

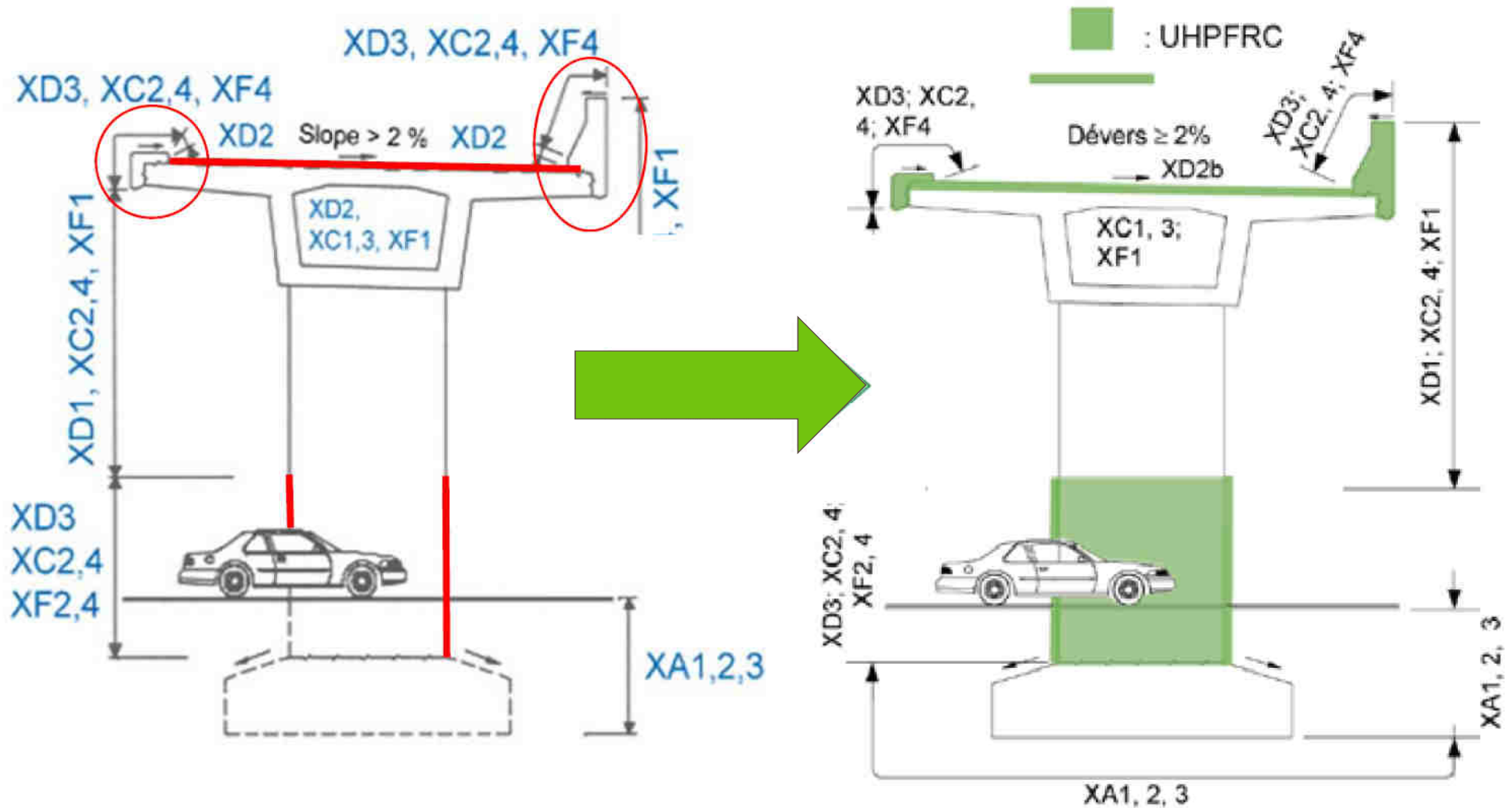
# New UHPFRC for Bridge Overlays

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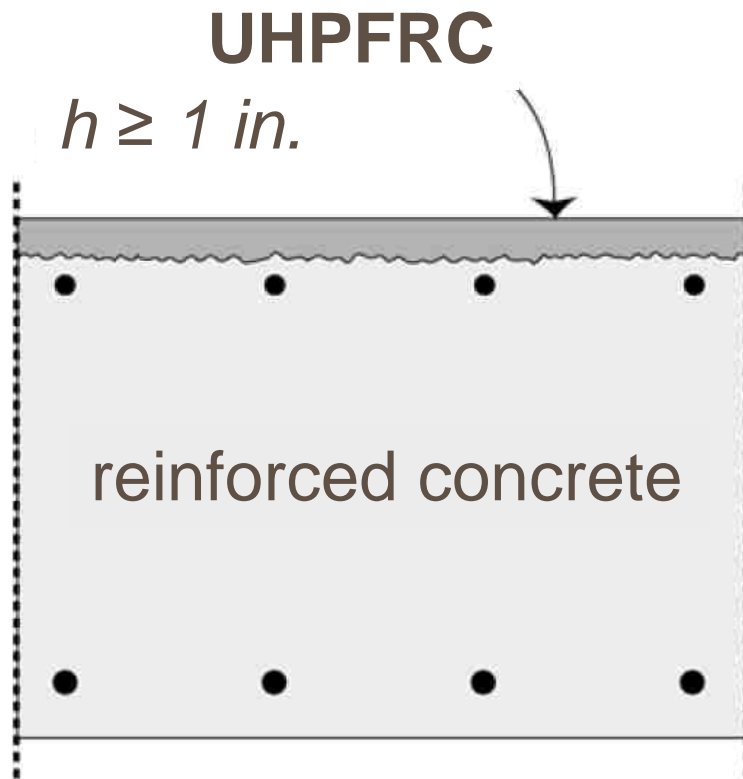
# The overlay concept (1999)



- higher durability by a layer of waterproof UHPFRC
- higher resistance (rigidity, bending & shear, fatigue)

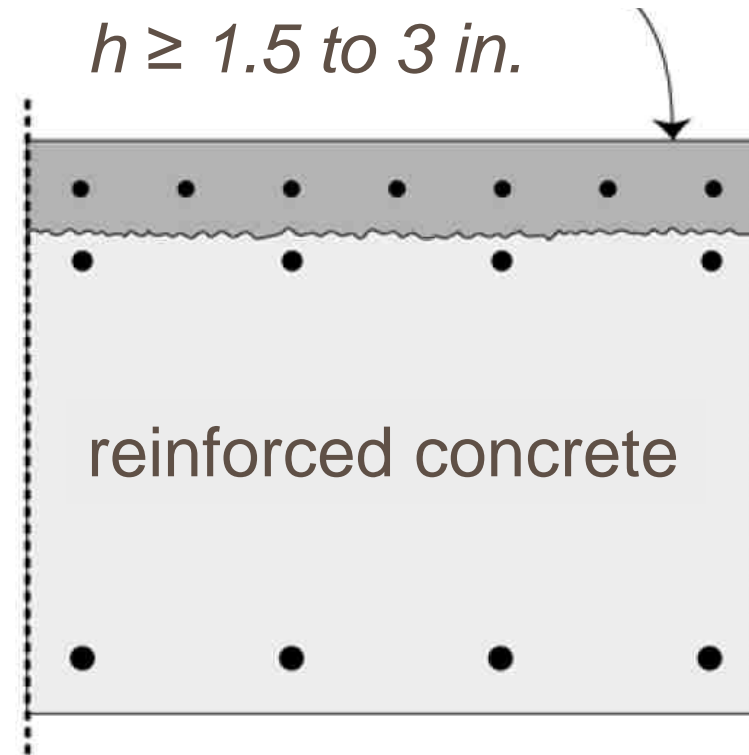
# The overlay concept (1999)

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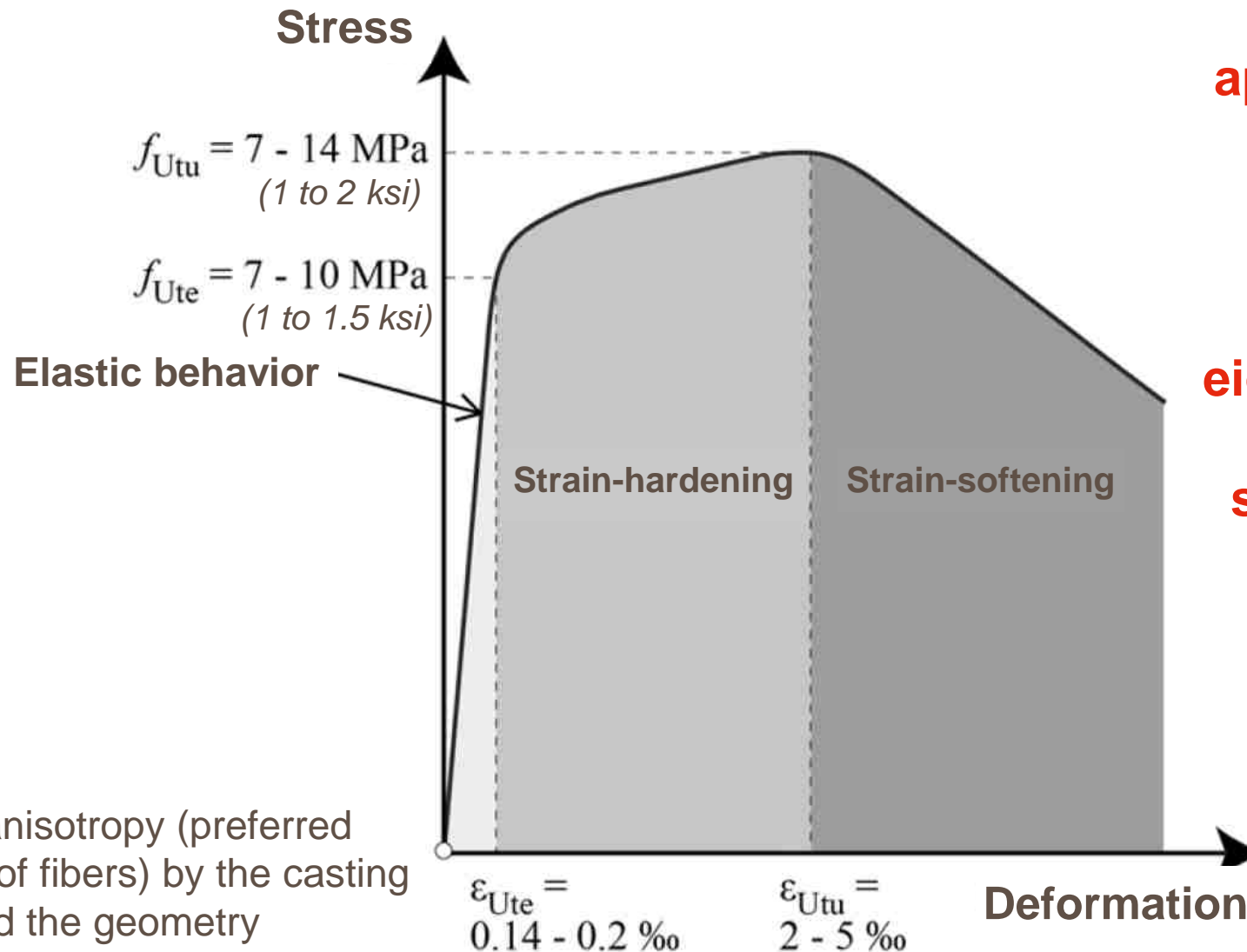
**protection function  
(durability)**

## Reinforced UHPFRC



**resistance +  
protection function**

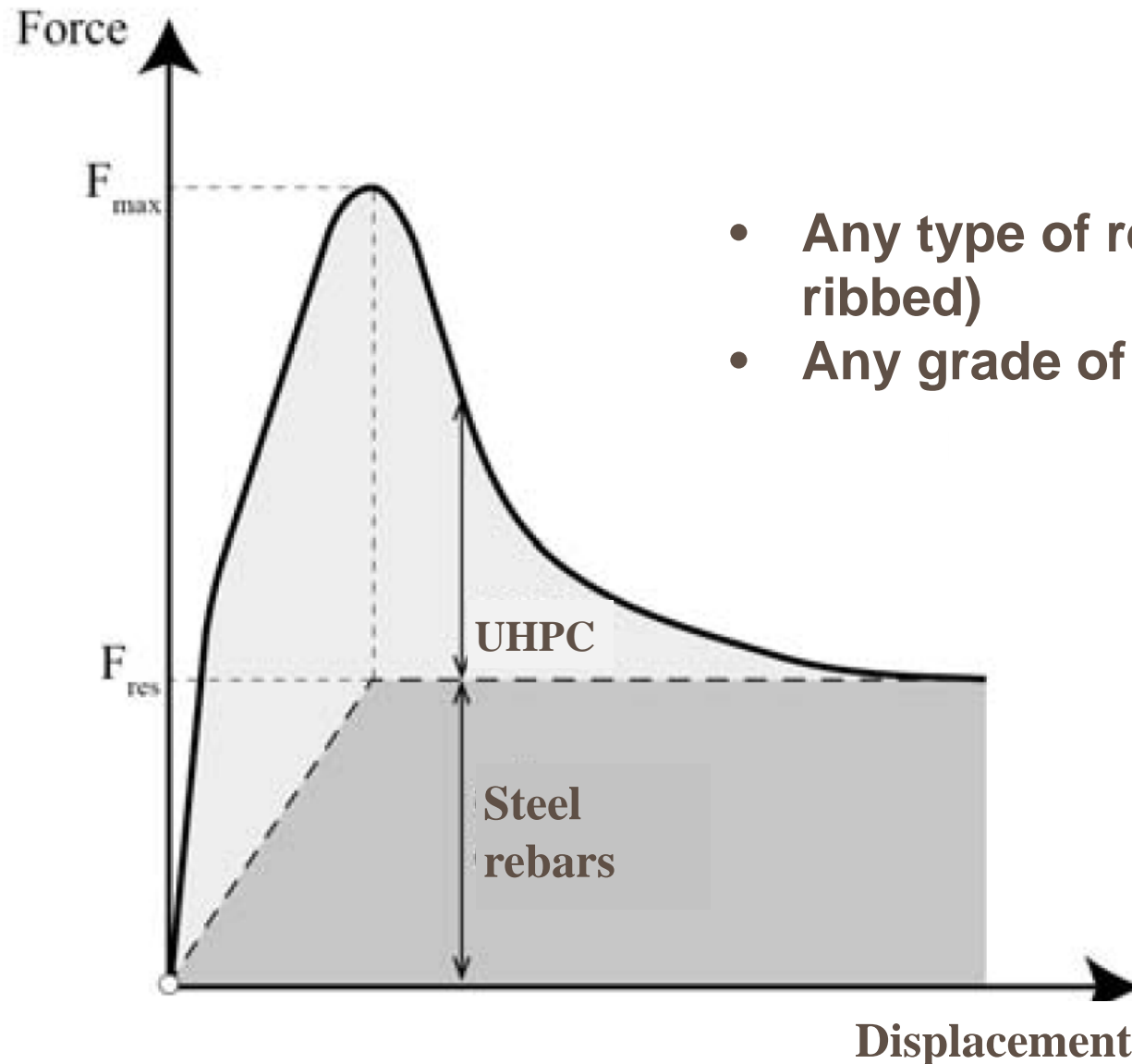
# UHPFRC behavior: strain-hardening in tension



**Cast-on site applications require strain-hardening UHPFRC able to withstand the development of eigenstresses due to restrained shrinkage, without cracking.**

**Warning:** anisotropy (preferred orientation of fibers) by the casting process and the geometry

# Reinforced UHPC behavior



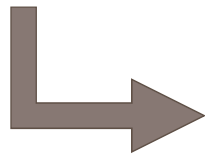
- Any type of rebars (smooth, ribbed)
- Any grade of steel



# UHPC: other requirements

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- ✓ fresh mix with the ability to be cast on inclined substrates (slope up to 10%)



The rheology must be adjusted from self-compacting to rheo-thinning behavior (thixotropic)



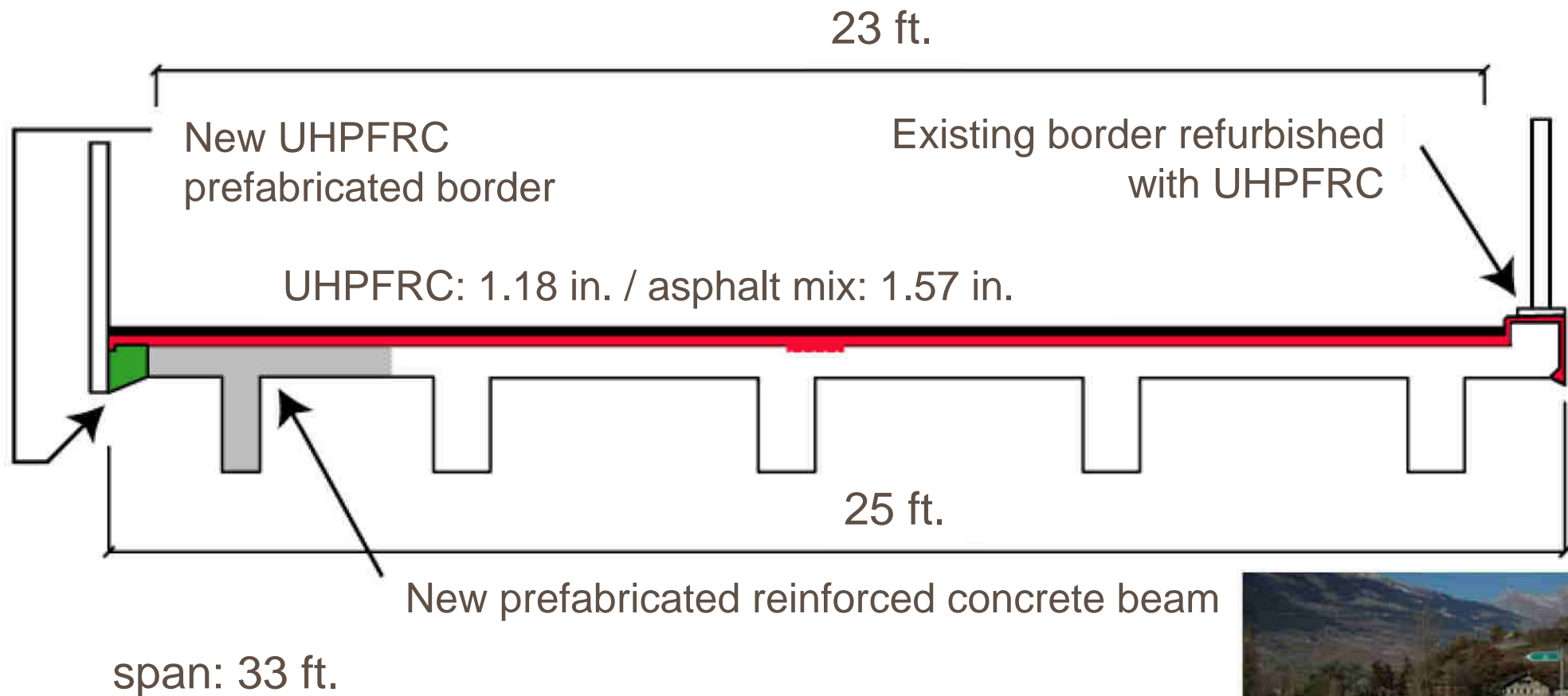
- ✓ very low permeability → very high durability (waterproofing layer)
- ✓ bond stress  $\geq 1.5$  MPa → existing concrete should have a saturated surface dry (SSD)
- ✓ compatibility with the process (either manual or mechanical)
- ✓ robustness with T° (in-situ projects)

# Ductal® range for bridges overlay

Properties	Ductal NaG3 TX	Ductal G2 TX
Uniaxial tensile behavior: type	UA	UB
Characteristic value of the elastic tensile strength	1.13 ksi	1.5 ksi
Characteristic value of the tensile strength	1.3 ksi	1.8 ksi
Strain when the tensile strength is reached (hardening)	0.35 %	0.25 %
Characteristic value of the cube compressive strength	18 ksi	22 ksi
Mean value of the modulus of elasticity	7200 ksi	8000 ksi
Total shrinkage at 90 days	700 µm/m	800 µm/m
Water porosity at 90 days	6%	4%
Apparent gas permeability at 90 days	$\leq 0.5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2$	$\leq 0.5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2$
Diffusion coefficient of chloride ions at 90 days	$\leq 0.5 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\leq 0.5 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

mix used for the pilot yesterday

# First application in 2004: rehabilitation and enlargement of a small road bridge (Switzerland)





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# Largest application in 2014/2015: rehabilitation of Chillon Viaduct (Switzerland)



*(prestressed box girder segments)*



## Key figures

**1969**

opening year to traffic

**Twin viaducts**

**1.4 mile**  
long

**2 x 39 ft.**  
width

**341 ft.**  
maximum span

**302 ft.**  
maximum height

**571000 ft.<sup>2</sup>**  
deck surface

**50 000**  
vehicles / day



# Largest application in 2014/2015: rehabilitation of Chillon Viaduct (Switzerland)

Production rate: 60 to 100 m<sup>3</sup> per day → mobile ready-mix plant installed on the bridge



1 silo for the sand (63 tons)  
1 silo for the premix (75 tons)



- 2 Teka mixers 1.2 m<sup>3</sup>, 75kW operating in parallel
- production rate: 9 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- batch size: 1.2 m<sup>3</sup>
- Mixing time: 10 min/batch
- automatic weighing for all the components (premix, sand, fibers, water, admixtures)

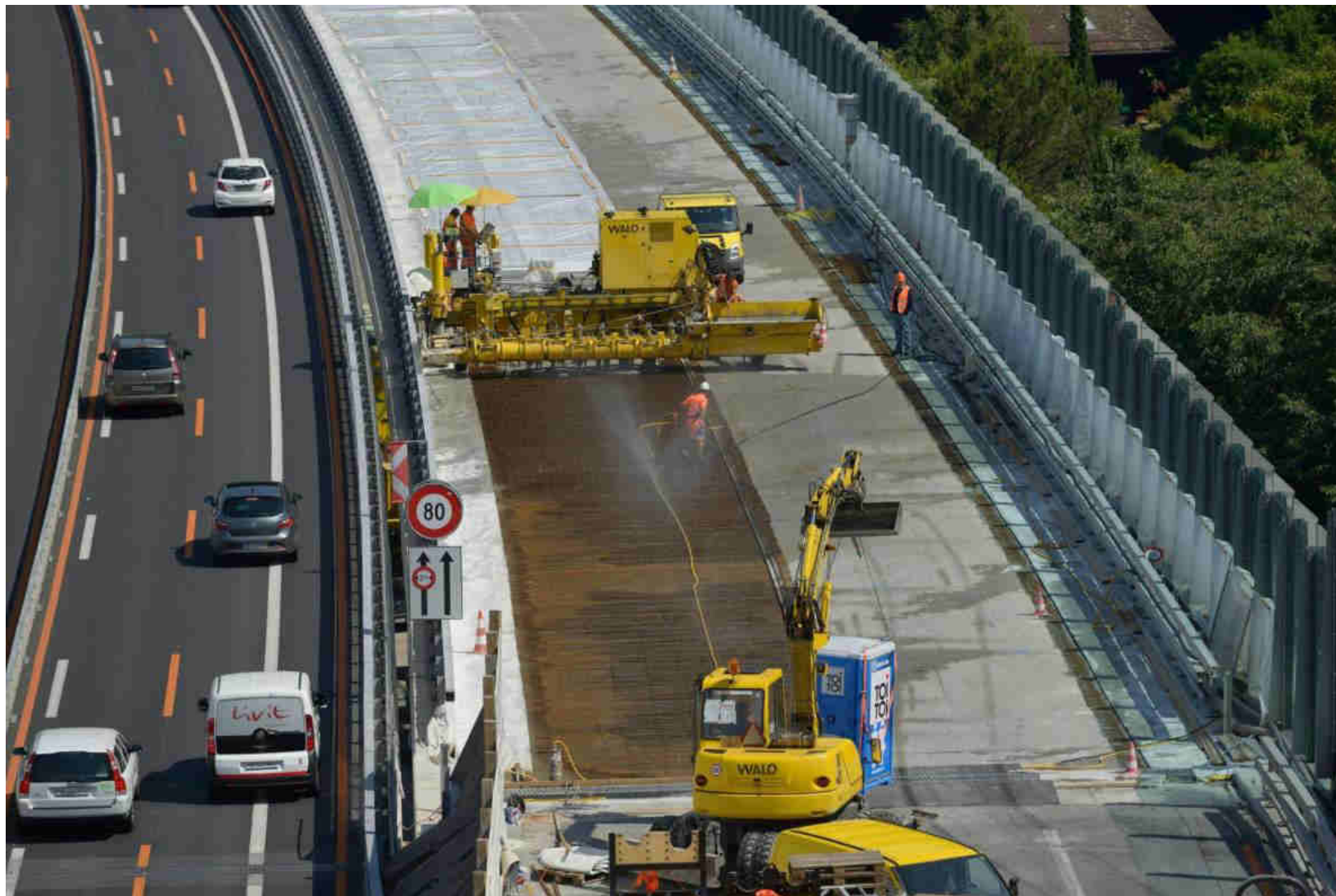


buggies (capacity 0.6 m<sup>3</sup>)

# Largest application in 2014/2015: rehabilitation of Chillon Viaduct (Switzerland)

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Production rate: 60 to 100 m<sup>3</sup> per day → UHPFRC implemented mechanically

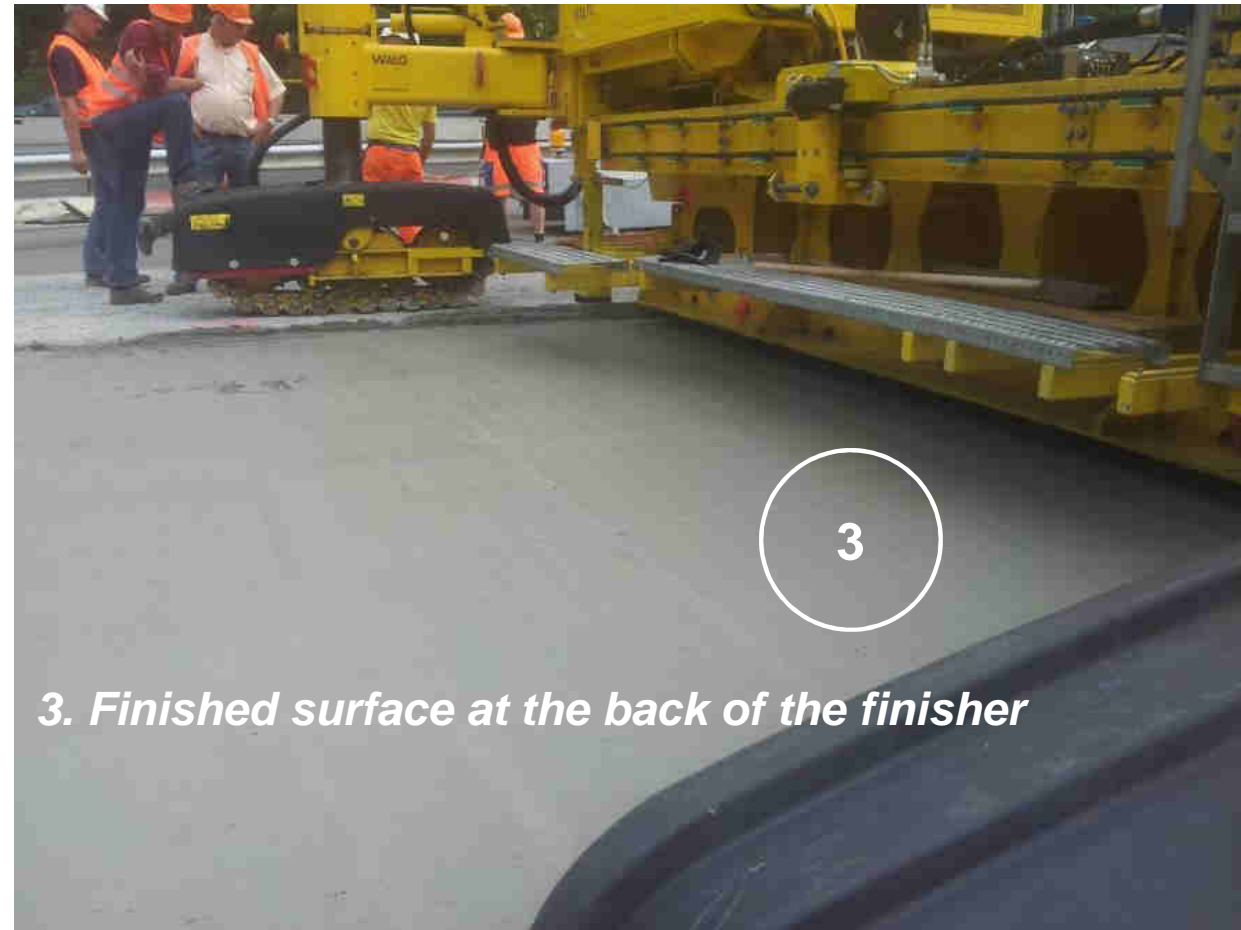




# Largest application in 2014/2015: rehabilitation of Chillon Viaduct (Switzerland)



*1. Distribution of UHPFRC using a screw conveyor*



*3. Finished surface at the back of the finisher*

*2. Vibrating rules to facilitate the implementation of UHPFRC*

# Thank you for your attention



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