

# Oregon's First ASTM A 1010 Plate Girder Bridge



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**Steel Bridge Standards Engineer**



# Project Needs



**Waterville Bridge**



**Fairview Road Bridge**

# A1010 vs. A 572 Grade 50, A 588 & HPS 70W

- **Step 1 (Machinability)**

- 15/16" dia. twist drill
- Cut using band saw
- Thermal Cut

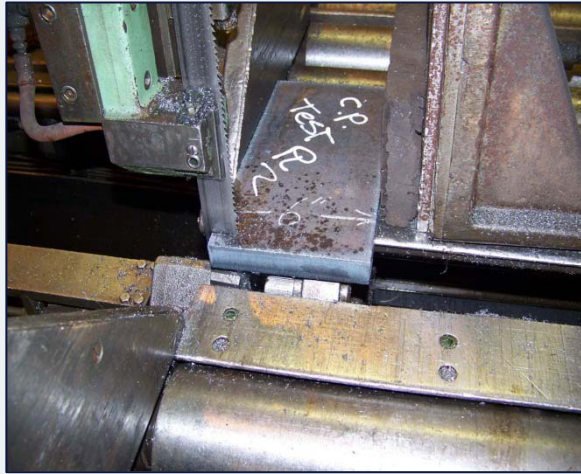
- **Step 2 (Weld Feasibility)**

- Full penetration groove weld
- Fillet weld
  - » Single pass
  - » Double pass

- **Accelerated Corrosion Test**

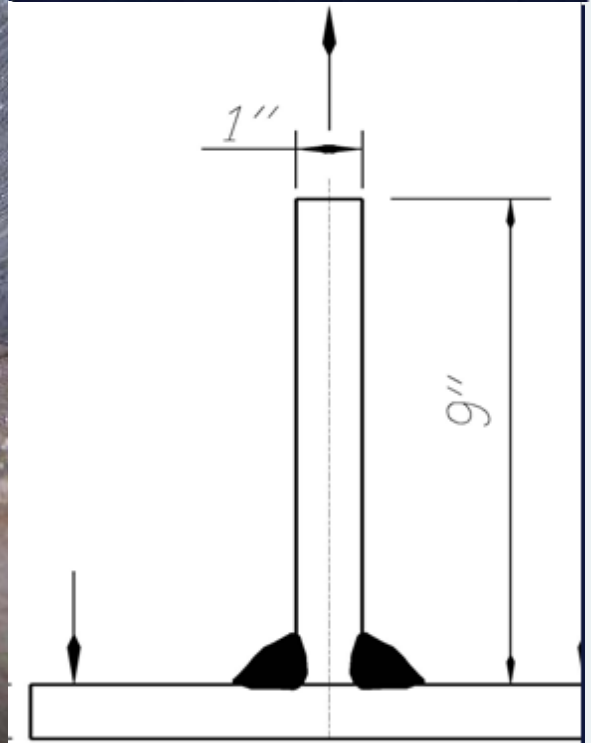


# Drilling 15/16" dia. twist drill



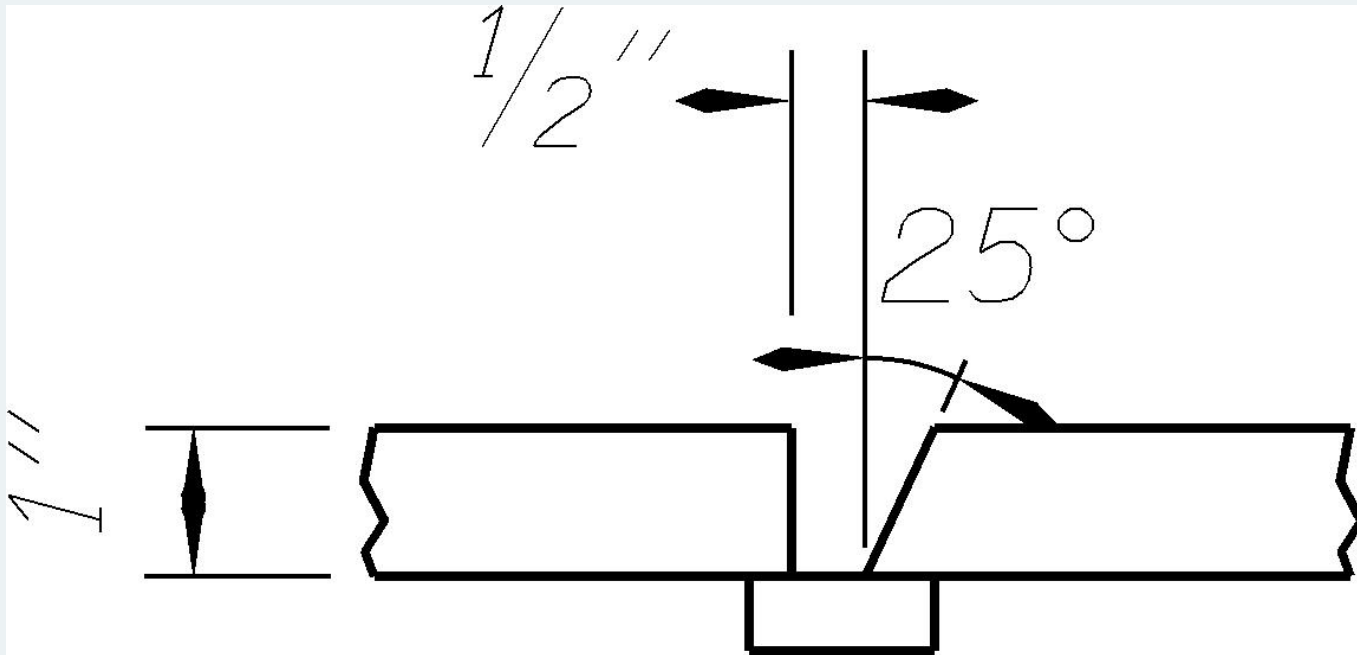
# Filet Weld

- FCAW single pass 5/16"
- SAW two pass weld 3/8"



# Weld parameters

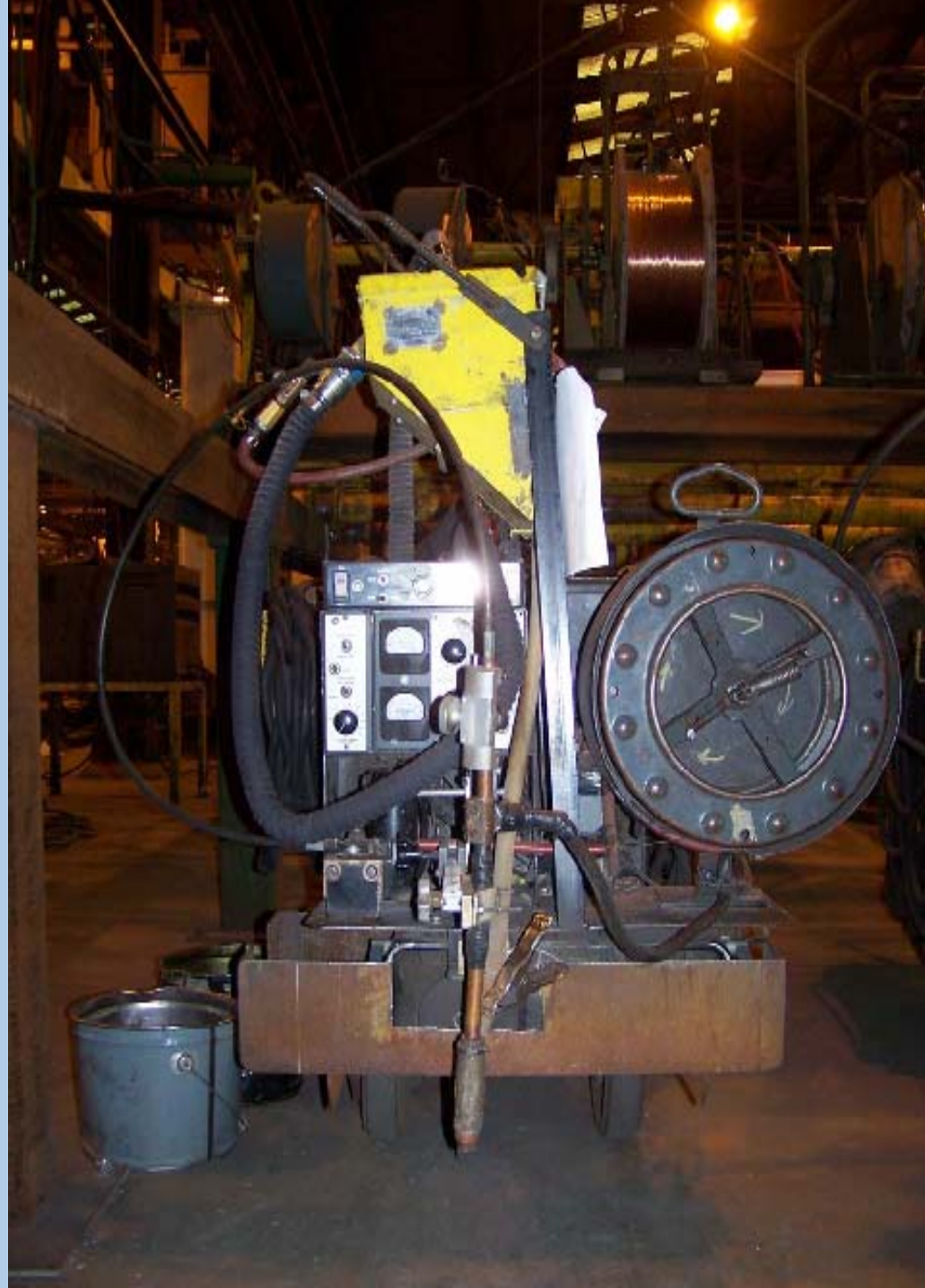
- Amps=450
- Volts=34
- Travel=17 IPM
- Heat Input=54 kj
- Preheat=Ambient



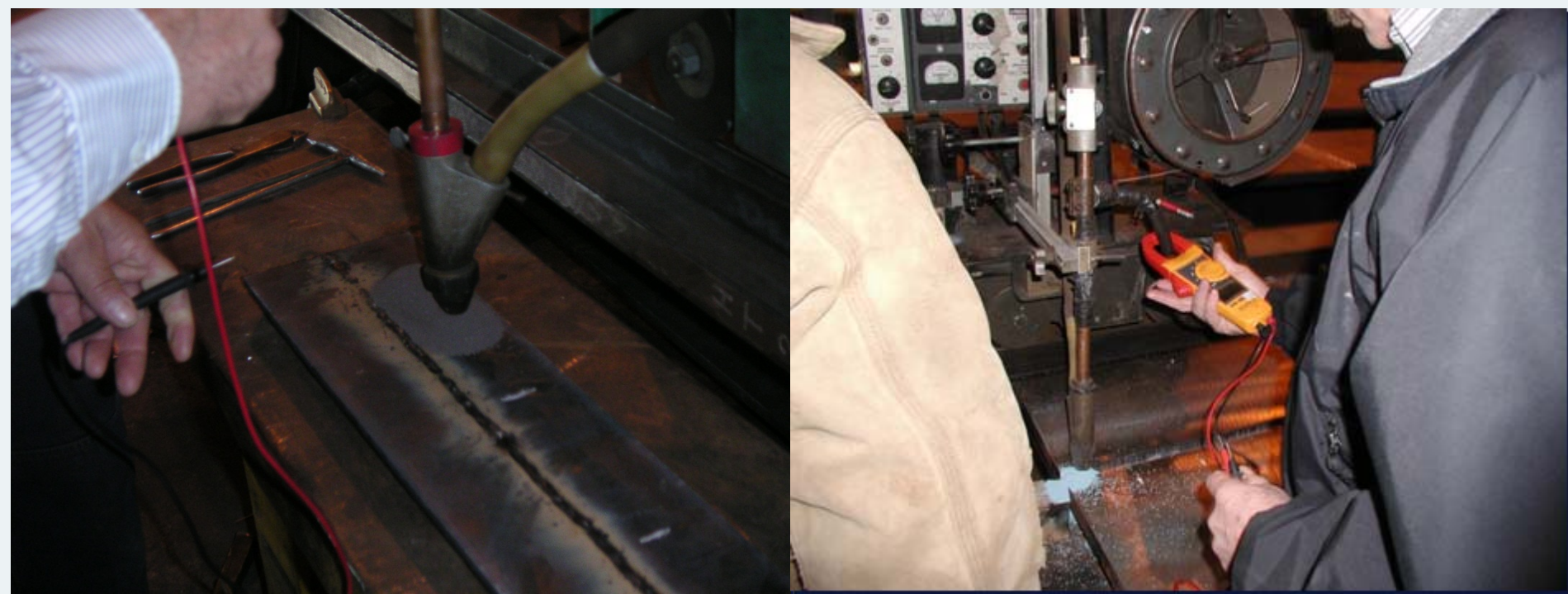


# Welding Consumables

- Lincoln Blue Max ER309L, 3/32" dia.
- Lincoln Blue Max 2000 Flux.



# Heat input checked periodically



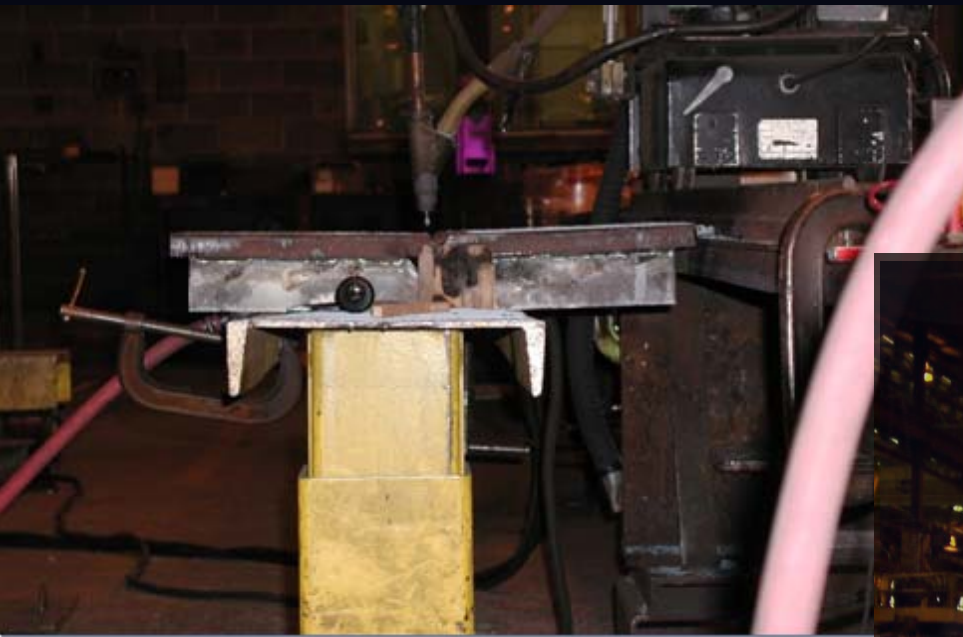




3000 PSI Max. W.P. MADE IN USA 0108107C



# Distortion



TEST PLATE A1010-1

SIDE BENDS



TRANSVERSE  
TENSILES



+40°F CHARPY TESTS



+40°F CHARPY TESTS



0°F CHARPY TESTS



0°F CHARPY TESTS



MACROETCH

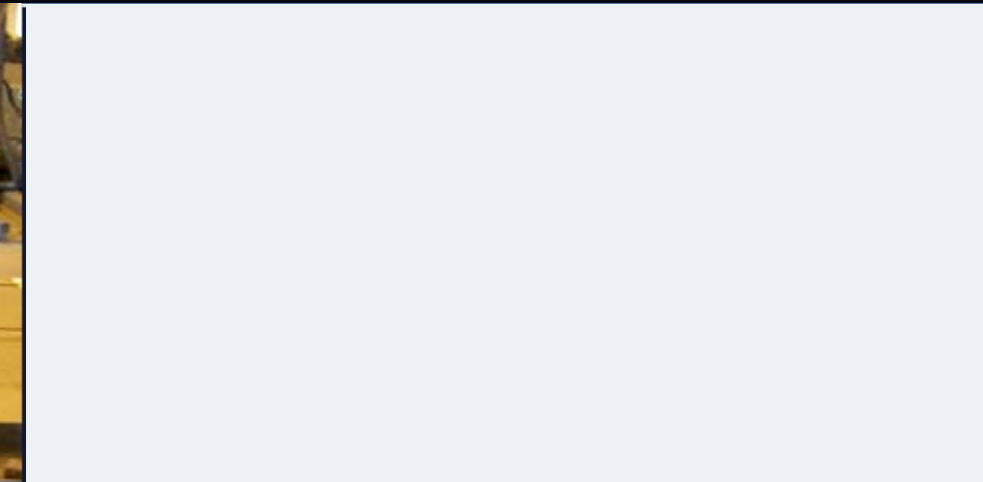


MICROETCH





# Distortion



# Distortion





# Corrosion Test Setup





# Aggressive Corrosive Environment

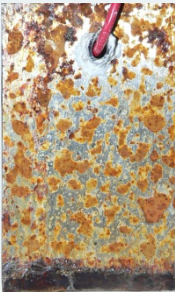


# No environmental exposure



# 1 Year Exposure

**A 588**



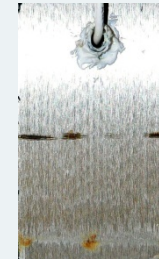
**HPS 70W**



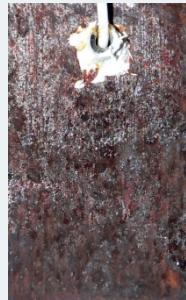
**A 1010**



**A 1010 Weld**



Fresh water exposure 4/day



Fresh water 4/day + salt water 2/week



Sealed container with water reservoir and salt spray 2/week



# 2 Years Exposure

**A 588**



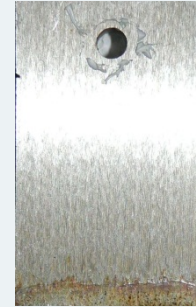
**HPS 70W**



**A 1010**



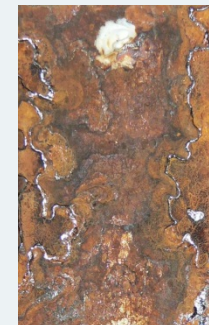
**A 1010 Weld**



Fresh water exposure 4/day



Fresh water exposure 4/day and salt spray 2/week



Sealed container with water reservoir and salt spray 2/week

# Finding

- **1998 ASTM recognized A 1010 with maximum plate thickness of 1”.**
- **A 1010 is Machinable**
  - Drilling
  - Saw cut
  - Thermal Cut.
- **A 1010 is weldable”**
  - ER309L, 3/32” consumable
  - Blue Max 2000 Flux
  - Distortion is almost twice of regular steel but can be controlled.



# Finding

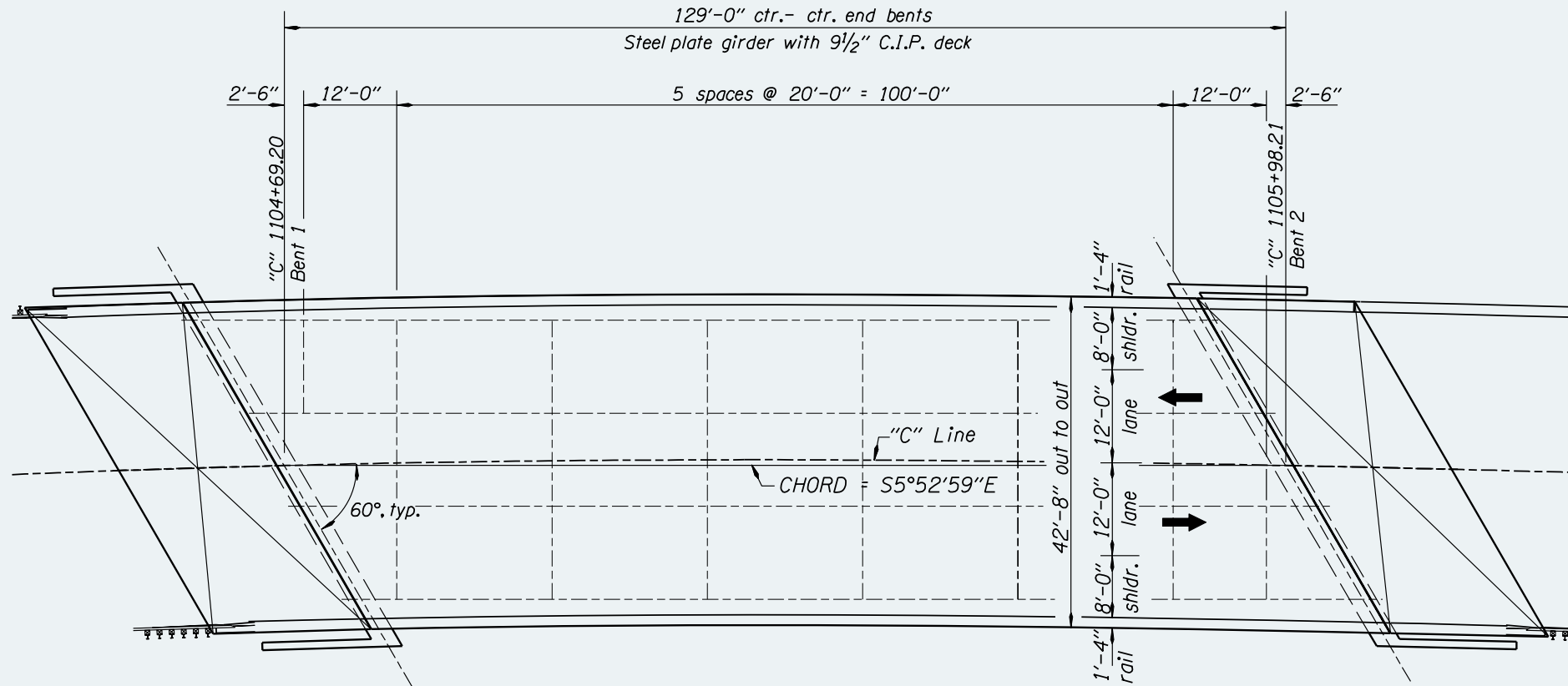
- **Full penetration groove weld with 55 kJ heat input and Interpass temperatures of 225 °F, 300 °F, 400 °F and 450 °F**
  - CVN test (performed for zone 2) met AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS requirements
  - No cracks observed in Side bend tests
  - All test samples surpassed the standard requirement set for tensile strength except for one sample at 300°F interpass temperature. However, it passed when the test was repeated.
  - Macro and Micro metallurgical samples indicated good fusion and grain structures.

# Finding

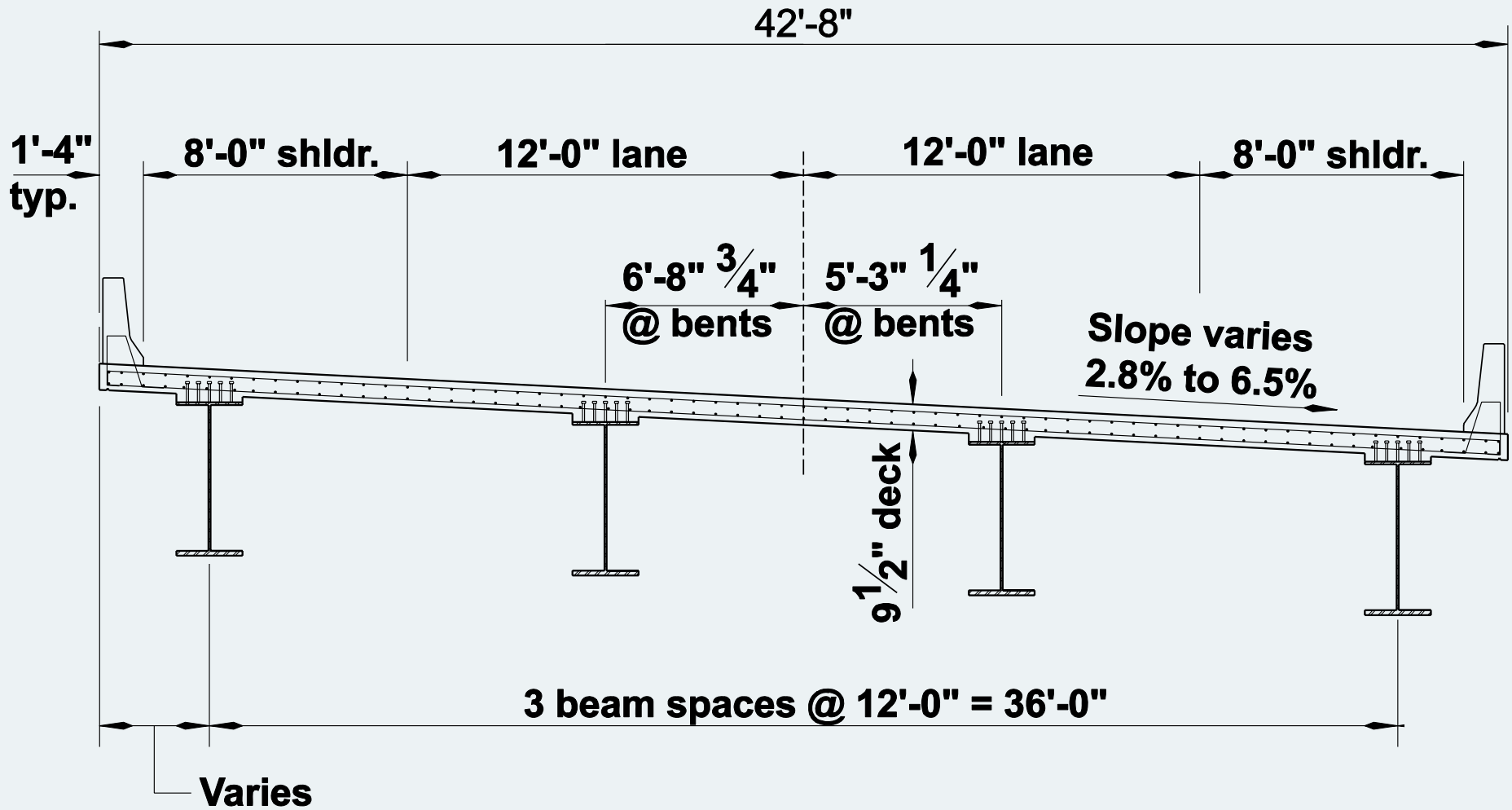
- **single and two pass fillet weld (automatic submerged arc and a semi-automatic flux core welding process) had ductile failure and fractured in the weld and the fracture path was through the weld metal as expected.**
- **\$/lb (of A 1010) = (2 to 3) x \$/lb (of A 709 steel).**
- **Our study supported using ASTM A 1010 steel for bridge construction in mildly salty and humid environments. It has shown to have more resistance to corrosion than weathering steel or high performance steel.**



# Dodge Creek Bridge



# Dodge Creek Bridge



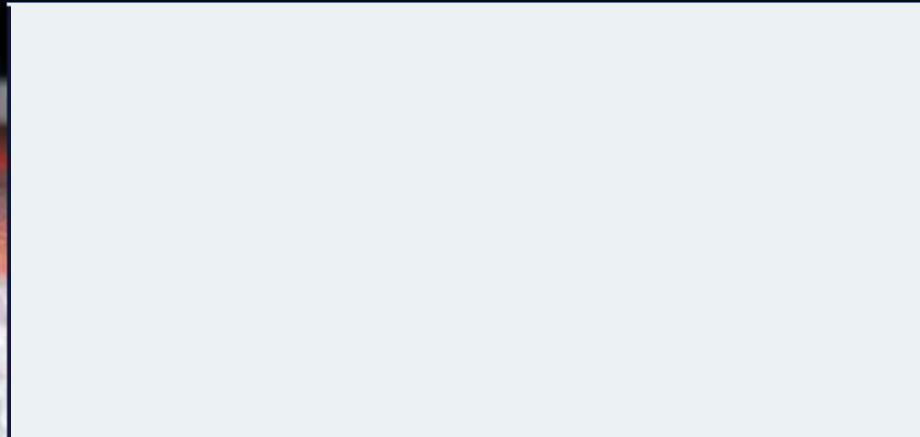


# Special Provisions

- **Check samples from both end of each**
  - CVN meets A 709 HPS Grade 50W zone 2 for fracture critical bridges
  - Yield strength 50 ksi
  - Tensile strength 70 ksi
  - Welder.....
  - PQR



# Observed Cracks





# Special Provisions

## CVN

