



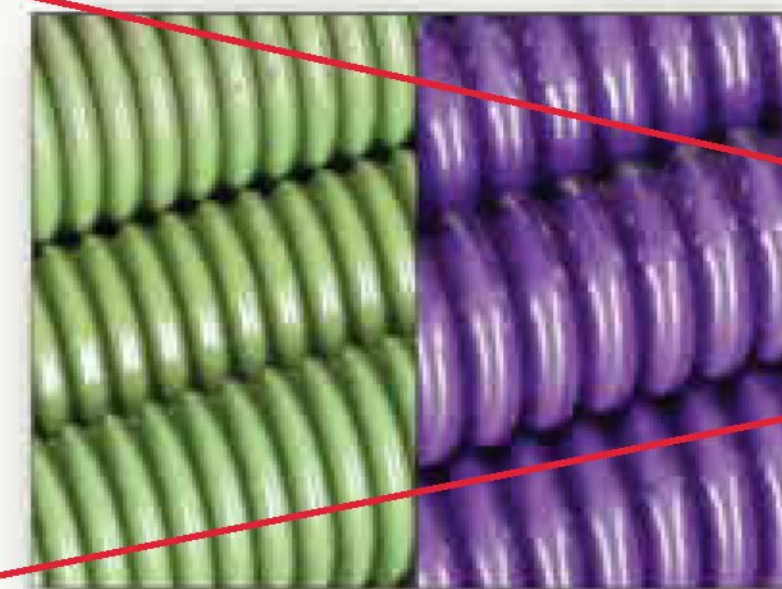
Design Considerations

Corrosion Protection



Pre-Grouted Bars ←

Cement Grout filled corrugated polyethylene tubing is often used to provide an additional barrier against corrosion attack in highly aggressive soils. These anchors are often referred to as MCP or Multiple Corrosion Protection anchors. The steel bars are wrapped with an internal centralizer then placed inside of the polyethylene tube where they are then factory pre-grouted. When specifying couplings with MCP ground anchors, verify coupling locations with a Williams representative.



Epoxy Coating

Fusion bonded epoxy coating of steel bars to help prevent corrosion has been successfully employed in many applications because of the chemical stability of epoxy resins. Epoxy coated bars and fasteners should be done in accordance with ASTM A775 or ASTM A934. Coating thickness is generally specified between 7 to 12 mils. Epoxy coated bars and components are subject to damage if dragged on the ground or mis-handled. Heavy plates and nuts are often galvanized even though the bar may be epoxy coated since they are difficult to protect against abrasion in the field. Epoxy coating patch kits are often used in the field for repairing nicked or scratched epoxy surfaces.



Hot Dip Galvanizing ←

Zinc serves as a sacrificial metal corroding preferentially to the steel. Galvanized bars have excellent bond characteristics to grout or concrete and do not require as much care in handling as epoxy coated bars. However, galvanization of anchor rods is more expensive than epoxy coating and often has greater lead time. Hot dip galvanizing bars and fasteners should be done in accordance with ASTM A153. Typical galvanized coating thickness for steel bars and components is between 3 and 4 mils. 150 KSI high strength steel bars shall require special cleaning procedures to avoid problems associated with hydrogen embrittlement in compliance with ASTM A143.



Extruded Polyethylene/Polypropylene

Williams strand tendons contain an extruded high density polyethylene/polypropylene sheathing around each individual strand in the free-stressing portion of the anchorage. The sheathing is minimum 60 mils thick and applied once the 7-wire strand has been coated with a corrosion inhibiting compound. Extruded polyethylene/polypropylene sheathing provides a moisture tight barrier for corrosion protection and allows the strand to elongate freely throughout the free-stressing length during the prestressing operation.



Corrosion Inhibiting Grease or Wax Gel with Sheath ←

Williams corrosion inhibiting compounds can be placed in the free stressing sleeves, in the end caps, or in the trumpet areas. Often bars are greased/wax gelled and PVC is slipped over the greased/wax gelled bar prior to shipping. Each are of an organic compound with either a grease or wax gel base. They provide the appropriate polar moisture displacement and have corrosion inhibiting additives with self-healing properties. They can be pumped or applied manually. Corrosion inhibiting compounds stay permanently viscous, chemically stable and non-reactive with the prestressing steel, duct materials or grout. Both compounds meet PTI standards for Corrosion Inhibiting Coating.