Index 20299 Build-Up and Deflection Data for Florida-U Beams

Design Criteria

AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 6th Edition; Structures Detailing Manual (SDM); Structures Design Guidelines (SDG)

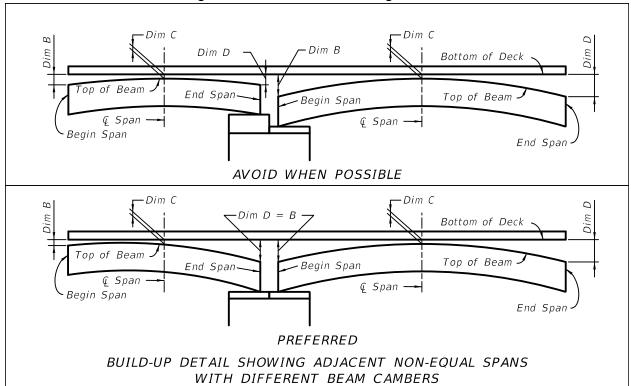
Design Assumptions and Limitations

Use this standard in conjunction with Indexes 20210, 20248, 20254, 20263 and 20272.

Unless otherwise required as a design parameter, beam camber for computing the theoretical build-up must be based on 120-day old beam concrete.

Consider the effects of horizontal curvature with bridge deck cross slope when determining the minimum theoretical build-up over the tip of the inside flange.

For a given size and type of beam, beam camber and associated Dim B and Dim D will vary due to span lengths and beam spacings. Dim B and Dim D will also vary from span to span along the length of a bridge due to deck geometry. To provide for better aesthetics and potentially easier detailing of the supporting pedestals, where possible adjust the values of Dim B and Dim D over equal height beams in adjacent spans so as to allow the beam bottom flanges to line up. Dim B and Dim D do not necessarily have to be the same value for a single beam. See the following sketch:



Plan Content Requirements

Complete the following "Build-Up and Deflection Data Table for Florida-U Beams" and include it on the superstructure detail sheets. See Introduction I.3 for more information regarding use of Data Tables.

LOCATION		REQUIRED THEORETICAL BUILD-UP OVER Q LEFT FLANGE			REQUIRED THEORETICAL BUILD-UP OVER Q RIGHT FLANGE			CAMBER	DEAD LOAL DEFLECTION	N BUILD-UP
SPAN NO.	BEAM NO.	AT BEGIN SPAN DIM B	AT Q SPAN DIM C	AT END SPAN DIM D	AT BEGIN SPAN DIM B	AT Q SPAN DIM C	AT END SPAN DIM D	- DEAD LOAD		CASE

Payment

Include estimated build-up concrete quantities with the estimated deck concrete quantities. Do not break out estimated build-up concrete quantities.

In the absence of more refined calculations, the following method to calculate estimated concrete build-up quantities may be used:

For Case 1, 2 & 3

$$V = \text{Left Flange} + \text{Right Flange}:$$

$$V = \frac{LW\left[C + \left(\frac{B + D - 2C}{6}\right)\right]}{27} + \frac{LW\left[C + \left(\frac{B + D - 2C}{6}\right)\right]}{27}$$
For Case 4

For Case 4
$$V = \text{Left Flange} + \text{Right Flange:} \quad V = \frac{LW\left[\left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\left(C - \frac{B+D}{2}\right)\right)\right]}{27} + \frac{LW\left[\left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right)\right]}{27} + \frac{LW\left[\left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \frac{LW\left[\left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{B+D}{2}\right) + \frac{LW\left[\left(\frac{B+D$$

Where:

V = Total Volume of build-up per beam (CY)

L = Beam Length (ft)

W = Width of beam top flange (ft)

B; C; D = Build-up Thickness (ft)