

## 8. Concrete Mix and Pour Guide

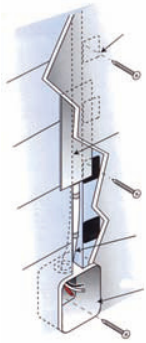
7mm smooth aggregate  
 Strength specified by engineer  
 100mm slump

Place concrete in 1200mm lifts not to exceed 2000mm per hour.

When pumping concrete use 50mm delivery hose and lay it flat along top of form and let concrete drop naturally or, if supplier has them, request two 90° elbows for the end of delivery hose.

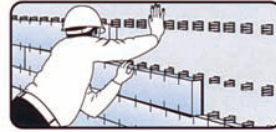
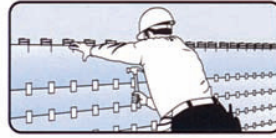
Experienced operators may use a 25mm vibrator to consolidate concrete or concrete consolidation can be gained by tapping plastic tie pads with a rubber mallet.

## 9. Electrical/Plumbing Lines



A path for utility lines can be cut in and concealed within the styrene Lock-Form panel, this is achieved by saw, electric hot knife or router cutting the form back to the concrete wall. Wiring can be protected by running them inside a conduit and anchoring to the concrete wall. Utility lines can also be covered by metal strips being anchored to plastic tie pads offering additional protection.

## 10. Stripping ICF Lock-Form



If ICF Lock-Form panel is to be stripped off after concrete pour, panels should be treated with an approved release agent prior to wall assembly (refer to supplier).

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# ICF

## Lock-Form

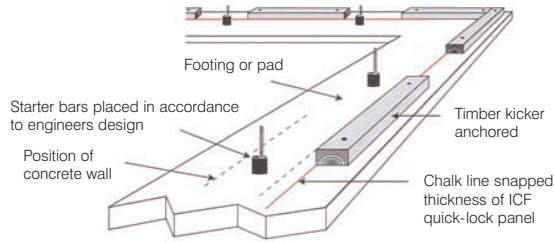
### system

### installation

### guide

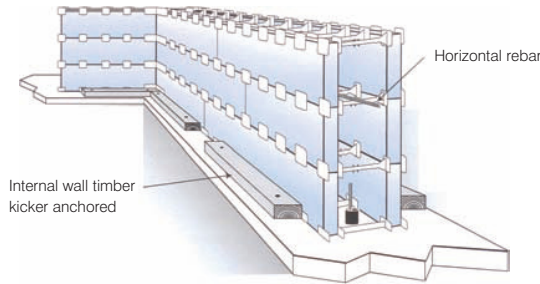


## 1. Footing and Pad Preparation



Footing or pad **must be level**, uniform, and wide enough for the form and kicker to rest on.

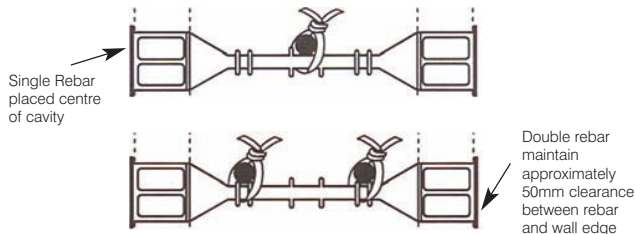
## 2. Wall Form Assembly



Half ties are inserted in **every slot** (200mm apart) along the **bottom** of form. Note that the half tie is flush with the panel. Full ties are inserted into top of panels (also 200mm apart). This allows next course of panels to be placed.

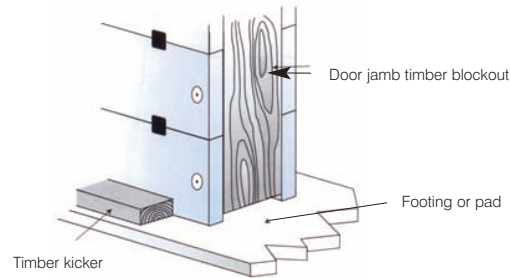
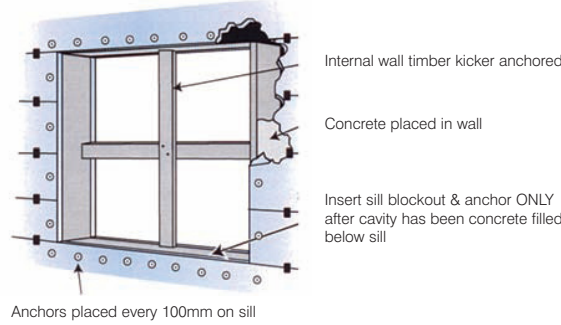
Refer to supplier for curved wall applications.

## 3. Horizontal Rebar Placement



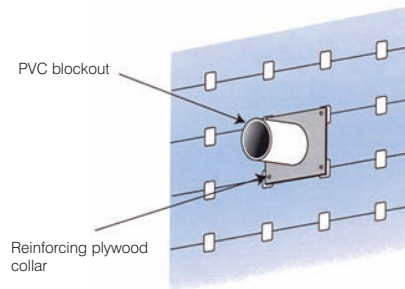
When engineered to meet building code, horizontal rebar rests on a row of spacer ties. Bar should be wire-tied to the ties every 200mm to prevent rebar from shifting.

## 4. Window/Door Block Out and Bracing



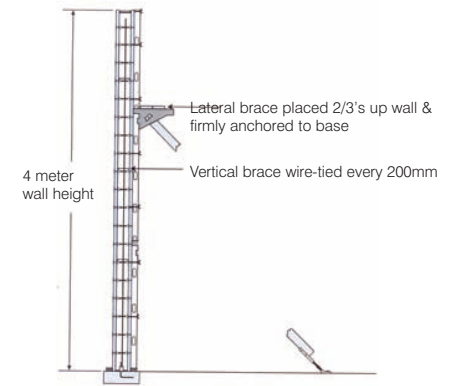
Before placement of concrete ensure blockouts are securely anchored at head and jambs. Sill blockout is not added until during pour when concrete has reached sill height.

## 5. Utility Cutouts



Holes for utility lines (water, gas, etc.) are cut into the form wall with a saw. These cutouts are made when the wall has been fully assembled. Blockout is constructed by placing any sturdy material matching the required hole dimension, if blockout is to be removed, this should occur approximately 1 hour after concrete pour.

## 6. Wall Bracing



Vertical braces should be placed at 600mm centres, horizontal bracing (running across vertical braces) are required at 1000mm centres, lateral braces should be fixed to every second vertical brace at 2/3 up wall height.

Approve scaffold to be used for access.

## 7. Pre Pour Checklist

- Check all plastic ties are inserted every 200mm slot (if 200mm centres cannot be achieved ensure you use additional bracing).
- Are ties on both sides of Lock-Form panel?
- Are corners plumb?
- Is rebar inserted and tied every 200mm?
- Are vertical braces wire-tied every 200mm?
- Does every second vertical brace have a lateral brace? Are all lateral braces adjusted and anchored.
- Are all window/door casings reinforced?
- Have utility holes been cut and blocked?
- Has final alignment been checked?
- Is someone aligned to check for blow-outs?
- Is scaffold planking safely anchored and supported?

**Now you can call up your concrete delivery!**