



Globally Proven  
Construction Solutions

# Deflection

## TDS-1011

Every tile or stone installation will only be as good as the surface over which it is installed. Tile and stone are very rigid materials and do not accommodate movement well. They may potentially break or delaminate from the substrate if it bends excessively under load. No movement should be visible. Every installation needs to have a firm, stable surface over which to be applied. With that in mind, one of the most important things to consider is deflection. Surfaces must be structurally sound, stable and rigid enough to support ceramic/stone tile, thin brick and similar finishes.

Substrate deflection under all live, dead and impact loads, including concentrated loads, must not exceed  $L/360$  for thin bed ceramic tile/brick installations;  $L/720$  for thin bed stone installation; and all framed exterior facades shall not exceed a maximum of  $L/600$  where  $L$ =span length (except where local building codes specify more stringent deflection requirements).

### The tile industry has adopted the following position on the issue of deflection:

The owner shall communicate in writing to the project design professional and general contractor the intended use of the tile installation. This will enable the project design professional and general contractor to make necessary allowances for expected live loads, concentrated loads, impact loads, and dead loads including weight of the tile and setting bed. The tile installer shall not be responsible for any floor framing or sub-floor installation not compliant with applicable building codes, unless the tile installer or tile contractor designs and installs the floor framing or sub-floor per the Australian Construction Code.

How can we determine what this deflection value actually is? To calculate the maximum allowable movement, divide the number of units in the length of the span by the maximum allowable deflection value (In this case 360).

#### For example:

$L$  = The length of the span

If the span is 288 millimetres, then;  $288\text{mm} \div 360 = 0.8$  mm of allowable deflection under total anticipated load.

For the installation of ceramic tile to an exterior veneer applications using LATICRETE® or LATAPOXY® installation materials deflection should not exceed  $L/600$ .

To calculate, divide the number of units in the length of the span by 600.

#### For example:

$L$  = The length of the span

If the span is 288 millimetres then;  $288\text{mm} \div 600 = 0.48\text{mm}$  of allowable deflection under total anticipated load.

For the installation of either stone or agglomerate using LATICRETE or LATAPOXY installation materials deflection should not exceed  $L/720$ .

To calculate, divide the number of units in the length of the span by 720.

#### For example:

$L$  = The length of the span

If the span is 288 millimetres then;  $288\text{mm} \div 720 = 0.4\text{mm}$  of allowable deflection under total anticipated load.