

HOLLOW CORE LOAD TABLE

Maximum Live Load (psf)

SPAN (ft.)	8" Composite	8" Non-Composite	12" Composite	12" Non-Composite
18	240	190	315	255
20	220	170	285	225
22	200	155	255	205
24	180	140	235	190
26	165	130	215	175
28	155	120	200	160
30	145	110	190	150
32	130	105	175	140
34	100	95	165	130
36	75	75	155	125
38	50	65	150	120
40	35	50	140	110
42	20	45	120	105
44		35	105	100
46		25	80	95
48			65	80
50			50	65

General Notes:

Self weight of member is included in load table
 Composite section includes 2½" topping = 32 psf
 Strand patterns may vary
 F'c = 8000 psi (at 28 days)
 F'ci = 4000 psi (at release)
 Topping f'c = 3000 psi (at 28 days)

■ Rapid Construction

Reduced construction time results in significant savings. An average of six to eight Hollow Core planks can be set per hour.

■ Economical Construction

Hollow Core is competitive with conventional materials and methods. It alleviates the need to combine multiple types of products to build a floor or roof system.

■ Maintenance Free

Hollow Core is resistant to corrosion and deterioration. It does not need to be painted, coated or covered to protect it from interior or exterior elements.

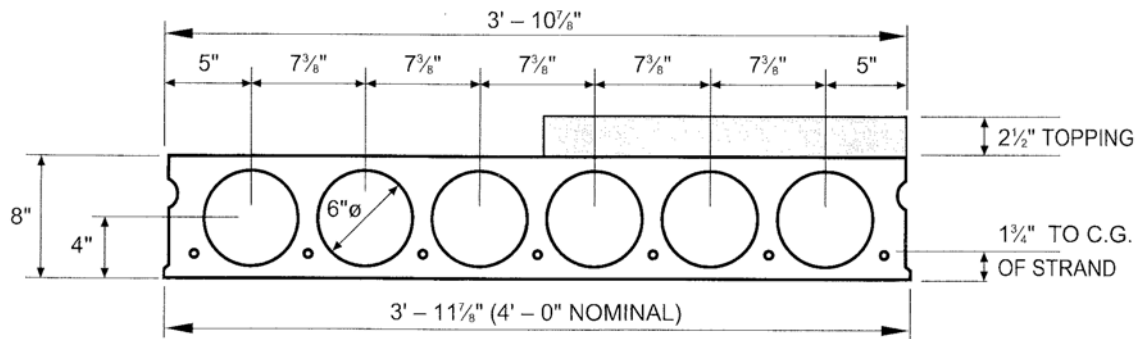
■ Excellent Fire Resistance

Untopped 8" Hollow Core plank has a fire endurance of 1½ hours. The addition of toppings, undercoatings, fire resistive ceilings, roof insulation, or core fill will increase the heat transmission fire endurance.

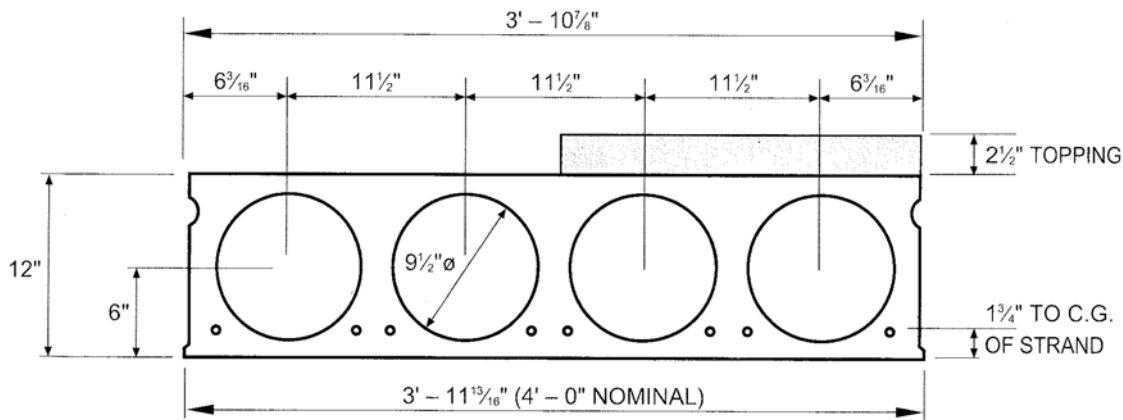
■ Low Sound Transmission

The density and configuration of Hollow Core combine to control both impact (foot steps) and airborne (voice) transmissions. Reduced sound transmission is further obtained by using proper wall, floor and ceiling finishes.

HOLLOW CORE SECTIONS



8" Section



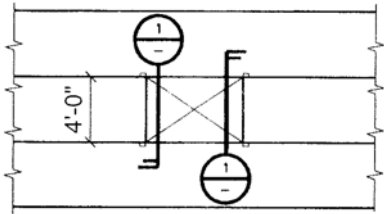
12" Section

NON-COMPOSITE SECTION PROPERTIES

COMPOSITE SECTION PROPERTIES W/2 1/2" TOPPING

SECTION	NON-COMPOSITE SECTION PROPERTIES		COMPOSITE SECTION PROPERTIES W/2 1/2" TOPPING	
	8" H.C.	12" H.C.	8" COMPOSITE	12" COMPOSITE
Ag (in ²)	214	289	287	363
I (in ⁴)	1676	5272	3222	8390
Yb (in)	4	6	5.3	7.5
WT (psf) @ 150 pcf	56	76	88	108

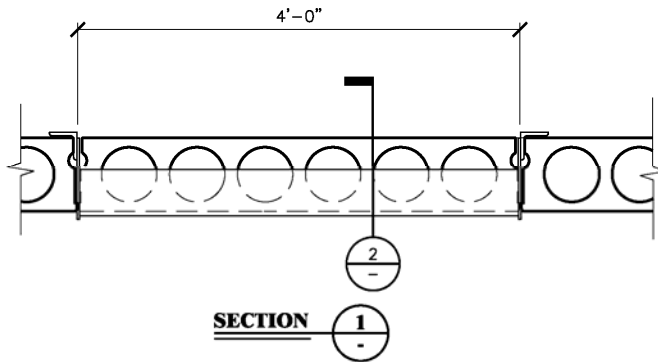
HOLLOW CORE DETAILS



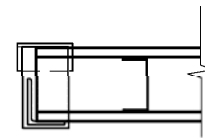
PLAN

■ Hanger Guide:

1. Hangers may be required for large blockouts placed within the hollow core span.
2. Hangers are used when blockouts eliminate a full section width (4'-0") of the hollow core.
3. Hangers can be placed near the end of a span, or two hangers can be placed within the span.
4. Consult with Oldcastle Precast engineers for more details and load capacities.



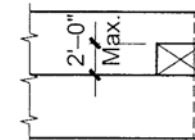
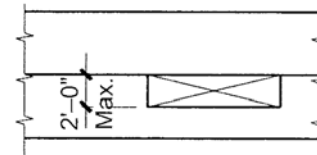
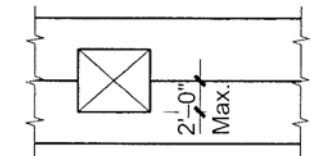
SECTION 1



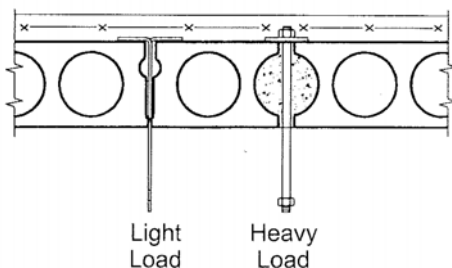
SECTION 2

■ Penetration Guide:

1. Blockouts larger than the voided cells are cut at the plant to accommodate penetrations
2. Blockouts within the use of a hanger should be a maximum width of 2'-0" (cut out of a 4'-0" wide section).
3. Two planks with 2'-0" blockouts on each edge can be placed side by side allowing for an overall opening of 4'-0".
4. The length of the blockout is variable. For along blockouts it is best to keep them near the ends of the span.
5. Blockouts less than 6" are cut in the field. Field cut blockouts should be through the voided cells only. The stem and strand area should not be disturbed. Any field cut blockouts should be verified with Oldcastle Precast engineers before cutting.



PLAN



■ Suspending Guide:

1. Straps or threaded rods can be used to support suspended loads.
2. Straps fit into the hollow core joints as often as required for the added load.
3. Threaded rods are drilled through the voided cells with a flat plate on top of the hollow core.