

# Lightweight, modular & prefab formwork for renovating floors

prof. dr. ir. T. Tysmans

dr. ir. S. Verbruggen

ir. S. De Sutter



Vrije  
Universiteit  
Brussel

Introduction – project aim

Conceptual design

Experimental component lay-out

Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

Challenges before market entry

Conclusions

## Introduction – project aim

Conceptual design

Experimental component lay-out

Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

Challenges before market entry

Conclusions

3

## Growing renovation market = new opportunities



Increase of Brussels population with 1,5 million (35%) by 2060

Number of renovations has surpassed new constructions

Renovations: weight, manoeuvrability and manual labour

Market for new structural systems designed for renovation

4

## Our aim: Develop lightweight floor for renovation!



focus on construction stage

floor consists of prefab elements

minimize weight of individual elements

=> Construction: easy, fast, no heavy equipment, low nuisance

5

Introduction – project aim

Conceptual design

Experimental component lay-out

Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

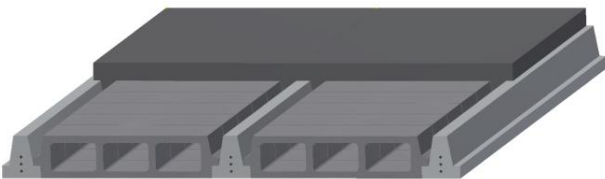
Challenges before market entry

Conclusions

6

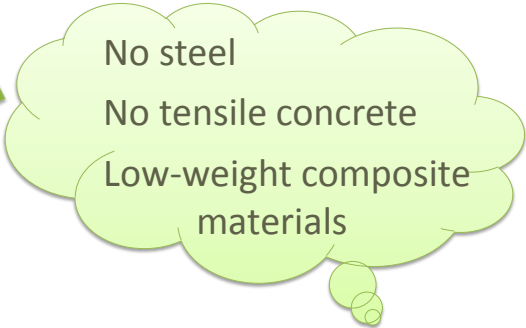
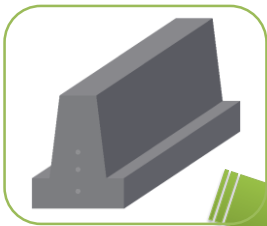
The hybrid floor design is based on the existing beam-and-block system

- Steel reinforced concrete beams
- Concrete / terracotta blocks
- Concrete compression layer



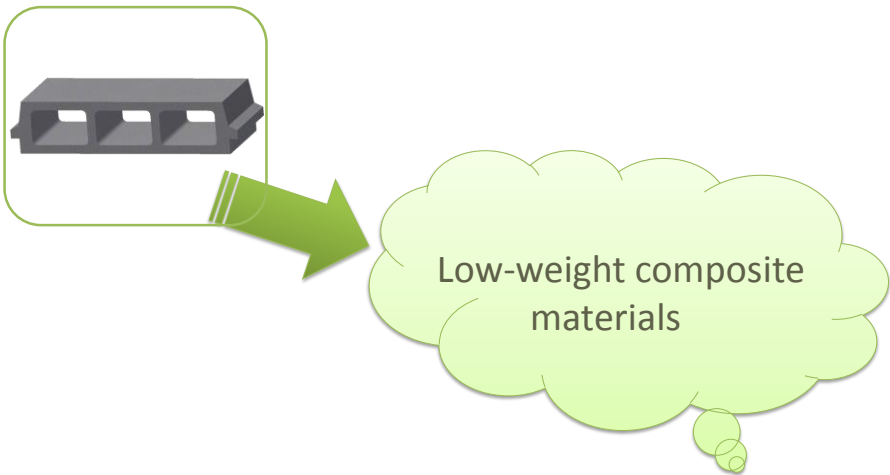
7

Easy-installation: steel-concrete beams are transformed into hybrid beams



8

Easy-installation: concrete blocks are transformed into sandwich panels



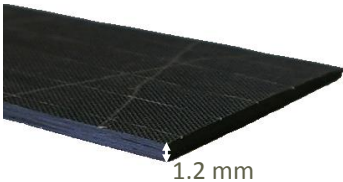
9

**Fibre Reinforced Polymers (FRPs)** are needed for their stiffness

High specific strength and stiffness

Substitute for the longitudinal steel reinforcement

Use limited by fire issues



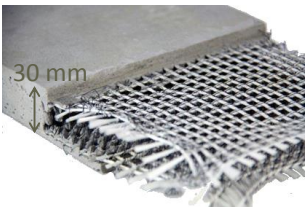
Carbon strips gratefully received from ECC-TRADECC



10

# Textile Reinforced Cement (TRC) Composites complement the FRPs

- Fire safe
- Heat resistant
- Environmental friendly



11

# Inorganic Phosphate Cement (IPC): a matrix for high fibre volume fraction TRCs

Low cost E-glass fibres



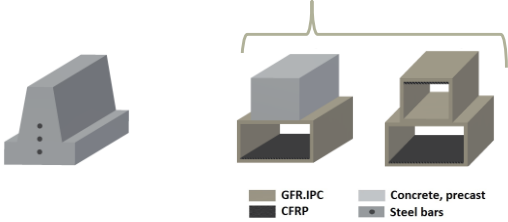

pH-neutral, fine grained IPC



High fibre volume  
fraction TRC (> 20%)

12

Combining all materials and ideas leads to new concepts



GFR,IPC

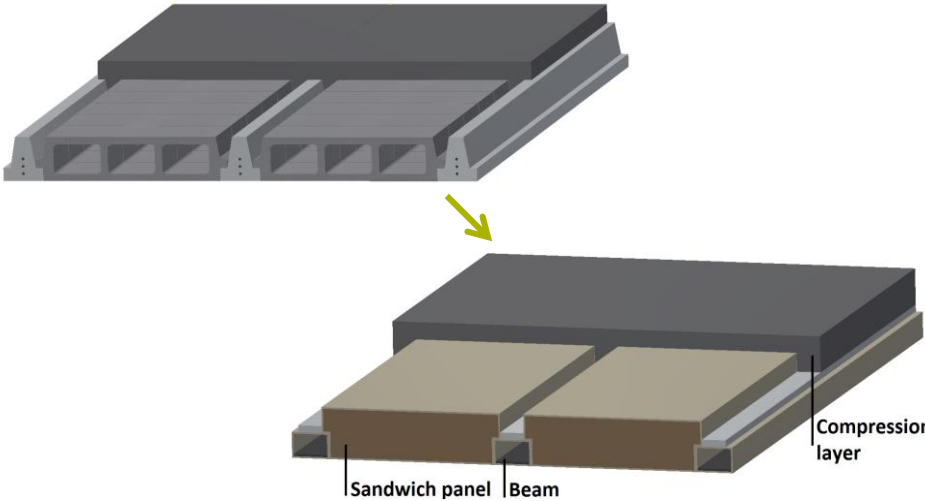
CFRP

Concrete, precast

Steel bars

13

LightComp: a lightweight-in-installation composite floor



Sandwich panelBeamCompression layer

14

Introduction – project aim

Conceptual design

Experimental component lay-out

Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

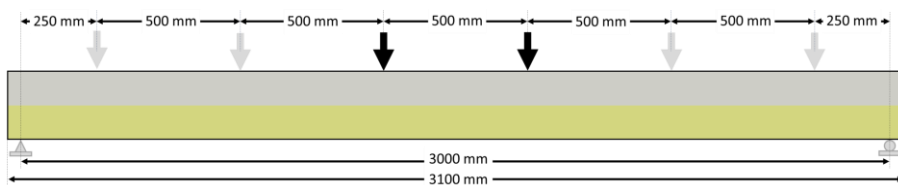
Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

Challenges before market entry

Conclusions

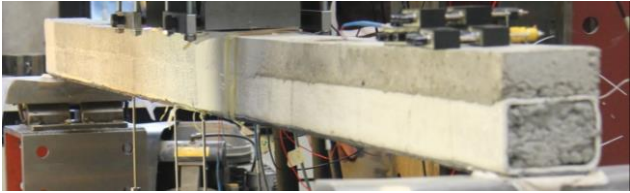
15

24 real scale beam tests determine  
the beam's cross section



16



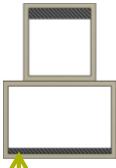


Variations in:


type of loading

amount of concrete (1)


amount and type of reinforcement (2)




(2)  
1 layers CFRP




(2)  
none



(1)  
(2)  
X layers CFRP



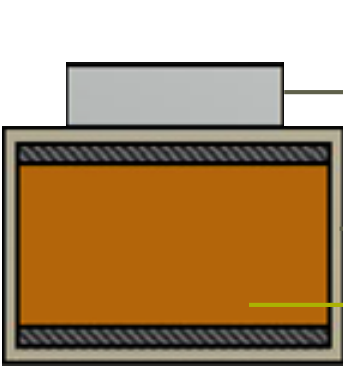
(2)  
UD glass



(2)  
UD carbon

17

Together with LCA and fire simulation inputs, the beam's cross section became:



Concrete compression layer

TRC (with IPC matrix):  
8 layers 2D random glass fibres  
4 layers UD carbon fibres

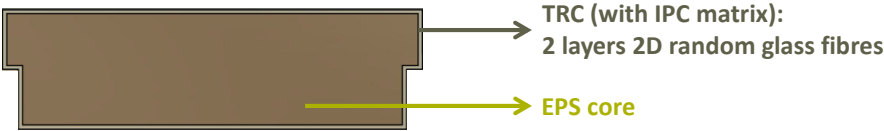
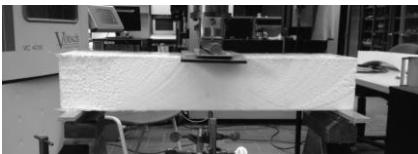
TRC (with IPC matrix):  
8 layers 2D random glass fibres

Rockwool core

TRC (with IPC matrix):  
8 layers 2D random glass fibres  
8 layers UD carbon fibres

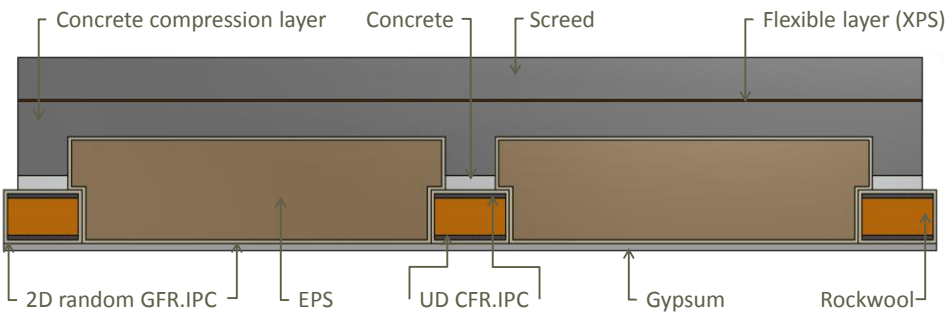
18

# EPS is chosen as core material for sandwich panels



19

# Several finishing layers are added to the stay-in-place formwork



20

Introduction – project aim

Conceptual design

Experimental component lay-out

Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

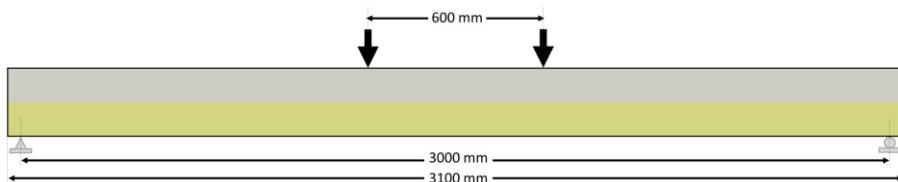
Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

Challenges before market entry

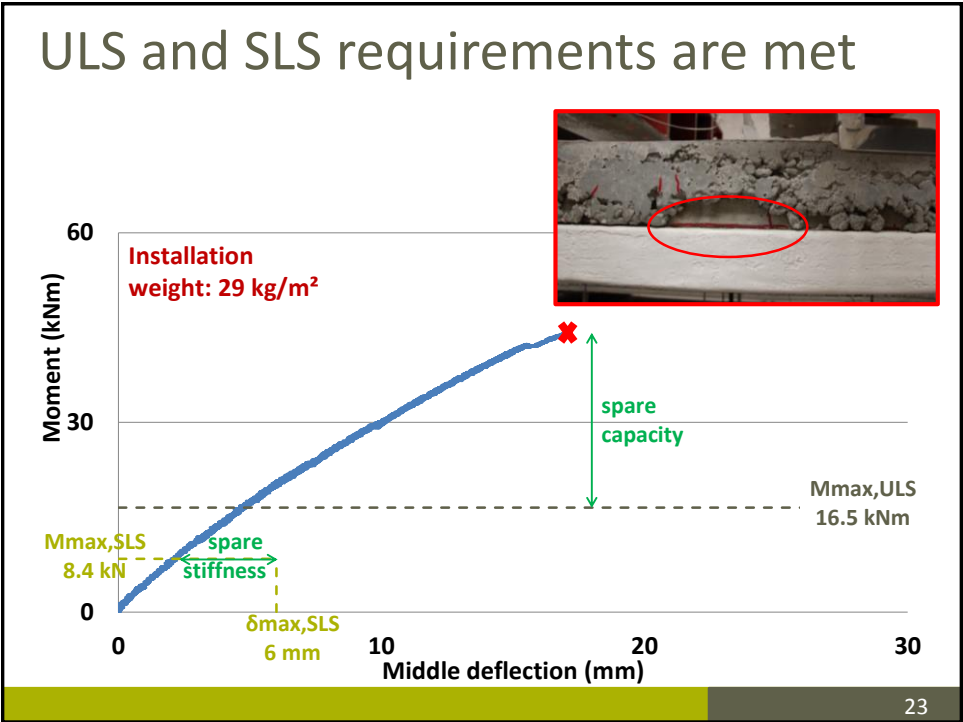
Conclusions

21

4 real scale floor tests validate the  
structural feasibility



22



Introduction – project aim

Conceptual design

Experimental component lay-out

Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

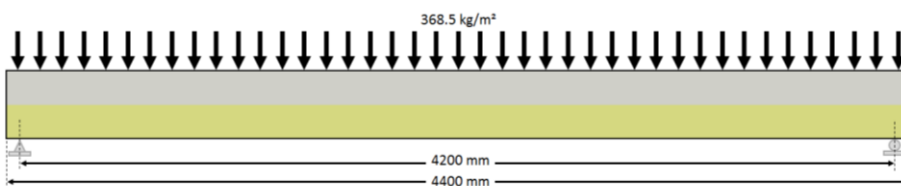
Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

Challenges before market entry

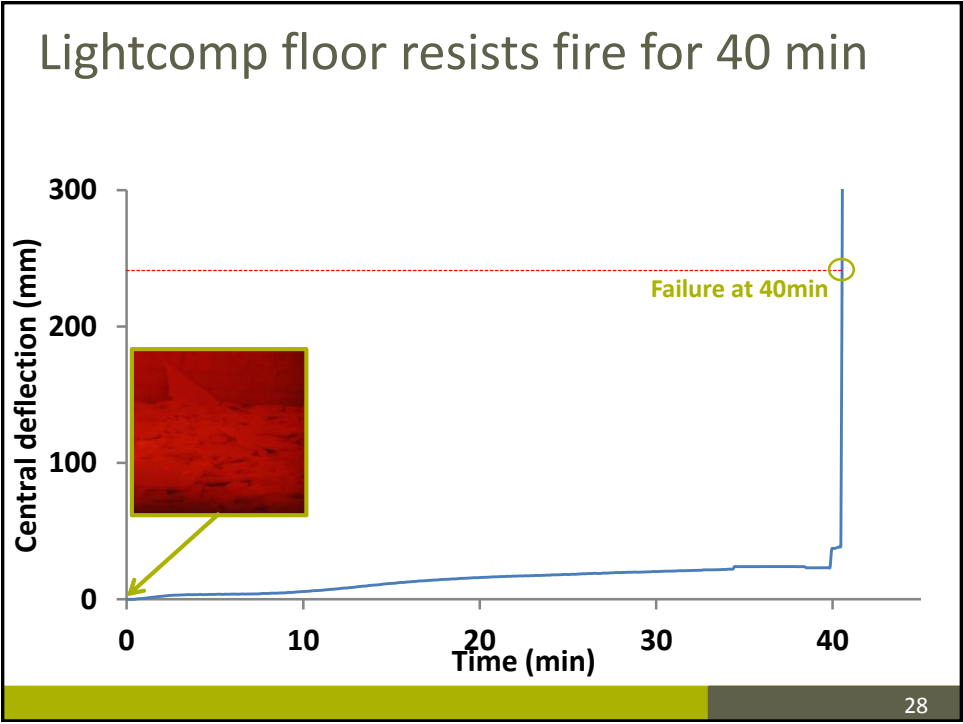
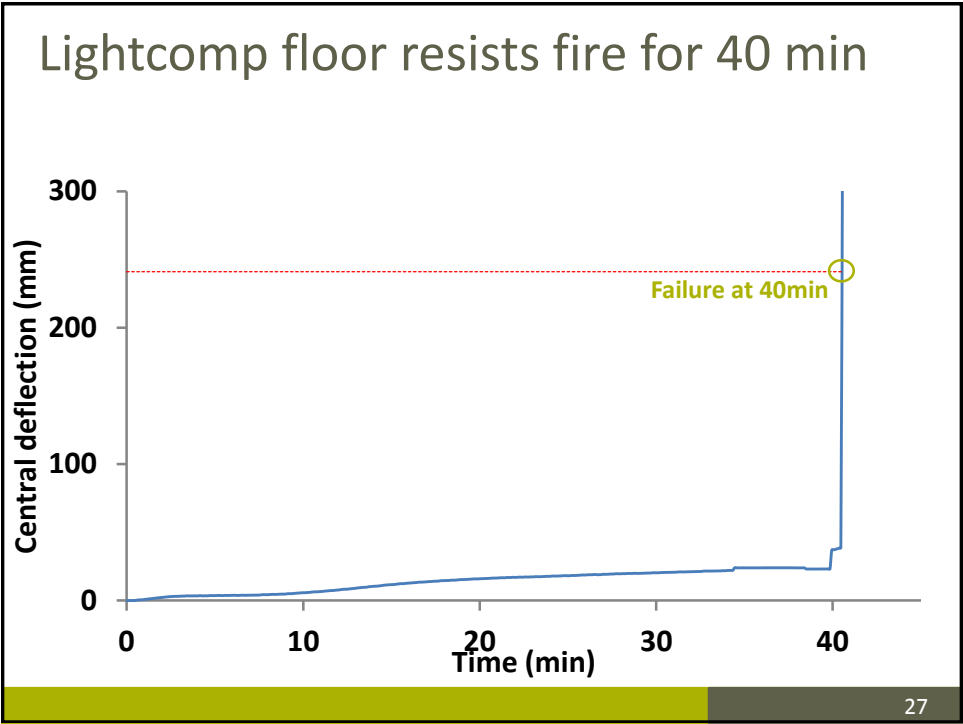
Conclusions

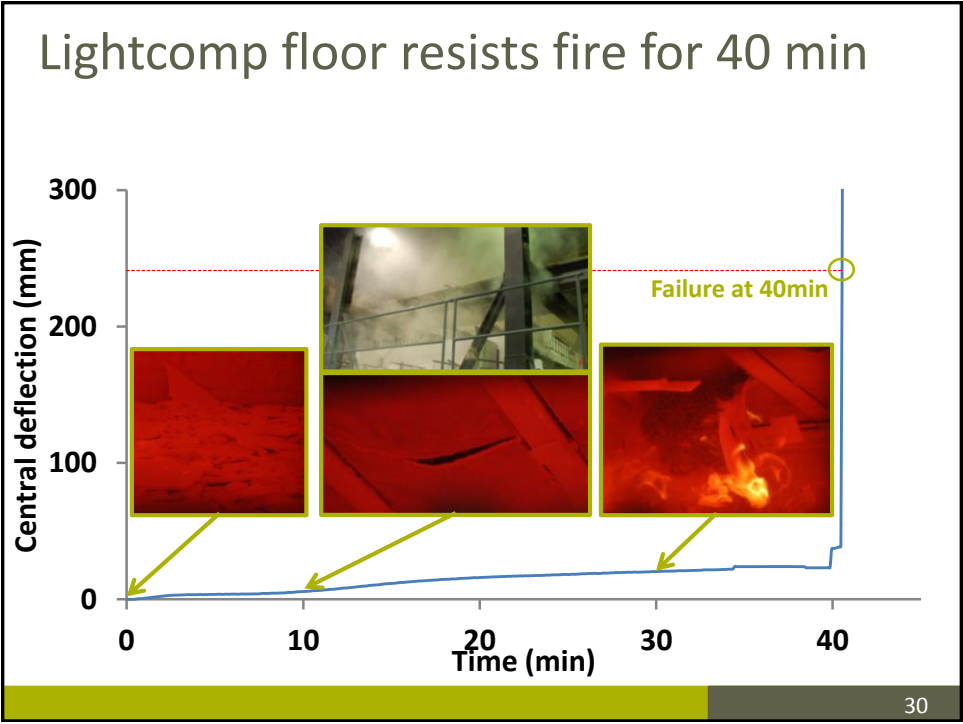
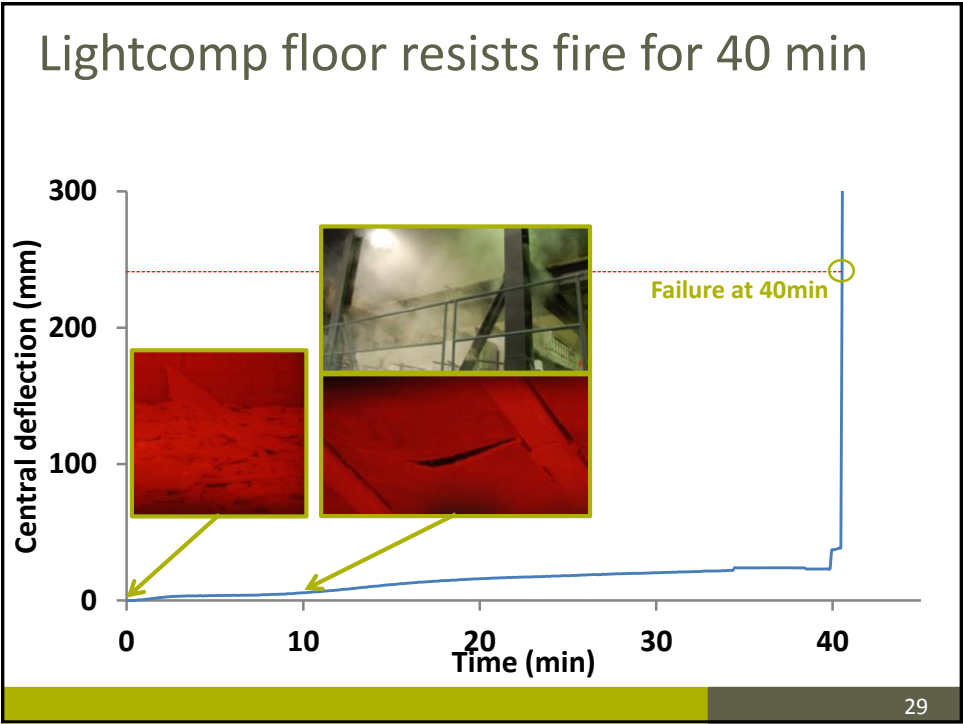
25

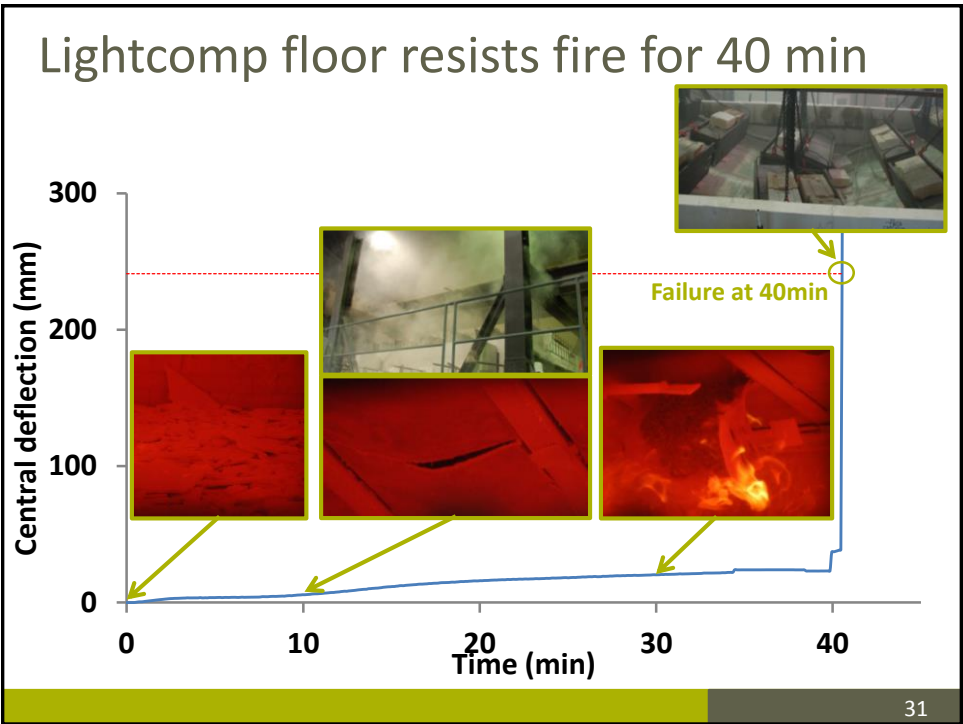
## 1 real scale floor is tested under fire



26







- Introduction – project aim
- Conceptual design
- Experimental component lay-out
- Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor
- Fire test on a lightweight composite floor
- Challenges before market entry
- Conclusions

32





Challenges

Increase fire resistance time

New core material for sandwiches

Better adhesion gypsum layer

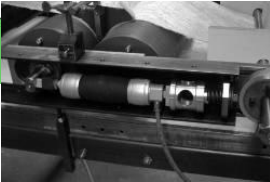

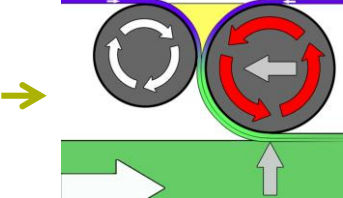



33

Challenges

Improve production process

Use of automated production techniques



34

## Challenges

### Increase fire resistance time

- New core material for sandwiches
- Better adhesion gypsum layer

### Improve production process

- Use of automated production techniques

### Cost reduction

- Industrial and automated production
- Large quantity uptake of bulk materials

35

### Introduction – project aim

### Conceptual design

### Experimental component lay-out

### Structural validation of a lightweight composite floor

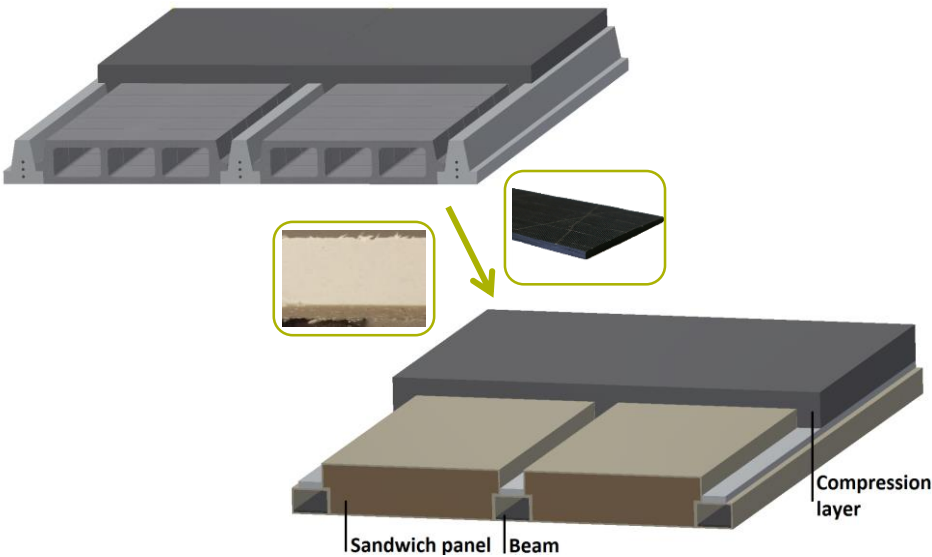
### Fire test on a lightweight composite floor

### Challenges before market entry

### Conclusions

36

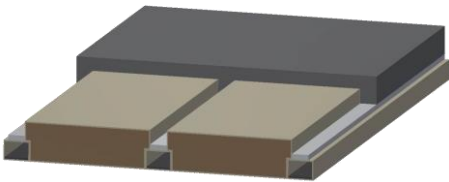
# Conclusion



37



Vrije  
Universiteit  
Brussel



38