

Illinois Ready Mixed Concrete Association

Fibers in Concrete – Applications and Limitations

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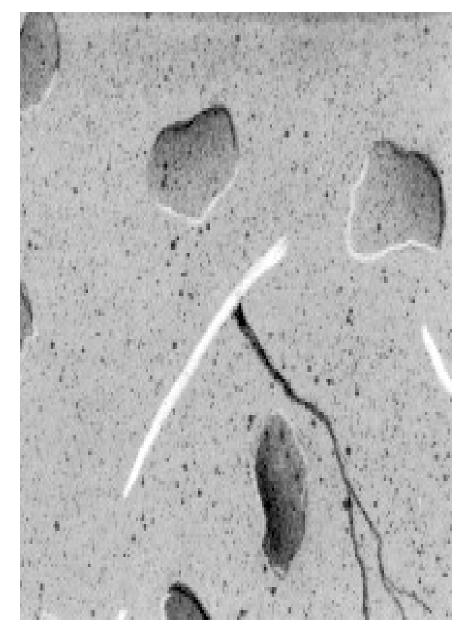
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AGENDA

General Information

- Micro vs. Macro
- Verification Performance Testing (ASTM 1609, 1399, and 1550)
- Applications
- Slab on Ground & Pavement Design Software
 - Capabilities of elimination of steel
 - ➢ VE into projects

What is the Mechanism for Crack

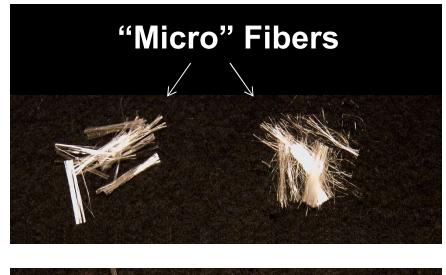


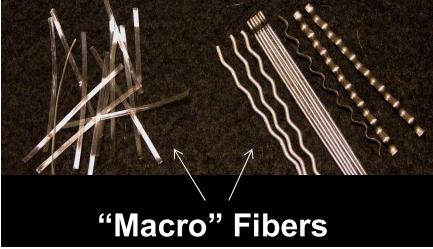
Fibers will intersect cracks when they initiate. This allows for a uniform distribution of the shrinkage stresses that develop and will lessen cracking problems later on....

"Micro" vs. "Macro" Fibers

- Micro (Low Volume Addition) Fibers
 - Diameters < 0.004" (0.1 mm)</p>
 - Polypropylene, Nylon, Carbon, Cellulose
 - ➤ 0.03 0.1% volume (0.5-1.5#/cy)
 - > Mainly control plastic shrinkage cracking
- Macro (High Volume Addition) Fibers
 - \blacktriangleright Diameters: 0.008 0.03" (0.2 0.8 mm)
 - Synthetic, Steel 0.2 1.0% volume [3 15#/cy (Synthetic) or 20-100#/cy (Steel)]
 - Improve concrete material characteristics
 - Flexural toughness, Impact resistance, Fatigue resistance
 - □ NOT STRUCTURAL

"Micro" vs. "Macro" Fibers





Benefits of Micro Fibers

- Plastic Crack Prevention Only
- Non-Corrosive
- When to Use
 - > When structures are already reinforced
 - > When slab on grades currently have crack control steel

When not to Use

- > As a replacement to crack control steel for Slab on Ground
- > As a replacement to temperature/shrinkage steel for elev. structures
- Steel replacement in walls, footings, ICF's

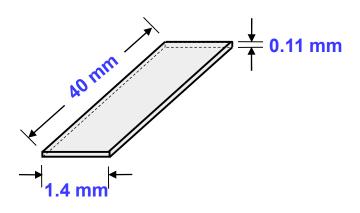
Benefits of Synthetic Macro Fibers

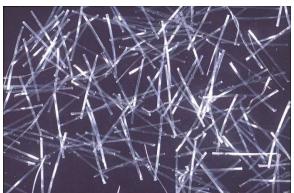
- Tight Crack Control
 - Uniform 3-D reinforcement, compared to 2-D WWM or rebar
 - Free from concerns over positioning of reinforcement
- Scheduling Advances
 > WWM / Rebar means an additional step in construction
- Corrosion Not possible with Synthetic
- Plastic Shrinkage Control Potential with High Fiber Count Products
- Pumping Easy on equipment
- Plastic Shrinkage Control
- Placement Simplicity (Tailgating loads)

Typical Macro Synthetic Fiber

• Polypropylene/Polyethylene Monofilament Fiber

Specific Gravity	0.92	
Absorption	None	
Modulus of Elasticity	9.5 GPa (1378 ksi)	
Tensile Strength	620 MPa (90 ksi)	
Melting Point	160°C (320°F)	
Ignition Point	590°C (1094°F)	
Alkali, Acid & Salt Resistance	High	







Verification Performance Testing

- ASTM C1609-10 (Synthetic Macro Fibers)
- ASTM C820 (Steel Macro Fibers)
- ASTM C1399-11
- ASTM C1550-10 (Round Determinate Panel)



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Verification Test Method

ASTM C1609-12 test procedure



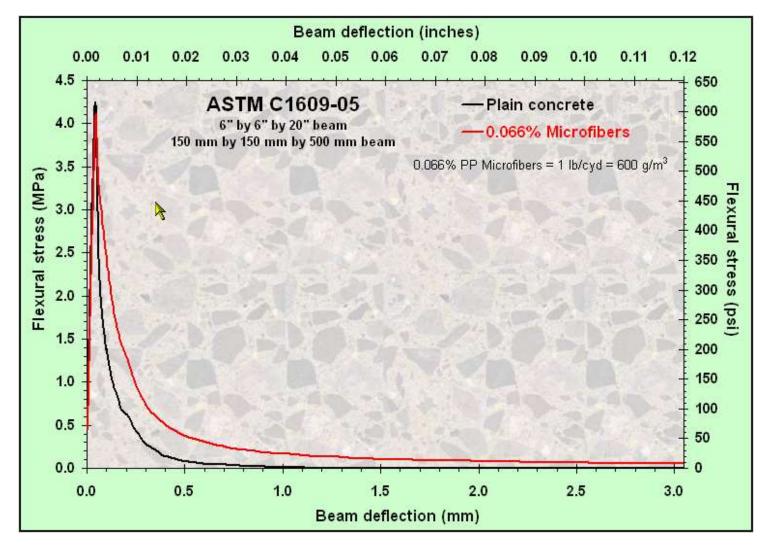
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Third Point Loading Test (ASTM C 1609-12)

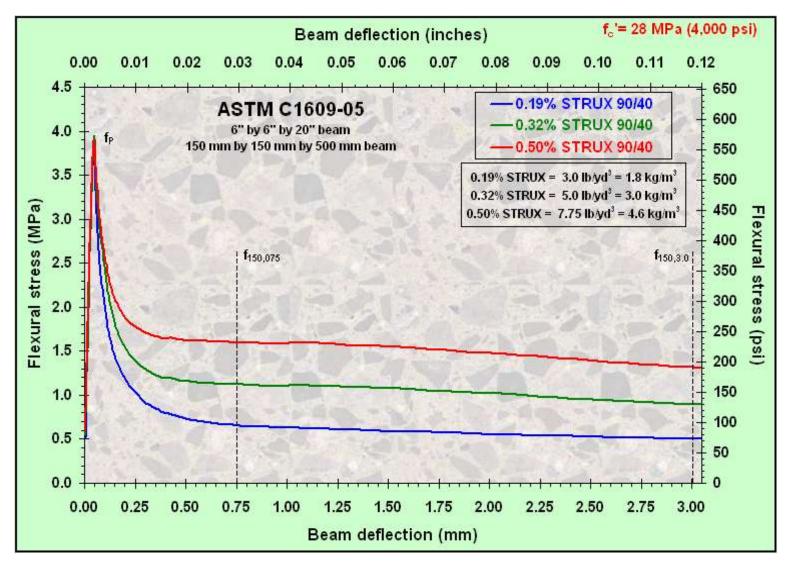
- Closed Loop System
- Sample Size: 6" x 6" x 20" (150mm x 150mm x 500mm)



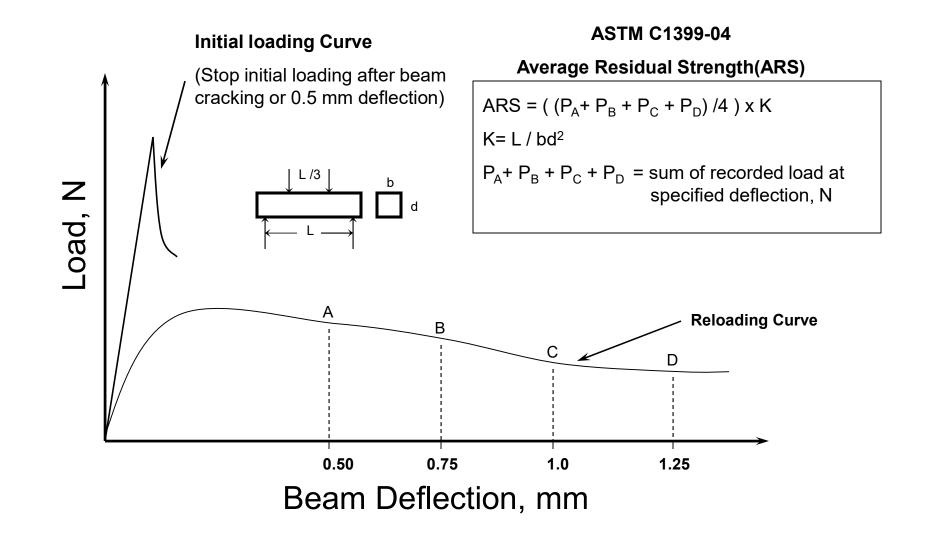
Micro-fibers



Macro-Fibers



Average Residual Strength Evaluation ASTM C1399-11



Australian Round Determinate Panel Test (ASTM C1550-10)

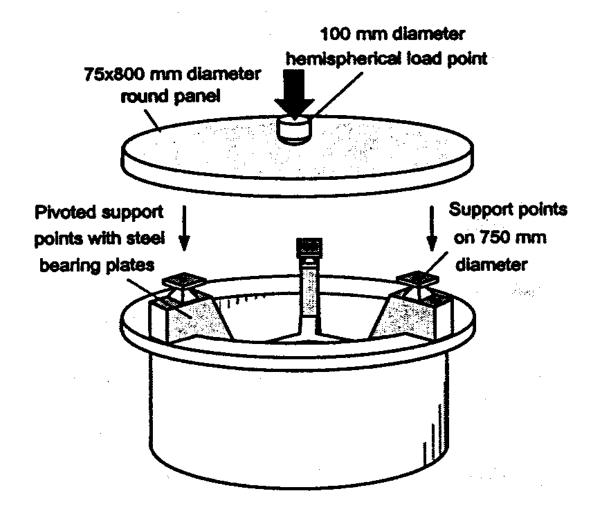


Mode of failure dominated by flexure.

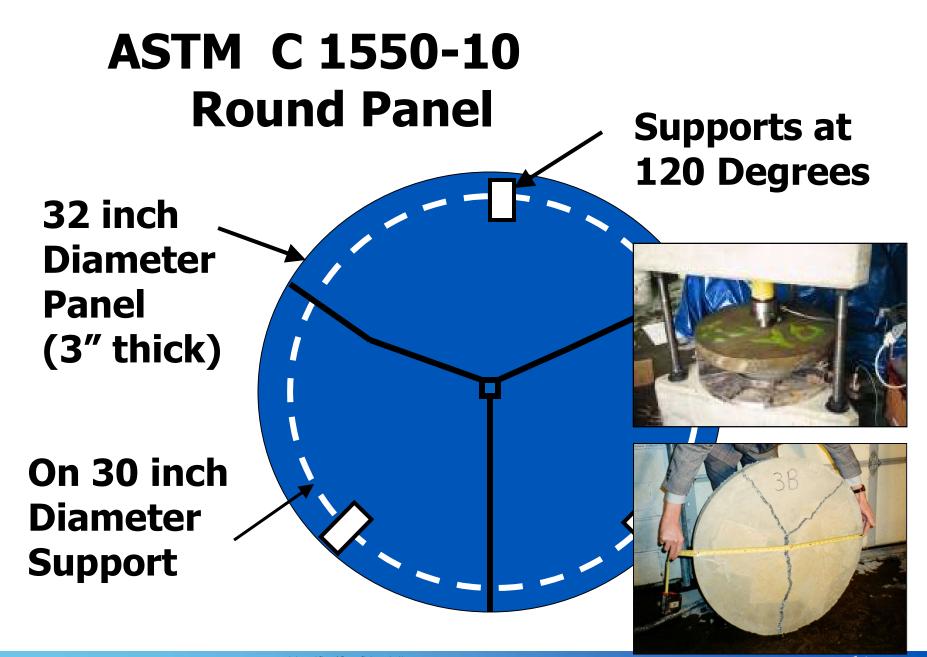
This can test higher deflections compared to ASTM C1609

32" (810 mm) diameter x 3" (76 mm) thick panel Wire mesh will perform better in thin elements

New Panel Test ASTM C 1550 - 10

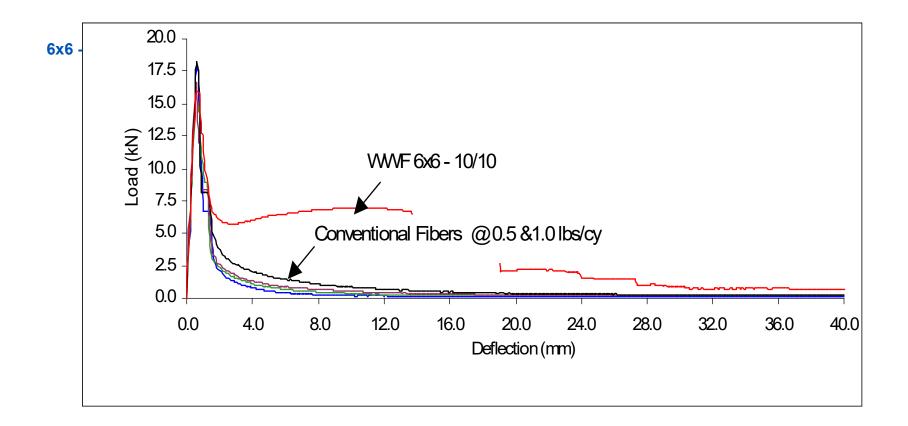


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Round Determinate Panel Results

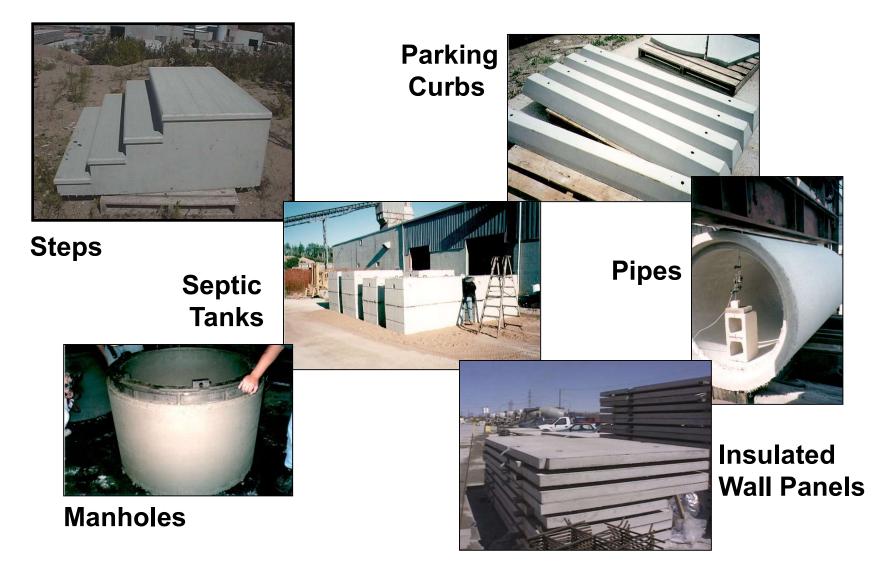
(up to 40 mm (1.57") deflections)



Applications

Where have Macro Fibers been used?

Precast Concrete Applications



Also: Burial Vaults & Catch Basins

Shotcrete







Slope Stabilization

Radiant Heat Slab



Driveway



2-inch Overlay Maintenance Garage



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Department of Transporation Acceptance

- Iowa
- Utah
- Texas
- Illinois
- Kansas
- Oregon
- Arizona
- Colorado
- California
- Washington
- South Dakota
- Applications: Whitetoppings, Bonded Overlays, Driveway Entrances, Drainage Ditches, Bridge Deck Overlays, Full Depth Bridges





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Finishing Expectations

- Interior Slabs: Burned in Potential (absolutely no fibers protruding; although they may be seen at surface below paste)
- Interior Slabs: w/o vibration (potential to see them increases)

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- Outside: Bull float, light broom finish with several passes (angled at 10% to the horizontal)
- Likely fibers will appear; cracks much unlikely to appear

Macro Fiber Finishing Requirements



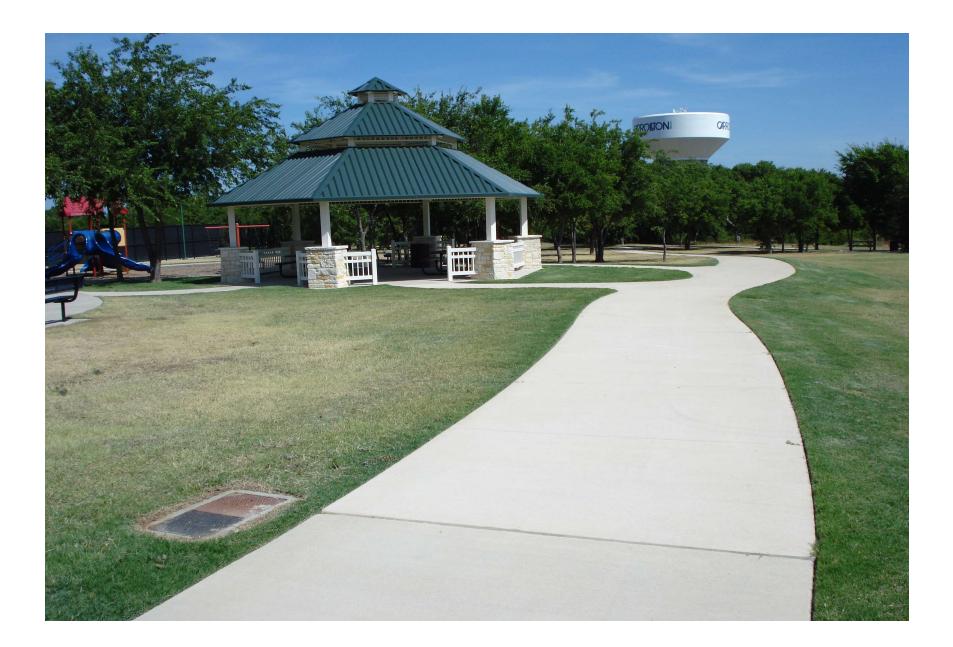
- Power Trowel: Fiber free surfaces are routinely achieved.
- Hand Trowel & Broom Finish: Some fibers on floor surface.

Jointing Procedures and Limitations

- Interior or Exterior (2-3 Ft. x Thickness in Inches)
- <u>Base Material</u> and its reaction to the concrete it supports (k-value)
- Limit any Restrained Shrinkage
- Poly Sheathing
- Zip Strips
- Isolation of Penetrations
- Cut Control Joints Deep (much deeper than unreinforced)
 - The joint must release (avoid dominant joint effect)

Macro Fiber SOG Projects in NA







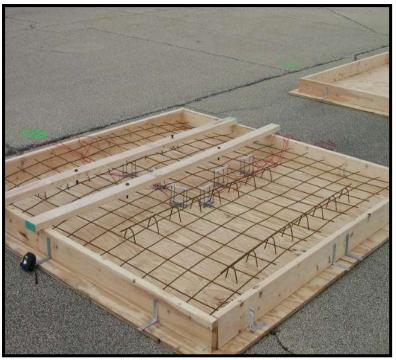
Macro Fiber SOG Design Software

Large Scale SOG Test

University of Illinois

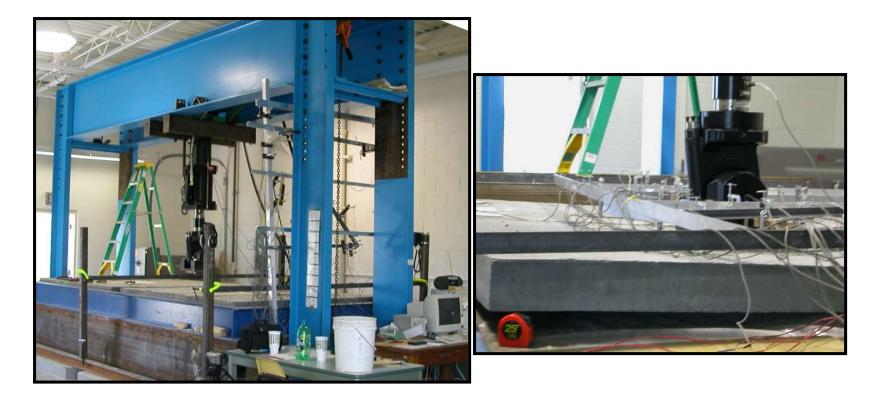
- 7.2' x 7.2' x 5.1" Slabs (2.2 m x 2.2 m x 132 mm)
 - \succ WWM: 6 x 6 W2.9 (positioned at top-third of the slab)
 - Macro Fiber 0.33% vol: 5 lbs/cyd (3 kg/m³)
- Ready Mixed Concrete

Materials	WWM Mix		Macro Fiber Mix	
	lbs/cyd	kg/m ³		
Coarse Aggregate	1,678	995		1
Fine Aggregate	1,388	823	1,359	806
Cement	612	363	607	360
Water	300	178	307	182
W/C Ratio	0.49		0.51	
% Air	1.8%		2.9%	
fc	5,960 psi	41.1 MPa	5,235 psi	36.1 MPa

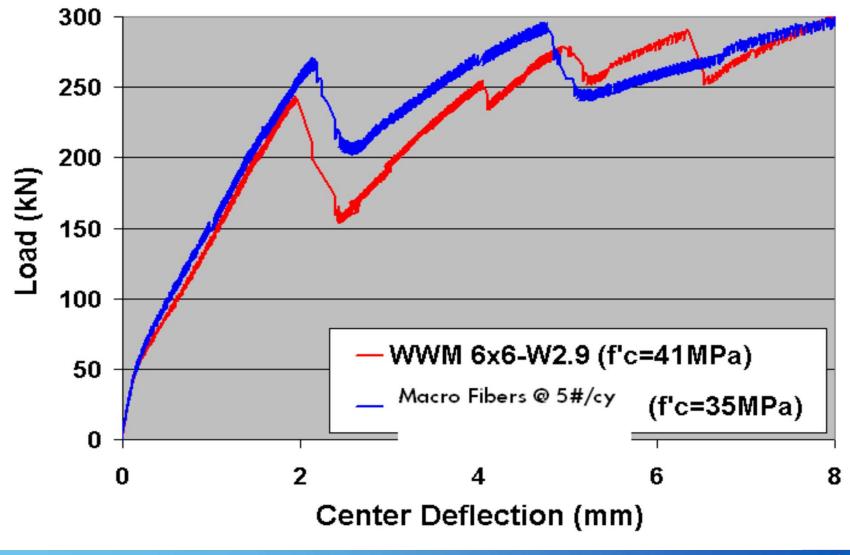


Large Scale SOG Test

- Subgrade: 8" (203 mm) thick compacted clay
- 500 kN capacity MTS Hydraulic Actuator
- Center Loading until Puncture Failure



Large Scale SOG Test



Macro Synthetic vs. WWM



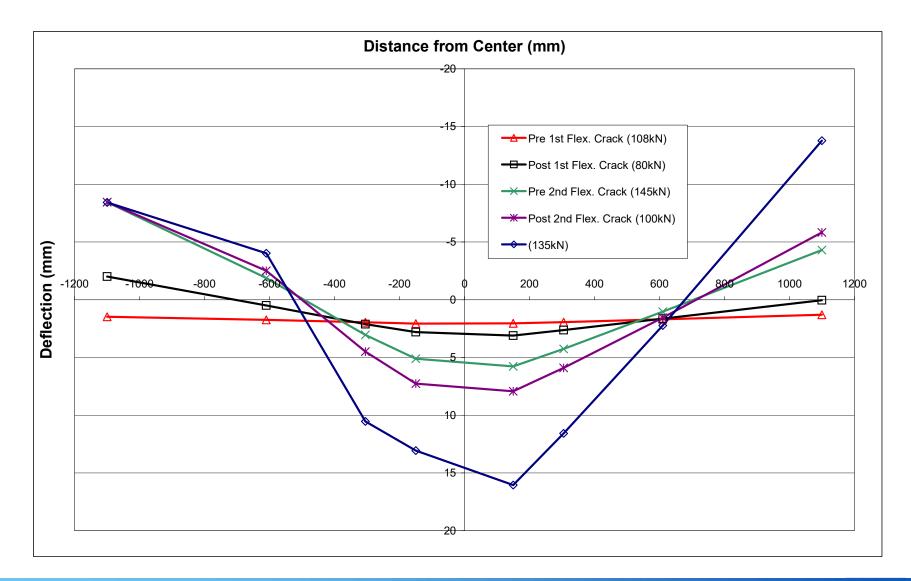
HVSF \approx 1/16" (1.6 mm)

WWM ≈ 3/16" (4.8 mm)

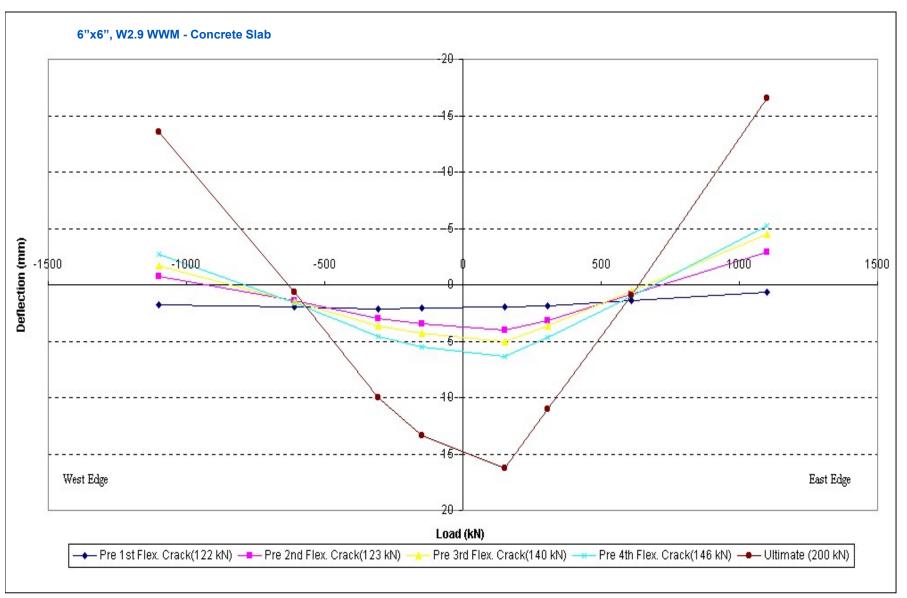
Crack Width Measurements for Large Scale SOG Test

Deflection Profile

Plain Concrete Slab

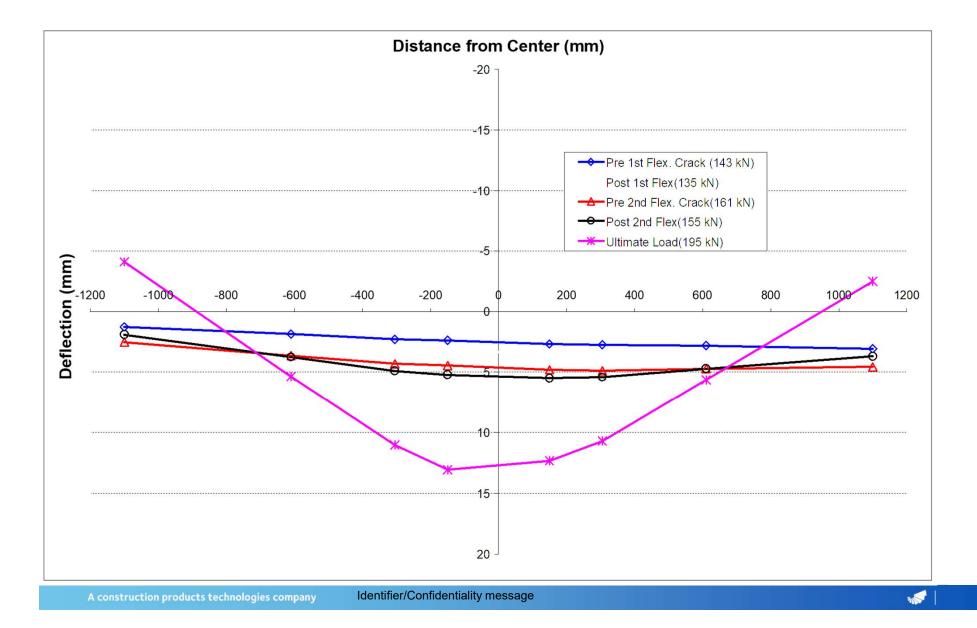


Deflection Profile



Deflection Profile

HVSF 0.48% - Concrete Slab



Background

- The theory of the software is primarily based on Increasing the flexural capacity of the concrete section (applied load (flexural stress) + residual load = total load)
 - "Macro" fibers increase post-cracking strength and re-distribute stresses during and after slab fracture.
 - Increased capacity of the concrete from absorbed energy during fracture (toughness).
 - *"Thinner concrete section is obtainable given loading rate"*

Or

• "An increased load carrying capability"

Capabilities

• This software can handle <u>various loading cases</u> for Interior or Exterior (Paving) applications including:

> **Racking System** (Single Post, Multiple in a Line, Multiple in a Box)

- Center Load
- Corner Load
- Edge Load (Contraction, Dowel & Free Edge Joints)
- > Wheel Loads (Single Wheel, Multiple Wheels on one or two axles)
 - Center Load
 - Corner Load
 - □ Edge Load (Contraction, Dowel & Free Edge Joints)
- > Uniform Load
- Line or Wall Load

Slab Design Parameter Inputs

- Concrete Strength and Elasticity
 - Compressive strength or flexural strength
 - Modulus of elasticity
 - Maximum shear capacity
- Subgrade Factors
 - Modulus of subgrade reaction (K-Value or CBR, Soil Bearing Capacity)
 - Coefficient of friction (inside or outside slab resistance of sub-grade on slab)
- Safety Factors
 - Concrete Safety Factor
 - Load Safety Factors
 - □ Variable Loads Factor (static)
 - Dynamic Load Factor
- Joint Spacing
- Material Factors
 - > Thermal Expansion Coeff., Creep Coeff., Shrinkage, etc.

ACPA Streetpave Software

• Similar Capabilities by Utilizing Macro Synthetic Fibers



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FORT WORTH



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Typical Dosage Rates of Macro Fibers

- 4" or Greater Slab on Grades <u>Pedestrian Loading</u>
 > Basement Floors, Sidewalks (3.5 4#/cy)
- 4" or Greater Slab on Grades <u>Vehicle Traffic</u>
 > Parking Garages, Driveways (4#/cy)
- 6" or Greater Slab on Grades <u>Medium Truck Loading</u>
 > Parking Lots (4-5#/cy)
- 8" or Greater Slab on Grades <u>Heavy Truck Loading</u>
 > Loading Docks, City Street Pavements, Building Drive Lanes (4#/cy)

Increasing chances of a Successful Project w/ "Field Experience"

- Pre-construction Meetings
- Test Pours
- Best Practices for Macro Fiber Concrete
 - ➤ How to mix
 - ➢ Place
 - ➤ Finish

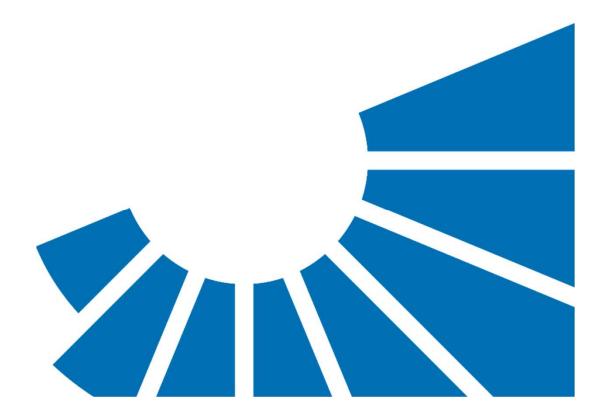
Value Proposition

Macro Fibers vs.

"Crack Control" Steel



Thank You



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