

Pumping the cavity full

What is left is 4-1/2 in of cavity, between the top of the skin pour at 5 in and the back of the cladding at 9-1/2 in. It gets pumped full of 30 pcf cellular concrete, mix M-30.

STOP

The cladding goes on before the fill, and the order is not interchangeable. The cladding sheet and the cast skin are the two faces that hold this fill in. With the cladding off, the cavity is open on the outside and there is nothing for the fill to bear against. Cladding first, every time. See WP-10.

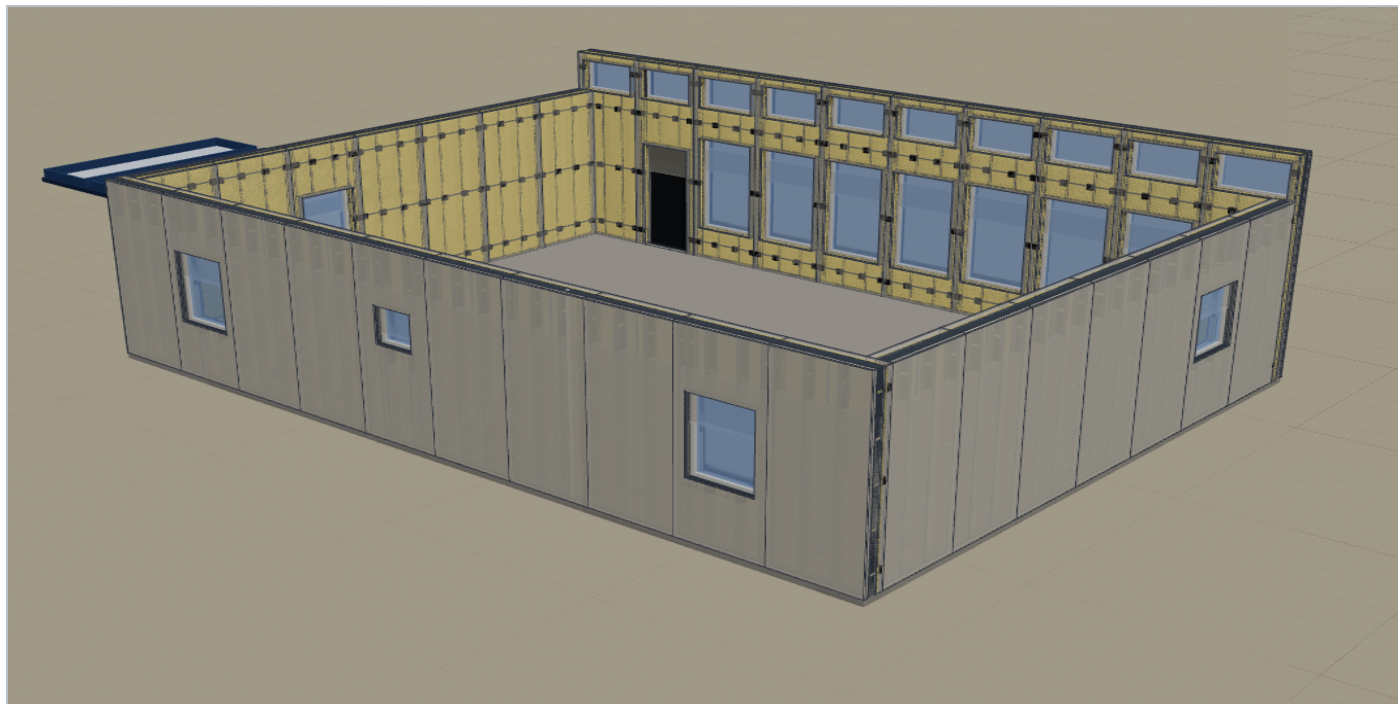
STOP

Before anything is pumped, check two signatures. The rough-in hold — in the plant, the QC inspector's line on QF-18 Shower house assembly, MEP rough-in and cladding inspection; on site, the authority having jurisdiction — and, on a unit, the cladding line on QF-18 Shower house assembly, MEP rough-in and cladding inspection that says the sheets are on and the dimensions are taken. If you cannot see both, you do not start the pump.

Pumping

- 1 Pump in lifts of 48 in. Do not try to take a 10 ft wall in one go.
- 2 Keep it continuous per wall. Do not leave a wall half full and come back tomorrow.
- 3 Watch the cladding and the joints as the level comes up. The fill is wet and it pushes. A sheet that was not screwed tight will tell you now.
- 4 Take fresh density at the point of placement on the first placement of every batch and at least every 30 minutes while placing continues.
- 5 Take the temperature readings at the same frequency.
- 6 Cast cylinders on the same frequency as the skin pour.

Pumping the cavity full (continued)



Every wall closed on the outside at the full 11-1/2 in thickness, with the 4-1/2 in cavity behind the cladding pumped full. Figure file: wall-06-pumped-full.png

NOT SETTLED YET

[PE TO SET: the acceptance band around 30 pcf for the fill.] [PE TO SET: the fill density and a minimum strength to specify, and whether the fill needs its own mesh or ties to the cladding. Today it has neither.] The density band is not a paperwork number: the 30 pcf figure is the basis of every dead load in the design and of the transport weight of a shower house. A density that drifts makes the structural design wrong, not just the concrete.

Weather, same as the skin pour

Not mixed or placed during freezing weather, during rain or snow, or over standing water, snow or ice. Cold weather mix if it is going below 32 F within 8 hours of placing.

SAFETY

Pump line pressure and wet cement. Never clear a blocked line by hand and never look into an open line end. Wet cellular concrete burns skin the same way the skin pour does: alkaline, slow, and you find out afterwards. Gloves, sleeves and eye protection on the whole pump crew.

Pumping the cavity full (continued)

NO PICTURE EXISTS FOR THIS

No rendering shows the fill actually going in. The existing wall-06-pumped-full.png is the finished wall from the outside, so the thing this sheet is about is behind the cladding. The shot that would serve it: a **pump_fill** frame with the section clip turned on, cut through a wall at about mid height, so the 4-1/2 in cavity, the rising fill line and the 48 in lift read against the skin pour on one side and the cladding on the other.

THE RECORD YOU SIGN

QF-09 Daily batch and density log, the fill density and temperature readings at the point of placement, with the serial numbers the batch went into.