

# The Use of Tire Shred in Geotechnical Applications

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1. Rubber Products
2. Subgrade Fill and Embankments
3. Slope Stabilization
4. Backfill for Wall and Bridge Abutments
5. Subgrade Insulation for Roads
6. Landfills
7. Tire Shreds as Drainage Aggregate
8. Other Uses
9. Environmental Studies on Using Scrap Tires for Civil Engineering Applications

- Tires are the principal product of the rubber industry
  - Tires are about 75% of total rubber tonnage
- Other important products:
  - Footwear
  - Seals
  - Shock-absorbing parts
  - Conveyor belts
  - Hose
  - Foamed rubber products
  - Sports equipment

- Tire shreds can be used to construct embankments on weak, compressible foundation soils. Tire shreds are viable in this application due to their light weight. For most projects, using tire shreds as a lightweight fill material is significantly cheaper than alternatives.
- Indiana General assembly passed the Senate Bill NO 209 and House Bill 1056 which relate to beneficial use of tires in road construction.



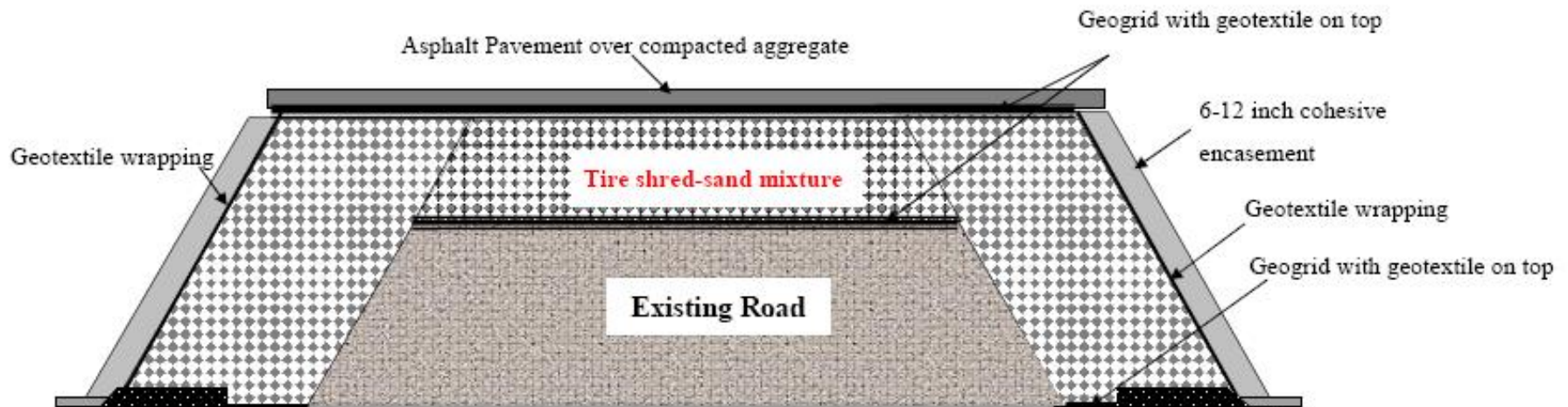


Project Location: SR110, 4 miles East of US31 in Marshall County



## Cross-section of embankment at SR110

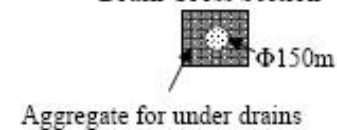
- Existing pavement at SR110 needed widening and raising the level of the pavement



### Compaction Details

- 5 T roller
- Lift thickness : 12 inches
- Number of passes: 6

### Drain Cross Section





## Lightweight materials used in construction

- Shredded tires
  - 2 inch nominal size
  - Unit weight  
~ 30 pcf



## Mixing procedure



Three buckets of shredded tires was piled



Two buckets of sand was dumped on shredded-tire pile

## Mixing procedure



Loader bucket used to thoroughly mix shredded tires and sand



Pile of shredded tire-sand mixture

## Filling procedure using mixtures



Mixed material taken to construction site and dumped in place



Mixture spread in lifts of 12 inches using tracked bull dozer

## Filling procedure using mixtures



Mixture being compacted using 5 T smooth-drum roller



Finally, encasing the side slopes with geotextile



# Subgrade Fill and Embankments

## Filling procedure using mixtures



Mixture spread in lifts of 12 inches using tracked bull dozer



SR110 in Marshall County. Road open to traffic in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October 2008

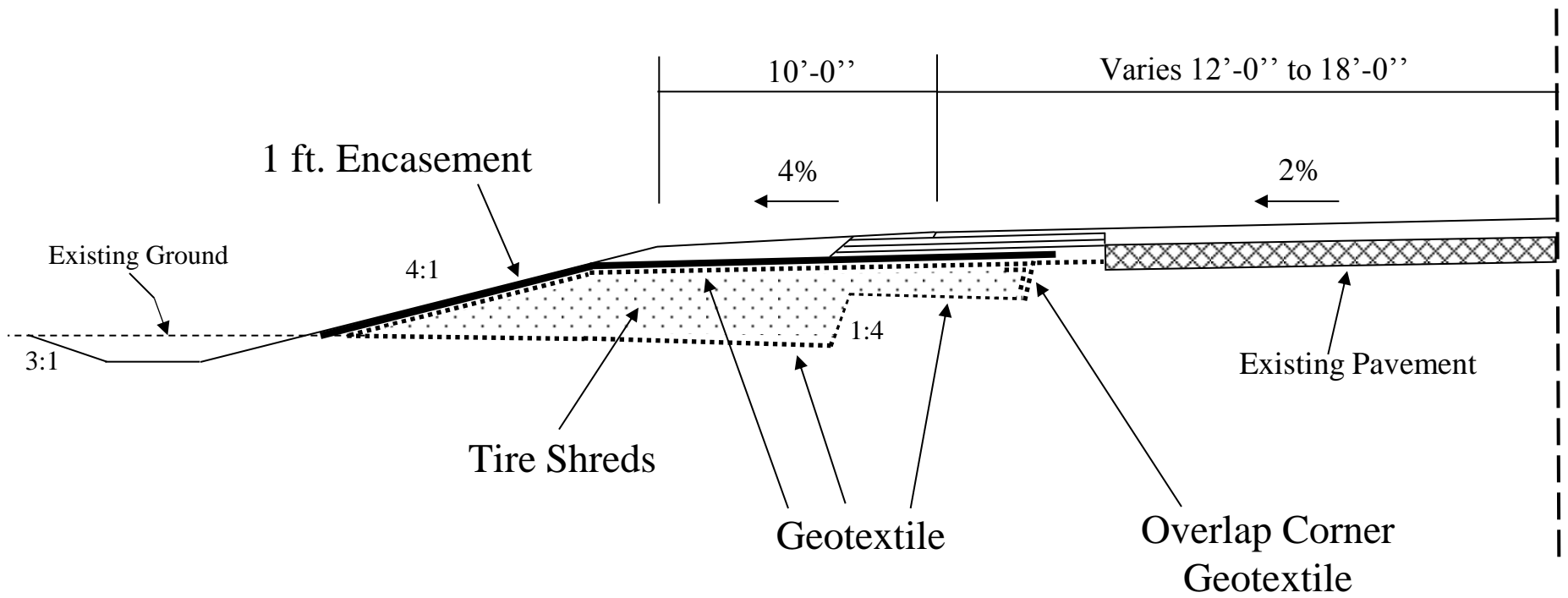
## Estimated Quantities

- Shredded tires and sand mixture with mixing ratio of 60: 40 (by volume) of shredded tires and sand was used as fill material
- Total fill : 2200 cubic yards
- Shredded tires : ~ 710 Tons
- B-borrow material : ~ 1580 Tons



# Subgrade Fill and Embankments

## Half Section SR 19 in Elkhart County Tire Shred Fill





## SR 19 in Elkhart County Tire Shred Fill



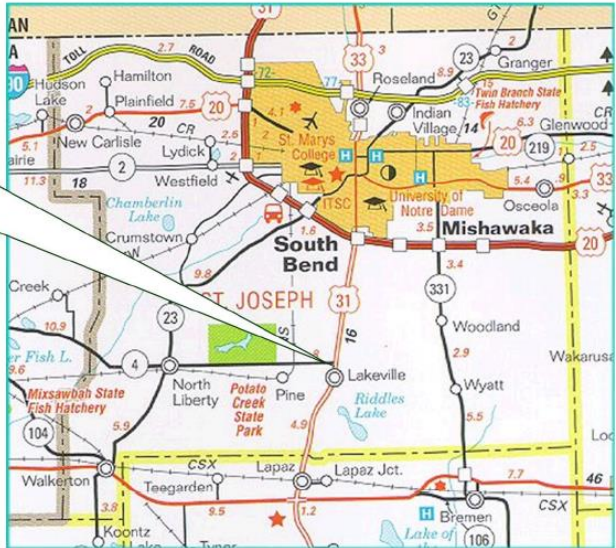
Mixture awaiting wrapping of geotextile



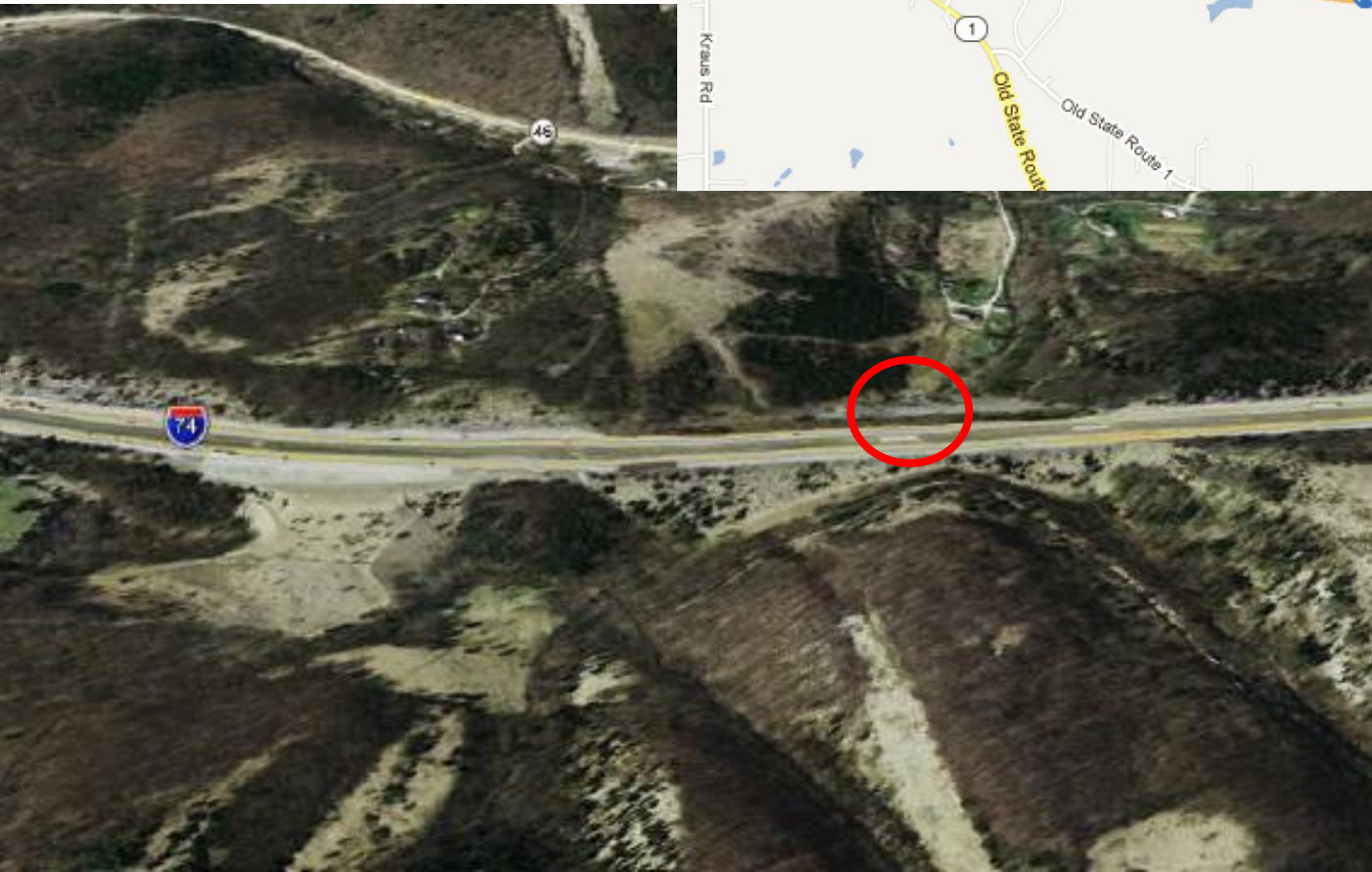
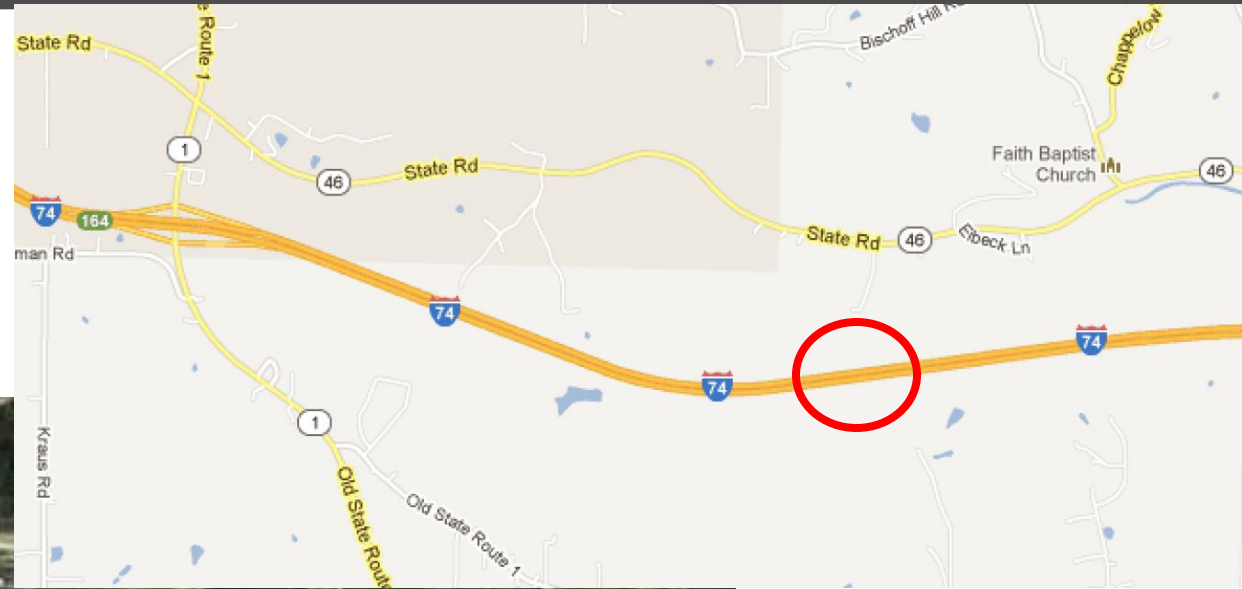
Geotextile wrapped around compacted lift of mixture

# U.S. 31 in St. Joseph County Tire Shred Fill

U.S. 31 in  
St. Joseph County

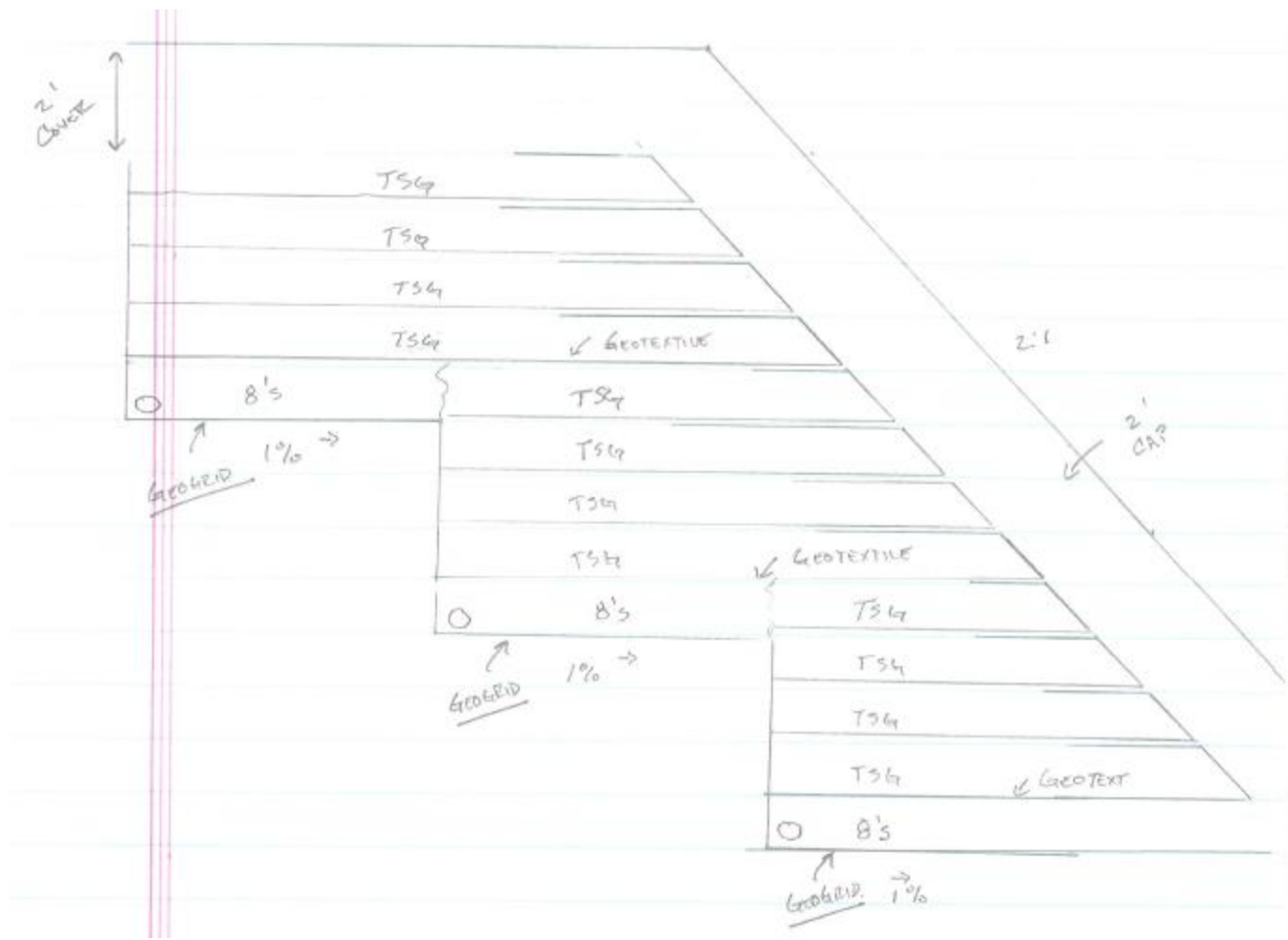


## I-74 Landslide Tire Shred



Tire shreds can be used to enhance the stability of steep slopes along highways, and reinforcing shoulder areas.

# Slope Stabilization



## Slide Correction on I-74, 7/10th mile east of SR1 and I-74



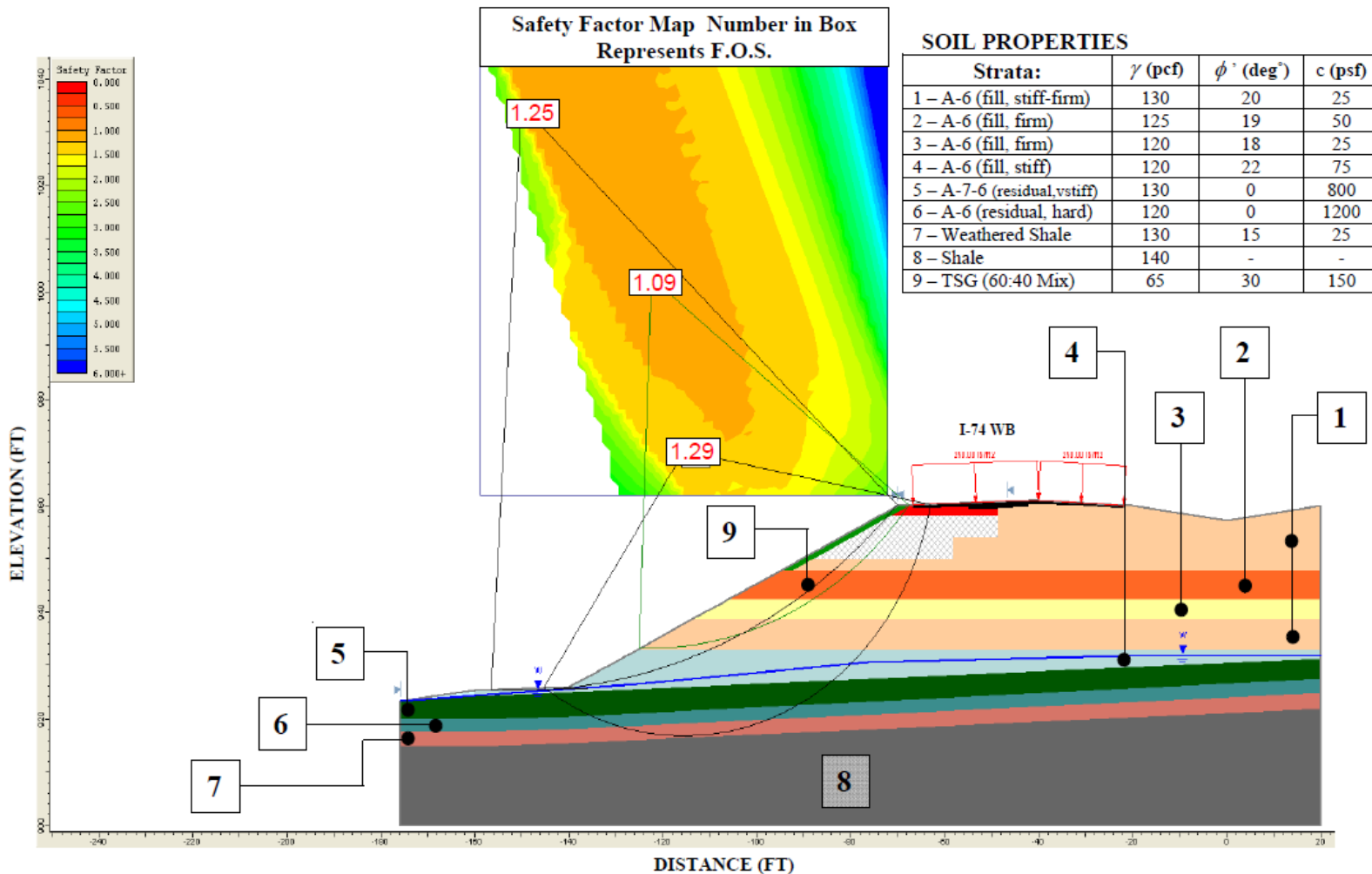
Mixture being spread over geotextile



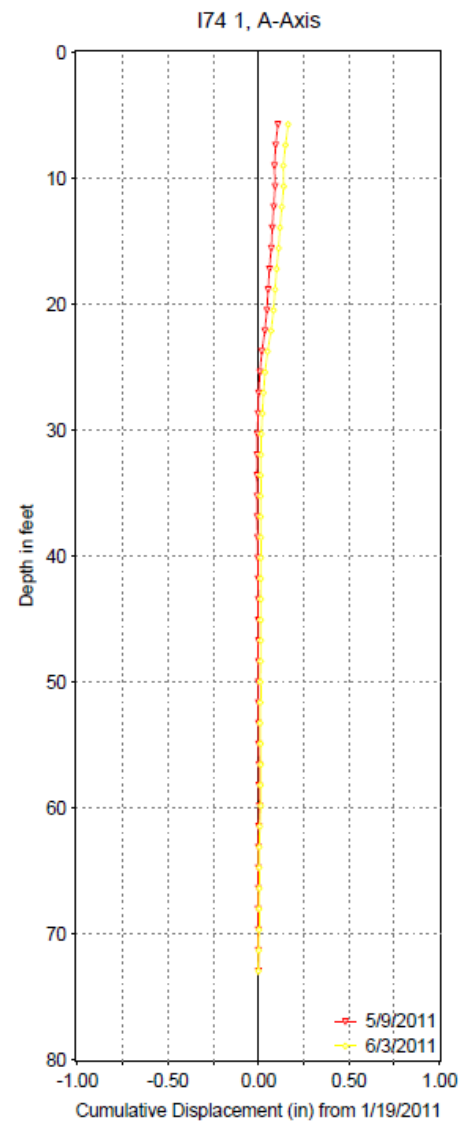
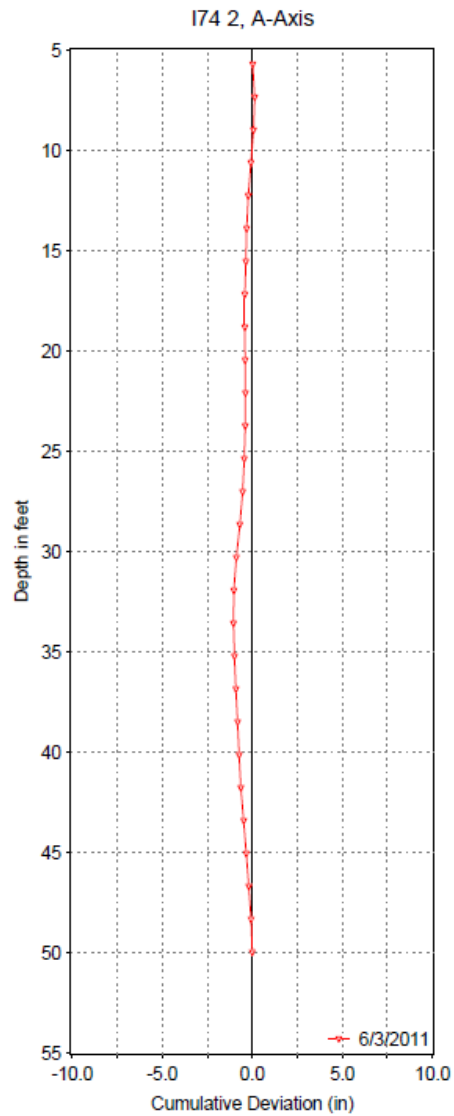
Hauling and compacting the mixture (10 ton roller, lifts of 12 inches)

**SITE 1**  
**STA 383+75**

**Subsurface Profile and Analyses**  
I-74 Landslide – Westbound – 800 ft East of RP164  
*Post Construction Tire Shreds-Granular (TSG) Mix*  
*Based upon Adjustments to Original Repair Configuration*

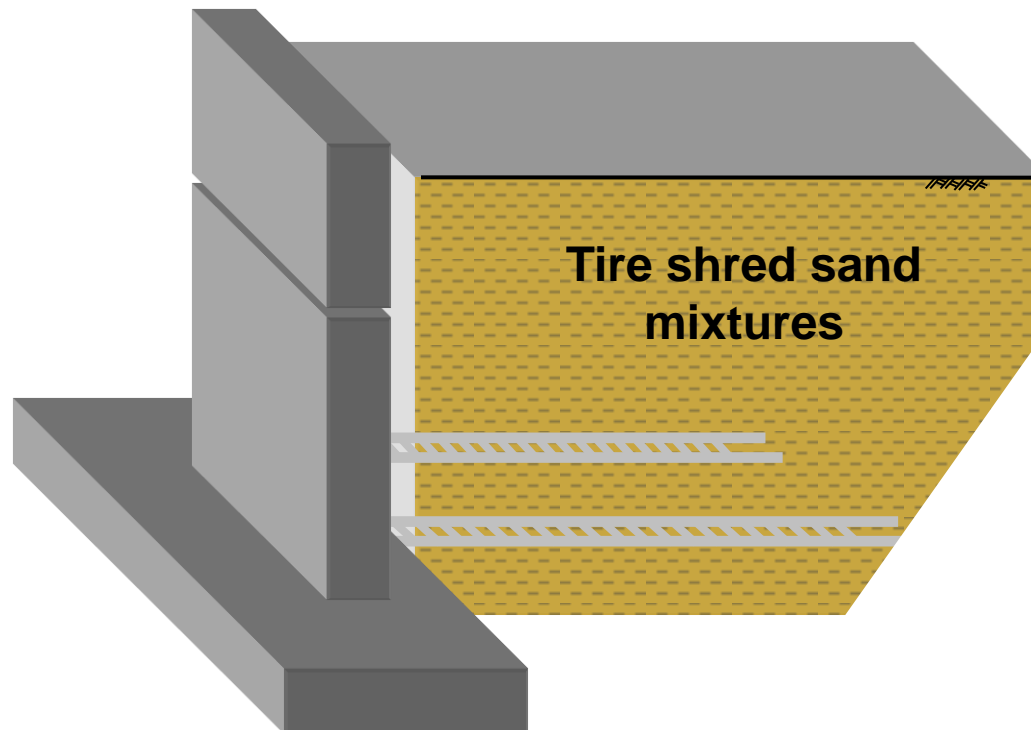


# Slope Stabilization



# Backfill for Wall and Bridge Abutments

Tire shreds can be useful as backfill for walls and bridge abutments. The weight of the tire shreds reduces horizontal pressures and allows for construction of thinner, less expensive walls. Tire shreds can also reduce problems with water and frost build up behind walls because tire shreds are free draining and provide good thermal insulation.



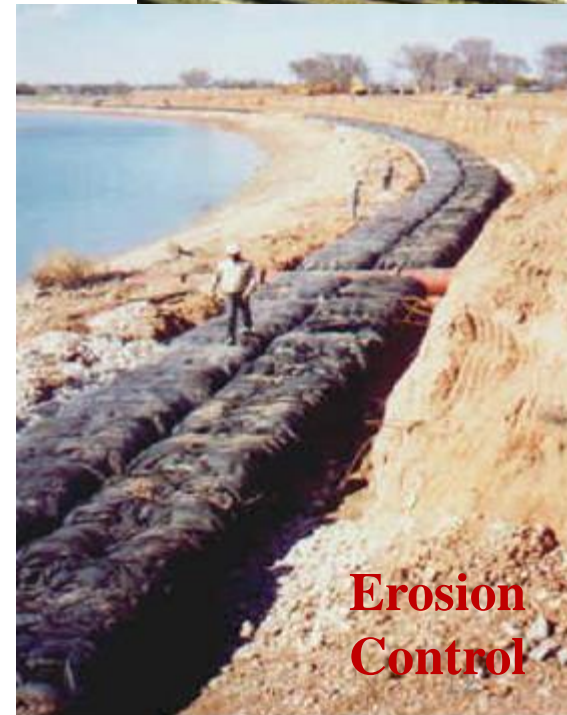


# Backfill for Wall and Bridge Abutments

- *I-80/94 interchange modification (IR 29901, Wall No. 54)*
- *Wall height = 10 ft*
- *Backfill: tire shred-sand mixture + EPS*
- *Mixing ratio by volume (loose state):*  
*60 (tire shred) : 40 (sand)*
- *Materials used (compacted state):*
- *Shredded tires: 2100 yd<sup>3</sup>*
- *Sand: 2900 yd<sup>3</sup>*
- *No. of compactor passes = 4 ~ 5*



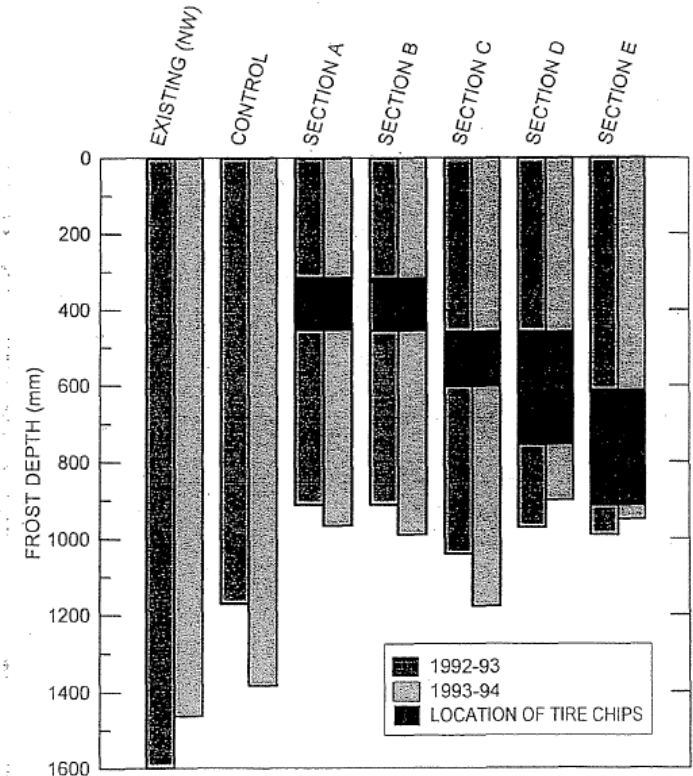
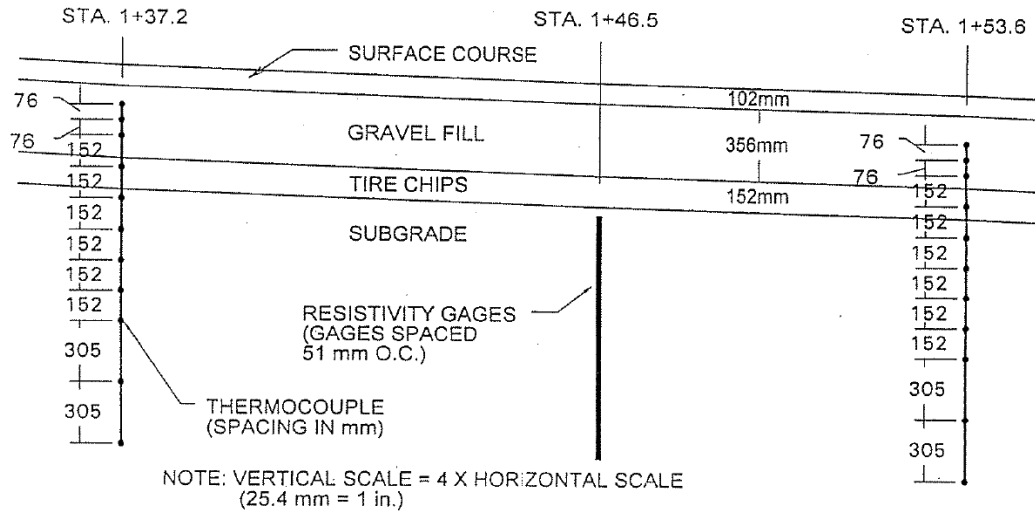
# Backfill for Wall and Bridge Abutments



# Subgrade Insulation for Roads

- Placing a 6 to 12-inch thick tire shred layer under the road can prevent the subgrade soils from freezing.
- The high permeability of tire shreds allows water to drain from beneath the roads, preventing damage to road surfaces.

# Subgrade Insulation for Roads



It is seen that the depth of frost penetration beneath the existing road and control sections ranged from 1170 mm (46 in.) to 1600 mm (63 in.). In contrast, in tire chip Sections A, B, D, and E the depth of frost penetration ranged from 910 mm (36 in.) to 990 mm (39 in.). Thus, **the tire chips reduced the depth of frost penetration by between 15% and 35% compared to the control section.**

After Dana Humphry: Test site located on Dingley Road in southern Maine in the Town of Richmond

- Lightweight backfill.
- Landfill capping and closures.
- Material for daily cover



# Tire Shreds as Drainage Aggregate

- Drainage around building foundations and building foundation insulation. Tire chips can also hold more water than stone and can be transported more easily due to their light weight.
- Challenges to using tire shreds in drain fields include tire chip quality (tire chips must be clean cut and be of uniform size) and economics—in some areas, stone is abundant and cheap; tire shreds must be cheaper than stone to be used readily.



- Playground surface material
- Gravel substitute
- Wetlands/marsh establishment (whole tires)
- Crash barriers around race tracks (whole tires)
- Boat bumpers at marinas (whole tires)



# Other Uses





# Environmental Studies on Using Scrap Tires

A literature review was done by the University of Maine on the water quality and environmental toxicology effects of **tire-derived aggregate (TDA)**. The review found that: “TDA has a **limited effect on drinking water quality and fresh water aquatic toxicity** for a range of applications including lightweight backfill for walls and bridge abutments, insulation and drainage layers beneath roads, free-draining and insulating backfill for residential foundations, vibration damping layers beneath rail lines, landfill leachate collections systems, drainage layers in landfill caps, landfill gas collection systems, and drainage aggregate for drain fields for on-site waste water treatment systems. TDA is unlikely to increase the concentration of substances with primary drinking water standards above those naturally occurring in the groundwater. It is likely that **TDA will increase the concentration of iron and manganese, but the data indicates that these elements have limited ability to migrate away from the TDA installation.**” This literature review compiled by Dr. Dana Humphrey and Michael Swett of the University of Maine.

## Cost of Commonly Used Lightweight Fill Materials

Material	Indiana's Average Cost (\$/yd <sup>3</sup> )
Extruded Polystyrene	100 ~ 200
Cellular Concrete	60 ~ 80
Expanded Shale	80 ~ 90
Shredded Tires	15 to 30

# Questions ?

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