

PavementDesigner.org

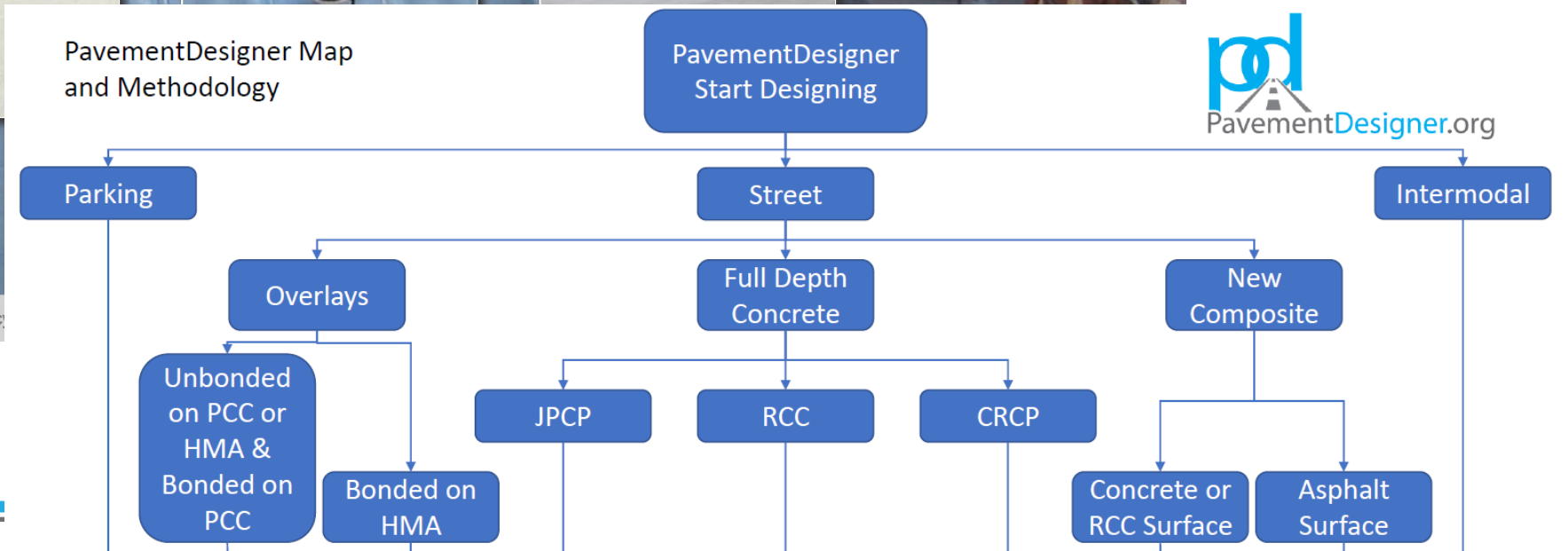
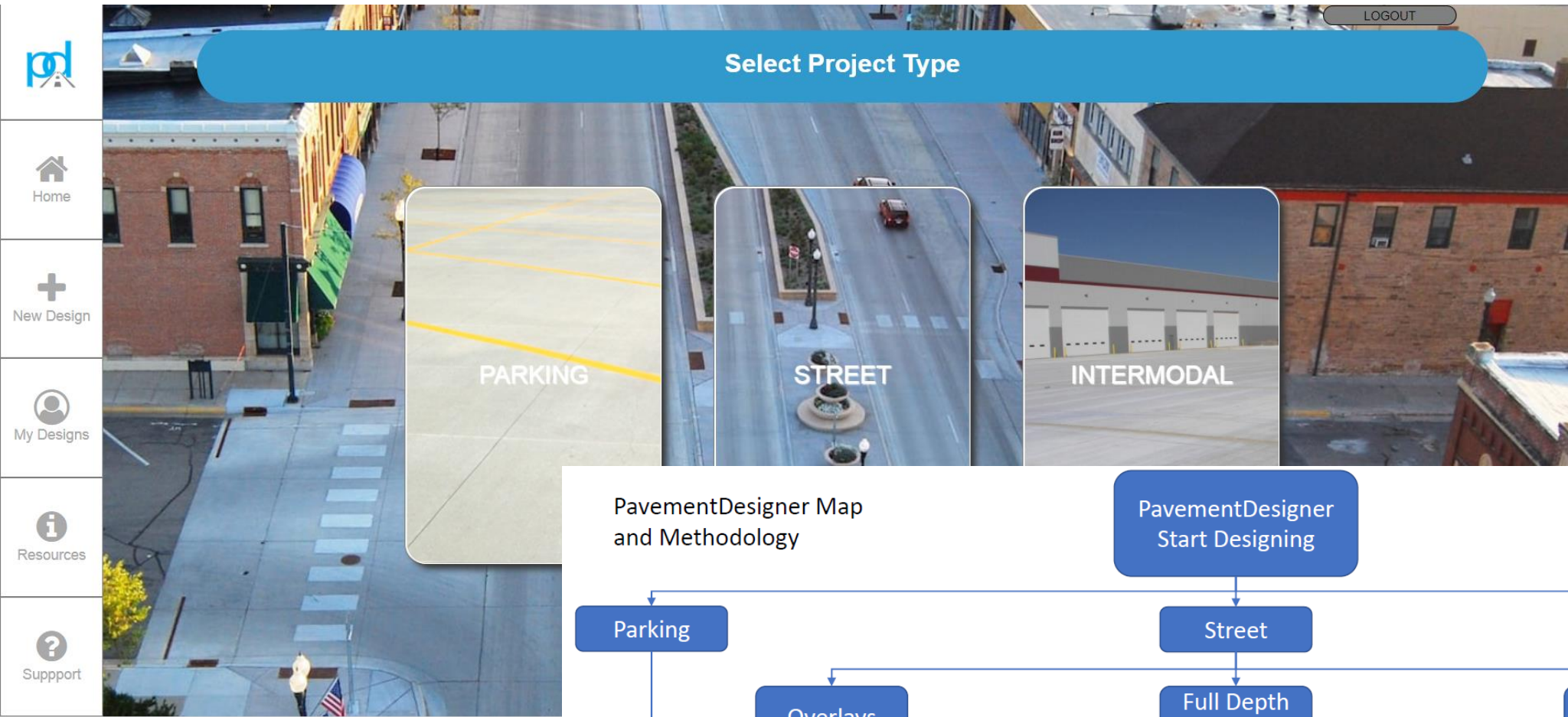
PavementDesigner.org – Concrete Pavement Design for Municipal, Industrial, and Parking Facilities

16th Pavements and Materials Conference
Tempe, AZ
November 20, 2019

Eric Ferrebee, P.E.
Director of Technical Services
American Concrete Pavement Association



PavementDesigner



PavementDesigner Project Leaders

- Industry Team Partners
 - Wayne Adaska, P.E.
 - Portland Cement Association
 - Brian Killingsworth, P.E.
 - National Ready Mix Concrete Association
- Additional Support
 - Jim Mack, P.E. & Tyler Speakmon, PhD (CEMEX)
 - Feng Mu, PhD, P.E. (PNA Construction Technologies)
 - Randy Riley, P.E. & Jim Powell, P.E.
 - ACPA State/Chapter Associations



Overview and Background

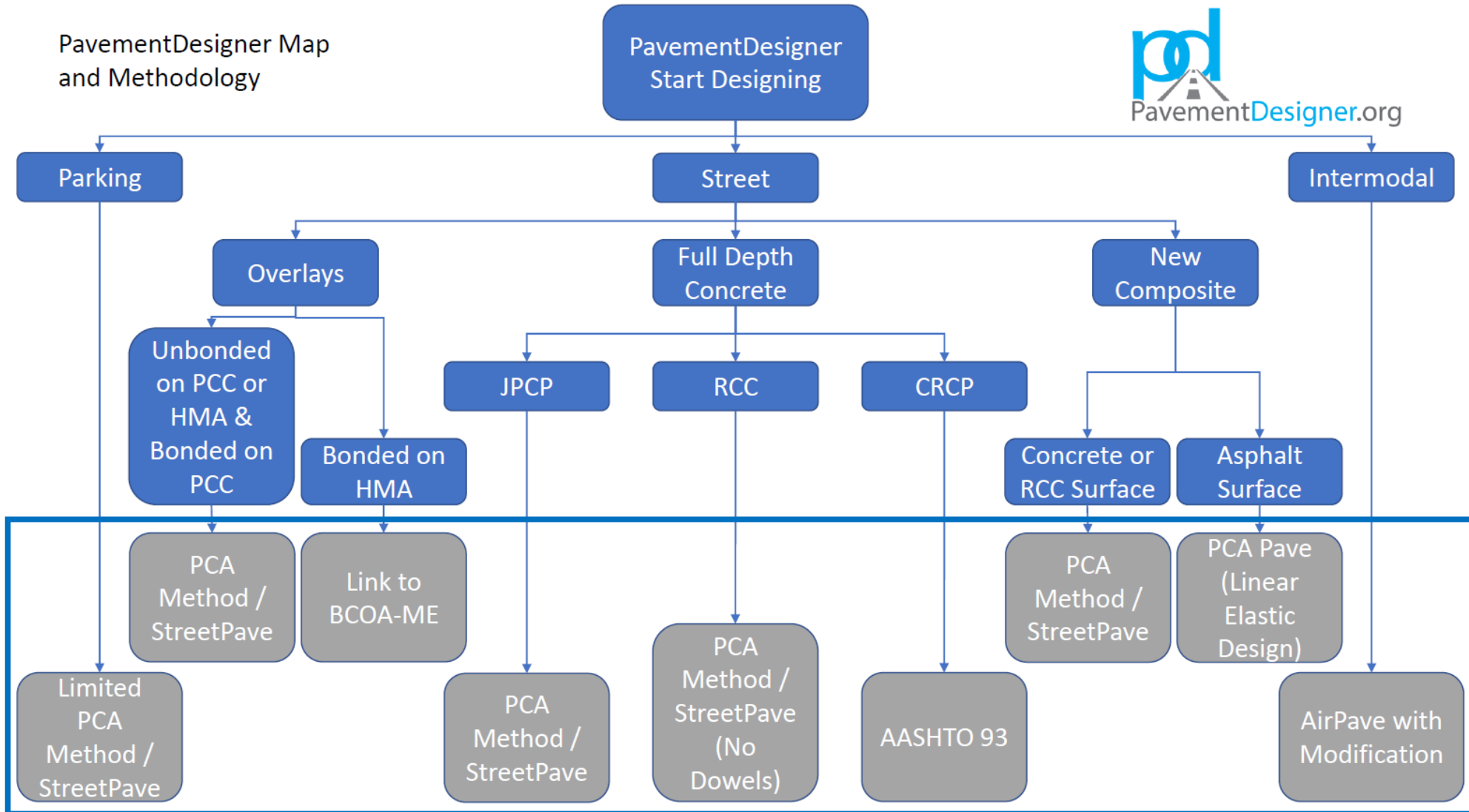
- ACPA, NRMCA, and PCA partnership, with a contribution from the RCC Council to develop a website application to design cement-based solutions for:
 - Municipal Streets and Local Roads
 - Parking Lots
 - Intermodal/Industrial Facilities
- Design guidance and tools for:
 - Jointed-Plain Concrete Pavements
 - Continuously Reinforce Concrete Pavement
 - Concrete Overlays
 - Composite Pavements
 - Roller Compacted Concrete
 - Cement Modified Soils
 - Cement-Treated Base
 - Full-Depth Reclamation



Bringing Online the Best of the Best Available Design Tools

PavementDesigner Map and Methodology

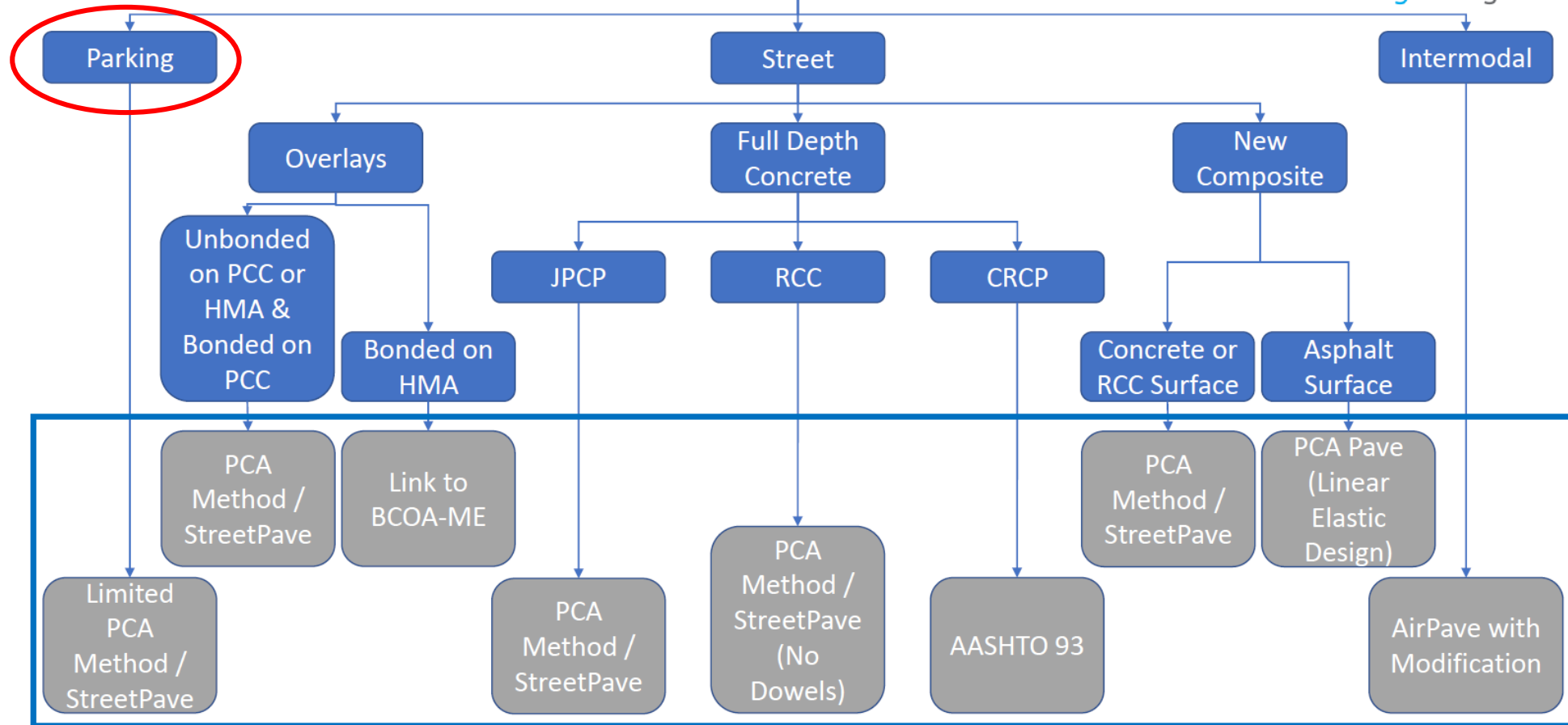
PavementDesigner Start Designing



Summary –

- Primary audience is city, county, and consultant engineers who design pavements
- Secondary audience is professors and students
- Unifies design methods, providing promoters with a single source to direct target audience to for consistent answers
- Fills a design void for some products
- Web-based platform, appealing to existing and future generations of design engineers...
- ...with broad industry partner support!
- **FREE** and easily accessible!





PARKING LOTS

Old Ways of Designing Parking Lots

- AASHTO 93
- ACI 330R-08 & 330R-19
 - Guide for Concrete Parking Lots
- StreetPave

Guide for the Design and Construction
of Concrete Parking Lots

Reported by ACI Committee 330



American Concrete Institute®

ACI 330

Table 3.1—Subgrade soil types and approximate support values (Portland Cement Association 1984a,b; American Concrete Pavement Association 1982)

Type of soil	Support	<i>k</i> , psi/in.	CBR	<i>R</i>	SSV
Fine-grained soils in which silt and clay-size particles predominate	Low	75 to 120	2.5 to 3.5	10 to 22	2.3 to 3.1
Sands and sand-gravel mixtures with moderate amounts of silt and clay	Medium	130 to 170	4.5 to 7.5	29 to 41	3.5 to 4.9
Sand and sand-gravel mixtures relatively free of plastic fines	High	180 to 220	8.5 to 12	45 to 52	5.3 to 6.1

3R = California bearing ratio; *R* = resistance value; and SSV = soil support value. 1 psi = 0.0069 MPa, and 1 psi/in. = 0.27 MPa/m.

Table 3.2—Modulus of subgrade reaction *k*^a

Subgrade <i>k</i> value, psi/in.	Sub-base thickness			
	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.
	Granular aggregate subbase			
50	65	75	85	110
100	130	140	160	190
200	220	230	270	320
300	320	330	370	430
	Cement-treated subbase			
50	170	230	310	390
100	280	400	520	640
200	470	640	830	—
	Other treated subbase			
50	85	115	170	215
100	175	210	270	325
200	280	315	360	400
300	350	385	420	490

^aFor subbase applied over different subgrades, psi/in. (Portland Cement Association 1984a,b; Federal Aviation Administration 1978).
Note: 1 in. = 25.4 mm, and 1 psi/in. = 0.27 MPa/m.

Table 3.4—Twenty-year design thickness recommendations, in. (no dowels)

Traffic category ^a	MOR, psi:	<i>k</i> = 500 psi/in. (CBR = 50; <i>R</i> = 86)				<i>k</i> = 400 psi/in. (CBR = 38; <i>R</i> = 80)				<i>k</i> = 300 psi/in. (CBR = 26; <i>R</i> = 67)			
		650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500
Traffic category ^a	A (ADTT = 1)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
	A (ADTT = 10)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
	B (ADTT = 25)	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5
	B (ADTT = 300)	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
	C (ADTT = 100)	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0
	C (ADTT = 300)	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.5
	C (ADTT = 700)	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.5
	D (ADTT = 700) [†]	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Traffic category ^a	MOR, psi:	<i>k</i> = 200 psi/in. (CBR = 10; <i>R</i> = 48)				<i>k</i> = 100 psi/in. (CBR = 3; <i>R</i> = 18)				<i>k</i> = 50 psi/in. (CBR = 2; <i>R</i> = 5)			
		650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500
	A (ADTT = 1)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.5
	A (ADTT = 10)	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
	B (ADTT = 25)	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.0
	B (ADTT = 300)	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.5
	C (ADTT = 100)	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.5
	C (ADTT = 300)	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0
C (ADTT = 700)	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	
D (ADTT = 700) [†]	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	

^aADTT = average daily truck traffic. Trucks are defined as vehicles with at least six wheels; excludes panel trucks, pickup trucks, and other four-wheel vehicles. Refer to Appendix A. *k* = modulus of subgrade reaction; CBR = California bearing ratio; *R* = resistance value; and MOR = modulus of rupture.

Parking Lot Design

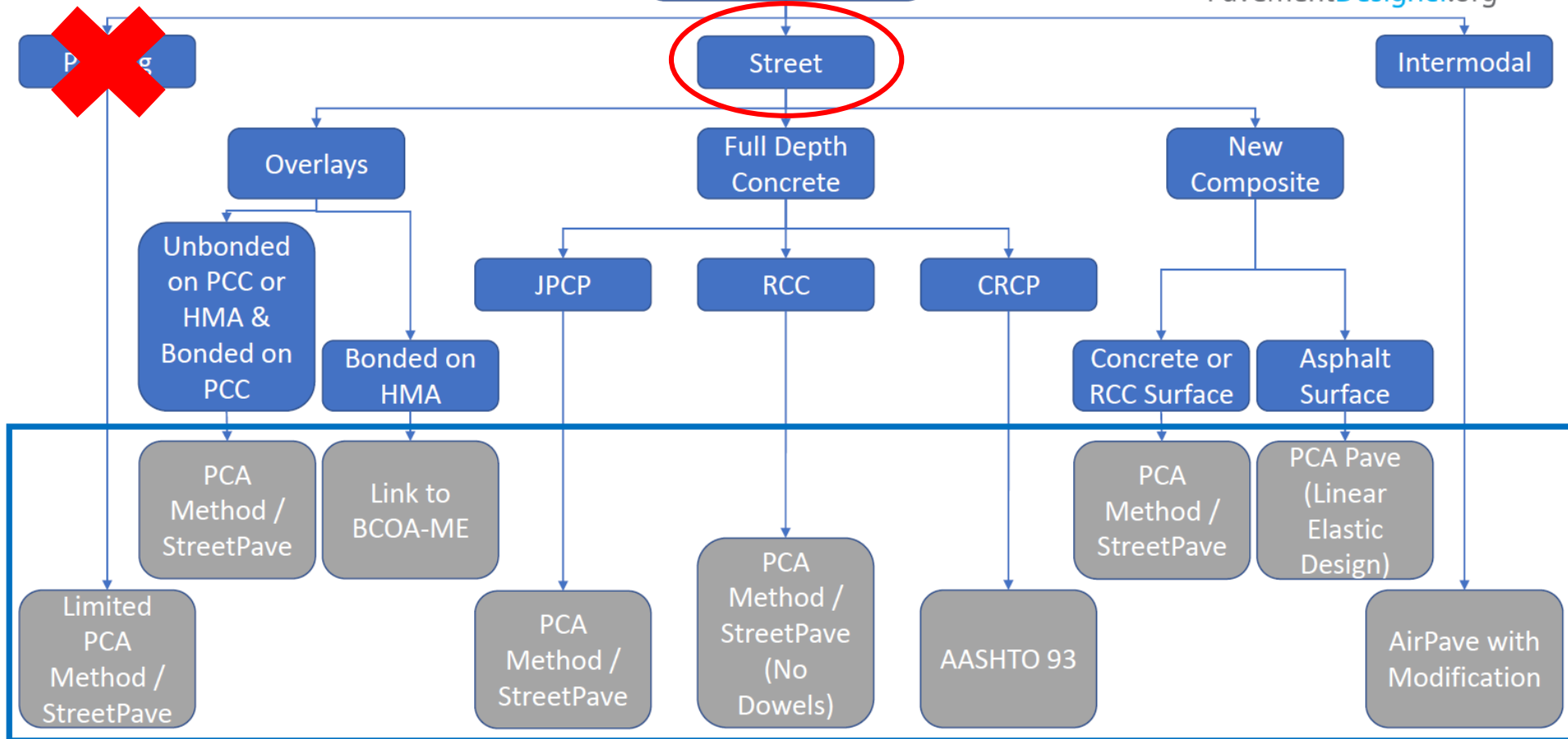
- ACI 330R-08 Guide based on StreetPave (PD's predecessor) design runs
- StreetPave is another accepted design methodology for Parking Lots
- New guide (ACI 330-R18) is based off PD design runs



Parking Lot Design with PavementDesigner

- PavementDesigner's Parking design uses a slightly modified version of the Street's Module for the sake of simplicity
 - Allows for various design lives, reliabilities, and percent slabs cracked at the end of the design life

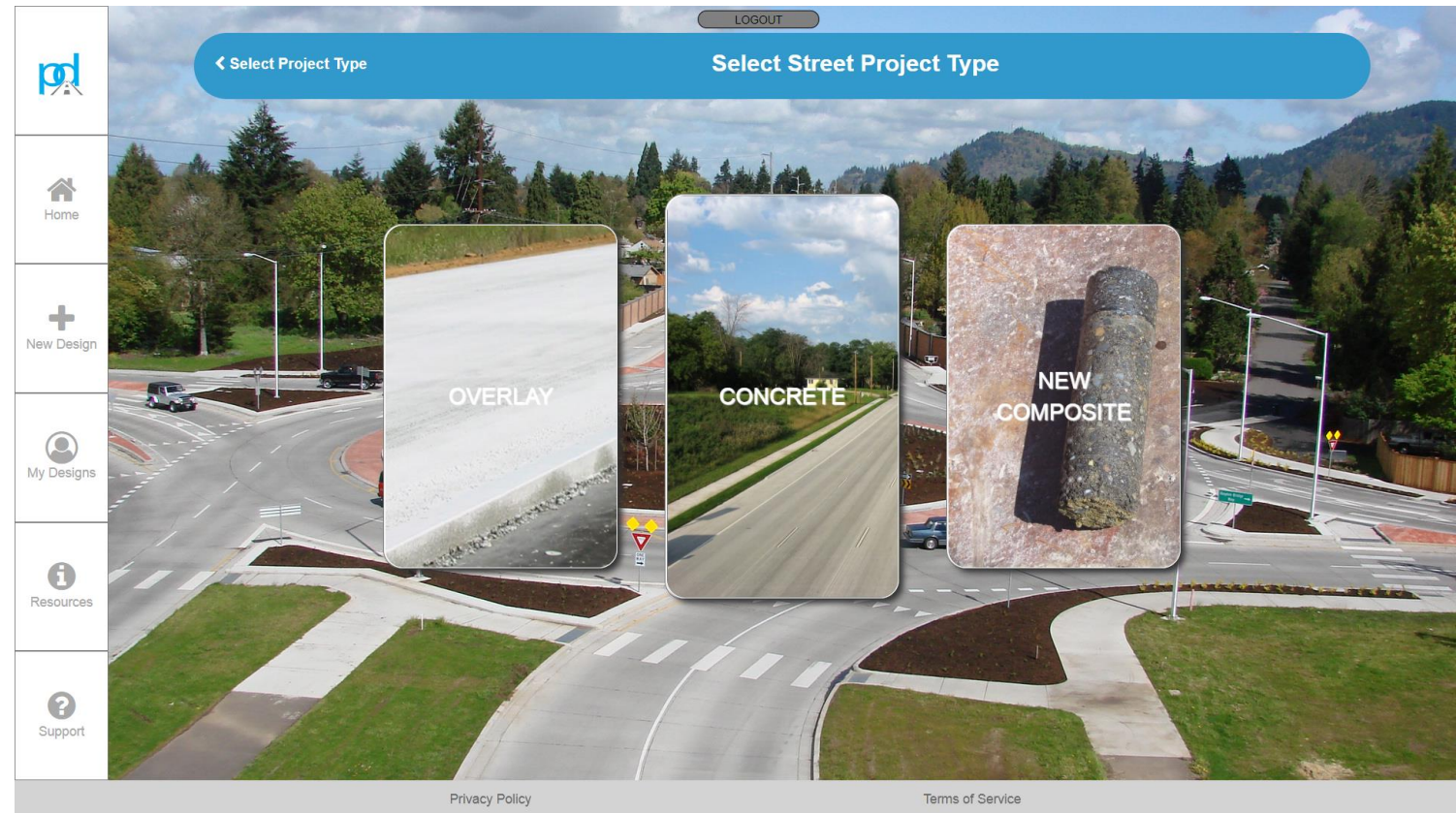




MUNICIPAL STREETS & LOCAL ROADS

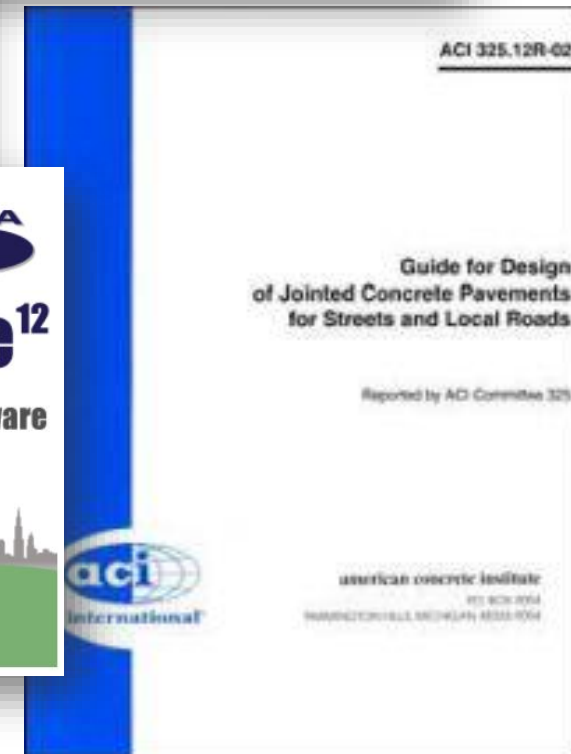
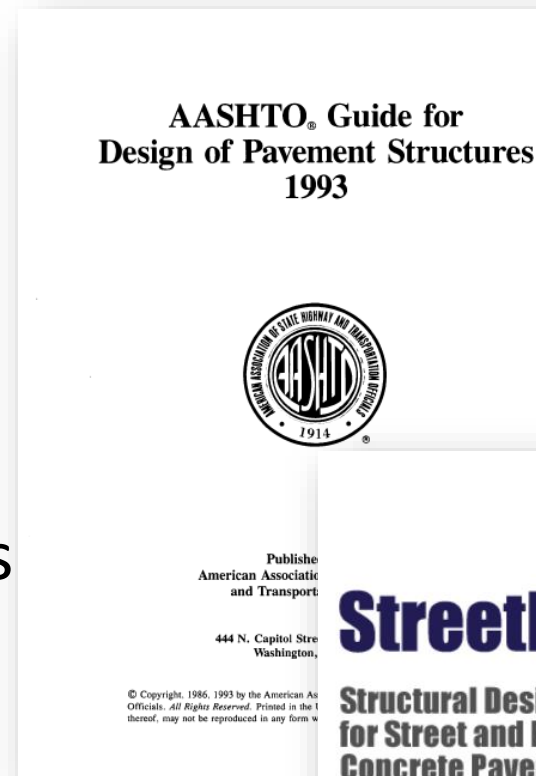
Municipal Street Design with PavementDesigner

- Overlays
 - Bonded and Unbonded
 - On Asphalt and Concrete
- Full-Depth Concrete
 - JPCP
 - RCC
 - CRCP
- Composite Pavements



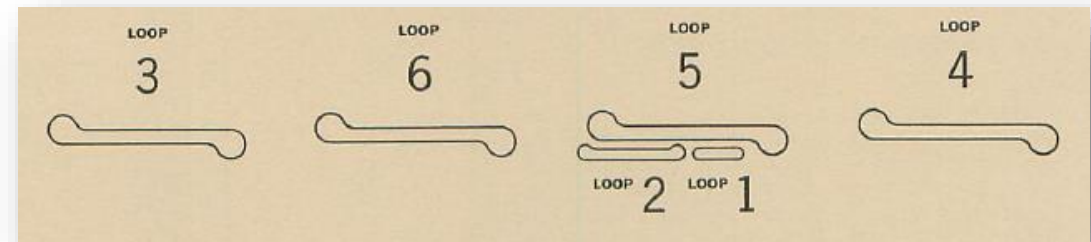
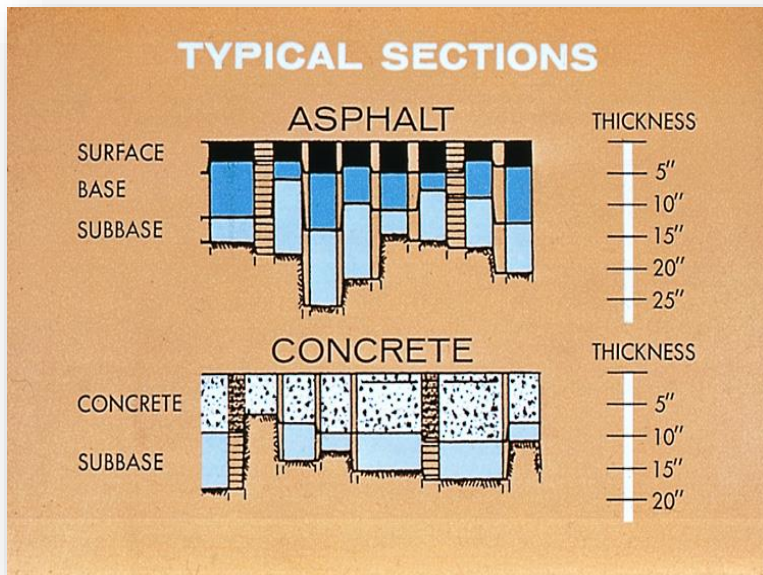
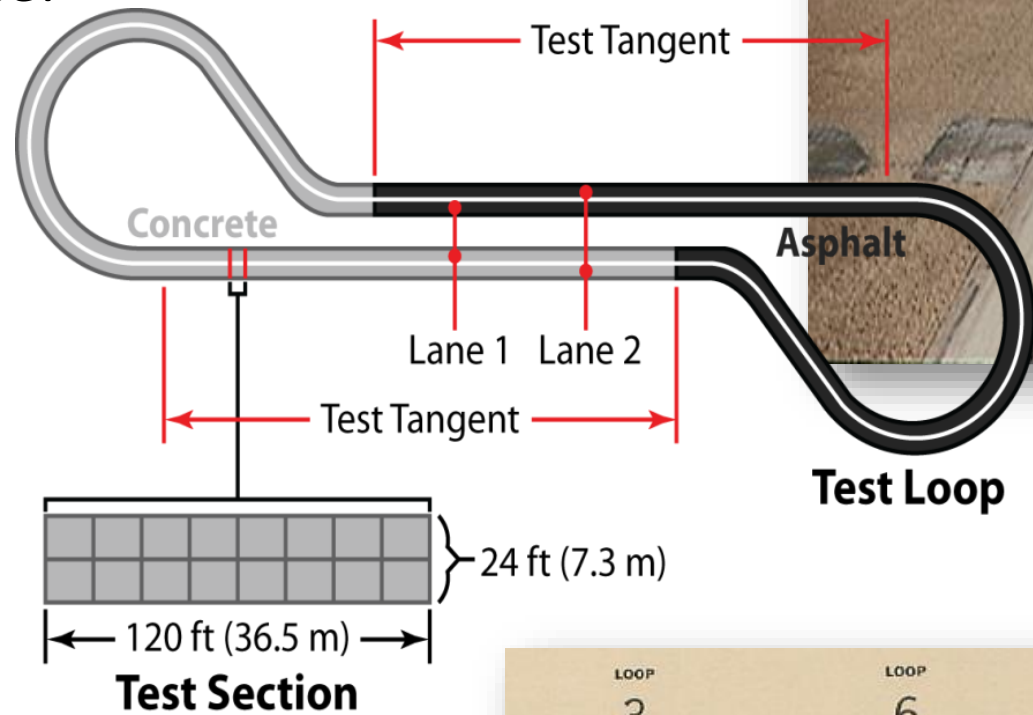
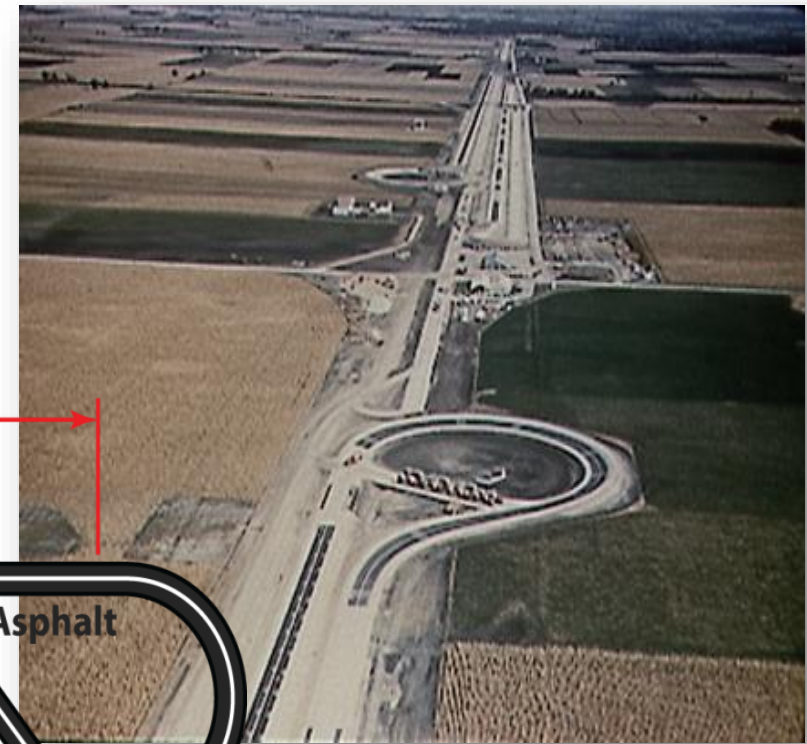
Other Ways of Designing Municipal Streets

- AASHTO 93
- Pavement ME
- ACI 325.12R-02
 - Guide for Design of Jointed Concrete Pavements for Streets and Local Roads
- StreetPave



AASHTO 93

- Wholly empirical – AASHO Road Test
- Limited inference space:
 - Materials
 - Structural sections
 - Soils
 - Traffic

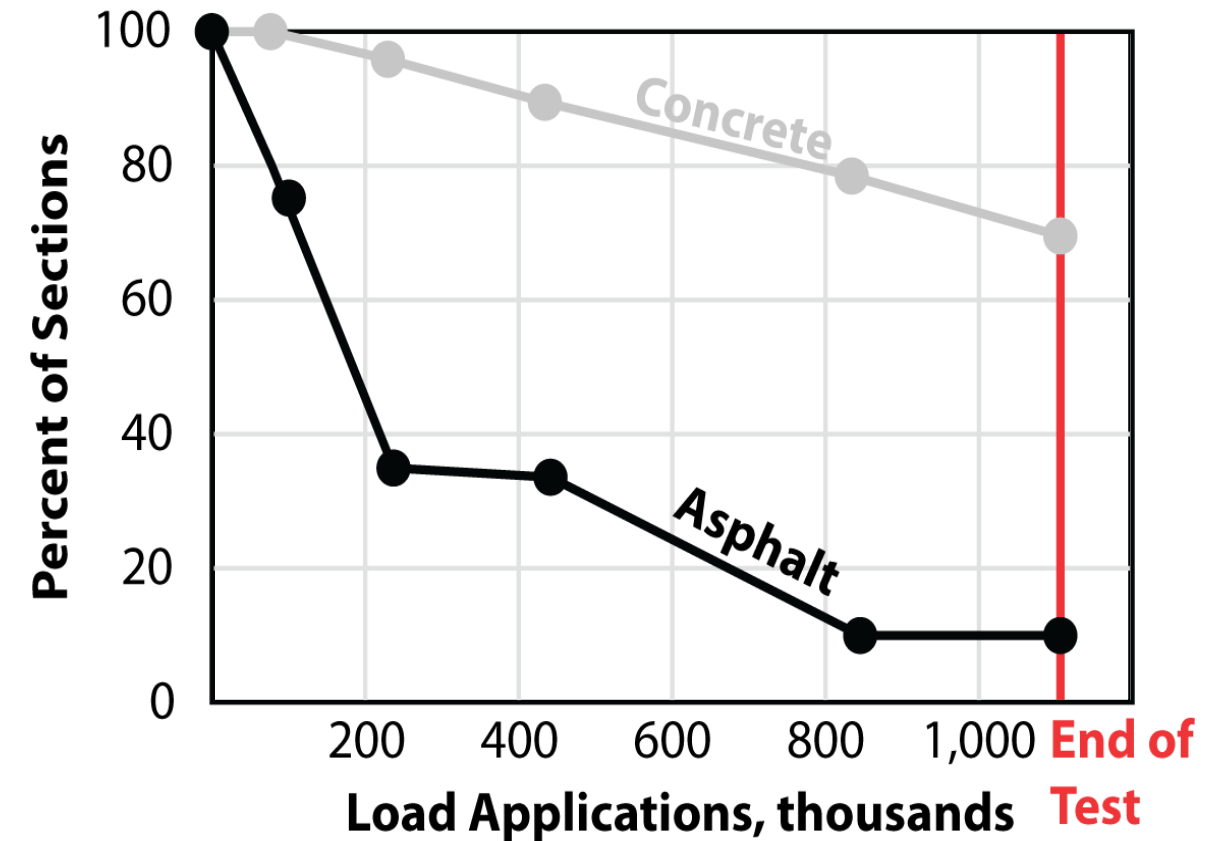


Performance Estimated Subjectively

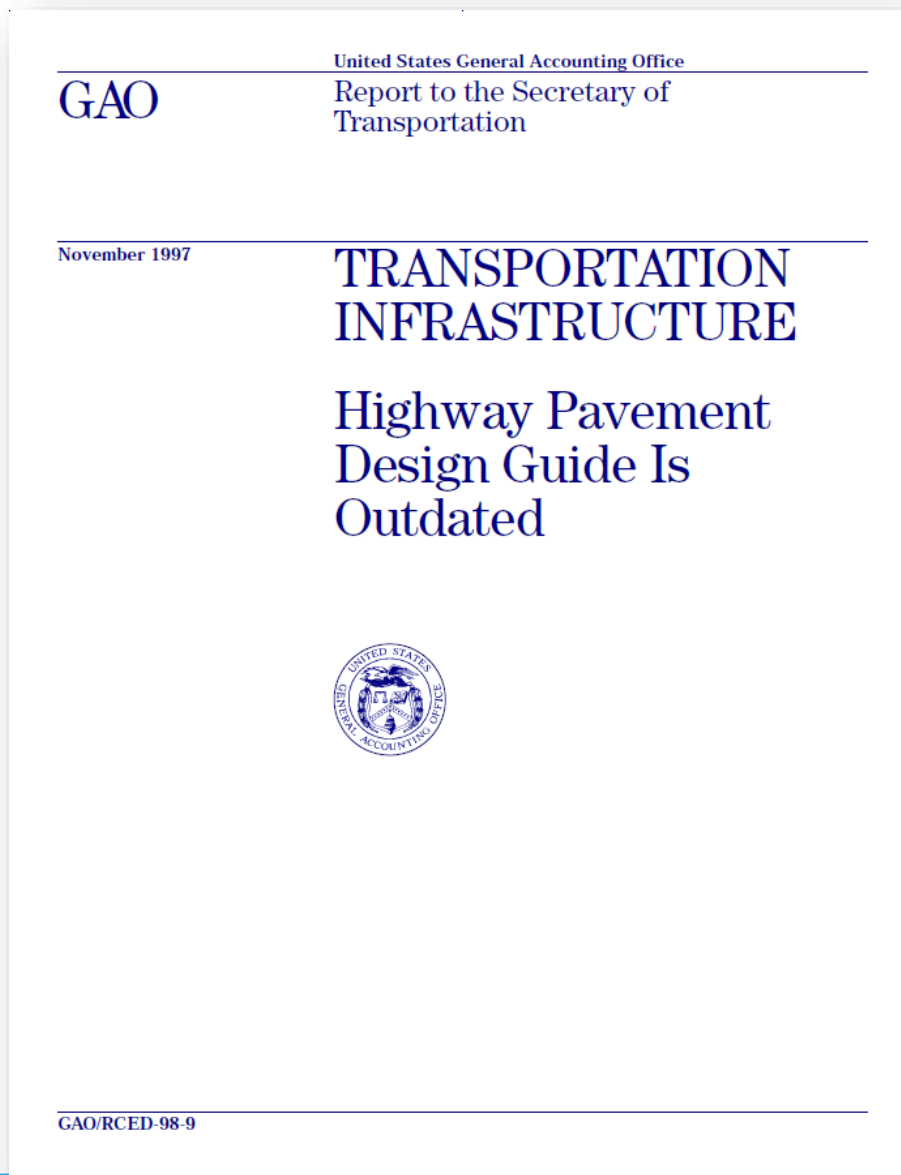
- **Present Serviceability Index (PSI)**

- 4.0 – 5.0 = Very Good
- 3.0 – 4.0 = Good
- 2.0 – 3.0 = Fair
- 1.0 – 2.0 = Poor
- 0.0 – 1.0 = Very Poor
- “Failure” at the Road Test considered @ 1.5
- Typical U.S. state agency terminal serviceability in practice = 2.5

PERCENT SURVIVING WITH PSI ABOVE 2.5



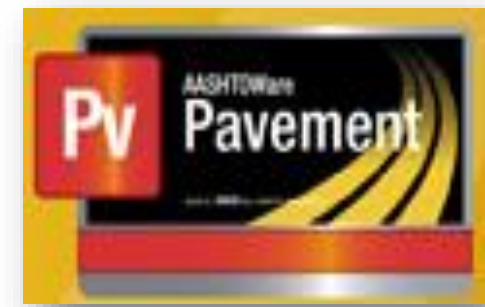
Don't Just Take My Word...



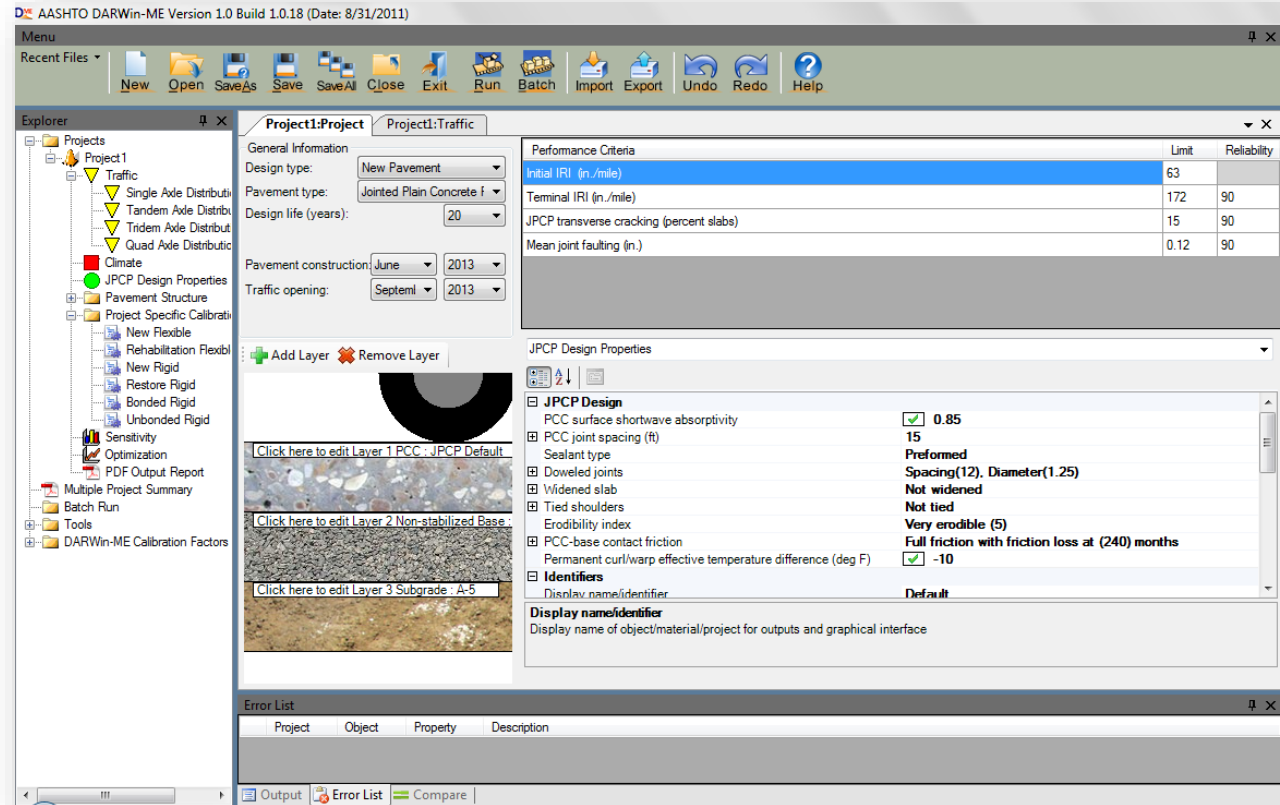
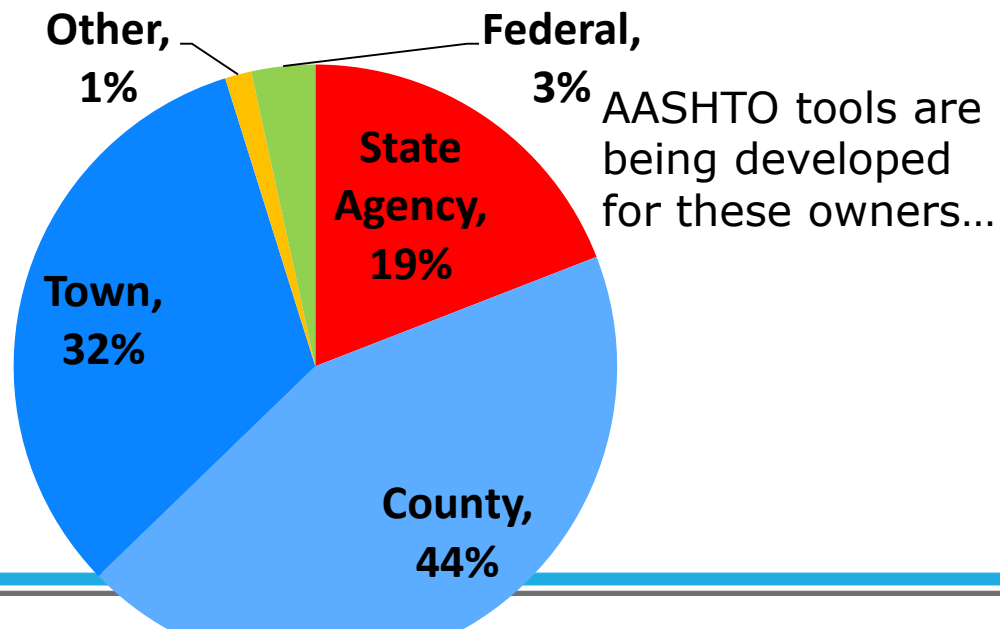
“The current design guide and its predecessors were largely based on design equations empirically derived from the observations AASHTO’s predecessor made during road performance tests completed in 1959-60. Several transportation experts have criticized the empirical data thus derived as outdated and inadequate for today’s highway system. In addition, a March 1994 DOT Office of Inspector General report concluded that the design guide was outdated and that pavement design information it relied on could not be supported and validated with systematic comparisons to actual experience or research.”

...this is why Pavement ME exists!

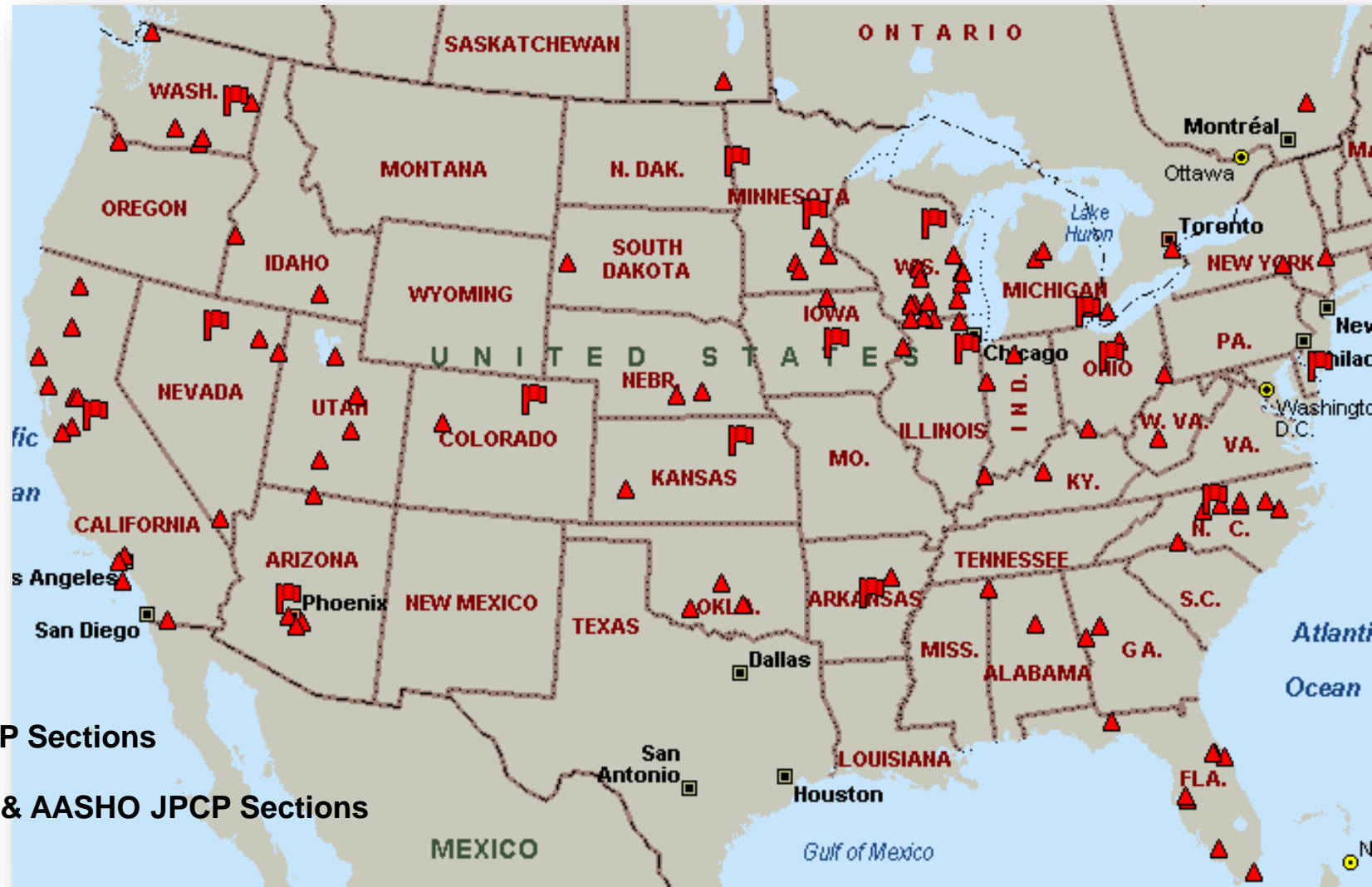
AASHTOWare Pavement ME Design



- Developed for Highways
 - NOT street, road, parking lot, etc.
- Complex
- Expensive



JPCP Calibration – **BIG INF. SPACE!**



▲ LTPP GPS-3 & RPPR JPCP Sections

▄ LTPP SPS-2, MnROAD, & AASHO JPCP Sections

AASHTO 93 vs. ME

Wide range of structural and rehabilitation designs

50+ million load reps

design

traffic

Limited structural sections

1.1 million load reps

AASHTO 93

AASHTO Pavement ME

1 climate/2 years

1 set of materials

climate

materials

All climates over 20-50 years

New and diverse materials

OUTPUTS, OUTPUTS, OUTPUTS!!!

Design Inputs

Design Life: 20 years
Design Type: JPCP

Design Structure

Layer type	M
PCC	JPCP
Flexible	Default
Cement_Base	Cement
Subgrade	A-7-6
Subgrade	A-7-6

Design Outputs

Distress Prediction Summary

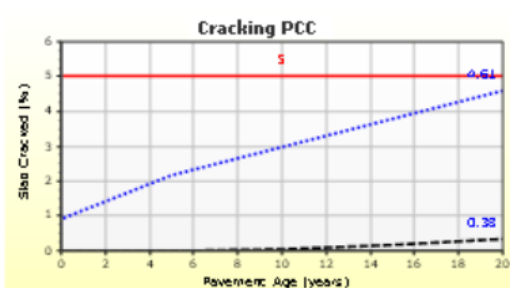
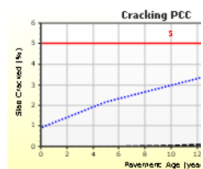
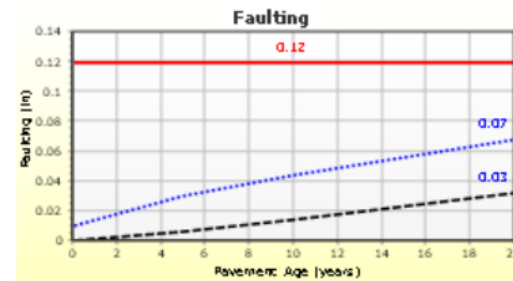
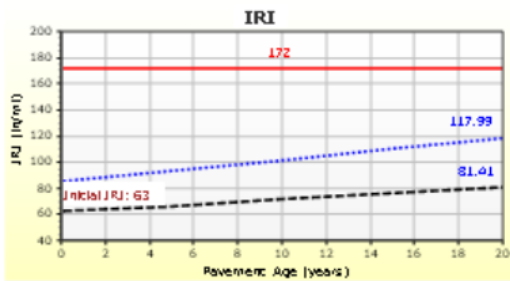
Distress Prediction Summary

Distress Type	Distress @ Specified Reliability		Reliability (%)		Criterion Satisfied?
	Target	Predicted	Target	Achieved	
Terminal IRI (in/mile)	172.00	117.99	90.00	99.92	Pass
Mean joint faulting (in)	0.12	0.07	90.00	99.90	Pass
JPCP transverse cracking (percent slabs)	5.00	4.61	90.00	91.91	Pass

2.00

Distress Charts

Distress Charts



ACI 325

- Limited design charts
- New guide based on PavementDesigner runs

Table 3.4—Twenty-year design thickness recommendations, in. (no dowels)

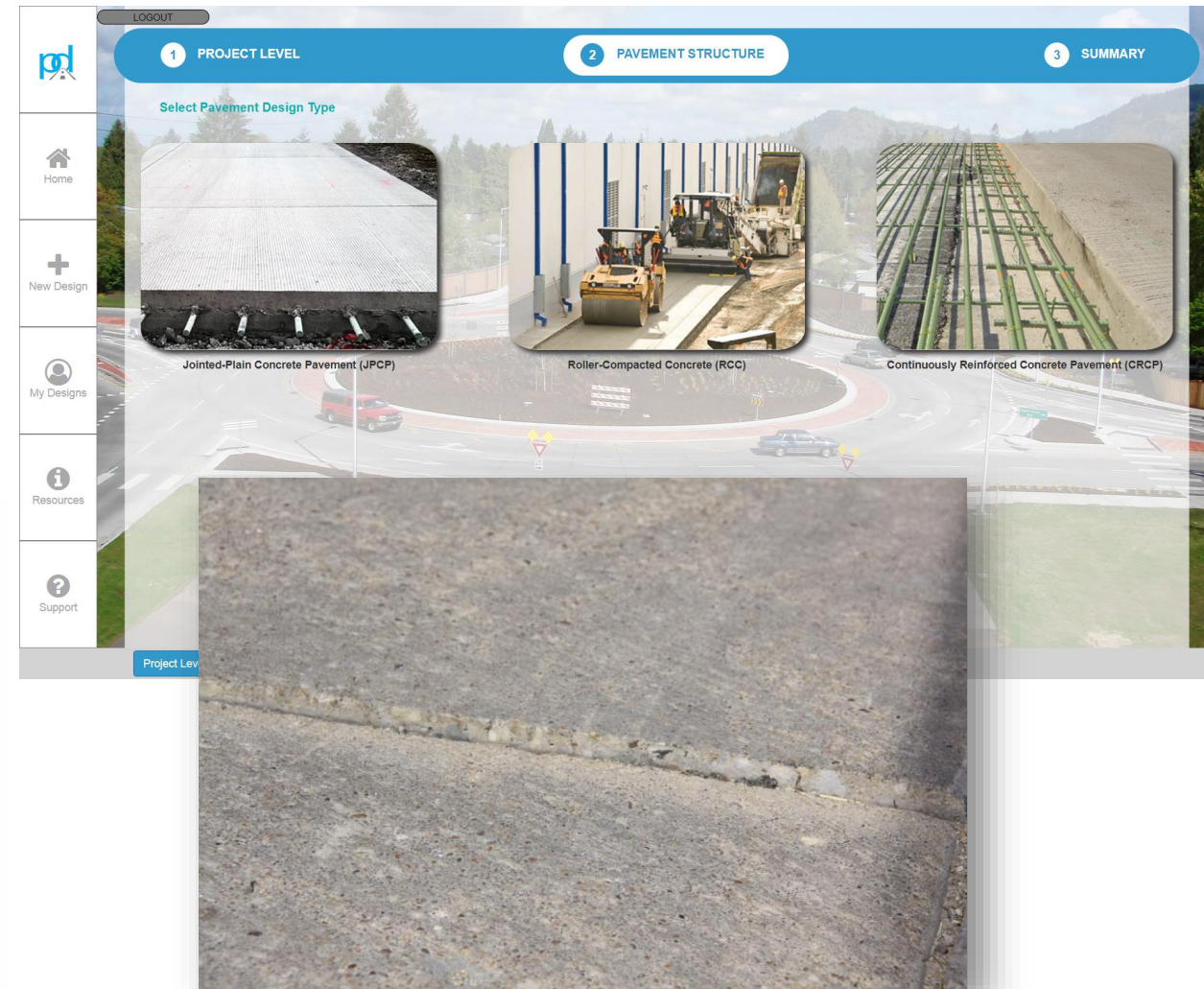
MOR, psi:		$k = 500$ psi/in. (CBR = 50; $R = 86$)				$k = 400$ psi/in. (CBR = 38; $R = 80$)				$k = 300$ psi/in. (CBR = 26; $R = 67$)			
		650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500
Traffic category*	A (ADTT = 1)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
	A (ADTT = 10)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
	B (ADTT = 25)	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5
	B (ADTT = 300)	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
	C (ADTT = 100)	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0
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	C (ADTT = 700)	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.5
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		650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500	650	600	550	500
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	C (ADTT = 300)	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0
	C (ADTT = 700)	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
	D (ADTT = 700) [†]	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

*ADTT = average daily truck traffic. Trucks are defined as vehicles with at least six wheels; excludes panel trucks, pickup trucks, and other four-wheel vehicles. Refer to Appendix A. k = modulus of subgrade reaction; CBR = California bearing ratio; R = resistance value; and MOR = modulus of rupture.



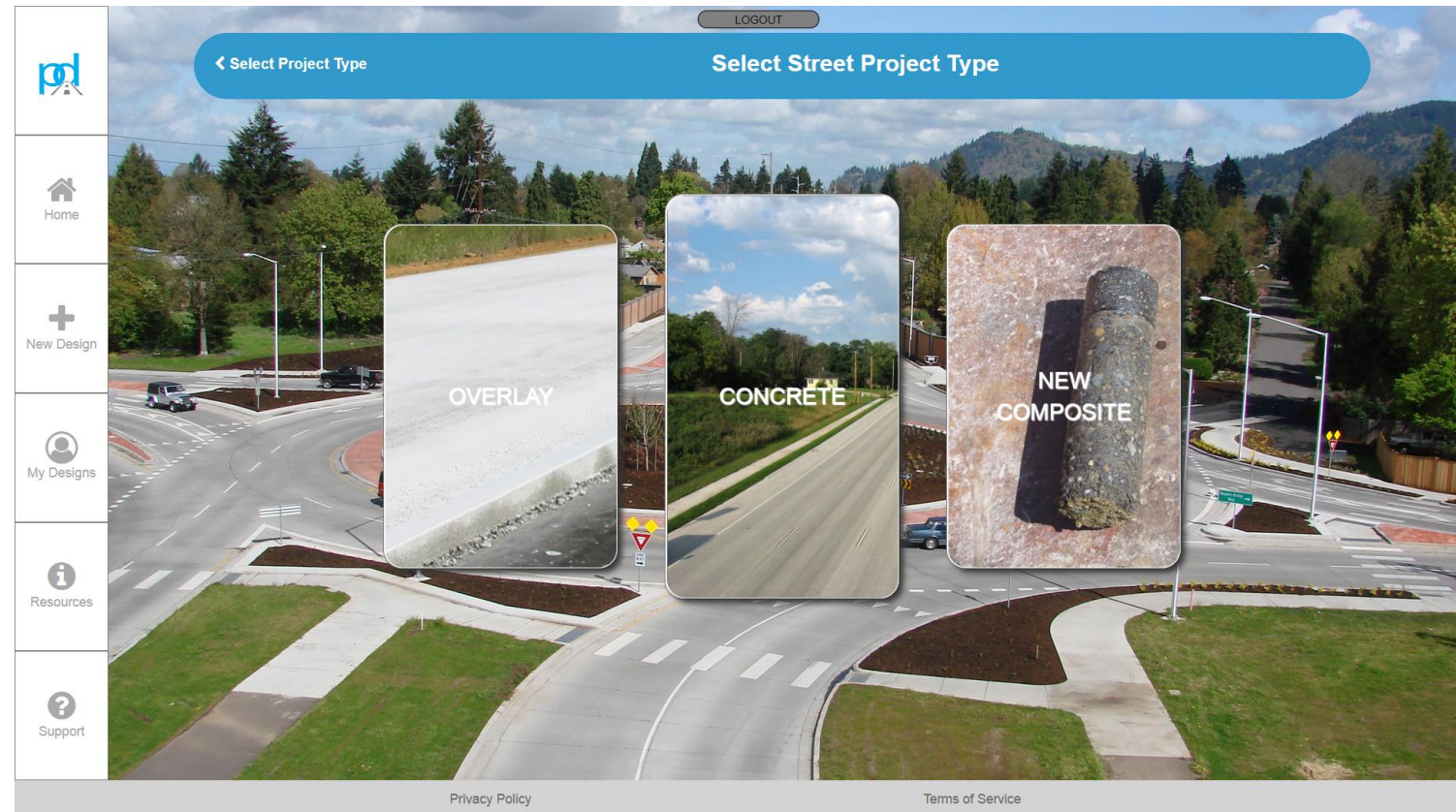
PavementDesigner for Roadways

- Roots date back to the 1960s PCA Method
- Tailored for streets and roads
- Failure modes are cracking and erosion



Municipal Street Design with PavementDesigner

- Design for Overland Parkway with ~100 trucks/day
- Existing Subgrade is poorly graded silt (A-5)





Home



New Design



My Designs



Resources



Support



Welcome to Pavement Designer, a free web-based pavement design tool for streets, local roads, parking lots, and intermodal/industrial facilities.

Best viewed using Chrome on Windows or Safari for MacOS.



chrome



Safari

Start Designing



Select Project Type



Home



New Design



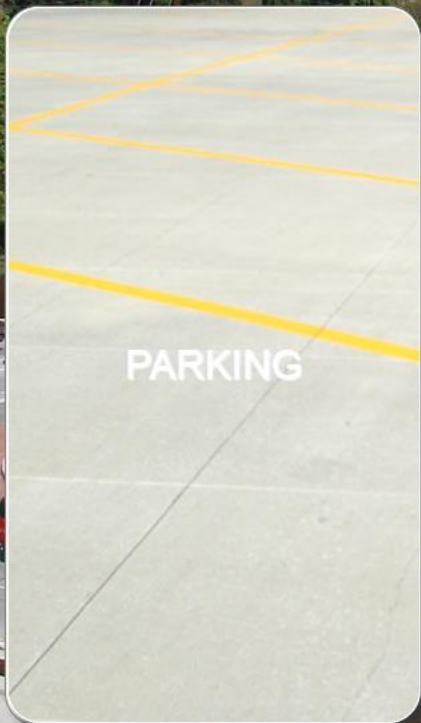
My Designs



Resources



Support





Select Project Type



Home



New Design



My Designs



Resources



Support

PARKING

CONCRETE STREETS

A long-lasting solution for conventional over the road traffic. This module can be used to design jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP), continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP), roller-compacted concrete pavement (RCC), overlays, and composite pavements with stabilized bases and soils. This module should be used for the design of county, town, and city streets.

INTERMODAL



← Select Project Type

Select Street Project Type



Home



New Design



My Designs



Resources



Support



[← Select Project Type](#)

Select Street Project Type

[Home](#)[New Design](#)[My Designs](#)[Resources](#)[Support](#)

OVERLAY

CONCRETE

Concrete Streets provide a long-lasting pavement for city streets and local roads. This module can be used to design conventional jointed plain concrete pavements (JPCP), roller-compacted concrete pavements (RCC), or continuously reinforced concrete pavements (CRCP).

METHODOLOGY: ACPA StreetPave/PCA Method, AASHTO 93



NEW
COMPOSITE



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

Help ?

GLOBAL

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Select Spectrum Type

Design Life

(Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Reliability

(%)

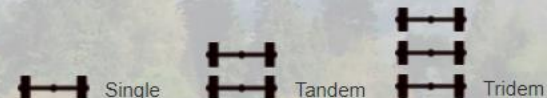
% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
24	0.07	24	0.07	24	0.07
24	1.6	24	1.6	24	1.6
22	2.6	22	2.6	22	2.6
20	6.63	20	6.63	20	6.63
18	16.61	18	16.61	18	16.61
16	23.88	16	23.88	16	23.88
14	47.76	14	47.76	14	47.76
12	116.76	12	116.76	12	116.76
10	142.7	10	142.7	10	142.7
8	233.6	8	233.6	8	233.6



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

TRAFFIC

Select Spectrum Type

Design Life

(Years)

Select Spectrum Type

Select a predefined distribution of axle loads and axles per thousand trucks that best characterizes the truck traffic you expect.

Custom distributions may also be entered.

More Information

Help ?

GLOBAL

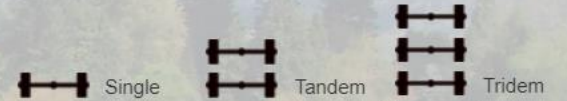
Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
24	0.07	24	0.07	24	0.07
24	1.6				
22	2.6				
20	6.63				
18	16.61				
16	23.88				
14	47.76				
12	116.76				
10	142.7				
8	233.6				

Help (Select Spectrum Type)

The four default traffic categories in the left column are each a composite of data averaged from loadometer tables representative of the facility type listed and the five default traffic categories in the right column are from the forthcoming ACI 330-18 design guide, 'Guide for Design and Construction of Concrete Parking Lots.' ACI 330R-08 describes Category A as passenger cars only, Categories B and C as composites of data averaged from several loadometer tables representing appropriate pavement facilities, and Category D as tractor semitrailer trucks with gross weights of 80 kips (360 kN). The table below gives general details for each default traffic category in the left column.

Traffic Category	Description	Traffic			Maximum Axles Loads (kips)	
		ADT	% Trucks	ADTT**	Single Axles	Tandem Axles
Residential	Residential streets, rural and secondary roads (low to medium*)	50-800	1%-3%	1-20	22	36
Collector	Collector streets, rural and secondary roads (high*), arterial streets and primary roads (low*)	700-5,000	3%-15%	40-1,000	26	44
Minor Arterial	Arterial streets and primary roads (medium*), expressways and urban and rural interstate (low to medium*)	3,000-15,000+	5%-25%	300-5,000+	30	52
Major Arterial	Arterial streets, primary roads, expressways (high*), urban and rural interstate (medium to high*)	4,000-50,000+	10%-30%	700-10,000+	34	60

*The descriptors high, medium, or low refer to the relative weights of axle loads for the type of street or road; that is, "low" for a rural Interstate would represent heavier loads than "low" for a secondary road.

** Trucks -- two-axle, four-tire trucks excluded.



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

Help ?

GLOBAL

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

(Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Reliability

(%)

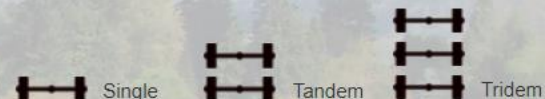
% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

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TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Reliability

(%)

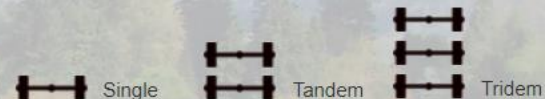
% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
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18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

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TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

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Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Reliability

(%)

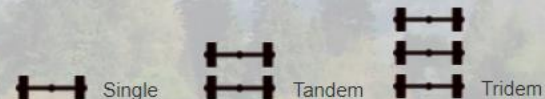
% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
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16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
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12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

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GLOBAL

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Reliability

(%)

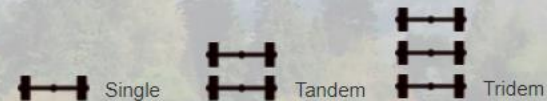
% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
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18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



Project Type: Street **Concrete**

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

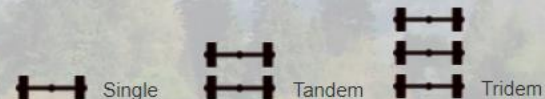
(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



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Project Type: Street **Concrete**

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TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

100 (%)

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

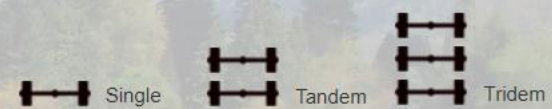
CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

56

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

515,791



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
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22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0





Project Type: Street **Concrete**

Help ?

GLOBAL

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

100 (%)

Reliability

85 (%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

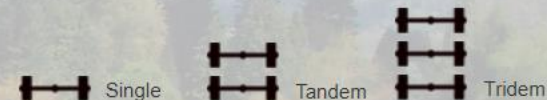
CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

56

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

515,791



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Project Type: Street **Concrete**

Help ?

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TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

100 (%)

Reliability

85 (%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

15 (%)

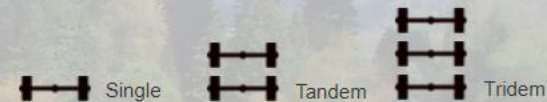
CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

56

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

515,791



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12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



Select Pavement Design Type



Jointed-Plain Concrete Pavement (JPCP)



Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC)



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP)



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New Design



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Support



Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength psi

Modulus of Elasticity 4,000,000 psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers 1

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Choose Layer <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> psi	<input type="text"/> in
SUBGRADE		

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure psi/in

Override

Macrofibers in Concrete Yes No

Edge Support Yes No





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value ^

Known MRSG Value

CBR (California Bearing Ratio)

R-Value (Resistance Value)

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength v

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

psi

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1 v

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Choose Layer v	psi	in
SUBGRADE		

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

psi/in

Override

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes No

Edge Support

Yes No





Project Type: Street ▾ Concrete ▾ JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value ▾

MRSG Value psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength ▾

Flex Strength psi

Modulus of Elasticity 4,000,000 psi

? Resilient Modulus of the Subgrade

Enter a value for MRSG, the elastic response of a soil under repeated loading.

[More Information](#)

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers ▾ 1

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Choose Layer ▾	<input type="text"/> psi	<input type="text"/> in
SUBGRADE		
Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure <input type="text"/> psi/in		Override <input type="checkbox"/>

Macrofibers in Concrete Yes No

Edge Support Yes No





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

CONCRETE

STRUCTURE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value psi

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength psi

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
	<input type="text"/> psi	<input type="text"/> in

Module of Elasticity
Help (Resilient Modulus of the Subgrade)

The Resilient Modulus is one of three basic subgrade soil stiffness/strength characterizations commonly used in structural design of pavements. Resilient Modulus is a measure of the elastic response of a soil (how well a soil is able to return to its original shape and size after being stressed) under repeated loading. The table below shows typical CBR and Resilient Modulus values for various common subgrade soils.

Description	AASHTO	ASTM (Unified)	CBR (%)	Resilient Modulus (psi)
Coarse-Grained Soils				
Gravel	A-1-a, well graded	GW,GP	60-80	32,000-39,000
	A-1-a, poorly graded		35-60	22,000-32,000
Coarse Sand	A-1-b	SW	20-40	15,000-25,000
Fine Sand	A-3	SP	15-25	12,000-18,000
Granular Materials with High Fines				
Silt Gravel	A-2-4, gravelly	GM	40-80	25,000-39,000
Silt Sandy Gravel	A-2-5, gravelly			
Silty Sand	A-2-4, sandy	SM	20-40	15,000-25,000
Siltly Gravelly Sand	A-2-5, sandy			
Clayey Gravel	A-2-6, gravelly	GC	20-40	15,000-25,000
Clayey Sandy Gravel	A-2-7, gravelly			
Clayey Sand	A-2-6, sandy	SC	10-20	9,000-15,000
Clayey Gravelly Sand	A-2-7, sandy			
Fine-Grained Soils				
Silt	A-4	ML, OL	4-8	5,000-8,000
Silt/Sand/Gravel Mixture			5-15	6,000-12,000
Poorly Graded Silt	A-5	MH	4-8	5,000-8,000
Plastic Clay	A-6	CL	5-15	6,000-12,000

Override

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DESIGN SUMMARY



Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

CONCRETE

STRUCTURE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value psi

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength psi

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
------------	-------------------	-----------------

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Help (Resilient Modulus of the Subgrade)

The Resilient Modulus is one of three basic subgrade soil stiffness/strength characterizations commonly used in structural design of pavements. Resilient Modulus is a measure of the elastic response of a soil (how well a soil is able to return to its original shape and size after being stressed) under repeated loading. The table below shows typical CBR and Resilient Modulus values for various common subgrade soils.

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Fine Sand	A-3	SP	15-25	12,000-18,000
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Silty Sand	A-2-4, sandy	SM	20-40	15,000-25,000
Siltly Gravelly Sand	A-2-5, sandy			
Clayey Gravel	A-2-6, gravelly	GC	20-40	15,000-25,000
Clayey Sandy Gravel	A-2-7, gravelly			
Clayey Sand	A-2-6, sandy	SC	10-20	9,000-15,000
Clayey Gravelly Sand	A-2-7, sandy			
Fine-Grained Soils				
Silt	A-4	ML, OL	4-8	5,000-8,000
Silt/Sand/Gravel Mixture			5-15	6,000-12,000
Poorly Graded Silt	A-5	MH	4-8	5,000-8,000
Plastic Clay	A-6	CL	5-15	6,000-12,000

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Project Level

DESIGN SUMMARY



Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value psi

MRSG Value

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength psi

28-Day Flex Strength

Compressive Strength

Modulus of Elasticity

Split Tensile Strength

Modulus of Elasticity

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
<input type="text" value="Choose Layer"/>	<input type="text" value="psi"/>	<input type="text" value="in"/>
SUBGRADE		
Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure <input type="text" value="psi/in"/>		Override <input type="checkbox"/>

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes No

Edge Support

Yes No





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value psi

MRSG Value psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength psi

Modulus of Elasticity psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
<input type="text" value="Choose Layer"/>	<input type="text" value="psi"/>	<input type="text" value="in"/>
SUBGRADE		

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

Override

Macrofibers in Concrete Yes No

Edge Support Yes No





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value psi

MRSG Value psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength psi

Modulus of Elasticity psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
1		
0		
1		
2		
3		

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Choose Layer psi in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure Override

Macrofibers in Concrete Yes No

Edge Support Yes No





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value psi

MRSG Value psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength psi

Modulus of Elasticity psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Granular Base	25,000 psi	in
SUBGRADE		
Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure		Override
<input type="text" value="psi/in"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Macrofibers in Concrete Yes No

Edge Support Yes No





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Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value psi

MRSG Value

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

Modulus of Elasticity psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Granular Base	25,000 psi	4 in
SUBGRADE		
Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure <input type="text" value="260"/> psi/in		Override <input type="checkbox"/>

Macrofibers in Concrete Yes No

Edge Support Yes No





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11 ft



Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

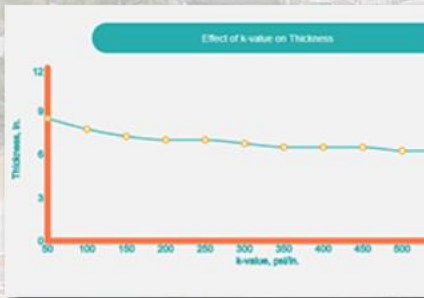
EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

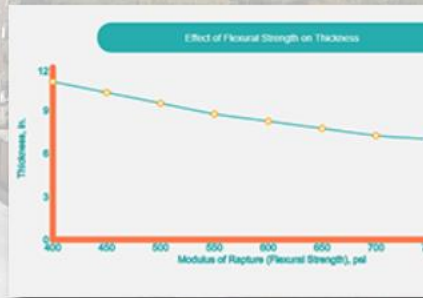
JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

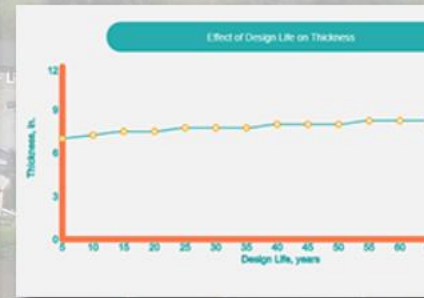
UNDOWELED



K-Value



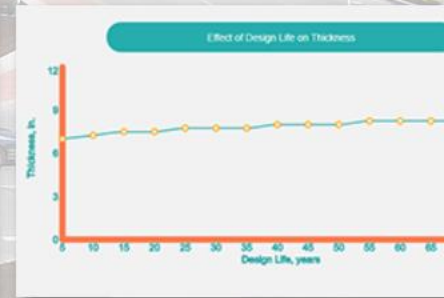
Flexural Strength



Design Life



Reliability



% Slabs Cracked



Project Type: Street ▾ Concrete ▾ JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11 ft



Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

UNDOWELED

The key to excellent long-term performance of doweled joints is adequate load transfer over the life of the pavement. Load transfer devices generally are recommended for jointed plain concrete pavements that have an initial design thickness greater than about 8 inches (200 mm) because traffic levels that require such thicknesses for fatigue resistance also are of a level that might result in pumping and faulting of the joints if load transfer devices are not included in the joints. When the initial design thickness is less than 8 inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are recommended only if faulting is the predicted cause of failure.

Although other geometries (e.g., elliptical, plate, square, etc.) and materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, zinc alloy-sleeved, etc.) can be used to transfer load across transverse joints in jointed plain concrete pavements, round and smooth steel dowel bars are the most commonly used load transfer device. Typical size recommendations for round steel dowel bars placed at 12 in. (300 mm) on-center are:

Recommended Dowel Bar Size

Concrete Design Thickness, in.	Dowel Bar Size, in.
less than 8 in. and cracking is predicated cause of failure	Dowel not recommended
less than 8 in. and faulting is predicted cause of failure	1.00 in.
between 8 in. and 10 in.	1.25 in.
greater than 10 in.	1.50 in.

Required load transfer device size and spacing can, however, vary based on load transfer technology geometry and material (see manufacturer's recommendations), and some non-uniform spacings offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel content at the joints while causing minimal impacts on pavement responses (see ACPA's [DowelCAD 2.0](#)). Other exceptions also exist, like the lack of a need for load transfer devices in bonded concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. The National Concrete Consortium (NCC) also has developed, "Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer Systems for Jointed Concrete Pavements," which are available through the [National Concrete Pavement Technology \(CP Tech\) Center](#)





Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11 ft

Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

UNDOWELED

The key to excellent long-term performance of doweled joints is adequate load transfer over the life of the pavement. Load transfer devices generally are recommended for jointed plain concrete pavements that have an initial design thickness greater than about 8 inches (200 mm) because traffic levels that require such thicknesses for fatigue

on pumping and faulting of the joints if load transfer devices are not. If the thickness is less than 8 inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are a cause of failure.

ite, square, etc.) and materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, er load across transverse joints in jointed plain concrete pavements, most commonly used load transfer device. Typical size recommendations (100 mm) on-center are:

SAVE DESIGN

Design Name

Enter unique design name

Folder Name

Project Folder

+ CREATE NEW FOLDER

SAVE

Thickness, in.	Dowel Bar Size, in.
less than 8 in.	Dowel not recommended
between 8 in. and 10 in.	1.00 in.
between 10 in. and 12 in.	1.25 in.
greater than 12 in.	1.50 in.

Required load transfer device size and spacing can, however, vary based on load transfer technology geometry and material (see manufacturer's recommendations), and some non-uniform spacings offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel content at the joints while causing minimal impacts on pavement responses (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions also exist, like the lack of a need for load transfer devices in bonded concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. The National Concrete Consortium (NCC) also has developed, "Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer Systems for Jointed Concrete Pavements," which are available through the National Concrete Pavement Technology (CP Tech) Center



Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11

Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

UNDOWELED

EDIT DESIGN DETAILS

DESIGN NAME

S&R Example 1

DESIGNERS NAME

Eric Ferrebee

ROUTE

Overland Parkway

ZIP CODE (Project location)

OWNER/AGENCY

ACPA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Empty text area for project description.

DOWNLOAD AND VIEW REPORT

✗ Equate load transfer over the life of the pavement. In concrete pavements that have an initial design thicknesses that require such thicknesses for fatigue cracking of the joints if load transfer devices are not provided. If the joint spacing is greater than 8 inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are

required. Recommended materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, galvanized steel) for use in jointed plain concrete pavements, load transfer device. Typical size recommendations are:

Dowel Bar Size, in.	
	Dowel not recommended
	1.00 in.
	1.25 in.
	1.50 in.

Required load transfer device size and spacing can, however, vary based on load transfer technology geometry and material (see manufacturer's recommendations), and some non-uniform spacings offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel content at the joints while causing minimal impacts on pavement responses (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions also exist, like the lack of a need for load transfer devices in bonded concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. The National Concrete Consortium (NCC) also has developed, "Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer Systems for Jointed Concrete Pavements," which are available through the National Concrete Pavement Technology (CP Tech) Center



1 PROJECT LEVEL

Project Type: Street Concrete

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled 5.83 in Undoweled 5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled 6.00 in Undoweled 6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled 11 ft Undoweled 11 ft



DESIGN SUMMARY REPORT FOR
 JOINTED-PLAIN CONCRETE PAVEMENT (JPCP)
 DATE CREATED:
 Wed Jan 30 2019 01:17:06 GMT-0600 (Central Standard Time)

Project Description

Project Name: S&R Example 1 Owner: ACPA Zip Code:
 Designer's Name: Eric Ferrebee Route: Overland Parkway

Project Description:

Design Summary

	Doweled	Undoweled		Doweled	Undoweled
Recommended Design Thickness:	6.00 in.	6.00 in.	Maximum Joint Spacing:	11 ft.	11 ft.
Calculated Minimum Thickness:	5.83 in.	5.83 in.			

Pavement Structure

SUBBASE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure: 260 psi/in

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Granular Base	25,000 psi	4 in
SUBGRADE		

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength: 550 psi
 Modulus of Elasticity: 4000000 psi

Edge Support: Yes
 Macrofibers in Concrete: No

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value: 5,000 psi

Project Level

TRAFFIC

Spectrum Type: Collector
 Design Life: 25 years

USER DEFINED TRAFFIC

Trucks Per Day: 100

GLOBAL

Reliability: 85 %
 % Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life: 15 %

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane Over the Design Life: 56

3 SUMMARY

ING **DOWELED** UNDOWELED

adequate load transfer over the life of the pavement. For concrete pavements that have an initial design thicknesses that require such thicknesses for fatigue cracking of the joints if load transfer devices are not provided (200 mm), load transfer devices are

materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, stainless steel joints in jointed plain concrete pavements, and load transfer device. Typical size recommendations

Dowel Bar Size, in.
Dowel not recommended
1.00 in.
1.25 in.
1.50 in.

based on load transfer technology geometry and material properties offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel dowel bar sizes (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions include concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer are provided in the National Concrete Pavement Technology (NCP) Report 442.

Project Description

Project Name: ARDOT - I-30 Calculator
 Designer's Name: undefined Route: undefined Zip Code: undefined
 Project Description: undefined

Design Summary

Recommended Design Thickness: 8.50 in. (Doweled) / 8.50 in. (Undoweled) Maximum Joint Spacing: 15 ft. (Doweled) / 15 ft. (Undoweled)
 Calculated Minimum Thickness: 8.43 in. (Doweled) / 8.43 in. (Undoweled)

Pavement Structure

SUBBASE

User-Defined Composite K-Value of Substructure: 160 psi/in

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Hot-Mix or Warm-Mix Asphalt Base	450,000 psi	1 in
Cement Stabilized Subgrade	100,000 psi	6 in
SUBGRADE		

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength: 630 psi Edge Support: Yes
 Modulus of Elasticity: 3500000 psi Macrobuffers in Concrete: No

SUBGRADE

R-Value: 20
 Calculated MRSG Value 4,305 psi

Project Level

TRAFFIC

Spectrum Type: Major Arterial
 Design Life: 20 years

USER DEFINED TRAFFIC

Trucks Per Day: 7,860
 Traffic Growth Rate %: 1 % per year
 Directional Distribution: 50 %
 Design Lane Distribution: 60 %

GLOBAL

Reliability: 90 %
 % Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life: 5 %

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane Over the Design Life: 2,596
 Total Trucks in Design Lane Over the Design Life: 18,964,076

Design Inputs

Design Life: 20 years Existing construction: - Climate Data: 34.747, -92.233
 Design Type: JPCP Pavement construction: June, 2020 Sources (Lat/Lon)
 Traffic opening: September, 2020

Design Structure

Layer type	Material Type	Thickness (in)
PCC	JPCP Default	9.0
Flexible	Default asphalt concrete	1.0
Cement_Base	Cement stabilized	6.0
Subgrade	A-7-8	10.0
Subgrade	A-7-8	Semi-infinite

Joint Design:

Joint spacing (ft)	15.0
Dowel diameter (in)	1.25
Slab width (ft)	12.0

Traffic

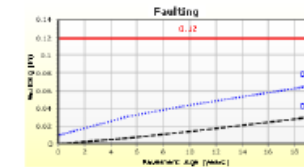
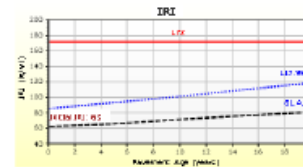
Age (year)	Heavy Trucks (cumulative)
2020 (initial)	7,860
2030 (10 years)	9,775,300
2040 (20 years)	22,134,400

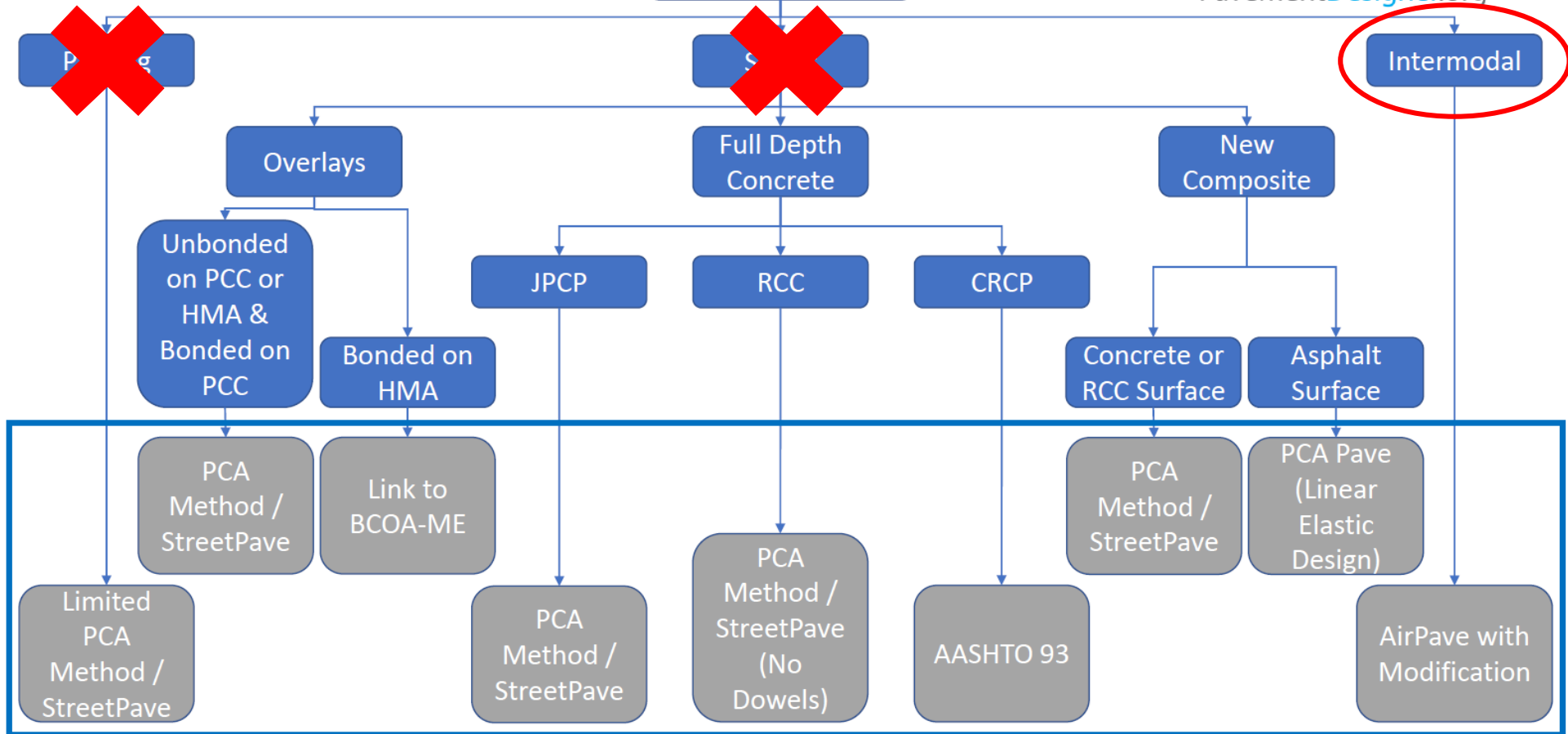
Design Outputs

Distress Prediction Summary

Distress Type	Distress @ Specified Reliability		Reliability (%)		Criterion Satisfied?
	Target	Predicted	Target	Achieved	
Terminal IRI (in/mile)	172.00	117.99	90.00	99.92	Pass
Mean joint faulting (in)	0.12	0.07	90.00	99.90	Pass
JPCP transverse cracking (percent slabs)	5.00	4.61	90.00	91.91	Pass

Distress Charts





INTERMODAL DESIGN

Intermodal Design



What Designs are Available for Heavy Intermodal/Industrial Vehicles

- ACI 330.2R-17 – Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Site Paving for Industrial and Trucking Facilities
 - Uses design tables (Mainly for Trucks)
 - Lists additional design software:
 - ACPA StreetPave
 - Pavement ME
 - TCPavements / Optipave
 - ACPA AirPave

ACI 330.2R-17

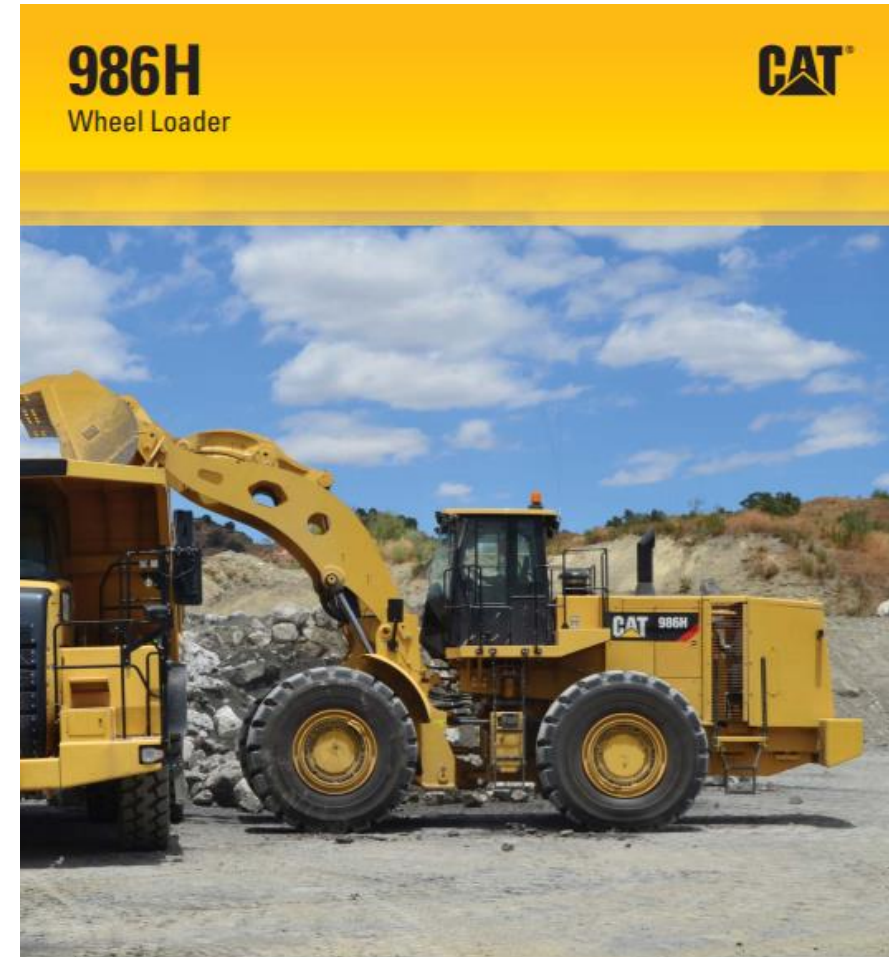
Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Site Paving for Industrial and Trucking Facilities

Reported by ACI Committee 330



Intermodal Design with PavementDesigner

- Design for a CAT 986 Loader
 - 130,000 lb
 - Wheel base = 12.5 ft
 - Axle width = 10 ft
 - Tire Pressure = 90 psi



Engine		Operating Specifications	
Engine Model	Cat® C15 ACERT™	Rated Payload – Quarry Face	10 tonnes 11 tons
Gross Power – ISO 14396	329 kW 441 hp	Rated Payload – Loose Material (Standard)	12.7 tonnes 14 tons
Net Power – SAE J1349	305 kW 409 hp	Rated Payload – Loose Material (High Lift)	11 tonnes 12.1 tons
Buckets		Operating Weight	43 717 kg 96,379 lb
Bucket Capacities	5-10.3 m³ 6.5-13.5 yd³		



Select Project Type



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New Design



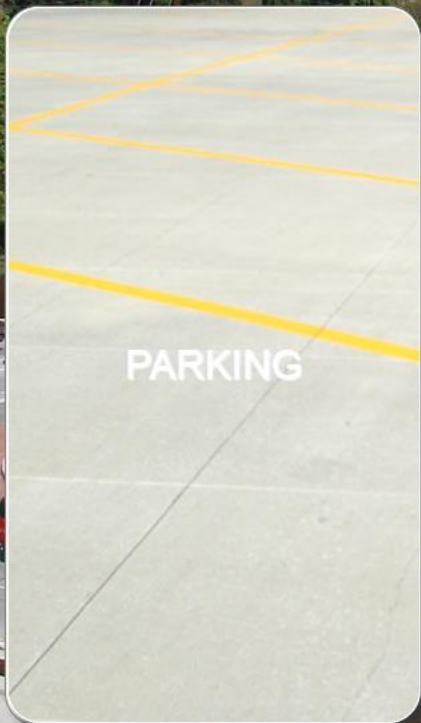
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Resources



Support





Select Project Type



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My Designs



Resources



Support



PARKING



STREET

INTERMODAL

Concrete Industrial and Intermodal facilities offer a long-lasting pavement solution for non-over the road traffic. This may include forklifts, loaders, and other vehicles that use pneumatic tires and hard-rubber/plastic tires only. Facilities that have truck or bus traffic should use the parking or street design modules.

METHODOLOGY: ACPA AirPave



Project Type: Intermodal

SELECT INTERMODAL PROJECT VEHICLES

Add Custom Vehicle

Name	# of Wheels	Gross Weight (lbs)	Contact Pressure (psi)	Contact Area (in ²)
Forklift - Clarklift C500/Y800CH	2	190653	80	566
Forklift - Clarklift C500/Y950 CH	2	217937	80	647
Container Handler - Kalmar LM	1	204168	130	746
Aerial Lift - Marathon Letoureau Model 2682	1	243032	80	1443
Straddle Carrier - Marathon Letoureau SST 100	1	229200	95	1146
Transtainer Crane - Paceco RT Transtainer	1	252960	124	969
Generic - Straddle Carrier	1	60211	110	260
Container Truck - Taylor TEC - 950L	2	223225	94	564
Container Truck - Taylor TEC - 155H	2	72716	110	157
Container Truck - Taylor TEC - 155L	2	71326	110	154
Container Handler - Taylor TYTC - 1100S	2	285120	108	627
Forklift - Valmet TD 1812	2	104084	80	309
Container Handler - Valmet TD 4212	2	206484	80	613
Wheel Loader - CAT 986H	4	130358	90	172



Change Design Type

Privacy Policy

Terms of Service

SAVE

PAVEMENT STRUCTURE



Project Type: Intermodal

SELECT INTERMODAL PROJECT VEHICLES

Add Custom Vehicle

Name	# of Wheels	Gross Weight (lbs)	Contact Pressure (psi)	Contact Area (in ²)
Forklift - Clarklift C500/Y950 CH	2	217937	80	647

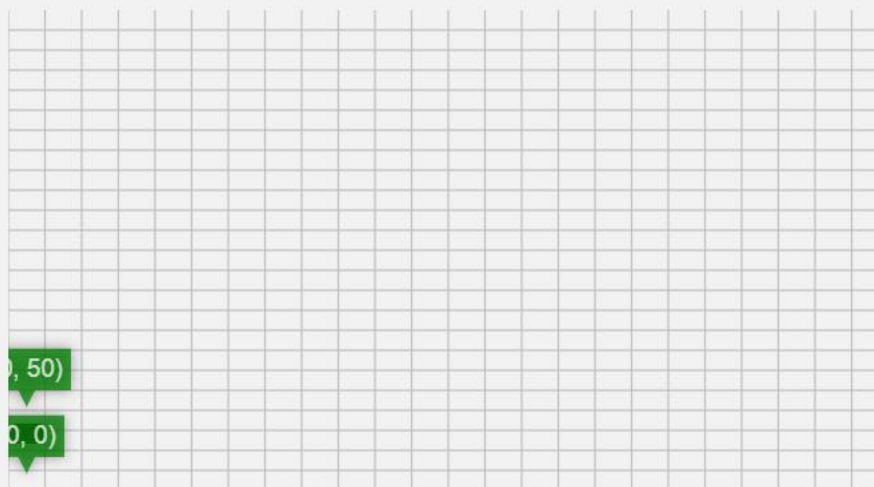
WHEEL LOCATION COORDINATES

2 Wheels

1

2

CUSTOM VEHICLE DISPLAY



VEHICLE INFORMATION

VEHICLE NAME

GROSS WEIGHT (lb)

CONTACT PRESSURE (psi)

CONTACT AREA (in²)

SAVE

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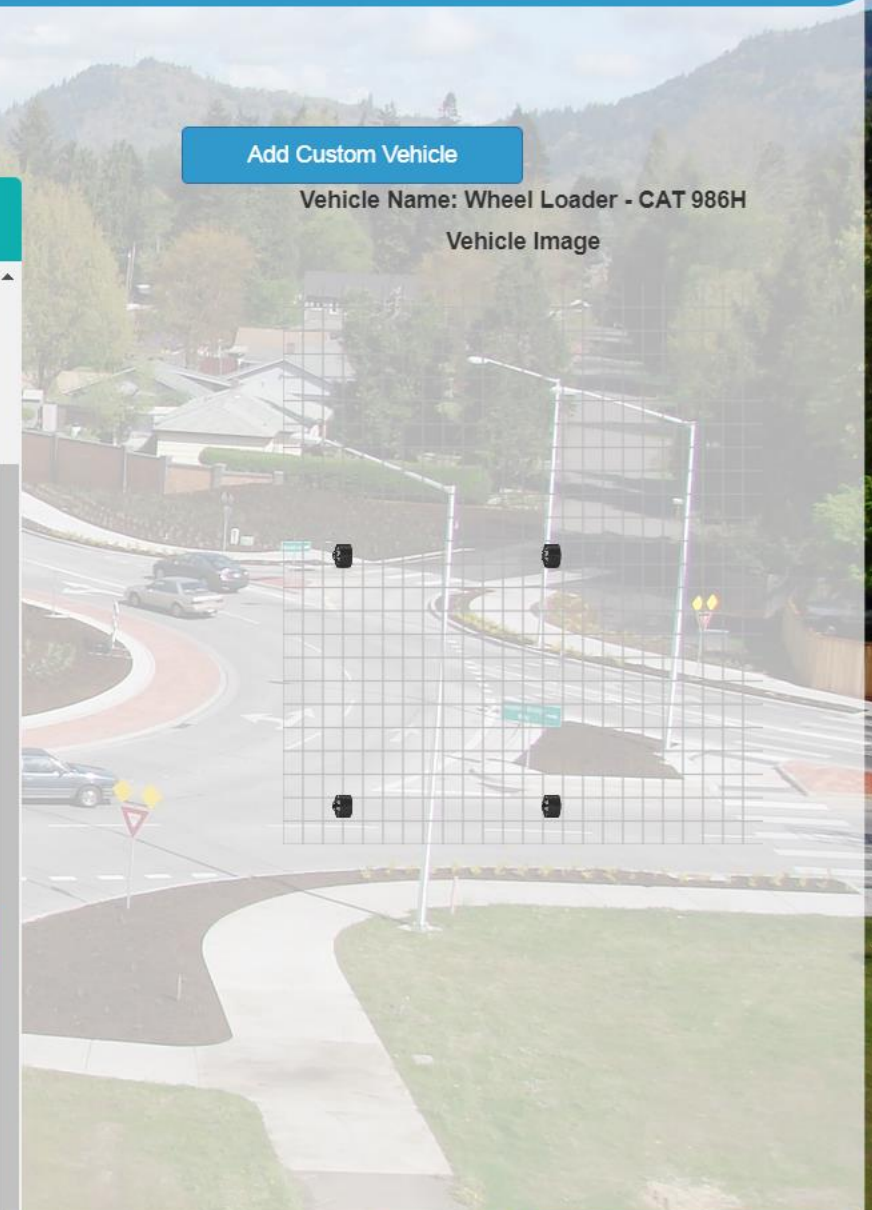
Project Type: Intermodal

SELECT INTERMODAL PROJECT VEHICLES

Name	# of Wheels	Gross Weight (lbs)	Contact Pressure (psi)	Contact Area (in ²)	
2682	1	243032	80	1443	
Straddle Carrier - Marathon Letoureau SST 100	1	229200	95	1146	
Transtainer Crane - Paceco RT Transtainer	1	252960	124	969	
Generic - Straddle Carrier	1	60211	110	260	
Container Truck - Taylor TEC - 950L	2	223225	94	564	
Container Truck - Taylor TEC - 155H	2	72716	110	157	
Container Truck - Taylor TEC - 155L	2	71326	110	154	
Container Handler - Taylor TYTC - 1100S	2	285120	108	627	
Forklift - Valmet TD 1812	2	104084	80	309	
Container Handler - Valmet TD 4212	2	206484	80	613	
Wheel Loader - CAT 986H	4	130358	90	172	
Wheel Loader - CAT 993K	4	427789	200	254	
conveyor tan x dual y	4	157080	102	385	 
Example	2	100000	100	500	 
MO/KS Test Vehicle	4	130000	90	360	 

Add Custom Vehicle

Vehicle Name: Wheel Loader - CAT 986H
Vehicle Image



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1 PROJECT LEVEL

2 PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Intermodal

Help ?

SUBGRADE

CBR (California Bearing Ratio) ▾

CBR VALUE

3 %

Calculated MRSG Value

4,118 psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength ▾

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

550 psi

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1 ▾

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
CONCRETE SURFACE		
Granular Base ▾	25,000 psi	8 in
SUBGRADE		

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

256 psi/in

Override





Project Type: Intermodal

Recommended Design Thickness

9.25 in

Calculated Minimum Thickness

9.20 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

14 ft

Stress Ratio

0.5 %

Results and Guidance

VEHICLE TABLE JOINT SPACING

Vehicle Name	Maximum Angle	Maximum Stress	Allowable Total Repetitions	Thickness
Wheel Loader - CAT 986H	135.43	271.08 psi	645,434	9.2 in



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