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[1995 Concrete Society] [Mouton]
.[Kallel]

ABSTRACT

During decades, Arab countries and particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have witnessed an extensive reinforced concrete (RC) constructions, to promote industry and for a better human life. Unfortunately these RC structures are subject to certain defects and degradations. The maintenance and repairing of fractured concrete structures is possible by some techniques. The injection of resin in concrete cracks [Mouton, 1979] is one of the most common techniques used for the rehabilitation of these structures. Although this technique is efficient in cold climate [Concrete Society, 1995], it was shown from experimental studies that high temperature has negative effects on the behavior of resin as well on the stability of cracks [Kallel, 1986]. This paper presents a study of thermo-mechanical behavior of resin and some flexural results of concrete cracked beams repaired by resins injection. Then based on a beam theory, we try to evaluate the effect of expanded resin in the crack, followed by a fracture mechanics approach to support this result and demonstrate that temperature may reactive dead cracks and therefore affect the general stability of RC structure.

[Kallel] [Kallel]

(resine) [Kallel]
 (Diglycidylether of Bisphenol A, DGEBA) (epoxy)

.(polyamine) "

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() [Kallel]

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.[1988 Daoui]

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(. / / 10^{-5} x 6.6)

([Kallel] [Kallel et al.])

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[1989 Martin] ()

:([Kallel])

$$F = \sigma_r \times a \times b \quad (1)$$

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$$M_r = \sigma \times ab \times \frac{d}{5} (2)$$

() : a = \beta d: (a)

$$M_r = 0.2\beta\sigma \times bd^2 (3)$$

(M_w)

:[1989 Martin]

$$M_w = 0.078 f_{cu} \times b d^2 (4)$$

σ_r

$$\frac{M_r}{M_w} = 0.10$$

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[] []

[Ben Amara]

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Single edge

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$$\sigma(T) = E_r(T) \alpha_r \Delta T \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma(T) = E_r(T) (\alpha_r - \alpha_c) \Delta T \quad (6)$$

$$T = 35^{\circ}\text{C} \quad E_r = 2200 \text{ MPa} ,$$

$$\alpha_c = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mm/mm/}^{\circ}\text{C} \quad \alpha_r = 6.6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mm/mm/}^{\circ}\text{C} ,$$

$$\Delta T = 15^{\circ}\text{C} .$$

$$\sigma = 1.7 \text{ MPa}$$

Stress Intensity Factor

() : ([1991 Anderson]) Principle of superposition

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$$K_I = 1.12\sigma\sqrt{\pi \times a} (7)$$

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$$K_I = 0.84MPa\sqrt{m} (8)$$

(Fracture Toughness) (K_{Ic})

.([Ben Amara]) K_{Ic}

b=100 mm , W=100 mm , a=63 mm and S=320 mm

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$$K_{Ic} = 0.72MPa\sqrt{m}$$

Ben Amara] [])

($K_I > K_{Ic}$)

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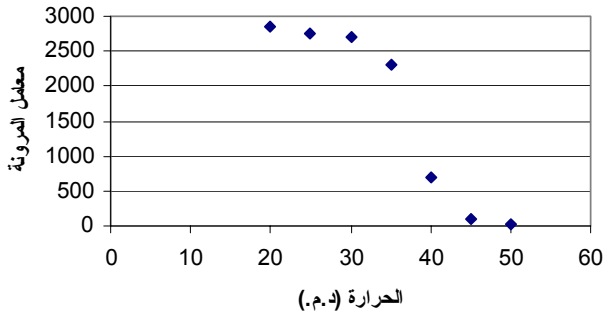
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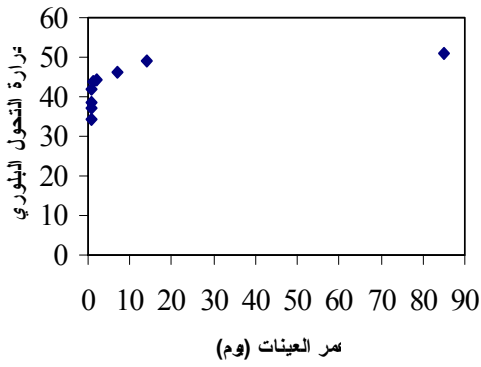
[1994 Horiuchi et al.]

	: Temperature	T
	: Modulus of Elasticity of resin	E_R
	: Coefficient of Thermal expansion of resin	α_R
	: Coefficient of Thermal expansion of concrete	α_C
	: Change in temperature	ΔT
	: Stress	σ
	: First mode Stress Intensity Factor	K_I
	: Critical Stress Intensity Factor	K_{IC}
	: Stress du to resin expansion	σ_R
	: Moment of inertia of resin	I_R
	: Resin bending moment	M_R
	: Working moment acting on the reinforced concrete section	M_W
	: Reduced section depth	h_R
	: Effective depth of the section	d
	: Characteristic strength of concrete	f_{cu}
	: Notch depth	a
	: Section width	b
	: Percentage of the effective crack depth for a normally reinforced section.	β
	: Span between support	S

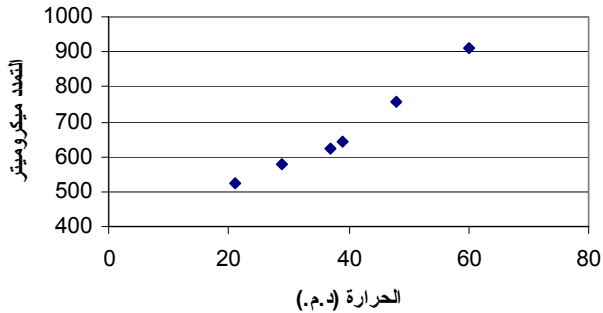
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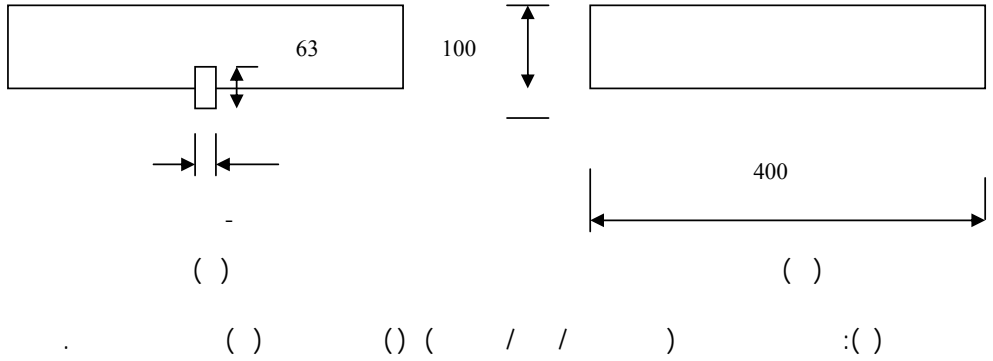
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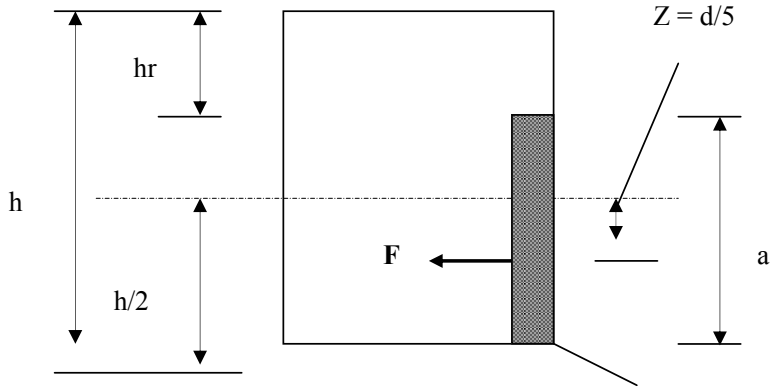


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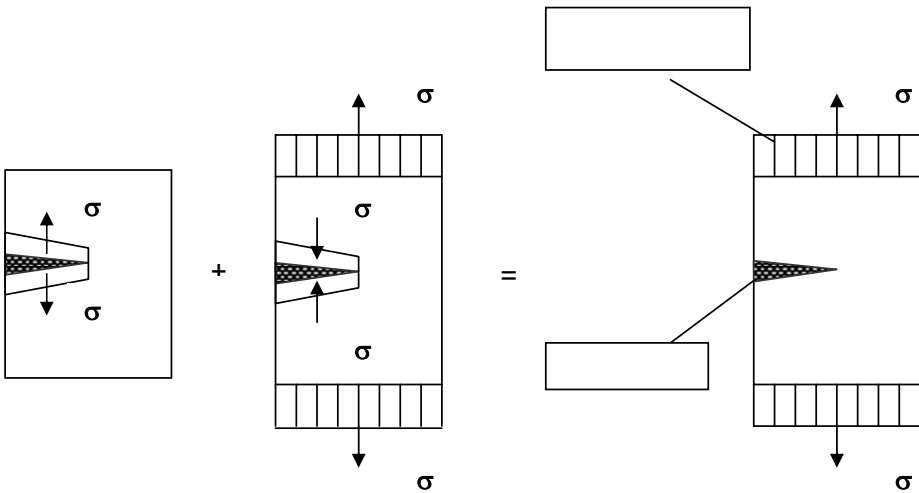
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