Precast Segmental Box Girder Bridge Manual

Prestressed concrete decks are commonly used for bridges with spans between 25m and 450m and provide economic, durable and aesthetic solutions in most situations where bridges are needed. Concrete remains the most common material for bridge construction around the world, and prestressed concrete is frequently the material of choice. Extensively illustrated throughout, this invaluable book brings together all aspects of designing prestressed concrete bridge decks into one comprehensive volume. The book clearly explains the principles behind both the design and construction of prestressed concrete bridges, illustrating the interaction between the two. It covers all the different types of deck arrangement and the construction techniques used, ranging from in-situ slabs and precast beams; segmental construction and launched bridges; and cable-stayed structures. Included throughout the book are many examples of the different types of prestressed concrete decks used, with the design aspects of each discussed along with the general analysis and design process. Detailed descriptions of the prestressing components and systems used are also included. Prestressed Concrete Bridges is an essential reference book for both the experienced engineer and graduate who want to learn more about the subject.

Over 140 experts, 14 countries, and 89 chapters are represented in the second edition of the Bridge Engineering Handbook. This extensive collection highlights bridge engineering specimens from around the world, contains detailed information on bridge engineering, and thoroughly explains the concepts and practical applications surrounding the subject. Published in five books: Fundamentals, Superstructure Design, Substructure Design, Seismic Design, and Construction and Maintenance, this new edition provides numerous worked-out examples that give readers step-by-step design procedures, includes contributions by leading experts from around the world in their respective areas of bridge engineering, contains 26 completely new chapters, and updates most other chapters. It offers design concepts, specifications, and practice, as well as the various types of bridges. The text includes over 2,500 tables, charts, illustrations, and photos. The book covers new, innovative and traditional methods and practices; explores rehabilitation, retrofit, and maintenance; and examines seismic design and building materials. The second book, Superstructure Design, contains 19 chapters, and covers information on how to design all types of bridges. What’s New in the Second Edition: Includes two new chapters: Extradosed Bridges and Stress Ribbon Pedestrian Bridges Updates the Prestressed Concrete Girder Bridges chapter and rewrites it as two chapters: Precast/Pretensioned Concrete Girder Bridges and Cast-In-Place Post-Tensioned Prestressed Concrete Girder Bridges Expands the chapter on Bridge Decks and Approach Slabs and divides it into two chapters: Concrete Decks and Approach Slabs Rewrites seven chapters: Segmental Concrete Bridges, Composite Steel I-Girder Bridges, Composite Steel Box Girder Bridges, Arch Bridges, Cable-Stayed Bridges, Orthotropic Steel Decks, and Railings This text is an ideal reference for practicing bridge engineers and consultants (design, construction, maintenance), and can also be used as a reference for students in bridge engineering courses.

Precast Segmental Box Girder Bridge ManualDesign of Pier Segments in Segmental Hollow Box Girder BridgesCuvillier VerlagPrecast Segmental Box GirdersExperimental and Analytical ApproachesSpringer

The concept of precast segmental bridges is not new: the first application documented was from the mid-1940s, designed by Eugene Freyssinet and built over the river Marne near Luzancy in France, between 1944 and 1946. Although innovative, it also contained traditional wet concrete joints between the members. The impressive breakthrough came slightly later with the introduction of match-cast joints by Jean Muller, first for a bridge near Buffalo (USA) in 1952, and later for a bridge across the River Seine at Choisy le Roi near Paris in 1962. This opened the way for a large number of new developments in terms of design, production approaches and construction techniques, and precast prestressed concrete segmental construction became rapidly one of the most efficient and successful bridge construction methods all over the world. These developments are still evolving, but the interaction between design, production and construction is a critical factor for success: the interaction creates opportunities to optimise the scheme, but at the same time is crucial to ensure safety, especially during construction, when large weights are moved, placed and secured, frequently at substantial heights. Engineers of all disciplines involved should interact during the development and realisation of precast segmental bridge (PSB) schemes, to conclude the optimum method statement and consequently check all the intermediate steps of the method statement in terms of stress, stiffness, stability, production and constructability. With the ongoing development of the PSB concept, and consequently moving limits in terms of dimensions, it was concluded to be appropriate to develop a Guide to good practice for the PSB construction method. The present report was developed by an integrated team of engineers with roots in design, structural engineering, production and construction, and provides a valuable source of knowledge, experience, recommendations and examples, with particular emphasis on the fib Model Code for Concrete Structures 2010 and fib Bulletins 20, 33, 48 and 75. I would like to thank all the members of Task Group 1.7, all the individual contributors from outside Task Group 1.7, and the reviewers of the Technical Council of the fib for their contribution to this Guide to good practice. In particular, I would like to thank Gopal Srinivasan and Marcos Sanchez, who, apart from their own contributions, did the final editorial work for this bulletin.

The I-595/U.S. 441 Interchange in Broward County Florida is a four level directional interchange comprised of 19 bridges over 20 miles (32 km) of ramps and mainline roadway. Of particular interest are the third and fourth level flyover ramp bridges. These bridges are constructed of precast concrete segmental box girders, erected in balanced cantilever. The flyover ramp bridges are on a 6-degree horizontal curve and are each approximately 2000 ft. (610 m) long. Each has thirteen continuous spans ranging from 61 to 224 ft. (19 to 68 m) in length. Particular attention was give to durability of these structures. A variety of measures were taken to improve durability, including maintening compression across all segment joints, minimizing expansion joints, detailed evaluation of thermal effects and shear lag, and consideration of future maintenance by providing for future post-tensioning and

bearing replacement. Aesthetics were also given consideration during the design. While concrete box girders inherently present clean and graceful lines, several features were used to enhance the appearance of the bridge. During construction, certain revisions to the design were suggested by the Contractor to suit his particular erection capabilities. These revisions are discussed, as well as opportunities visualized for the application of precast segmental concrete box girder construction to future interchange bridges. For the covering abstract of the Conference see IRRD Abstract No. 807839.

The book includes peer-reviewed contributions selected from presentations given at the Istanbul Bridge Conference 2014, held from August 11 – 13 in Istanbul, Turkey. It reports on the current challenges in bridge engineering faced by professionals around the globe, giving a special emphasis to recently developed techniques, innovations and opportunities. The book covers key topics in the field, including modeling and analysis methods; construction and erection techniques; design for extreme events and condition assessment and structural health monitoring. There is a balanced presentation of theory, research and practice. This book, which provides the readers with a comprehensive and timely reference guide on current practices in bridge engineering, is intended for professionals, academic researchers and students alike.

This report provides specifications, commentary, and examples for the design of horizontally curved concrete box-girder highway bridges. The report details the development of the design procedures. Recommended Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) specifications and design examples illustrating the application of the design methods and specifications are included in appendixes (available on the TRB website at http://trb.org/news/blurb_detail.asp?id=9596).

Recent projects executed in the Greater Vancouver area have demonstrated that precast post-tensioned segmental box-girder bridges may be successfully applied to moderately sized medium-span structures. Advantages include rapid, economical constructions; shallow construction depth; and favourable aesthetic qualities. Low life-cycle costs resulting from high-quality factory-produced concrete girders and longitudinally post-tensioned deck slabs are an additional benefit. Three bridges illustrating the range of application of this bridge building system are presented. It is shown how a variety of span configurations as well as curvature in plan may be tackled. Suggestions are made for economical application of this construction method. For the covering abstract of the Conference see IRRD Abstract No. 807839.

- Bridge type, behaviour and appearance David Bennett, David Bennett Associates · History of bridge development · Bridge form · Behaviour - Loads and load distribution Mike Ryall, University of Surrey · Brief history of loading specifications · Current code specification · Load distribution concepts · Influence lines - Analysis Professor R Narayanan, Consulting Engineer · Simple beam analysis · Distribution co-efficients · Grillage method · Finite elements · Box girder analysis: steel and concrete · Dynamics - Design of reinforced concrete bridges Dr Paul Jackson, Gifford and Partners · Right slab · Skew slab · Beam and slab · Box - Design of prestressed concrete bridges Nigel Hewson, Hyder Consulting · Pretensioned beams · Beam and slab · Pseduo slab · Post tensioned concrete beams · Box girders - Design of steel bridges Gerry Parke and John Harding, University of Surrey · Plate girders · Box girders · Orthotropic plates · Trusses - Design of composite bridges David Collings, Robert Benaim and Associates · Steel beam and concrete · Steel box and concrete · Timber and concrete - Design of arch bridges Professor Clive Melbourne, University of Salford · Analysis · Masonry · Concrete · Steel · Timber - Seismic analysis of design Professor Elnashai, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine · Modes of failure in previous earthquakes · Conceptual design issues · Brief review of seismic design codes - Cable stayed bridges - Daniel Farquhar, Mott Macdonald · Analysis · Design · Construction - Suspension bridges Vardaman Jones and John Howells, High Point Rendel · Analysis · Design · Construction - Moving bridges Charles Birnstiel, Consulting engineer · History · Types · Special problems - Substructures Peter Lindsell, Peter Lindsell and Associates · Abutments · Piers - Other structural elements Robert Broome et al, WS Atkins · Parapets · Bearings · Expansion joints - Protection Mike Mulheren, University of Surrey · Drainage · Waterproofing · Protective coating/systems for concrete · Painting system for steel · Weathering steel · Scour protection · Impact protection - Management systems and strategies Perrie Vassie, Transport Research Laboratory · Inspection · Assessment · Testing · Rate of deterioration · Optimal maintenance programme · Prioritisation · Whole life costing · Risk analysis - Inspection, monitoring, and assessment Charles Abdunur, Laboratoire Central Des Ponts et Chaussées · Main causes of deterioration · Investigation methods · Structural evaluation tests · Stages of structural assessment · Preparing for recalculation - Repair and Strengthening John Darby, Consulting Engineer · Repair of concrete structures · Metal structures · Masonry structures · Replacement of structures

This book explores the fundamentals of the elastic behaviour of erected precast segmental box girders (SBG) when subjected to static load, as well as the construction process (casting and erection work) involved. It analyzes and compares the experimental results with those obtained using the finite element method and theoretical calculations. A short-term deflection analysis for different loads is obtained by determining the maximum deflection, stress and strain value of single span precast SBG under a variety of transversal slope. The outcome of this work provides a better understanding of the behaviour of precast SBG in terms of structural responses as well as defects, so that maintenance work can then be focused on the critical section at mid span area specifically for the bridge project longitudinally and transversely. The book is of interest to industry professionals involved in conducting static load tests on bridges, and all researchers, designers, and engineers seeking to validate experimental work with numerical and analytical approaches.

An extensively illustrated handbook summarizing the current state of the art of design and construction methods for all types of segmental bridges. Covers construction methodology, design techniques, economics, and erection of girder type bridges; arch, rigid frame, and truss bridges; cable-stayed bridges; and railroad bridges.

An international team of experts has joined forces to produce the Bridge Engineering Handbook. They address all facets-the planning, design, inspection, construction, and maintenance of a variety of bridge structures-creating a must-have resource for every bridge engineer. This unique, comprehensive reference provides the means to review standard practices and keep abreast of new developments and state-of-the-art practices. Comprising 67 chapters in seven sections, the authors present: Fundamentals: Provides the basic concepts and theory of bridge engineering

Superstructure Design: Discusses all types of bridges Substructure Design: Addresses columns, piers, abutments, and foundations Seismic Design: Presents the latest in seismic bridge design Construction and Maintenance: Focuses on the practical issues of bridge structures Special Topics: Offers new and important information and unique solutions Worldwide Practice: Summarizes bridge engineering practices around the world. Discover virtually all you need to know about any type of bridge: Reinforced, Segmental, and Prestressed Concrete Steel beam and plate girder Steel box girder Orthotropic deck Horizontally curved Truss Arch Suspension Cable-stayed Timber Movable Floating Railroad Special attention is given to rehabilitation, retrofit, and maintenance, and the Bridge Engineering Handbook offers over 1,600 tables, charts, and illustrations in ready-to-use format. An abundance of worked-out examples give readers step-by-step design procedures and the section on Worldwide Practice provides a broad and valuable perspective on the "big picture" of bridge engineering.

Bridge specifications.

The use of external prestressing is becoming more popular throughout Europe due to their expected higher durability and the possibility of active maintenance of the prestressing cables. Questions have been raised about the behaviour of these structures beyond service loads. A comprehensive numerical analysis has been carried out comparing the behaviour of three different types of externally prestressed bridges to a conventionally internally prestressed bridge. The external types are a monolithically built bridge with external tendons, a monolithically built bridge with external tendons and blocked deviators, and a precast segmental bridge with external tendons. The internally prestressed bridge is monolithic. The primary objectives are to determine whether or not ductile failure occurs, i.e. the load-deflection response, and the tendon stress increase at ultimate stage. The results show that the monolithically built bridges have a considerable higher ultimate moment capacity as well as deflection. This shows the advantage of using continuous ordinary reinforcement. All externally prestressed types did not reach the capacities of the internally prestressed bridge. It was found that ductility depends mostly on the reinforcement within the cross-section. Externally prestressed girders have no prestressing cables in the cross-section and need sufficient ordinary reinforcement in order to deform ductile. Although the tendon stress increase up to failure in the actual analysis is remarkable, the discussion shows that the magnitude varies greatly depending on the layout of the whole structure.

Segmental concrete bridges have become one of the main options for major transportation projects world-wide. They offer expedited construction with minimal traffic disruption, lower life cycle costs, appealing aesthetics and adaptability to a curved roadway alignment. The literature is focused on construction, so this fills the need for a design-oriented book for less experienced bridge engineers and for senior university students. It presents comprehensive theory, design and key construction methods, with a simple design example based on the AASHTO LRFD Design Specifications for each of the main bridge types. It outlines design techniques and relationships between analytical methods, specifications, theory, design, construction and practice. It combines mathematics and engineering mechanics with the authors' design and teaching experience.

Covering the broad spectrum of modern structural engineering topics, the Handbook of Structural Engineering is a complete, single-volume reference. It includes the theoretical, practical, and computing aspects of the field, providing practicing engineers, consultants, students, and other interested individuals with a reliable, easy-to-use source of information. Divided into three sections, the handbook covers: