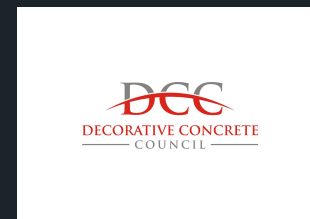


Uniformity of Aggregate exposure

Aggregate exposed when grinding a slab will be random in size and location, varying with placement techniques, curling and flatness. Random exposure is beyond the control of Diagrind and it is inherent and unique to the concrete. Attempts to achieve uniformity by grinding deep, where aggregates are ground below their equators can cause slab damage due to aggregate pop outs. Acceptable aggregate exposure is up to 0.5 times the diameter of the mid-size aggregate in the mixture. (ref ACI 310R-13)



Polished Concrete Council of Australia



Types of Polished Concrete Classes

The class of grind describes the amount of visible aggregate exposure resulting from initial grinding and is a result of the amount of surface material removed.

Class O - Burnished : No significant removal of surface material. Burnishing is applicable to smooth surfaces only, as no significant surface material will be removed.

Class A: Cream; minimal exposure of the fine aggregates. This requires concrete placement at or above F_F-70 . The high F_F requirement of the initial concrete placement is critical to maintain a uniform appearance while minimizing exposure of aggregates.

Class B - Salt and Pepper: exposure of all the small aggregates. This yields a worn, industrial look. Concrete placement at or above F_F-45 is needed to maintain a uniform appearance while minimizing the exposure of larger aggregates.

Class C - Medium aggregate: exposure of mid-range aggregates. All surface paste is removed with grinding. Concrete placement at or above F_F-35 is recommended.

Class D - Large aggregate: exposure of the coarse aggregates similar in appearance to terrazzo. All surface paste is removed with grinding. Concrete placement at or above F_F-25 is recommended. (ref ACI310R-13)



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