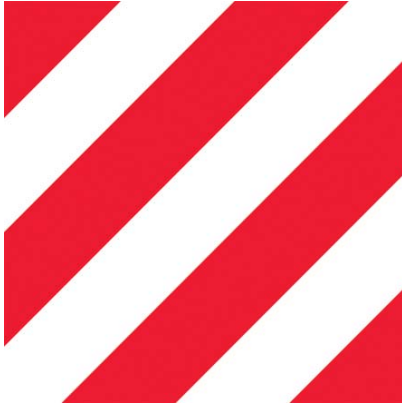


# Ground Floor Insulation

## Design and Handling Guideline



### General instructions for insulating work

#### Cutting

When cutting insulation sheets, a Paroc knife and a straight edge or a normal saw.

#### Filling

The insulating function will be affected by how well the space to be insulated has been filled. The most important thing is for the insulation to lie well against the warm side of the structure. Continuous gaps on the warm side of the insulation should therefore be avoided and above all the insulating function will be significantly reduced if these gaps make contact with the cold side.

#### Handling and storing

Insulation is a very important product for buildings and should therefore be handled with great care so as not to jeopardize its functioning. Storing on site until the time it is to be fitted should therefore be carefully planned. The totally sealed plastic packaging protects the product against temporary weather stresses. The insulation should always be covered when stored outside for longer periods. Never fit wet insulation. If the insulation becomes wet after fitting, it must not be secured until it has dried if it is not to make contact with a ventilated air gap.

### Slabs on the ground with PAROC GRS 30

#### Foundation Requirements

The foundations must be very even and be composed of at least 100 mm draining material. The drainage layer must also be put under the edge beam. This should be of a type that is well compressed and planed and surrounds the draining pipe well.

If the ground consists of clay, silt or fine sand, the use of a layer of fibre tissue is recommended (usage class II) and a separation layer under the drainage layer.

#### Insulation

PAROC GRS 30 is used for loads of up to 20 kPa. For greater loads, we recommend the use of extruded polystyrene.

#### Edge Beam, Seating Element

The edge beam can be constructed in various ways. We recommend some of the seating elements to be installed either with or without face formwork.

#### Laying of insulation

The pallets holding the insulation material are best conveyed to the site using loaders.

The slabs are laid out so that no four corners meet and there are no continuous gaps. In this way a capillary breaking function can be achieved. By using two layers of slabs, continuous joints can be completely avoided. Material transport using carts or similar can only be made using gangplanks. Where there is a lot of pedestrian traffic, gangplanks should be laid out.

### **Reinforcements**

Reinforcement supports with a support area of at least 100 x 100 mm should be used in order to avoid their sinking into the insulation.

### **Embedded Products**

Embedded products in the form of sewer wells etc. are secured to their correct positions prior to casting with palletisation that rests on the drainage layer. Always try to minimise the cold bridge.

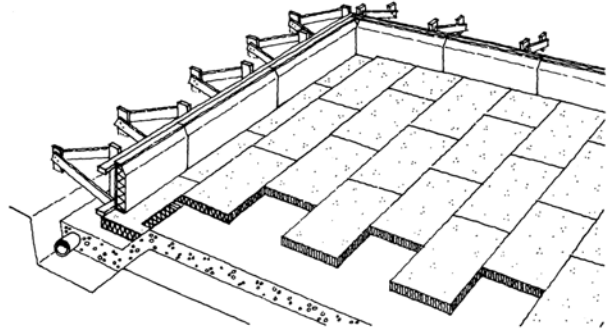
### **Drainage**

The drainage can be laid after concrete casting and the removal of any face formwork. The drainage pipes are laid with their upper edges at least 150 mm under the edge beam. The area around the drainage and against the edge beam is refilled with drainage material up to 300 mm above the upper edge of the pipes. We recommend the use of fibre tissue around the drainage material so as to prevent fine particles from entering the drainage pipes.

### **Drainage of ground surface**

After refilling, the ground surface 3m away from the seating must have an incline of at least 1:20 from the building.

Drainpipes must be connected to the surface water pipe.



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