

十一、 Full- and Partial- Depth Repairs

參考資料：

1. Darter, M. I. "Techniques for Pavement Rehabilitation," Training Course, FHWA, 1987. (Block 3 Restoration, Module A-D)

◎ BLOCK 5 - RESTORATION

A.1 剛性路面損壞與維修

資料來源：

1. 李英豪、李英明，"剛性路面損壞與維修：損壞型態與原因、損壞維修，" 道路工程設計與維修實務班講義，台灣省建築師公會建築研修中心，民國八十四年一月十四日。

- a. 交通技術標準規範「公路養護手冊」
- b. SHRP/LTPP「鋪面調查手冊」
- c. FHWA「鋪面維修技術」講義

◎ 「公路養護手冊」

※瀝青路面損壞之分類及原因

1. 損壞之分類及主要原因(表3-1)
2. 需養護之研判值參考表(表3-2)

※瀝青路面修護方法之選擇(表3-3)

[路面損壞種類→修護方法]

※混凝土路面損壞之分類及原因

1. 損壞之分類及主要原因(表3-7)
2. 填縫材料之破損種類及現象(表3-8)
3. 需養護之研判值參考表(表3-9)

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道路工程設計施工與維修實務班
講義 一

『剛性路面損壞與維修：損壞
型態與原因、損壞維修』

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時間：民國八十四年一月十四日

委訓單位：行政院勞委會職訓局公訓組

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3.3.1 瀝青路面損壞之分類及原因

表 3-1 瀝青路面之損壞分類及主要原因

路面損壞之分類			主要原因
路面形態 之損壞	局部龜裂	細龜裂 線狀裂縫 縱向裂縫 橫向裂縫 施工接縫裂縫	瀝青混合料品質不良，滾壓溫度不符引起之初期龜裂。 施工不良，挖、填界線之不等沉陷，基底層之裂縫。 路面因行車沉陷形成之拉力縫，基底層原有裂縫之反射性裂縫。 基底層承載力不均，反射性裂縫。 滾壓不良。
	高差	結構物附近之沉陷	路基、基底層及面層之滾壓不足，地盤之不均勻沉陷，結構物附近路基之沉陷。
	變形	車轍 縱向之凹凸 縱向小波浪，凹陷或隆起 光滑，冒油	貨車超載，壓實度不足，瀝青混合料之品質不良。 瀝青混合料品質不良，路基，基底層承載力不勻。 透層，黏層之施工不良，瀝青混合料品質不良。 透層，黏層之施工不良，瀝青料針入度不當，混合料品質不良，含油量不當。

	磨 損	破損 磨損 表面脫皮	面層滾壓不足，在下雨或寒冷氣候下施工，石料不潔含油量不足，加熱過度。 瀝青混合料粒料品質不良，瀝青混合料品質不佳，使用過久。 滾壓不足，瀝青混合料品質不佳。
	破 碎	坑洞 老化 剝皮	瀝青混合料品質不佳，滾壓不足，路基欠佳。 瀝青混合料之老化破碎。 石料與瀝青之黏著力差，有水滲透，雨中或寒冷天施工。
	其 他	輪胎痕 路面刮痕 表面膨脹	氣溫過高，混合料品質不佳。 車禍，載貨不當。 瀝青混合料品質不佳，表層下之空氣膨脹。
路面結構之損壞	全面龜裂	較嚴重龜裂	路面厚度不足，瀝青混合料、基底層及路基品質不佳，交通量比預期者多，地下水位高。
	其 他	唧水作用	路面厚度不足，地下水。

表 3-2 瀝青路面需要養護之研判值參考表

項 目 公路種類	車轍及剝脫 (mm)	高 差 (mm)		抗 滑 摩 擦 係 數	縱向平坦度 (mm)	裂 縫 率 %	坑 洞 徑 (cm)
		橋	涵 管				
高速公路	25	20	30	0.25	3m平坦儀 3.5	20	20
交通量較多 之一般公路	30~40	30	40	0.25	3m平坦儀 4.0~5.0	30~40	20
交通量較少 之一般公路	40	30	—	—	—	40~50	20

註：1. 抗滑摩擦係數之測量，高速公路車速按80km/hr，一般道路車速按60km/hr，在路面潮濕情況下辦理。

2. 縱向平坦度以每區段之平坦度標準差 σ 制定。

3.3.3 瀝青路面修護方法之選擇

表 3-3 瀝青路面之損壞及其修護方法

路面損壞種類	修護方法
細裂縫 線狀裂縫	單層表面處理，噴霧薄封 (Fog Seal)。 接縫附近較粗之裂縫，應整塊切除後填充瀝青砂漿 (Asphalt mortar)，若係底層之反應裂縫應局部翻修。
結構物附近之凹凸	補孔，局部翻修。
車轍	隆起部分切除或銑平後加鋪 AC 封層，表面翻修，路面翻修。
縱向之凹凸波浪	加鋪表面處理層或 AC 封層，銑平回鋪。
路面局部隆起	銑平隆起部分並予 AC 封層處理。
窪陷	補平，局部翻修。
光滑、冒油	撒佈細碎石或粗砂，銑平表面後回鋪，刮小溝。
破損	補平，表面處理，AC 封層。
磨耗	加封表面處理層，AC 封層，刮槽，以樹脂系表面處理。
坑洞	補洞，局部翻修。
老化 剝脫	AC 封層，薄封層 (2.5~1.5cm)，乳化瀝青漿封層 (Asphalt Emulsion Slurry Seal)。 封層 (表面處理) 噴霧封層。
龜裂	表面處理，封層。 剷除重鋪，翻修。
冒泥漿	翻修。

3.4.1 混凝土路面損壞之分類及原因

表 3-7 混凝土路面損壞之分類及主要原因

路面損壞之分類			主要原因
路面形態之損壞	局部裂縫	裂縫至版底 初期裂縫 隅角部裂縫 橫向裂縫 縱向裂縫 埋設結構物附近之裂縫	施工時養治不良或天氣乾燥，酷熱，強風。 基底層之承载力不足，接縫結構不全，版厚不足。 路基不均勻沉陷，混凝土品質不佳。 伸縮縫位置不妥。 結構物與路基之不均勻沉陷。 鋼筋保護層不足。
	高差	橋涵兩端之凹凸及 混凝土路面版間之不平	路基及基底層之壓實度不足，路基之不均勻沉陷唧水作用，接縫不良。
	變形	縱向之凹凸	路基之承载力不足及不均勻沉陷。
	磨損	表面剝離 表面磨耗	金屬履帶車及輪胎鍊行駛之影響。 使用軟質石料，施工不良，壓實度不足及受凍結融解作用。
	接縫處之破損	接縫材料之破損 接縫之破損	接縫板老化，接縫灌注材料溢出，材料老化，硬化及脫落。 接縫之不良。
	其他	坑洞	混凝土品質不佳，石料含有不良材料（木塊土塊等），施工不良。
	結構之損壞	全面性之裂縫	裂縫至版底 隅角部裂縫 橫向裂縫 縱向裂縫 龜裂
跳彎		版之跳起碎裂	接縫不良。
其他		版升起	防凍結膨脹厚度不足。

表 3-8 填縫材料之破損種類及其現象

破 損 之 分 類		現 象
加熱式填縫材料	擠出	當接縫變狹時，填縫材料擠出路面。
	表面凹陷，剝離	冬季接縫變寬時，填縫材料未隨之回復，接縫料表面呈凹型，同時混凝土壁剝脫，導致混凝土版角之損壞。
常溫式填縫材料	裂縫	接縫加大時，填縫材料無法隨之伸長，填縫材料本身發生裂縫。
	接縫之損壞	黏著面完全剝離或部分斷脫。
	擠出	接縫變狹時填縫材料擠出。
	剝離	接縫變寬時，填縫材料不能隨之伸長，自混凝土版剝離，產生空隙。
成型填縫料	與常溫式填縫料同	除產生與常溫式填縫材料類似損壞外，尚有因黏著劑之收縮而產生缺角或剝離擠出路面之現象。

表 3-9 混凝土路面需要養護之研判值參考表

項 目 道 路 種 類	車轍 mm	高差 mm	抗 滑 摩擦係數	縱向平坦度 (mm)	裂 縫 率 (裂至版底) cm/m ²	接 縫 處 之 破 損
	高 速 公 路	25	10	0.25	3m平坦儀 3.5	20
交 通 量 較 多 之 一 般 公 路	30~40	15	0.25	3m平坦儀 5.0	30	
交 通 量 較 少 之 一 般 公 路	40~50	—	—	—	50	

註：1. 摩擦係數之測量，高速公路按車速80km/hr，一般道路按車速 60km/hr，在路面潮濕情況下辦理。

2. 縱向平坦度以每區段之平坦度標準差 σ 制定。

3.4.4 混凝土路面養護方法

表 3-10 混凝土路面之損壞種類及養護施工法

損 壞 種 類	養 護 施 工 法
裂縫未達版底	以蠟質材料、合成橡膠、乳化瀝青等將裂縫加封。若裂縫有繼續擴張現象時，依「深至版底之裂縫」方法施工。
結構物附近之凹凸及版之高差	灌注法、補修法、加 AC 封層、打除重做。
縱向之凹凸	灌注法、補修法、加 AC 封層、打除重做。
擠破	補修、表面處理、加 AC 封層。
表面光滑	表面刮粗、酸處理、刮抗滑槽、環氧樹脂系封層、加 AC 封層。
表面剝落	亞麻仁油處理、補修、表面處理、加 AC 封層。
填縫材料之破損	填縫材料刮除再灌注等。
接縫處版邊緣之破損	以水泥砂漿、樹脂砂漿或混凝土補修。
坑洞	同上項處理或以瀝青混合料補填。
深至版底之裂縫	填充、灌注法、局部打除重做、加 AC 封層、補修。
蹺起	打除重作。
破碎	補修、打除重作。
版之提升	補洞、翻修（包括路基、底層之改善及排水之改良）。

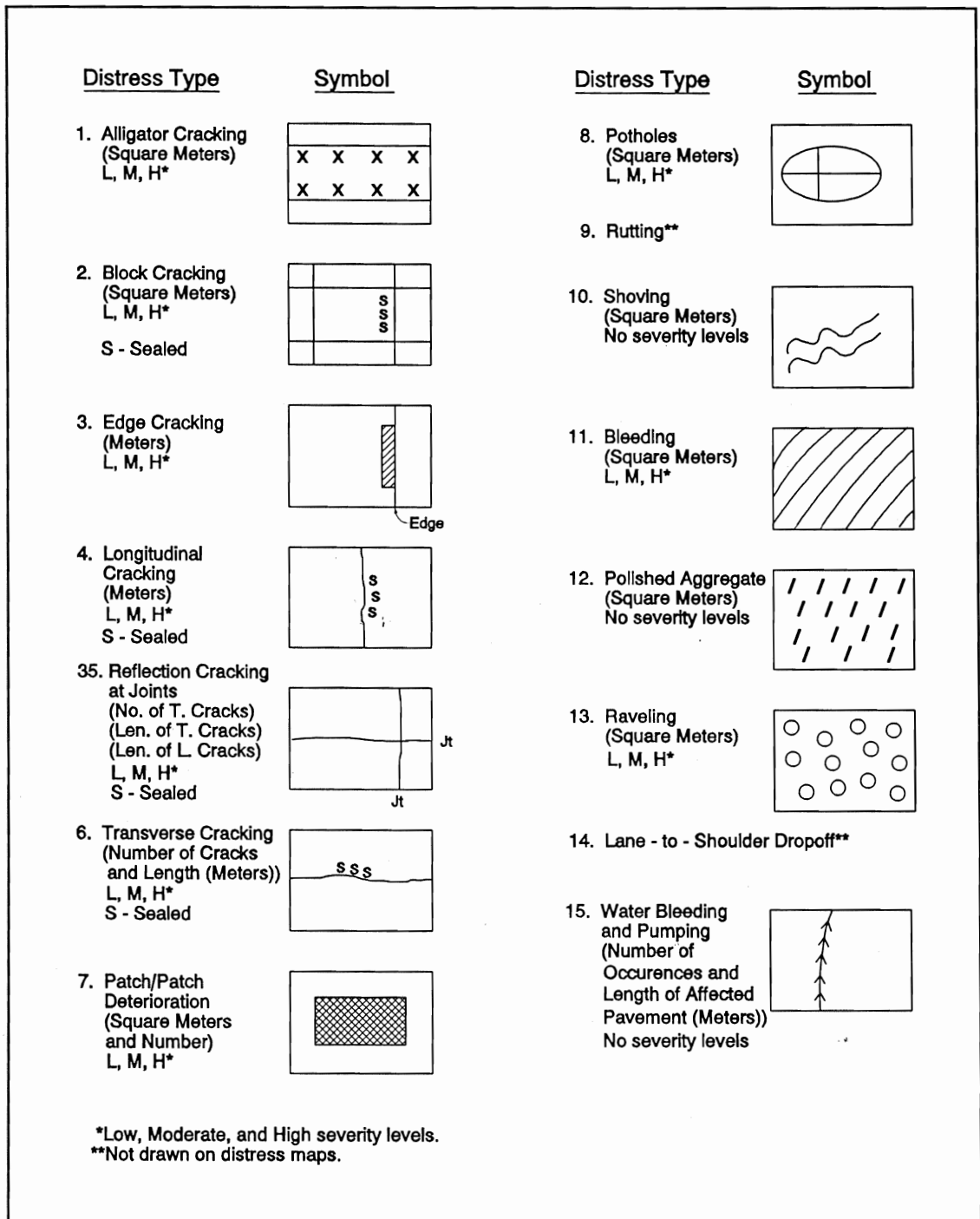


FIGURE 4
Distress Map Symbols for Asphalt Concrete-Surfaced Pavements

<u>Distress Type</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Distress Type</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1. Corner Breaks (Number) L, M, H*		8a. Map Cracking 8b. Scaling (Square Meters)	
2. Durability "D" Cracking (Number of Affected Slabs) (Square Meters) L, M, H*		9. Polished Aggregate (Square Meters) No severity levels	
3. Longitudinal Cracking (Meters) L, M, H* S - Sealed		10. Popouts (Number) No severity levels	
4. Transverse Cracking (No. of Cracks and Length (Meters)) L, M, H*		11. Blowups (Number) No severity levels	
5a. Joint Seal Damage of Transverse Joints (Number) L, M, H*		12. Faulting of Transverse Joints and Cracks**	
5b. Joint Seal Damage of Longitudinal Joints (Meters)		13. Lane - to - Shoulder Dropoff**	
6. Spalling of Longitudinal Joints (Meters) L, M, H*		14. Lane - to - Shoulder Separation**	
7. Spalling of Transverse Joints (Number of Joints and Length (Meters)) L, M, H*		15. Patch/Patch Deterioration (Square Meters and Number) L, M, H* F - Flexible R - Rigid	
		16. Water Bleeding and Pumping (Number of Occurrences and Length of Affected Pavement (Meters)) No severity levels	

*Low, Moderate, and High severity levels.
**Not drawn on distress maps.

FIGURE 6
Distress Map Symbols for Jointed Concrete Pavements

<u>Distress Type</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Distress Type</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1. Durability "D" Cracking (Number of Affected Transverse Cracks) (Square Meters) L, M, H*		8. Transverse Construction Joint Deterioration (Number) L, M, H*	
2. Longitudinal Cracking (Meters) L, M, H* S - Sealed		9. Lane - to - Shoulder Dropoff**	
3. Transverse Cracking (Number of Cracks and Length (Meters)) L, M, H*		10. Lane - to - Shoulder Separation**	
4a. Map Cracking 4b. Scalling (Square Meters)		11. Patch/Patch Deterioration (Square Meters and Number) L, M, H* F - Flexible R - Rigid	
5. Polished Aggregate (Square Meters) No severity levels		12. Punchouts (Number) L, M, H*	
6. Popouts (Number) No severity levels		13. Spalling of Longitudinal Joints (Meters) L, M, H*	
7. Blowups (Number) No severity levels		14. Water Bleeding and Pumping (Number of Occurrences and Length of Affected Pavement (Meters)) No severity levels	
		15. Longitudinal Joint Seal Damage (Meters)	

*Low, Moderate, and High severity levels.
**Not drawn on distress maps.

FIGURE 8
Distress Map Symbols for Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavements

◎ SHRP/LTPP 「鋪面調查手冊」

[FHWA/LTPP]

1. Distress Map Symbols for AC (Figure 4)
2. Distress Map Symbols for JCP (Figure 6)
3. Distress Map Symbols for CRCP (Figure 8)

◎FHWA 「鋪面維修技術」講義

※ Full-Depth Repairs (for JCP & CRCP)

※ Partial-Depth Repairs (for Spalling)

◎ Full-Depth Repair for JCP

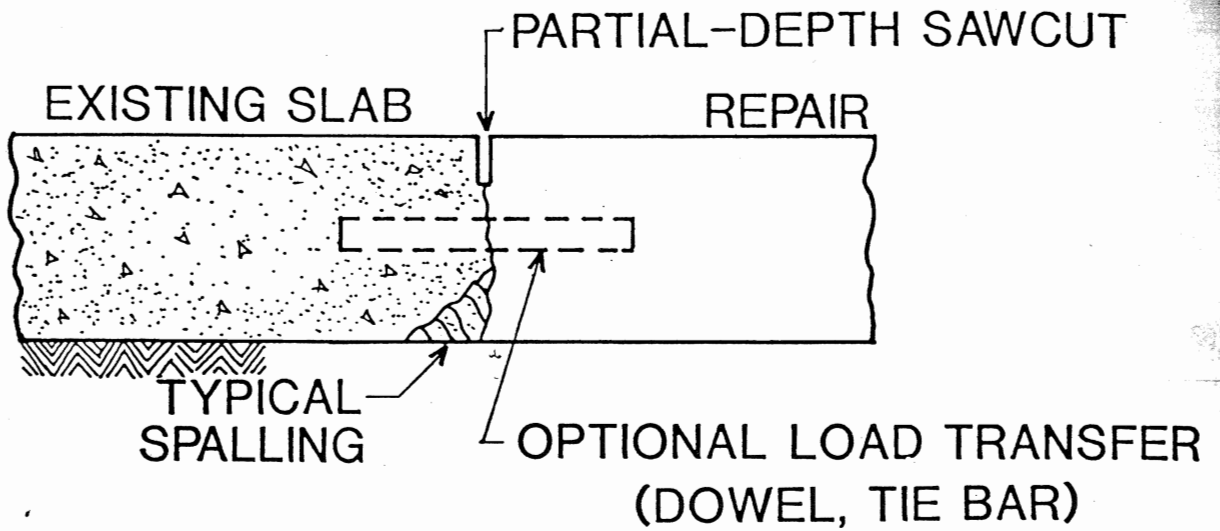
※ Introduction

1. Required to repair deteriorated joints and cracks
2. Use of AC patches for JCP is not recommended
3. Major considerations:
 - a. Joint design
 - b. Selection of repair locations and boundaries
 - c. Preparation of repair area
 - d. Concrete placement and finishing
 - e. Joint sealing
 - f. Curing and opening to traffic

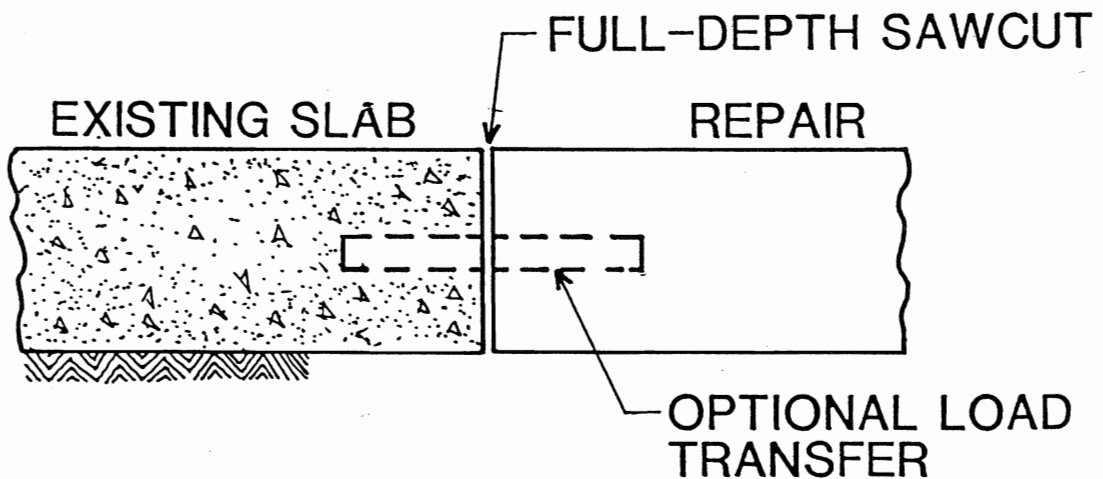
※ Joint design

1. Types of Sawed Joints

Rough- and smooth-faced joints (Fig. 1)



(a) ROUGH-FACED TYPE JOINT



(b) SMOOTH-FACED TYPE JOINT

Figure 1. Rough- and Smooth-Faced Joints.

2. Load Transfer Methods
 - a. Tie bars, dowel bars, undercutting, aggregate interlock
 - b. Repair undercutting is not recommended (Figure 2)
 3. Determination of Required Load Transfer
 - a. Mechanical load transfer devices are *strongly recommended*
 - b. Costs (Figure 3), Types (Figure 4), and Dowel Bar Spacing (Figure 5)
- ※ Selection of repair locations and boundaries
1. Repair specific distresses (Figure 6)
 2. Boundaries and Joint Type
 - a. Potential underlying deterioration (Figure 7)
 - b. 6 ft minimum length, and full-lane-width recommended
 - c. Extend 1-foot to include the existing doveled joint
 - d. JPCP: Typical Distresses (Figure 8), Full-Lane Repair (Figure 9), Midslab Cracking (Figure 10)
 - e. JRCP: Typical Distresses (Figure 11), Full-Lane Repair (Figure 12), Midslab Cracking (Figure 13)
 3. Large Area Removal and Replacement
 4. Repairs on Multiple-Lane Highways

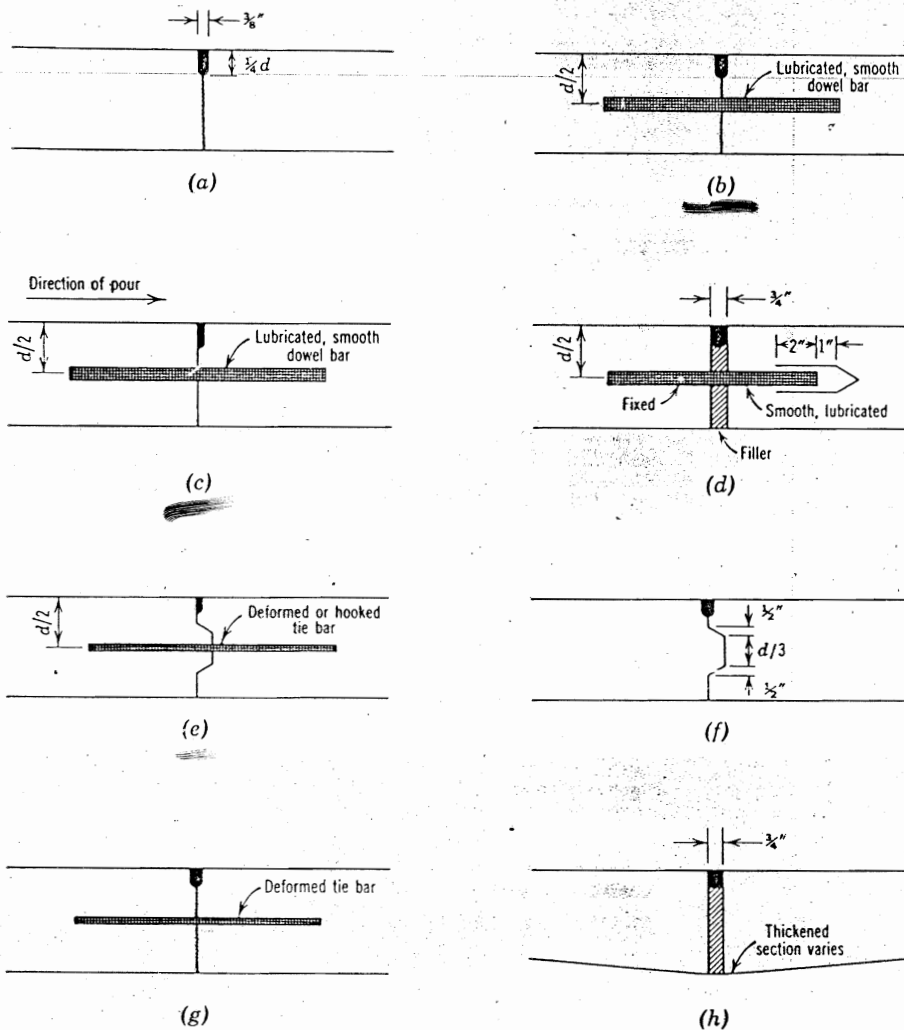
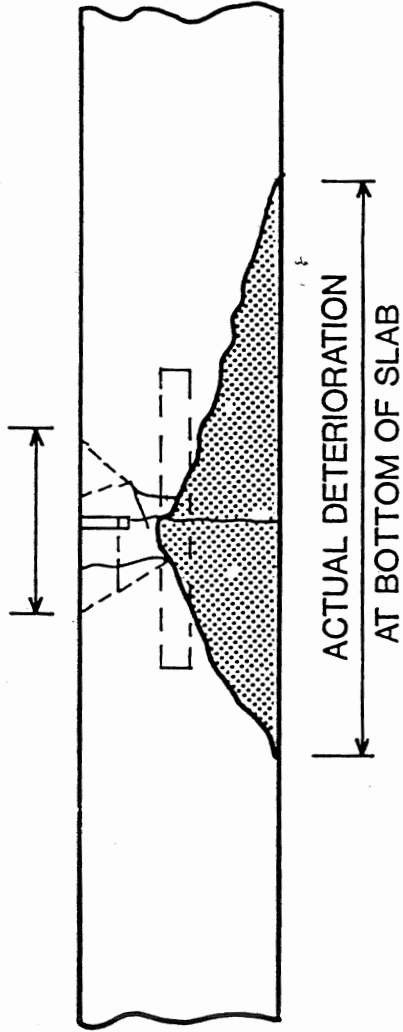


Figure 3.9. Typical joints. (a) Dummy-groove contraction; (b) dummy groove, doweled, contraction; (c) butt construction; (d) expansion; (e) keyed longitudinal, tied construction; (f) keyed hinge or warping construction; (g) tied longitudinal warping; (h) thickened edge expansion (airfields).

Construction Joints. Construction joints are usually of the butt type and contain dowel bars for transferring the load across the joint. Construction joints are used at the transition from old to new construction, such as at the end of a day's pour. In some cases keyed construction joints such as that indicated in Figure 3.9f are used. The butt type is perhaps the most common for highway work; keyed longitudinal construction joints are used quite often on airfields. Keyed longitudinal construction joints are not usually tied with tie bars except on the extreme outer slabs. If keyed longitudinal construction joints are used, it is common practice to pour alternate lanes, forming the key by means of special metal plates or wood strips fastened to the forms.

VISUAL DETERIORATION
OF SURFACE



POTENTIAL EXTENT OF DETERIORATION BENEATH JOINT

Figure 7. Illustration of Potential Extent of Deterioration Beneath Joint.

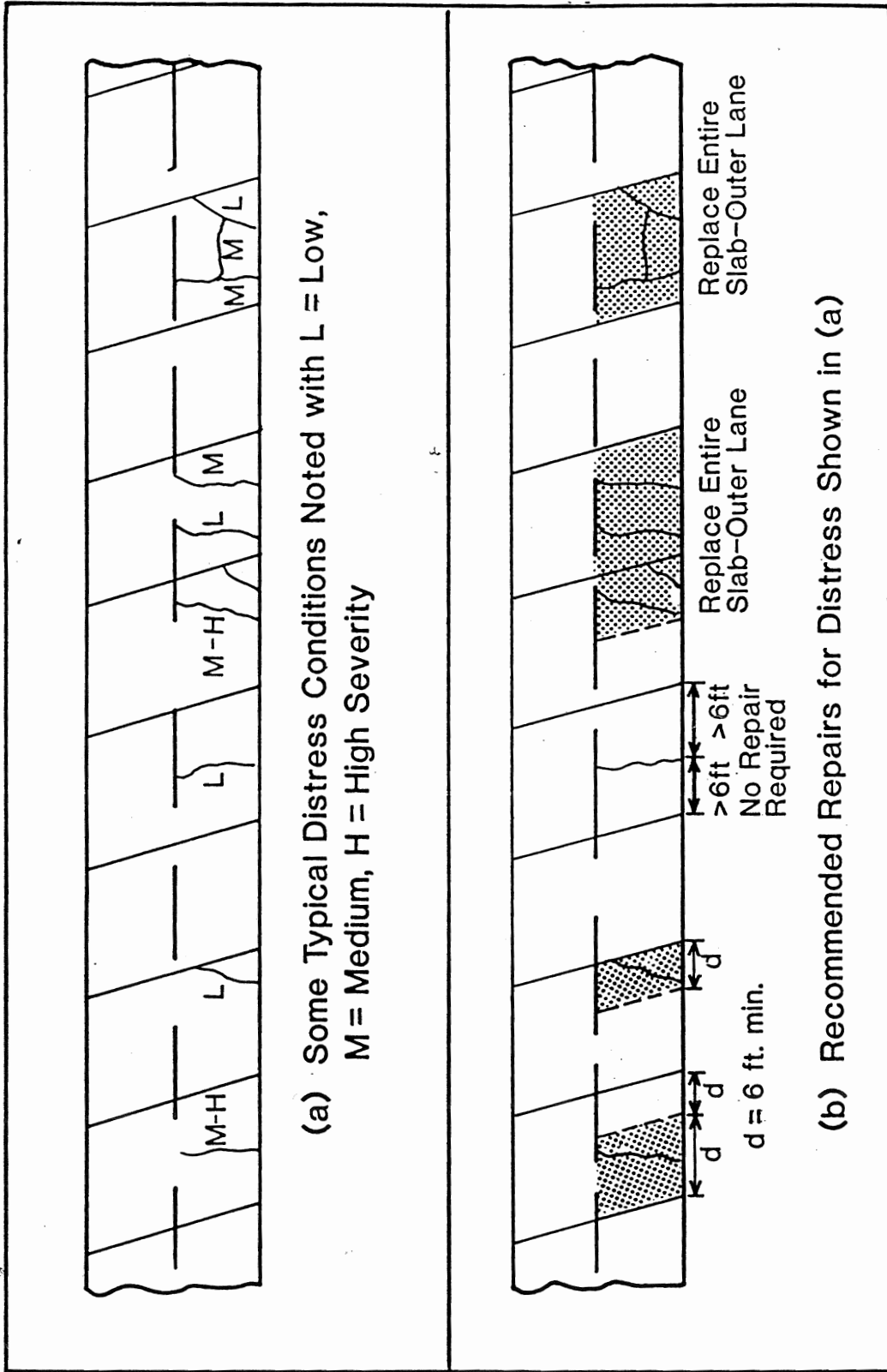
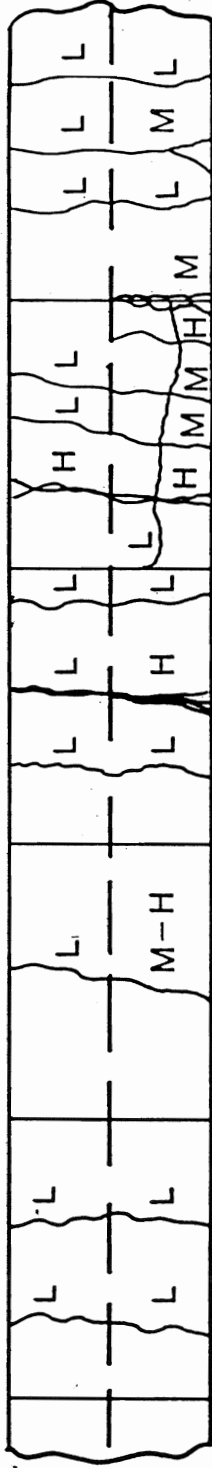
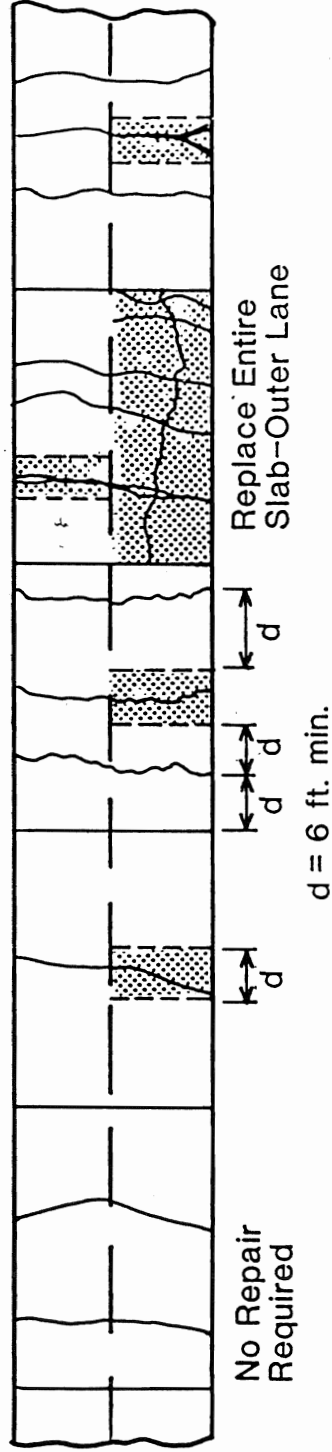


Figure 10. Recommended Full-Depth Repair Designs for Jointed Plain Concrete Pavements.



(a) Some Typical Distress Conditions Noted with L = Low, M = Medium, and H = High Severity



(b) Recommended Repairs for Distress Shown Above in (a)

$d = 6 \text{ ft. min.}$

Figure 13. Recommended Full-Depth Repair Designs for Jointed Reinforced Concrete Pavements.

- ※ Preparation of repair area
 1. Sawing Boundaries:
 - a. Partial-depth saw cut (Figure 14)
 - b. Full-depth saw cut (Figure 15, 16)
 2. Removal Concrete: (Figure 17)
 - a. Breakup and cleanout method
 - b. Lift-out method[Advantages/Disadvantages]
 3. Repair Foundation
 4. Dowel Bar and Rebar Placement
 - a. Quick-setting, non-shrinking mortar or epoxy resin (Figure 18)
 5. Longitudinal Joint Considerations
- ※ Concrete placement and finishing
- ※ Joint sealing
- ※ Curing and opening to traffic
 1. Minimum Strength Requirements:
 - a. Compressive strength: 2000 psi
 - b. Modulus of rupture:
Center-point-loading: 300 psi
Third-point-loading: 250 psi
 2. Minimum Time Requirements:

HEAVY DROP HAMMER

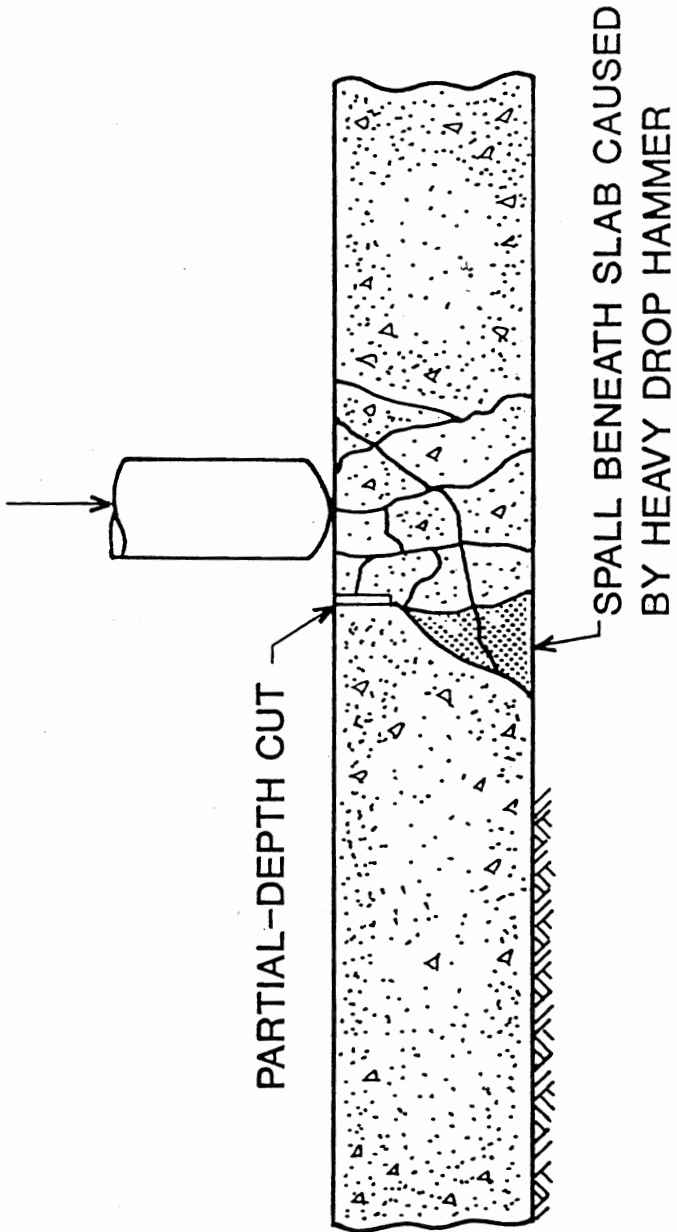
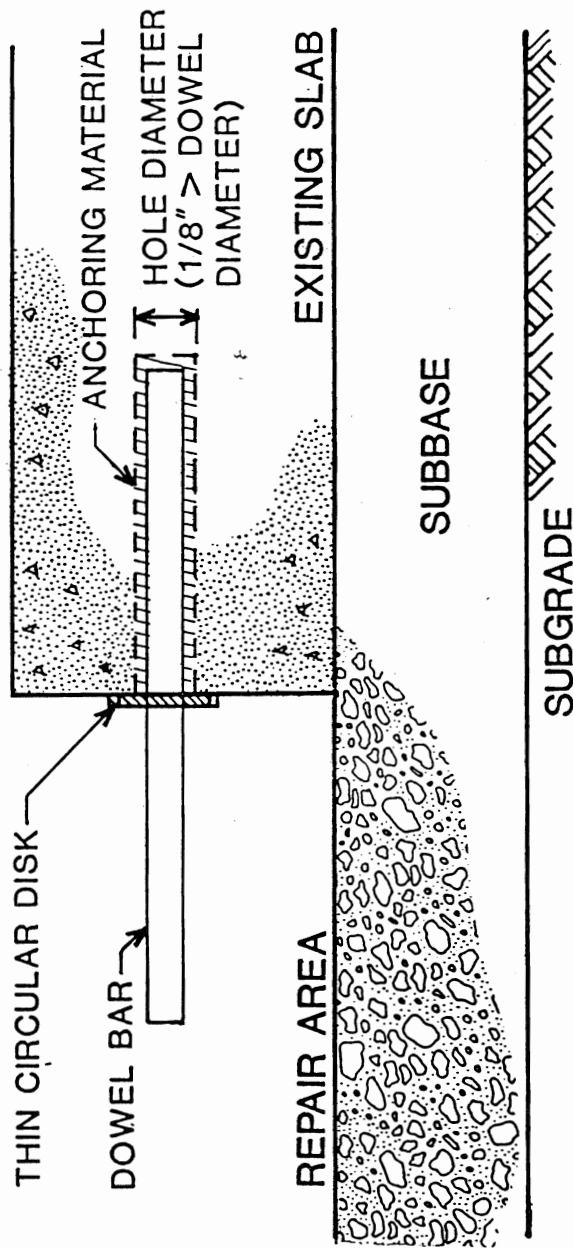


Figure 14. Damage Caused By Heavy Drop Hammer Near Partial-Depth Sawcut.



DOWEL ANCHORING

Figure 18. Illustration of Dowel Bar Anchoring in Slab Face.

©Full-Depth Repair of CRCP

※ Introduction

1. Use of AC patches for CRCP is not recommended

※ Joint Load Transfer

1. Longitudinal reinforcing steel is extended into the repair and tied, or welded
2. Subbase is not seriously deteriorated beneath the transverse joint
3. Joint face is nearly vertical and rough beneath the reinforcement and not spalled underneath

※ Selection of repair locations and boundaries

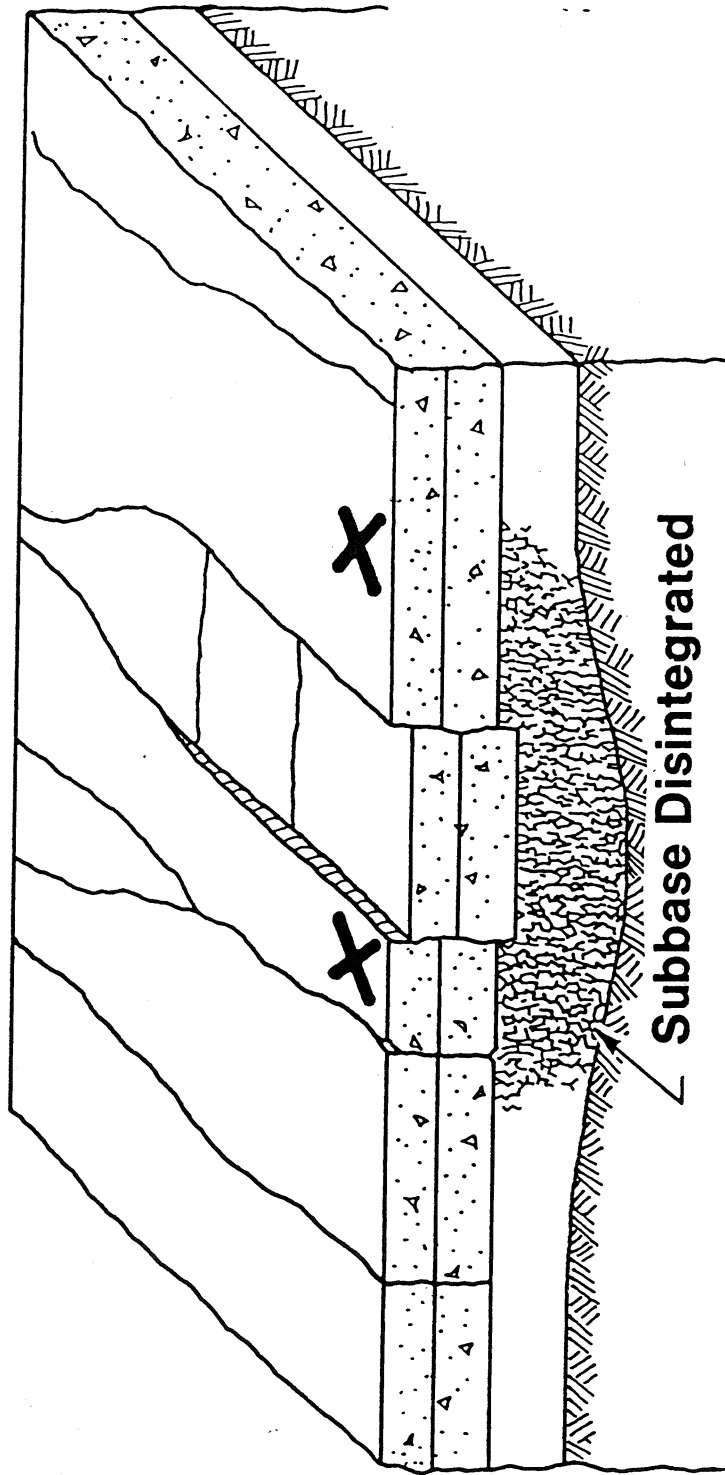
1. Repair specific distresses (Figure 1)
2. Boundaries and Joint Type
 - a. Potential underlying deterioration (Figure 2)
 - b. Minimum length: 6 ft for repairs containing tied steel, and 4 ft for repairs containing welded steel
 - c. Minimum width: 6 ft; full-lane-width recommended
3. Large Area Removal and Replacement
4. Multiple-Lane Repairs

※ Preparation of Repair Area

1. Partial-Depth Sawing of Boundaries
2. Full-Depth Sawing: a specified distance in from the partial depth cuts (Figure 4)
3. Removal Concrete:
 - a. Breakup and cleanout method
 - b. Lift-out method[Advantages/Disadvantages(Figure 5)]
4. Removal of Concrete in the Lap End Section (using jackhammers, prying bars, picks, shovels, and other hand tools) (The reinforcement must not be bent up.)
5. Repairing the Foundation
6. Placement of Reinforcement (Figure 6)

※ Concrete placement and finishing

※ Curing and opening to traffic



Subbase Disintegrated Considerable Pumping and Excess Water

Figure 2. Potential Deterioration of Subbase near CRCP Structural Distress (Punchout). The X-X marks indicate boundaries set by the engineer without realizing the extent of the underlying deterioration.

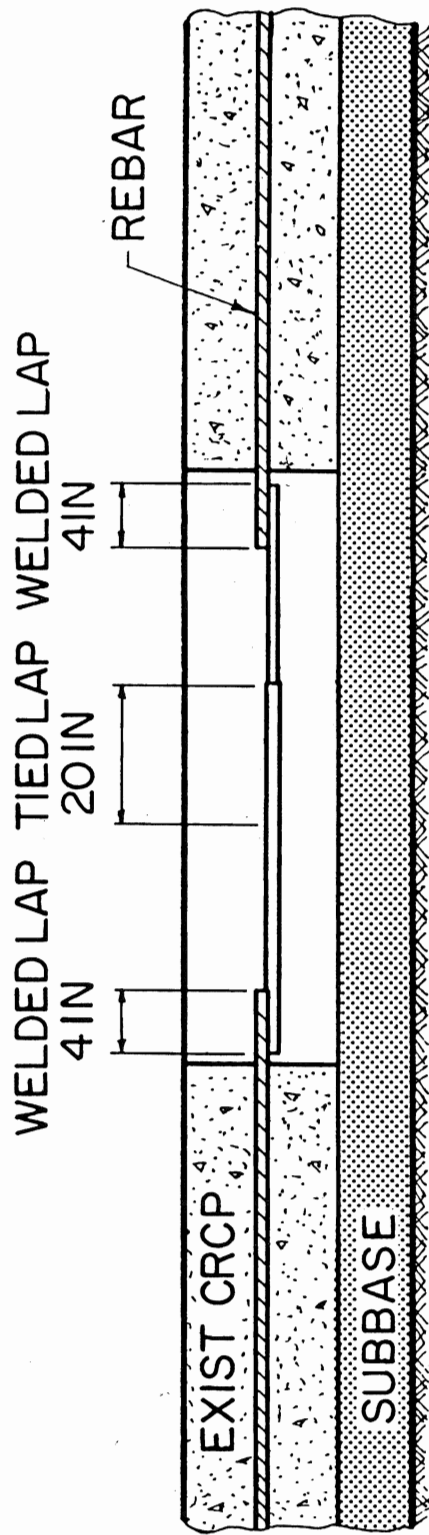


Figure 6. Details of Welded or Mechanical Connection Reinforcement Repair (Ref. 10).

◎Partial-Depth Spall Repair

※ Introduction

※ Approximate Uses and Locations of Partial-Depth Repairs

※ Partial-Depth Repair Materials

1. Repair materials

2. Bonding agents

sand/cement grouts (curing 24-72 hours)

epoxy bonding agents (curing 6 hours)

※ Preparation of the Repair Area

1. Location of Repair Boundaries

2. Sawing Repair Boundaries (Figure 1a)

3. Removal of Deteriorated Concrete

4. Joint Preparations (Figure 1c and Figure 2)

5. Cleaning the Repair Area

6. Application of Bonding Agent

※ Repair Placement and Finishing

1. Repair Material Mixing

2. Placement and Consolidation of Material

3. Screeding and Finishing

※ Curing

※ Limitations and Other Considerations

1. Placement Temperature

2. Use of Proprietary Materials

3. Concurrent Work

※ Performance of Partial-Depth Repairs

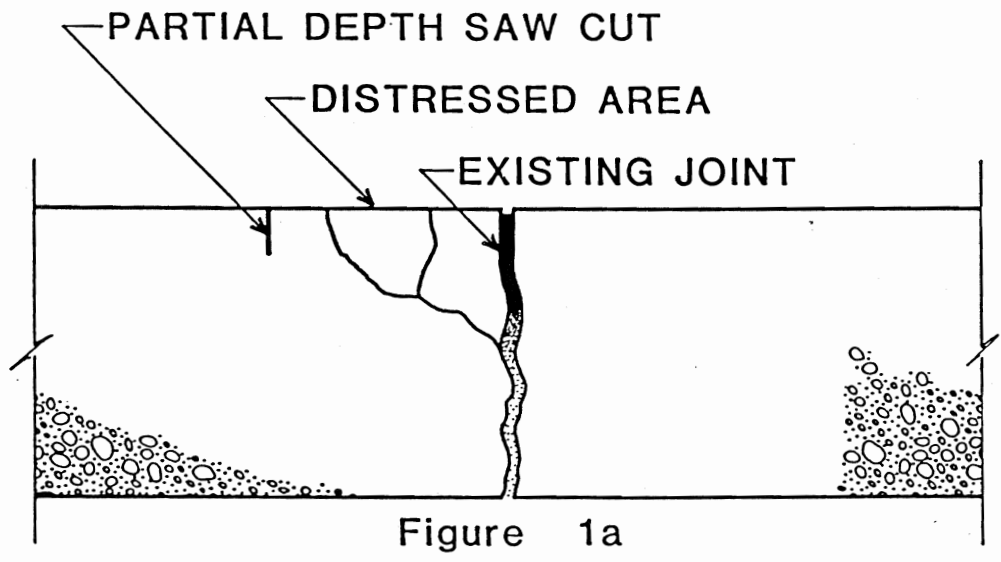


Figure 1a

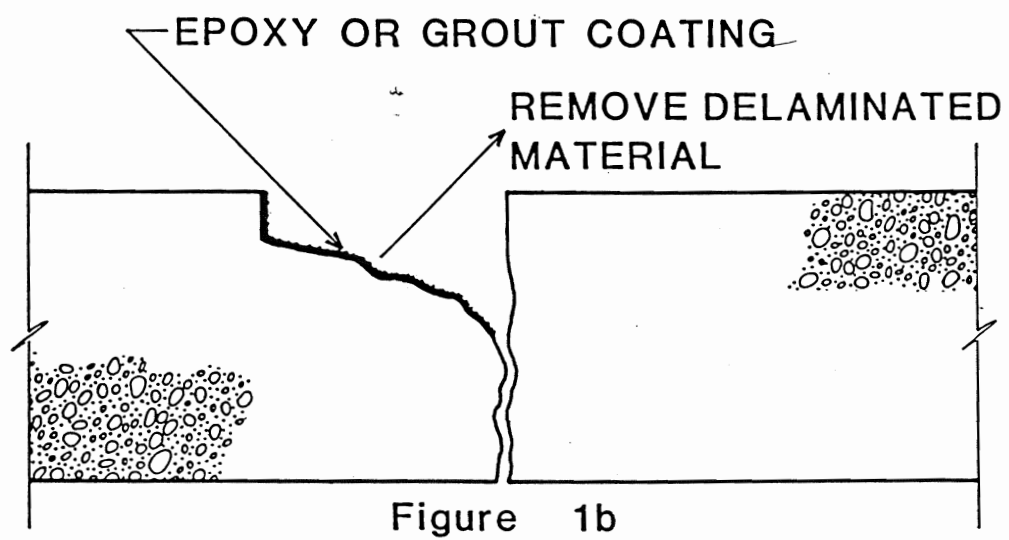


Figure 1b

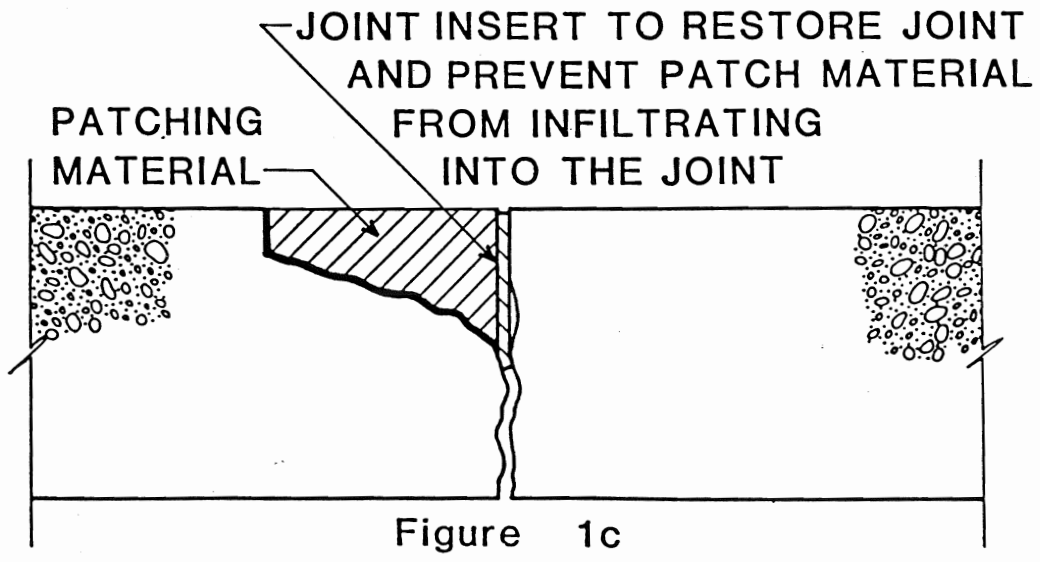


Figure 1c

Figure 1. Steps for Partial Depth Patching.

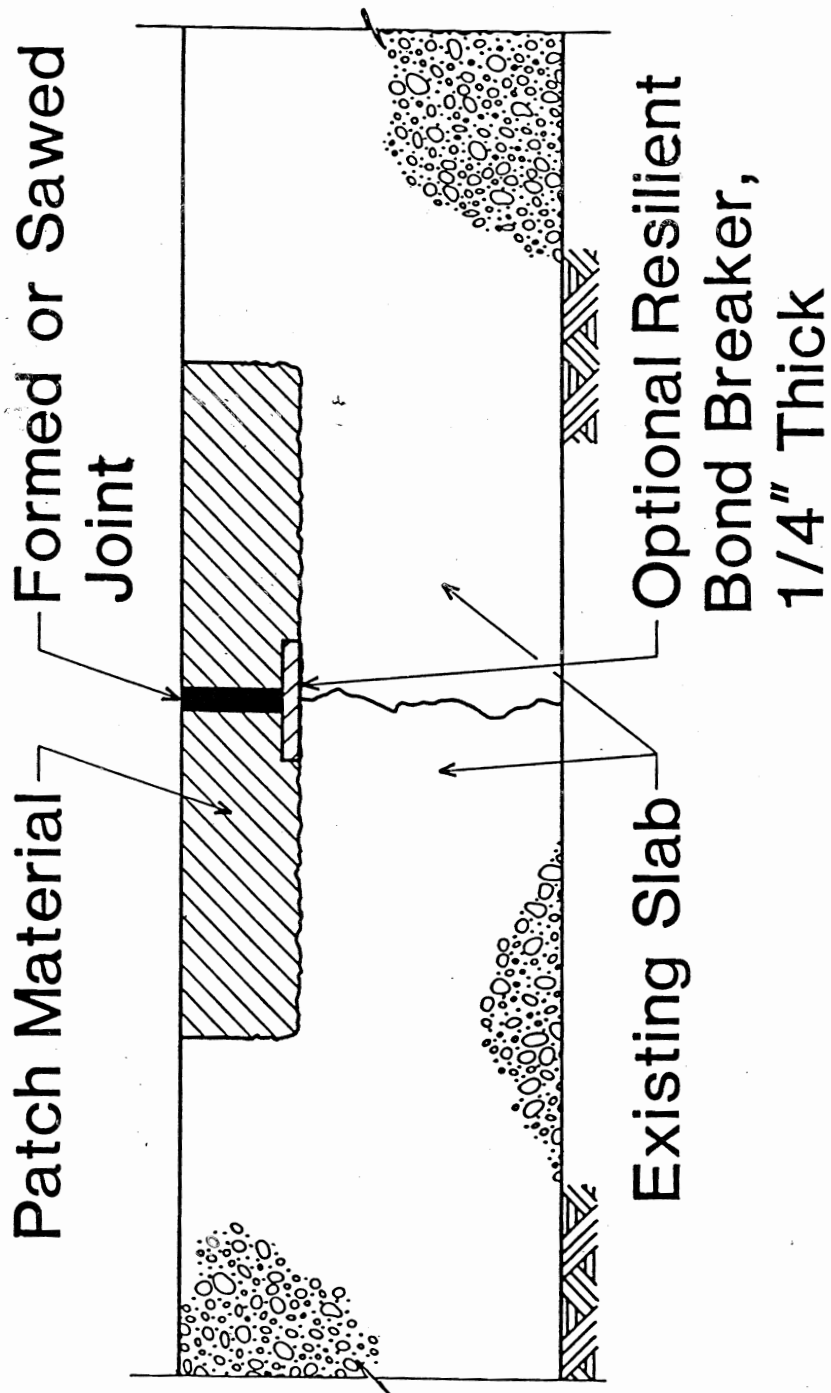


Figure 2. Partial-Depth Repair Placed Over a Joint or Crack.