

Reinforcing steel cover	-½ inch (-13mm) + ½ inch (+ 13 inch)
Top width dimension	-0 + 1/4 inch (+ 6 mm)
Bottom width dimension	-0 + ½ inch (+ 13mm)
Surface flatness	1/4 inch in 10 feet (6 mm in 3 meters)
Vertical alignment	½ inch in 20 feet
(Deviation from a line parallel to the grade line)	(13 mm in 6 meters)

All reinforcing steel joints and/or splices in the bridge railing steel shall be tied. A dry run to check for reinforcing clearance and rigidity of the reinforcing cages shall be required before any concrete is placed. The Contractor shall verify reinforcing clearances and make any adjustments to the cage to establish the required clearances during the dry run. Reinforcing steel cages are to be rigid (defined as no movement during the slipforming dry run). If the Engineer determines the cages are not rigid, the Contractor must stabilize the cages before any slipforming is performed. The Contractor may add any additional diagonal reinforcing steel between the front and rear vertical reinforcing faces to establish the required rigidity. Any additional reinforcing steel required to adequately stabilize the cages shall be the Contractor's expense.

Honeycombing, cracking, tearing and other defects shall be repaired or patched immediately upon exit from the slipform equipment. Defects shall be completely filled with concrete. The use of water to smooth or close the surface is not acceptable.

Control Joints shall be constructed by sawing 1 1/4 inches (32 mm) deep into the perimeter of the parapet, after the concrete has taken its initial set but before any shrinkage cracks develop. Generally initial set is within 6 hours of batching of the concrete. All joints shall be sawed within 24 hours of placement. Joints shall be sawed by using an edge guide, fence or jig to insure that the joint is straight, true and aligned on all faces of the parapet. The joint width shall be the width of the saw blade, a nominal 1/4 inch (6 mm). The control joints shall be caulked with a polyurethane or polymeric material meeting Federal Specification TT-S-00227E.

Slip formed concrete will require different slumps than those listed in 899 or other plan specified concrete. The consistency of the concrete should be such that the concrete exiting the slipform does not pull but is stiff enough to prevent waviness and sags in the finished surfaces. Method A, Water Curing, 842.14 is required. As slipformed concrete has a low water/cement ratio, timely application of the water cure is critical in helping control shrinkage cracks.

No water shall be added or applied to the concrete after it has left the truck.

The Contractor shall furnish all necessary platforms to protect against falling debris during the slipforming operation, to allow access for completing the finishing operation and to allow the inspector access.

The Engineer will inspect the slipformed surface for horizontal cracking no earlier than 21 days after completion of the slipforming operation. All horizontal cracks shall be repaired by epoxy injection. If a concrete sealer has been applied, any damage to the sealer shall be repaired after the epoxy injection has been completed. The aforementioned repairs shall be made at no additional cost to the State.

842.09 Construction Joints. When construction joints are shown on the plans, all concrete between consecutive joints shall be placed in a continuous operation. Concrete shall not be placed against the side of any joint for at least 12 hours, or as required by 842.14.

Approval of the Director must be obtained for placing any construction joint not shown on the plans or permitted by 842.08 and 842.16.

The plans on which a day's work is to terminate shall be predetermined before depositing of concrete begins. They shall in general be perpendicular to the lines of principal stress and in regions of small shear. Horizontal joints will not be permitted in concrete girders and beams. Slabs acting with concrete beams or girders shall be deposited continuously with them unless composite construction is specified.

All construction joints shall be made with bulkheads provided with keys which clear all exposed surfaces approximately one-third the thickness of the joint.

Horizontal joints in piers, abutments and retaining walls generally shall be avoided and, when they are used, shall not be located within 2 feet (0.6 m) of the normal water level.

Construction joints not shown on the plans and above ordinary low water, in abutments, and in retaining walls that retain earth fills shall be waterproofed on the back with a 36 inch (1 m) strip of Type B waterproofing according to 512 at the Contractor's expense.

Joints in cantilevered members shall be avoided.

Horizontal construction joints shall have the surface of the concrete below the joint dampened immediately prior to placing adjoining concrete.

Horizontal construction joints between bridge slabs and superimposed curbs, parapets, sidewalks and median strips, shall be placed and protected the same as the remainder of the slab. They shall be cured in accordance with 842.14.

Care shall be exercised to avoid disturbing the bond of curb reinforcing steel protruding from the concrete. If the curb areas are used by workers when placing the deck concrete, the reinforcing steel shall be tied and/or braced to prevent its movement.

Where walls or columns support slabs or beams, the concrete in the vertical member shall be deposited up to the bottom of the supported member and a period of at least 2 hours shall elapse for settlement before placing concrete in the horizontal member.

842.10 Emergency. When the work is unexpectedly interrupted by break-downs, storms or other causes and the concrete as placed would produce an improper construction joint, the Contractor shall rearrange the freshly deposited concrete to provide a suitable construction joint. When such a joint occurs at a section on which there is shearing stress, he shall provide an adequate mechanical bond across the joint by forming a key, inserting reinforcing steel or by some other means satisfactory to the Engineer, which will prevent a plane of weakness.

842.11 Depositing Concrete Under Water. No concrete except for cofferdam seals shall be deposited under water, unless by special permission of the Director. If such permission is granted, care shall be exercised to prevent the formation of laitance.