

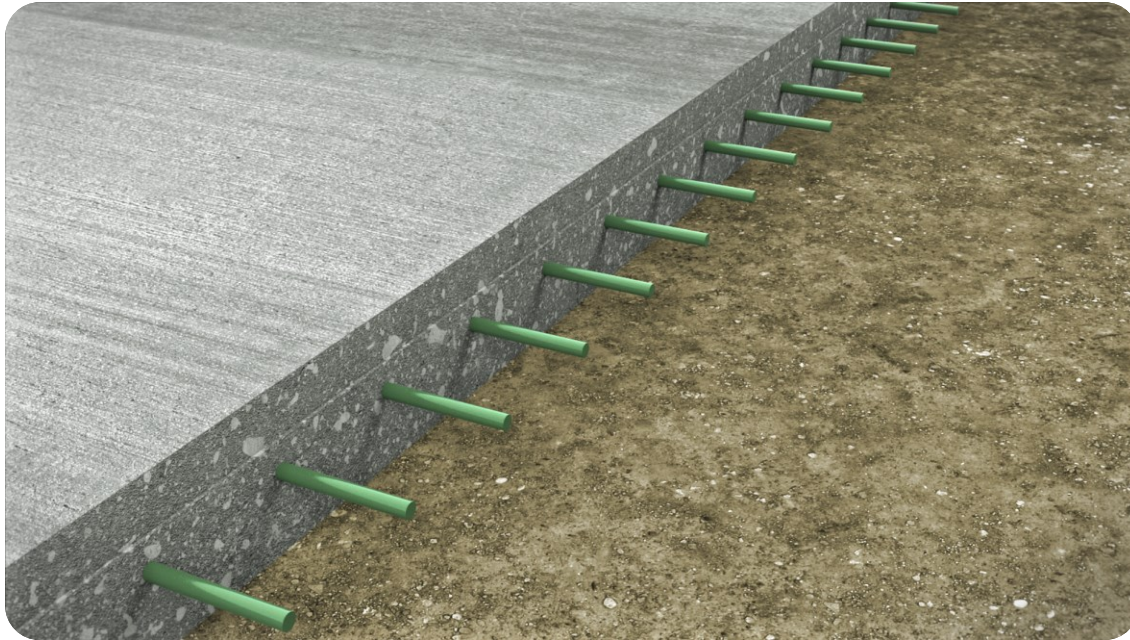
Optimization of joint cutting positions in concrete roads using non-destructive measurement technology

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- Function of dowels in transverse joints and motivation
- Typical installation errors and causes
- Work processes for bar setting and joint cutting
- Statistical evaluation – How common are transversal shifted bars?
- Device for improving joint cutting

Function of dowels in transverse joints



Load transfer between adjacent concrete slabs

Ensuring that adjacent concrete slabs are at the same height

Allows plate movements (thermal expansion)

Specification for dowel position measurement in Germany

Specifications for:

- Depth
- Misalignment (horizontal rotation or vertical tilt)
- Side shift

		(D 6 mm Grobkonkret S 55 (M 70))
9	Lage der Dübel	Schräglage ≤ 20 mm bezogen auf die Dübellänge von 500 mm Abweichung von der Höhenlage in Dübelmitte ≤ 20 mm Verschiebung senkrecht zur Fuge ≤ 50 mm



Nondestructive Dowel bar measurement devices

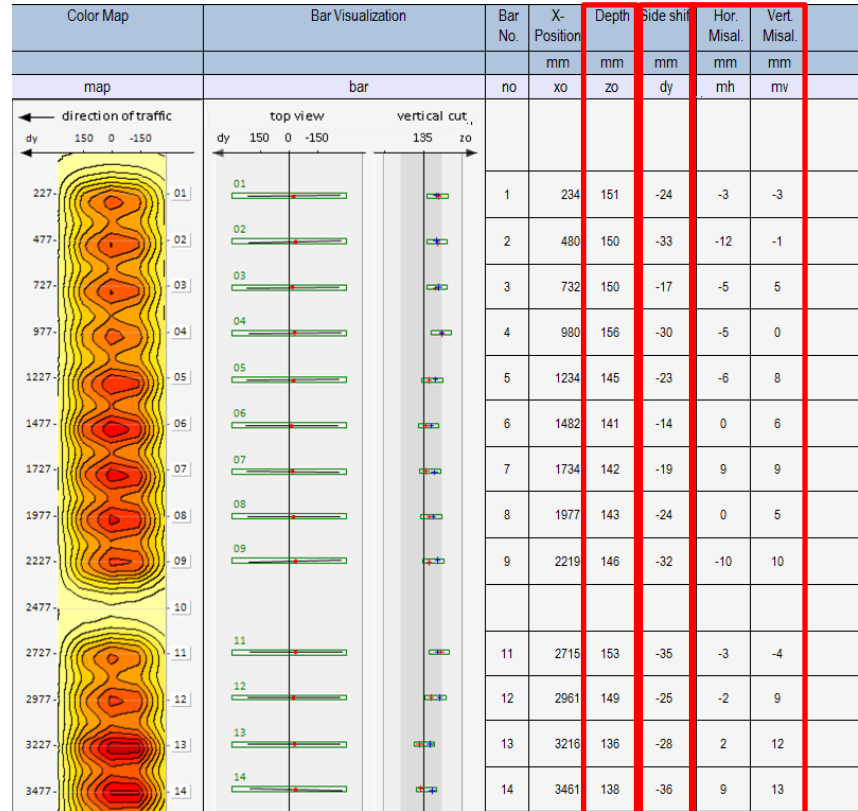


MIT-DOWEL-SCAN

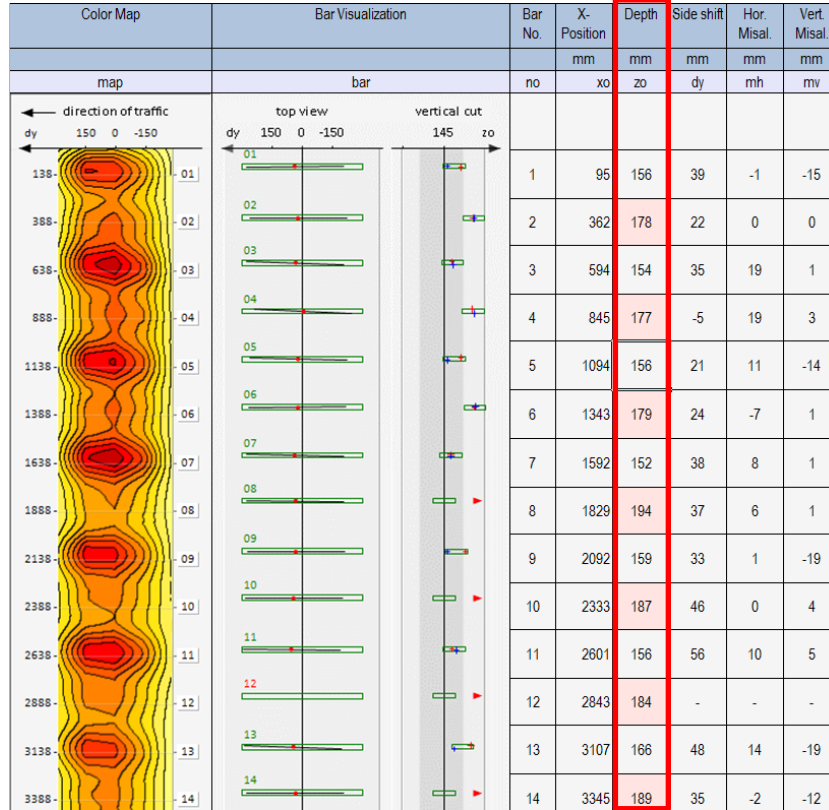


MIT-SCAN2-BT

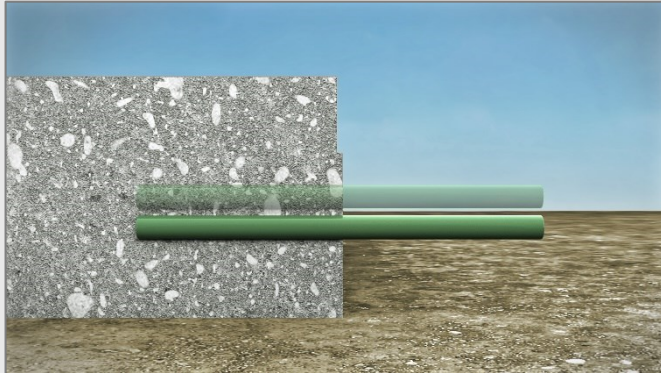
Nondestructive measurement report



Typical installation errors and causes



Typical installation errors and causes



Vertical displacement

Consequences:

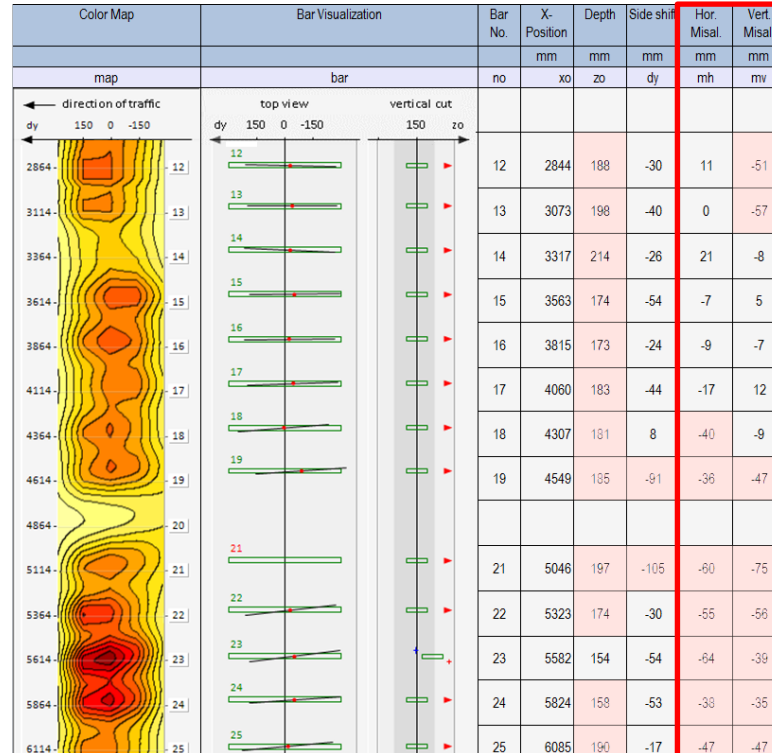
- Reduced load transfer
- Damaged dowels (cut or corrosion)



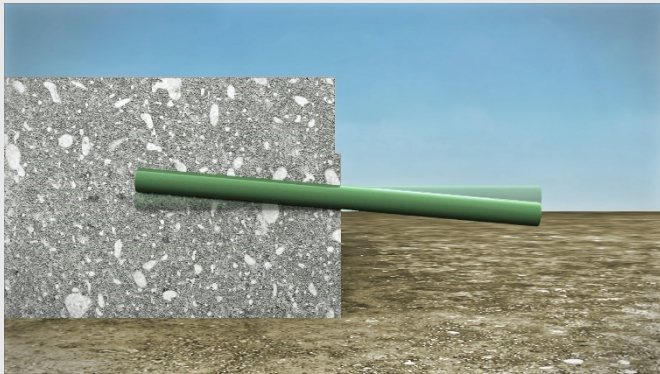
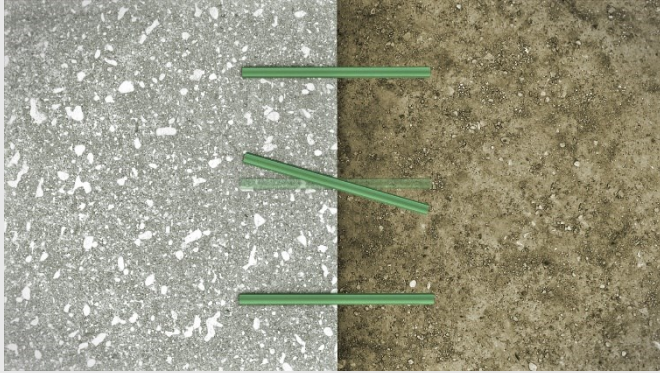
Causes:

- Concrete consistency
- Vibration bottles
- DBI adjustment

Typical installation errors and causes



Typical installation errors and causes



Horizontal & vertical misalignment

Consequences:

- Cracks
- Breakouts

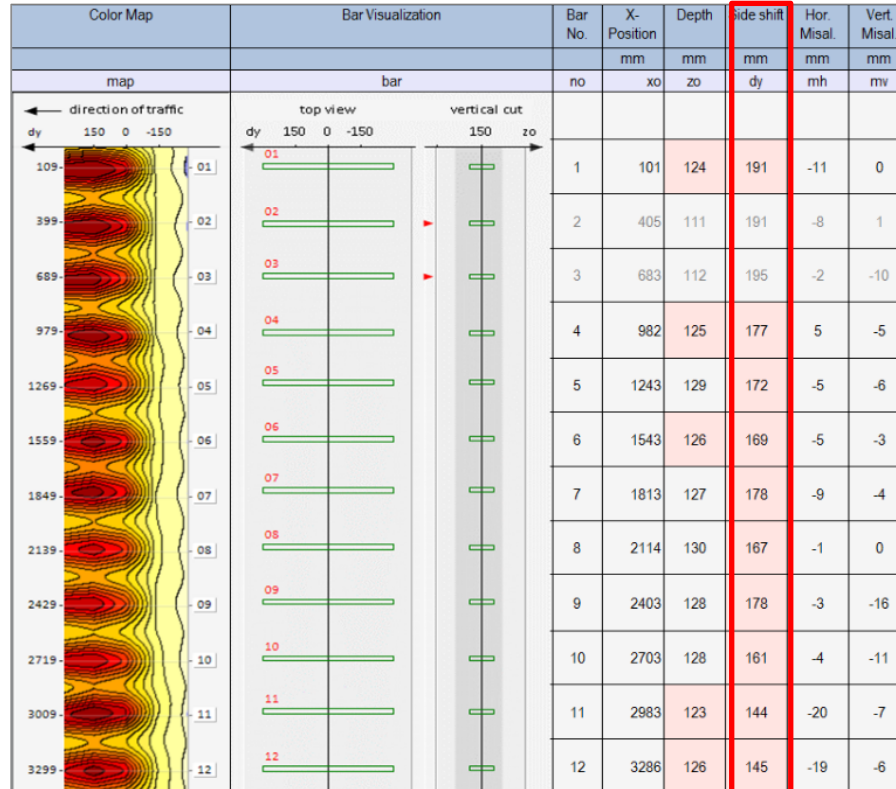


Causes:

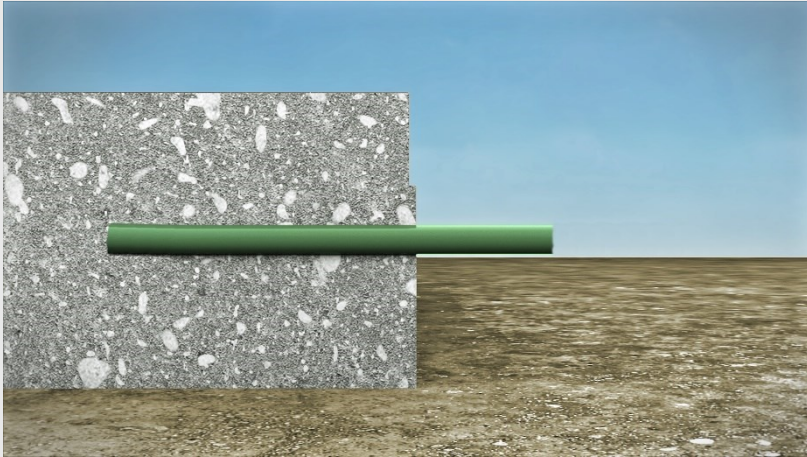
- Concrete consistency
- Vibration



Typical installation errors and causes



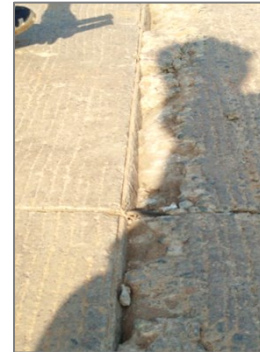
Typical installation errors and causes



Side shift

Consequences:

- Reduced load transfer
- Differences in height



What are the causes lateral deviation of the dowels from the joint?

Process of joint cutting

1. Dowels (baskets) are set



2. Joint is marked



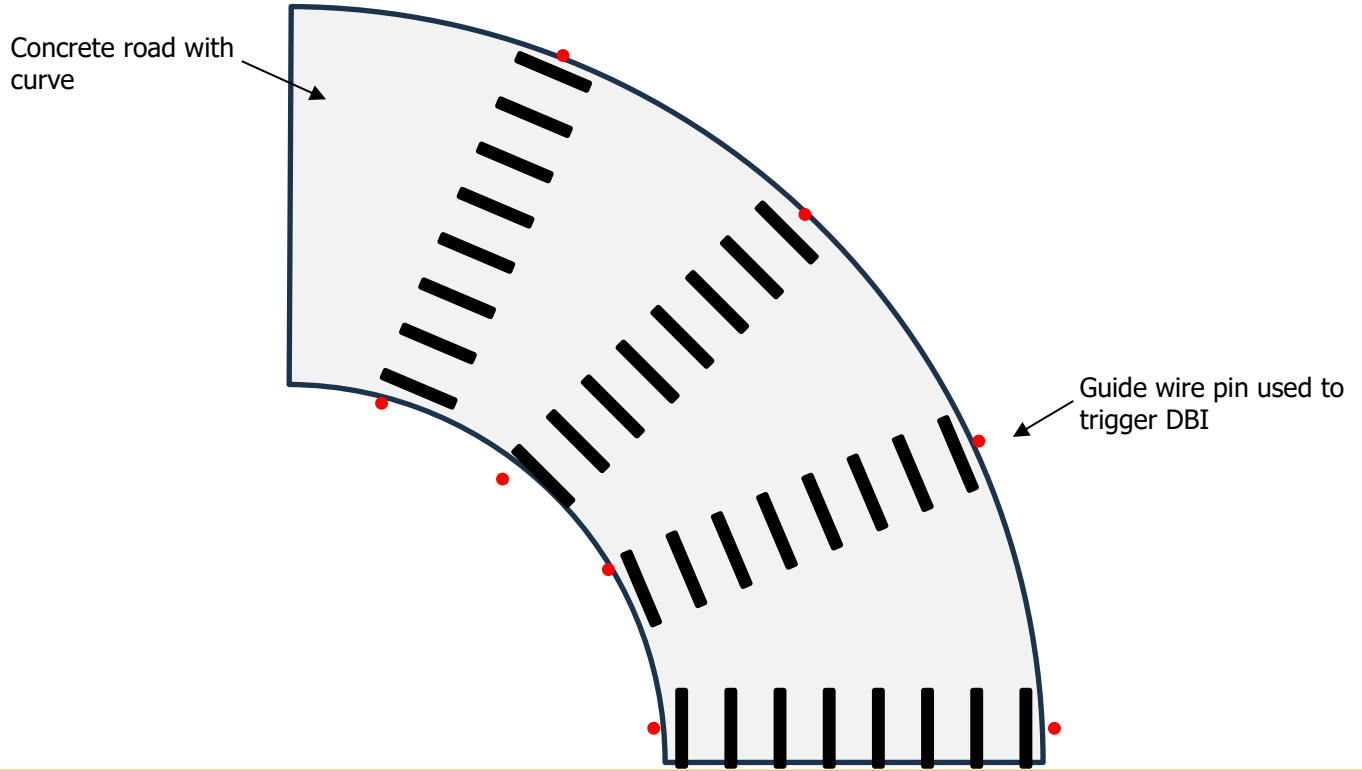
3. Joint is sawn



Procedure for setting dowels with DBI:

Process	Possible influences
<p><u>DBI is triggered:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manually (pressing a button)• Automatically (guide wire pin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short time span of two seconds• Operator distracted• Only visual orientation • Position of the switch
<p>Concrete placement</p>	<p>(No movement of the dowel row)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Movement caused by vibration bottles

Guide wire pins within in a curve



Manual triggering



<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/KiIxQ4xSM4A>

Triggered by guide wire pin



Automatic marking



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kmo7oBKA6iI>

Procedure for setting dowels with baskets:

Process	Possible influences
Set basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="877 397 1773 441">• Manual process with visual alignment only
Concrete placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="877 648 1692 692">• Movement caused by vibrating bottles<li data-bbox="877 703 1418 746">• Poorly anchored baskets

Basket installation



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7lxVcunUFqk>

Joint marking:

Process	Possible influences
Orientation using the pin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pin may be missing
Orientation using a notch or color marking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inaccuracy due to manual setting• Inaccuracy due to the size of the color dot• Marking may be missing

Process of joint cutting



Joint cut:

Process	Possible influences
Cut	Deviation of the cut from the mark (more likely to result in a minor error)



How common are such errors and how significant are the deviations?

Measurement data analysis:

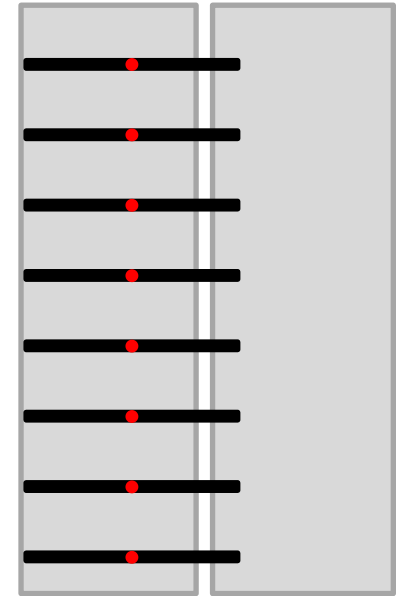
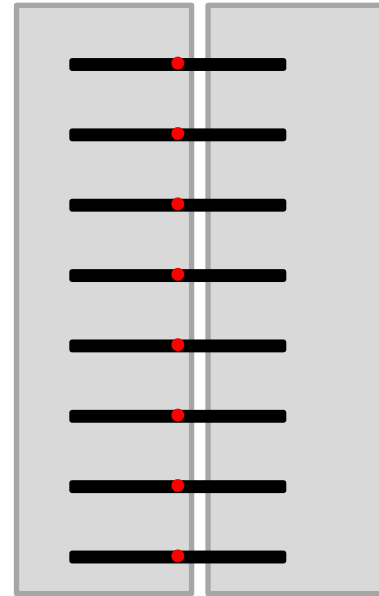
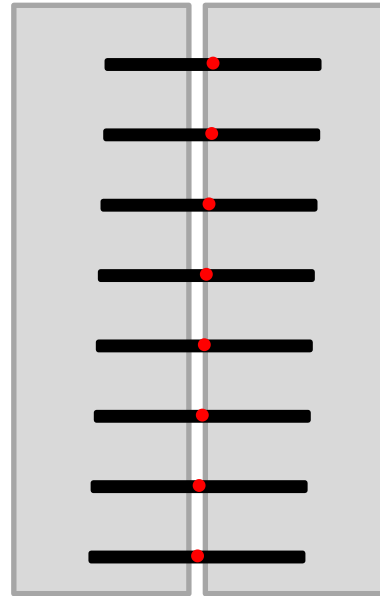
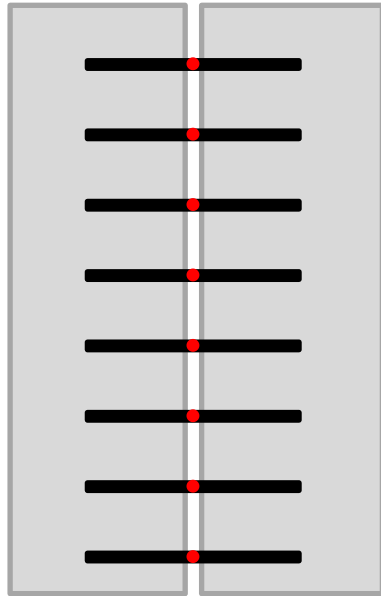
Basis:

- Evaluation of more than 10,000 dowel positions measured with MIT-DOWEL-SCAN or MIT-SCAN2-BT
- Installation method both with basket and DBI
- Countries: USA, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic

Unknown information:

- How has the marking been done?
- Which machines were used (which products of which manufacturers were involved)?
- How have the baskets been anchored?
- Information about the situation, e.g. about a curve area?

Frequency of laterally displaced dowels



Within the tolerance (2 Inch)	One side outside the tolerance	Both sides outside the tolerance	Much more outside the tolerance (4 Inch)
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Frequency of laterally displaced dowels

Within tolerance (2 Inch)	80 %
One-sided outside the tolerance	15 %
Both-sided outside the tolerance	5 %
Outside 4 Inch tolerance	3 %

- Most joints are within 2 Inch tolerance.
- One-sided outside is more often than both-sided.
- 3 % of the joints show a significant side shift.
- There are significant variations between companies and projects.
- Fixing the baskets is an issue.

- Excessive lateral displacement of the dowels relatively to the joint can cause damage to the road.
- The number of faulty installations is not insignificant.
- The majority of the shown causes occurs before the chalk markings are applied.

These possible errors can be eliminated by determining the center of the dowels directly in front of the chalk mark.

Current development: MIT-JOINT-FINDER

- New device for marking dowels -> joints
- Non-destructive measurement of the center of the dowel bar
- Automatic marking of the center position with a color spray (dot setting)



Simple handling:

- Moving the device across the dowels
- Stopping accordingly to the display, align briefly
- Spraying a point automatically – showing exactly the center of the measured dowel bar





Ensuring a correct joint cutting

Advantages:

- Very little additional effort is required
- Compensate most of the deviations that have occurred in the past
- A simple and intuitive operation
- Independently of the dowel size
- Anchor and dowel marking is both possible
- Can be used for dowel settings as well as basket construction
- No calibration necessary



Thank you very much for your attention.
Questions? Ideas?

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