

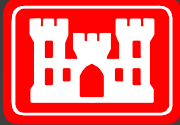
**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

McAlpine Lock Replacement Project



Roller Compacted Concrete Placement at McAlpine Lock

By
Larry Dalton, P.E.

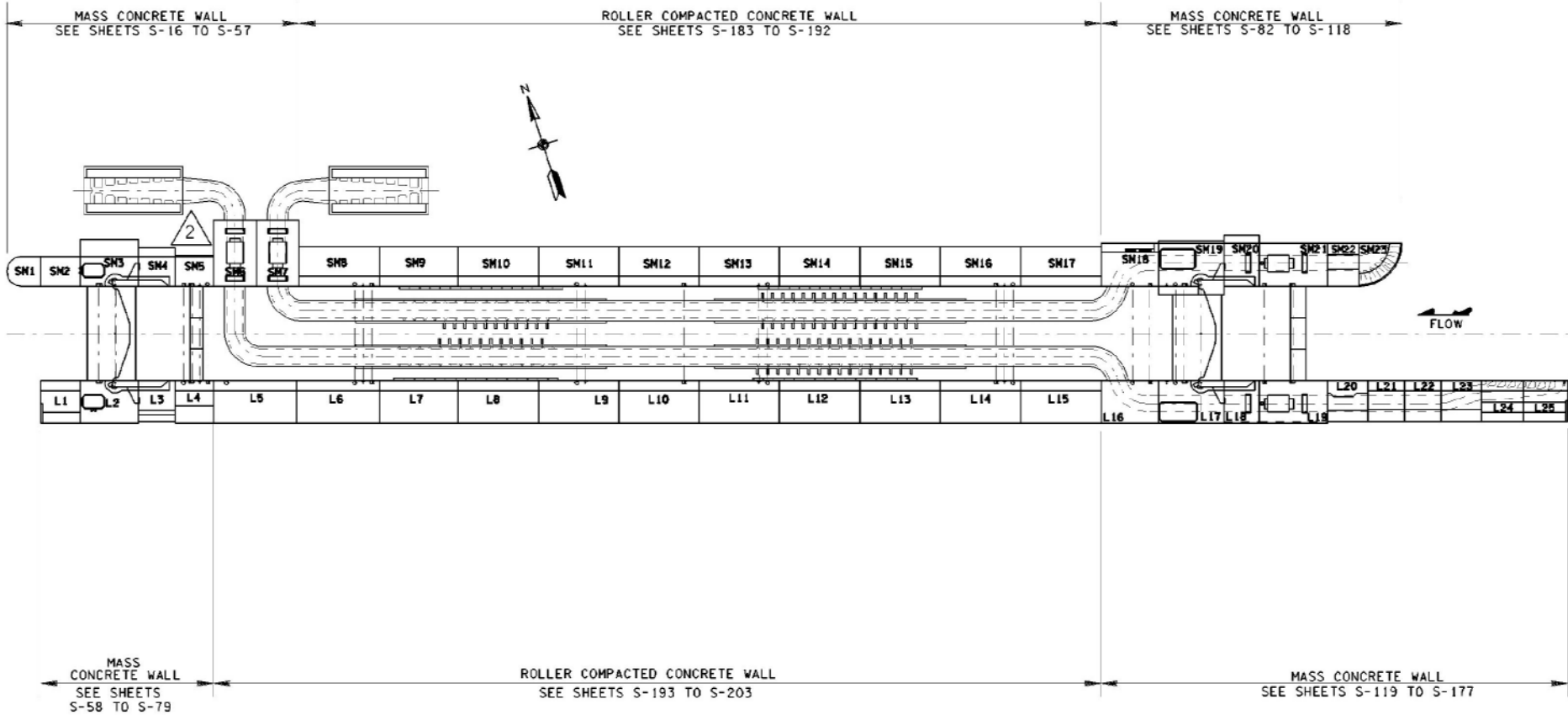


**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

McAlpine Lock Replacement Project

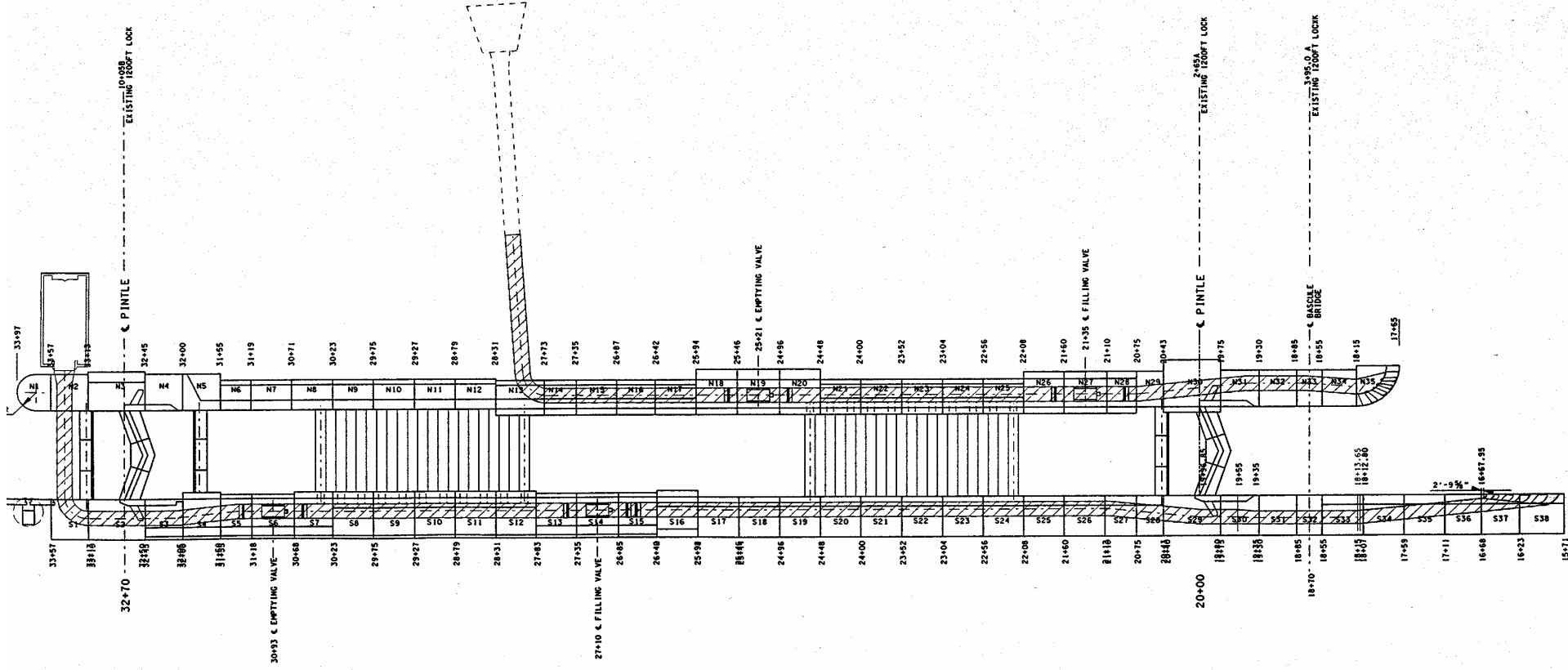


PURPOSE: Share results of the recent placement of Roller Compacted Concrete at the McAlpine Lock Replacement Project as well as Structural Lessons Learned.

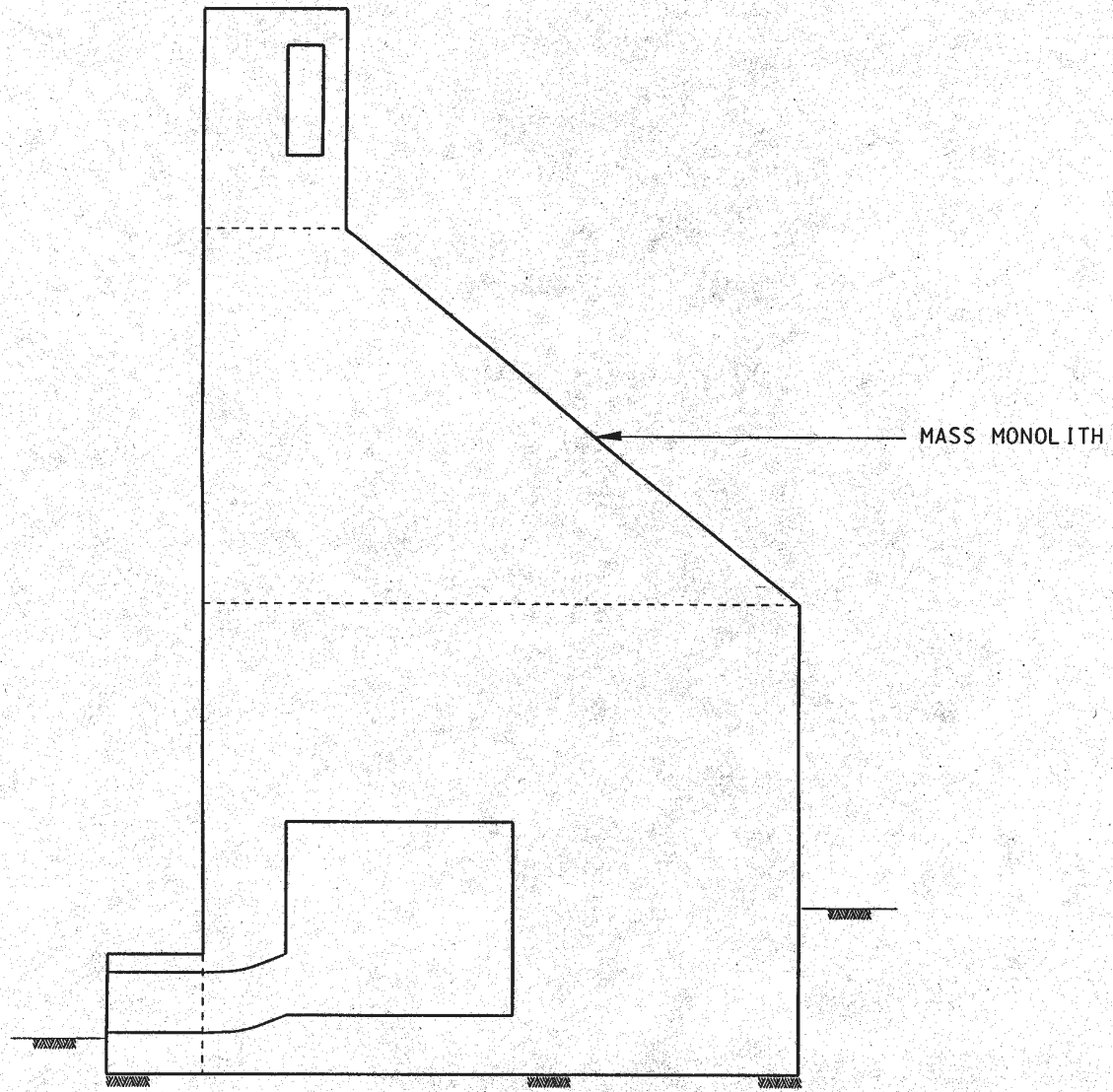


PLAN

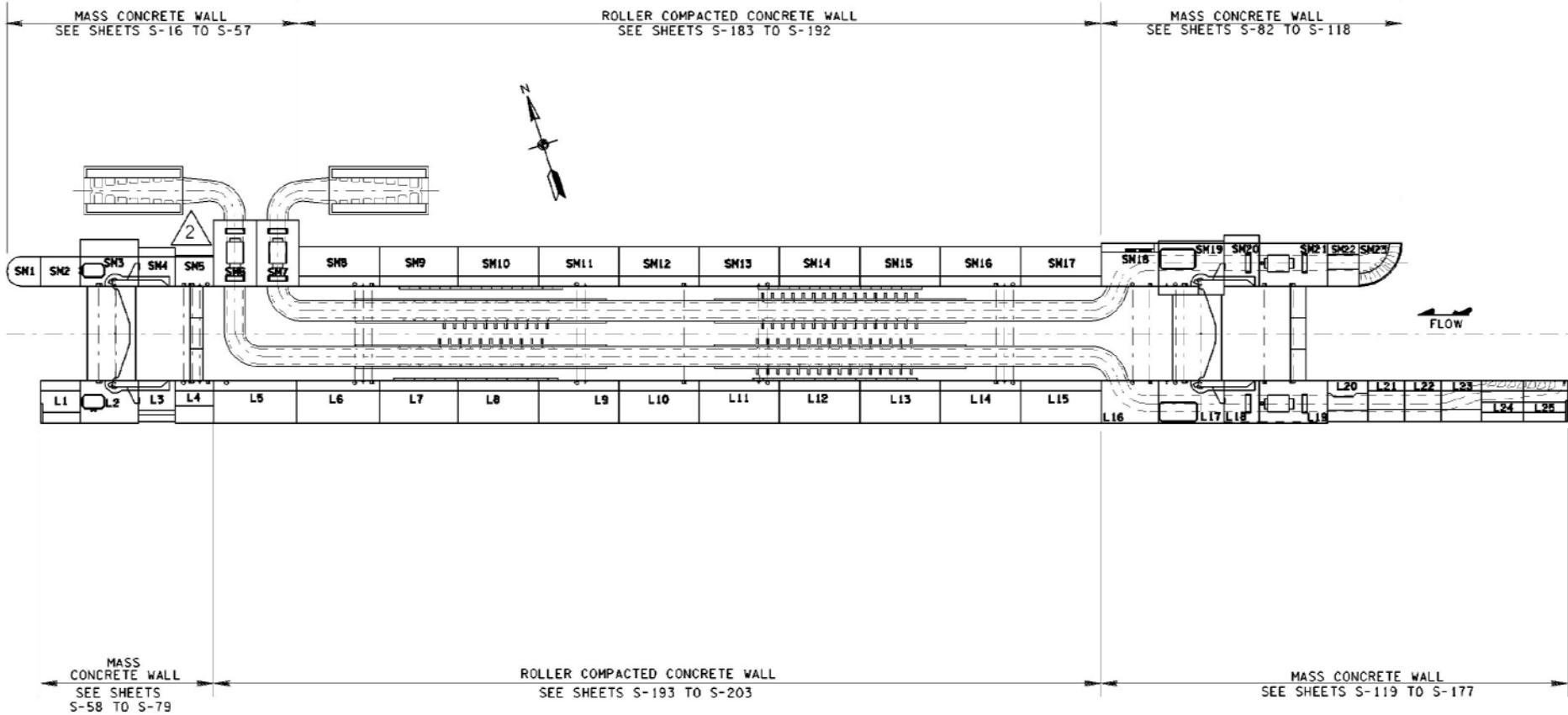
SCALE: 1" = 100'-0"



MONOLITH LENGTH = 48'-0"

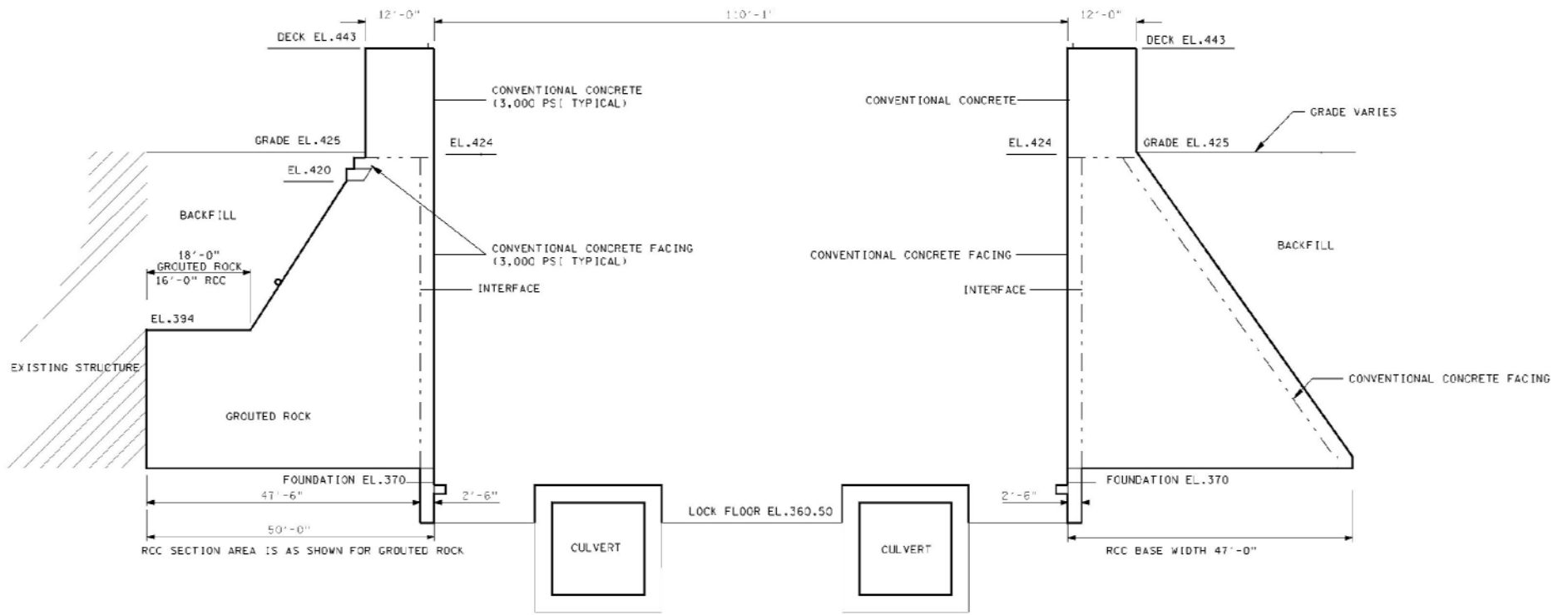


UPPER NORTH WALL



PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 100'-0"

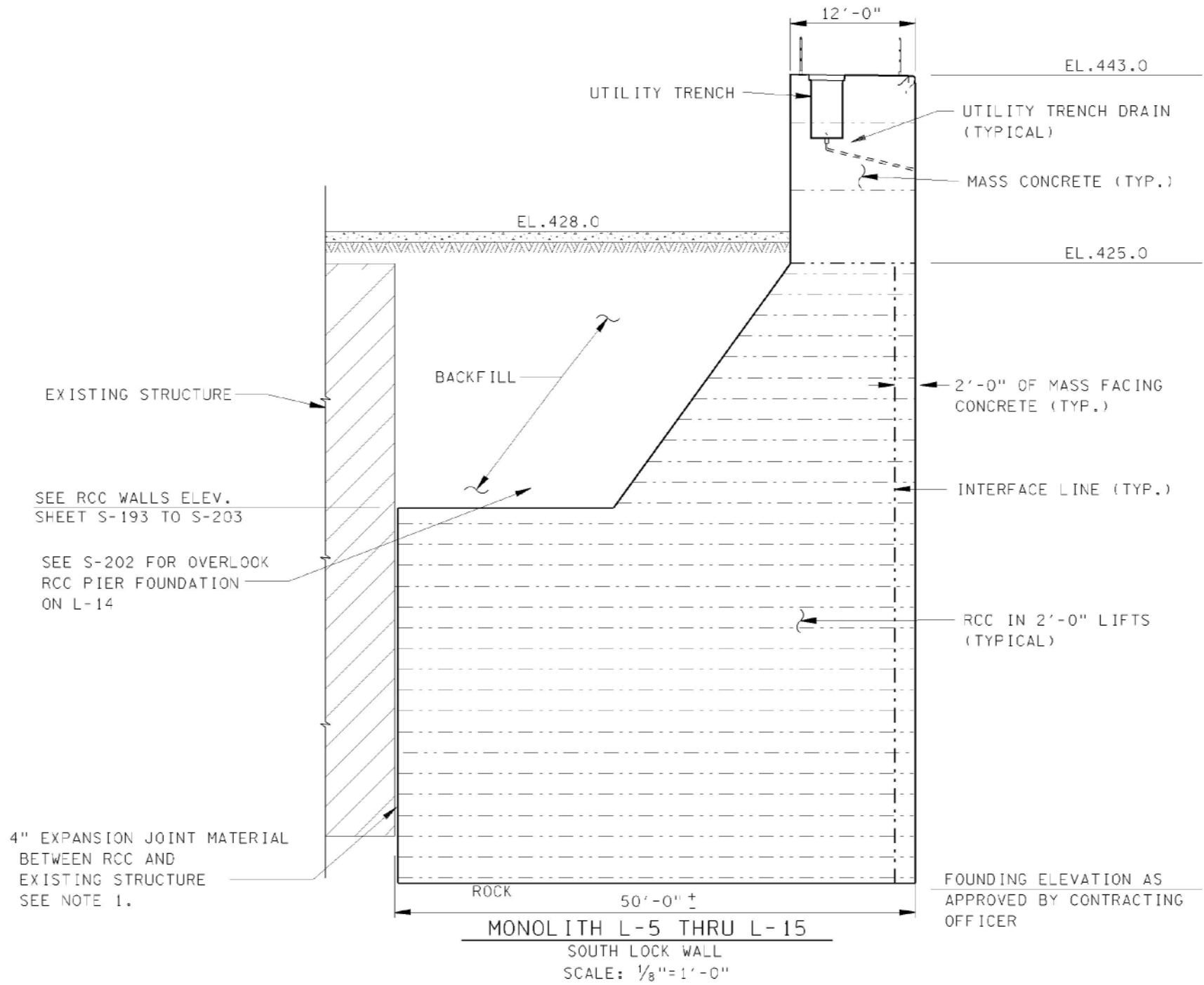


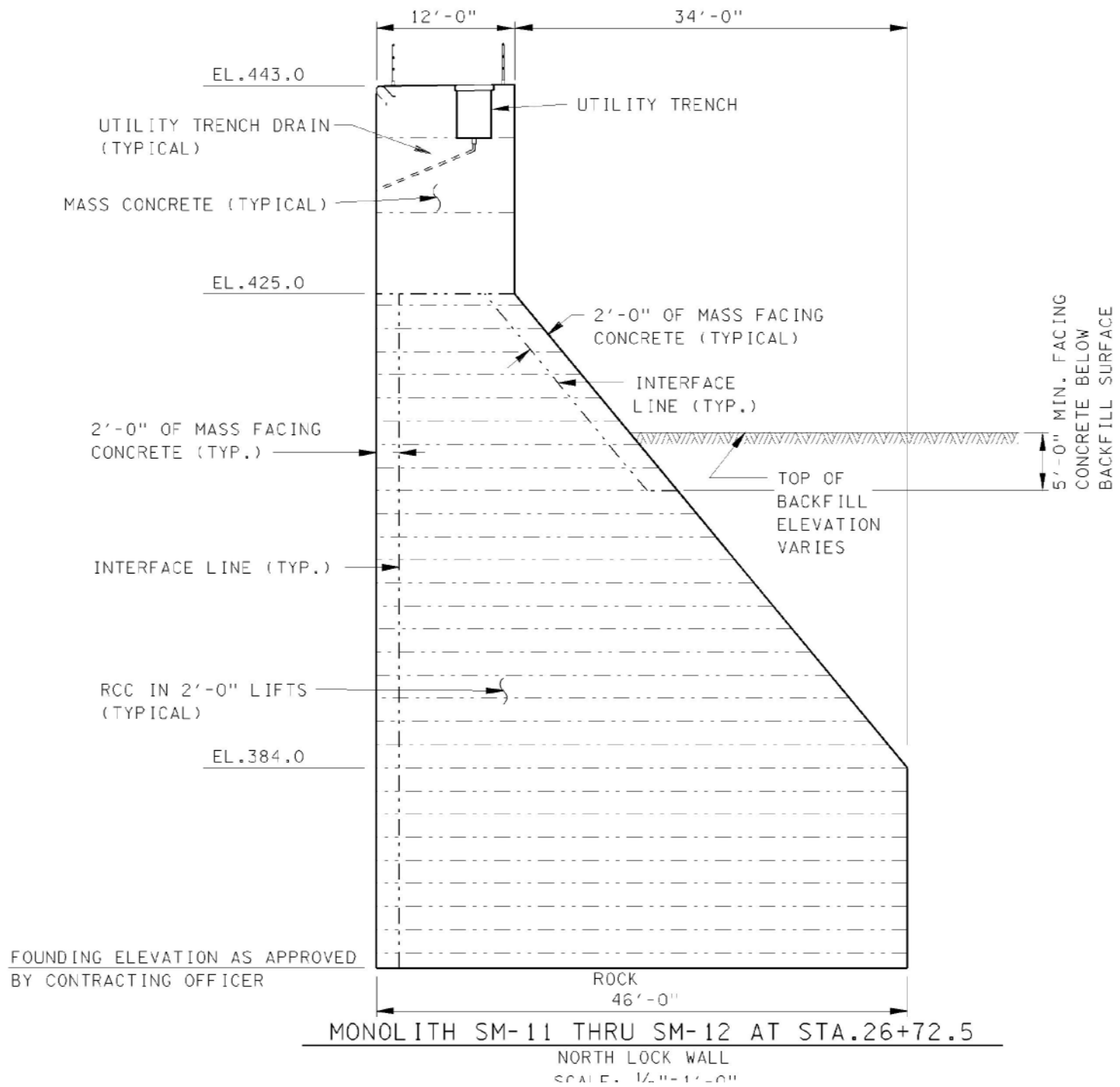
SOUTH WALL SECTION

INNOVATIVE CHAMBER WALL SECTION

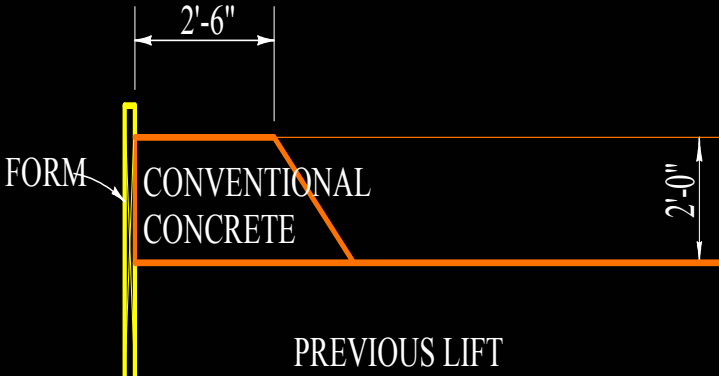
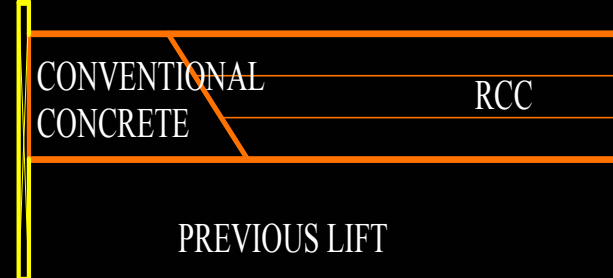
NORTH WALL SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 10'

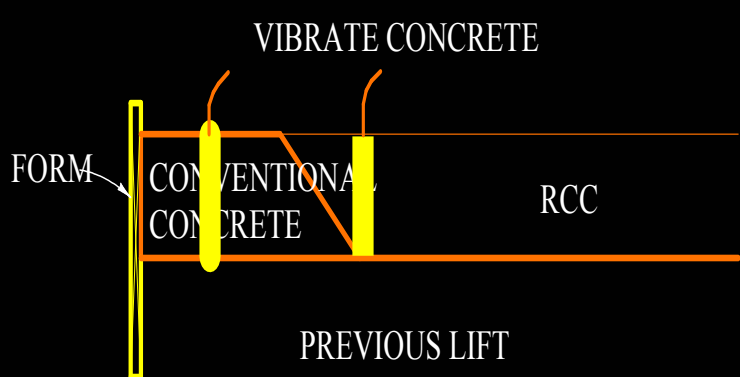
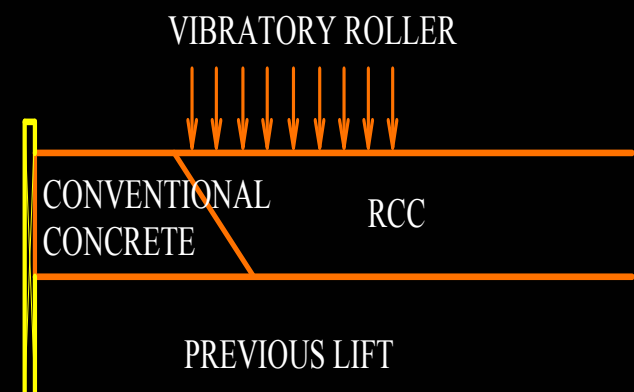




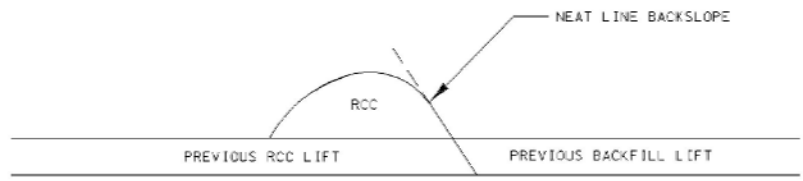
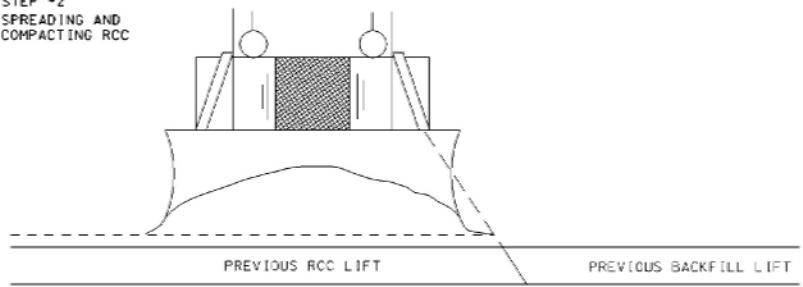
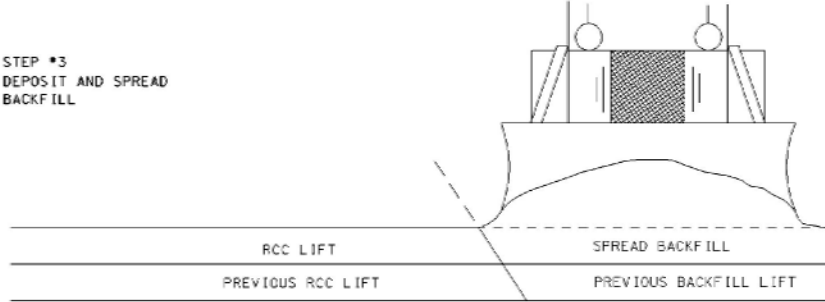
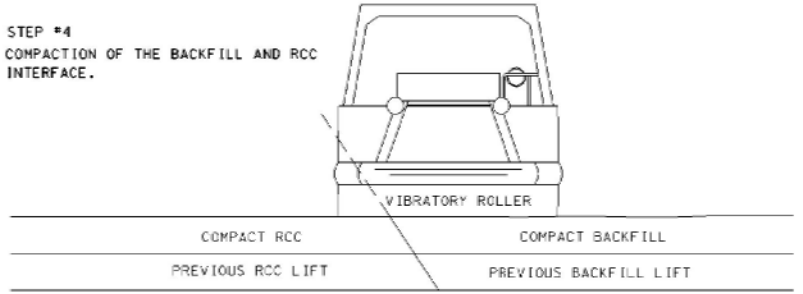
RCC PLACEMENT PROCEDURE

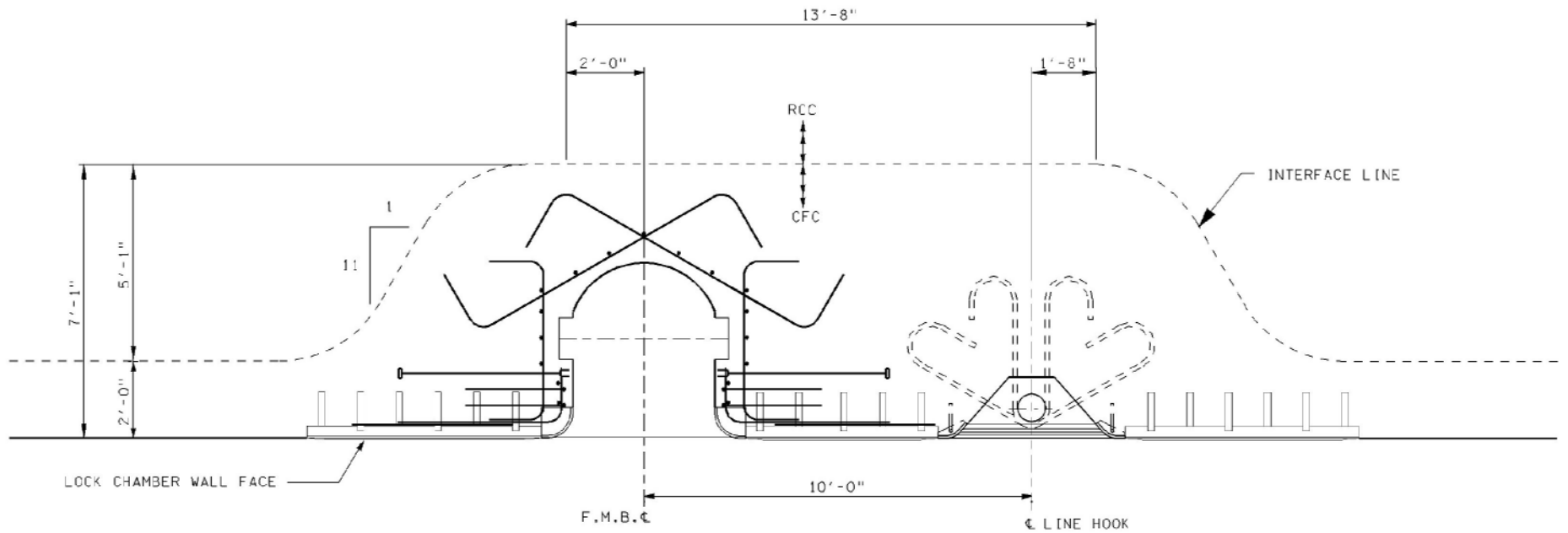
①		FOR EACH LIFT, CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE IS PLACED PRIOR TO ADJACENT RCC
②		RCC IS SPREAD IN THIN LAYERS UNTIL FULL LIFT THICKNESS IS ACHIEVED.

RCC PLACEMENT PROCEDURE

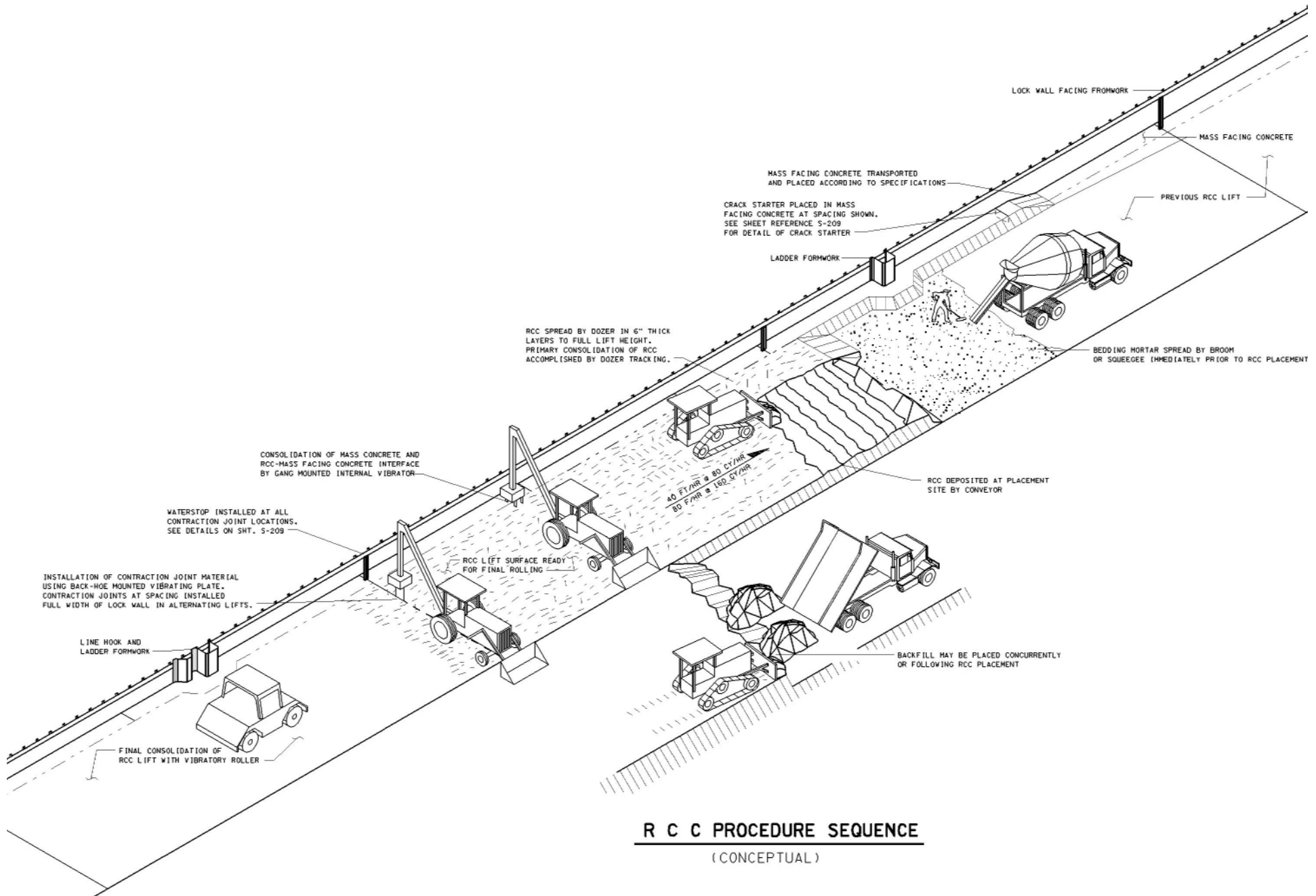
③	 <p>VIBRATE CONCRETE</p> <p>FORM</p> <p>CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE</p> <p>RCC</p> <p>PREVIOUS LIFT</p> <p>Detailed description: This diagram shows a cross-section of a concrete wall. A vertical yellow line on the left is labeled 'FORM'. The wall is divided into two horizontal layers. The bottom layer is labeled 'CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE' and the top layer is labeled 'RCC'. A diagonal line separates the two layers, representing the interface. Two yellow vertical bars, representing vibrators, are shown inserted into the concrete. One vibrator is in the conventional concrete, and the other is in the RCC, with their tips touching at the interface. The text 'VIBRATE CONCRETE' is at the top. 'PREVIOUS LIFT' is written below the conventional concrete layer.</p>	INTERFACE BETWEEN RCC AND CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE IS THOROUGHLY VIBRATED
④	 <p>VIBRATORY ROLLER</p> <p>CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE</p> <p>RCC</p> <p>PREVIOUS LIFT</p> <p>Detailed description: This diagram shows the same cross-section as diagram 3. A yellow vertical line on the left is labeled 'FORM'. The wall has two horizontal layers: 'CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE' at the bottom and 'RCC' at the top. A diagonal line separates them. Above the RCC layer, a series of seven downward-pointing arrows are labeled 'VIBRATORY ROLLER'. The text 'PREVIOUS LIFT' is written below the conventional concrete layer.</p>	CONSOLIDATE RCC WITH VIBRATORY ROLLER AS CLOSE TO CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE AS POSSIBLE

PLACEMENT PROCEDURE AT INTERFACE BETWEEN
RCC AND BACKFILL FOR CONCURRENT PLACEMENT

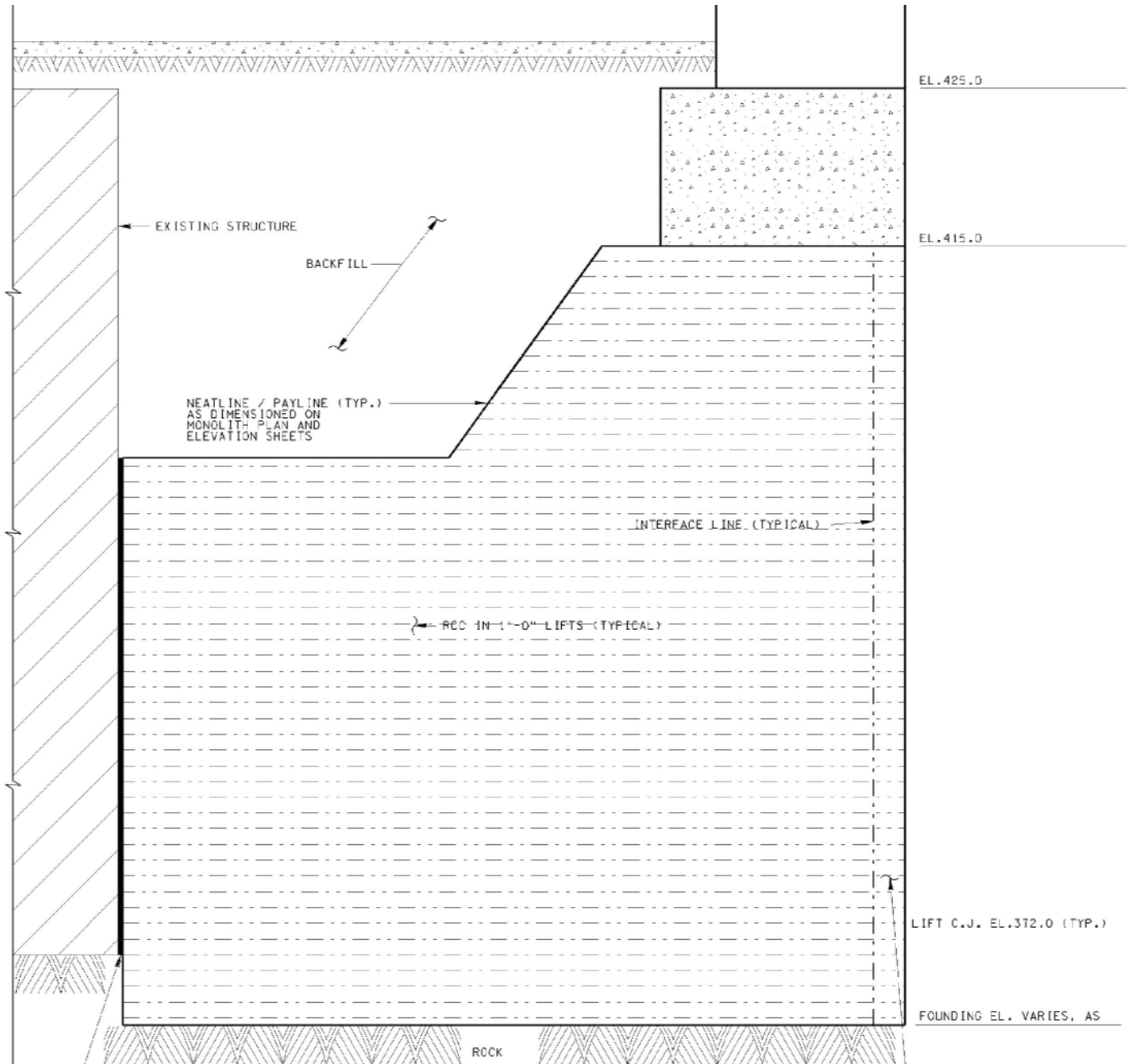
<p>①</p>	<p>STEP #1 DEPOSIT RCC BY CONVEYOR</p> 	<p>RCC IS DEPOSITED, SPREAD AND CONSOLIDATED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED NEAT LINE.</p>
<p>②</p>	<p>STEP #2 SPREADING AND COMPACTING RCC</p> 	<p>RCC IS SPREAD IN 6" THICK LAYERS UNTIL FULL LIFT THICKNESS IS ACHIEVED.</p>
<p>③</p>	<p>STEP #3 DEPOSIT AND SPREAD BACKFILL</p> 	<p>BACKFILL IS SPREAD IN LAYERS MATCHING THE RCC LIFT.</p>
<p>④</p>	<p>STEP #4 COMPACTION OF THE BACKFILL AND RCC INTERFACE.</p> 	<p>VIBRATORY ROLLER IS USED TO COMPACT THE RCC AND BACKFILL AT THE INTERFACE.</p>



TYPICAL FLOATING MOORING BITT & LINE HOOK PLAN



R C C PROCEDURE SEQUENCE
(CONCEPTUAL)



4" EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL
 BETWEEN RCC AND EXISTING STRUCTURE
 SEE NOTE 1 ON SHEET REFERENCE S-1B2

SOUTH WALL

2'-0" OF MASS FACING
 CONCRETE (TYPICAL)
 SEE SHEET REFERENCE S-207
 FOR DETAILED FACING
 DIMENSIONS

EL. 425.0

EL. 415.0

LIFT C.J. EL. 372.0 (TYP.)

FOUNDING EL. VARIES, AS

ROCK























































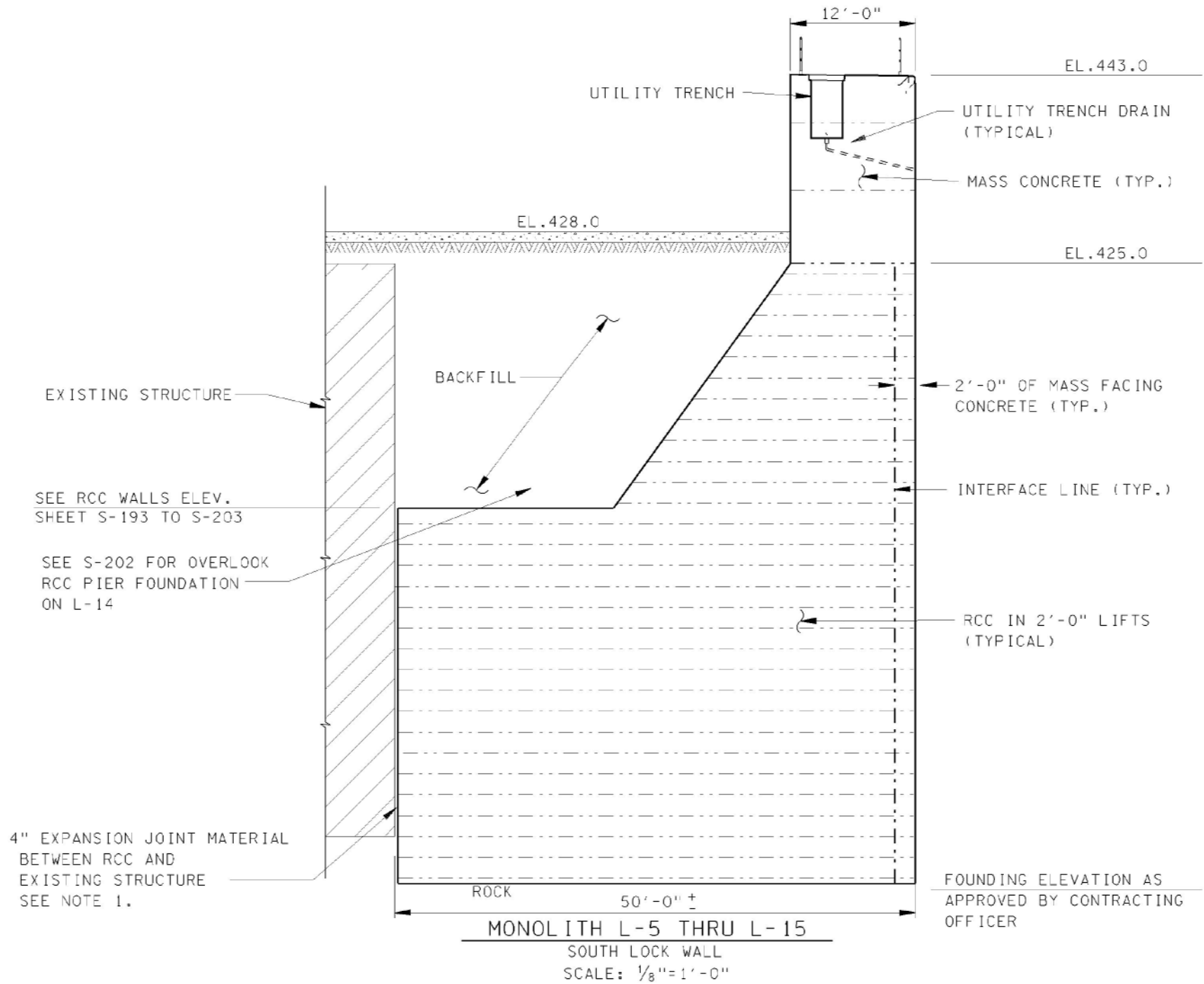


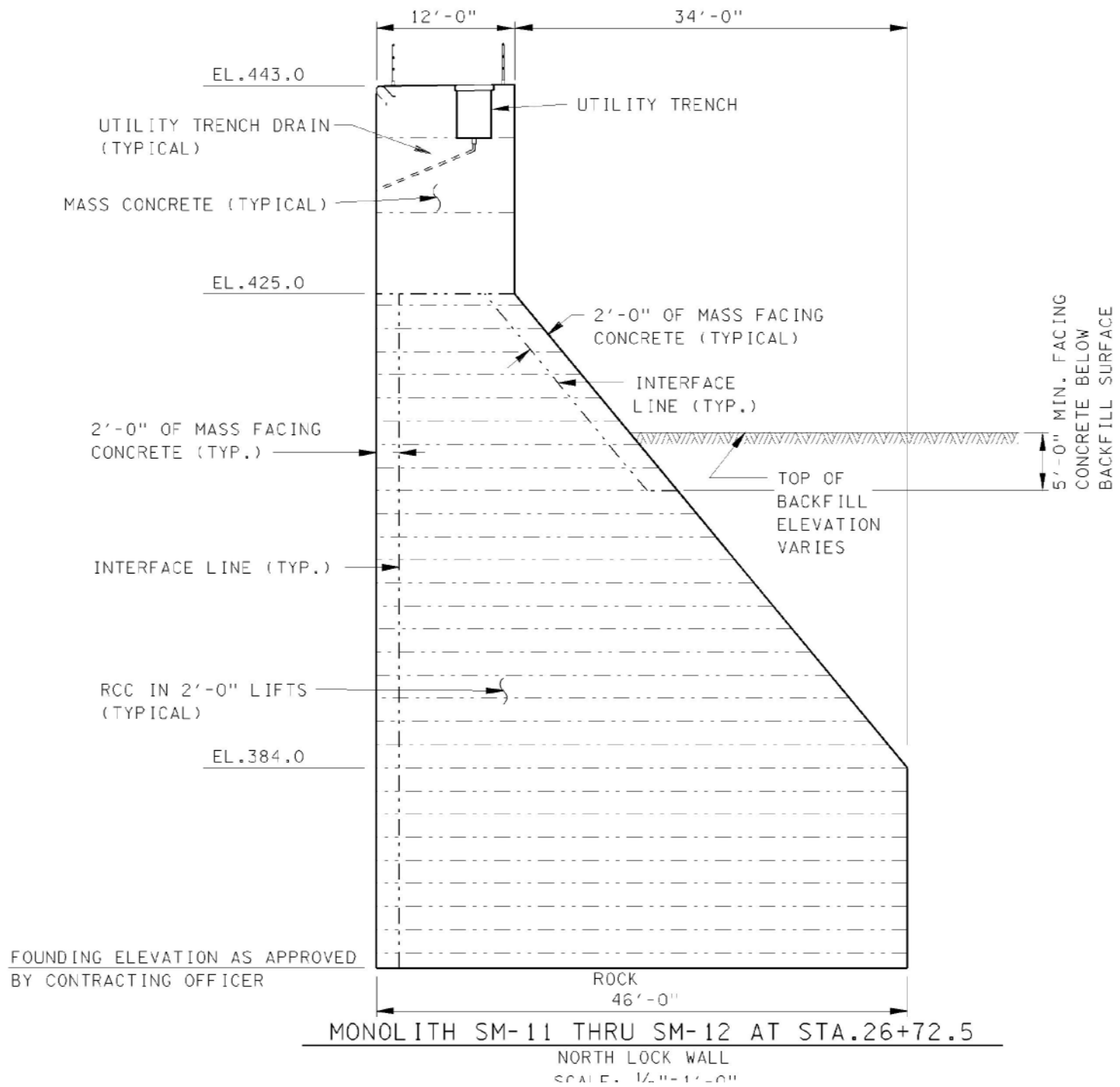


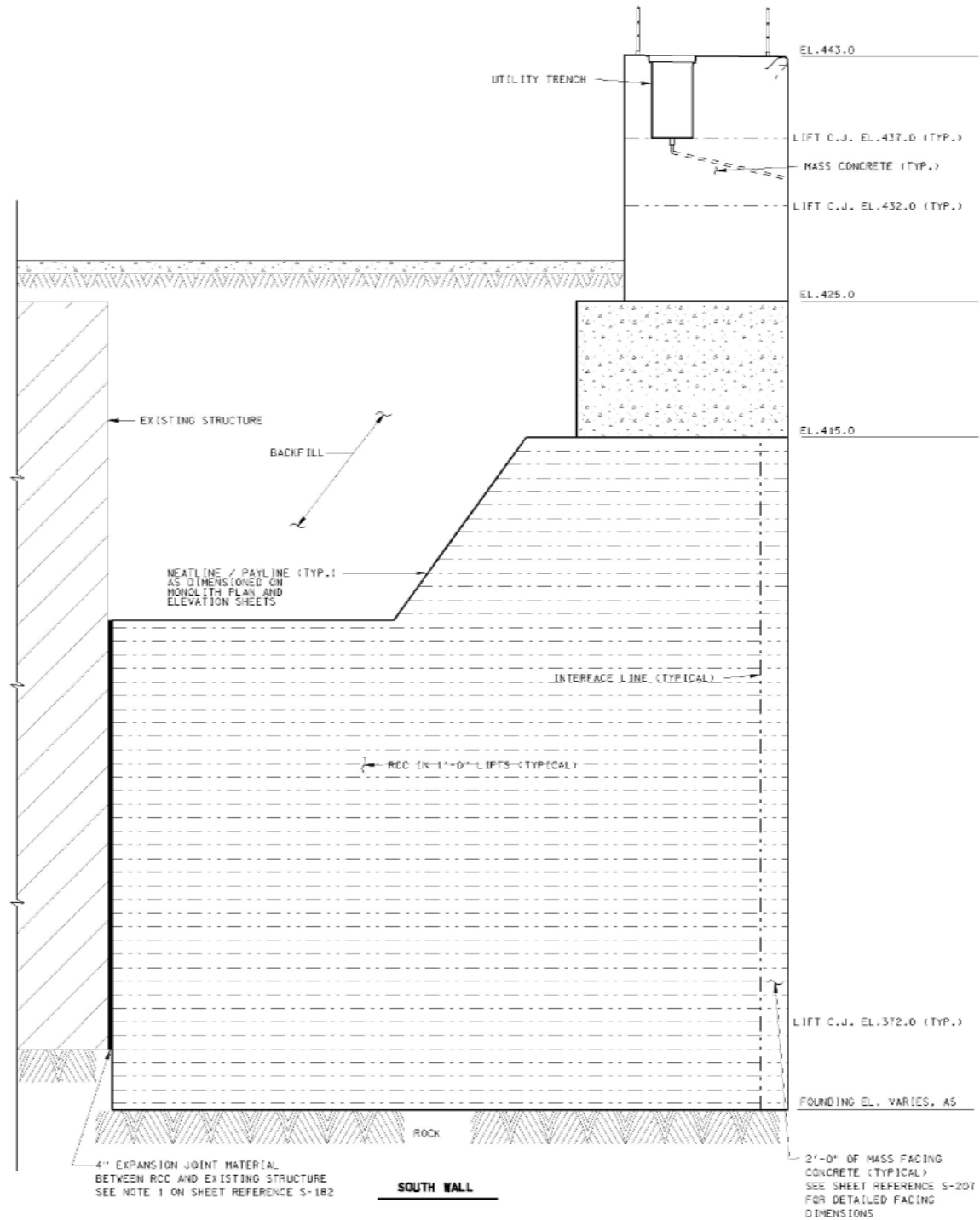






















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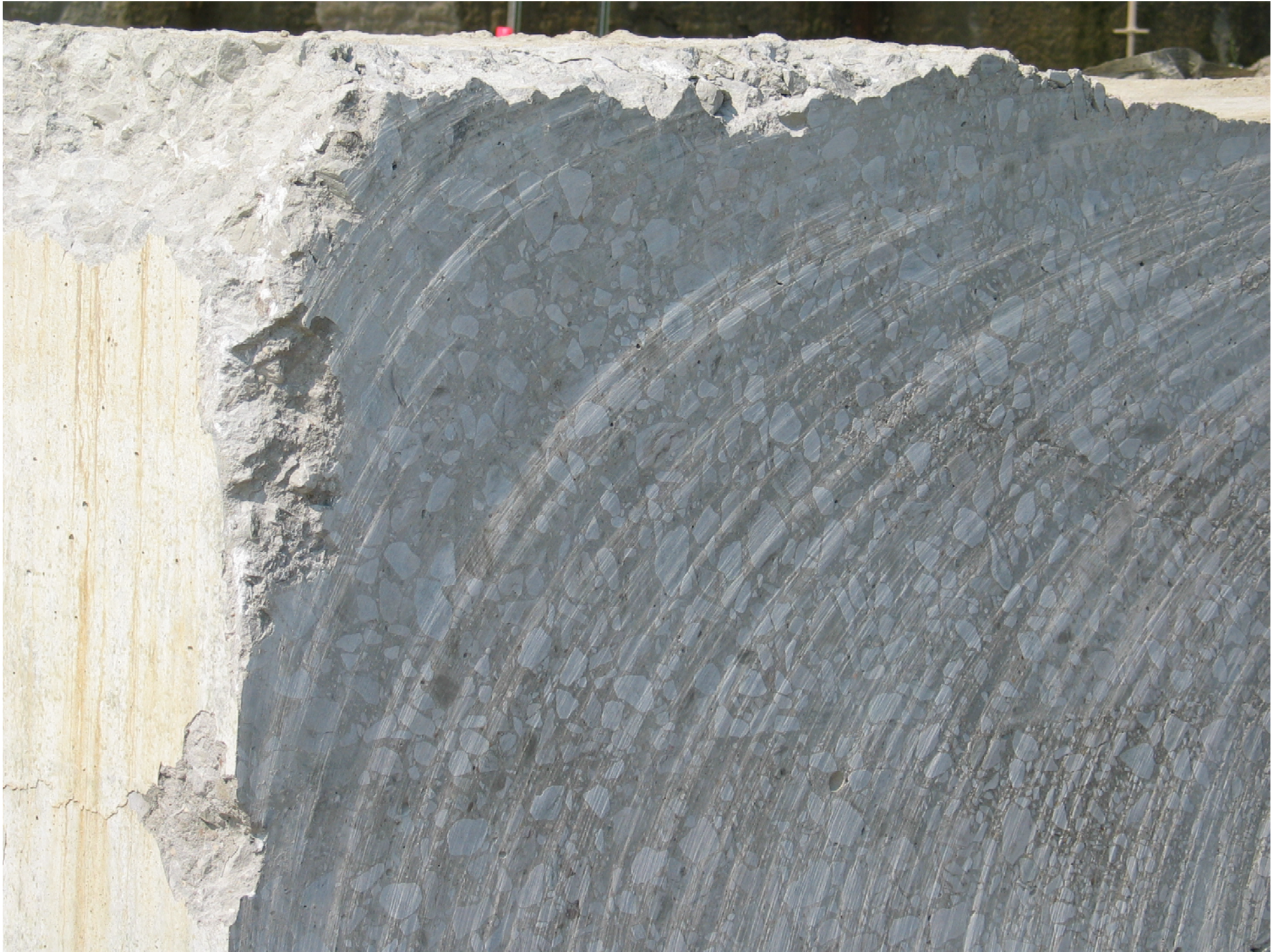
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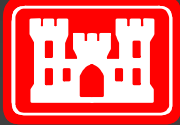










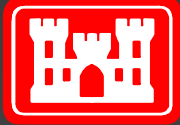


US Army Corps
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ROLLER COMPACTED CONCRETE

- MATERIAL PROPERTIES -

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Assumed For Design</u>	<u>Actual QA Test Results</u>
Unit Weight	150 pcf	154 pcf
Compressive Strength	2000 psi	3300 psi
Phi	45 degrees	??
Cohesion	25 psi	??



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ROLLER COMPACTED CONCRETE

- DESIGN CRITERIA -

CRACKED PLANE (Full Uplift Assumed)

CHECKS

Location of Resultant for Overturning Stability

Factor of Safety Against Sliding

Compression Stresses Against Allowables

UNCRACKED PLANE (Reduced and Zero Uplift Assumed)

CHECKS

Factor of Safety Against Sliding

Compression and Tension Stresses Against Allowables

Allowable Tension Stress 25% of Table 4-1

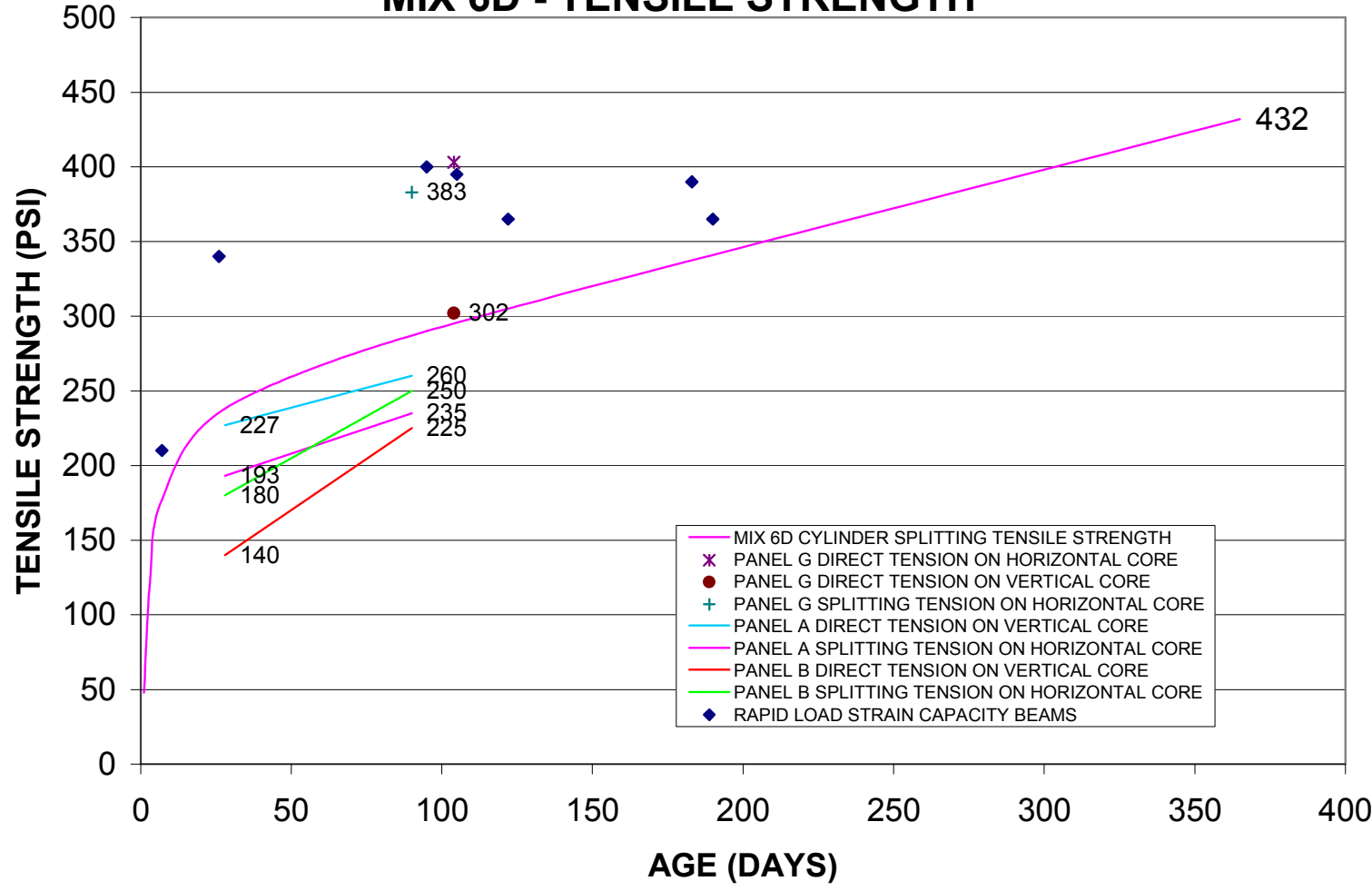
(Design Value = 59.5 psi vs. 332 psi w/ 100% & QA values)

Allowable Compressive Stress 100% of Table 4-1

(Design Value = 1800 psi vs. 2970 psi w/ Actual QA values)

Bond Strength

PORTUGUES DAM RCC MIX 6D - TENSILE STRENGTH



The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the blue field with white stars and the red and white stripes. In the lower right quadrant, there is a small, golden, illuminated icon of a castle or fortress with multiple towers and a central archway.

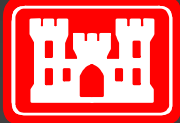
Larry L. Dalton, PE

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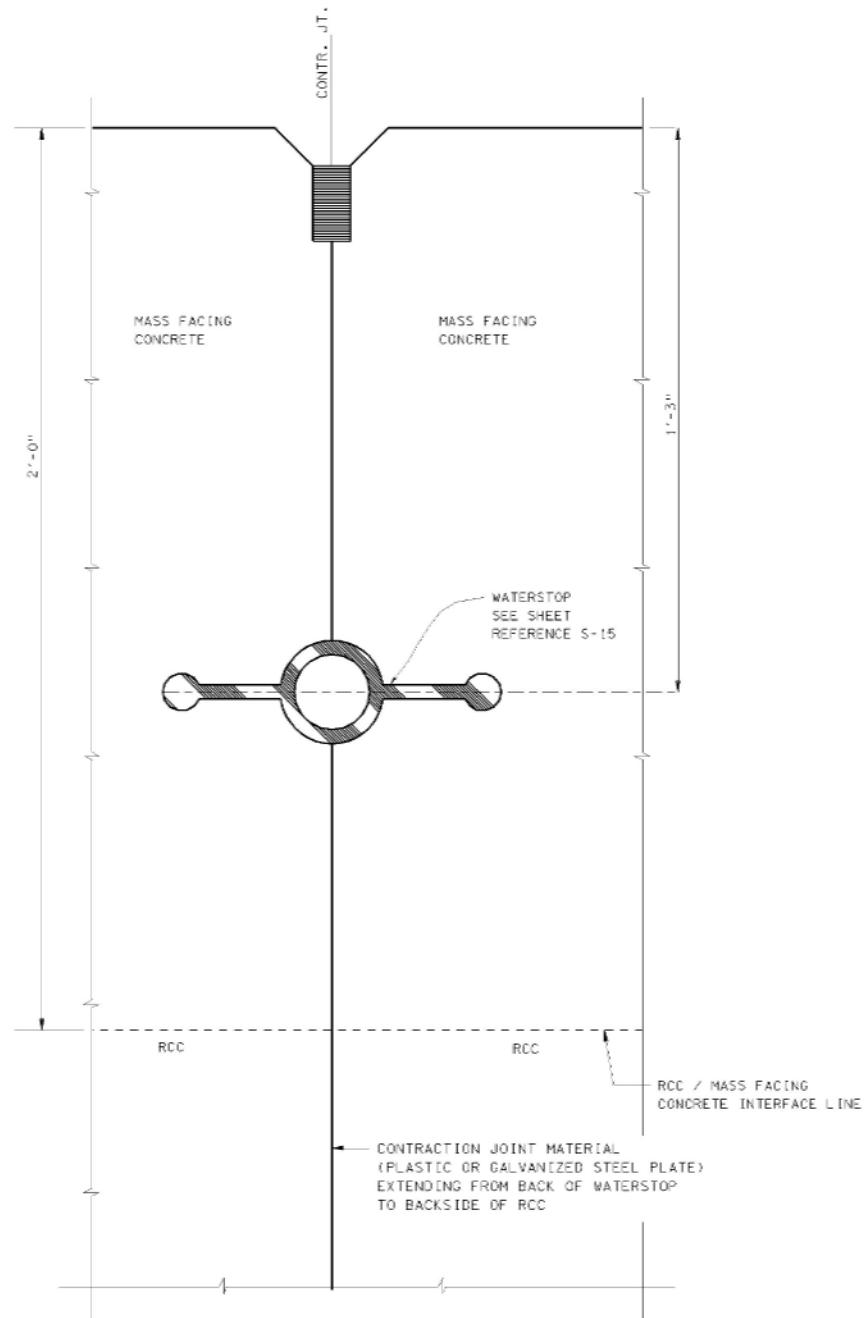




**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

PRELIMINARY *- MIX PROPORTIONS -*

Material	Mixture No. 2 63mm NMSA RCC Natural Sand Fine Aggregate 35% Class F Fly Ash Mass, S.S.D. (lb)	Mixture No. 5 63mm NMSA RCC Limestone Fine Aggregate 35% Class F Fly Ash Mass, S.S.D. (lb)
Cement	130	156
Fly Ash	54	64
Fly Ash for Fines	104	0
Limestone Fines	0	1317
Natural Sand	1252	0
63 to 19.0 mm	1463	1400
19.0 to 4.75 mm	979	934
Water	168	221
WRA	12.0 fl oz	14.4 fl oz
Vebe (average)	15 sec	16 sec



CONTRACTION JOINT DETAIL