

2.20 – TALL WALLS



Logix walls can be constructed to any height provided proper engineering and construction methods are used.

Logix tall walls should be designed in accordance with ACI 318 or CAN/CSA A23.3.

Constructing tall walls follows the same basic steps described throughout Section 2. In addition, building taller walls is done in much the same way as concrete pours using traditional formwork. Generally, Logix blocks are stacked and braced, normally 10 to 12 feet high. The concrete is then placed. After the concrete sets Logix blocks are then stacked another 10 to 12 feet, and bracing is raised or extended higher to support the wall, as well as keeping the wall plumb. This process is continued until the specified wall height is reached.

To ensure a smooth build, the following items should be considered:

- Load tables in **Section 6** can be used as a design aid for both the builder and designer. However, tall wall designs should be reviewed and approved by a local licensed professional engineer.
- In higher wind areas taller walls may require guy wires for additional support. Typically, this will be determined by the engineer of record.
- Proper consolidation of concrete can be achieved by adequate vibrating. However, depending on the drop height, and the steel congestion, external vibration, in addition to internal vibration, should be considered, particularly at corners, openings, and congested areas of rebar. (External vibrators made specifically for ICFs are available. See **Section**



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2.21, Supporting Products).

- Since tall walls are typically poured using a pump truck, using a 2 1/2" trimmer hose can provide better control of the concrete pour.
- If required, roughen the surface of all cold joints to ensure a good bond between the surface of the old pour and the subsequent pour. In addition, ensure adequate rebar embedments are provided.
- For the final stage of the pour, a Logix Taper Top block can be used, if required, for the top course of the wall. This provides a larger opening for concrete to flow into the wall and also provides a larger bearing area for supporting elements.
- Several tall wall bracing and alignment systems are available. For more information see **Section 3.2, Tall Wall Bracing Systems**.

NOTE: Both ACI 318 and CAN/CSA A23.3 permit cold joints when concrete is poured in stages.