



STAMPING INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

SITE PREPARATION

SUBGRADE

A well prepared subgrade is firmly compacted to prevent settlement of the stamped concrete that will rest on top of it.

DRAINAGE

Before placing the concrete, check that the subgrade is level and uniformly graded.

ERECTING FORMS

Check the squareness of forms at corners, especially if you plan to use the square or rectangular stamp patterns.

INSTALLING REINFORCEMENTS

Use supports to keep the steel bars or wire mesh in place during concrete placement. The reinforcement must be embedded mid depth or slightly higher in the slab to be effective.

PLACING CONCRETE

Place the concrete as close to its final destination as possible. Moving concrete around too much using shovels or other tools can lead to segregation.

STRIKING- OFF AND FINISHING THE CONCRETE

After striking off the concrete, use a bull float to obtain a level, void free surface.

APPLYING COLOR HARDENER

- a. Determine the amount of Color Hardener needed for the project.
 - b. Apply the first shake of Color Hardener
 - c. Bull float the Color Hardener into the surface
 - d. Repeat until the surface is thoroughly colored
- Hardener application will go much faster if one person broadcasts from one side of the slab while another person broadcast from the other side, with both starting from the middle and working back the edge.
 - Begin trowelling after the last bull floating operation and when no moisture is present in the concrete surface.

APPLYING RELEASE AGENT

- a. Apply the powdered release agent with a dry tampico brush, loading the bristles evenly with material. Use your wrist to flick the powder into the surface in a light uniform layer.
- Never trowel the Release Agent.

CONCRETE STAMPING

- a. Start stamping when the tool can be stepped on without sliding or sinking.
 - b. To provide additional bond breaking, precondition the stamp mats with some of the release agent. If you are using powder, sprinkle a powder onto the bottom of the mats and brush it into all crevices.
 - c. After setting the first row of stamps, step back and eyeball them to make sure they are running square and true. If you have doubts, check the alignment using a string line or tape measure.
 - d. When picking up and moving the stamps, be on the look out for any problems or imperfections, such as stamps that haven't been tamped down with enough pressure to leave a complete imprint.
 - e. As stamps are being advanced, use a hand roller to touch up joints if necessary.
- For the average job, people should be devoted to the stamping work so their progress would not be interrupted. Have other crew members on hand for miscellaneous task.

CURING PERIOD

- a. Cure the concrete for 10 days after stamping
 - b. Secure the area on the early stage of curing. Have plastic sheeting on hand to cover your work in case of rain. Support the covering above the concrete so it would not touch the surface.
- Curing retains sufficient moisture content to allow properties of concrete to develop.

EXPANSION JOINTS

- * Install joints to prevent uncontrolled random cracking.

REMOVING RELEASE AGENT

- a. Test surface hardness by wetting a small, inconspicuous area of slab and then gently scrubbing the surface with a brush.
- b. Use a brush to remove the overlying Release Agent.
- c. Use pressure washer to remove slightly embedded Release Agent.

APPLYING CONCRETE SEALER

- a. Make sure the concrete is clean and dry before applying sealer.
- b. Apply sealer in two thin coats for uniform coverage and better performance.
- c. Use brush and roller for application.