

RCC Surface Pro

INDEPENDENT TEST RESULTS

Understanding the chemistry behind *RCC Surface Pro* is interesting. More important are the actual proven results. In order to keep the materials testing realistic the specimens were taken from a live project in the field. Half of the controlled area was treated with *RCC Surface Pro* and finished with a power trowel, while the other half remained as untreated, traditionally finished roller compacted concrete.

After 28 days the specimens were cut to size, extracted and taken to the lab for the following tests:

TEST	DESCRIPTION	RESULT
ASTM-C-672	Scaling Resistance of Concrete Exposed to Deicing Chemicals	84% Improvement
ASTM-C-666-(A)	Procedure A, Rapid Freezing and Thawing in Water	15% Improvement
ASTM-C-779-(A)	Method A, impact and abrasion resistance	49% & 23% Improvement
AASHTO T 259/T 260	Resistance of Concrete to Chloride Ion Penetration	34% & 18% Improvement

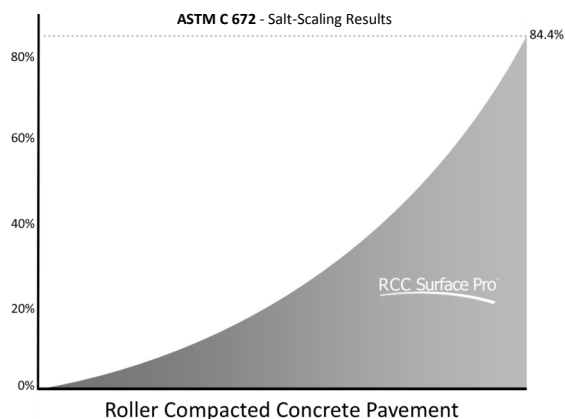
RCC Surface Pro provides high performance results adding valuable years of service life to the treated paving.

RCC Regular

RCC Smooth Finish

RCC Broom Finish

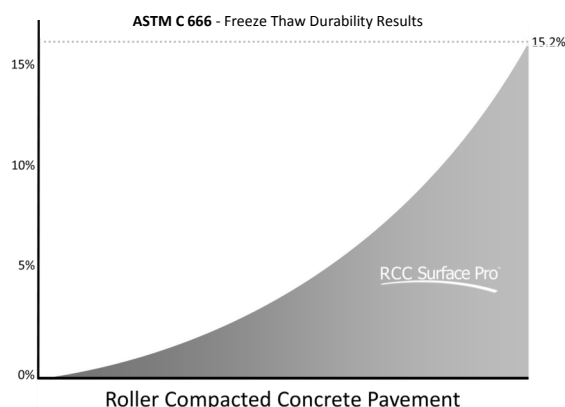




84.4% Improvement over the control specimen. (50 Cycles)
Dramatic resistance to salt-scaling with 50 freeze-thaw-cycles.

Rating-3-Moderate Scaling

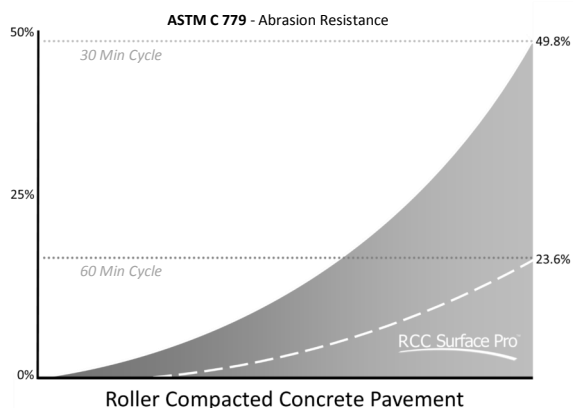
ASTM-C-672: Standard Test Method for Scaling Resistance of Concrete Exposed to Deicing Chemicals. This test method covers the determination of the resistance to scaling of a horizontal concrete surface exposed to freezing-and-thawing cycles in the presence of deicing chemicals. It is intended for use in evaluating the surface resistance qualitatively by visual examination.



15.2% Improvement over the control specimens. (300 Cycles)
Virtually no change in the treated surface after 300 freeze-thaw-cycles.

Procedure A, Rapid Freezing and Thawing in Water.

ASTM-C-666-(A): Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing. This test method covers the determination of the resistance of concrete specimens to rapidly repeated cycles of freezing and thawing in the laboratory.

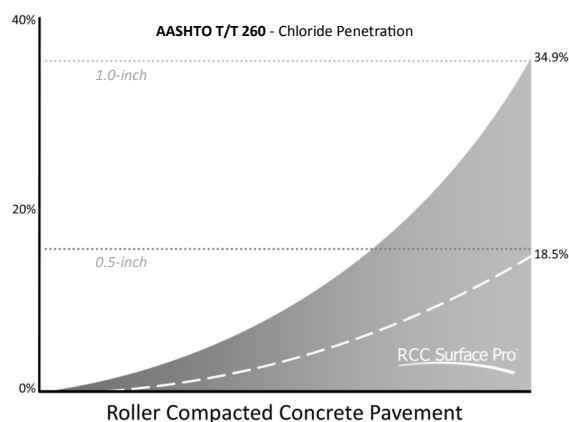


49.8% Improvement over the control specimens. (30 Min Cycle)

23.6% Improvement over the control specimen. (60 Min Cycle)

Method B, The dressing-wheel machine operates by impact and sliding friction of steel dressing wheels.

ASTM-C-666-(B): for Abrasion Resistance of Horizontal Concrete Surfaces. This test method covers three procedures for determining the relative abrasion resistance of horizontal concrete surfaces. Intended for use in determining variations in surface properties of concrete affected by mixture proportions, finishing, and surface treatments.



34.9% Improvement over the control specimens. (90 Days)

18.5% Improvement over the control specimens. (90 Days)

Used to evaluate concretes or products ability to reduce the ingress of chlorides into concrete

AASHTO T 259/T 260 Resistance of Concrete to Chloride Ion Penetration. Treated and untreated specimens are sampled for chloride content determination after 90 days of salt water ponding. Determination of chloride penetration is compared to the standard control specimen.