

How to Pour the Perfect Concrete Wall

Ten Tips to Better Poured Walls with a Telebelt®



Walking the Wall

Many Telebelt customers in the Midwest have learned the handy “tricks” to successfully place concrete into formwork with their conveyors. However, there are many who do not know all these helpful hints to make both the pour simple and the finished product the best possible.

By implementing the following tips and techniques, your wall crew should be able to finish a pour more efficiently *plus* end up with a far superior finished product.

1. First, start your pour with the endhose down inside the wall forms as far as possible. This will help avoid any initial splattering that could occur on the footing.

2. At the beginning of a pour, do not start in a corner, jump or bulkhead. Instead, start a flow of concrete into the straight parts of the wall before you move into these other areas. This will help minimize pockets of aggregate.

3. When possible, direct the flow of concrete away from steel or wall ties. When the concrete comes in contact with any of these obstruc-

tions, it causes the mix to separate. This creates potential aggregate pockets and may also reduce the structure’s strength.

4. As always, monitor your ready-mix supply. Ensure there’s a steady flow of concrete, as an uneven flow leads to separation. If the belts are run when empty, aggregate tends to bounce on the belt. This causes small rocks to be discharged into the pour, plus it can damage the belt.

5. Don’t start up the belts until the concrete is flowing or there is material in the hopper. Stop the belt when the ready-mix truck is empty because the last conveyor fin sometimes carries aggregate. If this is deposited into the wall, it can cause pockets of aggregate. Of course, an experienced hoseman will hear this coming and pull the endhose out of the forms to discharge the aggregate outside the wall.

Note: With a pump, there is no need to worry about this aggregate, as the hopper will reintroduce this to the material in the hopper. However, a belt is a different placement tool, and it has its own set of unique characteristics.



6. Establish a procedure with the hoseman. The best way to accomplish this is to decide whether you will lead or follow the hoseman.

A Curve is Crucial

To ensure the best possible end result, you should always maintain a slight curve to the endhose.



7. Curving the endhose allows the mix to remix itself before it flows into the wall forms. It also slows down the free fall effect that may occur after the material leaves the belt.

8. To assist the concrete placing process, use velocity brakes, as they are often referred to. They serve two purposes – one is to slow down and remix the material, and the other is to allow the hoseman more precise control of the endhose. As a result, concrete can be placed more efficiently around a 4-inch brick ledge in an 8-inch wall.

Velocity Brake



The above is an example of a velocity brake that you can create. Utilize a simple pair of welding vise grips that have the small swivel pads on the clamp jaws. Take two pieces of 1" x 1" angle iron, each two feet long. Weld the angle iron to the pads as shown in the photo.

Note how this velocity brake piece is being utilized and that the severe angle is due to the very small aggregate mix size. If conveying a larger aggregate size, a lesser angle would be needed.

9. If you need to slow down or speed up the flow of material to the job, you must control this through the ready-mix truck discharge speed. If you incorrectly change only the belt speed, you can create too large of a material flow or not enough. This can cause separation and affect the final product.



10. Stand between the feeder and the main boom to correctly control the flow of material from the ready-mix truck through the belt to the pour.



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