



**Manifestações patológicas,  
comportamento mecânico e vida útil  
de componentes de concreto**

Romilde Almeida de Oliveira  
Professor, D.Sc.

Recife, 05.abril.2021

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**Conteúdos**

Fundações: Sapatas de fundação  
                  Blocos de coroamento

Pilares

Vigas

Lajes

Vida útil

Considerações Gerais

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**Sapatas de Fundação**

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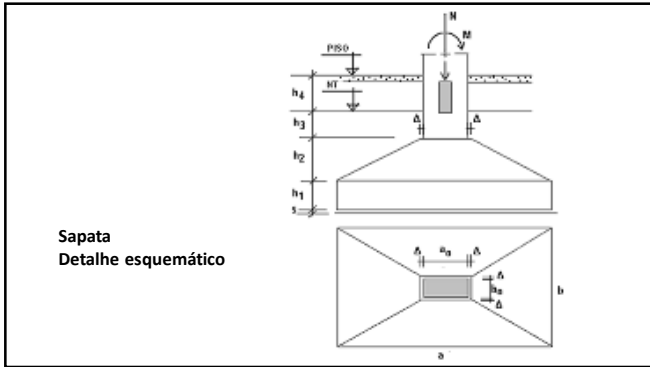
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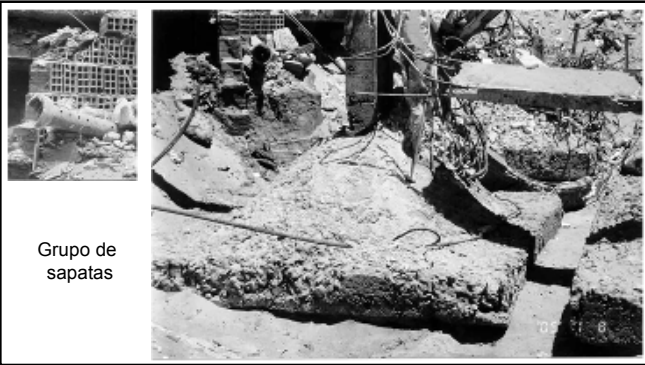
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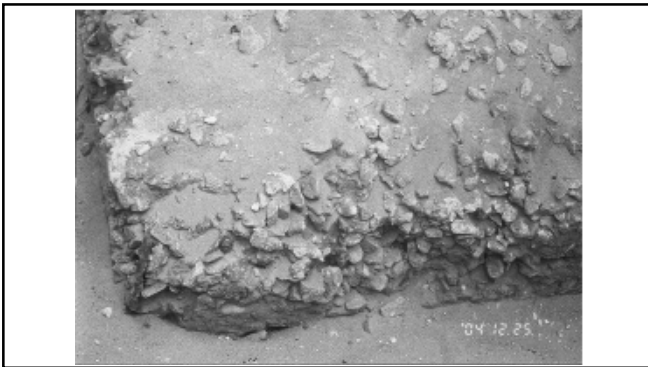
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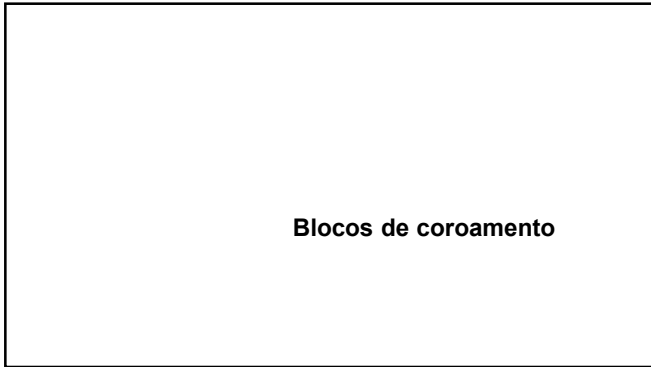
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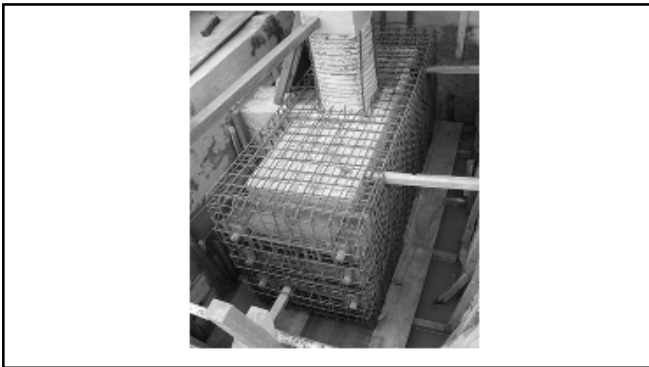
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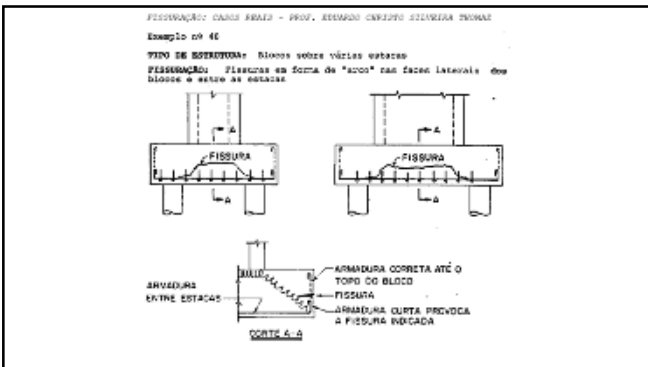
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**Exempção nº 40 ( continuação da página anterior )**  
**TIPO DE ESTRUTURA:** Blocos sobre 4 tubões, em uma ponte sobre um rio.  
**FISSURACÃO:** Fissuras horizontais nas 4 faces laterais dos blocos.

**ESQUEMA:**

Mapeamento das fissuras em uma face do bloco. Detalhe da fissura horizontal na face do bloco.

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**CAUSAS DA FISSURACÃO:** As barras do fundo do bloco não são dobradas até o topo do bloco. Isso cria uma fissura horizontal logo acima das pontas das barras dobradas. O bloco tem 2,2m de altura e as barras da armadura do fundo do bloco têm uma dobra de apenas 50cm na face lateral do bloco.

**Certo:** Armadura até o topo do bloco.

**Errado:** Dobra curta das barras inferiores do bloco.

**Fissura horizontal** logo acima das pontas das barras dobradas.

**Barras com dobra curta**

**SOLUÇÃO:** Detalhar os ferros inferiores do bloco até o topo. Isso evita as fissuras horizontais das faces laterais do bloco.

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**OBSERVAÇÃO:** O concreto especificado no projeto, para o bloco, foi de  $f_{ck} > 15 \text{ MPa}$ . Esse concreto, com pouco cimento e muita água, é poroso e permite também uma corrosão rápida das armaduras. É um erro usar concreto com baixo teor de cimento nos blocos dentro de rios. A durabilidade do bloco é aumentada pelo uso de um bom concreto.

Sugere-se o uso de concreto com  $f_{ck} > 30 \text{ MPa}$  e com:

- teor de cimento  $> 380 \text{ kg/m}^3$  e
- teor de micro-silica  $> 17 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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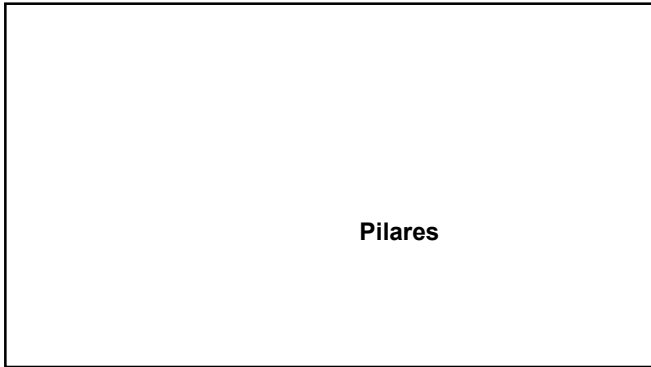
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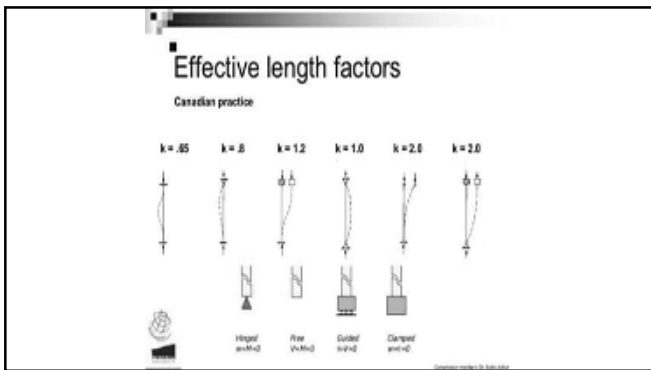
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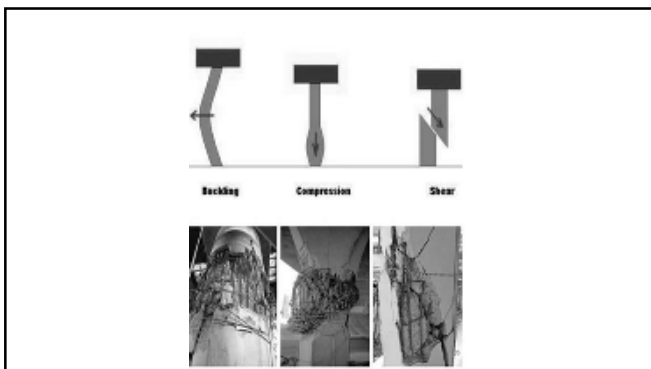
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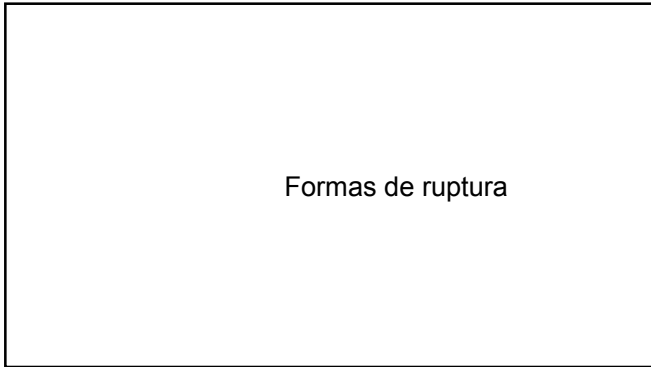
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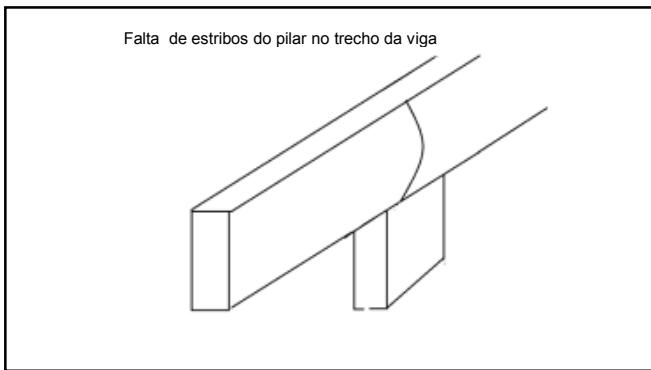
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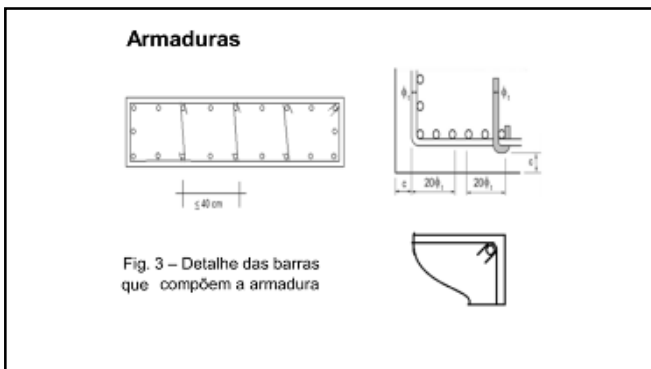
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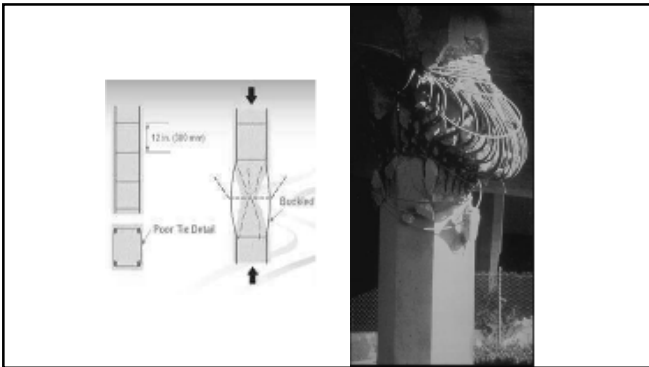
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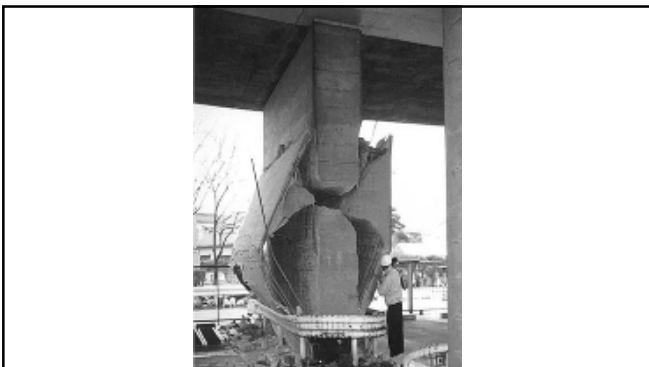
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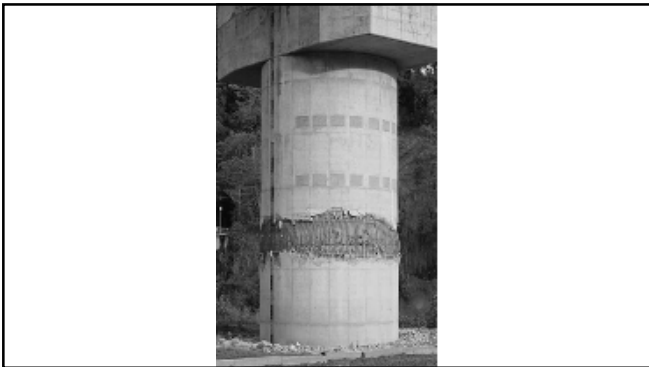
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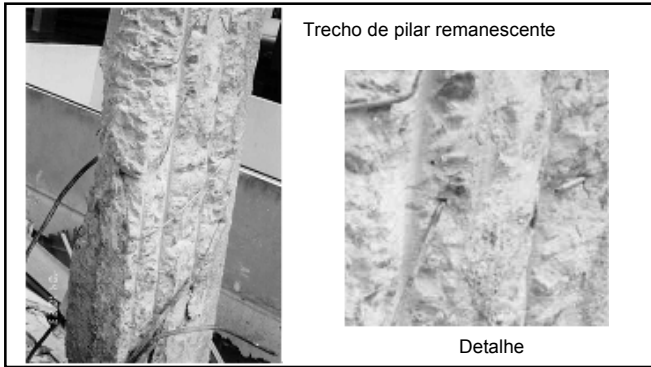
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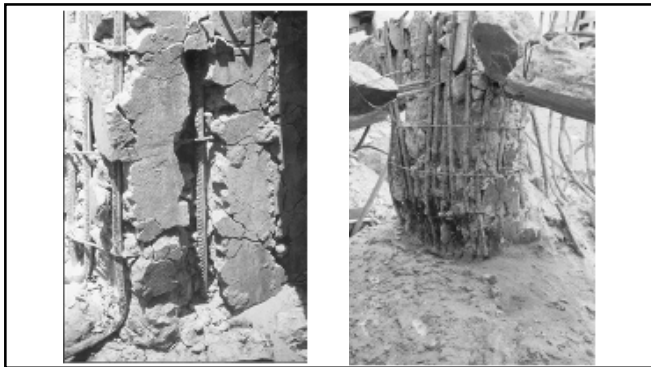
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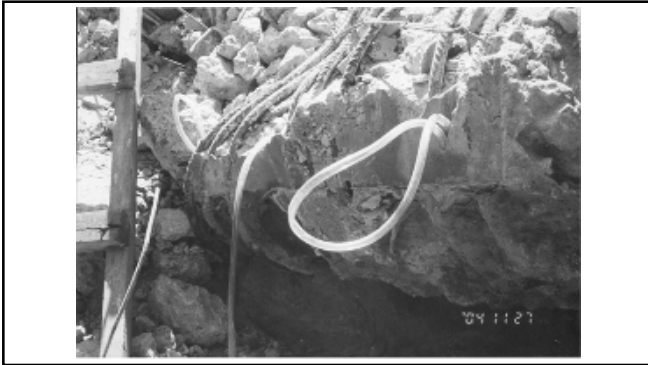
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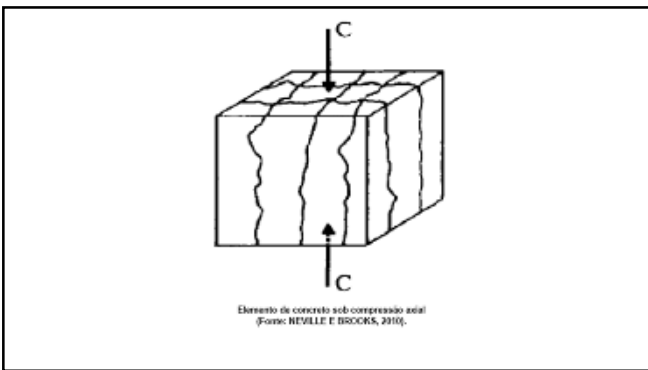
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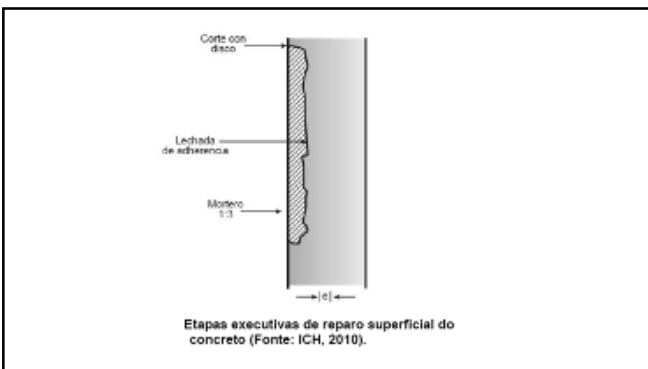
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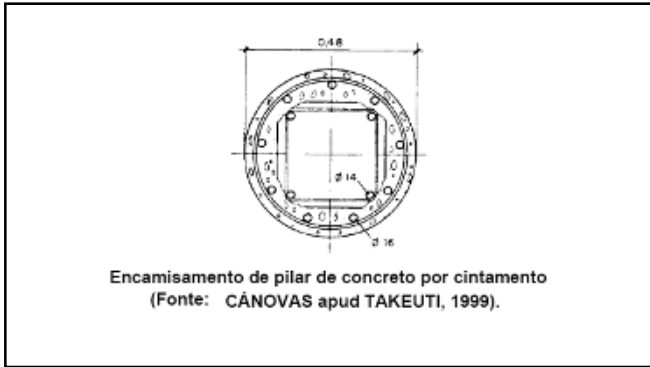
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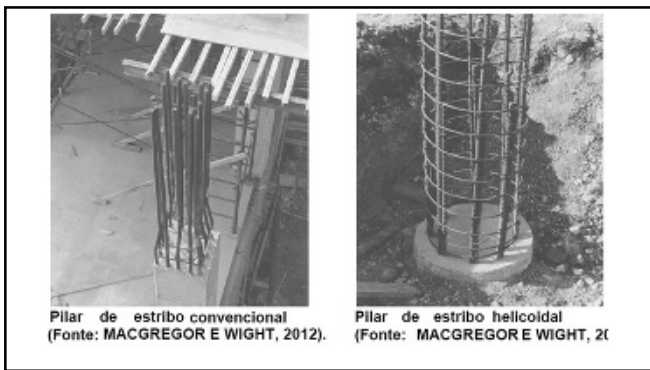
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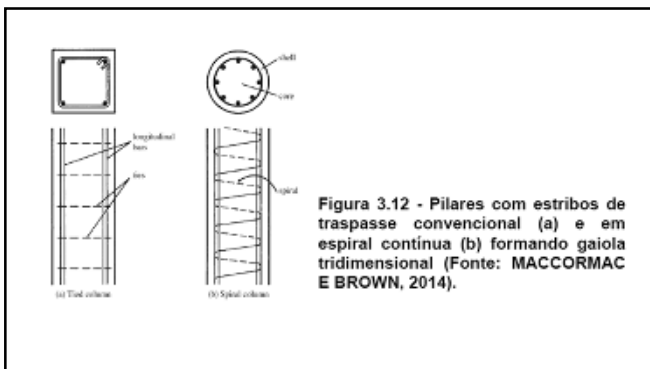
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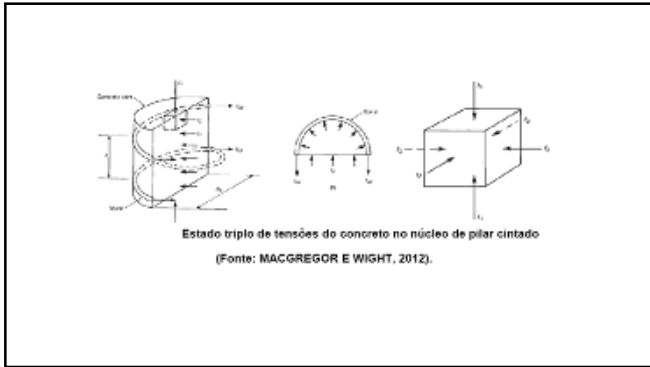
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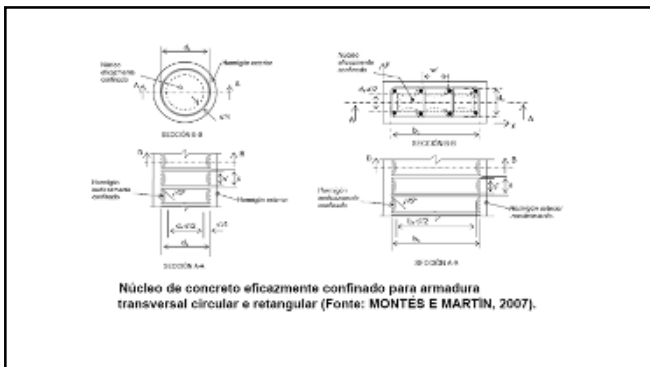
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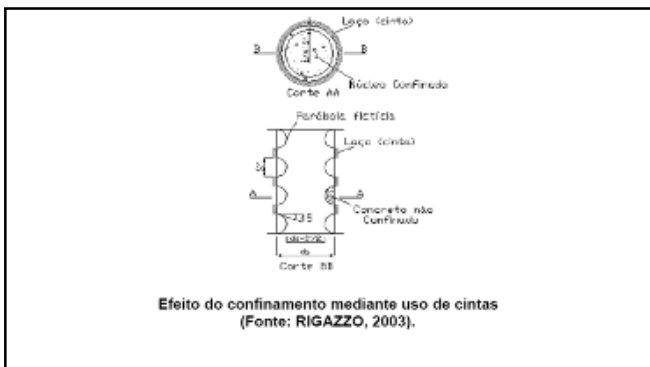
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**Correspondência entre a classe de agressividade ambiental e cobrimento**

Tipo de estrutura	Componente ou elemento	Cobrimento nominal (mm)			
		I	II	III	IV <sup>a</sup>
Concreto armado	Laje <sup>b</sup>	20	25	35	45
	Vigário <sup>b</sup>	25	30	40	50
	Elementos estruturais em contato com o solo <sup>d</sup>	50		40	50
Concreto protendido <sup>c</sup>	Laje	25	30	40	50
	Vigário <sup>b</sup>	30	35	45	55

<sup>a</sup> Cobrimento nominal de laje, face ou dos fios, cabos e cordoalhas. O cobrimento da armadura passiva deve respeitar os cobrimentos para concreto armado.

<sup>b</sup> Para as faces superiores de laje e vigas, que estão revestidas com argamassa de revestimento ou revestimento fino, sem tipo capoto e madeira, com argamassa de revestimento o cobrimento, como placa do elemento decorativo, para o concreto, deve utilizar-se o dobro da exigência desta Tabela porém por substituição pelo de 7,5%, respectivo, um cobrimento nominal de 50 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Nas superfícies expostas a ambientes agressivos, com exceção das estacas de betão armado, e vigas e pilares, quando o concreto protendido e utilizado, os valores de cobrimento devem ser aumentados em 50%.

<sup>d</sup> Nos locais de pilares em contato com o solo junto aos elementos de fundação, a armadura deve ter cobrimento nominal  $\geq 45$  mm.

Fonte: NBR 6118 (ABNT, 2014).

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**Correspondência entre CAA e qualidade do concreto**

Concreto	Tipo	Classe de agressividade			
		I	II	III	IV
Relação água/cimento em massa	CA	$\leq 0,65$	$\leq 0,60$	$\leq 0,55$	$\leq 0,45$
	CP	$\leq 0,80$	$\leq 0,55$	$\leq 0,50$	$\leq 0,45$
Classe de concreto (ABNT NBR 4962)	CA	$\geq C20$	$\geq C25$	$\geq C30$	$\geq C40$
	CP	$\geq C25$	$\geq C30$	$\geq C35$	$\geq C40$
Consumo de cimento Portland por metro cúbico de concreto (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CA e CP	$\geq 260$	$\geq 280$	$\geq 320$	$\geq 360$

CA Componentes e elementos constituintes de concreto armado.  
CP Componentes e elementos constituintes de concreto protendido.

Fonte: NBR 12655 (ABNT, 2015).

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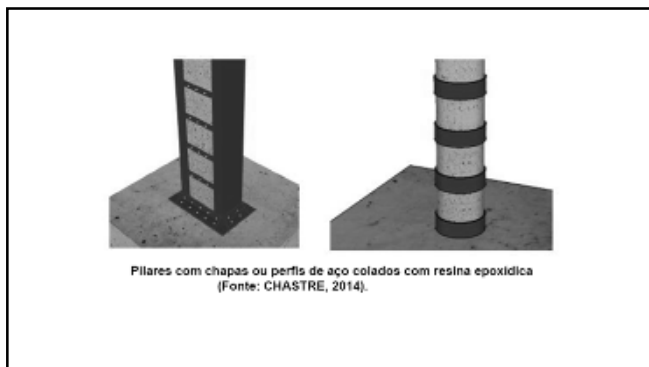
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**Confinamento com  
fibra de carbono**

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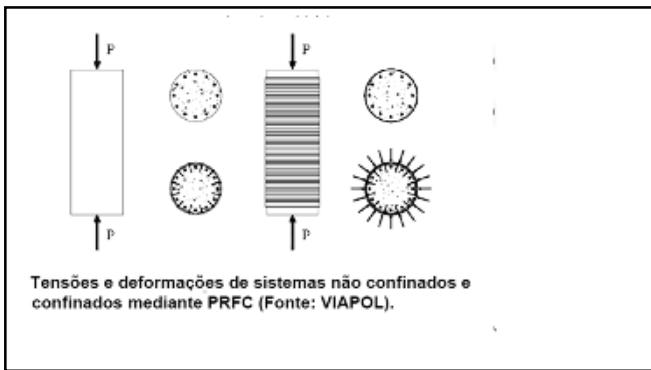
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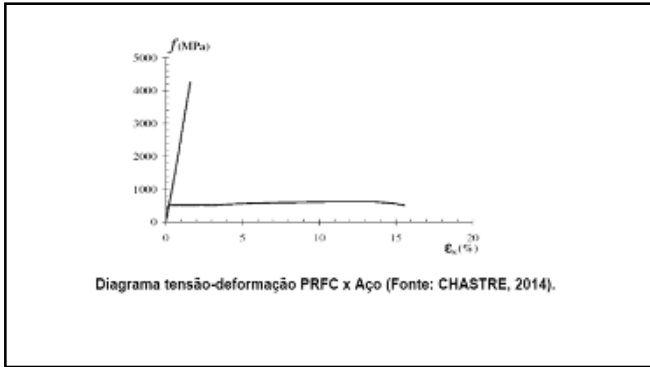
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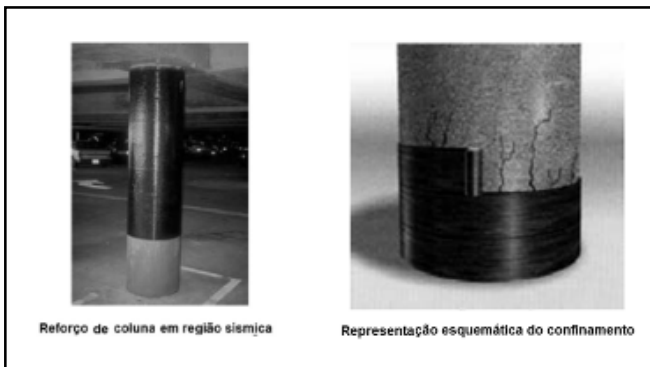
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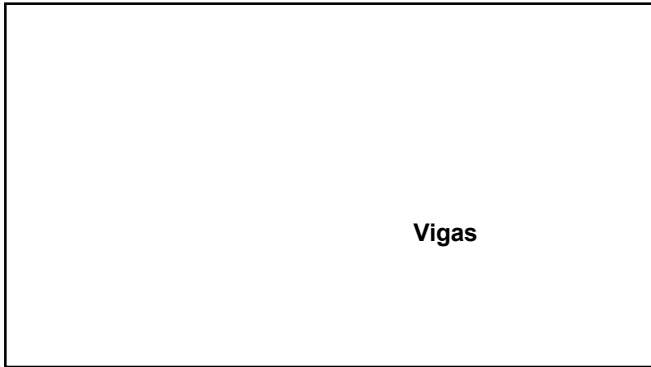
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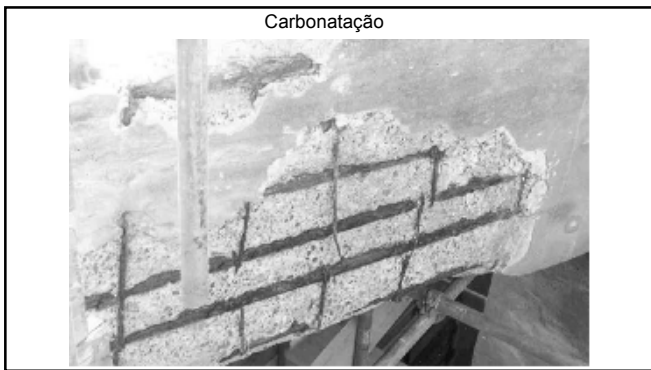
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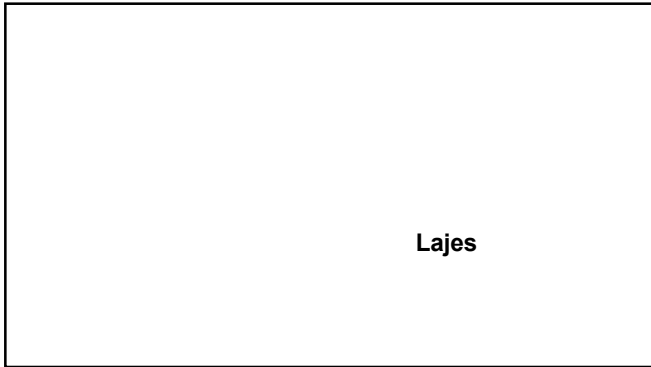
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Reforço com fibra de carbono



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Reforço de laje de instalação Industrial para permitir a instalação de novos equipamentos

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Reforço para permitir a execução de furos para instalação de novos equipamentos

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**Limitações da fibra de carbono**

- Frente a elevadas temperaturas
- A cargas de impactos

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**Vida útil**

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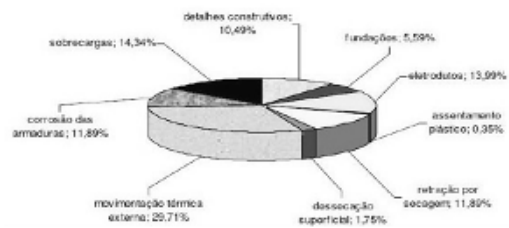
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Tipos e incidência de fissuras em concreto armado (DAL MOLIM, 1988)



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Gráfico que relaciona as principais causas de patologias (COUTO, 2007)



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**CONSIDERAÇÕES GERAIS**

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**Evolução da NB 1**

CONCEITO	NB 1:1960	NBR 6118:1978	NBR 6118:2003 e 2014
<b>fck (ou <math>\sigma_c</math>)</b>	Usual: 15 MPa Máximo: 22 MPa	Usual: 18 MPa -	Usual: 25 a 35 MPa Mínimo: 20 MPa
<b>Cobrimento</b>	Pilares: 1.5 cm Vigas: 1.0 cm Lajes: 0.5 cm	Pilares: 2.0 cm Vigas: 1.5 cm Lajes: 1.0 cm	Pilares: (2.5+1) cm Vigas: (2.0+1) cm Lajes: (1.5+1) cm
<b>Durabilidade</b>	Não considera	Não considera	Considera
<b>Arm. de pilares</b>	1	~ 1.3 x	~ 1.3 x
<b>Modelos estruturais</b>	Cálculo manual Início do uso de mainframes	Uso de microcomputadores	Consolidação
<b>Meio ambiente</b>	Não considera	Considera	Considera

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### Consequências da NBR 6118/2014

Conclusão: Edifícios produzidos antes de 1980 se encontram sob suspeição, requerem vistorias para caracterização do seu estado atual e definição da origem dos tempos para o estabelecimento de um cronograma de manutenção. Este limite pode ser estendido para as edificações com idade superior a 10 anos, considerando os 5 anos iniciais de responsabilidade da construtora e mais 5 anos que é o intervalo usual previsto nas leis de manutenção.

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### Campo de aplicação

- Trabalho de reabilitação e restauração
- Mudanças de uso da estrutura
- Mudanças para adaptação de normas
- Defeitos de projeto e construção

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“25% dos proprietários de estruturas estão insatisfeitos com os desempenhos dos reparos e proteção dos materiais dentro de 5 anos;

75% insatisfeitos dentro de 10 anos.”

(CONREPNET, Novembro, 2004)

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A experiência obtida com desabamentos permite definir os seguintes fatores de risco das construções:

- (a) a insuficiente resistência da construção original;
- (b) a adoção de materiais inadequados;
- (c) o uso de técnicas de construção incorretas;
- (d) as alterações das construções;
- (e) as agressões do meio ambiente;
- (f) a falta de manutenção.

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[romildealmeida@gmail.com](mailto:romildealmeida@gmail.com)

Fone: 81 9.9976-4185

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