

Product Description

Shaw Resources **Concrete Mix** is a blend of cement and graded aggregates used for general concrete work. It also contains fly ash, a pozzolanic additive that results in a finished product that is more durable, denser, and smoother, has a higher ultimate strength and is more salt, chemical and water resistant.

Product Uses

Practical for use by the homeowner or professional, it is ideal for projects around the home or cottage. Uses include patios or walkways, steps and curbs, footings, ponds, bird baths and fire pits.



Technical Data

Applicable Standards

ASTM C387 – Standard Specifications for Packaged, Dry, Combined Materials for Mortar and Concrete

ASTM C387 Standards	Metric	Imperial
7 day Compressive Strength (ASTM C39)	17.0 Mpa	2500 psi
28 day Compressive Strength (ASTM C39)	24.0 Mpa	3500 psi
Slump (ASTM C143)	50-75 mm	2"-3"
*Results confirmed by third party analysis in accordance with ASTM C387		

Product Packaging

Product is available in 25 kg (55 lb) bag and yields approximately 13.3 L (or 0.47 ft³).

Installation - Site Preparation

Remove sod and loose soil until a desirable sub-base is reached. Tamp sub-base until compact and firm. Securely install forms with wooden stakes or steel rods.

Hand Mixing

- Empty the contents of the bag into an appropriate container for mixing.
- Gradually add 2.5L (0.65 gal) of clean water for each 25 kg bag.
- Mix the dry mix and water with an appropriate mixing tool until a consistent, workable mix is achieved.
- Add additional water as required.
- Ensure that all material is mixed in with no standing water.
- Use concrete within 30 minutes of mixing.

Concrete Mix

Machine Mixing

- When mixing in a barrel type concrete or mortar mixer ensure that the proper size mixer is used for the project to be completed.
- Allow a minimum of 20L of mixer capacity for each 25 kg bag of concrete mix to be mixed at the same time.
- Gradually add 2.5L (0.65 gal) of clean water for each 25 kg bag.
- With the mixer on, gradually add the bagged concrete mix to the mixer.
- If the material appears dry or too stiff, add additional water until the mix is workable. Do not allow the mixture to become too fluid.
- Use concrete within 30 minutes of mixing.

Pouring a Slab

- Place poly sheeting on the subgrade or water subgrade to ensure moisture is not reduced in the bottom of the slab. Do not leave standing water.
- Fill the form to the full depth using recently mixed concrete.
- Vibrate the concrete or tamp the concrete with a rod to reduce air pockets and voids.
- Strike off the slab using a screed or straight board to smooth the surface.
- Finish the surface using the preferred finishing method after all water has evaporated and the concrete has stiffened slightly.

Setting Fence Posts

- Excavate post hole in solid ground. Post hole should be approximately three times the width of the post and approximately 1.5 m (4.5 feet) to get below the frost line to avoid frost heave.
- Place 0.2 m (8 inches) of dry Shaw Concrete Mix in the bottom of the hole.
- Position and secure the post in the hole ensuring that it is level and plumb.
- Mix concrete as noted above and place in the hole.
- Finish the surface tapering away from the post after all water has evaporated and the concrete has stiffened slightly, directing rain water away from the post.
- Wait 24 hours before removing post supports and putting strain on the posts.
- For load bearing posts, follow local building codes or contact a structural engineer for proper footing details.

Finishing

Shaw Concrete Mix can be finished with any standard concrete finishing technique including hand troweled, power troweled and broom finishing. Use insulated tarps or poly sheeting if temperatures are expected to drop below 0°C (32°F) for the first 2-3 days. For best results do not over work the concrete.

Curing

Curing is crucial to ensuring a quality and consistent concrete product. Proper curing allows the concrete to achieve the desired strength and durability characteristics. Poor curing could result in cracks, delamination and ultimate failure of the concrete product. The hydration of cement is effected significantly by water content and temperature. In hot, low humidity and windy conditions evaporation of the water in the concrete stops the hydration process. Alternatively, when below 10°C (50°F) the hydration process slows considerably. These conditions could result in cracks, delamination and ultimate failure of the concrete product. Concrete is cured best with sufficient moisture, mild temperature and little wind. Curing should take place for 5 days in warm to hot conditions, greater than 20°C (68°F) and 7 days in cooler weather, less than 20°C (68°F). Concrete should not be exposed to freezing temperatures during the curing period.

Product	Stock Code	Weight	Shipping
Concrete Mix	8876	25KG	56 Bags/Pallet

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