

Concrete Bridge Decks

- Large Percentage of All Bridge Decks (over 90%)
- Two Main Mechanisms of Deterioration
 - > freeze thaw damage
 - > corrosion of rebar delamination of concrete
- Prevention of Freeze Thaw Damage
 - > proper concrete mix design/air entrainment



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Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Concrete Bridge Decks

Concrete Bridge Decks

- Prevention of Corrosion Damage
 - > prevent moisture/chloride entering concrete
 - > ensure concrete around rebar remains passive
 - > use non-corrosive rebar
- Deck Durability New Construction
 - > membrane and ACP
 - > epoxy coated rebar
 - > stainless steel/stainless steel clad rebar
 - > corrosion inhibitors



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Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Concrete Bridge Decks

Deck Rehabilitation - Timing

- Optimum timing gives best life cycle cost
- Too early
 - > existing deck protection still working
 - > no significant damage to deck
 - > future life of deck/bridge not shortened if rehabilitation delayed
- Too late
 - > significant corrosion damage to deck
 - > rehabilitation costs have significantly increased
 - ightharpoonup high chlorides or other factors have significantly shortened life of
- Great deal of experience and judgement to determine optimum timing



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Methods/Options for Rehabilitation

- Concrete Overlays
 - > provides durable long lasting wearing surface
 - > less permeable reduces moisture in deck
 - > reduces rate of corrosion
- Membrane/ACP
 - > waterproofs deck surface
 - > stops additional moisture getting in deck
 - > significantly reduces corrosion
 - > membrane/ACP not as long lasting wearing surface as concrete



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Methods/Options for Rehabilitation

- Thin Polymer Overlays
 - > membrane without protection of ACP
 - > does not add significant dead load
 - > existing concrete deck in good condition
 - > need very good bond with concrete
 - subject to damage from snow plows, vehicle wear, UV rays



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Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Concrete Bridge Decks

Methods/Options for Rehabilitation

- Cathodic Protection
 - ➤ electric potential over deck surface prevents additional corrosion
 - > use when existing corrosion activity very high
 - > need power source at site
 - > generally needs to be used with concrete overlay
 - monitoring and maintenance required to ensure system is working



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Types of Concrete Overlay

- High Density Concrete
 - > started using in mid-1970's
 - ➤ low water/cement ratio low slump
 - > site batched with mobile mixer
 - > placed with special finishing machine
 - > very good durability
 - > less permeable than normal concretes
 - > still relatively high permeability



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Types of Concrete Overlays

- Latex Modified Concrete
 - > also started using in mid-1970's
 - ➤ latex used to replace some of the water in mix
 - > also site batched
 - ➤ low permeability/high slump
 - ➤ difficult to finish and cracks easily
 - > can be used for thin overlays < 40 mm
 - > section of overlay can become loose if bond problem



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Types of Concrete Overlays

- Pyrament Cement Concrete
 - > cement with high fly ash content 35%
 - ➤ on market in early 1990's
 - > pre-bag mix water added at site
 - > fast setting, high strength, low permeability
 - ➤ hard to finish shrinkage cracks
 - > AAR problems reduced bond



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Types of Concrete Overlays

- Silica Fume Concrete
 - > started using in late 1980's
 - > small amount of silica fume in mix (7.5%)
 - > early use pre-bag mix water at site
 - > presently mostly transit mix
 - ➤ low permeability good durability
 - ➤ little more difficult to finish
 - > more sensitive to shrinkage cracks



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Types of Concrete Overlays

- Silica Fume Concrete with Steel Fibres
 - > steel fibres added to mix
 - > increases tensile strength
 - reduces/controls shrinkage cracks
 - ➤ holds overlay together if debonded
 - > presently most commonly used overlay by AT



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Types of Concrete Overlays

- Modified Silica Fume Concrete
 - > small amount of fly ash in mix
 - ➤ fog curing immediately behind finishing machine
 - > seven day wet curing
 - ➤ increase strength reduces cracks
 - > can be used with and without steel fibres
 - > will be more widely used by AT in future



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Types of Membrane/ACP

- Hot Applied Rubberized Membrane/Protection Board/ 2-40 mm Layers ACP (90 mm)
 - > used on new construction
 - > dead load limits use for rehabilitation
- Sheet Membrane with 50 mm ACP
 - > repair any damage to deck
 - > requires fairly smooth surface
 - bond with concrete and joints between sheets main concerns
 - > top of sheet rough surface to protect from and provide bond with ACP



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Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Concrete Bridge Decks

Types of Membrane/ACP

- Polymer Membrane with 50 mm ACP
 - > requires relatively smooth surface
 - ➤ good bond with concrete decks
 - ➤ bond with ACP problem unless some aggregate in top layer
 - > aggregate can affect permeability of membrane



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Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Concrete Bridge Decks

Thin Polymer Overlays

- Flexible Epoxy Overlays
 - > two components must be mixed properly
 - > can be multi-layer system
 - > very low permeability
 - > requires very good preparation of concrete surface
 - rough texture but clean
 - > very sensitive to weather conditions
 - concrete internally dry
 - > even flexible epoxy is a relatively brittle material



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Thin Polymer Overlays

- MMA Overlays
 - > more flexible, thicker material
 - ➤ single layer
 - > somewhat more expensive than epoxy
 - > also requires very good concrete surface preparation
 - > works better on more flexible decks
- Urethane Overlays
 - ➤ use in parking garages
 - > not durable enough for highway traffic



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Cathodic Protection Systems

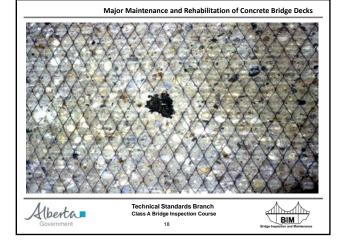
- Conductive Titanium Wire Mesh in Overlay
 - > requires concrete overlay
 - > must eliminate all shorts between mesh and deck
 - > requires monitoring
- Under Deck Conductive Coating
 - > do not require concrete overlay
 - > still must eliminate all shorts
 - > requires monitoring
 - > long-term performance not proven
 - > coating system appears to dry out and become non-conductive with time



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Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Concrete Bridge Decks

Lateral Connection Between Girders

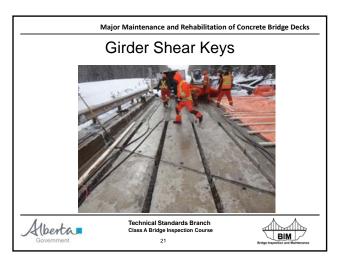
- AT has a number of concrete girder types that are placed side by side and connected together by grout-keys or connector bolts
- These grout keys have not stood up well over time
- During rehabilitation of these girder bridges the lateral connections are usually upgraded and supplemented (underslung beams, lateral post-tensioning)

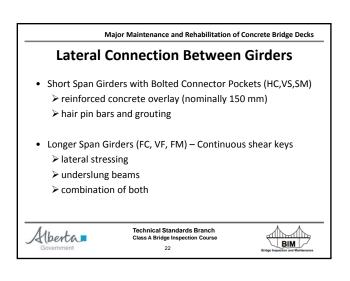


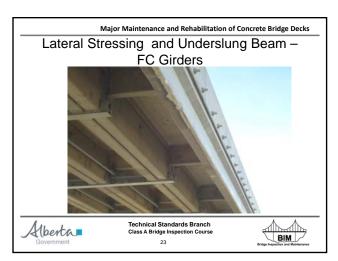
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Bridge Deck Joints

- Pre 1975 Bridges
 - ➤ lots of simple spans
 - ➤ lots of non-waterproof joints
- Existing Practice
 - > continuous spans, eliminate deck joints where possible
 - > joints waterproof or with drainage systems



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Types of Deck Joints

- Strip Seal Joints
 - > waterproof
 - ➤ a rubber/neoprene seal attached to metal extrusion
 - > moderate thermal movements (up to approx. 75 mm)
 - > make sure installation fills all voids behind extrusions
 - > work well but seals must be replaced from time to time



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Types of Deck Joints

- Finger Plate Joints
 - > non-waterproof
 - > sliding finger plates with plumbing/drainage system
 - > works for large thermal movements (> 75 mm)
 - > careful to fill all voids behind plates when installing
 - > mis-alignment of fingers due to dead load creep and abutment rotation
 - plumbing/drainage systems need to be cleaned out from time to time



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Types of Deck Joints

- Small Movement Joints
 - > small movements due to live load deflection, etc.
 - > compression seals
 - > types of caulking materials



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Specifications for Bridge Construction

- Link to Specifications for Bridge Construction
- Section 4 Cast in Place Concrete
- Section 15 Polymer Overlays
- Section 16 Bridge Deck Waterproofing
- Section 20 Deck Overlays and Concrete Rehabilitation
- https://www.transportation.alberta.ca/4753.htm



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