

Best Practices for Bridge Deck Overlay

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Roadmap to Presentation

- Objective of Presentation
- General information and paradigm shift in field practice
- Source of deterioration of bridge deck
- Protection system for bridge deck
- Best practices
- Conclusions



Objectives of Presentation

- Evaluate Deck Protection Alternatives
- Discuss Best Practices
- Access Best Alternatives



General information

- Corrosion damage is a multi-billion dollar problem
- A cost figure of 1% of GNP is related to the bridge deck corrosion, direct or indirect
- The worst bridge disaster, Silver Bridge over Ohio River in 1967, 46 fatality



Paradigm Shift

- Maintaining a State of Good Repair Using Cost Effective Investment Strategies
 - Bridge Preservation
 - Bridge Preventive Maintenance
- Definition:
 - Strategies that prevent, delay or reduce deterioration of bridges or bridge elements, restore the function of existing bridges, keep bridges in good condition and extend their life.



Cyclical PM Activities

Cyclical PM Activity Examples	Commonly Used Frequencies (Years) ⁽⁴⁾
Wash/clean bridge decks or entire bridge	1 to 2
Install deck overlay on concrete decks such as:	
 Thin bonded polymer system overlays Asphalt overlays with waterproof membrane Rigid overlays such as silica fume and latex modified 	10 to 15 10 to 15 20 to 25
Seal concrete decks with waterproofing penetrating sealant	3 to 5
Zone coat steel beam/girder ends	10 to 15
Lubricate bearing devices	2 to 4

^{(4) -} Frequencies are based on FHWA's knowledge of typical State DOT practices



Preventive Maintenance

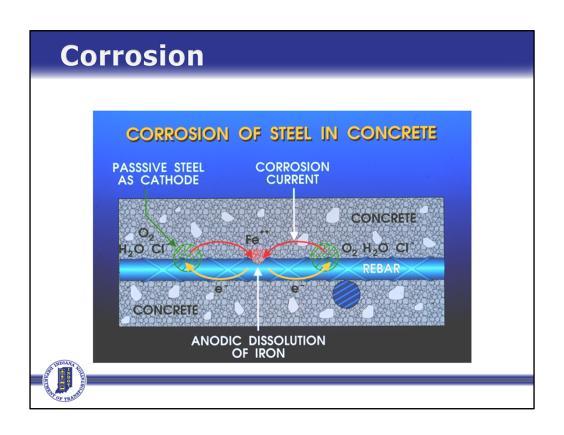
- PM activities that may extend the life of bridge decks
 - Seal or replace leaking joints.
 - Deck overlays significantly increase the life of the deck by sealing of aging and weathering.
 - Cathodic Protection systems for bridge decks.
 - Electrochemical Chloride Extraction treatment
 - Concrete deck repairs in conjunction with installation of deck overlays



Cause of Deterioration

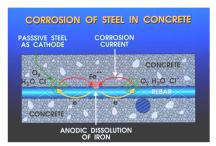
- Corrosion of the reinforcing bars and deterioration of the riding surface
- All are related to the co-existence of :
 - Water
 - Salt (chloride)
 - Oxygen



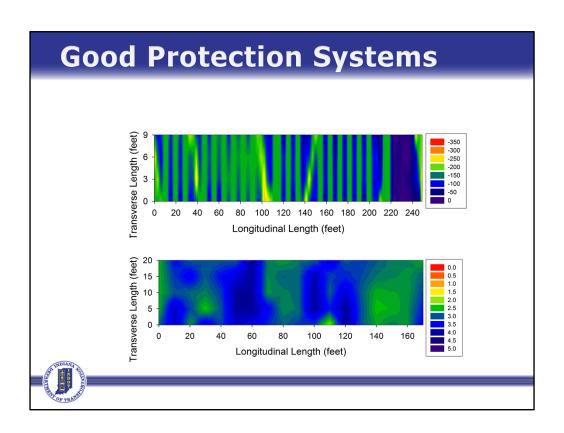


Principle of Deck Protection

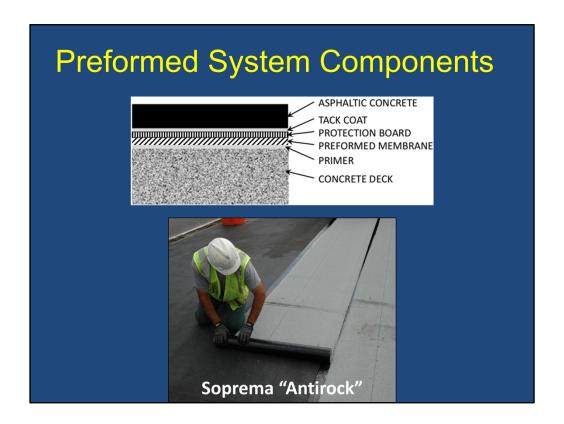
- Remove at least one component of the source of corrosion
- Not necessarily to remove all three components





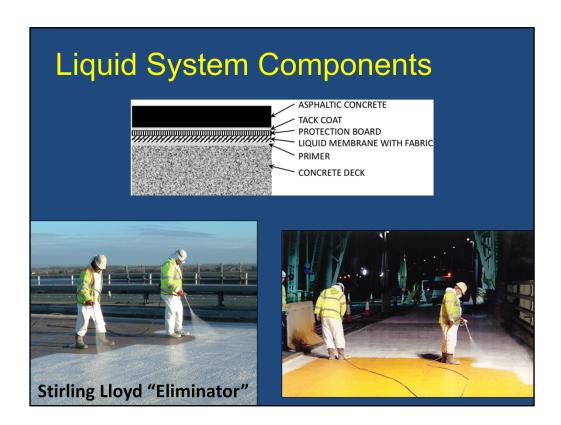






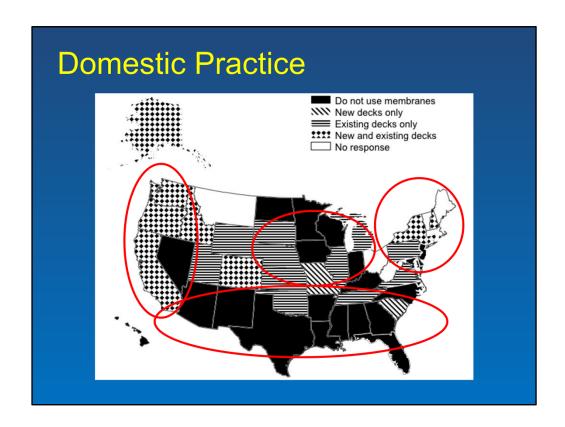
Preparation, primer, membrane, protection layer, tack coat, asphalt

Preformed sheet vs. liquid applied



Preparation, primer, membrane, protection layer, tack coat, asphalt

Preformed sheet vs. liquid applied



In New England states and Canadian provinces it was first recognized that water and chlorides were being trapped under asphalt overlays. As a solution membranes were installed.

Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia all have specs for waterproofing membranes. 29 states (58%)

North East Midwest South West

Some states that claim to "use" membranes only use them as last resort options (Kansas and Illinois)

States in the US have always been sharply divided over the merits of waterproofing membranes, and the ones that use membranes are divided over what systems are best.

International Practice United Kingdom Spain Germany Sweden Japan Canada Denmark Australia



Toll road Installations



Images courtesy of Jim Wallen, Soprema

Toll Road Installations





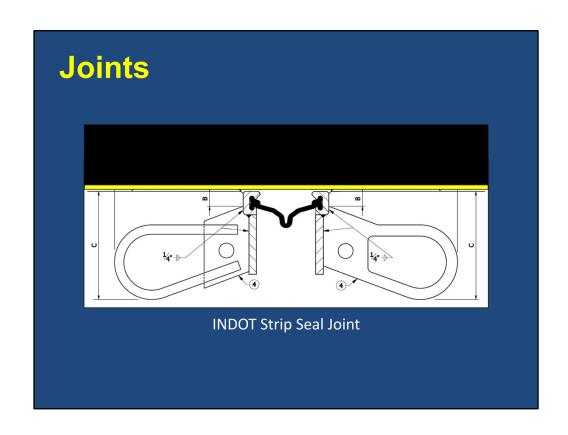
Images courtesy of Jim Wallen, Soprema

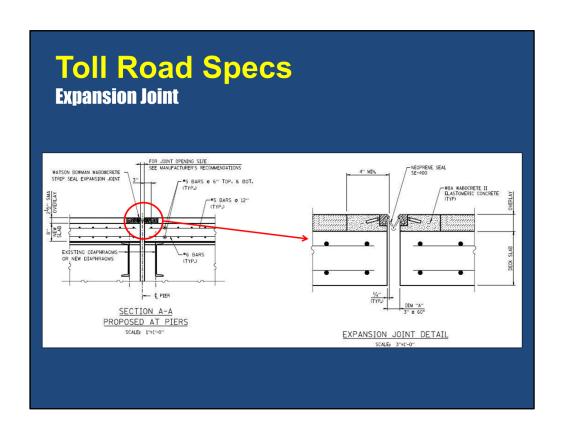


Overlay Thickness

 $\frac{\text{INDOT Allowable Weight of W. S.}}{\text{Weight of Bituminous W. S.}} = \frac{35 \text{ lb/ft}^2}{140 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 3 \text{ in. (75mm)}$

- UK 120 mm (4.7 in.)
- Denmark 100 mm (4.0 in.)
- Maine DOT 3 in.
- Conn DOT minimum 3 in.





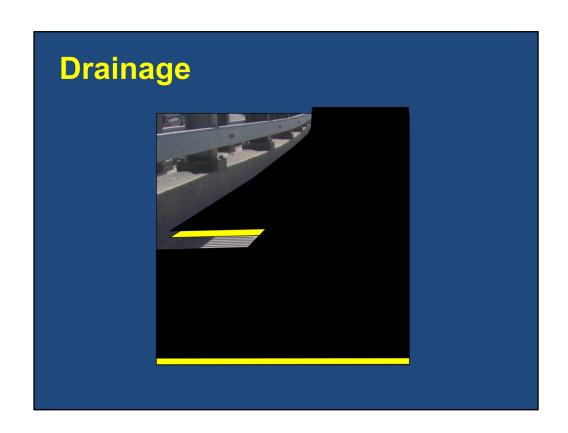
Toll Road Installations

Soprema "Antirock" w/ 2½ in. SMA Overlay





Images courtesy of Jim Wallen, Soprema



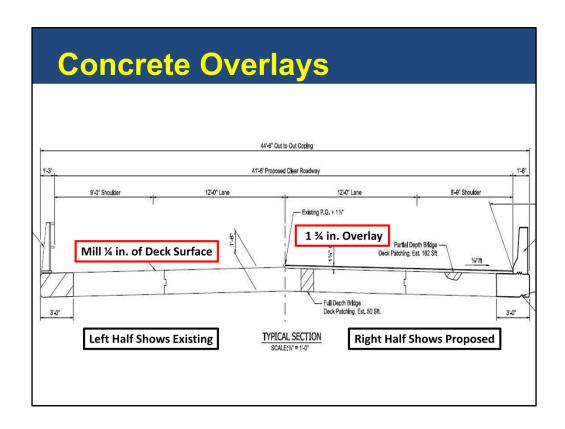


After 2 years of service, all of the bridge decks received a 9 (excellent condition) and the wearing surface received either a 7 (good condition) or 8 (very good condition)



Many failures have been observed in the Midwest
Most demanding installation procedure
Installations can require long lane closures
Substantially increases dead load
Proper drainage of the asphalt overlay is difficult to achieve
Difficult to inspect
Difficult to replace
Expensive option





Latex-modified concrete overlays are placed at a thickness of 1-¾ in. after ¼ in. of the concrete deck is removed by milling or hydrodemolition.

Types of Concrete Overlays

- Standard
 - Latex-modified
 - Silica fume
 - Low-slump
- Experimental
 - Fibrous
 - High-reactivity metakaolin
 - Early-strength

Latex-modified concrete overlays are placed at a thickness of 1-¾ in. after ¼ in. of the concrete deck is removed by milling or hydrodemolition.



Early-age cracking compromises the overlay Long installation time due to curing procedures Substantially increases dead load Requires the use of mobile mixers Expensive option

Epoxy Overlay

- Mostly proprietary systems
- Open to traffic after one or two days
- Good friction during wet weather
- Sensitive to temperature and construction practice













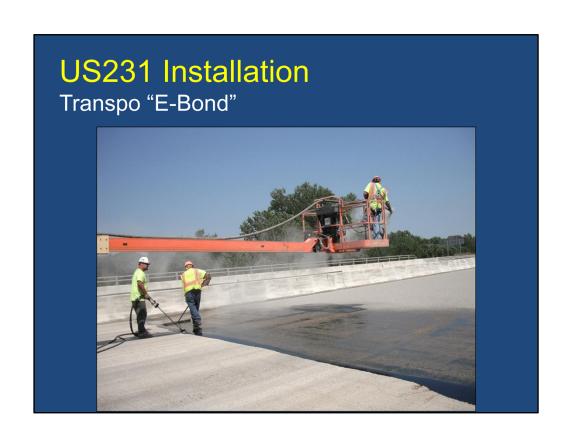
Epoxy Test Batch

- Gel Time
- Monitor
 - Temperature
 - Time to set











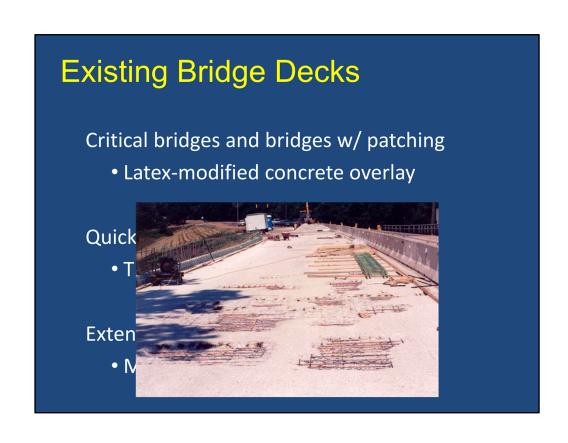




New Bridge Decks

Options for preventative maintenance

- Membrane system
- Thin polymer overlay



Field Performance

- Better field coordination/communication
- Better preparation of the substrate concrete
- Follow the specifications, manufacturer recommendation, and materials data sheet
- Temperature dependent materials
- Quality of construction/workmanship



Conclusions

- Each bridge deck protection system has advantages and disadvantages
- Selection of bridge deck candidate is very important to achieve good performance
- Workmanship during construction influences the performance the most
- The protection systems have been proven effective in the field



