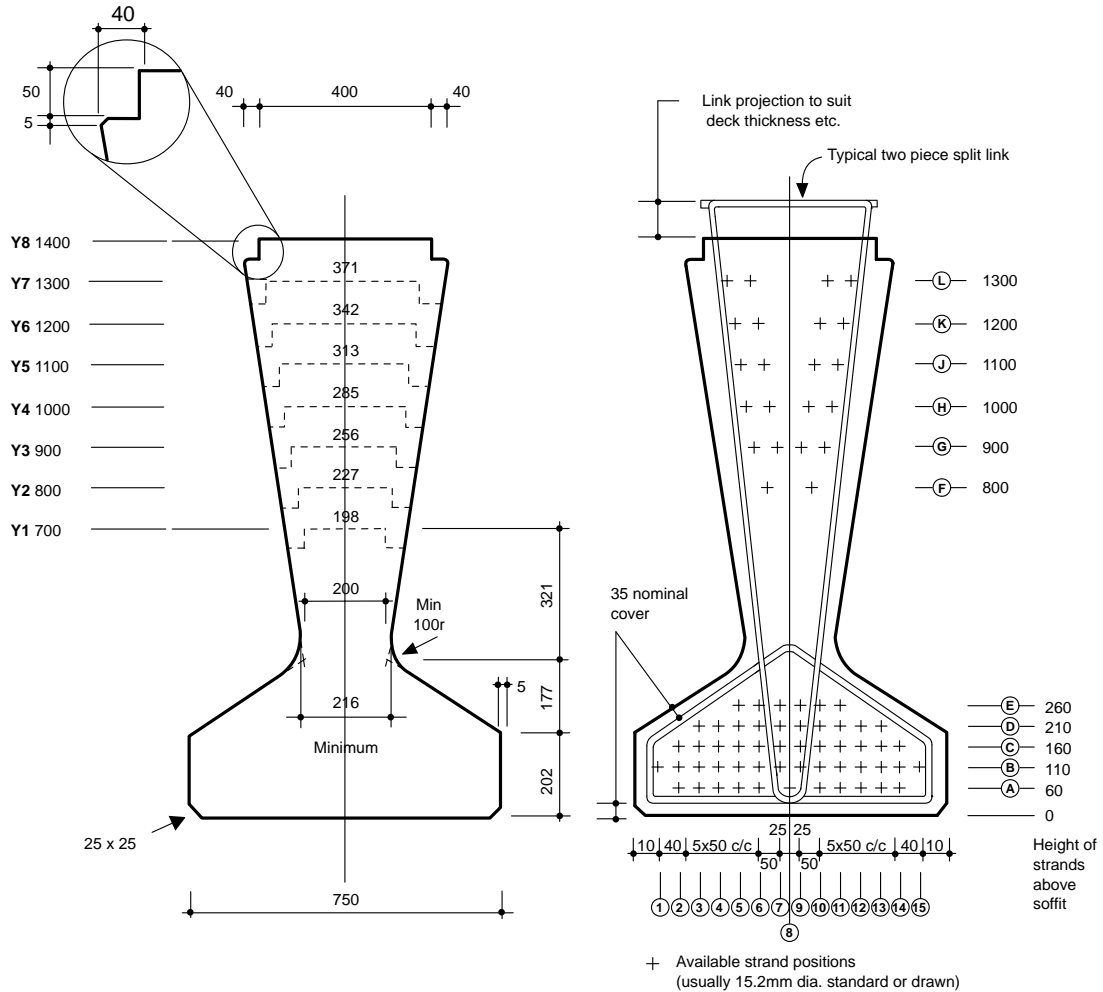


Standard Pre-stressed Concrete Bridge Beams Standard 'Y' Beam range

Simply supported spans up to 32.0m. Allows inspection and maintenance of bearings.



Section properties

Section	Depth mm	Area mm ²	Height of centroid above bottom fibre Y _b mm	Section moduli mm ³ x 10 ⁶		Approximate self weight kN/m
				Top fibre Z _t	Bottom fibre Z _b	
Y1	700	309202	255	24.85	43.40	7.73
Y2	800	339882	299	35.02	58.78	8.50
Y3	900	373444	347	47.88	76.27	9.34
Y4	1000	409890	400	63.53	95.41	10.25
Y5	1100	449220	456	82.06	116.02	11.23
Y6	1200	491433	515	103.58	138.00	12.29
Y7	1300	536530	576	128.15	161.31	13.41
Y8	1400	584708	639	155.98	186.01	14.62

Span loading 45 Units HB loading (inc. 2.4 kN/m² for finishes)

Span (m)	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Y1																			
Y2																			
Y3																			
Y4																			
Y5																			
Y6																			
Y7																			
Y8																			

Standard Pre-stressed Concrete Bridge Beams Typical Specification

Concrete

Transfer cube strength 40 N/mm².
28 day cube strength 50 N/mm².
(Higher strengths can be accommodated where necessary).

Cement

Cement usually complies with B.S.12 - Portland.
The following may also be used:-
B.S.3892 - p.f.a.

Admixtures

Comply with B.S.5075 - Concrete admixtures.

Aggregates

Comply with B.S.882 - Concrete aggregates from Natural Sources.

Prestressing Strands

Comply with B.S.5896 with Class 2 relaxation.

12.5mm dia. standard at 123 kN max. initial force in inverted 'T' and 'TY' beams
(alternatively 12.7mm dia. drawn strand at 146.3 kN max. initial force can be used).

15.2mm dia. standard at 174 kN max. initial force in 'Y', 'YE', 'M', 'SY', 'U' and 'UM' beams
(alternatively 15.2mm dia. drawn strand at 210 kN max. initial force can be used).

Secondary Reinforcement

Complies with B.S.4449 or B.S.4482

Length shown on drawings

The length of beams shown on customers drawings is assumed to be the casting length of the beams and that the engineer has taken into consideration the effects of shrinkage and creep.

Tolerances

Unless specifically agreed otherwise beams will be made to the full tolerances shown in DTp specification. Clause 1710.8 (or B.S.8110 Part 1, Clause 6.11.3 and 6.11.4).

Surface Finish

Top. Rough as cast - DTp Class 2, Clause 1710.8.
Sides & Soffit. F5 - DTp Clause 1708.4 (or B.S.8110 Clause 6.1.3 Type A).

Camber

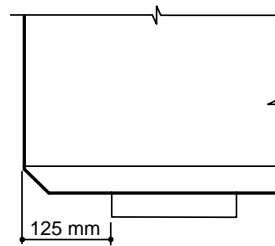
All prestressed beams will have an upward camber due to prestress.

Fixing, inserts, cast in sockets

In side, soffit and ends - should be avoided wherever possible.

Bearings

Bearings for bridge beams should be considered on the merits of each particular application. As a general rule, however, the edge of the bearing closest to the abutment should be detailed at least 125mm in from the end of the beam. (See sketch). Cast in items cannot project below the soffit line of prestressed units.



Weight

The customer should assume a concrete density of 2.5 t/m³.

Quality Assurance

We are a B.S.I. Registered Firm to BS.EN.ISO.9001

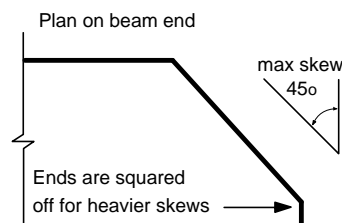
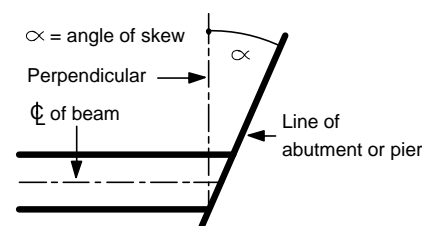
Quality Control

We carry out strict quality control procedures at all stages of manufacture. Copies of all necessary certificates on cement, aggregates, strand, stressing records, cube tests and beam tests are retained within our quality system.

Skews

Skewed ends to beams are expensive and should be avoided wherever possible. However, we are able to produce these details to any angle required, up to a maximum of 45°, beyond which there is a risk that, during manufacture, damage to beam ends may result. Reinforcement. Only reinforcement in the end zone of the beam should be skewed. All other reinforcement in the body of the beam should be detailed square to the section.

Note: A square deck has a zero skew



Stacking

Positions of stacking timbers should be approx. 500mm from the ends of a beam and projecting links should be positioned accordingly.