



OFFICE OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

2012 **R&D**
REVIEW

Quantifying the Effect of Prestressing Steel and Concrete Variables on the Transfer Length in Pretensioned Concrete Crossties



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Railroad
Administration**

DR. ROBERT J. PETERMAN, P.E.
Martin K. Eby Distinguished Professor in Engineering
Kansas State University (KSU)

Project Goal

“To develop a comprehensive understanding of the variables affecting the transfer length in prestressed concrete crossties, and to apply this knowledge to ensure the proper design and fabrication of these members for high speed railway applications.”

Project Team

Dr. Robert Peterman

KSU Dept. of Civil Engineering

Dr. Terry Beck

KSU Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

Dr. John Wu

KSU Dept. of Industrial Engineering

Pelle Duong

Chief Engineer, CXT Concrete Ties, Inc.



Most Crossties use either indented wire or indented strand

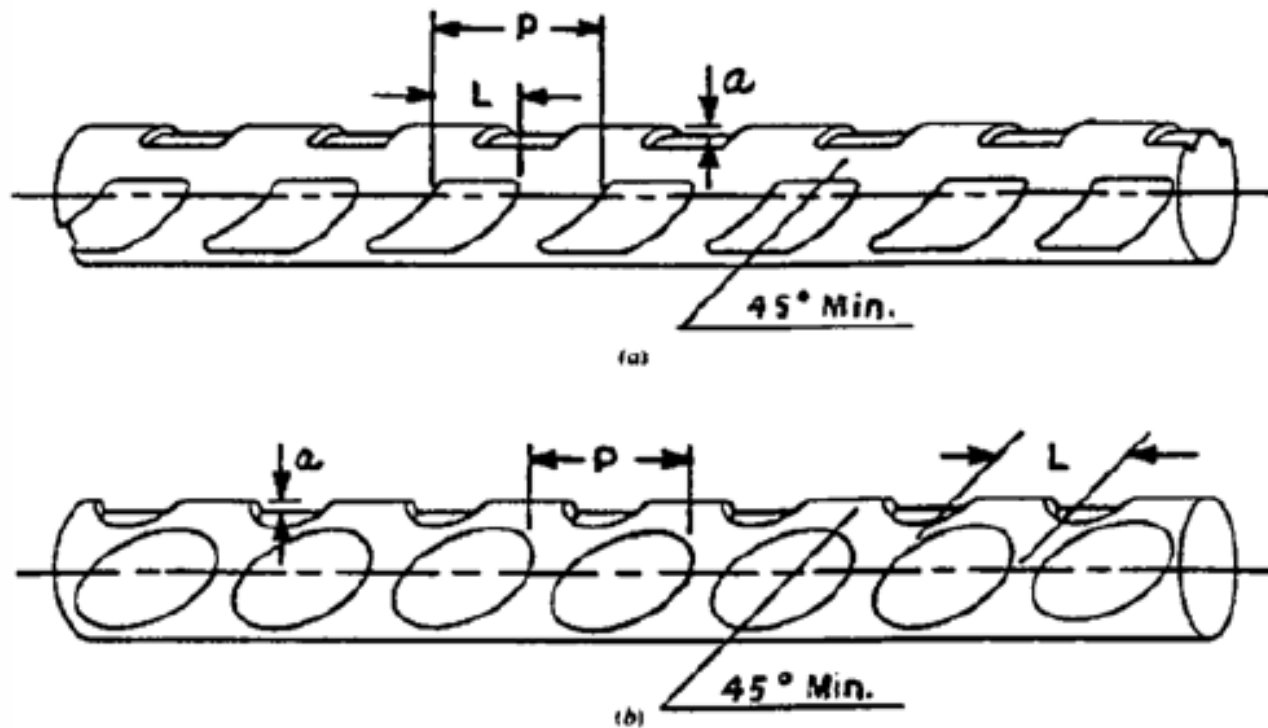


Conforms to ASTM A-881



Designation: A881/A881M – 10

**Standard Specification for
Steel Wire, Indented, Low-Relaxation for Prestressed
Concrete Railroad Ties¹**



7.2 *Type*—Two acceptable types of indented wire are shown in Fig. 2(a) and (b), with dimensions in Table 2.

7.3 *Options*—Other types of indented wire are permitted by agreement, provided the wire is comparable with the accepted types in mechanical properties and bond with concrete.

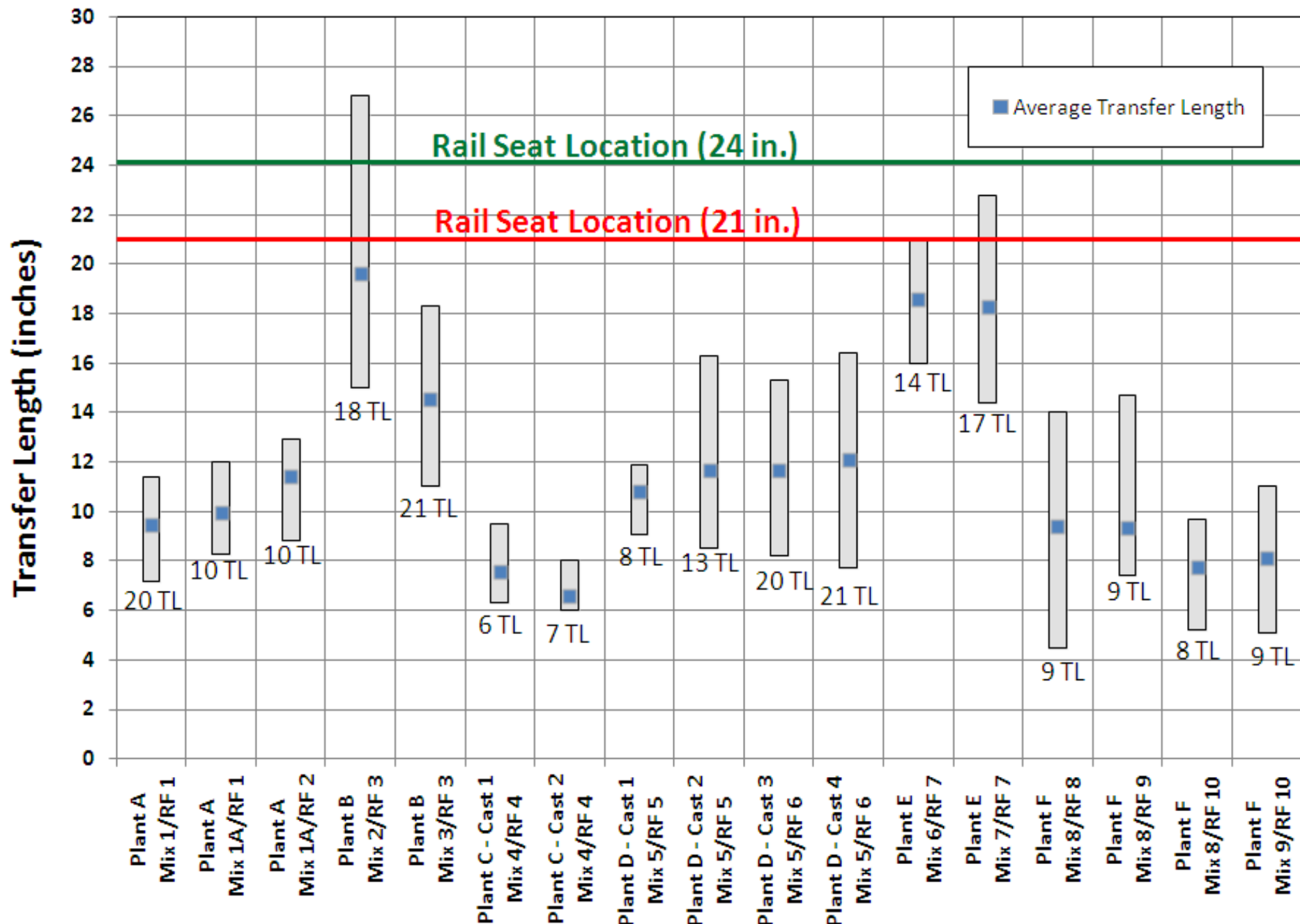
Investigation of Transfer Lengths at 6 Concrete Tie Producers in USA

- Funded by Mid-America Transportation Center (MATC)
- First coordinated effort to measure transfer lengths of concrete railroad ties that has ever been conducted in the industry
- 220 Transfer Lengths Measured




Plants and Locations

- CXT Concrete Ties (Grand Island, NE)
- CXT Concrete Ties (Spokane, WA)
- CXT Concrete Ties (Tucson, AZ)
- Koppers-KSA (Sciotoville, OH)
- Rocla Concrete Tie (Denver, CO)
- VAE Nortrak (Cheyenne, WY)

Transfer Length Representation of Mix Designs and Reinforcements



18 Different Reinforcing types

- 11 different indented 5.32-mm round wires
- 1 smooth 5.32-mm round wire 
- 3 different indented 7-wire 3/8" strands
- 1 smooth 7-wire strand 3/8" strand 
- 1 indented 3-wire 5/16" strand
- 1 smooth 3-wire 5/16" strand 

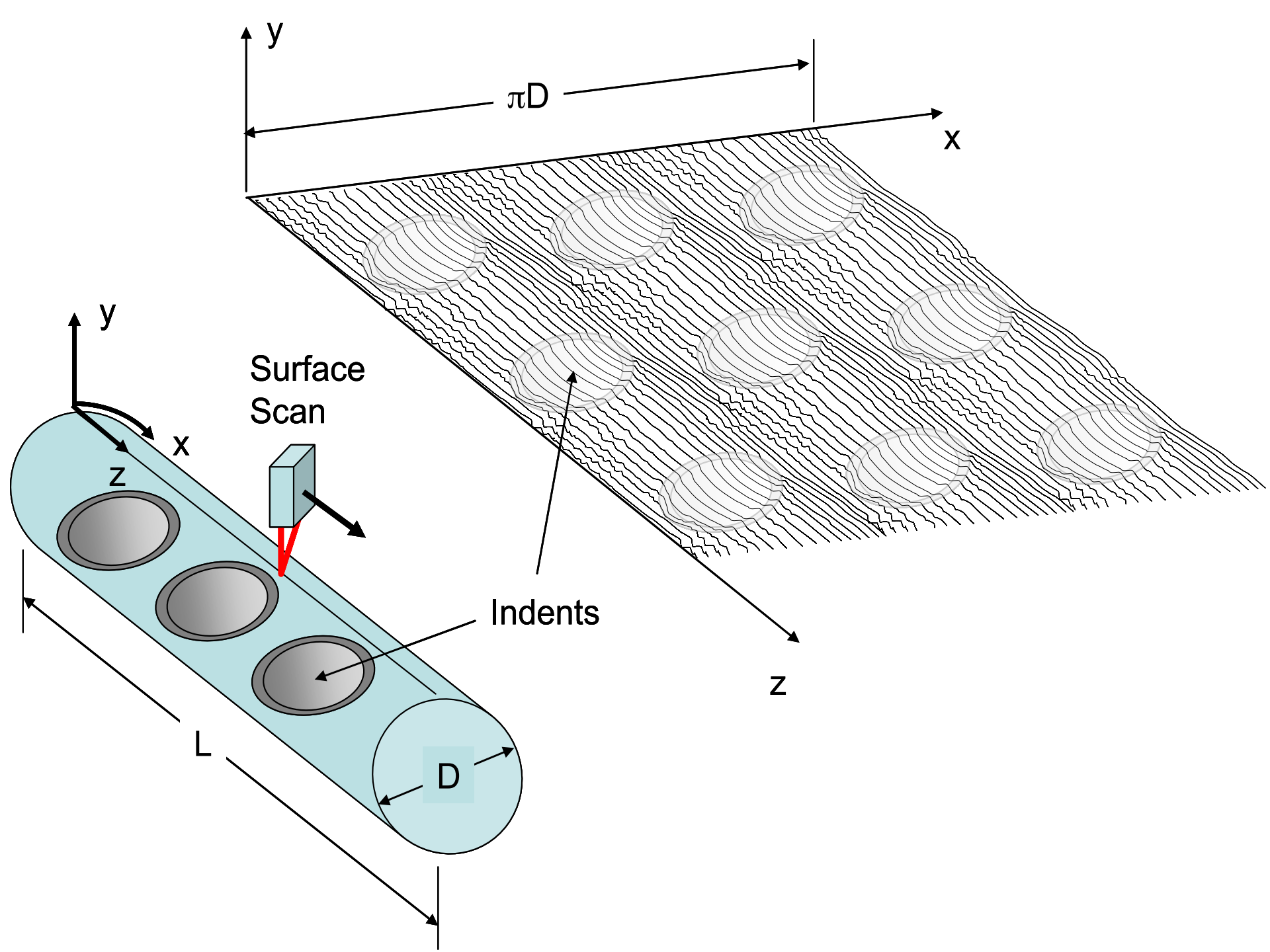
Laboratory Phase

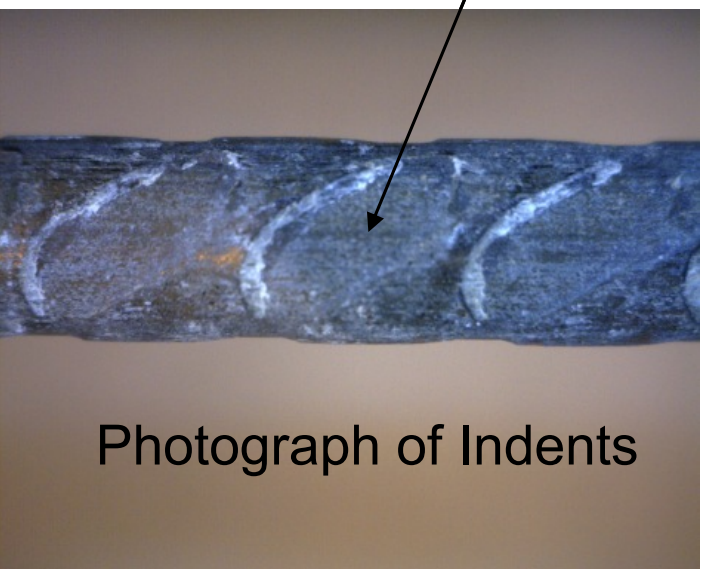
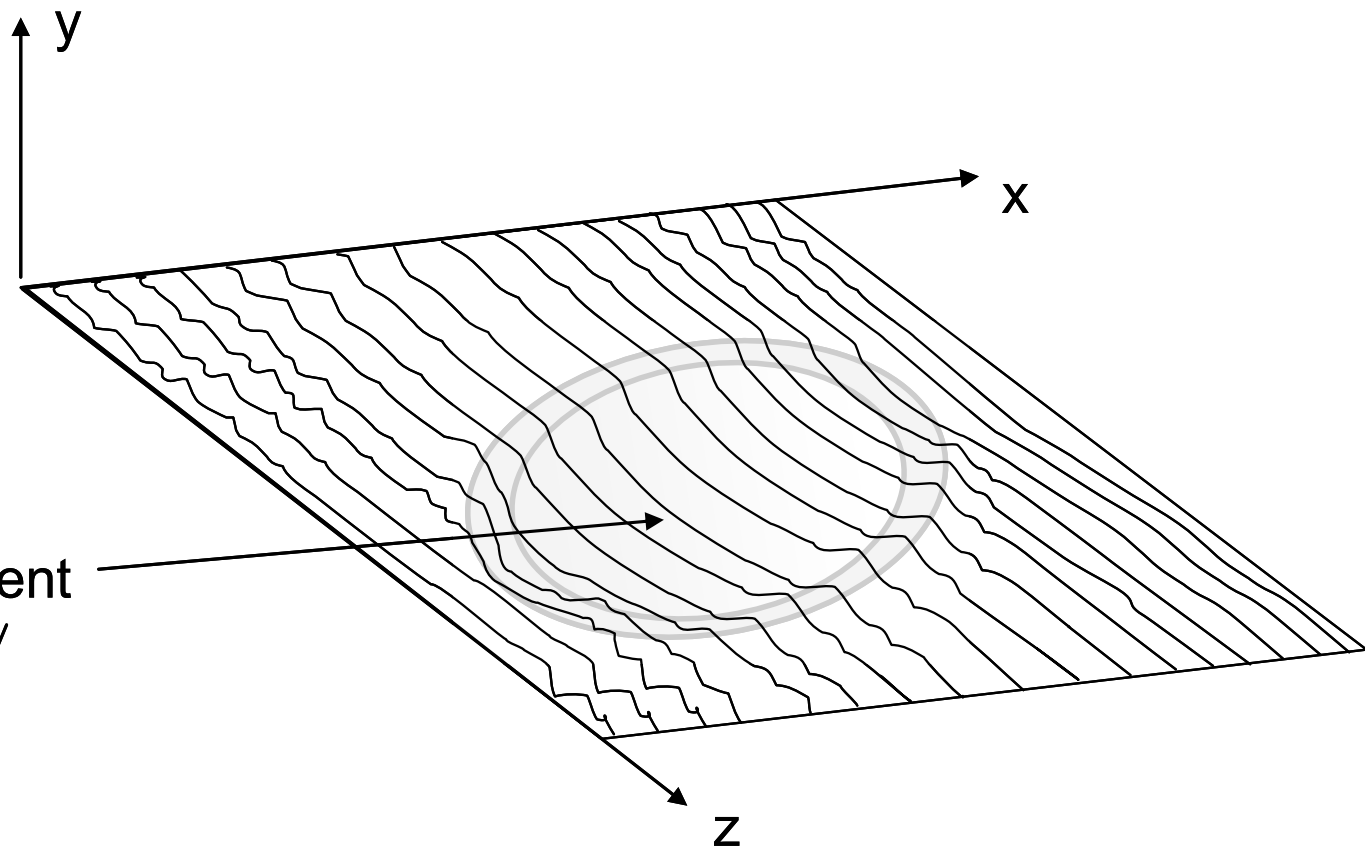
- Measurements of Reinforcement and Indent Geometry
- Transfer Length Measurements on Pre-tensioned Concrete Prism
- Pull-out Tests in Mortar

Measurements of the Reinforcement and Indent Geometry

Indent Rollers

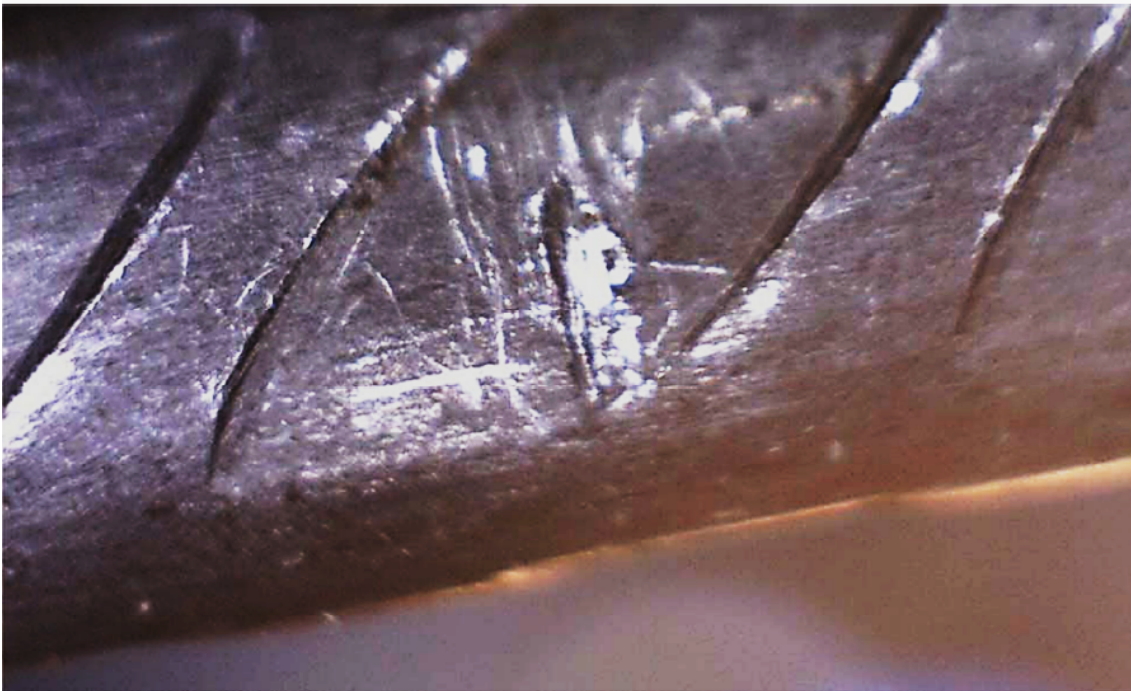
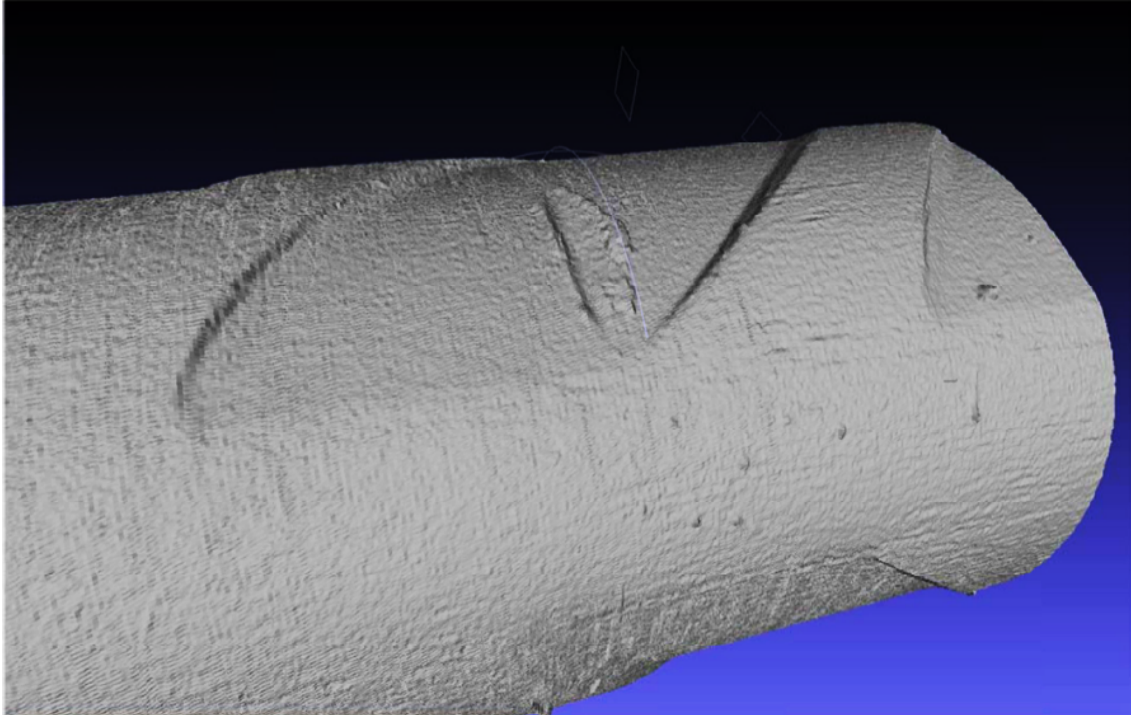




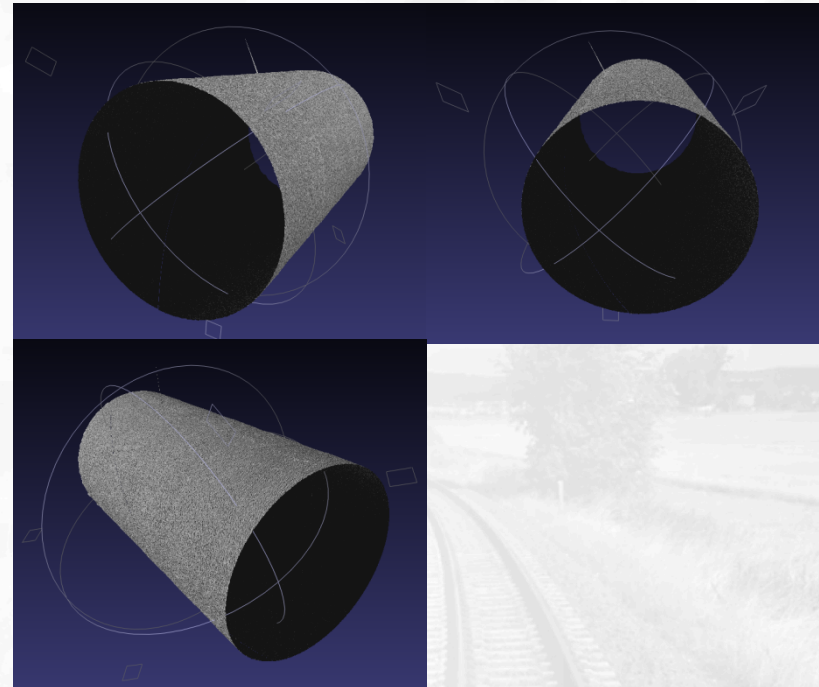
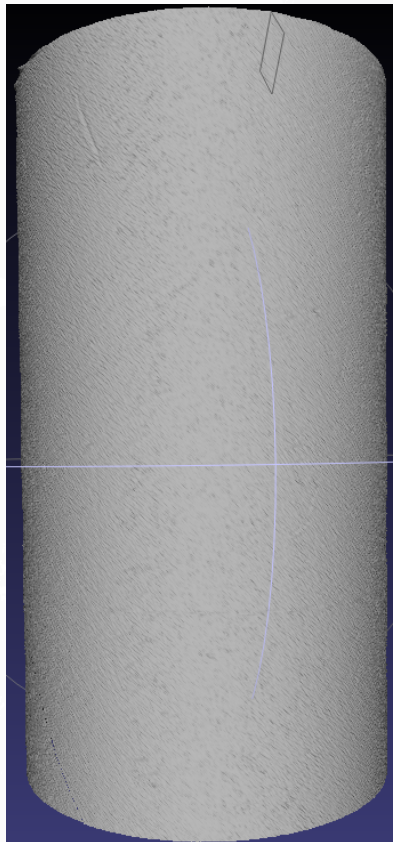


↑
5.32 mm
↓

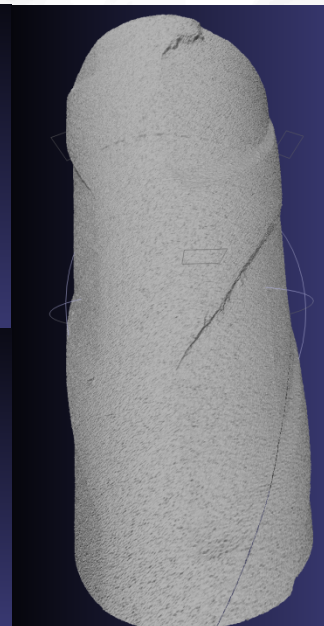
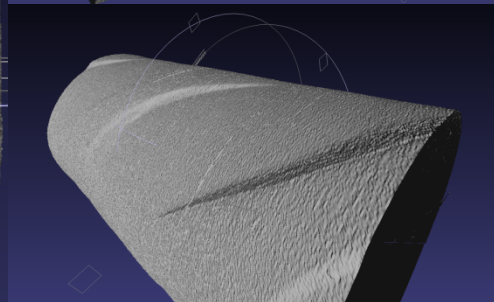
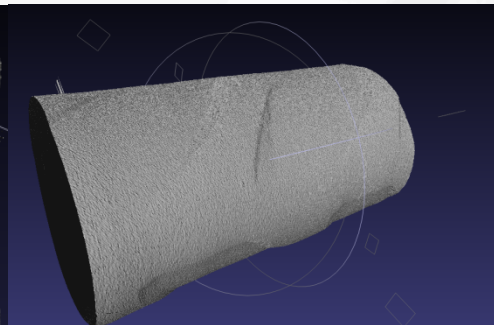
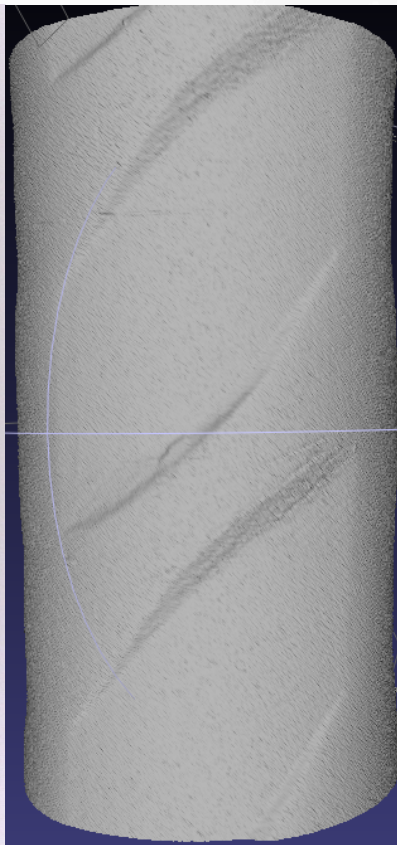
Photograph of Indents



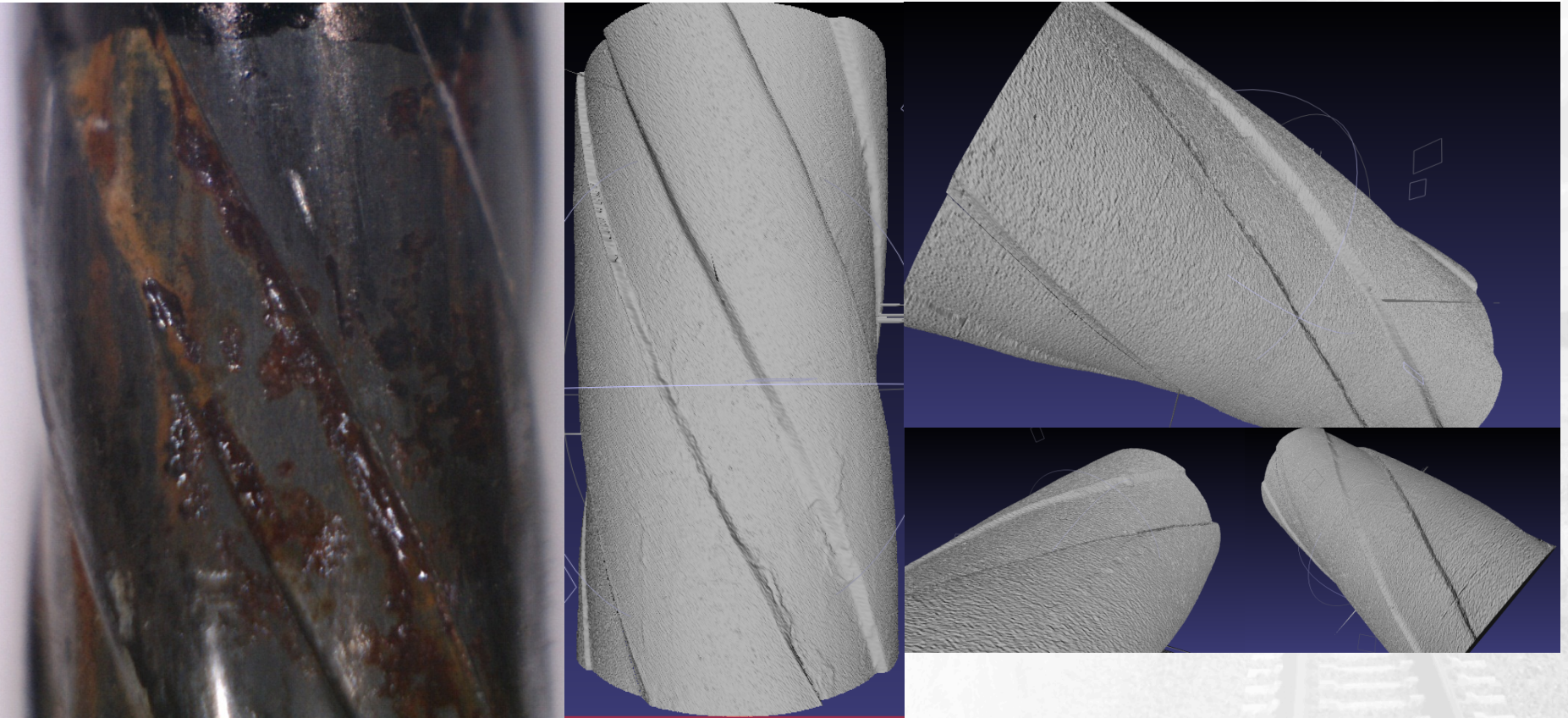
WA (smooth)



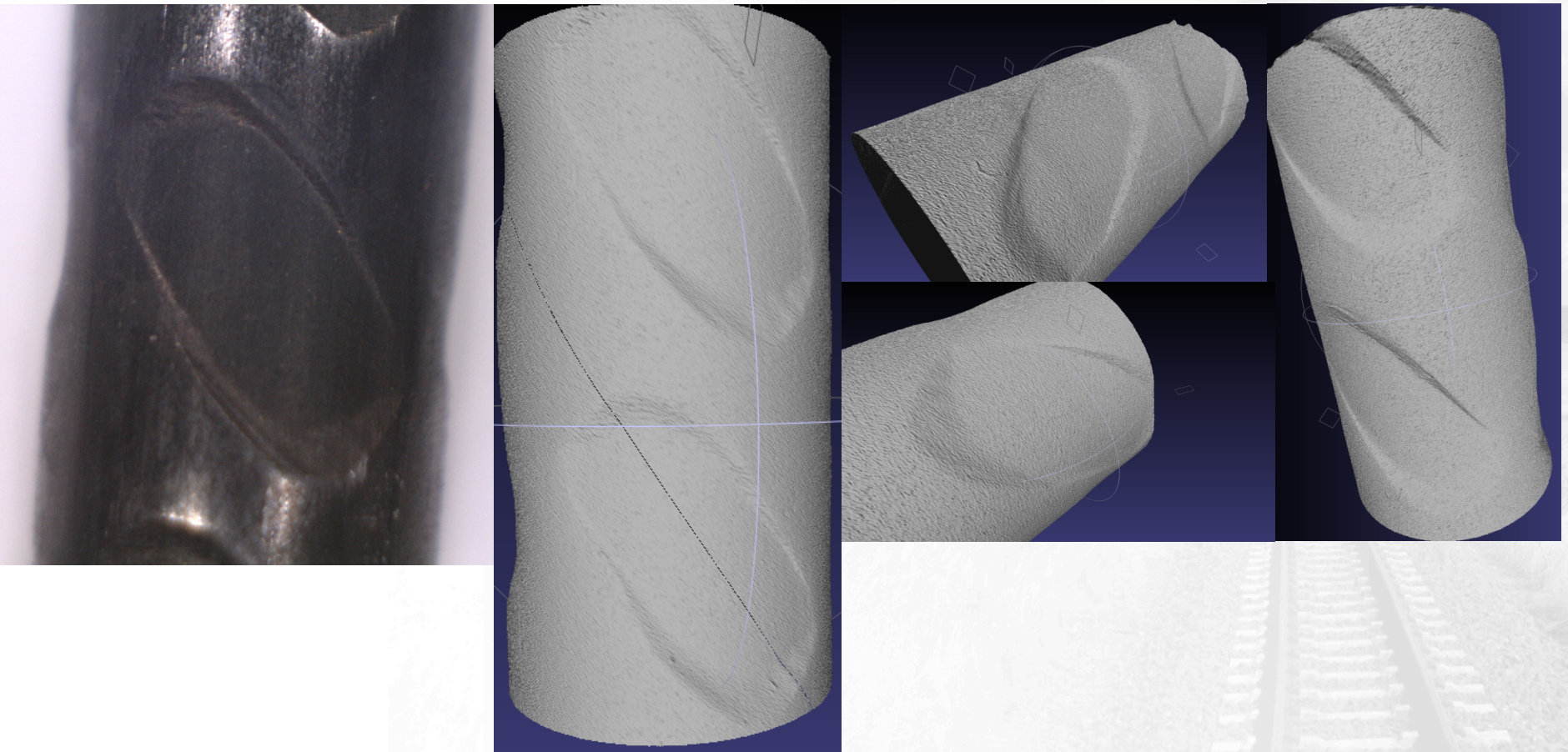
WB (chevron)



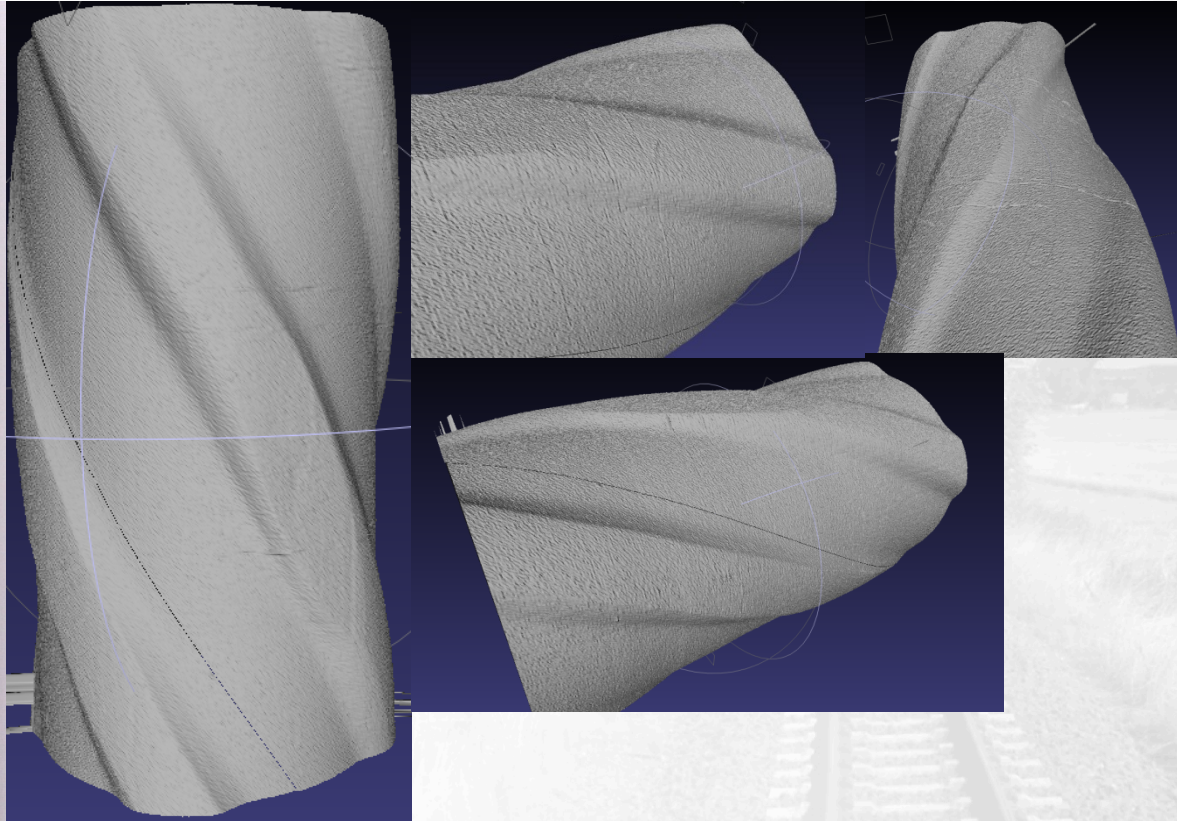
WC (spiral)



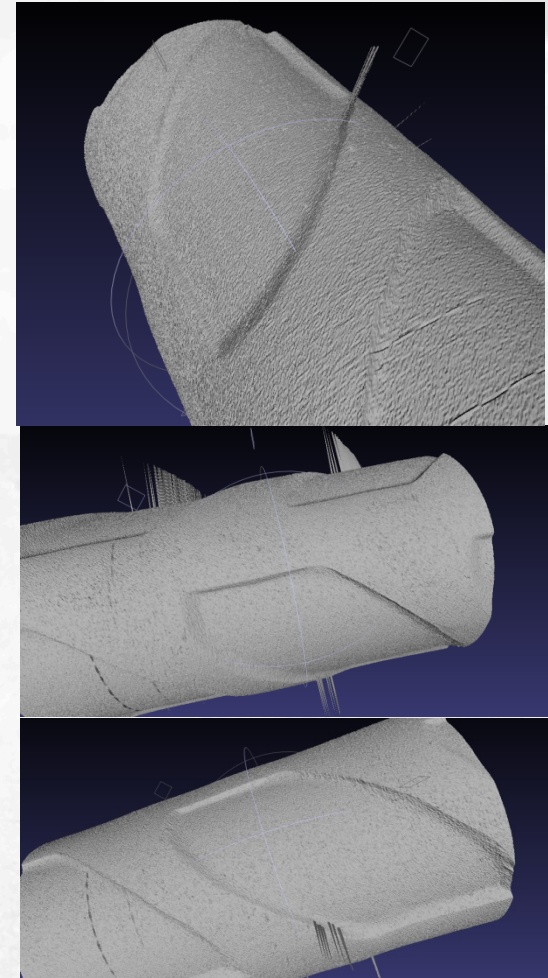
WD (chevron)



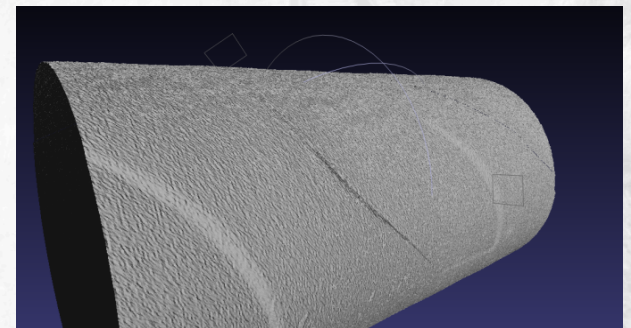
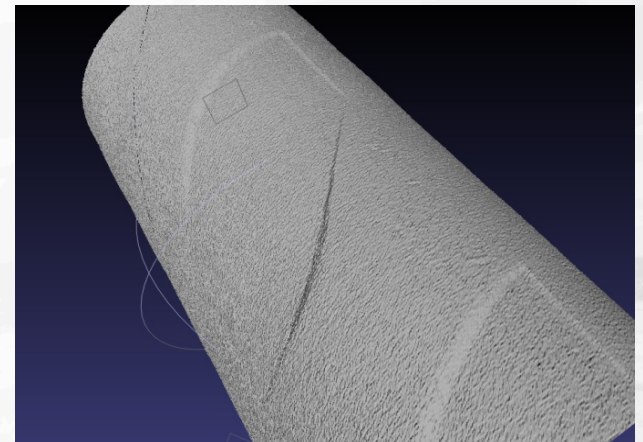
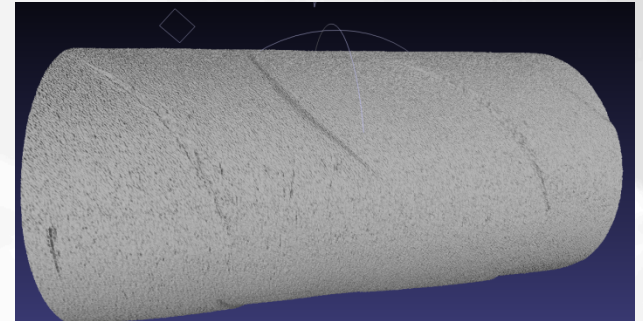
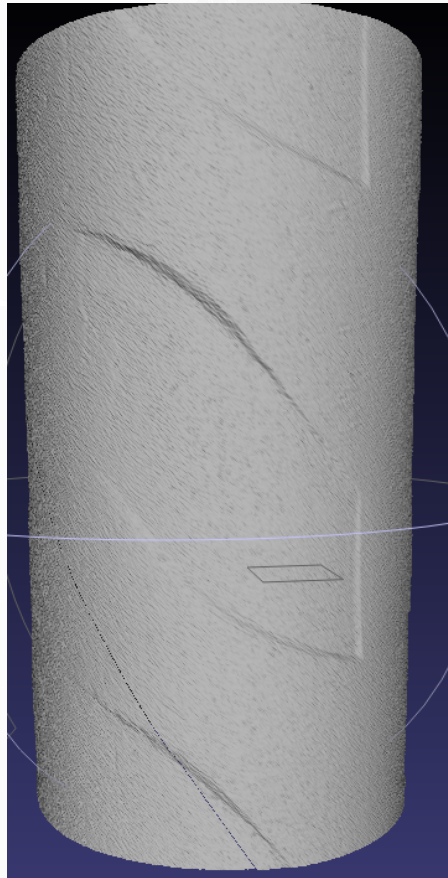
WE (spiral)



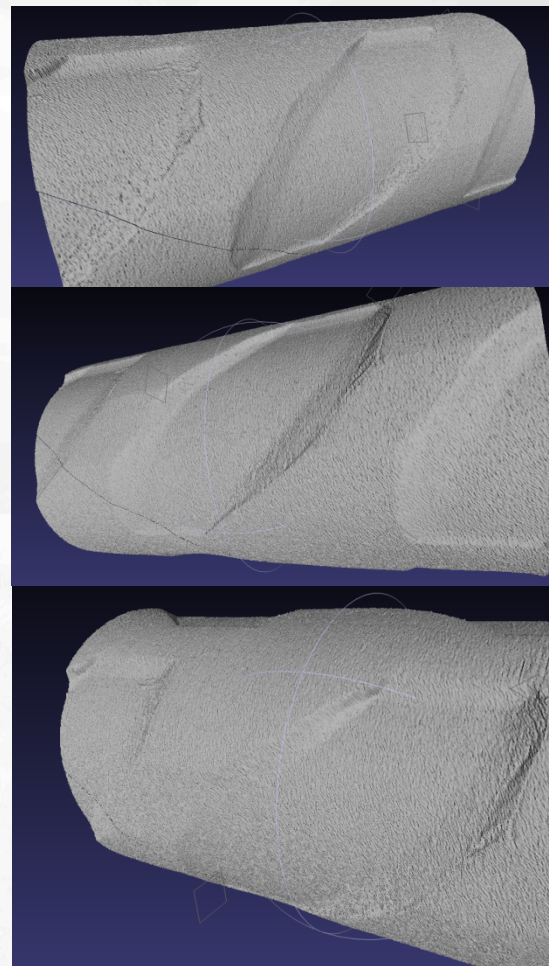
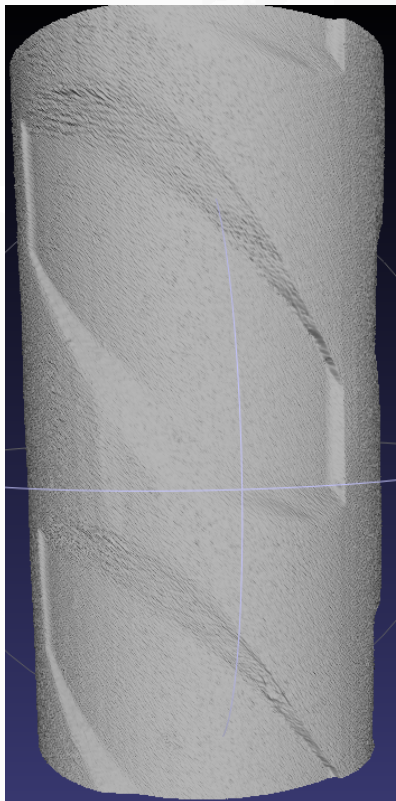
WF (diamond)



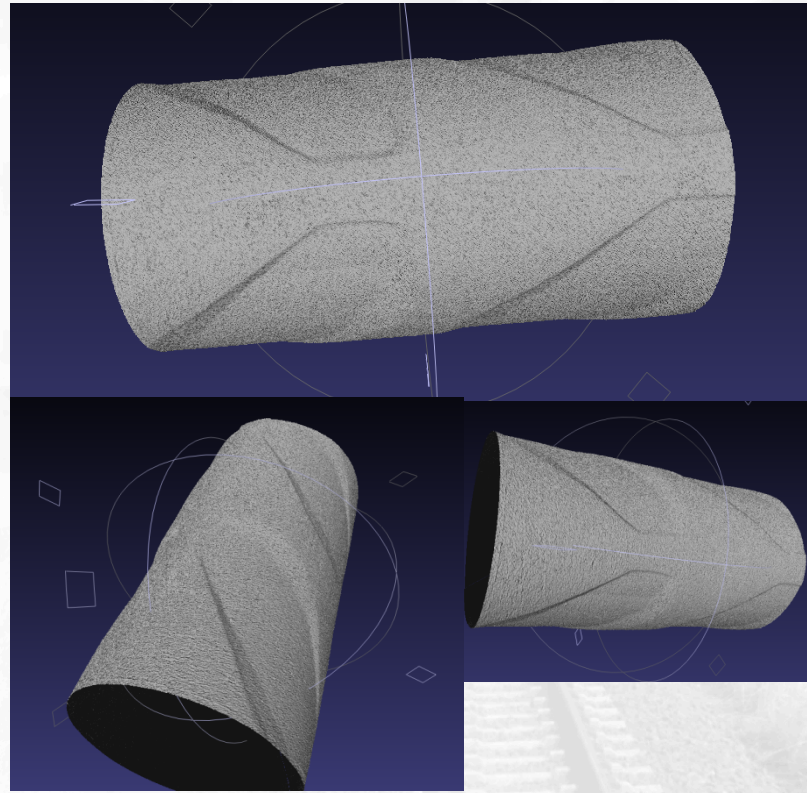
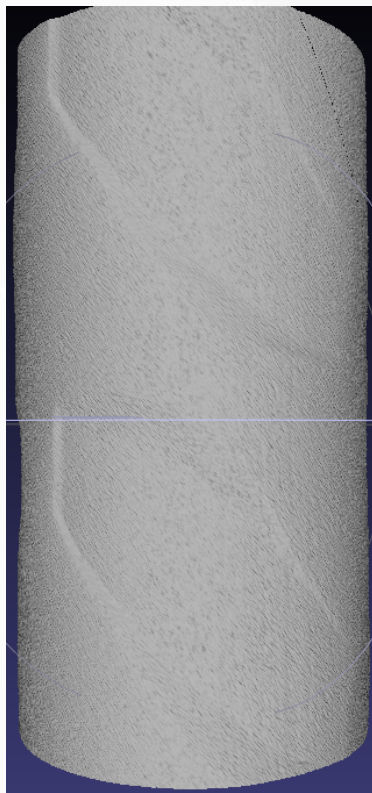
WG (chevron)



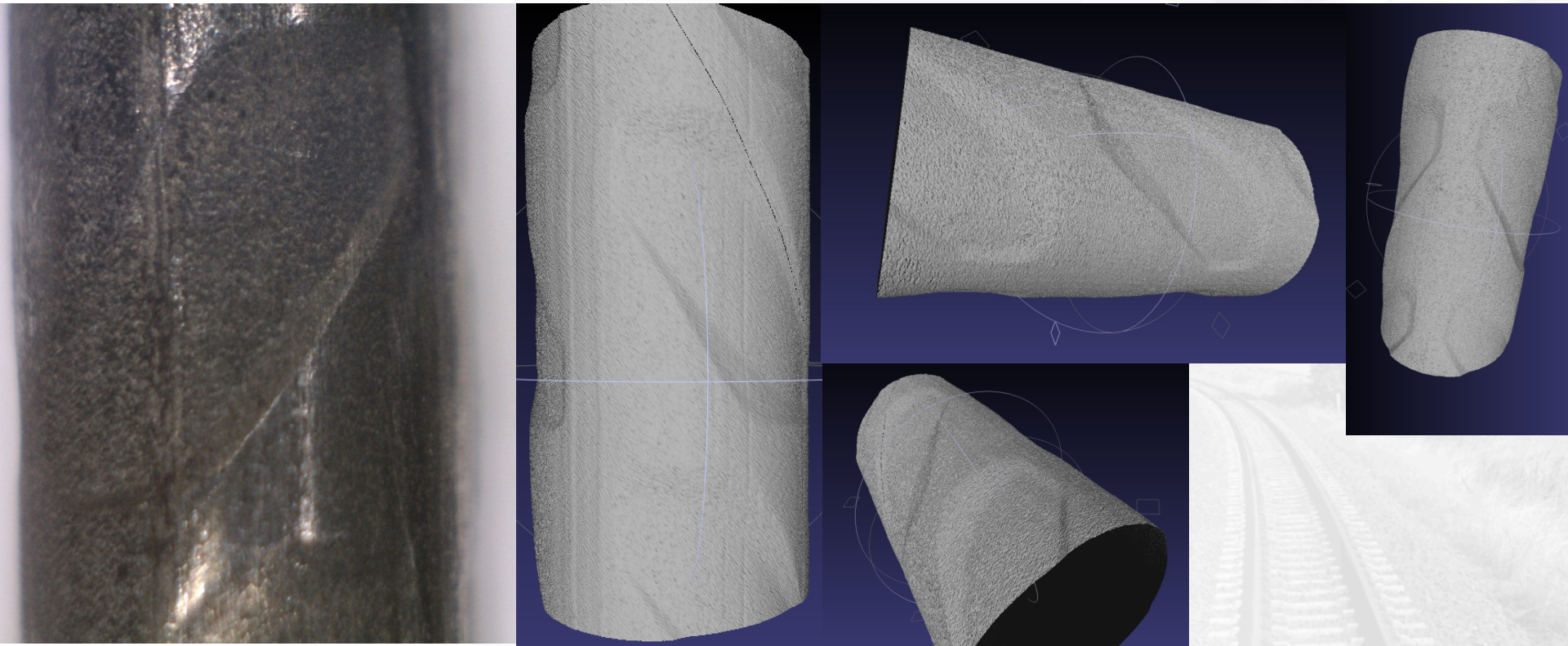
WH (chevron)



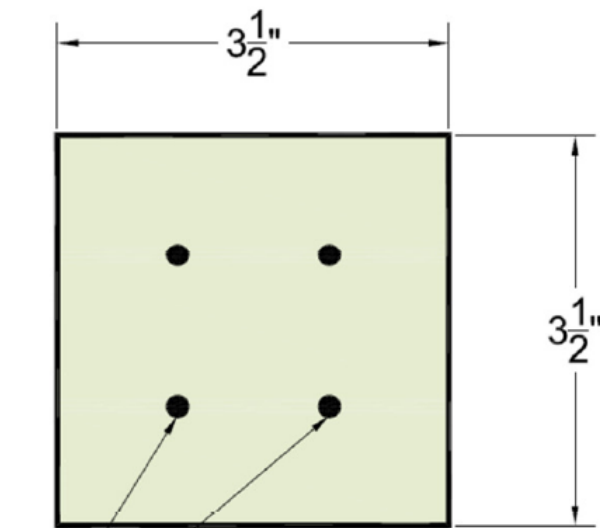
WI (chevron)



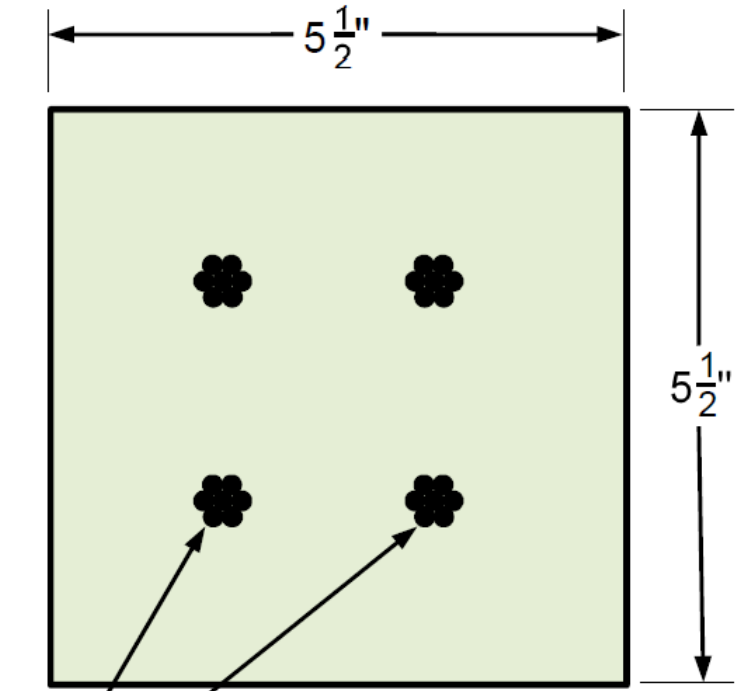
WJ (chevron)



Pre-tensioned Concrete Prisms



(4) 5.32-mm-diameter indented wires



(4) $\frac{3}{8}$ "-diameter indented strands

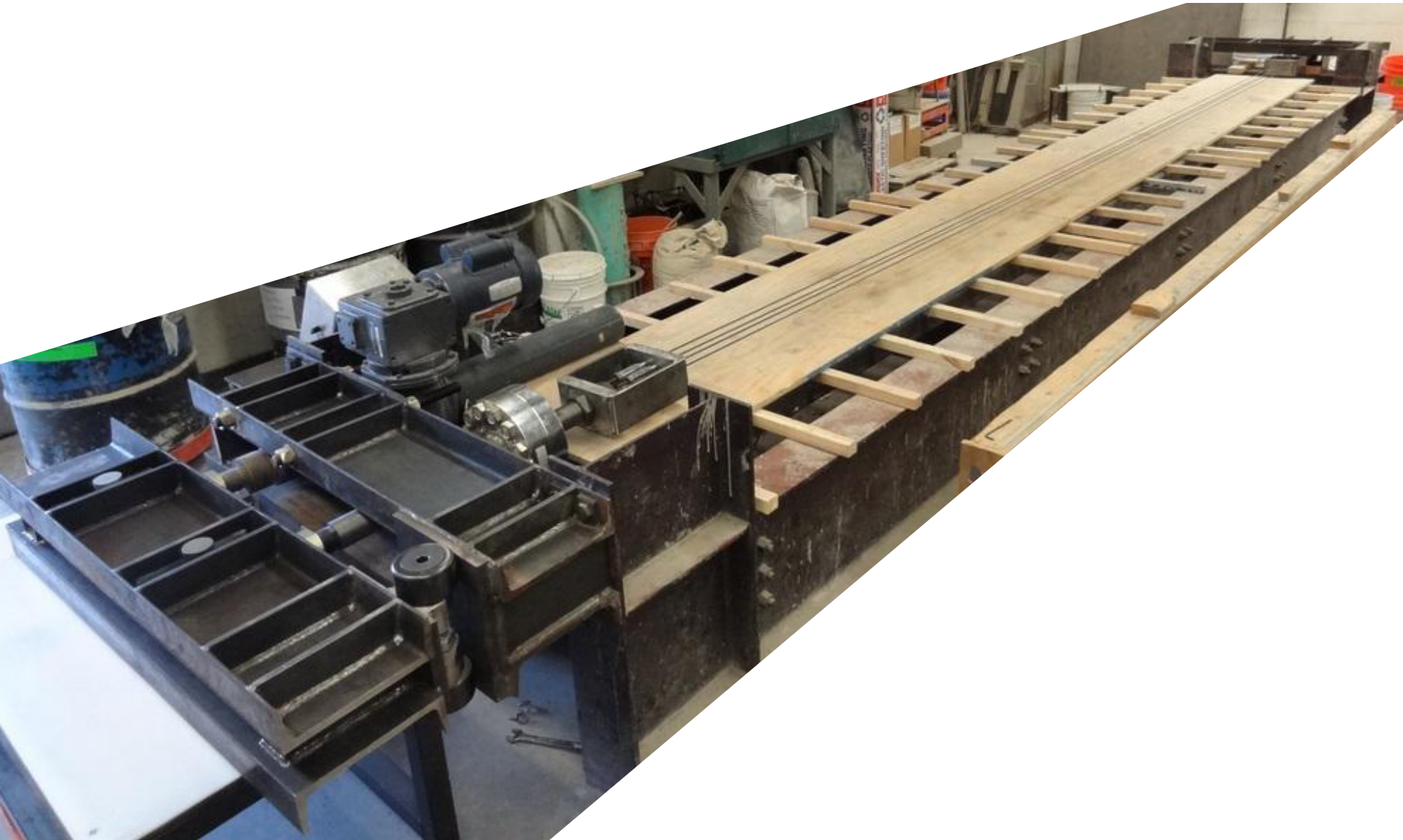
Parameters

- The prisms are 60" Long
- Concrete cylinders are match cured to ensure the compression strength at the time of release.
- Prestressing reinforcement is tensioned to $0.75 f_{pu}$
- Compressive stress at release ≈ 2100 psi
- A gradual release is be ensured
- Wire end-slip and surface strains are measured.

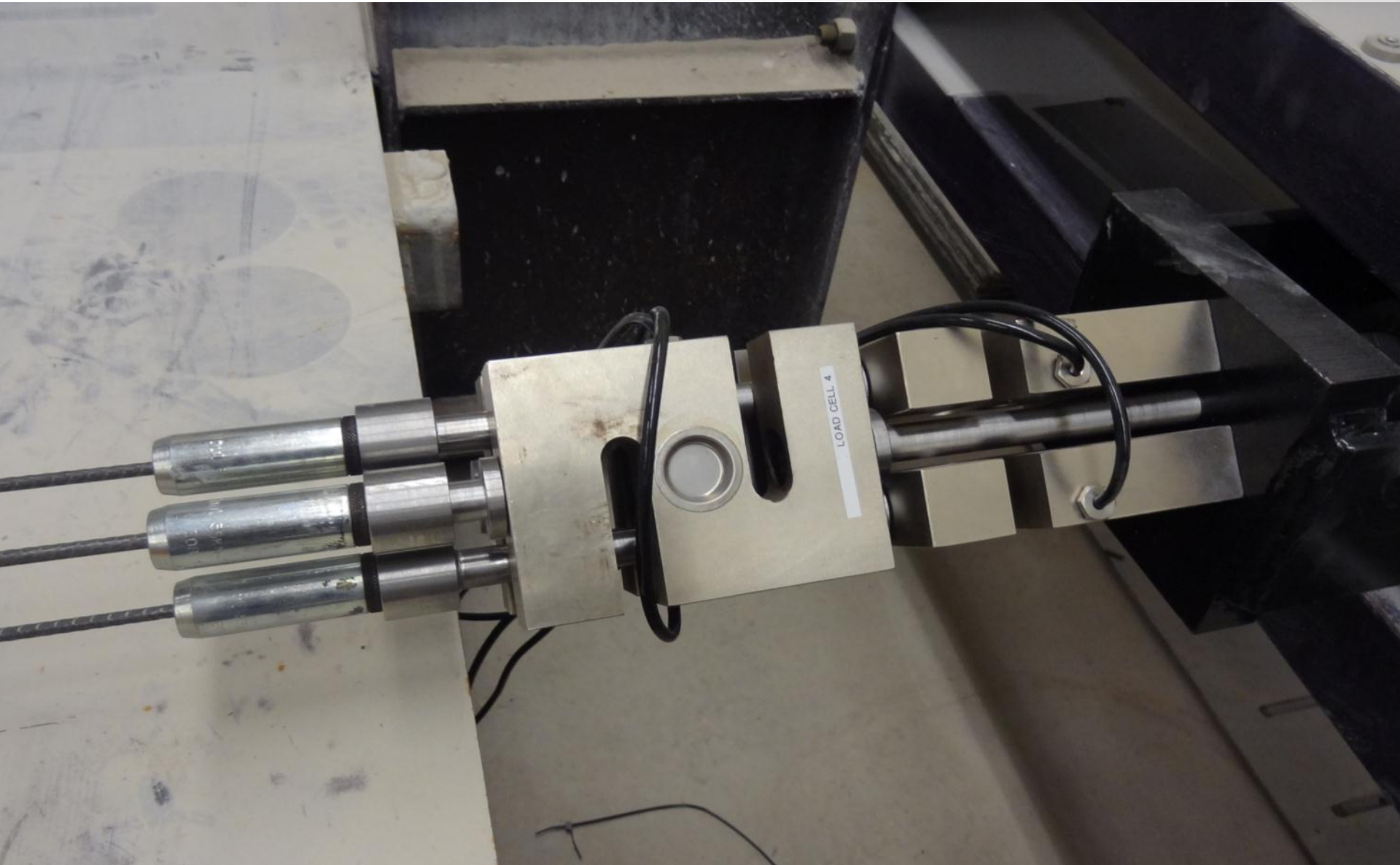
Pre-tensioned prism parameters

Part	Reinforcement Samples	Slump (Inches)	Release Strength (psi)	# of Prisms per group	Total # of Prisms
1	Tests on 18 reinforcements	6	4500	3	54
2	Additional 10 groups	3	4500	3	30
	Additional 10 groups	9	4500	3	30
	Additional 10 groups	6	3500	3	30
	Additional 10 groups	6	6000	3	30
	2 groups combined	9	3500	3	6
				Total =	180

Prestressing Frame







02/22/2012

04:58PM

SCALE #5

Cell #1 6950

Cell #2 6910

Cell #3 6900

Cell #4 6985

Cell #5 27760

Total 27745

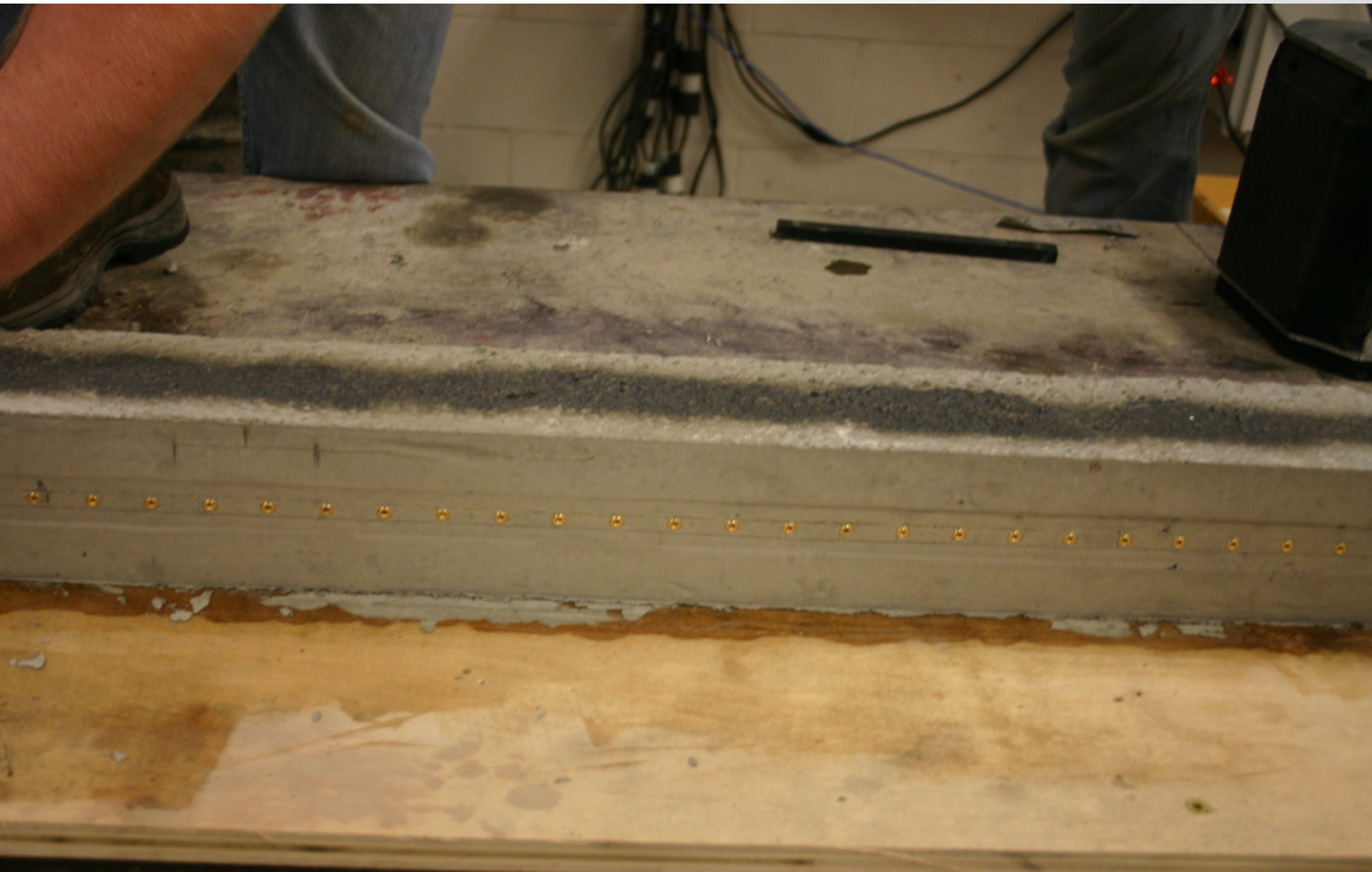


3 Prisms are cast at a time



Brass Inserts





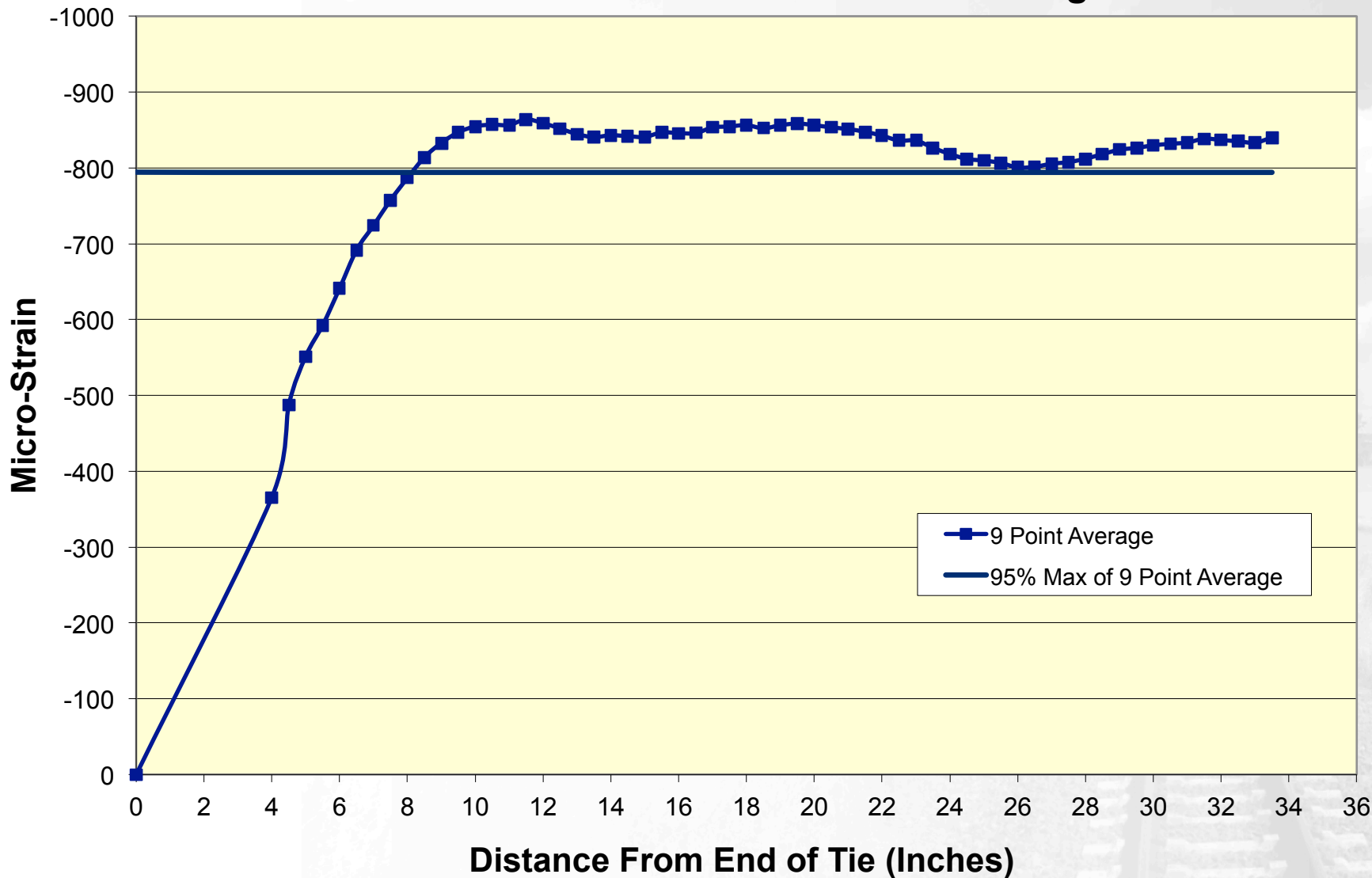
Whittemore Gage

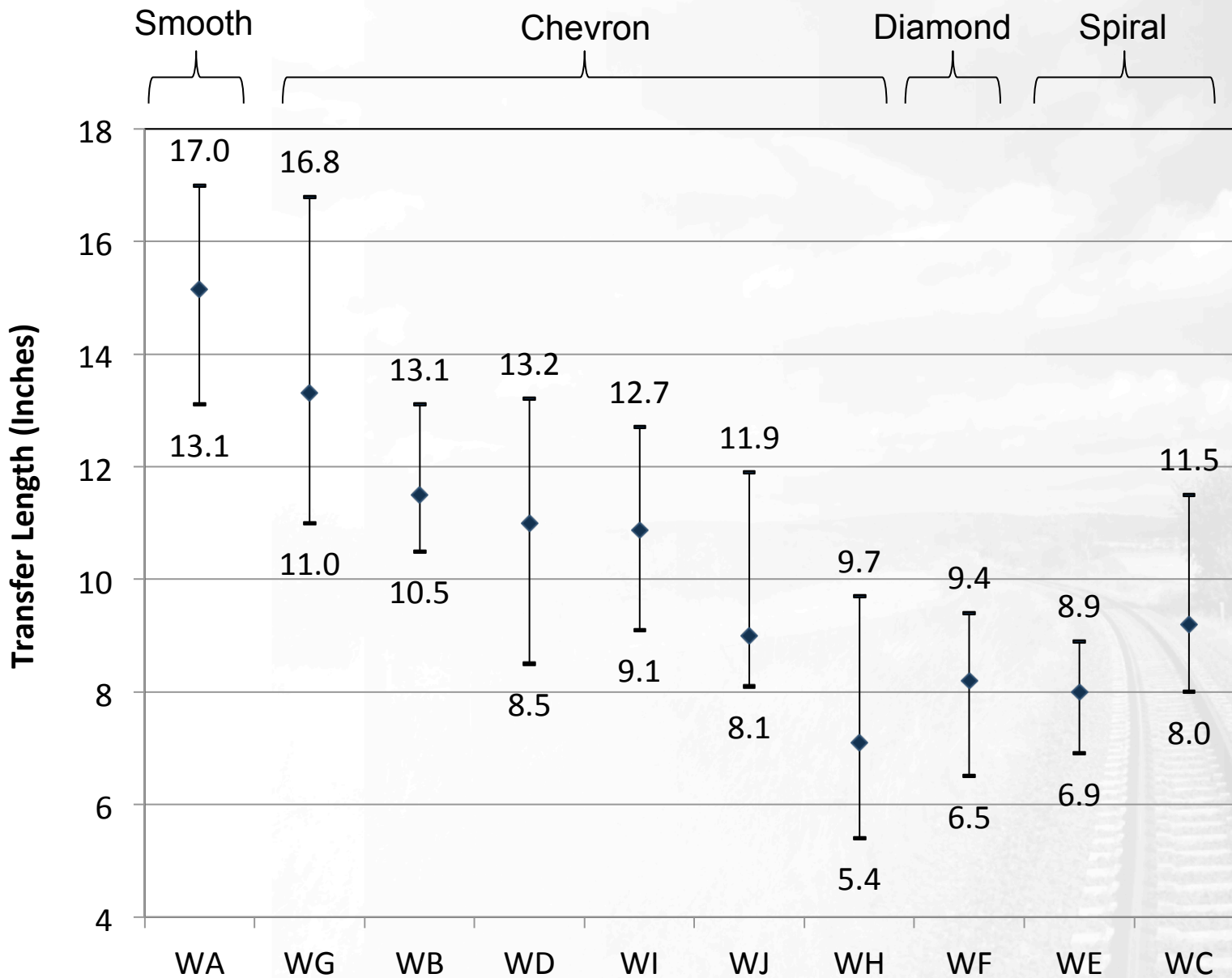


Whittemore Gage Readings

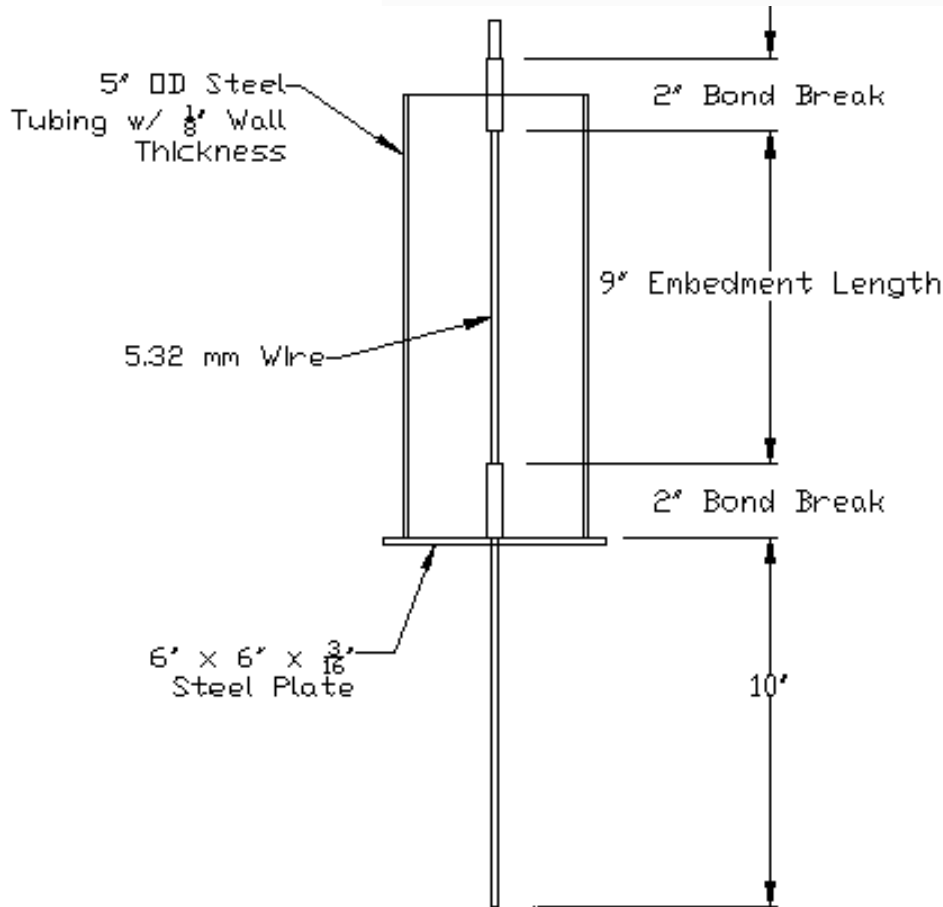


FRA Tie 2 Live end - 9 Point Average





Un-Tensioned Pullout Tests with Mortar



AFTER

BEFORE



After concrete has been poured, specimens covered with moist rag and shower cap

Before concrete has been poured, wires tied in to "can toppers"

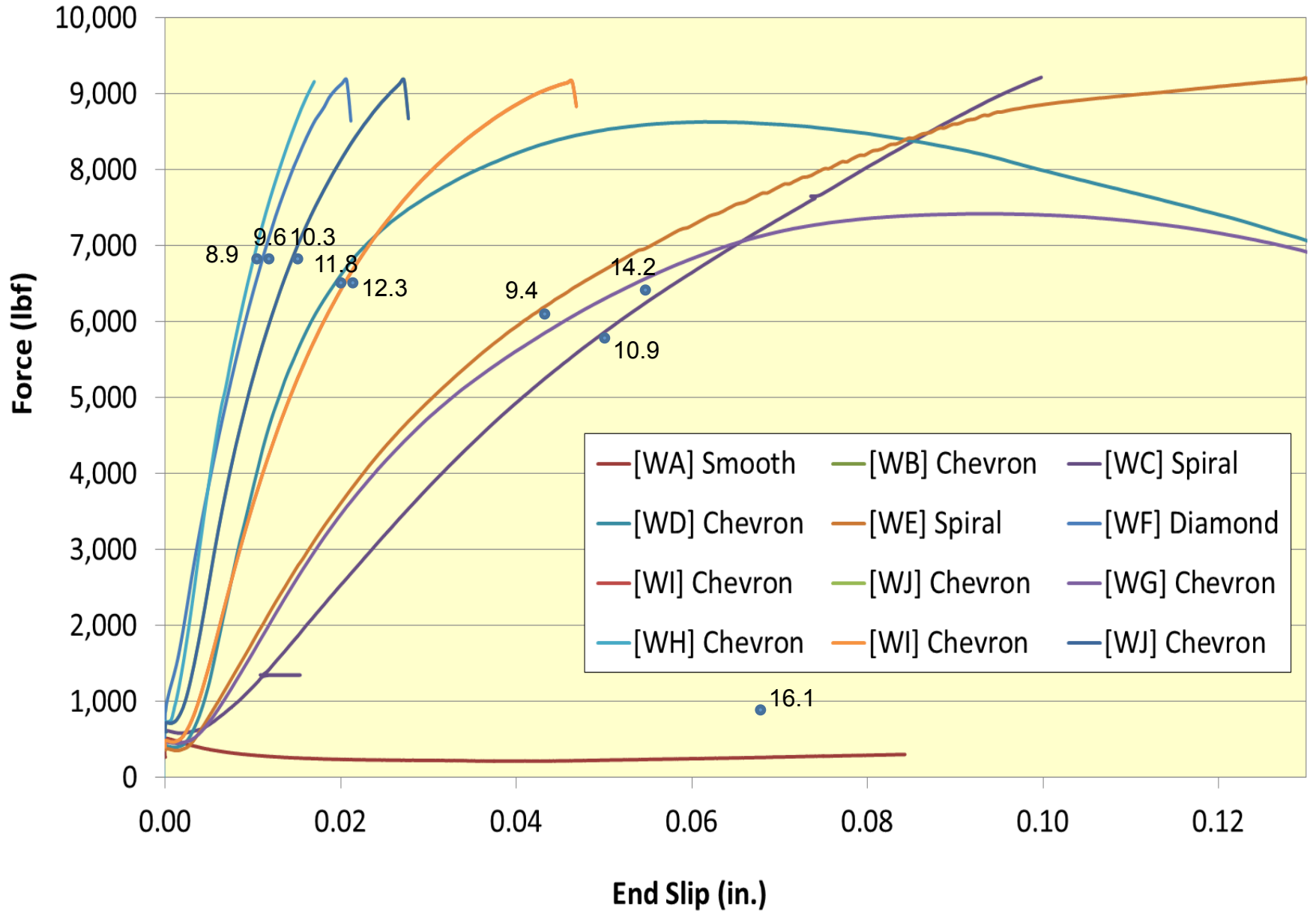
Pullout Frame at KSU



Ottawa Sand



Force vs. End Slip Average

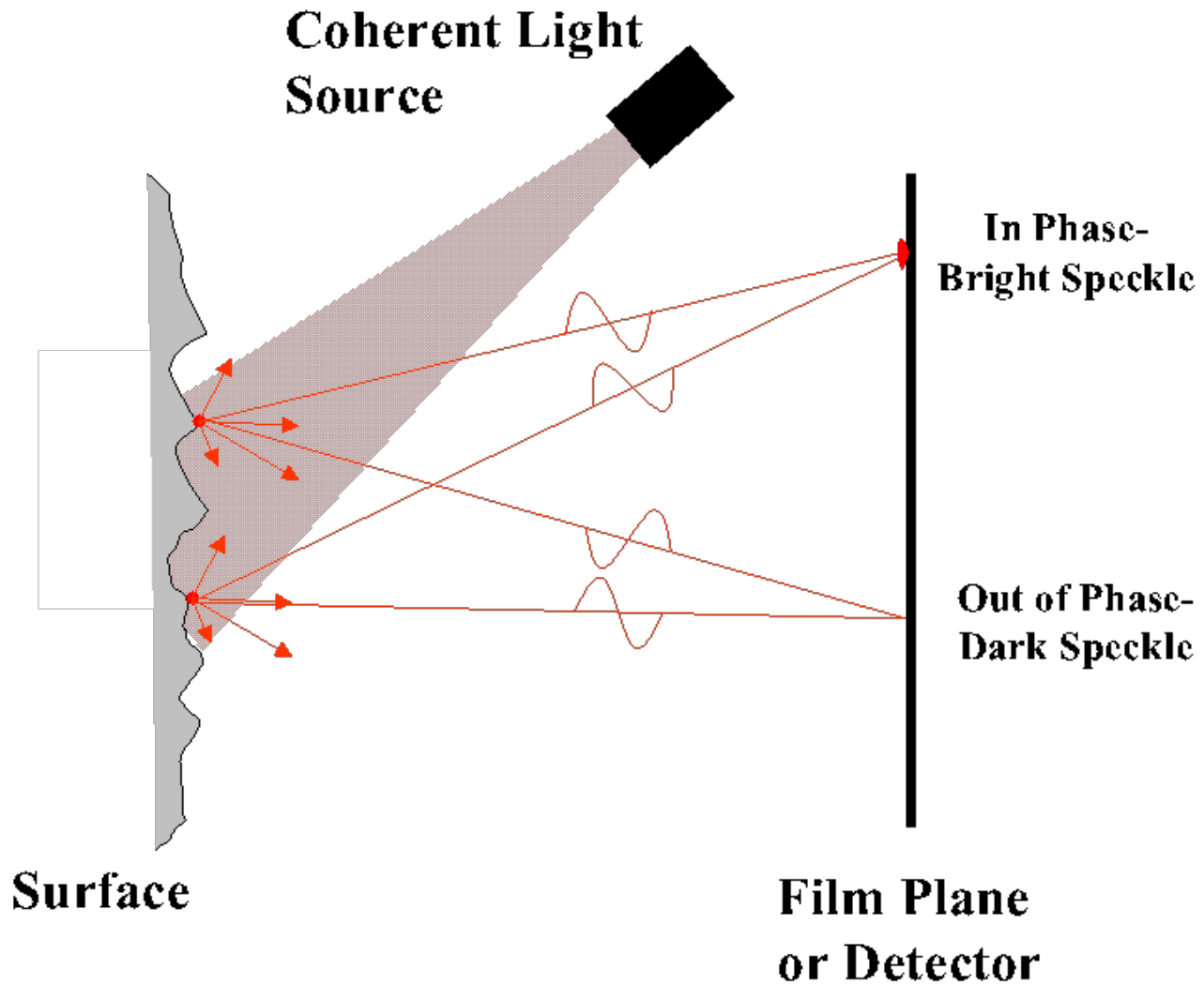


Plant Phase

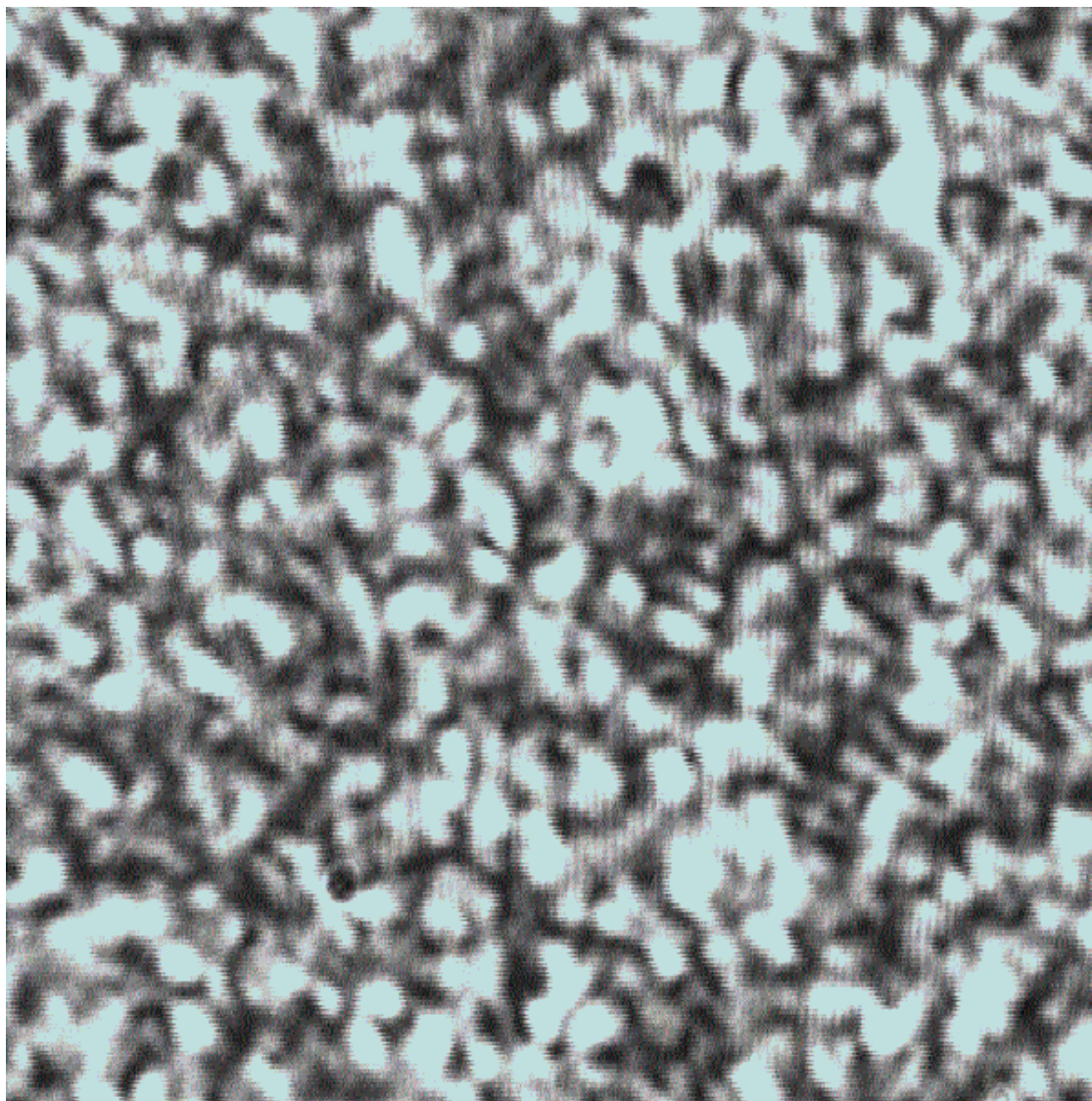
- 15 Reinforcements will be used to fabricate concrete railroad ties at the CXT plant.
- Would like at least 30 transfer lengths with each reinforcement type to be statistically relevant.
- This cannot be accomplished using current methods
- Need for Automated Transfer-Length Measuring Device

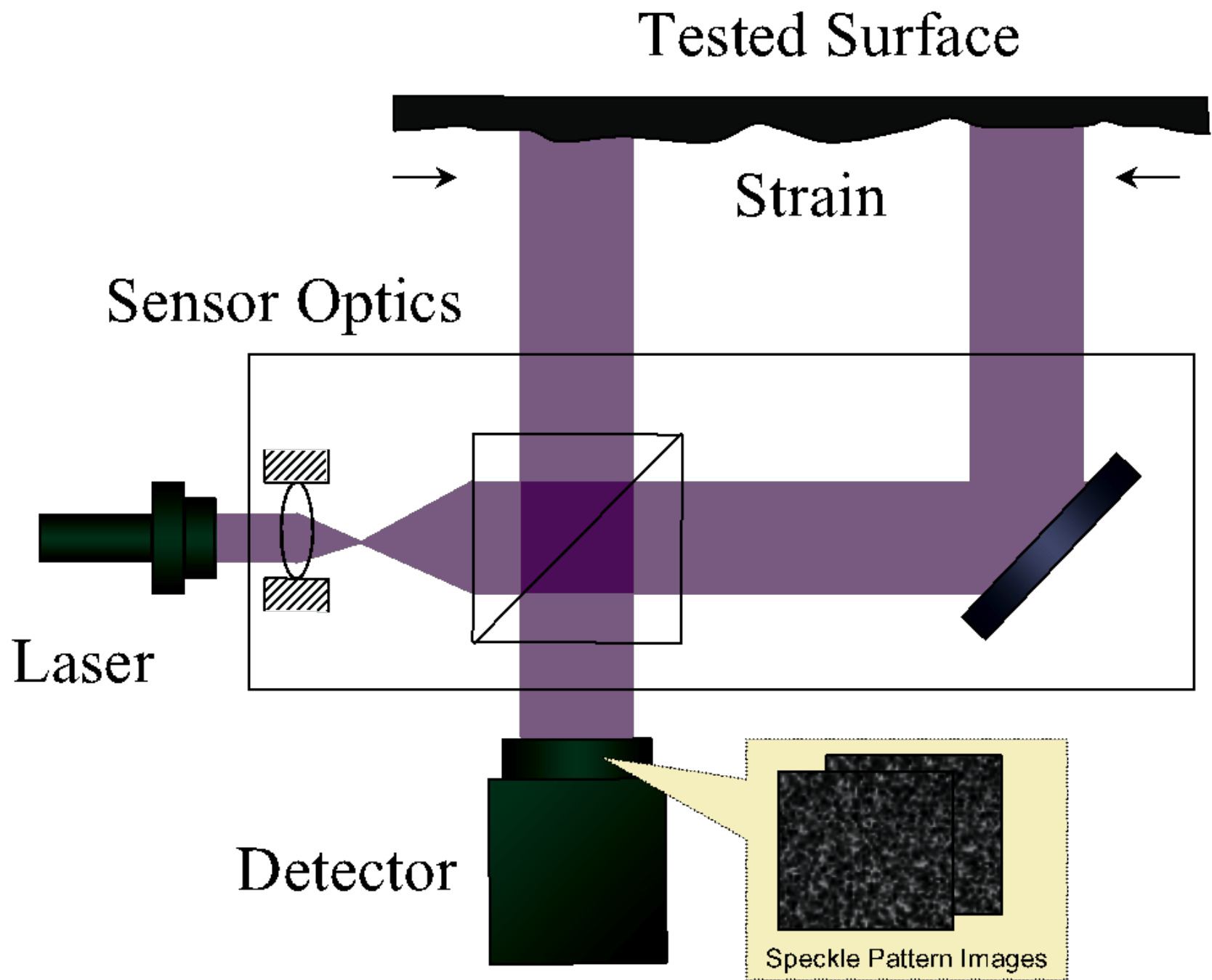
Use of Laser-Speckle Imaging Device to Measure Transfer Lengths in Pretensioned Concrete Crossties

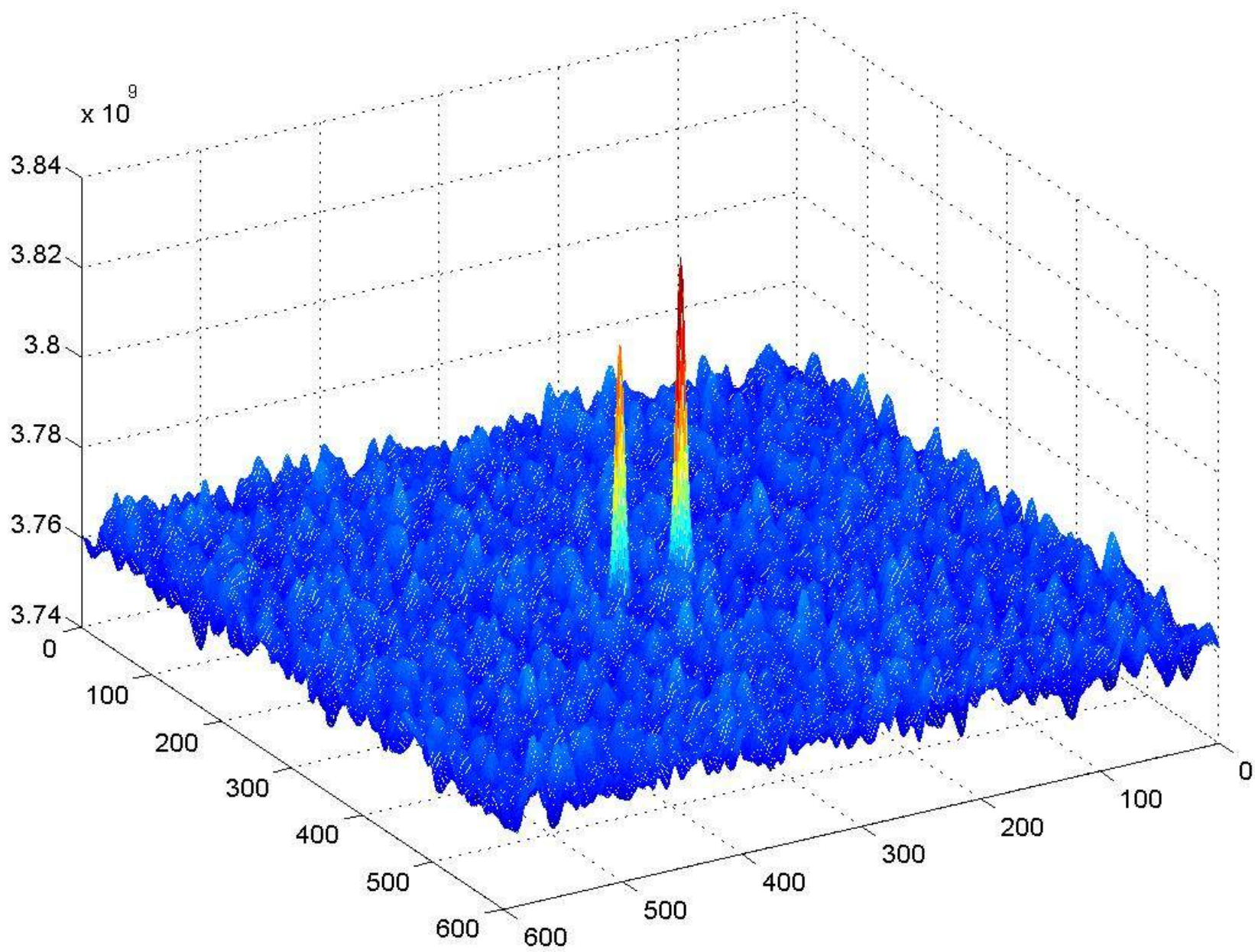
Concept of Laser Speckle

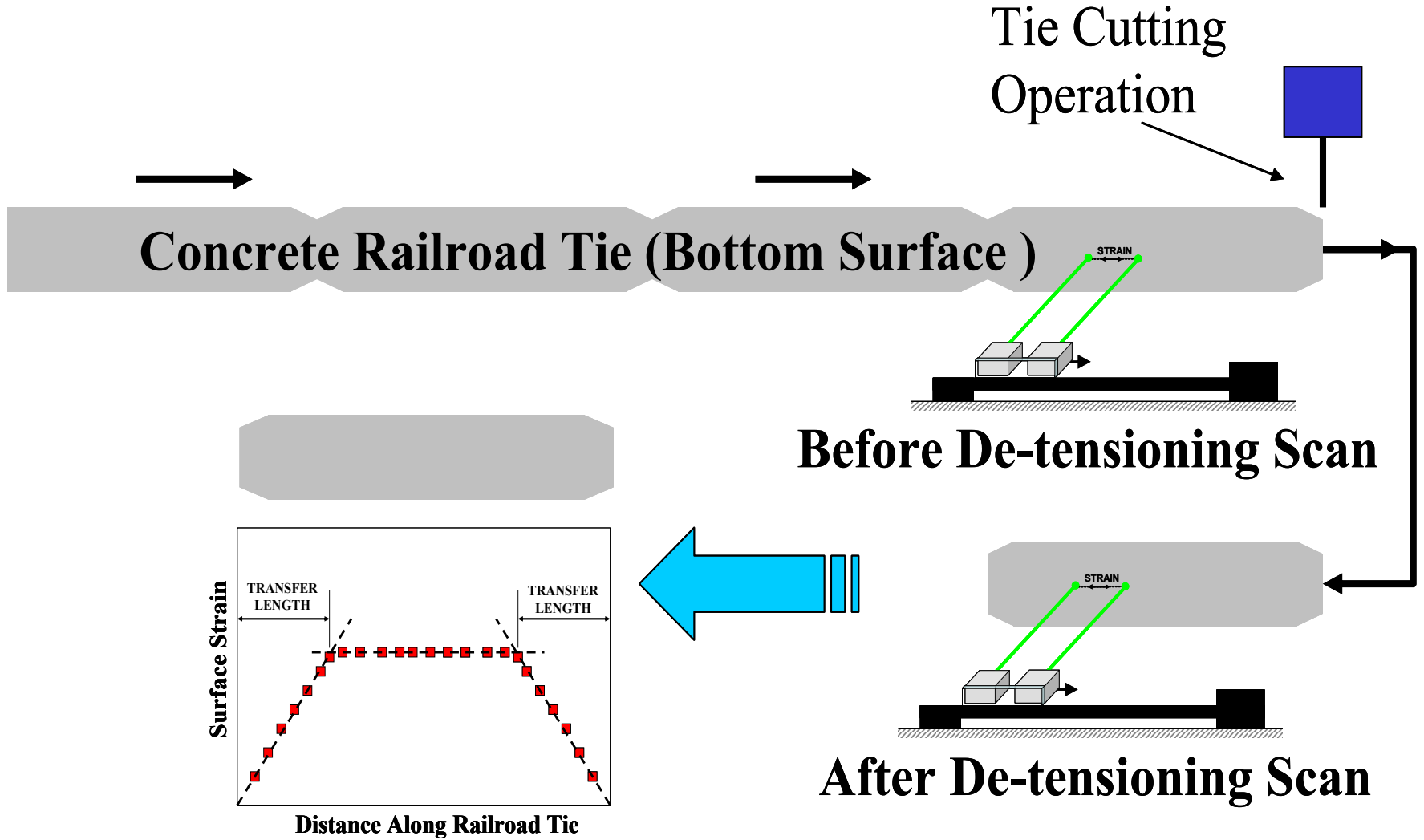


Photograph of Laser Speckle on Concrete

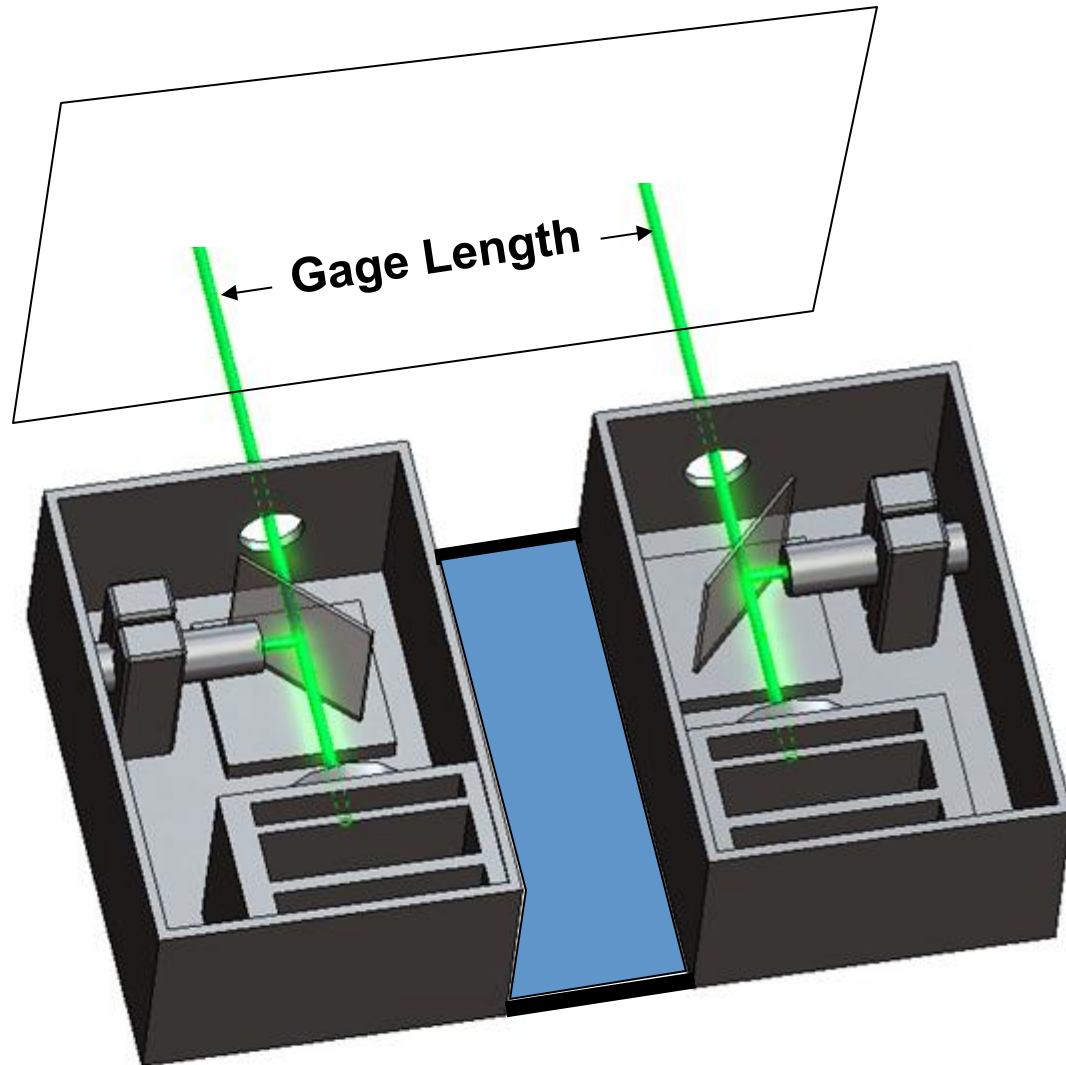








Modular LSI Design With 2 Cameras



Automated LSI Device

