

	Serial n°	Type and properties	Features & structure of the concrete surface	Possible effects on the concrete surface and/or areas of application
Absorbent ↑ ↓ Not absorbent	1 a	Boards, rough-cut	Rough, board-type surface structure Dark colouration; lighter after more uses	Wood fibres in the concrete surface, few pores; watch out for influence of wood sugar: dust formation and colour differences
	1 b	Boards, planed	Smooth board-type surface structure, pattern, lighter concrete than with 1 a	Watch out for influence of wood sugar: dust formation and colour differences. Normal pore formation
	1 c	Boards, profiled	Plastic board-type surface structure, colouration as with 1 b, tight board joints	No bleeding at the board joints, normal pore formation
	2	Filter fleece	Screen-printed structure, uniformly dark	Hardly any pores visible on the concrete surface, risk of wrinkling
	3	Sheets made of derived timber product, e.g. chipboard to DIN 68 793, uncoated veneer plywood	Slightly rough, dark, somewhat speckled, strongly absorbent	Low pore formation
	4	3-ply sheets (coniferous wood), surface-treated, sanded, to DIN 18 215	Classic formwork panel, mostly yellow in colour, smooth, slight wood-grain pattern Colouration dark at first, then lightens after repeated use	Less pore formation after repeated use
	5	3-ply sheets (coniferous wood), brushed or sand-blasted, sealed	Plastic wood structure, light	Normal pore formation
	6	Veneer plywood DIN 68 792, phenolic resin coated	Classic framed formwork panel, smooth, light, without structure	Normal pore formation
	7	Forming tubes made of plastic or plastic-coated cardboard	Smooth, light	No release-agent, few (but large) pores
	8	Matrices	Smooth to heavily structured, light	Joins must be individually sealed, pore formation as per structure
9	Plastic sheets Plastic composite constructions, films	Smooth, light, structureless	Normal pore formation	
10	Steel / aluminium sheet, coated	Smooth, light, structureless	Heavy pore formation, risk of rust marks	

Note on n° 1 Before being used as facing formwork, new forming material made of untreated wood should be pre-treated with cement slurry, due to the risk of chemical reactions between the wood and the concrete (wood sugar), or else only used for less important areas. Afterwards, the form-ply should be cleaned.

Note on n° 1 - 3 Strongly absorbent formwork must be pre-moistened before pouring.

Note on n° 10 Rough, untreated aluminium surfaces should not be used as formwork sheeting (would cause alkaline reaction with the concrete).