NSBA Steel Bridge Forum September, 2020



W&W | AFCO STEEL

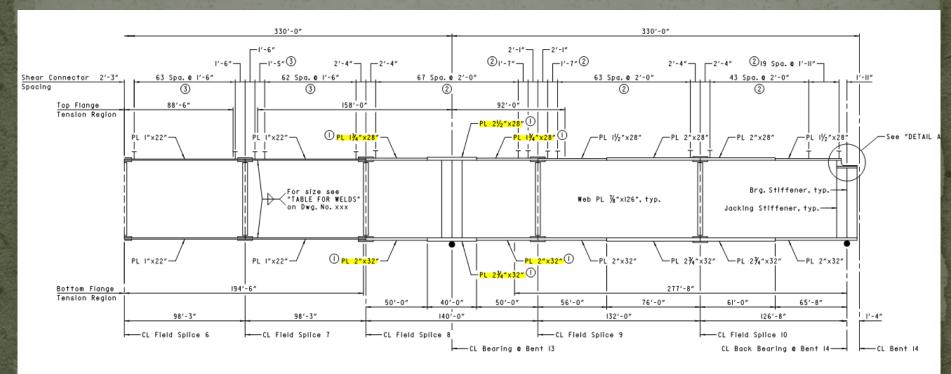
Cost Effective and Efficient
Detailing for Fabrication of Steel
Girders

Agenda

- Raw Material Selection
- Girder Details
- Crossframe Details

- We suggest the use of 50W steel in lieu of grade 50 painted. The cost of grade 50 <u>PRIMER ONLY</u> is approximately the same cost as 50W uncoated.
- Due to recent changes in HPS-70W material pricing it may be economical to explore its use. Contact your local fabricator for additional information.
- Plate availability
 - Webs depths <u>DO NOT</u> have to be specified in 3" increments
 - Plates thicknesses are available in 1/16" increments between 1/4" to 4"

• Good example of HPS-70W material use



GIRDER ELEVATION

DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON DESIGN THROUGH AUGUST 28, 2020 AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE

1 Indicates Grade HPS 70W Steel



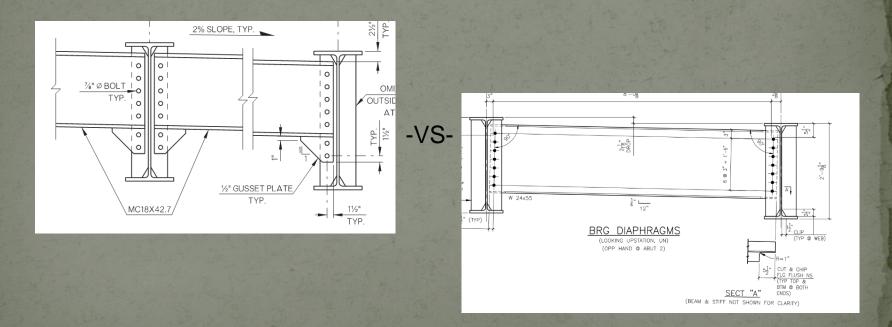
SHEET 9
DETAILS OF 1365'

- When possible avoid expensive sections such as W4os and MCs
- Depending on market conditions and schedule, fabricating a plate girder can be less expensive than W4os. In multiple cases we have seen savings of as much as 10% on the total steel package.

THE CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE PLATE GIRDERS USING EQUIVALENT SECTION PROPERTIES IN LIEU OF THE ROLLED BEAM SHAPE SHOWN AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE DEPARTMENT. PROVIDE 1/4" MINIMUM FILLET WELDS BETWEEN WEB AND FLANGES.

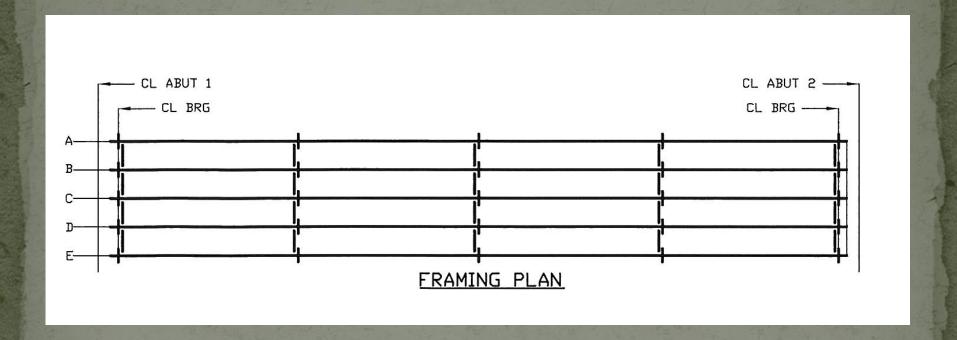
NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING WILL BE REQUIRED AS APPROPRIATE.

• MC diaphragms can cost up to 60% more than bent plate diaphragms or rolled beams. Especially if tab plates are welded to the MCs.

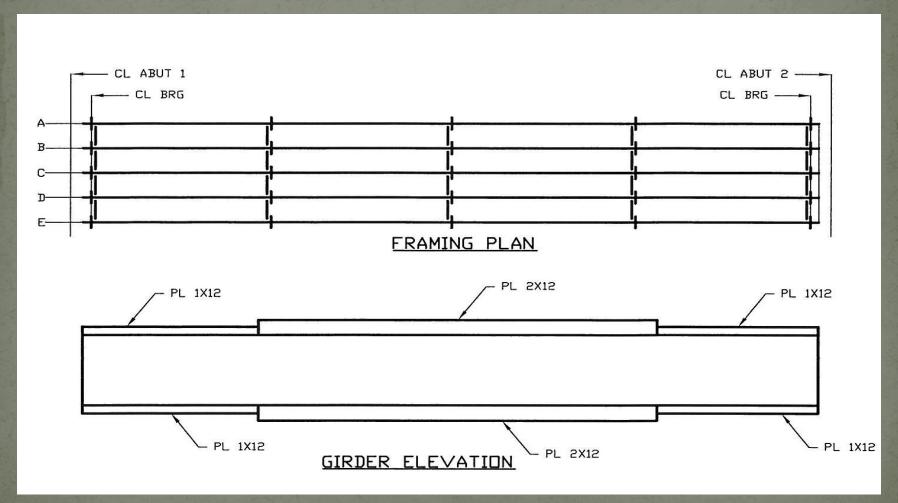


Girder Details

- What is slab splicing and why does it matter to you?
- Splicing can dictate your delivery schedule.
- Slab splicing is up to 34% more efficient than splicing single flanges.

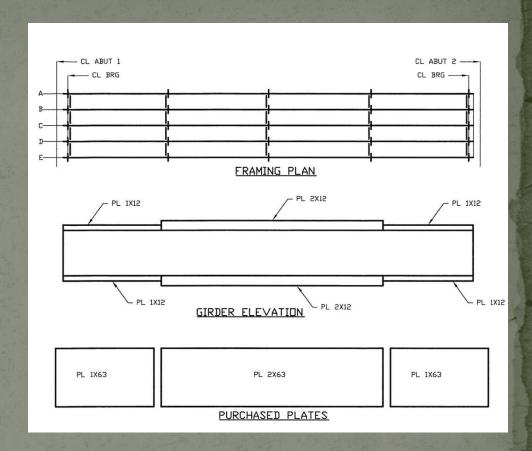


*GIRDER ELEVATION



*GIRDER ELEVATION

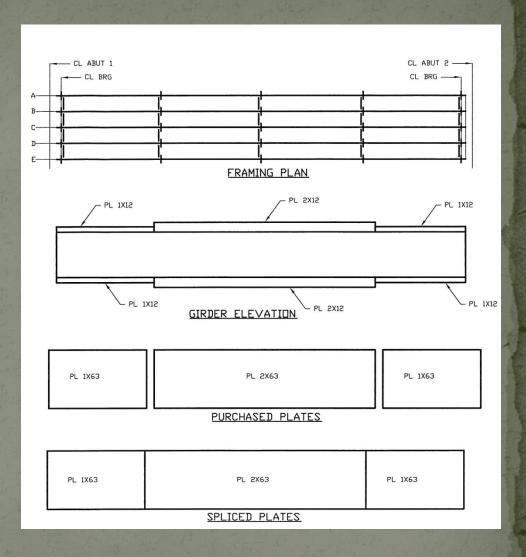
*PURCHASED PLATES



*GIRDER ELEVATION

*PURCHASED PLATES

*SPLICED PLATES

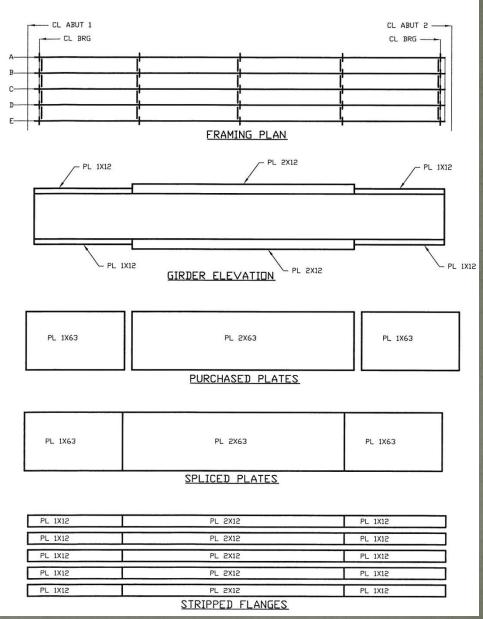


* GIRDER ELEVATION

* PURCHASED PLATES

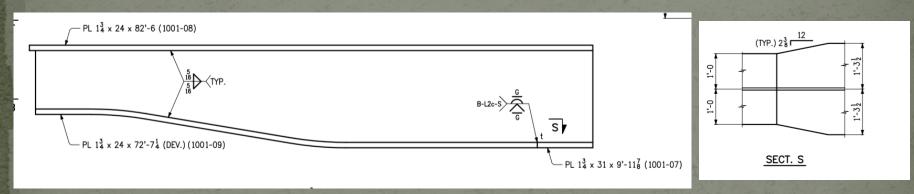
* SPLICED PLATES

*STRIPPED FLANGES

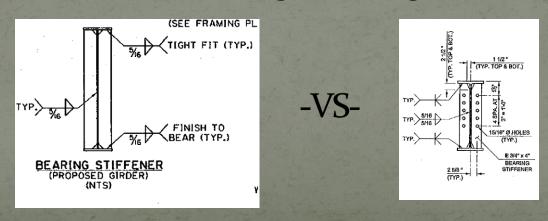


Girder Details

• Limit flange width transitions to field splice locations.



• Finish to bear in lieu of full pen welded stiffeners can save 10-15% on stiffener fitting/welding cost.



Girder Details

• Limit web to flange welds to AWS D1.5 minimum fillet weld sizes (max 5/16"). Anything beyond a 5/16" fillet will at minimum double web to flange welding cost.

Table 2.1 Minimum Fillet Weld Size ^{a, b} (see 2.8)		
Base Metal Thickness of Thicker Part Joined (T)	Minimum Size of Fillet Weld	
T ≤ 20 mm [3/4 in] T > 20 mm [3/4 in]	6 mm [1/4 in] 8 mm [5/16 in]	Single-pass welds shall be used

^a Smaller fillet welds may be approved by the Engineer based upon applied stress and the use of appropriate preheat.

• Use the latest splice design criteria and larger bolts up to 1" dia when it reduces the number of holes.

b Except that the weld size need not exceed the thickness of the thinner part joined. For this exception, particular care should be taken to provide sufficient preheat to ensure weld soundness.

Crossframe Details

- Avoid the use of back to back angles.
- K-frames with all welding on one side eliminates the need to flip crossframes in the shop.
- Please specify minimum weld lap sizes. This allows the fabricator to create non-rectangular gussets and reduce the amount of welding required.
- Use larger bolt diameters to reduce the number of bolt holes in crossframes. 1" dia. A325 bolts are readily available.

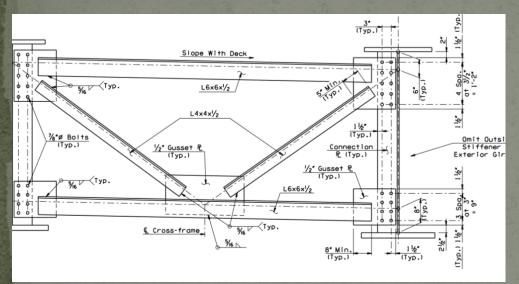


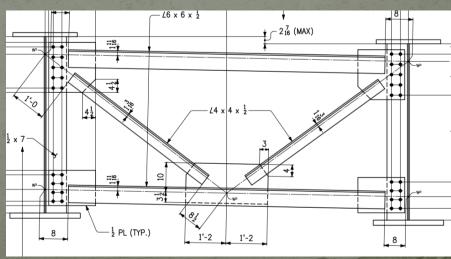
NOTE FULL LENGTH WELDS

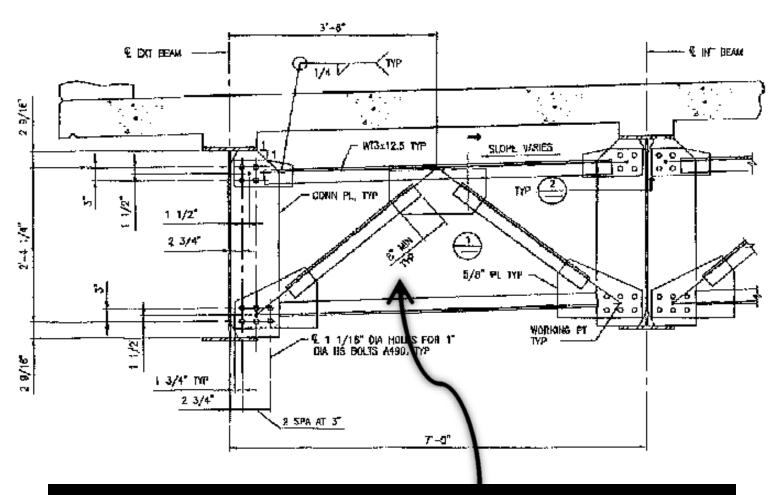
NOTE PARTIAL LENGTH WELDS



Examples of Clipped Crossframe Gussets







LOOKS INNOCENT ENOUGH



W&W | AFCO Steel Contact Info:

Amy RogersVP of Bridge Sales

Email: arogers@wwafcosteel.com

Phone: 501-786-1367

Sean PetersonBridge Detailing Coordinator

Email: speterson@wwafcosteel.com

Phone: 501-340-6295