TrenchVoid™

TrenchVoid™ contains various corrugated papers of different strengths and flutes, bonded together with white, water-based adhesive or held in place with staples. Its structural strength is designed to weaken by the gradual absorption of moisture as the concrete sets. Thus, an adequate void is attained which will allow the ground to heave without causing structural damage to the concrete grade beam. The TrenchVoid interior is composed of a cellular network and is surrounded by a wax-coated cover.

TYPES AVAILABLE

- ® WallVoid® – for use in conventional forming, it is manufactured with a panel flange on which the concrete form rests, ensuring proper positioning during the concrete pour, and preventing the void piece from floating up into the wall.
- ® FormVoid™ – for intermittent footing applications, it is designed to carry the formwork as well as the concrete wall.
- ® TrenchVoid – for use in the bottom of a trench where the earth is used to form a grade beam, it is manufactured without a panel flange and is the same width as the trench.
- ® TrapVoid – for trenched or formed walls where a concrete retainer at the base of the wall or grade beam is required.

ADVANTAGES

1. Lightweight
2. Easy to install
3. Waxed exterior for initial water resistance.
4. Can be sent either assembled or knockdown (K.D.)

AVAILABLE DIMENSIONS

HEIGHT – from approximately 2” to 24”
WIDTH – from approximately 4” to 48”
LENGTH – approximately 60”

TECHNICAL DATA

COVER –
a) 200-275# test, B or C flute corrugated paper
b) waxed / printed exterior
c) scored interior
LINER – (optional) 150# test, B or C flute corrugated paper
INTERIOR - 200-275# test, B or C or DW corrugated paper
STRENGTH – (_____) p.s.f. working load as recommended for wall height of (_____) feet

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Keep TrenchVoid dry at all times prior to concrete placement.
2. Prepare grade to an even, smooth surface.
3. Install ArcVoid sets or SureRound PierVoid at piers where required.
4. Place TrenchVoid pieces end to end in wall line.
5. Crosscut pieces with handsaw to fit into non-modular areas.
6. Insert End Caps on open pieces that will be exposed to concrete.
7. Tape joints or use seam pads to prevent immediate water or concrete silt penetration.
8. Install steel.
9. If void piece has a panel flange, place inside form on top of it. This will prevent the piece from floating up into the wall during the pour.
10. Place concrete.

