

Bridge Deck Crack Prevention

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Division Of Engineering Services

Deck cracking is a long standing problem.



We spend annually on deck
crack mitigation.

\$50 Million

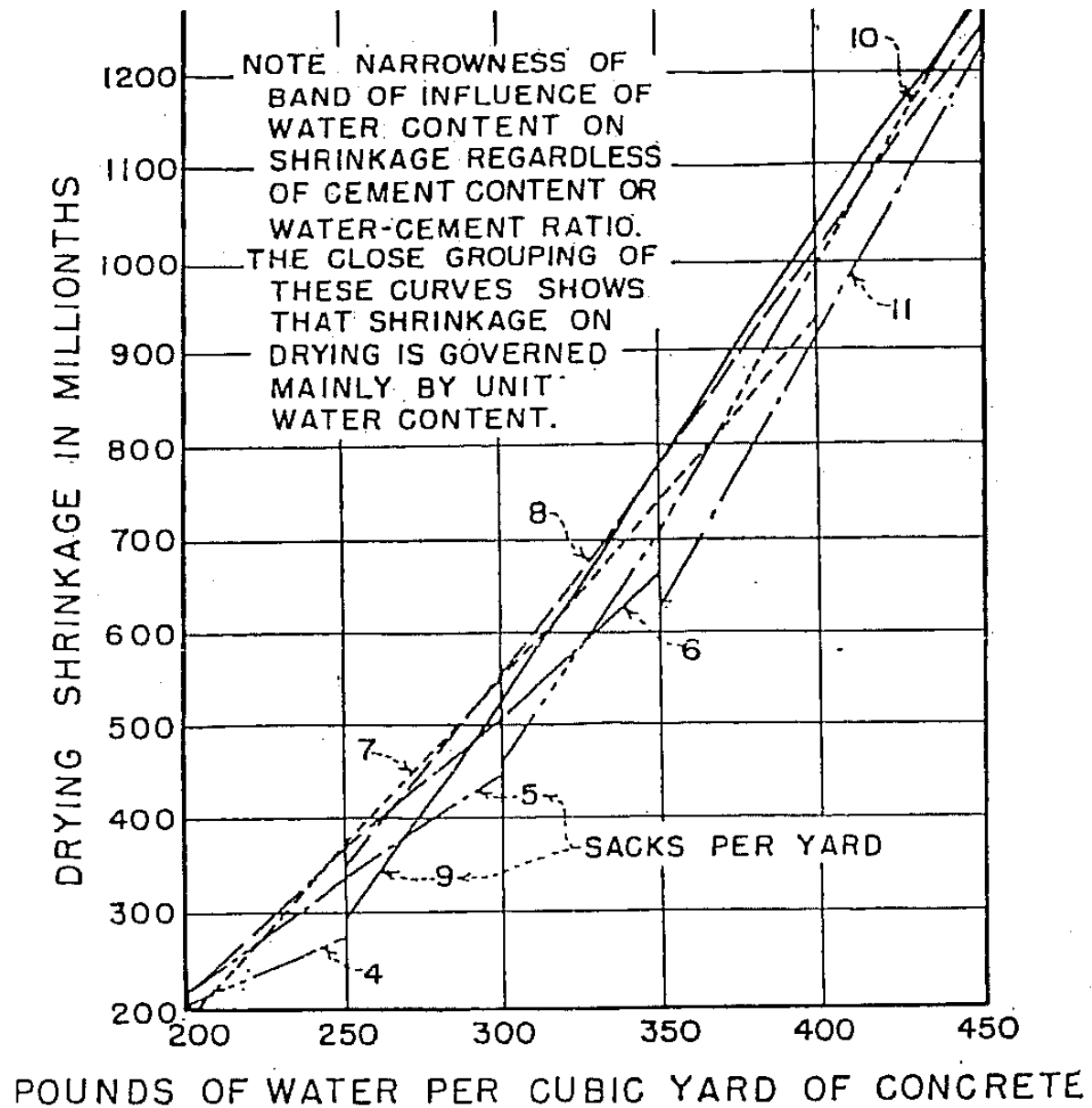
▣ In 1930 Raymond Davis* summarized investigations ranging from the 19th century up to 1930 about facts of moisture as well as thermal-related volume changes in concrete.

*R.E. Davis *“Summary of Results of Investigations Having to Do with Volumetric Changes in Cement, Mortars, and Concretes Due to Causes Other than Stress”* - Journal of ACI
Proceedings, 1930 Vol. 26

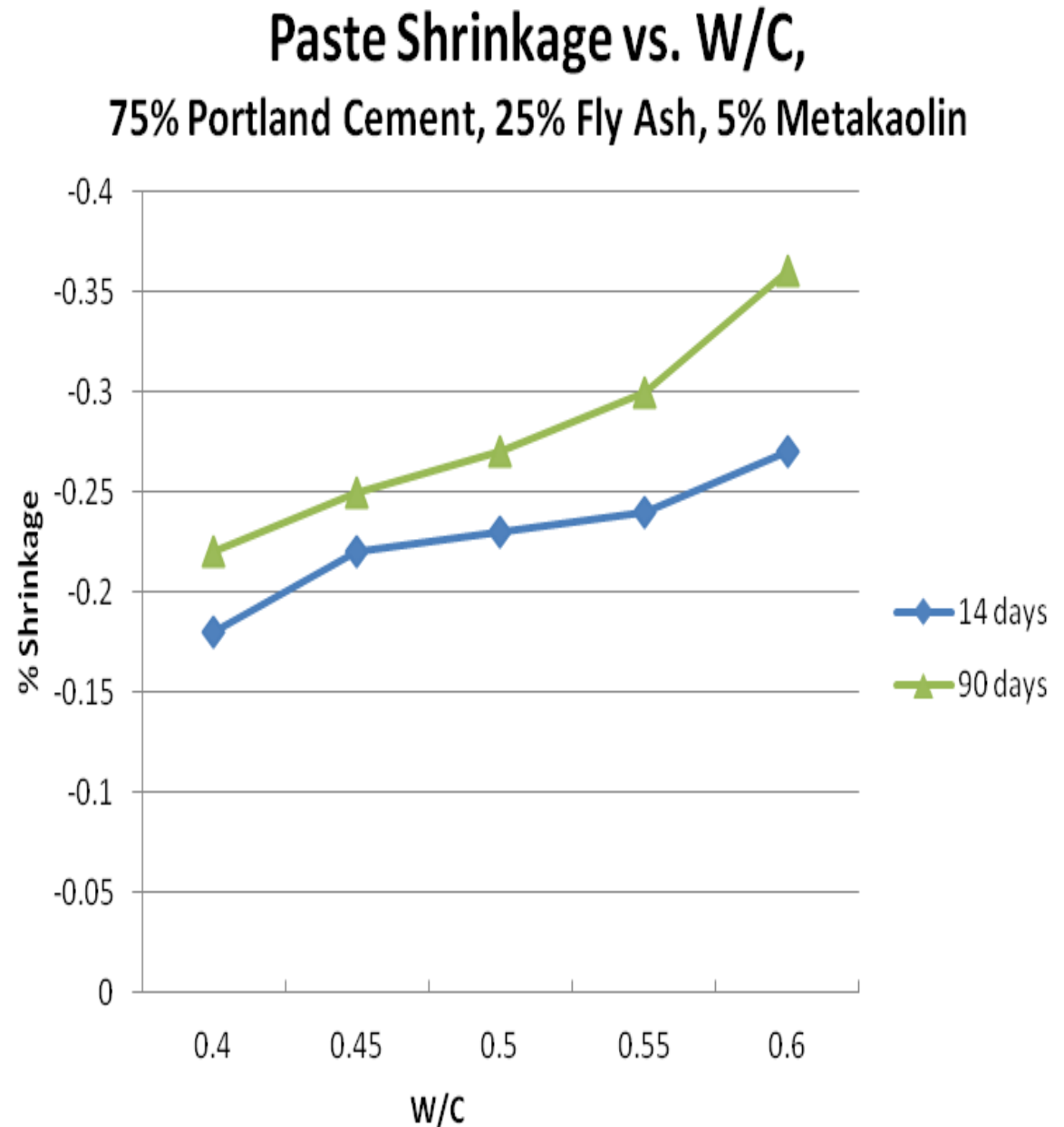
Four Were Mix Design Factors

1. *Water content*
2. *Composition and fineness of cement*
3. *Proportions of cement and aggregate*
4. *Type and gradation of aggregate*

Concrete
Manual,
6th edition, 1956
U.S. Depart. of
Interior, Bureau
of Reclamation



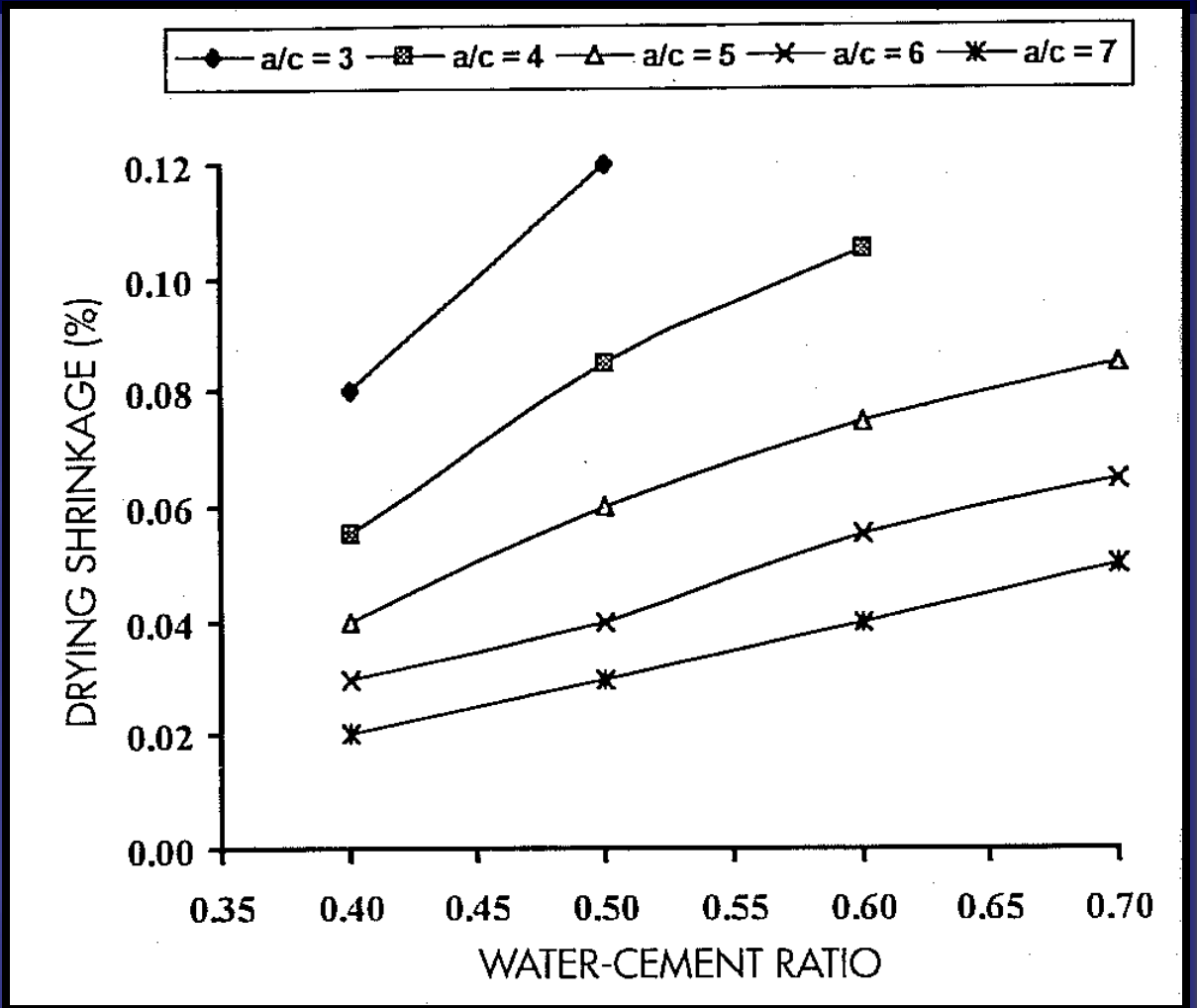
How does the observation (phenomenon) of direct relation of water content exclusively to dry shrinkage fit with the observation that water to cement ratio of paste directly relates to drying shrinkage of paste???



And how does the aggregate to cement ratio's direct relationship to drying shrinkage fit with the observation of water content exclusive's direct relation to drying shrinkage ??

Effect of Aggregate Cement Ratio (a/c) and W/C on Dry Shrinkage. Source: Lea, F.M. Chemistry of Cement & Concrete, 1971.

Reprinted in *Concrete International*, April 1998



Though it may appear that water itself is the cause of shrinkage, the shrinkage depends on the paste content and the nature, including w/c , of the paste.

5.5 sack w/c=.55

34 gal/cy

Paste:

Shrinkage =
.25% = .018'

.018'

7 sack w/c=.43

34 gal/cy

Paste

Shrinkage =
.22% = .017'

7.9'

Concrete
Shrinkage
= .066%

Concrete
Shrinkage
= .064%

aggregate

aggregate

Role of Aggregate

The aggregates' rigidity restrains the paste's shrinkage.

Role of Aggregate

Some aggregate are more rigid than others:

1) quartz

2) limestone

3) granite

4) basalt

5) sandstone

“Dry Shrinkage of Concrete as Affected by Many Factors”
Roy W. Carlson, ASTM Proceedings, 1938, Volume 38, Part II

Webber Creek Bridge Deck Study*

Division of Highways (Caltrans)

1972 Final Report

8 year study of the Webber Creek
Bridge Deck.

*M. Horn, C., Stewart, and R. Boulware; “Webber Creek Deck Crack Study Final Report”, State of California, Division of Highways, Bridge Department. March 1972

Webber Creek Bridge Deck Study

- ▣ The deck was divided into 8 sections, each section consisting of a 137 foot simple span.
- ▣ The variables were 2 aggregate sources, 2 cement types and 2 rebar loadings.
 1. *Aggregate: Sandstone and Quartz*
 2. *Cement: Type 1 and Type II cement*
 3. *Rebar: "Typical" & added longitudinal rebar*

Webber Creek Bridge Deck Study

- Type II cement and the denser rebar spacing had some beneficial effect reducing deck cracking.
- After 8 years the spans having the Type II cement and “dense rebar” were again compared:

Webber Creek Bridge Deck Study

- Quartz aggregate - 26 ft of soffit cracking with no leaking cracks
- Sandstone aggregate - 533 ft of soffit cracking with 18 cracks leaking.

Webber Creek Bridge Deck Study

Conclusion:

“Aggregate... was the most important factor regarding deck cracking.”

The Structural Engineers Association of Calif.'s Committee on Shrinkage of Concrete reported in May 1965:

- 28 day shrinkage on 4X4 prisms
 - Represent about 40% of ultimate
 - Ultimate occurs in approximately 64 weeks.
 - Based on 20 years of testing done by Troxell, Raphael & Davis.

The Report rated concrete based on 28 day shrinkage as follows:

- Class A - shrinkage $\leq .032\%$
- Class B - $.032\% < \text{shrinkage} \leq .048\%$
- Class C - $.048\% < \text{shrinkage} \leq .064\%$

The California Producers Committee on Volume Change

“Drying Shrinkage of Concrete”

March 1966*

Reported that for aggregates in
California:

- 5% could produce Class A (.032%)
- 90% could produce Class B (.048%)

*R Gaynor, R. Barneyback, E. Howard, E. Jumper, R. Tobin; “Drying Shrinkage of Concrete”; prepared & published by The California Producers Committee on Volume Change and Affiliated Technical Organizations, March, 1966

The best bridge deck performance obtained at the Webber Creek Bridge could only be achieved in the best of circumstances.

To date we have

- Limits on water.
- Min and Max cement content
- Gradation requirements
- Aggregate property requirements
- And

Cracked Decks



We now have a solution.

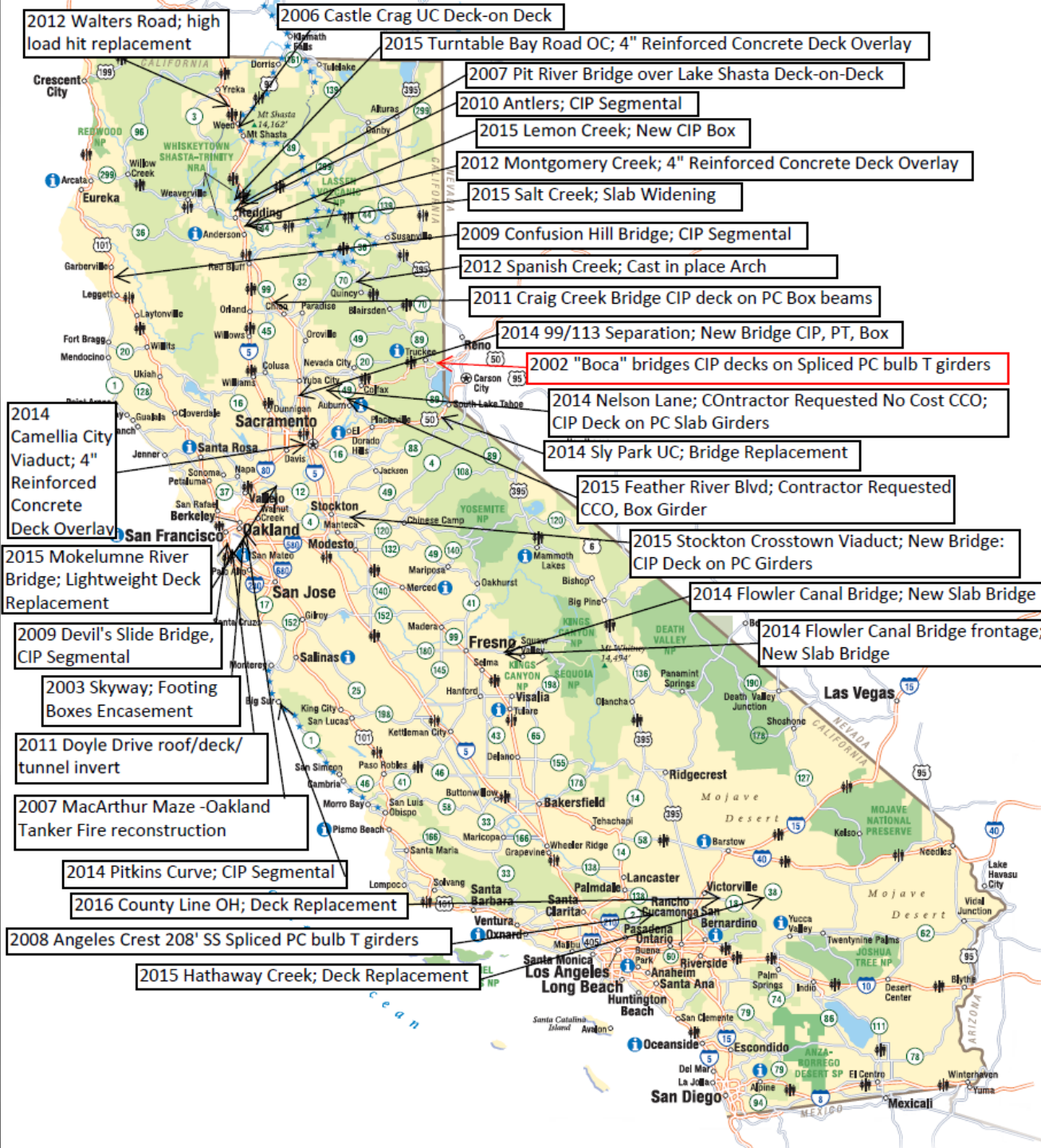


Draft Specifications

- ▣ The 28 day shrinkage required maximum of 0.032%.
- ▣ Min SRA $\frac{3}{4}$ gal/cy
- ▣ Require 1 lb/cy of micro fibers and 3lb/cy of macro fibers.
- ▣ Continuous misting from finished strike off until curing medium is applied.

This is what it costs.

- ▣ The pilot projects show no measurable change to the price bid for structure concrete.
- ▣ When implemented via CCO the cost has been about:
 - SRA @ 1 Gal/CY = \$25/CY
 - Fibers @ 4 lb/CY = \$25/CY



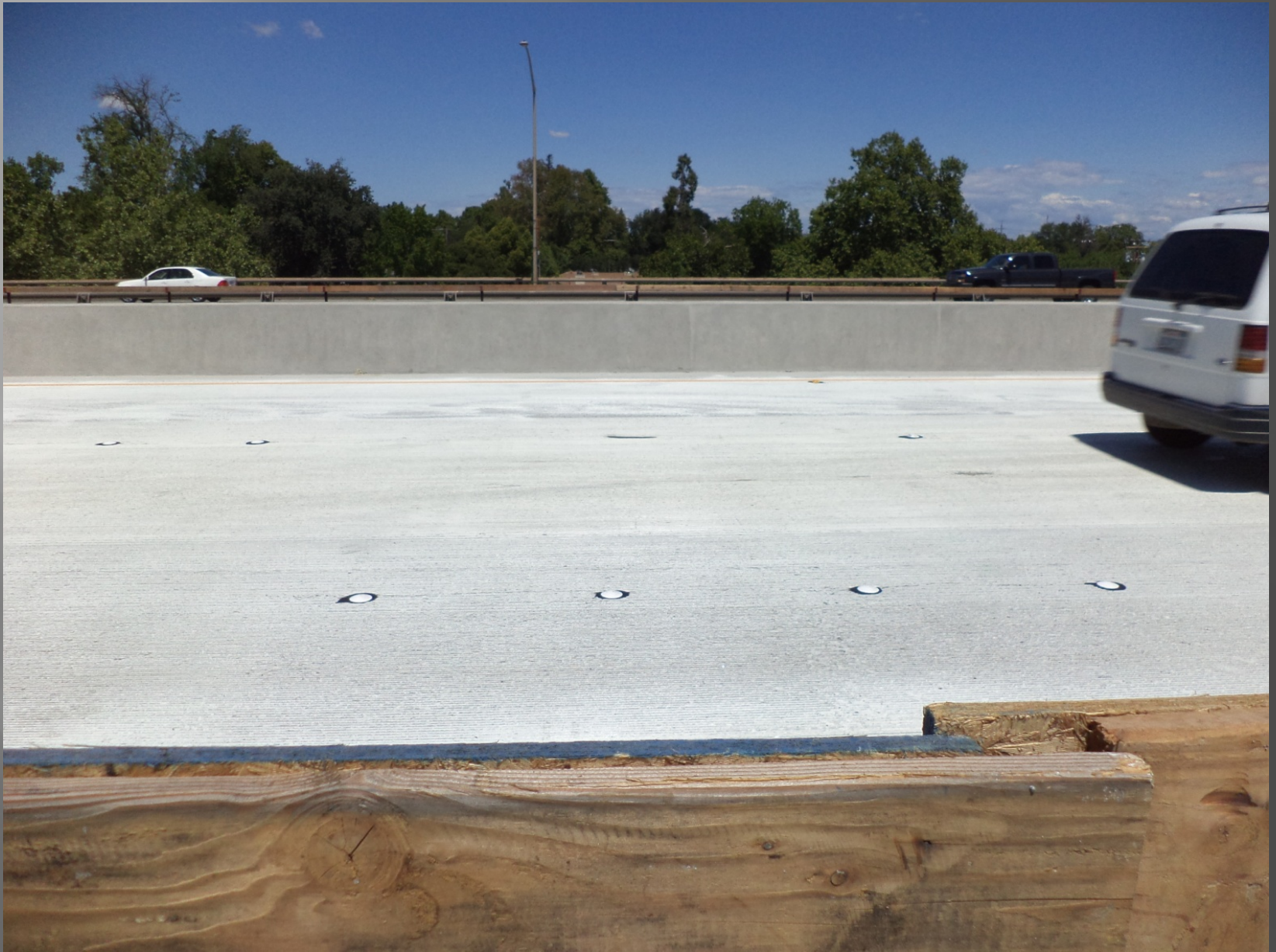
6 months old



9 months old



1 year old

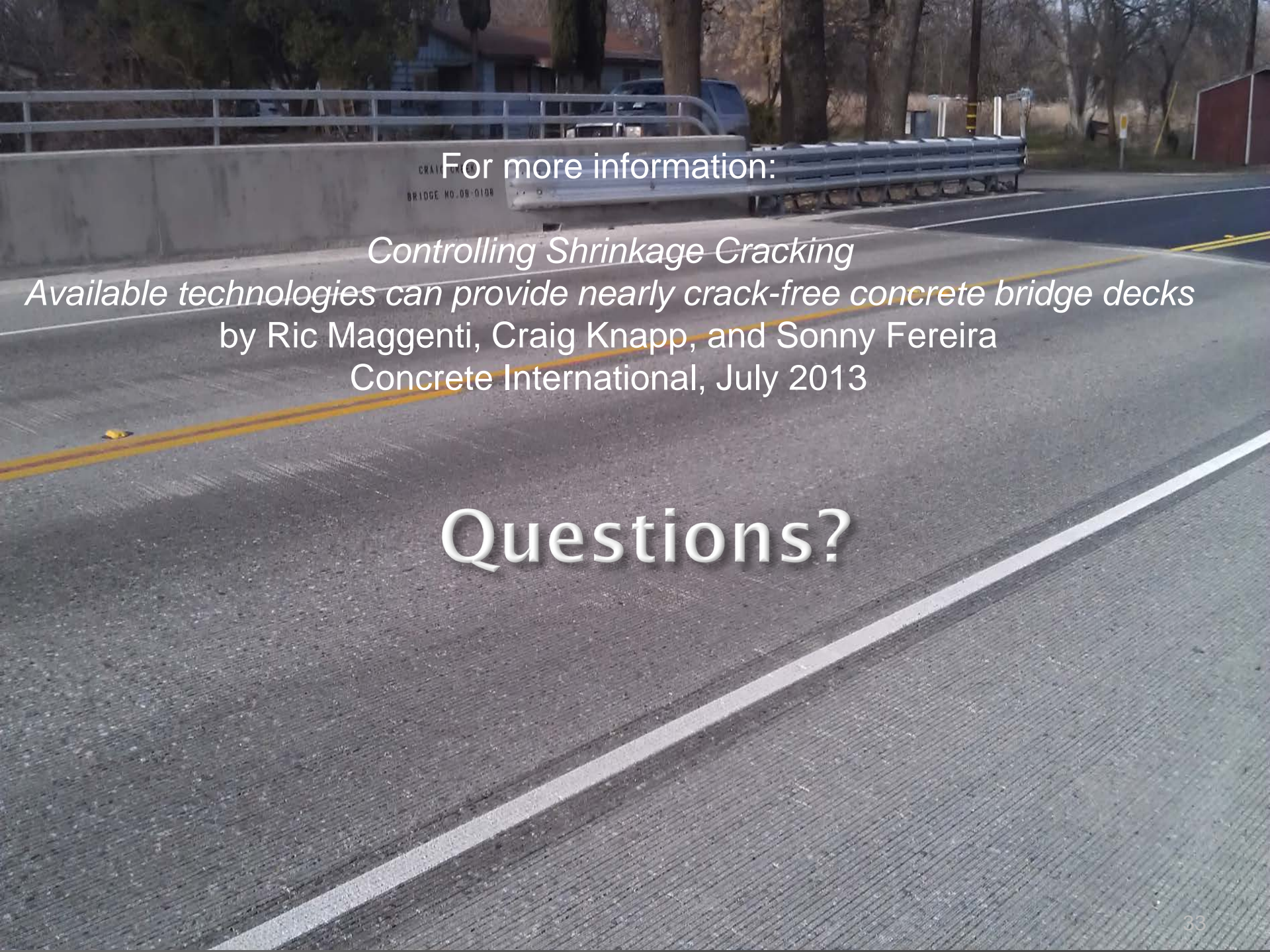


2.5 years old



7 years old





For more information:

Controlling Shrinkage Cracking

Available technologies can provide nearly crack-free concrete bridge decks

by Ric Maggenti, Craig Knapp, and Sonny Ferreira

Concrete International, July 2013

Questions?

28 shrinkage = .032 with SRA



28 shrinkage = .032 without SRA



28 shrinkage = .032 with SRA



Misting



Drying Shrinkage (Percent)

28-Days Drying at 7 1/2 Sacks per Cubic Yard

