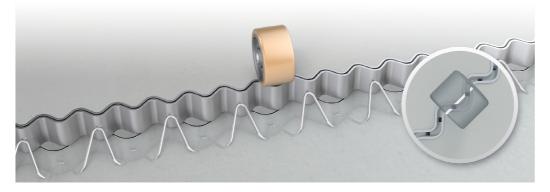
From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



# Joints in industrial floors

From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



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# Joints in industrial floors

## **Overview**

- Review / history of joints
- Development of Sinus Slide<sup>®</sup> joints
- Development of Cosinus Slide® Joints
- Why a design is now possible
- Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)
- Loading actions at joints load distribution and transfer

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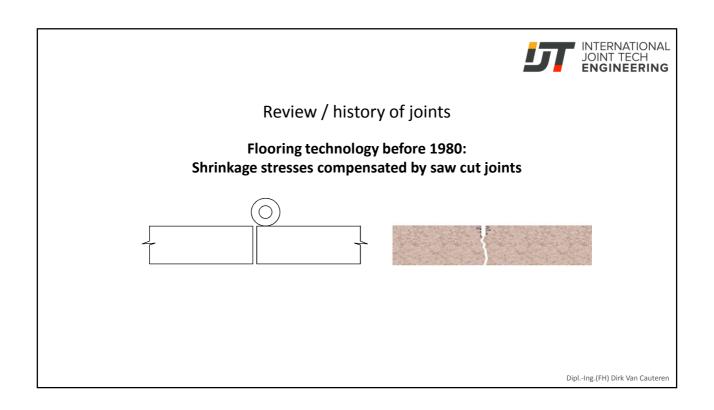
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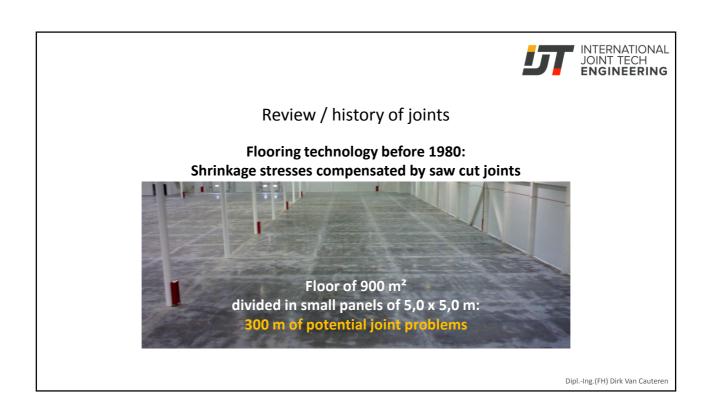


# Review / history of joints

#### facts:

- · Joints in concrete construction are nearly not to avoid
- Each joint in a concrete construction is a possible point of failure
- · Joints a generally a weak point in terms of design
- Joints are limiting the use of a construction
- Joints usually require an intensive maintenance during the lifetime of the whole construction





From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



# Review / history of joints

Flooring technology before 1980: Shrinkage stresses compensated by saw cut joints

The problems can be various ...



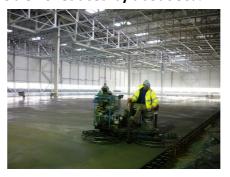
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# Review / history of joints

Flooring technology since 1980:
Jointless floors are constructed
Potential joint problems reduced by about 80%





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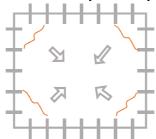


Review / history of joints

Flooring technology since 1980: Jointless floors are constructed

At the beginning with simple dowel systems

Disadvantage: No movements possible parallel to the joint



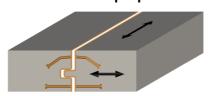
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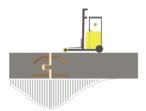


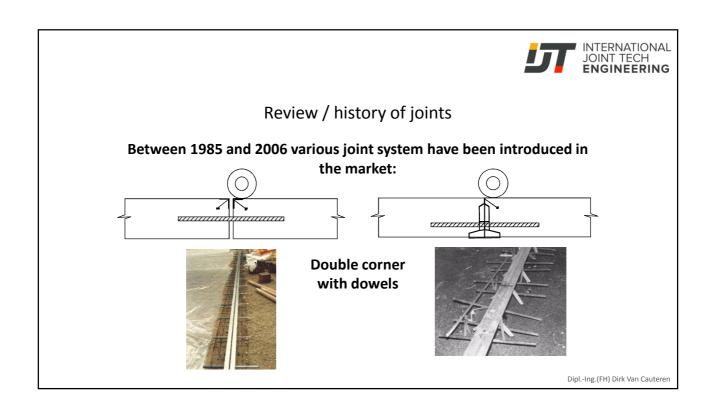
Review / history of joints

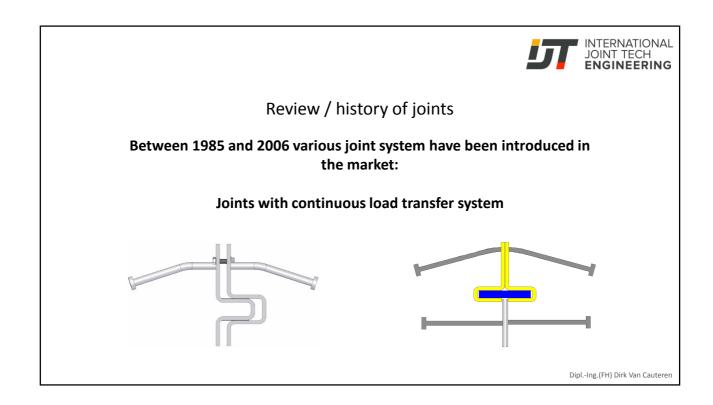
Flooring technology since 1980: Jointless floors are constructed

Later on with "Delta" or "Omega" – advantage:
Free horizontal movement to reduce shrinkage stresses with a proportional load transmission









From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design

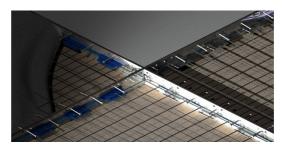


# Review / history of joints

Between 1985 and 2006 various joint system have been introduced in the market:

### Joints with discontinuous load transfer system





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# Review / history of joints

Between 1985 and 2006 various joint system have been introduced in the market:

### **BUT ALL HAVE THE SAME WEAK POINT:**



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# Review / history of joints

Between 1985 and 2006 various joint system have been introduced in the market:

# BUT ALL HAVE THE SAME WEAK POINT: THE OPENING GAP OF THE JOINT!



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# Development of Sinus Slide® joints

# Idea: eliminate weak point "OPENING GAP OF JOINT":







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### Development of Sinus Slide® joints

# Idea: eliminate weak point "OPENING GAP OF JOINT":

Sinus Slide® joints have eliminated the cause of damage and are therefore considered a revolutionary innovative solutions in the industrial floor technology.

The Sinus Slide® joints allow shock- and vibration-free crossing - as if there would be no gap in the floor.

The joint is still visible but the floor panel is felt in the operation and serviceability completely joint free.

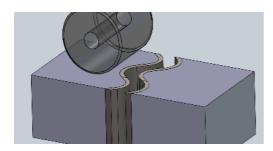
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# Development of Sinus Slide® joints

# Idea: eliminate weak point "OPENING GAP OF JOINT":

With a Sinus Slide® joint the wheels of the forklift truck remain permanently in contact with the concrete by the sinusoidal concrete joint edges.



The permanent contact between the wheel and the concrete floor creates a sliding and noiseless crossing, so that users experience a feeling of a jointfree floor.



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# Development of Sinus Slide® joints

# Idea: eliminate weak point "OPENING GAP OF JOINT":



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# Development of Sinus Slide® joints

#### **INITIAL SITUATION: WHOLE BODY VIBRATIONS**

<u>Problem:</u> Through work on/with forklift trucks operators are exposed to whole-body

vibration.



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## Development of Sinus Slide® joints

#### **INITIAL SITUATION: WHOLE BODY VIBRATIONS**

<u>Problem:</u> Through work on/wiiribration.

**<u>Legal Terms:</u>** EU Directive 2

**Consequence:** operators/

assessment.

Solution: Simple construionits and provides legal certainty.

ere exposed to whole-body

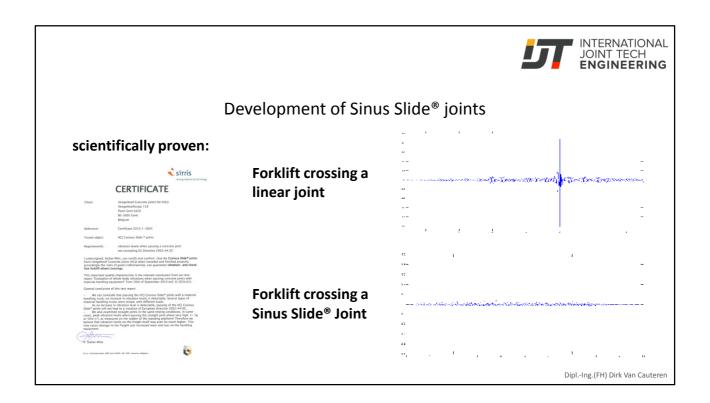
imits for exposure of drivers.

to carry out a risk

oots when driving over floor

Result: A jointless floor, joint free in its sensation

From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design





### Development of Sinus Slide® joints

#### **Ecological and economic benefits of the sinusoidal form:**

Facts related to wear and costs:

- Fact 1: In average 66% of all damages of forklift trucks affect electric and wheels (source: InnoRad)
- Fact 2: A major cause of failure of electric and wheels are shocks and vibrations (source:InnoRad)
- Fact 3: Joint profiles in industrial floors are crossed 140 times per day on average (source:InnoRad)
- Fact 4: Only by changing damaged wheels in Europe costs arise amounting to € 550 million per year. The average cost per forklift and year is € 755. The Europewide quantity of waste is nearly 17,000 tons per year (source: Linde)

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# Development of Sinus Slide® joints

### **Ecological and economic benefits of the sinusoidal form:**

By using Sinus Slide® Joints: minimize consequential costs and waste, both in floor as well as forklift trucks.

Savings between 25 and 50% depending on the forklift type, joint opening, operation time, speed, etc ..

Example: Logistic company operates at a site 50 forklift trucks Average costs for wheel change € 755 x 50 = € 37,750 / year Savings 25 - 50%: about 9,400-18,800 € / year

The investment costs pay off very quickly.

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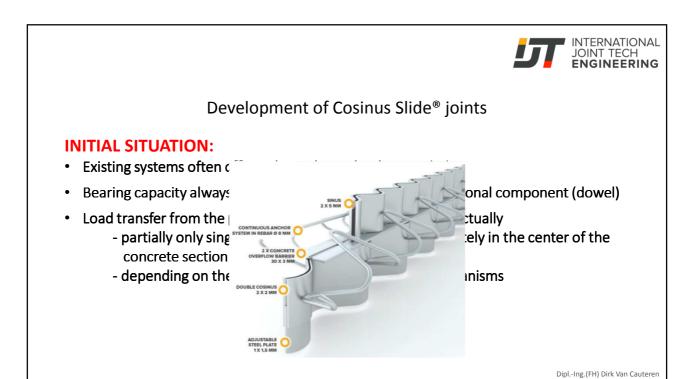


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From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design





# Development of Cosinus Slide® joints

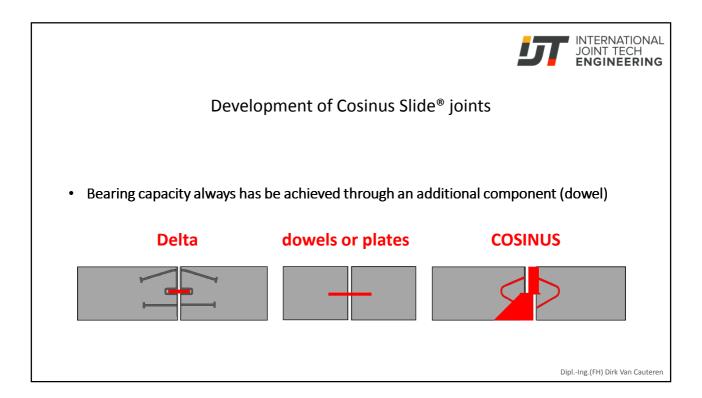
• Existing systems often offer only moderate load transmission

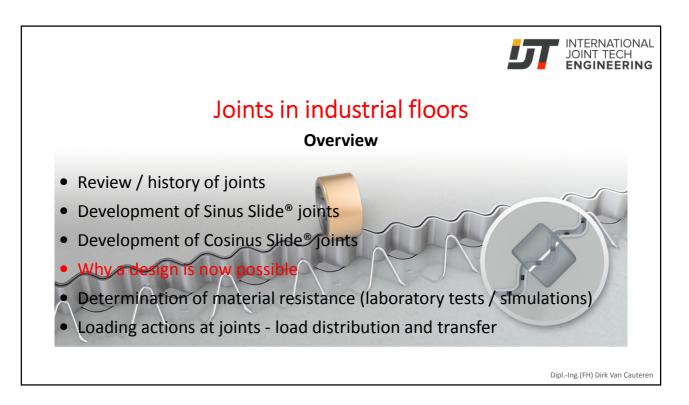
Delta or dowels +/- 0,5 x h

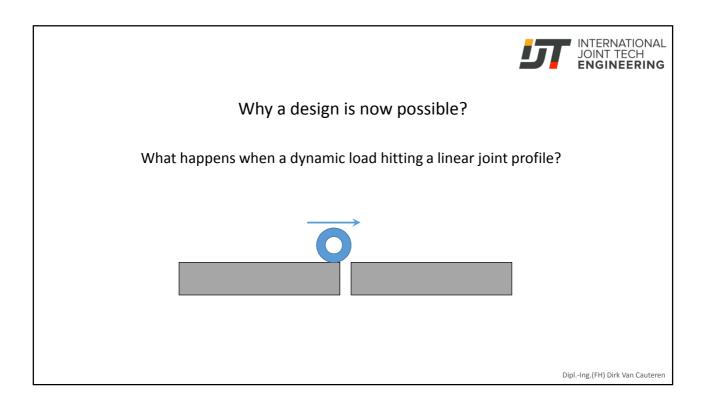
**COSINUS +/- 0,8 x h** 

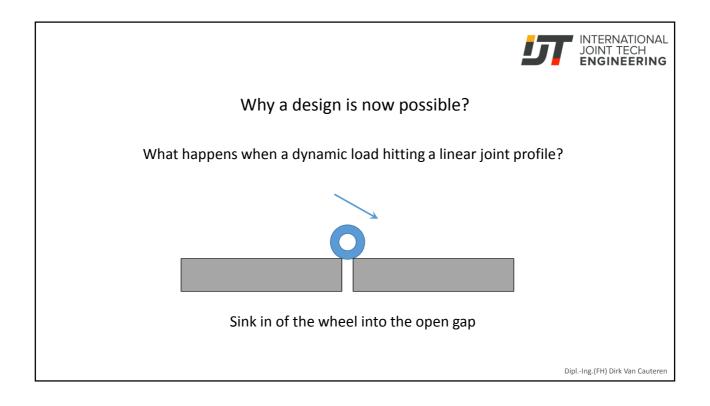




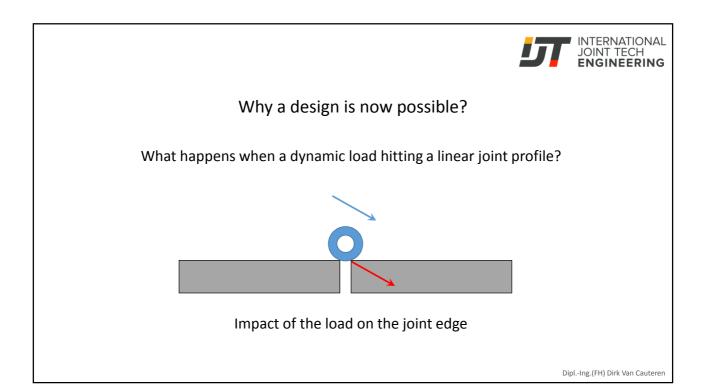








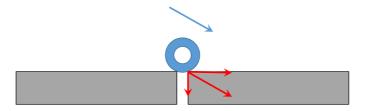
From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



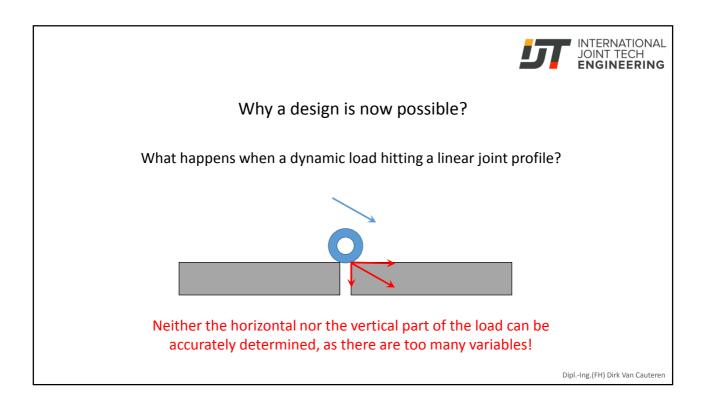


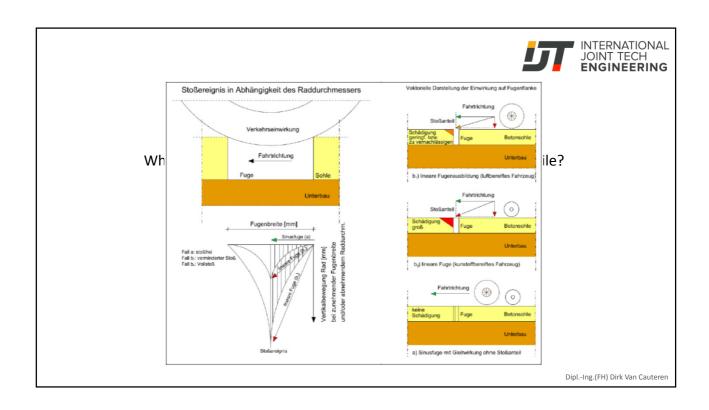
Why a design is now possible?

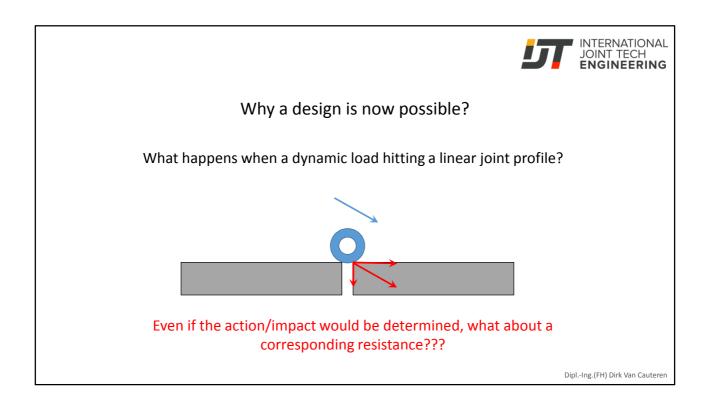
What happens when a dynamic load hitting a linear joint profile?

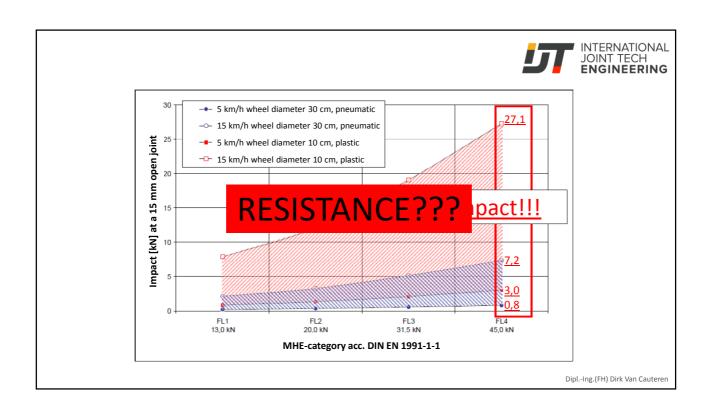


Distribution of the load in vertical and horizontal proportion in function of the sinking depth









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Why a design is now possible?

What happens when a dynamic load hitting a linear joint profile?

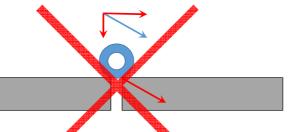


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Why a design is now possible?

With a sinusoidal surface of the joint profile the wheel remains in permanent contact with the floor, means that no impact is possible!



Neither the horizontal nor the vertical part of the load can be accurately determined, as there are to many variables!

From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



# Joints in industrial floors

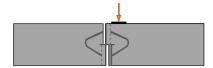
#### **Overview**

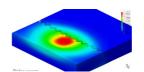
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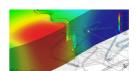
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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)





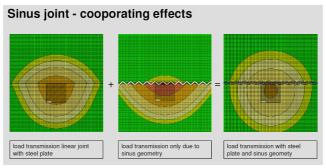


By sinusoidal formation of the surface and the load introduction and transmission is positively influenced.

From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)



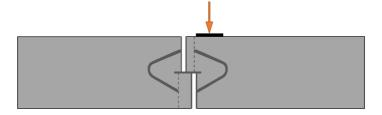
By sinusoidal formation of the surface and the load introduction and transmission is positively influenced.

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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles

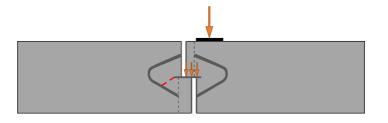


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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



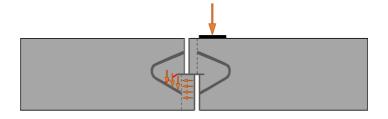
Loading and load transfer to opposite side.

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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



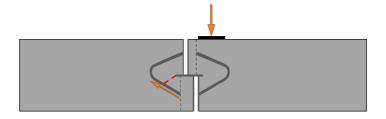
Load transfer into 3D stirrups

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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



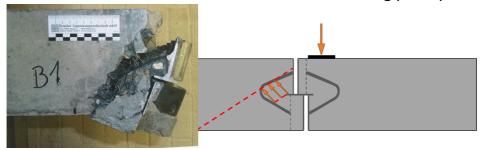
Load transmission through stirrups

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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



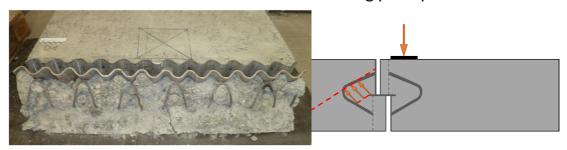
Displacement of the shear section by deviated load through stirrups

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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



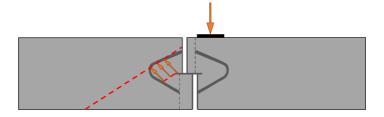
Through the sinus-cosinus form and its opposite arrangement, the applied forces can be distributed very evenly over the profile length.

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Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



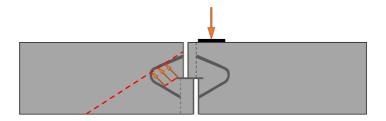
Compared to traditional types of profiles that ensure load transmission dowels (round, square, plate dowels) or by Omega or Delta form, it is possible to increase the capacity from about 0.5 to about 0.85 x h

From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design



Determination of material resistance (laboratory tests / simulations)

HCJ Cosinus Slide® Joint - working principles



Through this capacity increase, load cases at joints are significantly less critical. Depending on the type and position of load cases, the utilization ratio of cases at the edge can be reduced to the same level of comparable load cases at center.

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Loading actions at joints - load distribution and transfer

# Load transfer at Cosinus Slide® Joint

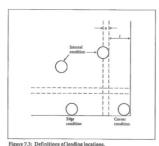
- Design of the floor (eg by steel fiber manufacturer) is based on an assumption of the shear transmission at the joint (usually betw. 30 & 50 %)
- Until now a check of this assumption was not possible:
  - o Impact effect of vehicles not defined (many unknown parameters)
  - o Designer has mostly no information about the bearing capacity of the joint
  - o Real percentage of load to be transferred is not exactly known
- How loads are distributed along the joint?

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Loading actions at joints - load distribution and transfer

#### Load transfer at Cosinus Slide® Joint

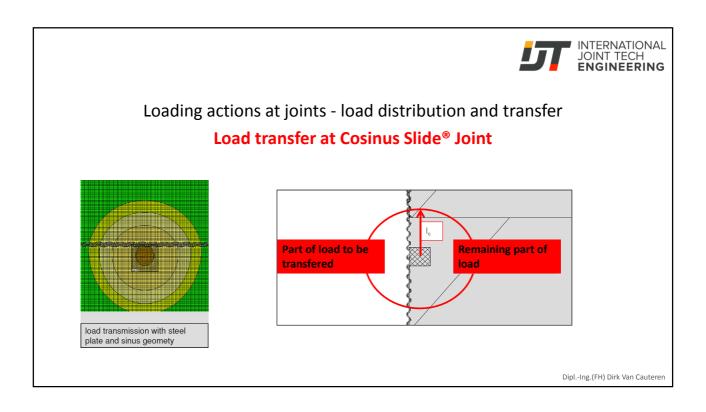


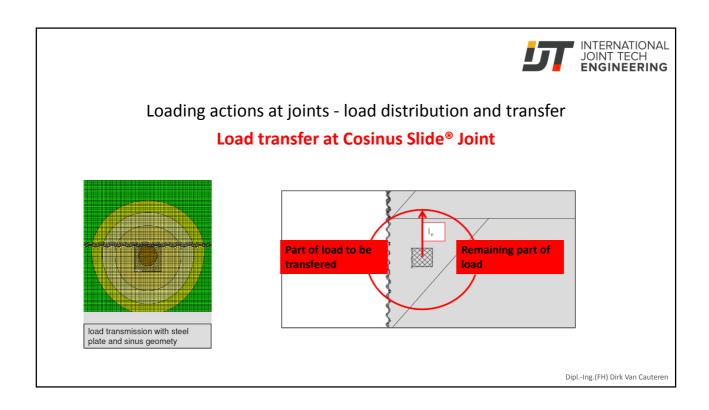
Technical Report 34 (TR34), The Concrete Society Definition of loading locations What loads have to be considered for a design check at the joint profile?

According Westergaard influence defined by radius of stiffness f (modulus concrete, thickness, soil characteristics, Poisson's ratio)

$$I = [(E_{cm} h^3 \times 10^6) / (12 (1 - v^2) k)]^{0.25}$$

All loads within this distance, have an impact on the joints!





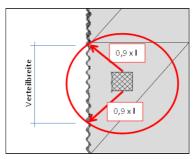
From saw cut joints to jointing systems with proven design

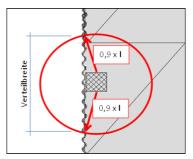


Loading actions at joints - load distribution and transfer

# Load distribution at Cosinus Slide® Joint

Acc. Technical Report 34 (TR34): load distribution up to 1,8 x l bothsides of load, but decreasing Simplification: 0,9 x l with full loading





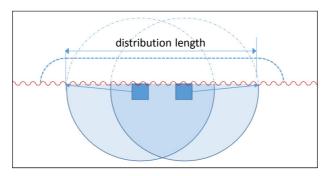
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Loading actions at joints - load distribution and transfer

#### Load distribution at Cosinus Slide® Joint

Development of the model - side by side loads:



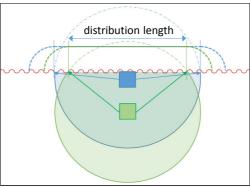
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# Loading actions at joints - load distribution and transfer

# Load distribution at Cosinus Slide® Joint

Development of the model – loads standing behind one another:



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#### Resume

- With sinusoidal form at surface:
  - Prevent damage of floor slab
  - Minimize damage to vehicles
  - Reduce workplace accidents
  - Comply with health and safety regulations
- With Cosinus Slide® Joint:
  - cost savings
  - Static analysis
  - Optimization potential for the entire construction

