COLOR-CRETE
ADMIXTURE FOR COLOR CONDITIONED CONCRETE

DESCRIPTION
COLOR-CRETE is a concentrated color admixture, available in powder or liquid, designed to be used in all cementitious materials, producing a wide variety of color effects. Produced in 35 standard colors, COLOR-CRETE is available in a broad selection of custom colors.

PRIMARY APPLICATIONS
The primary applications are cast-in-place, slab on grade, precast, tilt-up, concrete pavers and roof tiles. COLOR-CRETE can also be used in concrete curbing, stucco, cast stone and plaster. Perfect for providing a base color to stamped concrete, COLOR-CRETE can also be used with a multitude of finishing techniques, such as broom finish, sponge finish, sand blast, and others, providing a limitless array of decorative finishes. COLOR-CRETE is the product of choice for use with INCRETE’S Sure Etch exposed aggregate system.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION
COLOR-CRETE is composed of the highest grades of materials available. The synthetic Iron Oxide pigments used are specifically chosen for high tinting strength and uniform color while exceeding ASTM C979 specifications for integrally colored concrete. All colors are light-fast, lime-proof and totally weather proof, providing permanent colorfast structures.

PACKAGING
Increte Systems offers Color-Crete in many forms of packaging from Batch-Ready Powder Integral to Liquid Color-Crete available prepackaged by the yard. Batch-Ready disintegrating bags and Liquid Color-Crete contain a precise measurement of pigment and are added to Ready-Mix drums eliminating waste and human error.
Note: Batch-Ready bags are available in premeasured amounts convenient for 5 or 6 sack mixes. Specify the number of sacks of cement being used when placing the order.
Increte Systems will custom package all colors in increments of 1 lbs, 5 lbs, or 25 lbs.

SHELF LIFE
Color-Crete Powder: Unlimited, as long as packaging is undamaged and intact.
Color-Crete Liquid: 6-12 months.

PRECAUTIONS/LIMITATIONS
Consult Increte’s Best Practices Guide for Integrally Colored Concrete

SPECIFICATIONS/COMPLIANCES
Meets or exceeds ASTM C-979 requirements
## MIX DESIGN

Use a minimum cement content of 470 pounds per cubic yard (5-bag mix). Aim for the lowest slump that can be placed and finished readily. 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. Due to variation of job site conditions and materials, make a job site sample that requires at least 3 cubic yards of concrete. Use the same mix design, raw materials, and placement and finishing techniques that will be used on the job. Special color blends to match existing structures or specific color needs are available in batch-size packages.

## BATCHING AND MIXING

Use a minimum cement content of 470 pounds per cubic yard. Cement substitutes, such as flyash or slag, should not be used unless Increte is consulted for suggestions. If a cement substitute is used, it must be added to all mixes on the project having the same color. (Cement Substitutes like Fly Ash & Slag can affect the final color) Do not exceed a 5” slump. Ideally, the best mixing procedure is to batch 40%-50% of the load. 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. Be sure to use the same mix design and slump (4”) from truck to truck. (If higher slump is required it may be obtained by the use of water reducing admixtures) It is important to use the same cement as different cements can have different shades of gray that can effect the final color. Watch the slump closely as varying slumps is an indication of varying water to cement ratios and this can affect the final color. Never add Color-Crete™ to an empty drum/mixer.

## FORMING & PLACING CONCRETE FOR VERTICAL SURFACES

Seal joints in forms for vertical surfaces. Water leakage at joints causes changes in water-cement ratio 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 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.