



of the fresh concrete.

- c. Irregular subgrades which require extra concrete, or subgrade settlement under pressure from the fresh concrete.
- d. Waste, spillage, loss of some entrained air, settlement of wet mixes and use of excess concrete in incidental mud sills or footings are some other reasons why concrete shortages have been reported.

3. + 2 are yield problems prevented?

- a. In general, avoid all of the causes of apparent yield discrepancies listed above.
- b. Check concrete yields by performing CSA Test Method A23.2-6C early in the job. Repeat periodically and especially if problems arise.
- c. The mixer truck can be weighed empty and full as a rough check. Care should be taken to ensure that such things as fuel, water and mud do not adversely affect the two weighings.

- d. Measure form work carefully. Near the end of a pour, carefully estimate balance load requirements to avoid shortages or overages.
- e. Forms should be constructed to withstand the pressure of fresh concrete without deflection or distortion.
- f. Ensure that subgrade is level and well compacted for slabs on grade.
- g. Include sufficient concrete volumes to account for waste, spillage, over excavation and other factors. Some jobs may require a larger allowance for contingencies than others.