

COLOR-CRETE

ADMIXTURE FOR COLOUR CONDITIONED CONCRETE

DESCRIPTION

COLOR-CRETE is a concentrated color admixture, available in powder, granular, or liquid form. **COLOR-CRETE** is designed to be used in all cementitious materials, producing a wide variety of color effects.

PRIMARY APPLICATIONS

- Base color for stamped concrete
- Cast-in-place slabs on grade
- Manufactured concrete pavers
- Tilt-up panels, pre-cast concrete
- Cast stone and roof tiles
- Stucco, plaster

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- **COLOR-CRETE** is composed of high-grade materials, including specific synthetic iron-oxide pigments chosen for intense, uniform color while exceeding ASTM C 979 specifications for integrally colored concrete.
- **COLOR-CRETE** powder is produced in 35 standard colors. Custom colors, in all three forms, are also available upon request.

PACKAGING

COLOR-CRETE is available in several forms from batch-ready powder to liquid. Batch-ready pulpable bags and **COLOR-CRETE LIQUID** are pre-packaged to contain an exact measurement of pigment that can be added directly to ready-mix drums.

Batch-ready bags are available in premeasured amounts convenient for 5 or 6 sack mixes.

Increte will custom package all powder colors in batch-ready bags in increments of 0.45 kg, 2.26 kg, or 11.34 kg.

COLOR-CRETE LIQUID and **COLOR CRETE GRANULAR** pigments are dispensed on-site or at ready-mix plants using the **COLOR-MATIC** dispensing systems.

SHELF LIFE

COLOR-CRETE Powder and Granular: Unlimited, in original, unopened container.

COLOR-CRETE LIQUID: 6-12 months in original, unopened container.

SPECIFICATIONS/COMPLIANCES

Meets or exceeds ASTM C 979 requirements.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Consult the Best Practices and Procedures Guide for Integrally Colored Concrete.

MIX DESIGN

Use a minimum cement content of 280 kg/m³, which is a 5-bag mix. Design for the lowest slump that can be placed and finished, but no greater than 12.7 cm. Type II cement is preferred, and cementitious substitutes, such as fly ash or slag, are not recommended for color consistency. Do not use calcium-chloride admixtures. A test patch at the job site is recommended using at least a 2.29 m³ mix. Use the same mix design, raw materials, placement, and finishing techniques that will be used on the actual job.

BATCHING AND MIXING

Cement substitutes, such as fly ash or slag, should not be used. Contact your local Euclid Chemical representative for suggestions. With the mixer running add the color and mix for 1-2 minutes before adding the balance of materials. Once the balance of materials has been added, mix the drum at mixing speed for five minutes. Never add COLOR-CRETE to an empty drum/mixer. For consistent batches, use the same mix design and slump from truck to truck. (If higher slumps are required a water-reducing admixture may be used.) Track the slump between batches, because different water-to-cement ratios can affect the final color. It is important to use the same cement because different cements may be different shades of gray, thereby affecting the final color of the concrete.

FORMING & PLACING CONCRETE FOR VERTICAL SURFACES

Seal joints in forms for vertical surfaces. Water leakage at joints causes changes in water-to-cement ratio and discoloration near the leak.

PRECAUTIONS/LIMITATIONS

- Concrete placed in the sun sets at a different rate than concrete in the shade. This may cause differences in color. If possible, time the pour to avoid having sunlit and shaded areas.
- Do not add water to the surface during finishing operations. Added water may create a blotchy surface.
- High slumps may result in non-uniform color.
- Do not use calcium-chloride admixtures.
- For professional use only.
- In all cases, consult the Safety Data Sheet before use.

Rev: 13/08/18