

The Formwork Experts.

Dokaflex 30 tec

User Information

Instructions for assembly and use (Method statement)



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Introduction

Elementary safety warnings

User target groups

- This booklet is aimed at all persons who will be working with the Doka product or system that it describes. It contains information on the standard design for setting up this system, and on correct, compliant utilisation of the system.
- All persons working with the product described herein must be familiar with the contents of this booklet and with all the safety instructions it contains.
- Persons who are incapable of reading and understanding this booklet, or who can do so only with difficulty, must be instructed and trained by the customer.
- The customer is to ensure that the information materials provided by Doka (e.g. User Information booklets, Instructions for Assembly and Use, Operating Instruction manuals, plans etc.) are up to date and available to all users, and that they have been made aware of them and have easy access to them at the usage location.
- In the relevant technical documentation and formwork utilisation plans, Doka shows the workplace safety precautions that are necessary in order to use the Doka products safely in the usage situations shown.

In all cases, users are obliged to ensure compliance with national laws, standards and regulations throughout the entire project and to take appropriate additional or alternative workplace safety precautions where necessary.

Hazard assessment

The customer is responsible for drawing up, documenting, implementing and continually updating a hazard assessment at every job-site.

This booklet serves as the basis for the site-specific hazard assessment, and for the instructions given to users on how to prepare and utilise the system. It does not substitute for these, however,

Remarks on this booklet

- This document can be used as general Instructions for Assembly and Use (Method Statement) or be incorporated into site-specific Instructions for Assembly and Use (Method Statement).
- The graphics, animations and videos in this document or app sometimes depict partially assembled assemblies and may require additional safety equipment and/or measures to comply with safety regulations.

The customer must ensure all applicable regulations are complied with, even if they are not shown or implied in the graphics, animations and videos provided.

Individual sections contain further safety instructions and/or special warnings as applicable.

Planning

- Provide safe workplaces for those using the formwork (e.g. for when it is being erected/dismantled, modified or repositioned etc). It must be possible to get to and from these workplaces via safe access routes!
- If you are considering any deviation from the details and instructions given in this booklet, or any application which goes beyond those described in the booklet, then revised static calculations must be produced for checking, as well as supplementary assembly instructions.

Regulations: industrial safety

- All laws, Standards, industrial safety regulations and other safety rules applying to the utilisation of our products in the country and/or region in which you are operating must be observed at all times.
- If a person or object falls against, or into, the sideguard component and/or any of its accessories, the component affected may only continue in use after it has been inspected and passed by an expert.

Rules applying during all phases of the assignment

- The customer must ensure that this product is erected and dismantled, reset and generally used for its intended purpose in accordance with the applicable laws, standards and rules, under the direction and supervision of suitably skilled persons.
 These persons' mental and physical capacity must not in any way be impaired by alcohol, medicines or drugs.
- Doka products are technical working appliances which are intended for industrial / commercial use only, always in accordance with the respective Doka User Information booklets or other technical documentation authored by Doka.
- The stability and load-bearing capacity of all components and units must be ensured during all phases of the construction work!
- Do not step on or apply strain to cantilevers, closures, etc. until suitable measures to ensure their stability have been correctly implemented (e.g. by tie-backs).
- Strict attention to and compliance with the functional instructions, safety instructions and load specifications are required. Non-compliance can cause accidents and severe injury (risk of fatality) and considerable damage to property.
- Sources of fire in the vicinity of the formwork are prohibited. Heaters are permissible only when used correctly and situated a correspondingly safe distance from the formwork.
- Customer must give due consideration to any and all effects of the weather on the equipment and regards both its use and storage (e.g. slippery surfaces, risk of slipping, effects of the wind, etc.) and implement appropriate precautionary measures to secure the equipment and surrounding areas and to protect workers.
- All connections must be checked at regular intervals to ensure that they are secure and in full working order.

In particular threaded connections and wedged connections have to be checked and retightened as necessary in accordance with activity on the jobsite and especially after out-of-the-ordinary occurrences (e.g. after a storm).

 It is strictly forbidden to weld Doka products – in particular anchoring/tying components, suspension components, connector components and castings etc. – or otherwise subject them to heating.

Welding causes serious change in the microstructure of the materials from which these components are made. This leads to a dramatic drop in the failure load, representing a very great risk to safety.

It is permissible to cut individual tie rods to length with metal cutting discs (introduction of heat at the end of the rod only), but it is important to ensure that flying sparks do not heat and thus damage other tie rods.

The only articles which are allowed to be welded are those for which the Doka literature expressly points out that welding is permitted.

Assembly

- The equipment/system must be inspected by the customer before use, to ensure that it is in an acceptable condition. Steps must be taken to exclude components that are damaged, deformed, or weakened due to wear, corrosion or rot (e.g. fungal decay).
- Using our safety and formwork systems together with those of other manufacturers can create risks that may lead to injury and damage to property. This requires separate verification by the user.
- The equipment/system must be assembled and erected in accordance with the applicable laws, standards and rules by trained customer personnel whilst maintaining any applicable safety inspections that may be required.
- It is not permitted to modify Doka products; such modifications constitute a safety risk.

Closing the formwork

• Doka products and systems must be set up so that all loads acting upon them are safely transferred!

Pouring

 Do not exceed the permitted fresh-concrete pressures. Over-high pouring rates overload the formwork, cause greater deflection and risk breakage.

Stripping the formwork

- Do not strip out the formwork until the concrete has reached sufficient strength and the person in charge has given the order for the formwork to be stripped out!
- When stripping out the formwork, never use the crane to break concrete cohesion. Use suitable tools such as timber wedges, special pry-bars or system features such as Framax stripping corners.
- When stripping out the formwork, do not endanger the stability of any part of the structure, or of any scaffolding, platforms or formwork that is still in place!

Transporting, stacking and storing

 Observe all country-specific regulations applying to the handling of formwork and scaffolding. For system formwork the Doka slinging means stated in this booklet must be used - this is a mandatory requirement.

If the type of sling is not specified in this document, the customer must use slinging means that are suitable for the application envisaged and that comply with the regulations.

- When lifting, always make sure that the unit to be lifted and its individual parts can absorb the forces that occur.
- Remove loose parts or secure them so that they cannot slip out of position and drop.
- When lifting formwork or formwork accessories with a crane, no persons must be carried along, e.g. on working platforms or in multi-trip packaging.
- All components must be stored safely, following all the special Doka instructions given in the relevant sections of this document!

Maintenance

 Only original Doka components may be used as spare parts. Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer or authorised facilities.

Miscellaneous

The weights as stated are averages for new material; actual weights can differ, depending on material tolerances. Dirt accretions, moisture saturation, etc. can also affect weight.

We reserve the right to make alterations in the interests of technical progress.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used in this document:

This is a notifier drawing attention to an extremely dangerous situation in which noncompliance with this notifier will lead to death or severe, irreversible injury.

WARNING

DANGER

This is a notifier drawing attention to a dangerous situation in which non-compliance with this notifier can lead to death or severe, irreversible injury.

CAUTION

This is a notifier drawing attention to a dangerous situation in which non-compliance with this notifier can lead to slight, reversible injury.



NOTICE

This is a notifier drawing attention to a situation in which non-compliance with this notifier can lead to malfunctions or damage to property.

Instruction

Indicates that actions have to be performed by the user.



Sight-check

Indicates that you need to do a sight-check to make sure that necessary actions have been carried out.



Tip

Points out useful practical tips.



Reference

Cross-references other documents.

Services

Support in every stage of the project

- Project success assured by products and services from a single source.
- Competent support from planning through to assembly directly on site.

Project assistance from start to finish

Every single project is unique and calls for individualised solutions. When it comes to the forming operations, the Doka team can help you with its consulting, planning and ancillary services in the field, enabling you to carry out your project effectively, safely and reliably. Doka assists you with individual consulting services and customised training courses.

Efficient planning for a safe project sequence

Efficient formwork solutions can only be developed economically if there is an understanding of project requirements and construction processes. This understanding is the basis of Doka engineering services.

Optimise construction workflows with Doka

Doka offers special tools that help you in designing transparent processes. This is the way to speed up pouring processes, optimise inventories and create more efficient formwork planning processes.

Custom formwork and on-site assembly

To complement its system formwork range, Doka offers customised formwork units. And specially trained personnel assemble load-bearing towers and formwork on site.

Just-in-time availability

Formwork availability is a crucial factor in realising your project on time and on budget. The worldwide logistics network puts the necessary formwork quantities on site at the agreed time.

Rental and reconditioning service

The formwork material needed for any particular project can be rented from Doka's high-performing rental park. Doka Reconditioning cleans and overhauls both client-owned equipment and Doka rental equipment.



Digital Services

for higher productivity in construction From planning to completion of construction with our digital services we want to set the pace for boosting productivity in construction. Our digital portfolio includes solutions for planning, procuring and managing to performing on site. Learn more about our digital offer at doka.com/digital.

System description

Small number of system components - all perfectly co-ordinated



WARNING

Use only Doka beams I tec 20 as primary beams! The centre-to-centre distances of the floor props and primary beams are dimensioned for the higher load-bearing capacity of this beam.

(A) Doka formwork sheet 3-SO

- choice timber and superior surface coating for a high-quality concrete finish
- all-round edge strip, so easier cleaning
- can be used on both sides



Follow the directions in the 'Formwork sheets' User Information booklet.

(B) Doka beam H20 top

- is used as the secondary beam. Characteristic feature: blue beam-end reinforcement
- integrated shock absorber on the beam end piece for reduced damage and long service life
- pre-defined positioning points as reference marks for setting-up and checking the formwork

Follow the directions in the "Timber formwork beams" User Information booklet!

(C) Doka beam I tec 20

- is used as the primary beam. Characteristic features: dark-grey beam-end reinforcement, grey web and grey plastic sheets on the flange
- integrated shock absorber on the beam end piece for reduced damage and long service life
- pre-defined positioning points as reference marks for setting-up and checking the formwork



i

Follow the directions in the "Composite formwork beams" User Information booklet!

(D) Lowering head H20

- integrated quick-lowering function for minimising damage when striking
- stabilises the primary beams so that these cannot tip over on their sides



(E) Supporting head H20 DF

- easy to mount to the floor prop
- for fixing intermediate props to the primary beam

(F) Doka floor props Eurex

- approved / type-tested
- EN 1065-compliant floor prop (see the approval or type-test for in-depth information)
- high load-bearing capacity
- numbered pegging holes for height adjustment
- special geometry of the thread makes the prop easier to release even under high load
- elbowed fastening clamps, reducing the risk of injury and making the props easier to operate



Follow the directions in the 'Floor props Eurex / Eurex top' User Information booklet!

Note:

The floor props can be lengthened with the Floor prop extension 0.50m (allow for the reduced load-bearing capacity).



Follow the directions in the 'Floor prop extension 0.50m' User Information booklet.

NOTICE

The Doka floor prop **Eurex 20 top 700** is only allowed to be used with a **limited extension length**.



Follow the directions in the 'Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 700' User Information booklet.

(G) Removable folding tripod top, eco and 1.20m

- Set-up aid for floor props
- swing-out legs allow flexible placement in constricted situations such as along edges and in corners



CAUTION

Not a substitute for the bracing necessary for load-bearing towers.

Use as a set-up aid only!



Follow the directions in the 'Removable folding tripod eco (Dokaflex)' User Information booklet.

Dokaflex 30 tec - the high-performing hand-set system for floor-slabs

With its combination of two high-capacity system components – the Doka composite formwork beams I tec 20 and the Doka Eurex floor prop – Dokaflex 30 tec is a high-performing hand-set formwork system.



NOTICE

- The Doka beams I tec 20 are used as primary beams, and Doka beams 'H20 top' as the secondary beams.
- When planning Dokaflex 30 tec projects, remember the higher prop loads now allowed by the new official Approval.

Labour-cost savings

from using new, intelligent system components

Now you can cut costs even more!

- Up to 40% fewer floor props meaning that much less time is needed for resetting and levelling
- Far fewer separate parts to be moved so the workflows are even quicker
- The wide spacing between the primary beams leaves more space beneath the formwork for equipment-handling

Reduced equipment costs

thanks to maximum product optimisation

These advantages are "tops"

- Much lower equipment costs for the same commissioning quantity
- Longer service life and lower close-out costs with I tec 20 beams and 'Eurex top' floor props

Perfect logistics

thanks to optimised system development Benefit right across the board!

- Based on existing system components
- Reduced storage and transport volumes
- Highly versatile system components also usable in other Doka formwork solutions

Simply by telescoping the I tec 20 primary beams and the H20 top secondary beams, Dokaflex 30 tec adapts to any desired layout. The formwork is planned with a technical slide-rule, ensuring that it is optimally dimensioned for the slab thickness, clear height and room geometry involved.

Further advantages:

- infill zones are managed within the system, making it easy to adapt to walls and columns
- shoring heights of up to 5.50 m
- any type of form-facing can be used
- optional increment grid, with markings, means there is no need to measure up

Dokaflex 30 tec is ideal for enclosed spaces where the formwork superstructure can rest up against walls on all sides.

Horizontal forces at exposed slab-edges, downturned beams or steps in ceiling slabs must be restrained by bracing or tie-backs.

Adaptability

Closures and adjustments

Infill zones are solved within the system - with no special accessories needed. The necessary adaptation is made by **telescoping the Doka beams** and inserting **strips of formwork sheeting**.





A Doka formwork sheet 3-SO

B Fitting board in the closure zone

!

NOTICE

The grain of the face layer (A) must run at right angles to the supports (B).



Grid and flexibility - in one system

Dokaflex also adapts to difficult layouts.



Structural design

Simple structural design

The spacings of the beams and floor props can be optimised using the technical slide-rule.



Spacing and positions of the component parts

Fully material-optimised configurations are possible with this system (see the section headed 'Optimising the structural design with regard to equipment quantities').

An even more methodical and faster way of erecting the formwork is to site-specifically base the spacings on the 0.5 m grid shown by the spacing marks on the beams.

You can tell at a glance whether the formwork has been erected correctly, and without having to do any measuring.

For examples of site-specific grids, see the section headed 'Practical examples'.



x ... 0.5 m

A Mark

1 mark = 0.5 m2 marks = 1.0 m 21/2 marks = 1.25 m 3 marks = 1.5 m 31/2 marks = 1.75 m 4 marks = 2.0 m



- a ... centre-to-centre spacing of floor props
- b ... primary-beam spacing
- c ... secondary-beam spacing d ... half of floor prop spacing, but max. 50 cm
- e ... max. 50 cm
- f ... min. 42.5 cm
- A 'Main prop' (floor prop + Lowering head H20 + Removable folding tripod)
- B 'Intermediate prop' (floor prop + Supporting head H20 DF)
- **C** Doka beam H20 top (secondary beam)
- **D** Doka beam I tec 20 (primary beam)

Close-up: primary-beam overlap / cantilevered length of secondary beams



d ... half of floor prop spacing, but max. 50 cm

f ... min. 42.5 cm primary-beam overlap (measured from the prop axis)

g ... ${\rm \dot{m}in.}$ 15 cm cantilevered length of secondary beams (measured from the primary-beam axis)

E Primary-beam axis



The primary beams should be run at right angles to an odd-number length/width of the room (5 m, 7 m, 9 m etc.). This makes more efficient use of the potential of the system.

Position of the secondary beams in the area of the primary-beam overlap



f ... min. 42.5 cm

- A 'Main prop' (floor prop + Lowering head H20 + Removable folding tripod)
- C Doka beam H20 top (secondary beam)
- D Doka beam I tec 20 (primary beam)

!

NOTICE

At primary-beam overlaps, a secondary beam must be set to the left and another to the right of the main prop in order to achieve an optimum continuous-beam effect.

Format of the formwork sheets

The Doka formwork sheets 3-SO, in formats of **200x50cm** and **250x50cm** (21 or 27mm), have just the right dimensions to fit exactly into the increment-grid of the Dokaflex system.

Optimising the structural design with regard to equipment quantities

Primary beams (Doka beams I tec 20):

- Permitted bending moment: 9 kNm
- Permitted shear force: 20 kN
- Rigidity: 640 kNm²

Secondary beams (Doka beams H20 top:):

- Permitted bending moment: 5 kNm
- Permitted shear force: 11 kN
- Rigidity: 450 kNm²

Instructions on how to use Tables 1 and 2 (on following pages) correctly:

- In Table 1:
 - with reference to the required supporting height, find out from this Table which types of floor prop are suitable, and what their **max. permitted prop load** is.

In Table 2:

- find the **max. permitted spacing of the primary beams** with reference to the slab thickness and the chosen spacing of the secondary beams (will depend upon the type of formwork sheet being used).
- with reference to the selected permitted prop load and spacing of primary beams, find out from this Table the **max. permitted spacing of the props**.



To make work easier, on Dokaflex 30 tec it is also possible to use the spacing marks on the beams (in a 50 cm grid).

Example: Slab thickness 30 cm

- 1. Selected spacing of secondary beams: 0.50 m (e.g. because of the type of formwork sheet)
- 2. Permitted spacing of primary beams: 2.62 m → Value chosen: 2.50 m
- 3. For a permitted prop load of 25 kN: max. spacing of props 1.09 m
 → Value chosen: 1.00 m
- 4. For a permitted prop load of 35 kN: max. spacing of props 1.53 m
 → Value chosen: 1.50 m

Practical examples

Spacing of props a = 1.00 m¹⁾



 $^{1)}$ System grid 1-2-5 (markings on beams) for beam lengths of 4.90m and 3.90m

Spacing of props a = 1.25 m



Spacing of props a = 1.50 m²)



 $^{\rm 2)}$ System grid 1-3-5 (markings on beams) for beam lengths of 5.35m and 3.90m

Spacing of props a = 1.75 m



- A "Main prop" (floor prop + Lowering head H20 + removable folding tripod)
- B "Intermediate prop" (floor prop + Supporting head H20)
- C Doka beam I tec 20 3.90m
- D Doka beam I tec 20 4.90m
- E Doka beam I tec 20 5.35m

Table 1: Permitted prop loads [kN] for Eurex 20, Eurex 20 top, Eurex 30 and Eurex 30 top

			Eurex 20 and Eurex 20 top								• i	Eurex 30 and Eurex 30 top														
		150	25	50	30	00	35	50	40	0	55	50	7	00	2	50	30	00	3	50	40	00	45	50	55	50
Bot- tom	Тор	-																								
Position of outer tube		Top or bottom	Bottom	at top	Bottom	at top	Bottom	at top	Bottom	at top	Bottom	at top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Top
Prop cate to EN 10	gory 065	D15	B25 D25	C25 D25	B30 D30	C30 D30	C35 D35	C35 D35	C40 D40	C40 D40	C55 D55	C55 D55	C70 D70	C70 D70	C25	C25	C30	C30	C35	C35	C40	C40	C45	C45	C55	C55
	7.0												20.6	21.7	E20	EZO	E30	E30	E35	ESS	E40	E40	E40	E43	EDD	Ebb
	6.9												21.5	22.6												
	6.8												22.4	23.6												
	6.7												23.3	24.5												
	6.5												25.2	26.4												
	6.4												26.2	27.5												
	6.3												27.4	28.6												
	6.2												28.5	29.8												
	6.1												29.6	32.0												
	5.9												32.1	33.9												
	5.8												33.5	35.8												
	5.7												35.1													
	5.6										20.6	22.7	36.5												31.8	33.3
	5.4										21.6	23.9													33.6	35.3
	5.3										22.5	25.2													35.5	37.2
	5.2										23.6	26.5													37.3	39.2
	5.1										24.7	27.9													39.2	41.0
	4.9										25.6	29.4 31.0														
	4.8										28.7	32.5		36.7												
	4.7										30.1	34.2	36.7													
	4.6										31.6	35.9											00.7	04.5		
	4.5										33.2												32.7	34.5		
	4.3										54.5												36.8	39.2		
Ξ	4.2																						39.2			
gth [4.1																									
leng	4.0								21.5	24.8											31.5	34.2			41.2	41.2
rop	3.9								23.0	26.8											33.8	30.8				
ш.	3.7								26.0	30.8	00 T	36.7									38.7	00.0				
	3.6								27.7	33.2	36.7															
	3.5						20.8	24.5	29.4	35.5									30.9	34.2						
	3.4						22.3	26.7 28 0	31.0 32.4										33.3	36.8 39.3			41 2	41.2		
	3.2						25.4	31.3	33.5										38.2	00.0			2			
	3.1						27.1	34.0	34.5																	
	3.0				20.7	24.8	28.8		35.5								30.9	34.8			41.2	41.2				
	2.9				22.4	27.4	29.6		36.5	36.7							33.6	37.3								
	2.8				24.0	29.9 32.6	31.5										38.6	39.7								
	2.6				26.2	35.3	32.7		36.7								40.0		11.0	41.2						
	2.5		20.2	24.8	27.0		33.9	36.7	30.7						30.9	37.0			41.2							
	2.4		21.3	27.2	27.8		35.0								32.2	38.5										
	2.3		22.5	29.5 31 9	28.7		36.1								33.6	40.1		41.2								
	2.1		24.0	34.3	31.1	36.7	36.7								35.9		41.2									
	2.0		24.6		32.4									37.0												
	1.9		25.8		34.0									\square	38.7	41.2										
	1.8		26.9	36.7	35.6										40.4	-										
	1.6		20.4												41.2											
	1.5		31.8																							
	1.4																									
	1.3	20.6																								
	1.1																									
	1.0															1										

			Eurex 20 eco							Eurex 30 eco													
		2	50	30	00	3	50	4	00	4	50	5	50	2	50	30	00	35	50	40	00	4	50
Position of outer tube	m Top	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор	Bottom	Тор
Prop cat to EN 2	tegory 1065	D25	B25 D25	B30	B30	B35	B35	В40 D40	В40 D40	B45 D45	B45 D45	B55 D55	B55 D55	C25	C25	C30	C30	C35	C35	C40	C40	C45	C45
			1	1	1	1	1			1	1	20.2	22.2	E25	E25	E30	E30	E35	E35	E40	E40	E45	E45
	5.5	-										20.3	22.2										
	53	-										21.4	25.0										
	5.0											23.5	26.3										
	5.2											20.0	20.0										
	5.0											25.8	29.1										
	4.9	-										27.1	30.5										
	4.8											28.5	32.2										
	4.7											29.9	33.9										
	4.6											31.5	35.3										
	4.5									22.9	25.8	33.1										32.7	34.5
	4.4									24.3	27.5	34.9	1									34.8	36.8
	4.3									25.7	29.3											36.8	39.2
	4.2									27.2	31.2											39.2	
	4.1									28.9	33.3]
	4.0							21.3	24.5	30.5	35.4									31.5	34.2		
	3.9							22.8	26.4	32.4										33.8	36.8		
	3.8							24.2	28.3	34.3			36.7							36.1	39.3		
Ξ	3.7							25.8	30.4	36.3		36.7								38.7			
gt	3.6							27.4	32.7	-													
len	3.5					20.6	24.1	29.0	35.1	-								30.9	34.2	-			
e	3.4					22.1	26.3	30.7										33.3	36.8				41.2
ā	3.3	-				23.7	28.4	32.3			00.7							35.8	39.3			41.2	
	3.2					25.3	30.8	33.0			30.7							38.2					
	3.1			20.4	24.4	27.0	33.0	34.5		36.7						20.0	24.0				11.2		
	2.0			20.4	24.4	20.7	30.4	55.5								33.6	37.2			41.2	41.2		
	2.5	-		23.7	20.5	30.4			36.7				\vdash			36.2	39.7						
	2.0			25.0	31.8	31.3							+			38.6	00.1						
	2.6			25.9	34.2	32.4		36.7				<u> </u>				40.0			41.2				
	2.5	20.0	24.2	26.9		33.5						-		30.9	37.0			41.2					
	2.4	21.1	26.7	27.7		34.7	36.7							32.2	38.5								
	2.3	22.2	29.1	28.6		35.9								33.6	40.1								
	2.2	23.0	31.6	29.6	00-		1							34.8			41.2						
	2.1	23.7	34.0	31.0	36.7	36.7								35.9	1	41.2							
-2	2.0	24.3	36.4	32.3	1									37.0	1								
	1.9	25.4		33.9										38.7	11.2								
	1.8	26.6		35.5									40.4	41.2									
	1.7	28.0	36.7																				
	1.6	29.8												41.2									
	1.5	31.5																					

Table 2: Permitted prop loads [kN] for Eurex 20 eco and Eurex 30 eco

Table 3: Dokaflex 30 tec

Slab thickness	Slab load 1)	Max. permitted primary-beam spacing b [m]			m] Prop load	Max. permitted prop spacing a [m] for selected prop load and a selected primary-beam spacing b [m] of							
[cm]	[kN/m ²]	0.33	0.50		[kN]	1.50	2.00	2.44	2.50	3.00			
					25	2.49	2.18	1.79	1.75	1.46			
16	57	3.67	3 20	2 07	30	2.49	2.27	2.12	2.10	1.75			
10	5.7	5.07	0.20	2.57	35	2.49	2.27	2.12	2.10	1.98			
					40	2.49	2.27	2.12	2.10	1.98			
					25	2.40	2.01	1.65	1.61	1.34			
18	6.2	3.54	3.08	2.86	30	2.40	2.18	1.98	1.93	1.01			
					40	2.40	2.18	2.04	2.03	1.00			
					25	2.33	1.86	1.53	1.49	1.24			
					30	2.33	2.11	1.83	1.79	1.49			
20	6.7	3.43	2.98	2.77	35	2.33	2.11	1.98	1.96	1.74			
					40	2.33	2.11	1.98	1.96	1.85			
					25	2.26	1.74	1.42	1.39	1.16			
22	72	3.33	2 90	2 69	30	2.26	2.05	1.71	1.67	1.39			
			2.00	2.00	35	2.26	2.05	1.92	1.90	1.62			
					40	2.26	2.05	1.92	1.90	1.79			
					25	2.17	1.63	1.33	1.30	1.08			
24	7.7	3.24	2.82	2.61	30	2.20	1.95	1.60	1.50	1.30			
					35	2.20	2.00	1.07	1.02	1.52			
					40	2.20	1.53	1.07	1.05	1.00			
					30	2.14	1.83	1.50	1.47	1.22			
26	8.2	3.15	2.75	2.55	35	2.14	1.95	1.75	1.71	1.43			
					40	2.14	1.95	1.82	1.81	1.58			
					25	1.92	1.44	1.18	1.15	0.96			
28	8.7	3.08	2.69	2.40	30	2.09	1.73	1.42	1.38	1.15			
20		3.00	2.00	2.49	35	2.09	1.90	1.66	1.62	1.35			
					40	2.09	1.90	1.78	1.76	1.49			
					25	1.82	1.37	1.12	1.09	_			
30	9.2	3.01	2.62	2.44	30	2.05	1.64	1.34	1.31	—			
					35	2.05	1.86	1.57	1.53	_			
					40	2.05	1.86	1.73	1.69				
				2.32	25	1.59	1.19	0.98	0.95				
35	10.5	2.87	2.50		35	1.91	1.43	1.17	1.14				
					40	1.95	1.07	1.57	1.33				
					25	1.41	1.06	0.87	0.84				
10		0.75			30	1.69	1.27	1.04	1.01	_			
40	11.8	2.75	2.39	2.22	35	1.86	1.48	1.21	1.18	—			
					40	1.86	1.64	1.34	1.31	—			
					25	1.26	0.95	0.78	0.76				
45	13.2	2.64	2.30	2.14	30	1.52	1.14	0.93	0.91	_			
					35	1.77	1.33	1.09	1.06	_			
					40	1.79	1.47	1.20	1.18	—			
					25	1.15	0.60	0.70	0.69				
50	14.5	2.55	2.22	2.06	35	1.50	1.03	0.03	0.96				
					40	1.73	1,33	1.09	1.07				
					25	0.97	0.73	_	-	-			
	17.0	0.44	0.40	1.00	30	1.16	0.87	—	-	_			
00	17.2	2.41	2.10	1.93	35	1.35	1.02	_	—	—			
					40	1.50	1.12	—	—	—			
					25	0.84	0.63		—				
70	19.9	2.29	1.99	1.77	30	1.00	0.75	_	—	—			
					35	1.17	0.88	_	_				
					40	1.30	0.97	_	_	_			
					20	0.74	0.50						
80	22.4	2.19	1.89	1.57	35	1.04	0.78						
					40	1.15	0.86	_	_	_			
					25	0.67	0.50	_	_	_			
		0.11	4		30	0.80	0.60	_	_	_			
90	24.9	2.11	1.77		35	0.94	0.70						
					40	1.04	0.78	—	—	—			
					25	0.61			_				
100	27.3	2.04	1.61	_	30	0.73	0.55	_	—	_			
	_	3 2.04	1.01		35	0.85	0.64	—	—	—			
1	1	1	1	1	40	0.95	0.71		-				

These values only apply when a lowering head, 4-way head or supporting head is used.



Prop spacing < 0.50m or primary beams too widely spaced

¹⁾ In accordance with EN 12812, this allows for a service load of 0.75 kN/m² and a variable load of 10 % of a massive concrete floor-slab, totalling at least 0.75 kN/m² but no more than 1.75 kN/m² (assuming a fresh-concrete density of 2500 kg/m³). Mid-span deflection has been limited to I/500. In the case of cavity flat-slab floors, significantly lower slab loads occur.

Instructions for assembly and use (Method statement)



NOTICE

As well as the instructions given here, you MUST follow the instructions in 'Reshoring props, concrete technology and stripping out'.

Wheel-around scaffold DF:

- collapsible wheel-around platform made of light alloy
- variable working heights of up to 3.50 m (max. platform height 1.50 m)
- width of scaffold: 0.75 m
- When work is being carried out near dropoff edges (i.e. at a distance of < 2 m), the 'Wheel-around scaffold DF accessory set' (consisting of a toeboard and intermediate guardrail) is needed.



For greater heights, the **Working scaffold Modul** is ideal.



Platform stairway 0.97m:

- Wheel-around, fold-down platform stairway made of light alloy
- Working heights of up to 3.00 m (height of top step 0.97 m)
- Stair width: 1.20 m
- Minimum distance **a** from drop-off edge: 2.00m



NOTICE

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For manual transport, grip the floor prop only by the outer and inner tubes.



FreeFalcon



A fall arrester such as the FreeFalcon provides a mobile anchorage point for the safety harness.



WARNING

X Risk of falling at open edges!

- The crew must use personal fall-arrest systems (e.g. safety harnesses) until all fall protection has been installed.
- Suitable anchorage points must be defined by an approved person appointed by the contractor.

User instruction prior to use of the FreeFalcon is mandatory. Follow the directions in the 'FreeFalcon' Oper-

Follow the directions in the 'FreeFalcon' Operating Instructions.

Closing the formwork



Windproofing

- For increased stability, in larger rooms, the full erection sequence of 'primary beams + secondary beams + formwork sheets' should be carried out progressively for successive sub-areas of the room.
 When doing this, provide suitable bracing to walls or columns.
- If there is any risk of the formwork being blown over, all free-standing, non-enclosed areas of slab formwork must be secured during work-breaks and when work finishes for the day.

Putting up floor props

 Roughly adjust the height of the floor prop, using the fastening clamp.



The pegging holes are all numbered, which makes it easier to adjust the props to the same height.

- The fastening clamp (A) has to be pushed all the way into the floor prop.
 - Adjusting nut **(B)** has to be tightened into contact with the fastening clamp.



CAUTION

- If you do transport the floor props with the lowering heads still attached, you must secure these with a Spring locked connecting pin 16mm to prevent them dropping out. This is particularly important when they are transported in the horizontal.
- Insert a Lowering head H20 into the floor prop. Leave the correct amount of lowering play (a)!



Clearance **a** between wedge and head plate: 6 cm

Set up each removable folding tripod.



NOTICE

Do not oil or grease the components of wedge-clamped joints.

Put the floor prop into the tripod and fix it in place with the clamping lever. Before stepping onto the formwork, check again to make sure that the props have been correctly fixed in the tripods.

Setting up tripods in corners or against walls



If it is not possible to completely unfold the legs of the tripod – e.g. at the edges of a structure or at floor breakthroughs etc. – we recommend fastening this tripod to an adjacent floor prop instead, where there is room for the legs to be completely unfolded.



b ... primary-beam spacing

x ... depending on the number of intermediate props, 2, 3 or 4 times prop spacing 'a' as stated in the section headed 'Structural design'



The lowering heads under edge primary beams must all be turned to the position in which the wedges can be knocked open when the formwork is stripped.



Inserting the primary beams

WARNING

Use only Doka beams I tec 20 as primary beams! The centre-to-centre distances of the floor props and primary beams are dimensioned for the higher load-bearing capacity of this beam.

The lowering heads can support both single beams (on edge-of-room props) and double beams (at overlaps).

WARNING

Loads applied non-centrally can cause overloading of the system.

> Ensure that all loads are applied centrally!



 Using beam-forks, place the primary beams into the lowering heads.



 Adjust the primary beams to the correct floor-slab height.



Planks can be attached to the floor props as diagonal braces, using the Bracing clamp B.



Placing the secondary beams on the primary beams

WARNING

 It is not permitted to set down any loads on the floor-slab formwork (e.g. beams, formwork sheets, reinforcement steel) until after the intermediate props have been set up!



Use the beam forks to place the secondary beams on the primary beams, with an overlap.



- If it is planned to lay the panels on the secondary beams working from below, always lay only as many secondary beams in place as are needed for placing the next row of panels.
- Place a beam (or double beam) wherever there is to be a joint between the panels.



Mounting guardrail systems and slab stopends

Use the Doka floor end-shutter clamp to form the stop-ends and erect the guardrail system.



Follow the directions in the 'Doka floor endshutter clamp' User Information booklet!

Putting up intermediate props

Usually, these are put up successively, under the area where the panels have just been placed.

 Place the Supporting head H20 DF on the inner tube of the floor prop and secure it with the integral springsteel stirrup.



NOTICE

Put up the intermediate props so that they force-fit. Setting individual props higher than others is not permitted!

> Put up the intermediate props.



- A Supporting head H20 DF
- B Doka beam I tec 20
- **C** Hole drilled in the supporting head (for fixing with chipboard screw 4x35)

Laying the formwork sheets



To prevent the secondary beams tipping on their sides while the panels are being laid on them, secondary-beam stabilisers can be used.



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Working from below

NOTICE

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- To lay formwork sheets on the secondary beams from below, always work from a Wheel-around scaffold DF, a Platform stairway 0.97m or a standard mobile scaffold tower or platform ladder.
- Lay the formwork sheets at right angles to the secondary beams.



a ... centre-to-centre distance of floor props

WARNING

- Before anybody steps onto the surface of the formwork, its stability must be ensured (for example with Bracing frames Eurex, bracing or back-staying). Follow the directions in the section headed 'Measures for increasing the stability of floor-slab formwork'.
- It is not permitted to set down loads on the floor-slab formwork (e.g. beams, formwork sheets, reinforcement steel) until after the intermediate props have been set up and adequate stability has been established!
- Transfer of horizontal loads during pouring must be ensured by other measures (e.g. by transferring these loads into the structure or using tie-backs). For details on how to make tie-backs with lashing straps, see the section headed 'Tie-back solutions'.



Working from above

Use personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS) to protect against fall hazards when working on unsecured slab-edges.



Lay the formwork sheets at right angles to the secondary beams.



- a ... centre-to-centre spacing of floor props
- Spray the plywood with release agent.





- Recommended nail lengths
- Sheet thickness of 21 mm: approx. 50 mm
- Sheet thickness of 27 mm: approx. 60 mm

Use at high floor-to-slab heights

WARNING

Stacked Dokaflex configurations lack stability! Stacked Dokaflex can lead to collapse and consequently these configurations are prohibited. Connecting floor props one on top of another is

Connecting floor props one on top of another is also prohibited.

 Use floor props of adequate length or loadbearing towers as propping.

Stacked Dokaflex



Floor props set one on top of another



Floor props of adequate length



Load-bearing tower



Pouring

- > Before pouring, recheck all floor props.
 - The fa
 - The fastening clamp (A) has to be pushed all the way into the floor prop.
 - Adjusting nut (B) has to be tightened into contact with the fastening clamp.



To protect the surface of the form-facing, we recommend using a vibrator with a protective rubber cap.

Stripping the formwork

NOTICE

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Comply with the stipulated stripping times.

Concremote provides reliable, standards-compliant information on the strength development of concrete on the site, in real-time.

Follow the directions in the 'Concremote' User Information booklet.

Note:

For further information, see the section headed 'Reshoring props, concrete technology and stripping out'.

Lowering the floor-slab formwork



NOTICE

Basic rule:

- Stress-release the floor props row by row.
- Stress-release should always be carried out working from one side towards the other, or from the middle of the floor slab (midspan) towards the slab-edges.

For wide spans, this procedure MUST be followed!

Stress-release must NEVER be carried out from both sides towards the middle!



Stress-releasing the first row

Remove the intermediate props and put them in the stacking pallet.





Lower the floor-slab formwork by striking the wedge on the lowering head with a hammer.



Stress-releasing next rows

Stress-release the next rows one after the other in the same way.

Removing parts that are no longer needed

Turn the secondary beams over onto their sides, pull them out and put them in the stacking pallet.



 Leave enough beams in position to secure the formwork sheets.

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Remove the formwork sheets and put them in the stacking pallet.



Remove the remaining secondary beams and the primary beams, and put them in the stacking pallet.

Removing the floor props

- > Bring the floor prop into a horizontal position.
- If necessary, open the fastening clamp and push the inner tube into the outer tube.
- Put the removable folding tripods and floor props in the stacking pallet.
- - It is best to keep floor props and lowering
 - heads separate for repositioning (floor props on their own can be stacked closer together in the stacking pallet).

Reshoring

Install reshoring before the slab is subjected to live load, or at the latest before the concrete for the next slab up is poured.

Note:

For further information, see the section headed 'Reshoring props, concrete technology and stripping out'.

Measures for increasing the stability of floor-slab formwork

Bracing clamp B

Planks can be attached to the floor props as diagonal braces, using the Bracing clamp B.

NOTICE

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- The Bracing clamp B is only intended as a set-up aid and is not suitable for sustaining horizontal loads.
- Always hammer in the wedge from top to bottom!





- A Bracing clamp B
- B Doka floor prop
- C Plank

Possible plank/floor-prop combinations with the Bracing clamp B

		Plank											
Eurex 20	2.4 x 15		3 x 15		4 x 15		5 x 10		5 x 12		5 x	15	
	IT	OT											
150	—	\checkmark	—	\checkmark									
250	—	\checkmark		\checkmark									
300	—	\checkmark	—	\checkmark									
350	—	\checkmark											
400	\checkmark												
450	\checkmark												
550	\checkmark	—	\checkmark	—	\checkmark	—							



When used in conjunction with the Floor prop Eurex 20 top 700, please refer to the User Information booklet for this system.

		Plank											
Eurex 30	2.4	x 15	3 x	15	4 x	15	5 x	10	5 x	12	5 x	15	
	IT	OT											
250	—	\checkmark	—	\checkmark									
300	—	\checkmark											
350	\checkmark												
400	\checkmark												
450	\checkmark	—	\checkmark	—	\checkmark	—							
550	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	—	\checkmark		\checkmark	—	—	—	

Legend:



Propping with Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m

The Bracing frame Eurex fixes the Doka floor props Eurex 20 and Eurex 30 and is a stable set-up aid especially close to the edges of floor-slab formwork.

Features:

- Suitable for fixing to both the outer and inner tubes.
- Captively integrated quick-fixing mechanism for the Doka floor props.
- Can be used in combination with diagonal crosses.
- On uneven surfaces, higher stability is ensured during assembly.



NOTICE

- Used as a set-up aid and takes horizontal loads during assembly.
- Not suitable for sustaining horizontal loads during pouring.
- All the floor props must be plumb.
- The prop holders on the bracing frames must always be pointing in the same direction.



A Bracing frame Eurex

O Prop holder with quick-fixing mechanism

Assembly

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NOTICE

- > Always set up the bracing frames such that the end with the two safety catches (D) and (E) is at the bottom (see Close-up 1).
- > Join both bracing frames with diagonal crosses at top and bottom, and secure these with safety catches (Close-up 1).
- > Fasten floor props to the bracing frame with the quick-fixing mechanism (Close-up 2).



- B Diagonal cross
- F Doka floor prop Eurex





- A Bracing frame Eurex
- B Diagonal cross
- C Safety catch 1
- D Safety catch 2
- E Safety catch 3
- F Doka floor prop Eurex
- **O** Prop holder with quick-fixing mechanism

Spacing of bracing frames Eurex



Bracing frame Eurox 1.00m (d = 100 cm)

	Spacing of safety catches [cm]								
Designation	a = 98.3	b = 80.3							
	Spacing of braci	ng frames c [cm]							
Diagonal cross 9.100	82.4	100.0							
Diagonal cross 9.150	138.9	150.0							
Diagonal cross 9.165	154.9	165.0							
Diagonal cross 9.175	165.5	175.0							
Diagonal cross 9.200	191.8	200.0							
Diagonal cross 9.250	243.5	250.0							
Diagonal cross 9.300	294.6	300.0							
Diagonal cross 12.060	78.1	96.5							
Diagonal cross 12.100	111.8	125.3							
Diagonal cross 12.150	158.1	168.0							
Diagonal cross 12.165	172.4	181.5							
Diagonal cross 12.175	182.0	190.6							
Diagonal cross 12.200	206.1	213.8							
Diagonal cross 12.250	254.9	261.1							
Diagonal cross 12.300	304.1	309.4							
Diagonal cross 18.100	173.4	182.4							
Diagonal cross 18.150	206.3	214.0							
Diagonal cross 18.165	217.5	224.7							
Diagonal cross 18.175	225.2	232.2							
Diagonal cross 18.200	245.1	251.6							
Diagonal cross 18.250	287.3	292.9							
Diagonal cross 18.300	331.8	336.6							

Bracing frame Eurex 1.22m (d = 122 cm) and Bracing frame Eurex 0.81m (d = 81cm)

	Spacing of safety catches [cm]						
Designation	a = 101.9	b = 87.6					
	Spacing of bracing	ng frames c [cm]					
Diagonal cross 9.100	77.8	93.6					
Diagonal cross 9.150	136.2	145.8					
Diagonal cross 9.175	163.3	171.4					
Diagonal cross 9.200	189.9	196.9					
Diagonal cross 9.250	242.0	247.5					
Diagonal cross 9.300	293.3	297.9					

Diagonal cross 12.060	73.2	89.8
Diagonal cross 12.100	108.4	120.3
Diagonal cross 12.150	155.8	164.2
Diagonal cross 12.175	180.0	187.3
Diagonal cross 12.200	204.4	210.9
Diagonal cross 12.250	253.5	258.8
Diagonal cross 12.300	302.9	307.4

Diagonal cross 18.100	171.3	179.0
Diagonal cross 18.150	204.5	211.1
Diagonal cross 18.175	223.5	229.5
Diagonal cross 18.200	243.6	249.1
Diagonal cross 18.250	286.1	290.8
Diagonal cross 18.300	330.7	334.7

Tie-back solutions

For transferring low horizontal loads (stabilisation, V/100, windproofing etc.).



- H Horizontal load
- V Vertical load
- A Tie-back force

WARNING

Never attach the tie-back directly to head unit or floor prop!



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Follow the directions in the 'Lashing strap 5.00m' User Information booklet.

Around formwork beam and Lowering head H20

Max. tie-back load: 5 kN



- A Lashing strap 5.00m
- C Triangle of the lashing strap

To a beam-hole

Tie-back attached to a diam. 20 mm tie rod or reinforcement rod placed through a beam-hole

Max. tie-back load: 5 kN



- A Lashing strap 5.00m
- B Diam. 20 mm tie rod or reinforcement rod
- C Triangle of the lashing strap

Lifting-bracket

Pre-mounted to primary beam.

Max. tie-back load: 5 kN



D Lifting bracket

Secondary-beam stabilisers

Secondary-beam stabilisers are used to prevent formwork beams tipping over while panels are being laid on them.

Secondary-beam stabiliser 1 Secondary-beam stabiliser 2

Advantages:

- Special claws to prevent slippage on the beamflange
- No work-platform scaffold needed, as the stabilisers can be mounted/dismounted from ground level using an Alu beam fork H20
- Needs only small commissioning quantities, as the Secondary-beam stabilisers can be re-set in tandem with the formwork erection cycle:
 - approx. 20 Secondary-beam stabilisers 1
 - approx. 10 Secondary-beam stabilisers 2

Note:

In certain special situations, (e.g. when forming inclined floor-slabs), Secondary-beam stabilisers can also be used for transferring horizontal loads.

For more information, please contact your Doka technician.

Assembly:

 Hang the secondary-beam stabilisers into place with an Alu beam fork H20.



The secondary beam is now held in place. > Lay the formwork sheets. After the formwork sheets have been laid, unhook and remove the secondary-beam stabilisers with an Alu beam fork H20.

Floor formwork around edges

Tableforms or load-bearing towers at edge of building

It can be advantageous to combine Dokaflex with Dokamatic tables, particularly in edge-zones. This is an easy, safe way of forming drop-beams and slab stop-ends, and of erecting safety railings.



For more information, see the 'Dokamatic table', 'Dokaflex table', 'Doka load-bearing tower Staxo 40' or 'Doka load-bearing tower Staxo 100' User Information booklets.

Without edge drop-beam

Configuration with tableform



- A Dokamatic table
- **B** Dokaflex
- **C** Dokamatic table platform
- D Lashing strap 5.00m
- **E** Doka express anchor 16x125mm and Doka coil 16mm

Supported by load-bearing tower



- A Load-bearing tower
- B Dokaflex
- C Staxo 40 bracket 90cm
- D Edge protection system XP
- E Plumbing strut 340 for pre-cast members
- F Doka express anchor 16x125mm and Doka coil 16mm

With edge drop-beam

Configuration with tableform



- A Dokamatic table
- B Dokaflex
- C Handrail post T 1.80m (with Toeboard holder T 1.80m), Edge protection system XP, Handrail clamp S or Handrail post 1.50m
- D Lashing strap 5.00m
- E Doka express anchor 16x125mm and Doka coil 16mm

Supported by load-bearing tower

For downstand beams, the **load-bearing towers and beam-forming supports** can be combined very effectively with Dokaflex.



- A Load-bearing tower
- B Dokaflex
- **C** Beam forming support 20
- D Handrail post T 1.80m (optionally with Toeboard holder T 1.80m), Edge protection system XP, Handrail clamp S or Handrail post 1.50m
- E Lashing strap 5.00m
- F Doka express anchor 16x125mm and Doka coil 16mm

WARNING

Where formwork beams cantilever out a long way, secure them against accidental lift-out.

Using Dokaflex on edge zones

If no separate edge tables are available, the following points must be remembered when using Dokaflex:

- In order to be able to transfer the horizontal forces, the superstructure components must be firmly attached to one another.
- The tie-down can be fastened to either the secondary or primary beam.

WARNING

- Before anybody steps onto the surface of the formwork, its stability must be ensured (for example with Bracing frames Eurex, bracing or back-staying). Follow the directions in the section headed 'Measures for increasing the stability of floor-slab formwork'.
- Secure cantilevered slab formwork to prevent lift-out and tipover.
- Secondary beams with stop-end formwork must be secured against horizontal pull-out.
- In addition, if necessary, put up a protection platform on the structure (e.g. Folding platform K).

Practical examples

Fixing in the direction of the secondary beams



Fixing in the direction of the primary beams

A Doka beam H20 (primary beam)

- C Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m
- D Diagonal cross
- E Doka floor prop Eurex
- F Removable folding tripod top
- G Lashing strap 5.00m
- H Doka express anchor 16x125mm and Doka coil 16mm
- I Squared timber 10cm x 10cm (fall protection site-provided for scissor-type elevated work platform)



B Doka beam H20 (secondary beam)

- C Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m
- D Diagonal cross
- E Doka floor prop Eurex
- F Removable folding tripod top
- G Lashing strap 5.00m
- H Doka express anchor 16x125mm and Doka coil 16mm
- I Squared timber 10cm x 10cm (fall protection site-provided for scissor-type elevated work platform)
- J Secondary-beam stabilisers

NOTICE

One tie-back is required for each butt join between sheets!

Legend

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\bigtriangledown	Removable folding tripod top
≪-₩	Fixing point (e.g. with Lashing strap 5.00m) Arrow = direction of the tie-back
\bowtie	Bracing frames Eurex with diagonal crosses

9776-213-02

Use with scissor-type elevated work platform



Formwork and edge protection can be erected from below if scissor-type elevated work platforms with telescoping platforms are used.



- A Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m
- B Diagonal cross
- C Removable folding tripod top
- D Doka floor prop Eurex
- E Lashing strap 5.00m
- **F** Scissor-type elevated work platform with telescoping platform
- **G** Squared timber 10 cm x 10 cm (fall protection site-provided for scissor-type elevated work platform)

Use with wheel-around scaffold

NOTICE

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- When wheel-around scaffolds are used, the fall protection is installed by persons work-ing on the surface of the formwork.
- Use personal fall-arrest systems to protect against fall hazards when working on unsecured slab-edges (e.g. safety harness).

Slab stop-ends

WARNING

Secondary beams with stop-end formwork must be secured against horizontal pull-out.

Universal end-shutter support 30cm

Configuration A: Fastened with nails



- d ... slab thickness max.30 cm
- A Universal end-shutter support 30cm
- B Nail 3.1x80
- C Doka formwork sheet 3-SO



Tip for striking formwork:

> Take out the nails on the stop-end side.

- Put the claw of a hammer under the corner (put a piece of wood under it to protect the formwork sheeting)
- Lever up the end-shutter support



Configuration B: Fastened with Spax screws



- d ... slab thickness max.30 cm
- A Universal end-shutter support 30cm
- C Doka formwork sheet 3-SO
- **doka** 999803902 10/2022

- D Spax screws 4x40 (fully threaded)
- E Doka beam H20

Structural design



		Max. ir for slab	nfluence v thickness	vidth: a s of [cm]
How fastened:	Configuration	20	25	30
4 nails 3.1x80	A	90	50	30
4 Spax screws 4x40 (fully threaded)	В	220	190	160

Doka floor end-shutter clamp

System dimensions

The Doka floor end-shutter clamp is used for fast, safe forming of slab stop-ends.

- For slab thicknesses of up to 60 cm
- 3 different fixing methods
- Various types of stop-end are possible
- · Fits all standard Doka handrail posts (also complies with the requirements of DIN EN 13374)
- Can be mounted and dismounted from either above or below when the End-shutter shoe is used
- Low unit weight (can be separated into 2 parts)



Follow the directions in the "Doka floor endshutter clamp" User Information booklet!



 $h_1 \dots 15$ - 57.5 cm with End-shutter shoe

 $h_2 \dots 18$ - 57.5 cm using a Tie rod 15.0 and Bridge edge beam anchor 15.0

- b ... formwork overlap min. 2 cm (as a rule, 5 cm) c ... stop-end width 2 15 cm

d ... slab thickness max. 60 cm

Practical example



Note:

The edge railings must be mounted before the formwork sheets are laid out.

Floor end-shutter profile XP

The Floor end-shutter profile XP is used for fast, safe forming of slab stop-ends.

- For slab thicknesses of up to 30 cm
- Can be combined with Edge protection system XP.
- Various stop-ends (planks or formwork sheets) possible.
- Fits all standard Doka handrail posts (also complies with the requirements of DIN EN 13374)



Follow the directions in the 'Edge protection system XP' User Information booklet.

System dimensions



- a ... 15.0 cm
- b ... slab thickness max. 30 cm
- A Floor end-shutter profile XP
- B Handrail post XP 1.20m
- **C** Protective grating XP
- **D** End-shuttering (5x20cm board)
- E End-shuttering (5x13cm cm board)
- F Spacer board (5x10cm)
- Slab stop-ends and safety barriers in one system

Practical example



Beam forming support

The Beam forming support 20 is the professional way of forming drop beams and slab stop-ends. In conjunction with the Extension for beam forming support 60cm, exact height adjustment to within 1 cm is possible.

- For slab thicknesses of up to 90 cm
- Secured directly to the secondary beam

For more information, see the section headed 'Drop beams'.



A Beam forming support 20

Guardrail systems on the formwork



NOTICE

- Working from below is the preferred method for installing fall protection.
- When mounting/dismounting edge protection from above, the crew must use a personal fall-arrest system (e.g. safety harness).
- Suitable anchorage points must be defined by an approved person appointed by the contractor.



Follow the directions in the 'Edge protection system XP' User Information booklet.

Railing clamp XP 40cm

The Railing clamp XP 40cm is for clamping the Handrail post XP to the end face of concrete slabs or to Doka beams.

- for railing heights of 1.20 m
- for railing heights 1.80 m with additional measures



Clamping range: 2 - 43 cm

WARNING

Only clamp the Railing clamp XP 40cm to components that can reliably transfer the forces involved!



WARNING

Risk of formwork beams tipping over!

 Only attach the Railing clamp XP 40cm to formwork beams if there is no risk of these tipping over.

WARNING

Risk of breaking the formwork sheets!

It is forbidden to fasten the clamp to the formwork sheeting only.



Railing-height 1.20 m

Assembly

The Railing clamp XP 40cm can be attached in the direction of either the secondary or primary beams.

- To adjust the clamping range of the Railing clamp XP 40cm, first take the wedge out of the wedge-slot.
- Push the Railing clamp XP 40cm onto the Doka beam until it is pressed against the end face of the slab.



> Hammer in the wedge until the hammer rebounds.





NOTICE

When Railing clamp XP is installed at right angles to the beam, the beam must be securely seated in the recesses of the clamp.



- A Top recess
- B Bottom recess

Position the fully pre-assembled beams as primary beams or secondary beams, as applicable.



a ... max. cantilever length of Doka beam H20 3.90m: 109.0 cm

NOTICE

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- Secure cantilevering beams to prevent liftout and tipover.
- The superstructure has to be completed before the remaining steps in the railing assembly procedure are carried out.
- Working from below, push the Toeboard holder XP onto the Handrail post XP (not needed when using the Protective grating XP).
- Push the Handrail post XP into the post holder of the Railing clamp XP 40cm until the locking mechanism engages (= 'Easy-Click' function).

 $rac{1}{2}$ | The locking mechanism must engage.

Fit on a Protective grating XP or guardrail boards, and fix them in place.

Fixing in the direction of the secondary beams





Not possible for use with Protective grating XP.





Can be mounted to formwork beam either with or without form-work sheet.

A Load action

Fixing in the direction of the primary beams





Only allowed to be mounted to formwork beams to which formwork sheeting is attached.

Usual on-site nailing of the formwork sheet: 1 nail/0.5 m²

A Load action



a ... Protruding length of formwork sheet \leq 5 cm

Railing-height 1.80 m

For railing height 1.80m, also proceed in accordance with the instructions below when using the Railing clamp XP.

NOTICE

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Insertion of a hardwood packer on top of the Doka beam H20 is absolutely essential for safe transfer of the loads.



a ... 2.5 cm

- A Railing clamp XP 40cm
- B Hardwood packer 65x20x190 mm
- C Universal screw countersunk head Torx TG 5x80

WARNING

Installation at right angles to the beam is prohibited when the railing height is 1.80 m.





- a ... max. cantilever length of Doka beam H20 3.90m: 109.0 cm
- A Railing clamp XP 40cm
- B Hardwood packer 65x20x190 mm (only for railing height 1.80m)
- D Toeboard (plank 150mm), site-provided
- E Secondary-beam stabilisers

Insertion adapter XP

Insertion adapters XP are used in combination with Protective gratings XP, guardrail boards or scaffold tubes, for putting up safety barriers.

Suitable for railing-heights of 1.20 m and 1.80 m.





Only fix the Insertion adapter XP to components that can reliably transfer the forces involved.

WARNING

Risk of formwork beams tipping over!

Only attach the Insertion adapter XP to formwork beams if there is no risk of these tipping over.

Assembly

 Mount the Insertion adapter XP in the ready-drilled holes in the beam.
 (Can be used on both primary and secondary

beams)

Threaded-fastener material required

- 2 hexagon screws M20x90
- 2 hexagon nuts M20

 2 washers 20 (DIN EN ISO 7094, on timber side) (not included with product)

Position the fully pre-assembled beam as primary beam or secondary beam, as applicable.

NOTICE

- Secure cantilevering beams to prevent liftout and tipover.
- The superstructure has to be completed before the remaining steps in the railing assembly procedure are carried out.
- Working from below, push the Toeboard holder XP onto the Handrail post XP (not needed when using the Protective grating XP).
- Push the Handrail post XP into the post-holding fixture on the Insertion adapter XP until the locking mechanism engages.

The locking mechanism must engage.

Fit on a Protective grating XP or guard-rail boards, and fix them in place.

- A Insertion adapter XP
- B Handrail post XP 0.60m or Handrail post XP 1.80m
- **C** Toeboard holder XP 0.60m (not needed when using the Protective grating XP)
- D Doka beam H20
- E Protective grating or guardrail boards (site-provided)
- F extra toeboard (wooden board 3x15 cm or 4x15 cm)



Make sure the loading direction is correct!
 Subject the Insertion adapter XP to loading

- in its longitudinal direction only.
 Subjection to loading in its transverse
- direction is prohibited!



A Insertion adapter XP

B Load action

Structural design



a ... Span

I

e ... Influence width

NOTICE

A fundamental distinction must be made between the span (a) and the influence width (e):

- The span is the distance between the hand-rail-post uprights (posts).
- The permitted influence width of a handrailpost upright is stated in the respective tables.
- The actual influence width can only be determined by calculation, and corresponds to roughly the spacing 'a' between the handrail-post upright (posts).
- The span (a) of the handrail-post uprights is roughly equal to the influence width (e) if
 - they are evenly spaced
 - the guardrail boards are either continuous or are jointed at the handrail posts, and
 - there are no cantilevering projections.
- The wind conditions likely to be encountered in Europe for a height up to 40m above ground level are covered by the dynamic pressure q = 0.6 kN/m².

Note:

The plank and board thicknesses given here comply with the C24 category to EN 338.

Observe all national regulations applying to deckboards and guard-rail boards.

Permitted cantilever (b) of edge-protection components

	Permitted cantilever			
Edge-protection component	Dynamic pressure q [kN/m²]			
	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.3
Protective grating XP 2.70x1.20m	0.6 m	0.6 m	0.4 m	0.1 m
Guardrail board 2.5 x 12.5 cm		0.3	3 m	
Guardrail board 2.4 x 15 cm		0.5	5 m	
Guardrail board 3 x 15 cm		0.8	3 m	
Guardrail board 4 x 15 cm		1.4	l m	
Guardrail board 3 x 20 cm		1.0) m	
Guardrail board 4 x 20 cm		1.6	δm	
Guardrail board 5 x 20 cm		1.9) m	
Scaffold tube 48.3mm		1.3	3 m	

Railing clamp XP 40cm

used in combination with Handrail post XP 1.20m

Used in direction of either secondary or primary beams

	Permissible influence width 'e' [m]			'e' [m]
Dynamic pressure q [kN/m²]	Protective grating XP 2.70x1.20m	Guardra 3 x 15 cm	4 x 15 cm	Scaffold tubes 48.3mm ¹⁾
0.2		2.0	2.0	5.0
0.6	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
1.1		_	_	3.5
1.3	2.2		—	2.9

¹⁾ with toeboard 5 x 20 cm

used in combination with Handrail post XP 1.20m and 0.60m or Handrail post XP 1.80m

Used in direction of either secondary or primary beams

	Permissi ence wid	ble influ- lth 'e' [m]
Dynamic pressure q [kN/m²]	Protective gratings XP 2.70x1.20m and 2.70x0.60m	Scaffold tubes 48.3mm
0.2	2.0	2.0
0.6	2.0	2.0
1.1	—	_
1.3	—	_

Insertion adapter XP

used in combination with Handrail post XP 1.20m and 0.60m or Handrail post XP 1.80m

Used in direction of either secondary or primary beams

	Peri	Permissible influence width 'e' [m]			m]
Dynamic pressure q [kN/m²]	Protective gratings XP 2.70x1.20m ¹⁾ and 2.70x0.60m	2.4 x 15 cm	3 x 15 cm 3 x 15 cm	4 x 15 cm	Scaffold tubes 48.3mm ²⁾
0.2		1.9	2.7	3.6	5.0
0.6	25	1.9	2.7	2.7	5.0
1.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.8
1.3		1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4

¹⁾... Additional toeboard

(wooden board 3 x 15 cm or 4 x 15 cm) required in some cases.

 $^{2)}$... Toeboard 5 x 43 cm required (e.g. wooden board 5 x 20 cm + 5 x 23 cm).

Edge protection with façade scaffolding



- E Lashing strap 5.00m
- **F** Reshoring props (only when necessary)
- G Facade scaffolding

! N

NOTICE

- In order to be able to transfer the horizontal forces, the superstructure components must be firmly attached to the structure with a rigid, force-transmitting join.
- The tie-down can be fastened to either the secondary or primary beam.

Fall-arrest systems on the structure

Doka floor end-shutter clamp

Slab stop-ends and fall-arrest barriers in one system

Follow the directions in the "Doka floor endshutter clamp" User Information booklet!

Handrail post XP 1.20m

- Attached with Screw-on shoe XP, railing clamp, Handrail-post shoe or Step bracket XP
- Protective grating XP, guardrail boards or scaffold tubes can be used as the safety barrier



a ... > 1.00 m



Follow the directions in the 'Edge protection system XP' User Information booklet!

Handrail clamp S

- Attached with integral clamp
- Guard-rail boards or scaffold tubes can be used as the safety barrier



a ... > 1.00 m



Follow the directions in the "Handrail clamp S" User information!

Handrail post 1.10m

- Fixed in a Screw sleeve 20.0 or Attachable sleeve 24mm
- Guard-rail boards or scaffold tubes can be used as the safety barrier



a ... > 1.00 m



Follow the directions in the 'Handrail post 1.10m' User Information!

Drop beams

Beam forming support

The Beam forming support 20 is the professional way of forming drop beams and slab stop-ends. In conjunction with the Extension for beam forming support 60cm, exact height adjustment to within 1 cm is possible. This does away with time-consuming jobsite squaredtimber constructions. The Beam forming support automatically clamps the formwork tight, resulting in clean concrete surfaces and grout-tight edges.



A Beam forming support 20

B Extension for beam forming support 60cm

How to use the Beam forming support

Place the beam-forming support onto the H 20 secondary beam and push it up against the sidewall formwork.



The large bearing surface of the beam forming support gives the sidewall formwork a high degree of (90°) angle accuracy.

Clamp the beam forming support firmly into position



F ... 8 kN

The diagonal bracing of the beam forming support ensures that the joint between the form-ply sheets is **automatically pressed together tightly** when the beam forming support is clamped.

This results in a clean concrete surface.

Formwork beams horizontal

(up to a height of 60 cm)



Note:

As a basic rule, it is forbidden to use formwork beams 'horizontally' (i.e. with the load-direction perpendicular to the web). However, the specific applications shown here, using the Beam forming support, are permitted.

Formwork beams vertical

(up to a height of 90 cm)



Structural design

Vertical load and horizontal load

When drop beam and slab are poured at the same time, the vertical loads and the horizontal loads act concurrently.



- Permitted vertical load: 3.0 kN
- Permitted horizontal load: 4.5 kN
- Permitted bending moment: 1.1 kNm

Vertical load

If the slab is not poured until the concrete of the drop beam has hardened, only the vertical loads act.



A Fresh concrete

Permitted vertical load: 8.0 kN

Drop-beam not integrated into the floor-slab / stop-end formwork

All the data below apply where 3-SO 21 mm and 3-SO 27 mm formwork sheets are used.

Drop beams of between 10 and 30 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm Sidewall formwork:

Doka beam H20 top

Spacing of secondary beams	Position of Beam forming support
50.0 cm	On every 3rd secondary beam

Drop beams of between 30 and 47 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm

- Side formwork:
- Doka beam H20 top
- Squared timber 4/8 cm for drop beams of between 30 and 34 cm in height
- Squared timber 8/8 cm for drop beams of between 34 and 47 cm in height

Spacing of second-	Position of Beam forming
ary beams	support
50.0 cm	on every other secondary beam

Drop beams of between 47 and 70 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm

Sidewall formwork:

2 Doka beams H20 top

h	Spacing of secondary beams	Position of Beam forming support
Up to 60 cm	50.0 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam
From 60 cm	33.3 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam

Drop beams of between 70 and 90 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm I ... max. 150 cm



Where the dimensional requirements are especially stringent, we recommend placing a form-tie (A) through the sidewall formwork as an additional precaution.

Sidewall formwork:

Doka formwork beams H20 in the upright

h	Spacing of	Position of Beam
11	secondary beams	forming support
Up to 85 cm	41.7 cm	On every secondary beam
From 85 cm	36.0 cm	On every secondary beam

h... Drop-beam height

b... Drop-beam width

I... Spacing of primary beams

Drop-beam integrated into the floor-slab

Secondary beams parallel to dropbeam

All the data below apply where 3-SO 21 mm and 3-SO 27 mm formwork sheets are used.

Drop beams of between 10 and 30 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm

- Base formwork
- Height of squared timber = 30-h (cm)

Sidewall formwork:

- Doka beam H20 top
- Squared timber 10/8 cm

Slab	Spacing of	Position of Beam
thickness d	secondary beams	forming support
20 cm	62.5 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam
30 cm	41.7 cm	On every 3rd secondary beam

Drop beams of between 30 and 47 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm

Side formwork:

- Doka beam H20 top
- Squared timber 4/8 cm for drop beams of between 30 and 34 cm in height
- Squared timber 8/8 cm for drop beams of between 34 and 47 cm in height

Slab thickness	Spacing of sec-	Position of Beam forming sup-
'd'	ondary beams	port
20 cm	41.7 cm	on every other secondary beam
30 cm	33.3 cm	on every other secondary beam

Drop beams of between 47 and 60 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm Sidewall formwork:

2 Doka beams H20 top

Slab	Spacing of	Position of Beam
thickness d	secondary beams	forming support
20 cm	31.25 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam
30 cm	25.00 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam

Drop beams of between 60 and 70 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

l ... max. 150 cm

Sidewall formwork:

2 Doka beams H20 top

Height of squared timber = h-60 (cm)

Slab	Spacing of	Position of Beam
thickness d	secondary beams	forming support
20 cm	40.0 cm	On every secondary beam
30 cm	-	-

All the data below apply where 3-SO 21 mm and 3-SO 27 mm formwork sheets are used. Floor influence zone on either side of the drop-beam max. 1.0 m

Drop beams of between 10 and 30 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

l ... max. 150 cm

Base formwork

- Height of squared timber = 30-h (cm)
- Sidewall formwork:
- Doka beam H20 top
- Squared timber 10/8 cm

Slab	Spacing of	Position of Beam
thickness d	secondary beams	forming support
20 cm	62.5 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam
30 cm	41.7 cm	On every 3rd secondary beam

Drop beams of between 30 and 40 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

I ... max. 150 cm

Sidewall formwork:

- Doka beam H20 top
- Height of squared timber = h-20 (cm)

Slab thicknoss d	Spacing of	Position of Beam	
thickness d secondary beams		ionning support	
20 cm 50.0 cm		On every 2nd secondary beam	
30 cm	41.7 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam	

Drop beams of between 40 and 51 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm I ... max. 150 cm

Sidewall formwork:

- Doka beam H20 top
- Height of squared timber = h-40 (cm)

Slab	Spacing of	Position of Beam	
thickness d	secondary beams	forming support	
20 cm	41.70 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam	
30 cm	31.25 cm	On every 2nd secondary beam	

Drop beams of between 51 and 70 cm in height



b ... max. 100 cm

l ... max. 150 cm

Sidewall formwork:

- Doka beam H20 top
- Squared timber 5/8 cm for drop beams of between 51 and 60 cm in height
- Squared timber 10/8 cm for drop beams of between 60 and 70 cm in height

Slab	Spacing of	Position of Beam	
thickness d	secondary beams	forming support	
20 cm	40.0 cm	On every secondary beam	
30 cm	-	-	

- h... Drop-beam height
- b... Drop-beam width
- I... Spacing of primary beams

Downstand beam in mid-slab



- A Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m
- B Diagonal cross
- ${\bm C}~$ Doka floor prop Eurex
- D Removable folding tripod top



NOTICE

Where necessary, the stability of the shoring construction during assembly can be increased by attaching crosswise tie-downs.

Propping for precast sectional slabs

Propping with one primary beam



a ... Obtain information about spacing from the manufacturer.

- A Precast sectional slab
- **B** Floor prop + primary beam
- C e.g. Removable folding tripod

Propping with 2 primary beams



- a ... Obtain information about spacing from the manufacturer.
- A Precast sectional slab
- **B** Floor prop + primary beam
- **C** e.g. Bracing frame or Removable folding tripods

NOTICE

1

Structural design and assembly are the same as for the primary beam plane. Note the continuous-beam effect of the precast sectional slab and resulting higher primary-beam loads!

General

Transporting, stacking and storing

Utilise the benefits of Doka multi-trip packaging on your site.

Multi-trip packaging such as containers, stacking pallets and skeleton transport boxes keep everything in place on the site, minimise time wasted searching for parts, and streamline the storage and transport of system components, small items and accessories.

Doka skeleton transport box 1.70x0.80m

Storage and transport device for small items



Max. load-bearing capacity: 700 kg (1540 lbs) Permitted imposed load: 3150 kg (6950 lbs)

To make the Doka skeleton transport box easier to load and unload, one of its sidewalls can be opened.

Using Doka skeleton transport boxes 1.70x0.80m as storage units

Max. n° of units on top of one another

Outdoors (on the site)	Indoors	
Floor gradients up to 3%	Floor gradients up to 1%	
2	5	
It is not allowed to stack empty pallets on top of one another!		

NOTICE

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Stacked multi-trip boxes or pallets must have the heaviest boxes at the bottom and the lightest at the top.

Using Doka skeleton transport boxes 1.70x0.80m as transport devices

Lifting by crane

NOTICE

- Multi-trip packaging items may only be lifted one at a time.
- Only lift the boxes when their sidewalls are closed!
- Use a suitable crane suspension tackle (e.g. Doka 4-part chain 3.20m).
 Do not exceed the permitted load-bearing capacity.
- Spread angle β max. 30°!



Repositioning by forklift truck or pallet stacking truck

The forks can be inserted under either the broadside or the narrowside of the containers.

Doka multi-trip transport box

Storage and transport device for small items

Doka multi-trip transport box 1.20x0.80m



Max. carrying capacity: 1500 kg (3300 lbs) Permitted imposed load: 7850 kg (17300 lbs)

Different items in the Doka multi-trip transport box can be kept separate with the **Multi-trip transport box par-titions 1.20m or 0.80m**.



A Slide-bolt for fixing the partition

Possible ways of dividing the box

1			
	Multi-trip transport box partition	in the longitudinal direction	in the transverse direction
	1.20m	max. 3 partitions	-
	0.80m	-	max. 3 partitions
		9206-204-02	9206-204-03

Doka multi-trip transport box 1.20x0.80mx0.41m



Max. carrying capacity: 750 kg (1650 lbs) Permitted imposed load: 7200 kg (15870 lbs)

Using Doka multi-trip transport boxes as storage units

Max. n° of units on top of one another

Outdoors (on the site)		Indoors	
Floor gradients up to 3%		Floor gradients up to 1%	
Doka multi-trip transport box		Doka multi-trip transport box	
1.20x0.80m	1.20x0.80x0.41m	1.20x0.80m	1.20x0.80x0.41m
3	5	6	10
It is not allowed to stack empty pallets on top of one another!			

NOTICE

I

I

Stacked multi-trip boxes or pallets must have the heaviest boxes at the bottom and the lightest at the top.

Using Doka multi-trip transport boxes as transport devices

Lifting by crane

NOTICE

- Multi-trip packaging items must be lifted individually.
- Use a suitable crane lifting tackle (e.g. Doka 4-part chain 3.20m).
 Do not exceed the permitted load-bearing capacity.
- Spread angle β max. 30°!



Repositioning by forklift truck or pallet stacking truck

The forks can be inserted under either the broadside or the narrowside of the containers.

Doka stacking pallet 1.55x0.85m and 1.20x0.80m

Storage and transport devices for long items.



Max. carrying capacity: 1100 kg (2420 lbs) Permitted imposed load: 5900 kg (12980 lbs)

Using Doka stacking pallets as storage units

Max. n° of units on top of one another

Outdoors (on the site)	Indoors	
Floor gradients up to 3%	Floor gradients up to 1%	
2	6	
It is not allowed to stack empty pallets on top of one another!		

NOTICE

I

- Stacked multi-trip boxes or pallets must have the heaviest boxes at the bottom and the lightest at the top.
- How to use with Bolt-on castor set B:
 - Always apply the fixing brake when the container is 'parked'.
 - When Doka stacking pallets are stacked, the bottom pallet must NOT be one with a bolt-on castor set mounted to it.

Using Doka stacking pallets as transport devices

Lifting by crane

- Multi-trip packaging items may only be lifted one at a time.
- Use a suitable crane suspension tackle (e.g. Doka 4-part chain 3.20m).
 Do not exceed the permitted load-bearing capacity.
- Load the items centrically.
- Fasten the load to the stacking pallet so that it cannot slide or tip out.
- Spread angle β max. 30°!



	а
Doka stacking pallet 1.55x0.85m	max. 4.5 m
Doka stacking pallet 1.20x0.80m	max. 3.0 m

Repositioning by forklift truck or pallet stacking truck



- Load the items centrically.
- Fasten the load to the stacking pallet so that it cannot slide or tip out.

General

Transporting Bracing frames Eurex

NOTICE

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It is not allowed to mix different sizes of bracing frames!

Max. number of Bracing frames Eurex 1.00m per stacking pallet: 10

Loading the pallet

Turn the prop-holders (= quick-fixing mechanisms) by 90°, fix them and place the frame into the Doka stacking pallet (see Close-up 1).



- A Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m
- **B** Prop-holder (= quick-fixing mechanism)
- **C** Doka stacking pallet 1.55x0.85m

Close-up 1



B Prop-holder (= quick-fixing mechanism)

 Stack the other bracing frames alternate ways round (as shown in Close-up 2). Fasten the load to the stacking pallet so that it cannot slide or tip out.



- A Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m
- C Doka stacking pallet 1.55x0.85m

Close-up 2



A Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m

B Prop-holder (= quick-fixing mechanism)

Animation: https://player.vimeo.com/video/262344460

Doka accessory box

Storage and transport device for small items



Max. carrying capacity: 1000 kg (2200 lbs) Permitted imposed load: 5530 kg (12191 lbs)

Doka accessory boxes as storage units

Max. n° of units on top of one another

Outdoors (on the site)		Indoors
	Floor gradients up to 3%	Floor gradients up to 1%
3		6
	It is not allowed to stack empty pallets on top of one another!	

NOTICE

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- Stacked multi-trip boxes or pallets must have the heaviest boxes at the bottom and the lightest at the top.
- How to use with Bolt-on castor set B:
 - Always apply the fixing brake when the container is 'parked'.
 - When Doka stacking pallets are stacked, the bottom pallet must NOT be one with a bolt-on caster set mounted to it.

Doka accessory box as transport devices

Lifting by crane

NOTICE

- Multi-trip packaging items must be lifted individually.
- Use a suitable crane lifting tackle (e.g. Doka 4-part chain 3.20m).
 Do not exceed the permitted load-bearing capacity.
- Spread angle β max. 30°!



Repositioning by forklift truck or pallet stacking truck

The forks can be inserted under either the broadside or the narrowside of the containers.

Bolt-on castor set B

The Bolt-on caster set B turns the stacking pallet into a fast and manoeuvrable transport device.

Suitable for drive-through access openings > 90 cm.



The Bolt-on caster set B can be mounted to the following multi-trip packaging items:

- Doka accessory box
- Doka stacking pallets
- Protective barrier Z pallet



Follow the directions in the 'Bolt-on castor set B' Operating Instructions!

Transporting formwork sheets

- Always use slings for lifting stacked sheets do not use chains.
- Always use edge protectors when strapping sheets together. Edge protectors can be padding made of plastic, wood or cardboard.





NOTICE

When transporting loose sheets without strapping, make sure that the sheets cannot slip!

Sheet stack



NOTICE

- Cover the sheet stack to protect the sheets against extremes of weather, for example direct sunlight or moisture. This reduces the tendency of cracks to form in the face ply.
- Do not attempt to place stacks of sheets one on top of another on the construction site.
- Always use edge protectors when strapping sheets together. Edge protectors can be padding made of plastic, cardboard or wood.

Stack units ex works

	Sheets per stack	
Dimensions	21 mm	27 mm
100/50 cm - 300/50 cm	100	80
350/50 cm - 600/50 cm	60	50
100/100 cm - 300/100 cm	50	40
350/100 cm - 600/100 cm	30	25

Stack strapped complete with wooden battens 8 x 8 cm

Ground conditions for stacking

- Maximum angle of inclination of ground 3%.
- The ground on which the stack is to be placed must be adequately firm and level. Best-case conditions are concreted or paved storage areas.
- Storage on asphalt: Depending on the parts stored, place wooden battens, strips of formwork sheeting or metal sheet between the parts and the asphalt surface to ensure that the weight is adequately spread.
- Storage on other surfaces (sand, gravel...): Adopt suitable measures for storage (e.g. place thick plywood sheets underneath the loads).

Reshoring props, concrete technology and stripping out



General

Follow the directions in the Calculation Guide entitled 'Stripping out formwork from floors in building construction', and/or ask your Doka technician.

When is the best time to strip out the formwork?

The concrete strength needed before the formwork can be stripped out will depend upon the load factor α . This can be read off from the following table.

Load factor α

This is calculated by:

Slab	Dead load DL _{concrete} [kN/m ²]	Load factor α LL _{final state}					
'd' [m]		2.00 kN/m ²	3.00 kN/m ²	4.00 kN/m ²	5.00 kN/m ²		
0.14	3.50	0.67	0.59	0.53	0.48		
0.16	4.00	0.69	0.61	0.55	0.50		
0.18	4.50	0.71	0.63	0.57	0.52		
0.20	5.00	0.72	0.65	0.59	0.54		
0.22	5.50	0.74	0.67	0.61	0.56		
0.25	6.25	0.76	0.69	0.63	0.58		
0.30	7.50	0.78	0.72	0.67	0.62		
0.35	8.75	0.80	0.75	0.69	0.65		

Valid for a finishing-load $DL_{finishing}$ = 2.00 kN/m² and a live load in the early-stripped state of LL_construction state = 1.50 kN/m²

 $DL_{concrete}$: calculated with $\gamma_{concrete} = 25 \text{ kN/m}^3$ $DL_{finishing}$: load for floor finish, etc.

Example: Slab thickness 0.20 m with a final live load of 5.00 kN/m² results in a load factor α of 0.54.

This means that formwork removal / stress-release can take place once the concrete has reached 54% of its 28-day strength. The load-bearing capacity will then correspond to that of the finished structure.



NOTICE

If the floor props are not stress-relieved, meaning that the slab has not been activated, then the props will remain loaded with the dead weight of the floor-slab.

When the floor above is concreted, this may lead to a doubling of the load that is being applied to the floor props.

The floor props are not designed to cope with such an overload, and the result may be damage to the formwork, the floor props and the structure.

Why put up reshoring props after stripping out the formwork?

After the formwork has been stripped and the slab has been stress-relieved or dismantled, the slab is able to bear its dead load and live loads resulting from the construction state, but not the concreting loads from subsequent floor-slabs.

The temporary reshoring serves to support the floorslab and distribute the concreting loads across several floors.

Positioning the reshoring props correctly

Reshoring props have the job of spreading loads between the new floor-slab and the floor beneath it. The load distribution will depend on the relationship between these two floor-slabs and their rigidity.



NOTICE

Ask an expert!

As a rule, the question of using reshoring props should be referred to the responsible experts (e.g. structural engineers), regardless of the information given above.

Observe all local standards and regulations!



The **Floor prop spring clamp** provides extra stability of the floor prop.

 This accessory reduces the risk of the floor prop tipping over when the load on it is relieved in the course of construction work.



The spring clamp is designed to be pushed into the top end of the inner tube of the floor prop.

Strength development in the new concrete

Rough reference values can be found in DIN 1045-3:2008, Table 2. The length of time until 50 percent of the final (28-day) strength is reached can be read off from this Table as a function of the temperature and the type of concrete.

The values are only valid if the concrete is given correct, appropriate curing throughout the entire period. For a concrete with medium strength development, the following inferred diagram may thus be used.

Concrete-strength development - medium



C ϑ≥5°

Deflection of the new concrete

The concrete's modulus of elasticity develops faster than compressive strength. At 60 % of its compressive strength f_{ck} , the concrete has already reached approximately 90% of its modulus of elasticity $E_{c(28)}$.

The increase in the elastic deformation taking place in the new concrete is thus only negligible.

The creep deformation, which only finally ceases after several years, is several times more than the elastic deformation.

Early striking – e.g. after 3 days instead of 28 – thus only leads to an increase in the total deformation of less than 5%.

The part of this deformation accounted for by creep deformation, however, may be anything between 50% and 100% of the standard value, due to such variable influences as the strength of the aggregates, and the atmospheric humidity. This means that the total deflection of the floor-slab is practically independent of the time at which the formwork was struck.

Cracks in new concrete

The bonding strength between the reinforcement steel and the concrete develops more rapidly in the new concrete than does its compressive strength. This means that early stripping does not have any negative influence upon the size and distribution of cracks on the tension side of reinforced concrete constructions. Other cracking phenomena can be countered effectively by appropriate curing methods.

Curing of new concrete

New site-placed concrete is exposed to influences which may cause cracking and slow down its strength development:

- premature drying
- over-rapid cooling in the first few days
- excessively low temperatures or frost

- mechanical damage to the surface of the concrete
- hydration heat
- etc.

The simplest precaution is to leave the formwork on the concrete surface for longer. As well as the familiar extra curing measures, this measure should be carried out in any case.

Removing the load from the formwork from wide-spanned floor-slabs with support centres of over 7.5m

In the case of thin, wide-spanned concrete floor-slabs (e.g. in multistorey car parks), the following points must be remembered:

- When the formwork beneath these floor-slab spans is released (i.e. when the load is taken off the floor props), the floor props that are still in place are briefly subjected to additional loads. This may lead to overloading, and to the floor props being damaged.
- Please consult your Doka technician.

NOTICE

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The basic rule is:

 Stress-release should always be carried out working from one side towards the other, or from the middle of the floor slab (midspan) towards the slab-edges.

For wide spans, this procedure MUST be followed!

Stress-release must NEVER be carried out from both sides towards the middle!





- I ... Effective floor-slab spans of 7.50 m and over
- A Load redistribution

Combining Doka table systems

Because the superstructures of all Doka floor-slab systems share the same basic structure, they can also be used together on the site.

Dokamatic and Dokaflex tables

The Doka tables are pre-assembled, and save on both labour and crane time. With the DoKart, the tables can easily be wheeled across to their next location by just one man working on his own. The system is optimised to give the very shortest forming-times on large areas, and copes well even with varying structural-design and geometrical requirements.



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For more information, see the "Dokamatic table", "Dokaflex table", "Doka load-bearing tower Staxo 40" or "Doka load-bearing tower Staxo 100" User Information booklets.

	[kg]	Article N°		[kg]	Article N°
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 150	8.0	586096000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 top 250	12.8	586092400
Length: 92 - 150 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 250	12.7	586086400	Length: 148 - 250 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 30 top 300	16.4	586093400
Length: 148 - 250 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 300	14.3	586087400	Length: 173 - 300 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 30 top 350	20.7	586094400
Length: 173 - 300 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 350	17.4	586088400	Length: 198 - 350 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 30 top 400	24.6	586095400
Length: 198 - 350 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 400	21.6	586089400	Length: 223 - 400 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 30 top 450	29.1	586119400
Length: 223 - 400 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 550	32.3	586090400	Length: 248 - 450 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 30 top 550	38.6	586129000
Length: 298 - 550 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 top 700	48.0	586139000	Length: 303 - 550 cm Doka-Deckenstütze Eurex 30 top		
Length: 383 - 700 cm Doka-Deckenstütze Eurex 20 top			Galvanised		
Galvanised					
			Doka floor prop Eurex 30 eco 250 Length: 148 - 250 cm	12.8	586000000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 eco 250 Length: 148 - 250 cm	11.5	586270000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 eco 300 Length: 173 - 300 cm	16.3	586001000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 eco 300 Length: 173 - 300 cm	14.0	586271000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 eco 350 Length: 198 - 350 cm	20.7	586002000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 eco 350 Length: 198 - 350 cm	16.9	586272000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 eco 400 Length: 223 - 400 cm	24.2	586003000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 eco 400 Length: 223 - 400 cm	20.5	586273000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 eco 450 Length: 248 - 450 cm	28.5	586004000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 eco 450 Length: 248 - 450 cm	24.1	586275000	Doka-Deckenstütze Eurex 30 eco Galvanised		
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 eco 550 Length: 298 - 550 cm Doka-Deckenstütze Eurex 20 eco Galvanised	32.0	586276000			
			Doka floor prop Eurex 30 250	14.8	586092000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 250	12.9	586086000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 300	16.7	586093000
Lengtn: 152 - 250 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 300	15.3	586087000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 350	20.5	586094000
Length: 172 - 300 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 350	17.8	586088000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 400	24.9	586095000
Doka floor prop Eurex 20 400	22.2	586089000	Doka floor prop Eurex 30 450	29.2	586119000
Length: 227 - 400 cm Doka floor prop Eurex 20 550	34.6	586090000	Doka-Deckenstütze Eurex 30		
Length: 297 - 550 cm Doka-Deckenstütze Eurex 20			Gaivanised		
Galvanised					

	[kg]	Article N°		[kg]	Article N°
Removable folding tripod t Stützbein top	op 12.0 Galvanised Height: 80 cm Delivery condition: folded closed	586155500	U-head 12.5cm Kopfgabel 12,5cm	1.2 Galvanised Height: 23 cm	586171000
Removable folding tripod Stützbein Removable folding tripod e Stützbein eco	15.6 Galvanised Height: 80 cm Delivery condition: folded closed co 9.4 Galvanised Height: 67.5 cm Delivery condition: folded closed	586155000 586294000	Bracing frame Eurex 1.22m Bracing frame Eurex 1.00m Aufstellrahmen	16.0 15.5 Galvanised Height: 111 cm	586557000 586596000
Removable folding tripod for Stützbein 1,20m	.20m 20.7 Galvanised Height: 120 cm Delivery condition: folded closed	586145000	Diagonal cross 9.060 Diagonal cross 9.100 Diagonal cross 9.150 Diagonal cross 9.150 Diagonal cross 9.200 Diagonal cross 9.200 Diagonal cross 9.300 Diagonal cross 12.060 Diagonal cross 12.100 Diagonal cross 12.150 Diagonal cross 12.175 Diagonal cross 12.200 Diagonal cross 12.200 Diagonal cross 12.200 Diagonal cross 12.200 Diagonal cross 18.100 Diagonal cross 18.150 Diagonal cross 18.150 Diagonal cross 18.150 Diagonal cross 18.200 Diagonal cross 18.200	3.1 4.1 5.2 6.1 6.6 7.7 9.0 4.0 4.6 5.7 6.3 6.9 8.3 9.3 6.1 6.9 8.3 9.3 8.3 9.3 6.1 6.9	582322000 582772000 582773000 582774000 582334000 5823774000 582323000 582324000 582612000 582612000 582616000 582616000 582620000 582620000 582620000 582624000 582624000
Lowering head H20 Absenkkopf H20	6.1 Galvanised Length: 25 cm Width: 20 cm Height: 38 cm	586174000	Diagonal cross 18.300 Diagonalkreuz	10.3 Galvanised Delivery condition: folded closed	582326000
4-way head H20 Vierwegkopf H20	4.0 Galvanised Length: 25 cm Width: 20 cm Height: 33 cm	586170000	Bracing clamp B Verschwertungsklammer B	1.4 Painted blue Length: 36 cm	586195000
Spring locked connecting p Federbolzen 16mm	Galvanised Length: 15 cm	582528000	Lashing strap 5.00m Zurrgurt 5,00m	2.8	586018000
Supporting head H20 DF Haltekopf H20 DF	0.77 Galvanised Length: 19 cm Width: 11 cm Height: 8 cm	586179000	and the second second	Yellow	
			Doka express anchor 16x12 Doka-Expressanker 16x125mm	25mm 0.31 Galvanised Length: 18 cm Follow the directions in the "Fitting instructions"!	588631000

		[kg]	Article N°		[kg]	Article N°
Doka coil 16mm Doka-Coil 16mm		0.009	588633000	Platform stairway 0.97m Podesttreppe 0,97m	23.5	586555000
8	Galvanised Diameter: 1.6 cm				Aluminium Width: 121 cm Pay attention to the national, techni- cal safety regulations!	
Lifting bracket Kranöse		6.2	580460000			
Pool of the sum	Galvanised Height: 59 cm	10	586232000	Wheel-around scaffold DF Mobilgerüst DF	44.0 Aluminium Length: 185 cm Width: 80 cm Height: 255 cm Delivery condition: separate parts	586157000
Universal-Abschalwinkel 30cm	Galvanised	1.0	500252000			
	Height: 21 cm			Wheel-around scaffold DF a Zubehörset Mobilgerüst DF	Aluminium Timber parts varnished yellow Length: 189 cm	586164000
Beam forming support 20 Balkenzwinge 20	Galvanised Length: 30 cm Height: 35 cm	6.9	586148000	CA C		
Extension for beam forming	a support 60cm	4.4	586149000	Universal dismantling tool Universal-Lösewerkzeug	3.7 Galvanised	582768000
Balkenaufsatz 60cm	Galvanised			Alu beam fork H20 Alu-Trägergabel H20	Length: 75.5 cm 2.4	586182000
Doka floor end-shutter clar	np	12.5	586239000		Aluminium Powder-coated yellow	
Doka-Deckenabschalklemme	Galvanised Height: 137 cm			3	Length: 176 cm	
				Secondary-beam stabiliser Secondary-beam stabiliser Querträgersicherung	1 1.6 2 2.1 Galvanised Height: 38.7 cm	586196000 586197000
End-shutter shoe Abschalschuh		1.6	586257000	Doka beam I tec 20 2.65m	14.8	188003000
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Galvanised Height: 13.5 cm			Doka beam I tec 20 3.90m Doka beam I tec 20 4.50m Doka beam I tec 20 4.90m Doka beam I tec 20 5.35m Doka beam I tec 20 5.90m Doka-Träger I tec 20	21.8 25.2 27.4 30.0 33.0	188007000 188008000 188009000 188013000 188010000
End-shutter tie rod 15.0 15- Abschalanker 15,0 15-40cm	40cm Galvanised Length: 55 cm	0.91	586258000	°°°	Grey	









Near to you, worldwide

Doka is one of the world leaders in developing, manufacturing and distributing formwork technology for use in all fields of the construction sector.

With more than 160 sales and logistics facilities in over 70 countries, the Doka Group has a highly efficient distribution network which ensures that equipment and

technical support are provided swiftly and professionally.

An enterprise forming part of the Umdasch Group, the Doka Group employs a worldwide workforce of more than 6000.





www.doka.com/dokaflex-30-tec