



Lateral Stability of Long Span Girders from a Producers Perspective

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Presentation Outline

- Lateral Stability Literature
- If You Build It They Will Come
- Lateral Stability Basics
- CALTRANS Sections
- Bridge Design Details
- Girder Bracing
- Bracing Examples
- Erection Examples

Lateral Stability – References

- Laszlo and Imper, “Handling and Shipping of Long Span Bridge Beams,” PCI Journal, Vol. 32, No. 6, Nov-Dec 1987, pp 86-101.
- Robert F. Mast, PE, " Lateral Stability of Long Prestressed Concrete Beams - Part 1," PCI Journal, Vol. 34, No. 1., Jan-Feb 1989, pp. 34-53.
- Robert F. Mast, PE, " Lateral Stability of Long Prestressed Concrete Beams - Part 2," PCI Journal, Vol. 38, No. 1., Jan-Feb 1993, pp. 70-88.

Girder Stability - Literature

- Chris D. Hill, John S. Dick and Maher K. Tadros, “PCI Advisory on I-Girder Stability during Handling and Construction.” Safety and Serviceability, Aspire Magazine, Winter 2009 Issue, pp 38-40.

www.aspirebridge.org



Times are changing

Throughout the years a common question is often asked “How long can you make it?”



Photo Courtesy Of Jon Grafton

If you will build it they will come

Prestressed precast concrete bridge girders are increasing in span due to improvements in:

- Concrete Strengths
- Stressing Beds
- Shipping Equipment
- Cranes



Concrete Strengths

ODOT's

- 7,000 psi Transfer
- 9,000 psi 28 day

KRC's

- 15,000 psi 28 day



Stressing Beds



Shipping Equipment



Bigger Cranes

- 80 Ton Single Pick



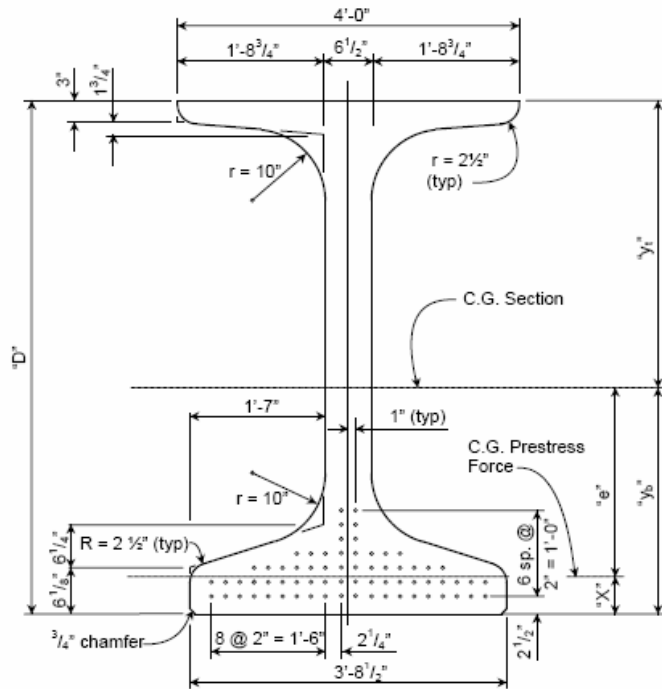
Oregon's BT90 Girder



CALTRANS "SUPER" Girder

- 200 Foot Plus Spans

CALTRANS PRETENSIONED "SUPER" GIRDER



SECTION PROPERTIES

Size (ft-in)	"D" (in)	A (in ²)	I (in ⁴)	"y _b " (in)	"y _t " (in)	S _b (in ³)	S _t (in ³)	r (in)	w (lb/ft)
3'-0"	36	797	131 480	15.79	20.21	8 327	6 506	12.84	830
3'-6"	42	836	194 940	18.27	23.73	10 670	8 215	15.27	871
4'-0"	48	875	273 010	20.79	27.21	13 132	10 033	17.66	911
4'-6"	54	914	366 470	23.35	30.65	15 694	11 956	20.02	952
5'-0"	60	953	476 050	25.95	34.05	18 345	13 981	22.35	993
5'-6"	66	992	602 500	28.57	37.43	21 089	16 097	24.64	1033
6'-0"	72	1031	746 560	31.23	40.77	23 905	18 311	26.91	1074
7'-0"	84	1109	1 090 400	36.62	47.38	29 776	23 014	31.36	1155
8'-0"	96	1187	1 513 400	42.09	53.91	35 955	28 072	35.71	1236
9'-0"	108	1265	2 021 200	47.62	60.38	42 444	33 474	49.97	1318
10'-0"	120	1343	2 619 600	53.21	66.79	49 231	39 221	44.17	1399

Let The Challenge Begin

The Engineer of Record typically designs the composite girder in its final, fully braced configuration.

The production, handling, shipping, and erection responsibilities rest with the manufacture and erection contractor.

The Engineer of Record must ensure the girder can be fabricated, shipped, and erected. Talk to your local precaster during the early design phase.

Things Are Going To Happen!!



Engineering Challenges

- Lateral Stability Analysis
- Pushing The Limits
- Modified Sections



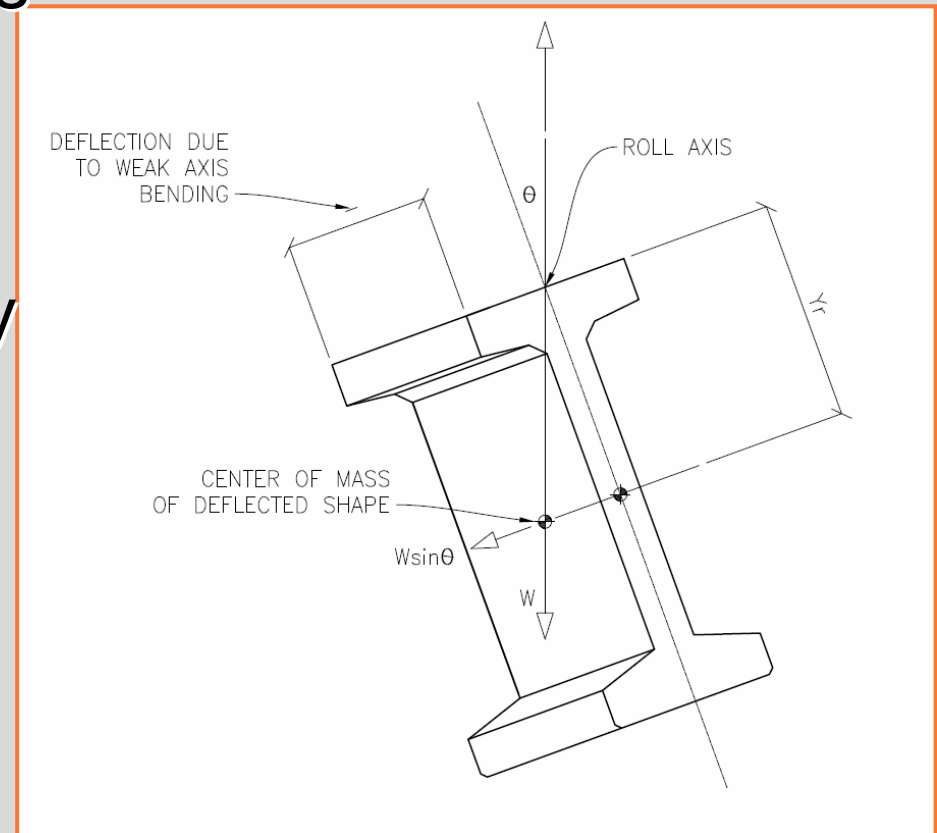
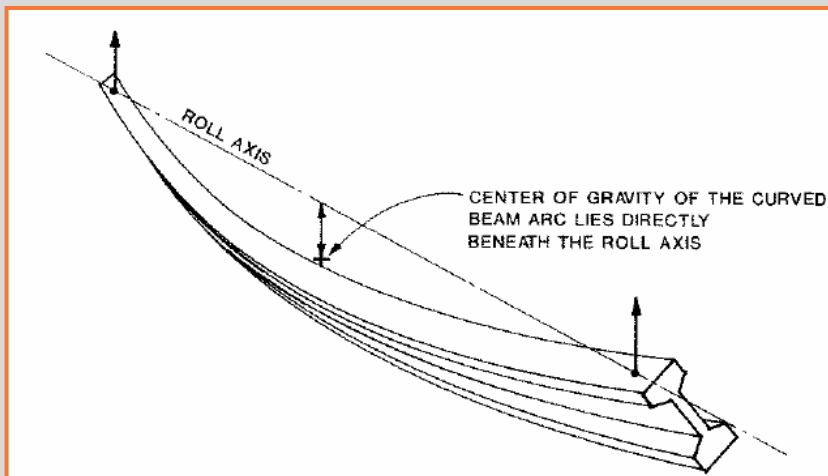
Lateral Stability

The girder is safe to handle during all handling configurations.

Factor of Safety against lateral buckling instability.
Recommended 1.5 minimum according to Dr. Mast.

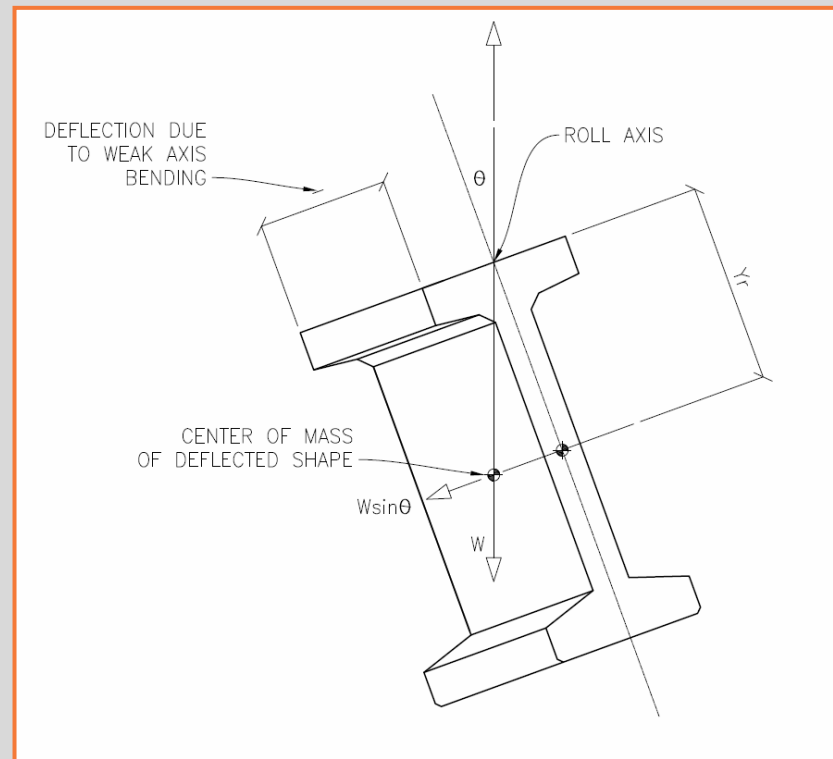
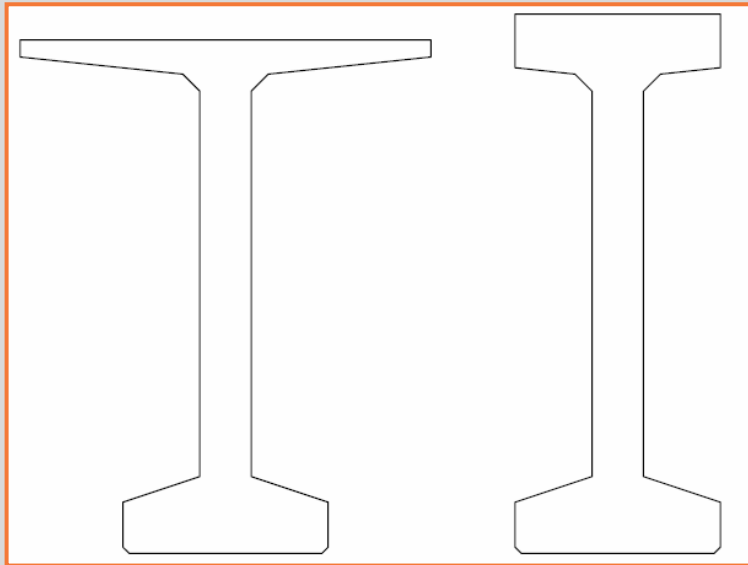
Lateral Stability

- Girder Section Properties
- Lifting Geometry
- Material Properties
- Level of Prestressing
- Initial Lateral Eccentricity



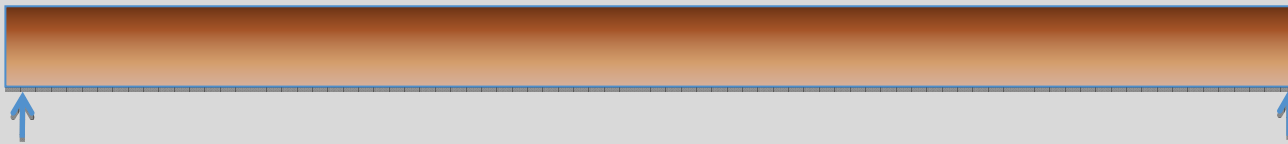
Girder Section Properties

- Weak Axis Stiffness (I_y)
- Girder Height

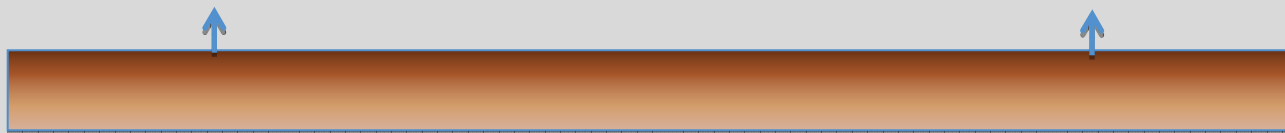


Lifting Geometry

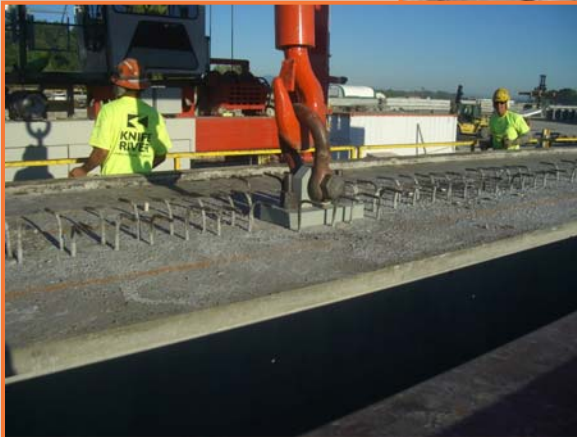
Engineer Designs it to be resting on the girder ends.



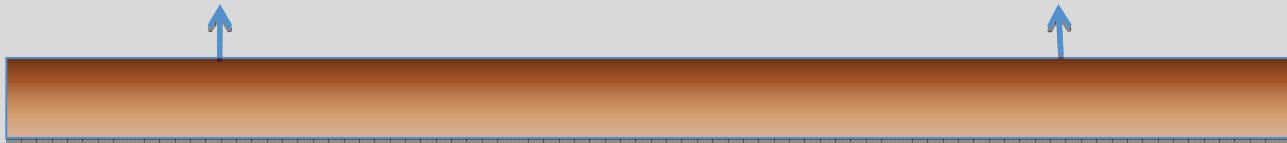
In order for the girder to be stable the lifting points are moved towards midspan.



Lifting Geometry



Material Properties

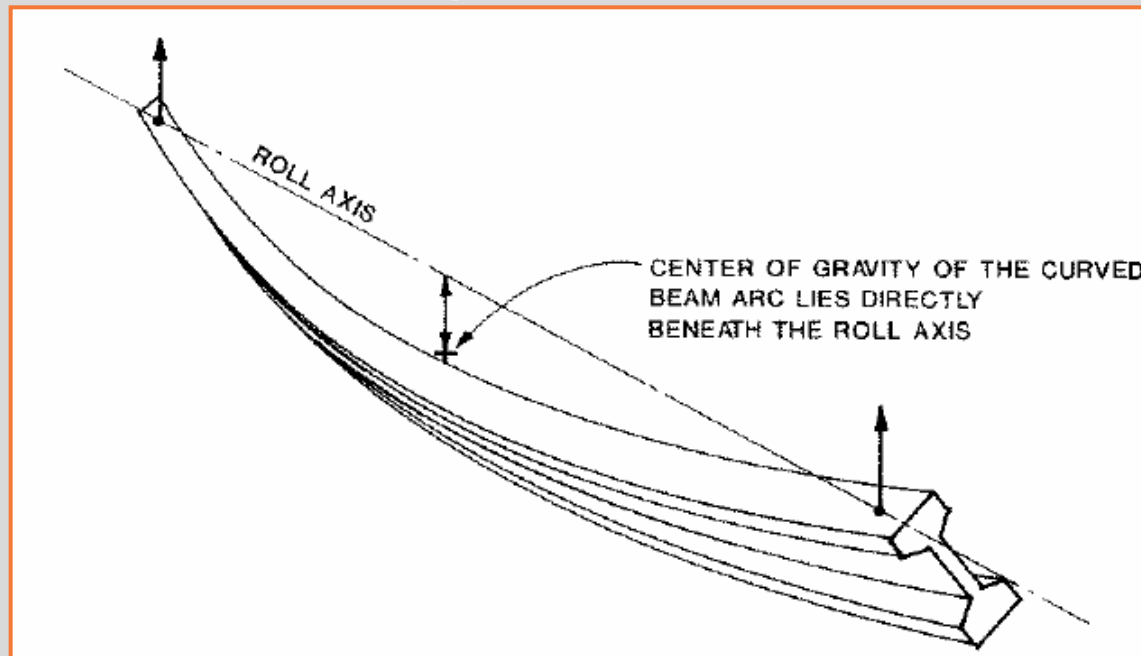


- Less Dead Load Moment
- Increases Compressive Stresses
- Top Post Tensioned Strand



Initial Lateral Eccentricity

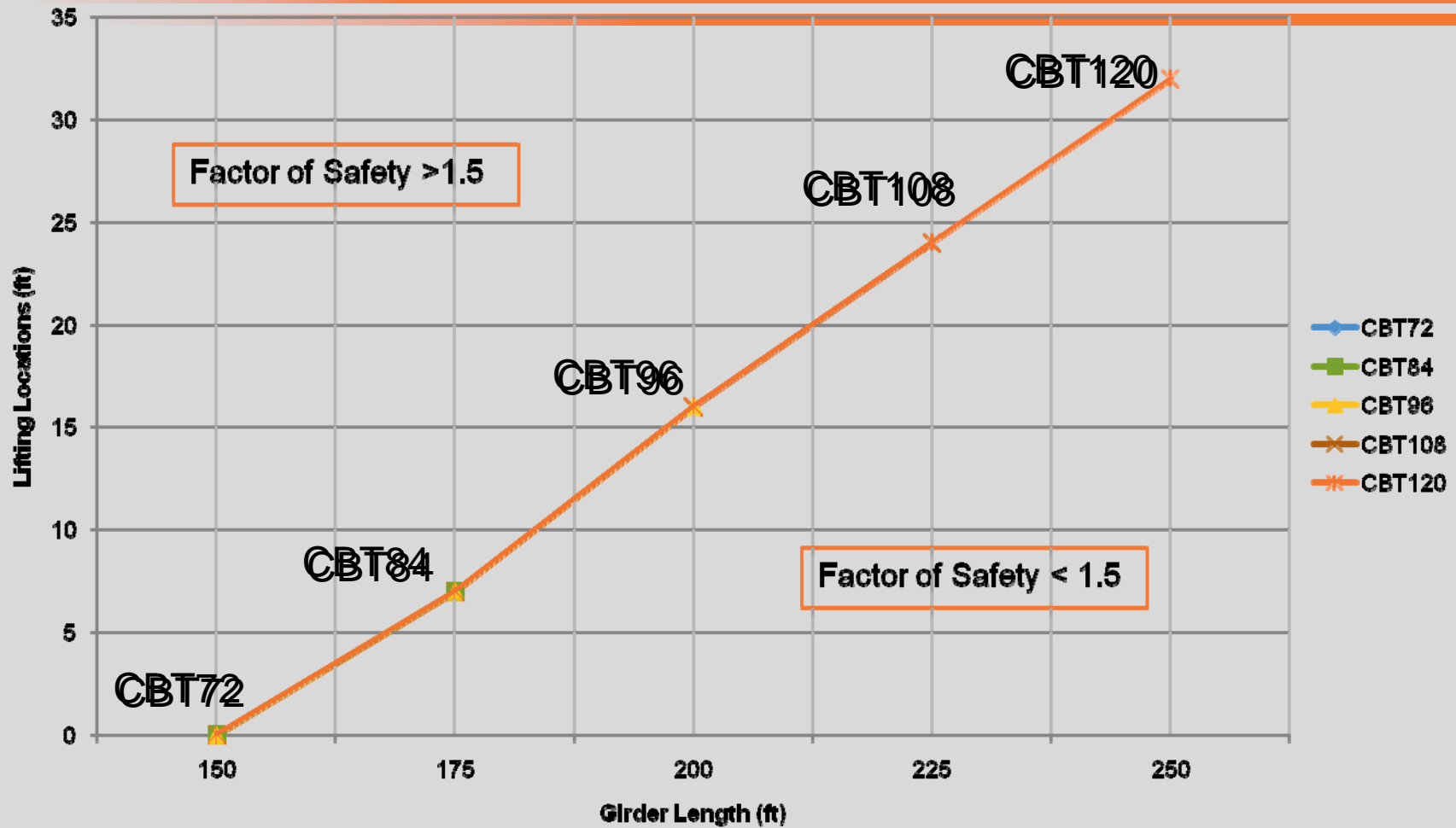
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " For Strand Placement
- $\frac{1}{16}$ " Per 10 Feet of Sweep
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " Offset For Lifting Eyes



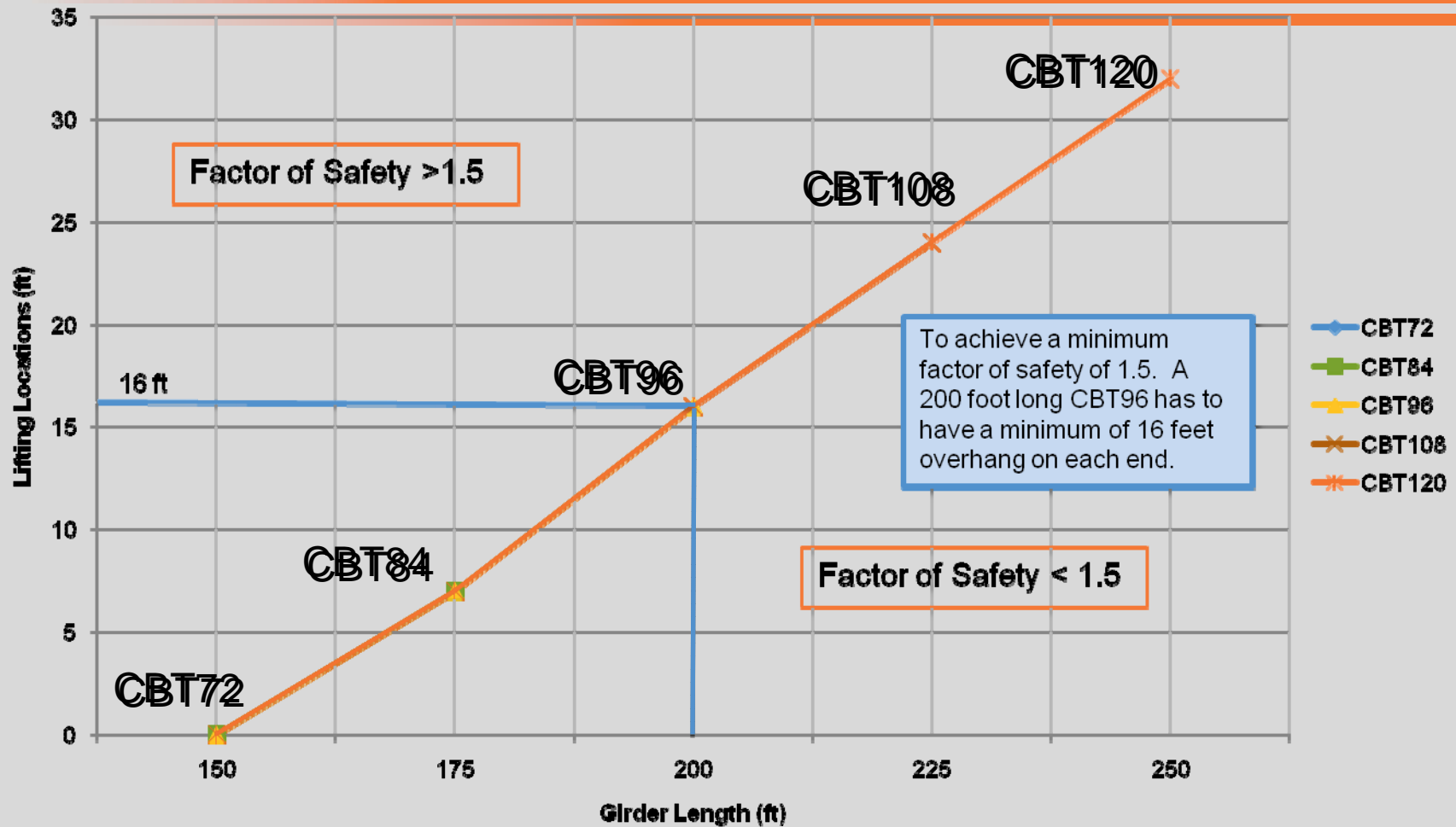
Assumptions

- CBT72, CBT84, CBT96, CBT108, & CBT120
- Span To Depth Ratio = 25
- 150 ft To 250 ft Girder Lengths
- $f'_{ci} = 7,000$ psi
- Maximized Strand Pattern, $s_b = 0.6 * f'_{ci}$
- Minimum Factor of Safety of 1.5

Lateral Stability of CALTRANS Girders



Lateral Stability of CALTRANS Girders



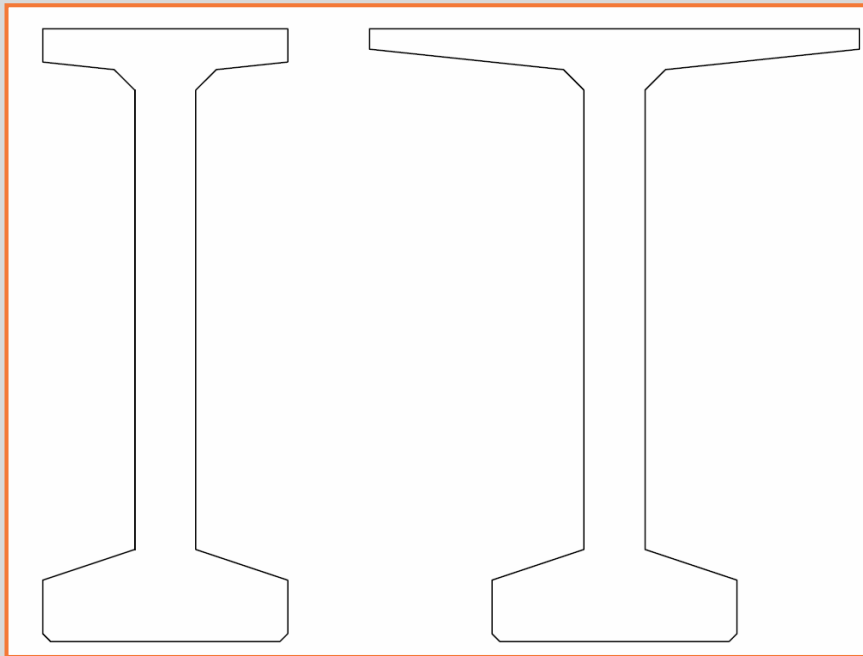
Tricks of the Trade

- Top Post Tensioned Strand
- Increased Lifting Eye Height
- Lifting Brackets
- Additional Lifting Eyes



Modified Sections

- Truncated Flanges



F.S. = 1.09

F.S. = 1.85



Nebraska – Bunking Locations



Erection Challenges

- Picking Locations
- Erection Techniques
- Bearing Systems
- Drilling



Bearing Systems

Tall Narrow Bearing Systems



Erection Techniques

- Two Cranes
- Single Crane
- Passing
- Launching
- Combination



Two Cranes



Single Crane



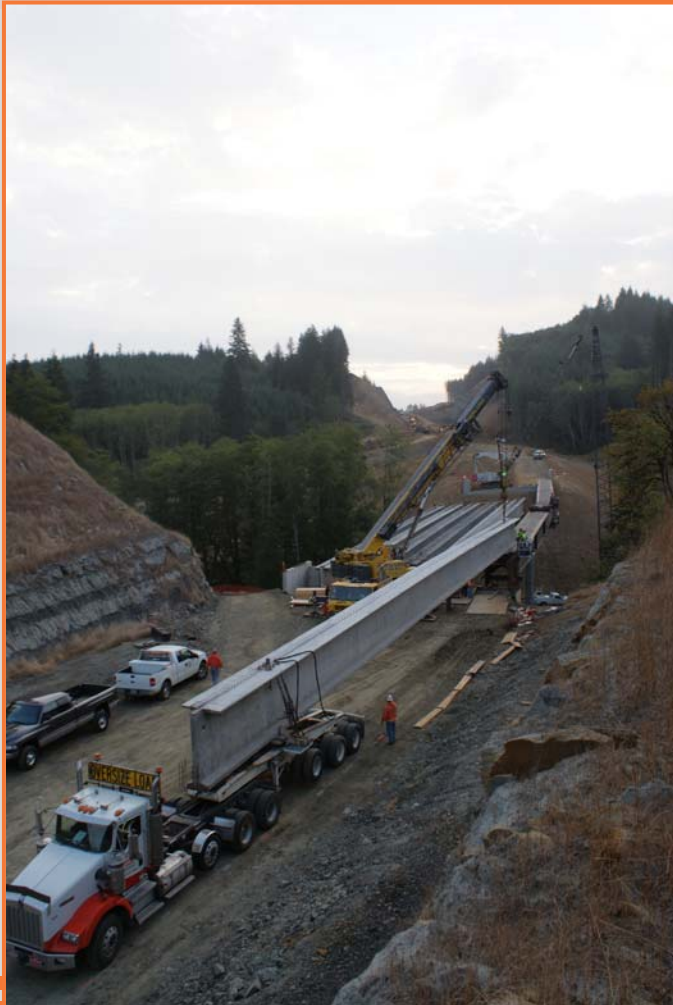
Load Passing



Launching



Combination



Combination



Combination



Combination



Bracing



Bracing



Room for Improvement



Summary

- Ensure the girder can be constructed, shipped, and erected.
- Engineering Details
 - Bearing System (utilize full width of flange)
 - Temporary Bearing System (oak blocking)
- Precast Manufacturer
 - Lifting and Bunking Points
 - Temporary Prestressing
 - Product Weight

Summary

- Shipping
 - Coordinate with Precaster
 - Bunking locations may be modified based on permitting and trucking configuration
- Erection
 - Site conditions
 - Number of cranes
 - Passing and launching considerations
 - Bracing schemes

The End

