ACHASM 2016 Construction H&S Summit









- **A** The importance of temporary works
- **B** Understanding Loads Imposed on Formwork & Falsework
- **C** Main Causes of Formwork Failure
- **D** Critical Success Factor in the Construction Industry
- **E** Questions & Answers





"Temporary works are a vital and safety critical part of every construction, building and civil engineering project. Even so, they are only well understood by a handful of engineers. <u>This is surprising.</u>

Smart design wins projects: poor design costs time and money and failure, should it occur, often results in fatality."

> Bill Hewlett MA, FICE, C.Eng.



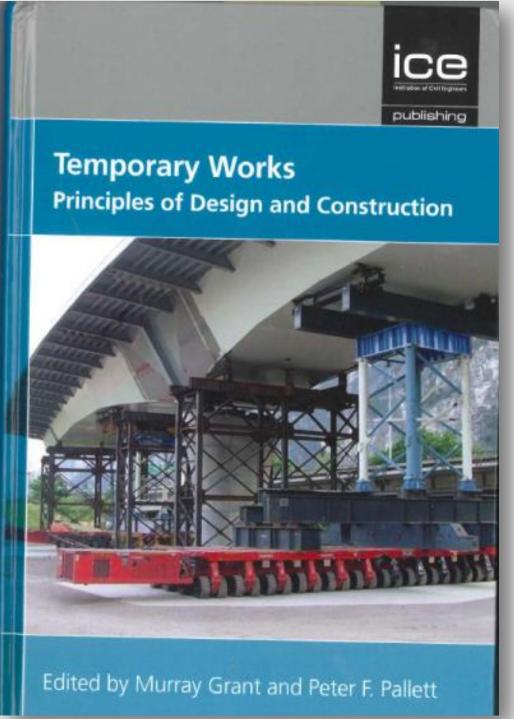


The element of work needed to enable the structure to be built and supported until it has sufficient strength to support itself and can be:

- Ground support, sheet piling, shoring;
- Formwork;
- False work;
- Scaffolding;
- Facade retention;
- Temporary bridges and roads;
- Underpinning;
- Earth-retaining structures. ullet

and maintainability characteristics and design that maximizes productivity.





The term "Temporary Structures" may not fully imply temporary, since some forms, tie hardware and accessories are used hundreds of times, which necessitates high durability

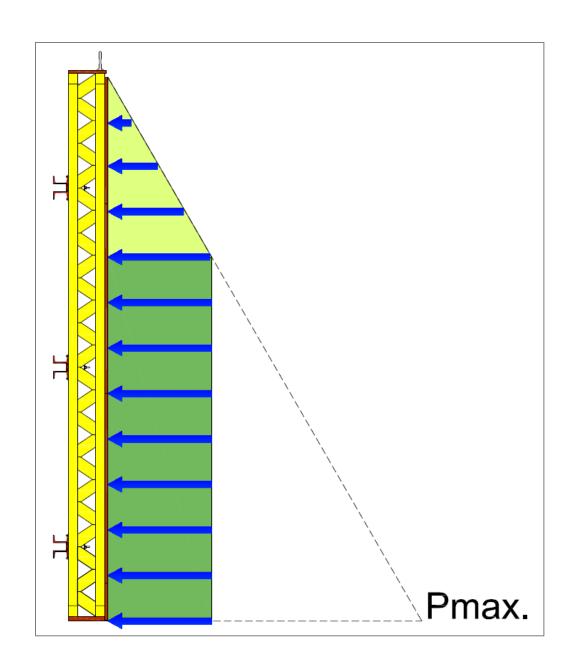






B Understanding Loads Imposed on Formwork and False

- The most important loads to take cognizance off are:
 - Hydrostatic pressure on walls and column formwork,







Loads that must be considered in formwork and false are similar to the load case scenarios used during the design of concrete and steel structures as per SANS 10160



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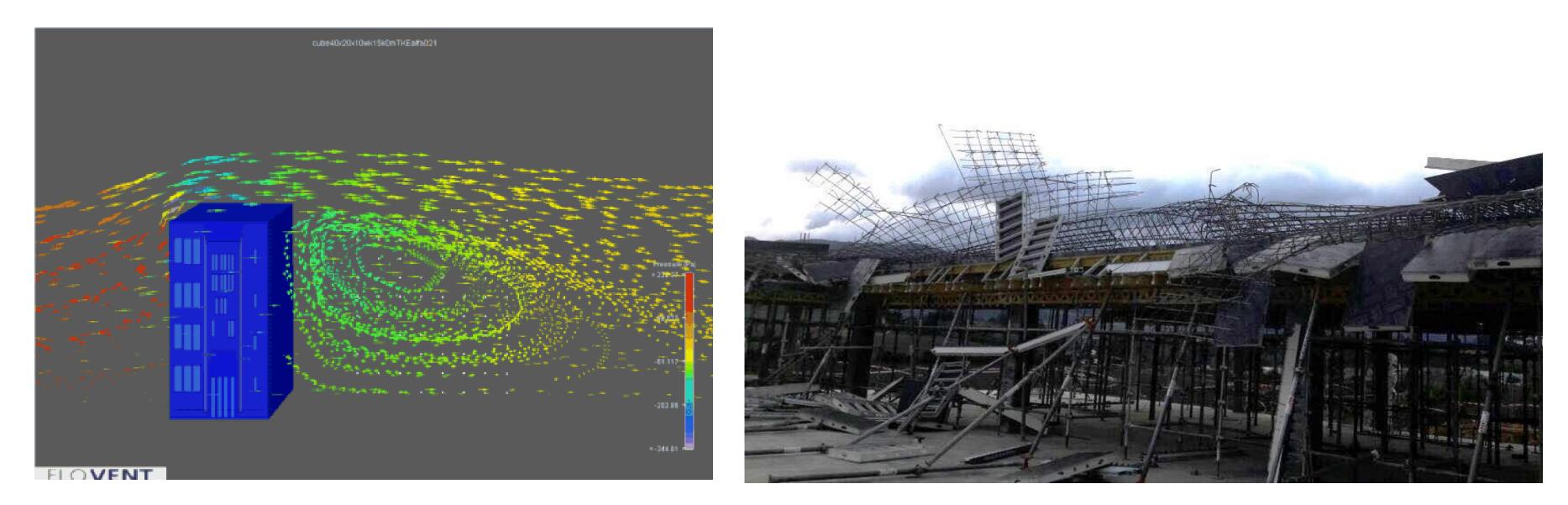




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- Hydrostatic pressure on walls and column formwork,
- Concrete dead load,
- Wind load,
- Material load + live load,
- Load from continuous work.







C Main Causes of Formwork Failure

NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

300

30

PEP



- 1. Improper stripping and prop/shore removal
- **3.** Vibration
- **4.** Unstable soil under *sole-plates props/shores not plumb
- **5.** Inadequate control of concrete placement, heaping
- 6. Lack of attention to formwork details or design
- Sole boards etc. Element used for load distrubution



2. Inadequate bracing - Yoking, Patching of Columns, Diagonal & Transverse bracing

1. Improper Stripping, Shore Removal & Re-shoring

results.

Case study:

Too early shore removal at Bailey's Crossroads in Virginia (1972):

26-stories + apartment building

At Bailey's Crossroads, concrete was placed on the 24th floor while shoring was prematurely removed from the 22nd, causing a progressive collapse down to the ground level.



07/2008



Premature stripping of forms, premature removal of shores, and careless practices in re-shoring can produce catastrophic





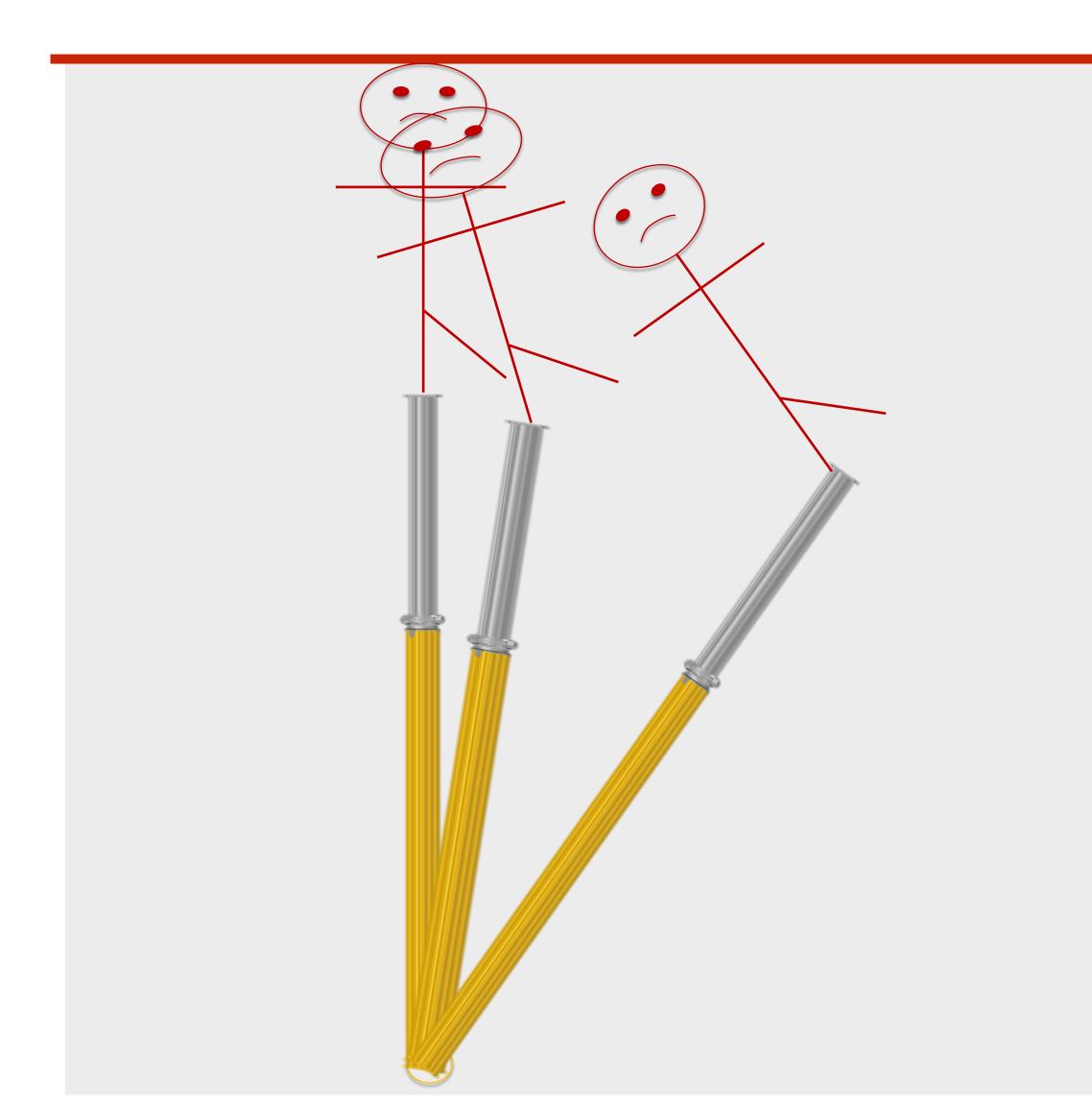
1. Improper Stripping, Shore Removal & Re-shoring



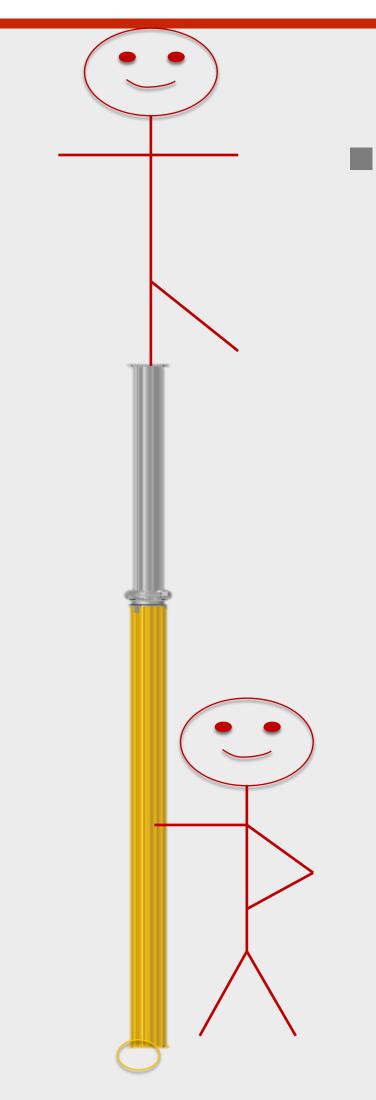




2. Inadequate Bracing







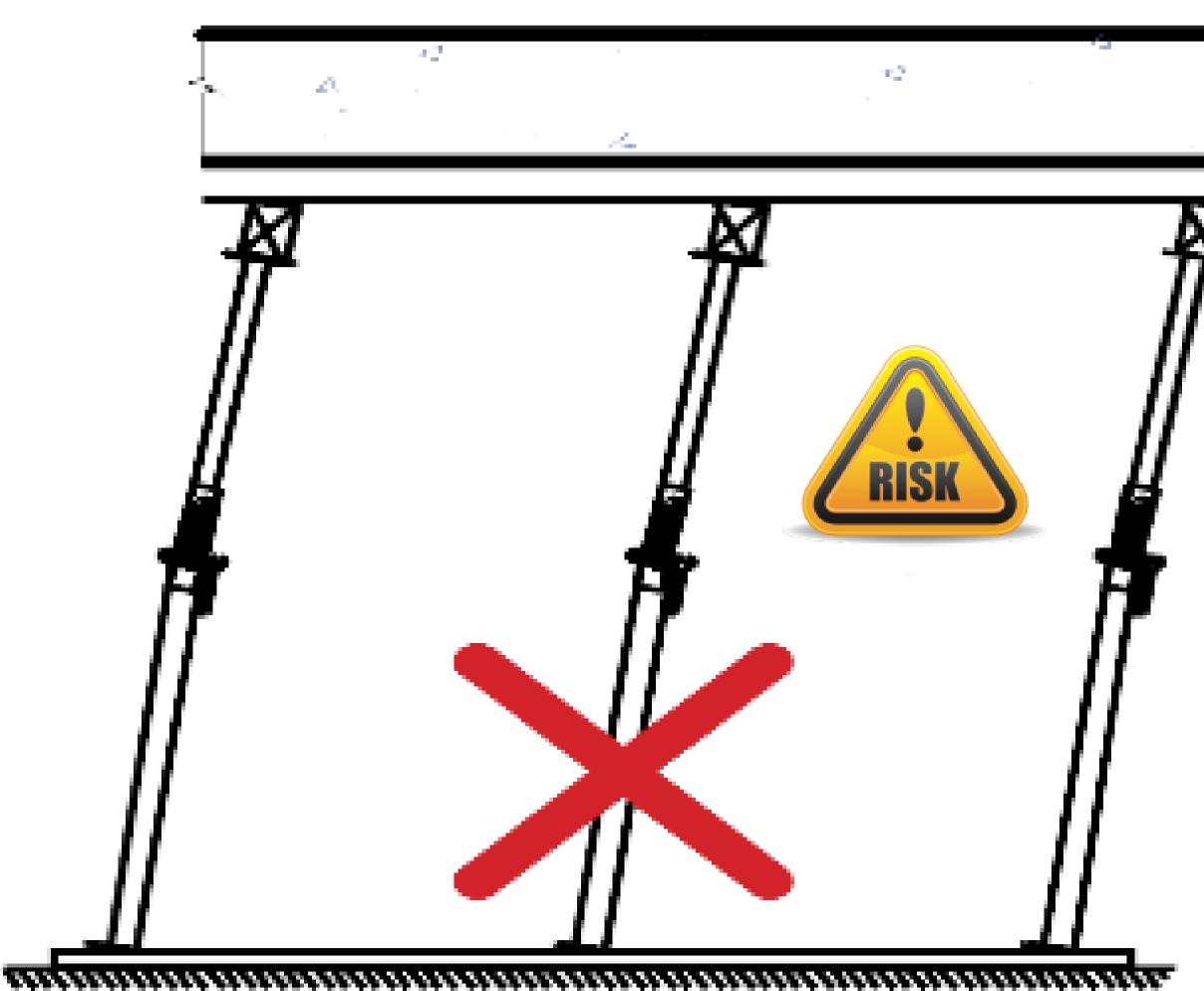
Effect of lateral support – be it bracing and yoking to columns



2. Inadequate Bracing

- The more frequent causes of formwork failure, however, are other effects that induce lateral force components or induce displacement of supporting members
- Inadequate cross bracing and horizontal bracing of shores is one of the factors most frequently involved in formwork accidents
- Investigations prove that many accidents could have been prevented if a minimal amount had been spent on diagonal bracing for the formwork support









3. Vibration

Forms sometimes collapse when their supporting shores or jacks are displaced by:

- passing traffic
- movement of workers and equipment on the formwork
- the effect of vibrating concrete to consolidate it

Diagonal bracing can help prevent failure due to vibration





h the formwork idate it



4. Unstable Soil

- solid ground through vertical members







Falsework should be safe if it is adequately braced and constructed so all loads are carried to

Shores must be set plumb and the ground must be able to carry the load without settling

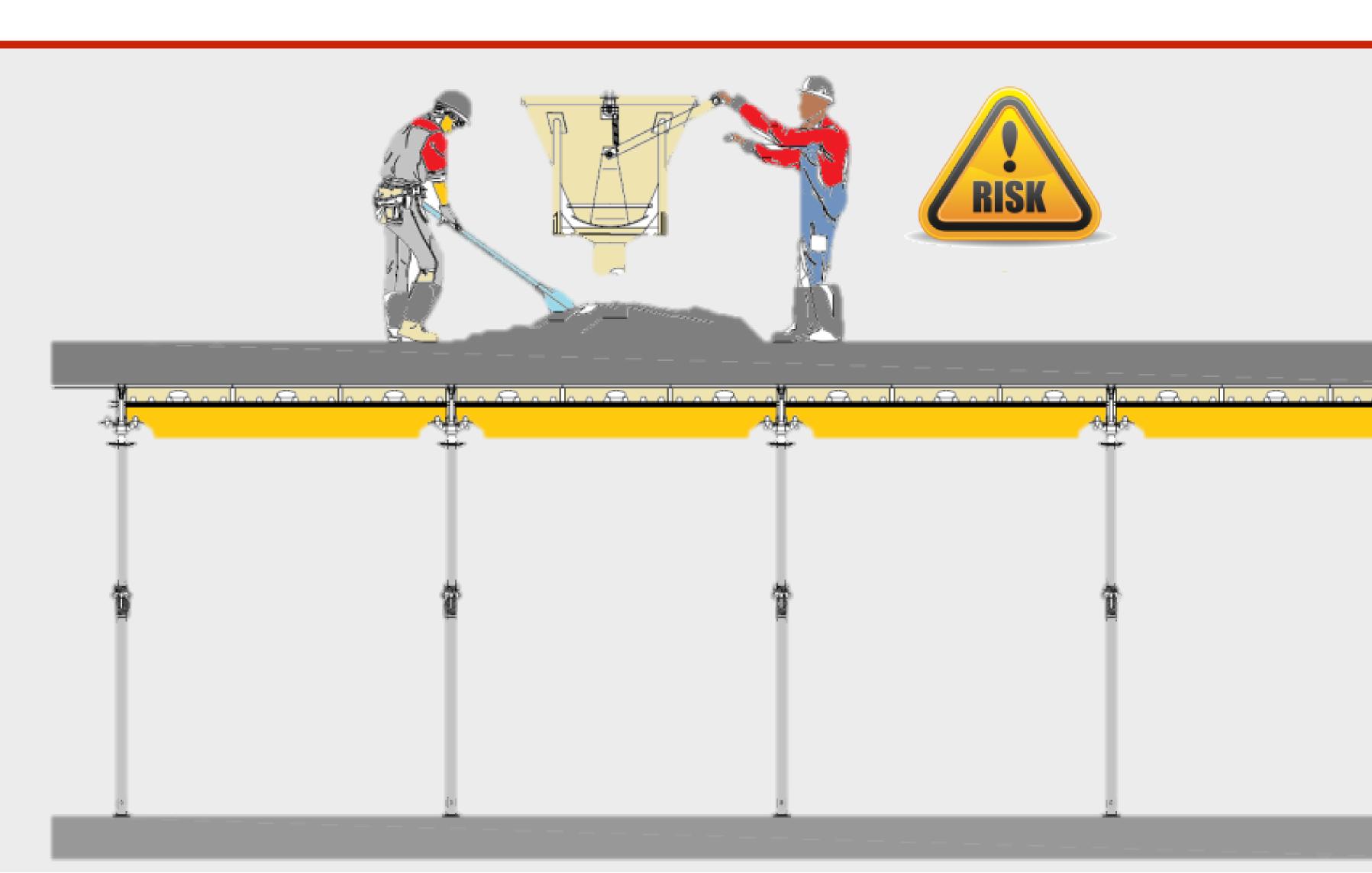
Site drainage must be adequate to prevent a washout of soil supporting the soleplate





5. Inadequate Control of Concrete Placement

TOP 2 **Cause of** Failure







6. Lack of Attention to Formwork Details

- cause local weakness or overstress loading to form failure

Other details that may cause failure are:

- Inadequate anchorage against uplift for sloping form faces
- Lack of bracing or tying of corners, bulkheads, or other places where unequal pressure is found
- Over loading of the system



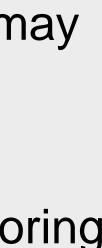
Even when the basic formwork design is soundly conceived, small differences in assembly details may

This may be as simple as insufficient nailing, or failure to tighten the locking devices on metal shoring

Inadequate provisions to prevent rotation of beam forms where slabs frame into them on the side



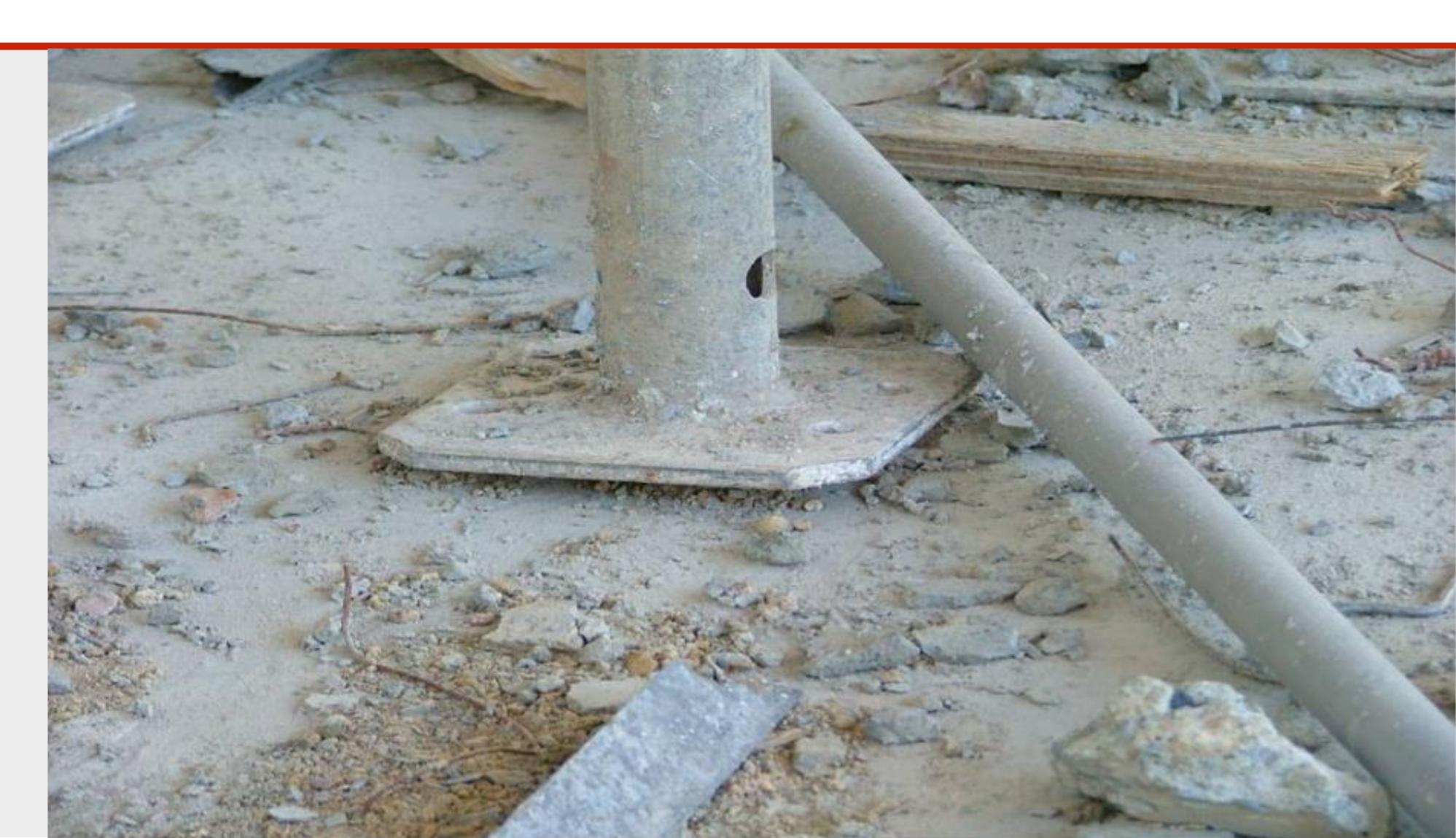






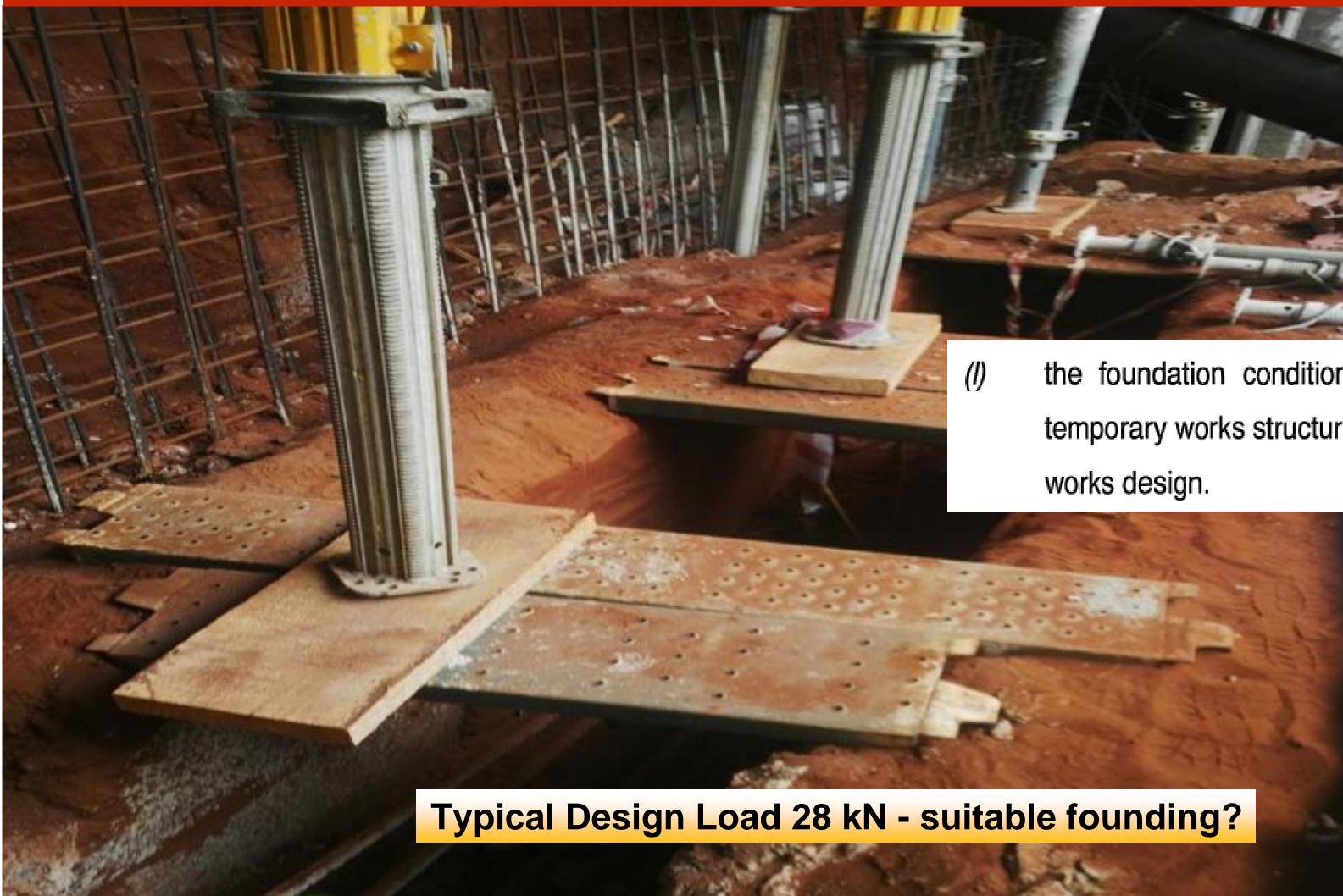








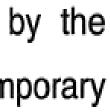






the foundation conditions are suitable to withstand the loads caused by the temporary works structure and any imposed load in accordance with the temporary

















































Who wants to sign this off?















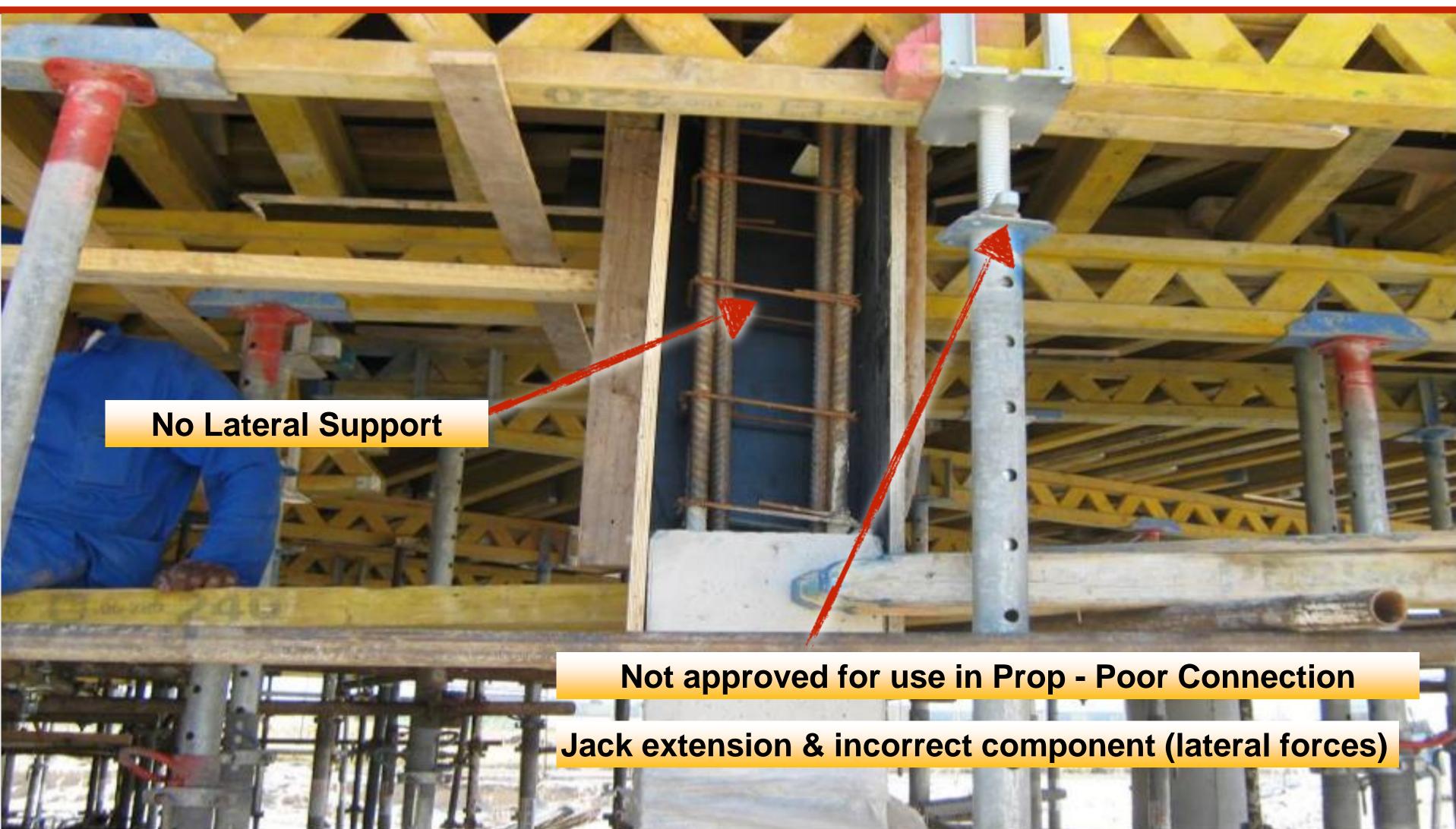






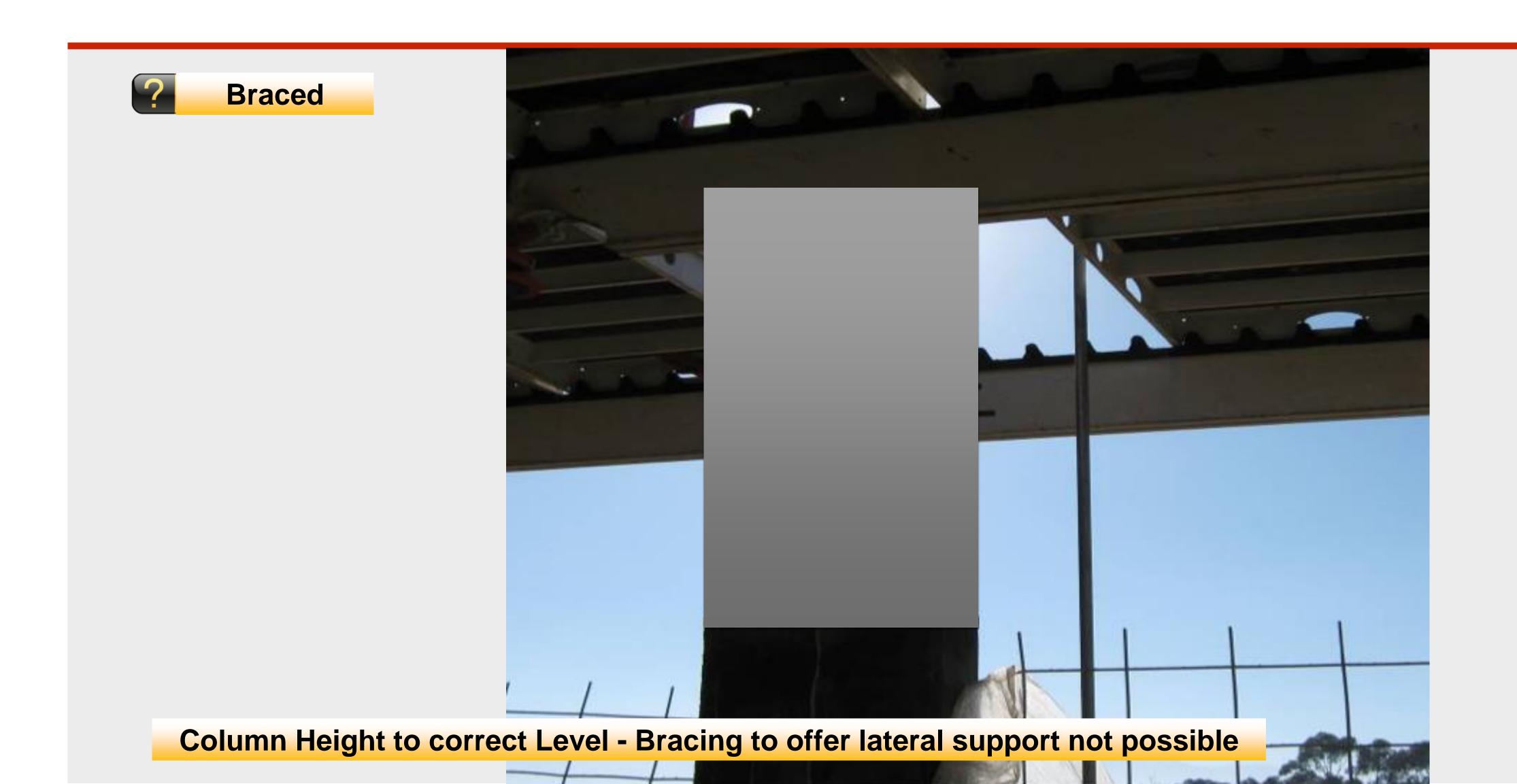






















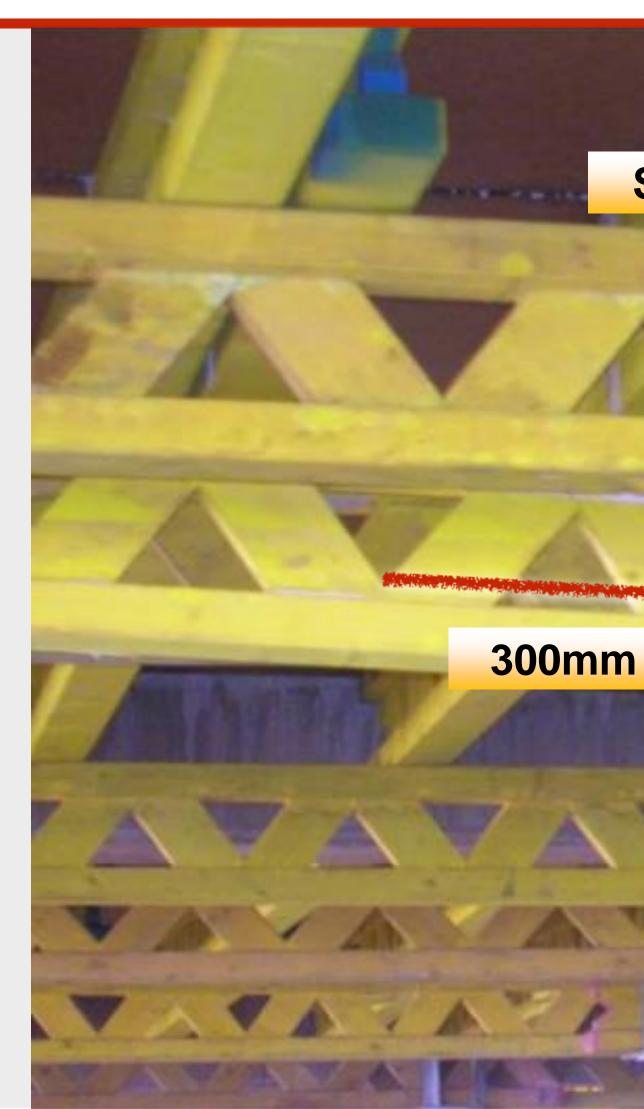










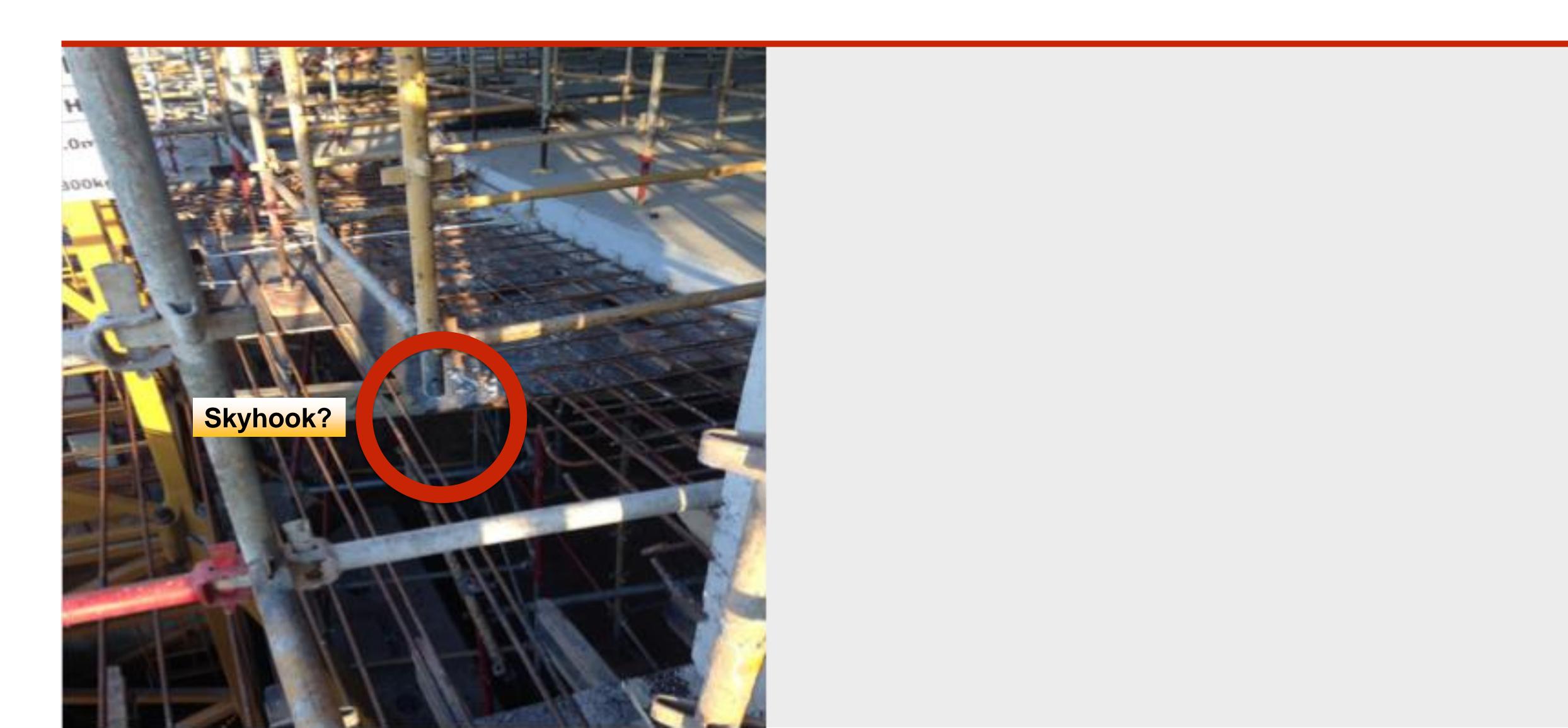




System overload - excessive prop spacing



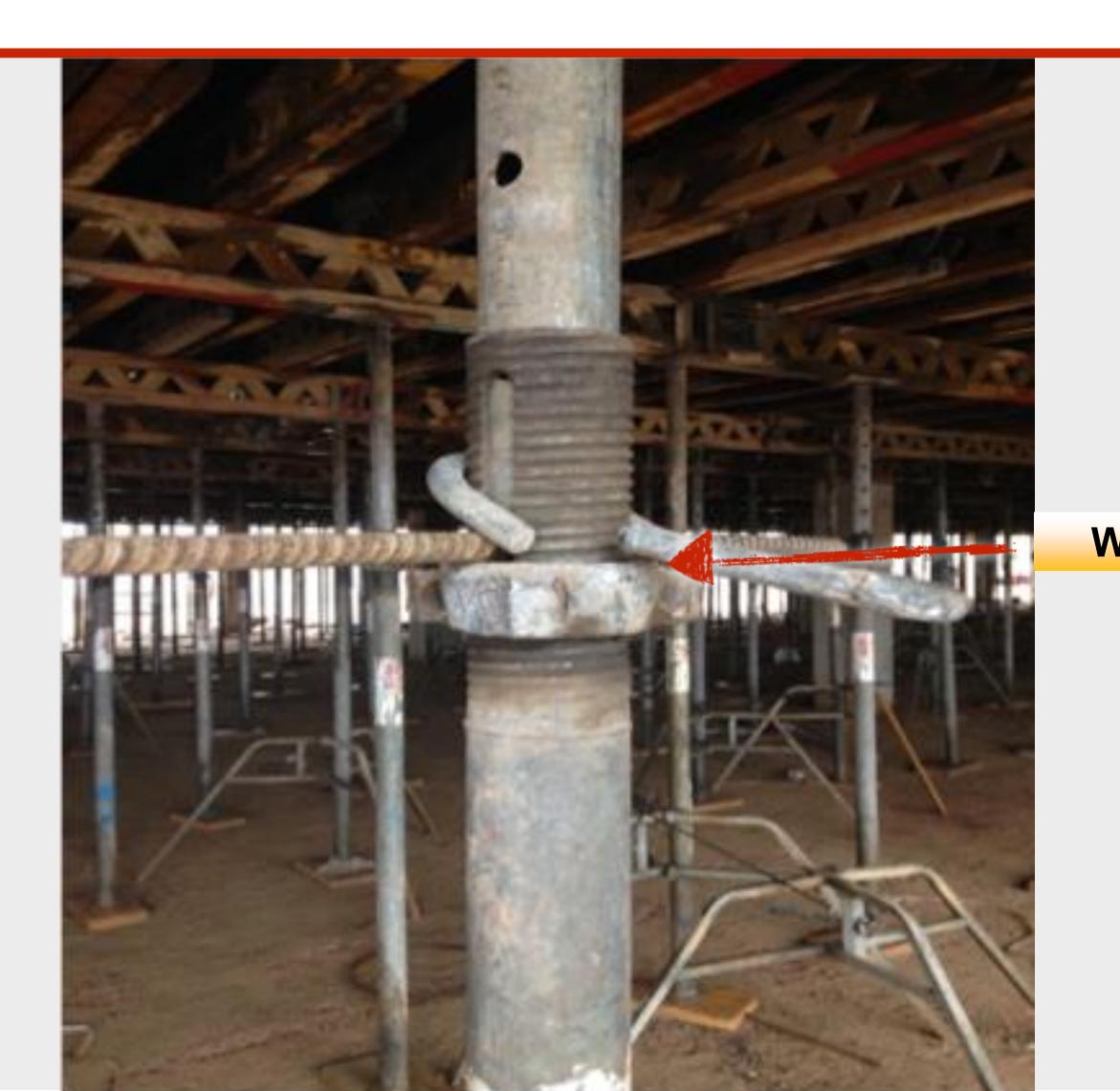








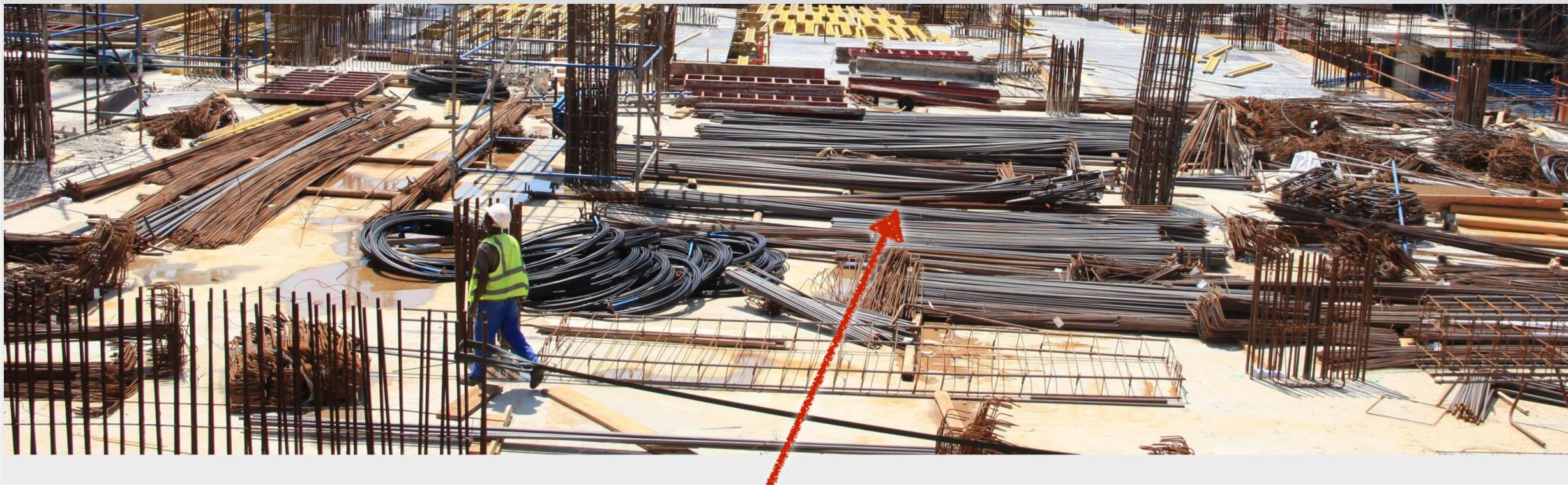








Site Observations issued by PERI Technical & Sales Staff



Is the newly cast slab designed to support this load?

Is this slab sufficiently back propped to support this load?











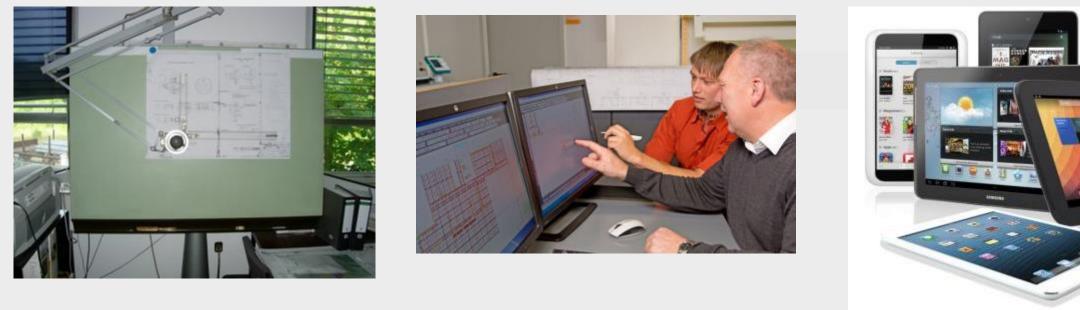
D Critical Success Factor in the Construction Industry

Risk categorization

- Consequence of failure (should it occur)
- Design complexity
- Execution criticality (scope for adaptation)
- Good Temporary Works Design (early involvement of temporary works designer)
- Checking of Temporary works Designs (clear to understand designs & documents)
- (BIM) Good Temporary Works Site Inspection (before the loading is applied)
- (BIM) Good Temporary Works Co-ordination (critical sequences or phases of work)





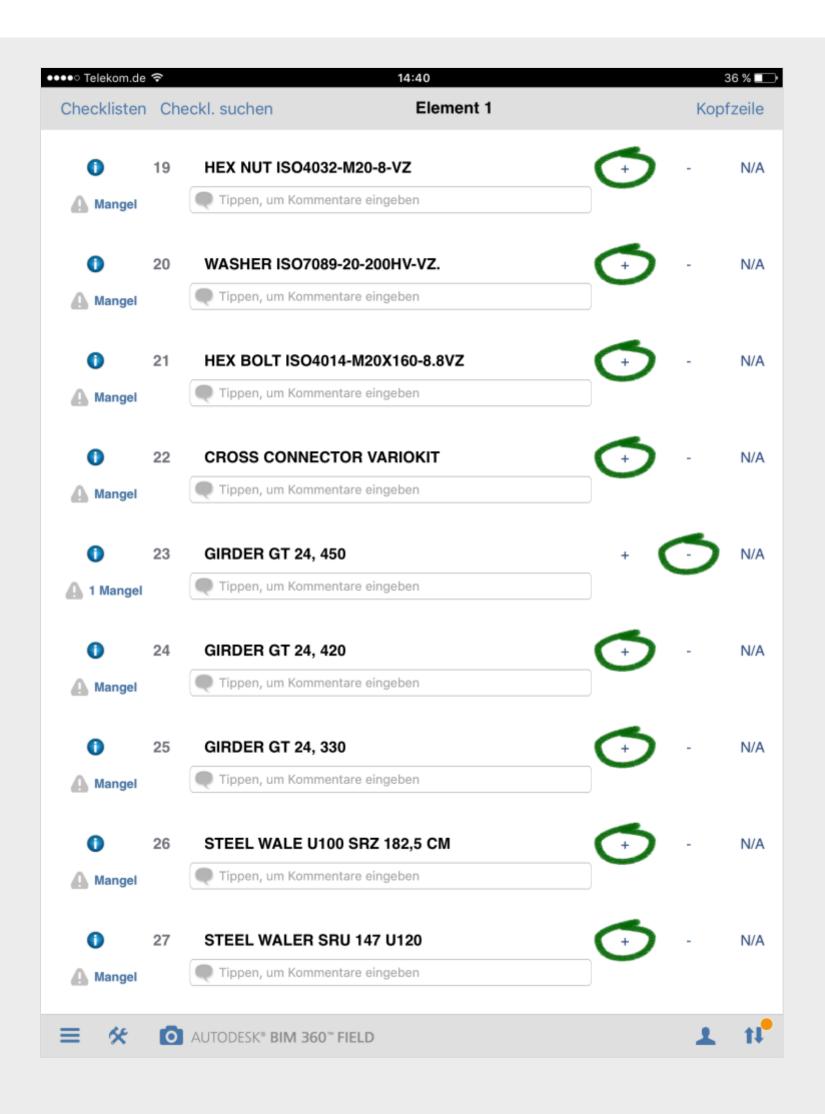


Drafting board CAD BIM

time







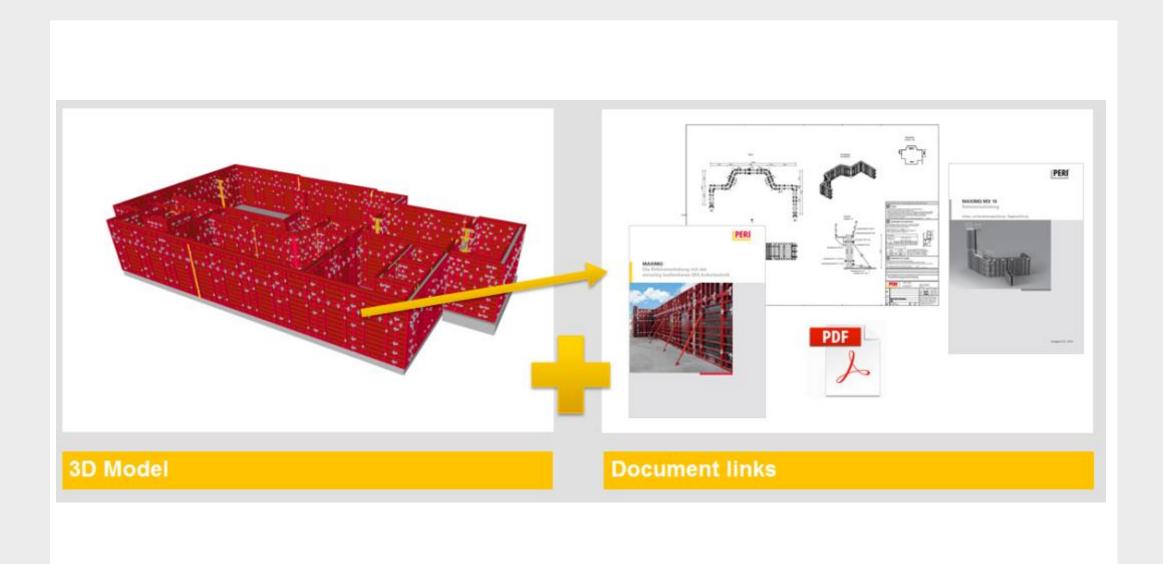












3D Modeling and Assembly Instructions

3D Modeling – Active Collaborations on Site



Element 1 \odot EX NUT ISO4032-M20-8-VZ \odot SHER ISO7089-20-200HV-VZ \odot EX BOLT ISO4014-M20X160-8.8VZ \odot CROSS CONNECTOR VARIOKI + 🔿 N/A GIRDER GT 24, 450 \odot GIRDER GT 24, 420 \odot GIRDER GT 24, 330 \bigcirc STEEL WALE U100 SRZ 182.5 CN \bigcirc STEEL WALER SRU 147 U120 N/A Tippen, um Kommentan 🗮 🛠 🚺 AUTODESK" BIM 360" FIELD 1 1 Checklists

QR Codes Rohbau_+_Schalung_Field Issues 🗮 🛠 🙆 AUTODESK" BIM 360" FIELD

Collaboration

AUTOCAD – 360 Flied





How can one contribute to minimizing RISK now and in FUTURE

- Effort to mitigate RISK & provide KNOWLEDGE to enable COMPETENCE
- Make us of Service providers tools offered BIM etc.









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