

SmartBlock™ Installation

STACK, BRACE and POUR



In easy 12 steps

STEP 1



Snap out chalk lines to guide block placement on the footer.

STEP 2



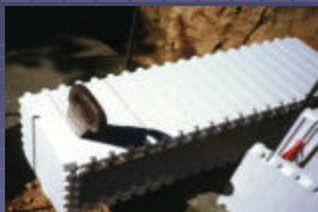
Nail cleat to the footer along the chalk lines.

STEP 3



Insert end pieces.

STEP 4



Cut out one panel side to allow concrete flow.

STEP 5



Place block corner and work from each end toward the middle.

STEP 6



Continue placing full blocks from corners.
Notice door buck in position and braced before stacking.

STEP 7



Place adjustment cut. Leave a small gap and never force the block into place. Teeth and feet may not line up in a small area. Trim off teeth and leave "tongue and groove".

STEP 8



Place and tie rebar as required by local code. Some areas allow "stabbing" of verticals; consult your local code officials.

STEP 9



Tape all corners and cuts.

STEP 10



Lay out bracing materials.

STEP 11



Place vertical bracing about 6-8 foot apart.
Do not brace more than 10 feet apart.

STEP 12



Place concrete with an "S" bend *at the end* of the boom hose. You are done. Pour concrete.

10 Tips for a Successful Pour

- **Starting:** Adjust building line for thickness of foam on outer dimensions. Nail 2x4 to footing to guide placement of first course. Begin laying block at corners, interlocking successive courses. "Jog cabin" style. With SF-10 form, be sure cells line-up vertically as you set forms. Offset all joints and brace block where cut joints meet.
- **Tape:** Use ConForm tape to secure wall ends, corners, splices and angle cuts.
- **Bracing:** Brace corners and angle cuts on both sides; apply vertical bracing with "kickers" and ladder bracing per bracing schedule. (Note: The top course, if not tied down will have a tendency to "float".)
- **Concrete:** Use 6" slump concrete, 3/8" aggregate, 2,000 psi (ICBO) or 2,500psi (BOCA) in 28-day test.
 - Always Check Slump Yourself Before Pouring.
 - On hot days, or if concrete stays in the truck too long, re-check slump.
 - Stiff concrete is a problem!
- **Fill Forms, Avoid Voids:** If high-strength concrete is used, or if significant rebar is placed, extra care must be taken to assure proper filling and elimination of air pockets. "Rodding" with a rebar will help, and vibrating by pounding with a mallet (using a section of plywood to protect foam) will help consolidation. For complex jobs, consult your structural engineer.
- **Pour Concrete Slowly:** Always request an "S" bend at the end of the concrete hose; 3" hose maximum; 2" preferred. For best results, pour slowly. Go slow your first time!
- **4' Lifts:** Pour walls in multiple lifts, not to exceed four feet each, allowing time between pours for each lift to begin to set.
- **Pour Concrete Carefully:** Pour away from corners; let concrete flow, on its own, into the corners. Keep some plywood and extra bracing handy for quick repairs.
- **Re-Check Straightness:** Re-check alignment as you pour.
- **Think Ahead:** Allow ample time to brace and align walls. Avoid pouring in the dark.