

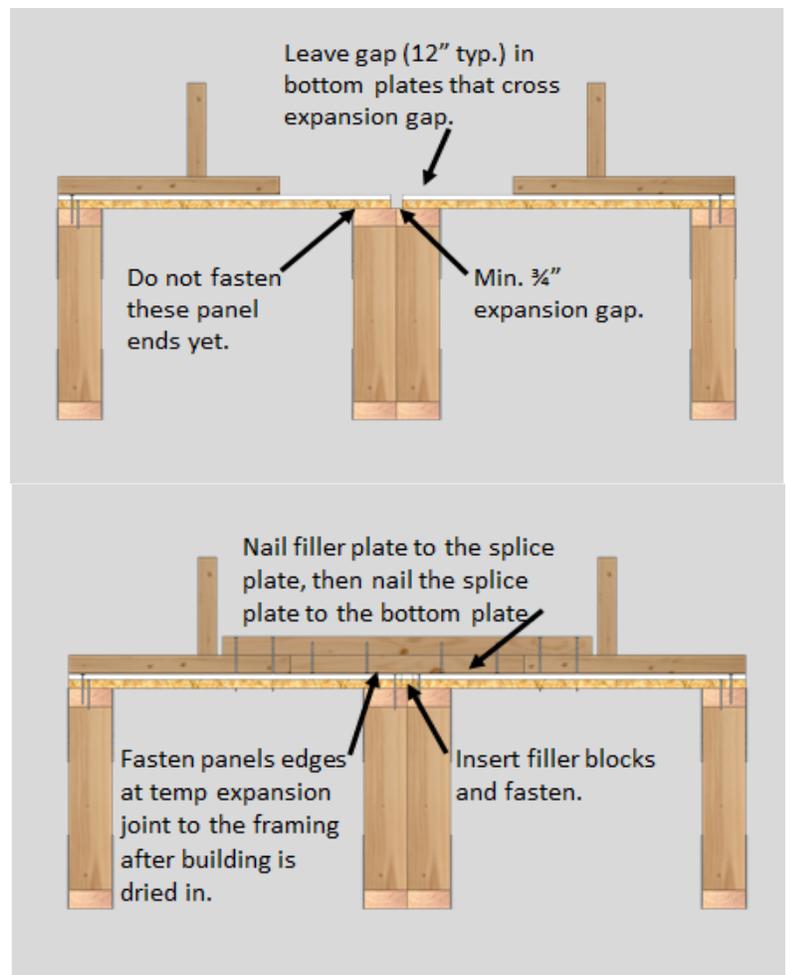
Temporary Expansion Joints with EXACOR® Panels

To minimize the risk of potential end wall displacement caused by the subflooring and framing members expanding as a result of weather exposure during construction, temporary expansion joints should be installed when a continuous, uninterrupted length of subfloor is 80-feet or longer. This helps prevent the possible accumulative linear growth of the floor system, which can lead to walls becoming out-of-plane. Temporary expansion joints are not designed to replace or supplement permanent expansion joints, which are designed to allow the structure to account for dynamic movement throughout the service life of the structure. This technical tip provides guidance for detailing temporary expansion joints with EXACOR® underlayment. Design, detailing and location of temporary expansion joints are the responsibility of the engineer of record.

EXACOR® Underlayment

Provide a minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ " expansion joint every 80-feet of continuous uninterrupted subflooring. Refer to engineer-of-record for any design requirements to fasten floor framing members together at the expansion joint. Do not fasten the panel edges of EXACOR® underlayment or the OSB subflooring at expansion joints until the building has been dried-in¹, but nail and glue the remaining portion of the panels to framing members.

Once the building is dried-in, attach panels edges of EXACOR underlayment and the OSB subflooring to the framing at expansion joint. Fill the expansion joint gap with strips of subflooring and EXACOR underlayment. Attach the filler block to the splice plate then install into the gap between the sill plate as shown. The fasteners used to attach the bottom plate must be corrosion resistant or coated for corrosion resistance (hot-dipped galvanized or better).



¹Dried-in is defined as having the roof and wall coverings, windows, and doors fully installed.