

## 8.01 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

## A. APPLICABILITY

This section shall apply to cast-in-place concrete work performed in the City of Harrington.

## 8.02 SUBMITTALS

- A. Design Mixes: For each concrete mix. Include alternate mix designs when characteristics of materials, project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.
- B. Steel Reinforcement Shop Drawings: Details of fabrication, bending, and placement, prepared according to ACI 315, "Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement." Include material, grade, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, arrangement, and supports of concrete reinforcement. Include special reinforcement required for openings through concrete structures.
- C. Drawings-Fabrication/Erection/Installation: Drawings for reinforcement and accessories, without reference to the contract drawings.
- D. Formwork Shop Drawings: Prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified professional engineer detailing fabrication, assembly, and support of formwork. Design and engineering of formwork are Contractor's responsibility.
1. Shoring and Reshoring: Indicate proposed schedule and sequence of stripping formwork, shoring removal, and installing and removing reshoring.
- F. Welding Certificates: Copies of certificates for welding procedures and personnel.
- G. Material Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that each of the following items complies with requirements:
1. Cementitious materials and aggregates.
  2. Form materials and form-release agents.
  3. Steel reinforcement and reinforcement accessories.
  4. Admixtures.
  5. Curing materials.
  6. Floor and slab treatments.
  7. Bonding agents.
  8. Adhesives.
  9. Vapor retarders.

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10. Joint-filler strips.
11. Pigmented dry-shake floor hardener.

### 8.03 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. **Installer Qualifications:** An experienced installer who has completed concrete work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
- B. **Professional Engineer Qualifications:** A professional engineer who is legally qualified to practice in jurisdiction where Project is located and who is experienced in providing engineering services of the kind indicated. Engineering services are defined as those performed for formwork and shoring and reshoring installations that are similar to those indicated for this Project in material, design, and extent.
- C. **Manufacturer Qualifications:** A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products complying with ASTM C 94 requirements for production facilities and equipment.
  1. Manufacturer must be certified according to the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association's Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities.
  2. Material manufacturers shall be ISO 9001/9002 registered proof of documented quality assurance system. Quality system must be independent auditing registrar. ISO 9001/9002 certification shall be included with material submittals.
- D. **Testing Agency Qualifications:** An independent testing agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 to conduct the testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
  1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-1 or an equivalent certification program.
- E. **Source Limitations:** Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant, each aggregate from one source, and each admixture from the same manufacturer.
- F. **Welding:** Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.4, "Structural Welding Code--Reinforcing Steel."
- G. **ACI Publications:** Comply with the following, unless more stringent provisions are indicated:

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1. ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."
2. ACI 211, "Recommended Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal and Heavyweight Concrete."
3. ACI 212, "Chemical Admixtures for Concrete."
4. ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete."
5. ACI 302.1R, "Guide for Concrete Floor Slab Construction."
6. ACI 305R, "Hot Weather Concreting."
7. ACI 306R, "Cold Weather Concreting."
8. ACI 308, "Standard Practice for Curing Concrete."
9. ACI 309R, "Guide for Consolidation of Concrete."
10. ACI 315, "Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement," latest edition.
11. ACI 318, "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete," latest edition.
12. ACI 347, "Recommended Practice for Concrete Form Work."

#### 8.04 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage.

1. Avoid damaging coatings on steel reinforcement.
2. Repair damaged epoxy coatings on steel reinforcement according to ASTM D3963/D3963M.

#### 8.05 CONCRETE MIXING

A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete according to ASTM C 94 and ASTM C 1116, and furnish batch ticket information.

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

B. Mixers: Concrete may be job mixed or ready-mixed. Shrink mixing will not be permitted. Transit mixed concrete shall be mixed and have water added only at the site. All mixing equipment must, in the opinion of the inspector, be suitable for the job. A standard type of batch mixer shall be used and no hand mixing will be permitted. Ready-mixed concrete shall conform to ASTM C94. Contractor is to maintain a readily available file of delivery tickets stating design strength, mix slumps, aggregate and admix (if applicable) and yards delivered for all concrete.

C. Charging Procedure: Mix shall be kept at a consistency which can be placed readily without segregation. Aggregates shall be measured in grated hoppers by weight, in a manner which can easily be checked. Cement shall be measured by volume or by

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weight. Air slacked cement or cement which is lumpy, whatever the cause, shall not be used. Worming of cement directly into truck mixers shall not be permitted.

- D. **Mixing Procedure:** In stationary mixers, mixing time shall be a minimum of ten minutes after addition of water. If an extra charge of water is required because of too low slump, the drum shall be turned a minimum of 30 revolutions after adding such charge. Once initial set has taken place, no attempt shall be made to temper the concrete by the addition of water. Any concrete so tempered will be rejected and shall be removed from the site. Mixers shall not be charged in excess of the rated speed. Mixer shall be completely discharged before recharging.
- E. **Time Limit:** When either Type I or Type II Portland cements are in use, the elapse time between the initial contact of the cement with water and the discharge of the batch on the job shall not be more than 1 ½ hours or 300 revolutions.
- F. **Project-Site Mixing:** Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.
1. For mixer capacity of 1 cu. yd. or smaller, continue mixing at least one and one-half minutes, but not more than five minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.
  2. For mixer capacity larger than 1 cu. yd., increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd.
  3. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mix type, mix time, quantity, and amount of water added. Record approximate location of final deposit in structure.

#### 8.06 FORMWORK

- A. Design, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork, according to ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until concrete structure can support such loads.
- B. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position indicated, within tolerance limits of ACI 117.
- C. Limit concrete surface irregularities, designated by ACI 347R as abrupt or gradual, as follows:
1. Class B, 1/4 inch (6 mm).

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- D. Construct forms tight enough to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
- E. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical. Kerf wood inserts for forming keyways, reglets, recesses, and the like, for easy removal.
  - 1. Do not use rust-stained steel form-facing material.
- F. Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and slopes in finished concrete surfaces. Provide and secure units to support screed strips; use strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.
- G. Provide temporary openings for cleanouts and inspection ports where interior area of formwork is inaccessible. Close openings with panels tightly fitted to forms and securely braced to prevent loss of concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- H. Chamfer exterior corners and edges of permanently exposed concrete.
- I. Form openings, chases, offsets, sinkages, keyways, reglets, blocking, screeds, and bulkheads required in the Work. Determine sizes and locations from trades providing such items.
- J. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.
- K. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.
- L. Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-release agent, according to manufacturer's written instructions, before placing reinforcement.

#### 8.07 EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use Setting Drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - 1. Install anchor bolts, accurately located, to elevations required.
  - 2. Install reglets to receive top edge of foundation sheet waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls,

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where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.

#### 8.08 REMOVING AND REUSING FORMS

- A. General: Formwork, for sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the Work, that does not support weight of concrete 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 hard enough to not be damaged by form-removal operations and provided curing and protection operations are maintained.
- B. Leave formwork, for structural elements that support weight of concrete in place until concrete has achieved the following:
  - 1. At least 70 percent of 28-day design compressive strength.
  - 2. Determine compressive strength of in-place concrete by testing representative field- or laboratory-cured test specimens according to ACI 301.
- C. 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-release agent.
- D. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces unless approved by Engineer.

#### 8.09 SHORES AND RESHORES

- A. Comply with ACI 318 (ACI 318M), ACI 301, and recommendations in ACI 347R for design, installation, and removal of shoring and reshoring.
- B. Plan sequence of removal of shores and reshore to avoid damage to concrete. Locate and provide adequate reshoring to support construction without excessive stress or deflection.

#### 8.10 VAPOR RETARDERS

- A. Vapor Retarder: Place, protect, and repair vapor-retarder sheets according to ASTM E 1643 and manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Fine-Graded Granular Material: Cover vapor retarder with fine-graded granular material, moisten, and compact with mechanical equipment to elevation tolerances of plus 0 inch (0 mm) or minus 3/4 inch (19 mm).

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## 8.11 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for placing reinforcement.
  - 1. Do not cut or puncture vapor retarder. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other foreign materials.
- C. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcement with bar supports to maintain minimum concrete cover. Do not tack weld crossing reinforcing bars.
  - 1. Shop- or field-weld reinforcement according to AWS D1.4, where indicated.
- D. Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- E. Install welded wire fabric in longest practicable lengths on bar supports spaced to minimize sagging. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one mesh spacing. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction. Lace overlaps with wire.

## 8.12 JOINTS

- A. General: Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
- B. Construction Joints: Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by Engineer.
  - 1. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Locate joints for beams, slabs, and walls in the middle third of spans.
  - 3. Space vertical joints in walls as indicated.
  - 4. Use a bonding agent at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
  - 5. Use epoxy-bonding adhesive at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
- C. Contraction Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth

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equal to at least one-fourth of concrete thickness, as follows:

1. Grooved Joints: For sidewalks and as indicated, form contraction joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint to a radius of 1/8 inch. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover tool marks on concrete surfaces.
  2. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch- (3-mm-) wide joints into concrete as soon as cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before concrete develops random contraction cracks.
- D. Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: After removing formwork, install joint-filler strips at slab junctions with vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, as indicated.
1. Extend joint-filler strips full width and depth of joint, terminating flush with finished concrete surface, unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Dowel Joints: Install dowel sleeves and dowels or dowel bar and support assemblies at joints where indicated.
1. Use dowel sleeves or lubricate or asphalt-coat one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.

### 8.13 WATERSTOPS

- A. Self-Expanding Strip Waterstops: Install in wall to base slab intersections and at other locations indicated, according to manufacturer's written instructions, bonding fastening and firmly pressing into place. Install in longest lengths practicable.

### 8.14 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of formwork, reinforcement, and embedded items is complete and that required inspections have been performed.
- B. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement, unless approved by Engineer.
- C. Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no new concrete will be placed on concrete that has hardened enough to cause seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as specified. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation.

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- D. Dropping of concrete over 4 feet or through a cage of reinforcing steel will not be permitted.
- E. Deposit concrete in forms in horizontal layers no deeper than 24 inches and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints. Place each layer while preceding layer is still plastic, to avoid cold joints.
1. Consolidate placed concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment. Use equipment and procedures for consolidating concrete recommended by ACI 309R.
  2. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations no farther than the visible effectiveness of the vibrator. Place vibrators to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches (150 mm) into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to lose plasticity. 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 constituents to segregate.
  3. Provide a minimum of 2 vibrators in good working condition on the job at all times.
- F. Deposit and consolidate concrete for floors and slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until placement of a panel or section is complete.
1. Consolidate concrete during placement operations so concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
  2. Maintain reinforcement in position on chairs during concrete placement.
  3. Screed slab surfaces with a straightedge and strike off to correct elevations.
  4. Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required.
  5. Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane, free of humps or hollows, before excess moisture or bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb slab surfaces before starting finishing operations.
- G. Concrete shall not be deposited during rain. Concrete shall not be deposited into areas of standing or running water.
- H. Maximum Pours: Maximum length of wall pours shall be 40 feet (12.1 m), unless otherwise noted or approved by Engineer. All joints shall be as approved by the Engineer or as detailed on the drawings. All reinforcement, forms and ground with which concrete is to come in contact, shall be free of frost.

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- I. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 306.1 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
  - 1. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F (4.4 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.
  - 2. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.
  - 3. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators, unless otherwise specified and approved in mix designs.
  - 4. Protection After Placement: Suitable means as defined in ACI 306 shall be provided for maintaining a temperature in the concrete of at least 50 degrees F for not less than three days after the concrete is placed. For a period of seven days, the concrete shall not be exposed to a temperature below 40 degrees F.
  - 5. Concrete placement shall be made when air temperature is at least 32 degrees F and rising, unless special precautions acceptable to the Engineer,
  
- J. Hot-Weather Placement: Place concrete according to recommendations in ACI 305R and as follows, when hot-weather conditions exist:
  - 1. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature below 90 deg F (32 deg C) at time of placement. Chilled mixing water 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.
  - 2. Cover steel reinforcement with water-soaked burlap so steel temperature will not exceed ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
  - 3. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

8.15 FINISHING FLOORS AND SLABS

- A. General: Comply with recommendations in ACI 302.1R for screeding, restraighening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
  
- B. Float Finish: Consolidate surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power driven floats. Restraighten, cut down high spots, and fill low spots. Repeat float passes and restraighening until surface is left with a uniform, smooth, granular texture.

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1. Apply float finish to surfaces indicated, to surfaces to receive trowel finish, and to floor and slab surfaces to be covered with fluid-applied or sheet waterproofing, built-up or membrane roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo.
- C. Trowel Finish: After applying float finish, apply first trowel finish and consolidate concrete by hand or power-driven trowel. Continue troweling passes and restraighten until surface is free of trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance. Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied coatings or floor coverings.
1. Finish and measure surface so gap at any point between concrete surface and an unlevelled freestanding 10-foot (3.05-m) long straightedge, resting on two high spots and placed anywhere on the surface, does not exceed the following:
    - a. 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).
- D. Trowel and Fine-Broom Finish: Apply a partial trowel finish, stopping after second troweling, to surfaces indicated and to surfaces where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed by either thickset or thin-set method. Immediately after second troweling, and when concrete is still plastic, slightly scarify surface with a fine broom.
- E. Broom Finish: Apply a broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps, and ramps, and elsewhere as indicated.
1. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen trafficked surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with Engineer before application.

#### 8.16 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING

- A. General: Take curing measures immediately after casting and extend period according to the Engineer's/Architect's recommendation based upon prevailing temperature, wind, and relative humidity.
1. Keep concrete continuously moist for minimum 14 days after casting.
  2. Maintain concrete temperature at minimum 50 degrees Fahrenheit for seven days after casting.
  3. Avoid alternate wetting and drying and fluctuations of concrete temperature.
  4. Protect fresh concrete from direct rays of sun, rain, drying winds, soiling, and damage.
  5. Do not permit curing method to affect adversely finished or treatments applied to finished concrete.

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- B. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to unformed concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions will cause moisture loss before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete, but before float finishing.
- C. Curing/Sealing Methods for Slabs: Cure all concrete surfaces with one or a combination of the following methods. Where a specific curing procedure is not specified, at the Contractor's selection, one or more of the following methods shall be used.
1. Water curing: Keep concrete surfaces continuously wet with clean water during the curing period by immersion, maintaining a continuous flow of water over the surface, continuous spraying, continuous sprinkling or a combination of these. For all curing methods, the difference in temperature between the water used for curing and the concrete shall not exceed 20 degrees Fahrenheit.
  2. Wet Coverings: Cover the concrete surfaces with burlap, cotton mats, sand, earth, or other suitable moisture retaining materials and keep these materials saturated during the curing period. Lap all fabrics at least 8 inches at all joints. On exposed concrete, do not use any type covering which will discolor the concrete surface.
  3. Waterproof coverings: As soon as possible after finishing, thoroughly wet the concrete surfaces and cover the concrete surfaces with waterproof paper or plastic film immediately after wetting. For a period or at least 8 hours after the concrete has taken its initial set, maintain a continuous flow of clean water over the concrete surface under the covering. Lap all joints in the covering at least 8 inches and provide weights and other means and methods to keep the waterproof covering in direct contact with the concrete during the curing period.
  4. Membrane forming curing compounds: All exposed interior slabs, not receiving a liquid densifier, and troweled slabs receiving mastic applied adhesives or "shake-on" hardeners shall be cured with the specified curing and sealing compound. Exterior slabs, sidewalks, curbs, and architectural concrete, not receiving a penetrating sealer, shall be cured with the specified clear, non-yellowing curing and sealing compound. Maximum coverage shall be 4000 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon on steel troweled surfaces and 300 ft<sup>2</sup>/gallon on floated or broomed surfaces for the curing/sealing compound.
- C. Other Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces. If forms remain during curing period, moist cure after loosening forms. If removing forms before end of curing period, continue curing by one or a combination of the following methods:
- D. Unformed Surfaces: Begin curing immediately after finishing concrete. Cure unformed surfaces, including floors and slabs, concrete floor toppings, and other

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surfaces, by one or a combination of the following methods:

1. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
  - a. Water.
2. Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches (300 mm), and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Cure for not less than seven days. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.
  - a. Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings.
  - b. Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive penetrating liquid floor treatments.
  - c. Cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings with either a moisture-retaining cover or a curing compound that the manufacturer recommends for use with floor coverings.
3. Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.
4. Curing and Sealing Compound: Apply uniformly to floors and slabs indicated in a continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Repeat process 24 hours later and apply a second coat. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.

#### 8.17 JOINT FILLING

- A. Prepare, clean, and install joint filler according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Remove dirt, debris, saw cuttings, curing compounds, and sealers from joints; leave contact faces of joint clean and dry.

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- C. Install semirigid epoxy joint filler full depth in saw-cut joints and at least 2 inches (50 mm) deep in formed joints. Overfill joint and trim joint filler flush with top of joint after hardening.

#### 8.18 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. **Testing Agency:** Contractor will engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to sample materials, perform tests, and submit test reports during concrete placement. Test reports shall be submitted to the City inspector, contractor and concrete manufacturer, within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7-and 28-day tests.
- B. **Testing Services:** Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete shall be obtained and tested as per most recent version of the International Building Code (IBC).

END OF SECTION

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