

ACPA Guide Specification Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement

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ACPA and RCC...

From... "Don't Mess With It!"

To... "We must embrace it!"



RCC Task Force

• Formed in 2012

- Co-Chair John Edwards, IHC
- Co-Chair Jim Mack, Cemex
- Three Initial Objectives
 - Guide Specification
 - RCC Explorer Web Tool
 - RCC Education and Training
- RCC design also under consideration



















RCC Definition



A no-slump <u>concrete</u> that is compacted not consolidated.

- Zero slump. No internal vibration. (consistency of damp gravel).
- No forms.
- No reinforcing steel or dowels.
- No finishing.
- Compacted w/ high-density pavers and rollers.

RCC <u>is</u> a concrete pavement that is designed and placed in a different way!



Benefits of RCC Pavements

- Competitive cost
 - Asphalt
 - Conventional concrete
- Speed of construction
 - Simple preparation
 - High-volume production
 - Early strength gain





Challenges of RCC Pavements

Surface
Open texture
Abrasion resistance
Control of:

Surface elevation
Smoothness





Use of RCC Pavements in US



Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers







Excellent Technical Reference



• By CP Tech Center.

• Covers all aspects.

• Available through PCA.









Log Sorting Pavements

Log Carrier, 200k Axle Loads!

Log Sort Yard Caycuse, British Columbia



Log Sort Yard Austin, Texas (1986)



Hornsby Bend (sludge ponds) Austin, Texas



Industrial Pavements

Central Freight Truck Terminal Austin, Texas







Dams

Saluda Dam (facing) Columbia, SC

Tank Hardstands Fort Benning, Georgia

Tank Hardstands

Military

Industrial Floors

Lynnterm Terminal (floors) Vancouver, British Columbia

Airfield Pavements

DIA (snow dump pads) Denver, Colorado

Highway Shoulders

Interstate Highway Shoulders Atlanta, Georgia

State Highway Connector Near St. Louis, MO

Temporary Pavement

ocal Streets and Roads

Subdivision Streets (surfaced) Columbus, Ohio

Local Streets and Roads

Subdivision Streets (unsurfaced) Alliance, Nebraska











Format

- Commented guide spec
 - Provide background on "why"
 - Provide options to specifier
- Include ASTM, AASHTO and CSA standards as options
- Use "active voice"
- "End result" more than "method"
- Starting w/ spec for RCC-surfaced applications



Applicability

- Heavy-duty applications, such as:
 - Ports Intermodal facilities
 - Military installations
- Light industrial applications, such as:
 - Warehouses Manufacturing facilities
 - Commercial parking lots
 - Maintenance and storage yards
- Roadway applications, such as:
 - Highway shoulders
 - Streets and roads

RCC is Riding Surface



Guide Spec Divided Into...

- Definitions and Material/Testing Standards
- General
 - Applicability & Prequalification
- Materials
 - Gradations
- Quality Management Plan
 - Contractor's Plan
 - Requirements at Plant
 - Requirements at Placement Site


Guide Spec Divided Into...

- RCC Mixture Design
 - Cementitious requirements
 - Strength requirements
- Equipment
 - Plant
 - Paving Machine
 - Compaction Equipment
- Construction
 - Test Section
 - Mixing, placing, compacting, curing



Guide Spec Divided Into...

- Construction, Cont.
 - Weather considerations
 - Cold joints (lifts and adjacent placements)
 - Jointing (crack control)
- Acceptance Criteria
 - Smoothness
 - Thickness
 - Strength (including referee provision)
- Measurement & Payment



Quality Considerations



Mixture Design







Paving Machine

High Density Pavers
Vibrating screed
Dual tamping bars
Produce high initial density (90% to 95%)
Reduce subsequent compaction required.

Produce smoothest surface.







- Submit to the Engineer at least 30 days prior to start of paving operations.
- Information defined for submittal:
 - Organizational chart that identifies the key individuals assigned to production and placement operations.
 - Chain of command for decision-making.
 - List of subcontractors, including proposed job site personnel, for any construction operations.



- Information defined for submittal (continued):
 - Identification of the independent testing firm, including personnel for both laboratory and field testing operations.
 - Construction schedule for all RCC work.
 - List of all mixing, hauling, placing, compaction, curing and sawing equipment with manufacturer's data, specifications and certifications.
 - Outline of procedures for calibrating the mixing plant and monitoring materials during construction.



- Information required for submittal (continued):
 - Plan for mixing plant location and related logistics for haul times to the furthest location of the placement.
 - The proposed placement pattern showing:
 - Lift thicknesses (if multiple lifts are necessary).
 - Paving width and staging plan.
 - Direction of paving and hourly/daily production.
 - Planned longitudinal and transverse cold joint locations.
 - Location of mixing plant, cement and aggregate storage and water supply on or off site.



- Information defined for submittal (continued):
 - Certifications:
 - For aggregate source, quality and sizing as required by the appropriate material specifications.
 - All cementitious materials and chemical admixtures as required by the appropriate material specifications.
 - Outline of procedures for curing & weather protection
 - Cold placement [less than 40°F (4.5°C)]
 - Hot placement [more than 90°F (32°C)]
 - Rainy conditions.



- Information defined for submittal (continued):
 - Mixture design:
 - Cementitious materials content
 - Supplementary material replacement rates
 - Aggregate gradations
 - Admixtures/dosages





Quality Control at Plant

- ASTM C685 for volumetric batch or continuous mixer
- ASTM C94 for central rotary drum mixer
- Frequency:
 - Prior to start-up, after equipment changes, and after shutdowns longer than 14 days
- Must meet tolerances in C685 or C94



Quality Control at Paving Site

- RCC moisture content (ASTM C566)
- Density (ASTM C1040 direct mode)
 - In-place wet mat density
 - In-place wet joint density
- Compressive strength
- Surface smoothness
- Thickness





Compressive Strength Testing

• Cylinders basic approach

 Referee testing using field cores to test for compressive strength.





Smoothness

- Smoothness
 - 3/8-inch over a 10-foot length
- Appearance
 - 5/8-inch max agg. can be used to tighten surface texture









What's Next?

- Finish spec development and review
- Task Force to approve in December
- Format:
 - Full-commented publication
 - Text only for cut and paste
- Distribution:
 - <u>www.acpa.org</u>
 - ACPA resources center (affiliated chapters)





Thank You



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apps.acpa.org | ACPA Application Library local.acpa.org | ACPA-affiliated Chapter/States resources.acpa.org | Concrete Pavement Resource Center wikipave.org | ACPA's paving wiki

