

A CHECK ANALYSIS OF A CONTINUOUS
SPAN REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE

Thesis for the Degree of B. S.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

R. C. McLravy

1949

THESIS

C-1

SUPPLEMENTARY
MATERIAL
IN BACK OF BOOK

A Check Analysis of a Continuous
Span Reinforced Concrete Bridge

A Thesis Submitted to

The Faculty of
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
of
AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

by

R. C. McLravy
Candidate for the Degree of

Bachelor of Science

June 1949

THESIS

c.1

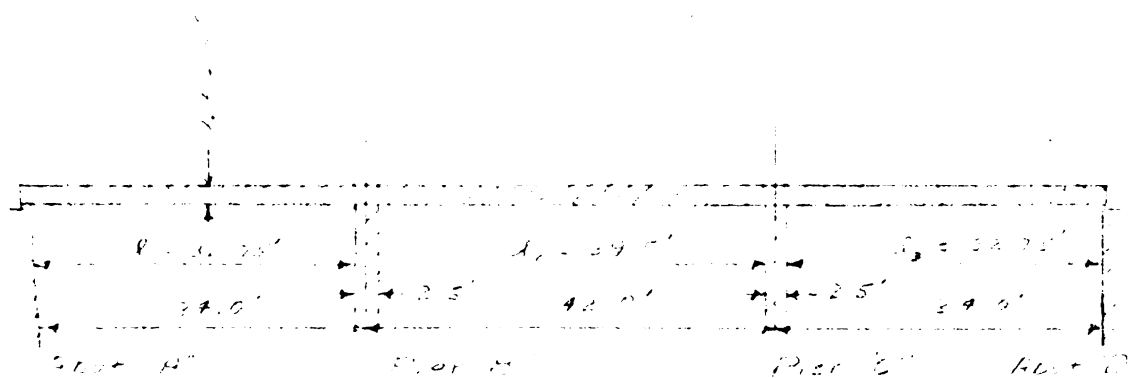
INTRODUCTION

The methods used to determine maximum stresses in this analysis are those given in the American Association of State Highway Officials titled, "Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges", the 1944 edition. The maximum permissible stresses are also those given in the above mentioned book.

Due to the shortness of this term, only the structural design of the superstructure and abutments was analyzed. For a check analysis of the piers of this structure see the thesis of T. Nakamura, Spring 1949.

SUPERSTRUCTURE

General Details



1 = Unsupported length

2 = Overall width = 72.0'

Overall width of Superstructure = 97.35'

Overall length of Superstructure = 112.0'

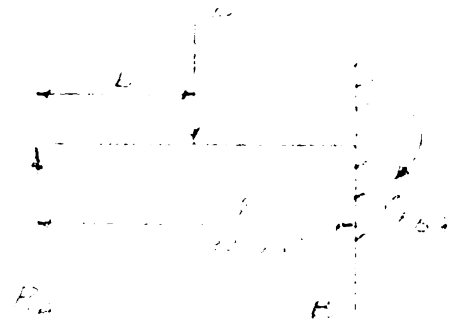
Overall Length of Abutment = 102.0'

SLAB

Case I

In Case I: Position of a concentrated load P to move M_{F5H} maximum.

3rd Case: $M_{F5H} = \frac{P a^2 b^2}{3 L^2}$
(eq. no. 10.10)



$$M_{F5H} = \frac{P a^2 b^2}{3 L^2}$$

$$\frac{dM_{F5H}}{da} = \frac{P}{3} \cdot \frac{2ab(b-a)}{L^2}$$

$$\frac{dM_{F5H}}{da} = 0$$

$$\frac{2ab(b-a)}{L^2} = 0$$

$$b-a = 0$$

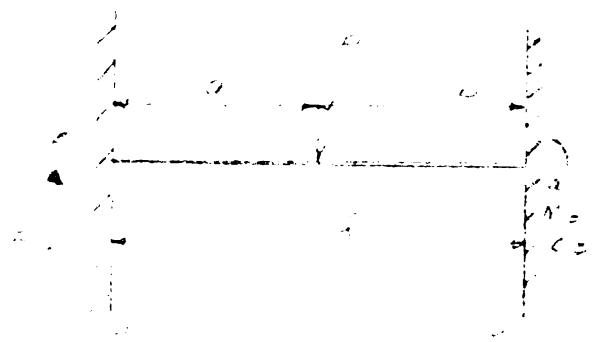
$$a = b = \frac{L}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Central load} = \text{max.}$$

Case II Both ends fixed

$$M_{F5H} = \frac{P a b^2}{L^2} \quad ; \quad a = L - b$$

$$M_{F5H} = \frac{P b^2}{L^2} (L - b) \quad ; \quad \frac{dM_{F5H}}{db} = 0$$

$$\frac{dM_{F5H}}{db} = \frac{P}{L^2} (4b - L) = 0$$



$$V = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 r^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \frac{L^2}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \omega^2 L^2$$

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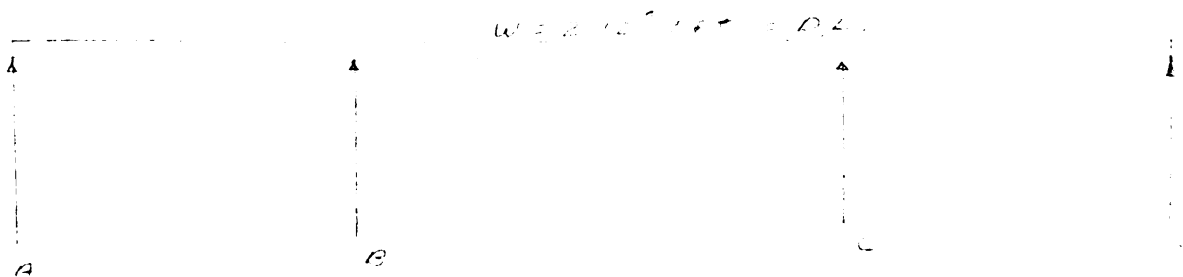
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \frac{L^2}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \omega^2 L^2$$

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable.

$$1.417 \times 10 \times .50 = 70.85 \text{ million dollars}$$



$$AF_{AB} = A'_1 DC = 0$$

$$10^7 \text{ FBR} - 10^6 \text{ FBR} = \frac{1}{2} \omega R^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2.12 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^2 = 1.06 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^2$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = I_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 2.12 \cdot (37.5)^2 = 624 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

1. = 1

$$i) \quad R_{B1} + R_{C2} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot I_0}{32.75} \quad R_{B2} + R_{C1} = R_{C2} = \frac{2I_0}{32.75} = \frac{2I_0 + 4I_0}{32.75 + 32.75} =$$

$\mu_0 = 0.0000004\pi$; $\mu_c = 0.10077$
0.17279

MEAS		MBR	VBR	MBR	VBR	MBR	VBR
1		0.477	0.523	0.523	0.477		
FE1.1	C	-284	+226.0	-276	+228.0		
		+3.22	+9.18	-9.18	+3.22		
			-20.1	+20.1			
		+1.0	+1.0	-1.0	-1.0		
			-0.26	+0.26			
		+0.26	+0.26	-0.26	-0.26		
			-0.14	+0.14			
		.07	.07	.07	.07		
		-278.8	+278.8	-278.8	+278.8		

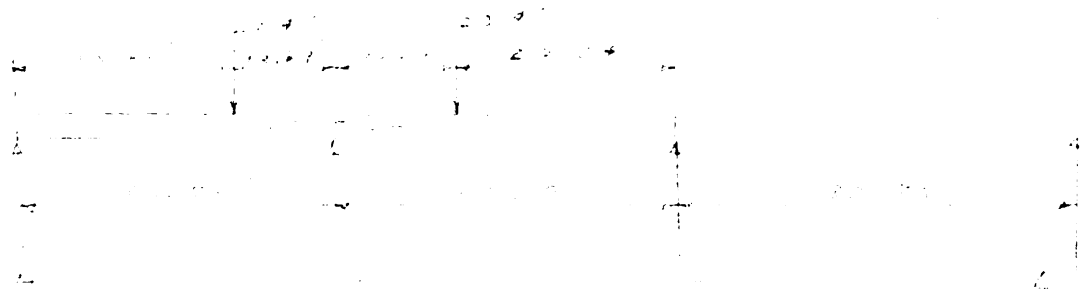
(MBR = KIP FEET)

(H) Max. Neg. Mo.

1) By Equiv. Line Loading

$$W = 640 \text{ H/L} + 0.171 \times 1000 + 300 \text{ Imp. Load} = 222 \text{ H/L}$$

$$P = 222 \times 12 \times 1/2 = 2664 \text{ L}$$



$$M = -W \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12^2}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times 222 \times 18 \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 12 - \frac{12^2}{6} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times 222 \times \frac{12^2}{6}$$

$$M_{max} = -1776 + 2016 = 240 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M = -W \times \frac{P_{12}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 222 \times 18 \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 12 - \frac{12^2}{6} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times 222 \times \frac{12^2}{6}$$

$$M_{max} = -1776 + 2016 = 240 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M = -W \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12^2}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times 222 \times 18 \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 12 - \frac{12^2}{6} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times 222 \times \frac{12^2}{6}$$

$$M_{max} = -1776 + 2016 = 240 \text{ kNm}$$

Table 1

Calculation of the maximum value of the function

2.1.1.1

r	NIRK		NIRK		NIRK		NIRK	
	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977
IEM 0	-254.2	+ 244.2	-178.5	0	-178.5	0	-178.5	0
	+ 6.67	+ 7.73	+ 7.73	+ 8.1.2	+ 7.73	+ 8.1.2	+ 7.73	+ 8.1.2
		+ 46.4	+ 3.77		+ 3.77		+ 3.77	
	- 22.2	- 24.2	- 19.1	- 1.77	- 19.1	- 1.77	- 19.1	- 1.77
		- 0.71	- 12.1		- 12.1		- 12.1	
	+ 0.93	+ 0.48	+ 6.33	+ 5.71	+ 6.33	+ 5.71	+ 6.33	+ 5.71
		+ 3.76	+ 0.34		+ 0.34		+ 0.34	
	- 1.51	- 1.65	- .13	- 5.11	- .13	- 5.11	- .13	- 5.11
		- .06	- .82		- .82		- .82	
	+ .03	+ .021	+ .43	+ .24	+ .43	+ .24	+ .43	+ .24
		+ .21	0		0		0	
	- .10	- .11	- .05		- .05		- .05	
			+ .03	.02	+ .03	.02	+ .03	.02
	- 275.5	+ 275.5	- 89.1	+ 89.1	- 89.1	+ 89.1	- 89.1	+ 89.1

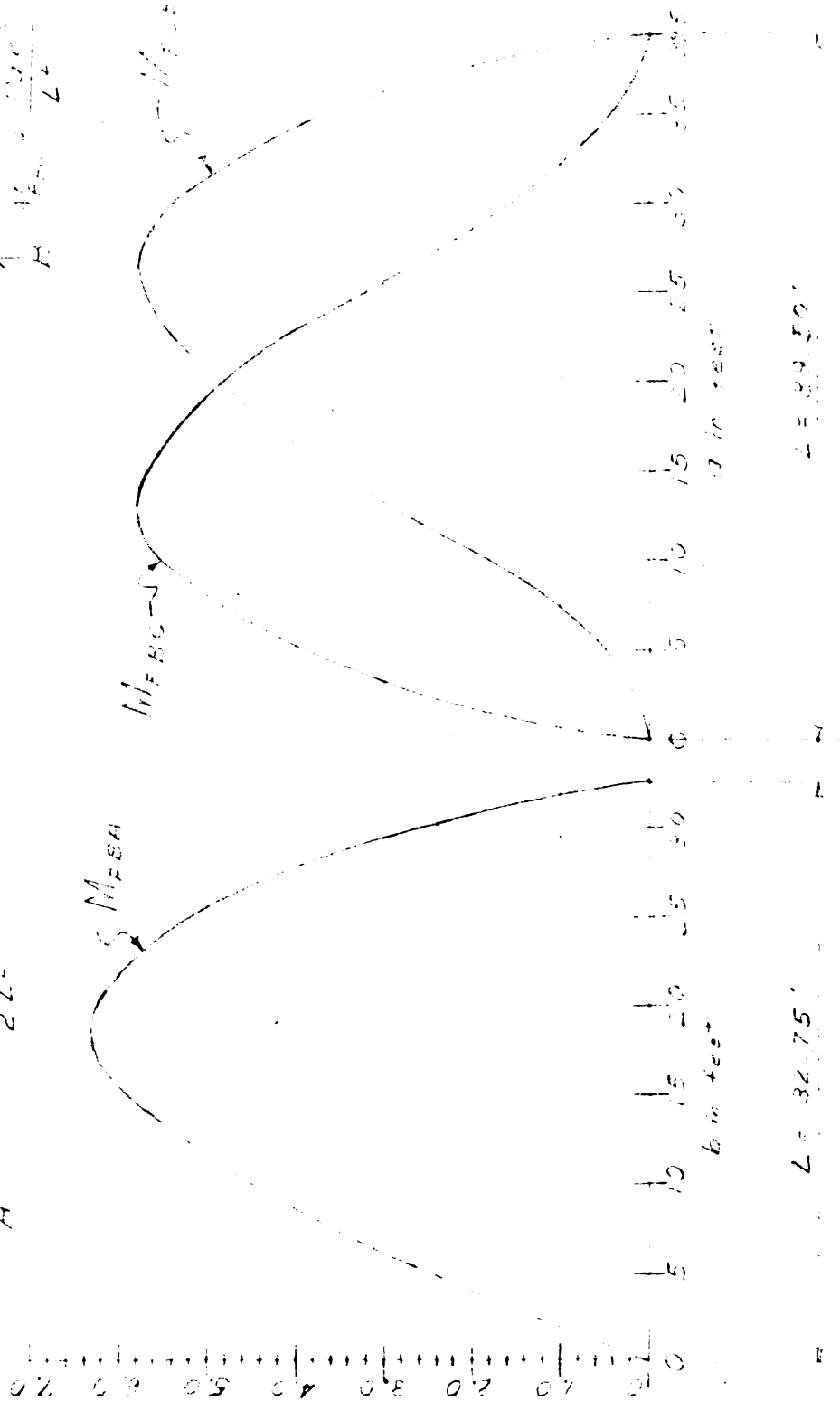
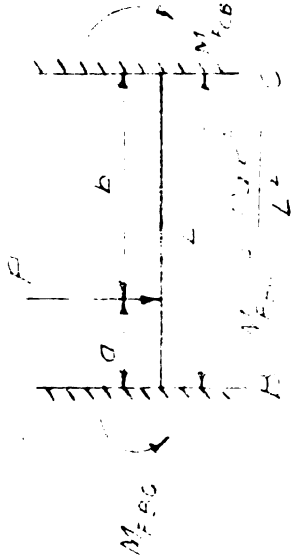
$$\text{Max. Avg. } \eta_1(E p. 2.1) = 275.5 + 275.5 = 551.0$$

$$554.25 \text{ K} + + = \text{Max. } \eta_1$$

CLAE

C. Max. Negative Moment - by Fixed End (H-Side)
 Zero

1. Inverted U-shape



$L = 30.50'$

Span I

$L = 32.75'$

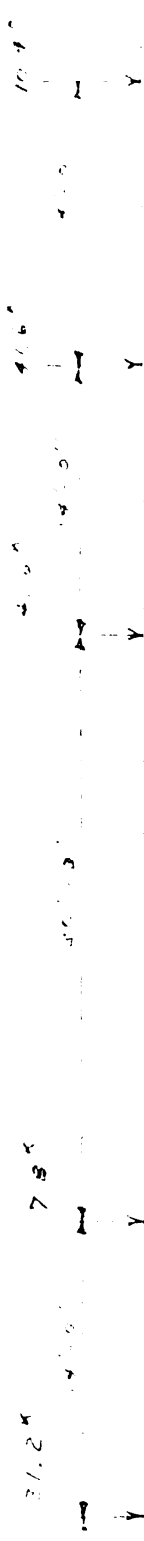
Span II

0.1000

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000



1.0000



1.0000



Ex. 12.1

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

Ex. 12.2

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{BC} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{CD} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{DE} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

Ex. 12.3

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{BC} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{CD} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{DE} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{BC} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{CD} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{DE} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

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$$M_{AB} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{BC} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{CD} = 10.4 \text{ kN} \quad M_{DE} = 10.4 \text{ kN}$$

Ex. 12.4

$$Trial 1 \quad x = -6'$$

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 41.6 \times 3.8 + 10.4 \times 3.0 + \dots + 31.2 \times 5.0 + 7.8 \times 1.0 = 396.2 \text{ ft-k}$$

$$Trial 2 \quad x = -2'$$

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 41.6 \times 5.2 + 10.4 \times 4.8 + \dots + 31.2 \times 4.6 + 7.8 \times 5.0 = 414.1 \text{ ft-k}$$

$$Trial 3 \quad x = +11'$$

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 41.6 \times (1 + 5.0) + \dots + 10.4 \times 3.0 + 5.0 \times 2.0 = 469 \text{ ft-k}$$

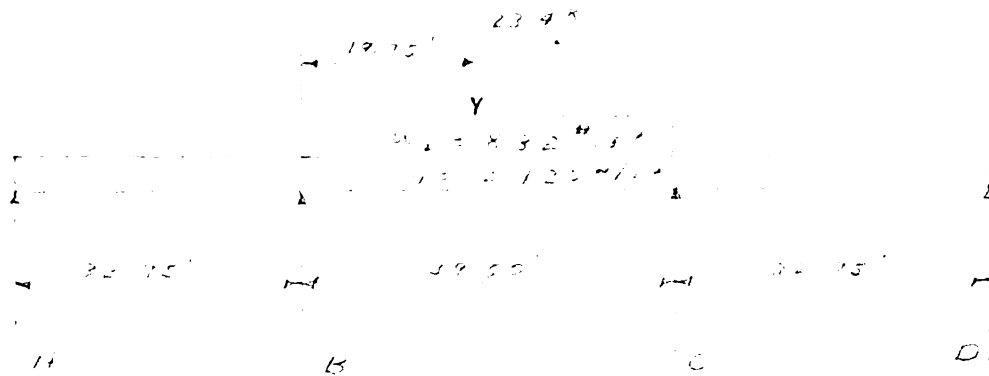
$$Trial 4 \quad x = +13'$$

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 41.6 \times (5.4 + 4.4) + \dots + 10.4 \times 4.4 = 455 \text{ ft-k}$$

Optimal $x = 2'$ will not produce max. $M_{AB} + M_{BC}$

SLAB

11. Max. Positive Moment by Equip. Load Loading
1. Middle Span



$$M_{FBR} = M_{ECB} = 484.78 + (17.15)$$

$$M_{FBR} = M_{ECB} = \frac{1}{12} (12.75^2 \times 39.5^2 + 17.15^2 \times 39.5^2)$$

	M _{AB}	M _{BC}	M _{CB}	M _{CD}
1.11	.917	.523	.523	.917
1.15	-224.0	+494.2	-494.2	+224.0
	-102.2	-112.0	-112.0	+102.2
		+56.0	+56.0	
	-26.6	+14.4	+14.4	-26.6
		+15.0	+15.0	
	-7.2	+7.8	+7.8	-7.2
		+3.9	+3.9	
	-1.86	+2.04	+2.04	-1.86
		+1.02	+1.02	
	-0.45	+0.51	+0.51	-0.45
	-322.0	+222.31	+222.31	-322.0

Sum of Moments

$$M_{FBR} = M_{ECB} = 224 + 560 = 784$$

+ 224.0

$$M_{FBR} = M_{ECB} = 784 + 224.0$$

$$M_{FBR} = M_{ECB} = 1008.0$$

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

11

2. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

3. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

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- The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

- 372.3 372.3 372.3 372.3

4. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

5. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

6. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

11/11/11

2. Find Area

Area = 1/2 * base * height

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

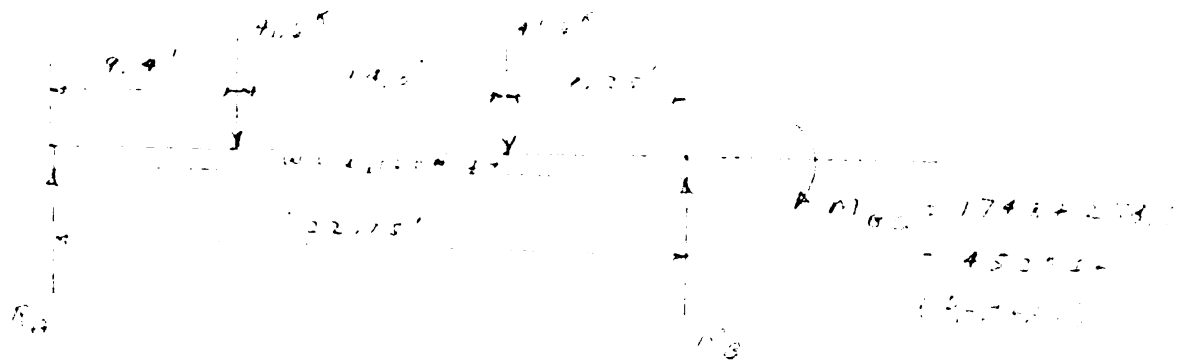
Area = 1/2 * 10 * 10 = 50

FEM

MEM	MEM	MEM	MEM
477	523	523	477
+420	0	0	-218.4
-202	-218	+114	+104
	+57	-105	
-27	-30	+55	+50
	+28	-15	
-13.4	-14.6	+7.8	+7.2
	+2.9	-7.3	
-1.9	-2.0	+3.8	+2.5
	+1.9	-1.0	
- .9	-1	+0.6	+0.5
+174.8	-174.8	+3.1	-2.2

5.2.7.5

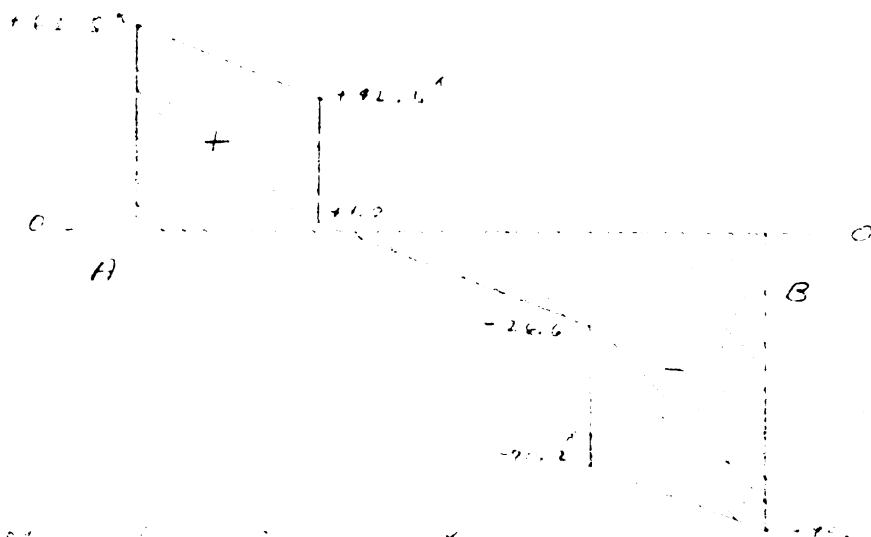
E Cont.
2. Cont.



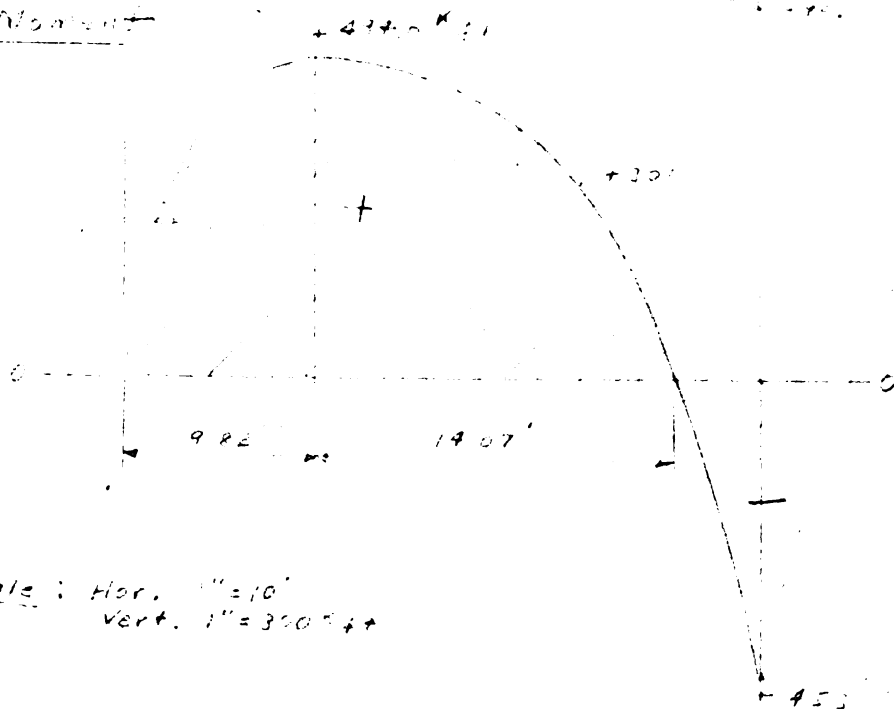
$$72.75^k = 41.6 \times 1.25 + 41.6 \times 23.15 + \frac{2.12 \times 2.35^2}{2} = 45.2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{20 \times 2}{32.75} = 62.5^k$$

3. Shear



4. Moment



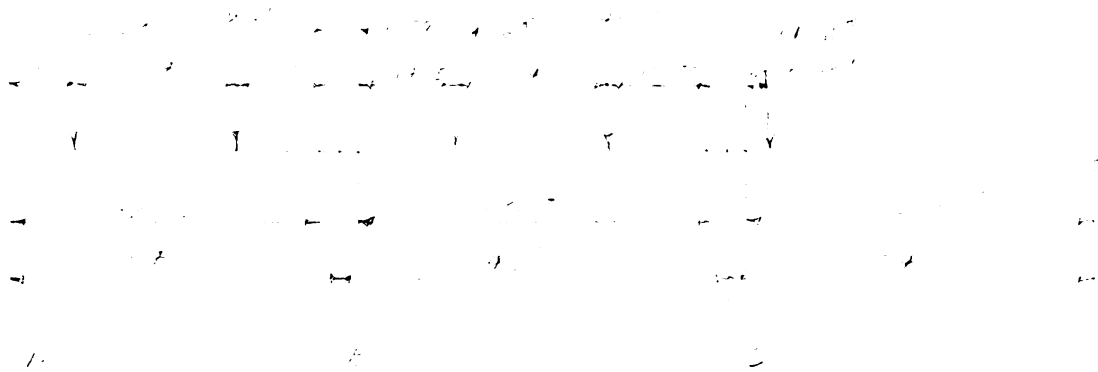
Scale: Hor. 1"=10'
Vert. 1"=350 k-ft

SLAB

F. Draw the Moment Diagram and Internal Stresses.

1. Section 3

2. Section 4



Section 3



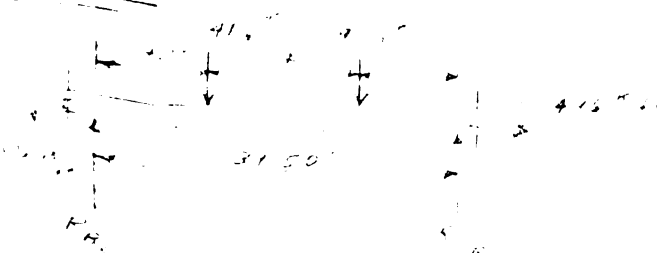
2. Section 4

3. Section 5

4. Section 6

5. Section 7

SPAN



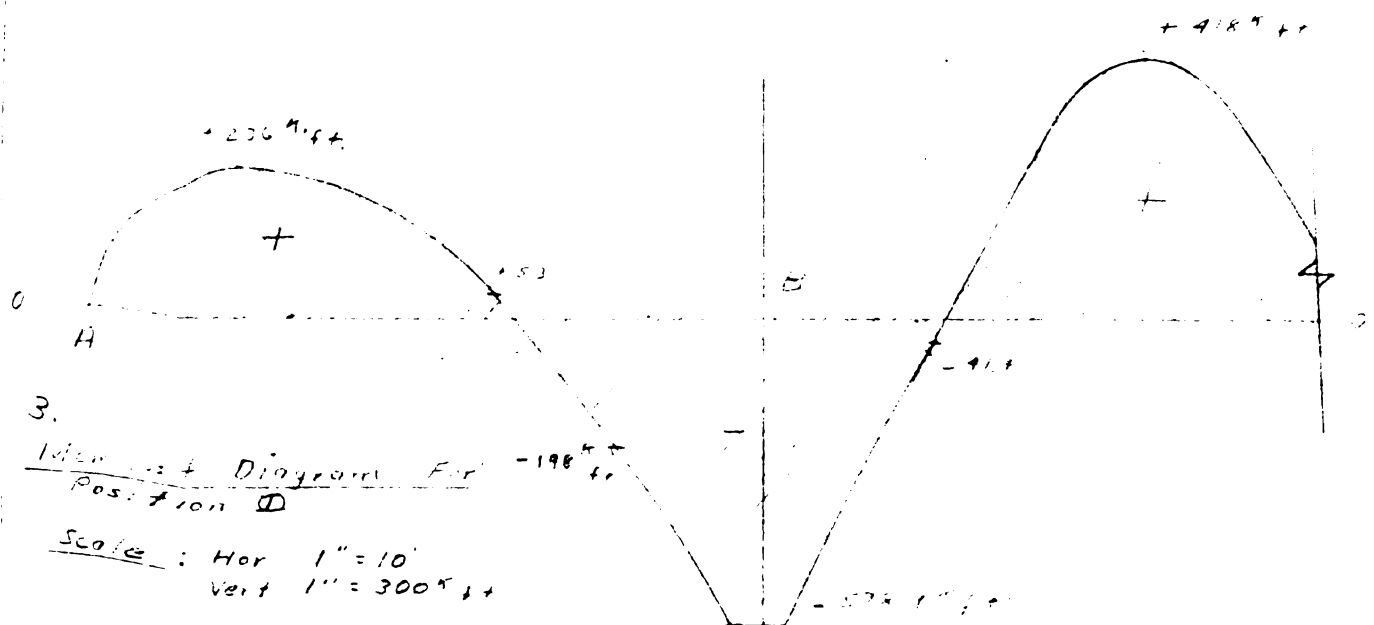
$$I_{xx} = 2 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 4 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 2 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 4 \times 12 \times 12^3$$

$$I_{yy} = 2 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 4 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 2 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 4 \times 12 \times 12^3$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = 2 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 4 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 2 \times 12 \times 12^3 + 4 \times 12 \times 12^3$$

SLP.A.

2. Ground Line

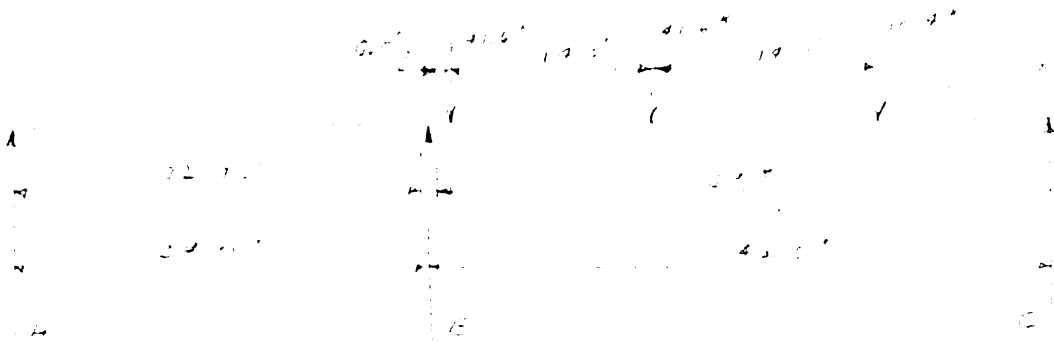


3.
Identify Diagram For Position D

Scale : Hor 1" = 10'
Vert 1" = 300'

CLAB

6. Maximum Shear Stress



1. 2. 3.

$$F.E.T. 120 = 9.0(12 \times 20) + 10(2 \times 12) = 3168 \text{ lb}$$

$$F.E.T. 43 = 9.6(2.5 \times 12) + 10(2 \times 12) = 2058 \text{ lb}$$

	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR
	120	120	120	120
	0	120	120	0
	+141	+141	-141	+141
	-55	-55	+42	-55
	+26.2	+26.2	-43	-26.2
	-21	-21	+144	-21
	+10	+10	-75	+10
	-3.7	-3.7	+5.5	-3.7
	+10	+10	-2.1	-2.6
	+10	+10	+11.4	+10

$$L.E.T. = 118.1 + 20.1 + 10.1 + 10.1 = 158.4$$

$$S.M. = 425.9 + 60.1 + 316.3 + 10.1$$

$$I_x = \frac{12 \times 20^3}{12} + \frac{12 \times 20 \times 10^2}{12} + \frac{12 \times 20 \times 10^2}{12} + \frac{12 \times 20 \times 10^2}{12} = 1.1$$

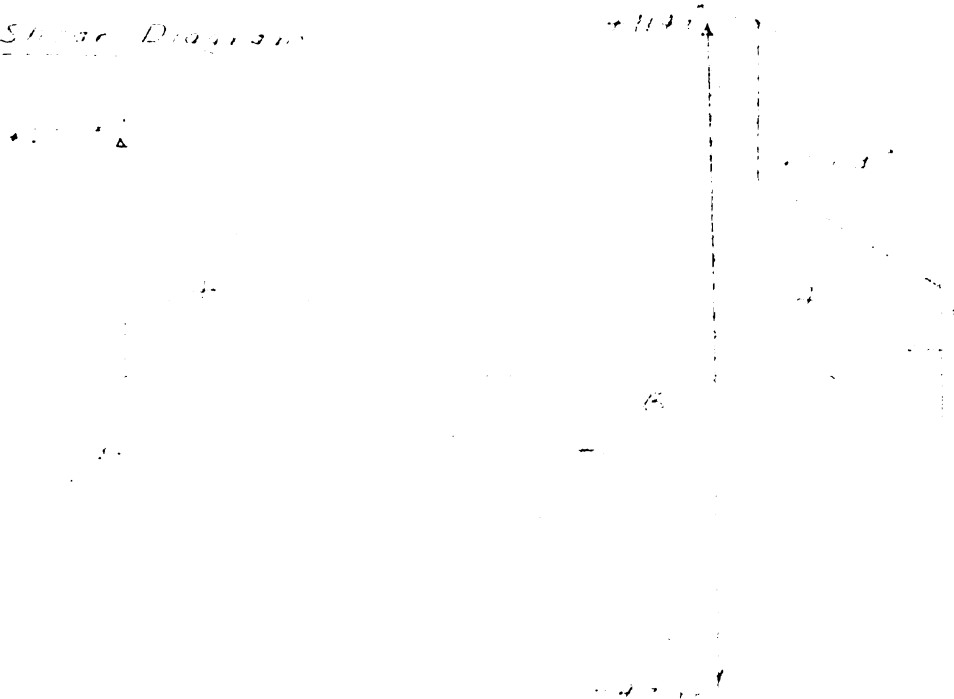
$$R.F.E.T. = \frac{12 \times 20^3}{12} + \frac{12 \times 20 \times 10^2}{12} + \frac{12 \times 20 \times 10^2}{12} + \frac{12 \times 20 \times 10^2}{12} = 1.1$$

$$2. \quad P_{\text{max}} = 2.11 \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (1.9 + 1.0) + 1000 \times 1.4 \times 1.0 = 2110 \text{ lbs}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 2110 \text{ lbs}$$

$$P_D = 6.44 \times 10^3 \times 1.0 = 6440 \text{ lbs}$$

I. Shear Diagram



Max. Possible shear = 1110 lbs per foot

H. Distribution Reinforcing Steel

Ant Reinf. = % OF P. REIN. REQUIRED BY STEEL

$$(\text{by ACI 308-11}) \% = \frac{100}{\sqrt{S}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{39.1}} = 15.7\% \text{ for middle span}$$

$$\% \text{ End span} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{31.1}} = 17.8\% \text{ for end span}$$

$$1. \text{ Area Reinf. - middle span} = .157 \times 2.54 \times 10^3 = 3.99 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{In middle span} = 3.99 \text{ in}^2 / 4 = 0.997 \text{ in}^2 \text{ per ft}$$

$$2. \text{ Area Reinf. - end span} = 0.178 \times 2.54 \times 10^3 = 4.52 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Area Reinf.} = 4.52 \text{ in}^2 / 4 = 1.13 \text{ in}^2 \text{ per ft}$$

3. 1000

3. Area Ratio of Reinforcement = 0.145

$$A_{reqd} = 150 \times 12 \times 0.145 = 261 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_{prov} = 261 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$0.28 > 0.145 \text{ (OK)}$$

4. Area Ratio of Reinforcement = 0.145

$$A_{reqd} = 150 \times 12 \times 0.145 = 261 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_{prov} = 261 \text{ sq. in.} > 0.145 \text{ (OK)}$$

I. Temperature Steel

1. Area Ratio = 0.28

$$= 0.28 \times 12 \times 150 = 504 \text{ sq. in.}$$

2. Area Ratio = 0.145

$$A_{reqd} = 150 \times 12 \times 0.145 = 261 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$0.28 > 0.145 \text{ (OK)}$$

17. Width of Slab over which wheel load is distributed

$$E = 10 \frac{N+W}{4N}$$

E = width of slab over which wheel load is distributed

N = Max. no. of lanes perpendicular to wheel

W = Corridor width in ft.

$$E = \frac{10(2+12)}{4 \times 4} = \frac{140}{16} = 8.75' \text{ over wheel}$$

12.75' per wheel

SLAB

Stresses

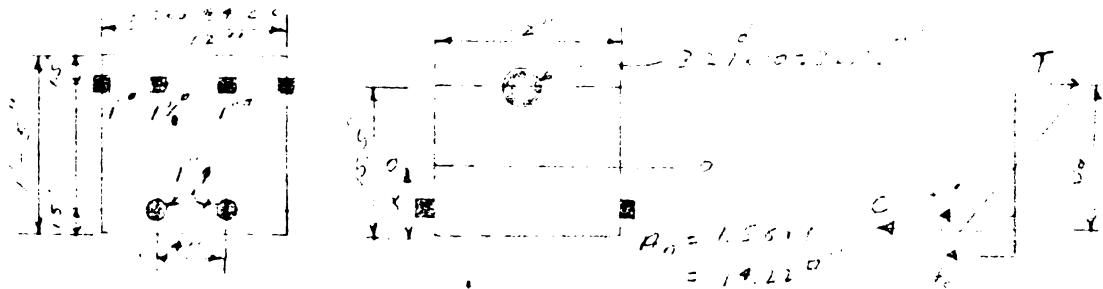
1. At point of Max. Neg. Mo.

At Section B-B

$$L.L. \text{ max neg. mo.} = 300.07 \text{ ft-lb} = 23.00 \text{ ft-lb/in} = 10.72'$$

$$D.L. \text{ max neg. mo.} = \frac{478.1}{10'} = 27.81 \text{ ft-lb/in}$$

$$\text{Total max neg. mo.} = \frac{23.00 + 27.81}{1.7} = 55.89 \text{ ft-lb/in}$$



$$\frac{12}{2}x^2 + 14.22(x - 1.5) = 32.75(15.5 - x)$$

$$6x^2 + 14.22x - 21.33 = 507.625 - 32.75x$$

$$x^2 + 7.82x = 84.05$$

$$(x + 3.91)^2 = 84.05 + 15.1 = 99.15$$

$$x = 9.16 - 3.91 = 5.25$$

$$C_1 = f_c(12 - 1.5) \times 1.5 = 37.5f_c; C_1Y_1 = 37.5f_c \times \frac{5}{3} \times 6.25 = 156.5f_c$$

$$C_2 = 14.22f_c \times \frac{9.15}{2.2} = 59.8f_c; C_2Y_2 = 10.81 \times 9.15 = 51.5f_c$$

$$C = 48.31f_c$$

$$CY = 208.0f_c$$

$$Jd = 4.32 + (15.5 - 2.2) \times \frac{4.25}{12} = 12.51''$$

$$Y = \frac{208.0f_c}{48.31f_c} = 4.22$$

(Cont)

5-105

1. (continued)

b. cont.

$$P_2 = 5 \text{ psi} = 0.0347 \text{ ksi}$$

$$D_2 = 10.5 \text{ in} = 0.875 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = T = \frac{500 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}^3}{10^3 \text{ ft}} = 4000 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = \frac{4000 \text{ ft}}{4.71 \text{ ft}} = 849.26 \text{ ft}$$

$$f_{cr} = 100 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_c = 4276 > 100 \text{ psi} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$f_c = \frac{4276}{3.14} = 1361.8 < 1800 \text{ psi} \quad \text{OK}$$

2. (continued) a. (continued) (continued)

$$P_2 = 10.5 \text{ in} = 0.875 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_2 = 10.5 \text{ in} = 0.875 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = T = 4000 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = \frac{4000 \text{ ft}}{2.70 \text{ ft}} = 1481.5 \text{ ft}$$

$$f_{cr} = 100 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_c = 1481.5 > 100 \text{ psi} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1481.5}{3.14} = 471.8 < 1800 \text{ psi} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$C = T = 4000 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = \frac{4000 \text{ ft}}{4.71 \text{ ft}} = 849.26 \text{ ft}$$

$$f_{cr} = 100 \text{ psi}$$

$$1. \quad \text{Max. } \sigma = \frac{M}{I} \times \frac{h}{2}$$

$$= \frac{11.5 \times 10^3}{124.875 \times 10^6} \times 125$$

$$= 11.5 \times 10^3 \times 10^3$$

$$\frac{11.5 \times 10^3 \times 10^3}{124.875 \times 10^6}$$

$$C = 1 = 4.12 \times 10^3$$

$$= \frac{20,700}{4.12 \times 10^3}$$

$$C = 14.1 \pm 4.12 \times 10^3 = 24.1$$

$$f_c = \frac{M}{I} \times \frac{h}{2} = \frac{210 \times 10^3 \times 125}{24.1}$$

$$b. \quad \text{Section of } \sigma = \frac{M}{I} \times \frac{h}{2}$$

$$= \frac{11.5 \times 10^3}{124.875 \times 10^6} \times 125$$

$$A_{12} = 1.5 \times 10^3$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{2.1 \times 10^3}{1.5 \times 10^3 \times 12.5} = \frac{1.12 \times 10^3}{12.5}$$

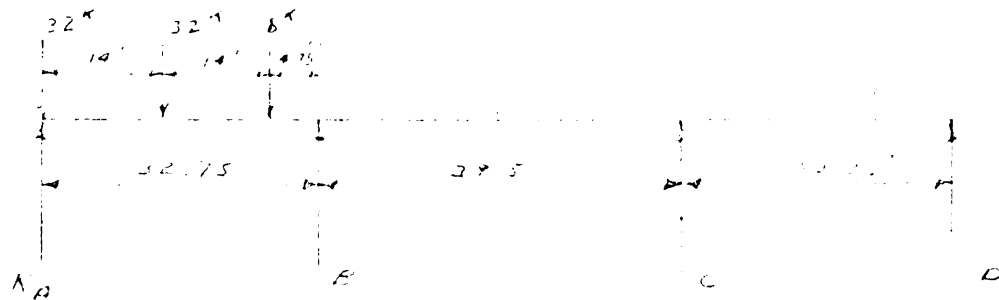
$$c. \quad \text{Max. Shear}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{8,170}{124.875 \times 10^6} = 6.54 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{Allow } \tau = 10.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (for } \sigma = 100 \text{ MPa)}$$

ADDITION

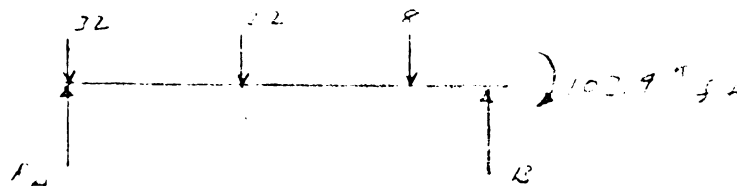
1. Section of S.S. ...



$$L.L. M.F.C.A. = 32 \times 5.615 \times 1.15 = 211 \text{ ft per } 10.70 \text{ ft}$$

(USE 10' Lane width = 211 ft per 10')

	9.17	5.25	5.25	9.17
FEM	+211	0	0	0
	-101	-110		
			-53	
			+26.8	+26.2
	+14			
	-69	-7.5		
			-3.8	
			+2.0	+1.8
	+1.0			
	-98	-5.4		
	+103.6	-103.4	-103.4	+103.0



$$R_A(L.S.) = \frac{8 \times 9.15 + 32 \times 14.75 + 32 \times 52.75 - 103.7}{32.75}$$

$$M_A(L.L.) = \underline{44.3 \text{ ft per } 10.70 \text{ ft}}$$

$$M(L.L.) = \underline{44.3 \times 8.000 \times 1.15 = 409.5 \text{ ft}} + 101$$

Abut.

2. (Cont.)

$$R_2 (S.L.) = \frac{2.12 \times 32.75^2}{2} - 278.9 = \frac{726}{32.75}$$

$$= \frac{28.2^k \text{ per } 10' \text{ long}}{10} = 28.2 \times \frac{42}{10} = 250^k$$

$$\text{Wt. of Bridge Seat} = 72 \times 2.04 \times 0.83 \times 150 = 23.5^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Curbs} &= 2 \times 32.75 \times 0.87 \times 3.5 \times 150 \\ &= 27.24^k \times 0.267 (\text{Corry over Factor}) = 10.8^k \end{aligned}$$

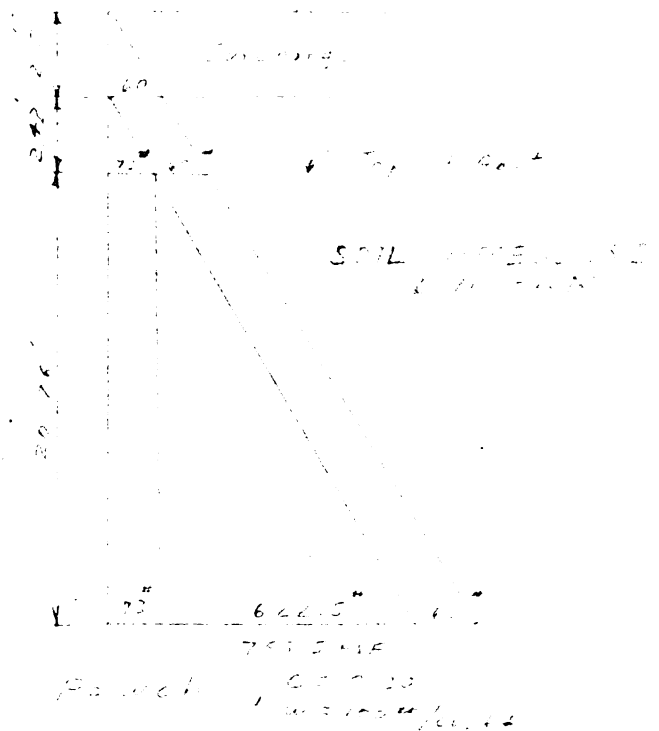
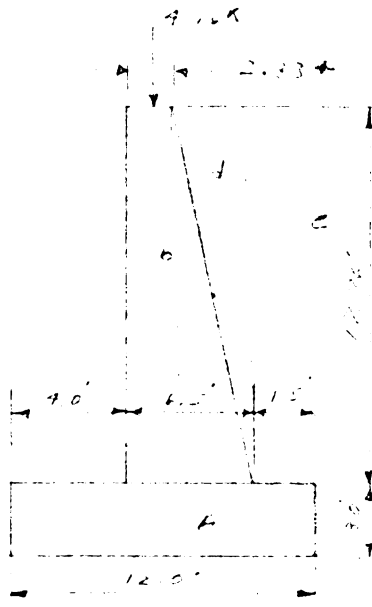
$$\text{Wt. of Bitting Strip} = 4 \times 32.75 \times 0.5 \times 150 \times 368 = \frac{3.6^k}{37.9^k}$$

$$R_2 (d.L. \text{ of S.S.}) = 250 + 37.9 = 287.9^k$$

$$R_2 (S.L. \text{ over Length of Abut.}) = \frac{287.9}{120} = \frac{2.4^k}{ft}$$

$$R_{2 \text{ total over Length of Abut.}} = \frac{287.9 + 240^k}{120} = \frac{4.7^k}{ft}$$

3. Abut. Soil Pressures



Sept.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

2. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

3. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

4. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

5. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

6. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

7. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

8. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

9. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

10. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

11. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

12. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

13. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

14. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

15. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

16. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

17. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

18. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

19. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

20. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

21. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ (100 is the total number of items)

ALST.

B cont.

3. Case III S.S. DL + LL. - No surcharge

$$M_{0_3} = 44,600 + 73 \times 20.16^2 = 60,820 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$M_{AT_3} = 171,200 + 24,600 + 242 \times 5.67 \times 19.16 + 7,340 \times 5.17 = 218,320 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$R = \begin{array}{r} 23,540 \\ 4,760 \\ 1,370 \\ \hline 29,710 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{M}{R} = \begin{array}{r} 171,200 \\ 24,600 \\ 12,500 \\ \hline 218,320 \end{array}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{171,200}{29,710} = 5.76' \text{ O.K.}$$

$$e = 0.72'$$

$$P_{Toe} = \frac{29,710}{12} (1.36) = 3,270 \text{ PSF} < 5,560 \text{ O.K.}$$

$$P_{Heel} = \frac{29,710}{11} (0.64) = 1,510 \text{ PSF}$$

4. Case III S.S. DL only - No overturning M_0

$$M_0 = 0$$

$$M_{AT_4} = 171,120 + 242 \times 5.67 \times 19.16 + 7,340 \times 5.17 = 171,120 + 12,590 + 12,500 = 196,200 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$R_4 = 23,540 + 1,370 + 2,340 = 27,240 \text{ #}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{196,200}{27,240} = 7.18' < 8.0 \text{ O.K.}$$

$$e = 6 - 7.18 = 1.18'$$

$$P_{Heel} = \frac{27,240}{12} (1.59) = 3,620 \text{ PSF}$$

$$P_{Toe} = \frac{27,240}{12} (0.41) = 935 \text{ PSF}$$

ABUT.

B. cont.

Summation of Cases & values

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max. Toe Pressure} &= 4,240 \text{ psf (Case II)} \\ \text{Max. Heel} &= 3,630 \text{ " (Case IV)} \\ \text{Max. Moment} &= 74,610 \text{ # ft (Case II)} \end{aligned}$$

C. Stresses in toe

1. f_s in toe (Case II)

$$S = \frac{4,240 - 900}{12} = 218 \text{ PSI/ft}$$

$$4 \times 218 = 1112$$

$$M_o F = 3,128 \times 4 \times 2 + 1112 \times 4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50,950 \text{ # ft}$$

$$M_o F = 4 \times 3 \times 150 \times 2 = 3,600 \text{ # ft}$$

$$M_o \text{ net} = \underline{27,350 \text{ # ft}} \quad ; \quad V = 12,500 + 2,224 - 1800$$

$$V = \underline{12,920 \text{ #}}$$

$$f_s = \frac{27,350 \times 12}{0.6 \times 875 \times 33} = \underline{18,800 \text{ PSI}} > 18,000$$

6, 4.2 %

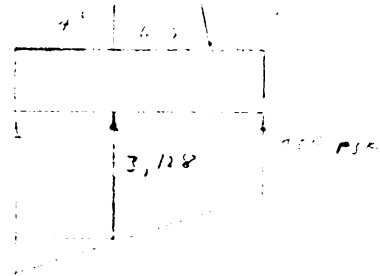
2. Shear

$$v = \frac{12,920}{12 \times 875 \times 33} = 37.5 \text{ PSI} < 60 \text{ PSI}$$

3. Bond

$$u = \frac{12,920}{2.7 \times 875 \times 33} = \underline{126 \text{ PSI}} < 150$$

(use S. A.)



4.6.7

D. stresses in heel

1. Bottom of Heel - case I

$$S = \frac{2000 - 1.5 \times 100}{12} = 154 \text{ in}^2$$

$$2291.5 = 3378.5$$

$$M_{1/2} = 7283 \times \frac{1.5}{2} + 31150 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1.5 = 4074 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$M_{0/2} = \frac{1.5^2}{2} \times 2291.5 \times 100 + 1.5^2 \times 31150 = 3,281 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$M_1 = 793 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$f_{s, \text{res}} = \frac{793 \times 12}{18,000 \times 275 \times 1.5} = 0.0152 \text{ in/in}$$

No Rein. Req.

2. Top of Heel - case II

$$M_{0/2} = 3,281 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$M_{0/1} = 7283 \times \frac{1.5}{2} + 411 \times \frac{1.5}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1171 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$M_{0/0} = 2109 \text{ ft-lb}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1104 \times 1200}{12 \times 30^2} = 117 \text{ p.s.i. (Tension)} < 40$$

Allow. in tension = 40 p.s.i.

10/1/77.

1. Reinforced Concrete Slab

1. Slab

$H_1 \text{ reqd} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{area of slab} \times \text{height}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2.22 \text{ m}$$

$H_1 \text{ reqd} = 5.55 \text{ m}^2 \text{ area of slab} \times \text{height}$

$$= 2.22 \text{ m}$$

$$1.55 > 2.22 \text{ mm}$$

2. Beam

$H_1 \text{ reqd} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{area of beam}$

$$= 1.22 \text{ m}$$

$H_2 \text{ reqd} = 2.78 \text{ m}^2 \text{ area of beam}$

$$= 1.22 \text{ m}$$

$$1.55 > 1.22 \text{ mm}$$

CONCLUSION

The steel and concrete stresses within the superstructure were found to conform closely to the maximum allowable stresses. The only discrepancy noted was the maximum concrete stress at the section of maximum negative moment, which was slightly high. The resulting stress was 1,018 psi as compared to an allowable 1,000 psi. The allowable stress was thus exceeded by 1.8%. Overstresses of 1% are commonly accepted, but 1.8% is high. If one inch of concrete were added to the depth of the slab five feet each side of the pier, this overstress would be eliminated.

The superstructure reinforcing steel at the supports is provided with a clear covering of 0.94" of concrete. This wearing surface would seem thin for a structure which is expected to carry heavy truck traffic. No requirements, however, as to the depth of wearing surface were given by the AASHO.

The stresses within the abutments, the maximum soil pressures and the position of the resultant soil pressure were found to be within the

allowable limits specified. The factor of safety against sliding for the abutment was found to be 1.34, which is less than the usually accepted desirable value of 2.0. No minimum allowable factor of safety against sliding was given by the AASHTO.

ROOM NO. ONLY

ROOM NO. ONLY

Pocket nas:
1 suppl



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