

master·builder

noun | 'mast-ər bil-dər |

An ARXX ICF installer who creates customer satisfaction by:

- 1 Delivering high energy efficiency,
- 2 Big savings in heating and cooling costs,
- 3 More comfortable, quiet and secure projects, and
- 4 **Redefining building.**

Field Guide

Guidelines for Preparing and Installing
ARXX ICF Products

Job: _____

Date: _____

Crew: _____

ARXX™ ICF
Redefining building.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 ARXX ICFs: the Greener Choice

1.1 Help the Environment.....	4
1.2 Build Satisfied Customers	4
1.3 Build a Better Business.....	4
1.4 ARXX is Here to Help.....	4
1.5 Using the Guide	5
1.6 Additional Resources.....	5

2.0 Job Information

2.0 Job Information.....	6
--------------------------	---

3.0 Job Outline

3.0 Job Outline.....	7
----------------------	---

4.0 Job Facts

4.1 Basement.....	8
4.2 Main Floor.....	9
4.3 Second Floor	10

5.0 Checklists

5.1 Checklist: Pre-Job	11
5.2 Checklist: Delivery.....	11
5.3 Checklist: Start of Job.....	12
5.4 Checklist: Reinforcement.....	13
5.5 Checklist: Row 1	15
5.6 Checklist: Row 2	16
5.7 Checklist: Row 3	16
5.8 Checklist: Row 4	17
5.9 Checklist: Bracing.....	17
5.10 Checklist: Openings.....	20
5.11 Checklist: Top row.....	21
5.12 Checklist: Prior to Concrete	22
5.13 Checklist: Concrete.....	23
5.14 Checklist: Post Concrete	24
5.15 Checklist: Cold Weather Concreting..	25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

.....

6.0 ARXX 12" High Form

6.1 ARXX 12" High Form	26
------------------------------	----

7.0 Building an ICF Wall

8' Wall.....	27
9' Wall.....	27
10' Wall.....	27
12' Wall.....	27
Multi-story Wall	27

8.0 Basic ICF Estimating

8.1 Standard forms.....	28
8.2 Corner Forms	29
8.3 ICF Lok	29
8.4 Hooks and Claws.....	29
8.5 Bracing	29

9.0 Final Job Results

9.1 Final Job Results	30
-----------------------------	----

10.0 Estimating Manhour Rates

10.1 Estimating Manhour Rates	31
-------------------------------------	----

11.0 Concrete Volumes

11.1 Concrete Volumes.....	34
----------------------------	----

12.0 Form Sizes and Coverage

12.1 Form Sizes and Coverage	35
------------------------------------	----

13.0 Available Forms

13.1 Available Forms.....	36
---------------------------	----

1.0 ARXX ICFs: THE GREENER CHOICE

1.1 HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

Over half of all greenhouse gas emissions, like carbon dioxide, come from the built environment – all the energy used to build, heat, cool and light the offices, homes, fast food and retail stores and buildings all around us.

Using ICFs can substantially reduce the energy needed to heat and cool buildings. Increased insulation is recognized as one of the most cost effective methods of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

1.2 BUILD SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

When you build a commercial or residential project with ARXX ICF, you're helping the environment, at the same time you're saving your client money on an ongoing basis, and giving them a better, more comfortable structure.

1.3 BUILD A BETTER BUSINESS

Your ARXX walls and foundations will go up faster, saving you time, money and scheduling headaches.

1.4 ARXX IS HERE TO HELP

ARXX has the best technical project support in the industry. We have building science experts, extensive knowledge and practical experience with building codes, CAD files, documentation and more.

Call us anytime you're looking at a project whether industrial, commercial, institutional or residential. We can help in understanding potential energy savings and selecting the best product line to use on your project.

1.5 USING THE GUIDE

This field guide is not meant to replace the larger, more indepth ARXX Installation Guide, but to help you bring efficiency to the job by answering questions quickly.

Fill out each checklist in pre-job planning. This will help you to:

- › ensure you're prepared
- › finish the job faster
- › avoid mistakes
- › win more business, and be more profitable

Filling out job data while you build will give you information you'll be able to refer to in the future and help you win more jobs. Happy customers can become references and position you as a leader in green building with ARXX ICF.

1.6 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

At your ARXX training class you received an Installer's Workbook. You can use it as a more complete reference in addition to this jobsite field guide.

If you need immediate assistance please contact the ARXX team:

- › 1.800.293.3210
- › www.arxx.com

2.0 JOB INFORMATION

Address: _____

Contact: _____

Phone: _____

Job type:

- grade beam
- frost wall
- bi-level basement (4')
- 6 course basement
- 7 course basement
- 8 course basement
- basement and main floor
- basement and two stories

basement ceiling height: _____

main floor ceiling height: _____

2nd floor ceiling height: _____

Floor:

- 9.5"
- 11.5"
- 12" other size: _____
- 14" floor topping: _____

Extras:

- brick ledge
- 12" high 6" form
- height adjusters
- 1 - 6 turns on job
- 7 - 12 turns on job
- 13+ turns on job

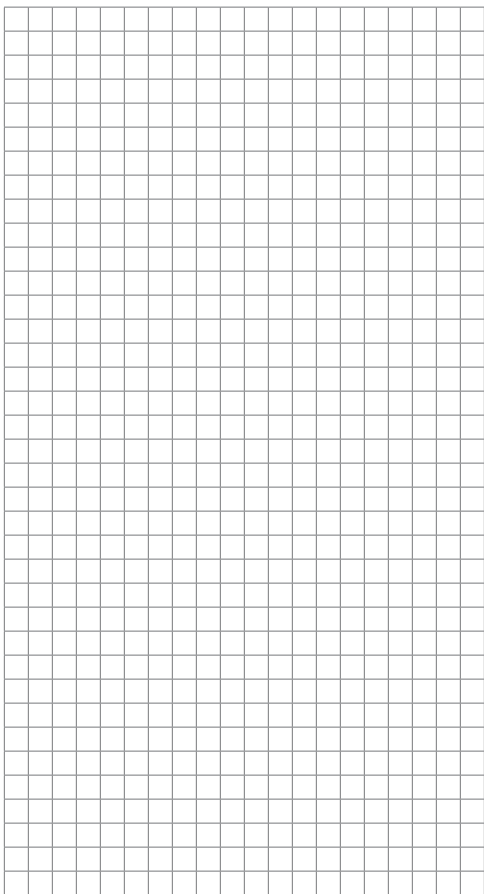
Bracing:

- 100"
- 120"
- 144"
- tall wall

Other: _____

3.0 JOB OUTLINE

Use the area below to sketch the job showing all corners. Include approximate dimensions for future reference.



4.0 JOB FACTS

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4.1 BASEMENT

(basic formulas can be found on pages 28 - 29)

Total linear feet = _____

Number of 90° corners = _____

Number of 45° corners = _____

Number of other corners = _____

Number of courses of ARXX = _____

Square foot of openings = _____

Total number of standards = _____

Total number of 90° corners = _____

Total number of 45° corners = _____

Linear feet of ARXX Lok = _____

ARXX hooks = _____

Rolls of tape = _____

Rebar = _____

Concrete = _____

4.2 MAIN FLOOR

(basic formulas can be found on pages 28 - 29)

Total linear feet = _____

Number of 90° corners = _____

Number of 45° corners = _____

Number of other corners = _____

Number of courses of ARXX = _____

Square foot of openings = _____

Total number of standards = _____

Total number of 90° corners = _____

Total number of 45° corners = _____

Linear feet of ARXX Lok = _____

ARXX hooks = _____

Rolls of tape = _____

Rebar = _____

Concrete = _____

4.3 SECOND FLOOR

(basic formulas can be found on pages 28 - 29)

Total linear feet = _____

Number of 90° corners = _____

Number of 45° corners = _____

Number of other corners = _____

Number of courses of ARXX = _____

Square foot of openings = _____

Total number of standards = _____

Total number of 90° corners = _____

Total number of 45° corners = _____

Linear feet of ARXX Lok = _____

ARXX hooks = _____

Rolls of tape = _____

Rebar = _____

Concrete = _____

5.0 CHECKLISTS

Checklists are an excellent way of ensuring important tasks don't get overlooked. They also help provide answers when the lead hand cannot be onsite.

5.1 CHECKLIST: PRE-JOB

- 1 Blueprint shows rebar schedule or proper rebar design has been established.
- 2 Rough opening sizes are available for all window and door openings.
- 3 Wall heights have been pre-planned to determine the number of courses required.
- 4 Wall heights have been pre-planned to determine where cuts will be made.
- 5 Wall heights have been pre-planned to determine depth of dig.

5.2 CHECKLIST: DELIVERY

- 1 There is clear access for a delivery truck.
- 2 Space is available to unload.
- 3 People will be onsite to unload delivery truck.
- 4 Job is squared prior to material being moved in. *(this is difficult to do afterwards)*

Remember: most drivers will not unload a truck for you. You will need at least two, but preferably four or more people to unload the truck to your site.

5.3 CHECKLIST: START OF JOB

Materials:

- 1 rebar and design
- 2 blueprint
- 3 buck material and opening sizes
- 4 ARXX ICF forms and accessories
- 5 alignment and scaffold system including screws and 2' x 10' planks
- 6 anchor bolts or simpson hangers
- 7 strapping

Tools:

- 1 ARXX ICF saw, pruning or drywall saw and handsaw
- 2 tie wire and pliers
- 3 spray foam adhesive
- 4 rebar bender / cutter (*if needed*)
- 5 1" fibertape
- 6 chalk and string lines
- 7 proper signage for brand recognition and future reference

5.4 CHECKLIST: REINFORCEMENT

- 1** Horizontal rebar should alternate between two notches during coursing allowing vertical rebar to be held in place (*see #2 and #3 on page 14*).
- 2** All lap splices should overlap 40 bar diameters, unless Engineering shows otherwise.
- 3** Contact lap splices must be tied. Non-contact lap splices do not need to be tied.
- 4** "T" walls need to be tied together with tie wire or heavy duty zip ties.
- 5** Lintel rebar may require 2" concrete cover at bottom (*verify with local building code*).
- 6** "C" stirrups as per reinforcing charts or Engineering.

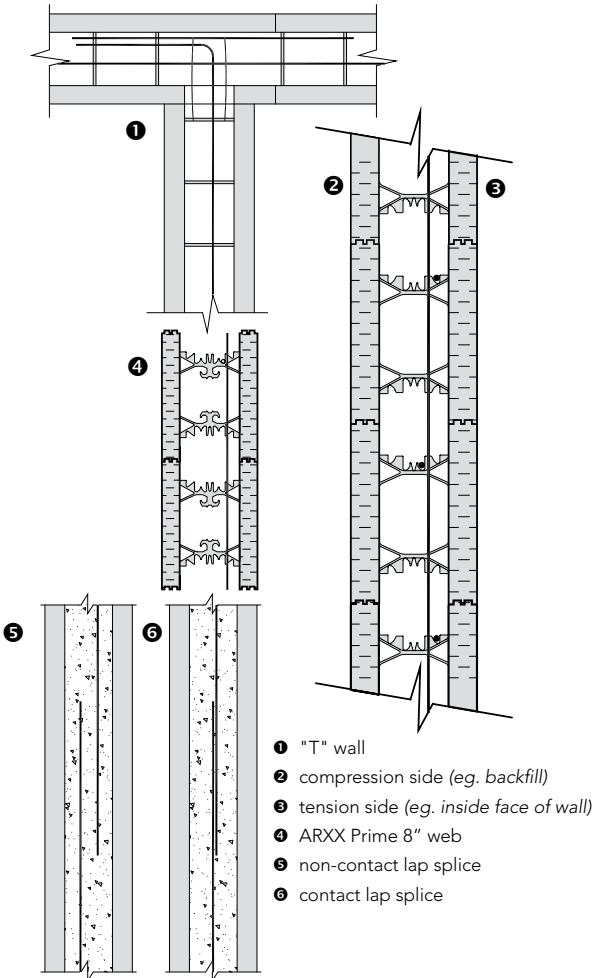
Reinforcing Steel

Below grade walls: usually tension side.

Above grade walls: usually center of wall.

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COMMON REBAR LAYOUT



5.5 CHECKLIST: ROW 1

- 1** Footing and slab is clean, level and squared.
- 2** Chalk lines are complete. (outside of form is outside of building dimension)
- 3** .Mark all window and door openings on working surface. Have someone start to build bucks.
- 4** Place the ARXX ICF corner form - align with chalk line. (right or left corner)
- 5** Starting at corner form, place straight ARXX ICF forms, attaching tightly together end-to-end with an ARXX Claw or zip tie.
- 6** When opposite end of wall is reached, place the appropriate corner. (consider how the joints will line up on row 2)
- 7** Decide if you are going to use a butt or lapped joint. (butt joints do not need to be cut on a line, lapped joints must be cut straight and on a line)
- 8** Once the first row is complete, install rebar as per plans, code or Engineering.

5.6 CHECKLIST ROW 2

- 1 Start row 2 at the same corner you started with row 1, and using the opposite corner form you started with on row 1.
- 2 Place straight forms in line from the corner form. Webs should line up automatically.
- 3 Use hooks or zip ties to connect rows 1 and 2 together at 24" o/c, and first and third web from every corner.
- 4 Once the second row is complete, install rebar as per plan, code or Engineering.
- 5 Install a single row of ARXX Lok, lapping the ends by one triangle.
- 6 Check top of second course to confirm level footings. Shim and/or trim as needed to be +/- 1/4".
- 7 If satisfied, kick wall to the chalk lines and adhere to footings with spray foam at 16" o/c and both sides of wall. (*insert tip of can under the form so foam fills about 2" of space*)
- 8 Remember that courses 1,3,5,7 and courses 2,4,6,8 are all the same pattern for stacking. Once you have the first two courses stacked this is your blueprint for all other courses.

5.7 CHECKLIST: ROW 3

- 1 Start at the same corner as row one and lay forms out along the wall. All joints should line up with joints on row 1.

5.0 CHECKLISTS

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- 2** Use hooks or zip ties at first and third webs from each corner, and in both directions from corner.
- 3** If a form needs to be cut, it's size should be the same as row 1.

Optional: use ARXX hooks or zip ties on an entire row at 2' o/c. (second web back from all joint lines)

- 4** Install rebar as per plan, code or Engineering.

5.8 CHECKLIST: ROW 4

- 1** Start at the same corner as row 1 and lay forms out along wall.
- 2** All joints should line up with joints on row 2.
- 3** Use hooks or zip ties at first and third web from each corner, and in both directions from corner.
- 4** If a form needs to be cut, its size should be the same as row 2.
- 5** Install rebar as per plan, code or Engineering.

5.9 CHECKLIST: BRACING

- 1** When laying out bracing keep, in mind how it will safely support scaffold planks.
- 2** At each inside corner you should have at least one scaffold; place it on the fourth web from the corner. (24")
- 3** Space bracing so planks will fit. (9 or 10 webs apart work well for 14' planks)

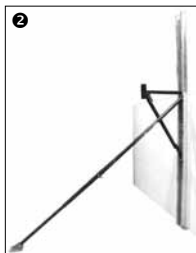
5.0 CHECKLISTS

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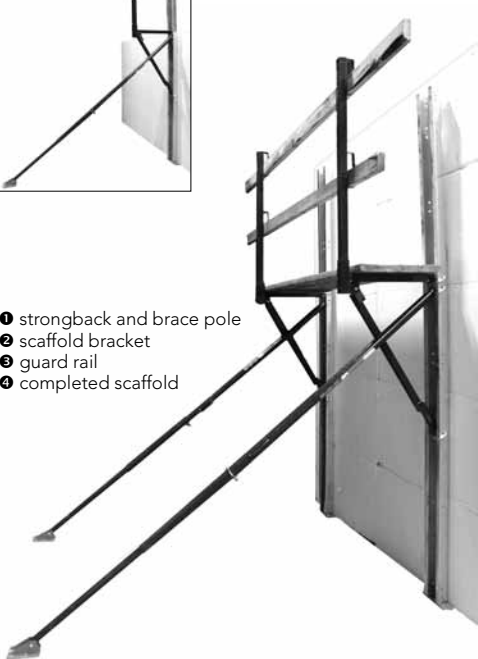
- 4** Attach strongbacks using one #10 sheet metal screw at the top of the slots into the web of each ARXX ICF form. Keep screws loose enough to slide in the slot. **Do not use tapping screws.** Strongback should line up with cut lines on forms to ensure they will line up with top row webs.
- 5** Attach one turnbuckle and scaffold bracket to one strongback and measure to make sure height will be good for concrete placement. If not, try another set of holes in the strongback. Install all turnbuckles at same height.
- 6** Attach turnbuckles to ground slab or floor. *(not less than 45°; extend if needed)*
- 7** Install all scaffold brackets.
- 8** Place planking and secure in place.
- 9** Install guard rails, if required.
- 10** Plumb all corners and install a string line at top of wall along the outside edge. Slide a 3/4" spacer block between the string and the form at each corner. Slide a 3/4" spacer block along wall and adjust the plumb of the wall with the alignment turnbuckles as you move along the wall from corner to corner.
- 11** Just before concrete placement it's good practice to adjust the top of the wall **in** about 1/4". Leave the corners plumb.
- 12** During the concrete placement monitor the stringline and if the wall moves toward the string have someone adjust it back.
- 13** After the concrete placement, re-align walls using the string, blocks and turnbuckles.

Remember: it's easier to push a wall out than it is to pull the wall in.

5.0 CHECKLISTS



- 1 strongback and brace pole
- 2 scaffold bracket
- 3 guard rail
- 4 completed scaffold



5.10 CHECKLIST: OPENINGS

- 1** Establish the bottom of buck and mark on forms.
- 2** If the outside edge of the buck lines up on a web, you should alter the web pattern or simply slide the buck over.
- 3** Cut the forms to accept the bucks. *(there are times when a 12" high form or height adjuster will work well)*
- 4** If needed, install vertical rebar into spaces under the buck locations.
- 5** Bucks should be built with access points in the bottom to allow for concrete placement.
- 6** Place the bucks into position on the wall. The buck does not need to line up with cut lines on forms.
- 7** Build forms around the buck.
- 8** If you do not use hooks or zip ties, allow a space above the buck for settlement of forms.



5.11 CHECKLIST: TOP ROW

- 1 Establish where the lintel rebar will need to be prior to laying forms in place.
- 2 If needed, place lintel rebar on top of window and door bucks. Remember to keep the rebar off the buck to allow the proper amount of concrete to flow around rebar as required by code.
- 3 Start at same corner as row 1 and lay forms out along wall.
- 4 Use the ARXX Claw or zip ties to hold the forms together horizontally.
- 5 Use hooks or zip ties at first and third webs from each corner, and in both directions from corner.
- 6 Use hooks or zip ties on the entire row at 2' o/c. *(second web back from all joint lines)*
- 7 Install service penetrations as required. Insert beam pockets if needed.



Tip: two layers of ICF foam cut from scrap onsite will give you a 5" pocket; cut it out after the concrete cures.

- 8 Install one row of ARXX Lok, overlapping ends by one triangle. Weld points should be close to webs.
- 9 Install vertical rebar as per plan, code or Engineering.

5.12 CHECKLIST: PRIOR TO CONCRETE

- 1 Attach a string line to monitor wall during concrete placement. A good spot for the string line is opposite the bracing about 2" down from the top of the wall.
(see "Bracing"- section 5.9)
- 2 Rebar and lintel steel is complete as per plan.
- 3 Openings have been braced and framed.
- 4 Corners have been secured with tape or strapping.
- 5 Forms with more than three foam bars past the last web have been strapped.
- 6 Stacked joints (any joints 8" or less apart) have been strapped.
- 7 Short wall sections (4' or less) have been strapped.
- 8 Beam pockets are in place.
- 9 Sill plate attachment is ready for installation after concrete placement.
- 10 Space is ready for concrete pump to set up.

If ICFs will be used for next level of structure:

- 11 Top of form has been covered to protect from concrete spillage.
- 12 Service penetrations have been installed.
(vents, central vacuum, exhaust etc.)
- 13 Rebar dowels are ready to be installed.
- 14 When placing concrete, remember to leave a portion of the web exposed. This will allow you to tie the next row down when you continue building.
- 15 Embeds are installed and secured.

5.13 CHECKLIST: CONCRETE

- 1 Establish concrete crew and who will be responsible for what:
 - one person to place concrete
 - two people to consolidate concrete
 - one or two people to level walls

Tip: extra manpower on pour day is a good idea.

- 2 You will have to tell the pump operator how many lifts you will be doing and what slump concrete you want. (*2' to 4' lifts with a 5" to 6" slump is normal*)
- 3 Start placing concrete at least 2' from a corner. (*never into a corner as it could move the wall*) Always flow the concrete through the corner.

Tip: if the concrete gets through the top rebar and ARXX Lok with just a bit of restriction, the slump is good. If the concrete flows freely past the top rebar and ARXX Lok, the slump is too high.

- 4 Create a lift of concrete on either side of corner before actually filling the corner. These lifts on either side act as an anchor holding the corner in place.
- 5 At a window, fill from one side and let the concrete flow under the window buck, then stop the pump, move to the opposite side of the buck and continue. Some windows will require extra concrete to be placed into the opening at the bottom of the buck.
- 6 Consolidate concrete during each lift, following the person who is placing concrete.

5.0 CHECKLISTS

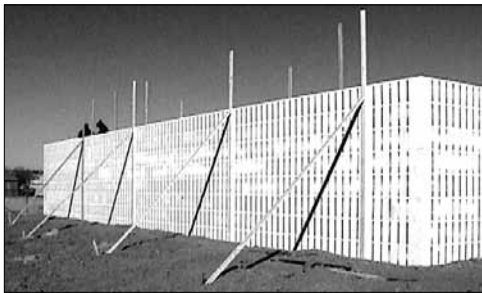
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- 7** Leave at least 18" to 24" at top of wall for final lift. This will allow concrete pump to keep up.
- 8** Monitor walls during and after concrete placement, and then adjust turnbuckles to level walls.
- 9** If required, install anchor bolts.
- 10** Ensure all window and door bucks have been consolidated properly by hitting face of buck with a hammer.
- 11** Clean concrete off footings, slabs, scaffold, walls, tools etc.
- 12** Before you leave, take one last look to ensure your walls are straight and plumb.

5.14 CHECKLIST: POST CONCRETE

- 1** Bracing can be removed the next day unless it's windy. If it is windy, it's recommended that you place temporary bracing prior to removing the ARXX bracing.

Note: concrete must cure the same amount of time as a conventional job prior to continuing the project.



5.15 CHECKLIST: COLD WEATHER CONCRETING

When building with ARXX in cold weather there are a few additional precautions that need to be taken.

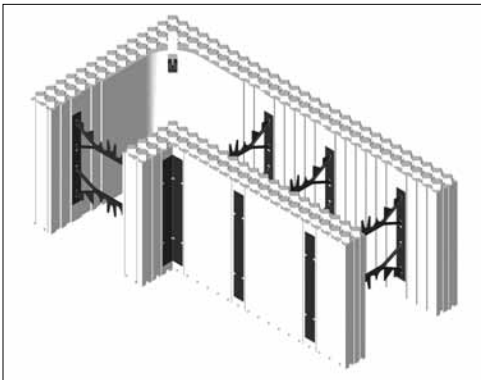
- 1** Keep walls covered to keep snow out of wall cavity. Concrete does not melt snow.
- 2** If you get snow into the wall cavity you must remove it prior to concrete placement. This can be done by cutting temporary holes into the bottom of forms or drizzling hot water into the forms (*in the winter hot water is available from the mixer trucks*).
- 3** Use 18" wide insulated tarps (or equivalent along top of wall).
- 4** In very cold weather (0°F / -20°C) only remove 8' of insulation at a time while placing concrete. This will allow the warmth of the concrete to preheat the wall and rebar during the pour.
- 5** When complete, cover the wall to protect concrete from cooling. The hydration process will keep the wall at a good temperature without the need for any extra hoarding or heating.
- 6** Remember to cover exposed concrete at bucks.



6.0 ARXX 12" HIGH FORM

WHY CHOOSE THE ARXX 12" HIGH FORM INSTEAD OF A 1/2 BLOCK?

- › A 1/2 block only allows you to get within 8" of the height you need so you will end up rip cutting entire rows of forms. Contractors nationwide asked ARXX for an alternative.
- › Having both a 16 3/4" and a 12" form allows you to get the course heights you need, eliminating the need to rip cut forms. Simply preplan your job to understand how many rows of 12" forms you need.
- › The double X web design in ARXX forms allows for easy rip cuts, without sacrificing strength.
- › Simply put, ARXX continues to be the strongest form in the market.
- › ARXX also continues to hold the patent on exposed webs.



7.0 BUILDING AN ICF WALL

8' WALL

- › six courses of 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ " forms = 8' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
- › + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " sill plate = 8' 6"

Even if you need a slab you will still end up with a clean 8' of finished headroom.

9' WALL

Add a 12" high form at any location within the wall.

10' WALL

Add two 12" high forms at any location within the wall.

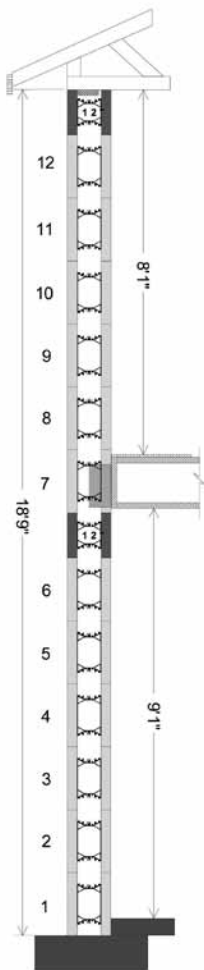
12' WALL

Add four 12" high forms at any location within the wall. (or just use nine courses of 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ " forms)

MULTI-STORY WALL

For multi-story jobs preplan with a cross-section to achieve the most efficient locations for the 12" high forms.

This cross-section shows simpson hangers being used to attach the floor system.



8.0 BASIC ICF ESTIMATING

8.1 STANDARD FORMS

1. Calculate the total lineal foot (LF) of wall.
2. From the plan add up the LF taken up by corners:
 - outside 90° corner = 4' of wall
 - inside 90° corner = 2' of wall
 - outside 45° corner = 3' of wall
 - inside 45° corner = 2' of wall
 - standard form = 4'
3. Subtract LF of wall taken up by corners from the TLF of wall. The answer will be the LF of wall for standard forms
4. Divide the answer above (3) by four. Four represents the length of each standard form. The answer will be the number of standard forms per row.
5. After determining your wall heights and how you will course them, multiply the answer for (4) by the number of courses you will need. This answer is the total gross number of standards needed for job.
6. Calculate total square footage of all openings and divide that number by square feet of ARXX ICF used (*refer to section 12.0*).
7. Deduct the answer for (6) from the answer to (5).

The formula looks like this:

**$((LF - (\# \text{ of turns} \times 4)) / 4 * \# \text{ of courses high}) -$
TSF of openings / sq. ft. of ICF used**

8.0 BASIC ICF ESTIMATING

.....

8.2 CORNER FORMS

1. Count the number of turns for the type of corner you are estimating. (90° or 45°)
2. Multiply the answer from (1) by the number of courses high.

8.3 ARXX LOK

- › Total LF of job x number of courses of ARXX Lok (*usually 2*)

8.4 HOOKS AND CLAWS

- › Total number of forms x 2. This will give you more than you need. Use the remaining hooks/claws on your next job, and adjust from there.

8.5 BRACING:

- › Total LF of wall \div by 6.

Note: for more in depth estimating, please refer to the ARXX ICF Installation Guide.

9.0 FINAL JOB RESULTS

By filling this page out you will know where you are with your crew. This will help your company improve, as well as quote jobs more accurately.

Total gross square foot of wall (TSF) = _____
(total lineal foot of wall x total height of wall)

Total man hours (TMH) on site = _____
(number days worked x hours/day x number workers)

Total man hours include such items as:

- ICF delivery
- building walls
- laying rebar
- installing scaffold
- building and installing bucks
- placing concrete
- removing scaffolding
- water protection (if it's a basement)
- jobsite cleanup

TMH ÷ TSF = _____ man hours/ft²

An easy job should come in around a .06 mhsf
A complex job can be above a .1 mhsf

10.0 ESTIMATING MAN HOUR RATES

This guide will help you calculate the approximate man hours/gross ft.² of the ICF wall area for your job.

This guide is based on historical job reports and cover all phases of the installation of ARXX Edge, ARXX Prime and ARXX Steel forms including:

- › unloading/handling forms
- › stacking/cutting forms
- › fabricating/installing bucks
- › fabricating/installing reinforcing steel
- › handling/installing the bracing alignment system (BAS)
- › installing accessories, waterproofing, connectors, etc.
- › placing/consolidation of concrete
- › stripping the BAS
- › final clean-up

Contractors should use their best judgement in applying lighter or heavier rating points to each of the 20 categories. The estimated rate results are for general guidance and are not intended to be used to bid on a project.

- › Answer each of the 20 categories by indicating the rating point that best matches the specific project.
- › Add the total for each row, and then total all the points for the Total Project Rating.
- › Select from the Manhour Rate chart the MH/GSF.

10.0 ESTIMATING MAN HOUR RATES

- › Multiply the MH/GSF by the gross sq. ft. of ICF wall in the whole project (*do not deduct for openings*) example: $0.07 \times 2,286 \text{ sq. ft.} = 160$ manhours
- › Divide the total manhours by the crew size example: $160 \text{ manhours} / 4 \text{ crew} = 40$ hours to complete project.

Contractors are encouraged to track their MH/GSF per project and create their own historical data to improve accuracy in estimating, more accurate bidding and monitor their construction efficiency.

Man Hour Rate Chart	
Building Rate	MH / GSF Rate
20	0.03
21 - 24	0.04
25 - 28	0.05
29 - 32	0.06
33 - 36	0.07
37 - 38	0.08
39 - 40	0.09
41 - 42	0.10
43 - 44	0.11
45 - 47	0.12
48 - 50	0.13
51 - 55	0.14
56 - 61	0.15
62 - 67	0.16
68 - 73	0.17
74 - 79	0.18
80 - 82	0.19
83 - 84	0.20

10.0 ESTIMATING MAN HOUR RATES

Points	Weather Conditions	% of 90° or 45° Corner Forms / Total Forms	% of Other Corner Forms / Total Forms	Typical # of Courses / Stories	Total
1	mild	0 - 16%	0	1 - 7	
3	rain / snow	17 - 24%	1 - 16%	8 - 10	
5	severe hot / cold	25%+	17%+	11+	
Points	SF Openings / GSF of Wall Area	SF of Radius Wall / GSF Wall Area	Average lintel has:	ARXX Crew Experience Level	Total
1	0 - 7%	0	no stirrups	high	
3	8 - 20%	1 - 10%	C stirrups	medium	
5	21%	11%	cage stirrups	low (unless job is 2000+ forms)	
Points	Site Access and Ground Conditions	Window and Door Horizontal Rip Cuts	Number of Tees or Pilasters / Story	Embedments	Total
1	ideal	no rip cuts	0	few and simple	
2	fair	up to 4" rip cuts	1 - 7	few and complex	
3	poor	up to 4" rip cuts top and bottom	5+	more and complex	
Points	ICF Type Used	Courses of Brick Ledge per Story	LF Rebar per Standard Form	Number of Stories (including basement)	Total
1	block	0	0 - 9	1	
2	tongue & groove	1	10 - 14	2	
3	knock down	2+	15+	3+	
Points	ARXX Crew Size	Bottom course on a:	Concrete Placement Type	Dimensions are ARXX Friendly	Total
1	1 - 4	slab	boom pump	8" increments	
2	5 - 10	strip footing	chute	non 8" increments	
3	11+	piles/step footings	crane / bucket or line pump	3+ wall lengths < 3'	
Total Building Rate (add all sections)					

11.0 CONCRETE VOLUMES

Quick Concrete Volumes			Number of forms filled for every		Use this if you run short at end of concrete placement												
					Cu. Yards needed for this # of forms					Cu. Meters needed for this # of forms							
Form type & size	cu. Yards per form	cu. Meters per form	cu.yard	cu. meter	5	12	20	35	5	12	20	35	5	12	20	35	
					ARXX Edge 16" tall	4	0.066	0.05	15.2	20.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
6	0.099	0.076	10.1	13.2		0.5	1.2	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.7
8	0.132	0.101	7.6	9.9		0.7	1.6	2.6	4.6	0.5	1.2	2.0	3.5	0.5	1.2	2.0	3.5
10	0.165	0.126	6.1	7.9		0.8	2.0	3.3	5.8	0.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	0.6	1.5	2.5	4.4
12	0.198	0.151	5.1	6.6		1.0	2.4	4.0	6.9	0.8	1.8	3.0	5.3	0.8	1.8	3.0	5.3
ARXX Prime 16 3/4" tall	6	0.108	0.082	9.3	12.2	0.5	1.3	2.2	3.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.9	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.9
	8	0.136	0.104	7.4	9.6	0.7	1.6	2.7	4.8	0.5	1.2	2.1	3.6	0.5	1.2	2.1	3.6
	10	0.17	0.13	5.9	7.7	0.9	2.0	3.4	6.0	0.7	1.6	2.6	4.6	0.7	1.6	2.6	4.6
ARXX Steel 16" Steel Waffle Grid	6	0.148	0.113	6.75	8.8	0.7	1.8	3.0	5.2	0.6	1.4	2.3	4.0	0.6	1.4	2.3	4.0
	8	0.197	0.151	5	6.6	1.0	2.4	3.9	6.9	0.8	1.8	3.0	5.3	0.8	1.8	3.0	5.3
ARXX Steel 16" Steel Waffle Grid	6	0.074	0.057	13.5	17.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.0
	8	0.100	0.076	10.0	13.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.7

12.0 FORM SIZES AND COVERAGE

Standard Form Sizes and Coverage						
Form Type & Size	Concrete Thickness	EPS Foam Thickness	Total Width	Finished Height	Total Length	Wall area coverage
	All numbers in inches					
ARXX™ Edge	4	2.5	9	16	48	5.33
	6	2.5	11	16	48	5.33
	8	2.5	13	16	48	5.33
	10	2.5	15	16	48	5.33
	12+	2.5	17	16	48	5.33
ARXX™ Prime	6	2.625	11.5	16.75	48	5.58
	8	2.375	12.5	16.75	48	5.58
	10	2.5	15	16.75	48	5.58
Steel Flatwall	6	2.5	11	24	48	8.0
	8	2.5	13	24	48	8.0
ARXX™ Steel Steel Waffle Grid	6	variable	9.25	16	48	5.3
	8	variable	11	16	48	5.3

13.0 AVAILABLE FORMS

Available Forms	Core Size	Standard Forms	90° corners	45° corners	form height	taper top	brick ledge	exposed webs	buried webs
ARXX™ Edge	4	✓	✓		16"	✓	✓		✓
	6	✓	✓	✓	16"	✓	✓		✓
	8	✓	✓		16"	✓	✓		✓
	10	✓			16"	✓	✓		✓
ARXX™ Prime	>12*	✓*	✓*	✓*	16"	✓*	✓*		✓
	6	✓	✓	✓	16.75"	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	✓	✓	✓	16.75"	+■	✓	✓	✓
	10	✓	✓		16.75"	+■	+	1 side	1 side
Steel Flatwall	6	✓	✓	✓	24"	+■	+		✓
	8	✓	✓	✓	24"	+■	+		✓
ARXX™ Steel	6	✓	✓	✓	16"				✓
	8	✓	✓	✓	16"				✓
Steel Waffle Grid	8	✓	✓	✓	16"				✓

+ in combination with the ARXX Edge panel system
 ■ field cut to suit

as of 02/2010

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