

SHOTCRETE OR SCC?

How to select the right repair material?

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Typical Shotcrete or SCC repairs for transportation structures

- Used for vertical or overhead surfaces for thickness greater than 1.5 in (38 mm)



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Shotcrete and SCC repairs



Shotcrete - Definition

Shotcrete — *“Mortar or concrete pneumatically projected at high velocity onto a surface”*

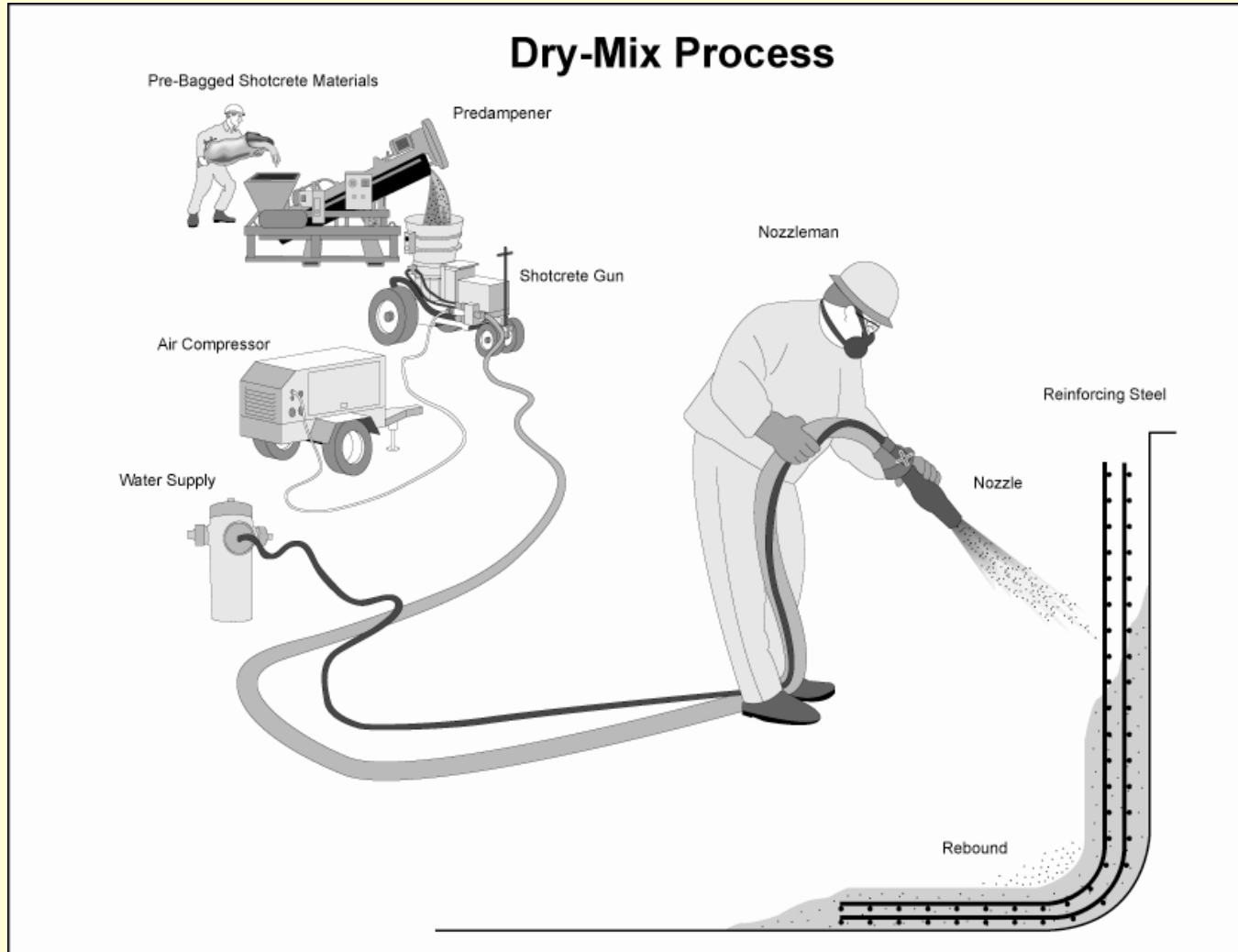
- ACI 506R-05, Guide to Shotcrete



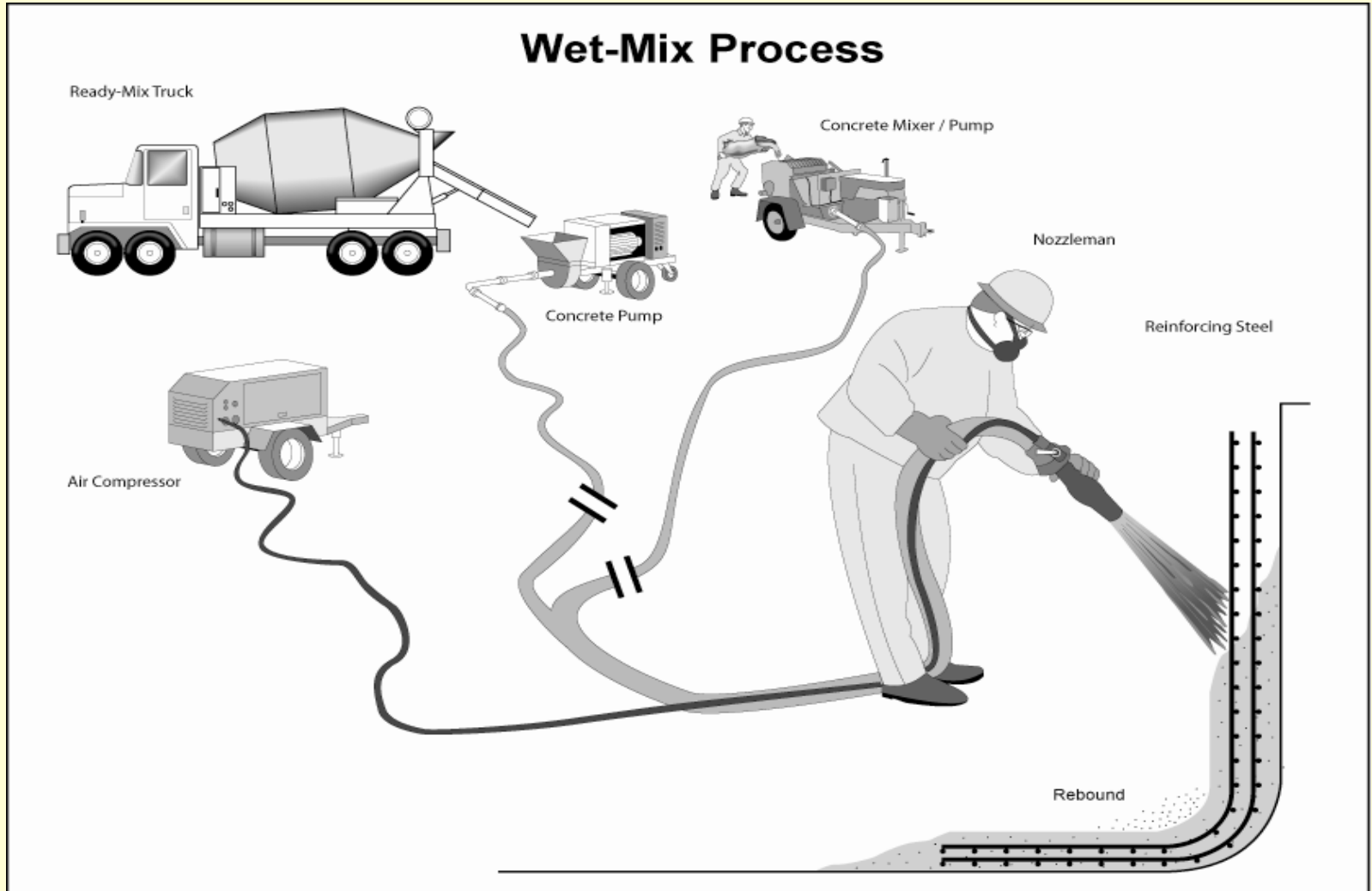
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Shotcrete Dry-Mix process



Shotcrete Wet-Mix process



Typical shotcrete mix design parameters

Process	$f'c$ MPa (psi)	Cement content min.		Water/binder max.	Stone content by weight min. 2,5-10 mm (1/8-3/8") (%)	Air content (%)	Slump mm (in.)	Synthetic fibers content min. kg/m ³ (lb/yd ³)	Air void spacing µm (10 ⁻⁴ in.)
		Type GUb-SF [1]	Type HE [2]						
Dry-Mix	35 (5076)	450 (760)	460 (775)	~0.40	10	3.5 – 7.0	N/A	0.9 (1.5)	300 (118)
Wet-Mix	35 (5076)	410 (690)	N/A	0.40	25	10 – 15 [3]	100 ± 30 (4 ± 1)	0.9 (1.5)	230 (90)

[1] Hydraulic cement composed of GUb-SF, GUb-F/SF ou GUb-S/SF

[2] Used overhead only

[3] Before pumping



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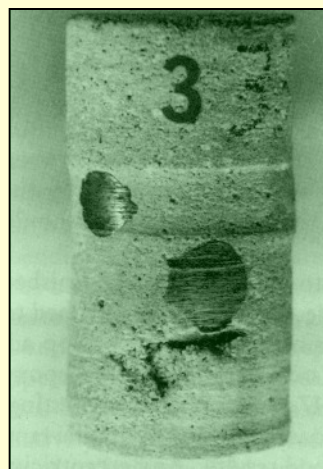
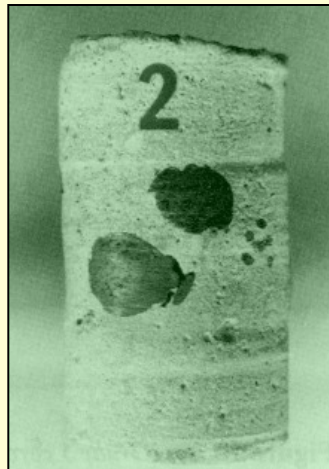
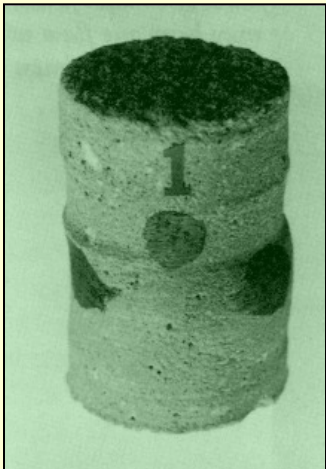


Shotcrete specifications

- Reference guide: ACI 506R-05
- CSA A23.1-09 / A23.3-09
- Transports Québec – *Book VII-Materials 3201 et 3301*

Shotcrete specifications

- ACI C 660 - *Shotcrete Nozzelmen Certification*
 - Valid 5 years ACI / 3 years MTQ



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Surface preparation

- Surface must be clean and free of dirt, oil, grease and any substances that may hinder proper bonding
- Remove all delaminated and unsound concrete and ensure surface adequately is roughened (ICRI- CSP 9 or greater)
- Demolish concrete 1 inch behind any corroded rebar



Surface preparation (cont.)

- Replace any damaged rebar
- Rebar must be clean and properly fastened
- Sawcut repair perimeter minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
- Pressure wash surface and maintain wet.
- Remove any excess water



Shotcrete placement

- Nozzle must be perpendicular and about 30 to 48 inch from surface and nozzle moved in a circular motion to ensure proper compaction and rebar encapsulation



Shotcrete finishing

- Wood trowel finish give a better durability
- A rotating trowel with a high density rubber disk may also be used



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Shotcrete curing



- Vertical surfaces are covered with saturated geotextile and sealed with a polyethylene film to keep surface wet
- Surfaces are maintained humid for 7 days
- Overhead surfaces are curing with a curing agent meeting ASTM C-309

Autoroute 40 Montreal, QC



Repairs to architectural design of overpass facing



Shotcrete - Advantages

- Vertical or overhead repairs
- Fast and economical
- Well suited for curved and irregular shaped surfaces
- Requires little or no formwork

Shotcrete – Advantages (cont.)

- Allows for rapid turn-around time
- Possible to have different surface textures.
- Can be used on sites with limited access.
- Excellent durability

Shotcrete - Disadvantages

- Very dusty process and rebound increase quantities
- Requires more cleanup
- Rougher surface than SCC or conventional concrete
- Requires certified personnel
- 7 day wet cure required for vertical surfaces



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SCC- Definition

Fresh concrete that can flow around reinforcement and consolidate within formwork under its own weight without vibration and that exhibits no defect due to segregation or bleeding.

- ACI 237



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SCC - Placement



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SCC - typical mix design

Mix	$f'c$ MPa (psi)	Cement content min. Kg/m ³ (lb/yc ³)	Cement	Water/binder max.	Stone mm (in.)	Air content (%)	Slump flow mm (in.)	Air void spacing μm (10 ⁻⁴ in.)
XIV-S	35 (5000)	-	GUb-SF GUb-F/SF GUb-S/SF	-	2.5-10 (1/8-3/8")	5 – 9	650 ± 50 (25.5 ± 2)	300 (118)
XIV-R	35 ^[6] (5000)	460 (775)	GUb-F/SF GUb-S/SF	0.35 à 0.40 ^[7]	2.5-10 ^[8] (1/8-3/8")	6 – 9	675 ± 50 (26.5 ± 2)	230 (90)
XIV-C	35 ^[6] (5000)	400 (675) 420 (710)	GUb-SF GUb-F/SF GUb-S/SF	0.45	5-14 (1/5 – 1/2)	6 – 9	625 ± 50 (24.5 ± 2)	230 (90)

[6] $f'c$ min to 48 hours must be higher than 10 Mpa (1450 psi)

[7] The volumetric ratio of sand/(binder+water+air) must be between 0,6 et 0,8.

[8]The volume of the stone must not exceed 330L/m³



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SCC - Specifications

- Reference guide: ACI 237R-07
- CSA A23.1-09 / A23.2-09
- Transports Québec - *Book VII-Materials 3101*

SCC - Avantages

- Overhead and vertical repairs
- Very flowable
- No vibration or consolidation necessary
- Can be pumped or placed by gravity
- Can be placed in heavily reinforced structures, complicated formwork shapes and in difficult to reach and restrained areas
- Excellent bonding, no segregation or bleeding

SCC – Avantages (cont.)

- Easy to cure
- Ease of placement in limited access areas
- Excellent durability
- Smooth surfaces
- Eliminate honeycombing
- Eliminate surface repairs

SCC - Disadvantages

- Formwork requires more detail
- Stronger and more watertight
- Surface must wet
- Longer setting time and lower initial strengths
- Mix design requires tighter control than conventional concrete to ensure durability

SCC applications

- Vertical or overhead surfaces

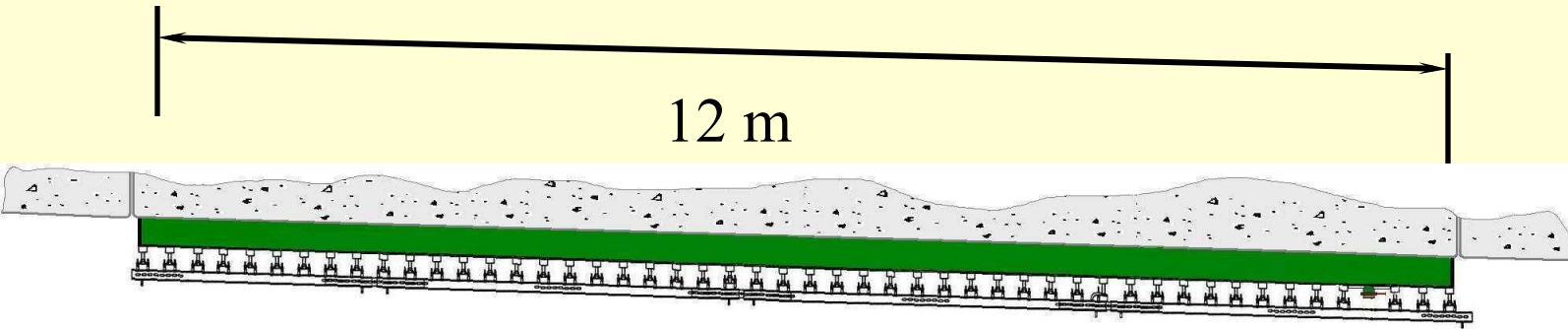


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SCC - Tunnel ceiling repairs



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Autoroute 13 – 40

AASHTO prestressed beams



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Champlain Bridge Pier cap and AASHTO beams



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Laviolette Bridge pier repairs



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Notre Dame de Grace Tunnel

- Contract to repair tunnel ceiling
- Restrictions
 - Heavily reinforced thick concrete slab; 48 inches deep
 - Land above tunnel inaccessible
 - No work area available at surface
 - High traffic volume
 - Tunnel designed for 90 000 véhicules in 1967,
 - Over 140 000 véhicules use it daily in 2010
 - Traffic must be maintained during day. Night work required. No shoring possible



Notre Dame de Grace Tunnel



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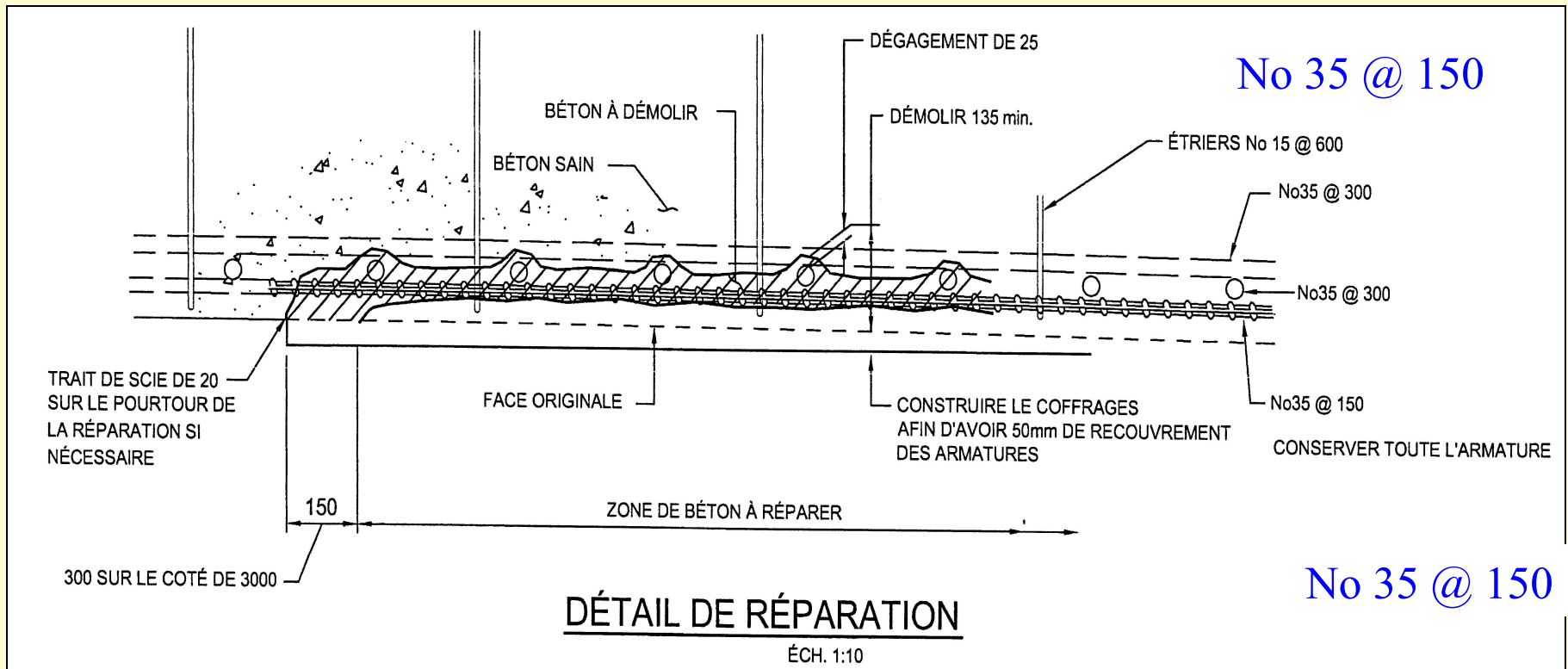
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Pre-construction trials

- Two options were studied for the tunnel ceiling repair
 - Shotcrete
 - Self-consolidating concrete
- Two test panels were done in Fall 2002 to select most appropriate repair method and material

Test panels

Test panel: 2m by 6 m (6.7 x 20ft)



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-Courtesy Transports Québec



Test Panels

- Primary observation
 - Conventional demolition behind #11 rebar at 6" c/c was very difficult
 - Average of 10 to 12 hours demolition per test panel



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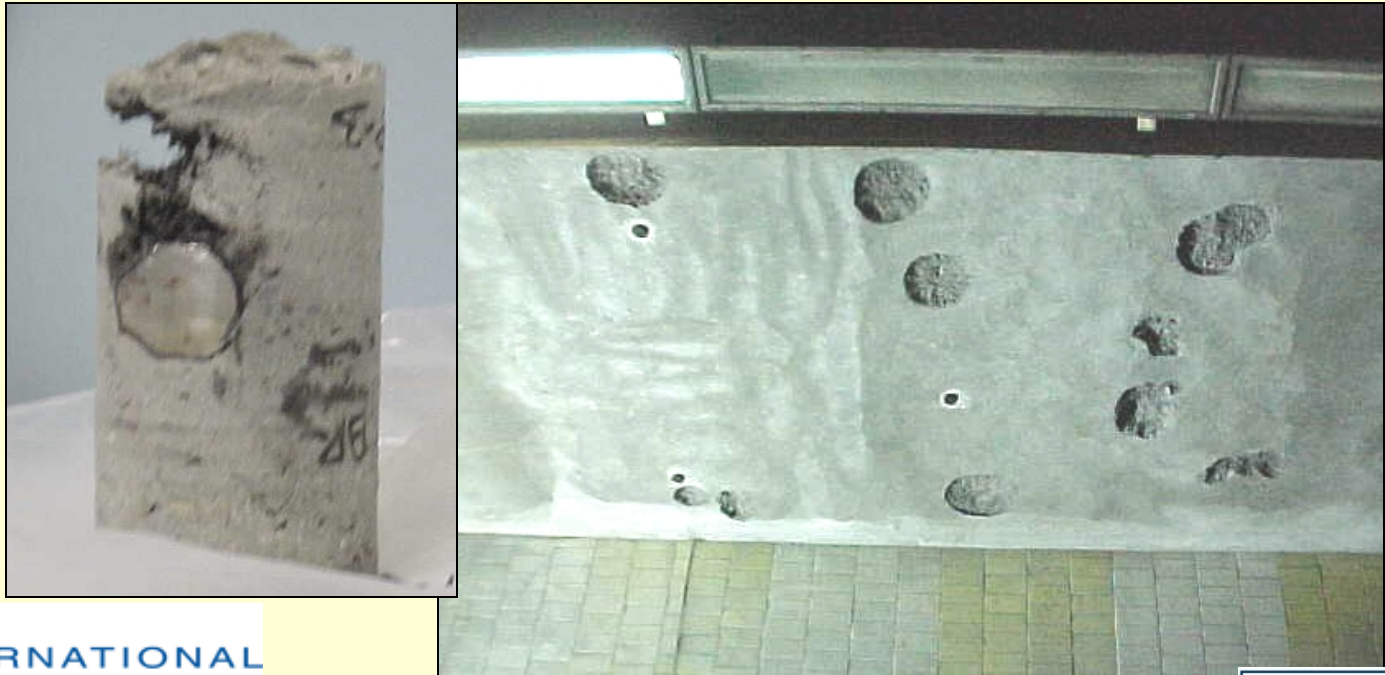
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Test panels

- Second major observation
 - Shotcrete was not well suited for this repair
 - Problem to properly encapsulate closely spaced large diameter rebar
 - Fresh shotcrete fell when traffic re-opened in early



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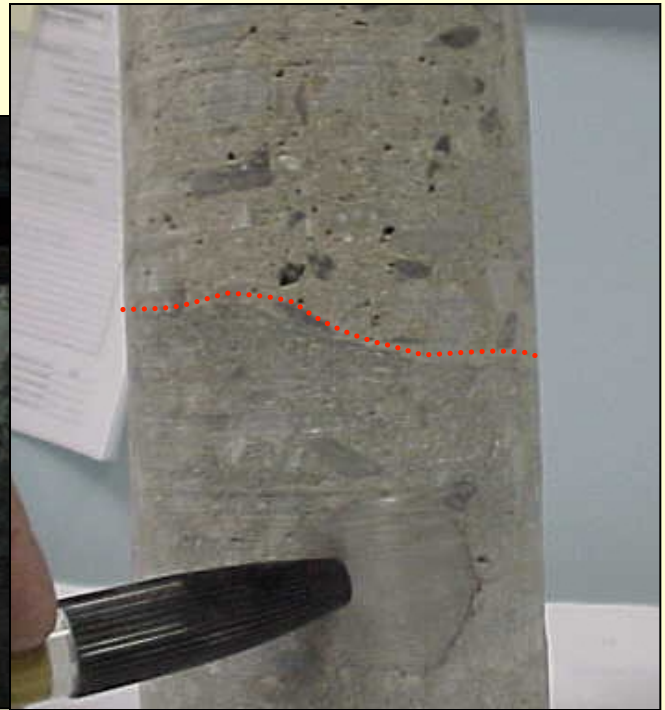
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Test panels

- Third major observation
 - SCC repair had excellent results
 - Good bonding to substrate
 - Good encapsulation of large diameter rebar



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Selection Criteria

5 W

WHAT

WHY

WHO

WHERE

WHEN



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WHAT ?

- Scope of work to repair
- Size of project
- Constructability
- Esthetics
- Surface finish and texture
- Geometry

WHY ?

- Nature of repair
- Cause of repair and remedial measures
- Repair or reconstruction?
- Life cycle analysis
- Emergency repair or permanent solution
- Design or code restrictions
- Validate end use or new use
- Complete solution

WHO ?

- Who is the owner?
- Is he open to an alternative solution?
- Is the finished product important to him?
- Contractor's know-how
- Does the contractor have the proper shotcrete or formwork expertise to perform the work

WHERE ?

- The environment: Interior or exterior
- If shotcrete, dry or wet shotcrete?
- Durability: freeze-thaw, scaling, chemical resistance, etc...
- Concrete plant and material availability
- Work procedure adapted to environment
- Accessibility to jobsite and work area
- Material supplied by batch plant, mobile mixer or bagged materials

WHEN ?

- Climate and weather considerations
- Jobsite location
- Work performed day, night, weekend
- Shutdown time and allowed work schedule
- Design restrictions

Selection Criteria

- **5 W**
- + COST
- + Owner's and engineer's preference and comfort with repair solution

= SELECTION OF REPAIR METHOD AND MATERIAL

Selection Criteria

CAUTION:

All plans and specifications must be prepared and reviewed by a structural engineer or an appropriate professional experienced in structural concrete repairs



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- The author wishes to thank King Packaged Materials for use of photos and illustrations from those presentations



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Questions ?



The more knowledge we share , the more we grow