

DIVISION II

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

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SECTION 10 - SCOPE OF WORK

The work covered by this division of the specifications consists of furnishing all labor, plant, equipment, appliances, and materials and performing all operations necessary to construct and complete concrete pavement and appurtenances in strict accordance with these specifications, the applicable drawings, and subject to the terms and conditions of the contract.

SECTION 11 - MATERIALS

11.01 Cement - 47-B (Modified) and ABX (Modified) Concrete. The specifications for 47-B (Modified) and ABX (Modified) concrete shall be as specified in Section 1002 "Portland Cement Concrete" of the most current State of Nebraska Department of Roads Standard Specifications for Highway Construction with the following exceptions.

1. Paragraph 1 of Section 1002.04 is deleted and the following added:

For 47-B (Modified) concrete no more than 50 lbs. of total water will be added for each 100 lbs. of cement (water to cement ratio not to exceed 0.50). For ABX (Modified) concrete no more than 47 lbs. of total water will be added for each 100 lbs. of cement (water to cement ratio not to exceed 0.47).

Concrete with water to cement ratios greater than specified above will be rejected. If any water is added to the concrete at any time without the permission of the Engineer, the concrete will be rejected.

2. Portland Cement Concrete for pavement shall meet the following requirements:

<u>Class of Concrete</u>	<u>Compressive Strength Requirements in Pounds per Square Inch</u>	
	<u>7 days</u>	<u>28 days</u>
47-B (Modified)	2100	3600
ABX (Modified)	2300	3800

11.02 Portland Cement. Shall be as specified in Section 1004 "Portland Cement" of the most current Nebraska Department of Roads specifications.

11.03 Mixing Water. Shall be as specified in Section 1005 "Water for Concrete" of the most current Nebraska Department of Roads specifications.

11.04 Fine Aggregate for 47-B (Modified) Concrete. Shall be as specified in Section 1033 "Aggregates", Table 1033.02A "Gradation Limits" of the most current Nebraska Department of Roads specifications.

11.05 Coarse Aggregate for 47-B (Modified) Concrete. Shall be as specified in Section 1033 "Aggregates", Table 1033.03A, of the most current Nebraska Department of Roads specifications.

11.06 Aggregate for ABX (Modified) Concrete. Shall be as specified in Section 1033 "Aggregates" of the most current Nebraska Department of Roads specifications with below noted additions.

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to submit test results conforming to ASTM C295 that indicate the aggregate to be used in ABX Modified concrete is non-reactive with the alkalis in cement. If the results of this test are not conclusive, then results shall be submitted that conform to ASTM C227 (Mortar Bar) which remove all doubt as to the acceptability of the aggregate for Portland cement concrete.

These results must be submitted prior to any concrete being used from any source of aggregate. New test results must be submitted each time the aggregate comes from a new source or for each 700 cubic yards of concrete poured.

In the event that non-reactive aggregate is not available, the Contractor will not be allowed to use the sand-gravel mix but will be required to use 47-B Modified Portland cement concrete as specified in these specifications under section entitled Cement - 47-B (Modified) and ABX (Modified) Concrete.

11.07 Granular Foundation Course. The granular materials shall be sand from local pits that are shown on the plans, or it may be a coarse sand, fine sand, loamy soil, or any mixture of any of these materials that conforms to the following requirements:

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Total Percent Retained on #200 Sieve	80	92
Plasticity Index		6

11.08 Joint Filler. Joint filler shall consist of premoulded bituminous fiber uniformly impregnated with between 35% and 50% durable asphalt by weight and be furnished in strips of the dimensions specified in the plans. A one (1) inch thick sample when compressed to 50% of original thickness at rate of 1/10 inch per minute and released shall show at least 70% recovery within one hour after compression and shall not have required more than 500 pounds per square inch compression load and extrusion of not more than 1/8 inch.

11.09 Joint Sealing Material. The hot pour joint material shall be of the rubber-asphalt type and shall be melted in a double jacket kettle equipped with an agitator for stirring the material during melting and pouring. The rubber-asphalt shall meet Federal Specification SS-S-164 or subsequent revisions.

11.10 Curing Compound. The curing compound shall consist of a nonbituminous pigmented liquid conforming to AASHTO Designation M148-49 or subsequent revisions.

SECTION 12 - CONSTRUCTION METHODS

12.01 Clearing and Grubbing. Except for trees, shrubs, and grasses which are to be preserved as indicated on the plans or as designated by the Engineer, all trees, stumps, hedges, shrubs, weeds, grass, other herbaceous vegetation, and rubbish shall be removed from the right-of-way and from borrow pits furnished by the contracting authority. This work shall be classified as follows:

Clearing shall consist of the cutting, removal, and disposal of trees six (6) inches or more in diameter.

Grubbing shall consist of the removal and disposal of stumps, including roots.

Hedge removal shall consist of the pulling or grubbing and disposal of hedges or other shrubs planted close together in rows. If any individual tree of those composing a hedge has a diameter greater than four (4) inches, it shall be measured separately as a tree.

Weed and rubbish removal shall consist of the removal and disposal of all weeds, grass, other herbaceous vegetation, and all rubbish encountered on the work.

12.02 Site Preparation. This work shall consist of removal and disposal of all crosswalks, private walks, driveway approaches, curbs, curb and gutter, and headers as indicated on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

Topsoil shall be carefully removed and deposited in storage piles convenient to the area which will subsequently receive topsoil. Topsoil shall be kept separate from other excavated materials and shall be piled free from roots, stones, and other undesirable materials.

The backfill over all existing utility lines shall be consolidated when shown on the plans or directed by the Engineer. This shall be done by water jetting and vibration to the full depth of the utility lines unless other methods are approved by the Engineer. When compaction over existing utility lines is not shown on the plans or is not a bid item and is directed to be done by the Engineer, the work shall be negotiated for in writing before any work is commenced and will be paid for as a single unit.

All sanitary and storm sewers will be televised before a street is paved or repaved to insure that the street will not have to be torn up to repair the sewer in the near future.

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12.03 Subgrade Preparation. All paving subgrade shall be brought to the exact lines, grades, and cross sections shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

The subgrade shall be constructed to have a uniform density throughout its entire width. All soft or yielding material and other portions of the subgrade which will not compact readily shall be removed as directed. All hollow places, settlements, or other imperfections shall be filled with approved material and compacted.

In all places where embankment may be required to bring the subgrade to the required height, it shall be constructed in horizontal layers not to exceed six (6) inches in depth before rolling. Each successive layer of material placed as described shall be wetted to within 3% of the optimum moisture content and compacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density obtained at optimum moisture content as determined by AASHTO Method T99.

In all embankment areas where highly expansive soils are encountered, materials shall be wetted at one percent (1%) to three percent (3%) above optimum moisture.

In cuts when the undisturbed earth is suitable for the subgrade, manipulation other than rolling will not be required, provided the upper three (3) inches is at 95% maximum dry density as called for in embankments.

12.04 Water Main, Storm and Sanitary Sewer Pipe Bedding and Backfill. The pipe bedding and backfill shall be Type "C" as required by Division V, Pipe Bedding, Trench Backfill, and Nonshrinkable Backfill. The completion of the trench backfill under pavement shall be adequate to provide 95% of maximum dry density and shall be wetted to within 3% optimum moisture as specified in this division under Subgrade Preparation.

12.05 Granular Foundation Course. This work shall consist of the construction of a compacted foundation course of granular material to the lines, grade, and dimensions shown on the plans on a previously prepared and approved subgrade.

12.06 Surplus Earth. All surplus earth shall be stockpiled by the Contractor at the location or locations designated on the plans or as the Engineer shall direct.

12.07 Adjustment of Manholes. All manholes encountered whether shown on the plans or not shall be brought to the proper grade by removing the castings and adjusting the tops of the existing manholes by removal or addition of concrete or brick, as the case may be, and resetting the frames and covers.

Brick masonry shall consist of the type of brick satisfactory to the Engineer, laid in 1:2 cement mortar. All brick must be wetted before being laid. All joints shall be completely filled with mortar and shall not be less than 1/4 inch and not more than 1/2 inch in thickness.

Contractors are instructed to use plastic or concrete risers to bring manhole ring and covers to grade. Using pieces of wood, concrete or bricks and then filling with concrete mortar will no longer be accepted.

All manholes will be inspected before and after a concrete or asphalt street is laid down to insure that no foreign material is in the flow line or at the bottom of a manhole.

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12.08 Adjustment of Storm Sewer Inlets. All storm sewer inlets shall be adjusted to line and grade by removing the castings and adjusting the tops of the existing storm sewer inlets by removing or adding concrete or bricks, as the case may be, and resetting the castings.

Brick masonry shall consist of the type of brick satisfactory to the Engineer, laid in 1:2 cement mortar. All brick must be wetted before being laid. All joints shall be completely filled with mortar and shall not be less than 1/4 inch and not more than 1/2 inch in thickness.

12.09 Integral Curb. Integral curb shall be constructed on the edge of the concrete slab in accordance with the plans and typical cross section. This curb shall be placed immediately after the concrete on the pavement has been placed and finished and before it takes its initial set. That part of the pavement which is to be covered by the integral curb shall be cleaned of all laitance and shall be roughened. Integral Curb will be required on all new pavement construction. If construction is a very short section, the Director of Public Works may allow an exception upon written request.

SECTION 13 - CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

13.01 Forms and Form Setting. On all new mainline pavement construction, slip form process will be required. If the Contractor wants to use standard forms rather than slip forms because the area is small, they must submit a written request to the Director of Public Works for an exception. If the request is granted, the contractor will be required to meet certain requirements as listed herein. Outside forms shall be metal, of depth equal to the design thickness of the pavement at its edge, and straight and free from warp. When integral curb is required, the additional height represented by the curb may be obtained by bolting extra forms upon the top of the main form. Wood forms or flexible or curved metal forms of proper radii shall be used for curves having radii of less than 100 feet. The forms shall be neatly, tightly, and securely pinned and staked to the line and grade furnished by the Engineer. They shall not at any time show a variation of more than 1/8 inch in a ten (10) foot length from the true plane of top of forms. Shimming with loose earth, pebbles, etc. will not be permitted.

Forms shall be cleaned and oiled before concrete is placed against them.

When pavement is being laid contiguous to previously finished concrete pavement of the same finish grade elevation or contiguous to previously finished independent curb and gutter, such finished pavement or curb and gutter may be made to serve as side forms and as a guide for striking, tamping, and finishing equipment.

13.02 Air Entraining. When using specifications for State of Nebraska 47-B concrete, the total air content shall be 6% plus or minus 1-1/2% by volume of the wet concrete as determined by AASHTO Standard Method T-121 or ASTM Method C-231 and up to 9% for sand and gravel mix.

13.03 Consistency. The quantity of water shall be determined by the Engineer in accordance with these specifications under section entitled Cement - 47-B (Modified) and ABX (Modified) Concrete and not varied without the Engineer's consent. The Contractor shall furnish and use with the mixer an approved adjustable water measuring device which will prevent excess water flowing into the mixer so the consistency may be under positive control and all batches may be of the same consistency.

In general, the minimum amount of water shall be used which will produce the required workability. The mortar shall cling to the coarse aggregate and shall show no free water when removed from the mixer. The upper surface of the set concrete shall show a cement film upon the surface and shall be free from all laitance. In no case shall an amount of water be used sufficient to cause the collection of a surplus on the surface or to cause segregation during the transportation to place of deposit. The concrete must be of workable consistency when placed.

13.04 Mixing. The mixing shall be done in a batch-mixer of approved type which will insure the uniform distribution of the material throughout the mass so the mixture is uniform in color and smooth in appearance. No mixer which has a capacity of less than one-sack batch shall be used on any work. The concrete shall be mixed in quantities required for immediate use. Concrete which has developed initial set or is not in place within thirty (30) minutes after the water has been added shall not be used. Retempering concrete by adding water or by other means will not be permitted.

The concrete shall be mixed for a period of at least one (1) minute after all the ingredients are assembled in the drum with the drum revolving at a rate for which the mixer was designed but, in no case, shall it be less than twelve (12) nor more than twenty (20) revolutions per minute. The mixer shall be equipped with an attachment for satisfactorily locking the discharging device to prevent the emptying before the minimum time required. The entire contents of the drum shall be discharged before any materials for the succeeding batch are placed therein.

No concrete shall be mixed while the air temperature is at or below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, except when specifically permitted by the Engineer. In such case, all water used for mixing concrete shall be heated to a temperature of at least 70 degrees but not over 150 degrees Fahrenheit. When artificial heat is applied and the air temperature is above 32 degrees Fahrenheit, the mixed concrete shall not be less than 70 degrees Fahrenheit at the time of the placing in the forms, and no concrete shall be placed in the forms when the air temperature is below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. In no case shall material containing frost or lumps of hardened material be used. When ready-mixed concrete is to be produced, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing at least fourteen (14) days in advance of mixing operations as to location, type of plant and equipment which they propose to use in proportioning, mixing, and hauling concrete.

The Contractor shall furnish at least eight (8) standard 50 pound weights for calibrating and testing scales used in weighing aggregates and cement.

Ready-mixed concrete shall be mixed and delivered to the site of work by means of one of the following combinations of operations:

1. Mixed completely at a central mixing plant and the mixed concrete transported to the point of delivery in a truck agitator or in a truck mixer operating at agitator speed or in approved non-agitating equipment (known as central-mixed concrete).
2. Mixed partially at a central mixing plant and mixing completed in a truck mixer (known as transit-mixed concrete).
3. Aggregates and cement proportioned in a central plant and mixed completely in a truck mixer (known as transit-mixed concrete).

All mixers and agitators shall be operated within the limits of the manufacturer's rated capacity. They shall be operated at the speed of rotation for which the equipment was designed. Attached to each truck mixer and truck agitator shall be a metal plate on which is stated the manufacturer's capacities in terms of volume of mixed concrete and the manufacturer's stated speed of rotation for both mixing and agitation.

The truck mixer or agitator shall consist of a closed water-tight revolving drum suitably mounted and fitted with adequate revolving blades. Truck mixers shall be capable of combining aggregates, cement, and water into a thoroughly mixed and uniform mass of concrete and of discharging the concrete without segregation. Truck agitators shall be capable of transporting and discharging concrete without segregation.

For revolving drum type mixers the mixing speed shall not be less than seven (7) revolutions per minute of the drum nor greater than that which will produce a peripheral velocity of more than 225 feet per minute. For revolving blade type mixers, the mixer speed shall not be less than six (6) nor more than sixteen (16) revolutions per minute of the mixing blades. Agitation speed shall not be less than two (2) nor more than six (6) revolutions per minute of the drum or mixing blades.

Concrete transported without agitation shall not be used if the period elapsed between the time the concrete is discharged from the mixer and the time it is placed is greater than thirty (30) minutes. Concrete transported with agitation shall not be used when the cement has been in contact with the aggregate more than 1-1/2 hours before it is placed.

13.05 Placing and Finishing. The concrete shall be deposited on the prepared subgrade or on the granular foundation course so there shall be no separation of the mortar and the aggregate, and then shall be spread to the required depth and for the entire width of the pavement by approved methods, struck off, and finished. The subgrade templet shall be drawn over the subgrade or foundation course ahead of the point where concrete is being placed and shall be kept in position while the concrete is being placed. The concrete shall be deposited on the subgrade or granular foundation course between the forms in position and in such quantity as to make a uniform layer of about one (1) inch greater than the required thickness. During the operation of striking off the concrete, a uniform ridge of concrete at least three (3) inches in depth shall be maintained ahead of the vibratory strike-off screed for its entire length. After being deposited, it shall be consolidated along the forms and along all joints. At the end of the day or in case of unavoidable interruption of more than thirty (30) minutes, a transverse construction joint shall be placed at the point of stopping work, provided the section on which the work has been suspended shall not be less than ten (10) feet in length. The working edge of the screed shall be shaped to the required cross section of the pavement. After the concrete has been properly consolidated and struck off, the entire surface shall be floated longitudinally, from bridges, with a float at least twelve (12) feet long and twelve (12) inches wide. If made of wood, this float shall be two (2) inches thick. If made of metal, it shall have a weight approximately equal to a similar float made of two (2) inch plank and shall be lined on its bottom face with wood, having rounded edges. The float shall be operated by two men, one at each end, each man standing on a bridge spanning the pavement. The longitudinal and transverse motion shall be passed slowly from one side of the pavement to the other a sufficient number of times, at least twice, until the float on its last passage shall show contact with the concrete throughout its entire length. The bottom surface of the float shall remain flat on the surface of the concrete during the entire operation of longitudinal floating. The next section to be floated shall overlap the one previously floated by half the length of the float.

After the concrete has been floated longitudinally, the surface shall be floated transversely using a float of 1"x12" material three (3) to four (4) feet in length and fitted with a handle of sufficient length to permit the float to reach just beyond the center line. Any high or low areas exposed as a result of this floating shall be corrected prior to belt finishing.

After the concrete has been floated transversely and the water sheen has disappeared from the surface of the pavement, the final finish shall be given with a canvas or rubber belt, burlap drag or brooming, or any combination of the above as directed by the Engineer.

If belting is selected, it shall be accomplished with a belt of two to four ply having a width of not less than six (6) inches and a length at least two (2) feet greater than the width of the pavement. The belt shall be operated with a combined crosswise and longitudinal motion, care being taken not to work the crown out of the pavement or to permit the edges of the belt to dip into the surface of the concrete.

If a broom finish is selected, it shall be accomplished by drawing a broom across the surface from the center line toward each side with the broom held perpendicular to the surface with only one stroke of the broom on each portion of the surface. (If the pavement is being constructed lane-at-a-time, the broom shall be drawn across the full width of each lane in one operation.) The broom shall be of the push broom type not less than 18" wide made from bass or bassine fiber not more than five (5) inches long and with a handle at least one (1) foot longer than the width of pavement being broomed in one operation. The brooming operations shall be executed so the corrugation will be uniform in appearance and not more than 1/16 inch in depth.

If a burlap drag finish is selected, it shall be accomplished by drawing a wet burlap, carpet, or canvas drag over the surface in a longitudinal direction. The drag shall be at least two (2) feet longer than the width of the slab being placed and shall be wide enough so about three (3) feet will be in contact with the pavement while it is in use. If burlap is used, the drag shall consist of not less than two (2) layers. Drags shall be rinsed or washed as often as necessary to remove hardened particles which would mar the uniform surface that would be obtained with a clean drag.

13.06 Surface Test. Before final finishing and previous to initial set, the surface of the pavement shall be tested under the supervision of the Engineer. All irregularities or undulations not within the tolerance of the following test shall be corrected with fresh concrete and the affected surface brought within the requirement of the test and refinished if necessary. The test shall be made with a transverse testing templet and straightedge at least ten (10) feet long. The templet shall be accurately shaped in conformity with the typical cross section and shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer. The templet shall be used to test the shape of the surface transversely, the straightedge for longitudinal trueness. The straightedge shall be placed parallel to the center line so as to bridge any depressions and touch any high spots. Ordinates exceeding one fourth inch measured from the face of the templet or straightedge when in position at any point shall be eliminated by means of a long-handled wood float.

As soon as the pavement has set sufficiently to permit walking on it and not later than 10:00 a.m. of the day following the placing of the concrete, it shall be thoroughly checked by the inspector with a straightedge. All variations in excess of one fourth inch measured from the surface of the straightedge when it is placed parallel to the center line shall be plainly marked. The Contractor shall at once eliminate such variations by the use of approved grinding tools or carborundum brick and water. The work of grinding or rubbing shall not be performed in such manner or carried to such extremes that the bond of the concrete shall be broken. The use of brush hammer or similar device to remove irregularities after the concrete has taken its final set will not be permitted. All templets, straightedges, and other testing devices shall be furnished by the Contractor.

13.07 Headers. Concrete headers extending to full depth and width of the pavement shall be constructed at locations shown on the plans. They shall be constructed to the dimensions and design called for in the plans.

13.08 Transverse Construction Joints. Whenever concreting is stopped for a period of over thirty (30) minutes, a transverse construction joint shall be formed by finishing the concrete to a bulkhead made of two (2) inch material cut to the exact cross section of the pavement slab, as shown in the plans. When the concreting is resumed, the bulkhead shall be moved taking care not to disturb any concrete placed. The joints shall be constructed perpendicular to both the center line and the surface of the pavement. In no case shall an emergency construction joint be allowed within ten (10) feet after placing a regular expansion or construction joint. If the joint falls within this limit, the concrete shall be removed back to the previously installed joint.

When a construction joint is placed at a location where integral curb is being constructed, a piece of pre-formed joint material one half inch in thickness and conforming to the cross section of the curb shall be placed through the curb at the construction joint. The edges of the concrete shall be rounded to a radius of not more than one fourth inch.

13.9 Transverse Expansion Joints. Expansion joints shall be of a premoulded bituminous fiber type conforming to these specifications under the section entitled Joint Filler.

The joint shall extend entirely through the pavement and the joint filler shall be placed so the top edge will be one half inch below the surface of the finished pavement. No section of the joint material shall be shorter than the width of pavement strip between longitudinal joints. Before the pavement is opened to traffic, this space shall be swept, cleaned, and filled with approved joint sealing material.

The pre-formed expansion joint material shall be held securely by means of a special metal joint holder and removable cap, perpendicular to both the center line and the surface of the pavement. The metal joint holder and cap shall remain in place until after the passage of the concrete spreader. After the concrete has been finished, the metal joint holder and cap shall be removed and the edge of the concrete rounded to a radius of not more than one fourth inch. When integral curb is being constructed, an additional piece of pre-formed material of the same cross section as the curb shall be extended through the curb and to the top surface of the pavement. The joints shall be so installed and finished to insure complete separation of the slabs.

13.10 Transverse Contraction Joints. Transverse contraction joints shall be constructed at intervals of not less than ten (10) feet or more than sixteen (16) feet. The joints shall be true and straight to the center line and surface of the pavement. Variation of more than one half inch in ten (10) feet from a straight line will not be permitted. The joint shall be placed so its junction with the longitudinal joint will be a neat fitting connection. All transverse contraction joints shall be done by the saw cut method. To prevent the development of random cracks, joints at approximately eighty (80) feet intervals shall be sawed the same day as the pour is made. All other transverse contraction joints shall be sawed the following afternoon.

13.11 Longitudinal Joints. Longitudinal contraction joints, when required, shall be in accordance with the requirements for transverse contraction joints.

All sawed longitudinal joints shall be sawed before the concrete has attained an age of seven (7) days and before the pavement is opened to any vehicular traffic.

13.12 Curing. As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to prevent excessive marring of the surface or adherence thereto, the concrete shall be protected with a single covering of burlap, placed and kept saturated for at least twelve (12) hours. As soon as the burlap is removed, the top surface and the edges of the pavement shall be covered with a continuous uniform nonbituminous impervious coating. The curing compound may be applied in either one or two applications in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer. However, if applied in two coatings, the second shall be applied not later than thirty (30) minutes after the first. In no case shall the rate of application be less than one (1) gallon per fifteen (15) square yards of surface area.

The sides of the pavement slab or back side of integral curb shall be covered with the curing compound within thirty (30) minutes after removal of the form.

When wet cotton mats, wet jute felt mats, paper, or any other method than curing compound is to be used for curing, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing at least fourteen (14) days in advance giving the type and specifications of material and method to be used.

When it is expected that during the progress of the work the temperature may fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, a sufficient supply of straw, hay, grass, or other material suitable, in the judgment of the Engineer, must be maintained on hand to cover the concrete and to sufficiently protect the surface and edges against freezing until it is at least ten (10) days old. In such case, at the discretion of the Engineer, wetting and spraying may be omitted. Manure shall not be used as a protection for green concrete. Whenever the temperature falls below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, freshly finished concrete shall be protected by frames enclosed by canvas or other type of housing and the temperature of the air surrounding the concrete shall be maintained at not less than 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Sufficient heating apparatus, such as lanterns, suitable stoves, or steam equipment, shall be furnished and maintained by the Contractor. Any concrete showing injury by freezing on uncovering shall be removed and replaced at the expense of the Contractor.

13.13 Sealing of Joints. Joint sealing operations shall not be started until after final curing is completed. All joints which require sealing shall be thoroughly cleaned by a jet of compressed air. Any excess mortar or concrete shall be cut out with chisels. Joints shall be filled only when completely dry. The filler used shall be material as specified in these specifications under the section entitled Joint Sealing Material. The cleaning and filling shall be carefully done with proper equipment and a neat workmanlike joint obtained, free from excess and unsightly filler.

The joint sealing material shall be melted uniformly and with constant stirring in an asphalt kettle of such design that direct flames are not applied to the immediate surfaces of the kettle which are in contact with the joint sealing material. The material shall be furnished or prepared in pieces of such size and shape that the material can be melted readily to the proper pouring consistency. The heating of the material shall be arranged to minimize the length of time during which the temperature of the material exceeds 350 degrees Fahrenheit. In no case shall the temperature exceed the maximum recommended by the manufacturer. The joints shall be filled with the use of a pouring device which is satisfactory to the Engineer. Precautions shall be taken to prevent spilling material on surfaces of the pavement adjacent to the joint.

13.14 Protection. The Contractor shall provide and maintain substantial barricades, warning signs, and flares to provide the public and the construction work adequate protection and keep all traffic off the pavement.

13.15 Opening to Traffic. Before any traffic is permitted on the concrete, all curing and protecting materials other than membrane shall be carefully removed from the finished work and the concrete shall be swept clean. No section of pavement shall be opened to traffic until the concrete has reached a minimum age of fourteen (14) days or compression strength of 3000 psi.

The Contractor's forces may be allowed on the pavement for the purpose of clean up work any time after the concrete has reached a minimum age of seven (7) days.

13.16 Acceptance. The Contractor shall furnish a minimum of two (2) cores at locations designated by the Engineer for each 1000 square yards of pavement placed, and the acceptance of the pavement may be governed by the quality and thickness as shown by the cores. Slabs of pavement which are found to be more than one half inch short of the specified thickness shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense with concrete of specified quality and thickness. If, however, in the opinion of the Engineer, there is no probability of immediate failure of such deficient slabs, they may allow the Contractor the choice of leaving the defective slabs in place and receiving no compensation or payment for the same or of replacing the pavement slab as provided above.

If the average strength of test cores or test cylinders, cured at a temperature within the range of 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, is more than ten percent (10%) below the required strength, the Engineer may elect either to permit such pavement to remain in place and limit the payment for such defective work to a maximum of 90% of the contract unit price or require the Contractor, at Contractor's expense, to remove the pavement area deficient in the specified strength and replace it with pavement of satisfactory quality.

SECTION 14 - METHOD OF MEASUREMENT AND BASIS OF PAYMENT

14.01 Clearing and Grubbing. Clearing and grubbing of trees larger than six (6) inches in diameter will be measured for payment by counting the actual number of trees removed. The diameters of trees will be computed by measuring the circumference and dividing by 3.14. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per each tree at the diameter or group of diameters shown in the bid.

Stumps will be measured for payment by taking the average diameter at cutoff. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per each stump at the diameter or group of diameters shown in the bid.

Hedge removal will be measured for payment in lineal feet of a row of hedges.

Weeds, rubbish, and other herbaceous vegetation will not be measured for payment but will be considered as subsidiary to the contract work.

14.02 Site Preparation. Crosswalks and private walks to be removed within the area between construction lines will be measured for payment in square feet in their original position. Driveway approaches will be measured for payment in square yards in their original position.

Existing straight curb and curb and gutter to be removed will be measured for payment by length in lineal feet. Measurements for the straight curb will be made along the front face of the curb. Measurements for curb and gutter will be made along the flow line of the gutter.

Removal of existing pavement headers will be measured for payment by length in lineal feet.

Compaction over all existing utility lines will be measured for payment as a single unit except when in clay soil. In clay soil, excavation, additional materials, and recompaction over utility lines will be paid for as additional excavation.

14.03 Grading, Surplus Earth, Embankment. All grading, removal of surplus earth, and embankment will not be measured for payment but shall be subsidiary to the paving.

14.04 Granular Foundation Course. Granular foundation course will be measured for payment by area in square yards or cubic yards.

14.05 Manholes. Adjusting manholes to grade will be measured for payment as a single unit for each manhole that is adjusted to grade as shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

14.06 Storm Sewer Inlets. Adjusting storm sewer inlets to line and grade will be measured for payment as a single unit.

14.07 Integral Curb. Integral curb will be measured for payment by length in lineal feet. Measurement will be made along the back side of the curb.

14.08 Concrete Pavement. Concrete pavement will be measured for payment by area in square yards. Concrete pavement shall include all joints, curing, sealing, etc. not specifically designated as separate items.

14.09 Beams. Concrete pavement beams will be measured for payment by length in lineal feet.

14.10 Headers. Concrete headers constructed as part of the project will be measured for payment by length in lineal feet.

14.11 Transverse Expansion and Miscellaneous Joints. Transverse expansion joints and all miscellaneous joints using premoulded bituminous fiber will be considered incidental to the paving construction and not as a separate pay item.

14.12 Concrete Test Cylinders. Three (3) concrete test cylinders shall be required for each block of concrete pavement placed or as directed by the Engineer.

14.13 Testing. The Engineer may require testing of coarse and fine aggregates and cement before they are used in the work. If so ordered, the Contractor shall pay the cost thereof.

The testing of cylinders shall be paid for by the Contractor.

14.14 Miscellaneous. Any item listed in the Engineer's Estimate and not covered in the specifications will be measured in the most workmanlike manner for payment according to the designation listed such as cubic yards, square feet, square yards, lineal feet, gallons, each, etc.