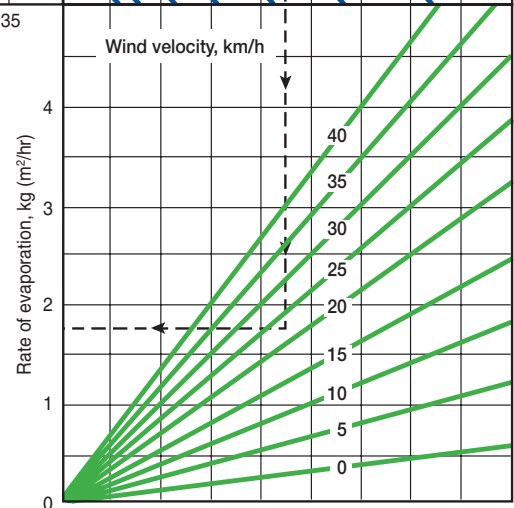
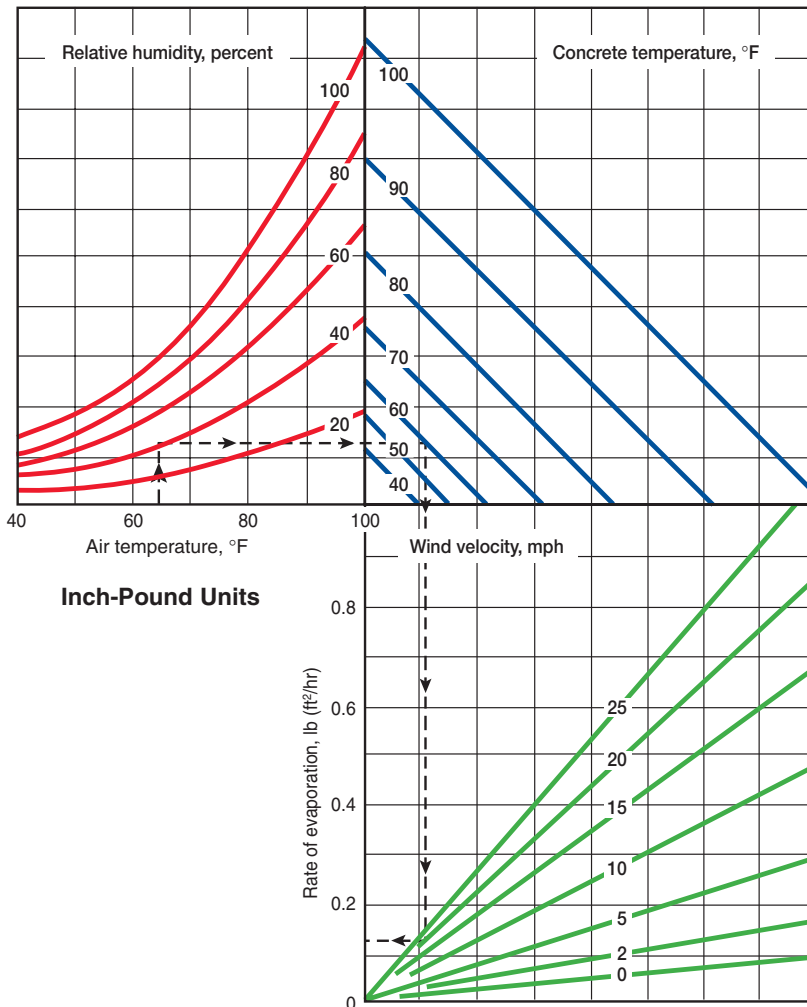
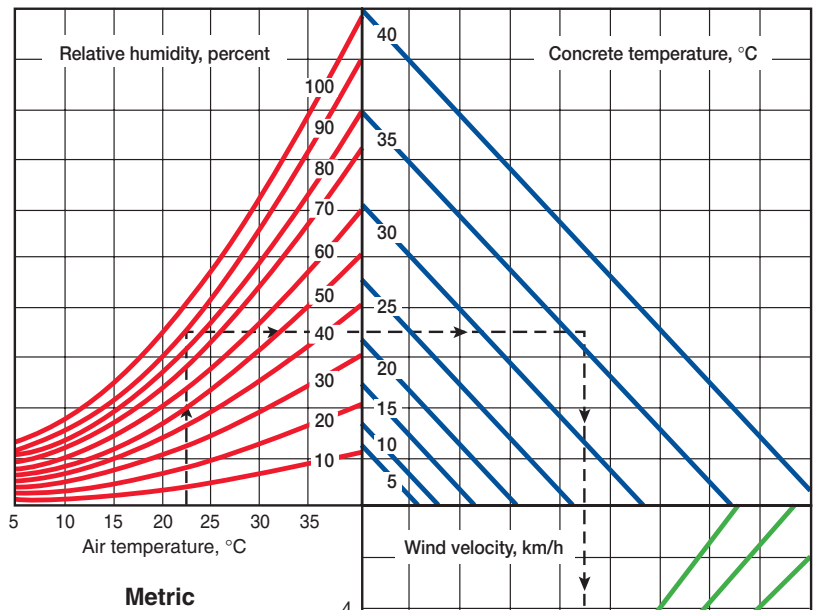


To use these charts:

1. Enter with air temperature, move *up* to relative humidity.
2. Move *right* to concrete temperature.
3. Move *down* to wind velocity.
4. Move *left*: read approximate rate of evaporation.



One or more of the precautions listed below can minimize the occurrence of plastic shrinkage cracking. They should be considered while planning for hot-weather concrete construction or while dealing with the problem after construction has started. They are listed in the order in which they should be done during construction.

1. Moisten concrete aggregates that are dry and absorptive.
2. Keep the concrete temperature low by cooling aggregates and mixing water.
3. Dampen the subgrade (Fig. 13-9) and fog forms prior to placing concrete.
4. Erect temporary windbreaks to reduce wind velocity over the concrete surface.
5. Erect temporary sunshades to reduce concrete surface temperatures.

Fig. 13-8. Effect of concrete and air temperatures, relative humidity, and wind velocity on rate of evaporation of surface moisture from concrete. Wind speed is the average horizontal air or wind speed in km/h (mph) measured at 500 mm (20 in.) above the evaporating surface. Air temperature and relative humidity should be measured at a level approximately 1.2 to 1.8 m (4 to 6 ft) above the evaporating surface and on the windward side shielded from the sun's rays (Menzel 1954).