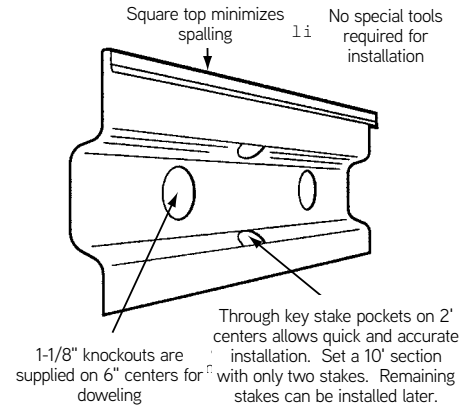


G33 Screed Key Joint

Dayton Superior G33 Screed Key Joint is 24 gauge steel available in 10' lengths in heights of 3-1/2", 4-1/2" and 5-1/2" for use in 4", 5" and 6" on-grade concrete floor slabs. G33 meets ASTM A653 G40 Type B mill galvanized requirements. Screed Key produces a smooth, flush surface joint that requires no filling. The use of Screed Key Joint minimizes random cracking and provides proper load transfer from slab to slab.

The use of Screed Key Joint is more economical than bulk-headed forms that must be prepared, installed, stripped, cleaned, repaired or replaced and stored. With Screed Key Joint an entire slab or strips can be poured at one time. Costly and time-consuming checker boarding is eliminated. Install the Screed Key Joint and pour the concrete - finish flush to the joint and the slab is finished.



To Order:

Specify: (1) quantity, (2) name, (3) height.

Example:

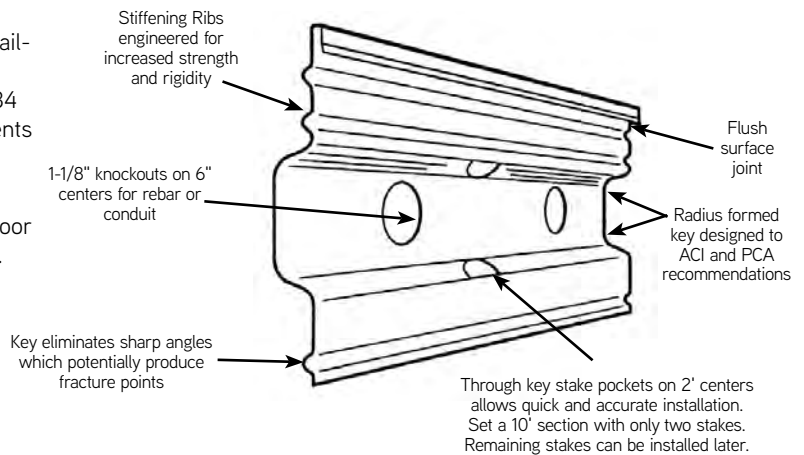
200 pcs. G33 Screed Key Joints, 5-1/2" heights.

Note: Screed Key joint or load key joint is not recommended for use in warehouse floor slabs which are subjected to high volume traffic consisting of fork trucks, heavily loaded hand pallet trucks or heavily loaded steel wheel carts.

G34 Load Key Joint

Dayton Superior G34 Load Key Joint is 24 gauge steel available in heights of 7-1/2" and 9-1/2". It is furnished in 10' lengths for use in 8" and 10" slabs or thickened joints. G34 meets ASTM A653 G40 Type B mill galvanized requirements. G34 Load Key Joint produces a floor that is ready to use without costly filling.

The use of Load Key Joint insures a strong, high quality floor at a low initial cost and with minimum maintenance costs.



To Order:

Specify: (1) quantity, (2) name, (3) height.

Example:

200 pcs. G34 Load Key Joints, 7-1/2" height.

G35 Plastic Cap Strip

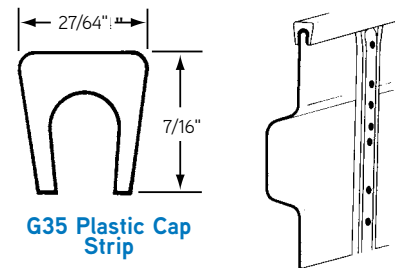
Dayton Superior G35 Plastic Cap Strip is used on G33 or G34, shown above, when a joint sealant is specified. The 500' G35 strip is easily removed after the concrete hardens leaving a wedge shaped joint that is easily and economically sealed.

To Order:

Specify: (1) quantity, (2) name.

Example:

200 pcs. G35 Plastic Cap Strip.



G37 Stake

Dayton Superior G37 Stake is available for use with G33 and G34, above. The G37 Stake is 3/4" wide 16 gauge steel available in 12", 15", 18" and 24" lengths.



To Order:

Specify: (1) quantity, (2) name, (3) length.

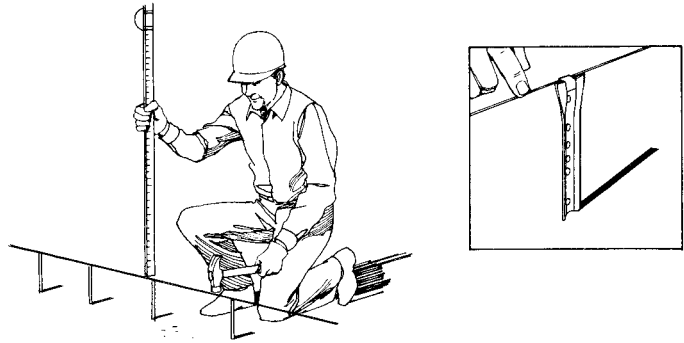
Example:

200 pcs. G37 Stakes, 18" long.

How to Use Screed Key Joint

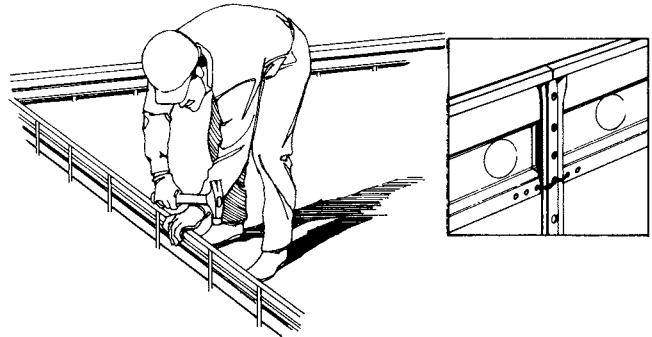
Step 1:

Stretch a line over the entire length. Drive stakes are placed on approximately 20'. Set stakes 1/8" below finished floor elevation. Secure the line to the top of the stakes (as shown in the inset). Drive additional stakes to the bottom of the line at the end location of each screed key section.



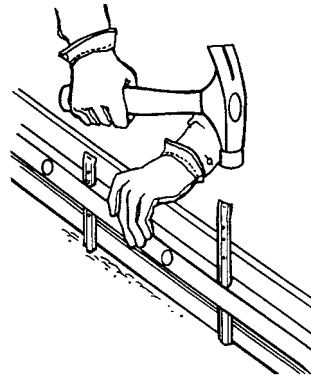
Step 2:

Install Screed Key Joint on the stakes as shown. It is preferable to have the key facing the initial concrete placement. Butted joints are aligned over a stake, as shown in the inset.



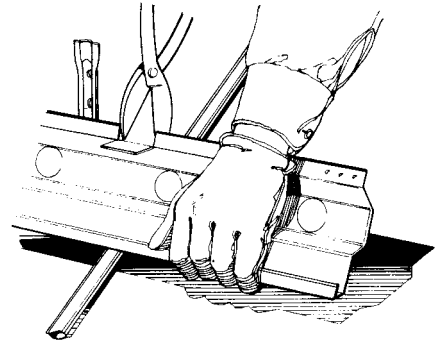
Step 3:

Drive intermediate stakes through the holes provided in the pre-formed key.

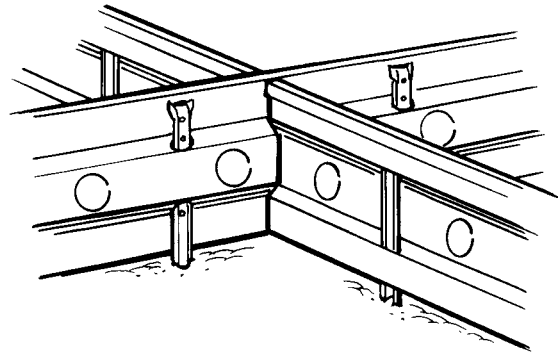


Step 5:

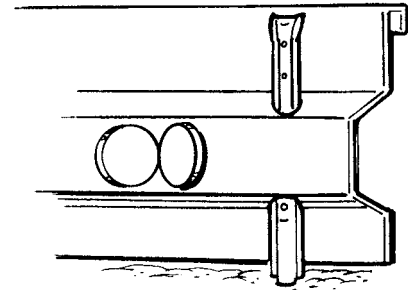
Tin snips or a metal cutting saw can be used to trim or cut the key, when necessary.

**Step 6:**

Where joints meet at right angles, key joint should be trimmed to fit as shown. Note close proximity of the stakes to the joint.

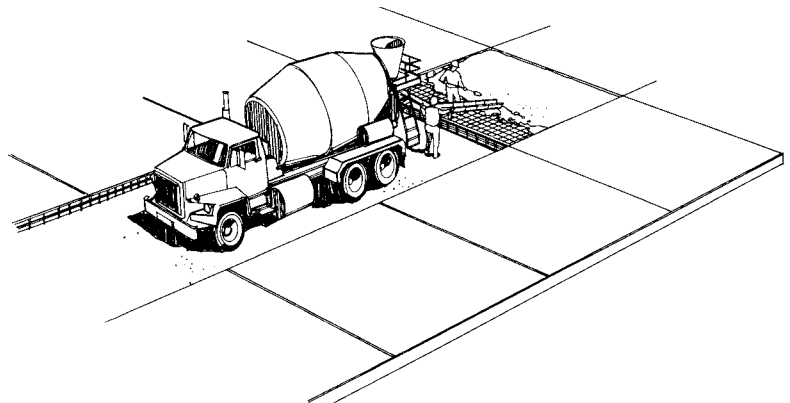
**Step 7:**

1-1/8" knockouts are supplied, as shown, on 6" centers when doweling is specified. When Screed Key Joint is used as a bulkhead for a construction joint, the knockout would be bent back into the pour at a 45° angle, as shown.

**Step 8:**

Entire slabs may be poured at the same time by leaving out 10' sections of Screed Key Joint temporarily until the concrete truck can pull ahead and the section replaced.

Good slab construction practice dictates that slab reinforcement be properly supported by rebar supports after the truck has passed.

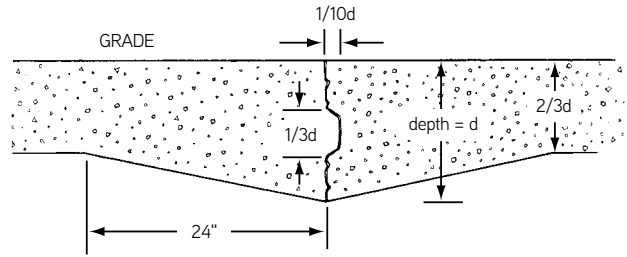


Proper Method for Installing Load Key Joint

Step 1:

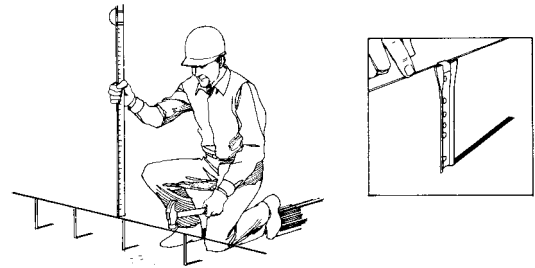
When a thickened contraction joint is specified, and the shape and/or dimensions are not given, experience and research have shown that the slab thickness should be $2/3$ of the joint thickness, with the increase in thickness being obtained by a straight slope in the outer two feet of the slab, as shown in the sketch. Key dimensions should be as shown, with the key centered vertically in the joint.

Note: Joint thickness should be determined by the designer, so that repeated stress does not exceed 50% of the ultimate strength.



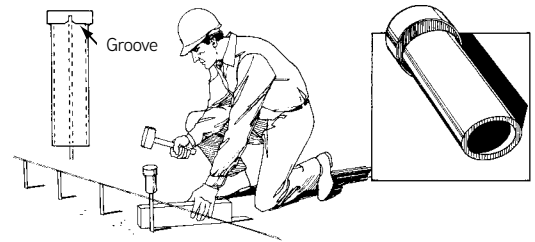
Step 2:

Stretch a line over the entire length. Drive stakes are placed on approximately 20 foot centers. Set stakes $1/8$ " below finished floor elevation. Secure the line to the top of the stakes (as shown in the inset). Drive additional stakes to the bottom of the line at the end location of each Load Key section.



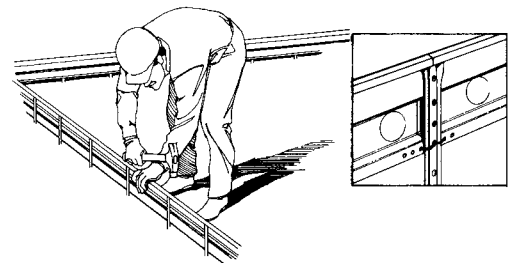
Step 3:

Stake Driving can be facilitated with the use of the G36 Stake Driving Tool (available on special order). The G36 tool prevents the top of the stake from being flattened, as well as acting as a guide. A 2x4 placed adjacent to the stake will help align the stake vertically.



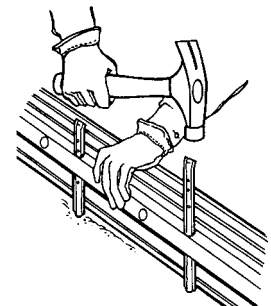
Step 4:

Install Load Key Joint on the stakes as shown. Butt joints are aligned at a stake as shown in the inset.



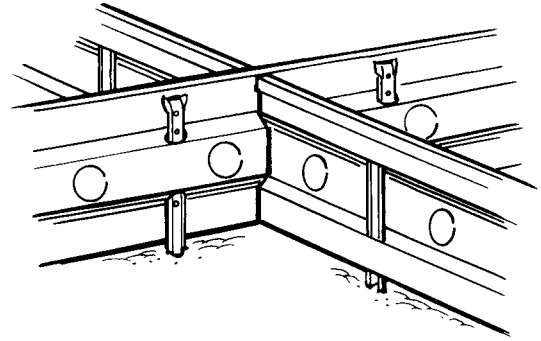
Step 5:

Drive intermediate stakes through holes provided in the formed keyway.



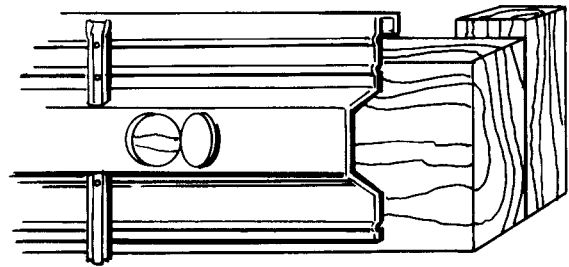
Step 6:

When joints meet at right angles, Load Key can be trimmed to fit as shown. Note the stakes are placed in close proximity to the joint.



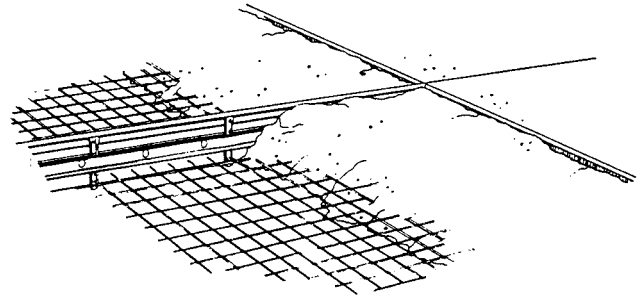
Step 7:

1-1/8" knockouts are supplied, as shown, on 6" centers when doweling is specified. When Load Key Joint is used as a bulkhead for a construction joint, the knockout would be bent back into the pour at a 45° angle, as shown. The knockout holes may be used to pass conduit up to 1" O.D. Additional bracing (as shown) will be required for bulkhead pours. Load Key Joint should remain in place when bulkhead bracing is removed.



Step 8:

Load Key Joint will only support a manual screed, to strike-off concrete, when concrete is placed simultaneously on both sides of the Load Key before screeding. Failure to place concrete equally on both sides of the joint may cause misalignment or bending of the Load Key.



Step 9:

A common and economical method is to pour concrete in strip fashion as shown. When a strip is poured and finished, there are no added steps such as, cutting or stripping. Use temporary bulkhead for support behind each key joint.

