

# **02751 – CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT (REVISED 2013)**

## **PART 1 - GENERAL**

### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes exterior cement concrete pavement for the following;
  - 1. Driveways and roadways.
  - 2. Parking lots.
  - 3. Curbs and gutters.
  - 4. Walkways and all other flatwork.
- B. Related Sections include the following;
  - 1. Division 2 Section "Earthwork" for subgrade preparation, grading, and subbase course.
  - 2. Division 2 Section "Pavement for Joint Sealants" for joint sealants within concrete pavement and at isolation joints of concrete pavement with adjacent construction.

### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Cementitious Materials; Portland Cement shall conform to the specifications for Portland Cement 9ASTM C-150) and specifications for air-entrained Portland Cement (ASTM C-175 or C-595) and shall be Type IIA (Air-Entraining) cement, unless sulfate conditions allow otherwise. Table 2.2.3 in Chapter 2.2 of ACI 201 presents cement recommendations for sulfate resistances. In addition to the standard chemical requirements for Portland cement in ASTM C-150, the maximum percent of alkalis shall be as specified in Table 2 of ASTM C-150 for low alkali cement. Other types of cement or admixtures are only to be used upon approval by the Owner's Representative.

### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of manufactured material and product indicated.
- B. Design Mixes: For each concrete pavement mix. Include alternate mix designs when characteristics of materials, project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.
- C. Samples: 10-lb sample of exposed aggregate.
- D. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency indicating and interpreting test results for compliance of the following with requirements indicated, based on comprehensive testing of current materials:
- E. Material Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that each of the following materials complies with requirements;
  - 1. Cementitious materials and aggregates.
  - 2. Steel reinforcement and reinforcement accessories.
  - 3. Fiber reinforcement.
  - 4. Admixtures.
  - 5. Curing Compounds.
  - 6. Applied finish materials.
  - 7. Bonding agent or adhesive.
  - 8. Joint fillers.
- F. Minutes of pre-installation conference submitted by Contractor.

### **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Installer Qualifications: an experienced installer who has completed pavement work similar in materials, 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. Manufacturer Qualifications: Manufacturer of ready-mixed concrete products complying with ASTM C94 requirements for production facilities and equipment.
  - 1. Manufacturer must be certified according to the National Ready Mix Concrete Association's Plant Certification Program.

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- C. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified according to ASTM C1077 and ASTM E 329 to conduct the testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
- D. Source Limitations: Obtain each type or class of cementitious Material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant and each aggregate from one source.
- E. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete," unless modified by the requirements of the Contract Documents.
- F. Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixes.
- G. Mockups: Cast mockups of full-size sections of concrete pavement to demonstrate typical joints, surface finish, texture, color, and standard of workmanship.
  - 1. Build mockups in the location and of the size indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Owner's Representative.
  - 2. Notify Owner's Representative three days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.
  - 3. Obtain Owner's Representative approval of mockups before starting construction.
  - 4. Maintain approved mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed pavement.
  - 5. Demolish and remove approved mockups from the site when directed by Owner's Representative.
  - 6. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.
- H. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division I Section "Project Meetings."
  - 1. Before submitting design mixes, review concrete pavement mix design and examine procedures for ensuring quality of concrete materials. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with concrete pavement to attend, including the following:
    - a. Contractor's superintendent.
    - b. Ready-mix concrete producer.
    - c. Concrete subcontractor.

### **1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Traffic Control: Maintain access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic as required for other construction activities.

## **PART 2 – PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 FORMS**

- A. Form Materials: Plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood, or other approved panel-type materials to provide full-depth, continuous, straight, smooth exposed surfaces.
  - 1. Use flexible or curved forms for curves of a radius 100 feet or less.
- B. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
- C. Forms for concrete shall be used for all vertical surfaces, mortar type, true to required lines and grades, and of sufficient strength to maintain shape during the placing of the concrete and the mechanical finishing without springing or settling. Wood forms shall be two inch (2") (nominal) surfaced plant; metal forms shall be approved section and shall have a flat surface on the top of not less than one and three-quarter inches (1-3/4"). Forms shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, mortar, and foreign matter before being used. Unit lengths of forms shall be jointed in advance of the point of placing concrete. Flexible, curved or wood forms of the proper radii shall be used for curbs having a radius of less than One hundred feet (100'). All forms shall have dimensions of the City of Colorado Springs specified curb and gutter sections.
- D. Forms shall be equipped with not less than three (3) staking points per each ten feet (10') of length with means for securely locking the form to each stake. Flange braces and staking pockets shall

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extend outward on the base not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the height of the form. Forms that are bent, twisted, warped, broken, or forms that have battered or splintered top faces shall be removed from the job. Repaired forms shall not be used until they have been inspected and approved by the owner's Representative. The top and face of a form shall not vary from a true plane by more than one-fourth inch (1/4") in ten feet (10'). Forms shall be cleaned and oiled before concrete is placed against them. The alignment and grade of forms shall be checked and approved immediately before placing the concrete.

### **2.2 STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

- A. Plain-Steel Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.
- B. Deformed-Steel Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 497, flat sheet.
- C. Epoxy-Coated Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A, plain steel.
- D. Reinforcement Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- E. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcement Bars: ASTM A 775/A 775M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed bars.
- F. Steel Bar Mats: ASTM A 184/A 184M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed bars; assembled with clips.
- G. Plain Steel Wire: ASTM A 82, as drawn.
- H. Epoxy-Coated Wire: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A coated, plain steel.
- I. Joint Dowel Bars: Plain steel bars, ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- J. Epoxy-Coated Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 775/A 775M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, plain steel bars.
- K. Tie Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- L. Hook Bolts: ASTM A 307, Grade A, internally and externally threaded. Design hook-bolt joint assembly to hold coupling against pavement form and in position during concreting operations, and to permit removal without damage to concrete or hook bolt.
- M. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcement bars, welded wire fabric, and dowels in place. Manufacture bar supports according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete or fiber-reinforced concrete of greater compressive strength than concrete, and as follows:
  - 1. Equip wire bar supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base materials will not support chair legs.
  - 2. For epoxy-coated reinforcement, use epoxy-coated or other dielectric-polymer coated wire bar supports.
- N. Epoxy Repair Coating: Liquid two-part epoxy repair coating, compatible with epoxy coating on reinforcement.

### **2.3 CONCRETE MATERIALS**

- A. The amounts and proportions of fine and coarse aggregates shall be such as to produce a plastic, workable mix which can be readily placed into the corners and angles of the forms and around reinforcement and other embedded fixtures without undue accumulation of water or laitance on the surface, and such that there will be no honeycombing in the structure. Proportions of fine and coarse aggregates shall be such that the ratio of the coarse to the fine aggregate shall not be less than one (1) nor more than two (2).
- B. If in the judgment of the Owner's Representative, based on laboratory tests, concrete aggregates from a given source are detrimentally reactive with alkalis in Portland Cement, they shall be used in concrete in combination with low-alkali cement only.
- C. Concrete aggregates shall consist of sand-gravel, gravel, crushed stone, or limestone; the particles shall be clean, hard, tough, durable, of uniform quality, free of any soft, thin, or elongated pieces, disintegrated stone, dirt, organic or other injurious materials occurring either free or as a coating. All aggregate must be supplied from a source approved by the Owner's Representative. Aggregate shall be made of the following sub sections:
- D. Fine Aggregate: Fine aggregate shall conform to ASTM C-33. Fine aggregate shall consist of sand or other inert materials, or combinations thereof approved by the Owner's Representative, and having hard, strong, durable particles, free from adherent coating. Fine aggregate shall be

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thoroughly washed to remove shale, coal, mica, clay, loam, alkali, organic matter or other deleterious matter.

1. Deleterious Substances. The amount of deleterious substances in the washed aggregate shall not exceed the following values:
  - a. Clay Lumps & Friable Particles, % by weight      3.0 MAX.
  - b. Coal & Lignite, % by weight                              1.0 MAX.
  - c. Friable Particles, % by weight                            1.0 MAX.
  - d. Sand Equivalent    75 MIN.
  - e. Fineness Modulus    2.3-3.1 MAX.
  - f. Sodium Sulfate Soundness, % by weight                10 MAX.
2. Grading. Fine aggregate shall be regularly graded from coarse to fine in two (2) sizes and when tested by means of the U.S. Standard, sieves shall conform to the following requirements expressed as percentages by weight:

| Sieve Size or Test Procedure | Percent Passing or Test Requirement<br>*(Concrete Sand) |
|------------------------------|---|
| 3/8"                         | 100   |
| No. 4                        | 95-00   |
| No. 8                        | 80-00   |
| No. 16                       | 50-85   |
| No. 30                       | 25-60   |
| No. 50                       | 5-30  |
| No. 100                      | 0-10  |
| No. 200                      | **0-3   |

\*\*The fine aggregate shall have not more than 45% passing any sieve and retained on the next consecutive sieve.

- E. Coarse Aggregate. Gravel and crushed stone shall conform to ASTM C-33. Coarse aggregate shall consist of gravel, crushed stone, or other inert material or combinations thereof approved by the Owner's Representative, and having hard, strong, durable pieces free from adherent coating. Coarse aggregate shall be thoroughly washed of clay, loam, bark, sticks, alkali, organic matter, shale, coal, mica, or other deleterious material.

1. Deleterious Substances. The amount of deleterious substances shall not exceed the following values:
  - a. Clay Lumps & Friable Particles, % by weight      3.0 MAX
  - b. Coal & Lignites, % by weight                              .5 MAX
  - c. Sum of Clay Lumps, Friable Particles and                5.0 MAX
  - d. Chert, % by weight    50 MAX
  - e. Abrasion, % by weight    50 MAX
  - f. Sodium Sulfate Soundness, % by weight                12 MAX

Wood waste is defined as all material which, after drying to constant weight, has a specific gravity less than 1.0.

2. Grading. Coarse aggregate, when tested in conformity with ASTM C-136 shall conform to one or more of the following gradings as called for elsewhere in the specifications, special provisions or on the plans.

| Sieve size or Test Procedure | Percent Passing or Test Requirement |         |        |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|
|                              | No. 357                             | No. 467 | No. 57 |
| 2 1/2"                       | 100                                 | ---     | ---    |
| 2"                           | 95-100                              | 100     | ---    |
| 1 1/2"                       | ---                                 | 95-100  | 100    |
| 1"                           | 35-70                               | ---     | 95-100 |
| 3/4"                         | ---                                 | 35-70   | ---    |

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|         |          |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1/2"    | 10-30    | ---      | 25-60    |
| 3/8"    | ---      | 10-30    | ---      |
| No. 4   | 0-5      | 0-5      | 0-10     |
| No. 8   | ---      | ---      | 0-5      |
| No. 200 | *1.0 MAX | *1.0 MAX | *1.0 MAX |

\*1.5 MAX for crusher fines

**NOTE:** Size No. 67 may also be used on a case-by-case basis when approved by the Owner's Representative. The above values are in percentages by weight from AASHTO M-80 No. 357 and 467. Other gradations may be used when specified by the Owner's Representative.

- F. Concrete Strength. Concrete made from the coarse aggregate, graded to comply with the requirements of these specifications, combined with the specified proportions of cement and the fine aggregate proposed for use with the coarse aggregate shall develop a compressive strength at the age of 28 days of not less than 4000 psi.
- G. Water. Water used in concrete shall be potable, clean, and free from deleterious amounts of acids, alkalis, or any organic materials.
- H. Exposed Aggregate. Selected, hard, and durable; washed; free of material that reacts with cementitious material or causes staining; from a single source, with gap graded coarse aggregate as follows:
  - 1. Aggregate Sizes: 3/4 to 1 inch nominal.
  - 2. Aggregate Sizes: 1/2 to 3/4 inch nominal.
  - 3. Aggregate Sizes: 3/8 to 5/8 inch nominal.

### **2.4 ADMIIXTURES**

- A. General: Admixtures certified by manufacturer to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cement and to be compatible with other admixtures. Calcium Chloride shall not be used as an antifreeze agent. Calcium Chloride as an accelerating agent in amounts not to exceed 1.5% by weight of cement may be used upon the approval of the Owner's Representative.
- B. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C260.
- C. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.
- D. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type F.
- E. Water-Reducing and Accelerating Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type E.
- F. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type D.

### **2.5 FIBER REINFORCEMENT**

- A. Synthetic Fiber: Fibrillated polypropylene fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete pavement, complying with ASTM C 1116, Type III ½ to 1-1/2 inches long.
- B. Synthetic Fiber: Fibrillated or monofilament polypropylene fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete payment, complying with ASTM C 1116, Type III, ½ to 1-1/2 inches long.
- C. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
- D. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - 1. Fibrillated Fibers:
    - a. Fibrasol F; Axim Concrete Technologies.
    - b. Fibermesh; Fibermesh, Div. Of Synthetic Technologies.
    - c. Forta; Forta Corporation.
    - d. Grace Fibers: W.R. Grace & Co., Construction Products Div.
  - 2. Monofilament Fibers:
    - a. Fibrasol IIP; Axim Concrete Technologies.
    - b. Fiberstrand 100; Euelid Chemical Co.
    - c. Fibermix Stealth; Fibermesh, Div. Of Synthetic Industries.
    - d. Forta Mono; Forta Corporation.
    - d. Grace MicroFiber; W.R. Grace & Co., Construction Products Div.

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- f. Polystrand 1000; Metalcrete Industries.

### **2.6 CURING MATERIALS**

- A. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. Dry.
- B. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
- C. Clear Waterborne Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B.
- D. White Waterborne Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type2, Class B.

### **2.7 RELATED MATERIALS**

- A. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint Filler Strips: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulose fiber.
- B. Coloring Agent: ASTM C979, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, nonfading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.
  - 1. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designation.
  - 2. Color: Match Architect's sample.
  - 3. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
- C. Pavement-Marking Paint: Latex, water-base emulsion; ready mixed; complying with FS TT-P-1952.
  - 1. Color: As indicated.
  - 2. Color: Blue for handicapped requirements, white elsewhere.
  - 3. Color: Blue for handicapped requirements, yellow for fire lanes, white elsewhere.
- D. Wheel Stops: Precast, air-entrained concrete; 2500-psi minimum compressive strength; approximately 6 inches high, 9 inches wide, and 84 inches long. Provide chamfered corners and drainage slots on underside, and provide holes for dowel-anchoring to substrate.
  - 1. Dowels: #4 rebar steel, minimum length 24 inches.
- E. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, nonglazing, abrasive aggregate of fused aluminum-oxide granules or crushed emery with emery aggregate containing not less than 50 percent aluminum oxide and not less than 25 percent ferric oxide; unaffected by freezing, moisture, and cleaning materials.
- F. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redisersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- G. Chemical Surface Retarder: Water-soluble, liquid set retarder with color dye, for horizontal concrete surface application, capable of temporarily delaying final hardening of concrete to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch.

### **2.8 CONCRETE MIXES**

- A. Prepare design mixes, proportioned according to ACI211.1 and ACI301, for each type and strength of normal-weight concrete determined by either laboratory trial mixes or field experience.
- B. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs for the trial batch method.
  - 1. Do not use Owner's field quality-control testing agency as the independent testing agency.
- C. Proportion mixes to provide concrete with the following properties:
  - 1. Compressive Strength (28 days): 4000 psi.
  - 2. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.45.
  - 3. Slump Limit: 4 inches.
- D. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at a point of placement having an air content of 4 to 6 percent.
- E. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at point of placement having an air content as follows within a tolerance of plus or minus 1.5 percent..
- F. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mix at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than 1.5 lb./cu. Yd.
- G. Coloring Agent: Add coloring agent to mix according to manufacturer's written instructions.

### **2.9 CONCRETE MIXING**

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Comply with requirements and with ASTM C94.

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| Specified Compressive Strength at 28 Days<br>4000 psi         | Maximum Water/Cement Ratio by Weight<br>0.45 |
| Minimum Cement Content per Cubic Yard of Concrete<br>564 lbs. |  |

The proportioning of aggregate to cement shall be such as to produce a good workable mix and the slump shall be a maximum of four inches (4") as per ASTM C-143. The equipment for batching of the aggregates, cement, water, and air-entraining agent shall be such that accurate control can be held over the various constituents.

- B. Ready-mixed concrete shall comply with ASTM C-94 for ready-mixed concrete and the following specifications:
- C. Time of Haul: Concrete transportation in truck mixers or truck agitators shall be delivered to the site of work and completely discharged within a period of ninety (90) minutes after the cement comes in contact with the mixing water or with the combined aggregates when the combined aggregates contain free moisture in excess of 2% by weight. If hot weather exists causing the temperature of the concrete to rise above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, then the time of haul shall be within a period of sixty (60) minutes.
- D. Production and Delivery: The production and the delivery of ready-mixed concrete shall be such that placing and finishing shall be continuous in so far as the operations require.
- E. Testing of Concrete: Samples for test cylinders should be taken not less than once each day or not less than each 50 cubic yards of concrete placed. This requirement applies to both reinforced and reinforced concrete work unless otherwise directed by the Owner's Representative. For structural elements, the Owner's Representative may call for additional samples for strength testing.
- F. A minimum of four cylinders shall be prepared for each sample of concrete. One cylinder shall be strength tested after 7 days of curing time. Two cylinders shall be strength tested after 28 days of curing time.
- G. In the event the initial 28 day cylinder should fail, the remaining two cylinders should be strength tested after 45 days of curing time.
- H. Samples for slump and air-content testing should be taken for each truck delivery or not less than each 12 cubic yards where site batching is performed. The Owner's Representative may vary the frequency of sampling and testing depending on site conditions. The preparation, handling, storage and testing procedures of all samples shall be in conformance with the applicable ASTM and AASHTO standards.
  - 1. 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.

### **PART 3 – EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 PREPARATION**

- A. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface to check for unstable areas and verify need for additional compaction. Proceed with pavement only after nonconforming conditions have been corrected and subgrade is ready to receive pavement.
- B. Remove loose material from compacted subbase surface immediately before placing concrete.
- C. Before any concrete is placed, all equipment for mixing and transporting the concrete shall be cleaned. All debris and ice shall be removed from the places to be occupied by the concrete. Forms shall be thoroughly oiled. Water shall be removed from the place of deposit before concrete is placed. Newly placed concrete shall be protected from any water damage. The top six (6) inches of the bedding or subgrade shall be graded and compacted to a minimum density of 90% ASTM D-1557 prior to placement of the concrete.
- D. When concrete placed on earth surfaces is necessary, the surfaces shall be free from frost, ice, mud and water. Concrete shall be conveyed from the mixer to the place of final deposit by methods

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which will prevent the separation or loss of materials. Concrete shall not be free dropped from more than four (4) feet.

- E. Equipment for tremming, chuting, pumping, and pneumatically conveying concrete shall be of such size and design as to insure a practically continuous flow of concrete at the delivery end without separation of materials.

### **3.2 EDGE FORMS AND SCREED CONSTRUCTION**

- A. Set, brace, and secure edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed guides for pavement to required lines, grades, and elevations. Install forms to allow continuous progress of work and so forms can remain in place at least 24 hours after concrete placement.
- B. Clean forms after each use and coat with form release agent to ensure separation from concrete without damage.

### **3.3 STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

- A. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating reinforcement and with recommendations in CRSI's "Placing Reinforcing Bars" for placing and supporting reinforcement.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, or other bond-reducing materials.
- C. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement. Maintain minimum cover to reinforcement.
- D. 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.
- E. Install fabricated bar mats in lengths as long as practicable. Handle units to keep them flat and free of distortions. Straighten bends, kinks, and other irregularities, or replace units as required before placement. Set mats for a minimum 2-inch overlap to adjacent mats.

### **3.4 JOINTS**

- A. General: Construct construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edgings true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to centerline, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 1. When joining existing pavement, place transverse joints to align with previously placed joints, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of pavement and at locations where pavement operations are stopped for more than one-half hour, unless pavement terminates at isolation joints.
  - 1. Continue reinforcement across construction joints, unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of pavement strips, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Provide tie bars at sides of pavement strips where indicated.
- C. Isolation Joints: Form isolation joints of preformed joint-filler strips abutting catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, walks, other fixed objects, and where indicated.
  - 1. Locate expansion joints at intervals of 50 feet, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Extend joint fillers full width and depth of joint.
  - 3. Terminate joint filler not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished surface if joint sealant is indicated.
  - 4. Place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface if joint sealant is not indicated.
  - 5. Furnish joint fillers in one-piece lengths. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint-filler sections together.
  - 6. Protect top edge of joint filler during concrete placement with metal, plastic, or other temporary preformed cap. Remove protective cap after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.
- D. Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Use 5/8 inch cardboard tube or PVC. Lubricate or asphalt-coat one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- E. Contraction Control Joints: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to a least one fourth of the concrete thickness, as follows:



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1. Grooved Joints: Form contraction joints after floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint with groover tool to the following radius. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover marks on concrete surfaces.
    - a. Radius: 1/2 inch
  2. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8 inch-wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before developing random contraction cracks. Within 24 hours of initial pour.
- F. Edging: Tool edges of pavement, gutters, curbs and joints in concrete after initial floating with an edging tool to the following radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes. Eliminate tool marks on concrete surfaces.
1. Radius: 1/2 inch

### **3.5 CONCRETE PLACEMENT**

- A. Inspection: Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, reinforcement steel, and items to be embedded or cast in. Notify other trades to permit installation of their work. Owner's Representative needs to be notified 24 hours to inspect forms prior to pouring concrete.
- B. Remove snow, ice, or frost from subbase surface and reinforcement before placing concrete. Do not place concrete on frozen surfaces.
- C. Moisten subbase to provide a uniform dampened condition at the time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at the required finish elevation and alignment.
- D. Comply with requirements and with recommendations in ACI 304R for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
- E. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement.
- F. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints. Do not push or drag concrete into place or use vibrators to move concrete into place.
- G. Consolidate concrete by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand-spading, rodding, or tamping. Use equipment and procedures to consolidate concrete according to recommendations in ACI309R.
  1. Consolidate concrete along face of forms and adjacent to transverse joints with an internal vibrator. Keep vibrator away from joint assemblies, reinforcement, or side forms. Consolidate with care to prevent dislocating reinforcement, dowels, and joint devices.
- H. Expansion joints shall be 1/2 inch premolded felt expansion joint material and shall be placed every 50 feet both ways unless otherwise indicated on drawings.
- I. Control joints shall 1 1/2" in depth and shall be placed every five feet (5') each way unless otherwise indicated on drawings.
- J. Base course is to be placed if indicated on drawings and is to be 3/8 +/- crusher waste or gravel to Standard Class 6.
- K. All sleeving under concrete surfaces shall be stamped into surfaced with an "S" on each end of the sleeve.
- L. Screed pavement surfaces with a straightedge and strike off. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form an open textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleed water appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading dry-shake surfaces treatments.
- M. Curbs and Gutters. When automatic machine placement is used for curb and gutter placement, submit revised mix design and laboratory test results that meet or exceed requirements. Produce curbs and gutters to required cross section, lines, grades, finish, and jointing as specified for formed concrete. If results are not approved, remove and replace with formed concrete.
- N. Slip-Form Pavers: When automatic machine placement is used for pavement, submit revised mix design and laboratory test results that meet or exceed requirements. Produce pavement to required thickness, lines, grades, finishes, and jointing as required for formed pavement.
  1. Compact subbase and prepare subgrade of sufficient width to prevent displacement of paver machine during operations.
- O. When adjoining pavement lanes are placed in separate pours, do not operate equipment on concrete until pavement has attained 85 percent of its 28-day compressive strength.

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- P. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI306.1 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
1. Concrete shall not be placed in cold weather unless the ambient temperature has reached 40 degrees Fahrenheit at 9:00 a.m., and the temperature is rising. Cold weather protection blankets, etc. will be required for five days after concrete has been placed. Uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 degrees F and not more than 80 deg F at point of placement.
  2. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow.
  3. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators, unless otherwise specified and approved in mix designs.
- Q. Hot-Weather Placement: Place concrete according to recommendations in ACI305R and as follows when hot-weather conditions exist:
1. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature at time of placement below 90 degrees F. 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 reinforcement steel with water-soaked burlap so steel temperature will not exceed ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
  3. Fog-spray forms, reinforcement steel, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

### **3.6 CONCRETE FINISHING**

- A. General: Wetting of concrete surfaces during screeding, initial floating, or finishing operations is prohibited.
- B. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleed-water sheen has disappeared and the concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operations. Float surface with power-driven floats, or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to true planes. Cut down high spots, and fill low spots. Refloat surface immediately to uniform granular texture.
1. Medium-to-Fine-Textured Broom Finish: Draw a soft bristle broom across float-finished concrete surface perpendicular to line of traffic to provide a uniform, fine-line texture. Or as otherwise indicated on drawings.

### **3.7 SPECIAL FINISHES**

- A. Monolithic Exposed Aggregate Finish: Expose coarse aggregate to pavement surfaces as follows:
1. Immediately after floating, spray-apply chemical surface retarder to pavement according to manufacturer's written instructions.
  2. Cover with plastic sheeting, scaling laps with tape, and remove when ready to continue finishing operations.
  3. Without dislodging aggregate, remove excess mortar by lightly brushing surface with a stiff, nylon bristle broom.
  4. Fine-spray surface with water and brush. Repeat water flushing and brushing cycle until cement film is removed from aggregate surfaces to depth required.
- B. Slip-Resistant Aggregate Finish: Before final floating, apply slip-resistant aggregate finish to pavement surfaces according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows.
1. Uniformly spread 25 lb/100 sq. ft. of dampened non slip aggregate over the surface. Tamp aggregate flush with surface using a steel trowel, but do not force below surface.
  2. After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or an abrasive stone, and water to expose non slip aggregate.
- C. Colored Dry-Shake Hardener Finish: After initial floating, apply colored dry-shake materials to pavement surfaces according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
1. Uniformly apply colored dry-shake materials at a rate of 100 lb/100 sq. ft. unless greater amount is recommended by manufacturer to match pavement color required.

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2. Uniformly distribute approximately two-thirds of colored dry-shake material over the concrete surface with mechanical spreader, and embed by power floating. Follow power floating with a second shake application, uniformly distributing remainder of dry-shake material to ensure uniform color, and embed by power floating.
3. After final floating, apply a hand-trowel finish followed by a broom finish to concrete. Cure concrete with curing compound recommended by dry-shake material manufacturer. Apply curing compound immediately after final finishing.

### **3.8 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING**

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. Comply with ACI306.1 for cold-weather protection and follow recommendations in ACI305R for hot-weather protection during curing.
- B. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb./sq. ft x h 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. Begin curing after finishing concrete, but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
- D. Curing Methods: Cure concrete by moisture curing, moisture-retaining-cover curing, curing compound, or a combination to these as follows:
  1. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
    - a. Water.
    - b. Continuous water-fog spray.
    - c. Absorptive cover, water saturated, and kept continuously wet. Cover concrete surfaces and edges with 12-inch lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
  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, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.
  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.

### **3.9 PAVEMENT TOLERANCES**

- A. Comply with tolerances of ACI 117 and as follows:
  1. Elevation: 1/4 inch
  2. Thickness: Plus 3/8 inch minus 1/4 inch.
  3. Surface: Gap below 10-foot-long, unleveled straightedge not to exceed 1/4 inch.
  4. Lateral Alignment and Spacing of Tie Bars and Dowels; 1 inch.
  5. Vertical Alignment of Tie-Bars and Dowels: 1/4 inch.
  6. Alignment of Tie-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Pavement Edge: 1/2 inch.
  7. Alignment of Dowel-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Pavement Edge: Length of dowel 1/4 inch per 12 inches.
  8. Joint Spacing: 3 inches.
  9. Contraction Joint Dept: Plus 1/4 inch, no minus.
  10. Joint Width: Plus 1/8 inch, no minus.

### **3.10 PAVEMENT MARKING**

- A. Do not apply pavement-marking paint until layout, colors, and placement have been verified with Owner's Representative.
- B. Allow concrete pavement to cure for 28 days and be dry before starting pavement marking.
- C. Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.

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- D. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce pavement markings of dimensions indicated with uniform, straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates to provide a minimum wet film thickness of 15 mils.

### **3.11 WHEEL STOPS**

- A. Securely attach wheel stops into pavement with #4 rebar steel, minimum length 24 inches.

### **3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspection agency to sample materials, perform tests, and submit test reports during concrete placement. Sampling and testing for quality control may include those specified in this Article.
- B. Testing Services: Testing shall be performed according to the following requirements:
  1. Sampling Fresh Concrete: Representative samples of fresh concrete shall be obtained according to ASTM C172, except modified for slump to comply with ASTM C94.
  2. Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of placement for each compressive-strength test, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each type of concrete. Additional tests will be required when concrete consistency changes.
  3. Air Content: ASTM C231, pressure method; one test for each compressive-strength test, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each type of air-entrained concrete.
  4. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C1064; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 degrees F and below and 80 degrees F and above, and one test for each set of compressive-strength specimens.
  5. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C31/C 31M; one set of four standard cylinders for each compressive-strength test, unless otherwise indicated. Cylinders shall be molded and stored for laboratory-cured test specimens unless field-cured test specimens are required.
  6. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C39; one set for each day's pour of each concrete class exceeding 5 cu. Yd, but less than 25 cu. Yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. Yd. One specimen shall be tested at 7 days and two specimens at 28 days; one specimen shall be retained in reserve for later testing if required.
  7. When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for a given class of concrete, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
  8. When total quantity of a given class of concrete is less than 50 cu. yd. Owner's Representative may waive compressive-strength testing if adequate evidence of satisfactory strength is provided.
  9. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, current operations shall be evaluated and corrective procedures shall be provided for protecting and curing in-place concrete.
  10. Strength level of concrete will be considered satisfactory if averages of sets of three consecutive compressive-strength test results equal or exceed specified compressive strength and no individual compressive-strength test result falls below specified compressive-strength by more than 500 psi.
- C. Test results shall be reported in writing to Owner's Representative, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 24 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing agency, concrete type and class, location of concrete batch in pavement, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 14- day tests.
- D. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Owner's Representative but will not be used as the sole basis for approval or rejection.
- E. Additional Tests: Testing agency shall make additional tests of the concrete when test results indicate slump, air entrainment, concrete strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Owner's Representative. Testing agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42, or by other methods as directed.

### **3.13 REPAIRS AND PROTECTION**

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- A. Remove and replace concrete pavement that is broken, damaged, or defective, or does not meet requirements in this Section. Contractor is required to repair or replace any defects that occur during the contract period as set forth in the contract documents. To include but not limited to the following:
- B. Work showing, a patch, chips or other cracking appearance or other finish blemishes or apparent "lap" marks of improper troweling will be rejected, removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.
- C. The Contractor shall erect barricades, snow fencing, or take appropriate measures to totally protect concrete until it has thoroughly hardened. Any area marked or defaced in any manner shall be removed to the nearest expansion or contraction joint and be replaced at no additional costs to the Owner.
- D. No patched or cover materials will be accepted on a new pour, to hide any defects in original surface. Only with prior approval from Owner's Representative.
  - 1. Spauling.
  - 2. Cracking over 1/8" wide.
  - 3. Any settling greater than 3/4", that would cause uneven surfaces will be replaced.
- E. Drill test cores where directed by Owner's Representative when necessary to determine magnitude of cracks of defective areas. Fill drilled core holes in satisfactory pavement areas with portland cement concrete bonded to pavement with epoxy adhesive.
- F. Protect concrete from damage. Exclude traffic from pavement for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain pavement as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.
- G. Maintain concrete pavement free of stains, discoloration, dirt, and other foreign material. Sweep concrete pavement not more than two days before date scheduled for Substantial Completion inspections.

**END OF SECTION 02751 – CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT (REVISED 2013)**