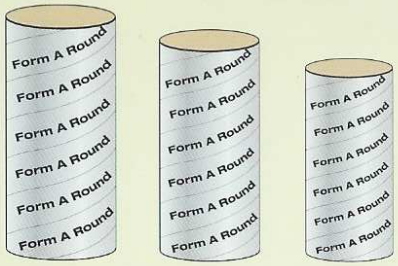
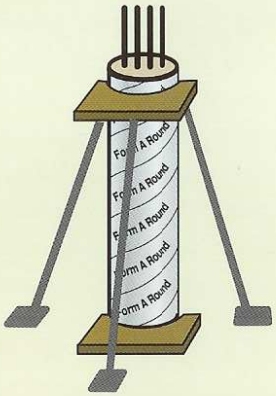
LARGE JOBS - GUIDE



Form A Round cardboard formwork up to 1.5m diameter is made of multiple reinforced cardboard plies bonded together with water resistant adhesive. Standard **Form A Round** has a coating on the inside to prevent concrete from sticking and fair-faced has a non stick poly lining. Both should be left in place for a minimum of 48 hours, this retards loss of moisture and achieves **excellent curing without use of compounds etc.**

BRACING



Form A Round requires minimum bracing and is easily plumbed. On all diameters wooden collars are generally used at the top and often at the bottom or a kicker can be poured in a lined piece of the same size form. It is important that lift should not occur at the bottom when pouring and that nothing should get between the fair-face lining and the tube. On diameters up to 300mm it is prudent to brace with 3 or 4 vertical timbers but on larger diameters no bracing is required up to 4m and then it is best to make circular collars from heavy ply to brace and help plumb at half height or about every 2–3 m.

Note: Head Pressure in Formwork builds up at about 25 kN/m^3 until a height of 7m and then gradually tapers off.

Note: Take care not to cut or damage the rip cord and to keep it taught.

Note: The fair-face lining is only fixed at the top and bottom and is not fixed to the form elsewhere, the fixing tape at the ends should be replaced if broken or cut so as to prevent dirt or water getting inside the liner. As the concrete fills the form the liner is ironed to the form's surface and any trapped air will be chased to the top and expelled.

POURING

Pouring should be done with a drop of less than 2 metres [nearer 1 metre] at a slow rate with a poker vibrator working 0.5m below the pour level being allowed time to expel trapped air, otherwise the pour should be stopped every 0.5m to insert the vibrator. The vibrator should not touch the sidewall. Continuous pours have been successful up to and above 12m.

STRIPPING

Stripping is recommended 48 to 72 hours after pouring, as the cardboard will still be soft and concrete will not have bonded to it. If a rip strip is fitted, use as per instructions and if not then set a circular power saw to just less than the thickness of the form wall and make a vertical cut almost through the wall and finish off with a sharp knife to release the tension. The form can then be left in place to protect the column.

Need further advice? Just call.

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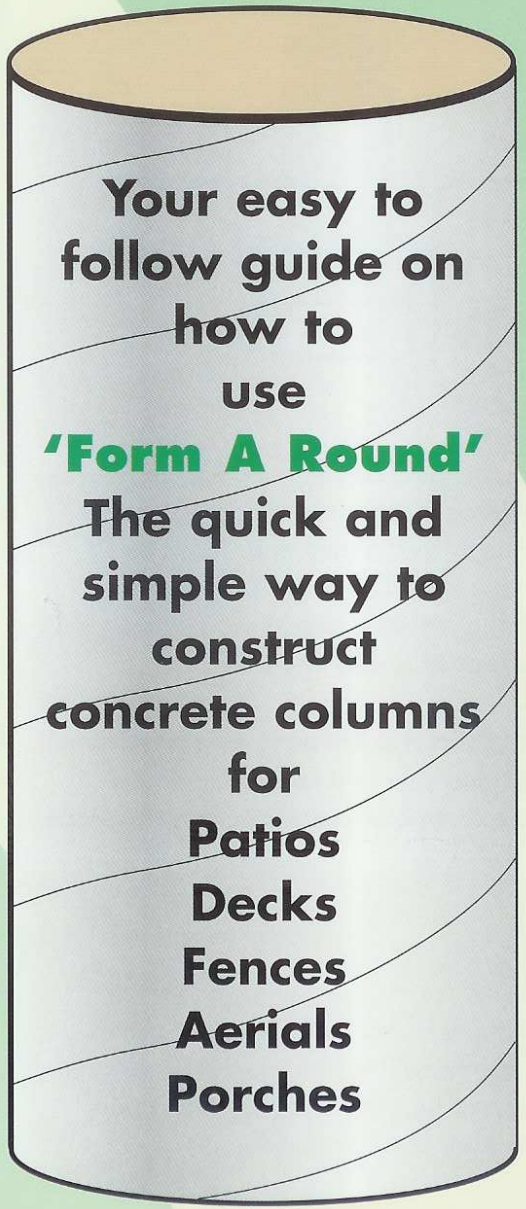
FORM A ROUND

SMALL JOBS

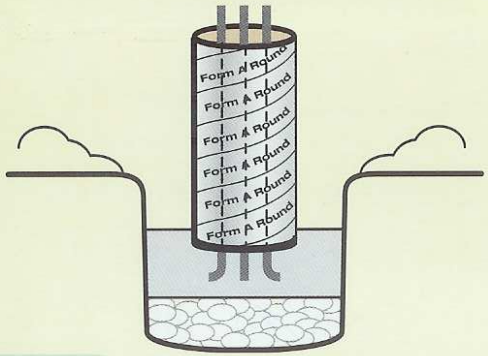
CONSTRUCTION GUIDE

FREE GUIDE



1

Bases should have about 75mm (3") depth of rock or rubble below 150mm (6") of concrete and be 2 or 3 times the width of the column depending on ground type.



2

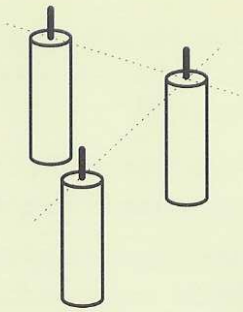
Columns should be reinforced by embedding 12mm steel rods in the bases. Use 3 rods for 150mm and 200mm diameters and 4 rods for 250mm and 300mm diameters, bend the bottom ends of the rods to anchor them securely.

Cut stock **Form A Round** to length with a sharp hand saw and re-seal any loose lining with tape or get correct lengths made to order.

3

Place cut to length **Form A Round** centrally on base, backfill to hold and pour concrete to required height. Note; Too wet a mix results in air bubbbles and voids.

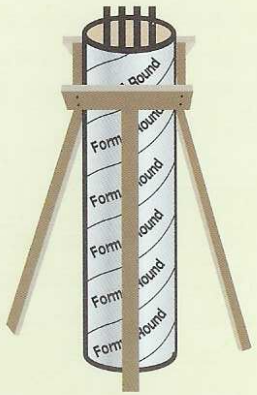
4



Careful alignment is necessary for underpinning, insert galvanised strap for fixing joists. - Anchor it well.

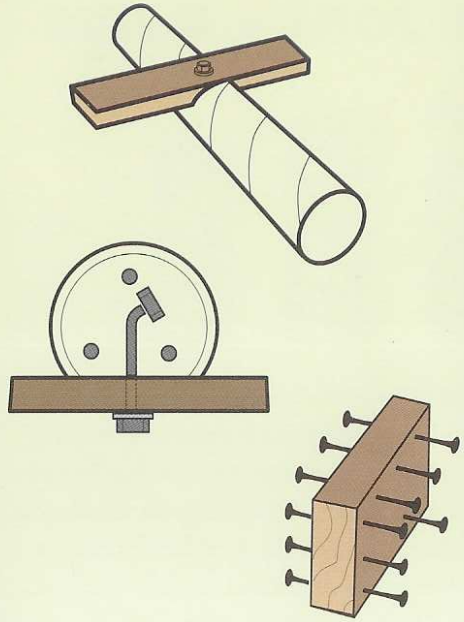
5

Bracing is recommended for columns over 120cm (4') high. Brace by nailing or screwing timber blocks or a wooden collar to the **Form A Round** before pouring.



6

To fix a fence rail or wooden cleat flush, saw a notch in the form, drill a hole in the timber and insert a bolt with a bent head or some form of large washer to imbed in the concrete.
An alternative way to anchor timber inserts is to leave a cluster of galvanised felt nails protruding from the timber to be embedded.



7

Stripping is best done between 2 and 5 days after pouring. This is done by setting a circular saw to almost the form's wall thickness and cutting vertical cuts on opposite sides and finishing with a knife cut. Or if a wire rip cord is fitted - wrap it around a bar or tool and pull smartly downwards.