

No Bridge is too Big (or Small)

FABRICATION OF THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY OVER I-26
AND LAUREL FORK BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

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Coastal Precast Systems



Purpose and Learning Objectives

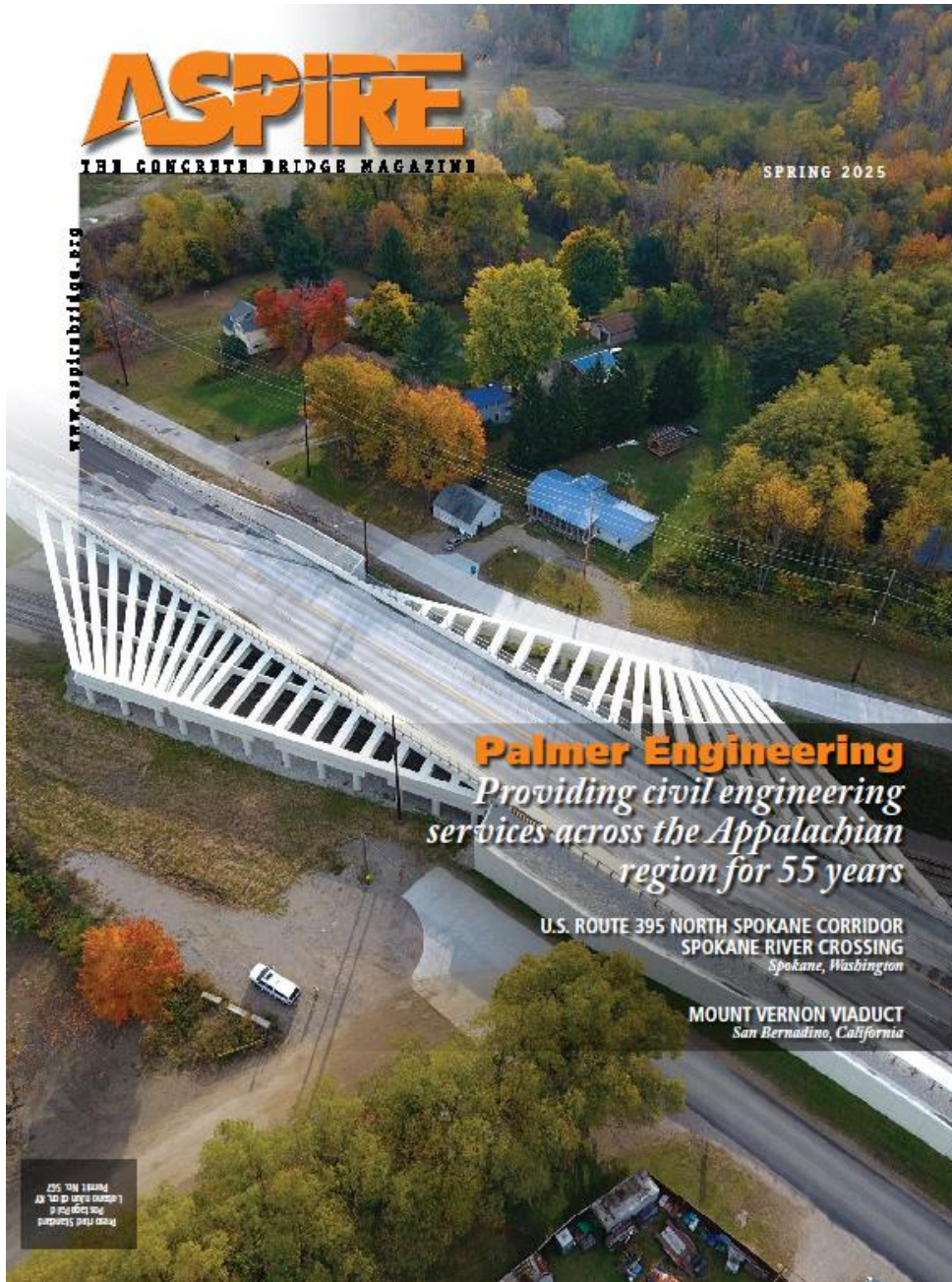
Purpose

The Webinar provides an educational forum to learn new techniques used in successful projects, lessons learned from development projects, and showcases a case study allowing for discussion of the project.

At the end of this presentation you will be able to:

- Understand the precast segment fabrication process
- Understand how certain design/detailing choices impact segment fabrication
- Understand segment delivery in landlocked locations

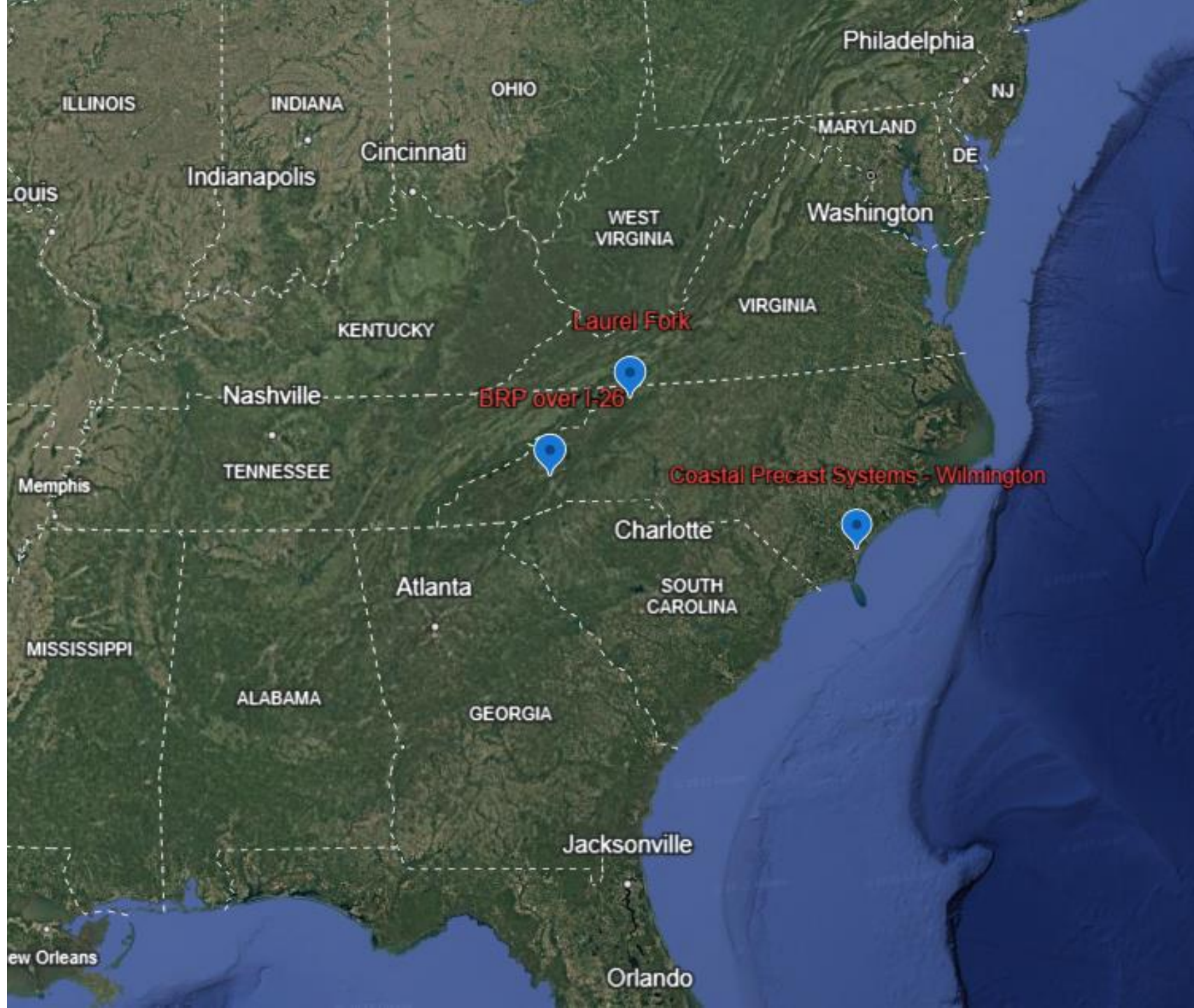




ASPIRE Spring 2025

Standardization of Segment Shape

Improving the cost-effectiveness of small precast concrete segmental superstructures



Blue Ridge Parkway over I-26

- Owner: National Park Service
- Design Engineer: FHWA-EFLHD
- EOR: AECOM
- Prime Contactor: Fluor-United JV
- Construction Engineer: COWI North America
- Precaster: Coastal Precast Systems
- Post-Tensioning Contractor: Structural Technologies/VSL



Blue Ridge Parkway Laurel Fork Bridge Replacement

- Owner: National Park Service
- Design Engineer: FHWA-EFLHD
- EOR: COWI North America
- Prime Contractor: Vannoy-Structural Technologies JV
- Construction Engineer: COWI North America
- Precaster: Coastal Precast Systems
- Post-Tensioning Contractor: Structural Technologies/VSL



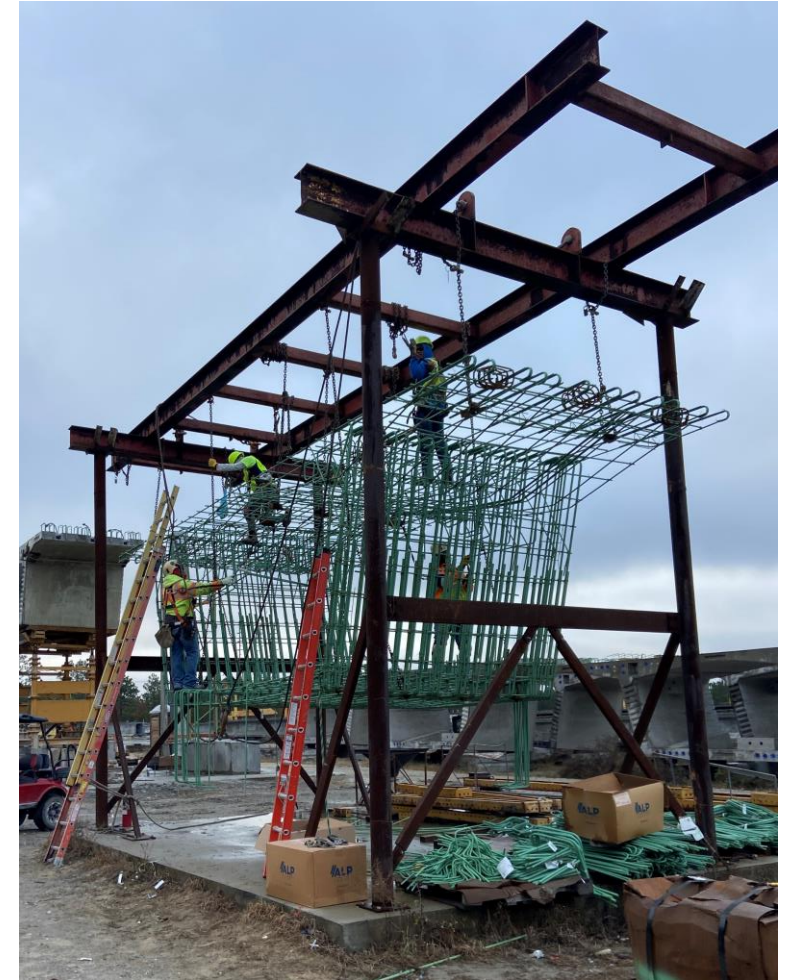
General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 1: Pre-assembling rebar cage



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 2: Rebar Ready Rack



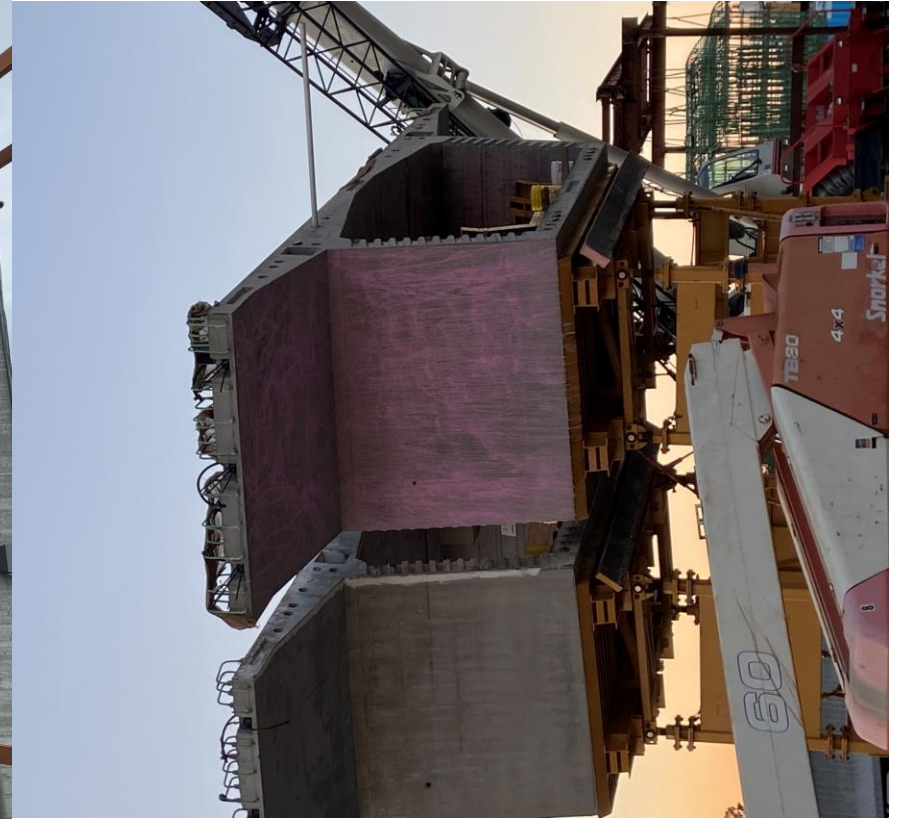
General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 3: Prepare Formwork



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 3: Prepare Formwork – Soffit table change



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 4: Place Rebar Cage into Form



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 5: Move Matchcast Segment into Position



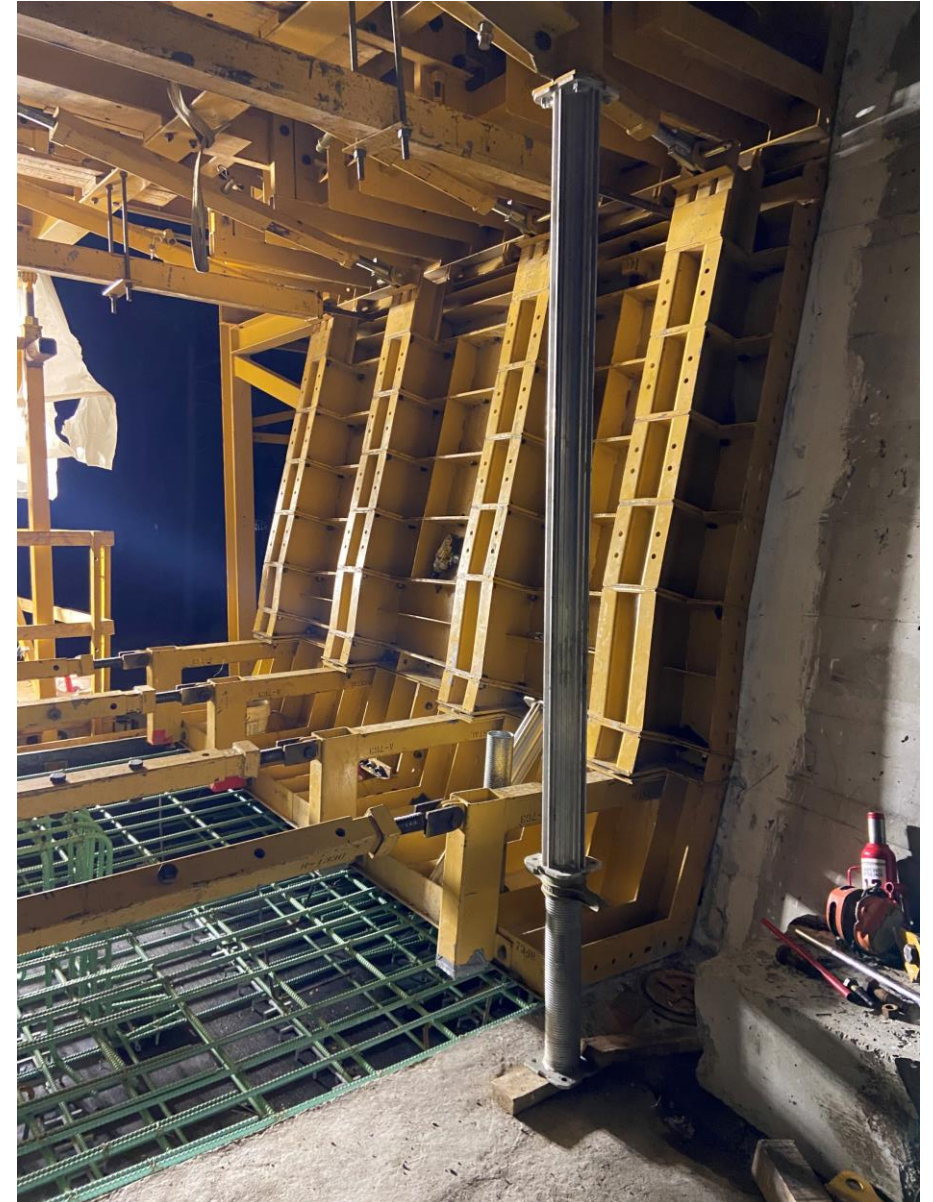
General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Geometry Control of Expansion Segments



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

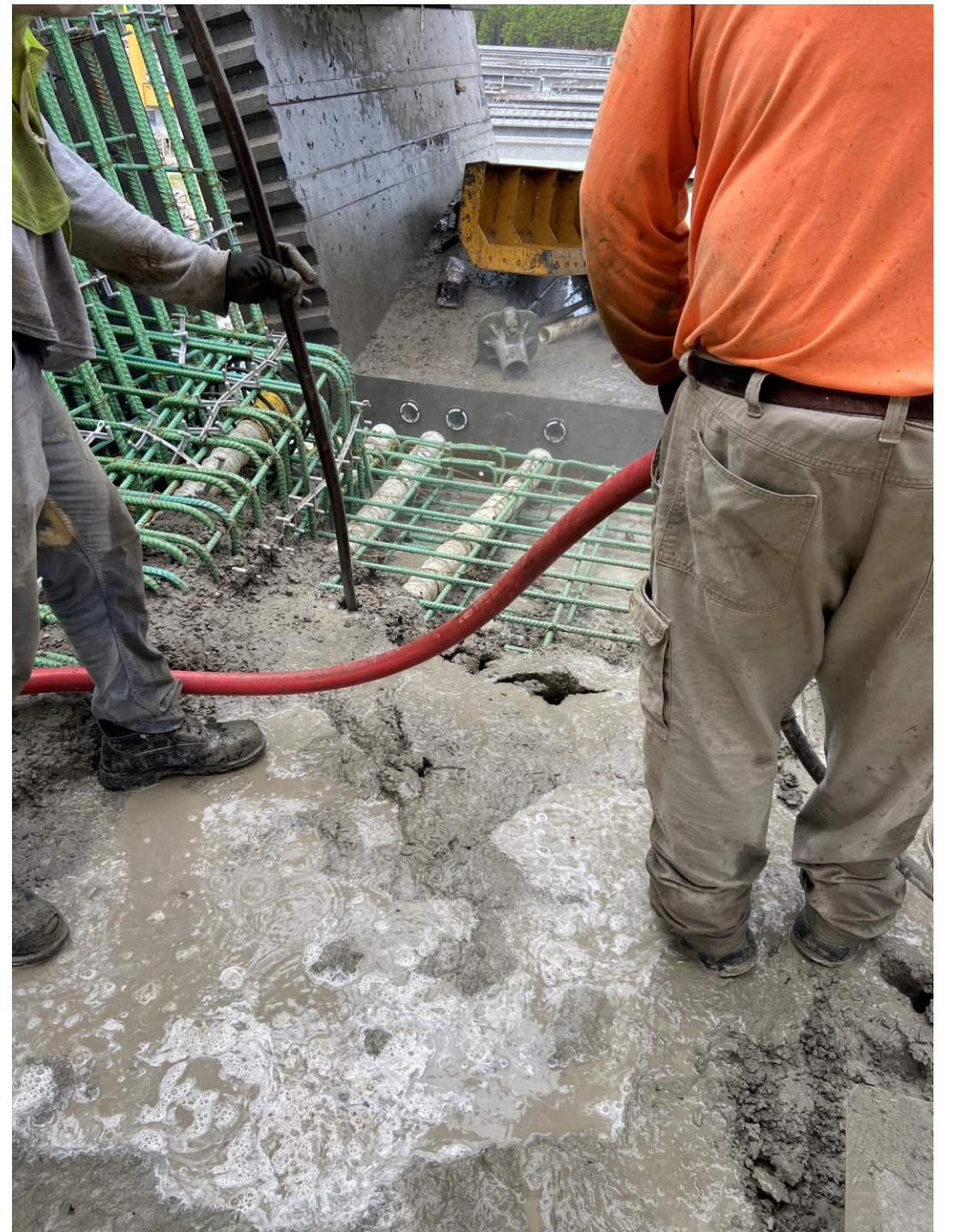
Step 6: Install Core Form



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 7: Place Concrete







General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 8: Initial Curing Period



General Precast Segment Fabrication (Casting Cycle)

Step 9: Remove Segments from Form



Stressing and Grouting Transverse Tendons

- Performed outside of casting cycle



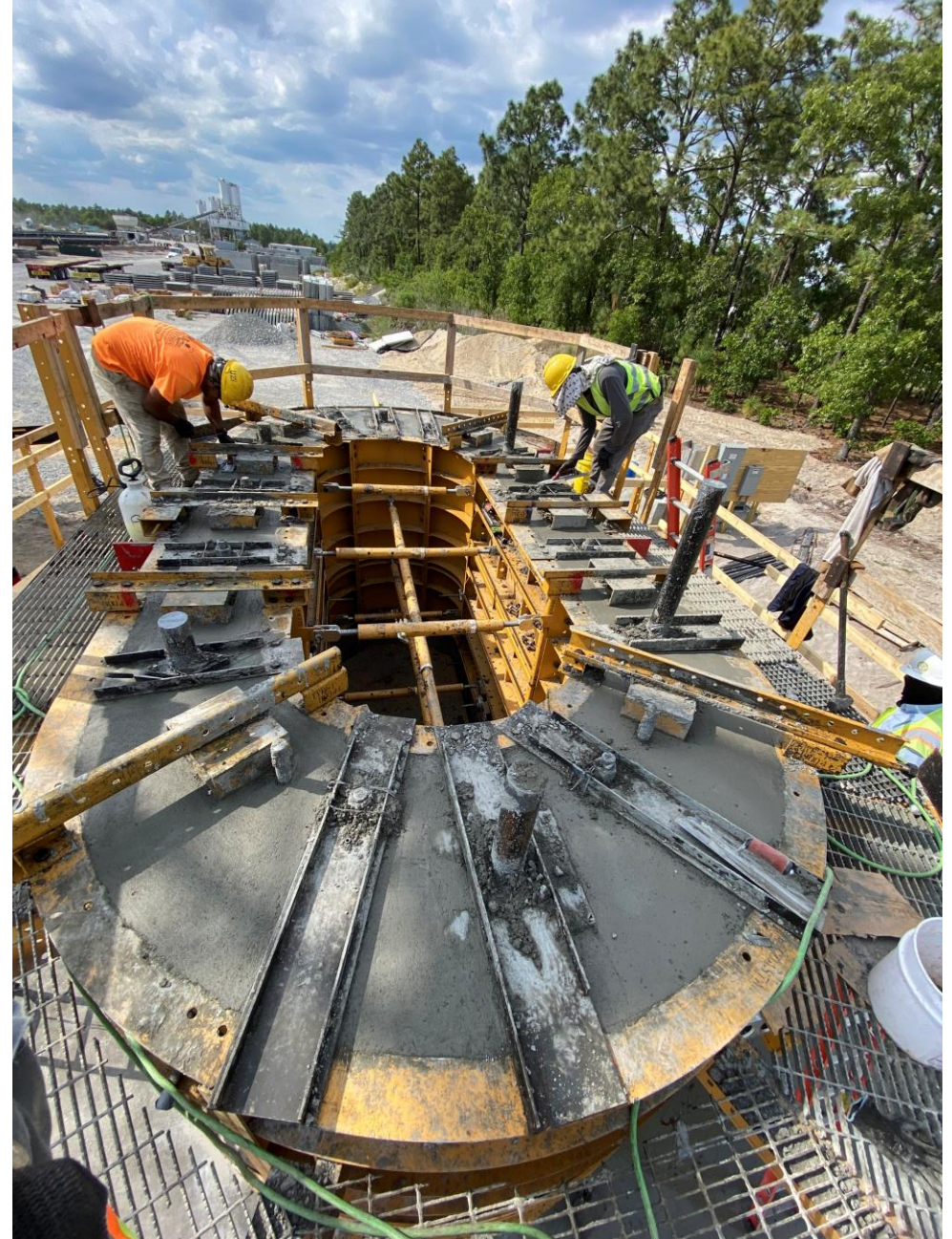
Pier Column Segments



Pier Column Segments



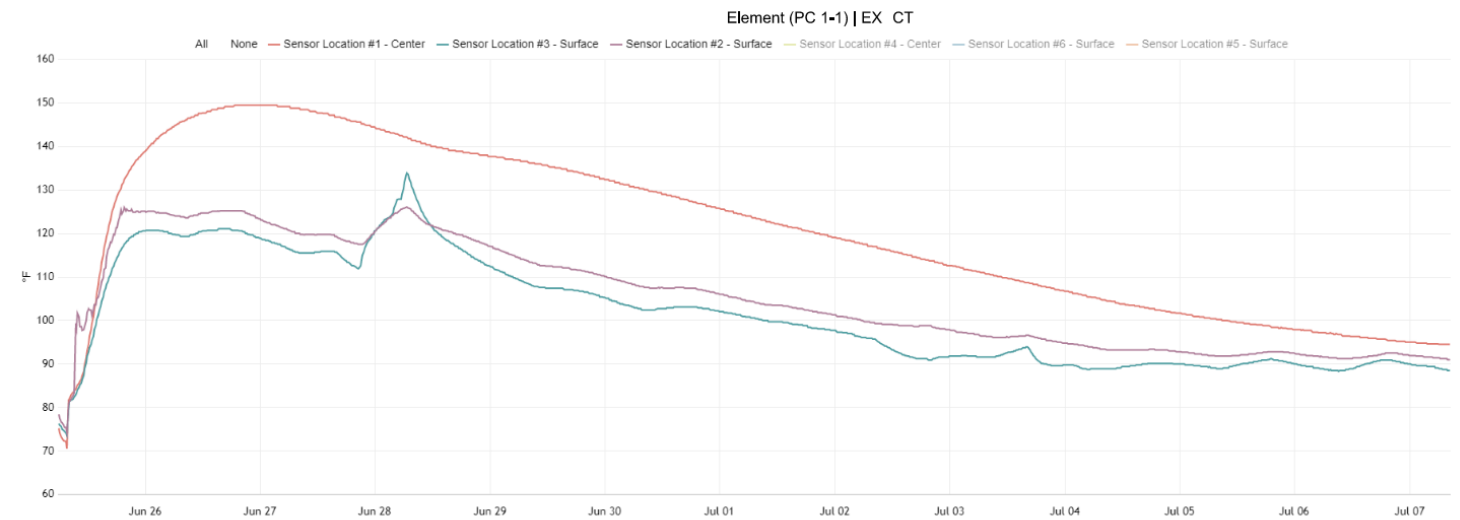
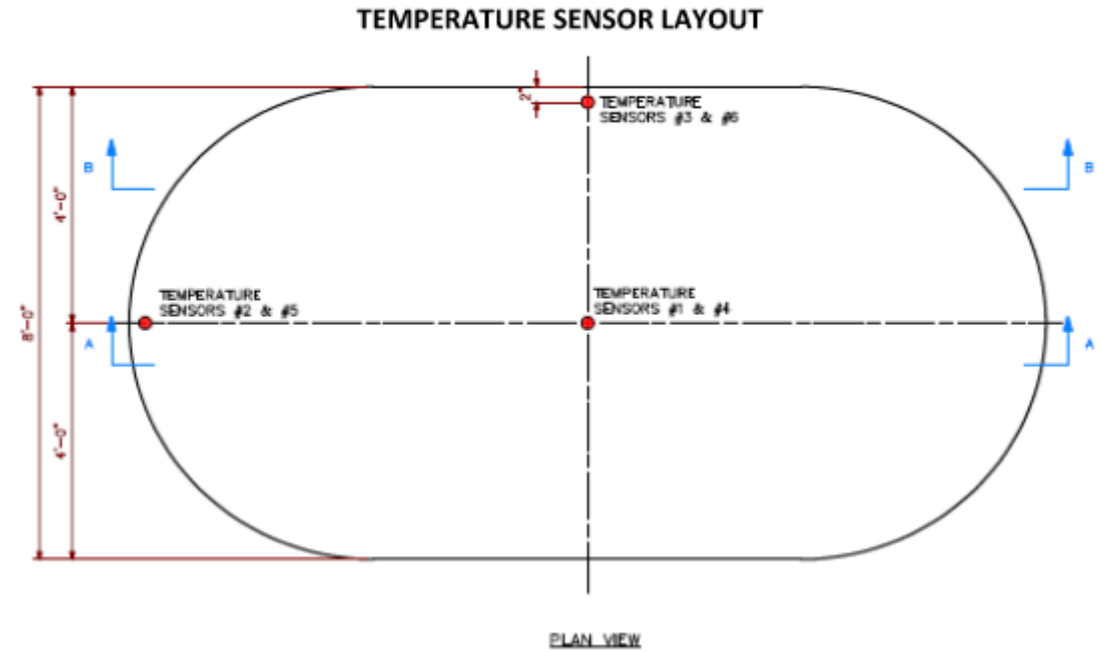
Pier Column Segments



Pier Column Segments



Pier Column Cap Segment



Benefits of Precast

- Optimize total construction schedule
 - Superstructure segments cast during site work and substructure construction
- High level of Quality
 - PCI certified facility
 - High Performance Concrete

Benefits of using an Existing Precast Facility

- Land/Storage Space



Benefits of using an Existing Precast Facility

- Land/Storage Space
- Batch Plant



Benefits of using an Existing Precast Facility

- Land/Storage Space
- Batch Plant
- Existing Equipment



Challenges of using an Existing Precast Facility

- Equipment

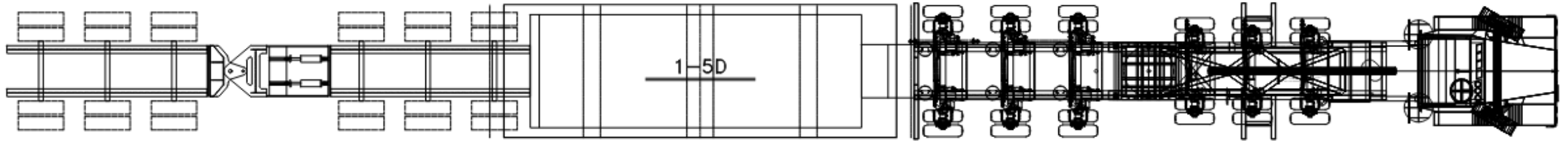


Challenges of using an Existing Precast Facility

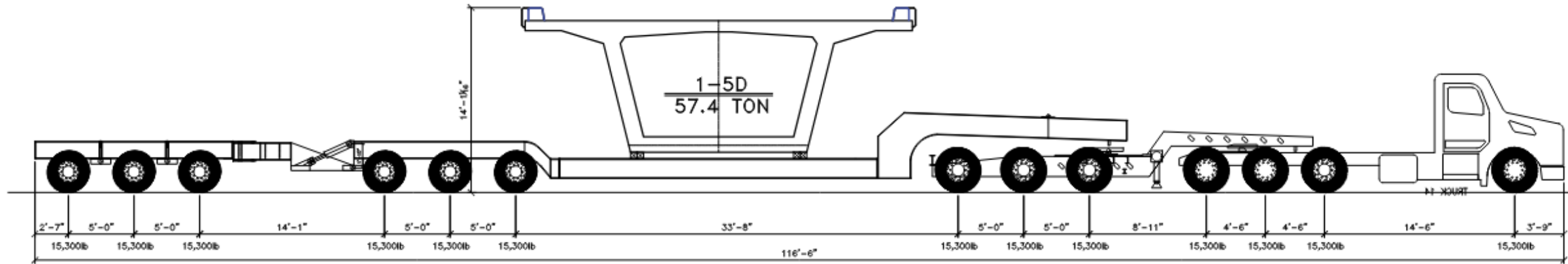
- Equipment
- Segment Delivery







202302 - LAUREL FORK SEGMENTS
 UPRIGHT SEGMENTAL TRUCKING DETAIL
 TOTAL WEIGHT = 198,900lbs



- Total length = 116'-6"
- 13 axles

- 8.5% Grade
- Two-lane roads

Delivery Challenges

- Height: 21'-0"
 - 16'-0" concrete
 - 2'-0" projecting rebar
 - 3'-0" trailer



Delivery Challenges

Coupler bars replace projecting rebar

- Height: 19'-0"
 - 16'-0" concrete
 - 3'-0" trailer



Delivery Challenges

Ship segments on their side

- Height: 13'-0"
 - 10'-0" concrete
 - 3'-0" trailer



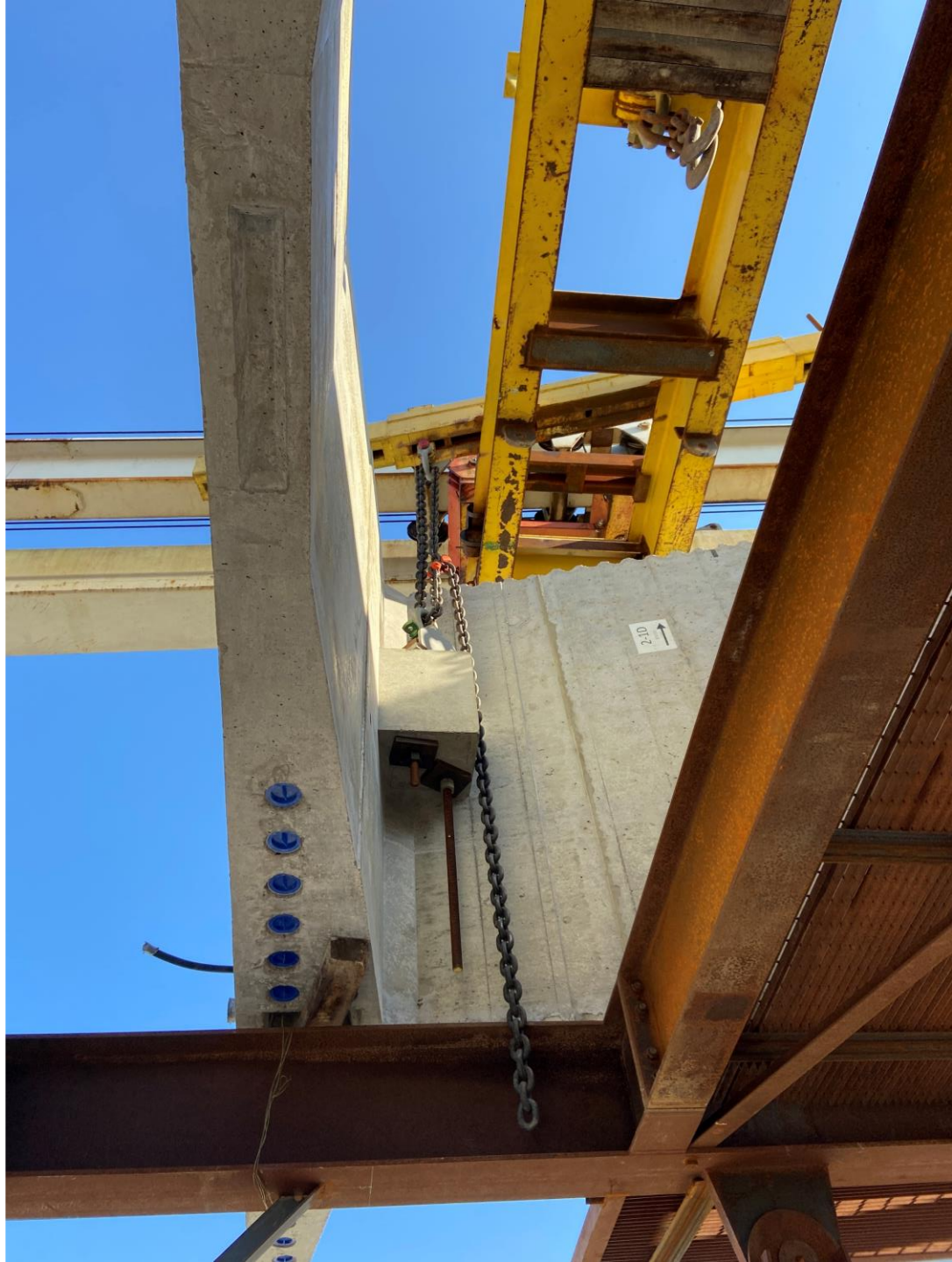
Rotating Segments from Vertical to Horizontal



Rotating Segments from Vertical to Horizontal







Challenges of Small Projects

- Learning Curve

Laurel Fork Pier Segments

- 1st Pier Segment: 11 days
- 2nd Pier Segment: 11 days
- 3rd Pier Segment: 8 days
- 4th Pier Segment: 8 days

I-26 Pier Segments

- 1st Pier Segment: 31 days
- 2nd Pier Segment: 26 days
- 3rd Pier Segment: 7 days
- 4th Pier Segment: 7 days

Challenges of Small Projects

- Learning Curve
- Only 1 form for:
 - Pier Segments



Challenges of Small Projects

- Learning Curve
- Only 1 form for:
 - Pier Segments
 - Expansion Abutment Segments

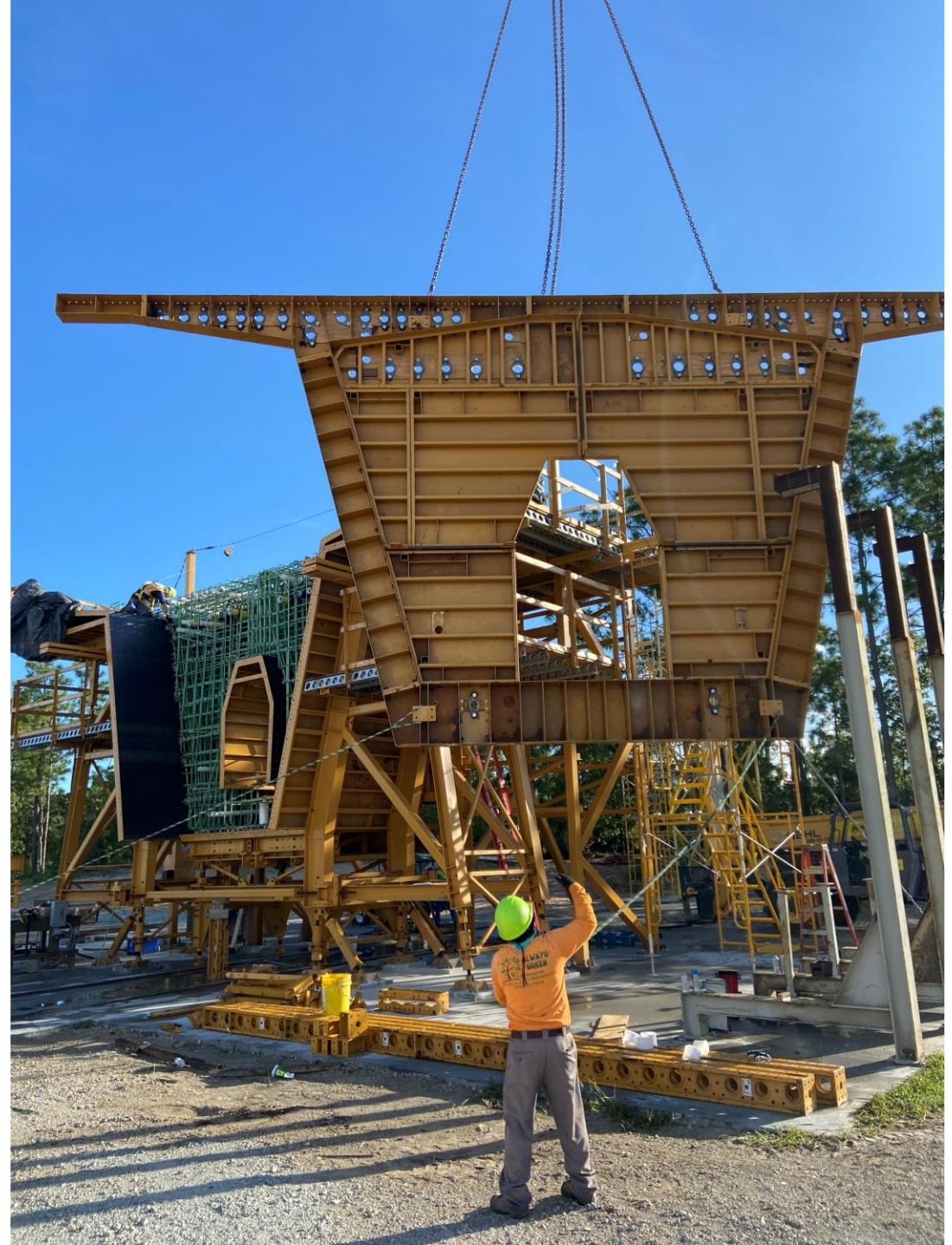
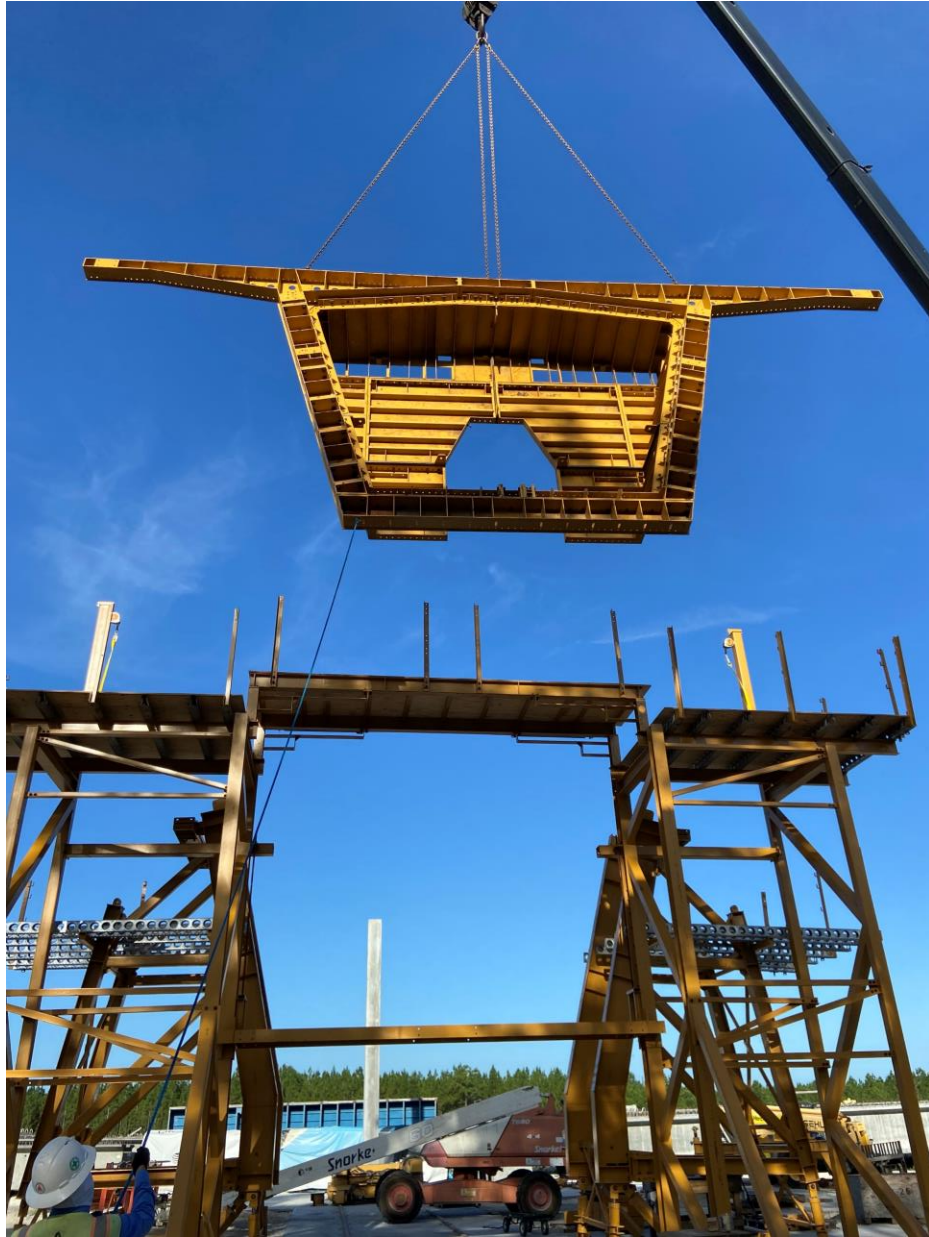


Challenges of Small Projects

- Learning Curve
- Only 1 form for:
 - Pier Segments
 - Expansion Abutment Segments
 - Variable Depth Typical Segments



Pier Segment Forms



Expansion Abutment Forms



Typical Segment Forms



Form Impact on Schedule

- I-26 Project
 - First Segment Cast: August 2021
 - First Segment Erected: September 2022
 - 85% of segments cast before erection began
- Laurel Fork Project
 - First Segment Cast: June 2023
 - First Segment Erected: June 2024
 - 95% of segments cast before erection began







A diagram on a dark blue background showing the layout of a bridge replacement project. A central red-outlined polygon represents the 'Original Laurel Fork Bridge Replacement'. This is surrounded by a green-outlined polygon representing the 'Blue Ridge Parkway over I-26'. The green outline has a more complex shape with several vertices, while the red outline is a simpler polygon. The text labels are placed within the green-outlined area.

Blue Ridge Parkway over I-26

Original Laurel Fork Bridge Replacement



The diagram shows a cross-section of a bridge replacement project. A central rectangular area is outlined in red, representing the 'Modified Laurel Fork Bridge Replacement'. This area is surrounded by a larger trapezoidal shape outlined in green, representing the 'Blue Ridge Parkway over I-26'. The background is a dark blue-grey color.

Blue Ridge Parkway over I-26

Modified Laurel Fork Bridge Replacement



A technical drawing of a trapezoidal structure, possibly a cross-section of a ditch or a foundation. The drawing is composed of two concentric trapezoids. The outer trapezoid is outlined in green, and the inner trapezoid is outlined in red. The top of the structure is wider than the bottom. Two horizontal dimension lines are shown: a red one for the inner trapezoid and a green one for the outer trapezoid. The red dimension line is labeled '17'-6 3/4"' and the green dimension line is labeled '20'-4"'. The dimension lines have arrows at their ends pointing to the vertical sides of the trapezoids. The background is a dark blue-grey color.

17'-6 3/4"

20'-4"

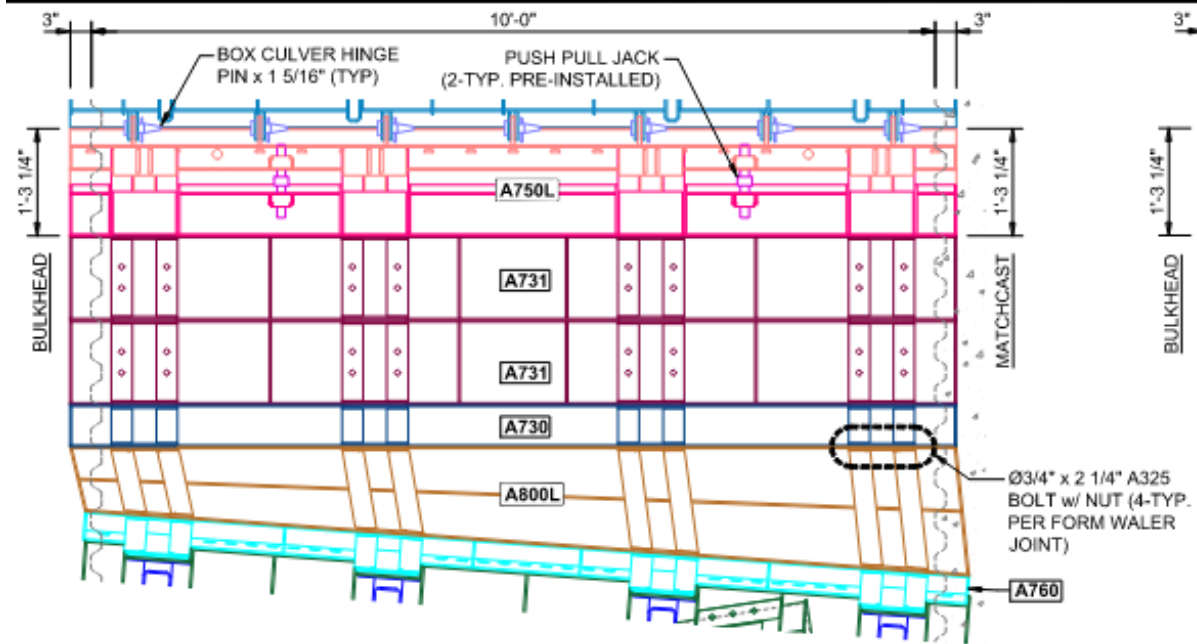






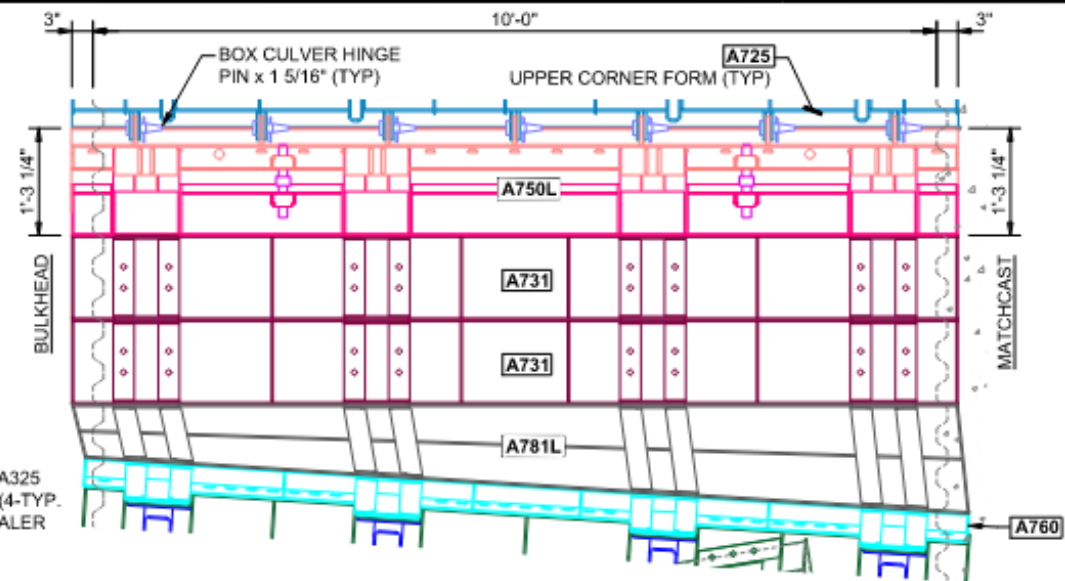




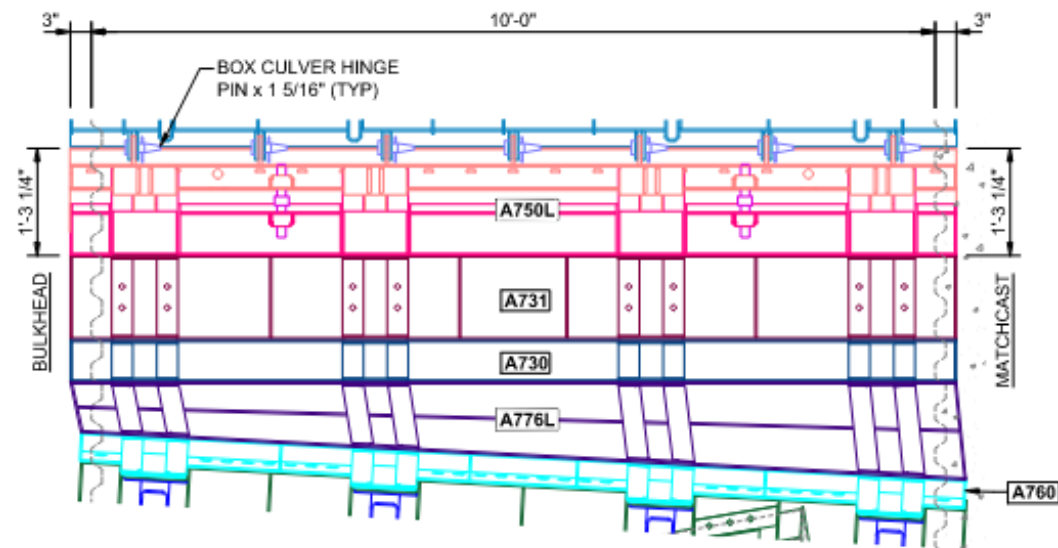


LEFT WEB AT 1-4U, 2-4U, 1-4D, 2-4D (D) 525|526

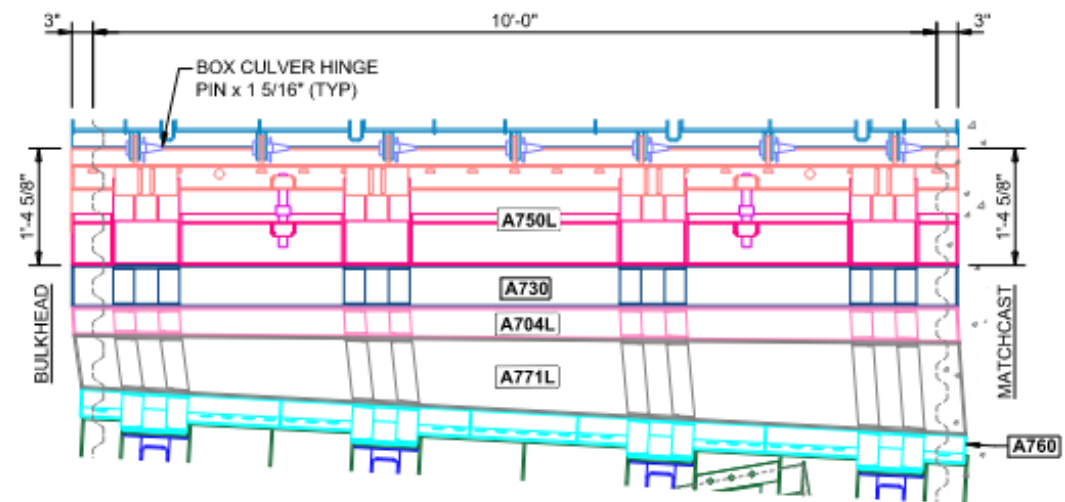
NOTE: RIGHT WEB MIRRORS THE LEFT
(REPLACE ANY A###L FORMS WITH
A###R FOR RIGHT WEB)



LEFT WEB AT 1-5U, 2-5U, 1-5D, 2-5D (E) 525|526



LEFT WEB AT 1-6U, 2-6U, 1-6D, 2-6D (F) 525|526

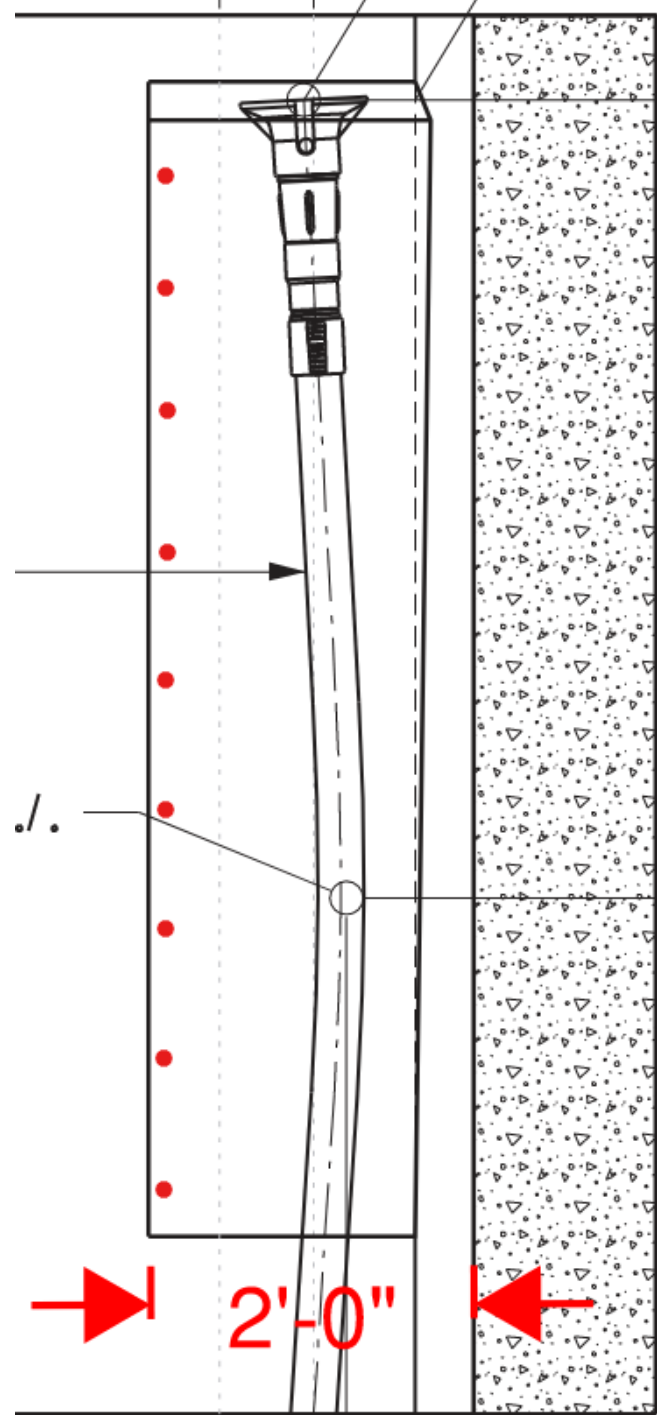
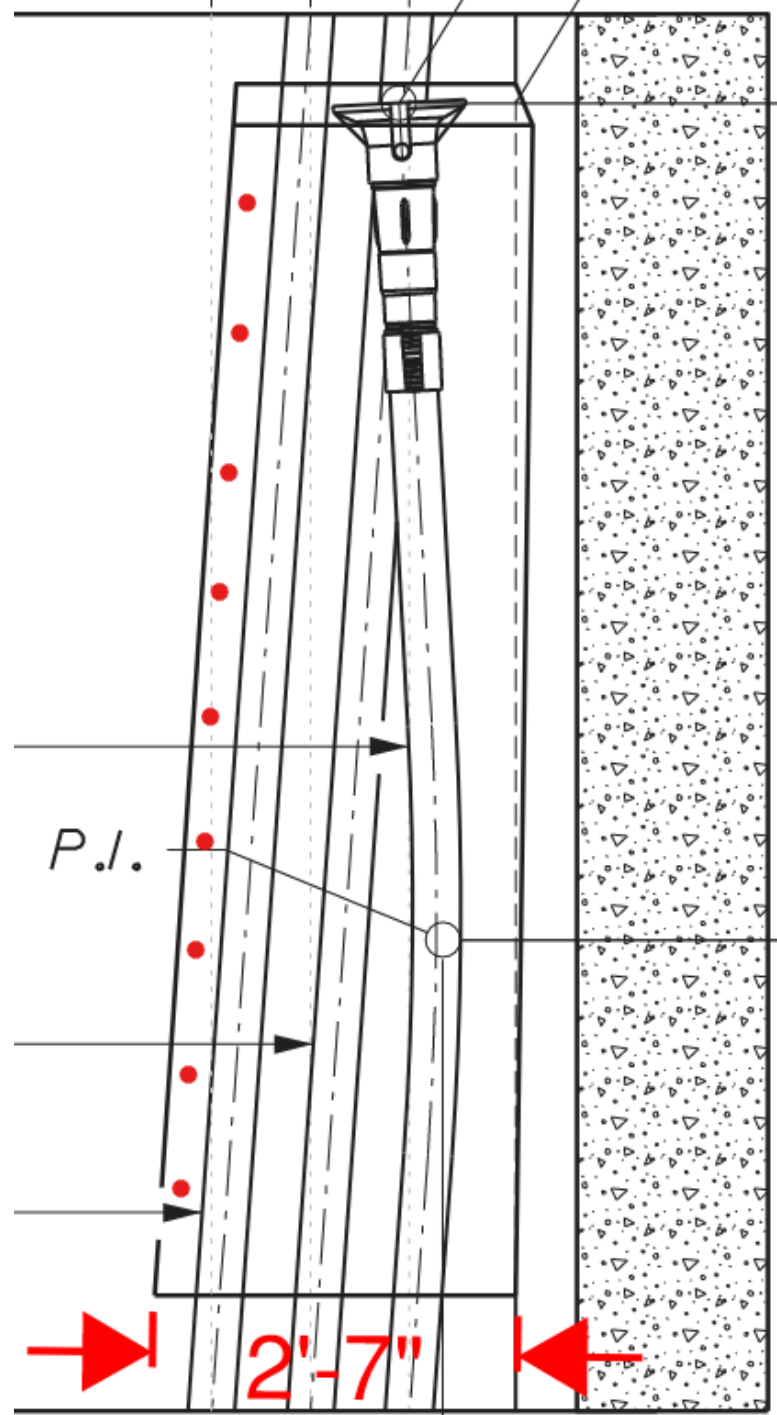
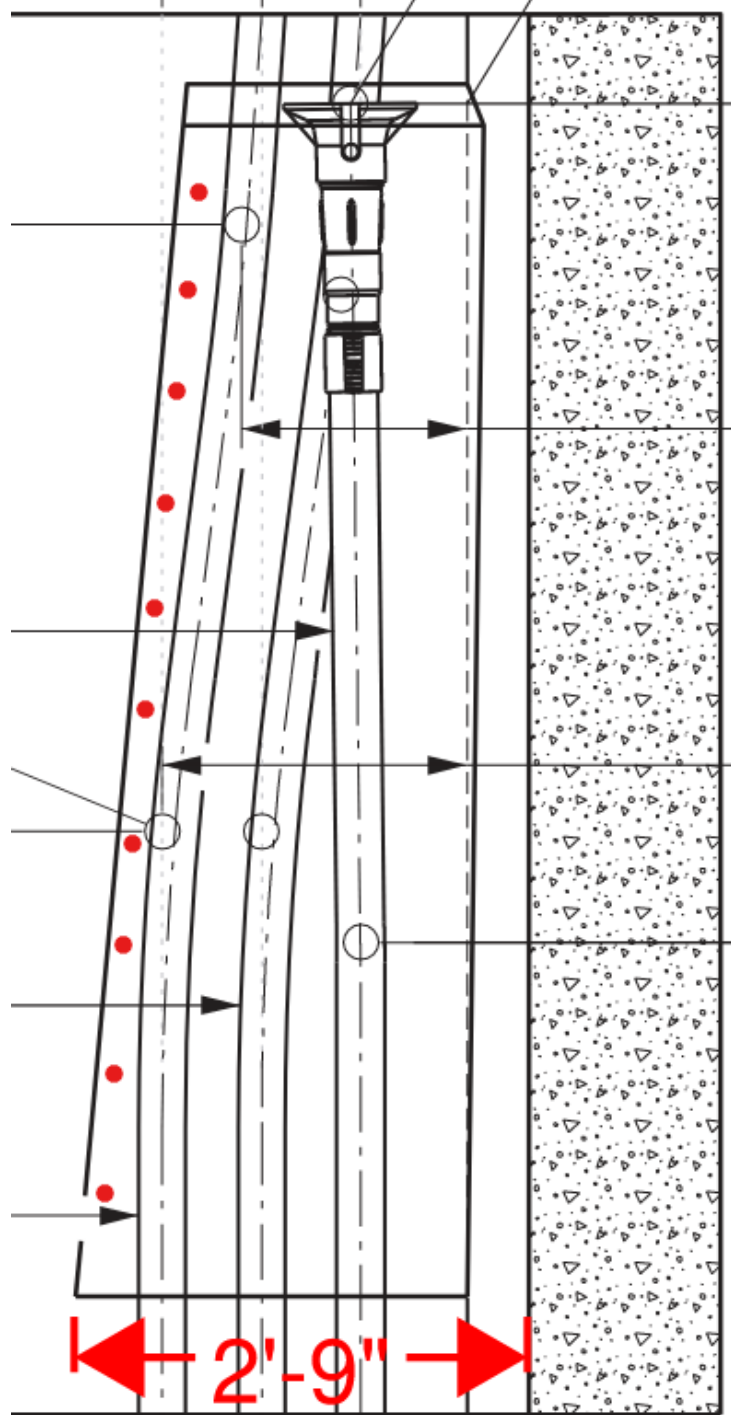


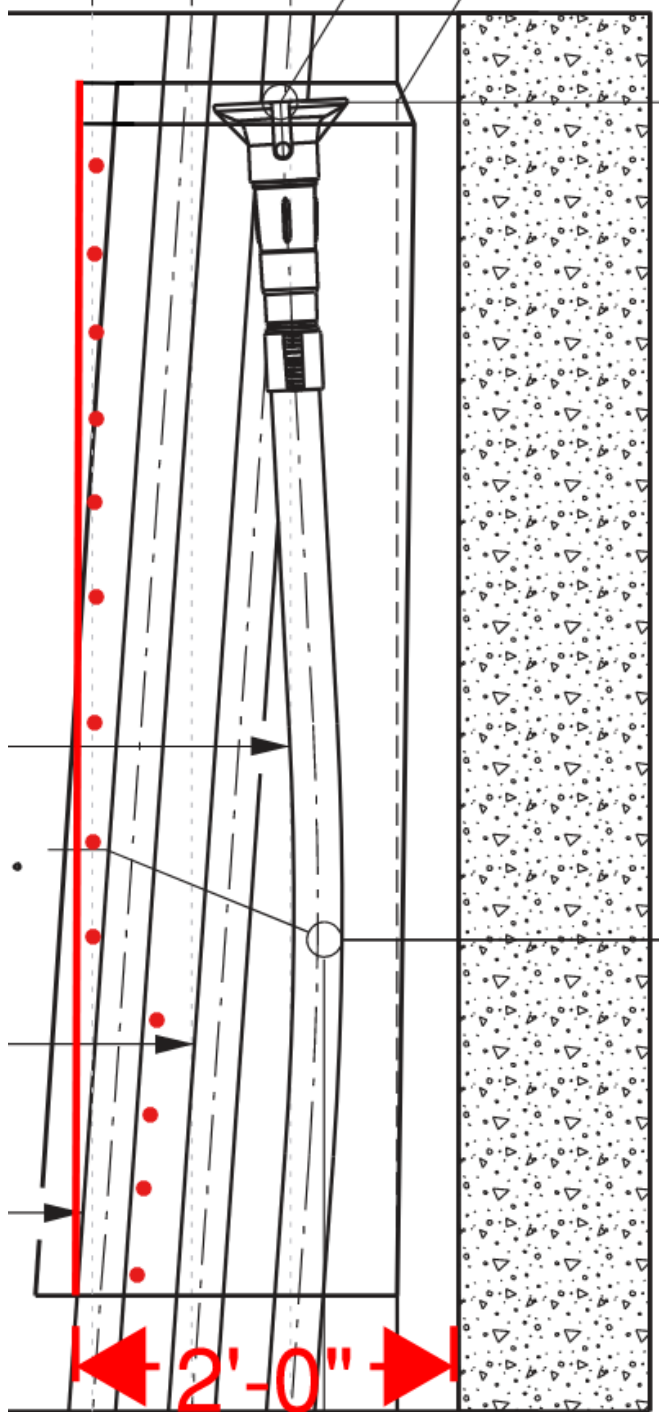
LEFT WEB AT 1-7U, 2-7U, 1-7D, 2-7D (G) 525|526



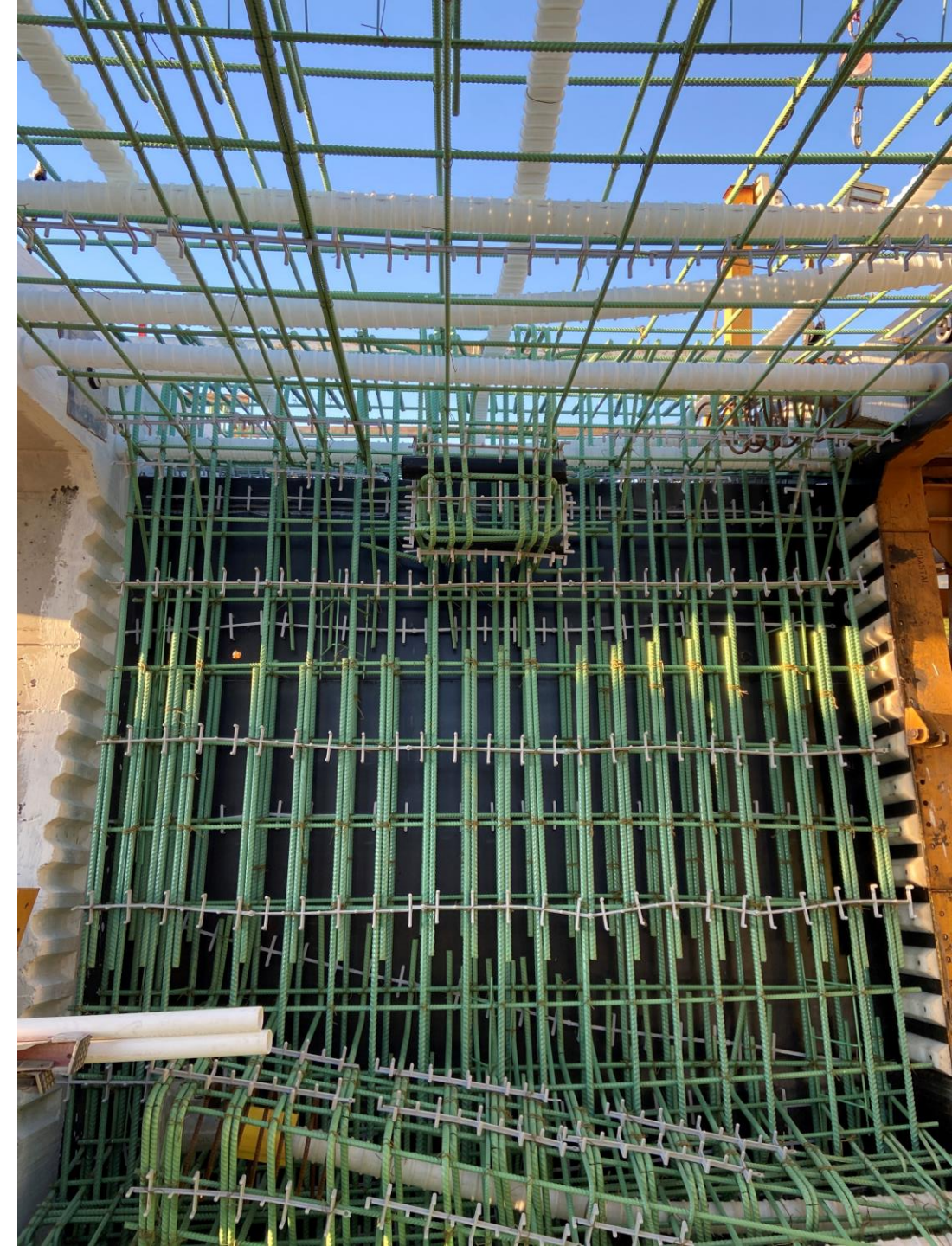
Thoughts on Segment Design and Detailing from a Precaster



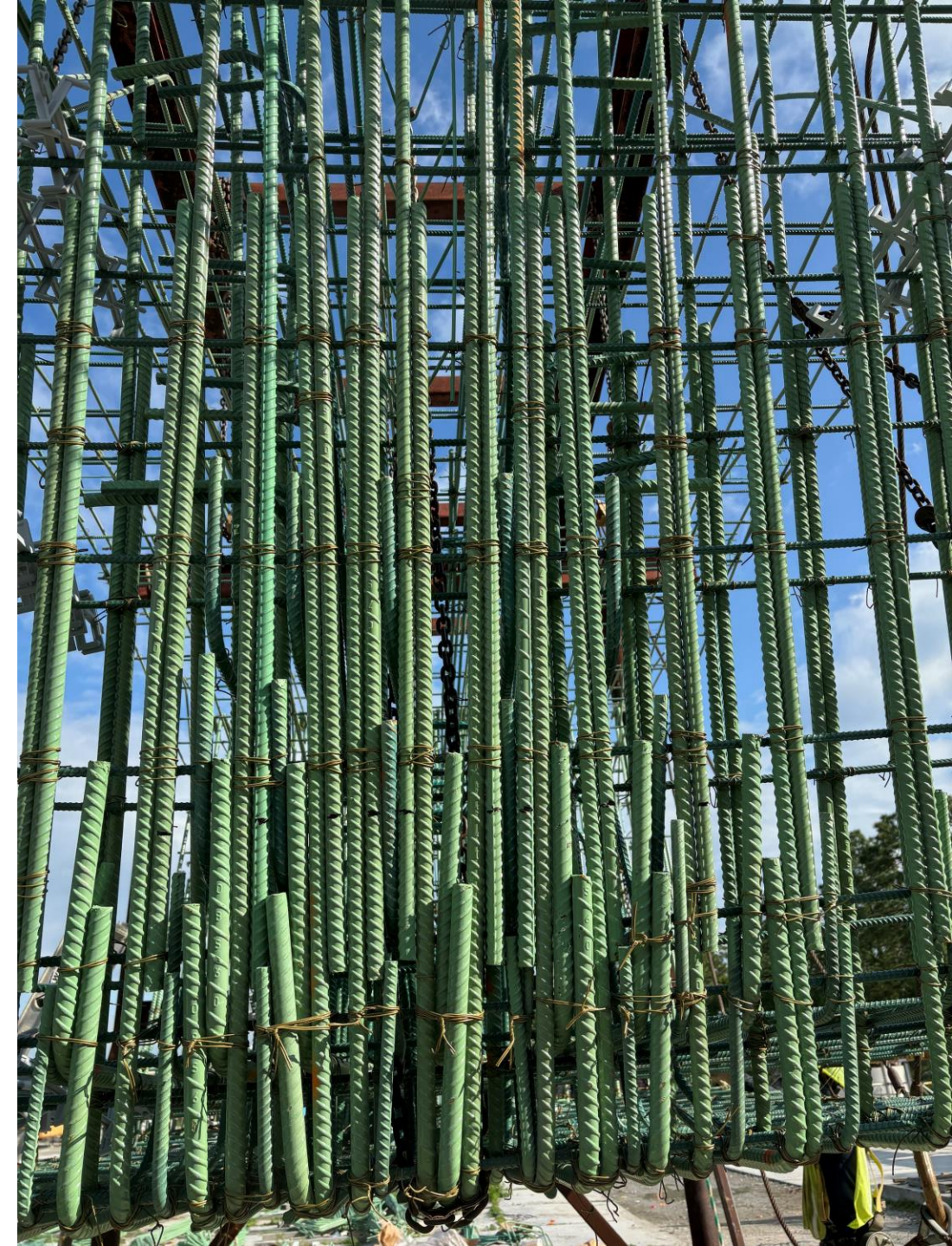




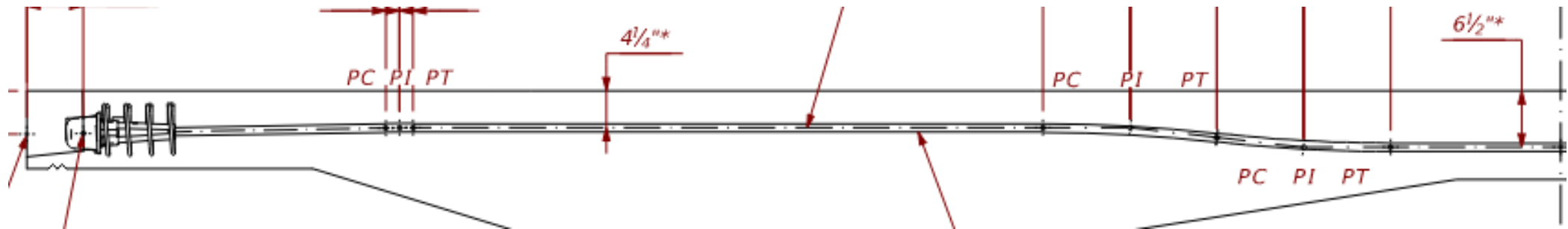
Spliced Webwall Rebar



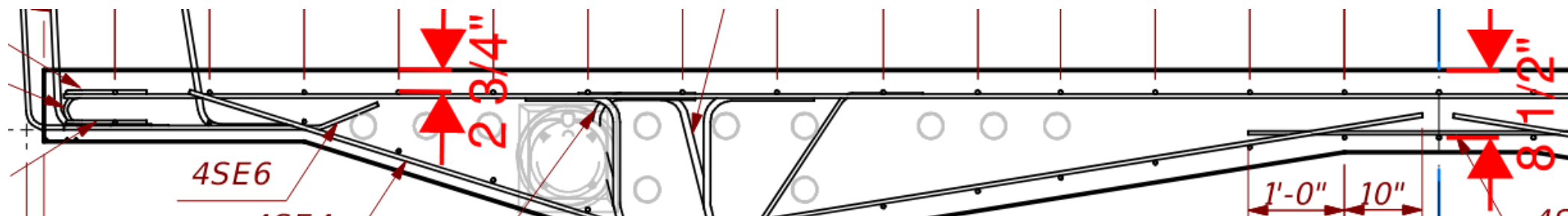
Rebar Congestion



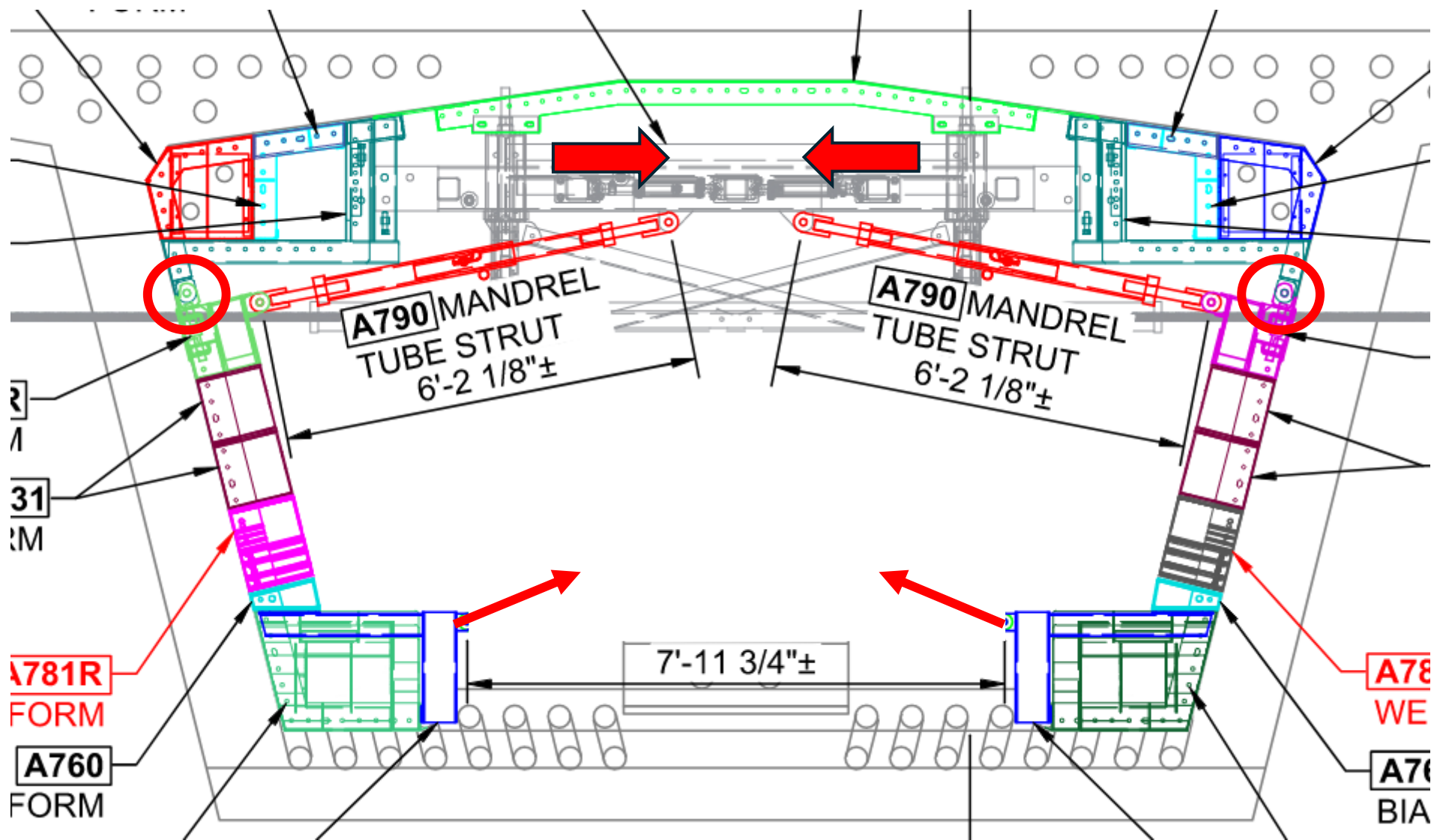
Floating Reinforcement & PT Ducts



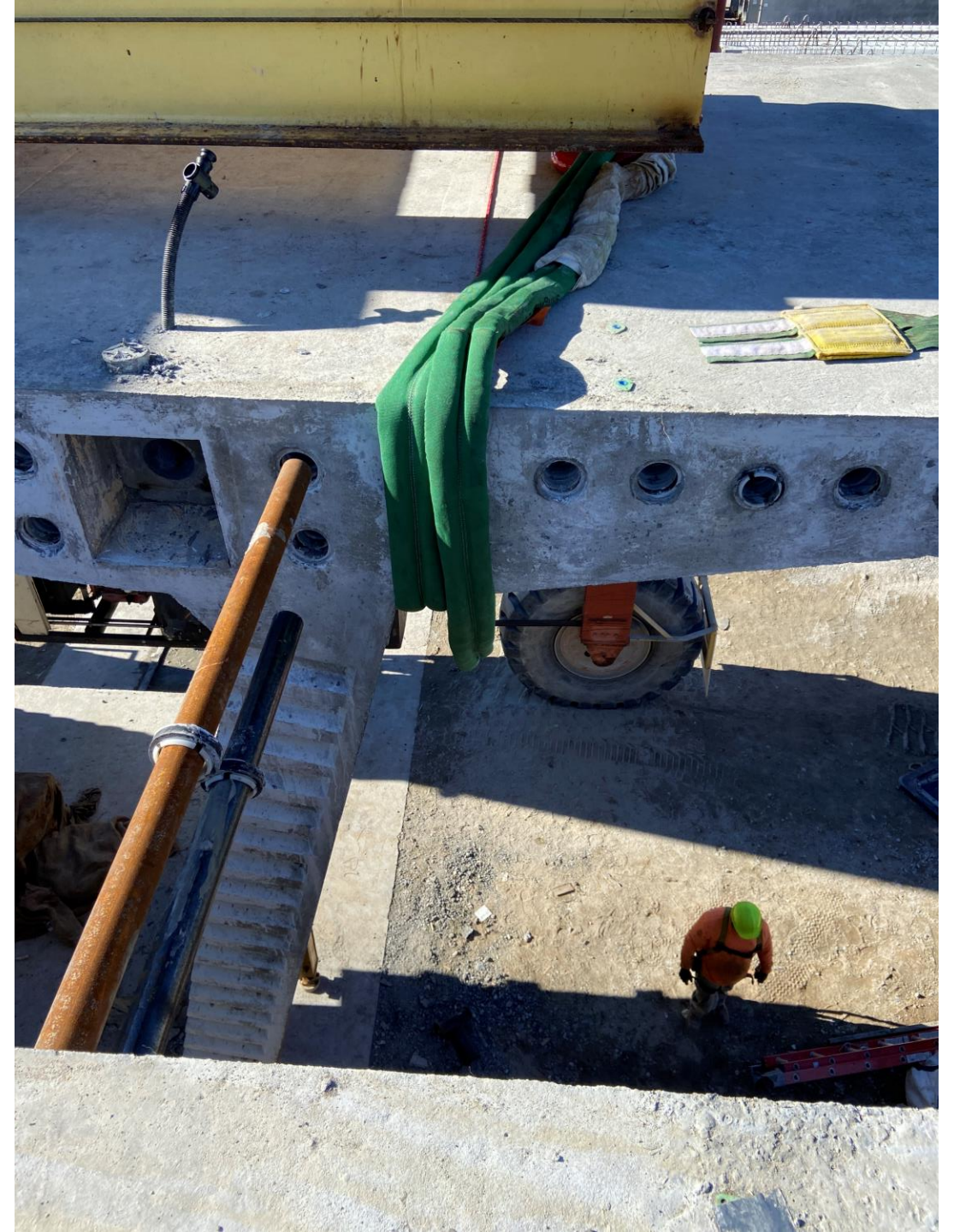
Transverse Post Tensioning



Top Slab Reinforcement



















Communication

- Forms for I-26 were ordered based on contract drawings



Thank you for your time!

QUESTIONS?

This concludes the educational content of this activity

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