





# The National Concrete Bridge Council

- Is dedicated to promoting quality in concrete bridge industry
- Disseminates information on design, construction and condition of concrete bridges
- Communicates with federal, state DOTs, city and county public works, and consultants





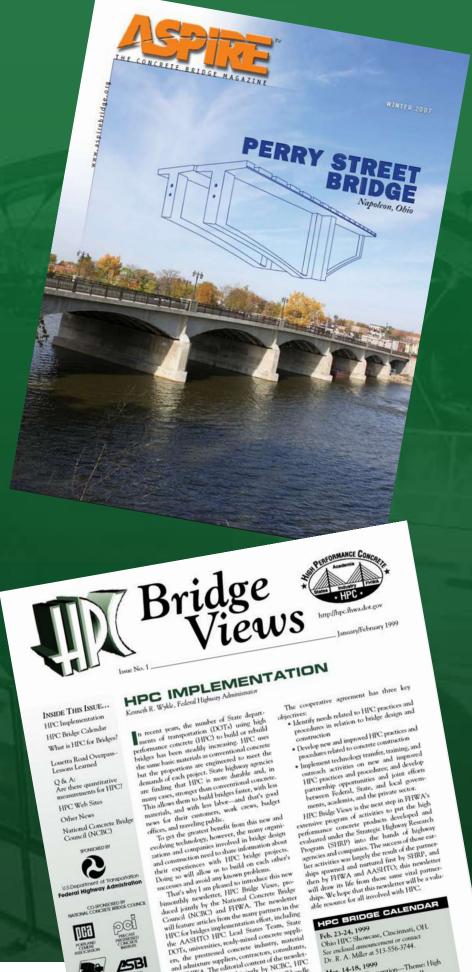
# NCBC 2025 We binar Series

\*\*Thursday May 22, 2025: Resilience of Post-Tensioned Box Girders June 18, 2025: Steel Rebar vs GFRP: Why Steel Still Reigns Supreme for Reinforced Concrete July 23, 2025: Extending the Service Life of Concrete Using Lightweight Aggregates August 20, 2025: Introducing Life-365 Service Life Model



# NCBCResources

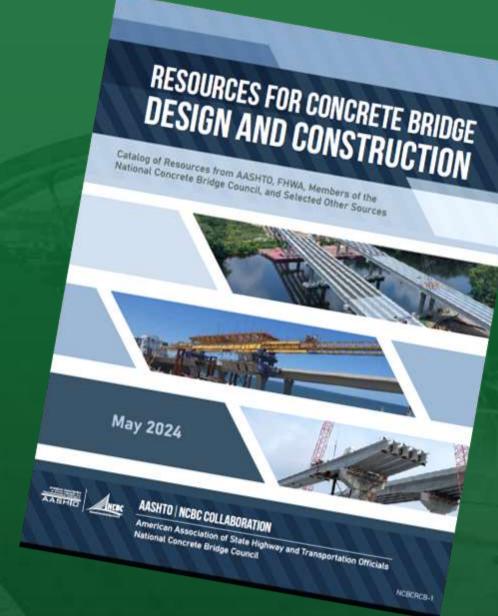
- ASPIRE, the concrete bridge magazine, since 2007
- Industry calendar
- Seminars and events
- HPC Bridge Views a cooperative newsletter with FHWA, since 1999





# NCBCResources

Resources for Concrete Bridge Design and Construction Available from AASHTO https://store.transportation.org/ltem /PublicationDetail?ID=5250 for free download







# Industry Events 2025

April 28-May 2: PTI Certification Week, Salt Lake City May 4-7: PTI Convention, Phoenix, AZ May 31- June 6: AASHTO COB Meeting, Dallas July 13-16: International Bridge Conference, Pittsburgh Aug.19-20: CBEI Concrete Materials for Bridges, Austin



# Continuing Education

NCBC is working with PCI to offer continuing education credits.

PCI has met the standards and requirements of the Registered

Continuing Education Program. Credit earned on completion of this

program will be reported to RCEP at RCEP.net. A certificate of

completion will be issued to each participant. As such, it does not

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The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are the presenters' and do not necessarily reflect those of NCBC.



# John A. Corven, P.E.

Director of Complex Bridges
Hardesty & Hanover / Corven Engineering

BSCE – University of Florida (1978)
ME – University of Florida (1979)
Complex Bridges for 43 years
70 Major Bridges with \$2B Construction Value
Current President of the ASBI
(American Segmental Bridge Institute)

#### Related Publications:

FDOT New Directions in Post-Tensioning (10 Volumes)
PCI Bridge Manual – Segmental Bridge Chapter 14
FHWA Tendon Installation and Grouting Manual
FHWA Post-Tensioned Box Girder Design Manual
FHWA/PCI Bridge Geometry Manual



# Precast Segmental Bridge Geometry

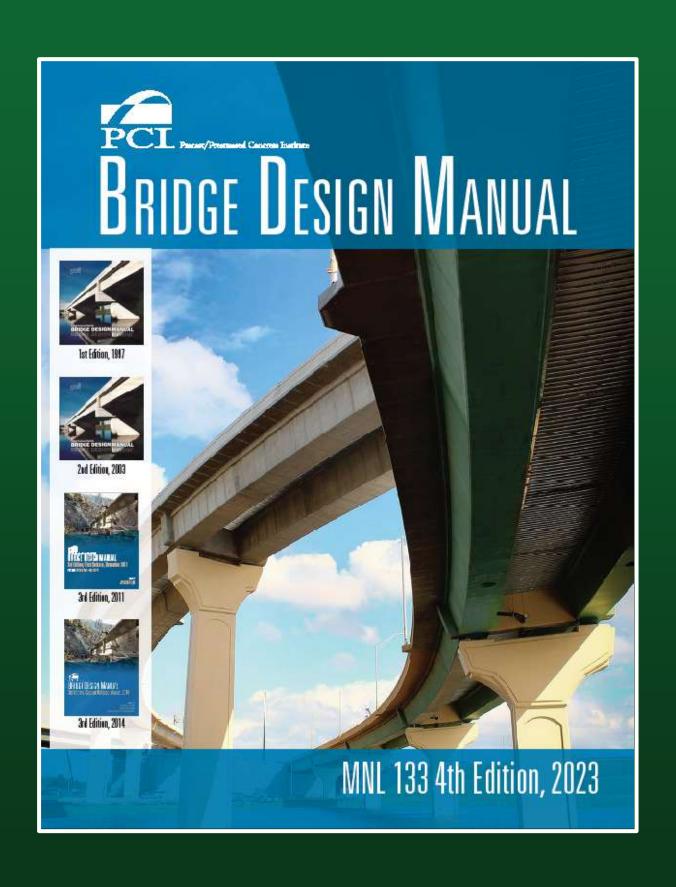








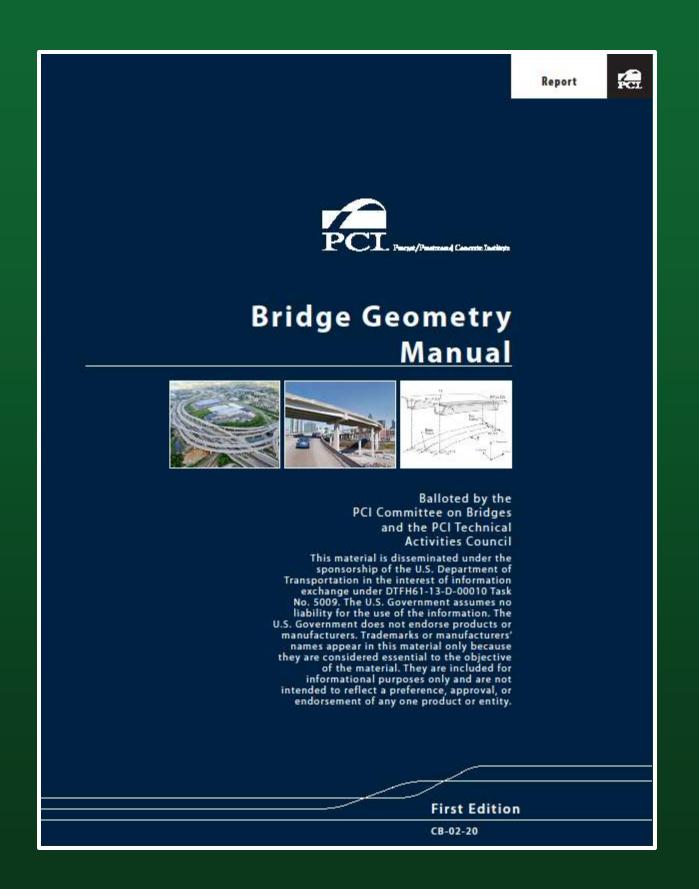
## FHWA/PCI Bridge Geometry Manual – Chapter 14



#### Contents

- 14.1 Introduction
- 14.2 Precast Segments
- 14.3 Segmental Bridge Construction Methods
- 14.4 Longitudinal Design
- 14.5 Transverse Analysis
- 14.6 Diaphragms, Anchor Blocks and Deviation Details
- 14.7 Precast Segmental Bridge Geometry
- 14.8 Cited References
- 14.9 PCI Journal Segmental Bridge Bibliography

## FHWA/PCI Bridge Geometry Manual



Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Roadway Horizontal Geometry

Chapter 3 Roadway Vertical Geometry

Chapter 4 Roadway Superelevation

Chapter 5 Working with Horizontal Roadway Geometry

Chapter 6 Geometry of Straight Bridges

Chapter 7 Geometry of Curved Bridges

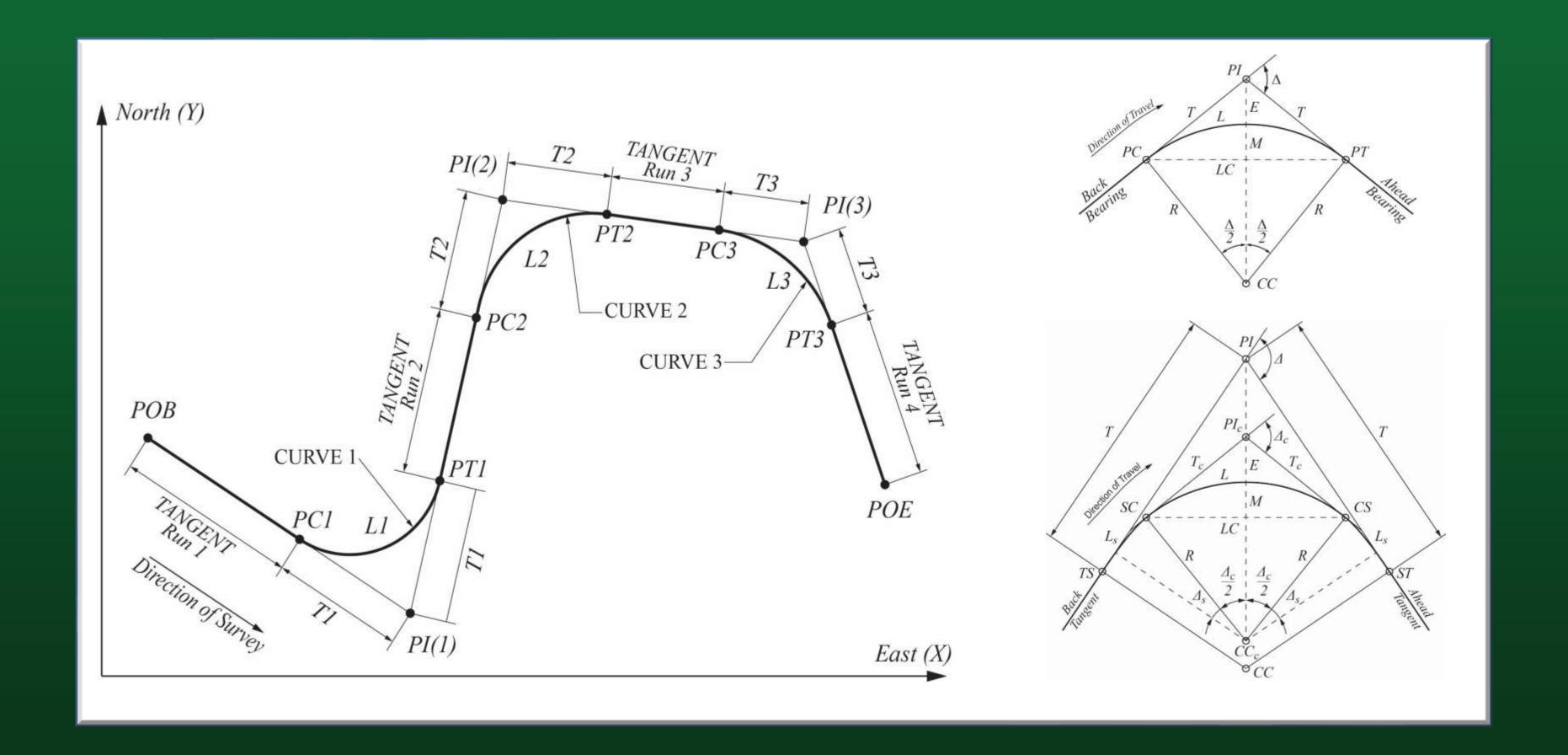
Chapter 8 Precast Segmental Bridge Geometry

Chapter 9 Curved Precast U-Girder Bridge Geometry

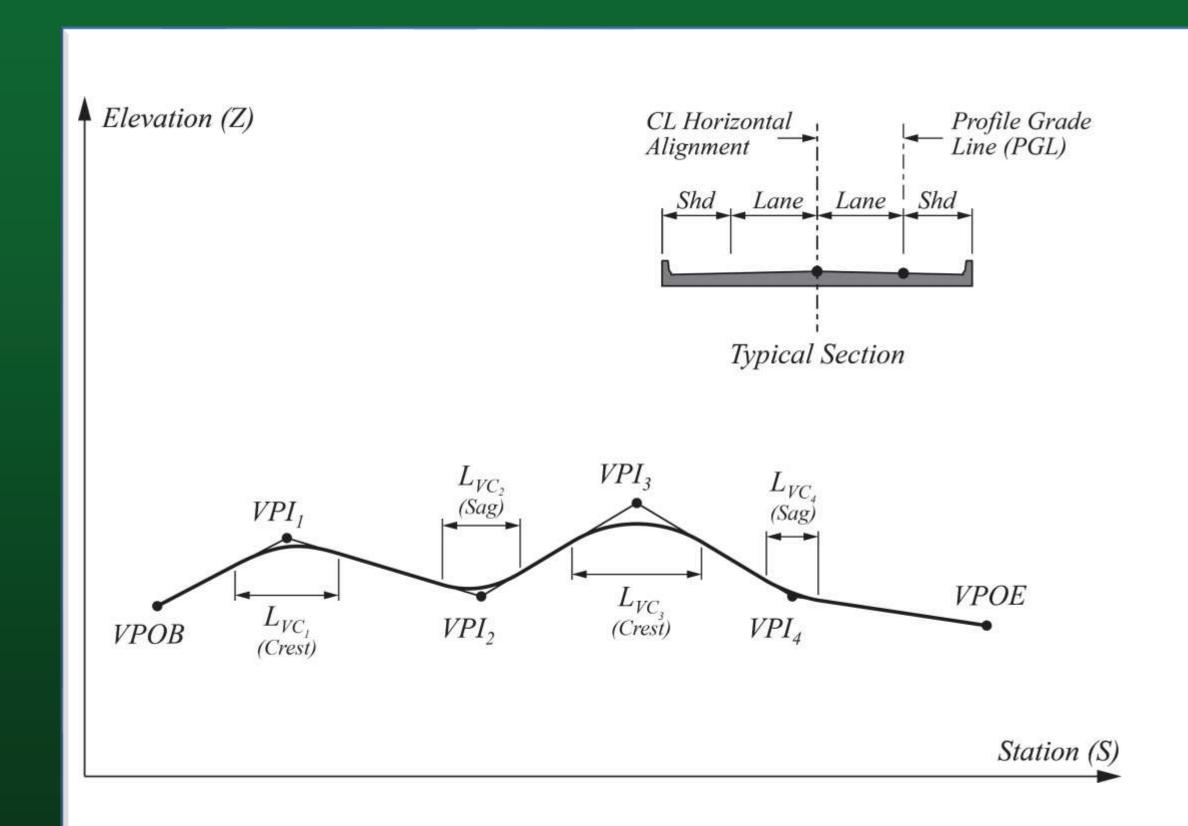
Appendix A Vector Geometry

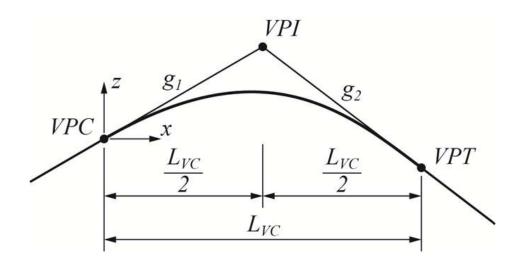
Appendix B Example Alignment Geometry

## Chapter 2 - Horizontal Alignment



#### Chapter 3 - Vertical Profile

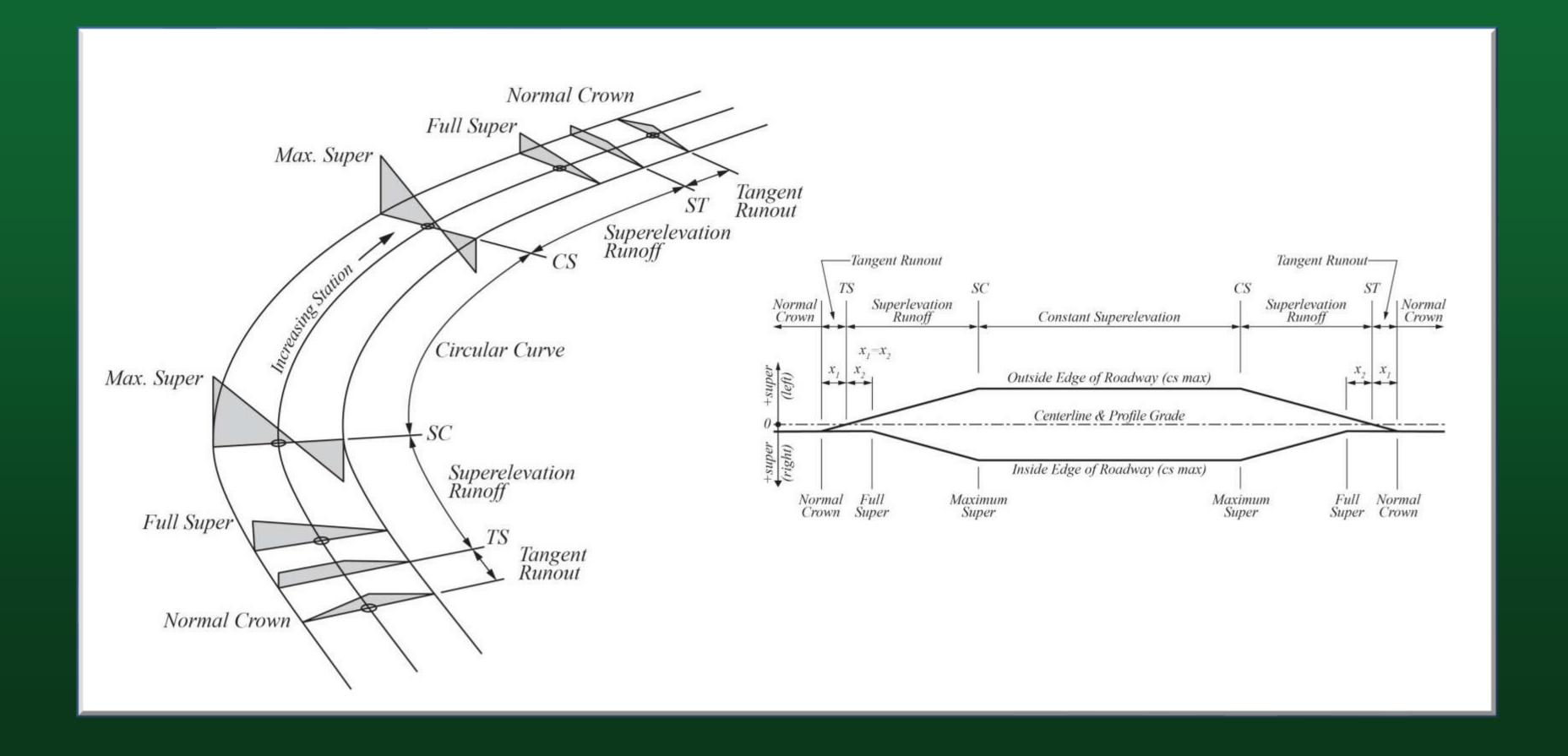




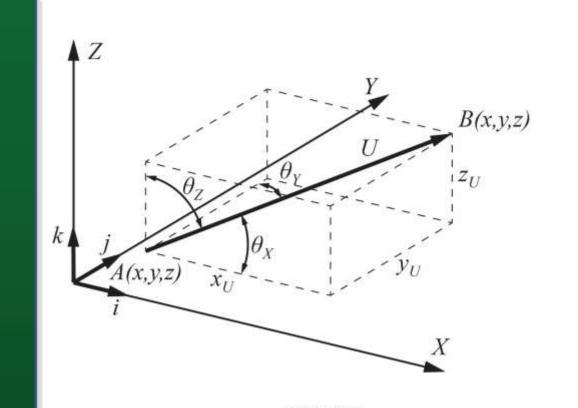
$$g(x) = \left(\frac{g_2 - g_1}{L_{VC}}\right)x + g_1$$

$$Z(x) = \left(\frac{g_2 - g_1}{2L_{VC}}\right)x^2 + g_1x + E_{VPC}$$

## Chapter 4 - Superelevation Variations



#### Appendix A – Vector Geometry



#### **Transformations**

$$[P'] = [T][P]$$
$$[T]^{T} [P'] = [T]^{T} [T][P] = [P]$$

#### **Direction Cosines**

$$\cos \theta_{UX} = \left(\frac{x_U(1) + y_U(0) + z_U(0)}{|U|(1)}\right) = \frac{x_U}{|U|}$$

$$\cos \theta_{UY} = \left(\frac{x_U(0) + y_U(1) + z_U(0)}{|U|(1)}\right) = \frac{y_U}{|U|}$$

$$\cos \theta_{UZ} = \left(\frac{x_U(0) + y_U(0) + z_U(1)}{|U|(1)}\right) = \frac{z_U}{|U|}$$

#### **Transformation Matrices**

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{X'X} & \cos \theta_{X'Y} & \cos \theta_{X'Z} \\ \cos \theta_{Y'X} & \cos \theta_{Y'Y} & \cos \theta_{Y'Z} \\ \cos \theta_{Z'X} & \cos \theta_{Z'Y} & \cos \theta_{Z'Z} \end{bmatrix} \qquad [T]^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{X'X} & \cos \theta_{Y'X} & \cos \theta_{Z'X} \\ \cos \theta_{X'Y} & \cos \theta_{Y'Y} & \cos \theta_{Z'Y} \\ \cos \theta_{X'Z} & \cos \theta_{Y'Z} & \cos \theta_{Z'Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{X'X} & \cos \theta_{Y'X} & \cos \theta_{Z'X} \\ \cos \theta_{X'Y} & \cos \theta_{Y'Y} & \cos \theta_{Z'Y} \\ \cos \theta_{X'Z} & \cos \theta_{Y'Z} & \cos \theta_{Z'Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

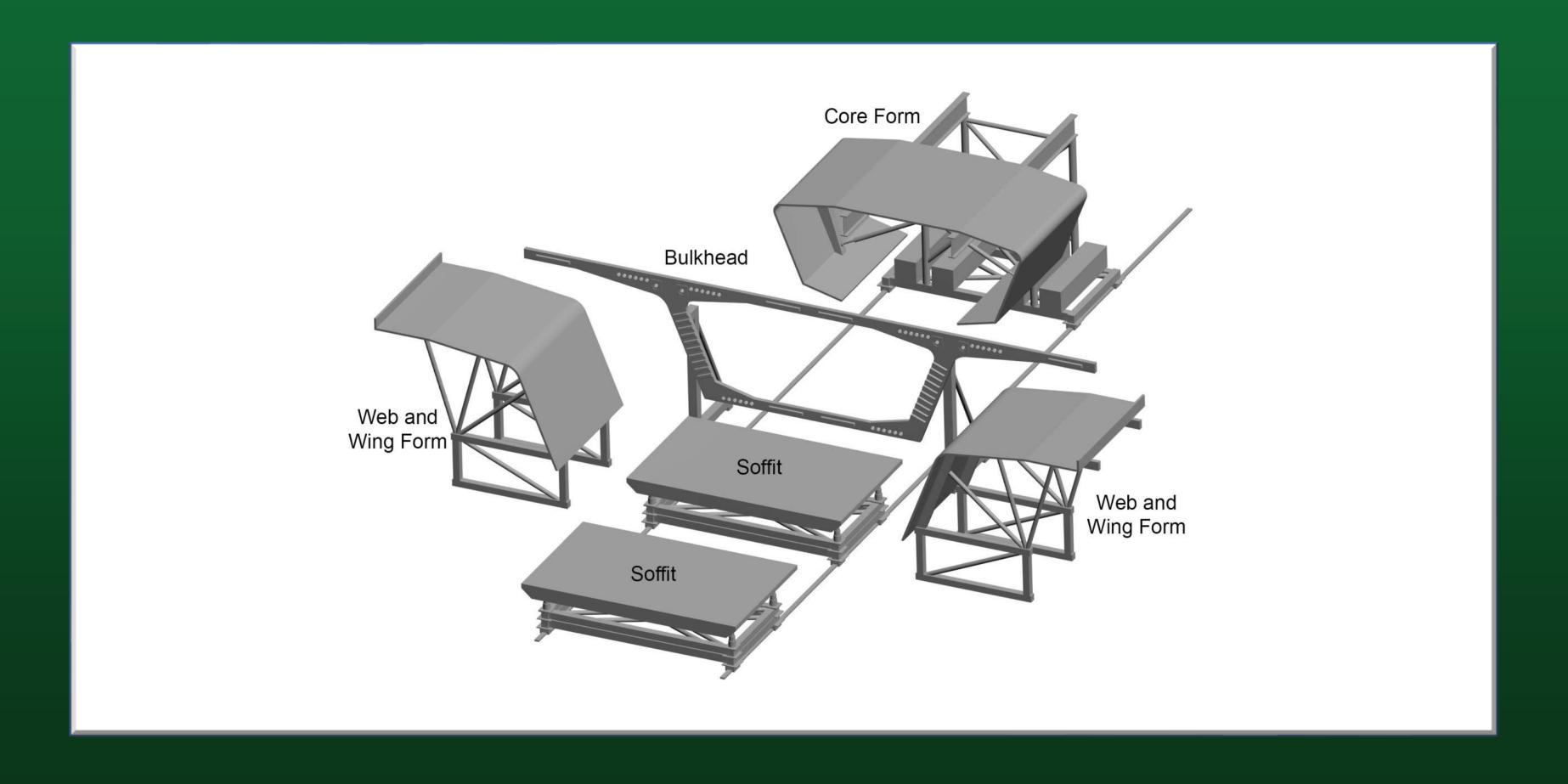
# Short-Line Match Casting



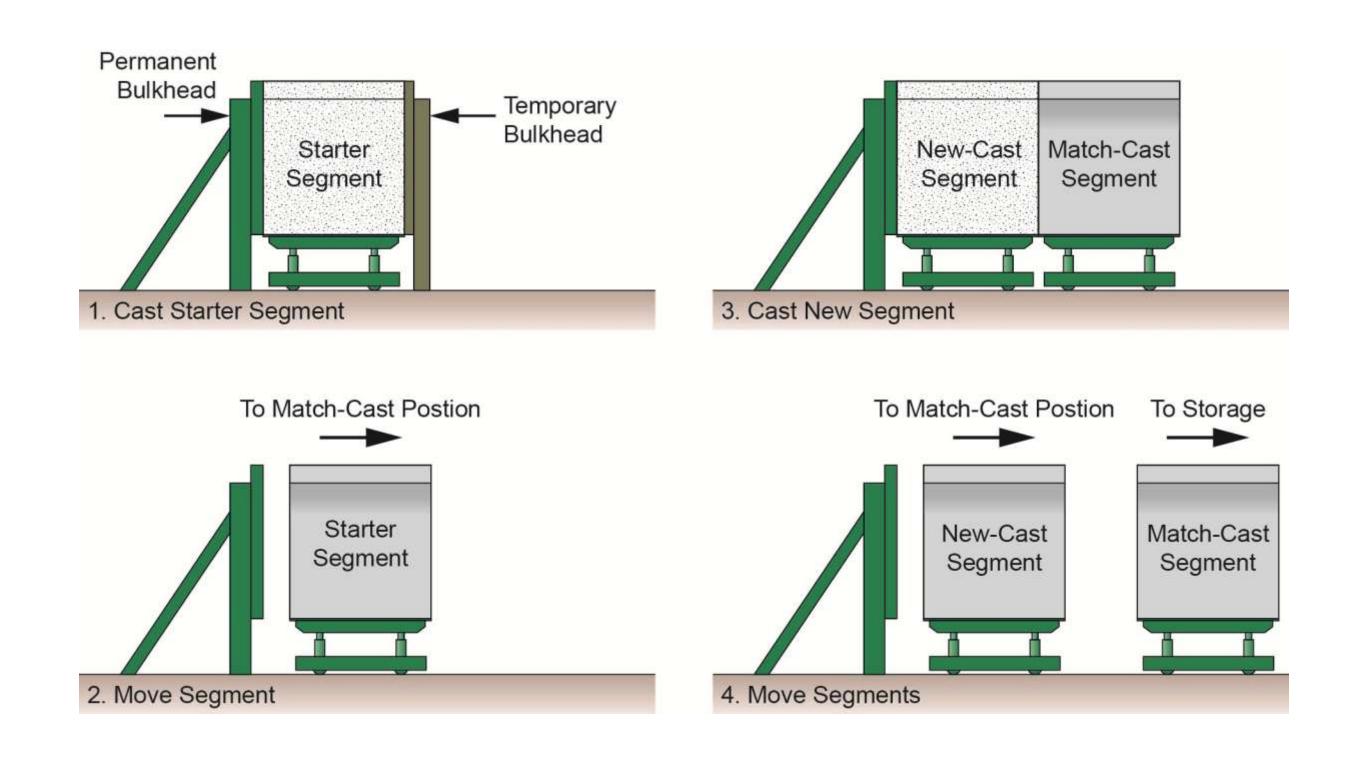




# Segment Casting Machine Components



# **Short-Line Casting Cycoe**



# **Balanced Cantilever Construction**







# Span-By-Span Construction









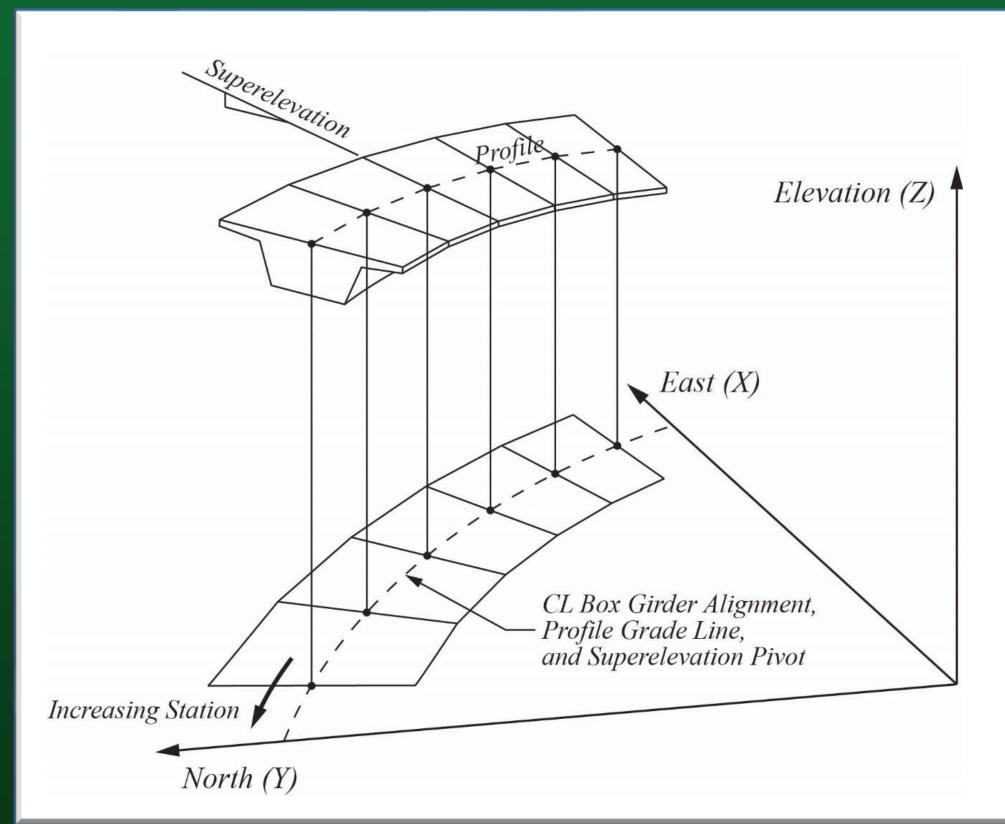
# Design Activities Work by Engineer of Record

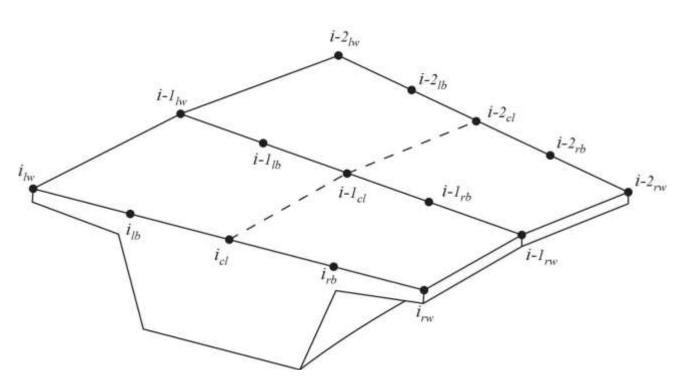
#### Design Activities

- 1. Global Coordinate Geometry
- 2. Segment Dimensions
- 3. Tendon Geometry (External)
- 4. 3D Analytical Models

- 5. Bearing Details
- 6. Pier Heights & Details
- 7. Foundation Layouts
- 8. Drainage Details

#### 3D Segment Geometric Definitions

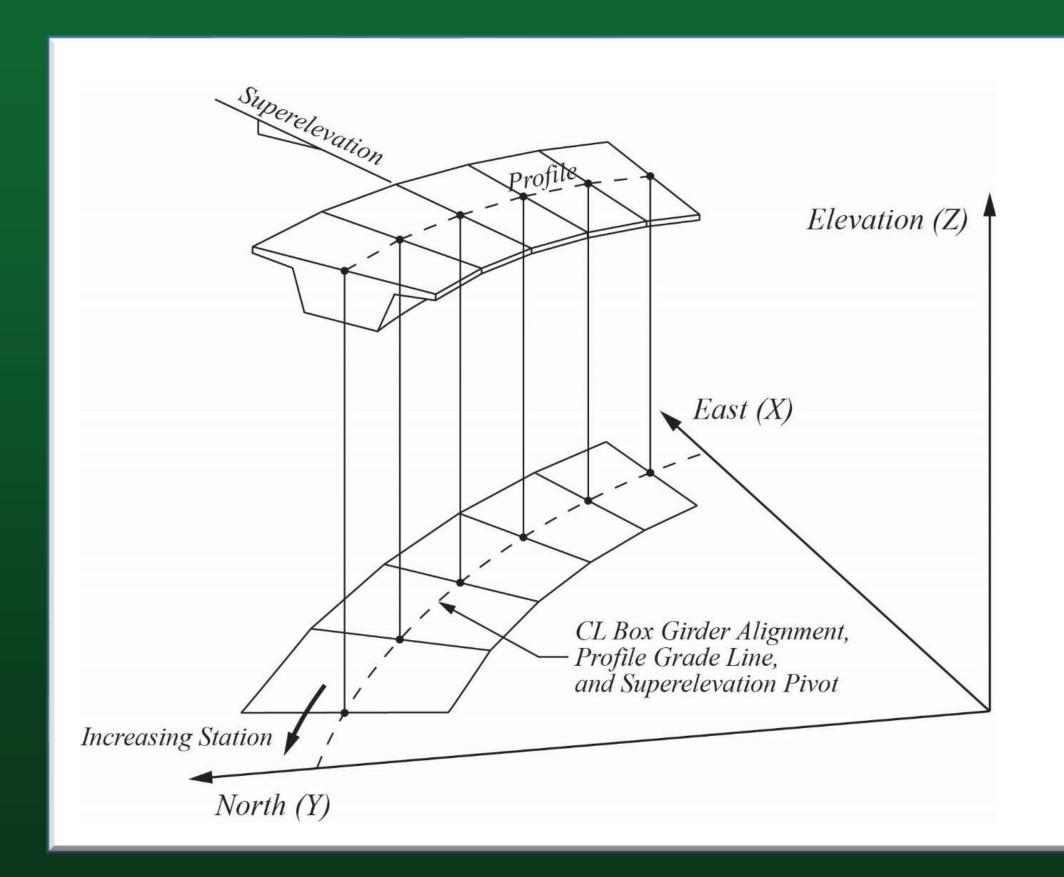




#### **Points**

- Centerline
- Left and Right Control Points
- Left and Right Wing Tips

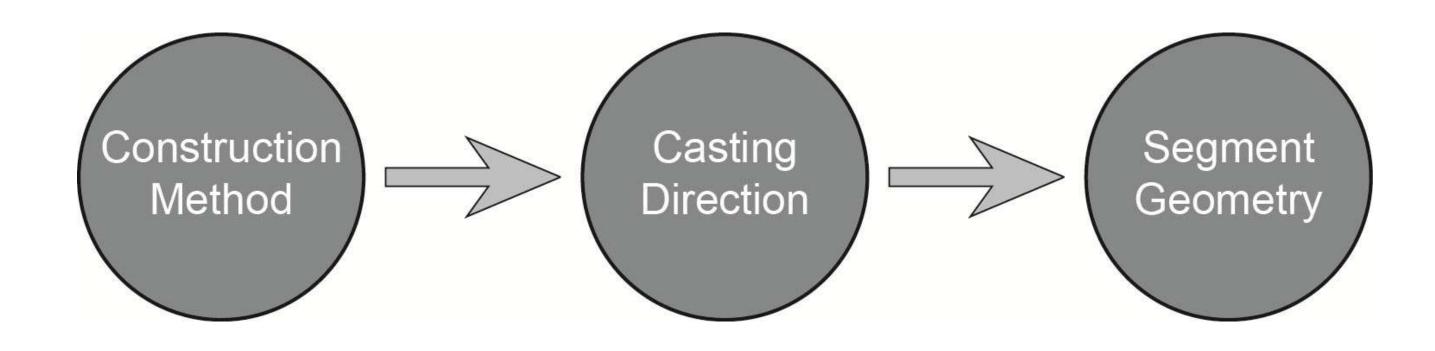
#### 3D Segment Geometric Definitions



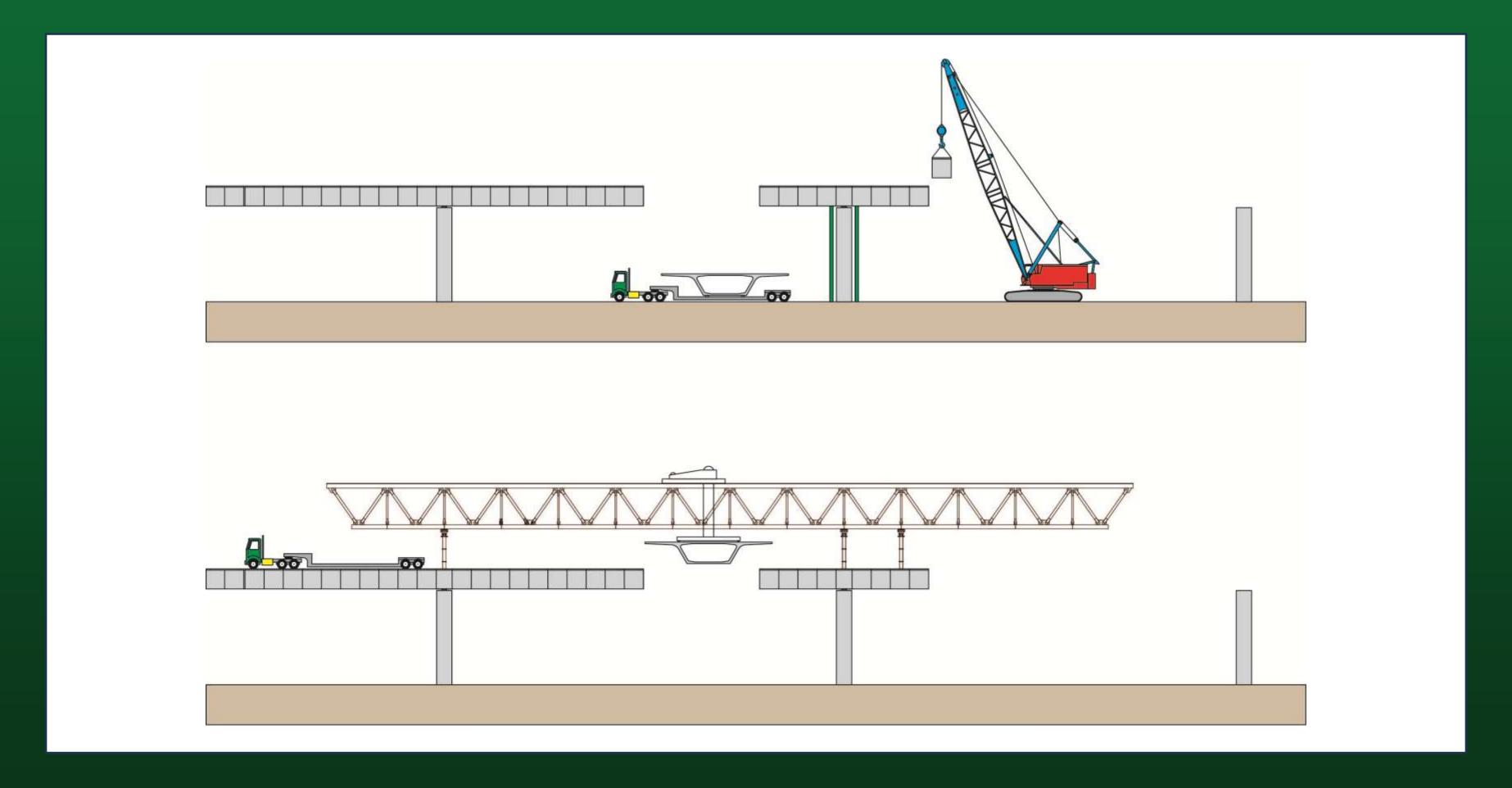
#### Requirements

- Centerline of segments points fall on the horizontal alignment and vertical profile
- Joints between segments follow the superelevation definition
- Specified chorded length of segments
- Piers maintain their stationing but include an offset

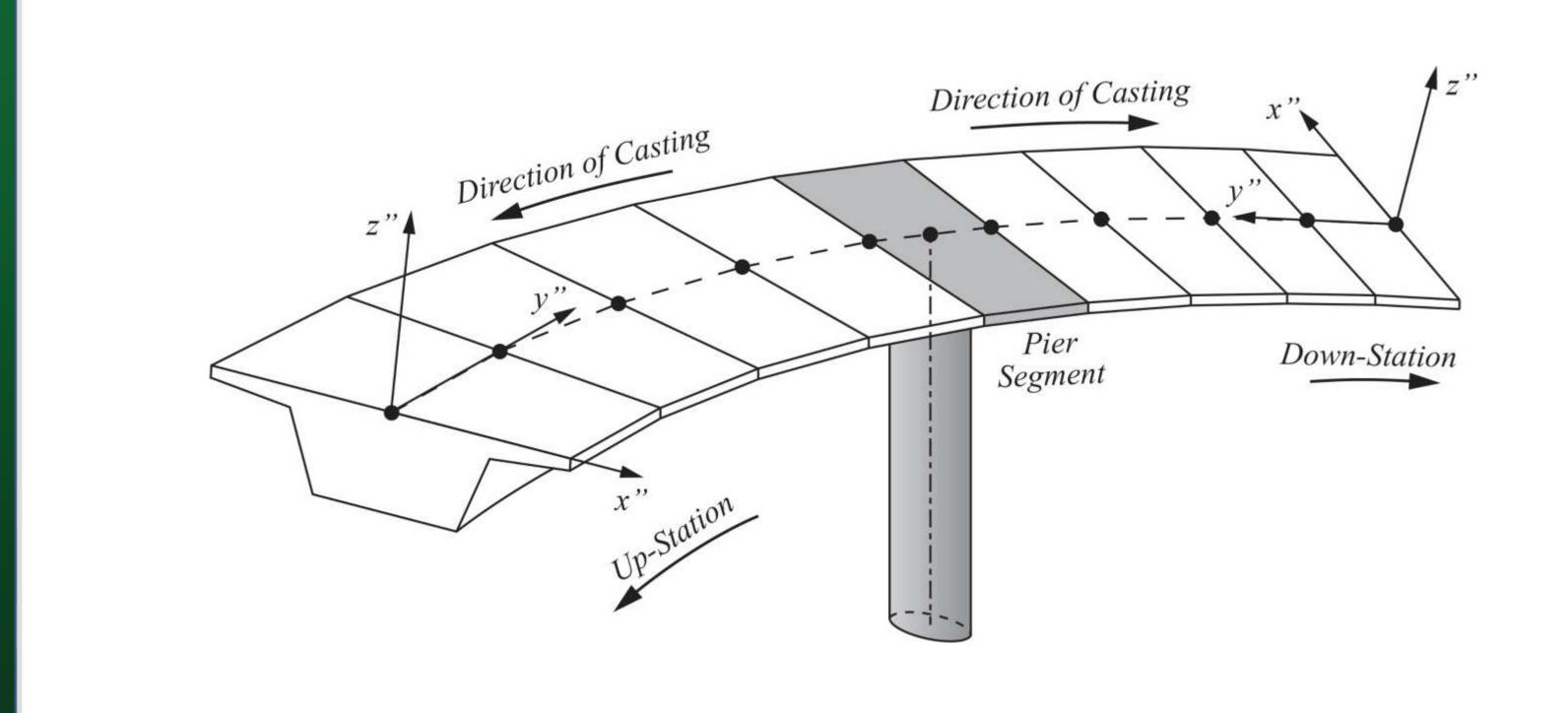
## Construction Method Impact on Segment Geometry



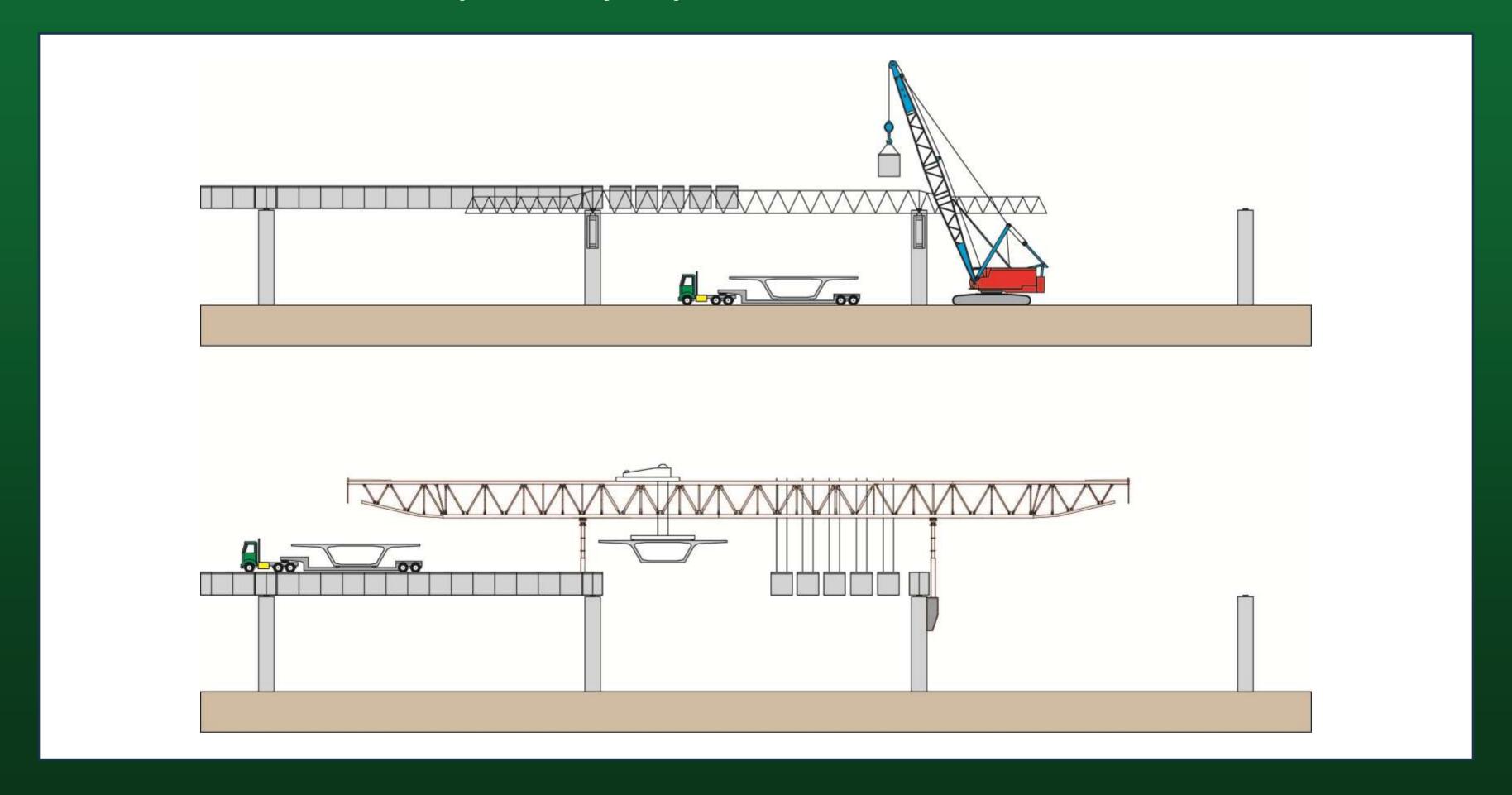
## **Balanced Cantilever Construction**



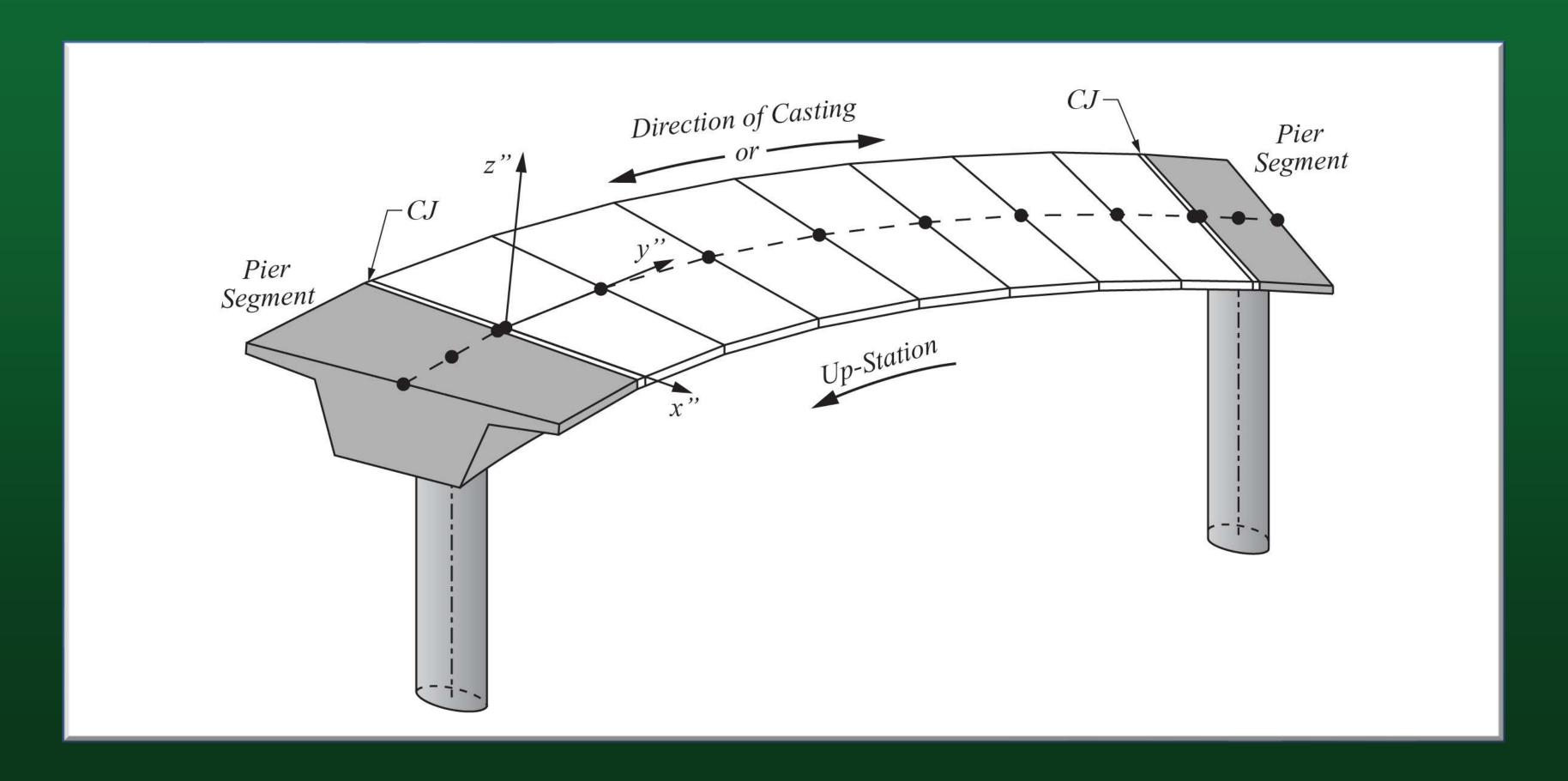
## **Balanced Cantilever Construction**



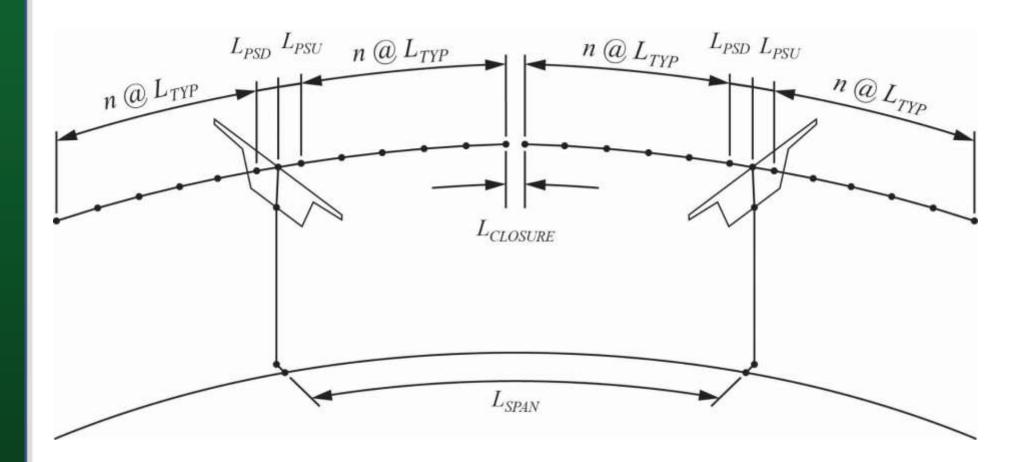
# Span-By-Span Construction

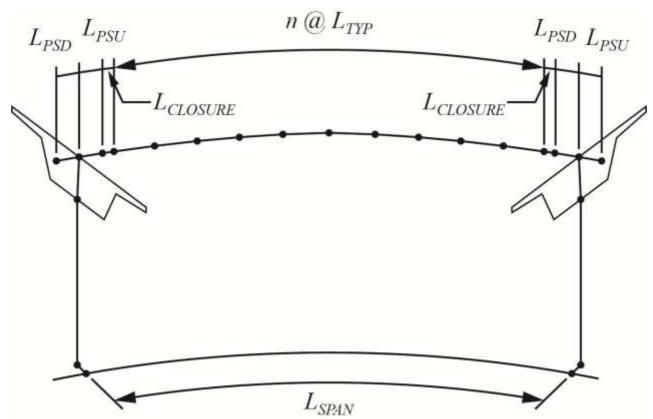


# Span-By-Span Construction



# Segment Layouts Compared

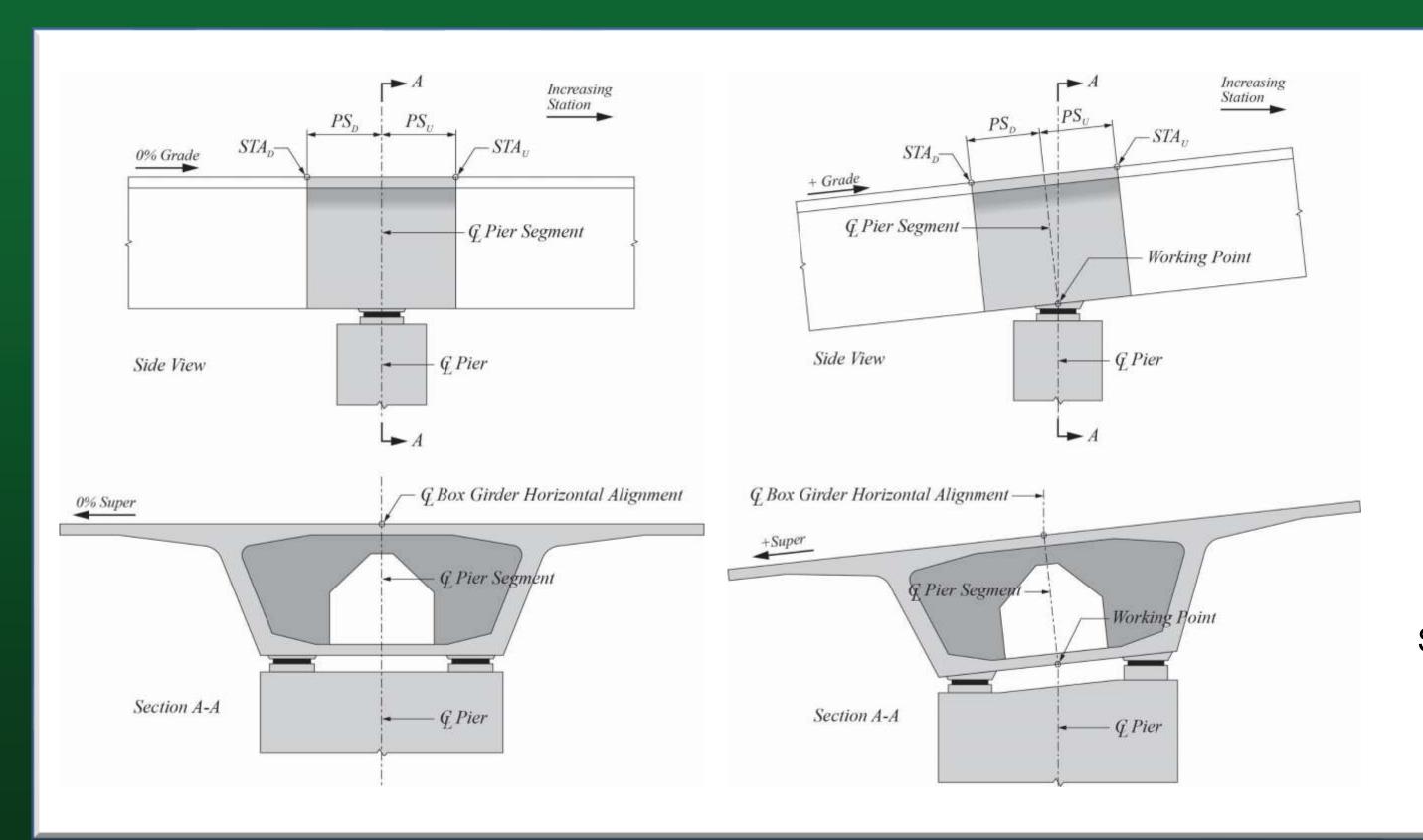




**Balanced Cantilever** 

Span-By-Span

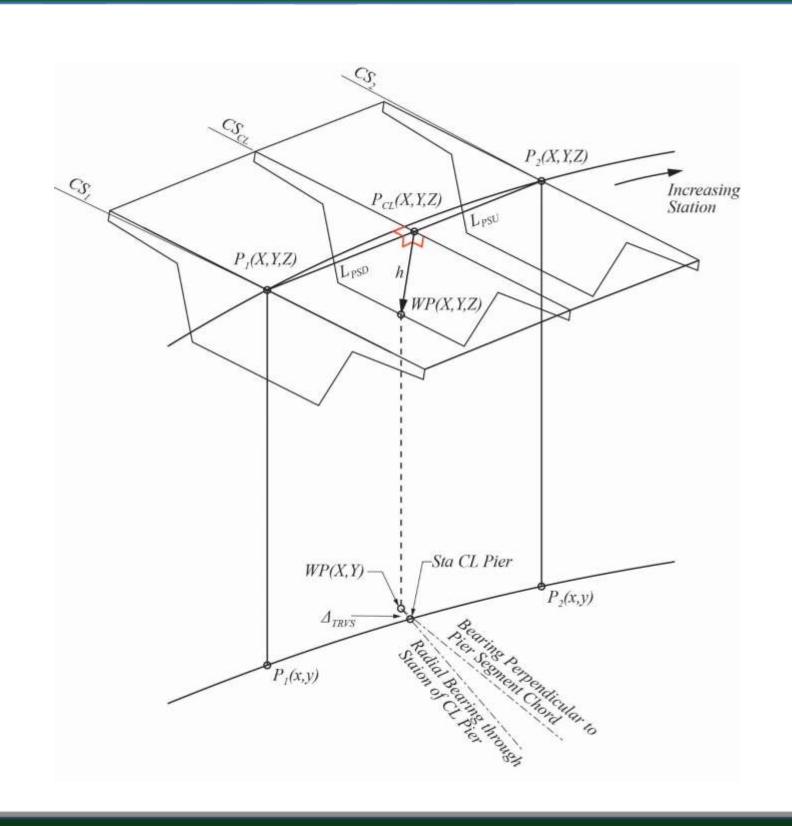
# Pier Segment Placement

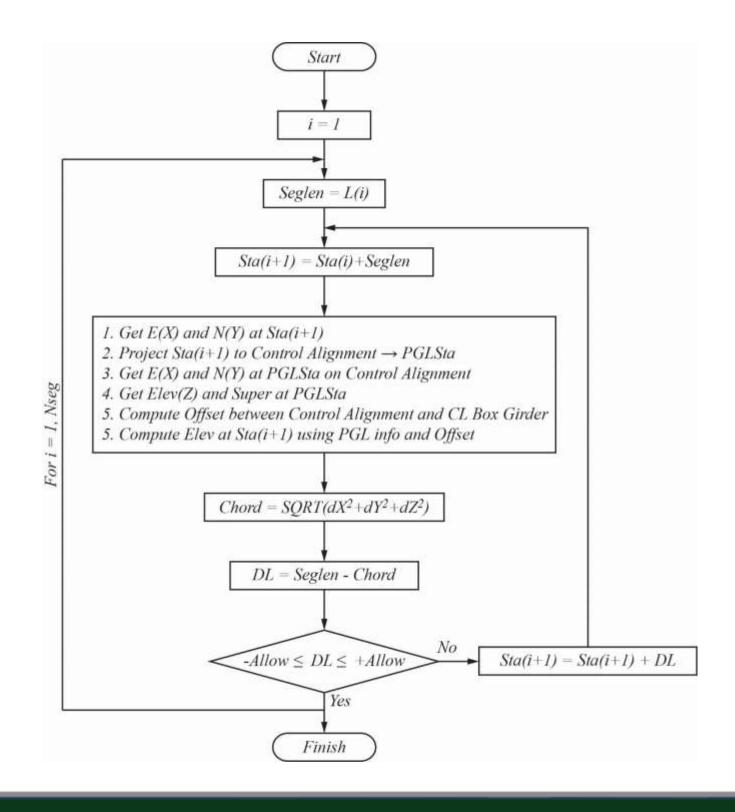


Grade Adjustment

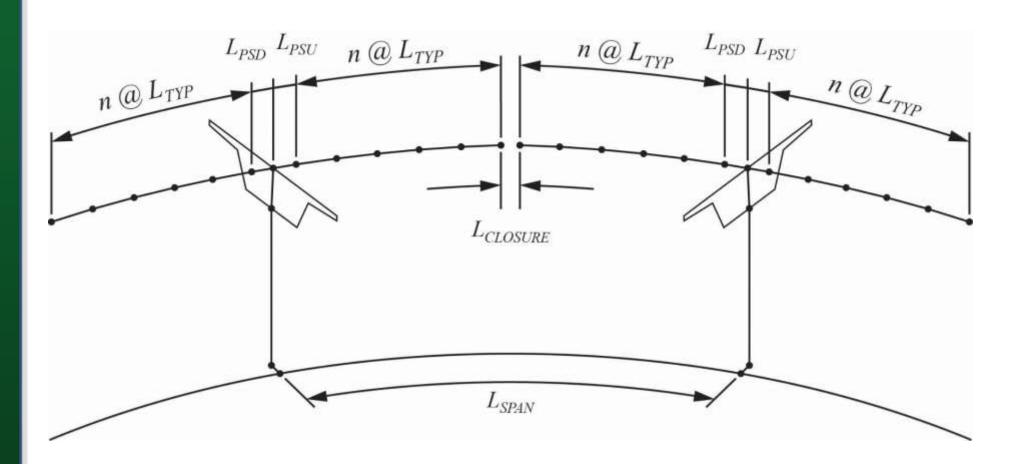
Superelevation Adjustment

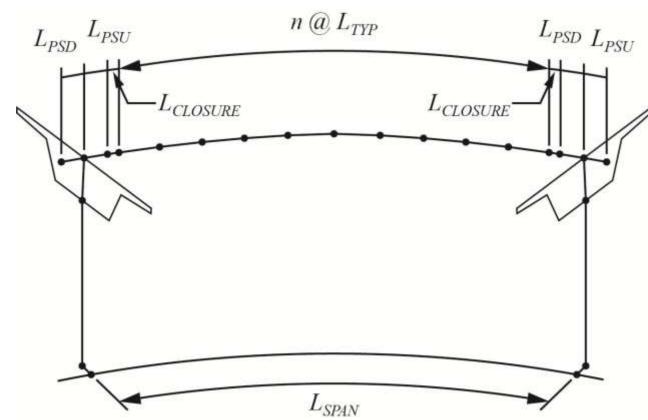
# Pier Segment Placement





#### Segment Layouts & Lengths





**Balanced Cantilever** 

Span-By-Span

#### Foothills Parkway Bridge No. 2



Bridge Length = 790'

Typical Span Length = 180'

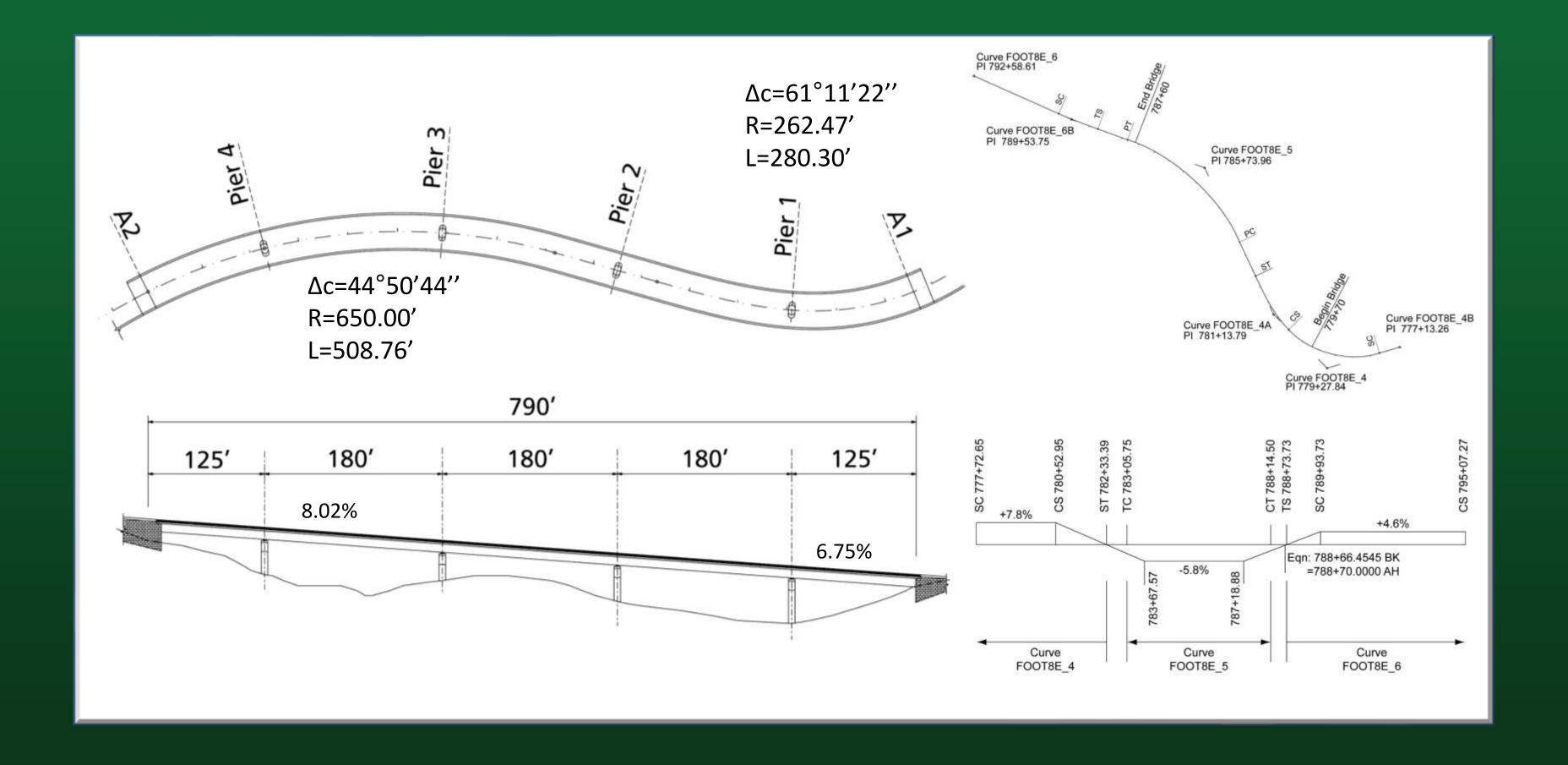
Girder Depth = 10'

Minimum Curve Radius = 262'

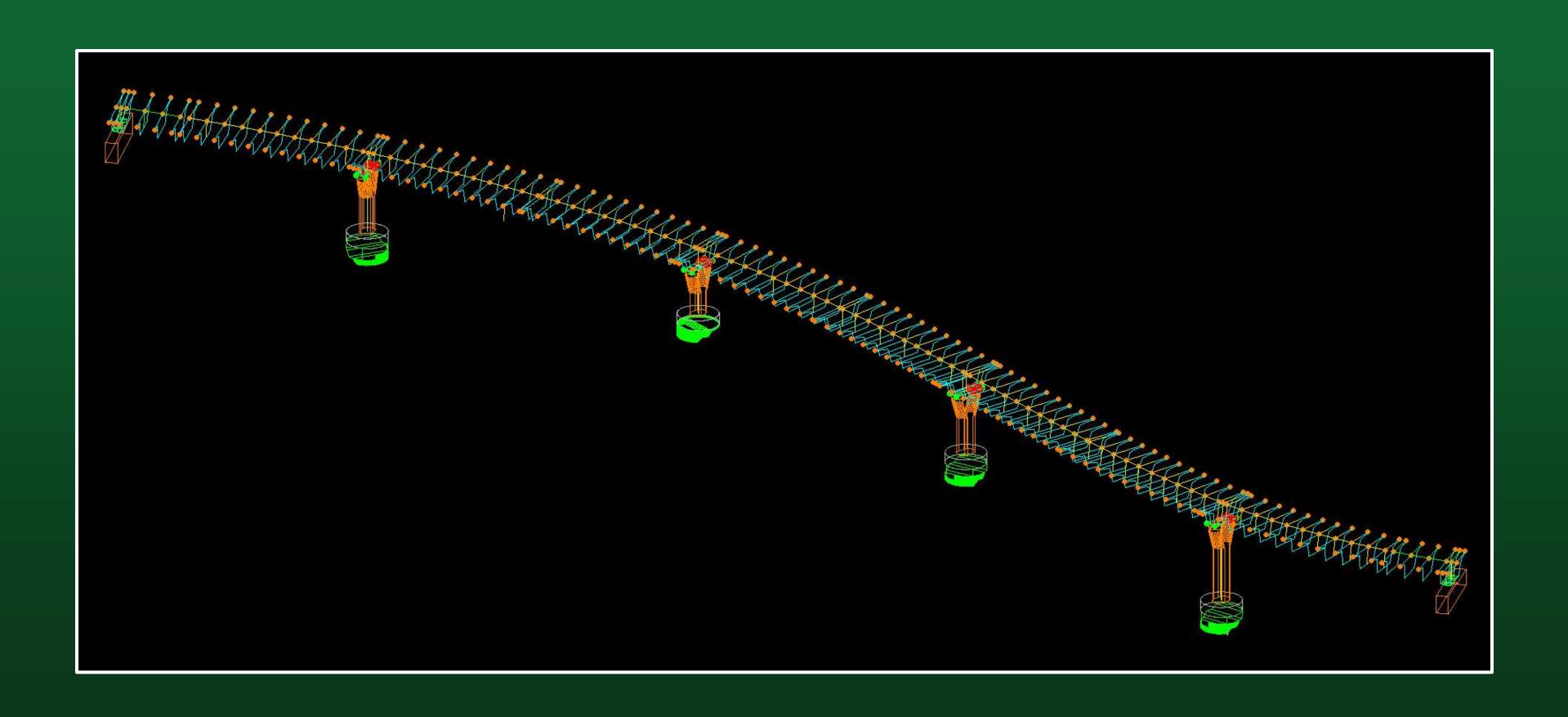
Maximum Grade = 8.02%

Superelevation = -7.8% to +5.8%

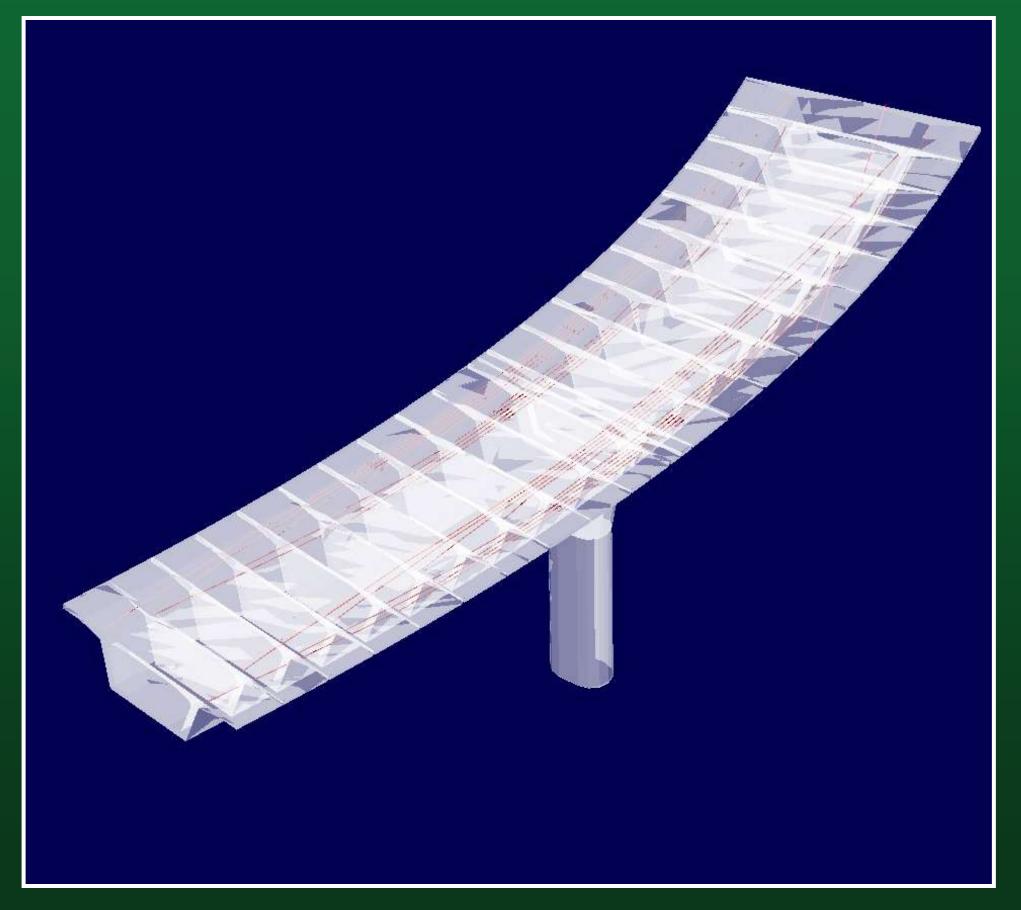
#### Bridge Layout

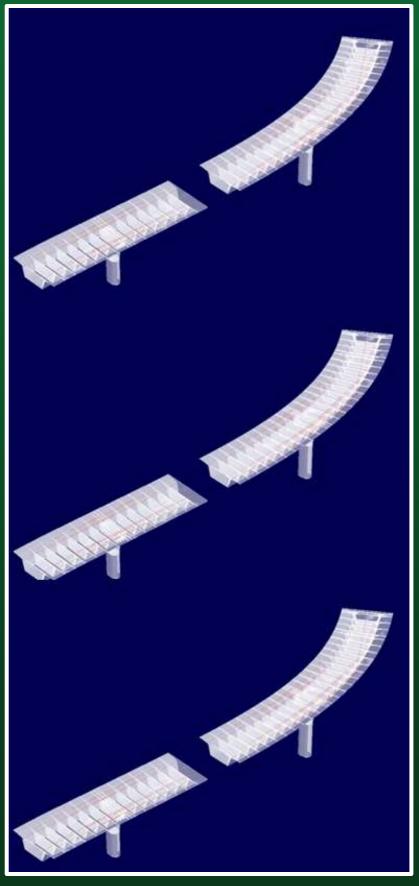


## 3D Bridge Geometry



## Time-Dependent Construction Analyses





## Longitudinal External Post-Tensioning



#### Bearing, Pier and Footing Geometry



#### Bearings:

- Plinth Corner Dimensions

#### Piers:

- Bearing Seat Elevations
- Bearing Seat Thicknesses
- Pier Top Elevations
- Pier Top Slope

#### Footings:

- Coordinates and Offsets

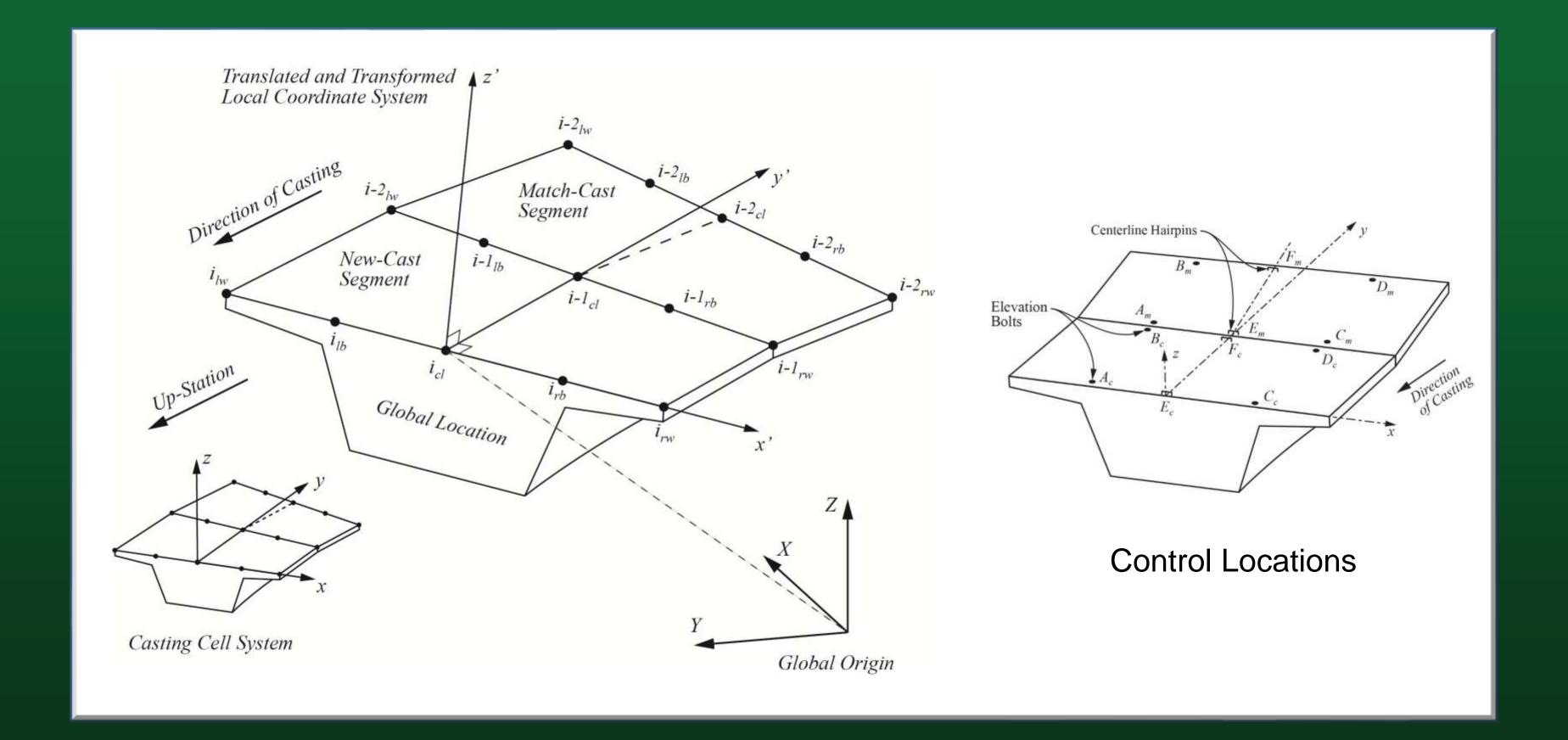
# Construction Activities Work by Construction Engineer

#### **Construction Activities**

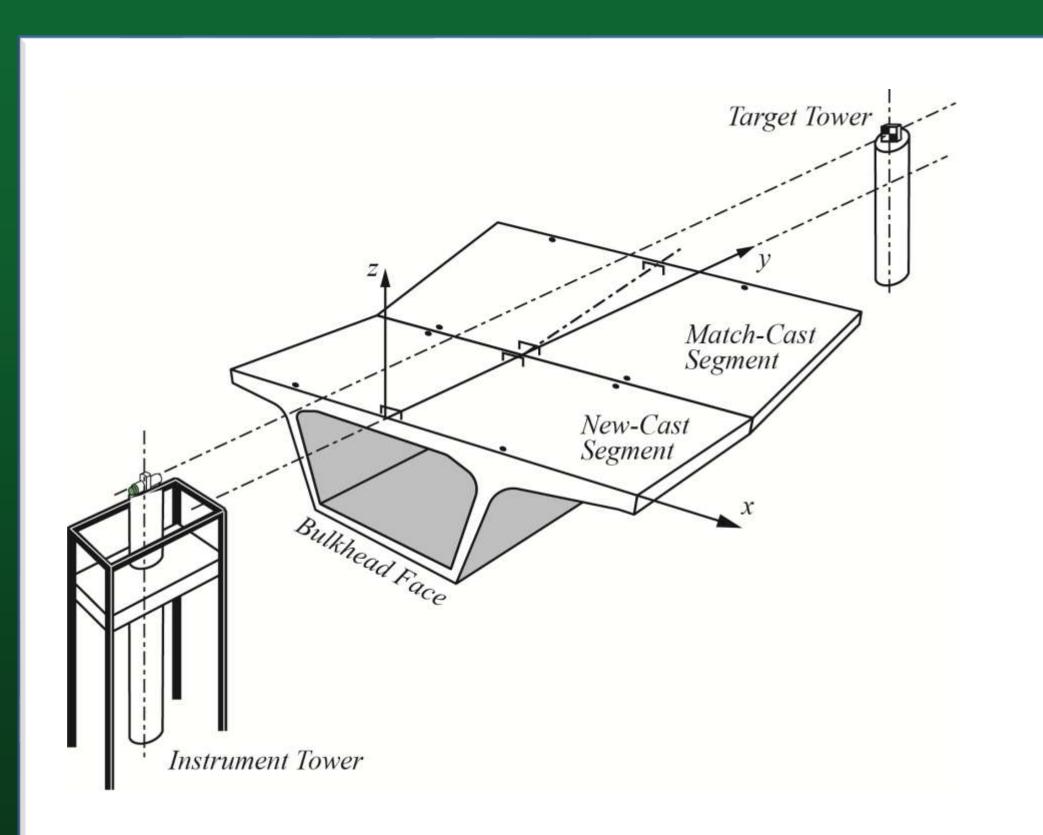
- 1. Shop Drawings
- 2. Casting Curves
- 3. Casting Manual
- 4. Geometry Control Procedure

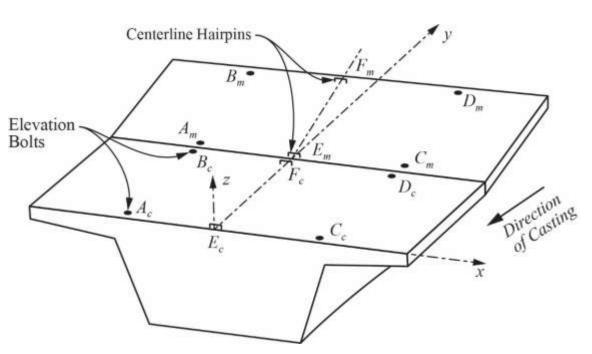
- 5. Daily Set-Up
- 6. As-Cast Readings
- 7. Next-Cast Adjustments
- 8. Final Global Locations

#### Casting Cell Coordinate Transformations



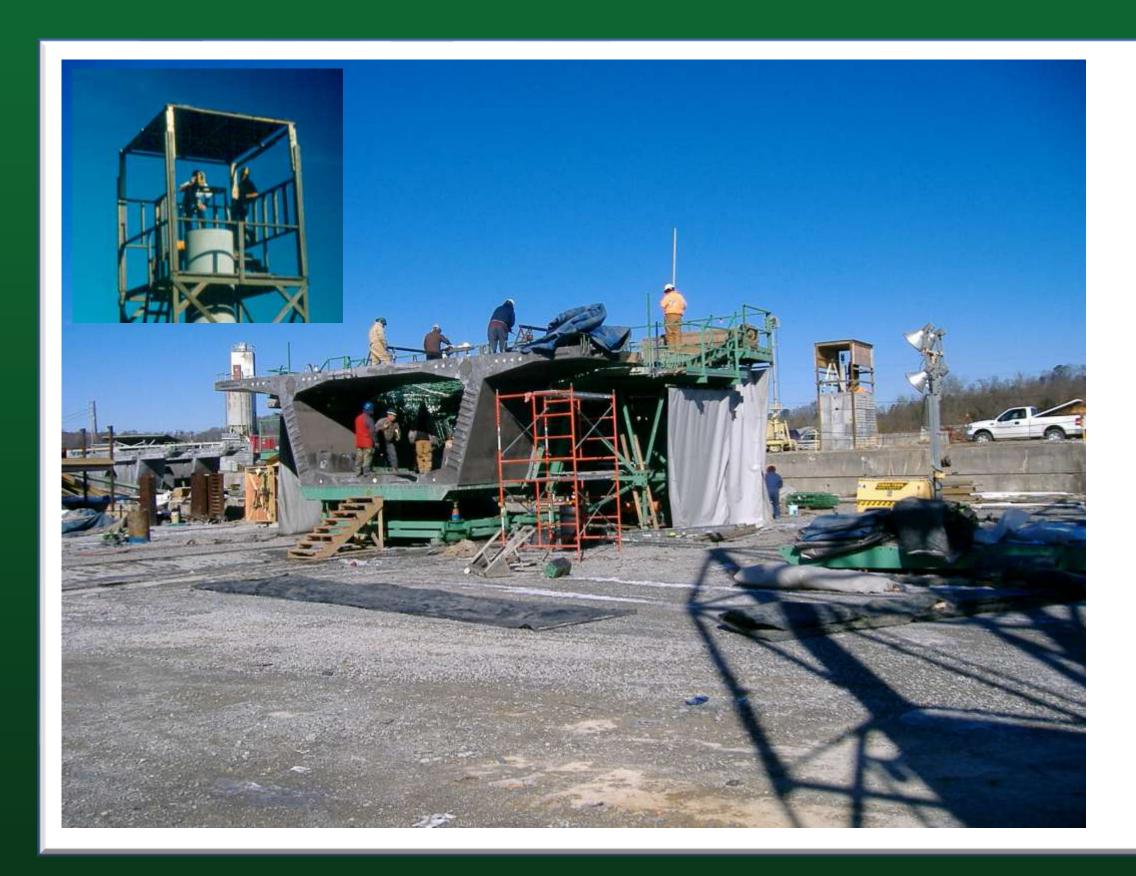
#### Casting Yard Survey Setup

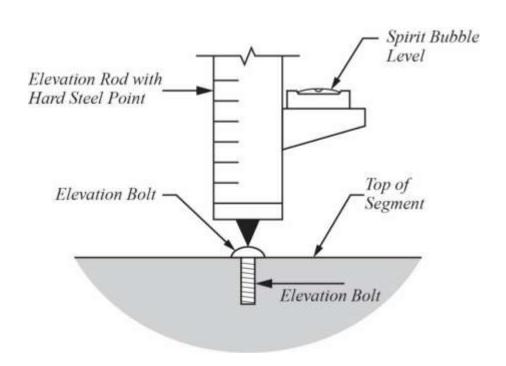




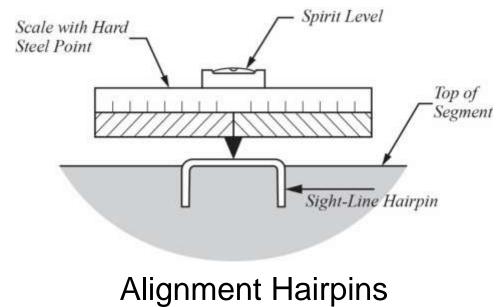
Elevation Bolts & Alignment Hairpins

#### Casting Yard Survey Readings

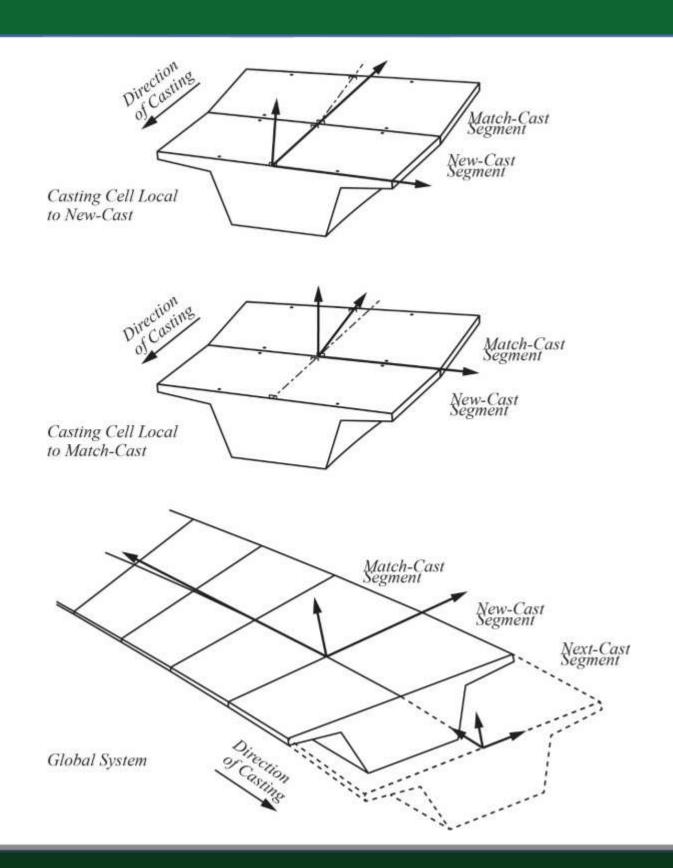




**Elevation Bolts** 

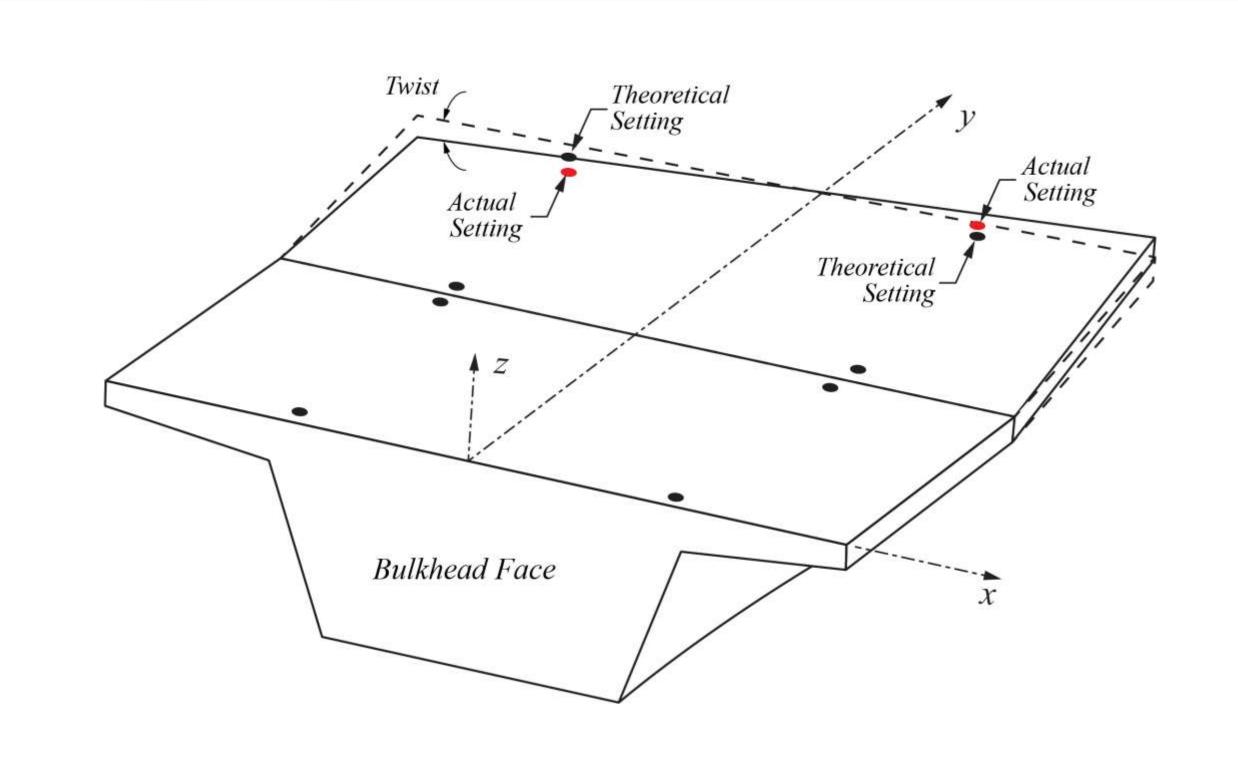


#### Geometry Control Calculations – Daily Setups

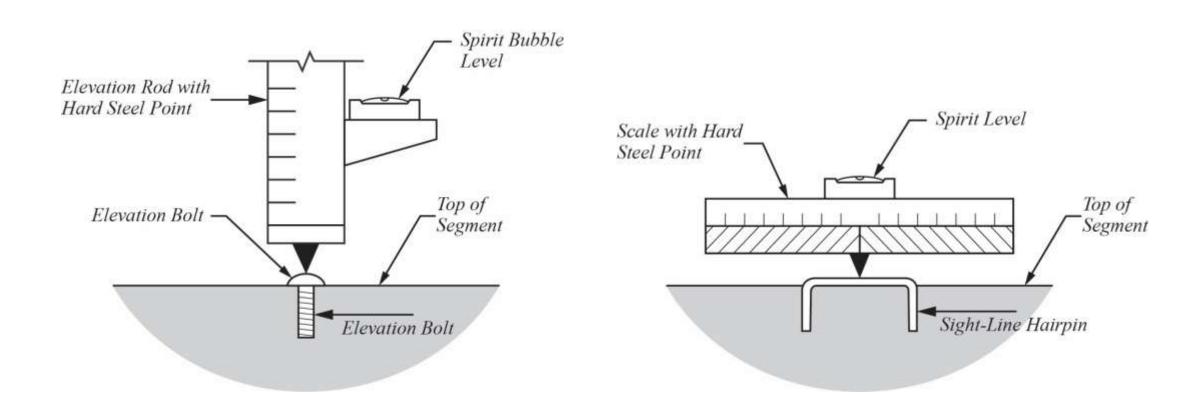


- 1. Local Cell Coordinates relative to Bulkhead.
- 2. Transform Local Coordinates to Match-Cast position.
- 3. Transform New-Cast and Match-Cast to Global.
- 4. Next Set-Up is New-Cast and Next-Cast to Cell

#### Twist Measurement & Correction

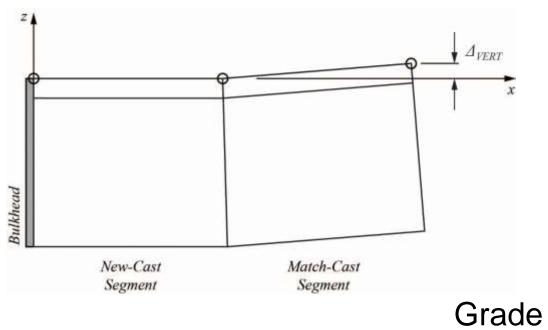


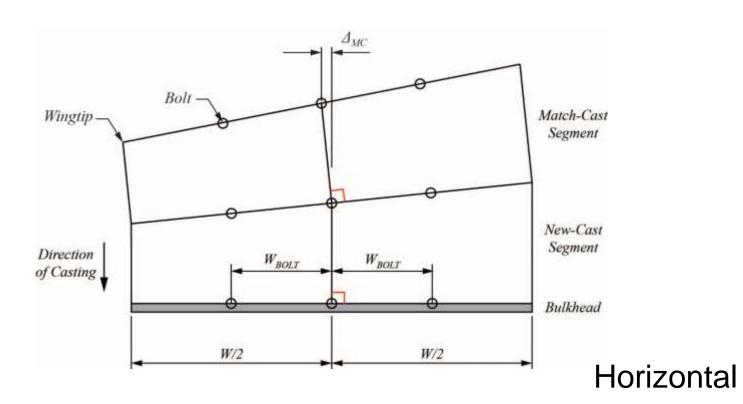
### Geometry Control System

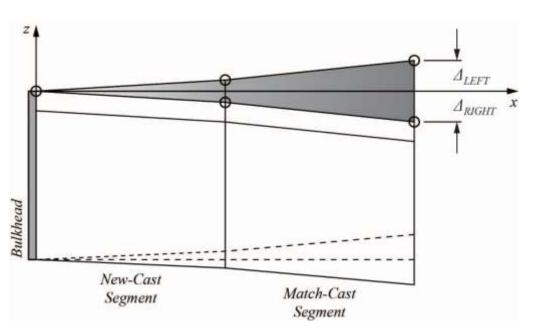


#### Geometry by Casting Machine Adjustments



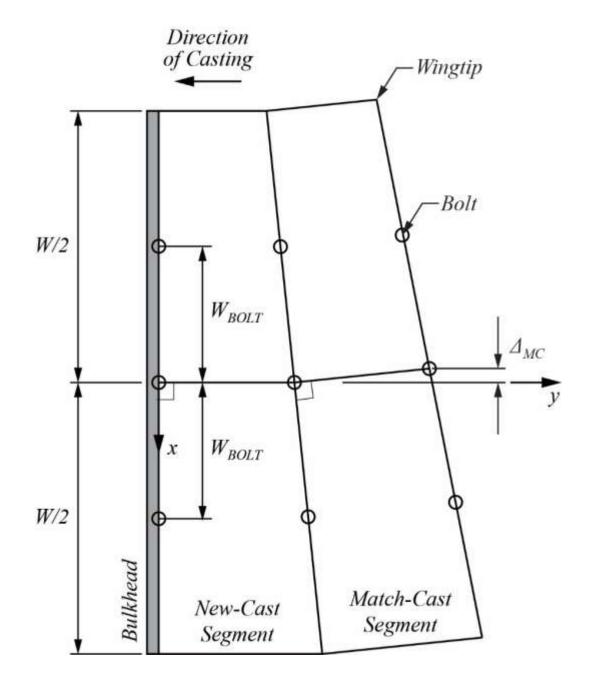


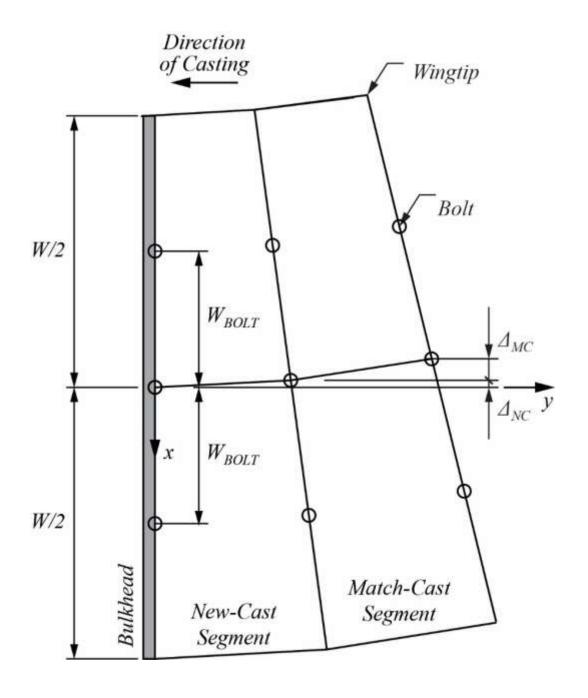




Superelevation

#### Chorded vs. Radial Segments





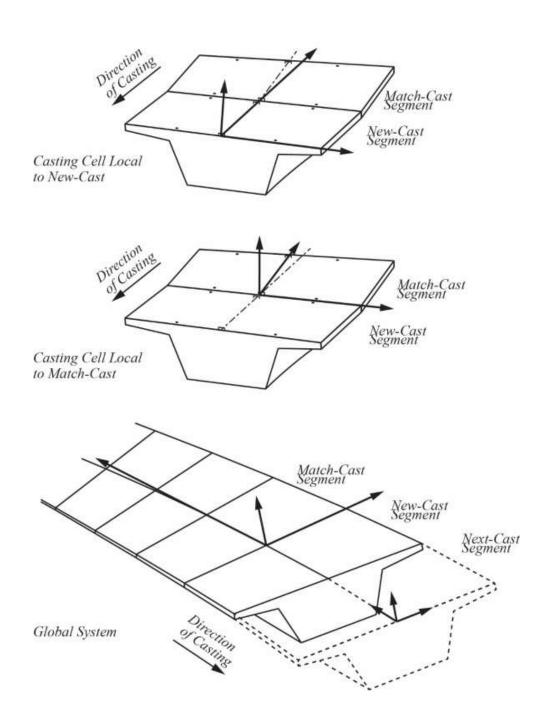
Chorded

Radial

## Pier Segment Placement



#### Geometry Control System



- 1. Local Cell Coordinates relative to Bulkhead.
- 2. Transform Local Coordinates to Match-Cast position.
- 3. Transform New-Cast and Match-Cast to Global.
- 4. Next Set-Up is New-Cast and Next-Cast to Cell

## I-395 Segmental Viaducts

Miami, Florida

- 734,000 sq. ft. of Bridge Deck
- 225 ft. long Typical Span
- Balanced Cantilever Erection
- 3 Precast Segment Types
- Up to 4 Box Girders Joined Transversely to Form Deck



## Segment Casting, Storage, and Transportation









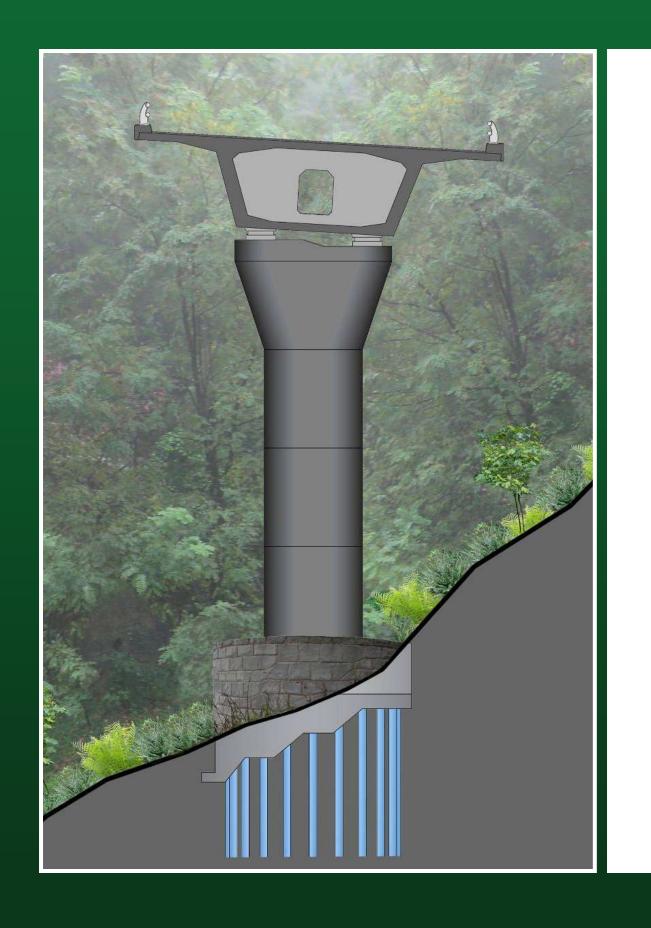
## Segment Erection

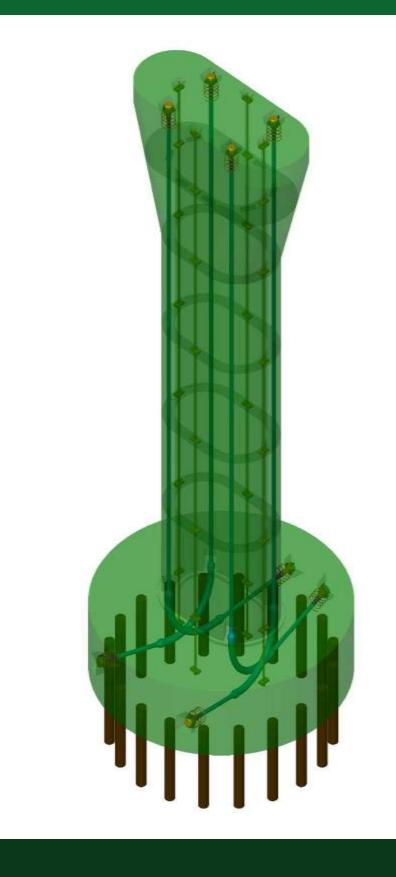






## Precast Segmental Piers

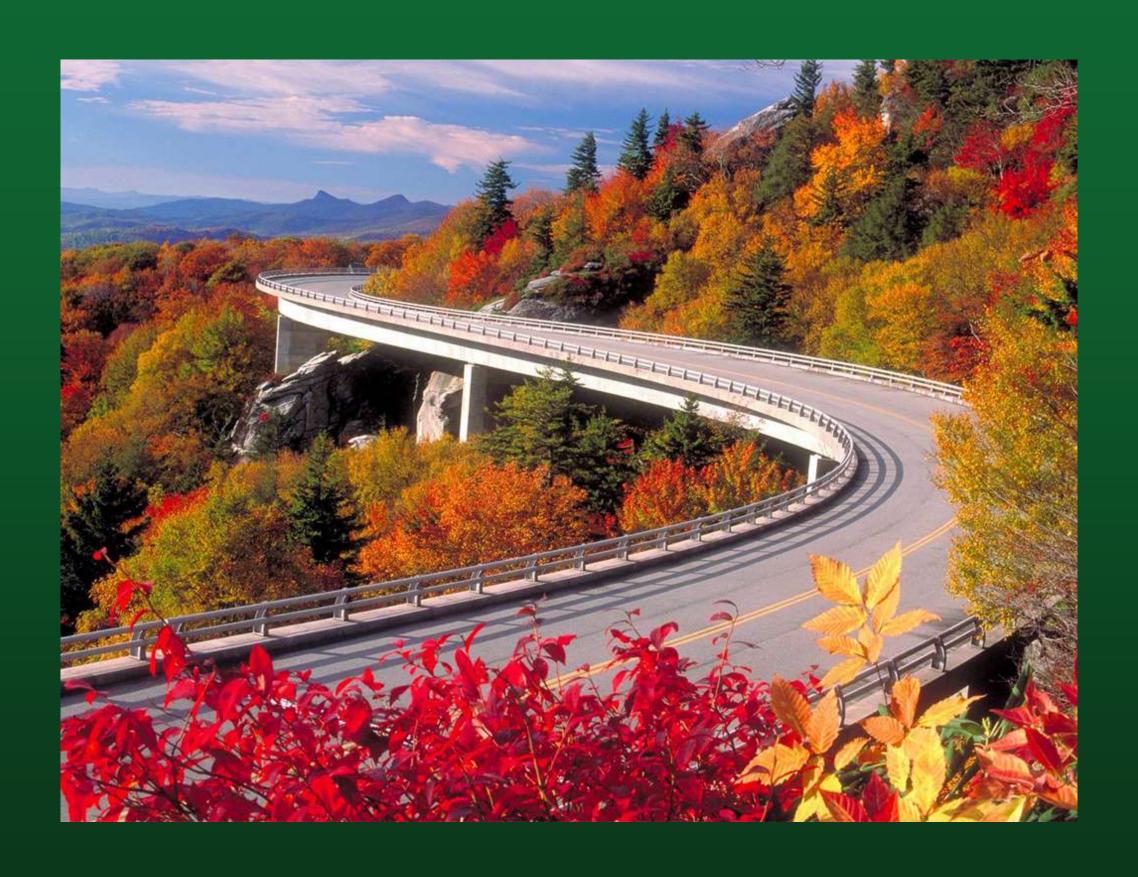








#### Linn Cove Viaduct













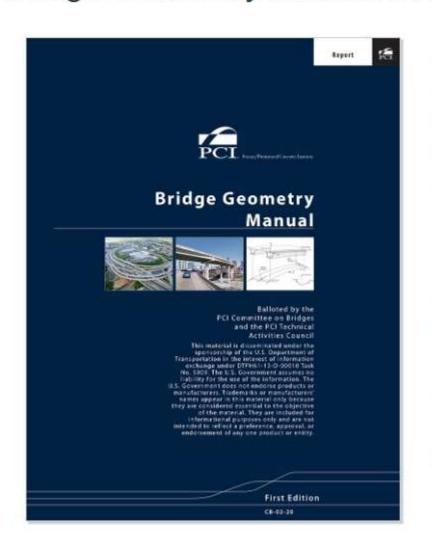
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#### Bridge Geometry Manual FREE PDF



#### Bridge Geometry Manual FREE PDF (CB-02-20)

A Bridge Geometry Manual has been developed as a resource for bridge engineers and CAD technicians. In nine chapters, the manual presents the basics of roadway geometry and many of the calculations required to define the geometry and associated dimensions of bridges. This manual and course materials are not linked to any software tool. The first five chapters are dedicated to the fundamental tools used to establish bridge geometry and the resulting dimensions of bridges. The vector-based approach to locating the North and East coordinates of a point defined by a horizontal alignment is then used to define the geometry of bridges. This manual includes the bridge geometry developed for straight bridges and curved bridges. The geometry of curved bridges using both straight, chorded girders and curved girders is presented. https://doi.org/10.15554/CB-02-20

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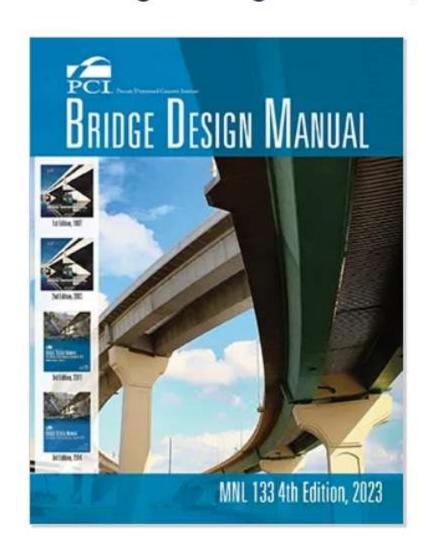
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#### PCI Bridge Design Manual, 4th Edition, 2023



#### PCI Bridge Design Manual, 4th Edition (MNL-133-23H)

This new edition of the PCI Bridge Design Manual presents both preliminary and final design information for standard beams and most precast and precast, prestressed concrete products and systems used for transportation structures. Load calibration and time-dependent loss computations are extensively discussed, and the manual features updated design examples as well as references to design examples found in the third edition (MNL-133-11).

The fourth edition has been thoroughly revised to explain and amplify the application of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications and to illustrate the effects from shrinkage and creep of the cast-in-place concrete deck. Topics in this comprehensive design manual include background information, strategies for economy, fabrication techniques, design loads, preliminary design tables, design theory, and selected design examples. Chapters also address sustainability, bearings, extending spans, curved and skewed bridges, integral bridges, segmental bridges, additional bridge products, railroad bridges, load rating, repair and rehabilitation, and recreational bridges. Chapters on seismic design and piles will be included in a later printing. https://doi.org/10.15554/MNL-133-23

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