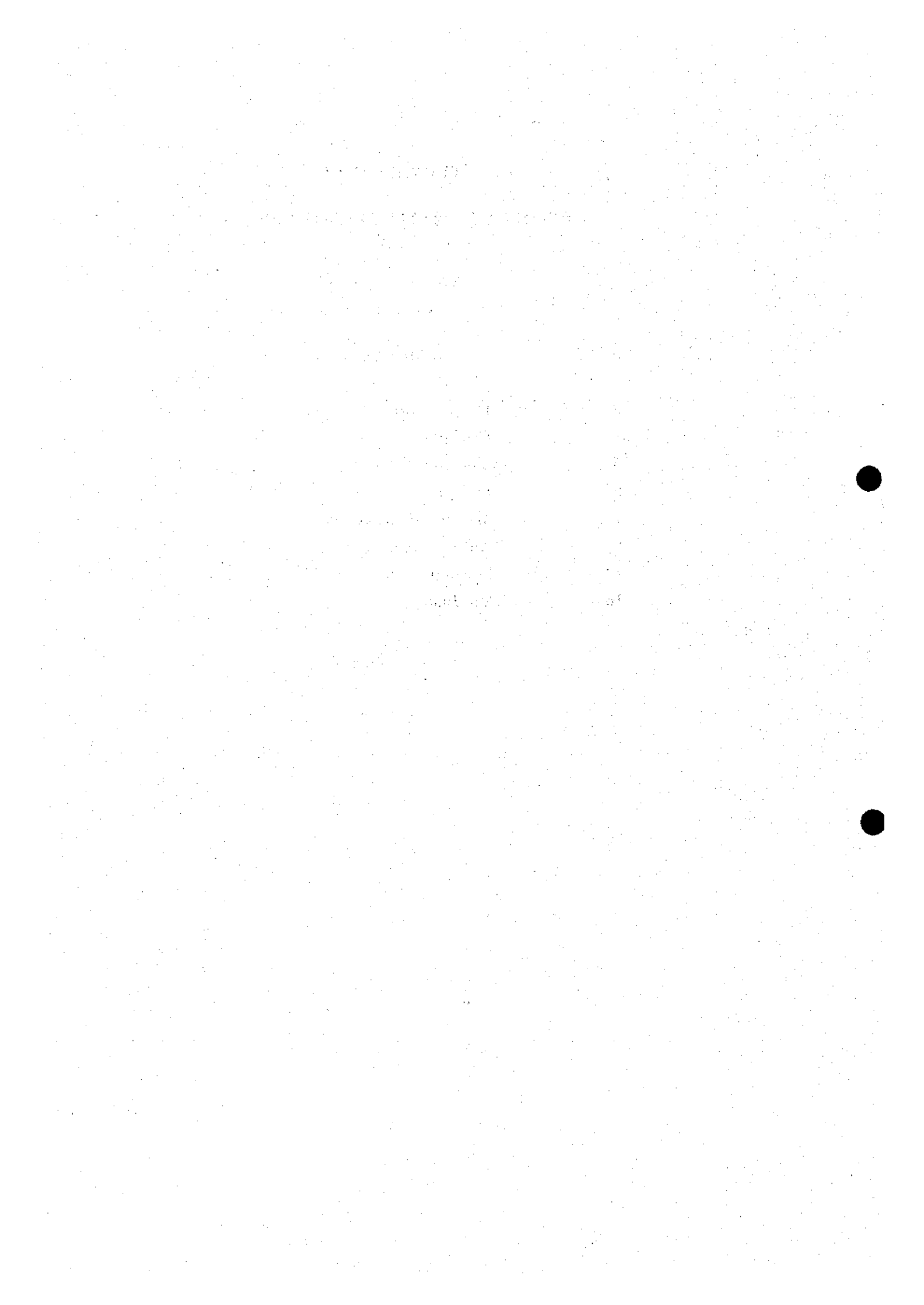


**APPENDIX II-7-C**

**PROJECT ACTIVITY MATRIX SHEETS**

**Contents**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Bridge Name</b>
2	David Garcia
3	Granallas
5	San Jose
6	Puangué
7	San Jose de Marchiue
8	Antivero No. 2
13	Poculon
16	San Juan



**Matrix: Project activities list for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment**

**Evaluation Key** Environmental assessment matrix (introduction on reverse side)

P : Potentially significant adverse environmental impact for which a design solution has been identified.

A : Adverse environmental impact that is potentially significant but about which insufficient information has been obtained to make a reliable prediction.

X : Residual and significant adverse environmental impact.

E : Significant environmental enhancement.

NO. 2

Project Location No.2 Bridge name: David Garcia Region: V, Valparaiso, Province: Los Andes (Replacement: existing RC bridge)

Environmental component	Identification of activities	Project activities																																	
		Pre-construction stage										Construction stage					Operation and maintenance stage					Consequent projects													
		Access roads	River crossings	Site surveying	Boring test	Site cleaning/Burning	Earthworks	Equipment	Waste disposal & recover	Land acquisition	Resettlement/compensatio	Access roads	River crossing/dcture roof	Earth works	Demolition	Building relocation	Reclamation	Erosion control	Drainage alteration	Piling	Structures	Equipment	Revegetation	Landscaping	Labour force	Utilities	Waste disposal & recover	Accidents	Labour force	Amenities	Utilities	Transportation			
Socio economic environment	Land & property																																		
	Economic																																		
	Traffic & facility																																		
	Community																																		
	Historical & cultural																																		
	Vested rights																																		
	Waste																																		
	Hazard																																		
	Natural environment	Land																																	
		Topographic feature/river bank, bed																																	
Geological condition																																			
Land use																																			
Soil erosion																																			
Hydrological feature																																			
Water use																																			
Water quality																																			
Floating debris																																			
Flood affecton																																			
Pollution	Species & population																																		
	Aesthetic																																		
	Atmosphere																																		
	Water																																		





Matrix: Project activities list for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment

NO. 6

Evaluation Key : Environmental assessment matrix (Introduction on reverse side)

P : Potentially significant adverse environmental impact for which a design solution has been identified.

A : Adverse environmental impact that is potentially significant but about which insufficient information has been obtained to make a reliable prediction.

X : Residual and significant adverse environmental impact.

E : Significant environmental enhancement.

Project Location No.12 Bridge name: Puange Region: RM, Metropolitan, Province: Melipilla  
(Replacement: existing RC bridge)

Environmental component	Project activities																																						
	Pre-construction stage										Construction stage					Operation and maintenance stage					Consequent projects																		
	Access roads	River crossings	Site surveying	Boring test	Site cleaning /burning	Earthworks	Equipment	Waste disposal & recover	Land acquisition	Resettlement/compensatio	Access roads	River crossing/delure roof	Barth works	Demolition	Building relocation	Reclamation	Erosion control	Drainage alteration	Piling	Structures	Equipment	Revegetation	Landscaping	Labour force	Utilities	Waste disposal & recover	Accidents	Labour force	Amenities	Utilities	Transportation								
Socio economic environment	Land & property								P																														
	Economic																																						
	Traffic & facility																																						
	Community																																						
	Amenity																																						
	Historical & cultural																																						
	Vested rights																																						
	Waste																																						
	Hazard																																						
	Natural environment	Land																																					
Geological condition																																							
Land use																																							
Soil erosion																																							
Hydrological feature																																							
Water use																																							
Water quality																																							
Floating debris																																							
Flood affecton																																							
Species & population		Terrestrial vegetation / Flora																																					
	Terrestina wildlife / fauna																																						
	Aquatic flora																																						
	Aquatic fish fauna																																						
Pollution	Aesthetic																																						
	Atmosphere																																						
	Water																																						
	Noise, vibration																																						

**Matrix: Project activities list for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment**

**Evaluation Key** Environmental assessment matrix (Introduction on reverse side)

P : Potentially significant adverse environmental impact for which a design solution has been identified.

A : Adverse environmental impact that is potentially significant but about which insufficient information has been obtained to make a reliable prediction.

X : Residual and significant adverse environmental impact.

E : Significant environmental enhancement.

**NO. 7**

**Project Location No.16 Bridge name: San Jose de March Region: VL Libertador General O'Higgins, Province: Cachu**  
**(Replacement: existing ST bridge)**

Environmental component	Identification of activities	Project activities																																					
		Pre-construction stage										Construction stage					Operation and maintenance stage					Consequent projects																	
		Access roads	River crossings	Site surveying	Boring test	Site cleaning/Burning	Earthworks	Equipment	Waste disposal & recover	Land acquisition	Resettlement/compensatio	Access roads	River crossing/deture roof	Earth works	Demolition	Building relocation	Reclamation	Erosion control	Drainage alteration	Piling	Structures	Equipment	Revegetation	Landscaping	Labour force	Utilities	Waste disposal & recover	Accidents	Labour force	Amenities	Utilities	Transportation							
Socio economic environment	Land & property								P																														
	Economic																																						
	Traffic & facility																																						
	Community																																						
	Amenity																																						
	Historical & cultural																																						
	Vested rights																																						
	Waste																																						
	Hazard																																						
	Natural environment	Land																																					
Topographic feature/river bank/bed																																							
Geological condition																																							
Land use																																							
Soil erosion																																							
Hydrological feature																																							
Water use																																							
Water quality																																							
Floating debris																																							
Flood affection																																							
Species & population	Terrestrial vegetation / Flora																																						
	Terrestrial wildlife / fauna																																						
	Aquatic flora																																						
Pollution	Aquatic fish fauna																																						
	Landscape																																						
	Air pollution																																						
	Water pollution																																						
Noise, vibration	Noise and vibration																																						

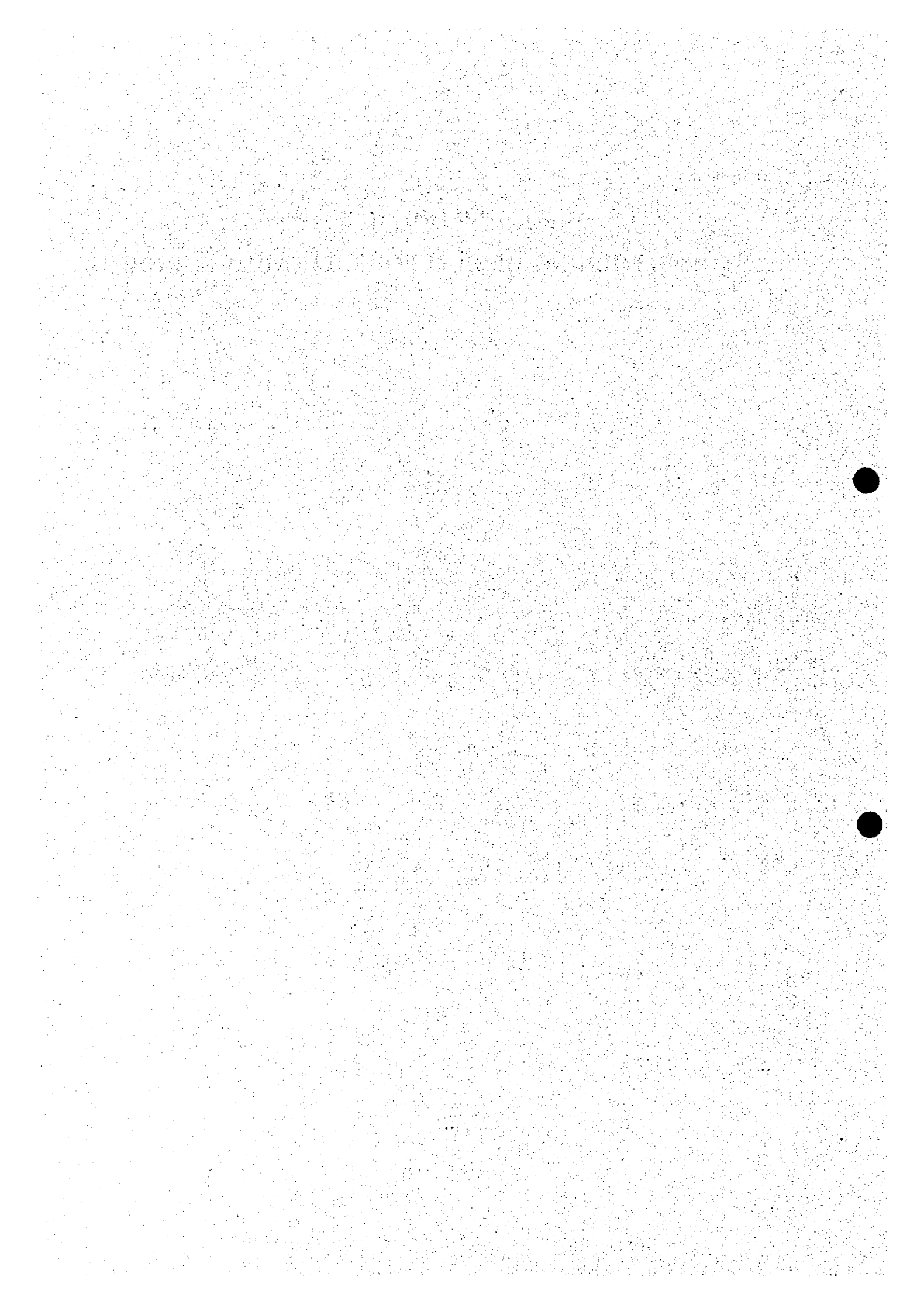








**APPENDIX II-8**  
**STRENGTHENING DESIGN FOR GRANALLAS BRIDGE**



### Strengthening Design for Granallas Bridge

A sample of how to strengthen a steel bridge is demonstrated taking Granalls Bridge, which consists of two span simply supported steel girders with timber deck. There was no signpost showing the load capacity, and neither the structural analysis nor the drawings of the bridge of those days were found.

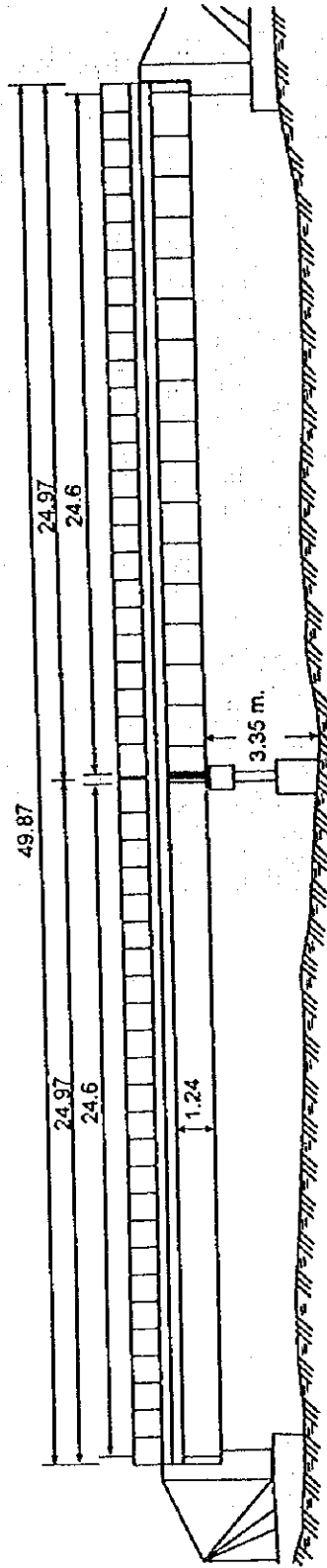
The calculation refers briefly to:

- analytical estimation of the present load carrying capacity of the bridge, and
- strengthening and improvement by replacing the timber deck by concrete slab to compose the steel girders with the concrete slab.

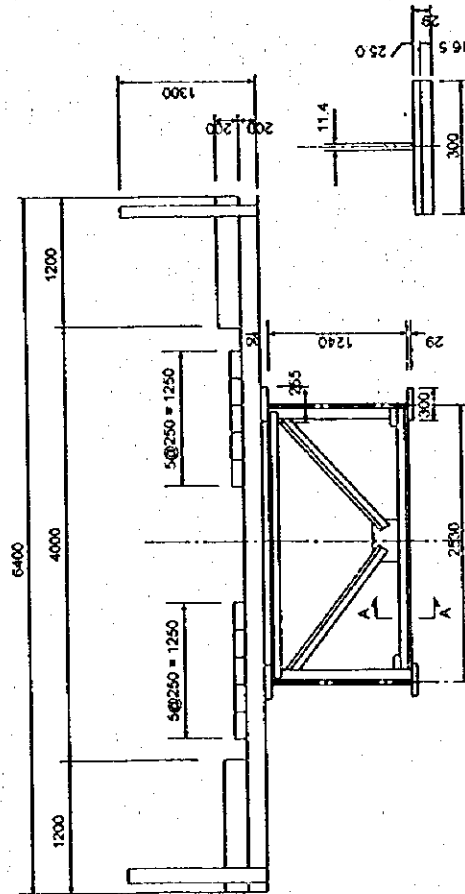
The result of the calculation shows that:

- the bridge has at present the load carrying capacity of equivalent HS10-44 through a simple estimation, and
- in order to replace the timber deck by concrete as shown in the figure, lower flange plates have to be reinforced by thick steel cover plates, because the neutral axis goes up higher and then stronger tension stress works in the lower flange after the two materials are composed.

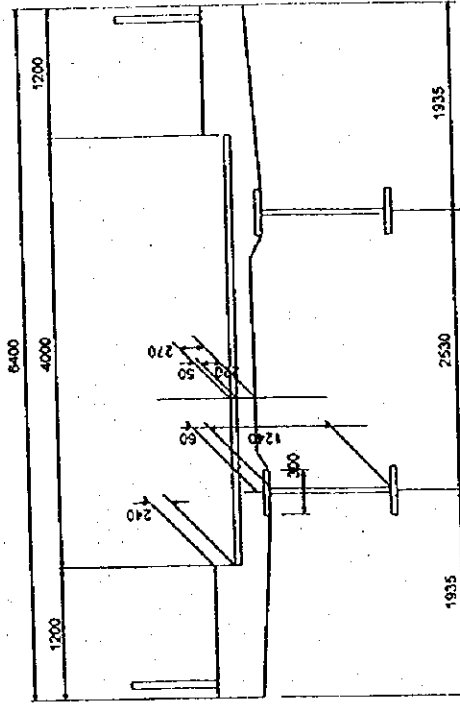
The calculation process is given on the following pages.



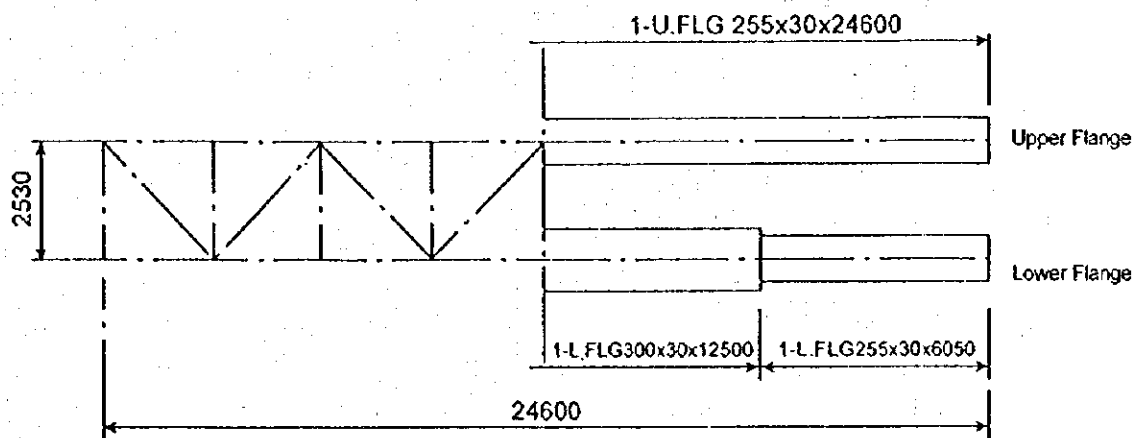
Existing Timber Deck



Optional Concrete Deck



**Sample Strengthening Design for Granallas Bridge**



## 1. Notes on Inspection of Superstructure

- After the penetration dye test of the fillet weld connecting the web plate with the bottom plate, no defect was found.
- Generally, it is impossible to measure the thickness of the web plates by a caliper nor a micrometer, except the edge part of the plate. In order to measure general parts of a plate, an ultrasonic thickness meter was introduced for the detail survey of steel bridges.
- According to the result from the ultrasonic test, the thickness of the web plates ranged from 11.0 to 11.4 millimeters.
- The thickness of the bottom flange was measured to be approximately 30 millimeters by a ruler, but the ultrasonic meter read 12.5 millimeters when applied to the top surface of the bottom flange, and 16.5 millimeters when applied to the bottom. Later the bottom flange was observed and turned out to be double-layered.
- The web plate constitutes of several plates which were connected by welds each other.

## 2. Calculation of Existing Load Carrying Capacity

### (1) Assumed Intensity of Dead Load

As the superstructure is made of timber, metal fixtures and steel girders, the total dead load per unit length is assumed as shown in the next page.

1) Weight of Timber per Unit Length

No.		Section	Length	Quantity	Timber Inch	Weight (kg/m)
1	Travesaño	8x8	6.40	3	34.13	
2	Tablón Parado	3x8	4.20	36	100.80	
3	Guarda Rueda	6x8	3.60	2	9.60	
4	Tacos de Madera	6x8	1.60	6	12.80	
5	Tablón Pasillo	2x8	3.60	8	12.80	
6	Pilar Baranda	4x4	1.20	6	3.20	
7	Pasamanos Baranda	4x4	3.60	2	3.20	
8	Cinta Baranda	2x6	3.60	2	2.40	
9	Tablón de Rodeo	3x10	3.60	10	30.00	
10	Total				208.93	1077.2

$$0 \text{ Timber Inch} = 1" \times 10" \times 3.6 \text{ m} = 0.0232 \text{ m}^3$$

$$108.93 \times 0.0232 = 4.847 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Weight per Unit Length} = 4.847 \times 800/3.6 = 1077.1 \text{ kg/m}$$

2) Weight of Metal Fixtures per Unit Length

$$(55 \text{ kg}/3.6\text{m}) = 14 \text{ kg/m}$$

3) Weight of Steel Girder per Unit Length

$$(\text{Two Girders}) \times 0.030 \text{ m}^2 \text{ (Cross-sectional Area)} \times 7850 \text{ (Specific Weight)} \times 1.08 \text{ (Coefficient)} = 507 \text{ kg/m}$$

4) Total Dead Weight per Unit length

Timber	1077.0
Metal Fixtures	15.0
Steel Girder	508.0
Total Dead Load	1600.0

Thus the total dead load of the whole width per unit length is assumed to be 1.6 tons per meter.



(2) Calculation of Bending Moment per a Girder by Dead Load at Span Center

1) Span Length ;  $24.6 \text{ m} = 24600/305 = 80.7 \text{ ft.}$

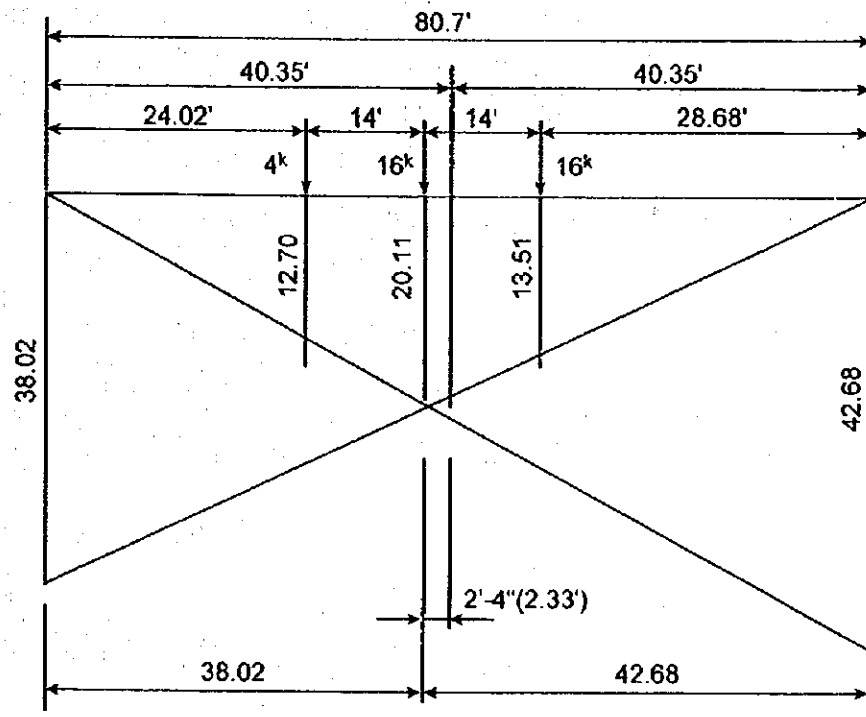
2) Bending Moment

$$M_d = \frac{1}{8} \times d \times L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 1.6 \times 24.6^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 60.5^{\text{kn}}$$

(3) Calculation of Maximum Bending Moment per a Girder by Live Load

1) Highway Load

a. Influence Line"



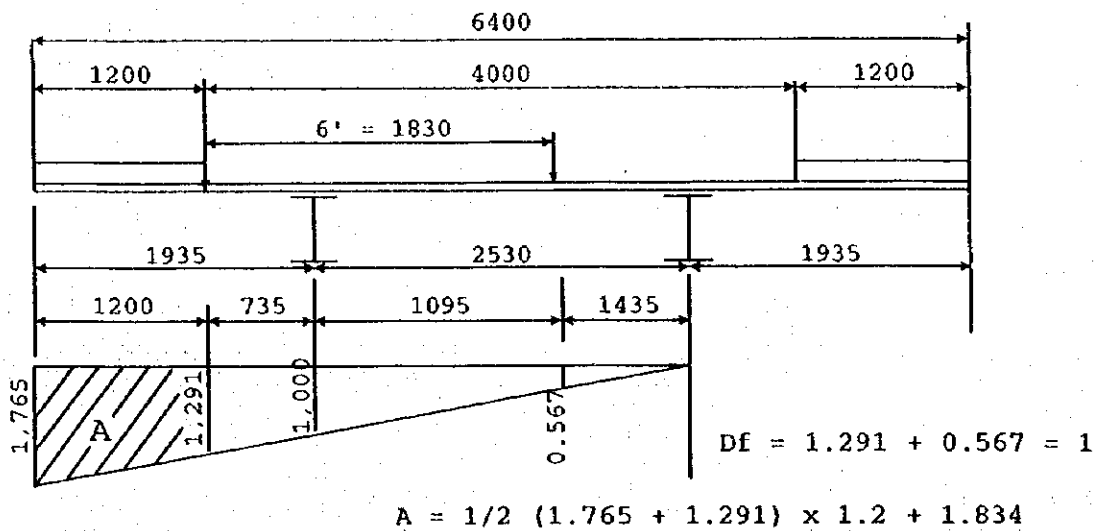
b. Bending Moment

$$M_{LO} = 12.7 \times 4^k + 20.11 \times 16^k + 13.51 \times 16^k = 588.7^{\text{Kft}} = 81.4^{\text{m}}$$

c. Distribution Factor

$$S; \text{ Average stringer spacing : } S = \frac{2530}{305} = 8.3 \text{ ft.}$$

On steel stringers 6" or more and  $S = 8.3 > 5.5$ . According to the footnote "f", both girders are assumed to act as a simple beam.



d. Impact Allowance:  $I = \frac{50}{L + 125} = \frac{50}{80.7 + 125} = 0.243 < 0.3$

e. Bending Moment by Highway Load

$$M_{i+i} = 81.4 \times 1.858 \times (1 + 0.243) = 188.0^{kn}$$

2) Sidewalk Load

$$q_o = 85 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 428 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

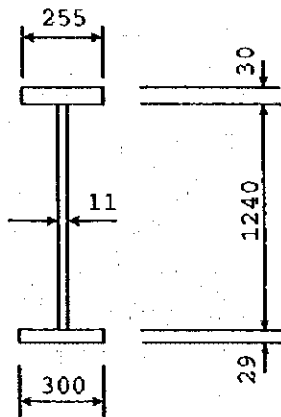
$$P = q_o \cdot A = 428 \times 1.834 = 786 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$M_p = \frac{1}{8} \times 786 \times 24.6^2 = 59.4^{kn}$$

(4) Total Bending Moment

$$\Sigma M = M_d + M_{i+i} + M_p = 60.5 + 188.0 + 59.4 = 307.9^{kn}$$

(5) Working Stress in a Cross Section at the Span Center



	$\Lambda$	$y$	$Ay$	$I$
1-U.Flg PL 255x30	76.5	63.5	4860	300000
1-Web PL 1240 x 11	136.4			175000
1-L.Flg PL 300 x 29	87.0	$\approx 63.5$	$\approx 5520$	350000
	230.9		$\approx 660$	825000

$$\delta = \frac{\approx 660}{230.9} = \approx 2.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$I = 825000 \approx 2000 = 823000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Y_u = 124.0/2 + 2.8 + 3.0 = 67.8 \text{ cm} \quad W_u = 12200 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$Y_l = 124.0/2 \approx 2.8 + 2.9 = 62.1 \text{ cm} \quad W_l = 13200 \text{ cm}^3$$

1) Allowable Stress

$$\sigma_a = 1400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \{D + (L + I)\}$$

$$\sigma_a = 1400 \times 1.25 = 1750 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \{L + (L + I) + P\}$$

2) Stress by Dead Load

$$\sigma_{du} = \frac{60.5 \times 10^5}{12200} = 496 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_{dl} = \frac{60.5 \times 10^5}{13200} = 458 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

3) Stress by Highway Load and Impact

$$\sigma_{l+iu} = \frac{188.0 \times 10^5}{12200} = 1541 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_{l+il} = \frac{188.0 \times 10^5}{13200} = 1424 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

4) Stress by Sidewalk Load

$$\sigma_{pu} = \frac{59.4 \times 10^5}{12200} = 486 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_{pl} = \frac{59.4 \times 10^5}{13200} = 450 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

(6) Stress Check on Combined Loads

1) Dead Load and Highway Load

$$\sigma_u = 496 + 1541 = 2037 \text{ kg/cm}^2 > 1400$$

$$\sigma_l = 458 + 1424 = 1882 \text{ " } > \text{ "}$$

2) Dead Load, Highway Load and Pedestrian Load

$$\sigma_u = 496 + 1541 + 486 = 2523 \text{ kg/cm}^2 > 1750 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = 458 + 1424 + 450 = 2332 \text{ kg/cm}^2 > \text{ "}$$

(7) Calculation of Load Limit

Here HS-10 is assumed to be the maximum, and the working stresses are compared with the allowable stresses.

1) Stress by HS-10

$$\sigma_u = 1541 \times (10/20) = 771 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$
$$\sigma_l = 1424 \times (10/20) = 712 \text{ "}$$

2) Stress under Dead Load and HS-10

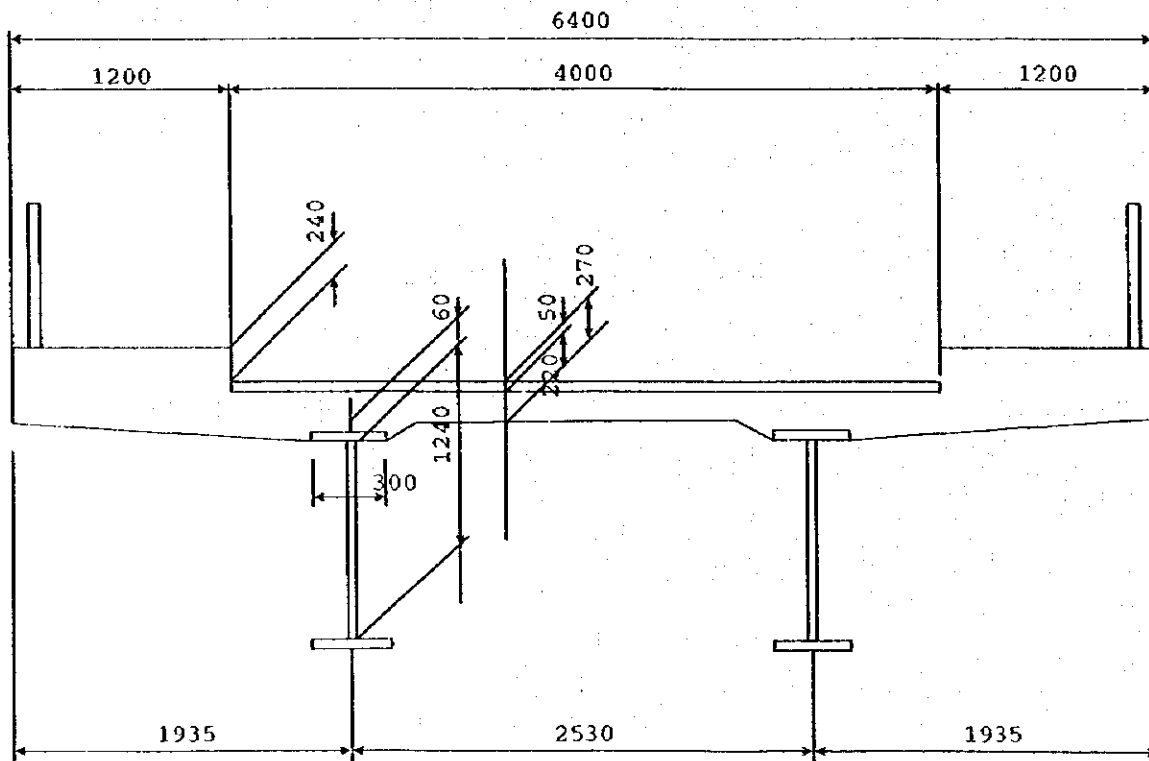
$$\sigma_u = 496 + 771 = 1267 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1400$$
$$\sigma_l = 458 + 712 = 1170 \text{ " } < 1400$$

3) Stress under Dead Load, HS-10 and Pedestrian Load

$$\sigma_u = 496 + 771 + 486 = 1753 = 1750$$
$$\sigma_l = 458 + 712 + 450 = 1620 < 1750$$

3. Calculation for Replacement of Timber Deck by Concrete Slab.

(1) Cross Section (Assumed)



(2) Loads (per a girder)

1) Dead Load before Composition

Steel	$1/2 \times 508 \text{ kg/m}$	$= 0.254^{t/m}$
Concrete Slab	$1/2 \times 6.4 \times 0.22 \times 2.4^{t/m^3}$	$= 1.690^{t/m}$
Haunch	$1/2 (2.235 + 0.3) \times 0.05 \times 2.4$	$= 0.152^{t/m}$
		$D_1 = 2.096^{t/m}$

2) Dead Load after Composition

Sidewalk	$1.20 \times 0.29 \times 2.4$	$= 0.835^{t/m}$
Hand Rail		$= 0.030^{t/m}$
Pavement	$1/2 \times 2.0 \times 0.05 \times 2.4$	$= 0.120^{t/m}$
		$D_2 = 0.985^{t/m}$

3) Live Load

Live load and impact are same as in the case of the timber floor, but distribution factor is different from the timber one.

$$D_f = \frac{S}{7.0} \times \frac{2530/305}{7.0} = 1.185$$

(3) Bending Moment

1) Bending Moment due to Dead Load before Composition

$$MD_1 = \frac{1}{8} \times 2.096 \times 24.6^2 = 158.6^{tm}$$

2) Bending Moment due to Dead Load after Composition

$$Md_2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.985 \times 24.6^2 = 74.5^{tm}$$

3) Bending Moment due to Live Load and Impact

$$M_{I,2} = M_{I,0} \times D_f \times (1 + I) = 81.4 \times 1.185 \times 1.243 = 119.9^{tm}$$

(4) Ratio of Moduli of Elasticity

1) Compressive Strength of Concrete

Assumed to be  $f' = 300 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 4267 \text{ lb/in}^2$

$3600 \text{ lb/in}^2 < f' < 4500 \text{ lb/in}^2$ , then  $n = 8$

$$n' = 3n = 3 \times 8 = 24$$

$n$  : Ratio of Moduli of Elasticity after Composition

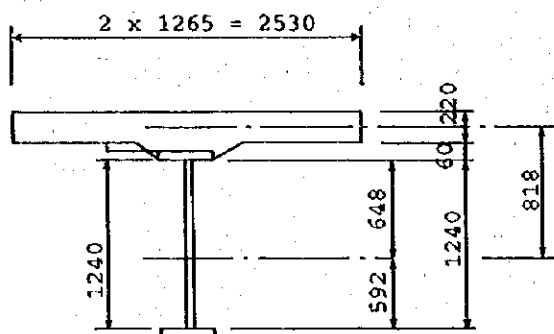
$n'$  : Ratio of Moduli of Elasticity before Composition

(5) Effective Width of Concrete Deck Slab

Effective width of the concrete slab is the least value of those shown below.

- 1) (Span Length)  $\times 1/12 = 24.6 \times 1/12 = 2.05\text{m}$
- 2) (Thickness of Slab)  $\times 6 = 0.22 \times 6 = 1.32\text{m}$
- 3) (Spacing of Girders)  $\times 1/2 = 2.53 \times 1/2 = 1.265\text{m} = \text{Effective Width}$

(6) Calculation of Cross Section



$$A_c = 253 \times 22 = 5566 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_c = 1/12 \times 22.0^3 \times 253.0 = 224000 \text{ cm}^4$$

1) Steel Girder Section (See Calculation in the case of timber floor)

$$I_s = 823000 \text{ cm}^4 \quad A_s =$$

$$Y_u = 67.8 \text{ cm} \quad W_u = 12200 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$Y_l = 62.1 \text{ cm} \quad W_l = 13200 \text{ cm}^3$$

2) Composed Section for Dead Load (n = 24)

	A	Y	Ay	I
Concrete Sec.	231.9	81.8	18970	9000
				1552000
Steel Sec.	230.9			823000
	462.8		18970	2384000

$$\delta = 18970/462.8 = 40.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{vd} = 2384000 - 40.9^2 \times 462.8 = 1610000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Y_u = 64.8 - 40.9 + 3.0 = 26.9 \text{ cm} \quad Y_l = 59.2 + 40.9 + 3.0 = 103.1 \text{ cm}$$

3) Composed Section for Live Load (n = 8)

	A	Y	Ay	I
Concrete Sec.	695.8	81.8	56920	28000
				4656000
Steel Sec.	230.9			823000
	926.7		56920	5507000

$$\delta = 56920/926.7 = 61.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{xt} = 5507000 - 61.4^2 \times 926.7 = 2013000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Y_u = 64.8 - 61.4 + 3.0 - 6.4 \text{ cm} \quad Y_l = 59.2 + 61.4 + 2.9 = 123.5 \text{ cm}$$

(7) Calculation of Working Stress

1) Stresses due to Dead Load before Composition

$$\sigma_u = \frac{158.6 \times 10^5}{823000} = 1307 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = \frac{158.6 \times 10^5}{823000} \times 62.1 = 1197 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

2) Stresses due to Dead Load after Composition

$$\sigma_u = \frac{74.5 \times 10^5}{1610000} \times 26.9 = 123 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = \frac{74.5 \times 10^5}{1610000} \times 103.1 = 477 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

3) Stresses due to Highway Load

$$\sigma_u = \frac{119.9 \times 10^5}{2013000} \times 6.4 = 38 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = \frac{119.9 \times 10^5}{2013000} \times 123.5 = 736 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

4) Stresses due to Pedestrian Load

$$\sigma_u = \frac{59.4}{2013000} \times 6.4 = 18 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = \frac{59.4}{2013000} \times 123.5 = 364 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

(8) Combination of Stresses

1) Dead Load and Highway Load

$$\sigma_u = 1307 + 125 + 38 = 1470 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = \sigma_s = 1400$$

$$\sigma_l = 1197 + 477 + 736 = 2410 \text{ kg/cm}^2 > \sigma_s = 1400$$

2) Dead Load, Highway Load and Pedestrian Load

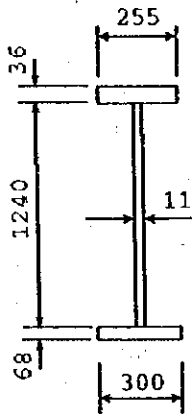
$$\sigma_y = 1470 + 18 = 1488 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 1.25 \sigma_a = 1750 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_t = 2410 + 364 = 2774 > 1750$$

Therefore the existing lower flange plate has to be reinforced by steel cover plate.

- (9) As the present steel section with concrete slab cannot support AASHTO HS-10, the section has to be reinforced by adding plates to the existing flange plates.

Calculation of stress working in the reinforced section



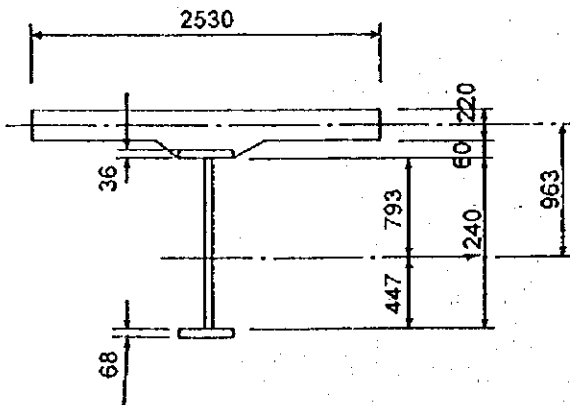
		A	Y	Ay	I
1-U.F/g	255 x 36	91.8	63.8	5860	374000
1-Web	1240 x 11	136.4			175000
1-L.F/g	300 x 68	204.0	-65.4	-13340	873000
		432.2		-7480	1422000

$$\delta = \frac{-7480}{432.2} = -17.3$$

$$Y_u = 124.0/2 + 17.3 + 3.6 = 82.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_l = 124.0/2 - 17.3 + 6.8 = 51.5 \text{ cm}$$

(10) Calculation of Composed Section



$$A_c = 253.0 \times 22.0 = 5566 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_c = 1/12 \times 22.0^3 \times 253.0 = 224000 \text{ cm}^3$$



1) Steel Girder Section

$$I_y = 1293000 \text{ cm}^4 \quad A_s = 432.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$Y_u = 82.9 \text{ cm} \quad Y_l = 51.5 \text{ cm}$$

2) Composed Section for Dead Load (n = 24)

	A	Y	Ay	I
Concrete Sec.	231.9	96.3	22330	9000
				2151000
Steel Sec.	432.2			1293000
	664.1		22330	3453000

$$\delta = 22330/664.1 = 33.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{vd} = 3453000 - 33.62 \times 664.1 = 2703000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Y_u = 79.3 - 33.6 + 3.6 = 49.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_l = 44.7 + 33.6 + 6.8 = 85.1 \text{ cm}$$

3) Composed Section for Live Load (n = 8)

	A	Y	Ay	I
Concrete Sec.	695.8	96.3	67010	28000
				6353000
Steel Sec.	432.2			1293000
	1128.0		67010	7774000

$$\delta = 67010/1128.0 = 59.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{vl} = 7774000 - 59.4^2 \times 1128.0 = 3794000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Y_u = 79.3 - 59.4 + 3.6 = 23.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_l = 44.7 + 59.4 + 6.8 = 110.9 \text{ cm}$$

(11) Calculation of Working Stress

1) Stress due to Dead Load before Composition

$$\sigma_u = \frac{158.6 \times 10^5}{1293000} \times 82.9 = 1017 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = \frac{158.6 \times 10^5}{1293000} \times 51.5 = 632 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

2) Stress due to Dead Load after Compression

$$\sigma_u = \frac{74.5 \times 10^5}{2703000} \times 49.3 = 136 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_l = \frac{74.5 \times 10^5}{2703000} \times 85.1 = 235 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

3) Stress due to Highway Load

$$\sigma_v = \frac{119.9 \times 10^5}{3794000} \times 23.5 = 74 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_t = \frac{119.9 \times 10^5}{3794000} \times 110.9 = 350 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

4) Stress due to Pedestrian Load

$$\sigma_v = \frac{59.4 \times 10^5}{3794000} \times 23.5 = 37 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_t = \frac{59.4 \times 10^5}{3794000} \times 110.9 = 174 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

(12) Combination of Stresses

1) Dead Load and Highway Load

$$\sigma_v = 1017 + 136 + 74 = 1227 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1400$$

$$\sigma_t = 632 + 235 + 350 = 1217 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1400$$

2) Dead Load, Highway Load and Pedestrian Load

$$\sigma_v = 1227 + 37 = 1264 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_a = 1.25 \times 1400 = 1750 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_t = 1217 + 174 = 1391 \text{ " } < 1750 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

(13) Reinforcement of Upper and Lower Flanges

1) 1-U.F/g 255 x 30 → 1-U.F/g 255 x 36

$$\Delta t = t_1 - t_0 = 36 - 30 = 6$$

therefore

a plate of 255 x 6, or 200 x 8 whose area is greater than that of the former, shall be welded to the upper surface of the existing upper flange.

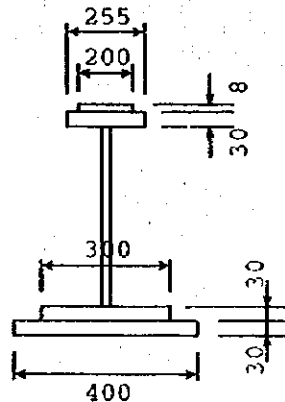
2) 1-L.F/g 300 x 29 → 1-L.F/g 300 x 68

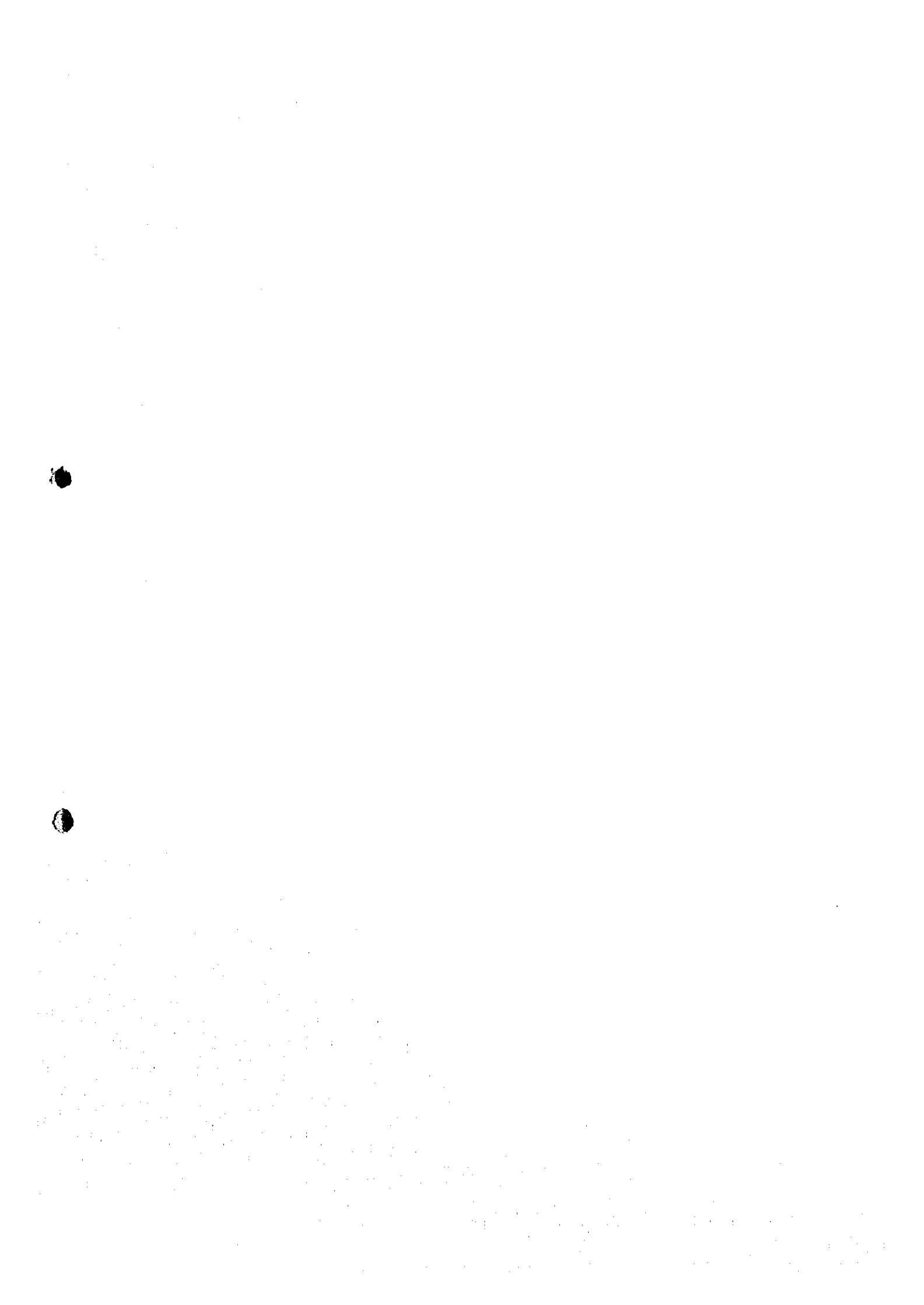
$$\Delta t = t_1 - t_0 = 68 - 29 = 39$$

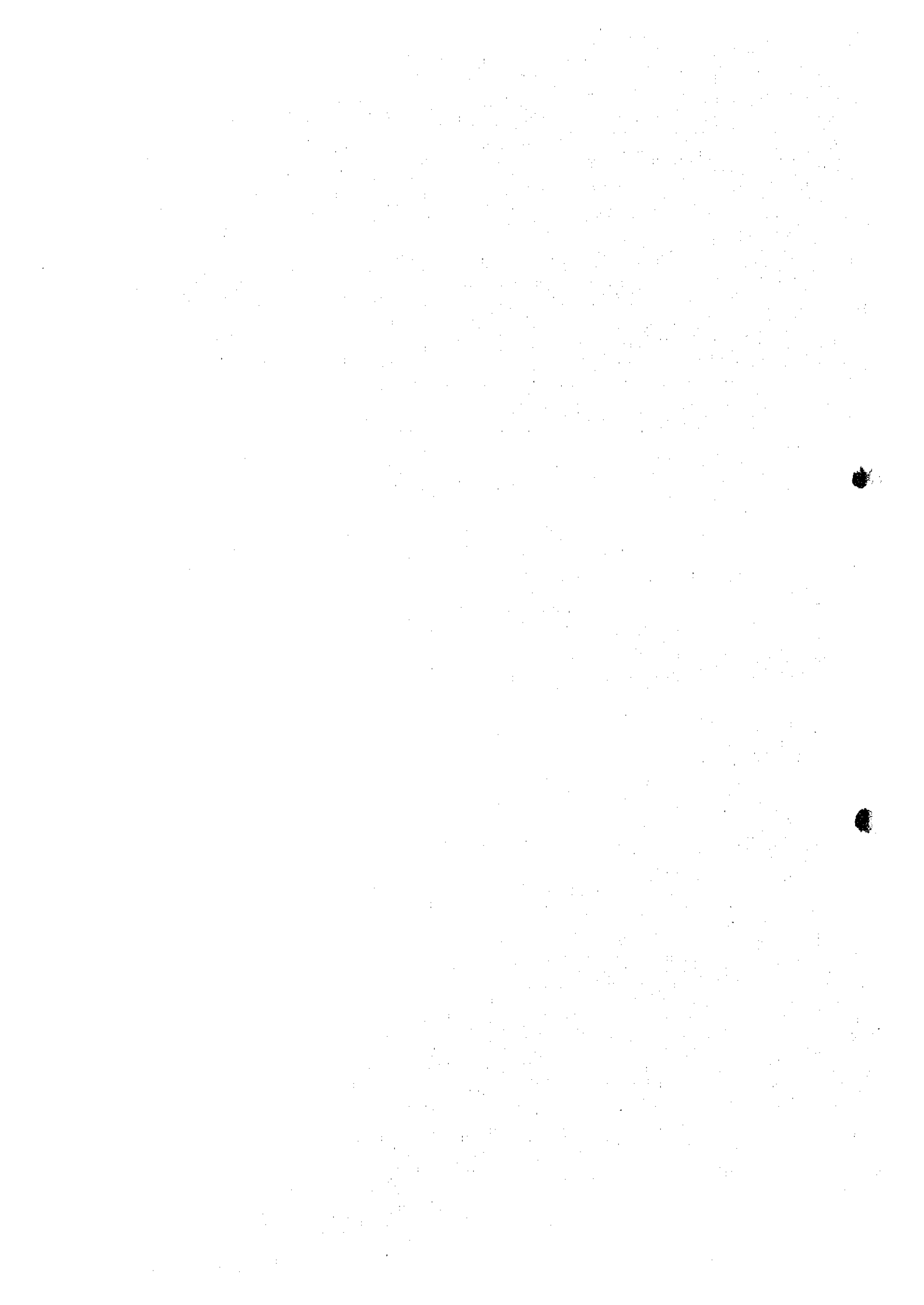
therefore

a plate of 300 x 39, or 400 x 30 of which area corresponds with the former, shall be welded to the bottom of existing lower flange.

Reinforced Section









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