

3 PROSSEGUIMENTO DE ESTUDOS DE CURA ACELERADA EM TEMPERATURA MODERADA DE CONCRETO ESTRUTURAL EM CONDIÇÕES DE CAMPO

CONTINUATION OF STUDY OF ACCELERATED CURING IN MODERATE
TEMPERATURE OF STRUCTURAL CONCRETE IN SITE CONDITIONS

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Resumo

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Palavra-chave: concreto; cura acelerada; resistência à compressão; carbonatação

Abstract

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With view the period more effective to quality control, the normal curing methods and assessment of concrete Portland cement, based in specimens immersed in water or in humidity chamber for 28 days have been carried out in researches of the master's degree leaded in site conditions. The weak point of the normal curing observation or in humidity chamber for 28 days has been determined by test results for 28 days to value the estimate compression characteristic strength concrete or to measure any other is the necessity of delaying the determination of test results for 28 days to value the estimate compression characteristic strength concrete or to measure any other is the relative property to the matured, because many times until it is necessary to wait a added period of drying to continue the particular condition. These periods are general too long to deal with the present day concrete technology that is to come with tendency of period reduction of the building site, without loss of the quality.

This article has the objective to present a new case study, in the researches scope, in that continued testing other alternative about accelerated curing in moderate temperature, with basis in standard methods yet to laboratory and well is admitted for specialists, with is the method type A, of the ASTM C 684:1999. This method has the advantage isn't attack the concrete microstructure and here is tested the possibility to use in operation condition of the control cost. Like this curing study was applied the structural concrete of fck 30 MPa, produced in concrete plant in São Paulo-SP city. The reference property to the simple analysis of maturity concrete was the compression strength, through of the sample of six concrete trucks inside concrete plant, well wasn't possible to guarantee ring physical installation in the building site. To accelerate the concrete maturity, the length time and curing temperature both, important factor in the process being adopted. In this study, changed especially the length time curing in moderate temperature, being this fixed in $35^{\circ}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ through of the control in thermal bath lime saturated with electric strength thermometer, and tank of the 2000l volume inside laboratory. Were analyzed tree variations in duration time of the curing type A of the ASTM C 674:1999, until this method has procedures that make difficult its application in site routine, because is needed immediate immersion for fresh specimens, beyond to need total control of the time that adopt the age of the $23.5\pm 0.1\pm 30\text{ min}$. Like this, only a specimens group was putted in mild curing in same molding date, to realize the strength compression tests the 1 day, according to ASTM. The other study specimens were kept 24h in external environment, only protection for plastic canvas, and were putted in thermal curing the $35^{\circ}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ after this period. Like this, were compared: a) moderate curing of 0/24h; b) moderate curing of 24/48h; c) moderate curing of 24/72h; d) moderate curing of 24/72h in a row of the natural catching a cold by continuous immersion, in environment temperature until 7 days. The concrete characterization included various tests, and this article scope is only discussed the compression strength tests. These properties is interpreted and related in comparison the site in that was sending the concrete in this question. This project presents a study of the structure concrete of São Paulo-SP city and compare with results of the structure concrete of João Pessoa-PB city. But researches are necessary to abbreviate the concrete drying, without attack the microstructure.

Keywords: concrete; accelerated curing; strength compression; carbonation

