

Soffits in Suspended Ceilings

1. Exposed Systems

Soffits for exposed systems can be made in two ways. Where upper and lower ceiling levels must be centered independently or where the module must change from level to level, the method shown in (Fig. 1.1) is used. Where these considerations are unimportant, a mechanical soffit is made (Fig. 1.2) Both soffits have lower corners formed by cutting only the bulbs and webs of suspension components (Fig. 1.2, inset) and bending the flange faces 90°. These bends are reinforced with flat metal angles or corner caps. For large drops in ceiling height, use 45° bracing via rigid members. A 1420 or 1425 wall angle

is pop riveted to the lower corner to hold and cover the lay-in panel edges. The top corner is made by pop riveting a 1420 or 1425 angle to the vertical component section and the upper level suspension components as shown in Fig. 1.1. The top corner may also be made by straight cutting the web and bulb only, bending 90° and covering with a 1420 or 1425 wall angle as in Fig. 1.2. Acoustical panels in the vertical soffit section are held on with hold down clips. It is recommended that a hanger wire be attached to each vertical component section, as shown.

Fig. 1.1
Isometric Top View

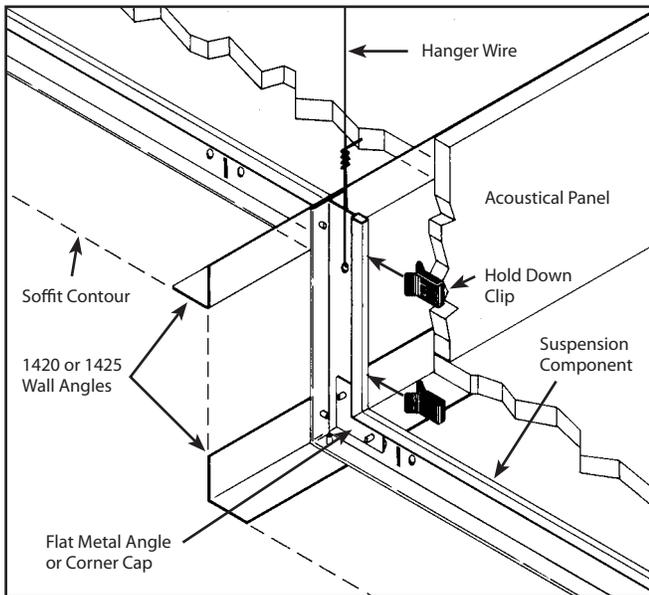
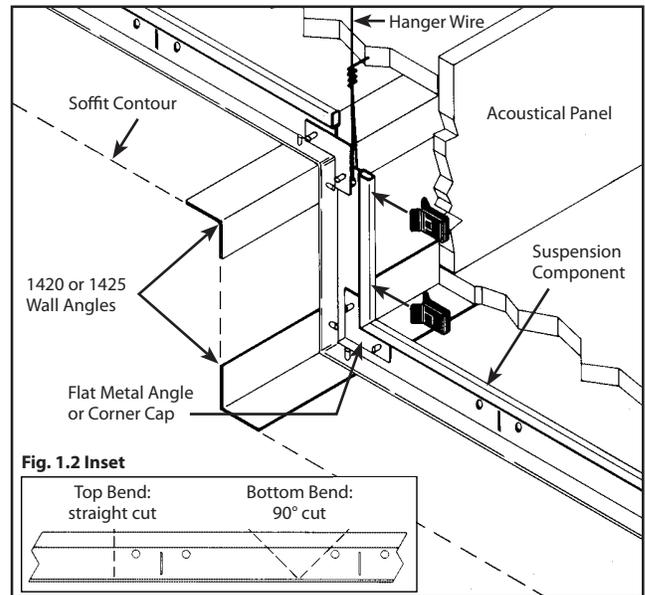


Fig. 1.2
Isometric Top View



Soffits in Suspended Ceilings

2. Soffits for Non-Fire Rated and Fire Rated Drywall Furring Systems

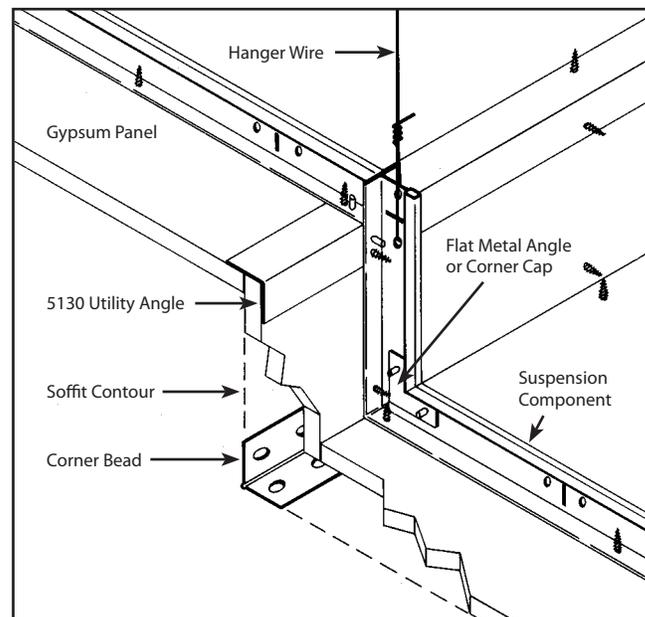
When it is necessary to have sections of the ceiling plane on different levels a soffit is constructed to provide a smooth transition from level to level. These systems use the 1450 Wall Track for wall attachment. Drywall component ends are straight cut and fitted flush to the web of the track.

At the point where a soffit is to be constructed, each furring component is cut to conform with a drop or rise in the ceiling plane. Cutting down through the web, but not through the flange face, the runner is bent to form a right angle.

The top ceiling corner is formed by pop riveting an unhemmed wall angle to the vertical and upper component section flanges. The lower bend, where furr down and soffit meet, is reinforced with a flat metal angle or corner cap. It is recommended that a hanger wire be attached to each vertical component section.

Gypsum panels are attached with drywall screws, and the panels overlap one another where they meet, as shown. Screw attachment into the wall angle prevents buckling at the upper corner of the soffit. A corner bead is attached to the lower soffit corner, and the soffit is ready for taping and finishing. Soffits have not been tested in a fire rated suspended ceiling system.

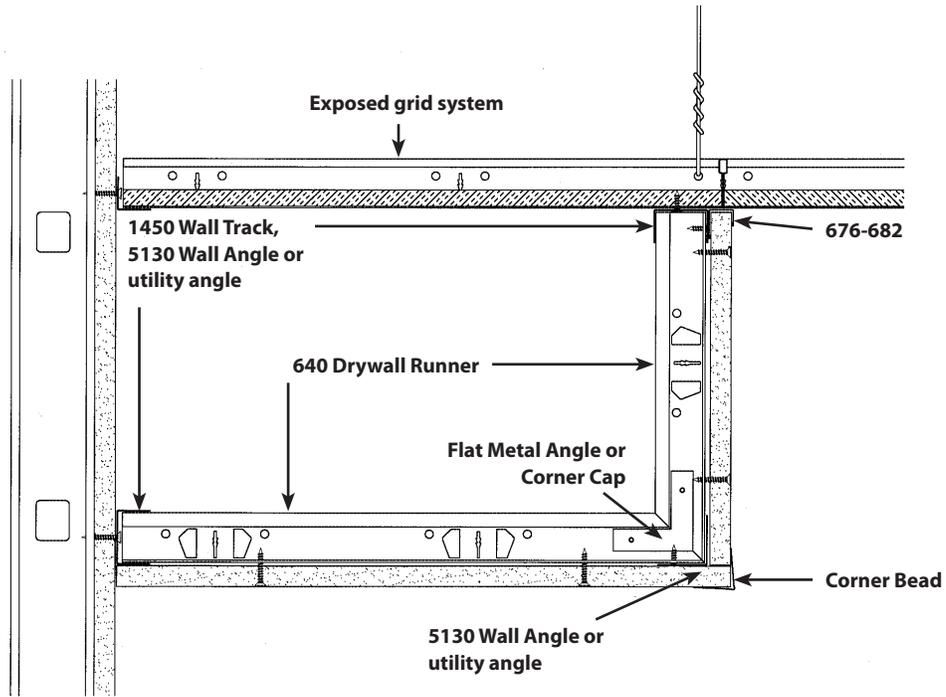
Fig. 2.1
Isometric Top View



Soffits in Suspended Ceilings

Constructing a Drywall Soffit to Exposed Grid

Fig. 2.2



Soffits in Suspended Ceilings

Constructing a Drywall Soffit to Drywall Grid

Fig. 2.3

