

Components of foundation for formwork :-

- 1) Plywood sheating
- 1) Nailer insert
- 2) Footing
- 3) Form panel
- 4) Spreader washer
- 5) Steel Rod spacer
- 6) Strongback
- 7) form Tie
- 8) Braces

Plywood sheathing :-

Plywood sheathing refers to the use of plywood panels as an exterior covering for walls, roofs, or floors in construction. It is a common practice in both residential and commercial building projects. Plywood sheathing panels are typically made from layers of thin wood veneers that are glued together with the grain of each layer running perpendicular to the adjacent layers. This cross-grain construction gives plywood its strength, stability, and resistance to warping or twisting.

Nailer insert :-

A nailer insert, also known as a nailing strip or nailer board, is a horizontal piece of material that is installed on the framing of a structure to provide a solid surface for attaching other building components, such as siding or paneling.

The purpose of a nailer insert is to create a secure attachment point for fasteners, typically nails or screws, when the material being attached does not have enough structural integrity or thickness to support the fasteners directly. By installing a nailer insert, the fasteners have a stronger base to grip onto, ensuring a more secure and durable attachment.



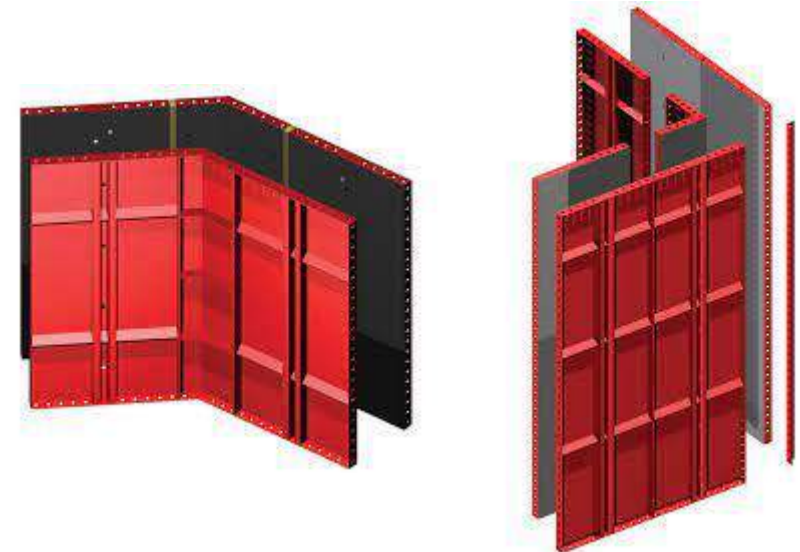
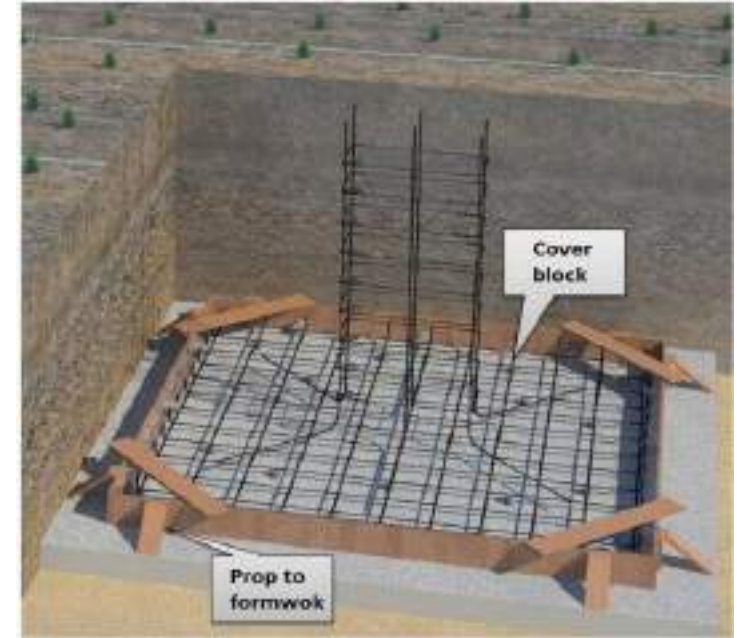
Footing: -

A footing, in the context of construction, refers to the structural component that supports and distributes the load of a building or other structures to the underlying soil or rock. It is typically located at the base of a foundation and serves as the interface between the structure and the ground.

Form panel: -

A form panel, in the context of construction and formwork, refers to a large, flat panel used to create temporary molds or forms for casting concrete structures. It is an essential component of formwork systems and plays a crucial role in shaping and supporting the concrete during the construction process.

Form panels are typically made of durable materials such as plywood, engineered wood, or metal, depending on the specific requirements of the project. The panels are designed to be reusable and capable of withstanding the pressure exerted by the wet concrete.



Spreader washer: -

A spreader washer, also known as a spreader plate or load distribution washer, is a specialized hardware component used in construction and engineering applications to distribute loads and provide additional support or reinforcement. It is typically a flat, circular or square-shaped washer with a larger surface area compared to a standard washer.

The primary purpose of a spreader washer is to prevent the fastener (such as a bolt or screw) from pulling through or damaging the material being fastened when subjected to high loads or tension. It achieves this by distributing the load over a wider area, reducing the concentration of stress on the material.



Steel Rod spacer: -

A steel rod spacer, also known as a rebar spacer or reinforcement spacer, is a component used in reinforced concrete construction to maintain the desired spacing and positioning of steel reinforcement bars (rebar) within the concrete structure. It is typically a cylindrical or disc-shaped device made of steel.

The primary purpose of a steel rod spacer is to provide proper cover for the reinforcement bars within the concrete, ensuring that they are embedded at the correct depth and maintained at the specified spacing. It helps to achieve the required strength, durability, and structural integrity of the concrete element.



Strongback:-

In the context of construction, a strongback refers to a horizontal member or beam that is used to provide additional support and stability to a structure or formwork system. It is typically used to reinforce and prevent deflection or bending of other structural members.



Form tie:-

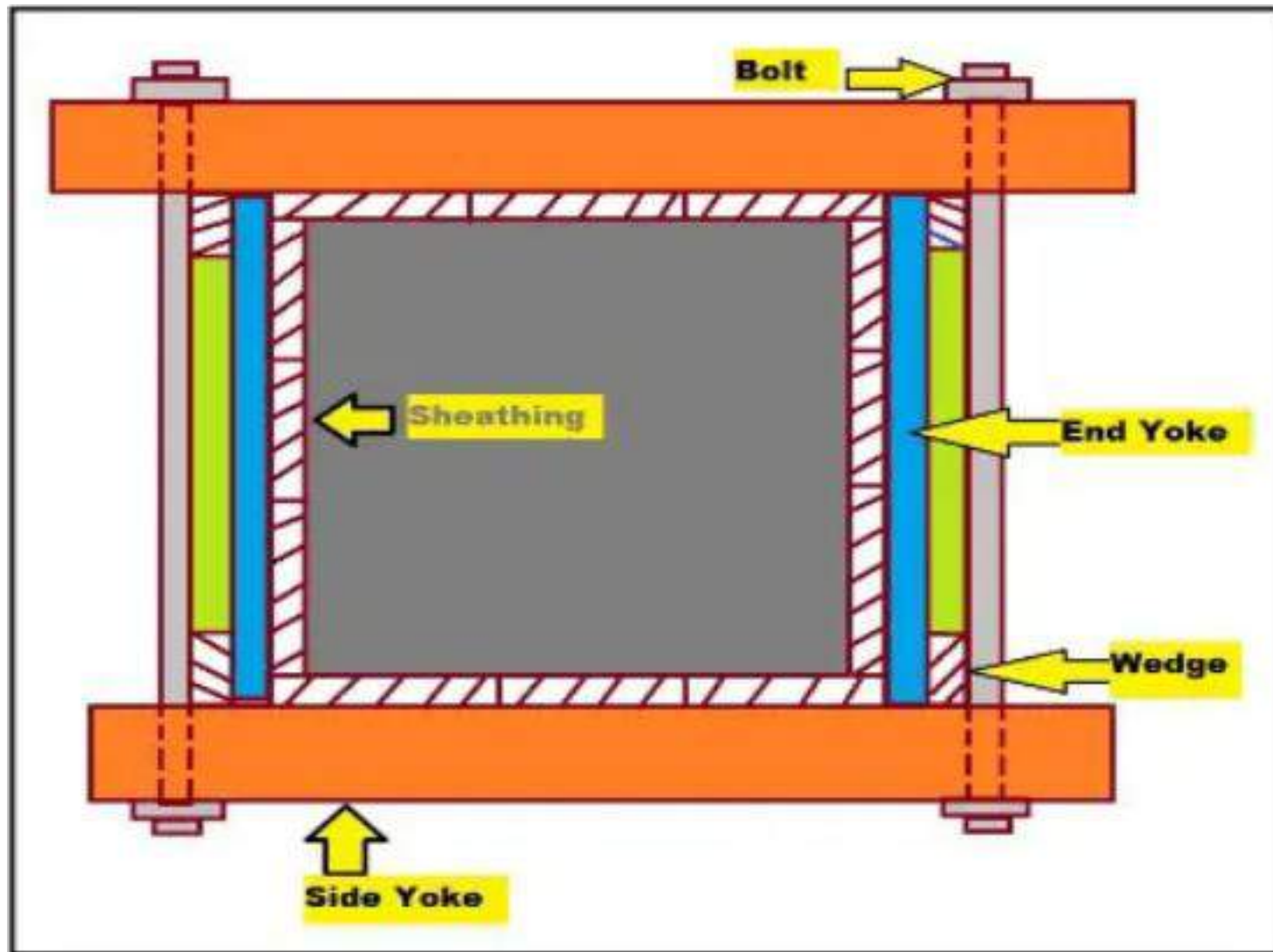
A form tie, also known as a formwork tie or tie rod, is a device used in concrete construction to secure and hold together the formwork panels during the pouring and curing of concrete. It helps maintain the desired shape and alignment of the formwork until the concrete sets and gains sufficient strength.

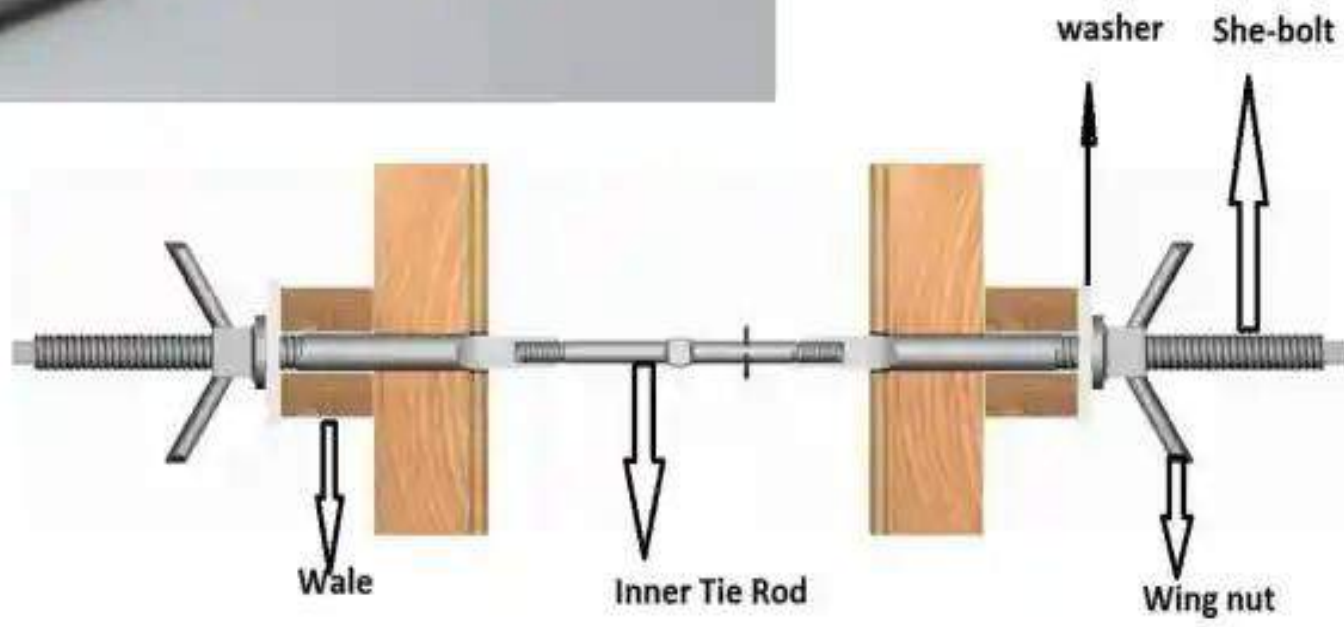


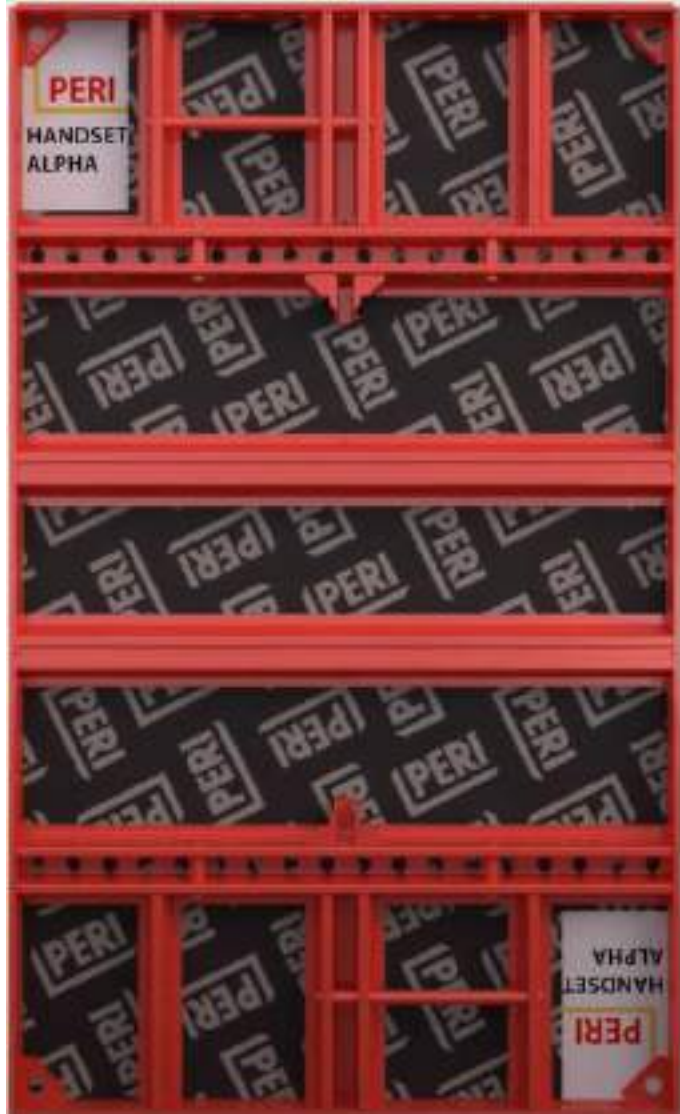
Braces:-

Braces, in the context of construction, refer to structural elements or components that are used to provide stability, support, and reinforcement to various types of structures. Braces help resist lateral forces, such as wind, seismic activity, or horizontal loads, and prevent excessive deflection, buckling, or collapse.





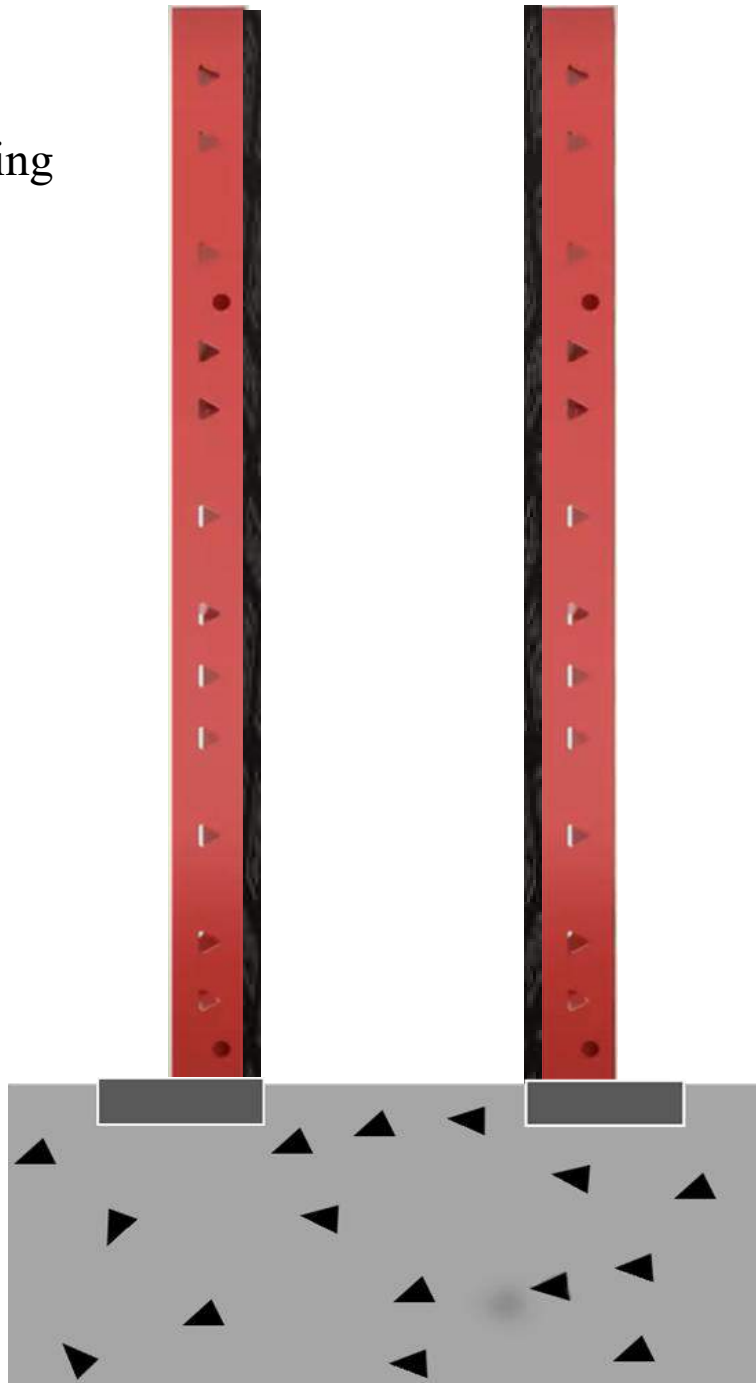






Steps: - 1

- Placing formwork and plywood sheathing in concrete footing.



Plywood
sheathing

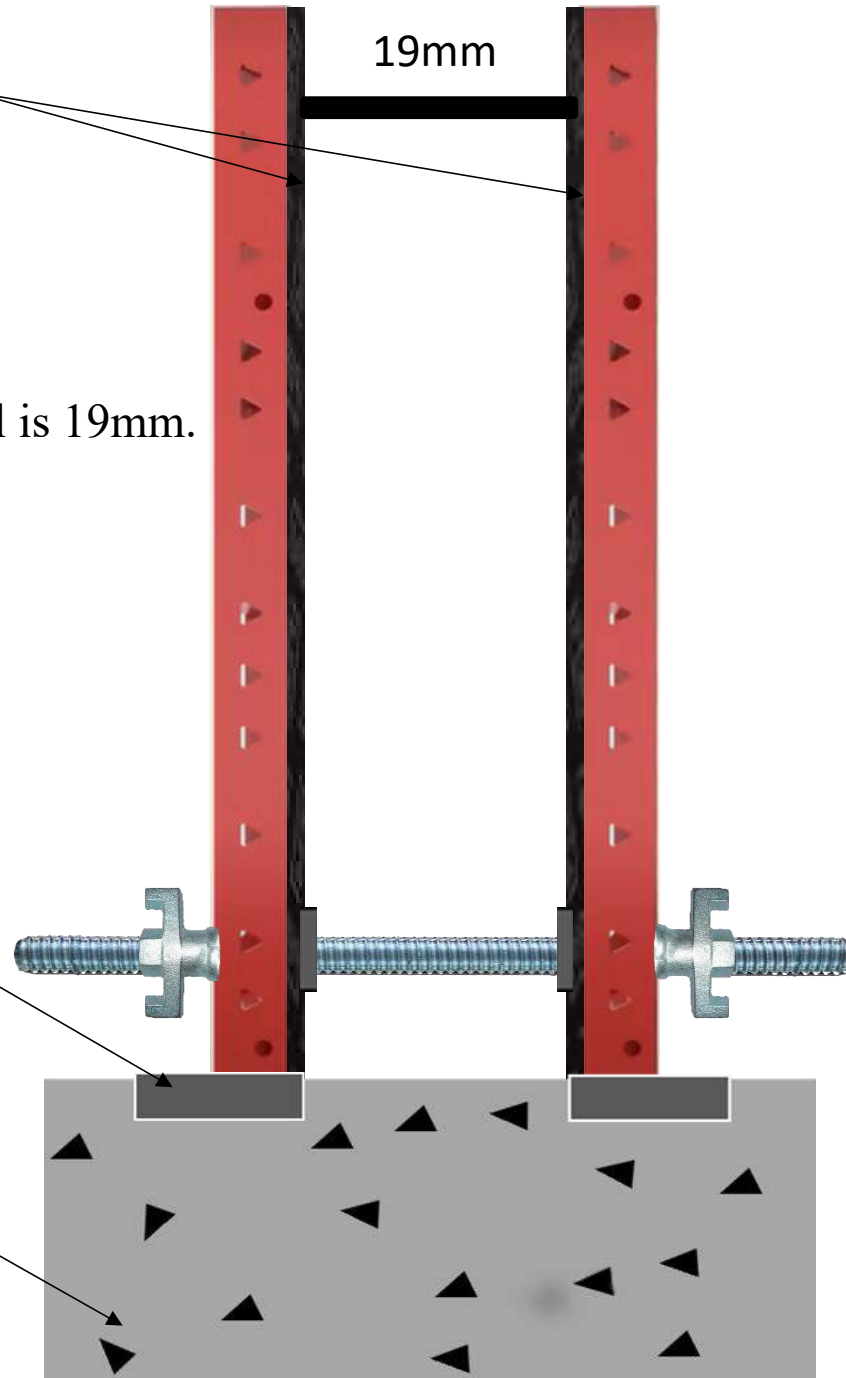
19mm

Steps: - 2

- To place the spread washer.
- To insert the rod.
- To tight the screws of the rod.
- The distance between two form panel is 19mm.

Nailer insert

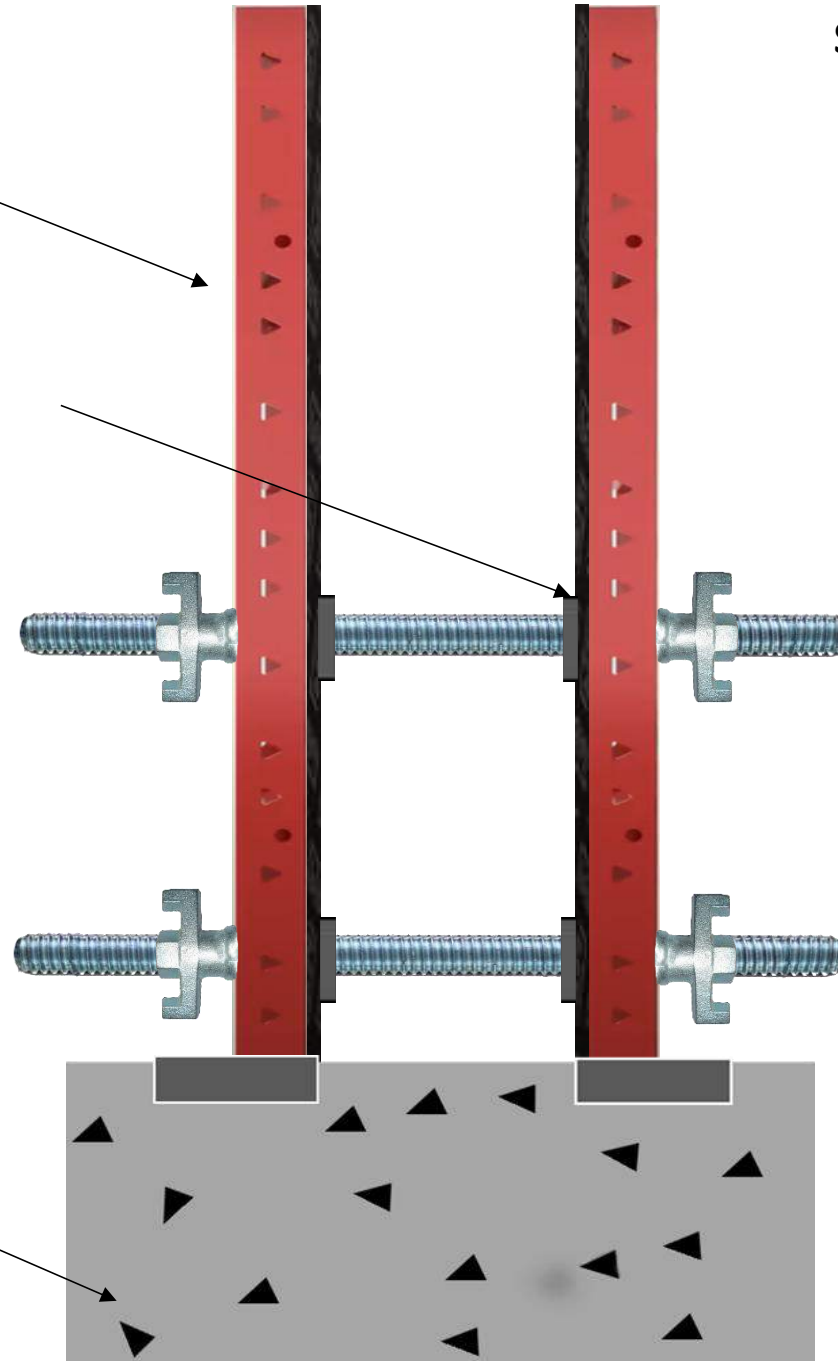
Footing



50mmx 100mm
Form panel

Spreader
washer

Footing



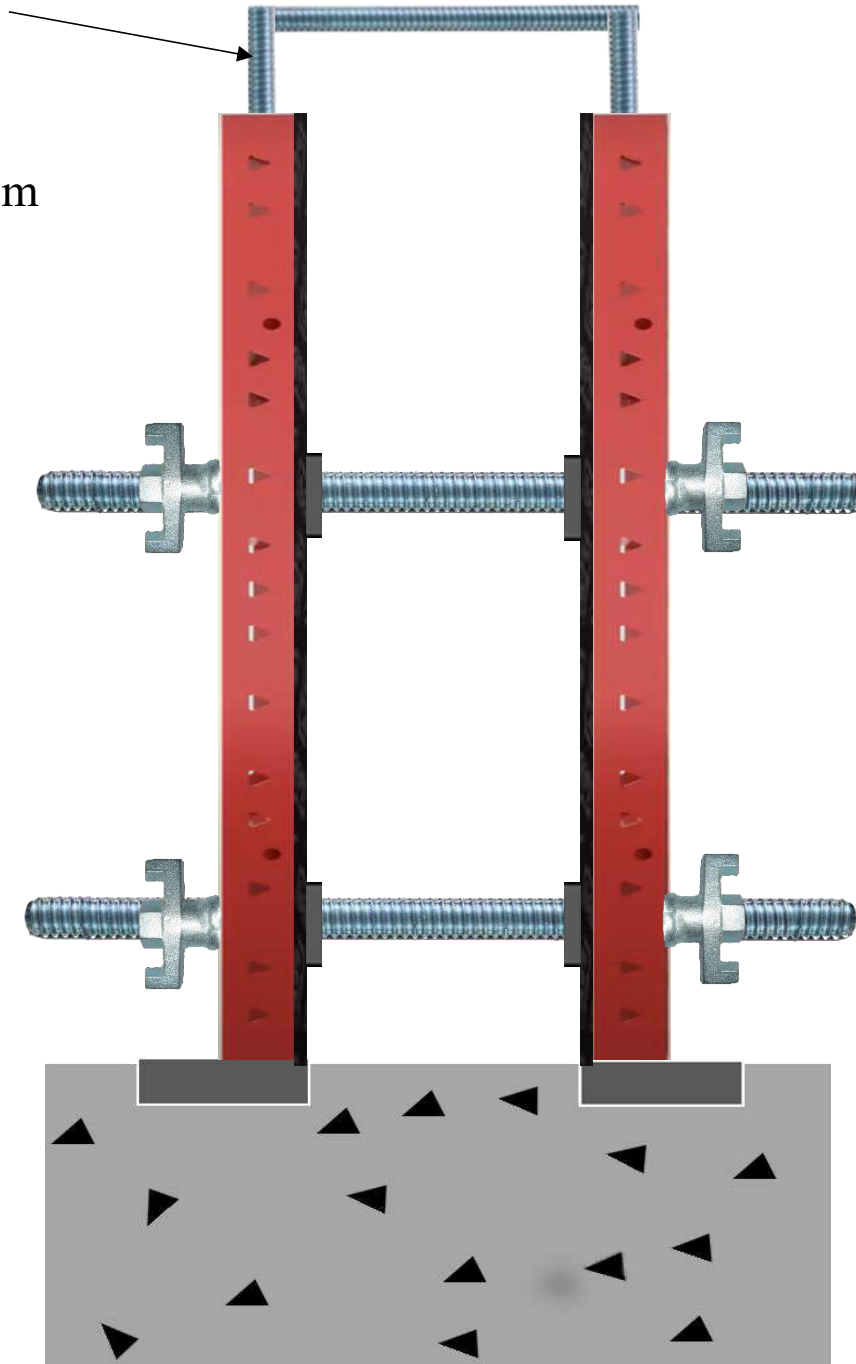
Steps: -3

- Repeat the steps- 2 to tie form panel.

Steps: - 4

- Insert the steel rod spacer of 10mm diameter at the top of the form panel.

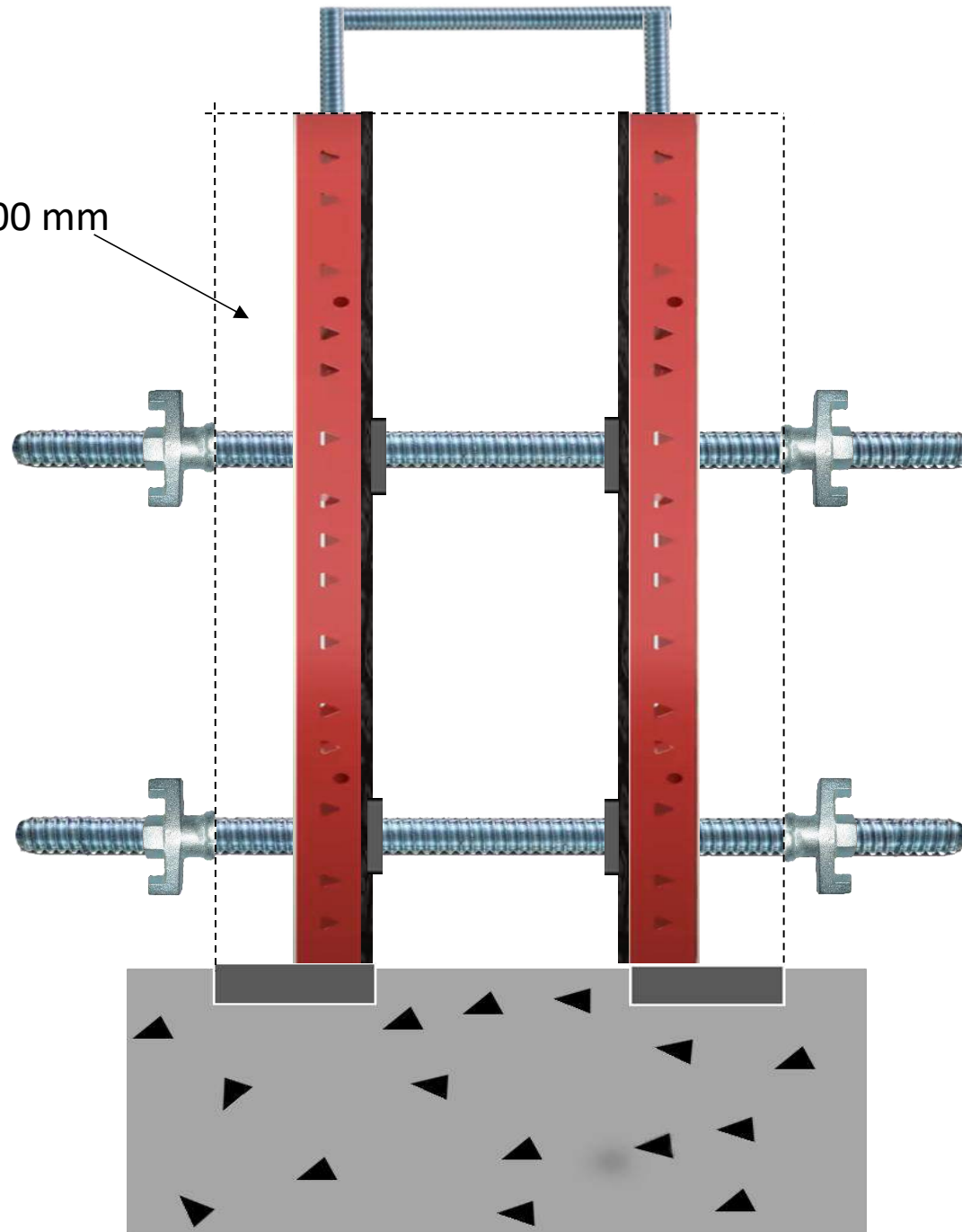
10mm ϕ
Steel rod
spacer

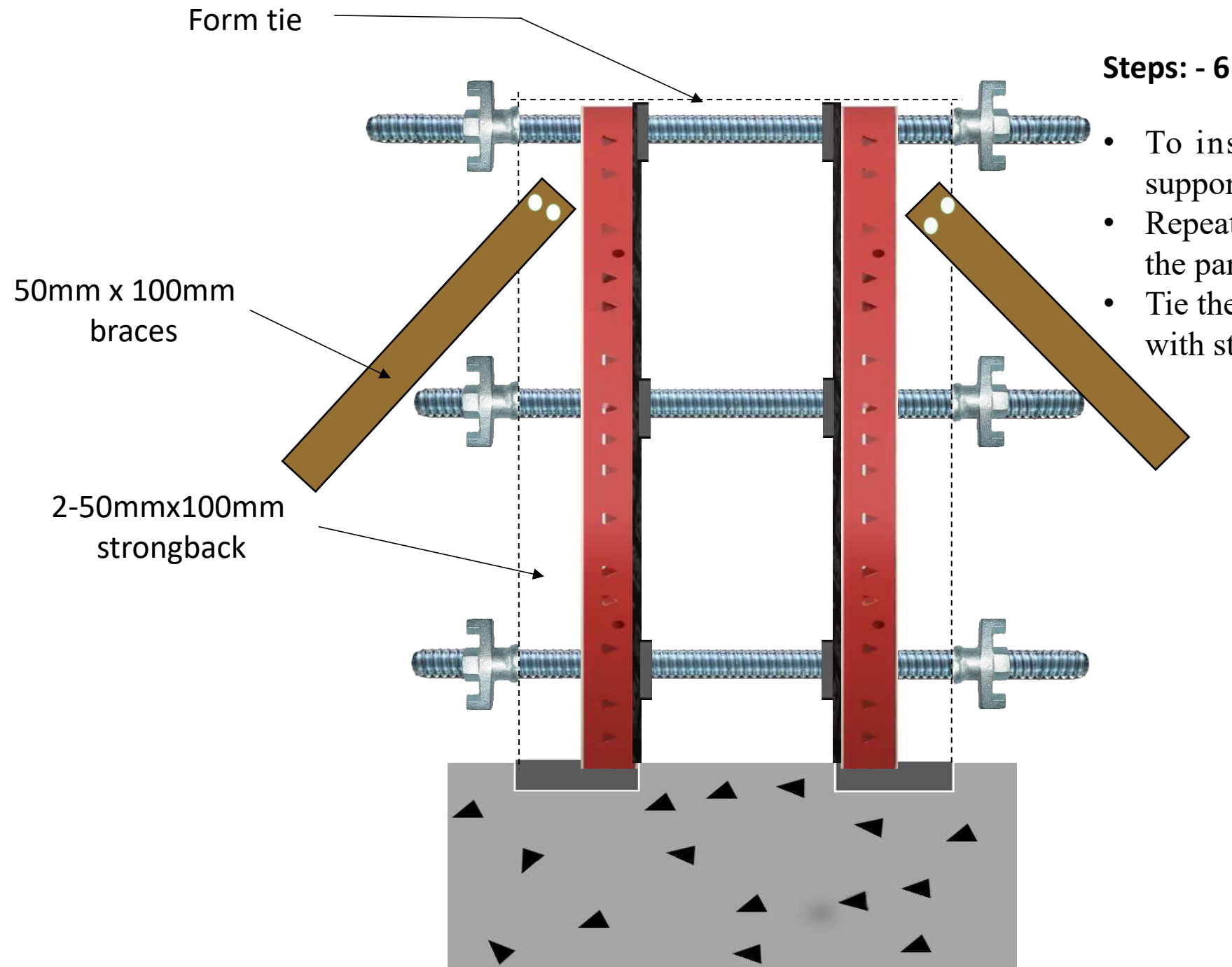


Steps: - 5

- To insert strongback to the form panel and tie rod's.

2-50 mm x 100 mm
strongback





Steps: - 6

- To insert the strongback to support the form panel.
- Repeat the step -2 at the top of the panel.
- Tie the 50mm x 100mm braces with strongback.