A Day Of CONCRETE **knowledge**

Practical Guide to Pervious Concrete

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Redstone Federal Credit Union Atrium

220 Wynn Drive NW

Huntsville, AL

Alabama Concrete Industries Association

a division of Advanced Chemical Technology

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This is not pervious concrete.











Non-Technical Research

a.k.a "Insightful Observations"

Chance of Specifying Pervious Concrete



Chance of Successful Project Based on Contractor Experience/Confidence

Level of Confidence Chance for Success



Correlation Between Successful Project and Receiving Payment



Correlation Between Contractor Payment and Happiness

Payment





Effect of Curing on Raveling/Durability

Raveling Potential





Effect of Curing on Happiness

Raveling Potential





Curing = Happiness

Pre-Construction Planning

Effect of Pre-Construction Planning on Project Maintenance



Pre-Bid Meeting

- Emphasize everything should be performed in accordance to the specification. Have a copy of the spec at the meeting and someone who understands and knows the content present.
- Qualify Bidders
 - Ready Mix Certified? Past experience? Projects?
 - Contractor Certified? Past experience? Projects?
 - Field Testing Personnel Certified? Know and understand the ASTM tests for Pervious Concrete?

Pre-Construction

- Build Mock up in accordance with the specification
- Test for Density–Unit Weight, ASTM C1688
- Test for Hardened Density, 3 cores, ASTM C1754
- Test for Infiltration, ASTM C1701
- Does the data meet expectations? How does the slab look?
- Same mix design and same contractor team placing as mock-up (text panel)

Testing

- ASTM C1688, Standard Test Method for Density and Void Content of *Freshly Mixed* Pervious Concrete
- **ASTM C1701**, Standard Test Method for **Infiltration** Rate of In Place Pervious Concrete
- ASTM C1754, Standard Test Method for Density and Void Content of *Hardened* Pervious Concrete
- ASTM C1747, Standard Test Method for Determining the Potential Surface Durability of Pervious Concrete

A balanced mix is the key.



- Interconnected voids are termed "porosity"
- Design Void Content (DVC), typically around 20%
- Quality controlled by the design unit weight for a corresponding DVC



The primary considerations when determining a mixture design are:

- Strength for loading
- Freeze-thaw resistance
- Porosity



Aggregate

- Crushed (angular)
- Gravel (rounded)
- S.G. > 2.5
- Absorption < 2.5%
- Well graded
- Clean



Sand

- Porosity and permeability decrease
- Unit weight, compressive and tensile strength increase
- Improves freeze-thaw response



Effect of Fines (Sand) on Perm/Durability/Freeze-Thaw



- Macro-Synthetic Fibers
- Permeability increases
- Unit weight, compressive and tensile strength increase
- Improves freeze-thaw resistance



Effect of Macro Fiber on Porosity/Durability/Freeze-Thaw



Admixture effects on fresh concrete.





Setting time.

Hydration-Controlling Admixture

Moisture loss.

Moisture loss.

Internal Curing Admixture



Workability.

Workability is VERY important.



Effects of ICA on hardened concrete.



Strength greatly influenced.

Hardened Pervious Concrete Test Results

Reducing Curing Requirements for Pervious Concrete with a Superabsorbent Polymer for Internal Curing. (John T. Kevern and Chris Farney)





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BRANDON

Resistance to Raveling.

Freeze-Thaw Resistance.

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More info available...

ACI 212.3R-16 Report on Chemical Admixtures for Concrete Chapter 21



Branded Mixes

Why use a branded mix?

- Designed to meet specific needs
- Have approved/trained installers
- Working with a "team"

Producers are invested

More info available...

ACI 522.R-10 Report on Pervious Concrete



More info available...

ACI 522.1-13 Specification for Pervious Concrete Pavement





Questions???