

Patching of Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

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Roadmap of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Challenges of patching projects
- Construction and workmanship
- Materials considerations
- Maturity concept and opening to traffic
- Conclusions





Full-Depth Patching

Typical Use

- Restore rideability and structural integrity
- Prevent further deterioration of distressed areas
- Preparation for an overlay

Restrictions

- Does not address structural inadequacy
- Not a long-term solution for material-related distresses
- Cost





Quality of Repair

- Materials
- Procedures
- Workmanship
- Long-term performance (patch survival rates)
- Long-term cost effectiveness





Causes of Patch Failure

- Poor workmanship
- Improper base and subbase preparation
- Low opening to traffic strength
- Variability of materials
- Improper use of materials
- Insufficient consolidation
- Incompatible thermal expansion
- Weathering of material





Current Challenges in Concrete Patching

Lane closure policies for the interstate influence the following:

- Traffic control of the work zone
- Worker safety
- Equipment mobilization
- Workmanship of the patches
- Patching construction in stages
- Time to open to traffic
- Longevity of the patches





Patching Construction Steps

- Layout repair locations
- Saw concrete
- Remove concrete
- Prepare area
- Provide load transfer
- Place and finish concrete
- Cure
- Seal joints













Construction timeline of patching project





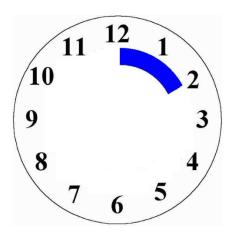


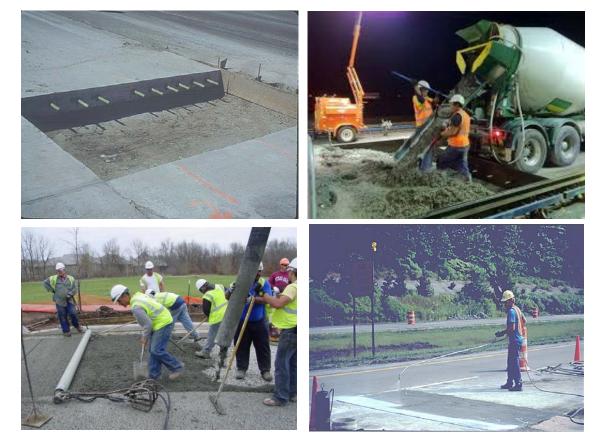


Construction timeline of patching project





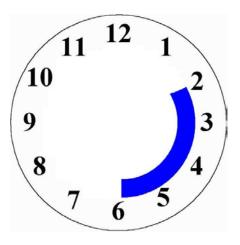




Construction timeline of patching project









- What is the required strength?
- How to achieve it?

Curing time and open to traffic





Opening to Traffic

- Manufacturer recommendation
- Opening criteria
 - Minimum strength
 - Minimum time
- Opening based on actual PCC strength is preferred:
 - Cylinder or beam testing
 - Concrete maturity





Criteria for Opening to Traffic

Compressive strength:

2,000 psi

Modulus of rupture:

- 300 psi center-point loading
- 250 psi third-point loading

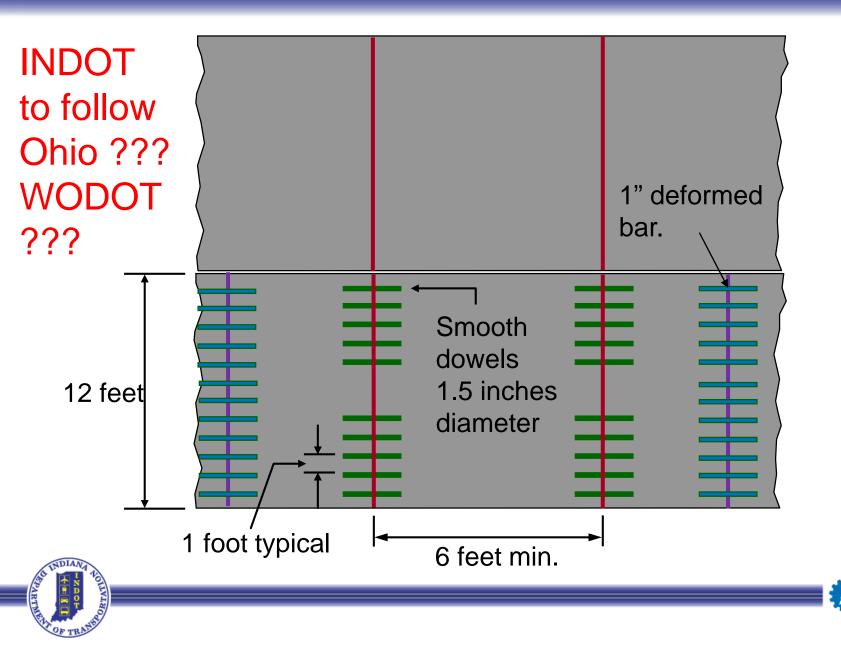
Minimum time:

 Depends on mix, slab thickness, and ambient temperature (INDOT: ambient temperature and ADT)



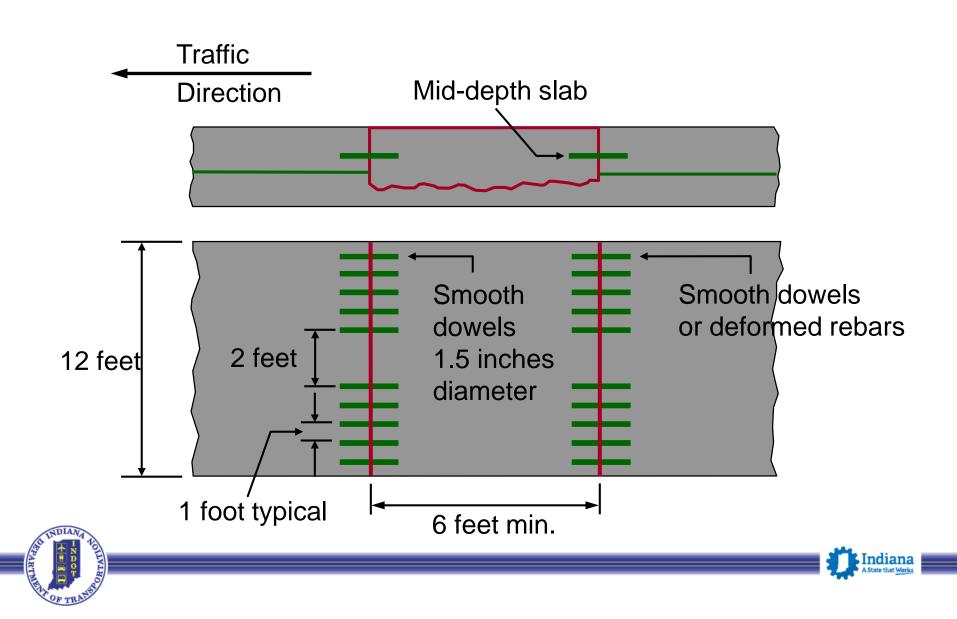


Ties and Joints



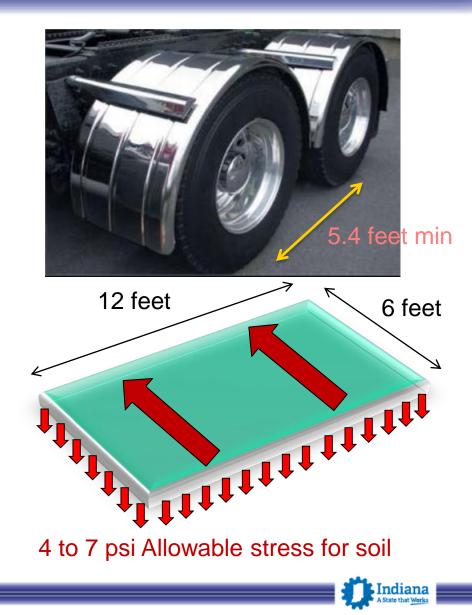
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Patch Dimension



Patch Dimension

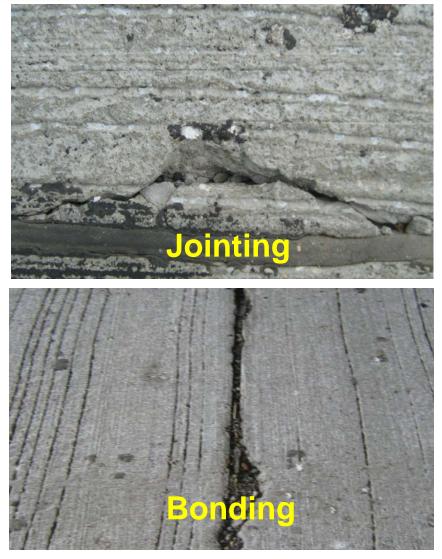
- Pressure to the soil due to tandem axle
 - 34,000 lbs/(12 x 6 feet) = 3.3 psi





Workmanship









Materials Mixing Issues

- Materials
 - Patching materials
- Methods
 - Drum mixers
 - Mobile mixers
 - Mortar mixers
- Mixing
 - Manufacturer recommendation
 - Mixing sequence
 - Amounts
 - Mixing times
 - Water content









Applies to "Long" Patches (>15 ft in length)

Liquidated Damages for Late OTT

- Unique Special Provision Implemented 2013
 - HES Concrete using Chemical Admixture System
 - 425 psi Flexural for OTT to meet constraints of job
 - 550 psi in 2-days
 - Trial Batch required





Trial Batch for HES Concrete

- Validate Compliance
- Conduct Maturity
 - Test beams at 4, 8, 12, 24 h, & 2-days or ????
 - Backup for OTT Beams (2 beam average per test)
 - Cautioned used when earlier than 24 hours

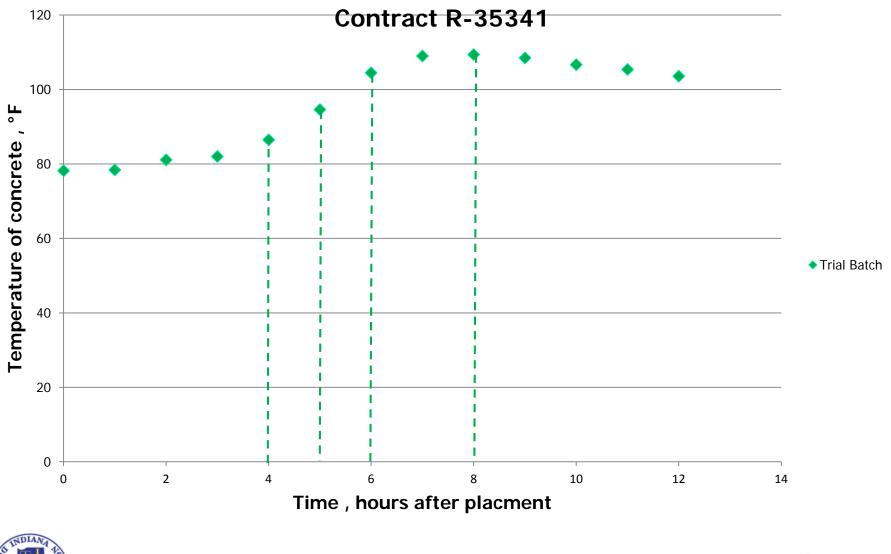




- Nurse-Saul Maturity Function (ITM-402)
- $\Sigma TTF = \Sigma [((T_2 + T_3) / 2) 14] \times (A_1 A_2)$
 - TTF = Time Temperature Factor in °F-h
 - A₁ = age in hours, at end of interval
 - $A_2 = previous age in hours, beginning of interval$
 - T₂ = concrete temperature in °F, at end of interval
 - T₃ = concrete temperature in °F, at beginning of interval

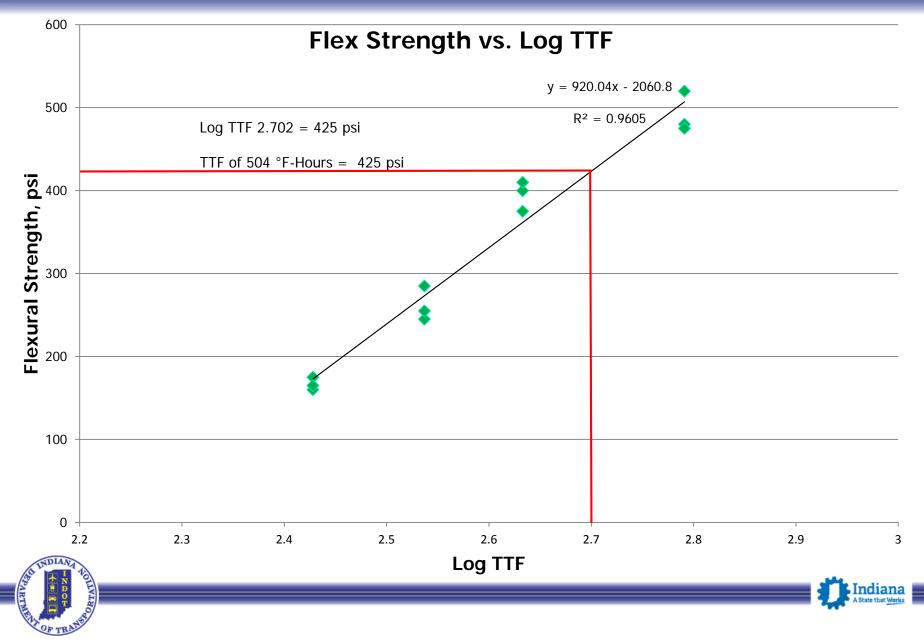


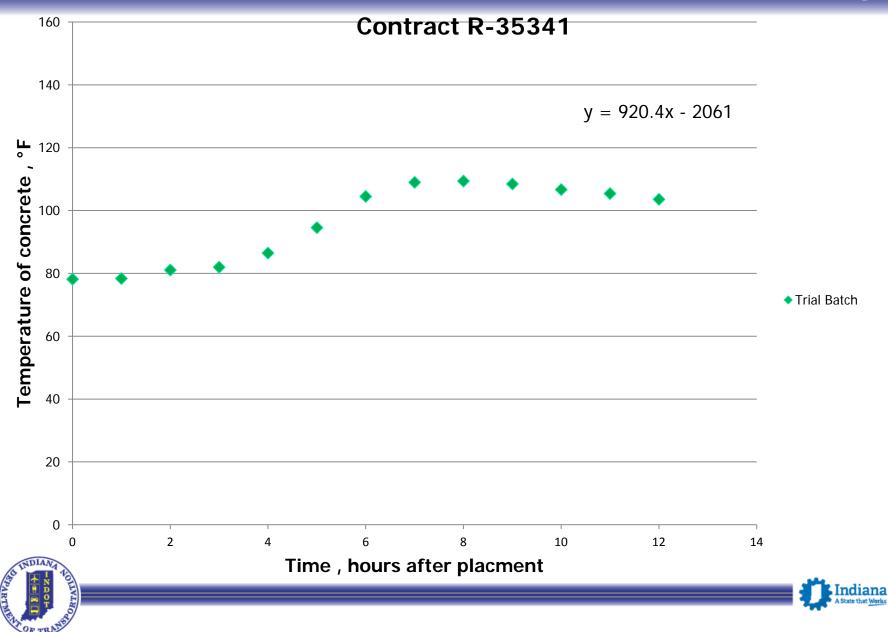


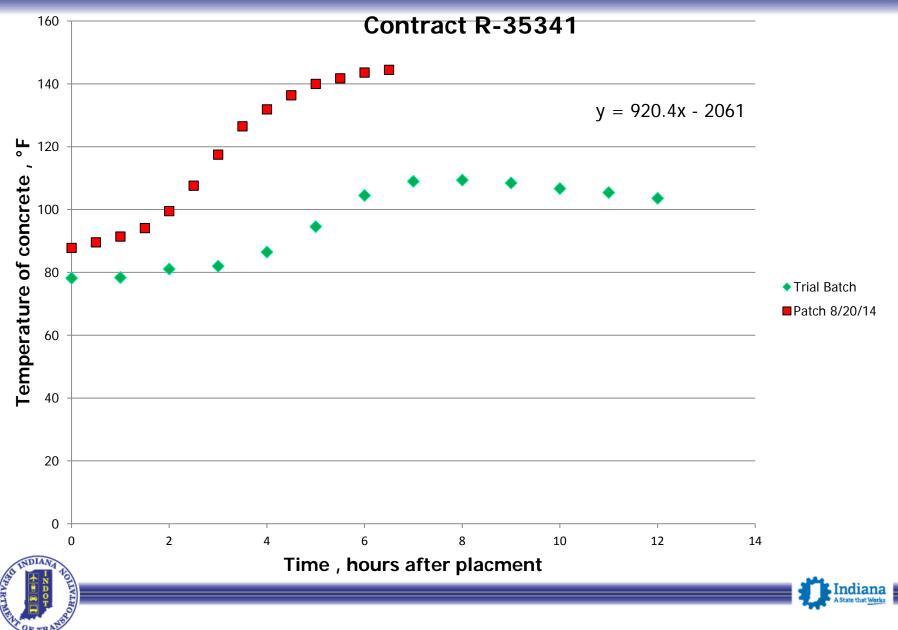


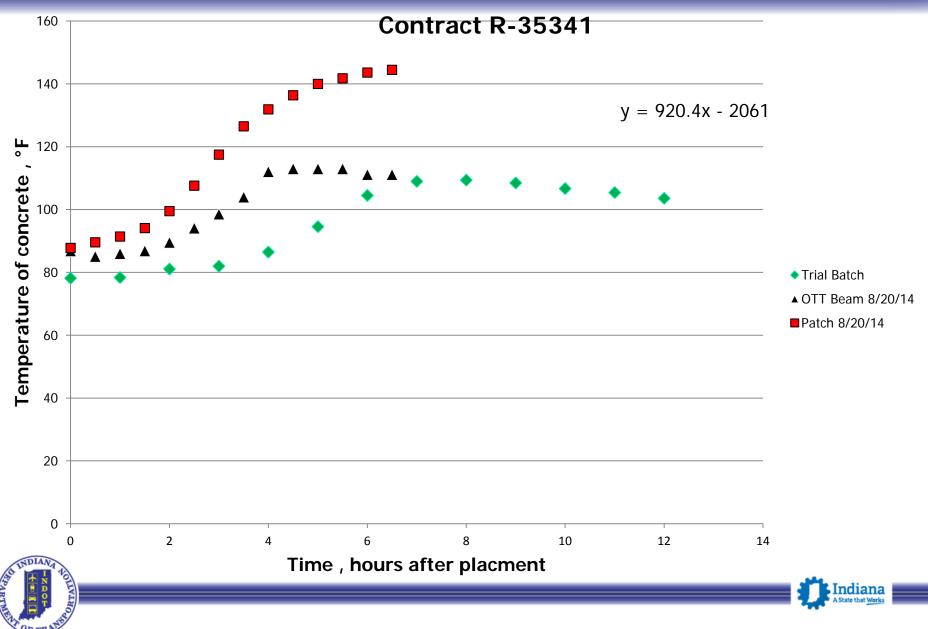
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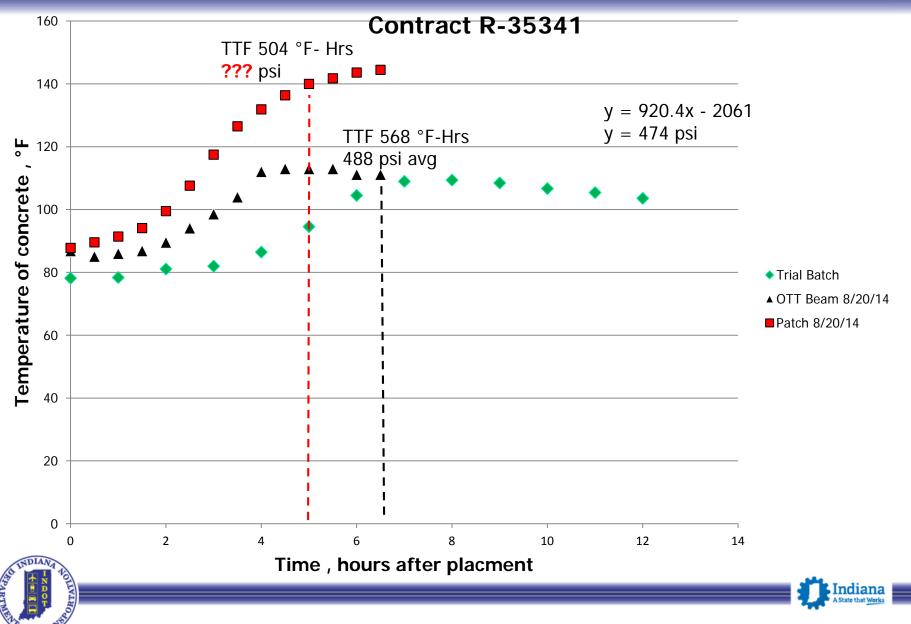




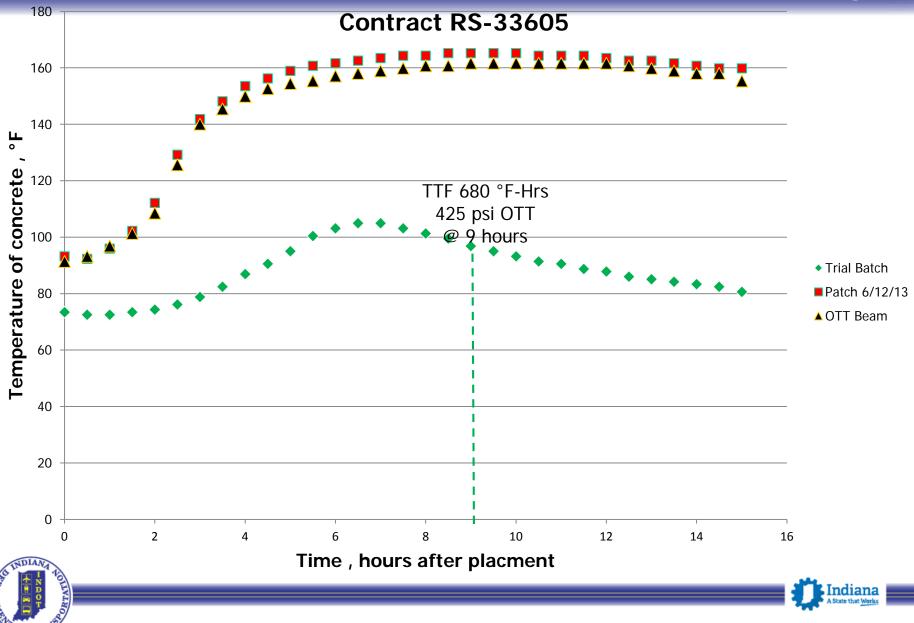


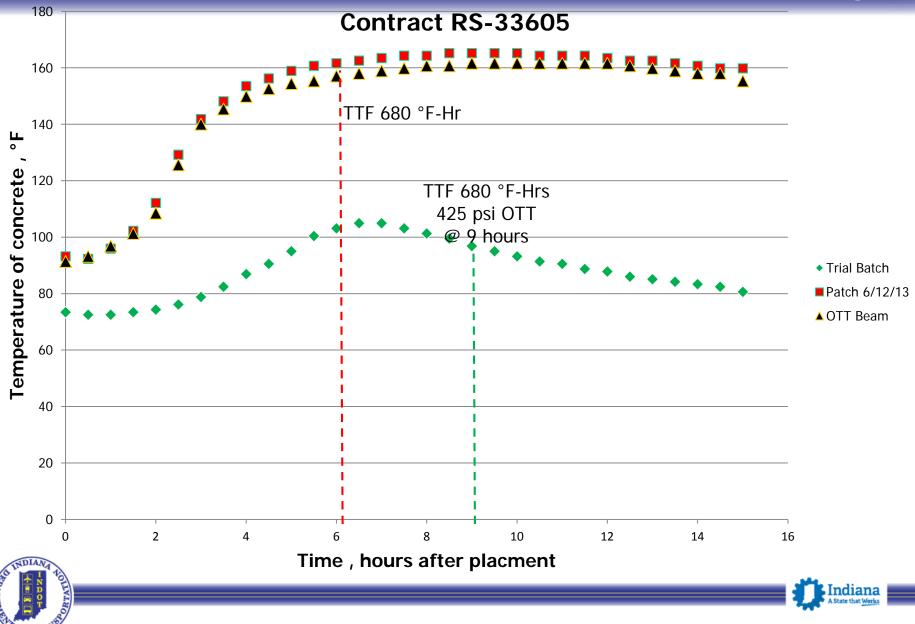














- INDOT Research Study SPR-3905 entitled
- Concrete Patching Materials and Techniques and Guidelines for Hot Weather Concreting"
 - Improve mixture design, specification and construction practices
 - Examine methods to predict OTT with increased accuracy and reduced risk.
 - Examine issues associated with temperature fluctuations and flexural strength prediction.







