Compaction of concrete

رص الخرسانة

- * The process of compaction consists essentially of elimination of entrapped air.
 - تتكون عملية الرص بشكل أساسي من القضاء على الهواء المحصور
- * With elimination of entrapped air, optimum density with maximum strength would be obtained.

- * With increasing voids ratio, density is reduced and hence, the strength decreased. مع زيادة نسبة الفراغات ، تنخفض الكثافة وبالتالي تقل القوة.
- * Compaction of concrete for a long time causes segregation which lead to weakening concrete and formation of laitance on the surface of the concrete.

يؤدي ضغط الخرسانة لفترة طويلة إلى حدوث انعزال وهذا يؤدي إلى إضعاف الخرسانة وتكوين طبقة رصف على سطح الخرسانة.

الغرض من رص الخرسانة:The purposes of concrete compaction

- 1- Reduce the air voids.
- 2- Increase bonding capacity between concrete compounds (aggregate and cement, and between cement and reinforcement).
- 3- Increase the compressive strength of concrete.
- 4- Increase the density of concrete.
- 5- Reduce the degree of absorption and increase the strength of concrete strength of weathering.
- 6- Reduce the volumetric changes.

طرق الرص:Methods of compaction

1- Ramming: using steel road. This method is not useful for dry mixes (compacting factor below 0.75). It is usually used for wet mixes (mixes with wet consistency) and high workability.

2- Mechanical method: suitable for dry mixes by using vibrator.

The advantages of using mechanical vibration almost same as those for compaction:

- 1. Increasing strength in term of compression and flexure
- 2. Increasing density of concrete
- 3. Decreasing water absorption
- 4. Increasing resistance of concrete for weathering effects, increasing cohesion and bond

between concrete and reinforcement

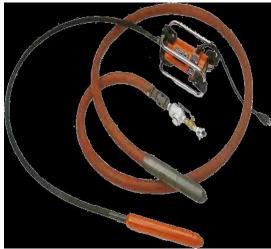
5.Decreasing volumetric changes

Mechanical method does not used for wet mixes as they cause segregation.

انواع الهزازات:Types of vibrators

1- Internal vibrators: This is the most common vibrators it is easily moved from place to place, and is applied at 0.5 to 1 m for 5 to 30 seconds, depending on the consistency of the mix.





- **2-External Vibrators:** This type of vibrator is rigidly clamped to the mold resting on an elastic support, so that both the mold and the concrete are vibrated.
- External vibrators are used for precast or thin in site sections.
- These vibrators are effective for concrete sections up to 600 mm.

يتم تثبيت هذا النوع من الهزاز بشكل صارم على القوالب المستندة إلى دعامة مرنة ، بحيث يتم اهتزاز كل من القالب و الخرسانة.

- تستخدم الهزازات الخارجية للصب المسبق أو الرقيق في أقسام الموقع.
 - هذه الهزازات فعالة للأقسام الخرسانية حتى 600 مم



3- Vibrating tables: This can be considered as a case of mold to the vibrator but the principle of vibrating the concrete and mold together.

طاولات الاهتزاز: يمكن اعتبارها حالة من قوالب الخرسانة للهزاز ولكن مبدأ اهتزاز الخرسانة والقوالب معًا.



4- Other vibrators: like surface vibrators which is used for compacting mass concrete in dams.



خرسانة الاجواء الحارة:Hot weather concreting

There are some special problems involved in concreting in hot weather:

- 1- Increasing the rate of evaporation from the fresh mix.
- 2- Increasing the temperature in concrete itself.

The increasing of the rate of evaporation occurs due to rise in temperature and decreasing in relative humidity.

The effect of temperature rise on concrete:

1- Effect on fresh concrete

- a- Increasing amount of water required for suitable workability
- b-Increasing loss in workability due to rise in temp
- c- Increasing plastic shrinkage due to increasing evaporation rate
- d-Difficulty in controlling air entraining agents specially in dams and roads works.
- e- Increasing setting which cause difficulty in transporting, handling and finishing of concrete.

2- Effect on hardened concrete:

- 1.Decreasing strength of hardened concrete after 7 days as the early strength became high and the final is low because of:
- **a-** Rising in temperature during pouring and setting of concrete increases early strength but, it affects inversely on strength after 7 days. This is due to increasing initial hydration which lead to formation of hydration products with weak physical structure and high porosity (gel/space ratio is low) therefore, the final strength is low.
- **b** Reducing the time required to arrange the distribution of hydration products inside capillary porous, hence they will be in some places more than others and (gel/space ration) will be reduced and cause decreasing final strength.
- 2. High temperature causes reducing concrete durability.
- 3. High temperature causes reducing bond between concrete and reinforcement.

- 4. As the setting and hardening happen quickly, there will be no time for good finishing of concrete surface.
- 5. Increasing creep of concrete.
- 6. Increasing permeability which leads to corrosion of reinforcement.

وقاية الخرسانة من الاجواء الحارة:Prevention of hot weathering concreting

1- Reduce the cement content in the mixture to reduce the heat of hydration or use low heat cement or use additives like blast furnace slag or pozollana.

قلل محتوى الأسمنت في الخليط لتقليل حرارة الماء أو استخدم أسمنت منخفض الحرارة أو استخدم مواد مضافة مثل خبث الفرن العالى أو البوزولانا.

2- Reduce the temperature of the fresh concrete by cooling one or two from concrete constituents, like cooling water and use ice.

خفض درجة حرارة الخرسانة الطرية بتبريد واحد أو اثنين من مكونات الخرسانة مثل ماء التبريد واستخدام الثلج.

It can calculate the concrete temperature after mixing by using the following relation:

$$T = \frac{0.22(\text{TaWa} + \text{TcWc}) + \text{TwWw}}{0.22(\text{Wa} + \text{Wc}) + \text{Ww}}$$

Where:

Wa, Wc, Ww: The weight of aggregate, cement, and water in the mix.

Ta, Tc, Tw: The temperature of the components of mix aggregate, cement, and water.

T: Temperature of the freshly mixed concrete (°C, °F).

• It is necessary to pay attention to some observations during the steps of making concrete in hot weather:

1- It is preferable that the temperature of the used cement does not exceed 75 $^{\circ}$ C, because if the hot cement is moistened with a small amount of water before mixing it with the solid components of the concrete, it may freeze quickly and clump in the form of cement balls.

يفضل أن لا تزيد درجة حرارة الاسمنت المستعمل عن75 °م وذلك لأنه إذا رطب الاسمنت الحار بكمية قليلة من الماء قبل خلطه مع باقى المكونات الصلبة للخرسانة قد يتجمد سريعا ويتكتل بشكل كرات اسمنتية.

2- After pouring concrete, it must be protected from the sun, otherwise cracks may occur when the weather is cold at night due to the temperature difference.

بعد صب الخرسانة يلزم وقايتها من الشمس وإلا فمن المحتمل أن تحصل تشققات عند برودة الجو ليلا بسبب اختلاف در جات الحرارة.

3- Do not allow water to evaporate when treating concrete in hot weather to avoid cracks.

عدم السماح بتبخر الماء عند معالجة الخرسانة في الجو الحار لتجنب حدوث التشققات.

Ready mixed concrete: خرسانة جاهزة

Concrete is made ready in the central factory then transported to the work site.

Ready-mixed concrete is particularly useful on:

يتم تجهيز الخرسانة في المصنع المركزي ثم نقلها إلى موقع العمل. الخرسانة الجاهزة مفيدة بشكل خاص في :

1- Congested sites or in road construction where little space for a mixing plant and for extensive aggregate stockpiles is available

المواقع المزدحمة أو في إنشاء الطرق حيث تتوفر مساحة صغيرة لمصنع الخلط وللمخزونات الإجمالية الواسعة

2- The use of ready-mixed concrete is also advantageous when only small quantities of concrete are required or when concrete is placed only at intervals. يعد استخدام الخرسانة الجاهزة مفيدًا أيضًا عند الحاجة إلى كميات صغيرة فقط من الخرسانة أو عند وضع الخرسانة على فترات.

Benefits of Ready mixed concrete:

- 1- It is made under better conditions of control.
- 2- Reduce the responsibility of the supervisors on the site.
- 3- Although the high cost of ready mixed concrete but it will be high quality control and high site organizer.

فوائد الخرسانة الجاهزة:

1- صنعت في ظل ظروف رقابة أفضل.

2- تقليل مسؤولية المشرفين على الموقع.

3- بالرغم من ارتفاع تكلفة الخرسانة الجاهزة إلا أنها ستكون ذات جودة عالية ومنظم موقع عالى.