



## Prepackaged SCC for Repairs & Case Studies

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# What is SCC?....

A new solution to an old problem...

How in the  
\*#@\*^% does he  
expect me to  
vibrate that?



# Contents

- ▲ SCC – General
- ▲ SCC – Repair & New Construction
- ▲ Case studies - SCC applications in repair

# SCC - Definition

Self consolidating concrete (SCC) is highly flowable, non segregating concrete that can spread into place, fill the formwork, and encapsulate the reinforcement without any mechanical consolidation (ACI 237).



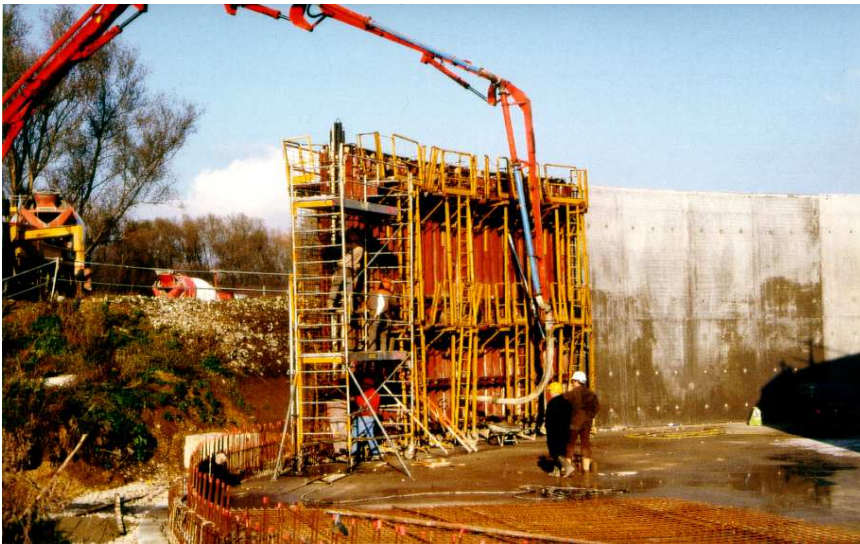
# Need for SCC Today

- ▲ Slender sections
- ▲ Congested reinforcement
- ▲ High productivity
- ▲ Better surface finish
- ▲ These applications are not limited to new construction



# Vertical Applications

- ▲ Can be poured from the top or pumped from bottom to top
- ▲ Can be poured from a single point
- ▲ Similar geometries for repair



# Horizontal Applications

- ▲ Faster placing time
- ▲ No Vibration required
- ▲ Smaller scale for repairs
- ▲ Less labor





Traditional

Double Ts



Photo from Fredericksburg, VA

Guess which  
one was  
made using  
SCC!

Same quality is achievable in repair work!



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# SCC – Properties

## Quality SCC must possess:

▲ ***Filling ability :***

Ability to flow into all spaces within the form-work under self weight

▲ ***Passing ability :***

Ability to flow through tight openings such as spaces between steel reinforcing bars, under self weight

▲ ***Resistance to segregation :***

Its composition at any stage must be uniform through the process of transportation and placement

	<b>Pre-Cast</b>	<b>Cast in Place</b>	<b>Formed Repairs</b>
<b>Filling Ability</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Passing Ability</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Segregation Resistance</b>	✓	✓	✓

# SCC – Fluid Properties

Tests to evaluate typical fluid properties:

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Test Method</b>	<b>New Construction/ Ready Mix</b>	<b>Restoration/ Repair</b>
<b>Flowability</b>	Slump Flow Test	✓	✓
<b>Viscosity (Rate of Flow)</b>	T50 of Slump Flow Test V-Funnel Test Rheometer	✓	✓
<b>Passing Ability</b>	L-Box Test J-Ring Test U-Box Test	✓	✓
<b>Segregation</b>	Column Segregation Test Segregation Resistance (Sieve Test) Visual Stability Index	✓	✓

# ASTM C-1611

▲ Covers flowability (slump flow), viscosity and Visual Stability Index (VSI)

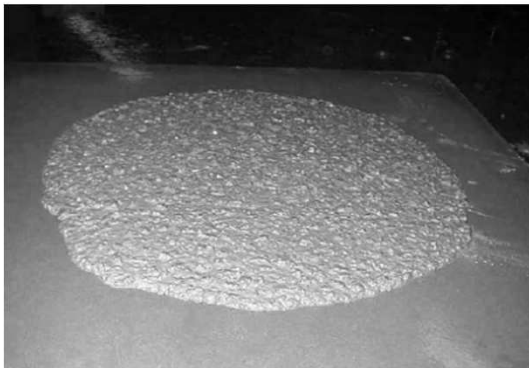


FIG. X1.1 VSI = 0 – Concrete Mass Is Homogeneous and No Evidence of Bleeding.



FIG. X1.3 VSI = 2 – Evidence of a Mortar Halo and Water Sheen.



FIG. X1.2 VSI = 1 – Concrete Shows Slight Bleeding Observed as a Sheen on the Surface.

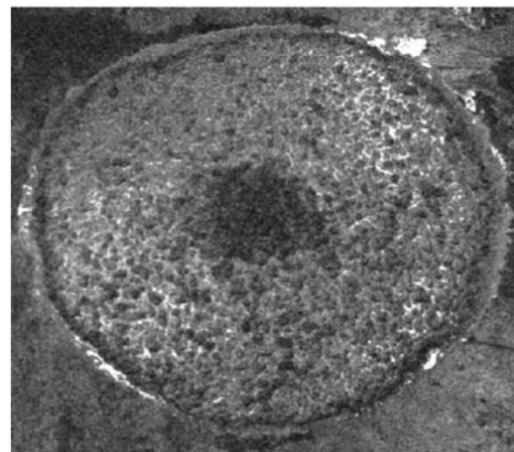


FIG. X1.4 VSI = 3 – Concentration of Coarse Aggregate at Center of Concrete Mass and Presence of a Mortar Halo.

# ASTM C-1621

▲ Covers passing ability with the J-Ring Test

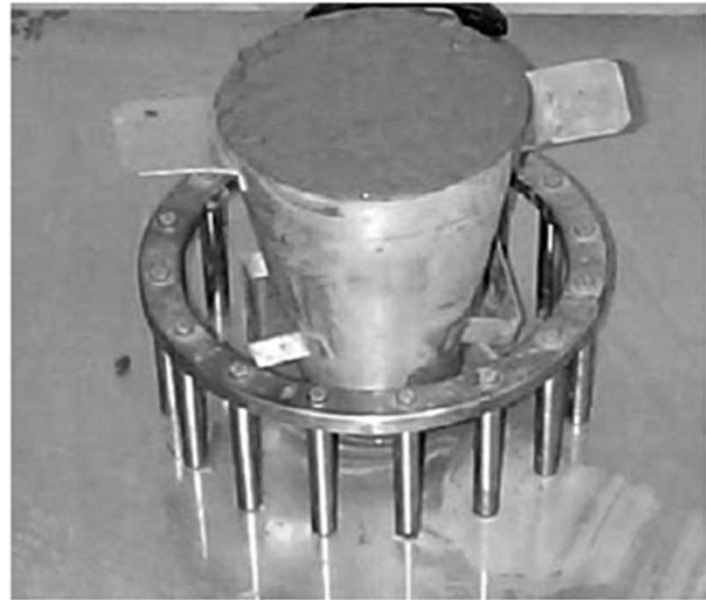


FIG. 2 J-Ring Setup with Inverted Mold Filled with Concrete

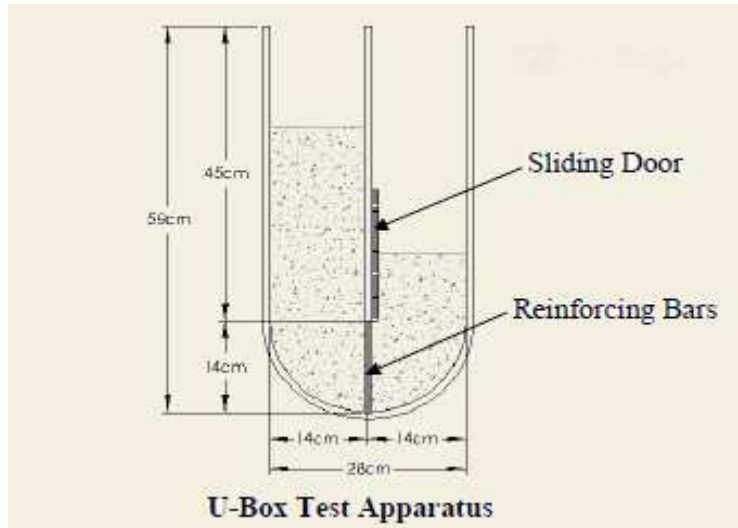


FIG. 3 J-Ring Flow

# Passing Ability: L-Box Test



# Passing Ability: U-Box Test



- ▲ Similar to the L-Box Test
- ▲ Indicates ability to fill
- ▲ Suitable for laboratory and site use





# Viscosity: V-Funnel Test



- ▲ Related to plastic viscosity
- ▲ Partially indicates filling ability and ability to move through blockages
- ▲ Suitable for laboratory and site use

# ASTM C 1610



- ▲ Column Segregation Test
- ▲ Visually shows how a product segregates at multiple depth levels
- ▲ Indicates product stability

# SCC Materials

## Chemical admixtures:

- ▲ High Range Water Reducers
  - ▲ Polycarboxylate based
  - ▲ Conventional admixtures can also be used
- ▲ Viscosity Modifying Admixtures (VMA's)
- ▲ Other Admixtures
  - ▲ Retarders
  - ▲ Air Entrainers
  - ▲ Accelerators, etc.



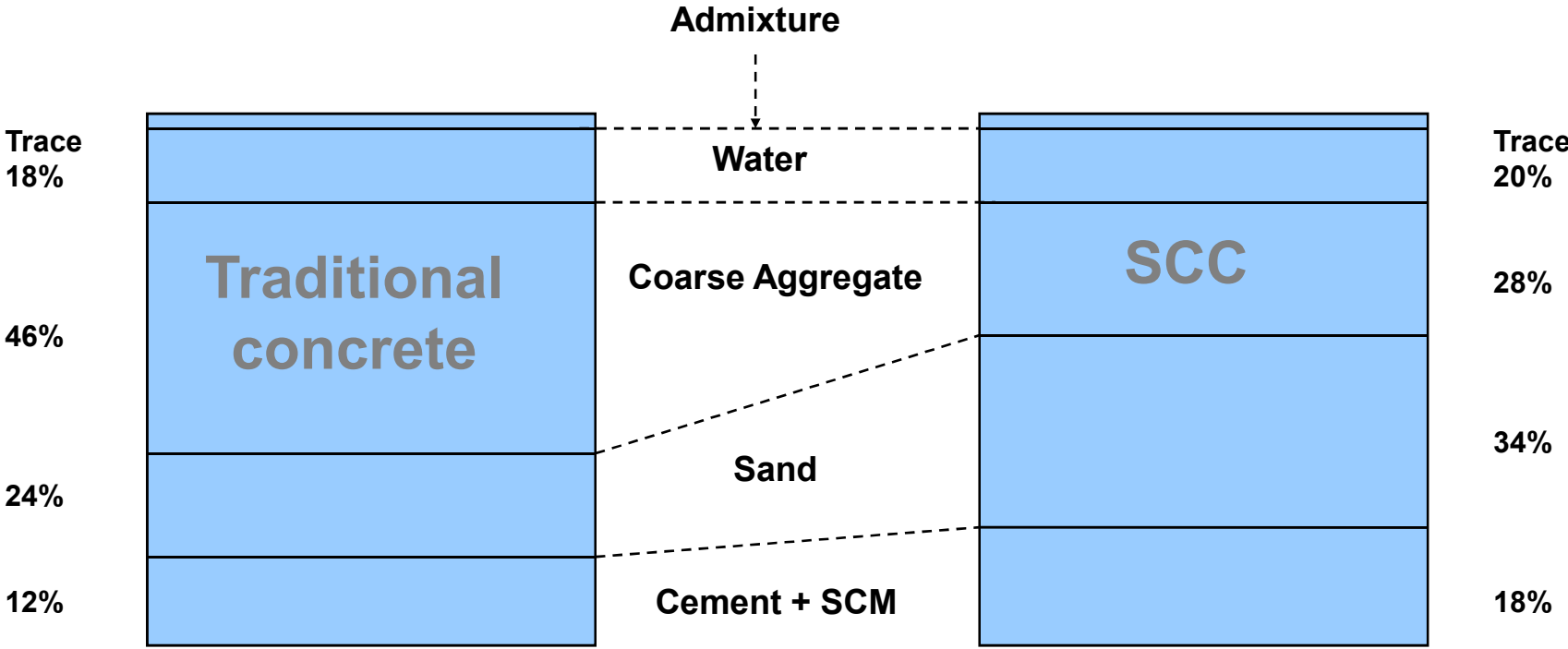
# SCC Materials

## Aggregates:

- ▲ Normal concreting aggregates for structural concrete can be used.
- ▲ Nominal maximum size of aggregate to be used depends on reinforcement layout & minimum form dimension.
- ▲ Aggregates should be well graded.
- ▲ Blending natural and manufactured sand can improve SCC properties



# Typical Mix Design Volume Percentage



Same for Ready Mix and Bagged Material

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# Beams & Column Repair

## Indiana Bridge



- ▲ IL Tollway Authority
- ▲ Approx 40 Year Old Bridge
- ▲ Extreme Repairs – Size and Volume
- ▲ Product was pumped in place
- ▲ 7500 X 65 # bags used.

# Beam & Column Repair

## Illinois Bridge – onsite testing



Spread = 26-30"





# Parking Deck Plymouth, MA



- ▲ Edge of joint between two slabs showed wear and tear
- ▲ Area was prepped and the SCC was poured

# Dry Folk Power Station - WY

- ▲ Beams constructed in 2008.
- ▲ Anchor bolts sleeves collected water- resulting in freeze thaw damage in winter.
- ▲ Depth of the repair ranged from 2-12”.
- ▲ Form and pour application with a pre-bagged SCC mix.
- ▲ Approx. 300 cu.ft. in repair



# Dry Folk Power Station - WY



▲ Material Spread over 24"



▲ Large Spalling to be Repaired

# Dry Folk Power Station - WY



# Column Enlargement

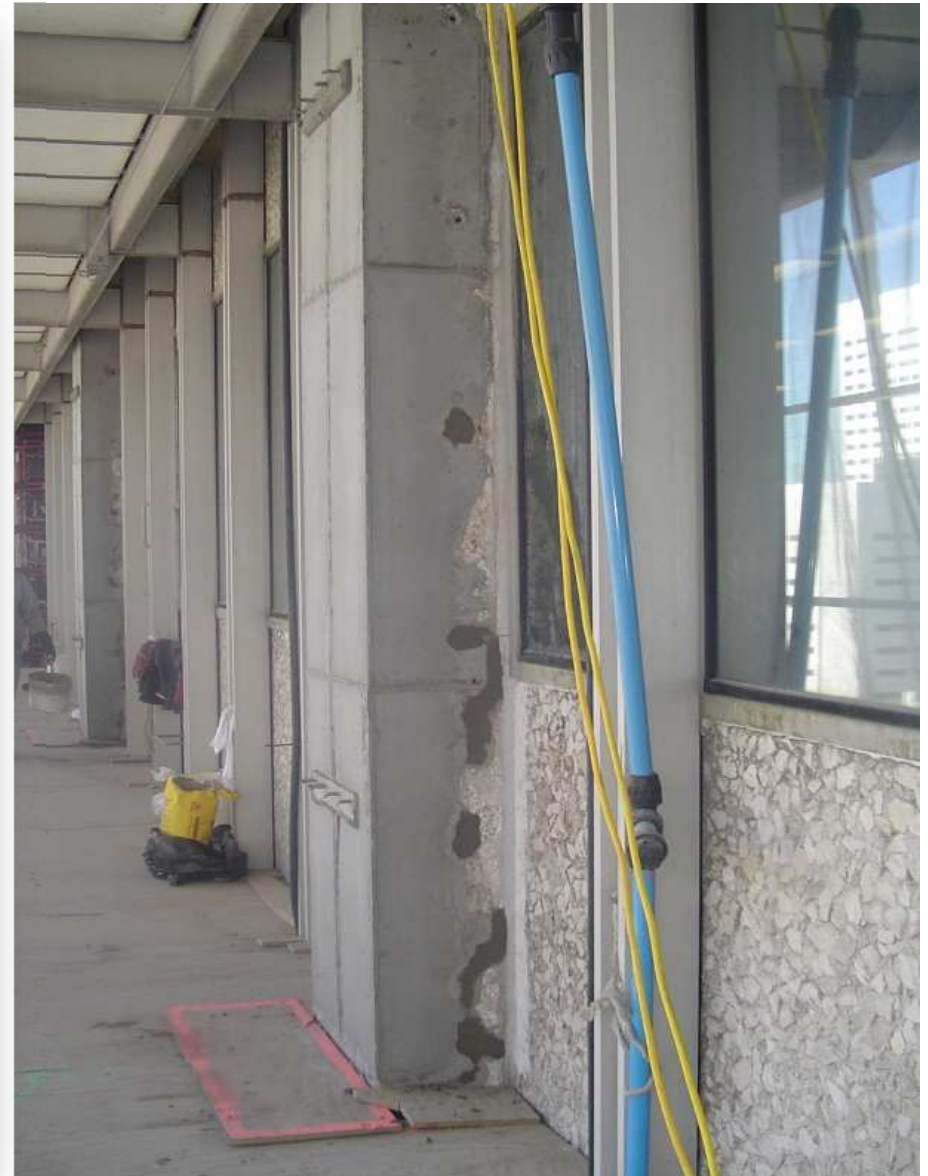
Houston, TX

- ▲ Columns suffered severe deterioration
- ▲ Corrosion was removed and reinforcement was added
- ▲ Forms were put up and clamped in place
- ▲ Material was poured from the top to enlarge columns



# Column Enlargement

## Houston, TX



# Henley Bridge Project

## Knoxville, TN



- ▲ Bridge built in 1931
- ▲ Demolished & replaced bridge deck & supports
- ▲ Added traffic lane
- ▲ Minor repairs to arches & piers
- ▲ Total \$24.7 million

# Henley Bridge Project

## Knoxville, TN





# Henley Bridge Project

## Knoxville, TN



# Henley Bridge Project

## Knoxville, TN



# Air Force Academy

## Colorado Springs

- ▲ Two large bridge structures supports were in need of repair
- ▲ Some repair areas were as deep as 12”
- ▲ Difficult access to repair areas, needed lift for material and personnel



# Air Force Academy Colorado Springs



# Air Force Academy Colorado Springs



# Air Force Academy Colorado Springs



# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge

- ▲ Concrete was poured at 105°F!
- ▲ Concrete not recommended for high temps
- ▲ Concrete set too quickly within forms creating voids and rock pockets
- ▲ Used SCC to repair mistake



# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge





# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge



# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge



# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge



# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge



# Romano Vineyard Way Bridge



# Jewelers Exchange

## San Diego, CA



- ▲ Cast-in-place concrete from ~1910
- ▲ Significant cracking, corrosion and spalling caused by water intrusion for many years
- ▲ Walls, columns, stairs and shoring were all effected

# Jewelers Exchange

## San Diego, CA



Column with major spalling into structural core. Blue line shows how wide column used to be. Column is roughly 18" x 20" and is 33% "gone".

# Jewelers Exchange

## San Diego, CA



Completed column repair after SCC formwork and pour



# Jewelers Exchange

## San Diego, CA



The deterioration of the concrete wall, peeling paint, and efflorescence are indicative of past water infiltration at this section of wall.

Stair Wall after SCC repair



# Hobart Bridge

## Lake County, Indiana



- ▲ Hobart Bridge, on Tollroad I-90, was repaired in 2007-2008
- ▲ ~15,000 bags of SCC was used
- ▲ Mainly substructure repair – piers & caps

# Hobart Bridge

## Lake County, Indiana



- ▲ Spalls are cut out to geometric shapes
- ▲ Concrete around rebar is removed

# Hobart Bridge

## Lake County, Indiana



- ▲ Formwork placed around repair areas
- ▲ SCC is pumped into place from above

# Hobart Bridge

## Lake County, Indiana

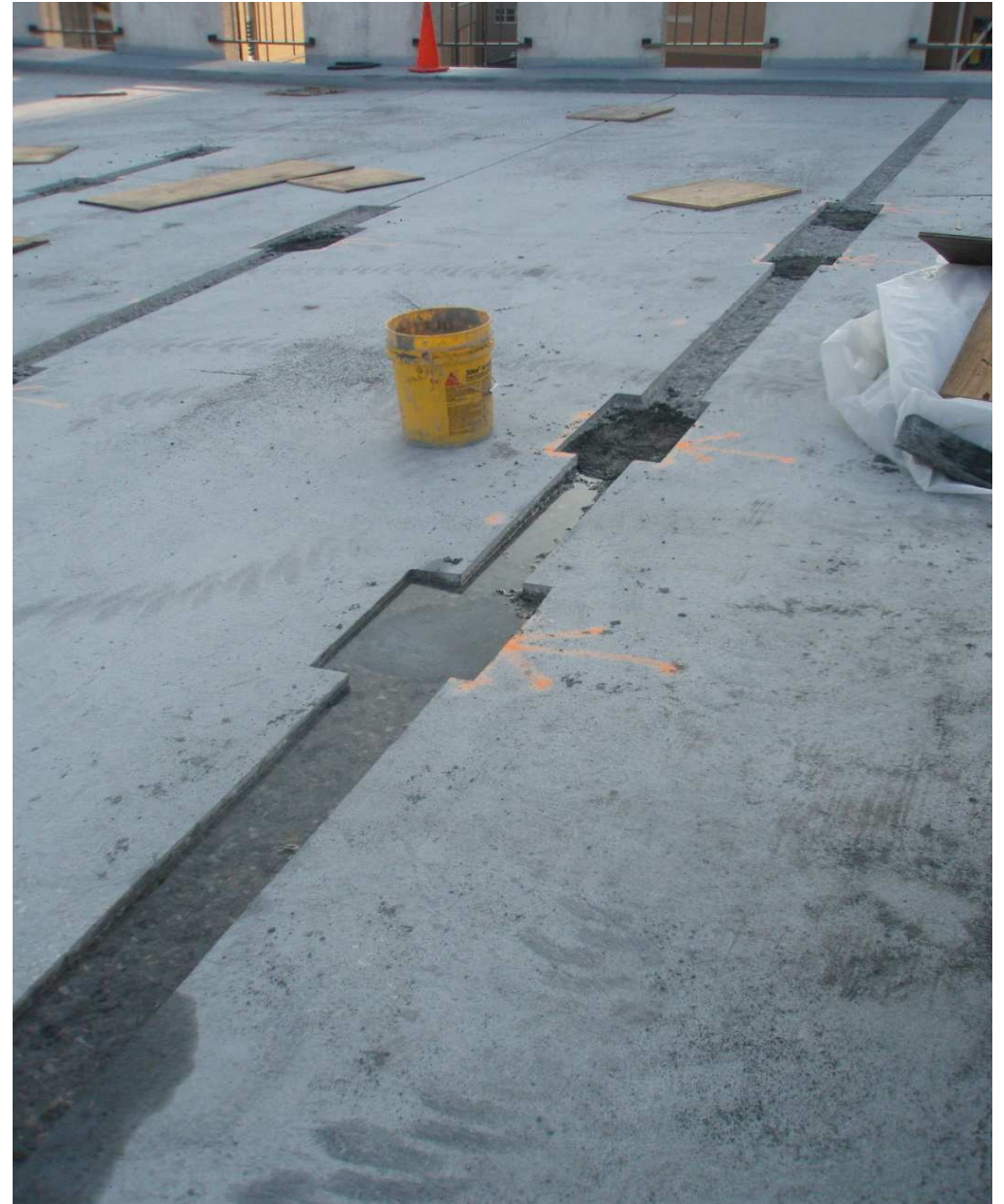


▲ Completed repairs

# Wilson St. Parking Garage

## Indiana

- ▲ Full depth and shallow repairs
- ▲ One product fits all!



# Wilson St. Parking Garage

## Indiana

- ▲ Forms were stripped within 24 hours!
- ▲ Pictures show during repair and after



# NY Balcony Project

- ▲ Balconies in NYC
- ▲ Major spalling on top and undersides
- ▲ Pre Packaged SCC was used



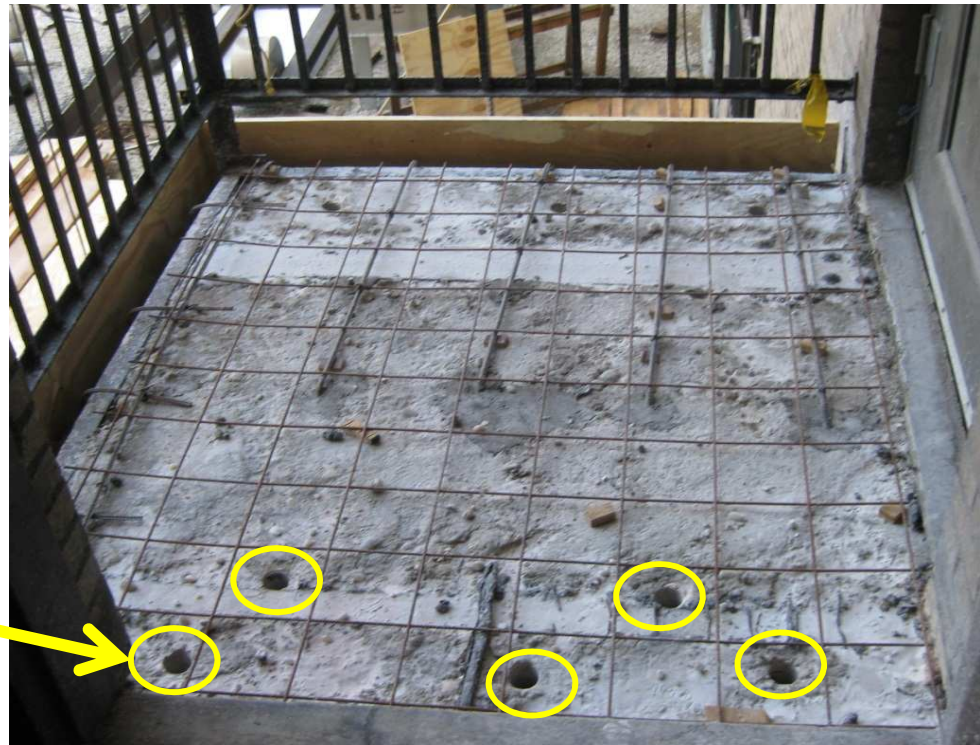
- ▲ Underside of balcony after surface prep



# NY Balcony Project

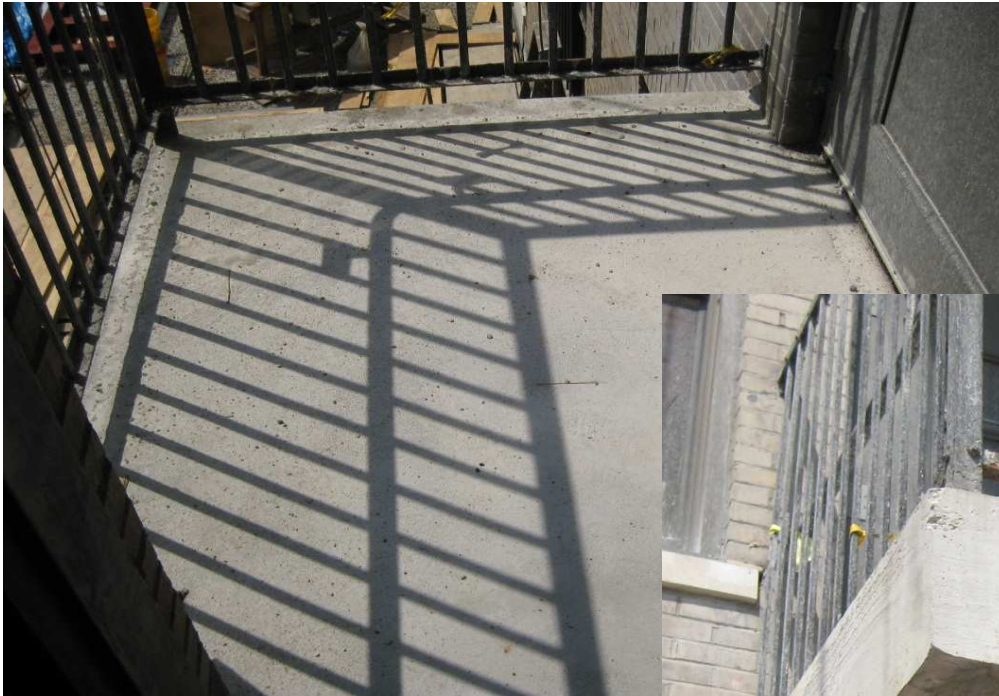
- ▲ Topside of balcony, after surface prep
- ▲ Notice core holes drilled through slab
- ▲ SCC was poured from the top and flowed through the holes to fill the underside formwork

Core Holes



# NY Balcony Project

▲ Top and Bottom sides after repairs:



# Quality of Production



# Quality of Production

Production Challenges - Pre-Bagged SCC	
Challenges	Margin of Error
Very High Level/Potent Admixtures	Zero
Difference in Cement Characteristic	Low (need to adjust on a batch basis)
Bag Weight	Very Low
Variation in Aggregate	Medium
Quality Control Monitoring	Low

- ▲ If any one of these challenges is incorrect, the material will be **TOO FLUID**, and lead to segregation, or **TOO STIFF**, and lead to difficulties handling and placing.
- ▲ While all of these challenges are very important, without a high level of quality control, errors will be overlooked.

# Conclusion

- ▲ Pre Packaged SCC technology is being used successfully in new construction as well as restoration and repair.
- ▲ Pre Packaged SCC in repair applications is helping solve many problems of the repair industry.
- ▲ Pre Packaged SCC has very specific production requirements and must be produced to a higher standard.



**Thank You!**

**Any Questions?**