PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES OF EXPRESSIVE STEEL Architecturally Reconnecting the Urban Fabric



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Overview

- The presentation will address:
- Structural bridge types
- Benefits of AESS for pedestrian bridges
- Pedestrian Bridge as Public Art
- Erection and fabrication issues and potential
- Corrosion protection systems and application
- AESS based detailing

There are 7 main types of structural forms for bridges:



https://www.bigrentz.com/blog/types-of-bridges

Structural Bridge Types

There are 7 main types of structural forms for bridges:



EXAMPLE: GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, CALIFORNIA



CABLE-STAYED BRIDGE



EXAMPLE: STRÖMSUND BRIDGE, SWEDEN

WWW.BIGRENTZ.COM



WWW.BIGRENTZ.COM

Structural Bridge Types

There are 7 main types of structural forms for bridges:



EXAMPLE: FORT PITT BRIDGE, PENNSYLVANIA



EXAMPLE: COTTONWOOD RIVER PRATT TRUSS BRIDGE, KANSAS



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Design Issues:

- Span how far?
- Over what?
- Clear span or intermediate supports?
- Access to get on the bridge
- Edge support conditions
- Any height restrictions?
- Support overhead
- Support under deck
- Does any transportation need to go under the bridge?
- How do you transport it to location?

Outside: materials, durability, corrosion

To Combine or to separate?

- Pedestrian access has typically been included alongside existing vehicular bridges
- Pedestrians have been completely excluded from vehicular and rail bridges
- Pedestrian precincts that parallel high traffic on bridges are non ideal
- Recent increase in dedicated pedestrian bridges can be seen as good







Selecting Your AESS Category

- Choices are most often AESS 3 Viewing Distance < 6m or AESS 4
- High degree of welded prefabrication
 - Often no need to grind or remediate welds
- High degree of custom sections for very artistic bridges
- Numerous curved elements, including cones and tapers
- Stainless steel fittings for railings and guards
- Higher level finishes on tensile elements than might be found in regular suspension type bridges

- Artistic potential
- Urban activation
- Prefabrication of near complete elements prior to erection/installation
- Transportation to site of large bridge elements
- Minimization of disruption to normal traffic flows during erection
- Durability and ease of inspection for maintenance

- Securing funding
- Many municipalities are developing dedicated funds for public art
- Possible to add budget to the bridge if it is also seen as "public art"
- Pedestrian/cycle bridges can be used "as" art
- The improvement of the human condition by design











Urban Activation

- Encourage public use if the bridge is an attraction
- Entails designing the spaces of the bridge for activities
- May necessitate more width or points of overview or for lingering
- May require the separation of cyclists from slower moving pedestrians to avoid accidents
- Some bridges will preclude cyclists for this reason
- Must ponder bridge access for the disabled and cyclists (ramps)















Prefabrication

- AESS/steel is easily shop fabricated
- Steel can come to site prefinished
- Able to reduce the time spent on the site
- POSSIBLE to reduce/eliminate site welding
- POSSIBLE to promote quicker bolted connections on site
- Depends on aesthetics, member types, span
- Greatly impacts decisions in transportation:
 - Component size
 - Access to site for installation



Minimized Disruption to Traffic

- Erection is quicker so traffic is less disrupted than for work that requires extensive scaffolding and formwork
- Need to understand implications of span
 - Clear span versus multiple spans
 - Over water, clear span or supports possible?
 - Over streets, highways or rail lines, stoppage of traffic
 - Lift in segments and join or launch entire bridge?
 - Premiums paid for stoppage can be reduced


























http://www.picturesofgateshead.co.uk/millennium_bridge/index.html





Kurilpa Bridge Construction https://www.arup.com/projects/kurilpa-bridge





Durability

- Extremely important to understand the atmospheric conditions and risk of corrosion
- Ascertain type of de-icing agents as some are far more corrosive than others
- Need to obtain higher up front spending on corrosion system to prevent longer term repairs
- Ensure maintenance schedule
- Detailing for <u>drainage</u> and against pigeons, etc.







Galvanization

- Likely the most popular and cost effective solution for corrosion resistance
- Need to understand limits of size of galvanizing bath as may mean constructing of smaller elements
- Need to ensure drainage holes and coating hollow sections on inside (more \$)
- Complex shapes and thin steel not well suited to galvanizing
- Hot process so can cause deformations
- Presence of SO2 will accelerate corrosion





AESS 1



photo: Dry-Tec website - www.drytec.ca









Polysiloxane coating

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Webb Bridge | Melbourne, Australia





Make sure that the fasteners are also durable, galvanized!

Metallization

- Zinc / aluminum wire is melted and sprayed
- Usually shop applied
- No limits on member sizes
- Relatively cold process (150C) so no issues of deformation for thin members
- Need to verify applied thicknesses
- Aluminum better for high SO2 levels (industrial pollutants)









Weathering Steel

- Material most commonly sourced as plate good
- Infers a high level of custom fabrication
- Achieves patina through cycles of wet/dry
- Need to ensure good detailing and drainage
- Keep debris and leaves away as these will trap moisture and accelerate corrosion
- Not suited to harsh marine climates as salt spray will accelerate corrosion
- Concern for staining of surfaces below the steel




















Special weathering steel weld material used on this product. Often left unremediated as grinding would rather mess up adjacent finishes.



Stainless Steel

- Not all stainless steels are equal
- Rough finishes will rust faster
- Must also be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent staining and pitting
- Marine climates and presence of de-icing agents will require higher level of steel
- Use at least 316 for basic corrosion prevention
- Severe marine climates will need Duplex 2205

















Maintenance and Staining

- Understanding the environment cannot be stressed enough
- Impacts the ultimate choice of corrosion system
- Bridges are not easy to clean due to their locations
- Consider colour choice as you understand the potential cleaning and finishing schedule, particularly when using a painted type finish

• White might not be the greatest colour choice....







Support Type

- The abutment conditions will influence the type of bridge
- Mast types need clearances
- Arch supports need good abutments
- Long low bridges require special foundations/support
- Similar considerations to larger vehicular bridges but the supports may need to be more aesthetically integrated into the overall design
























































Span Length and Clearances

- Span length important
- Ability to include mid span supports
- Clearance below the deck for traffic
- Height limitations
- Clearances for transportation to the site
- Type of transportation to the site













http://www.linternaute.com/savoir/grands-chantiers/06/dossier/passerelle-bercy-tolbiac-simone-de-beauvoir/3.shtml









Section Types and Detailing

- Most bridges will use either hollow structural sections or custom fabricated plate
- Budget usually will determine
- You can actually make a pretty interesting bridge with minimal custom work






























Custom Fabrication

Or, how to create a corner using plate steel... Three options:

- Brake form the steel (corners will be rounded)
- Butt weld the corners (corners will be crisper)
- Inset the plates as they meet and fillet weld (corners will be crisp with a shadow line)













Specialized Detailing

- Many other details will require custom fabrication
- All tapers are created using brake forming
- Clevis attachments required for tensile components
- Railings and guards must be designed for views as well as safety































Design of Guards and Railings

- Style and height will depend on the risk of fall
- Taller and more dense (non climbable) guards are required over highways and rail corridors
- Lower guards possible over landscaped areas and rivers
- Important to preserve the sense of view as not to make pedestrians feel imprisoned
- Possible to use stainless steel meshes and glass where falling must be safely restricted
- Much will depend on checking the local codes. Important in many areas to have it nonclimbable (so no horizontal rails or large meshes).






















The Solution is in the AESS

Architecturally Exposed Steel can be used to create vital pedestrian bridges that are capable of reconnecting the disparate parts of our urban centers.



Take care to choose and detail for your correct AESS Category, for durability, and a fantastic user experience.