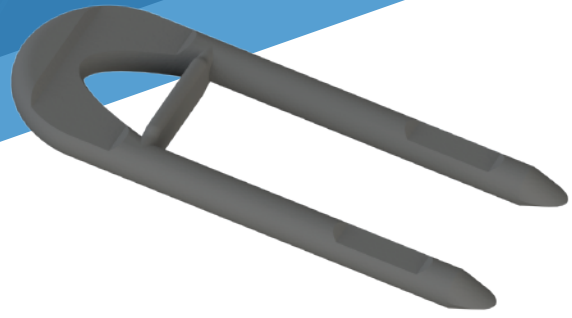


DP Tie Installation Instructions



Watch the video instructions
hkties.com/dp-installation



APPLICATION

HK Double Prong (DP) ties are designed for use in tilt-up and precast panels. These ties may be used in most tilt-up and precast applications where:

- The fascia is 2–4 inches (50–100 mm) thick
- If fascia is suspended, the rigid insulation has a density of at least 1.3 lb/ft³ (20.82 kg/m³) and fascia is not more than 3 inches (75 mm) thick
- The panels will not extend beyond 60 ft (18.2 m) above grade unless the fascia is unsupported or the temperature difference between the inside and outside wythes will not exceed 55°F (13°C)
- The concrete compressive strength at the time of lifting is at least 2,500 psi (17.2Mpa)

RAIN WARNING

Concrete cure time varies depending on environmental conditions and additives. DO NOT use this system while it is raining or if rain is imminent when panels will be exposed to rainfall during installation of ties until concrete has cured sufficiently to not be adversely affected by rainfall. If your panel casting area is unprotected from the elements, it is necessary to protect the concrete should it rain during installation of ties. Water in the casting bed will cause the insulation to float and it will lower concrete strength, which will either cause ties to pull out of the plastic concrete or it will weaken the concrete anchorage.

DISCLAIMER

It is the sole responsibility of the contractor to install the HK ties in accordance with these published instructions. It is also the responsibility of the owner to confirm proper industry standards and methods are used by contractors, engineers, suppliers, and all others hired by the owner. The presence of an HK Composites representative at the job site does not relieve the contractor from the responsibility to follow these published installation instructions. HK COMPOSITES IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LIABILITY RESULTING FROM A FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS. Our recommendations should not be taken as a construction specification nor inducements to infringe on any patent or violate any law, safety code or insurance regulation.



When to use Double Prong (DP) connector ties instead of Standard (ST) ties

One of the loads to which concrete sandwich-panel connector ties are subjected is forced displacement resulting from differential thermal growth or shrinkage of the two concrete wythes. As the insulation thickness decreases, the moment on the tie, resulting from this thermally induced forced displacement, increases exponentially, resulting in higher connector bending stresses.

In order to reduce connector bending stresses, a connector with a smaller diameter can be used. While this solves the bending stress problem, the tensile strength of the connector is reduced because of the resulting reduction in cross-sectional area. So, to maintain tensile strength while also reducing the bending stress, additional connectors can be used, hence the double-prong connector.

The combined cross-sectional area of the two prongs is slightly greater than the single-prong connector, thus maintaining the tensile strength while, because of the reduced diameter of each prong, also reducing the connector bending stress. The installation labor is not increased by needing to install twice as many connectors to achieve the same strength.

This thermally induced connector bending-stress issue is only a concern for tall wall panels, with grout under the fascia wythe, on extremely hot or cold days.

The HK engineering team will help you determine which connector tie is most appropriate for each project.

After form work is completed and casting beds are prepped, proceed with the following steps to install the HK Double Prong (DP) ties:

1. Prepare and place exterior wythe concrete

Clean debris from casting surface. Apply release agent as specified by the release agent manufacturer. Place reinforcing steel or welded wire fabric sheets on proper reinforcement supports. Use care to minimize disturbing the release agent—even simple liquids such as a spill from soft drinks can break the bond breaker seal. Clean debris once again before placing concrete.

- **Concrete strength** – The 28-day compressive strength should be at least 4,000 psi.
- **Low slump** – The concrete slump specified must be maintained during installation of the insulation system. If used in a high-temperature environment, a low slump concrete becomes problematic. Under these conditions a lower slump concrete will reach initial set quite rapidly and the concrete could set before the ties can be vibrated. Please refer to “ACI 305 – Specification for Hot Concreting” and “ACI 306 – Specification for Cold Weather Concreting”.

If a low slump concrete is used, the concrete tends to form air pockets as the ties are pushed through the insulation. It is extremely difficult to force low slump concrete to flow back around the anchor tip of the connector tie. Even if the ties are mechanically vibrated after installation, there is a possibility that anchorage will not be achieved for all the ties.

Place concrete in forms. The fascia wythe concrete should be thick enough to provide sufficient cover for the reinforcement and allow adequate embedment for the ties. A **minimum thickness of 2 inches** for fascia wythes is required. Textures, recesses, and reveals depths are in addition to this minimum thickness.

HK Double Prong (DP) ties are designed to keep a 2–4 inch (50–100 mm) fascia layer of concrete affixed to the panel. If outside of that range, please contact the HK engineering team to review design criteria.

Vibrate concrete as necessary to create proper consolidation of concrete around the tie. For proper vibration equipment and techniques refer to “ACI 309 – Guide for Consolidation of Concrete”. Use care to not disturb bond breaker with stick vibrators.

Strike off with a screed and level concrete to the specified thickness.

2. Install rigid insulation

HK Composites carries a full line of rigid insulation to meet any specifications. One common service offered is off-site pre-fabrication of the rigid insulation, which may include preformed holes and precut insulation that conforms to engineered shop drawings.

Before installing the insulation, each sheet of rigid insulation should already have preformed holes or should be marked on 16 to 17-inch centers (400–435 mm) to indicate where ties should be inserted through the- rigid insulation.

Place rigid insulation board on poured concrete immediately after screeding (within approximately 15–30 minutes).

Work in a methodical manner to place rigid insulation sheets, edge to edge, from one end of the panel to the other. Use care to ensure each insulation sheet is positioned according to the approved details for the project.

After the first insulation sheet is in place, it may be helpful to set each subsequent sheet on the face of the previous sheet then slide it into place, allowing it to drop into position adjacent to the previous sheet.

The insulation sheet face must be entirely flat against the concrete. If the insulation board has a camber or bow, it needs to be weighted down to a flat position. Concrete still needs to be in plastic state.

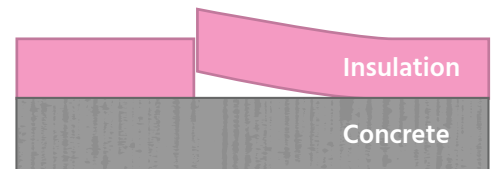
Minimize gaps or spacing between each rigid insulation sheet and between the edges of the panel and the forms.

Visual inspection

All rigid insulation boards must be inspected to ensure the face is flat and in full contact with the face wythe of concrete.

If rigid insulation has a bow or bend during the installation process, it can be weighted down to rest face-down in full contact with the concrete.

If a bow or bend is exhibited after the ties have been installed, please follow Step 4 instructions to install additional ties. (Page 6)



3. Install connector ties

The HK Double Prong (DP) ties should be installed immediately after placing the rigid insulation sheet on the wet concrete. Push the pointed end of the tie through the preformed holes or marked dots on the rigid insulation into the fresh concrete until the embedment collar is seated firmly against the top surface of the rigid insulation.

Optionally, ties may be pre-installed through the rigid insulation or pushed partially through the rigid insulation before placing the insulation sheets on the concrete.

To promote concrete consolidation around the tie, apply repetitive foot pressure on the insulation sheet near each tie or otherwise vibrate the tie or the area around the tie. For insulation thicknesses of 3 inches (75 mm) or greater, mechanically vibrate each connector using a concrete vibrating screed (idle setting) or an air actuated vibrator.

Visual Inspection

Each installed HK Double Prong (DP) tie should be visually examined for proper embedment and consolidation in the concrete face.

If any of the tie installation conditions displayed below occur, please follow the Alternate Tie Installation Instructions.

■ Raised tie

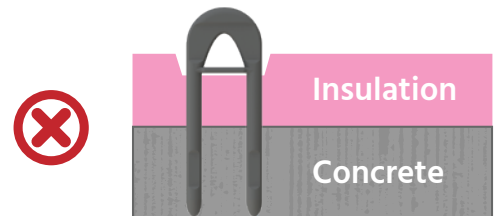
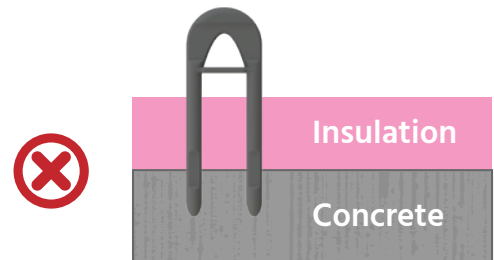
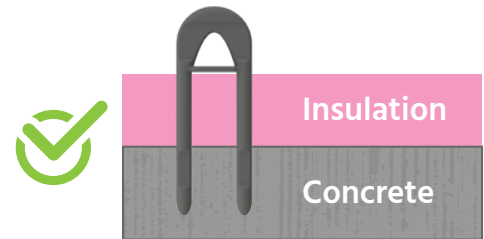
If a tie collar is 1/4 inch proud or greater from the insulation, follow the Alternate Tie Installation Instructions to install an additional tie nearby.

■ Depressed tie

If a tie collar is depressed into the insulation 1/4 inch or greater, follow the Alternate Tie Installation Instructions to install an additional tie nearby.

■ Skewed tie

If a tie is skewed from the insulation greater than 15°, follow the Alternate Tie Installation Instructions to install an additional tie nearby.



4. Adjustments around openings / at panel edges

HK Double Prong (DP) ties should be installed no closer than 4 inches (100 mm) and no further than 10 inches (250 mm) from openings or the panel edges.

If the tie installation is **less than 4 inches** (100 mm) from a panel edge or opening, shift the tie to fall within the required realm as displayed in Figure 2.

If the tie installation is **greater than 10 inches** (250 mm) from a panel edge or opening, add extra ties so the correct spacing is maintained as displayed in Figure 2.

If additional ties are required, they should not be installed closer than 2 inches to existing preformed holes. See the following page for instructions on how to drill additional holes.

Figure 1 – Highlights common areas near openings and panel edges where tie placements would need to be adjusted.

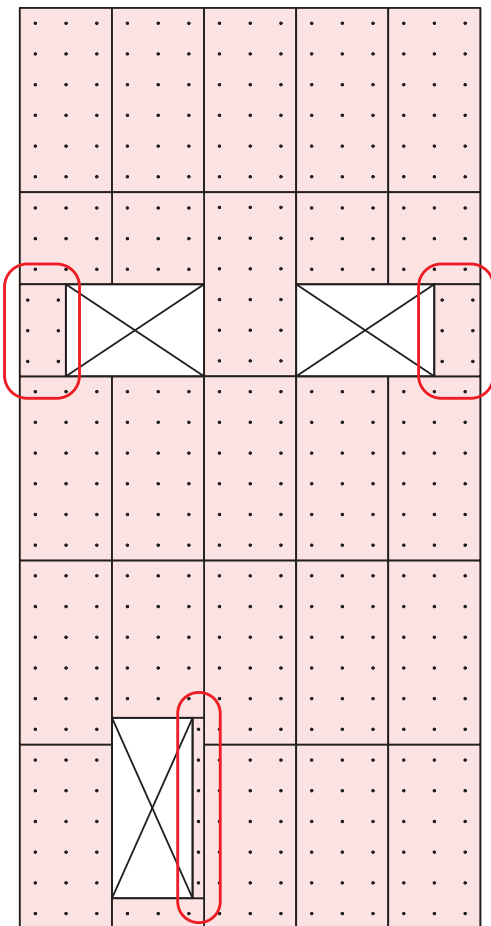
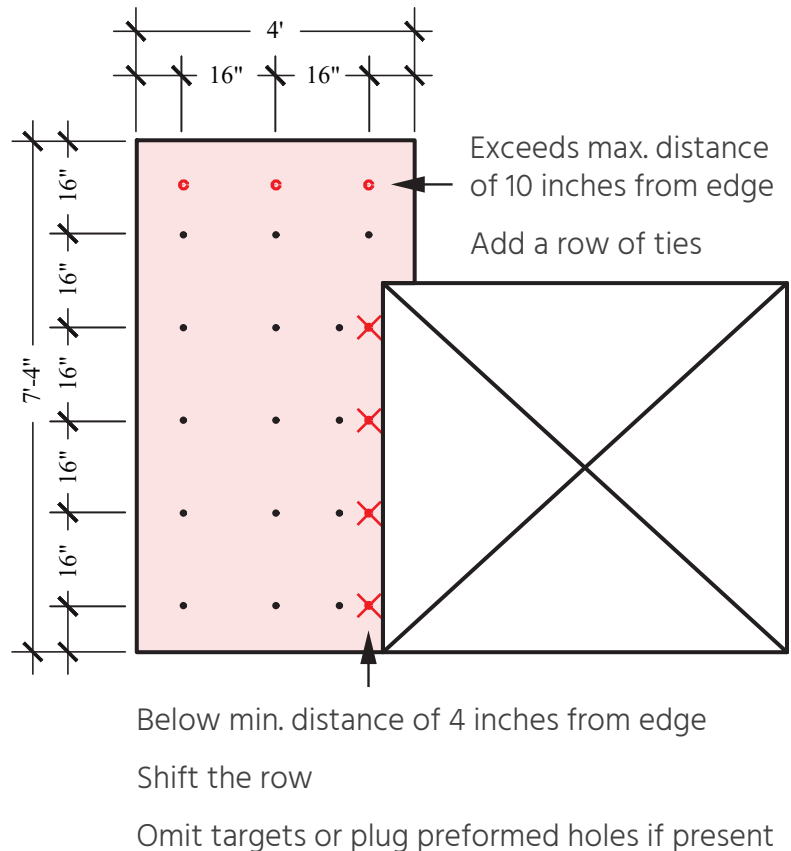


Figure 2 – Expanded example showing a sheet of rigid insulation that needs tie placement adjustments at the top and right side.



If rigid insulation sheets were custom pre-fabricated off-site and an insulation sheet shop drawing was provided for each panel, all necessary additional holes were already cut in the insulation where necessary for panel edge or opening adjustments. (Figure 3)

However, if custom pre-fabrication was not included for the project and the rigid insulation sheets are not preformed with holes for tie installation, it might be necessary to drill the additional holes where adjusted ties should be installed.

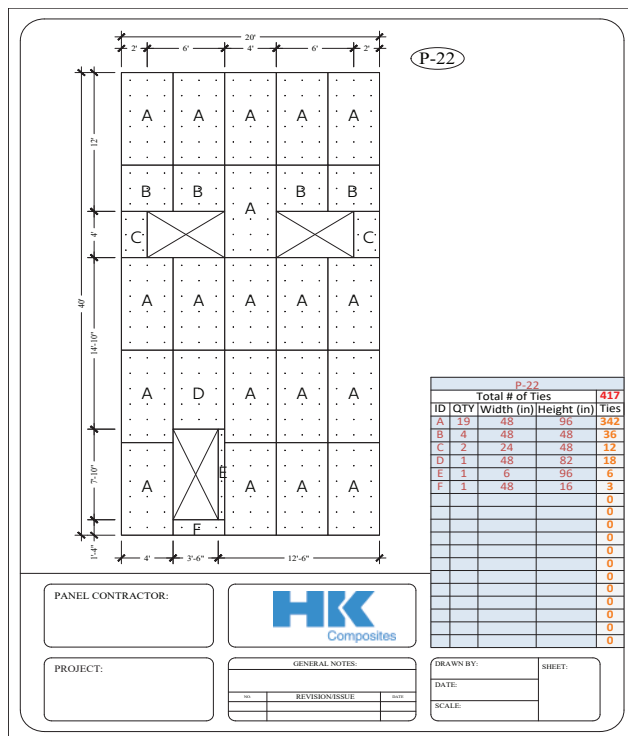
The table below indicates the size of drill bit to be used when drilling any holes required to install additional HK Double Prong (DP) ties.

Drilled holes should be 1/16 inch smaller than the diameter of the tie. (Table 1)

Figure 3 – In this sample shop drawing, the rigid insulation sheets are labeled and marked for placement on the panel as well as marked where the HK Double Prong (DP) ties should be placed in each sheet.

Table 1 – The complete specifications for each respective HK Double Prong (DP) tie can be found at <https://hkties.com/DP>

The data sheets include each tie diameter which will help in determining the drill bit size if drilling holes is required.



ST Tie	Drill Bit Size
DP25	5/16 inch
DP38	5/16 inch

5. Check tie consolidation

Performance of the HK Double Prong (DP) tie system is dependent on having properly consolidated concrete around the pointed anchorage notch of the tie.

In order to check consolidation, temporarily remove one tie per 16 sq ft of the panel (Figure 4). On a standard sheet of 4 ft x 8 ft rigid insulation, this works out to be **2 ties per sheet**.

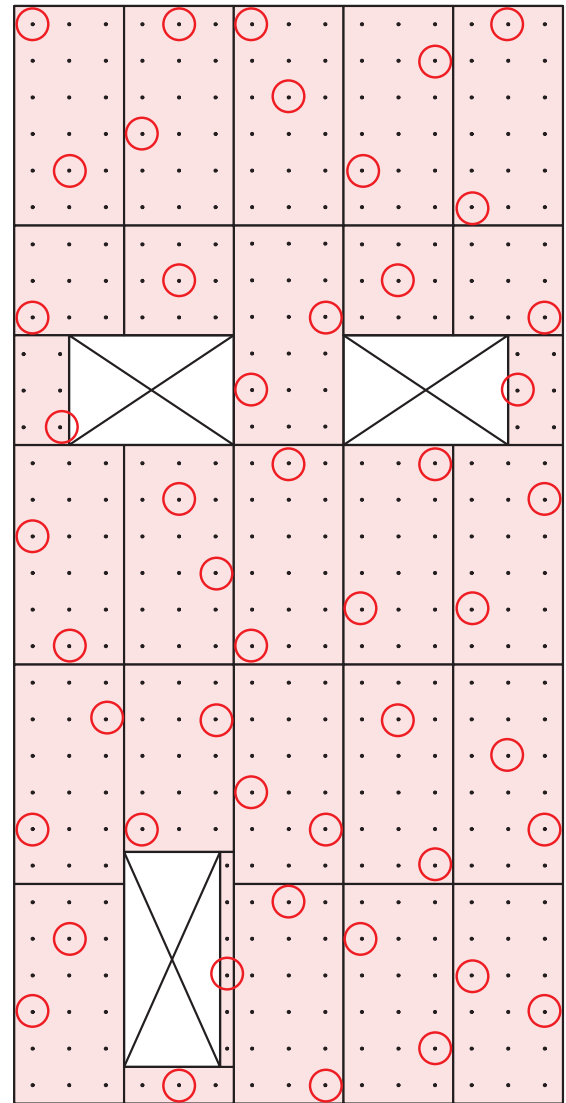
After removing each tie, observe the embedded pointed end of the tie. Wet concrete slurry should be present on the surface of the embedded ends of all observed ties.

If concrete slurry is present, replace the observed tie in the same hole from which it was removed and re-apply vibration surrounding the tie.

If concrete slurry is NOT present, replace the tie and re-apply vibration to that tie. Then re-check the local area by examining all adjacent ties in an expanding perimeter until concrete slurry is present on the embedded ends of each tie tested.

Figure 4 – Sample panel demonstrating potential spots for removing ties to observe concrete slurry.

If slurry is not present on a tie, more testing would be required with adjacent ties.



6. Fill gaps and holes in insulation

Prior to placing the interior concrete wythe, all exposed insulation joints and gaps should be filled with packing dunnage.

Additionally, any unused connector tie holes closer than 4 inches to openings or panel edges should be filled with expanding “foam-in-place” polyurethane foam insulation per manufacturer specifications.

7. Prepare interior wythe

Timing and preparation for the interior concrete wythe is critical.

In order to install interior wythe reinforcing, inserts, and hardware, it is important that the concrete in the exterior wythe reach **at least 25 percent of its 28-day strength**.

Concrete should have a minimum compressive strength at 28 days as indicated on the project drawings and as required for panel erection, or specified, and tested according to ASTM C39. Minimum strength of panels at time of erection shall be in accordance with the lifting design.

Primary factors affecting concrete strength gain include time and ambient temperature. The following time limits in the table below can be used as guidelines.

Ambient Temperature Range (Fahrenheit)	Minimum time from fascia casting to installation of reinforcing
70+ degrees	12 hours
60 – 70 degrees	24 hours
40 – 60 degrees	36 hours
below 40 degrees	Field-cured cylinder test required

If you have questions about concrete cure times, please contact our engineering team.

After the exterior wythe has reached at least 25 percent of its 28-day strength, install interior wythe reinforcing, lifting inserts and other hardware.

Workers should avoid disturbing the ties and the insulation layer after the exterior wythe concrete has reached initial set.

8. Perform on-site quality assurance testing

After the exterior wythe has reached the required concrete strength, it is necessary to perform on-site quality assurance tests prior to placing the final concrete layer for the interior wythe.

Visual Testing – These tests confirm all rigid insulation sheets are properly installed and all ties are examined for correct installation. Refer back to the Visual Inspection process in “Step 3 – Install connector ties” above.

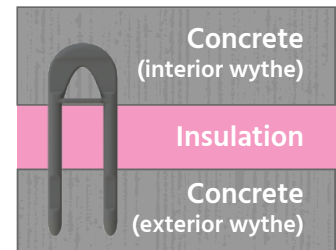
Pull Testing – These tests confirm proper concrete consolidation around the HK Double Prong (DP) Ties. Refer to the HK Composites document titled “DP Tie On-Site Pull Testing”.

9. Place interior wythe

Clean debris before placing concrete.

Place the interior wythe layer of concrete in the forms and screed to specified thickness.

Finish, cure and protect concrete as required.



10. Panel completion

Strip forms and transport/lift the panels into final position.

If present, ensure that vapor retarder will not be damaged during erection.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

We understand what it means to gain client trust, which is why we develop durable, sustainable concrete construction products.

In addition to providing top of the line products, our customer support team and engineering team work hard to ensure our clients are satisfied. If you have any questions about the HK Composites products, please contact us. We’d be happy to assist.



Address

926 Auto Mall Dr #4
American Fork, UT 84003
USA



Email

support@hkties.com



Phone

(800) 430-6316