

SECTION 32 13 13
CONCRETE PAVING

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.02 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Concrete sidewalks, stair steps, integral curbs, gutters, and parking areas.

1.03 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 03 10 00 - Concrete Forming and Accessories.
- B. Section 31 2323 - Fill: Compacted subgrade for paving.
- C. Section 32 1216 - Asphalt Paving: Aggregate base course .

1.04 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. ACI PRC-211.1 - Selecting Proportions for Normal-Density and High Density-Concrete - Guide; 2022.
- B. ACI PRC-304 - Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete; 2000 (Reapproved 2009).
- C. ACI PRC-305 - Guide to Hot Weather Concreting; 2020.
- D. ACI PRC-306 - Guide to Cold Weather Concreting; 2016.
- E. ACI SPEC-301 - Specifications for Concrete Construction; 2020.
- F. ASTM A615/A615M - Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement; 2022.
- G. ASTM C33/C33M - Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates; 2023.
- H. ASTM C39/C39M - Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens; 2023.
- I. ASTM C94/C94M - Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete; 2024.
- J. ASTM C150/C150M - Standard Specification for Portland Cement; 2022.
- K. ASTM C173/C173M - Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method; 2023.
- L. ASTM C260/C260M - Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete; 2010a (Reapproved 2016).
- M. ASTM C309 - Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete; 2019.
- N. ASTM C618 - Standard Specification for Coal Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete; 2023, with Editorial Revision.
- O. ASTM D1751 - Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Asphalt Types); 2023.
- P. ASTM D1752 - Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber, Cork, and Recycled PVC Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction; 2018 (Reapproved 2023).
- Q. ASTM D5893/D5893M - Standard Specification for Cold Applied, Single Component, Chemically Curing Silicone Joint Sealant for Portland Cement Concrete Pavements; 2010.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 01 30 00 - Administrative Requirements, for submittal procedures.

- B. Product Data: Provide data on joint filler, curing compound, admixtures, mix design, gradation, and other materials used in concrete mix.
- C. Test Data: Provide field quality control test reports.

1.06 EQUIPMENT

- A. Machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work required by this section shall be approved before the work is started and shall be maintained in satisfactory condition at all times.
- B. Joint Cleaning Equipment:
 - 1. Concrete Saw: A self-propelled power saw with water-cooled diamond or abrasive saw blades will be provided for cutting joints to the depths and widths specified or for refacing joints or cleaning sawed joints where sandblasting does not provide a clean joint.
 - 2. Waterblasting Equipment: Waterblasting equipment shall include a trailer-mounted water tank, pumps, high-pressure hose, wand with safety release cutoff control, nozzle, and auxiliary water resupply equipment. The water tank and auxiliary resupply equipment shall be of sufficient capacity to permit continuous operations. The nozzle shall have an adjustable guide that will hold the nozzle aligned with the joint approximately 1 inch (25 mm) above the pavement surface. The height, angle of inclination and the size of the nozzle shall be adjustable as necessary to obtain satisfactory results. A pressure gauge mounted at the pump shall show at all times the pressure in pounds per square inch at which the equipment is operating.
 - 3. Hand Tools: Hand tools may be used, when approved, for removing defective sealant from a crack and repairing or cleaning the crack faces.
- C. Sealing Equipment:
 - 1. Cold-Applied, Single-Component Sealing Equipment: The equipment for installing ASTM D5893/D5893M single component joint sealants shall consist of an extrusion pump, air compressor, following plate, hoses, and nozzle for transferring the sealant from the storage container into the joint opening. The dimension of the nozzle shall be such that the tip of the nozzle will extend into the joint to allow sealing from the bottom of the joint to the top. The initially approved equipment shall be maintained in good working condition, serviced in accordance with the supplier's instructions, and shall not be altered in any way without obtaining prior approval. Small hand-held air-powered equipment (i.e., caulking guns) may be used for small applications.

1.07 TRIAL JOINT SEALANT INSTALLATION

- A. Prior to the cleaning and sealing of the joints for the entire project, a test section of at least 50 feet long shall be prepared using the specified materials and approved equipment, so as to demonstrate the proposed joint preparation and sealing of all types of joints in the project. Following the completion of the test section and before any other joint is sealed, the test section shall be inspected to determine that the materials and installation meet the requirements specified. If it is determined that the materials or installation do not meet the requirements, the materials shall be removed, and the joints shall be recleaned and resealed at no cost to the Owner. When the test section meets the requirements, it may be incorporated into the permanent work. All other joints shall be prepared and sealed in the manner approved for sealing the test section.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 PAVING ASSEMBLIES

- A. Comply with applicable requirements of ACI SPEC-301.

2.02 FORM MATERIALS

- A. Form Materials: As specified in Section 03 10 00, comply with ACI SPEC-301.
- B. Joint Filler: Preformed; non-extruding bituminous type (ASTM D1751) or sponge rubber or cork (ASTM D1752).

2.03 REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcing Steel: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60 (60,000 psi) (420 MPa) yield strength; deformed billet steel bars; unfinished.

2.04 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

- A. Aggregate Base Course: Class 7 aggregate base course in accordance with ArDOT Standard Specifications for materials and workmanship.

2.05 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Obtain cementitious materials from same source throughout.
- B. Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Normal - Type I Portland cement, gray color.
- C. Fine and Coarse Mix Aggregates: ASTM C33/C33M.
- D. Fly Ash: ASTM C618, Class C or F.
- E. Water: Clean, and not detrimental to concrete.
- F. Air-Entraining Admixtures: ASTM C260/C260M.

2.06 ACCESSORIES

- A. Curing Compound: ASTM C309, Type 1, Class A.
- B. Materials for sealing joints in the various paved areas indicated on the drawings shall be ASTM D 5893.

2.07 CONCRETE MIX DESIGN

- A. Concrete Strength: Establish required average strength for each type of concrete on the basis of field experience or trial mixtures, as specified in ACI 301.
 - 1. For trial mixtures method, employ independent testing agency acceptable to Architect for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs.
- B. Admixtures: Add acceptable admixtures as recommended in ACI PRC-211.1 and at rates recommended by manufacturer.
- C. Concrete Properties:
 - 1. Compressive Strength, when tested in accordance with ASTM C39/C39M at 28 days: 4000 psi.
 - 2. Total Air Content: 6 percent plus or minus 1 percent, determined in accordance with ASTM C 173/C 173M.
 - 3. Maximum Slump: 3 inches.
 - 4. Maximum Aggregate Size: 3/4 inch.

2.08 MIXING

- A. Transit Mixers: Comply with ASTM C94/C94M.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify compacted subgrade is acceptable and ready to support paving and imposed loads.
- B. Verify gradients and elevations of base are correct.

3.02 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

- A. Place on approved subgrade and compact base course in 8 inch maximum lifts to 98 percent of AASHTO T 180 maximum dry density per ArDOT criteria.

3.03 PREPARATION

- A. Moisten base to minimize absorption of water from fresh concrete.
- B. Notify Architect minimum 24 hours prior to commencement of concreting operations.

3.04 FORMING

- A. Place and secure forms to correct location, dimension, profile, and gradient.
- B. Assemble formwork to permit easy stripping and dismantling without damaging concrete.
- C. Place joint filler vertical in position, in straight lines. Secure to formwork during concrete placement.

3.05 REINFORCEMENT

- A. Place reinforcement as indicated.
- B. Interrupt reinforcement at expansion joints.

3.06 COLD AND HOT WEATHER CONCRETING

- A. Follow recommendations of ACI PRC-305 when concreting during hot weather.
- B. Follow recommendations of ACI PRC-306 when concreting during cold weather.
- C. Do not place concrete when base surface temperature is less than 40 degrees F (4 degrees C), or surface is wet or frozen.

3.07 PLACING CONCRETE

- A. Place concrete in accordance with ACI PRC-304.
- B. Do not place concrete when base surface is wet.
- C. Ensure reinforcement, inserts, embedded parts, and formed joints are not disturbed during concrete placement.
- D. Repair of Surface Defects: Immediately patch all repairable defective areas after form removal. If the repairs do not bring the Work into conformance, remove and re-pour.

3.08 JOINTS

- A. Align curb, gutter, and sidewalk joints.
- B. Place 1/2 inch wide expansion joints at 40 foot intervals, unless indicated otherwise, and to separate paving from vertical surfaces and other components.
- C. Saw cut contraction joints 1/8 inch wide at intervals indicated at an optimum time after finishing. Cut 1/4 into depth of slab.

3.09 FINISHING

- A. Area Paving: Light broom, texture perpendicular to pavement direction.
- B. Sidewalk Paving: Light broom, texture perpendicular to direction of travel with troweled and radiused edge 1/4 inch radius (6 mm radius).
- C. Curbs and Gutters: Light broom, texture perpendicular to pavement direction.
- D. Place curing compound on exposed concrete surfaces immediately after finishing. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.10 JOINT SEALING

- A. Sealing Joints: Immediately preceding, but not more than 50 feet ahead of the joint sealing operations, a final cleaning with compressed air shall be performed. The joints shall be filled from the bottom up to 1/8 inch plus or minus 1/16 inch below the pavement surface. Excess or spilled sealant shall be removed from the pavement by approved methods and shall be discarded. The sealant shall be installed in such a manner as to prevent the formation of voids and entrapped air. In no case shall gravity methods or pouring pots be used to install the sealant material. Traffic shall not be permitted over newly sealed pavement until authorized by the Architect/Engineer. When a primer is recommended by the manufacturer, it shall be applied evenly to the joint faces in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Joints shall be checked frequently to ensure that the newly installed sealant is cured to a tack-free condition within the time specified.

3.11 JOINT SEALING INSPECTIONS

- A. Joint Cleaning: Joints shall be inspected during the cleaning process to correct improper equipment and cleaning techniques that damage the concrete pavement in any manner. Cleaned joints shall be approved prior to installation of joint sealant.
- B. Joint Sealant Application Equipment: The application equipment shall be inspected to ensure proper installation. Evidences of bubbling, improper installation, failure to cure or set shall be cause to suspend operations until causes of the deficiencies are determined and corrected.
- C. Joint Sealant: The joint sealant shall be inspected for proper rate of cure and set, bonding to the joint walls, cohesive separation within the sealant, reversion to liquid, entrapped air and voids. Sealants exhibiting any of these deficiencies at any time prior to the final acceptance of the project shall be removed from the joint, wasted, and replaced as specified herein at no additional cost to the Owner.

3.12 TOLERANCES

- A. Maximum Variation of Surface Flatness: 1/4 inch (6 mm) in 10 ft (3 m).
- B. Maximum Variation From True Position: 1/4 inch (6 mm).

3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. An independent testing agency shall perform field quality test, as specified in Section 014533 - Special Inspections
- B. The contractor shall employ services of an independent testing agency to perform field quality control tests, as specified in Section 01 40 00.
 - 1. Provide free access to concrete operations at project site and cooperate with appointed firm.
 - 2. Submit proposed mix design of each class of concrete to inspection and testing firm for review prior to commencement of concrete operations.
 - 3. Tests of concrete and concrete materials may be performed at any time to ensure compliance with specified requirements.
- C. Compressive Strength Tests: ASTM C39/C39M; for each test, mold and cure three concrete test cylinders. Obtain test samples for every 100 cu yd (76 cu m) or less of each class of concrete placed.
 - 1. Take one additional test cylinder during cold weather concreting, cured on job site under same conditions as concrete it represents.
 - 2. Perform one slump test for each set of test cylinders taken.
- D. Maintain records of placed concrete items. Record date, location of pour, quantity, air temperature, and test samples taken.

3.14 DEFECTIVE CONCRETE

- A. Test Results: The testing agency shall report test results in writing to Architect/Engineer and Contractor within 24 hours of test.
- B. Defective Concrete: Concrete not conforming to required lines, details, dimensions, tolerances, or specified requirements.
- C. Repair or replacement of defective concrete will be determined by the Architect/Engineer. The cost of additional testing shall be borne by the Contractor when defective concrete is identified.
- D. Do not patch, fill, touch-up, repair, or replace exposed concrete except upon express direction of Architect/Engineer for each individual area.
- E. Repair of Formed surfaces: Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, crack, spalls, air bubbles, honeycombs, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning. Cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, and voids more than 1/2 inch in any dimension in solid concrete. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to concrete surface. Clean, dampen with water, and brush cut holes and voids with bonding agent. Fill and compact with patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.

Remove and replace concrete defective surfaces if defects cannot be repaired to satisfaction of Architect/Engineer.

- F. Repair of Unformed Surfaces: Test unformed surfaces for smoothness and verify surfaces plan to tolerances specified for each surface and finish. Correct high areas by grinding after concrete has cured at least 14 days. Correct low areas immediately after completion of surface finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with fresh concrete. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete.

3.15 PROTECTION

- A. Immediately after placement, protect pavement from premature drying, excessive hot or cold temperatures, and mechanical injury.
- B. Do not permit vehicular traffic over pavement for 7 days minimum after finishing.

END OF SECTION