

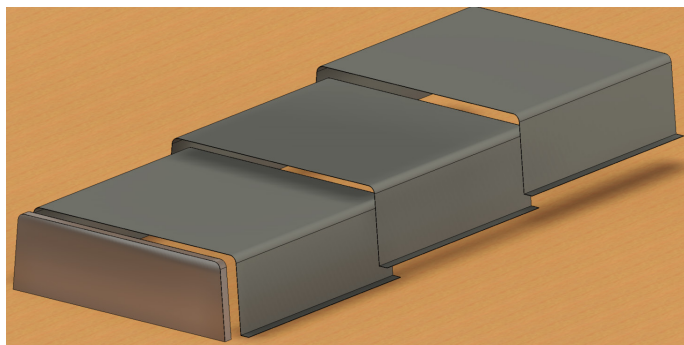


Pan Tips: Pan Types

While pan construction uses standard void sizes, the type of pan furnished for a project can vary depending on the desired finish, hoisting availability and required speed of construction. The selection of Flangeforms or Long-Flangeforms for a project is largely driven by availability, schedule and finish expectations. It is unusual for a designer to specify Long-Flangeforms. Contractors generally select Longforms to address schedule or finish expectations. All styles of pans produce some amount of offsets with Flangeforms being the greatest, and Longforms the least. There are three types of pans available for construction, consult with Ceco or your concrete contractor for the type of pan that best fits your needs:

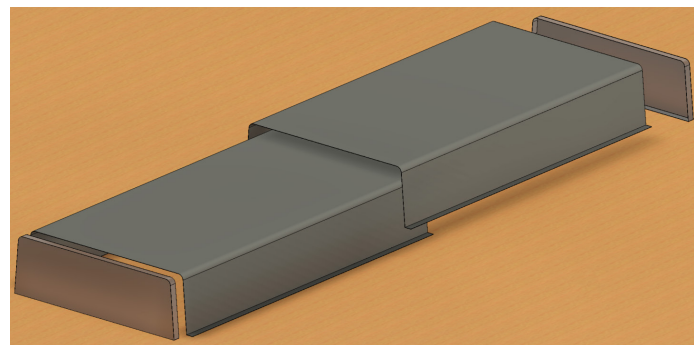
FLANGEFORMS:

Flangeforms are typically four feet in length with shorter pans used to build voids to the required lengths. A series of Flangeforms are lapped one over another to create a void between end caps. Flangeforms are the industry standard and are widely available. There are legacy widths and depths available that can be used for unique projects and applications.



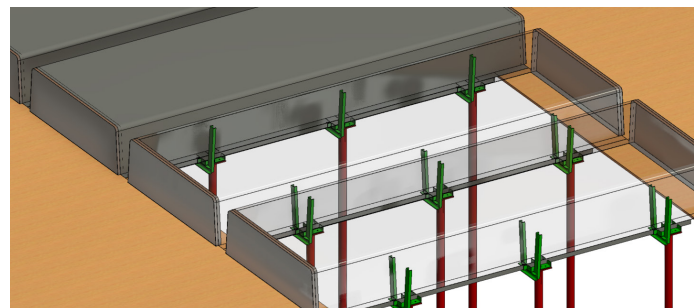
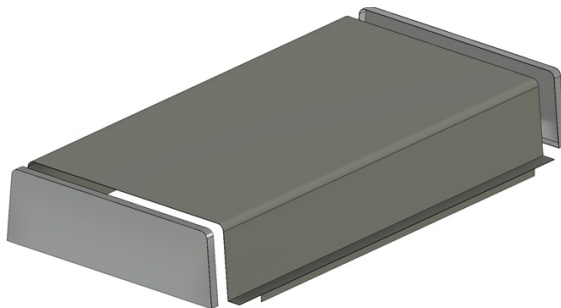
LONG-FLANGEFORMS

Long-Flangeforms are pans that are eight, twelve, or sixteen feet in length. Different combinations of Long-Flangeforms are lapped one over another to create voids between end caps. Long-Flangeforms can be used in combination with conventional Flangeforms. Long-Flangeforms produce a better finish because there are fewer lap marks, and material handling equipment or cranes are used to place and remove the forms. Long-Flangeforms are limited in availability.



LONGFORMS:

Longforms are one-piece pans with fixed flange widths and downturn legs that clamp together to make a structural member. There is limited formwork required under the Longform voids. Longforms are used when finish is important or when there is enough reuse to justify the expense of making custom-length pan voids for a project. Longforms are set by crane and may use yokes to stiffen the sides instead of diaphragms.



Most longforms are made to create six-inch joists between voids but accommodations can be made for wider joists, if necessary. Because they are one-piece pans, there is little flexibility in changing the void layout from floor to floor or bay to bay. For economy, the pan layout needs to be consistent throughout the structure. However, an efficient layout using this system often results in substantial formwork savings and therefore, lower structure costs.