

Reducing Bond Failures Caused by Moisture Vapor Transmission

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Coating concrete with impermeable coatings or other floor surfacings that do not “breathe” requires special considerations to prevent failure.

When protective coatings are applied to steel substrates, there are basic rules to follow to assure good adhesion throughout service life. Clearly defined standards for surface preparation and cleanliness of steel have been established so coating adhesion and performance are predictable.

With concrete surfaces, however, each slab has its own chemistry and profile of performance. It is this variance in concrete formula, placement, finishing, curing, and subsoil conditions that makes predictability of coating adhesion very elusive. This article will outline steps to avoid bond failures not associated with surface preparation. We are assuming that good preparation is well established and that concrete surfaces are cleaned properly and well profiled (roughened) for maximum surface area and good adhesion. Surface preparation methods are well outlined in the ICRI Technical Guideline No. 03732, Selecting and Specifying Concrete Surface Preparation for Sealers, Coatings, and Polymer Overlays.



Photo 1—Epoxy Terrazzo Moisture Vapor Failure

Excess moisture in or below the concrete slab is the cause for a large percentage of coating failures on concrete. While moisture in concrete during the application of floor surfacings is an important criterion, it is not the ultimate cause of failure months or years later. Many epoxy

materials can tolerate and bond to a concrete slab with a relatively high moisture content. It is the flow of moisture or moisture vapor, better described as moisture vapor transmission, that causes most adhesion problems. There are reported cases of bond failures on above grade slabs, but almost all are related to moisture vapor transmission rather than moisture content. The real area of greatest concern is concrete slabs-on-grade and how to dry out and/or minimize the vapor transmission.



Photo 2—Moisture Vapor Transmission through Polyacrylate Terrazzo Joints

Photos #1 and #2 show the effect of moisture vapor transmission on impermeable and permeable floor systems. Photo #1 is an epoxy terrazzo surface (impermeable) which has completely lost bond and has water lying in the exposed area. Photo #2 is also a terrazzo surface, but in this case it is a permeable, cement-based system. Moisture migration is plainly visible around the panels of terrazzo defined by zinc divider strips. Moisture is

transmitting along the path of least resistance, but is not affecting the bond or adhesion of the terrazzo to the concrete substrate.

Measuring Moisture Transmission

There are a multitude of tests used to establish moisture content and moisture vapor transmission.¹ These include the Plastic Sheet Test (ASTM-D-4263), Calcium Chloride Test, Gravimetric Testing, Radio Frequency Test, Nuclear Density, and Electro-conductive Testing (moisture meter). Most of these tests are designed to determine the moisture content or locate areas of excessive moisture. Only two, however, determine the transmission of moisture. The Plastic Sheet Test² (ASTM-D-4263) will give a qualitative, wet/not wet answer and the Calcium Chloride Test³ will provide a quantitative value.

The Plastic Sheet Test (ASTM-D-4263) is an eighteen inch by eighteen inch square of clear plastic sheeting that is sealed to the concrete surface with tape on all four sides. After sixteen hours, if any condensation is found on the underside of the plastic or if the concrete surface is darkened, the concrete is considered too wet. In cooler conditions, the test may not work and the reliability of the results can be influenced by differences in the temperature. An obvious appearance of moisture, however, will always indicate excessive moisture flow.

The Calcium Chloride Test uses a small dish of calcium chloride under an impermeable clear cover. By weighing the dish before and after a seventy-two hour exposure, you can quantify the amount of moisture flow in pounds per one thousand square feet per twenty-four hours (Kg per sq m per twenty-four hours). A value of three pounds (1.4 kg) or less is believed to be acceptable to most flooring and coating manufacturers. Values on extremely wet floors have been recorded showing greater than ten pounds per one thousand square feet per

¹ "Methods for Measuring Moisture Control in Concrete," by Malcom Rode and Doug Wendler.

² ASTM-D-4263, Standard Test for Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method.

³ Moisture Test Unit – Rubber Manufacturers Association.

twenty-four hours (4.5 kg per 90 sq m per twenty-four hours).

It is important to understand the difference between moisture vapor transmission and moisture content. You may have low moisture content and have a bond failure at some point in the future due to vapor transmission through the slab. A high moisture content in the slab will usually not cause a problem unless conditions are right to cause movement of that moisture to the surface. So, it's moisture transmission to the surface whether it's from high moisture content in the slab or under the slab that causes the problem.

Water or, more importantly, water vapor will migrate to the surface when there is a higher vapor pressure in the concrete than in the air above the surface.⁴ In many cases, testing for moisture vapor transmission on new buildings is done prior to enclosing the building to allow the flooring contractor to proceed. Since the building is not enclosed, the conditions above the slab are similar to the slab itself and there is little moisture attraction to the surface and the test reads dry. When the building is enclosed, the air conditioning lowers the humidity and the temperature which lowers the vapor pressure causing a gradient and creating a vapor drive.

Controlling Moisture Transmission

The best way to control moisture transmission is right at the beginning, from the sub-soil to the concrete placement. When installing slabs-on-grade that are to receive an impermeable (non-breathing) coating or surfacing, an efficient vapor barrier must be used.

We must recognize that adhesion problems caused by moisture transmission are not confined to epoxy or epoxy adhesion to concrete. Any non-breathing film (rubber tile, sheet goods, etc.) will react in the same manner.

The placement of a vapor barrier is also important. American Concrete Institute (ACI) is vague about the ground moisture conditions requiring vapor barrier use. Section 302.1R-96, subsection 3.2.3 discusses the use of vapor retarders (barriers) and recommends the vapor retarder be placed under a minimum of four

⁴ Thomas K. Butt "Avoiding and Repairing Moisture Problems in Slabs-On-Grade", *The Construction Specifier*, December, 1992.

inches (100 mm) of compactible, granular fill (Section 4.1.5). This is done to assist in the curing of the slab.

It seems that the primary reason for installing a granular fill over a vapor barrier is to minimize plastic shrinkage cracking and to act as a bleedwater blotter. If installed in this manner (under a granular fill), it requires an extended period of time (much longer than thirty days and in some cases over a year) to dry adequately enough for an impermeable coating to be used on the surface.

When using an efficient vapor barrier to control moisture vapor transmission, it should be placed directly under the slab and more efficient than six-mil poly, which is easily punctured during concrete placement.

Once the vapor barrier has been chosen and in place, a good quality concrete and good placement techniques are important. A low water to cement ratio (0.5 max), designed for high compressive strength and low permeability, are important. The configuration and structural integrity of the slab must be considered and control joints and expansion joints must be designed. A well placed and properly cured concrete slab will provide a hard, dense concrete surface of low permeability.

The following job site conditions will minimize the excessive moisture transmission of a slab-on-grade:

1. Place concrete directly over an efficient vapor barrier (greater than six-mil poly and puncture resistant).
2. Use low water to cement ratios in the concrete mix (0.5 max) and four-inch maximum slump without water reducers.
3. Adequately cure the slab for maximum surface strength and low permeability.
4. Perform moisture transmission tests using the Calcium Chloride Test to quantify the degree of moisture transmission. Simulate in use conditions of the building when running these tests. Only under a controlled environment will this test be meaningful.
5. Make sure exterior drainage around the building carries water away from the building. Also ensure that the vapor barrier is properly flashed and terminated to prevent intrusion of exterior moisture from getting between the slab and the vapor barrier.

Repairing Failures

The problem of moisture vapor transmission in concrete slabs on or below grade has been a recognized condition for many years. Called by a variety of names such as hydrostatic pressure, osmosis, and capillary action, the problem is finally being defined properly to focus on solutions short of removing the concrete slab and starting over.

There are several companies that offer warranted treatments to the surface that are aimed at reducing or eliminating the problem. These solutions, however, are quite costly. Floor coating manufacturers are also offering treatments to go under their systems for prevention of bond failure.

Some treatments that have shown promise are:

1. The sure-fire remedy and repair is to use a breathable system, which allows the passage of moisture vapor without interfacing with the bond. These systems are typically some form of modified cementitious material.
2. The use of penetrating primers and hardeners, which reduce the rate of moisture transmission, are effective if the initial transmission rates are not excessively high. In these cases, as in all scenarios, testing along the way is important. The three-pound per one thousand square feet per twenty four-hour figure is the goal.
3. Semipermeable membranes are being used to reduce the moisture rate below the three pounds. Again, these are usually modified cementitious materials applied in multiple coats. Once applied to a thickness that produces an acceptable transmission rate, the manufacturers coating/flooring system can be applied.

Conclusion

The problems of moisture in and under a concrete slab-on-grade are a problem of vapor transmission through the slab. The attraction or flow of moisture to the surface is the normal flow from a point of higher vapor pressure to a point of lower vapor pressure to create equilibrium. By controlling or lessening the rate of moisture transmission in slabs-on-grade, we can successfully use impermeable systems on these surfaces.