

MIDASoft Webinar | March 18, 2015

Load Rating and Rehabilitation of the New River Gorge Bridge

Presenter:

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Project Manager:


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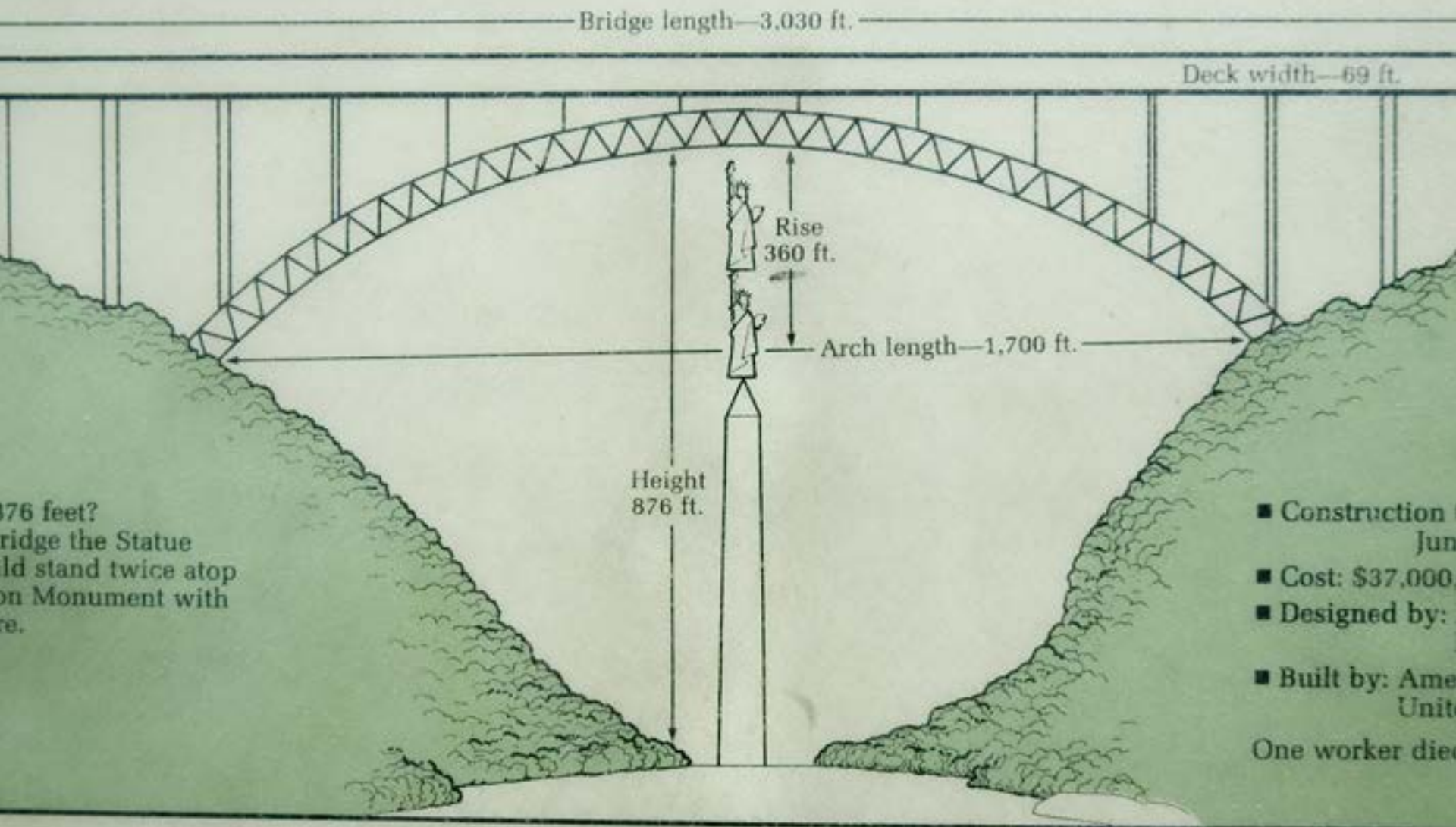
BURGESS & NIPLE
Engineers ■ Architects ■ Planners



The New River Gorge Bridge

- 
- ❖ Owned by WVDOT
 - ❖ Constructed June 1974 – October 1977
 - ❖ Main Span Length: 1,700 ft
 - ❖ Overall Length: 3,031 ft
 - ❖ Height above the New River: 876 ft
 - ❖ Longest Steel Arch Bridge in the Western Hemisphere
 - ❖ Added to the National Register for Historic Structures in 2013

How high is the bridge?



How high is the bridge?

NEW RIVER GORGE BRIDGE height comparison



876 feet
high

Willis Tower Chicago 1,730'	Empire State Building New York City 1,250'	Eiffel Tower Paris 1,063'	Washington Monument DC 555'	Statue of Liberty New York 305'	Space Needle Seattle 605'	Pyramid of Giza Egypt 456'	Gateway Arch St. Louis 630'
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Si Du River Bridge (World's Highest Bridge) China 1,550' | Royal Gorge Bridge Colorado 1,053' | Hoover Dam Bypass Bridge Nevada/Arizona 900'

Inspection:

- Burgess & Niple has been inspecting the bridge since 2008.
- The inspection team uses a combination of climbing and access equipment.



Load Rating Scope:

- Load rate all primary bridge members
 - Load rate all primary member connections, including gusset plates and splices
 - Include wind and temperature effects in the rating
 - Perform the rating for HS20 design load, 5 West Virginia legal loads, and 4 Coal Resource Transportation System (CRTS) trucks
 - Include all member losses and deficiencies recorded during inspections in the rating calculations
-
- ⇒ 4500+ members
 - ⇒ 871 gusset plates
 - ⇒ 1034 non-gusset connections



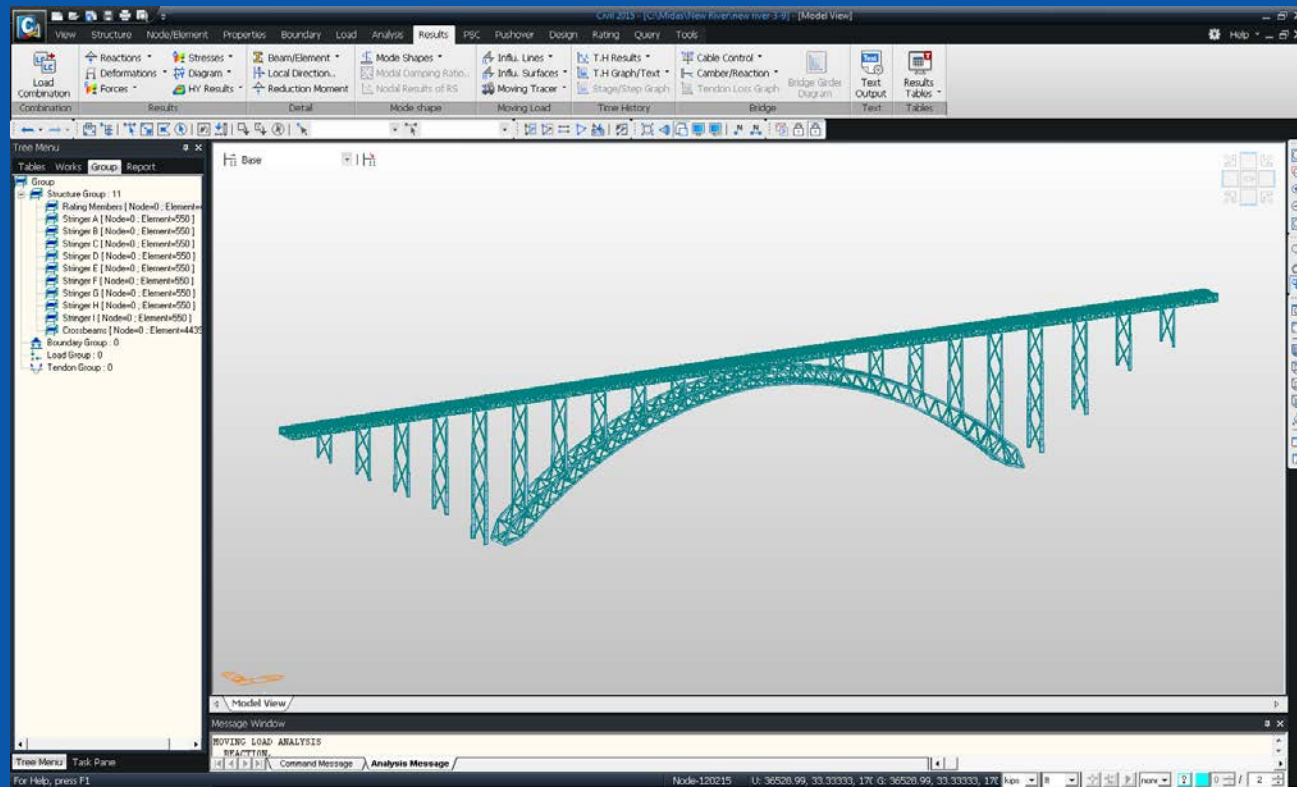
Load Rating Challenges:

- **Modeling** – How many and what type of analysis models are needed?
- **Data management** – How do we collect and use data consistently and efficiently?
- **Capacity and rating** – How do we use collected data (section properties, connection geometry, losses) to calculate capacity and ratings for 4500 members and 1900 connections?



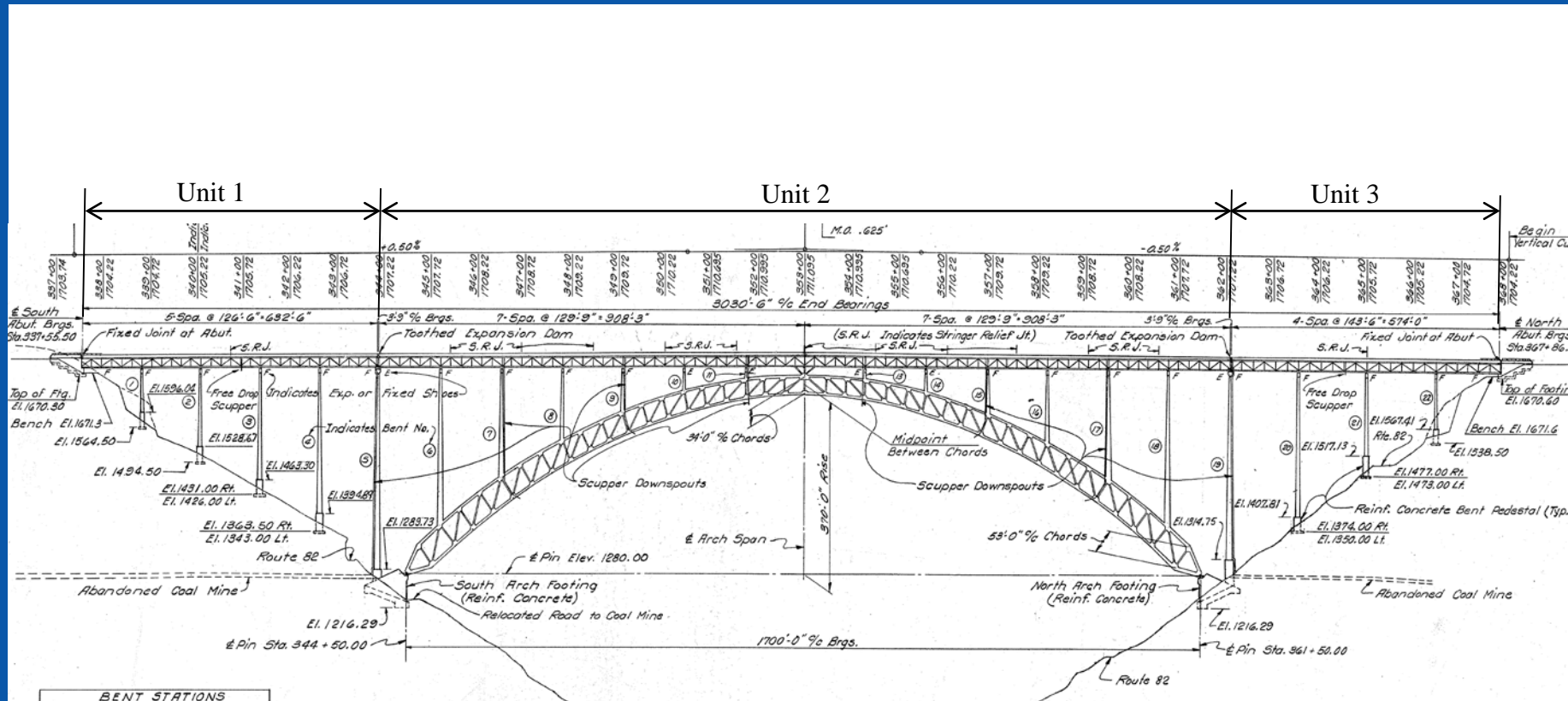
Modelling: Midas Civil

- Main model for the bridge was created using Midas Civil
- This model would be used to calculate dead load, live load and temperature forces for all members except the stringers
- A second version of the main model will be created to calculate wind forces using geometrically nonlinear analysis
- Stringers will be handled separately using a calculated distribution factor for live load

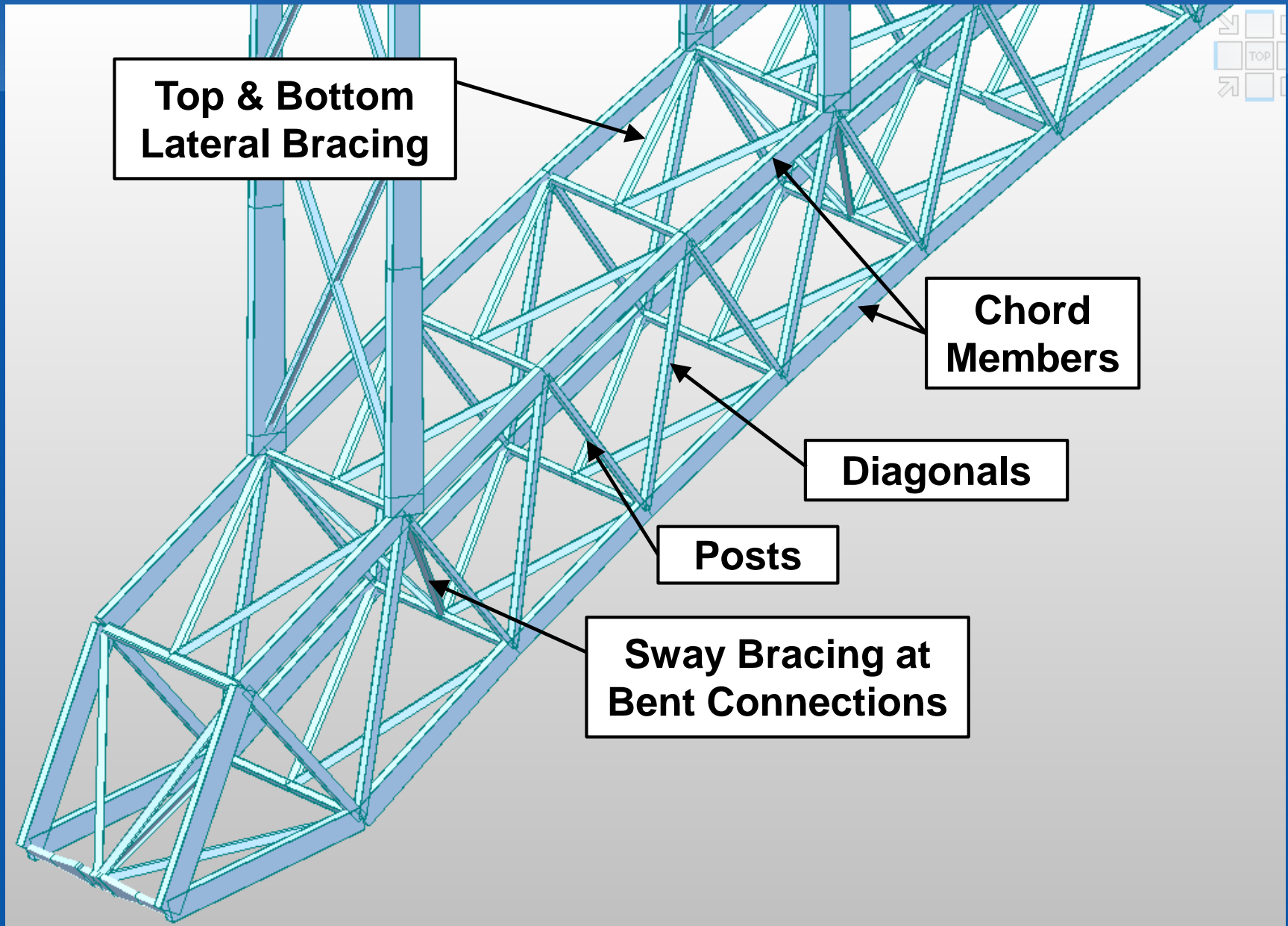


Configuration of the structure:

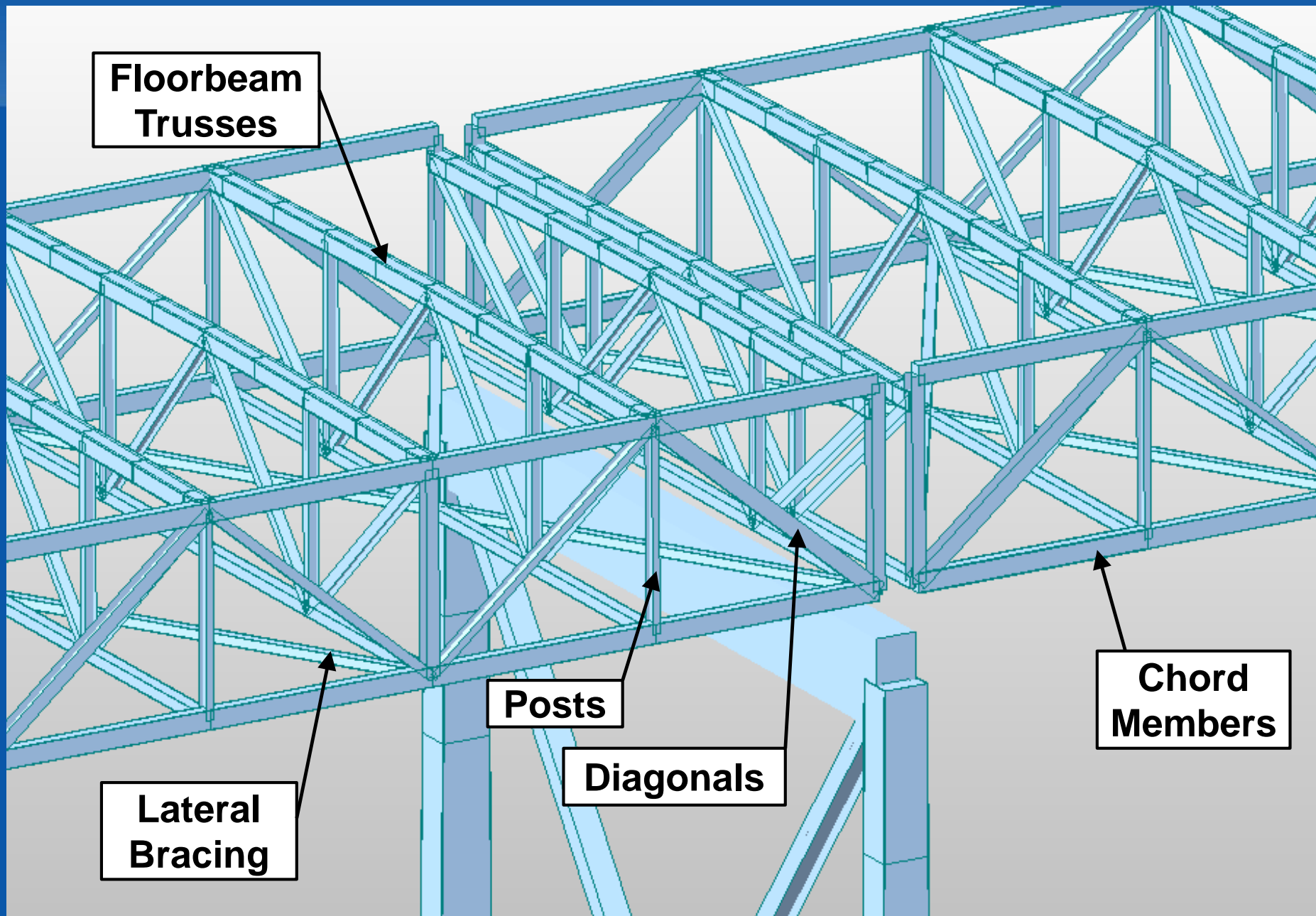
- 3 Units, with expansion joints at bent 5 and bent 19
- Longitudinally fixed at the abutments
- Unit 1 and 3 bents fixed at the base
- Unit 2 bents treated as pin-pin



Model Configuration – Arch Truss



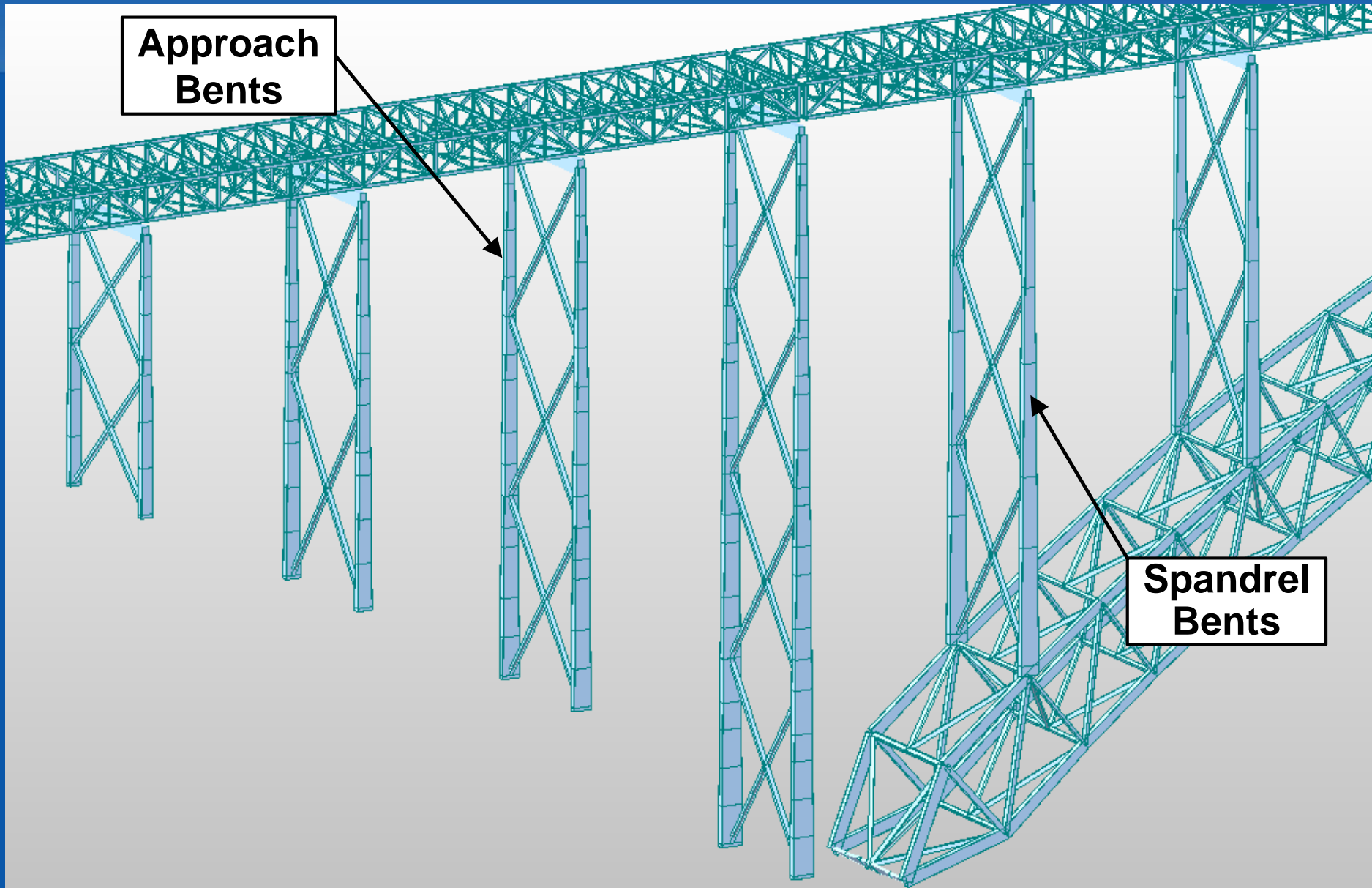
Model Configuration – Deck Truss



Model Configuration – Bents

**Approach
Bents**

**Spandrel
Bents**

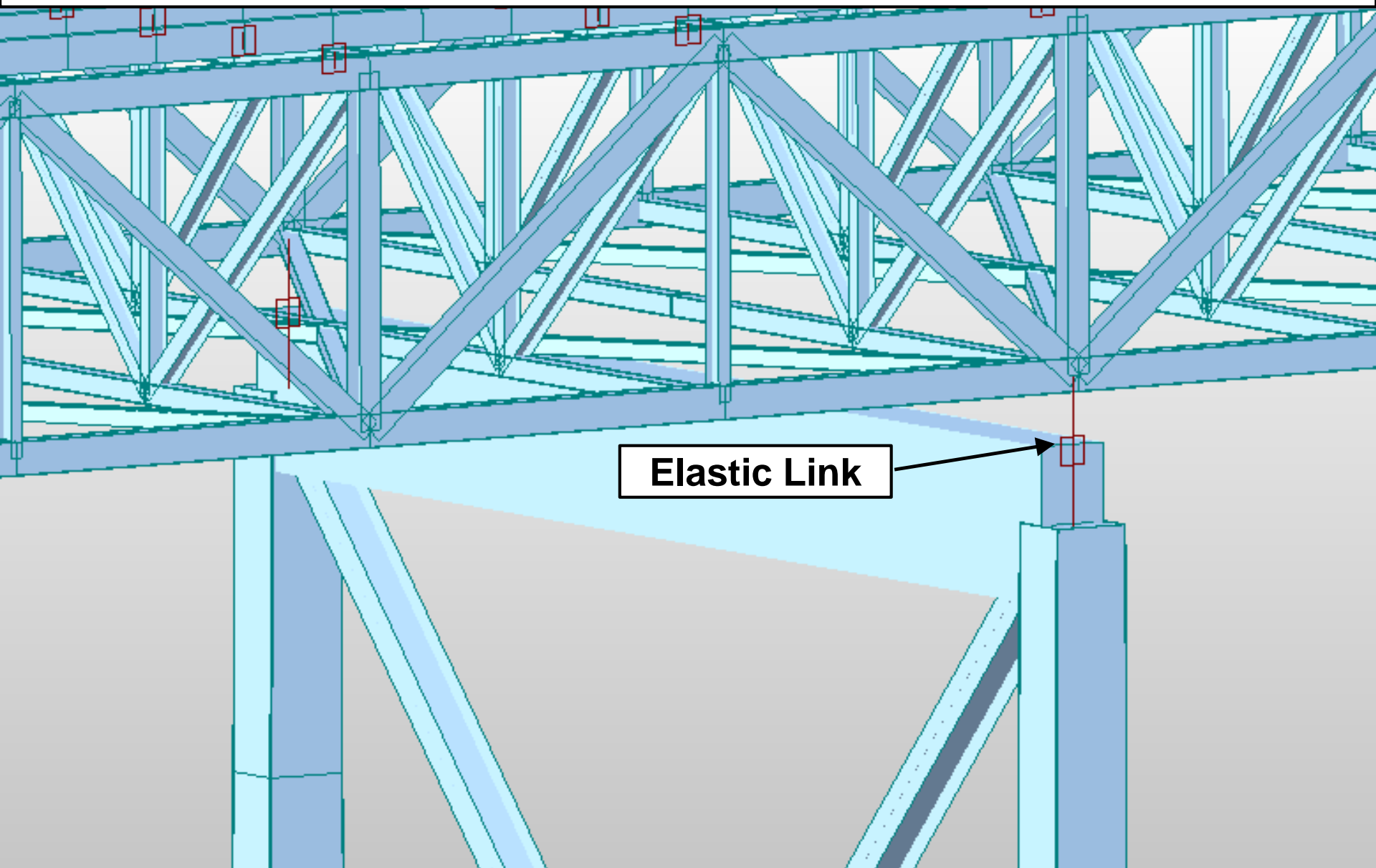


Typical bearing condition at top of bent



Typical Bent Bearings:

- Bent bearings were modeled using elastic links. Links were released for rotation at the top node.



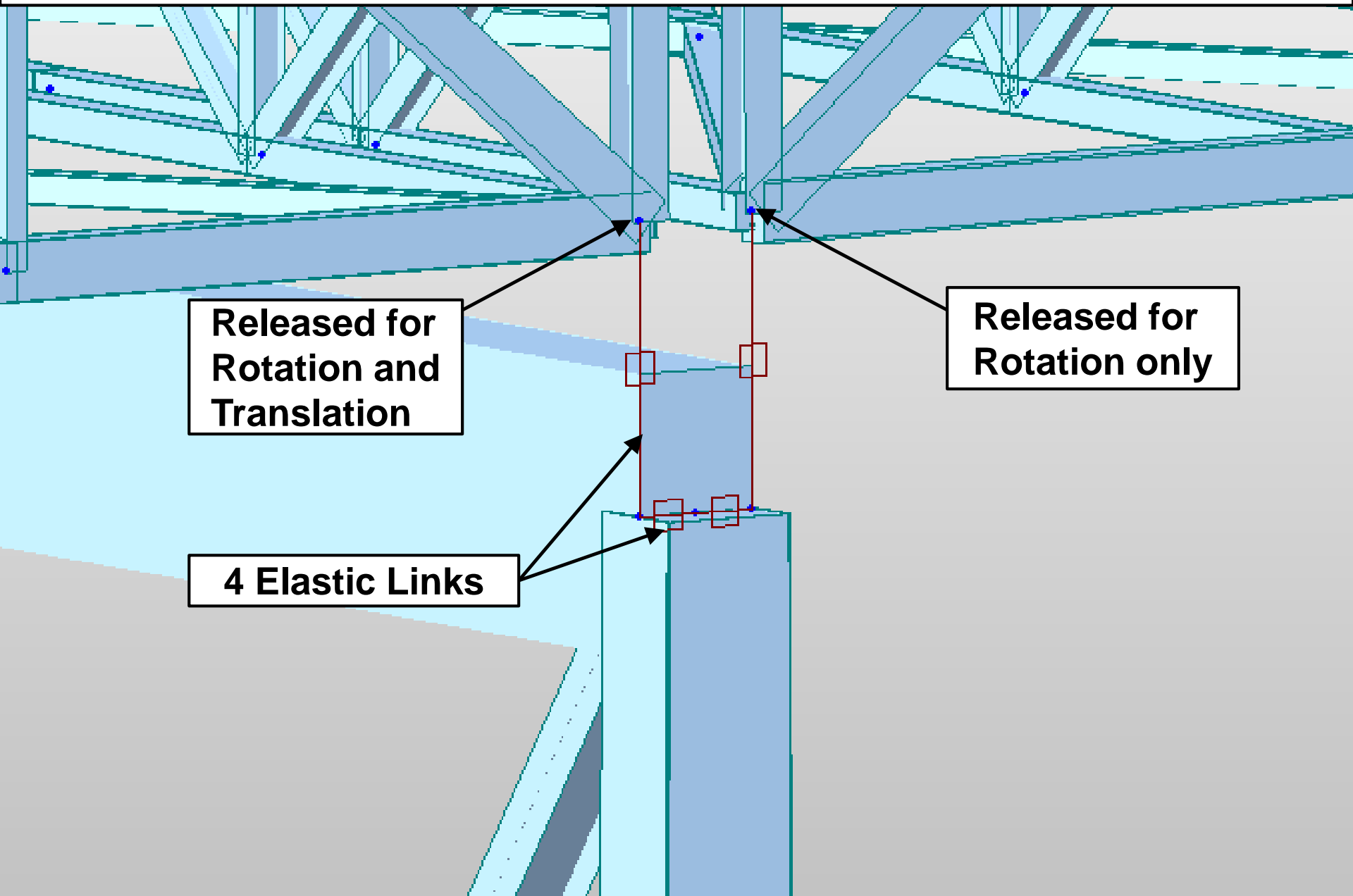
← Main Span
(Unit 2)

Approach →
(Unit 1 or 3)

Bearing Configuration at Bent 5 and Bent 19

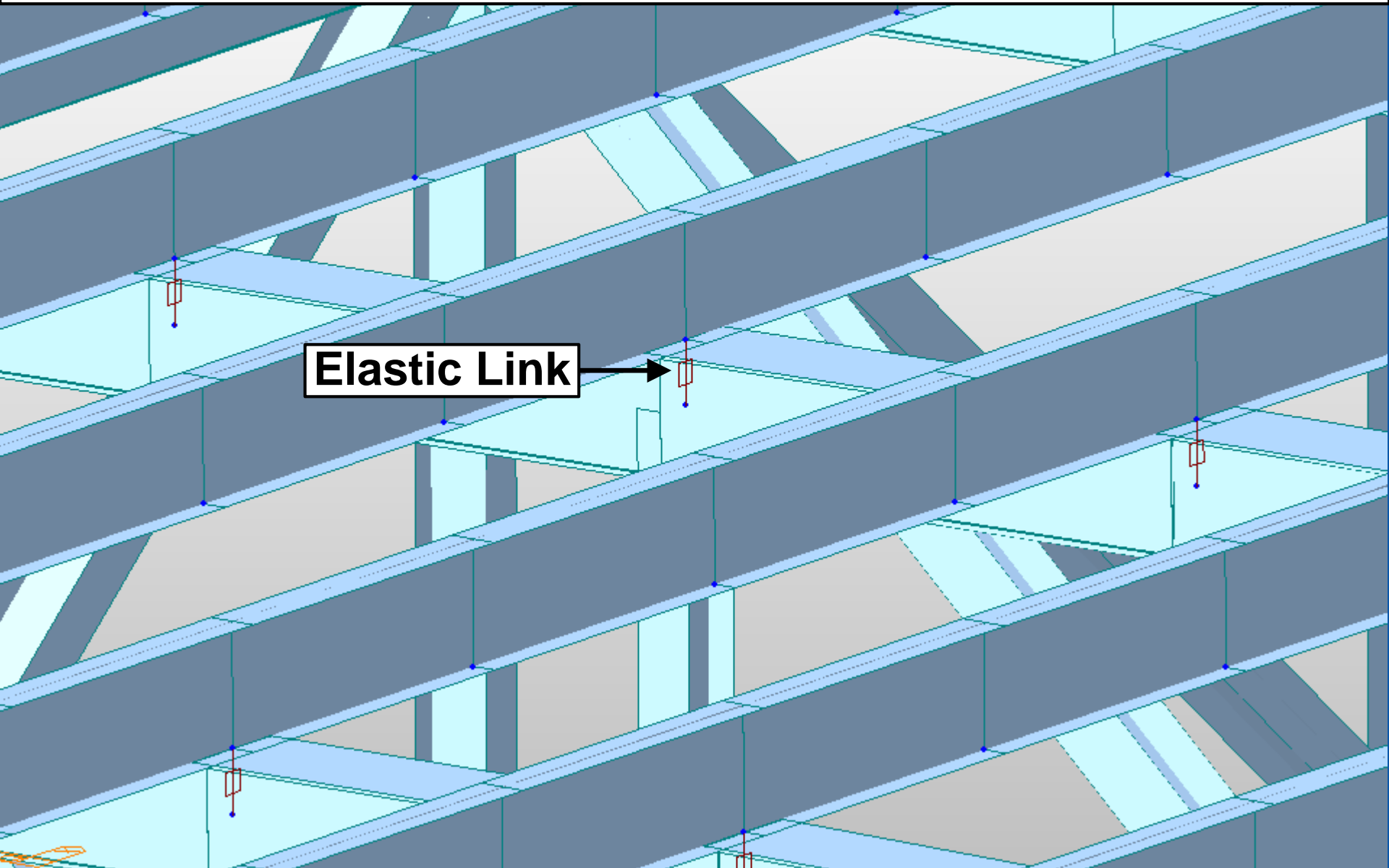
Bents 5 & 19 (Expansion bearing locations):

- A series of 4 links is used to connect the truss bearings to the bent cap.**



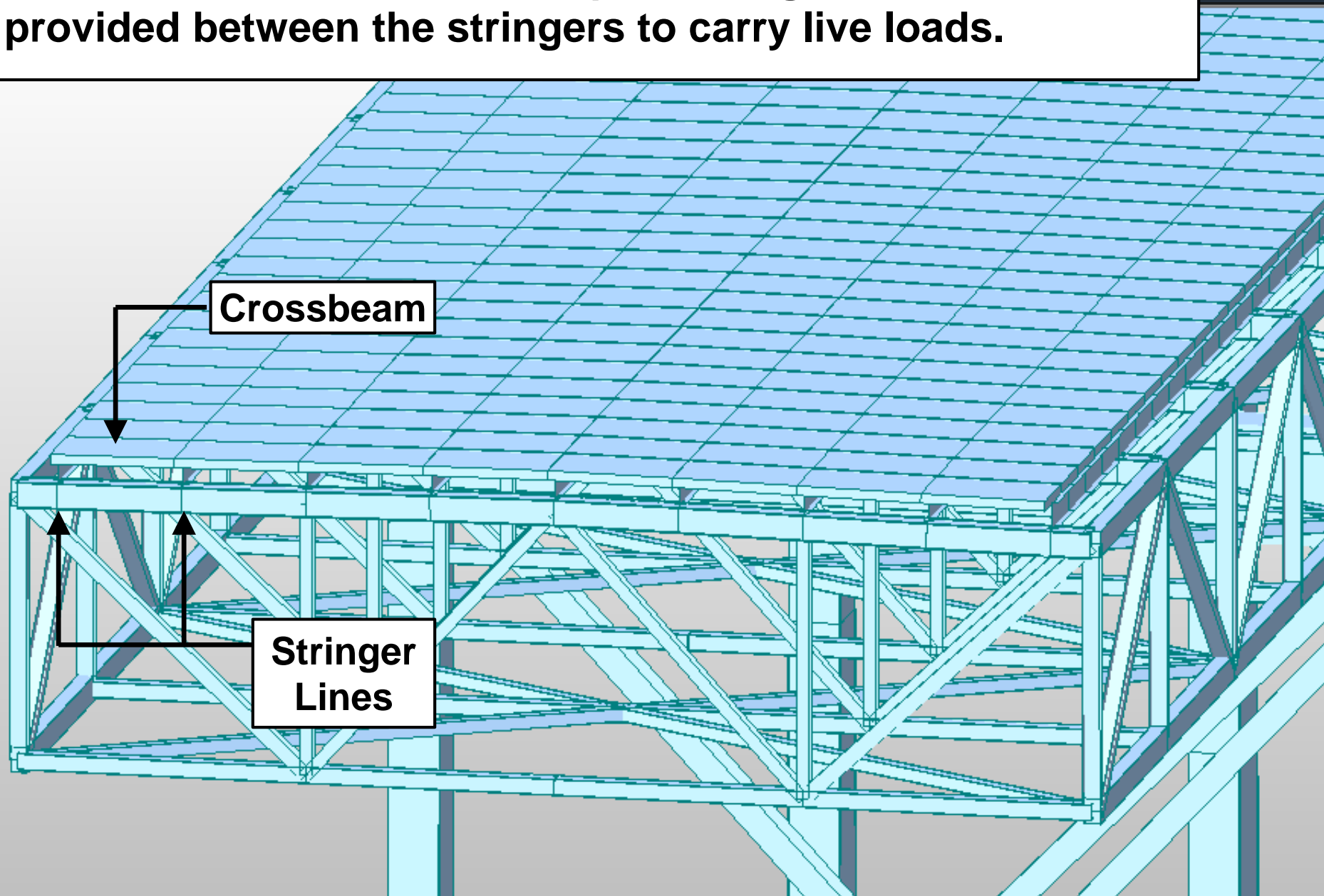
Stringer to Floorbeam Connections:

- Elastic Links released for rotation at the top node. Member ends are released for translation at deck joint locations.














Deck Crossbeams:














- Transverse beam elements representing the deck were provided between the stringers to carry live loads.

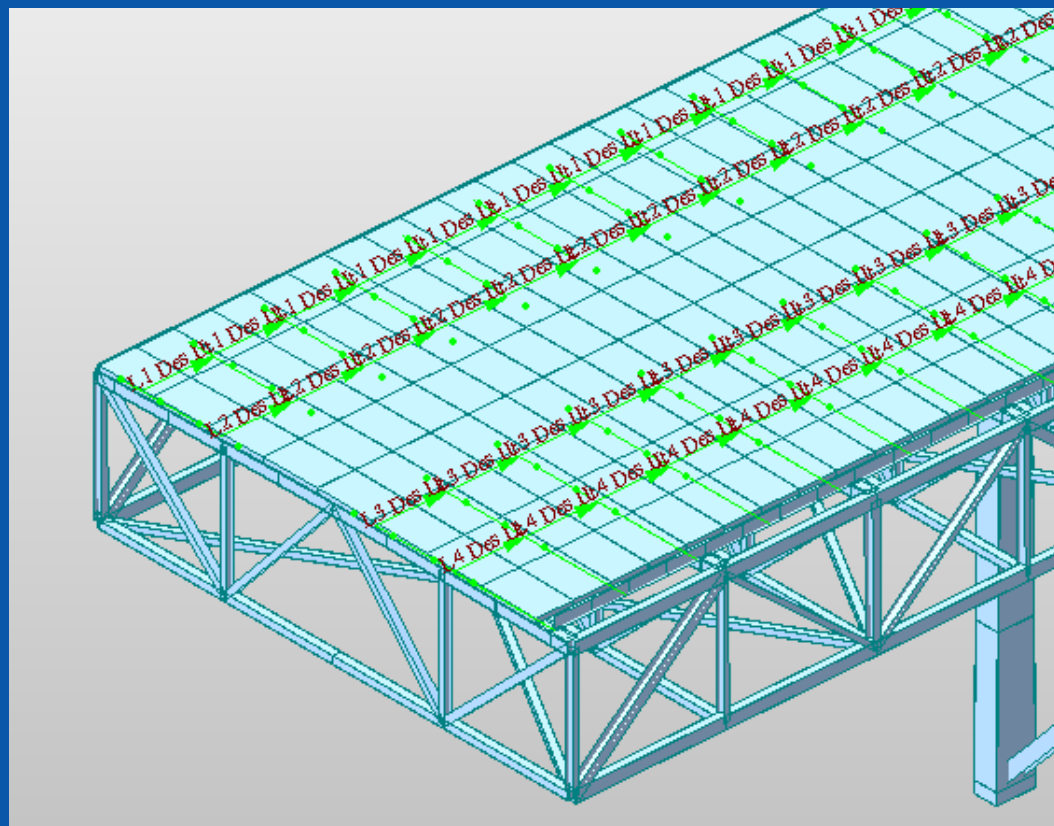
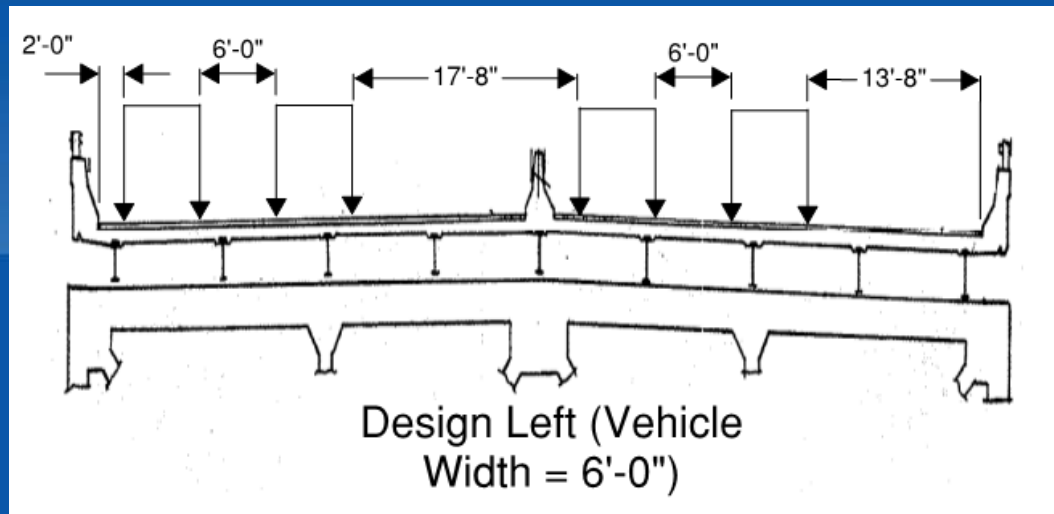


Live Load Cases:

- 24 Lane Locations
- 55 Moving Load Cases

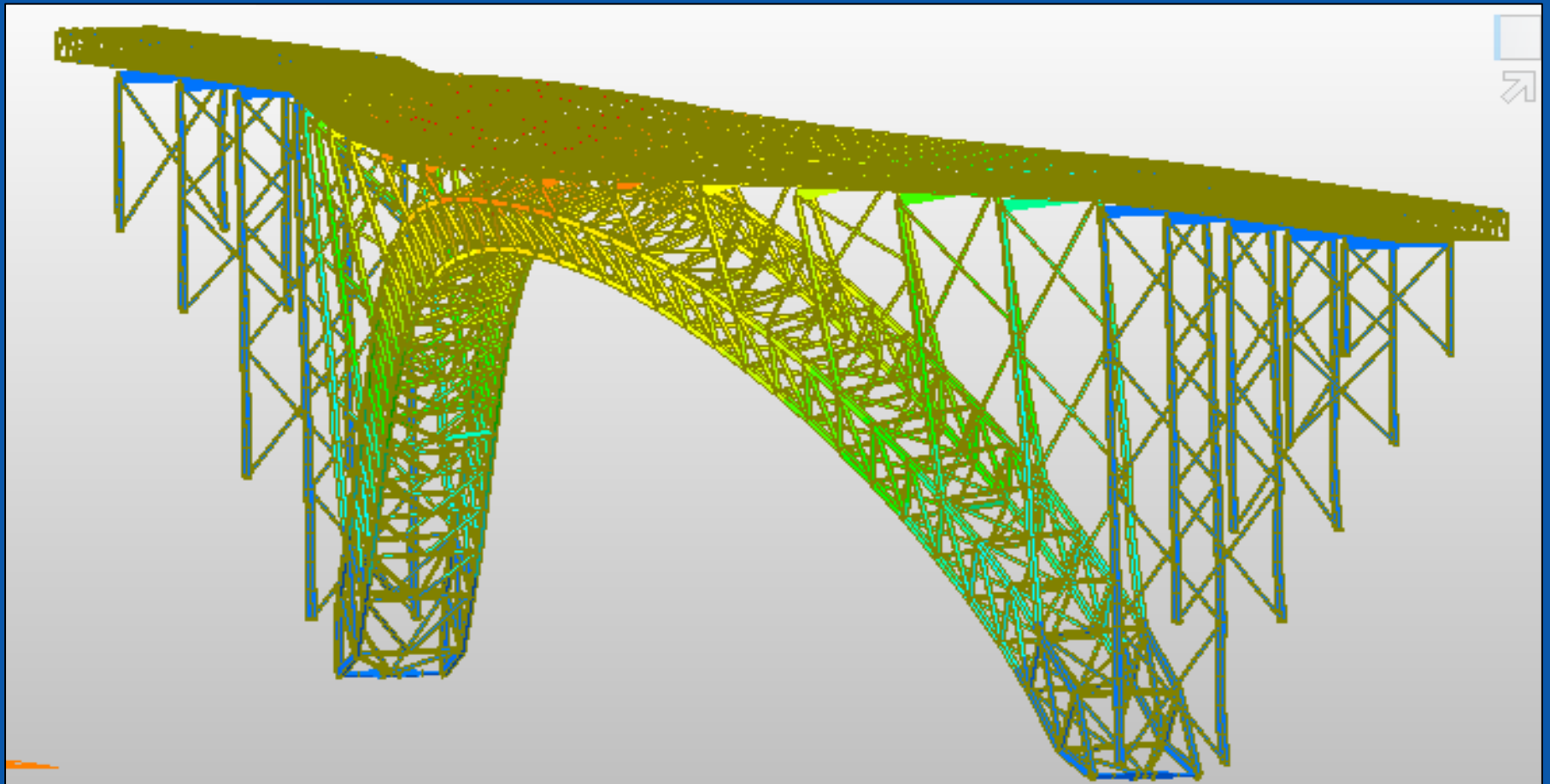
Traffic Line Lanes : 24	
	Traffic Line Lane 1 [L1 Des Lt]
	Traffic Line Lane 2 [L1 Des P3]
	Traffic Line Lane 3 [L1 Des P4]
	Traffic Line Lane 4 [L1 Des Rt]
	Traffic Line Lane 5 [L1 Legal Lt]
	Traffic Line Lane 6 [L1 Legal Rt]
	Traffic Line Lane 7 [L2 Des Lt]
	Traffic Line Lane 8 [L2 Des P3]
	Traffic Line Lane 9 [L2 Des P4]
	Traffic Line Lane 10 [L2 Des Rt]
	Traffic Line Lane 11 [L2 Legal Lt]

Moving Load Cases : 55	
	Moving Load Case 1 [HS20 (Design)]
	Moving Load Case 2 [HS20 (Legal) - Lane 1a]
	Moving Load Case 3 [HS20 (Legal) - Lane 1b]
	Moving Load Case 4 [HS20 (Legal) - Lane 2]
	Moving Load Case 5 [HS20 (Legal) - Lane 3]
	Moving Load Case 6 [HS20 (Legal) - Lane 4a]
	Moving Load Case 7 [HS20 (Legal) - Lane 4b]
	Moving Load Case 8 [H20-44 - Lane 1a]
	Moving Load Case 9 [H20-44 - Lane 1b]
	Moving Load Case 10 [H20-44 - Lane 2]
	Moving Load Case 11 [H20-44 - Lane 3]
	Moving Load Case 12 [H20-44 - Lane 4a]
	Moving Load Case 13 [H20-44 - Lane 4b]

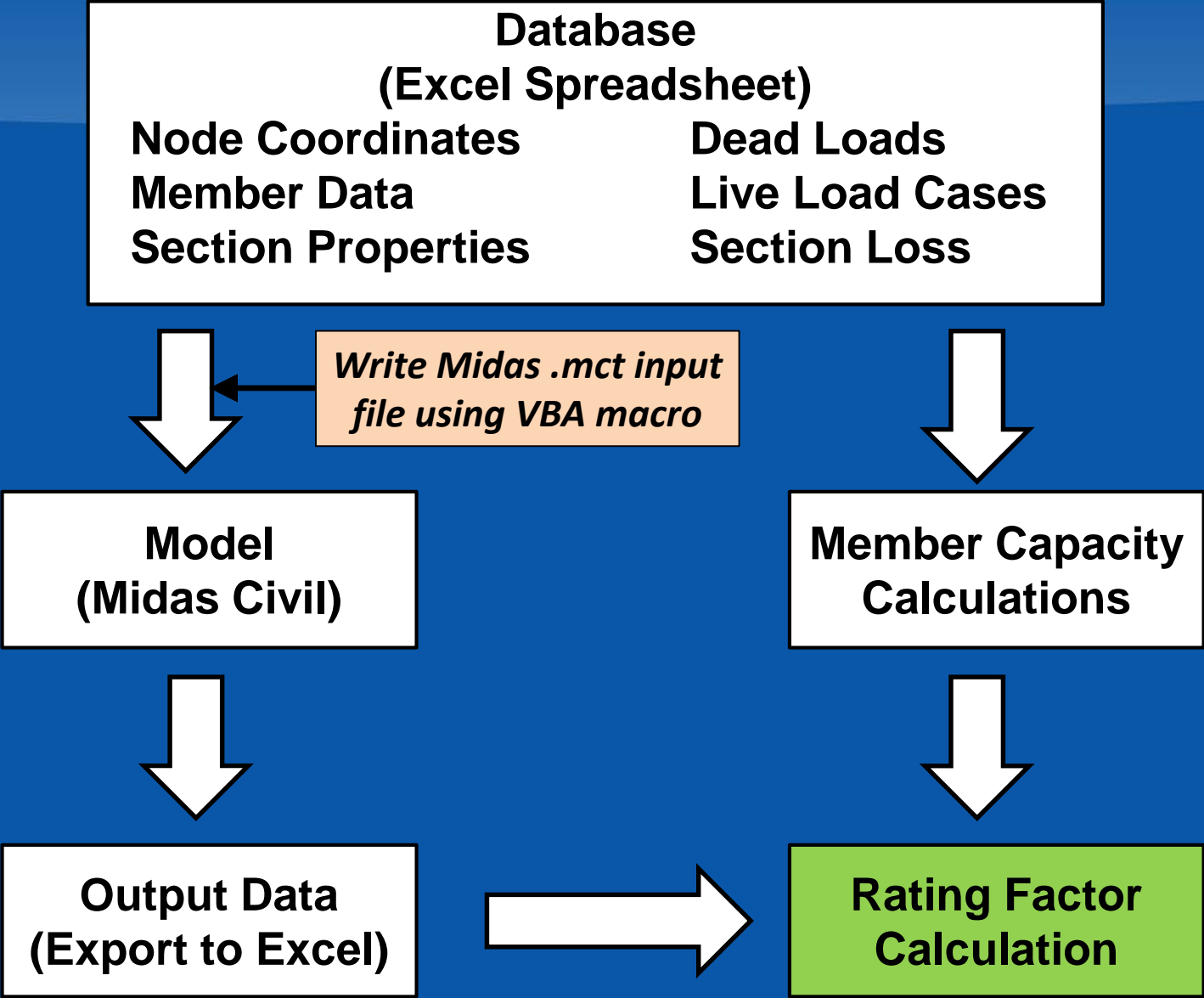


Nonlinear Wind Analysis:

- A second version of the main model was created with wind and dead load forces only.
- Geometric nonlinear analysis was conducted for 12 wind combinations + dead load.



Data Management:



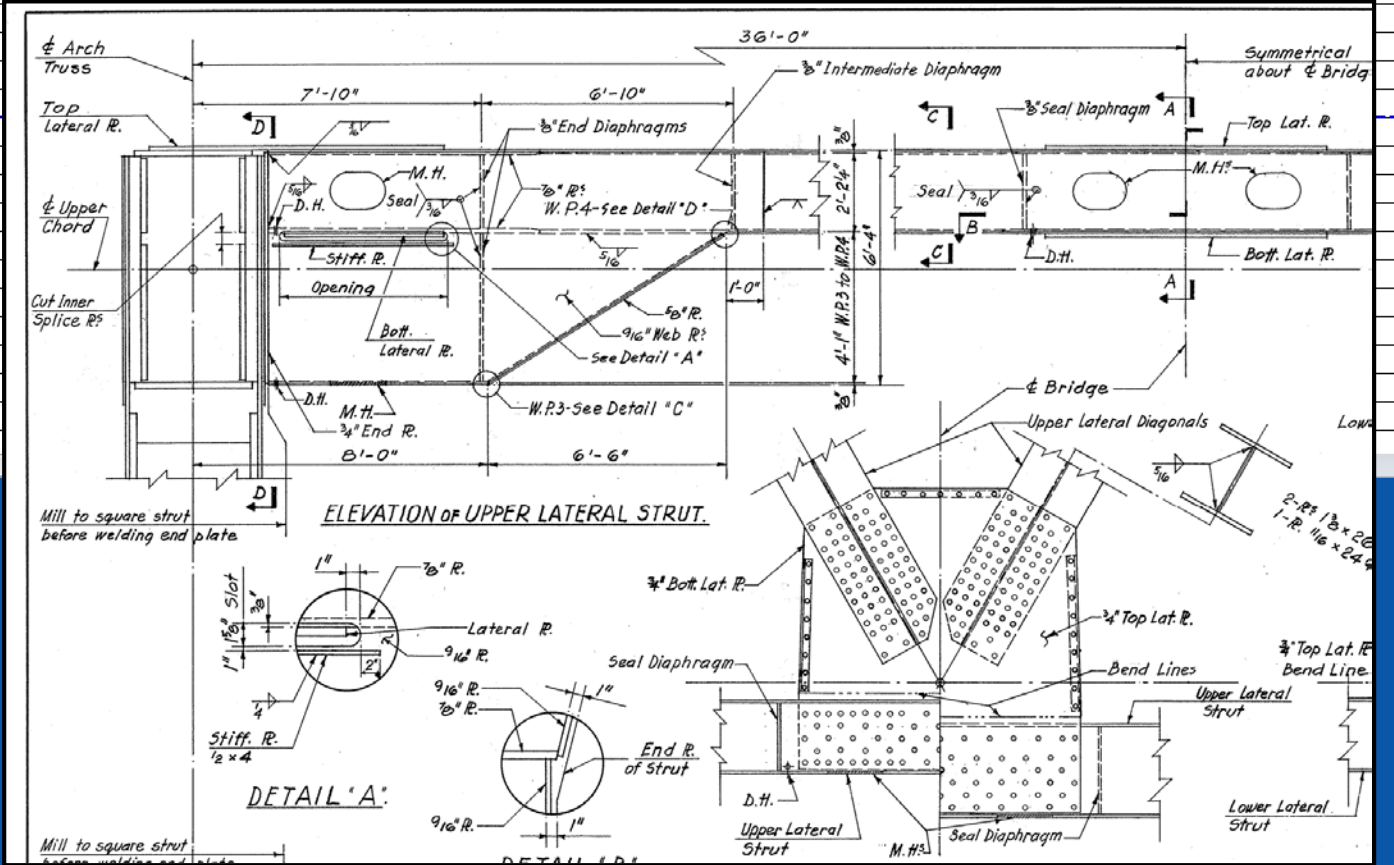
Data Collection:

- Record member data from plans and shop drawings in Excel Database

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
1	Section ▼ sta																													
2	(Section Loss not Included)																													
3	Section Number	Section Type	Std. Sect.	Top Fl.		Bot. Fl.		Flange 3 (2 Cell, Type A)		Web (I) L&R Web (Box) Left Web (Trap)			Right Web (Trap)		Web 3 (Type A)			Top Fl. Long. Stiffeners				Bot. Fl. Long. Stiffeners				Web Long. Stiffeners (Ea. Web)				Vertical Offset (in)
4				b _{tf} (in)	t _{tf} (in)	b _{bf} (in)	t _{bf} (in)	b _{f3} (in)	t _{f3} (in)	h _{lw} (in)	t _{lw} (in)	c (in)	h _{rw} (in)	t _{rw} (in)	h _{rw} (in)	t _{rw} (in)	f (in)	No.	s _{max} (in)	b _{st} (in)	t _{st} (in)	No.	s _{max} (in)	b _{st} (in)	t _{st} (in)	No.	s _{max} (in)	b _{st} (in)	t _{st} (in)	
1398	101204a	Box		60.01	0.625	60.01	0.625			40.75	1.25	61.51					2	21	8	0.75	2	21	8	0.75						
1399	101204b	Box		64.84	0.625	64.84	0.625			40.75	1.25	66.34					2	21	8	0.75	2	21	8	0.75						
1400	101205a	Box		64.84	0.625	64.84	0.625			40.75	1.25	66.34					2	21	8	0.75	2	21	8	0.75						

1402	101501	Box		46.5	0.5	47																								
1403	101301a	I-Beam		22	1	22																								
1404	101301b	I-Beam		22	1	22																								
1405	101401a	I-Beam		22	1	22																								
1406	101401b	I-Beam		22	1	22																								
1407	102101a	Box		47.50	1.25	47.50																								
1408	102101b	Box		47.5	0.625	47.5																								
1409	102101c	Box		50.91	0.63	50.91																								
1410	102102a	Box		50.91	0.63	50.91																								
1411	102102b	Box		55.77	0.63	55.77																								
1412	102103a	Box		55.77	0.75	55.77																								
1413	102103b	Box		61.74	0.75	61.74																								
1414	102104a	Box		61.74	0.75	61.74																								
1415	102104b	Box		63.67	0.75	63.67																								
1416	102105a	Box		63.67	0.75	63.67																								

Member Data Section Data Section Loss



Data Collection:

- Member section loss data was collected from bridge inspection reports.
- Location and depth of loss area were recorded to allow data to be used to recalculate section properties.

Section Loss

Elem. No.	Member Name	Loc	Type	Loss Data							
				Sect.	Comp.	Face	At Opening?	Reference Point	Offset (in)	t (in)	b (in)
11101	L1-L2	Truss 1L	LC	end-I	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.0625	2
11101	L1-L2	Truss 1L	LC	end-I	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.0625	2
11103	L3-L4	Truss 1L	LC	end-I	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.125	2
11103	L3-L4	Truss 1L	LC	end-I	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.125	2
11103	L3-L4	Truss 1L	LC	end-I	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.0625	3
11103	L3-L4	Truss 1L	LC	end-I	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.0625	3
11105	L5-L6	Truss 1L	LC	Primary	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.0625	2
11105	L5-L6	Truss 1L	LC	Primary	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.0625	2
11104	L4-L5	Truss 1L	LC	end-J	Bot Fl	Outside	N	Left	0	0.125	4
11203	U3-U4	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.125	3
11203	U3-U4	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.125	3
11203	U3-U4	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.3125	2
11203	U3-U4	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.3125	2
11204	U4-U5	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.125	3
11204	U4-U5	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.125	3
11204	U4-U5	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.3125	2
11204	U4-U5	Truss 1L	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.3125	2
21101	L1-L2	Truss 1R	LC	end-I	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.0625	2
21101	L1-L2	Truss 1R	LC	end-I	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.0625	2
21105	L5-L6	Truss 1R	LC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.125	2
21105	L5-L6	Truss 1R	LC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.125	2
21105	L5-L6	Truss 1R	LC	Primary	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.125	2
21105	L5-L6	Truss 1R	LC	Primary	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0	0.125	2
21201	U1-U2	Truss 1R	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.0625	2
21201	U1-U2	Truss 1R	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.0625	2
21206	U6-U7	Truss 1R	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.5	0.125	2
21206	U6-U7	Truss 1R	UC	Primary	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.5	0.125	2

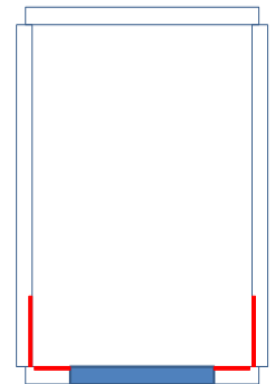
Member Section Loss Datasheet

Member Number: 12101
 Section: end-I
 At Opening?: Y

Data Row: 706
 Member Name: L1-L2
 Location: Truss 2L
 Type: LC
 Tapered Section?: N

Section No.: 12101b
 Data Row: 905
 Section Type: Box

$b_F = 13.00$ in
 $t_F = 1.00$ in
 $b_{wF} = 13.00$ in
 $t_{wF} = 1.00$ in
 $h_w = 19.38$ in
 $t_w = 0.88$ in
 $c = 14.00$ in



Opening Widths

Top Flange: - in
 Bottom Flange: 8.00 in
 Web: - in

Add Loss Record:

Component =
 Face =
 At Opening? =
 Reference Point =
 Offset =
 t =
 b =

Recorded Section Loss

Data Row	Comp.	Face	At Opening?	Reference Point	Offset (in)	t (in)	b (in)
177	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.50	0.19	2.00
178	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.50	0.19	2.00
179	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0.00	0.19	4.00
180	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0.00	0.19	4.00

Member Capacity:

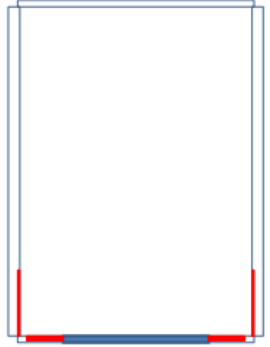
- Capacity computations are conducted using an excel spreadsheets that imports member data and loss data from the database.
- Detailed calculations can be printed for any rated member as needed.

Steel Member Load Rating - I-Beam and Box Sections - Flexural and Axial Strength				
AASHTO Standard Specifications, 17th Edition, 2002, Load Factor Rating				
Project ID:	53246	Live Load:	HS20 (Design)	Location:
Bridge:	New River Gorge	Element:	13117 i-End	Date:
		Rating Type:	Axial Only	At Opening:

Input	
Section Dimensions:	
Type:	Box in
t_f (TF):	0.38 in
b_f (TF):	13.00 in
t_f (BF):	0.38 in
b_f (BF):	13.00 in
t_w :	0.625 in
h_w :	20.00 in
o/o web:	14.00 in
Compression Member Data:	
L_x :	23.92 ft
L_y :	23.92 ft
L_z :	23.92 ft
k_x :	1.000
k_y :	0.750
k_z :	0.750
Bending Member Data:	
s_{1b} :	U in
L_b (tf):	23.92
L_b (bf):	23.92
C_b (+):	1.00
C_b (-):	1.00
Material Properties:	
F_y (TF):	50 ksi
E:	29000 ksi
G:	11154 ksi
Top Fl. Stiffeners:	
No.:	
s_{max} :	
b_{st} :	
t_{st} :	
Bot. Fl. Stiffeners:	
No.:	
s_{max} :	
b_{st} :	
t_{st} :	
Web Stiffeners:	
No.:	
s_{max} :	
b_{st} :	
t_{st} :	

Section Loss							
Data Row	Comp.	Face	At Open?	Ref. Point	Offset (in)	t (in)	b (in)
636	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Left	0.50	0.25	2.00
637	Bot Fl	Inside	Y	Rt.	0.50	0.25	2.00
638	L. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0.00	0.125	4.00
639	R. Web	Inside	Y	Bot.	0.00	0.125	4.00

Steel Member Load Rating - I-Beam and Box Sections - Flexural and Axial Strength				
AASHTO Standard Specifications, 17th Edition, 2002, Load Factor Design				
Project ID:	53246	Live Load:	HS20 (Design)	Location:
Bridge:	New River Gorge	Element:	13117 i-End	Date:
		Rating Type:	Axial Only	At Opening?:
				Y
Page 2 of 7				
Section Properties				
	Calculated Properties	Adjust. for Loss	Final	
A	31.75	-2.00	29.75	in ²
y_b	11.36	0.66	12.01	in
y_t	9.39	-0.66	8.74	in
I_y	1505	-218	1286	in ⁴
I_z	1240	-67	1173	in ⁴
J	2228	-	2228	in ⁴
D/t_w	32.00	-	32.00	
r_y	6.88	-0.31	6.58	in
r_z	6.25	0.03	6.28	in
z_p	11.58	0.80	12.38	in
y_p	0.01	-	0.01	in
Z_y	192	-21	171	in ³
Z_z	193	-11	181	in ³
h_o	10.38	-	10.38	in (shear cent.)
y_o	1.20	-	1.20	in
C_w	-	-	-	in ⁶
$(b_f/t_f)_{tf}$	34.67	-	34.67	
$(b_f/t_f)_{bf}$	34.67	-	34.67	



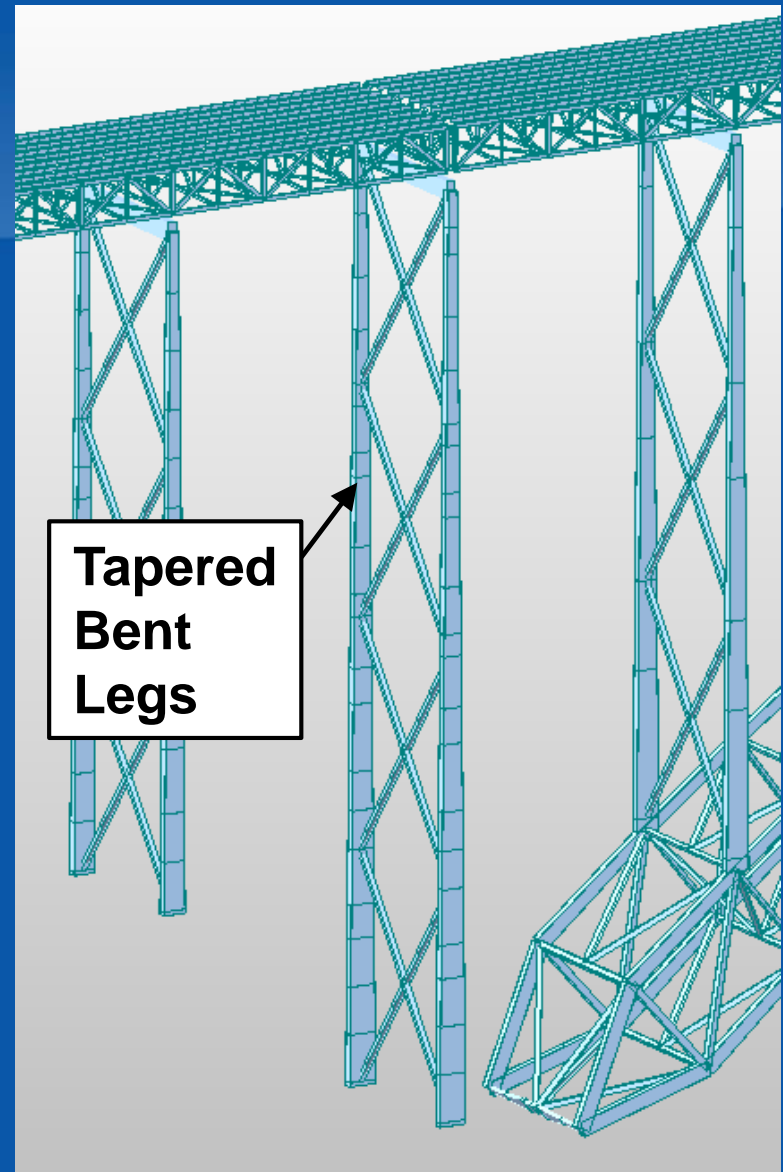
Section Sketch: ☒ ON

Overload, 10.57

Member Capacity -

Buckling Analysis Model:

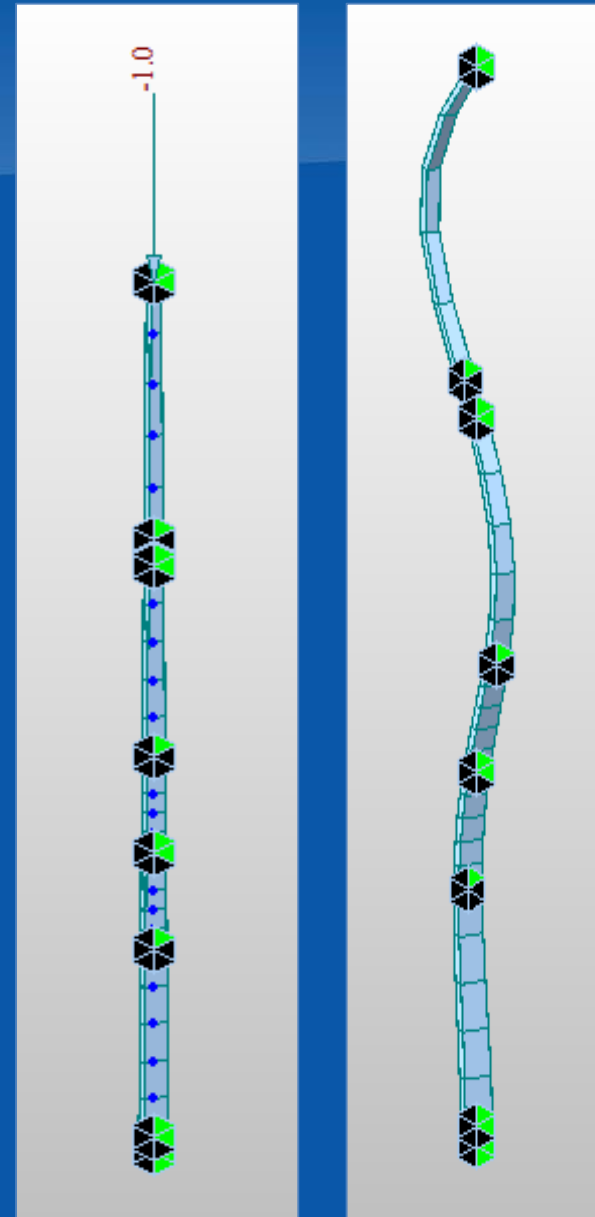
- The legs of the bents have a tapered cross section
- Calculation of elastic flexural buckling strength for tapered columns is complex
- The linear buckling analysis feature in Midas Civil was used to determine the buckling strength



Buckling Analysis Model:

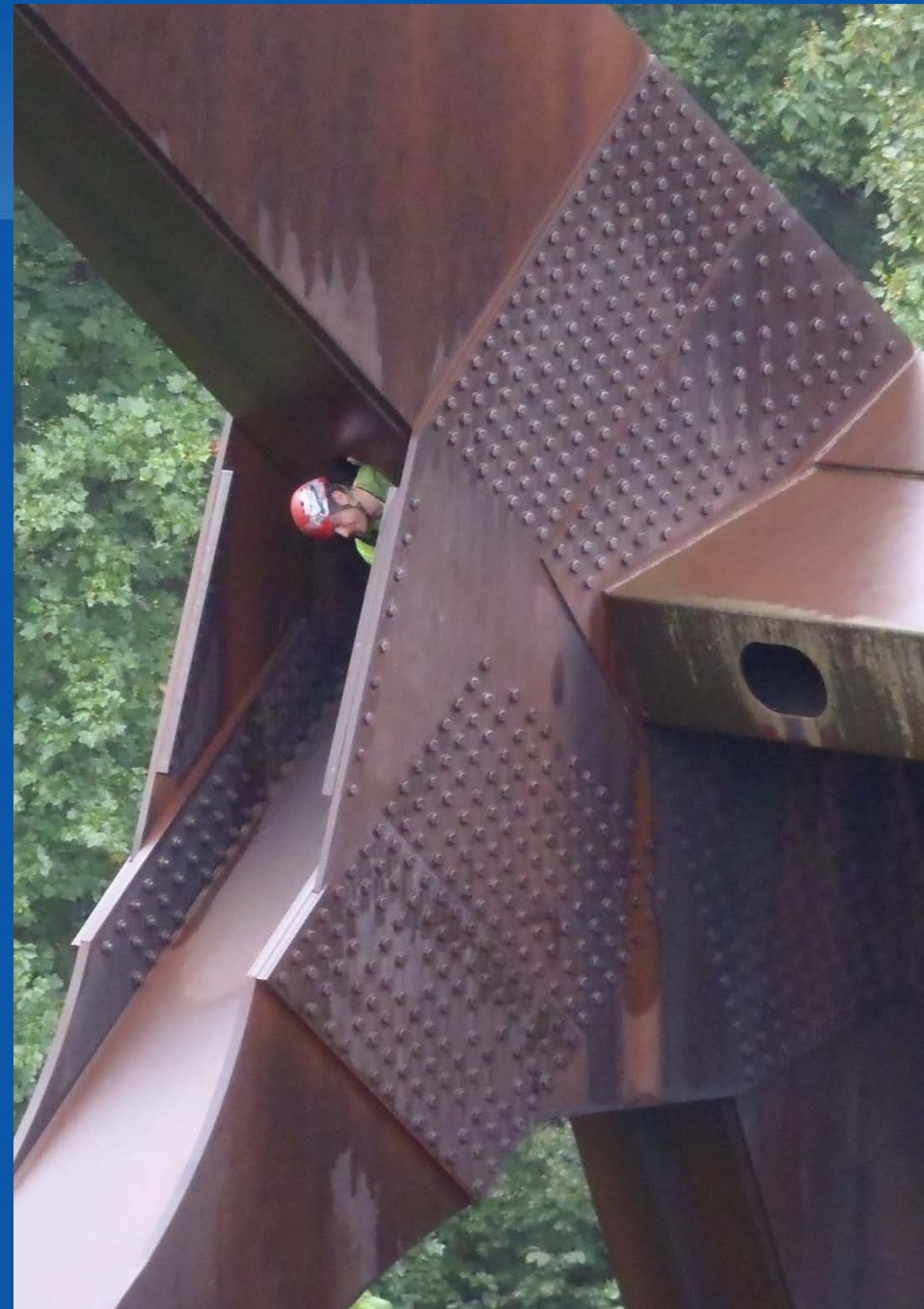
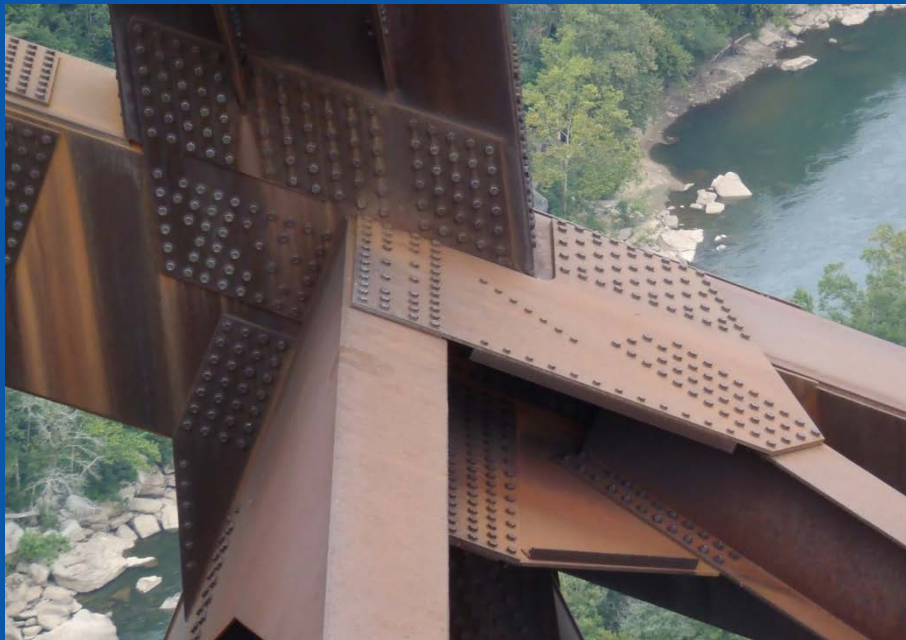
- A separate model was created for each bent column
- Lateral supports were added at bracing locations
- A unit load was placed at the top of the column
- Eigenvalues are equal to the column buckling load
- X-Axis and Y-Axis buckling were isolated

	Node	Mode	UX	UY
	BUCKLING			
		Mode	Eigenvalue	Tolerance
		1	11059.355611	9.9039e-007
		2	21898.292992	3.9749e-005
		3	35101.554177	1.3323e-004
		4	45774.476305	8.4520e-005
	B.U.L.			



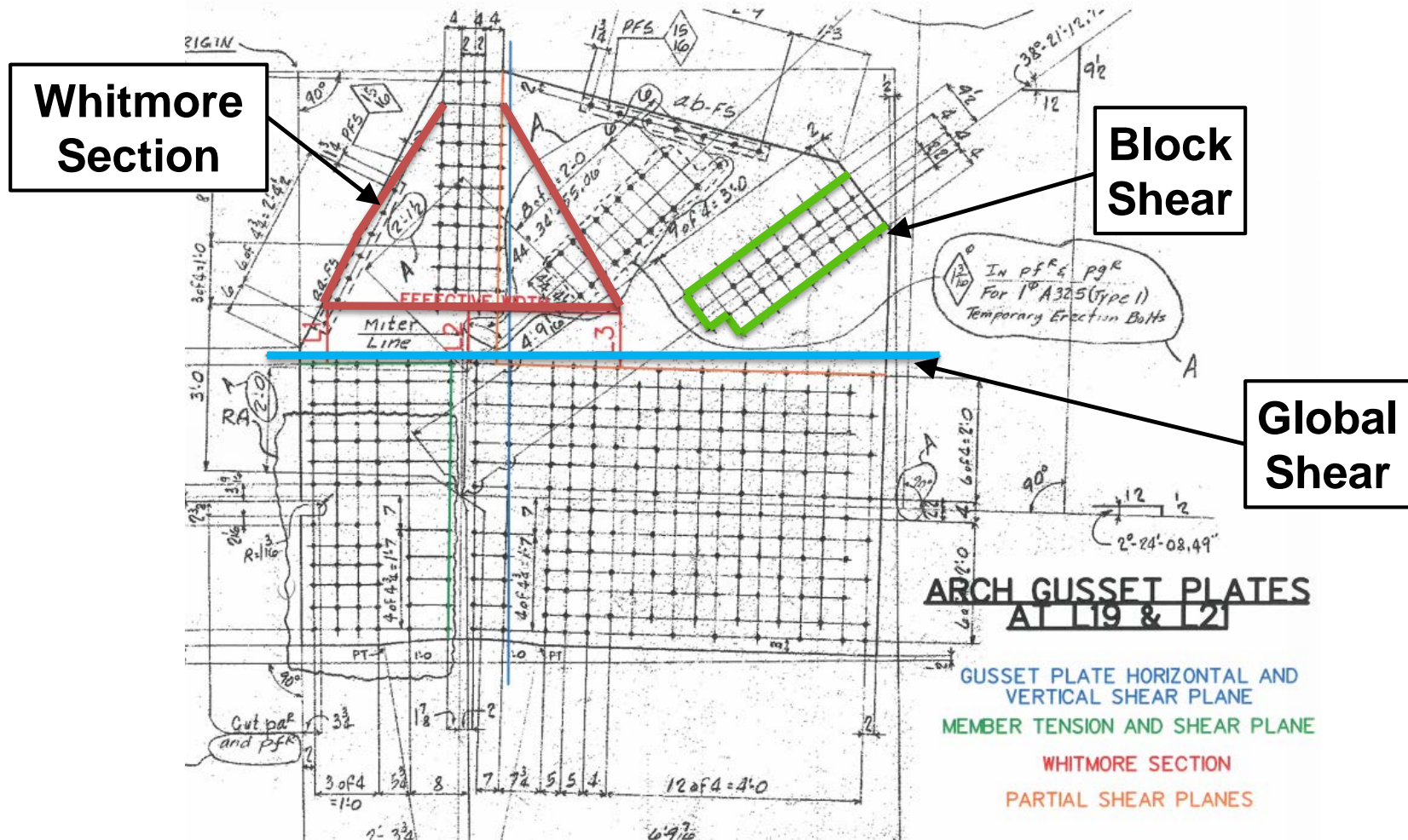
Gusset Plate Rating:

- A total of 871 gusset plates were rated.
- Many of the connections are very large and very complex.
- A standardized data collection and rating system was used for efficiency and consistency.



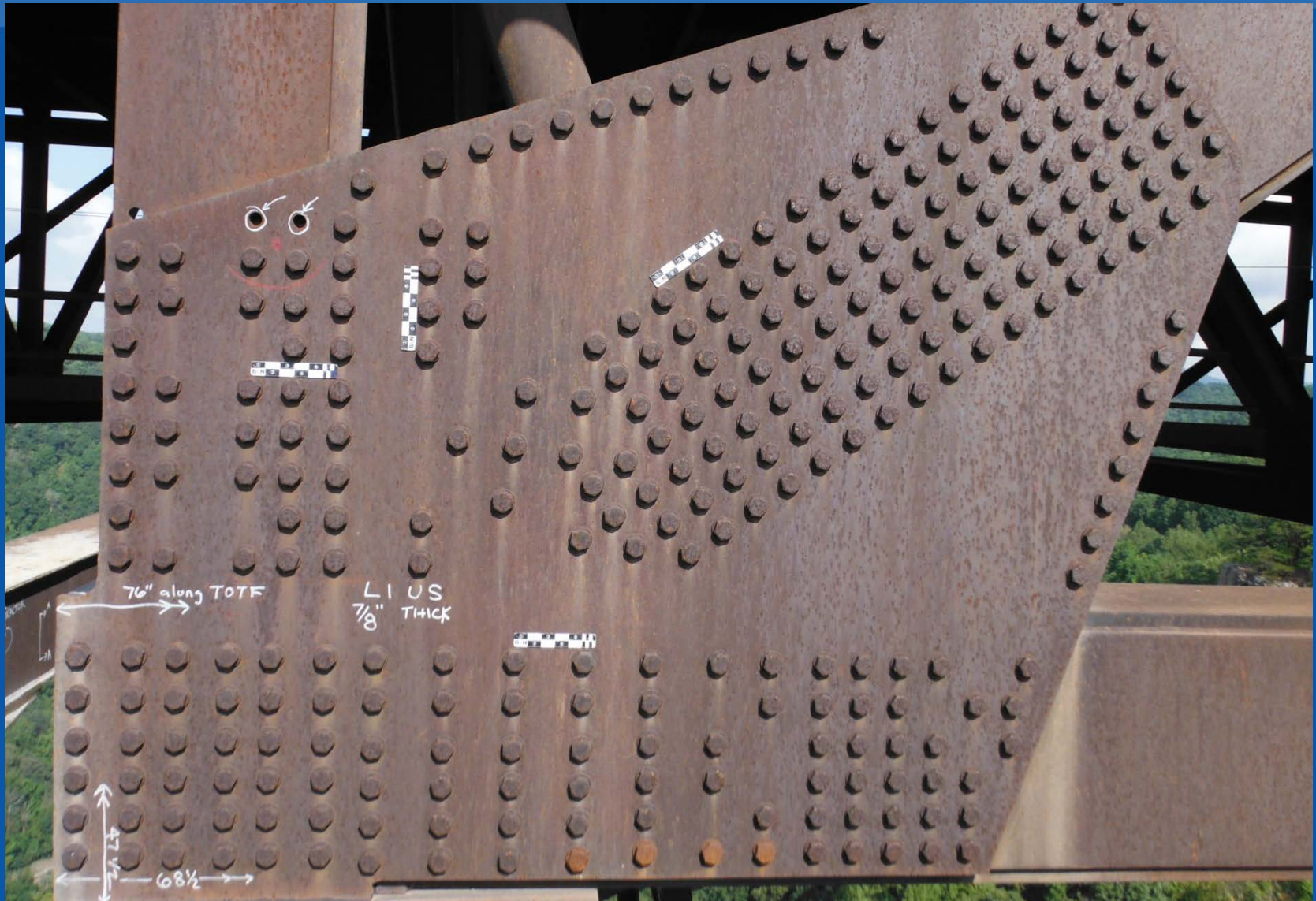
Gusset Plate Geometry Data Collection:

- Shop drawings were imported into cadd and scaled.
- Critical dimensions (Whitmore section, block shear, global shear planes) were added and measured within the drawing.



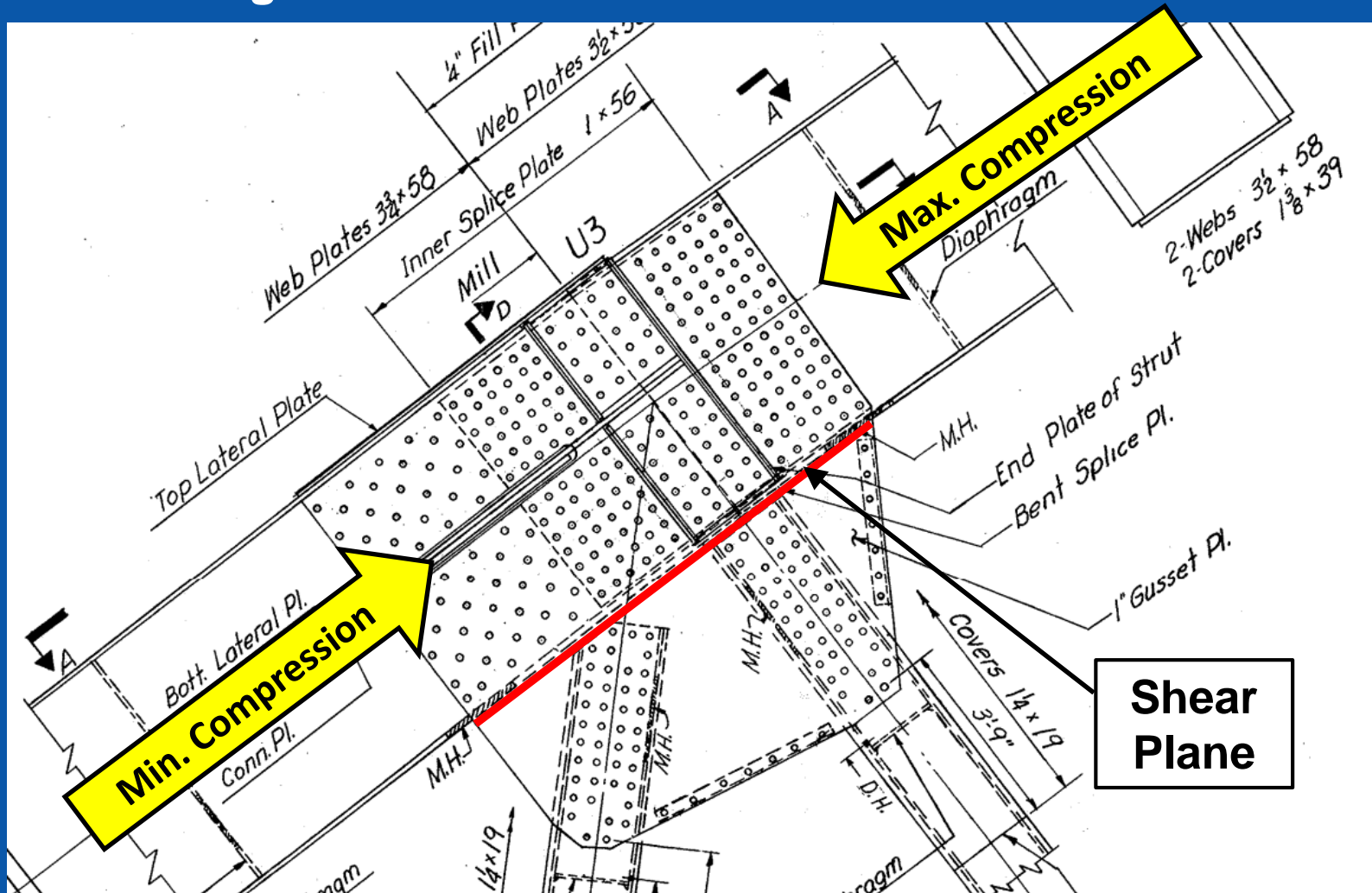
Gusset Plate Rating:

Field data collection was used where plan data was incomplete.



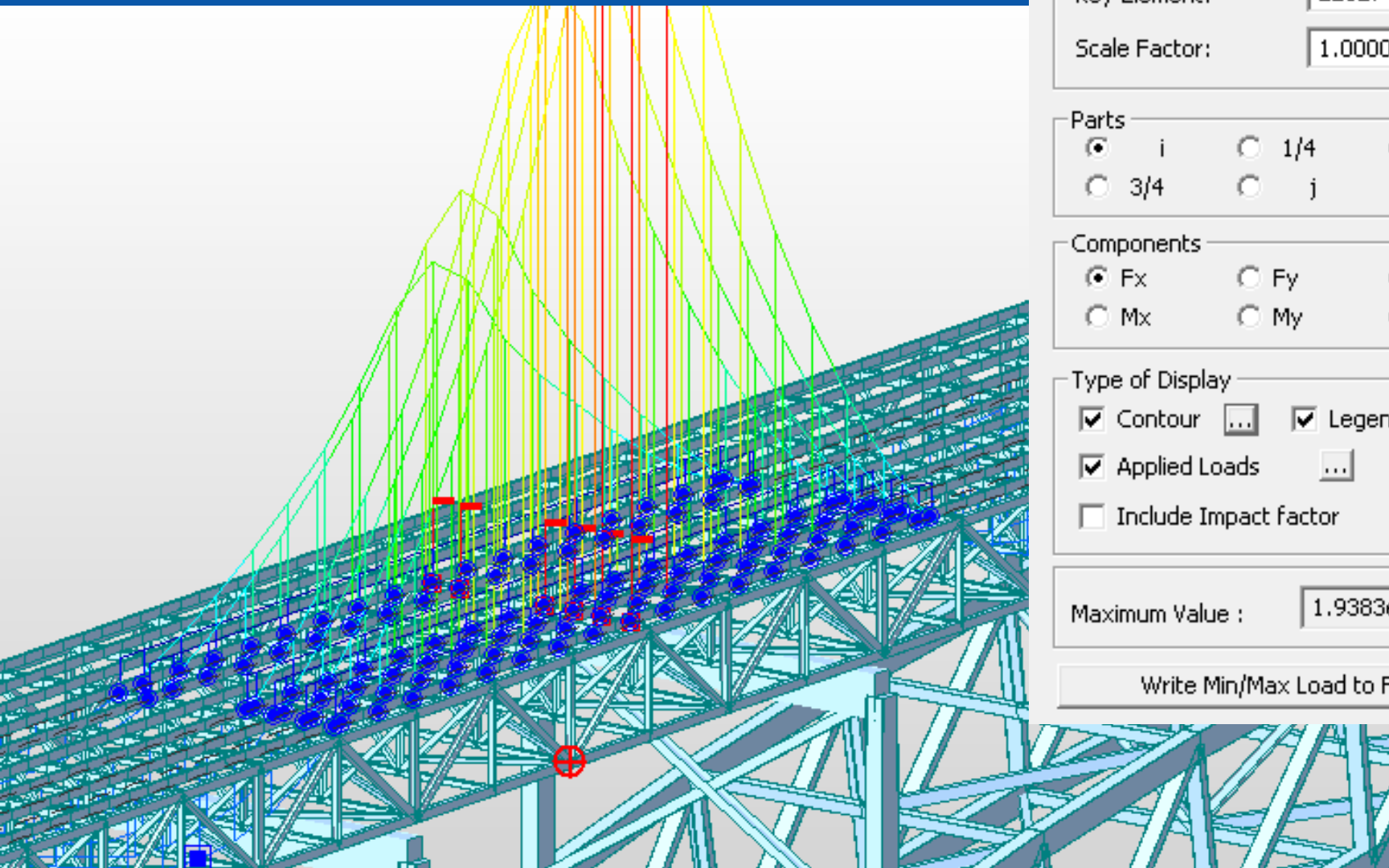
Gusset Plate Rating:

- Using envelope forces to rate gusset plates can produce overly conservative ratings.
- Concurrent live load and wind load forces are needed to produce an accurate rating.



Gusset Plate Rating:

- Midas can isolate the controlling load case for any member using the “moving load tracer”



Infl. Lines Infl. Surf. **MVL Tr...** Batch ...

Beam Forces/Moments

Moving Load Cases
 MVmax: HS20 (Design)

Key Element: 22127

Scale Factor: 1.000000

Parts

☒ i ☐ 1/4 ☐ 1/2
☐ 3/4 ☐ j

Components

☒ Fx ☐ Fy ☐ Fz
☐ Mx ☐ My ☐ Mz

Type of Display

☒ Contour ☐ Legend
☒ Applied Loads
☐ Include Impact factor

Maximum Value : 1.9383e+002

Write Min/Max Load to File

Gusset Plate Rating:

- Midas can do a batch run of controlling live load cases for the members of interest.
- The results are written to a .mct file that can be run using the MCT command shell.
- Running the .mct file writes each controlling live load case as a static load case in the file.
- Force results for critical load case are exported to a database used for the gusset rating computations.

Tree Menu

Infl. Lines Infl. Surf. MVL Tr... Batch C...

Batch Conversion

Name
Max/Min Axial

Type
Beam Force/Moment

Moving Load Cases

- ☒ MVmax: HS20 (Design)
- ☒ MVmin: HS20 (Design)
- ☐ MVmax: HS20 (Legal) - Lane 1a
- ☐ MVmin: HS20 (Legal) - Lane 1a
- ☐ MVmax: HS20 (Legal) - Lane 1b
- ☐ MVmin: HS20 (Legal) - Lane 1b
- ☐ MVmax: HS20 (Legal) - Lane 2
- ☐ MVmin: HS20 (Legal) - Lane 2

Selected Element
1101to1140 1201to1240 1301to133'

Parts

- ☒ i ☐ 1/4 ☐ 1/2
- ☐ 3/4 ☐ j

Components

- ☒ Fx ☐ Fy ☐ Fz
- ☐ Mx ☐ My ☐ Mz

Add Modify Delete

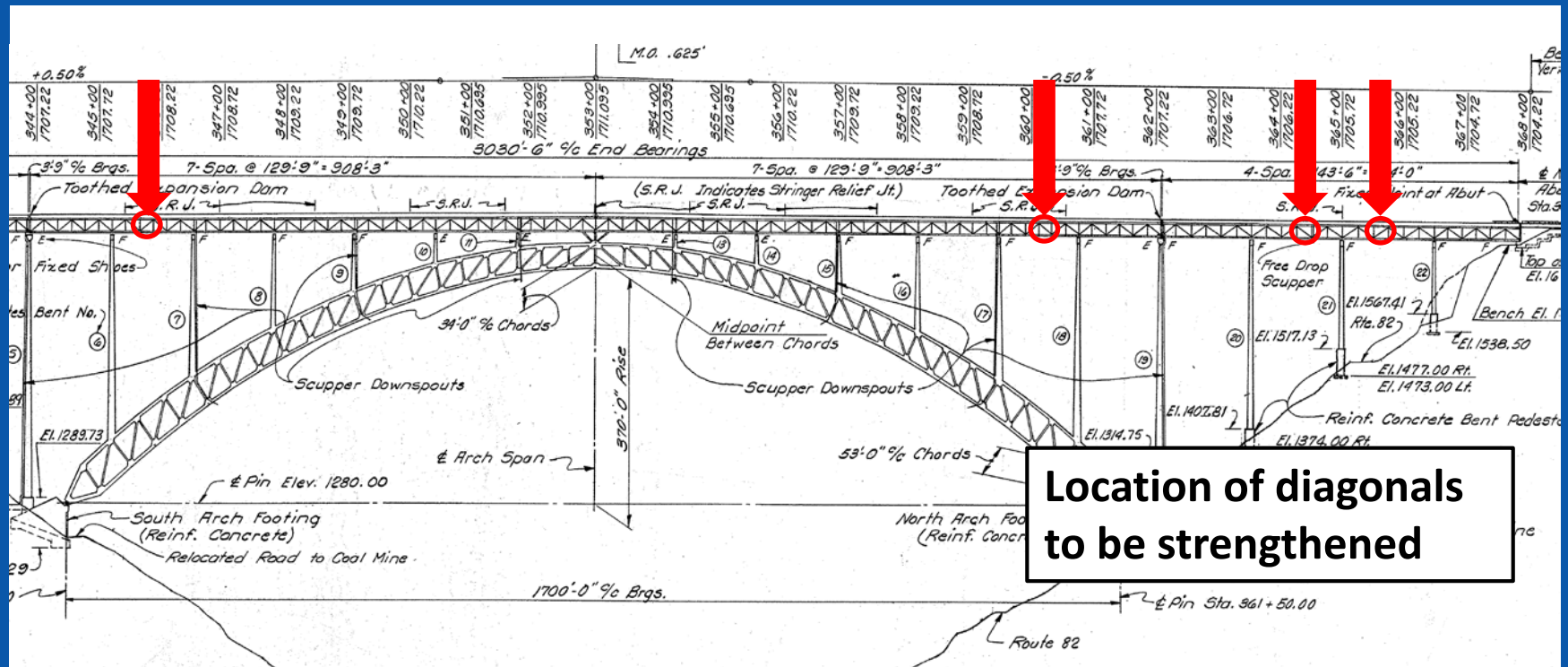
Gusset Plate Rating:

- Rating calculations are carried out using a spreadsheet that checks up to 12 live load and 12 wind load combinations.
- Minimum and maximum axial load is checked for each member, along with concurrent loads for all connecting members.

Member:		L18-L19	L19-L20	U19-L19	L19-U20			Pin F _x	Pin F _y	
Member Service Forces: (+Tension, - Compression)										
Note: Forces are per member. Divide by 2 for Gusset Check (2 Gussets per member).										
% Load to Gusset Connections		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%			-	-	(Adjust. for Contin./Mill-to-bear)
Dead Load	DL	-5345.70	-4842.40	252.66	-635.92			5.27	-82.00	kips
	W ₁	406.94	413.07	33.03	-23.83			12.57	-0.79	kips
Wind Load Cases	W ₂	378.56	160.30	-136.93	244.51			24.73	1.85	kips
	W ₃	-107.20	123.68	170.08	-277.22			-11.56	-2.91	kips
	W ₄	-570.45	-568.30	-29.66	10.28			-9.99	-0.95	kips
	W ₅	-63.99	-276.90	-184.53	296.23			-21.16	-2.65	kips
	W ₆	-482.58	-260.63	163.42	-297.01			13.04	1.07	kips
	W ₇	425.99	431.76	33.87	-24.33			13.30	-0.50	kips
	W ₈	397.79	179.27	-135.47	243.24			25.98	2.03	kips
	W ₉	-87.18	142.38	170.10	-276.70			-10.68	-2.39	kips
	W ₁₀	-358.08	-373.22	-39.95	33.22			-11.14	3.98	kips
	W ₁₁	146.85	-82.27	-194.18	318.31			-22.70	2.09	kips
	W ₁₂	-270.04	-65.76	152.35	-273.18			11.56	6.22	kips
Wind on Live	Max WL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	kips
	Min WL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	kips
Temperature Load	T+	521.30	524.10	24.23	3.84			-5.87	-4.95	kips
	T-	-521.30	-524.10	-24.23	-3.84			5.87	4.95	kips
Live Load + Impact Cases	LL ₁	434.05	438.36	22.65	-7.27			1.24	0.09	kips
	LL ₂	-730.05	-656.82	26.59	-92.18			-0.03	0.01	kips
	LL ₃	395.50	482.72	84.21	-108.89			-1.30	-0.10	kips
	LL ₄	-680.70	-694.11	-43.07	23.76			-5.07	-0.37	kips
	LL ₅	-271.13	41.16	240.89	-407.17			9.70	0.72	kips
	LL ₆	-44.00	-283.44	-196.67	314.58			-9.21	-0.68	kips
	LL ₇	-31.34	-270.15	-195.61	313.73			-9.19	-0.68	kips
	LL ₈	-284.60	27.99	240.60	-407.62			9.76	0.72	kips
	LL ₉	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	kips
	LL ₁₀	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	kips
	LL ₁₁	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	kips
	LL ₁₂	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	kips

Rating Results:

- Results for the existing condition of the bridge show 8 deck truss diagonals need strengthened.
- All rated members have HS20 operating ratings > 1.0
- All gusset plates and connections have HS20 inventory and operating ratings > 1.0



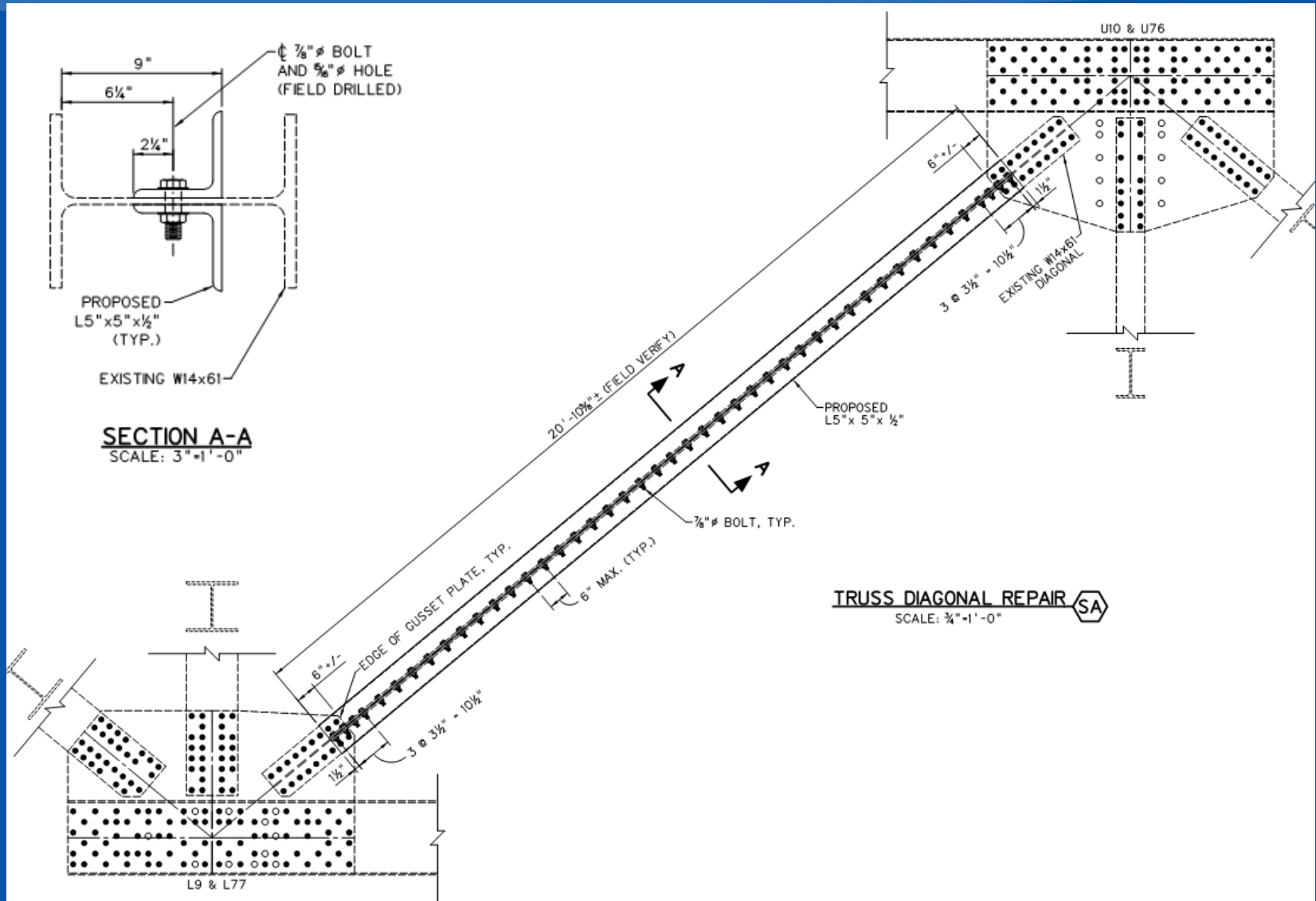
Bridge Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation plans are currently in development.

Items addressed (partial list):

- Repair welds in catwalk access ladders
- Clean and paint selected areas of the bents, arch, and deck truss
- Replace missing & deteriorated bolts
- Add drip bars near openings with water infiltration
- Replace stringer relief joints
- Patch and coat barriers
- Strengthen deck truss diagonals
- Retrofit and reset bearings at Bents 19 and 5

- **Weak axis bending strength will be increased by addition of bolted angles.**



Bearing Repositioning:

- The roller bearings at bents 5 and 19 have excessive tilt.
- Upper and lower bearing plates are misaligned at base temperature positions.
- Roller has slipped so that it would not be plumb if the upper and lower plate were aligned.
- Retainer plates should prevent slippage, but they are not functioning properly.



Bearing Repositioning:

- Geared retainer plates are intended to keep bearing from slipping relative to the baseplate and sole plate.
- Retainer plates are connected to the roller only at the center of the roller.
- This connection allows the plates to rotate relative to the roller, making the retainer plates ineffective.

**Retainer Plate
Connection**

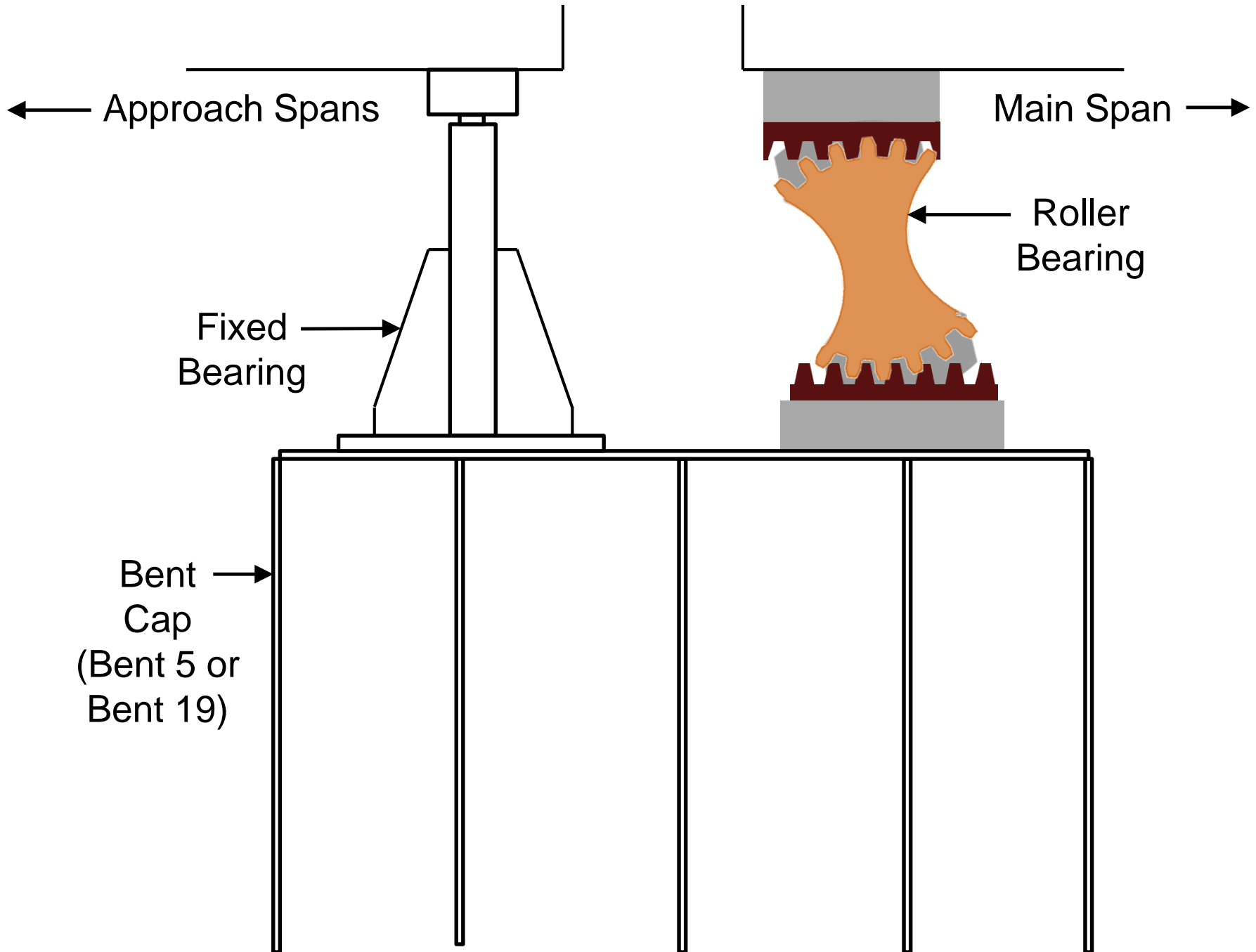


Bearing Repositioning:

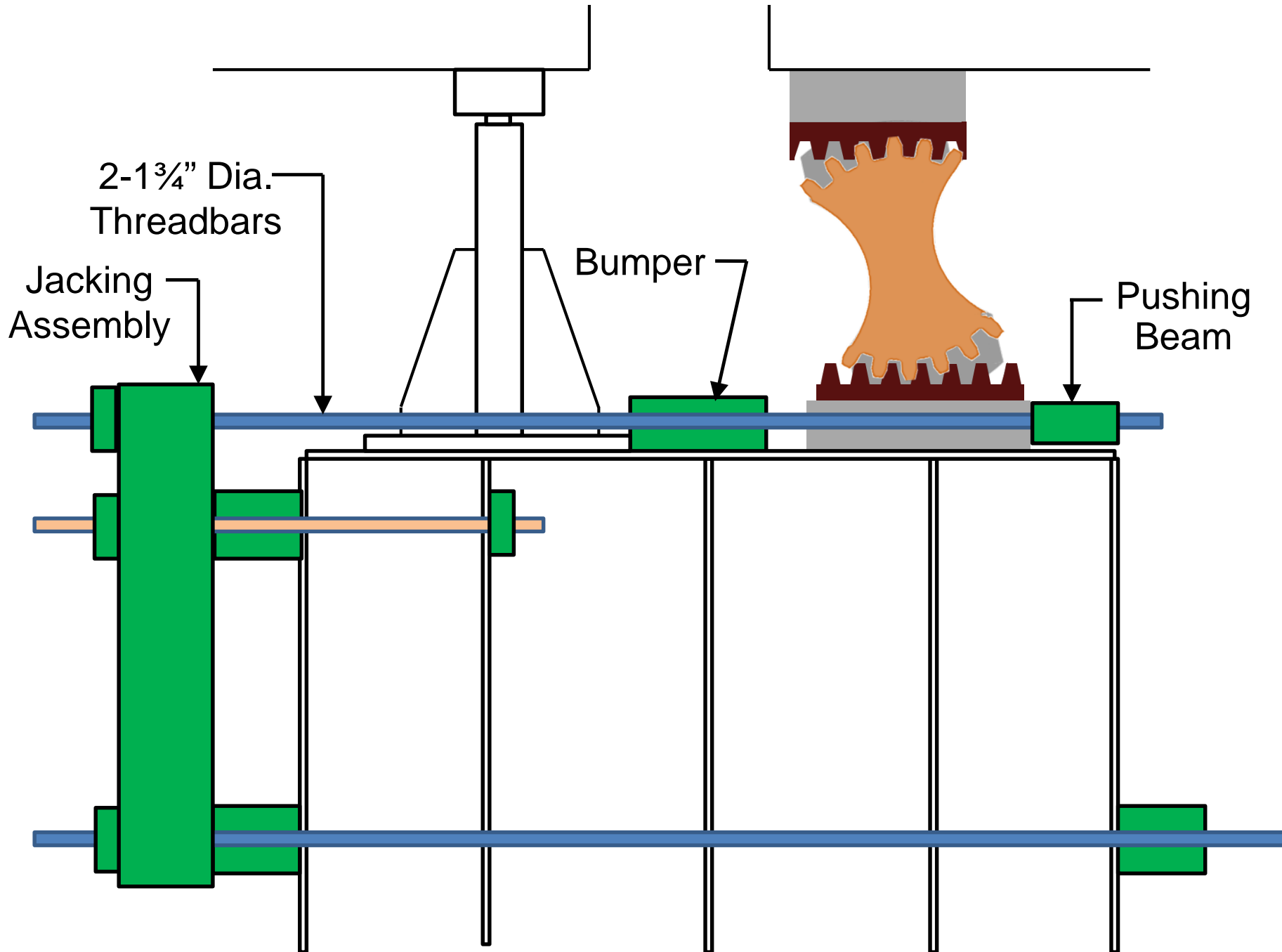
- Vertical jacking would be very difficult due to height of the bent and the steel pier cap.
- The bearings will be repositioned without removing the structure dead load by horizontally jacking the baseplate and roller.



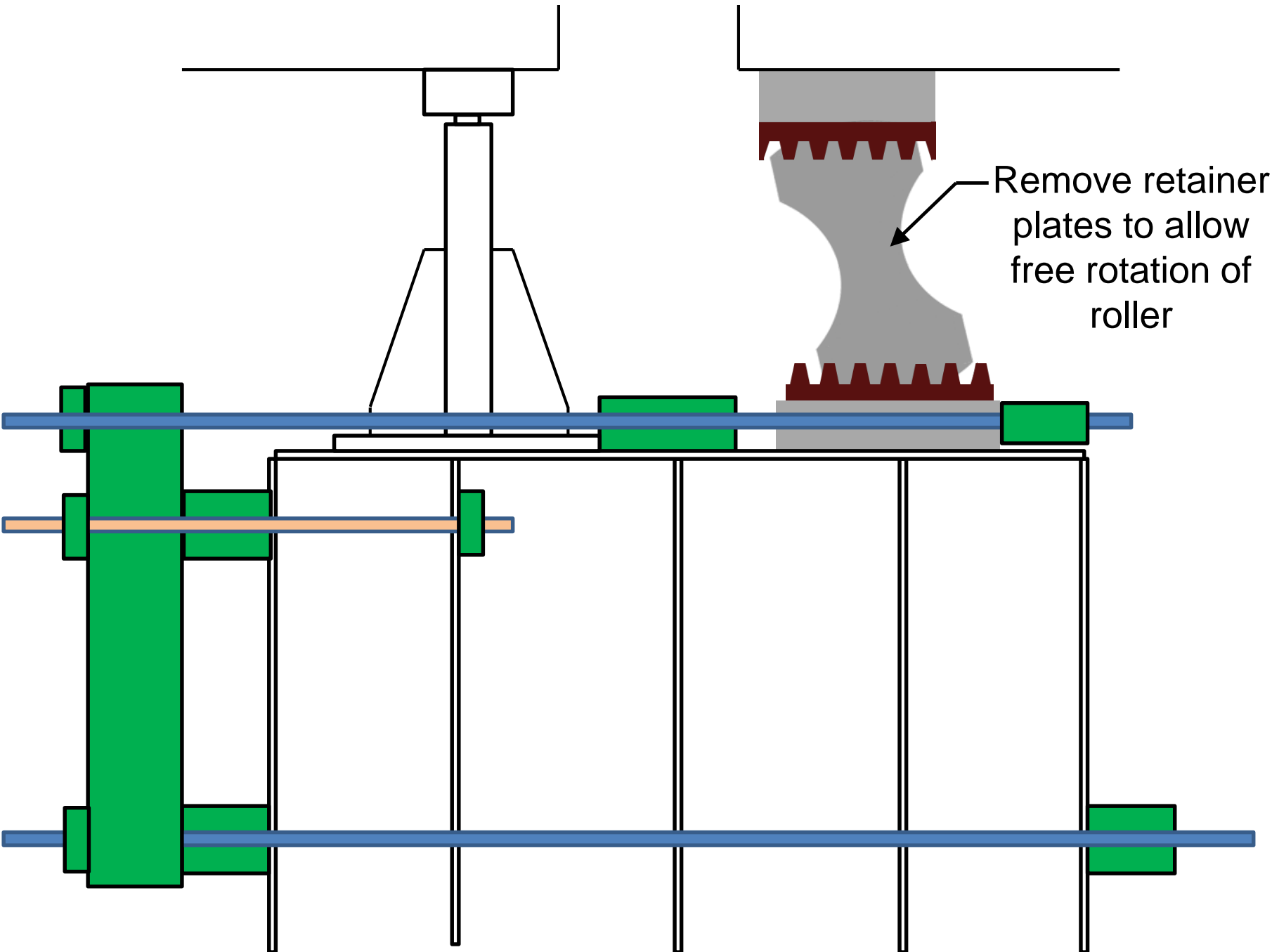
Schematic layout of Bent 5 / Bent 19 bearings:



Step 1: Install Jacking Assembly & Threadbars



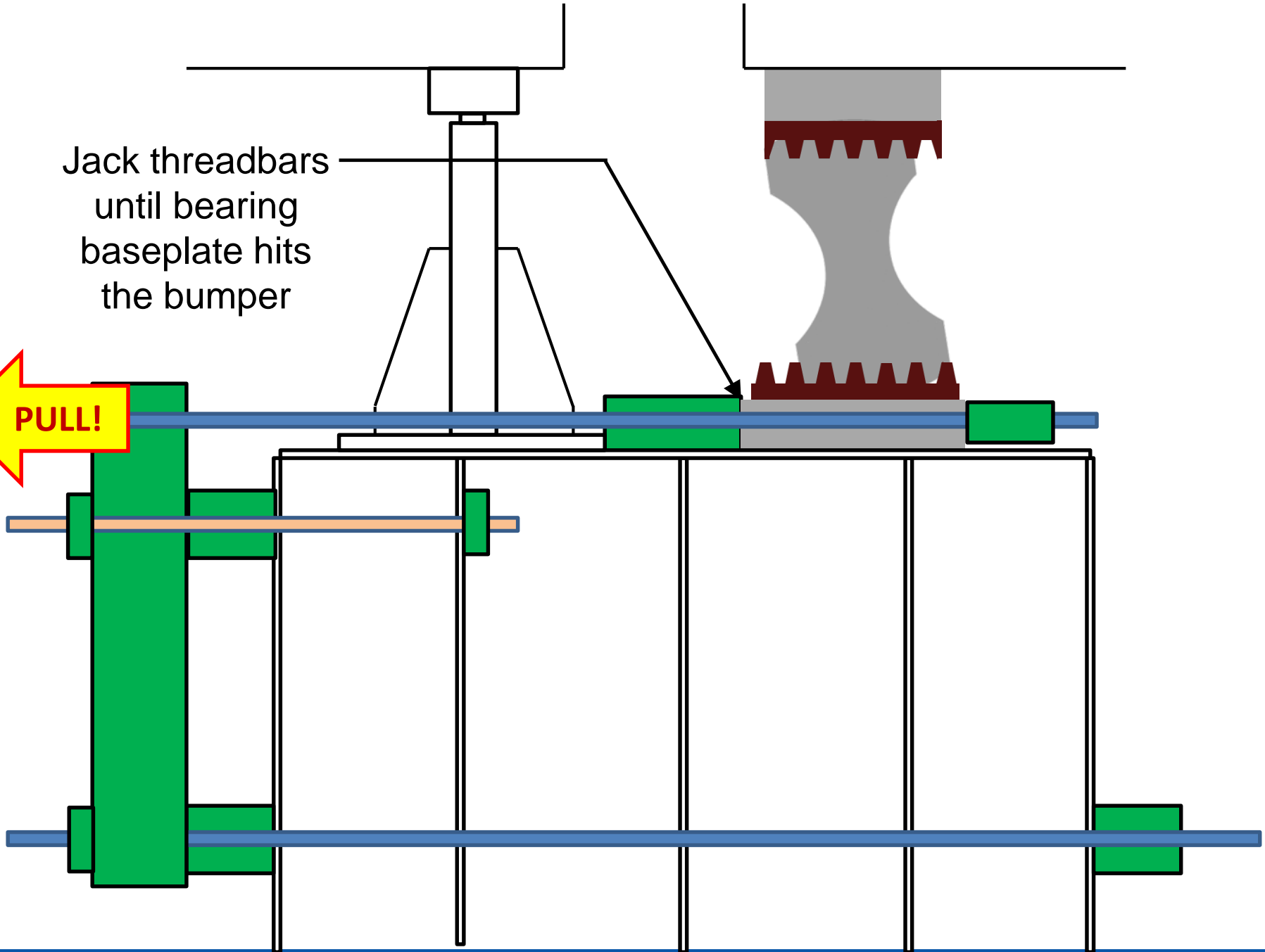
Step 2: Temporarily remove retainer plates from roller bearing



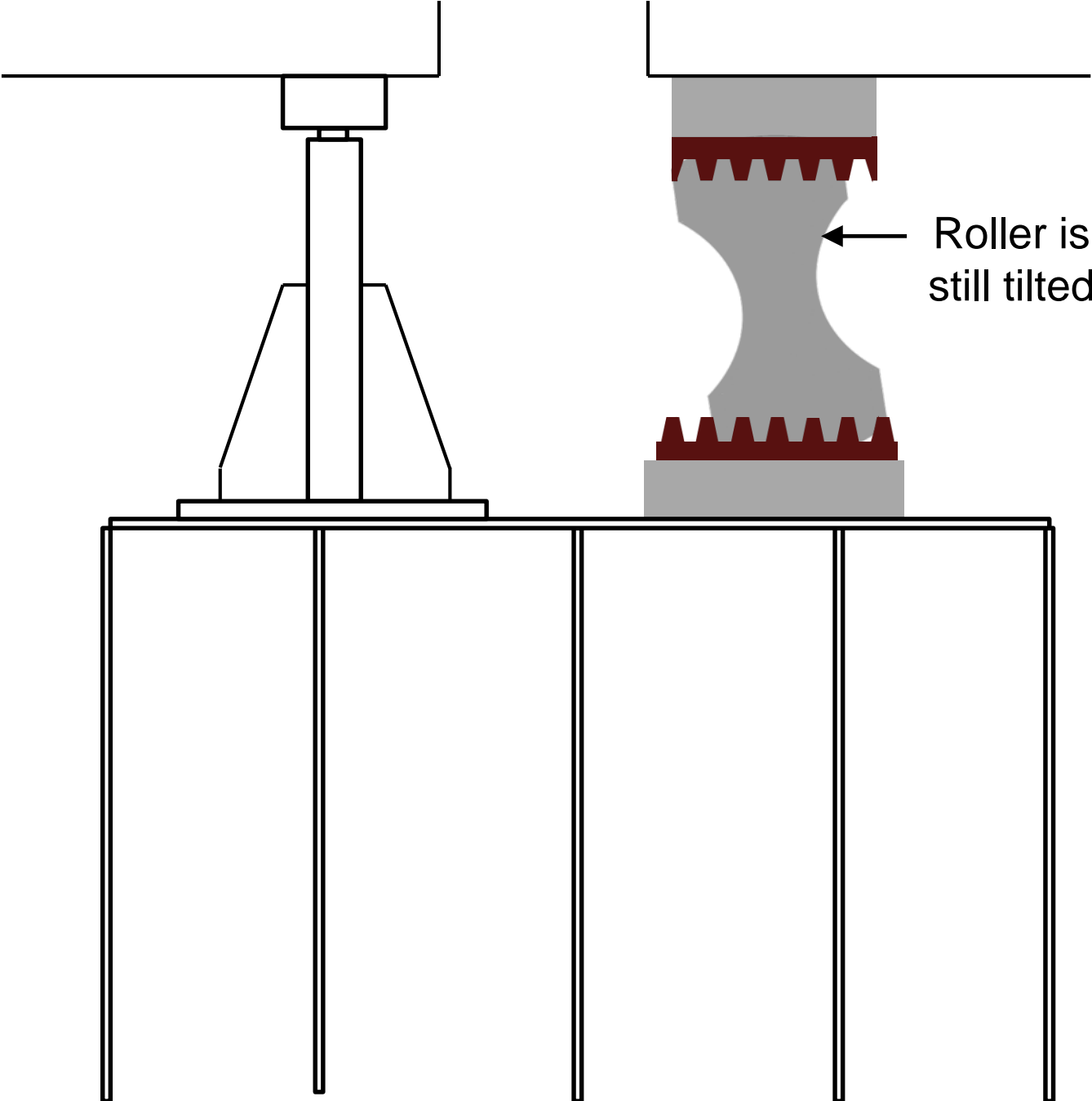
Step 3: Jack threadbars, pull bearing base plate to final position

Jack threadbars
until bearing
baseplate hits
the bumper

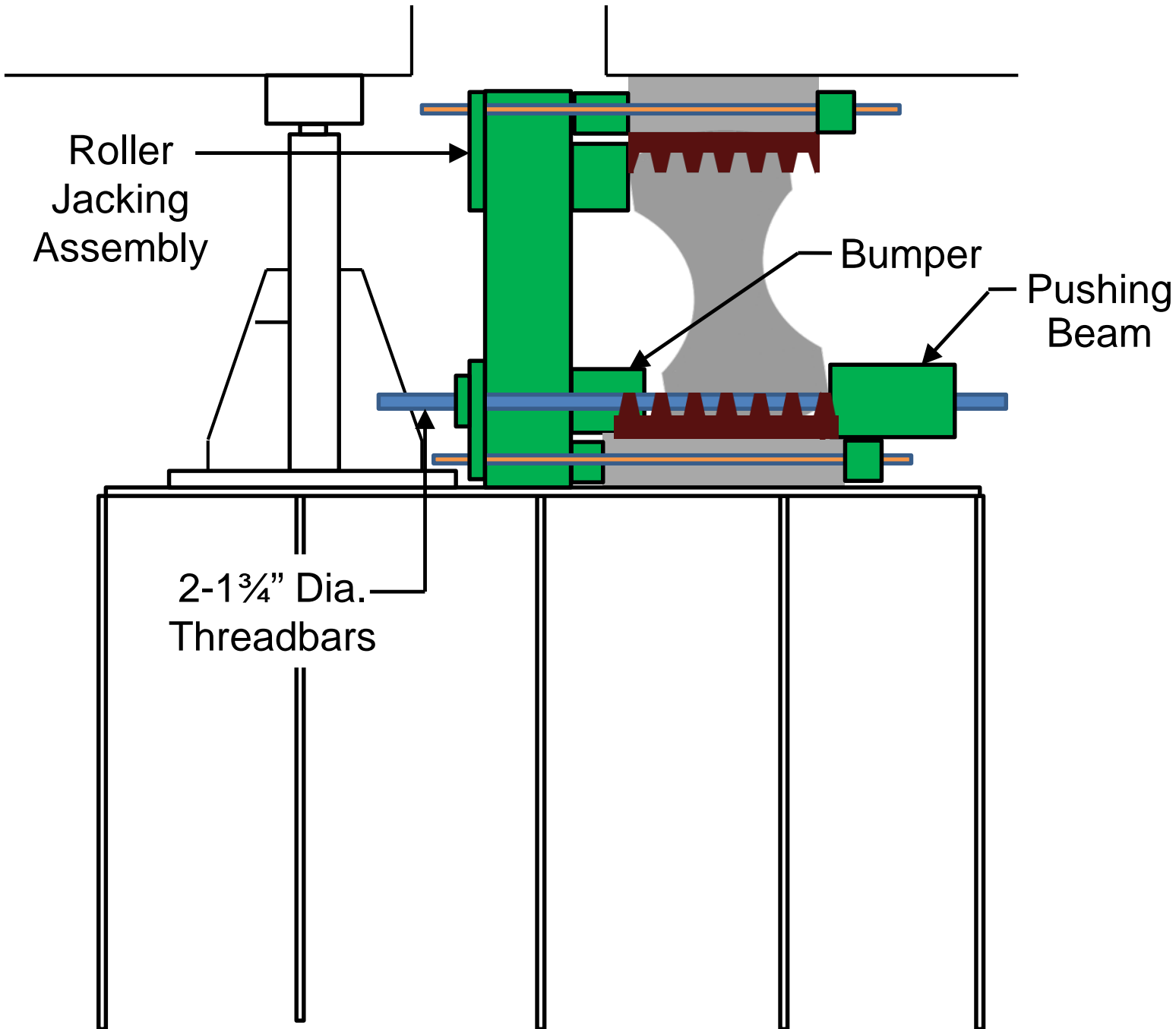
PULL!



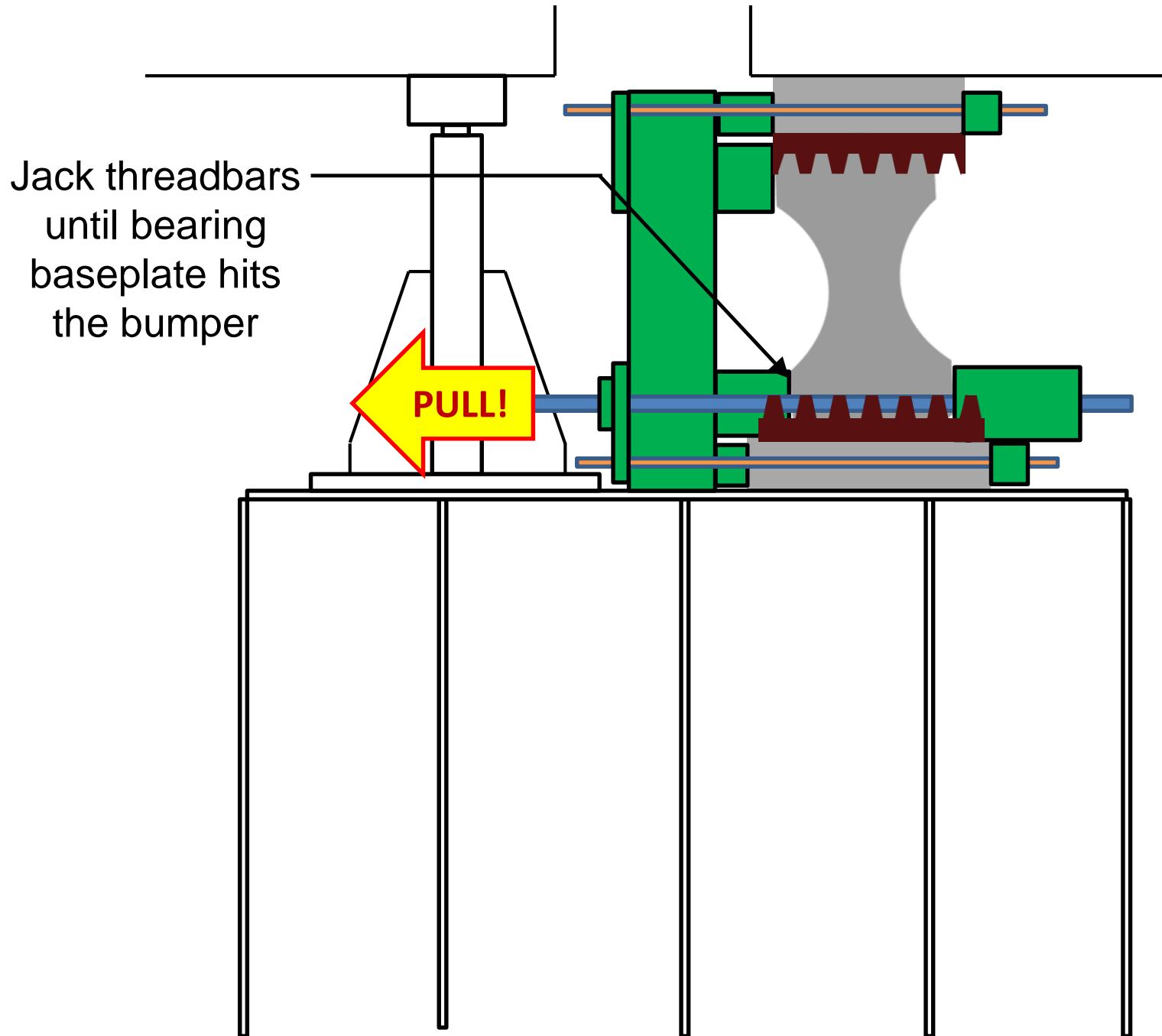
Step 4: Remove jacking assembly



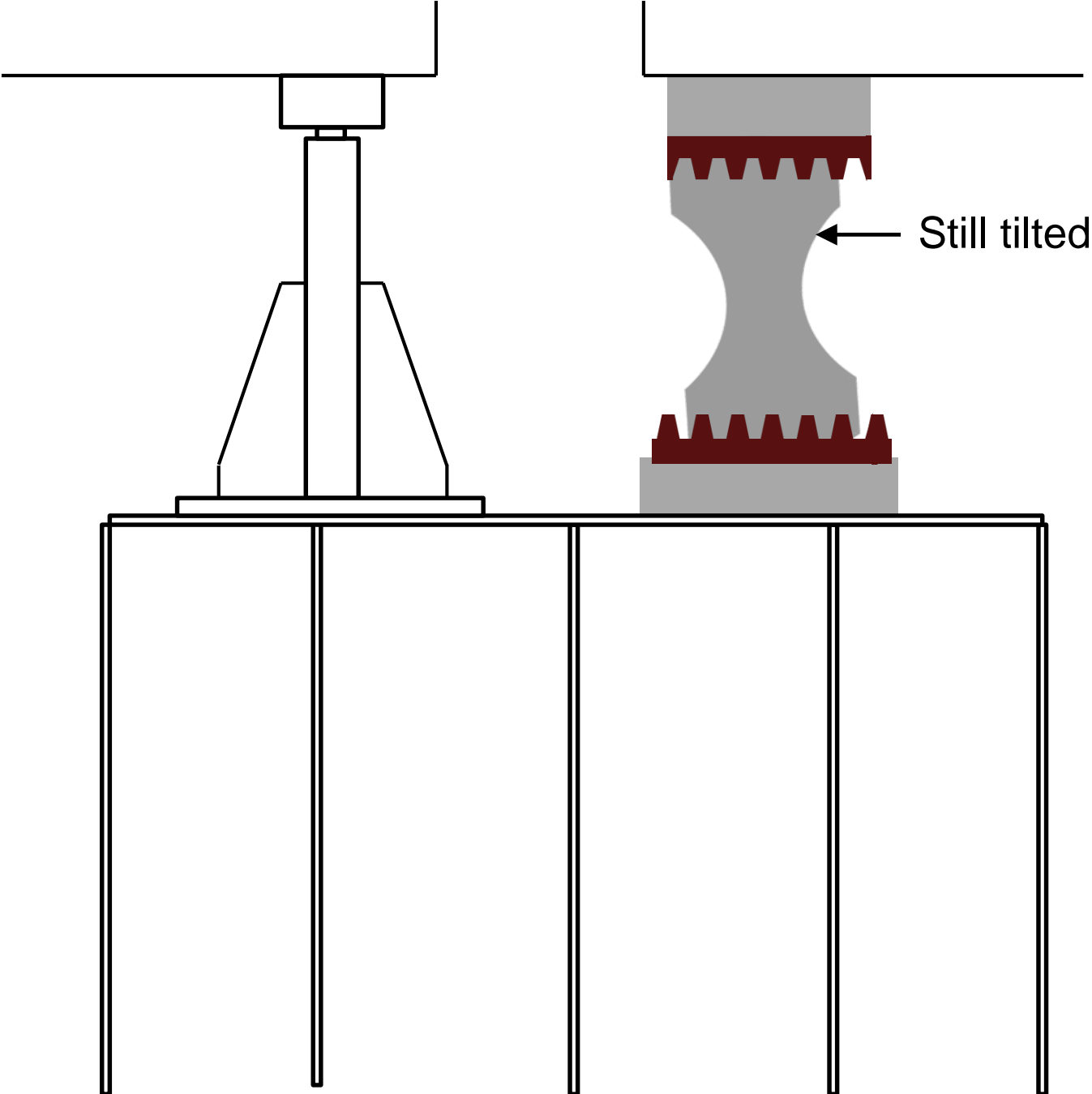
Step 5: Install roller jacking assembly and threadbars



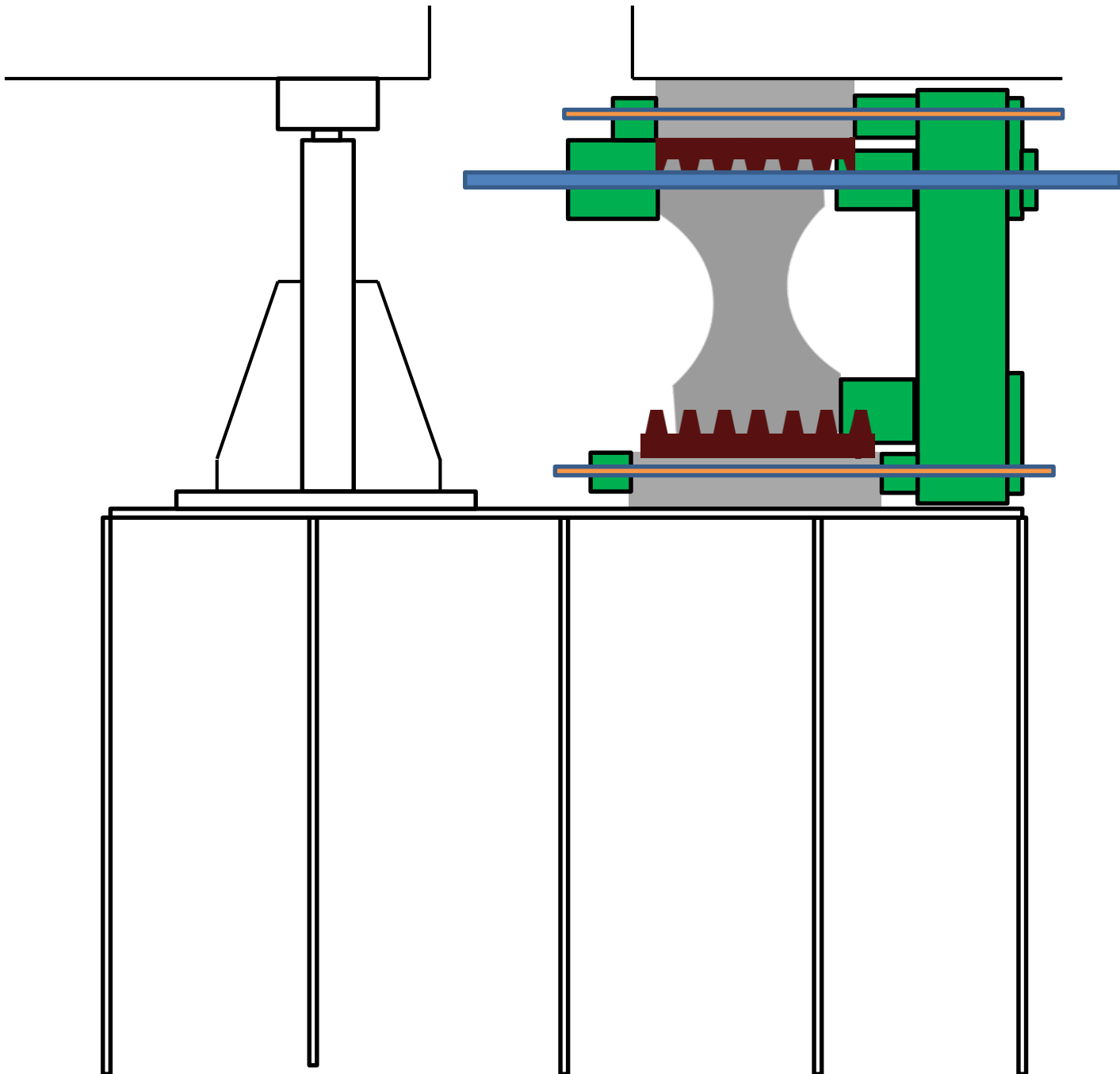
Step 6: Jack threadbars and pull roller base to final position



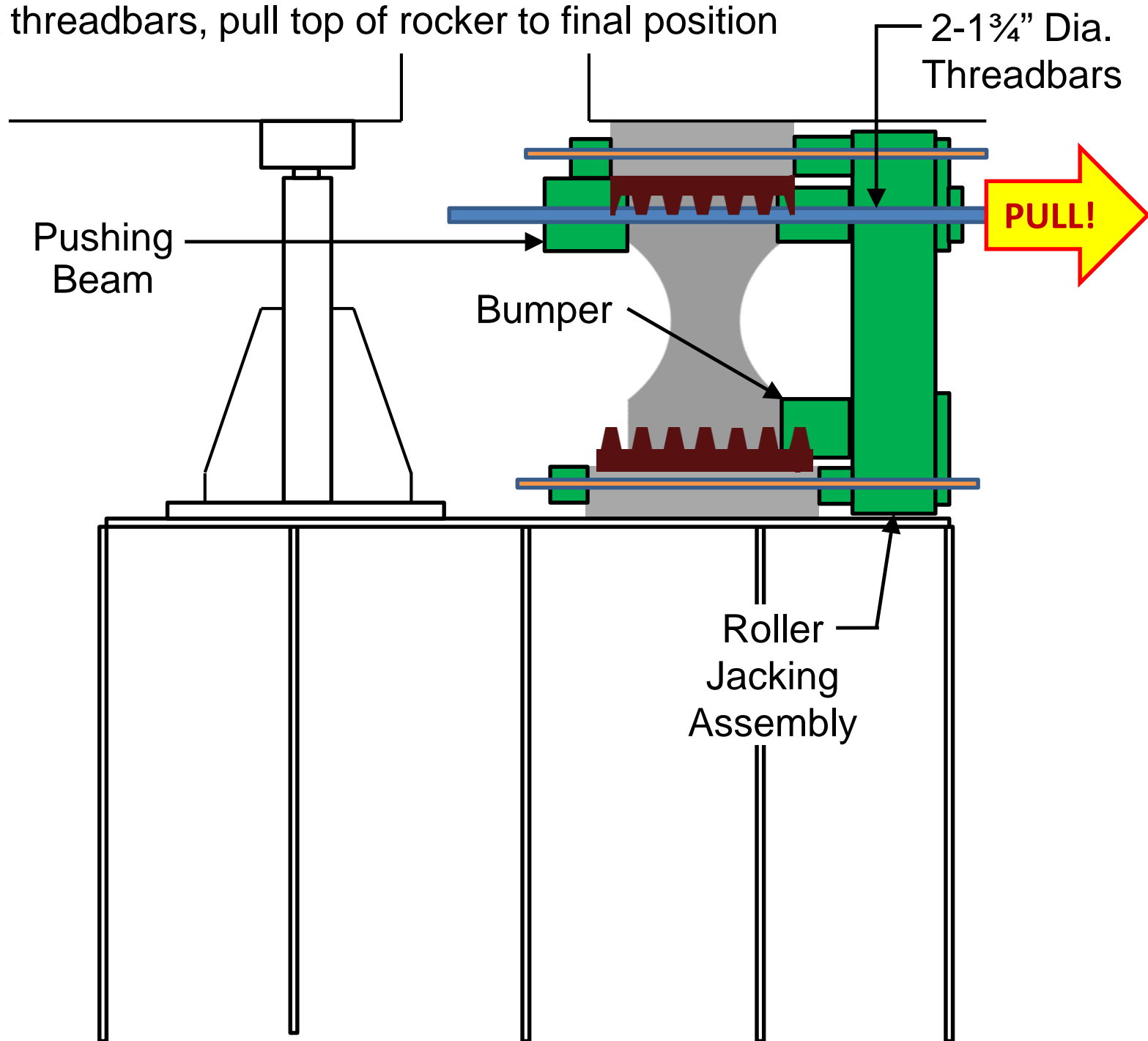
Step 7: Remove roller jacking assembly



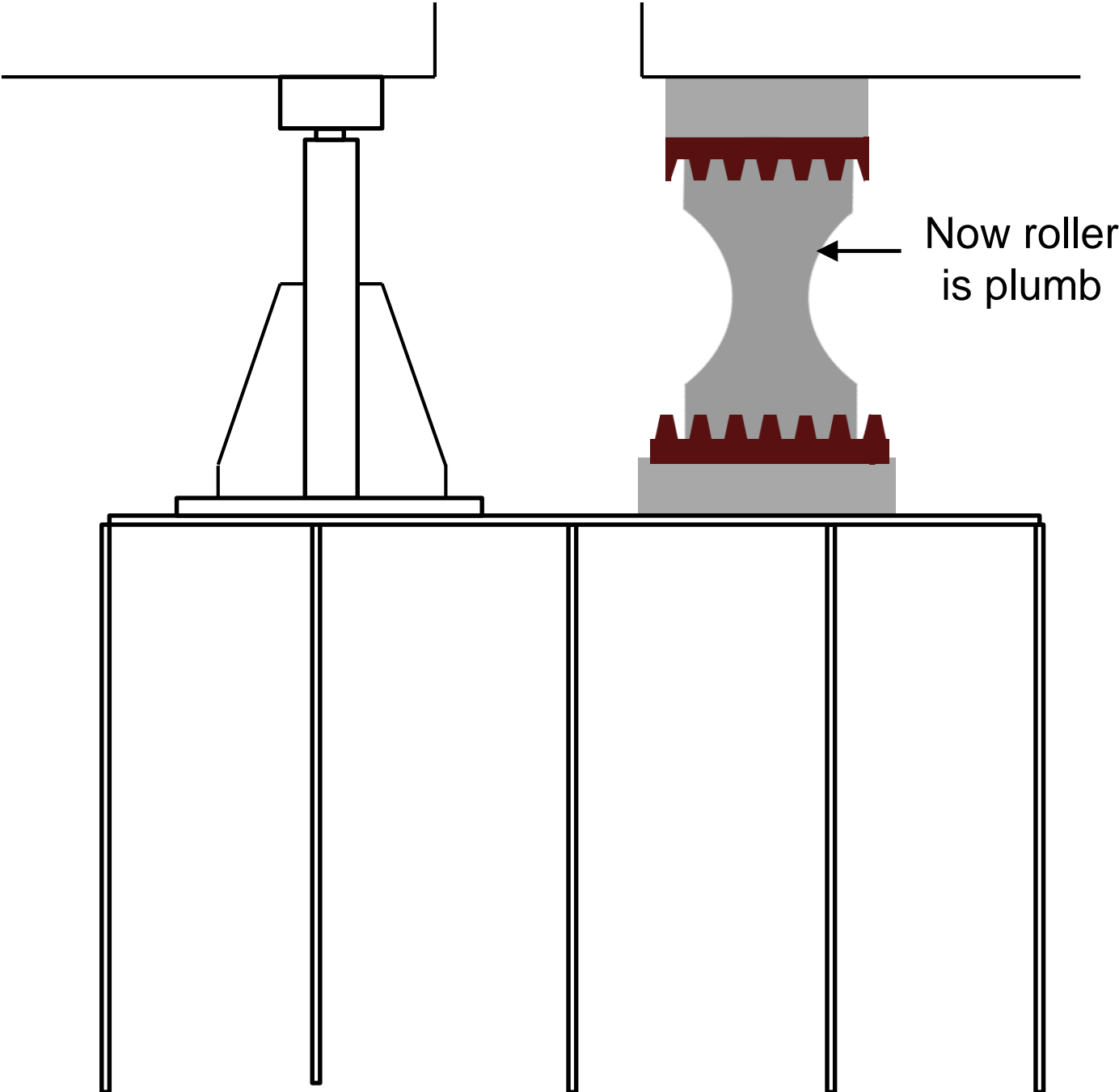
Step 8: Re-install roller jacking assembly



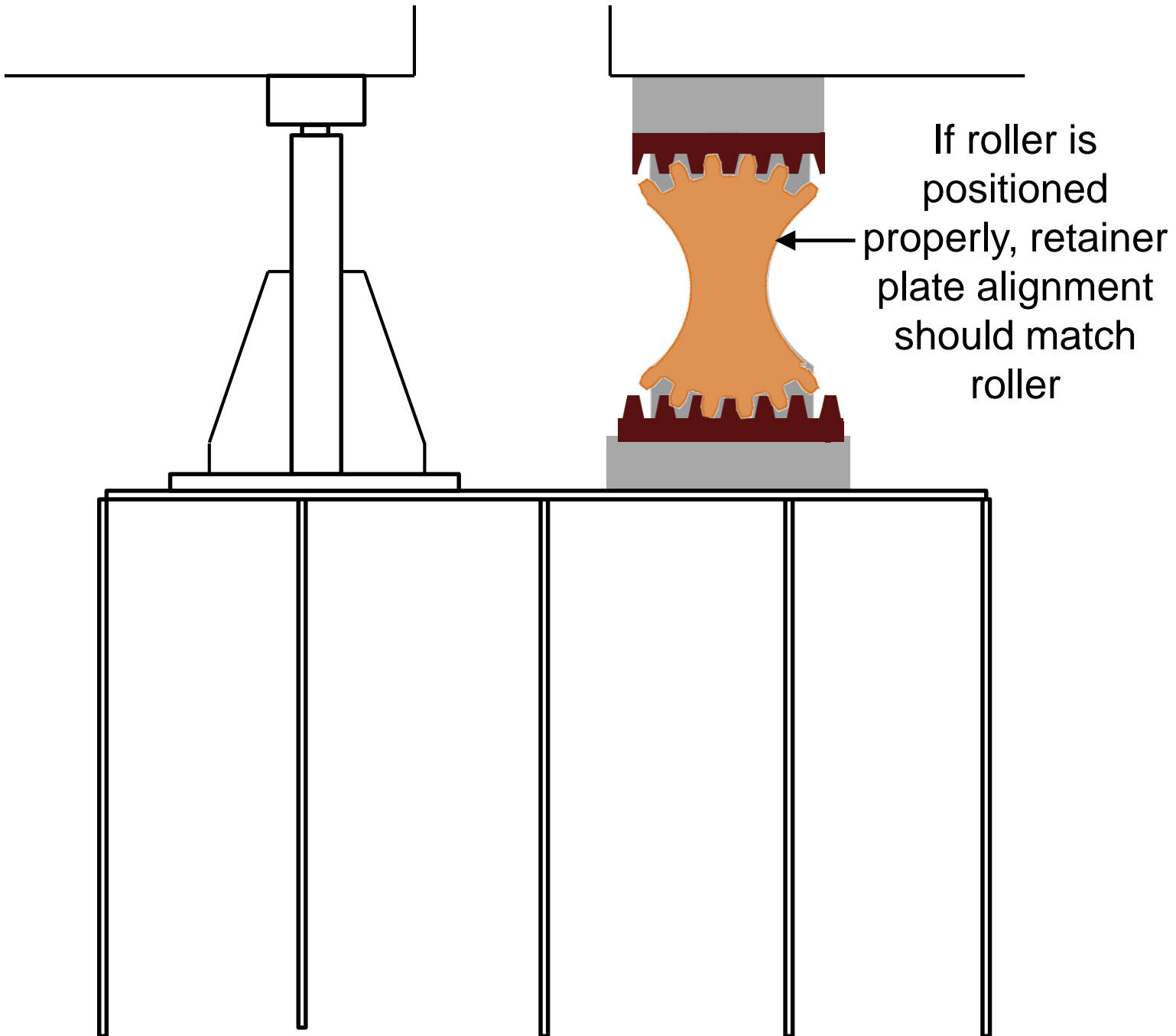
Step 9: Jack threadbars, pull top of rocker to final position



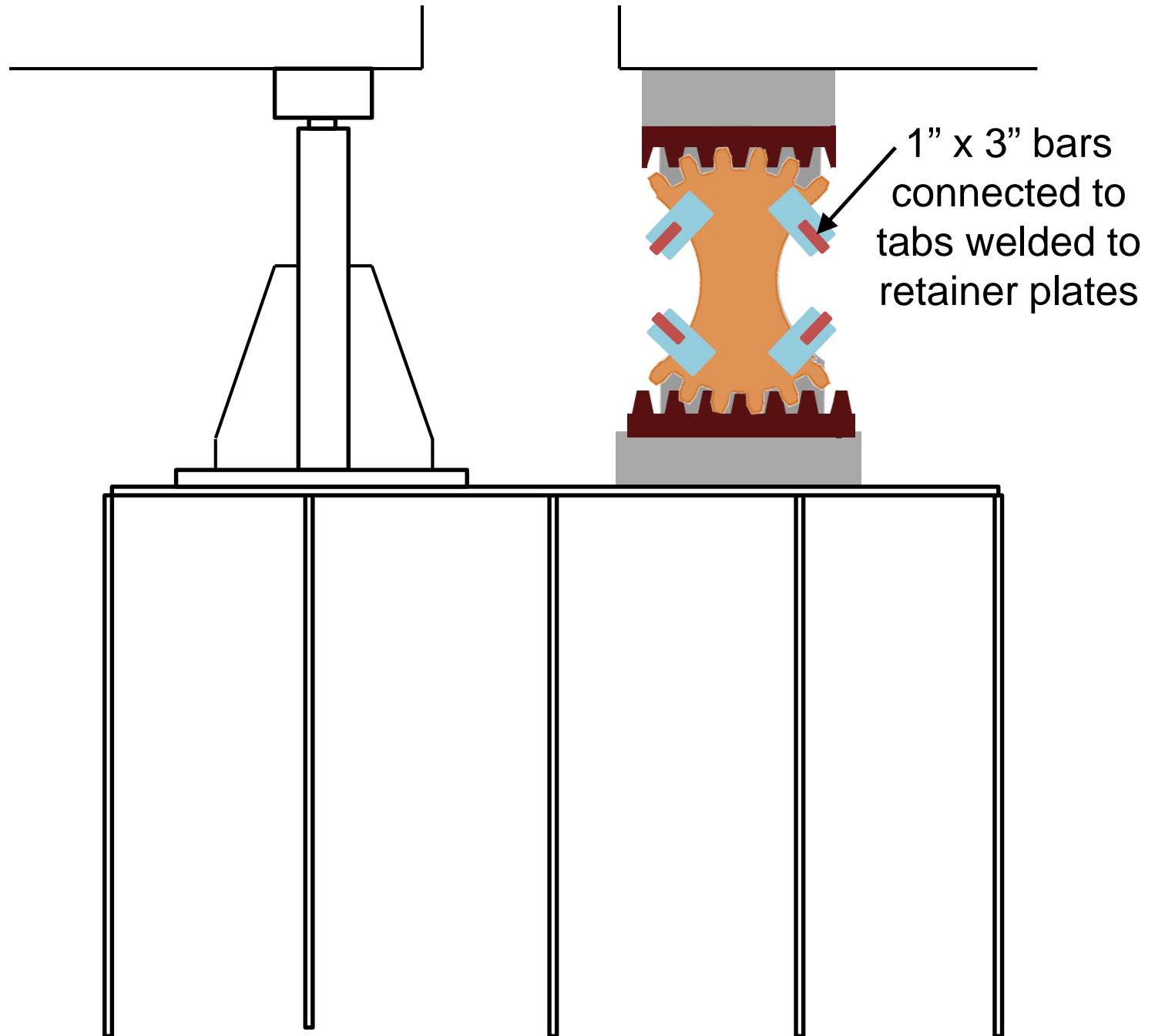
Step 10: Remove roller jacking assembly



Step 11: Reinstall retainer plates



Step 12: Install retaining bars to lock retainer plates and roller together



Acknowledgements:

West Virginia Department of Transportation

MIDAS Software



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