

SECTION 03300 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

SUMMARY

This Section specifies cast-in place concrete, including formwork, reinforcing, mix design, placement procedures, and finishes.

Cast-in-place concrete includes the following:

Foundations and footings.

Slabs-on-grade.

Equipment pads and bases.

Related Sections: The following Sections contain requirements that relate to this Section:

Division 2 Section "Portland Cement Concrete Paving" for concrete paving and walks.

Division 3 Section "Architectural Precast Concrete - Plant Cast" for architectural precast concrete.

SUBMITTALS

General: Submit the following according to Conditions of the Contract and Division 1 Specification Sections.

Product data for proprietary materials and items, including reinforcement and forming accessories, admixtures, patching compounds, waterstops, joint systems, curing compounds, dry-shake finish materials, and others if requested by Architect.

Shop drawings for reinforcement detailing fabricating, bending, and placing concrete reinforcement. Comply with ACI 315 "Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures" showing bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, and arrangement of concrete reinforcement. Include special reinforcing required for openings through concrete structures.

Laboratory test reports for concrete materials and mix design test.

Material certificates in lieu of material laboratory test reports when permitted by Architect. Material certificates shall be signed by manufacturer and Contractor, certifying that each material item complies with or exceeds specified requirements. Provide certification from admixture manufacturers that chloride content complies with specification requirements.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Codes and Standards: Comply with provisions of the following codes, specifications, and standards, except where more stringent requirements are shown or specified:

American Concrete Institute (ACI) 301, "Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings."
ACI 318, "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete."
Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI) "Manual of Standard Practice."

Concrete Testing Service: Engage a testing agency acceptable to Architect to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixes. **Testing services shall be paid by the Contractor thru the Owner's Testing Allowance. The GC shall schedule visits by the testing agency as required at all occasions that concrete is being poured unless other wise indicated by the architect.**

Materials and installed work may require testing and retesting at any time during progress of Work. Tests, including retesting of rejected materials for installed Work, shall be done at Contractor's expense.

PROJECT CONDITIONS:

Protection of footings against freezing: Cover completed work at footing level with sufficient temporary or permanent cover as required to protect footings and adjacent subgrade against the possibility of freezing; maintain cover for a period as necessary.

Protect adjacent finish materials against spatter during concrete placement.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

FORM MATERIALS

Forms for Exposed Finish Concrete: Plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood faced, or other acceptable panel-type materials to provide continuous, straight, smooth, exposed surfaces. Furnish in largest practical sizes to minimize number of joints and to conform to joint system shown on drawings.

Use plywood complying with U.S. PS-1 "B-B (Concrete Form) Plywood," Class I, Exterior Grade or better, mill-oiled and edge sealed, with each piece bearing legible inspection, trademark.

Forms for Unexposed Finish Concrete: Plywood, lumber, metal, or another acceptable material. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one side for tight fit.

Form Release Agent: Provide commercial formulation form release agent with a maximum of 350 mg/l volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, adjustable-length, removable or snap-off metal form ties designed to prevent form deflection and to prevent spalling of concrete upon removal. Provide units that will leave no metal closer than 1-1/2 inches to the plane of the exposed concrete surface.

REINFORCING MATERIALS

Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed.

Steel Wire: ASTM A 82, plain, cold-drawn steel.

Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185, welded steel wire fabric.

Supports for Reinforcement: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire fabric in place. Use wire bar-type supports complying with CRSI specifications.

For slabs-on-grade, use supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base material will not support chair legs.

For exposed-to-view concrete surfaces where legs of supports are in contact with forms, provide supports with legs that are protected by plastic (CRSI, Class 1) or stainless steel (CRSI, Class 2).

CONCRETE MATERIALS

Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I.

Use one brand of cement throughout Project unless otherwise acceptable to Architect.

Fly Ash: NOT PERMITTED

Calcium Chloride: (in any proportion) NOT PERMITTED

Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33 and as specified. Provide aggregates from a single source for exposed concrete.

For exposed exterior surfaces, do not use fine or coarse aggregates that contain substances that cause spalling.

Water: Drinkable.

Admixtures, General: Provide concrete admixtures that contain not more than 0.1 percent chloride ions.

Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260, certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other required admixtures.

Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following the following **containing no calcium chloride ions:**

Air-Tite, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
Air-Mix or Perma-Air, Euclid Chemical Co.
Darex AEA or Daravair, W.R. Grace & Co.
MB-VR or Micro-Air, Master Builders, Inc.
Sealtight AEA, W.R. Meadows, Inc.
Sika AER, Sika Corp.

Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.

Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following **containing no calcium Chloride ions:**

Chemtard, ChemMasters Corp.
PSI N, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
Eucon WR-75, Euclid Chemical Co.
WRDA, W.R. Grace & Co.
Pozzolith Normal or Polyheed, Master Builders, Inc.
Metco W.R., Metalcrete Industries.

Prokrete-N, Prokrete Industries.
Plastocrete 161, Sika Corp.

High-Range Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type F or Type G.

Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following **containing no calcium chloride ions:**

Cormix 200, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
Eucon 37, Euclid Chemical Co.
WRDA 19 or Daracem, W.R. Grace & Co.
Rheobuild or Polyheed, Master Builders, Inc.
Sikament 300, Sika Corp.

Certifications: Written conformance to the above mentioned requirements and the chloride ion content of the admixture will be required from the admixture manufacturer prior to mix design review by the Engineer.

Prohibited Admixtures: Calcium Chloride, thiocyanates, or admixture containing chloride ions not permitted.

RELATED MATERIALS

Vapor Retarder: Provide vapor retarder that is resistant to deterioration when tested according to ASTM E 154, as follows:

Unless otherwise noted, a 15 mil reinforced vapor barrier equivalent to “Moiststop” manufactured by Fortifiber Corporation or “Stego Wrap” by Stego Industries, LLC, shall be installed under all interior slabs-on-grade and other locations noted on drawings.

Liquid Chemical Floor Hardner: All interior concrete floor surfaces to be left permanently exposed to view shall receive a two coat treatment of a colorless, aqueous solution containing a blend of magnesium fluosilicate and zinc fluosilicate combined with a wetting agent, containing not less than 2 pounds of fluosilicate per gallon. Material shall be equivalent to “hornolith” manufactured A. C. Horn Co., “Saniseal 50” manufactured by Master Builders Co., or “Lapidolith” manufactured by Sonneborn Building Products, Inc.

Absorptive Cover: Burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz. per sq. yd., complying with AASHTO M 182, Class 2.

Moisture-Retaining Cover: One of the following, complying with ASTM C 171.

Waterproof paper.
Polyethylene film.
Polyethylene-coated burlap.

Water-Based Acrylic Membrane Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type I, Class B.

NOTE: Do not use liquid membrane forming curing compounds where finish application over concrete is ceramic or quarry tile, or terrazzo.

Evaporation Control: Monomolecular film-forming compound applied to exposed concrete slab surfaces for temporary protection from rapid moisture loss.

Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

Eucobar, Euclid Chemical Co.

E-Con, L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
Confilm, Master Builders, Inc.

Underlayment Compound: Free-flowing, self-leveling, pumpable, cement-based compound for applications from 1 inch thick to feathered edges.

Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

Gyp-Crete, Gyp-Crete Corp.
“Flo-Top by The Euclid Chemical Company
“K-15” Self Leveling Underlayment Concrete, Arex , Inc.

Bonding Agent: Polyvinyl acetate or acrylic base.

Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

Polyvinyl Acetate (Interior Only):

Superior Concrete Bonder, Dayton Superior Corp.
Euco Weld, Euclid Chemical Co.
Weld-Crete, Larsen Products Corp.
Everweld, L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
Ready Bond, Symons Corp.

Acrylic or Styrene Butadiene:

Day-Chem Ad Bond, Dayton Superior Corp.
SBR Latex, Euclid Chemical Co.
Daraweld C, W.R. Grace & Co.
Hornweld, A.C. Horn, Inc.
Acryl-Set, Master Builders Inc.
Intralok, W.R. Meadows, Inc.
Sonocrete, Sonneborn-Chemrex.

Epoxy Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two-component, 100% solids, 100% reactive compound material suitable for use on dry or damp surfaces. Provide material type, grade, and class to suit Project requirements.

Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

Patch and Bono., The Burke Co.
Euco Epoxy System #463 or #6215, Euclid Chemical Co.
Epoxtite Binder 2390, A.C. Horn, Inc.
Rezi-Weld 1000, W.R. Meadows, Inc.
Sikadur 32 Hi-Mod, Sika Corp.
R-600 Series, Symons Corp.

PROPORTIONING AND DESIGNING MIXES

Prepare design mixes for each type and strength of concrete by either laboratory trial batch or field experience methods as specified in ACI 301. For the trial batch method, use an independent testing agency acceptable to Architect for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs.

Do not use the same testing agency for field quality control testing.

Submit written reports to Architect of each proposed mix for each class of concrete at least 15 days prior to start of Work. Do not begin concrete production until proposed mix designs have been reviewed by Architect.

Design mixes to provide normal weight concrete with the following properties as indicated on drawings and schedules:

See Structural Drawing Notes for strengths of concrete required for each component of concrete work.

Slump Limits: Proportion and design mixes to result in concrete slump at point of placement as follows:

Ramps, slabs, and sloping surfaces: Not more than 3 inches.

Reinforced foundation systems: Not less than 2 inches and not more than 4 inches.

Concrete containing high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer): Not more than 8 inches after adding admixture to site-verified 2-to-3-inch slump concrete.

Other concrete: Not less than 2 inches nor more than 4 inches.

Adjustment to Concrete Mixes: Mix design adjustments may be requested by Contractor when characteristics of materials, job conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant, as accepted by Architect. Laboratory test data for revised mix design and strength results must be submitted to and accepted by Architect before using in Work.

DO NOT ALLOW WATER TO BE ADDED TO CONCRETE ON SITE!

ADMIXTURES

Use water-reducing admixture or high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer) in concrete, as required, for placement and workability.

Use high-range water-reducing admixture in pumped concrete, and concrete with water-cement ratios below 0.50.

Use air-entraining admixture in exterior exposed concrete unless otherwise indicated. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at point of placement having total air content with a tolerance of plus or minus 1-1/2 percent within the following limits:

Concrete structures and slabs exposed to freezing and thawing, deicer chemicals, or hydraulic pressure:

5.0 percent (moderate exposure); 6.0 percent (severe exposure) for 3/4-inch maximum aggregate.

Other concrete not exposed to freezing, thawing, or hydraulic pressure, or to receive a surface hardener: 2 to 4 percent air.

Use admixtures for water reduction and set accelerating or retarding in strict compliance with manufacturer's directions.

CONCRETE MIXING

Ready-Mixed Concrete: Comply with requirements of ASTM C 94, and as specified.

When air temperature is between 85 deg F (30 deg C) and 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes, and when air temperature is above 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

GENERAL

Coordinate the installation of joint materials, vapor retarder/barrier, and other related materials with placement of forms and reinforcing steel.

FORMS

General: Design, erect, support, brace, and maintain formwork to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads that might be applied until concrete structure can support such loads. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of correct size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position. Maintain formwork construction tolerances and surface irregularities complying with the following ACI 347 limits:

Provide Class A tolerances for concrete surfaces exposed to view.

Provide Class C tolerances for other concrete surfaces.

Construct forms to sizes, shapes, lines, and dimensions shown and to obtain accurate alignment, location, grades, level, and plumb work in finished structures. Provide for openings, offsets, sinkages, keyways, recesses, moldings, rustifications, reglets, chamfers, blocking, screeds, bulkheads, anchorages and inserts, and other features required in the Work. Use selected materials to obtain required finishes. Solidly butt joints and provide backup at joints to prevent cement paste from leaking.

Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush plates or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces where slope is too steep to place concrete with bottom forms only. Kerf wood inserts for forming keyways, reglets, recesses, and the like for easy removal.

Provide temporary openings for cut-outs and inspections where interior area of formwork is inaccessible before and during concrete placement. Securely brace temporary openings and set tightly to forms to prevent losing concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.

Chamfer exposed corners and edges as indicated, using wood, metal, PVC, or rubber chamfer strips fabricated to produce uniform smooth lines and tight edge joints.

Provisions for Other Trades: Provide openings in concrete formwork to accommodate work of other trades. Determine size and location of openings, recesses, and chases from trades providing such items. Accurately place and securely support items built into forms.

Cleaning and Tightening: Thoroughly clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, or other debris just before placing concrete. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.

VAPOR RETARDER/BARRIER INSTALLATION

General: Place vapor retarder/barrier sheeting in position with longest dimension parallel with direction of pour.

Lap joints 6 inches and seal with manufacturer's recommended 2" wide mastic or pressure-sensitive tape.

Tape and seal vapor barrier to pipe stub ups and other penetrations to provide a continuous barrier without gaps.

PLACING REINFORCEMENT

General: Comply with Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute's recommended practice for "Placing Reinforcing Bars," for details and methods of reinforcement placement and supports and as specified.

Avoiding cutting or puncturing vapor retarder/barrier during reinforcement placement and concreting operations. Repair damages before placing concrete.

Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other materials that reduce or destroy bond with concrete.

Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcing by metal chairs, runners, bolsters, spacers, and hangers, as approved by Architect.

Place reinforcement to maintain minimum coverages as indicated for concrete protection. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement operations. Set wire ties so ends are directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.

Install welded wire fabric in lengths as long as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

JOINTS

Construction Joints: Locate and install construction joints so they do not impair strength or appearance of the structure, as acceptable to Architect.

Provide keyways at least 1-1/2 inches deep in construction joints in walls and slabs and between walls and footings. Bulkheads designed and accepted for this purpose may be used for slabs.

Place construction joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints except as indicated otherwise. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements.

Use bonding agent on existing concrete surfaces that will be joined with fresh concrete.

Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: Construct isolation joints in slabs-on-grade at points of contact between slabs-on-grade and vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, as indicated.

Joint fillers and sealants are specified in Division 7 Section "Joint Sealants."

Contraction (Control) Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: Construct contraction joints in slabs-on-grade to form panels of patterns as shown. Use saw cuts 1/8 inch wide by one-fourth of slab depth or inserts 1/4 inch wide by one-fourth of slab depth, unless otherwise indicated. Make saw cuts within 24 hours of pouring concrete.

Form contraction joints by inserting premolded plastic, hardboard, or fiberboard strip into fresh concrete until top surface of strip is flush with slab surface. Tool slab edges round on each side of insert. After concrete has cured, remove inserts and clean groove of loose debris.

Contraction joints in unexposed floor slabs may be formed by saw cuts as soon as possible (but within 12 hours) after slab finishing as may be safely done without dislodging aggregate.

If joint pattern is not shown, provide joints not exceeding 15 feet in either direction and located to conform to bay spacing wherever possible (at column centerlines, half bays, third bays).

Joint fillers and sealants are specified in Division 7 Section "Joint Sealants."

INSTALLING EMBEDDED ITEMS

General: Set and build into formwork anchorage devices and other embedded items required for other work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use setting drawings, diagrams, instructions, and directions provided by suppliers of items to be attached.

Install reglets to receive top edge of foundation sheet waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior wall, where flashing is shown at lintels, relieving angles, and other conditions.

Forms for Slabs: Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and contours in finished surfaces. Provide and secure units to support screed strips using strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.

PREPARING FORM SURFACES

General: Coat contact surfaces of forms with an approved, nonresidual, low-VOC, form-coating compound before placing reinforcement.

Do not allow excess form-coating material to accumulate in forms or come into contact with in-place concrete surfaces against which fresh concrete will be placed. Apply according to manufacturer's instructions.

Coat forms with a nonstaining, rust preventive material. Rust stained steel formwork is not acceptable.

CONCRETE PLACEMENT

Inspection: Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, reinforcing steel, and items to be embedded or cast in. Notify other trades to permit installation of their work.

General: Comply with ACI 304, "Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete," and as specified.

DO NOT ADD WATER TO THE APPROVED ONCRETE DESIGN MIX AT THE JOBSITE.

Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no new concrete will be placed on concrete that has hardened sufficiently to cause seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as specified. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation at its final location.

Placing Concrete Slabs: Deposit and consolidate concrete slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until completing placement of a panel or section.

Consolidate concrete during placement operations so that concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement, other embedded items and into corners.

Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniform spaced locations no further than the visible effectiveness of the machine. Place vibrators to rapidly penetrate layer and at least 6 inches into proceeding layer. Do not insert vibrator into lower layers of concrete that have begun to set. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mix to segregate.

Bring slab surfaces to correct level with a straightedge and strike off. Use bull floats or darbies to smooth surface free of humps or hollows. Do not disturb slab surfaces prior to beginning finishing operations.

Maintain reinforcing in proper position on chairs during concrete placement.

Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with provisions of ACI 306 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.

When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F (4 deg C), uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 deg F (10 deg C) and not more than 80 deg F (27 deg C) at point of placement.

Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.

Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise accepted in mix designs.

Hot-Weather Placement: When hot weather conditions exist that would impair quality and strength of concrete, place concrete complying with ACI 305 and as specified.

Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature at time of placement to below 90 deg F (32 deg C). Mixing water may be chilled or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.

Cover reinforcing steel with water-soaked burlap if it becomes too hot, so that steel temperature will not exceed the ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.

Fog spray forms, reinforcing steel, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without puddles or dry areas.

Use water-reducing admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placing conditions, as acceptable to Architect.

FINISHING FORMED SURFACES

Rough-Formed Finish: Provide a rough-formed finish on formed concrete surfaces not exposed to view in the finished Work or concealed by other construction. This is the concrete surface having texture imparted by form-facing material used, with tie holes and defective areas repaired and patched, and fins and other projections exceeding 1/4 inch in height rubbed down or chipped off.

Smooth-Formed Finish: Provide a smooth-formed finish on formed concrete surfaces exposed to view or to be covered with a coating material applied directly to concrete, or a covering material applied directly to concrete, such as waterproofing, dampproofing, veneer plaster, painting, or another similar system. This is an as-cast concrete surface obtained with selected form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams. Repair and patch defective areas with fins and other projections completely removed and smoothed.

Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike-off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces unless otherwise indicated.

MONOLITHIC SLAB FINISHES

Scratch Finish: Apply scratch finish to monolithic slab surfaces to receive concrete floor topping or mortar setting beds for tile, portland cement terrazzo, and other bonded applied cementitious finish flooring material, and where indicated.

After placing slabs, finish surface to tolerances of F(F) 18 (floor flatness) and F(L) 15 (floor levelness) measured according to ASTM E 1155. Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required. After leveling, roughen surface before final set with stiff brushes, brooms, or rakes.

Float Finish: Apply float finish to monolithic slab surfaces to receive trowel finish and other finishes as specified; slab surfaces to be covered with membrane or elastic waterproofing, membrane or elastic roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo; and where indicated.

After screeding, consolidating, and leveling concrete slabs, do not work surface until ready for floating. Begin floating, using float blades or float shoes only, when surface water has disappeared, or when concrete has stiffened sufficiently to permit operation of power-driven floats, or both. Consolidate surface with power-driven floats or by hand-floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to tolerances of F(F) 20 (floor flatness) and F(L) 17 (floor levelness) measured according to ASTM E 1155. Cut down high spots and fill low spots. Uniformly slope surfaces to drains. Immediately after leveling, refloat surface to a uniform, smooth, granular texture.

Trowel Finish: Apply a trowel finish to monolithic slab surfaces exposed to view and slab surfaces to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry tile, paint, or another thin film-finish coating system.

After floating, begin first trowel-finish operation using a power-driven trowel. Begin final troweling when surface produces a ringing sound as trowel is moved over surface. Consolidate concrete surface by final hand-troweling operation, free of trowel marks, uniform in texture and appearance, and finish surfaces to tolerances of F(F) 35 (floor flatness) and F(L) 32 (1/8" in 10') (floor levelness) measured according to ASTM E 1155. **Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied floor covering system.**

Trowel and Fine Broom Finish: Where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed with thin-set mortar, apply a trowel finish as specified, then immediately follow by slightly scarifying the surface with a fine broom.

Nonslip Broom Finish: Apply a nonslip broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps, and ramps, and elsewhere as indicated.

Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen concrete surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.

Nonslip Aggregate Finish: Apply nonslip aggregate finish to concrete stair treads, platforms, ramps, sloped walks, and where indicated.

After completing float finishing and before starting trowel finish, uniformly spread 25 lb of dampened nonslip aggregate per 100 sq. ft. of surface. Tamp aggregate flush with surface using a steel trowel, but do not force below surface. After broadcasting and tamping, apply trowel finishing as specified.

After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or an abrasive stone, and water to expose nonslip aggregate.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

Filling In: Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures for passage of work by other trades, unless otherwise shown or directed, after work of other trades is in place. Mix, place, and cure concrete as specified to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling shown or required to complete Work.

Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and by steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.

Equipment Bases and Foundations: Provide machine and equipment bases and foundations as shown on drawings. Set anchor bolts for machines and equipment to template at correct elevations, complying with diagrams or templates of manufacturer furnishing machines and equipment.

Steel Pan Stairs: Provide concrete fill for steel pan treads, landings, and associated items. Cast-in safety and accessories as shown on drawings. Screed, tamp, and trowel-finish concrete surfaces.

CONCRETE CURING AND PROTECTION

General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. In hot, dry, and windy weather protect concrete from rapid moisture loss before and during finishing operations with an evaporation-control material. Apply according to manufacturer's instructions after screeding and bull floating, but before power floating and troweling.

Start initial curing as soon as free water has disappeared from concrete surface after placing and finishing. Weather permitting, keep continuously moist for not less than 7 days.

Curing Methods: Cure concrete by curing compound, by moist curing, by moisture-retaining cover curing, or by combining these methods, as specified.

Provide moisture curing by the following methods:

Keep concrete surface continuously wet by covering with water.

Use continuous water-fog spray.

Cover concrete surface with specified absorptive cover, thoroughly saturate cover with water, and keep continuously wet. Place absorptive cover to provide coverage of concrete surfaces and edges, with a 4-inch lap over adjacent absorptive covers.

Provide moisture-retaining cover curing as follows:

Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width with sides and ends lapped at least 3 inches and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.

Apply curing compound on exposed interior slabs and on exterior slabs, walks, and curbs as follows:

Apply curing compound to concrete slabs as soon as final finishing operations are complete (within 2 hours and after surface water sheen has disappeared). Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's directions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.

Use membrane curing compounds that will not affect surfaces to be covered with finish materials applied directly to concrete.

Curing Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces, by moist curing with forms in place for the full curing period or until forms are removed. If forms are removed, continue curing by methods specified above, as applicable.

Curing Unformed Surfaces: Cure unformed surfaces, including slabs, floor topping, and other flat surfaces, by applying the appropriate curing method.

Final cure concrete surfaces to receive finish flooring with a moisture-retaining cover, unless otherwise directed.

SHORES AND SUPPORTS

General: Comply with ACI 347 for shoring and reshoring in multistory construction, and as specified.

Extend shoring from ground to roof for structures four stories or less, unless otherwise permitted.

Extend shoring at least three floors under floor or roof being placed for structures over four stories. Shore floor directly under floor or roof being placed, so that loads from construction above will transfer directly to these shores. Space shoring in stories below this level in such a manner that no floor or member will be excessively loaded or will induce tensile stress in concrete members where no reinforcing steel is provided. Extend shores beyond minimums to ensure proper distribution of loads throughout structure.

Remove shores and reshore in a planned sequence to avoid damage to partially cured concrete. Locate and provide adequate reshoring to support work without excessive stress or deflection.

Keep reshores in place a minimum of 15 days after placing upper tier, or longer, if required, until concrete has attained its required 28-day strength and heavy loads due to construction operations have been removed.

REMOVING FORMS

General: Formwork not supporting weight of concrete, such as sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the work, may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 deg F (10 deg C) for 24 hours after placing concrete, provided concrete is sufficiently hard to not be damaged by form-removal operations, and provided curing and protection operations are maintained.

REUSING FORMS

Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form-coating compound as specified for new formwork.

When forms are extended for successive concrete placement, thoroughly clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten forms to close joints. Align and secure joint to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces except as acceptable to Architect.

CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS

Patching Defective Areas: Repair and patch defective areas with cement mortar immediately after removing forms, when acceptable to Architect.

Mix dry-pack mortar, consisting of one part portland cement to 2-1/2 parts fine aggregate passing a No. 16 mesh sieve, using only enough water as required for handling and placing.

Cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, voids over 1/4 inch in any dimension, and holes left by tie rods and bolts down to solid concrete but in no case to a depth less than 1 inch. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to the concrete surface. Thoroughly clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat the area to be patched with bonding agent. Place patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.

For surfaces exposed to view, blend white portland cement and standard portland cement so that, when dry, patching mortar will match surrounding color. Provide test areas at inconspicuous locations to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching. Compact mortar in place and strike-off slightly higher than surrounding surface.

Repairing Formed Surfaces: Remove and replace concrete having defective surfaces if defects cannot be repaired to satisfaction of Architect. Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycomb, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning. Flush out form tie holes and fill with dry-pack mortar or precast cement cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.

Repair concealed formed surfaces, where possible, containing defects that affect the concrete's durability. If defects cannot be repaired, remove and replace the concrete.

Repairing Unformed Surfaces: Test unformed surfaces, such as monolithic slabs, for smoothness and verify surface tolerances specified for each surface and finish. Correct low and high areas as specified. Test unformed surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness by using a template having the required slope.

Repair finished unformed surfaces containing defects that affect the concrete's durability. Surface defects include crazing and cracks in excess of 0.01 inch wide or that penetrate to the reinforcement or completely through nonreinforced sections regardless of width, spalling, popouts, honeycombs, rock pockets, and other objectionable conditions.

Correct high areas in unformed surfaces by grinding after concrete has cured at least 14 days.

Correct low areas in unformed surfaces during or immediately after completing surface finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with patching mortar. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete. Proprietary underlayment compounds may be used when acceptable to Architect.

Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes not exceeding 1 inch in diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete. Remove defective areas with clean, square cuts and expose reinforcing steel with at least 3/4-inch clearance all around. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding agent. Mix patching concrete of same materials to provide concrete of same type or class as original concrete. Place, compact, and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete. Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.

Repair isolated cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter by dry-pack method. Groove top of cracks and cut out holes to solid concrete and cleanout dust, dirt, and loose particles. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding compound. Place dry pack before bonding agent has dried. Compact dry-pack mixture in place and finish to match adjacent concrete. Keep patched area continuously moist for at least 72 hours.

Perform structural repairs with prior approval of Architect/Engineer for method and procedure, using specified epoxy adhesive and mortar.

Repair methods not specified above may be used, subject to acceptance by Architect/Engineer.

QUALITY CONTROL TESTING DURING CONSTRUCTION

General: **The Contractor will employ the Testing agency approved by the Owner** to perform tests and to submit test reports.

Sampling and testing for quality control during concrete placement may include the following, as directed by Architect.

Sampling Fresh Concrete: ASTM C 172, except modified for slump to comply with ASTM C 94.

Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of discharge from every 25 cu.yds. for each day's pour of each type of concrete; additional tests when concrete consistency seems to have changed.

Air Content: ASTM C 173, volumetric method for normal weight concrete; ASTM C 231, pressure method for normal weight concrete; one for each day's pour of each type of air-entrained concrete.

Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064; one test hourly when air temperature is 45 deg F (4 deg C) and below, when 80 deg F (27 deg C) and above, and one test for each set of compressive-strength specimens.

Compression Test Specimen: ASTM C 31; one set of three standard cylinders for every 25 cu.yds. for each day's pour of each type of concrete. Mold and store cylinders for laboratory-cured test specimens except when field-cured test specimens are required.

Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39; one set for each day's pour exceeding 5 cu. yd. plus additional sets for each 50 cu. yd. more than the first 25 cu. yd. of each concrete class placed in any one day; one specimen tested at 7 days, one specimen tested at 28 days, and one specimen retained in reserve for later testing if required.

When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five strength tests for a given class of concrete, conduct testing from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.

When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, evaluate current operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing the in-place concrete.

Strength level of concrete will be considered satisfactory if averages of sets of three consecutive strength test results equal or exceed specified compressive strength and no individual strength test result falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.

Test results will be reported in writing to Architect, Structural Engineer, ready-mix producer, and Contractor within 24 hours after tests. Reports of compressive strength tests shall contain the Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing service, concrete type and class, location of concrete batch in structure, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7-day tests and 28-day tests.

Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted but shall not be used as the sole basis for acceptance or rejection.

Additional Tests: The testing agency will make additional tests of in-place concrete when test results indicate specified concrete strengths and other characteristics have not been attained in the structure, as directed by Architect. Testing agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42, or by other methods as directed.

END OF SECTION 03300