

Form No. TT-006A

Page 1 of 3

CERAMIC TILE OVER WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL FLOORS

Wood structural panels have been used successfully under ceramic tile for decades. Due to the brittle nature of the tile, however, it is important to make certain that the floor system is as stiff as practically possible.

TCA, in cooperation with APA, tested wood floor systems with joists spaced 24 inches o.c. Two of these assemblies utilized oriented strand board (OSB). These systems (Table 1) have been tested by TCA, in accordance with ASTM C 627 and received a service classification of Residential or Light Commercial.

The Tile Council of North America's (TCA) *2003-2004 Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation* lists 16 floor systems that utilize plywood (Table 2) or, in the case of assembly F155-03, OSB. Seven of these systems, F142-03, F143-03, F149-03, F147-03, F150-03, F152-03 and RH130-03 have two-layer all-plywood substrates. Many systems call for joists at 16 inches o.c., but one permits joists spaced at 19.2 inches o.c. and five permit joists spaced at 24 inches o.c. Two systems are designed for floorembedded electric heating systems.

All floor systems are for interior, dry-use only. Plywood and OSB panels must be dried to equilibrium prior to application of underlayment and prior to application of tiles. Avoid driving T&G joints tight. Offset panel underlayment edges at least two inches from subfloor edges. Offset underlayment ends from subfloor panel ends by one or more panel spans, plus 2 inches. All layers of panels should be installed with strength axis perpendicular to supports. Install APA Underlayment panels with corrosion-resistant fasteners. Avoid driving underlayment fasteners into joists. For all TCA-listed floor systems, consult TCA Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation and American National Standard Specifications for the Installation of Ceramic Tile, ANSI A108, 118 and 136 for specific installation details.

IXOLE							
TCA No.	Service Classification ^{1, 2}	Joist Spacing (in. o.c.)	Tile Adhesive	Underlayment Layer	Subfloor Layer	Other	
Unlisted	Light Commercial	24	Multi-purpose thin-set mortar	Tested and passed with no underlayment layer: Minimum ¼" plywood APA Underlayment layer recommended	1-1/8"APA Rated Sturd-I-Floor 48 oc T&G Exposure 1 Plywood	_	
Unlisted	Residential	24	Multi-purpose thin-set mortar	19/32"APA Rated Sturd-I- Floor 20 oc T&G Exposure 1 OSB	23/32"APA Rated Sturd-I-Floor 24 oc T&G Exposure 1 OSB	Trowel- applied waterproof membrane over underlayment	

TABLE 1. ASTM C 627-TESTED ASSEMBLIES—NOT LISTED BY TCA

TABLE 2. ASTM C 627-TESTED ASSEMBLIESLISTED IN TCA HANDBOOK FOR CERAMIC TILE INSTALLATION

TCA No.	Service Classification ^{1, 2}	Max. Joist Spacing (in. o.c.)	Tile Adhesive	Underlayment Layer	Subfloor Layer	Comment
F141	Light Commercial	16	Portland cement paste, dry-set mortar or latex-portland cement mortar	Mortar bed (1-1/4" minimum)	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	Cleavage membrane
F142	Residential	16	Organic	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	_
F143	Light Commercial or (with special tile), Heavy	16	Ероху	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	15/32" plywood underlayment layer gives "Residential" performance
F144	Residential or Light Commercial	16	Dry-set mortar or latex-portland cement mortar	Cementitious backer units or fiber cement underlayment	23/32" Exposure 1 plywood	19/32" plywood subfloor gives "Residential" performance
F145	Light Commercial	16	Portland cement paste, dry-set mortar or latex-portland cement mortar	3/4" Minimum mortar bed	23/32" Exposure 1 plywood	Cleavage membrane + metal lath
F146	Light Commercial	16	Dry-set mortar or latex-portland cement mortar	Coated glass-mat backer board	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	2"x 2" or larger tile only
F147	Residential	24 ³	Latex-portland cement mortar or dry-set mortar	3/8" Exposure 1 plywood plus uncoupling system	23/32" Exposure 1 T&G plywood	4"x 4" or larger tile only
F148	Residential	19.2	Dry-set mortar	Uncoupling system	23/32" Exposure 1 T&G plywood	_
F149	Residential	24	Latex-portland cement mortar	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	23/32" Exposure 1 T&G plywood	_
F150	Residential or Light Commercial	16	Latex-portland cement mortar	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	15/32" plywood underlayment layer gives "Residential" performance
F151	Light Commercial	24	Latex-portland cement mortar	Coated glass mat backer board	7/8" Exposure 1 T&G plywood	8"x 8" or larger tile only
F152	Residential	24	Latex-portland cement mortar	3/8" Exposure 1 plywood	23/32" Exposure 1 T&G plywood	4"x 4" or larger tile only
F155	Residential ⁴	24	Latex-portland cement mortar	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	23/32" Exposure 1 T&G OSB or plywood	OSB subfloor OK
F170	Residential	16	Latex-portland cement mortar	Fiber-reinforced gypsum panel	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	
RH130	Residential or Light Commercial	16	Latex-portland cement mortar	Light Commercial- 19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	19/32" Exposure 1 plywood	15/32" plywood underlayment layer gives "Residential" performance
RH135	Residential or Light Commercial	16	Dry-set mortar or latex-portland cement mortar	Cementitious backer unit	23/32" Exposure 1 plywood	19/32" plywood subfloor gives "Residential" performance

- ¹ Order of increasing serviceability: Residential, Light Commercial, Moderate and Heavy
- ² As typically performed, the ASTM C 627 Robinson-Type Floor Tester delivers three, simultaneous dynamic, 300-pound concentrated wheel loads to the surface of test assembly. The number of cycles the system withstands without failure determines its Service Classification. One criterion used to determine failure is a maximum deflection of L/360 during this test.
- ³ 1-1/2 inch net support width permitted with 8x8 inches or larger tile—otherwise 2-1/4 inches minimum flange width.
- ⁴ This assembly passed the ASTM C 627 test with a "Light Commercial" rating with both a plywood and an OSB subfloor.

Technical Services Division October 2004

© 2004 APA – The Engineered Wood Association

Disclaimer

The information contained herein is based on APA – The Engineered Wood Association's continuing programs of laboratory testing, product research, and comprehensive field experience. Neither APA, nor its members make any warranty, expressed or implied, or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the use, application of, and/or reference to opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations included in this publication. Consult your local jurisdiction or design professional to assure compliance with code, construction, and performance requirements. Because APA has no control over quality of workmanship or the conditions under which engineered wood products are used, it cannot accept responsibility of product performance or designs as actually constructed.