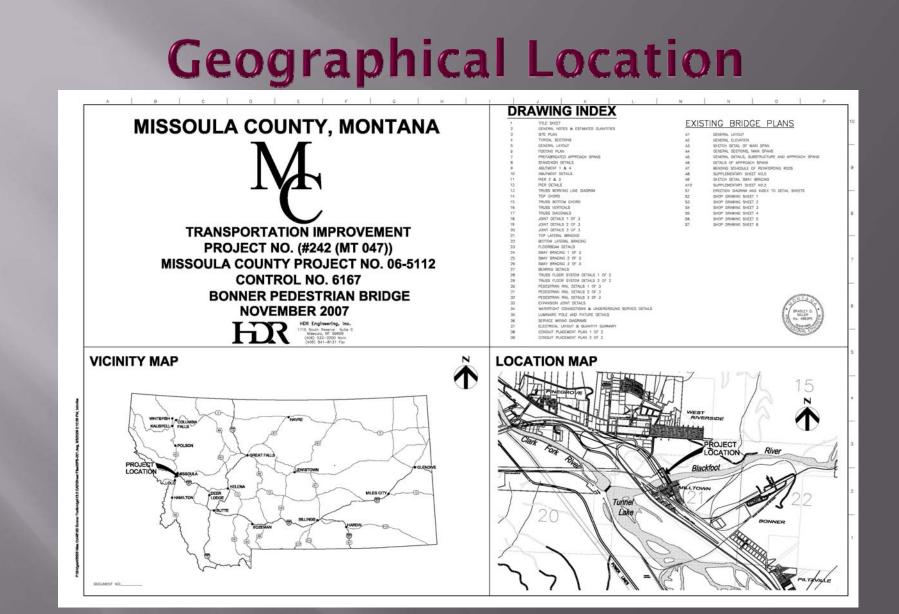
BRIDGE OVER THE BLACKFOOT RIVER TRUSS SPAN LENGTHENING

Location: Owner: Design: Contractor: Completed: Near Missoula, Montana Missoula County HDR Engineering Frontier West LLC November, 2008

Presenters: Brad Miller P.E. HDR Engineering Dustin Hirose P.E. HDR Engineering



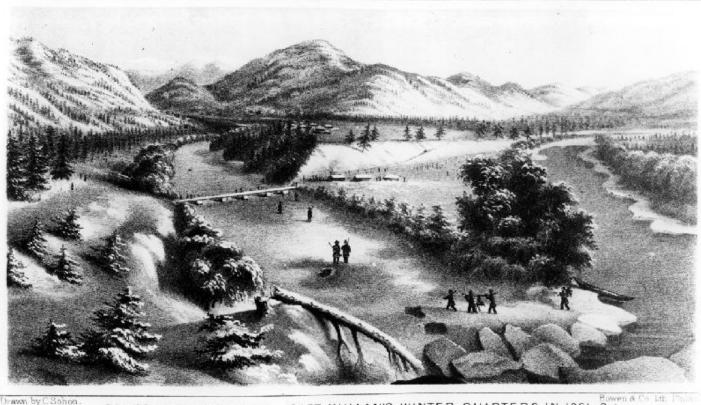








Historical Background



CANTONMENT WRIGHT, _ CAPT. MULLAN'S WINTER QUARTERS IN 1861-2

- Lewis and Clark Explored Area in 1805-1806
- Captain John Mullan Built a Bridge Here in 1861-1862
- Sketch of Confluence by Gustav Sohon in Mullan's Party





Historical Background



- Milltown Dam Completed in 1908 Flood Occurred Same Year
- Heavy Metals from Mine Waste Deposited above the Dam
- Dam was Removed in 2008 after a Decade of Controversy



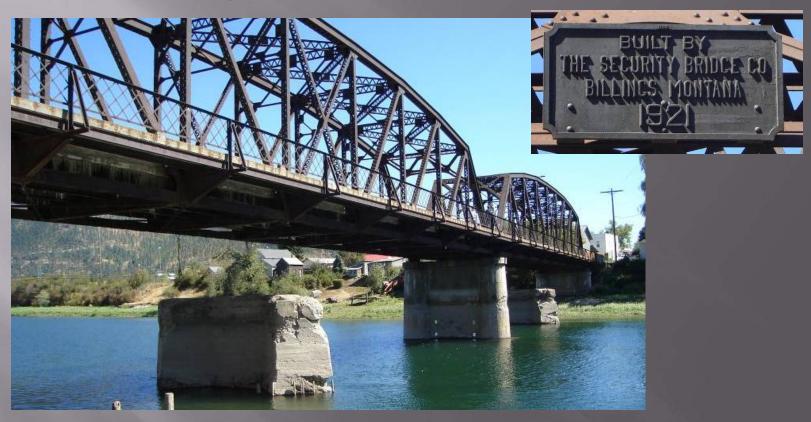




- Bridge Constructed in 1921 near Milltown / Bonner, MT
- Converted to Pedestrian Bridge around 1948
- Scheduled for Replacement as Part of Superfund Clean-up with the Milltown Dam Removal in 2008







- 1921 Pratt Truss Bridge Built by the Security Bridge Co.
- Preliminary Design Indicated a New Bridge was Required
- Strong Community Involvement Begins 'Save Our Bridge!' (SOB) Movement





"SAVE OUR BRIDGE"







Blackfoot River – Part of Milltown Reservoir, Before Construction
Slow Velocity – Very Little Scour



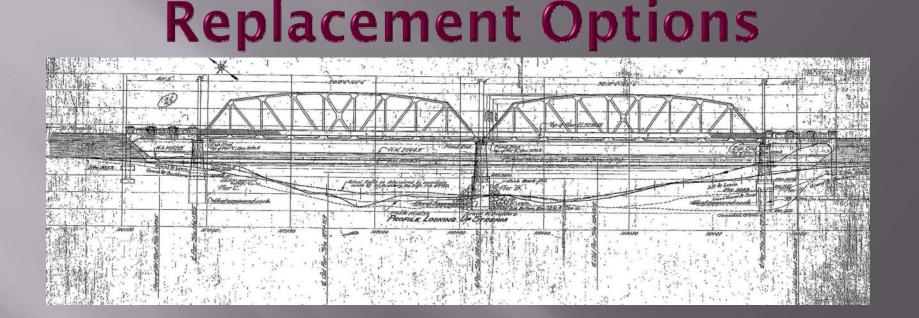




Blackfoot River After Dam Removal and Bridge Construction
Faster Velocity – Much More Scour (Approximately 12' Initially)





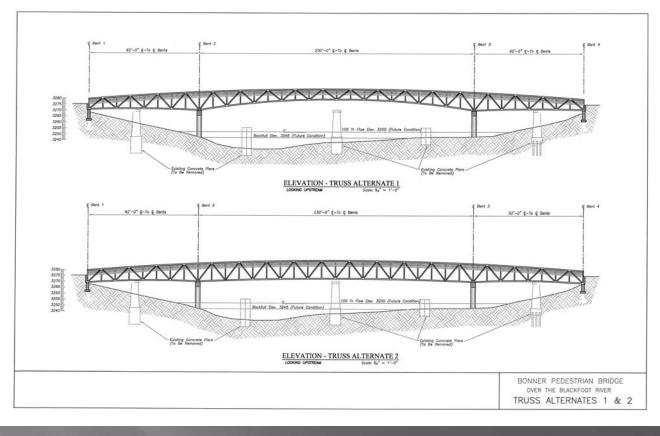


- River Expected to Scour Below Footings at Center Pier
- Old Four Span Bridge, 40'-166.5'-166.5'- 40' = 413'
- To be Replaced with New Three Span Bridge, 92'-230-'92' = 414'
- 230' Main-span Required by Environmental Agencies to Eliminate Piers From the 100-year Floodplain





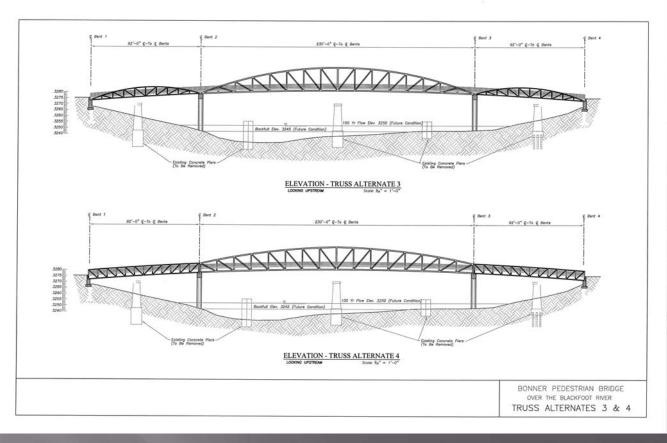
Replacement Alternates 1&2



- 230' Main-span Required by Environmental Agencies
 - New Span Configuration 92'-230'-92' = 414'



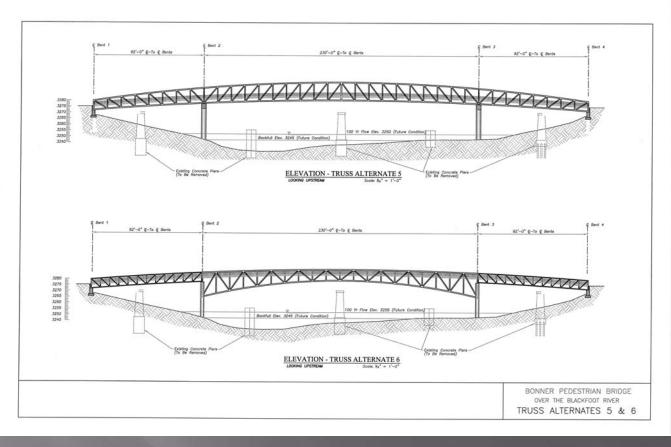
Replacement Alternates 3&4



- 230' Main-span Required by Environmental Agencies
 New Span Configuration 02' 220' 02' 414'
 - New Span Configuration 92'-230'-92' = 414'



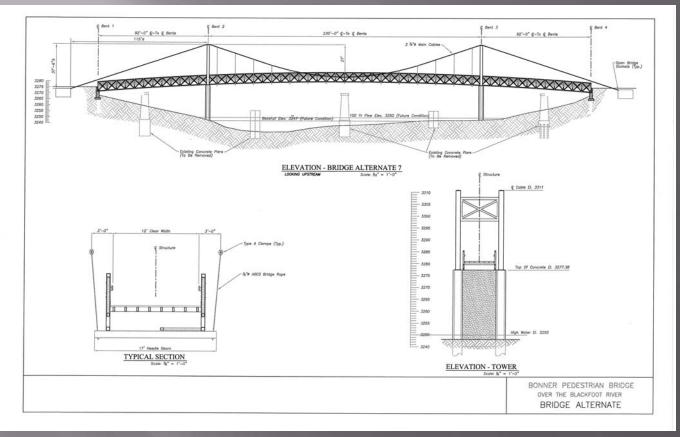
Replacement Alternates 5&6



- 230' Main-span Required by Environmental Agencies
 - New Span Configuration 92'-230'-92' = 414'

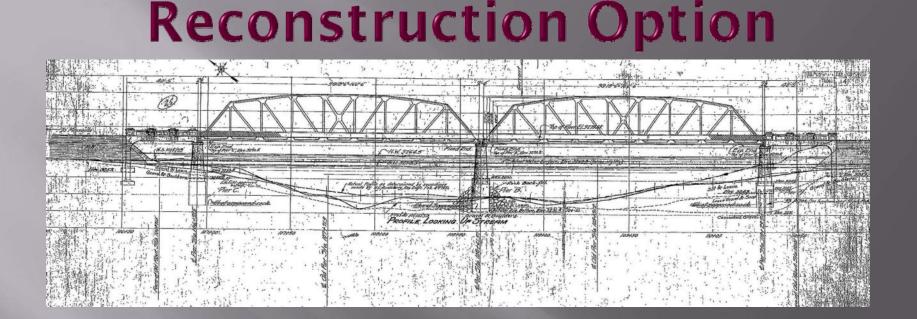


Replacement Suspension Bridge Alternative



- 230' Main-span Required by Environmental Agencies
 - New Span Configuration 92'-230'-92' = 414'



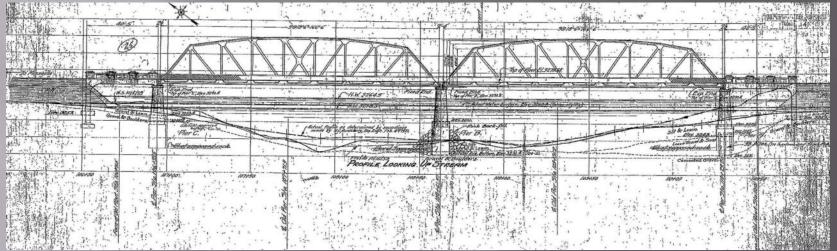


- Save Our Bridge Committee Continued to Gather Support
- Missoula County (Tim Elsea) Looked for Another Option
- Tim Worked With HDR to Save the Bridge (at Least Part of Bridge)
- Lengthening One Truss to Fit the 230' Main Span Requirement was Explored







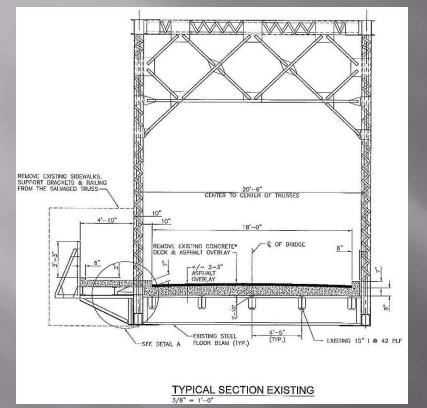


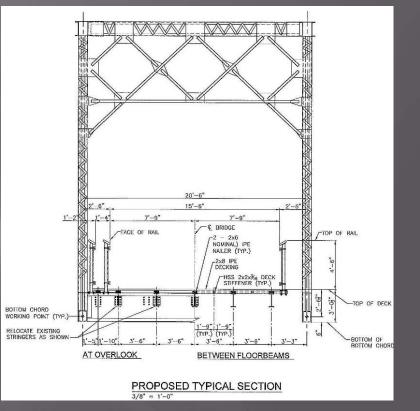
- Lengthening Span Might be Possible by Reducing Dead Load By:
 - Replacing Concrete Deck with Timber Deck,
 - Removing Sidewalk Overhang, and
 - Narrowing the Deck Within the Truss





Reconstruction Option

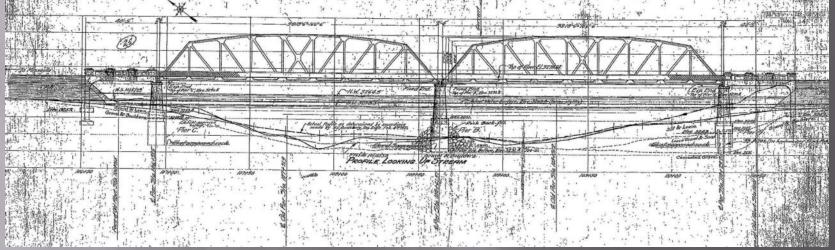




- Old Bridge had Concrete Sidewalks and Overhang
- New Bridge is Narrower and with Lightweight Timber Deck
 - Lighter by about 2,500 Pounds Per Foot of Bridge



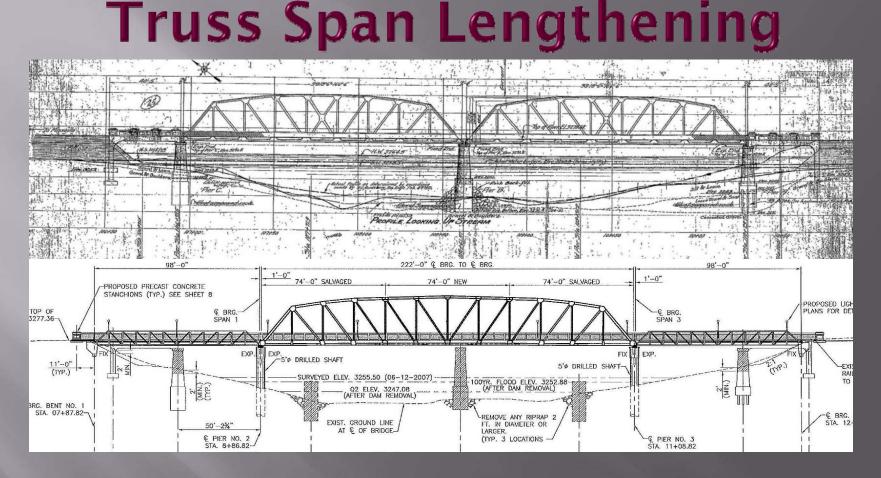




- What would This Truss Span Lengthening Look Like?
 - Old Bridge Span Configuration was 40'-166.5'-166.5'-40'
 - Old Trusses had Nine 18.5' Bays
 - New Bridge Span Configuration-230' Main Span Required
 - Twelve 18.5' Bays would make Truss Span 222' Long
 - 222' Span would be Long Enough, but would this Work?



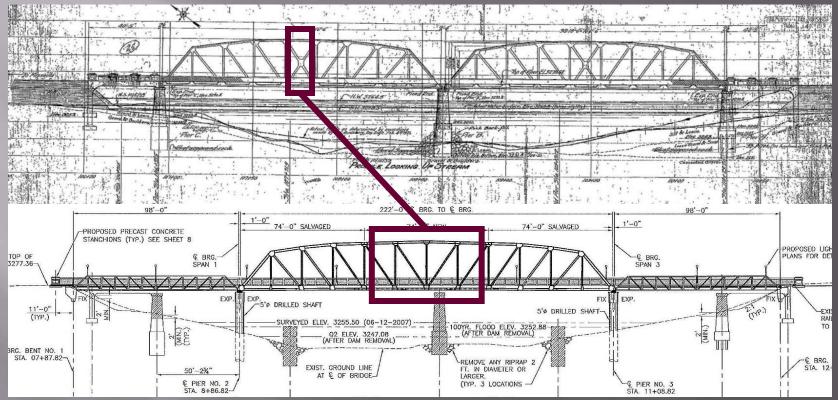




- Lengthened Main Truss Span From 12 to 9 Bays = 222'
- New Prefabricated Steel Approach Spans, Each 98' Long



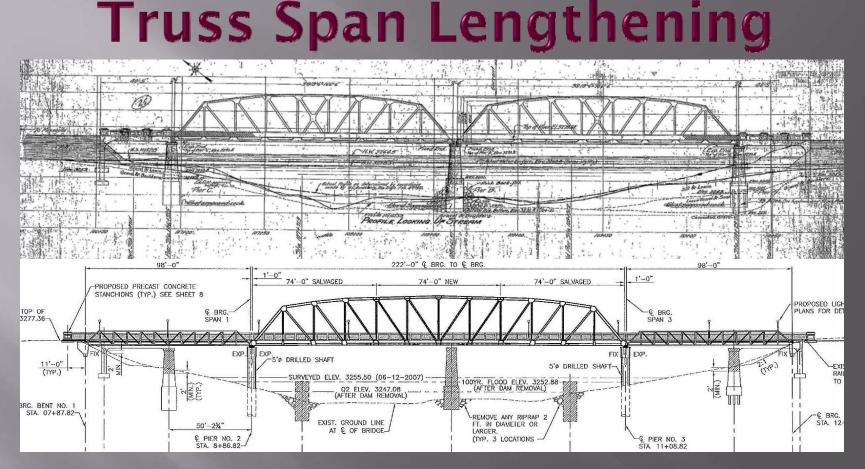




- Lengthened Main Truss Span From 12 to 9 Bays = 222'
- New Prefabricated Steel Approach Spans, Each 98' Long
- Remove Center Truss Bay and Add 4 New Truss Bays







- Preliminary Analysis Indicated Truss Lengthening Was Feasible
- Missoula County Agreed to Go With This Option at Higher Cost
- SOB's Changed Sign to 'SAVED OUR BRIDGE'





Removing Old Truss Spans



Work Bridge Placed Upstream







One Truss Span Separated for Lengthening



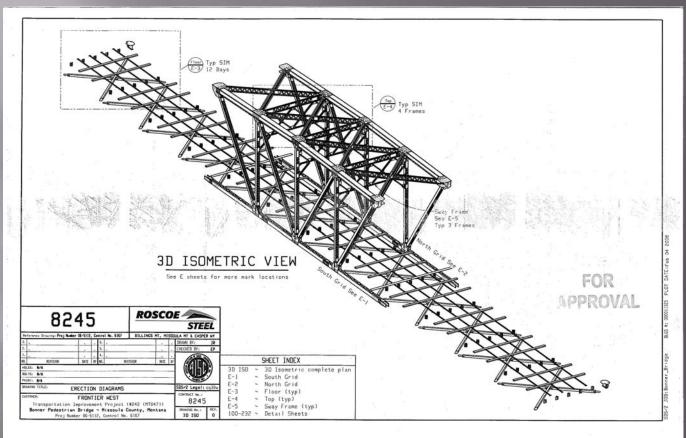




New Steel Added – Truss Span Lengthened



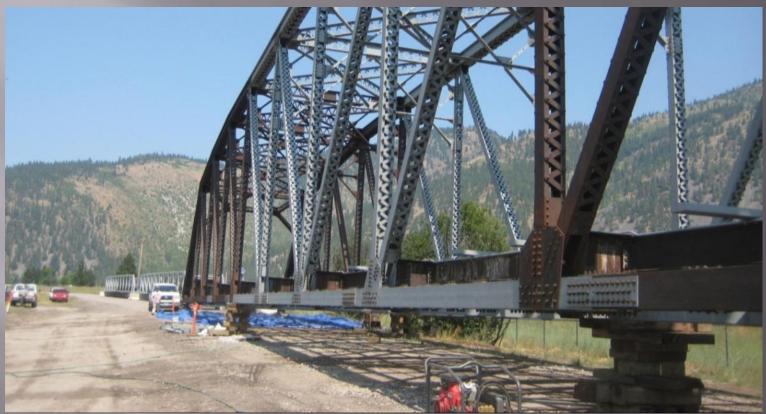




- 3-D Model Created by Steel Supplier, Roscoe Steel
- Helped to Ensure Correct Dimensions and Fit for New Members







- Rivets Replaced with Bolts
- Members From Discarded Truss Replaced Damaged Members
- Stringers From Discarded Truss Used in New Bays







New Lateral Bracing Required for Wind and Seismic Loading
 Structural Steel Tubes Replaced Round Bars





Painting the Bridge



- Old Steel Water-Jetted with 5,000 psi Using Roto-Tip Nozzle
- Old and New Steel Painted With Moisture Cure Urethane Paint
- 3-Coat Semi-Gloss System by Wasser (2nd and 3rd Coats Shown)
- New Paint Encapsulated Old Lead-Based Paint







- Bridge Span Ready for Nailers, Decking and Rail Mesh
- Note Decking Supports for 2x8 IPE Hardwood Deck
- Also Note Rail Post Supports Independent of Deck







- Modern Energy Efficient Fixtures and Polycarbonate Globes
- Mounted Outside of Railing





Approach Spans





All New Foundations



- 5' Diameter Drilled Shafts For the Piers, 50' Deep
- 2' Diameter Drilled Shafts For the Abutments, 45' Deep





All New Foundations



Finishing a Pier





All New Foundations



Ready for the Spans





Setting the Spans



Main Span





Setting the Spans

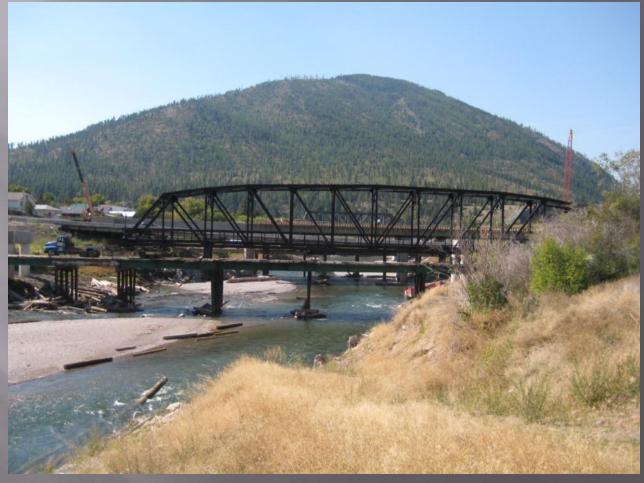


Main Span (From Behind)





Setting the Spans



Main Span Looking Downstream









Rolling the Main Span into Place





Setting the Spans



Approach Spans Placed





Installing IPE Decking



Predrilling Holes and Screwing Down 2x8 IPE (Ironwood)
Note Nailers on Stringers





Overlooks



Main Truss is Wider Than Approach Spans, 16' vs. 12'
2 Overlooks Each Side of Truss Span for Recreation Purposes





Installing Rail Mesh



- Fused Black Vinyl Coated Chain Link Mesh
- Knuckled Top and Bottom





Bridge Approaches



End Blocks Match the Look of the Old Approach Span Railing
Bollard Folds Down for Emergency and Maintenance Vehicles





Finished Bridge



Ribbon Cutting Ceremony, November 3, 2008





Finished Bridge



Landscaping Early 2009





Construction Costs

Total Cost \$3,000,000 - \$500 / Sq. Ft.





Design Resources

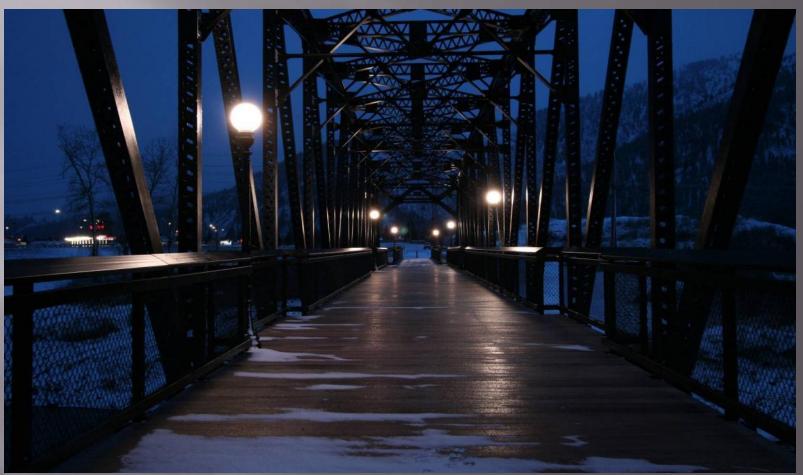


- Steel Shape Section Strengths and Properties Old Handbooks
- Heat Straightening Holt Publications
- Heat Shortening Details and Specs AREMA and Old DOT Stds.





Finished Bridge at Night



QUESTIONS?





Modern Steel Construction

September 2009

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> IN THIS ISSUE Field-Bolted Steel Joists Steel Bridge News Parking Garages



Western Bridge Engineer's Seminar, Sacramento, CA 2009



September Issue

MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION