

## Mitigation of Girder Deck Construction Joint Slippage in T-beam and Box Girder Bridges

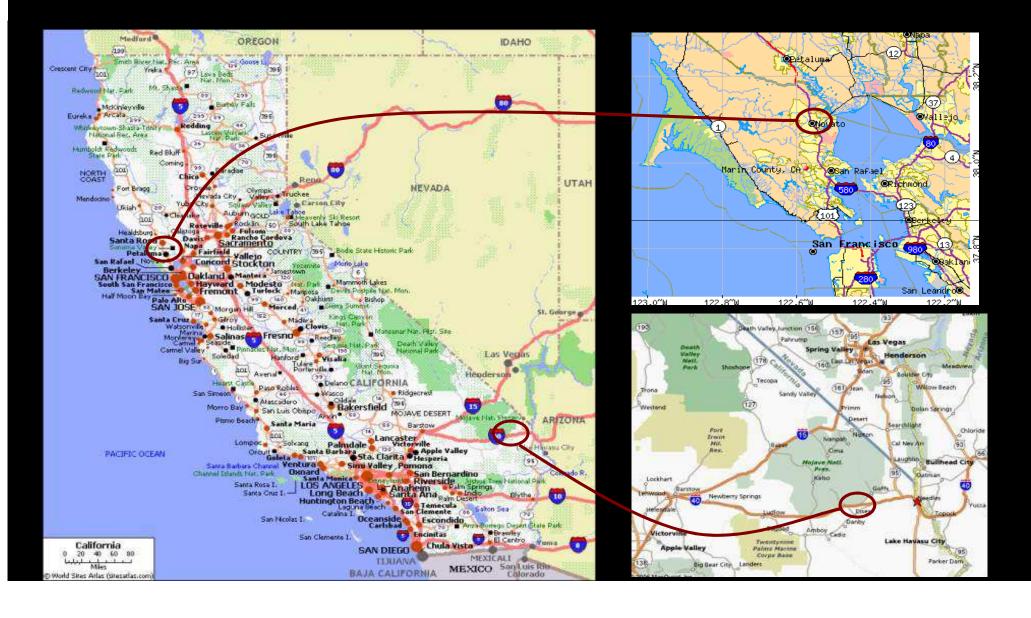
Anthony Gugino WBPP meeting Sacramento, CA December, 2010



## What is this Presentation

- Since 2006 we have found 21 state bridges with slippage at the girder deck construction joint
  - 20 bridges located at Route 40 in the So Cal desert
  - one bridge located at highway 101 in SF Bay Area
- This presentation discusses
  - probable causes
  - methods of repair
  - changes in design specifications and construction procedures



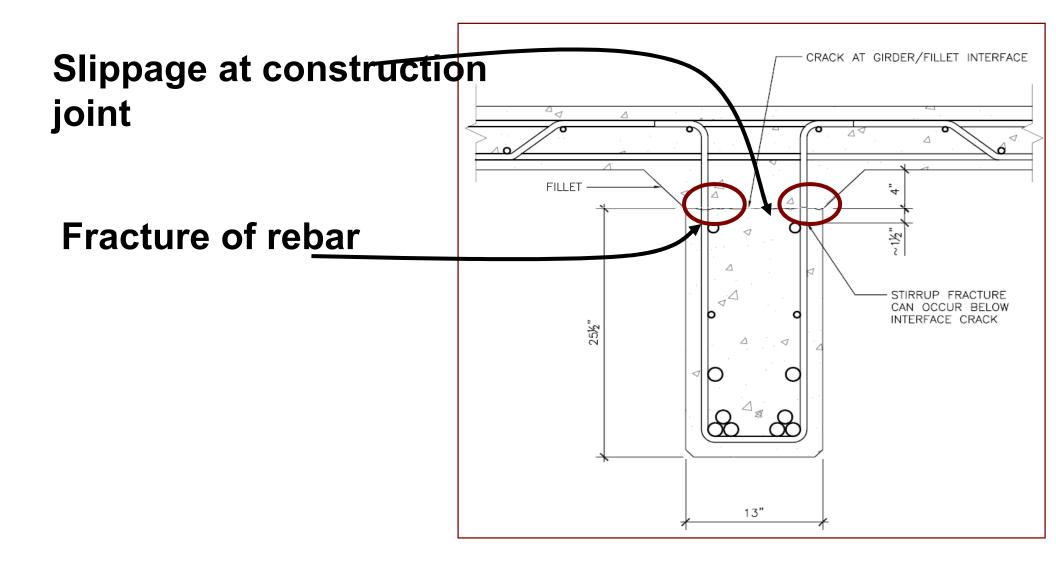




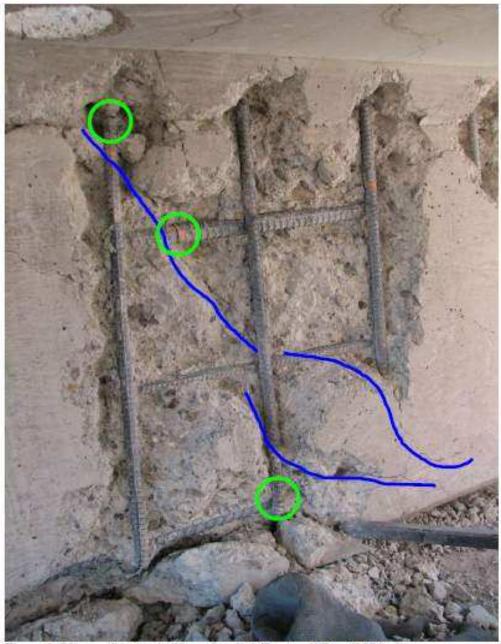
#### Background- Rte 40 T-Beam Bridges

- In 2006, 12 Cast in Place T-beam girder bridges on Rte 40 experienced <u>deck-girder interface</u> joint failure
- 5 Girder 3 interior girders had extensive interface cracking and movement the exterior girders were OK
- Interface cracks initiated at mid span, moved along the length and culminated in <u>shear failure and fracture of</u> <u>shear</u> and other reinforcement.
- All 12 bridges built under the same contract in 1973
- All 12 bridges replaced under emergency contract

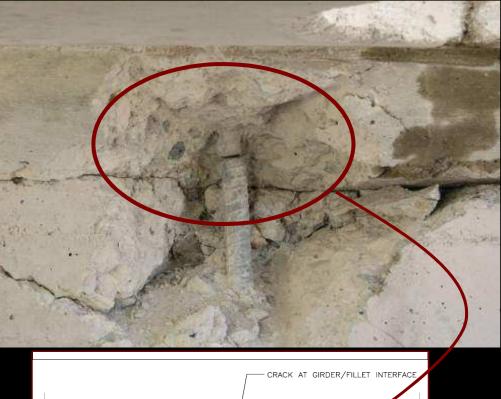


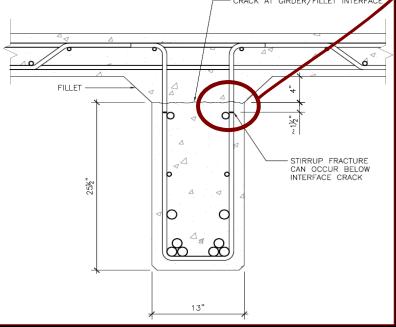


T-Beam multi span continuous - 38 to 55 foot spans No. of Girders: 5 Width: 42 ft Girder depth: 3 ft , Width: 13 inches Girder spacing: 8 ft 6 in (6 ft 10) Deck thickness: 6 ½ in (6 1/8 in) Stem width: 13 inches









## **Fracture of shear Reinforcing**



## **Investigation of T-beam Bridges**

- Hired Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) to investigate
  - Performed inspections took concrete rebar samples just prior to demolition
  - Performed material tests
  - Performed literature search
  - Performed detailed modeling of const joint
  - Reviewed design of bridge



## WJE report – conclusions

- Primary Factors
  - Inadequate construction joint roughness
  - Design Specs construction joint shear capacity dependent on joint roughness – joint fatigue
  - Inadequate quantity of joint/ shear reinforcement
  - Truck load intensity and frequency (high stress-high cycle)
  - Deck stiffness Concrete Modulus 30% lower severe deck cracking

## **Construction Joint Roughness**



#### Joint Horizontal Shear Capacity AASHTO LFD

- (b) When minimum ties are provided in accordance with paragraph 8.16.6.5.5, and contact surface is clean and free of laitance, but not intentionally roughened, shear strength V<sub>nh</sub> shall not be taken greater than 80b<sub>v</sub>d, in pounds.
- (c) When minimum ties are provided in accordance with paragraph 8.16.6.5.5, and contact surface is clean, free of laitance, and intentionally roughened to a full amplitude of approximately 1/4 inch, shear strength  $V_{nh}$  shall not be taken greater than  $350b_{y}d_{y}$ , in pounds.

# Deck Cracking Route 40 T- Beam Bridges



# **WJE Report – Conclusions**

#### Secondary factors

- Alkali silica reactivity (ASR) minor and insignificant
- Transverse moments at the joints (not a design parameter)



### Background - Box Girder Bridges

- Concerns for I-40 Box Girder Bridges
  - "Lost-deck" forms stripped out of 10 <u>RC box girder</u> bridges built under the same contract
  - Girder-Deck interface cracks found in 8 of these box girder bridges
  - Failure had not reached the same "critical stage" as T beam bridges (not a diagonal shear crack yet)



#### Two of the Eight Box Girder Bridges with Deck/Girder Const Joint Cracks





#### Clipper Wash L/R

Rojo Wash, 54 0894L/R

- Single span and multi –span continuous
  Conventionally reinforced
- •5 girder
- •70 foot typical span length



# **Box Girder Problems**

- Girder cracking similar to T beam bridges
  - Begins at 1/3 to1/2 span and progresses towards supports
  - Longitudinal Slippage up to 1/32" along joint
  - Cracking only in middle 3 girders
  - Crack lengths vary from 5 feet to 25 feet
  - Moderate to severe deck cracking
- Slippage did not cause fracture of rebar
  - Live load deflections seemed normal





# **Box Girder Repair**

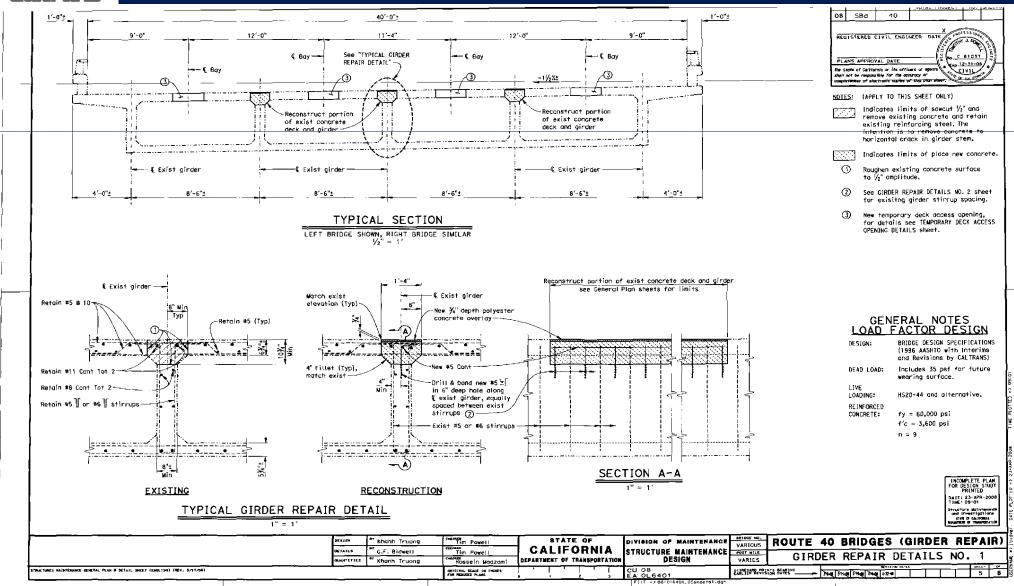
- Hydro Demo Deck above girder construction joint and re-pour Concrete
- Must stage concrete removal so as to not shore bridge
- Relative costs (for 8 bridges total)
  - Replace bridges
  - Re-deck Bridges
  - Repair slipping joint

\$23,000,000 \$1<u>1.5 million</u>

\$2.0 million



## **Box Girder Bridge Repair**



Staggered removal/replacement of deck concrete over girders so shoring of the bridge is not required



Hydro Demo leaves very rough surface for good construction joint bond



## Novato Creek

- Multi girder T-beam left and right bridge
- Highway 101 Marin County
- 5 span continuous 38 foot spans
- Some slippage on interior girders

   Right Bridge 4 of 10 girder defective
   Left Bridge 3 of 8 girders defective
- Under truck lanes



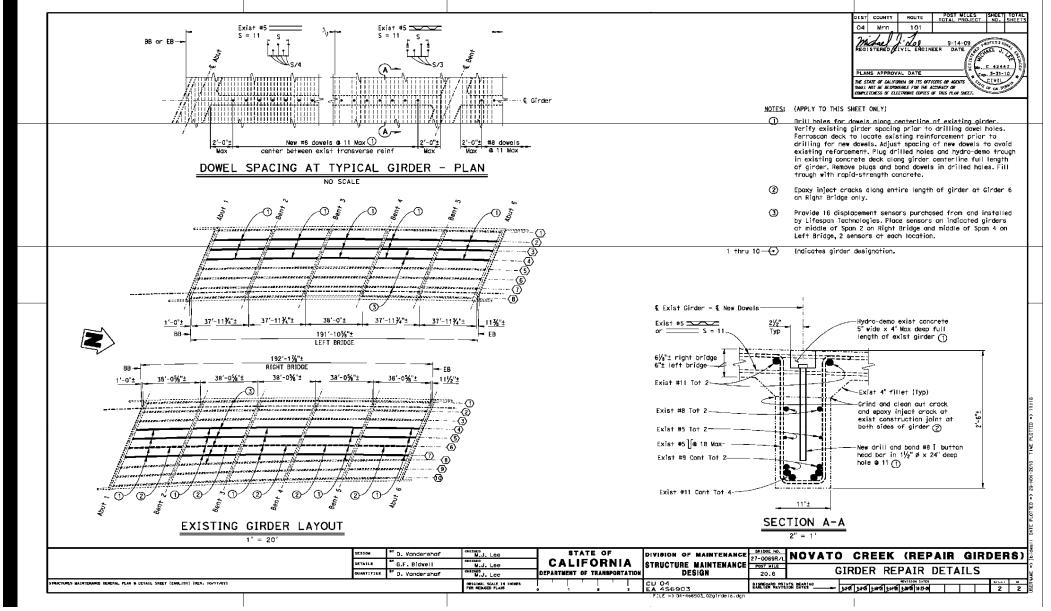




## Novato Creek Repair November 2009

- Drill and Bond new # 8 shear reinforcing headed bars 11 inches on center
- Epoxy inject one (worst) girder
- Install displacement devices to monitor effectiveness of repair over time
- This may not be a permanent repair
- This method of repair works well under traffic





Construction joint cracking turning down into shear crack

28 26 30 31 32 33 34 15 36 37 38 38





#### **Epoxy Injection Girder 6 right bridge**

#### **DECK CRACKING NOVATO CREEK**





Instrumentation measure displacements in 3 directions



Right Bridge over Novato Creek on Route 101 (27-0089R)											
Peak Relative Horizontal Displacements (Microns)						Peak Relative Vertical Displacements (Microns)					
Girder 4	Girder 5	Girder 6	Girder 7	Girder 8 (Control)	Duration (Days)	Girder 4	Girder 5	Girder 6	Girder 7	Girder 8 (Control)	Duration (Days)
238	286	479	626	180	19	150	111	30	100	23	19
3	51	2	3	0	1	11	17	5	32	0	1
3	51	2	3	8	27	19	31	11	45	5	27
3	56	2	33	26	90	27	33	19	48	5	90
5	59	2	33	26	140	27	33	19	48	5	140
5	59	2	33	26	257	27	33	19	48	5	257

So far repairs have been effective. Dowels have significantly reduced and maintained relative displacement between girder and deck.



# **Design Construction Changes**

- Intentionally Roughen Construction Joint
- Shear steel maximum spacing 18 inches





## Lessons Learned

- Bridge Preservation begins at Design and Construction
- Design practices should be consistent with construction practices
- Problems do not always occur where we expect them to occur