

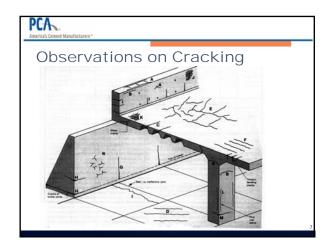
When troubleshooting concrete problems it is important to relate the symptom to causes of distress and deterioration.

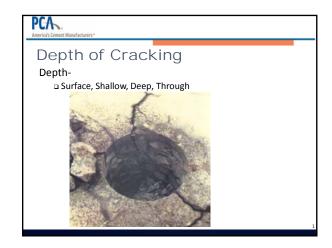
References

PCA- IS177- Concrete Surface Defects

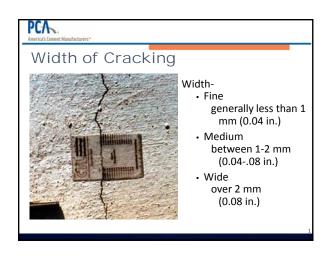
ACI 201- Condition Survey

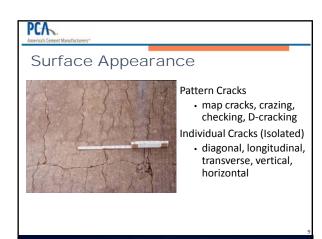
Corps of Engineers- Evaluation and Repair Guide



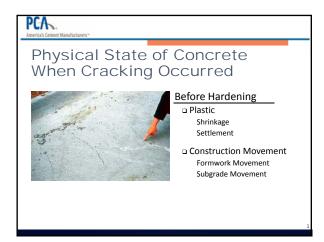


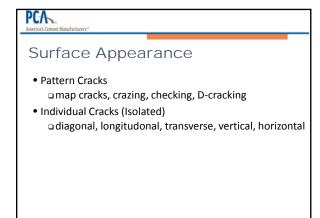
# Observations on Cracking • Surface Appearance • Depth & Width of Cracking • Current State of Activity • Physical State of Concrete When Crack Occurred • Structural Nature of the Crack

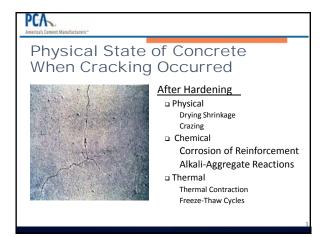




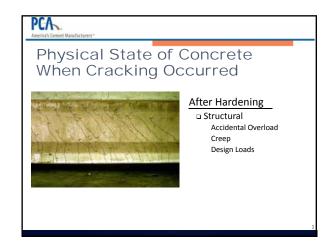
















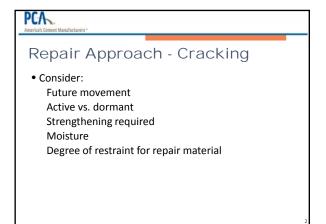


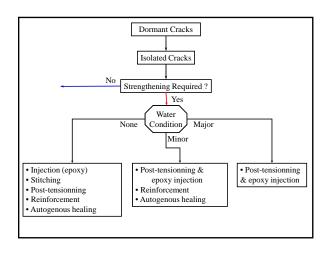


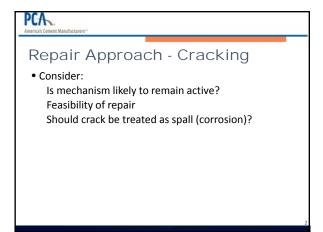


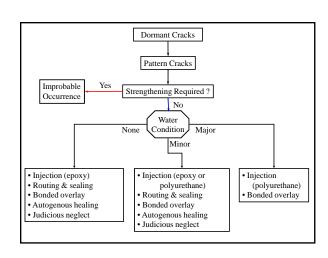


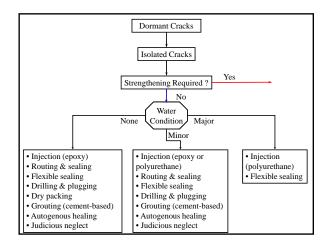


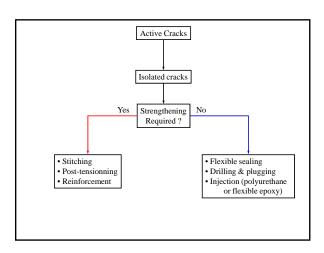


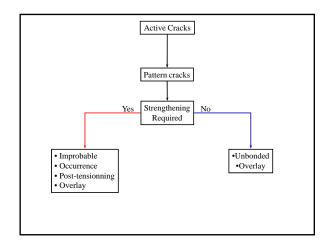






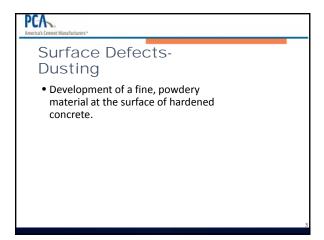














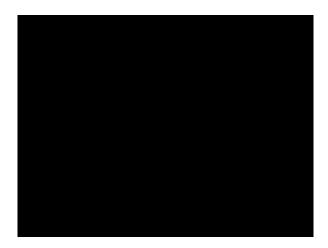




#### Surface Defects-Blistering

PCA.

 The irregular raising of a thin layer at the surface of placed mortar or concrete during or soon after completion of the finishing operation.

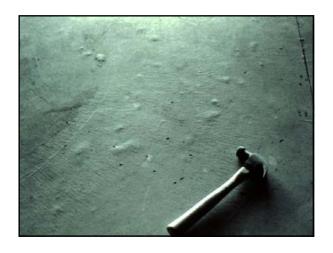


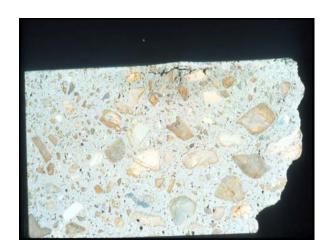
#### PCA. America's Cement Manufacturers\*\*

#### **Blisters**

#### Causes:

- Too many fines
- Too much or too little vibration
- Early finishing







#### **Blisters**

#### Prevention:

- Avoid high slumps and excess fines
- Use appropriate cement content
- Warm subgrade in cold weather
- Do not place slab directly on vapor retarder



#### PCA.

#### **Blisters**

#### Prevention:

- Do not overwork the concrete
- Do not seal (finish) the surface too soon
- Use proper finishing techniques and timing
- Reduce evaporation
- Avoid air contents of more than 3% for interior slabs





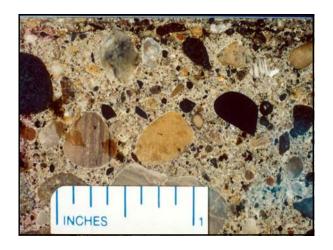
#### PCA. America's Cement Manufacturers"

#### Surface Defects-Delamination

 A separation along a plane parallel to a surface. In the case of a concrete slab, a horizontal splitting, cracking, or separation of a slab in a plane roughly parallel to, and generally near, the upper surface.

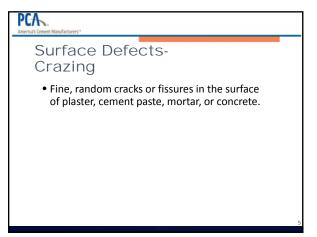










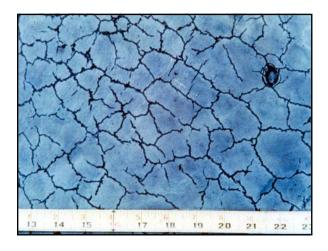


#### PCA.

#### Crazing

#### Causes:

- Rapid surface drying after setting
- Applying dry cement to surface during finishing













#### Surface Defects-Popouts

 Conical fragment that breaks from the concrete surface. A fractured aggregate particle is often at the bottom of the hole.



#### **Popouts**

#### Prevention:

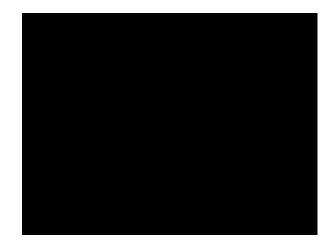
- Use low slump, low water content mix
- Use durable crushed stone or beneficiated aggregate
- Slope the slab surface to drain water properly
- Use supplementary cementing materials to control ASR-induced popouts

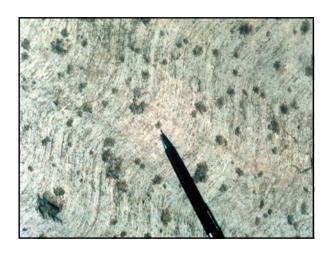


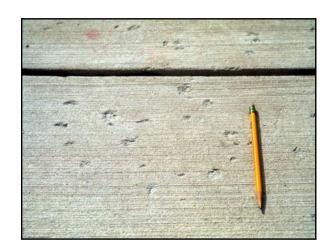
#### **Popouts**

#### Causes:

- Porous rock with high absorption, low specific gravity:
  - □ Pyrite
  - □ Hard-burned dolomite
  - □ Coal
  - □ Shale
  - □ Soft, fine-grained limestone
  - □ Chert
- Alkali-aggregate reactivity









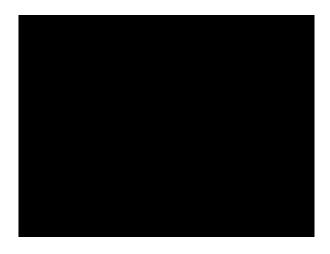
• A form of scaling over coarse aggregate ("popoffs")







• Local flaking or peeling away of the nearsurface portion of concrete or mortar.













#### PCA.

#### Surface Defects-Spalling

 A fragment, usually in the shape of a flake, detached from a larger mass by a blow, by the action of weather, by pressure, or by expansion within the larger mass.







#### PCA.

#### Surface Defects-Bugholes

 Small regular or irregular cavities, usually not exceeding 15 mm in diameter, resulting from entrapment of air bubbles in the surface of formed concrete during placement and compaction.





### PCA. America's General Manufactures\*

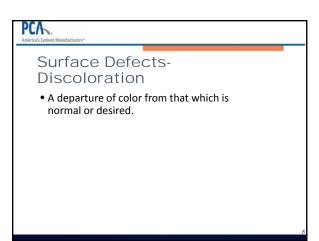
#### Surface Defects-Cold Joint

 Visible lines on the surfaces of formed concrete indicating the presence of joints where one layer of concrete had hardened before subsequent concrete was placed.

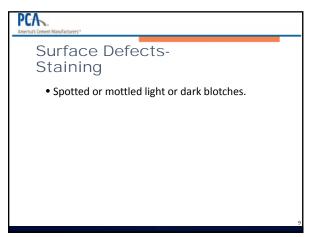












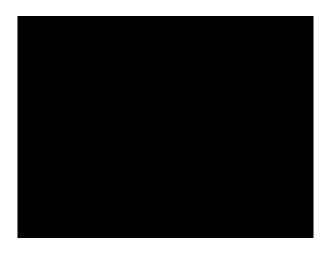








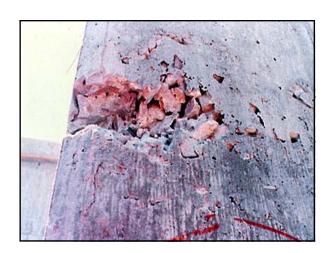
 Deposit, usually white, formed on a surface, the substance having emerged in solution from within concrete or masonry and subsequently having been precipitated by evaporation.

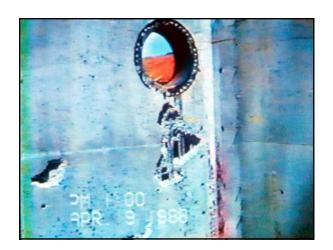












## PCA. America's General Manufactures\* Surface (Internal?) DefectsHoneycombing

 Voids left in concrete due to failure of the mortar to effectively fill the spaces among course aggregate particles.







 When troubleshooting concrete problems it is important to relate the symptom to causes of distress and deterioration.

