FORM-A-DRAIN®

CONTRACTOR HANDBOOK

FASTER, BETTER, SMARTER BUILDING SOLUTIONS

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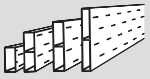
FORM-A-DRAIN®

	ACTUAL SIZE	PART #
LINEALS		
	4" x 12'	LN124
	6" x 12'	LN126P
	8" x 12'	LN128P
	10" x 12'	LN1210P
FITTINGS		
Coupling (extruded) 	4"	XCPL4
	6"	XCPL6
	8"	XCPL8
	10"	XCPL10
Coupling with Hole (molded) 	6"	COUP6
	8"	COUP8
	10"	COUP10
90° Corner (molded) 	4"	CN904
	6"	CN906
	8"	CN908
	10"	CN9010
45° Corner 	4"	CN454
	6"	CN456
	8"	CN458
	10"	CN4510
4" Outlet 	4"	OUT44
	6"	OUT46
	8"	OUT48
	10"	OUT410
4" Double Outlet 	6"	DOF46
	8"	DOF48
	10"	DOF410
Vertical 90° L 	4"	VL904
	6"	VL906
	8"	VL908
	10"	VL9010
ACCESSORIES		
Grade Stake	18"	GS018
	30"	GS030
Space Strap For 4", 6", 8" 	4"d x 16"w	SS416
	4"d x 20"w	SS420
	4"d x 24"w	SS424
Space Strap For 10" 	4"d x 20"w	SS820
	4"d x 24"w	SS824
Snap-in Adapter 	4" fits all	AD004

The properties, dimensions, and weights of lineals and fittings listed here are subject to normal manufacturing tolerances. This information is supplied for user reference only and is subject to change without notice.

RECEIVING, HANDLING & STORING

Inspection

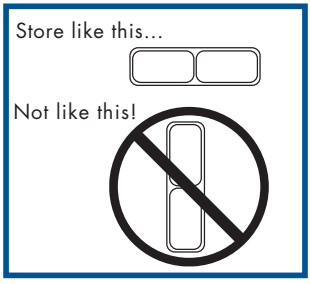
All shipments from our plant must be inspected as soon as possible after arrival. All of our lineal products are shipped in bulk quantities. Extremely rough handling en route may cause damage. Begin by making an overall inspection of the load. Visual inspection should indicate any apparent damage to the product. DO NOT discard any damaged material. Set this material aside and submit claims for any damage directly to the trucking company. Make a thorough check to ensure every item on the packing list is received. Any shortage must be shown on the signed receipt. Each bunk or carton is marked to indicate the footage, size, and type of product, making it easy to check a mixed load. DO NOT throw cartons off the truck; handle all material carefully at all times.

Unloading - Full Truckloads

FAD is designed to withstand normal field conditions, but could be damaged by careless handling. Lineals can be easily unloaded in full bunks using mechanical equipment. Unload only one bunk at a time. Unloading in full bunks is the preferred method since it minimizes potential damage.

Storage

Store lineals on a flat surface and always in a horizontal position. If product is to be stored for a prolonged period, it is recommended that it be left in the original bunk packaging. If product is stored outside, it must be covered with an opaque material for protection from the sun's rays, with adequate provision for air circulation. Product must be stored away from excessive heat, because PVC material can be temperature sensitive. Complete bunks of lineals must be stored in the horizontal or flat direction, with slotted side down and width equally spaced supports in at least three places along the 12' length. At the job site, individual pieces must be placed on a flat surface, out of direct sunlights.



Exposure to Excessive Heat

Fittings are provided in cartons that shield the product from direct sunlight. Should fittings be subjected to moderate heat, a slight concave (inward) hourglass effect may occur. This does not affect product performance in any way. In the case of both lineals and fittings, it is important to avoid storing in a high heat environment. Temperatures above 150° - 160°F will result in permanent distortion.

CONSTRUCTION
FOOTING FORM/DRAINAGE

Note: Refer to local building codes/standards regarding construction regulations pertaining to excavation, footing construction practices and foundation drainage requirements.

Rough Layout

Begin with the rough layout of the required number of standard 12' lineals, couplings, 90° corners, 45° corners, drain outlets and other necessary accessory parts.

Cutting

Cut lineals to the required length using a hand or power saw. Do not pre-plan or pre-cut lengths. Simply cut to length when required and use remaining piece as the next piece to be installed. This approach will help minimize waste by ensuring that numerous short pieces are not left over. At a corner, cut lineal to required length insert into corner and start around the corner with the piece just cut off. Square cuts help ensure proper alignment into couplings, corners, and other accessories.

HAND SAW | CIRCULAR SAW | RECIPROCATING SAW

Assembly

Insert lineals into couplings, corners, or outlets to construct each side of the footing form. Slotted side of the lineal faces away from the concrete. Accessory items are manufactured to ensure a snug fit, so lubricant or solvent cement is not necessary. Space straps may be used to ensure proper footing width. Pin the corners in place during set-up by driving a rebar stake into the ground through the holes in the corners. This will keep the system aligned and make set-up easier.

Leveling

Leveling can begin during or upon completion of the assembly of the footing form, using grade stakes (GS018, GS030), steel forming pins or wood stakes. Elevate lineals slightly above the desired elevation level when fastening lineals to stakes or pins; once fastening is complete, tap the forms back down to the desired level. To fasten grade stakes, place stake against outer (slotted) side of lineal and drill drywall screw through hole in stake directly into lineal. Wood stakes can be secured using nails. To do so, place the wood stake against the outer side of the lineal and drive nail from inner (non-slotted) side of lineal into stake; this allows for easy removal. If using forming pins, which are pulled after footing is poured, small, fine-thread drywall screws (instead of coarse thread or bugle screws) are recommended for fastening. Drywall screws "take" into the lineals better, and simplify pin removal.

GRADE STAKE

WOOD STAKE

TIP: It's not necessary to back out drywall screws when pins are pulled. A sharp rap downward and outward on the pin will snap off the screw head.

FORMING PIN

Reinforcing

After leveling, use grade stakes between leveling points to reinforce forms. To minimize bowing from the lateral force of the concrete pour, stake at recommended distances of 3' -5' for 4", 6", and 8" lineals, and at a maximum of 3' for 10" lineals. Place stakes on the outer (slotted) sides of the forms, or use rebar stakes, as required, through holes in coupling/ corner pieces. Drive stakes into ground for lateral reinforcement.

Spacer Straps

Use of spacer straps are available in 16", 20", and 24" widths Straps speed up the setting of forms. Spacer straps can be removed prior to concrete pour for re-use.

Change in Elevation

Should there be a requirement for changes in elevation within the foundation plans, FAD is fully adaptable through the use of vertical 90° L fittings. The flow of drainage remains continuous throughout the system.

Drainage

Drainage outlets can be created in two ways:

1. Outlet fittings - Use when the outlets are located at transition point between lineals.

2. Outlet adapters (AD004) Use when the outlet must be positioned somewhere along the length of the lineal, rather than at a transition point. Install with outlet positioned at a bottom of lineal, by cutting a hole in the lineal using a 3-1/2" standard hole saw with a pilot bit and insert adapter. Crossovers connecting inner and outer lineals to facilitate drainage can be made by connecting outlet fittings or adapters with corrugated pipe. Another option is to use 2", 3", or 4" PVC pipe: Cut the correct size holes in the lineals, and cut the ends of the connecting pipe at an angle to keep pipe ends from blocking flow into lineals after pipe is inserted. Drainage disposal must comply with local codes and practices. (See "Form-A-Drain Plus Inspector Guide" for more detailed information.)

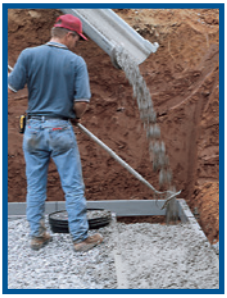
OUTLET ADAPTER

PVC PIPE/DRILLED HOLES

CORRUGATED PIPE/OUTLETS

Concrete Pour & Screeding

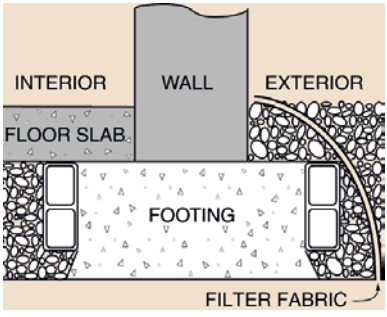
Proceed with the concrete pour, filling the footing form with concrete. Screed off the top of the lineals upon completion. The system is left permanently in place to act as the foundation drainage and radon reduction system. **DO NOT REMOVE FORM-A-DRAIN PLUS!**



TIP: To make sure lineals stay tight against the footing after the concrete pour and prior to backfilling, drywall screws can be used as anchors. Simply screw them partially into the inner (unslotted) surface of the lineals at regular intervals prior to the concrete pour.

Stone

Place stone in the same manner as current practice. In some cases, putting stone in place prior to the concrete pour can hold the Form-A-Drain Plus system in place. Separate filter fabric must be installed as required by code. Partially backfill outside of footing with appropriate stone, apply geotextile or filter fabric as illustrated (right) and complete backfilling with stone.



ALTERNATIVE FORM METHODS

FAD can accommodate various footing depths. Proceed as current practice or code in your area dictates for wood or metal forms. Following are suggestions for installation. For maximum drainage, FAD should be installed on both sides of the footing.

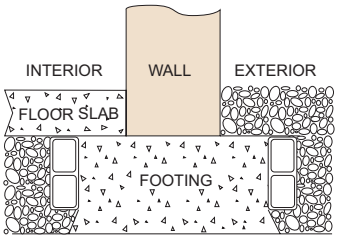
One-sided Forming

Either the inside or outside FAD lineal may be replaced by a form for one-sided drainage. Form can be wood, metal, plastic, composite, etc.

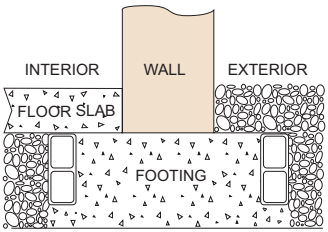
Two-sided Forming

Raised/Elevated-FAD: Low-Slump-Concrete

Depending on the footing depth required, raise the top of the lineal to meet the top elevation of the footing. For example, if 8" lineals are being used to form a 10" footing, there would have to be 2" of space between the bottom of the lineal and the excavated ground (which would be filled in with gravel or concrete). Likewise, 6" lineals may be used to form 8" footings, or 4" lineals may be used to form 6" or 8" footings.



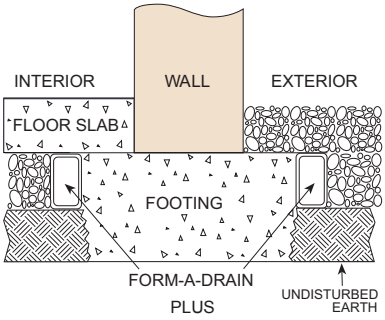
FORM-A-DRAIN PLUS SURROUNDED BY GRAVEL



CONCRETE FILL BELOW FORM-A-DRAIN PLUS

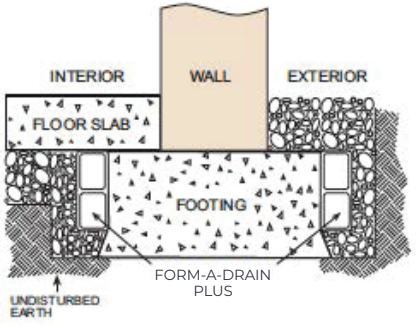
Combination FAD with Earth or Trench Forming

This method involves using both lineals and undisturbed earth to form the required footing depth. For example, 4" lineals may be used to form an 8" footing in combination with a trench excavated 4" below the bottom of the lineal; there would be a total of 8" of concrete — 4" formed by the lineal plus 4" formed by the earth. Similarly, a 10" footing could be formed by combining a 6" lineal and 4" trench; a 12" footing by combining a 6" lineal and 6" trench or an 8" lineal and 4" trench.



Perimeter Excavation Only: Higher Slump Concrete

Some contractors prefer this method to save an excavation and gravel cost. A wide (typically 3' to 4') area around the perimeter of the floor plan is dug 4" to 6" deeper than the center. Undisturbed earth remains in the center of the excavation. The lineals are installed such that 4" of the footing height is above the undisturbed earth, and 2" to 4" is below. The trench is filled with gravel, and a 4" layer of gravel is spread on the undisturbed earth serving as the sub-base for the basement slab.



Radon Collection & Evacuation

Sub-slab Perimeter System Installation

Install FAD and related system components according to all applicable codes and following instructions for conformance with the EPA "Model Standards and Techniques for Control of Radon in New Residential Buildings."

One of the many advantages of Form-A-Drain Plus is that it can function as part of a radon reduction system with only one simple modification to the basic installation procedure: installation of one additional outlet in the system for use as the radon gas outlet. This should be placed in position near an interior chase where the vertical stack vent pipe run is going to be located. The outlet must be installed "upside down" with the round adapter at the top.

For Passive Systems

1. Passive venting systems, without a fan, must have the vertical stack vent pipe installed to the interior of the structure, not through the outside wall. This is to ensure sufficient temperature differential within the stack to foster an adequate draft (see drawing page 15).

2. The vertical stack vent pipe must be either 3" or 4" diameter PVC.

3. Connect the vertical stack vent pipe to FAD by running a horizontal pipe from the radon vent outlet to a PVC tee placed in the gravel. Position the tee directly beneath where the vertical stack vent pipe run is to go. If the tee branch is not long enough to "stub out" above the basement floor when poured, place a small section of PVC pipe in the tee branch.

Continued on next page.

For Passive Systems (cont'd)

4. Fill the sub-slab space with a 4" layer of gas-permeable material, such as clean gravel.

5. Place a continuous layer of polyethylene sheeting or an air-gap membrane (Platon®) under the entire slab, overlapping at seams, to serve as a soil-gas retarder.

6. After the basement floor has been completed, seal, and caulk any openings in the slab and foundation walls, such as drains, sumps, utility entries, cracks, and floor-wall joints to retard soil-gas entry.

7. Install the vertical stack vent pipe run of 3" or 4" PVC pipe, which extends from the tee branch stub out through the roof. Do not use 90° elbows in the vertical stack vent pipe run above the tee. Properly seal and flash the vent outlet at the roof line.

8. All exposed and visible interior radon vent pipes shall be identified with at least one label on each floor level. The label shall read: "Radon Reduction System."

9. Provide for rough-in wiring in the attic area near the vertical stack vent pipe for later installation of the fan and system failure warning device. This step is required! Should subsequent tests indicate an elevated radon level in excess of 4 pCi/L or the maximum level defined by local code or practices, the passive system must be converted to an active system.

Contact the United States Environmental Protection Agency and/or state and local environmental agencies for more specific information on radon control.

For Active Systems

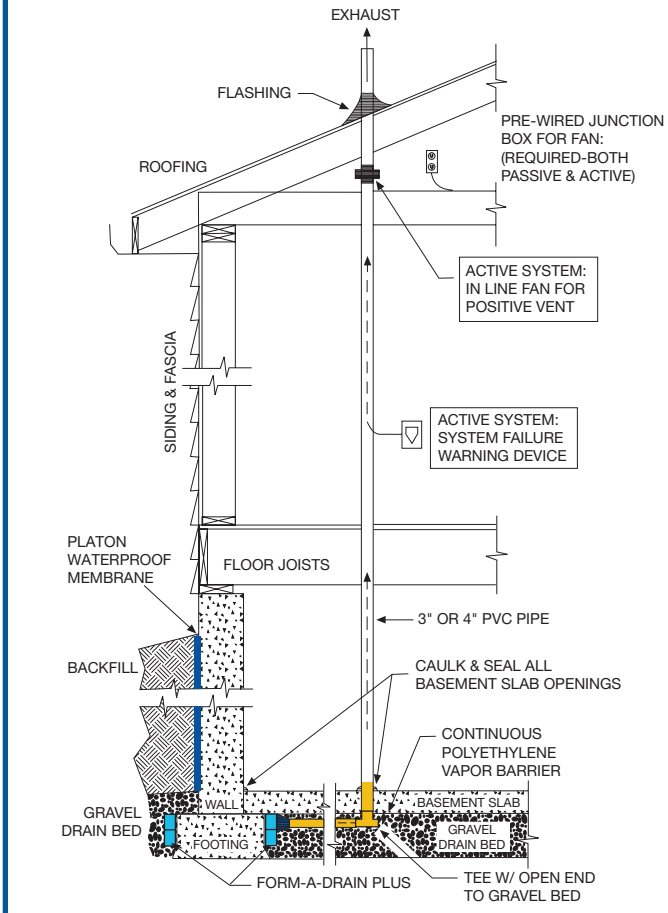
1. Follow step 1 for passive systems. For active systems with a fan, a vertical stack vent pipe within the exterior wall is permitted (see drawing page 15).

2. Follow step 2 through 8 for passive systems.

3. Install a ventilation fan in the attic to convert system from passive to active.

4. Install a system warning device in an easily accessible location.

Form-A-Drain Radon Ready



Form-A-Drain Plus performs multiple purposes: footing form, drainage system, and radon reduction system.

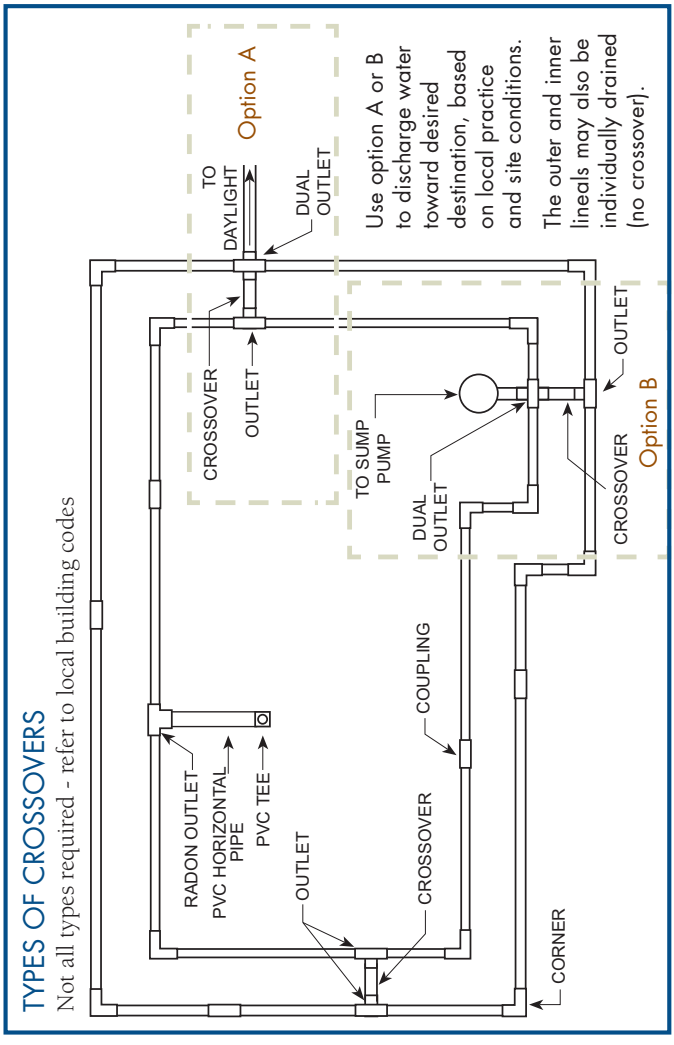
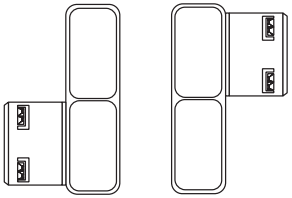


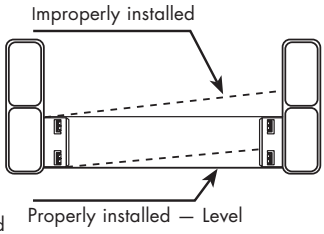
FIGURE 1
OUTLET POSITIONING



Properly Positioned for Drainage

Properly Positioned for Radon

FIGURE 2
CROSSOVER DRAINAGE



It is possible that changes in the sequence of inspections may be required. Stone should be placed in the same manner as current practice. Filter fabric should be used in accordance with local codes and practices, as required. FAD is subject to CCMC report 13492-R.

1. Lineals must be installed with the water intake slots facing toward the gravel, away from the footing.

2. Drainage outlet adapters must be installed with the round adapter positioned at the bottom of the fitting (Figure 1).

3. In situations where only one-sided drainage is accepted, FAD may be used together with wood or other solid forms. Follow installation instructions to form either the inside or outside with lineals, and use solid forms for the opposite side.

4. In installations using crossovers, a minimum of 12 square inches of crossover drainage area is required. This can be accomplished with corrugated drain tile attached to Form-A-Drain Plus Outlet Adapters or Outlet Fittings. Cross-overs can also be made using rigid PVC pipe(s) (see Drainage, Page 4). Crossover installations must be level (Figure 2). An alternative to the crossover is to drain the inside system to a sump pit and the outside system to daylight (drain ELD).

Continued on next page.

Inspector Guide (cont'd)

5. The transfer pipe leading to the sump pit or daylight should be 4" in diameter; otherwise, the overall carrying capacity of the system will be affected accordingly.

6. Should lineals become damaged or cracked, repair of lineals can be accomplished through one of the following methods:

- A crack smaller than slot width — do not attempt to repair, this is insignificant.
- A crack that might restrict drainage flow or allow stone and dirt to enter — remove small broken piece and cover open area with duct tape prior to backfill.
- A crack with large opening — cut out the damaged section and replace using a small piece of lineal, which is staked in line using a matching length of lineal. This will not affect the integrity of the drainage system. Cover broken area by using a coupling with one side cut out.

7. The FAD system must be installed level.

8. The FAD system must be backfilled with the appropriate gravel or stone in compliance with code requirements.

9. As with any foundation drainage system, roof runoff downspouts or rain gutters must not be connected into the system. If required, window wells may be drained into gravel or stone adjacent to FAD, or can be hard-connected to FAD via use of a downspout adapter.

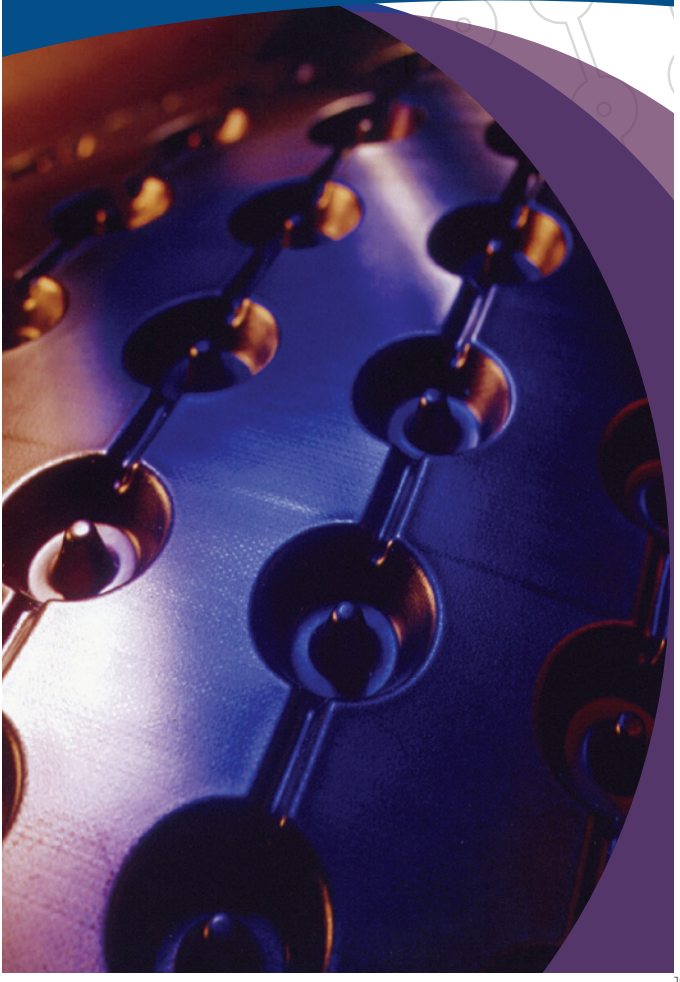
10. Local codes may call for a filter fabric/geotextile screen to be used in conjunction with the foundation drainage system.

platon®

KEEP IT DRY.

Air Gap Waterproofing Membrane

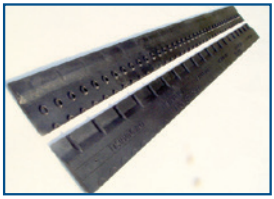
Installation Guide



MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

- **Platon Membrane** — One roll for every 62 lineal feet of foundation (allows for joint overlap)
- **Roll Height** — Finish grade to top of footing (If wall height exceeds available roll height overlap 2 sections by 6")
- **Platon Speedclips** — 65 per roll of membrane OR

- **Platon Speedstrips** — 16 per roll of membrane

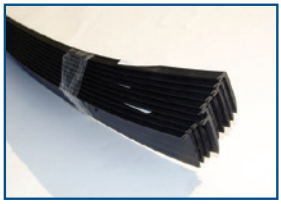


Notes:

Speedclips secure the membrane and press the smooth tab right to the wall — caulking required.

Speedstrips secure the membrane and provide a continuous seal along the top of the membrane — no caulking required.

- **Platon Molding** — 6'6" lengths - Typically 5 strips per job (Molding seals open edges of the membrane). Molding can also be used to provide a continuous seal along the top of the membrane when using Speedclips - eliminates need for caulking - 10 strips per roll of membrane.



- **Caulking** — (Not required with Speedclip/Molding or Speedstrip installations)
  Minimum 2 tubes per roll.
  For concrete foundations, use asphalt based roof mastic or butyl rubber caulking (silicone, latex, or polyurethane caulks do not stick to polyethylene)
  For ICF's use foam panel adhesive
- **Fasteners** — For concrete, use 1-1/4" concrete nails. (For production work consider a gas-activated concrete nailer)
  For ICF foundations, use 1-5/8" drywall or corrosion resistant deck screws
  (For production work consider a collated screw gun)

Notes:

Green concrete can be hand nailed
Block and cured concrete is power nailed
Use screws for ICF foundations

FOUNDATION PREPARATION

- Break off forms ties and sharp points
- Clear stone and debris from footing
- Patch round tie rod holes (no need to patch at form tie breaks used with most aluminum walls forming systems)
- Parge or damp-proof the lowest course of block foundations
- Determine finished grade and mark with a chalk line
- When using Speedclips, caulking is used between the smooth tab and wall to prevent dirt from getting behind the membrane and clogging the air gap. Either run a bead of caulk 1" below the chalk line before installing the Platon OR, after Platon is installed, caulk along the top of the Platon to seal any open gaps.
- When using Speedstrips or Speedclips and Platon Molding, caulking is not required.

MEMBRANE INSTALLATION

Notes:

- Platon membrane must extend from finished grade (chalk line) to the top of the footing.
- Platon can be sawn to height while rolled up.
- Standing the roll on the footing when unrolling Platon is easiest.
- Excess membrane (if any) may be folded out and cut even with the footing edge. Crease the Platon sharply at the footing/wall corner and lay flat on the footing to prevent pull-down.
- Where finished grade slopes (e.g. walkout basements) install tapered sections first.

Installing

- Unroll Platon, working from left to right, dimples toward the wall. Smooth tab at the top follows the chalk line. Where full height attached garage foundation meets house, extend Platon 12" onto garage foundation. (Also see Jump Walls - Page 7)
- Nail one Speedclip to act as a pivot, unroll a 10' length of Platon, pull the smooth tab tight, tack with another Speedclip and continue until the foundation is wrapped.
- Fold and crease Platon at corners to get the best fit.
- Overlap vertical joints by 20" (if water enters the seam it will flow to the footing before it).
- After the Platon is tacked up, follow either option 1 or option 2 to complete installation reaches the wall (page 24)

Option 1

- Secure with Speedclips 12” OC (8” between clips). Speedclips mesh the top 2 rows of dimples and the offset presses the smooth tab to the wall

Option 2

- Secure with Speedclips 12” on center meshing the top 2 rows of dimples and the offset presses the smooth tab to the wall.

Heavy Clay Soil (Roll heights greater than 6’9”)

- Install a second row of Speedclips 24” OC half way up the wall.
- Backfill carefully in 3 or more lifts.

TIP:
When installing 10’ Platon “tack” the roll 6’ up from the footer using Speedclips 24” OC, then use a ladder to reach and finish the top with Speedclips or Speedstrips.

Windows

- Cut Platon membrane flush with the sides and 3” lower than the bottom of the opening.
- If using Speedstrips, mesh and fasten a Speedstrip to seal the lower cut opening.

- If using Speedclips, use the cut out piece to seal the lower edge (mesh the dimples — secure with Speedclips)

Window Wells

- Platon is sandwiched between the window-well and the foundation. Trim exposed Platon inside the window-well along the sides.

Platon Molding

- L shaped strip 6'6" long
- Used to seal open air-gap areas of Platon where dirt could enter and clog the air gap (e.g. Beginning and end points of installation)
- Also used to provide a continuous seal along the top of the membrane when using Speedclips — no caulking required.

Steep Change in Grade

Option 1

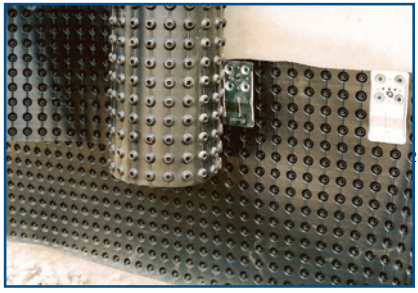
- Cut membrane to proposed finished grade
- Fasten with Speedclips and use molding to seal the cut edge

Option 2

- Use Speedstrips — nail both the fastening area and the top edge of the Speedstrip using a "W" pattern — enough dimples will engage to hold the Platon in place.

Tall Walls

- Platon is overlapped horizontally when the distance from the footing to finished grade exceeds the roll height.
- Cut a section of Platon into predetermined width (trim off the smooth tab) and install along the bottom using Speedclips.
- The full height roll (with a smooth tab) is then installed to overlap the strip by at least 6".
- Alternatively, the full height roll can be installed first using Speedclips (trim off the smooth tab). Then install the strip — Speedclips and molding or Speedstrips must be used to cover the air gap along the top of the strip.

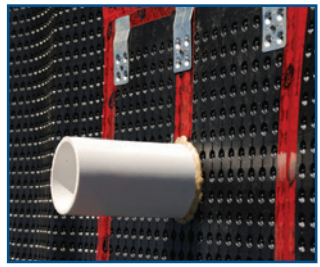


Jump Walls
(e.g., a 4' frost wall joins an 8' basement foundation)

- Extend Platon 24" along the frost wall as shown.
- Cut Platon horizontally, and flush with the bottom of the frost wall.
- Secure the top section to the frost wall and the lower section to the basement wall.
- Repeat the procedure on the other side of the frost wall, overlapping the Platon below the frost wall.
- Cap vertical open gaps on the frost wall with Platon Molding.
- Caulk gap at the frost wall/foundation wall junction.

Pipe Projections
(Pipe must be sealed to foundation with hydraulic cement)

- Split Platon membrane vertically from the pipe to either top or bottom.
- Cut Platon snug around the pipe.
- Apply a 24" wide patch over the split.
- Mesh the dimples — Speedclip the top, tape sides, caulk Platon at pipe



Tear Repair

- Caulk around the tear.
- Cut a piece of Platon 12" larger than the tear to be repaired.
- Place over the tear, meshing the dimples, Speedclip top, tape edges.

Flood Boot

A flood boot must be installed prior to installing Platon membrane if:

1. A high water table is encountered.

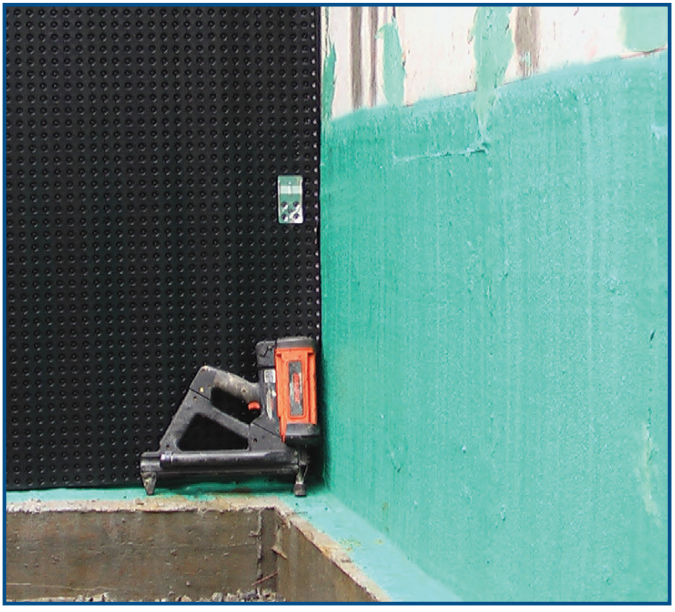
2. Footing drain is unable to take away water drained by Platon.

3. Footing drain is placed on top of the footing.

4. Floor slab is poured level with, rather than on top of the footing.

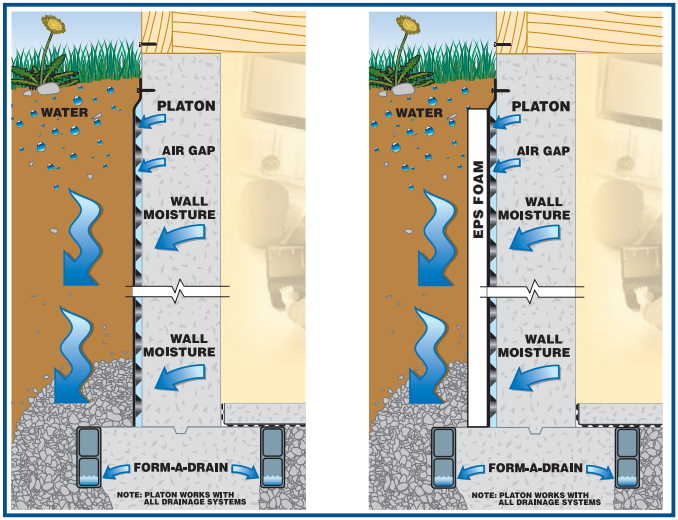
5. Foundation is concrete block (parge or damp-proof the 1st course of block to prevent “wicking”)

- Flood Boot may be a “peel and stick” membrane or rubberized asphalt waterproofing covering the footing and wall to a point one foot higher than the anticipated water table.
- Follow product manufacturers instructions



Insulation

- Best practice — EPS foam is typically installed OVER Platon.
- Use vertical insulation panels — stand on the footing.
- Platon and the air gap do not detract from the R value of the insulation.
- If installing Platon over foam, use Speedstrips and concrete nails long enough to penetrate 1” into the concrete.



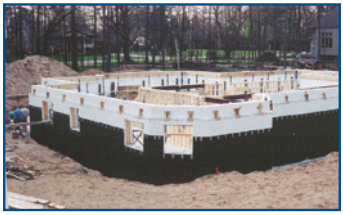
Footing Drainage

- A working footing drain, like Form-A-Drain Plus or traditional drain tile, is imperative with all foundation waterproofing systems.
- Follow local building codes in your area.

Insulated Concrete Forms

Follow instructions for concrete foundations (including Clip/Strip location (meshing with dimples))

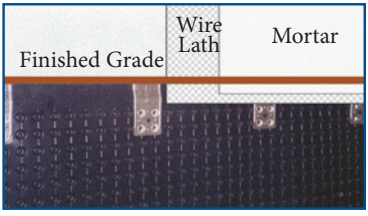
- Caulk must be foam compatible e.g. foam panel adhesive.
- Speedclips — one for each ICF web — use screws instead of concrete nails.
- Speedclips — screw through the "Fastening Area" into each ICF web.



Notes:
ICF webs are typically on 8" centers — Clip/Strip attachment at greater than 12" spacing is not recommended.
Tip: A collated screw gun speeds installation

To transition from Platon to exposed foam:

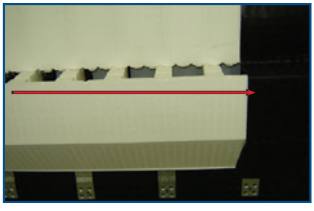
- Apply galvanized metal lath — screw into the ICF webs
- Lath covers exposed foam and extends 2" or more over the Platon.
- Parge lath with mortar mix typically used on foundations
- Dirt cannot get behind the Platon so caulk is not required



Brick ledges on ICF foundations usually protrude from the foundation.

- Fasten Platon to the vertical wall below the brick ledge protrusion.
- Apply a "peel and stick" waterproofing membrane to cover the protrusion and horizontal brick ledge, extending both up the wall behind the brick and over the top of the Platon.

Note:
Follow "peel and stick" manufacturers instructions for surface preparation and temperature restrictions.



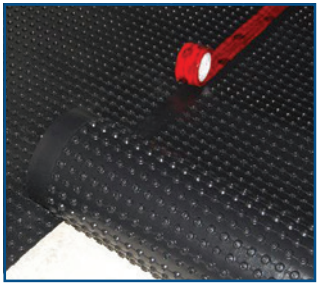
PLATON SUBFLOOR SYSTEM

Step 1

- Remove existing floor coverings.
- Level low areas if required.
- Clear organic debris.

Step 2

- Unroll first strip of Platon DIMPLES DOWN.
- Cut to length.
- Cut off smooth tab.



Step 3

- Install second strip of Platon.
- Smooth tab overlaps 2 rows of dimples on adjacent strip.
- Tape seam with “housewrap” tape.

Continued on next page.

Platon Subfloor System (cont'd)

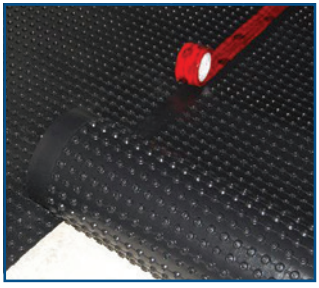
Step 4 - A

- Laminate underpad and flooring is installed directly over Platon.
- Outperforms "damp-proof" underpad.

Follow Laminate manufacturers instructions.

Step 4 - B

- Other floor coverings require a "load spreading sheet" or subfloor. (Minimum 7/16" OSB)
- Fit and lay the subfloor panels on the Platon.
- Fasten to the concrete around room perimeter.
- Also fasten where there is vertical movement.

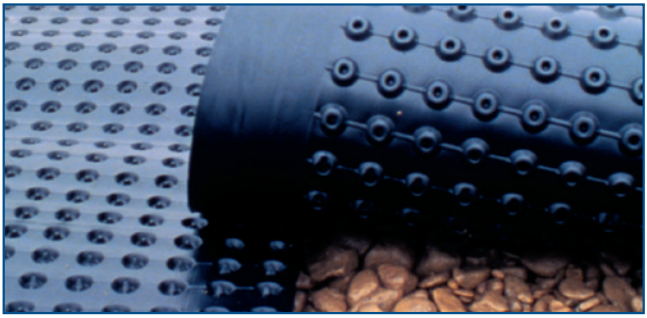


Notes

- Fasten with concrete screws or masonry nails.
- Non load bearing walls may be framed on the subfloor.
- Install your choice of floor covering following manufactures "above grade" instructions.

PERMANENT UNDERSLAB DAMP-PROOFING

- Platon membrane is installed with the dimples down
- Joints are sealed with butyl rubber “Roof and Gutter” caulk.
- Housewrap tape can be used to hold joints together until the floor is poured.
- At walls, the edge of Platon membrane can be turned up so it is higher than the proposed floor thickness. It can be trimmed flush with the floor later if desired.



- Reinforcing mesh and concrete are placed over the Platon membrane using standard placement procedures.
- For radiantly heated floors, EPS foam is place OVER the Platon membrane before the floor is poured.
- The membrane is tough enough to walk on without puncturing it, but plank walkways should be used if transporting concrete over the membrane.

NOTES

NOTES

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