CPG Tools for Success

Surface Defects in Exterior Concrete Flatwork

Problem: Scaling, mortar flaking, plastic shrinkage cracks, etc.

References:

- NRMCA CIP Concrete in Practice Series, https://my.nrmca.org/Main/ItemDetail?iProductCode=2PCIPS&CATEGORY=ENG
- ACI Durable Concrete ACI 318-19 & 319.25 Building Code for Structural Concrete, ACI 302 Guide to Concrete Slab and Floor Construction, ACI 330 Commercial Concrete Parking Lots, ACI 301 Spec. for Concrete Construction
- CPG Tools for Success: Deicer Damage Protection

Tools at our disposal: to adjust the concrete and make it easier to place and finish, as well as improve long term durability and avoid surface defects.

Mix Design & Admixtures (Ready-Mix Producer)

- Water reducers
- Accelerators
- Fibers
- Viscosity modifying admixtures
- Internal curing and/or Internal sealers (admixtures)
- Water/cementitious ratio, ≤ .45 w/c ratio, 4500 psi, (per ACI 318)

Water Demand (Engineer/Specifier/Producer)

- Industry standard ACI 318 and ACI 302 for W/C guidance
- Discuss best options with Concrete Producer and Contractor

Finishing (Contractor)

- Reduced bleed water in concrete; surface wants to dry out before the middle & bottom of the
 concrete is set up. This can lead to plastic shrinkage cracks, or finishing before the concrete is ready,
 sealing the surface leading to potential scaling.
- Do not overwork the surface, prefer low-contact finishing equipment
- Do not work water or evaporation retarders into the surface
- Do not use steel trowels/pans/fresnos, they knock out air in the surface, & seal the surface, leading to potential scaling. Consider new polymer trowels as an alternative.
- Finishing aids:
 - o Can improve slip/workability
 - Are not the same as evaporation retarders

Curing (Contractor)

- Curing is a critical step in the process that cannot be overlooked
- Begin ASAP after finishing completed, ensure proper coverage
- Assigning curing-specific field staff, clean sprayers/equipment, for proper application coverage

Sealing (Contractor/Owner)

- More important than ever, seal concrete
- Educate owners on sealing responsibility in the future
- Internal (admixture) added at the ready-mix plant
- External topical application, after 28 days (not at same time as curing)
 - o Film sealers surface visible
 - o Penetrating sealers subsurface, moisture-repelling

Surface Finish Management (Contractor/Owner)

Adjust expectations, rough broom finish vs light broom finish

Deicer Management (Owner)

- Avoid salt, especially the 1st winter use sand
- Avoid harsh deicers:

Concrete Promotional Group, Inc. - <u>www.concretepromotion.com</u> - 913-341-5800

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document is intended for general guidance and educational purposes only. It does not constitute professional engineering, legal, or construction advice. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the content, CPG makes no warranties, express or implied, regarding the completeness, reliability, or applicability of the information provided. Users are encouraged to consult with qualified professionals for project-specific recommendations. CPG assumes no liability for the use or misuse of this information.

- o Magnesium, Potassium, Ammonium
- Super salts (blends)

Alternatives to Deicers:

- Sand (broom off after weather event)
- Radiant heat

• If deicers are used:

- o Avoid over-application, remove excess after weather event
- o Education on post-weather event cleanup
- o Magnesium/super salts = more surface damage