Three Common Concrete Joints

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Contraction Joints divide large pours of concrete into smaller structural units. Contraction joints create a man-made plane of weakness to regulate and control (another name for a contraction joint is a control joint) the location of a crack formed by moisture loss of concrete. Without this formed contraction joint, the concrete would freely crack in unexpected and unattractive places.
Construction Joints (also called cold joints) are an interruption of the concrete pour 30 minutes or greater.

Expansion Joints negate the compressive forces from abutting concrete structures that may occur due to expansion, loads, or differential movements from settlement. Expansion joints require an actual gap between the concrete pours, filled with a compressible joint filler material such as foam, rubber, cork, or cane fiberboard.

Contact J P Specialties to learn more.