

# Carousel USA

## In-ground Turntable Site Work Methods

The following guide contains our recommended methods for site preparation; however, please consult your local building officials to prepare for 9/21/07 conditions in your particular area.

### Safe construction is a priority for Carousel USA.

Improper design and construction can put lives and property at risk. Most states and jurisdictions have enacted laws that require a licensed engineer or architect to prepare or supervise the preparation of plans for construction projects of significant size and complexity. Local laws may be more demanding than those described in the following Carousel USA exhibits. You are encouraged to work closely with your local building officials and inspectors to make sure your project meets all state and local requirements. Safe construction is a result of a partnership among contractors, architects, engineers, property owners, government, and building and safety officials.

*We recommend using one of the following methods, based upon the particular needs and capabilities available at your jobsite.*

### Method 1:

#### **Summary:**

In this method, you form the base slab first, install turntable, then pour surrounding finish surface.

1. Excavate site to allow for your table depth, plus slab height. For example, if the table is 12" high, and the slab is 4" thick, excavate to 16" below final finish grade.
2. Form a slab (shape is not important) that's no less than 1' larger than the turntable, at all bounds of the turntable. For example, if the turntable is 18' in diameter, the slab should be either a 20' (min) diameter *circle*, or perhaps a 20' diameter (min) *square*. Per our supplied drawings, set a 3/4" conduit at any point that's 5' from the center of the table, then provide adequate drainage to daylight or sump. The preferred drainage method is trough drain 4" wide, positioned in a radial setup as per supplied drawings.

1. We typically see slabs that are 4" to 5" thick which must be reinforced with wire mesh or rebar. Set rebar in slab for later/final curb pour. Pour slab and remove forming materials.
2. Carousel USA arrives and installs turntable. (Typically in 1 day).
3. Turntable perimeter is "wrapped" with concrete-forming material, a minimum of ¼" thickness. Masonite or similar products are typically used. Forms must extend above table height for easy removal after concrete begins to set. To secure form boards at their base, wood blocks can be placed at appropriate intervals and secured with concrete nails or glued to base slab.
4. After final pour, the wood blocks can be left in place or removed as desired.
5. Pour surrounding (final drive surface) concrete level with turntable surface.
6. Remove forming material at appropriate time during concrete set-up, by pulling material from gap using vice grips or similar grabbing device.
7. Clean up gap edges as necessary.

**Pros and Cons of this option:**

Pros: Simple, less labor, leaves a consistent gap and precise height.

Cons: Leaves a "cold joint", 2 pourings required.

**Method 2:**

In this method the complete turntable pit is formed, but initially larger in size than its final diameter. The second pour "fills" the final 6"-12" gap. Pit is formed using traditional forming techniques and by using the turntable as a final form.

1. Excavate site to allow for the required depth of your table, plus slab height. For example, if the table is 12" high and the slab is 4" thick, excavate to 16" below final finish grade.
2. Form a slab along with the entire/complete turntable pit per supplied Carousel USA drawings, but add an additional (min.) of 18" to the diameter of the pit. Set a 3/4" conduit at any point 5' from the center of the table, ensuring adequate drainage to daylight or sump. The preferred drainage method is to use a 4" wide trough drain, positioned in a radial fashion per supplied drawings.
3. We typically see slabs 4" to 5" thick that must be reinforced with wire mesh or rebar. Pour slab, and then remove forming materials.
4. Clean up gap edges as necessary.
5. Carousel USA arrives and installs turntable. (Typically in 1 day).
6. The Turntable's perimeter is "wrapped" with concrete-forming material, minimum of ¼" thickness. Masonite or similar products are typically

used. Form boards must extend above table height for easy removal after concrete begins to set. To secure forms at their base, wood blocks can be placed at appropriate intervals and secured with concrete nails or glued to base slab. Once final pour is completed, wood blocks can be left in place or removed if desired.

7. Pour surrounding concrete (final drive surface) level with turntable surface.
8. Remove form materials at appropriate time during concrete set-up, by pulling material from gap using vice grips or similar grabbing device.
9. Clean up gap edges as necessary.

**Pros and Cons of this option:**

Pros: No "cold joint," precise gap, precise height.

Cons: Labor intensive, 2 pours.

**Method 3:**

**Summary:**

In this method, the entire/complete turntable pit is formed to the prescribed diameter using traditional concrete-forming techniques.

1. Excavate site to allow for the depth of your table, plus slab height. For example, if the table is 12" high and the slab is 4" thick, excavate to 16" below final finish grade.
2. Form a slab along with the completed turntable pit per supplied Carousel USA drawings. Set a 3/4" conduit at any point that's 5' from the center of the table, and ensure adequate drainage to daylight or sump. The preferred drainage uses a 4" wide trough drain, positioned in a radial fashion as per supplied drawings.
3. We typically see slabs 4" to 5" thick that must be reinforced with wire mesh or rebar. Pour slab and remove forming materials.
4. Clean up gap edges as necessary.
5. Carousel USA arrives and installs turntable. (Typically in 1 day).

**Pros and Cons of this option:**

Pros: 1 Pour only, no "cold joint."

Cons: Labor intensive, possibility of forming errors, possible irregular gap.

9/21/07