

AN ANALYSIS OF AN I-BEAM
GIRDER BRIDGE

Thesis for the Degree of B. S.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

C. A. Peterson

1949

THESIS

C.1

**SUPPLEMENTARY
MATERIAL
IN BACK OF BOOK**

An Analysis of an I-Beam
Girder Bridge

A Thesis Submitted to

The Faculty of
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

of
AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

by

C.A. Peterson
Candidate for the Degree of

Bachelor of Science

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THESIS

C.1

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To Professor William A. Bradley for his assistance
in the preparation of this thesis.

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OUTLINE OF ANALYSIS

- I. Railings.
 - A. Railings.
 - B. Railing posts.
- II. Curbs.
- III. Slab.
- IV. Rolled Beams.
- V. Abutments.
 - A. Case I.
 - B. Case II.
 - C. Case III.
 - D. Case IV.
- VI. Wingwalls.

Allowable Stresses

$f'_c = 3000 \text{ psi}$ (28 day strength concrete)
 $f_c = 1350 \text{ psi}$ (Extreme fiber stress in compression)
 $n = 10$ (Modular ratio)
 $v = 40 \text{ psi}$ (Shear)
 $u = 150 \text{ psi}$ (Bond)
 $f_s = 18,000 \text{ psi}$ (Steel stress tension)

Data

$j = 0.857$
 $K \text{ or } R = 248$
 $k = 0.429$
 $\sigma = 25^\circ$
 $\phi = 33^\circ - 40'$
 $p = 28.7h$
 $A_s =$ (Area of steel)
 $V =$ (Shear)
 $M =$ (Moment)
 $I =$ (Moment of inertia)
 $d =$ (Effective depth)
 $\Sigma_o =$ (Perimeter of steel)
 $b =$ (Width)

Design of Railings:

AASHTO 3.1.10. Substantial railings along each side of the bridge shall be provided for the protection of traffic. Consideration shall be given to the architectural features of the railing to obtain proper proportioning of its various members and harmony with the structure as a whole. Consideration shall also be given to avoiding, as far as consistent with safety and appearance, obstruction of the view from passing vehicles. . . .

Roadway railings shall have a minimum height of 2 feet 6 inches above the roadway adjacent to the curb. . . .

Provision shall be made for the expansion and contraction of railings consistent with the design.

Loading of Roadway Railings:

AASHTO 3.3.11.1.1. Top members of roadway railings shall be designed to resist a lateral horizontal force of 150 pounds per linear foot together with a simultaneous vertical force of 100 pounds per linear foot applied at the top of the railing. When curbs are 10 inches or less in height, lower rails shall be designed to resist a lateral horizontal force of 300 pounds per linear foot; or if there is no lower rail, the web members shall be designed to resist a horizontal force of 300 pounds per linear foot applied not less than 21 inches above the roadway. For each inch of height of curb above 10 inches, this lateral horizontal force may be reduced 15 pounds per linear foot, but this force shall not be less than 150 pounds per linear foot. The horizontal

forces shall be applied simultaneously. Railings without webs and with single rails shall be designed for the forces specified above for lower rails.

In our railing top and bottom are identical, so I will design for the bottom railing as its loading will be maximum. The curb is 10 inches in height therefore a lateral force of 300 pounds will be used on the bottom rail.

Bolt:

$$\text{Capacity of } 3/4" \text{ bolt in single shear} \\ = (3/4)^2 \cdot 7/8 (11,000) = 4925 \#$$

$$\text{Load on bolt} = \frac{300(9.5)}{2} = 1425 \#$$

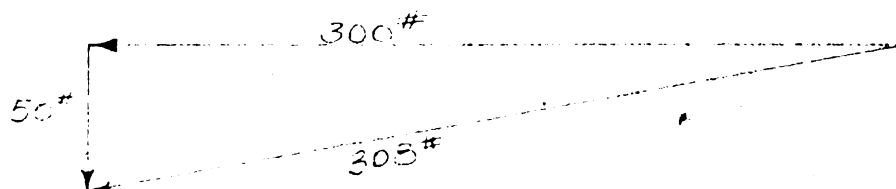
Safety factor is 3.45

Strap:

$$\text{Capacity in shear} = (1 3/4 - \frac{1 3/16}) \times 5/8 (11,000) = 6450 \#$$

$$\text{Approximate dead weight of railing} = 2860 \# (\text{sh. 6})$$

$$\text{Approximate dead wt. per foot} = \frac{2860}{6 \times 9.5} = 50 \#$$



$$\text{Load} = \frac{308(9.5)}{2} = 1460 \#$$

Bending Moment in Strap:

$$f = \frac{M_c}{I} = \frac{AL}{L} \quad z = \frac{bt^2}{6}$$

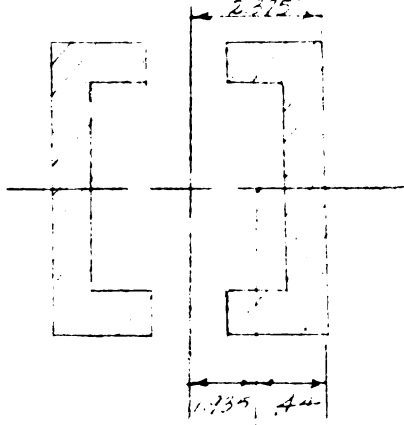
$$f_{\text{ker.}} = \frac{1460(2)(6)}{(.625)(1.75)^2} = 9160 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_{\text{vert}} = \frac{50(95)(2)(.5)}{2(175)(.025)^2} = 4130 \text{ psi}$$

13,320 psi

Bending moment is the controlling factor in the design, therefore the strip is safe as allowable $f_b = 18,000 \text{ psi}$

Lower R.R.M.



To simplify calculations - only 2 channels will be used. If there prove adequate it will therefore be satisfactory when the other section is added.

Length of R.R.M. = 9.5'

$$M = \frac{Mc}{S} = \frac{220(25)(.5)}{8} = 4000 \text{ in-lbs}$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \times 1.46 = 2.92 \text{ sq. in.}; d = 1.935"$$

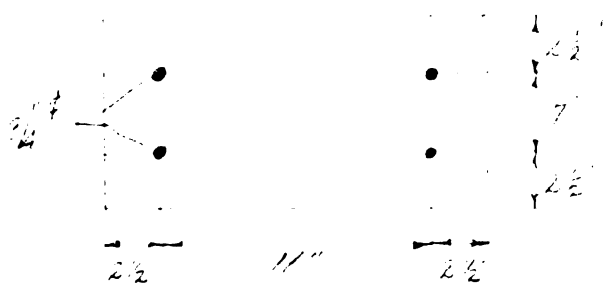
$$I_1 = 2(.25) = 0.50 \text{ in}^4$$

$$I = I_1 + Af^2 = 0.50 + 2.92(1.935)^2 = 11.42 \text{ in}^4$$

$$f = \frac{Mc}{I} = \frac{4000 \times 2.315}{11.42} = 8450 \text{ psi}$$

All right - allowable = 18,000 psi. This stress would even be under as 3 channels are used in the standard rolling section.

Reinforcing Details:



$$b = 16", \quad d = 1\frac{1}{2}", \quad n = 10$$

$$A_s = 2 - \frac{9.4}{16} \times 0.44 = 0.55 \text{ in}^2$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\frac{f_c}{E_c} + 1} = 0.43$$

$$j = \left(1 - \frac{k}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{0.43}{3} = 0.86$$

Reinforcing Moment

$$150 (9.5 + 1353) (5.17) = 51,500 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$= 51,500 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$300 (10.233) (4.25) = 13,900 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$= 13,900 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$\text{Total} = 65,300 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{65,300}{243 \times 16}} = 4.0" \text{ (ok, since } d = 4\frac{1}{2}" \text{)}$$

$$f_s = \frac{51,500}{0.86 \times 16 \times 9.5} = 9100 \text{ psi (ok, allowable } f_s = 13,000 \text{ psi)}$$

Curb:

AASHTO 3.6.11.6. Curb to all L designed to resist a lateral force of not less than 500 pounds per linear foot of curb, applied at the top of the curb, but at a point not over 10 inches above the finish.

Our curb is 10 inches thick and 18" wide every linear foot, therefore it is more than adequate to withstand a lateral force of 500#

$$f_c = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{42,000 \text{ lbs}}{12.5 \text{ in}^2} = 3,360 \text{ psi}$$

As per ACI 318, f_c must be less than f_{cr}
 $f_{cr} = 5,000 \text{ psi}$

$$f_c = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{6 \times 42,000 \text{ lbs}}{12.5 \text{ in}^2} = 20,160 \text{ psi} > 5,000 \text{ psi}$$

So I propose to use 6 #4 bars.

$$\text{Reqt } A_s = \frac{P}{f_y} = \frac{42,000 \text{ lbs}}{15,000 \times 0.85} = 3.24 \text{ in}^2$$

if we use 6 #4 bars, $A_s = 3.24 \text{ in}^2$

$$f_c = \frac{42,000 \text{ lbs}}{2.4 \text{ in}^2} = 17,500 \text{ psi}$$

(All OK)

As per ACI 318, there are two types of stirrups.

ACI 318.2.

Reinforcement must be designed not to exceed f_{cr} .

$$f_y = \frac{P}{A_s} = \frac{42,000 \text{ lbs}}{3.24 \text{ in}^2} = 12,963 \text{ psi}$$

As per ACI 318.2.

$$\text{We have } \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \times 1 \text{ in } = 0.5 \text{ in}^2 \text{ / ft}$$

Two design steps:

ACI 318.2.1. Not less than $\frac{1}{8} \text{ in}^2 \text{ / ft}$

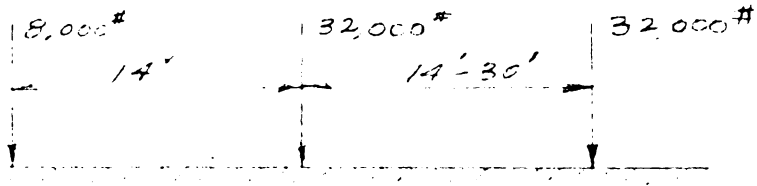
$$\text{Reqt } A_s = 0.125 \text{ in}^2 \text{ / ft}$$

$$\text{We have } \frac{1}{2} \text{ in } \times 1 \text{ in} = 0.5 \text{ in}^2 \text{ / ft}$$

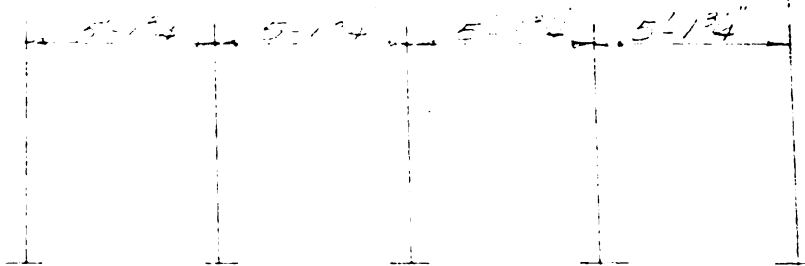
ACI 318.2.2. Slabs designed to develop moment in one direction with top reinforcement shall be designed with A_s in end zone equal

Rated Beams:

We have AASHTO H20-S16 truck loading.



The above loads are axle loads.



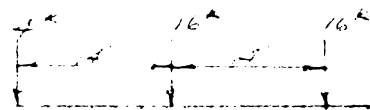
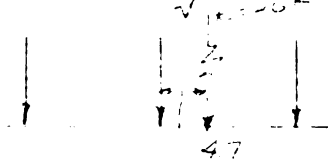
$\frac{1}{2}$ span = 23'-5"

AASHTO 3.3.11. Placing of wheel loads across by one wheel = 5/5

5'-1 3/4" = 11.3'

Live load moments & shear: Truck

Load diagram:



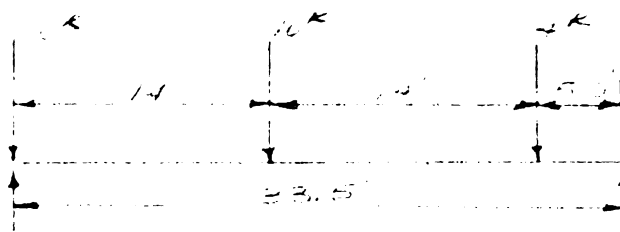
wheel loads

$$R = 30k$$

$$30(x) = 14(16) + 25(16)$$

$$x = \frac{16(25)}{9} = 18.7'$$

Shear:



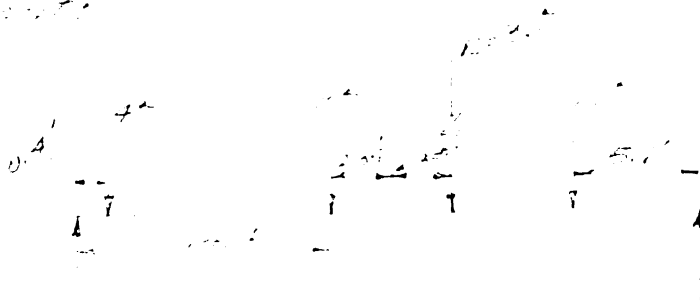
$$V = 16 + \frac{19.5}{25}(16) + \frac{5.5}{25}(16) = 16 + 9.3 + 0.65 = 25.95k$$

$$V = 25.95 \times 1.08 = 26.7k$$

Calcd. dead load moment

Live load moment = 10000 k-ft

Moment:



$$\frac{14.4}{0.335} \times 3.35 = 15.5'$$

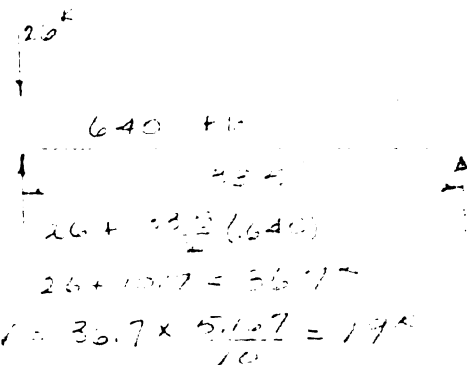
$$M = 15.5 \times 14.4 = 223$$

$$-2.8(20) = -56$$

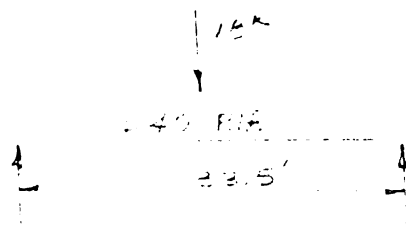
$$M = 167 \times 102 = 172 \text{ k-ft}$$

Live load moments of center & end spans

From ASD - Section



From ASD - Moment



$$\frac{0.64(2.8)^2}{8} = 90 \text{ k-ft}$$

$$\frac{15 \times 33.5}{4} = \frac{157}{241}$$

$$M = 241 \times \frac{5.127}{10} = 124 \text{ k-ft}$$

Rolls on one center

Dead load moments & shear

$$\text{Average load on beam} = 5 \frac{1}{2}'' = 106 \times 5.167 = 547 \text{ plf}$$

$$\text{Beam} = \frac{110}{657 \text{ plf}}$$

Shear

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \times 547 \times 33.5 = 11,000 \text{ lbs.}$$

Moment

$$M = 657 \times \frac{(33.5)^2}{8} = 92,000 \text{ plf}$$

	Shear	Moment
Live load	26,700 #	172,000 plf
Impact $\frac{50}{33.5+125} = 0.315$ max. = 25%	8,000 #	51,600 plf
Dead	11,000 #	92,000 plf
Total	45,700 #	315,600 plf

$$\text{Req'd section modulus} = \frac{315,600 \times 12}{18,000} = 210.0$$

$$24 \text{ WF } 110 \text{ has a section modulus} = 274.4$$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{S_y} = 13,400 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Shear: } \frac{45,700}{32.30} = 14,100 \text{ psi}$$

Allowable stress = 18,000 psi
For moment not overstressed too much, but
for shear by AASHTO it is overstressed,
however the M.S.H.D. specs might bring it
within the allowable 13,500 psi.

to be used.

The following cases are to be analyzed and
described in the report, and following four
cases:

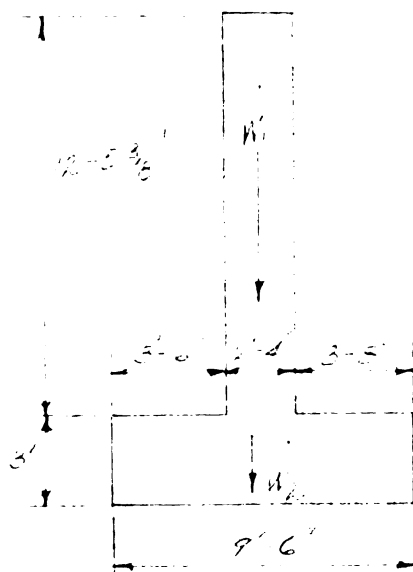
Case I - No superstructure load or surcharge.

Case II - Superstructure load & load &
live load surcharge.

Case III - Superstructure load &
live load; no surcharge.

Case IV - Superstructure dead load,
no live load or surcharge;
and no backfill pressure.

Abutment: Case I - No superstructure load or surcharge.



$$\phi = 33^\circ 40'$$

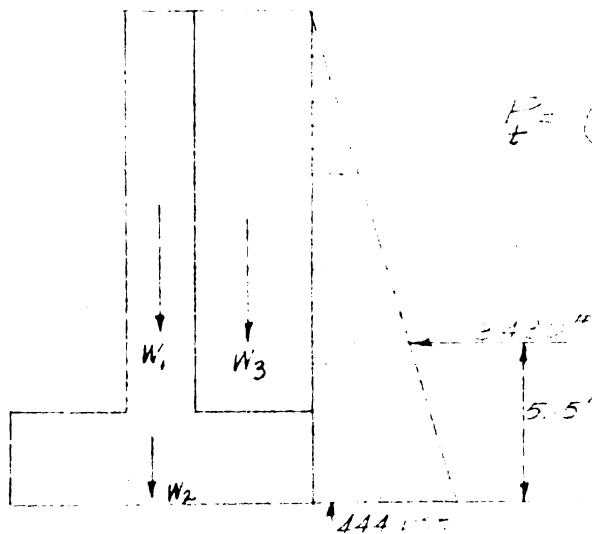
$$p = 28.711$$

$$W_1 = 12.45 \times 2.33 \times 150 = 4350 \#$$

$$W_2 = 9.5 \times 3 \times 150 = 4270 \#$$

$$W_3 = 2.67 \times 12.45 \times 100 = 4570 \#$$

$$p = 28.711 = 28.7 \times 15.45 = 444 \text{ psf}$$



$$P = \left(\frac{444}{2} \right) (15.45) = 3430 \#$$

Assume: Case I.

Base pressure: Moments about toe.

$$W_1 = 4350^{\#} \quad ; \quad \times 4.67 = 20,300 \text{ ft-ft}$$

$$W_2 = 4270^{\#} \quad ; \quad \times 4.75 = 20,300 \text{ ft-ft}$$

$$W_3 = 4570^{\#} \quad ; \quad \times 7.67 = 35,000 \text{ ft-ft}$$

$$13,190^{\#}$$

$$75,600 = M_R$$

$$3430 \times 5.15 = -17,650 = M_{OT}$$

$$13,190 \mid 57,950$$

4.4 ft. from toe.

$$e = 4.75 - 4.4 = 0.35'$$

Heel & Toe pressures:

$$p = \frac{P}{A} \left(1 \pm \frac{6e}{d} \right) = \frac{13,190}{75} \left(1 \pm \frac{6 \times 0.35}{9.5} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1700 \text{ psf} - \text{toe} \\ 1050 \text{ psf} - \text{heel} \end{cases}$$

Safety factor overturning:

$$S.F. = \frac{M_R}{M_{OT}} = \frac{75,600}{17,650} = 4.23$$

(OK - 1940-T.C. says 50% greater than sliding factor of safety)

Actual stress = 1

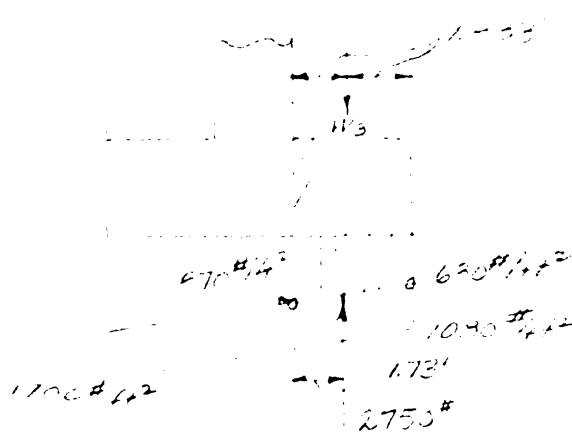
Design factor = 1.54

$$F.S. = \frac{W \times t \times 2.5}{P} = \frac{13,119 \times 10.49}{3430} = 1.54$$

All right in design says "satisfactory design"

Design of tank

5.25' x 3.7'



$$\text{Total pressure} = 150 \times 3 = 450 \text{ #/ft}^2$$

$$3.67 \left(\frac{450 + 970}{2} \right) = 2750 \text{ #}$$

$$x = \frac{3.67 \left(\frac{370 + 1260}{2} \right)}{(970 + 630)} = 1.73'$$

Shear	Moment
-4570×1.533	$= - 8250 \text{ ft-lbs.}$
$\frac{2750 \times 1.73}{2}$	$= + 4750 \text{ ft-lbs.}$
$V = 1320 \text{ #}$	$M = 3600 \text{ ft-lbs.}$

$$I = \frac{1320}{40 \times 1.857 \times 12} = 4.1"$$

$$d = \frac{3600}{1243} = 3.8"$$

Thickness of plate (have $d = 33"$)

$$v = \frac{1320}{12 \times 1.857 \times 33} = 5.45 \text{ psi (allowable} = 40 \text{ psi)}$$

Stress = 11000 $\frac{3/4 \times 5 \times 12 \text{ c/c}}{12} = 0.44 \text{ in./ft. (T.C.)}$

$$f_s = \frac{3600 \times 12}{0.44 \times 1.857 \times 33} = 3480 \text{ psi (allowable} = 19,000 \text{ psi)}$$

Abutment Coll. 1
Design at base (cont.)

Steel: $M = \frac{48 \times 100}{2 \times 4} = 270 \text{ ft-k} \quad (\text{allowable} = 150 \text{ ft-k})$

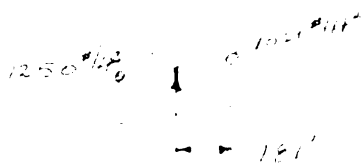
Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6M}{bs^2} = \frac{6 \times 300 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 20 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1800 \text{ psi})$$

Design at base: 100'

$P_{\text{max}} = 4000 = \frac{1250 + 1021}{2} \times 3.5 = 4000^{\text{ft}}$

$x = \frac{3.5}{2} = \left(\frac{1021 + 2500}{2271} \right) = 1.31 \text{ ft}$



$M = 4000 \times 1.31 = 7200 \text{ ft-k}$
 $V = 4000^{\text{ft}}$

$r = \frac{L}{bs} = \frac{4000}{12 \times 33 \times 33} = 11.3 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 40 \text{ psi})$

Steel: $M = 100 \times \frac{7/8 \times 3}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.60 \text{ ft-k} \quad (\text{allowable} = 100 \text{ ft-k})$

$f_s = \frac{M}{Asj} = \frac{1200 \times 12}{0.60 \times 257 \times 33} = 510 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 19,000 \text{ psi})$

Load:

$\frac{V}{Z_o} = \frac{11.3 \times 12}{2.8} = 50.5 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1500 \text{ psi})$

Concrete:

$f_c = \frac{6M}{bs^2} = \frac{6 \times 7200 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 20 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1800 \text{ psi})$

4.10.15.2.1.1
 10.10.15.2.1.1

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

10.15

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

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$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

(10.10.15.2.1.1)

Step 1: 10.10.15.2.1.1 = 0.38 sq. in. per ft

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

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(10.10.15.2.1.1)

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

(10.10.15.2.1.1)

10.10.15.2.1.1 = 3.5 sq. ft. Net area

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10.10.15.2.1.1

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

(10.10.15.2.1.1)

Width of abutment = Superstructure dead load and live load combination.

Superstructure = dead load

$$\text{Railings} = \frac{2 \times 220}{1} = 1420 \#$$

$$\text{Slab} = \frac{5 \times 4000}{2} = 10,000 \#$$

$$\text{Curb} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4000 = 14,200 \#$$

$$\text{Railings} = \frac{1.2}{2} \times 4000 = 3,640 \#$$

$$\text{I-Beam} = \frac{9 \times 35.5 \times 110}{2} = 16,600 \#$$

$$\hline 144,865 \#$$

Width of abutment under load = 44'

$$\text{Load per foot of abutment} = \frac{144,865}{44}$$

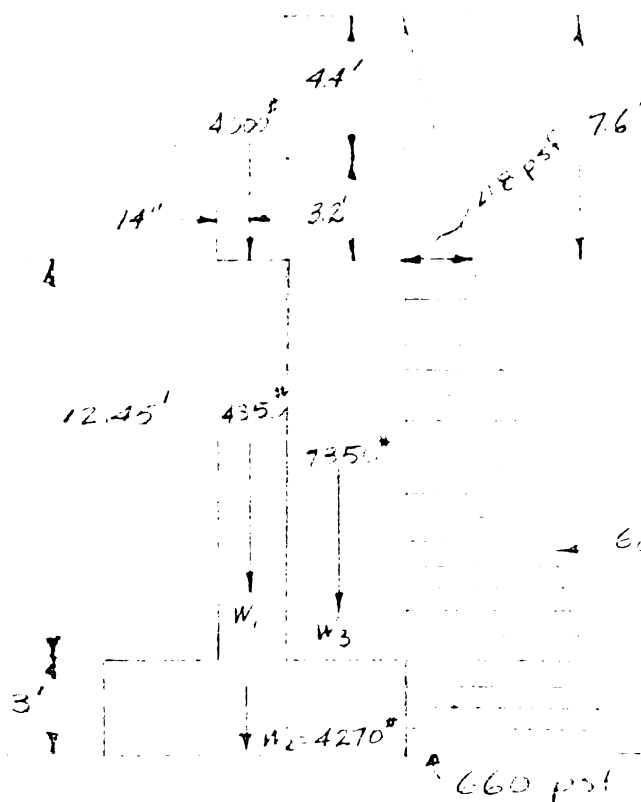
$$= 3,300 \text{ lb per ft}$$

can 4000 #/ft for displacement ok.

3' - 1 7/8" from top of abutment to top of grade is fill at 100 #/cu ft

12.


$$= \frac{22,000}{14 \times 6 \times 100} + .15 \left(\frac{22,000}{14 \times 6 \times 100} \right)$$

$$= 3.81 + .57 = 4.38'$$


$$W_2 = 3.67 \times 20.05 \times 100 = 7356$$

$P = 28.7 \text{ h}$

$$P_1 = 20.7 \times 76 = 218 \text{ psf}$$

$$P_2 = 20.7 \times 23.05 = 660 \text{ psf}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{218 + 660}{2} \right) (15.45) = 6800^{\text{ft}}$$

$$x = \frac{15.45}{3} \left(\frac{660 + 430}{878} \right)$$

$$x = 6.4'$$

Hydraulic Case II

Force per unit of Moment = about 100.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 W_1 = 4350^\# & ; & \times 4.67 = 20,410 \text{ lb-ft} \\
 W_2 = 4270^\# & ; & \times 4.75 = 20,300 \text{ lb-ft} \\
 W_3 = 7350^\# & ; & \times 7.67 = 56,320 \text{ lb-ft} \\
 W = 4100^\# & ; & \times 4.67 = 19,150 \text{ lb-ft} \\
 \hline
 19,970^\# & & 115,550 = M_R
 \end{array}$$

$$6500 \times 6.4 = 41,600 = M_{OT}$$

$$19,970 \left[\frac{72050}{9.5} \right]$$

3.61' from D

$$E = 4.75 - 3.61 = 1.14'$$

Horizontal force per unit moment

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{F}{A} \left(1 \pm \frac{E}{d} \right) = \frac{19,970}{9.5} \left(1 \pm \frac{6 \times 1.14}{9.5} \right) \\
 &= 33620 \text{ psi for } (+) \\
 &\quad (512 \text{ psi for } (-))
 \end{aligned}$$

Factor of safety against sliding

$$S.F. = \frac{M_R}{M_{OT}} = \frac{115,550}{41,600} = 2.66$$

(ok - must be 2.0 or greater for sliding S.F. - J.C. 1940)

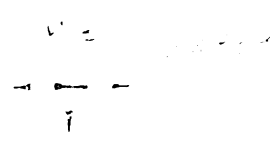
Safety factor sliding

$$F.S. = \frac{W \tan \phi}{P_h} = \frac{19,970 \times 0.40}{6500} = 1.18$$

(ok - AASHTO says S.F. sliding must be 1.5 or more)

12' span, 12' x 12' column

12' x 12' column



12' x 12' column, 45°/ft

$$K = 3.57 \left(\frac{14.5 + 12.5}{2} \right) = 1.41 \text{ ft}$$

$$X = 3.57 \left(\frac{14.5 + 12.5}{2} \right) = 1.35 \text{ ft}$$

12' x 12' column

12' x 12' column

12' x 12' column

$$\begin{aligned} -7.5 \times 12 &= -90 \\ 12 \times 12 &= 144 \\ 1 \times 4 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -12,500 + 12 \\ &= 3,440 \text{ ft} \\ 11 \times 10,250 &= 112,750 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \frac{V}{V_1} = \frac{4,140}{4,140 + 12} \quad 12' \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{10,250}{24}} = 6.4'$$

(OK - cor d = 33')

$$2 - \frac{4,140}{12 \times 12 \times 12} = 1.45 \text{ psi (allowable = 45 psi)}$$

$$3 - \text{allow } 9.2 \text{ ft } @ 12' \times 12' = 0.44 \text{ sq. in./ft.}$$

$$f_c = \frac{11}{10.25} = \frac{10,250 \times 12}{0.44 \times 8.57 \times 25} = 9,900 \text{ psi}$$

(OK - allowable = 15,000 psi)

$$\text{bending } m = \frac{dL}{12} = \frac{14.5 \times 12}{24} = 72.5 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 150 psi)

$$\text{Compression } f_c = \frac{6M}{L^2} = \frac{6 \times 10,250 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 53.5 \text{ psi}$$

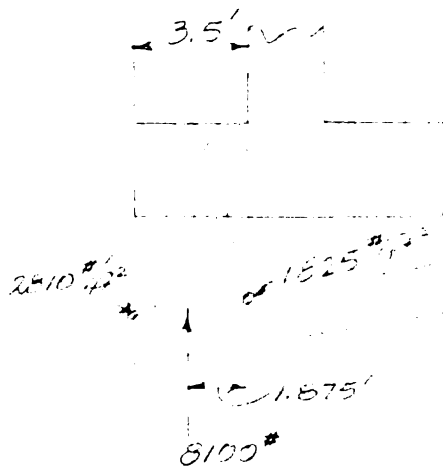
(allowable = 1350 psi)

Alternate Case I

Design of Beam: T-beam

$$P_f \text{ on soil} = \frac{2810 + 1825}{2} \times 3.5$$

$$= 8100^\#$$



$$x = \frac{3.5}{3} \left(\frac{1825 + 5620}{4535} \right) = 1.375'$$

$$M = 8100 \times 1.375 = 15,200 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$V = 8100^\#$$

$$v = \frac{V}{b d} = \frac{8100}{12 \times 33 \times 33} = 23.8 \text{ psi (allowable} = 40 \text{ psi)}$$

steel: have $7/8" \phi @ 12" c/c = 0.60 \text{ sq.in./ft}$

$$f_s = \frac{15,200 \times 12}{0.60 \times 33 \times 33} = 10,750 \text{ psi (allowable} = 10,000 \text{ psi)}$$

bond:

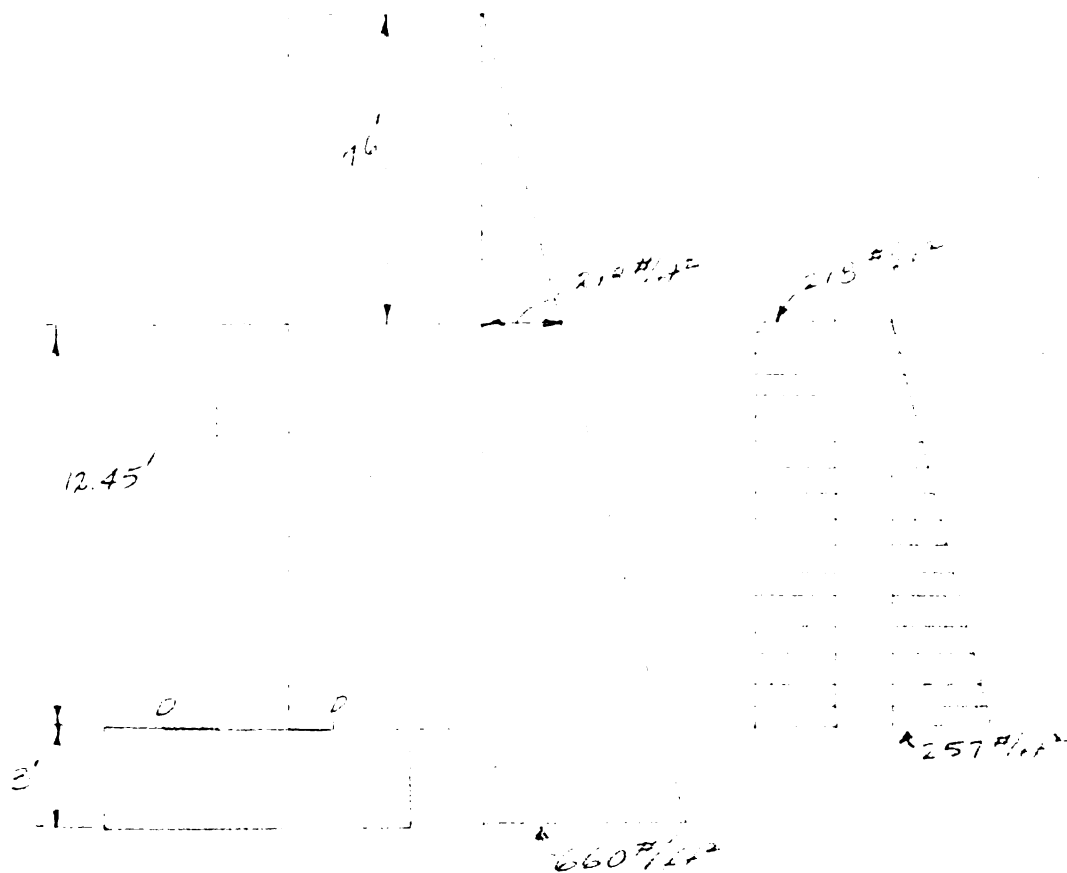
$$u = \frac{V}{\Sigma o} = \frac{23.8 \times 12}{2.8} = 102 \text{ psi (allowable} = 150 \text{ psi)}$$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6 M}{b d^2} = \frac{6 \times 15,200 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 23.7 \text{ psi (allowable} = 1350 \text{ psi)}$$

Assignment: Design II

Design of vertical curve



$$P = whC = 23.7h$$

$$P_{0.0} = 575 \#/ft^2$$

$$V = \frac{12.45}{2} (218 + 575) = 4940 \#$$

$$M = (218 \times 12.45) \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{257}{2} \right) \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right) (12.45)$$

$$M = 16,900 + 6,650$$

$$M = 23,550 \text{ ft-lbs.}$$

$$R = \frac{M}{Ld^2} = 248$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{23,550}{248}} = 9.75"$$

(ok - stone 2'-4" top & bottom) ($J = 25'$)

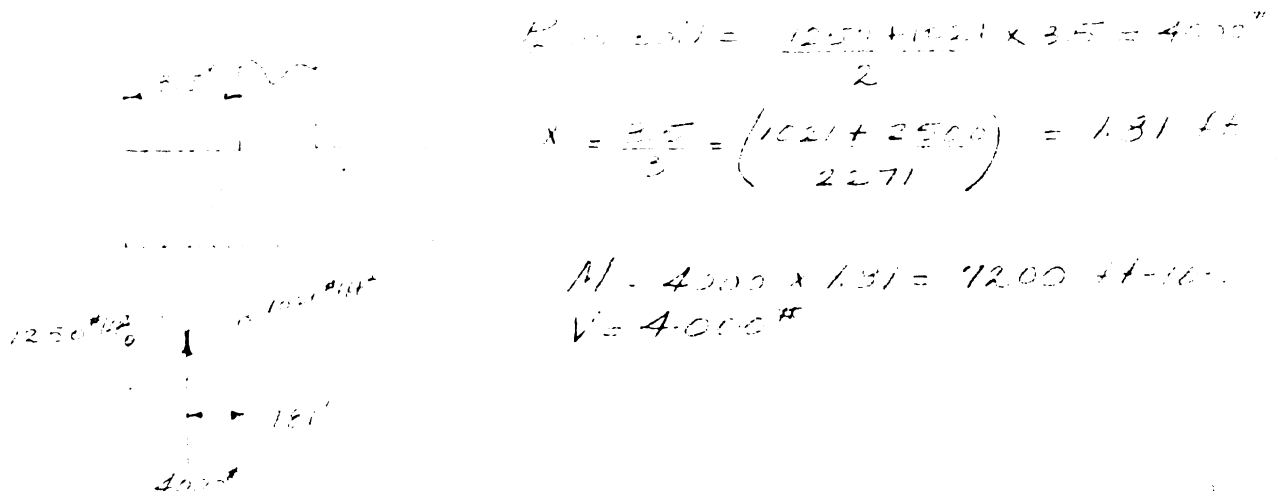
Aluminum Channel
 length at base = 100 ft

Steel: $M = \frac{1250 \times 100^2}{2.4} = 270 \text{ ft-k} \quad (\text{allowable} = 150 \text{ ft-k})$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6.41}{b_s^2} = \frac{6 \times 3600 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 20 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 19 \text{ psi})$$

Design at base: 100 ft



$$R = 1250 = \frac{1250 + 1250}{2} \times 3.5 = 4000 \text{ lb}$$

$$x = \frac{2.5}{3} = \frac{(1021 + 2500)}{2271} = 1.31 \text{ ft}$$

$$M = 4000 \times 1.31 = 7200 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$V = 4000 \text{ lb}$$

$$v = \frac{V}{b_s d} = \frac{4000}{12 \times 357 \times 33} = 11.5 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 40 \text{ psi})$$

steel: $w = 11.4 \text{ lb/ft} \quad \frac{7/8" \times 3}{12" \times 12} = 0.0078 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{A_s d} = \frac{12000 \times 12}{0.0078 \times 357 \times 33} = 510 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 19,000 \text{ psi})$$

Load:

$$M = \frac{Vx}{2} = \frac{11.5 \times 12}{2.8} = 50.5 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 150 \text{ psi})$$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6.41}{b_s^2} = \frac{6 \times 7200 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 20 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 13 \text{ psi})$$

12.45 = 12.45
 12.45 = 12.45

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$P = 2.11$$

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V = 22.5 \text{ ft}^3$$

12.45

$$S = \frac{V}{P} = \frac{22.5}{2.11} = 10.66$$

$$(S = 10.66 \text{ ft}^3)$$

$$S = \frac{12.45 (35)}{2} = 217.875$$

$$S = \frac{V}{P} = 10.66$$

$$S = \frac{V}{P} = 10.66$$

(S = 10.66 ft³)

Step 1: 12.45 = 12.45 = 0.35 sq in per ft

$$S = \frac{V}{P} = \frac{22.5}{2.11} = 10.66$$

(S = 10.66 ft³)

$$S = \frac{V}{P} = \frac{22.5}{2.11} = 10.66$$

(S = 10.66 ft³)

Step 2: 12.45 = 12.45 = 0.35 sq in per ft

Step 3: 12.45 = 12.45 = 0.35 sq in per ft

Step 4: 12.45 = 12.45 = 0.35 sq in per ft

Step 5: 12.45 = 12.45 = 0.35 sq in per ft

Step 6: 12.45 = 12.45 = 0.35 sq in per ft

$$S = \frac{V}{P} = \frac{22.5}{2.11} = 10.66$$

(S = 10.66 ft³)

Abutment Curb - Superstructure dead load and live load reactions.

Superstructure dead load

$$\text{Railings} = \frac{2 \times 22}{11} = 1420 \text{ #}$$

$$\text{Slab} = \frac{5 \times 14000}{2} = 101,000 \text{ #}$$

$$\text{Curb} = \frac{7}{2} \times 4150 = 14,200 \text{ #}$$

$$\text{Railings} = \frac{1.2}{2} \times 4250 = 3,640 \text{ #}$$

$$\text{I-Beams} = \frac{9 \times 33.5 \times 110}{2} = 16,600 \text{ #}$$

$$\hline 144,865 \text{ #}$$

Width of abutment under load = 44'

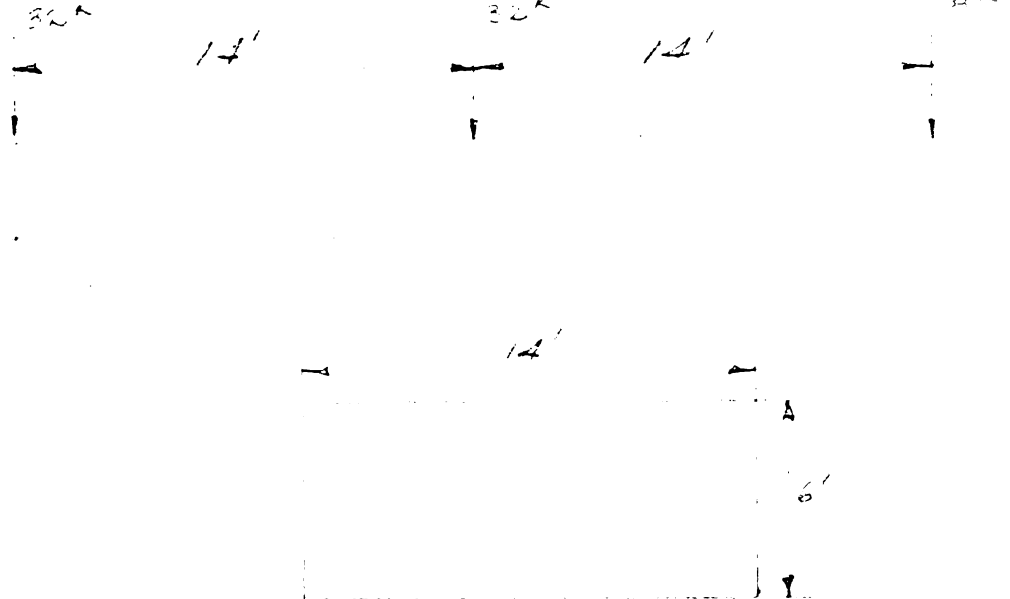
$$\text{Load per foot of abutment} = \frac{144,865}{44}$$

$$= 3,300 \text{ lb per ft}$$

add 4000 #/ft for diaphragm etc.

3'-17 1/2" from top of abutment to top of grade is fill at 100 #/cu ft

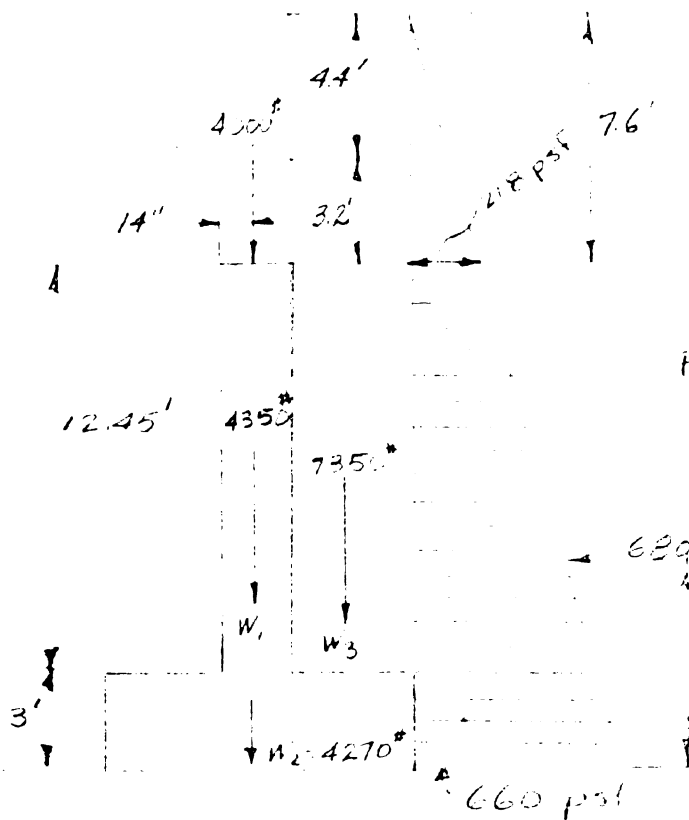
Equivalent surcharge:



Equivalent surcharge:
15% Impact

$$= \frac{32,000}{14 \times 6 \times 100} + .15 \left(\frac{32,000}{14 \times 6 \times 100} \right)$$

$$= 3.81 + .57 = 4.38'$$



$$W_3 = 3.87 \times 20.05 \times 100 = 7350''$$

$$P = 28.7h$$

$$P_1 = 28.7 \times 7.6 = 218 \text{ psf}$$

$$P_2 = 28.7 \times 23.05 = 660 \text{ psf}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{218 + 660}{2} \right) (15.45) = 6890''$$

$$x = \frac{15.45}{3} \left(\frac{660 + 4350}{878} \right)$$

$$x = 6.4'$$

Problem Case II

Force per unit area: Moments are 1 ft.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 W_1 = 4350^\# & ; & \times 4.67 = 20,300 \text{ ft-lb} \\
 W_2 = 4270^\# & ; & \times 4.75 = 20,300 \text{ ft-lb} \\
 W_3 = 7250^\# & ; & \times 7.67 = 55,300 \text{ ft-lb} \\
 W = 4100^\# & ; & \times 4.67 = 19,150 \text{ ft-lb} \\
 \hline
 19,970^\# & & 115,550 = M_2
 \end{array}$$

$$6500 \times 6.4 = 41,600 = M_1$$

$$19,970 \times 7.2050 =$$

3.61' from D

$$e = 4.75 - 3.61 = 1.14'$$

Heel and toe pressure.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{K}{A} \left(1 \pm \frac{e}{d} \right) = \frac{19,970}{9.5} \left(1 \pm \frac{1.14}{9.5} \right) \\
 &= 23620 \text{ psf toe} \\
 &\quad (510 \text{ psf heel})
 \end{aligned}$$

Factor of safety against sliding.

$$S.F. = \frac{M_2}{M_1} = \frac{115,550}{43,500} = 2.66$$

(ok - must be 50% greater than sliding S.F. - J.C. 1940)

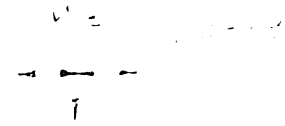
Safety Factor against sliding.

$$F.S. = \frac{W \tan \phi}{P_h} = \frac{19,970 \times 0.40}{6500} = 1.18$$

(ok - AASHTO says S.F. sliding must be 2.0 or greater)

1.5 ft x 12 ft x 12 ft

1.5 ft x 12 ft x 12 ft



1.5 ft x 12 ft x 12 ft = 450 ft³

$$R = 267 \left(\frac{1.5 + 12}{2} \right) = 2010$$

$$X = \frac{267}{3} \left(\frac{12^3 - 1.5^3}{12 + 1.5} \right) = 135$$

1.5 ft x 12 ft x 12 ft

1.5 ft x 12 ft x 12 ft

1.5 ft x 12 ft x 12 ft

$$\begin{aligned} & 7500 \times 1.5 = 11250 \\ & 1200 \times 12 = 14400 \\ & 1 \times 4 \times 12 = 48 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = -12,500 + 14,400 \\ & = 1900 \text{ ft}^3 \\ & 11 = 10,200 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = \frac{V}{V_1} = \frac{4800}{4000 \times 12} \quad (OK - \text{use } d = 33)$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{10200}{240}} = 6.4$$

$$2 = \frac{4800}{12 \times 12 \times 33} = 1.11 \text{ ft}^3 \quad (\text{allowable} = 40 \text{ ft}^3)$$

$$\text{1 ft}^3 \text{ of } \rho_{\text{air}} \text{ at } 12^\circ \text{C} = 0.44 \text{ g/m}^3$$

$$f_{\text{air}} = \frac{11}{0.44 \times 0.57 \times 33} = 9,920 \text{ psi}$$

$$(OK - \text{allowable} = 12,000 \text{ psi})$$

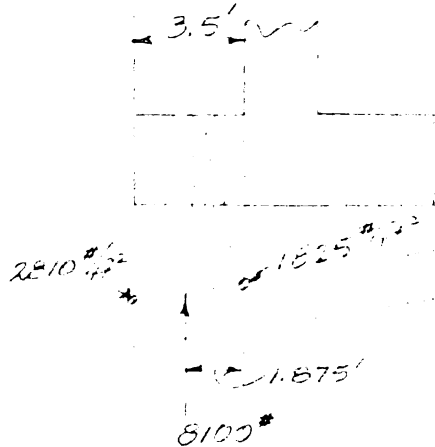
$$\text{Load: } \rho_{\text{air}} = \frac{14.5 \times 12}{24} = 72.5 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 150 \text{ psi})$$

$$\text{Conclusion: } f_c = \frac{6.11}{1.5^2} = \frac{6.11 \times 12 \times 12}{12 \times 33} = 56.5 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1350 \text{ psi})$$

Approximate Case I:

Design of beam: Tied.

$$P_f \text{ on soil} = \frac{2215 + 1825}{2} \times 3.5 = 8100^\#$$



$$x = \frac{3.5}{3} \left(\frac{1825 + 5620}{4335} \right) = 1.875'$$

$$M = 8100 \times 1.875 = 15,200 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$V = 8100^\#$$

$$v = \frac{V}{b \cdot d} = \frac{8100}{12 \times 1.875 \times 33} = 23.8 \text{ psi (allowable} = 40 \text{ psi)}$$

steel: provide $7/8" \phi @ 12" \text{ c/c} = 0.60 \text{ sq.in./ft.}$

$$f_s = \frac{15,200 \times 12}{0.60 \times 1.875 \times 33} = 10,750 \text{ psi (allowable} = 13,000 \text{ psi)}$$

bond:

$$u = \frac{V \cdot d}{\Sigma_o} = \frac{23.8 \times 12}{2.8} = 102 \text{ psi (allowable} = 150 \text{ psi)}$$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6M}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6 \times 15,200 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 23.7 \text{ psi (allowable} = 1350 \text{ psi)}$$

Admission Card
(Design of your choice)

Design of Anti-Aircraft Gun (contd)

Step 1: $4500 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 1 \times 18'' \times 12 = 0.66 \text{ sq. in. per ft.}$

$$f_s = \frac{A_f}{A_s j^2} = \frac{23.550 \times 12}{0.66 \times 0.57 \times 25} = 20,000 \text{ psi}$$

(Albion) - In my judgment therefore the steel is overstressed. In designing the Albion might have used a different method. Our method conforms with the AASHTO, with A.S. H.C. Albion's stresses.

$$\text{Design } \mu = \frac{\sqrt{V}}{\Sigma \sqrt{A}} = \frac{4740}{5.5 \times 3.57 \times 25} = 36 \text{ psi}$$

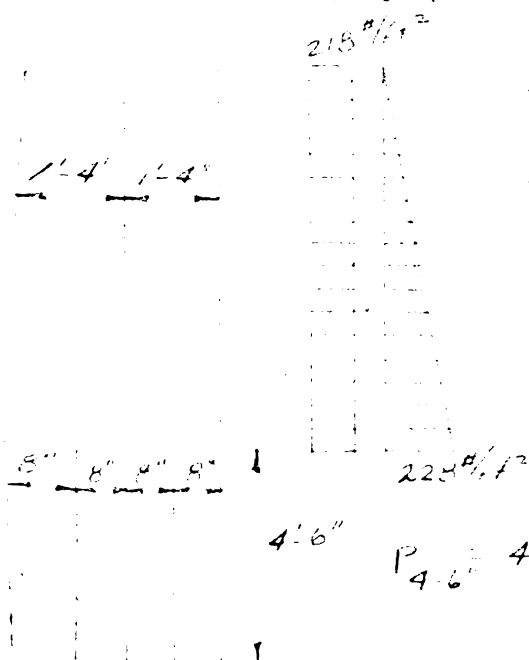
(Allowable = 120 psi)

Temperatures steel: 440-450 F. Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in. per foot of length.

Rep^d 3.25 - 4.10 / 48.

we have $f''(x)$ at $x = 7$ is $2.125 \text{ sq. in./ft.}$

Cat-o'-Nose et al.



$$M = \left(\frac{219}{2} \times 7.95 \right) \left(\frac{7.15}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{225}{2} \right) \left(\frac{7.95}{2} \right) (7.95)$$

$$M = 5,000 + 2400$$

H = 9300 ft - 100.

WE have $3/4" \times 3'10"$ cl
= 0.33 sq. in./ft.

$$f_2 = \frac{N_1}{A_2 \cdot j \cdot d}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{9300 \times 12}{0.33 \times 857 \times 25}$$

$$f_s = 15.15 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 18,000 psi)

2. 10' x 10' x 10' - superstructure. Just load
10' x 10' x 10'; no dimensions.

Superstructure Just load.

10' x 10' x 10' = 10' x 10' x 10' of structure.

Live Load

Max live load per stringer (truck loading)
= 26,700 #/ft

$$26,700 \# \times 9 (\text{stringers}) = 240,300 \#$$

$$\text{live load} = \frac{240,300}{44 (\text{width of deck})} = 5470 \#/\text{ft}$$

still 10' x 10' for deck

3' - 17'4" from center of structure to top of grade
is 10' of 10' x 10' deck

$$\text{Dead Load} = 4000 \#/\text{ft}$$

$$\text{Live Load} = 5470 \#/\text{ft}$$

$$\text{Impulse} = 320 \#/\text{ft}$$

$$\text{L.L.} + \text{L.L.} = 10,290 \#/\text{ft}$$

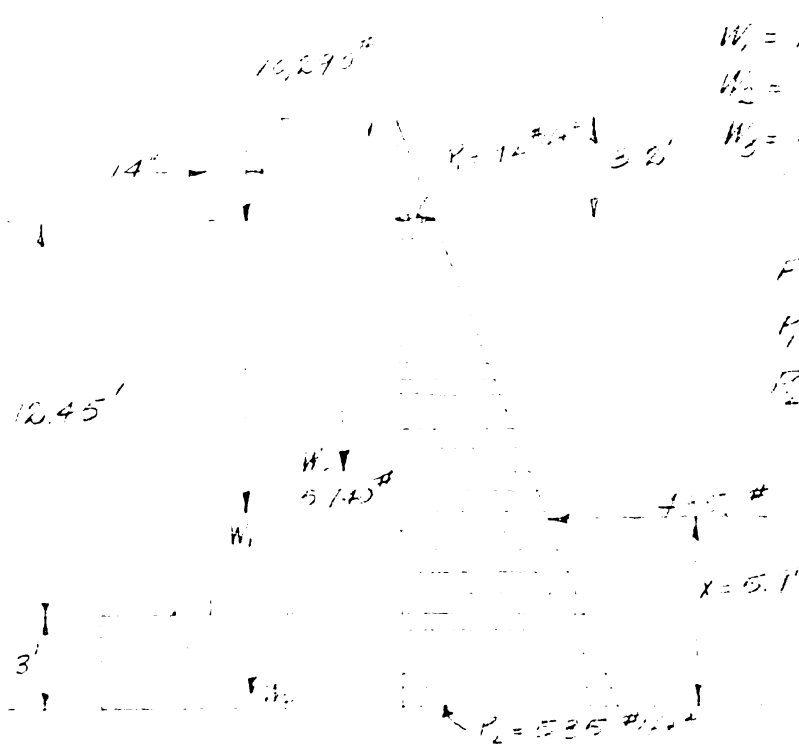
$$\phi = 23^\circ 45'$$

$$\psi = 25^\circ$$

$$C = \frac{1 - \sin \phi}{1 + \sin \psi}$$

$$p = 4 \text{ ft} = 100 \text{ ft} \quad \frac{1 - 0.554}{1 + 0.554} = 28.1 \text{ ft}$$

Attachment: Case 25



$$W_1 = 12.45 \times 2.32 \times 150 = 4350^{\#}$$

$$W_2 = 7.5 \times 3 \times 150 = 4270^{\#}$$

$$W_3 = 3.67 \times 15.60 \times 100 = 5740^{\#}$$

$$F = 23.7 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_1 = 23.7 \times 3.2 = 92^{\#/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$P_2 = 23.7 \times 13.5 = 535^{\#/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$P_h = \left(\frac{92 + 535}{2} \right) (15.45) = 4950^{\#}$$

$$x = \frac{15.45}{3} \left(\frac{535 + 121}{6.7} \right) = 5.9'$$

End procedure:

Moments about toe.

$W_1 = 4350^{\#}$	;	$x = 4.67$	=	20,300	ft-lbs
$W_2 = 4270^{\#}$	;	$x = 4.75$	=	20,300	ft-lbs
$W_3 = 5740^{\#}$	;	$x = 7.67$	=	44,000	ft-lbs
$W_4 = 10,290^{\#}$	;	$x = 4.67$	=	48,000	ft-lbs
<u>24,650[#]</u>				132,600	= M_R

$$4350 \times 5.9 = 25,600 = M_{OT}$$

$$24,650 - 10,000$$

4.22' from toe

$$e = 4.75 - 4.22 = 0.53'$$

Assume $\gamma = 120$ lb/ft³

Find P & T at $z = 1$

$$P = \frac{P}{A} \left(1 \pm \frac{6z}{A} \right) = \frac{24,000}{9.5} \left(1 \pm \frac{6 \times 0.33}{9.5} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2460 \text{ #/ft}^2 & - \text{Top} \\ 1730 \text{ #/ft}^2 & - \text{Head} \end{cases}$$

Safety factor overturning

$$S.F. \frac{M_o}{M_r} = \frac{132,300}{28,000} = 4.62$$

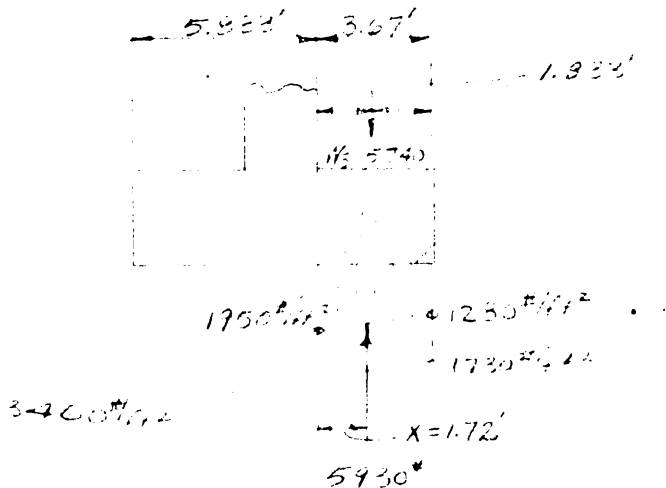
(i.e. 50% greater than
S.F. sliding)

Safety factor sliding

$$F.S. = \frac{W \tan \phi}{P_h} = \frac{24,650 \times 0.40}{4850} = 2.00$$

(J.C. 1941 - section 2)

Design of h. l.



$$H_{o1} / 17,300 \text{ lb} = 150 \times 3 = 450 \text{ #/ft}^2$$

$$R = 3.67 \left(\frac{1200 + 1950}{2} \right) = 5930 \text{ #}$$

$$x = \frac{3.67}{3} \left(\frac{1950 + 2560}{3230} \right) = 1.72'$$

Approximate Design Design of beam (cont.)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Shear} \\ & -5740 \times 1.85 \\ & +5730 \times 1.72 \\ & \hline V = 190 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Moment} \\ & = -10,500 \text{ ft-lb} \\ & = \frac{10,200 \text{ ft-lb}}{12} \\ & M = 850 \text{ ft-lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$d = \frac{L}{8.5} = \frac{190}{40 \times 8.57 \times 12} = 0.46" \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{300}{2.93}} = 1.1"$$

(OK - max. d = 33")

$$v = \frac{V}{b \times d} = \frac{190}{12 \times 33 \times 12} = 0.56 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 40 \text{ psi})$$

steel: max. req. $3/4" \times 9 @ 12" - c = 0.44 \text{ sq. in./ft.}$

$$f_c = \frac{11}{A_s \times d} = \frac{300 \times 12}{0.44 \times 8.57 \times 33} = 2.90 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1.50 \text{ psi})$$

bars: $\mu = \frac{v \times L}{f_c} = \frac{0.56 \times 12}{2.4} = 2.8 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1.50 \text{ psi})$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6 M}{b d^2}$$

$$f_c = \frac{6 \times 300 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2}$$

$$f_c = 1.65 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{allowable} = 1.50 \text{ psi})$$

Flexure + Compression
Design of concrete beam

$$L_{\text{on soil}} = 22.9 \times 3.7 \times 600 = 9420''$$

$$x = \frac{3.5}{8} \left(\frac{2376 + 6620}{5350} \right) = 1.82'$$

$$A_s = 9420'' \times 1.82' = 17,000 \text{ in}^2$$

$$V = 9420''$$

$$\frac{V}{b \cdot d} = \frac{9420''}{12 \times 53.7 \times 33} = 277.7 \text{ psi (allowable} = 40 \text{ psi)}$$

$$\text{steel: } 100 \text{ mm } 7/8'' \text{ } \phi \text{ } 12'' \text{ } c_L = 0.60 \text{ sq.in./ft.}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{A_{s \cdot d}} = \frac{17000 \times 33}{0.60 \times 800 \times 33} = 12,450 \text{ psi (allowable} = 19,000 \text{ psi)}$$

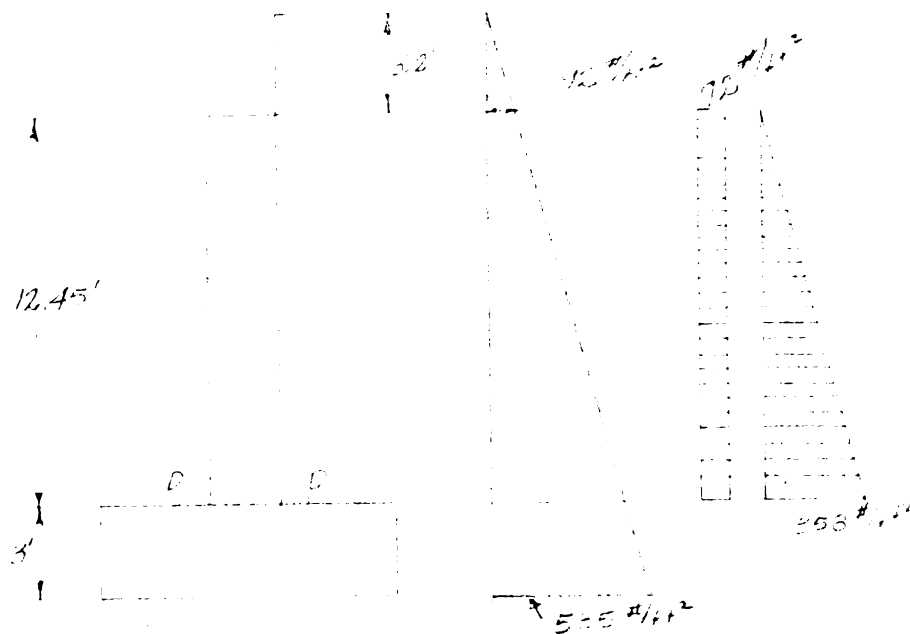
$$\text{bind: } \mu = \frac{7 \cdot b}{2 \cdot d} = \frac{277.7 \times 33}{2.8} = 119 \text{ psi (allowable} = 150 \text{ psi)}$$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{0.25}{b \cdot l^2} = \frac{3 \times 17,600 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2}$$

$$f_c = 97 \text{ psi (allowable} = 1250 \text{ psi)}$$

Abstract: See Fig.
Design of vertical stress



$$P_{\text{base}} = 355 \text{ #/ft}^2 = 450 \text{ #/ft}^2$$

$$V = \frac{12.45}{2} (92 + 450) = 3380 \text{ #}$$

$$d = \frac{V}{r b} = \frac{3380}{40 \times 12 \times 0.551} = 8.2''$$

$$M = (92 + 12.45) \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{355}{2} \right) \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right) \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right)$$

$$M = 7140 + 9250$$

$$M = 16,390 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$R = \frac{M}{b d^2} = 248$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{16390}{248}} = 8.1''$$

(ok - our $d = 25''$)

Section: Cont. 11

Design of vertical column (cont.)

steel: use bars $\#3 @ 6" c/c = 0.66 \text{ sq.in./ft.}$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{A_s d} = \frac{13,370 \times 12}{0.66 \times 3.57 \times 25} = 13,900 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 13,000 psi)

bond

$$u = \frac{V}{\sum_o \sum_s} = \frac{3300}{3.5 \times 3.57 \times 25} = 45 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 150 psi)

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6 M}{b d^2} = \frac{6 \times 13,370 \times 12}{12 \times 25^2} = 157 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 1,500 psi)

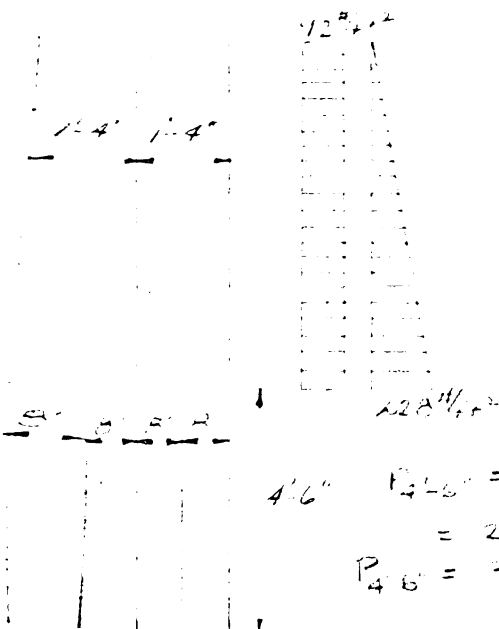
Temperature steel: AASHTO 3.5.3.6. Not less than

$\frac{1}{8}$ sq.in. per foot of height.

req'd = 0.125 sq.in./ft.

we have $\frac{1}{2}" \# @ 1'-7" c/c = 0.125 \text{ sq.in./ft.}$

Cut-off of steel



$$M = (72 \times 7.95) \left(\frac{2.75}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{22}{2} \right) \left(\frac{2.75}{3} \right) (7.15)$$

$$M = 2910 + 2400$$

$$M = 5310 \text{ ft-lbs}$$

steel: have $\#4 @ 1'-4" c/c$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{A_s d} = \frac{5310 \times 12}{0.33 \times 3.57 \times 25}$$

$$f_s = 9050 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 13,000 psi)

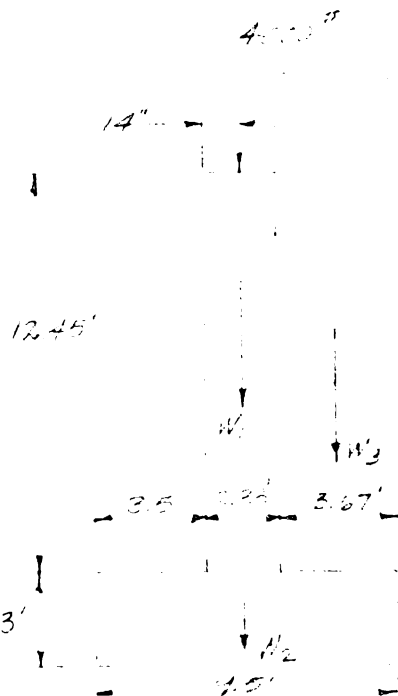
$$P_{4-6} = 28.7 \text{ k}$$

$$= 28.7 \times 11.15$$

$$P_{4-6} = 320 \text{ k/ft}$$

Notes: Case II - Superimposed dead load, no live load or surcharge; no backfill pressure

superimposed dead load = 4000# (from Council)



From Case III

$$W_1 = 4350\#$$

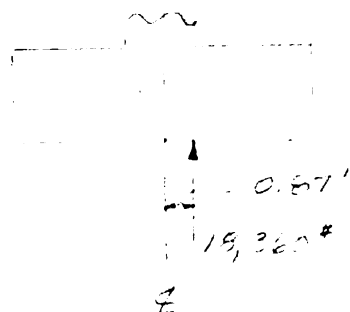
$$W_2 = 4270\#$$

$$W_3 = 5740\#$$

Find pressures: Moments about toe.

$W_1 = 4350\#$	;	$\times 4.67'$	$= 20,300 \text{ ft-lbs}$
$W_2 = 4270\#$	;	$\times 4.75'$	$= 20,300 \text{ ft-lbs}$
$W_3 = 5740\#$	;	$\times 7.67'$	$= 44,000 \text{ ft-lbs}$
$W_4 = 4000\#$	;	$\times 4.67'$	$= 18,650 \text{ ft-lbs}$
$18,360\#$			
			$103,250 = \Sigma$
			$5.625'$

$$e = 4.75 - 5.62 = 0.87'$$



1. Length = 10 ft

Area = 1.5 sq ft

$$F = \frac{P}{A} (1 + \frac{L}{L_c}) = \frac{13,500}{1.5} (1 + \frac{10}{10})$$

$$= \frac{13,500}{1.5} (2) = 18,000 \text{ psi}$$

Length of column

10 ft

Area

$$F = \frac{P}{A} (1 + \frac{L}{L_c}) = \frac{13,500}{1.5} (1 + \frac{10}{10})$$

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(Area = 1.5 sq ft)

$$F = \frac{P}{A} (1 + \frac{L}{L_c}) = \frac{13,500}{1.5} (1 + \frac{10}{10})$$

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Abutment: 2nd 17'

Design of vert. beam

$$\text{concr. } f_c = \frac{wL}{\Sigma} = \frac{6.6 \times 12}{2.4} = 33 \text{ psi (allowable} = 150 \text{ psi)}$$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6M}{bd^2} = \frac{6 \times 4300 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 26.4 \text{ psi (allowable} = 1350 \text{ psi)}$$

Design of Tee

$$P \text{ on 50' } = \frac{420 + 1205 \times 3.5}{2} = 2840^*$$

12' section

$$x = \frac{3.5}{2} \left(\frac{1205 + 840}{1625} \right) = 1.47'$$



$$M = 2840 \times 1.47 = 4130 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$V = 2840^{\#}$$

420#
870#

$$v = \frac{V}{bd} = \frac{2840}{12 \times .857 \times 33} = 8.4 \text{ psi}$$

1.47' 12.05' 2840#

(allowable = 40 psi)

steel we have $\frac{1}{8}" \phi @ 12" \text{ c/c} = 0.60 \text{ sf in./ft.}$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{A_s d} = \frac{4130 \times 12}{0.60 \times .857 \times 33} = 2,960 \text{ psi}$$

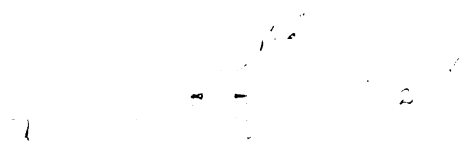
(allowable = 18,000 psi)

$$\text{bond } u = \frac{vb}{\Sigma} = \frac{8.4 \times 12}{2.5} = 36 \text{ psi (allowable} = 150 \text{ psi)}$$

$$\text{Concrete: } f_c = \frac{6M}{bd^2} = \frac{6 \times 4130 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 23 \text{ psi (allowable} = 1350 \text{ psi)}$$

Design of vertical stems ok as there isn't any backfill pressure.

10/24/2016



$$P = 23.7 \text{ ft}$$

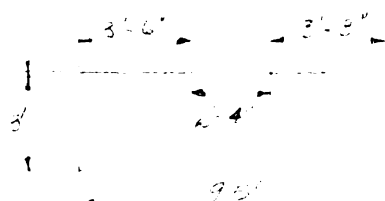
$$P_1 = 1.75 \times 23.7 = 50.3 \text{ psf}$$

$$P_2 = 23.7 \times 1.72 = 40.8 \text{ psf}$$

12.45

$$F = \left(\frac{50.3 + 40.8}{2} \right) (15.45) = 4190 \text{ #}$$

$$X = \left(\frac{15.45}{2} \right) \left(\frac{4190 + 100.6}{543.3} \right) = 5.6'$$

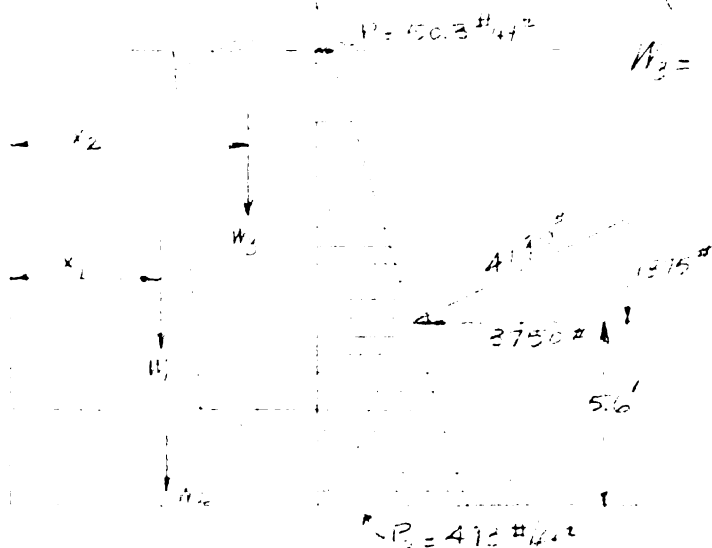


$$W_1 = \left(\frac{1.5 + 2.3}{2} \right) (12.45) (100) = 3500 \text{ #}$$

$$W_2 = 1.5 \times 3 \times 150 = 4275 \text{ #}$$

$$W_3 = \left(\frac{2.67 + 4.5}{2} \right) (12) (100) + \frac{4.5 \times 2.2}{2} (100)$$

$$W_3 = 4900 + 506 = 5406 \text{ #}$$



$$X_1 = \frac{11.12 + 14.22}{2} = 12.67$$

$$X_2 = 4.475'$$

$$X_2 = \frac{12 \left(\frac{3.3}{2} \right) (5406) (100) + (3.67) (12) (100) (2.11) + (4.5) (2.22) (3) (100)}{5406}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{218 + 9300 + 1520}{5406}$$

$$X_2 = 7.05'$$

Wings, etc.

Sum Moments about toe

$$W_1 = 2520 \text{ #} \quad ; \quad \times \quad 4.475' \quad = \quad 11,220 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$W_2 = 4270 \text{ #} \quad ; \quad \times \quad 4.75' \quad = \quad 20,300 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$W_3 = 5400 \text{ #} \quad ; \quad \times \quad 7.5' \quad = \quad 40,500 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$W_4 = 1570 \text{ #} \quad ; \quad \times \quad 9.2' \quad = \quad 14,444 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$11,220 + 20,300 + 40,500 + 14,444 = 86,464$$

$$5.6 \times 3750 = 20,800 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$15,131 \text{ lb-ft}$$

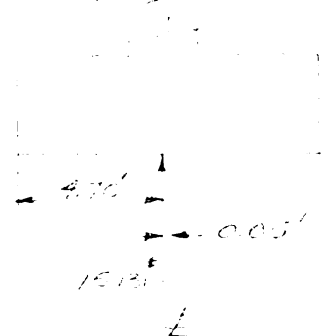
$$470' \text{ from toe}$$

$$C = 4.75 - 4.70 = 0.05'$$

Heel & Toe pressure

$$\frac{15,131}{40} (1 \pm \frac{2E}{L}) = \frac{15,131}{40} (1 \pm \frac{6 \times 0.05}{9.2})$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1640 \text{ psf} - \text{Toe} \\ 1550 \text{ psf} - \text{Heel} \end{cases}$$



Check factor overturning

$$S.F. = \frac{M_o}{M_{ov}} = \frac{86,464}{21,000} = 4.1 \quad (\text{ok - F.O. 1.40 say 50% greater than sliding S.F.})$$

Check factor sliding

$$F.O. = \frac{W \tan \phi}{P_h} = \frac{15,131 \times 0.40}{3750} = 1.61 \quad (\text{This is against sliding})$$

Design at end

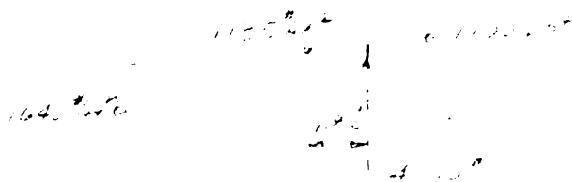
$$11.012 = 452 \text{ psi} \text{ full power}$$

$$-5411 \frac{122}{12}$$

$$P = (1135 + 435)(2.57) = 4122 \text{ #}$$

$$164.576 \text{ # } P = 1575 \text{ #}$$

$$A = \frac{3.67}{3} \left(\frac{1135 + 2200}{2.235} \right) = 192 \text{ #}$$



at end

Moment

$$-5411 \times 122$$

$$= -6600 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$-1575 \times 3.67$$

$$= -6700 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$+4122 \times 1.92$$

$$= 7900 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$V = 3131 \text{ #}$$

$$A = 6000 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$J = \frac{V}{F \cdot L} = \frac{3131}{4 \times 1575 \times 12} = 7.7$$

$$J = \sqrt{\frac{6000}{250}} = 4.9"$$

(if we have $J = 3.5$)

Shaft is made $3/4"$ @ $12' \text{ long} = 0.44 \text{ in./ft}$

$$G = \frac{1}{F \cdot L} = \frac{6000 \times 12}{0.44 \times 250 \times 22} = 2300 \text{ psi}$$

$$(\text{allowable} = 13,000 \text{ psi})$$

Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{221}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6 \times 6000 \times 12}{12 \times 3.5^2} = 23 \text{ psi}$$

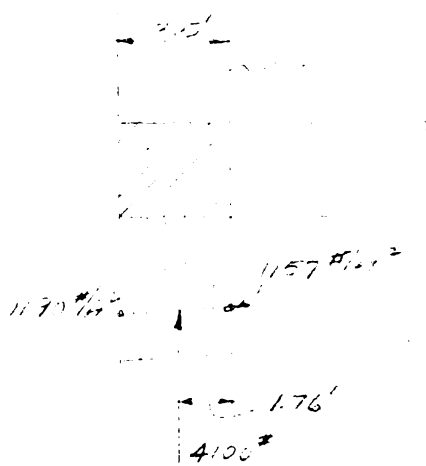
$$(\text{allowable} = 300 \text{ psi})$$

$$Q = \frac{V}{F \cdot L} = \frac{221}{12 \times 250 \times 22} = 9.4 \text{ #/ft} \quad (\text{allowable} = 40 \text{ psi})$$

$$\text{Bond: } A = \frac{221}{2.4} = 92 \text{ #} \quad (\text{allowable} = 100 \text{ psi})$$

Example 10

Design of Beam: Tied



$$\text{H.L. pressure} = 150 \times 3 = 450 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_r \text{ on soil} = \frac{11.97 + 11.57}{2} \times 3.5 = 4100 \text{ lb}$$

$$x = \frac{2.5}{3} \left(\frac{11.57 + 22.80}{22.47} \right) = 1.76'$$

$$M = 1.76 \times 4100 = 7200 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$V = 4100 \text{ lb}$$

$$v = \frac{V}{b \cdot d} = \frac{4100}{12 \times 33} = 10.1 \text{ psi (allowable} = 40 \text{ psi)}$$

$$\text{Bond: } u = \frac{v \cdot d}{2.5} = \frac{10.1 \times 33}{2.5} = 133.2 \text{ psi (allowable} = 150 \text{ psi)}$$

$$\text{Steel: we have } 7/8" \phi @ 12" \text{ c/c} = 0.60 \text{ sq. in./ft}$$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{A_s \cdot j \cdot d} = \frac{7200 \times 12}{0.60 \times 0.857 \times 33} = 5100 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 18,000 psi)

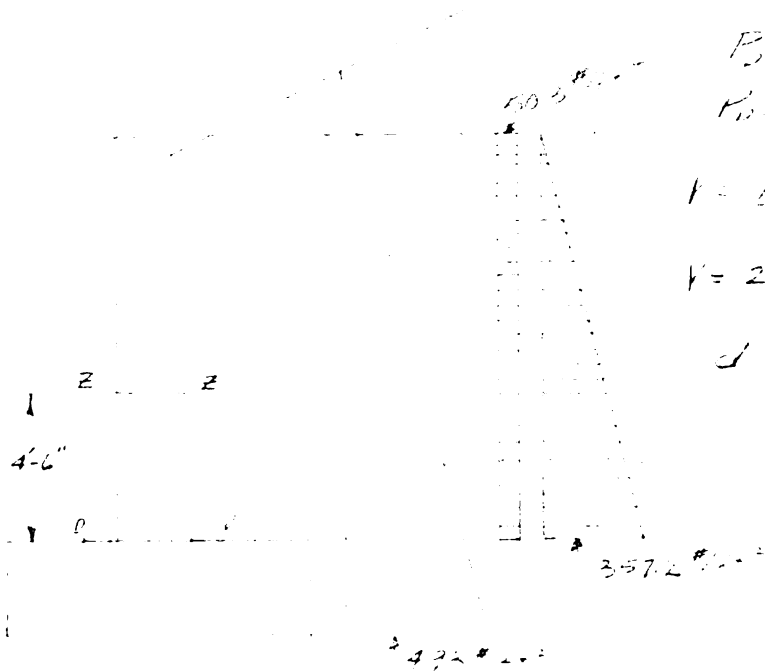
Concrete:

$$f_c = \frac{6 M}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6 \times 7200 \times 12}{12 \times 33^2} = 40 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 1350 psi)

11/14/11

Design of Vertical Slab



$$P_{D.L} = 25.71$$

$$P_{D.L} = (14.2)(25.71) = 407.5$$

$$V = \frac{12.45}{2} (50.3 + 407.5)$$

$$V = 2850$$

$$d = \frac{V}{\tau \cdot b} = \frac{2850}{40 \times 12 \times 18.71}$$

$$d = 7.0$$

At section D-D

$$M = (50.3 \times 12.45) \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right) + \frac{35.72}{2} \left(\frac{12.45}{2} \right)^2$$

$$M = 3900 + 9230$$

$$M = 13,130 \text{ ft-lbs}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{13,130}{248}} = 7.3$$

(ok - we have $d = 7.3$)

Steel: we have 3.4" ϕ 8" $C_k = 0.66$ sq in / ft

$$f_s = \frac{M}{A_s \cdot j} = \frac{13,130 \times 12}{0.66 \times 0.857 \times 25} = 11,150 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 18,000 psi)

Concrete:

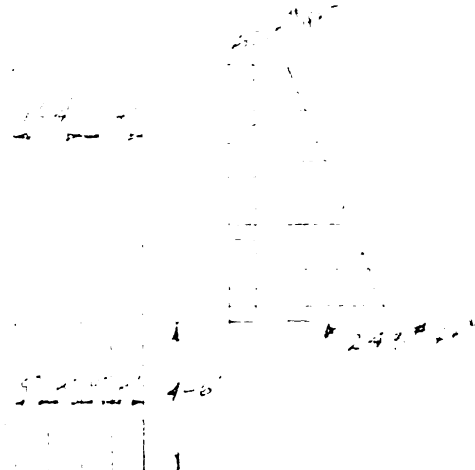
$$f_c = \frac{6M}{b \cdot j^2} = \frac{6 \times 13,130 \times 12}{12 \times 25^2} = 126 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 1350 psi)

Reinforcing steel

Design of member shown below

Shear reinforcement section 2-2



$f_c = 21'$

$$P_{2-2} = (102)(25.1) = 2560 \text{ psi}$$

$$M = (2)(7.75) + 243(7.75)$$

$$M = 1712 + 2560$$

$$M = 4150 \text{ ft-lb}$$

Shear reinforcement $f_c = 16 \text{ psi} = 0.23 \text{ sq.in./ft.}$

$$f_c = \frac{M}{b d^2} = \frac{4150 \times 2}{16 \times 16 \times 21} = 8400 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 10,000 psi)

Concrete

$$f_c = \frac{M}{b d^2} = \frac{6 \times 4.52 \times 2}{12 \times 21^2} = 56.5 \text{ psi}$$

(allowable = 10,000 psi)

Temperature steel: AASHTO 2.5.3.6. Not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ sq.in. per ft. of height.

$$(ok - no more $\frac{1}{8}$ $\geq 19' = 0.125 \text{ sq.in./ft.}$)$$

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