
SUBJECT: PREMIER SIPS USED IN FLOOR APPLICATIONS

Premier SIPS are often used in floor applications when an insulated floor system is required. Examples of this situation are over a non-conditioned crawl space, the floor of a sunroom addition, or a bedroom floor over an unheated garage.

When using Premier SIPS in floor applications, there are a few design considerations to keep in mind. Premier recommends that the floor panel be overlaid with an additional layer of 7/16" sheathing to minimize any potential for puncturing of the SIPs structural skins, and to provide a divorcement layer to protect structural integrity of SIP should flooring need to be replaced. The application of these divorcement materials will obviate any damage to the top OSB structural facing of the SIP if the floor finishing were to need replacing. The OSB facings of a SIP are part of the SIP's structural component assembly, therefore the OSB facings must remain intact to provide long term structural capacity.

Floor SIPs, without added spline structure, e.g., Type I and Type L Splines, are not able to support load bearing walls and cannot be cantilevered over a lower wall to support an upper wall and roof systems. Please consult the Premier SIPS Load Charts for Type I Splines and Type L Splines. The load limitations, of SIPs used in floor systems, are covered by Premier SIPS Load Charts #6a, #6b, #6c, and other technical bulletins.

Building codes have specific requirements for materials used to create floor assemblies. In residential applications, the floor system must be able to carry a uniform load of 40 psf. Commercial floor assemblies, such as those found in churches, schools, banks, hotels, etc., have more stringent requirements. These include the capacity to support uniform loads greater than 40 psf and the ability to support concentrated loads. The concentrated load requirement for most commercial structures is 1000 or 2000 pounds over a 30" x 30" (6.25 sq. ft.) area.

Two typical Premier SIPS floor assemblies have been subjected to concentrated floor load testing. The results from this testing demonstrate that Premier SIPS floor assemblies meet the code requirement for commercial floors of 2000 pound concentrated loads, while providing a safety factor of three.

Load charts #6A, 6B & 6C (Pages 2-4) demonstrate the load capacities for floor design applications. View on the following pages or at www.premiersips.com.

LOAD CHART #6A											
Roof/Floor Uniform Transverse Loads - PSF ¹⁻⁴											
Type S Spline											
SIP Thickness	Deflection Limit	SIP Span (ft.)									
		4' ⁴	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'	20'	22'	24'
4-1/2"	L/360	100	32	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	L/240	143	48	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	L/180	143	63	47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6-1/2"	L/360	105	51	38	29	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	L/240	162	76	57	44	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	L/180	191	80	61	50	42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8-1/4"	L/360	120	67	51	40	32	26	22	NA	NA	NA
	L/240	179	94	71	57	48	40	33	NA	NA	NA
	L/180	179	94	71	57	48	41	36	NA	NA	NA
10-1/4"	L/360	131	86	66	52	43	35	29	25	21	NA
	L/240	168	94	75	63	54	47	41	36	32	NA
	L/180	168	94	75	63	54	47	41	36	33	NA
12-1/4"	L/360	132	94	75	63	53	44	37	32	27	23
	L/240	163	94	75	63	54	47	42	37	34	31
	L/180	163	94	75	63	54	47	42	37	34	31

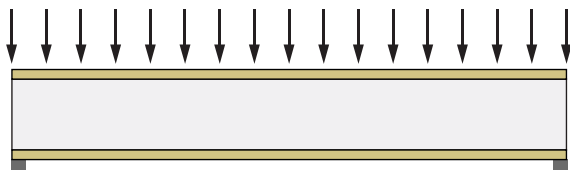
¹ Table values assume a simply supported SIP with 1-1/2 inches (38.1 mm) of continuous bearing. Permanent loads, such as dead load, shall not exceed 0.50 times the tabulated load. Values do not include the dead weight of the SIP.

² Deflection limit shall be selected by building designer based on the serviceability requirements of the structure and the requirements of applicable building code. Values are based on loads of short duration only and do not consider the effects of creep.

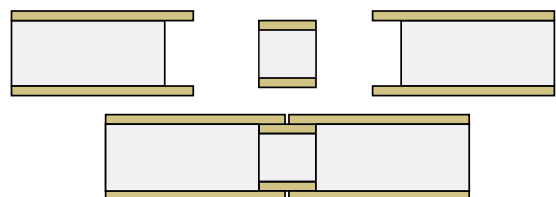
³ Table values for 8-foot (2.44 m) spans apply to SIPs constructed with the OSB strength axis oriented either parallel or perpendicular to span direction. Table values for other spans are based on the OSB strength axis parallel to the span direction.

⁴ SIPs shall be a minimum of 8-foot (2.44 m) long spanning two 4-foot (1.22 m) spans.

TRANSVERSE LOAD



TYPE S SPLINE



NOTE:

Load Chart #6A provides maximum allowable uniformly distributed pounds per square foot (PLF) roof/floor transverse load based on SIP thickness and span with Type S spline.

LOAD CHART #6B											
Roof/Floor Uniform Transverse Loads - PSF ¹⁻⁴											
Type I Spline											
SIP Thickness	Deflection Limit	SIP Span (feet)									
		4 ⁴	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
10-1/4"	L/360	197	164	124	72	67	61	48	34	29	24
	L/240	336	164	124	107	96	84	70	49	43	36
	L/180	336	164	124	107	96	84	76	65	56	47
12-1/4"	L/360	258	143	103	86	83	77	61	42	37	32
	L/240	318	143	103	93	85	77	68	59	54	46
	L/180	318	143	103	93	85	77	68	59	54	49

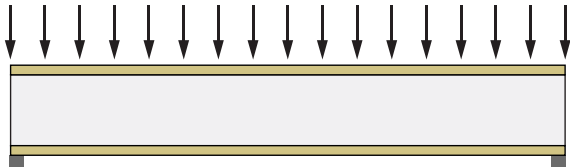
¹ Table values assume a simply supported SIP with 1-1/2 inches (38.1 mm) of continuous bearing. Permanent loads, such as dead load, shall not exceed 0.50 times the tabulated load. Splines consist of Premier I-beam, 2-1/4 inch (57.2 mm) wide flange (minimum) with a depth equal to the core thickness, spaced not to exceed 48 inches (1219.2 mm) on center.

² Deflection limit shall be selected by building designer based on the serviceability requirements of the structure and the requirements of applicable building code.

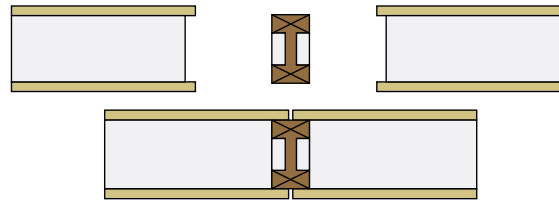
³ Table values for 8-foot (2.44 m) spans apply to SIPs constructed with the OSB strength axis oriented either parallel or perpendicular to span direction. Table values for other spans are based on the OSB strength axis parallel to the span direction.

⁴ SIP shall be a minimum of 8 foot (2.44 m) long spanning a minimum of two 4-foot (1.22 m) spans.

TRANSVERSE LOAD



TYPE I SPLINE



NOTE:

Load Chart #6B provides maximum allowable uniformly distributed pounds per square foot (PLF) roof/floor transverse load based on SIP thickness and span with Type I spline.

LOAD CHART #6C											
Roof/Floor Uniform Transverse Loads - PSF¹⁻⁴											
Type L Spline											
SIP Thickness	Deflection Limit	SIP Span (feet)									
		4 ⁴	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
4-1/2"	L/360	103	45	33	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	L/240	225	68	47	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	L/180	297	91	61	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6-1/2"	L/360	307	129	57	42	34	25	20	NA	NA	NA
	L/240	307	182	87	61	49	37	30	NA	NA	NA
	L/180	307	182	112	80	65	49	39	NA	NA	NA
8-1/4"	L/360	253	171	82	66	54	41	32	23	NA	NA
	L/240	288	188	128	100	81	61	48	35	NA	NA
	L/180	288	188	133	117	105	80	63	45	NA	NA
10-1/4"	L/360	286	188	117	101	80	58	47	36	32	27
	L/240	326	188	147	134	120	90	71	52	47	41
	L/180	326	188	147	134	121	106	93	68	61	53
12-1/4"	L/360	327	188	167	141	116	91	75	58	47	36
	L/240	327	188	167	153	132	110	97	83	69	53
	L/180	327	188	167	153	132	110	97	83	83	70

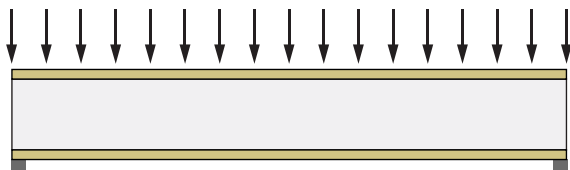
¹ Table values assume a simply supported SIP with 1-1/2 inches (38.1 mm) of continuous bearing. Permanent loads, such as dead load, shall not exceed 0.50 times the tabulated load. Splines consist of No. 2 or better Hem-Fir, 1-1/2 inches (38.1 mm) wide with a depth equal to the core thickness, spaced to provide not less than two members for every 48 inches (1219.2 mm) of SIP width.

² Deflection limit shall be selected by building designer based on the serviceability requirements of the structure and the requirements of applicable building code.

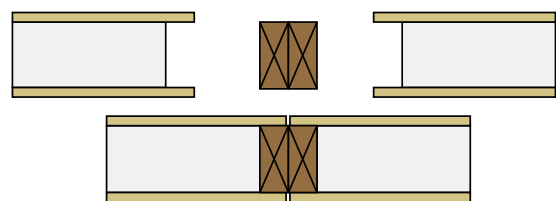
³ Table values for 8-foot (2.44 m) spans apply to SIPs constructed with the OSB strength axis oriented either parallel or perpendicular to span direction. Table values for other spans are based on the OSB strength axis parallel to the span direction.

⁴ SIP shall be a minimum of 8 foot (2.44 m) long spanning two 4-foot (1.22 m) spans. No single span condition is allowed.

TRANSVERSE LOAD



TYPE L SPLINE



NOTE:

Load Chart #6C provides maximum allowable uniformly distributed pounds per square foot (PLF) roof/floor transverse load based on SIP thickness and span with Type L spline.