



Buddy Rhodes Concrete Products is unique in our ability to offer limitless color options. Whatever color you are after, and however you would like to accomplish that, one of the options

COLOR TELLS A STORY

in our Buddy Rhodes Color Wheel $^{\text{TM}}$ will meet your needs. The pigments

we use are designed specifically to withstand the caustic nature of cement, are UV resistant, and provide the largest range of color possibilities on the planet.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF COLOR FOR CONCRETE

The natural color of all Buddy Rhodes Concrete mixes is bone white. We use Federal white cement as a primary ingredient because it is more consistent in quality and color compared to grey cements. For this reason, all of our colors are developed using a white cement base. You can use grey cement for your piece, but know that the color may vary from casting to casting.

HOW TO CALCULATE COLOR IN CONCRETE

All colors are formulated as a percentage of the Total Cementitious Binder (TCB) of the mix. TCB is the sum of all cementitious materials in the mix, including all cement and pozzolans. The TCB is multiplied by the "Loading Percentage Rate" (LR) listed with each of the color swatches, this determines how much pigment needs to be added to your mix.

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS-

- **Determine your color** There is a percentage number listed on each swatch in the pure pigments and Specialty Collection sections of this catalog. This represents your loading percentage rate (LR). As an example, "2058-30 Deep Ocean" has a LR of 8.55% or .0855
- **Determine your TCB** Your mix is a blend of cement, pozzolan, sand, aggregate, and so on. We will use GFRC Blended Mix for this example, which has a TCB of 26 lb.
- **Determine your Number of Batches** How much coverage will you get with your mix? This will determine how many batches of concrete you will need to make, which will tell you how much pigment you need. Let's say the piece you are making is 10 sq ft and 1" thick. The GFRC Blended Mix covers 5 sq ft at 1" thick, so you will need 2 batches of mix.
- Round up Add 10% for spillage and test samples, then round up one more time.

26 (TCB)	X	.0855 (LR)	= 2.223
2.223	X	1.1 (10%)	= 2.445
2.445	x	2 (batches)	= 4.89

Result = 5 lb of pigment needed.



BEST PRACTICE

The final appearance of the concrete product is determined by a combination of several color factors, including surface texture, color of the cement-pigment paste, aggregate color, admixtures, and water/cement ratio. Test using a small batch of your mix design before any large pour. Use the same steps as above to determine your color needs.

This is a series of colors that are timeless, aesthetically rich, and simple to use. Each

SIGNATURE COLLECTION

Signature Color is formulated so that 1 lb of pigment produces outstanding shades of color when added to one 50 lb bag of our mix. The amount of pigment used per bag can be increased (up to double) to produce richer tones, and can be reduced to create more subtle colors.



ONE BAG OF BLENDED MIX

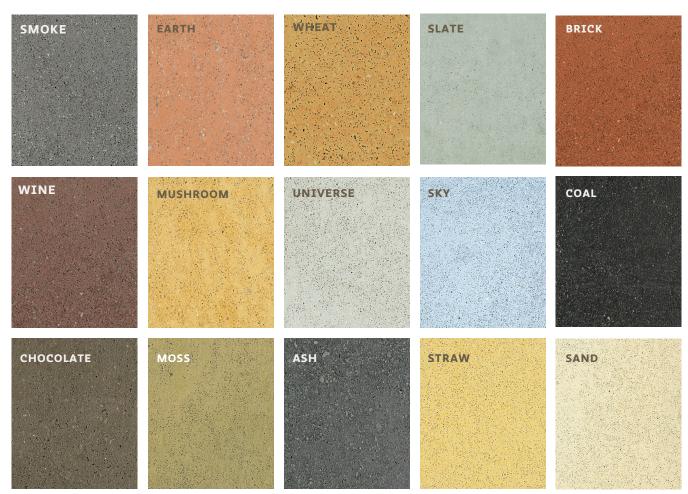


1LB UNIT OF SIGNATURE COLOR OF YOUR CHOICE



PERFECT COLOR **EVERY TIME!**

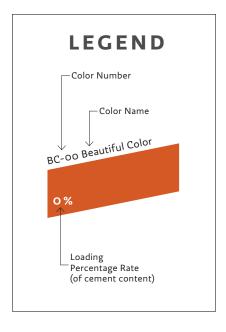
AVAILABLE COLORS



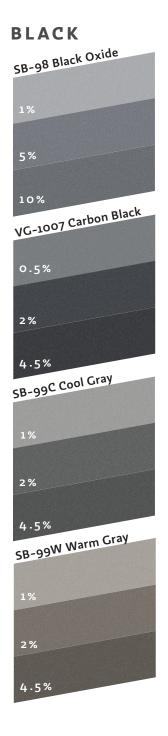
^{*}Colors shown in cured, polished Buddy Rhodes GFRC Blended Mix.

Prefer to blend your own custom colors? You have the power to formulate any color using our range of Pure Pigments. Pure pigments are a selection of organic and PURE inorganic pigments suitable for use in concrete. Packaged in small quantities, or in bulk for the professional.

COLLECTION

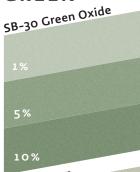


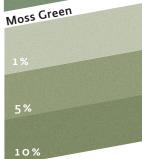
WHITE SB-01 Titanium White 1% 5% SB-001 Ultra White 0.5% 2% 4.5%

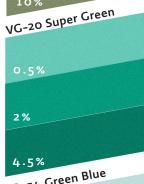




GREEN



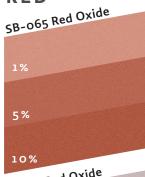


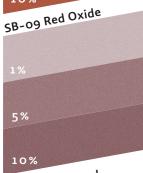


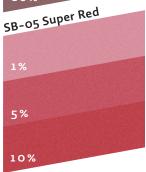


VIOLET SB-88 Super Violet 0.5% 2% 4.5%

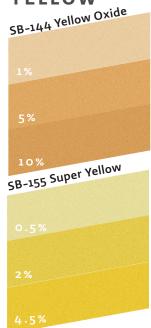
RED



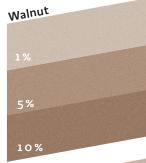


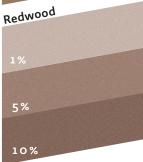


YELLOW

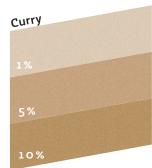


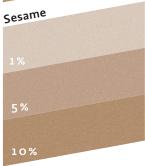
BUFF





TAN



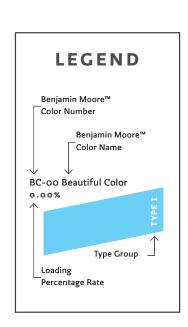


Over the years, we have formulated hundreds of colors based on the Benjamin

SPECIALTY COLLECTION

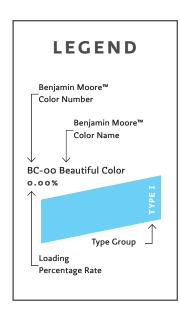
MooreTM color wheel. The result of that effort is a huge library of Specialty Colors spanning the entire

spectrum. These pigments are split into four pricing tiers based on raw material cost. Type I colors are the least expensive while Type IV are the most expensive.



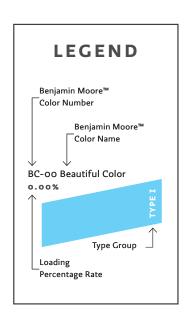




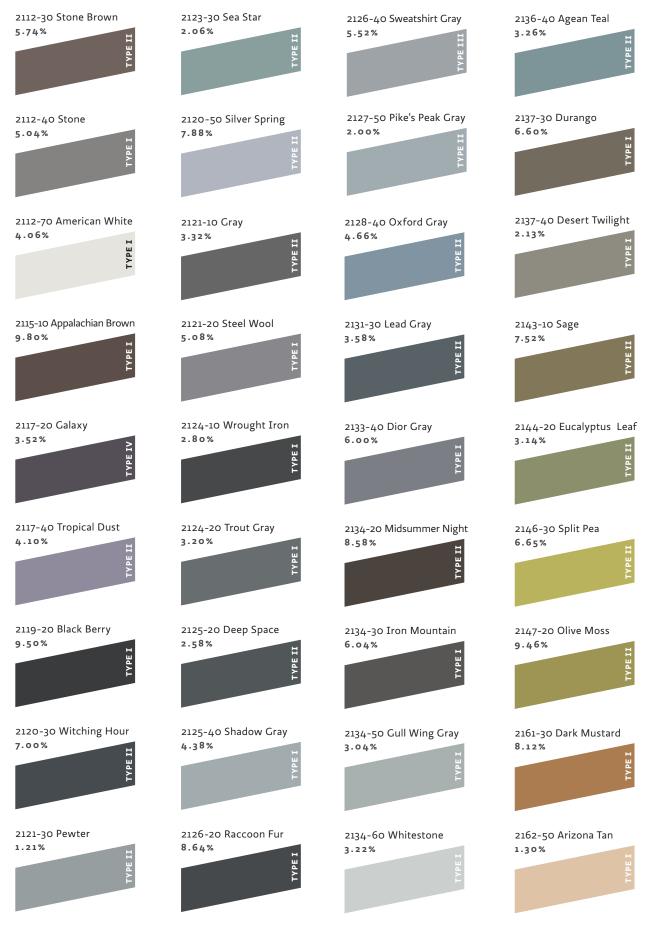


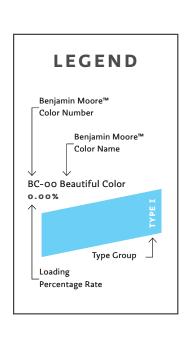






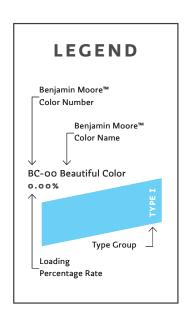


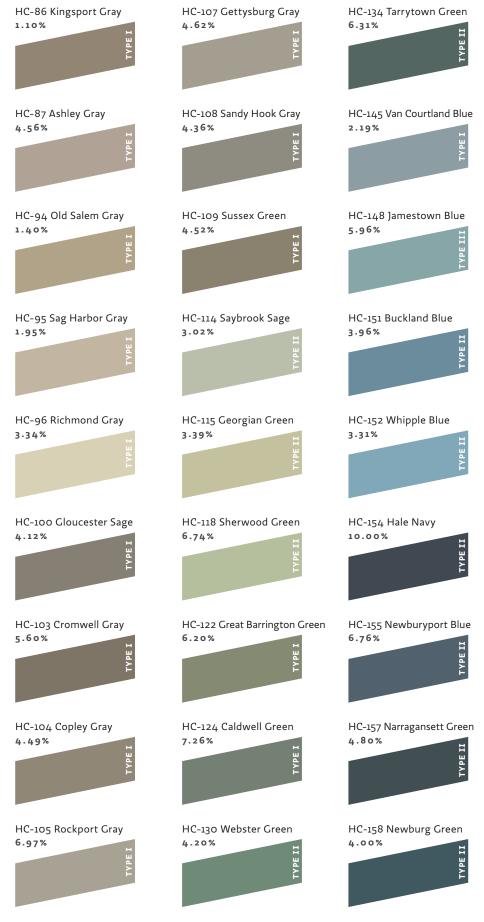


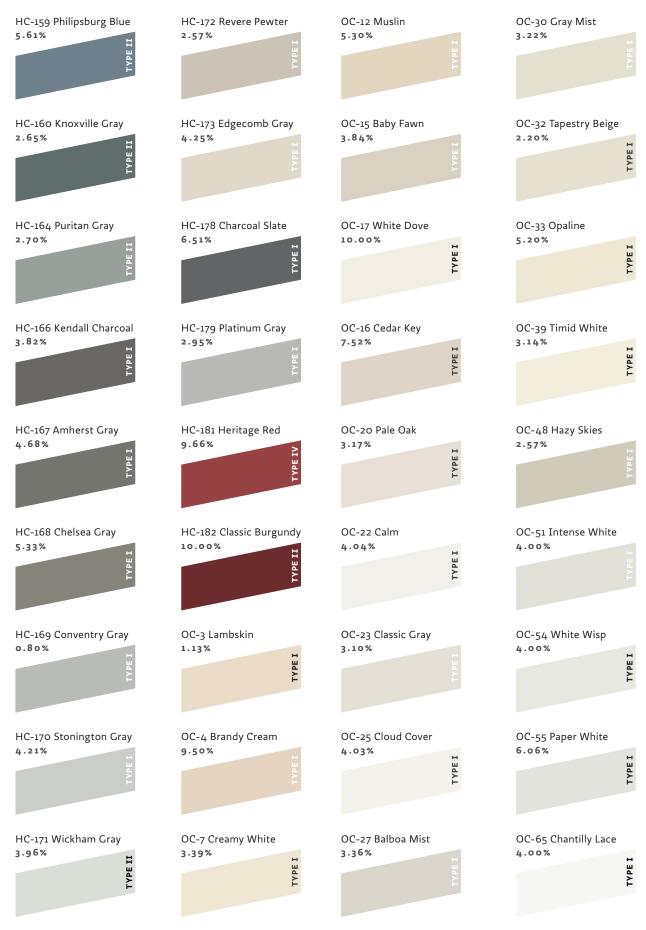


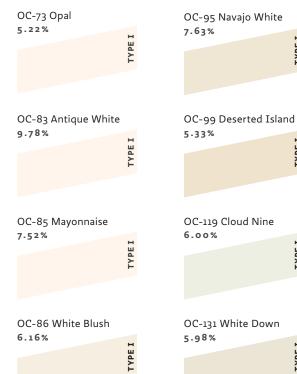


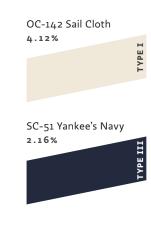






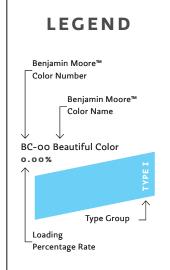






TYPE I

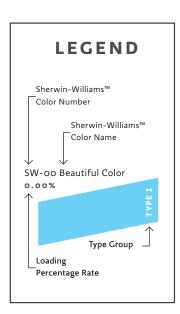
TYPE I



We have also formulated some colors based on the Sherwin-Williams $^{\text{TM}}$ color wheel.

SHERWIN WILLIAMS

These pigments are also split into four pricing tiers based on raw material cost.







Glazes are used to produce color enhancements, whether as a full color treatment, or to adjust the concrete's base color in one direction or the other. Glazes are a water-based color treatment

GLAZING OVERVIEW

that will produce a consistent color regardless of the state of the concrete.

Available in a wide color range, glazes can be blended together to produce a wide array of shades. Glazes are UV resistant, and do not contain acids, metal salts, or acetone.

Standard Colors: Black, Blue, Leather, Red, Maple, Olive, Umber, Green, Yellow, and White Packaged in 40z Spray Bottles, Quarts, and Gallons

Whether applied over stencils to create patterns, used as a tint, or applied to create variation and movement, the possibilities are endless. There are many techniques for application, which include rubbing with a microfiber cloth, dabbing with a cloth, applying with a roller or brush, and so on.







HELPFUL TIPS FOR APPLYING GLAZES:

- The material can be applied over polished concrete, but it will be far more durable on concrete that is matted or etched.
- · When the glaze is wet, it is active. When you rub across a still wet area, it will remove the material.
- The longer the glaze has been dried, the harder it will be to remove. Soon after drying, it can be removed with a wet towel. If removed the next day it will require diamond abrasives.
- · Apply in thin layers. You will end up with a more durable finish applying multiple thin layers as opposed to one thick layer.
- The first coat is the hardest. When the concrete is thirsty, it is tough to keep from getting streaks. You can dilute the glaze with 50% distilled water. If you want to make an even more dilute solution, you can make a base of 25% CH Prep, 25% FS Seals, and 50% water. With this formula, you can make as dilute a glaze as you want. The further the dilution on your first layer, the more forgiving.
- A dilute version of the Black Glaze is a very effective way to enhance virtually any color. In many cases, this will produce the most durable 'wet look' effect you will find.
- Protect your piece with sealer. Glazes are fully UV resistant, and will stand up to a fair bit of abrasion, but a sealer should be used to help protect them for the long haul.





