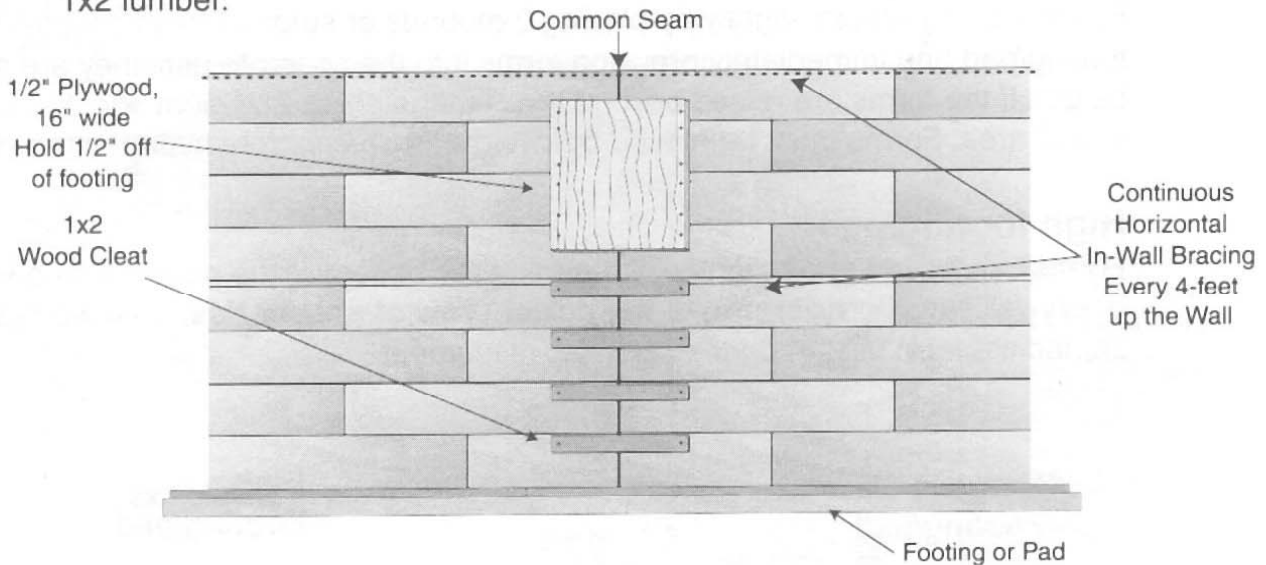


4 Common Seam Splice

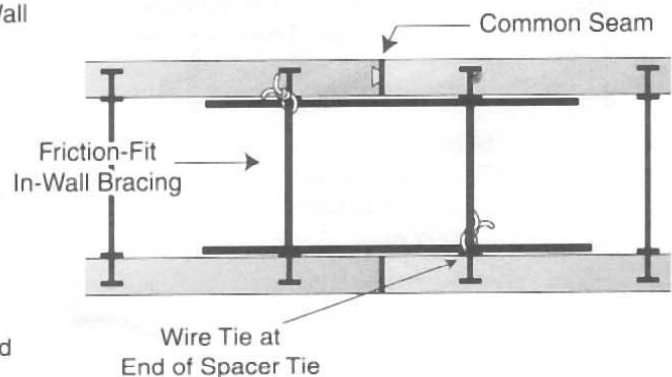
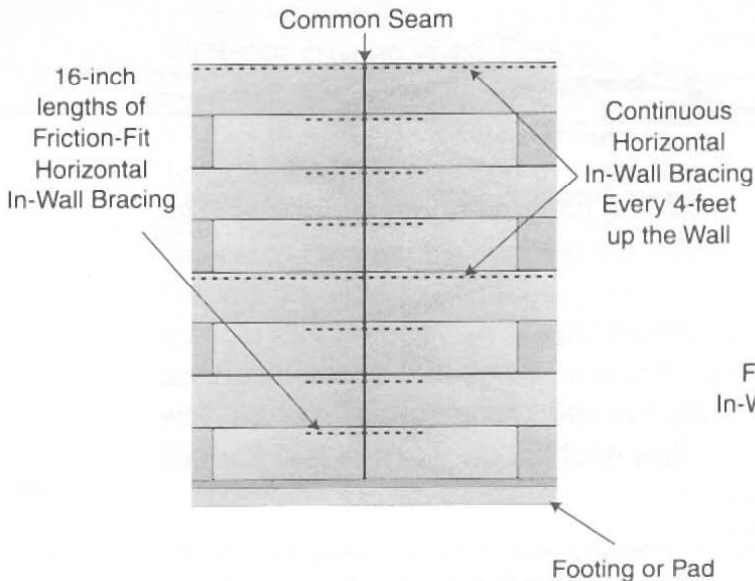
Seam Splices

For most projects, a form section at the center of a wall between corners must be trimmed. The end of this trimmed section will always be in the same location, creating a "common seam" or break, up the wall. The seam must be reinforced with exterior cleats or interior steel splices. Both styles are shown below.

Exterior Cleats - Cleats made of 16-inch lengths of 1x2 lumber are attached across the seam, using 3-inch drywall screws anchored into the concealed spacer ties. **This is done on BOTH sides of the seam**, at every other row of ties, up the entire wall. A continuous cleat of 1/2-inch plywood, 16-inches wide can be substituted for 1x2 lumber.



Interior Steel Splice - 16-inch lengths of steel in-wall bracing are pressed into the form, across the seam and wire-tied to spacer ties. Brace must be the same width as concrete cavity so it fits firmly. Wire anchors must be placed at the end of the tie, near the form wall. **This technique is not recommended for walls which are less than 12-feet Long, between corners.**

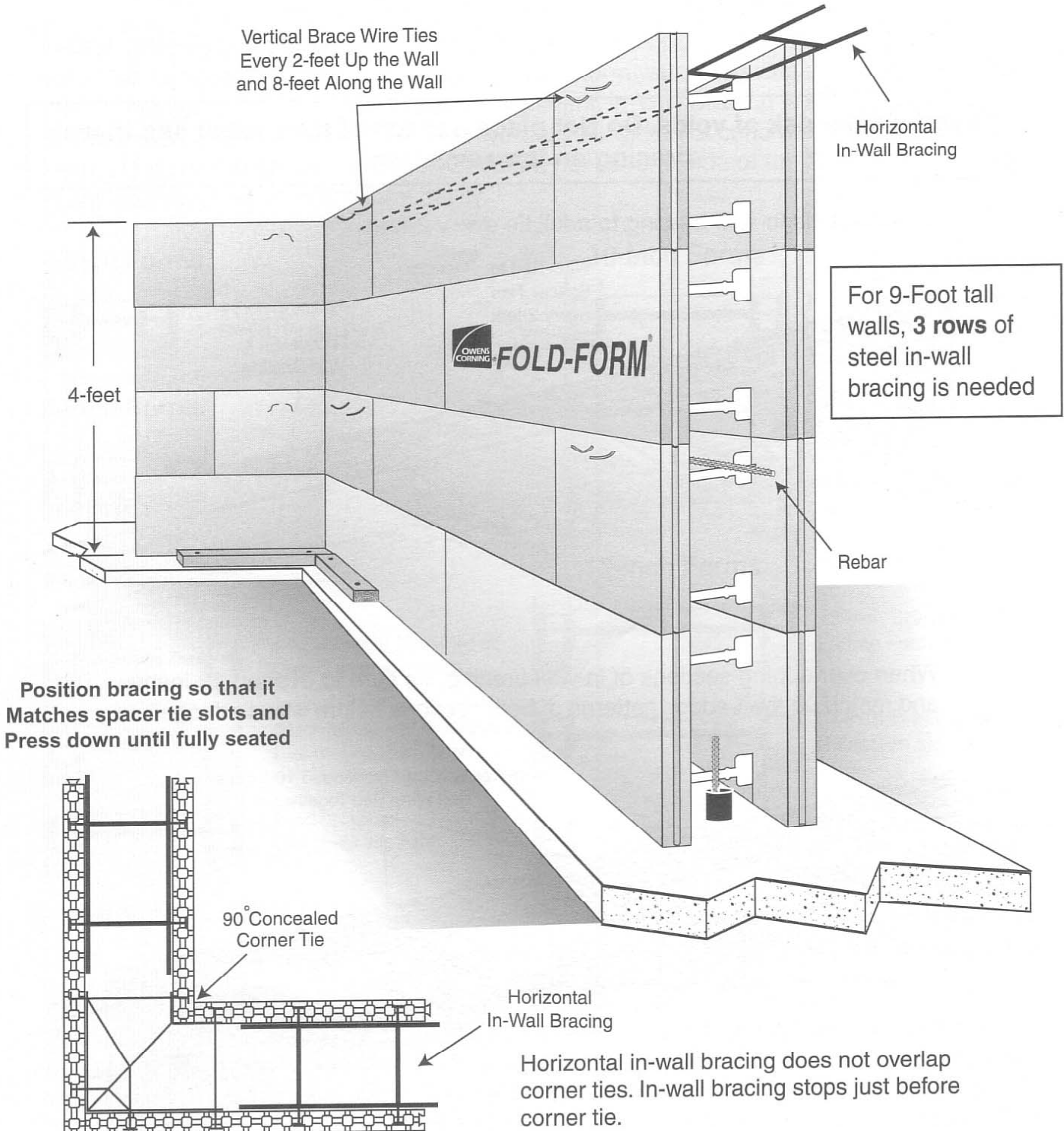


Residential Basic Steps



5 In-Wall Bracing

Horizontal in-wall bracing is inserted at maximum vertical spacing of 4-feet, corner-to-corner around full perimeter. For 8' wall, first row is installed 4-feet from bottom of form. Bracing does not replace horizontal rebar as may be required by code.

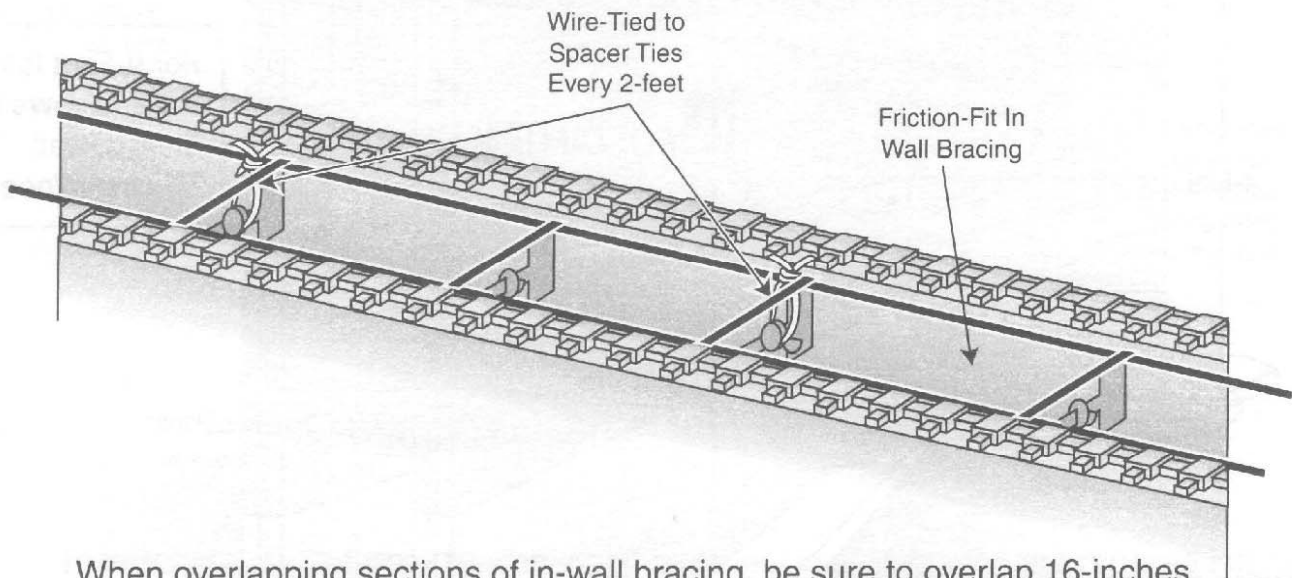


In-Wall Bracing *continued*

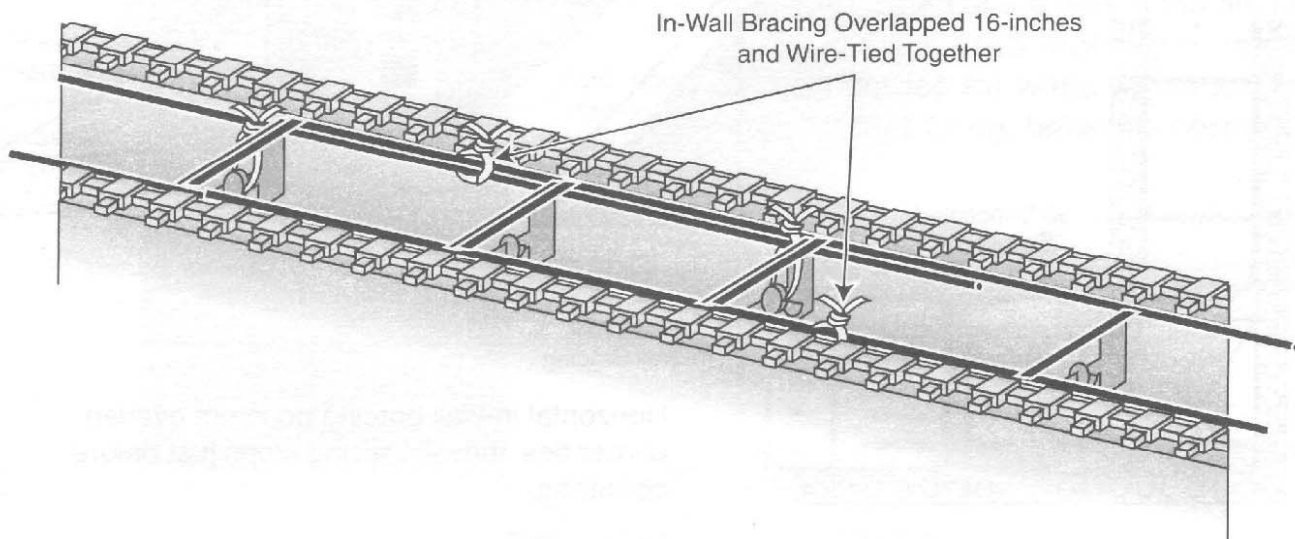


To reduce the risk of voids, Do Not place horizontal steel rebar and in-wall bracing on the same level.

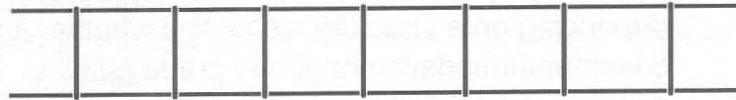
Firmly wire-tie in-wall bracing to a full tie every 2-feet.



When overlapping sections of in-wall bracing, be sure to overlap 16-inches and match up the Ladder patterns of both sections before wire-tied together.

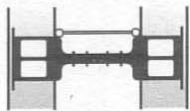


In-Wall Bracing *continued* Alternatives



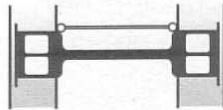
In-Wall Bracing is an internal alignment brace which is placed horizontally within the form cavity to assure a straight, precise form wall. It reduces the amount of outside bracing needed to hold the form in proper alignment. In-Wall Bracing is available in 2 3/4, 4, 6, and 8-inch widths and can be used in virtually all widths of concrete wall forms by placing them: (1) along the spacer tie discs, (2) offset, next to one side of the form or, (3) friction-fit, spanning the full width of the form cavity.

4-inch Forms



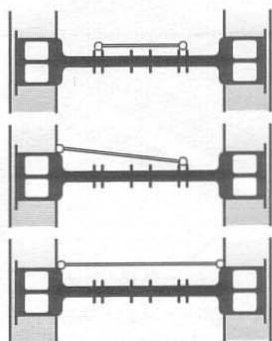
4-inch Bracing,
Friction-Fit Into Form

6-inch Forms



6-inch Bracing,
Friction-Fit Into Form

8-inch Forms



4-inch Bracing, Wire-Tied at
Discs Centered in Form

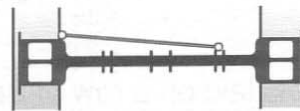
6-inch Bracing, Wire-Tied at
Disc on One Side of Form

8-inch Bracing,
Friction-Fit Into Form

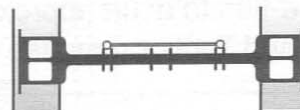
10-inch Forms



10-inch Bracing, Friction -Fit
into Form

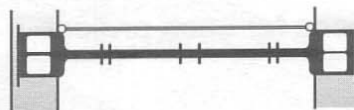


8-inch Bracing, Wire-Tied at
Disc on One Side of Form

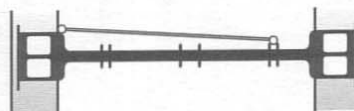


6-inch Bracing, Wire-Tied at
Discs Centered in Form

12-inch Forms



12-inch Bracing, Friction-
Fit into Form



10-inch Bracing, Wire Tied
at Disc on side of Form



8-inch Bracing, Wire-Tied at
Discs Centered in Form

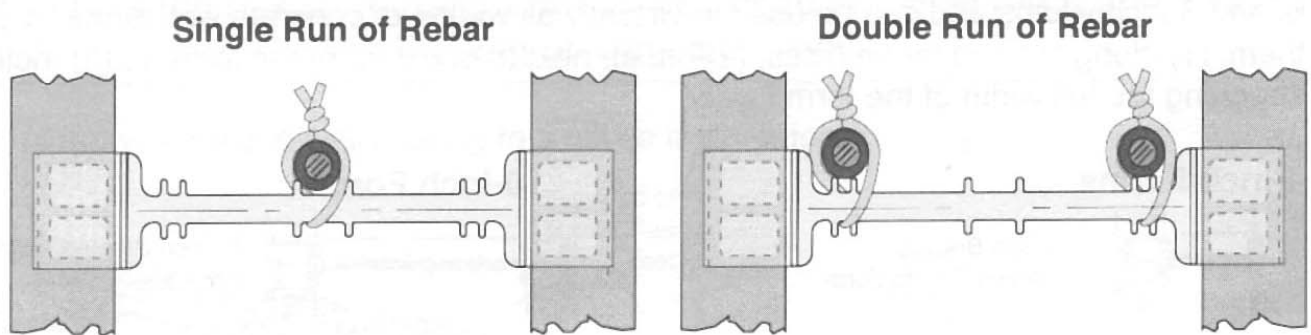
In-Wall Bracing is NOT meant to replace horizontal steel reinforcing (rebar) which may be required under code.

Horizontal Bracing

Bracing should be installed every 4-feet up the form wall and at top of wall, around the entire perimeter. This procedure insures a straight wall from corner-to-corner. When using bracing which is less than full cavity width, **it must be securely wire-tied** (to spacer ties) every 2-3 feet along the brace. Bracing should not be placed on same level as horizontal rebar. When overlapping sections, match bracing patterns of both sections before wire-tying. Failure to do this can cause voids in concrete, due to lodging.

6 Horizontal Rebar

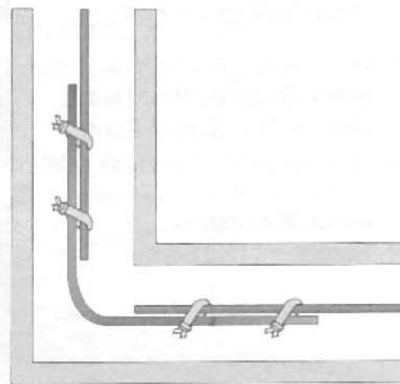
Many building codes require that horizontal rebar (reinforcing steel) be included in the concrete wall. The size, amount and placement will vary from region to region, depending on a structure's size and whether it will be a below-grade basement/foundation or above grade building. Fold-Form's flat, monolithic design can accommodate all requirements for horizontal rebar. Composite (plastic) rebar can be used, when approved by code or engineer. The diagrams show typical uses and are not intended as approved uses for any particular region or project type.



Horizontal Rebar is laid on a row of Spacer Ties, placed into the corresponding Tie cradle(s) and wire-tied to a Tie approx. every 4 feet. Installer may purchase pre-cut Rebar Wire Ties and Tool or may use 6" lengths of 16 gauge wire.

For most projects, rebar lengths should overlap a minimum of 40 times the diameter of the rebar and be securely wire-tied together. Check codes or engineering specs for each project.

Typical **one-piece** Rebar at corners. Supplier can provide Rebar which is pre-bent to required angle.

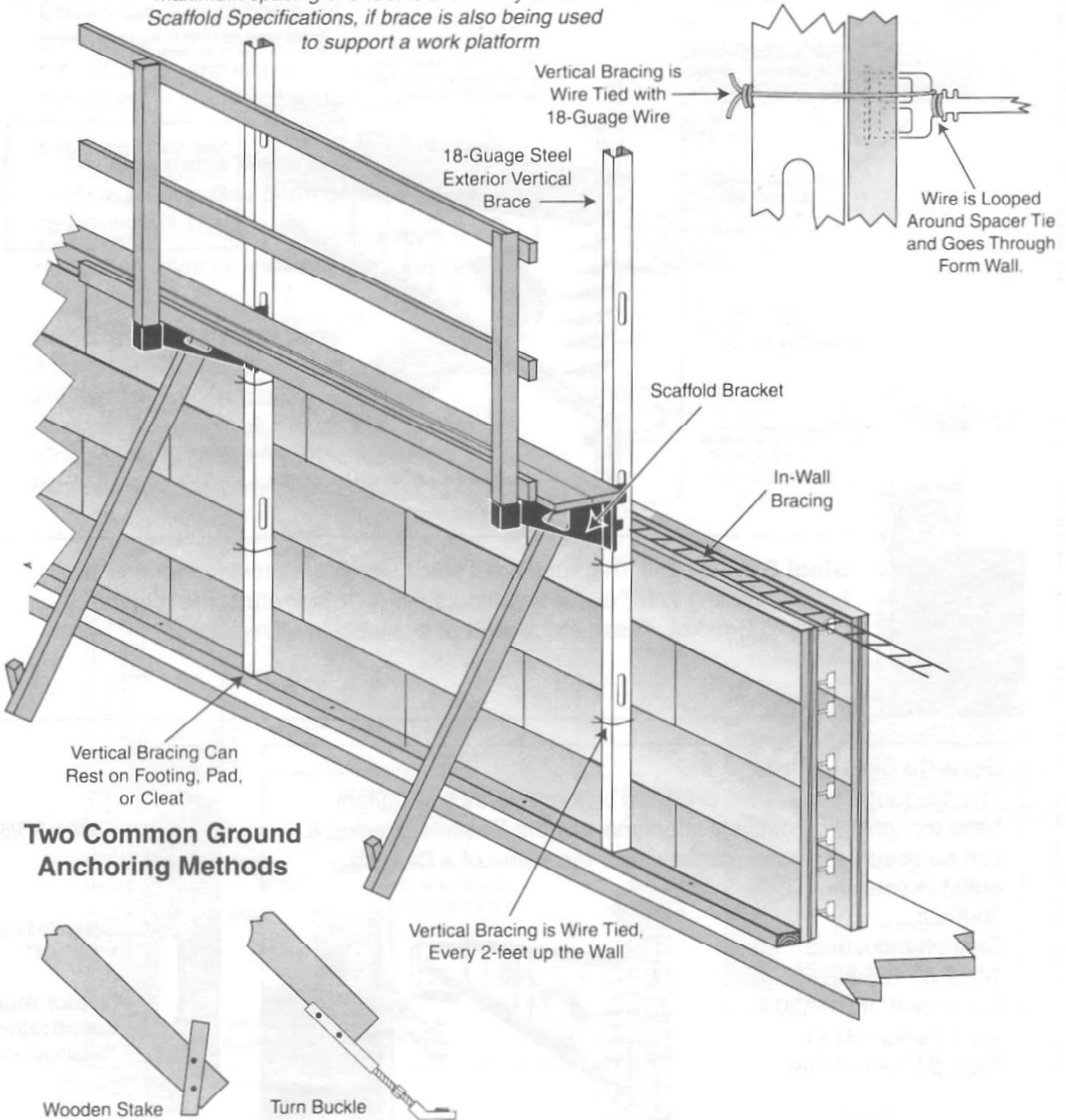


Horizontal Rebar should not be placed at the same level as Steel In-Wall Bracing. To place Rebar at required level, it may be necessary to place In-Wall Bracing 1 course below or 1 course above the level of Rebar.

7 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. They are anchored with the wire ties which were placed earlier.

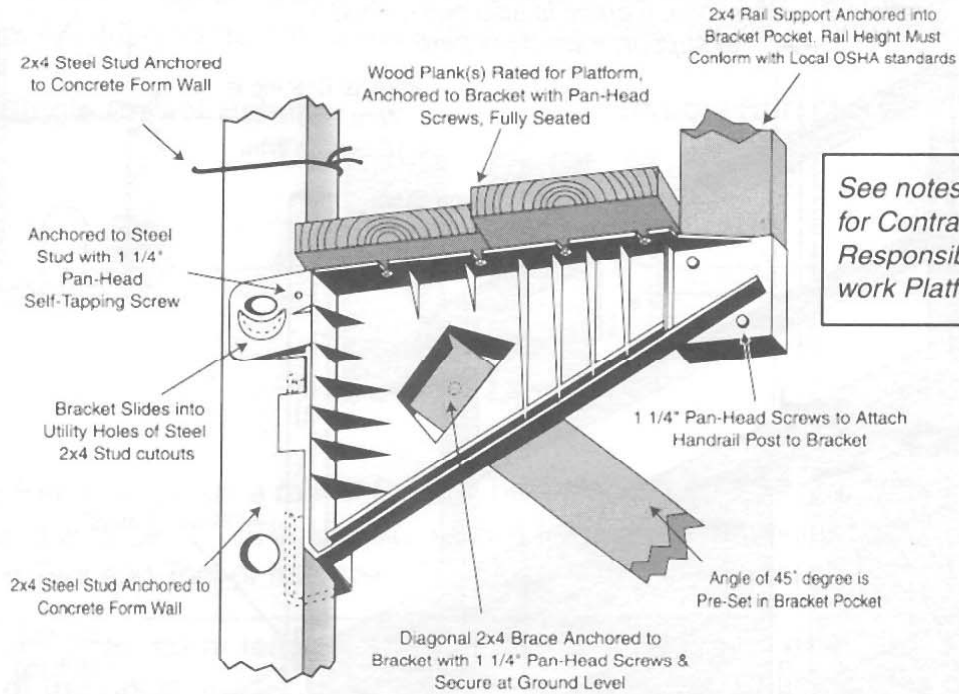
**Maximum spacing of 6 feet is allowed by OSHA Scaffold Specifications, if brace is also being used to support a work platform*



Exterior Bracing *continued*

Optional Scaffold Bracket

Nylon Scaffold Bracket - The Scaffold Bracket shown here is anchored by sliding it into the cutouts which are found in 18-gauge steel studs. Additional anchoring is done with a self-tapping screw as indicated on this diagram. The steel studs are anchored Fold-Form wall forms and serve as vertical braces for the forms. Brackets provide for the attachment of a work platform/rail and a pocket for attaching the diagonal brace for the form wall



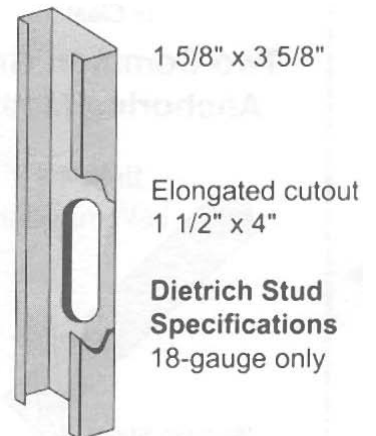
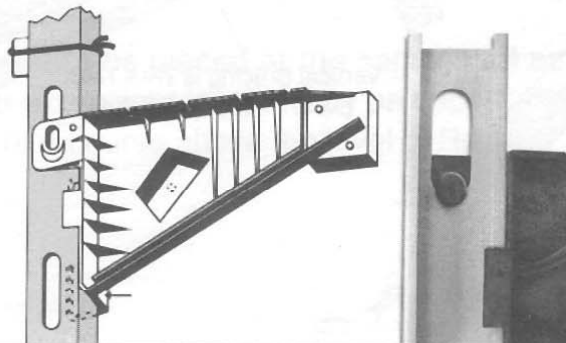
See notes on Page 1, for Contractor's Responsibilities for work Platform design.

Steel Studs - The 18-gauge steel studs which are provided for this bracket have 1 7/16" diameter cutouts every 16" for attachment of the Scaffold Bracket. These studs are not available in all regions.

Generic Steel Studs

The 18-gauge steel studs provided by local Dietrich suppliers have elongated cutouts for attachment of the Scaffold Bracket & can be used with these brackets. For the name of a Dietrich outlet in your region, contact:

Dietrich Industries
1435 W. 165th St.
Hammond, IN 46320
Ph: 219-931-3741
FAX: 219-931-2269



Exterior Bracing *continued*

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

- A. Adjustable Scaffold Cleats**
- B. Vertical 2x4 Scaffold Studs**
- C. 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. Adjustable Working Platform**
- B. Used on One Side of Entire Form**

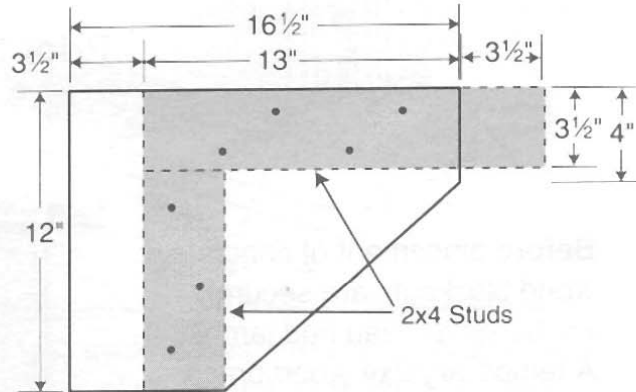
See notes on Page 1, for Contractor's Responsibilities for work platform design

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.

Optional Scaffold Bracket

Adjustable Scaffold Cleat - Side View



Top View

