WHY Do Concrete Surfaces Craze?

Hard steel-troweled slab surfaces often have craze cracks due to shrinkage of the concentrated dense paste layer at the surface. Concrete surface crazing can also occur because one or more of the rules of “good concrete practices” were not followed. The most frequent factors when crazing occurs are:

a. Poor or inadequate curing. Environmental conditions conducive to high evaporation rates, such as low humidity, extremes in ambient temperature, direct sunlight, and drying winds on a concrete surface when the concrete is just beginning to gain strength, cause rapid surface drying resulting in craze cracking. Avoid the delayed application of curing or even intermittent wet curing and drying after the concrete has been finished.

b. Too wet a mix, excessive floating, the use of a jitterbug or procedures that will depress the coarse aggregate and produce an excessive concentration of cement paste and fines at the surface.

c. Finishing operations performed while bleed water remains on the surface or the use of a steel trowel in a manner that the smooth surface of the trowel brings up excessive water and cement fines. Use of a bull float or darby with water on the surface or while the concrete continues to bleed will produce a high water-cement ratio at the surface resulting in a weak surface layer that will be susceptible to crazing, dusting, scaling and other surface defects.

d. Sprinkling cement on the surface to dry up the bleed water is a frequent cause of crazing. This concentrates fines on the surface. Spraying water on the concrete surface during finishing operations will result in a weak surface susceptible to crazing or dusting.
How to Prevent Crazing?

a. To prevent crazing, start curing the concrete as soon as possible. Curing retains moisture required for proper reaction of cement with water, called hydration. Keep the surface wet by either flooding with water or by covering it with damp burlap and keeping it continuously moist for a minimum of 3 days. An alternative is to spray the surface with a liquid-membrane curing compound. Avoid alternate wetting and drying of concrete surfaces at an early age.

b. When placing, use moderate slump (3 to 5 inches [75 to 125 mm]) concrete. Higher slump (up to 6 or 7 inches [150 to 175 mm]) can be used provided the mixture is designed to produce the required strength without excessive bleeding and/or segregation. This is generally accomplished by using water-reducing admixtures.

c. NEVER sprinkle or trowel dry cement or a mixture of cement and fine sand on the surface of the plastic concrete to absorb bleed water. DO NOT sprinkle water on the slab to facilitate finishing. If necessary, remove bleed water by dragging a garden hose across the surface. DO NOT perform any finishing operation while bleed water is present on the surface or before the bleeding process is completed. DO NOT overwork or over-finish the surface.

d. When high evaporation rates are anticipated, lightly dampen the subgrade prior to concrete placement to prevent it absorbing too much water from the concrete. If a vapor retarder is required on the subgrade, cover it with 3 to 4 inches of a compactible, granular fill, such as a crusher-run material except when the slab will receive a vapor-sensitive floor covering or will be in a humidity-controlled environment. See CIP 29 that discusses the location of vapor retarders.

References
1. Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction, ACI 302.1R, American Concrete Institute, Farmington Hills, MI.
2. Concrete Slab Surface Defects: Causes, Prevention, Repair, IS 177T, Portland Cement Association, Skokie, IL.
4. Ralph Spannenberg, Use the Right Tool at the Right Time, Concrete Construction, May 1996.

Follow These Rules to Prevent Crazing

1. Use moderate slump (3-5 inches) concrete with reduced bleeding characteristics.
2. Follow recommended practices and timing, based on concrete setting characteristics, for placing and finishing operations:
   a. Avoid excessive manipulation of the surface, which can depress the coarse aggregate, increase the cement paste at the surface, or increase the water-cement ratio at the surface.
   b. DO NOT finish concrete before the concrete has completed bleeding (look for the presence of a water sheen on the surface). DO NOT dust any cement onto the surface to absorb bleed water. DO NOT sprinkle water on the surface while finishing concrete.
3. Cure properly as soon as finishing has been completed.