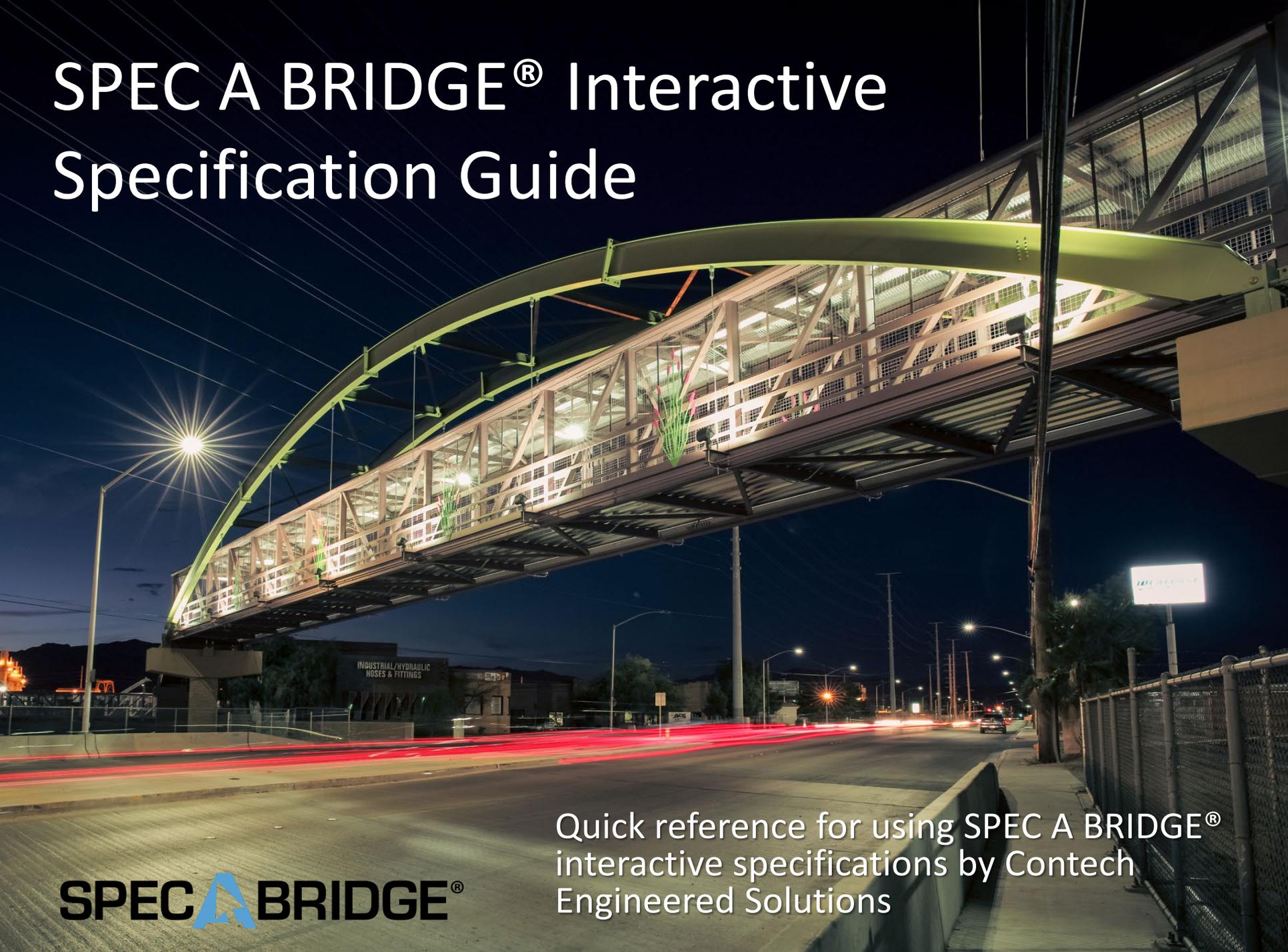


SPEC A BRIDGE® Interactive Specification Guide

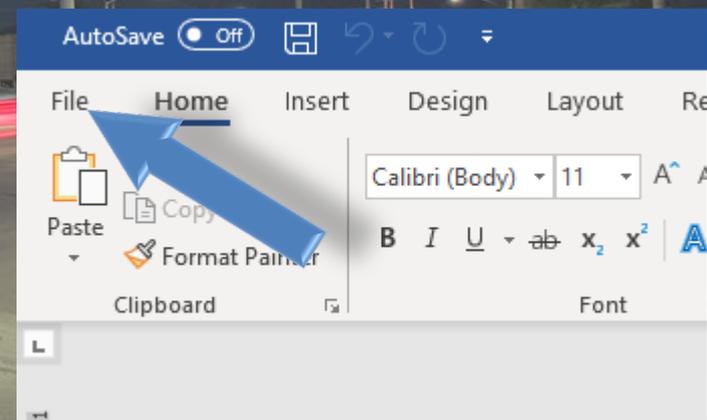
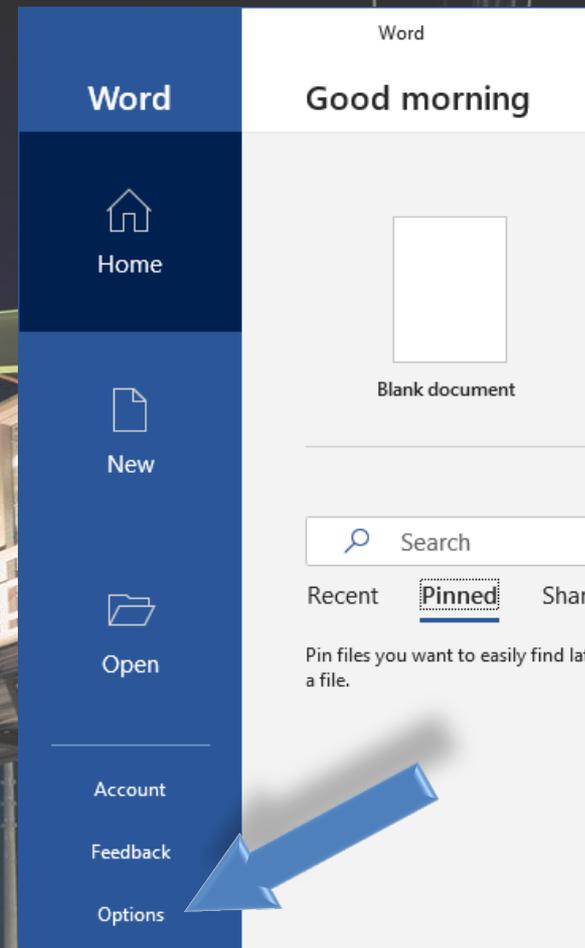


Quick reference for using SPEC A BRIDGE®
interactive specifications by Contech
Engineered Solutions

SPEC A BRIDGE®

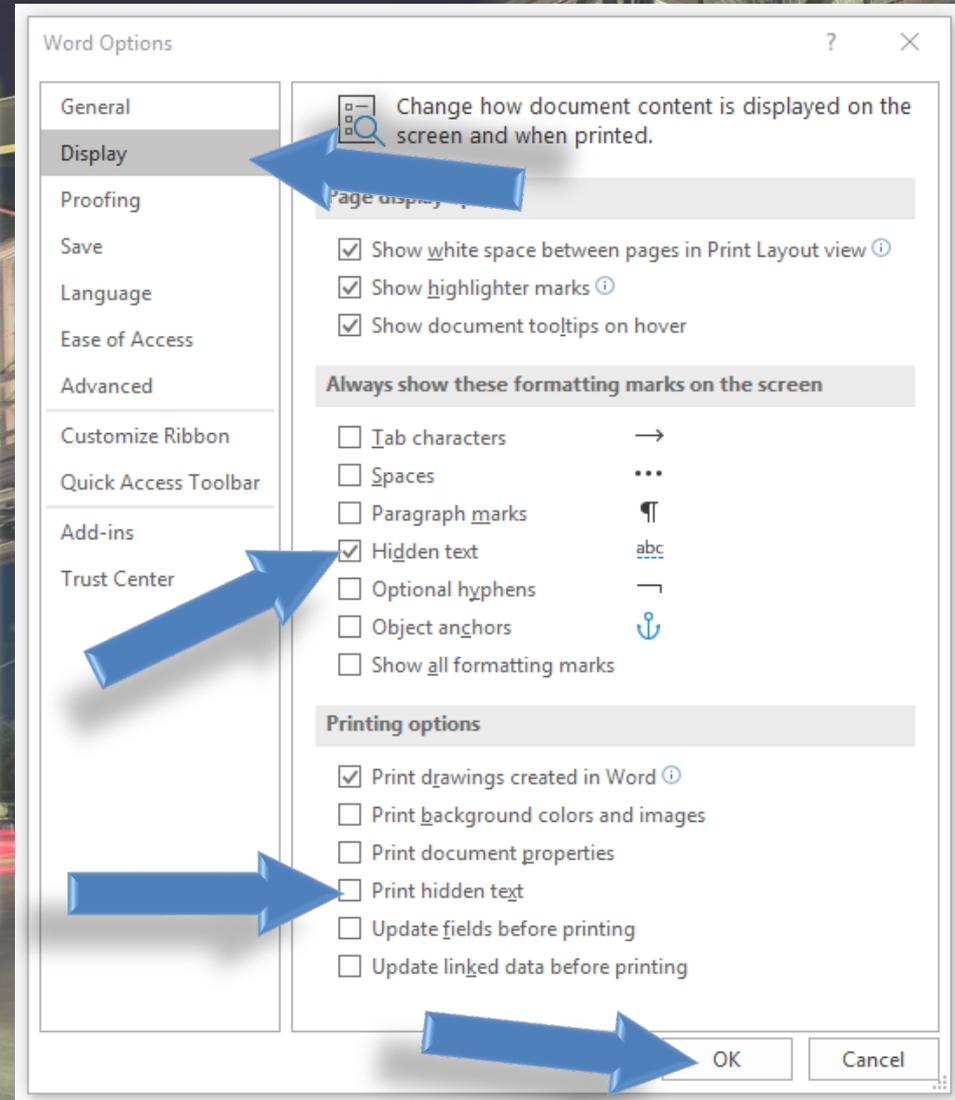
Display Hidden Content

1. When opening Word, click on Options.
2. If Word is already started, you can always click on File to get back to the home screen with Options.



Display Hidden Content

3. Choose "Display"
4. Select "Hidden text" and make sure it is checked
5. "Print hidden text" should not be checked
6. Click "OK" at the bottom of the window



Display Hidden Content

- You will now be able to see the hidden content
- Hidden text is shown in red and gives additional information to the user
- Hidden content will not be printed

- Tropical Timbers of the World, US Forest Products Laboratory

The AASHTO LRFD Guide Specifications for the Design of Pedestrian Bridges shall control if any conflicting requirements occur with the Other Reference Documents and/or other local Codes.

3.0 BRIDGE SYSTEM TYPE [SPEC DRAWING-SYSTEM TYPE](#)

- 3.1 Truss Style (**Connector[®]**, with Plumb End Verticals is typically the most cost-effective option)

[Choose Truss Style](#)

- 3.2 Diagonal Style (**Pratt Style**, Diagonals are the most cost-effective option)

[SPEC DRAWING-PRATT](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-LINK](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-WARREN](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-HOWE](#)

[Choose Diagonal Style](#)

- 3.3 Floor Beam Location (It is critical that the Specifier understand the significance of selecting the floor beam location. For spans less than or equal to 40', the Underhung floor beam will typically be the most economical option. For spans greater than or equal to 60', the H-section configuration will typically be the most economical option. For span lengths in between, it will be dependent upon the bridge width (less than or equal to 8' Underhung, greater than 8' H-section). Also, the top of deck to low steel dimension will always be less for the Underhung versus the H-section floor beam. Therefore, if this dimension is critical, then further discussions are necessary. Check with your Context Professional for help in determining any of these requirements.)

[Choose Floor Beam Location](#) [SPEC DRAWING-FLOOR BEAM LOCATION](#)

4.0 BRIDGE GEOMETRY [SPEC DRAWING-GEOMETRY](#)

- 4.1 Span Length (End to End of Truss or End to End of Structure are the most common way to identify span length however if site conditions dictate exactly where the foundations need to be Face to Face of Abutment Backwalls, Center to Center of Bearings or Inside to Inside of Abutment may be better options.)

[Choose Span Length](#)

- 4.2 Width (Inside Face of Truss or Between Interior Rails is the most common way to specify width. Only use Center to Center Truss or Outside Face of Truss if you are dealing with some sort of site restrictions on the width.)

[Choose a Width](#)

- 4.3 Top of Truss Height Above Deck (The truss height is typically a minimum of 48" for pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Choosing Top Chord $\geq 48'$ is the most common and will cover almost all uses of the bridge.)

[Choose a Truss Height](#)

- 4.4 Lower Steel Clearance (See discussion in Section 3.3 prior to selecting dimension. For bridges with underhung floor beams, this dimension shall be the height of the floor beam plus the maximum thickness of the deck system. For bridges with floor beams in a H-Section configuration, this dimension shall be the height of the bottom chord, plus an adequate weld clearance for the vertical to bottom chord and the floor beam to vertical connections, plus the height of the floor beam, plus the maximum

Online Assistance

- Web links are provided throughout the document in purple
- Use CTRL + Click to follow the link
- Uses these links to view drawings and additional information
- Web Links are hidden content will not be printed

1.0 GENERAL [SPEC DRAWING-MODULAR BRIDGE](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-INSTALLATION GUIDE](#)
[SPEC IMAGE-SIMPLE MODEL & INSTALLATION](#)

1.1 Scope

These specifications are for fully engineered multi-pier construction with 12" x 4-1/4" Bridge Plank deck and standards for design and fabrication. The work includes



Building Blocks

- Interactive parts are shown in blue italics
- Click these sections to interact with them

Choose Truss Style

3.2 Diagonal Style (*Pratt Style Diagonals are the most cost-effective option*)

SPEC DRAWING-PRATT

SPEC DRAWING-LINK

SPEC DRAWING-WARREN

SPEC DRAWING-HOWE

Choose Diagonal Style

3.3 Floor Beam Location (*It is critical that the Specifier understand the significance of floor beam location. For spans less than or equal to 40', the Underhung floor beam is the most economical option. For spans greater than 40' and less than or equal to 60', the H-section floor beam is the most economical option. For span lengths greater than 60', it will be dependent on the span length (less than or equal to 6' Underhung, greater than 6' H-section). Also, the top flange dimension will always be less for the Underhung versus the H-section floor beam. If the top flange dimension is critical, then further discussions are necessary. Check with your engineer for help in determining any of these requirements.*)

Choose Floor Beam Location *SPEC DRAWING-FLOOR BEAM LOCATION*

4.0 **BRIDGE GEOMETRY** *SPEC DRAWING-GEOMETRY*

4.1 Span Length (*End to End of Truss or End to End of Structure are the most common options.*)

Building Blocks

- To use building blocks
 - Click blue italics
 - Click the drop-down arrow at the top right corner of the box
 - Select the desired option

3.2 Diagonal Style (*Pratt Style Diagonals are the most cost-effective option*)

[SPEC DRAWING-PRATT](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-LINK](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-WARREN](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-HOWE](#)

Diagonal Style [v]
Choose Diagonal Style

3.3 Floor Beam Location (*It is critical to determine beam location. For spans less than 100 feet, the Pratt configuration is the most economical option. For spans greater than 100 feet, the Link configuration is the most economical option. For spans greater than 150 feet, the Warren configuration is the most economical option. For spans greater than 200 feet, the Howe configuration is the most economical option.*)

Diagonal Style [v] SPEC DRAWING-HOWE

Choose Diagonal Style

Diagonal Style

1 Pratt

The vertical truss shall use a single-diagonal, Pratt configuration, where all the diagonals are in tension for gravity loads.

Choose Floor Beam Location

2 Link

The vertical truss shall use a Link® style double-diagonal configuration, forming an "X" in every bay. Both diagonals may be in the same plane, or cross in different planes. The "X" diagonals do not have to be of the same size; however, the elevation dimension of the diagonals shall be as similar as possible.

3 Warren

The vertical truss shall use a single-diagonal, Warren configuration, where the diagonals will alternate between tension and compression for gravity loads.

Choose a Width

3.2 Diagonal Style (*Pratt Style Diagonals are the most cost-effective option*)

[SPEC DRAWING-PRATT](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-LINK](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-WARREN](#)
[SPEC DRAWING-HOWE](#)

The vertical truss shall use a single-diagonal, Pratt configuration, where all the diagonals are in tension for gravity loads.

Text Boxes

- Text boxes are imbedded within the text
- To use the text boxes click on them and input the desired text

3.0 BRIDGE GEOMETRY [SPEC DRAWING-GEOMET](#)

3.1 Span Length

Choose a Span Length

3.2 Width

The bridge width shall be *Feet'-Inches"* and shall be as inside face of rail.

3.0 BRIDGE GEOMETRY [SPEC DRAWING-GEOMET](#)

3.1 Span Length

Choose a Span Length

3.2 Width

The bridge width shall be 10'-0" and shall be as face of rail.

Drop Down Boxes

- To use a drop down box:
 1. Click the blue italics
 2. Click the arrow to the right of the box
 3. Select the desired field

10.5 Pipe Handrail

A steel pipe handrail shall be installed on each side of the bridge, at a height of 3'-0" +/- 2" from the top of the deck to the top of the pipe handrail. The pipe shall be ASTM A53, Grade B, Schedule 40 pipe. The pipe shall be attached to handrail brackets which are then attached to the truss verticals. 1 1/4" diameter pipe shall be used unless the center to center spacing of the truss verticals exceeds 6'-0". For vertical spacing larger than this, 1 1/2" diameter pipe shall be used. The ends of the pipe shall be capped with either a welded plate or a push-in cap. Pipe handrail shall be installed so as to provide a minimum 1 1/2" knuckle clearance from any surface.

The finish of the pipe handrail shall be:

Finish

Choose Finish Type

Galvanized Steel

Painted Steel (color to be chosen by the Owner)

Stainless Steel

Aluminum

10.6 Expansion Joint

If the gap between the end of the bridge is 1" or less, then no expansion joint cover is required. If the gap is greater than 1", then the joint shall be covered with a 1/2" thick plate which attaches to the bridge and extends

Printing

- After all fields have been filled, print the document with the normal settings
- Red hidden text and purple Online assistance links will not be printed
- Any fields that were missed will be printed in blue

- Tropical Timbers of the World, US Forest Products Laboratory

The AASHTO LRFD Guide Specifications for the Design of Pedestrian Bridges shall control if any conflicting requirements occur with the Other Reference Documents and/or other local Codes.

3.0 BRIDGE SYSTEM TYPE

3.1 Truss Style

The truss style shall be a Connector®. The vertical trusses shall be designed such that the top and bottom chord members are parallel for the entire length of bridge. The interior verticals of the trusses shall be perpendicular to the top face of the bottom chord and the end verticals of the trusses shall be plumb. Trusses shall be laid out such that diagonals shall be at an angle of 30-degrees or more with respect to the bottom chord.

3.2 Diagonal Style

The vertical truss shall use a single-diagonal, Pratt configuration, where all the diagonals are in tension for gravity loads.

3.3 Floor Beam Location

The bridge shall utilize an H-Section configuration where the ends of the floor beams are welded only to the interior face of the verticals. The distance from the top of deck to the bottom of the bottom chord shall be determined by the Bridge Manufacturer during final design.

4.0 BRIDGE GEOMETRY

4.1 Span Length

The bridge span length shall be 105'-6" (horizontal straight line dimension) and measured from end to end of the bridge truss, not including the end dam, any deck extension or bearing that extends beyond the end of the truss.

4.2 Width

The bridge width shall be 10'-0" and shall be as measured from the inside face of structural truss elements at the deck level.

4.3 Top of Truss Height Above Deck

The top of the top chord shall not be less than 48" above the deck (measured from the high point of the deck). Note that this dimension may be exceeded due to truss height requirements for structural, deflection and vibration requirements.

4.4 Lower Steel Clearance

The bridge manufacturer shall determine the distance from the top of the deck (measured from the highest point of the deck) to the bottom of any steel member.

4.5 Truss Bay Spacing

The number of bays and the dimension of the panel points shall be determined by the