

5 Window/Door Casing & Bracing

Openings can be built during form wall assembly or they can be cut in after the form wall is assembled. (diagram 5-1, 5-2)

Prior to Concrete Placement

Before placement of concrete, wood blockouts are securely anchored at head and jambs. A temporary 2x4 wood brace is added to openings over 2-feet tall. Wood sill blockout is not placed at this time.

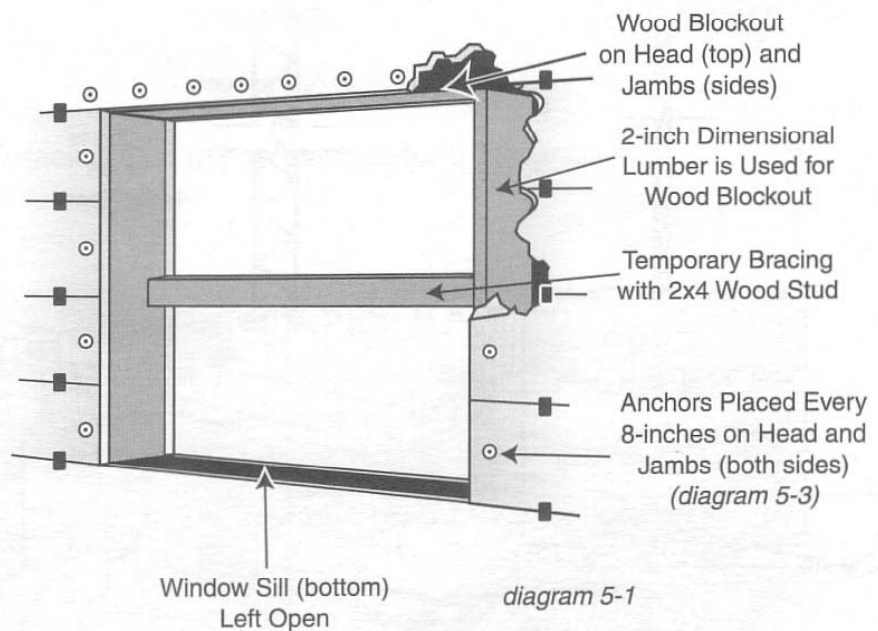
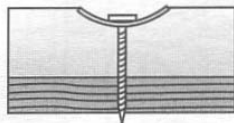


diagram 5-1

Blockout Anchor



3-inch Drywall Screw with Plastic Insulation Washer



Seat Screw so that Washer is Countersunk Into Insulation

After placement of concrete up to the sill height, wood blockout is positioned at the sill, between the forms walls and anchored. Before placing anymore concrete, a temporary 2x4 wood brace is added to openings over 2-feet wide.

Concrete Placed up to Sill Height

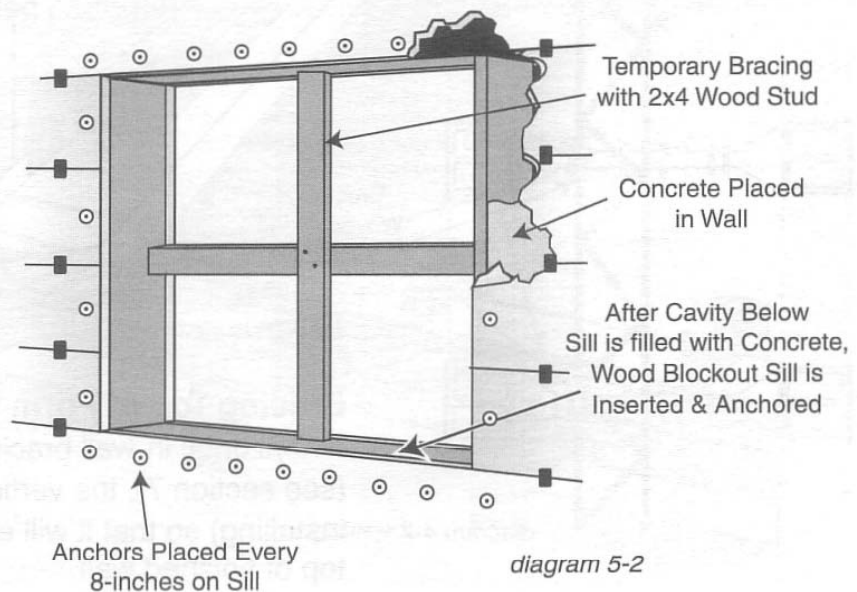


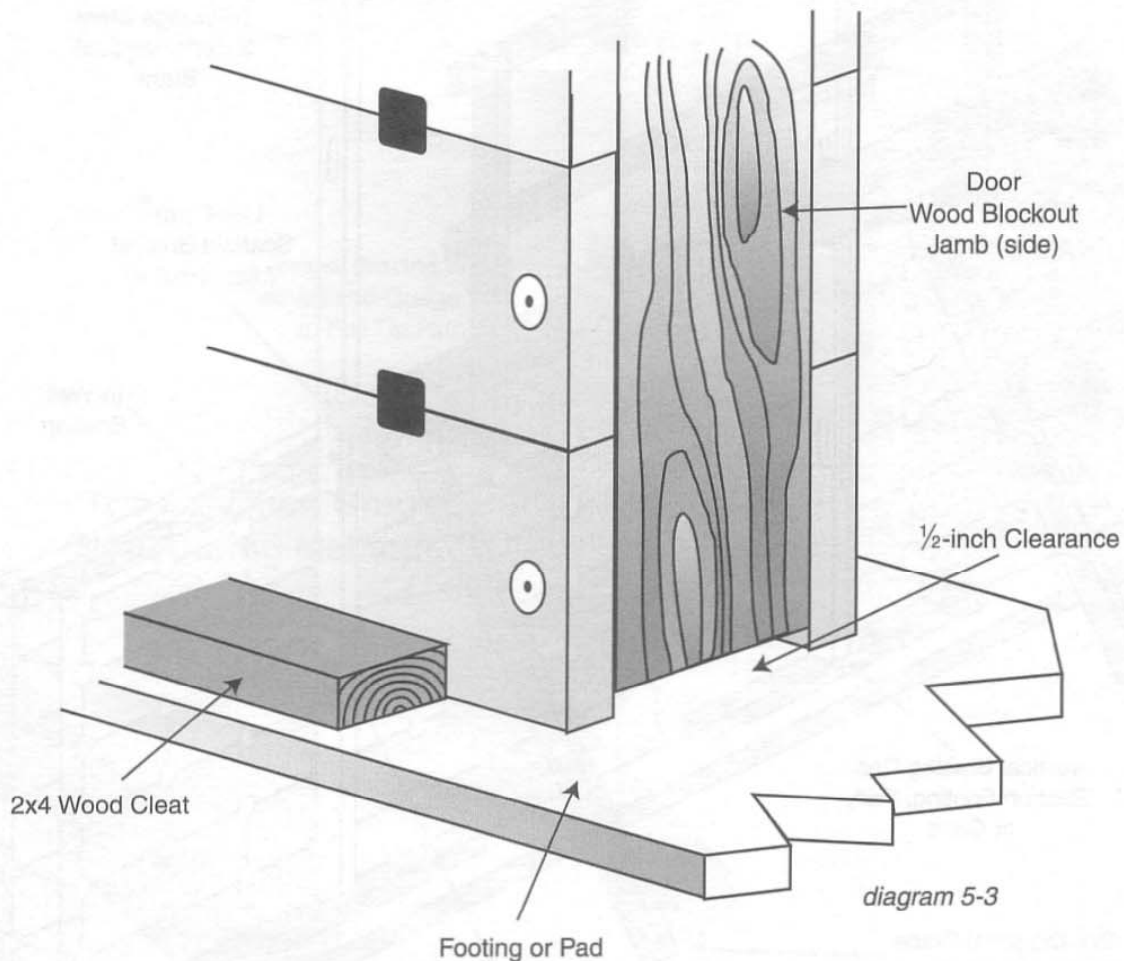
diagram 5-2

Window/Door Casing & Bracing *continued*

Blockouts for Doors

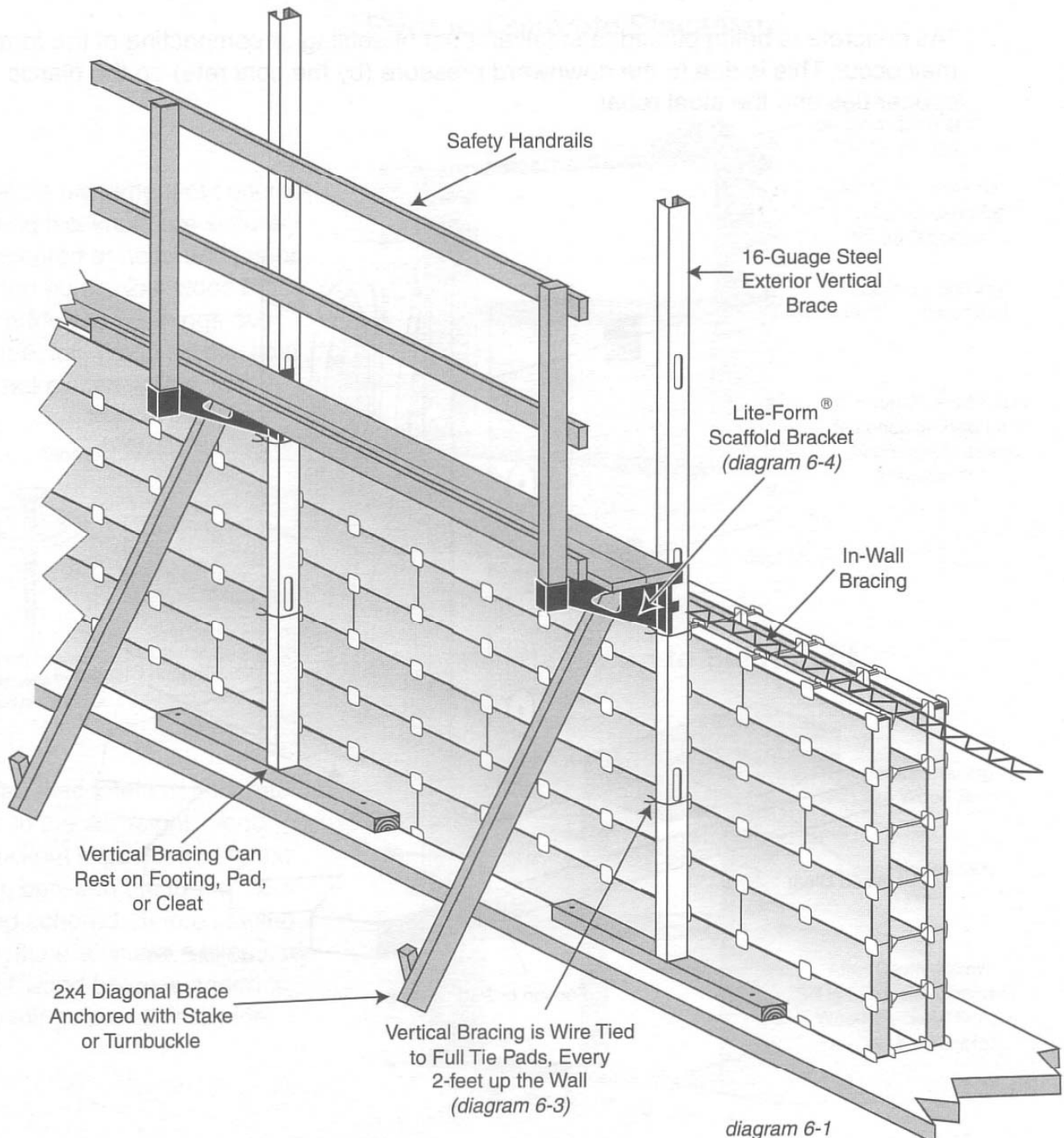
The jamb (side) blockouts for doors should be trimmed approximately 1/2-inch short. That space is left between the blockout and the footing or pad. This will allow the form to *settle without putting stress on the jambs. (*diagram 5-3*)

*As concrete is being placed, a small amount of settling or compacting of the forms may occur. This is due to the downward pressure (by the concrete) on the plastic spacer ties and the steel rebar.



6 Exterior Bracing

When assembled wall reaches 4-feet high, exterior vertical braces must be anchored to the form. Braces are placed 8-feet apart along one side of the form wall. Additional braces should be used next to window and door jambs. (*diagram 6-1*)



Exterior Bracing *continued*

16-Guage Wire Slipped Behind Tie Pad

Tie Pad

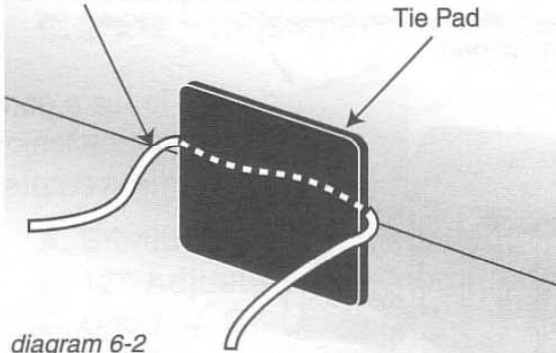
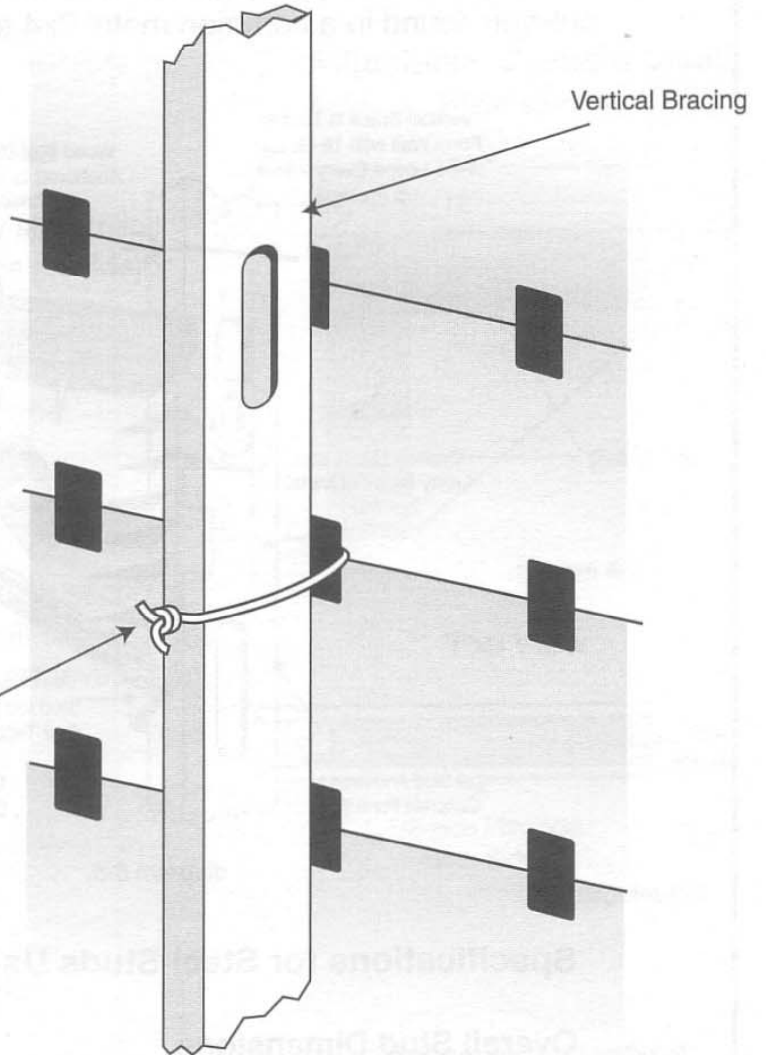


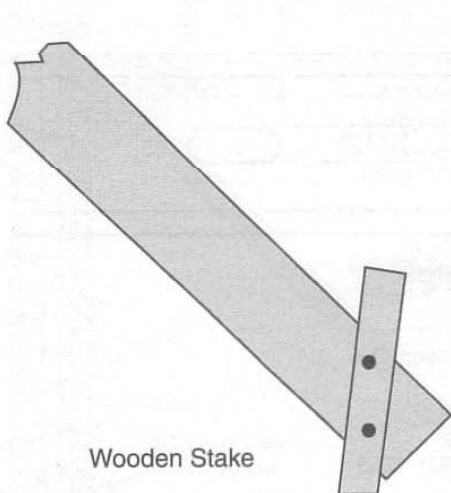
diagram 6-2



Vertical Bracing Wire Tied with 16-Guage Wire to Full Tie Pad

diagram 6-3

Two Common Ground Anchoring Methods



Wooden Stake

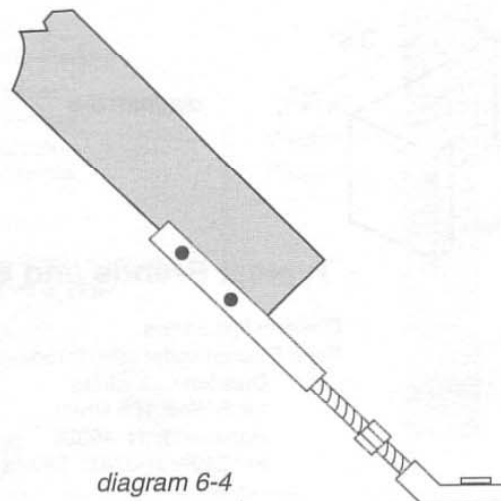


diagram 6-4

Turn Buckle

Exterior Bracing *continued*

The Lite-Form[®] Nylon Scaffold Bracket is anchored by sliding it into the utility cut-outs found in a common metal 2x4 stud. (*diagram 6-5*)

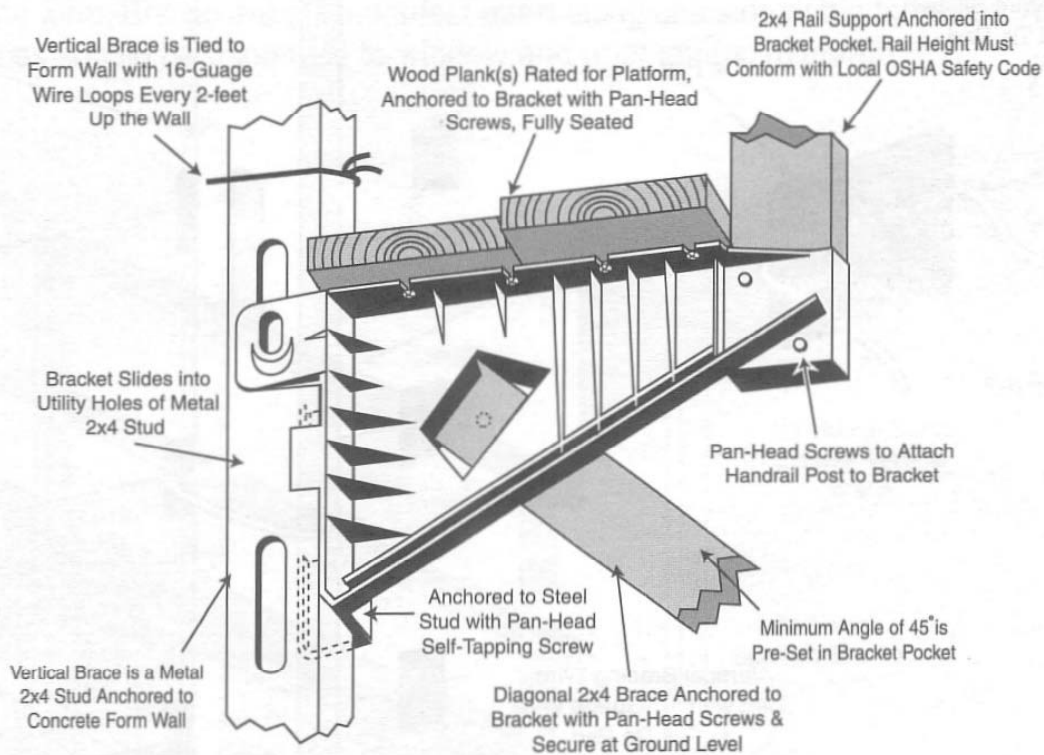


diagram 6-5

Specifications for Steel Studs Using Lite-Form[®] Scaffold Bracket

Overall Stud Dimensions 16-gauge Only

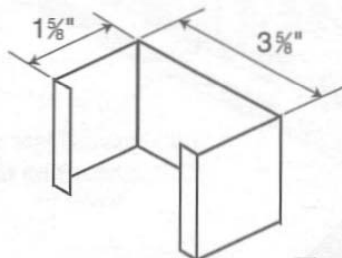
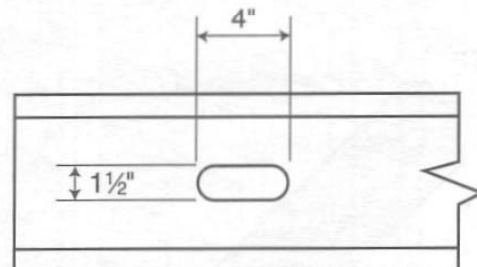


diagram 6-6

Utility Cutout Dimensions



Typical Brands and Styles

Dietrich Industries

For a Dietrich outlet in your region, contact:

Dietrich Industries

1435 West 165 street
Hammond, IN 46320

Ph: 219-931-3741 - FAX: 219-931-2269

Steel stud design should be tested, using a sample, to insure that the scaffold bracket will be seated properly.

Exterior Bracing *continued*

An adjustable Brace/Scaffold is an accessory item which is built by the contractor and reused several times. It consists of three primary parts:

- A. Adjustable Scaffold Cleats**
- B. Vertical 2x4 Scaffold Studs**
- C. 2"x12" Working Platform Rated Planks**

Once a set of parts has been constructed, they streamline project set-up and increase worker safety on the job. Major features are:

- A. Eliminate Top Ladder Brace**
- B. 12" Adjustable Working Platform**
- C. Used on One Side of Entire Form**
- D. Used on Inside or Outside of Form**

Adjustable Scaffold Cleat

Adjustable Scaffold Cleats are pre-assembled with sections of 2x4 studs and 1/2-inch plywood, using drywall screws. This design allows them to be quickly attached and removed from the vertical scaffold stud. (diagram 6-7, 6-8)

Optional Scaffold Brace

Adjustable Scaffold Cleat Side View

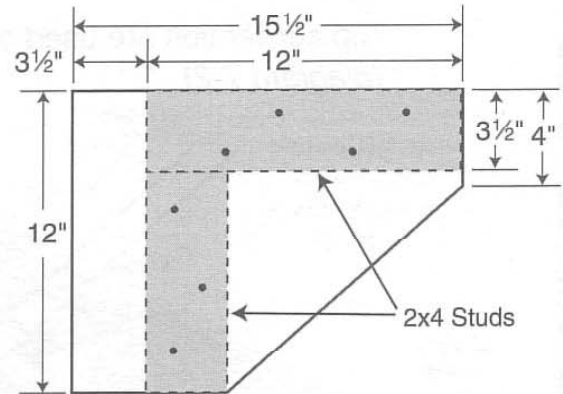


diagram 6-7

Top View

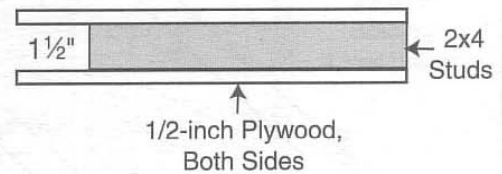


diagram 6-8

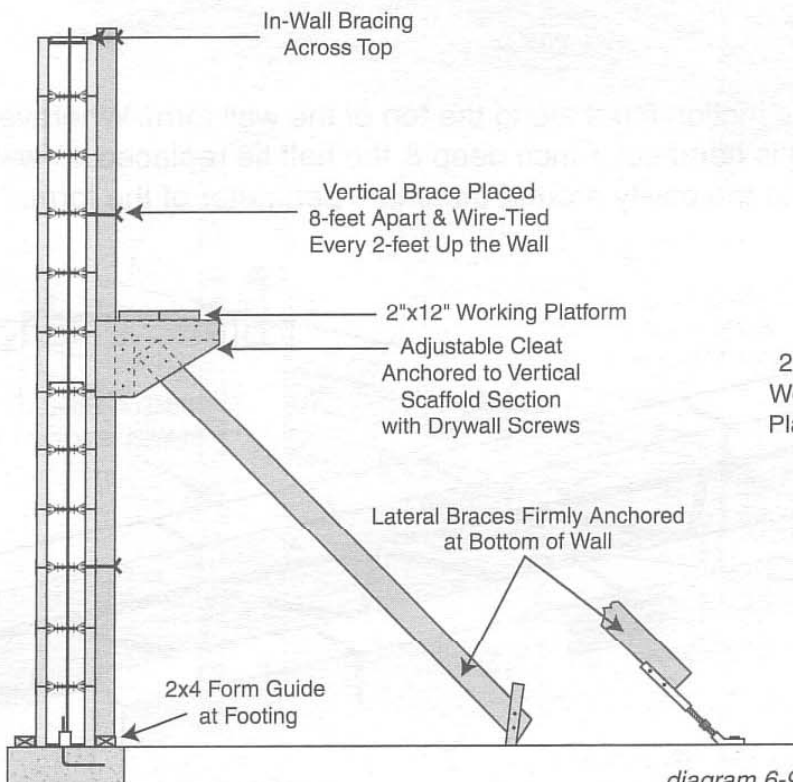


diagram 6-9

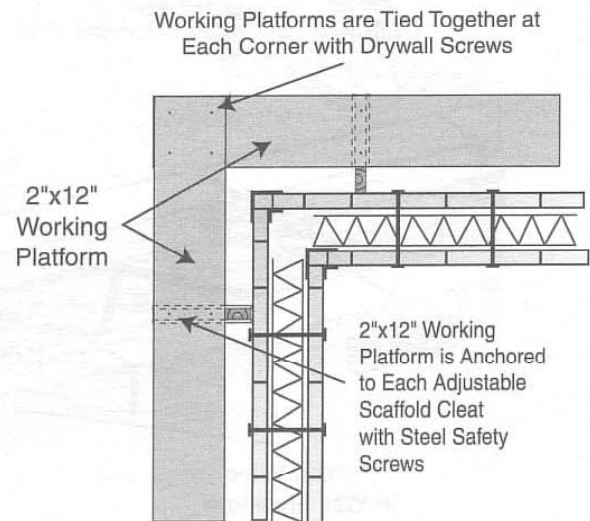
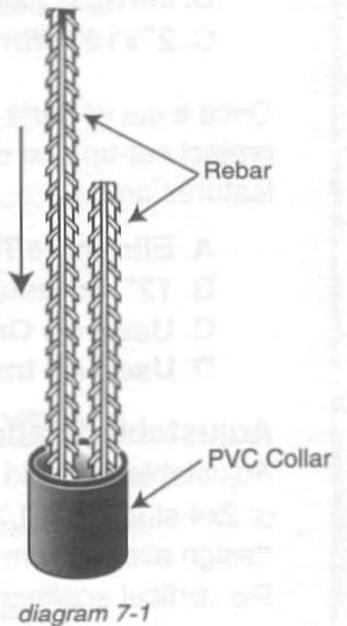
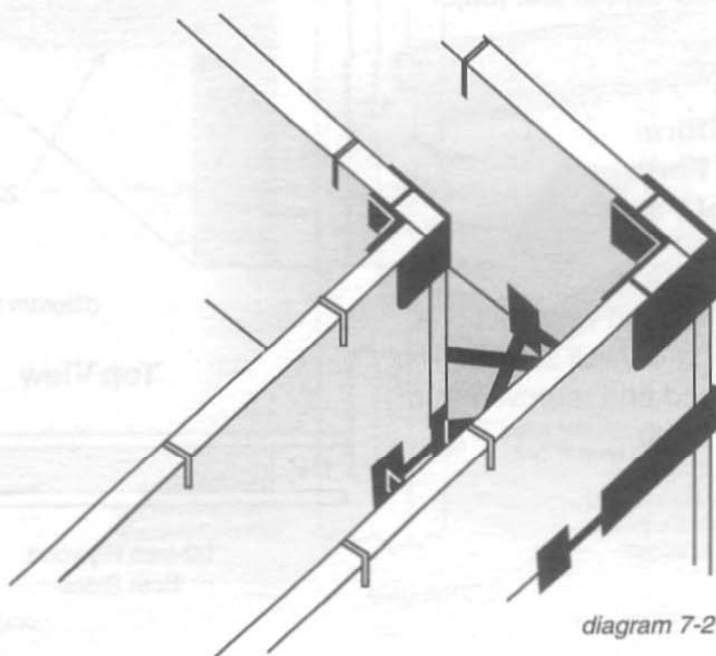


diagram 6-10

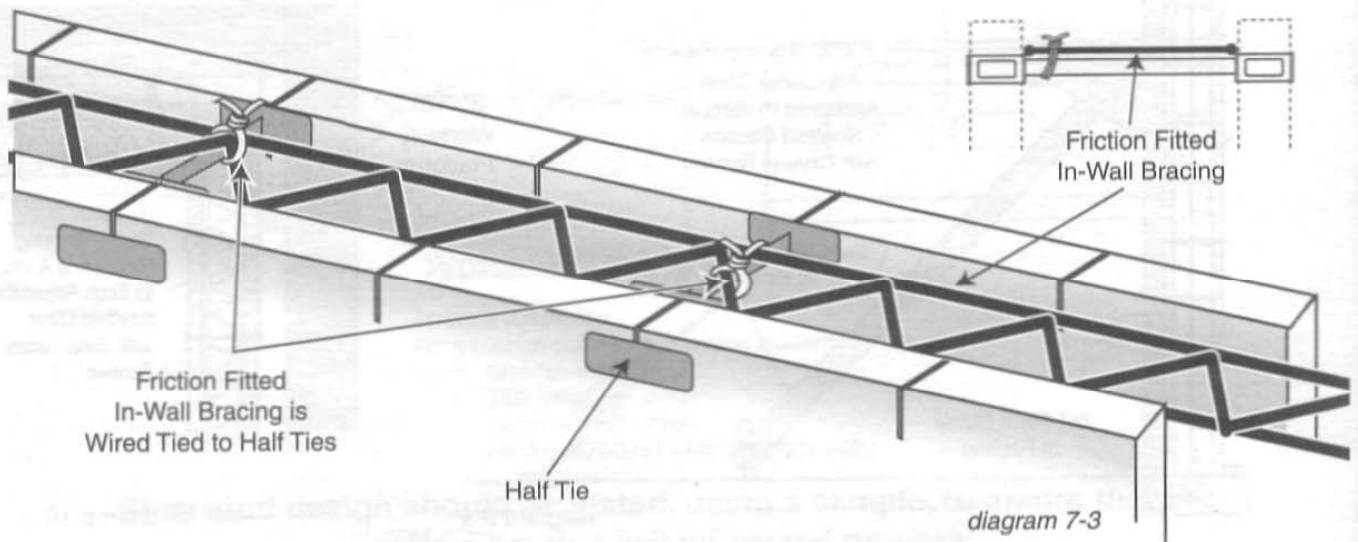
7 Top Assembly of Form Wall

When assembled wall reaches full height, vertical rebar is placed in-between the foam planks and inserted into the PVC collar up against the other rebar protruding from footing or pad. (diagram 7-1)

Top corner ties are used once the wall reaches full height. (diagram 7-2)



Full width in-wall bracing is friction fitted along the top of the wall form. Wherever a half tie is located, that slot is hand cut 1-inch deep & the half tie replaced. In-wall bracing is then pressed into the cavity around the entire perimeter of the form. (diagram 7-3)



Top Assembly of Form Wall *continued*

Form Wall at full height

