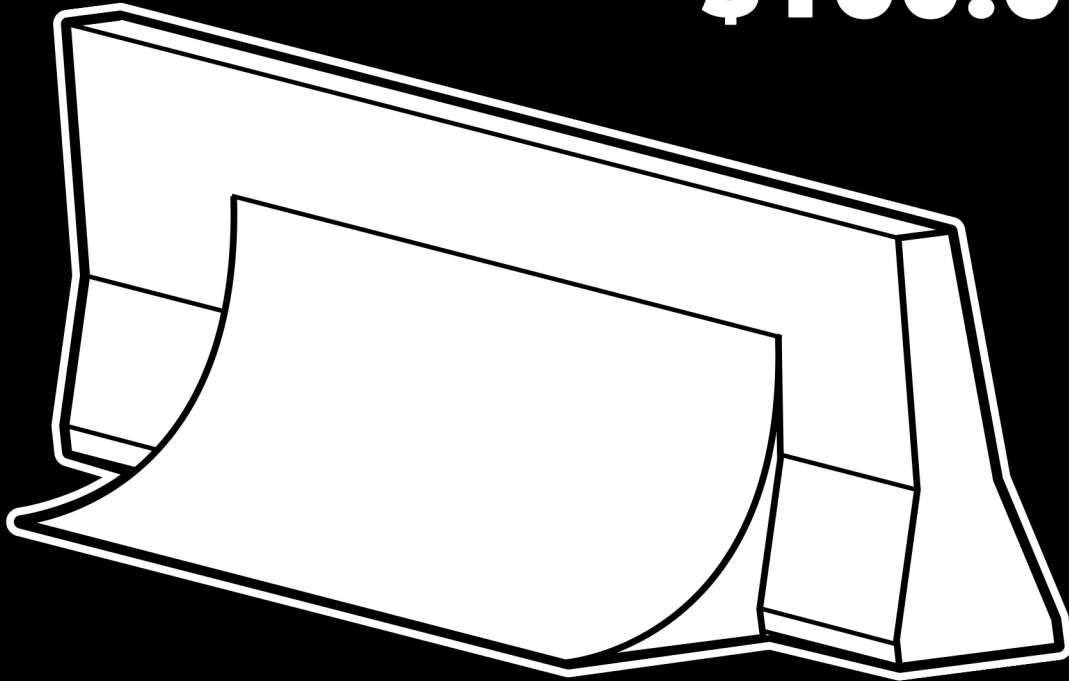




JERSEY BARRIER QUARTERPIPE

\$160.00*



TOOLS:

(2)5 gallon buckets	\$6
Margin Trowel	\$7
Wood Hand float 12x3.5	\$5
Circular saw	(Someone has one)
Framing Square	\$5
Measuring tape	\$5
Access to water	Free
Finishing trowel	\$8
Wheelbarrow	(Check the shed)
Pool Trowel	\$25

MATERIALS:

Screws	\$10
(1)2x4x8	\$5
3/4 Plywood 4x8	\$30
(5) Quickcrete 5000 pro finish 60 lbs	\$30
4x8 sheet of remesh	\$8
Bondo/spreaders	\$15

* Total price is a rough estimate.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Step Basics:

Find a good jersey barrier that has decent run up. There are a few ways to tranny up to a barrier, but we will concentrate on the best easiest way. To keep your tranny helper consistent you will want to cut forms that match on either side that will be used as your guidelines for screeding. Best case scenario is find a single barrier so you can trace the angles onto your plywood after you cut the transition. The form will have to match up with the barrier on the back, so tracing the barrier from the side will give you your back cut out.

Once you have your transitions cut, place them however far apart you want to make the fix. There are a few different ways to set these forms so they will not move while you are filling them with concrete. The easiest way is to screw them together from the inside furthest from the final grade of the concrete. You are not supposed to leave wood within any form because it can cause voids over time, but I don't think the inspector is going to come out on this job. Another more proper way involves drilling into the concrete and using duplex nails and tie wire. Moving forward with screwing them together, you may want to find some rocks/sand/dirt to pour on the outside of the forms to keep it from moving around.

Mixing:

Mix water and concrete until you get something that you can mold into your hand like a soggy snowball. Since the forms are not flat, if you mix it too wet the concrete will tend to slump down and not stick. Pack the form from the bottom up so the concrete on top has something to stand on. Use your floats and 2x4 to screed upward until it is smooth and wants to stay. After you get it where you want it, its time to start working on your finish and sealing it up. Make as many passes as you want with your finishing trowel. Pool trowels work best with this type of work because they don't have a spine behind the surface so they mold to the transition.

Let the concrete cure for 24 hours within the form. Unscrew the forms on either end and they should come loose leaving the 2x4 within the pour.

Since we did not cut into the concrete on the barrier or on the ground, the pour will chip over time. This can be prevented with a good bondo job. Bondo where the barrier meets the pour and where the pour meets the ground. Give it some time to harden up. Clear coat the top of the barrier and Smith.