

4.0 – ESTIMATING

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4.1 – ESTIMATING

Calculating the number of forms needed is a simple task with LOGIX.

Drawing a wall section on graph paper before estimating a project saves time and effort and is a very helpful thing to do.

An important thing to remember in estimating is that walls with different heights should be calculated separately. As the wall heights change, so do the quantities required.

NOTE: The LOGIX Estimator program is now available for download at www.logixcf.com.

4.2 – MATERIAL TAKE-OFF LIST

The material take off is the first step in any estimate.

- ___ Linear feet of exterior and interior LOGIX walls
- ___ Height of walls
- ___ Number of courses in wall
- ___ Thickness of wall (4", 6.25", 8", 10" or 12")
- ___ Number of 90° corners (both inside and outside)
- ___ Number of 45° corner (both inside and outside)
- ___ Linear feet of Brick Ledge
- ___ Linear feet of Taper Top
- ___ Linear feet of Double Taper Top
- ___ Square feet of parge coating "stucco" (height x length) between grade and siding
- ___ Square feet of water proofing (height x length) from grade to lap over footing
- ___ Square feet of door and window openings
- ___ Linear feet of buck material
- ___ Number of beam pockets (End Caps)
- ___ Linear feet of end walls (End Caps)
- ___ Linear feet of Height Adjusters (both sides of wall)

SQUARE FOOTAGE OF DIFFERENT FORM TYPES

Standard (straight):	5.33sf
Brick Ledge:	5.33sf
Taper Top:	5.33sf
Double Taper Top:	5.33sf
90° Corner:	5.33sf (5.89sf for 10" and 12" corner forms)
45° Corner:	3.90sf
Pilaster:	3.49sf max.
4" Height Adjuster:	0.66sf
Half Height Standard:	2.67sf
Half Height 90° Corner:	2.67sf
Half Height 45° Corner:	1.95sf

4.3 – FORM UNITS

ESTIMATING STANDARD FORMS AND CORNERS

STEP 1: Determine the total lineal feet of walls (both interior and exterior walls that will be built using LOGIX). Add an extra 2ft for every 45° or 90° inside corner to the total lineal feet of walls. With this new lineal footage, multiply by the height of the walls to determine the property's total square footage. When figuring the total square footage of walls with different heights it's easiest to figure each wall separately and then add totals together.

Subtract the total square footage of all window and door openings.

STEP 2: Determine number of 45° forms (**A**) by multiplying number of 45° turns by the number of courses (i.e. 6 courses x 4 turns). Then multiply the number of 45° forms by 3.9 sf/form. Then subtract this from your gross square footage of wall determined in **Step 1**.

If no 45° turns continue with **Step 3**.

STEP 3: Determine number of 90° corner forms (**B**) by multiplying number of 90° turns by the number of courses (i.e. 6 courses x 4 turns). Then multiply the number of 90° forms by 5.33 sf/form (or 5.89sf for 10" or 12" corner forms). Then subtract this from your square footage of wall determined in **Step 2** (if no 45° turns used, then subtract from gross square footage determined in **Step 1**).

4.3 – FORM UNITS CONTINUED

STEP 4: Divide square footage of wall determined in **Step 3** by 5.33 to determine gross number of Standard forms required. (C)

NOTE: Standard forms are all 16" (406mm) tall and 48" (1220mm) long with a wall area of 5.33sf each. All 90° Corners are 16" tall. The 4", 6.25" and 8" Ninety degree corner forms have one leg that is 16" long, the other 32" long for a total of 48", and a wall area of 5.33sf. The 10" and 12" Ninety degree corner forms have one leg that is 18.5" long, the other 34.5" long for a total of 53", and a wall area of 5.89sf.

- A. Number of **45°** forms required: _____
- B. Number of **90°** forms required: _____
- C. Number of **Standard** forms required: _____
- D. Total number of forms required: _____

4.3 – FORM UNITS CONTINUED

ESTIMATING BRICK LEDGE FORMS

NOTE: Brick Ledge forms are available in straight units only. Corner applications require miter cutting Brick Ledge forms on site.

Brick Ledge forms only come in 6.25", 8", 10" and 12" cavity sizes.

STEP 1: Measure the total linear feet of Brick Ledge needed and divide by 4 (the length in feet of each block) to determine the total number of Brick Ledge forms needed. When miter cutting Brick Ledge corners, add one Brick Ledge form for waste at each corner to the total Brick Ledge count.

STEP 2: Subtract the number of Brick Ledge forms from the total number of Standard forms determined earlier to avoid ordering too many Standard forms.

ESTIMATING DOUBLE TAPER TOP & TAPER TOP FORMS

NOTE: The above forms are available in straight units only. Corner applications require miter cutting the forms on site.

Taper Top and Double Taper Top forms come in 6.25", 8", 10" or 12" cavity sizes.

4.3 – FORM UNITS CONTINUED

Follow **Steps 1 & 2** in “**Estimating Brick Ledge Forms**” to estimate the number of Taper Top or Double Taper Top forms required.

ESTIMATING HEIGHT ADJUSTERS

A 2ft Height Adjuster = 0.66sf. The number of 2ft long Height Adjusters needed is equal to the total linear footage.

NOTES: Height Adjusters come in one size, 4” x 24” x 2.75” thick. Remember to count both sides of the wall. Height Adjusters can be used in window openings to adjust height without cutting standards.

ESTIMATING END CAPS

NOTES: End Caps are 16” tall and 2-1/4” thick . End Caps come in all wall cavity sizes - 4”, 6.25”, 8”, 10” and 12”. Use End Caps at end wall applications. Use two End Caps for each beam pocket. Use End Caps for step foundations if necessary. End Caps can be used to form side bucks on door and window openings.

4.4 – CONCRETE

4" WALLS

STEP 1: Take the square footage of all wall area and subtract the square footage of all window and door openings.

STEP 2: Multiply by 0.333ft (the width of the cavity) to get the cubic feet of concrete required.

STEP 3: Divide by 27cf to determine the total number of yards of concrete required (or divide by 35.32 to determine meters of concrete required).

Example: 1845sf of wall area minus 322sf of window and door area equals 1523sf of net wall area. 1523sf times 0.333ft equals 507cf divided by 27cf per yard equals 18.8 yards of concrete required. Or divide 507cf by 35.32 for meters required. In this case, 14.4 meters.

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6.25" WALLS

STEP 1: Take the square footage of all wall area and subtract the square footage of all window and door openings.

STEP 2: Multiply by 0.521ft (the width of the cavity) to get the cubic feet of concrete required.

4.4 – CONCRETE CONTINUED

STEP 3: Divide by 27cf to determine the yards of concrete required (or divide by 35.32 to determine meters required).

Example: 1845sf of wall area minus 322sf of window and door are equals 1523sf of net wall area. 1523sf times 0.521ft equals 793cf divided by 27cf per yard equals 29.4 yards of concrete. Or divide 793cf by 35.32 for meters required. In this case, 22.5.

8" WALLS

STEP 1: Take the square footage of all wall area and subtract the square footage of all window and door openings.

STEP 2: Multiply by 0.667ft (the width of the cavity) to get the cubic feet of concrete required.

STEP 3: Divide by 27 to determine the yards of concrete required (or by 35.32 to determine meters required).

Example: 1845sf of wall area minus 322sf of window and door area equals 1523sf of net wall area. 1523sf times 0.667ft equals 1016cf divided by 27cf per yard equals 37.6 yards of concrete. Or divide 1016cf by 35.32 for meters required. In this case, 28.8.

4.4 – CONCRETE CONTINUED

10" WALLS

STEP 1: Take the square footage of all wall area and subtract the square footage of all window and door openings.

STEP 2: Multiply by 0.833ft (the width of the cavity) to get the cubic feet of concrete required.

STEP 3: Divide by 27cf to determine the total number of yards of concrete required (or by 35.32 to determine meters of concrete required).

Example: 1845sf of wall area minus 322sf of window and door area equals 1523sf of net wall area. 1523sf times 0.833ft equals 1269cf divided by 27cf per yard equals 47.0 yards of concrete required. Or divide 1269cf by 35.32 for meters required. In this case, 35.9 meters.

12" WALLS

STEP 1: Take the square footage of all wall area and subtract the square footage of all window and door openings.

STEP 2: Multiply by 1ft (the width of the cavity) to get the cubic feet of concrete required.

4.4 – CONCRETE CONTINUED

STEP 3: Divide by 27cf to determine the total number of yards of concrete required (or by 35.32 to determine meters of concrete required).

Example: 1845sf of wall area minus 322sf of window and door area equals 1523sf of net wall area. 1523sf times 1ft equals 1523cf divided by 27cf per yard equals 56.4 yards of concrete required. Or divide 1523cf by 35.32 for meters required. In this case, 43.1 meters.

ADD EXTRA CONCRETE FOR BRICK LEDGES

Multiply linear feet of Brick Ledge by 0.007 cubic yards or 0.005 meters to determine the additional yards or meters of concrete needed.

Example: 200lf of Brick Ledge would require 1.4 extra yards of concrete (200 linear feet x 0.007 = 1.4 yards).

4.4 – CONCRETE CONTINUED

ADD EXTRA CONCRETE FOR TAPER TOPS

Multiply linear feet of Taper Top by 0.003 cubic yards or cubic meters 0.002 to determine the additional yards or meter of concrete needed.

Example: 200lf of Taper Top forms would require an additional 0.6 yards of extra concrete (200lf x 0.003 = 0.6 yards).

ADD EXTRA CONCRETE FOR DOUBLE TAPER TOPS

Multiply linear feet of Double Taper Tops by 0.006 cubic yards or cubic meters 0.005 to determine the additional yards or meter of concrete needed.

Example: 200lf of Taper Top forms would require an additional 1.2 yards of extra concrete (200lf x 0.006 = 1.2 yards).

ALTERNATE METHOD FOR CALCULATING CONCRETE

An alternate method to calculate concrete is to use the chart below. Simply multiply the total number of forms by the appropriate multiplier to determine the cubic yards or cubic meters of concrete required.

4.4 – CONCRETE CONTINUED

Form Size	Cubic Yards per Form Unit	Cubic Meters per Form Unit
4"	0.066	0.050
6.25"	0.103	0.079
8"	0.132	0.100
10"	0.165	0.126
12"	0.198	0.151

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Rev. Sep 23/09

4.5 – REBAR

Rebar estimating varies from wall to wall depending on factors such as height, vertical loading, horizontal loading, backfill heights, etc.

NOTE: Each Brick Ledge will require six stirrups to tie the horizontal rebar in the corbel to the horizontal rebar in the interior of the form.

4.6 – WATERPROOFING

Multiply linear footage of walls by the height of backfill. When calculating backfill height, make sure to add enough height to allow the waterproofing materials to extend over the edge of the footing.

Divide this number by the square footage per roll of membrane material to determine the total number of rolls required.

If using a rigid waterproofing board, do not include a footing overlap in you calculations.

4.7 – PARGING

Parging typically covers from the top of the waterproofing membrane to a height 2" above the bottom edge of the siding.

Multiply the linear footage of wall by height of parging to determine total square footage of parging required.

Divide this number by the square footage per bag of parging material to determine the total number of bags required.

4.8 – COURSE HEIGHT TABLE

This table shows wall heights that are readily achieved using Standard LOGIX forms used in combination with 4" (102mm) Height Adjusters and/or 8" (203mm) Half Height forms.

Number of Courses	Height of Wall	Add One Height Adj.	Add One Half-height	Add One Height Adj. & One Half-height
1	1' - 4" (406mm)	1' - 8" (508mm)	2' - 0" (610mm)	2' - 4" (711mm)
2	2' - 8" (813mm)	3' - 0" (914mm)	3' - 4" (1016mm)	3' - 8" (1118mm)
3	4' - 0" (1219mm)	4' - 4" (1321mm)	4' - 8" (1422mm)	5' - 0" (1524mm)
4	5' - 4" (1626mm)	5' - 8" (1727mm)	6' - 0" (1829mm)	6' - 4" (1930mm)
5	6' - 8" (2032mm)	7' - 0" (2134mm)	7' - 4" (2235mm)	7' - 8" (2337mm)
6	8' - 0" (2438mm)	8' - 4" (2540mm)	8' - 8" (2642mm)	9' - 0" (2743mm)
7	9' - 4" (2845mm)	9' - 8" (2946mm)	10' - 0" (3048mm)	10' - 4" (3150mm)
8	10' - 8" (3251mm)	11' - 0" (3353mm)	11' - 4" (3454mm)	11' - 8" (3556mm)
9	12' - 0" (3658mm)	12' - 4" (3759mm)	12' - 8" (3861mm)	13' - 0" (3962mm)
10	13' - 4" (4064mm)	13' - 8" (4166mm)	14' - 0" (4267mm)	14' - 4" (4369mm)
11	14' - 8" (4470mm)	15' - 0" (4572mm)	15' - 4" (4674mm)	15' - 8" (4775mm)
12	16' - 0" (4877mm)	16' - 4" (4978mm)	16' - 8" (5080mm)	17' - 0" (5182mm)
13	17' - 4" (5283mm)	17' - 8" (5385mm)	18' - 0" (5486mm)	18' - 4" (5588mm)
14	18' - 8" (5690mm)	19' - 0" (5791mm)	19' - 4" (5893mm)	19' - 8" (5994mm)
15	20' - 0" (6096mm)	20' - 4" (6198mm)	20' - 8" (6299mm)	21' - 0" (6401mm)
16	21' - 4" (6502mm)	21' - 8" (6604mm)	22' - 0" (6706mm)	22' - 4" (6807mm)
17	22' - 8" (6909mm)	23' - 0" (7010mm)	23' - 4" (7112mm)	23' - 8" (7214mm)
18	24' - 0" (7315mm)	24' - 4" (7417mm)	24' - 8" (7518mm)	25' - 0" (7620mm)
19	25' - 4" (7722mm)	25' - 8" (7823mm)	26' - 0" (7925mm)	26' - 4" (8026mm)
20	26' - 8" (8128mm)	27' - 0" (8230mm)	27' - 4" (8331mm)	27' - 8" (8433mm)
21	28' - 0" (8534mm)	28' - 4" (8636mm)	28' - 8" (8738mm)	29' - 0" (8839mm)
22	29' - 4" (8941mm)	29' - 8" (9042mm)	30' - 0" (9144mm)	30' - 4" (9246mm)
23	30' - 8" (9347mm)	31' - 0" (9449mm)	31' - 4" (9550mm)	31' - 8" (9652mm)
24	32' - 0" (9754mm)	32' - 4" (9855mm)	32' - 8" (9957mm)	33' - 0" (10058mm)
25	33' - 4" (10160mm)	33' - 8" (10262mm)	34' - 0" (10363mm)	34' - 4" (10465mm)

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4.9 – ESTIMATING FORM

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____

Project Name: _____

Wall Type (Circle): Frost Wall Basement Main Floor Second Floor Other

Form Size (Circle): 4" 6.25" 8" 10" 12"

Estimating Data

Lineal Feet (LF) of Wall	LF Height Adjusters
Wall Height	LF Extended Brick Ledge
Number of 90° Turns	LF Taper Top Form
Number of 45° Turns	Height of Backfill
Number of Logix Courses	Square Footage (SF) of Openings
Number of Courses of Standards	Gross SF of Wall (GSF)
LF Form Lock	Net SF of Wall (NSF)

Quantity	Description	Notes
	Total Number of Forms	
	Standard Forms	
	½ Height Standards	
	90° Corner Forms	
	½ Height 90° Corner Forms	
	Brick Ledge	
	Taper Top Forms	
	Double Taper Top Forms	
	Number of Height Adjusters (2' each)	
	Number of Form Lock (12.5' each)	
	Filament Tape (1 roll/50 blocks)	
	Zip Ties (1 bag/200 blocks)	
	Waterproofing Membrane (200sf/roll)	
	Rolls of Fiber Mesh (475sf/roll)	
	Bags of Prepcoat (85sf/bag)	
	LF/Type Rebar	
	Cubic Yards of Concrete	
	LF Window/Door Buck	
	Number of Alignment System Sets	
	Man Hours/sf	

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