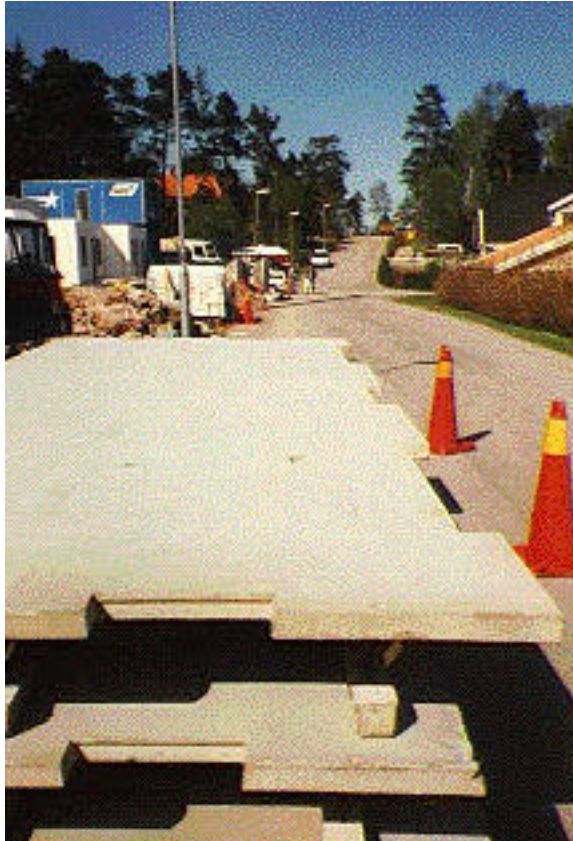




NCC erects eight semi-detached hillside houses in Bollstanäs, Upplands Väsby, Stockholm.

UPPER FLOOR ELEMENTS AND THE BOTTOM FLOOR



Upper floor thin-plate structural elements furnished with tooth-like projections for supply.

Gable elements.

The teeth of the floor plate, instead of the cords, rests on the walls, which gives advantages.

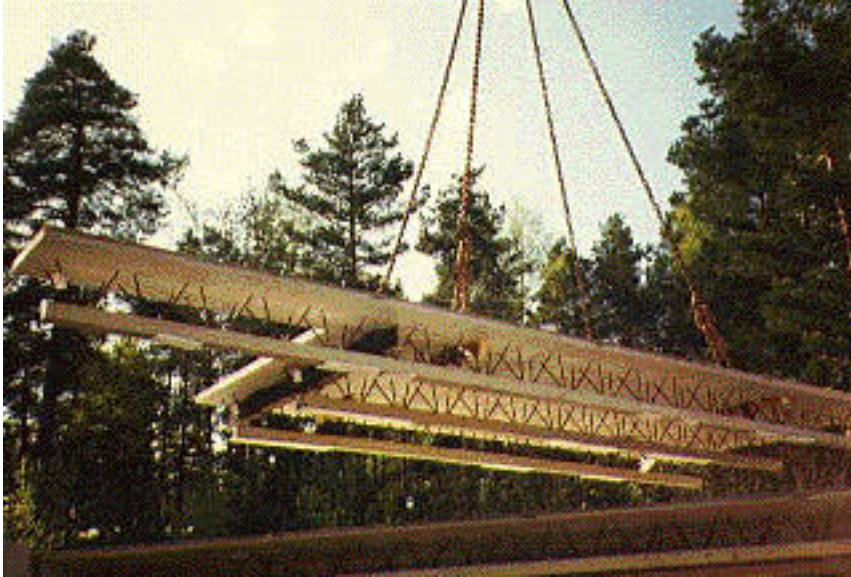


Quick erecting.

Lighter elements.

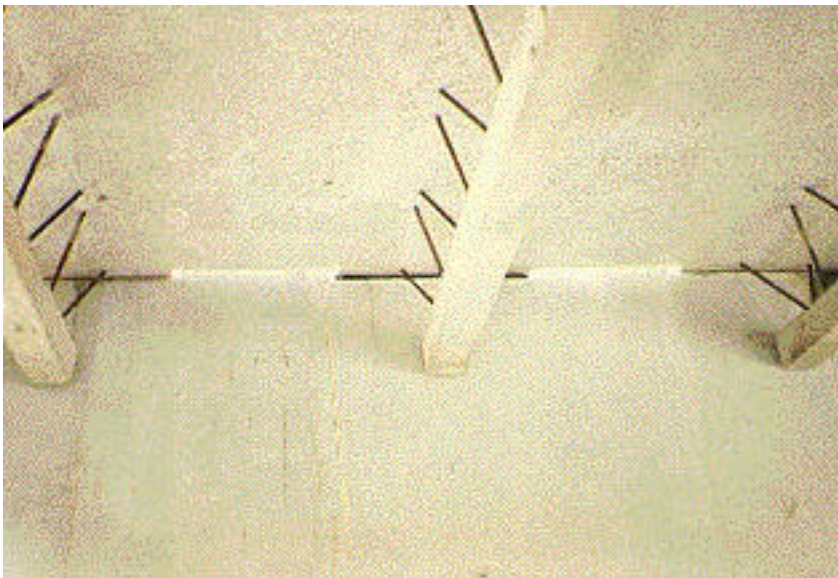
Open truss webs all the way out to the supporting walls.

Installations inside the structural elements.



Hole for the stairwell with a secondary steel beam.

Gaps between the floor plate and the wall plate for circulating heat air and ventilating air up into the living rooms.



The gaps are utilized for electrical cables in a new electrical installation system.

Gives current to moveable wall sockets being an integral part of the "stationary electrical system".

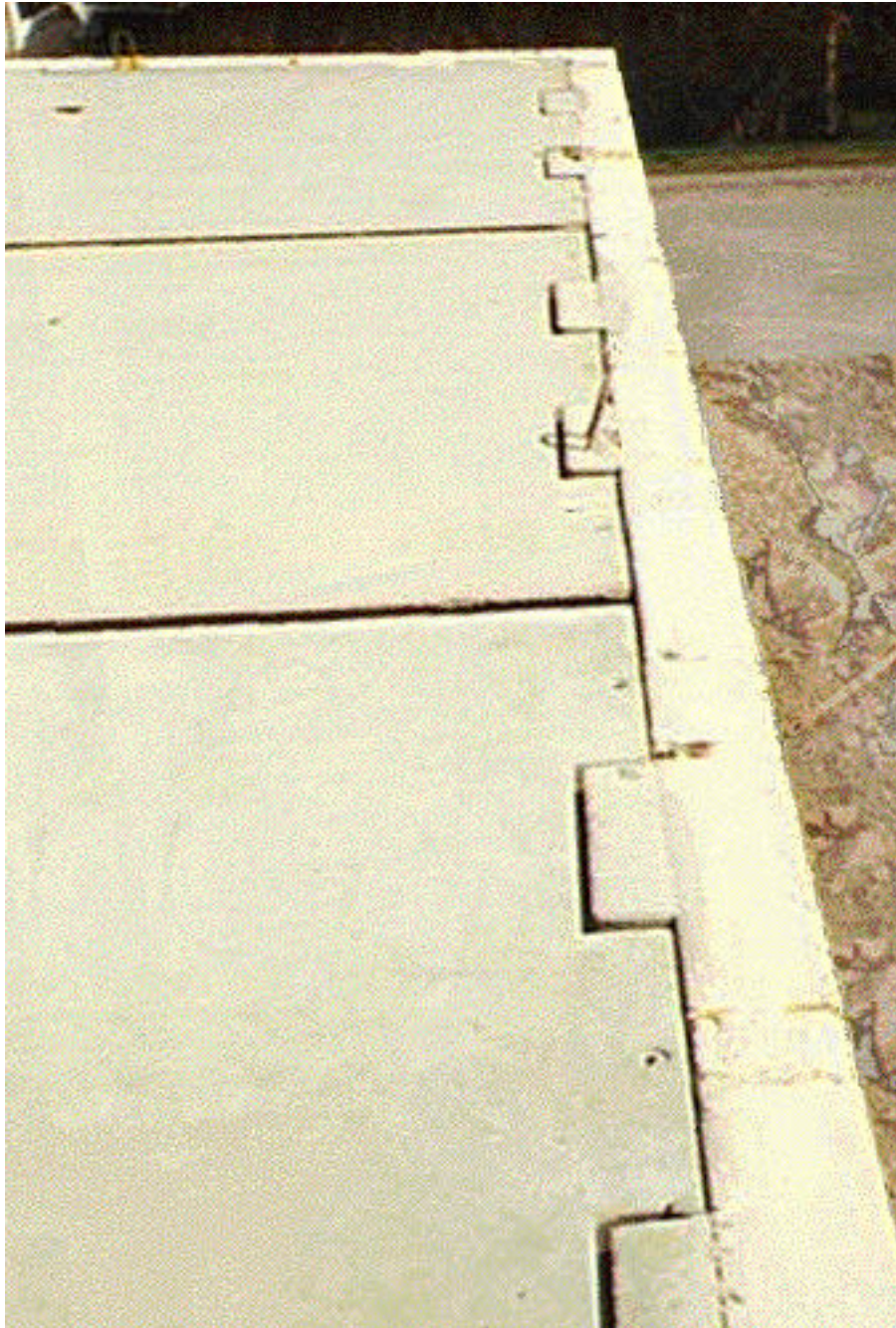


Circulating warm air inside the structural floors gives the residents "soft" underfloor heat in both floors.

Evening of temperature when the concrete slabs conserves energy.

This lowers the heat costs still more.

Into the bargain you get a considerably better sound climate between the floors.



The upper floor structural elements mounted in position.

The heat insulation covers the projections of the concrete floor plate and the wall concrete plate with equal thickness, from the ground up to the upper floor surface.

The wall tooth-like projections exceeds a slight level above the floor surface.

Then the teeth belonging to the floor elements can turn a slight angle "freely" in the space created between the upper and the lower wall element plates.

Therefore the floor element plate can be made thinner without to break at angle turns caused by loads.

