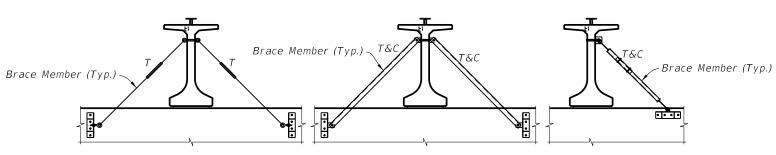


PRESTRESSED BEAM TEMPORARY BRACING PLAN VIEW (Skewed Condition Shown, Non-skewed Condition Similar)

Bridge Span (G-G Bearing)



EXAMPLE ANCHOR BRACING TYPICAL SECTIONS (Beam Ends Only)

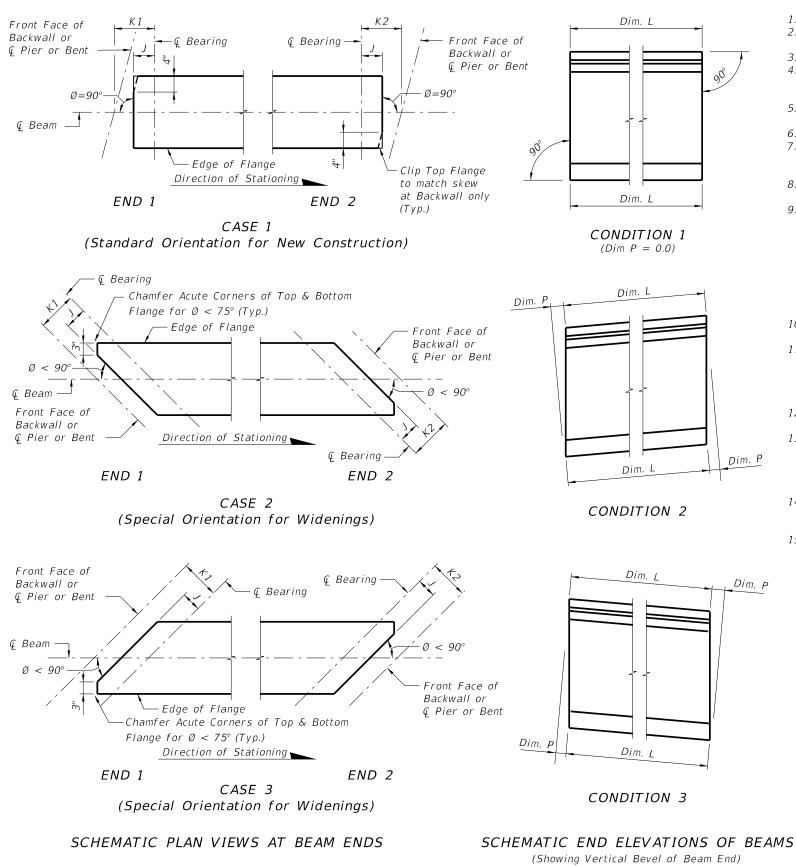
LEGEND:

T = Tension Member

T&C = Tension & Compression Member

#### NOTES:

- 1. The 'PRESTRESSED BEAM TEMPORARY BRACING PLAN' is to be used in conjunction with the 'TABLE OF TEMPORARY BRACING VARIABLES' in the Structures Plans. The brace locations and quantities shown in the plan view are schematic only, and the actual brace locations and quantities should be determined from the 'TABLE OF TEMPORARY BRACING VARIABLES' in the Structures Plans.
- 2. The bracing members shown in the sections are schematic only, and are meant to show geometry in which bracing should be placed. The bracing members and connections shall be designed and detailed by the Contractor. Any of the geometric configurations shown in the bracing sections are acceptable. The bracing may be attached through the web or to the flanges of the beam, as necessary. The bracing shall be positively and securely connected to each beam, and shall not be designed to exert any vertical force on the outer edge of the top flange. All bolt holes in beams are to be preformed and filled after use. All bracing is to be placed perpendicular to beams.
- 3. The anchor beam is a beam which has anchor bracing at its support locations. It is to be set first, and its location may vary. All subsequent beams are to be braced against the Anchor Beam sequentially. The Anchor brace may be located at an exterior girder provided that all required bolt clear distances are met and overhang bracing is not impacted. Anchor bracing may be inclined, as shown in the plan view, or may be installed vertically.
- 4. Overhang bracing requirements are neither specified here nor in the 'TABLE OF TEMPORARY BRACING VARIABLES! It is the Contractor's responsibility to design overhang bracing which does not cause excessive deflection or rotation of the exterior girder, or cause the girder stresses to exceed stress limits per the FDOT Structures Manual.
- 5. The Contractor shall submit documentation required by the Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 5 for 'Beam and Girder Temporary Bracing.' If the Contractor elects to use the bracing requirements shown in the 'TABLE OF TEMPORARY BRACING VARIABLES,' the documentation shall include signed and sealed certification that the construction loads do not exceed those shown in the 'TABLE OF ASSUMED CONSTRUCTION LOADS' and signed and sealed design of bracing members and connections. If the Contractor elects to use a bracing scheme different from those shown in the 'TABLE OF TEMPORARY BRACING VARIABLES, the documentation shall include signed and sealed calculation of the bracing requirements and design of bracing members and connections.

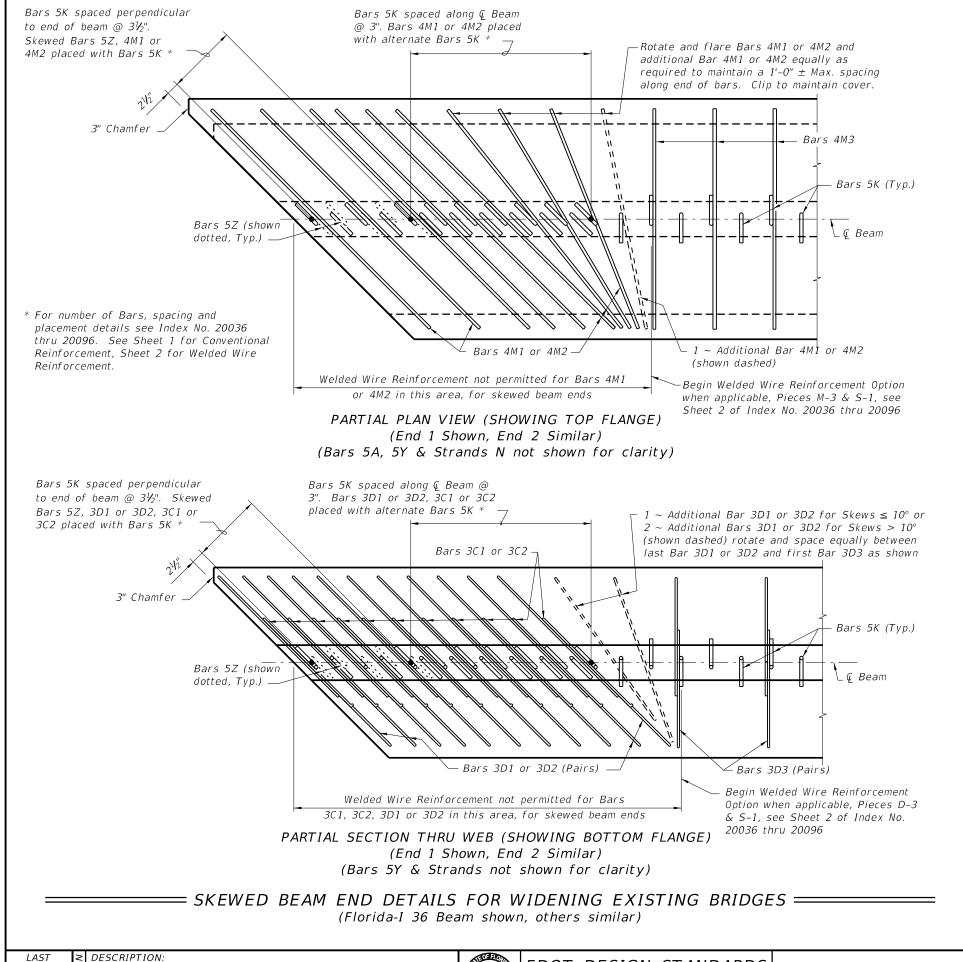


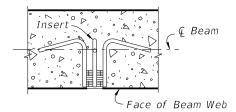
# BEAM NOTES

- All bar dimensions are out-to-out.
- Place one (1) Bar 5K or 5Z at each location as detailed alternating the direction of the ends for each bar (see "ELEVATION AT END OF BEAM", Index Nos. 20036, 20045, 20054, 20063, 20072, 20078, 20084 and 20096).
- 3. Strands N shall be ASTM A416, Grade 270, seven-wire strands 🐉 Ø or larger, stressed to 10,000 lbs. each.
- 4. For beams with ends not to be encased in permanent concrete diaphragms, cut wedge to recess Prestressing Strands at the end of the beam after detensioning without damaging the surrounding concrete. See STRAND RECESS DETAIL on Sheet 2.
- 5. For beams with ends not to be encased in permanent concrete diaphragms, protect end of recessed strands in accordance with Specification 450.
- 6. Unless otherwise noted, the minimum concrete cover for reinforcing steel shall be 2".
- 7. At the Contractor's option, welded deformed wire reinforcement may be used in lieu of Bars 3D, 5K, 4M, and 5Z as shown on the Standard Details for each beam size. Welded deformed wire reinforcement shall conform to AASHTO M221, with a minimum yield strength of 75 ksi.
- 8. Safety Line Anchorage Devices or sleeves are required and permitted in the top flange only to accomodate fall protection systems used during construction. See shop drawings for details and spacing of any required embedments.
- 9. For beams with skewed end conditions, the end reinforcement, defined as Bars 3C1, 3C2, 3D1, 3D2, 5K, 4M1, 4M2, 5Y and 5Z placed within the limits of the spacing for Bars 3C in "ELEVATION AT END OF BEAM", shall be placed parallel to the skewed end of the beam. Bars 3D3, 5K and 4M3 located beyond the limits of Bars 3C shall be placed perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the beam. Fan Bars as needed to avoid overlapping bars at the transition to Bars 3D3 and 4M3, and field cut to maintain minimum cover. Provide additional Bars 4M1, 4M2, 3D1 and 3D2 as required; additional bars are not included in the Number Required on the "BILL OF REINFORCING STEEL". For placement locations, see "SKEWED BEAM END DETAILS". Adjust the dimensions of Bars 3C1, 3C2, 3D1, 3D2, 4M1 and 4M2 as shown on the "BENDING DIAGRAM" for skewed end conditions.
- 10. Placement of Bars 3C1, 3D1 and 4M1 correspond to END 1, and Bars 3C2, 3D2 and 4M2 correspond to END 2. END 1 and END 2 are shown on the beam "ELEVATION".
- 11. For Beams with vertically beveled end conditions, place first row of Bars 3C1, 3C2, 3D1, 3D2, 5K, 5Y and 5Z parallel to the end of the beam. Progressively rotate remaining bars within the limits of Bars 5Z until vertical by adjusting the spacing at the top of beam up to a maximum of 1". For welded deformed wire reinforcement, cut top cross wire and rotate bars as required or reduce end cover at top of the beam to minimum 1".
- 12. For beams with skewed end conditions, welded deformed wire reinforcement shall not be used for end reinforcement (Bars 3D1, 3D2, 4M1 and 4M2)
- 13. Bars 5K and 5Z shall be placed and tied to the fully bonded strands in the bottom or center row (see "STRAND PATTERN" on the Table of Beam Variables in Structures Plans). At the Contractor's option the length of the bottom legs of Bars 5K and 5Z may be extended to facilitate tying to the exterior strands. For welded deformed wire reinforcement, supplemental transverse #4 bars are permitted to support Pieces K & S under the cross wires on the bottom row of strands.
- 14. At the Contractor's option, Bars 3D1, 3D2 and 3D3 may be fabricated as a single bar with a 1'-0" minimum lap splice of the top legs, or the length of the bottom legs may be extended to facilitate tying to the exterior strands.
- 15. For referenced Dimensions, Angles and Case Numbers, see the Table of Beam Variables in Structures Plans.

DESCRIPTION:

SHEET NO.





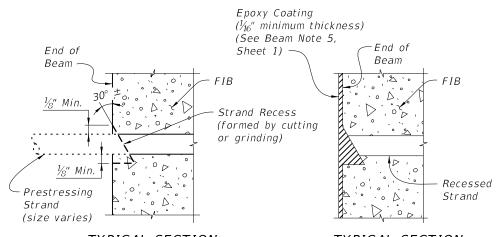
# PLAN SECTION THRU BEAM WEB AT INSERT FOR DIAPHRAGM REINFORCING

(When Intermediate Diaphragms are Required by Design)

### INSERT NOTES

- 1. Provide 1" Ø, zinc-electroplated, ferrule wing nut or coil inserts, UNC threads, 1/0 minimum gage wire, not more than 4" in depth with a minimum ultimate tensile strength of 11,400 lbs. in 4,000 psi concrete.
- 2. If inserts are needed on both sides (faces) of beam webs, an assembly as long as the thickness of the beam web, consisting of two (2) ferrule or coil inserts attached by two (2) or more struts may be utilized. The connecting struts shall have a minimum ultimate tensile strength of 11,400 lbs.
- 3. Inserts for diaphragm reinforcing are required at each end of each intermediate diaphragm shown on the Beam Framing Plan and may be required at the end of the beams when end diaphragms are shown. See Superstructure and Beam Framing Plans for longitudinal location of inserts for each face of beam.

===== INSERT DETAIL =====



TYPICAL SECTION SHOWING STRAND RECESS LIMITS

TYPICAL SECTION AFTER EPOXY COATING

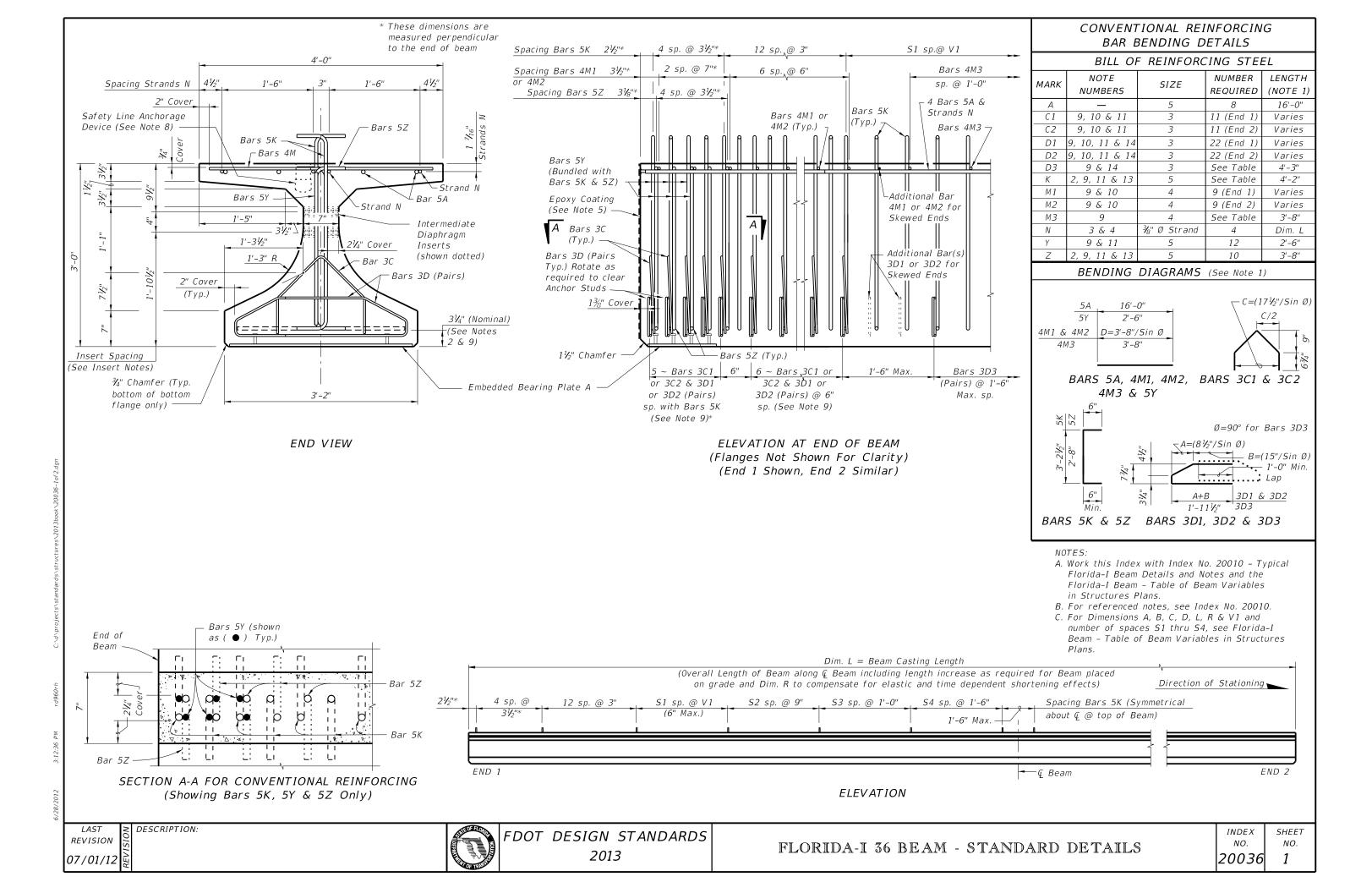
===== STRAND RECESS DETAIL =====

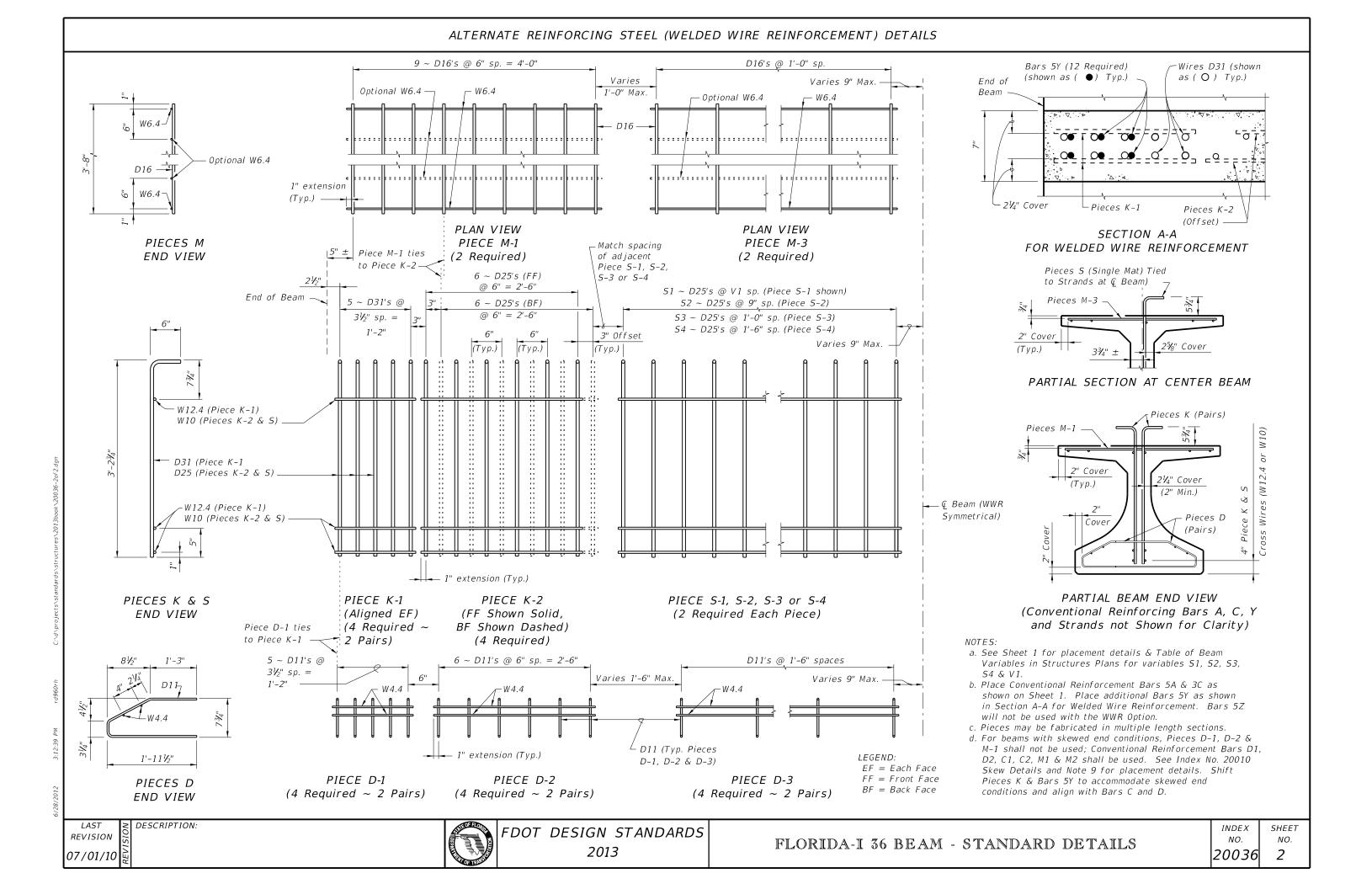
REVISION

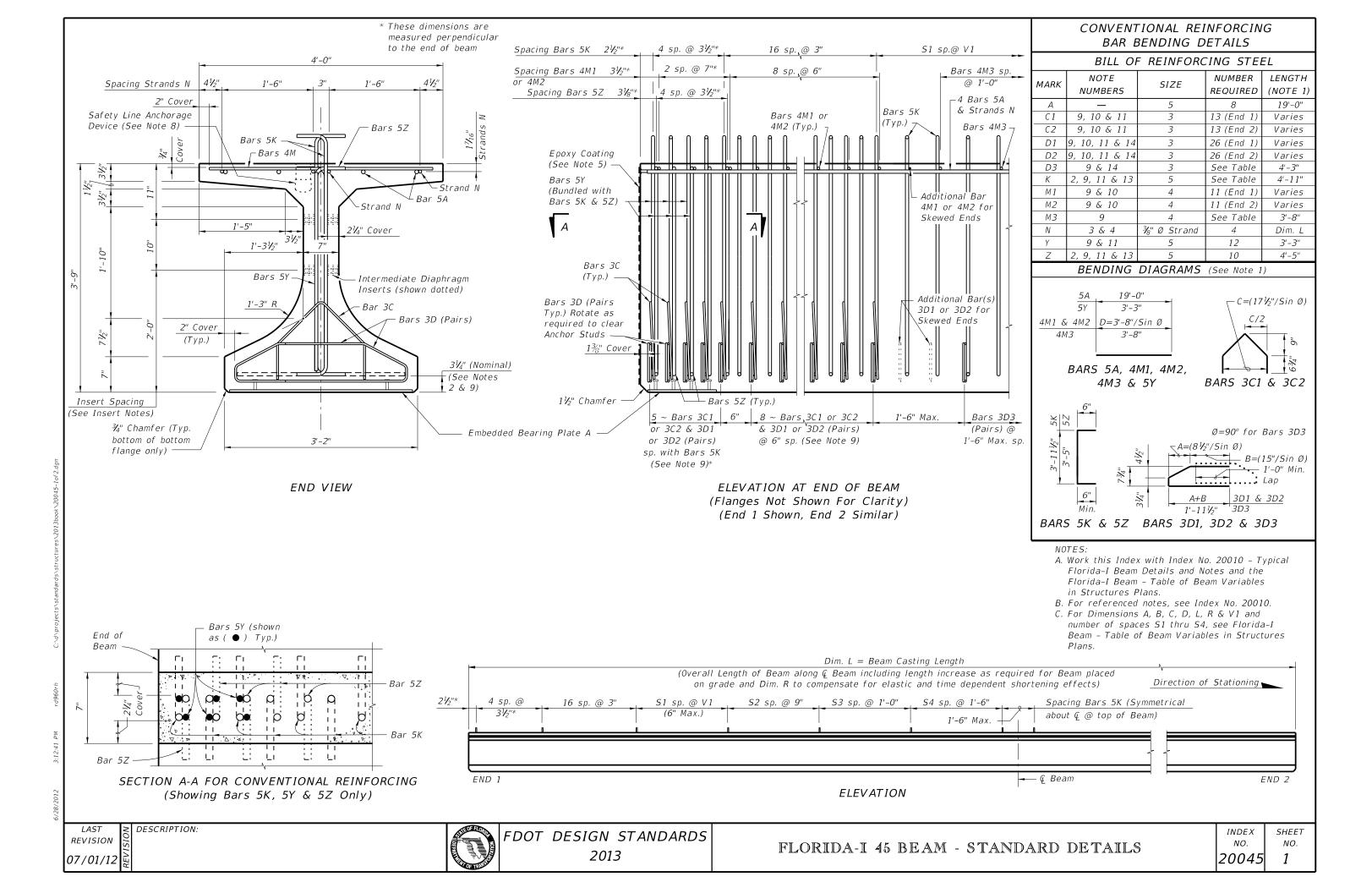
FDOT DESIGN STANDARDS 2013

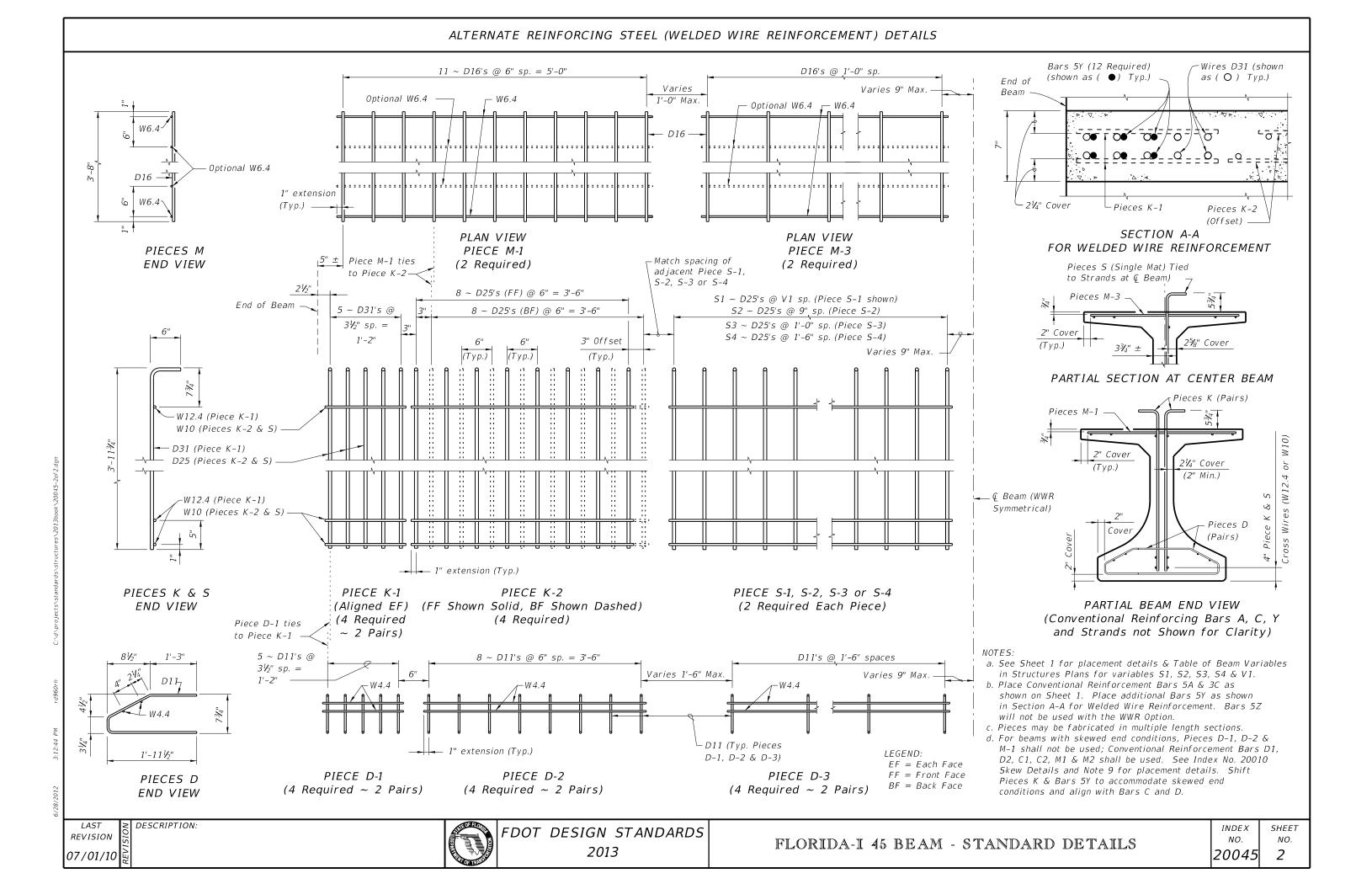
TYPICAL FLORIDA-I BEAM DETAILS AND NOTES

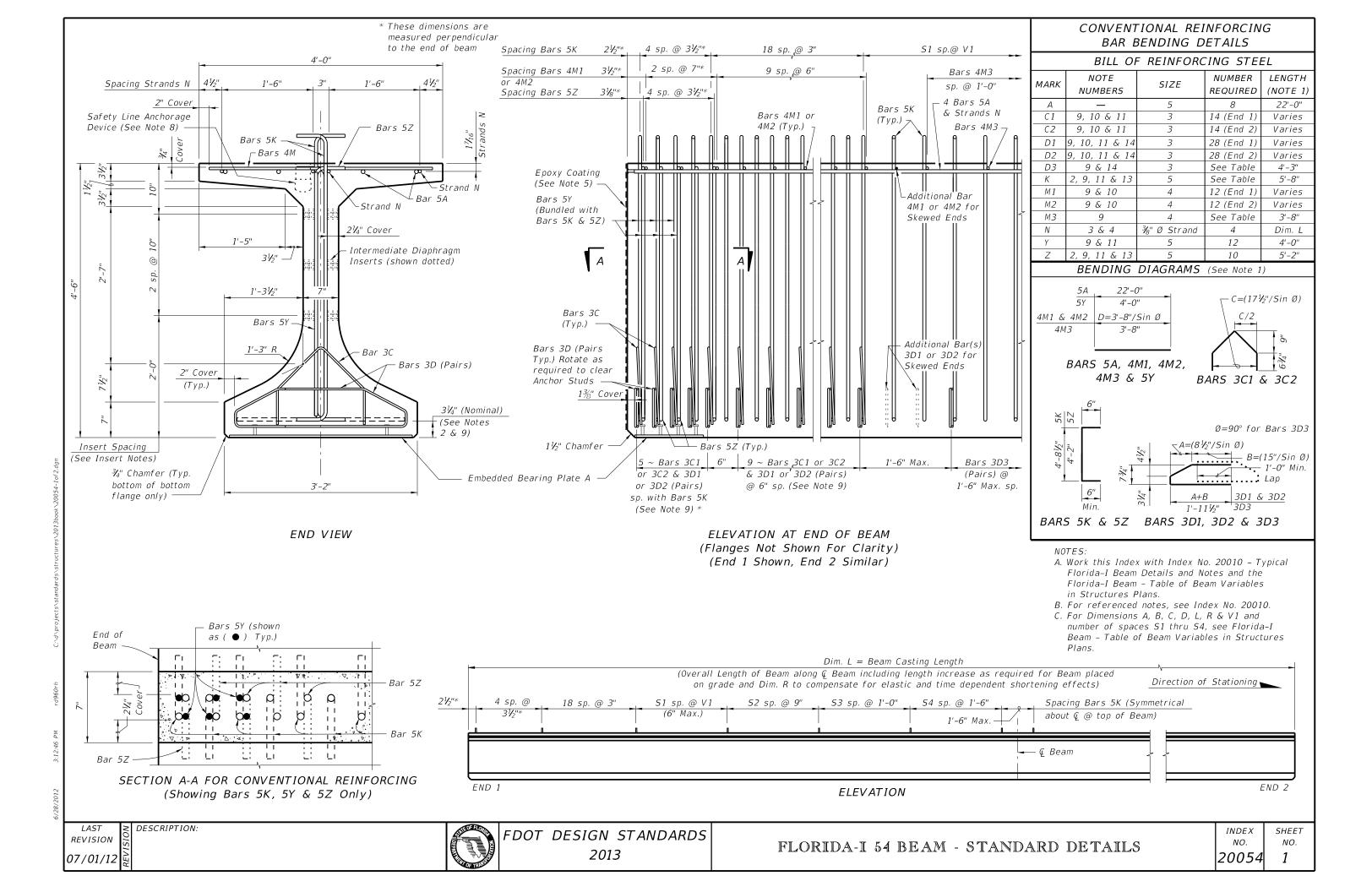
*INDEX* NO. 20010 SHEET NO.

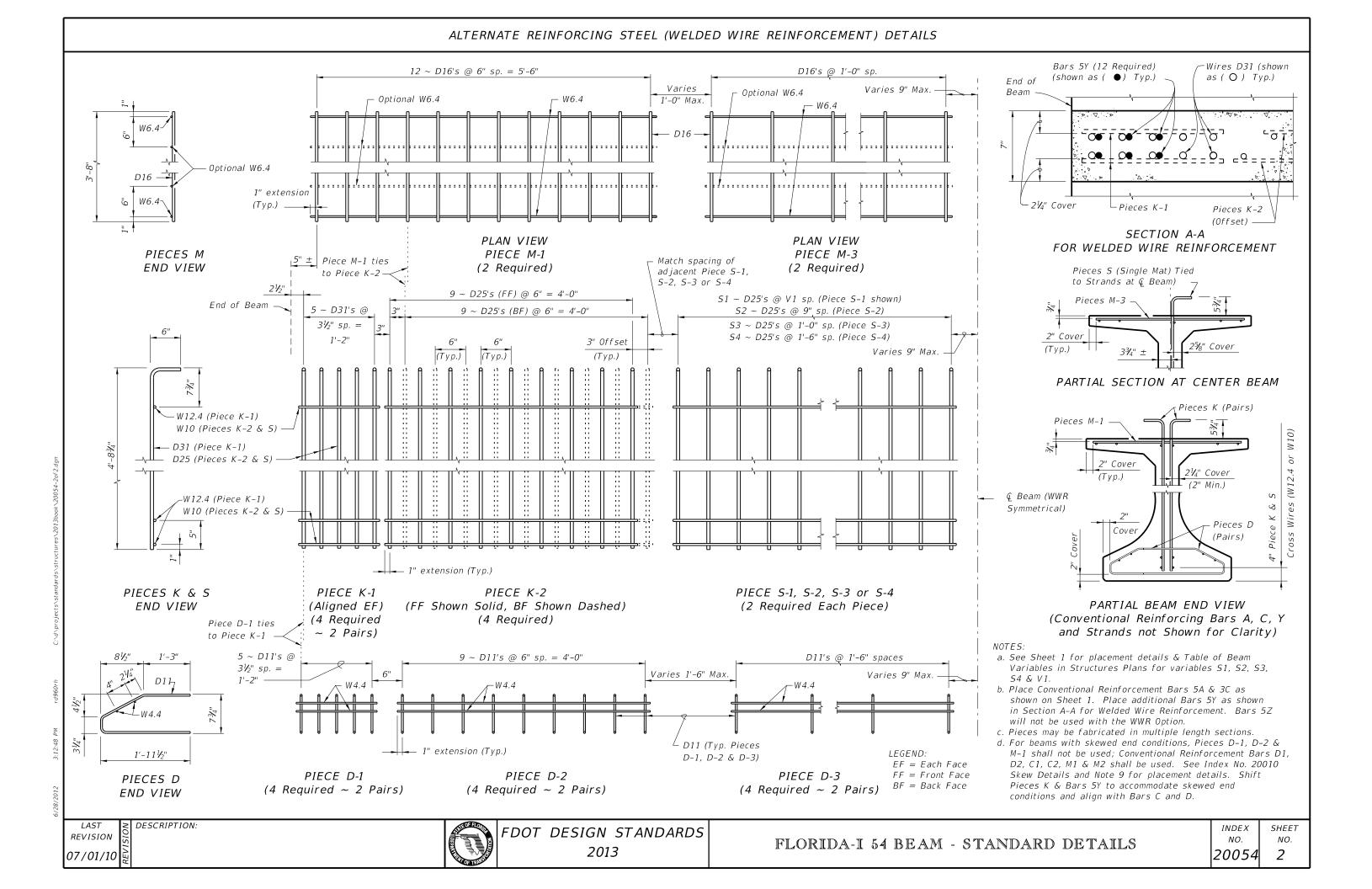


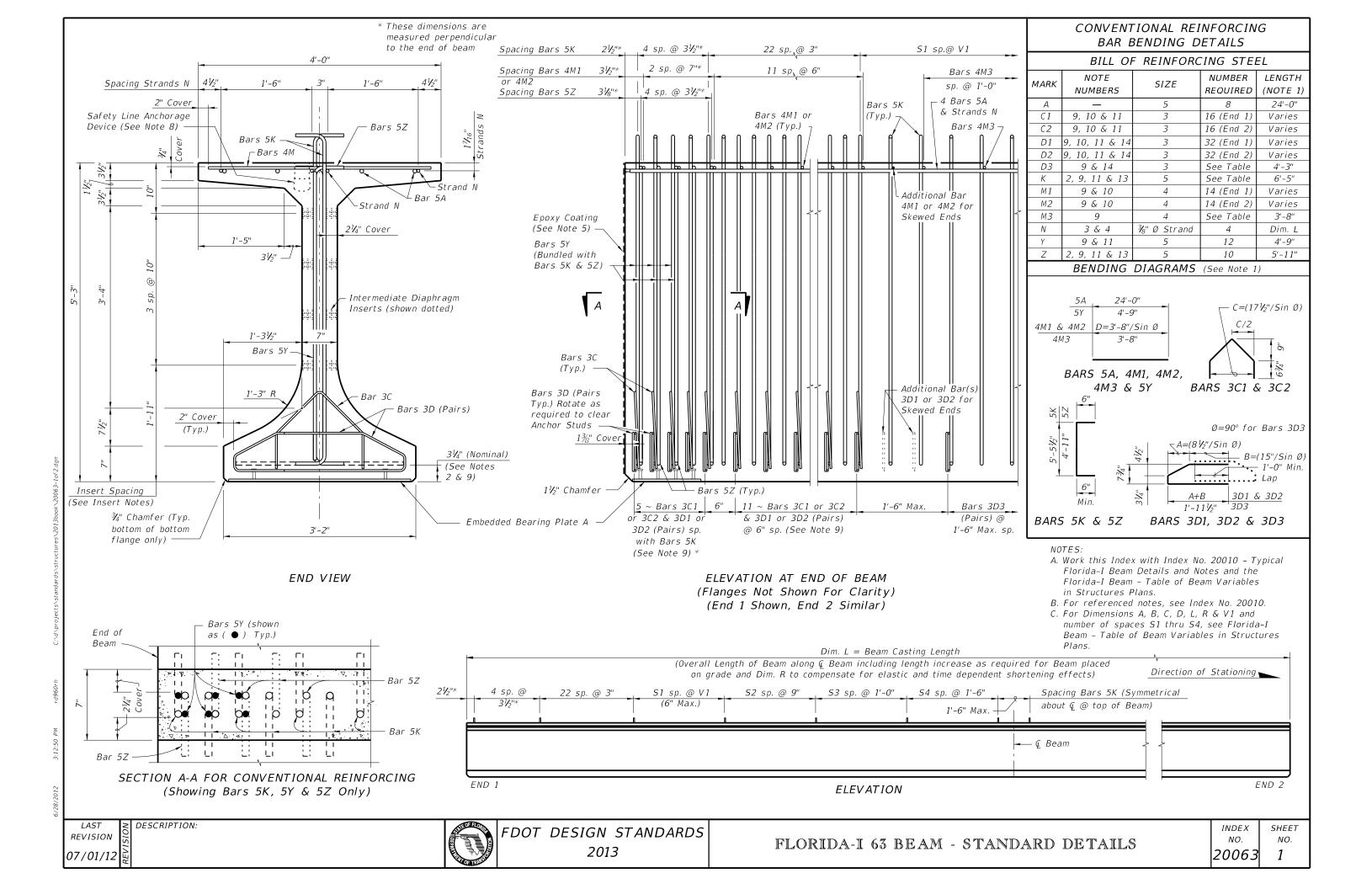


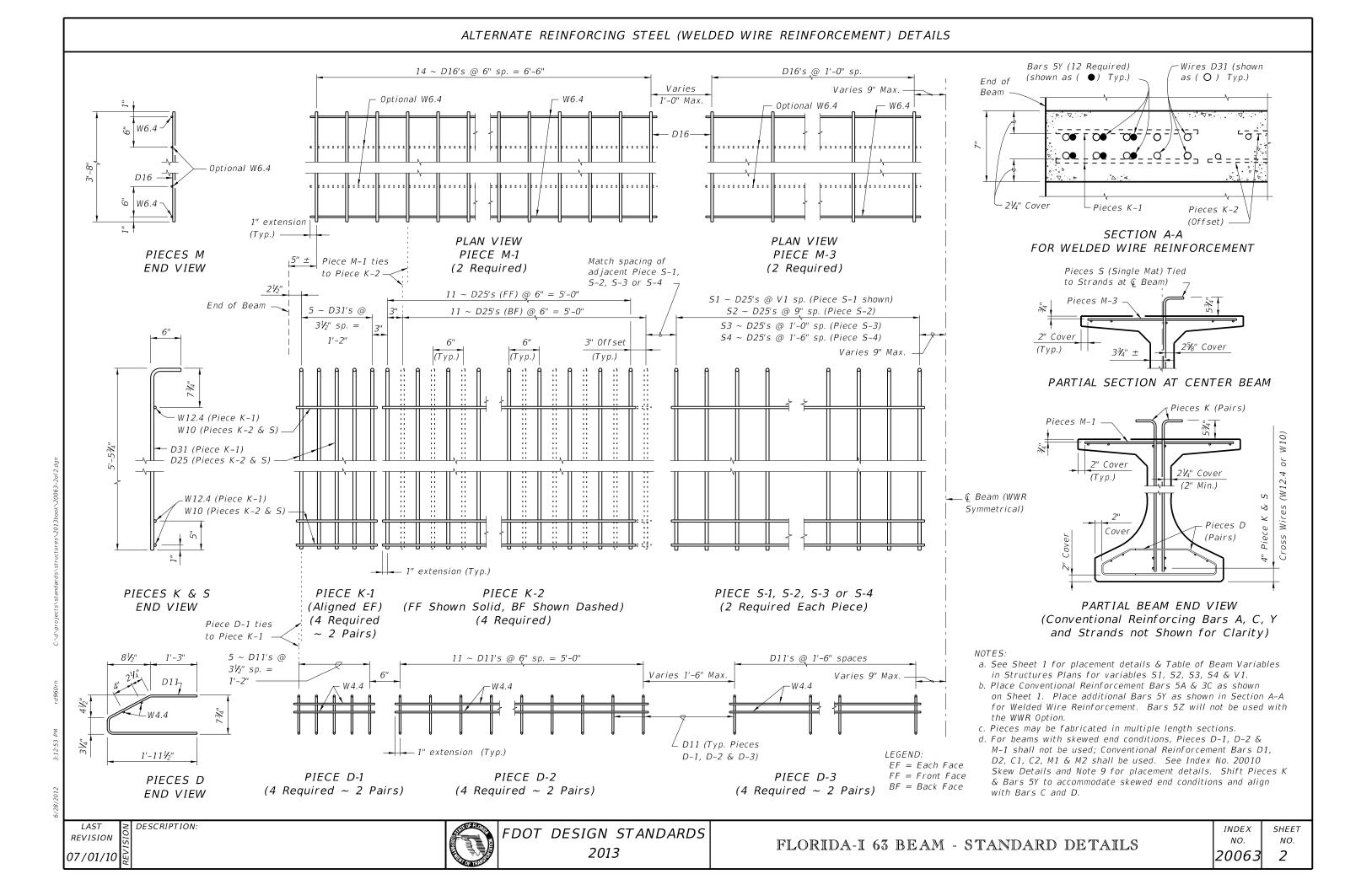


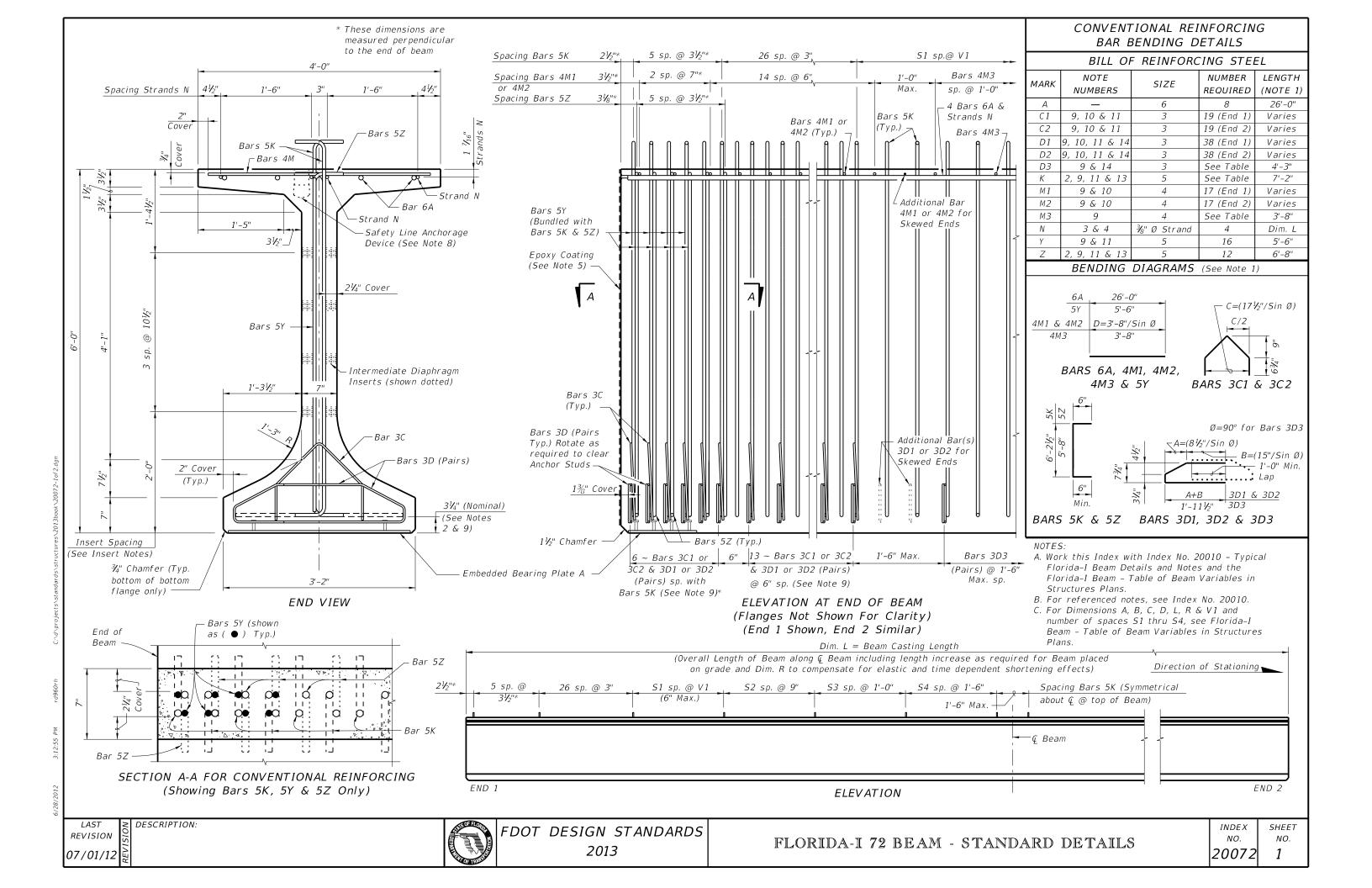


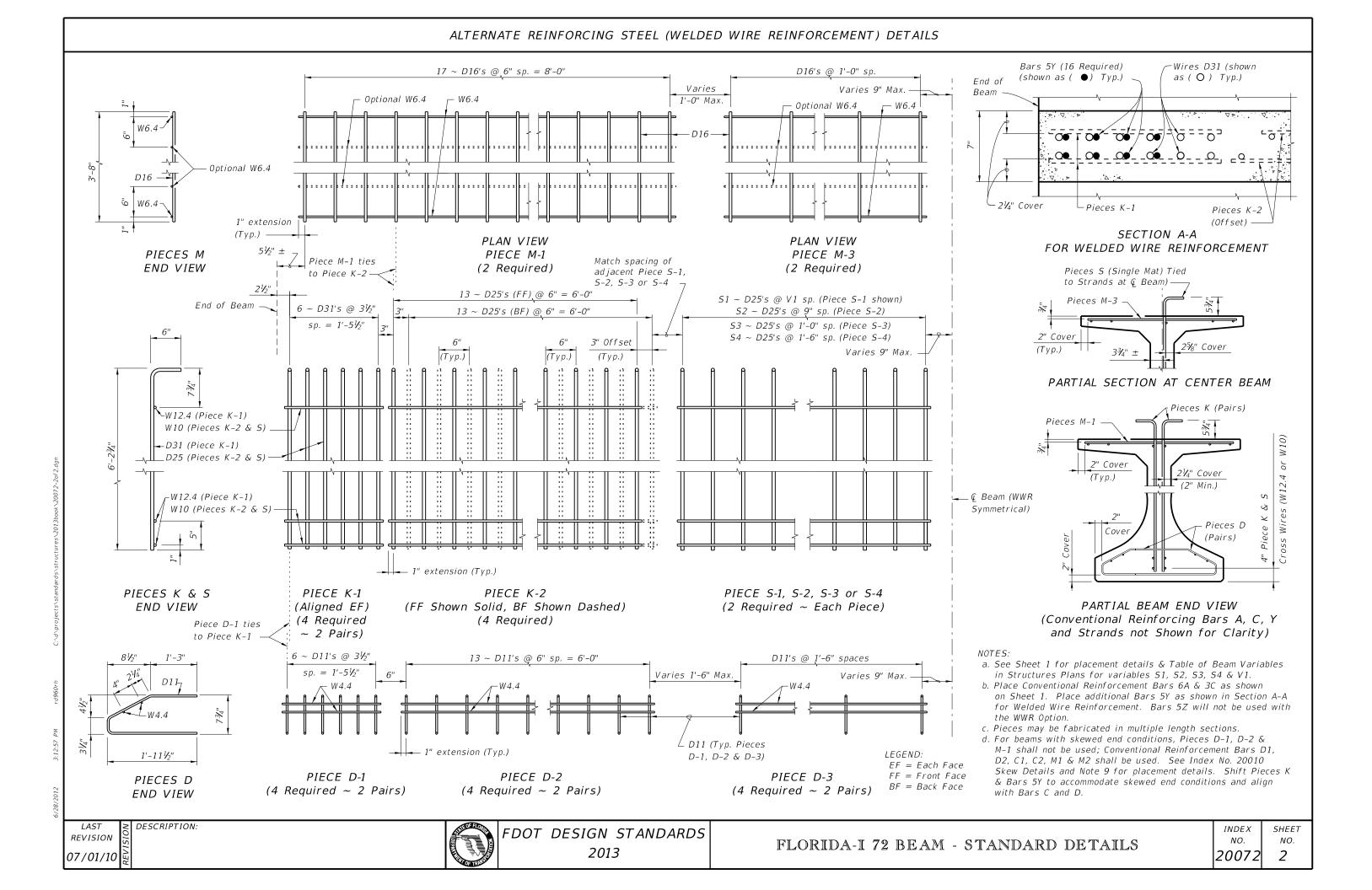


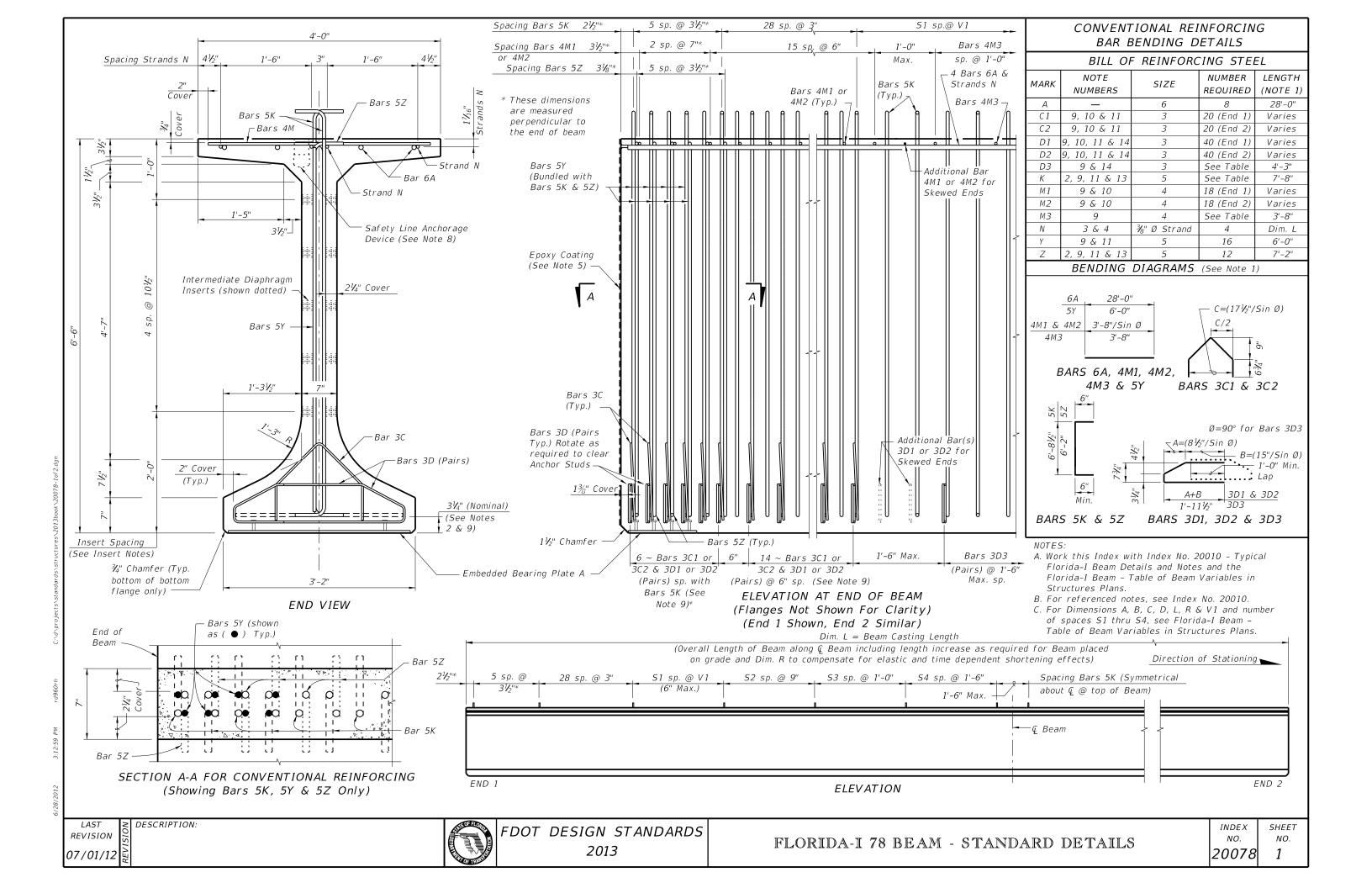


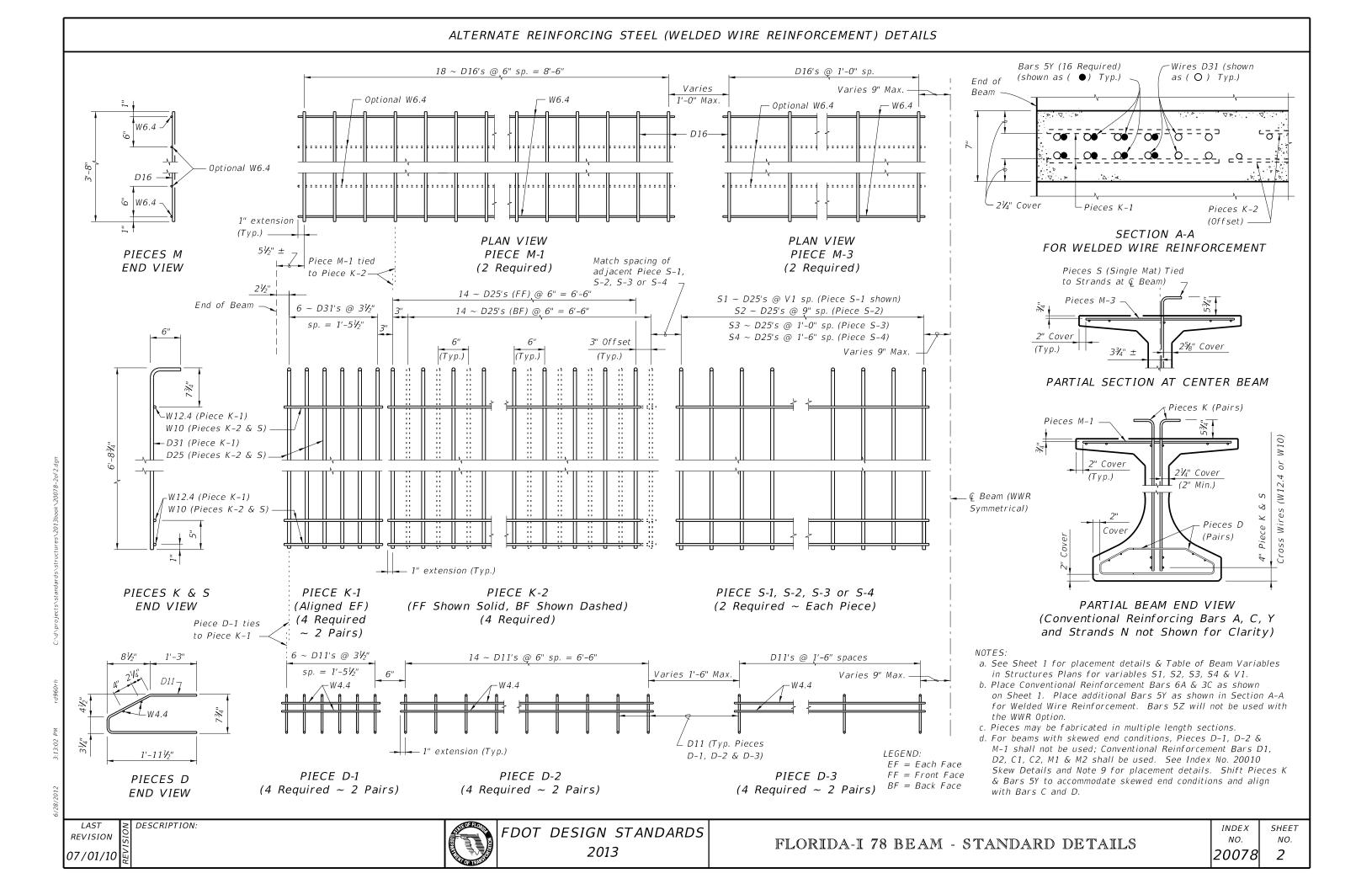


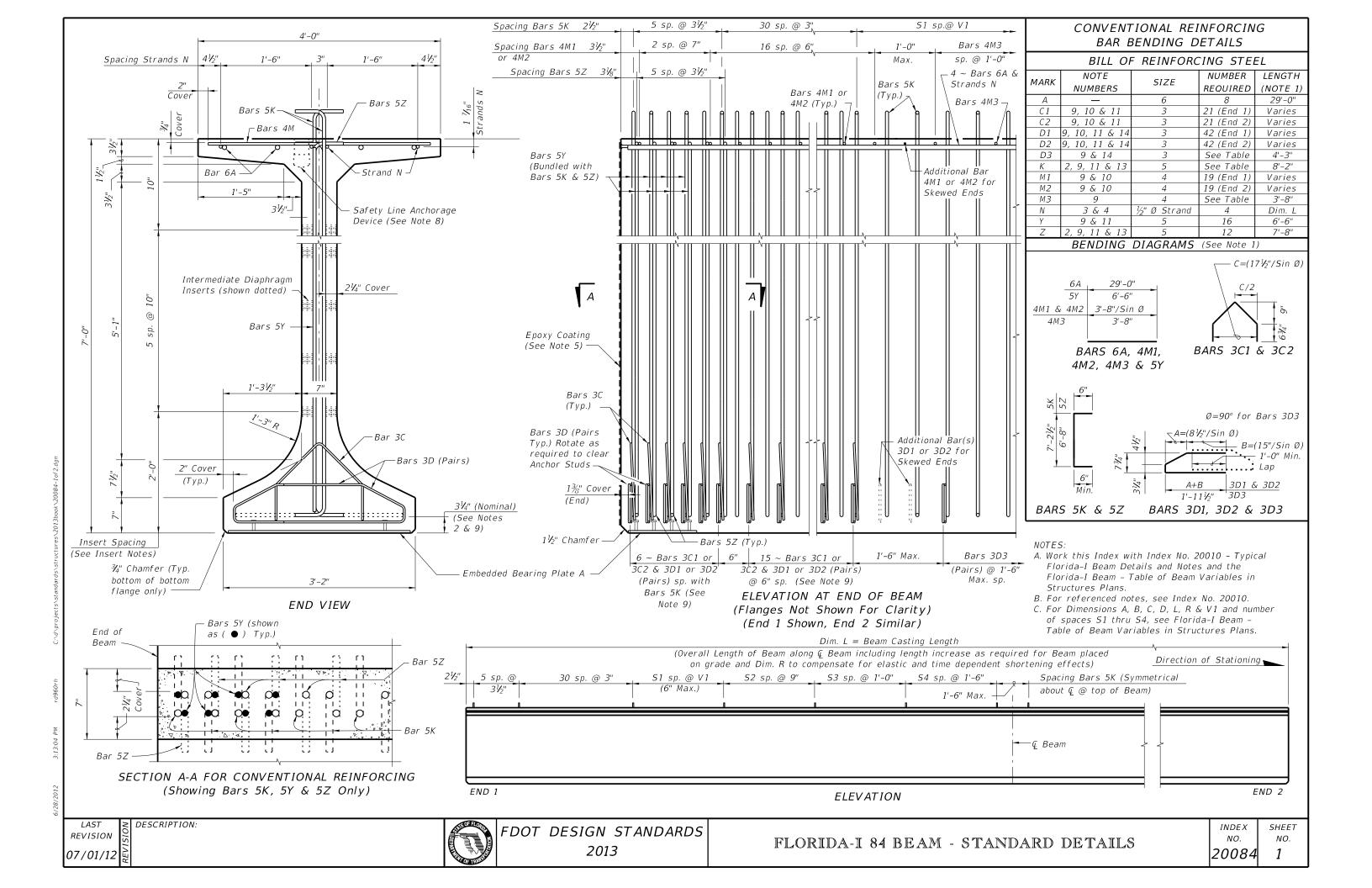


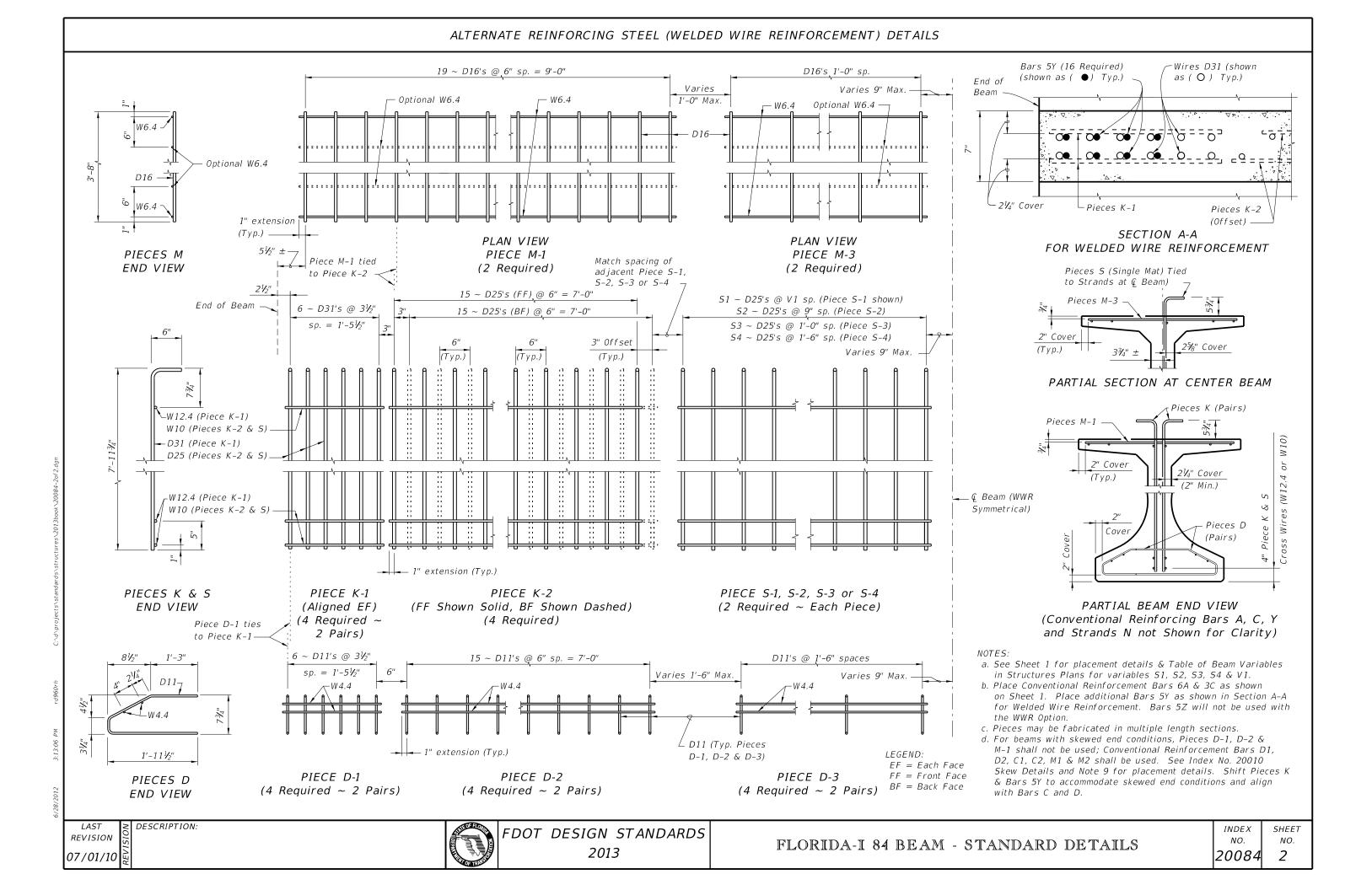


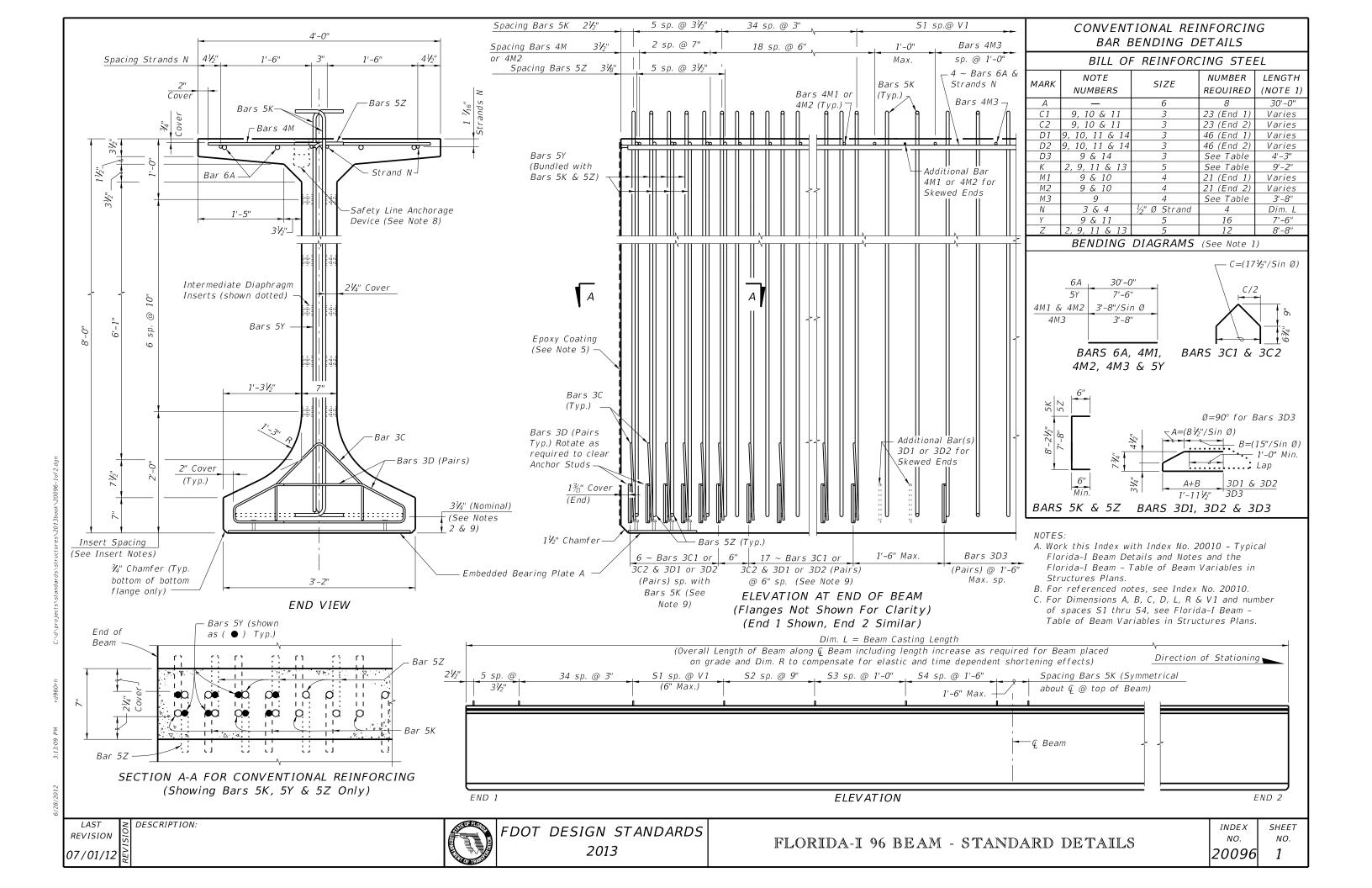


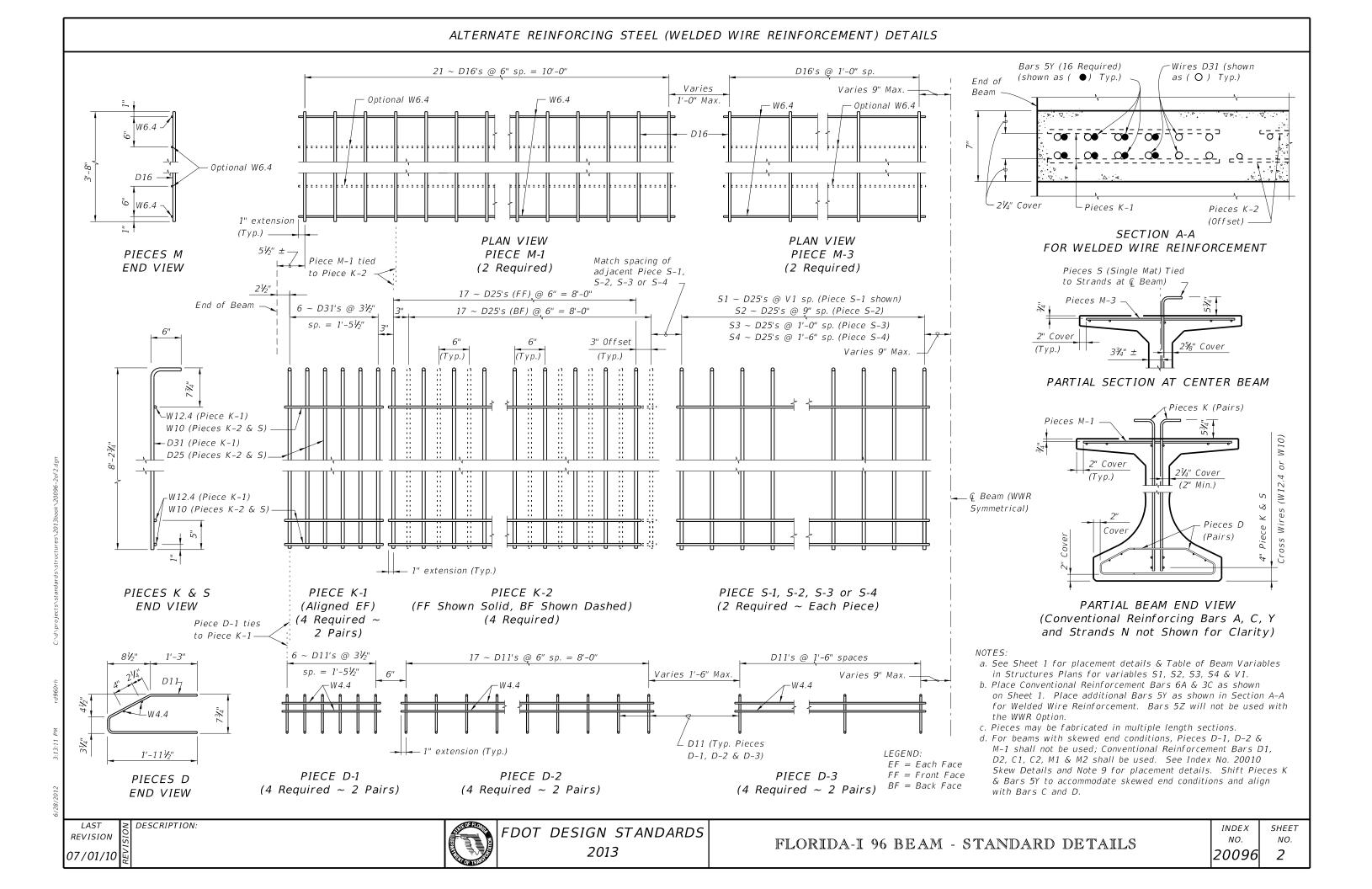




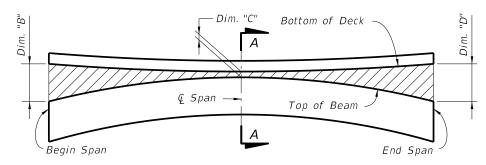




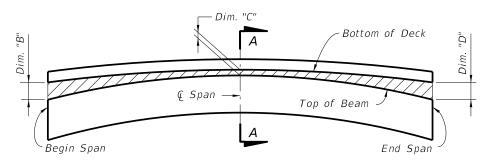




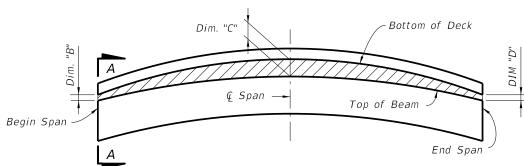
BUILD-UP DIAGRAM FOR TANGENT SPANS
(ALONG Q BEAM) (CASE 1)



BUILD-UP DIAGRAM FOR SAG VERTICAL CURVE SPANS (ALONG Q BEAM) (CASE 2)



BUILD-UP DIAGRAM FOR CREST VERTICAL CURVE SPANS
- CONTROL AT Q SPAN
(ALONG Q BEAM) (CASE 3)

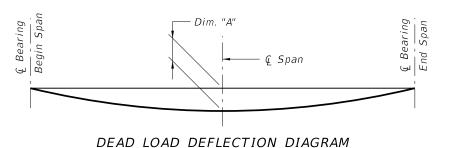


BUILD-UP DIAGRAM FOR CREST VERTICAL CURVE SPANS
- CONTROL AT BEGIN OR END SPAN
(ALONG Q BEAM) (CASE 4)

## BEAM CAMBER AND BUILD-UP NOTES:

The build-up values given in the Data Table\* are based on theoretical beam cambers. The Contractor shall monitor beam cambers for the purpose of predicting camber values at the time of the deck pour. If the predicted cambers based on field measurements differ more than +/- ½" from the theoretical "Net Beam Camber @ 120 Days" shown in the Data Table\*, obtain approval from the Engineer to modify the build-up dimensions as required. When the measured beam cambers create a conflict with the bottom mat of deck steel, notify the Engineer a minimum of 21 days prior to casting.

Dim. "A" includes the weight of the Stay-In-Place Formwork.



Top Flange Width (Varies)

Slope = Varies

Bridge Deck (Varies)

Q Beam (Beam Type Varies)

For Cases 1, 2 & 3 = DIM "C" For Case 4 = DIM "B" or DIM "D"

SECTION A-A

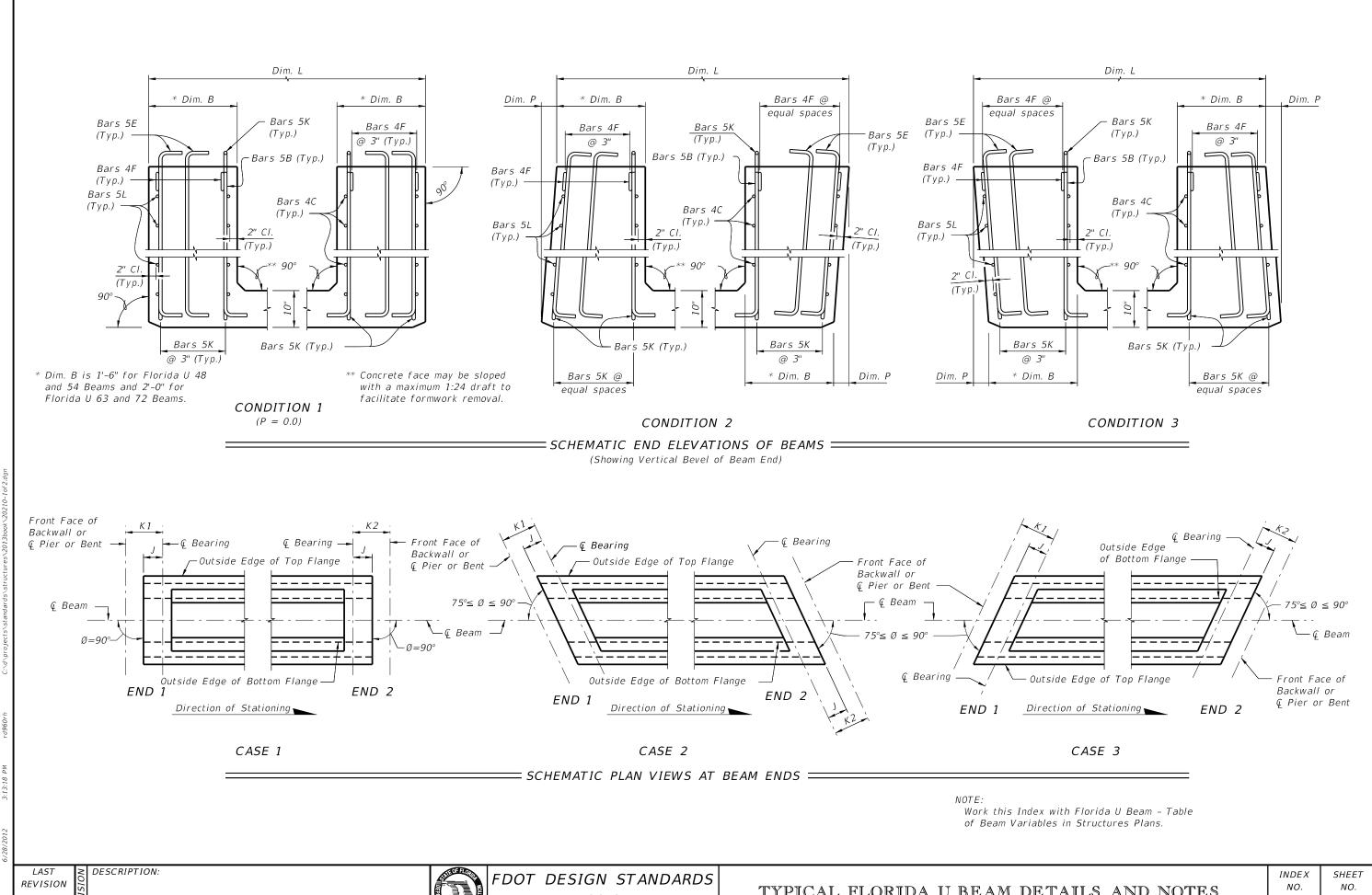
BUILD-UP OVER BEAMS

\* NOTE:
Work this Index with the Build-up and Deflection
Data Table for Florida-I Beams in Structures Plans.

FDOT DESIGN STANDARDS

2013

DESCRIPTION:



Florida U Beam

Composite Neoprene

Pier/Bent Cap -

Bearing Pad

DESCRIPTION:



TEMPORARY BLOCKING OF BEAM ENDS

← End of Beam

TYPICAL STRAND BLOCKOUT DETAIL

Bottom Flange, Web

& Dormant Strands

Trim Strands after Detensioning

**€** Strands

~ 3" M. Sides e Note

FDOT DESIGN STANDARDS 2013

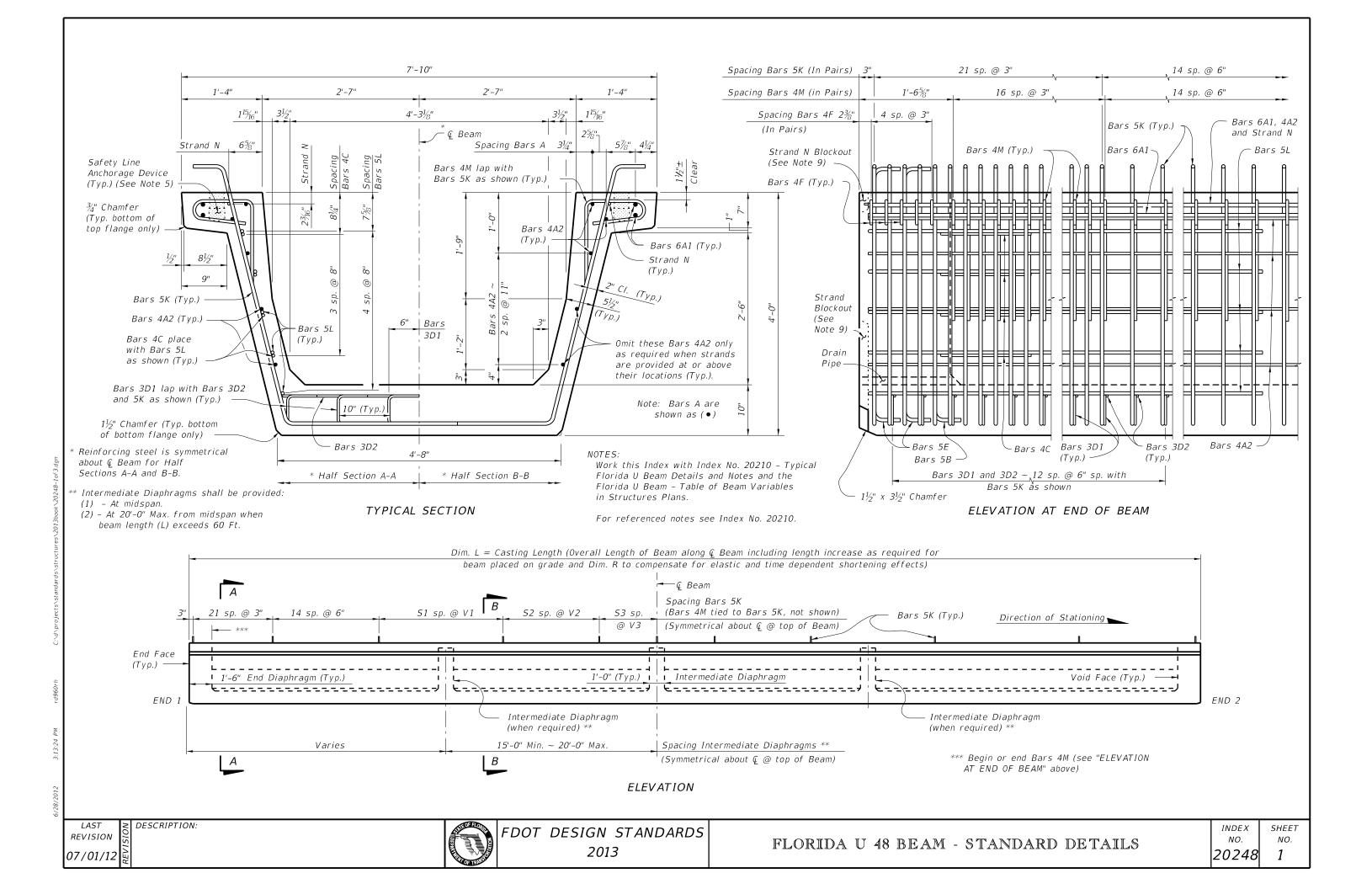
- 1. All bar dimensions are out-to-out.
- 2. Strands N (Dormant Strands) shall be ASTM A416, Grade 270, seven-wire strands 3/8" Ø or larger, stressed to 10,000 lbs. each.
- 3. Unless otherwise noted in Structures Plans, the minimum concrete cover for reinforcing steel shall be 2".
- 4. At the option of the Contractor and with the Engineer's Approval, deformed welded wire reinforcement may be used in lieu of Bars 6A1, 4A2, 5B, 4C, 3D, 5E, 4F, 4G, 4H, 5K, 5L and 4M except as noted below in note 7, provided the wire sizes and spacing match those shown on the Standard Beam Detail sheets for these bars. Welded wire reinforcement shall conform to ASTM A497.
- 5. Safety Line Anchorage Devices or sleeves are required and permitted in the top flanges only to accomodate fall protection systems used during construction. See shop drawings for details and spacing of any required embedments.
- 6. For Beams with vertically beveled end conditions when "Dim. P" exceeds 1", Bars 5E and the first Bars 4F and 5K shall be placed parallel to the end of the beam. The remaining Bars 4F and 5K within the limits of "Dim. B" shall be fanned at equal spaces.
- 7. Welded deformed wire reinforcement shall not be used for the end reinforcement (Bars 5B, 4C, 3D, 5E, 4F, 5K, and 5L) for beams with skewed end conditions or vertically beveled end conditions when "Dim. P" exceeds 1".
- 8. Bars 5K shall be placed and tied to the fully bonded strands in the bottom row (see "STRAND PATTERN" in Structures Plans).
- 9. Strand Protection at beam ends shall consist of a 2" deep recess formed around all strands (including dormant) or strand groups. Extend recess to face of web and bottom of flange for bottom row of strands. After detensioning, cut strands  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from recessed surface and fill the recess with a Type F-2 or Q Epoxy Compound in accordance with Section 926 of the Specifications.
- 10. Use Size No. 67 maximum sized aggregate.
- 11. Use Stay-in-Place metal deck forms inside the beams.
- 12. Prior to deck placement, based on the deck forming system and deck placement sequence, evaluate and provide, if necessary, temporary bracing between the U Beams. Also, prior to deck placement, provide temporary blocking under each web at both ends of every beam. Ensure the temporary blocking is adequate to resist movements and rotations that occur during placement of the deck. Leave temporary blocking and bracing in place for a minimum of four days after the deck placement.
- 13. For referenced Dimensions, Angles and Case Numbers see Table of Beam Variables in Structures Plans.

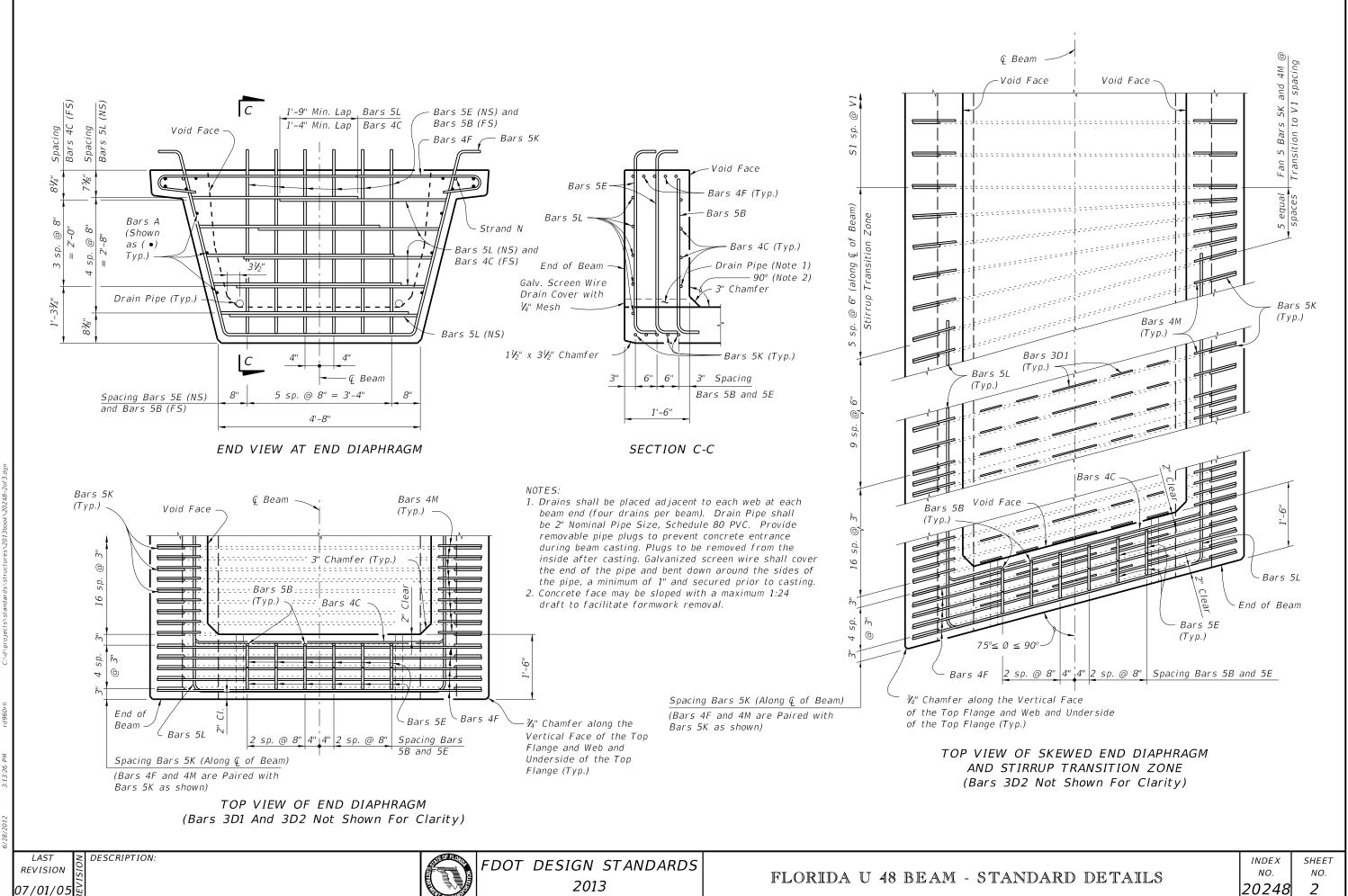
Work this Index with Florida U Beam - Table of Beam Variables in Structures Plans.

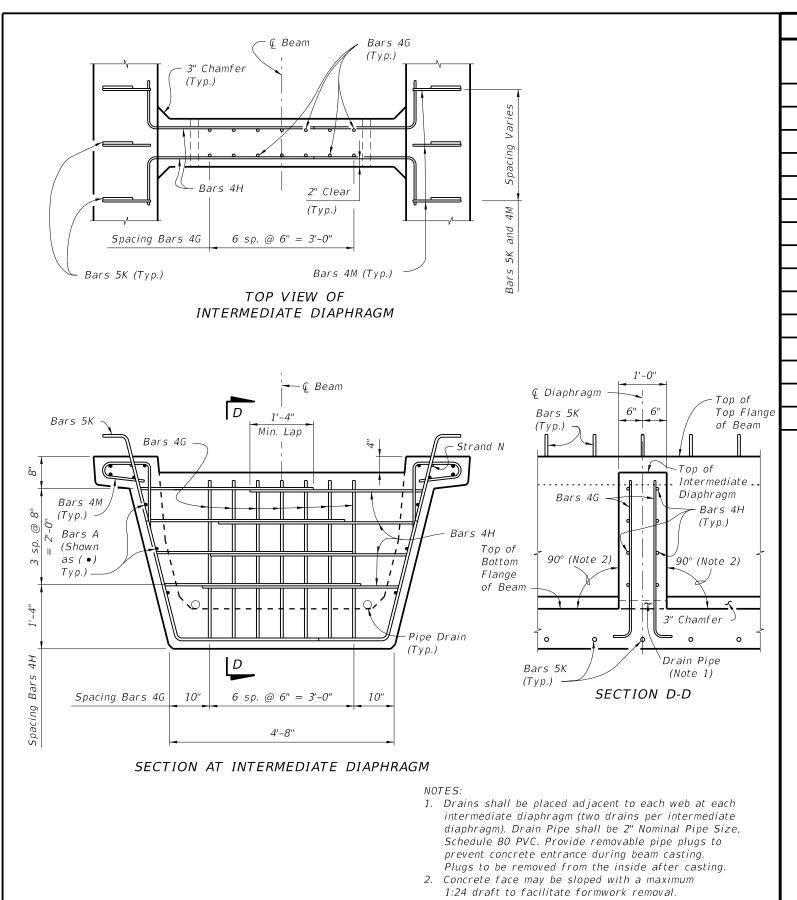
Temporary Blocking (See

Note 12) (Typ.)

Pedestal





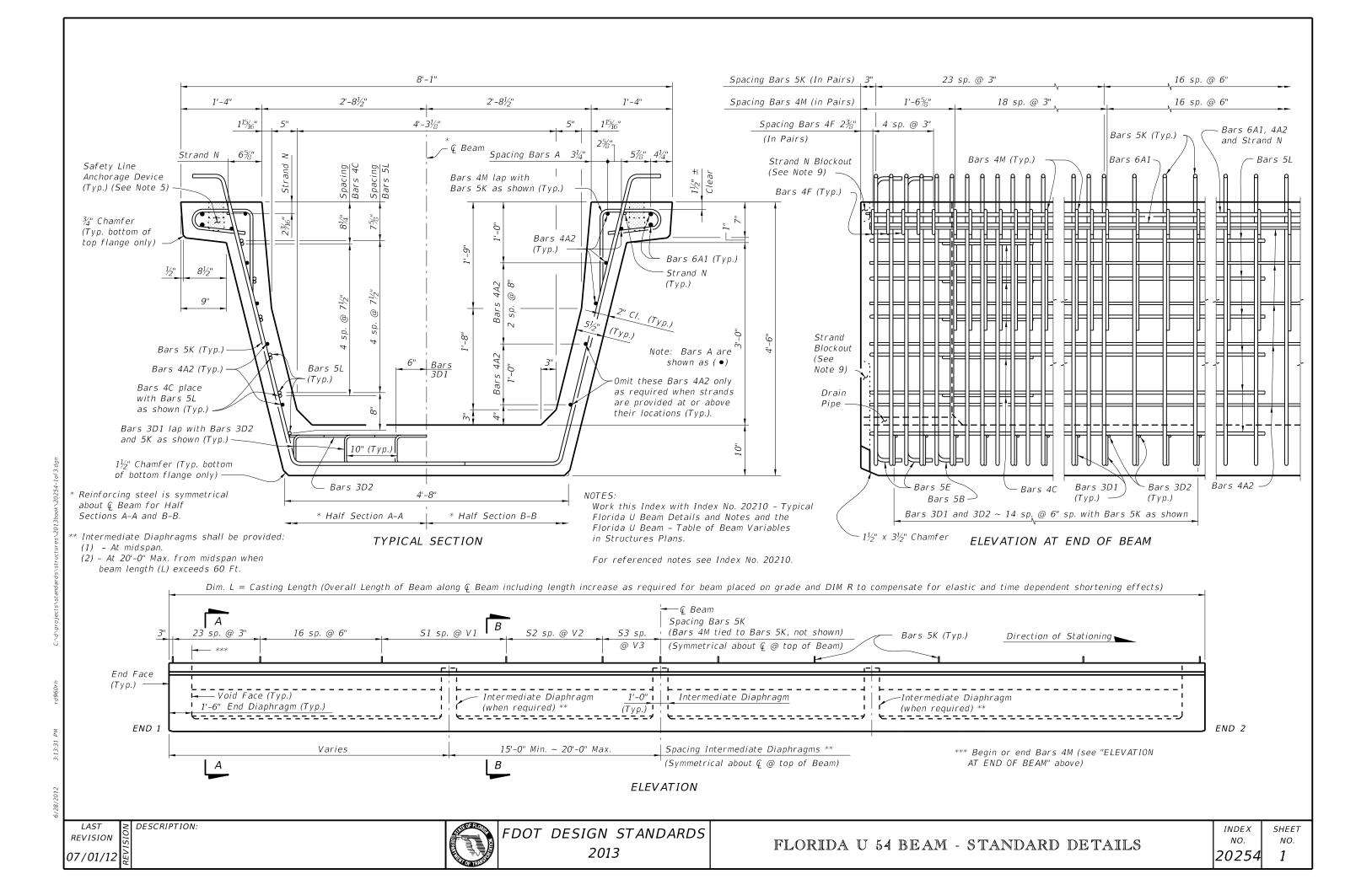


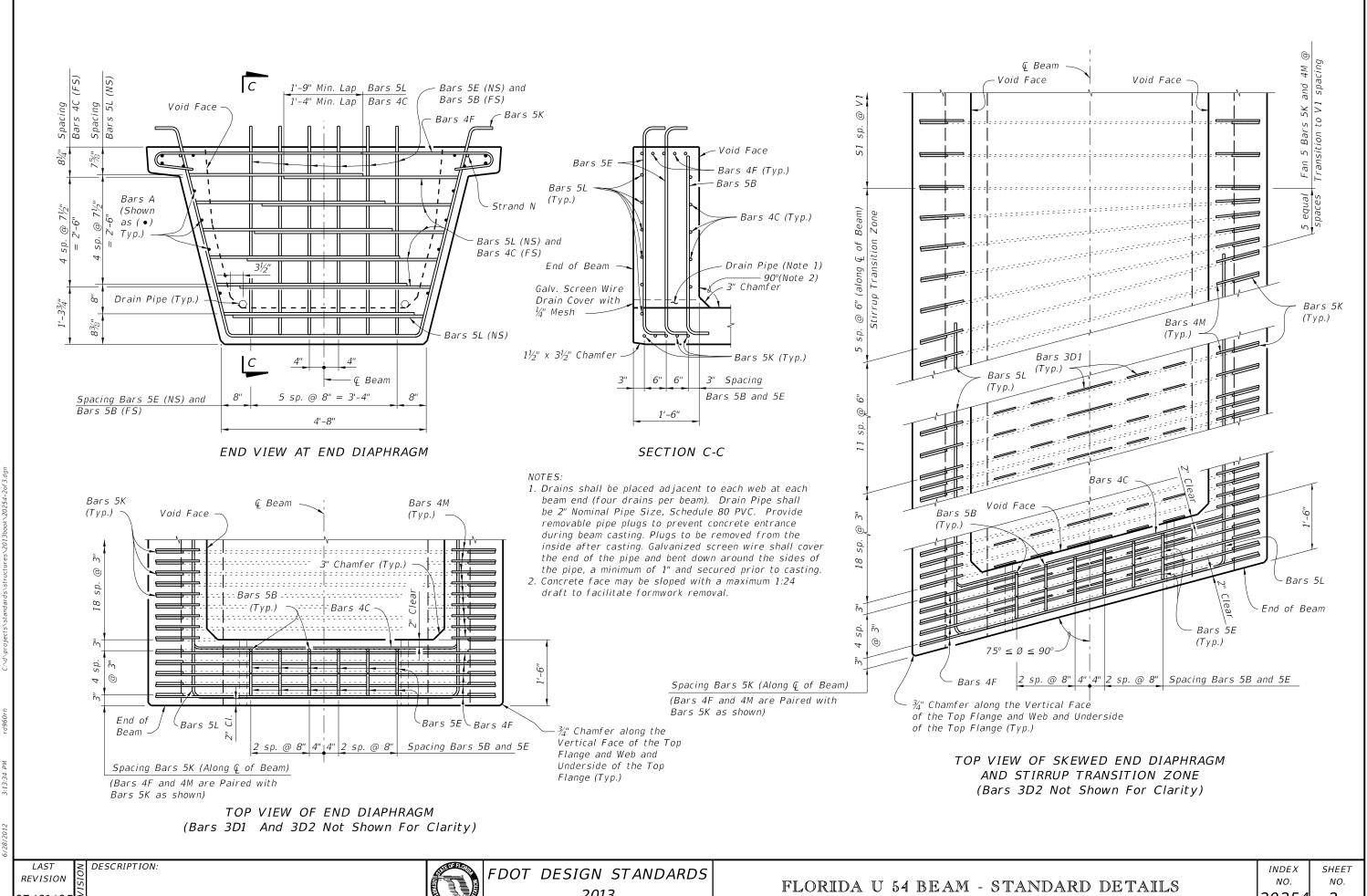
#### BILL OF REINFORCING STEEL FOR ONE BEAM ONLY MARK SIZE NO. REQD. LENGTH 6 Dim. L - 4" 4 A2 10 Dim. L - 4" В 5 12 4'-1" С 4 16 5'-1" D 1 3 156 1'-6" Bars 3D1 D2 26 3 4'-6" Ε 5 24 5'-3" Bars 5B 20 4 6'-2" 6" G 4 See Table 4'-0" L - 4" (Min. Lap Splice = 2'-7") Bars 5E L - 4" (Min. Lap Splice = 1'-4") Н 4 See Table 4'-7" 3D2 Κ 5 See Table 8'-0" 5 20 14'-0" Μ 4 See Table 3'-11" Bars 6A1, 4A2 and 3D2 %" Ø Strand 2 Dim. L - 3" -Field Bend as Required for Skew 5'-2" 3" Ø Pin 3'-7" Bars 4C Bars 4F 3'-7" 8" Bars 4G Bars 4H 1'-0" 3" Ø Pin--Field Bend as Required for Skew 4'-0" 1'-0\%" 3'-0" Bars 4M Bars 5K Bars 5L

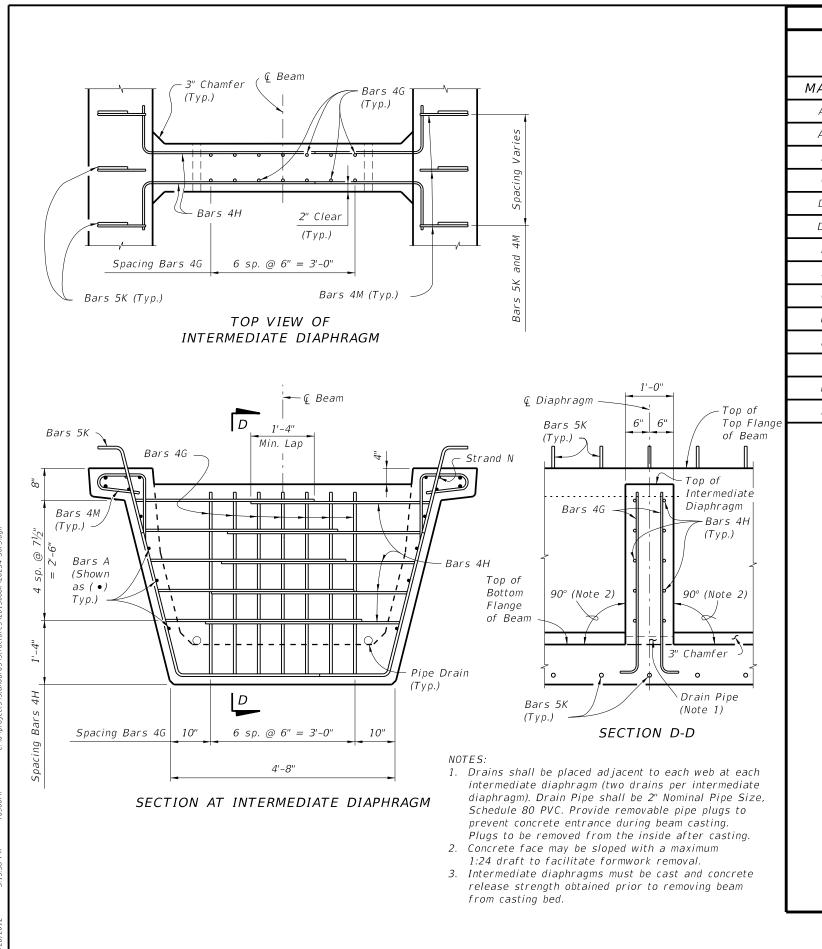
CONVENTIONAL REINFORCING STEEL BENDING DIAGRAMS

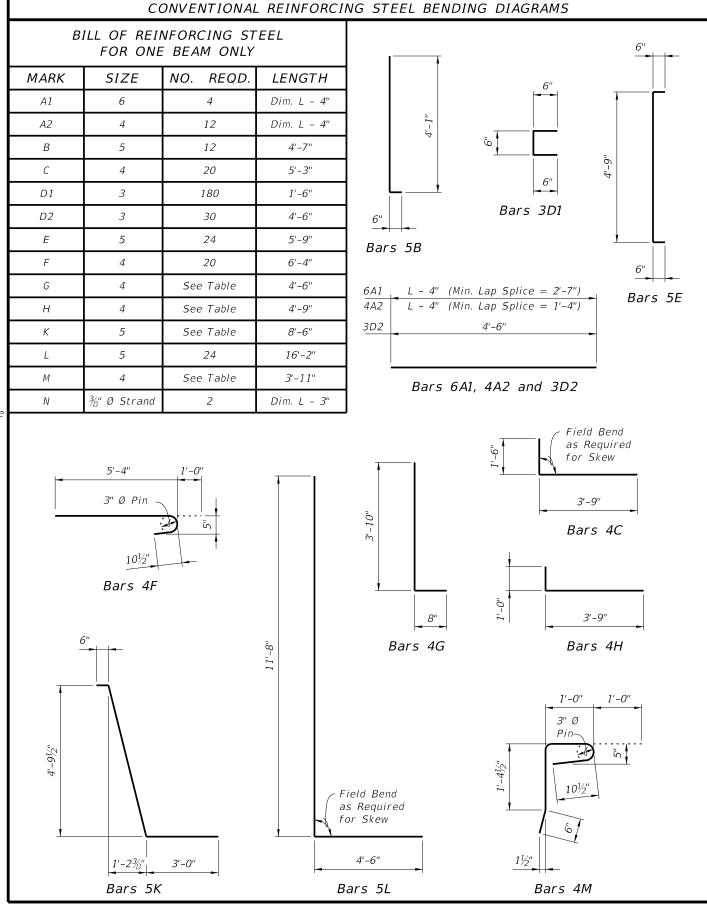
 Intermediate diaphragms must be cast and concrete release strength obtained prior to removing beam from casting bed.



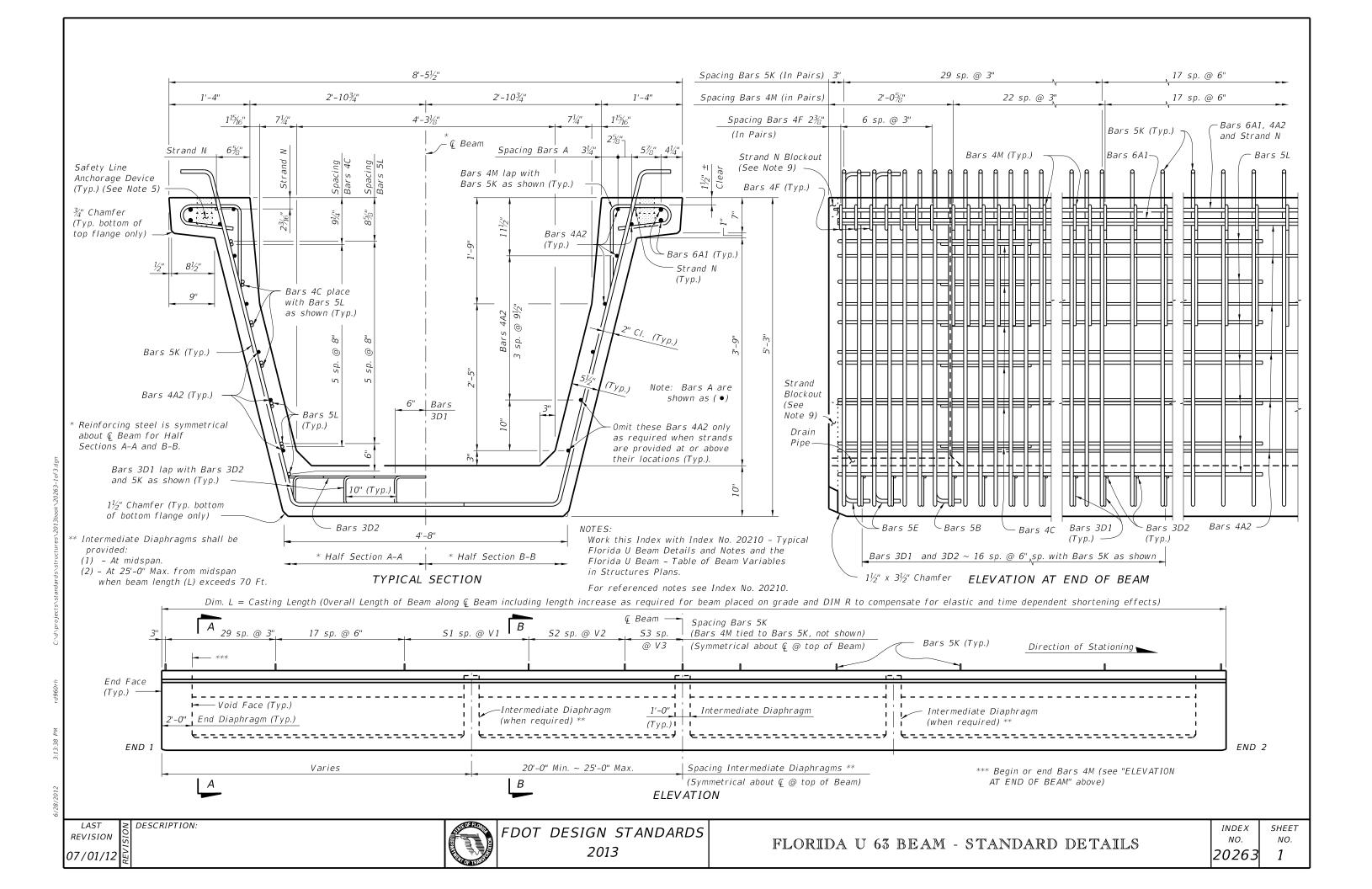


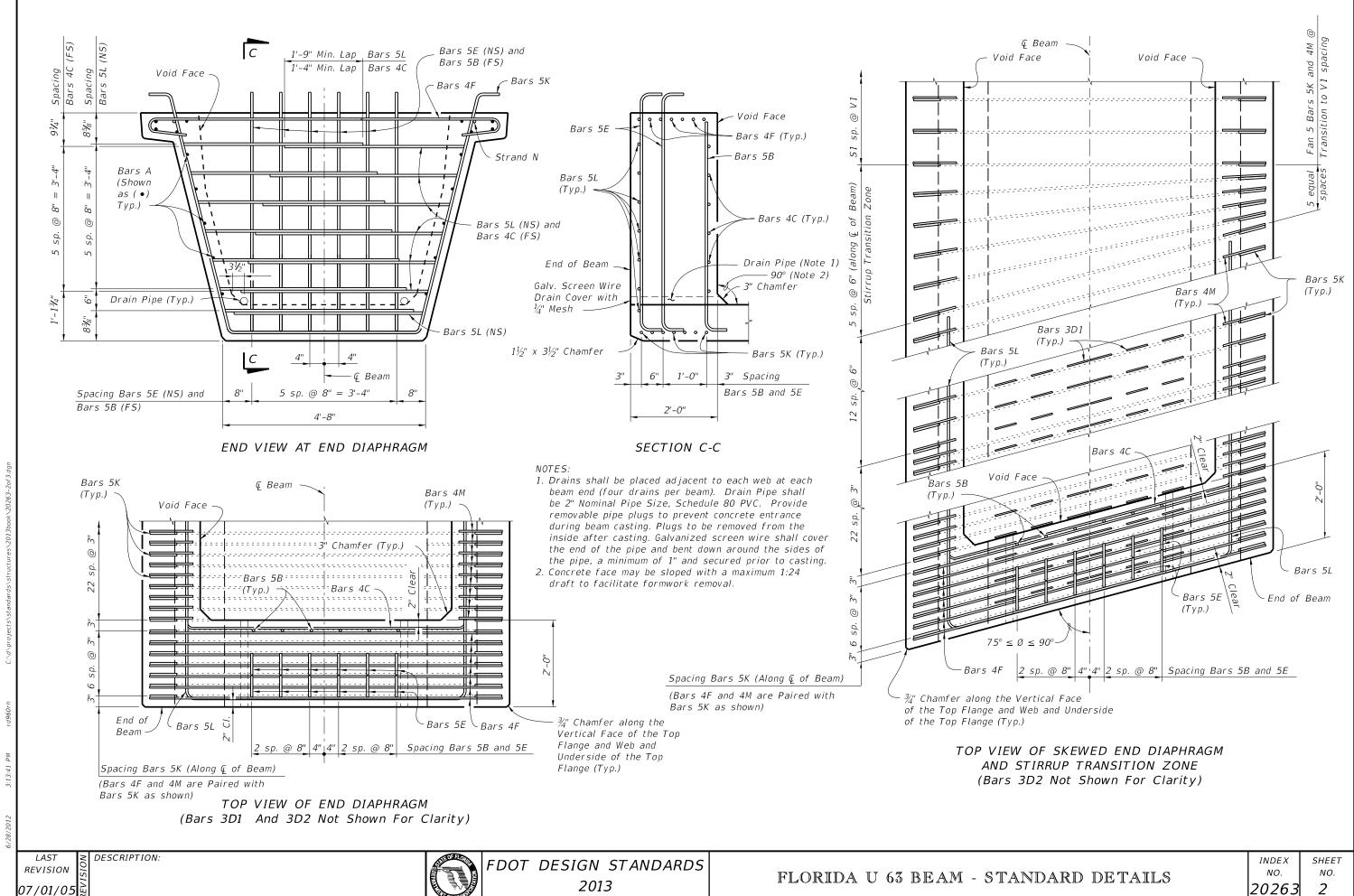


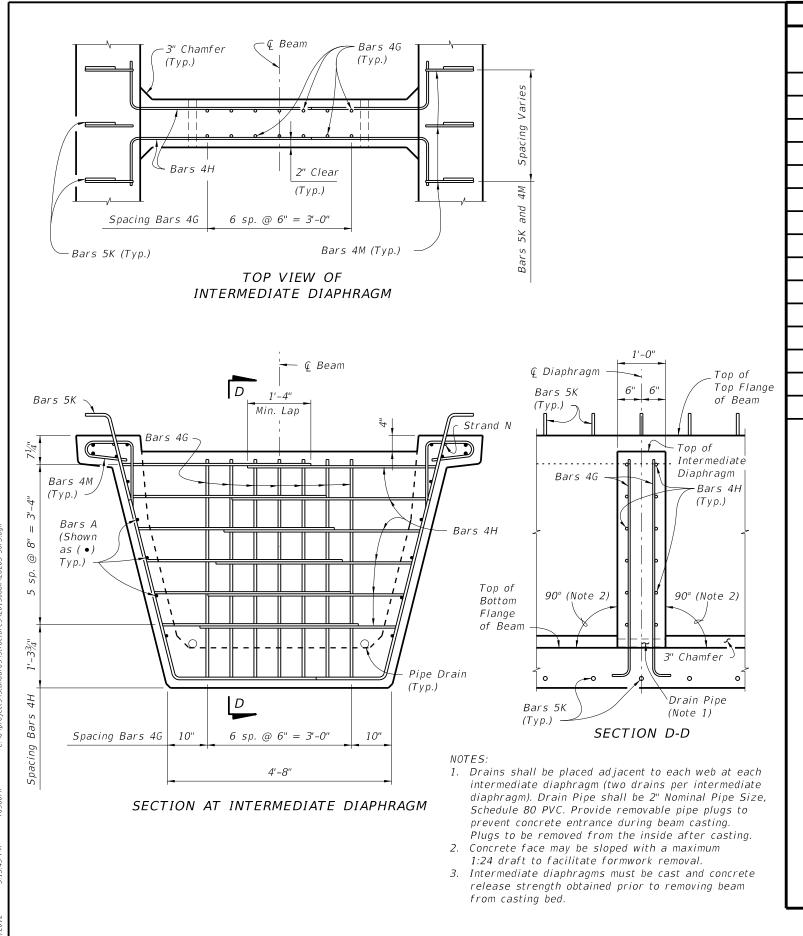


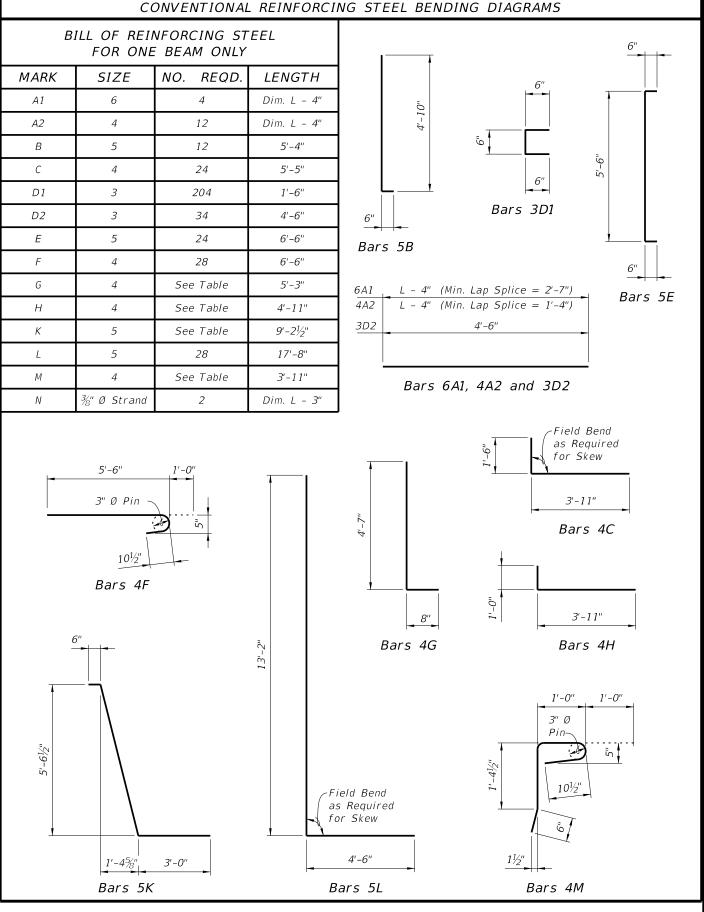


DESCRIPTION:







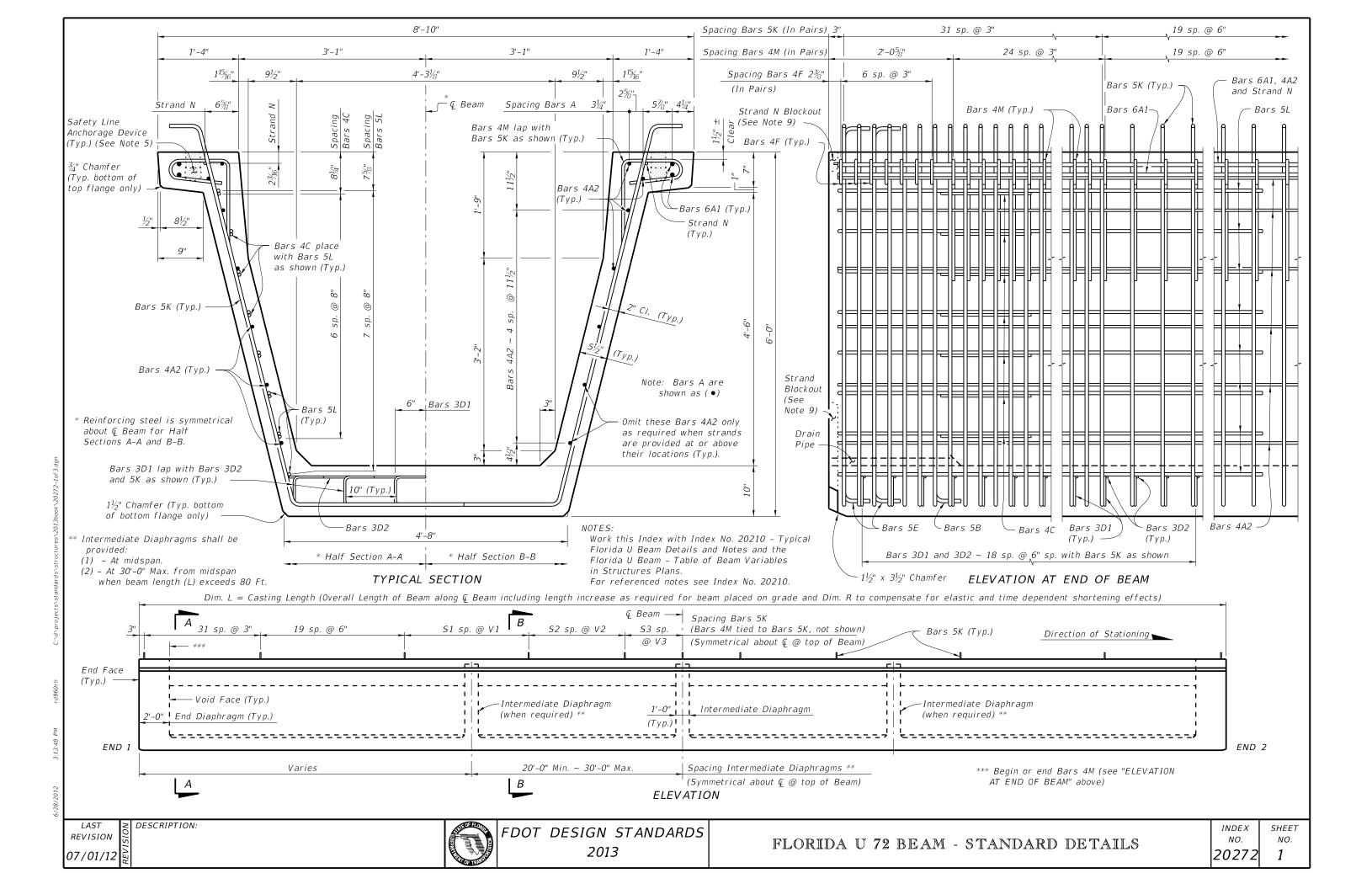


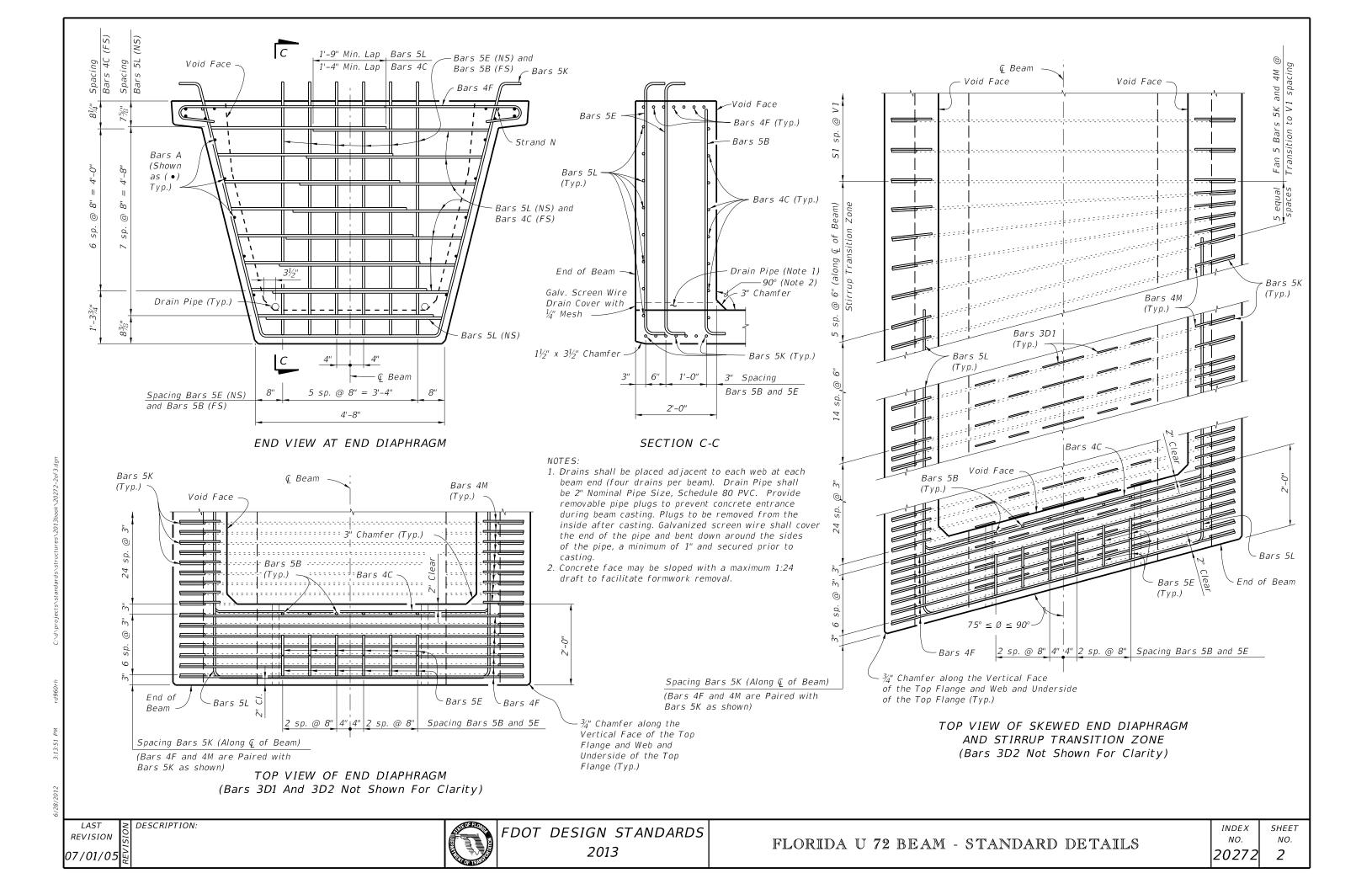
LAST

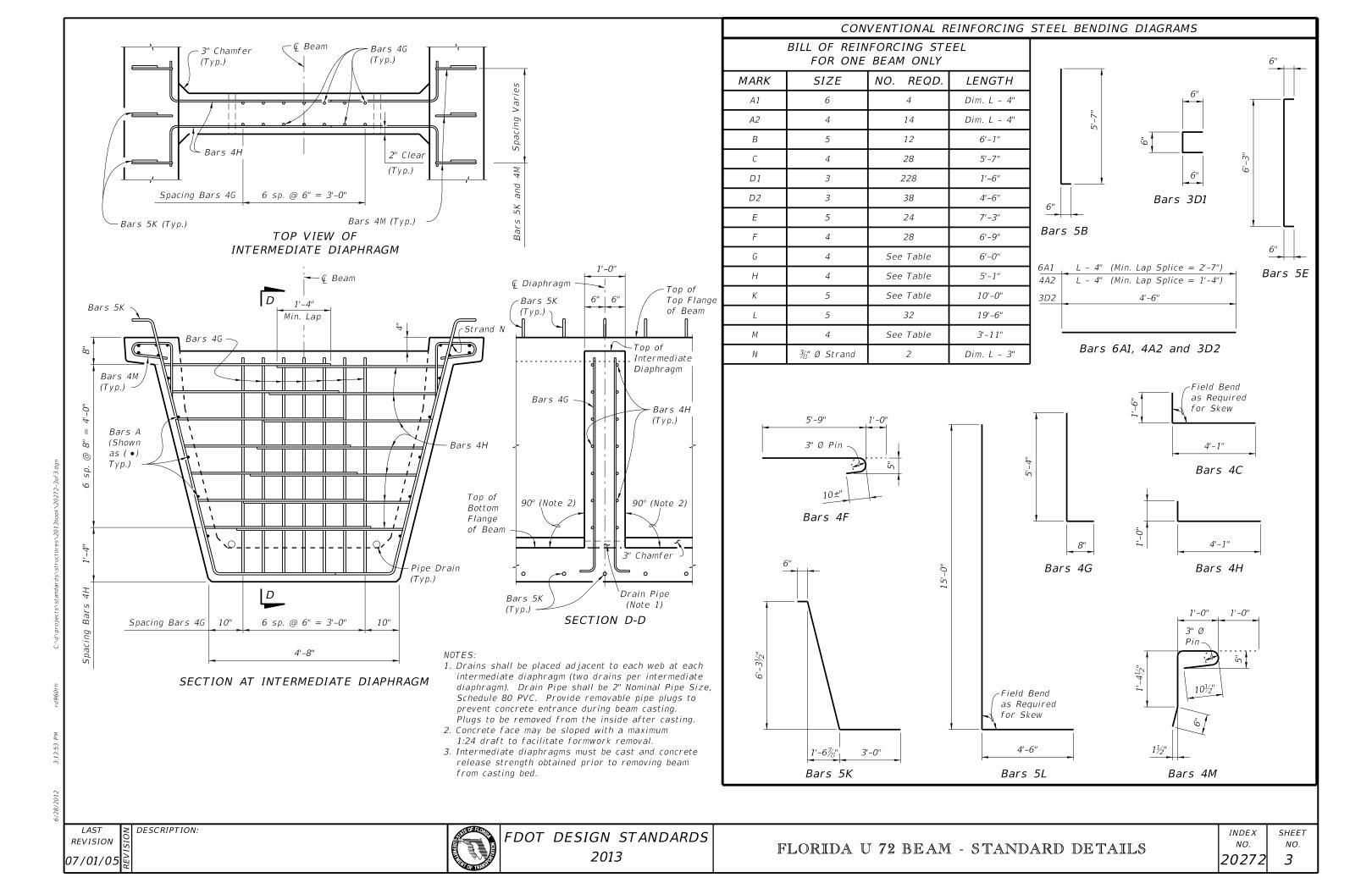
REVISION

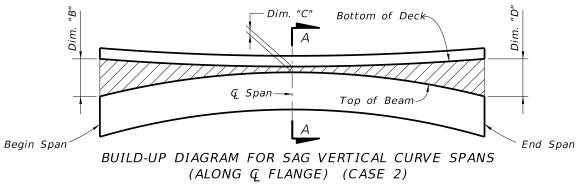
01/01/11

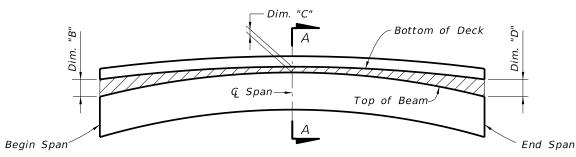
2013



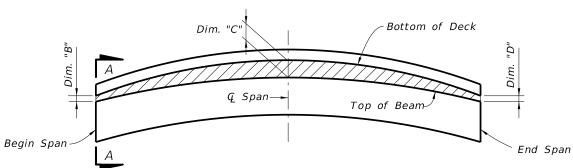








BUILD-UP DIAGRAM FOR CREST VERTICAL CURVE SPANS - CONTROL AT Q SPAN (ALONG Q FLANGE) (CASE 3)

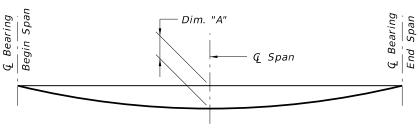


BUILD-UP DIAGRAM FOR CREST VERTICAL CURVE SPANS - CONTROL AT BEGIN OR END SPAN (ALONG G FLANGE) (CASE 4)

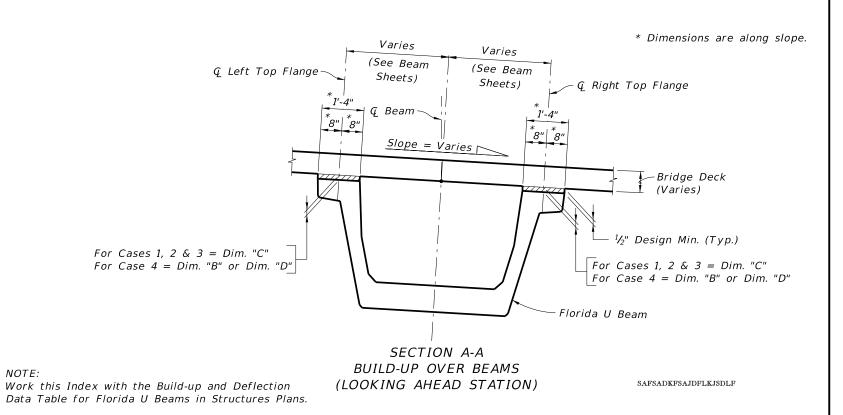
### BEAM CAMBER AND BUILD-UP NOTES:

The build-up values given in the Data Table\* are based on theoretical beam cambers. The Contractor shall monitor beam cambers for the purpose of predicting camber values at the time of the deck pour. If the predicted cambers based on field measurements differ more than +/-  $V_2$ " from the theoretical "Net Beam Camber @ 120 Days" shown in the Data Table\*, obtain approval from the Engineer to modify the build-up dimensions as required. When the measured beam cambers create a conflict with the bottom mat of deck steel, notify the Engineer a minimum of 21 days prior to casting.

Dim. "A" includes the weight of the Stay-In-Place Formwork.



DEAD LOAD DEFLECTION DIAGRAM (ALONG Q BEAM)



DESCRIPTION:



End Span

LAST

REVISION