

MacArthur Bridge West Approach Span Replacement

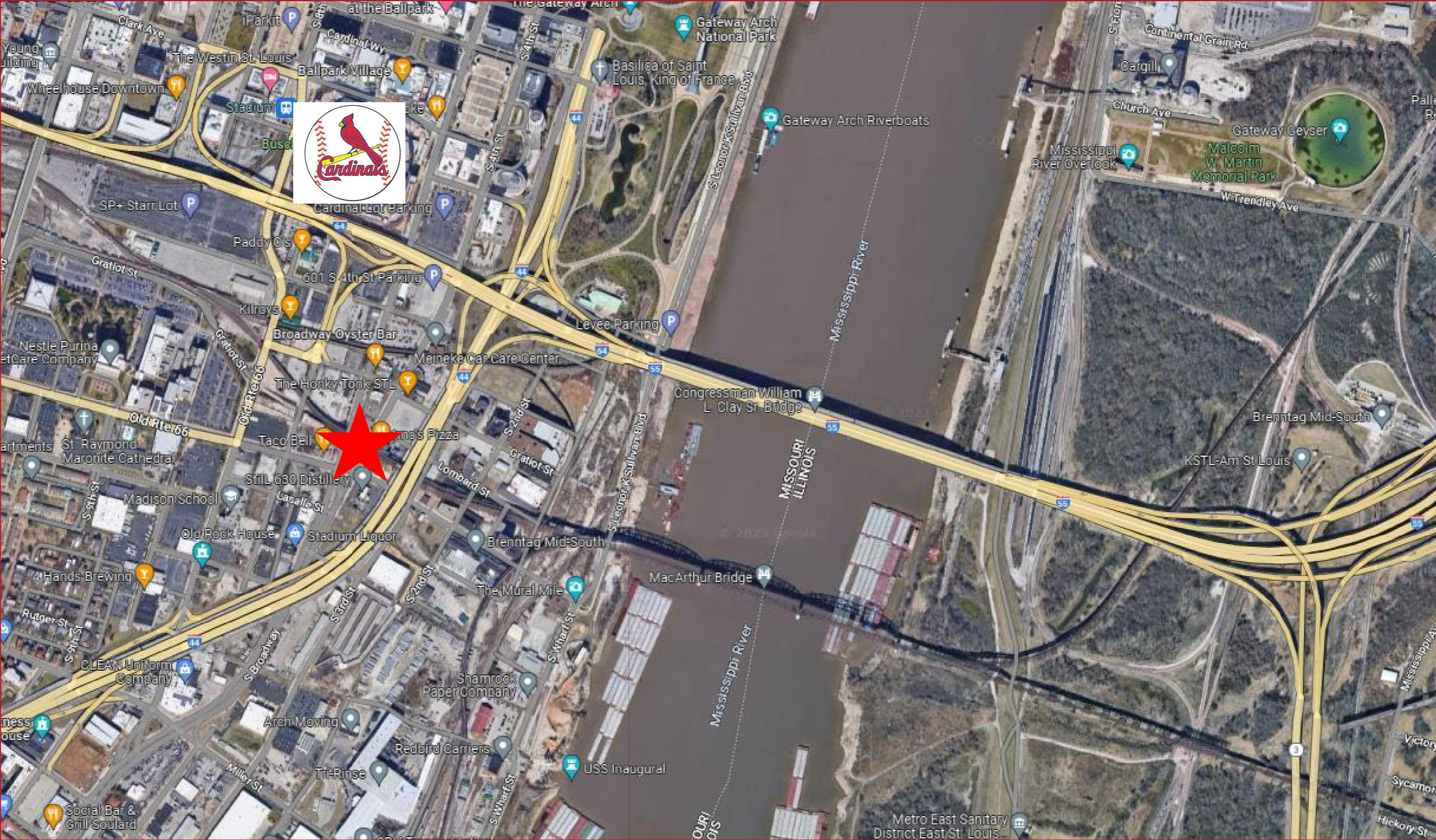
- Allen Smith, PE, SE
- Jared Wigger, PE

TEAM Conference 2024

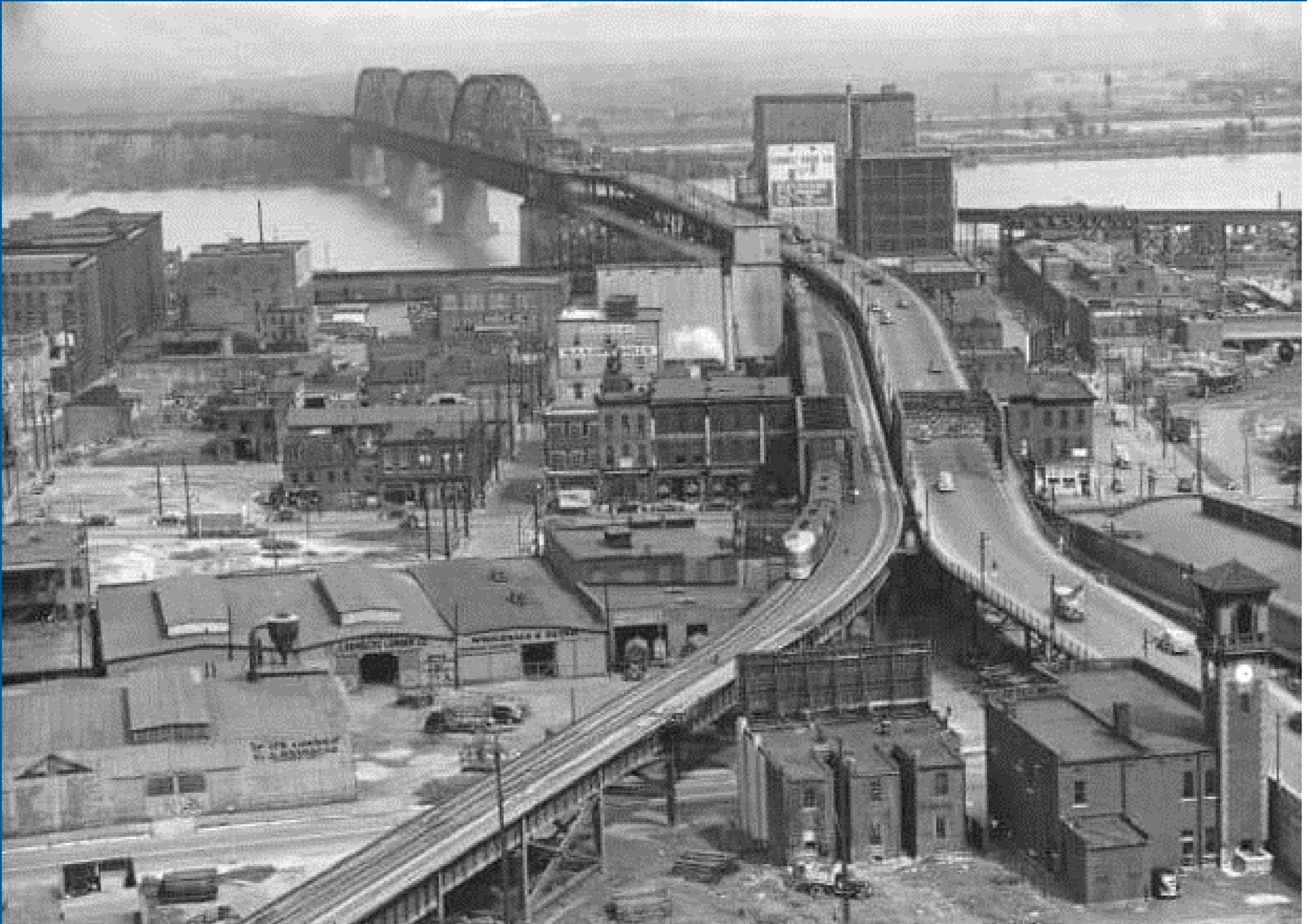
Presentation Outline

1. Bridge Description and History
2. Project Description
3. Contracting Overview
4. Bridge Design
5. Bridge Construction
6. Roadway Bridge Demolition

Bridge Location



Bridge Location



Bridge Description - Westbound Track



Bridge Description – Abandoned highway truss



Bridge Description – Eastbound Track and Highway Truss



Project Goals

- A. Upgrade aging structure
- B. Increase effective car width from 13'4" to 15'-0"
- C. Allow at least 20 dimensional loads per year to travel the most efficient route
- D. Minimize impact to rail traffic
- E. Ballast deck over Broadway Ave
- F. Maintain vertical clearance over Broadway Ave

Terminal Railroad Coordination

1. Amtrak daily schedule
2. Normal rail traffic
3. Merchants Bridge construction traffic

City of St Louis Coordination

1. Permit required with plan review
2. Maintain traffic on Broadway Ave
3. Broadway Ave could not be closed during St Louis Cardinals home stands or equivalent events

Design Build Team



Prime Contractor
Project Management
Pier Construction
Utility Coordination
Agency Coordination



Lead Designer
Construction Quality and
Safety
Pier and foundation
design
Existing bridge
connection

Project Timeline

October 2020 – RFP Issued

January 2021 – Project team selected

September 2021 – Construction began

July 2022 – Span replacement complete

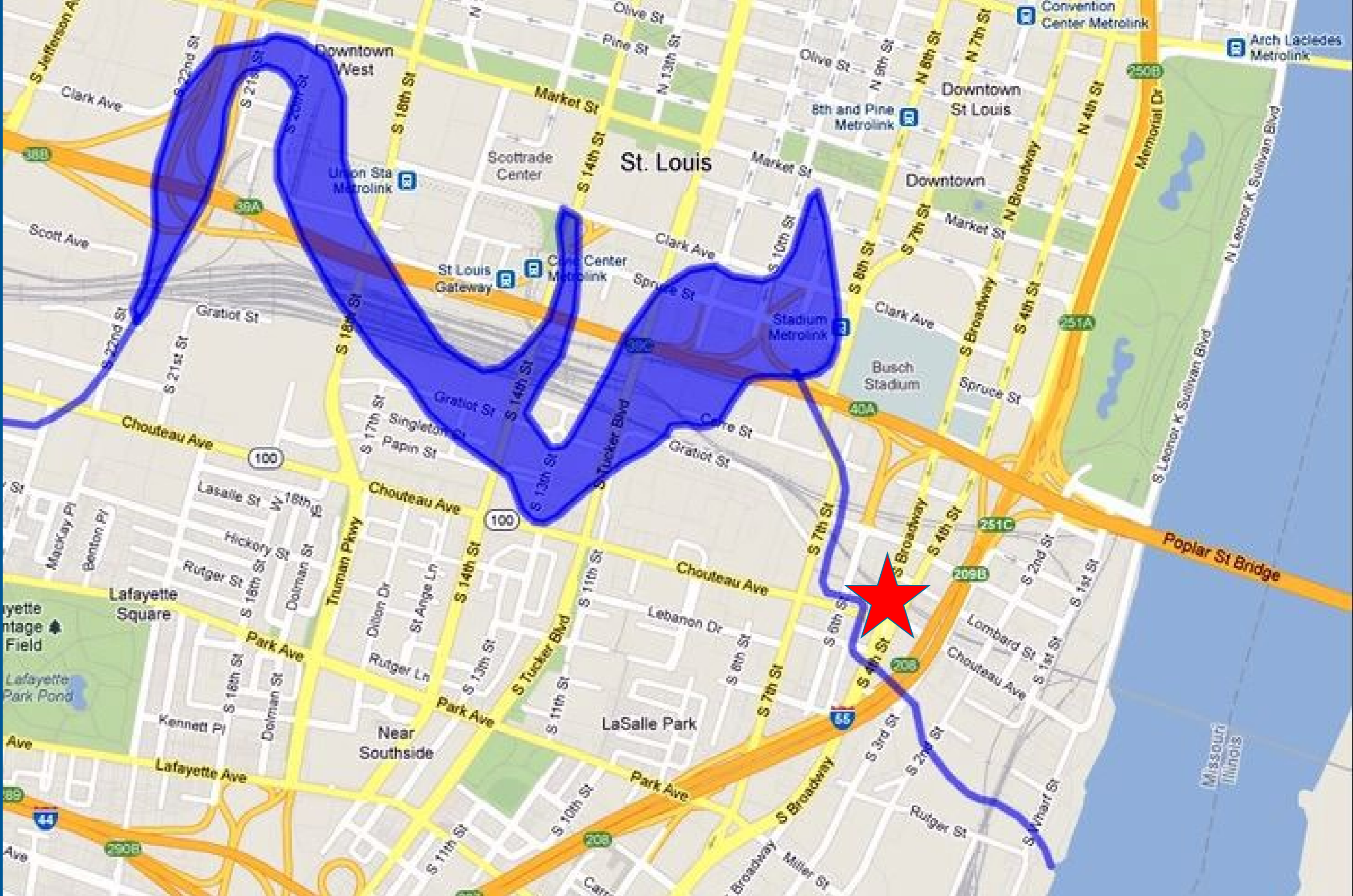
March 2023 – Project complete

Geotechnical Investigations

Mill Creek Valley (no longer exists on the surface)

Alluvial soils – soft to medium clays

Depth to bedrock varied from 54'-74'



Foundation – Helical Piles vs Micropile (for this project)

Helical Piles

- a. Low overhead application
- b. Small diameter pipe
- c. No ground vibration
- d. High compression capacity
- e. Battered Pile
- f. Lower Cost

Micropile

- a. Low overhead application
- b. Small diameter pipe
- c. Minimal ground vibration
- d. More tensile capacity
- e. High compression capacity

Helical pile – railroad approval

1. Helical Pile had not been used as a bridge foundation per our research
2. Owner TRRA approved the use as long as test piles were performed
3. BNSF, Union Pacific and Amtrak all approved the use of helical pile

Helical Pile

Bearing and Uplift Capacity

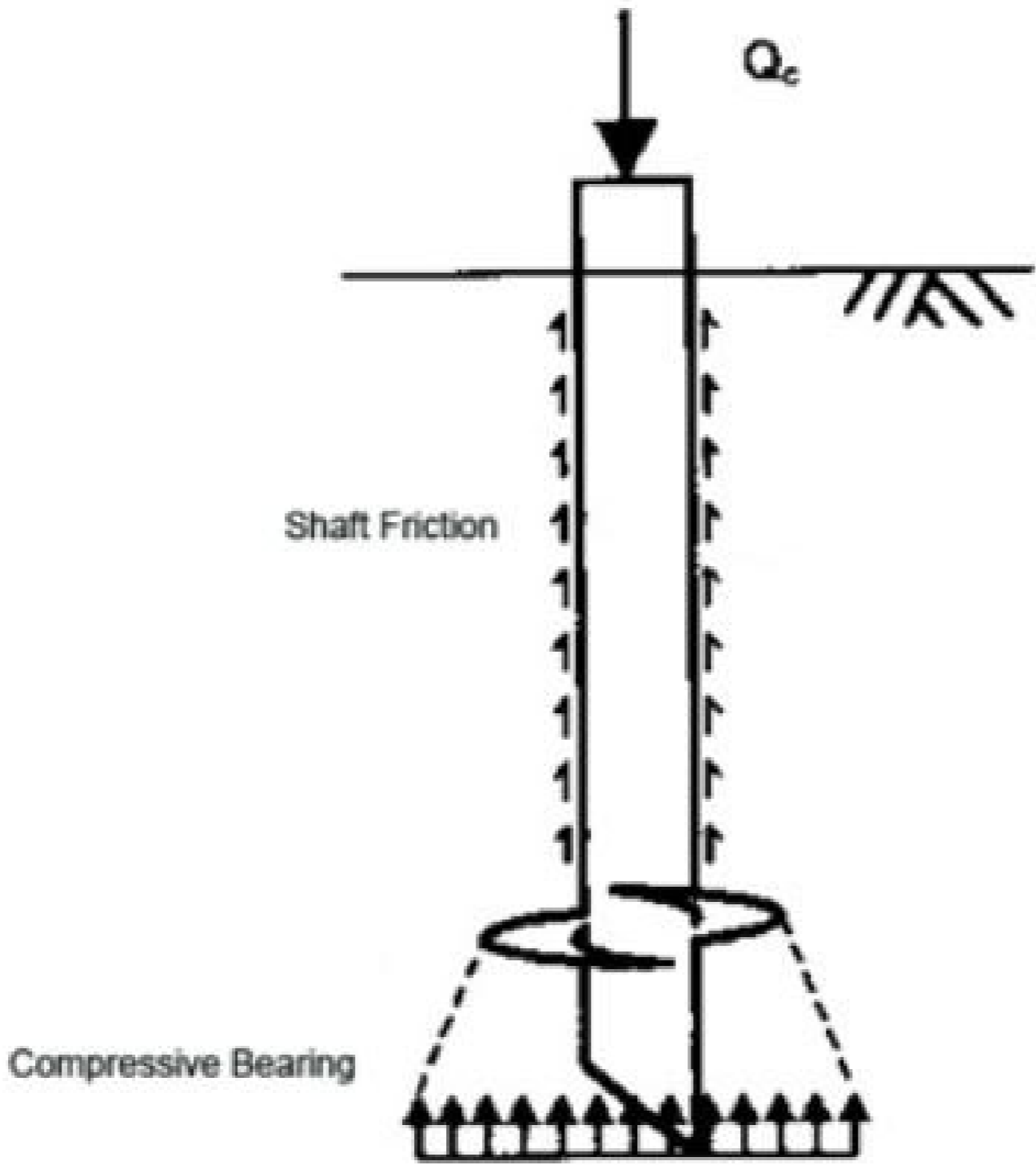


Figure 5.1 Compressive Pier Loading¹

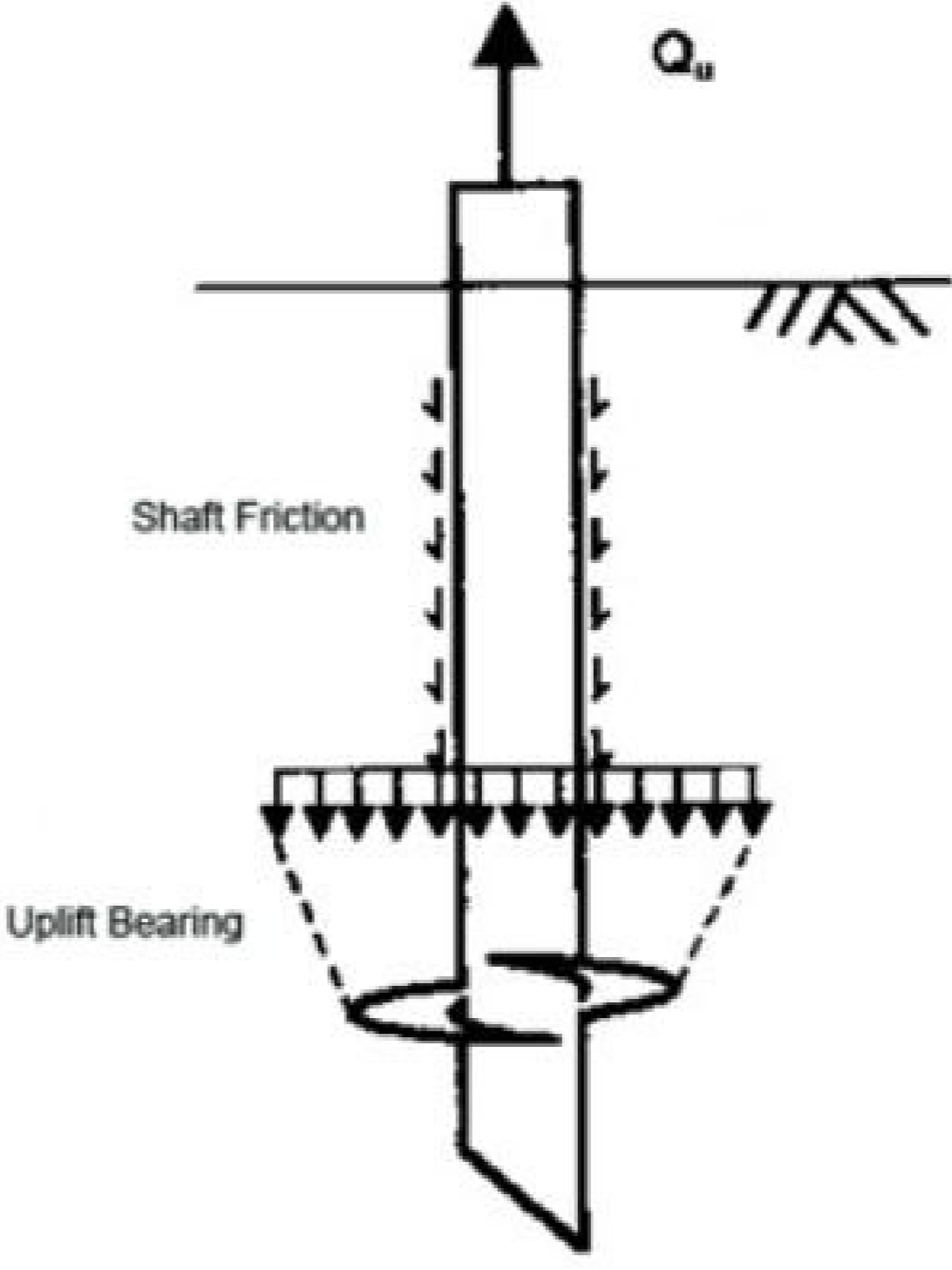


Figure 5.2 Pier Loading in Tension¹

Foundation – Helical Pile Tension Test

Three tension tests
Three locations

40-200 Kips - Tension

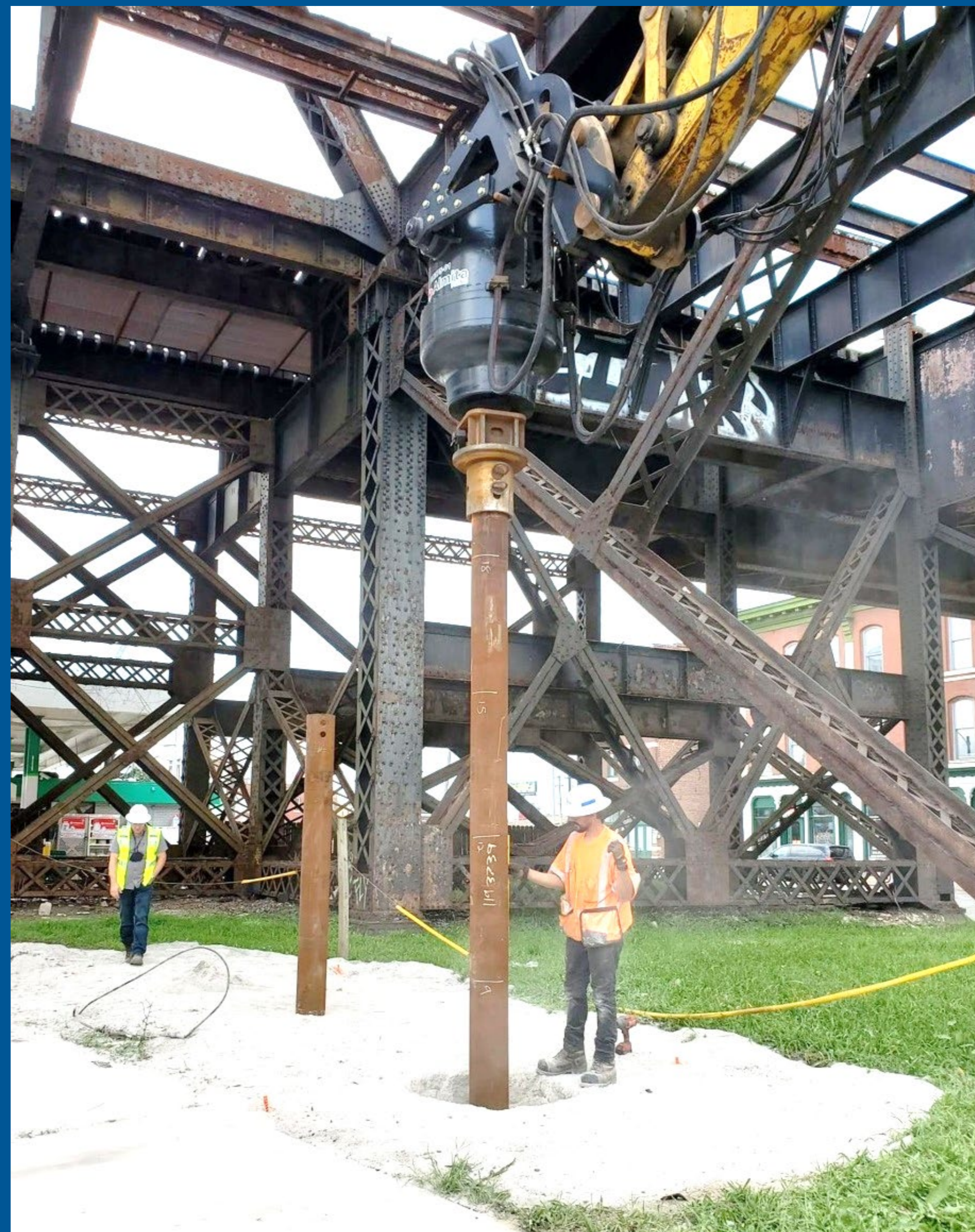
One compression test

700 kips - Compression



Helical Pile Install – discussion points

1. Torque motor
2. Torque measured to confirm bearing
3. Pile came in 20' sections connected with pins
4. Pile tip bearing bedrock



Helical Pile Installation



Pier Construction



Change Out – New spans delivered



Connection to the Existing Bridge – West Bent



Connection to the Existing Bridge – East Bent



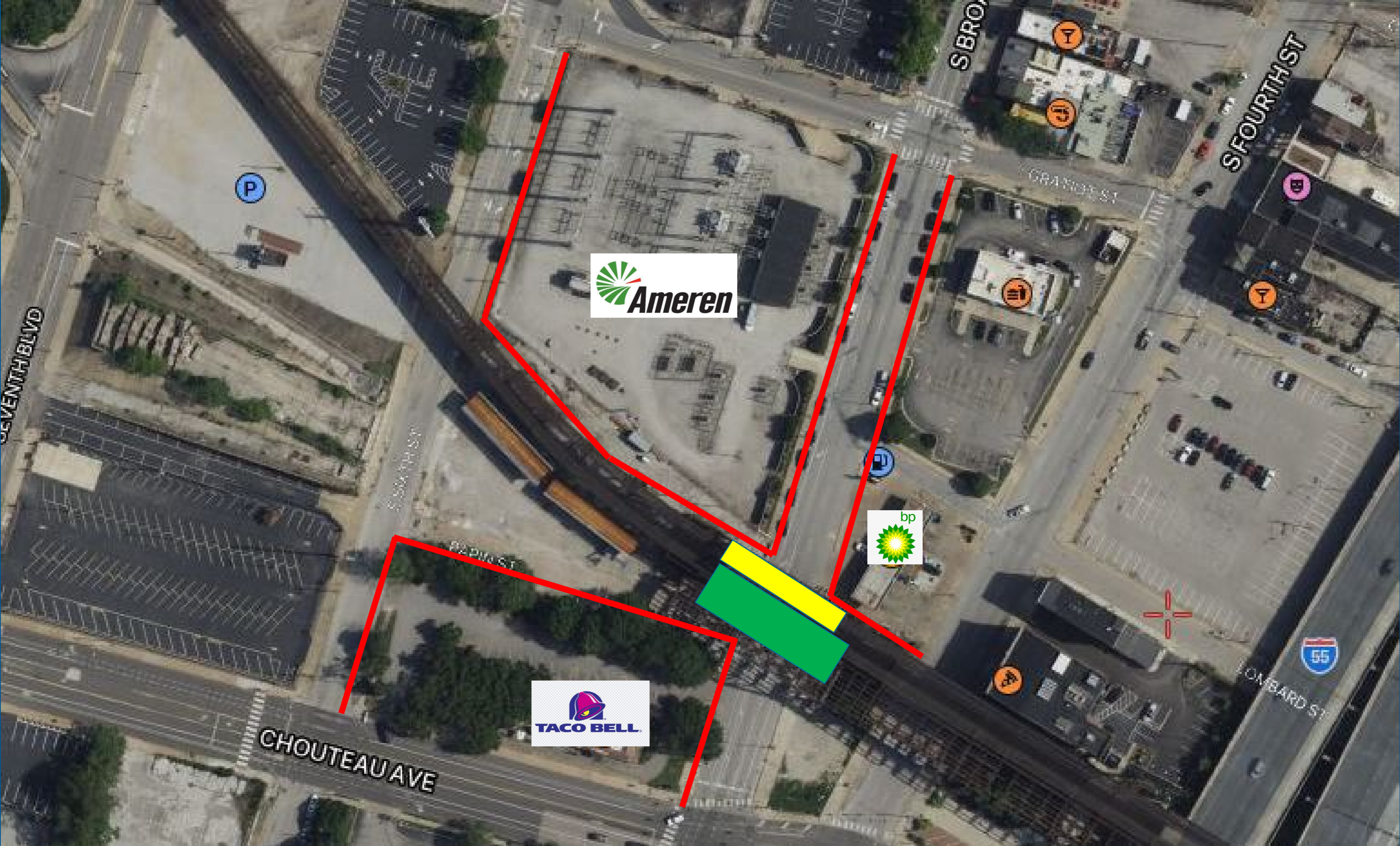
Connection to the Existing Bridge – East Bent



Change Out Preparation

1. Calculate dead loads
2. Determine centroid
3. Analyze existing highway truss for strength
4. Size girders to support eastbound track
5. Model site for equipment movement
6. Estimate time for each movement

Change Out work area



Eastbound Track Structure Support



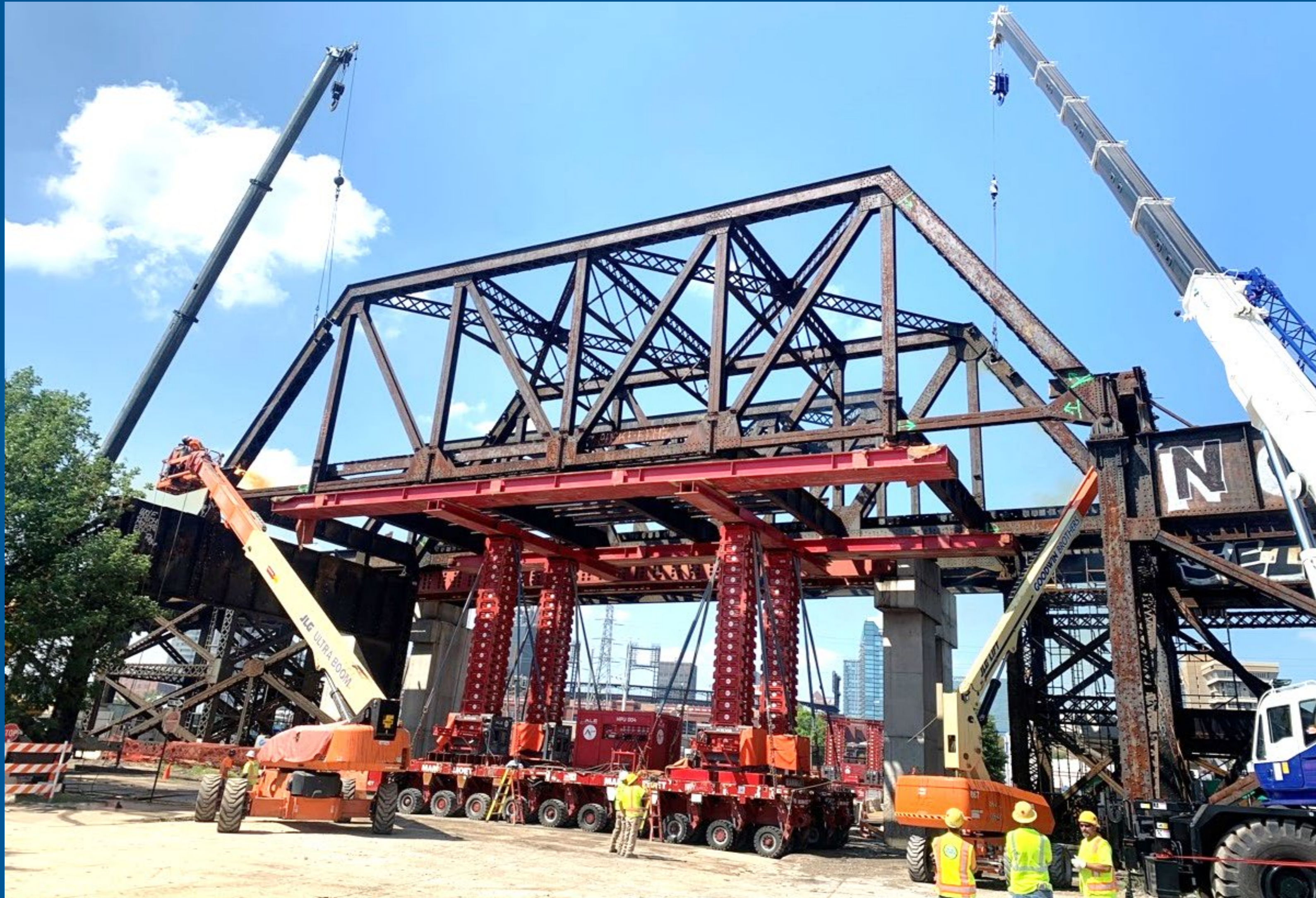
Eastbound Track support



Highway Truss Support



Highway Truss support



Change out –removal of highway truss



Change Out – Removal of Existing Highway Truss



Installation of Eastbound Span



Removal of Westbound Spans



Westbound Truss - Protection of BP Gas Station



Removal of Westbound Spans



Installation of Westbound Spans



Questions?