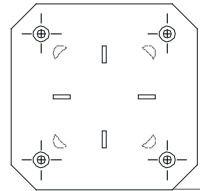


STRUCTURE DATA SHEET

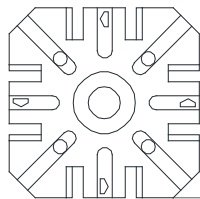


LOCKED STRUCTURE

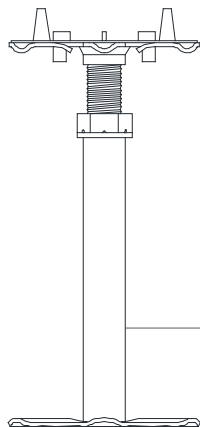
The main feature of the Locked structure is the direct connection between the head of the column and the lower surface of the panel, thus guaranteeing a stable coupling between the panels and minimizing the misalignment of the joints. The columns are disposed in a grid structure 600x600 mm and include:



3 HEAD ADHESIVE GASKET



2 HEAD



1 BASE

1 BASE

Element in support of the slab formed by plate in plate $\varnothing 90$ mm and thickness 1.8 mm, specially sheared in order to obtain the necessary rigidity and allow an excellent grip of the possible bonding. Through wire welding, a variable-height, cold-rolled pipe is applied, with the insertion of a nylon bushing. The welding is performed so as to make the two elements perfectly joined. A nut with unscrewing notches allows the adjustment of the column.

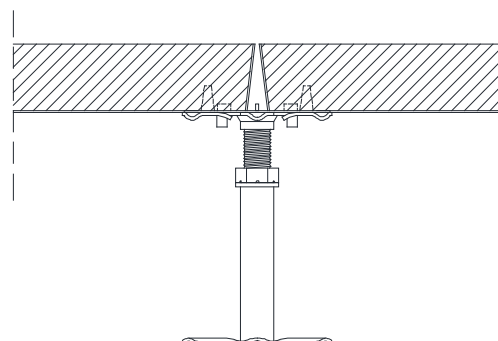


LOCKED GRID STRUCTURE

2 HEAD

Support element formed by plate plate mm 90x90, th. 2.5 mm, appropriately forged by means of a stamping die in order to obtain, in addition to the necessary ribs and supports, a deep drawing that allows the creation of a complete product in a single piece, suitable for adjustment. The head is equipped with 4 equidistant pins designed to receive the lower surface of the previously perforated panel. A threaded M16 pin of variable height is then coupled to the head. The structure thus constituted guarantees natural rigidity and a perfect coupling with the other element of the column. A gasket in antistatic or conductive polythene completes the head. For greater stability, the columns are fixed to the slab with suitable reactive expansion adhesive.

This type of structure does not require the use of connecting crosspieces, thus increasing the useful space in the plenum. The Locked system makes the raised floor stable and monolithic for the entire duration of its use and is able to absorb lateral movements even in the absence of contrast elements against continuous facades or expansion joints.



Nominal measurements that are subject to minimal variations caused by mechanical deformation during machining.