CONCRETE









Pervious Concrete is an ideal solution for surface and storm water management. Typically containing 15-30% void space, it allows water to pass directly through it.

Where to use:

- Parking areas.
- Street and roadways shoulders.
- Patios, driveways and walkways.
- Recreational areas.
- Erosion control.

Advantages:

- Can be part of a cost-effective Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS).
- Eliminates the need for detention ponds and any other costly storm water management.
- Allows for more efficient land development.
- Mitigates surface pollutants.

Technical Features:

- Consistence class S2-S3.
- Unit weight is up to 75% less than conventional concrete.
- Workable for up to 90 minutes.
- Compressive strength of 10-25 Mpa.
- Flexural strength of 1-3 Mpa.
- Excellent permeability.
- Available with integral color.

Safety Features:

- Reduces glare from wet pavements.
- Eliminates water accumulation from heavy rain.
- Reduces the heat island effect and reflects light.

"We aim to deliver an excellent customer experience through service, quality, accountability and value"



Recommendations

The standard rules for good concrete practice and placing must be strictly observed with proper curing procedures as required by normal concrete mixes.

Design:

There are two Factors that determine design thickness:

- Hydraulic properties such as permeability and volume voids
- Structural properties such as tensile strength

Select appropriate material properties and thickness for:

- Hydrological requirements
- Anticipated loadings
- The larger of these values governs design thickness.

Subgrade and subbase preparation:

- Consult geotechnical engineer
- Uniform subgrade support
- Larger of two values governs design thickness
- Compact subgrade to 90-95% of the oretical density
- Increasing compaction decreases
 permeability

Construction

- Not difficult to place
- Different from conventional concrete
- Stiff consistency and short sitting time require specialist handling and placement

Transportation

 Access to jobsite should be checked before delivery as trucks need access to all areas of the slab.

Placement

- · Concrete to be placed within 90 minutes
- Visually inspect consistency
- Placement should be continuous and rapid
- No pumping
- Can be power laid

Striking off

- Conventional forms to be used
- Vibrating screeds are commonly used for strike off
- Strike off should be 15-20 mm above the forms to allow for compaction
- Do not over vibrate the top surface

Compaction

- Compact with steel rollers to height of forms
- Hand tamp near edges and other places rollers cannot reach

- Complete compaction within 15 minutes of placement
- No floating or trowelling

Jointing

- 6m spacing required
- Depth of joint ¼ slab depth
- Joint immediately after compaction (preferably to use pre-insitue jointing profiles)

Curing & Protection

- Fog mist the surface within 20 minutes of compaction
- Cover with thin plastic sheeting 20 minutes after placement and leave in place for 7 days
- Curing compounds may also be used

Maintenance

- Minimal maintenance required
- Design site to minimize flow of soil and leaves to pavement
- Vacuum annually or as frequently as possible, alternatively try pressure washing.

Safety Precautions:

The use of safety goggles, gloves and suitable footwear is recommended when placing concrete.



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