

An ACI Technical Publication

SYMPOSIUM VOLUME



Composites with Inorganic Matrix
for Repair of Concrete and
Masonry Structures

Editors:

Gianmarco de Felice, Lesley H. Sneed,
and Antonio Nanni

SP-324



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Preface

This SP is the result of two technical sessions held during the 2017 ACI Spring Convention in Detroit, MI. Via presentations and the resulting collection of papers, it was the intention of the sponsoring committees (ACI Committees 549 and 562 together with Rilem TC 250) to bring to the attention of the technical community the progress being made on a new class of repair/strengthening materials for concrete and masonry structures. These materials are characterized by a cementitious matrix made of hydraulic or lime-based binders, which embeds reinforcement in the form of one or more fabrics also known as textiles. The great variability of fabric architectures (for example, cross sectional area, strand spacing, and fiber impregnation with organic resin) coupled with the types of material used (aramid, basalt, carbon, glass, polyparaphenylene benzobisoxazole (PBO) and coated ultra-high strength steel) makes the characterization, validation, and design of these systems rather challenging. Irrespective of the reinforcement type (synthetic or ultra-high strength steel), the impregnating mortar is applied by trowel or spray-up. It should also be noted that fabric reinforced cementitious matrix and steel reinforced grout, in particular, are very different from other repair technologies such as FRC (fiber reinforced concrete) and UHPC (Ultra High-Performance Concrete) in that they utilize continuous and oriented reinforcement. In a sense FRCM and SRG can be viewed as the modern evolution of ferrocement.

The terminology adopted in ACI to identify this class of new products is FRCM (fabric reinforced cementitious matrix) when the reinforcement is made of man-made fibers and SRG (steel reinforced grout) when the reinforcement is made of ultra-high strength steel. While it is recognized that other organizations and professionals may refer to these systems with different acronyms and names (for example, TRM for textile-reinforced mortar, TRC for textile reinforced concrete), ACI Committee 549 has made the conscious decision to adopt FRCM and SRG to unequivocally identify systems solely intended for repair and strengthening as opposed to new construction.

The two technical sessions and the resulting Special Publication were also the first tangible outcomes of the partnership between ACI Committee 549 and Rilem TC 250 that has as its ultimate objective, jointly producing a design guide for the repair/strengthening of masonry structures using FRCM and SRG. The motivation of the partnership stems first from the desire to maximize efficiency by drawing from the experience and expertise of professionals from around the world. Additionally, the intention is to develop a guide that harmonizes the design procedure based on the approaches followed in the U.S. and European Union so that practitioners can adopt this technology irrespective of the geographical location and with the same outcome.

The editors of this SP are most grateful to the technical sessions presenters and the authors of the papers for having shared their precious knowledge. The editors hope that this SP will be a relevant contribution to the deployment of suitable technologies for the safe preservation and use of existing concrete and masonry structures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SP-324—1

Determination of Material Properties of TRC Under Cyclic Loads

Authors: Karoline Holz, Elisabeth Schütze, Patricia Garibaldi, and Manfred Curbach

SP-324—2

Comparative Assessment of the Tensile Behavior of Steel and Textile Reinforced Mortar Systems

Authors: Costantino Menna, Alberto Balsamo, Gennaro Maddaloni, and Andrea Prota

SP-324—3

Experimental Characterization of Glass and Carbon FRCMs for Masonry Retrofitting

Authors: Enrico Garbin, Matteo Panizza, and Maria Rosa Valluzzi

SP-324—4

Acceptance Criteria for Concrete and Masonry Strengthening Using Fabric-Reinforced Cementitious Matrix (FRCM) and Steel Reinforced Grout (SRG) Composites

Authors: Mahmut Ekenel, Francisco De Caso y Basalo, and Antonio Nanni

SP-324—5

Confinement of Brick Masonry Columns with SRG Jackets

Authors: Lesley H. Sneed, Christian Carloni, Giacomo Fraioli, and Giulia Baietti

SP-324—6

Numerical Analysis of RC Beams Strengthened with SRG

Authors: Massimo Petracca, Guido Camata, Christian Carloni, Annalisa Napoli, Roberto Realfonzo, and Paolo Casadei

SP-324—7

Shear Performance of FRCM Strengthened RC Beams

Authors: Luciano Ombres and Salvatore Verre

SP-324—8

Confinement of Concrete Columns with SRG

Author: Christian Carloni, Mattia Santandrea, Imohamed Ali Omar Imohamed, and Lesley H. Sneed

SP-324—9

Out-of-Plane Reinforcement of Masonry Walls with Steel Reinforced Grout

Author: Stefano De Santis and Gianmarco de Felice

SP-324—10

Experimental Study on the Performance of Textile Reinforced Masonry under Flexural Load

Authors: Dorothea Saenger and Michael Raupach

SP-324—11

In Plane Shear Behavior of Calcareous Masonry Panels Strengthened by FRCM

Authors: Margherita Stefania Sciolti, Francesco Micelli, Allen Dudine, and Maria Antonietta Aiello

SP-324—12

Analysis and Comparison of EBR Techniques Applied to Masonry Vaults

Authors: Elvis Cescatti, Francesca da Porto, and Claudio Modena

SP-324—13

SRG for Strengthening Reinforced Concrete and Masonry Structures: From Laboratory to Field Applications

Authors: Paolo Casadei and Paolo Girardello

Determination of Material Properties of TRC Under Cyclic Loads

Karoline Holz, Elisabeth Schütze, Patricia Garibaldi, Manfred Curbach

Synopsis: To enable a widespread industrial application of carbon reinforced concrete, a reliable characterization of material properties, such as the tensile strength and bond behavior of the composite material, has been established using standard test methods. To allow for an even wider range of application, the fatigue behavior and corresponding appropriate test methods were examined in this paper.

A test method along with an experimental setup for determining both static and cyclic tensile behavior is presented. Test results using the proposed methods are shown and discussed. Based on the results of cyclic tests of a reference load combination, load frequency as well as load level were varied and their influence is documented in this paper. Finally, the temperature development during cyclic tests is documented for one test specimen. Based on these results, future research opportunities are presented.

Keywords: Carbon Concrete Composite, Carbon reinforced concrete, cyclic loading, experimental methods, fatigue, tensile strength, textile reinforced concrete, TRC