LIQUID & GRANULAR COLORS

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS: ColorFlo® CF Liquid & SG Granular Colors

IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
The use of iron oxide colors in concrete has grown to be the single largest application for this type of pigment. This increase in usage has created a demand for better technology and quality control throughout the concrete industry.

MIXING
• The drum must be cleaned. Do not use reclaimed slurry water or recycled aggregate.
• Add approximately two-thirds of the mix water and one-half of the aggregates to the drum, then add color pigment last, (mixing speed at 1/3 changing speed). Add the balance of the ingredients (water, aggregates, cement and admixtures) and mix at a full changing speed for a minimum of 5 minutes (90 revolutions), when using Solomon Color Colors fluid color, or 15 minutes when using dry pigment powder or granules (110 revolutions), before pouring concrete.

Uses:
COLOR FLO LIQUID
ColorFlo liquid color can be the single largest application for this type of pigment. The use of iron oxide colors in concrete has grown to sorround the preferred results.

Before pour has begun, adding water to the load to a consistent water-to-cement ratio throughout the job. Be sure to use the same mix design and maintain a low slump to ensure good color dispersion.

Be sure to use the same mix design and maintain a constant water-to-cement ratio throughout the job. The use of plasticizers, water reducers and air entraining products designed for colored concrete production are acceptable. Solomon Colors strongly recommends the use of test slabs to determine final color outcomes.

If poor color has been added, adding water to the mix to improve workability often causes color variation.

If using Solomon Colors pigments packaged in repulsive bags, fill the top of the bag that you are pouring from. The top portion of the bag is the last to be poured out, providing the best dispersion of this pigment.

COLORADO™ GRANULAR
This product can cause electrostatic charges in the form of static electricity. Care should be taken in handling the product. Electrostatic accumulations, when not handled properly, can cause electrical shock.

Check the compatibility of the mix design (plasticizers, water reducers and air entraining products) with the addition of color by pouring a test slab to confirm the preferred results.

JOB PREPARATION
Gold drainage and trapped aggregate add many benefits to decorative concrete. Pouring concrete over an incomplete cure grid of the liquid, plastic, metal, asphalt and existing concrete will not have these benefits. Types of sub-grade will force the majority of water to the surface to evaporate, causing discloration in those affected areas. In hot conditions, dampen the sub-grade before each pour to keep moisture in the concrete to allow better hydration. Keep the sub-grade moisture consistent throughout the day to avoid the water to post.

Job requiring a very neat, and job sites having high heat and low humidity conditions, are exceptions to pouring over plastic. Pouring concrete directly over plastic can lead to numerous problems including excessive bleed water, uneven drying time, crazing, cracking, and discloration. Consider adding 2-4 of sand between plastic and concrete. If pouring directly over plastic, mix design may need to be altered. Stump and placement techniques need tighter tolerances, and freshers need to be well trained and experimented.

FOR VERTICAL APPLICATIONS
CAST-IN-PLACE OR TILT-UP WALL
- All dimensions should be obtained through prior to the pour, or reuse, and applied release agents should be non-reclaimable. For results, the application of a cement residue from any prior concrete pour of a different color. Vertical surface forms should be made of medium-density overlap plywood. For color uniformity, methods and materials used in preparing the forms should be consistent throughout the job. Lightly and uniformly sandblasting vertical surfaces is highly recommended to remove excess form marks and any colored residue resulting from water, cement and color agents bleeding toward the forms during concrete placement.

CURING
• DO NOT fog or spray water on the surface during the initial curing period.
• DO NOT cover the surface with plastic.

Solomon Colors recommends the following products and curing method.

BRICKFORM CURÉ & SEAL: products meet the ASTM Standards C 850 and C 1315 for curing and seal cement colored architectural concrete Relatives. Apply at a rate of 250-300 sq. ft. per gallon (1.57-2.88 sq. m per liter) to the slab to hard enough to be walked on without marring. Use caution when applying these products in high heat, direct sunlight, and/or wind conditions. Please reference the appropriate Cure & Seal Technical Information Shelf for a full description of the product use, limitations and precautions. Links to these sheets and additional coloring information are available at www.brickform.com.

Colors for ColorSelect® & QuickColor® Systems

To improve a colored concrete project, consider using UltraFiber 500® and DAF® Finishing Aid made by Solomon Colors. Ultrafiber 500 will not ball or fuzz, and is the only fiber to accept color. DAF® lubricates the surface and eliminates the need to add water to the surface. See www.solomoncolors.com for more information.
These color chips represent shades of integral colors based on medium tone gray Type I-II Portland cement with 4" slump. Use this chart as a guideline only. The colors may not exactly represent the final color. Shade variations of cement and aggregate, plus variations in the mix design, volume of water, addition of admixtures and other additives, etc., may have an effect on the final color. Therefore, we recommend that a test slab be poured and approved prior to the start of the job.

FOR ColorSelect® & QuickColor® SYSTEMS

These color cards represent colors that can be produced by Solomon ColorSelect and QuickColor® Systems.

An Employee Owned Company

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THIS COLOR CARD REPRESENTS COLORS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED BY SOLOMON COLORSELECT AND QUICKCOLOR® SYSTEMS.