TOPIK 4
KAEDAH PEMBAIKAN STRUKTUR

Ir. AMIRUL HAIKAL BIN AZIZAN
Bahagian Perkhidmatan Forensik Struktur
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Awam dan Struktur (CKAS)

Kandungan

- Proses Pembaikan
- Keperluan Bahan
- Pelbagai Bahan Pembaikan
- Kaedah Pembaikan

Kaedah Pembaikan Struktur

- BS EN 1504 adalah standard yang merangkumi kesemua peringkat proses pembaikan daripada peringkat pengenalpastian masalah yang wujud sehingga penyerahan kepada pelanggan.
- Ia bukan spesifikasi tetapi adalah garispanduan yang membolehkan pelanggan dan/atau perekabentuk menghasilkan spesifikasi.
- Kesemua bahagian dalam BS EN 1504 dibangunkan dalam tempoh 20 tahun.

BS EN 1504

BS EN 1504 : Products And Systems For The Protection And Repair Of Concrete Structures – Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity

- EN 1504 – 1 : Definitions
- EN 1504 – 2 : Surface protection systems
- EN 1504 – 3 : Structural and non-structural repair
- EN 1504 – 4 : Structural bonding
- EN 1504 – 5 : Concrete Injection
- EN 1504 – 6 : Anchoring products
- EN 1504 – 7 : Reinforcement corrosion protection : coatings for reinforcement

Products & System

- EN 1504 – 8 : Quality control and evaluation of conformity

Quality Controls

- EN 1504 – 9 : General principles for the use of repair materials and systems

Principle & Methods

- EN 1504 – 10 : Site application of products and systems, and quality control of the works

Site Application

Struktur keseluruhan dokumen BS EN 1504 Part 1-10

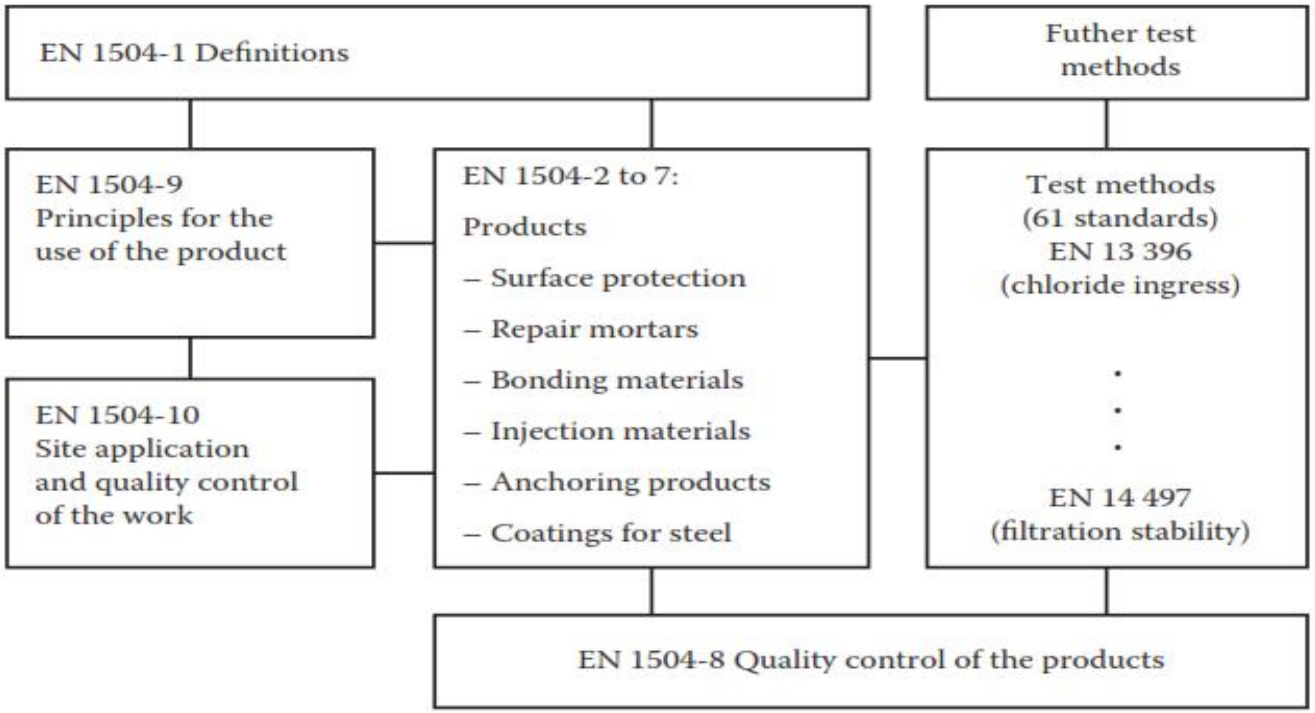
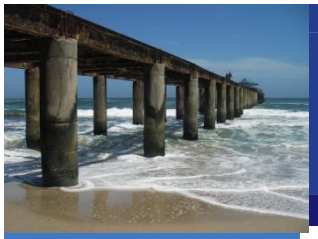
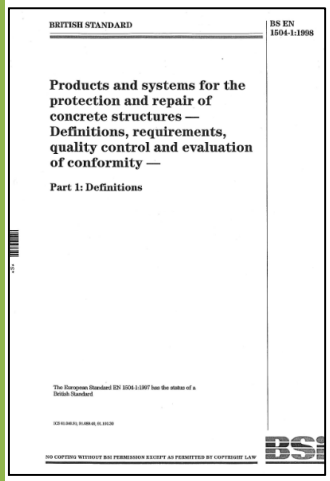
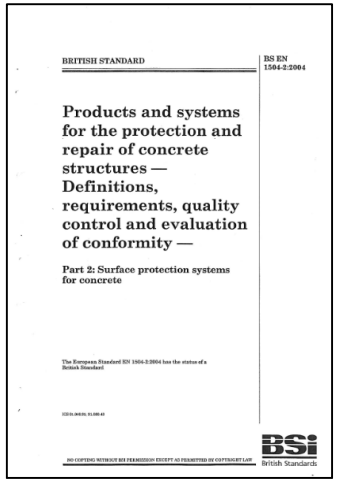
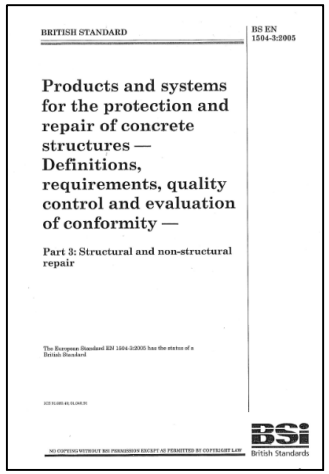


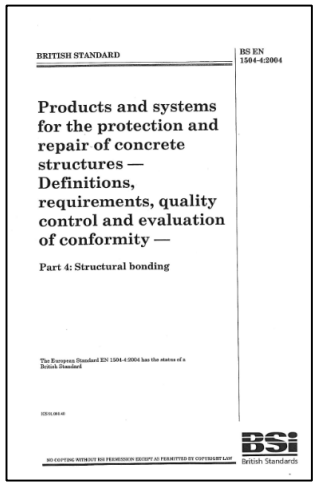
Figure 1.1 Structure of the series of European Standards EN 1504-1- to –10 for protection and repair of concrete structures.

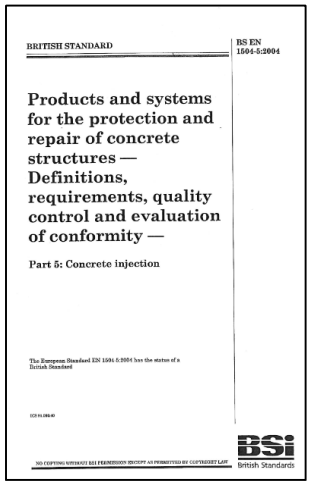


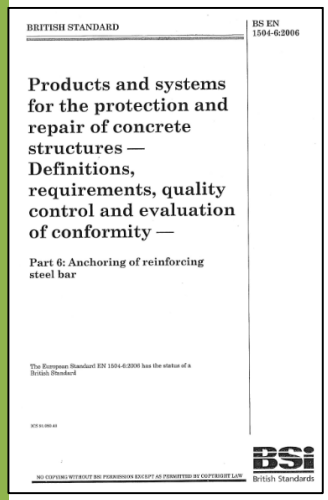

BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-1:1998
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 1: Definitions
BSI British Standards

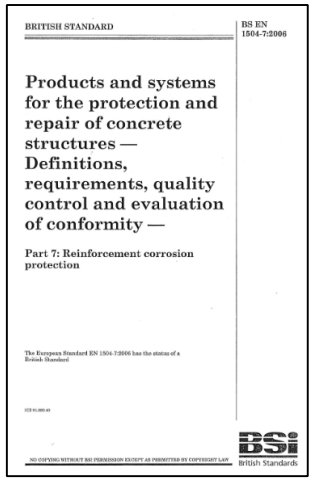

BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-2:2004
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 2: Surface protection systems for concrete
BSI British Standards

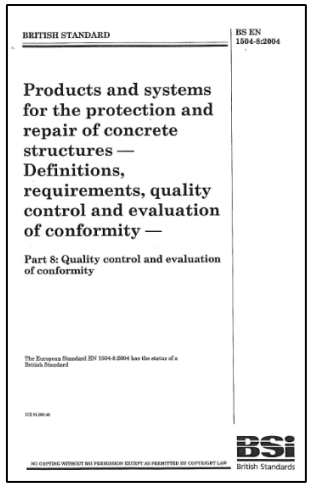

BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-3:2005
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 3: Structural and non-structural repair
BSI British Standards

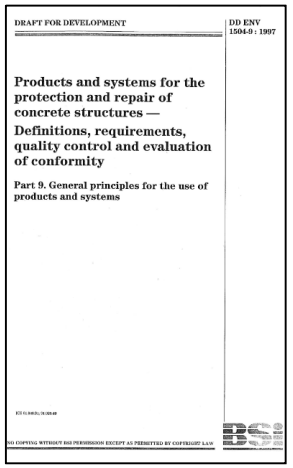

BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-4:2004
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 4: Structural bonding
BSI British Standards

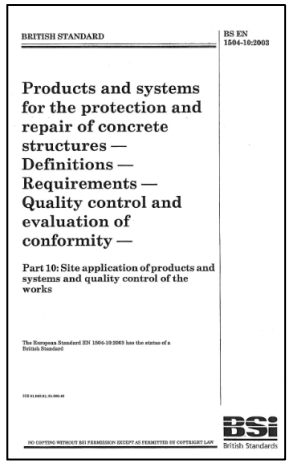

BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-5:2004
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 5: Concrete injection
BSI British Standards


BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-6:2006
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 6: Anchoring of reinforcing steel bar
BSI British Standards


BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-7:2006
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 7: Reinforcement corrosion protection
BSI British Standards


BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-8:2004
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 8: Quality control and evaluation of conformity
BSI British Standards


DRAFT FOR DEVELOPMENT
DD ENV 1504-9 : 1997
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity
Part 9. General principles for the use of products and systems


BRITISH STANDARD
BS EN 1504-10:2003
Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions — Requirements — Quality control and evaluation of conformity —
Part 10: Site application of products and systems and quality control of the works
BSI British Standards

Fasa Projek Pembaikan

Information about the Structure	Process of Assessment	Management Strategy	Design of Repair Work	Repair Work	Acceptance of Repair Work
Basis considerations and actions					
Conditions and history of structure Documentation Previous repair and maintenance	Defects and their classification and causes Safety/ structural appraisal before protection and repair	Options Principles Methods Safety/ structural appraisal during protection and repair	Intended use of products Requirements - substrate - products - work Specifications Drawings Safety/ structural appraisal after protection and repair	Choice and use of products and systems and methods and equipment to be used Tests of quality control Health and safety	Acceptance testing Remedial works Documentation
Relevant Clauses in this European Standard and other Parts of the EN 1504 series					
Clause 4 of this European Standard	Clause 4 of this European Standard	Clause 5 and 6 of this European Standard	EN 1504-2 to EN 1504-7 Clause 6, 7 and 9 of this European Standard	Clause 6, 7, 9 & 10 of this European Standard EN 1504-10	Clause 8 of this European Standard EN 1504-10

Common causes of defects (BS EN 1504 Part 9)

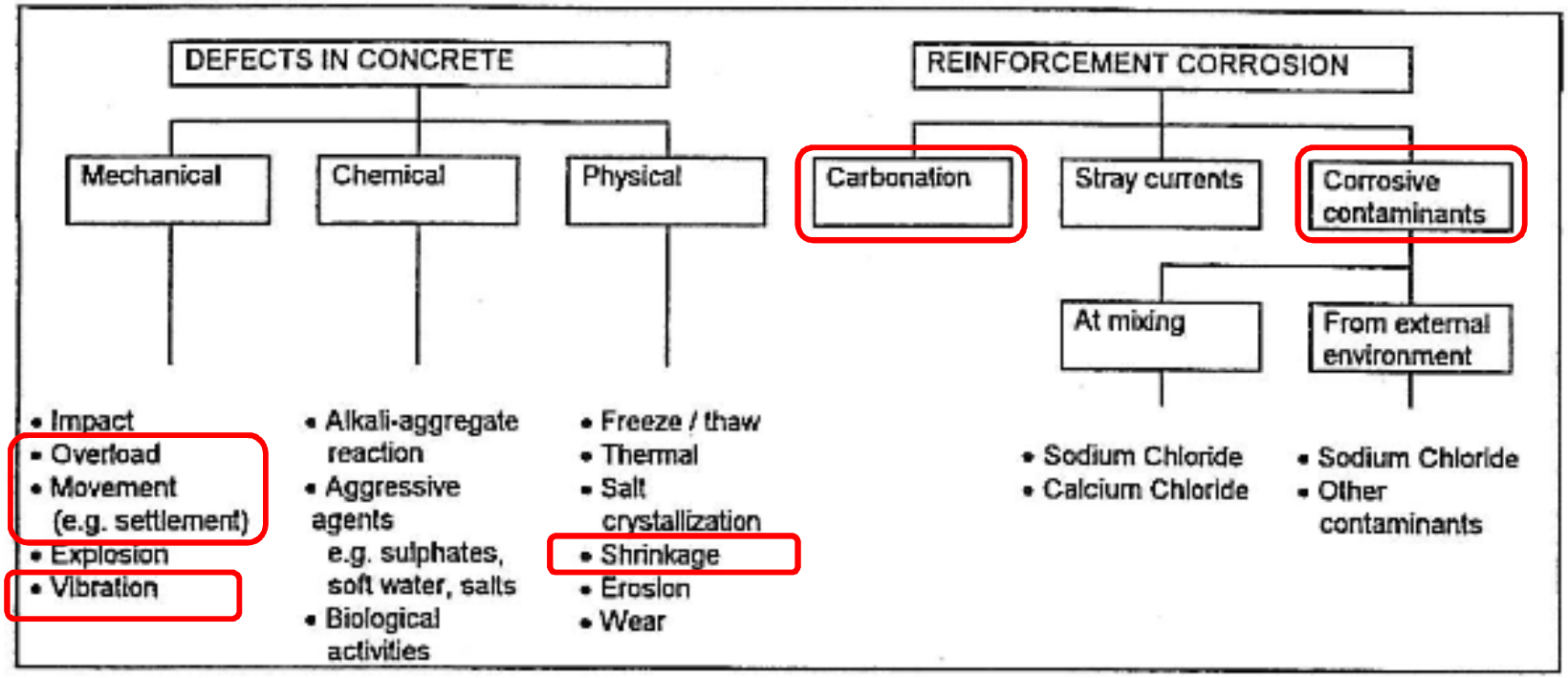


Figure 1 : Common causes of defects

BS EN 1504 – 9
General principles for the use of repair materials and systems

- Part 9 adalah *key document* kepada penggubal spesifikasi dan jurutera sebab ia memberi pendekatan yang tersusun dalam menyiasat punca kerosakan dan memberi 11 prinsip tindakan pembaikpulihan.
- Proses yang disarankan dalam Part 9 (rujuk carta berikut) berupaya menghasilkan keputusan yang logik, konsisten, ekonomik.

Assess Structure
- kecacatan, kemerosotan

Consider Option
- Tiada tindakan, pembaikan, perobohan

Select repair principle(s)
- Protection against ingress...

Specify material performance
- strength, modulus, adhesion

Carry out repair

Set out ongoing requirements

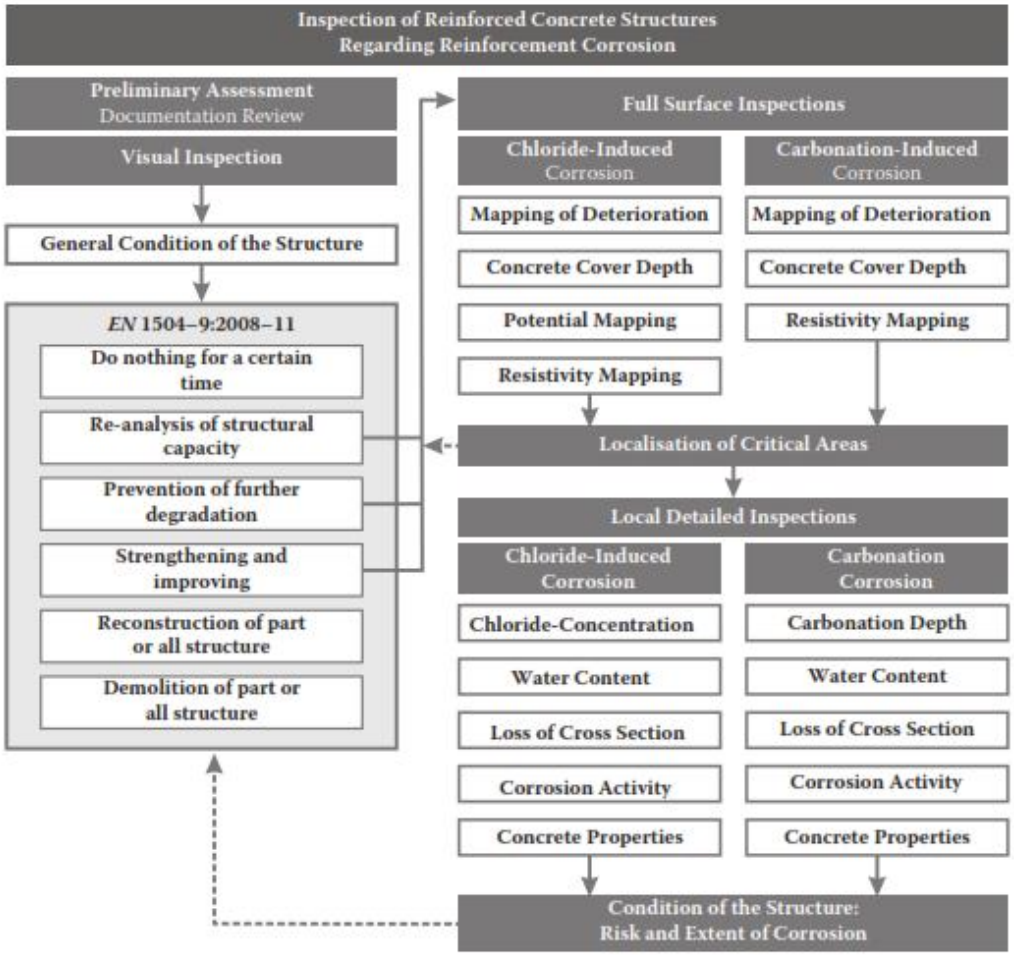
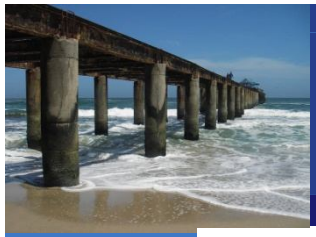


Figure 3.2 Procedure for the assessment of the condition of concrete structures regarding reinforcement corrosion according to Raupach et al. 2013.



BS EN 1504-3:Structural and Non-structural Repair

Table 1 — Performance characteristics of structural and non-structural repair products for all intended uses and certain intended uses

Performance characteristics	Repair principle			
	3		4	7
	Repair method			
	3.1, 3.2	3.3 [a]	4.4	7.1, 7.2
Compressive strength	■	■	■	■
Chloride ion content [b]	■	■	■	■
Adhesive bond	■	■	■	■
Restrained shrinkage/expansion [c]	■	■	■	■
Durability a) Carbonation resistance [b d]	■	■	■	■
Durability b) Thermal compatibility Part 1 or Part 2 or Part 4 of EN 13687 [e]	□	□	□	□
Elastic modulus	□	□	■	□
Skid Resistance [f]	□		□	□
Coefficient of thermal expansion [c g]	□	□	□	□
Capillary absorption (water permeability) [e h]	□	□	□	□

Repair methods as defined in ENV 1504-9:1997

3.1 Concrete restoration by applying mortar by hand.
3.2 Concrete restoration by recasting with concrete.
3.3 Concrete restoration by spraying mortar or concrete.
4.4 Structural strengthening by adding mortar or concrete.
7.1 Increasing cover to reinforcement with additional cementitious mortar or concrete.
7.2 Replacing contaminated or carbonated concrete.
■ For all intended uses.
□ For certain intended uses.

BS EN 1504-3:Structural and Non-structural Repair

Table 3 — Performance requirements for structural and non-structural repair products

Item No.	Performance characteristic	Reference substrate (EN 1766)	Test method	Requirement			
				Structural		Non-Structural	
				Class R4	Class R3	Class R2	Class R1
1	Compressive strength	None	EN 12190	≥ 45 MPa	≥ 25 MPa	≥15 MPa	≥10 MPa
2	Chloride ion Content	None	EN 1015-17	≤ 0,05 %		≤ 0,05 %	
3	Adhesive bond	MC(0,40)	EN 1542	≥ 2,0 MPa	≥ 1,5 MPa	≥ 0,8 MPa [a]	
4	Restrained shrinkage / expansion [b c]	MC(0,40)	EN 12617-4	Bond strength after test [d e]			No requirement
				≥ 2,0 MPa	≥ 1,5 MPa	≥ 0,8 MPa [a]	
5	Carbonation [f] Resistance	None	EN 13295	d_k ≤ control concrete (MC(0,45))		No requirement [g]	
6	Elastic modulus	None	EN 13412	≥20 GPa	≥15 GPa	No requirement	
7	Thermal compatibility [f h] Part 1, Freeze-thaw	MC(0,40)	EN 13687-1	Bond strength after 50 cycles [d e]			Visual inspection after 50 cycles [e]
				≥ 2,0 MPa	≥ 1,5 MPa	≥ 0,8 MPa	
8	Thermal compatibility [f h] Part 2, Thunder shower	MC(0,40)	EN 13687-2	Bond strength after 30 cycles [d e]			Visual inspection after 30 cycles [e]
				≥ 2,0 MPa	≥ 1,5 MPa	≥ 0,8 MPa [a]	
9	Thermal compatibility [f h] Part 4, Dry cycling	MC(0,40)	EN 13687-4	Bond strength after 30 cycles [d e]			Visual inspection after 30 cycles [e]
				≥ 2,0 MPa	≥ 1,5 MPa	≥ 0,8 MPa [a]	
10	Skid resistance	None	EN 13036-4	Class I : > 40 units wet tested Class II : > 40 units dry tested Class III : > 55 units wet tested		Class I : > 40 units wet tested Class II : > 40 units dry tested Class III : > 55 units wet tested	
11	Coefficient of thermal expansion [c]	None	EN 1770	Not required if tests 7, 8 or 9 are carried out, otherwise declared value		Not required if tests 7,8 or 9 are carried out, otherwise declared value	
12	Capillary Absorption	None	EN 13057	≤ 0,5 kg·m^{-2}·h$^{-0,5}$		≤ 0,5 kg·m^{-2}·h$^{-0,5}$	No requirement

BS EN 1504-3:Structural and Non-structural Repair

Requirements for Repair Principles 3, 4 and 7:

Method 3.1 - Concrete restoration by applying mortar by hand.

Method 3.2 - Concrete restoration by recasting with concrete.

Method 3.3 - Concrete restoration by spraying mortar or concrete.

Method 4.4 - Structural strengthening by adding mortar or concrete.

Method 7.1 - Increasing cover to reinforcement with additional cementitious mortar or concrete.

Method 7.2 - Replacing contaminated or carbonated concrete.

a The value of 0,8 MPa is not required where cohesive failure occurs in the repair material. If cohesive failure occurs a minimum tensile strength of 0,5 MPa is required.

b Not required for Repair Method 3.3.

c Not required if thermal cycling is undertaken.

d Mean value with no single value less than 75 % of the minimum requirement.

e Maximum permissible average crack width ≤ 0,05 mm with no crack ≥ 0,1 mm and no delamination.

f For durability.

g Not suitable for protection against carbonation unless the repair system includes a surface protection system with proven protection against carbonation (see EN 1504-2).

h Choice of method depends on the exposure conditions. When a product satisfies Part 1 it is deemed to satisfy Part 2 and Part 4.

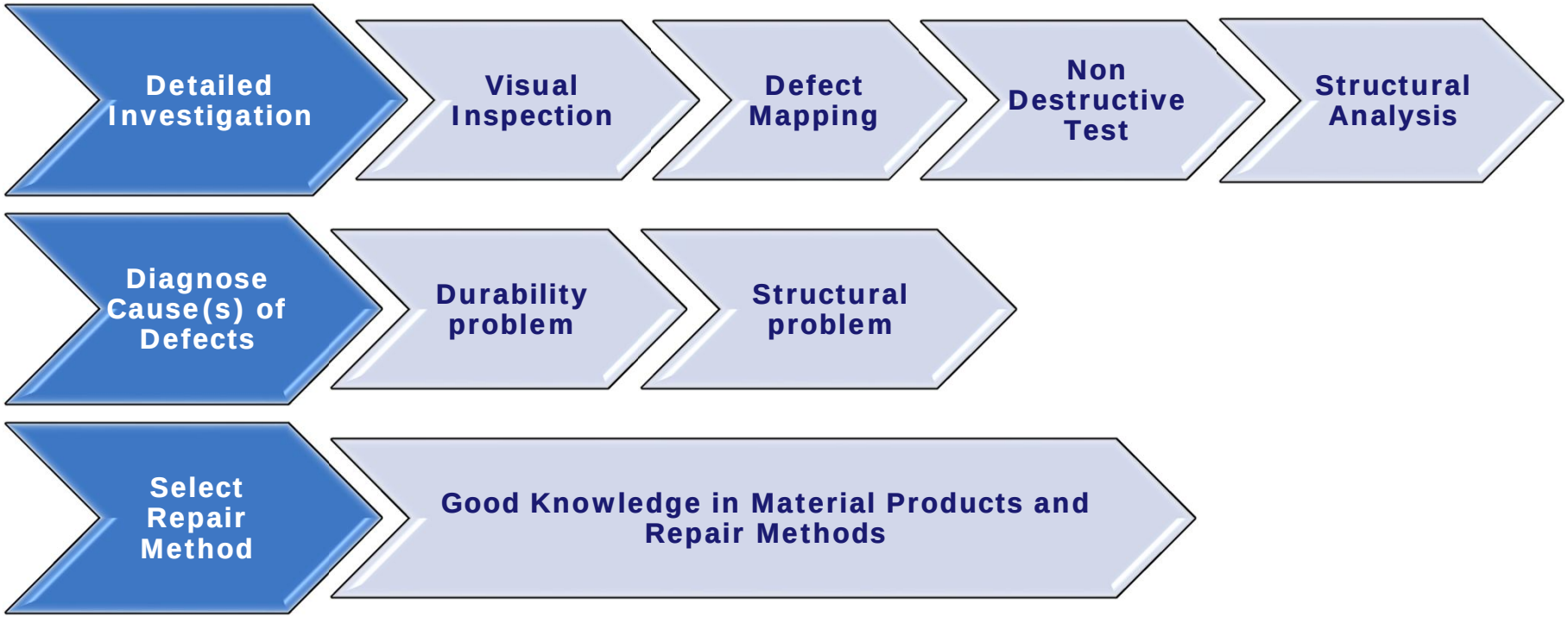
PEMBAIKAN / PEMULIHAN

Untuk memulihkan sebahagian atau keseluruhan struktur yang rosak kepada tahap khidmat rekabentuk dan untuk meningkatkan ketahanlasakan.

PENGUKUHAN (STRENGTHENING)

Untuk menaik taraf struktur kepada tahap khidmat rekabentuk yang lebih tinggi – meningkatkan keupayaan menanggung beban.

PROSES PEMBAIKAN



JENIS KEROSAKAN

- Keretakan/delamination/pengupasan (spalling) disebabkan oleh pengaratan tetulang
  - Pengkarbonatan
  - Serangan klorida

JENIS KEROSAKAN

- Keretakan disebabkan oleh pergerakan hakiki
  - pengecutan (*shrinkage*)
  - rayapan (*creep*)
  - penghidratan (*hydration*)
  - perubahan suhu

JENIS KEROSAKAN

- Kemerosotan Bahan
  - serangan asid
  - serangan sulfate

JENIS KEROSAKAN

- Keretakan disebabkan oleh kerosakan struktur
  - penambahan beban
  - kekurangan dalam rekabentuk & spesifikasi
  - mutu kerja yang tidak baik
  - pergerakan pada asas struktur

KEPERLUAN BAHAN

- Mesti mempunyai kebolehkerjaan yang baik
  - *Honeycomb*

KEPERLUAN BAHAN

- Mesti mempunyai batu baur bukan reaktif
  - *Map-cracks*

KEPERLUAN BAHAN

- Rintangan yang baik terhadap ejen agresif
  - Pengkarbonatan – pengaratan tetulang

KEPERLUAN BAHAN

- Rintangan yang baik terhadap ejen agresif
  - Serangan Klorida– pengaratan tetulang

KEPERLUAN BAHAN

- Ikatan yang baik / pengecutan terpampas
  - *Delamination* / keretakan

PELBAGAI BAHAN PEMBAIKAN

- **Kriteria Pemilihan Bahan**
  - Memahami keadaan khidmat
  - Memahami keadaan dedahan
  - Teknik pemasangan
  - Sifat bahan dalam pengawetan dan keadaan plastik

PELBAGAI BAHAN PEMBAIKAN

- **Prestasi Keperluan Bahan Pembaikan**
  - Ikatan yang baik untuk substrat konkrit
    - bersifat rencam (*compositely*)
  - Kekuatan
    - Sekurang-kurangnya kekuatan seperti konkrit yang sedia ada
  - Pengecutan yang rendah
    - Mengurangkan tekanan dalaman dan keretakan

PELBAGAI BAHAN PEMBAIKAN

- **Prestasi Keperluan Bahan Pembaikan**
  - Kebolehtelapan yang rendah
    - meningkatkan ketahanlasakan
  - Nisbah air-simen yang rendah
    - Meningkatkan ketahanlasakan
  - Kebolehkerjaan yang baik
    - Kebolehkerjaan di dalam ruang yang kecil

PELBAGAI BAHAN PEMBAIKAN

Prestasi Keperluan Bahan Pembaikan

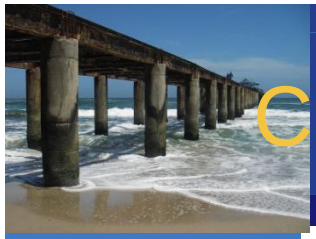
- Pengembangan dan keanjalan
  - sesuai dengan konkrit sedia ada
- Warna dan tekstur
  - adunan sama dengan konkrit sedia ada

PELBAGAI BAHAN PEMBAIKAN

- **Bahan-Bahan Biasa Bagi Pembaikan Konkrit**
  - ***Cementitious material***
    - *Cement-based mortar or concrete*
    - *Cement-based polymer modified concrete*
    - *Superfluid micro-concrete*
  - ***Resin-based material***
    - *Epoxy mortars*
    - *Resin-based polymer concrete*

Repair Materials – The Choice

- Cementitious material
  - Most widely used
  - Very close mechanical properties to the structure
  - Relatively cheaper
- Resin mortars
  - Very rapid high strength development
  - Higher resistance to physical attack such as high impact or abrasion
  - Provide less permeable cover
  - Higher resistance to chemically aggressive environment



Cement-Based Mortar or Concrete

- Wide availability and low cost
- Cement mortars for small repair and concrete for large repair
- Portland cement – high early strength or sulfate resistant
- Appropriate admixtures impact improved qualities

Epoxy Mortars

- Excellent bond properties
- High strength and rapid strength development
- Fast cure
- Excellent chemical resistance
- Insensitivity to moisture or a wet environment
- High resistance to impact and abrasion

Application for Epoxy Products

- Pressure grouting
  - Low-viscosity resins to fill fine cracks
- Concrete repair
  - An epoxy resin is mixed with filler aggregates
- Providing doweling action
- Repair of deck joints and concrete surfaces
- High resilience and strength under bearing pads
- Adhesion between fresh and old concrete

Cement-Based Polymer Concrete

- Polymer mixed with a cement-based mortar
- Emulsion
  - small, spherical plastic particles, disperses throughout the cement paste
- Concrete mix are blocked
  - Reducing permeability and shrinkage and improving chemical resistance, flexural strength, adhesion and resistance to abrasion

Superfluid Microconcrete

- Specialist formulator product
- High strength, polymer modified, free flowing cementitious material
- Pre-packed
  - Factory controlled quality
- Main used – Formwork repair
- Fluid cement grouts mixed with small aggregate (10mm)
  - Contain no metallic expansion system
  - Self compacting
  - Shrinkage compensated in both liquid and cured states

KAEDAH PEMBAIKAN

5 Repair Steps of Concrete Repair

Step (1) Reinforcement Protection

Step (2) Repair Mortar and Application Method

Step (3) Corrosion Inhibitor

Step (4) Re-profiling of Surfaces

Step (5) Protective Coating

KAEDAH PEMBAIKAN

- Crack repair
- Patching repair / handplaced
- Formwork repair
- Sprayed Concrete

Crack repair methods

- Non-structure cracks
  - Wide crack- sealed with epoxy resin / cementitious grout injection(>0.25mm)
  - Fine crack- sealed with epoxy resin (<0.25mm)

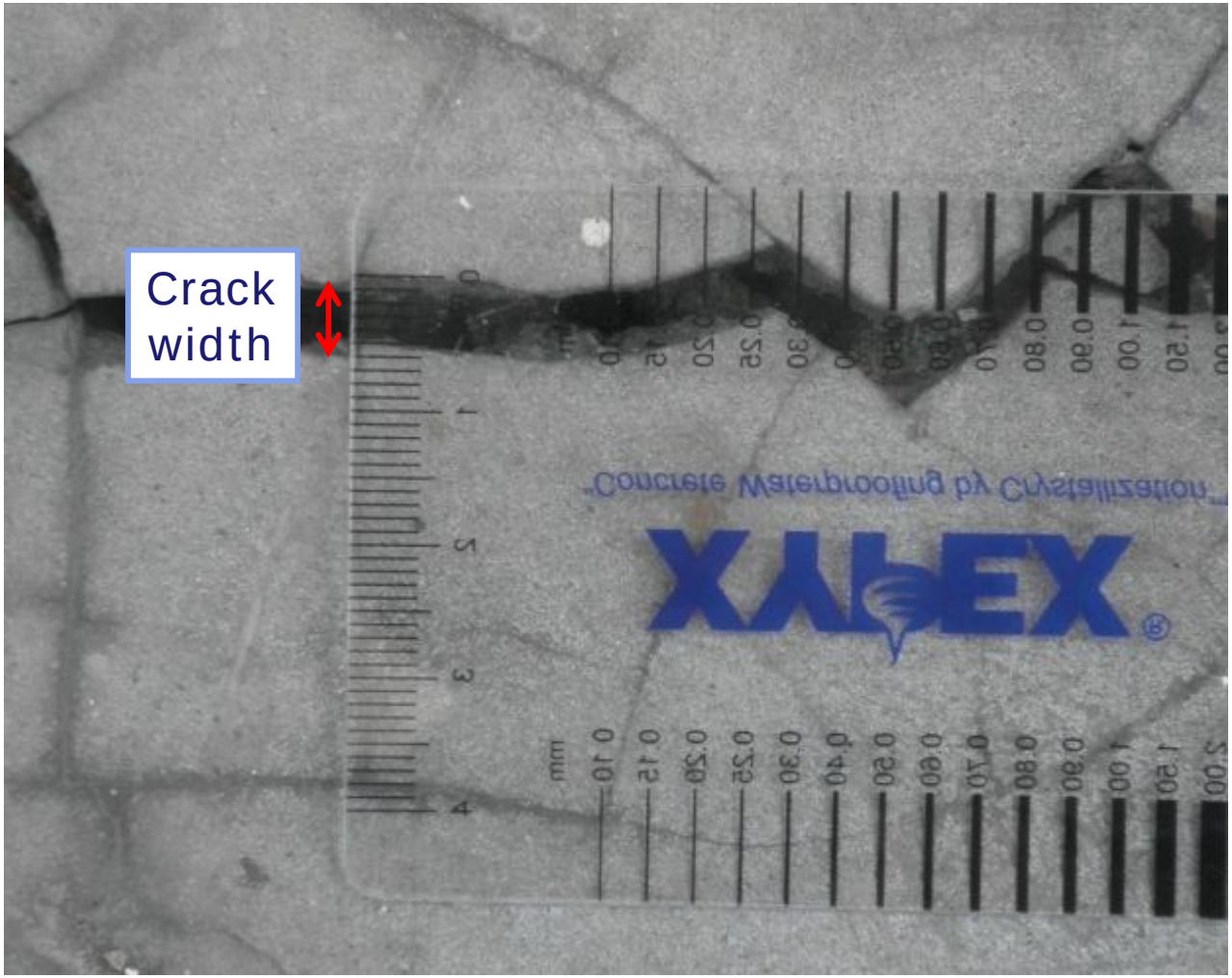
- Structure cracks
  - Sealed with resin injection
  - Add reinforcement
  - Add steel plate

Why Cracks Need to be Sealed?

Cracks may be considered as a failure if they

- Are aesthetically unacceptable
- Make the structure non-watertight
- Affect the durability of the structure

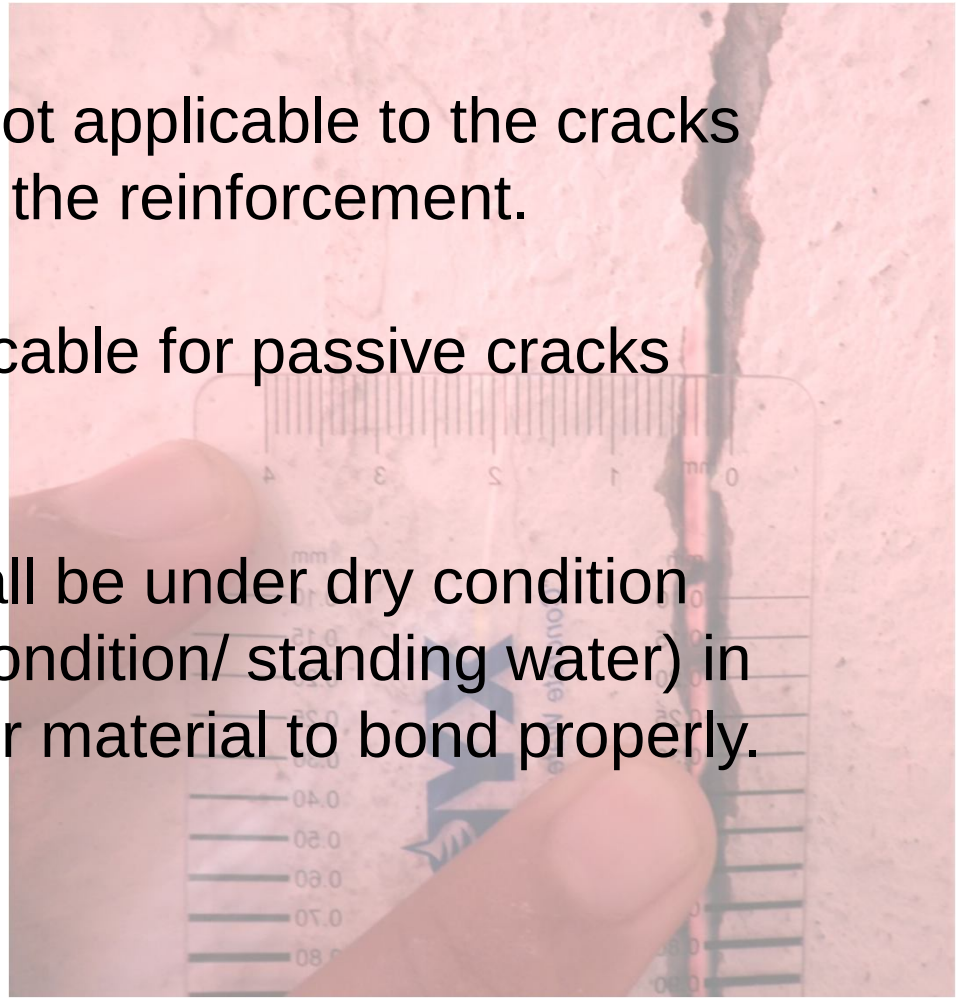
Crack repair methods



Crack Width	Repair Method
<0.25mm	Method 1
0.25mm – 5mm	Method 2
>5mm	Method 3

Crack repair methods

- This repair method is not applicable to the cracks caused by corrosion of the reinforcement.
- Repair Method is applicable for passive cracks (inactive cracks) only.
- All concrete cracks shall be under dry condition (strictly no damp/wet condition/ standing water) in order to allow the repair material to bond properly.



Classification of Cracks

Dormant Cracks

- Do not increase in size and length
- Result from shrinkage, initial movement of supports, previous structural overload
- May or may not need repair

Fine cracks – up to 1mm wide

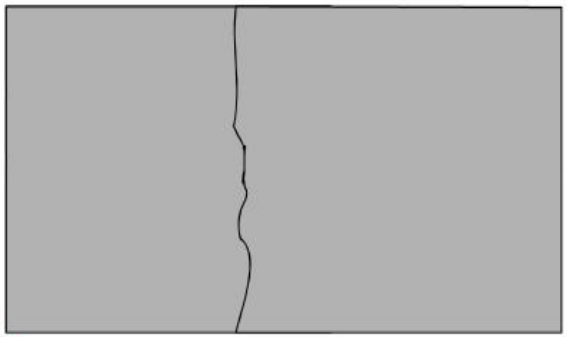
Wide cracks – from 1 to 6mm wide

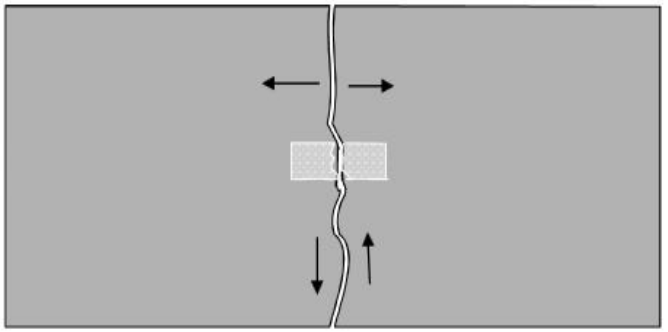
Fractures – over 6mm wide

Active Cracks

- Changed in width and length under load
- Formed in response to a continuing movement or to present overload
- Need to repair but difficult

Cracks width depends on movement

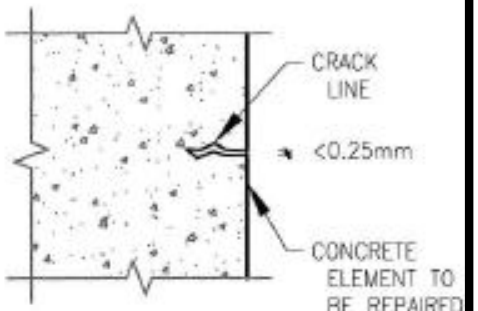




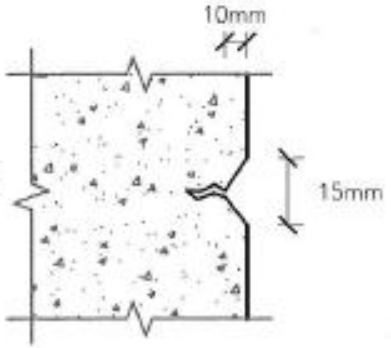
Crack repair methods

METHOD 1
CRACK WIDTH LESS THAN 0.25mm

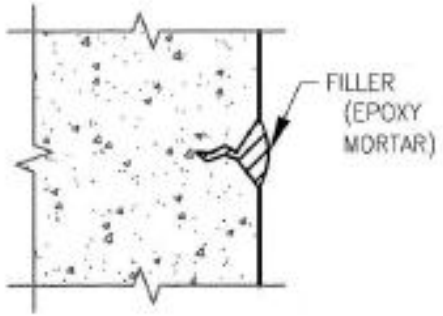
1. **SURFACE PREPARATION**
   - REMOVE ALL LAITANCE/UNSOUND PLASTER/EXISTING PROTECTIVE COATING.



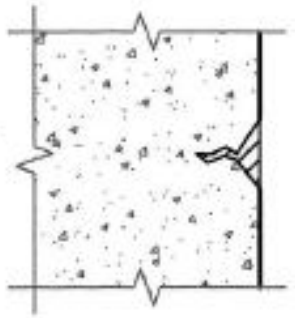
2. **SAW CUT "V" SHAPE GROOVE**
   - CUTTING THE CONCRETE ALONG THE CRACK FOR DEPTH AND WIDTH OF 10mm AND 15mm RESPECTIVELY.



3. **APPLY EPOXY GROUT AS A SURFACE SEAL**
   - CRACK LINE TO BE FILLED UP WITH EPOXY MORTAR FILLER/GROUT.

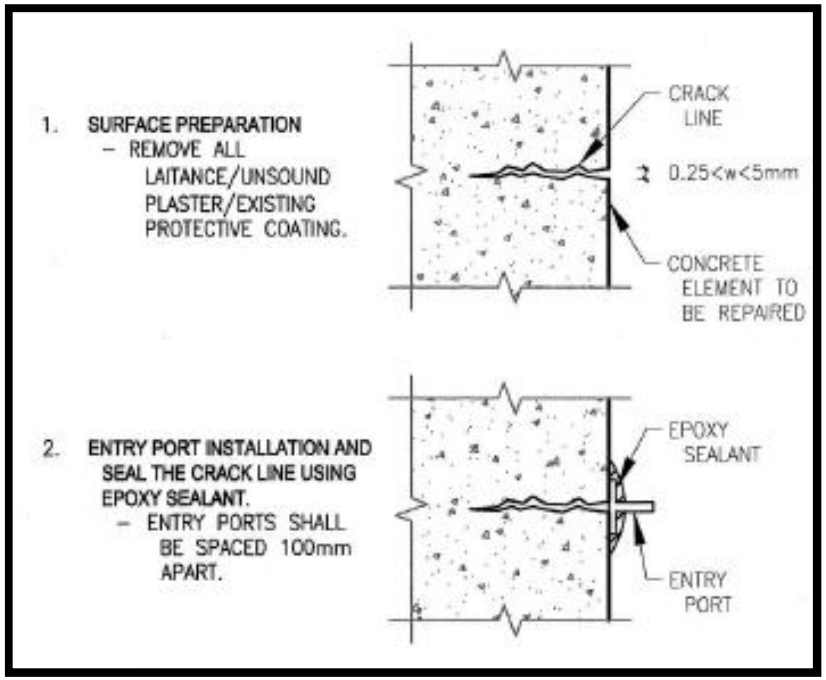


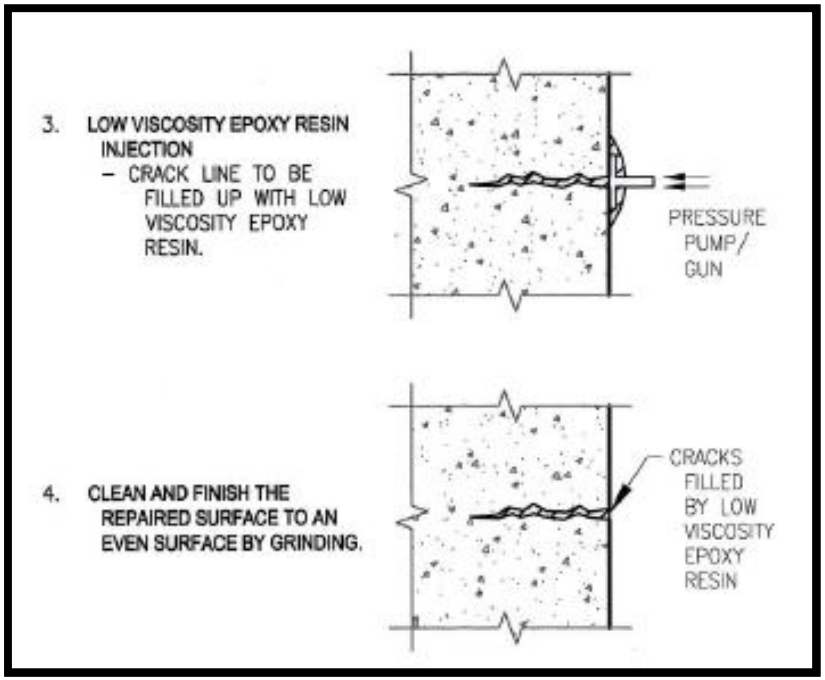
4. **FINISH THE REPAIRED SURFACE TO AN EVEN SURFACE BY GRINDING.**



Crack repair methods

METHOD 2
CRACK WIDTH FROM 0.25mm UP TO 5.0mm



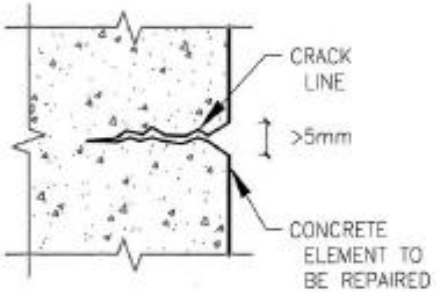


1. HORIZONTAL CRACKS – THE INJECTION OF THE LOW VISCOSITY EPOXY RESIN SHALL BEGIN AT THE WIDEST SECTION.
2. VERTICAL CRACKS – THE INJECTION OF THE LOW VISCOSITY EPOXY RESIN SHALL BEGIN AT THE LOWEST ENTRY PORT.
3. THE INJECTION OF THE LOW VISCOSITY EPOXY RESIN SHALL COMMENCE AT THE FIRST PORT UNTIL THE EPOXY RESIN FLOWS OUT FROM THE NEXT ADJACENT PORT.

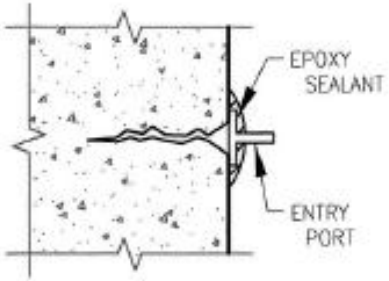
Crack repair methods

METHOD 3
CRACK WIDTH MORE THAN 5.0mm

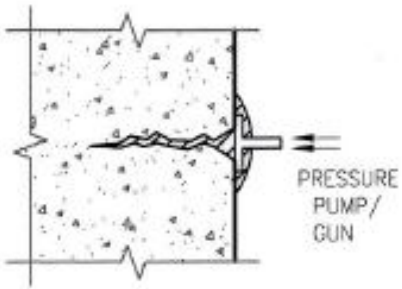
1. SURFACE PREPARATION
   - REMOVE ALL LAITANCE/UNSOUND PLASTER/EXISTING PROTECTIVE COATING.



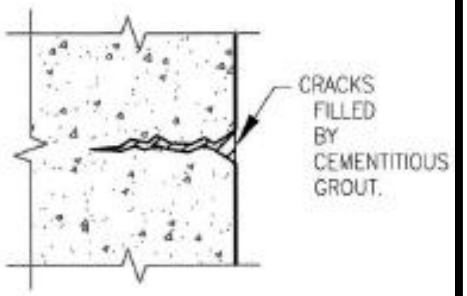
2. ENTRY PORT INSTALLATION AND SEAL THE CRACK LINE USING EPOXY SEALANT.
   - ENTRY PORTS SHALL BE SPACED 150mm APART.



3. CEMENTITIOUS GROUT INJECTION
   - CRACK LINE TO BE FILLED UP WITH CEMENTITIIOUS GROUT.



4. CLEAN AND FINISH THE REPAIRED SURFACE TO AN EVEN SURFACE BY GRINDING.



1. HORIZONTAL CRACKS – THE INJECTION OF THE CEMENTITIOUS GROUT SHALL BEGIN AT THE WIDEST SECTION.
2. VERTICAL CRACKS – THE INJECTION OF THE CEMENTITIOUS GROUT SHALL BEGIN AT THE LOWEST ENTRY PORT.
3. THE INJECTION OF THE CEMENTITIOUS GROUT SHALL COMMENCE AT THE FIRST PORT UNTIL THE CEMENTITIOUS GROUT TO FLOWS OUT FROM THE NEXT ADJACENT PORT.

The epoxy grout resin should satisfy the following properties:

Tensile strength (BS 6319: Part 7, ASTM D-638)	equal or more than 20 N/mm2
Compressive strength (BS 6319: Part 2, ASTM D-638)	equal or more than 80 N/mm2
Slant shear strength (BS 6319: Part 4, AASHTO T-237)	equal or more than 30 N/mm2
Flexural strength (BS 6319: Part 3, ASTM 0790)	equal or more than 50 N/mm2

CRACK INJECTION

- Apply to repair cracks by injection epoxy grout into the cracks to 'locked' the concrete

General Work Procedure

1. Surface treatment of crack
2. Seal crack surface and mark injection pipes
3. Fit injection pipes
4. Commence injection work
5. Final surface treatment

Epoxy Injection Work Sequence

1. Mark crack locations and remove any loose material with wire brush.
   Oil and grease should be clean with a piece of Cloth dipped into thinner.

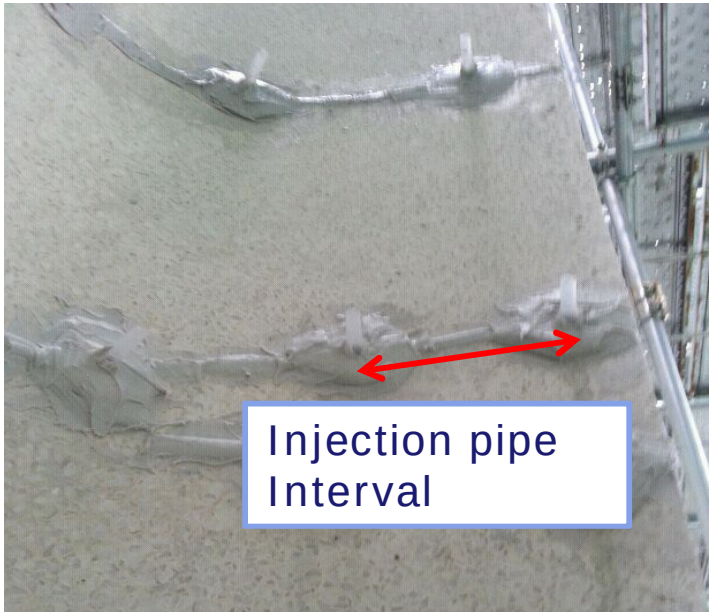
Epoxy Injection Work Sequence

2. Attach fitting pipes at Injection points.

* spacing between injection points differ with crack width

Spacing between injection points differ with crack width

Crack Width (mm)	Injection Pipe Interval (mm)
< 0.3	50 - 100
0.3 – 0.5	100 - 200
0.5 – 1.0	150 - 250
> 1.0	200 - 300



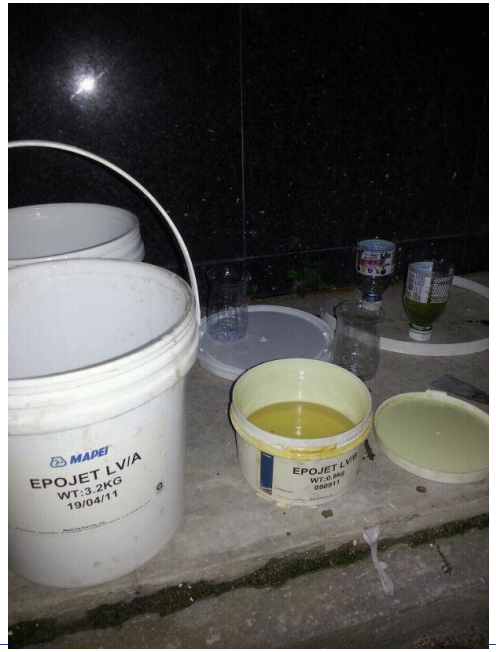
Epoxy Injection Work Sequence

3. Seal crack surface to a thickness of about 3mm and width of 50mm and cure until it harden.

4. Screw in the INJECTION into the fitting pipes

Epoxy Injection Work Sequence

5. Pour the mixed grout into the pump and commence injection work after fixing pump hose to the injection pipe.



Epoxy Injection Work Sequence

6. Cure the injection material until it has hardened.

7. Remove the fitting pipe by hammering it off.

8. Finish the repaired areas to a flat surface using disc grinded.

Concrete Repair Process

- Removal of defective concrete
- Reinforcement preparation
  - Removal of corrosion products
  - Lap new reinforcement
  - Priming
- Place repair material
  - Patch repair
  - Formwork repair
  - Guniting
  - Prepacked grouting
- Protective coating

Removal of Defective Concrete

- Mark areas to be removed
- Saw cut edges of repair area by 10 mm – 20 mm deep
- Concrete removal by jack hammers or waterjet
  - Removal must not damage rebar
  - Removal must be 20mm behind rebars
    - Remove contaminated concrete
    - Provide access for cleaning corrosion
  - Removal additional 50mm beyond corroded rebar

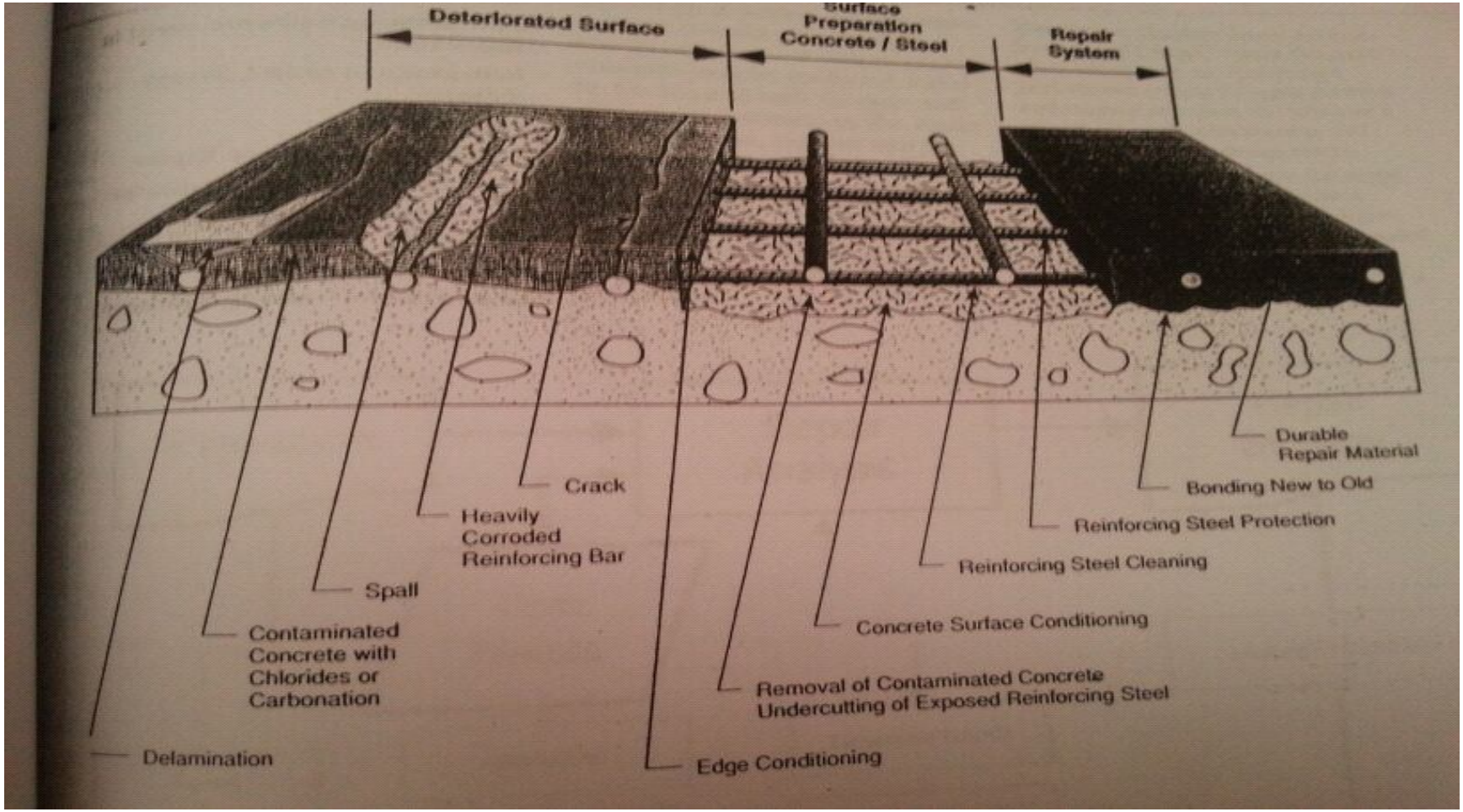
Removal of Defective Concrete

- Clean remaining concrete surface
  - High pressure air
  - High pressure water jet
- Removal only on alternate columns / beams within same span
  - No imposed load directly above

Reinforcement Preparation

- Remove all corrosion products
  - Wire brush
  - Sand/grit blasting
- Rebar corrosion more than 10% has to be supplemented
  - Minimum lap length = 42 Dia
- Prime rebar within 2 hours of cleaning using zinc-rich type primer

Sequence of Concrete Repair Process



Application Criteria for Patching

- Inactive defects due to honeycomb, spalling, cavity etc.
- Spalling/ defective area not more than 0.5m2
- Localised / small defect
- Causes
  - Poor workmanship
  - Minimal carbonation
  - Inadequate cover

Concrete Patch Repair

NOTES

1. Marking and removal of defective concrete :

   (a) Locate the damaged areas.

   (b) Mark the perimeter of repair area.

   (c) Cut back the concrete surface to prevent feather edges. Remove all damaged concrete to expose sound concrete substrate using appropriate tools.

   (d) Remove all fragments or other contaminants to fully expose surface.

   (e) Remove the damaged concrete behind the reinforcements with minimum of 20 mm clearance.

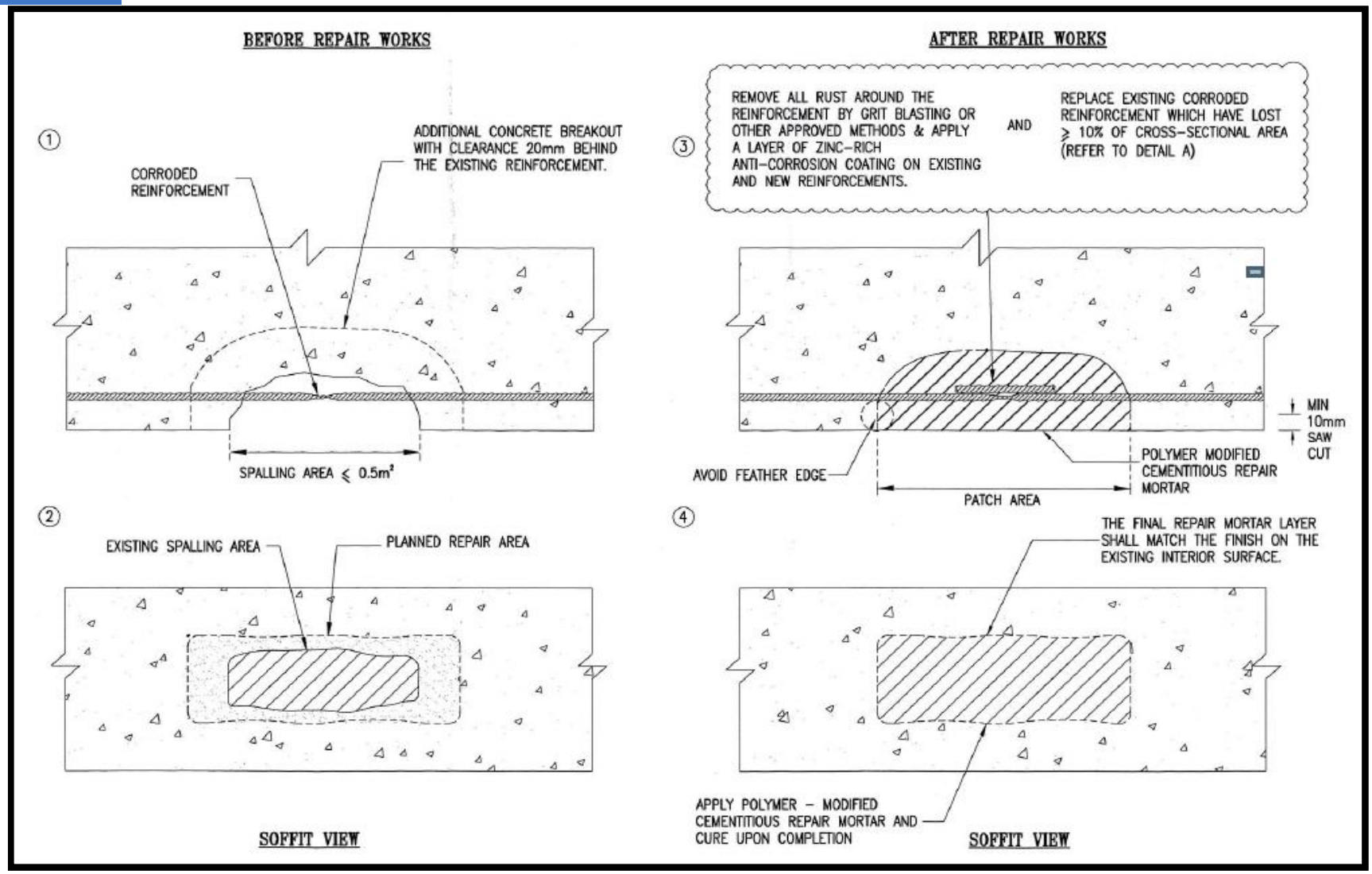
2. Surface treatment to reinforcement :

   (a) Remove all rusts around corroded reinforcements using approved appropriate tools.

   (b) For heavily corroded reinforcements with $\geqslant$ 10% reduction in cross-sectional area, add supplemental reinforcements.

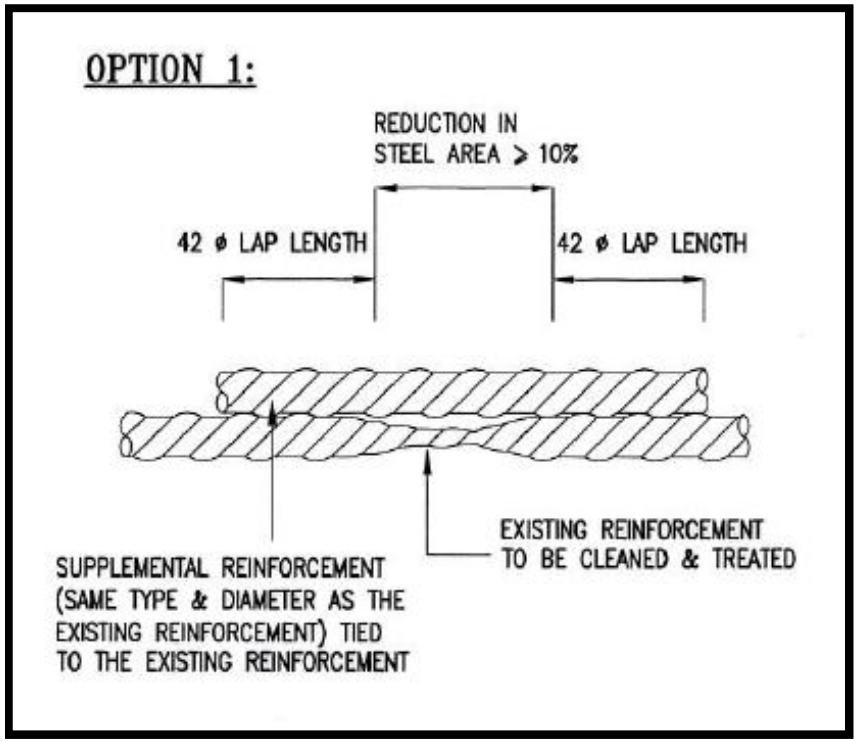
   (c) Apply a layer of zinc-rich anti-corrosion coating to all existing and new reinforcements.

Concrete Patch Repair

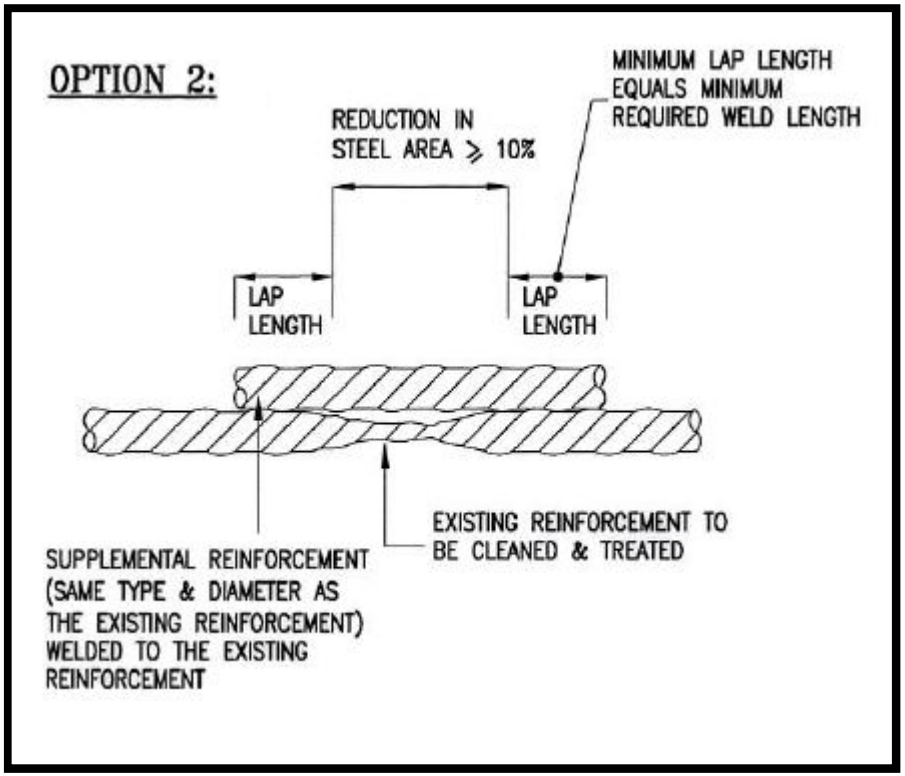


Concrete Patch Repair

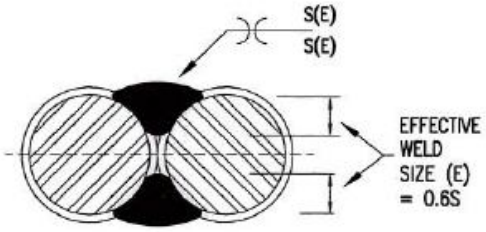
LAPPING FOR NEW REINFORCEMENT



Concrete Patch Repair



MINIMUM REQUIRED WELD LENGTHS FOR STEEL REINFORCEMENT	
BAR SIZE (mm)	DOUBLE FLARE V-GROOVE WELD (mm)
10	80
12	100
16	130
20	160
25	200
32	260



DOUBLE FLARE V-GROOVE WELD

LAPPED, WELDED SPLICE DETAIL

NOTES:

1) RADIUS OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT = S.
2) THESE ARE SECTIONAL VIEWS. BAR DEFORMATIONS ARE SHOWN ONLY FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES.

Patch Repair Work Sequence

1. Mark out repair area

    * Define defective location

Patch Repair Work Sequence

2. Break out concrete using jack hammer or other mechanical means
   * Remove behind corroded steel

3. Saw cut edges of repair zone
   * No feather edges

Patch Repair Work Sequence

4. Clean corrosion products by grit blasting or wire brushing

Patch Repair Work Sequence

5. Prime reinforcement within 2 hours of preparation using zinc-rich type primer

Patch Repair Work Sequence

6. Wet substrate with clean water

7. Apply a thin layer of bonding agent

Patch Repair Work Sequence

8. Hand applied repair mortar in layers of about 10 mm each

Patch Repair Work Sequence

9. Remove surplus repair mortar using a wooden float

Patch Repair Work Sequence

10. Make good the finish surface using a trowel or sponge

11. Cure immediately to the entire repair area

Application Criteria for Formwork Repair

- Cracks / delaminations / spalling resulting form corrosion of rebar
  - Chloride ingress and carbonation
- Adraded concrete surface with loss of cement matrix
- Material deterioration due to sulfate or acid attack
- Large repair area

Formwork Repair Material

- Specialist formulator's Micro-Concrete
  - Free-flowing
  - Self compacting
    - Advantageous as space is confined
  - High strength
    - Rapid strength development
  - Shrinkage compensated
  - Abraded concrete surface with loss of cement matrix
  - Prepacked
    - Factory controlled quality
    - Only add water at site

Formwork Repair

Formwork Repair

NOTES

1. Marking and removal of defective concrete :

(a) Locate the damaged areas.

(b) Mark the perimeter of repair area.

(c) Cut back the concrete surface to prevent feather edges. Remove all damaged concrete to expose sound concrete substrate using appropriate tools.

(d) Remove all fragments or other contaminants to fully expose surface.

(e) Remove the damaged concrete behind the reinforcements with minimum of 20 mm clearance.

2. Surface treatment to reinforcement :

(a) Remove all rusts around corroded reinforcements using approved appropriate tools.

(b) For heavily corroded reinforcements with $\geqslant$ 10% reduction in cross-sectional area, add supplemental reinforcements.

(c) Apply a layer of zinc-rich anti-corrosion coating to all existing and new reinforcements.

Formwork Repair

3. Placing of repair materials:

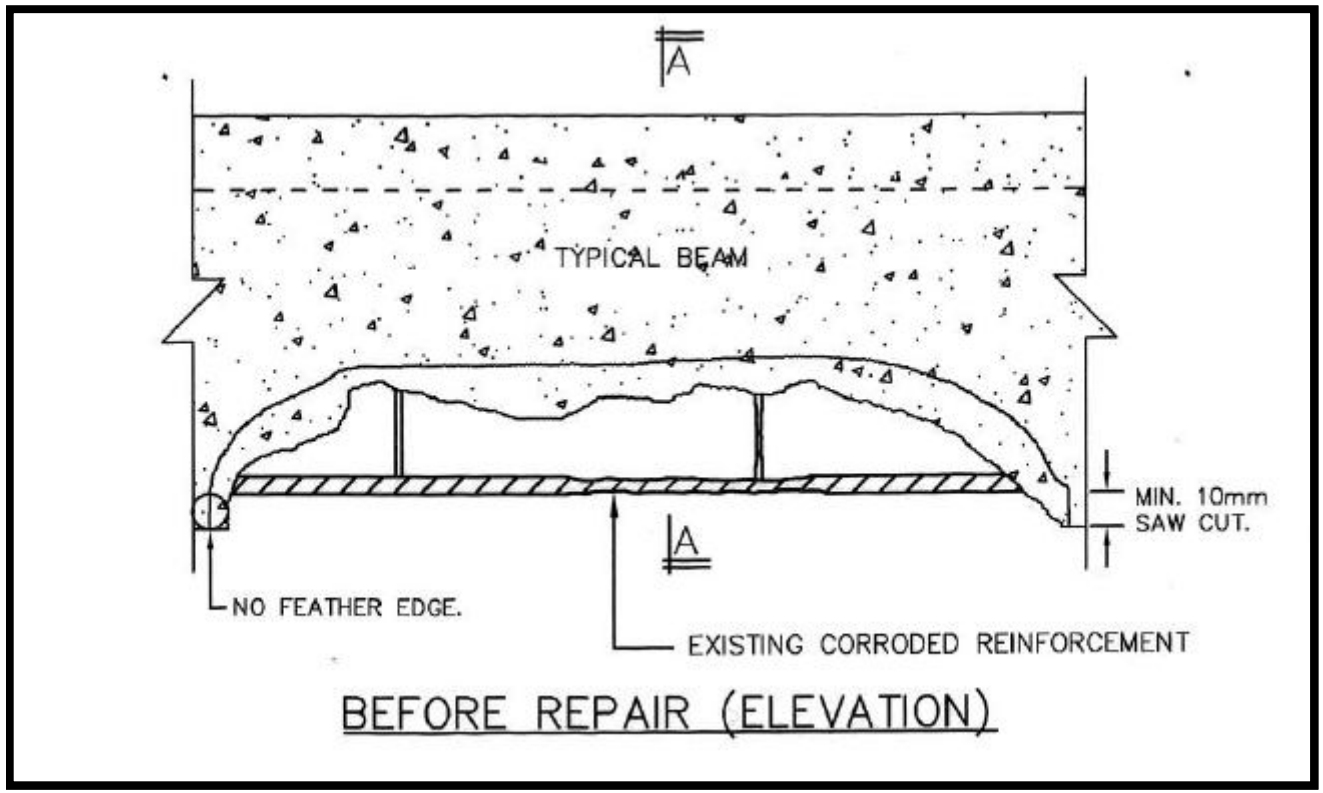
(a) Install formwork (air–tight) along the length of the member and secure by using suitable tie rods and anchor bolts.

(b) Install grout pipes along the length of member (entry port should be levelled lower than outlet port). Seal the edges of formwork using fast setting epoxy.

(c) Inject repair material into the tight formwork via entry ports using hydraulic injection pump with pressure up to 0.275 N/mm^2 (40 psi).

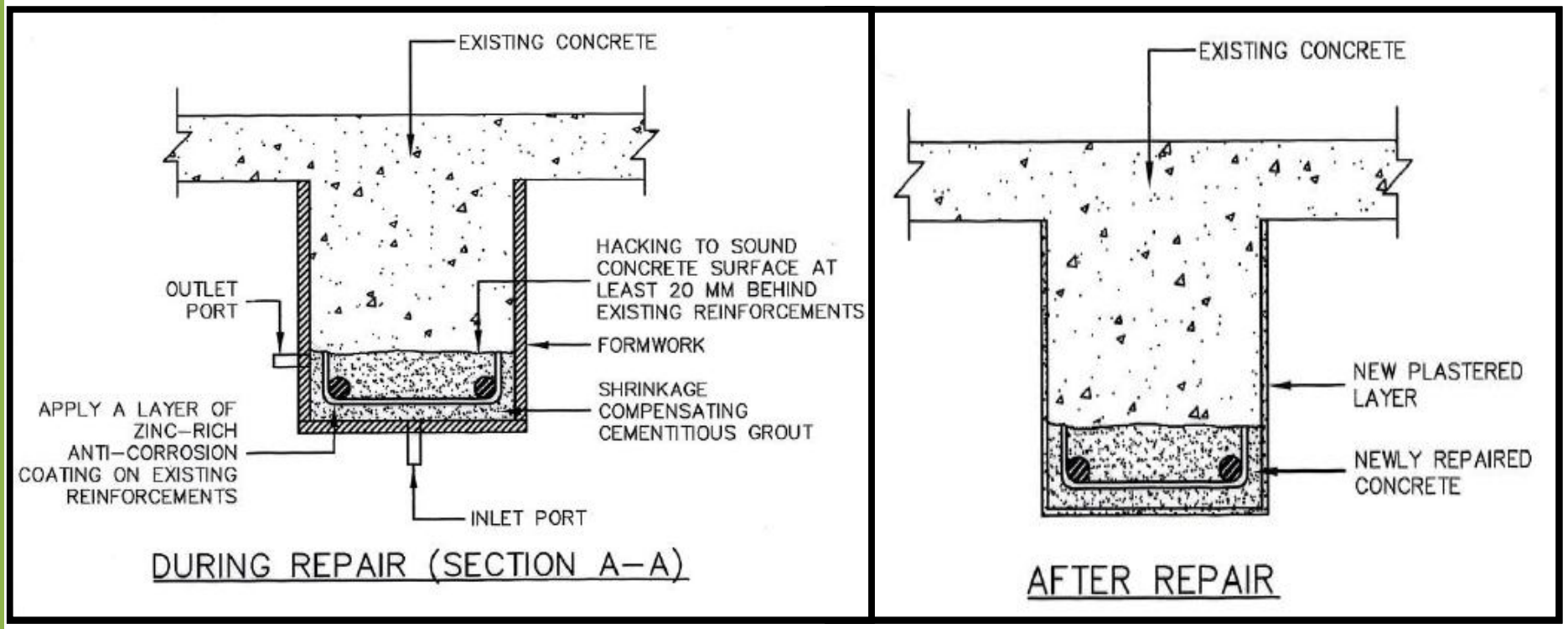
(d) After removing the formwork, cure the repair material appropriately to ensure there is no rapid loss of moisture.

Formwork Repair



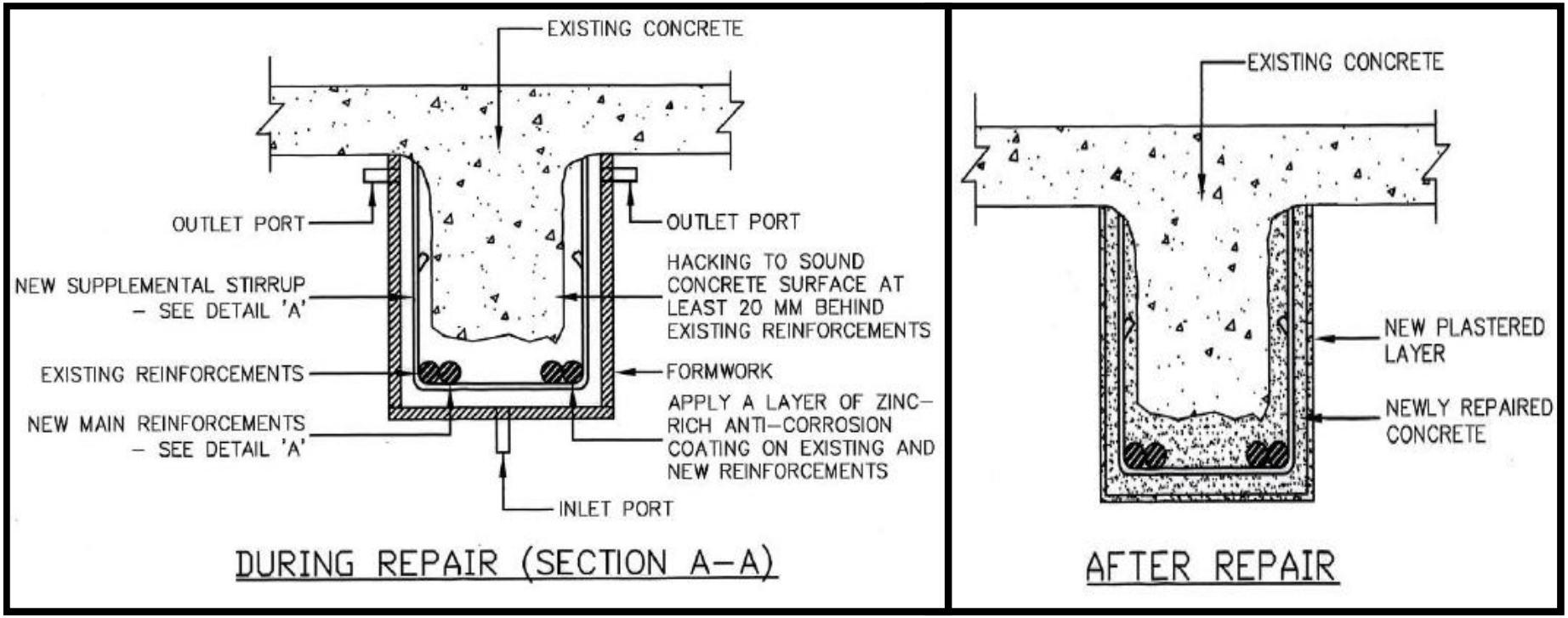
BEFORE REPAIR (ELEVATION)

Formwork Repair



CASE 1: CORROSION OF REINFORCEMENT
WHERE REDUCTION IN STEEL AREA < 10%

Formwork Repair



CASE 2: CORROSION OF REINFORCEMENT
WHERE REDUCTION IN STEEL AREA ≥ 10%

Formwork Repair
Work Sequence

1. Remove defective and unsound concrete to 20 mm behind reinforcement

Formwork Repair
Work Sequence

2. Clean corrosion products
   by grit blasting or wire
   brushing

Formwork Repair
Work Sequence

3. Prime reinforcement within
   2 hours of preparation using
   zinc-rich type primer

Formwork Repair
Work Sequence

4. Erect formwork to specified finished dimension and ensure it is watertight

Formwork Repair Work Sequence

5. Mix grout – high strength, polymer modified,

   prepackaged free flowing cementitious material – superfluid microconcretes

Formwork Repair
Work Sequence

6. Place superfluid microconcrete into formwork

* ensure that grout fully filled the funnel to avoid air entrapment

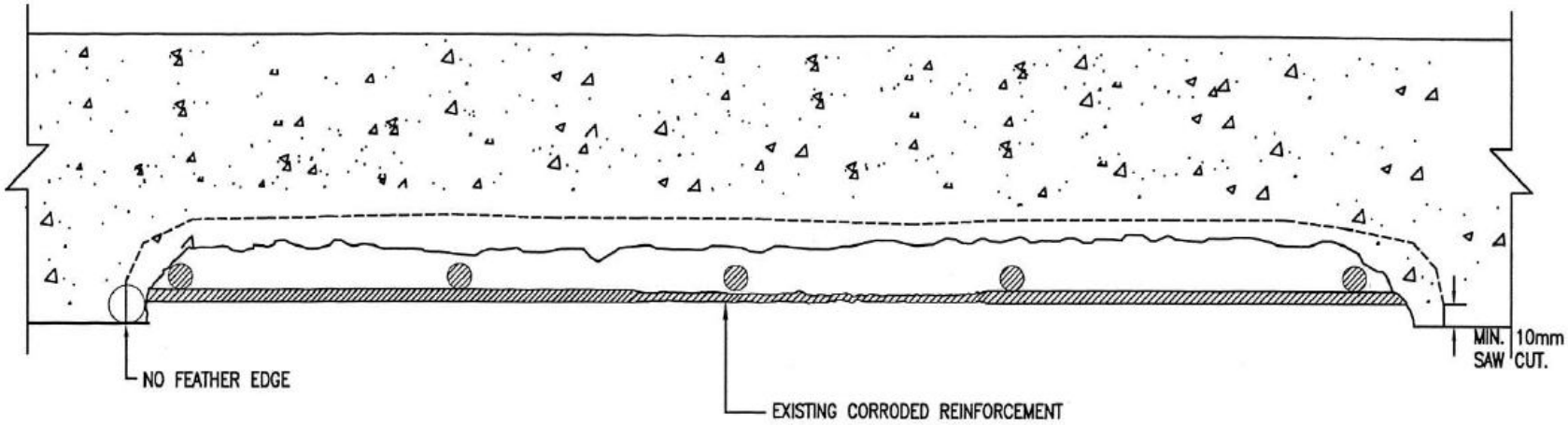
Formwork Repair
Work Sequence

6. Reinstated column

Sprayed Concrete

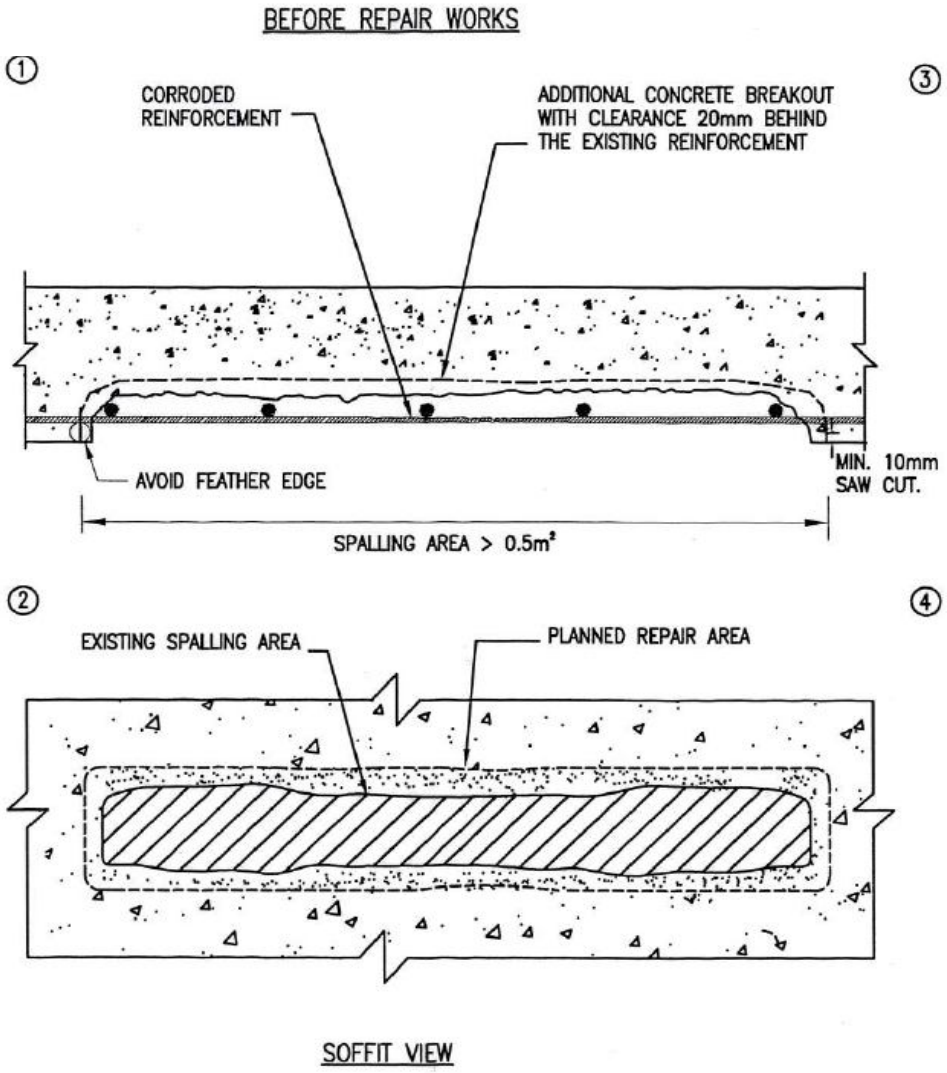
Sprayed Concrete

CONCRETE REPAIR BY SPRAYED CONCRETE FOR CORRODED RENFORCEMENT

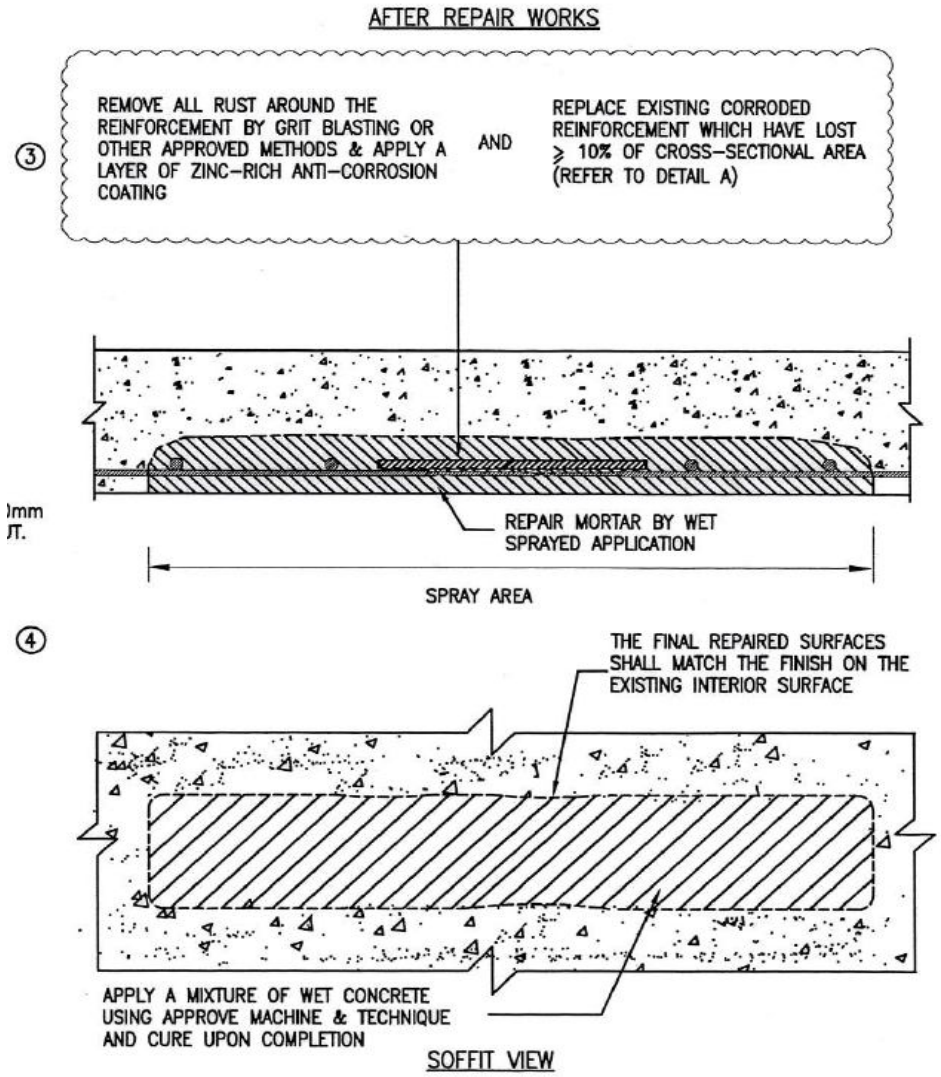


BEFORE REPAIR (ELEVATION)

Sprayed Concrete



Sprayed Concrete



Sprayed Concrete Work Sequence

1. Existing concrete surface need to be roughened to a profile necessary to achieve mechanical interlock

Sprayed Concrete Work Sequence

2. Sprayed concrete (wet process)

Sprayed Concrete Work Sequence

3. Make good the finish surface using a trowel

Sprayed Concrete Work Sequence

4. Apply skim coating to the entire repair area

Sprayed Concrete Work Sequence

5. Final output

TERIMA KASIH