

# DEFINING THE UPPER VISCOSITY LIMIT FOR MINERAL SLURRIES USED IN DRILLED SHAFT CONSTRUCTION

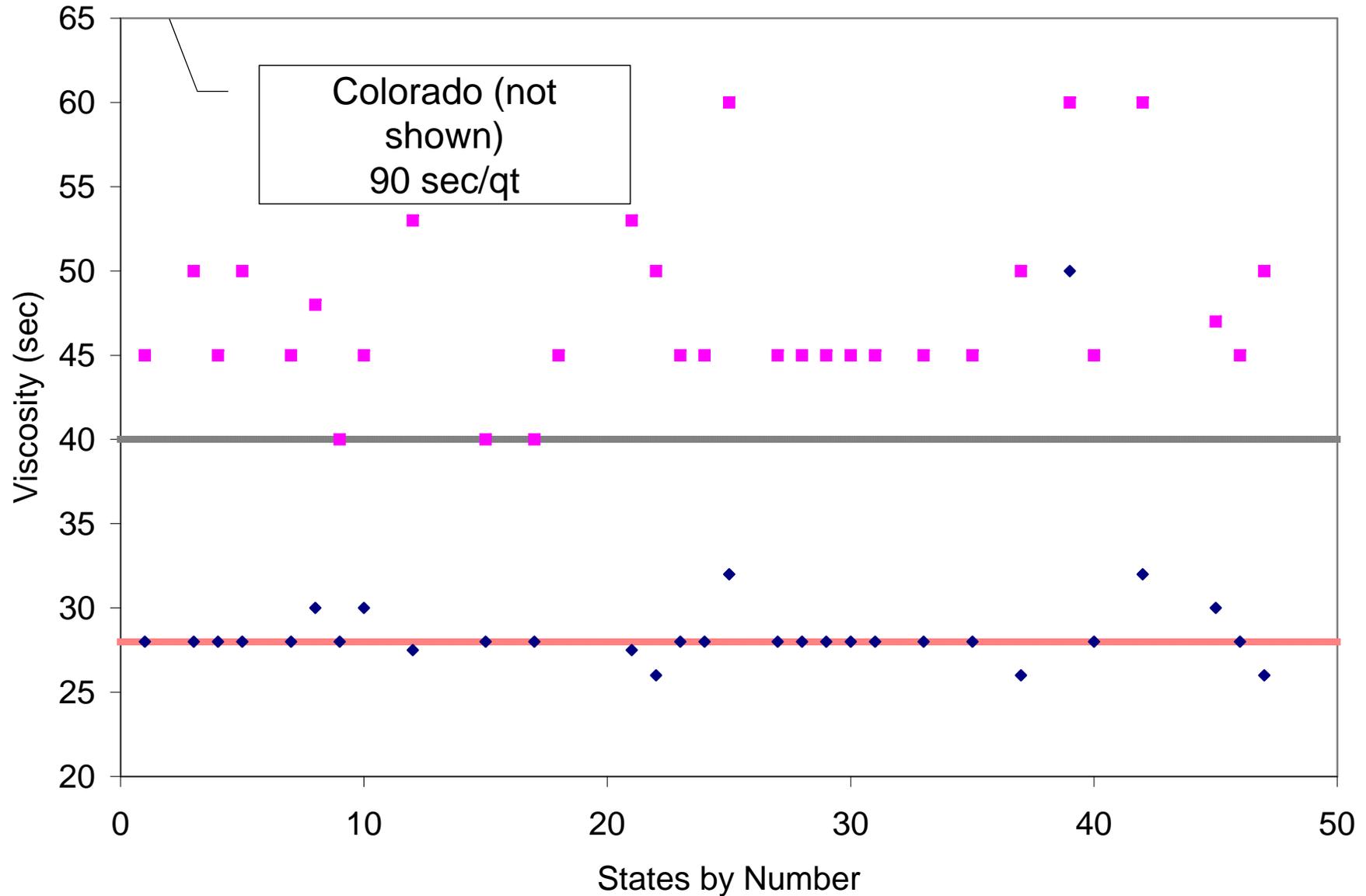


Gray Mullins, Ph.D., P.E.  
*University of South Florida*

# Problem Statement

- Nationwide the lower viscosity limit for mineral slurries used in drilled shaft are generally consistent ranging from 28-32. However, the upper limits range widely from 40 to 90 sec/qt.
- A recent study quantified the basis for selecting the lower limit which was recently changed from 28 to 30 sec/qt; this study aims to provide similar rationale for the upper limit.

# Viscosity Limits Nationwide



# Two Primary Concerns

- At what point does increased viscosity become too thick to easily displace during concreting?
- At what point does increased viscosity affect side shear capacity?

*If it ain't broke don't fix it ?????*

# When is higher viscosity acceptable?

- Mineral content or gel strength is needed to provide a suitable filter cake. Marsh funnel tests are the primary indicator.
- Marsh funnel results can increase without increased mineral content / likewise insufficient mineral content could exist within acceptable viscosity limits.
- Silt contents increase viscosity with no gel strength but are not detected by sand content. Is that bad?

# Slurry/Soil Encapsulation Near Cage



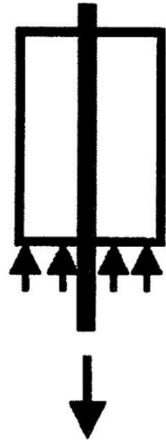
Access tube continuing beyond identified defective zone.

Stirrup defining outer edge of reinforcing cage

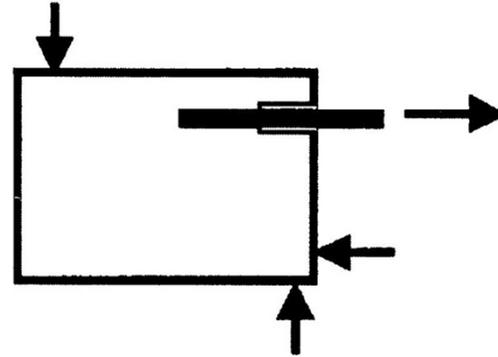
# Research Approach

- Task 1 Literature Review
- Task 2 Rebar Pull-out Testing
- Task 3 Laboratory Side Shear Testing
- Task 4 Full Scale Side Shear Testing
- Task 5 Reporting

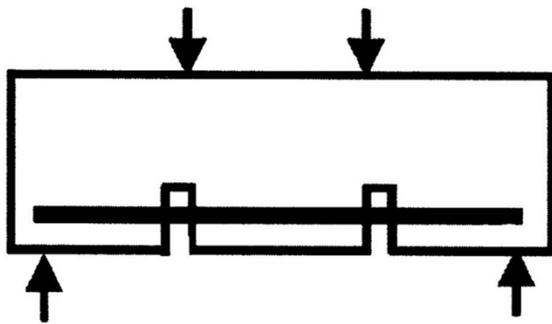
# Task 2: Rebar Pull-out Tests



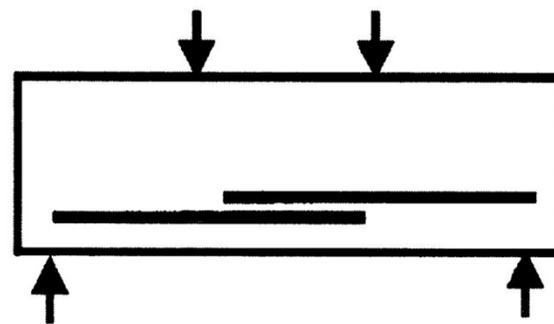
(a)



(b)

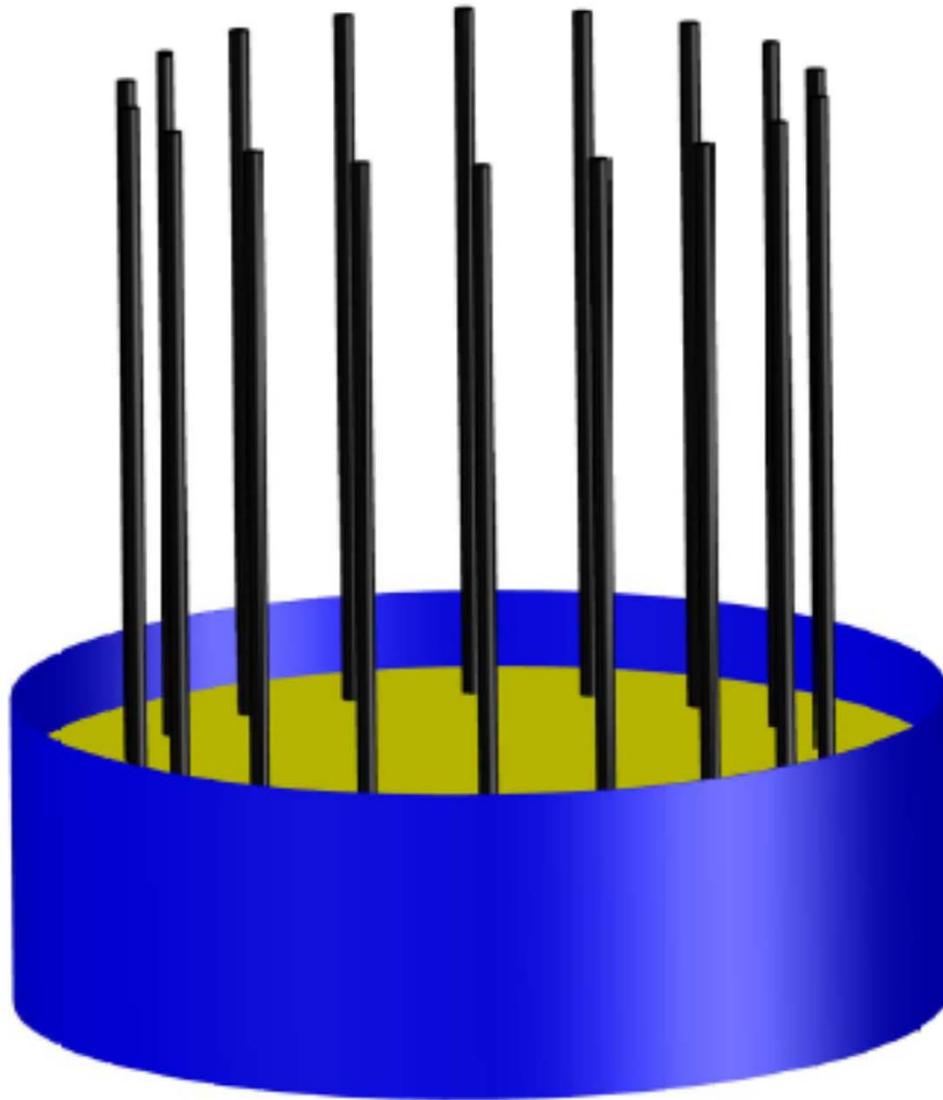


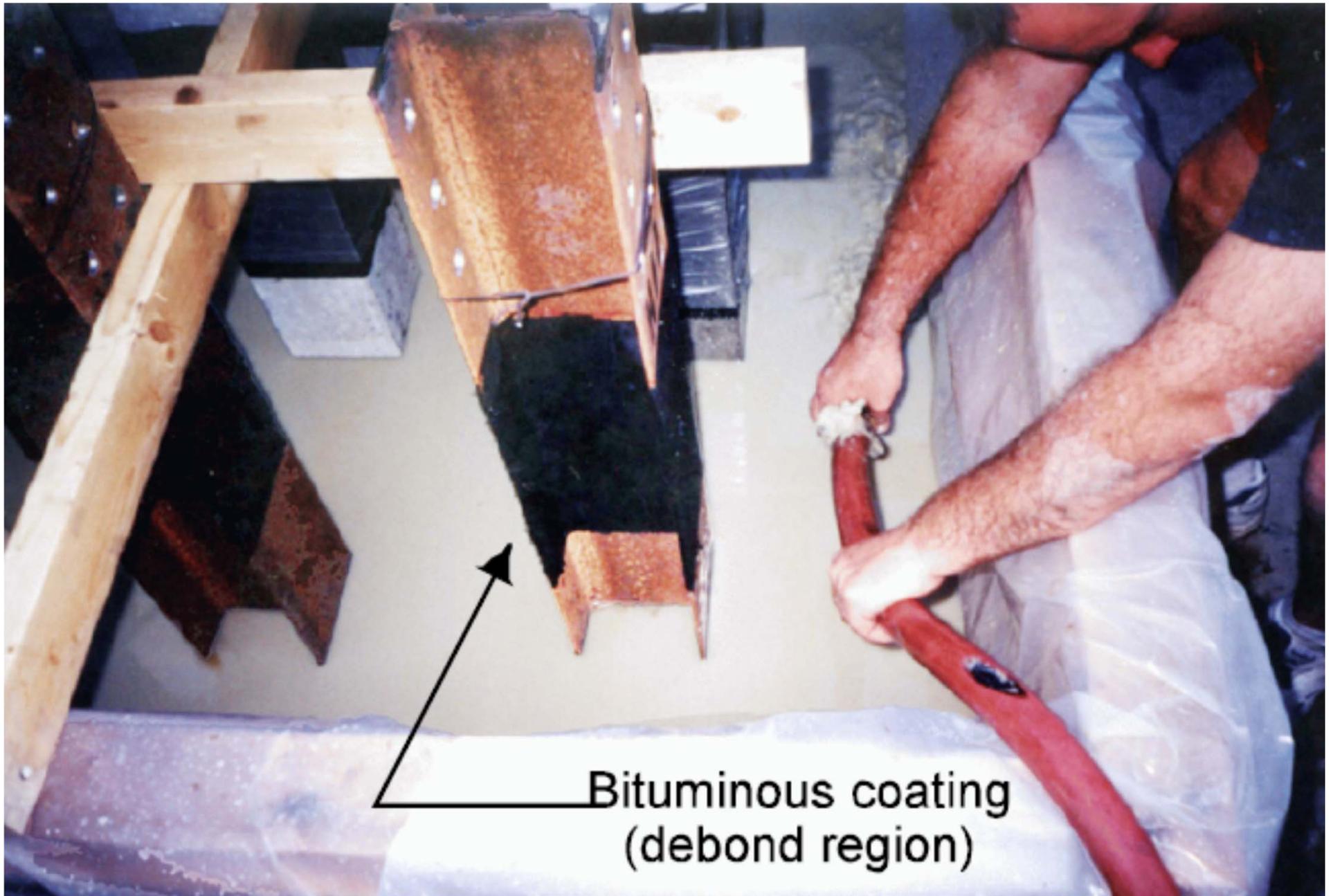
(c)



(d)

# Rebar Pull-out Scheme





Bituminous coating  
(debond region)

## Task 3: Lab-Scale Pull-out Testing

- Identify effects of silt on viscosity and capacity
- Quantify gel strength / viscosity from viscometers and Marsh funnel.
- Conduct small scale side shear tests (compression) in frustum
- Establish test matrix for full scale tests.

# Laboratory Side Shear Testing



# Laboratory Side Shear Testing



## Task 4: Full-Scale Pull-out Testing

- Site Characterization: CPT soundings at each locations.
- Cast 15ft long, 18in diameter shafts cast with varied viscosities.
- Conduct tension / pull out tests
- Fully extract shafts and quantify exact surface area and shape contributing to capacity.

# Pull-out Frame









# Baseline Tests Performed at 40sec/qt













