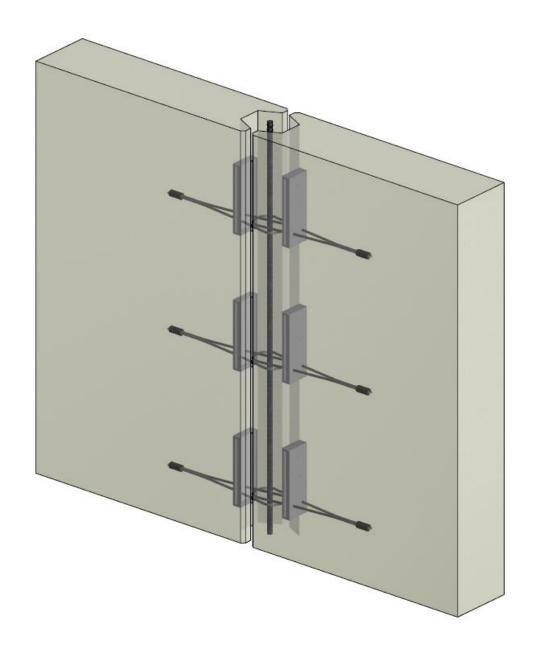


# **MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS**

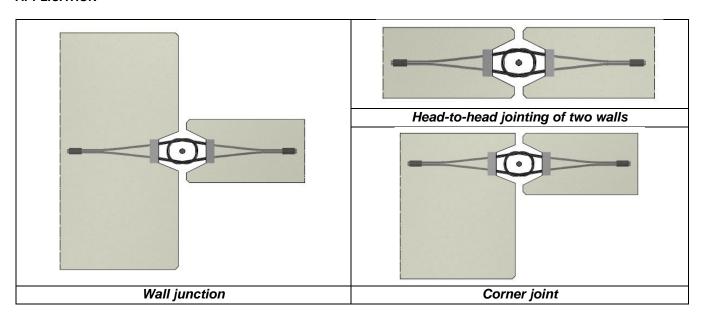


# PRECAST CONCRETE SYSTEMS | LOOP BOX



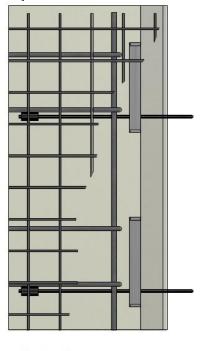


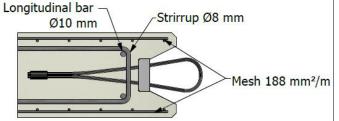
#### **APPLICATION**



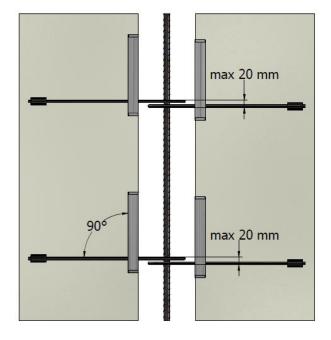
## INSTALLATION DIMENSIONS AND REINFORCEMENT

The *Terwa loop boxes* must not interact with one another when several TLB boxes are placed above one another. Minimum recommended reinforcements are illustrated below: two layer of mesh reinforcement, B500B stirrups Ø8, two longitudinal bar B500B Ø10. National regulations have local priority over this recommendation.





**Terwa Loop Boxes** are used as an overlapping joint and for that reason the loops must lie above one another. These are available when the product boxes are installed in formwork in the same way, from the base of the elements.



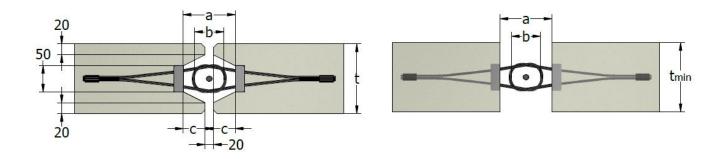


#### **DESIGN DATA**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Load capacity is calculated for static loads in the case of joints with dimensions shown in the picture below. The calculations take no account of cracks and deformations of the joints. Terwa Loop Boxes are designed to connect walls or columns with minimum concrete strength 25/30 MPa or higher and the grouting material must have at least the same compressive strength as the precast concrete element.

The length of wire rope loop and the recess dimensions must be matched to ensure a suitable overlapping of the wire loops and to guarantee full carrying capacity. There should be enough space in the casting recess for the loops in the unfolded state without hitting.



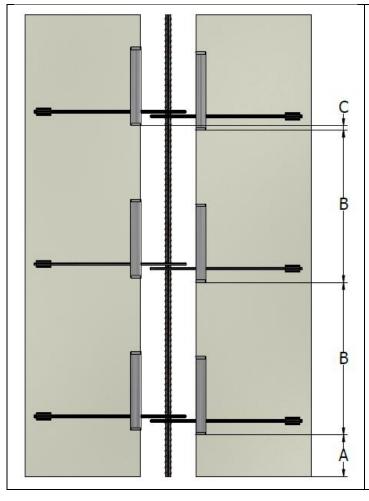
| Terwa Loop Box | Total recess dimension a | <b>Overlap</b><br>b | Recess depth | Wall thickness<br>t <sub>min</sub> |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Туре           | [mm]                     | [mm]                | [mm]         | [mm]                               |
| TLB-060        | 80                       | 40                  | 30           | 80                                 |
| TLB-080        | 100                      | 60                  | 40           | 80                                 |
| TLB-100        | 120                      | 80                  | 50           | 120                                |
| TLB-120        | 140                      | 100                 | 60           | 120                                |
| TLB-140        | 160                      | 120                 | 70           | 150                                |

For selecting the the suitable type of Terwa Loop Box, the following aspects must be considered:

- Wall thickness
- Geometry of the joint
- Load-bearing capacity.



#### MINIMUM EDGE DISTANCE AND THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CENTRES OF LOOPS



Centre to centre distance  $B_{min}$ = minimum distance between two adjacent wire rope loops placed on the same side of the joint.

Edge distance  $A_{min}$  = minimum distance between a loop box and the superior or inferior edge of the precast element.

Centre to centre distance  $C_{max}$  = maximum distance between two adjacent loop boxes placed on both sides of the joint.

Minimum distances of the Loop Box TLB

| Terwa Loop Box | Centre to centre distance $B_{min}$ [mm] | Edge distances $A_{min}$ [mm] | Centre to centre distance $C_{max}$ [mm] |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| TLB-060        |  |                               |  |
| TLB-080        | 250                                      | 400                           |  |
| TLB-100        | 250                                      | 120                           | 20                                       |
| TLB-120        |  |                               |  |
| TLB-140        | 350                                      | 200                           |  |

The type of the loop box must be chosen accordingly with the thickness of the joint to allow to a vertical reinforcing bar to pass inside the cable loops in both directions of the joint.

Total width of the concrete wall should be chosen considering getting the desired width, the width of the steel box and minimum thickness of concrete cover layer (20mm).

By arranging several wire ropes loops one on another, the force value that can be transmitted by a TLB cable loop is multiplied by the number of loops used on condition that they do not interact with each other. This is supposed to be valid if the space between two adjacent TLB steel boxes is sufficiently large.



#### REINFORCEMENTS

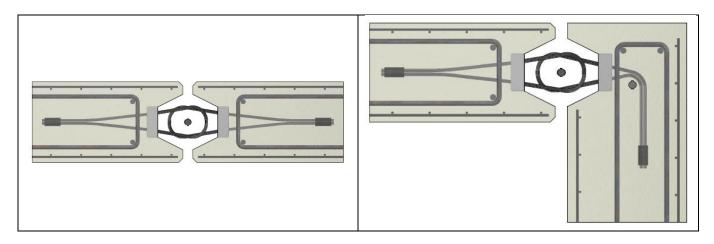
A vertical reinforcement bar made of B500B called lock bar is installed in the centre joint. This bar is designed to take the traction forces that occur in concrete joint.

Recommended dimensions for internal reinforcement

| Terwa Loop Box | Diameter of reinforcing bar [mm] |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| TLB-080        |                                  |
| TLB-100        | 12                               |
| TLB-120        |                                  |
| TLB-140        | 16                               |

The precast concrete elements must be reinforced in accordance with project requirements. TLB loop boxes provide good anchorage by making a sufficient overlapping of cable loops with precast elements reinforcements. We recommend using U-shaped stirrup installed in the area of each wire loop.

TLB system must be installed so that the loop axes lie symmetrically about the axis cross-section, to ensure that all loops are evenly loaded.



#### Resistances

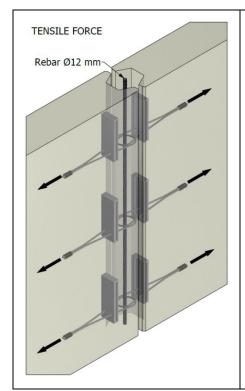
Resistances of joints with the Terwa loop box are defined according to loop spacing and compressive strength of concrete grout in the joint. Resistances are determinate by a design concept that refers to the standards EN 1990-1, EN 1992-1-1 (2004), EN 1992-1-2 (2004).

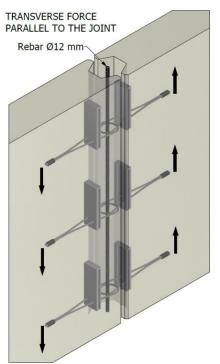
Resistance of the Terwa loop box joint for combined forces may be calculated according to equation:

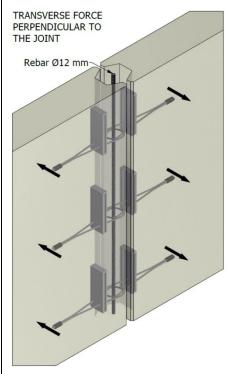
$$\frac{V_{Ed}}{V_{Rd}} + \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{F_{Ed}}{F_{Rd}} \leq 1$$

### Where:

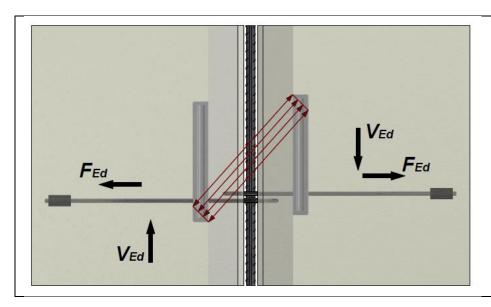
- $V_{Ed}$  design value of longitudinal shear force
- $V_{Rd}$  design value of resistance for longitudinal shear force
- N<sub>Ed</sub> design value of transverse shear force
- N<sub>Rd</sub> design value of resistance for transverse shear force
- F<sub>Ed</sub> design value of tensile force
- $F_{Rd}$  design value of resistance for tensile force





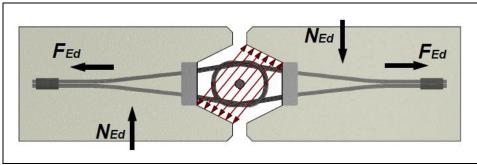


## **Calculation model**



# Vertical shear load transfer model

Longitudinal shear forces  $V_{Ed}$  combined with tensile forces  $F_{Ed}$ 



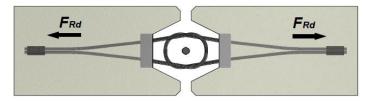
# Transverse shear load transfer model

Transverse shear forces  $N_{Ed}$  combined with Tensile forces  $F_{Ed}$ 

Important! It is not possible to transfer any bending moments with the Terwa loop box connection.

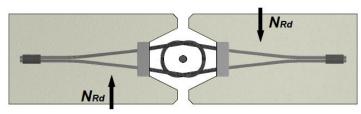


# Tensile forces - design value in one pair of wire rope loops



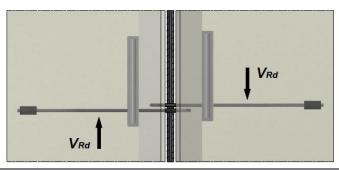
| Terwa Loop Box | Tensile resistance $F_{Rd}$ in one pair of wire rope loops [kN/pair of boxes] |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | C25/30  | C30/37 | C35/45 | C40/50 | C45/55 |
| TLB-060        | 11.40   | 12.63  | 13.87  | 15.83  | 17.10  |
| TLB-080        |   |        |        |        |        |
| TLB-100        |   | 12.03  | 13.07  |        | 17.10  |
| TLB-120        |   |        |        |        |        |
| TLB-140        | 15.96   | 17.70  | 19.41  | 22.08  | 23.94  |

# Transverse shear forces - design value in one pair of loop boxes



| Terwa Loop Box | Transverse shear resistance $N_{Rd}$ in one pair of wire rope loops [kN/pair of boxes] |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | C25/30   | C30/37 | C35/45 | C40/50 | C45/55 |
| TLB-060        | 2.99   | 3.27   | 3.55   | 3.81   | 4.03   |
| TLB-080        |  |        |        |        |        |
| TLB-100        |  | 3.27   | 3.55   |        | 4.03   |
| TLB-120        |  |        |        |        |        |
| TLB-140        | 3.70   | 4.10   | 4.40   | 4.80   | 5.10   |

# Longitudinal shear forces - design value in one pair of loop boxes



| Terwa Loop Box | Longitudinal shear resistance $V_{Rd}$ in one pair of wire rope loops [kN/pair of boxes] |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | C25/30   | C30/37 | C35/45 | C40/50 | C45/55 |
| TLB-060        | 14.20  |        |        |        |        |
| TLB-080        |  | 15.75  | 17.30  | 19.70  | 21.40  |
| TLB-100        |  | 15.75  | 17.30  | 21.40  |        |
| TLB-120        |  |        |        |        |        |
| TLB-140        | 27.30  | 30.22  | 33.20  | 37.72  | 40.90  |

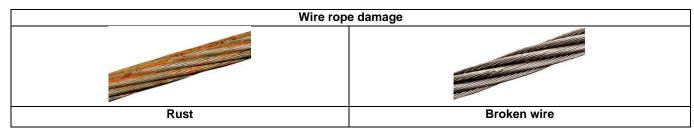


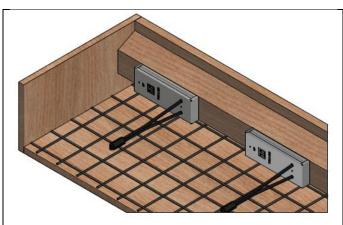
#### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## **FIXING TO FORMWORK**

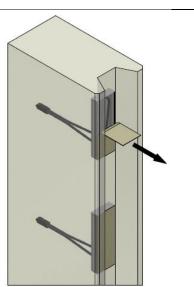
The main steps to follow before casting concrete precast elements:

- The wire loop of the TLB system must be in good condition and no rust or wire breakages.
- Loop box conforms to the technical documentation and placement is correct.
- TLB system is firmly fixed to formwork.
- Additional reinforcements (stirrups) are installed properly.

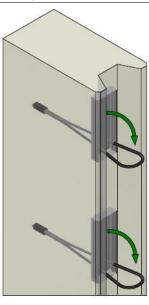




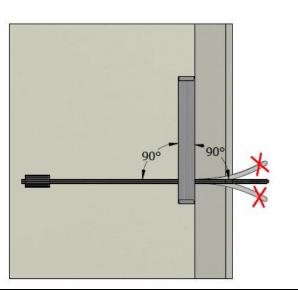
The boxes must be nailed into place starting from the lowest point of the element. That arrangement must be same on both sides of the joint.



Fixing the Terwa loop box



Straightening of cable loops



Removing the adhesive tape after demoulding

Correct installation of the wire loop perpendicular to wall joint



In the front side of the TLB wire loop box, two or three holes are punched. These are used for fixing with nails on wooden formwork. The sheet box containing the wire loops are closed with strong and flexible tape to prevent entry of concrete when pouring precast wall.

Formwork fixing for the loop box must be firm so that its movement does not appear when pouring concrete. TLB system is fixed to metal or plastic formwork using magnets or adhesives. In this case, the contact surface of the formwork with box flange must be smooth and well degreased before use. Otherwise, they can detach and can move when pouring concrete or during compaction. Concrete near the cable loops should be carefully compacted. Loop boxes must not be vibrated.

The shape of the joint cavity is designed according to the type of application and the type of components used. Mesh reinforcements of the walls should continue to the prominences of the panel edge to avoid breaking of the edges at demoulding. A slight taper and a good lubrication of the formwork can ease the process of de-moulding.

When fixing the TLB box to the formwork, proper placement of the cable loop must be ensured so that it is as straight as possible between mesh reinforcement.

#### **CASTING OF PRECAST ELEMENT**

The main steps to follow before casting precast elements:

- The TLB cable loop must remain in correct position

#### **DE-MOULDING**

The main steps to follow casting precast elements:

- The position of TLB cable loops is according to design drawings.
- The cover tape of sheet box is removed after hardening of the concrete.

After removing formwork, the flexible cover tape is removed, and the wire rope loop can be easily folded out. Wire rope loops must remain in a plane perpendicular to the front of steel box to ensure a proper and controlled overlap of opposite cable loops. At this moment, the precast concrete element is ready for final assembly on site.

## **CASTING JOINT**

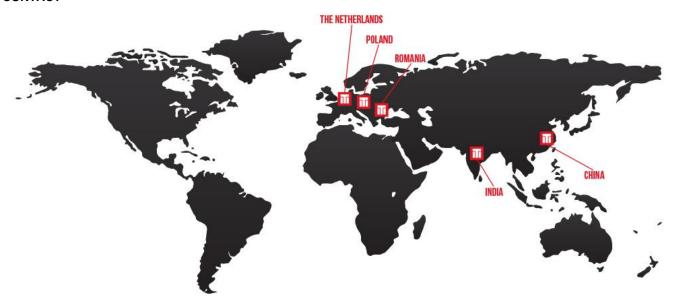
At final assembly, after placing precast element to the required position, the bar assembly with the diameter shown in upper table is inserted from above to down through all the cable loops. The installed precast wall must always be secured by temporary bracing. To ensure a correct transfer of forces, the joint must be correctly and completely filled with concrete. At the same time, proper compression of the concrete must be ensured. The concrete used in the joint should have a consistency to ensure adequate flow in the intermediate spaces inside steel boxes. We recommended using ready mixed casting kits. If the self-compacting mixtures are used, vibration of concrete is no longer necessary.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Terwa loop boxes must be stored and protected in dry conditions, under a roof. Large temperature variations, snow, ice, humidity, or saltwater impact may cause damage to wire rope and shorten the service life.



#### CONTACT



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