

SPRING HANGERS

To complete an envelope, secondary walls must be introduced with the same consideration given to mass and air gap as covered in the floor discussion. The problem is simpler, because the walls normally support only their own weight and they need not have the structural strength of the floor. Poured concrete or concrete block walls should approach the floor density. It is most important that block joints are properly filled with mortar and painting the walls so the construction is more nearly airtight helps.

The best approach is resting these walls on the perimeter of the floating floor so the floor isolation system serves the walls as well. If this is not possible, the second choice is supporting the isolated wall on the structural slab with continuous LDS pads, and providing a caulked fiberglass seal between the floating floor and the wall as described for the perimeter in the previous specifications.



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We reduced these problems by writing specifications and manufacturing hangers with the hole in the bottom of the hanger box as large as the I.D. of the spring. The HS Spring Hangers evolved using our standard A, B and C Springs and seating them in LDS cups with projecting bushings to line the hole in the lower end of the box. A, B and C Springs are designed for horizontal stiffness as described on Page 1, 4, 5 and 8 of Bulletin SLF-200, so they do not fall over or buckle. Centering the spring in the acoustical cup made steel-to-steel contact of the rod and the top steel cup unimportant and put the rubber in the right location on the leaving end of the spring.



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