

# T4 vo Congreso Iberoamericano de Pavimentos de Concreto

2<sup>do</sup> Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto

















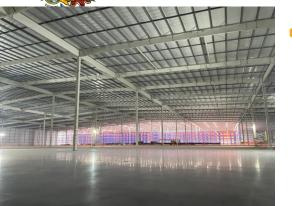
HUGO GONZALEZ 4PISOS GUATEMALA/URUGUAY

4pisos













CONCEPTOS ...











### OBJETIVOS DE LA CHARLA

- ¿Los pisos y pavimentos son lo mismo?
- ¿Puedo utilizar métodos de diseño de pavimentos para carreteras en pisos y pavimentos industriales?
- ¿Un pavimento para carreteras es lo mismo que un pavimento industrial?

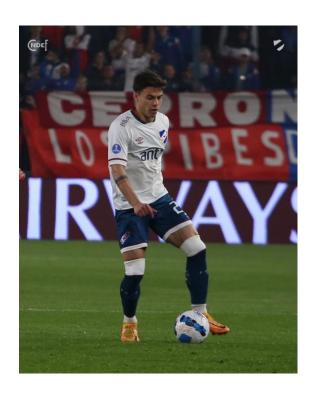


### "Los pisos y pavimentos son losas sobre el terreno (suelo)"













#### CONCRETO

**CAPA SUELO 3** 

CAPA SUELO 2

**CAPA SUELO 1** 

CAPA SUELO 0









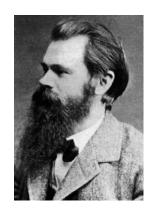
#### **CONCRETO**

**CAPA SUELO 3** 

**CAPA SUELO 2** 

**CAPA SUELO 1** 

**CAPA SUELO 0** 



Fundación de Winkler (1864)



Teoría de Westergaard (1926/1948)



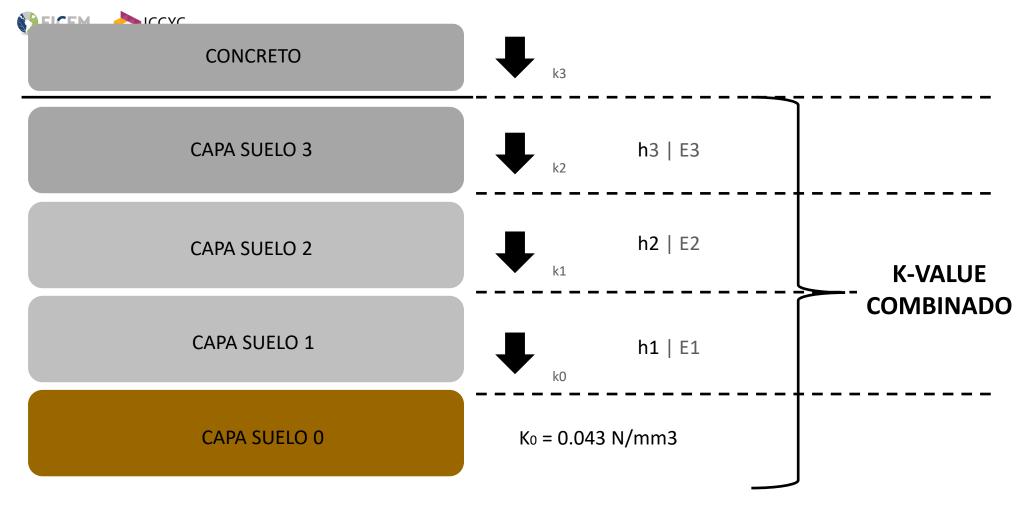
Sólido homogéneo, isotrópico y elástico

Fundación Líquido Denso (Winkler) Losa con sección transversal uniforme

P normal a superficie

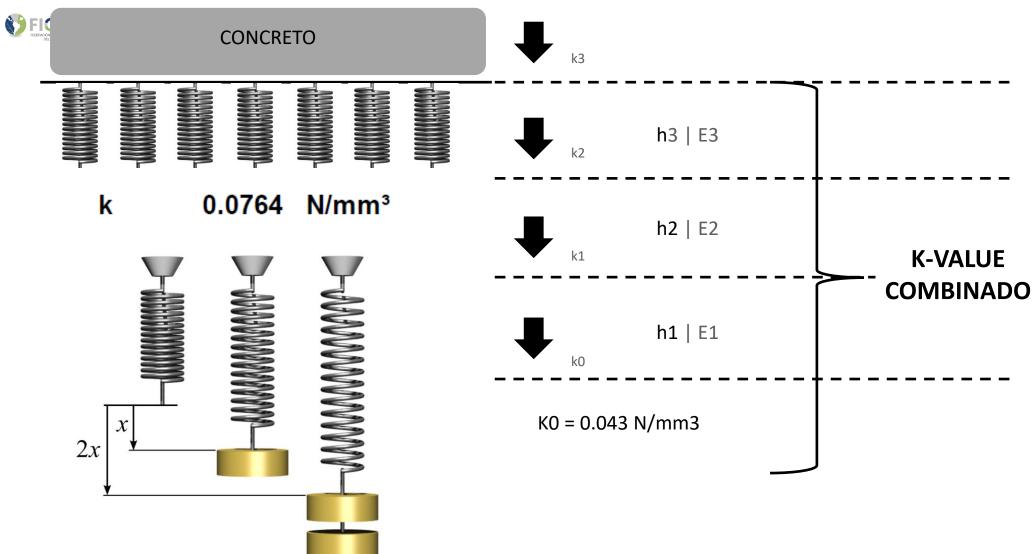
Fricción total entre capas





k 0.0764 N/mm<sup>3</sup>















# Fundación de Winkler (1864)



Teoría de Westergaard (1926/1948)



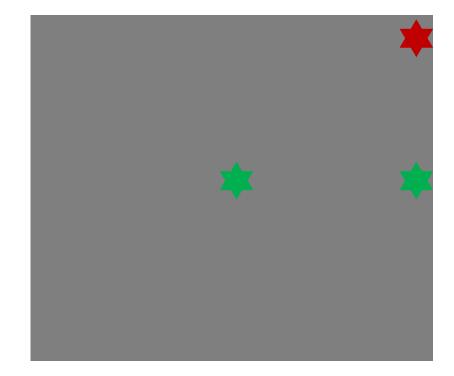
Sólido homogéneo, isotrópico y elástico

Fundación Líquido Denso (Winkler)

Losa con sección transversal uniforme

P normal a superficie

Fricción total entre capas



- Esfuerzos predominantes a flexión.
- Ubicación crítica en discontinuidades.
- Condiciones de apoyo.









#### **CONCRETO**

CAPA SUELO 3

CAPA SUELO 2

CAPA SUELO 1

CAPA SUELO 0

### **CONCRETO**











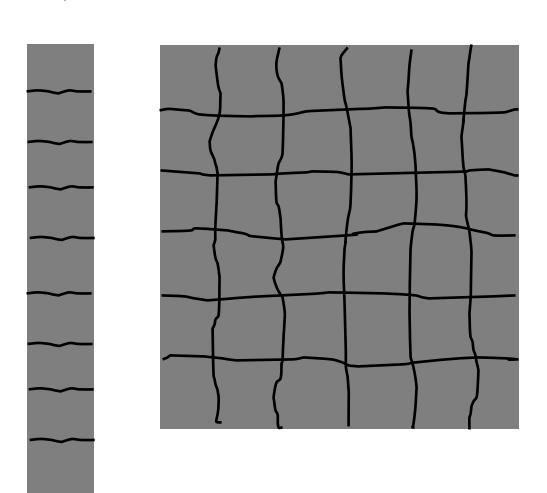
- MATERIAL FRÁGIL
- CAMBIOS VOLUMÉTRICOS

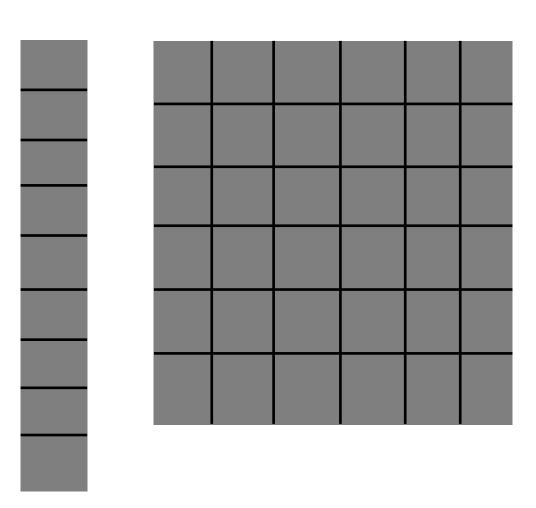




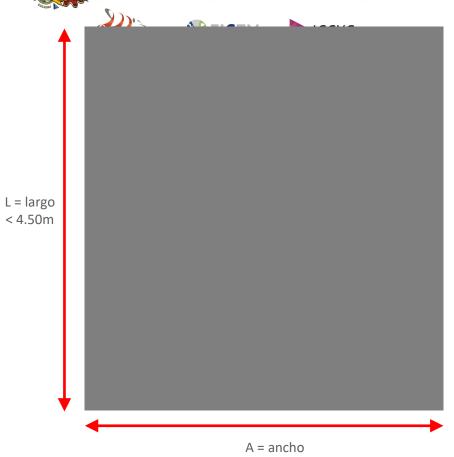








# 14<sup>vo</sup> Congreso Iberoamericano de Pavimentos de Concreto 2<sup>do</sup> Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto



L/A < 1.25L MAX = 20 A 24 VECES EL ESPESOR



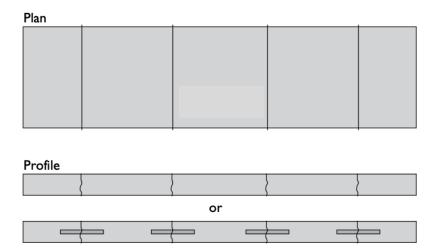


Figure 2.1 Jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) (courtesy: ACPA).

#### **PAVIMENTOS**

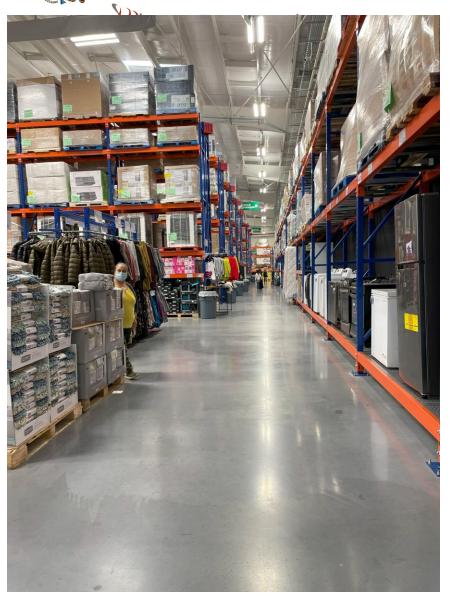


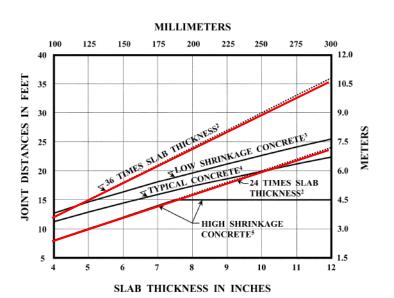
- Inducción agrietamiento natural CH.
- Geometría depende de D (20 a 24 veces).
- Transferencia de carga por trabazón de agregados o dovelas



4ºº Congreso Iberoamericano de Pavimentos de Concreto

do Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto

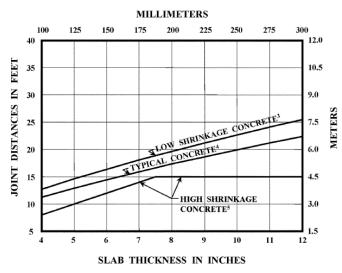




#### NOTES:

- Joint spacing recommendations based on reducing the curling stresses to minimize mid-panel cracking (Walker-Holland 2001). See discussion in Section 5.2 for joint spacing for aggregate interlock.
- Joint spacing criteria of 36 and 24 times the slab thickness which has been utilized in the past is shown for reference.
- Concrete with an ultimate dry shrinkage strain of less than 520 millionths placed on a dry base material.
- Concrete with an ultimate dry shrinkage strain of 520 to 780 millionths placed on a dry base material.
- Concrete with an ultimate dry shrinkage strain of 780 to 1100 millionths placed on a dry base material.

Fig. 5.6—Recommended joint spacing for unreinforced slabs.



#### NOTES:

- Joint spacing recommendations based on reducing the curling stresses to minimize mid-panel cracking (Walker-Holland 2001). See discussion in Section 6.2 for joint spacing for aggregate interlock.
- 2. Joint spacing criteria of 36 and 24 times the slab thickness has been utilized in the past.
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Fig. 6.6—Recommended joint spacing for unreinforced slabs.



L = 2\*D

L (pies)

D (in)

D (in)	L (ft)	D (cm)	L (m)
6	12	15	3.6
8	16	20	4.8
10	20	25	6
12	24	30	7
	ECBIA	<b>D®3</b>	8.5

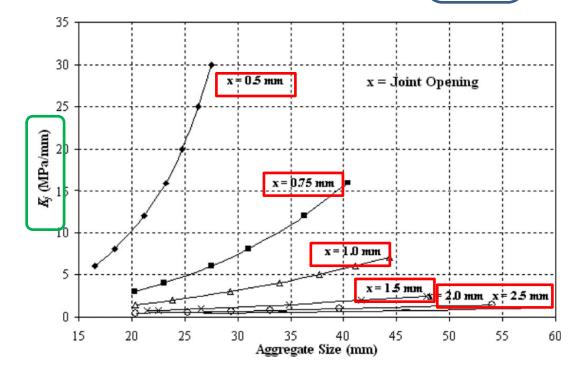
# ¿GARANTIZAN UN LTE ADECUADO?

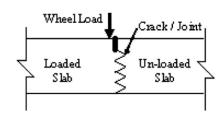


$$L = (21 \text{ a } 24) * D$$

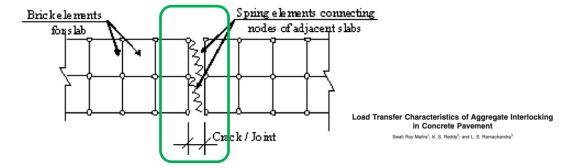
D (in)	L (ft)	D (cm)	L (m)
6	10.5	15	3.15
8	14.0	20	4.2
10	17.5	25	5.25
12	21.0	30	6.3
14	24.5	35	7.35

INSTITUTO COSTABBICENSE				738 millonésimas	509 millonésimas	338 millonésimas
D (in)	L (ft)	D (cm)	L (m)	jw	jw	jw
6	10.5	15	3.15	2.17 mm	1.55 mm	1.09 mm
8	14.0	20	4.2	2.89 mm	2.07 mm	1.46 mm
10	17.5	25	5.25	3.61 mm	2.59 mm	1.83 mm
12	21.0	30	6.3	4.34 mm	3.11 mm	2.20 mm
14	24.5	35	7.35	5.06 mm	3.63 mm	2.56 mm
	6 8 10 12	D (in) L (ft) 6 10.5 8 14.0 10 17.5 12 21.0	D (in)         L (ft)         D (cm)           6         10.5         15           8         14.0         20           10         17.5         25           12         21.0         30	D (in)         L (ft)         D (cm)         L (m)           6         10.5         15         3.15           8         14.0         20         4.2           10         17.5         25         5.25           12         21.0         30         6.3	D (in)         L (ft)         D (cm)         L (m)         jW           6         10.5         15         3.15         2.17 mm           8         14.0         20         4.2         2.89 mm           10         17.5         25         5.25         3.61 mm           12         21.0         30         6.3         4.34 mm	D (in)         L (ft)         D (cm)         L (m)         jW         jW           6         10.5         15         3.15         2.17 mm         1.55 mm           8         14.0         20         4.2         2.89 mm         2.07 mm           10         17.5         25         5.25         3.61 mm         2.59 mm           12         21.0         30         6.3         4.34 mm         3.11 mm





Aggregate Interboking at Crack / Joint



**Fig. 2.** Variation of modulus of interlocking joint  $(K_j)$  with aggregate size for different joint openings (slab thickness=250 mm)

# 4 vo Congreso Iberoamericano de Pavimentos de Concreto do Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto $\sigma_{c}$ $\sigma_{t}$

# σ MR ε

### **ESFUERZOS A FLEXIÓN**

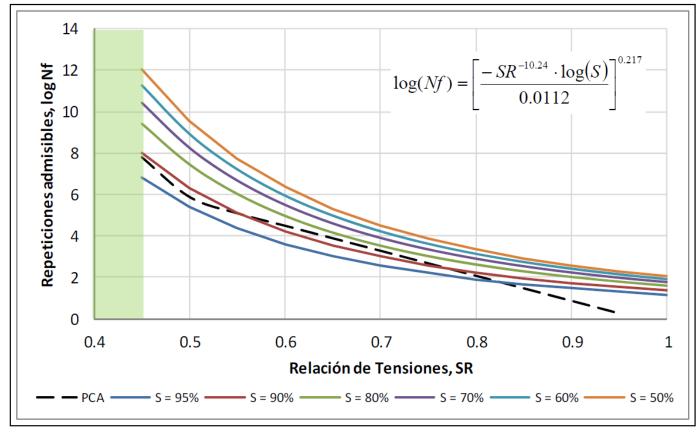


Figura Nº 1. Curvas de Fatiga ACPA StreetPave para distintos valores de Confiabilidad

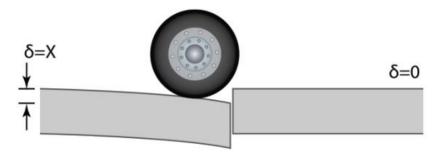
$$SR = \sigma_t / MR$$
  $SR < 0.45$ 

### DEFLEXIONES EN JUNTAS TRANSFERENCIA DE CARGA

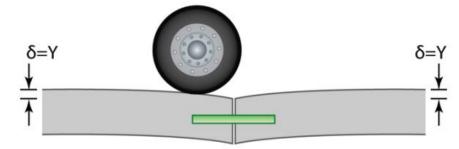








#### **Poor Load Transfer**



**Excellent Load Transfer** 





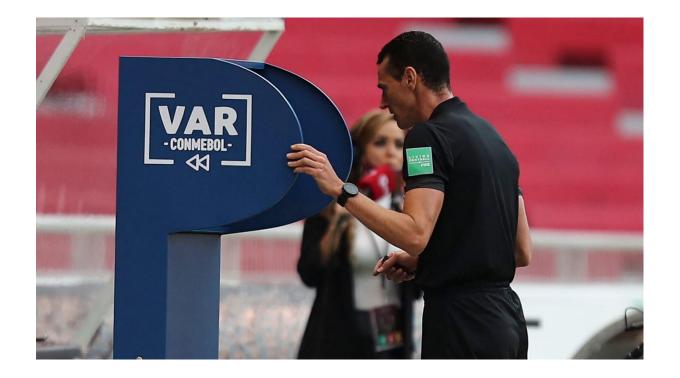








# HAY UN TEMA CON LAS JUNTAS...











# DESEO: DISMINUIR LA CANTIDAD DE JUNTAS...

- DISMINUIR PUNTOS CRÍTICOS EN LAS LOSAS
- AUMENTAR CAPACIDAD ESTRUCTURAL / DESEMPEÑO
- DISMINUIR COSTOS DE MANTENIMIENTO/OPERACIÓN







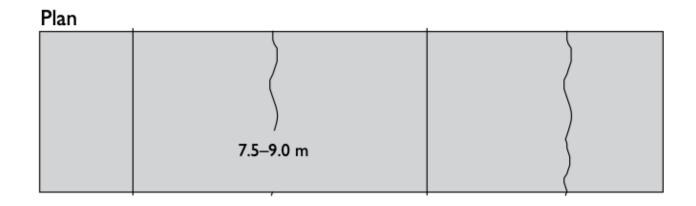




Figure 2.2 Jointed reinforced concrete pavement (JRCP) (courtesy: ACPA).

- Disminuir juntas transversales.
- Refuerzo No Estructural.
- Controlar agrietamiento.
- Recomendación juntas no más de 9.00 m.
- As ± 0.2% Área Transversal. Menos sufre corrosión (ACPA no recomienda)



Plan

**Profile** 







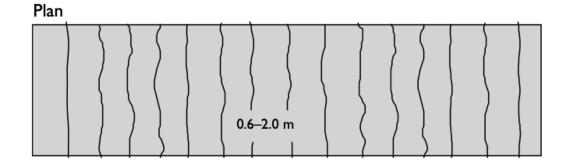
# CONCRETO CONTINUAMENTE REFORZADO (CRCP)

#### **PAVIMENTOS**









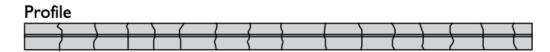
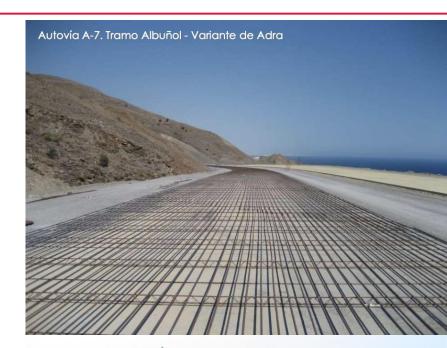


Figure 2.3 Continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) (courtesy: ACPA).

- SIN juntas transversales.
- Refuerzo No Estructural.
- Controlar agrietamiento.
- 0.6% At < As < 0.9% At
- Periodos de vida útil mayores a 40 años con muy poco mantto.





### TIPOLOGÍAS PRINCIPALES







Pisos de concreto con juntas de contracción (Sawcut) < ±6m

Pisos sin juntas de contracción (Jointless) < 50m Pisos sin juntas de ningún tipo\* (Seamless) <

±100m

CS	CRF	REF	ESP	POST
<b>⊘</b>	•			
	<b>②</b>			<b>②</b>
		<b>②</b>		<b>O</b>





CS = Concreto Simple

CRF = Concreto Reforzado con Fibras

REF = Concreto con Refuerzo convencional (NO estructural)

ESP = Concretos Especiales

POST = Concreto Postensado









# DIFERENCIAS PRINCIPALES EN EL PROCESO DE DISEÑO











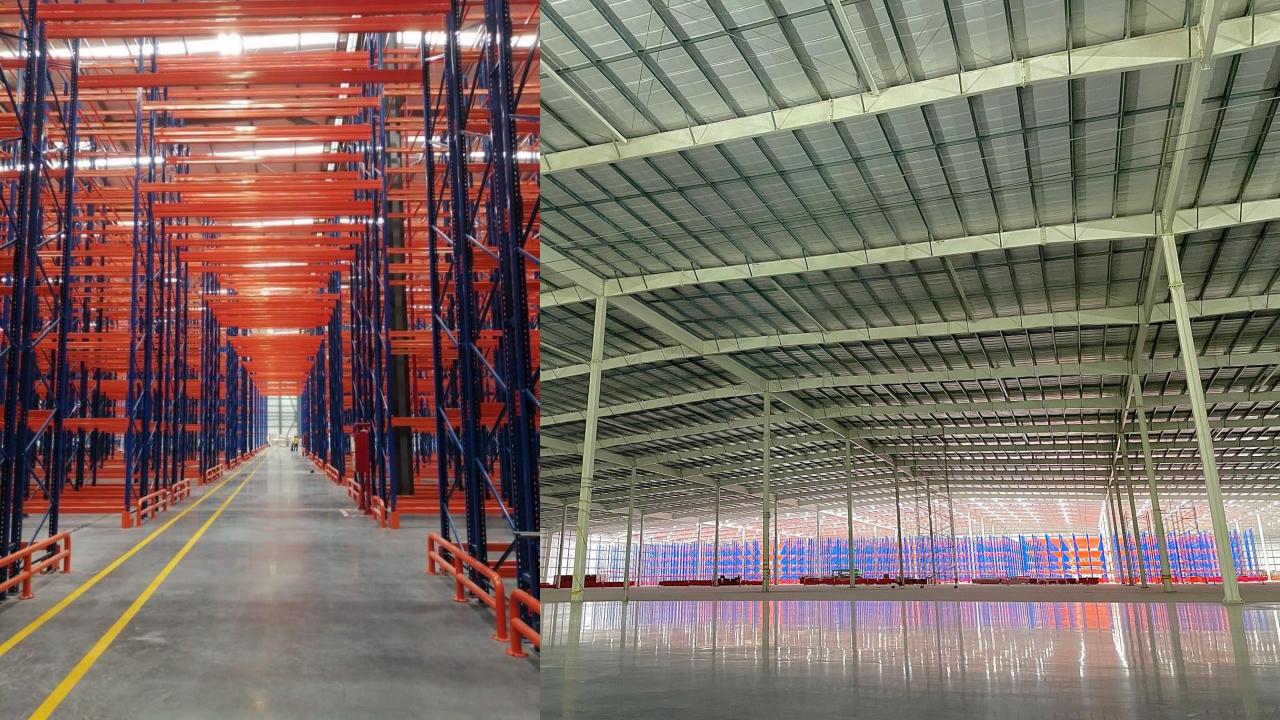


# EN EL PROCESO DE DISEÑO













# PAVIMENTOS VIALES / CARRETERAS









#### **CARGAS VEHICULARES PESADAS**



Carga en eje delantero: 5.5 ton.

Carga en eje simple trasero: 10 ton.



Carga en eje delantero: 5.0 ton.

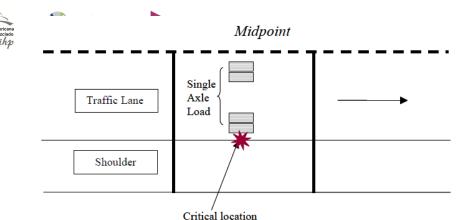
Carga en ejes tandem: 16 ton.



Carga en eje delantero: 5.0 ton.

Carga en eje tandem: 16 ton.

Carga en eje trídem: 20 ton.



(bottom of slab)

Figure 3.4.5. Critical load and structural response location for JPCP bottom-up transverse cracking.



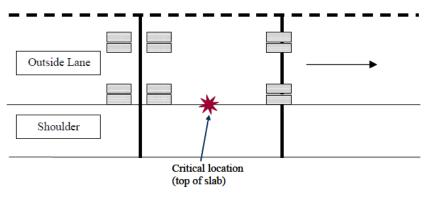
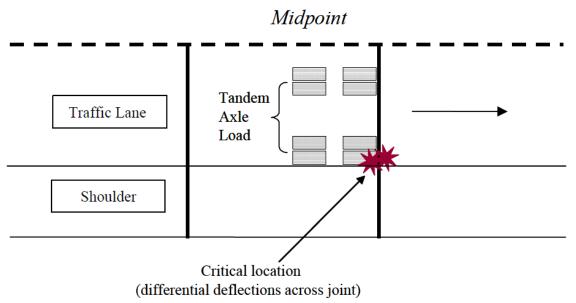


Figure 3.4.6. Critical load and structural response location for JPCP top-down transverse cracking.



### **TIPO DE DETERIORO**: AGRIETAMIENTO TRANSVERSAL

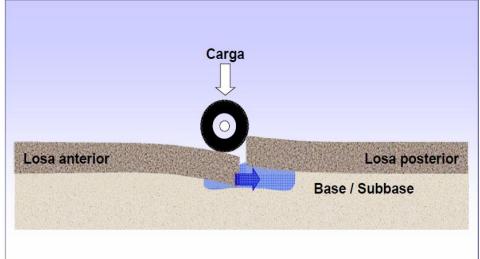


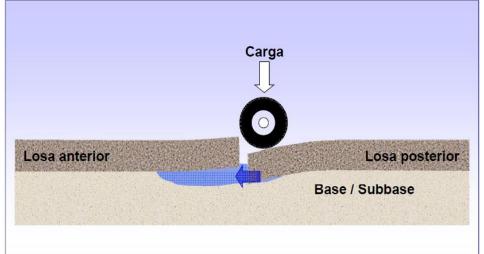


# **TIPO DE DETERIORO**: ESCALONAMIENTO

Figure 3.4.7. Critical load and structural response location for JPCP joint faulting analysis.

Diego Calo - ICPA



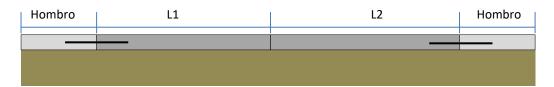




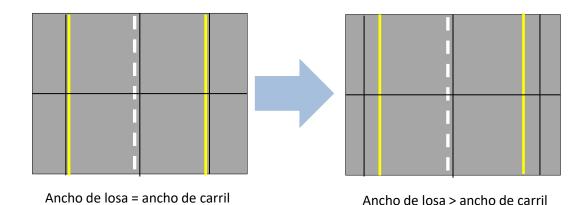








# Hombros atados / integrales (tied shoulders)



Losas con sobreancho (widened slabs)







### PAVIMENTOS USOS INDUSTRIALES











#### **CARGAS VEHICULARES PESADAS**



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Carga en ejes tandem: 16 ton.

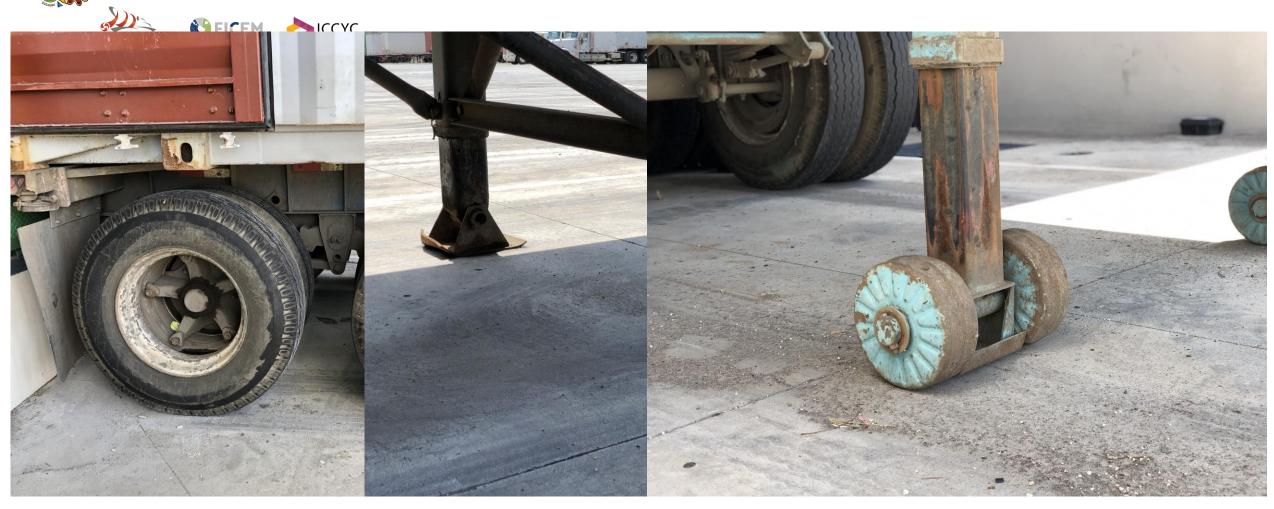


Carga en eje delantero: 5.0 ton.

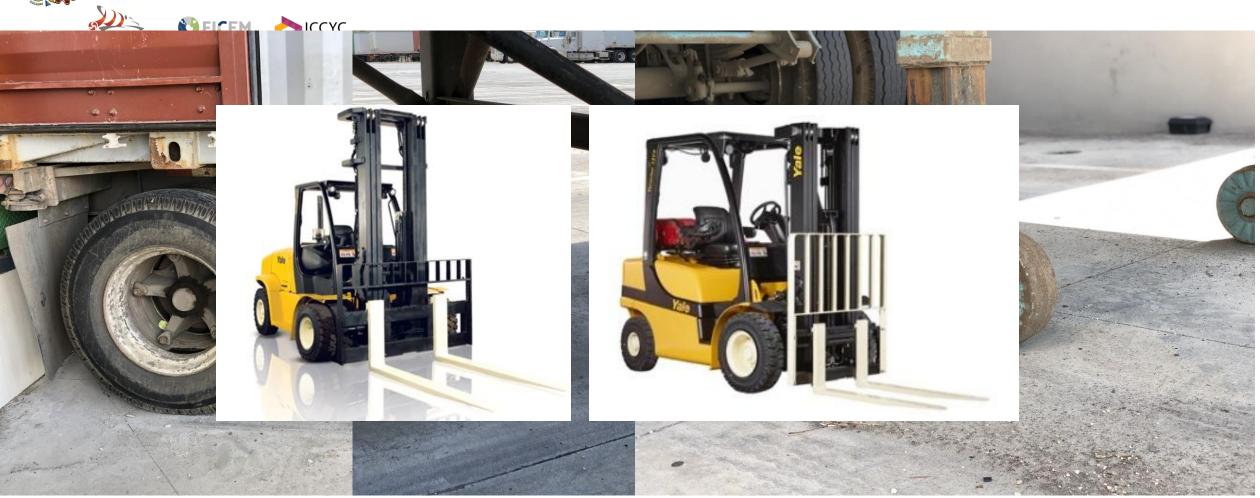
Carga en eje tandem: 16 ton.

Carga en eje trídem: 20 ton.

### PAVIMENTOS INDUSTRIALES



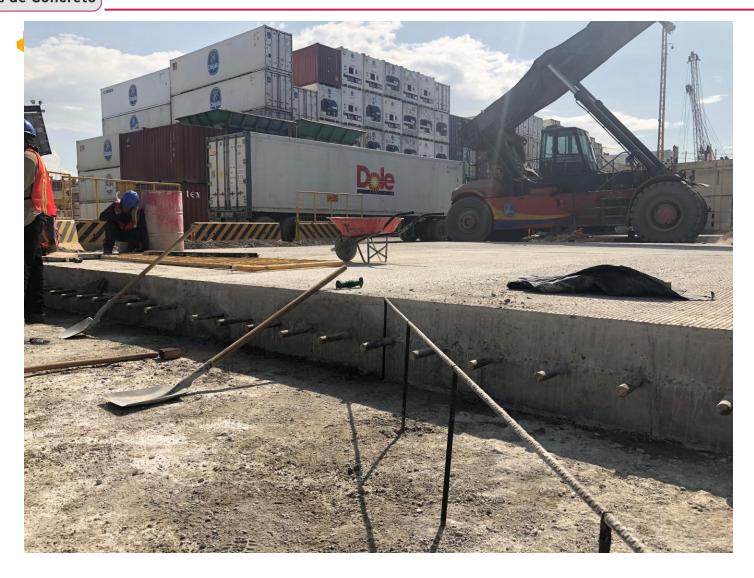




## PAVIMENTOS INDUSTRIALES











## PISOS INDUSTRIALES

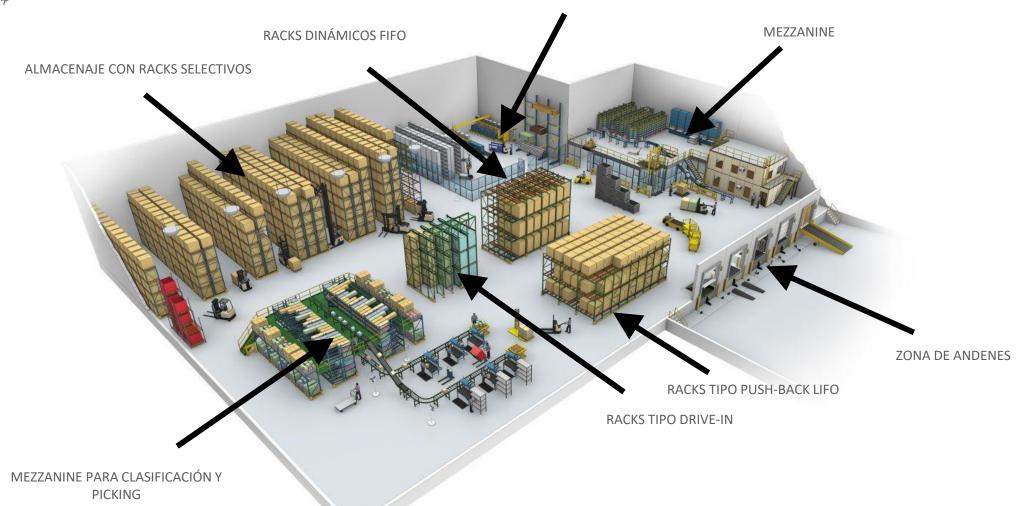
### PISOS INDUSTRIALES







#### ZONA DE ALMACENAJE ESPECIAL











## MHE – EQUIPOS PARA MANIPULACIÓN DE CARGAS















# ÓN DE CARGAS







2<sup>do</sup> Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto



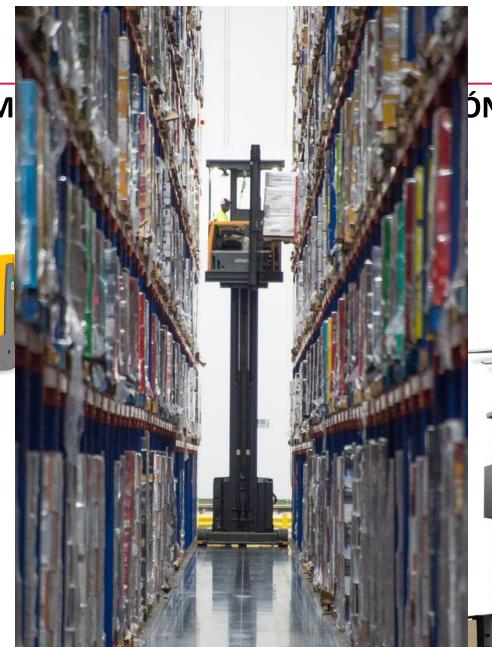












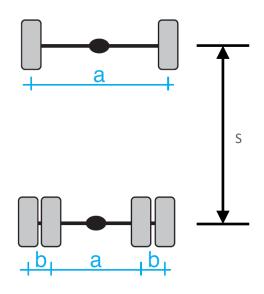












NEUMÁTICA



SÓLIDA



RÍGIDAS



1 N/mm2

1.8 N/mm2

6.9 N/mm2

## ESTANTERÍAS (RACKS)















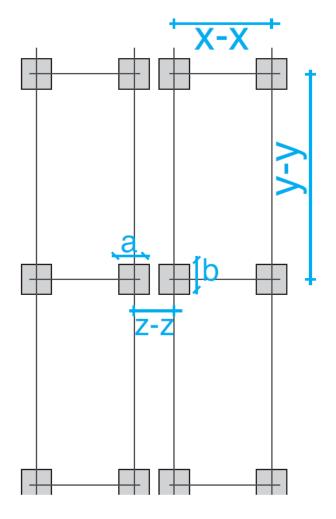
## **ESTANTERÍAS (RACKS)**

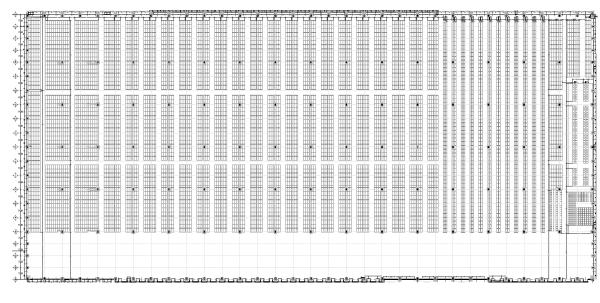
### PISOS INDUSTRIALES

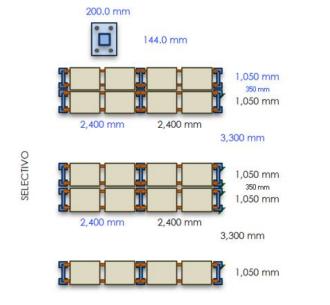


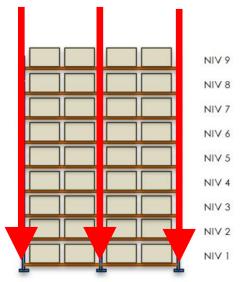














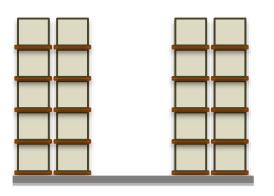
#### 2<sup>do</sup> Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto

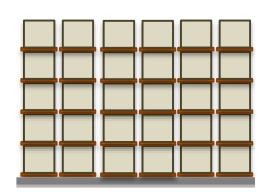
### **CARGAS DISTRIBUIDAS Y LINEALES**

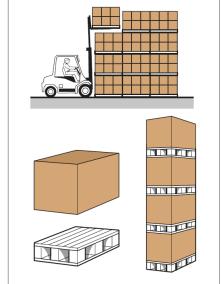


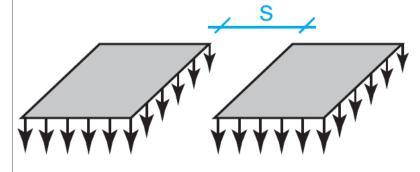


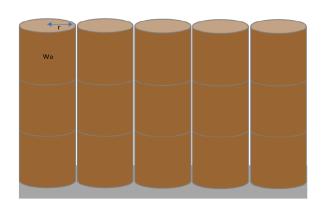


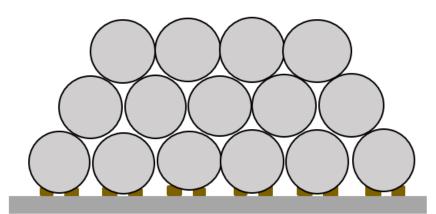


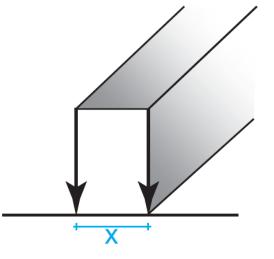












do Congreso Iberoamericano de Pisos Industriales de Concreto















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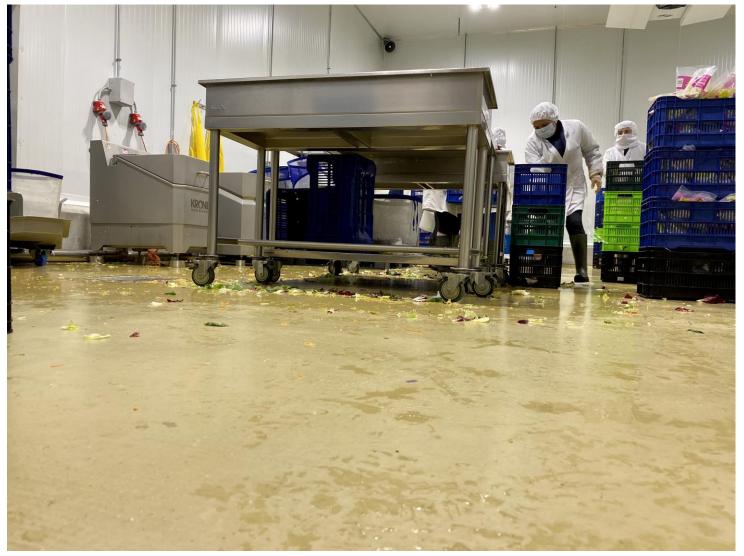
Carga en eje trídem: 20 ton.











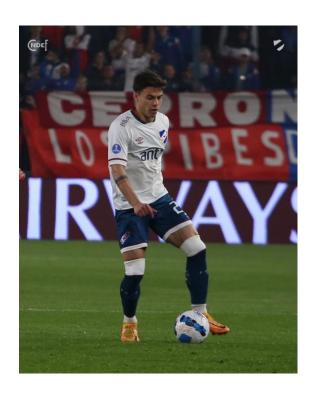


## "Los pisos y pavimentos son losas sobre el terreno (suelo)"













#### CONCRETO

**CAPA SUELO 3** 

CAPA SUELO 2

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CAPA SUELO 0

