

CALCULATIONS FOR:

Waterbury, VT IM 089-2 (43)
Item 531.18 Bearing Device, Elastomeric with Sole Plate

Calculations for Jacking of 46A Pier Bearings

APPROVED: Approval of drawings and/or procedures indicates concurrence with the information presented and does not relieve the Contractor or Fabricator of compliance with all specifications and code requirements		
APPROVED AS NOTED	✓	
REVISE AND RESUBMIT		
NOT REVIEWED		
Date: 9/20/16		
Signature: TEK		
<small>This review by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. is for the sole purpose of ascertaining conformance with the general design concept. This review shall not mean that Stantec Consulting Services Inc approves the detail design inherent in the shop drawings, responsibility for which shall remain with the Contractor. Submitting same, and such review shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for errors or omissions in the shop drawing or of his responsibility for meeting all requirements of the Contract Documents. The contractor is responsible for dimensions to be confirmed and correlated at the job site, for information that pertains solely to the fabrication processes or to techniques of construction and installation and for coordination of the work of all subtrades.</small>		

September 14, 2016

Prepared by:

Christoph Schroeder, PE
Beck and Bellucci, Inc.
10 Salisbury Rd.
Franklin, NH 03235

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Accepted
By Douglas Bonneau at 1:37 pm, Sep 20, 2016



9-14-2016

Design References:

Manual of Steel Construction, LRFD 2nd Ed, AISC, 1998
LRFD Steel Design, Segui, 1999

Plans and Specifications from State:

Waterbury AC IM 089-2 (43) contract drawings and specifications

Design Method:

Allowable Stress Design, as jacks are rated by working loads.

Jacking Operations:

Temporary jacking and support for girders is to be provided to allow for adjustment of pier bearings after the deck is in place..

Jacking will generally proceed on one pier at a time, lifting girders as a group at each bearing line. Do not lift a partial line of girders(allowable offset = 1/4" between girders).

Provide solid blocking under girders if bearings need to be removed for any reason.

Composite Girder+Deck Properties:

Girder section A:

C.G. :	A	ybar	A*ybar
Girder	68.50	36.88	2,525.94
Concrete+rebar	84.00	80.25	6,741.00
sum:	152.50		9,266.94

C.G. = Ybar = 60.8 inch from bottom

Mom of Inertia:	I	A	d	I + A*d^2
Girder	54,670.00	68.50	23.89	93,771.05
Concrete+rebar	546.75	84.00	19.48	32,432.73
sum:				126,203.78

M. Inertia = I = 126,204 in^4

Girder section B:



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C.G. :	A	ybar	A*ybar
Girder	85.50	37.13	3,174.19
Concrete+rebar	84.00	80.75	6,783.00
sum:	169.50		9,957.19

C.G. = Ybar = 58.7 inch from bottom

Mom of Inertia: I	A	d	I + A*d^2	
Girder	77,660.00	85.50	21.62	117,622.82
Concrete+rebar	546.75	84.00	22.01	41,223.20
sum:				158,846.02

M. Inertia = I = 158,846 in^4

Girder section C:

C.G. :	A	ybar	A*ybar
Girder	110.50	37.75	4,171.38
Concrete+rebar	84.00	82.00	6,888.00
sum:	194.50		11,059.38

C.G. = Ybar = 56.9 inch from bottom

Mom of Inertia: I	A	d	I + A*d^2	
Girder	112,700.00	110.50	19.11	153,056.01
Concrete+rebar	546.75	84.00	25.14	53,634.12
sum:				206,690.12

M. Inertia = I = 206,690 in^4

Loading on Jacks:

The bridge is composed of 3 continuous spans. Lift girders a max of 1", with flexure of girder+deck producing additional load beyond bearing DL.

Static loading on bearings:

Abut 1: 52.7 k
 Pier 1: 246.5 k
 Pier 2: 238.5 k
 Abut 2: 45.5 k

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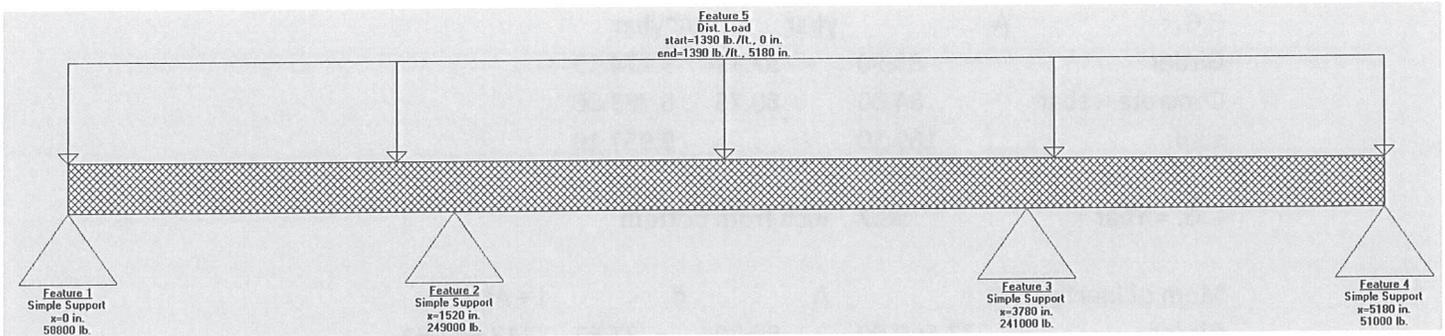
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Check with simple tributary area loading: average load near piers = 0.118 k/in

Abut 1 = 0.109 k/in * 762" = 83 k
 Pier 1 = 0.118 k/in * 1890" = 223 k
 Pier 2 = 0.118 k/in * 1830" = 216 k
 Abut 2 = 0.109 k/in * 702" = 77 k

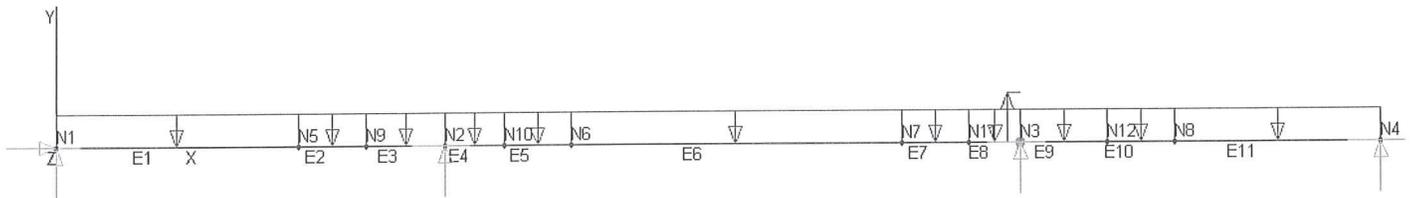
Close, considering this is not a continuous model.

Check with Beamboy:



Abut 60 k, pier 250 k, close to static loads above, ok.

During jacking, loads are:



With 1" of jacking at Pier 1:
 Abut 1: 49.3 k
Pier 1: 253.8 k = jack load
 Pier 2: 232.2 k
 Abut 2: 48.0 k

With 1" of jacking at Pier 2:
 Abut 1: 55.0 k
 Pier 1: 240.1 k
Pier 2: 246.6 k = jack load
 Abut 2: 41.5 k

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Check loads for ¼" jacking, to try relieving stress with one jack only.

With ¼" of jacking at Pier 1:
 Pier 1: 248.4 k
 With ¼" of jacking at Pier 2:
 Pier 2: 240.6 k

Loads are similar to above, so just use 1" jacking height for analysis.

Jack sizing:

Jacks are rated in tons of working load, at a 2:1 factor of safety.
 Min jack rating = 254 k / (2 k/1 ton) = 127 ton,
150-ton minimum jack size required, per girder supported.

Jacking is for zeroing out bearing deflections due to deck weight. Bearings will still be in place, so no temporary support is needed. Can provide steel blocking on opposite side of bearing from jack if needed.

Check bearing at girder: load = 254 k
 assume N = 3" bearing width from jack piston

Web yielding, interior support: $R_{allow} = 0.66 * R_n = 0.66 * 1.0 * (5.0 * k + N) * F_y * t_w$, $k = 1.75''$ flange + $5/16''$ weld = $2.0''$
 $= 0.66 * 1.0 * (5.0 * 2.0'' + 3'') * 50 \text{ ksi} * 0.5625''$
 $= 241 \text{ k approx} = 254 \text{ k}$, web yield okay, note jack selected has larger contact area, ok.

Web crippling at interior:

$R_{allow} = 0.66 * \Phi * R_n = 0.66 * 0.75 * 135 * t_w^2 * (1 + 3 * (N/d) * (t_w/t_f)^{1.5}) * \sqrt{F_y * t_f/t_w}$
 $R_{allow} = 224 \text{ k} < 254 \text{ k}$, but bearing stiffener at C.L. bearing is only 19'' away vs. 72'' web depth, so this is acceptable; also note jack selected has larger contact area, ok.

For argument, check assuming web depth = $72 * 2/3 = 48''$:

$R_{allow} = 268 \text{ k}$, web crippling is okay.

Check blocking strength under bearing:

Jacking load at bearings = 254 k.

Wood allowable compression perpendicular to grain: SPF = 425 psi = 0.425 ksi

$254 \text{ k} / 0.425 \text{ ksi} = 600 \text{ in}^2$ bearing area

25''x25'' or equivalent area for wood blocking under girder during bearing removal. N.G. – not feasible size. Use steel blocking opposite the bearing if needed.

Check concrete bearing:

Allowable concrete bearing stress = 1 ksi.

For jack load = 254 k, need $254 \text{ k} / 1 \text{ ksi} = 254 \text{ in}^2$ bearing area on concrete.

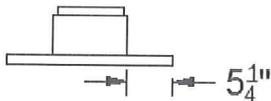
16''x16'' or equivalent area bearing on concrete.

From Design of Concrete Structures, p. 551:

Allowable pressure = $1/2 * 0.85 * 4 \text{ ksi} = 1.7 \text{ ksi}$ allowable

Required bearing area = $254 \text{ k} / 1.7 \text{ ksi} = 150 \text{ in}^2$, or 8''x19'' bearing plate

Plate allowable bending stress = 24 ksi.



$M_{max} = 1.7 \text{ ksi} * 5.25^2 \text{ in}^2 / 2 = 23.4 \text{ k-in}$

$\sigma_{allow} = 24 \text{ ksi}$,

$S_{req} = 23.4 \text{ k-in} / 24 \text{ ksi} = 0.975 \text{ in}^3$

Req. thickness: $S = 1/6 * b * h^2$, $h = \sqrt{6 * S / b} = \sqrt{6 * 0.975 \text{ in}^3 / 8''} = 0.86''$,

7/8'' base plate required, dimensions 8''x19''.

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PER PLANS, SHEET 125, NOTE 6, JACK GIRDERS TO RELIEVE STRESS IN BEARINGS AFTER PLACING CONCRETE DECK AND CURB.

SHEET JACKING NOTES:

USE (5) 150-TON HYDRAULIC PANCAKE JACKS (DUDGEON J2501S OR SIMILAR) CONNECTED TO A COMMON HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, TO RAISE ALL GIRDERS EVENLY. JACK AT ONE PIER AT A TIME. MAX DIFFERENCE IN JACKING HEIGHT BETWEEN GIRDERS = 1/4"

EXPECTED LOADS ARE APPROX. 254 K AT PIER 1, 247 K AT PIER 2.

JACK GIRDERS ONLY AS MUCH AS IS NEEDED TO RELIEVE STRESS IN ELASTOMER AT BEARINGS. EXPECTED TO RAISE 1/2", MAX 1".

DO NOT PROVIDE BLOCKING UNDER GIRDER UNLESS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS. IF NEEDED, USE STEEL BLOCKING WITH MIN. 254 SQ INCH OF CONCRETE CONTACT AREA.

JACK GIRDERS AT SIDE OF PIER WITH GREATEST AVAILABLE WIDTH BETWEEN BEARING SOLE PLATE AND CONCRETE CHAMFER

BUILD UP STEEL BLOCKING UNDER GIRDER FLANGE. J2501S HAS 1.25" STROKE, SO ALLOW TYP 1/4" GAP. PROVIDE SHIMS UNDER GIRDER FOR EVEN SUPPORT ON JACK

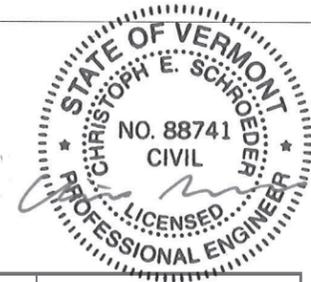
MIN AVAILABLE SPACE 6 1/4"

J2501S

MIN CONCRETE BEARING PLATE = 7/8" THICK, 8"x19" STEEL

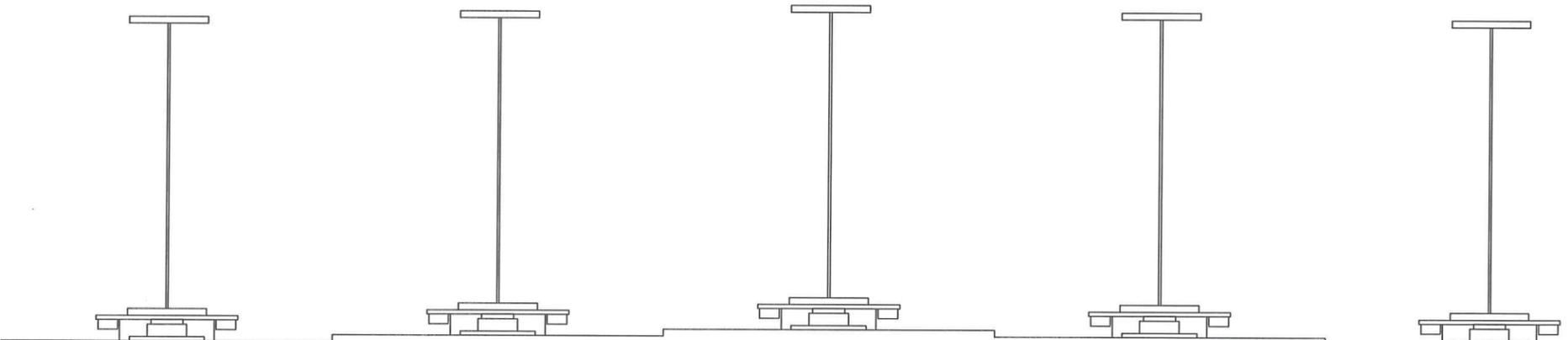
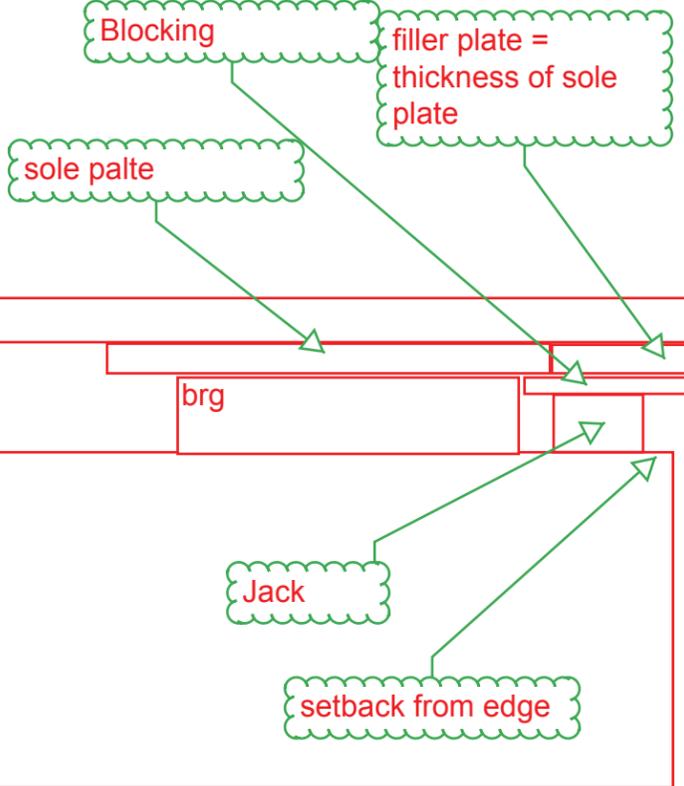
Item #	Capacity	Stroke	Area	Pressure	Height	O.D.	Rod Dia.	Oil Ca	Weight
J1500S	150	0.5625	30.68	9,778	4.56	7.5 X 8.5	3	17.2	52
J1502S	150	2	30.68	9,778	6.3	8.06	6.25	61.4	92
J2501S	250	1.25	51.85	9,778	3.13	10	8.13	64.8	70
J2503S	250	3	50.22	9,956	11.875	9.87	5.5	150.6	22

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The contractor will be responsible for repairing any spalling that occurs by placing the bearing near the edge of the pier cap.

One potential way to increase the setback from the edge is to use a filler plate equal to the sole plate thickness as part of the steel blocking under the flange.



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Stantec

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SHEET 1 OF 1

TITLE: BRIDGE 46A JACKING PLAN

PROJECT: WATERBURY IM 089-2 (43)

SCALE: NONE DATE: SEP 14, 2016

BECK & BELLUCCI, INC.
 FRANKLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE