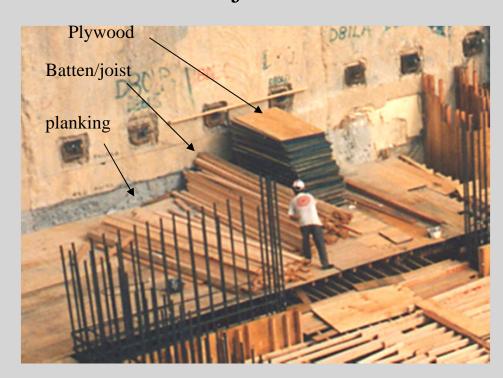
Traditional Formworks

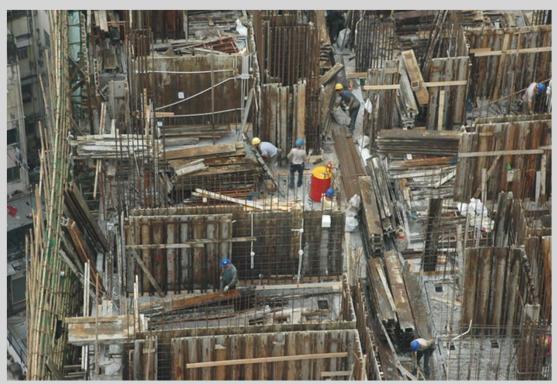
Features of traditional formwork

1. Usually timber in the form of plywood, planking, batten and joist are used as the basic material.



Batten (stud) to stiffen the plywood panel

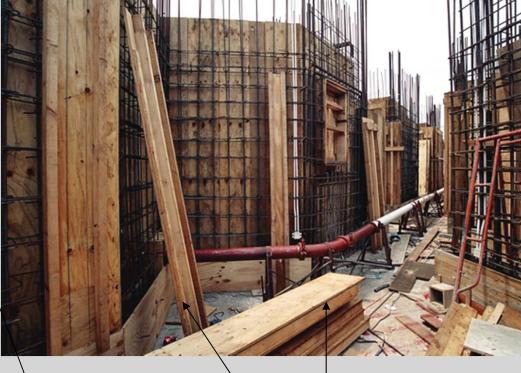
Plywood with plastic coating to make the surface more smooth and durable 2. Installation of the formwork is on a labour-intensive basis.





Human workers need to enter into every corner to perform the formwork installation works 3. The work operation is so designed to allow a single worker can handle his work basically by oneself.







Size and weight of each formwork panel is so designed in the right combination to be moved and lifted for installation by a single worker

Features of traditional formwork

- 4. Except for simple hand-tools, limited machinery is required in the installation process.
- 5. Every work location is required to be taken care by human workers



Every small, difficult accessible and awkward shaped location can be taken care of by human worker

6. Works are repeated from location to location or from floor to floor. For example, when workers completed the installation of formwork on the lower floor, they need to get up to the upper floor and repeated the works again though they are basically the same.

Features of traditional formwork

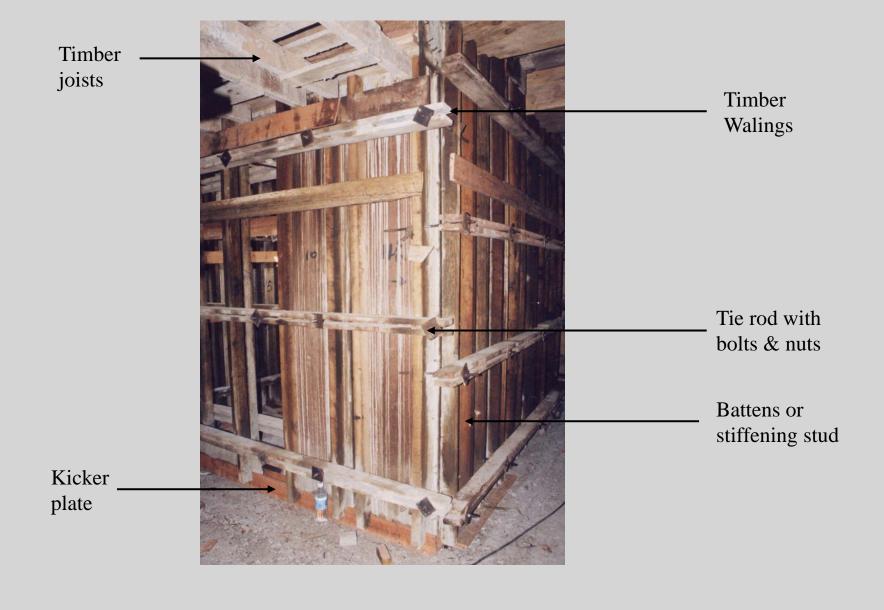
- 7. Tailor-design work can be achieved especially for complicateshaped building details or layout.
- 8. Efficient for small scale and non-typical building projects where identical component cannot be used.

Relatively small site with limited building area on each floor

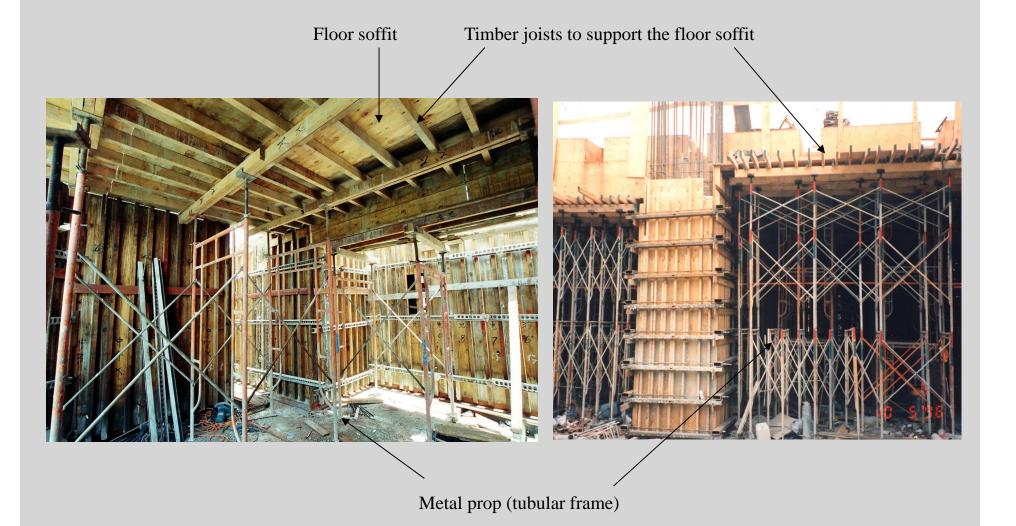




Wall Formworks and its components



Wall Formworks and its components



Staircase formworks – floating panel interfacing with adjacent wall









Staircase formworks – typical location where manual-type timber formwork system applied



Tread and Riser formed by timber plank board

Tread and Riser using metal forming module



Staircase formworks - Complicated 3-dimensional geometry of a staircase also makes it more suitable for the use of manual method.

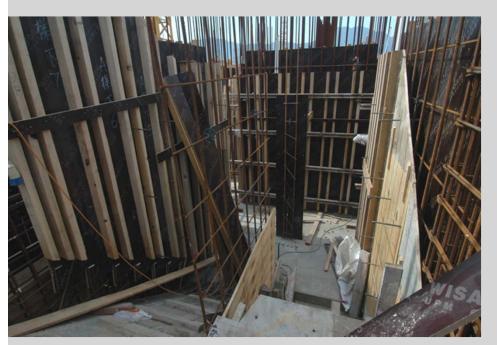


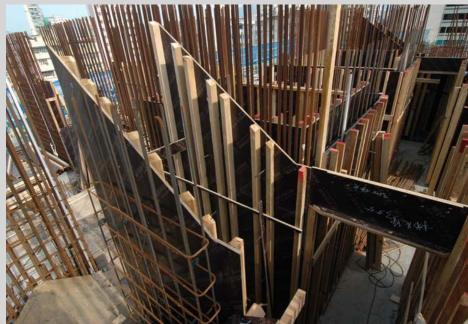






Staircase formworks - Complicated 3-dimensional geometry of a staircase also makes it more suitable for the use of manual method.





Final stage of wall form installation before the placing of the slab formworks







Placing of the slab formworks







Wall and Floor formwork further complicated under situation with high-headroom









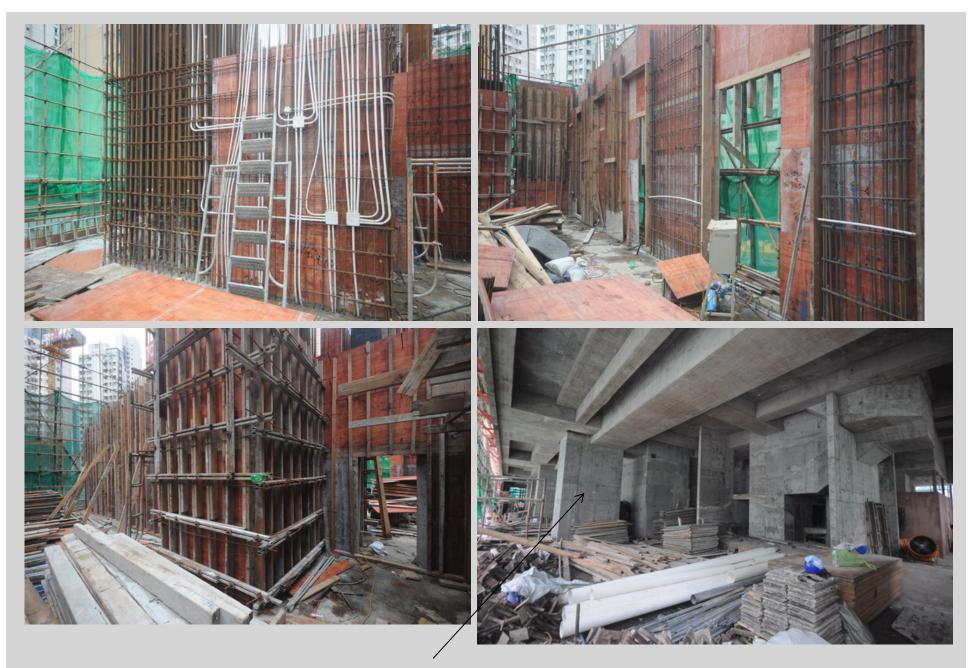
Wall and Floor formwork further complicated under situation with high-headroom (such as for podium structure)



Typical formwork set-up for podium floor with higher headroom.







The podium interior after concreting and removing of formwork (usually with high headroom, long-span beams, and may not have too much large columns especially using transfer plate)

Fixing the Slab and beams reinforcing bars



Electrical conduits to be embedded in floor concrete



Shutter boards for the flower box



Fixing the Slab and beams reinforcing bars

Electrical conduits to be embedded in floor concrete



The floor interior with the formwork final fixing, adjusting and securing being completed ready for inspection before concreting





Placing of concrete for the slab and beams





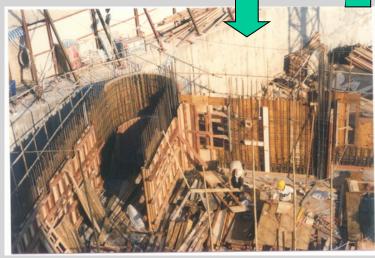
Gangway set up for the placing of concrete using wheel barrow

Leveling of the surface after concreting

Typical handling and work sequence – Case 1, building of smaller area

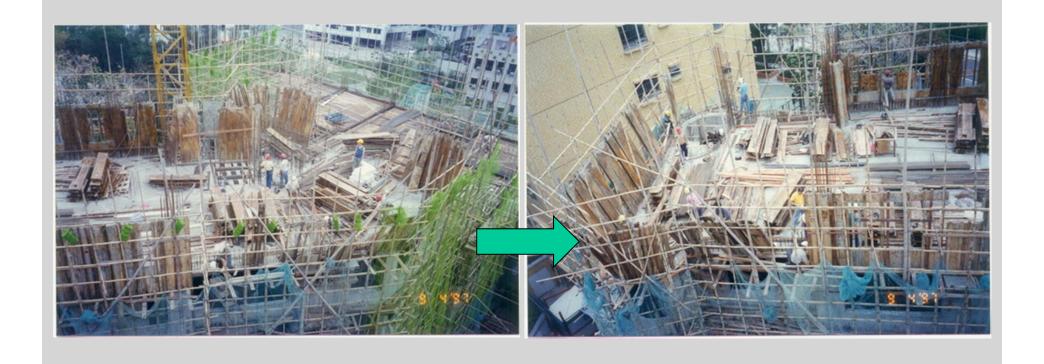








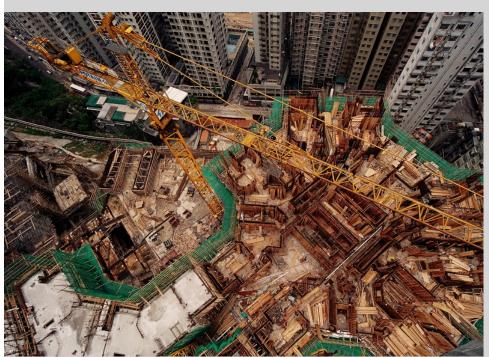
Typical handling and work sequence - Case 1



Typical handling and work sequence - Case 2, building of larger area



Typical handling and work sequence - Case 2, building of larger area





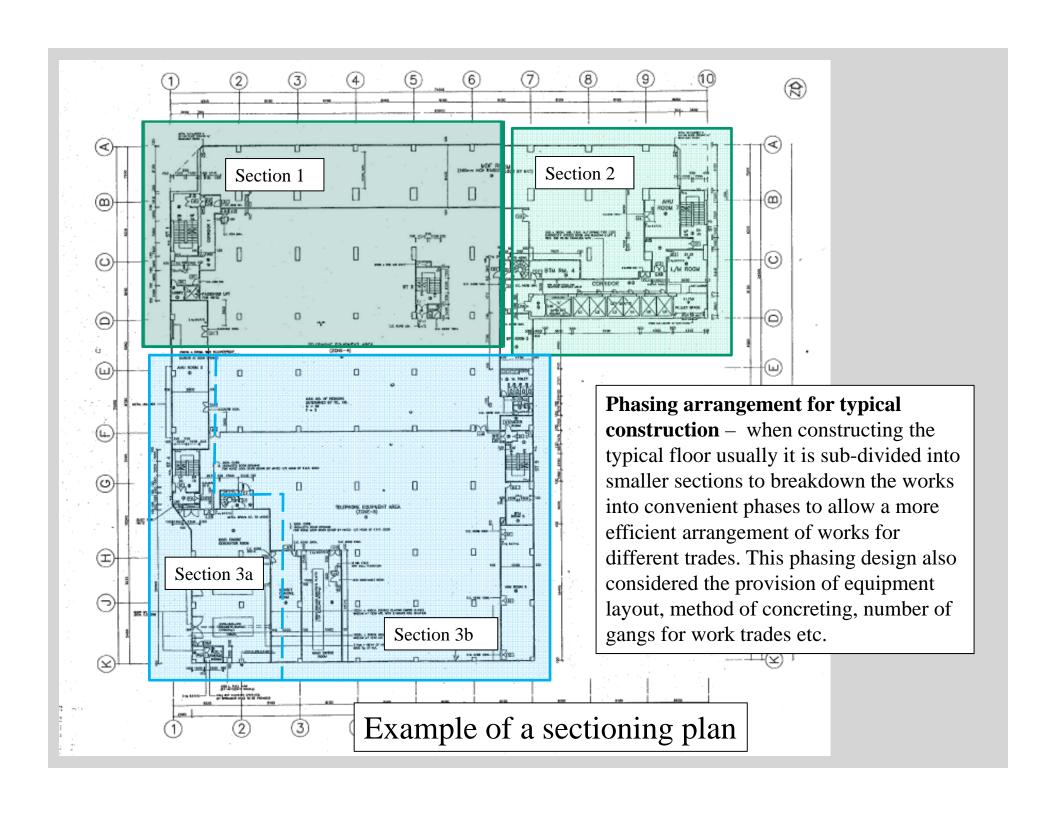


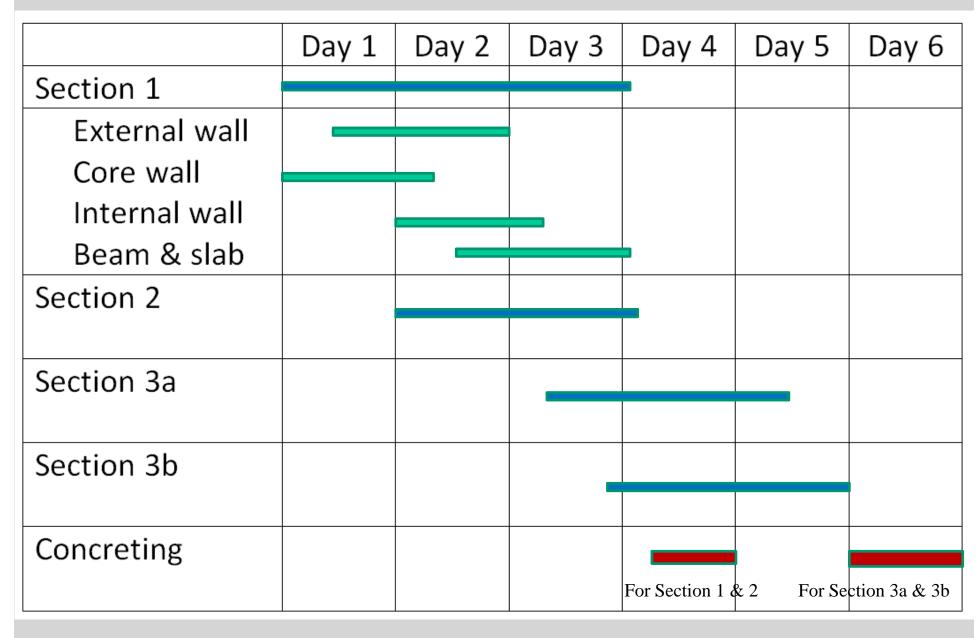
Part A - site record photos – Suite 2











Example of a sectioning plan