

11. Finishes

11.1. Interior finishes

The laborers can screw the finishing boards to the plastic caps.

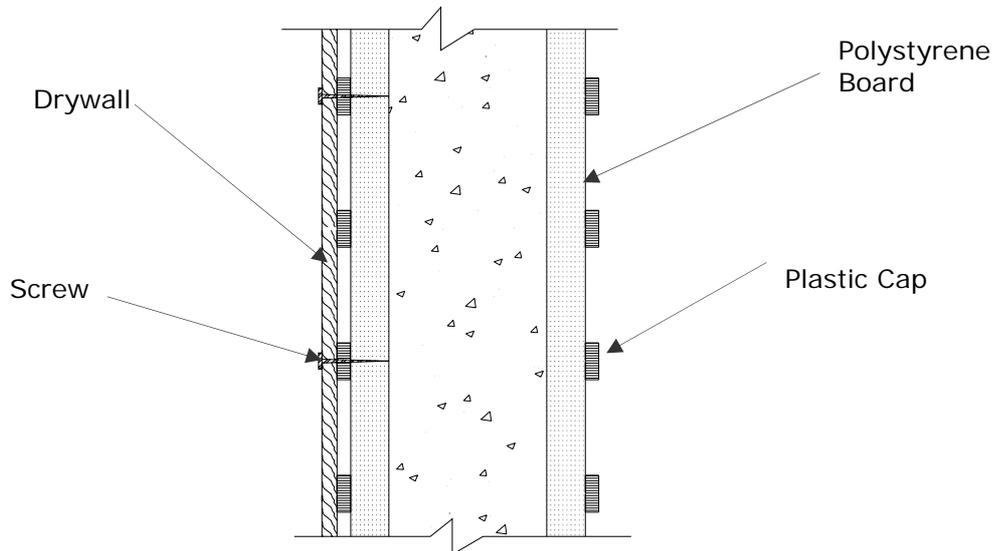


Figure 11.1

In places where you plan to mount cabinets it is best if you attach plywood, of a size smaller than the outline of the cabinets, instead of finishing

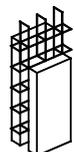
For very heavy wall mounted fixtures, such as sinks, cut out the polystyrene and install 2x lumber which should be screwed directly to the concrete by means of anchors selected in accordance with the weight of the heavy fixture. Then, you can attach the fixture to the wood by means of screws.

11.2. Exterior finishes

Any type of exterior siding, such as plastic or metal, can be attached to the panels by means of galvanized steel screws or finishing screws, which can be inserted into the Armopanel plastic caps. At the corners of the building and add "strips-bridges" of 40mm (1/2") width and 250mm (10") length from Grade-24 galvanized tin in order to establish a connection between siding and the panel. Siding can be connected horizontally or vertically. All connections shall be in accordance with the local building code.

Sheets of siding shall have minimal overlapping in order to protect from penetration of moisture. Several types of siding require air gap between the siding and the wall. In this case, install 1x2 wooden siding attached to the siding of the Armopanel™ formwork with screws. Then, siding is attached to the wooden boarding in the traditional manner.

The Armopanel™ system permits the use of cement- based stucco or an acrylic base material.



These materials are usually reinforced with fibreglass mesh, which is installed on the surface of the polystyrene sheet. This mesh is a durable product that prevents cracking of the finish as a result of hot or cold weather.

For brick and other types of masonry, you need to insert brick ties through the formwork into the space between the polystyrene sheets of the panel prior to the pouring of concrete in order to fix them within the concrete. Also, you may fix the brick ties to the panel by screwing them directly into the plastic caps.

If you build walls that are below grade, you should use the same waterproofing type of insulation as for basement walls.

Materials that are sprayed or rolled on may be used if they are compatible with foamed polystyrene. Solvent-based materials can dissolve the foamed polystyrene. Therefore, before using solvent-based materials you should check with the manufacturer whether they are compatible with foamed polystyrene.

11.3. Installation of Electrical and plumbing service lines.

Cut out the polystyrene with a hot knife or router to provide the room for junction boxes. You can screw or glue those boxes to the concrete. All these arrangements are performed after concrete placement into the formwork.

Cut the channels in the polystyrene with the hot knife, router or electrical chain saw for cable installation. You may glue the cable also with adhesive foam.

Cut out the channels for plumbing facilities in the same manner as above.

For installation of larger service or pipe lines, you can box out the wall.

Also, it is possible to place a pipe in the wall prior to the concrete pouring.

But this can cause a potentially weak spot, thus, you need to consult the Engineer first.

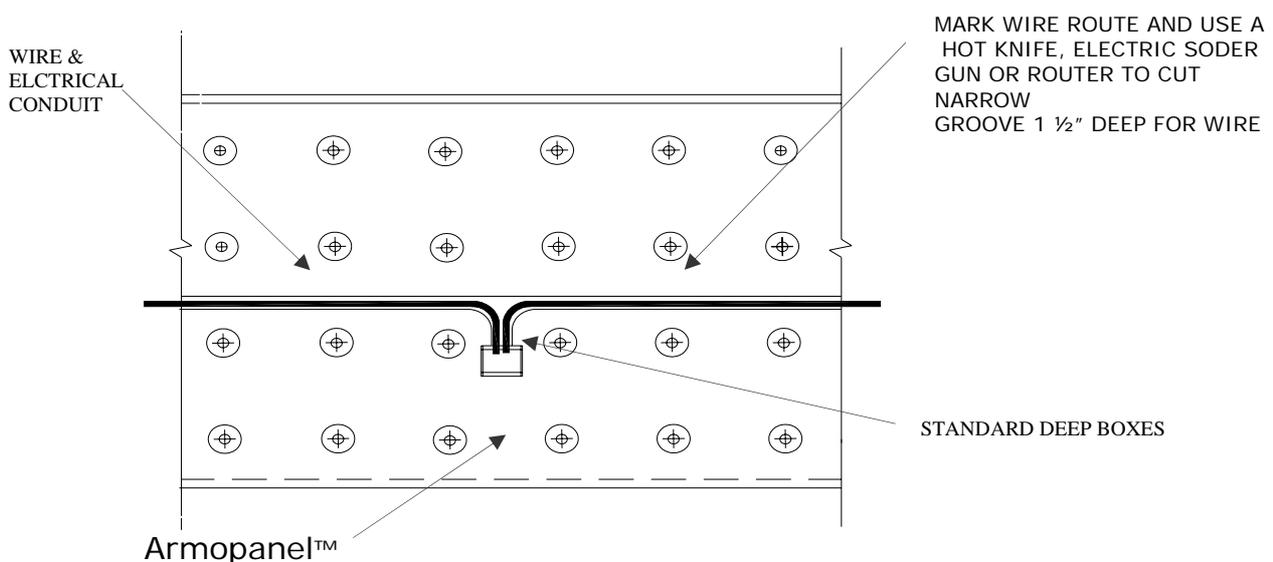
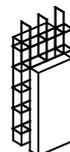


Figure 11.2



11.4. Brick ledge

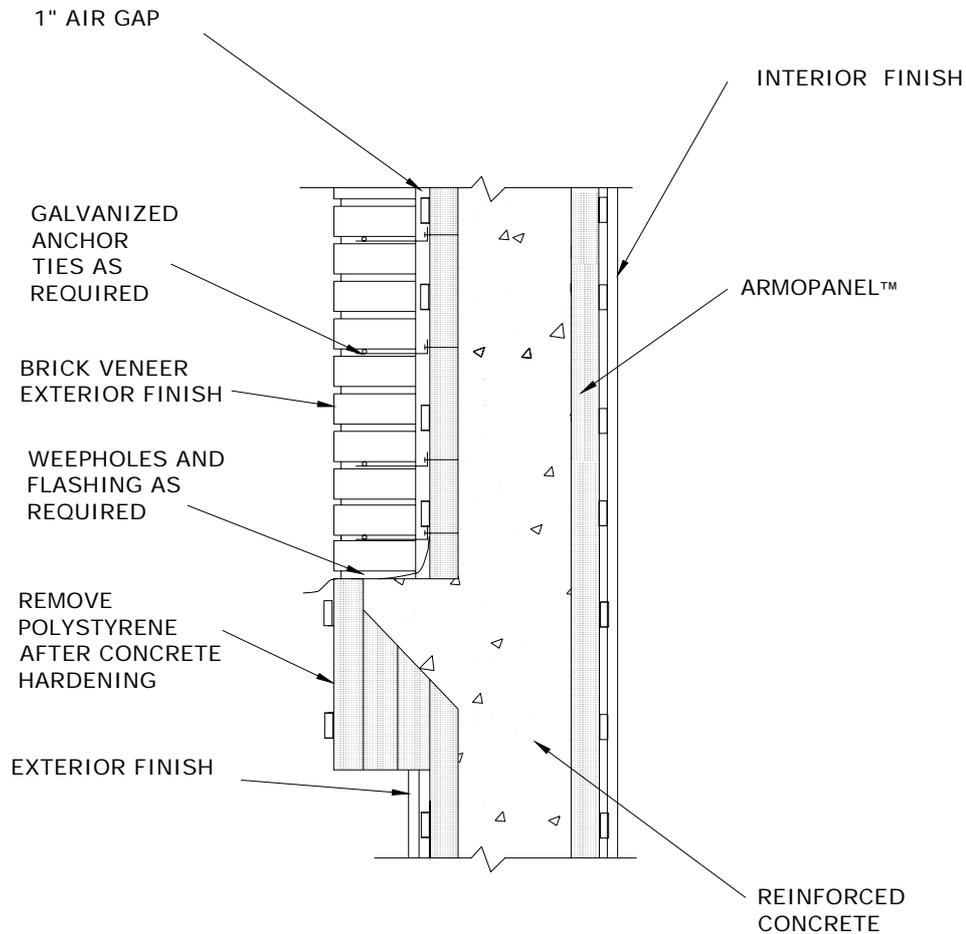


Figure 11.3

Building the brick ledge:

In order to build the brick-ledge you will need a special polystyrene element - "Brick ledge Panel" in the row where brick begins. After the concrete pouring, don't forget to flatten the concrete, which is to be a base for the brick laying.

