THE ART OF PRECAST CONCRETE An Over-view



WHAT IS PRECAST CONCRTE?

- Precast Concrete is the concrete which has been prepared for Casting, Cast & Cured at a location which is not it's final destination.
- The Distance travelled of such concrete products may be just a few meters in case of site based precasting methods or even thousands of kilometers in case of high value added precast products.





Industrialized Production – Better Quality





High Speed – up to 50% reduction in time





Labor Force – up tp 75% reduction





Reduction in Maintenance Cost





Better Health & Safety – Hygienic & Clean Work Site





Green Method – Less Wastage & Suspended Particles



PRECAST STRUCTURE-Wall Frame Animation



Erection of External Panels

Residential Buildings up to 20-25 floors



PRECAST STRUCTURE-Skeletal Frame Animation



Multi-Storey Columns in Position Spandrel being lifted into position

Commercial Buildings, MLCP up to 10-15 floors



PRECAST STRUCTURE-Portal Frame Animation



Columns in Position

Industrial, Warehouse Buildings, Retail Malls



Standard Precast Components-Flooring Slabs



In Addition to above it is possible to use <u>Solid, Reinforced, Room size slab</u> as <u>Notched slab</u> and <u>Half Slab</u>



Flooring Slabs - Comparison

Parameter of Comparison	Pre-stressed H/C Slab (Planks)	Pre-stressed Solid Slab (Planks)	Pre-stressed Filigree Slab (Planks)	Notched Solid Slab (Room size)	Half Slab (Room size)
Сарех	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Material Consumption	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Irregular Architectural Grids	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ceiling Aesthetics	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
F/F Ht	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Load/Span Capacity	High	High	High	Low	Low
Ease of Production/ Erection	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate



Standard Precast Components- Walls



In Addition to above it is possible to use Dumbbell Shaped Wall (Column, Beam & Partition Walls cast as one piece Unit)



Walling Units - Comparison

Parameter of Comparison	Solid Walls	Twin Walls	Sandwiched Walls	Dumbbell Shaped Walls
Сарех	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Material Consumption	Moderate	High	High	Low
Irregular Architectural Grids	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Aesthetics	Moderate	High	High	Low
Ease of Substructure Construction	Low	Low	Low	High
Ductility	Moderate	Low	Moderate	High
Ease of Production/ Erection	High	Low	Low	Moderate



Structural Connections-Low seismic zones (up to 25 stories)



Horizontal Joint



Structural Connections-High seismic zones (20-25 stories)



Horizontal Joint



Structural Connections-High seismic zones (More than 25 stories)



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Structural Connections-Design Basis

Vertical Joints between Precast Walls

The vertical Joints are generally using shear key connections with projecting loops made from pre-stressing strands of 7mm dia. as recommended in clause 4.9.4 of IS 11447

Horizontal Joints between Precast Walls

The horizontal joint between the wall panels is generally via projecting dowel bars from lower walls, inserted into the dowel tubes of upper wall and grouted using high strength non-shrink, non-metallic grout. The projecting length of the dowel bar is kept as Ld+300/600mm to avoid plastic hinge formation at floor level

Tie Beams

The tie beams are provided at each floor level along the structural walls as well as perimeter of the building to obtain monolithic action of walls and floor slabs and also to limit the possibility of progressive collapse in the event of an accident. The tie beam are provided within the in-situ structural screed and the reinforcement is lapped to make it effectively continuous



Manufacturing of Precast, Pre-stressed Flooring Units

- The Precast Pre-stressed Flooring Units are generally manufactured on a long line (120-150m length) using Pre-tensioning Method.
- The Bed of the line consists of Steel Plates (1.2/2.4 m. Width) with under heating pipes for rapid curing.
- The Pre-stressing force is resisted by Foundations & Abutments cast with Mass Concrete.
- These units can be manufactured using Wetcasting, Slip-forming or Extrusion.



Manufacturing of Precast, Pre-stressed Flooring Units using Wet-Cast

- <u>Solid</u> Precast Pre-stressed Flooring Units <u>with/without projecting reinforcement</u> at top/sides (like filigree/half slabs or Inverted T beams) can be manufactured by Wet-Cast technique with very <u>minimal machinery cost</u>.
- Water-Cement ratio required in such technique is generally high (0.42-0.48) due to workability requirements which increases the <u>cement</u> <u>consumption</u>.
- The strength of concrete at release of Pre-stress (30-35 Mpa) can be achieved in 12-18 Hrs.



Solid Precast, Pre-stressed Slab with Projecting Rebars by Wet-Cast Method





Manufacturing of Precast, Pre-stressed Flooring Units using Slip-Form

- Precast Pre-stressed Flooring Units of <u>any cross-section</u> without projecting reinforcement at top/sides (like Solid Slab, Hollow-cored Slab or Inverted T beams etc.) can be manufactured by Slip-Form technique with moderate machinery cost.
- Slip-forming requires zero-slump concrete with moderate w/c ratio (0.37-0.42) in order to maintain the cross-section of wet concrete without collapse.
- The maintenance cost of Slip-forming machines are lower due to less wear and tear of moving parts.
- The strength of concrete at release of Pre-stress (30-35 Mpa) can be achieved in 8-12 Hrs.



Various Cross-sections by Slip-Form Method



✓ Vineyard posts



Manufacturing of Precast, Pre-stressed Flooring Units using Extrusion

- With Extrusion Technique, it is possible to manufacture only & only Hollow-cored Slab Flooring Units.
- The Cores in the slab are formed due to rotating augers.
- Extrusion requires zero-slump concrete with less w/c ratio (0.34-0.38) in order for extruder to move ahead by reaction from cast slab.
- The <u>Highest Quality</u> of Hollow-core Slab units can be manufactured using extrusion with relative ease.
- The maintenance cost of Extrusion machines are higher due to wear and tear of rotating augers.
- The strength of concrete at release of Pre-stress (30-35 Mpa) can be achieved in 6-8 Hrs.



Hollow-Cored Slab by Extrusion





Floor Manufacturing-Comparison

Wet-Cast	<u>Slipform</u>	<u>Extrusion</u>	
Low Capex	High Capex	High Capex	
High cement consumption	Moderate cement consumption	Low cement consumption	
Versatile	Versatile	Only H/C	
Projecting steel Possible			
Low in Quality	Moderate Quality	High Quality	
Less Efficient / Turn-over time	Efficient	Highly Efficient	
Labor Intensive	Moderate Labor force	Reduction in Labor	
Negligible Maintenance cost	Moderate Maintenance cost	High Maintenance cost	



Manufacturing of Precast Walling Units

- The Precast Walls are generally manufactured in size up to 9-12 m. in length & floor to floor height (approx. 3 m.)
- Such walls can be manufactured using Battery Moulds (Vertically) or using Tilting Tables or Circulation Plant (Horizontally).



Manufacturing of Precast Wall Units using Battery Mould.

- The battery mould is a space saving and productive cassette method of producing <u>solid</u> panels and boundary walls and other solid components.
- Battery moulds produce a very precise, smooth and ready-to-paint finish on both sides. Also, it is the best system if the electric sockets are on both sides of walls.
- There is less need for after handling as the elements are stripped in a vertical position, removing the need for tilting.
- The moulds are extremely durable, easy to handle and operate, safe from damage and dirt, and provide an <u>even curing</u>.



Production principle





Production principle



Open (hydraulic) clamp ramps



Production principle



Move end wall with first intermediate mould plate





Remove panel



Production principle



Move end wall to catch next intermediate mould plate



Production principle



Move end walls with next intermediate mould plate





Remove panel


Production principle



Move end wall to catch last intermediate mould plate



Production principle



Move end wall with last intermediate mould plate



Production principle



Remove panel



Production principle



Clean walls

Oil walls



Battery Mould Operations Production principle Я

Assemble panel



Production principle



Move end wall with intermediate mould plates



Production principle



Move end wall with intermediate mould plates



Production principle



Clean walls

Oil walls





Assemble panel



Production principle



Move end wall with intermediate mould plates



Production principle



Move end wall with last intermediate mould plate



Production principle



Clean last walls

Oil last walls





Assemble panel



Production principle



Move end wall with last intermediate panel



Production principle



Close (hydraulic) clamp ramps

Save platform

Inspect cells



Production principle



Fill in concrete



Production principle



Fill in concrete



Production principle



Curing



Battery Mould





Manufacturing of Precast Wall Units using Circulation Plant

- Reduces the need for skilled labor and reduces the total number of workers to a fraction of the number required in a manual plant.
- Problems in the production process are more easily identified because <u>each step in the process is timed and monitored</u> <u>separately.</u>
- The placement of concrete takes place at only one station in the work circuit, which allows for a much <u>cleaner total operation</u>.
- All custom and standard pieces are produced on the same production line and the <u>quality of the products is increased</u>.
- As this is casting on the flat plate, it offers <u>variety of products</u> like solid walls, sandwich panels, double walls, retaining walls, columns, beams, solid slabs, landings, balconies, filigree slabs.



Circulation Plant





Circulation Plant





Manufacturing of Precast Wall Units using Tilting Tables

- Tilting tables refer to the type of process in which stationary precast molds consisting of a robust welded profile structure are horizontally mounted on the floor, and then, after casting and curing, hydraulically or mechanically tilted vertically up about 80 degrees to facilitate product removal in the correct position for transportation.
- Tilting tables are designed for the fabrication of reinforced large area concrete products of varying dimensions and configurations. High-frequency vibrators ensure excellent compacting of the freshly-cast concrete. Depending on local conditions or customers' specific requirements the tilting table can be equipped with a heating system.



Manufacturing of Precast Wall Units using Tilting Tables

 Tilting tables are used to make many different solid elements such as bearing and non-bearing internal and external walls, boundary walls and special elements. The extremely high mold quality and accuracy of tilting table systems ensures perfect end products while allowing for lots of variation in size and shape. Substantial output is also possible in certain cases.







Wall manufacturing-Comparison

Battery Mould	<u>Tilting Table</u>	Circulation Plant
Space Saving		
Due to fall of 3.0m. concreting needs care.		
Solid Walls only	Solid, Sandwich, Rendered Walls, Solid Slabs.	Solid, Sandwich, Double walls & Solid, Filigree slabs.
Both Side Mould finish	One side Mould finish	One side Mould finish
Easy fixing of inserts on both sides		
Even Curing	Equipped with heating System	Curing Chamber, central shifter Reqd.
Labor Intensive	Moderate Labor force	Reduction in Labor
Can be operated in single	Can be operated in single	Can be operated in two
shift only	shift only	shifts easily.
		Systematic & Efficient
		Production



Project Management & Supervision (QA/QC)

For Precast Production & Erection



Flowchart of Precast Production





Guidelines for Stacking of Precast Elements





Guidelines for Transportation of Precast Elements





Temporary Strengthening of Panels with openings













Precast slabs









Typical Erection Sequence

For Precast Wall Frame


















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Plant & Site Inspection



Inspection of Precast Elements

- This finished precast concrete elements and works should be inspected to ensure they meet the design requirement and standards. There will be pre pour and post pour checklist during and after production, as well as stocking and transportation and also for erection including temporary supports.
- Quality assurance and control is achieved with good planning and management. Records are maintained for inspection and Test Plan, ITP which summarizes the projects inspection, acceptance criteria and frequency of inspection. Checklists for the in-process and final inspection of precast concrete elements are prepared to detail the checks required at critical stages.
- The produced & erected elements will be checked against tolerance parameters as per IS15916.



Allowable Tolerance for Precast Elements manufacture

Length :

+/- 0.1 percent subject to maximum of +5 / - 10mm

Thickness / Cross sectional dimensions:

+/- 2mm up to 300mm wide

+/- 3mm for greater than 300mm wide

Straightness / bow:

+/- 5mm or1/750 of length, which ever is greater

Square-ness:

When considering the squareness of the corner, the longer of two adjacent sides being checked shall be taken as the base line

The shorter side shall not be out of square line for more than +2 / -5mm

Twist:

Any corner shall not be more than the tolerance given below from the plane containing the other corners:

+/- 1/1500 of dimensions or +/- 5mm which ever is less

Flatness:

The maximum deviation from 1.5 m straight edge placed in any position on a nominal plane surface shall not exceed + / - 3mm









Allowable Erection Tolerance for Precast Elements

Walls :

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Length wise = + / - 10 mm.
Height wise = + / - 10 mm at bottom,
+ / -2.5 mm at Top
Width wise = + / - 5 mm
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Slabs / Stairs:

Length / width wise = + / - 5 mm Vertically = + / - 2.5 mm

Plumb Lines: +/- 5mm Bearing Width: +/- 5mm Joint Dimension: +/- 5mm



Max Accumulated Deviation: Smaller of 1/1250 of Height or 20mm



Thank You





