Master Format #: 03 05 10

INCRETE COLOR-CRETE

EUCLID CHEMICAL

ADMIXTURE FOR COLOR CONDITIONED CONCRETE

PACKAGING

Powder: 1 lb (0.45 kg), 5 lb (2.26kg) and 25 lb (11.34 kg) batch ready bags.

Liquid: Available by the yard or in totes and drums.

Granular: Available in bulk super sacks.

YIELD

Varies by color and cement content. See color chart, Integral color best practices, or check with Euclid rep for more details.

APPEARANCE

Powder, liquid and granular in 35 standard colors. Custom colors are also available upon request.

CLEAN UP

Clean tools and equipment with water before the material hardens.

SHELF LIFE

Powder & Granular: Unlimited in original, unopened container. **Liquid:** 6-12 months in original, unopened container

SPECIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCES

ASTM C 979 ACI 303.1

BRIEF OVERVIEW

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

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

ADVANTAGES

- High tint strength
- UV and weather safe
- Consistent, accurate color
- Pure synthetic iron oxides
- Mixes and blends easily
- 35 standard colors
- Custom color matching services

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Depending on product ordered you will have a pigmented powder, liquid or granular. Resulting color may have a different appearance as it is mixed with concrete.
 Consult the respective TDS for details.
- Working time and set time depend on job site variables and include: temperature, humidity, and concrete mix design among other things.

COMMON USES

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

COMMON METHODS

• Mixed in as a concrete admixture

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

INCRETE 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

MIX DESIGN

Use a minimum cement content of 470 lb/yd³ (280 kg/m³), which is a 5-bag mix. Design for the lowest slump that can be placed and finished, but no greater than 5 in (12.7 cm), or a .5 w/c ratio. Type II / V 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 batch at the job site is recommended using at least 1/3 mixer capacity batch size.

Use the same mix design, raw materials, placement, and finishing techniques that will be used on the actual job. Cement substitutes, or supplementary cementitious materials (SCM's) like fly ash or slag, may affect the final appearance, physical characteristics and finishing of the integrally colored concrete. If the use of supplementary cementitious materials are specified, a batch test and a competent engineering assessment must be performed. If the use of supplementary cementitious materials are approved, they must be added to all colored concrete mixes for the project. Contact your local Euclid Chemical representative for suggestions.

BATCHING AND MIXING

With the mixer running add the color to the head water 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 INCRETE 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 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

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