

PRESTRESSED T-BEAMS

Creagh T-Beam flooring, a composite beam and block construction, holds many advantages when compared to traditional house floor construction methods.

T - BEAMS :

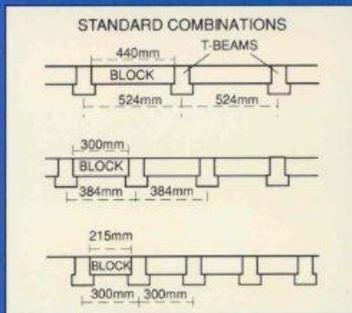
- * Can be placed in almost all weather conditions.
- * Are manually placed, thus not requiring any special equipment.
- * Do not require hardcore backfill beneath beams.
- * Provide an immediate dry working platform.
- * Receive all floor finishes.
- * Provide increased thermal insulation and fire resistance.
- * Are approximately half the price of hollowcore flooring and reinforced concrete floor slab.

N.H.B.C. and Building Control regulations state that where infill hardcore is in excess of 600mm, the floor slab must be reinforced or suspended. Creagh T-Beam floors eliminate the need for costly excavation and compaction of infill, and the cost is known from the outset.

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Creagh T-Beams may be fixed quickly and simply - a typical large bungalow may be laid in a single day using unskilled labour. No oversite concrete is required and surplus soil may be deposited beneath the T-Beams, maintaining a minimum void of 75mm.

It is recommended to grout the joints with 6 :1 sharp sand: cement grout and brush well into the joints. Where holes through the floor are necessary, blocks can be omitted and filled up with insitu concrete.

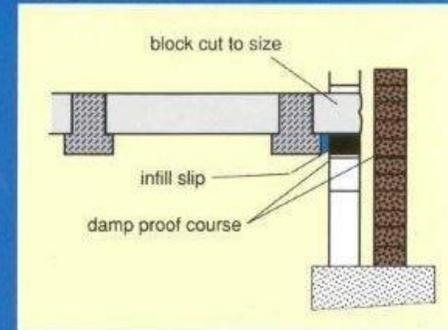


SAFE LOAD TABLES

Allowance has been made for self weight of beams and block plus 75mm of concrete finished floor screed.

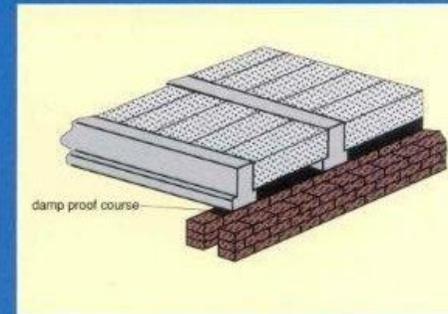
		IMPOSED LIVE LOAD inKnm ²							
		1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.5	10.00
HOUSING	APART- MENT	OFFICE	CLASS- ROOM	SHOPS	RESTAU- RANTS				
MAXIMUM CLEAR SPAN FOR T-BEAMS @ 524mm c/c									
4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.75	2.5		
MAXIMUM CLEAR SPAN FOR T-BEAMS @ 384mm c/c									
4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9		
MAXIMUM CLEAR SPAN FOR T-BEAMS @ 300mm c/c									
5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.3		

Walls which run parallel to T-Beam must be raised by 50mm to support infill block. The void depth under the T-Beam should be at least 75mm. The soil level under the floor requires no over-site concrete or other surface sealing. It is always assumed that good natural site drainage will be provided so that the ground under the floor will not become saturated.

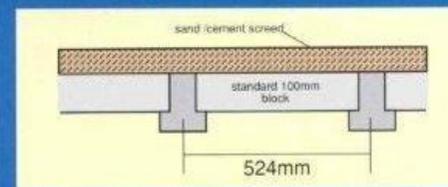


The damp proof course should be laid continuously along the support wall below the T-Beam. T-Beams must bridge the cavity and must have a full 100mm bearing.

It is recommended that ventilators be provided beneath beams where adverse sub soil conditions exist (eg. in peat ground to prevent excessive build up of gas).



The most economical dry floor is obtained when beams have the widest spacing. Before placing the finished floor screed we recommend the use of a 50mm layer of polystyrene to produce a warm, dry floor.



Where a polystyrene insulation layer is placed over the T-Beam, a polythene vapour check should be laid.

