



LIQUID INTEGRAL COLOR

COLORS FOR DECORATIVE CONCRETE

DESCRIPTION

INCRETE LIQUID INTEGRAL COLORS are special inorganic pigments dispersed in water designed to color and beautify the appearance of concrete. All of Increte's synthetic iron oxide colorants are manufactured to the highest standards and have exceptionally high tinting strength while exceeding the requirements of ASTM C-979 specifications for integrally colored concrete. These slurries come in six basic colors: salmon shade red, medium shade red, yellow, black, green and white. With these basic colorants a numerous array of color effects are possible.

FEATURES/BENEFITS

- Light fast
- Lime-proof
- Weatherproof
- Permanent - colorfast
- Uniform color throughout

PRIMARY APPLICATIONS

- Use wherever integral colorants or colorant admixtures are specified.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Typical Engineering Data

Red 110 and 130 Slurries

Pigment loading:65 to 69%

Weight/gal 17.6 to 18.0 lb/gal

Yellow 920 Slurry

Pigment loading55 to 60%

Weight /gal 14.4 to 14.8 lb/gal

Black 330 Slurry

Pigment Loading55 to 60%

Weight /gal 14.6 to 15.0 lb/gal

White Titanium Dioxide Slurry

Pigment Loading55 to 60%

Weight /gal 14.1 to 14.5 lb/gal

Chromium Green Oxide

Pigment Loading62 to 67%

Weight /gal 15.7 to 16.1 lb/gal

PACKAGING

INCRETE LIQUID INTEGRAL COLOR is available in 5 gal (18.9 L) pails and 3400 to 4000 lb (1544 - 1816 kg) totes depending on the color.

SHELF LIFE

These admixtures should be stored above freezing with regular mixing or recirculation. Under these conditions, the shelf life should be approximately 1 year.

SPECIFICATIONS/COMPLIANCES

- Complies with ASTM C 979, Specifications for Integrally Colored Concrete

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Mix design: Use a minimum cement content of 470 lbs/yd³ (279 kg/m³) (5-bag mix). Aim for the lowest slump that can be placed and finished readily. Do not exceed a five-inch slump. Adding extra water to increase slump may cause excessive bleeding and non-uniformity in color. Do not use any admixtures that contain calcium chloride. Calcium Chloride will cause uneven color, discoloration, and salt deposits. For air-entrained concrete subjected to freezing and thawing, be aware that some coloring agents, particularly carbon black, will reduce air content. The amount of air entraining admixture may have been increased to keep the air content at desired levels. For large projects, make a mock-up wall panel or slab that requires at least 3 yd³ of concrete. Use the same cement brand, aggregate type and construction methods that will be used on the job. If necessary, make adjustment in the amount of color added before the project gets under way. Special color blends to match existing structures or specific color needs are available.

Batching and mixing: Mixing should conform to ASTM C94; the Portland cement should conform to ASTM C150; and the aggregate should conform to ASTM C33. Consistency in every step of concrete coloring is essential for uniform top quality results. Always follow the same steps, adds and mixing times whenever possible to avoid pour to pour variations. Ideally, the best mixing procedure is to add colorant after the aggregate charge and before the major water and cement addition. Mix for a minimum of 3 minutes. On jobs requiring more than one truckload of concrete, use the same size truck for each load. Do not change cement brands in the middle of a job. Cement from different sources has different shades of gray. Changes in cement color cause changes in the concrete color. Watch slump particularly closely during batching. Slump variations often indicate that water content has changed, perhaps because of cleanout water left in the truck or changes in the surface moisture content of the aggregate. Generally, increased water content will cause the color to be lighter in shade.

Forming & placing concrete for vertical surfaces: Seal joints in forms for vertical surfaces. Water leakage at joints causes changes in water-cement ration and discoloration near the leak. Use a non-staining form release agent and thoroughly clean forms before reusing them. Remnant cement from dirty forms can stain colored surfaces. Do not allow heads of internal vibrations to touch the forms. This will cause dark spots called vibrator burns. It may be necessary to precondition new natural grain wood forms before they are used on the job. This can be done by coating them with a cement slurry containing the pigment to be used, then removing the coating.

Finishing & curing flatwork: Do not start finishing colored concrete until the bleed water has evaporated. Finishing too early causes discoloration and a weak, non-durable surface. Use mechanical float or trowel if possible. The one-way motion of the blade creates a more uniform colored surface than the back and forth motion used in hand finishing. Move edgers in one direction only to produce a more uniform color. Concrete 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.

CLEAN-UP

Clean tools and equipment with water before concrete hardens.

PRECAUTIONS/LIMITATIONS

- Do not use with admixtures containing calcium chloride.
- Certain oxide pigments can reduce air content.
- Once frozen, material cannot be used.
- In all cases, consult the Safety Data Sheet before use.

Rev. 11.14

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