

INTEGRAL POST-TENSIONED PIER CAP - A SOLUTION TO SKEW AND CLEARANCE PROBLEMS

**SR-16 CENTER ST. BRIDGE
UNION AVE. TO JACKSON AVE. – HOV PROJECT**

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Geometric Challenges



CONSTRAINTS

- Vertical and Horizontal Alignments
- Approaches
- Construction
- Aesthetics

AVANTAGES OF USING POST-TENSIONED CAP BEAM

Geometric Aspect

- Eliminate Skew
- Increase vertical clearance
- Reduce the bridge embankments
- Provide Aesthetics

Structural Aspect

- Provide lighter crossbeam
- Design efficient girders
- Enhance the EQ resistance

Fabrication/Construction Aspects

- Provide simple fabrication
- Provide simple erection
- Maintenance Aspect
- Eliminate bearings at intermediate piers
- Cost Aspect
- Provide short term and long term saving

Reinforced Concrete Single Columns Pier Caps



Reinforced Concrete Multi-Column Pier Caps



P/T Integral Single Column Pier Caps





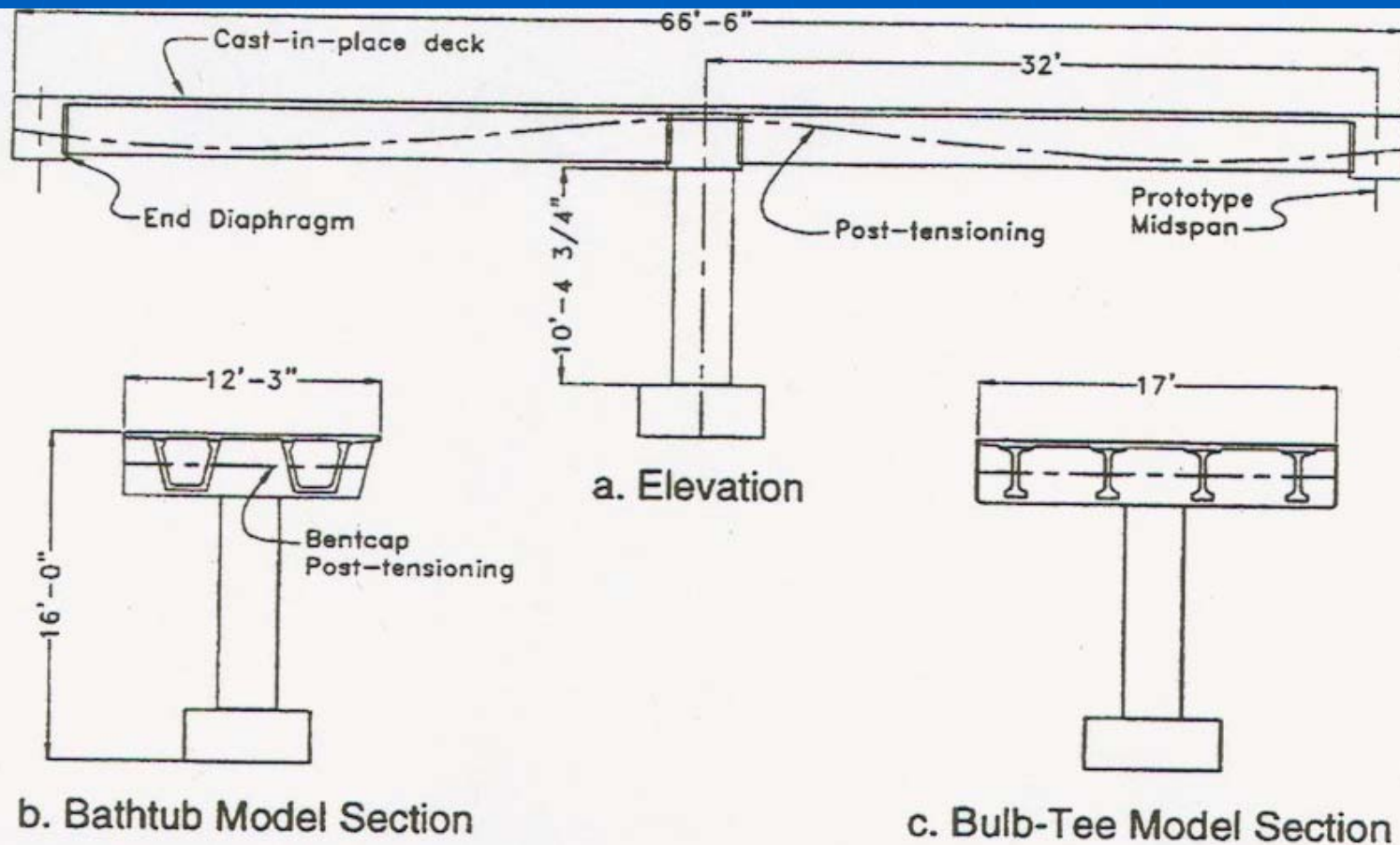
P/T Integral Single Column Pier Caps



P/T Integral Multiple Column Pier Caps



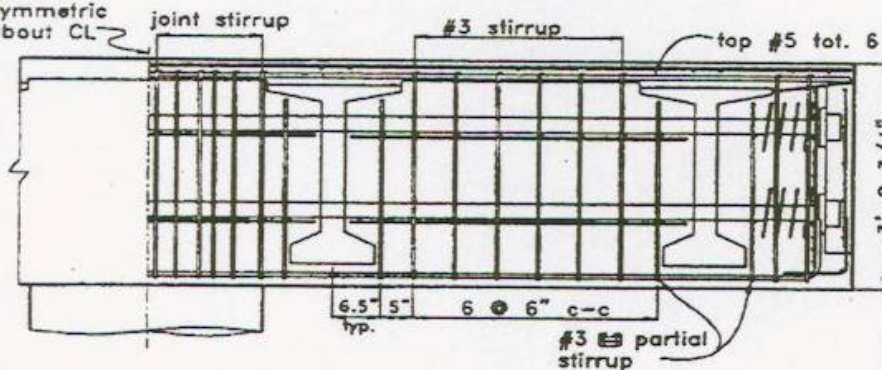
P/T Integral Single Column Pier Cap - Concrete Structure



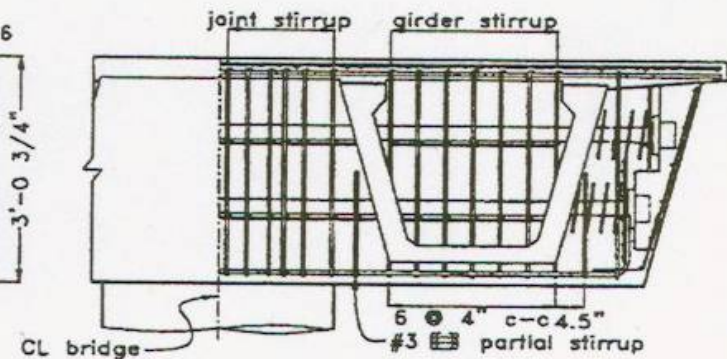
SI Conversion Factors: 1' = .304m 1" = 25.4mm

P/T Integral Single Column Pier Cap - Concrete Structure

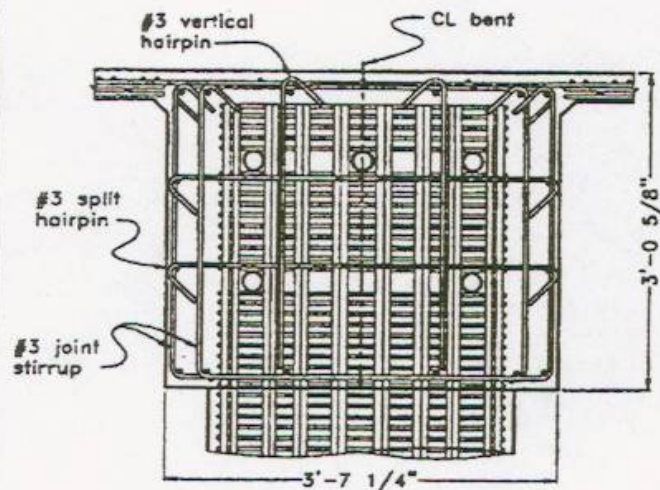
all details symmetric about CL



a. Bulb-Tee Part Elevation

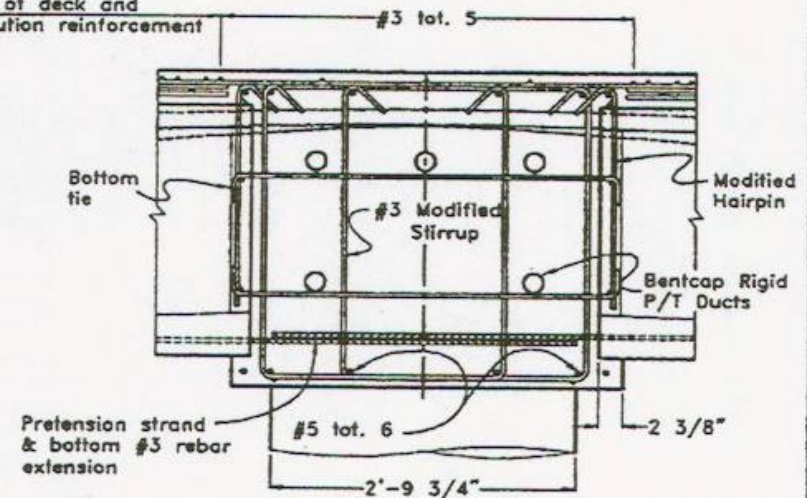


b. Bathtub Part Elevation



c. Joint Section

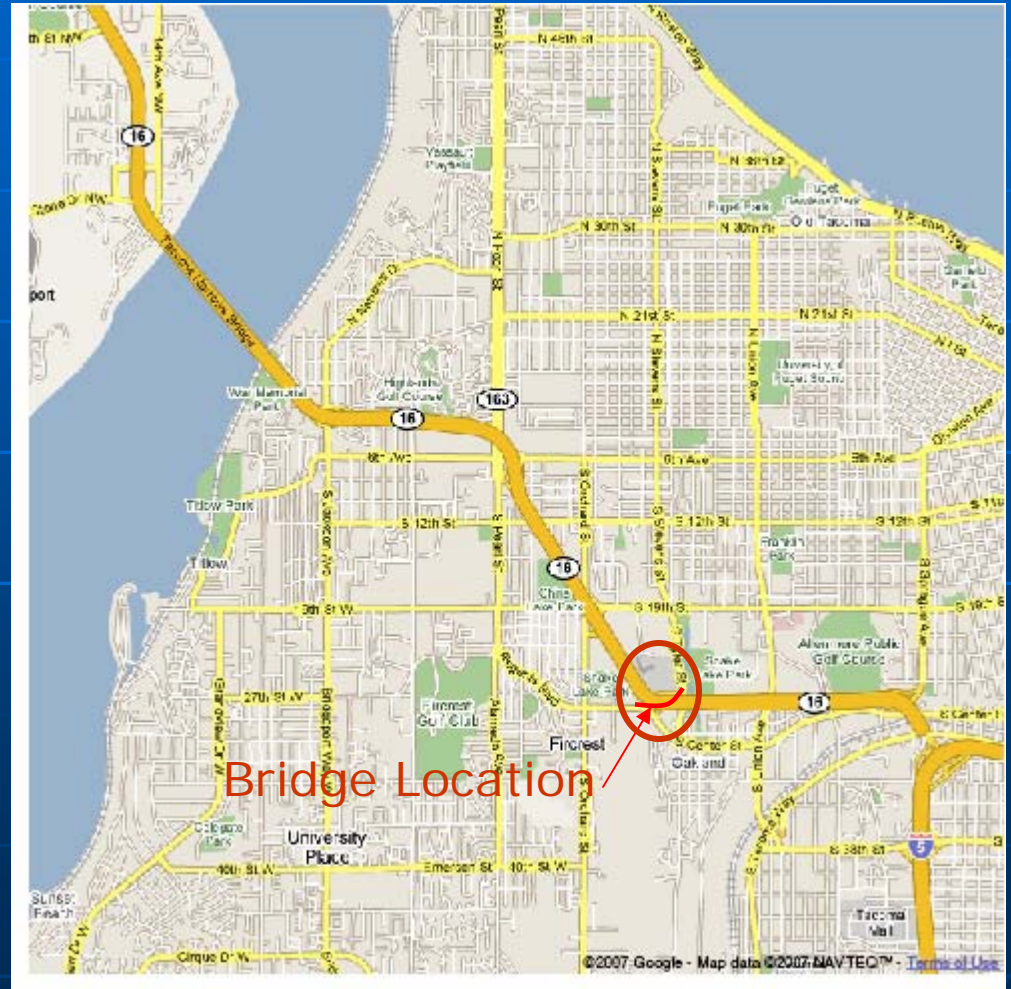
Limits of deck and distribution reinforcement



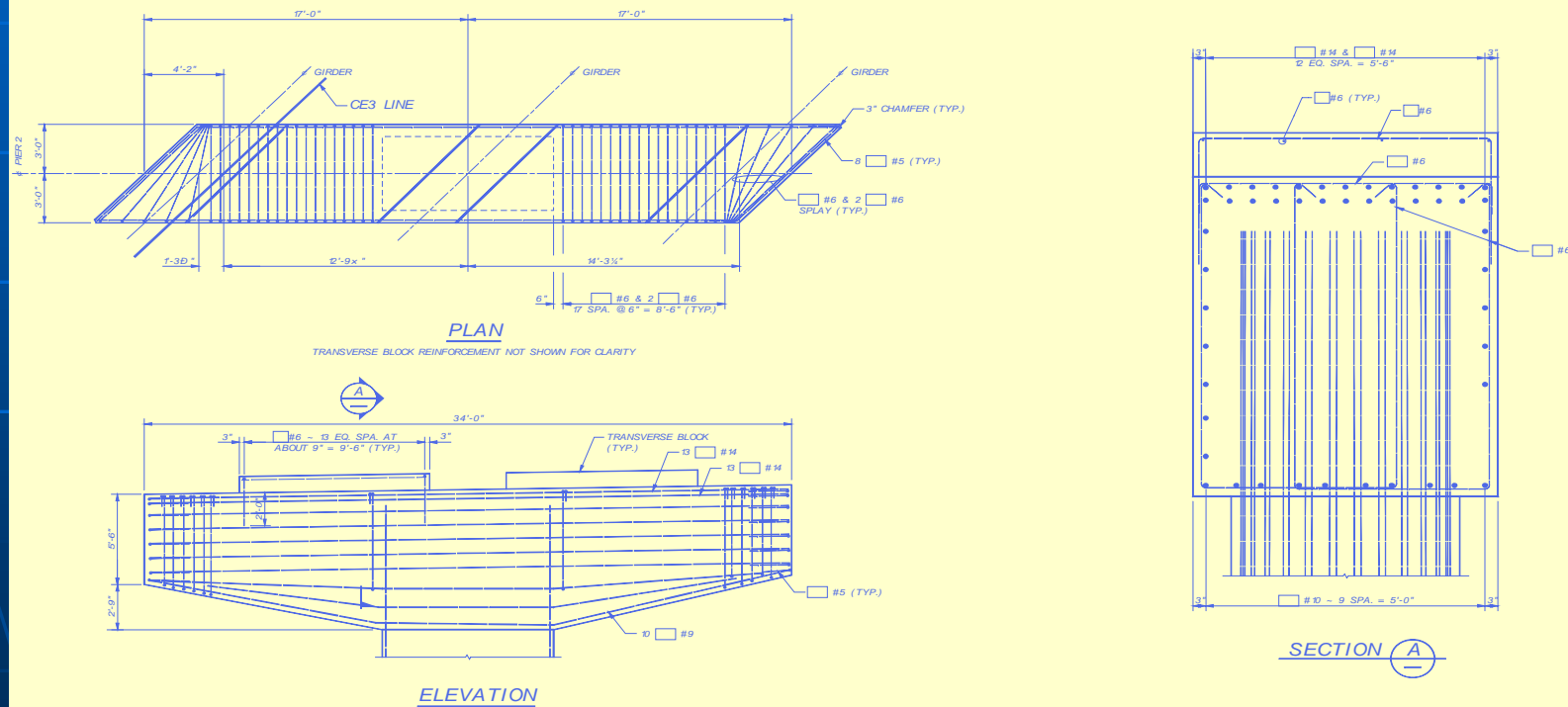
d. Bathtub Girder Section

SI Conversion Factors: 1' = .304m 1" = 25.4mm

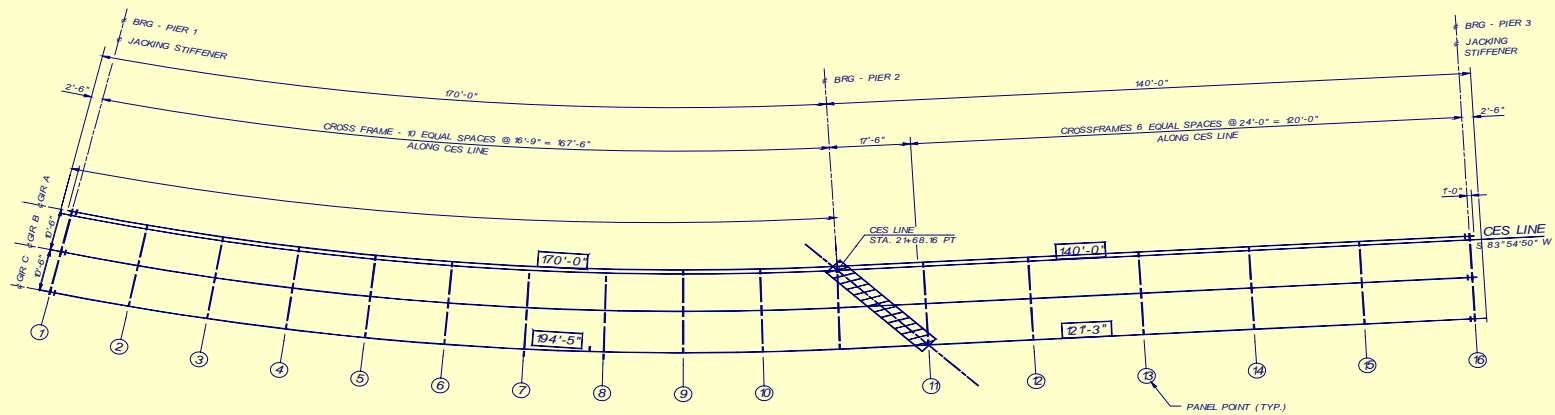
PROJECT LOCATION



Preliminary Cross Beam

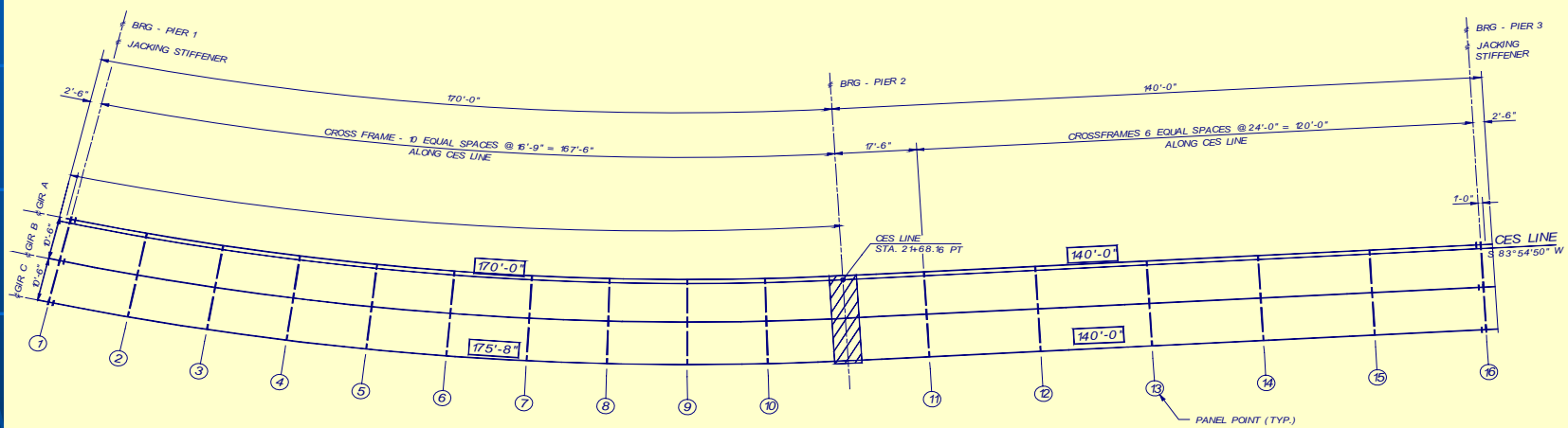


Framing with Skew



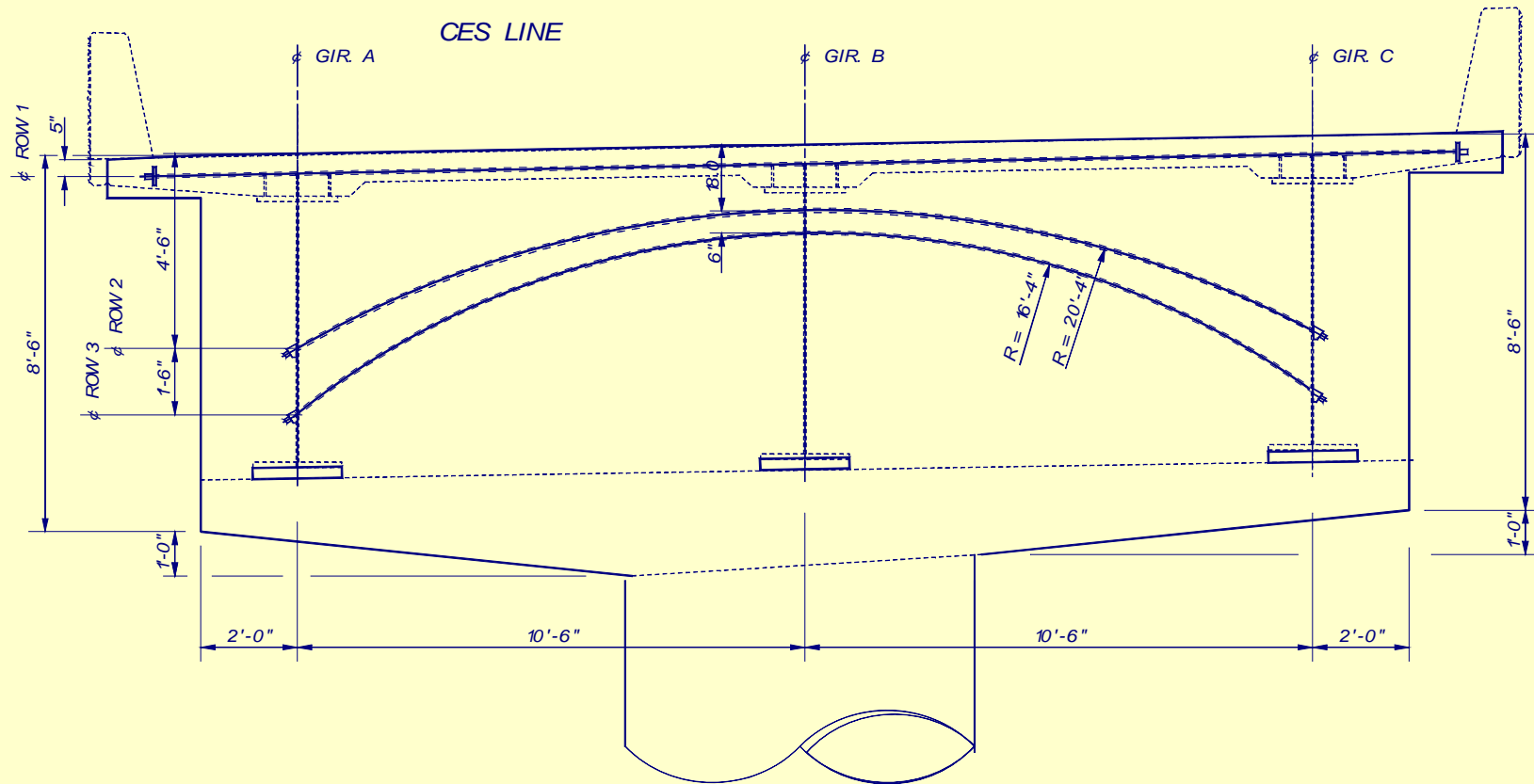
FRAMING PLAN

Framing without Skew

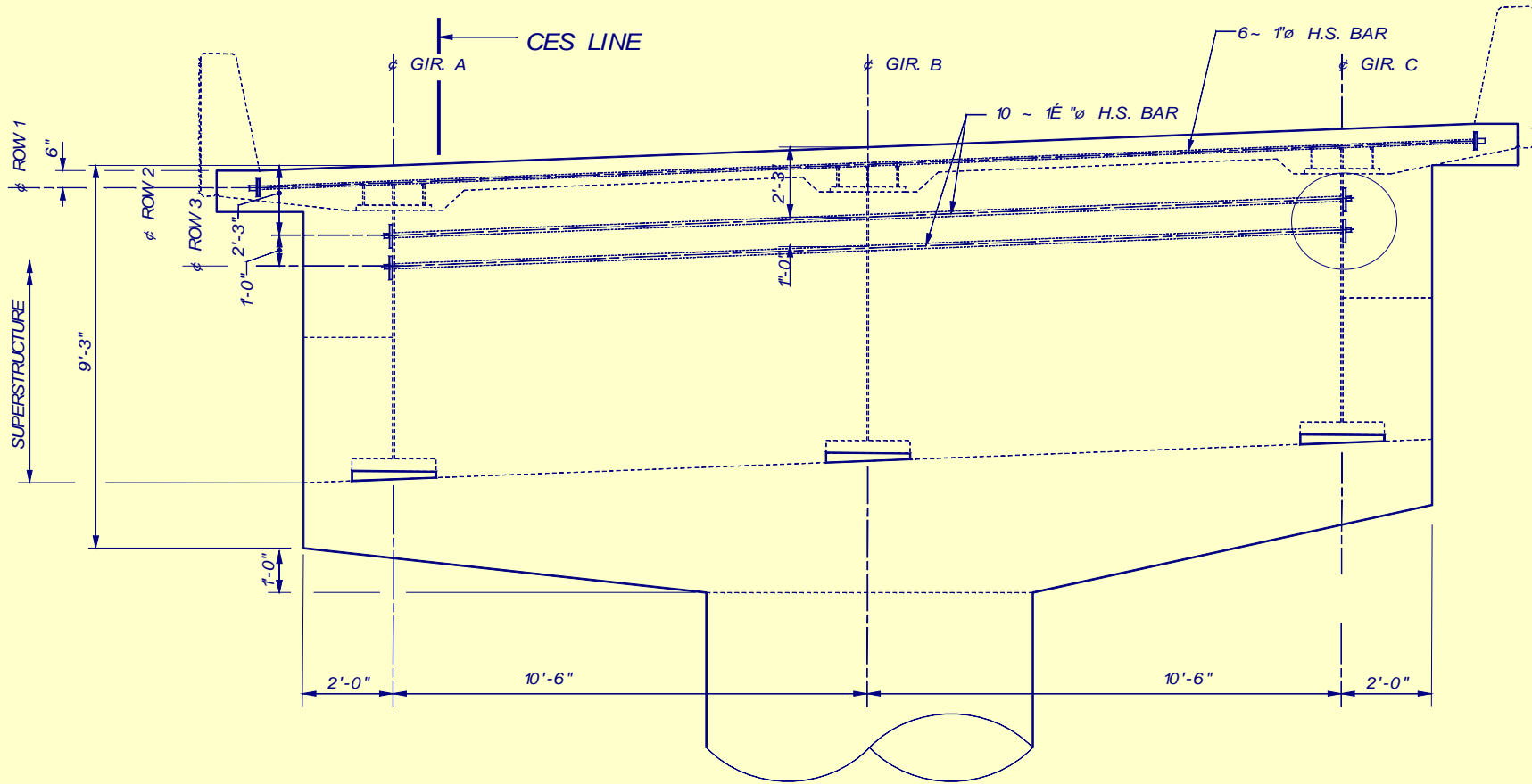


FRAMING PLAN

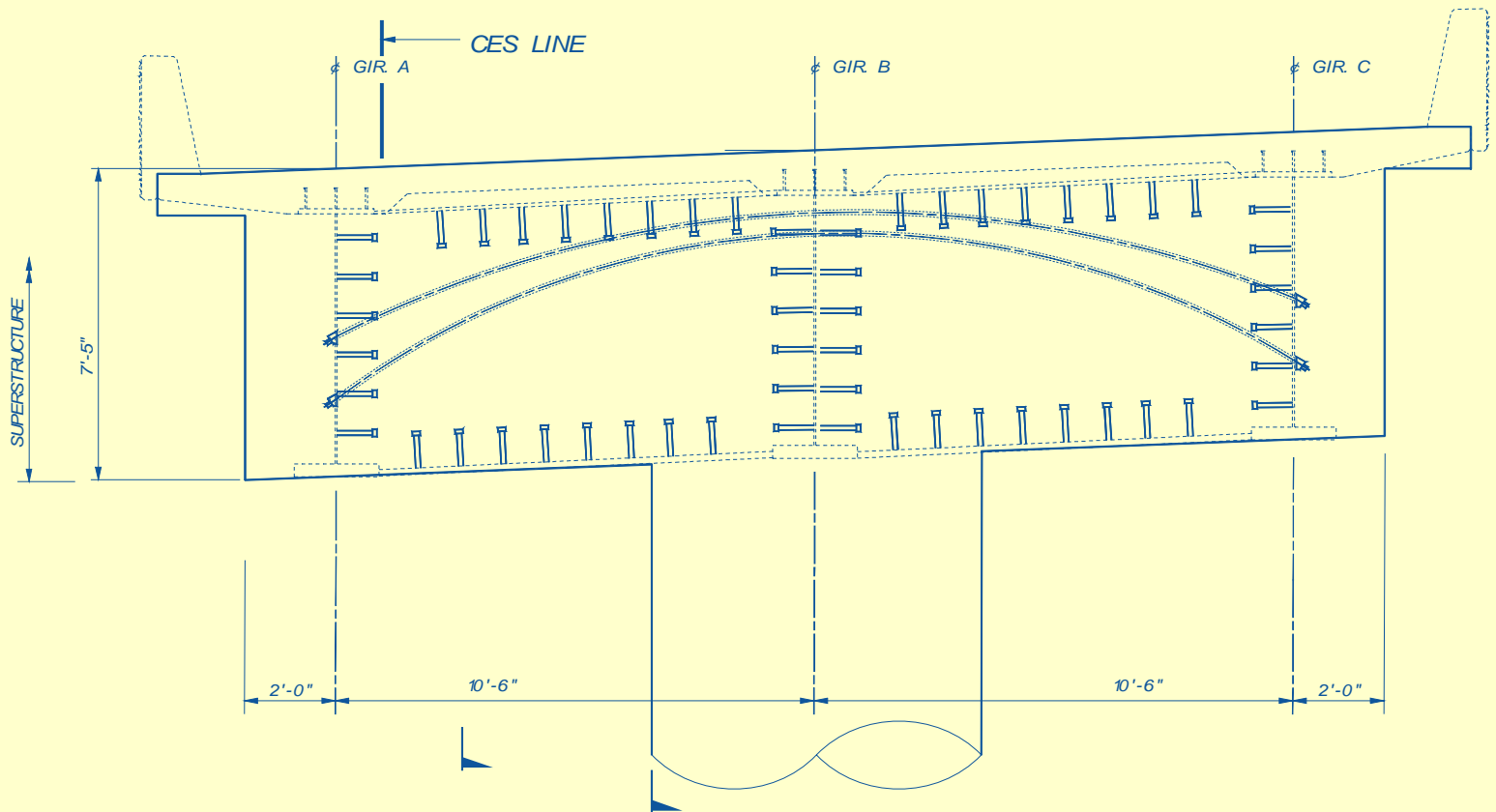
DESIGN CONCEPTS OF P/T INTEGRAL CAP BEAM



ELEVATION

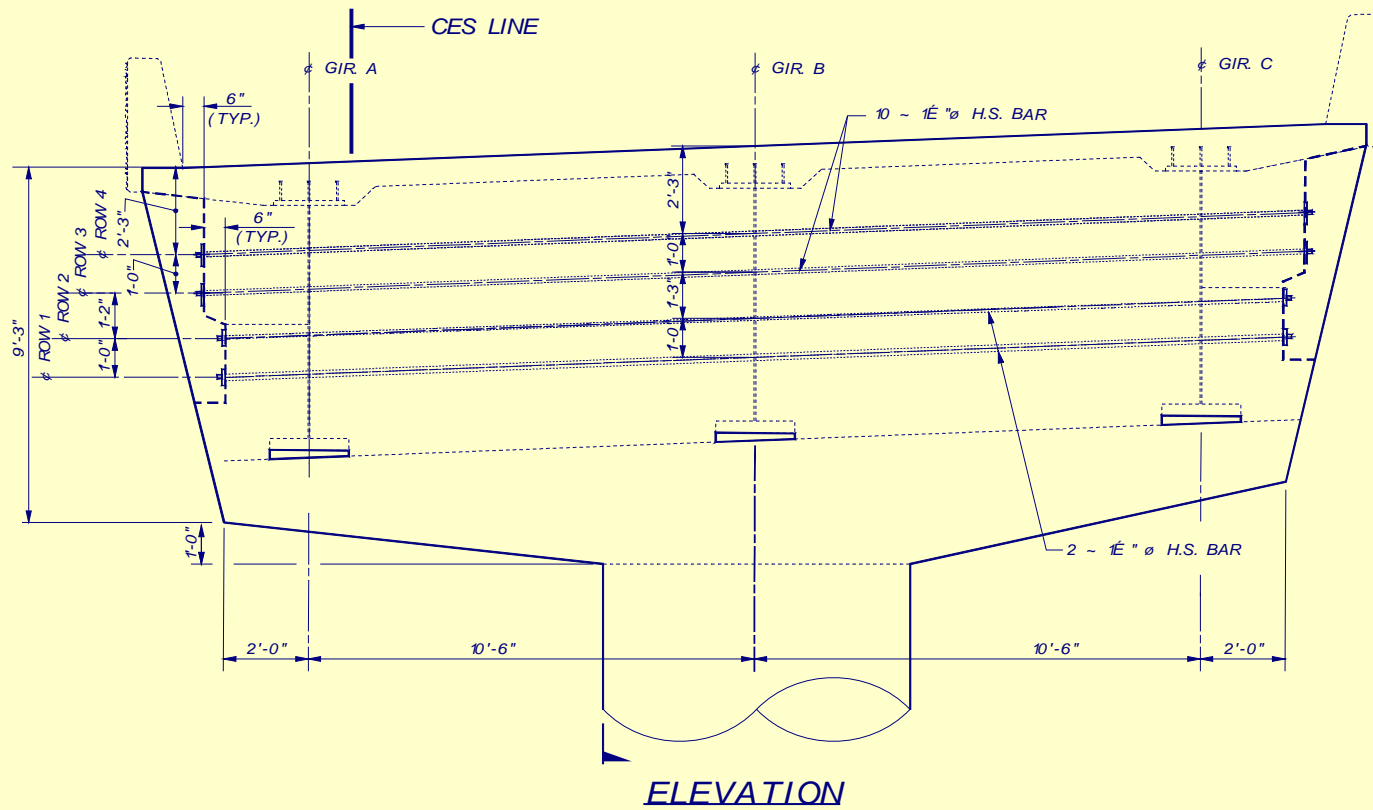


ELEVATION



ELEVATION

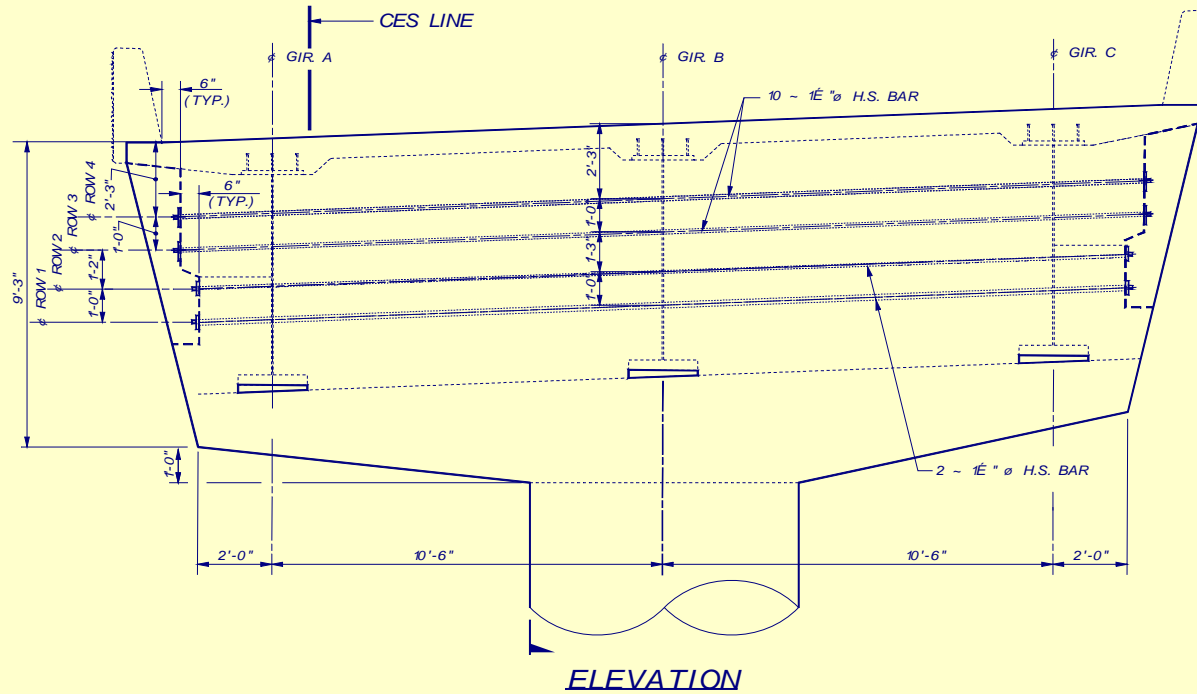
REINFORCEMENT NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY



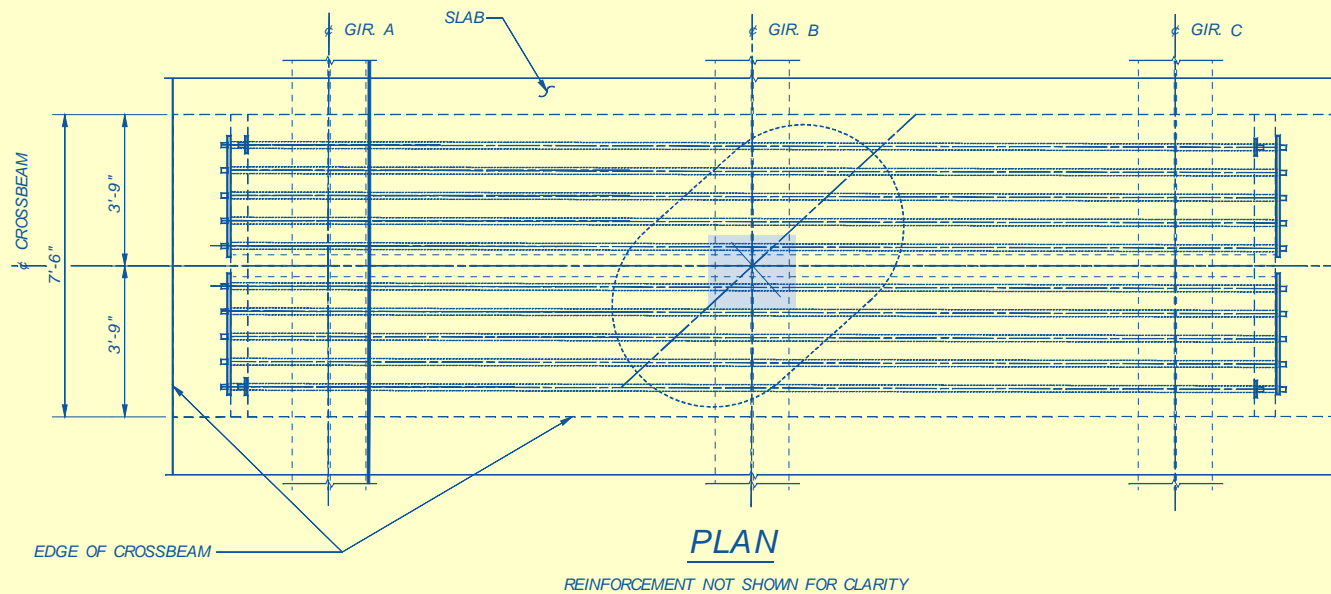
DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 1. Reinforced Lower Cap Beam
- 2. Post-Tensioned Upper Cap Beam
- 3. Girders to Crossbeam Connection

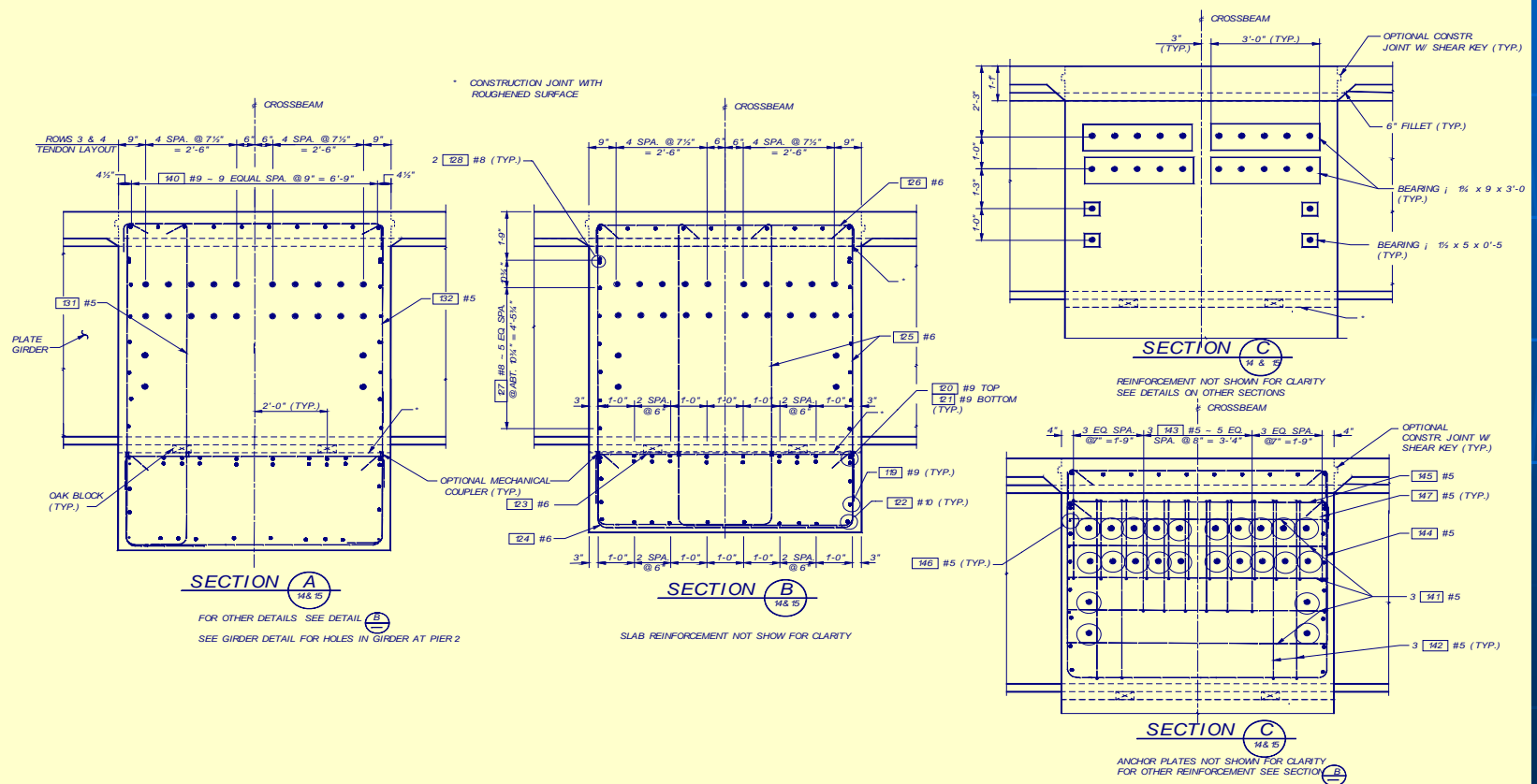
Post-Tensioned Upper Cap Beam



Post-Tensioned Upper Cap Beam



P/T and Rebar Layout



POST-TENSIONED DESIGN

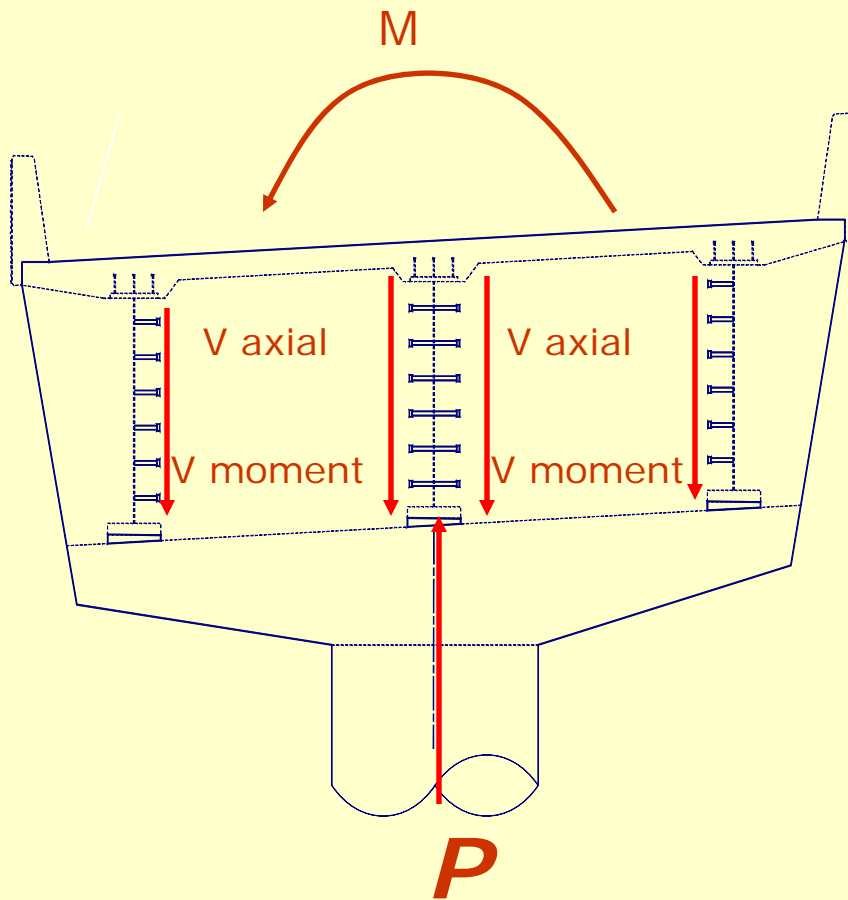
MATERIALS

- THE CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE 4000PSI FOR THE CROSSBEAM.
- THE HIGH STRENGTH 1 3/8 "Ø BARS, ASTM A 722 GRADE 150 f's = 150 KSI,
 - WITH A CURVATURE FRICTION COEFFICIENT, $e = 0.15$ AND A WOBBLE FICTION COEFFICIENT, $k = 0.0002/\text{FT}$.
 - THE ANCHOR SET IS 0.0".

PRESTRESSING:

- THE MINIMUM PRESTRESSING LOAD AFTER SEATING FOR THE 1 3/8"Ø SHALL BE 135 KIPS.
- THE ESTIMATED PRESTRESS LOSS OF 25 KSI DUE TO STEEL RELAXATION, ELASTIC SHORTENING, CREEP AND SHRINKAGE OF CONCRETE.

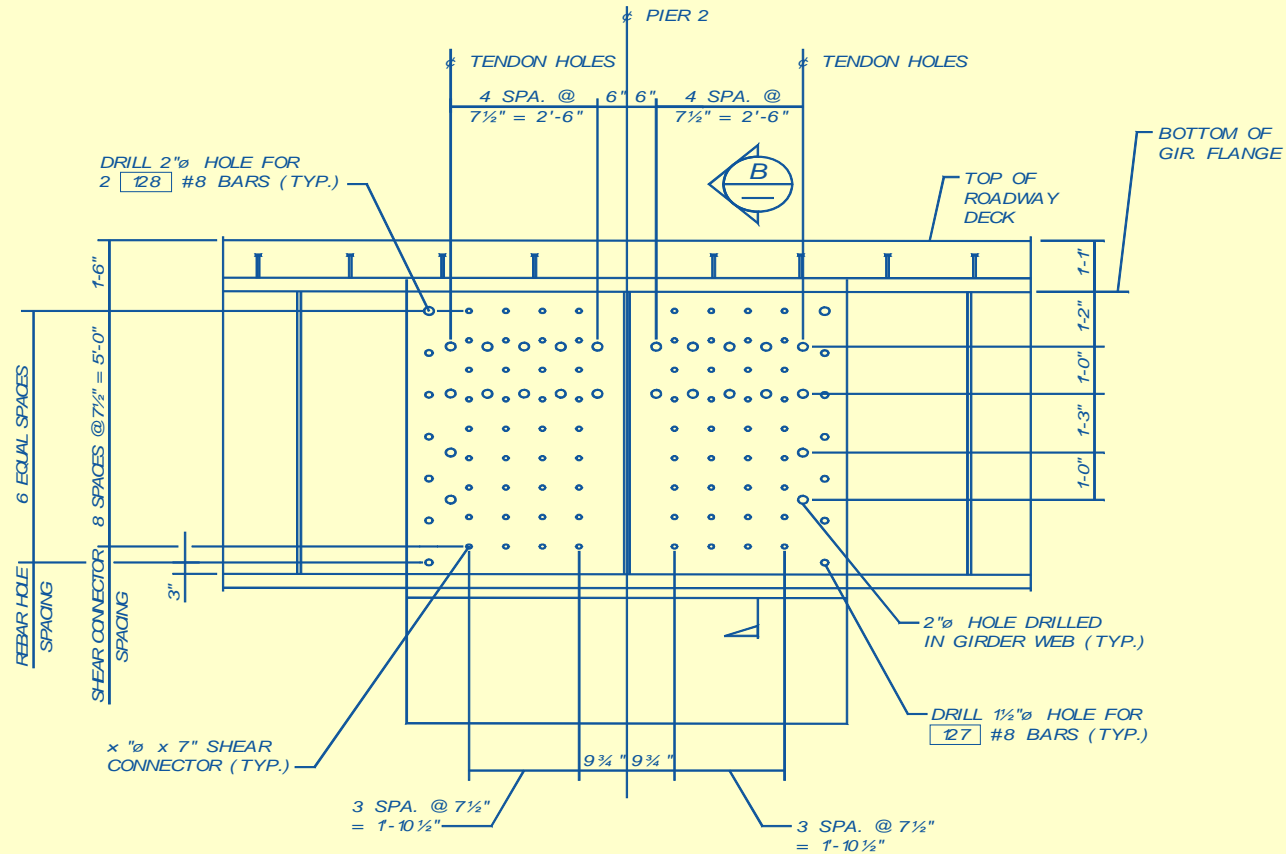
GIRDER TO CAP DESIGN



Axial and Transverse Loadings

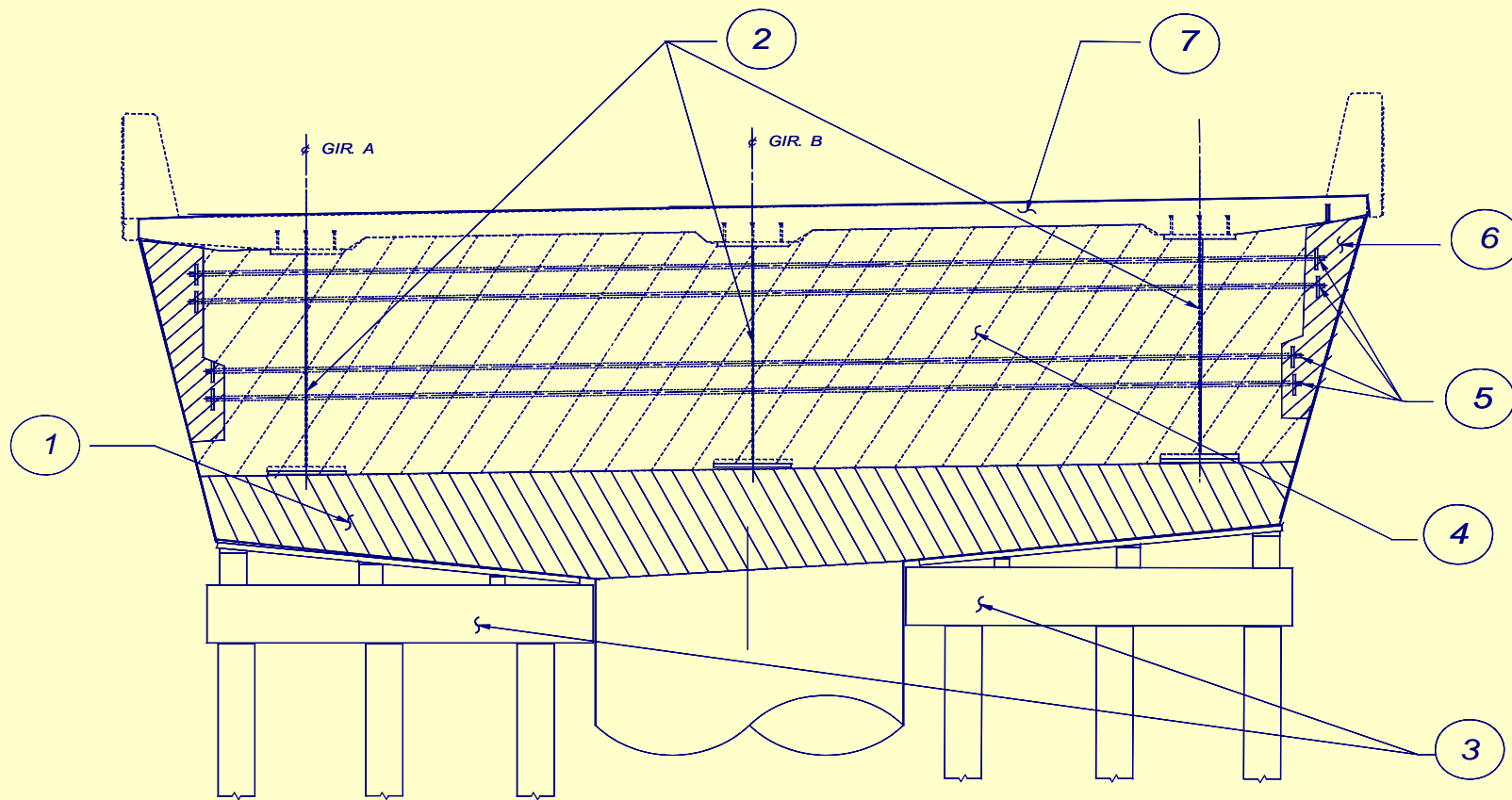
1. Service – DL + LL
2. Extreme I –DL+ EQ
3. Strength I – DL + LL
4. Fatigue I – LL

Shear Stud Layout at Cross Beam



GIRDER A, B & C
TENDON HOLE LOCATIONS

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE



ELEVATION

CONSTRUCTION PICTURES



06/09/2005 08:15









11/03/2005 14:02



11/03/2005 14:03



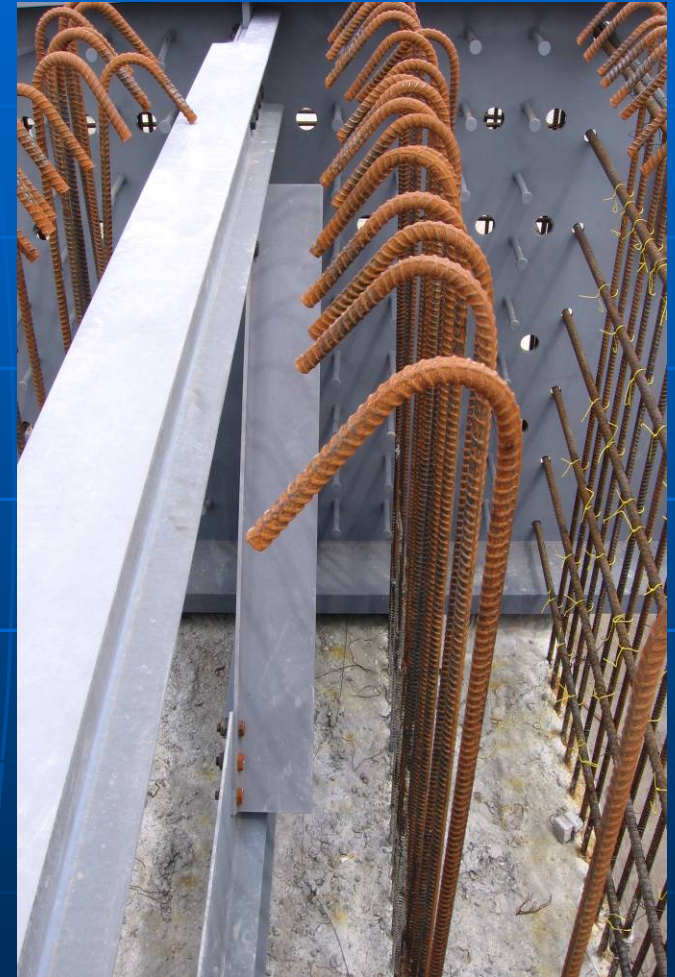
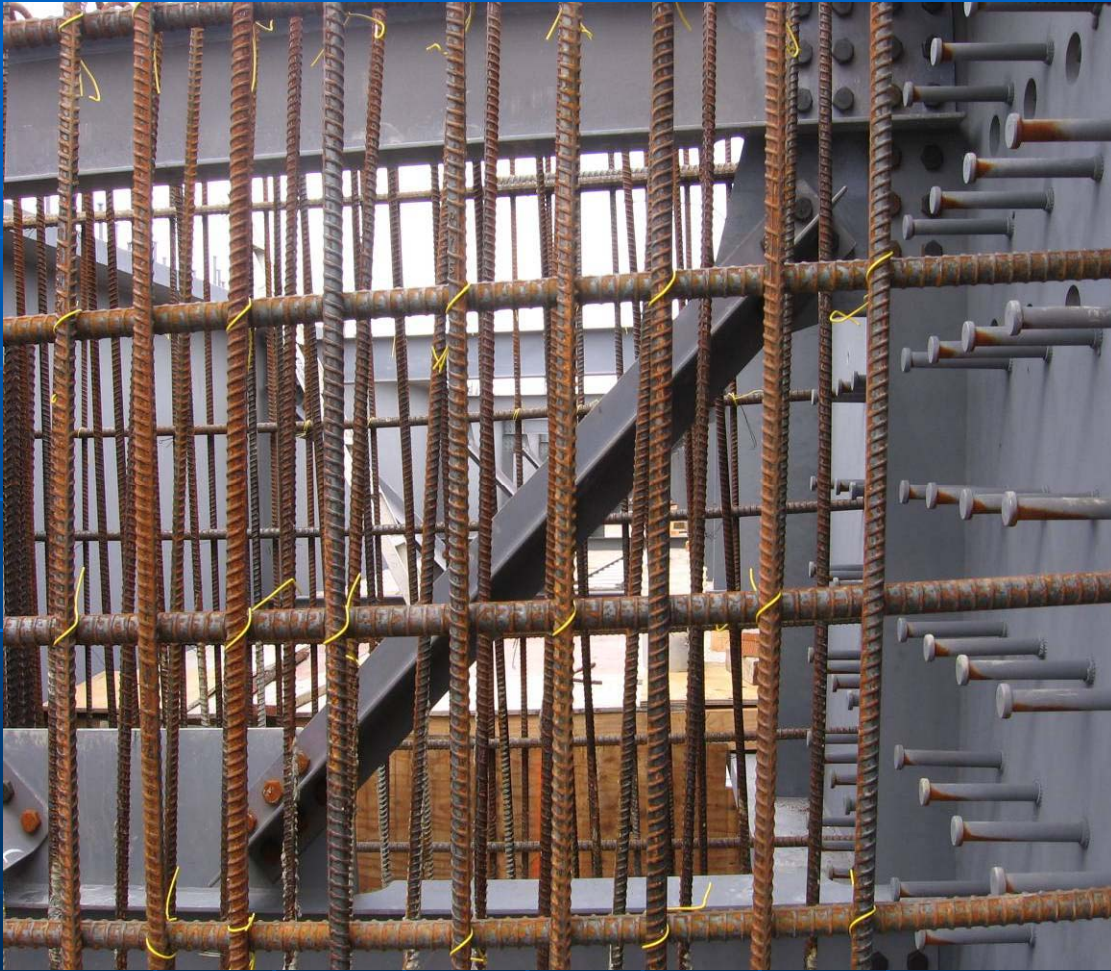


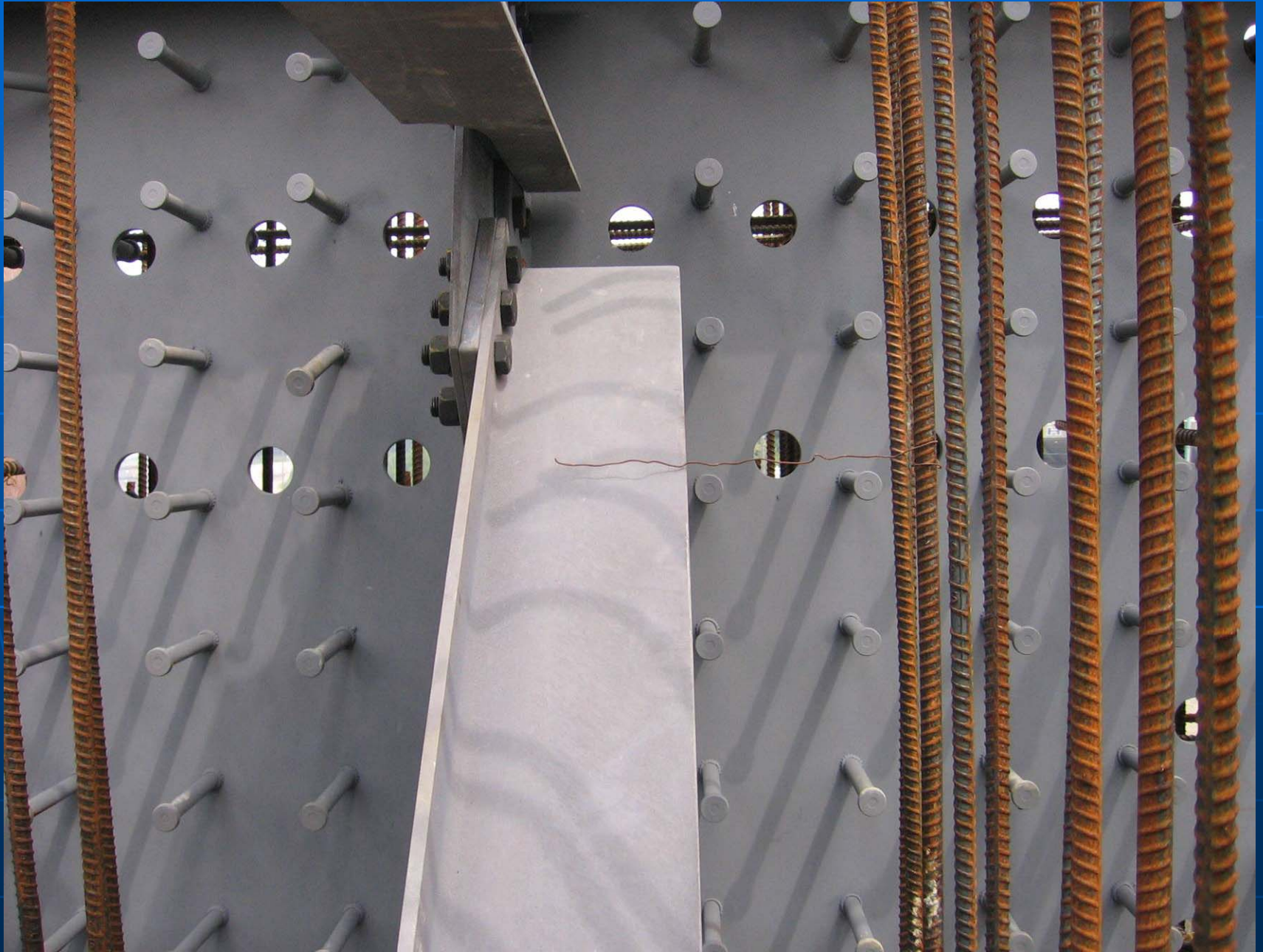
05/26/2006 08:43





04/04/2006 10:00















LESSONS LEARNED

- Plan to use the P/T cap beam in early preliminary stage.
- Provide clear details of girders and column steel rebar region.
- Design and make room different P/T anchorage systems.
- Have good coordination between the contractors, fabricator, and steel erector.

- Credited to Tri-State City Corporation Construction Company and the WSDOT Bridge Design Team and Project Engineer Construction Office
- Questions

Thank You