April 5 ICRI 2022 Spring Convention

Product or Application Failure

Perhaps a Lack of Training Regarding Existing Weather Conditions?

George Reedy National Sales Director Crossfield Products Corp. Miracote Division



The ideas expressed in this ICRI hosted webinar are those of the speakers and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of ICRI, its Board, committees, or sponsors.

Learning Objectives

- 1.Develop an understanding of the various weather-related conditions that can impact performance of materials and application quality.
- 2.Understand repair material, membrane and protective coating products physical properties, performance, and temperature limitations.
- 3.Learn about application mitigation techniques and strategies when confronting severe weather conditions and the work must proceed.
- 4.Understand best practices for problem-solving and getting issues resolved before and/or after the fact.



Cold Weather Concreting

Guide to Cold Weather Concreting Reported by ACI Committee 306 **ACI** Definition:

- When for more than 3 consecutive days, the following conditions exist:
- The average daily ambient temperature is less than 40 F (5 C) and
- The ambient temperature is not greater than 50 F (10 C) for more than 1/2 of any 24-hour period



ACI 306R-1

Cold Weather Concreting

Setting Time of Conventional Concrete @ Various Temperatures:

- 70 F 6 hours
- 60 F 8 hours
- 50 F 11 hours
- 40 F 14 hours
- 32 F Concrete freezes



Concrete Repair in Cold Weather Conditions

Orioles Park at Camden Yards Lower-level Mezzanine Steps & Seating Areas Remove and Replace Horizontal Surfaces Dec. thru Feb. - 1992







• Concrete placed using slipform pavers

- Produced unlevel horizontal surfaces
- Posed problems for installation of seating
- Opening day just a few months away
- Remove and relevel concrete treading
- Replace with 2-component screed mortar



- Construct & erect enclosures
- Provide portable heaters inside
- Vent heater emissions to outside
- Cure with insulated blankets
- Play ball!! Opening Day April 6, 1992
- Rick Sutcliff pitches a shutout
- Baltimore defeats Cleveland 2-0

Hot Weather Concreting

An ACI Standard

305.1-14

Specification for Hot Weather Concreting

Reported by ACI Committee 305

ACI Definition:

- Any period of high temperature in which special precautions need to be taken to ensure proper handling, placing, finishing and curing of concrete.
- When the ambient temperature is greater than 80
 F (27C) or has a probability of rising to that temperature when placing.
- Humidity, wind and solar radiation also play a significant role in concrete performance in hot weather.





Hot Weather Concreting



Impact on Fresh Concrete Properties:

- Accelerated hydration and setting time
- Increased water demand and rapid slump loss
- Rapid slump loss
- Potential for plastic shrinkage cracking
- Very difficult to control air content
- Requires prompt and early curing practice
- Timely saw-cutting/tooling control joints



Hot Weather Concreting



Impact on Hardened Concrete Properties:

- Lower compressive strengths
- Reduction is watertightness
- Compromised concrete durability
- Significant increase in drying shrinkage
- Very difficult to control of air content
- Requires prompt and early curing practice
- Timely saw-cutting/tooling control joints



- Repair Material Description
- Composition Properties
- Material Properties
- Packaging & Storage
- How to Use Material
 - Surface Prep
 - Mixing
 - Cleanup
 - Safety



Guideline for Inorganic Repair Material Data Sheet Protocol

Guideline No. 320.3R-2012

Copyright @ 2012 International Concrete Repair Institute

All rights reserved.

International Concrete Repair Institute 10600 West Higgins Road, Suite 607, Rosemont, IL 60018 Phone: 847-827-0830 Fax: 847-827-0832 E-mail: info@icri.org Web: www.icri.org

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (24°C)

Water Demand	3 quarts/bag
Working Time	
Compressive Strength (ASTM C109) :	
4 Hour	2,225 psi
1 Day	3,175 psi
7 Day	5,575 psi
28 Day	6,125 psi
Tensile Strength (ASTM C190):	
7 Day	435 psi
28 Day	585 psi
Flexural Strength (ASTM C348):	
7 Day	845 psi
28 Day	1,400 psi
Adhesion (ACI 503.R)	>290 psi
Water Absorption (ANSI A118.7)	< 4.0%
Shrinkage (ASTM C157)	<
Initial Set (ASTM C191)	31 min.
Final Set (ASTM C191)	





Rate of Evaporation



Decorative Protective Coating Application in Direct Sunlight

World Trade Center

911 Memorial Fountains

Cementitious Coating for Concrete Pavers

August - 2011





- Custom color concrete pavers
- Architect chooses color to match granite walls
- Vision of Design "Reflecting Absence"
- Installed over urethane waterproof membrane
- Fountain filled with 18" of water
- Didn't turn out so well Now what?
- Vapor permeable coating will be required
- Black cementitious coating selected





- Proper application procedures
- To ensure consistent finish color
- Apply final coat after sunset
- Sufficient manpower to complete quickly
- Recommended procedures not followed
- Didn't turn out so well Now what?
- Material or application failure?





- Corrective measures
- Apply a final coat after sunset
- Manpower to complete within 5 hours or less
- End result perfect! No color variegation.



Mid-Summer Blistering Heat

Military Mout Villages Live Fire Range Training Undisclosed Locations







About Mout Villages

- Mout is an acronym for Military Operations in Urban Terrain.
- Live fire training facilities on military bases to replicate urban settings in middle east.
- Villages are located out in the middle of nowhere on the base with no power, no water, no protection from the elements.
- Work is generally performed during spring and summer seasons when heat and evaporation rates become excessive.





Scope of Work

- Clean and mechanically prepare steel container surfaces for stucco application.
- Spray apply polymer-modified cementitious coating/primer.
- Install and attach metal lath or gavineel metal panels.
- Mix and machine-apply prepackaged singlecomponent, polymer-modified, microfiber reinforced, stucco mortar.
- Highlight with special details and atmospheric effects.



Excessive Heat and Rapid Evaporation



- Overnight lows around 75F turning 85 90F between 11am and noon.
- Resulting substrate temperatures in direct sunlight reach 112F and higher.
- Adding liquid retarders when mixing prepackaged material are fruitless.



Excessive Heat and Rapid Evaporation



- Onsite storage of materials extremely difficult during the hottest months.
- Necessary to begin work at sunrise. Halt work typically between 11am to 12pm.
- Materials are covered with tarps but still impossible to precondition at moderate temps.







About One of the most highly recognized
 Chula regional outdoor shopping malls in San
 Diego County.

Center

Serves a trade area that is home to one million residents within a 10 mile radius.

Houses the closest full line departments stores to the Mexican border.

Extremely popular mixed-use retail and entertainment attraction with both local and Mexican national shoppers.





Scope of Work

- Remove existing sealant joints
- Profile substrate via shot blasting
- Install custom made 26' long stainless steel trench drain
- Complete detailing at column covers utilizing extruded silicone
- Apply colloidal silicate reactive primer
- Install sealant in control joints
- Install breathable polymer modified cementitious waterproofing system with texture and pigmented top coat
- Install sealant in expansion joints



Rain Event of a Century

Chula Vista Mall — San Diego



San Diego broke its all-time July rainfall record Saturday when 1.03 inches fell. That broke not only the July single-day record of 0.83 inches set July 25, 1902, but also the record for an entire July's rainfall, which was 0.92 inches July 1-31, 1902.

It's also more rain than San Diego saw in all of January this year; on average, January is the second-wettest month and July the seconddriest, with January averaging 66 times more rainfall than July. The only other time July has out-dampened January in San Diego was 1976, when July had 0.02 inch to January's trace.

San Diego added to its total Sunday with another 0.66 inch of rain as of 11 p.m. The month-to-date total of 1.70 inches, which fell in less than 36 hours, is more rainfall than San Diego had seen in the previous 101 Julys combined; a total of 1.68 inches fell during July from 1914 through 2014 in San Diego.



Moisture in Concrete Slabs

- High moisture content in concrete substrates will migrate via capillary action which can lead to premature failure, discoloration, interfere with polymerization of deck coating, compromise adhesion, and potential for delamination.
- The source of moisture content can be internal (mix water) or external (environmental).
- It's not about 28 days consider moisture content, factors that influence evaporation, concrete slab thickness and permeability.





Guide to Specification Issues for Architects and Engineers Concrete International - April 2003



Fig. 2.12—Even with a low w/cm and a 3-day cure under plastic sheeting, these slabs took approximately 7 weeks to dry to a 3 lb/1000 ft²/24 h (1.5 kg/100 m²/24 h) emission rate. After rewetting, the slabs took several weeks to again reach the 3 lb/1000 ft²/24 h (1.5 kg/100 m²/24 h) emission rate (Suprenant and Malisch 1998c).

Treat Split Slabs the same as slabs-on-grade



On Site Moisture Testing







Osmosis in Action







New Deck Coating and Hurricane Harvey

Houston, TX

Undisclosed location

Top Level of Metal Pan Deck Garage

August - 2017

Questions?

George Reedy National Sales Director

Miracote A Division of Crossfield Products Corp.

Phone: (410) 836-2224 Mobil: (410) 459-9066 Email: georger@miracote.com

3000 E Harcourt ST Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221



www.miracote.com



INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE REPAIR INSTITUTE 1000 Westgate Drive, Suite 252 St. Paul, Minnesota 55114 USA P: +1 651-366-6095 | E: INFO@ICRI.ORG | WWW.ICRI.ORG