

Return Quality Classifications and Pan Damage

At Commercial Forms, we believe that strong partnerships are built upon transparent communication. One of the difficult conversations that may occur at the end of a project is reconditioning costs. When we price a project, we attempt to minimize any additional reconditioning costs by taking into account the number of uses our equipment may have on your project. We are also trusting our partners to properly oil and maintain the forms when being used.

When material is returned and inventoried it is classified into 5 different categories. These 5 categories are described below. Categories 1 through 3 are considered normal wear and do not incur any additional reconditioning costs. Categories 4 and 5 are considered excessive wear and do incur additional reconditioning costs. When the additional reconditioning costs exceed the allocated value, additional charges will apply.

In an attempt to minimize the amount of material being returned as a Class 4 or Class 5, we are providing pictures and descriptions of each class as well as suggestions to improve the condition of the pans when returned.

Class 1 – Pans were properly oiled and maintained and show minimum wear. This most commonly occurs in single use applications.



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Class 2 – Pans were properly oiled and maintained with multiple uses. Slight concrete build up is shown.



Class 3 – Pans have been oiled and maintained with multiple uses. Concrete is building up but not excessive.



Recommended improvements: Ensure pans are properly oiled after each pour. Form release agent manufacturers recommend that forms be properly cleaned by removing concrete residue from previous pours to ensure proper adhesion of the oil. Once the pan has been cleaned, a thin and uniform atomized layer of a reactive form release agent that forms a chemical barrier is applied. This will help to provide a consistent, clean release and help prolong the life of the pan forms. Barrier type form oils do not work well on steel pans. Please consult your form release agent supplier for application rates and recommended equipment to ensure proper application.

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Class 4 – Pans have not been properly oiled after each use and concrete build up covers entire pan. Slight damage to pans shows from improper handling.



Recommended Improvements: Ensure pans are properly oiled after each pour. Form release agent manufacturers recommend that forms be properly cleaned by removing concrete residue from previous pours to ensure proper adhesion of the oil. Once the pan has been cleaned, a thin and uniform atomized layer of a reactive form release agent that forms a chemical barrier is applied. This will help to provide a consistent, clean release and help prolong the life of the pan forms. Barrier type form oils do not work well on steel pans. Please consult your form release agent supplier for application rates and recommended equipment to ensure proper application.

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Class 5 – Pans have not been properly oiled, and concrete has begun to cake on pans.



Recommended Improvements: Ensure pans are properly oiled after each pour. Form release agent manufacturers recommend that forms be properly cleaned by removing concrete residue from previous pours to ensure proper adhesion of the oil. Once the pan has been cleaned, a thin and uniform atomized layer of a reactive form release agent that forms a chemical barrier is applied. This will help to provide a consistent, clean release and help prolong the life of the pan forms. Barrier type form oils do not work well on steel pans. Please consult your form release agent supplier for application rates and recommended equipment to ensure proper application.

Damage to pans –

Some bending of the pans is expected during the stripping process. However, pans that have not been properly oiled or secured during the stripping process can receive excessive damage or be damaged beyond repair. In addition, any holes beyond ¼” in diameter will require repair or replacement. Additional costs for damages will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

