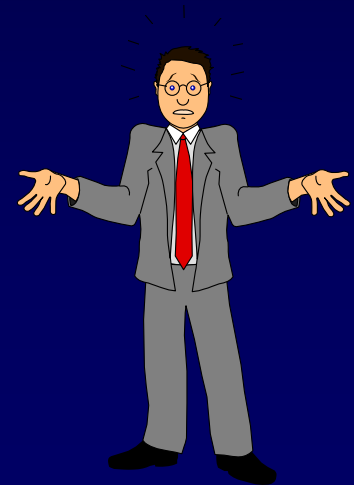


Concrete Pavement Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Northwest Pavement
Management Association
October, 2015

THE ULTIMATE QUESTION!

How do I cost effectively preserve and extend the life of my concrete pavements?



The Ultimate Answer:

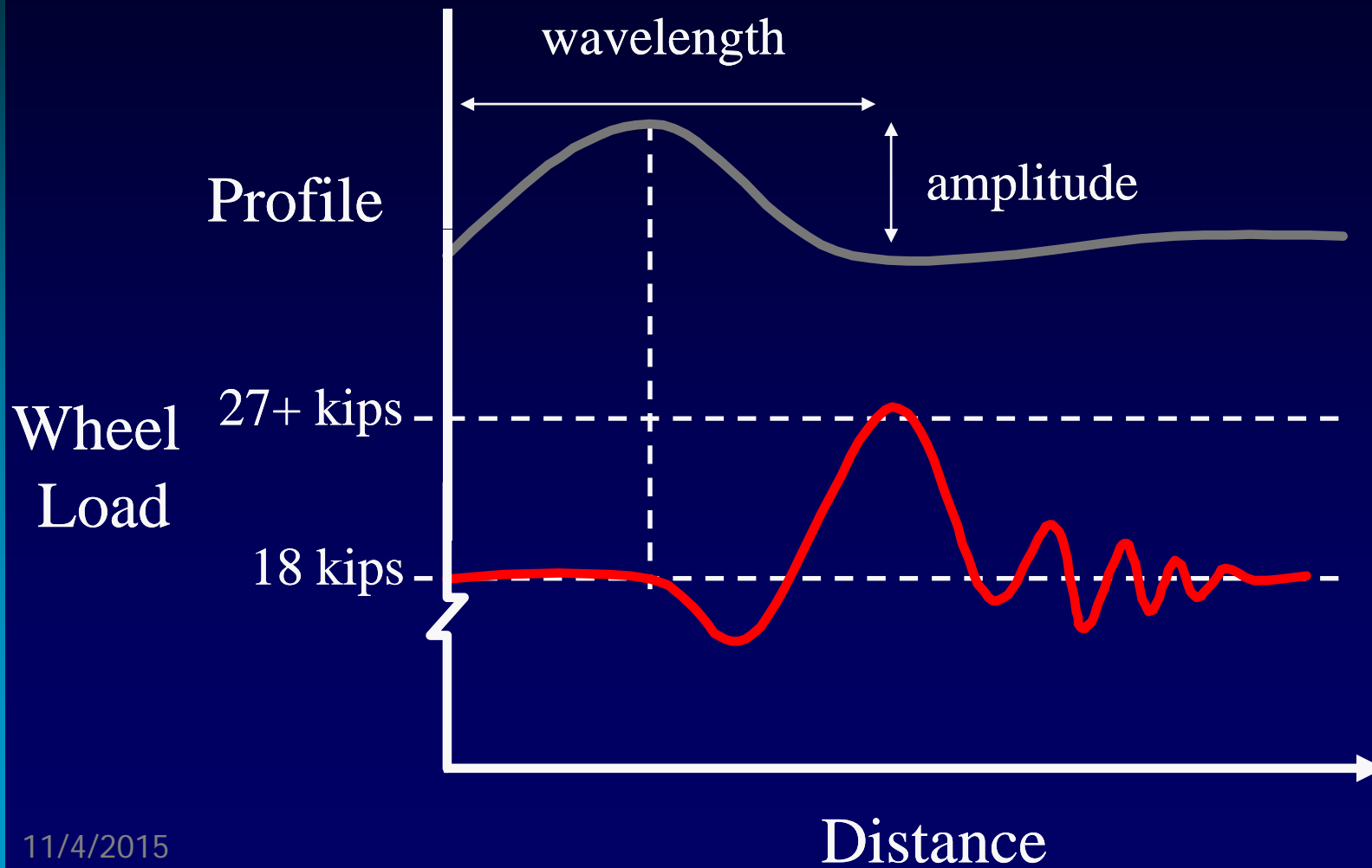
CPR

***SMOOTH PAVEMENTS LAST
LONGER!***

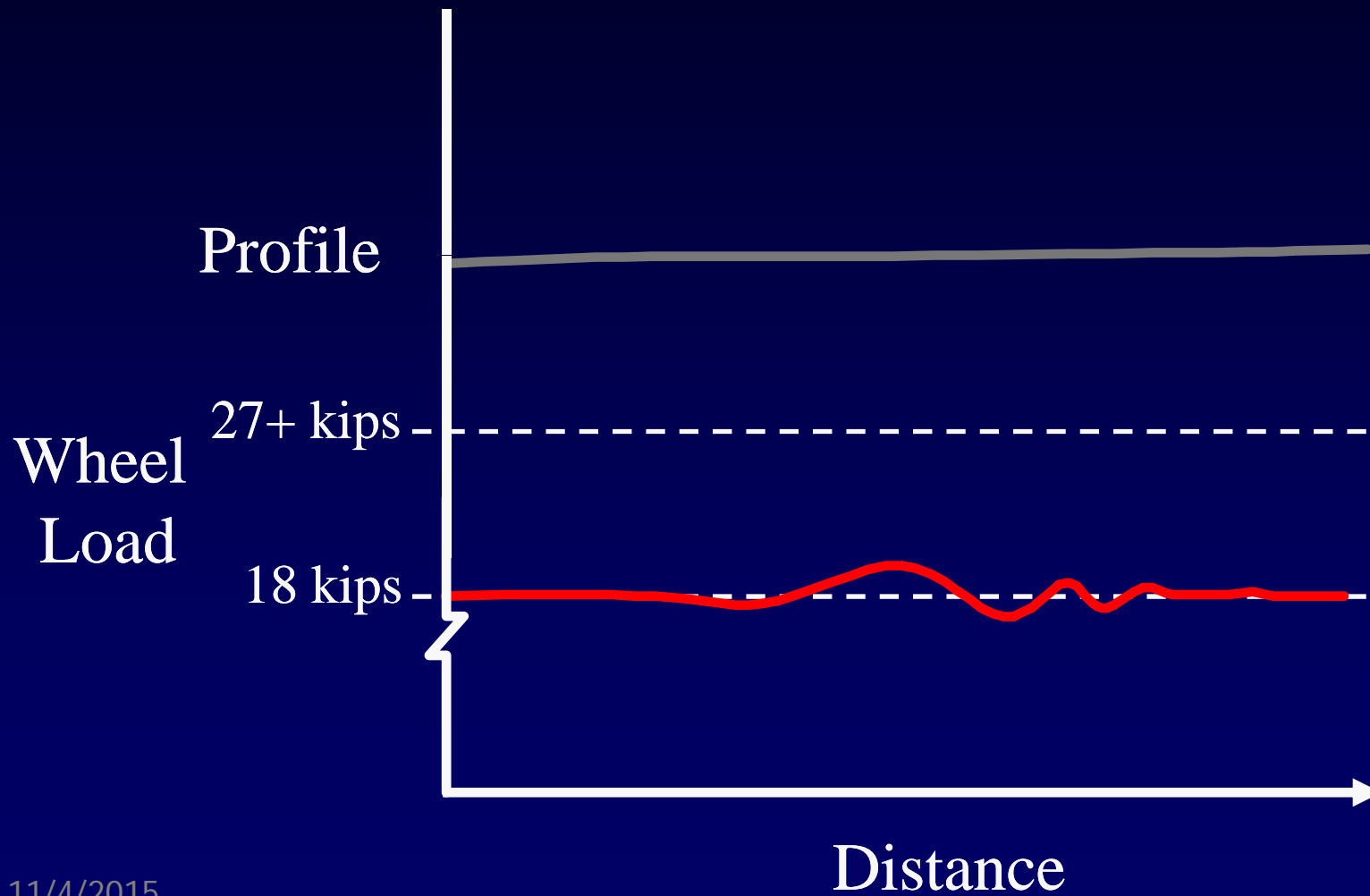
1986-93 Rigid Pavement Design Equation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Standard Normal Deviate} \rightarrow Z_R * \text{Overall Standard Deviation} \rightarrow s_o + 7.35 * \text{Depth} \rightarrow \text{Log}(D+1) - 0.06 + \\
 & \left[\frac{\text{Change in Serviceability} \rightarrow \text{Log} \left[\frac{\Delta \text{PSI}}{4.5 - 1.5} \right]}{1 + \frac{1.624 * 10^7}{(D + 1)^{8.46}}} \right] \\
 & + (4.22 - 0.32p) * \text{Log} \left[\frac{\text{Terminal Serviceability} \rightarrow S'_c * \text{Drainage Coefficient} \rightarrow C_d * [D^{0.75} - 1.132]}{215.63 * \text{Load Transfer} \rightarrow J * \left[D^{0.75} - \frac{18.42}{(\text{Modulus of Elasticity} \rightarrow E_c / \text{Modulus of Subgrade Reaction} \rightarrow k)^{0.25}} \right]} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

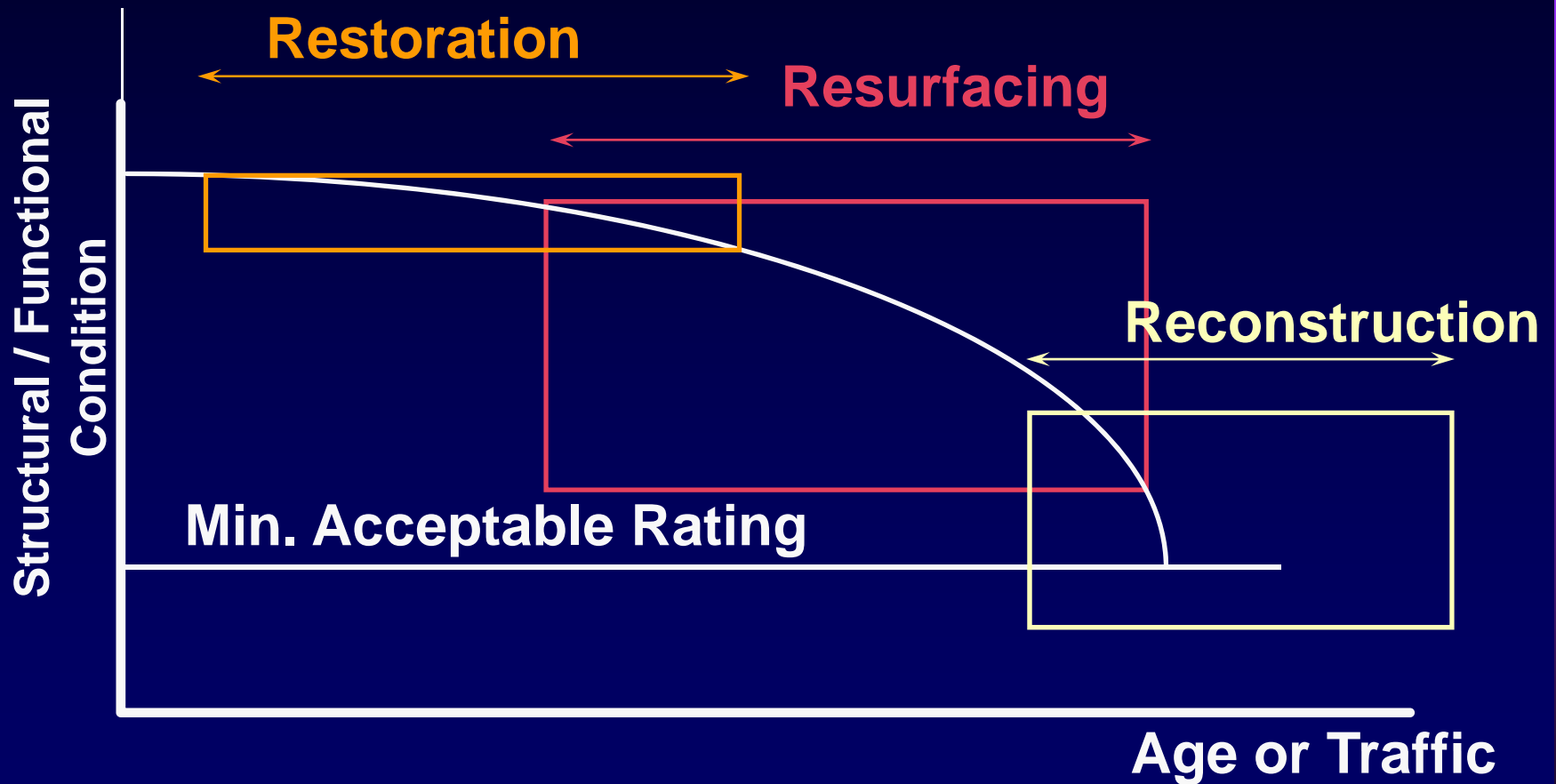
Rough Pavement



Smooth Profile



Rehabilitation Timing

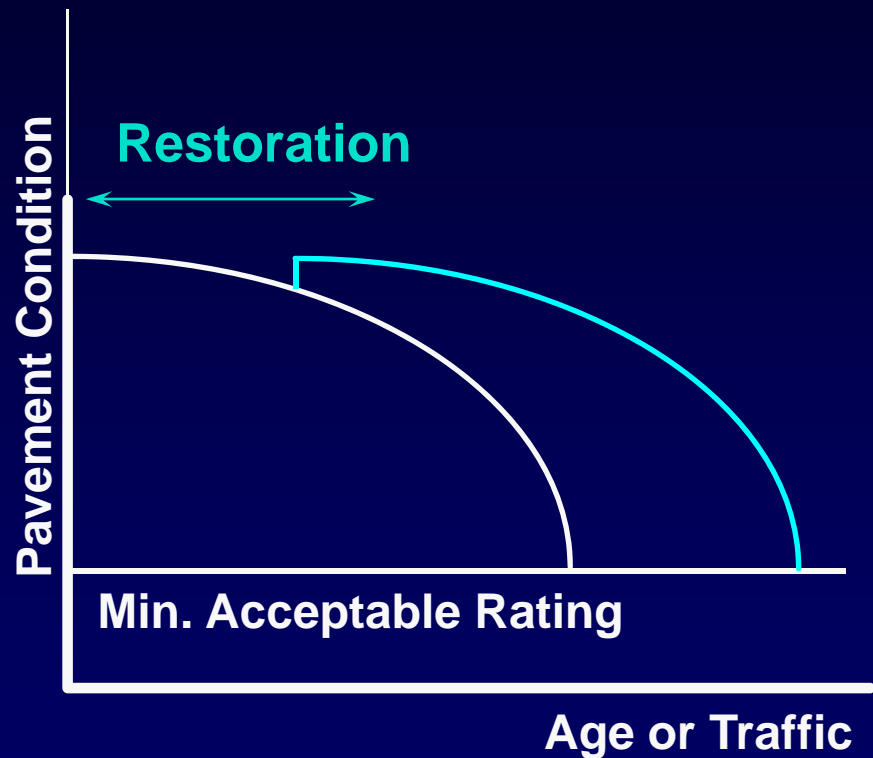


Restoration - CPR

- First level of response for deteriorating concrete pavements should always be CPR
 - Least cost
 - Best return on investment
 - Least service disruption

Purpose of CPR

- Used early when pavement has little deterioration.
 - Repairs isolated areas of distress.
 - Repairs some construction defects
 - Manage the Rate of Deterioration



Advantages of CPR

- Costs substantially less than overlay
- Enhances surface friction and safety
- Can be accomplished during off-peak hours with short lane closures and without encroaching into adjacent lanes
- CPR of one lane does not require addressing the adjacent lane
- Does not affect overhead clearances underneath bridges

Advantages of CPR

- CPR does not reduce the reservoir capacity of the gutter
- Curb reveal is not reduced
- Man-hole covers and drainage inlets do not require adjustment
- Guide-rails and overhead fixtures do not require adjustment
- Residential driveways do not require tie-in

Gutter Capacity Unaffected



Maintain Curb Reveal



Manholes Do Not Require Adjustment



No Additional Work at Driveway Entrances



Crack Sealing



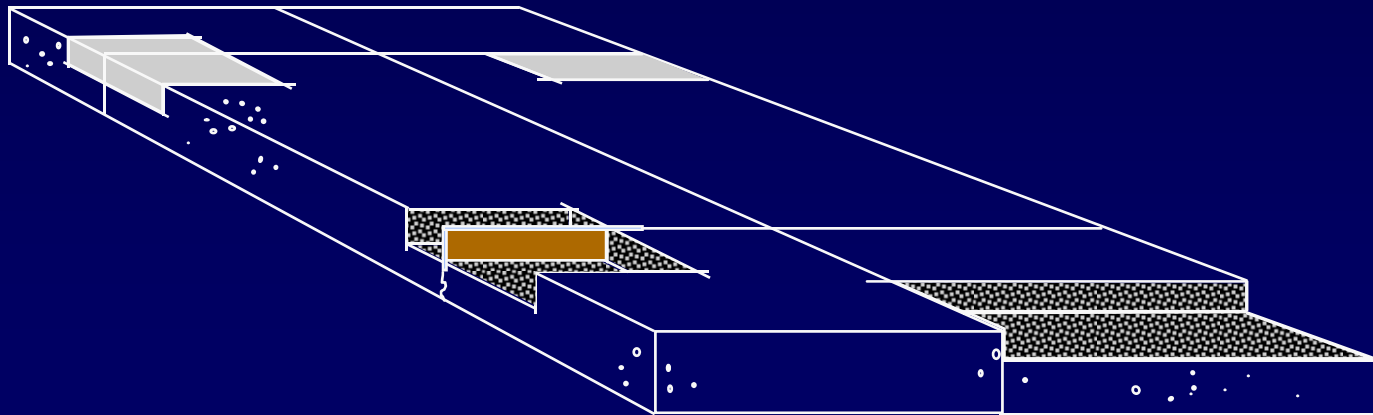
Restoration Techniques

Concrete Pavements

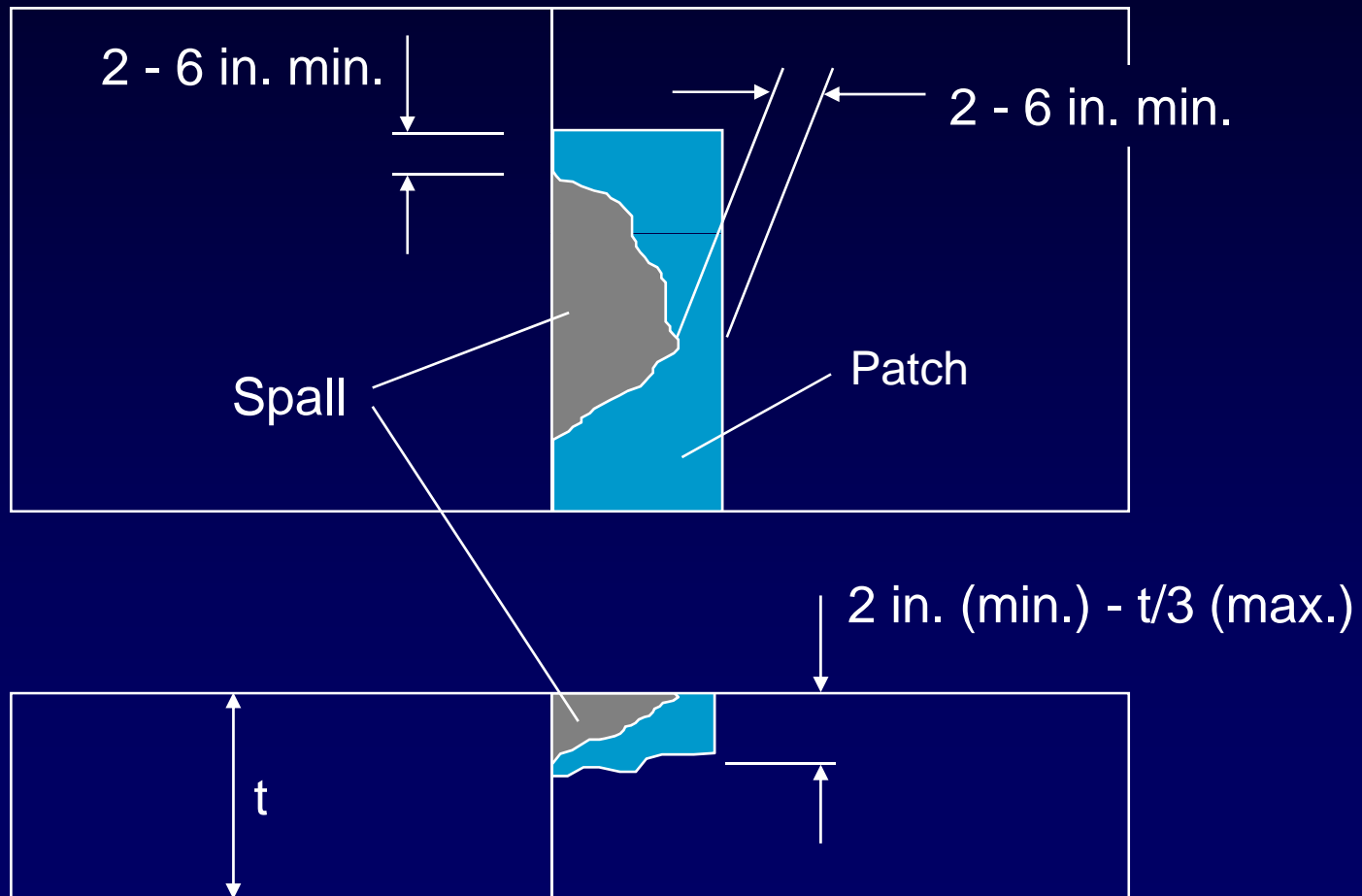
- Full-depth repair
- Partial-depth repair
- Diamond grinding
- Joint & crack resealing
- Slab stabilization
- Retrofitting dowels
- Cross-stitching longitudinal cracks/joints

Partial Depth Repairs

- Repairs deterioration in the top 1/3 of the slab.
- Generally located at joints, but can be placed anywhere surface defects occur.



Partial-Depth Patch Layout



Partial Depth

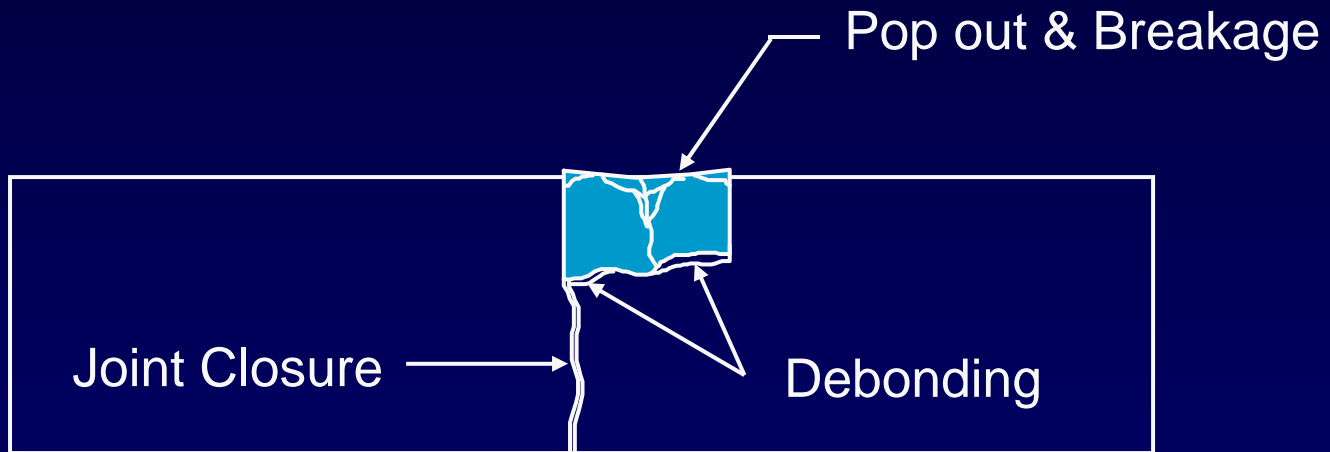
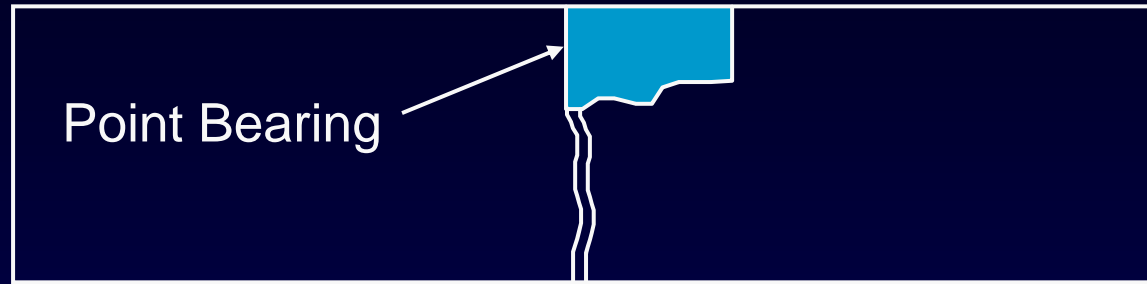
Concrete Removal

- Sawing and chipping
- Carbide milling
 - Transverse
 - Longitudinal

Sawing & Chipping

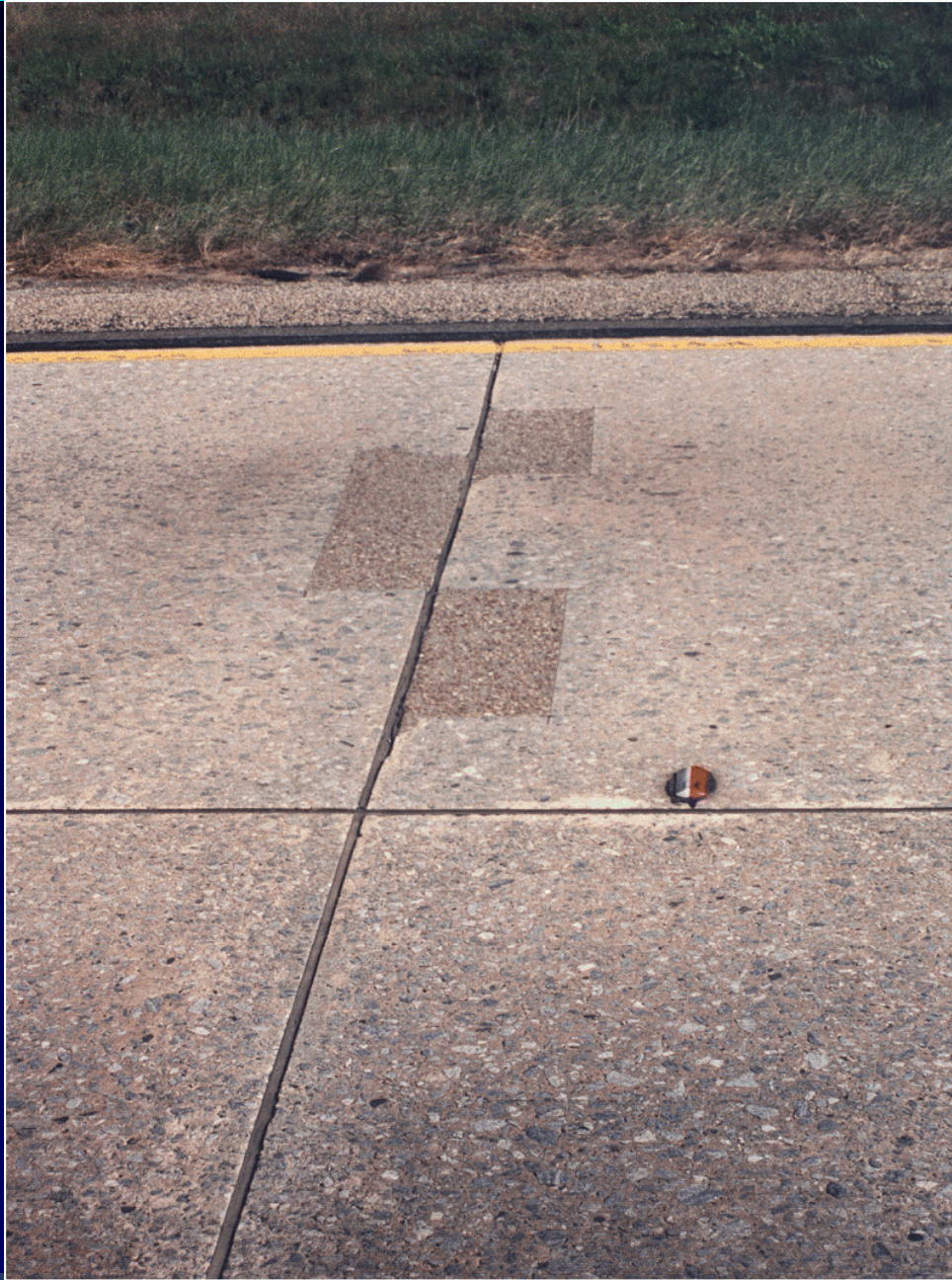






Expansion → ← Expansion

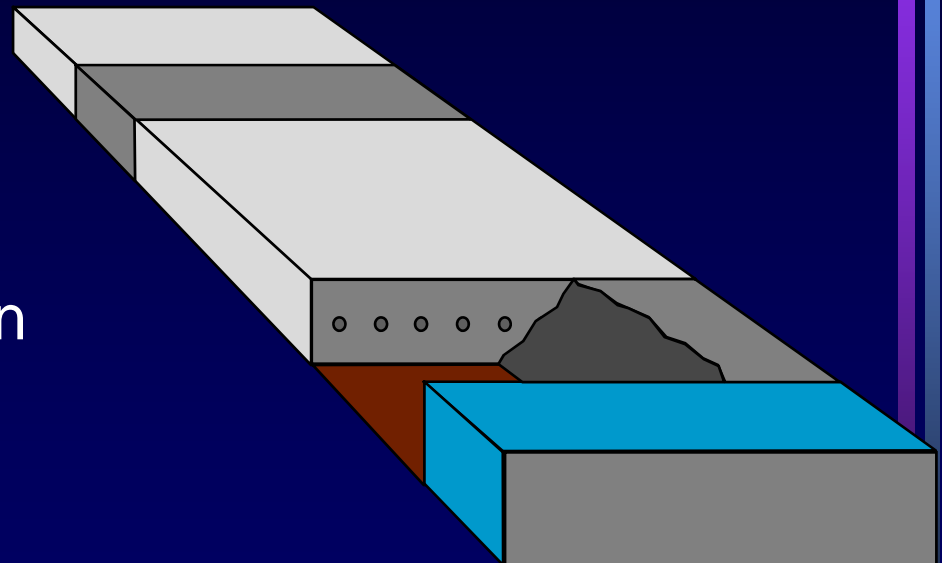






Full-Depth Patching

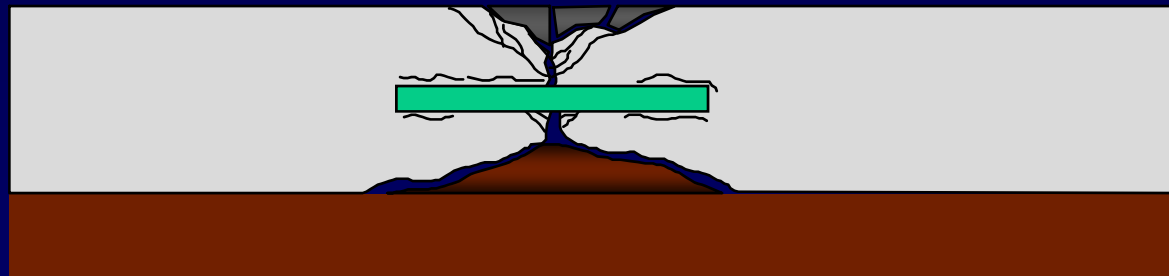
- Purpose
 - Restore structure
 - Restore ride
- Used for
 - Joint/crack deterioration
 - Broken slabs
 - Corner breaks



Full-Depth Patching

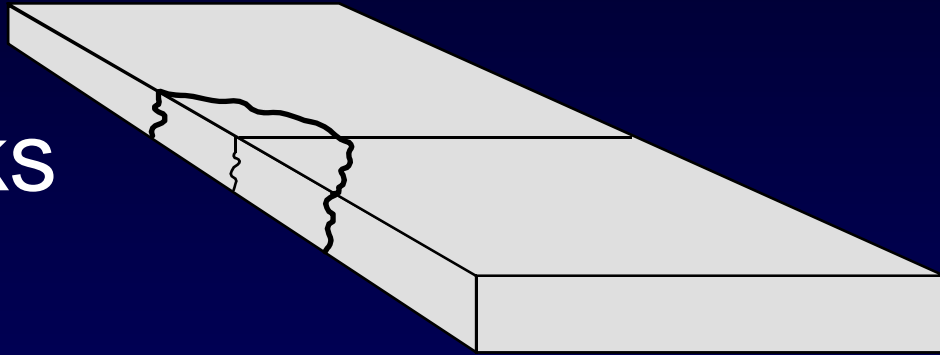
Joint Deterioration

- Spalling (below surface)
- Cracking

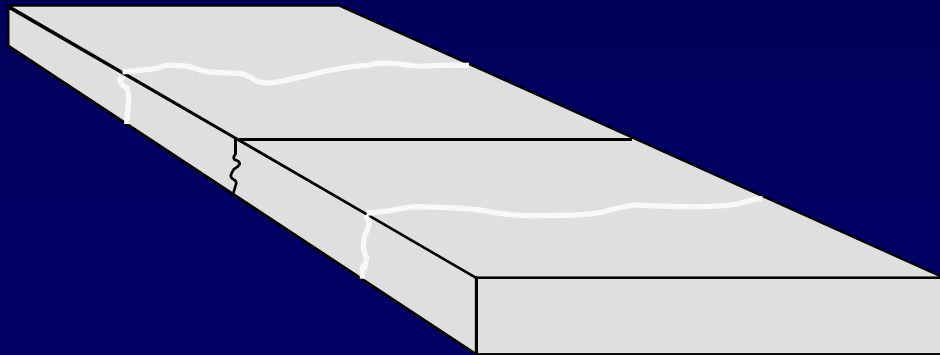


Full-Depth Patching

Corner Breaks

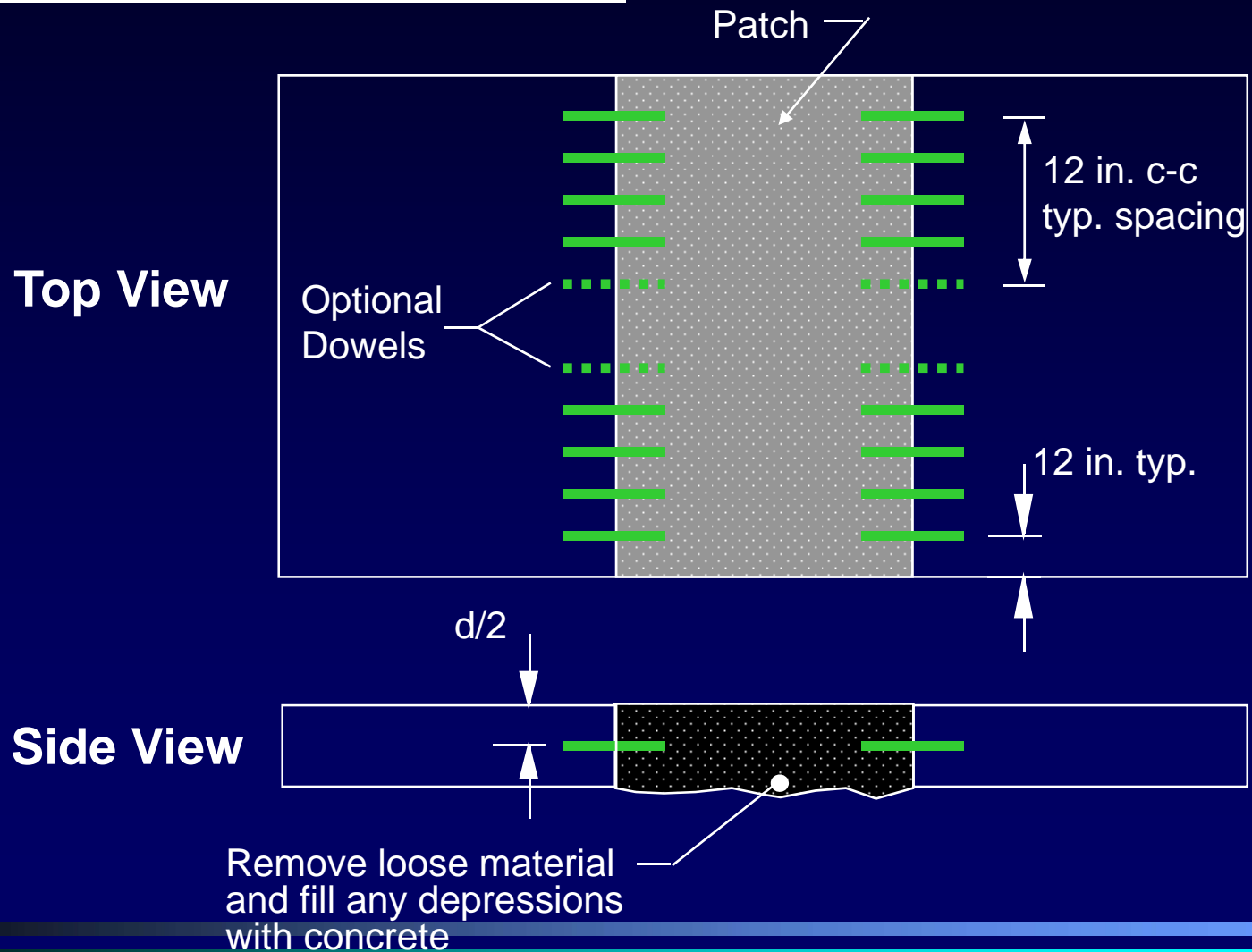


Transverse Cracks



Load Transfer

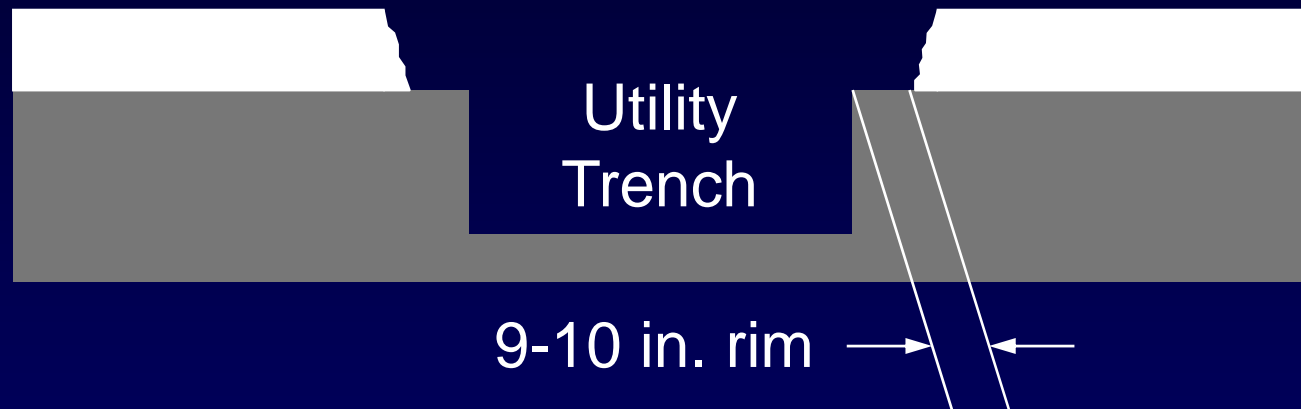
Jointed Pavements:



Load Transfer

Utility Patches:

Good Practice



Poor Practice









Placement of Bond-Breaking Board







Completed patch becomes invisible
when combined with diamond
grinding!



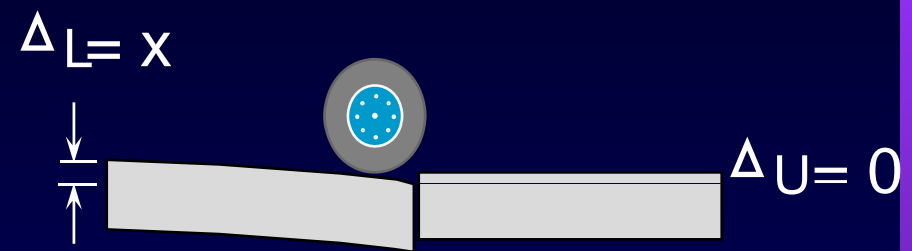
LOAD TRANSFER RESTORATION

*By
Dowel Bar
Retrofit*

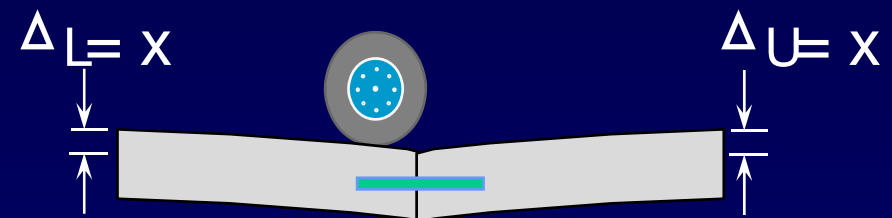


Purpose of Dowel Bar Retrofit

- Reestablish load-transfer across joints or cracks
 - Load-transfer is a slab's ability to transfer part of its load to its neighboring slab
- Used in JRC and JPC pavements to limit future faulting



Load Transfer = 0% (Poor)



Load Transfer = 100% (Good)

Effectiveness of Load Transfer Restoration

- Ideal projects
 - Poor load transfer at joints or cracks
 - Onset of pumping and faulting
 - Significant remaining structural life
- No durability-related distress
- Often performed with diamond grinding





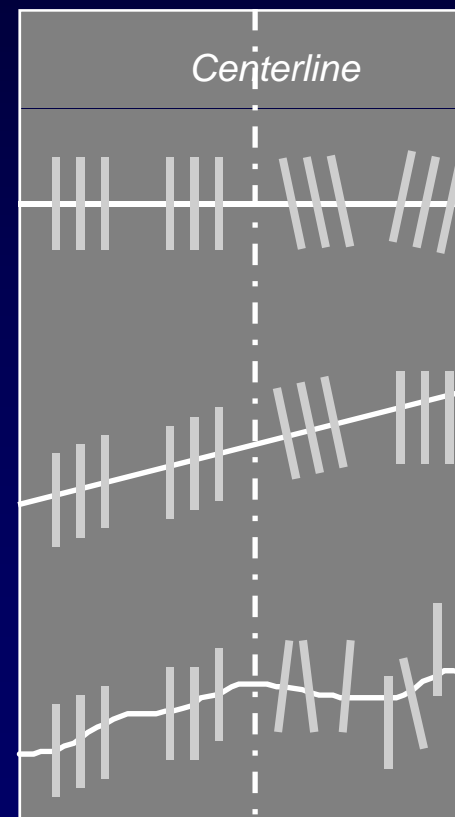


Dowel Slot Alignment

- Must always be parallel to centerline
- Must be cut so at least one-half of dowel can be on each side of the joint or crack

Correctly Aligned
Dowel Slots

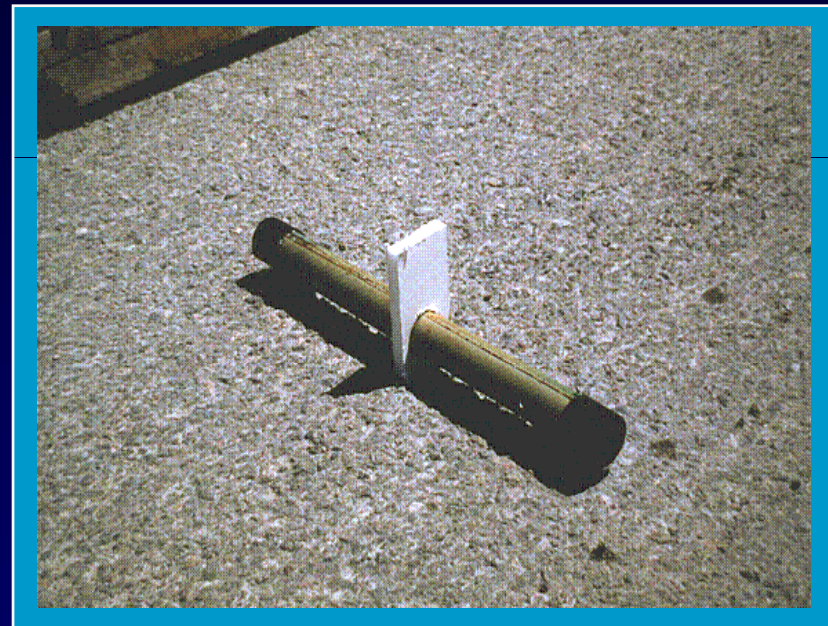
Incorrectly Aligned
Dowel Slots





Preparing the Dowels

- Add joint former
 - Styrofoam
 - Fiber board
- Attach non-metallic expansion cap to one end
- Attach non-metallic chairs (sized for slot)





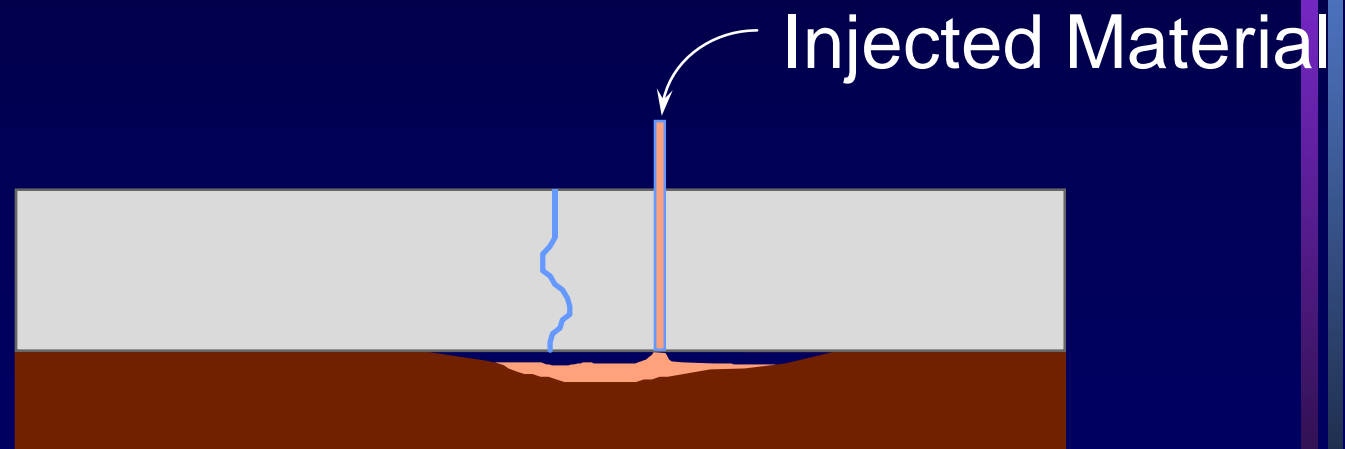


Final Steps

- Finish flush with surrounding surface
- Add curing compound as needed
- Saw over joint reformer

Slab Stabilization / Undersealing / Slab Jacking

- Fills voids underneath the pavement.
- Reestablishes uniform support.
- Reduces stresses and deflections.



Slab Stabilization

- Fills Voids From
 - Pumping under traffic
 - Consolidation from overloading
 - Subgrade bearing failure from saturation, settlement and erosion

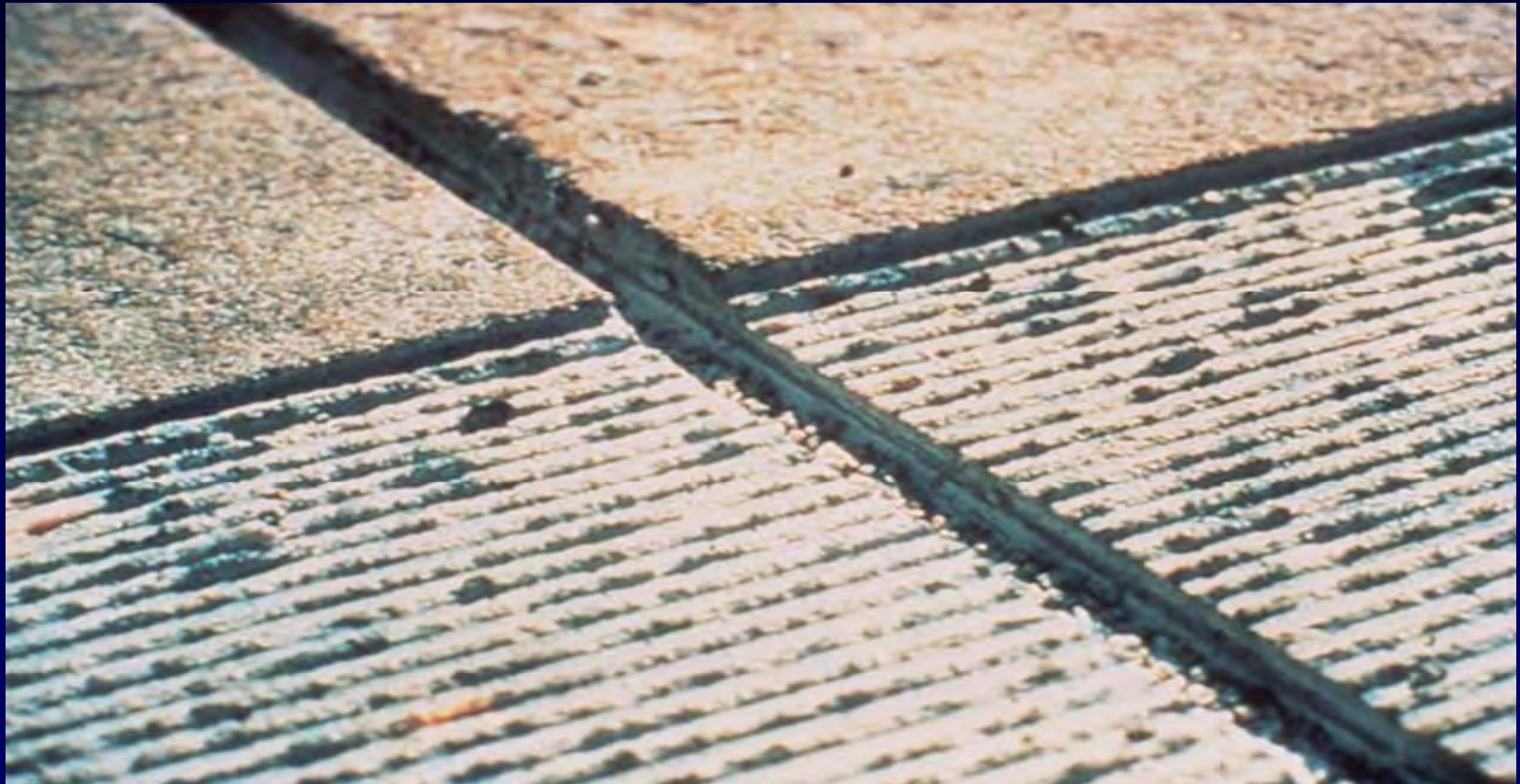
Effectiveness of Undersealing

- Most effective on pavements with little structural damage
- Perform only where voids are known to exist
- Effective at reducing deflections for up to 10 years

Longitudinal Crack Repair

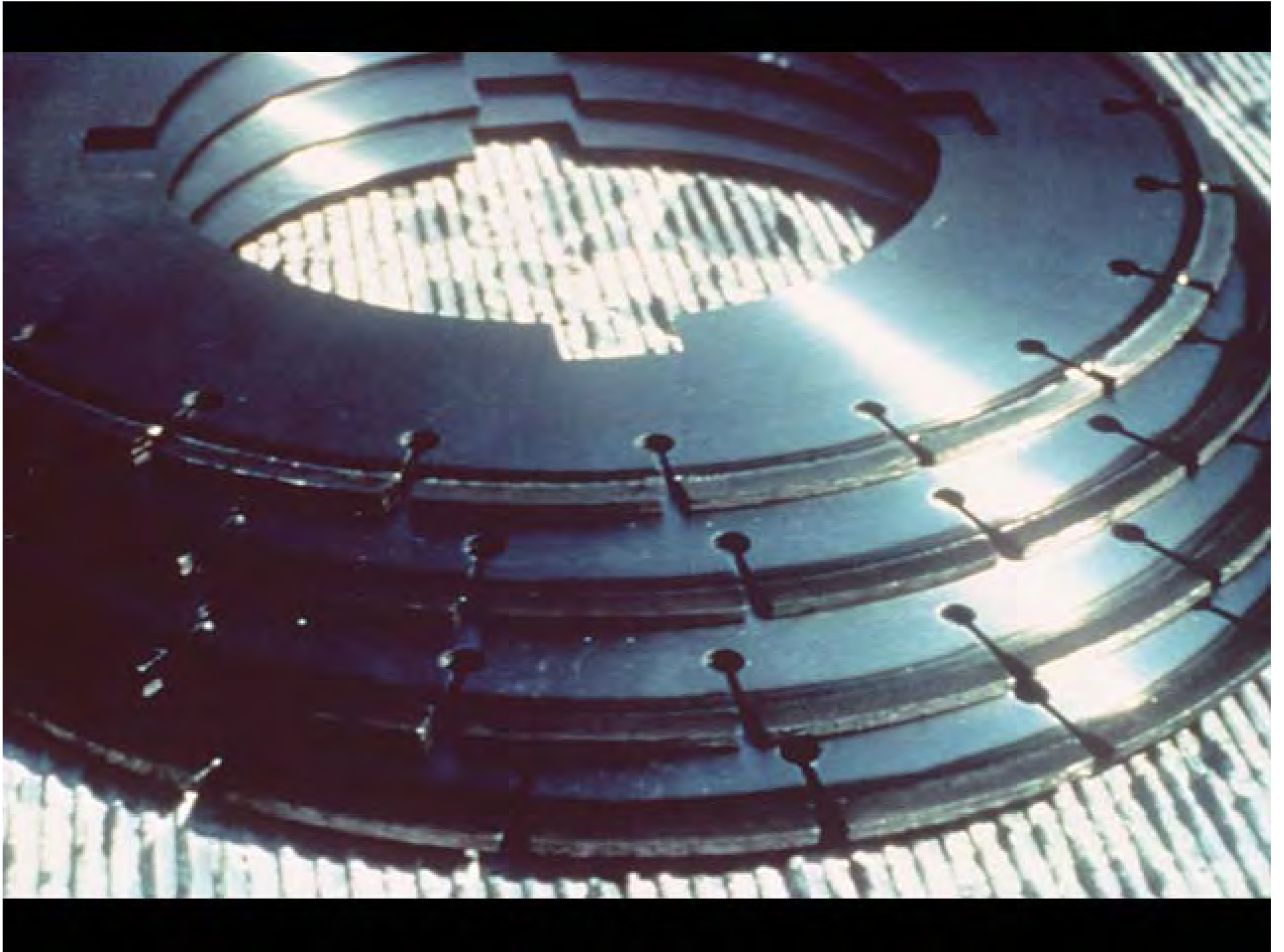


Diamond Grinding



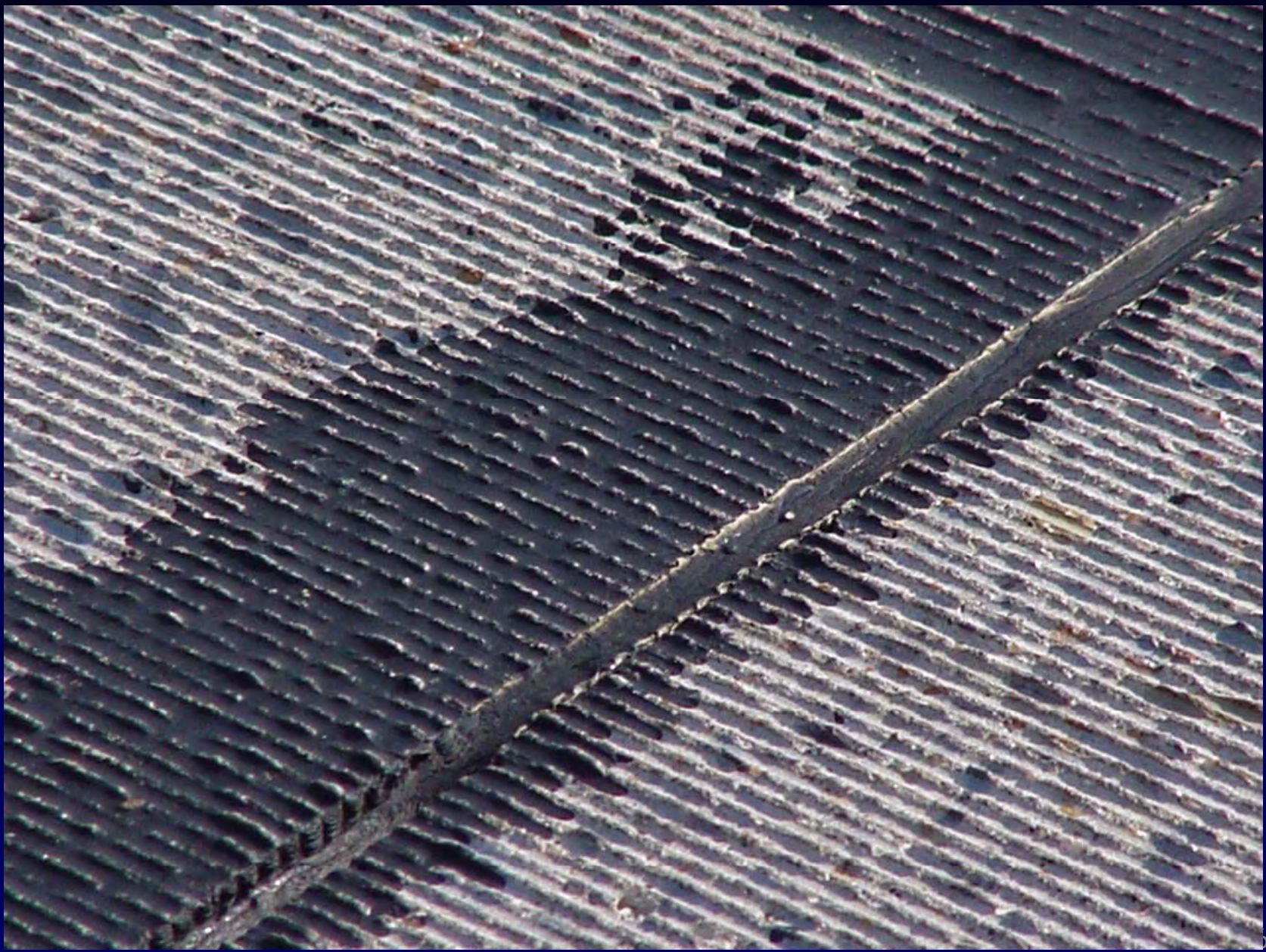
What is Diamond Grinding?

- Removal of thin surface layer of hardened PCC using closely spaced diamond saw blades
- Results in smooth, level pavement surface
- Longitudinal texture with desirable friction and low noise characteristics
- Frequently performed in conjunction with other CPR techniques, such as full-depth repairs, dowel bar retrofit, retrofit edgedrains









Advantages of Diamond Grinding

- Costs substantially less than AC overlays
- Enhances surface friction and safety
- Can be accomplished during off-peak hours
- Grinding of a rough area does not require grinding of adjacent areas
- Blends patching and other surface irregularities into a consistent, identical surface

Pavement Problems Addressed

- Faulting at joints and cracks
- Built-in or construction roughness
- Polished concrete surface
- Wheelpath rutting
- Unacceptable noise level
- Permanent upward slab warping
- Inadequate transverse slope

Faulted Joints

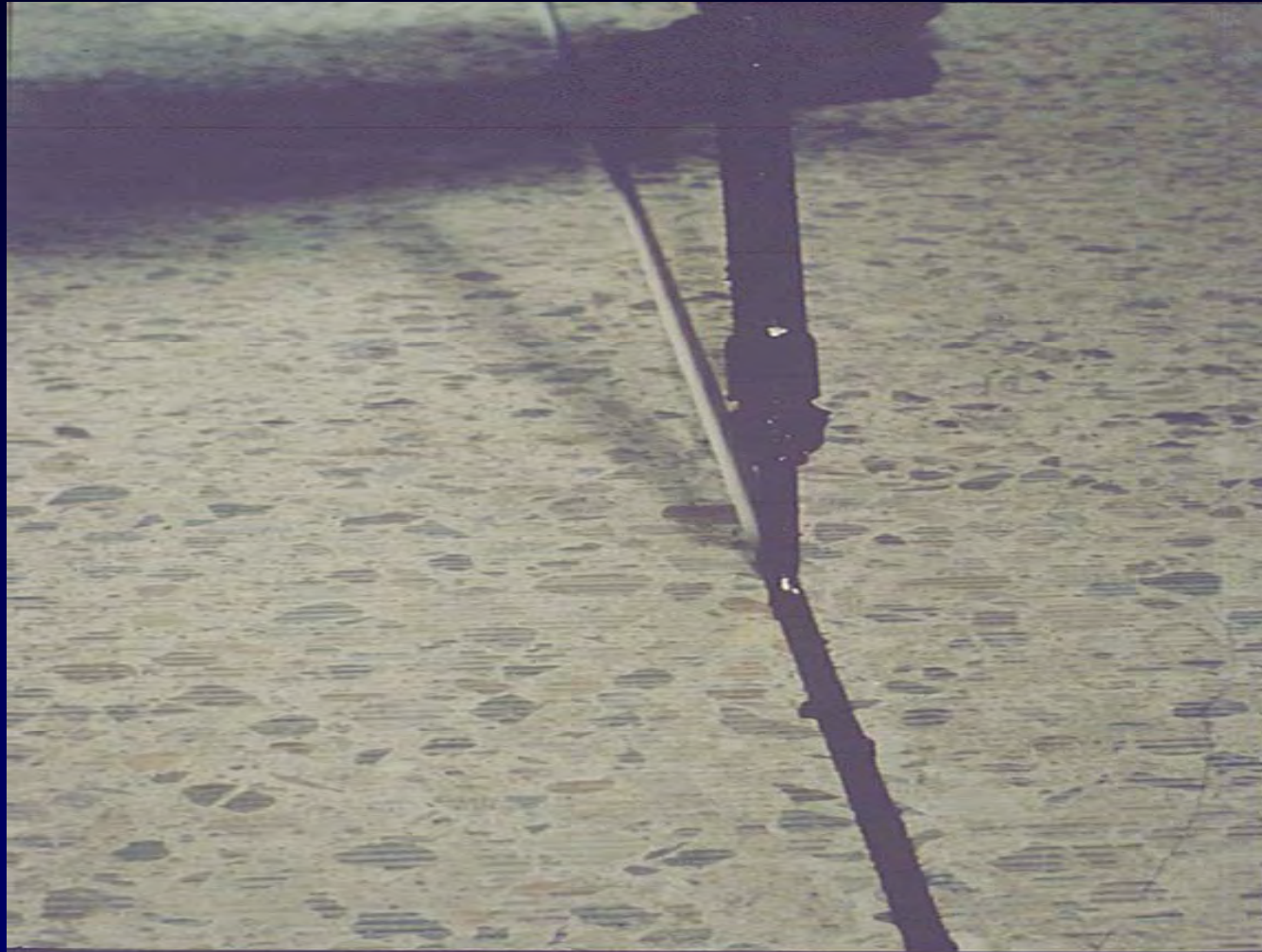




Diamond grinding will provide a 65% to 70% improvement over the pre-grind profile!



Joint Resealing



Joint Resealing

- Purpose
 - Minimize moisture infiltration
 - Prevent intrusion of incompressibles
- Results
 - Reduce pumping and faulting
 - Reduce joint spalling and blowups

Summary

- Many available treatments for PCC pavements
- Each has advantages and limitations
- Performance and cost vary with given conditions
- Applying the right treatment to the right pavement *at the right time*
- No universal method available
- Take advantage of local contractor experience
- NW ACPA and IGGA ready to assist
- Visit www.pavement.com or www.igga.net