WisDOT NC Region 2017 Construction Conference

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Bureau of Structures
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Structures Agenda

- Contacting BOS When & Why
- Specification and Manual Updates
- Structures Construction Issues
- Ancillary (Wind Loaded) Structure Issues
- Fabrication & Materials Issues



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Contacting BOS – When & Why

- Anything "structural"
 - excessive construction loads
 - structural capacity
 - pile locations, etc.
- If in doubt, call us!
 - See Structures Contacts Handout



Region Structures Maintenance

▶ Tom Hardinger 715-421-8323

Anthony Stakston 715-421-8345

Brock Gehrig 715-365-5799



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Standard Spec Updates

- Structure Backfill: Type A, B
- Curing retaining wall parapets
- Price adjustment for piling
- Concrete sign support bases



STATE OF WISCONSIN



STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS HIGHWAY AND STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION

2017 Edition

Effective with December 2016 letting

The annotations, shown in boxed text, in this 2017 edition of the standard specifications in the standard specifications of the standard specification of the standard specifi The annotations, snown in boxed text, in this 2017 eathor or the standard specification identify substantive changes made since the 2016 edition. A brief explanation of each denity substantive enanges made since the 2010 edition. In uner appendicult to each shange is shown both in the table of contents and again adjacent to each revised passage.



Standard Spec Updates

- Adhesive Anchors
 - No longer type "L" and "S" anchors
 - Mechanical anchors not allowed
 - Adhesive anchor installation
 - Pullout testing













Const. & Mat'ls Manual Updates

- Updated guidance for bolting
- "Slip-critical" bolted connections







Const. & Mat'ls Manual Updates

- Steel diaphragm to prestressed concrete girder web connections
 - Snug-tight plus 1/4 turn for through-bolts
 - 80 foot-pounds when connecting to a ferrule loop insert
 - Turn-of-nut or direct tension indicating (DTI) washer for steel-to-steel connections
 - Field rotational capacity testing is not required

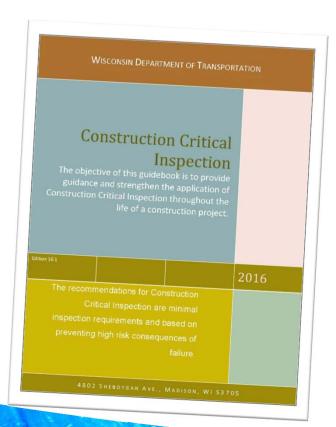






Construction Critical Inspection

- http://wisconsindot.gov → DOING BUSINESS → Engineers and consultants → Structure and road resources → Standards and manuals
- Guidance on critical inspection
 - Roadway
 - Box Culverts and Retaining Walls
 - Temporary Structures
 - Bridges





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- Wing Tip Erosion
- Construction Loading
- Bridge Decks FHWA
- Reinforcement
- Backfill
- Girder Damage
- Joint Replacement
- Bearing Anchor Bolts
- Structural Approach Slabs

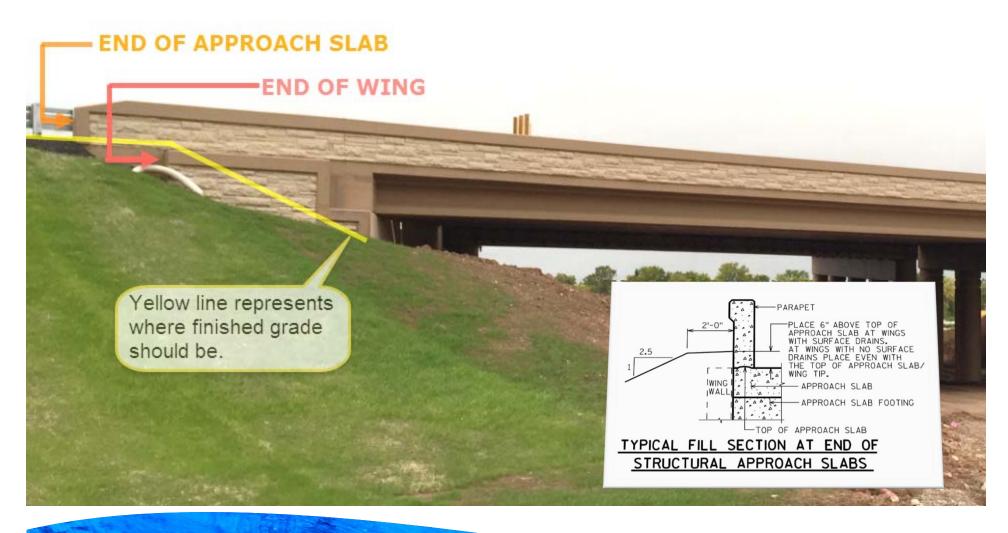


Wing Tip Erosion and Drainage

- Be sure grading around wing tips promotes proper drainage.
- ▶ Typically finished grade ends 6" above wing tip.
- Do not allow bituminous sealant around wing tips.
- The end of the structural approach slab is not the end of wing.



Wing Tip Erosion and Drainage





Construction Loads on Bridges

- ▶ Std. Spec 108.7.3 Loads on Structures
- Contractor's responsibility

If directed by Engineer, contractor to analyze and

submit to BOS for review

- Wisconsin P.E. required
- BOS will assist if unsure



Purpose:

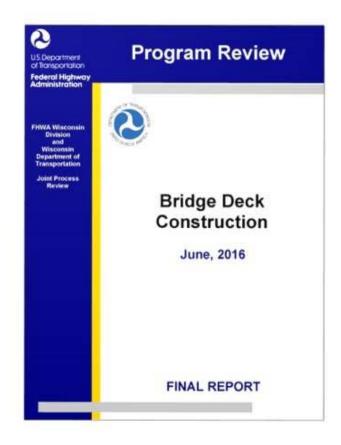
- Determine if Standard
 Specifications are consistently administered throughout Regions
- Identify best practices/ opportunities for improvement
- Team Members
 - FHWA
 - WisDOT: Regions, BOS, BTS, BPD, SE Freeways



- Scope:
 - Full depth concrete bridge decks
 & Grade E overlays
 - Visited 22 active projects
 - Neighboring states IL, IA
 - Target construction operations:
 - Formwork/rebar installation
 - Dry-run
 - Pre-pour meeting
 - Deck/overlay pour
 - QC/QV testing



- Final Report published June, 2016
- Eight Observations:
 - "Inspector QA roles and responsibilities aren't well understood"



- Dry runs
 - Timing Avoid dry runs immediately before pour
 - Measurements
 - Inconsistent frequency
 - Spot-check vs. entire deck area
 - Heavy reliance on contractor measurements
 - Independent verification
 - Check finishing machine set-up
 - Use rigid straightedge under rollers, avoid 2x4's



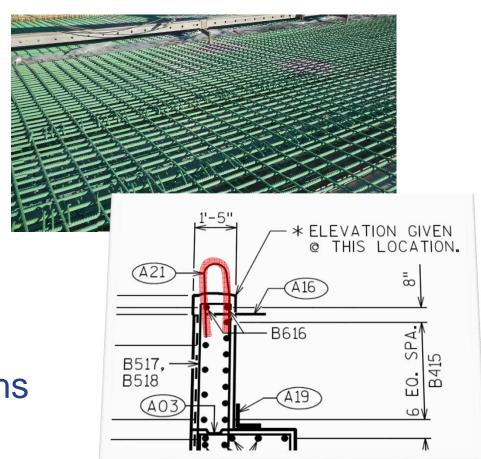
- Other Opportunities for Improvement
 - Written notification to contractor to proceed with deck pour
 - Inadequate staffing
 - Critical Inspection Guide
 - Deck pours "continuous inspection"
 - Minimum two inspectors
 - Inspector inconsistency
 - One-day Bridge Construction Inspection Training

"Based on your forecasted evaporation rates and current forecasted evaporation rates, you are ok to proceed with the overlay pour as scheduled for tonight."



Reinforcement Placement

- Correct Bar
 - Size
 - Coating
 - Bends
- Spacing
- Orientation
- Clear Distance
- Tied Firmly
- Adequate Lap Lengths
- All Bars Included

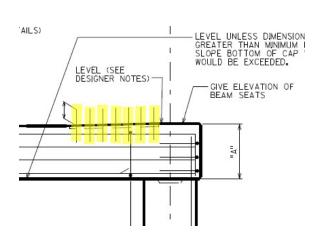






Stab Bars

- Only allowed when clearly stated on the plan
 - Example: Dowel bar between beam seats at fixed piers & abutments
- Otherwise, not allowed!
 - At cold joint, so creates pocket where water & salt can collect
 - Freeze thaw cycle & corrosion causes damage/spalling



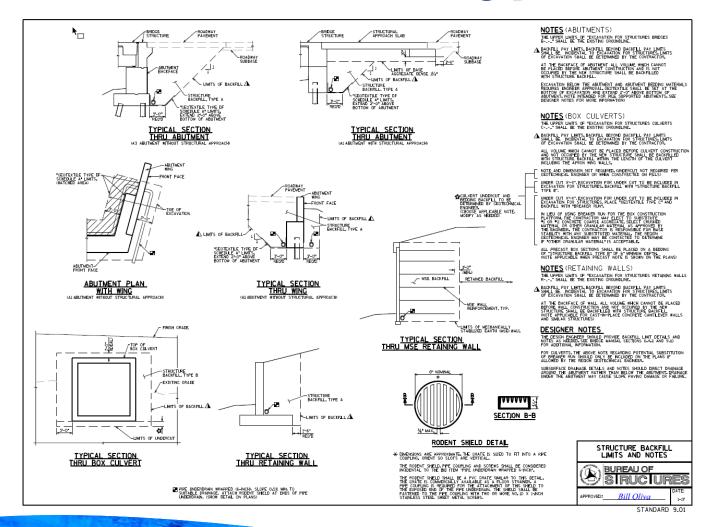




Structure Backfill – Type A & B

- Structure Backfill is now categorized as either Type A or Type B.
- The type of backfill and the limits of structure backfill are now required to be shown on the structure plans.
- Bridge Standard 9.01 shows typical structure backfill details and notes to be used on structure plans.

Structure Backfill – Type A & B







Girder Damage During Removals

• "Damage will occur no matter what I do when removing a bridge deck." ☐ THIS COMMENT MAY COME FROM CONTRACTORS BUT IS NOT THE WAY WISDOT VIEWS THIS ISSUE



Girder Damage During Removals





Girder Damage During Removals

Who to contact when girder damage occurs:

Damage Occurs

Region/
Consultant
Field
Engineer/
Project
Manager

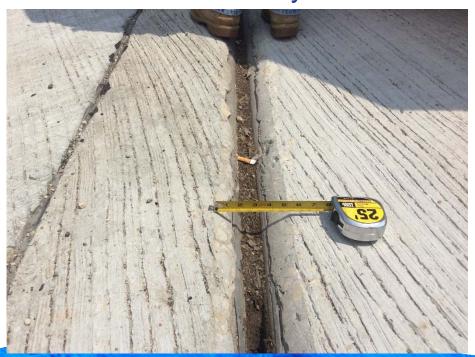
Region Project Manager Structure
Design
Contact (as
listed on the
bridge plans)

Region Bridge Maintenance Engineer(s) Resolution Determined



Joint Replacement Issues

- Recurring Issues:
 - Check that joint is set correctly prior to deck pour
 - Too high is no good, but too low is also no good
 - Plan note says to 'set flush with concrete'

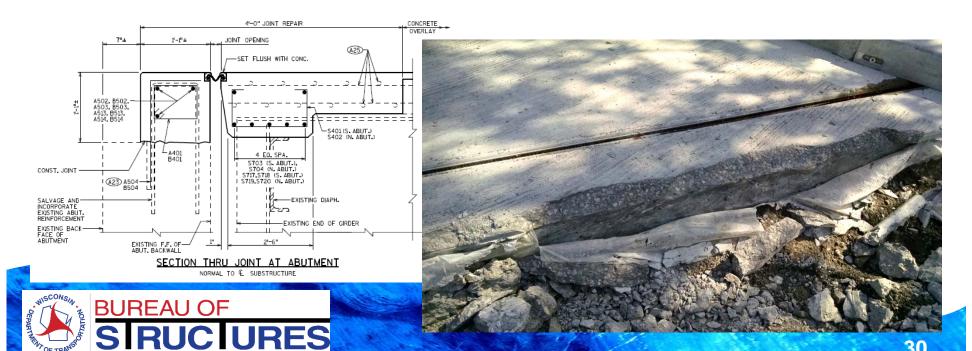






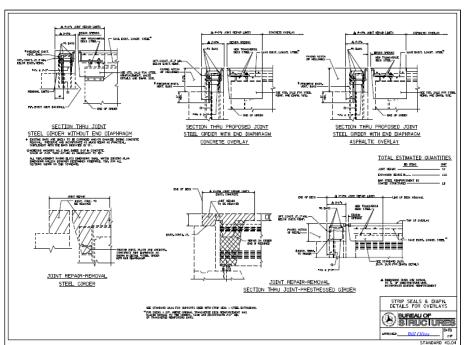
Joint Replacement Issues

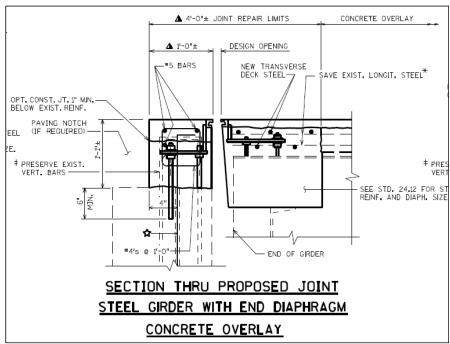
- New Issue Discovered in the Past Year
 - Construction of joints with overlays has not followed the details in the structure plans
 - THE PAVING BLOCK AT THE ABUTMENT SHOULD
 NOT BE POURED UP TO THE UNDERSIDE OF THE OVERLAY, AND SUBSEQUENTLY OVERLAID



Joint Replacement Issues

- New Issue Discovered in the Past Year
 - New Standard Detail Created (Won't be on Plans this Construction Season but detail can be used as a field adjustment)

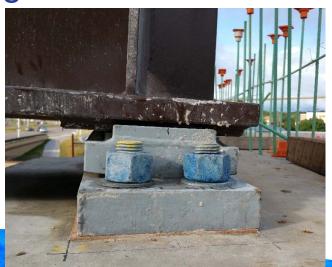


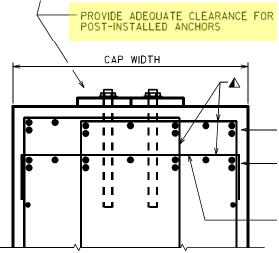




Bearing Anchor Bolts

- Know the contractor's plan for Anchor Bolts
 - Cast-in vs Post-installed (grouted or epoxied)
- If Post-installed, check to ensure bar steel does not conflict
- Bar steel can, and should, be adjusted before pouring concrete if conflicts are found







SECTION THRU PIER CAP

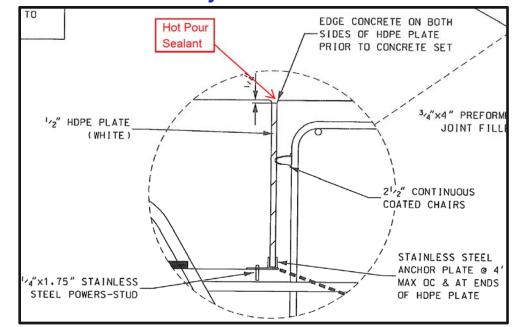
Structural Approach Slabs

 Some contractors have requested to pour the structural approach slabs in conjunction with the

bridge deck

Potential benefits:

- Schedule
- Ride
- Durability



If you get this request, contact BOS to see if it is right for your situation



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- Standard Spec updates
 - 636: Concrete Sign Supports
 - Construction joint is not allowed on footing, or drilled shaft without engineer's written approval
 - Remove disposable casing before backfilling



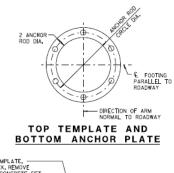
- 641: Sign Bridges and Overhead Sign Supports
 - Removal of aluminum sign bridges, and reformat the section to cover aluminum components (sign supports & catwalk) only
 - Re-arrange the steel sign bridge section for better clarity
 - Design overhead sign support per plan specification, currently design with ASD and LFD methods
 - Welding aluminum members in the field is not allowed

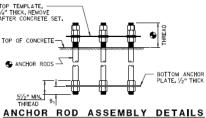


- Standard Spec updates (continue)
 - 657: Poles, Arms, Standards, and Bases
 - Contractor furnish all H.S. bolts, nuts, flat washers and DTI's
 - All standard poles are designed under AASHTO legacy standards until LRFD specifications are implemented
 - Misprinted section 657.2.2.1.4. It is a repeat of 657.2.2.1
 - 660: High Mast Lighting
 - Design high mast lighting structure per 6th edition of AASHTO design standards



- Standard Drawings
 - Updated standard drawings for Chapter 39 of the WisDOT Bridge Manual
 - All new sign bridge standard insert sheets
 - Updated SDD's for type 10 & 13 concrete base
 - Updated SDD's for all overhead sign support concrete bases
 - new details for anchor rod assembly, top template and bottom anchor plates as shown





MINIMUM OF 6 ANCHOR RODS, EXACT NUMBER, SIZE, DIMENSION AND ORIENTATION AS SHOWN ON FABRICATION DRAWING.



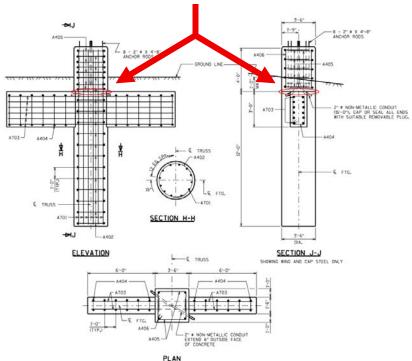
Footing construction issues

No horizontal construction joint on cantilever

structure footings



NOT ALLOWED



NOT a construction joint

CANTILEVER TRUSS FOOTING



- Recent Findings Cantilever Truss
 - End of truss connections to be bolted.



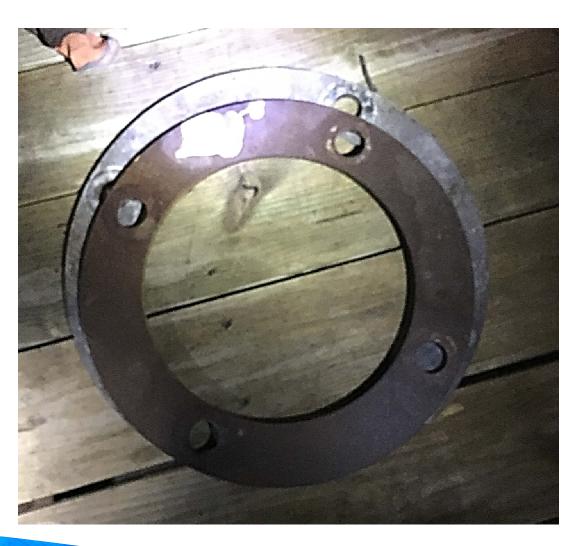
- Recent Findings Full span truss
 - Transverse plate should be parallel to chord.
 - Bottom web should be facing up



- Recent Findings Cantilever Truss
 - End of truss connections to be bolted.



- Recent Findings
 - Coordination in Staged projects, ensuring anchor templates are consistent with plans.



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Steel Expansion Bearings Issues

- Issues to watch for with Steel Expansion Bearings
 - Girders coming off of their bearings
 - Teflon squeezing out of the bearing assembly
 - Improper Teflon thickness (should be 1/16")
 - Improper bond of Teflon to steel plate B. See standard specification for proper bond procedure





Steel Expansion Bearings Issues

- Issues to watch for with Steel Expansion Bearings
 - Girder anchor plate not centered on plate B at the time of girder erection
 - Unclean bearing surfaces (proper storage is key!)
 - Improper surface finish on anchor plate (ANSI 8 -mirror finish)



Steel Expansion Bearings Issues



Conclusion

