



MADE FOR BUILDING
BUILT FOR LIVING

COMPONENT CATALOGUE FOR
MULTI-STOREY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

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MULTI-STOREY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Numerous residential building projects have already been built successfully with KLH solid wood panels – from detached houses to multi-storey blocks of flats and even the currently highest solid wood building in the world with 8 KLH storeys, located in London.

Besides the static aspects and requirements of constructional physics, the main focus in residential building is on noise protection.

Noise protection requirements vary from one building project to another. Detached houses usually do not have any special indoor requirements in this regard, while partition ceilings and partition walls in multi-storey buildings have high requirements. In addition, many European countries have their own, individual, national requirements.

Currently, noise protection requirements are the highest in Scandinavian countries, and they can only be met with complex constructions. Southern-European countries, on the other hand, allow simpler, more cost-effective wall and ceiling structures that fully meet the local noise protection regulations.

This Construction Component Catalogue includes a number of designs and certified components with their respective measured values. The data was partly measured in laboratories, partly on completed buildings or especially set-up test constructions.

The positive feedback from satisfied residents shows that the requirements concerning “noise protection in solid wood construction” have been met successfully. However, we still recommend contracting the services of an expert on building physics.



GENERAL PRINCIPLES

NOISE PROTECTION

This Construction Component Catalogue contains a number of certified component structures with their relevant measured values. Many of the measurements were made in laboratories (construction components without side paths), most of them, however, were made on completed buildings. Apart from direct sound paths through individual building components, the side paths are also of importance.

The stated noise protection levels can only be attained in combination with the suggested sound-technical decoupling (e.g. installation of elastic bearings between KLH wall and ceiling components) as well as facing formwork elements, for example. The detailed solutions are intended to be recommendations by the manufacturer. The construction suggestions included should illustrate the constructional principle of the individual building methods. Please keep in mind that changes to materials and/or thicknesses of layers will lead to changes in noise protection values. Nearly all construction projects are unique in some aspects. Therefore, it is recommended that the services of an expert in building physics for detailed planning be contracted, if the requirements concerning noise and/or heat insulation, for example, are very high.

STATICS AND KLH PANEL THICKNESSES

The panel thicknesses of the individual building components (wall, ceiling, roof) must be determined according to the static requirements. For normal room sizes in residential buildings we can assume walls from 94 to 128 mm (e.g. load-bearing interior wall on the ground floor of a 4-storey residential building) and ceilings from about 140 to 182 mm of panel thickness. A thorough static analysis is absolutely necessary.

Apart from the deflection of vertical loads, the safe deflection of horizontal forces must be kept in mind. Depending on the relevant location, there might be earthquake forces in addition to wind forces. The reinforcement of buildings in wood construction is an essential part of static calculations. In this regard the KLH solid wood panels are advantageous, while small-sized panel structures often need tension anchoring for foundations and also between storeys, leading to a worse sound-technical situation. When using large-sized solid wood panels, even wall areas with door or window openings can be used for load-bearing purposes. The lever arms of the walls are increased considerably, and tension anchorage can often be avoided.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Sound measurement in completed buildings also takes connections (angle brackets, screw connections) into consideration.

Therefore, the results of measurements also include the effects of screw connections in the areas of elastic bearings.

FIRE RESISTANCE

Proof has to be provided for the load-bearing capacity of each component in case of a fire ("R" criterion) in the form of a static calculation. The European Technical Assessment ETA-06/0138 clearly defines the burn-off rates for KLH components. Proof is based on the residual cross-sections according to Eurocode 5.

If the surfaces of KLH solid wood panels are protected from fire in the beginning, e.g. by drywall fire protection boards, then the failure time of panel layers may be taken into account for dimensioning.

Multi-layer KLH solid wood panels also allow the construction of components with high fire-resistance ratings, and proof can be provided for R90 or R120, for example. This way, 5-layer ceiling panels already reach R60 without any additional measures or even R90 if the panel thickness is sufficient, making visible-grain constructions with high fire resistance easy to realise.

If necessary, panel layers or higher panel thickness can further improve the fire resistance of any construction. For wall components, the required fire resistance is usually achieved with panel layers, since, for example, with 3-layer KLH wall panels you can merely reach a maximum fire resistance rating of R30.

It also needs to be taken into account that load-bearing interior walls will usually burn down on both sides. For exterior walls, special attention must be paid to pillars between windows and doors.

INSTALLATIONS

For most of the building projects, installations were realised the usual way.

Fillings and suspended ceilings were used for cable routing. In load-bearing interior and exterior walls, vertical milled ducts were made (keep a minimum distance of 10 cm from the panel edge and only mill in the direction of the top layer orientation).

As far as "wall ends" are concerned (e.g. next to doors), it has to be taken into account that the static load-bearing capacity may be reduced by up to 30% in case of a large number of cabling. A static analysis has to be made in individual cases.

As regards partition walls in apartments, any such points with reduced load-bearing capacities should not be positioned opposite each other, but shifted by approx. 1 m, for sound reasons. It would be even better to avoid installations in partition components altogether or to keep them to an absolute minimum.

In case of a large number of cables, as well as water pipes and sanitary installations, a curtain wall construction should always be made. In case of water piping, sufficient sound decoupling has to be ensured.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

BUILDING PHYSICS

A wall should have a structure that is open for vapour diffusion in order to ensure that the wall absorbs moisture and dispenses it towards the inside, if necessary. This way you avoid the formation of condensation inside a wall structure and ensure a healthy and pleasant room climate.

Another basic principle is the layered wall structure. The KLH construction forms the load-bearing, reinforcing and room-closing core. If the joints are designed carefully, they can be regarded as a windproof layer. It is essential to pay attention to the transition to concrete parts – sometimes they are carried out imprecisely.

On the outside of the solid wood panel, a convection barrier or vapour retarder is applied, depending on the type of insulation material and façade structure. This layer must be put across the entire surface. Joints have to be glued tight. The layer has to be connected to the adjacent building components such as concrete/cellar or windows/doors.

Constructions made of cross-laminated timber (“KLH”) may even be constructed without an additional flow-tight layer to the outside, if the joint sealing (joints between wall/ceiling, ceiling/wall, wall/wall, wall/window or doors, ceiling joints, penetrations, etc.) is carried out carefully. This would require wall structures open for diffusion, as well as the use of a 5-layer KLH panel in non-visible quality (NSI) or a 3-layer panel in visible industrial quality (ISI).

Careful realisation and appropriate positioning of joint tapes have to be ensured. It is essential to have precise connections and transitions to concrete parts. The design of sill plates sealed to the concrete structure (suitable

adhesive tape) is regarded as the safest variant. Special attention must also be paid to protruding KLH components running from the “warm” inside area to the “cold” outside area (e.g. protruding ceiling and roof panels). The joints between the individual KLH elements (e.g. shiplap edge or covering board connection between lying elements) in the area of the sealing level must be sealed appropriately and permanently.

Subsequently, the insulation level and the façade are applied. If the insulation material is stiff enough, it can be fastened directly onto the walls (without intermediate brackets). The fastening will depend on the selected façade material.

FAÇADE

Apart from timber façades, rendered, slab and metal façades are also possible. The entire wall structure must be adjusted to the façade type. The building-physical requirements are decisive. The tighter the material of the outer shell, the more important the installation of a back-ventilation layer or tight vapour retarder or barrier. Static calculations must also be made for the wall and roof structures in each individual case.

BUILDING SYSTEMS



Passive house setting "Am Mühlweg", Vienna

OVERVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDING SYSTEMS (BS 01-05)

KLH – BS 01

DOUBLE-LEAF APARTMENT PARTITION



Residential building "Spöttelgasse", Vienna

KLH – BS 02

SINGLE-LEAF APARTMENT PARTITION



Alpine hotel "Ammerwald", Reutte

KLH – BS 03

MODULAR CONSTRUCTION



"Town council senior citizens' home", Judenburg

KLH – BS 04

ATTIC CONVERSION



Terraced house estate "Bieleweg", Ludesch

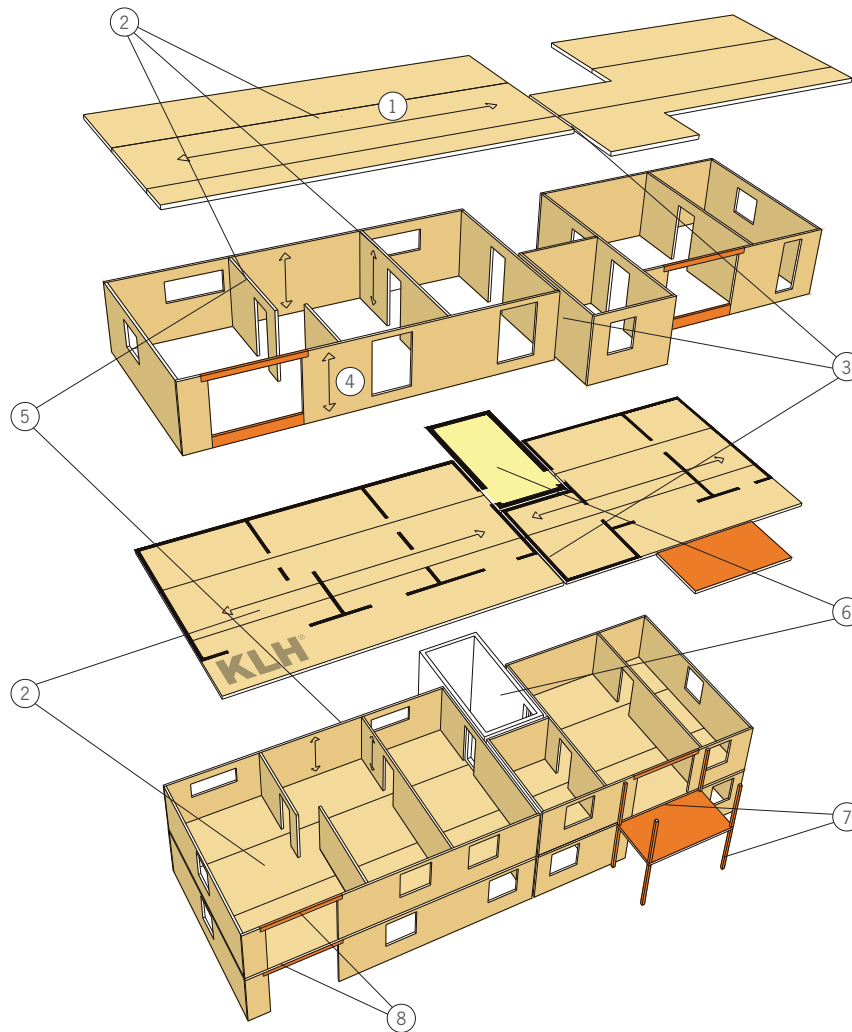
KLH – BS 05

TERRACED HOUSE

FLOOR PLAN TYPES

01 FLOOR PLAN TYPES TO KLH – BS 01

1.1 TWO-LEAF APARTMENT PARTITION



- ① KLH solid wood panels as ceilings
- ② Ceilings as continuous girders over load-bearing inside walls
- ③ Complete separation of individual construction elements along the apartment partitions
- ④ KLH solid wood panels as walls
- ⑤ Sound-technical decoupling on walls, if ceiling has suspended design – bearing under walls is also required if ceiling is not suspended
- ⑥ Staircase, e.g. in concrete; if designed as wooden support structure, the structure must be separated completely from the rest of the building

- ⑦ Balconies as self-supporting constructions placed in front of the building – connection for horizontal forces with elastic intermediate layers; solutions without supports in front are possible, but more complex to realise
- ⑧ Glue-laminated timber girders for larger openings (in façade or interior area)

See details – KLH BS 01

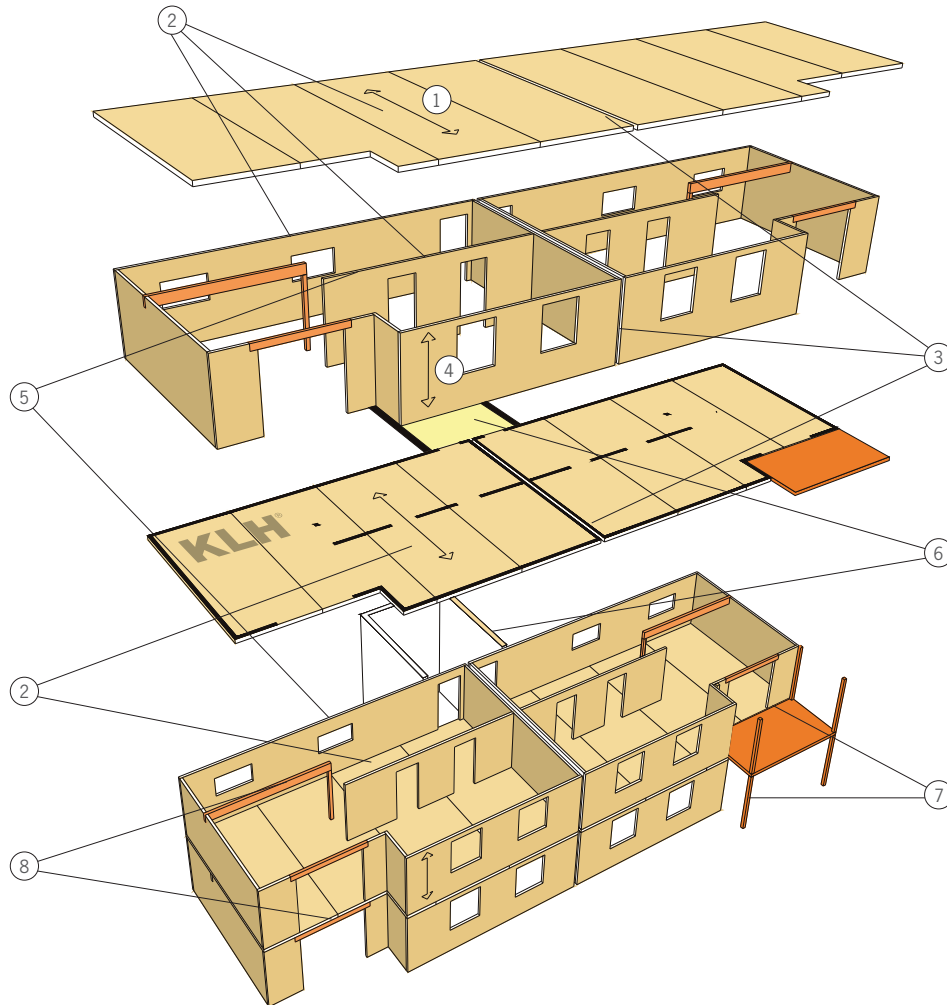
1-leaf ceilings with screed structure and suspended ceiling
2-leaf apartment partitions

or

1-leaf ceilings with screed structure without suspended ceilings
2-leaf apartment partitions

FLOOR PLAN TYPES

1.2 TWO-LEAF APARTMENT PARTITION (VARIANT)



- ① KLH solid wood panels as ceilings
- ② Ceilings as continuous girders over load-bearing inside walls
- ③ Complete separation of individual construction elements along the apartment partitions
- ④ KLH solid wood panels as walls
- ⑤ Sound-technical decoupling on walls, if ceiling has suspended design – bearing under walls is also required if ceiling is not suspended
- ⑥ Staircase, e.g. in concrete; if designed as wooden support structure, the structure must be separated completely from the rest of the building

- ⑦ Balconies as self-supporting constructions placed in front of the building – connection for horizontal forces with elastic intermediate layers; solutions without supports in front are possible, but more complex to build
- ⑧ Glue-laminated timber girders for larger openings (in façade or interior area)

See details – KLH BS 01

1-leaf ceilings with screed structure and suspended ceiling
2-leaf apartment partitions

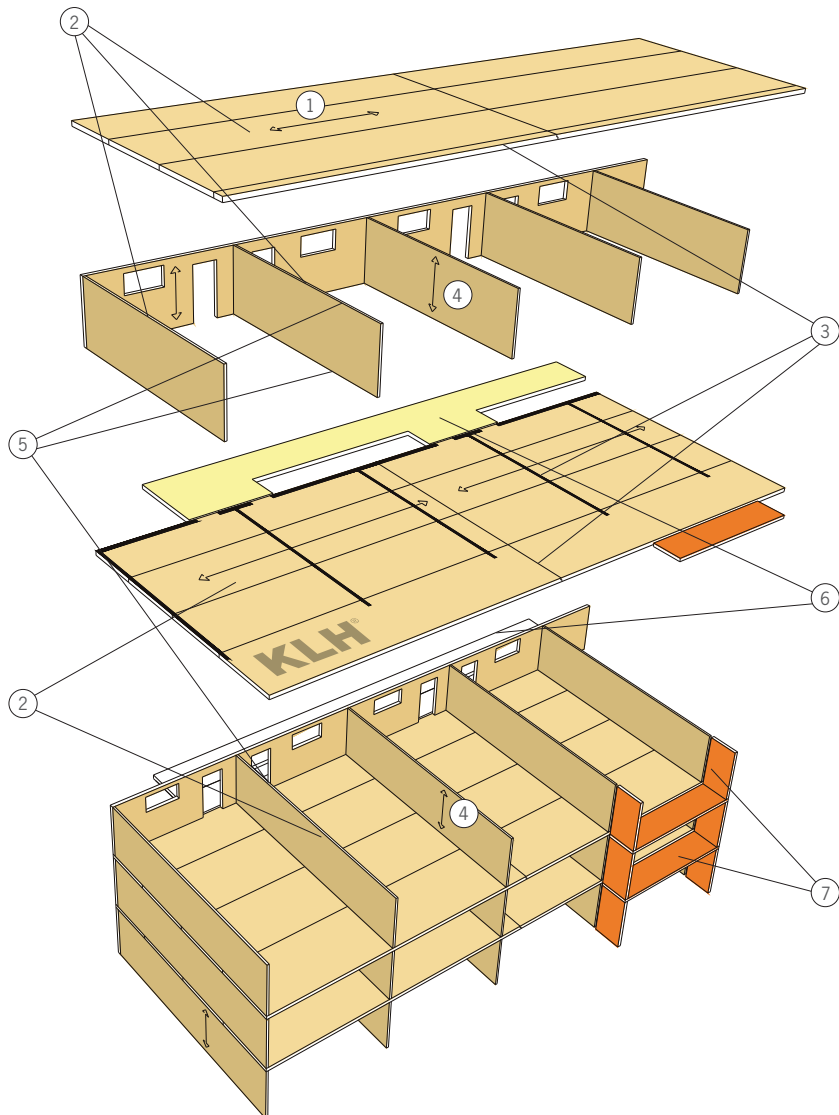
or

1-leaf ceilings with screed structure without suspended ceilings
2-leaf apartment partitions

FLOOR PLAN TYPES

02 FLOOR PLAN TYPES TO KLH – BS 02

2.1 SINGLE-LEAF APARTMENT PARTITION



- ① KLH solid wood panels as ceiling
- ② Ceilings as continuous girders over load-bearing inside walls
- ③ Ceilings as continuous girders also across apartment partitions – longitudinal joints in “zero momentum point”
- ④ KLH solid wood panels as walls
- ⑤ No sound-technical bearing required – neither under nor over ceilings
- ⑥ Staircase and/or access corridors as separate building units – e.g. concrete constructions

- ⑦ Balconies as self-supporting constructions placed in front of the building – connection for horizontal forces with elastic intermediate layers

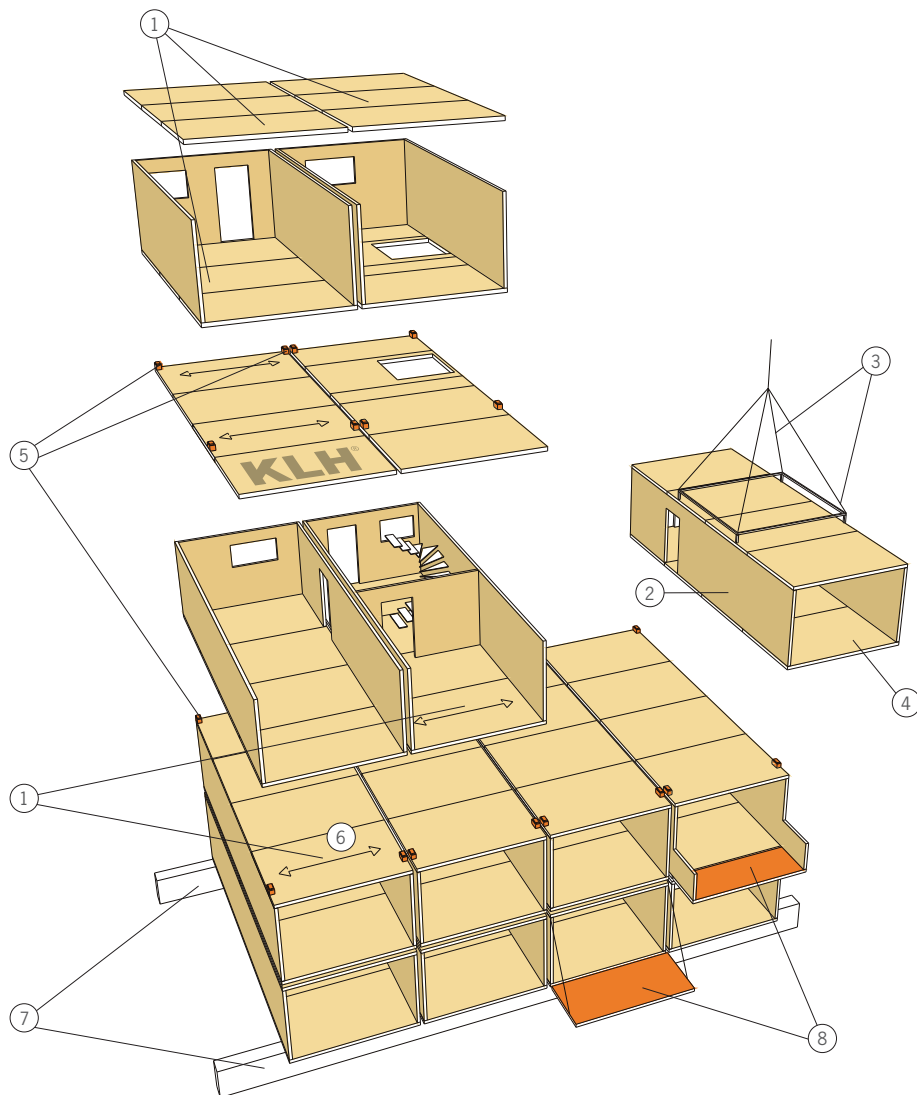
See details – KLH BS 02

1-leaf ceilings with screed structure and suspended ceiling
1-leaf apartment partition with 2 facing formwork elements

FLOOR PLAN TYPES

03 FLOOR PLAN TYPES TO KLH – BS 03

3.1 MODULAR CONSTRUCTION



- ① Ceiling and floor panels as one-span girders between load-bearing walls
- ② KLH solid wood panels as walls
- ③ The building units can be manipulated as prefabricated modules by way of simple steel structures
- ④ Completely opened façade areas are possible
- ⑤ Sound-technical bearing between modules
- ⑥ KLH solid wood panels as floor and ceiling panels

- ⑦ Bearing of modules on strip and point foundations
- ⑧ Balconies can be integrated into load-bearing structure of the relevant module, since the modules are decoupled

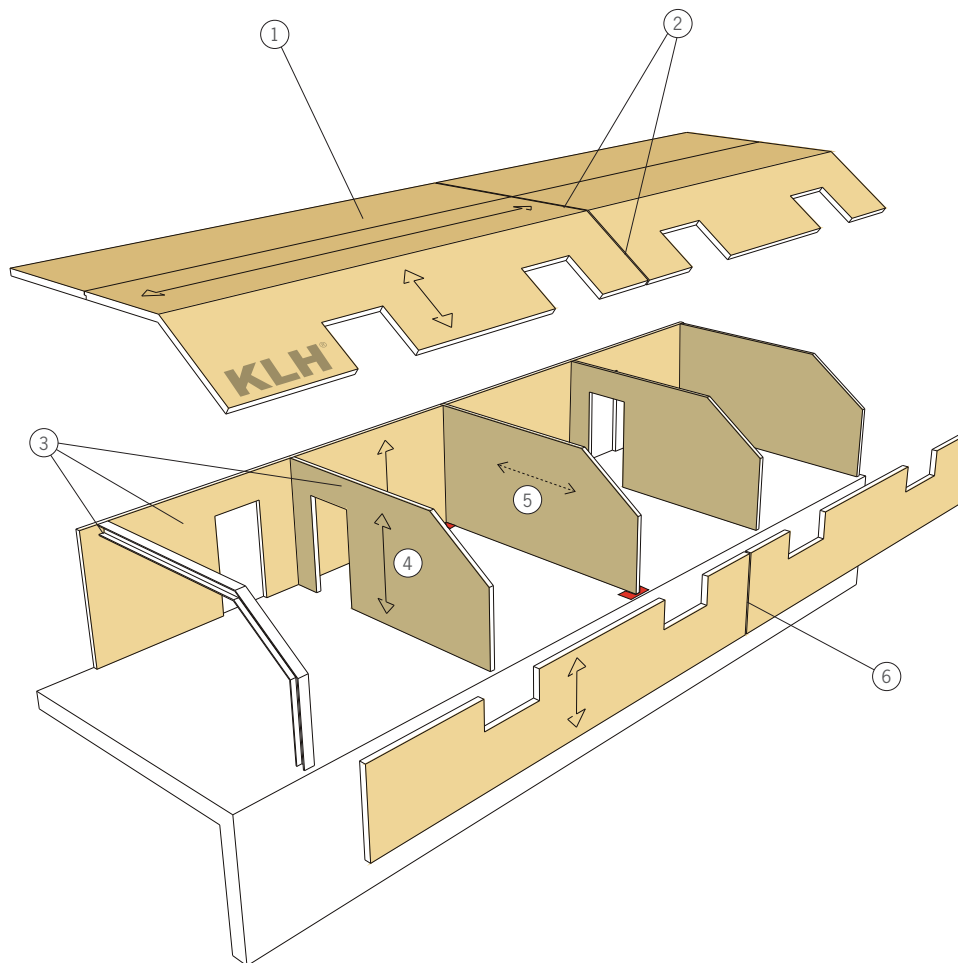
See details – KLH BS 03

2-leaf walls and ceilings (also possible for prefabricated room modules)

FLOOR PLAN TYPES

04 FLOOR PLAN TYPES TO KLH – BS 04

4.1 ATTIC CONVERSION



- ① KLH solid wood panels as ceiling and roof panels
- ② Separation of roof panels at the apartment partition
- ③ Supporting walls in longitudinal and transverse directions or steel frame
- ④ KLH solid wood panels as walls
- ⑤ Load-bearing effect, e.g. as freely supporting shear wall between 2 bearings

- ⑥ Separation of wall panels at apartment partition

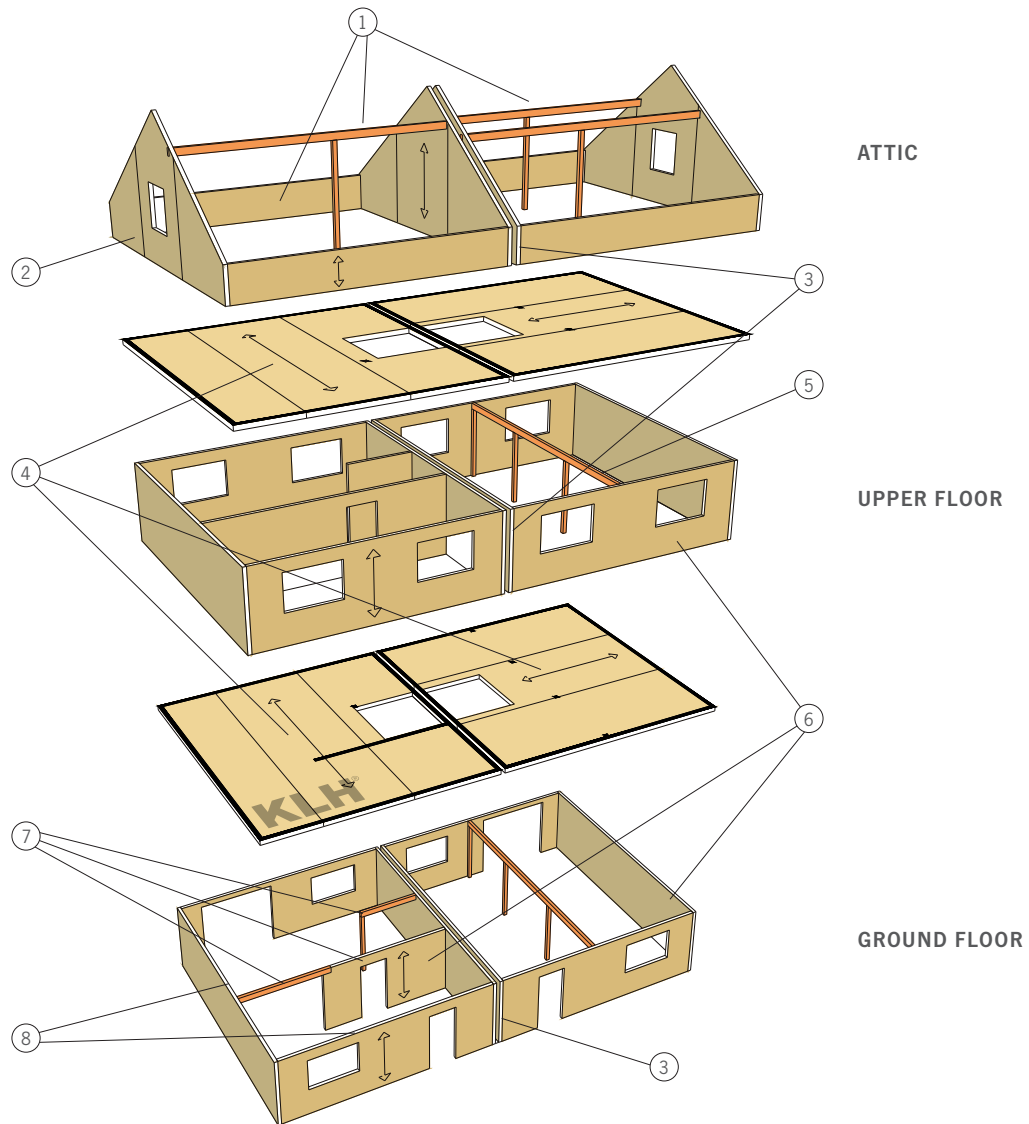
See details – KLH BS 04

1-leaf partition with facing formwork on both sides
(especially for attic superstructures on old buildings)

FLOOR PLAN TYPES

05 FLOOR PLAN TYPES TO KLH – BS 05

5.1 TERRACED HOUSE



- ① Attic, e.g. conventional rafter construction on purlins, wall plate/eaves purlin of KLH panels
- ② Gable walls of KLH panels
- ③ Complete separation of both houses in the area of the partition
- ④ Ceilings of KLH panels – designed as continuous girder is optimal
- ⑤ Inner load-bearing system as skeleton structure
- ⑥ Load-bearing inside and outside walls of KLH panels
- ⑦ Inner load-bearing structure combined of laminated timber and KLH panels

- ⑧ Normally no elastic bearing of ceilings is required, since there are no special noise protection requirements inside the apartment (exception: request by building owner)

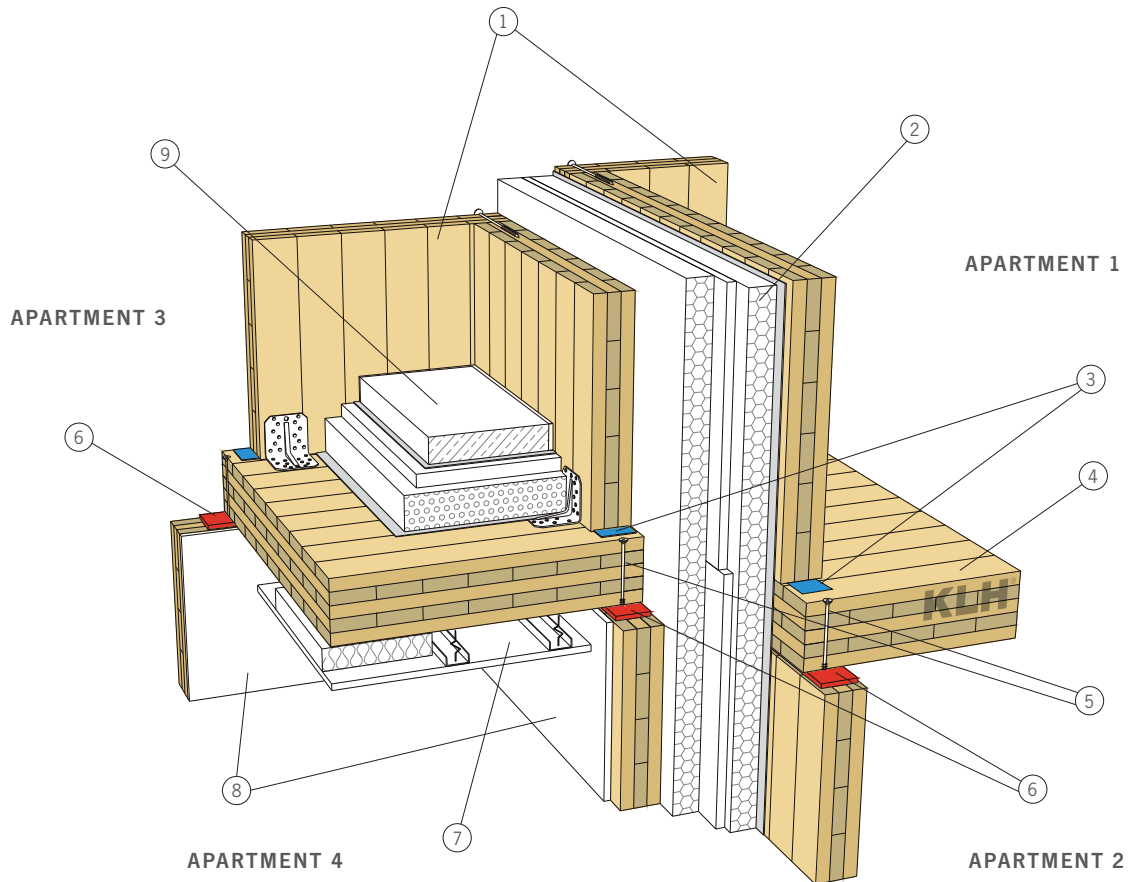
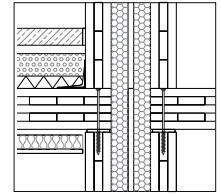
See details – KLH BS 05

2-leaf partition (no special sound-related requirements on the ceiling for terraced house types)

DETAIL

06 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-1

6.1 NODAL POINT PARTITION CEILING – APARTMENT PARTITION



- ① KLH wall panel
- ② Apartment partition
- ③ Install joint tape
- ④ KLH ceiling panel
- ⑤ Screw connection according to statics
- ⑥ Elastic bearing
- ⑦ Suspended ceiling (approx. 7 cm air space with cavity damping)
- ⑧ Gypsum plasterboard facing
- ⑨ Floor structure

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 01

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R'_w > 60$ dB
 $L'_{nT,w} < 46$ (2) dB

Ceiling structure

5 to 7 cm screed
 Screed film
 3 cm TSDP
 6 cm filling, unbound
 Trickle protection (if necessary)
 KLH ceiling panel
 Suspended ceiling

Apartment partition: WTW 2s 06

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-5;-14) dB
 $R_w > 64$ (-3;-10) dB

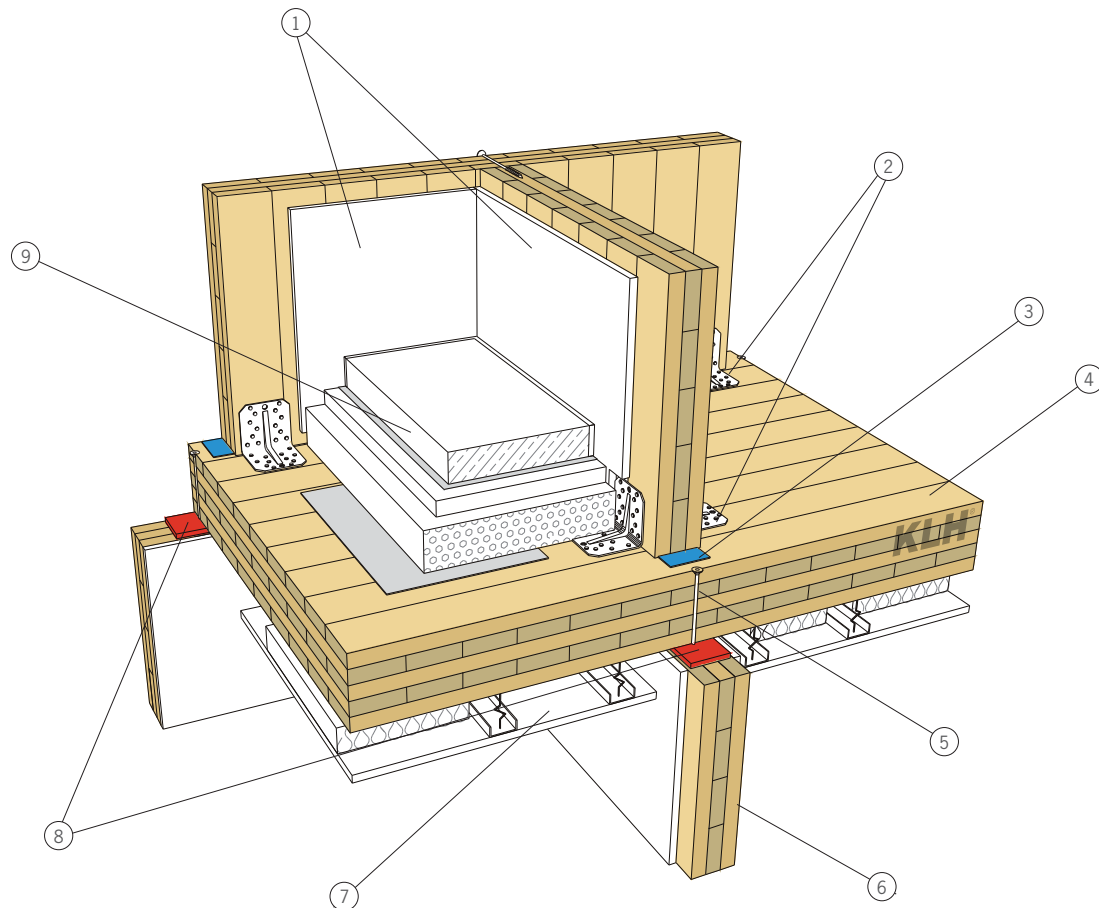
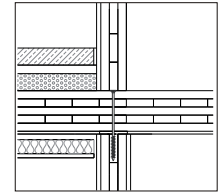
Wall structure

15 mm GKF
 KLH wall panel
 Flow-tight layer
 60 mm Heralan TW
 12.5 mm GK plasterboard
 60 mm Heralan TW
 KLH wall panel
 15 mm GKF

DETAIL

07 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-2

7.1 NODAL POINT PARTITION CEILING – LOAD-BEARING INTERIOR WALL



- ① Gypsum plasterboard facing
- ② BMF angle bracket for shear forces as well as minor tensile forces
- ③ Joint tape
- ④ KLH ceiling panel
- ⑤ Screw connection according to statics
- ⑥ KLH wall panel
- ⑦ Suspended ceiling (approx. 7 cm air space with cavity damping)
- ⑧ Elastic bearing for noise protection
- ⑨ Floor structure

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 01

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-3;-9) dB

$R'_w > 60$ dB

$L'_{nT,w} < 46$ (2) dB

Ceiling structure

5 to 7 cm screed
Screed film
3 cm TSDP
6 cm filling, unbound
Trickle protection (if necessary)
KLH ceiling panel
Suspended ceiling

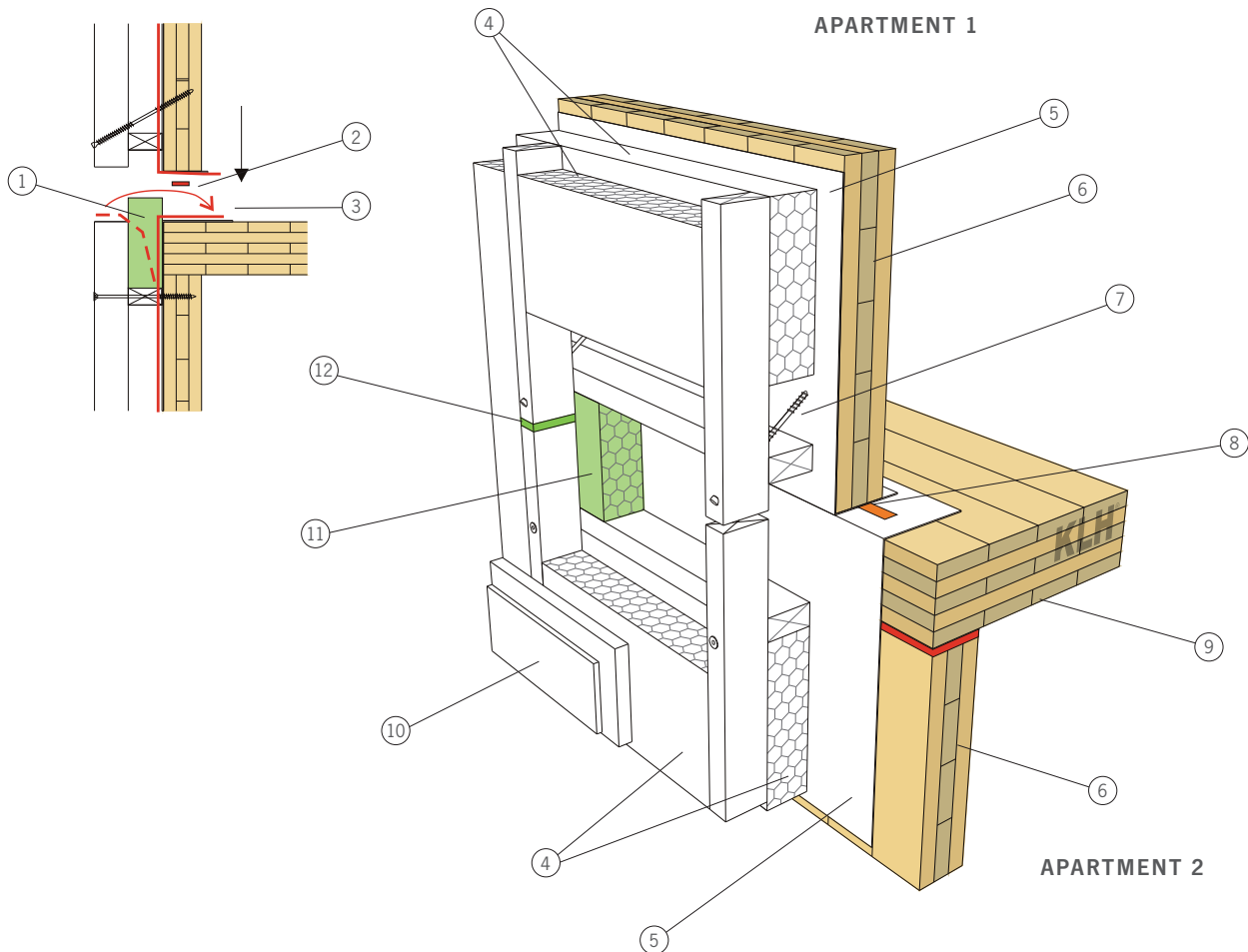
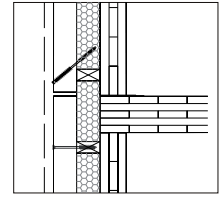
DETAIL

08 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-3

8.1 NODAL POINT PARTITION CEILING – EXTERIOR WALL, PREFABRICATED

Assembly for prefabricated wall

With this design, a passive house level was achieved for the “Am Mühlweg” building project in Vienna (air tightness, insulation rating)



- ① Install insulation tape on site
- ② Insert sealing tape or glue tight on the inside
- ③ Fold in convection barrier
- ④ 2-layer heat insulation (approx. 2 x 14 cm for passive house)
- ⑤ Convection barrier (vapour tightness to be adjusted to further wall structure)
- ⑥ KLH wall panel

- ⑦ Angled screw connection for “curtain façade” depending on static requirements
- ⑧ Sealing tape to connect individual convection barriers
- ⑨ KLH ceiling panel
- ⑩ Plaster base and plaster permeable for diffusion
- ⑪ Insert insulation tape on site (if façade is prefabricated)
- ⑫ Joint

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 01

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R'_w > 60$ dB
 $L'_{nT,w} < 46$ (2) dB

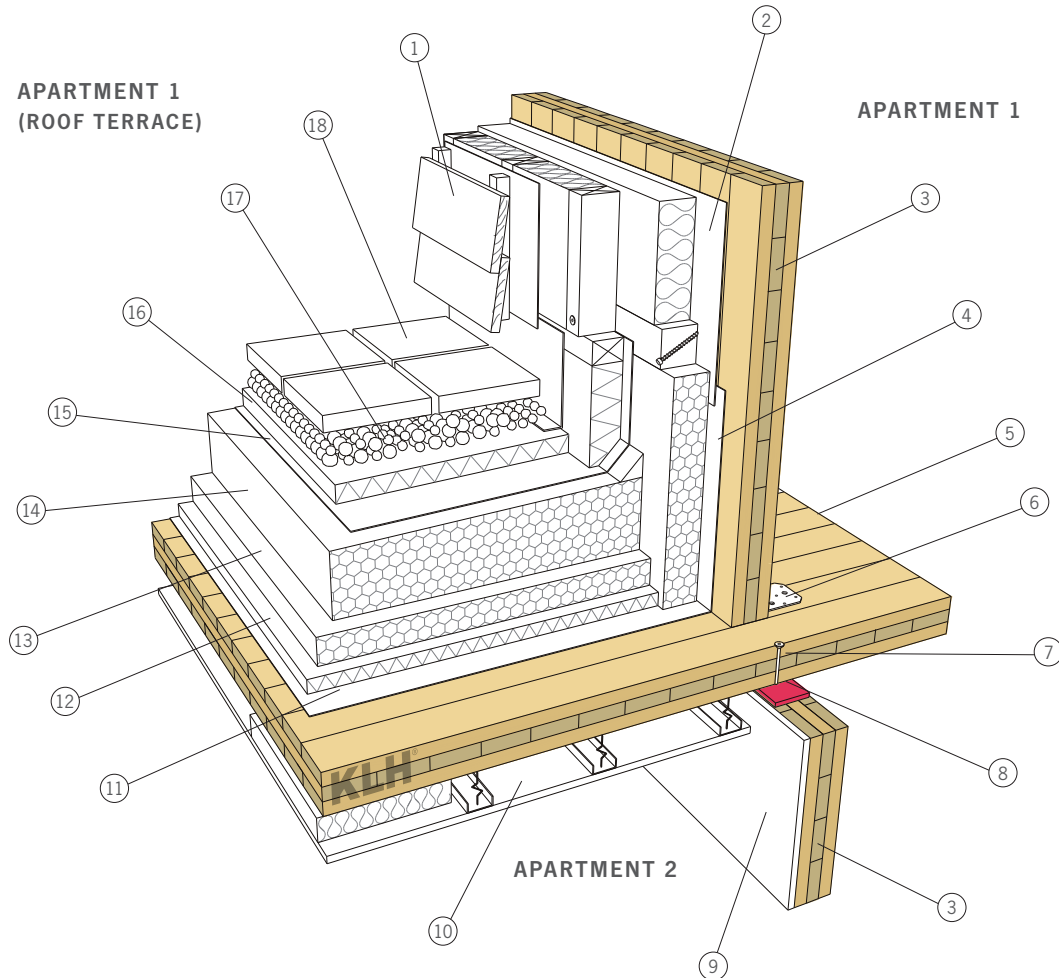
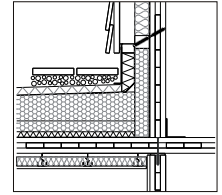
Ceiling structure

5 to 7 cm screed
 Screed film
 3 cm TSDP
 6 cm filling, unbound
 Trickle protection (if necessary)
 KLH ceiling panel
 Suspended ceiling

DETAIL

09 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-4

9.1 CONNECTION EXTERIOR WALL - CEILING WITH ROOF TERRACE INCLUDED



- ① Back-ventilated façade
- ② Convection barrier
- ③ KLH wall panel
- ④ Put up vapour barrier in wall area
- ⑤ KLH roof panel
- ⑥ BMF angle bracket for shear transmission
- ⑦ Screw connection according to statics
- ⑧ Elastic bearing
- ⑨ Plasterboard facing
- ⑩ Suspended ceiling (approx. 7 cm air space with cavity damping)
- ⑪ Vapour barrier (and makeshift sealing during building stage)
- ⑫ Footstep sound insulation board
- ⑬ Heat insulation
- ⑭ Slope wedge insulation
- ⑮ Moisture sealing (water-bearing layer)
- ⑯ Insulation boards to protect the sealing level
- ⑰ Gravel filling
- ⑱ Flagging

Exterior wall: AW 03

$R'_w = 51(-2;-7) \text{ dB}$

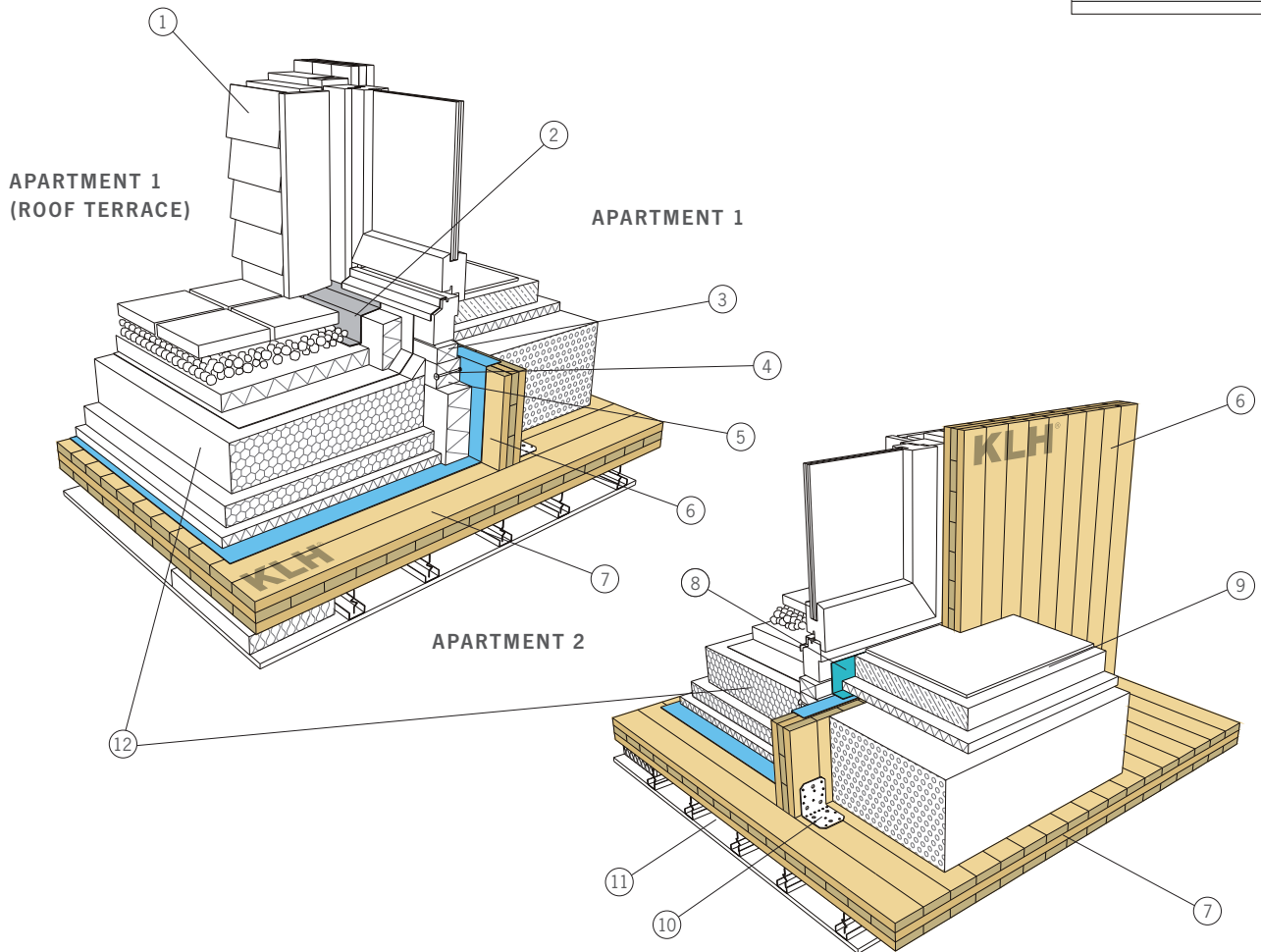
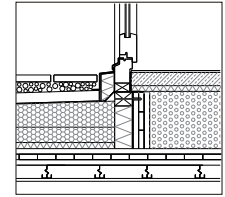
Wall structure

Façade – wood
(board, planks – sealed)
Back-ventilation layer
(Battens screwed tight with KLH)
2 x 80 mm rock wool across
entire surface
(Heralan FP)
KLH 3s 94 mm
15 mm GKF

DETAIL

10 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-5

10.1 FLOOR STRUCTURE, ROOF TERRACE WITH CONNECTION, TERRACE DOOR



- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ① Back-ventilated wood façade | ⑨ Inside floor structure |
| ② Metal cover plate | ⑩ BMF angle bracket |
| ③ False floor edge | ⑪ Suspended ceiling |
| ④ Subframe | ⑫ Outside flat roof structure |
| ⑤ Screw connection according to statics (own weight of door and window elements) | |
| ⑥ KLH wall panel | |
| ⑦ KLH ceiling panel | |
| ⑧ Close sealing level | |

Floor structure: inside

Flooring
Screed on screed film
TSDP
Perlite filling to level height differences and allow barrier-free access to the roof terrace

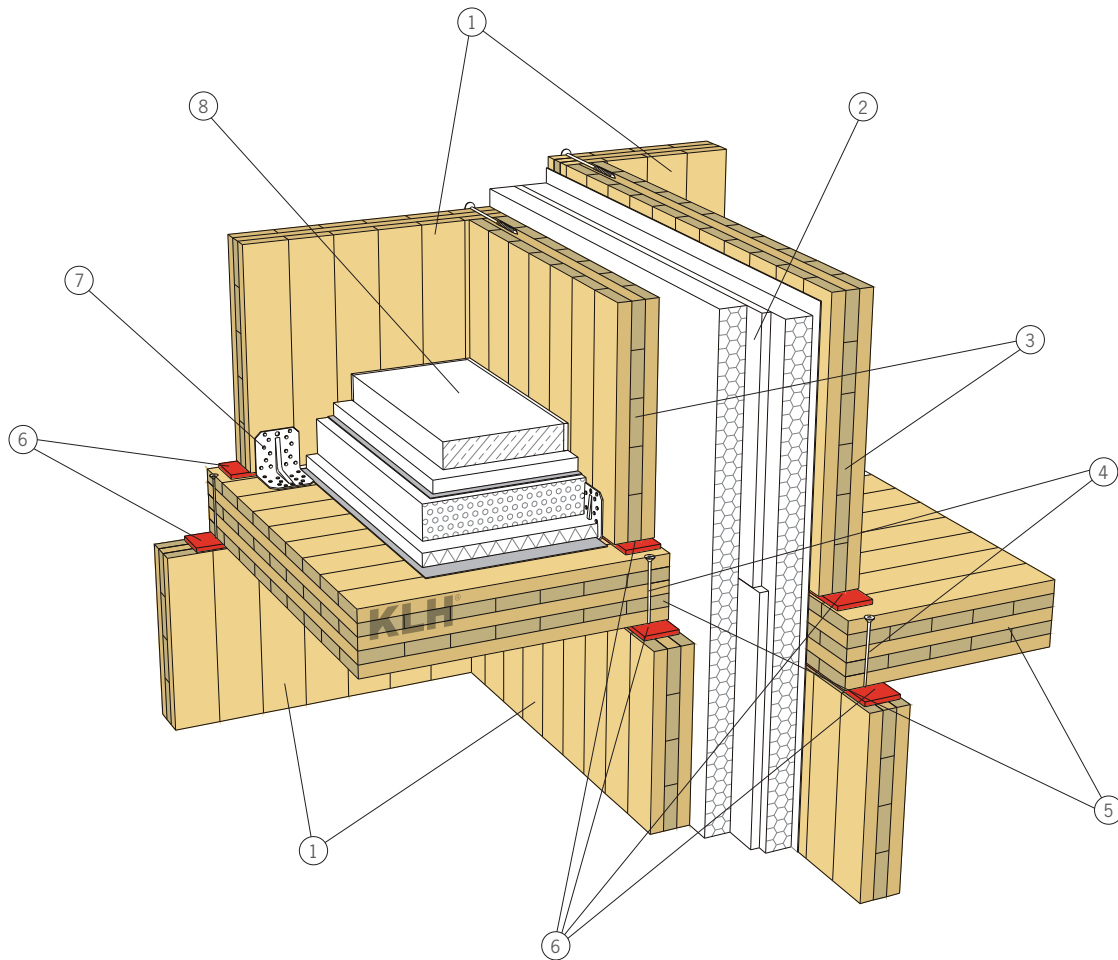
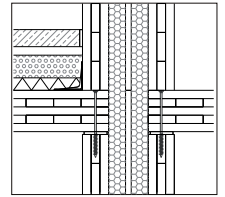
Flat roof structure: outside

Flagging
Gravel filling
Insulation boards (Protection for sealing)
Sealing layer
Slope wedge insulation
Heat insulation
TSDP
Vapour barrier
KLH ceiling panel
Suspended ceiling

DETAIL

11 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-6

11.1 NODAL POINT APARTMENT PARTITION – CEILING PARTITION KLH VISIBLE



- ① KLH wall panel
- ② Apartment partition
- ③ 3s KLH wall panel
- ④ Screw connection according to statics
- ⑤ KLH ceiling panel
- ⑥ Elastic bearing
- ⑦ BMF angle bracket
- ⑧ Floor structure

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 05

$D_{nT,w} > ??$ dB
 $R'_w > ??$ dB
 $L'_{nT,w} < 42$ (1) dB

Ceiling structure

Screed
 TSDP
 Filling
 Soft fibre panel
 Trickle protection (if necessary)
 KLH ceiling panel – without
 suspended ceiling

Apartment partition: WTW 2s 06

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-5;-14) dB
 $R_w > 64$ (-3;-10) dB

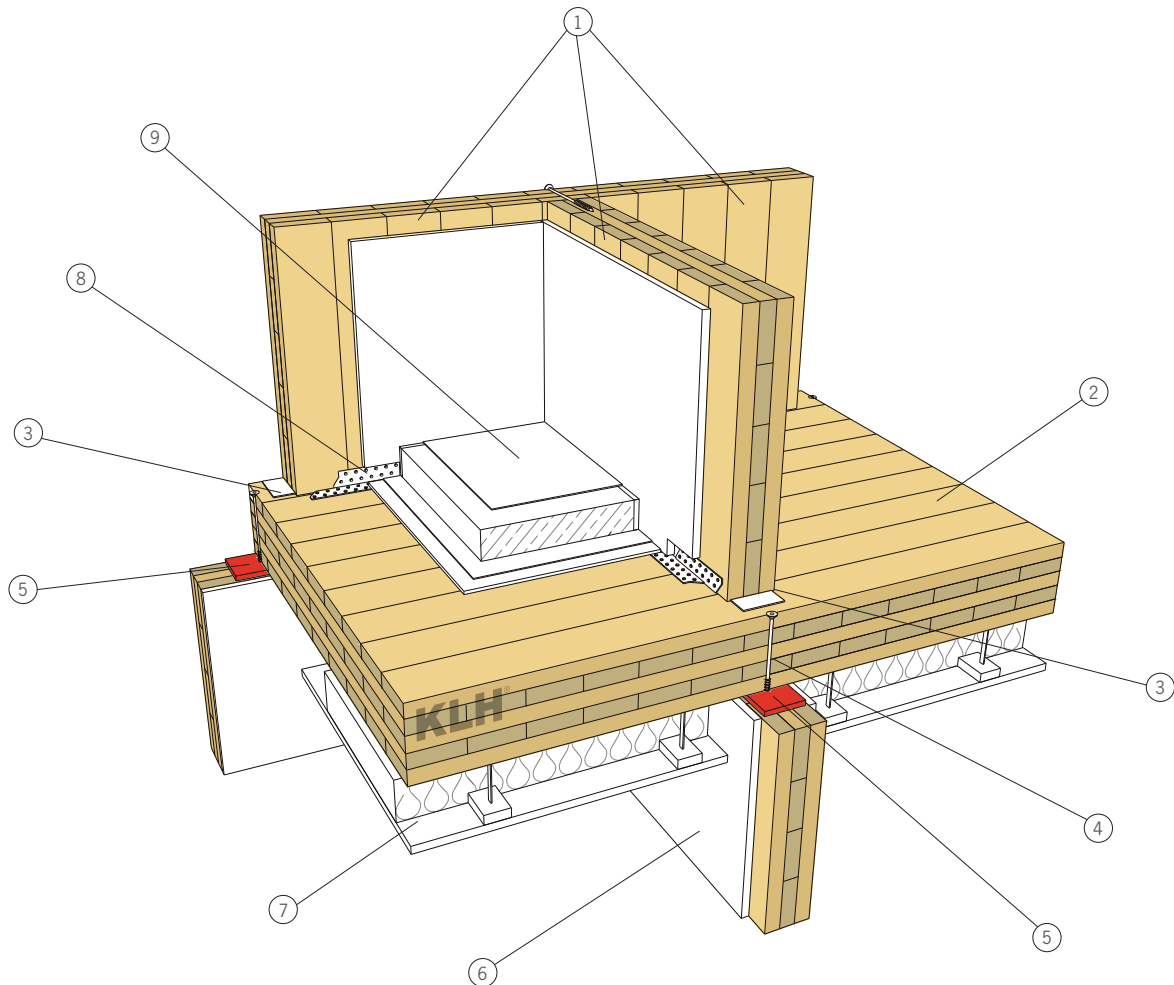
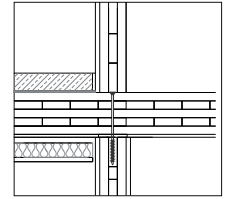
Wall structure

15 mm GKF
 KLH wall panel
 60 mm Heralan TW
 12.5 mm GK plasterboard
 60 mm Heralan TW
 Wind sealing
 KLH wall panel
 15 mm GKF

DETAIL

12 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-7

12.1 NODAL POINT CEILING – LOAD-BEARING INTERIOR WALL / VARIANT WITH REDUCED NOISE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS ON THE CEILING



- ① KLH wall panel
- ② KLH ceiling panel
- ③ Joint tape
- ④ Screw connection according to statics
- ⑤ Elastic bearing
- ⑥ Gypsum plasterboard facing
- ⑦ Suspended ceiling
(2 cm air, 8 cm mineral wool,
1.5 cm plasterboard)
- ⑧ Rafter-purling anchor for shear transmission
- ⑨ Floor structure

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 06

$R'_w > 60$ (-1,-6) dB
 $L'_{nT,w} < 50$ (-1) dB
 (with PVC flooring 48 (0) dB)

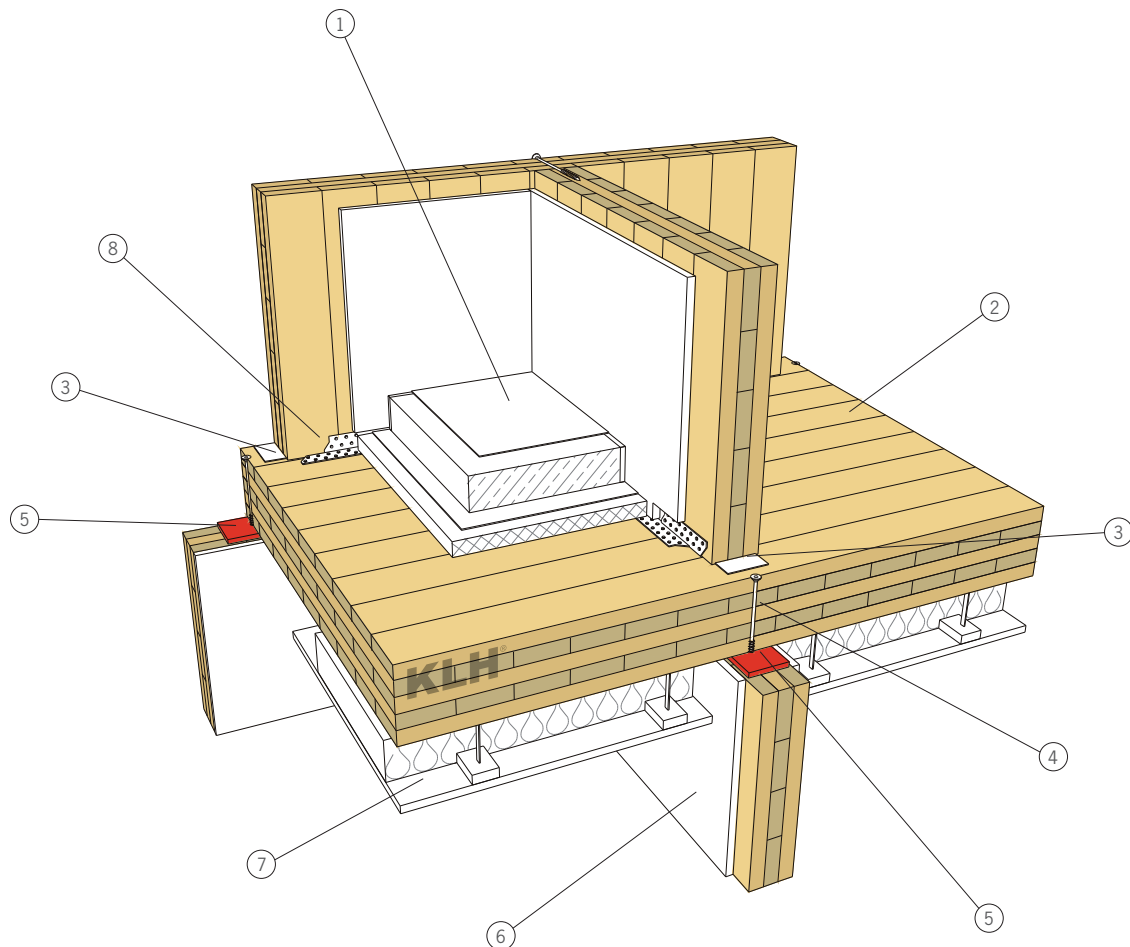
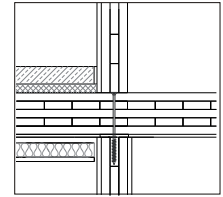
Ceiling structure

PVC flooring
 6 cm screed
 Film
 0.6 cm soft fibre panel
 KLH ceiling panel
 Suspended ceiling

DETAIL

13 DETAIL KLH – BS 01-8

13.1 NODAL POINT CEILING – LOAD-BEARING INTERIOR WALL / VARIANT WITH REDUCED NOISE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS ON THE CEILING



- ① Floor structure
- ② KLH ceiling panel
- ③ Joint tape
- ④ Screw connection according to statics
- ⑤ Elastic bearing
- ⑥ Gypsum plasterboard facing
- ⑦ Suspended ceiling
(2 cm air, 8 cm mineral wool,
1.5 cm plasterboard)
- ⑧ Rafter-purling anchor for shear transmission

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 07

$R'_w > 59$ (-1,-6) dB
 $L'_{nT,w} < 46$ (2) dB
 (with PVC flooring (1) dB)

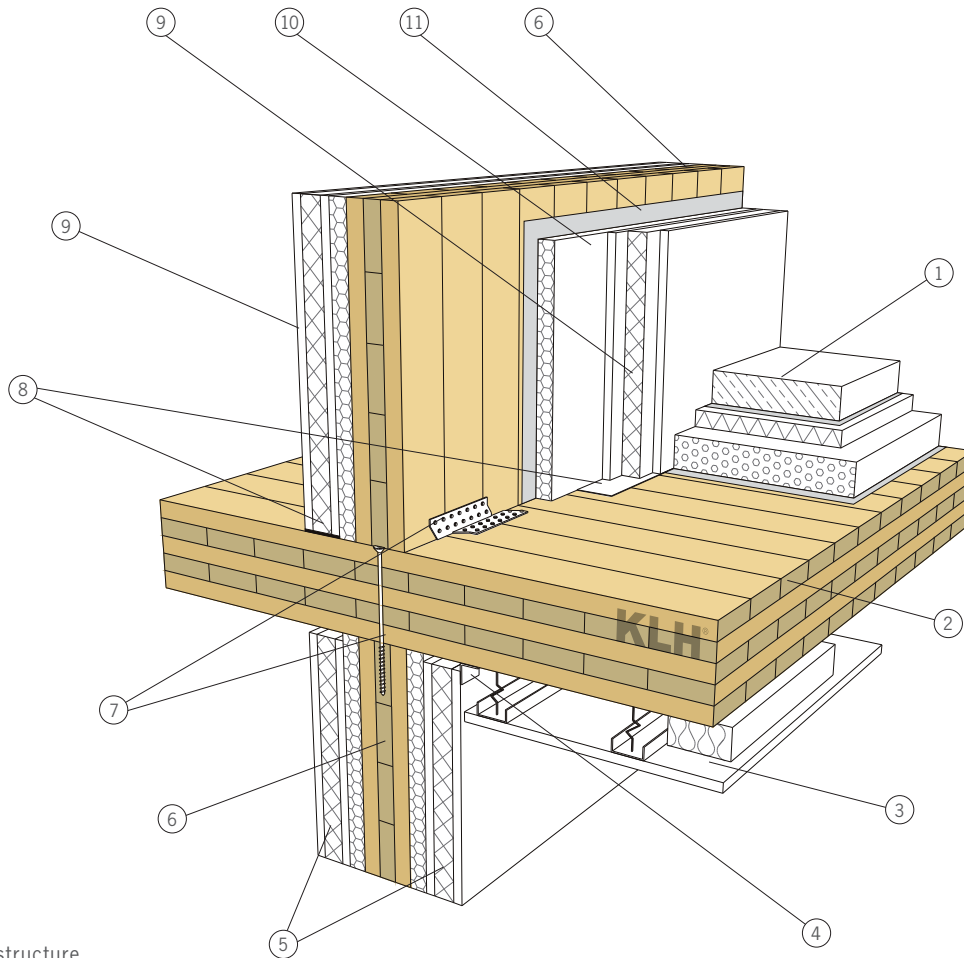
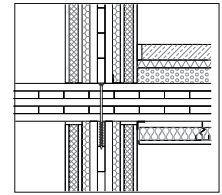
Ceiling structure

PVC flooring
 6 cm screed
 Film
 Rock wool TPS 30
 KLH ceiling panel
 Suspended ceiling

DETAIL

14 DETAIL KLH – BS 02-1

14.1 NODAL POINT PARTITION CEILING – APARTMENT PARTITION



- ① Floor structure
- ② 5s KLH ceiling panel
- ③ Suspended ceiling
- ④ Metal angle bracket for fastening of facing formwork on individual points
- ⑤ Stand-alone facing formwork in front of the KLH panel
- ⑥ KLH wall panel according to static requirements
- ⑦ Connection according to statics
- ⑧ Elastic base tape
- ⑨ Facing formwork, self-supporting:
12.5 GK plasterboard panel
25 mm Heraklith BM
15 mm GKF panel, all 3 layers glued to one package, stand-alone in front of KLH wall
- ⑩ TPS 25/22
- ⑪ Flow-tight layer

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 01

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R'_w > 60$ dB
 $L'_{nT,w} < 46$ (2) dB

Ceiling structure

5 to 7 cm screed
 Screed film
 3 cm TSDP
 6 cm filling, unbound trickle protection (if necessary)
 KLH ceiling panel
 Suspended ceiling

Apartment partition: WTW 1s xxt

$D_{nT,w} > 59$ (-1;-7) dB
 $R'_w > 60$ (-2;-8) dB
 $R_w > 63$ (-3;-9) dB
 REI 90 on both sides

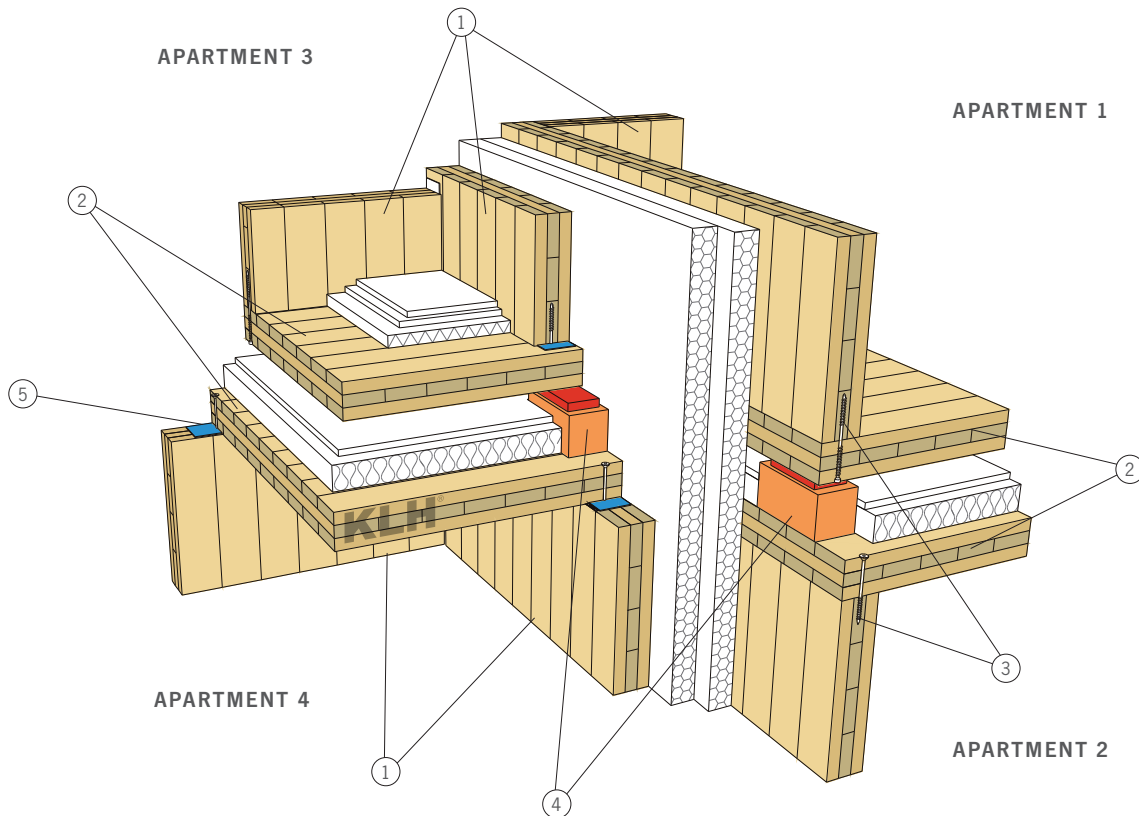
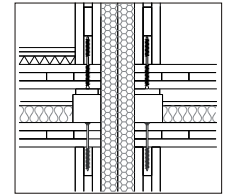
Wall structure

Facing formwork, self-supporting
 TPS 25/22
 KLH wall panel
 Flow-tight layer
 TPS 25/22
 Facing formwork, self-supporting

DETAIL

15 DETAIL KLH – BS 03-1

15.1 NODAL POINT PARTITION CEILING (DOUBLE-LEAF) – APARTMENT PARTITION



- ① KLH wall panel
- ② KLH ceiling panel
- ③ Screw connection according to statics
- ④ Bearing of upper room module on individual 20 mm elastomer bearing points (area according to static requirements)
- ⑤ Joint tape

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 03

$D_{nT,w} = 57$ (-1;-5) dB
 $R'_w = 58$ (-1;-5) dB
 $L'_{nT,w} = 43$ (7) dB

Ceiling structure

Dry screed
 (12.5 + 15 mm Feracell)
 35 mm footstep sound insulation board
 KLH floor panel
 Air space
 12.5 mm GK panel
 Insulation boards
 (12 cm total distance between KLH panels)
 KLH ceiling panel

Apartment partition: WTW 2s 05

$D_{nT,w} > 64$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R'_w > 65$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R_w > 60$ (-4;-12) dB

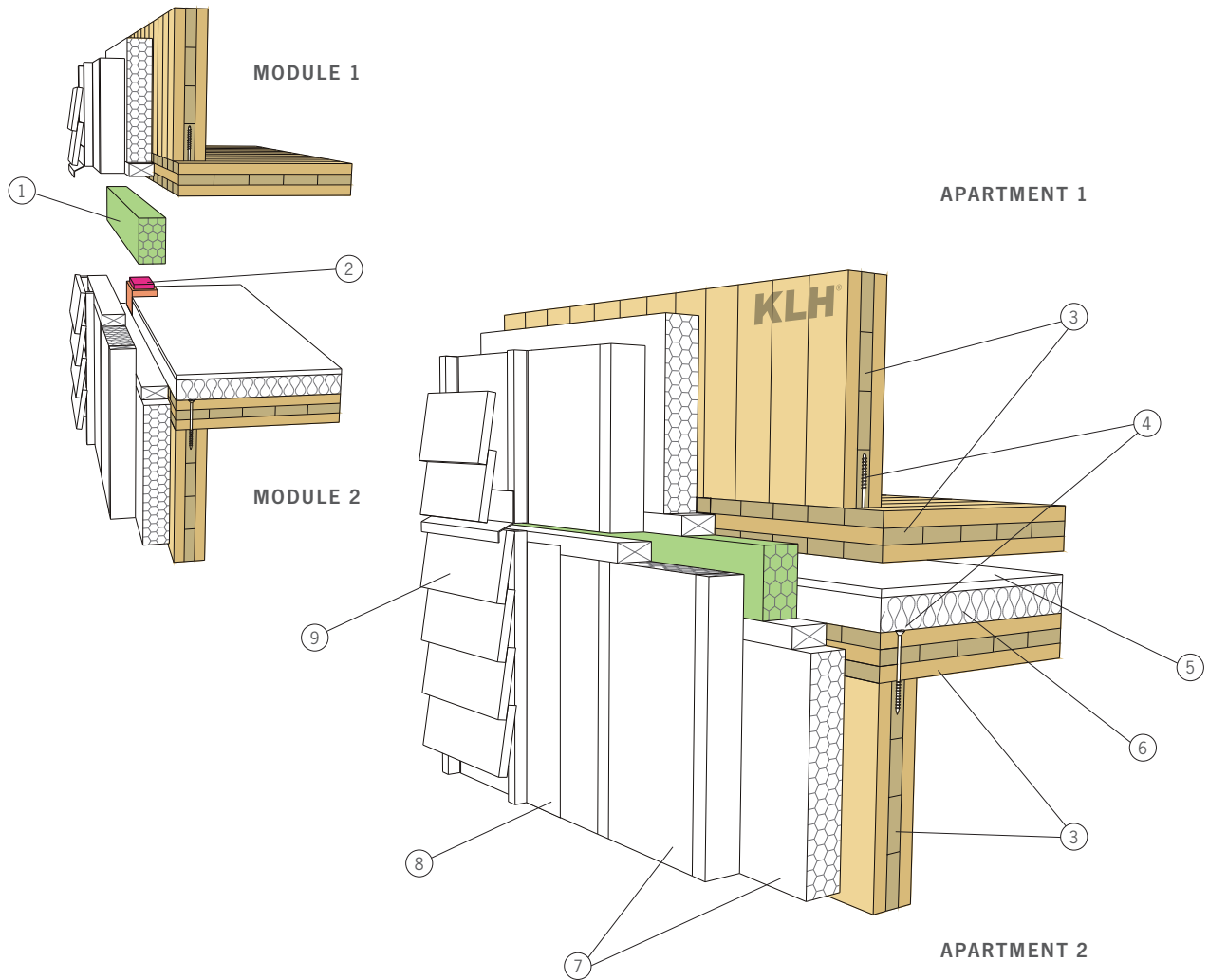
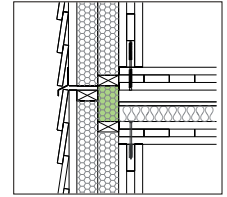
Wall structure

15 mm GKF
 KLH wall panel
 2 x 60 mm Heralan FP
 KLH wall panel
 15 mm GKF

DETAIL

16 DETAIL KLH – BS 03-2

16.1 CONNECTION OF PARTITION CEILING (2-LEAF) – EXTERIOR WALL



- ① Install insulation tape on site (if room modules are prefabricated)
- ② Point bearing for upper room module
- ③ KLH panels
- ④ Screw connection according to static requirements

- ⑤ Gypsum plasterboard
- ⑥ Heat insulation
- ⑦ 2-layer heat insulation
- ⑧ Wind proofing
- ⑨ Back-ventilated façade

Exterior wall: AW 03

$R'_w = 51(-2;-7)$ dB

Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 03

$D_{nT,w} = 57 (-1;-5)$ dB

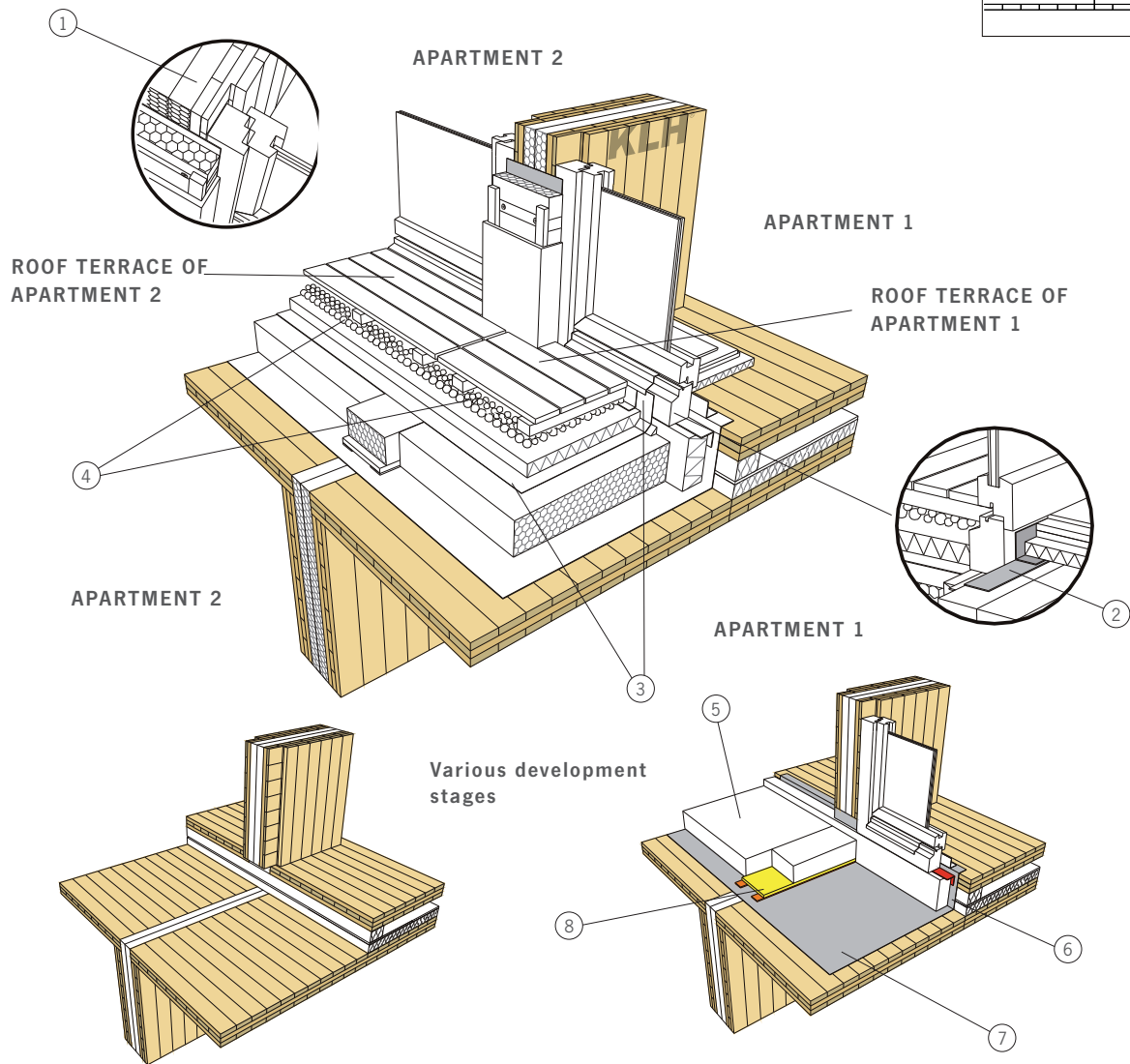
$R'_w = 58 (-1;-5)$ dB

$L'_{nT,w} = 43 (7)$ dB

DETAIL

17 DETAIL KLH – BS 03-3

17.1 EXAMPLE OF ROOF TERRACE DESIGN



- ① Make sure of sufficient sound insulation to adjacent module in case of window installations – only weaken KLH panel slightly
- ② Close the sealing level (vapour barrier from roof structure with window level)
- ③ Connect moisture sealing to window element
- ④ E.g. wooden grid in gravel bed, below insulation boards as protection for sealing levels

- ⑤ Insulation level (slope wedge insulation)
- ⑥ Raise vapour barrier
- ⑦ Vapour barrier
- ⑧ Mind joint closures – do not produce sound bridges

Apartment partition: WTW 2s 05

$D_{nT,w} > 64$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R'_w > 65$ (-3;-9) dB
 $R_w > 60$ (-4;-12) dB

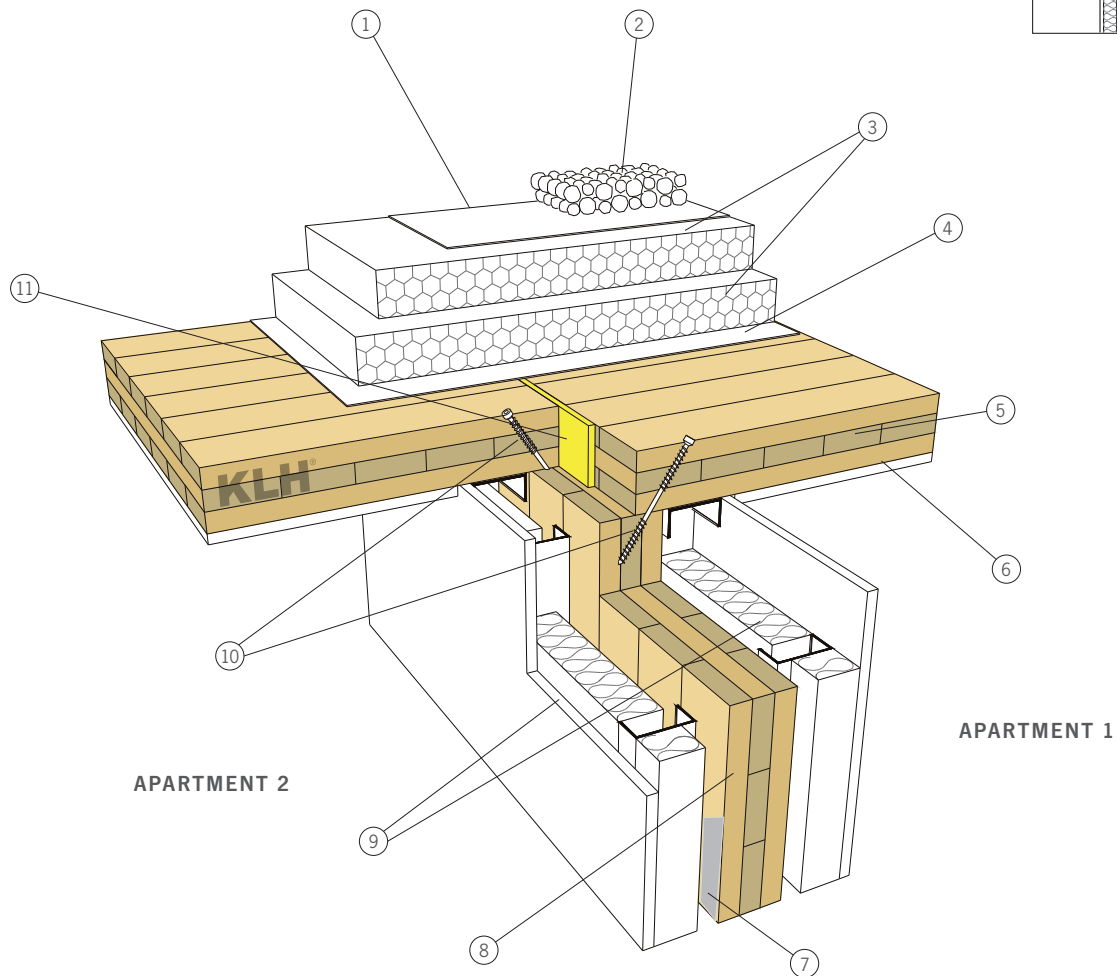
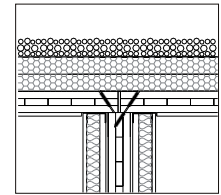
Apartment partition ceiling: WTD 03

$D_{nT,w} = 57$ (-1;-5) dB
 $R'_w = 58$ (-1;-5) dB
 $L'_{nT,w} = 43$ (7) dB

DETAIL

18 DETAIL KLH – BS 04-1

18.1 CONNECTION OF WALL – ROOF



- ① Moisture sealing
- ② Gravel filling
- ③ Heat insulation (rock wool)
- ④ Vapour barrier
- ⑤ KLH roof panel
- ⑥ Plasterboard soffit directly or better with suspension
- ⑦ Place flow-tight layer, if necessary
- ⑧ KLH wall panel
- ⑨ Self-supporting metal stud partition with 15 mm distance to KLH wall
- ⑩ Screw connection: secure positioning and shear transmission roof to wall
- ⑪ Fill joint between panels with noise protection foam

Apartment partition: WTW 1s vs

$R_w > 58$ (-3;-11) dB

Wall structure

15 mm GKF
 60 mm Heralan TW on metal post or lath separate
 Air space
 KLH 3s 94 mm
 Air space
 60 mm Heralan TW on metal post or lath separate
 15 mm GKF

Non-ventilated roof: FD film 01

$R_w = 49$ dB (-2;-8), measurement without gravel

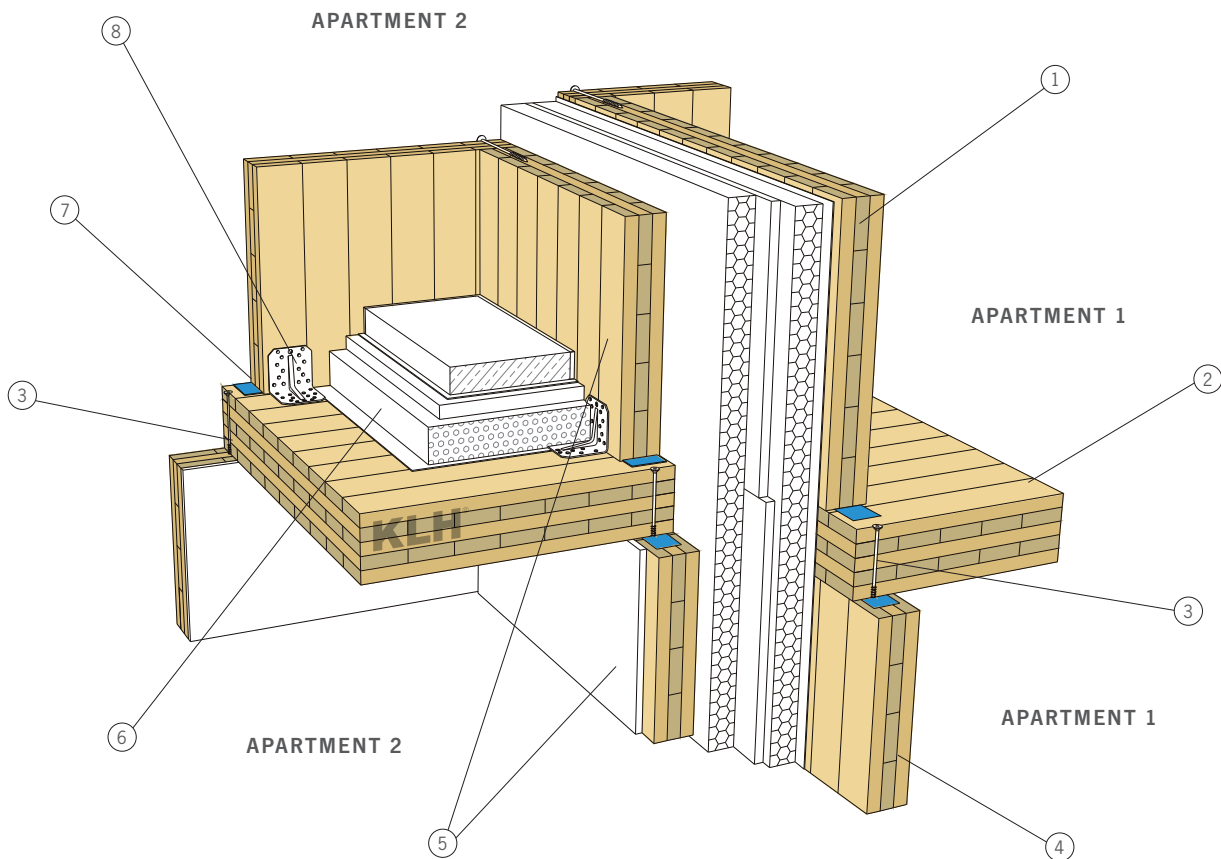
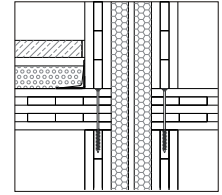
Roof structure

Roof membrane – PVC
 800 mm Heraklith DDP (fastened mechanically to KLH)
 Vapour barrier (e.g. Vedagard)
 KLH solid wood panel (according to static requirements)
 Laminated timber rib glued tight to KLH solid wood panel

DETAIL

19 DETAIL KLH – BS 05-1

19.1 CONNECTION OF CEILING TO APARTMENT PARTITION



- ① Apartment partition
- ② KLH panel – partition ceiling inside apartment
- ③ Screw connection according to static requirements
- ④ Load-bearing wall – KLH wall panel
- ⑤ Walls with or without GK planking
- ⑥ Floor structure at will, since inside the apartment there are normally no special noise protection requirements
- ⑦ Insert sealing tapes, if necessary
- ⑧ BMF binder according to static requirements

Apartment partition: WTW 2s 06

$D_{nT,w} > 55$ (-5;-14) dB
 $R_w > 64$ (-3;-10) dB

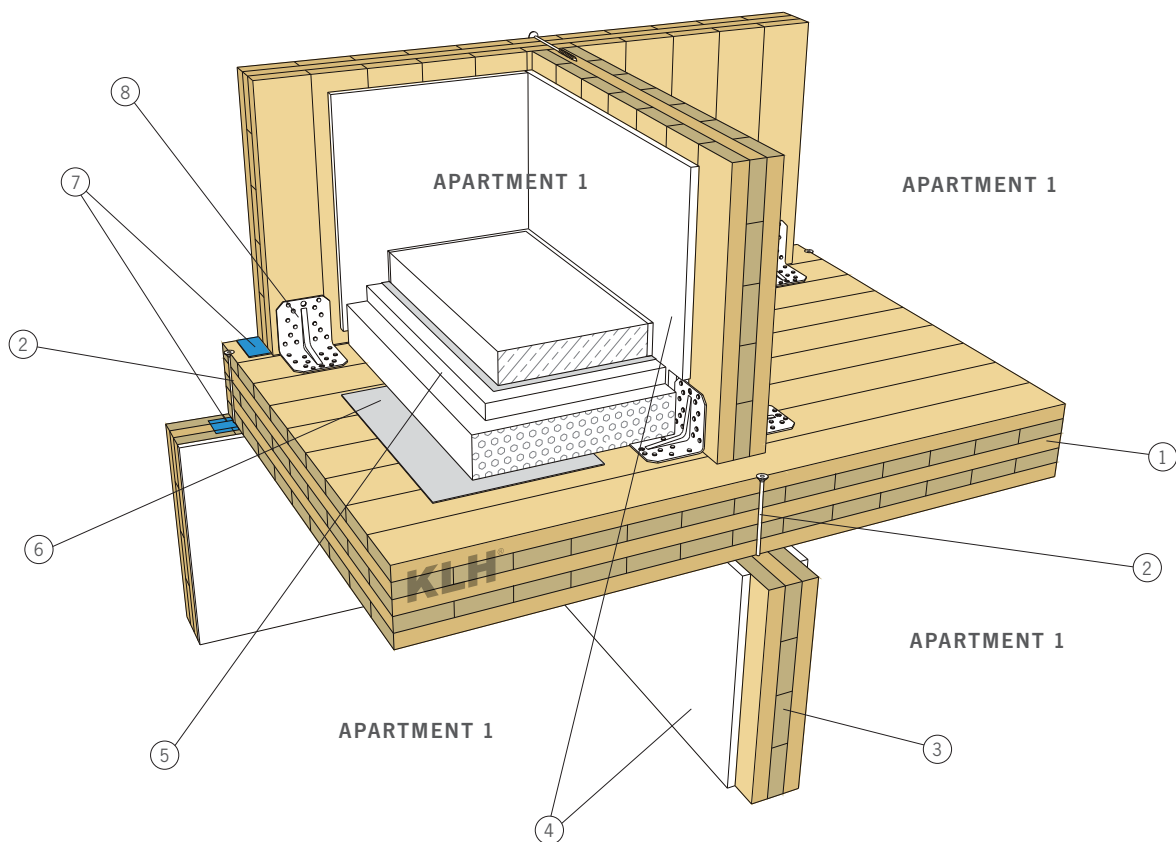
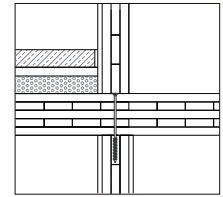
Partition structure

15 mm GKF
 KLH wall panel
 60 mm Heralan TW
 12.5 mm GK plasterboard
 60 mm Heralan TW
 Flow-tight layer
 KLH wall panel
 15 mm GKF

DETAIL

20 DETAIL KLH – BS 05-2

20.1 CONNECTION OF CEILING – INTERIOR WALL – EXTERIOR WALL

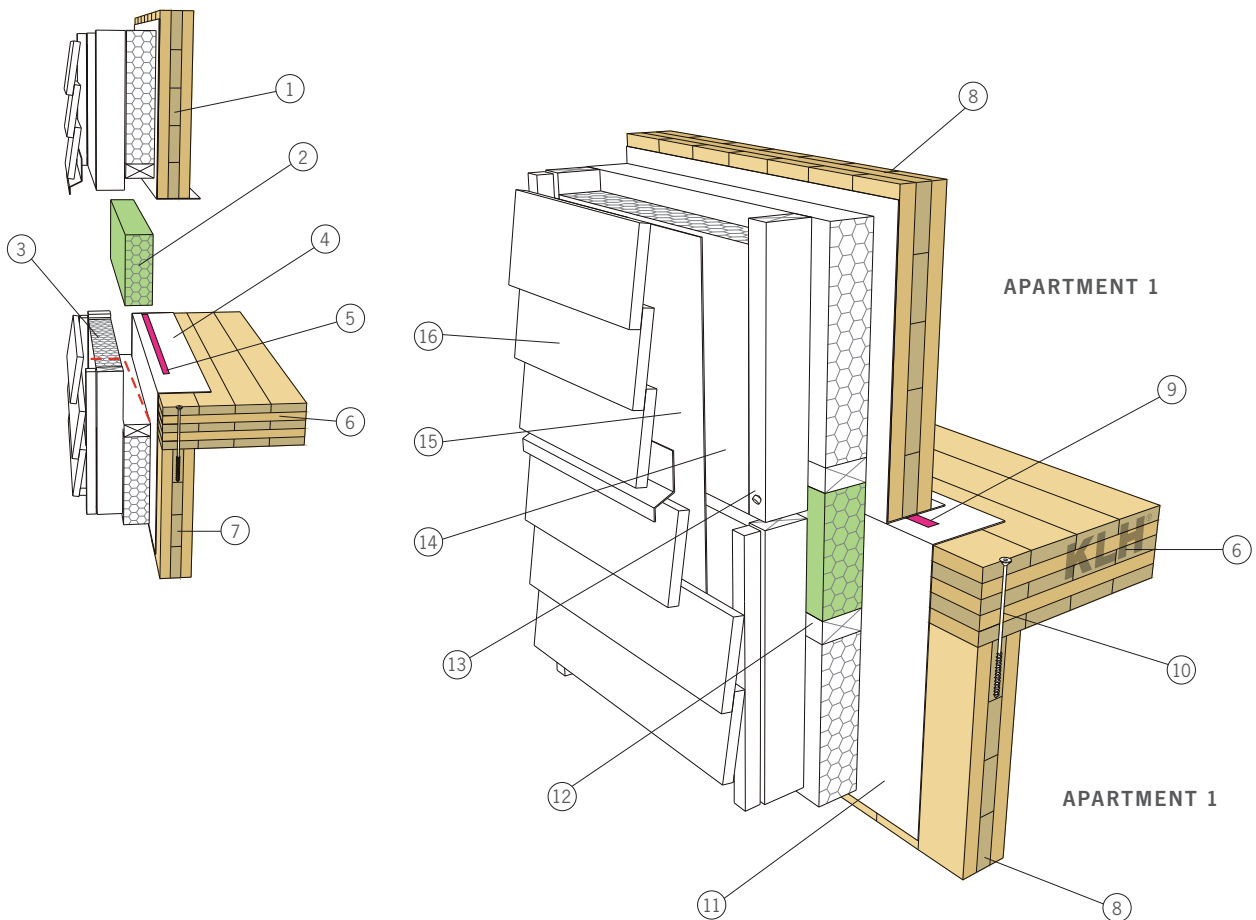
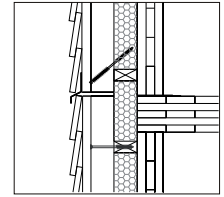


- | | |
|--|---|
| ① KLH panel – partition ceiling inside apartment | ⑥ Trickle protection, if necessary |
| ② Screw connection according to static requirements | ⑦ Insert sealing tapes, if necessary |
| ③ Load-bearing wall inside apartment – KLH wall panel | ⑧ BMF binder according to static requirements |
| ④ Walls with or without GK planking | |
| ⑤ Floor structure as desired, since inside the apartment there are normally no special noise protection requirements | |

DETAIL

21 DETAIL KLH – BS 05-3

21.1 CONNECTION OF CEILING – EXTERIOR WALL



- ① Prefabricated wall on upper floor
- ② Complete insulation tapes on site
- ③ Convection barrier during transport
- ④ Fold in convection barrier
- ⑤ Apply sealing tape with glue
- ⑥ KLH ceiling
- ⑦ Prefabricated wall on ground floor
- ⑧ KLH wall
- ⑨ Connect sealing level
- ⑩ Screw connection according to static requirements

- ⑪ Convection barrier
- ⑫ Horizontal wood only at wall base and wall flanning, vertical wood free-standing between these two wooden elements
- ⑬ Screw connection of wooden elements according to static requirements
- ⑭ 2-layer insulation level, wooden structure in between
- ⑮ Wind proofing
- ⑯ Back-ventilated façade

Exterior wall: AW 03

$$R'_w = 51(-2;-7) \text{ dB}$$

Wall structure

Façade – wood
(board, planks – sealed)
Back-ventilation level
(Battens screwed tight with KLH)
2 x 80 mm rock wool across
entire surface
(Heralan FP)
KLH 3s 94 mm
15 mm GKF

NOTES





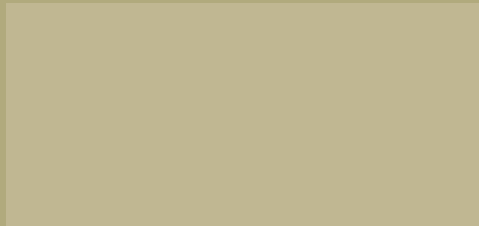


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