

UTILIZING "BRIDGE DESIGN" FOR SHORED CONSTRUCTION AND ACCELERATED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK STATE

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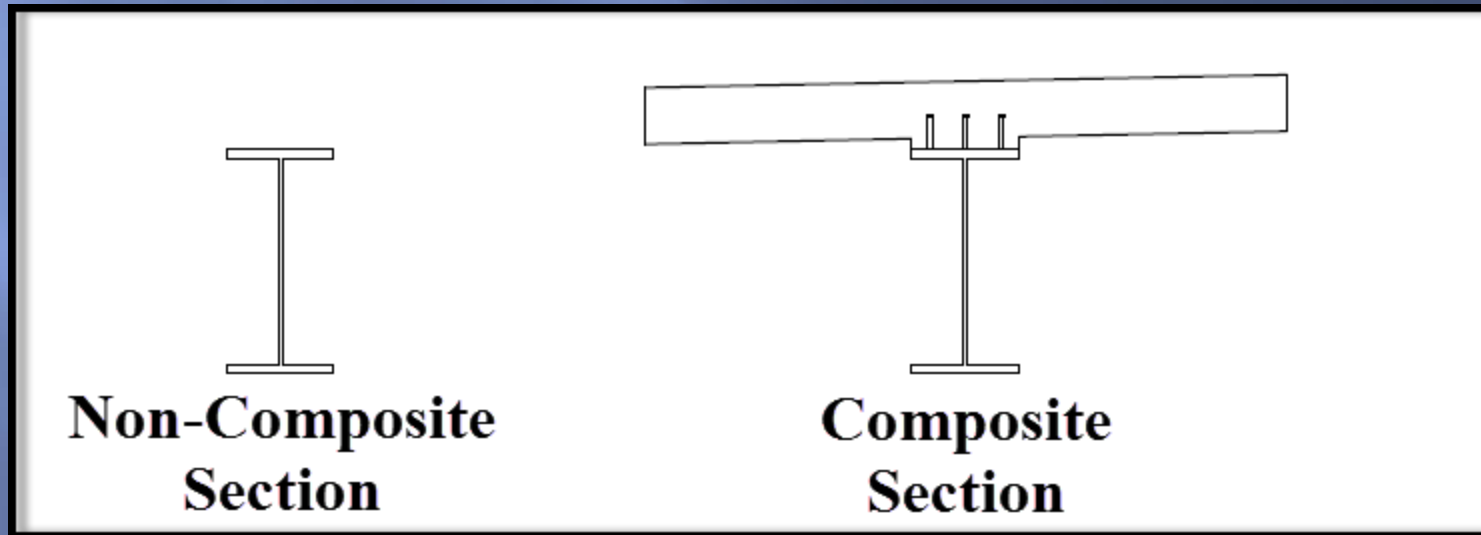
*NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Main Office Structures*

Agenda

- What is Shored Construction?
- Designing with BrD for Shored Construction
- Case Studies
 - I81 over Preble Road
 - I190 over Buffalo Avenue



What is Shored Construction?



Areas of Concern with Shored Construction

- Ability to Replace the Deck in the Future
- Required Camber for Shored Construction
(Cast the barrier as shored or unshored?)
- “Previous” Lack of Software for Shored Construction



Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

BrD Version 6.5 and Previous Versions

- The Girder and Deck loads are hard coded into the program as a DC1/Non-Composite Loads
- To “fake” the program into having the girder as a DC2 load, you need to unload the girder weight as a DC1/Non-composite and then reload it as a DC2/Composite load
- Sounds simple enough, but becomes a bookkeeping problem.



Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

BrD Version 6.5 and Previous Versions

For un-shored construction design, the load cases are as follows:

Load Case Name	Description	Stage	Type	Time* (Days)
DC1	DC acting on non-composite section	Non-composite (Stage 1) ▼	D,DC ▼	
DC2	DC acting on long-term composite section	Composite (long term) (Stage 2) ▼	D,DC ▼	
DW	DW acting on long-term composite section	Composite (long term) (Stage 2) ▼	D,DW ▼	
SIP Forms	Weight due to stay-in-place forms	Non-composite (Stage 1) ▼	D,DC ▼	
DIAPH	DC acting on noncomposite	Non-composite (Stage 1) ▼	D,DC ▼	



Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

BrD Version 6.5 and Previous Versions

For shored construction design, the load cases are as follows:

Load Case Name	Description	Stage	Type	Time* (Days)
Single Slope Barrier	Fascia Barrier, Single Slope	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
Barrier load on fascia units	Barrier load differential on fascia unit girders	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
non-comp girder load	non-comp girder load	Non-composite (Stage 1)	D,DC	
non-comp slab load	non-comp slab load	Non-composite (Stage 1)	D,DC	
non-comp diaphragm loads	non-comp diaphragm loads	Non-composite (Stage 1)	D,DC	
non-comp haunch load	non-comp haunch load	Non-composite (Stage 1)	D,DC	
comp diaphragm loads	comp diaphragm loads	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
DC1	DC acting on non-composite section	Non-composite (Stage 1)	D,DC	
DC2	DC acting on long-term composite section	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
Int barrier load differentials	Barrier load differentials, interior unit girders	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
Comp deck slab loads	Comp deck slab loads	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
comp haunch loads	comp haunch loads	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
comp girder load	girder self weight comp	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DC	
fws	future wearing surface	Composite (long term) (Stage 2)	D,DW	

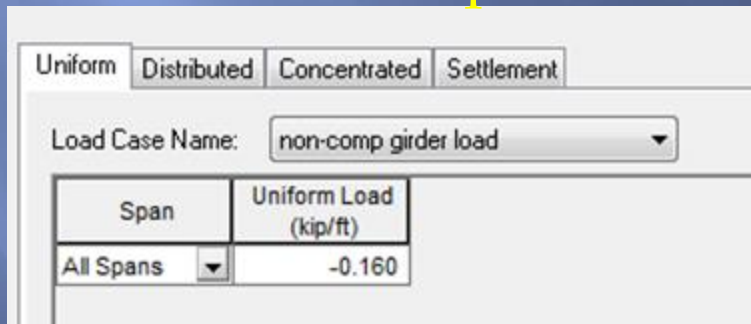


Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

BrD Version 6.5 and Previous Versions

Girder and Deck loads need to be

Unloaded
as non-composite

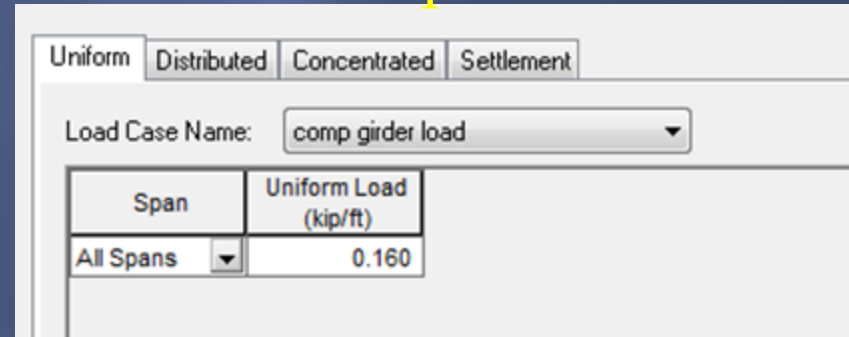


Uniform Distributed Concentrated Settlement

Load Case Name: non-comp girder load

Span	Uniform Load (kip/ft)
All Spans	-0.160

Reloaded
as composite



Uniform Distributed Concentrated Settlement

Load Case Name: comp girder load

Span	Uniform Load (kip/ft)
All Spans	0.160



Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

BrD Version 6.6

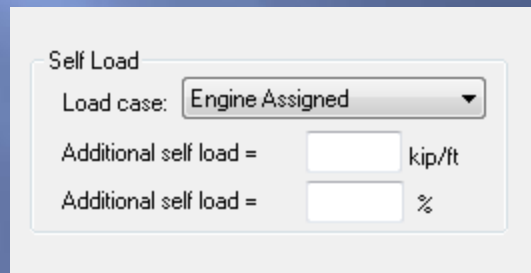
- The Girder and Deck loads can be defined as either Composite or Non-Composite Loads
 - “Faking” the program is no longer necessary
 - Bookkeeping returns to normal



Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

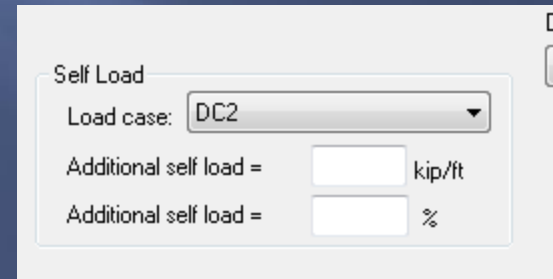
BrD Version 6.6 – Under Member Alternative

For un-shored construction design, the default is “Engine Assigned”



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Self Load". It contains a "Load case:" dropdown menu with "Engine Assigned" selected. Below this are two input fields: "Additional self load = [] kip/ft" and "Additional self load = [] %".

For shored construction design, The user can set the self load to DC2



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Self Load". It contains a "Load case:" dropdown menu with "DC2" selected. Below this are two input fields: "Additional self load = [] kip/ft" and "Additional self load = [] %".



Utilizing BrD for Shored Construction

BrD Version 6.6 – Under Typical Section

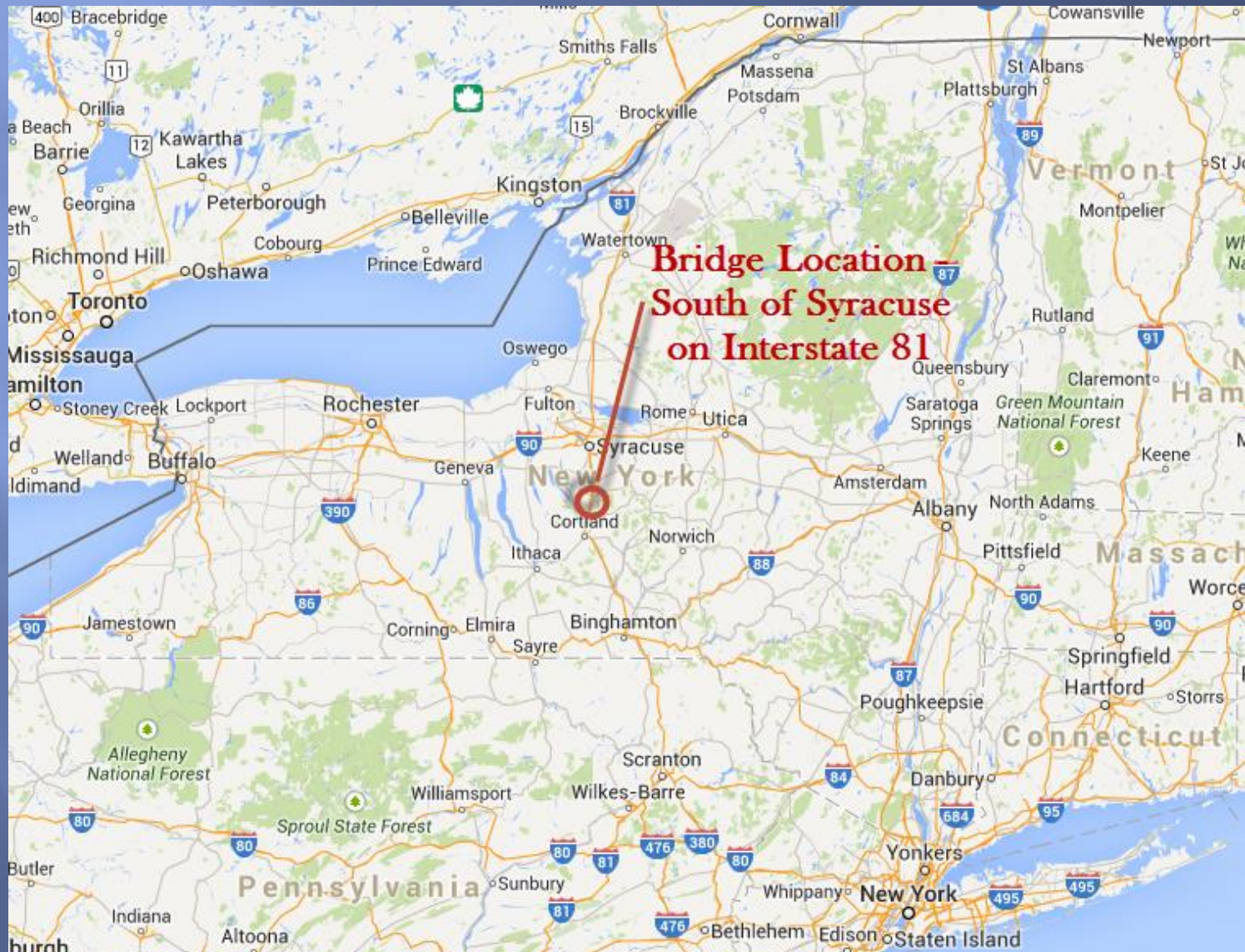
For un-shored construction design, the default is “Engine Assigned”

For shored construction design, the user can set the deck load to DC2

Deck	Deck (Cont'd)	Parapet	Median	Railing	Generic	Sidewalk	Lane
Deck concrete: 5000 psi (f'ci = 4000 psi) ▼							
Total deck thickness: 9.5000 in							
Load case: Engine Assigned ▼							
Deck crack control parameter: <input type="text"/> kip/in							
Sustained modular ratio factor: 3.000							
Deck exposure factor: <input type="text"/>							

Deck	Deck (Cont'd)	Parapet	Median	Railing	Generic	Sidewalk	Lane Position
Deck concrete: 5000 psi (f'ci = 4000 psi) ▼							
Total deck thickness: 9.5000 in							
Load case: DC2 ▼							
Deck crack control parameter: <input type="text"/> kip/in							
Sustained modular ratio factor: 3.000							
Deck exposure factor: <input type="text"/>							

Case Study: I81 over Preble Road



Existing Bridge Information

- Two Bridges – I81 NB and I81 SB
- Built in 1966 (46 year old in 2012)
- Three Simple Spans: 39' – 46' – 39'
- Bridge Width – 35'-4"

Elevation



Project Overview

April 27th, 2012 – NB Bridge was hit by Tractor Trailer with Over Height Backhoe



April 28th, 2012 – Support Columns Installed



Repair is deemed temporary –
Bridge needs to be replaced.



New Bridge Information

- NB Bridge utilized a crossover for MPT – 10 day closure
- SB Bridge utilized staged construction – 14 day closure
- Span Length – 75'
- Bridge Width – 43'

Designer: NYSDOT - Office of Structures

Contractor: Slate Hill Constructors, Warners, NY

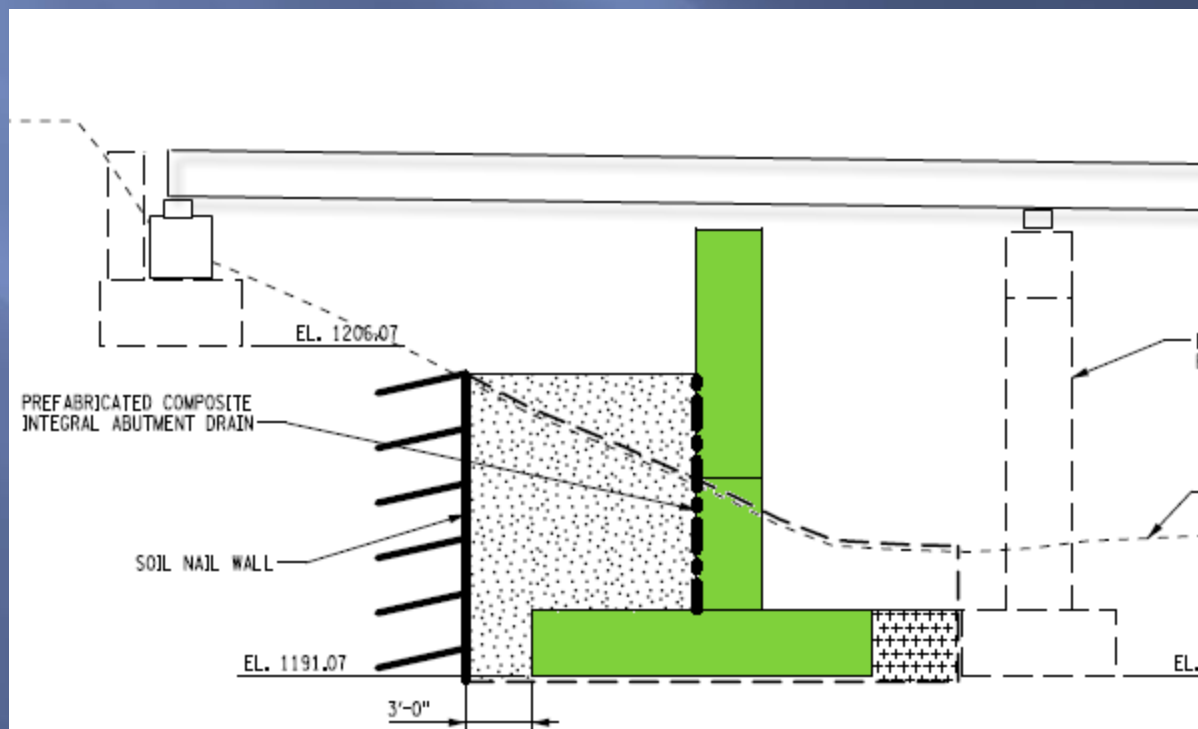
Fabricator: Fort Miller of Schuylerville, NY

Project Cost \$7.775 M (Two Bridges)



Vertical Staging

- Construct Abutments Underneath Existing Bridge (Bridge is still open to traffic.)
- Soil Nail Wall is Utilized for Excavation Support
- Allows for a Short Closure Window on the Interstate



Soil Nail Wall



Footing Pour

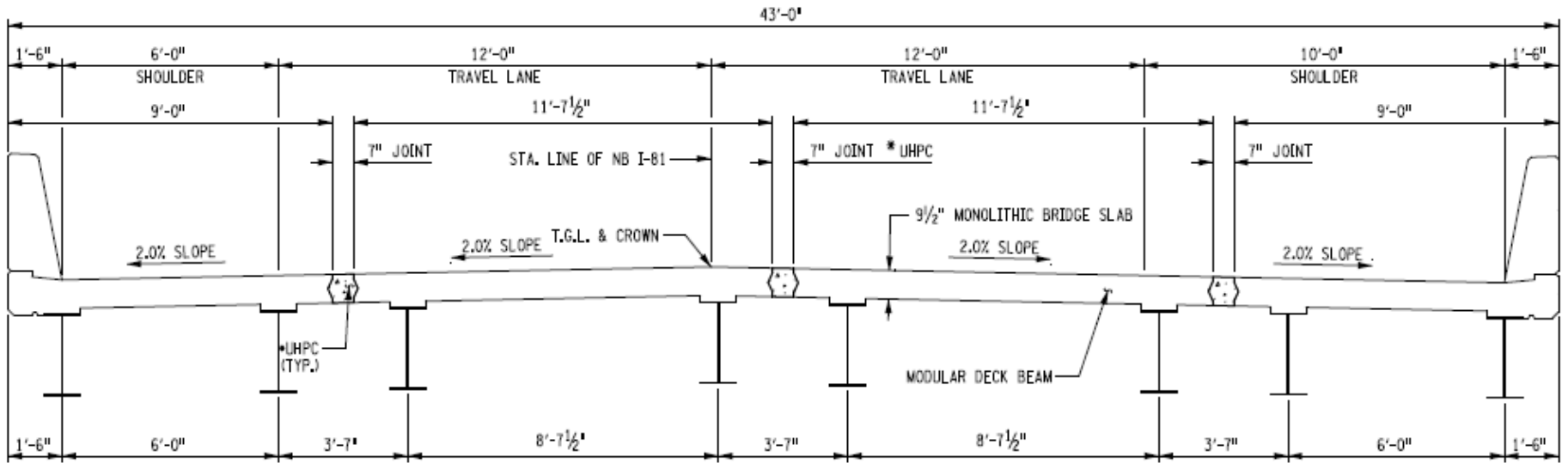


Vertical Stage Complete



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Modular Deck Beams

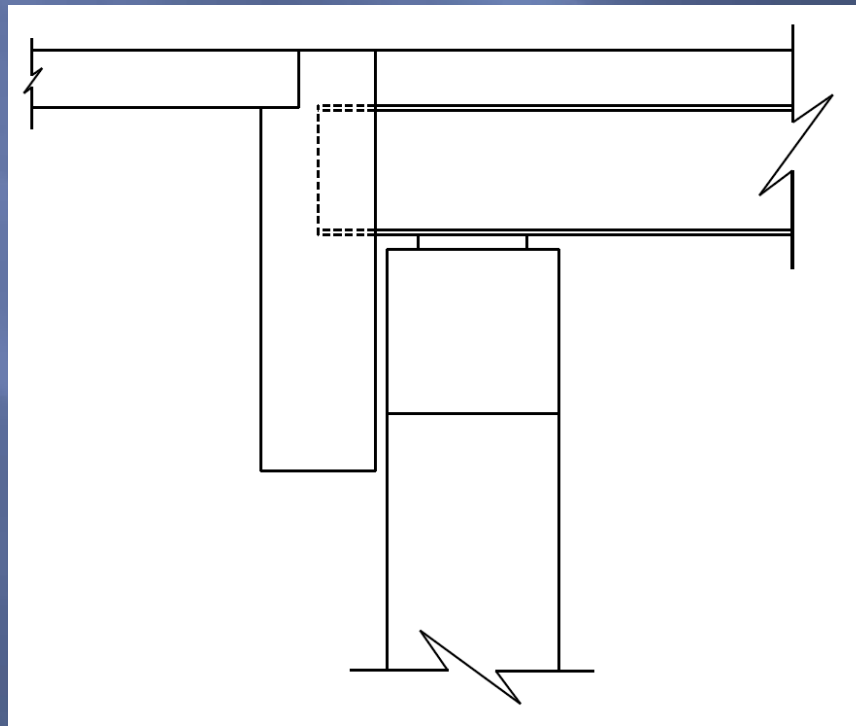


PROPOSED BRIDGE SECTION

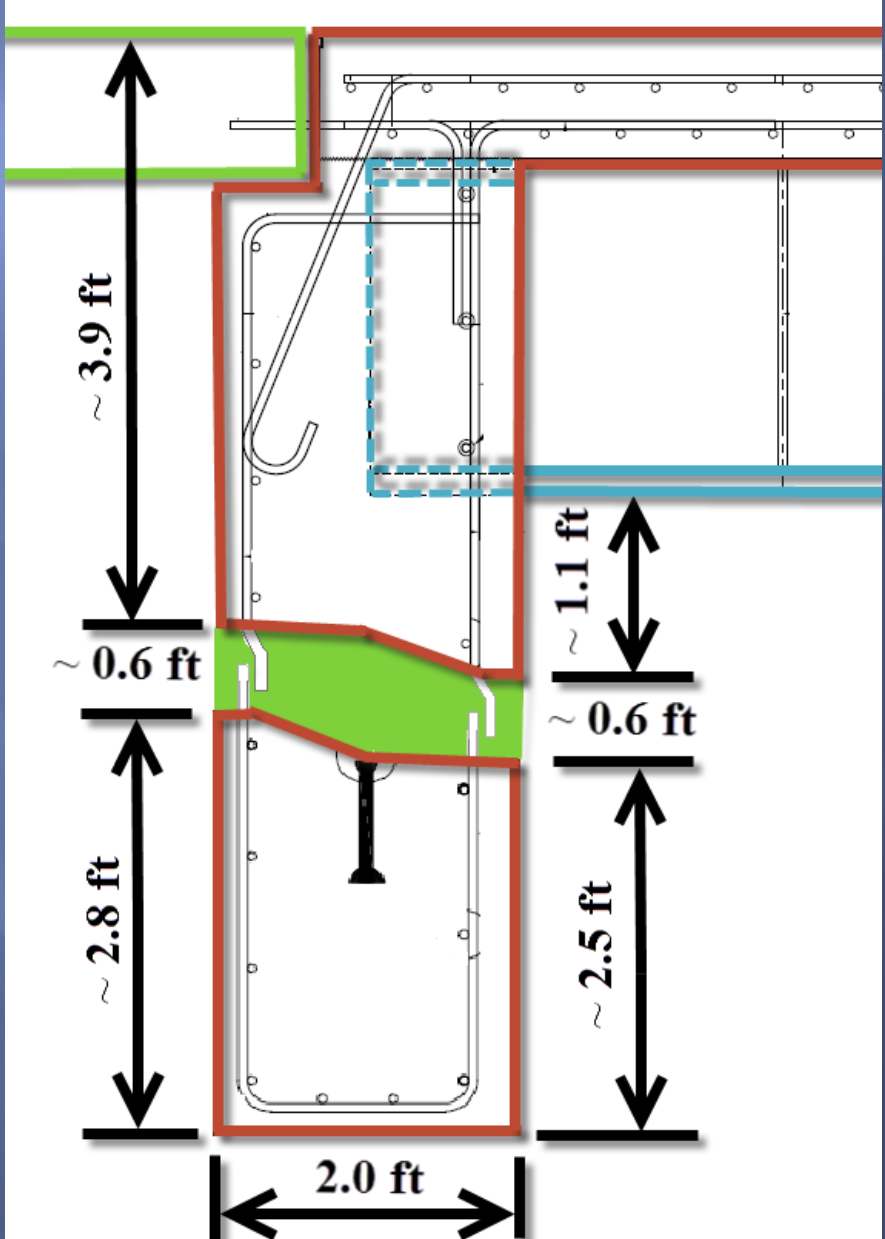


Precast Semi-Integral Abutments

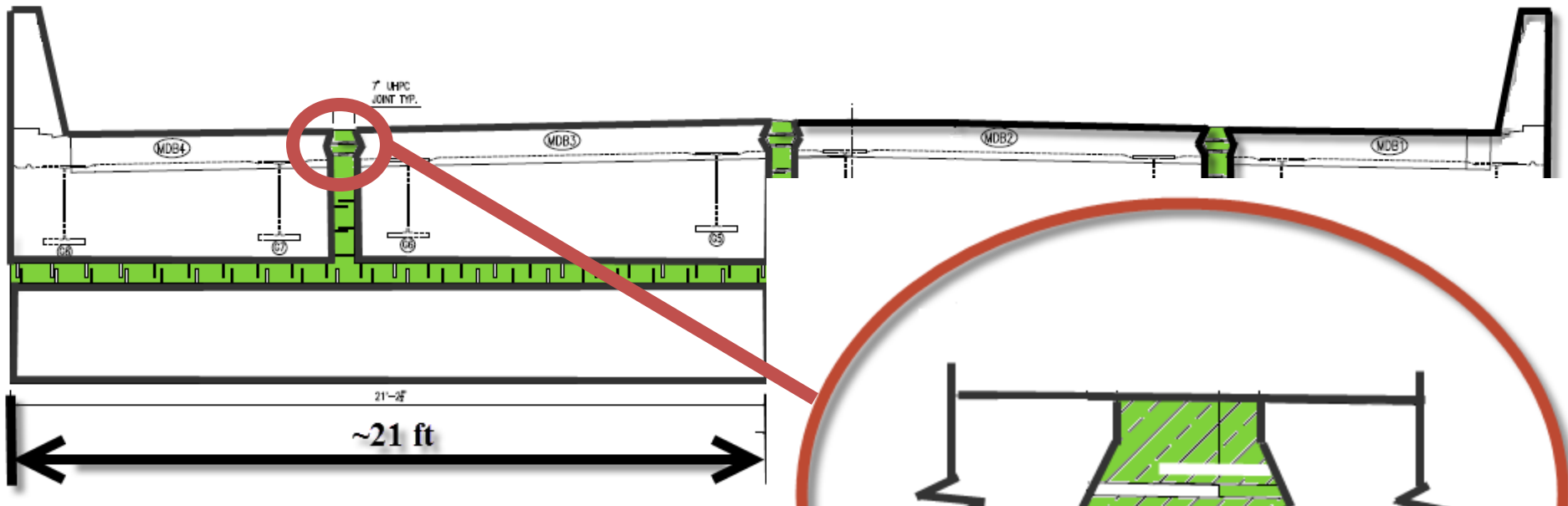
- Eliminates Joints at Abutments
- Reduces Construction Time with Precast Backwall
- Easier Shipping and Handling with use of Horizontal UHPC Joints in the Precast Backwall



Semi-Integral Abutment - As Fabricated



Semi-Integral Abutment - As Fabricated



Fabrication



Fabrication



Fabrication



10/17/2013



10/17/2013

Superstructure Construction



Construction



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Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



Construction



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11/17/2013



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Construction



11/19/2013



Construction

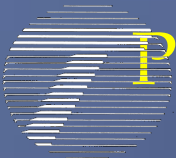


Finished Bridge



I-190 over Buffalo Ave – Niagara Falls, NY

- Vertical Staging Utilized
- Semi-Integral Abutment Utilized to Accelerate Construction Schedule
- 3 Day Closure (midnight Thursday to midnight on Sunday)
- Accelerated Concrete used for Closure Pours instead of UHPC
- Modular Deck Beam Constructed in a Yard one mile from Bridge Location Instead of Fabrication Plant.



I 190 over Buffalo Ave

Vertical Staging



I 190 over Buffalo Ave



Fabrication at Yard 1 Mile from Bridge









Video



THANK YOU QUESTIONS?

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