Residential Builder's Technical Handbook







Introduction to the Enviro-Cast Wall System

We have compiled this Builder's Technical Handbook as a reference to help you in successfully using the Enviro-Cast Wall System on your project. In order for that to happen everyone involved in the planning and construction process must give adequate consideration to the details of this wall system and follow and understand the guidelines provided in this handbook. This booklet is also available for download at www.VANHOOSECO.com.

Proper site preparation and framing connection details are of the utmost importance in proper completion of your project. Failure to properly conceive and execute these details will result in failure of the performance of this wall system. If you have any questions or are unclear about any information provided herein please contact your VANHOOSECO representative.

We have provided Code References from the 2018 International Residential Code® for One and Two Family Dwellings (often referred to as the "IRC"). These references are included to aid you in understanding of the details or application being discussed in the various sections of this handbook. Your municipality or County may have other requirements beyond and in addition to those outlined in the IRC code.

If you require additional information or for help with site-specific conditions and details, please consult your design professional or contact a VANHOOSECO representative at the number listed at the end of this page.

WARRANTY NOTE: The warranty covers defects in workmanship and materials as well as sidewall water penetration. Warranty terms may vary because of state and local regulations. See limited Warranty Agreement for exact terms and conditions.

All rights reserved. This Builder's Technical Handbook is copyrighted work owned by EnviroCast. This Builder's Technical Handbook can be downloaded from the VANHOOSECO website, printed, copied and used in conjunction with the erection and installation of the products purchased from VANHOOSECO. This Builder's Technical Handbook, however, may not be used in any other manner not delineated above, or amended, modified, changed, or altered in any manner without the specific advance written permission from the copyright owner. For information relating to the use of this Builder's Technical Handbook, please contact: VANHOOSECO 1-833-MY-WALLS.





Table of Contents

Builder / Owner Responsibilities	3
Site Preparation	
Foundation Drainage	4
Backfilling	5
EPS Certification	6
R- Value Certification	7
Blank Page (Reserved for future use)	8
Crushed Stone Footing and Site Preparation	
Shear Walls	13
Basement Walls	
Basic Dimensions for 9'-3 5/8", 10'-0" and 12'-0" tall wall panels	14-16
Excavation and Typical Basement Wall Section	17&18
Daylight Basement	
Brick / Stone Ledges	
Point Loads and Beam Pockets	
Wall Spans and Intersecting Walls	
Precast Footing Pads	
Openings in Enviro-Cast Wall Panels	
Pre-Formed Window and Door Openings	31-33
Door and Window Header Detail and Load Charts	
Unformed Door and Window Openings	
Opening Styles	
Crawl Wall	
Crawl Wall Basic Dimensions	40
Crawl Wall Sections	41-43
Framing Details	
Floor Joists to Enviro-Cast Walls	44-46
I-Joists to Enviro-Cast Walls	
Floor Trusses to Enviro-Cast Walls	48-51
Modular Construction	52
Roof Trusses to Enviro-Cast Walls	53&54
Stair Framing Details	55&56
Miscellaneous Details	
Steel Brick Ledge	57
Wood Porch Attachment	
Beam Pocket Details	59
Bond Beam Hole	60
Top Saddle Connection	61
Base Saddle Connection	62
Base Corner Connections	63
Ship Lap Joint	64
Wood Butt Details	65
Appendices	
Appendix A	
Appendix B	
Appendix C	
Appendix D	

Appendix E





Builder / Owner Responsibilities

The builder / owner is responsible for the following items:

- Building Permits and Inspections
- Excavation
- Soils Verification (By a Licensed Professional)
- Drain Pipe and Sump Pit placement
- Placement of Crushed Stone Footing (Or other footing as indicated)
- Cold Weather Protection Requirements
- Installation of Filter Membrane
- Placement of Building Corner Pins and Establishment of final Grade
- Setback Requirements from property lines / easements (General Code compliance of site)
- Installation of Sill Plate and Framing Attachments
- Shear Wall Determination, design, and construction (By a licensed Design Professional)
- Completion of the Framing/ Decking connection at the top of the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels and the Floor Slab at the bottom of the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels prior to backfilling
- Installation of Functioning Gutters and Downspouts
- Site Accessibility for Trucks and Crane
- Grading and placement of backfill material as specified
- Final Site Grading

In order for VANHOOSECO to provide for you a product that fully meets the design and performance requirements of your project, you must provide the following information:

- All building drawings including floor framing plans, roof framing plans, and elevations
- Design load to be applied to the Enviro-Cast Wall System
- Soil type and / or bearing capacity
- Location and magnitude of any point loads
- Requirement and location of Shear Wall(s), if required
- Window and door locations and rough opening sizes and opening types
- Interior stairway locations and opening sizes
- Interior fill conditions (garage, porch, etc)
- Chimney details if applicable
- Grading plans
- Top-of-wall benchmark elevation / Finished grade elevation
- Beam and column locations, sizes and loads
- Egress considerations (Emergency Evacuation and Rescue Access)
- Locations and sizes of support ledges (brick ledge, slab supports, etc.)





Foundation Drainage

Important Note: The base of the Enviro-Cast wall System must be located ABOVE the water table. Failure to do so could lead to leakage and/or failure of the wall system, and will void the Warranty.

Install perforated drain pipe

- Use a 4 inch perforated drainage pipe located on the exterior side of the wall system, installed below the base of the panel / wall in the crushed stone as shown in the details in this handbook.
- The pipe must be located at least one foot (12 inches) beyond the outside edge of the wall system.
- In the event that the Required Depth of the 1/2 inch Clean Crushed Stone Footing is greater than 20 inches, the pipe must be located at a greater distance than one foot (12 inches) in order to keep the pipe out of the Crushed Stone Footing "Load Distribution Path".

Install Sump Pit/ Daylight Drain

- Direct pipe to sump or daylight drain. (A second sump pit, a second drain pipe, and/or a second outlet to daylight should be considered for large foundations, for areas where you expect a high water table, or for a backup drainage option.)
- Sump Pump (provided by others) must be checked regularly to ensure proper working order.
- If a daylight drain is used, a backwater valve must be installed to prevent the backflow of moist air into the stone footing area. This will reduce the likelihood of excessive interior humidity.

Install filter membrane

- A drain sleeve filter fabric sock must be installed around the 4 inch perforated drain pipe prior to placement in the crushed stone footing in order to reduce the likelihood of the drain becoming clogged with the backfill material and not draining properly.
- If a drain sleeve filter fabric sock is not employed then a filter membrane acceptable to VANHOOSECO may be placed over the crushed stone footing area on the exterior of the panel / wall in lieu of the filter sock.

NOTE: The above requirements are for precast concrete walls that retain earth and enclose habitable or usable space located below-grade that rest on crushed stone footings.

Code Reference: 2018 IRC Section R405.1.1 "Precast Concrete Foundation"





Backfilling

<u>WARNING:</u> The Building Code and VANHOOSECO require that the framing / decking connection at the top of the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels and the floor slab at the bottom of the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels MUST be completed prior to backfilling. <u>Failure to do</u> this will void the warranty and may cause property damage or bodily injury.

- It is the builder's responsibility to provide proper site conditions and access.
- Use only granular backfill (clean, washed stone approximately ³/₄" in size) against the Enviro-cast Walls. Do not use **expansive soil** or **topsoil** for backfill.
- Backfill should not exceed 60 pounds per cubic foot (PCF) equivalent fluid pressure (EFP) for any Enviro-Cast Wall System application.
- When backfill exceeds 60 pounds per cubic foot (PCF) equivalent fluid pressure (EFP) consult a design professional or other person competent in applying the structural design principles involved.
- Maximum allowed backfill height is 12 inches below the top of the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels.
- Always slope grade away from the foundation according to local code or not less than 6 inch fall within the first 10 feet (5% slope).
- Provide functioning rain gutters, downspouts, and run-outs to direct water away from the foundations. **Down-spouts must NOT be run to the foundation drain.**
- Allowing heavy equipment to operate near backfilled walls may adversely affect the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels and *will void* the warranty.
- In a condition where there is more backfill inside than outside, the maximum differential is 36". (Additional reinforcement can be added to most Enviro-Cast panels for product applications that require backfill differential greater than 36". (Additional requirements must be discussed with your Enviro-Cast Wall System representative prior to panel manufacturing.)
- Request a backfill inspection from VANHOOSECO.

Code Reference: 2018 IRC Section R401.3 "Drainage"

Code Reference: 2018 IRC Section R404.1.6 "Height Above Finished Grade"

Code Reference: 2018 IRC Section R404.1.7 "Backfill Placement"





This letter is to certify that all Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) used in the manufacture of the Enviro-Cast Wall Panels is Type 1 manufactured in accordance with ASTM C578, and has a Flame Spread Index of less than 75, and a Smoke-Developed Index of less than 450.

This will meet the requirements of IRC 2018 Section R316.3 for surface burning characteristics. The Enviro-Cast Wall System is designed to have interior finish of ½" minimum gypsum wallboard (sheetrock) in accordance with IRC 2018 Section R316.4.

Sincerely,

VANHOOSECO Precast

By: __

Allen Trotter, Engineering Manager





September 26, 2019

Below is a P.E. Stamped R-Value Certification for the Standard 10 foot tall EnviroCast Wall. See the following page for other typical configurations.



244 Blair Bend Road Loudon, TN 37774 Phone: (865) 458-3998 Website: www.vanhooseco.com www.EnvroCast.com



R-Value and U-Factor Certification for Enviro-Cast Basement Wall System

Conductivity:						
Concrete			9.50	Btu*in/(hr*ft^2*F)		
EPS Insulation Type I	(@75 dec	rees F)	0.28	Btu*in/(hr*ft*2*F)		
EPS Insulation Type IX	(@75 deg		0.24	Btu*in/(hr*ft*2*F)		
Air Space			1.61	Btu*in/(hr*ft*2*F)		
Sheetrock			1.10	Btu*in/(hr*ft^2*F)		
Steel			26.20	Btu*in/(hr*ft*2*F)		
R-Value:						
Concrete			0.11	R/inch		
EPS Insulation Type I	(@75 dec	mees F)	3.60	R/inch		
EPS Insulation Type IX	(@75 dec		4.20	R/inch		
Interior Air Film	10		0.68	R		
Exterior Air Film			0.17	R		
Air Space			0.62	R/inch		
Sheetrock			0.91	R/inch		
Steel			0.04	R/inch		
R-Value of Air Space w	ith Steel	Studs	R-Values	U-Factors	Area (ft^2)	% Area
Steel Stud	0.075		0.00	01 0000		
Air Space Inside Studs	1.55		0.00			
Total	1.00		0.96	1.037	8.53	9.09%
Air Space Around Studs	1.625	-	1.01	0.993		90.63%
Steel Stud	1.625		0.06	16.123	0.26	0.28%
	1.020		0.96	1.039		100.00%
Santian @ Canarata Ta		-	1.1.1.1.1.1.1			
Section @ Concrete To	<u>p:</u>	-	1			-
Concrete	9.5	in	1.00			
EPS (Type IX)	1	in	4.20			
Interior Air Film	1	each	0.68			
Exterior Air Film	1	each	0.17			
Totals	-		6.05	0.165	2.92	3.02%
Section @ Concrete Rit	os:					
Concrete Rib	7.5	in	0.79			
EPS Insulation (Type I)	1.375	in	4.95			
Interior Air Film	1	each	0.68			
Exterior Air Film	1	each	0.17			
Air Space	1	each	0.96			
Sheet Rock	0.5	in	0.45			
Totals	0.0	0	8.01	0.125	17.68	18.29%
Section @ Cavity:						
Concrete Face	2	in	0.21			
EPS Insulation (Type I)	6.875	in	24.75			
Interior Air Film	1	each	0.68			
Exterior Air Film	1	each	0.17			
Air Space	1	in	0.96			
Sheet Rock	0.5	in	0.45			
Totals			27.23	0.037	76.07	78.70%
		-			96.67	100.00%
Composite R-Value:	-					
		-	U-Factors	% Area		
Section @ Concrete Top	_	_	0.165	3.02%	0.005	
Section @ Concrete Ribs		-	0.125	18.29%	0.023	
Section @ Cavity	-	-	0.037	78.70%	0.029	
				Total U-Factor	0.057	
				Total R-Value	17.6	

Note: The R-Value as shown above is for a Standard 10 foot tall wall using Type I White EPS. Other wall configurations and EPS materials will yield differing values. See follwing page for other Typical EnviroCast Wall Values. Please contact an EnviroCast Technical representative for other specifc R-Value specifications for your project.



Allen Trotte Engineering Mana VANHOOSECO® 244 Blair Bend Drive Loudon, TN 37774 atrotter@vanhooseco.com 865-458-3998

Dear Allen,

Data Fallen, This letter's to support the VANHOOSECO® wall assembly R-values and U-factors (Table 1). The two assemblies evaluated are comprised of a 2 layer of concrete with 5.5° concrete fibe extending from it al intervals and around all the degs. The areas between these fibes are fiber with EPS from which also extends over the top Set of the risk. Steel drywall studs are then installed over the foam and used to attach 0.5° drywall to the assembly. The top exterior concrete ris extends 7.5° installed over the foam and used to attach 0.5° drywall to the assembly. The top exterior concrete risk assembly details. Rebar is used to reinforce the concrete risk; however, it was considered negligible in these calculations TABLE 1 R-VALUES AND U-FACTORS OF VANHOOSECO@ PRODUCT

Wall Assambly Height (II)	$\left(\frac{hr + ft^3 + b}{htm}\right)$	$ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot Factor \\ Bzu \\ hr + ft^2 + F \end{pmatrix} $
10	17.6	0.057
12	16.6	0.060

The values were calculated consistent with <u>IECC Section R402.1.4</u> using the parallel path method. The well assembly was segmented into sections by differing thermal pathways, the R-value and U-factor of each was calculated, and then the U-factors were summed based on the weighted average of each section. All conductivity values were based on eith the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundementals or ASTM C578.

For this analysis, one-dimensional heat transfer with no generation was assumed, and all thermal resistances were conduction with the exception of surface film resistances. Contact resistances were considered negligible. See Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 for iterminology used in the calculations.



© 2019 DRJ ENGINEERING, LLC

DrJ

VANHOOSECO® WALL ASSEMBLY R-VALUES AND U-FACTORS SEPTEMBER 26, 2019

surface film resistances were included per the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals. Heat flow was considered horizontal o the vertical air space due to air permeance through walls.

The thermal resistance of the air in these utdrawly was interpolated from Table 3, Effective Thermal Resistance of Plane Air Spaces in the 2013 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals (pg. 26.13). The mean temperature used was 75 degrees, the effective emittance was considered 0.82, and the heat flow was considered horizontal to the vertical air space, consistent with the surface film coefficient used.

The parallel paths through the stud web and the stud legs (Figure 3) were considered separate paths, as a calculations included in Appendix A: 10 Foot Wall Assembly Calculation and Appendix B: 12 Foot Wall Ass Calculations

Any returns on the ends of the stud legs were negligible to the overall R-value and were therefore ignored. The other steel supports in the stud cavity were ignored, as calculations were performed that determined they were also negligible



FIGURE 3. DEFINED STUD TERMINOLOGY USED IN CALCULATIONS See Appendix A: 10 Foot Wall Assembly Calculations and Appendix B: 12 Foot Wall Assembly Calculations for further details. Please contact us at <u>https://www.driengineering.org/contact-dri</u> if we can be of any additional assistance.

Respectfully Submitted by: Juin Clark_____ Mechanical Engineer 608-310-6704

Reviewed and Respectfully Submitted by:

Vice President, Technical Services 608-310-6742



© 2019 DRJ ENGINEERING, LLC

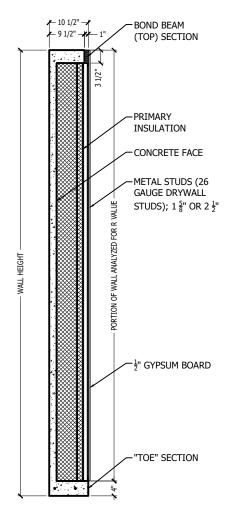
7





EnviroCast Wall System Typical Panel R/U Values

		EnviroCast R-Value	Comparison Chart		
		Basement Walls; See Cut She	ets for Concrete Stud Spacings		
Wall Height	Concrete Stud Spacing	Wall Description	Primary Insulation	R-Value	U-Value *
9'-3 5/8"	19 1/8"	Standard	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	17.5	0.057
10'-0"	19 1/8"	Standard	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	17.6	0.057
11'-0"	19 1/8"	Standard	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	17.7	0.056
12'-0"	16"	Standard	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	17.1	0.058
9'-3 5/8"	19 1/8"	Standard	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	20.3	0.049
10'-0"	19 1/8"	Standard	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	20.4	0.049
11'-0"	19 1/8"	Standard	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	20.5	0.049
12'-0"	16"	Standard	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	19.8	0.051
Above Grade Profile; Concrete Studs @ 24" o.c.					
9"-3 5/8"	24"	15/8" Metal Studs	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	18.3	0.055
10'-0"	24"	15/8" Metal Studs	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	18.3	0.055
9'-3 5/8"	24"	15/8" Metal Studs	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM CS78	21.2	0.047
10'-0"	24"	15/8" Metal Studs	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	21.3	0.047
9'-3 5/8"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	14.8	0.068
10'-0"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	14.9	0.067
9'-3 5/8"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	16.7	0.060
10'-0"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	16.7	0.060
9'-3 5/8"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs, 2 1/2" face	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	14.3	0.070
10'-0"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs, 2 1/2" face	EPS Type 1, White ASTM C578	14.3	0.070
9'-3 5/8"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs, 2 1/2" face	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	16.1	0.062
10'-0"	24"	2 1/2" metal studs, 2 1/2" face	GPS Type 1, Neopor F2300 ASTM C578	16.1	0.062



All above values are based on R Values @ 75 degrees Farenheit

All values shown are based on 10 foot long walls sections

Bond Beam insulation for White EPS is Type IX (R=4.2)

Bond Beam insulation for GPS is Type | Neopor F5300 Plus (R=5.0)

Toe portion of wall is NOT included in R-Value calculation as it is assumed to have a slab poured against it.

Values do not include openings for windows, doors, etc.

Values do NOT include column studs or other internal structural components that are not part of the

standard wall configuration

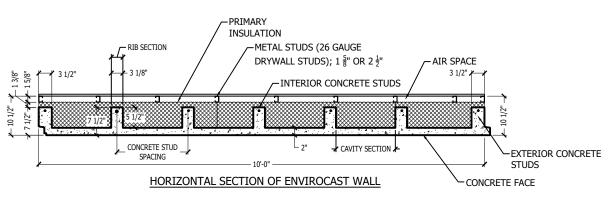
R/U Value calculations are obtained by the Parallel Path method in accordance with the ASHRAE handook of fundamentals

All calculated values include 1/2" gypsum board interior finish (by others)

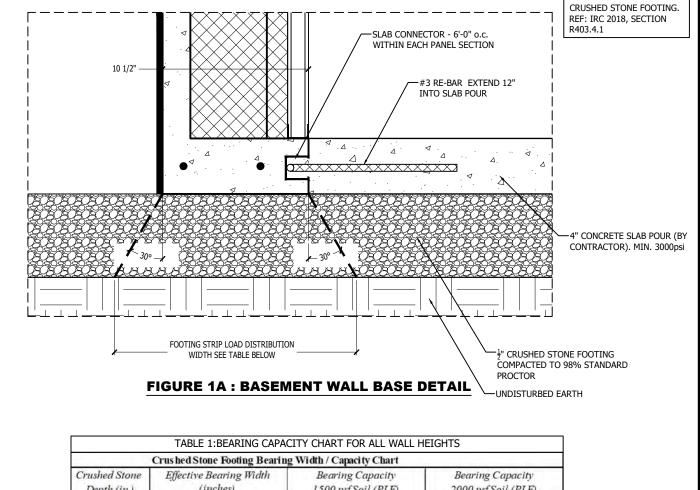
For R-Values without Gypsum board deduct the following;

Walls with 15/8" Metal Studs:-R 1.46 Walls with 21/2" Metal Studs: -R1.93

* IECC / IRC code compliance is achieved through IECC 2018 Table R402.1.4 for U Values U values shown shaded yellow <u>DO NOT</u> meet code compliance criteria.



VERTICAL SECTION OF ENVIROCAST WALL



Crushed Stone Depth (in.)	Effective Bearing Width (inches)	Bearing Capacity 1500 psf Soil (PLF)	Bearing Capacity 2000 psf Soil (PLF)
4	14.50	1813	2417
5	15.65	1957	2609
6	16.81	2101	2802
7	17.96	2246	2994
8	19.12	2390	3187
9	20.27	2534	3379
10	21.43	2679	3571
11	22.58	2823	3764
12	23.74	2967	3956
13	24.89	3112	4149
14	26.05	3256	4341
15	27.20	3400	4534
16	28.36	3545	4726
17	29.51	3689	4919
18	30.67	3833	5111
19	31.82	3978	5304
20	32.98	4122	5496

EFFECTIVE BEARING WIDTH ASSUMES AN ANGLE OF 60 DEGREES FROM HORIZONTAL



Inc.

AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURE NO. 011851



WALL BASE DETAIL

www.spectratechinc.com

Site Preparation

- 1. Determine your soil type from the table below. A minimum of 2000 PSF bearing capacity is required for the Enviro-Cast Wall System. If you do not know your soil type, contact your local Building Codes Office or consult a Design Professional.
- 2. Determine your soil drainage characteristics from the table on this page.
- 3. Determine the allowable Load-Bearing Pressure of your soil. This will determine the required depth of your crushed stone footings.
- 4. Determine total combined footing load in pounds per lineal foot. This should account for all possible loadings (and loading combinations), including but not limited to; dead loads, live load, wind, seismic, hydrostatic pressure, and snow loadings and any combinations of these loads required by the Building Code. This can be obtained from the Engineer of Record for the building.
- 5. Determine the required depth of the crushed stone footing.

		TAB	<u>BLE 2</u>			
		REFERENCE:IRC 2018 Tab PROPERTIES OF S A CCORDING TO THE UNIFIED :	SOILS CLASSIFIED	Charles -		
SOIL GROUP	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SYMBOL	SOIL DESCRIPTION	DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS	FROST HEAVE POTENTIAL	VOLUME CHANGE POTENTIAL EXPANSION	PRESUMPTIVE LOAD-BEARING POTENTIAL (PSF)
	GW	Well graded gravels, gravel sand mixtures, little or no fines	GOOD	LOW	LOW	3000
1	GP	Poorly graded gravels, gravel sand mixtures, little or no fines	GOOD	LOW	LOW	3000
GROUP I	SW	Well graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines	GOOD	LOW	LOW	2000
	SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines	GOOD	LOW	LOW	2000
/	GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures	GOOD	MEDIUM	LOW	2000
/	SM	Silty sand, silt-sand mixtures	GOOD	MEDIUM	LOW	2000
	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixture	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	2000
1	SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixture	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	2000
GROUP II CL	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW	1500
	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly sands, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM TO LOW	1500	
1	CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	POOR	MEDIUM	HIGH	1500
GROUP III	МН	Inorganic silts, micaceous diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts	POOR	HIGH	HIGH	1500
	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	POOR	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	BYTEST
GROUP IV	OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts	UNSATISFACTORY	MEDIUM	HIGH	BY TEST
	Pt	Peat and other highly organic soils	UNSATISFACTORY	MEDIUM	HIGH	BYTEST

SHADING INDICATES SOIL TYPES THAT ARE UNSUITABLE FOR BEARING FOR THE ENVIRO-CAST WALL SYSTEM





How the Crushed Stone Footing Works

- The purpose of any wall footing is to spread the load from the wall over a sufficiently large area of soil thereby not exceeding the load bearing capacity of the soil.
- The load of the building is transferred into the Enviro-Cast Wall System, where it is transmitted to the crushed stone footings.
- The load distribution path width through the crushed stone travels downward through the stone increasing as it spreads at an angle of 60% from horizontal (30% from vertical) to the undisturbed soil below.
- As the depth of the crushed stone footing increases the effective bearing width of the crushed stone footing on the undisturbed soil also increases, resulting in a wider bearing surface on the soil. (See Figure 1 on sheet 6 for a visual reference).
- The tables on sheet 10 of this handbook give the approximate values of soil bearing capacity based on various depths of stone in the foundation.

Crushed Stone Footings

- 1. Place the crushed stone footing as determined from the table on the previous page.
- Enviro-Cast Wall System panels must be placed on clean crushed stone that is free from organic matter and clay or silt. The crushed stone shall be angular and graded according to ASTM C33 with a maximum size not to exceed 1/2". *Natural rounded river gravels should not be used.*
- 3. The crushed stone footing shall bear on in situ, undisturbed soil. DO NOT place crushed stone footing on fill.
- 4. Evenly grade the crushed stone to level.
- 5. Other sizes of stone may be used for under-slab applications but must terminate 2'-0" or more from the inside edge of the Enviro-Cast Wall System. Other stone types and sizes must not be within the load distribution path of the Enviro-Cast wall system.
- 6. Don't forget to retain some gravel for final grading.
- 7. All crushed stone used in the footings must be compacted to 98% standard Proctor.

TABLE 3 Minimum Depth of Crushed Stone Footing (inches) Soil Type and Load Bearing Capacity (PSF) **Construction Type** 1500 2000 3000 (Assumed Wall loading) MH, CH, CL, ML SC, GC, SM, GM, SP, SW GP. GW Conventional Light Frame Construction (e) 1100 pounds per lineal foot 4" 4" 1 Story 4" 1800 pounds per lineal foot 7" 4" 4" 2 Story 4" 3 Story 2900 pounds per lineal foot 14" (a) 9" (a) Masonry Veneer over light frame construction (e) 1 Story 5" 1500 pounds per lineal foot 4" 4" 13" (a) 4" 2700 pounds per lineal foot 8" 2 Story 4000 pounds per lineal foot 22" (a) 14" (a) 7" 3 Story (a) Crushed stone must be consolidated in 8" lifts with a plate vibrator to 98% standard proctor (b) Table allows for 430 pounds per lineal foot for self weight of foundation wall (c) See note 2 above for stone specifications (d) Consult drawings for the required depth of the crushed stone footing (e) Assumed Wall Loading (plf) per 2018 IRC Table R403.4.1 (f) The above wall loads are presumptive and may not be equivalent to the loads of your project. Consult a Design Professional to calculate the actual loads for your project ROCA VANHOOSECO PRECAST, LLC 244 BLAIR BEND DRIVE LOUDON, TN 37774 Tel: 1-833-MY-WALLS www.VANHOOSECO.com www.ENVIROCAST.com VANHOOSECO npca COMMERCIAL Checker SpectraTech, Inc. 132 Jefferson Court Oak Ridge, TN 37830 (865) 483-7210 www.spectratechinc.com d Bv ART ART **CRUSHED STONE FOOTING** 01/31/19 12 of 65

CODE REFERENCE: 2018 IRC SECTION: R402.3 (PRECAST CONCRETE)

CODE REFERENCE: 2018 IRC SECTION: R403.1 (GENERAL)

CODE REFERENCE: 2018 IRC SECTION: R403.4.1 (CRUSHED STONE FOOTINGS)

Shear Walls

WOOD SHEAR WALLS SHALL BE DESIGNED & CONSTRUCTED USING THE ANSI / AF&PA SDPWS-2008 STANDARDS

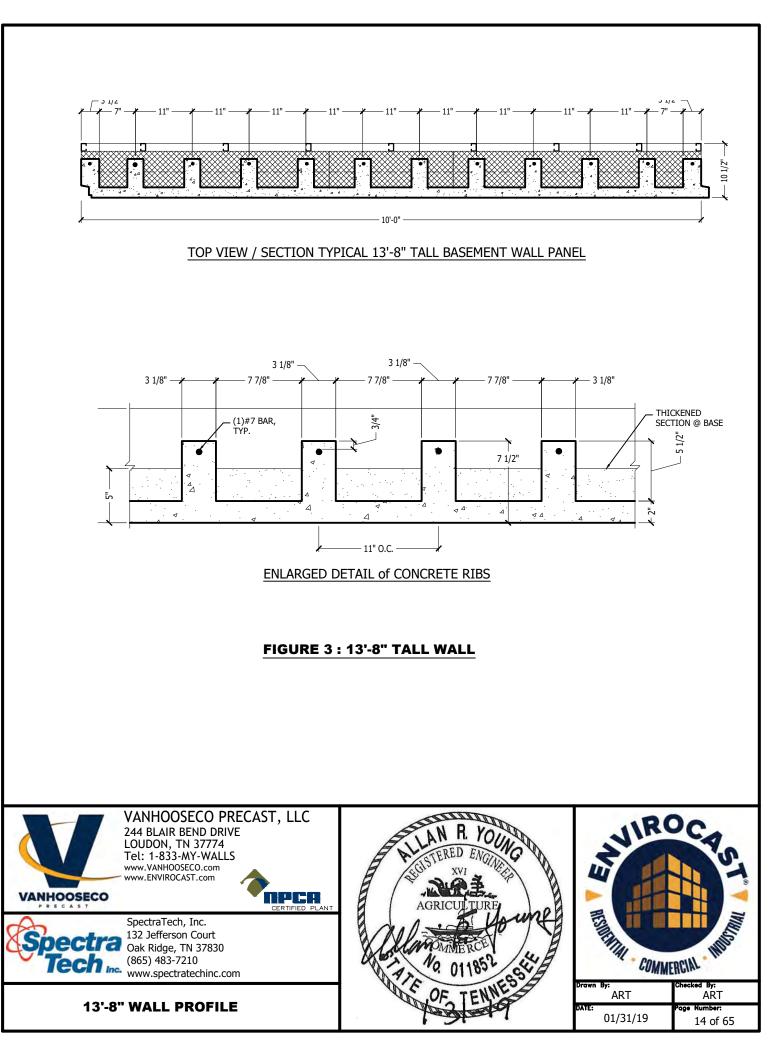
> MASONRY SHEAR WALLS SHALL BE DESIGNED & CONSTRUCTED USING THE TMS 402-13/ACI 530-13/ASCE 5-13 STANDARDS

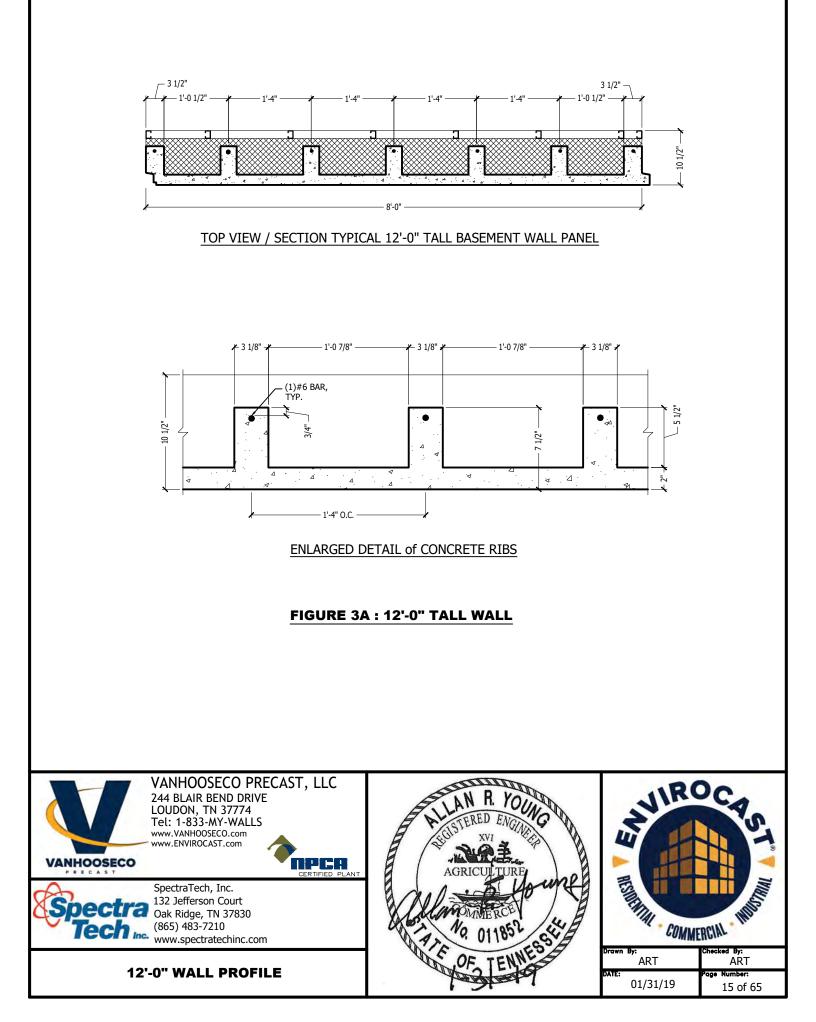
CONCRETE SHEAR WALLS SHALL BE DESIGNED & CONSTRUCTED USING THE ACI318-14 STANDARDS

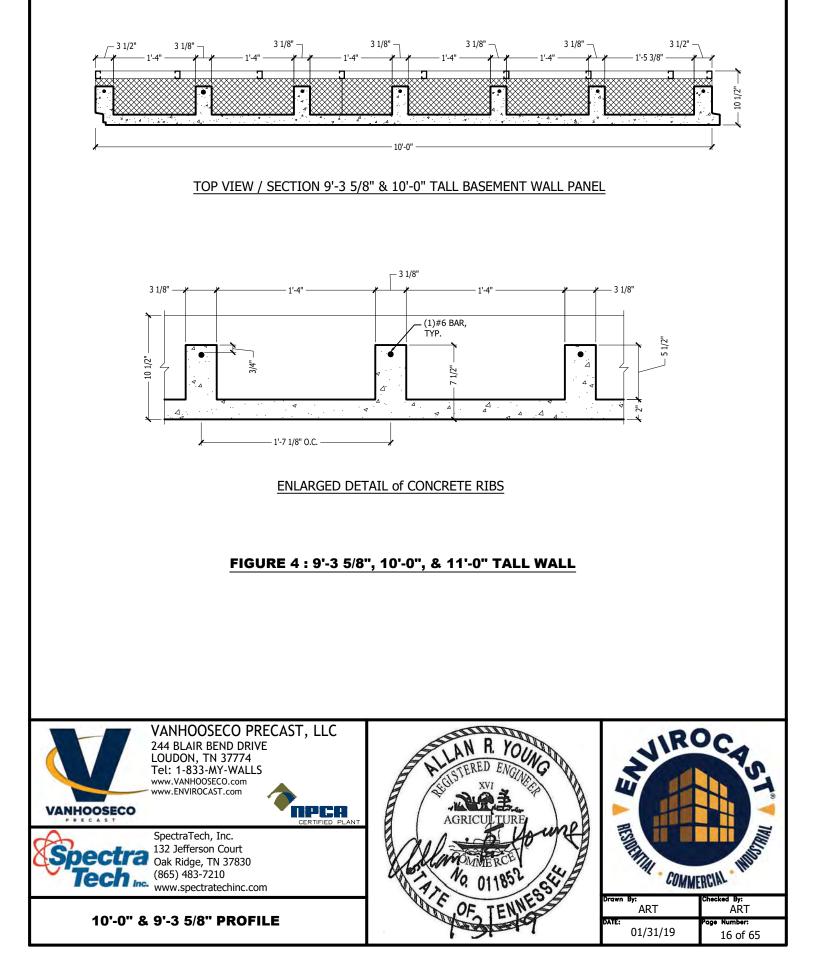
A shear wall is a wall that provides for lateral stability of a structure. While the exterior Enviro-Cast wall system functions as shear walls, one or more additional interior shear walls may be required to ensure lateral stability. Conditions such as large open spaces in a floor plan, differential backfilling, etc., may necessitate additional shear walls. The shear wall can be constructed by the Contractor from many different materials such as wood, masonry, steel, or even precast concrete. Shear wall requirements should be documented in the construction plans by the Architect or Engineer of Record, and should include such information as location, length, and anchorage requirements at the top and bottom of the shear wall. In some instances a shear wall may require an additional concrete placement within the floor placement area.

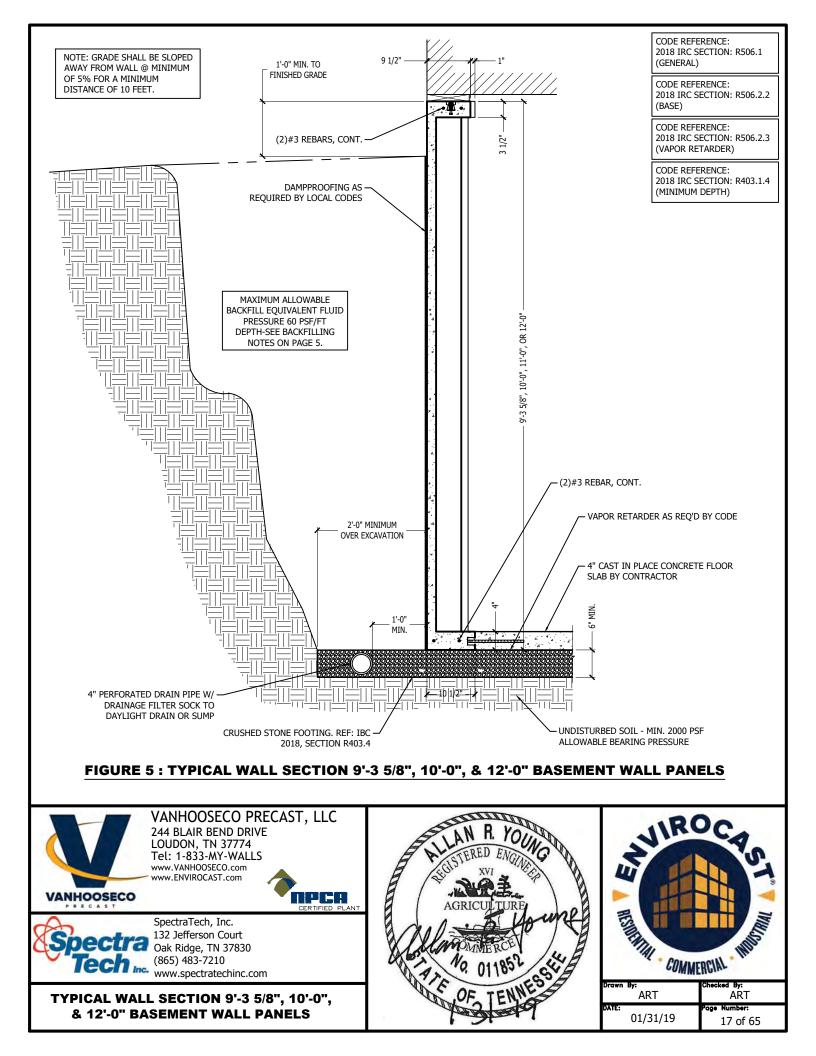
The 3d view below indicates the recommended maximum shear wall interval, regardless of soil backfill type or height, or other lateral load conditions. *In all cases however, the need for shear walls along with their location and design must depend on the judgement of a Design Professional.*

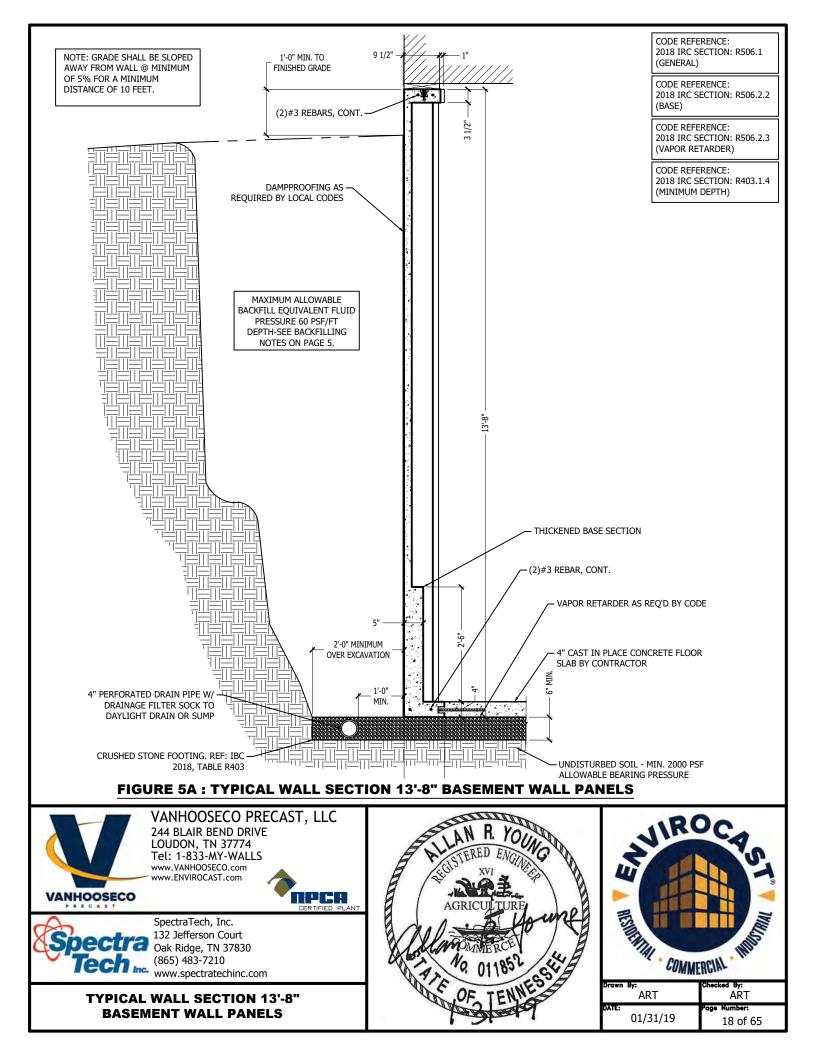


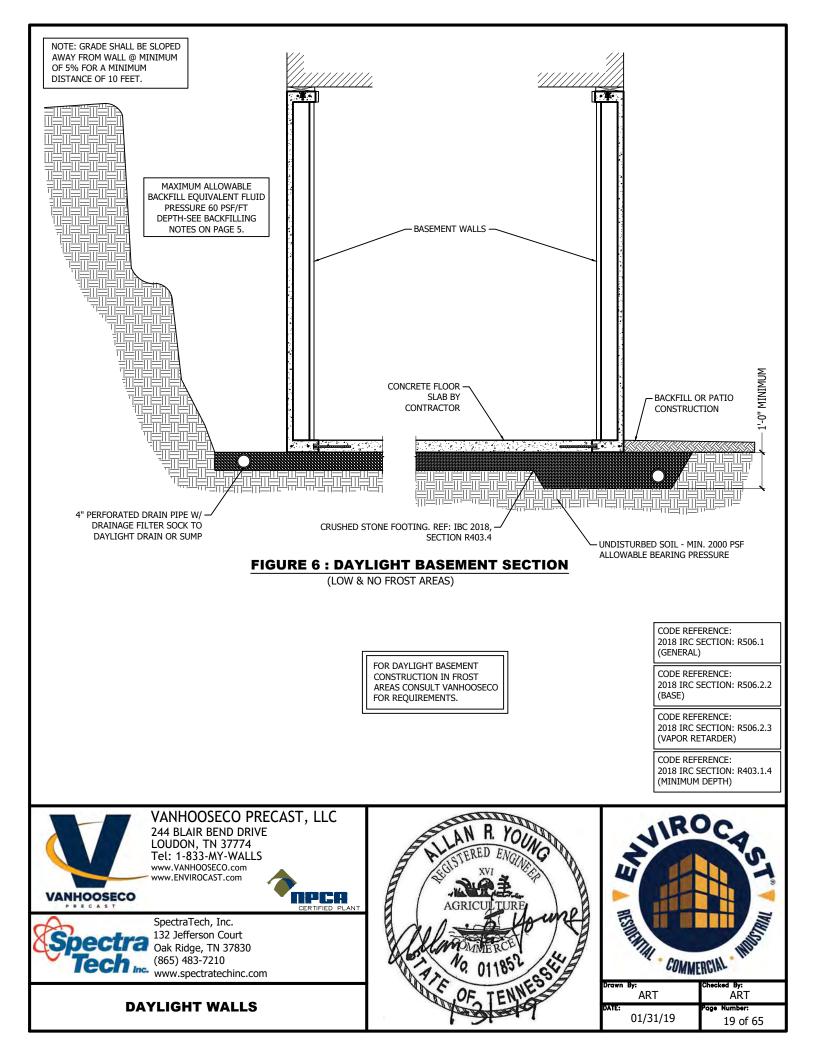


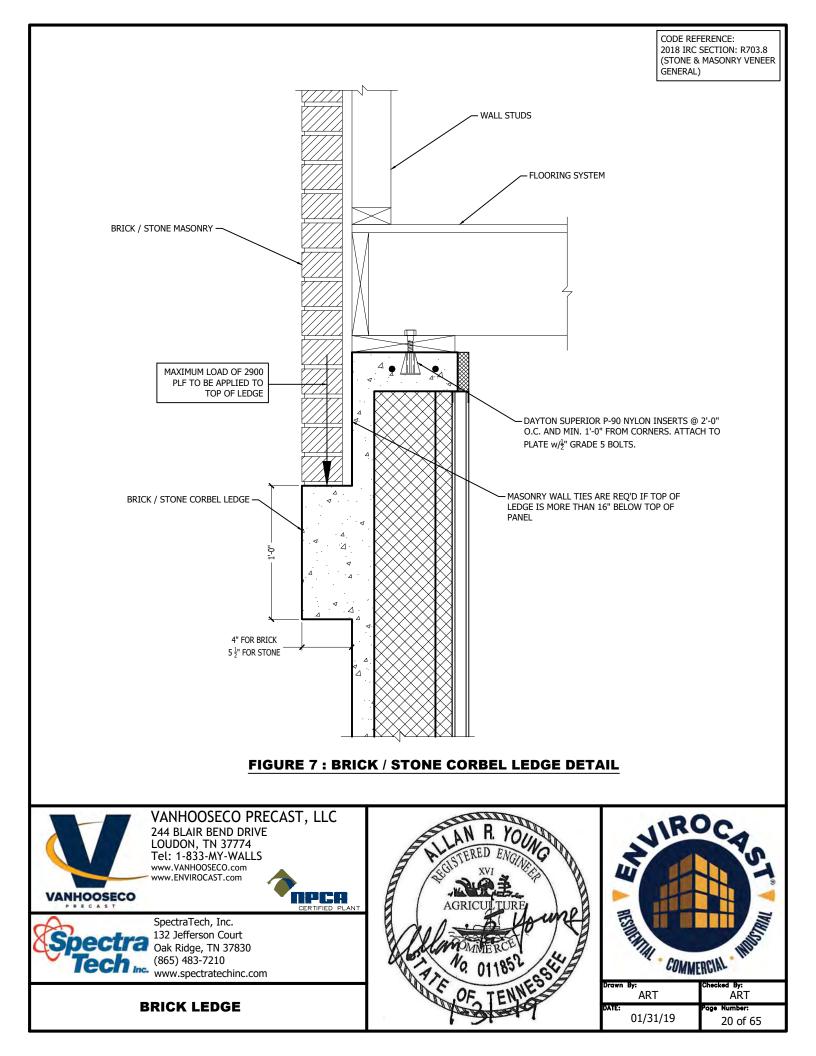


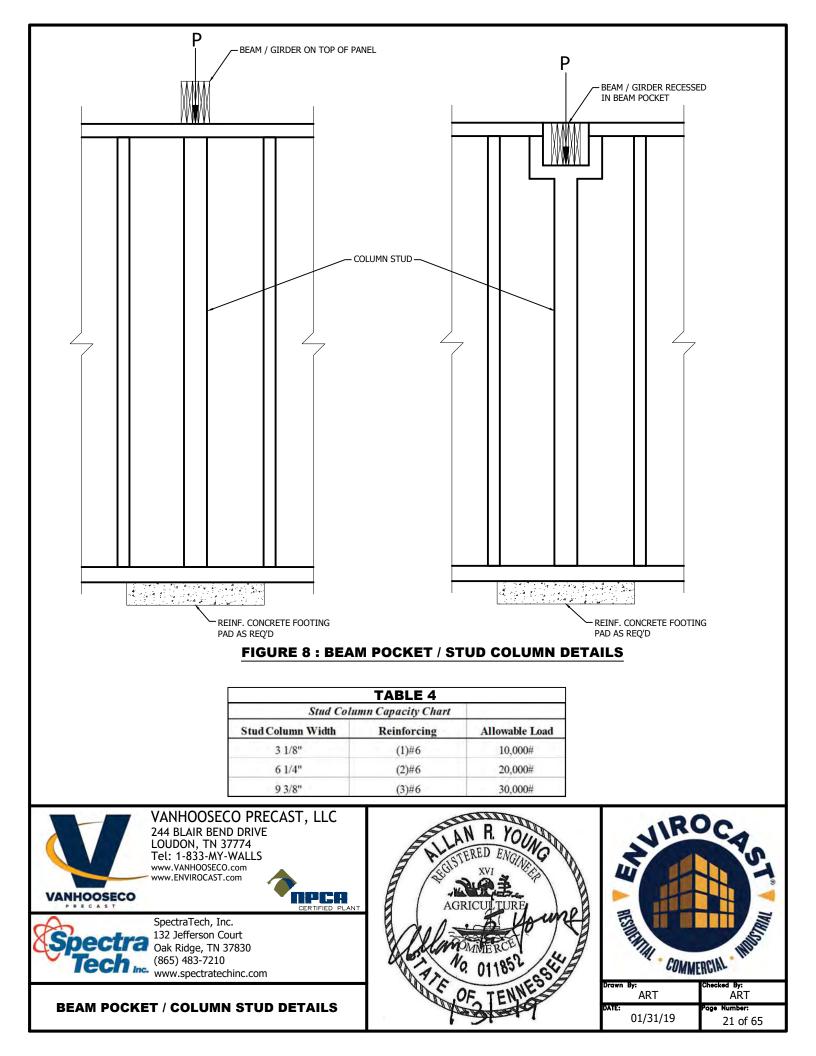


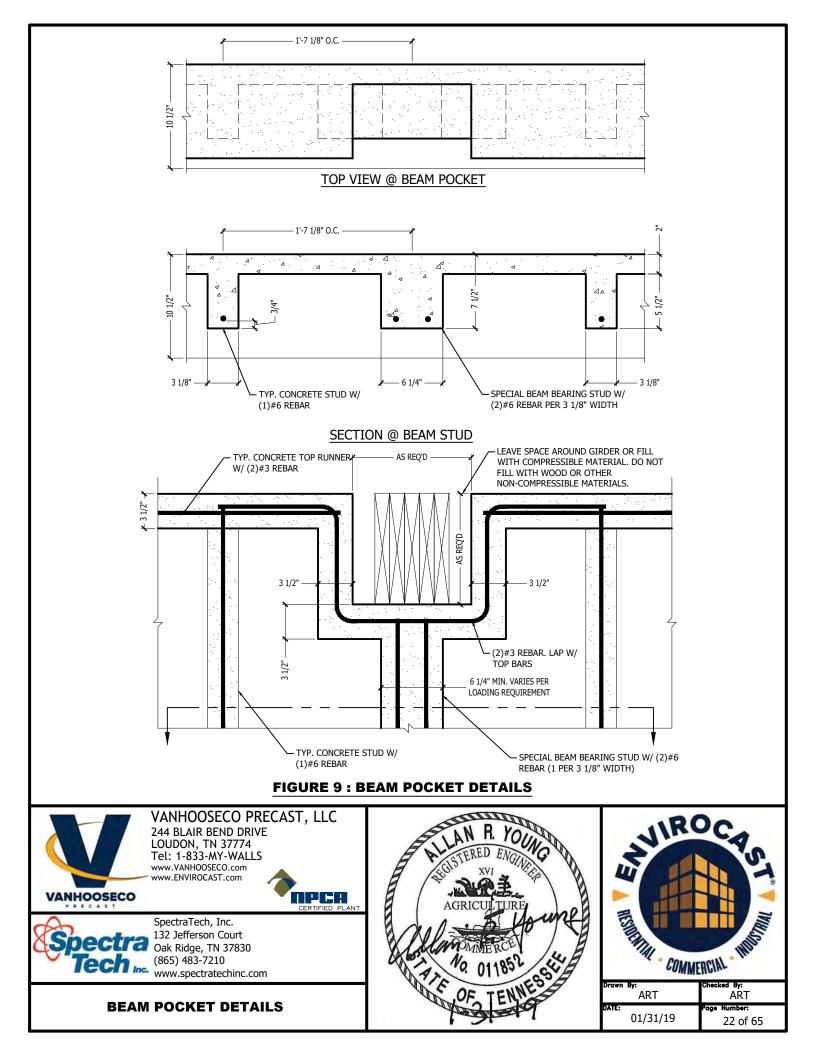


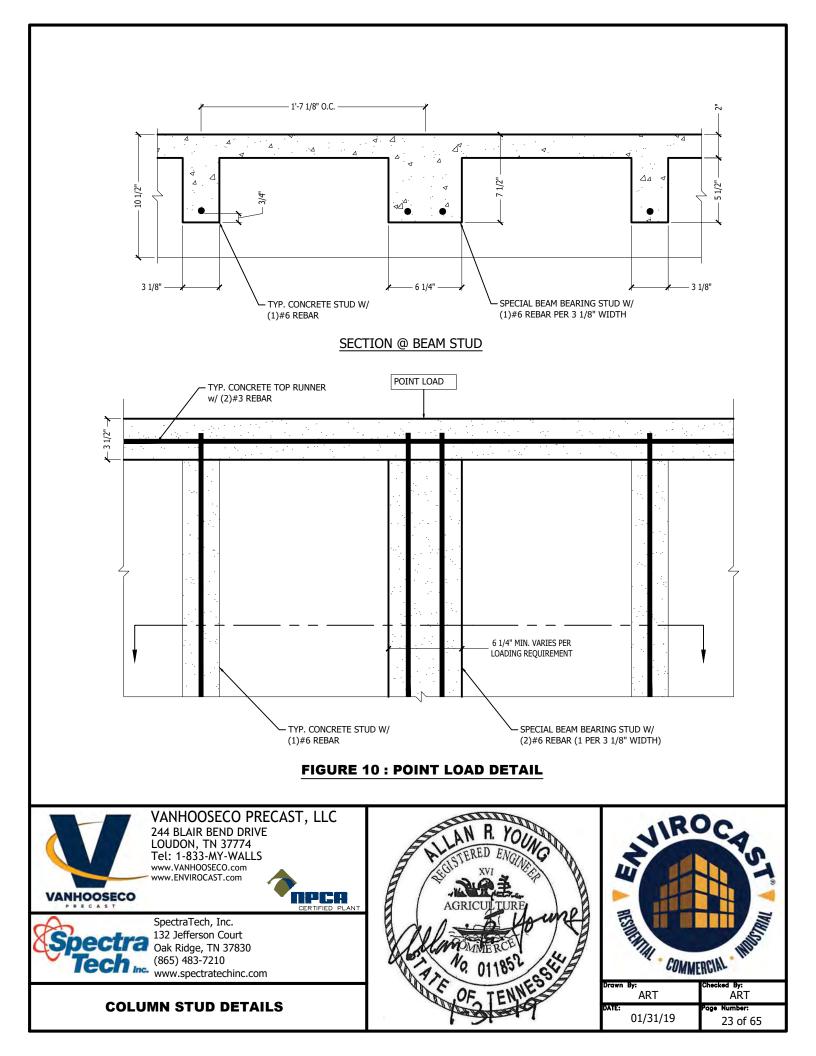


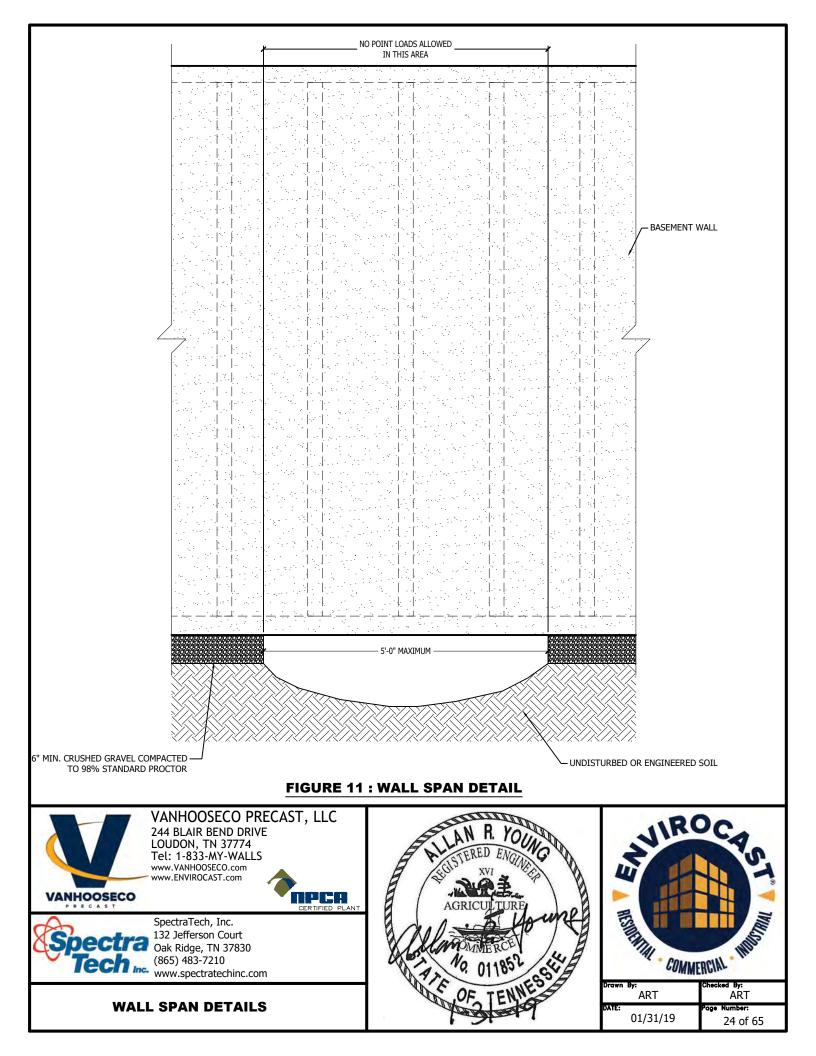


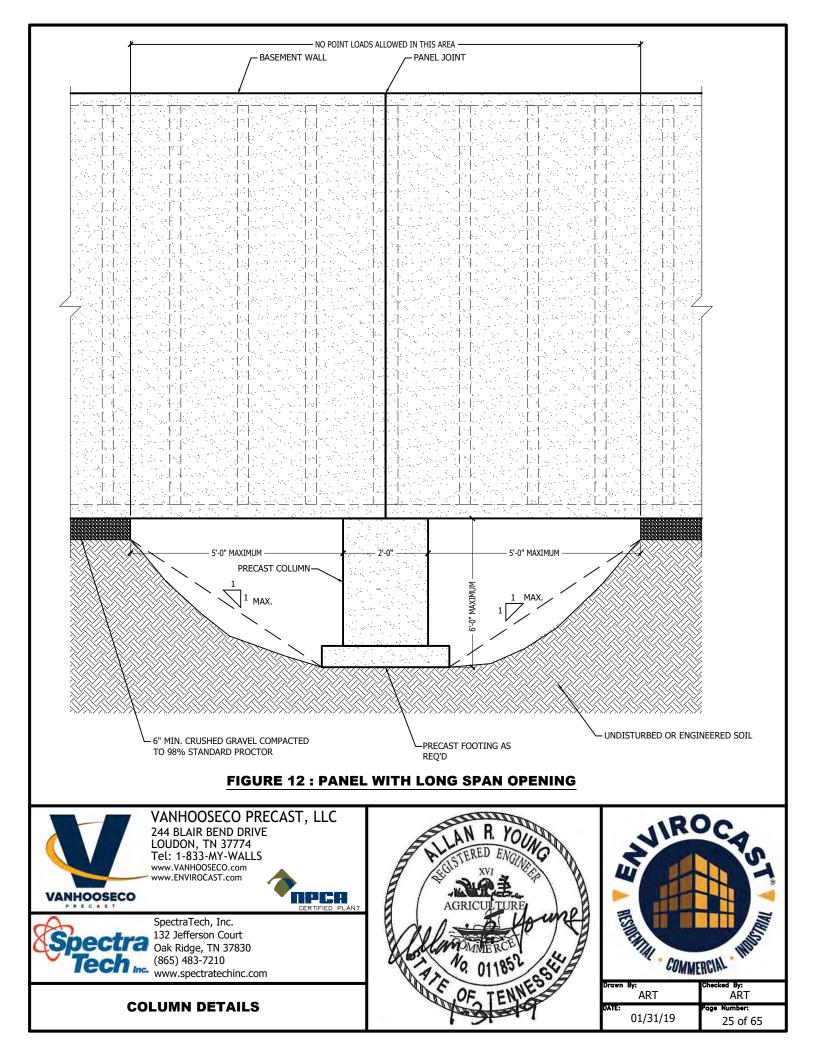


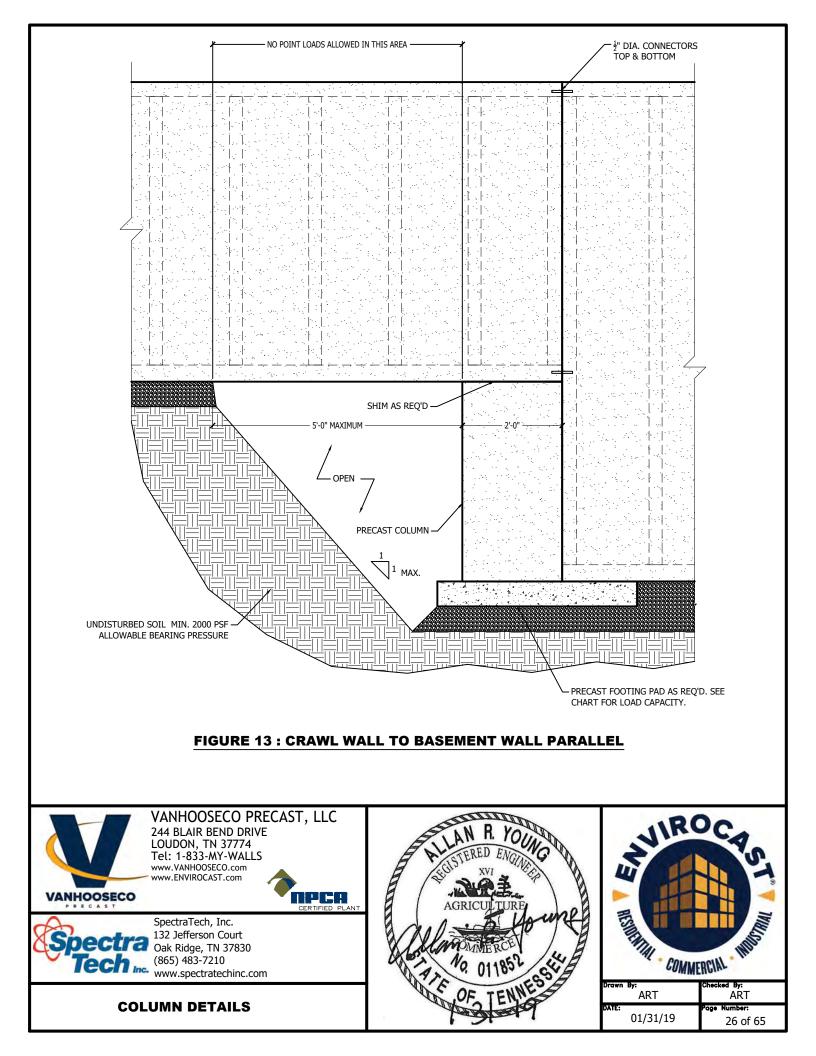


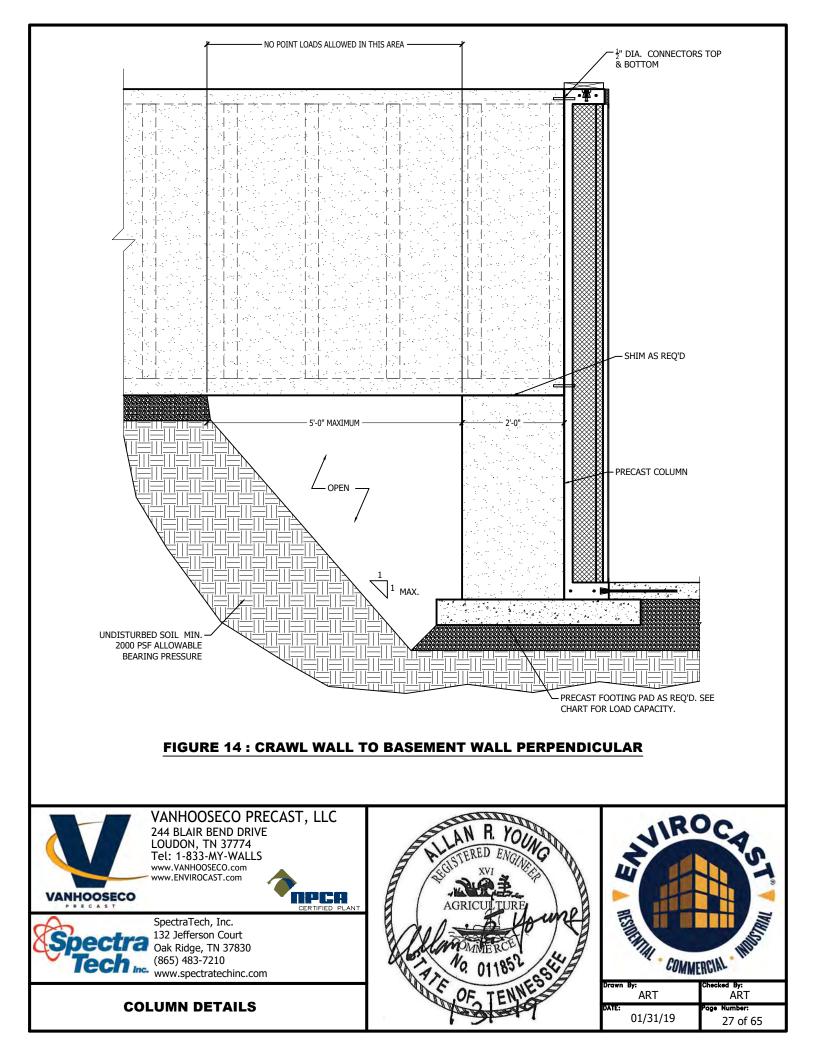


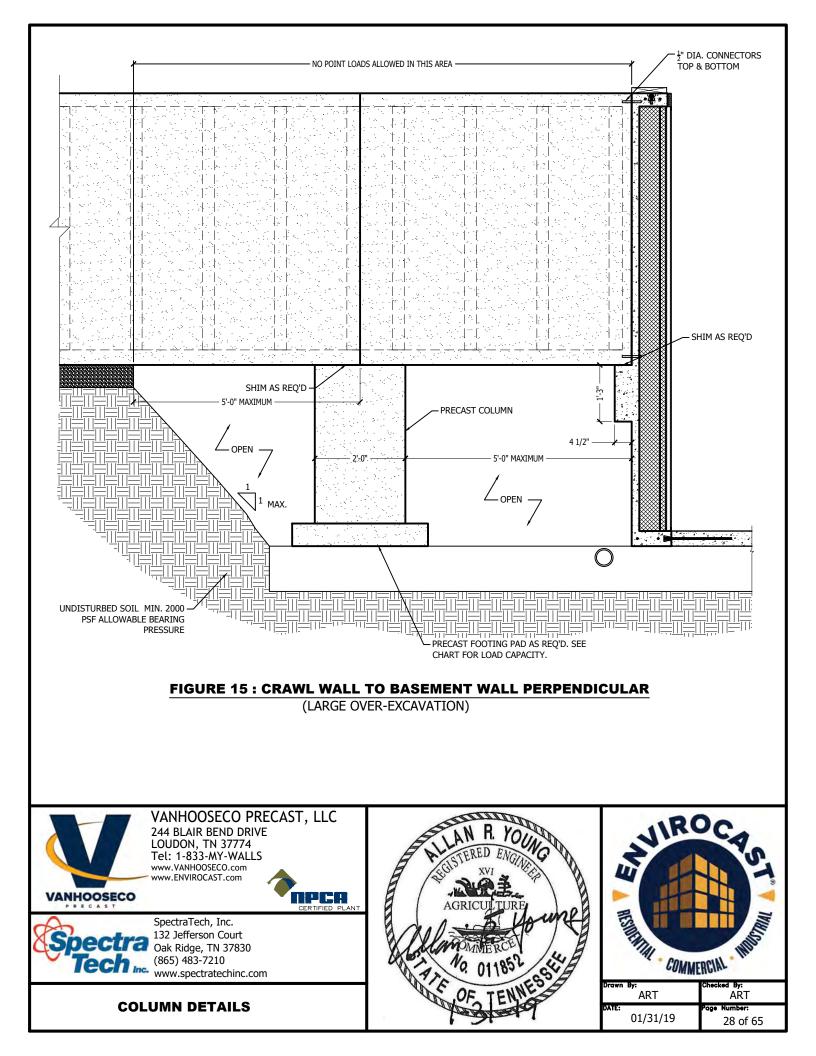


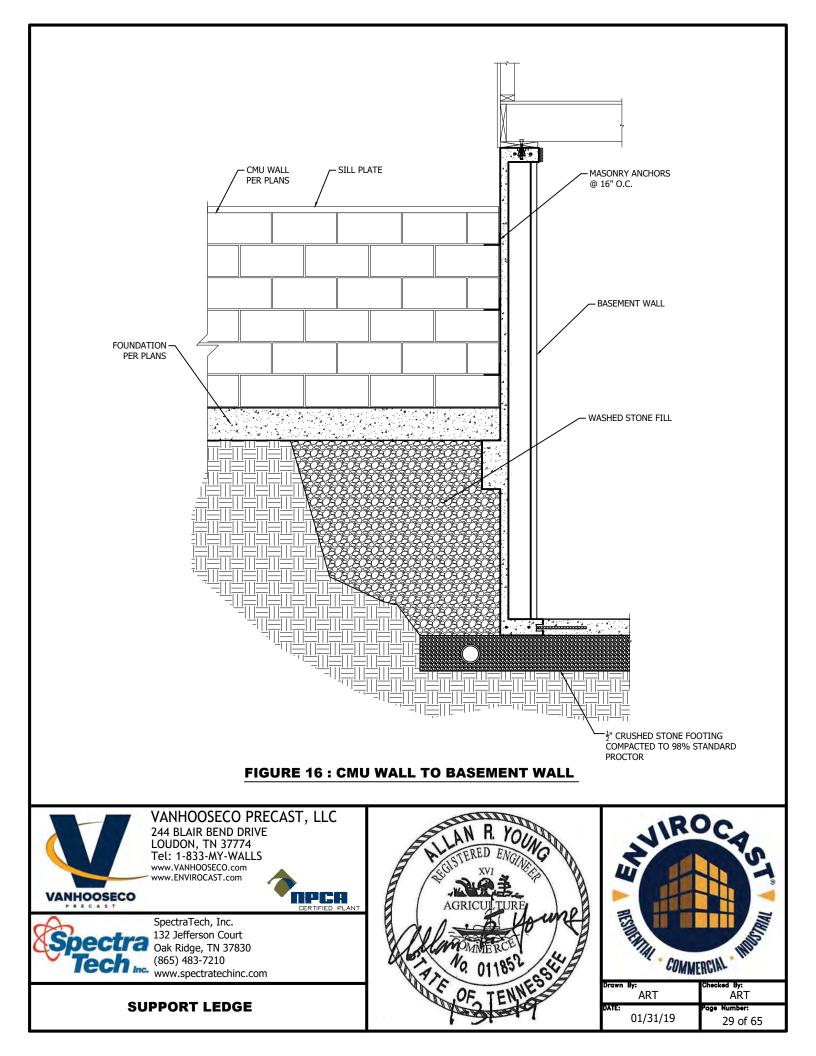












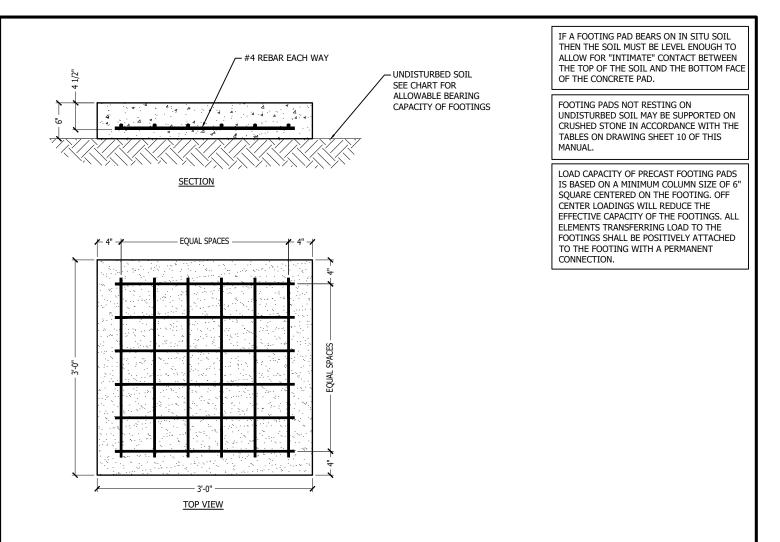
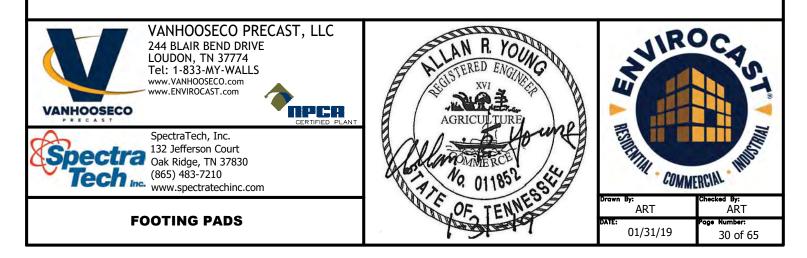
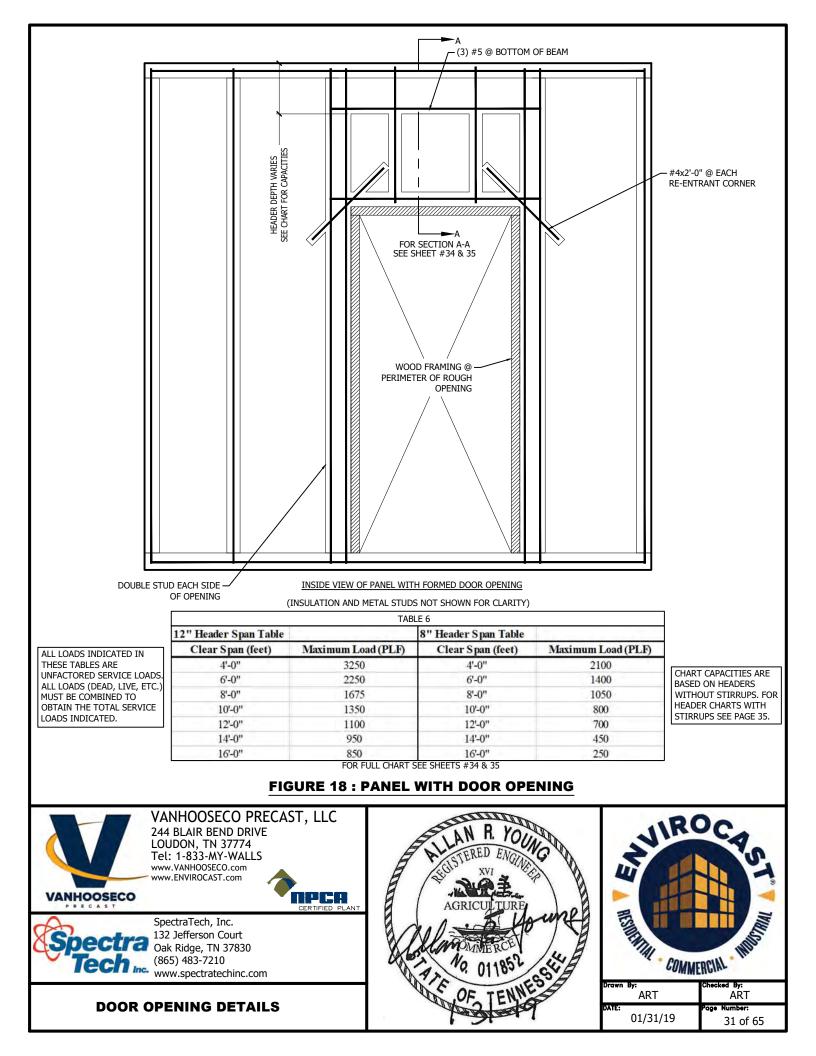
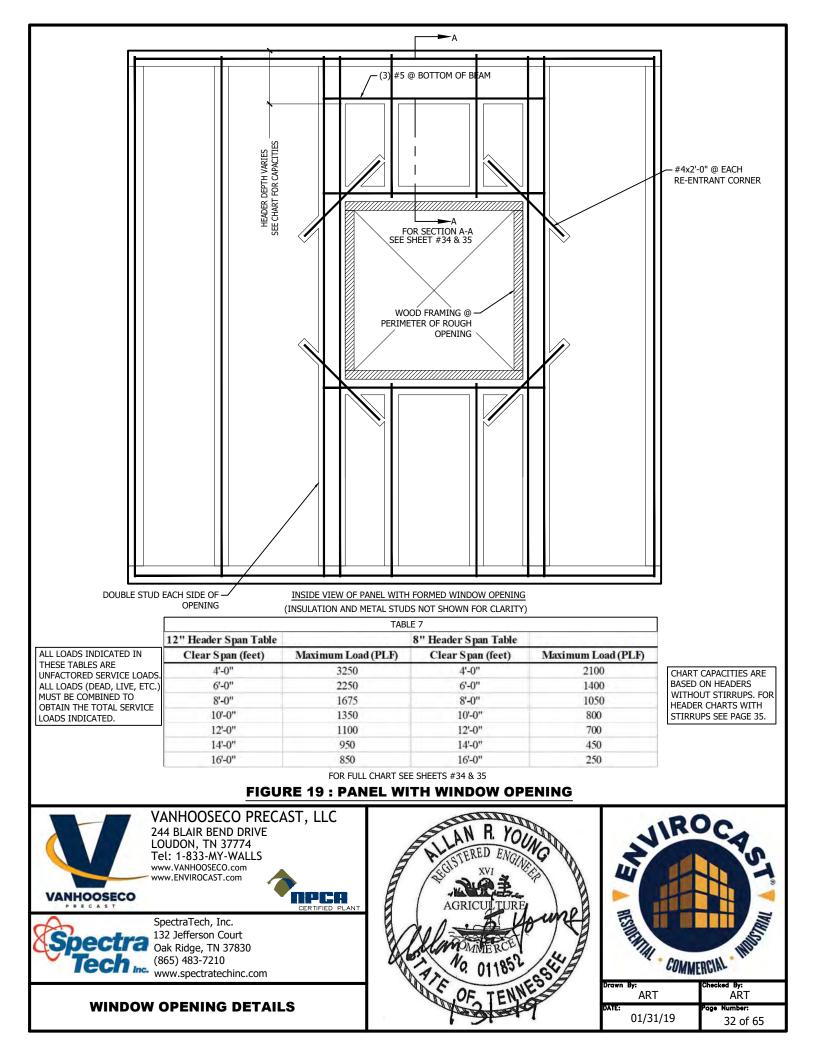


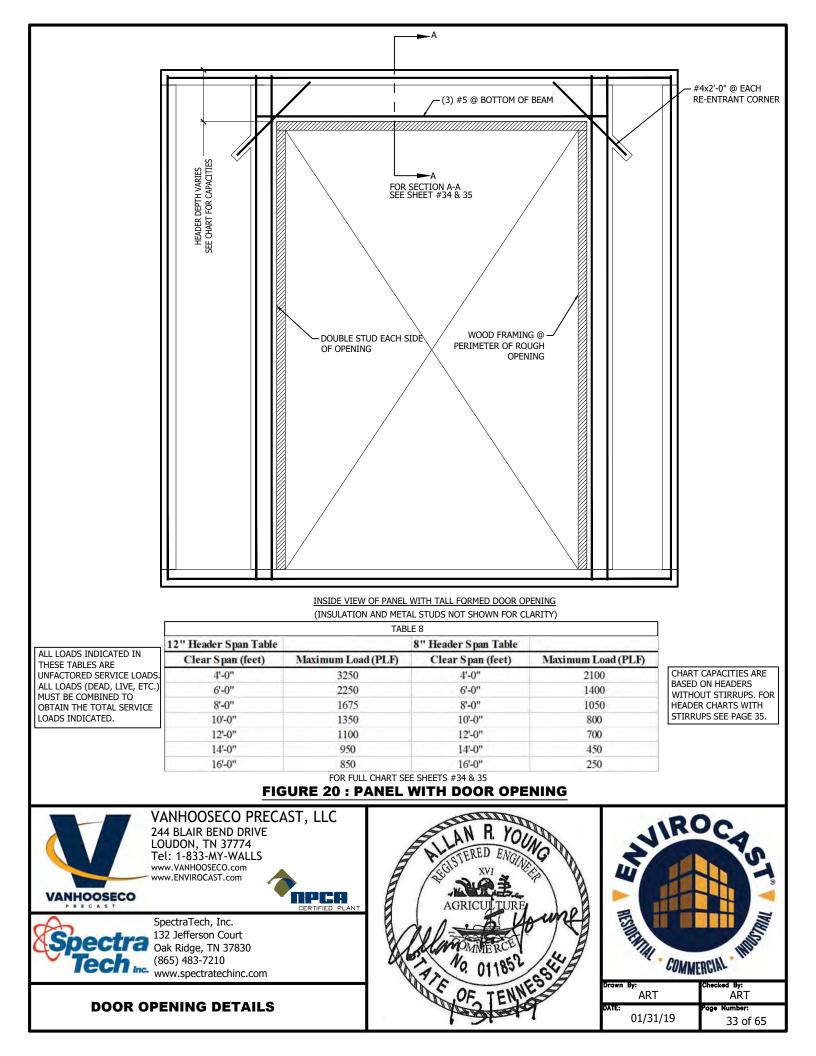
FIGURE 17 : REINFORCED CONCRETE FOOTING PAD

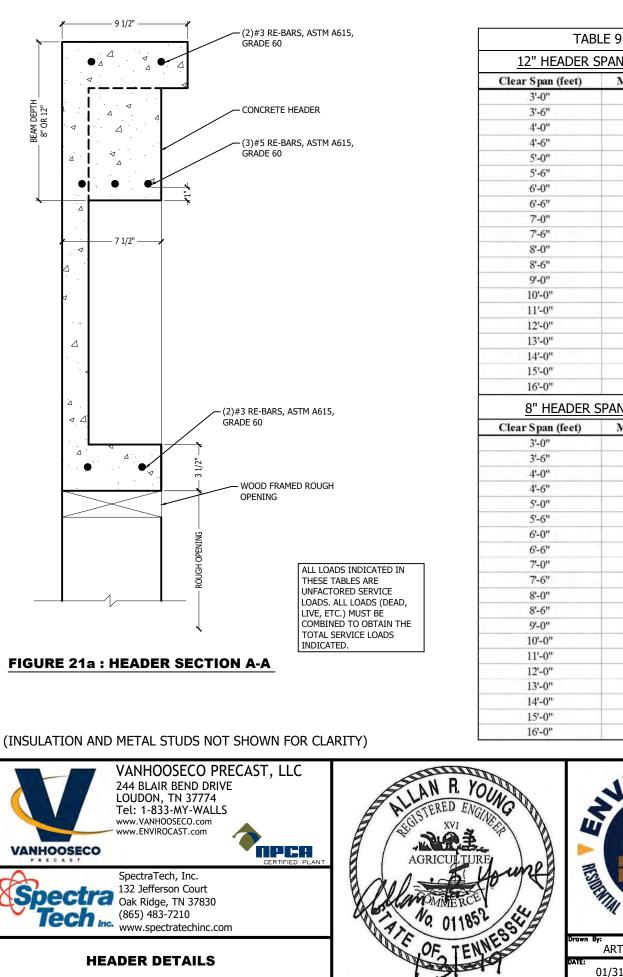
TABLE 5: FOOTING REINFORCEMENT & CAPACITY			
FOOTING SIZE	FOOTING DEPTH	REINFORCING	ALLOWABLE LOAD (2000 PSF SOIL)
2'-0"x2'-0"	6"	(4)#4 EACH WAY	8000#
2'-6"x2'-6"	6"	(5)#4 EACH WAY	12,500#
3'-0"x3'-0"	6"	(6)#4 EACH WAY	18,000#
3'-6"x3'-6"	6"	(7)#4 EACH WAY	24,500#
4'-0"x4'-0"	6"	(8)#4 EACH WAY	32,000#





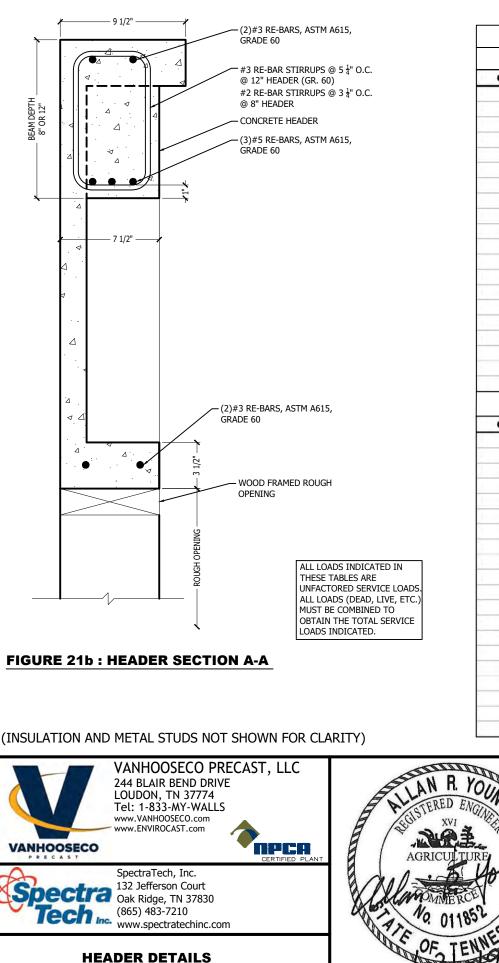






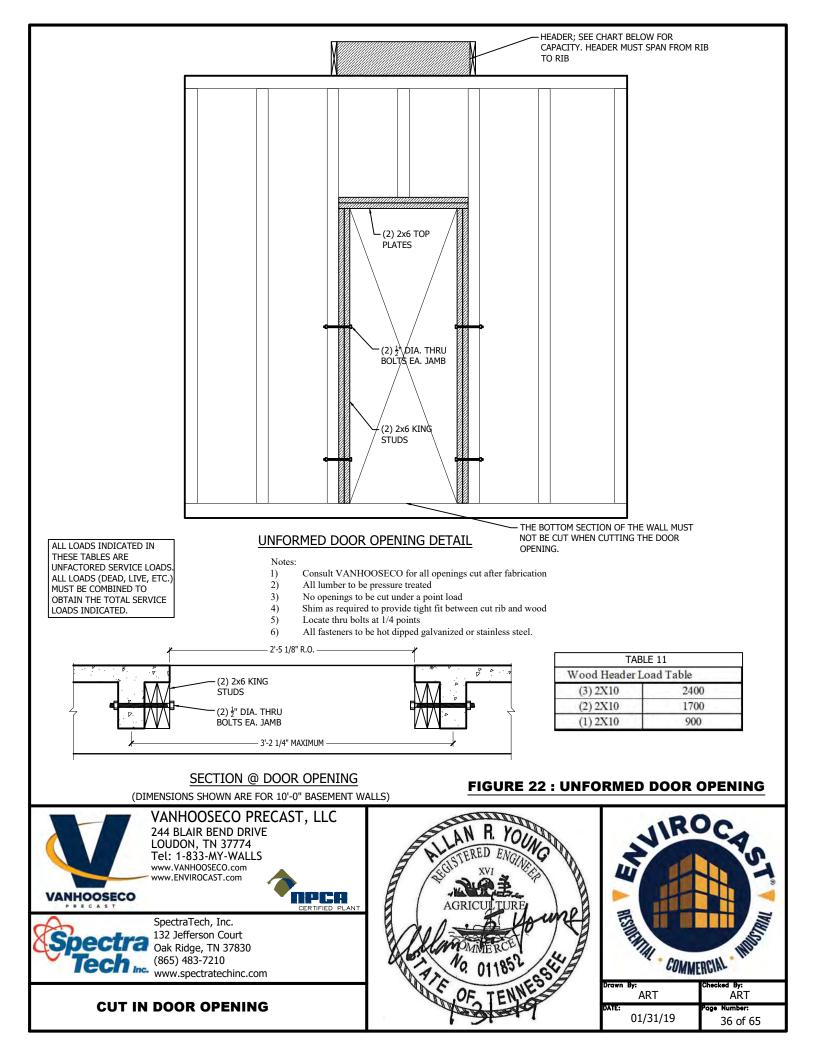
12" HEADER SPAN TABLE		
Clear Span (feet)	Maximum Load (PLF)	
3'-0"	4500	
3'-6"	3750	
4'-0"	3250	
4'-6"	3000	
5'-0"	2700	
5'-6"	2400	
6'-0"	2250	
6'-6"	2000	
7'-0"	1900	
7'-6"	1750	
8'-0"	1675	
8'-6"	1500	
9'-0"	1450	
10'-0"	1350	
11'-0"	1200	
12'-0"	1100	
13'-0"	1000	
14'-0"	950	
15'-0"	900	
16'-0"	800	
<u>8" HEADER S</u>	SPAN TABLE	
Clear Span (feet)	Maximum Load (PLF)	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1050	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0" 8'-0" 8'-6"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1050 1000	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0" 8'-0" 8'-6" 9'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1050 1000 900	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0" 8'-0" 8'-6" 9'-0" 10'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1050 1000 800	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0" 8'-6" 9'-0" 10'-0" 11'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1000 900 800 750	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0" 8'-6" 9'-0" 10'-0" 11'-0" 12'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1050 1000 900 800 750 700	
Clear Span (feet) 3'-0" 3'-6" 4'-0" 4'-6" 5'-0" 5'-6" 6'-0" 6'-6" 7'-0" 7'-6" 8'-0" 8'-6" 9'-0" 10'-0" 11'-0" 12'-0" 13'-0"	Maximum Load (PLF) 2800 2400 2100 1850 1700 1500 1400 1300 1200 100 100 100 1000 900 800 750 700 600	

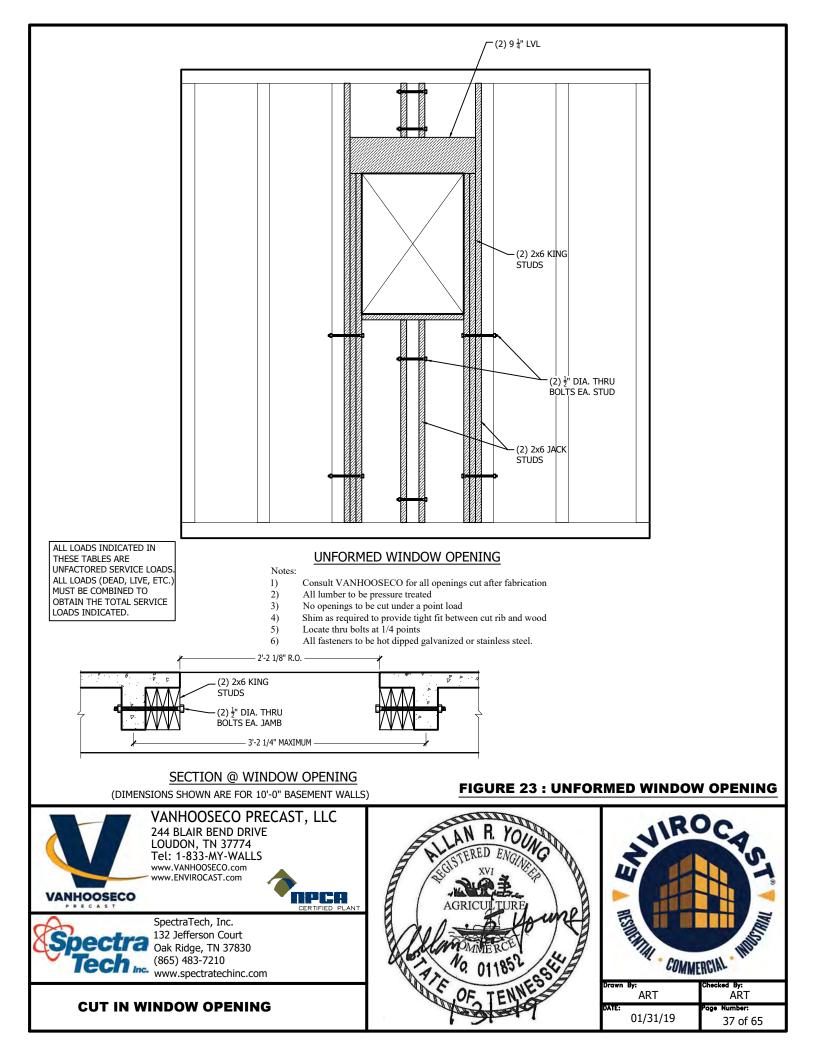
VIR COMME	ST IMULO
Drawn By: ART	Checked By: ART
01/31/19	Page Number: 34 of 65

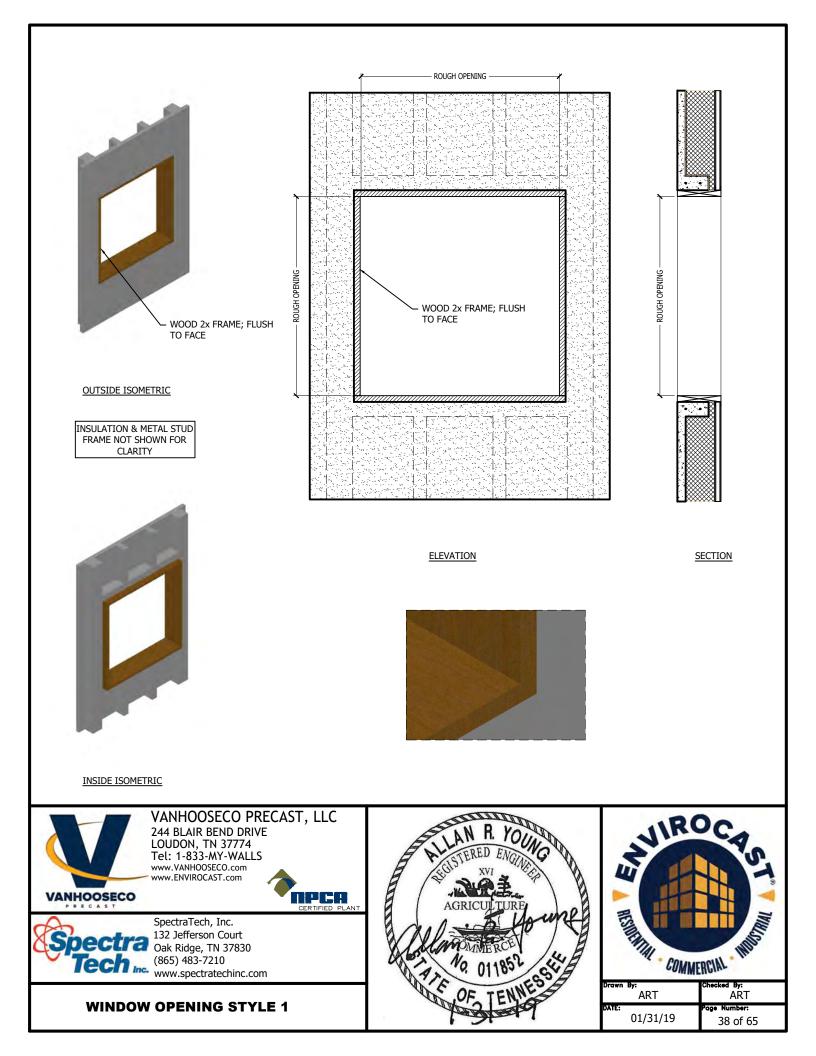


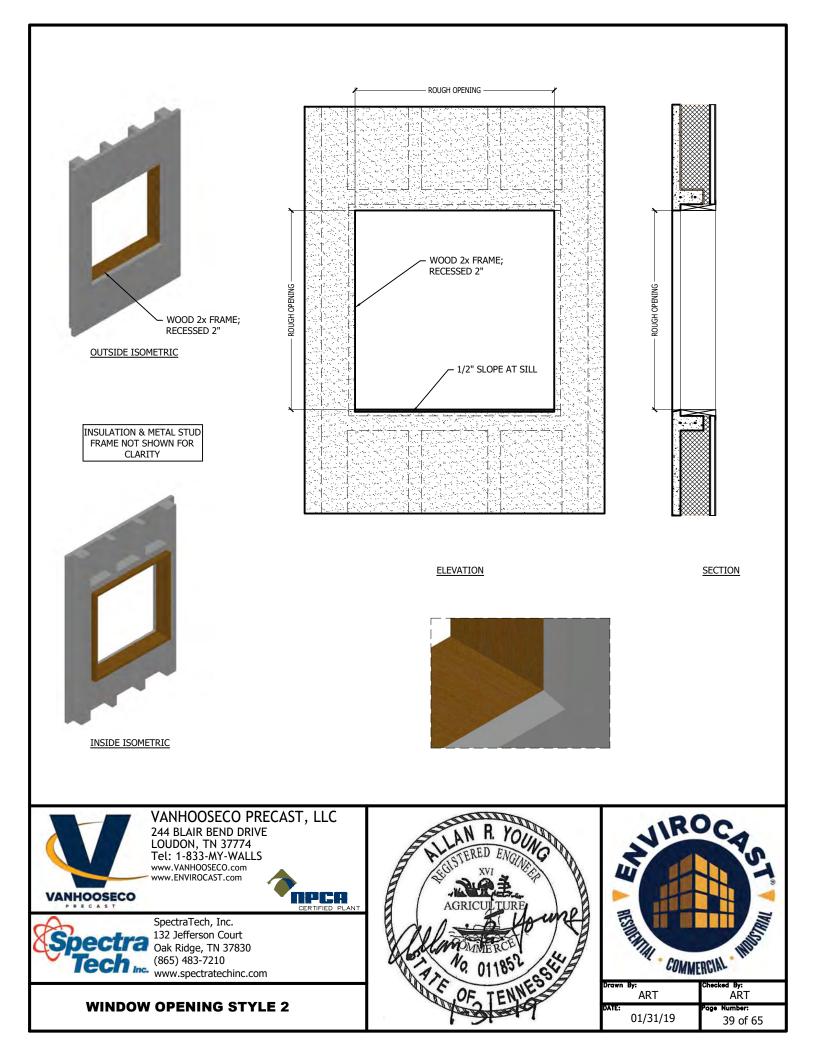
TAB	LE 10
12" HEADER S	PAN TABLE
Clear Span (feet)	Maximum Load (PLF)
3'-0"	6000
3'-6"	6000
4'-0"	6000
4'-6"	6000
5'-0"	6000
5'-6"	6000
6'-0"	6000
6'-6"	5150
7'-0''	4450
7'-6"	3850
8'-0"	3400
8'-6"	3000
9'-0"	2700
10'-0"	2150
11'-0"	1800
12'-0"	1500
13'-0"	1300
14'-0"	1100
15'-0"	950
16'-0"	850
8" HEADER S	SPAN TABLE
Clear Span (feet)	Maximum Load (PLF)
3'-0"	6000
3'-6"	5900
4'-0"	5200
4'-6"	4650
5'-0"	4150
5'-6"	3800
6'-0"	3500
6'-6"	3100
7'-0"	2650
7'-6"	2300
8'-0"	2000
8'-6"	1800
9'-0"	1600
10'-0"	1300
11'-0"	1050
12'-0"	900
13'-0"	600
10767-1477	
14'-0"	450
14'-0" 15'-0"	450

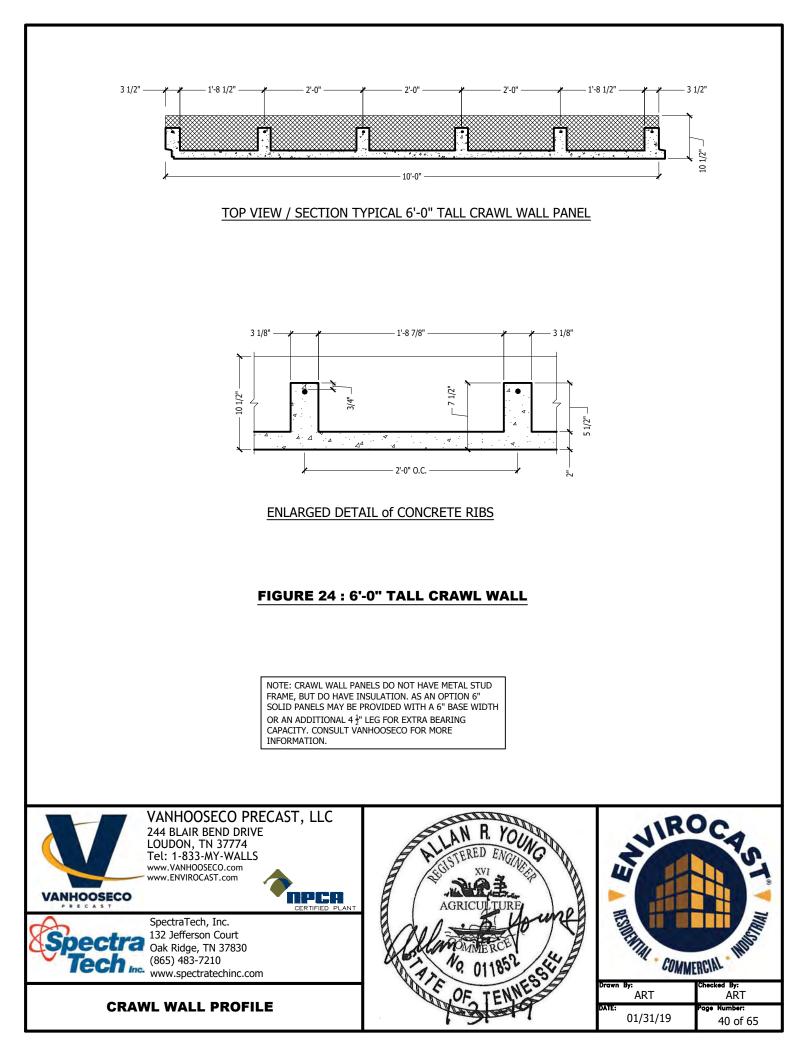
NIR Manual Com	NULLAS TO MULLAS
Drawn By:	Checked By:
ART	ART
date:	Page Number:
01/31/19	35 Of 65

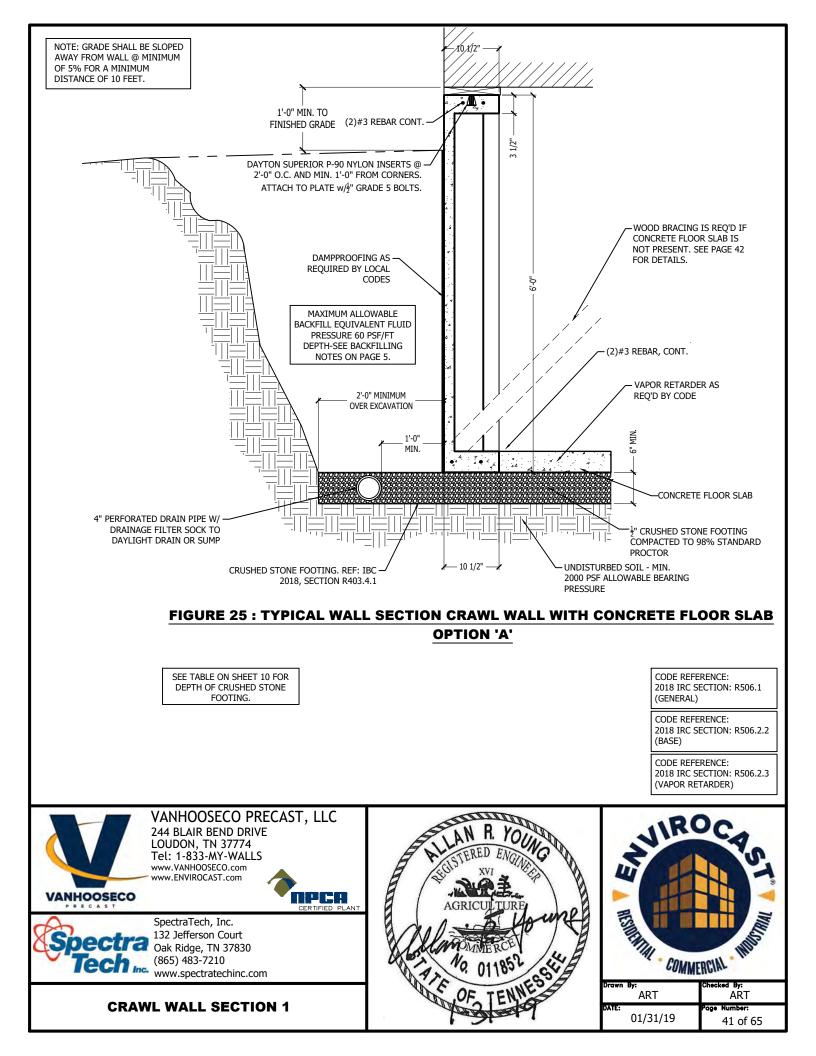


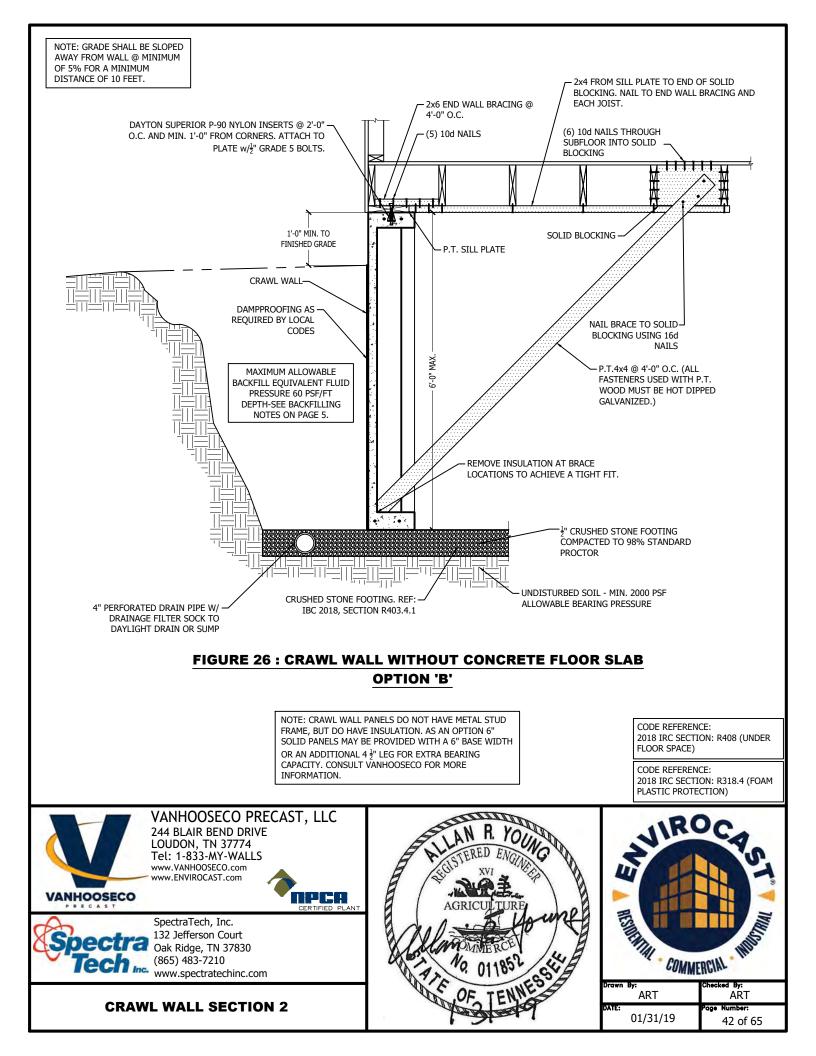


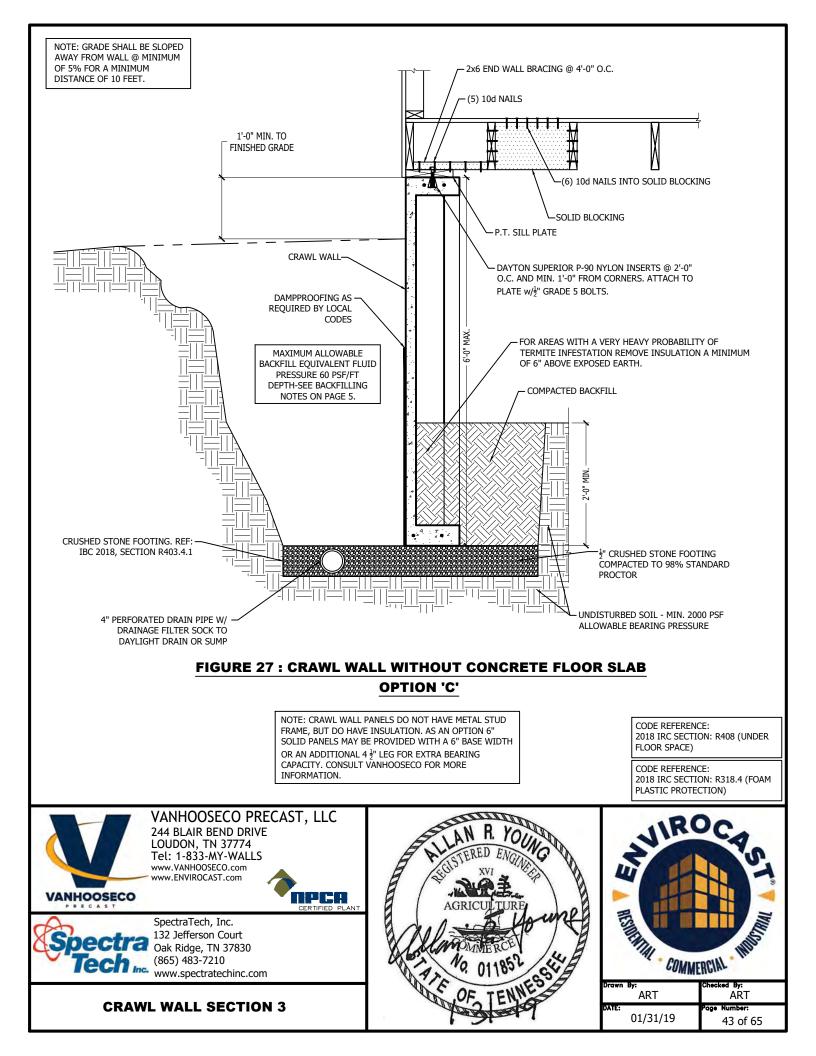


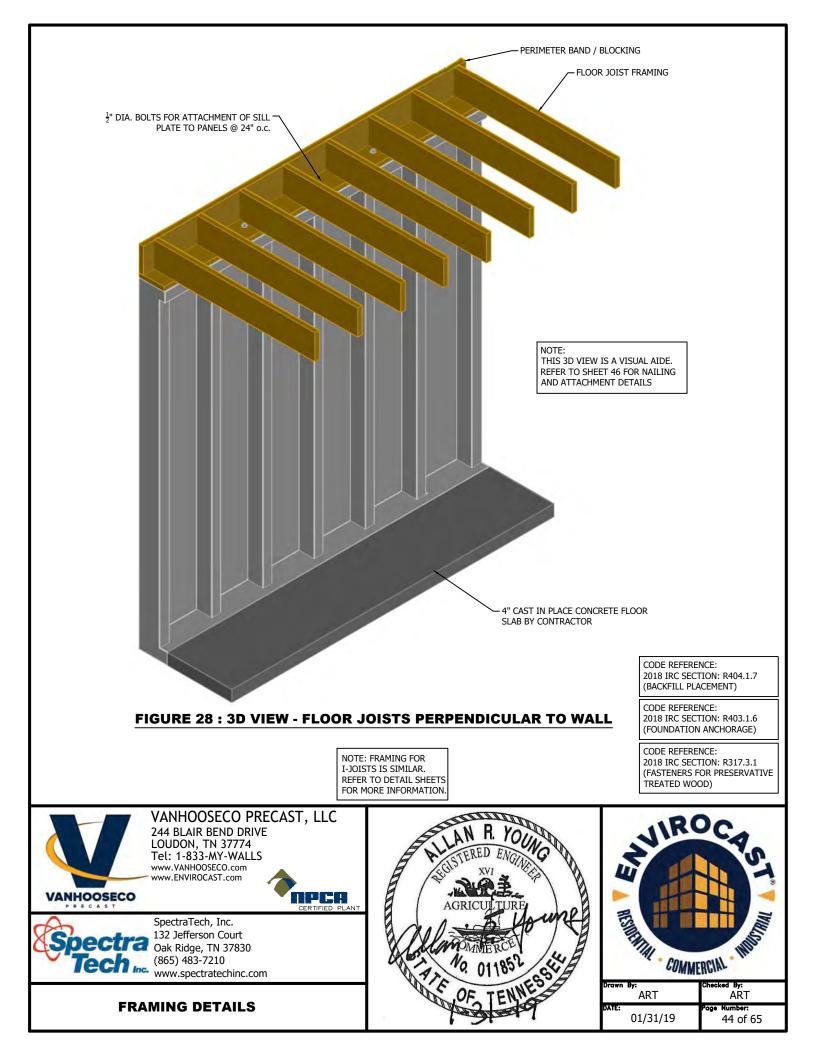


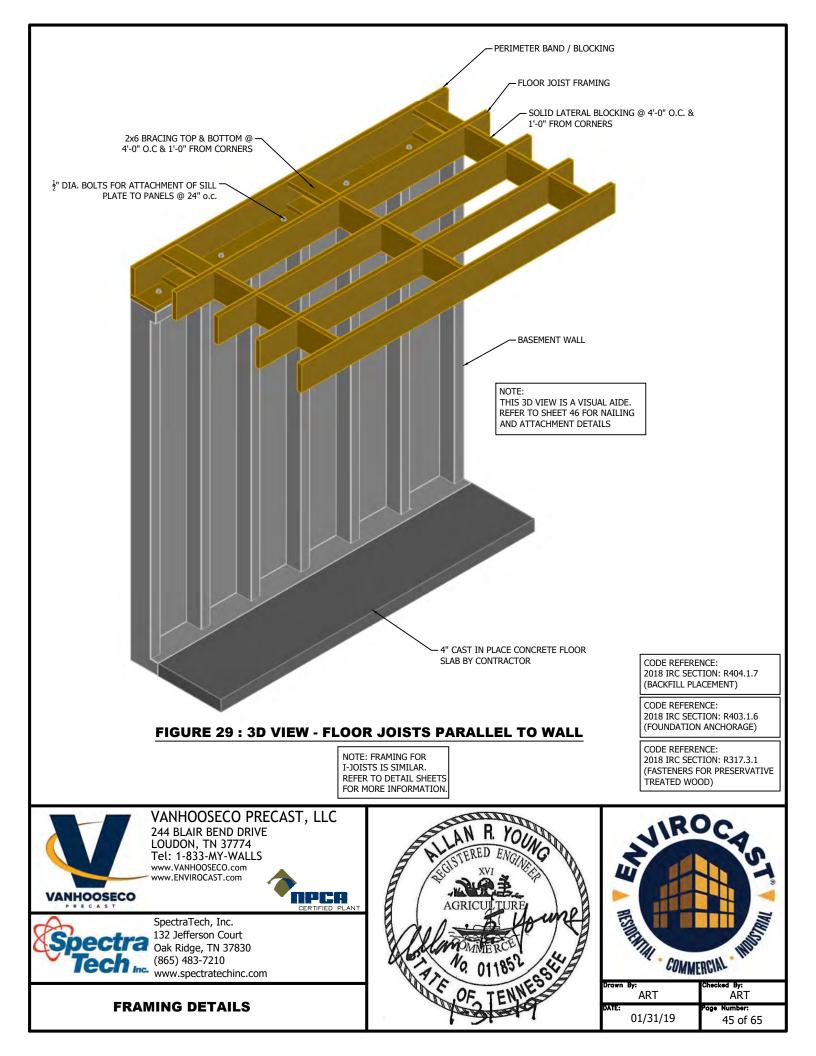


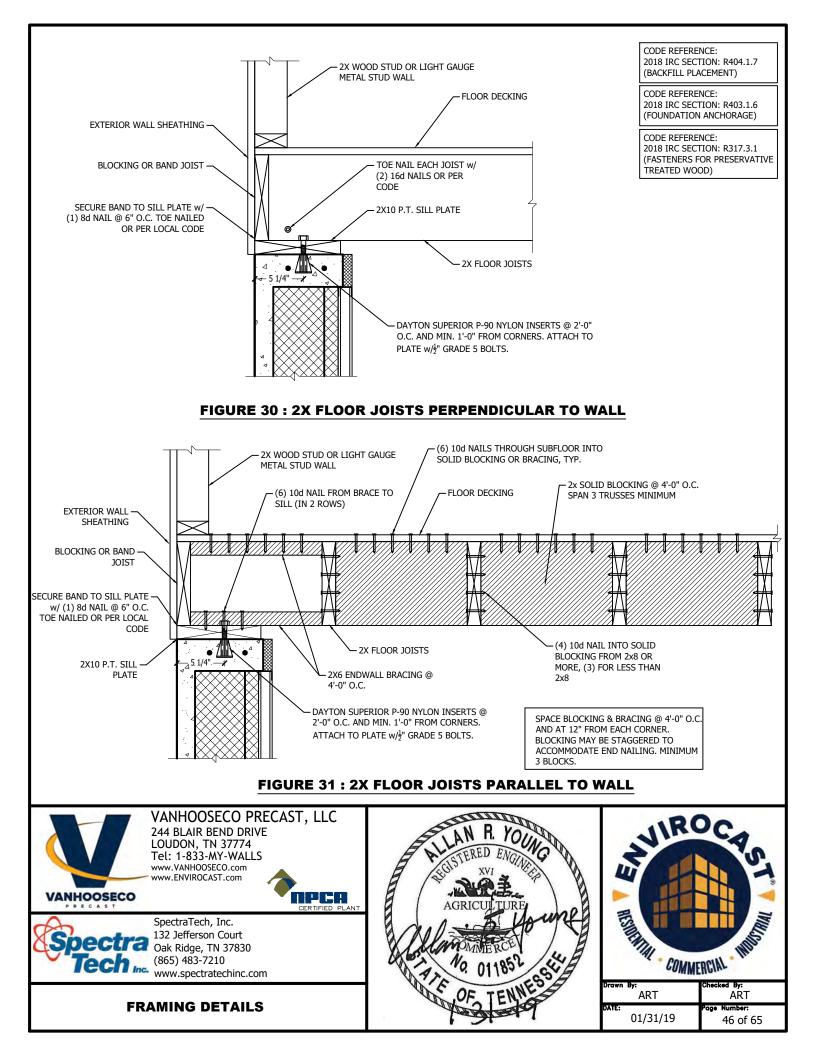


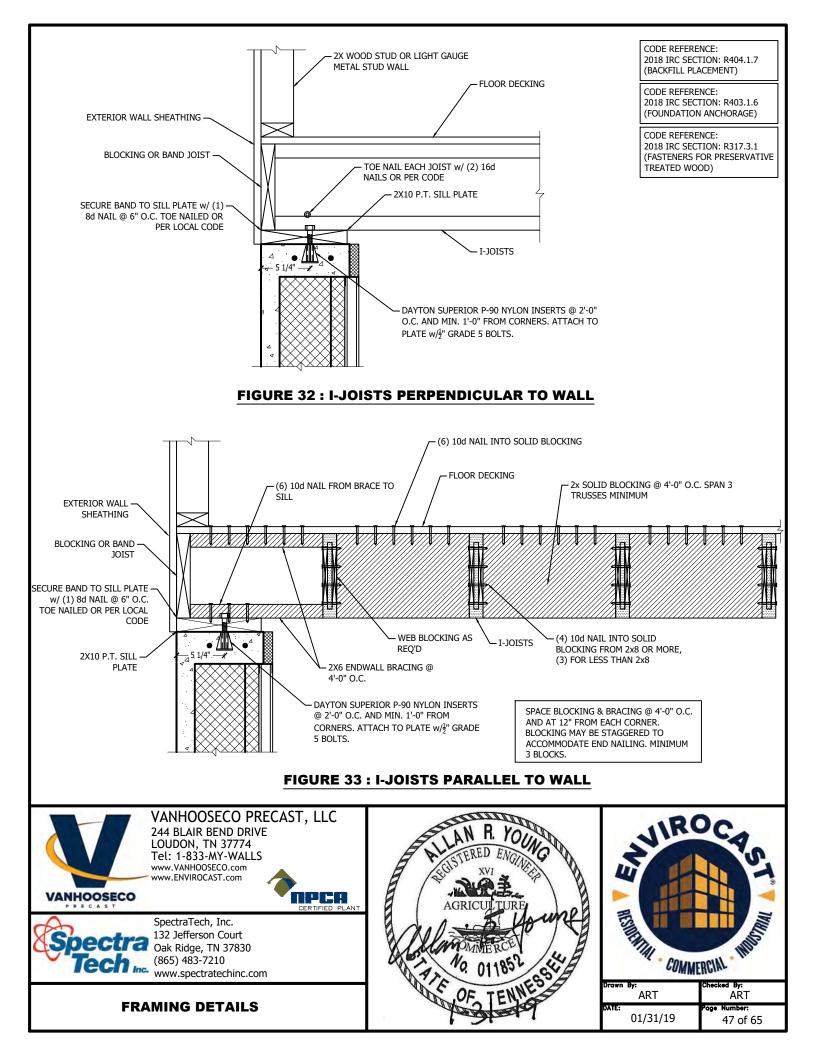


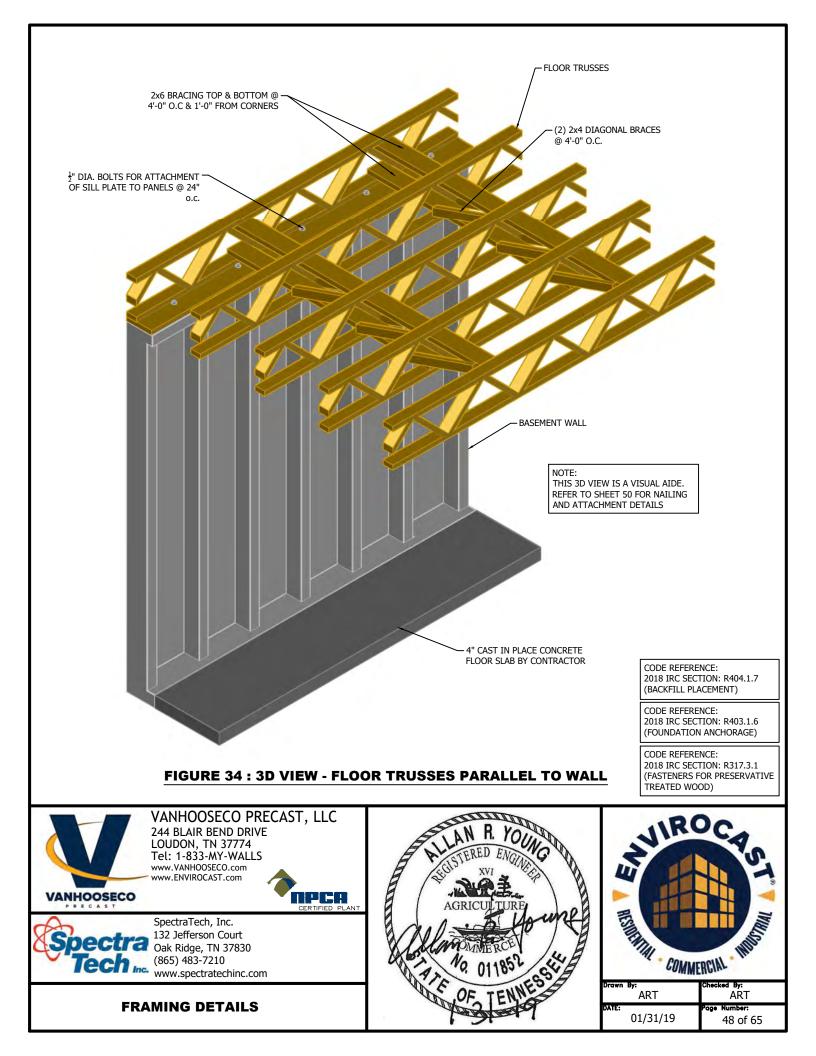


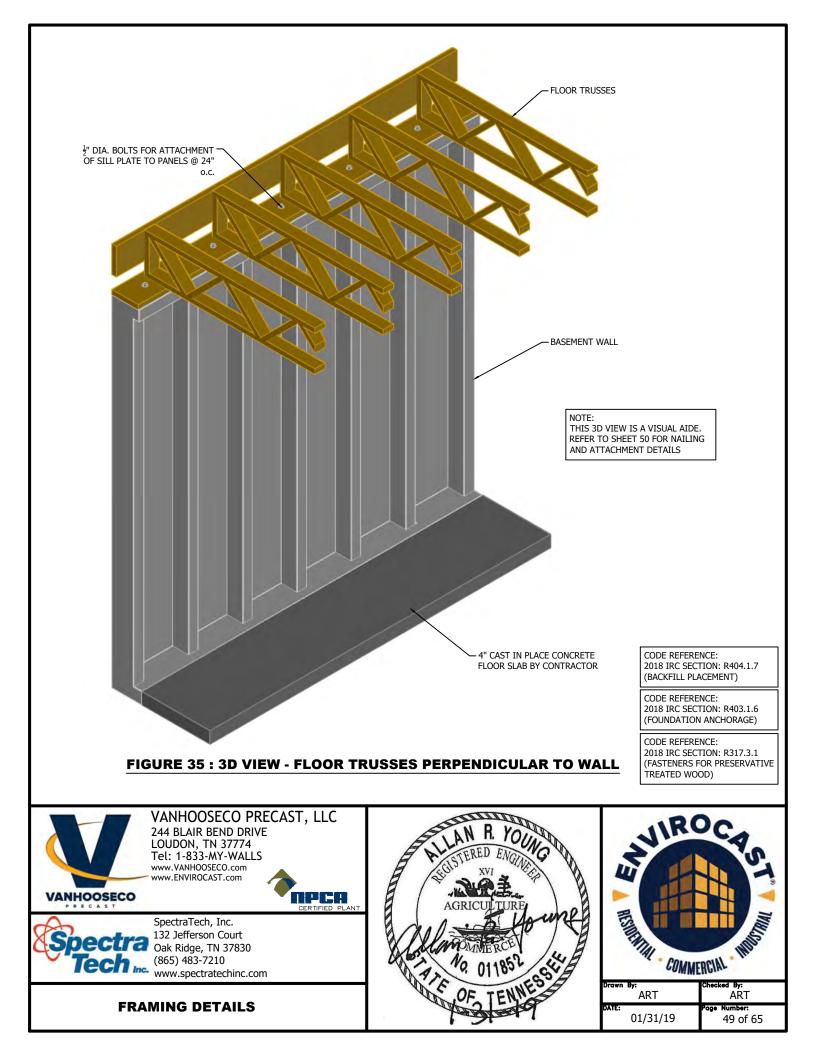


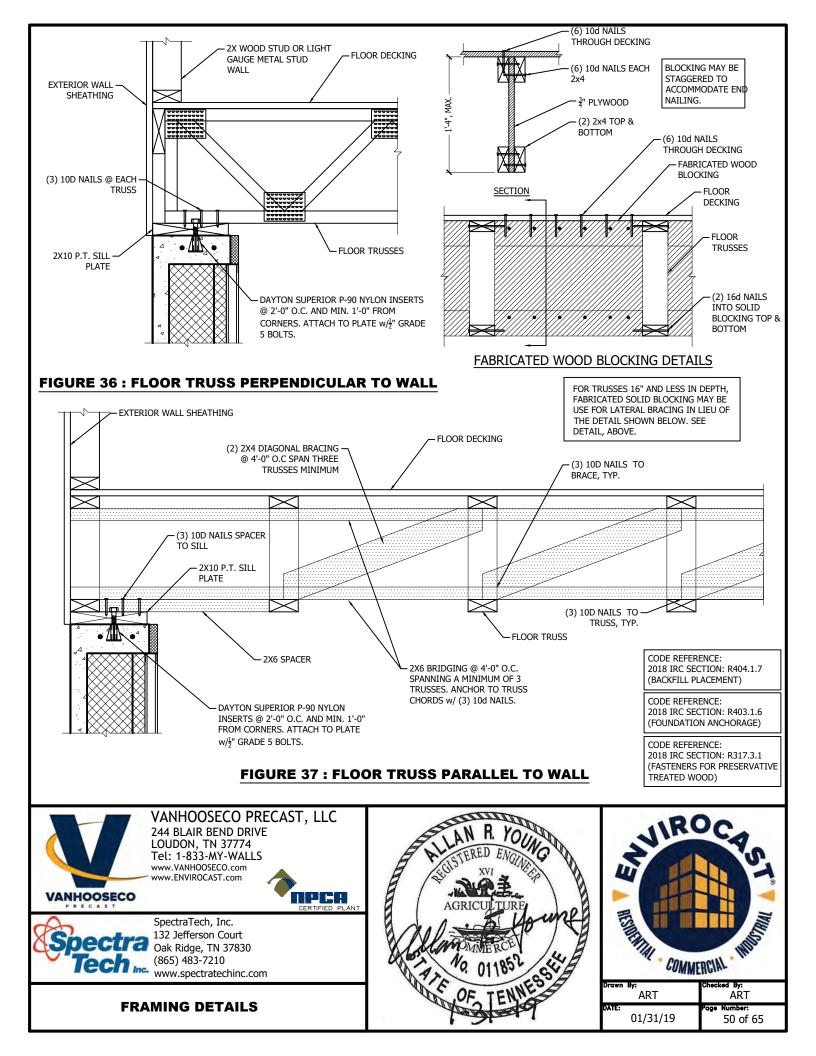


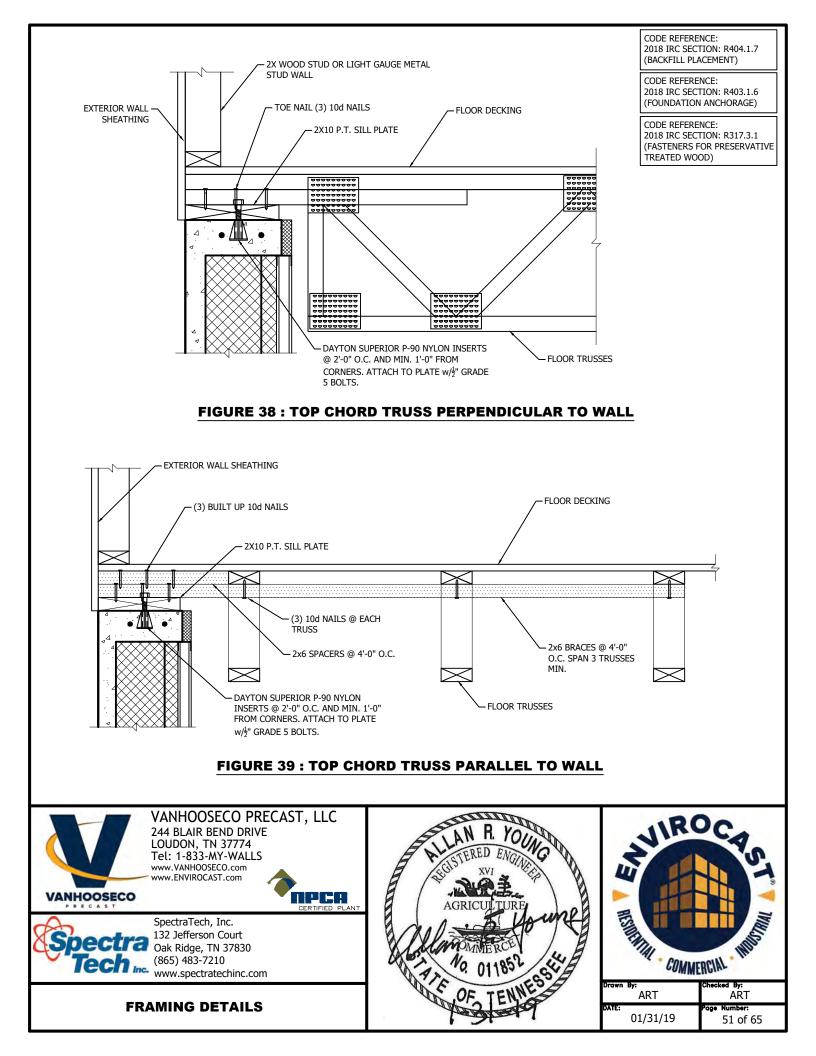












Modular Construction Notes:

Modular housing manufacturer may attach the sill plate in the factory as part of the modular construction or the sill plate may be attached to the Enviro-Cast Wall System prior to installation of the modular unit.

Construction adhesive is recommended between the sill plate and the top of the Enviro-Cast wall system.

Bolt the sill plate to the top of the Enviro-Cast Wall System panels per the sill plate fastening requirements on this page.

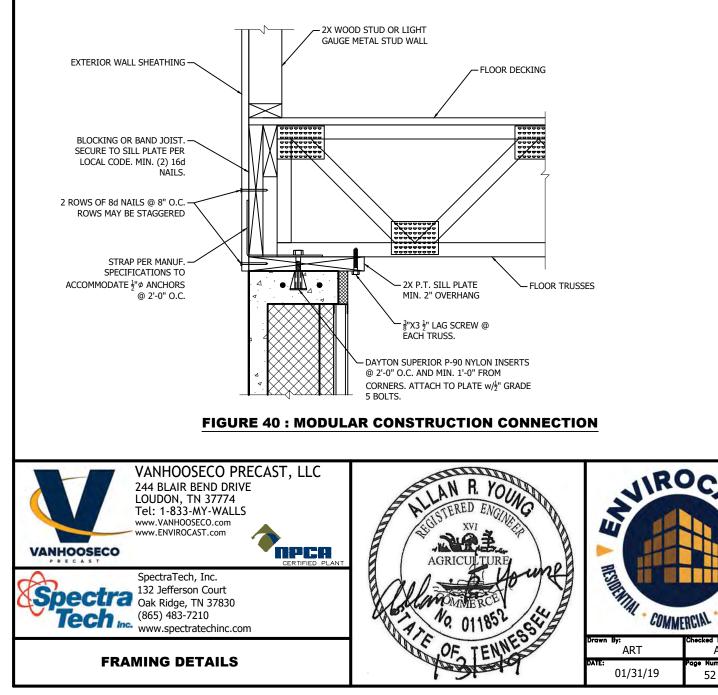
When the sill plate is attached prior to installation of the modular construction nail each joist to the sill plate with two 16d nails or more if required by local code. If there is not adequate room for nailing then framing straps should be employed to attach the modular unit to the sill plate.

The framing strap is located between the band joist and the sill plate and should be secured with 1 1/2" galvanized nails in every hole of the framing strap.

Nail 2x6 end wall braces to the sill plate at 4'-0" on center using five 10d nails. Braces must be located no more than 12" from each interior corner.

Add solid blocking per drawing sheet 32.

A shear wall may be required is certain instances.



CODE REFERENCE: 2018 IRC SECTION: R404.1.7 (BACKFILL PLACEMENT)

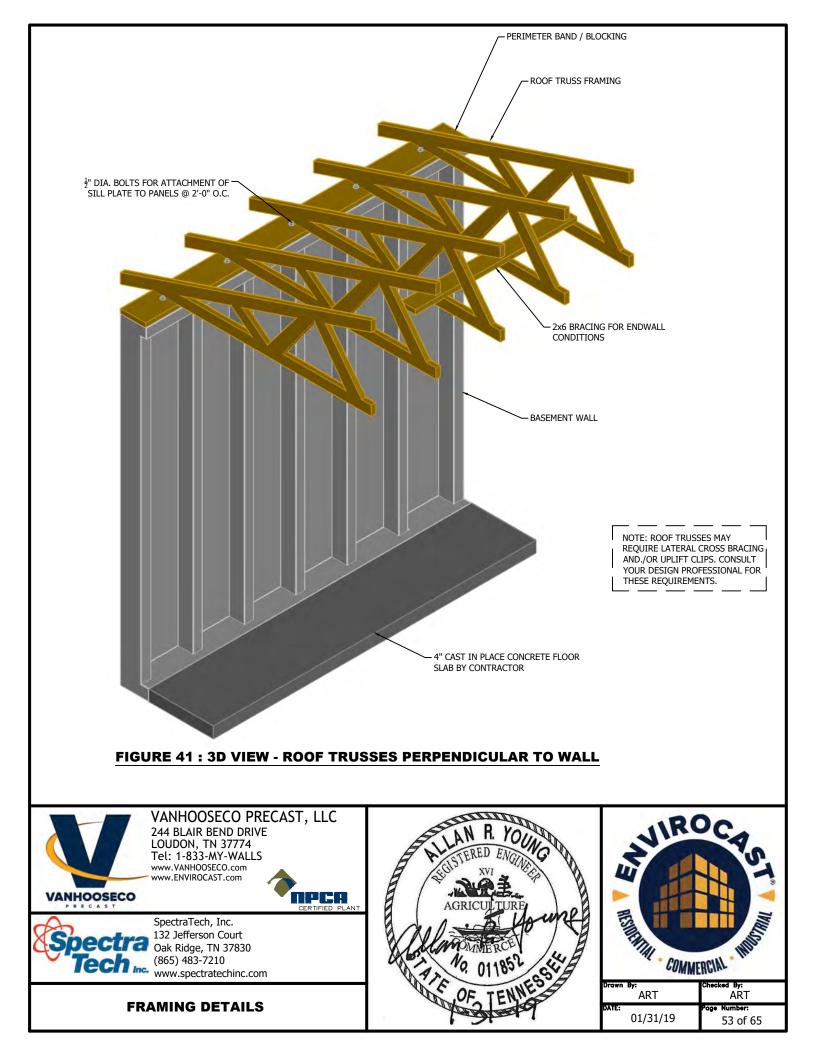
CODE REFERENCE: 2018 IRC SECTION: R403.1.6 (FOUNDATION ANCHORAGE)

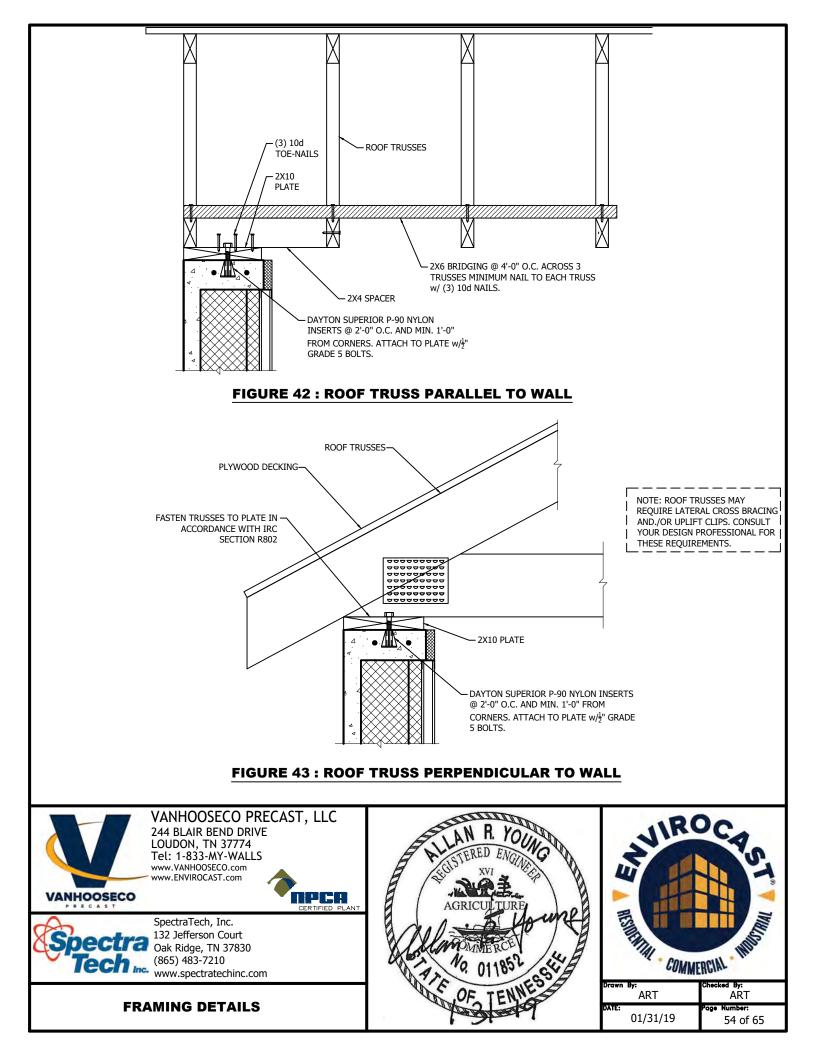
CODE REFERENCE: 2018 IRC SECTION: R317.3.1 (FASTENERS FOR PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD)

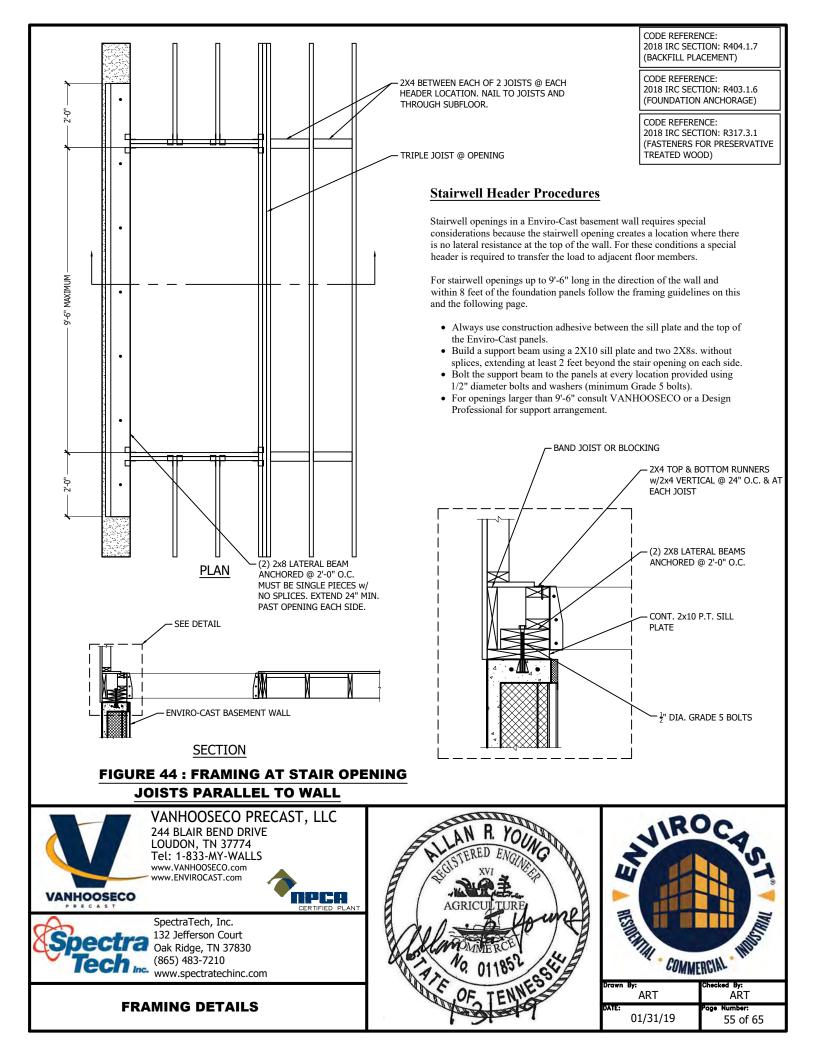
d Bv

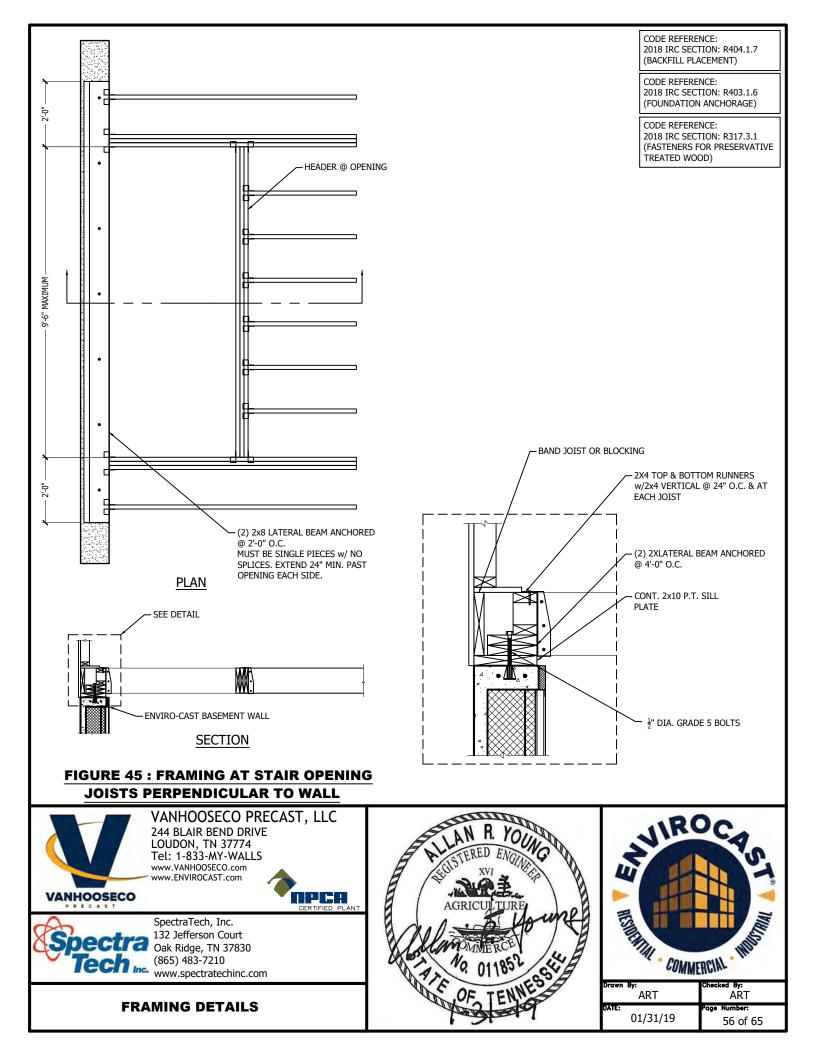
ART

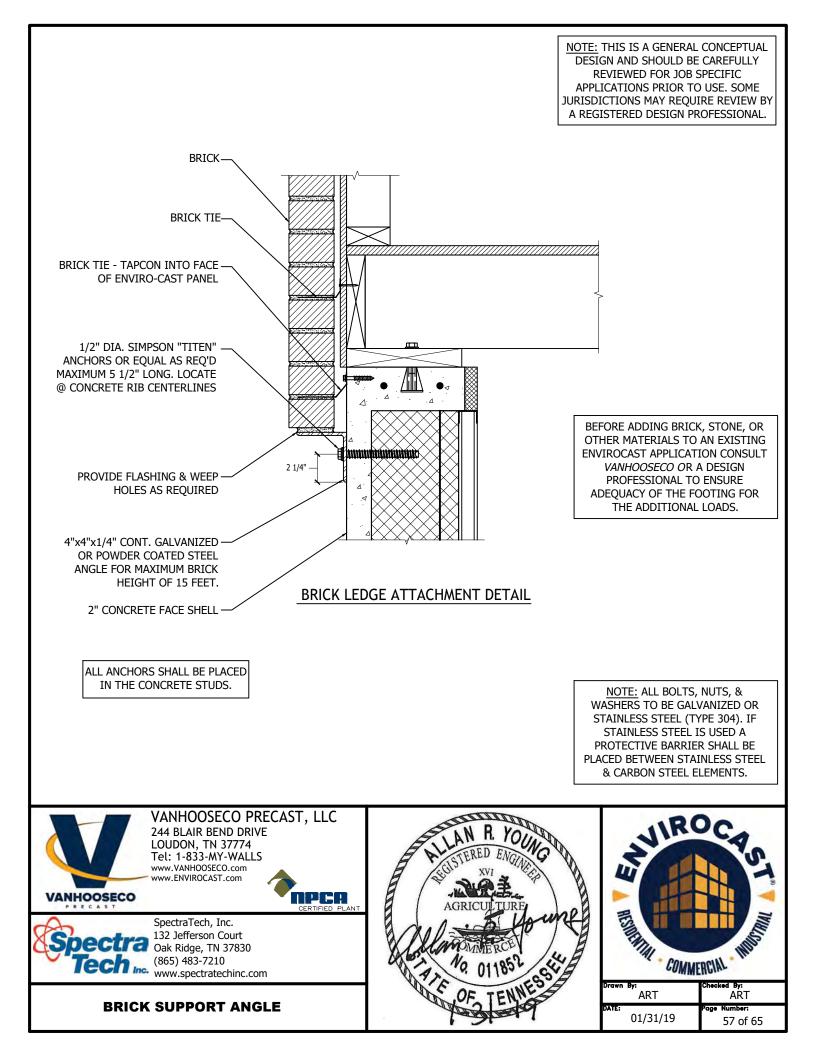
52 of 65

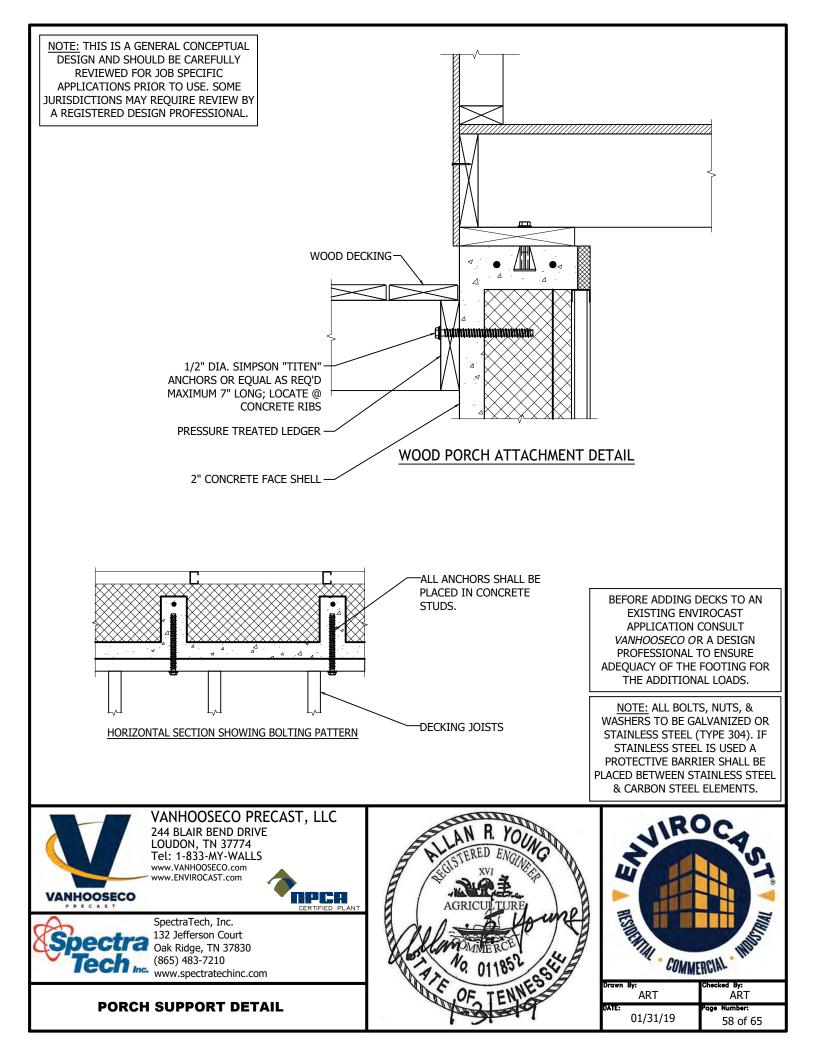


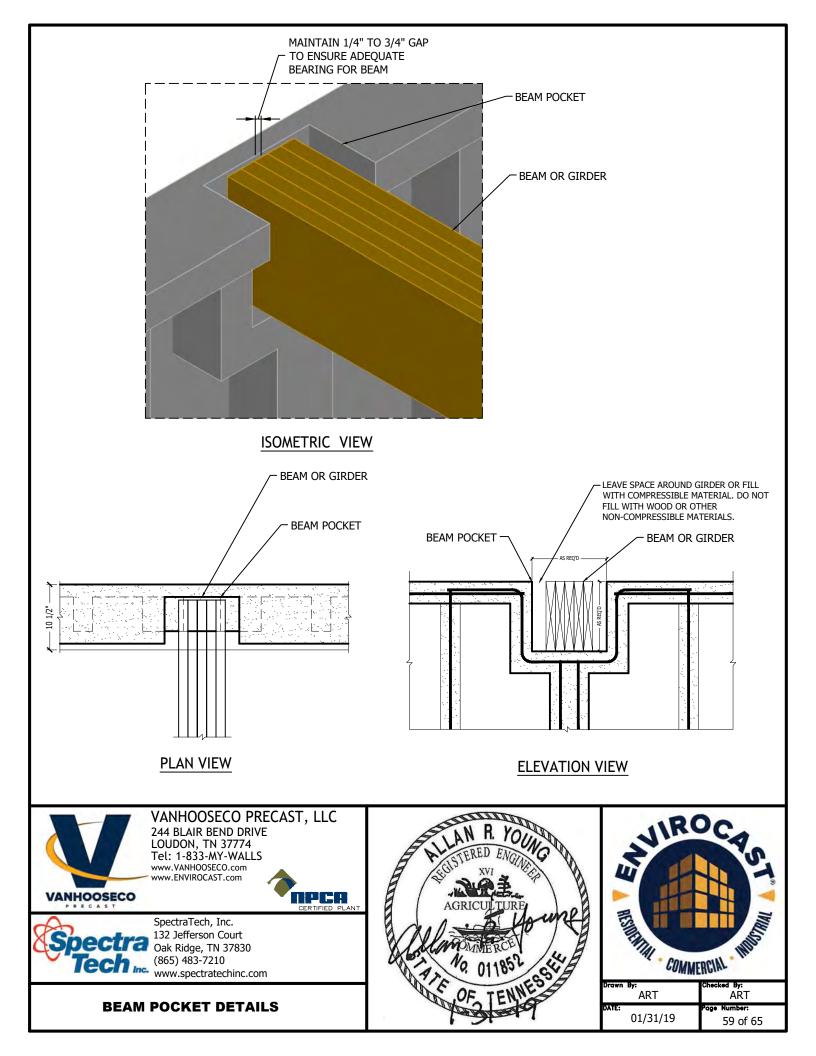


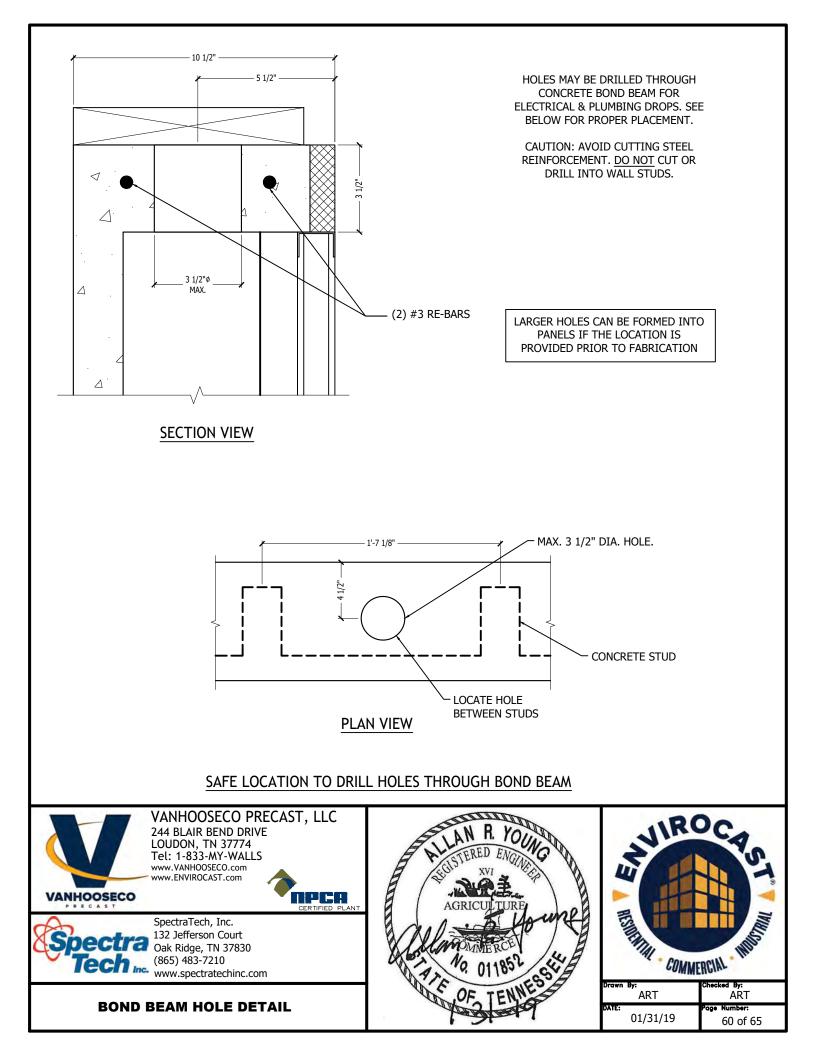


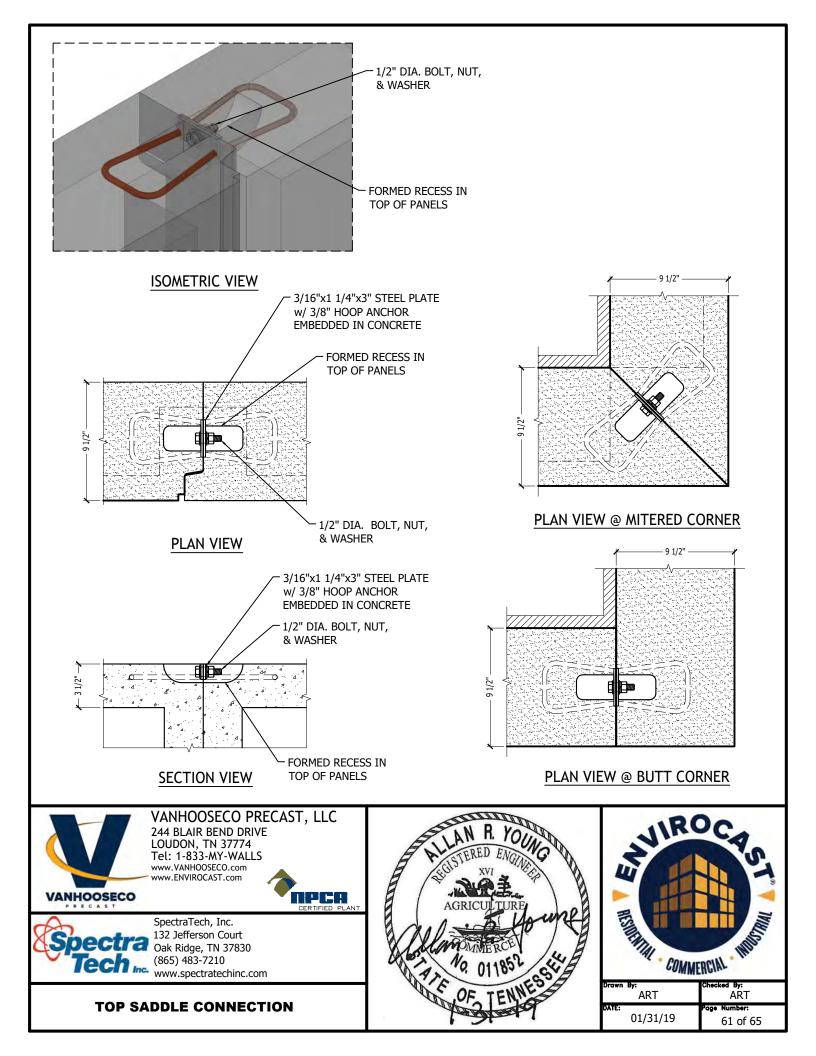


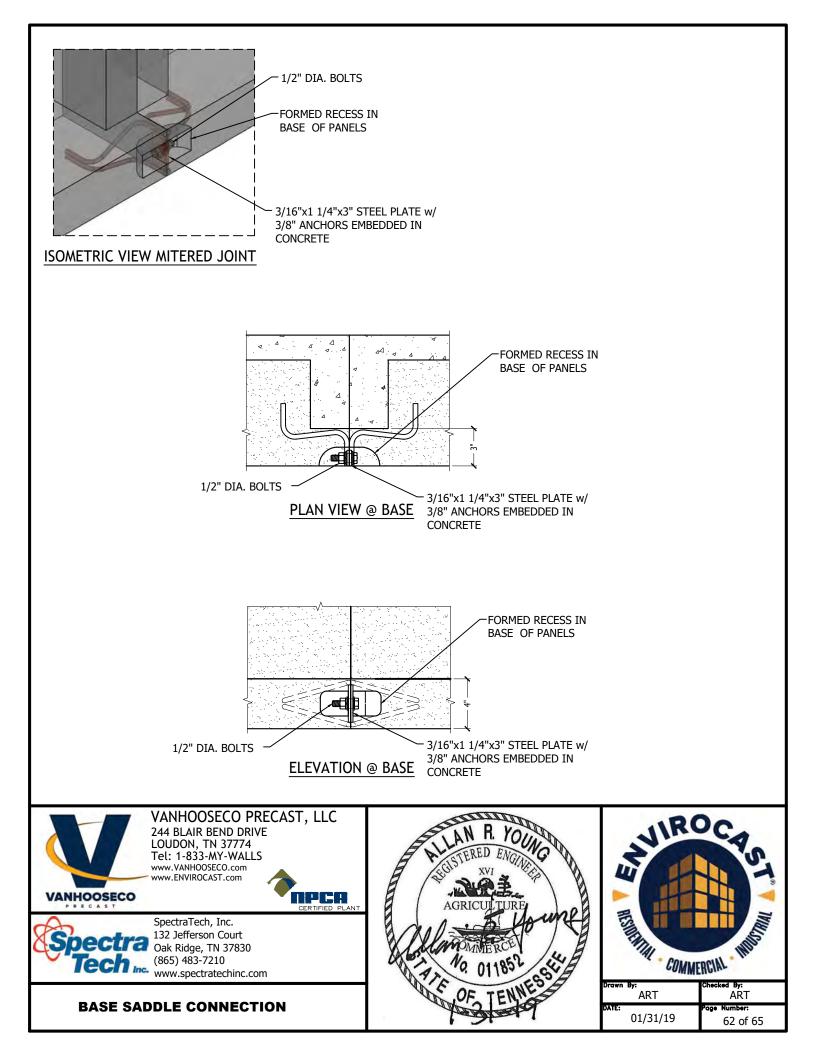


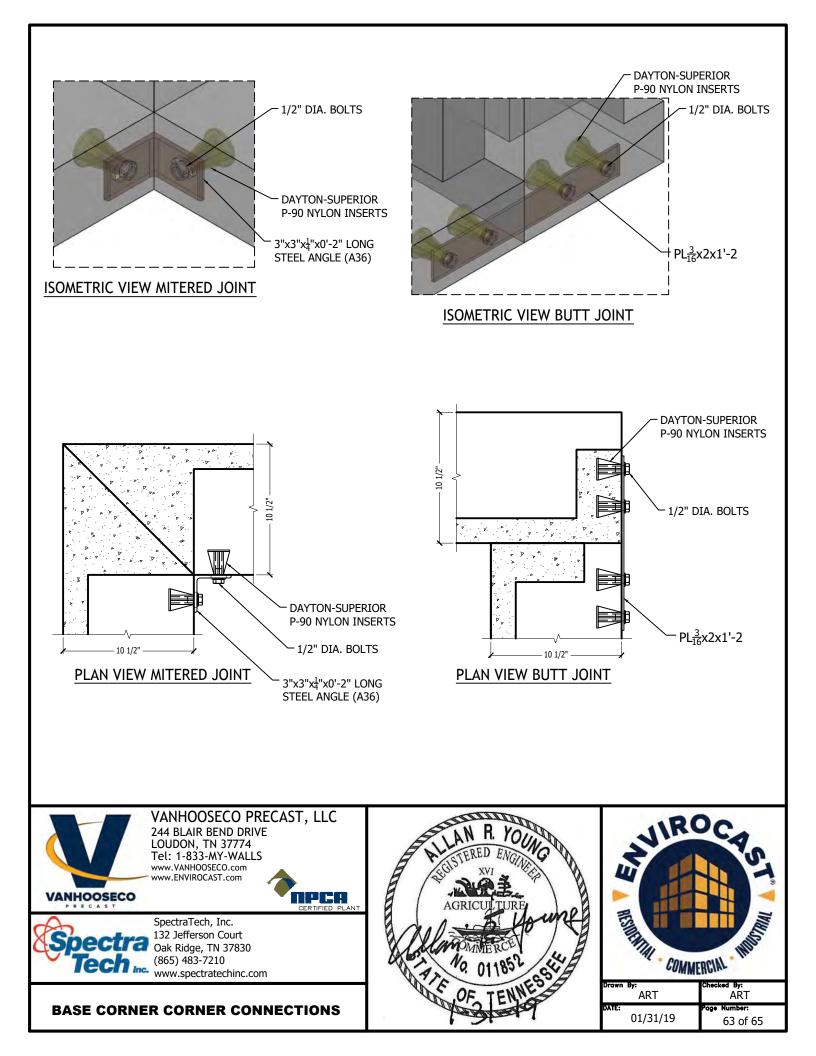


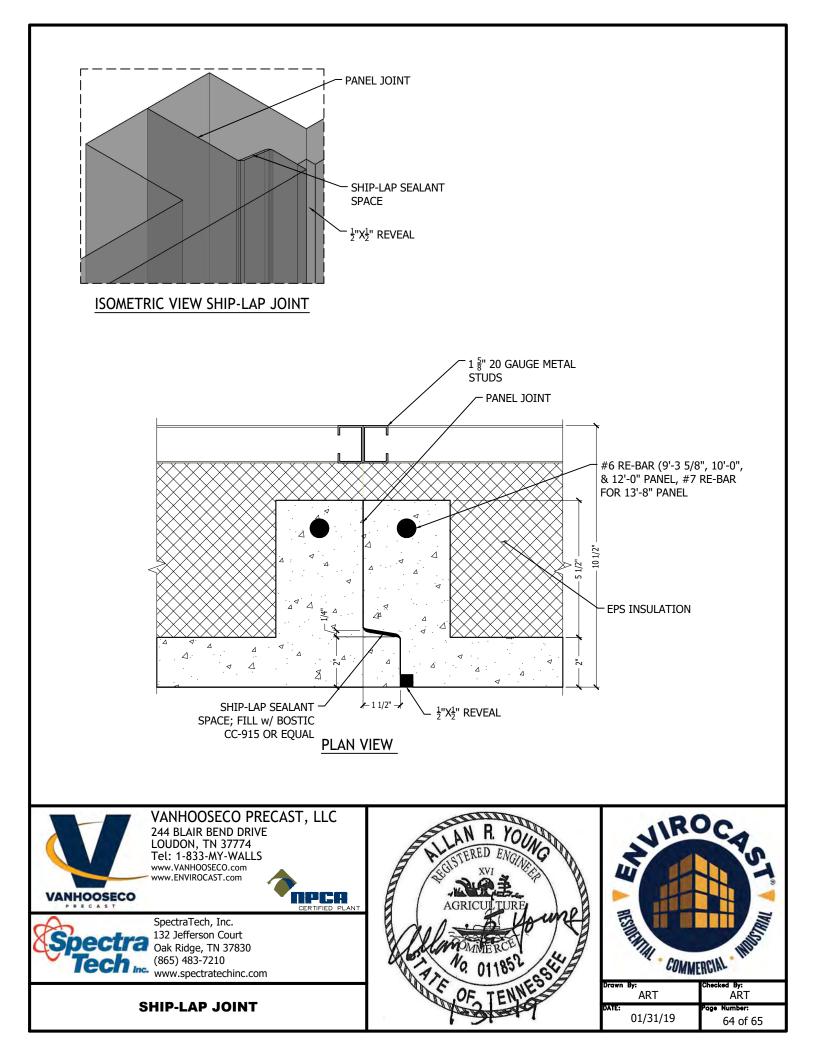


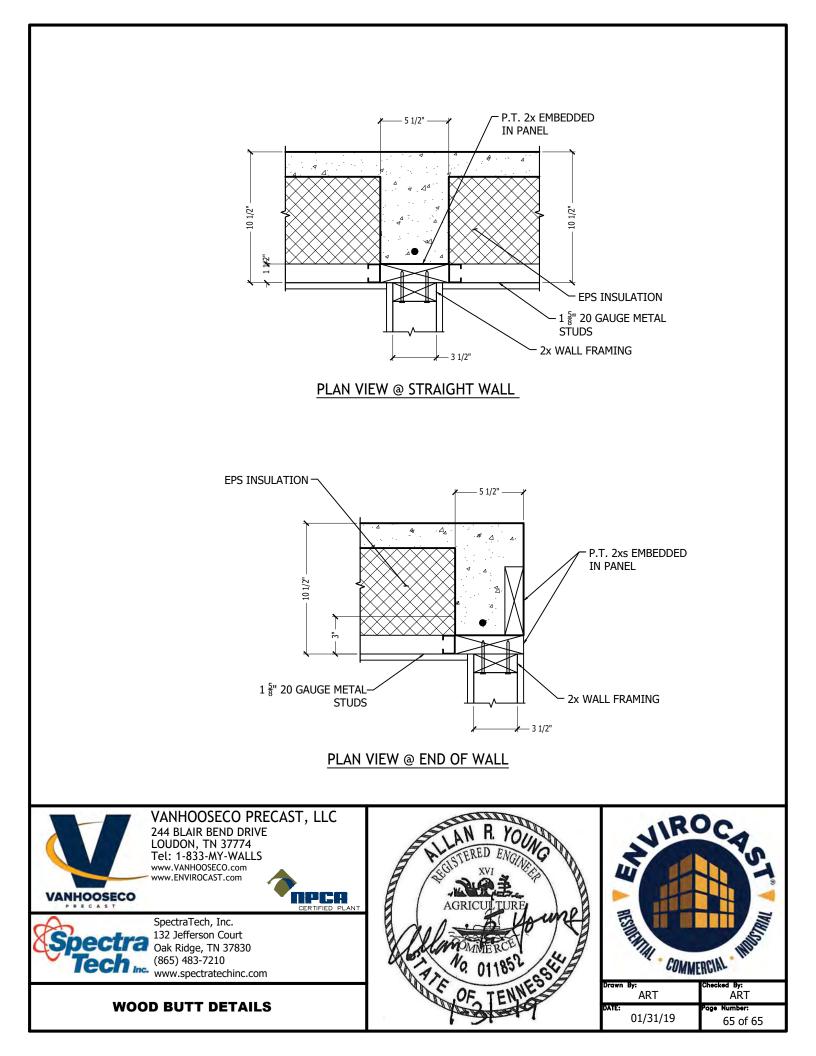
















HOMEOWNER GUIDE

Additional copies of this Homeowner Guide are available for download at www.VANHOOSECO.com.

Controlling Humidity and Condensation

Modern construction methods have resulted in tighter, more energy-efficient homes that require planning for the control of humidity and condensation. Because an Enviro-Cast wall panel is constructed with a high-performance concrete mix and lined with closed-cell foam insulation, it prevents the free flow of moisture through the wall panel. Though this is a good thing when seeking to keep ground water out of your basement, it also acts to keep moisture vapor inside the house.

In certain conditions of high interior humidity and low exterior temperatures, it is possible that condensation may form on the interior surface of the Enviro-Cast panel. Condensation can occur anytime moist air contacts a surface that has a temperature less than the dew-point of the air.

Condensation may be controlled in a number of ways:

- 1. By reducing the amount of moisture in the air:
 - a. Limit moisture-producing sources or activities like non-vented clothes dryers or hot tubs b. Use a dehumidifier.
- 2. By preventing the moisture from reaching the cold wall surface:
 - a. Remove the moist air with an exhaust fan or other ventilation.
- 3. By increasing the temperature of the room:
 - a. Add heat and the air will hold more moisture.
 - b. increase the room temperature and you will also increase the temperature of the wall surface.

It is usually most effective to use more than one of these methods in order to effectively control condensation.

"Original Equipment" Foam Insulation

Enviro-Cast Wall System products are tested to the UL1715 fire test standard and comply with the requirements of the 2018 international Residential Code - Section R316 (Foam Plastic). No additional thermal barrier is required UNLESS additional foam insulation has been added after the panel was manufactured.

Exterior Helpful Hints

- **Grade** Slope the ground away from the home a minimum of 6 inches within the first 10 feet from the wall (additional slope may be required by your local building code). Re-grade if soil settles over time.
- **Gutters and Downspouts** Keep gutters and downspouts free of leaves and debris. Splash blocks or down spout extensions should be used to divert water away from the foundation.





Interior Finishing of Enviro-Cast Wall Panels

Corner Studs and Blocking -Always use preservative-treated lumber for corner studs and nailers placed against the concrete. For areas where there will be objects fastened to the finished walls between existing studs, install appropriate wood blocking. (i.e. For curtain rods, cabinets, doorstops, or electrical and plumbing fixture locations.)

Wiring and Plumbing - Using the pre-cast holes in the studs, install all electrical wiring and small plumbing lines according to local codes. Holes may be drilled through the top bond beam for wiring and plumbing drops.

Drywall and Interior Finishes -After the corner studs and all blocking are in place, the Enviro-Cast Wall Panels are ready for drywall. Regular 1/2' drywall is recommended to span the stud spacing. It is best to leave a 1/2" gap between the concrete floor and the bottom of the drywall to prevent moisture absorption into the drywall. This moisture can cause drywall deterioration and paint finish problems. Attach the drywall using 1" drywall screws (fine thread/sharp point). A solid bead of construction adhesive should be applied to the top bond beam and the face of the stud. The use of paneling or other similar products should still be backed with a layer of drywall.

Exterior Holes in Enviro-Cast Wall Panels -Any exterior holes that may be required for such things as sanitary soil lines, electrical service entrance cables, or chimney flues, should be made following these simple procedures:

- 1. Mark-out the location and size of the hole required.
- 2. Use a masonry hole saw or a hammer drill with a small bit (to drill a series of holes around the perimeter of the hole). With a hammer and chisel start to work the area inside the small holes until the hole is the required size and shape.
- 3. After the pipe is installed, completely seal the entire area around it with a flexible sealant to prevent water penetration. A one part urethane or polyurethane sealant, available from your local hardware store, is recommended. (Do not use Acytoxy-cure silicones.)

Adding Insulation to an Enviro-Cast Wall Panel

There are two insulation methods that will consistently yield satisfactory results and prohibit condensation from forming within the wall cavity:

- Spray-on 2-part polyurethane foam. This is a closed cell material and completely closes off the cavity from moisture penetration. It can be obtained both professionally and as a DIY kit. Several DIY kits are available on the internet. Foam can be sprayed to the required thickness to achieve the desired R-value.
- Add extruded/expanded polystyrene foam board between the studs, and seal between the foam board and studs with a ("great stuff-type") canned polyurethane. The polystyrene foam board is closed cell; moisture cannot pass through, and when used in conjunction with the canned foam, completely closes off the cavity from moisture penetration. Foam board is readily available for the DIY market, as is the canned polyurethane foam.





Generally speaking, after adding any type of exposed foam insulation to the interior of a wall assembly, the building code requires that you cover the insulation with a thermal barrier to protect the insulation from fire - see your local building code for details.

When adding other types of insulation to am Enviro-Cast wall panel, it is important to consider two factors to ensure that water vapor does not condense within the wall cavity:

- 1. Controlling the moisture content of the air trapped in the cavity while adding the insulation. (Use of a dehumidifier is recommended.)
- 2. Restricting moisture-laden air from entering the cavity from the living space or from the earth beneath the wall. (This may be accomplished through the use of paints, sealants, and spray foams. Daylight drains require a backwater valve on the drain line to prevent a back-flow of moist air.)

The essential issue is that you must stop moisture from entering the stud cavity.

- Fiberglass batt, cellulose, Icynene®, or other materials may perform satisfactorily if the considerations noted above are handled properly.

NOTE: This information is general in nature and may not be applicable in every situation. Your design professional (i.e. builder, architect, engineer, or supplier) can assist you in special conditions. When in doubt, please ask for guidance concerning your particular application.

Still have questions? Contact your Enviro-Cast Wall System representative for answers to your questions, or visit our website at www.VANHOOSECO.com





BUILDER'S CHECKLIST

For use by builders and general contractors to ensure proper foundation design, construction, installation, and performance. All page references made below use the Enviro-Cast Wall System Builder's Technical Handbook and the 2018 international Residential Code. Additional copies of this checklist are available for download at www.VANHOOSECO.com.

- 1. Provide your local Enviro-Cast Wall System representative with:
- Floor plans and elevations
- Design load (total pounds) per linear foot on the foundation
- Beam and column locations, sizes and point loads
- Additional point loads and locations
- Window and door locations, rough opening sizes, and opening style
- Egress (Emergency Escape and Rescue Openings) considerations
- Exterior finishes requiring support ledges
- Interior stairway locations, opening sizes (affects panel lengths)
- inside fill conditions
- Exterior basement entry system specifications
- Chimney details
- 2. Prepare Site:
- Building Permits and Inspections
- Soils Verification
- Excavation
- Placement of Drain Pipe and Sump Pit
- Installation of Filter Membrane
- Cold Weather Practice
- Placement of Crushed Stone Footing
- Locate Building Corner Pins and Establish Grade
- O Site Accessibility: Truck and Crane Access, Trailer Unload Area, Crane Pad(s)
- Installation of Sill Plate and Framing Attachments
- 0 Backfill After Concrete Floor has been Poured and Framing/ Decking Connection is complete
- 3. Provide checklist from Builder's Technical Handbook for:
- Excavation
- Concrete floor
- Framing
- Inspection
- Excavation
- Concrete
- Framing
- 5. Soil characteristics (Pg. 11)
- Determine type and allowable Load-Bearing Pressure (Table on Pg. 11)
- Determine combined footing load per linear foot
- 6. Crushed stone footing (Pg. 10)
- Determine stone depth (Table # on Pg. 10)
- Communicate stone depth to excavator





- 7. Excavation (Pg. 9)
- Provide elevations
- Set corner pins
- Communicate to excavator: site accessibility needs (trucks and crane)
- 8. Drain system and daylight drain or sump (Pg. 4)
- Communicate to excavator: placement of perforated drain pipe in reference to corner pin location (Figure on Pg. , Foundation Drainage on Pg. 4)
- O Communicate to excavator: location of daylight drain and backwater valve (Pg. 4)
- or location of sump accumulation tank (s)
- Install filter membrane
- 9. Shear walls (Pg. 13)
- Verify need for shear walls _
- If required, verify that shear walls are attached to floor, outside wall and joist(s) above
- Choose shear wall construction: Enviro-Cast Wall Panel or Other construction
- If other construction, communicate construction requirements
- 10. Concrete floor (Pg. 9)

NOTE: To comply with building code and Enviro-Cast Wall System requirements, the framing / decking connection at the top of the Enviro-Cast Panels and the floor slab at the bottom of the Enviro-Cast Wall panels MUST be completed prior to backfilling!

- Communicate need to embed Enviro-Cast Walls Slab Connector (if included) into concrete floor pour
- Communicate slab specifications per Code and Builder's Technical Handbook requirements
- 11. Crawl space (Pg. 41-43): Choose one of the following:
- Treated wooden bracing at 48" O.C., or
- 12" minimum inside fill, or
- 2" minimum poured concrete floor
- 12. Framing/ Modular connection (Pg. 44 to 54) NOTE: To comply with building code requirements, the framing I decking connection at the top of the Enviro-Cast Wall System and the floor slab at the bottom of the Enviro-Cast Wall System MUST be completed prior to backfilling!
- Determine fastening schedule (____ " OC)
- Communicate fastening schedule to framers
- Bolted not more than 12" from the ends of each sill plate section (R403.1.6)
- \circ Framing strap (if used) lies between band joist and sill plate (Figure # on Pg.), is fastened with 1-1/2" nails provided, 1 nail per hole, Verify strap spacing (Table # on Pg.52)
- 13. Electrical/ Plumbing
- Communicate proper method to drill / cut holes through Enviro-Cast Wall Panels.
 Exterior Holes in Enviro-Cast Panels -Any exterior holes that may be required for such things as sanitary soil lines, electrical service entrance cables, or chimney flues, should be made following these simple procedures:
- 1. Mark-out the location and size of the hole required.
 - 1.1.1. Use a masonry hole saw or a hammer drill with a small bit (to drill a series of holes around the perimeter of the hole). With a hammer and chisel start to work the area inside the small holes until the hole is the required size and shape.
 - 1.1.2. After the pipe is installed, completely seal the entire area around it with a flexible sealant to prevent water penetration. A one part urethane or polyurethane is recommended. (Do not use Acytoxycure silicones.)



 \cap

244 Blair Bend Drive Loudon, TN 37774 www.VANHOOSECO.com www.ENVIROCAST.com 1-833-MY-WALLS



EXCAVATOR'S CHECKLIST

For use by excavators to ensure accuracy of excavation, efficiency in foundation installation, and proper backfilling and grading. All page references made below use the Enviro-cast Wall System Builder's Technical Handbook and the 2018 International Residential Code. Additional copies of this checklist are available for download at www.VANHOOSECO.com.

- 1. Builder' Technical Handbook
- O Obtain your personal copy of the Enviro-Cast Wall System Builder's Technical Handbook Site drawings 2.
 - Confirm you are working from the approved drawing before you dig
 - Drawing Rev: Drawing date:
- Building placement 3. • Obtain required benchmark elevations from builder
- Excavate per set pins from builder 0
- Excavation (Pg. 9) 4.
- Trench dug below frost line
- Verify with builder either: 0
- _sump pump or _____ daylight drain If sump pump, number of accumulation tanks 0
- Provide minimum 24" over-dig at base of foundation (both sides of wall) (Pg. 9) 0
- Properly bench banks (for excavations more than 5'-0" deep, bench or slope in accordance with OSHA 0
- Standard 1926.652)
- Provide ramp for access to hole if required 0
- 0 Pile soil a safe distance from hole
- Excavate for column pads as required 0
- Prepare access driveway, trailer location pads, and crane pad(s) 0
- Crushed stone footing (Pg. 10) 5. • Obtain required stone depth from builder (inches)
- Dig footing per required stone depth (Table # on Pg. 10) 0
- Use 4 inch perforated pipe (Figure on Pg. 9) and locate pipe (Foundation Drainage on Pg. 4) 0
- Place drain pipe (Figure on Pg. 9 and Foundation Drainage on Pg. 4) 0
- Clean crushed stone $(1/2" \max; Pg.)$ 0
- Consolidate stone in a maximum of 8" lifts with plate vibrator ' 0
- Direct drain pipe to accumulation tank(s) or daylight (Foundation Drainage on Pg.) 0
- 0 Evenly grade the stone to within +/- 1 inch of level
- Leave enough stone behind for use in final grading by the wall installation crew 0
- Install filter membrane on top of stone footing prior to backfill (R405.1.1) 0
- 6. Concrete floor (Pg. 9) • Clean 4" base provided (R506.2.2)
- 7. Backfilling (Pg. 5)
 - Get approval to backfill from builder
- Final grading (Pg. 9) 8.
 - Slope the final soil grade a minimum of 6" fall within the first 10"-0" to divert ground water away from foundation (Pg.9 and R401.3)
- Finished soil grade must be at least 6" below top of the Enviro-Cast Wall Panels (Pg. 9) 0

NOTE: To comply with building code requirements, the framing I decking connection at the top of the Enviro-Cast Wall Panels and the floor slab at the bottom of the Enviro-Cast Wall Panels MUST be completed prior to backfilling!





CONCRETE WORK CHECKLIST

For use by concrete flatwork contractor in pouring the basement floor. All page references made below use the Enviro-Cast Wall Systems Builder's Technical Handbook and the 2018 International Residential Code. Additional copies of this checklist are available for download at www.VANHOOSECO.com.

- 1. Builder Guideline Booklet
- Obtain your personal copy of the Enviro-Cast Wall System Builder's Technical Handbook
 Building drawings
 - Confirm you are working from the approved drawing
- 3. Crawl space (Pg 41-43): Confirm, with builder, one of the following:
 Treated wooden bracing at 48" OC, or
- 0 12" minimum inside backfill, or
- 4" minimum poured concrete floor thickness
- 4. Concrete floor (Pg.9)
 - Clean 4" base (R506.2.2)
- Install vapor retarder under floor pour as required by local code (R506.2.3)
- \circ 3 1/2" minimum concrete floor thickness (R506.1)
- Fasten lath at the desired height of the concrete floor to form a screed board
- Screw slab connectors (if present) into the threaded insert in the bottom portion of the Enviro-Cast panels that form a mating surface with the floor pour before pouring concrete floor





FRAMER'S CHECKLIST

For use by framing contractors to ensure proper framing connection to top of Enviro-Cast Wall panels. All page references made below use the Enviro-Cast Wall System Builder's Technical Handbook and the 2018 International Residential Code. Additional copies of this checklist are available for download at www.VANHOOSECO.com.

- 1. Builder Guideline Booklet
 - 0 Obtain your personal copy of the Enviro-Cast Wall System Builder's Technical Handbook
- 2. Building drawings
- Confirm you are working from the approved drawing
- Drawing date: Drawing Rev:
- Crawl space (Pg. 41-43): Confirm, with builder, one of the following:
 Treated wooden bracing at 48" OC, or
- 12" minimum inside till, or
- 2" minimum poured concrete floor thickness
- 4. Sill plate framing connection (Pg. 44-54)
- Obtain sill plate bolting frequency from builder (___24" OC or ___48" OC)
- o bolts with washers used to attach the sill plate to the top bond beam
- Fastened above window & door headers
- A minimum of 2 bolts per sill plate section
- Bolted within 12" of the ends of each sill plate section (R403.1.6)
- Sill plate splices are at least 48" from any foundation panel joint
- 5. Perpendicular floor joist connection (Pg. 46)
- Each joist nailed to sill plate with two 16d nails (or three 8d nails per code)
- 6. Parallel floor joist connection (Pg. 46)
 - \circ 2 x 6 end-wall braces and joist blocking located every 48" and within 12" from the interior of each corner (Figure 31 on Pg. 46)
- 2 x 6 end-wall brace nailed to sill plate with five 10d nails
- Obtain number of solid blocks required from builder
- 1 solid block used if backfill is 0' to 7'-6"
- 0 2 solid blocks used if backfill is between 7'-6" and 9'-6" for joists less than 10" in height
- 3 solid blocks used if backfill is between 7'-6" and 9'-6" for joists that are greater than or equal to 10" in height (See fastening details on Pg. 46)
- Blocking requires six 10d nails through floor (conventional construction) or construction adhesive on top of blocking (modular construction) (Pg. 52)
- 7. Modular connection (Pg. 52)
 - Obtain required spacing (32" or 48" OC) for framing straps from builder
- install framing straps between band joist and sill plate
- Nail framing strap with 1 1/2" nails provided with straps
- 0 1 nail in every nail hole
- 8. Wooden Shearwall (Pg. 13)
 - Determine from builder if a wooden shear wall is required (___Yes ___No)
 - Shear wall attached to concrete floor, wall and floor joist(s) above (per design professional specifications)
- 9. stairwell header (Pg. 55 to 56).
 - Is the long side of the stairway opening within 8' of the parallel Enviro-Cast Wall Panels? If "YES": '
 - Support beam (2 x 10 sill plate and two 2 x 8's) 2'-0" past each end of the opening without splices
- Use 1/2" bolts in every precast hole through the bond beam
- Openings larger than 9'-6" must be reviewed by an engineer
- 10. Roof truss connections (Pg. 54)
 - Obtain sill plate bolting frequency from builder (____24" OC or _____48" OC)
- Verify with builder what structural cross bracing (for wind loads or backfill) is required for the trusses (per manufacturers specs)
- Verify with builder if uplift clips are required for the trusses

VANHOOSECO® PRECAST