



KNOX CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

CENTRAL OHIO'S PREMIERE CONCRETE CONTRACTOR

CARE & MAINTENANCE

Concrete Care:

Although concrete is an extremely durable product, the following care and maintenance guidelines will add to the value of your investment:

Concrete Do Nots:

1. Do not apply deicing chemicals for snow and ice removal during winter. To provide traction if needed, sand is recommended.
2. Never apply deicers containing ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate. These products may be packaged and sold as deicers, but aggressively attack and deteriorate concrete surfaces. Salt eats ALL types of masonry installations including concrete.
3. For stain removal, do not use harsh acids. Use a product specifically designed for the stain in question and for use on concrete.

Maintenance Program Summary

- Keep decorative concrete surfaces sealed
- Use only sand to melt snow (no dry ice or rock salt)
- Keep the plow or snow blower at least 1/2 inch above the surface
- Clean off petro-chemicals immediately
- Allow thinners to stand. Do not wipe off, allow thinner to evaporate.

Sealant Maintenance: Concrete is an extremely strong, durable material made from cement and aggregate. Concrete is porous, whether used as a floor in garage, porch or patio, driveway or walks.

Often porch or patio floors will have an extra smooth surface, but it will still absorb stains easily. It may be sealed or painted. Concrete floors are sealed to prevent staining, since without sealing they absorb stains readily. The floor must cure and dry after it is laid before it can be sealed, with the time required varying with weather, temperature, building conditions, etc. Floors must be clean, and any remaining alkali in the concrete must be neutralized before sealing.

Sealing will help protect the concrete and provide the maximum longevity. Outside exposed concrete is also protected by UV rays with applied sealant, keeping a more vibrant look to the concrete. It is never too late to start protecting your concrete.

Cleaning and sealing stamped and colored concrete should be done on a regular basis just like any other home maintenance. The frequency will depend on how high a traffic area to cars, foot traffic, water, and any chemicals the concrete is exposed to. We recommend resealing every 2 or 3 years. If you wait longer, you may notice the color fade slightly. But just like waxing a car, reseal your stamped concrete and the color will be as vibrant as the day it was installed. If color fades, there are ways to renew it, but keeping it sealed is your best defense.

**Knox Concrete
Construction**

P.O. Box 908

**Mount Vernon,
OH 43050**

740-599-9262

**[knoxconcrete@
outlook.com](mailto:knoxconcrete@outlook.com)**

Visit us on the
web:
knoxconcrete.com

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Facebook!**

Unsealed concrete will absorb water. Water + Traffic + Time = Wear. As the top surface wears, the aggregates (stones inside of the concrete) begin to expose. This effect is most commonly seen on concrete city sidewalks and roads. Sealing the surface is a simple and inexpensive process that will solve this problem. Once the surface is sealed, it must remain sealed. Driveways, carports, and high traffic walkways should be sealed every year. These surfaces are used 12 months out of the year and are subjected to plows and/or shovels and/or snow blowers. Sand is the only material used to melt snow on the decorative surface. Rock salt and dry ice should not be used. These melting materials will accelerate the wear on the sealer and can potentially damage the concrete surface. Rear patios, pool decks, and rear walkways are surfaces that are generally not used in the wintertime. Therefore, they only receive 5 to 7 months of abuse. These can be sealed every 2-5 years. ECS recommends that all surfaces be sealed yearly.

UV Light affects the pigments within the concrete. Colors will fade if the surface is not sealed and is exposed to the sun. Maintaining a sealed surface will preserve your color.

Concrete cleaning and exposure:

Petro-chemicals: *Oils, grease, WD40, and other petroleum based chemicals* will affect the surface of concrete. It will penetrate the sealer and stain the concrete if allowed to stand on the surface for a long period of time (2+ hours). If a petro-chemical is spilled on the surface, wipe it clean and the surface will be fine.

Thinners: *Chemicals such as xylene, lacquer thinner, and paint thinner* are detrimental to the sealer. These chemicals will absorb into the sealer very quickly and may alter the appearance of the decorative concrete. If a thinner is spilled, do not wipe it off, allow the thinner to evaporate off the surface.

To clean the concrete, use a pressure washer clean. You can use a gentle degreaser cleanser such as simple green or even a dish liquid. There are a number of products available specific to removing oil, rust or other stains from concrete. The key is, you will want to ensure that stains are removed, prior to applying new sealant.

Freeze/Thaw

Exterior concrete are subject to freeze/thaw cycles. Expansion joints are cuts that are made to allow for the expansion and contraction of the concrete slab. The 4 inches of process gravel is responsible for reducing the pressure of frost heaves. Cracks may appear over time if pressure on the concrete slab is not diverted into the expansion cuts. Cracks can appear for no reason at all. Even if all steps in a proper installation are followed, cracks may still appear. The solution is to fill the crack and hide it by using color. That area of the installation should then be monitored yearly. Cracks are never repaired, they can only be filled. Once filled, a crack can resurface over time. The time frame can be from 1 year to 10 years. It is dependent on the Earth's movements.