



REPAIRING AND STRENGTHENING BRIDGES USING FRP

PRESENTED BY:

ERI VOKSHI, P.E.
SIKA CORPORATION, LYNDHURST, NJ

BUILDING TRUST



KEY LEARNING OBJECTIVES

01 DETERMINE CAUSES BEHIND STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION IN BRIDGES AND TYPICAL STRENGTHENING TECHNIQUES

02 DESIGN AND SPECIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR FRP, ALONG WITH AVAILABLE INDUSTRY GUIDELINES, FOR SUCCESSFUL USE OF MATERIALS

03 HIGHLIGHT MATERIALS THAT BE USED IN STRUCTURAL STRENGTHENING ALONG WITH THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

WHAT WE DO – BUILDING TRUST

Sika is a specialty chemicals company with a leading position in the development and production of systems and products for bonding, sealing, damping, reinforcing and protecting in the building sector and motor vehicle industry.



SIKA AT A GLANCE

| | |
|----------|----------------------------|
| +25,000 | EMPLOYEES |
| 100 | COUNTRIES |
| 300+ | PLANTS WORLDWIDE |
| 108 | NEW PATENTS IN 2023 |
| 2 | ACQUISITION IN 2023 |
| 11.24 BN | NET SALES IN 2023 (IN CHF) |

WE ARE THERE

Our products might not always be visible but the results they achieve bring clear added value to customers and society.

FOCUS ON ATTRACTIVE MARKETS: CROSS-SELLING, LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT, ONE STRONG BRAND

Concrete



Waterproofing



Roofing



Building Finishing



Flooring & Coating



Sealing & Bonding



Refurbishment



Industry



CONCRETE REPAIR & PROTECTION

Repairing, protecting, and maintaining structures of all types is a necessary and worthwhile investment to extend a structure's usable service life.

| Products | Product Families |
|----------------------------|---|
| Bonding Agents | Sika® Armatec®, Sikadur®, SikaLiquid® Weld |
| Coating & Water Repellents | Sikalastic®, Sikagard® |
| Concrete Fibers | Fibermesh®, Enduro®, Novomesh® |
| Corrosion Protection | Sika® FerroGard®, Sika Armatec® |
| Crack Injection | Sikadur®, SikaFix®, Sika® Inject |
| Expansion Joints | Emseal® Grouts Sikadur®, SikaGrout® Mortars SikaTop®, SikaQuick®, SikaCrete®, SikaRepair® Multipurpose Epoxies Sikadur® Structural Strengthening Sika Carbodur®, SikaWrap® Traffic Coatings Sikalastic® Deckpro |
| Grouts | Sikadur®, SikaGrout® |
| Mortars | SikaTop®, SikaQuick®, SikaCrete®, SikaRepair® |
| Multipurpose Epoxies | Sikadur® |
| Structural Strengthening | Sika® Carbodur®, SikaWrap® |
| Traffic Coatings | Sikalastic® Deckpro |



DECK REPAIRS

- Corrosion protection with anodes
- Nosing and joint materials
- Bridge deck Overlays
- High friction surface treatments
- Anchoring and grouting

BELOW DECK REPAIRS

- Concrete patching
- Epoxy injection
- Structural strengthening
- Pile jacketing
- Corrosion protection

U.S. INFRASTRUCTURE STATE

- American Society of Structural Engineers – Report Card
- Overall grade: C-
- Over 600,000 bridges in U.S.
- 231,000 bridges need repair
- 4 in 10 bridges are 50 years or older
- Total infrastructure needs: \$5.94 TRILLION over 10 years



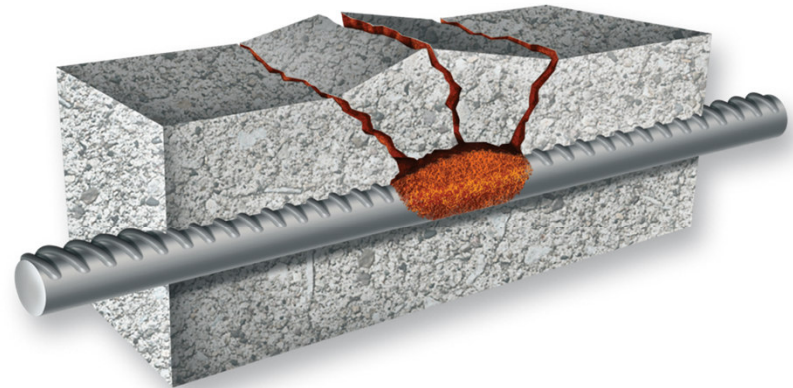
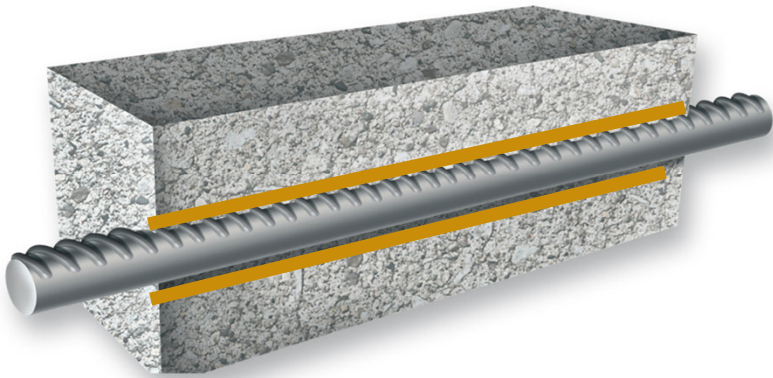
CAUSE OF DETERIORATION IN CONCRETE

- Surface defects
- Structural defects
- Temperature Changes
- Joint deterioration
- Humidity
- Shrinkage
- Settlement
- Design/Application Error



PATHS FOR
CORROSION

CORROSION CELL



GIVEN SOME HELP.....



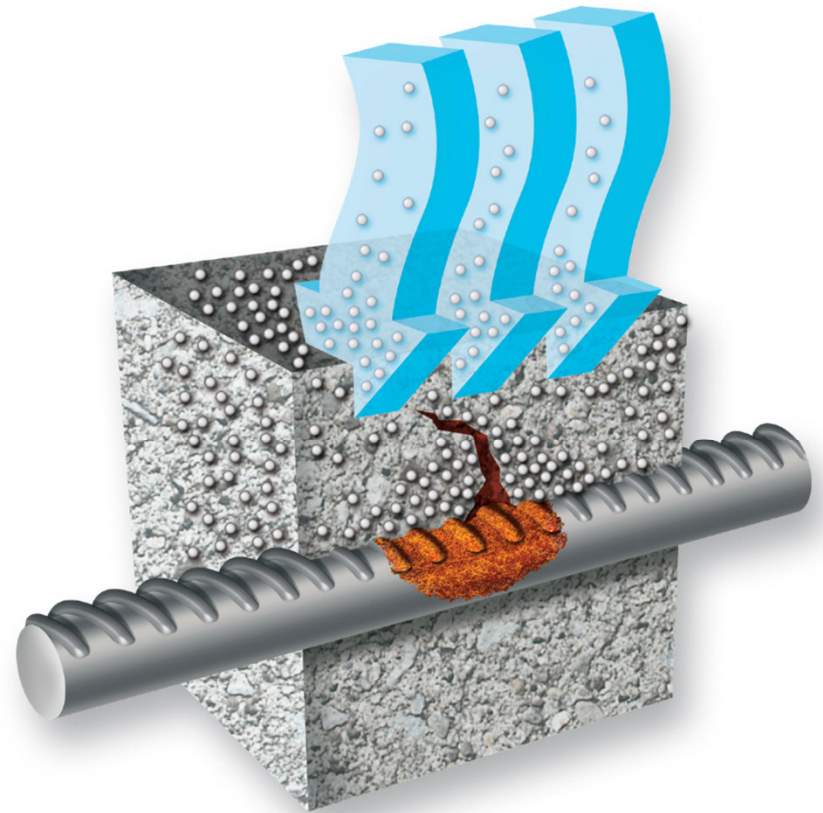
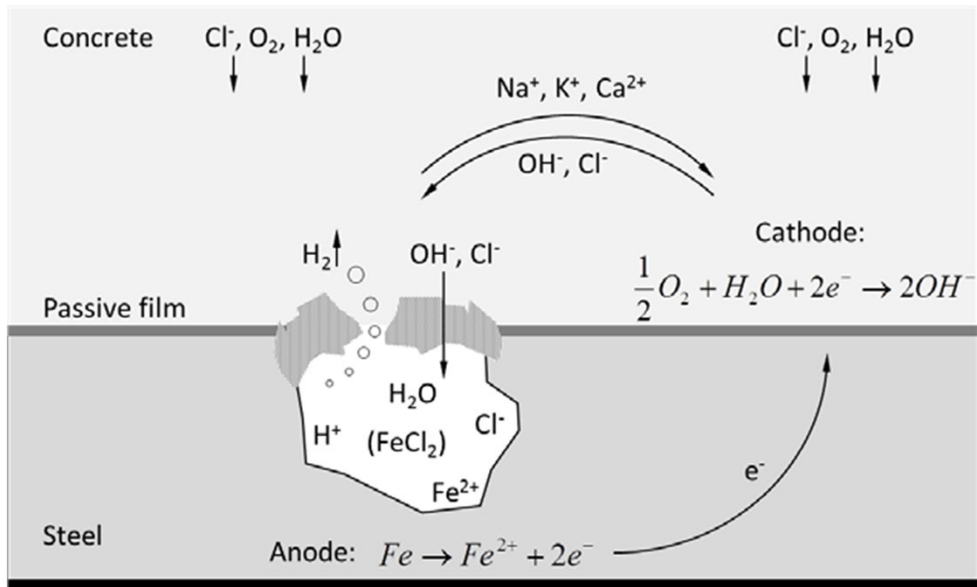
CORROSION IS EVERYWHERE WE LOOK....



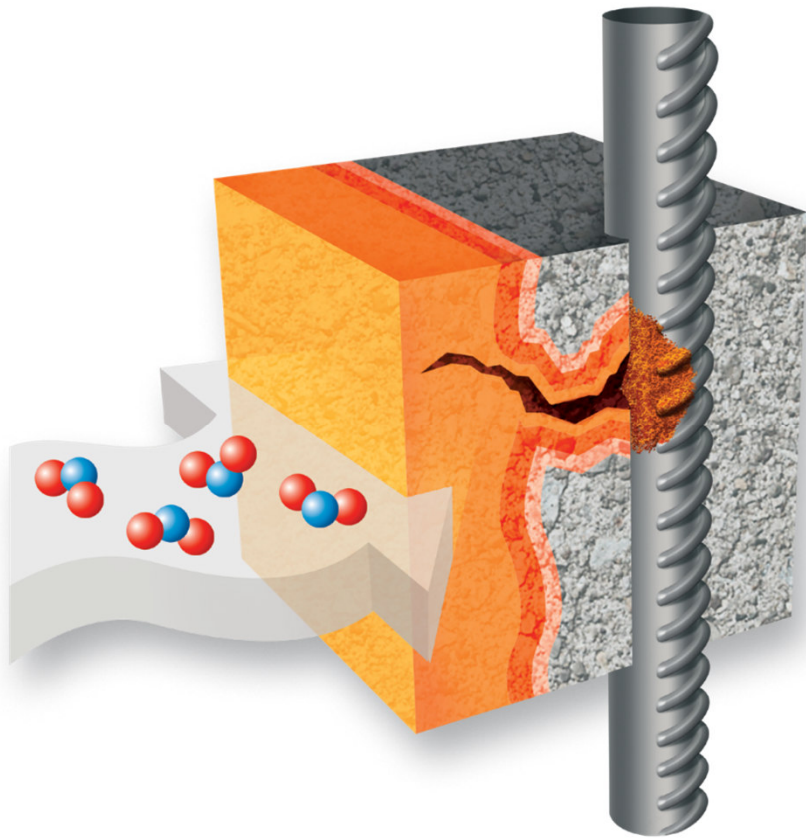
BUILDING TRUST



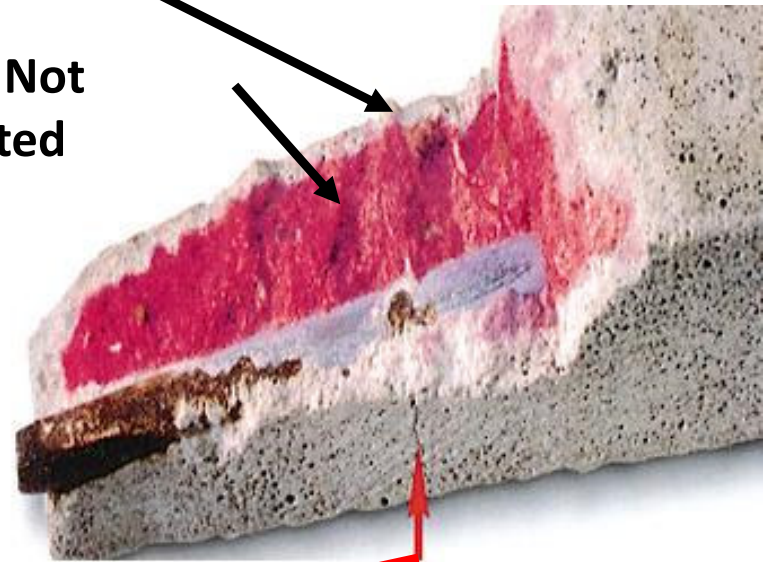
CHLORIDE INDUCED CORROSION



CARBONATION INDUCED CORROSION



Clear = Carbonated
Purple = Not Carbonated



Crack

TYPICAL CONCRETE DEFECTS

- Voids



- Honey Comb



TYPICAL CONCRETE DEFECTS

- Bug Holes



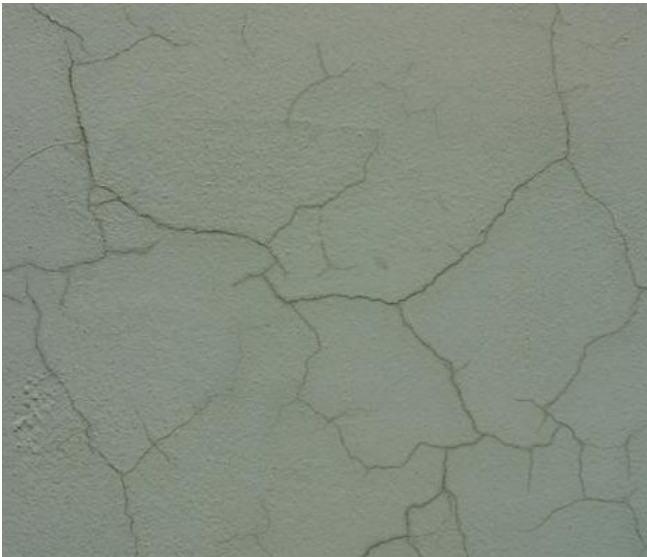
- Spalling



TYPICAL CONCRETE DEFECTS

- Cracks

- Plastic Shrinkage



- Scaling



TYPICAL STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

- Shear Cracks



- Major Spalling and rebar loss



EXTENDING SERVICE LIFE OF STRUCTURES

REPAIR, PROTECTION, AND STRENGTHENING PHILOSOPHY



Repair – Identify the root cause of issue and fix visible damage such as spalls, rough surface, cracks and joints



Protect - ACTIVELY mitigate corrosion on steel

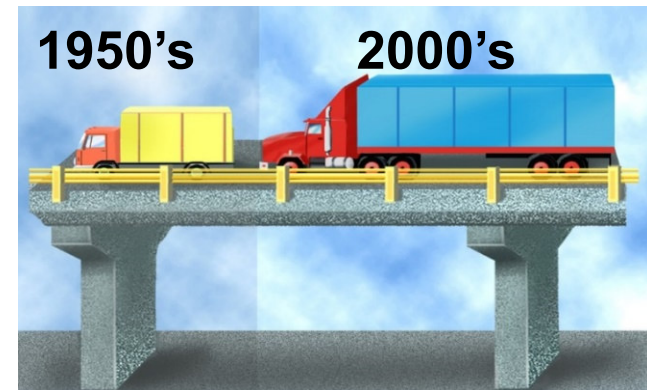
- Prevent further ingress of chemicals
- Monitor health of structure



Strengthen - Add lost or missing capacity to members that are deficient

WHY DO STRUCTURES NEED STRENGTHENING?

- Insufficient reinforcement
- Corrosion damage
- Change in use
- Structural damage
- Seismic upgrade



HOW ARE STRUCTURES STRENGTHENED

TYPICAL STRENGTHENING METHODS



**EXTERNALLY BONDED
FRP OR STEEL**

Traditionally done with steel, most bonded strengthening is nowadays done with FRP



SECTION ENLARGEMENT

Used frequently, this method is intrusive to the structure, adds a lot of weight, and takes longer to implement



**EXTERNAL POST-
TENSIONING**

For cases where high-capacity contribution is required, external PT is great solution. Traditionally done with steel, PT strengthening can also be done with FRP

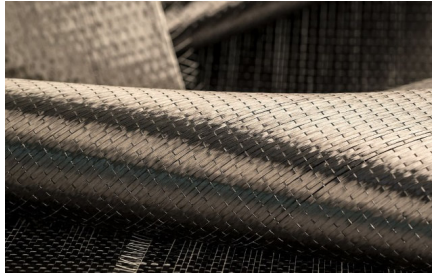


SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORTS

Supplemental supports are a great solution, though they take headspace and can be tricky to install.

WHAT ARE FRP SYSTEMS?

FABRIC



Fabrics are made from glass or carbon fiber.

RESIN



Most used resins to saturate the fabrics are epoxy and more recently PU.

REINFORCED CONCRETE



Reinforced concrete is a composite. Bonding FRP to it creates a complex system. Understanding how to design with it properly is critical for successful strengthening.

MOST COMMON FRP MATERIALS

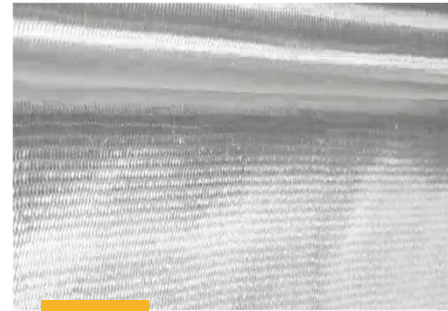
GLASS VS CARBON



Carbon Systems (CFRP)

- Damp/wet conditions
- Stiffness driven
- Extreme alkaline conditions

Stronger, stiffer, more durable
CFRP



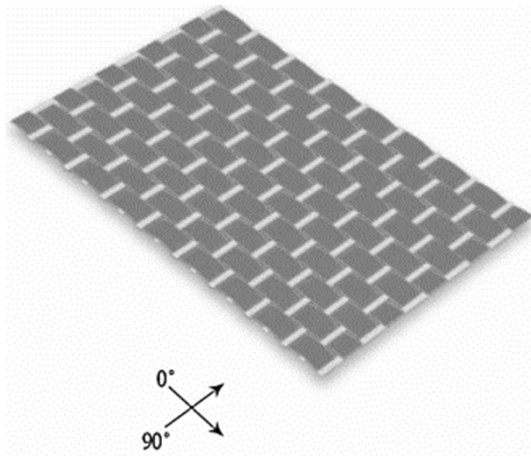
Glass Systems (GFRP)

- Seismic strengthening
- Dry conditions
- Extreme acidic conditions
- Economical

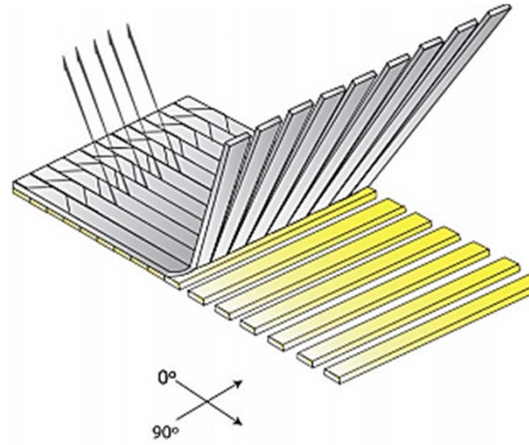
Economical, used commonly for
seismic retrofit
GFRP

FRP FABRIC TYPES

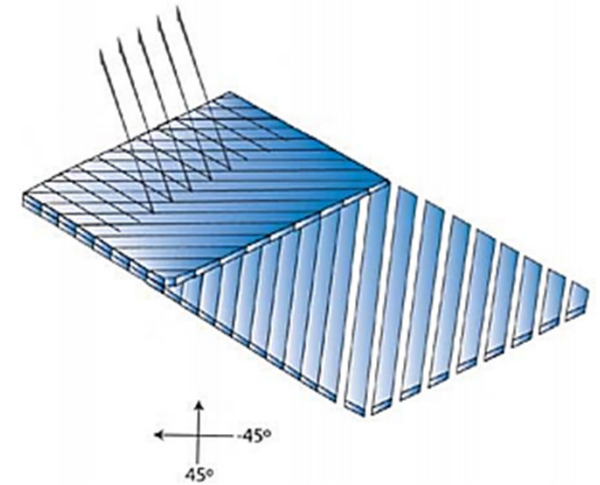
Uniaxial Fabrics



Biaxial Fabrics



+/-45d Fabrics



ADVANTAGES OF FRP REPAIRS

- Cost/scheduling benefits
- Reduced maintenance costs
- Light weight materials puts less strain on the structure
- Non-corrosive, designed for long-term performance

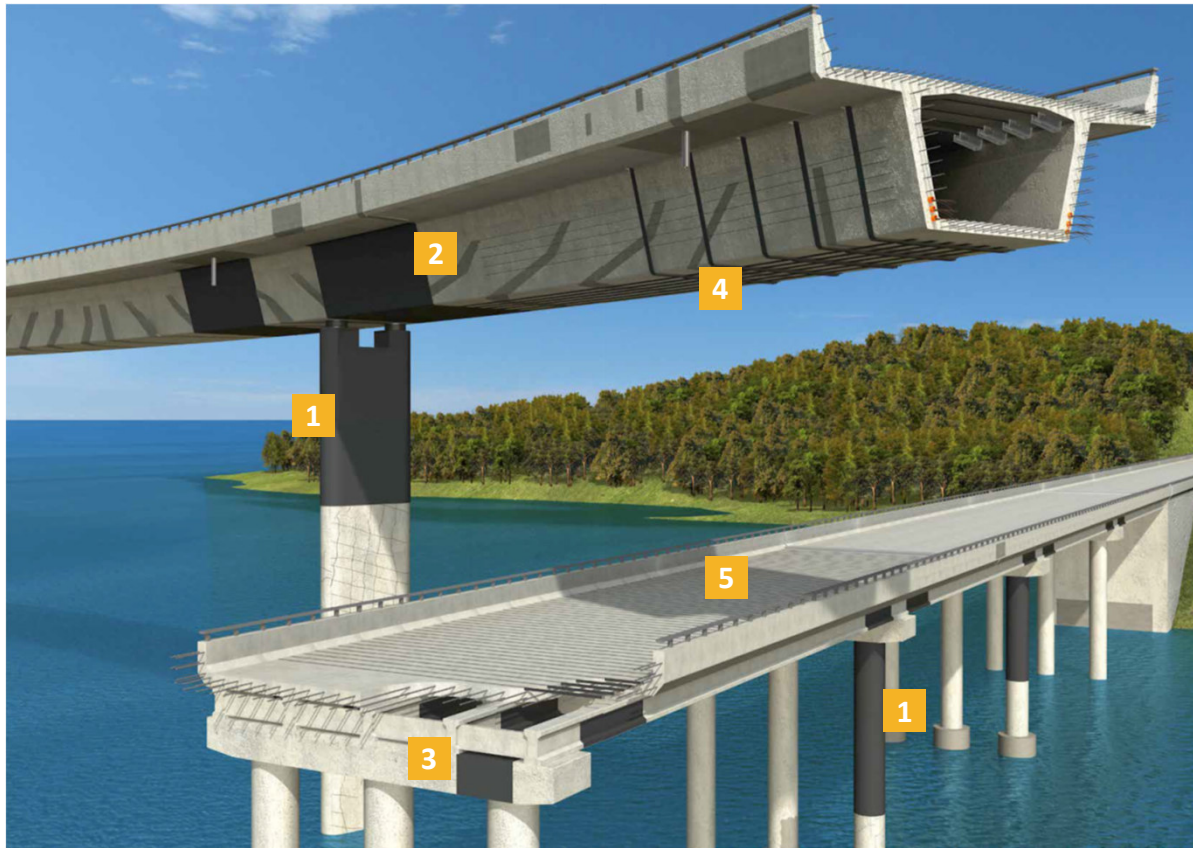


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

BUILDING TRUST



TYPICAL USE BRIDGE APPLICATIONS



- 1** Pier confinement
- 2** Shear strengthening of girders
- 3** Shear strengthening of pier caps
- 4** Flexural strengthening of girders
- 5** Deck Stiffening

PIER CONFINEMENT AND PIER CAP SHEAR STRENGTHENING



GIRDER FLEXURAL STRENGTHENING





BRIDGE DECK
STIFFENING

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Building and Parking Structures

- Shear Strengthening
- Corrosion Damage
- Column strengthening
- Modifications (wall or slab openings)
- Change in use
- Seismic upgrades



DESIGN GUIDES AND PRINCIPALS

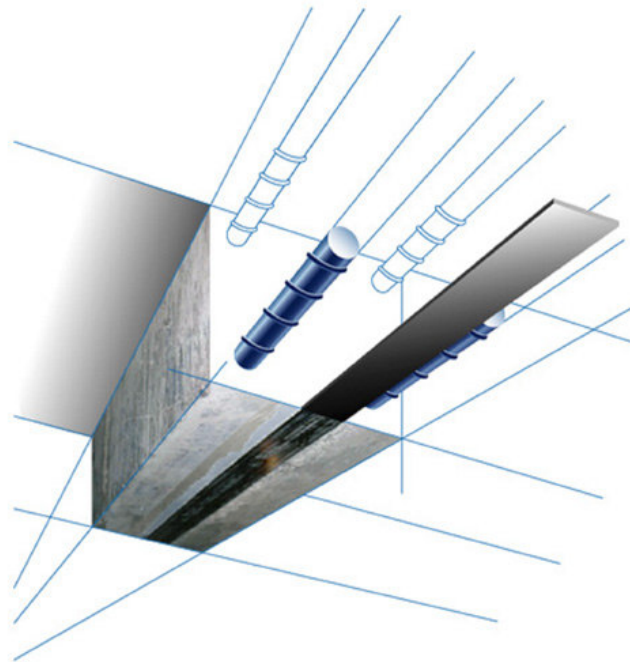
CODES AND STANDARDS

- AASHTO Guide 2nd Ed
 - Guide Specification for Design of Bonded FRP Systems for Repair of Strengthening Concrete Bridge Elements
- ACI 440.2R-17
 - Guide for the Design and Construction of Externally Bonded FRP Systems for Strengthening Concrete Structures



DESIGNING WITH FRP

- Provides secondary reinforcement



FRP Limitations

“SUPPLEMENTAL REINFORCEMENT”

AASHTO STRENGTHENING LIMIT

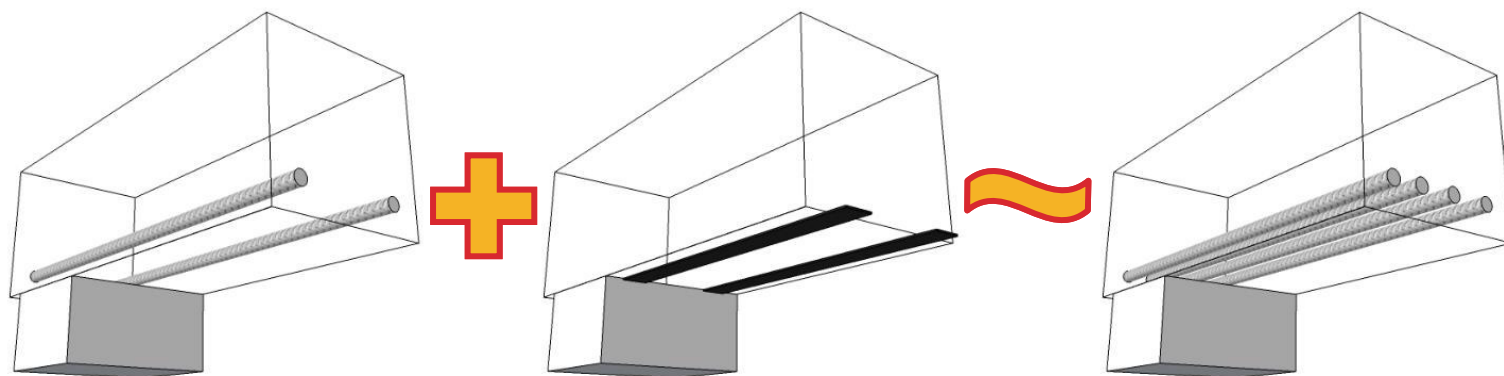
$$R_r \geq \eta_i [(DC + DW) + (LL + IM)] \quad (1.4.4-1)$$

ACI 440 STRENGTHENING LIMIT

$$(\phi R_n)_{existing} \geq (1.1S_{DL} + 0.75S_{LL})_{new}$$

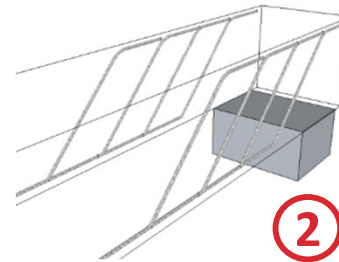
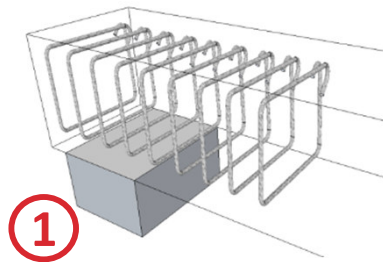
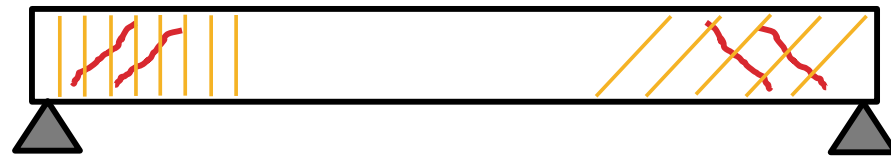
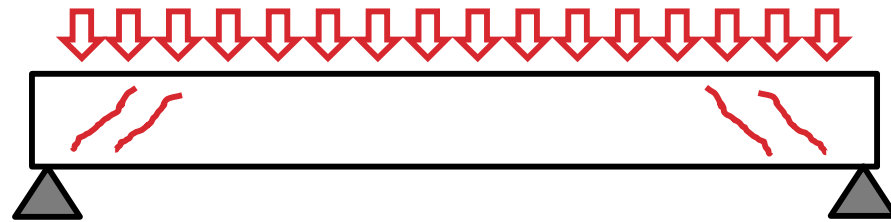
Existing Capacity \geq Load demand:
1.1DL + .75LL

HOW DOES CFRP AFFECTS A REINFORCED BEAM? FLEXURAL STRENGTHENING

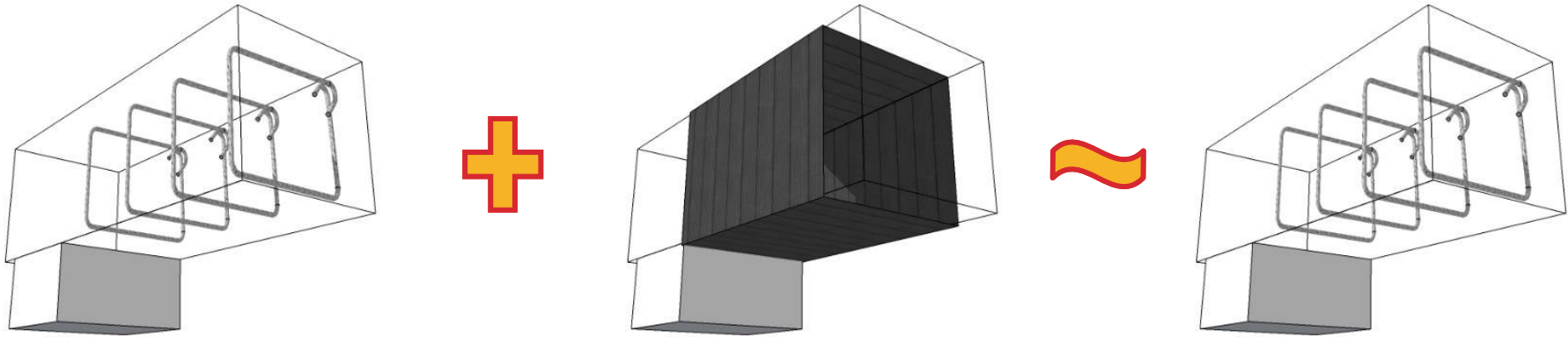


MAIN TYPES OF STRENGTHENING

SHEAR



HOW DOES CFRP AFFECTS A REINFORCED BEAM? SHEAR STRENGTHENING



SHEAR STRENGTHENING



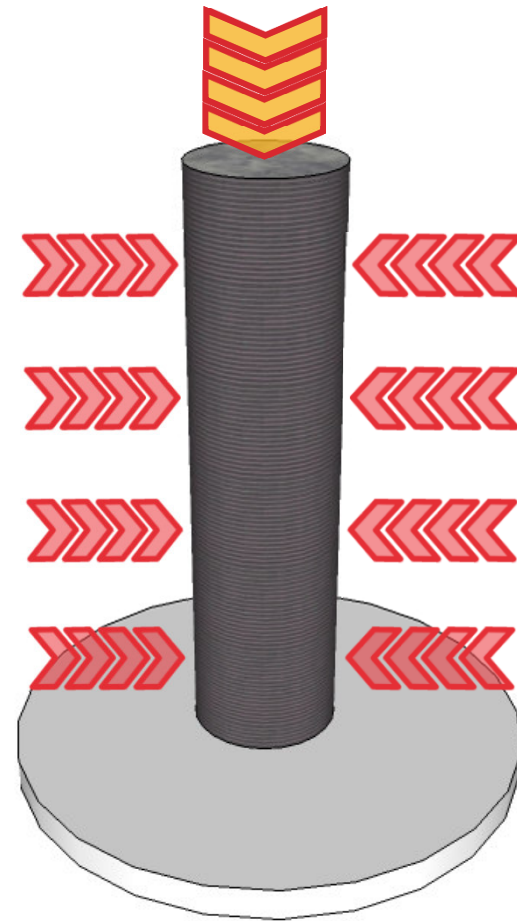
TYPES OF STRENGTHENING

CONFINEMENT

To avoid the lateral expansion, its necessary to ensure a confinement around the element using a rigid material with a high strength such as FRPs.

CFRP strengthening

- Increase in both axial and flexural strength
- Commonly used for seismic retrofitting
- Most efficient reinforcement in circular columns



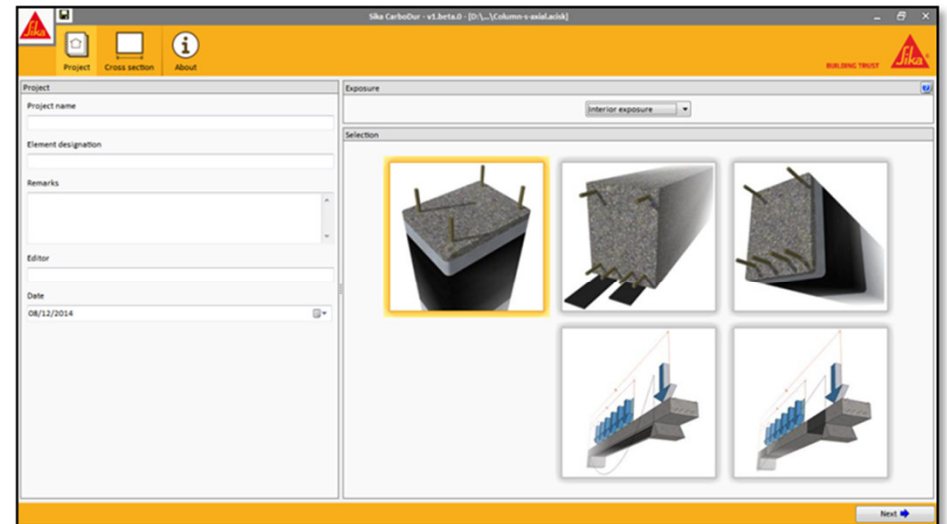
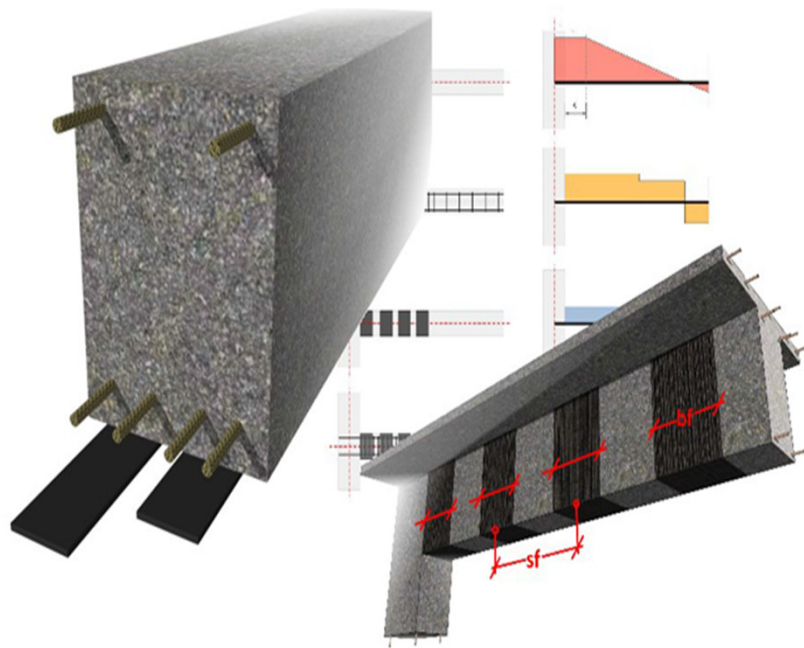
TYPES OF STRENGTHENING

PIER STRENGTHENING

CONFINEMENT

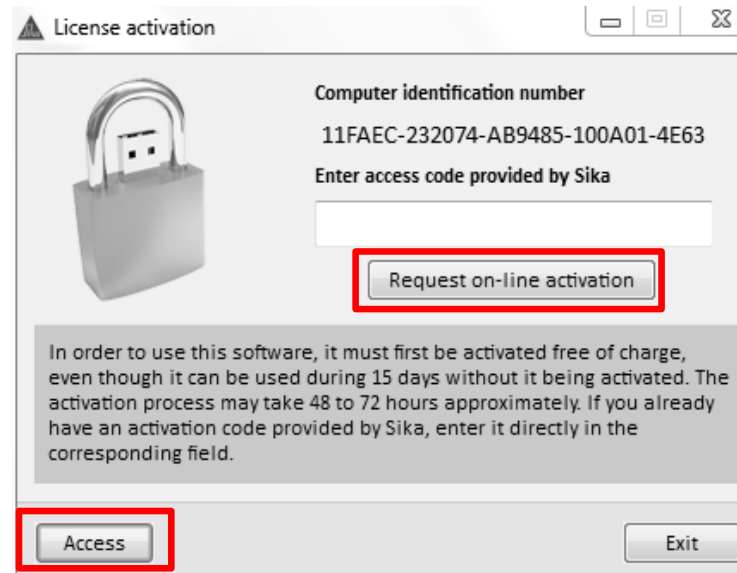


FRP DESIGN SOFTWARE



SIKA® CARBODUR® SOFTWARE

- Sika® CarboDur® Software one of the most complete and powerful FRP strengthening software available.
- Free download from <http://www.sika.com>. Within 15 days from installation is necessary to require the activation of a **FREE** license



CONCRETE REPAIR PROCESS FOR FRP INSTALLATION

BUILDING TRUST



FRP REPAIR AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

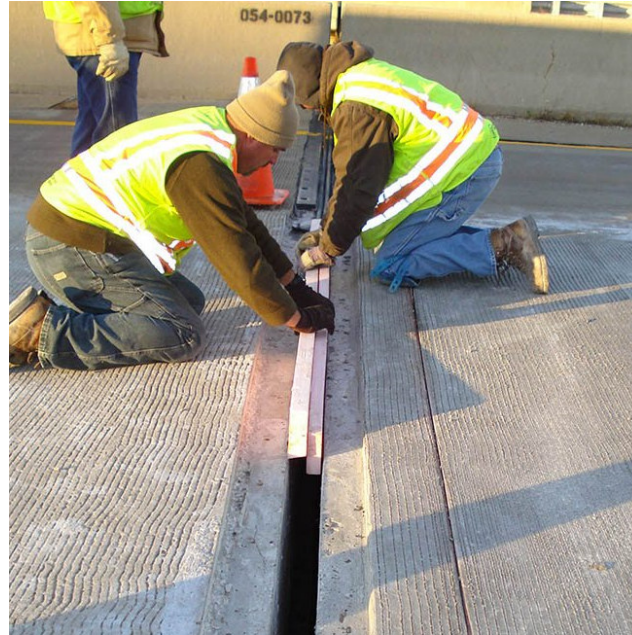
- 1 Removal of existing contaminated concrete
- 2 Spall repairs and crack injection
- 3 Surface prep for FRP installation
- 4 Proper saturation and application of FRP

SELECTION OF PROPER REPAIR MATERIAL

- Repair and size of patch
- Depth of repair
- Speed of cure
- Shrinkage sensitivity
- Built-in corrosion inhibitor

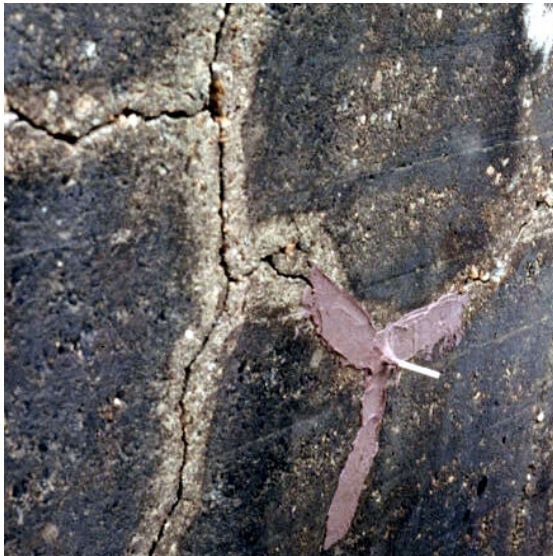


PROTECTION



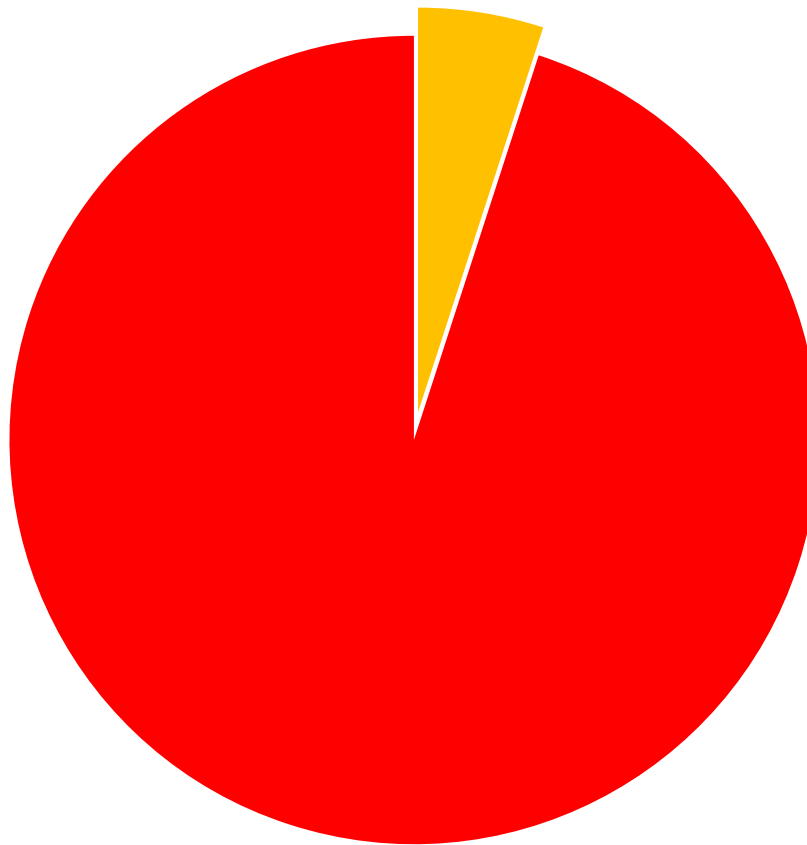
CRACK REPAIR: BASICS

- Structural crack repair - need to use epoxy resin
- Used for static cracks
- Can repair horizontal, vertical and overhead cracks
- If substrate is dynamic, crack will reopen or translate elsewhere in the member



REPAIR BASICS
SURFACE PREPARATION

2 Key Factors for Repair Success



■ Material

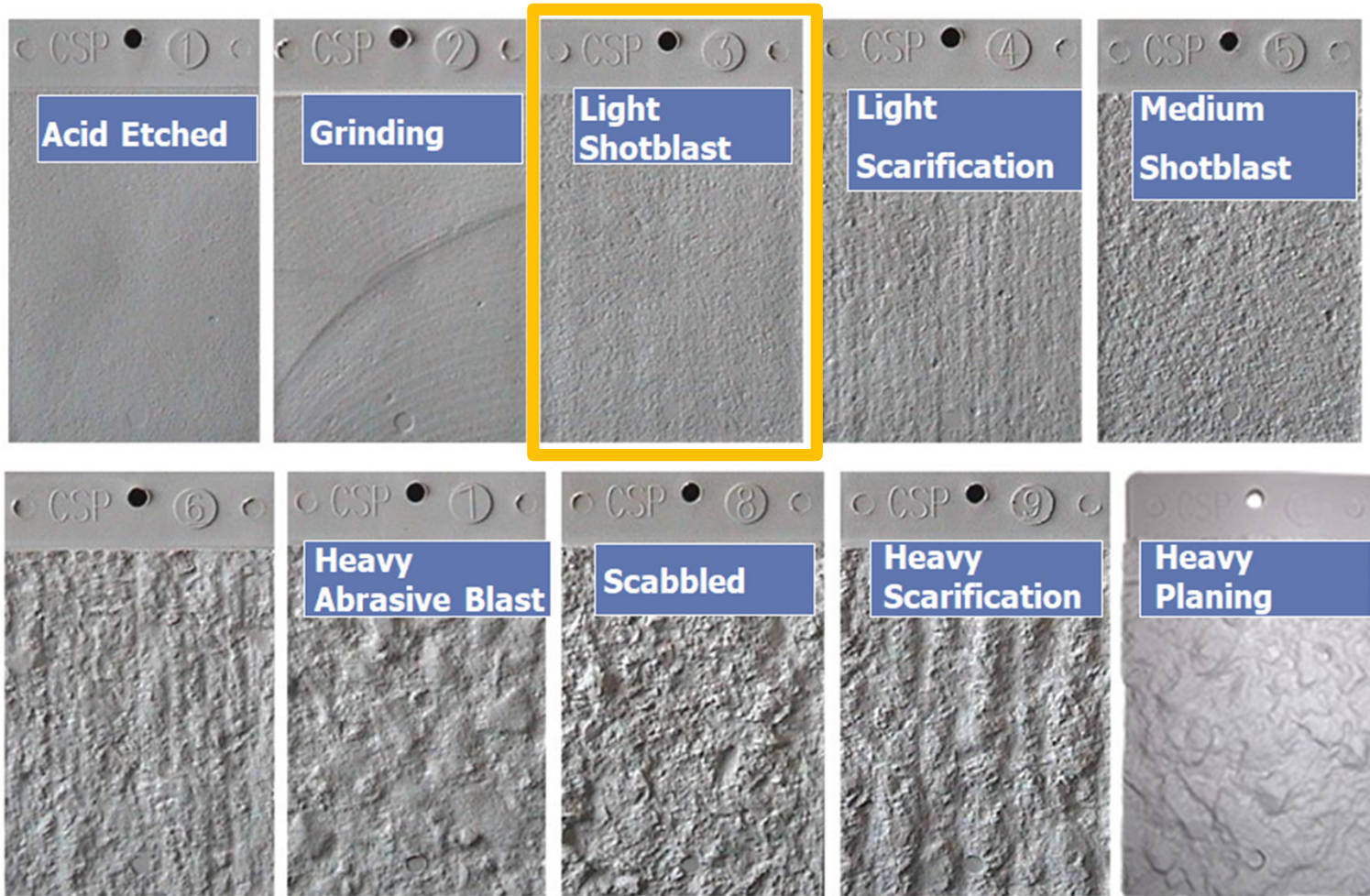
■ Surface Prep.

SURFACE PREP PRIOR TO FRP INSTALLATION

- Concrete prepared by sandblasting or grinding
- Surface is smooth and level
- Remove laitance
- Corners rounded to ½" min
- Open pores

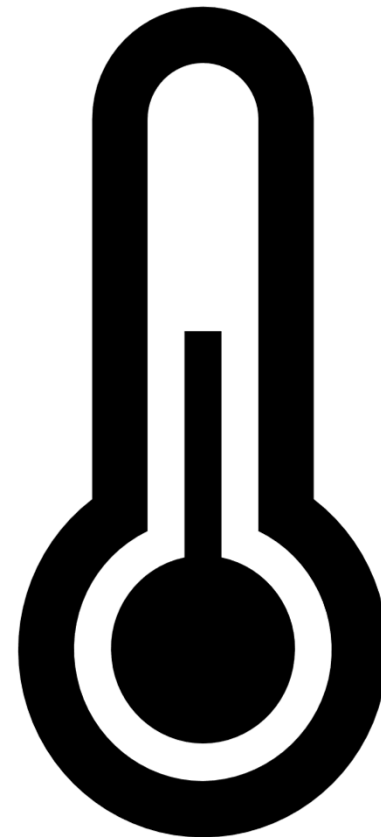


MECHANICAL PREPARATION



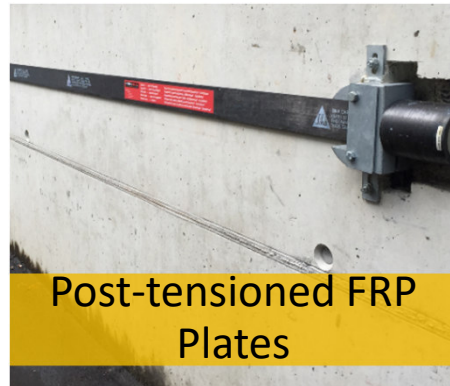
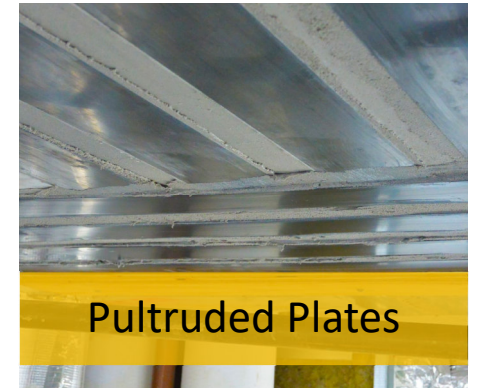
SURFACE PREP – SITE CONDITIONS

- 40 F minimum, and rising!
 - Warm material
- 95 F maximum
 - Need hot weather protocol
 - Avoid direct sunlight
 - Cool material
- Substrate moisture - <4% via Tramex
- Concrete must be 21-28 days old



INSTALLATION OF FRP MATERIALS

AVAILABLE FRPS SYSTEMS



INSTALLATION TOOLS



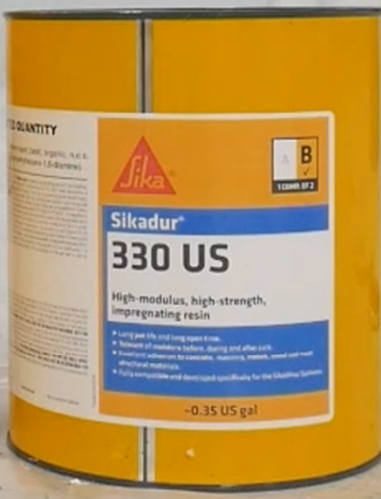
BUILDING TRUST



PRIMER APPLICATION FOR FRP SYSTEMS

- Mix & Apply Epoxy Primer

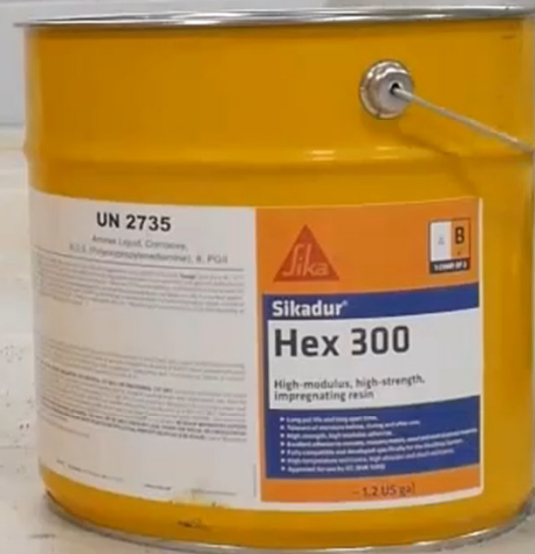


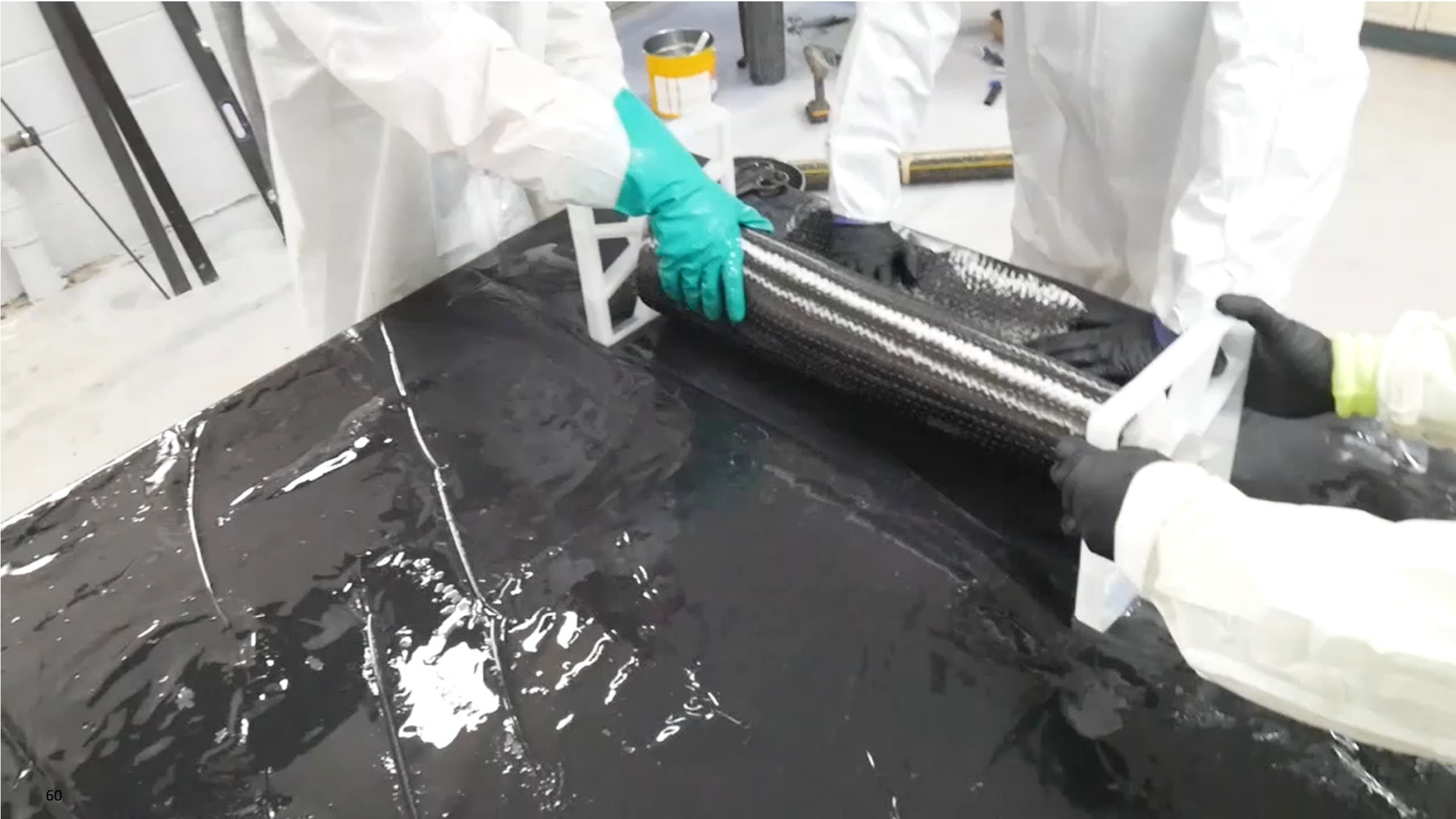


FIELD SATURATED FRP SYSTEMS

- Saturate Fabric with Resin – Table or Saturator







DRY LAY-UP INSTALLATION METHOD

- A simplified wet lay-up application method
- Applicable for very thin carbon or glass fabric systems (< 11oz/yd²)
- Reduction in labor
- Application efficiency







SIKA CARBODUR LOT-NO
X 0 8 4 11 0 2 "DO NOT DAMAGE"- "NE PAS
ENDOMMAGER"- "NICHT BESCHAEDIGEN"-
"NON DANNEGIARE"- "NO DANAR"

Sika® CarboDur® Lamelles

FRP PLATES AND NSM SYSTEM

BUILDING TRUST



CFRP PLATES

Clean the CFRP strips



Cut the laminate to size



Apply even amount of epoxy to the laminate



Apply and roll the CFRP strip onto concrete



FRP RODS – NSM REINFORCEMENT

Cut and clean grooves



Place rods in the groove



NSM REINFORCEMENT

- Fill the groove with epoxy





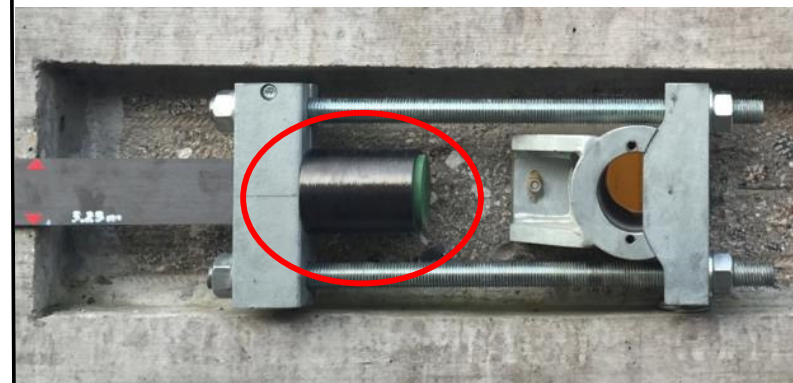
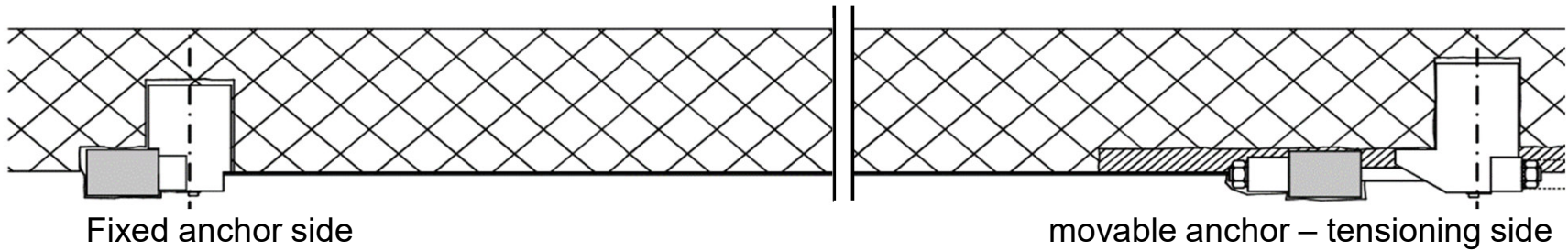
POST-TENSION FRP PLATES

BUILDING TRUST

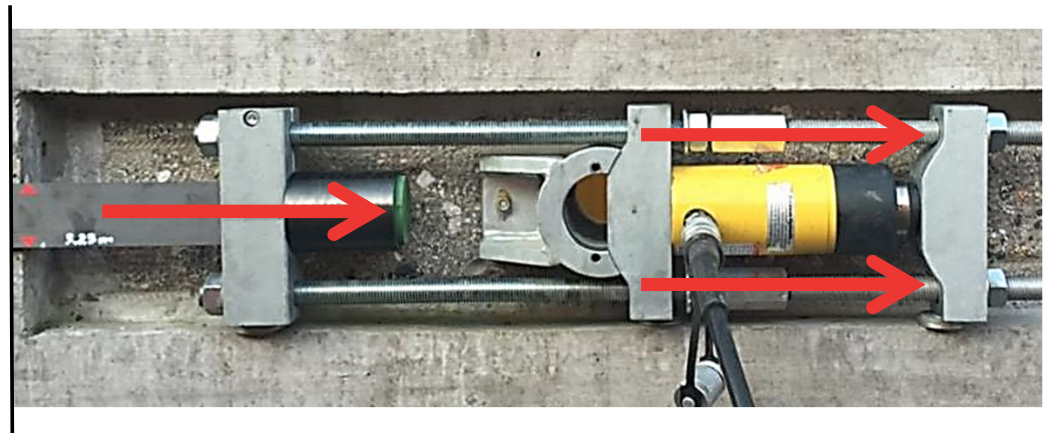
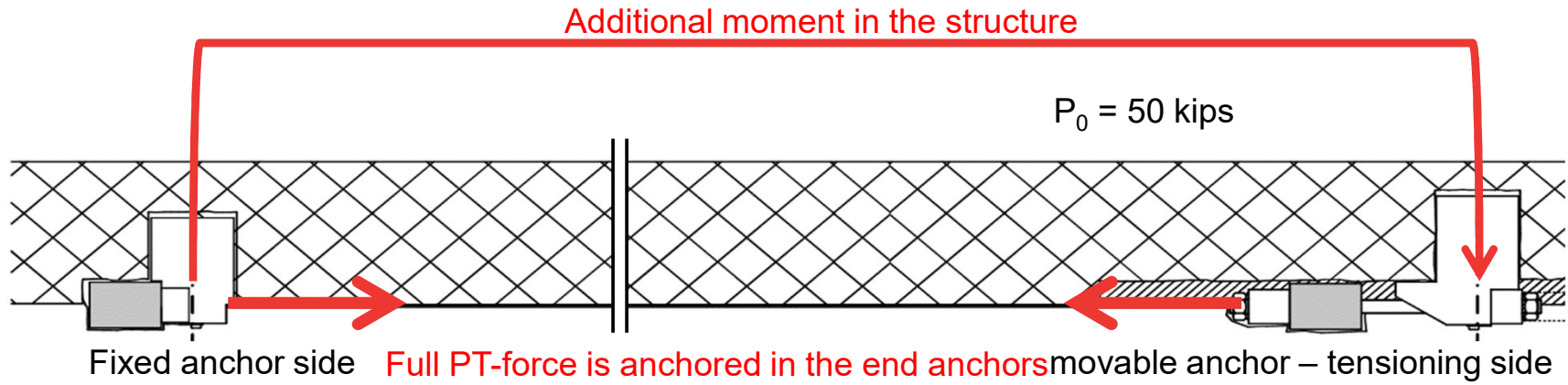


SYSTEM

- Standard anchor Type III



SYSTEM



EXTERNAL POST-TENSIONING

- Attached to existing members at discrete locations
- Requires special anchor design
- Tendons/ FRP plates are post-tensioned in the field to desired force



PASSIVE VS. ACTIVE STRENGTHENING

Externally FRP systems

- Passive Strengthening



External PT FRP system

- Active Strengthening



PT SYSTEM ADDRESSES DEFLECTION
AND PROVIDES MUCH HIGHER
CAPACITY,
COMPARED TO EXTERNAL FRP

PROJECT COMPLETION

BUILDING TRUST

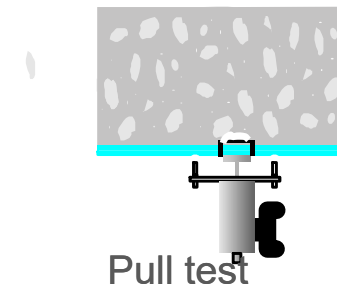


PROTECTIVE COATINGS



QC ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

- Delamination
 - Limited to ensure proper bond
- Bond
 - Pull off tests to determine bond strength to concrete
 - Minimum 200 psi (1.4 MPa)
- Laminate tensile Testing
 - Panel making is an art-form
 - Panels must be flat and have smooth finish



CONCLUSIONS

- FRP's are cost and time effective solutions for reinforcement of infrastructure
- Typical FRP strengthening applications in RC include flexural, shear, confinement, and seismic strengthening
- Specifying FRP properly will prevent delays, headaches, and RFI's on projects.
- Proper repair and application is critical to ensure successful and long-lasting reinforcement
- Sika has many resources and tools, including the very powerful design software, to help you with the design and specification process



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Eri Vokshi, PE
Technical Sales Manager– CFRP and
Corrosion Products
Vokshi.eri@us.sika.com

Mobile: (561) 254 - 8472

BUILDING TRUST

