# Concrete Pavement Preservation / Repair

#### Joint Spall Repair – Partial Depth Repair

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# PCCP Preservation Techniques (in the order of consideration)

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



# How do preventive treatments differ from routine/reactive treatments?



Same treatments ...different TIMING!

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# Partial Depth (Spall) Repairs









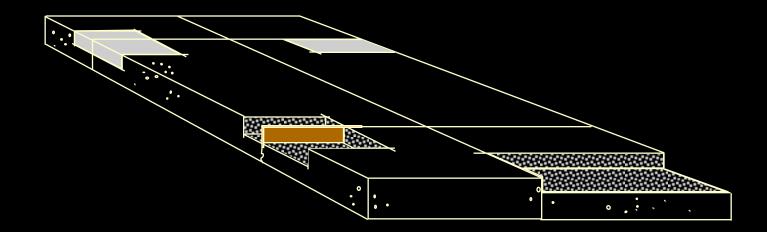


# Application

- Candidates for joint spall repair
  - Spalling caused by incompressibles in joint
  - Localized areas of scaling
- Not candidates for joint spall repair
  - Spalling caused by dowel lockup
  - Spalling at working cracks
  - Spalling caused by durability distress

# 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.



### Vertical Edges can Enhance Performance



Keep Concrete out of the Joints







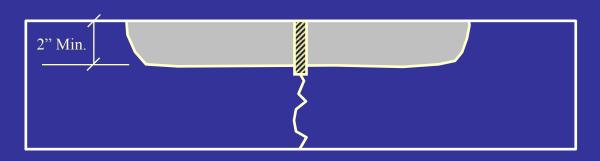




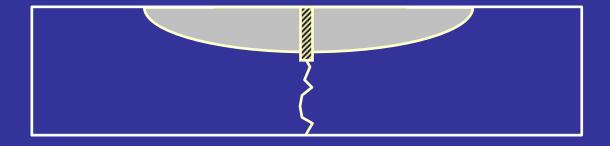


#### Concrete Removal

Cold Milling



Transverse Milling (small head, moves along joint)

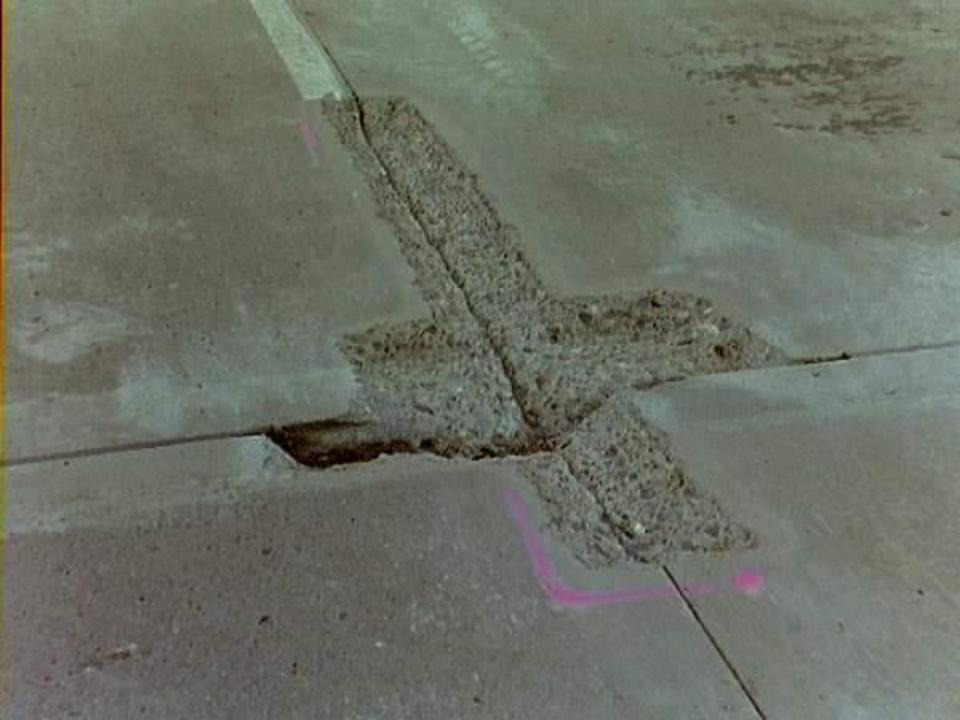


Longitudinal Milling (wide head, pick up & move over)

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### Vertical Edge – Added Time and Cost



Keep
Concrete
out of
the
Joints



# Partial-Depth (Joint Spall) Patching Operations





# Grout Recipe

- 2 Parts Type I Cement
- 1 Part Water
- 1 Part Sand
- Mixed to the consistency of thick cream or kool whip
- Placement immediately before concrete.
- Has a shelf life of 60 minutes.





# 3U18 Mix Design

- Cement Type 1
- Air
- Water
- Coarse Agg 80
- Sand
- Water/Cement
- Type E Water reducing and Accelerating

- 850 pounds
- 6.5%
- 295 pounds
- 1328 pounds
- 1328 pounds
- 0.35

### Sample Mix Minnesota 3U18

#### Partial Depth Mix

- Small Aggregate 100% passing 3/8" sieve
- 850 lbs Type I Cement
- Type E Water Reducer and Accelerator
- 6.5% Air
- Maximum 1 inch slump
- Cure time of 12 hours













