

SECTION 03 11 00
CONCRETE FORMING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Layout of formwork.
- B. Formwork construction.
- C. Embedded items and openings in concrete.
- D. Form release materials.
- E. Removal of forms.
- F. Field quality control.
- G. Detection of movement.
- H. Re-use of forms.

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. Falsework for concrete structures is specified in Section 03 11 14 – Falsework. Coordinate formwork supported by falsework with the requirements of Section 03 11 14.
- B. Finishes for formed surfaces are specified in Section 03 35 00 - Concrete Finishing.

1.03 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Measurement: Concrete formwork will not be measured separately for payment.
- B. Payment: Concrete formwork will be paid for as part of the indicated Contract unit price or lump-sum price for the associated cast-in-place concrete work as indicated in the Bid Schedule of the Bid Form.

1.04 REFERENCES

- A. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
 - 1. ACI 117 Standard Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials
 - 2. ACI 301 Standard Specifications for Structural Concrete
 - 3. ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete
 - 4. ACI 347 Formwork for Concrete

- B. American Plywood Association (APA):
 - 1. U.S. Product Standard PS 1 for Construction and Industrial Plywood

- C. West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau (WCLB):

- 1. WCLB No. 17 Standard Grading Rules

1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Formwork Standards: Unless otherwise indicated, design, construct, erect, maintain, and remove forms and related structures for concrete work in accordance with applicable requirements of ACI 301, ACI 318, and ACI 347.

- 1. Architectural Concrete: Forms for architectural concrete shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ACI 301.
 - 2. Deflection: Where dead and live loads on forms will be more than 20 percent greater than the weight of the concrete, provide framing lumber of required strength, and comply with ACI 301 and ACI 347 for design of framing members. Deflection shall be kept within the herein specified tolerances.
 - 3. Concrete Mix Design: Design of formwork shall be coordinated with the concrete mix design, as specified in Section 03 05 15 - Portland Cement Concrete, so that form materials, form surfaces, and formwork strength will produce the desired concrete tolerances and finishes.

- B. Formwork Surface Materials: Provide material and work quality which will produce clean and uniform finished surfaces within the allowable tolerances specified and which will conform with the following requirements:

- 1. Concrete Exposed to View: Provide material and work quality that will produce clean, smooth, and uniform concrete surfaces. Refer to Section 03 35 00 - Concrete Finishing, and ACI 301 for requirements.
 - 2. Concrete Concealed from View: Provide material and work quality that will produce aligned concrete surfaces free of fins, honeycomb, and stains.

- C. Special Formwork Sections: Provide openings, offsets, sinkages, keyways, recesses, moldings, rustication strips, chamfers, blocking, screeds, bulkheads, anchorages, embedded items, and other features. Select materials and provide workmanship that will ensure indicated finishes.

- D. Chamfered Corners: All external corners shall be chamfered, unless otherwise indicated.

- E. Removal Features: Design formwork to be readily removable without impact, shock, and damage to concrete surfaces and adjacent materials.

- F. Tolerances for Formed Surfaces: For buildings and similar structures, comply with the requirements of ACI 301, as applicable. For those items of work or parts of the structure not

covered by ACI 301, comply with the requirements of ACI 117, as applicable. Coordinate with the requirements specified in Section 03 30 00 - Cast-In-Place Concrete.

1. The class of surface for offset between adjacent pieces of formwork facing material shall be Class A for surfaces permanently exposed to public view and Class C for surfaces that will be permanently concealed, unless otherwise specified.

G. **Abrupt and Gradual Irregularities Tolerances for Formed Surfaces:** In addition to the tolerance requirements of ACI 301, surfaces of buildings and similar structures permanently exposed to view shall conform to the abrupt and gradual irregularities tolerances specified herein. Abrupt irregularities shall be understood to mean offsets and fins resulting from displaced, mismatched, or misplaced forms, sheathing, or liners or from defects in forming materials are considered abrupt irregularities. Gradual irregularities shall be understood to mean those resulting from warping and similar uniform variations from planeness or true curvature. Gradual irregularities shall be checked with a straightedge for plane surfaces or a shaped template for curved or warped surfaces.

1. In measuring irregularities, the straightedge or template shall be placed in various places on the surface in various directions. Permitted abrupt or gradual irregularities in formed surfaces as measured within a 5 foot length with a straightedge shall be as follows:

Class of Surface	Maximum Abrupt or Gradual Irregularity
A	1/8 inch
B	1/4 inch
C	1/2 inch
D	1 inch

1.06 SUBMITTALS

A. **General:** Refer to Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures, and Section 01 33 23 - Shop Drawings, Product Data, and Samples, for submittal requirements and procedures. For formwork submittals involving shoring or falsework, comply with requirements specified in Section 03 11 14 - Falsework.

B. **Shop Drawings:** Submit drawings that indicate and include the following details and requirements:

1. Forming system and method of erection with associated details.
2. Shoring accompanied by design calculations. Include reshoring procedures. Both drawings and calculations shall be signed by an engineer who is currently registered as a civil or structural engineer in the State of California. Coordinate with Section 03 11 14 - Falsework.
3. Locations of construction joints in plan and elevation views. Means of leakage prevention for concrete exposed to view in finished construction.
4. Locations and sizes of conduits, openings, recesses, pipes, ducts, and other attached or embedded products.

5. Beam intersections and other conditions where concrete casting by vertical drop may be restricted.
 6. Chamfer strips for corner treatment.
 7. Method and schedule for removing forms and shoring.
 8. Method for detecting formwork movement during concrete placement.
- C. Product Data: Submit manufacturers' product data for manufactured products. Include products proposed for leakage control.
- D. Samples: Submit form material, 12 inches by 12 inches or larger in size, for formed concrete which will be exposed in the finished work to public view. Such samples require approval of the Engineer before they may be used in the work.

1.07 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Storage: Store form panels to prevent warpage. Protect panels from damage and contamination which could adversely affect concrete.
- B. Handling: Lift form panels by methods that will protect panels from damage and distortion.

1.08 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. Allow sufficient time between erection of forms and placing of concrete for the various trades to properly install concrete reinforcement, embedded items, sleeves, and blockouts.
- B. Do not apply superimposed loads to the structure until concrete has developed its specified 28-day compressive strength.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Lumber: Boards and framing lumber shall be graded and grade-marked in accordance with WCLB No. 17. Provide framing lumber of required strength, conforming with the above-specified WCLB No. 17.
1. Boards: Provide all West Coast Species, "Construction" or "Standard" Boards. Use dressed side of lumber for surface in contact with the concrete, and provide boards with dressed or tongue-and-groove edges to provide tight joints to prevent mortar leakage.
 2. Framing Lumber:
 - a. Light Framing: Provide all West Coast Species, "Construction" or "Standard" Light Framing, dressed or rough. Where loads are not a factor, "Utility" Light Framing will be acceptable.

CONCRETE FORMING

- b. Joists and Planks: Provide all West Coast Species, "No. 2" Structural Joists and Planks, dressed or rough.
 - c. Beams and Stringers: Provide all West Coast Species, "Standard" Beams and Stringers or "No. 2 Structural" Beams and Stringers, dressed or rough.
- B. Plywood (Plyform): Plywood shall be graded and grade-marked in accordance with U.S. Product Standard PS-1.
 - 1. B-B Plyform: Provide Class I, EXT-APA, sanded, APA trade marked.
 - 2. B-C Plyform: Provide Class I, EXT-APA, APA trade marked.
 - 3. High Density Overlay (HDO) Plyform: Provide A-A, 60-60, Class I, EXT-APA, APA trade marked.
 - 4. Thickness: As required to maintain surface smoothness without deflection, but not thinner than 5/8 inch.
- C. Steel Forms: Proprietary, patented, or fabricated steel forms, using standard or commercial quality, uncoated steel sheet or plate, 3/16-inch minimum thickness, for panel facings. Provide surfaces that will not impart corrosion residue to concrete. Include panel framing, reinforcement, and erection accessories.
- D. Waffle Slab Forms: Steel or reinforced plastic dome forms for two-way joist construction, smooth surface, of sizes indicated.
- E. Round Column Forms: Pressed or molded fiber-reinforced plastic or steel, manufactured round column forms, seamless or one-piece (one vertical seam), smooth surface, of sizes indicated.
 - 1. Provide forms with will not deflect under pressure of concrete placement, and which will not deflect or blow off under added pressure of placement of fly-ash-modified concrete.
- F. Formliners for Exposed and Architectural Concrete: Thermally formed, pressed or molded fiber-reinforced plastic (FRP), ABS alloy plastic, PVC alloy plastic, or similar material, manufactured to produce finished concrete of design, configuration, and surface texture indicated. Fromliners shall be continuous, one piece. No horizontal joints shall be acceptable unless the applicable height exceeds the available formliner height. Provide formliners with inherent form-release surface. Formliners may be manufactured for single-use or multi-use service as appropriate.
- G. Leakage Control Materials: Provide materials capable of producing flush, watertight, and nonabsorbent surfaces and joints, and compatible with forming material and concrete ingredients. Seal form edges with gasketing material or sealant placed in the joint in such a way that neither a fin nor groove is made in the face of the cast concrete.
- H. Form Release Agent: Commercial formulation, silicone-free form-release agent, designed for use on all types of forms, which will not bond with, stain, nor adversely affect concrete surfaces, and which will not impair subsequent treatment of concrete surfaces requiring bond or adhesion nor impede wetting of surfaces which will be cured with water, steam, or curing compounds.

- I. Plugged Cone Form Ties: Rod type, with ends or end fasteners which can be removed without spalling the concrete and which leave a hole equal in depth to the required reinforcement clearance. Form ties shall be of a design in which the hole left by the removed end or end fastener is easily filled to match the surface of the hardened concrete. Provide removable cones 1-1/4 inches in diameter by 1-1/2 inches deep. Provide preformed mortar plugs to match the color of the concrete, recessed 1/4 inch, adhered with an approved epoxy adhesive.
- J. Inserts: Cast stainless steel or welded stainless steel, Type 316 or similar 300 Series, complete with anchors to concrete and fittings such as bolts, wedges, and straps. Provide hanger inserts spaced to match grid of suspended ceiling.
- K. Dovetail Anchor Slots: 22 gage or heavier galvanized steel dovetail anchor slots, for anchoring of masonry veneer with galvanized steel dovetail anchors provided under Division 4, Masonry.
- L. Chamfer Strips: 3/4 inch by 3/4 inch triangular fillets milled from clear, straight-grain pine, surfaced each side, or extruded vinyl type with or without nailing flange.
- M. Miscellaneous Joint Strips: Preformed strips for reveals, rustications, and similar joints fabricated of wood, metal, or plastic.
- N. Waterstops: Refer to Section 03 15 13 - Waterstops, for requirements.

2.02 FABRICATION

- A. Formwork - General: Fabricate forms in accordance with approved Shop Drawings. Maintain forms clean, smooth, and free from imperfections and distortion. Fabricate forms for architectural concrete in accordance with applicable requirements of ACI 301.
- B. Joints:
 - 1. Arrange form panels in symmetrical patterns conforming to general lines of the structure.
 - 2. Unless otherwise indicated, orient panels on vertical surfaces with long dimension horizontal, and make horizontal joints level and continuous.
 - 3. Align form panels on each side of the panel joint with fasteners common to both panels, and in a manner which will result in a continuous, unbroken concrete plane surface.
- C. Steel Forms: Use material which is clean, smooth, and free from warps, bends, kinks, rust, cracks, and matter which may stain concrete. Fabricate panels in accordance with approved Shop Drawings. Deflection between form supports from concrete placement shall not exceed 1/240 of the span length.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 LAYOUT OF FORMWORK

- A. Locate and stake out all forms and establish all lines, levels, and elevations.

3.02 CONSTRUCTION**A. Formwork:**

1. Construct formwork in accordance with the approved Shop Drawings, and in a manner that will produce finished concrete surfaces conforming to indicated design and within specified tolerances. Formwork for concrete not exposed to view in the finished work may be constructed of any material that will adequately support the weight of the concrete.
2. Make joints and seams mortar-tight. Install leakage control materials in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and in a manner that will maintain a smooth continuity of plane between abutting form panels and which will resist displacement by concreting operations.
3. Kerf wood inserts for forming keyways, reglets, and recesses in a manner that will prevent swelling and ensure ease of removal.
4. Maintain forms clean and free from indentations and warpage. Do not use rust-stained steel surfaces for forms in contact with concrete. Do not sandblast steel form surfaces to remove rust or mill scale; remove these imperfections by grinding.
5. Brace temporary closures to prevent warpage or displacement and set tightly against forms in a manner that will prevent loss of concrete mortar.
6. Support joints with extra studs or girts, and in a manner that will ensure true, square intersections.
7. Assemble forms in a manner that will facilitate their removal without damage to the concrete.
8. Construct molding shapes, recesses, and projections with smooth finish materials and install in forms with sealed joints.
9. Provide camber in formwork as required to compensate for deflections caused by weight and pressures of fresh concrete and construction loads and as otherwise indicated. Provide camber strips to compensate for deflections due to permanent loads and long-term deflections due to shrinkage and creep as required.
10. Provide construction openings in forms where required for concrete pour pockets, vibrator access holes, and inspection openings to aid in proper placement and consolidation of concrete, and close up openings during placement of concrete as applicable.
11. Provide inspection and cleanout openings in forms at bottom of walls and columns and elsewhere as required. Do not close cleanouts until inspected and accepted by the Engineer just before placing concrete.
12. Drill air escape holes in bottom members of blockouts.

13. Ensure that formed stair risers within a stair run are equal.
- B. Edge Forms and Screeds for Slabs: Set edge forms or bulkheads and intermediate screeds for slabs to obtain required elevations and contours in the finished slab surface. Support screeds substantially without penetrating waterproof membranes and vapor barriers.
- C. Corner Treatment: Form chamfers with 3/4 inch on each leg, unless otherwise indicated, and accurately shape and surface in a manner which will produce uniformly straight lines and edge joints and which will prevent mortar runs. Extend terminal edges to limits, and miter chamfer strips at changes in direction.
- D. Construction Joints:
1. Locate joints as indicated. Support forms for joints in concrete so as to rigidly maintain their positions during placement, vibration, and curing of concrete. Install keys in all joints.
 2. Locate and install construction joints, for which locations are not indicated, so as not to impair strength and appearance of the structure, and indicate such joints on Shop Drawings. Locations of construction joints require approval of the Engineer.
 3. Position joints perpendicular to longitudinal axis of pier, beam, or slab as the case may be.
 4. Locate joints in walls, vertically as indicated; at top of footing; at top of slabs on grade; at bottom of door openings; and at underside of the deepest beam or girder framing into wall; or as required to conform to indicated details.
 5. Provide keyways as indicated in construction joints in walls and slabs, and between walls and footings unless otherwise indicated. Place construction joints perpendicular to the main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints.
- E. Load Supports: Loads for construction of roof slab and suspended floor slabs shall be carried down to on-grade base slabs. These loads shall not be carried by intermediate slabs at any time. Formwork loads shall be carried only by structural elements that are supported directly by footings.

3.03 EMBEDDED ITEMS AND OPENINGS IN CONCRETE

- A. Install conduit, pipe sleeves, waterstops, appliance boxes, frames for items recessed in walls, door frames, drains, metal ties, inserts, nailing strips, blocking, grounds, and other fastening devices required for anchorage or attachment of other work. Firmly secure products in position, located accurately as indicated, before beginning concrete placement.
- B. Provide openings in concrete for passage of ducts, and provide clearances therefor as indicated on approved Shop Drawings.
- C. Where masonry walls will be tied to concrete construction in future construction, use dovetail anchor slots positioned for maximum flexibility for masonry installation.

3.04 FORM RELEASE MATERIAL

- A. Coat form contact surfaces with approved form release material before reinforcement is placed. Do not allow excess form release material to accumulate in the forms or to come into contact with surfaces that are required to be bonded to fresh concrete such as concrete reinforcement and embedded items. Apply form release material in compliance with manufacturer's application instructions.
- B. Coat steel forms with non-staining, rust-preventive form release material or otherwise protect against rusting.
- C. Apply form release material to bolts and rods that are to be removed or that are to be free to move.

3.05 REMOVAL OF FORMS

- A. Remove forms by methods which will not injure, mar, gouge, or chip concrete surfaces, overstress concrete members, or distort formwork. Use air pressure or other approved methods. Do not pry against concrete. Cut off nails flush. Leave surfaces clean and unblemished.
 - 1. Where early form removal is not necessary and will not impact the Contractor's schedule, leave forms in place at least 72 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- B. When repair of surface defects or finishing is required at an early age, forms may be removed as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to resist damage from removal operations and its own weight.
 - 1. Concrete work that is damaged by removal operations shall be repaired as specified in Section 03 35 00 - Concrete Finishing. Where exposed surfaces are damaged beyond acceptable repairing measures, the damaged concrete shall be removed and replaced with new concrete.
- C. Top forms on sloping surfaces of concrete may be removed as soon as the concrete has attained sufficient stiffness to prevent sagging. Any needed repairs or treatment required on such sloping surfaces shall be performed at once and shall be followed by the specified curing.
- D. Wood forms for wall openings shall be loosened as soon as this can be accomplished without damage to the concrete.
- E. Formwork for columns, walls, sides of beams, and other parts not supporting the weight of the concrete may be removed as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently so as not to be damaged by removal operations.
- F. Forms and shoring in the formwork used to support the weight of concrete in beams, suspended slabs, girders, and other structural members shall remain in place until the concrete has reached adequate strength and stiffness to support itself. Forms shall not be removed before the concrete has reached a minimum of 70 percent of the indicated design compressive strength, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Engineer.
- G. When shores and other vertical supports are so arranged that the non-load-carrying form-facing material may be removed without loosening or disturbing the shores and supports, the facing

material may be removed at an earlier age provided the concrete surfaces are not damaged by such earlier removal.

- H. Plan reshoring operations in a manner that will ensure that areas of new construction will not be required to support their own weight. Reshoring shall be in place before shoring is removed. During reshoring, do not permit live loads on new construction. Do not locate reshores in a manner and location that will overstress members or induce tensile stresses where reinforcing bars have not been provided.
- I. When removal of formwork or reshoring is based on the concrete reaching a specified strength, the concrete shall be presumed to have reached this strength when test cylinders, field cured along with the concrete they represent, have reached the strength specified for removal of formwork or reshoring. Except for the field curing and age at test, the cylinders shall be molded and tested as specified in Section 03 05 15 - Portland Cement Concrete.

3.06 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Before placing concrete, check lines and grades of erected formwork and positioning of embedded inserts, blockouts, and joints for correctness. Verify that embedded piping and conduit are free from obstructions. Make corrections or adjustments to ensure proper size and location of concrete members and stability of forming systems.
- B. While placing concrete, provide quality control to assure that formwork and related supports have not been displaced, that loss of cement paste through joints is prevented, and that completed work will be within specified tolerances.
- C. During form removal, verify that architectural features meet the form and texture requirements of the samples approved by the Engineer.

3.07 DETECTION OF MOVEMENT

- A. Check movement using methods, such as plumb lines, tell tales, and survey equipment, to detect movement of formwork during concrete placement.

3.08 RE-USE OF FORMS

- A. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form facing material will not be acceptable. Remove such material from the site. Apply form release coating as specified for new formwork.
- B. Align and secure joints in a manner that will preclude offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces.

END OF SECTION 03 11 00