



Technical Details - Site Works

R35 Cantilever Vertical Precast Concrete Wall Panels

Panel Support

- Units are designed to be supported on a full structural blinding slab designed to suit the wall line load.
- The support area must be designed to carry the full line load of the wall panels without settlement and must be a smooth flat surface.

Vertical Joints

- Panel edges are cast with a plain edge detail or a double female joint to receive grout.
- Tolerance in the erection of the structure and the cross section of the precast units will result in a joint varying from 0mm to 15mm.
- This variation may occur joint to joint or within any individual vertical joint.
- Mastic sealant applied to the joint is designed to accommodate these variations.

Top Line of wall

Variation in panel lengths and in finished level of blinding strip will produce a variable top line to the wall. Where a consistent top line of panels is required, we recommend a coping be applied to the wall after installation.

Erection Systems

- Panels are erected using either lifting clutches located in cast inserts.
- Erection inserts may require cleaning prior to attaching lifting clutches.

Vertical Internal Joint Sealant

- Internal joint seal is provided with a one-part polyurethane mastic sealant (where included in the quotation).
- Sealant is gunned to vertical joints and tooled into recessed "V" shaped joint.
- Sealant is supplied to provide a moisture and dust barrier and is not designed to produce an aesthetic jointing detail.
- Some curling of sealant edges may be expected during curing.
- The "V" joint is not designed to be full filled with sealant.
- **FOR FIREWALLS ONLY** - Intumescent mastic sealant should be used in place of standard mastic.

External Joint Sealant

- Where selected external joint sealant is provided with a one-part polyurethane mastic sealant. **FOR FIREWALLS ONLY** intumescent mastic sealant should be used.
- Sealant is applied and treated exactly as internal joints.

Damage

- It is highly likely that precast units will suffer small chips and superficial damage to unit surface. This damage should not compromise the unit's structural integrity.
- Any areas should be repaired with a high strength mortar.
- Colour matching of suitable repair mortar and the precast unit is not possible due to high strength requirements of the repair.
- Once the repair is fully cured, panel joint should be cut, and mastic applied as above.



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Dowel Fixing to Base Slab

Dowel bars are supplied for each unit. Holes to base slab must be drilled and treated in accordance with grout manufactures requirements. Bars are to be inserted through cast holes in panel base.

Cast-in Fixing

Panels are placed in position and the wet concrete is cast around the protruding rebars – typically a minimum of 200mm thick dependant on design calculations.

Supporting Floor Slab

Final floor slab placement and finish is to be designed to suit site conditions and loadings but is generally 150mm RC35 mass pour slab contain 1 layer reinforcing fabric (A1 93 minimum) placed onto blinding layer containing suitable DPM over compacted hardcore typically 150mm thick. Concrete finish is typically rough tamp or easy float trowel.

Floor Joint

Attention should be paid to the design to the floor to wall joint detail.

DISCLAIMER:

Please note that any information provided is to be used as a guide only. Any lifting/handling operations should be carried out by trained and competent personnel only. ACP (Concrete) Limited will not be held responsible for any damage or injuries in connection with handling or installation not carried out by ACP (Concrete) Limited.