

System Overview

Calcium Sulphate
Interlock System

Calcium Sulphate Interlock System

The SNA Series CS-IL is an access floor system that has been designed for applications where stone or tile finishes are to be applied.

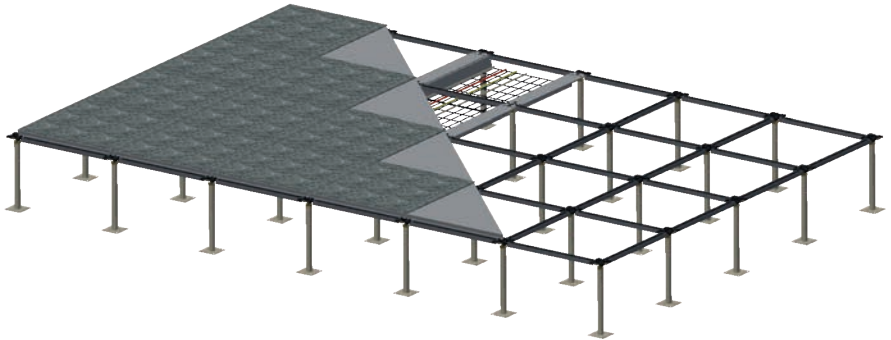
The access floor will have a safety factor of three times the concentrated (design) load and is capable of meeting static and dynamic loads experienced within the majority of general office environments, as per AS415-1193 Australian Standard - General Access Floors.

System Applications:

- 1. Lift Lobbies
- 2. Wet areas
- 3. Any areas where stone or tile finishes are required

Installation Overview

The panel and under-structure unite to form an extremely stable surface so that stone and tile surfaces can be directly applied. The stringerless under-structure is secured onto the existing slab by using either pedestal adhesive, or being pinned or bolted. The panel is screw fixed onto the pedestal head at each corner to help provide rigidity to the system.



Design Features

Interlocking edges

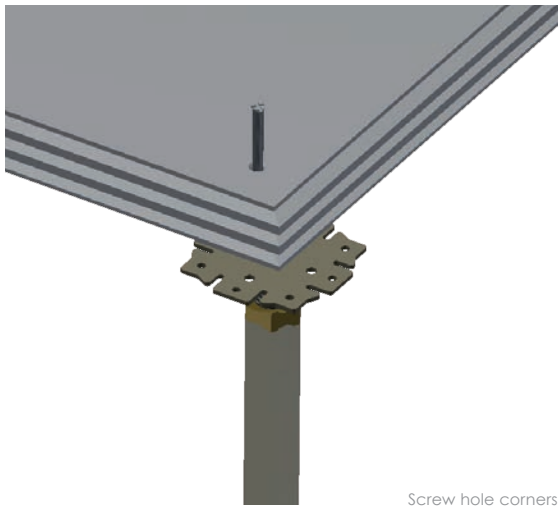
The CS-IL has a specially designed interlock edge profile to ensure panels remain locked together. This eliminates the problem of movement and so alleviates the need for a substrate to be laid before tiles or stone are installed.

Screw Hole corners

The CS-IL panel also has a screw hole in each corner enabling the panel to be screw fixed into the pedestal head providing greater rigidity along with easier and faster access.

Panel Size

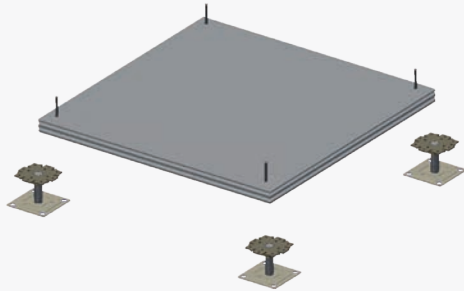
600 x 600mm square



Screw hole corners

System Understructure

Calcium Sulphate Interlock S2 System CS-IL S2 50-110mm FFH



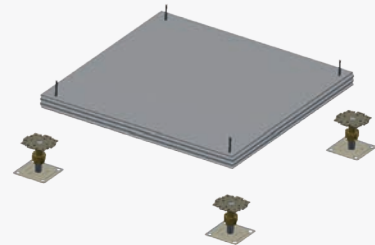
The CS-IL S2 Interlock system has been designed for those low profile applications with a FFH 50-100mm.

The pedestal height is adjusted by turning the steel thread rod up or down to the desired height.

Understructure

- S2 Pedestal

Calcium Sulphate Interlock S4 System CS-IL S4 110-180mm FFH



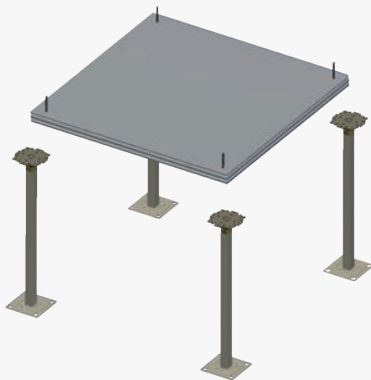
The CS S4 Interlock system has been designed for low profile applications with a FFH 110-180mm.

The pedestal height is adjusted by turning the steel thread rod up or down to the desired height.

Understructure

- S4 Pedestal

Calcium Sulphate Interlock S6 System CS-IL S6 180-1200mm FFH



The CS S6 Interlock system has been designed for applications with a FFH 180-1200mm.

The pedestal tubes are manufactured or cut down to the appropriate length, and the steel thread rod is adjusted and locked at the desired height.

Understructure

- S6 Pedestal

Calcium Sulphate Interlock CS-IL S11 1200mm + FFH



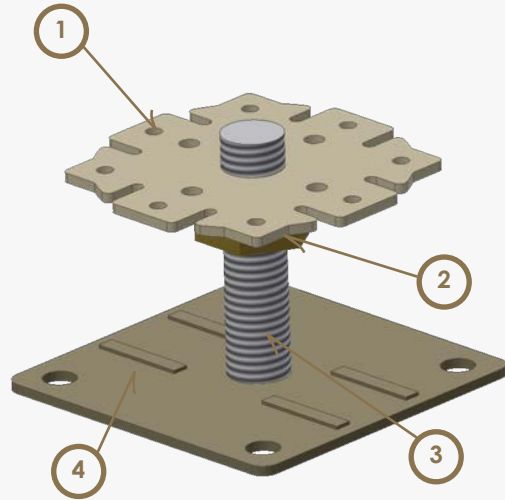
The CS S11 is a Heavy Duty system. The S11 System incorporates a thicker, sturdier, heavy duty pedestal base and tube to suit seismic requirements and FFH over 1200mm

Understructure

- S11 Pedestal

S2 Perimeter Pedestal

- 1. Pedestal Head**
90 x 90mm steel flat head pedestal design to provide a solid base for panel, positioned as perimeter pedestals
- 2. Adjusting and locking nut**
Adjustment: Nut can adjust to the required length of the steel thread rod
Locking: Nut has an inbuilt vibration proof locking device, to ensure that once locked the pedestal height is static
- 3. Steel thread rod**
18 x 110mm steel thread rod
- 4. Pedestal Base**
100 x 100mm pedestal base that provides a solid weight bearing platform for the access floor. Pedestal base has 4 fixing holes



S2 Perimeter Pedestal

Performance to Standards Guide per AS4154-1993 Australian Standard - General Access Floors

Extra Heavy Grade SC 6.0kN

Suitable for data centres and other areas of heavy traffic and more regular rolling loads.

Loading Definitions

Concentrated Load	The maximum deflection and permanent set of an access floor panel under point load. In a typical office building scenario, concentrated loads are typically imposed by stationary furniture and equipment with legs.
Ultimate Load	The maximum load applied onto the panel without structural failure. This is sometimes expressed as a multiple of concentrated load and referred to as a safety factor.
Impact Load	The effects and/or deformation of an access floor panel and under-structure, when subjected to heavy loads being dropped onto the access floor system. This is to test the maximum load that can be "accidentally" dropped onto the floor without damage to the system. An impact load imposed on the access floor system by dropping a 4-kg mass from a 10000mm height onto a 25mm x 25mm square indenter shall not create structural failure.
Rolling Load	The durability and/or deformation of an access floor system when exposed to commercially anticipated caster traffic using a specific load. Rolling loads are defined by the number of passes, size and hardness of the wheels, and the combined weight of the cart and its contents on each wheel. These loads are typically imposed by equipment on wheels across the access floors.



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