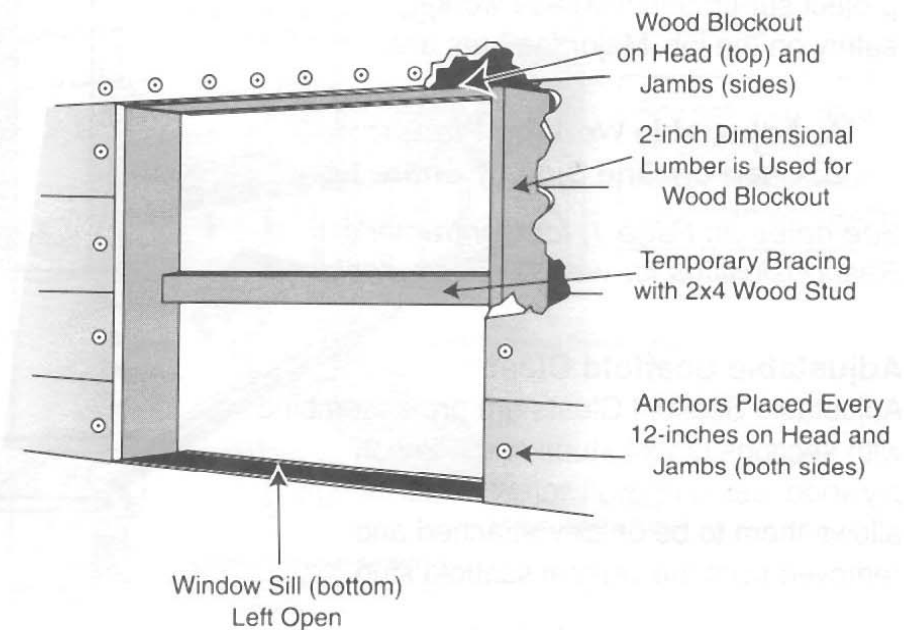


8 Window/Door Blockouts Rough Openings & Bracing

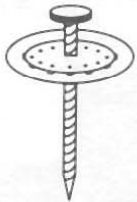
Openings can be built during form wall assembly or they can be cut in after the form wall is assembled.

Prior to Concrete Placement

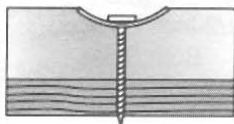
Before placement of concrete, wood blockouts are securely anchored at head and jambs. A temporary 2x4 wood brace is added to openings over 2-feet tall. Wood sill blockout is not placed at this time.



Blockout Anchor



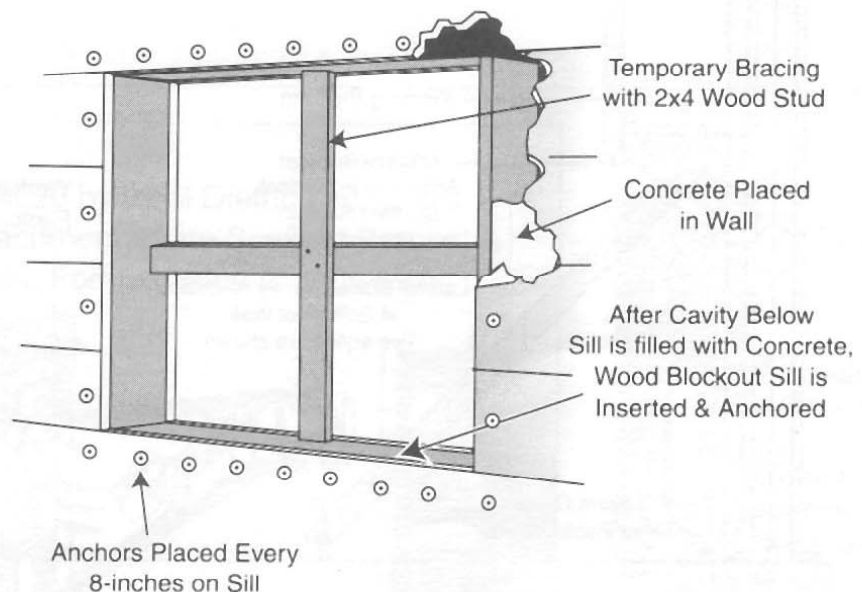
3-inch Drywall Screw with Plastic Reinforcing Washer



Seat Screw so that Washer is Countersunk Into Insulation

Concrete Placed up to Sill Height

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**, temporary 2x4 wood braces are added to openings over 2-feet wide.

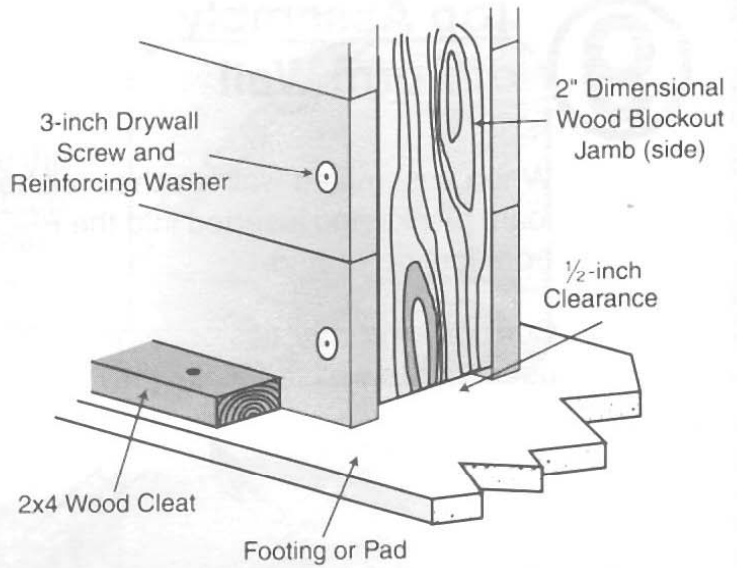


Window/Door Casing & Bracing *continued*

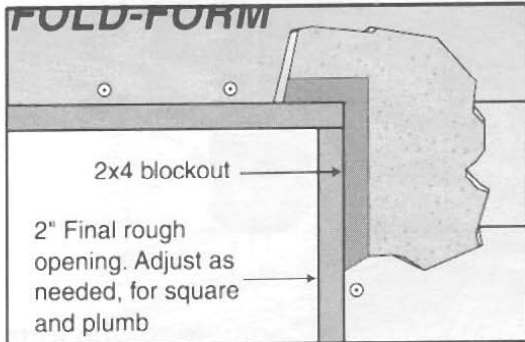
Blockouts for Doors

The jamb (side) blockouts for doors should be trimmed approximately 1/2-inch short. That space provides clearance for the form walls to *settle without putting stress on the jambs.

**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.*



Vinyl blockouts or bucks, molded for a variety of wall thicknesses, are also available to frame around door and window openings prior to concrete placement. Follow the vinyl buck manufacturer's recommendations for assembly and bracing.



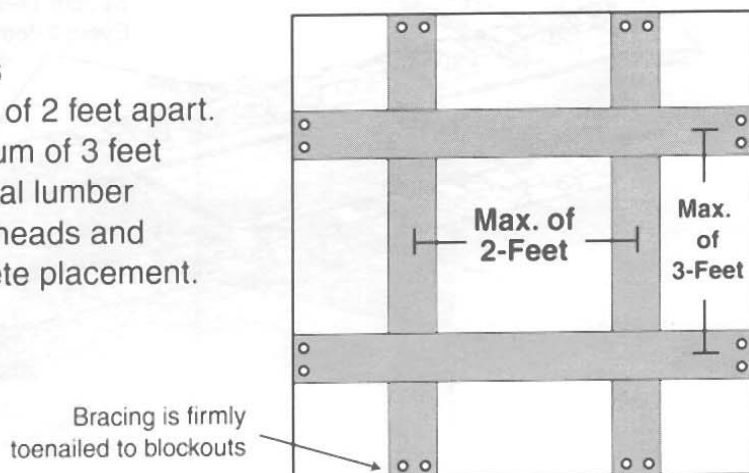
2" Dimensional Wood is actually 1.5" thick & full width of concrete wall, cut to fit.

Rough Opening Dimensions – Optional

The rough opening produced by the form's dimensional lumber blockouts should be 1 1/2" bigger **per side** (on all sides) than the window/door manufacturer's suggested rough opening. After bracing has been removed, installer attaches a 2nd 2" dimensional wood frame, for the final rough opening. Adjustments can be made, to insure that the final rough opening is square & plumb, before installing window or door.

Temporary Bracing for Blockouts

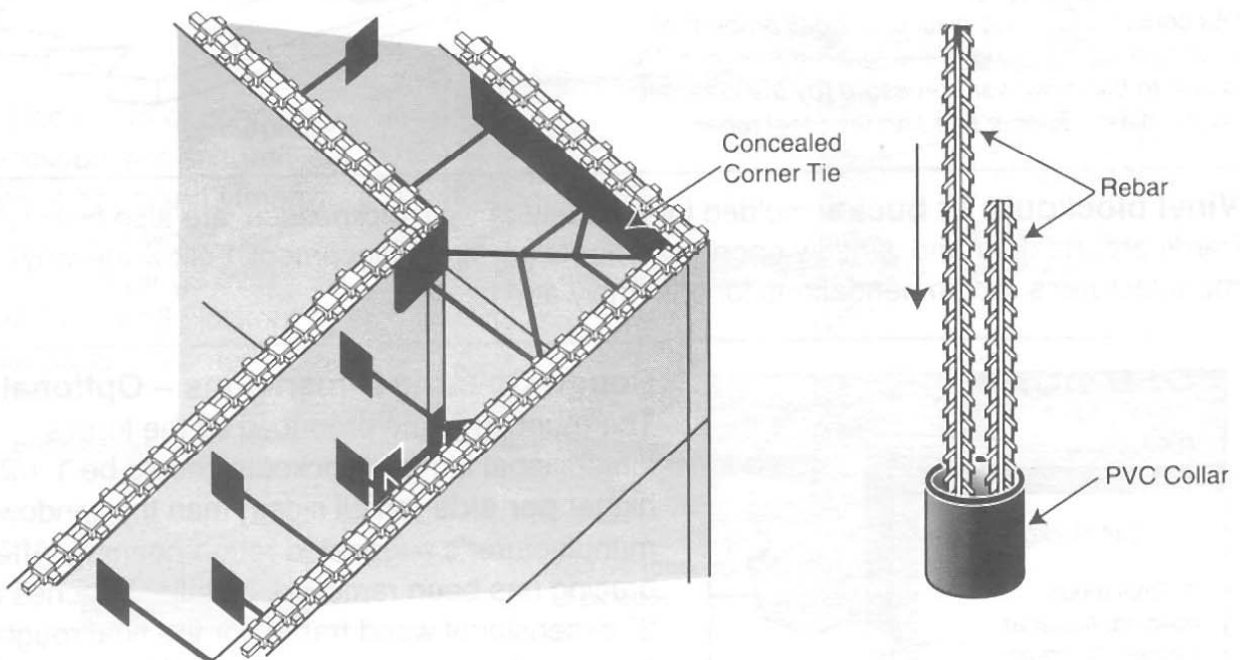
Vertical bracing should be a maximum of 2 feet apart. Horizontal bracing should be a maximum of 3 feet apart. Use good quality 2x4 dimensional lumber which is securely toenailed to the bulkheads and removed approx. 72 hours after concrete placement.



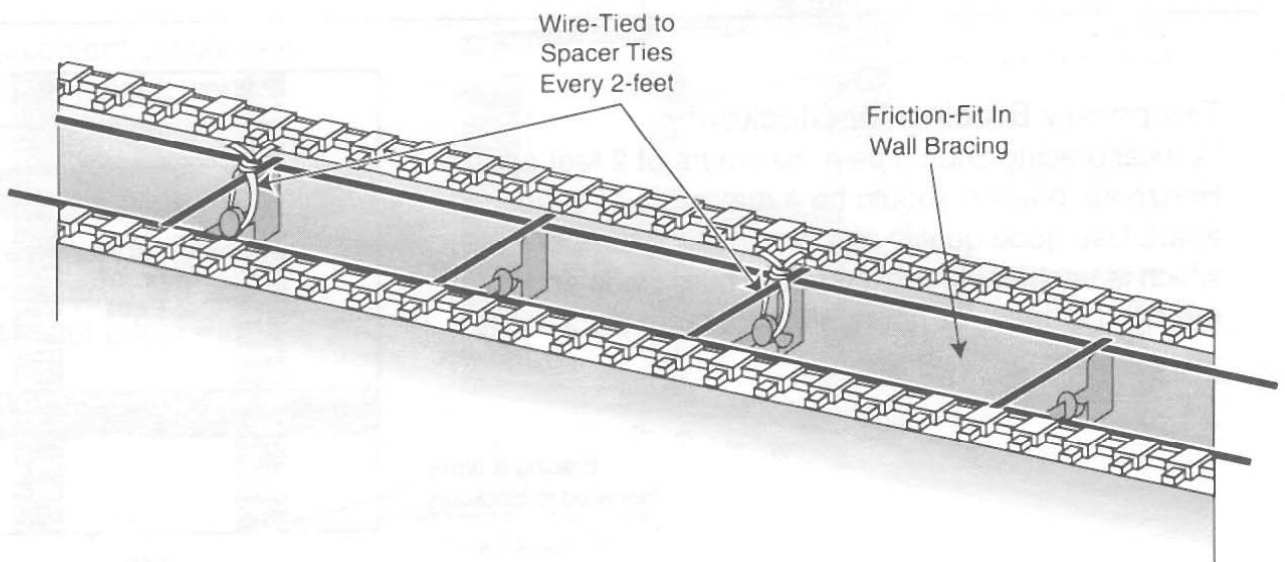
9 Top Assembly of Form Wall

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.

Concealed corner ties or common 90° corner ties are continually used up the wall to full height.

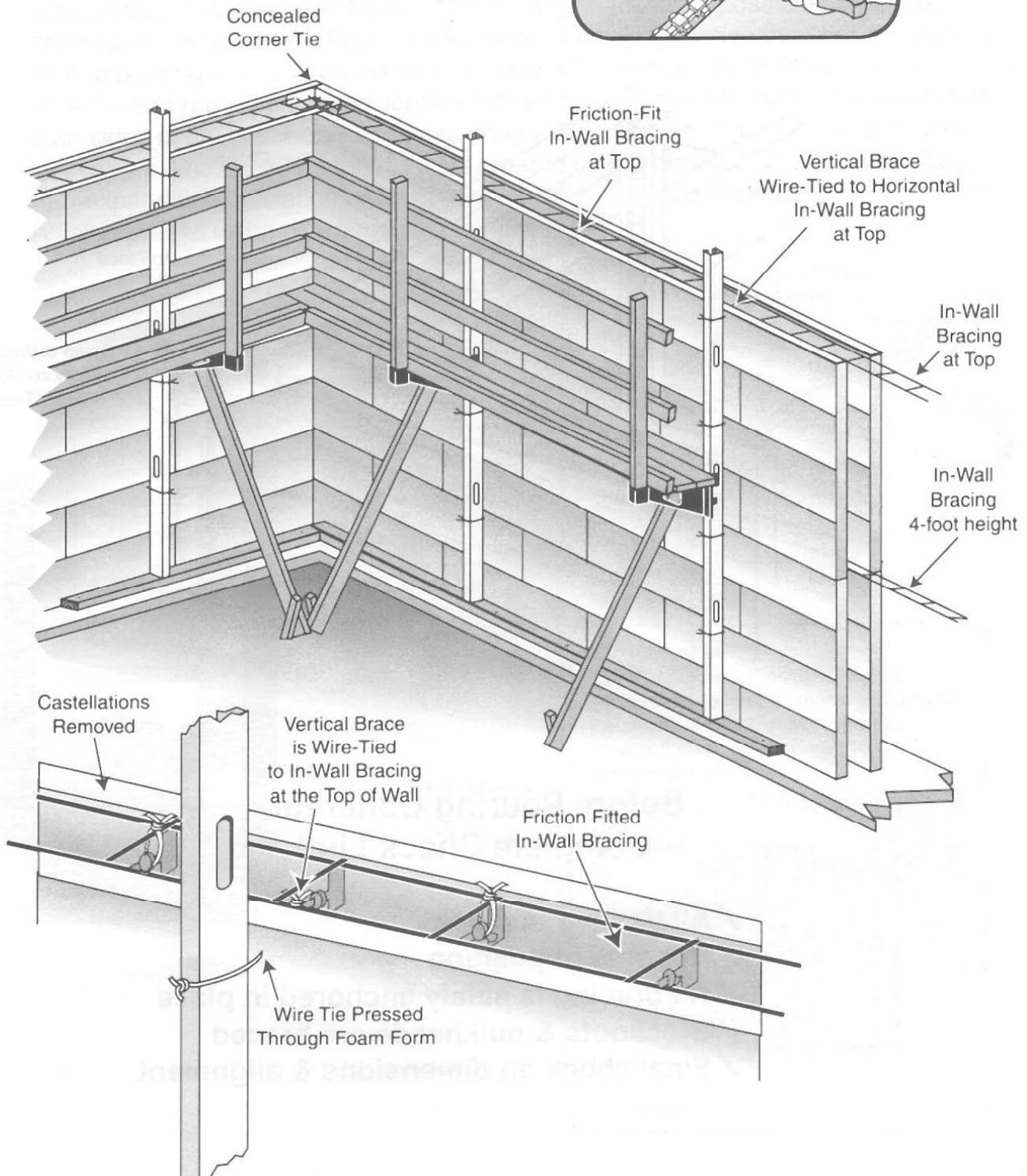
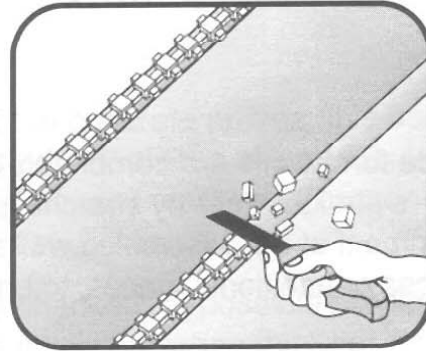


Full width in-wall bracing is pressed into the cavity around the entire perimeter of the form.



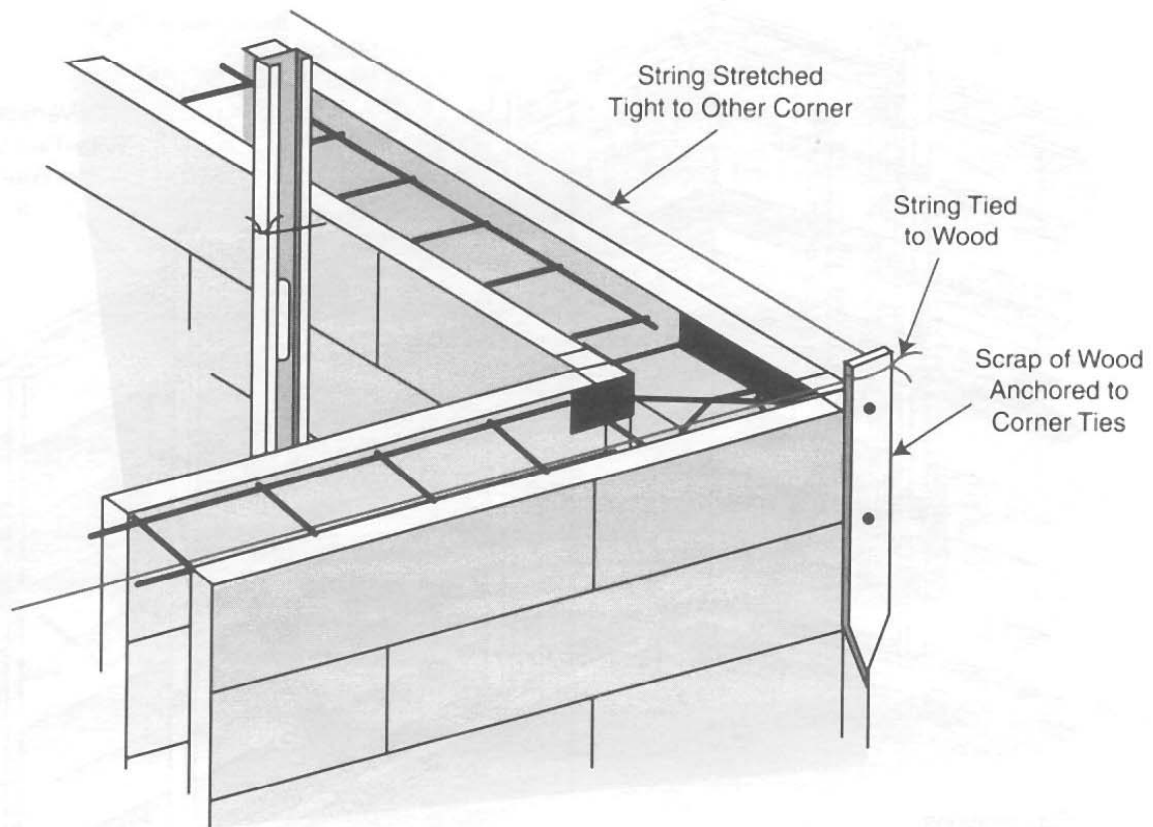
Top Assembly of Form Wall *continued*

When wall form reaches full height, remove the castellations at the top of the form with a sharp knife or saw. This insures a tight, smooth seal between the form and floor or roof supports.



10 Checking Alignment

Once form walls are completely assembled and braced, check the accuracy of the form's straight walls by stretching a stringline from corner to corner. Compare the alignment of the assembled wall and string. It may be necessary to adjust lateral braces or additional braces, to bring wall into full alignment.



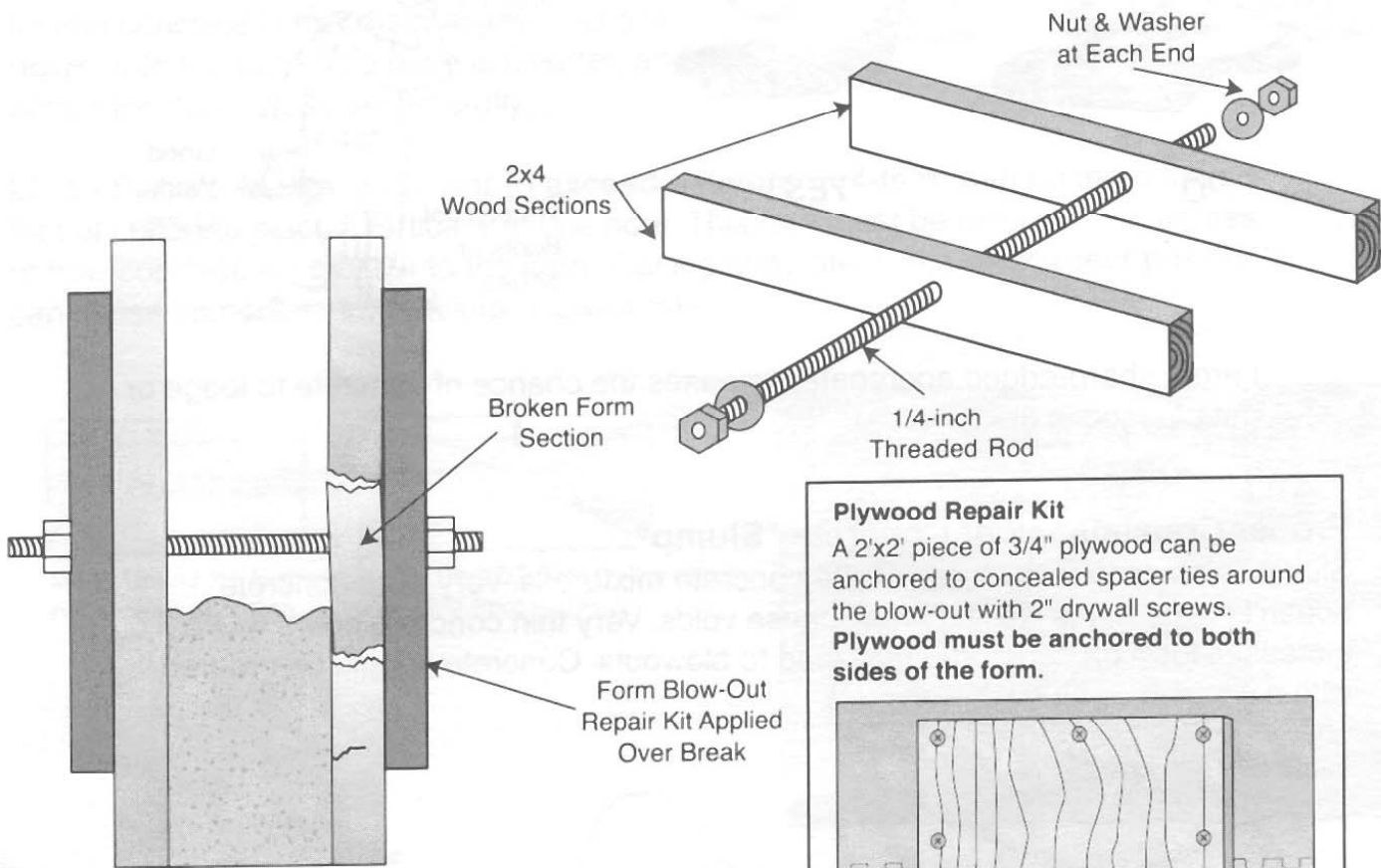
Before Pouring Concrete, Complete Check List!

- ✓ All ties are in place
- ✓ Rebar is in position
- ✓ All bracing is safely anchored in place
- ✓ Blockouts & bulkheads are braced
- ✓ Final check on dimensions & alignment

11 Blow-Out Repair Kit

A blow-out repair kit should be made BEFORE the concrete arrives. It is used to repair a form blow-out or break and is constructed of 2 pieces of wood 2x4s approx. 18-inches long, a piece of 1/4-inch thread rod, nuts, and washers. Threaded rod must be long enough to go through the forms and 2x4s.

From a safe distance, forms should be visually checked for possible breaks as concrete is being placed. Form breaks rarely happen but when they do, it's important to stop pouring the concrete as soon as possible...remove the built-up concrete from opening and reposition or replace the broken form pieces. Repair kit is placed over both sides of the break and tightened snugly. Resume placing concrete and remove kit in approximately 30 minutes. Holes created by the blow-out kit should be filled with expandable insulation or fresh concrete to insure against water penetration later. An alternate kit using plywood is explained below.



Plywood Repair Kit

A 2'x2' piece of 3/4" plywood can be anchored to concealed spacer ties around the blow-out with 2" drywall screws.

Plywood must be anchored to both sides of the form.

