

Contractor

Service & Industry

Bulletin

January 2013



6459 State Highway 23, Oneonta, NY 13820-6550
607-432-8391, Fax 607-433-6284



Otsego Ready Mix, Inc.
2 Wells Avenue
Oneonta, NY 13820
607-432-3400



Portable Heaters in Propane or Kerosene at
Pickett Building Materials

Propane



#6424378
\$109.99

Forced Air Propane

- Model # MH35FA
- Requires a 110v Connection
- CSD Certified
- Heats approximately 800 sq. ft.
- Runs up to 12 hours on a 20 lb. tank
- High temperature limit switch
- Piezo ignition
- 10' hose and regulator included

Kerosene



#4967584
\$249.99

Forced Air Kero. 75,000 BTU/HR

- Model# MH75KTR
- Thermostat
- Heats approximately 1,750 sq. ft.
- Runs up to 11 hours on full tank
- 6 Gallon fuel tank
- CSA Certified
- Overhead safety shutoff
- Continuous ignition



#7274319
\$349.99

Forced Air Kero. 125,000 BTU/HR

- Model #MH125KTR
- Thermostat
- Heats approximately 3,000 sq. ft.
- Runs up to 9.5 hours on full tank
- 8.5 Gallon fuel tank
- CSA Certified
- Overheat safety shutoff
- Continuous ignition

- Other features: illuminated on/off switch, fuel gauge, air pressure gauge, cord wrap, easy-off gas cap, dual powder-coated handles, oversized pneumatic tires, drain plug, electric plug.

A Tip from JLCOnline

Figuring Concrete for Tubes

You can quickly figure the amount of concrete needed to fill a sonotube by multiplying the following factors by the height of the tube in feet:

Pier Size	Cubic Yard / Foot	80 lb. Bag Concrete / Foot
8"	.013	.6
10"	.02	.9
12"	.029	1.3

As an example, say you have four tubes and that they're 8 inches in diameter and 4 feet deep. With a total lineal footage of 16 feet, the tubes will require 9.6 bags of concrete mix (.6 bags per foot).

JLC | New England Edition | March 1995

Heavy Duty Reinforced Poly

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Great for tenting in heated work areas



20100DS2 20 X 100 **\$139.99**

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Heavy-duty, reinforced poly film used to protect work sites, materials and equipment from moisture, rain, snow and wind. Resist tears in any direction. Useable temperature range from 40 to 140°F.



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Important Propane Safety Information



for you and your family



Propane (also called LPG – liquefied petroleum gas - or LP gas) is a liquid fuel stored under pressure. In most systems, propane is vaporized to a gas before it leaves the tank. Propane is flammable when mixed with air and can be ignited by many sources, including open flames, smoking materials, electrical sparks, and static electricity. Severe burn or frostbite can result if propane comes in contact with your skin.



Lighting Pilot Lights

If a pilot light repeatedly goes out or is very difficult to light, there may be a safety problem. Do Not try to fix the problem yourself. It is strongly recommended that only a qualified service technician light any pilot light that has gone out.

You are taking the risk of starting a fire or an explosion if you light a pilot light yourself. Carefully follow all of the manufacturer's instructions and warnings concerning the appliance before attempting to light the pilot.



Running out of Gas

Don't run out of gas. Serious safety hazards, including fire or explosion can result.

- If an appliance valve or a gas line is left open, a leak could occur when the system is recharged with propane.
- If your propane tank runs out of gas, any pilot lights on your appliances will go out. This can be extremely dangerous.
- A leak check is required. In many states, a propane retailer or a qualified service technician must perform a leak check of your propane system before turning on the gas.

For more information please visit: www.usepropane.com

Otsego Ready Mix, Inc. and Concrete Pumping & Placing



Cold Weather Concreting: Protection and Curing



So you're prepared and you've got the right mix, now what? For flatwork, the traditional, and still the best way, to protect concrete from the cold is to cover it with blankets after it's been finished. Since the ground is a bit warmer and the concrete generates its own heat, blankets will keep it warm even if the temperature goes below 20°F. A few things to think about are:

- If the air is below or expected to go below 40°F, use cold weather techniques.
- When finishing concrete in cold weather, you still need to wait for all the bleed water to evaporate. Bleed water is basically the concrete particles settling (like mud in a stirred up pond) and squeezing out all the extra water. If you finish that water into the surface, you increase the water-cement ratio and get weak surface concrete. Since the concrete is setting more slowly in the cold, bleeding starts later, lasts longer, and you can get more bleed water. You can try getting it off with squeegees or vacuums--or you can wait.
- Typically, you only need to keep the blankets on for a couple of days, if the concrete is warmer than 50°F.
- Place triple layers of insulating blankets at corners and edges that could freeze. Wrap any protruding rebar. Make sure the blankets won't blow off during the night.



U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center



PowerBlanket LLC

- If blankets alone aren't enough to keep the slab (or formed walls) warm then you can use hydronic heating pipes or electric heating blankets laid on top of the slab and insulated.
- If that's still not enough, or if it's too cold to even place the concrete, then you would need to enclose the work and heat the air. Temporary enclosures are expensive, but if the work must go forward, sometimes that's the only option.
- When using hot, dry air in an enclosure, the concrete surface can dry out quickly, leading to crusting or plastic shrinkage cracking. Also, be careful about fire with propane heaters.
- If the concrete is kept at around 50°F, protection can typically be removed after two days. If the concrete remains at 50°F, depending on what kind of cement is used and how much accelerator, you should wait a couple of weeks—better to wait 4 weeks—before actually putting it into service. You can always test to determine the strength if it's essential.
- Removing the blankets suddenly in cold weather can cause a temperature differential to build up between the outside of the concrete and its middle. This can cause cracking from the thermal differential, but typically only in thicker slabs.
- Cure concrete in cold weather without additional water; adding water will keep the concrete saturated so that freezing will damage it even after it reaches 500 psi compressive strength.

Concrete in cold weather absolutely does need to be cured—the surface can dry out even faster than in warm weather, if the concrete is warmer than the air.

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IL600 series low voltage landscape light
The IL600 installs anywhere . . .
Perfect for installation in existing walls.



Looks great under cap or within the wall. Installs safely in both wood and concrete surfaces.

Installs into your masonry crack with a simple 7" masonry blade and a ¼" masonry bit in minutes. Fixture is retained with an integral cleat when inserted.

18g stainless steel in 8 powder coat colors
6" x ½" height
72" 18/2 lead attached

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Outdoor Fireplaces

Nothing does a better job of anchoring an outdoor living room than an authentic outdoor fireplace. There is a certain romantic ambiance that surrounds an outdoor fireplace. The glow of the flickering flame invites guests to sit down, relax and enjoy life. Properly designed fire features encourage conversation and soothe the soul. Consider these tips when planning your outdoor fireplace.

Where Should I Put It?



What Kind Should I Get?

Wood Burning

Pros: Puts off a lot of heat, natural ambiance, don't need to run a gas line

Cons: Chimney, storage, safety concerns, hard to start, smoke, may be harder to get permits

Pros: Easy to light, safer than wood, no chimney necessary, no smoke

Cons: Doesn't produce as much heat as wood, need to run a gas line, not authentic

Gas Fueled

If you're looking for ambiance—go small. If you're looking for a focal point—go large

How Do I Make it Blend with My Yard?

Scale it to fit with the size of your yard or surrounding structures

Match something on your house such as the stone or stucco

Copy architectural elements in the shape of the mantel or chimney

