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**Simplified design of prestressed  
concrete bridges —**

**Part 2:  
Box-girder bridges**

*Conception simplifiée des ponts en béton précontraint —*

*Partie 2: Ponts à poutres caissons*



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# Contents

Page

Foreword.....	viii
Introduction.....	ix
<b>1 Scope.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviated terms.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5 Design and construction procedure.....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Procedure.....	9
5.1.1 General.....	9
5.2 Design documentation.....	12
5.2.1 General.....	12
5.2.2 Calculation report.....	12
5.2.3 Geotechnical report.....	12
5.2.4 Structural drawings.....	12
5.2.5 Specifications.....	12
<b>6 General provisions.....</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1 Limitations.....	13
6.1.1 General.....	13
6.1.2 Permitted use.....	13
6.1.3 Maximum number of spans.....	13
6.1.4 Recommended span length.....	13
6.1.5 Maximum difference in span length.....	13
6.1.6 Maximum cantilever length.....	13
6.1.7 Maximum height of bridge.....	13
6.1.8 Maximum number of lanes.....	14
6.1.9 Width limitations.....	14
6.1.10 Clearances.....	14
6.1.11 Maximum skew angle.....	15
6.1.12 Maximum bridge horizontal curvature.....	15
6.1.13 Cross-section variation.....	15
6.1.14 Interaction between superstructure and substructure.....	15
6.2 Limit states.....	15
6.3 Ultimate limit state design format.....	16
6.3.1 General.....	16
6.3.2 Required factored loads.....	16
6.3.3 Design strength.....	17
6.4 Serviceability limit state design format.....	17
<b>7 Structural systems and layout.....</b>	<b>17</b>
7.1 Description of the components of the structure.....	17
7.1.1 General.....	17
7.1.2 Superstructure system.....	17
7.1.3 Substructure system.....	17
7.1.4 Foundation.....	18
7.2 General guide.....	18
7.2.1 Architectural guide.....	18
7.2.2 General structural guides for the project.....	18
7.3 Structural layout.....	19
7.3.1 General structural layout.....	19
7.3.2 Vertical layout.....	19
7.4 Feasibility under the guidelines.....	20
<b>8 Actions (Loads).....</b>	<b>21</b>

8.1	General.....	21
8.2	Dead loads.....	21
8.2.1	General.....	21
8.2.2	Structural elements.....	21
8.2.3	Non-structural elements.....	21
8.3	Live loads.....	22
8.3.1	General.....	22
8.3.2	Design truck.....	22
8.3.3	Design lane load.....	22
8.3.4	Dynamic effect of live loads.....	23
8.4	Longitudinal forces.....	23
8.5	Earth pressure.....	23
8.6	Wind loads.....	24
8.7	Earthquake inertial forces.....	24
8.7.1	General.....	24
8.7.2	Seismic hazard.....	24
8.7.3	No seismic hazard zones:.....	24
8.7.4	Low seismic hazard zones:.....	25
8.7.5	Intermediate seismic hazard zones:.....	25
8.7.6	High seismic hazard zones:.....	25
8.7.7	Soil profile types.....	29
8.7.8	Site effects.....	30
8.7.9	Design response spectral ordinates.....	30
8.7.10	Seismic equivalent uniformly distributed load.....	31
8.7.11	Fundamental mode shape.....	31
8.7.12	Lateral equivalent design forces.....	32
8.8	Jacking and post-tensioning forces.....	32
8.8.1	Jacking forces.....	32
8.8.2	Forces for post-tensioning anchorage.....	33
8.9	Thermal effects.....	33
8.9.1	Seasonal variation.....	33
8.9.2	Thermal coefficient.....	33
8.9.3	Differential temperature.....	33
8.10	Load combinations.....	33
8.10.1	Ultimate loads.....	33
8.10.2	Service loads.....	33
<b>9</b>	<b>Structural analysis.....</b>	<b>34</b>
9.1	General.....	34
9.1.1	B-region and D-region.....	34
9.1.2	Elastic behaviour.....	34
9.1.3	Small deflection theory.....	34
9.1.4	Secondary moments.....	34
9.1.5	Time-dependent properties of concrete.....	34
9.1.6	Geometric imperfections.....	34
9.1.7	Frame analysis.....	34
9.2	Longitudinal analysis.....	34
9.3	Transverse analysis.....	35
9.3.1	Empirical method.....	35
9.3.2	Approximate method.....	35
9.3.3	Refined method.....	36
<b>10</b>	<b>Design requirements.....</b>	<b>37</b>
10.1	General.....	37
10.2	Box girder cross-section dimensions and details.....	37
10.2.1	Minimum flange thickness.....	37
10.2.2	Minimum web thickness.....	37
10.2.3	Length of top flange cantilever.....	37
10.2.4	Overall cross-section dimensions.....	38

	10.2.5 Longitudinal slope .....	38
10.3	Materials for structural concrete .....	39
	10.3.1 General .....	39
	10.3.2 Cement .....	39
	10.3.3 Aggregates .....	39
	10.3.4 Water .....	39
	10.3.5 Steel reinforcement .....	39
	10.3.6 Prestressing steel .....	40
	10.3.7 Post-tensioning anchorages and couplers .....	40
	10.3.8 Ducts .....	41
	10.3.9 Admixtures .....	41
	10.3.10 .....	
	Storage of materials .....	41
	10.3.11 .....	
	Minimum and maximum reinforcement bar diameter .....	42
10.4	Concrete mixture proportioning .....	42
	10.4.1 General .....	42
	10.4.2 Durability requirements .....	42
	10.4.3 Required average compressive strength .....	43
	10.4.4 Proportioning of the concrete mixture .....	43
10.5	Concrete cover of reinforcement .....	44
	10.5.1 Minimum concrete cover .....	44
	10.5.2 Special corrosion protection .....	45
10.6	Minimum reinforcement bend diameter .....	45
10.7	Standard hook dimensions .....	45
10.8	Bar spacing and maximum aggregate size .....	45
	10.8.1 General .....	45
	10.8.2 Maximum nominal coarse aggregate size .....	45
	10.8.3 Minimum clear spacing between parallel bars in a layer .....	46
	10.8.4 Minimum clear spacing between parallel layers of reinforcement .....	46
	10.8.5 Clear spacing between parallel lap splices .....	46
	10.8.6 Maximum flexural reinforcement spacing in solid slabs .....	47
	10.8.7 Maximum shrinkage and temperature reinforcement spacing in solid slabs .....	47
	10.8.8 Maximum reinforcement spacing in structural concrete walls .....	47
	10.8.9 Minimum spacing of prestressing tendons and ducts .....	48
	10.8.10 .....	
	Maximum spacing of prestressing tendons in slabs .....	49
	10.8.11 .....	
	Couplers in post-tensioning tendons .....	49
10.9	Development length, lap splicing and anchorage of reinforcement .....	49
	10.9.1 Development length .....	49
	10.9.2 Lap splice dimensions .....	50
10.10	Limits for longitudinal reinforcement .....	51
	10.10.1 General .....	51
	10.10.2 .....	
	Shrinkage and temperature reinforcement .....	51
	10.10.3 .....	
	Minimum area of tension flexural reinforcement .....	52
11	<b>Stress limitations</b> .....	<b>52</b>
	11.1 Stress limitations for prestressing tendons .....	52
	11.2 Stress limitations for concrete .....	53
	11.2.1 For temporary stresses before losses-fully prestressed components .....	53
	11.2.2 For stresses at serviceability limit state after losses-fully prestressed components .....	54
12	<b>Loss of prestress</b> .....	<b>55</b>
	12.1 Total loss of prestress .....	55
	12.2 Instantaneous losses .....	56

	12.2.1 Anchorage set.....	56
	12.2.2 Friction.....	56
	12.2.3 Elastic shortening.....	57
	12.3 Approximate estimate of time-dependent losses.....	57
<b>13</b>	<b>Details of tendon.....</b>	<b>60</b>
	13.1 Tendon confinement.....	60
	13.1.1 General.....	60
	13.1.2 Effects of curved tendons.....	60
	13.2 External tendon supports.....	61
	13.3 Post-tensioned anchorage zones.....	61
	13.3.1 General.....	61
	13.3.2 General zone and local zone.....	61
	13.3.3 Design of general zone.....	62
	13.3.4 Design of local zone.....	64
<b>14</b>	<b>Superstructure.....</b>	<b>65</b>
	14.1 Strength of members subjected to flexural moments.....	65
	14.1.1 General.....	65
	14.1.2 Factored flexural moment at section.....	65
	14.1.3 Minimum design flexural moment strength.....	65
	14.1.4 Nominal moment strength of PSC box girder.....	65
	14.2 Strength of members subjected to shear stresses.....	69
	14.2.1 General.....	69
	14.2.2 Factored shear.....	69
	14.2.3 Design shear strength.....	69
	14.2.4 Design of shear reinforcement.....	69
	14.3 Girders, beams, joists.....	70
	14.4 Details of box girder.....	70
	14.4.1 Flange and web thickness.....	70
	14.4.2 Reinforcement.....	70
	14.5 Diaphragms.....	71
	14.6 Opening.....	71
	14.7 Railings.....	73
	14.8 Splices of strand.....	73
	14.9 Continuous structure.....	73
	14.9.1 Scope of application.....	73
	14.9.2 General design.....	73
	14.9.3 Structural analysis.....	73
	14.9.4 Fixed support.....	75
	14.9.5 Intermediate support.....	76
<b>15</b>	<b>Substructure.....</b>	<b>77</b>
	15.1 Girders that are part of a frame.....	77
	15.2 Strength of members subjected to axial loads with or without flexure.....	77
	15.3 Torsion.....	77
	15.4 Bearing strength.....	77
	15.5 Columns and piers.....	77
	15.6 Concrete walls.....	77
<b>16</b>	<b>Foundations.....</b>	<b>77</b>
	16.1 Foundation type and capacity.....	77
	16.2 Subsurface exploration and testing programs.....	77
	16.3 Dimensioning of the foundation elements.....	77
	16.4 Footings.....	78
	16.5 Foundation mats.....	78
	16.6 Footings on piles.....	78
	16.7 Foundation beams.....	78
	16.8 Retaining walls.....	78
<b>17</b>	<b>Lateral load resisting system.....</b>	<b>78</b>

17.1	General.....	78
17.2	Specified lateral forces.....	78
17.3	Lateral force resisting structural system.....	78
17.4	Minimum amount of structural concrete walls.....	78
17.5	Special reinforcement details for seismic zones.....	78
<b>18</b>	<b>Bearings.....</b>	<b>78</b>
18.1	General.....	78
18.2	Multiple roller bearings.....	78
18.3	Elastomeric bearings.....	78
18.4	Anchorage.....	79
18.5	Design forces for supporting structure.....	79
<b>Annex A (informative) Equivalent formulae for material factors.....</b>		<b>80</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>		<b>82</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 71, *Concrete, reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Simplified design standard for concrete structures*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).



## Introduction

The aim of this document is to provide rules for the design and construction of relatively short span prestressed concrete box girder bridges. This document is developed for countries that do not have existing national standards on this subject and to offer to local regulatory authorities an alternative for the design of relatively small bridges that abound in urban overpasses and over creeks and rivers everywhere. This document may not be used in place of a national standard unless specifically considered and accepted by the national standards body or other appropriate regulatory organization. The design rules are based in simplified worldwide-accepted strength design models. This document is self-contained; therefore, loads, simplified analysis procedures and design specifications are included, as well as minimum acceptable construction practice guidelines.

The minimum dimensional guidelines contained in this document are intended to account for undesirable side effects that require more sophisticated analysis and design procedures. Material and construction guidelines are aimed at site-mixed concrete as well as ready-mixed concrete, and steel of the minimum available strength grades.

The earthquake resistance guidelines are included to account for the numerous regions of the world which lie in earthquake prone areas. The earthquake resistance for zones with high seismic hazard is based on the employment of structural concrete walls (shear walls) that limit the lateral deformations of the structure and provide for its lateral strength, in place of piers or frames that can be used in zones with intermediate, low or no significant earthquake hazard.

This document contains provisions that can be modified by the national standards body due to local design and construction requirements and practices. The specifications that can be modified are included using ["boxed values"]. The national standards body is expected to review the "boxed values" and may substitute alternative definitive values for these elements for use in the national application of this document.



# Simplified design of prestressed concrete bridges —

## Part 2: Box-girder bridges

### 1 Scope

This document provides information to perform the design of the prestressed concrete box girder bridge for road that complies with the limitations established in 6.1. The rules of design as set forth in the document are simplifications of more elaborate requirements. Among several erection methods of box girder bridges, the provisions of this document are mainly applicable to full staging method (FSM).

Designs and details for new road bridges address structural integrity by considering the following:

- the use of continuity and redundancy to provide one or more alternate paths;
- structural members and bearing seat widths that are resistant to damage or instability; and
- external protection systems to minimize the effects of reasonably conceived severe loads.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 28842, *Guidelines for simplified design of reinforced concrete bridges*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

##### **admixture**

material other than water, aggregate, or hydraulic cement, used as an ingredient of concrete and added to concrete before or during its mixing to modify its properties

#### 3.2

##### **anchorage**

device used to anchor a non-structural element to the structural framing

#### 3.3

##### **B-region**

portion of a member in which it is reasonable to assume that strains due to flexure vary linearly through section