



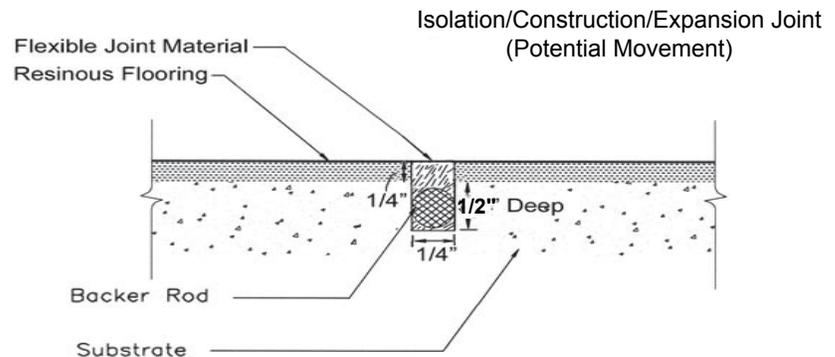
The two basic joint types are **Moving (dynamic)** and **Non-Moving (static)**.

### Moving Joints

**Construction, Expansion and Isolation** joints are considered moving joints which allow horizontal and vertical movement between the slab and adjoining structures, such as walls and columns, helping to minimize cracking where the two meet.

Prior to filling moving joints Diamondstone recommends “honoring” these joints by making a saw cut through the finished floor system at a depth of 1/2” deep and 1/4” wide with a diamond blade saw attached to a vacuum cutting into the existing concrete joint. A bond breaker such as backer rod (closed cell) must be added to the bottom of the joint to control depth of the filler.

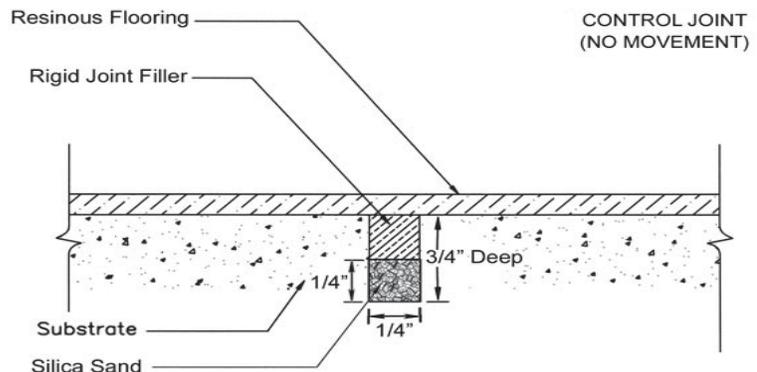
Potential cracking and or stress/stretch lines (white lines) may occur on all resinous floor systems over or on either side of moving joints if the joints are not saw cut and properly filled. Also if there is a variance of temperature of 20 degrees or more from the time the joint is filled and coated to its operational temperature, hairline cracking could occur even on non-moving joints.



### Non-Moving Joints

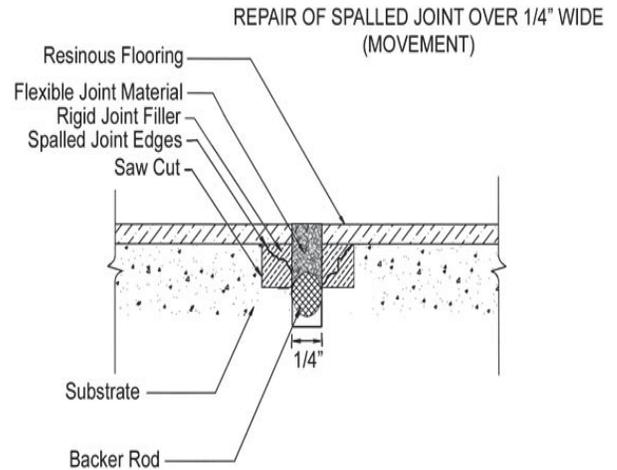
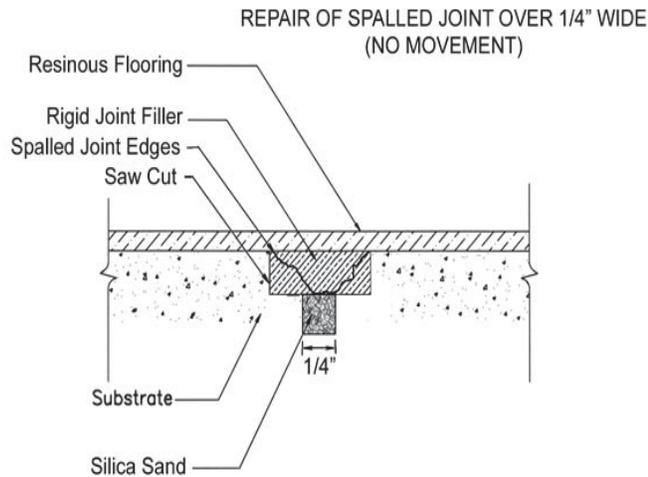
**Control and or Contraction** joints are considered non-moving joints which accommodate shrinkage and relieve internal stresses during the curing process of the concrete.

Prior to filling non-moving joints be sure to prepare them by removing all laitance, debris and sealers to a depth of 3/4” deep and 1/4” wide with a diamond blade saw attached to a vacuum. A bond breaker such as silica sand (30-40 mesh) at 1/4” deep may be added to the bottom. This will stop the joint material from seeping if the concrete is cracked through.



## Repair of damaged/spalled joints

Saw cut each side of spalled area and chip out the center with a chipping hammer or consider the use of a series of blades to reach the proper width. If using multiple blades, the center blade should reach the depth of the original joint and the outer blades should achieve a cut creating a "T" shape after cutting.



## Installation Timing

The American Concrete Institute (ACI) recommends that filling of industrial floor joints be deferred 60-90 days after floor slab pour or as long as possible. This is to allow control and construction joints time to open closer to their ultimate width through the concrete shrinkage process. (In freezer/cooler areas, floor should be stabilized at ultimate operating temperature for 7 days prior to installation).