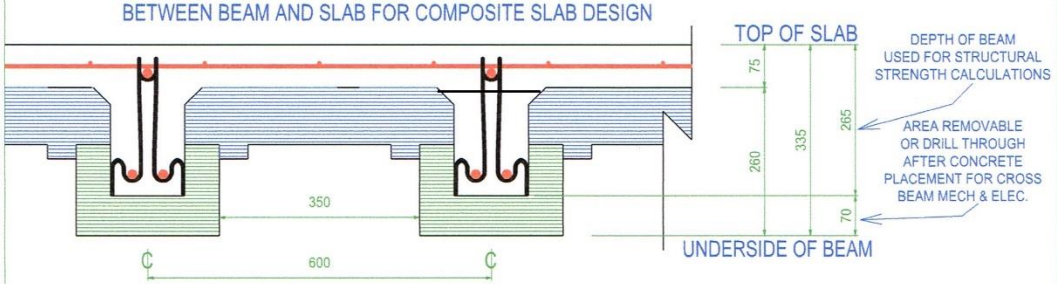
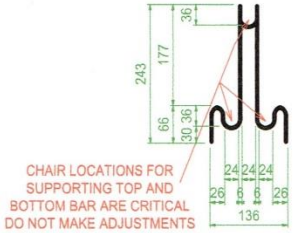
ESKYDECK

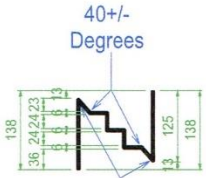
EPS Concrete Forming Systems

REINFORCEMENT TO BE SPECIFIED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.
STANDARD REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT USING THE ESKYDECK
TRIPLE CHAIR TO SUPPORT TOP AND BOTTOM BARS AS WELL AS
SLAB MESH OR REBAR RESTING ON THE TOP BAR.
TRIPLE CHAIR ALSO PROVIDES SHEAR REINFORCEMENT WHEN
REQUIRED AND CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL LOCK
BETWEEN BEAM AND SLAB FOR COMPOSITE SLAB DESIGN

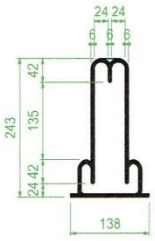




CHAIR LOCATIONS FOR SUPPORTING TOP AND BOTTOM BAR ARE CRITICAL DO NOT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS



ROTATION BETWEEN BENDS
90 DEGREES UNLESS MARKED
(approximately 40 degrees to offset
base leg support from vertical leg and
50 degrees to return to base support)



6 mm GRADE 500 BAR
BENDS 12mm INSIDE RADIUS
EXCEPT 6mm INSIDE RADIUS
LEG TO BASE SUPPORT

NOTE !

TRIPLE CHAIR IS 6 mm WIDER
THAN THE ESKYDECK BEAM
IT WILL SQUEEZE INTO PLACE
AND BE HELD BY FRICTION

Drawing Description: Triple Chair for 100 Panel

Date Drawn: 20 / 05 / 2010

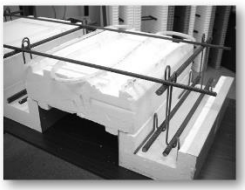
Drawn by: David Wester

Scale: 1:10

Units are Millimeters

Sheet 1 of 4

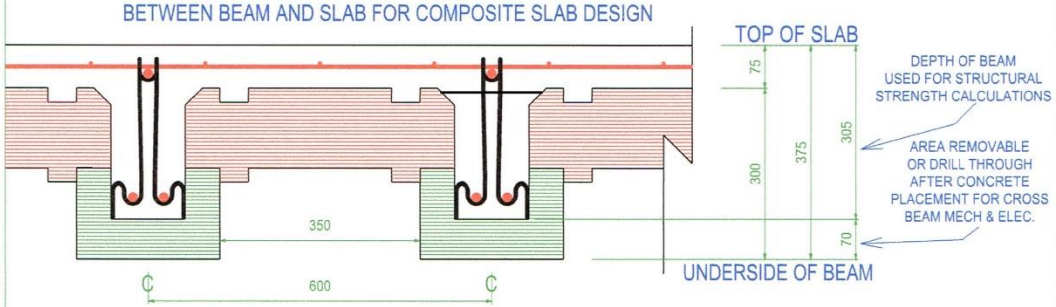
1

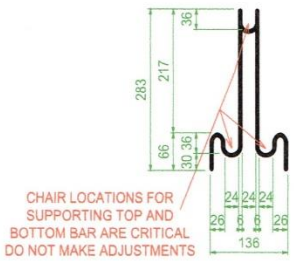


ESKYDECK

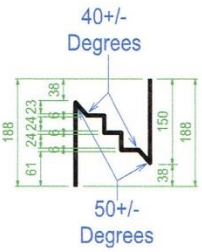
EPS Concrete Forming Systems

REINFORCEMENT TO BE SPECIFIED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.
STANDARD REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT USING THE ESKYDECK
TRIPLE CHAIR TO SUPPORT TOP AND BOTTOM BARS AS WELL AS
SLAB MESH OR REBAR RESTING ON THE TOP BAR.
TRIPLE CHAIR ALSO PROVIDES SHEAR REINFORCEMENT WHEN
REQUIRED AND CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL LOCK
BETWEEN BEAM AND SLAB FOR COMPOSITE SLAB DESIGN

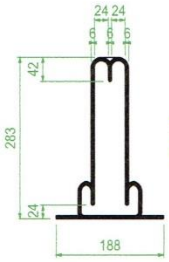




CHAIR LOCATIONS FOR
SUPPORTING TOP AND
BOTTOM BAR ARE CRITICAL
DO NOT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS



ROTATION BETWEEN BENDS
90 DEGREES UNLESS MARKED
(approximately 40 degrees to offset
base leg support from vertical leg and
50 degrees to return to base support)



6 mm GRADE 500 BAR
BENDS 12mm INSIDE RADIUS
EXCEPT 6mm INSIDE RADIUS
LEG TO BASE SUPPORT

NOTE !

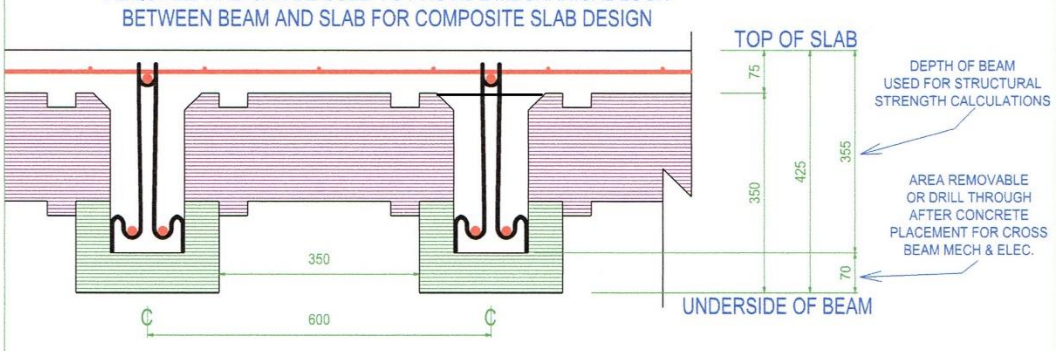
TRIPLE CHAIR IS 6 mm WIDER
THAN THE ESKYDECK BEAM
IT WILL SQUEEZE INTO PLACE
AND BE HELD BY FRICTION

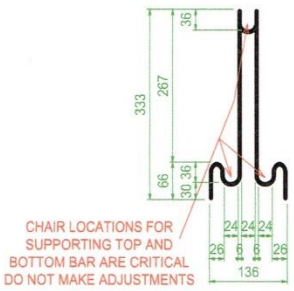
Drawing Description	Triple Chair for 140 Panel		
Date Drawn 20 / 05 / 2010	Scale 1:10 Units are Millimeters	Sheet 2 of 4	2
Drawn by David Wester			

ESKYDECK

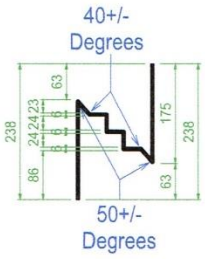
EPS Concrete Forming Systems

REINFORCEMENT TO BE SPECIFIED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.
STANDARD REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT USING THE ESKYDECK
TRIPLE CHAIR TO SUPPORT TOP AND BOTTOM BARS AS WELL AS
SLAB MESH OR REBAR RESTING ON THE TOP BAR.
TRIPLE CHAIR ALSO PROVIDES SHEAR REINFORCEMENT WHEN
REQUIRED AND CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL LOCK
BETWEEN BEAM AND SLAB FOR COMPOSITE SLAB DESIGN

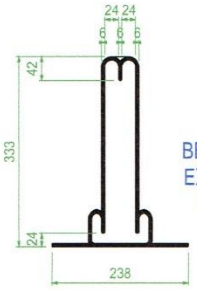




CHAIR LOCATIONS FOR
SUPPORTING TOP AND
BOTTOM BAR ARE CRITICAL
DO NOT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS



ROTATION BETWEEN BENDS
90 DEGREES UNLESS MARKED
(approximately 40 degrees to offset
base leg support from vertical leg and
50 degrees to return to base support)



6 mm GRADE 500 BAR
BENDS 12mm INSIDE RADIUS
EXCEPT 6mm INSIDE RADIUS
LEG TO BASE SUPPORT

NOTE !

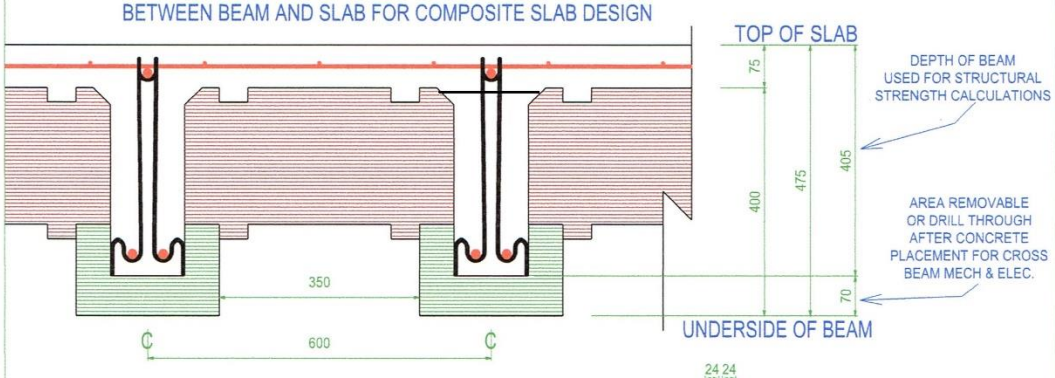
TRIPLE CHAIR IS 6 mm WIDER
THAN THE ESKYDECK BEAM
IT WILL SQUEEZE INTO PLACE
AND BE HELD BY FRICTION

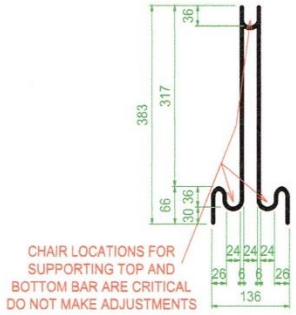
Drawing Description	Triple Chair for 190 Panel		
Date Drawn	20 / 05 / 2010	Scale	Sheet 3 of 4
Drawn by	David Wester	1:10 Units are Millimeters	3

ESKYDECK

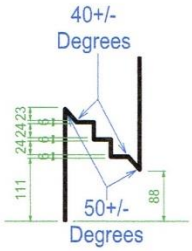
EPS Concrete Forming Systems

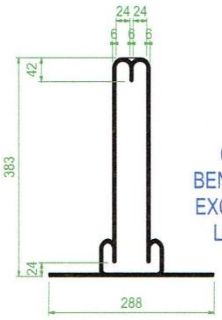
REINFORCEMENT TO BE SPECIFIED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.
STANDARD REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT USING THE ESKYDECK
TRIPLE CHAIR TO SUPPORT TOP AND BOTTOM BARS AS WELL AS
SLAB MESH OR REBAR RESTING ON THE TOP BAR.
TRIPLE CHAIR ALSO PROVIDES SHEAR REINFORCEMENT WHEN
REQUIRED AND CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL LOCK
BETWEEN BEAM AND SLAB FOR COMPOSITE SLAB DESIGN





CHAIR LOCATIONS FOR
SUPPORTING TOP AND
BOTTOM BAR ARE CRITICAL
DO NOT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS





6 mm GRADE 500 BAR
BENDS 12mm INSIDE RADIUS
EXCEPT 6mm INSIDE RADIUS
LEG TO BASE SUPPORT

ROTATION BETWEEN BENDS
90 DEGREES UNLESS MARKED
(approximately 40 degrees to offset
base leg support from vertical leg and
50 degrees to return to base support)

NOTE !

TRIPLE CHAIR IS 6 mm WIDER
THAN THE ESKYDECK BEAM
IT WILL SQUEEZE INTO PLACE
AND BE HELD BY FRICTION

Drawing Description	Triple Chair for 240 Panel		
Date Drawn 20 / 05 / 2010		Scale 1:10 Units are Millimeters	Sheet 4 of 4
Drawn by David Wester			4

Installation Tools

Beam Preparation and Installation

Eskydeck beam forms normally show up to the job site assembled with the EPS inserted into the metal beam jacket. If the metal jacket and EPS beam form are supplied separately it may be easier to cut the metal jackets to length before sliding the EPS into it.

Beam usually require site cutting to length once support walls or beams are in place and dimensions confirmed. The metal jacket can be easily cut using a small angle grinder with a thin cut abrasive wheel. Once the jacket is cut the EPS liner can be cut though with a hand saw or pruning saw.

Prep the beam ends to match the bearing type on which the will sit. The connection details drawings will provide various details for each type of bearing. Keep in mind it is important to provide a method of beam to bearing attachment that will prevent the beam form from sliding off the wall or beam. For example it is suggested when the beam is set onto or into an ICF wall system that the metal jacket be left 25mm long into the concrete of the wall. The bottom portion of the metal jacket is snipped at the corners and bend down 90 degrees to create a lip that will keep the beam from sliding out of the wall but still allow the wall to be aligned when poured. This could also be provided with a simple angle bracket between the beam jacket and a block web or a timber temporarily fastened to the ICF wall and each beam fastened to the timber. For flush beams or edge beams where the beam forms sit on a temporary timber a simple screw through the timber into the metal jacket will prevent movement. Connections to concrete block walls can be simple made by bending portions of the beam jacket down into the block cores. For installations where Eskydeck is to be set onto steel beams or previously cast concrete walls some form of mechanical fastener is required. If both beam ends bear into fixed bearings a simple timber block under the beam on both ends against the bearings will prevent movement.

Additional beam prep for T- intersections, beam splices, or cross over bearings are easily done before the beam is placed. If the beam crosses over a required bearing where the EPS creates a cushion between the concrete and the bearing the EPS needs to be cut out of the beam bottom to allow solid contact between the concrete in the beam, the metal jacket and the bearing.

Place the beams onto the bearings or into the ICF block in some applications maintaining accurate beam spacings. For installations where ICF walls continue up to additional levels above, it will be easiest to precut the beam form and concrete area out of the ICF block before it is installed into the wall. With ICF installations the Eskydeck form work is often installed before the walls are poured with concrete. The wall forms and the floor beams can be poured at the same time.

Once beams have been set onto bearings cross bearers and props are to be installed before any workers are allowed on beams. Bearers

and props are to be installed as per engineered drawings or to project engineers specifications. Each Eskydeck Panel drawing will provide weights and volumes to aid in the design of the temporary props.