TYPES OF WEATHERING COARSESE

i) BRICK BAT COBA

This involves laying of 80 – 100 mm thick coba concrete on a prepared surface with graded broken brick aggregate. Concrete can be lime concrete or cement concrete with water proofing compound. This is useful for giving the surface the required slope so as to drain out water quickly. Since brick-ballast is hygroscopic, very good workmanship, mixing of all the ingredients in correct proportion and adequate compaction by rammer for lime concrete and by vibrators for C.C. is of paramount importance.

The brick bed coba is topped with IPS or with China Mosaic.

China mosaic is usually provided over a Coba surface by broken pieces of ceramic, China or Mosaic tiles are set over bed of cement mortar (1:3, 15mm thick).

ii) INDIAN PATENT STONES (IPS)

This surfacing is used either as a surface barrier treatment over a new surface or at a location where the ingress of water has taken place. A 25 – 40 mm thick layer of cement concrete 1:1:2 (8 mm to 10 mm size stone aggregate) is laid over a flat surface, giving it a correct slope before IPs are laid on top of the same.

Joints on IPs are filled with a suitable sealant like bitumen, mastic, etc. Leakage may also take place through the joints which develop cracks with time. IPs can also be provided over coba concrete. One or two course of brushing (“leeping”) with fine clay and cow dung in equal quantity.

iii) LIME CONCRETE TERRACING

This treatment has been used since time immemorial. This treatment is however most successful where temperature variation is less since the lime concrete itself crack under wide temperature changes.

Terracing consists of various proportion (which vary with regions) of brick aggregate, lime surki and sand to make a lime concrete of thickness 75 to 100 mm which is rammed and subsequently beaten with wooden thappies for three to four days as it slowly sets. While beating the surface it is liberally sprinkled with a mixture of gur and boiled bael fruit in water.