AASHTO LRFD

2010 Interim Revisions Related to Concrete Structures Part 2 professor of civil engineering,



he 5th Edition of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications was published recently. This new edition includes five interim revisions related to concrete structures that the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Subcommittee on Bridges and Structures (SCOBS) considered and adopted at their annual meeting in New Orleans, La., in July of 2009. Technical Committee T-10, Concrete Design, developed Agenda Items 9, 10, 12, 14, and 15 over the past several years and moved them to the subcommittee ballot for consideration in New Orleans, Agenda Items 9, 10, and 12 were reviewed and discussed in the previous issue of ASPIRETM. The final two items are described in this article.

Agenda Item 14 deals with crack-control reinforcement for the strut-and-tie model of Article 5.6.3.6. This reinforcement controls crack widths and ensures ductility so that the development of straight concrete struts is possible. While the ratio of reinforcement area to concrete area is still taken as not less than 0.003 in each direction, the first sub-item provides equations that clarify the zones over which the reinforcement is required. Many designers consider this amount of steel to be extreme. Recent research suggests that 0.003 is appropriate but this revision may reduce the required reinforcement through more precise specification of the application of the provisions. The second sub-item includes a modification to the commentary and adds a figure illustrating the distribution of crack-control reinforcement in a concrete strut.

Agenda Item 15 modifies Article 5.8.3.4.2 and includes four sub-items. The first sub-item clarifies the definition of $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{_{\boldsymbol{s}}}$ in the notation for use in Article 5.8.3.4.2. Previously, the definition stated that the strain was in the nonprestressed tensile reinforcement when the strain should be a function of both the nonprestressed and the prestressed tensile reinforcement present in the section. The second sub-item clarifies this definition in the article itself.

Previously, Article 5.8.3.4.2 required the designer to ignore nonprestressed reinforcement terminated at a distance less than the development length from the section under consideration, while elsewhere in the article the designer is allowed to logically use the nonprestressed reinforcement in proportion to its development. Sub-item 3 of Agenda Item 15 eliminated this contradiction. Finally, sub-item 3 and sub-item 4, added absolute-value signs to two comparisons of M_{μ} to $(V_{\mu} - V_{\mu})d_{\mu}$, so that the proper comparison is made.

Bentley Solution for BRIDGES

by Dr. Dennis R. Mertz,

University of Delaware

DELIVER THE BRIDGE YOU ENVISIONED

Bridge engineering has advanced by leaps and bounds in recent years. Finally you can choose a single, comprehensive bridge software solution that can handle the state of your practice today.

Look to Bentley for unmatched software and services. Improve bridge project delivery. Control costs. Meet client expectations. Best of all, deliver the bridge you envisioned.

We invite you to learn about Bentley's bridge solution today.

Visit www.bentley.com/bridges or dial: 1-800-BENTLEY or +1-610-458-5000.

KEY PRODUCTS

RM Bridge LEAP* Bridge Bentley[#] BridgeModeler / Bentley" LARS Bentley[#] Rebar Bentley[®] PowerRebar Bentley® InRoads® Suite Bentley" MXR0AD® Suite GEOPAK® Civil **Engineering Suite** MicroStation® ProjectWise*

1. Stonecutters Bridge, Arup

- 2. Ein Ha'Kors Interchange, Finley Engineering Group Inc Shamir Poster Brown
- 3. Xao Ping Hei Bridge, VCE Consult ZT-GmbH
- 4. Contreres Bridge, Certos Fernández Casado,

