

APPENDIX C

Structural Assessment calculations for Ap Lei Chau Bridge & Tsing Tsuen Bridge

Environmental Protection Department

Agreement No. CE 95/97

**Noise Mitigation Measures on Existing Flyovers
Feasibility Study**

**Calculation File No. : 93598/C02
Structural Assessment of Existing Flyovers
(Ap Lei Chau & Tsing Tsuen Bridge)**

September 1998

Design Statement

Design Element: Noise barriers + foundation.
(Preliminary Design)

Design Code: SDN
BS 5400 Part 3 + 4
BS 5788.
Pile Design + Construction Code 126. No

Materials:

Concrete for foundation to BS 11990
Grade 30/20 (Cover = 75mm)

Reinforcement to BS 11995
Grade 460 ($f_y = 460 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Structural steel to BS 4466
Grade 50C ($f_y = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Loading

Dead load, unit weight for concrete = 24.5 kN/m^3
for steel = 78 kN/m^3

Roof = 2.5 kPa

Live load, wind = 0.5 kN/m^2
(for maintenance)

Wind load, loaded $q = 1.2 \text{ kPa}$
unloaded $q = 3.8 \text{ kPa}$

$C_D = 1.3$ for wall BS 3788
Table 9

$C_D = 1.4$ for deck Fig 5.

$C_L = \pm 0.75$ for deck.

(1) Ap Lei Chau Bridge

Check capacity of upper wall of retaining str. to take additional load from barrier.

(i) Check M at (A)

loading (per m run)

wind load (unloaded)

$$q = 3.8 \text{ kPa}$$

$$C_D = 1.3 \text{ approx.}, C_L = 0.75$$

$$\text{trans. area} = 6 \times 1 = 6 \text{ m}^2, \text{ vert area} = 3.5 \times 1 = 3.5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{trans. WL} = 3.8 \times 1.3 \times 6 = 29.7 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{vertical WL} = 3.8 \times 0.75 \times 3.5 = 10.0 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Design MWL} = 29.7 \times 3.1 + 10.0 \times 1.75 = 109.6 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$\text{roof DL (rec)} = 2.5 \times 3.5 = 8.75 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{r/c barrier DL (rec)} = 1 \times 0.4 \times 24.5 = 9.8 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Design MDL} = 8.75 \times 1.75 + 9.8 \times (0.2 + 0.1) = 18.3 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{ULS M} = (109.6 \times 1.4 + 18.3 \times 1.15) \times 1.1 = 192 \text{ kNm}$$

reinforcement provided in dsg. 933791/10/2411B, = $T12/150$

Moment Capacities

$$= 0.87 f_y A_s z$$

$$= 0.87 (425)(753)(142.3 \times 10^3)$$

$$= 40 \text{ kNm}$$

$$<< 192 \text{ kNm}$$

failed (380% overstress)

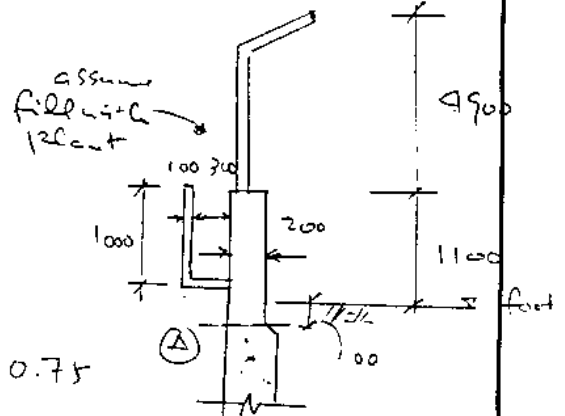
$$\text{where } d = 200 - 40 - \frac{12}{2} = 154$$

$$z = (1 - \frac{1.2 f_y A_s}{f_{cu} b d}) d$$

$$= (1 - \frac{1.1 \times 425 \times 753}{30 \times 1000 \times 154}) \times 154$$

$$= 0.924 d$$

$$= 142.3 \text{ mm}$$



$f_{cu} = 30$
 $f_y = 425$
Cover = c

(ii) Check M at base of wall. (ie at pile cap top level)

For Type 1 or 2 retaining wall as shown in Draw No.
93791/10/2402B. (wall th. = 1000
with T40/11)

depth from (A) to wall base
= 9.4 m.

design ULS horizontal load = $29.7 \times 1.4 \times 1.1$
(WL) = 45.8 kN/m

i. total additional moment from noise barrier
= $168 + 45.8 \times 9.4 = 599$ kNm.
 $109 \times 1.4 \times 1.1$

existing design moment from cal. file 93791/10,
(sheet 1)
= 3328 kNm

ii. Total design moment
= $3328 + 599 = 3927$ kNm

existing moment capacities (from cal. file)
= 3634 kNm < 3951 kNm
failed.
(8% overstress)

(iii) Check M at 4m above base of wall (wall th. = 650.
(with T25/10)

depth from (A) to (wall base + 2m) = 5.4 m

total additional moment from noise barrier
= $168 + 45.8 \times 5.4 = 415$ kNm

existing design moment from cal. file
= 849 kNm.

ii. total design moment
= $849 + 415 = 1264$ kNm

existing moment capacities
= 946 kNm < 1264 kNm

Failed (34% overstress)

(iv) Check M at 8 m above base of wall (wall th. = 300 mm with T16/100)

$$\text{Depth from (A) to (wall base + 8 m)} \\ = 1.4 \text{ m.}$$

$$\text{Total additional moment from noise barrier} \\ = 168 + 45.8 \times 1.4 = 232 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{existing design moment from Cd's f/Ds} \\ = 59.2 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\therefore \text{total design moment} = 232 + 59.2 \\ = 291.2 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{existing moment capacities} \\ = 220.7 \text{ kNm} < 291.2 \text{ kNm}$$

failed
(32% overstress)

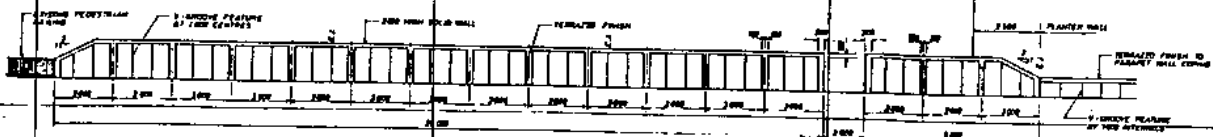
Summary

The proposed barriers would overstress the retaining wall in bending (and shear). Overstress is more serious at the top 2 m parapet wall and generally at about 33% for most part of the wall stem.

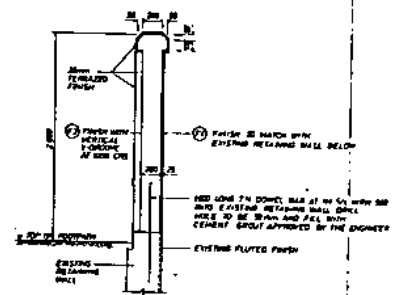
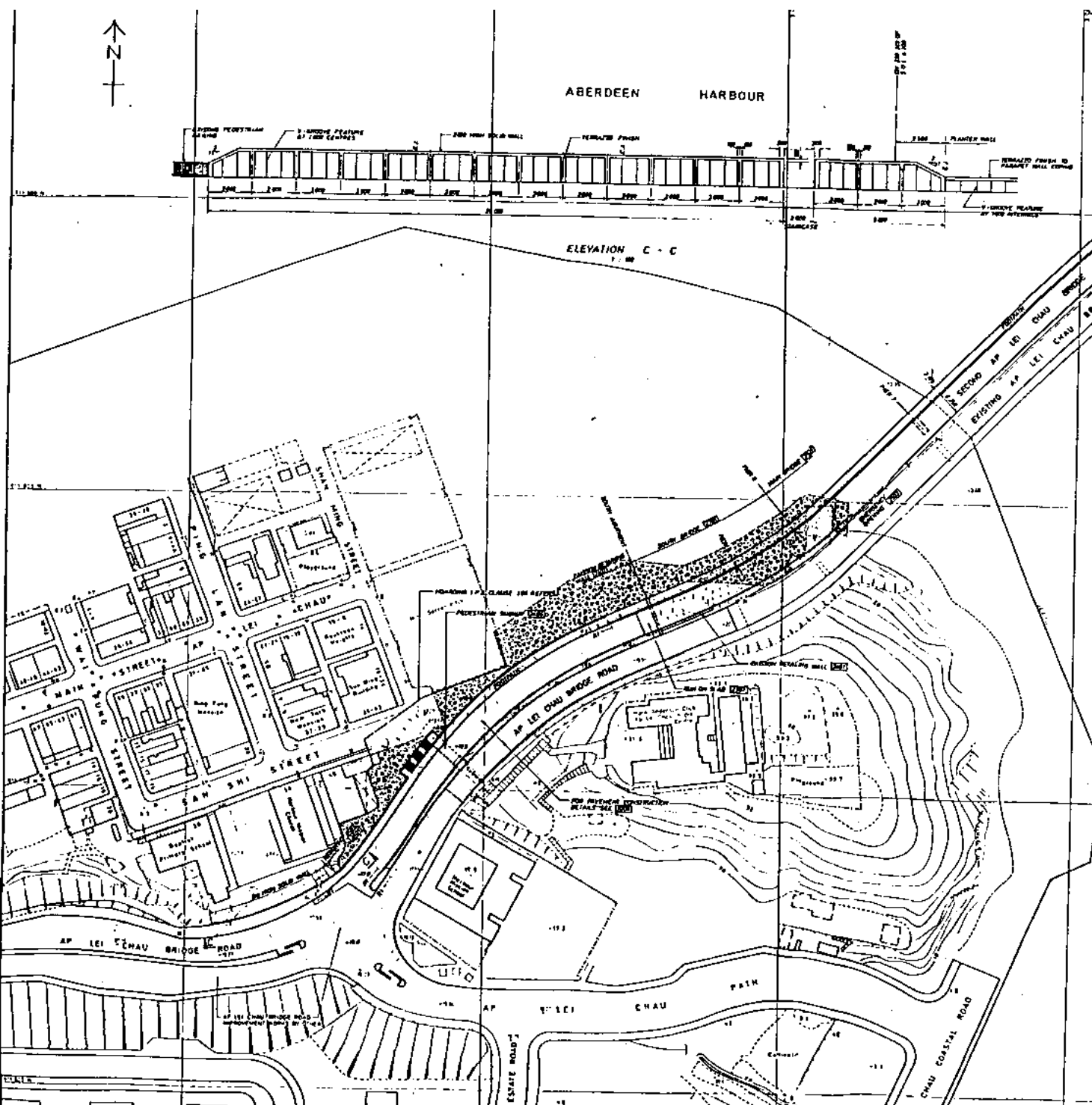
To rectify the situation, the top 2 m parapet wall would have to be demolished and rebuilt. Additional thickness of wall would have to be cast against the existing wall from top to bottom. However, strengthening work to founding bored piles would not be practical.



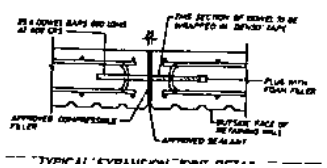
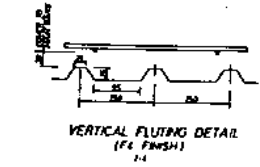
ABERDEEN HARBOUR



ELEVATION C - C



TYPICAL SECTION FOR 2m HIGH SOLID WALL



TYPICAL ELEVATION DETAIL

1	of sheet prepared	1	11/11
2	with long	2	11/11
3	checked	3	11/11
4	checked	4	11/11
5	checked	5	11/11
6	checked	6	11/11
7	checked	7	11/11
8	checked	8	11/11
9	checked	9	11/11
10	checked	10	11/11
11	checked	11	11/11
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96	checked	96	11/11
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99	checked	99	11/11
100	checked	100	11/11

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT
HONG KONG

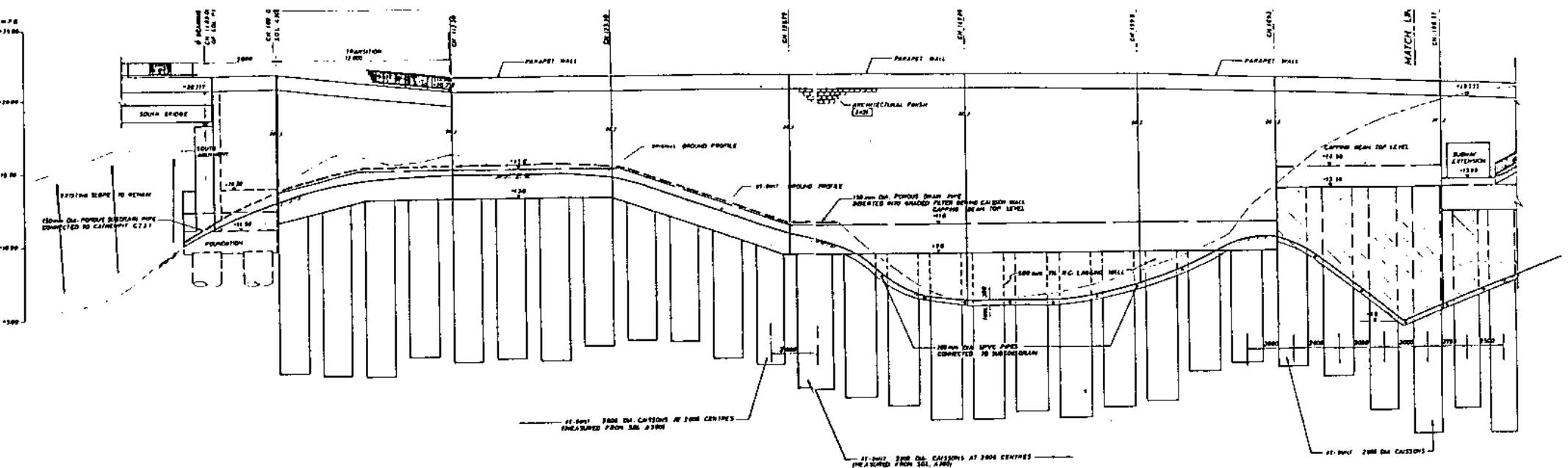
SECOND AP LEI CHAU BRIDGE
AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

GENERAL AND ROADWORKS LAYOUT

SHEET 2 OF 2

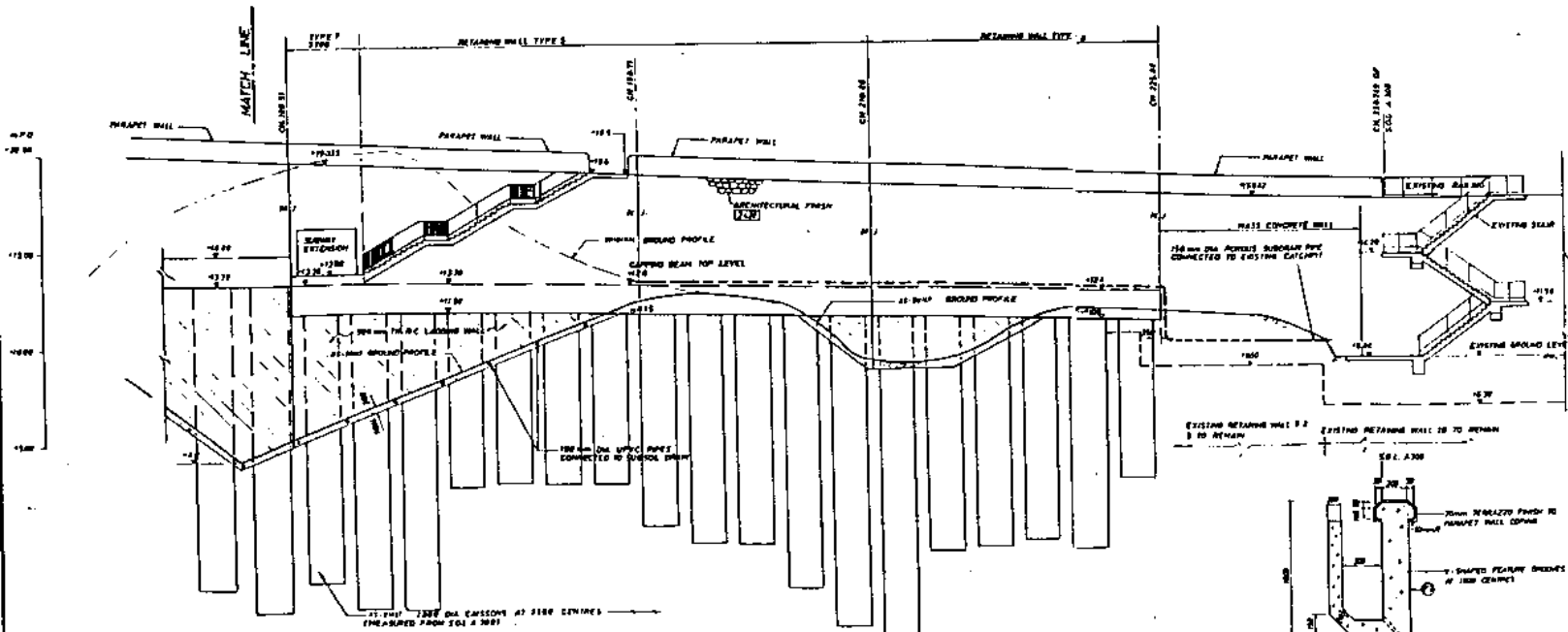
MAUNSELL
INCORPORATED

DWG. NO. 93791/10/1005

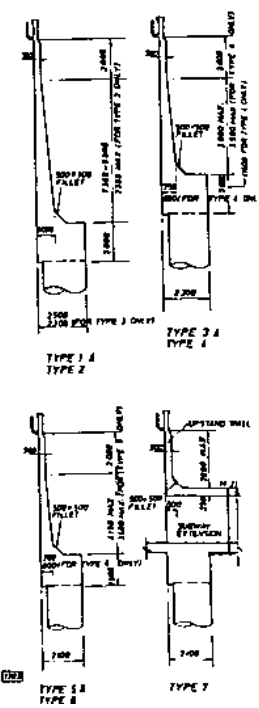


	CA1	CA2	CA3	CA4	CA5	CA6	CA7	CA8	CA9	CA10	CA11	CA12	CA13	CA14	CA15	CA16	CA17	CA18	CA19	CA20	CA21	CA22	CA23	CA24	CA25	CA26	CA27
CUT-OFF LEVEL AT 0	+0.78	+0.25	+0.05	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02
WORKING TOP LEVEL	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02
HW LEVEL	+1.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02

DEVELOPED ELEVATION



	CA28	CA29	CA30	CA31	CA32	CA33	CA34	CA35	CA36	CA37	CA38	CA39	CA40	CA41	CA42	CA43	CA44	CA45
CUT OFF LEVEL AT 0	+0.10	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05	+0.05
WORKING TOP LEVEL	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02
HW LEVEL	+1.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02



1	AS-EM2 Drawing	11-10	
2	Working Drawing	11-10	
3	Revised	11-10	

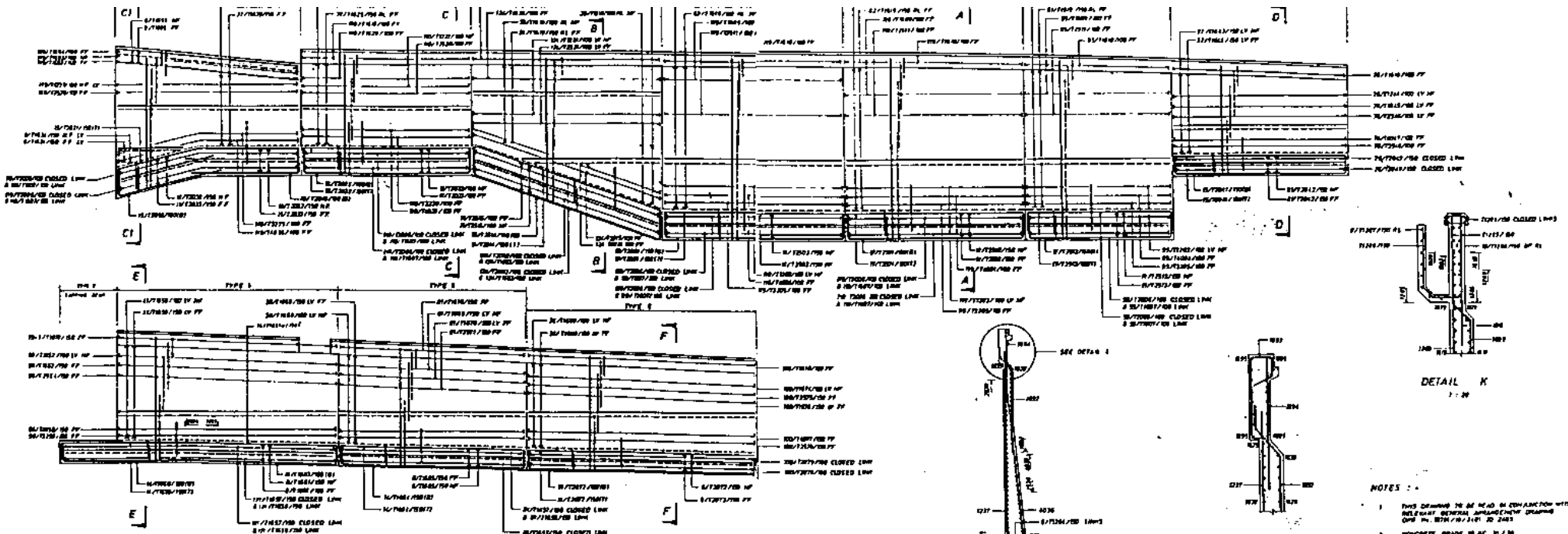
**HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT
HONG KONG**

SECOND AP LEI CHAU BRIDGE
AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

RETAINING WALL ELEVATION

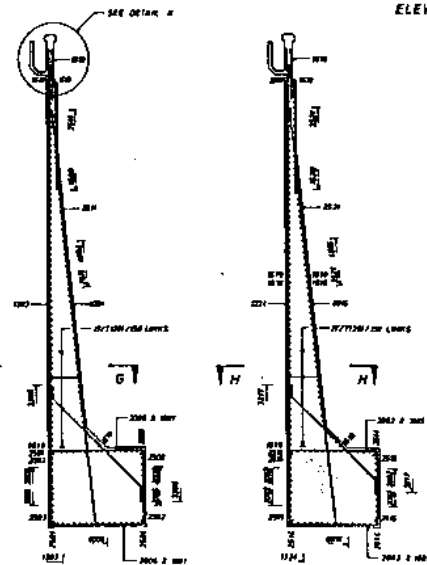
MAUNSELL
CONSULTANTS

DWG NO 93791/10/ 2402



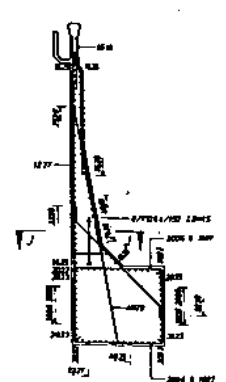
ELEVATION OF RETAINING WALL
1:20

SECTION C1 - C1
1:20

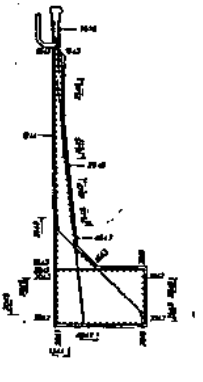


SECTION A - A
1:20

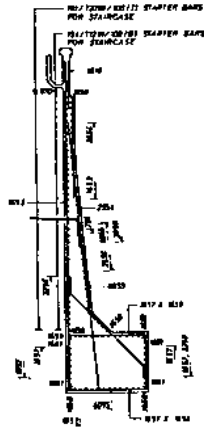
SECTION B - B
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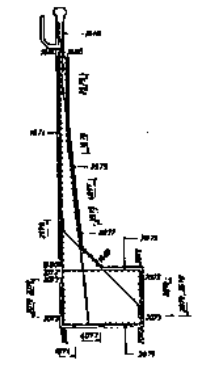
SECTION C - C
1:20



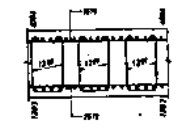
SECTION D - D
1:20



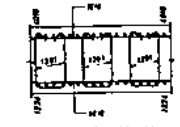
SECTION E - E
1:20



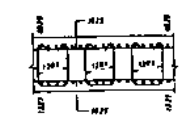
SECTION F - F
1:20



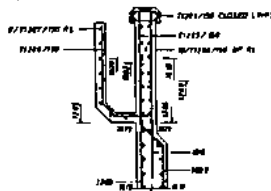
SECTION G - G
1:20



SECTION H - H
1:20



SECTION J - J
1:20



DETAIL K
1:20

DETAIL L
1:20

- NOTES:
1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DRAWING OF THE RETAINING WALL.
 2. CONCRETE GRADE IS TO BE C20.
 3. COVER IS REINFORCEMENT TO BE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
 4. REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULE -
 - BAR CLASS 1 - HIGH YIELD DEFORMED TYPE 2
 - BAR CLASS 2 - MILD STEEL PLAN ROUND
 5. MINIMUM LAP LENGTH IS 25 x DIA OF BAR FOR HIGH YIELD DEFORMED TYPE 2 AND 35 x DIA OF BAR FOR MILD STEEL PLAN ROUND.

1	DATE	REVISED	BY	CHKD
2	DATE	REVISED	BY	CHKD
 HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT HONG KONG				
SECOND AP LEE CHAU BRIDGE AND ASSOCIATED WORKS				
RETAINING WALL R.C. DETAILS				
 MAUNSELL <small>CONSULTANTS AND ENGINEERS</small>				
DWG. NO. 93791/10/2411				
DATE 11/11/70				

S A E F. - Tsing Tsuen Bridge

II) Tsing Tsuen Bridge

(A) Assessment of bearing loads.

Additional Wind load from noise barriers :

barrier height = 6 m approx.

$F = 3.8 \text{ kPa}$ (unloaded)

$C_d = 1.4$ approx.

Transverse Wind Area. = $45 \times (6 + 2.3)$
 $= 374 \text{ m}^2$ ← span length of deck
↑ (str. depth of deck)

∴ transverse wind force
 $= 3.8 \times 1.4 \times 374$
 $= 1990 \text{ kN.}$

From observation in as-built dgs

73807 / 14TW / 0660R }
 0440R } select 0660R
 0441R } eastern exp

∴ max. (wind load + perm. load) case, trans. load on beam
 $= 730 \text{ kN approx}$

new (wind load + perm. load) case, trans. load on beam
 $= 1990 \text{ kN} \gg 803 \text{ kN}$
Critical (Seismic) Case $- 173\%$
(Overstress)

This is a significant increase in transverse load.

∴ Any direct installation of barriers on bridge deck will not be feasible.

- Note ① bearing replacement would seriously disrupt traffic flow & pedestrian flow.
 ② bid-cases decisional before August 1993

(B) Edge Barrier

Check bending capacity at (A)

Assume barrier post at 1 m/c

Wind area (trans.)
 $= 1 \times 6 \text{ m}$
 $= 6 \text{ m}^2$

trans. wind force
 $= 3.8 \times 1.4 \times C$
 $= 32 \text{ kN/m}$

additional moment at (A) due to transverse wind force

$= 32 \times \left(\frac{6}{2} + 1.35 + \frac{0.35}{2} \right) = 145 \text{ kNm/m (nom.)}$

Note: $f_{cu} = 45 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $f_y = 250 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 Y20/150 reinforcement (effective width:)

$= 145 \times 1.4 \times 1.1 \text{ (US)}$
 $= 224 \text{ kNm/m}$

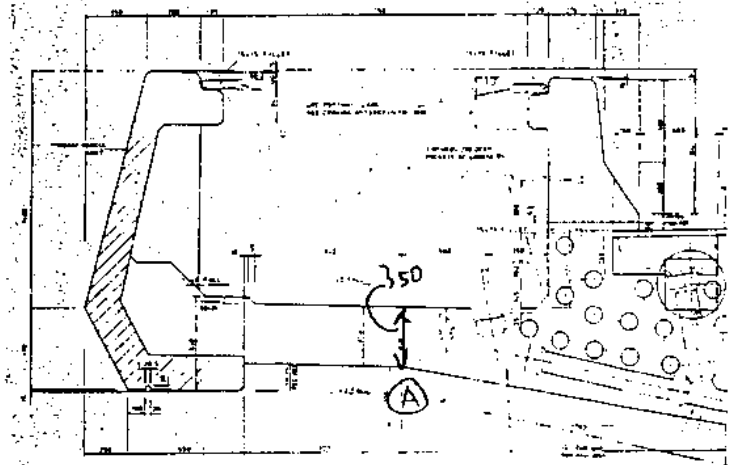
existing design ULS moment = 87 kNm/m

\therefore Total design ULS moment = 224 + 87
 $= 311 \text{ kNm/m}$

existing moment capacities = 172 kNm/m < 311
 (73807 Nm - P. 223 of original calcs.)

Failed!
 < 81% overstress

Strengthening may not be feasible as there were prestress cables within the box section and the overstress is significant.



TYPICAL SECTION

(C) Prestressed Bridge Deck

Survey of existing SLS stresses condition

Stage 3 deck (calc. file 73807/vol.13)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimum stresses (SLS)} &= 0.034 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (web 1) - P.6.1/3/1} \\ &= 0.051 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (web 3) - P.6.1/3/1} \end{aligned}$$

Stage 4 deck (calc. file 73807/vol.7)

$$\text{minimum stresses} = 0.102 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (web 1) - P.6.1/4/1}$$

Stage 6 deck

$$\text{minimum stresses} = 0.02 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (web 3) - P.6.1/6/1}$$

Stage 11 deck

$$\text{minimum stresses} = 0.044 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (web 1) - P.6.1/11/1}$$

Note: the above min. stresses were very close to the stress limit of 0 N/mm^2 .

Any additional load from noise barriers and strengthening work (i.e. thickening of structural member) would certainly overstress the prestressed member.

Strengthening of prestressed member may require the use of external prestressing, the scale of which would be significant and costly.

S A E F - Tsing Tsuen Bridge

(D) Deck Torsion.

assume torsional restraint is provided at piers

∴ torsional span = 45 m, height of barrier = 6 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Add'l wind area} &= 45 \times 6 \\ &= 270 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wind force (unloaded)} & \\ &= 3.8 \times 1.4 \times 270 \\ &= 1437 \text{ kN (nom.)} \\ &= 1437 \times 1.4 \times 1.1 = 2213 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

∴ Add'l. wind torsion at support (ULS)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2213 \times \left(\frac{6}{2} + \frac{2.3}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 4592 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

↑
half of total
torsion
received
by pier
at each
side of
the span

Note:

Generally
torsion →

on deck
is only
in the order
of 3000 kNm

and the assessment
result would be
even worse.

Existing design torsion on deck

$$= 4645 \text{ kNm. max.}$$

(at section 108 of cal. file
73807 Vol. 11 P. 7.1/192)

Torsion will be increased

$$\text{by } \frac{4592}{4645} = 99\%$$

Note:

To tackle such a magnitude
of additional torsion would
be a major problem as
web links and flange reinforcement
would have to be increased.

Also the effect on shear have not
been included yet and design
code requires to design reinforcement
for combined shear and torsion
effects. The overstress condition
would be even worse.

SAEF - Tsing Tsuen Bridge

Pier

For column at Grid E2, E3 & E4
of Eastern Approach Bridge.

Size = 4500×1500

existing design (ULS) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 25940 \text{ kN} \\ M_T = 7560 \text{ kNm} \\ M_L = 43400 \text{ kNm} \end{array} \right.$ (Cal. file 73807/101 P. 7.1/4 -
(beam friction = 0) (ie with horizontal = 5% of normal load)

Case (I) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 26614 \text{ kN} \\ M_T = 27525 \text{ kNm} \\ M_L = 9712 \text{ kNm} \end{array} \right.$ (wind case)

Additional wind moment from barrier :

wind area = $45 \times 6 = 270 \text{ m}^2$

wind force (ULS) = $3.8 \times 1.4 \times 270 \times 1.4 \times 1.1 = 2212 \text{ kN}$

additional wind moment in $M_T = 2212 \times (19.5 + 2.3 + 3) = 54860 \text{ kNm}$
pier height deck depth

existing Capacity

$M_{Tu} = 3.9 \times 4.5^2 \times 1.5 \times 10^3 = 118463 \text{ kN}$

$M_{Lw} = 4.9 \times 4.5 \times 1.5^2 \times 10^3 = 49613 \text{ kN}$

existing interacting check of moment in both dir. $\frac{M_T}{M_{Tu}} + \frac{M_L}{M_{Lw}} = 0.064 + 0.875 = 0.939 < 1.0$ (Case I)
(marginal) to limit.

$= 0.23 + 0.2 = 0.43 < 1.0$ (Case II)

with additional moment = 54860

$\frac{M_T}{M_{Tu}} + \frac{M_L}{M_{Lw}} = 0.43 + \frac{54860}{118463} = 0.89 < 1.0$

(still ok)

Foundation Bored Pile (Dia. 1200)

axial capacity = $5000 \times \pi \times \frac{1.2^2}{4} = 5655 \text{ kN}$.

(with rock bearing capacity = 5000 kN/m)

For piles at Grid E2 of Eastern Approach.

existing max. pile load = 3548 kN (P.7.11-)

existing min pile load = 888 kN.

Let dist. no. 061R.

$I_t = (1.4^2 + 4.2^2) \times 3 \times 2 = 117.6 \text{ m}^4$
(trans.)

Additional moment from wind = $54860 \times (1.4 \times 1.1)$
= 35623 kNm (mom.)

Additional pile load = $\pm \frac{35623}{117.6} \times 4.2$
= $\pm 1273 \text{ kN}$

\therefore resulting max. pile load = $3548 + 1273$
= 4821 kN

resulting min. pile load = $888 - 1273$
= -385 kN

(uplift on piles)

Underpass Structure

At the support edge of wing wall, cross section = 6500 x 700

$q = 3.8 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Outrigger span = 10m

$C_o = 1.4 \text{ approx}$

wind area = 6 x 10 = 60 m²

wind force = 3.8 x 1.4 x 60
= 320 kN

lever arm = $\frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ m}$

∴ additional wind moment

= 320 x 5 = 1600 kNm (nominal)

= 1600 x 1.4 x 1.1 = 2464 kNm (ULS)

existing design M = 12494 kNm.

existing moment capacity:

$$\gamma = \left(1 - \frac{1.1 \times 425 \times 73986}{40. \times 6800 \times 602} \right) d$$

= 0.789 d

M capacity = 0.87 (425) (0.789 x 602)

(73986) x 10⁻⁶

= 12994 kNm

< M_{ex.} + M_{add}

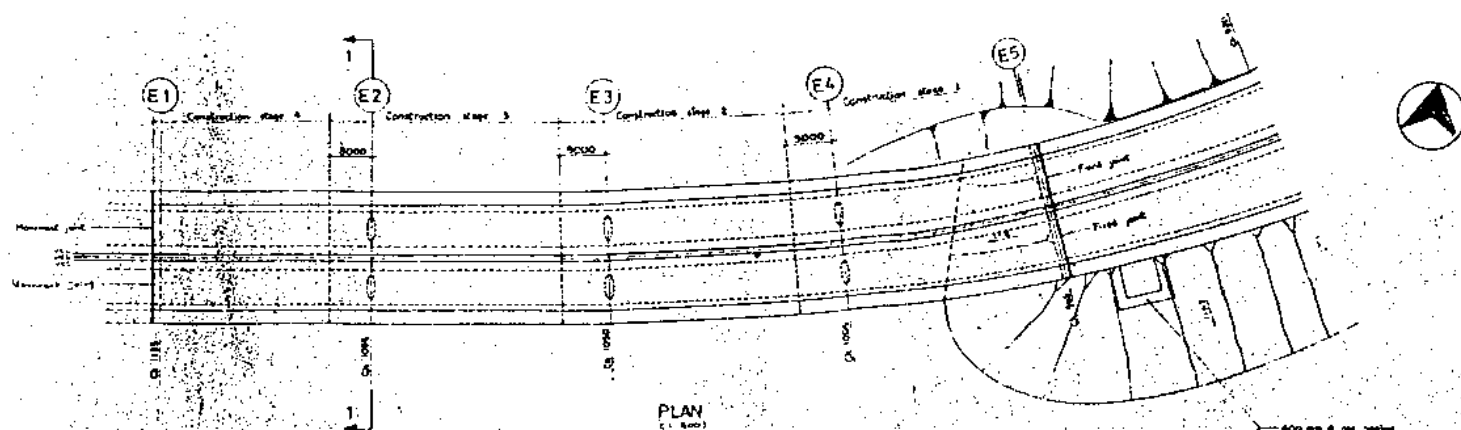
= 12494 + 2464

= 14958 kNm

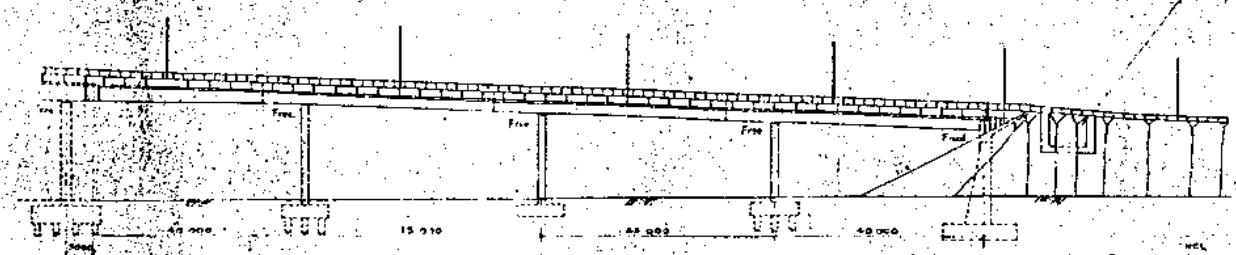
(15% overshoot)

Torsional moment from noise barrier loading would be significant to the wing wall section as well.

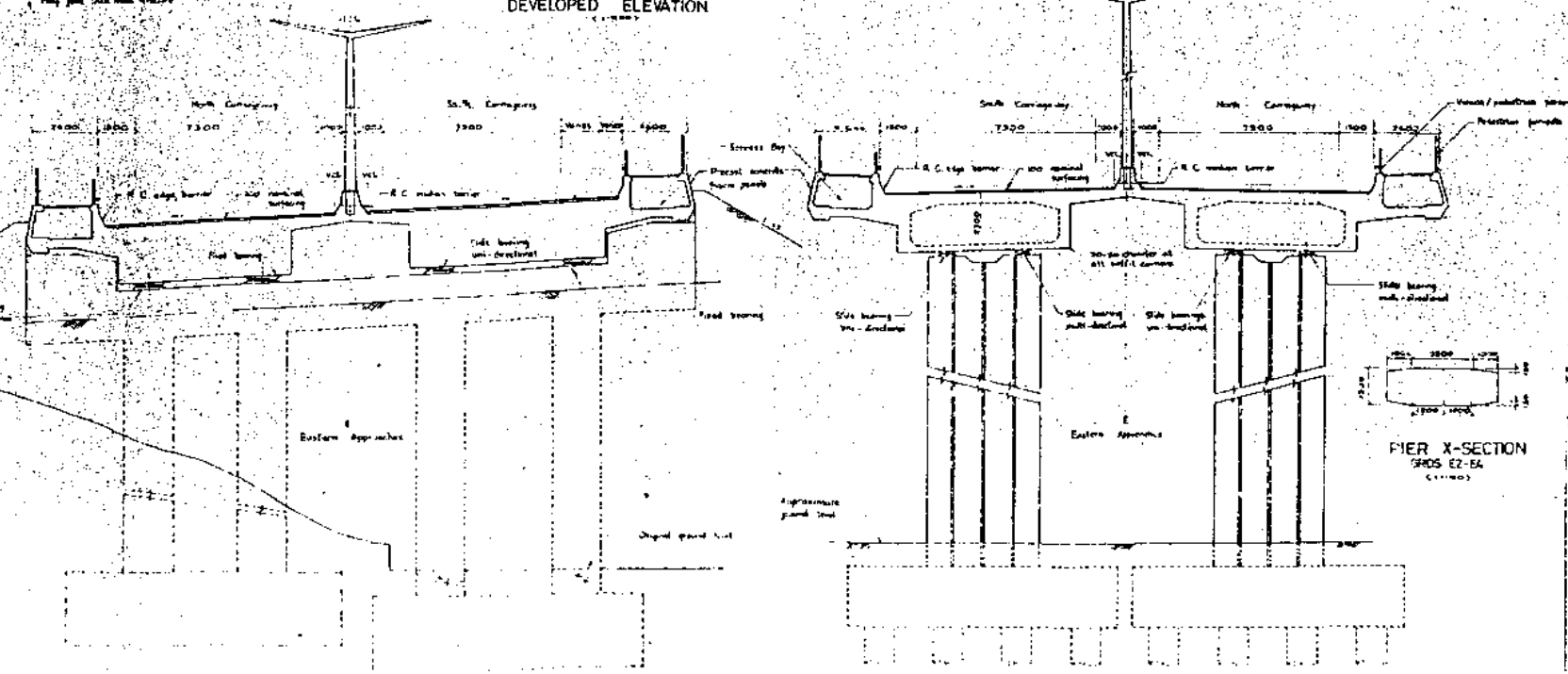
Note:
f_{cu} = 40
f_y = 425
d = 602
A_s = 2471
= 73986



PLAN
(1:800)



DEVELOPED ELEVATION



ABUTMENT ELEVATION

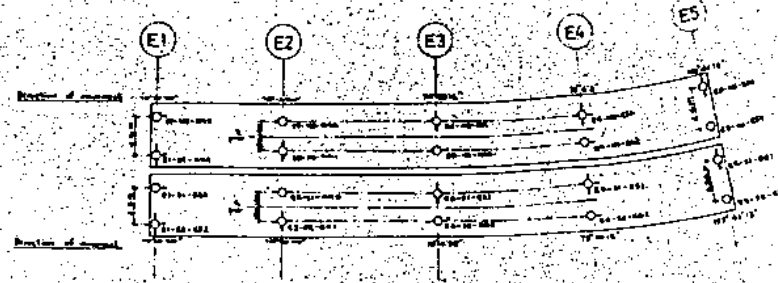
PIER X-SECTION
SRO5 E2-E4
(1:1000)

- Notes:
1. Copyright reserved.
 2. Dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
 3. All drawings are in metric.
 4. The sequence of construction of the bridge structure shall be decided by the Engineer's order after approval by the Department of Transport, Engineering, and Road Development.
 5. The Contractor shall be responsible for the design of all temporary works, including falsework, shoring, and bracing, and shall submit a detailed design and construction method to the Engineer for approval.
 6. The Contractor shall be responsible for the design and construction of all permanent works, including the bridge structure, approaches, and foundations.
- Materials:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Concrete | Grade 30 |
| Reinforcement | Grade 460 |
| Steel | Grade 460 |
| Timber | Grade 10 |
| Other | As specified |
- Scale:
- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Plan | 1:800 |
| Elevation | 1:100 |
| Section | 1:100 |

Project Name	TSUEN WAN NEW TOWN TSING YI DEVELOPMENT
Contract No.	NTDD CONTRACT 14/TW/82
Structure	TSING YI NORTH BRIDGE EASTERN APPROACHES
General Arrangement	
Drawing No.	71807/14TW/0506R
Date	20/01/82
Scale	As shown
Author	Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners
Checker	Consulting Engineers
Project Manager	170 Shau Kei Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Key to Notations

- (1) Orientation (True North) of line
- (2) Horizontal movement (movement in direction only) of line
- (3) Horizontal movement (movement in direction & rotation) of line



ARTICULATION AND SETTING OUT PLAN

Effect number	Horizontal movement (mm) in direction of	○	○	○	○	○
1	Temperature variation	118	14.5	36	36	29
2	Shrinkage and creep	0	888	0	34	0
3	Prestrain	0	0	10	0	9
4	Longitudinal braking force	0	0	1	1	1
5	Wind force	0	0	2	2	2
6	Seismic force	45	45	26	26	26
7	Moisture contraction	150	150	150	150	150

TABLE OF LONGITUDINAL BEARING MOVEMENTS

Type	Number required	E01		E02		E03		E04		E05		E06		E07	
		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
		Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal
Vertical loading	334														
Dead permanent loads only	2665			3645				4271							
Impermanent loads plus HA load	4647			4640				5611							
Impermanent loads plus HA load & wind load	4865			4863				5785							
Impermanent loads plus HA load & seismic load	5548			5546				6371							
Impermanent loads plus HA load & wind load & seismic load	5759			5757				6585							
Horizontal loading & interaction with permanent load	134														
Wind loading in direction of the pier movement	1593	870	220	1997	475			2051	250						
Wind plus permanent loads	1754	703	343	2230	506			2307	500						
Impermanent loads plus permanent loads & wind load	2412	1816	307	3045	1515			3407	750						
Impermanent loads plus permanent loads & seismic load	3048	1443	200	3048	1533			3428	700						
Seismic load only	100														
Impermanent loads	100														
Impermanent loads plus HA load	100														
Horizontal bearing steel	100														

SCHEDULE OF BEARINGS

1. Copyright reserved.
2. The design length of longitudinal movement for the bearing shall be based on the maximum movement as indicated in the table of bearing movement.
3. The maximum transverse bearing movement for all sliding bearings and the guide bearing type shall not exceed 20mm.
4. Temperature change consideration is assumed 10°C in 100m.
5. A 1% camber construction shall not be assumed for the bridge deck and girders. Temporary camber shall be provided.
6. All loads are working loads.
7. Permanent loads include dead loads, superimposed dead loads, prestress and the effects of differential settlement.
8. The design loading of the bearing shall be the sum of the loads indicated with the corresponding movement allowed.

Condition	Designing allowed
Max. S.D.	0
Max. movement	20
Min. S.D.	0
Min. movement	0

Condition	Designing allowed
Max. S.D.	0
Max. movement	20
Min. S.D.	0
Min. movement	0

1. Check and approval of drawings	
2. Check and approval of work schedule	
3. Check and approval of materials	
4. Check and approval of construction	

**TSUEN WAM NEW TOWN
TSING YI DEVELOPMENT**

**RTD2 CONTRACT 1411W/B2
TSING YI NORTH BRIDGE
EASTERN APPROACHES**

**Superstructure
Bearing Schedule &
Setting Out Details**

Drawing No. 73807/1411W/0660R
Scale 1:200
Date 1998
Sheet 1 of 2

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