# Construction of US Route 460

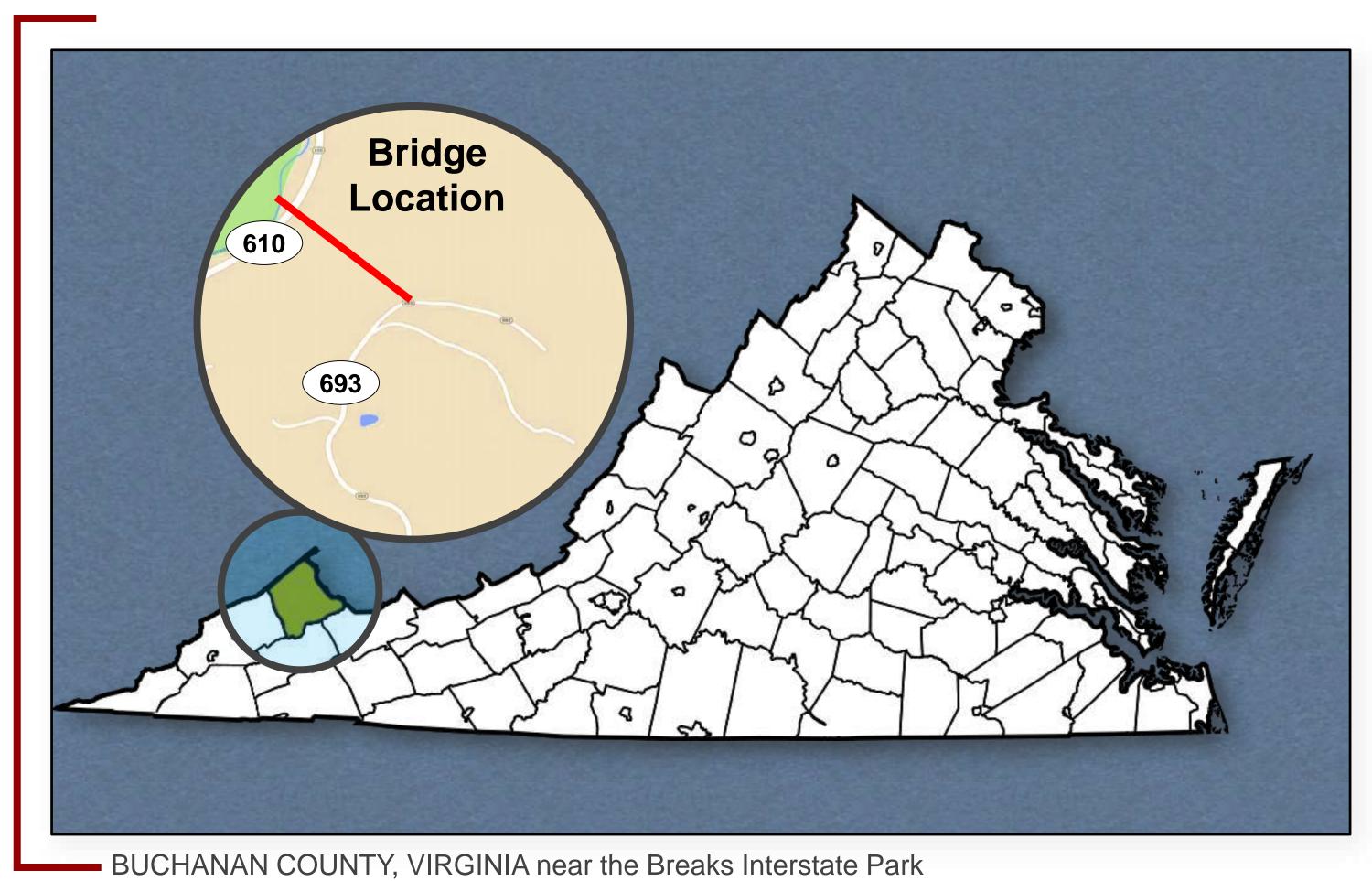
Concrete Segmental Bridge

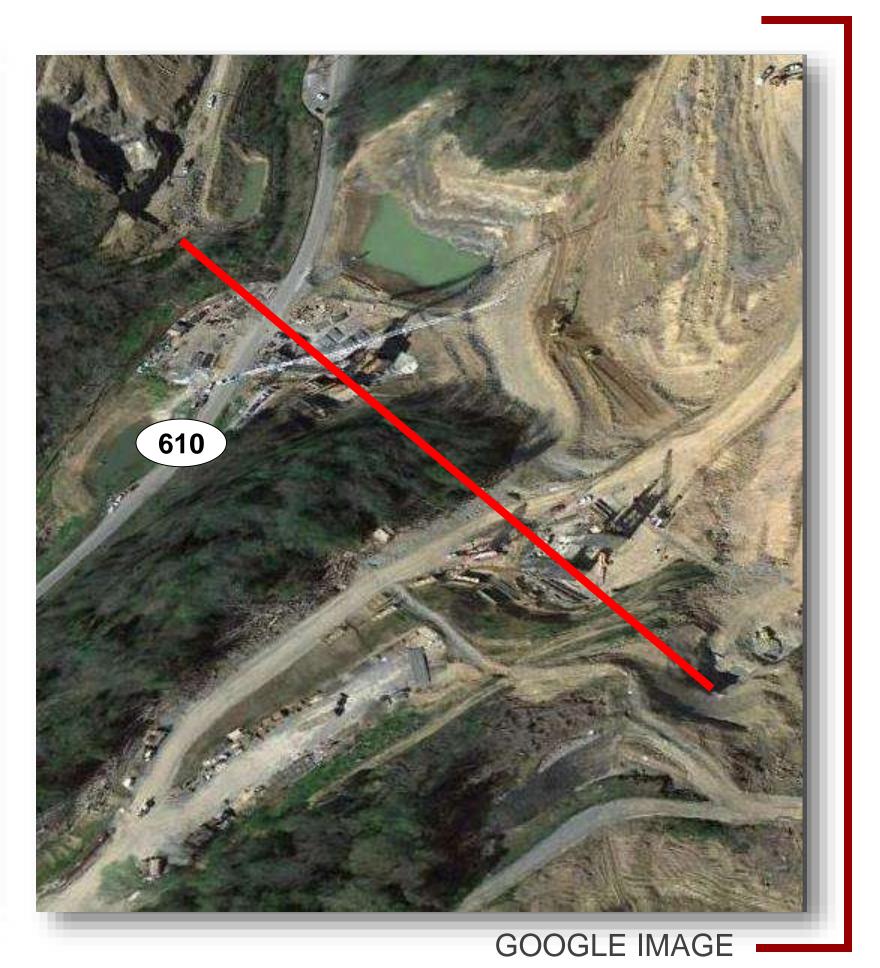
LEO SPAANS, P.E., S.E.

JSE Inc.

August 10, 2015

## PROJECT LOCATION







#### PROJECT TEAM

#### 1. Owner:

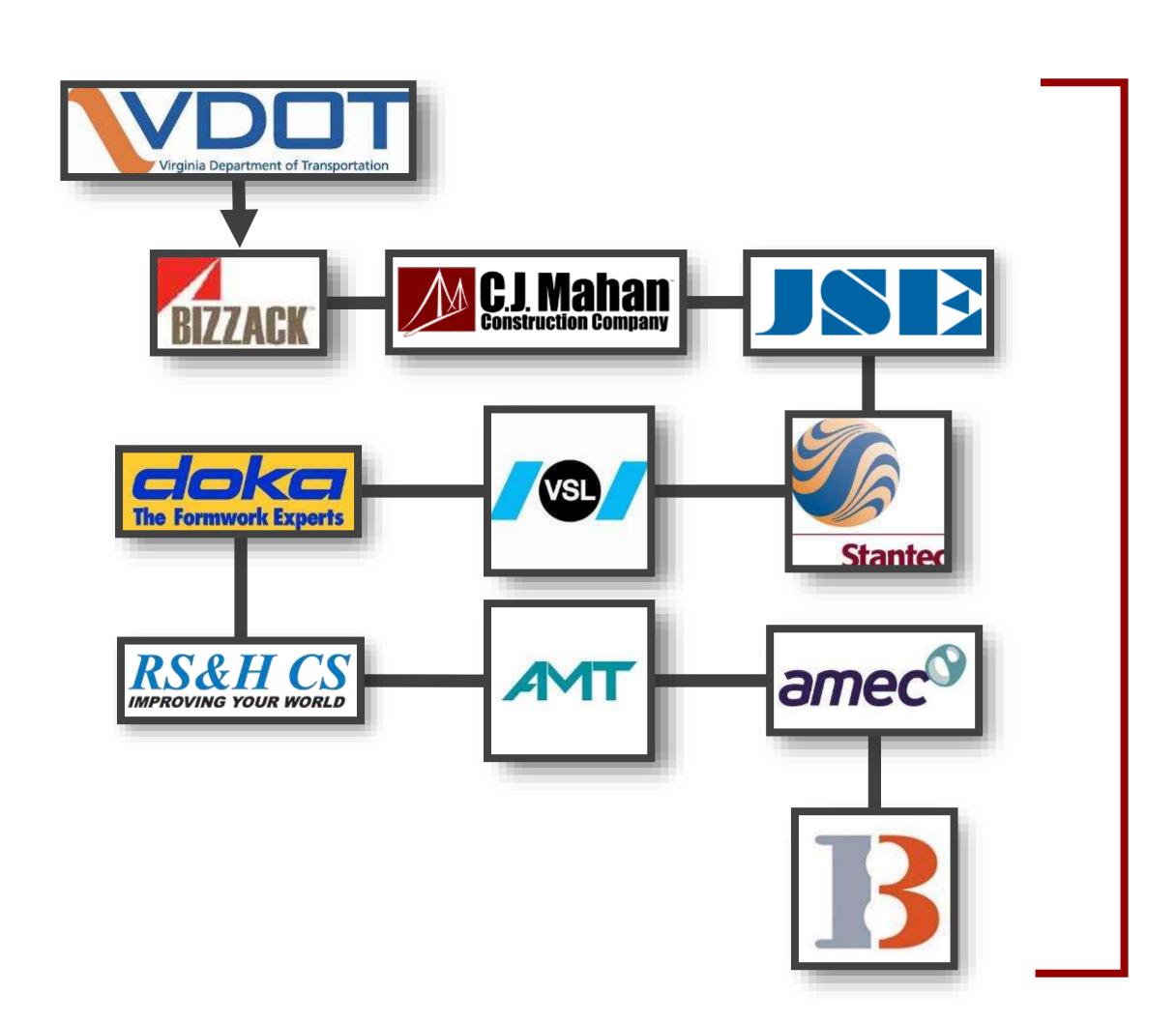
Virginia Department of Transportation

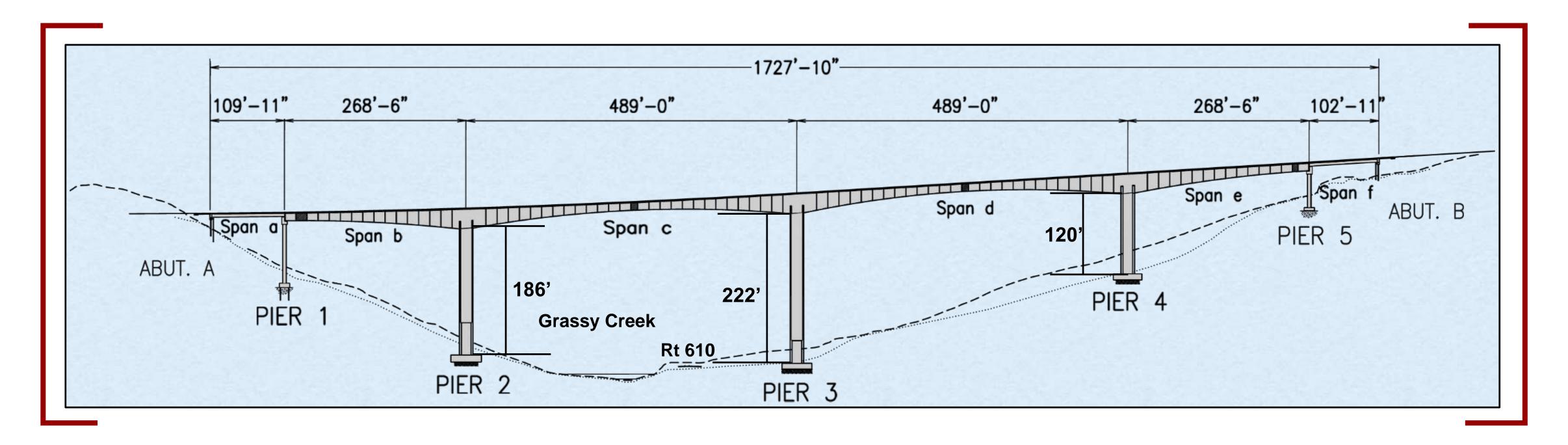
#### 2. Design Build Firm:

- Bizzack Construction, LLC
- CJ Mahan Construction Company
- Janssen & Spaans Engineering, Inc.
- Stantec
- VSL, Inc.
- Doka USA Ltd.

#### 3. Inspection & Contract Management:

- RS&H CS, Inc.
- AMT Engineering
- AMEC
- 3B Consulting



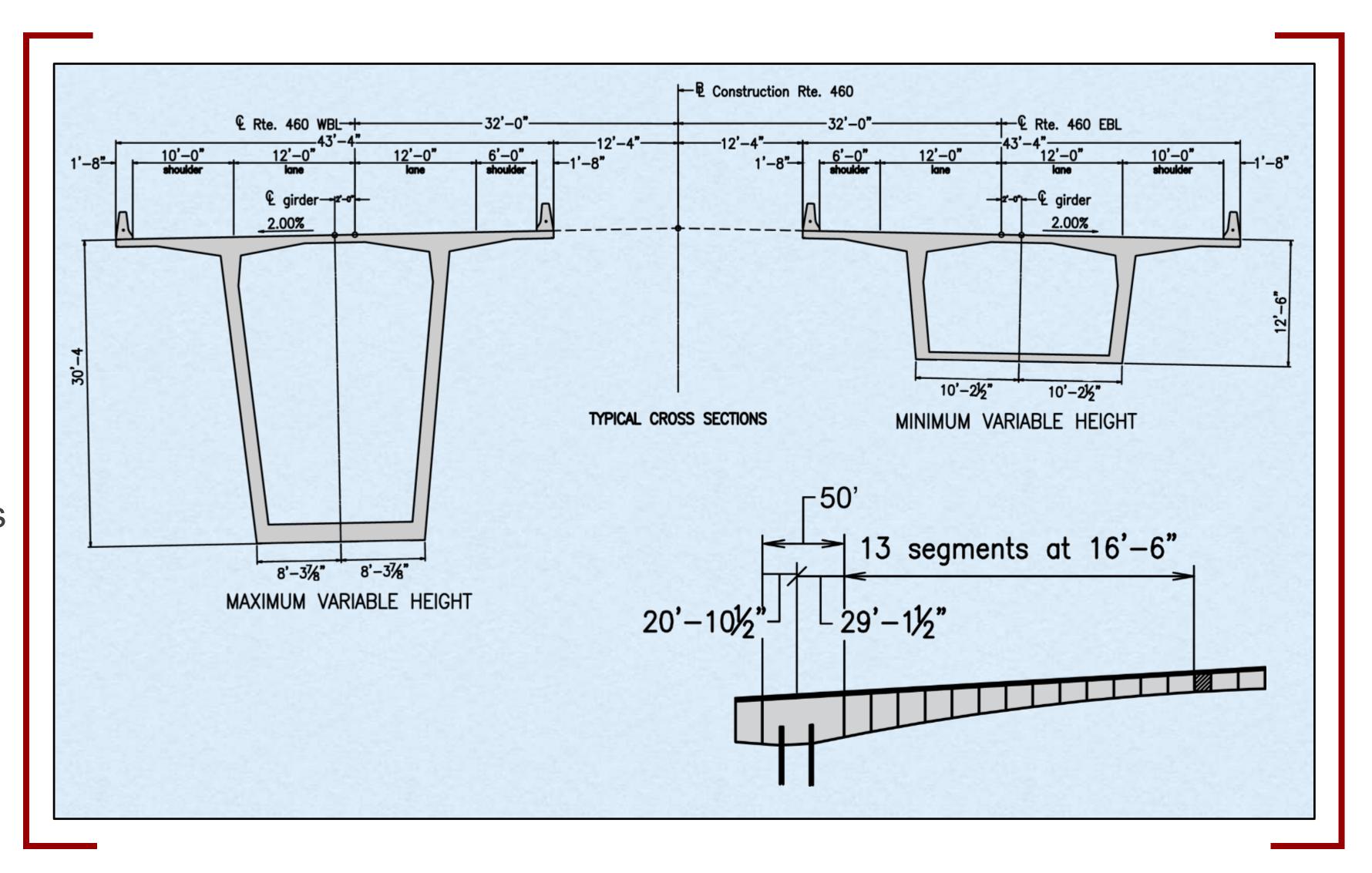


- 4 Spans b to e Balanced Segmental
  Cantilever Construction using Form Travelers
- End Spans a & f 4 x78" Prestress Bulb-T Girders
- Longest Span 489'

- Concrete Strength 8,000 psi / 5000 psi
- Cantilever Post-Tensioning -
  - 20 ea. -18x0.6" Tendons/Web
- Continuity Post-Tensioning -
  - Spans b & e 5 ea. 11x0.6" Tendons/Web
  - Spans c & d 12 ea. 16x0.6" Tendons/Web

#### **Typical Cross Sections:**

- 43'-4" Width
- 30' 4" Height at Piers
- 12' 6" Height at Closures
- 16' 6" Segment Length



#### Construction of EB & WB Lanes

- Pier 4 Cantilevers were complete
  July of 2013
- Pier 3 Pier Table and 2 Segments on each side erected
- Pier 2 Pier Table falsework erected



PIER 4

PIER 3

PIER 2

#### Pier 4

- Double Flange Column
- Temporary Cross-Bracing during construction



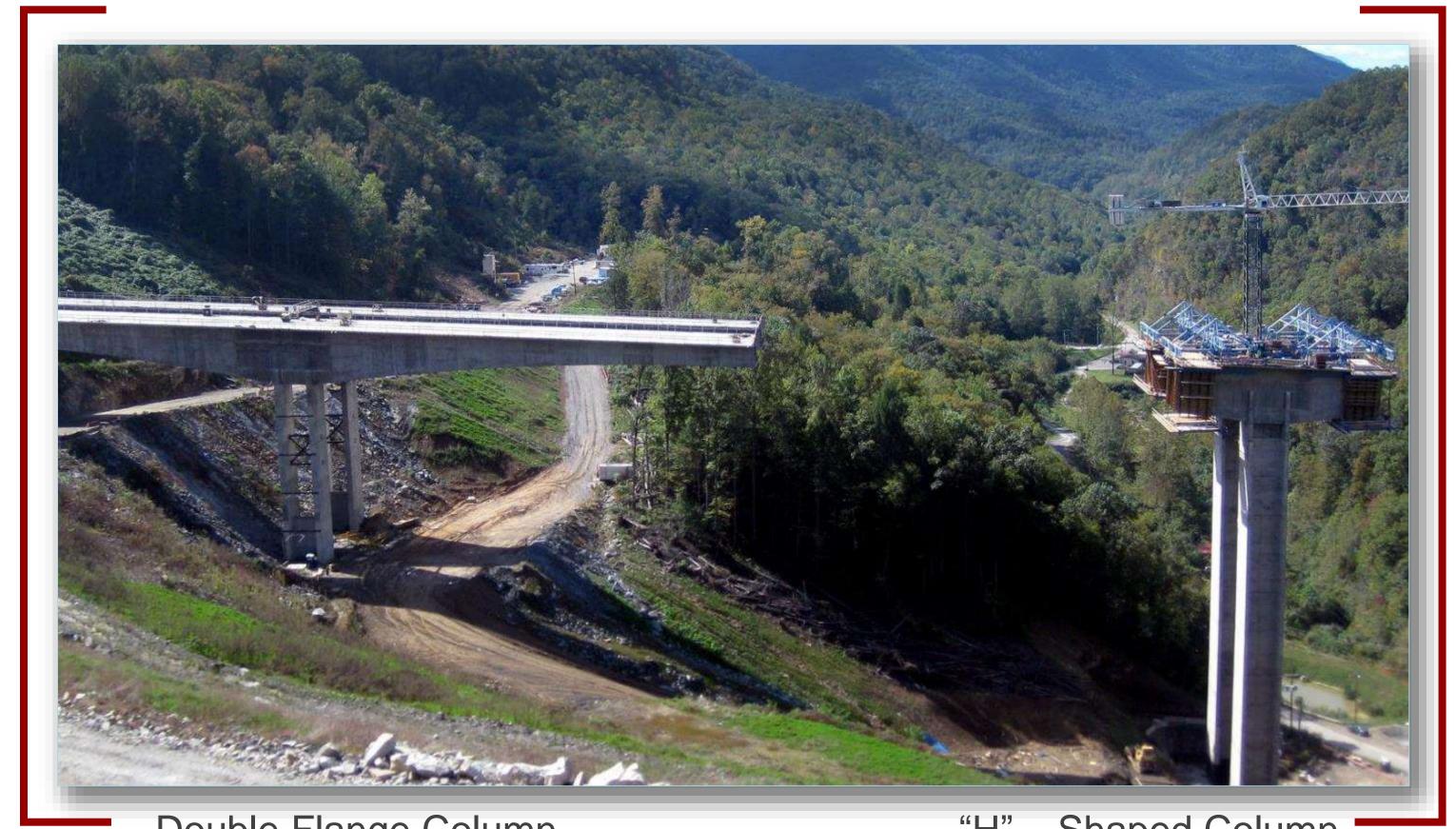
PIER 4

#### Pier 4

- Balanced Cantilever Construction
- EBL shows concrete placed in both up and down station ends
- WBL shows travelers advanced ready for installation of post-tensioning ducts and rebar



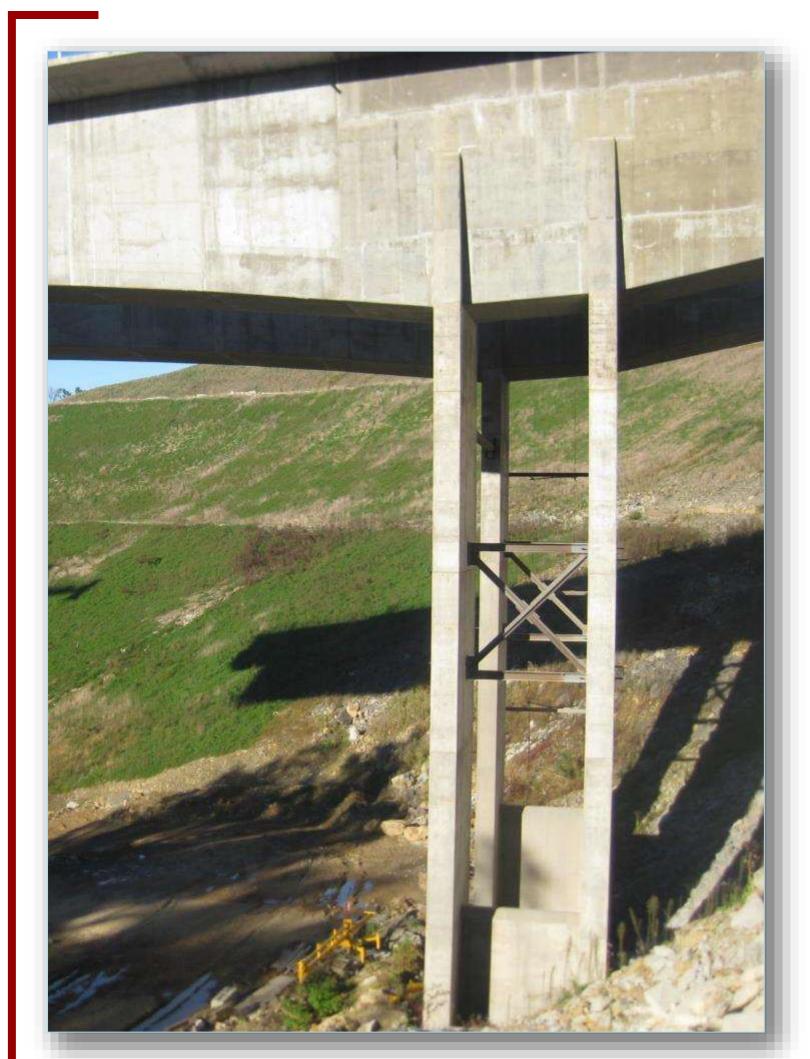
- Piers at the ends of a bridge are shorter when crossing a valley. The design of the double flange column can be achieved without the need for the web.
- The "H" Shape Column allows a cost savings by omitting the center web when not needed.

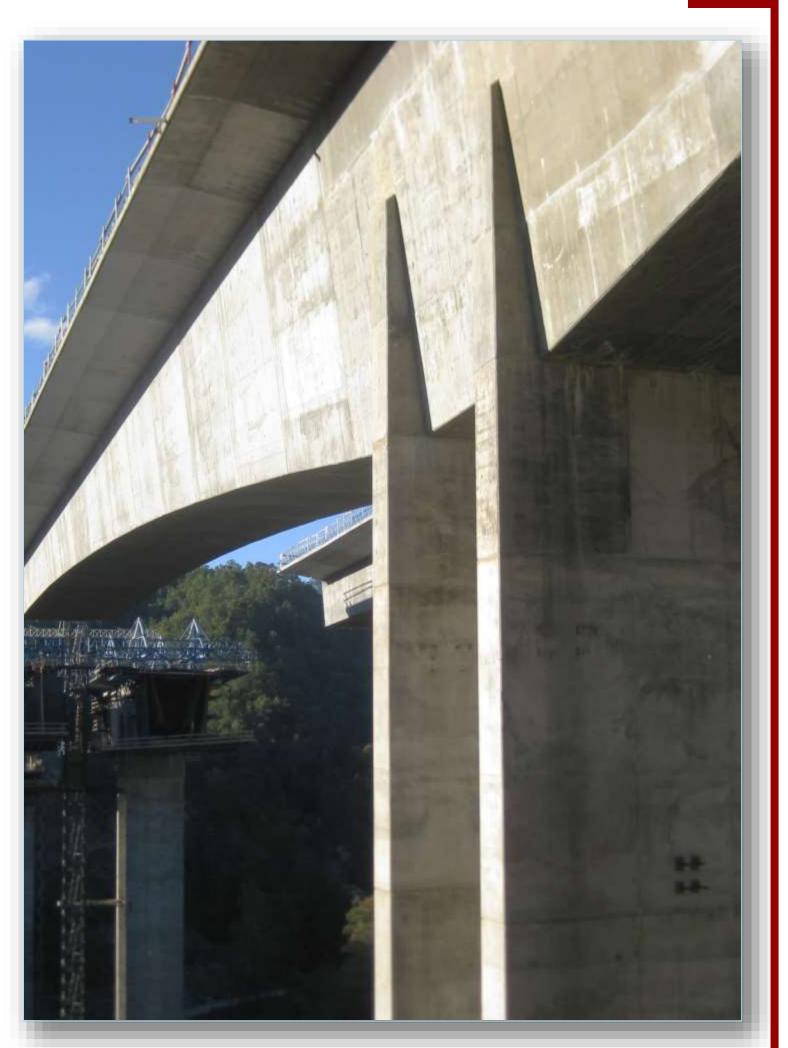


Double Flange Column ("H" shape without the web)

"H" - Shaped Column

- Temporary Cross Bracing during construction
- Column width extended to provide support for the web which removed the need for transverse post-tensioning in the diaphragm

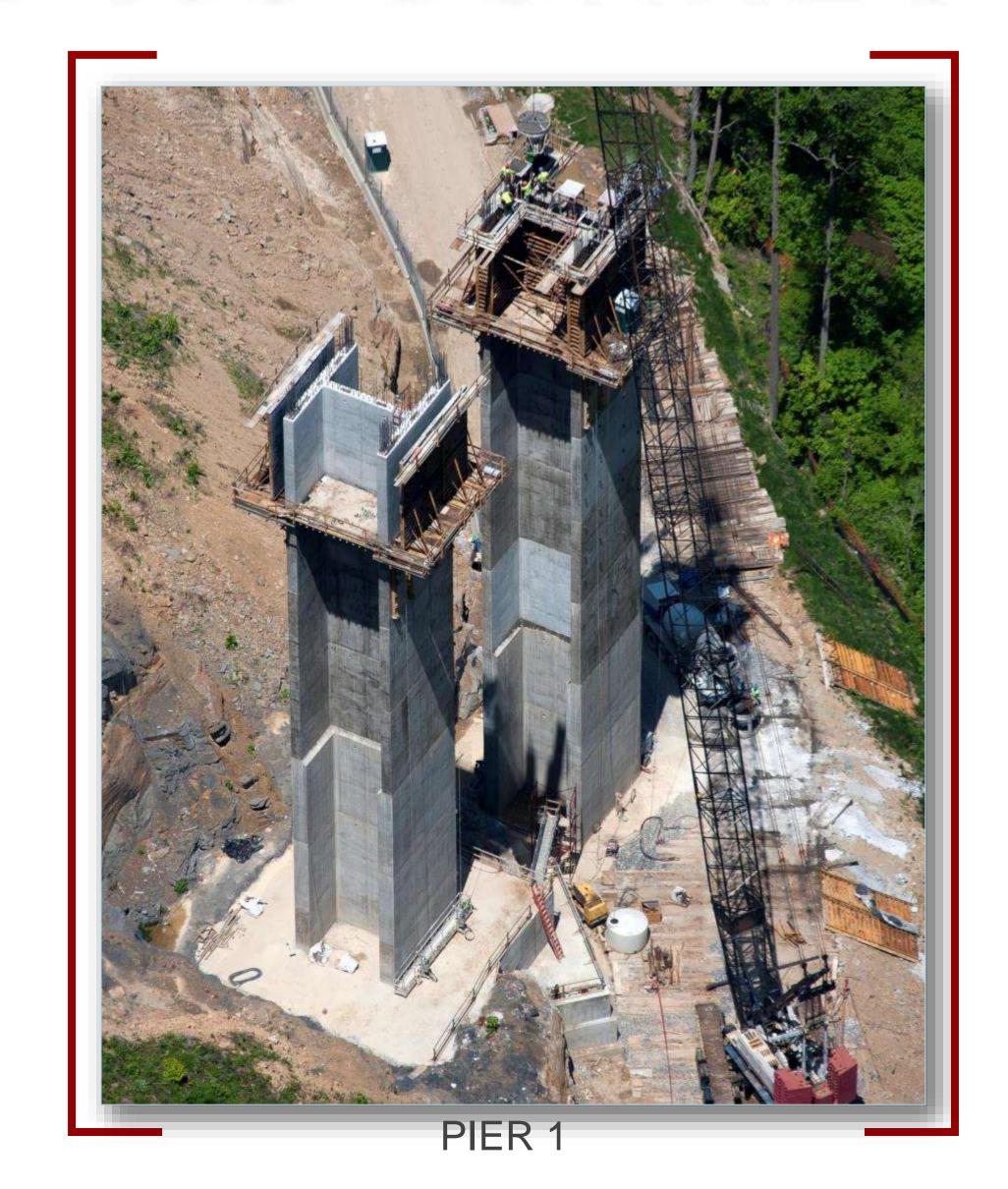




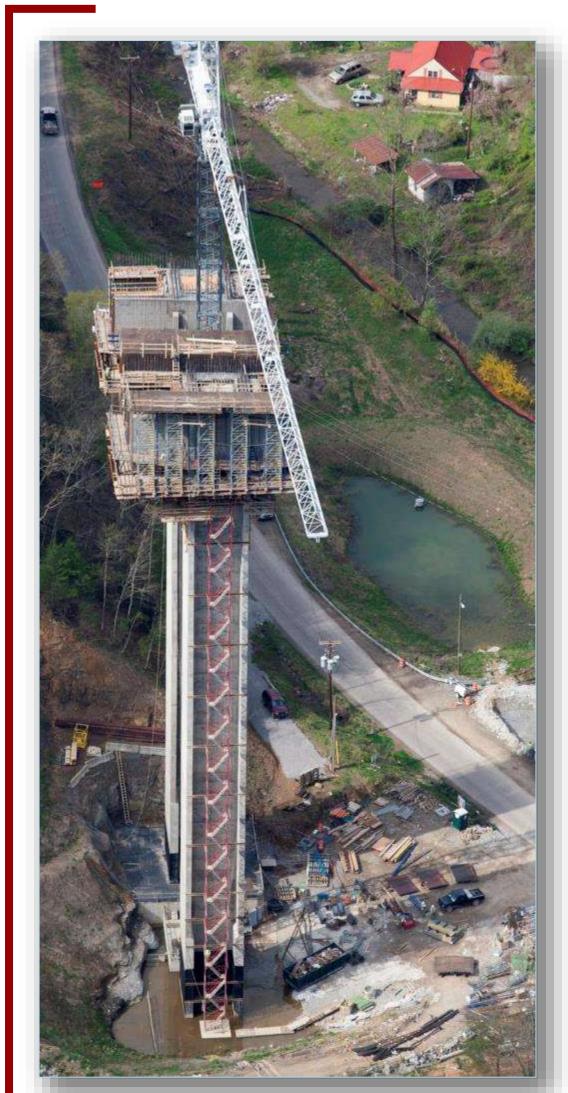
PIER 4

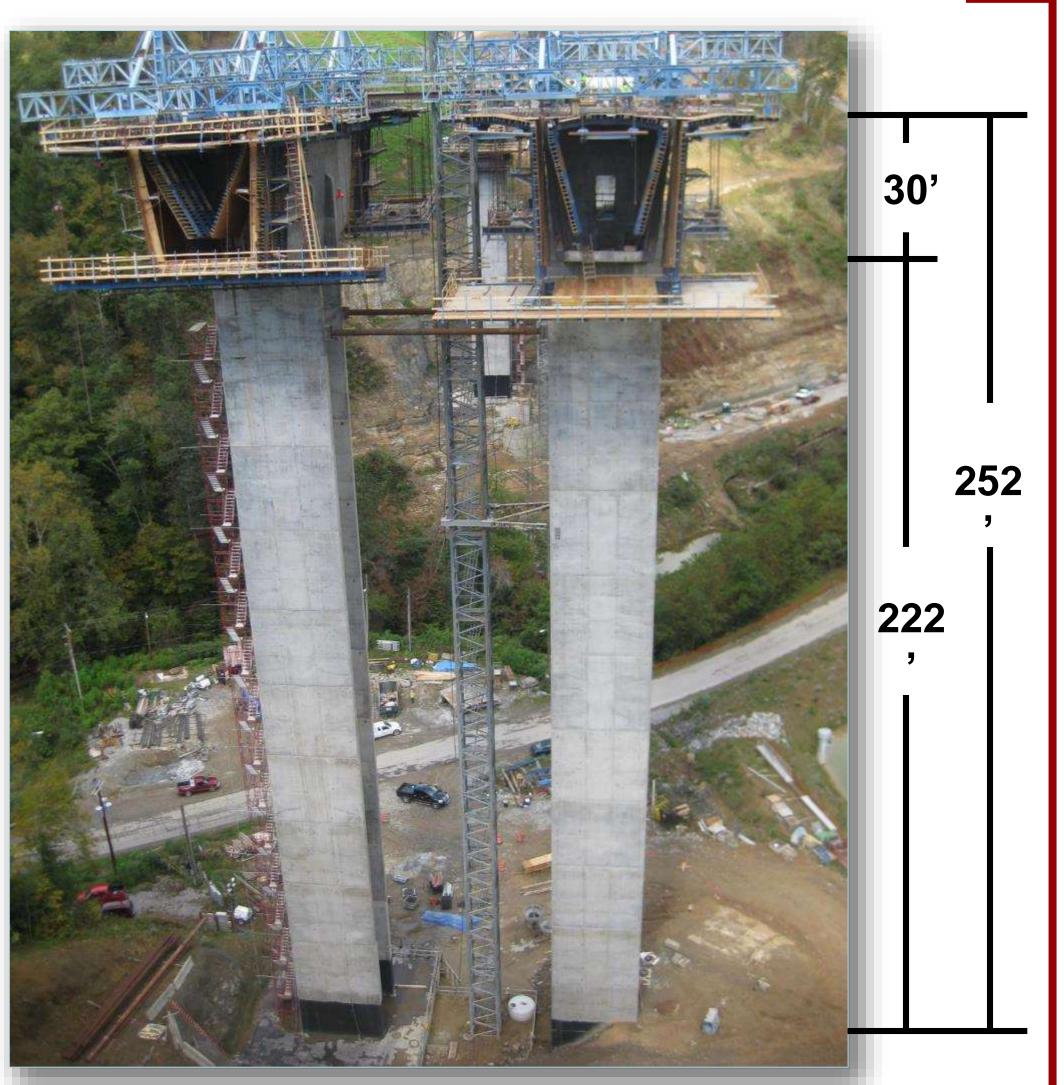
#### "H" - Shaped Columns

- Constant shape, without tapers associated with hollow sections, allows easy transition of slip forms using 20' lifts
- All surfaces are exposed for inspection
- No need for interior inspection systems that require stairways, platforms, lighting and ventilation. These needs are common for hollow pier columns



- Tallest Bridge in Virginia
- Pier 3 height is 252'
- Columns were constructed using 20' lifts. The surveyed offsets from theoretical were less than 5/16" from bottom to top.





PIER 3

Construction complete through October of 2013



LOOKING UP STATION

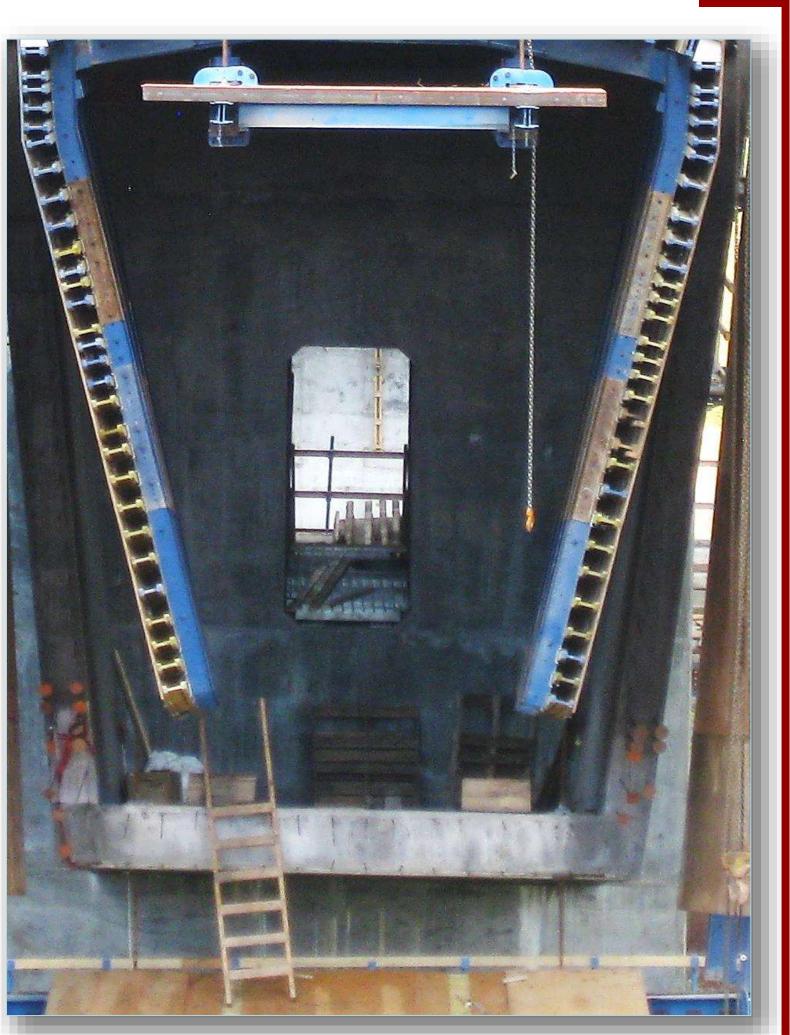
PIER 4

PIER 3

#### **Traveler Consideration**

- Check clearance of front
   Truss to accommodate 6%
   bridge slope.
   (see circles)
- If possible keep bottom slab traveler ties at a constant dimension from outside corner of web.





- View of Form Travelers with
   Outer/Inner Core Forms
- Horizontal struts placed between piers to share wind load to both piers



Construction completedthrough October of 2013



LOOKING DOWN STATION

- Pier 2 Pier Table Falsework
   for lift 1 bottom slab
- Pier 1 Cap Forms installed



PIER 2 PIER 1