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MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT

CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

CAPE COD CANAL
BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS

DESIGN MEMORANDUM



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASS.

DECEMBER 1978

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
424 TRAPELO ROAD
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

NEDED-E

10 January 1979

SUBJECT: Cape Cod Canal Bridges
Major Rehabilitation Project, Design Memorandum

HQDA (DAEN-CWE-B)
WASH DC 20314

1. In accordance with ER-1130-2-417, there is submitted for review and approval the Design Memorandum for Cape Cod Canal Bridges, Major Rehabilitation Project.
2. Reconnaissance Reports for the project were submitted in July and August of 1977 and the project accepted under the Major Rehabilitation Program.
3. A supplementary environmental impact statement has been prepared for the project and will be forwarded under separate cover.
4. It is recommended that the project plan submitted in this memorandum be approved as the basis for preparation of contract plans and specifications.
5. It is recommended that authority for review of the plans and specifications for the Bourne Bridge be delegated to the Division Engineer. This will permit an earlier award and ensure sufficient lead time for full construction activities to begin 5 Sept 1979.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

Incl (10 cys)
as


JOE B. FRYAR
Chief, Engineering Division

DAE:--WE-BB (NEDED-E, 10 Jan 79) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Cape Cod Canal Bridges
Major Rehabilitation Project, Design Memorandum

DA, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314 12 February 1979

TO: Division Engineer, New England, ATTN: NEDED-E

1. The subject design memorandum is approved, subject to the comments furnished in the following paragraphs.
2. The design memorandum should be supplemented for the record to provide information as to the ownership of the Bourne and Sagamore Bridges and whether or not additional permanent or temporary interests in real estate will be required. The information should include a brief Attorney's Report establishing the present ownership (compensable interest) in the existing bridge facilities and the right-of-way in which they are located (see ER 1180-1-1, paragraph 73-204).
3. Paragraph 16e. The last sentence in this paragraph should be modified to include lightweight concrete aggregates produced by the sintering process.
4. Paragraph 16i. This paragraph should include data on the bondability of epoxy bituminous waterproofing to steel grid and lightweight concrete as well as data on the bondability of the waterproofing to the bituminous pavement.
5. Paragraphs 21, 22 and page 30. Although the Bourne Bridge has almost twice the square footage as the Sagamore Bridge, item A2 shows the same unit price. The schedule also shows the same construction time for both bridges. These apparent time and cost inconsistencies should be rectified.
6. Basic letter, paragraph 5. The recommendation that approval authority for the plans and specifications be delegated to the Division Engineer is not approved. However, an expedited review by OCE staff, including on-board review, if required, will be arranged to minimize any adverse impact on the construction schedule.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

Incl
wd

Jack R. Thompson
JACK R. THOMPSON
Acting Chief, Engineering Division
Directorate of Civil Works

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT

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BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS

DESIGN MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DECEMBER 1978

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT

CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

CAPE COD CANAL
BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS

DESIGN MEMORANDUM

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MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
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A. PERTINENT DATA

PROJECT NAME Cape Cod Canal

PURPOSE Navigation

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Total Length including Dredged Approaches	17.4 miles
Length in Land cut	7.7 miles
Minimum Channel Width	500 feet
Minimum Depth at Mean Low Water	32 feet

VESSELS TRANSITING - 1977

Commercial	6,981
Recreational	22,225

FEATURES TO BE REHABILITATED

Bourne Highway Bridge

Number of Lanes	4
Width of Lane	10 feet
Total Length	2684 feet
Number of Spans	7
Maximum Span Length	616 feet
State Highway	Route 28
Vertical Clearance above MHW	135 feet min.

Sagamore Highway Bridge

Number of Lanes	4
Width of Lane	10 feet
Total Length	1833 feet
Number of Spans	3
Maximum Span Length	616 feet
State Highway	Route 6
Vertical Clearance above MHW	135 feet min.

ESTIMATED COST OF REHABILITATION

Bourne Highway Bridge

Repairs to Structural Steel	\$ 1,160,000
Remove and Replace Concrete Deck	4,406,800
Paint Superstructure	400,000
Contingencies	1,183,200
Preparation of Plans and Specifications	350,000
Supervision and Inspection	600,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 8,100,000</u>

Sagamore Highway Bridge

Repairs to Structural Steel	370,000
Remove and Replace Concrete Deck	2,640,000
Paint Superstructure	270,000
Contingencies	650,000
Preparation of Plans and Specifications	250,000
Supervision and Inspection	320,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 4,500,000</u>

Total Estimated Cost of Rehabilitation \$12,600,000

B. AUTHORIZATION

1. Project Authorization. - Reconnaissance reports were prepared and submitted to the Chief of Engineers on 3 August 1977 for the Sagamore Bridge and on 31 August 1977 for the Bourne Bridge. The first endorsement to these reports, Office of the Chief of Engineers to Division Engineer, New England, dated 5 December 1977, states that the proposed project qualified under the Major Rehabilitation Program and was included in the FY 79 President's Budget request to Congress. This memorandum was prepared as required by paragraph 6c. of ER 1130-2-417 and its scope and content is in accordance with Appendix B of that regulation.

C. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2. Project Location. - The Cape Cod Canal is a sea level canal located about 50 miles south of Boston, Massachusetts, crossing a narrow neck of land which joined Cape Cod to the mainland. The canal extends from Cape Cod Bay at the east end to Buzzards Bay on the west end. Cape Cod became an island with construction of the canal. Communities adjacent to the canal are the Towns

of Bourne and Sandwich, Massachusetts. State Highways 6 and 28 and a single track rail line cross the canal on three separate bridges. The highway bridges are high level structures providing for the project vertical clearance of 135 feet above mean high water. The railroad bridge is a single span vertical lift bridge which is lowered to pass trains but is normally kept in its up position to provide the required vertical clearance for shipping. The two highway bridges, known as the Bourne Bridge (carrying Route 28) and the Sagamore Bridge (carrying Route 6), the superstructures of which are the features of the Cape Cod Canal to be rehabilitated under the current project are the subject of this memorandum.

3. Description of Bourne Bridge. - The Bourne Bridge traverses the canal in the Town of Bourne, Massachusetts carrying State Highway Route 28. It provides one of the two crossings for motorists and pedestrians traveling to and from the Cape. The bridge is located approximately two miles from the western entrance to the canal as shown on the Location Plan, Figure 1. The bridge carries four ten-foot wide traffic lanes plus a sidewalk and provides a minimum vertical clearance of 135 feet over a horizontal distance of 480 feet for shipping using the canal. The bridge consists of seven spans. Simple truss spans of 240 feet and 270 feet on the south side and 240 feet and 208 feet on the north side, flank the three continuous channel spans. The trusses in the center of the channel span are arched, reaching a height of 120 feet above the roadway, with the roadway suspended by wire rope hangers. The substructure consists of two channel piers, four intermediate piers and two abutments, all of reinforced concrete. The total bridge length between centerlines of abutment bearings is 2,384 feet. In addition, each abutment provides a concrete framed deck, 150 feet long, making the total structure length 2,684 feet. Figure 2 is a photograph of the bridge and Figure 4 is a key plan identifying major features of the bridge. In addition to its highway function, the bridge carries telephone lines and a natural gas pipeline.

4. Description of Sagamore Bridge. - The Sagamore Bridge traverses the canal in the Town of Bourne, connecting State Highway Route 3 on the mainland with State Highway Route 6 on Cape Cod. It provides the second of the two crossings for motorists and pedestrians traveling to and from the Cape. The bridge is located approximately two miles from the eastern entrance to the canal at Cape Cod Bay as shown on the Location Plan, Figure 1. The bridge carries four ten-foot wide traffic lanes plus a sidewalk providing a minimum vertical clearance of 135 feet over a horizontal distance of 480 feet for shipping using the canal. The main support of the structure consists of two three span continuous trusses, identical to those of the three center spans of the Bourne Bridge, supported

by concrete abutments and two concrete channel piers. The approach spans are 396 feet long and the center span across the canal is 616 feet long for a total length of 1408 feet between centerlines of abutment bearings. In addition, concrete framed decks of 225 feet in length at the south side and 200 feet on the north side are provided by the abutments, making the total structure length 1833 feet. Figure 3 is a photograph of the bridge and Figure 5 is a key plan identifying major features of the bridge. In addition to its highway function, the bridge carries telephone lines and a natural gas pipeline.

D. HISTORY OF BRIDGES

5. Original Construction. - The Cape Cod Canal was originally constructed by private interests, being completed in 1916. The United States Government purchased it in 1928. The canal was placed under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers and was widened and deepened to its present capacity under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. The War Department authorized funds in 1933 for the construction of three new bridges made necessary by the widening of the channel. A total of \$2,967,000 was expended on the construction of the two highway bridges; \$1,603,000 on the Bourne and \$1,364,000 on the Sagamore, which were opened to traffic in 1935.

6. Original Design. - The structures were designed substantially in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges and Incidental Structures adopted by the American Association of State Highway Officials, published in 1931, extended to cover silicon steel. The main truss members are composed of built-up members of riveted construction with numerous lacing bars and stay plates. The use of high strength (silicon) steel, lightweight (Haydite) concrete and continuous design of the trusses for the Sagamore and center three spans of the Bourne, contributed to the graceful lightweight appearance of the bridges. The concrete roadways are supported by longitudinal steel stringers, spaced 5 feet on centers, which in turn are supported by transverse floorbeams located at truss panel points. The bottom surface of the roadway slab is flush with the underside of the stringer flanges thereby providing lateral support for the top (compression) flanges. Details of the superstructure framing are shown on Figures 6 thru 16. The center 550 feet of span one on each bridge is suspended from the arched trusses by $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter wire rope hangers. The geometric design of the bridges provides for a roadway width of 40 feet (4 - 10-foot lanes) flanked by a 6 foot 8 inch wide sidewalk on one side and a 2 foot wide safety curb on the other. Sixteen-inch high vertical

granite curbing separates the roadway from the sidewalk and curb. A heavy duty combination traffic and pedestrian railing is located on the outsides of the safety curbs and sidewalks. The approach roadways to span 1 over the canal are on a six percent vertical gradient with a 700 foot long vertical curve which has its point of intersection (crown) at the center of span 1 (Panel Point 16).

7. Effects of Storm Damage. - There is no evidence that the bridges have ever suffered storm damage. The bridges have withstood the effects of several hurricanes without apparent distress.

8. Progressive Deterioration. - Progressive deterioration has occurred at both bridges to more or less the same extent. Most of the deterioration which has occurred can be attributed to either the salt atmosphere or to the effects of deicing salts used on the roadways during winter. The original roadway concrete was waterproofed with an unreinforced cut back asphalt. The waterproofing did not function well and allowed salt-contaminated water which penetrated the bituminous concrete wearing surface to enter the concrete, deteriorate the reinforcing steel embedded in it and cause spalling, especially in the areas adjacent to the curbs. This necessitated considerable patching of the roadway slab and replacement of five foot widths of slab adjacent to the curbs in 1962 at the Sagamore Bridge and in 1963 at the Bourne Bridge. The salt atmosphere, water penetrating the roadway and water leaking thru the open roadway joints has made maintenance of the paint system difficult and some deterioration of the supporting steel has occurred. An additional factor contributing to the current poor condition of paint on the structural steel, is the details of construction of the truss and bracing members. The built-up box type members with numerous lacings and plates are very difficult to clean properly before painting. Evidence of areas of poor consolidation of the lightweight concrete in the roadway slab has been apparent since shortly after construction was completed, with the occurrence of several holes in the roadway slab, the first being at the Bourne Bridge in 1937. Deterioration has reached the stage where normal maintenance procedures will not suffice making the current rehabilitation project necessary.

9. Repairs Previously Made. - Tables 1 and 2 present chronologies and costs of maintenance work contracted during the life of the Bourne and Sagamore Bridges respectively. Not included are costs of periodic inspections and maintenance performed by government personnel, administrative costs or fees of consultants retained to perform inspections and prepare condition evaluation reports. Previous major rehabilitation of the bridges was carried out during 1962 at the Sagamore and during 1963 at the Bourne as shown in the tables.

TABLE 1

BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE

CHRONOLOGY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION			
FISCAL YEAR	CONTRACT TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	COST
1938	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	\$ 14,046
1938	PAVING	SEAL COAT - SHEET ASPHALT	8,838
1947	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	34,550
1949	PAVING	REPLACE BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT	29,490
1952	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	65,879
1958	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	44,494
9 1959	REPAIRS TO BOURNE AND SAGAMORE BRIDGES	REPLACE 4 ANCHOR BOLTS - PIERS 3 AND 5	1,468
1963	BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE MAJOR RENOVATION	RESURFACE ROADWAY AND SIDEWALK, INSTALL NEW CURBING, REPLACE 5-FOOT STRIPS OF DECK CONCRETE ADJACENT TO CURBS, ELECTRICAL WORK, NEW ROADWAY SCUPPERS, REPAIRS TO CONCRETE, ACCESS LADDERS, PLATFORMS AND DOWNSPOUTS	1,039,848
1967	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	144,400
1969	SAGAMORE AND BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGES STRUCTURAL REPAIRS	PRESSURE GROUTING OF CRACKS IN ABUTMENTS AND PIERS	27,455
1971	PAINTING	PAINT RAILINGS	21,497
1973	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	260,970
1976	STRUCTURAL REPAIRS TO BOURNE BRIDGE	REPAIRS TO 2 STRINGERS - SPAN 4 REPLACE SIDEWALK BRACKET - SPAN 1	40,720
1976	REMOVAL OF BIRD EXCREMENT FROM ABUTMENTS	--	\$ 6,835
1976	HANGER CABLE REPLACEMENT	REMOVE 2 PAIRS OF CABLES FOR TESTING AND REPLACE WITH NEW CABLES	146,370

TABLE 2

SAGAMORE HIGHWAY BRIDGE

CHRONOLOGY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION			
FISCAL YEAR	CONTRACT TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	COST
1938	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	\$ 8,000
1938	PAVING	SEAL COAT - SHEET ASPHALT	5,149
1942	PAINTING	PAINT RAILINGS	4,314
1947	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	18,000
1952	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	36,000
1955	PAVING	REPLACE BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT	22,985
1959	REPAIRS TO BOURNE AND SAGAMORE BRIDGES	REPLACE ROLLER NEST WEST TRUSS BEARING AT NORTH ABUTMENT	4,000
1962	RENOVATION OF SAGAMORE HIGHWAY BRIDGE	RESURFACE ROADWAY AND SIDEWALK, INSTALL NEW CURBING, REPAIR EXPANSION JOINTS, REPLACE 5-FOOT STRIPS OF DECK CONCRETE ADJACENT TO CURBS, ELECTRICAL WORK, NEW ROADWAY SCUPPERS, REPAIRS TO CONCRETE	560,747
1963	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	35,090
1963	BOURNE AND SAGAMORE HIGHWAY BRIDGES MAJOR REHABILITATION-STRUCTURAL	ADD ACCESS LADDERS AND PLATFORMS, SCUPPER DOWNSPOUTS, REPAIR UNDERDECK CATWALK, REPLACE RAILING BOLTS	80,000
1969	SAGAMORE AND BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGES STRUCTURAL REPAIRS	REHABILITATION OF SIDEWALK AND CURB, REPAIR CRACKS IN SUBSTRUCTURE	90,000
1969	PAINTING	PAINT SUPERSTRUCTURE	154,200
1974	SAGAMORE BRIDGE RENOVATION	REPAIR STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, CONCRETE, EXPANSION JOINTS, RAILINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK	679,308

10. Current Condition. - In-depth inspections of the bridge superstructures were conducted during 1975 and 1976. The results of the inspections and related investigations are contained in two Condition Reports filed with the Chief of Engineers on 18 April 1977. Those reports are entitled, "Sagamore Highway Bridge, 1976 Condition Report" and "Bourne Highway Bridge, 1976 Condition Report." They constitute the source for the descriptions of current conditions and recommended repairs described in this memorandum. The current condition (1976) of the various general categories of components of the bridges are summarized below.

a. Abutments and Piers. - The abutments and piers are in good condition with no serious cracking. Hairline cracking evident at most of the piers was determined to be structurally insignificant. A spalled area on the west pylon of Pier 6 at the Bourne Bridge will require repair. Foundation stability of the substructure components was evaluated as part of the 1969 Condition Survey of the Sagamore Bridge and the 1971 Condition Survey of the Bourne Bridge. It was concluded in the reports of those surveys that the foundations were in a stable condition. Horizontal and vertical controls have been established for abutments and piers and are surveyed periodically. The results of these surveys and soundings taken at the channel piers indicate that the conclusions regarding foundation stability at the two bridges are still valid.

b. Truss Bearings. - Truss bearings are functioning properly and are generally in good condition being maintained yearly. Certain truss bearing anchor bolts at Piers 3, 4 and 5 of the Bourne Bridge are bent and will be modified.

c. Truss Members and Connections. - The plates and shapes which make up the truss members are in good condition although a number of rivets, lacings and stay plates require replacement. Truss connections are in good condition mainly requiring the replacement of a limited number of rivets whose heads have deteriorated beyond an acceptable level. Additionally at the Bourne Bridge, several stiffener plates and a gusset plate require repair.

d. Truss Bracing Members and Connections. - The bracing for the trusses is comprised of the upper lateral, lower lateral and sway bracing systems. The upper and lower lateral systems account for the greatest number of deteriorated members on the bridges. Numerous rivets and lacings

require replacement. Many horizontal gusset plates and the ends of the bracing members connected to them have deteriorated due to moisture and guano deposits and require reinforcement or replacement. Heavy rusting between back to back angles has distorted many of the angles making up the bracing members. Many of the upper lateral bracing members of spans 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Bourne Bridge are sagged due to their own weight, in some cases as much as 7 inches. These members and the lower lateral bracing in the same spans do not meet the slenderness ratio requirements of current specifications and will be stiffened by adding additional steel to them. The stiffening will also provide strengthening to those members which have lost significant area due to deterioration. Certain vertical sway bracing requires strengthening in the same manner.

e. Cable Hangers. - The cable hangers which support the suspended roadway of span 1 were the subject of intensive investigation and testing. The pairs of cables at panel points 12'W and 16E on the Bourne Bridge and at panel points 14'W and 15E on the Sagamore Bridge were removed and replaced with new cables. The removed cables were subjected to physical and metalurgical testing to determine their strength and probable remaining life. The results and conclusions of the investigations are contained in a report entitled, "Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges - Suspended Cables 1976 Condition Report." In summary, the report states that the tested cables still possess their originally specified strength and that the galvanized coating has started to breakdown, particularly at the bottom of the cables where they enter the bottom socket. These areas are subject to roadway sand and drainage from salt contaminated snow-melt. They are difficult to clean and practically inaccessible for maintenance. The report further states that it will be 10 to 15 years before extensive corrosion may be expected to occur. Continued regular inspection is recommended in order to detect accelerating corrosion which might occur and certain maintenance procedures are outlined. Eventual replacement of the cables is foreseen as no known maintenance procedure will completely arrest the deterioration of the galvanized coating and subsequently the wire strands at critical locations. The Reconnaissance Reports excluded the replacement of these cables from the current rehabilitation project in accordance with project guidelines. The first endorsement to the Reconnaissance Reports received from the Office of the Chief of Engineers on 5 December 1977, suggests that a waiver of the guideline requirements (ER 1130-2-417) could be requested if justified by economies of scale resulting from early replacement and inclusion in the current rehabilitation project.

Further study indicates that while such economies of scale might be achieved, other considerations make it advisable to defer replacement at this time. The seasonal traffic volumes carried by the bridges limit the length of construction season, useful for deck replacement, to such an extent that inclusion of cable hanger replacement would extend the construction period an additional year at the Bourne Bridge. With experience gained from work at the Bourne Bridge, the first to be rehabilitated, consideration will be given to including cable replacement in the rehabilitation of the Sagamore Bridge. Cable replacement when not done in conjunction with the rehabilitation, would not require closing down lanes of the bridges for long periods and the bridges could be fully open for heavy weekend traffic. Recommended maintenance procedures relative to the cables will be closely followed to slow deterioration and extend their useful life.

f. Roadway Supporting Steel. - The 60-inch deep floor beams spanning 50' between trusses, spaced at distances from 26 to 44 feet apart in the various spans of the Bourne Bridge and at 44 feet at the Sagamore Bridge, are generally in good condition. Typical corrosion in the floor beams has occurred at the top flanges beneath the sidewalk areas and at those floor beams located beneath the roadway expansion joints. The brackets attached to the floor beams supporting the sidewalk and curb channels at the ends of the suspended spans are in poor condition and require repair. There are nine lines of stringers supporting the roadway between floor beams. They are spaced at 5 feet and are either 24-inch or 27-inch deep beams of various weights depending on the spacing of the floor beams. Typical corrosion at the stringers has occurred on the top of the bottom flange and bottom of webs on the outside roadway stringers, a result of water leaking through the roadway at the gutter lines. The worst of this corrosion has occurred at the point where the stringers connect to the floor beams and the worst two were repaired in 1976.

g. Suspended Floor Bracing. - The bracing for the suspended floor consists of longitudinal wind chords at each side of the deck connected to the ends of the floor beam and diagonals. At panel points 10 and 10' on the Bourne Bridge leakage through the roadway joints has caused significant deterioration to the lacings and rivets of the end struts connecting the wind chords. Another area at which corrosion has occurred in both bridges is at the diagonal members where the catwalk grating rests upon them. The diagonals must be reinforced where significant loss of metal has taken place.

h. Sidewalk Supporting Steel. - The channels supporting the sidewalk are in good condition except for deterioration at the clip angles which support them at the top of floor beams. Corrosion is also common in the angles and connecting gussets of the sidewalk bracing. Most of the space between upper and lower horizontal bracing connecting the two sidewalk support channels is occupied by wooden telephone ducts. These ducts will have to be moved temporarily to properly clean and repair the bracing.

i. Deck Concrete. - Condition of the deck concrete was determined by visual inspection of the underside of the deck and by tests made on six 4-inch diameter cores taken from the decks of each of the bridges. The deck between the exterior stringer and the first interior stringer on each side of the bridges were rebuilt during the 1962 and 1963 renovations of the Sagamore and Bourne Bridges, respectively. Buckle plate construction was used in these areas and the underside of the concrete could not be visually inspected. The bituminous concrete wearing course precluded inspection of the top surface of the deck concrete. The under deck inspections revealed numerous areas of spalled concrete and exposed reinforcing steel. The typical areas of spalling occurred along the top flanges and the floor beams, between stringers and at areas where patching has been done previously. It is estimated that 5 percent of the area of under deck concrete is spalled. The deck concrete was constructed with lightweight (Haydite) aggregate. The core samples indicate extensive honeycombing of this concrete and deterioration of the reinforcing steel in it. Four cores at the Bourne Bridge and one core at the Sagamore Bridge exhibited excessively high chloride contents. Eight of the twelve cores were described as being either honeycombed or poorly compacted, with one of the cores from the Bourne Bridge, tested for strength, exhibiting extremely low (1320 psi) compressive strength. The following paragraph is contained in the report on core sample investigations by the Construction Technology Laboratories of the Portland Cement Association and summarizes their conclusions regarding the existing deck concrete:

"In terms of materials and type of application, the Haydite concrete is obviously inadequate due to lack of consolidation, greatly facilitating cyclic freeze-thaw damage and paste deterioration via deicer chemicals. Petrographic observations of the paste revealing microcracks, some open or partially filled with ettringite suggest continuing deterioration."

It is concluded that the concrete decks of the structures are in poor condition throughout and in need of complete replacement at this time.

j. Bituminous Concrete Wearing Course. - The 2½-inch thick bituminous concrete pavements on the roadways were replaced as part of the renovations of 1962 and 1963. Currently there are numerous cracks in the pavement which allow water to penetrate.

k. Miscellaneous Items. - The following is a listing of miscellaneous bridge components together with a summary of their general condition.

Catwalks - A limited number of support angles and gratings are deteriorated and require repair or replacement. Some sections of grating require refastening. Generally the catwalks are in good condition and provide safe access.

Railings - The main structural elements of the railings are in good condition. The 1-inch square railings are subject to roadway splash and require continual maintenance and repair.

Light Standards - Some rivets, bolts and lacings are deteriorated and require replacement.

Roadway Expansion Joints -

Sagamore Bridge - The original roadway joints (a total of four) were replaced in 1974 with transflex type joints. They have performed well except for damage to the tops of the larger joints by the action of plow blades during snow removal.

Bourne Bridge - The roadway joints (a total of eight) were replaced as part of the 1963 renovation with sliding plate or open finger joints similar to the original joints. The existing joints still allow passage of water resulting in continued deterioration of supporting steel. Epoxy coatings and the addition of baffle plates has slowed the rate of deterioration of the steel beneath the joints.

l. Painting System. - The original painting system protecting the structural steel on the bridges consists of two coats of red lead and linseed oil and a finish coat of white lead and linseed oil. The finish coat had the following formulation by weight:

White Lead, basic sulphate	67.6 Per Cent
Linseed Oil, raw	23.6 " "
Tinting Color	6.1 " "
Drier	1.8 " "
Turpentine	0.9 " "

Subsequent repainting have been done with a ready-mixed paint consisting of aluminum paint, tung oil and phenolic varnish. The steel within 10 feet of the roadway joints was coated with a coal tar epoxy. The Sagamore Bridge has been repainted five (5) times since its construction. The painting contracts were awarded in fiscal years 1938, 1947, 1952, 1963 and 1969. The Bourne Bridge has been repainted six (6) times since its construction. Painting contracts for the Bourne Bridge were awarded during fiscal years 1938, 1947, 1952, 1958, 1967 and 1973. The latest repainting contracts at the bridges specified the following:

Surface Preparation and Pretreatment	Fresh water jetting, solvent cleaning and wire brushing (or equivalent)
First Coat	Fed. Spec. TT-P-86, Type II (Red Lead - mixed pigment - alkyd varnish - linseed oil paint)
Second Coat and Third Coat	Aluminum Paint, Tung oil - Phenolic Varnish (Ready Mixed)

The paint on the bridges is currently in poor condition. Flaking, blistering and surface rust is evident to some degree on all members. The problem is especially evident on horizontal connection plates and at areas where water has leaked through the roadway. Improper cleaning prior to repainting is a serious cause of continued deterioration. Much of the steel work consists of built up members with numerous lacing bans, stay plates, rivets and connection plates. This type of steel construction is very difficult if not impossible to clean by ordinary methods. Certain areas, such as the insides of truss members, present difficult working conditions and have not received adequate attention during repainting.

11. Suitability of Original Design. - The bridges as originally designed were suitable for the intended project purpose. They were designed and constructed in accordance with the most advanced state of the art at that

time and have carried all of the vehicular traffic to and from Cape Cod for the 43 years since they were built. The deficiencies which are apparent today are a result of increased traffic volume, high speed travel, size of vehicles, increased use of truck transportation and use of deicing salts, all of which could not have been projected 40 years into the future by those who conceived the structures that were built.

12. Adequacy for Current Conditions. - As stated previously the bridges are links in major state highways with approximately 8,000,000 vehicles crossing the Bourne Bridge and 9,500,000 vehicles crossing the Sagamore Bridge each year. The number of vehicles has increased substantially since the bridges were constructed and is projected to continue to increase in the future with further development in the Cape area and increasing use of recreational facilities available there. The roadways on each bridge provide four 10-foot wide traffic lanes, two in each direction, with no provision for shoulders or breakdown lanes. The average daily traffic during the months of July and August can run as much as one and one-half to two times the average daily traffic for the year. Numerous delays occur during peak travel hours of the peak months due to vehicles breaking down on the bridges. The sub-standard lane widths, lack of shoulders, steep vertical grades and roadway circles on the north approaches to the bridges impede the flow of traffic even when there are no obstructions on the bridges. Repairs to the structures which would affect traffic movement must be scheduled during off-peak periods. This requirement restricts the prime construction season for such work as deck replacement to approximately three months in the spring and three months in the fall. From the latter part of December to the end of February, climatic conditions and the exposed environment limit meaningful progress. Even during off-peak seasons, the weekend traffic can be heavy with long delays to motorists resulting if any lanes are closed. Eventually, increasing traffic volumes will necessitate an additional bridge across the canal. There are no current plans for an additional crossing and the Bourne and Sagamore Bridges must continue to perform their functions within their geometric limitations. The bridges as constructed are capable of carrying present traffic volumes with the peak period travel delay mentioned above. It is not feasible to add to the roadway width of the existing structures to an extent which would appreciably increase current design highway loadings without significant overstress.

13. Necessity for Proposed Rehabilitation. - It is necessary that the rehabilitation project be undertaken at this time so that required work can be accomplished during a reasonable time span with inconveniences to the traveling public kept to a minimum. The bridges are essential links in the state highway system and critical to the region they serve. Their project purpose would not be served by making limited repairs which would increase in frequency, resulting in disruption of traffic including commuter transportation, school buses, emergency vehicles and higher ultimate costs. The proposed rehabilitation project will ensure the ability of the bridges to perform their function an estimated 40 years into the future with normal maintenance. It is most probable that the impetus for a new or additional bridge will materialize within this time and that the existing bridges will have served their purpose or have their use somewhat diminished.

E. PLAN FOR REHABILITATION

14. General. - The intent of the rehabilitation project is to repair or replace those portions of the structures which have deteriorated to an extent where their integrity is affected or could be affected if deterioration is allowed to continue. The major features of the project include removal and replacement of the concrete deck which accounts for seventy (70) percent of the estimated cost, repairs to deteriorated steel and strengthening of certain bracing members which will require approximately twenty (20) percent of the project cost and cleaning and painting of the steel superstructure which accounts for the remaining ten (10) percent of the cost.

15. Repairs to Structural Steel. - Required repairs to the structural steel at the Bourne Bridge are listed on Figures No. 19 thru 22 and at the Sagamore Bridge on Figures No. 23 and 24. Details of strengthening the lateral bracing systems on the approach spans (spans 4, 5, 6 and 7) of the Bourne Bridge are shown on Figure 25. The slenderness ratio of these bracing members is above that allowed by current code and they have sagged considerably. The proposed strengthening consists of adding angles or channels to the existing members which will remain in place. Figure No. 26 shows typical details for repairs to stringers and for repair or replacement of brackets at panel points 10 and 10' at both bridges. The temporary support systems depicted have been utilized in previous repairs and proven satisfactory. A summary of the number and types of steel repairs required at the bridges is tabulated below. Where the percentage of rivets being replaced at a member connection exceeds 50, all of the rivets in the connection will be replaced.

<u>TYPE OF REPAIR</u>	<u>SAGAMORE</u>	<u>BOURNE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
		<u>SPANS</u> <u>1-3</u>	<u>SPANS</u> <u>4-7</u>	
Replace Rivet with H.S. Bolts	929	2126	372	3427
Repair or Replace Plates	102	144	31	277
Replace Lacings	878	2249	339	3466
Repairs to Members	46	88	125	259

It is anticipated that additional steel repairs will be required in areas which are now obscured by the deck and which will become apparent when the decks are removed. The estimate of costs for steel repairs includes an allowance of 20 percent of the cost of known repairs for this contingency. Certain truss bracing members in spans 1, 2 and 3 of the bridges must also be strengthened due to the torsional effects of phased deck removal.

16. Removal and Replacement of Concrete Decks. - Removal and replacement of concrete decks must be accomplished in a sequence which will allow maintaining one lane open for traffic at all times and all lanes open during the peak summer travel season. Procedures for removal and replacement together with necessary restrictions are discussed in the paragraph on construction procedures. Details of the recommended replacement decks are shown on Figure No. 27. The proposed concrete filled steel grid deck was selected after study of the eight alternative systems listed in Table 3 with their approximate weights and relative costs. The reinforced concrete alternatives (I thru IV) were developed from guidelines set forth in the "Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual," Volume 6, Chapter 7, Section 2, Subsection 7, "Concrete Bridge Decks." Consideration was also given to orthotropic steel plate and precast concrete systems. An orthotropic plate deck would require the addition of a system of sub-floorbeams between stringers to brace their top flanges and make it possible for the rib elements to be oriented in the direction of traffic. This alternative was thusly eliminated from further consideration despite obvious advantages due to prefabrication. The precast concrete system was eliminated from serious consideration because of its inherent multiplicity of joints which could cause future maintenance problems. Alternate I is the same system used in the original construction except for the waterproofing membrane. This system has performed well considering its age and considering that adequate waterproofing was not installed until some 26 years after construction. Alternate II was discounted because it is considered inadvisable to have water which penetrates the bituminous wearing course in contact with an unprotected lightweight concrete slab. Alternates III and IV, if adopted, would result

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE DECK SLAB SYSTEMS

SYSTEM	WEIGHT / SF	COST / SF *
I - * 7 Inch Reinforced Lightweight concrete and membrane waterproofing + 2 Inch Bituminous Concrete Wearing Surface	90	\$10.38
II - 7 Inch Reinforced Lightweight Concrete and Epoxy Coating of Top Reinforcement + 2 Inch Bituminous Concrete Wearing Surface	90	7.53
III - 7½ Inch Reinforced Normal Weight Concrete Including ½ Inch Integral Wearing Surface + Epoxy Coating of Top Reinforcement	97	7.24
IV - 7½ Inch Reinforced Normal Weight Concrete Including ½ Inch Integral Wearing Surface + Cathodic Protection of Reinforcement	97	12.24
V - 6½ Inch Reinforced Lightweight Concrete + 2 Inch Low Slump Dense Concrete Overlay	80	7.15
VI - 7 Inch Reinforced Lightweight Concrete + 1½ Inch Polymer (Latex) Modified Concrete Overlay	83	8.73
VII - ** 5 Inch Lightweight Concrete Filled Steel Grid + Membrane Waterproofing + 2 Inch Bituminous Concrete Wearing Surface	88	20.09
VIII - 5 Inch Lightweight Concrete Filled Steel Grid + 1½ Inch Polymer Modified Concrete Overlay	81	18.61

* Same As Existing Decks

** Selected Replacement Deck

*** Costs Include Only Those Items Which Are Variable Between Alternates

in an increase in slab deadload of 8 percent with attendant decrease in live load capacity. This was unacceptable and those alternates were rejected. Alternates V and VI were compared with Alternate I to select the most acceptable reinforced concrete system. Alternates V and VI consist of a reinforced lightweight concrete slab overlain with a layer of special concrete which acts compositely with it. The overlays, in effect, replace waterproofing and the bituminous wearing surface of Alternate I. The overlays are not considered to be experimental and are recommended by the Federal Highway Manual which also permits membrane waterproofing systems as acceptable alternatives provided reliability of service can be established. Because we feel that the waterproofing system developed and installed on the bridges in the early 1960's has proven to be effective, the major damage to the decks having occurred before their installation, and due to the rather short service history of concrete overlays on major structures, Alternate I was concluded to be the best of the reinforced concrete alternates. Alternates VII and VIII are concrete filled steel grids overlain with membrane waterproofing and bituminous or polymer modified concrete respectively. Both of these systems offer some reduction in dead weight and unprotected steel grid decks have proven durable over a period of 40 years on major structures, although not without some difficulties. The chief advantage of Alternates VII and VIII is their constructability. They can be installed more rapidly than conventional concrete decks, do not require lengthy curing time before supporting traffic and can support traffic prior to installation of the top protection system. Disadvantages include the extensive welding required to attach them to the supporting steel, reduced depth of slab which makes more difficult the accommodation of large movement expansion joints and the probable eventual rusting out of metal form pans. Alternate VII was selected as the better of the steel grid alternates again because of the short history of polymer overlays. The final step in selecting the preferred alternate was making a choice between the reinforced concrete deck, Alternate I and the steel grid, Alternate VII. Both are considered to be adequately durable and relatively maintenance free with the exception of periodic renewal of the bituminous wearing course. The two remaining parameters to be compared are cost and constructability. Estimates indicate that the cost of steel grid systems installed at both bridges would exceed the total cost of reinforced concrete decks by \$1,500,000. This is a significant premium to pay for the selected steel grid alternate and is justified by comparing the constructability of the two systems. Because of the limitations placed on traffic interference, the prime summer construction season is lost for work on the decks. These restrictions are most critical in the construction of the reinforced concrete decks and an additional year of construction would be required for work at the Bourne Bridge beyond that required for a steel grid deck. Cost factors which would be affected by an additional year of construction would include contract administration, traffic control, additional vehicle detour miles and economic impacts on the area. The cost to the

traveling public for the additional detour miles, estimated at \$3,000,000, is enough to justify the additional expenditures for the grid deck without attempting to quantify the other factors. It is also felt that the restrictions which require construction during the early spring and late fall would be detrimental to the quality of a reinforced concrete deck. Based on constructability considerations and cost factors affected by them, the steel grid system is the most cost effective of the acceptable alternates and was selected as the proposed replacement deck for Bourne and Sagamore Bridges. Items of work associated with the removal and replacement of the decks are described below.

a. Removal. - The existing deck can be removed in sections by excavating a narrow band around the periphery of each section and burning off the reinforcing steel. The deck is not composite with the stringers and should come free of the stringer flanges without difficulty. The space between stringers will be boarded over at the bottom flange level to prevent any material from falling to the ground or canal below. The buckle and 1/4-inch steel plates located at the bottom of the existing slab in the fascia bays will be removed. The bolt holes in the top flange will have to be filled where not covered by grid steel to prevent new concrete fill from leaking through. The granite curbs will be removed with care, cleaned, stored and reused in the replacement deck. Stage removal sequence is shown on Figure No. 27 and described in the paragraph on construction procedures. The disposal of the demolition material will be the responsibility of the contractor.

b. Barricades. - Traffic barricades will be bolted to the decks to prevent vehicles from entering the work area. In addition to providing protection against traffic, the barricade will provide a solid barrier extending a minimum of 4 feet above the roadway surface for protection against flying debris.

c. Supporting Steel. - After the deck has been removed required repairs will be made to the stringers, floorbeams and sidewalk supporting steel. The steel will be inspected by a representative of the Contracting Officer to determine if any repairs in addition to those specified are required. The top flanges of the stringers and floorbeams will be blast cleaned in addition to any other areas which need such cleaning in preparation for painting.

d. Sidewalks and Safety Curbs. - Sidewalks and safety curbs will be constructed of cast-in-place reinforced lightweight concrete topped with a combination epoxy waterproofing wearing course. This system will permit encasement of the conduits and railing anchor bolts. Stay-in-place forming will be used for the sidewalk slab because of the limited space between the bottom of slab and top of telephone ducts which must remain in place during construction.

e. Grid System. - The grid will be constructed of 5-inch deep "I" beams at 10-inches on center welded to cross bars top and bottom. Each "I" bar will be welded to the supporting stringers with special requirements for welding to the silicon steel stringers at the Sagamore Bridge and spans 1, 2 and 3 of the Bourne Bridge. A588 steel will be specified for the grid and it will be filled, full depth, with lightweight concrete. Painted form pans will retain the concrete at the bottom of the grid between stringers with the concrete coming into contact with the tops of the stringers and floor beams. The lightweight concrete will be made with an expanded aggregate, rotary kiln type, producing a concrete weighing approximately 100 pounds per cubic foot and with a minimum ultimate compressive strength of 4000 pounds per square inch.

f. Roadway Joints. - The roadway joints will be replaced as part of the project. Federal Highway guidelines recommend one piece seals for deck joints. Such joints are not possible for these bridges because of the limited space available from top of roadway to top of floorbeam and the required phasing of construction. Segmental traffic seals such as the transflex or Waboflex SR types will be specified at the larger joints whereas one piece compression or strip seals can be used at the smaller joint openings. The transflex type was installed previously at the Sagamore Bridge and has proven effective in excluding water. The major problem with the joints has been the damage done to the surface of the larger joints by snow plow blades. Recent improvements to this type of joint provides armoring of the surface with steel for use in areas where plows operate and the armoring will be specified for the joints used in this project. Tension devices will also be provided at the larger joints to hold them down and prevent slapping under traffic.

g. Palings. - The palings and their pipe supports will be removed from the railings on both sides of the bridges. The existing posts and channel rails will be retained to support new palings spaced at 6-inch centers which will extend 11 feet 9 inches above the sidewalk to provide a suicide deterrent in addition to the traffic and pedestrian function. Post anchor bolts currently embedded in the sidewalk and curb concrete will be cleaned and inspected. Those which show appreciable deterioration will be replaced.

h. Scuppers. - New drainage scuppers will be provided at the location of existing ones and connected to existing down-spouts which will conduct water away from the supporting steel.

i. Waterproofing. - Deck, sidewalk and curb concrete will be waterproofed with a multi-layered coal tar epoxy glass-reinforced membrane. Flashing will be provided at roadway scuppers and be mopped into the layers of waterproofing. The membrane will be turned up behind the granite curbs and at expansion joints. Weep holes will be provided at the edge of the membrane behind the curbing on the high side of deck joints to allow water migrating between the wearing course and waterproofing to escape.

j. Wearing Course. - The wearing course will be constructed by placing a prime coat on the waterproofing followed by a 1-inch binder course, a bitumen tack coat and a 1-inch thick surface course. The binder and surface course will consist of dense, airfield pavement-type asphaltic concrete.

k. Utilities. -

(1) Existing Communication Circuits. Each of the bridges carries telephone circuits. They are located in banks of six wooden ducts located under the sidewalks. The cables, owned by New England Telephone Company run the entire length of each superstructure between concrete pylons. They must remain in service during construction and precautions will be taken for their protection. The owners have been notified of the proposed rehabilitation work in order that they may specify any special protection required and coordinate any work relative to them in conjunction with the project. A Government owned multiconductor cable for intercommunication between the North and South banks of the canal is supported along the catwalk below the road surface of span 1 of the Bourne Bridge. It will remain in service during construction.

(2) Gas Lines. - Ten inch diameter gas pipes are located beneath the deck at the approximate centerline of each bridge, supported by the stringers adjacent to them. The gas line extends between abutments at the Sagamore Bridge and between piers 3 and 4 at the Bourne Bridge where they descend to the ground surface and continue underground. The gas lines will be protected and remain in service during construction.

(3) Existing Electrical Circuits. -

Bourne Bridge. - Electrical circuits on the bridge consist of (a) series lighting for the south bank of the Cape Cod Canal, 616 feet of multi-conductor cable being supported along the catwalk below the road surface of span no. 1 only, (b) series lighting for the bridge, 4848 feet of single conductor cable run in one of two fiber ducts extending from end to end along each side of the bridge, within the concrete curb on the east side and within the sidewalk on the west side, including 22 rectangular steel handholes with covers, one at each bridge light location for enclosure of transformers, and (c) navigation lighting for marking the channel and obstruction lighting at the highest point of the bridge, 1181 feet of multi-conductor cable run in the second of the above-mentioned two fiber ducts under the walk along the west side from the north pylon to the center of the bridge.

Sagamore Bridge. - Electrical circuits on the bridge consist of (a) series lighting for the south bank of the Cape Cod Canal, 616 feet of multiconductor cable and 3 conductor #4-5KV power cable being supported along the catwalk below the road surface of span no. 1 only, (b) series lighting for the bridge, 2896 feet of single conductor cable run in one of two fiber ducts extending from end to end along each side of the bridge, within the concrete curb on the east side and within the sidewalk on the west side, including 14 rectangular steel handholes with covers, one at each bridge light location for enclosure of transformers, (c) wiring for future receptacles; 2 conductors #6, 600 volt type RR run in the second of the above-mentioned two fiber ducts, and (d) navigation lighting for marking the channel and obstruction lighting at the highest point of the bridge, 784 feet of multiconductor cable run in a third fiber duct from the north pylon to the center of the bridge.

(4) New Electrical Work.

Bourne Bridge. - A third duct will be added between the center of span no. 1 and the north pylon. This will permit running a 120 volt receptacle circuit in one of the two ducts along the entire length of each side of the bridge. The third duct, 1161 feet in length, will be incorporated in the rebuilt sidewalk section and curb section of duct line between the center of span no. 1 and the north pylon. In all, 2446 feet of new 2E duct and 2322 feet of new 3E duct will be installed; approximately 4848 feet of new single conductor bridge lighting cable (circuit b) and approximately 1181 feet of new three conductor navigation and obstruction lighting cable (circuit c) will be installed.

Existing electrical handholes and any missing or corroded covers, angles frames or cover screws will be replaced; new neoprene gaskets will be furnished for all electrical handholes. Lighting transformers in 11 west side and 11 east side handholes will be removed, reinstalled in the new handholes and reconnected to the new series lighting cable. Figure No. 29 shows electrical details for the bridge.

Sagamore Bridge. - A third duct will be added between the center of span no. 1 and the north pylon on both sides. This will permit reinstalling a 120 volt receptacle circuit in one of the two ducts along the entire length of each side of the bridge. The third duct, 704 feet in length, will be incorporated in the rebuilt sidewalk section and curb section of duct line between the center of span no. 1 and the north pylon. In all, 1408 feet of new 2E duct and 1408 feet of new 3E duct will be installed, approximately 2896 feet of new single conductor bridge lighting cable (circuit b) and approximately 724 feet of new three conductor navigation and obstruction lighting cable (circuit c) will be installed and existing 2 conductor #6 will be removed and reinstalled (circuit d).

Existing electrical handholes and any missing or corroded covers, angle frames or cover screws will be replaced; new neoprene gaskets will be furnished for all electrical handholes. Lighting transformers in 7 west side and 7 east side handholes will be removed, reinstalled in the new handholes and reconnected to the new series lighting cable. Figure 28 shows electrical details for the bridge.

(5) Temporary Electrical Work. No interruption to canal lighting navigation and obstruction lighting can be tolerated and one side of the bridge lighting must be kept in operation during the construction period. Temporary construction power and power for highway barricade lighting may be obtained by the contractor from the Plymouth County Electric Company in the vicinity of the north pylons and from the Cape and Vineyard Electric Company in the vicinity of the south pylons.

17. Cleaning and Painting. - The bridges will be repainted as part of the rehabilitation project. In accordance with recommendations contained in the condition reports, the reconnaissance reports prepared for the rehabilitation project stated that the existing paint systems would be completely removed and a new, long life, vinyl system applied. Subsequent investigation has shown that this approach would be impracticable, very costly and unnecessary. A coatings expert, from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, (CERL), visited the bridges evaluated the condition of the existing paint and made recommendations which have been included herein as Appendix B. In summary they recommend that the existing paint system be retained and that the bridges be repainted with certain changes to the specification which have been used previously. It is recommended that blast rather than water jet cleaning be used, that type I red lead primer be used in lieu of type II previously specified and that particular consideration be given to the amount and competency of inspection work. The recommendations contained in the CERL Memorandum will form the basis from which the specifications for repainting the structures are developed.

18. Basic Data and Criteria. -

a. General. - Basic criteria for the project requires that no interruption or hazard to canal shipping result and that interference with vehicular traffic be kept to an absolute minimum, the latter because of the importance of the bridges to the essential services of the communities in which they are located and their importance to the economy of the region. To meet the above criteria it will be required that no material be allowed to fall from the bridge and that the protrusion of safety netting and other construction material below the

structure be restricted. The basic guidelines established for vehicular traffic are that only one bridge will be under construction at a time, that a minimum of one lane will remain open to traffic at all times on the bridge under construction and that for the period of the year extending from mid-week prior to Memorial Day until mid-week following Labor Day, no work will be allowed which interferes with full operation of four lanes on both bridges. Provisions for detouring traffic during construction and the justification for requiring that one lane remain open are discussed in the Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the project.

b. Safety. - Prior to the start of construction safety, construction and traffic control signs will be erected in accordance with the requirements of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. The contractor will be required to direct and control traffic for the protection of the traveling public and construction personnel at all times except when the bridge is fully opened to traffic. All pedestrians and trucks in excess of 1 ton capacity will be excluded from the bridge under construction except when fully opened. During periods when one lane is open on a bridge, it will be necessary to reverse direction as required to accommodate peak traffic flows and for emergency vehicles on demand. All construction operations will be in accordance with EM 385-1-1, dated 1 June 1977, "General Safety Requirements Manual." That manual requires full protection for workers, such as safety belts, life lines and safety nets. One inch mesh netting is required to protect accessible areas beneath construction from falling debris.

c. Design Criteria. -

(1) General. - Allowable stresses, loading conditions, design assumptions and other criteria were based on applicable parts of the following references:

Working Stresses for Structural Design
EM 1110-1-2101, 1 Nov 1963

Standard Practice for Concrete
EM 1110-2-2000, 1 Nov 1971

Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges
Twelfth Edition, 1977
The American Association of State Highway and
Transportation Officials

Detailed criteria for the major construction materials are given below.

(2) Concrete. - Concrete used for filling the steel grid and in construction of the sidewalk and curbs will contain lightweight aggregate conforming to ASTM Standard C33, "Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete." Materials will be proportioned to produce a high quality air-entrained concrete with a minimum compressive strength of 4,000 pounds per square inch and a unit weight not to exceed 100 pounds per cubic foot. Maximum allowable working stress in flexure is 1,600 pounds per square inch for extreme fiber in compression.

(3) Reinforcing Steel. - All reinforcement is designed for a working stress of 20,000 p.s.i. in tension. The reinforcement will be deformed bars made of new billet steel, intermediate grade (ASTM A-615, Grade 40), conforming to Federal Specification QQ-S-632C, Type II, Class B40.

(4) Steel Grid. - The steel grids will be made of ASTM, A588 designation steel. The metal form pans will be made from 18 gage commercial quality steel. The underside of the steel bearing bars and form pans will be painted.

(5) Structural Steel. - Structural steel used in repairs will be ASTM, A36 designation. Deteriorated rivets will be replaced with ASTM A325 bolts.

19. Comparison with Original Design. - The proposed construction will differ from the original and existing construction in several aspects. A concrete filled steel grid will replace the existing reinforced lightweight concrete slab. The proposed grid will allow more rapid construction than if the decks were replaced in kind, and will require less maintenance in the future. The expansion joints will be replaced with impervious types which will arrest deterioration of supporting steel caused by leakage through the existing joints and will reduce the amount of repair work in the future. New palings on the rails will provide greater resistance to deterioration thereby reducing required painting and will provide a suicide deterrent not provided by the existing railings. Strengthening of the lateral bracing system will correct a deficiency in the original design when compared with present day codes.

F. CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE

20. General. - Condensed construction schedules were prepared to outline planned traffic restrictions, describe construction procedure and note where a required sequence is necessary for design considerations.

In addition to restrictions noted in the schedules below, it will be required that not more than 132 feet of deck (1/2 width) be removed without replacement with filled grid. This will prevent excessive movement at the truss bearings. Prior to installing new railings, the slab adjacent to them will be completed and on spans 1, 2 and 3, the bottom lateral bracing in bays 9-10 and 10'-9' and the ends of the wind chord at truss strengthened. The schedules assume that the contractor will work 16 hours a day on deck replacement during the spring and fall.

21. Construction Schedule - Bourne Bridge. -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Traffic Restriction</u>	<u>Work to be Accomplished</u>
Friday, 1 Jun 79 to Tues., 4 Sept 79	All lanes open to traffic.	Award contract. Submit shop drawings and work schedule for approval. Install safety nets. Free sliding joints at ends of suspended span. Strengthen top and bottom lateral bracing of approach spans. Strengthen top lateral bracing of spans 2 and 3 at bays 0'-1' & 0-1. Strengthen sway bracing in spans 3 and 2 at panel points 0, 9, 9' and 0'. Perform other steel repairs, sand blasting and painting which will not interfere with flow of traffic.
Wed., 5 Sept 79 to Tues., 20 May 80	One lane (reversible) Open to traffic.	Erect temporary signing and install deck barricade to protect traffic lane adjacent to curb (east side). Start removal of west side of roadway and sidewalk concrete. Continue removal and installation of concrete filled grid, sidewalk and joints in west half of spans 7, 5, 3, and to mid-point of span 1. Relocate barrier to protect traffic lane adjacent to sidewalk (west side) and repeat procedure so that the deck in spans 7, 5, 3 and half of span 1 deck is complete. Install waterproofing and wearing surface before opening of bridge fully on 21 May 1980.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Traffic Restriction</u>	<u>Work to be Accomplished</u>
Wed., 5 Sept 79 (Cont'd.) to Tues., 20 May 80		Before any deck is removed in span 1, the top lateral bracing in bays 9-10, 10-11, 11'-10' and 10'-9' of span 1 will be strengthened. Work on steel repairs, cleaning and painting will continue without interference with one operating lane. Cover or remove temporary signing and remove barricades.
Wed., 21 May 80 to Tues., 2 Sept 80	All lanes open to traffic.	Continue steel repairs and cleaning and painting without interruption to traffic.
Wed., 3 Sept 80 to Tues., 19 May 81	One lane (reversible) open to traffic.	Erect temporary signing and install barricades to protect traffic lane adjacent to curb. Remove and replace deck, sidewalk and joints in west half of spans 2, 4, 6 and north side of span 1. Install new railings on west side of bridge. Relocate barrier to protect a traffic lane adjacent to the sidewalk and repeat procedure on the east half thereby completing deck on spans 2, 4, 6 and 1. Work on steel repairs and painting to continue. Install waterproofing and wearing surface. Remove temporary signing and barricades by 19 May.
Wed., 20 May 81 to Thurs., 28 May 81	All lanes open to traffic.	Complete painting, remove all surplus materials, debris, temporary signing and equipment from site.
Fri., 29 May 81	All lanes open to traffic.	Project complete.

22. Construction Schedule - Sagamore Bridge. -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Traffic Restrictions</u>	<u>Work to be Accomplished.</u>
Monday, 3 Aug 81 to Tues., 8 Sept. 81	All lanes open to traffic.	Award contract. Submit shop drawings and work schedule. Install safety nets. Strengthen top lateral bracing in bays 0-1 and 1'-0'. Strengthen sway bracing at panel points 0, 9, 9' and 0'.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Traffic Restriction</u>	<u>Work to be Accomplished</u>
Wed., 9 Sept 81 to Tues., 25 May 82	One lane (reversible) open to traffic.	Erect temporary signing and install barricades to protect lane adjacent to curb (west side). Start removal of east side of roadway and sidewalk concrete. Continue removal and installation of concrete filled grid, sidewalk and joints in east half of span 3 and part of span 1. Install waterproofing and wearing surface. When half of construction season is over, move traffic lane barricade to east side and repeat procedure on west side so that deck, joints, sidewalk and curb are complete full width of bridge at stopping point when full bridge is reopened to traffic. Before any deck is removed in span 1, the top lateral bracing in bays 9-10, 10-11, 11'-10' and 10'-9' will be strengthened. Steel repairs, cleaning and painting will continue without interference with the operating lane. Cover or remove temporary signing and remove barricades.
Wed., 26 May 82 to Tues., 7 Sept 82	All lanes open to traffic.	Continue steel repairs and cleaning and painting without interruption to traffic.
Wed., 8 Sept 82 to Tues., 24 May 83	One lane (reversible) open to traffic.	Erect temporary signing and install barricades to protect lane adjacent to curb. Repeat procedure for removal and replacement of deck, sidewalk and curbs at span 2 and the portion of span 1 not completed the previous year. Install new railings on completed deck at time when lane adjacent to them are closed. Finish steel repairs, cleaning and painting. Remove surplus materials, debris, temporary signing, barricades and equipment.
Wed., 25 May 83	All lanes open to traffic.	Project complete.

G. CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

23. Construction Cost Estimate. On pages 30, 31 and 32 is an estimate of the cost of contract construction including contractor's overhead and profit based on price levels as of November 1978.

24. Project Cost Estimate. - The following is an estimate of project costs which include estimated cost of construction, a twenty percent contingency allowance, costs of engineering, design, supervision and administration.

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

	<u>Bourne Bridge</u>	<u>Sagamore Bridge</u>
Construction Cost		
Repairs to Structural Steel	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 370,000
Remove and Replace Concrete Deck	4,406,800	2,640,000
Cleaning and Painting	<u>400,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>
SUB TOTAL	\$ 5,966,800	\$ 3,280,000
Contingencies (20%)	<u>1,183,200</u>	<u>650,000</u>
SUB TOTAL - CONSTRUCTION COST	\$ 7,150,000	\$ 3,930,000
Engineering and Design	350,000	250,000
Supervision and Administration	<u>600,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 4,500,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	\$ 12,600,000	

CAPE COD CANAL
HIGHWAY BRIDGES - MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
COST ESTIMATE*

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	BOURNE BRIDGE			SAGAMORE BRIDGE		
		QUANTITY	U.P.	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	U.P.	AMOUNT
A <u>REPLACE BRIDGE DECK</u>							
1	Remove existing deck	10,600 s.y.	\$ 45.00	\$ 477,000	6,300 s.y.	\$ 45.00	\$ 283,500
2	5" Steel grid filled with lightweight concrete	95,000 s.f.	16.00	1,520,000	56,000 s.f.	16.00	876,000
3	Epoxy resin bituminous waterproof membrane	10,600 s.y.	30.00	318,000	6,300 s.y.	30.00	189,000
4	2" Bituminous concrete wearing course incl. prime	10,600 s.y.	3.90	41,340	6,300 s.y.	3.90	24,570
5	Traffic lines	1 job	L.S.	5,960	1 job	L.S.	4,130
6	Paint underside of grid	95,000 s.f.	0.30	28,500	56,000 s.f.	0.30	16,800
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 2,390,800)			(\$ 1,414,000)
B <u>REPLACE SIDEWALK</u>							
1	Remove existing sidewalk	400 c.y.	260.00	104,000	240 c.y.	260.00	62,400
2	Lightweight concrete sidewalk	400 c.y.	220.00	88,000	240 c.y.	220.00	52,800
3	Reinforcing steel	82,000 lb.	0.40	32,800	49,000 lb.	0.40	19,600
4	Adjust anchors for fence post	1 job	L.S.	6,000	1 job	L.S.	3,600
5	2" Bituminous concrete w/prime	185 tons	36.00	6,660	110 tons	36.00	3,960
6	Epoxy resin bituminous waterproof membrane	1,650 s.y.	30.00	49,500	1,000 s.y.	30.00	30,000
7	Remove & reset granite curbing	2,380 l.f.	8.00	19,040	1,410 l.f.	8.00	11,280
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 306,000)			(\$ 195,000)
C <u>REPLACE CURB</u>							
1	Remove existing concrete curb	390 c.y.	230.00	89,700	230 c.y.	230.00	52,900
2	Lightweight concrete curb	390 c.y.	115.00	44,850	230 c.y.	115.00	26,450
3	Reinforcing steel	27,000 lb.	0.40	10,800	16,000 lb.	0.40	6,400
4	Adjust anchors for fence post	1 job	L.S.	4,390	1 job	L.S.	3,010
5	2" Bituminous concrete w/prime	60 tons	40.00	2,400	35 tons	40.00	1,400
6	Epoxy resin bituminous waterproof membrane	540 s.y.	33.00	17,820	320 s.y.	33.00	10,560
7	Remove & reset granite curbing	2,380 l.f.	8.00	19,040	1,410 l.f.	8.00	11,280
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 189,000)			(\$ 112,000)

CAPE COD CANAL
HIGHWAY BRIDGES - MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
COST ESTIMATE*
(CONT'D)

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>BOURNE BRIDGE</u>			<u>SAGAMORE BRIDGE</u>		
		<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>U.P.</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>U.P.</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
D	<u>NEW EXPANSION JOINTS</u>						
1	Bridge Expansion Jt. Type -200	200 1.f.	\$ 550.00	\$ 110,000	100 1.f.	550.00	\$ 55,000
2	Bridge Expansion Jt. Type -300	100 1.f.	1,250.00	125,000	-	-	-
3	Bridge Expansion Jt. Type -650	-	-	-	50 1.f.	2,000.00	100,000
4	Bridge Expansion Jt. Type -900	150 1.f.	2,400.00	360,000	-	-	-
5	Bridge Expansion Jt. Type-1300	-	-	-	50 1.f.	2,900.00	145,000
6	Repair Slotted connections @ FB 10 & PB 10'	2 sets	20,000.00	<u>40,000</u>	-	-	-
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 635,000)			(\$ 300,000)
E	<u>SUICIDE PREVENTION FENCE</u>						
1	Remove existing fence	4,768 1.f.	7.50	35,760	2,820 1.f.	7.50	21,150
2	Erect new fence	4,768 1.f.	62.50	298,000	2,820 1.f.	62.50	176,250
3	Paint new fence	1 job	L.S.	<u>18,240</u>	1 job	L.S.	<u>6,600</u>
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 352,000)			(\$ 204,000)
F	<u>ELECTRICAL WORK</u>						
		1 job	L.S.	<u>115,000</u>	1 job	L.S.	<u>102,000</u>
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 115,000)			(\$ 102,000)
G	<u>TRAFFIC CONTROL</u>						
1	Install & remove signs	1 job	L.S.	40,000	1 job	L.S.	35,000
2	Barricades, barrels & cones	1 job	L.S.	115,000	1 job	L.S.	80,000
3	Traffic Officers	24,000 m.h.	11.00	<u>264,000</u>	18,000 m.h.	11.00	<u>198,000</u>
	SUB TOTAL			(\$ 419,000)			(\$ 313,000)
	SUB TOTAL DECK WORK			\$ 4,406,800			\$ 2,640,000

CAPE COD CANAL
HIGHWAY BRIDGES - MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
COST ESTIMATE*
(CONT'D)

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	BOURNE BRIDGE			SAGAMORE BRIDGE		
		QUANTITY	U.P.	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	U.P.	AMOUNT
H	<u>STRUCTURAL STEEL REPAIRS</u>						
1	Replace rivets with high strength bolts	2,700 ea	45.00	\$ 121,500	1,050 ea	65.00	\$ 68,250
2	Replace lacing bars	2,500 ea	50.00	125,000	900 ea	60.00	54,000
3	Strengthen lateral bracing	240,000 lb.	1.90	451,600	60,000 lb.	1.90	114,000
4	Replace & repair bracing angles	112,000 lb.	1.20	212,800	-	-	-
5	Repair gussets	37,000 lb.	2.25	83,250	16,000 lb.	2.25	36,000
6	Repair stay plates	13,000 lb.	2.25	29,250	15,000 lb.	2.25	33,750
7	Repair stiffeners	10,000 lb.	2.25	22,500	1,000 lb.	2.25	2,250
8	Repair webs	6,000 lb.	2.25	13,500	17,000 lb.	2.25	38,250
9	Repair flanges	33,000 lb.	2.25	74,250	3,000 lb.	2.25	6,750
10	Replace grating	-	-	-	500 s.f.	14.00	7,000
11	Miscellaneous repairs	1 job	L.S.	26,950	1 job	L.S.	9,750
				(\$ 1,160,000)			(\$ 370,000)
	SUB TOTAL						
I	<u>PAINTING EXISTING STEEL</u>						
	Superstructure	1 job	L.S.	400,000	1 job	L.S.	270,000
				(\$ 400,000)			(\$ 270,000)
	SUB TOTAL						
	TOTAL			(\$ 5,966,800)			\$ 3,280,000

*November 1978 Price Levels

25. Comparison With Previous Estimate. - The total project cost is now estimated to be \$12,600,000 as shown in the previous paragraph. This cost is to be compared with the latest previous estimate of \$12,883,000 presented in the Reconnaissance Reports. The difference in the estimates is best shown by comparing the various line items of which they are composed. For the purposes of a meaningful comparison, a cost escalation factor of 7 percent has been applied to the previous estimate to place the estimates on the same cost basis.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reconnaissance Estimate</u>	<u>Reconnaissance Estimate Escalated</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Repairs to Structural Steel	\$ 1,915,000	\$ 2,049,000	\$ 1,530,000	\$- 519,000
Replace Deck	6,403,000	6,851,200	7,046,800	+ 195,600
Cleaning & Painting	<u>1,132,000</u>	<u>1,211,200</u>	<u>670,000</u>	- <u>541,200</u>
TOTAL CONST. COST	\$ 9,450,000	\$10,111,400	\$ 9,246,800	- 864,600
Contingencies	2,363,000	2,528,400	1,833,200	- 695,200
Engineering & Design	350,000	374,500	600,000	+ 225,500
Supervision & Inspection	<u>720,000</u>	<u>770,400</u>	<u>920,000</u>	+ <u>149,600</u>
TOTAL	\$12,883,000	\$13,784,700	\$12,600,000	\$-1,184,700

The reduction in estimated cost of repairs to structural steel is a result of the more detailed estimate possible with the development of details during preparation of this memorandum. The net increase in cost of deck replacement is actually the result of a decrease in cost of the deck system and an increase of \$550,000 for the proposed suicide deterrent railings which were not contemplated at the time the reconnaissance estimates were prepared. The substantial reduction in estimated costs of cleaning and painting is due to the decision not to completely remove existing paint and apply a new vinyl system as was assumed for the reconnaissance estimate as explained in paragraph 17. The reduction in contingencies reflects the assumption of a 20 percent factor applied to the latest estimated construction cost in place of a 25 percent factor used for the reconnaissance phase estimate. Engineering and Design cost estimates were increased in anticipation that considerable engineering during construction may be required when the need for additional work becomes apparent during the progress of deck removal. Supervision and inspection costs were increased because of the time span of the project and the intermittent nature of certain phases.

26. Funding Requirements. - The following is an estimate of the funding requirements during the fiscal years of the project. The figures shown are reported in thousands of dollars.

Item	Project Estimate	Current FY 1979	Budget FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
Bourne Bridge Construction	7,150	140	3,700	3,310	-	-
Sagamore Bridge Construction	3,930	-	-	100	2,700	1,130
Engineering & Design	600	280	100	160	30	30
Supervision and Administration	920	80	300	260	190	90
TOTAL	12,600	500	4,100	3,830	2,920	1,250

H. PROJECT SCHEDULE

27. Project Schedule. - The following is a bar graph schedule showing the anticipated progress of the Supplementary E.I.S., preparation of plans and specifications and construction of the project.

APPENDIX A
COMPUTATIONS
INDEX TO SHEETS

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Proposed Deck Replacement Alternatives	A1
Design-Conc. Filled Steel Grid	A7
Top Lateral Bracing - Bourne Bridge	A9
Bottom Lateral Bracing - Bourne Bridge	A12
Fence and Slab Removal - Strengthening of Bracing	A15
Slab Removal - Joint Displacements	A25

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT - CAPS COO Canal Bridges

COMPUTATION PROPOSED DECKS FOR REPLACEMENT ALTERNATIVES

SUBJECT _____

DATE OCT 78

SYSTEM	WEIGHT	COST/SF ***
I - 7" L.W. CONCRETE + MEMB. W.P. + 2" BIT CONC. W.S.	90 #/SF	\$ 10.38
II - 7" L.W. CONC. + EPOXY COAT TOP BARS + 2" BIT CONC. W.S.	90 #/SF	7.53
III - 7 1/2" NORM. WT CONC. + EPOXY COAT TOP BARS	97 #/SF	7.24
IV - 7 1/2" NORM. WT CONC. + CATHODIC PROTECTION	97 #/SF	12.24
V - 6 1/2" L.W. CONC. + 2" L.SDC OVERLAY	80 #/SF	7.15
VI - 7" L.W. CONC. + 1 1/2" P.M.C. OVERLAY	83 #/SF	8.73
** VII - 5" L.W. CONC. FILLED STEEL GRATE + MEMB. W.P. + 2" BIT CONC.	88 #/SF	20.09
VIII - 5" L.W. CONC. FILLED STEEL GRATE + 1 1/2" P.M.C. OVERLAY	81 #/SF	18.61

* SAME AS EXISTING DECKS

** SELECTED REPLACEMENT DECK

*** COSTS INCLUDE ONLY THOSE ITEMS WHICH ARE VARIABLE BETWEEN ALT.

COMPUTED BY R.L.R.

CHECKED BY _____

SUBJECT MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT - CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION PROPOSED DECK SLAB ALTERNATIVES

COMPUTED BY R. L. H

CHECKED BY _____

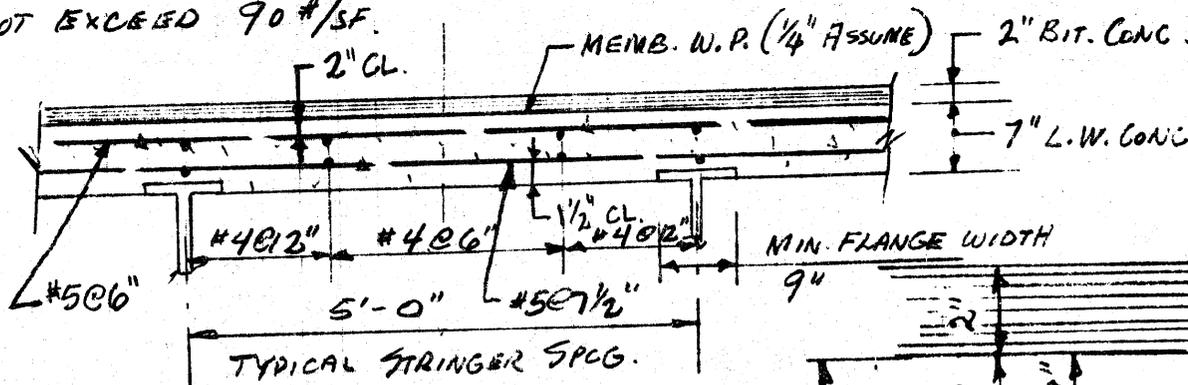
DATE OCT. 1978

REINFORCED CONCRETE

① 7" L.W. CONC. STRUCT. SLAB W/MEMBRANE W.P. & 2" BIT. CONC. WEAR. SURF.
WEIGHT OF ORIGINAL DECK

7" THICK LIGHTWEIGHT CONC. ("HAYDITE") = $\frac{7}{12} \times .110 = 0.064 \text{ K/SF}$
 2" " BIT. CONC. WEARING COURSE = $\frac{2}{12} \times .156 = 0.026$
 TOTAL = 0.090 K/SF

DESIREABLE THAT WEIGHT OF REPLACEMENT DECK
NOT EXCEED 90 #/SF.

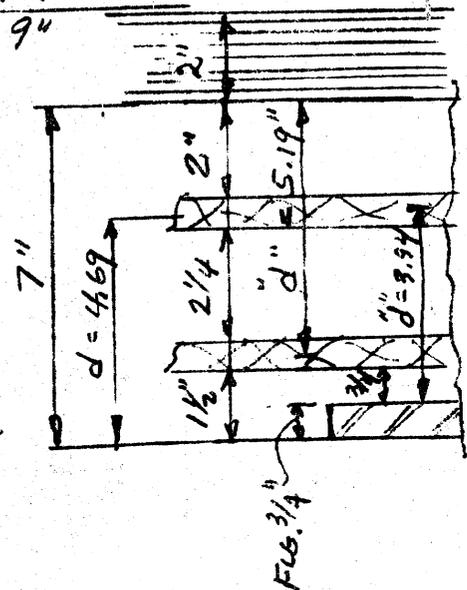


Q.L. MOM = $\pm .090 \times 5^2 \times \frac{1}{10} = \pm 0.23 \text{ K}$

LL. MOM. (AASHTO 1.3.2(C))
S = 5.0 - 0.37 = 4.63'

M = $\pm \frac{4.63 + 2}{32} \times 16 \times 1.3 \times 0.8 = \pm 3.45 \text{ K}$

TOTAL DESIGN MOM = $\pm 3.68 \text{ K}$



$f'_c = 3000$

$f_c = 1200$

$f_s = 20,000$

$d_{reqd} = \left(\frac{3680}{197} \right)^{1/2} = 4.32"$

TOP COVER - $2\frac{1}{2}"$ MIN. ASSUME #5 REINF.
BOT COVER - $1\frac{1}{2}"$ MIN.

TOTAL THICKNESS REQD = $4.32 + 0.312 + 2.0 = 6.63" < 7.0 \text{ OK}$

ACTUAL $d_{top} = 7.0 - 2 - 0.31 = 4.69"$ $A_{s\ top} = \frac{3.68}{1.44 \times 4.69} = 0.54 \text{ IN}^2$
 $d_{bot} = 7.0 - 1.5 - 0.31 = 5.19"$ $A_{s\ bot} = \frac{1.44 \times 5.19}{1.44} = 0.49 \text{ IN}^2$

IF $\frac{3}{4}"$ FLG THICKNESS IS DEDUCTED $d_{top} = 3.94 < 4.32$
 SAY #5 @ 6" T, 5 @ 7 1/2" BOT

SUBJECT MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT - CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
COMPUTATION PROPOSED DECK SLAB ALTERNATIVES
COMPUTED BY T.B.L.H. CHECKED BY _____ DATE OCT. 1978

REINFORCED CONC. CONT'D

DISTRIBUTION REINF. (LONGITUDINAL)

% OF TRANSVERSE REINF. = $\frac{220}{14.63} = 103\%$ USE MAX = 67%

$A_s_{REQD} = 0.62 \times 0.67 = 0.42 \text{ "}^2/\text{LF MID } \frac{1}{2}$

ASSUME #4 BARS $4.63 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.42 = 0.97 \text{ "}^2$

$\frac{0.97}{0.120} = \frac{2.31}{2} \quad 16 = 0.48' \quad \text{SAY } \underline{\#4 @ 6" \text{ MID } \frac{1}{2}}$

AT END QUARTERS USE #4 @ 12"

(T) 7" L.W. CONC. STRUCT SLAB W/ EPOXY COATED REBARS (TOP) AND
2" BIT CONC. WEAR SURF.

DETAILS OF STRUCT SLAB SAME AS I. W.O./W.P.

NOT ADVISABLE TO RISK WATER LEAKING
THRU BIT CONC. ENTERING LIGHT WGT CONC
STRUCT SLAB.

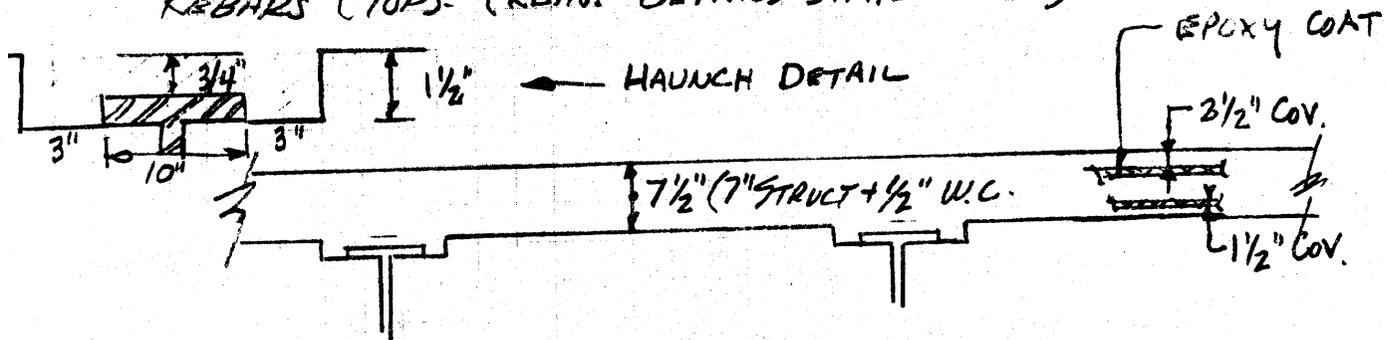
∴ THIS ALTERNATIVE DISCARDED.

SUBJECT MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT - CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION PROPOSED DECK SLAB ALTERNATIVES

COMPUTED BY RLH CHECKED BY _____ DATE OCT 1978

III $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{1}{2}$ " W.C.) NORMAL WGT. CONC SLAB WITH EPOXY COATED REBARS (TOP). (REINF DETAILS SAME AS I)



WGT. PROP. SLAB
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ " CONC. (NORM. WGT) = $7.5/12 \times .150 = .094$ k/sf

HAUNCH AREA
 $3 \times 1.5 \times 2 = 9$ in²
 $.75 \times 10 = 7.5$
 $\Sigma = 16.5$ in²

$16.5/144 \times .150 = .0172$ k/l

$.0172/5 = .0034$ k/sf = .003 k/sf

TOTAL DECK WGT = .097 k/sf

$97/90 = 8\%$ INCREASE IN SLAB WGT OVER ORIGINAL

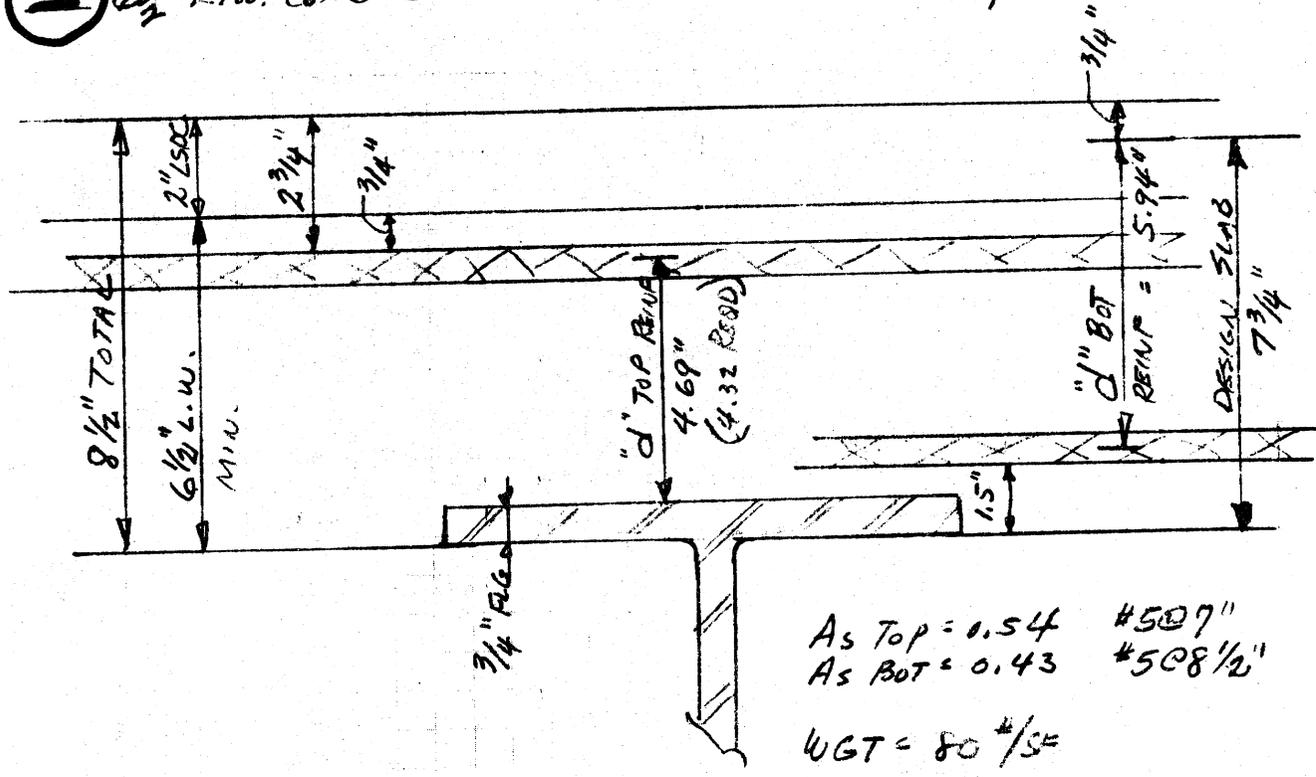
IV $7\frac{1}{2}$ " NORM. WEIGHT CONC. (INCL. $\frac{1}{2}$ " W.C.) + CATHODIC PROTECTION
 DETAILS AND WEIGHT SAME AS III.

SUBJECT MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT - CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

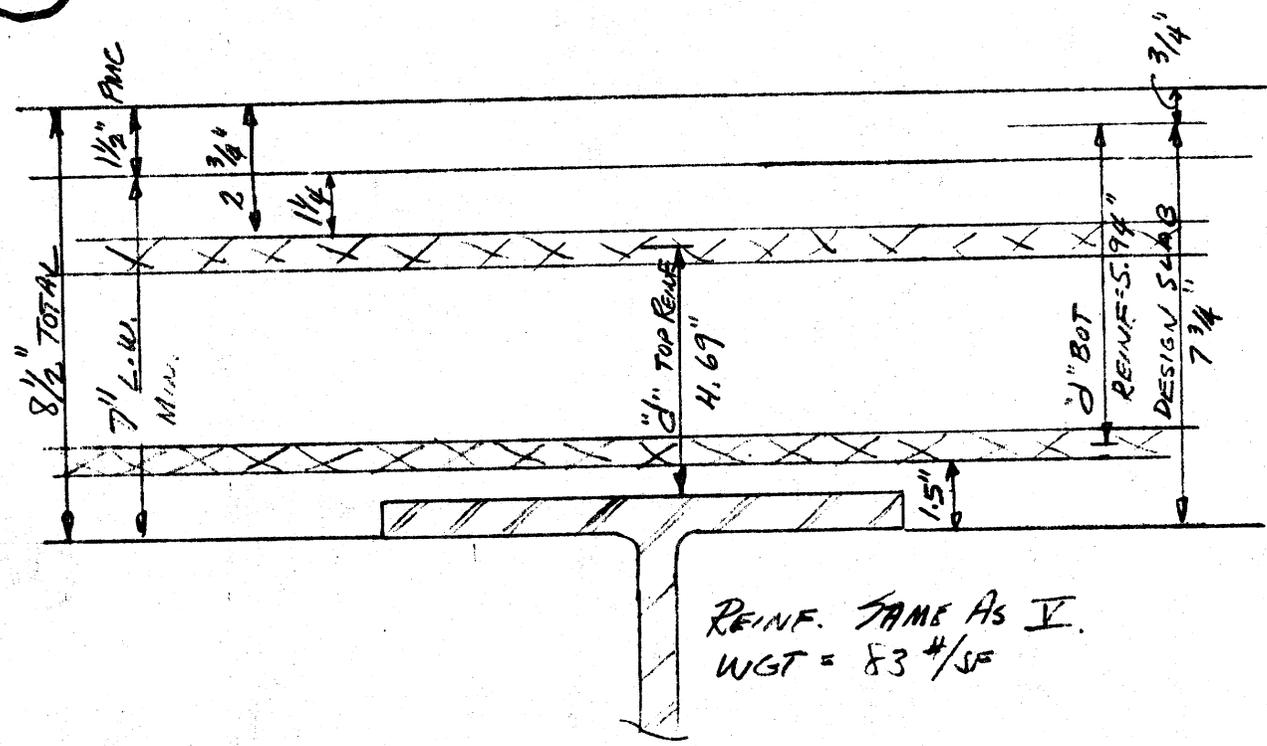
COMPUTATION PROPOSED DECK SLAB ALTERNATIVES

COMPUTED BY R.L.H. CHECKED BY _____ DATE OCT. 1978

I $6\frac{1}{2}$ " L.W. CONC DECK WITH 2" L.SDC OVERLAY



II L.W. CONC. DECK WITH 1 1/2" LATEX MODIFIED CONC OVERLAY



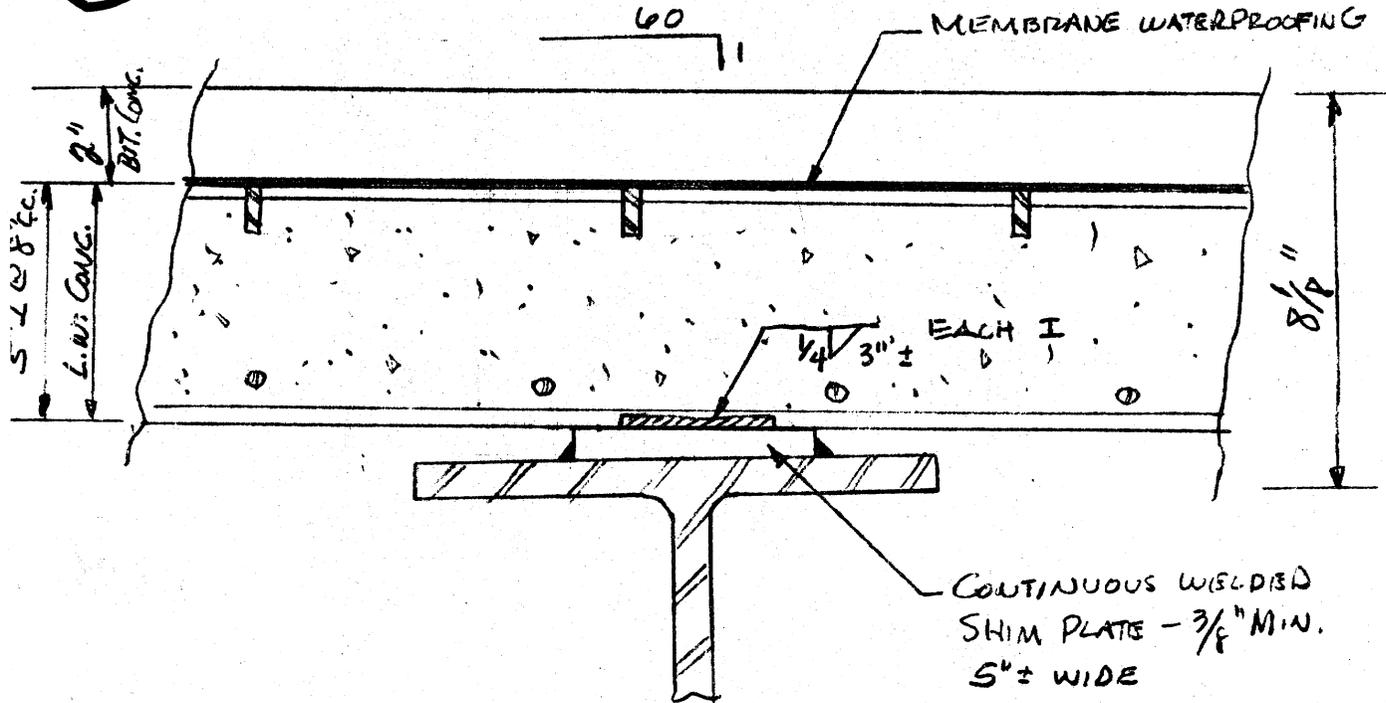
SUBJECT **MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT - CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES**

COMPUTATION **PROPOSED DECK SLAB ALTERNATIVES**

COMPUTED BY **RLH** CHECKED BY _____ DATE **OCT. 1978**

CONCRETE FILLED STEEL GRATING

(VI) 5" L.W. CONCRETE FILLED STEEL GRATING + MEMB. W.P. + 2" BIT CONC.



WGT/SF	
STEEL SHIMS/WELD	- 1.50 #
STEEL GRATING	- 16.48
L.W. CONC. FILL	- 43.80
2" BIT CONC.	- 26.00
	<u>87.78 #/SF</u>

(VII) 5" L.W. CONCRETE FILLED STEEL GRATING + 1 1/2" LATEX MOD. CONC. OVERLAY

DETAILS SAME AS **(VI)** EXCEPT BIT. CONC & MEMBRANE W.P. REPLACED W/ 1 1/2" LATEX MOD. CONC. OVERLAY

TOTAL DEPTH = 7 5/8"

WGT/SF	
	1.5 #
	16.48
	43.80
1 1/2"	18.75
	<u>80.53 #/SF</u>

SUBJECT Cape Cod Canal Highway Bridges

COMPUTATION DECK DESIGN - STEEL GRID - CONCL. FILLED

COMPUTED BY JRH

CHECKED BY

DATE Dec 11 48

Ref AASHTO art 1.3.2, 1.3.6

Deck slab shall be a 5" deep I-Beam 10" O.C. filled with light weight concrete with a compressive strength of 4000 psi. The dead load of the Deck with 1.1" and wearing surface is 88 lb/sf.

steel grid will be A588 $F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$

live load bend moment H-20 with impact factor of 30%

continuity factor 0.8

$$DLM = \frac{.088(5)^2}{10} = 0.22 \text{ 'K}$$

$$LLM = \left(\frac{5.13}{32}\right) 16 \times 0.8 \times 1.30 = 3.64 \text{ 'K}$$

Total moment 3.86 'K

Section properties of Deck

I-Beam alone $I = 6.518 \text{ in}^4 \frac{12}{10} = 7.822 \text{ in}^4/\text{ft}$

Positive $S_t^* = 2.861 \text{ in}^3$ $S_b^* = 3.329 \text{ in}^3$

Negative $S_t^* = 2.702 \text{ in}^3$ $S_b^* = 3.451 \text{ in}^3$

Composit section $N=8$

Positive $S_c^* = 53.457 \text{ in}^3$ $S_{st}^* = 3.134 \text{ in}^3$

Negative $S_c^* = 53.938 \text{ in}^3$ $S_{st}^* = 2.752 \text{ in}^3$

*estimated value

27 Sept 49

SUBJECT COPE COO CANAL HIGHWAY BRIDGE

COMPUTATION DECK DESIGN - STEEL GRID + CONC. FILLED

COMPUTED BY ZAH CHECKED BY _____ DATE DEC 1973

MAXIMUM STRESSES

POSITIVE

STEEL $f_{LL+I} = (3.64 \times 12) / 3.134 = 13.94 \text{ ksi}$
 $f_{DL} = (1.22 \times 12) / 3.329 = .79 \text{ ksi}$
 Total $f_s = \underline{14.73 \text{ ksi}}$

CONCRETE $f_c = (3.64 \times 12) / 53.457 = \underline{.82 \text{ ksi}}$

NEGATIVE

STEEL $f_{LL+I} = (3.64 \times 12) / 2.752 = 15.87 \text{ ksi}$
 $f_{DL} = (1.22 \times 12) / 2.702 = .98 \text{ ksi}$
 Total $f_s = \underline{16.85 \text{ ksi}}$

CONCRETE $f_c = (3.64 \times 12) / 53.938 = \underline{.81 \text{ ksi}}$

All stresses meet the allowable

27 Sept 49

SUBJECT Cape Cod Canal Highway Bridges

COMPUTATION Top Lateral Bracing - SPAN 7, 6, 5 & 4 Bourne Bridge

COMPUTED BY TKH

CHECKED BY _____

DATE 5 SEPT 78

CHECK l/r of lateral bracing

Span length (L) = length between center of the end connections

$l/r \leq 240$ AASHTO

TOP LATENALS

SPAN	Length	1/2 connections length	L bracing	I_x	I_y	r_{min}	l/r
7	36.63	1.41	35.22	2LSx3 1/2 x 3/8 12.98	15.6	1.46	289.5
6	33.82	1.50	32.32	2LSx3 1/2 x 3/8 12.98	15.6	1.46	265.6
5	39.63	1.41	38.22	2LSx3 1/2 x 7/8 16.29	17.8	1.52	301.7*
4	36.65	1.41	35.24	2LSx3 1/2 x 3/8 13.89	15.6	1.51	280.0

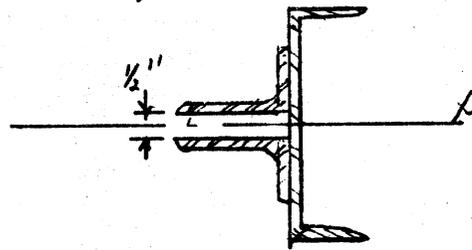
gusset for span 7 & 6 3/8"
5 & 4 1/2"

All $l/r > 240$
additional material should be added bracing for span 5
 $l/r = 301.7$ governs

2-LSx3 1/2 x 7/8 $A = 7.05$ $I_y = 17.8$ $I_x = 16.29$ $r_{min} = 1.52$

1/4 MC 10 x 28.5 for reinforcement
 $A = 8.37$ $\bar{x} = 1.12$ $I_x = 127$ in⁴ $I_y = 11.4$ in⁴

$C_g = \frac{(7.05(-1.63) + 8.37(1.12))}{7.05 + 8.37}$
 $= \frac{-2.12}{15.42} = -0.14$ "



$I_y = 17.8 + 7.05(1.49)^2 + 11.4 + 8.37(1.26)^2$
 $= 58.14$ in⁴

$r_y = \left(\frac{58.14}{15.42}\right)^{1/2} = 1.94$

$l/r_y = \frac{38.22(1.2)}{1.94} = 236.4 < 240$
ok

$r_x = \left(\frac{16.29 + 127}{15.42}\right)^{1/2} = 3.05$

$l/r_x = \frac{38.22(1.2)}{3.05} = 150.4 < 240$
ok

27 Sept 49

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL HIGHWAY BRIDGES

COMPUTATION TOP LATERAL BRACING - CONNECTION DESIGN

COMPUTED BY TKH

CHECKED BY _____

DATE SEPT 70

DESIGN CONNECTION FOR NEW CHANNEL

USE 7/8 H.S. BOLTS ASTM A-325

USE 1/2 gusset plates

MAX DESIGN FORCE = 75.6 K (A9W computer output)

M10x28.5 $A_g = 8.37 \text{ in}^2$

$$A_{net} = 8.37 - (1 \times 2 \times .575) - (2 \times .425)$$

$$= 6.370 \text{ in}^2$$

MEMBER strength = $6.370 (18 \text{ K/P}) = 114.66 \text{ K}$

@ 75% = 85.995 K

Avg of design force + member strength

$$(75.6 + 114.66) 0.5 = \underline{95.13 \text{ K}}$$

channel bolts

allow shear 9.02 K (15 ksi)

$$\frac{95.13}{9.02} = 10.55$$

SAY 12

6 Top

6 Bottom

$$P_V = 95.13 \times 60 / 78.7$$

$$= 72.53 \text{ K}$$

$$P_H = 95.13 \times 51 / 78.7$$

$$= 61.65 \text{ K}$$

27 Sept 49

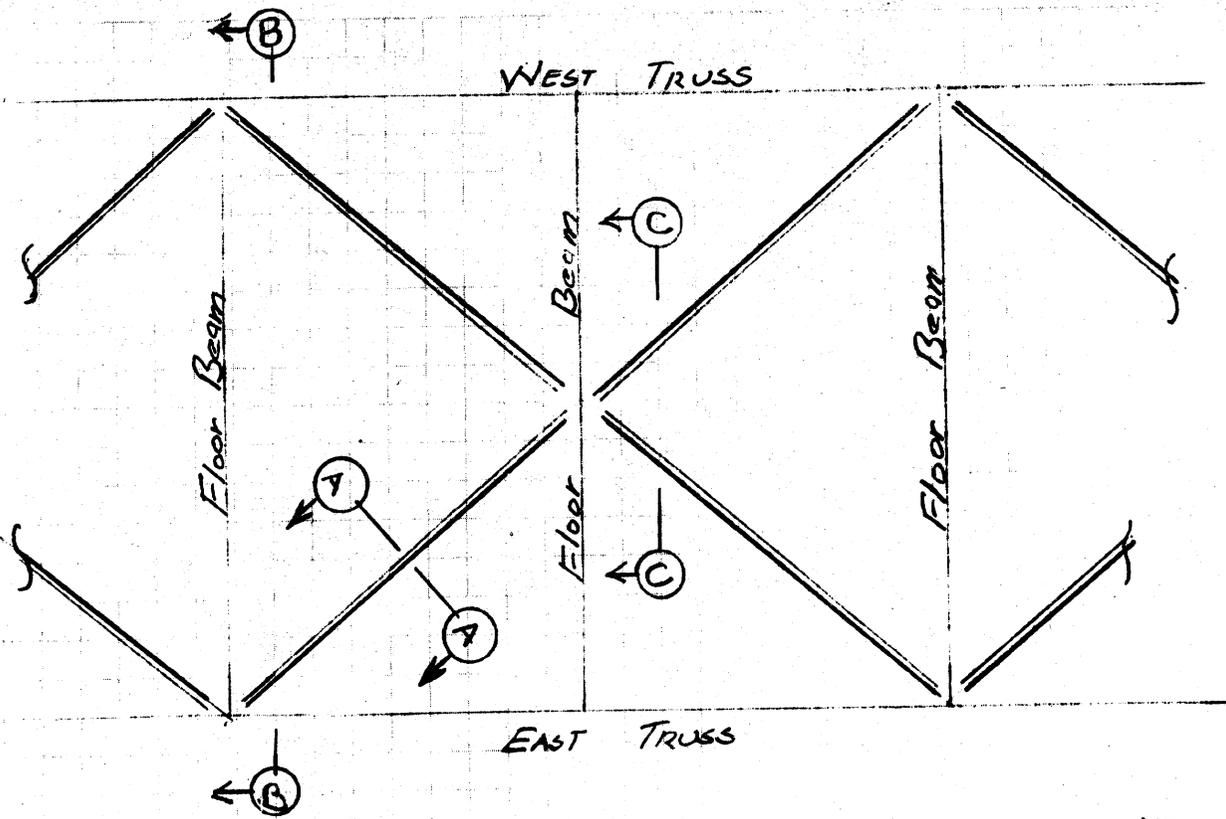
SUBJECT CARCOD CANAL HIGHWAY BRIDGES

COMPUTATION TOP LATERAL BRACING - REPAIR DETAILS

COMPUTED BY TKH

CHECKED BY _____

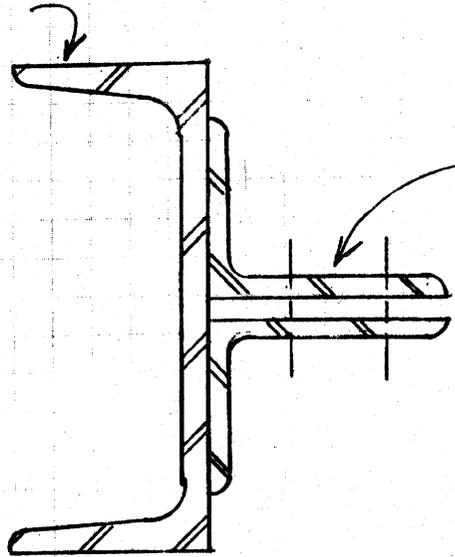
DATE SEPT 78



TYPICAL PLAN OF TOP LATERAL BRACING.

SCALE $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1'-0''$

NEW MC 10X28.5



Exist Angles
 2L5x3 1/2 x 7/8 Span 7,6 & 4
 2L5x3 1/2 x 7/16 Span 5
 3/8" - Span 7,6
 1/2" - Span 5,4

SECTION A-A

Scale 3" = 1'-0"

27 Sept 49

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

SUBJECT Cape Cod Canal Highway Bridge

COMPUTATION Bottom Lateral Bracing - Spans 2, 5 & 4

COMPUTED BY FHT CHECKED BY _____ DATE Sept 78

Bottom LATERALS

SPAN	Length	1/2 connection length	l	bracing	I _x	I _y	r _{min}	e/r
7	36.94	1.69	35.25	2L5x5x3/8	12.98	15.6	1.46	289.7
6	33.88	1.69	32.19	2L5x3 1/2 x 3/8	12.58	15.6	1.46	264.6
5	39.72	1.60	38.12	2L5x3 1/2 x 3/8	13.89	15.6	1.51	302.9 +
4	36.91	1.69	35.22	2L5x3 1/2 x 3/8	13.89	15.6	1.51	271.9

gusset 3/8" Span 7 & 6
1/2" Span 5 & 4

All e/r > 240
additional material should be added, bracing for Span 5
e/r = 302.9 governs.

2L5x3 1/2 x 3/8 A = 6.09 I_y = 15.6 I_x = 13.89

Try 2L5x5x3/8 gusset 1/2" A = 7.22 I_y = 17.5 r_y = 1.56
r = 2.26 I_x = 7.22(2.26)² = 36.88

c_y = (7.22(1.39)³ - (6.09 x 1.61)) / (7.22 + 6.09) = .017"

I_y = (15.6 + 6.09 x 1.62²) + (17.5 + 7.22 x 1.373²) = 62.83 in⁴

I_x = 13.89 + 36.88 = 50.77 in⁴

r_y = (50.77 / 13.31)^{1/2} = 1.95

e/r = 38.12 / 1.95 = 234.58 < 240
ok

r_x = (62.83 / 13.31)^{1/2} = 2.17

e/r = 38.12 x 12 / 2.17 = 210.80 < 240
ok

27 Sept 49

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL HIGHWAY BRIDGES

COMPUTATION BOTTOM LATERAL BRACING - CONNECTION DESIGN

COMPUTED BY TRK

CHECKED BY _____

DATE SEPT 79

DESIGN CONNECTION FOR NEW ANGLES

MAX DESIGN FORCE 77.3 K (A&W computer output)

2 L5x5x3/8 $A_{gross} = 7.22 \text{ in}^2$

$$A_{net} = [7.22 - (2 - \frac{2^2}{4 \times 2}) \times 2 \times 0.375]$$

$$= 7.1075$$

$$\text{Member strength} = 7.1075 \times 18 = 127.94 \text{ K}$$

$$@ 75\% \quad 95.95 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Avg (design force + Memb strength)} = \frac{77.3 + 127.94}{2} = 102.62 \text{ K}$$

Angle bolts use 7/8 H.S. Bolts.
allow shear 9.05 K (15ksi)

$$\frac{102.62}{9.05} = 11.34$$

say 12 bolts

check 1/2 gusset

assume new gusset will carry weight of both old; new angles.

$$\text{wt } 2 \text{ L5x5x3/8} = 24.6 \text{ lb/FT}$$

$$2 \text{ L5x3 1/2x3/8} = 20.8 \text{ lb/FT}$$

$$L = 38.12 \quad N = 45.4 \text{ lb/FT}$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{wL^2}{12} = \frac{45.4 (38.12)^2}{12} = 5497.69 \text{ FT-lb}$$

$$R = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{45.4 (38.12)}{2} = 865.32 \text{ lb}$$

detection of gusset deflection $L = 12'' \quad b = 24''$
 $I = \frac{24 \times 24^3}{12} = .25$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2PL^3}{6EI} = \frac{2(865.32)(12)^3}{6(29,000,000) \cdot .25} = .069 \text{ in}$$

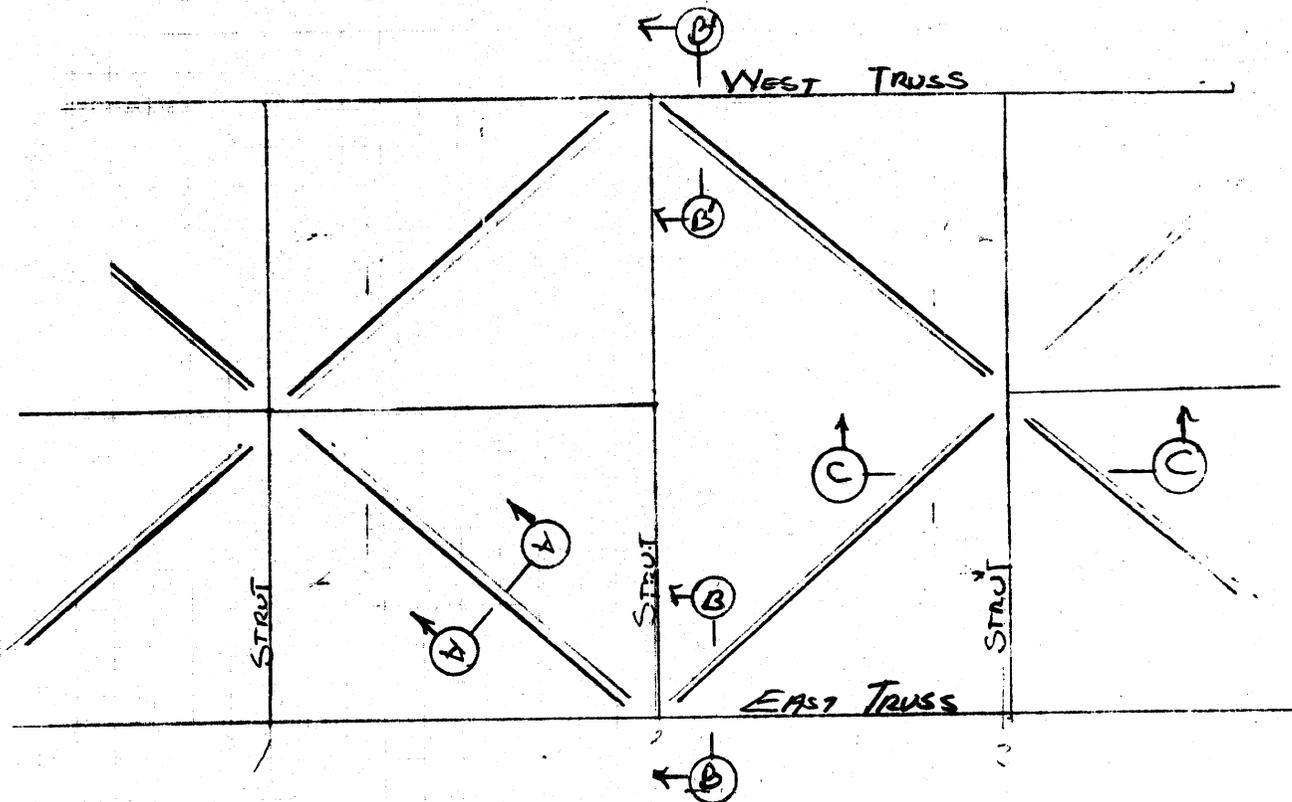
27 Sept 49

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

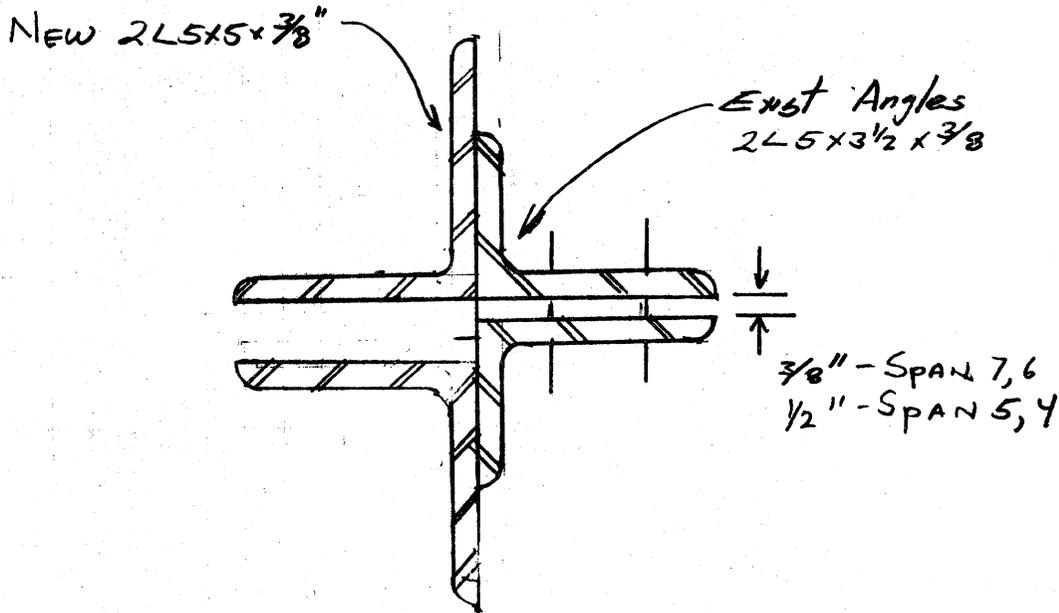
SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL HIGHWAY BRIDGE

COMPUTATION BOTTOM LATERAL BRACING DETAIL OF REPAIR

COMPUTED BY TJH CHECKED BY _____ DATE SEPT 70



TYPICAL PLAN OF TOP LATERAL BRACING
Scale 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE AND SLAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING
COMPUTED BY TKH CHECKED BY _____ DATE SEPT 78

SWAY BRACING @ PP-9 & 9'

All members 485, 486, 491, 492

Design for full wind on fence K = 1.75

AXIAL FORCE 161 Kips Carbon steel $F_y = 33 \text{ Ksi}$

h	A_g	A_m	r_x	r_y	L/r_x	L/r_y	F_a	C	T
72.42'	14.44	11.63	3.0	5.2	4/r2	167.1	8.53	125	211

$C_c = (2\pi^2 \times 29000 / 3.3)^{1/2} = 131.7$

$K L/r_y = 1.75 (167.1) = 125.3 < C_c$

$F_a = \frac{33000}{2.12} \left[1 - \frac{0.75^2 (L/r_y)^2}{4\pi^2 \times 29000000} \right]$

$F_a = 15566 - 0.252 (L/r_y)^2$

$F_a = 8.53$

Required Area = $161 / 8.53$

= 18.87 in²

area exist = 14.44
add area = 4.43 in²

use 3/8 IP each side

$3/8 \times 10.75 \times 2 = 8.06 \text{ in}^2$

or $4 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3/8$

$4 \times 1.36 = 5.44 \text{ in}^2$

CONNECTION using 3/8 IP for strengthening

Allowable tension $0.55 (33000) = 18.150 \text{ Ksi}$

$A_n = 11.63 + 8.06 - 2.81 = 16.88$

Capacity = 306.37

75% = 229.78 Kips

Avg stress Capacity = $1/2 (306.37 + 229.78)$
= 233.69 Kips/guans

No. of bolts require

$\frac{233.69 (1)}{9.02 (2)} = 12.95$
Say 13

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SLAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING

COMPUTED BY TKH

CHECKED BY _____

DATE SEPT 72

check f_r and new F_a
existing

A_g	r_x	r_y	I_x	I_y
14.44	72.42	3.0	172.96	390.46
2-3/8 PL				
8.06	3.1	6.2	77.64	309.82
Total				
22.5	2.98	5.58	200.6	700.28

$$\frac{r_x}{r_y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(72.42)(12)}{2.98} \quad \frac{r_x}{r_y} = \frac{72.42(12)}{5.58}$$

$$145.81 \quad 156.74 <$$

$$F_a = 15566 - 0.252 (156.74)^2$$

$$= 9.45 \text{ ksi} > 8.53 \text{ ksi}$$

OK

SUBJECT Cape Cod Canal Bridge

COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SLAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING

COMPUTED BY JAT CHECKED BY _____ DATE SEP 78

Sway Bracing @ PPO 90'

AW. Members 475, 476, 501, 502

Full wind

$K = .75$

AXIAL FORCE = 133.67 kips

Carbon steel $F_y = 33 \text{ ksi}$

K	A _s	A _m	r _x	r _y	L/r _x	L/r _y	F _a	C	T
67.88	12.2	7.37	2.5	5.2	162.9	156.6	8.80	10%	170

$C_c = 131.7$

$KL/r = .75(162.9) = 122.18 < C_c$

$F_a = 15566 - 0.252 \left(\frac{L}{r}\right)^2$

$F_a = 8.80$

Required Area = $\frac{133.67}{8.80}$

area exist = 15.05
add area = $\frac{12.20}{2.85 \text{ in}^2}$

Use $\frac{3}{8}$ " each side

$\frac{3}{8} \times 10.75 \times 2 = \underline{8.06 \text{ in}^2}$

CONNECTION

Allowable Tension 18.150 ksi

$A_n = 7.37 + 8.06 - 2.31 = 14.64$

Capacity = 265.72 kips

75% = 199.29 kips

Avg stress Capacity $\frac{1}{2}(133.67 + 265.72)$

= 199.69 kips < governs

No. of bolts required.

$\frac{199.69 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{9.02} = 11.06$
Say 12

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGE

COMPUTATION SUICIDE FRACE & SHAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING

COMPUTED BY ZKT

CHECKED BY _____

DATE SEPT 78

Check k_x and calc new F_a

exist

A_g	e	r_z	r_y	I_z	I_y
12.2	67.88	2.5	5.2	76.25	329.89

$2\frac{3}{8}$ ϕ

8.06		3.1	6.2	77.64	309.82
------	--	-----	-----	-------	--------

Total

20.26		2.76	5.62	153.89	639.71
-------	--	------	------	--------	--------

$$\frac{d}{r_z} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(67.88)(2)}{2.76}$$

$$\frac{d}{r_y} = \frac{67.88(2)}{5.62}$$

$$= 147.56 <$$

$$144.94$$

$$F_a = 15586 - .252(147.56)^2$$

$$= 10.08 \text{ ksi} > 8.88$$

OK

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SLAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING

COMPUTED BY JAH

CHECKED BY _____

DATE SEPT 78

Bottom Lateral Bracing @ Bay 9-10; 10'-9"

Area members 343, 343, 372, 373

Design for full wind on fence

Axis Force - 318 kips

Carbon Steel $F_y = 33 \text{ ksi}$

L	A _y	A _w	r _z	r _y	4 _z	4 _y	F _a	C	T
78.85	27.76	22.14	8.0	3.1		152.6	9.70	269	402

$C_c = 131.7$

Required Area $318 / 9.70$

$= 32.78$

area exist $= 27.76$

add'l area $= 5.02 \text{ in}^2$

use $3/8 \text{ I}$ each side

$3/8 \times 12.75 \times 2 = 9.56 \text{ in}^2$

CONNECTION

$A_n = 22.14 + 9.56 - 5.62 = 26.08 \text{ in}^2$

$F_t = 18.150 \text{ ksi}$

Capacity $= 473.35 \text{ kips}$

$75\% = 365.01 \text{ kips}$

Avg stress capacity $= \frac{1}{2} (473.35 + 318)$

$= 395.68 \text{ kips} < \text{governs}$

No of bolts required

$\frac{395.68}{9.02} \times \frac{1}{2} = 21.9$

Say 22

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL Bridges
COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SLAG REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRIDGING
COMPUTED BY JAH CHECKED BY _____ DATE Sept 78

check f_c and calc new F_c

existing

A_g	e	r_x	r_y	I_x	I_y
27.76	78.85	8.0	3.1	1776.64	266.77
2-3/8 ϕ					
9.56		9.19	3.68	806.96	129.46
Total					
37.32		8.32	3.26	2583.6	396.23

$$\frac{e}{r_x} = \frac{78.85(12)}{8.32} = 113.72$$

$$\frac{e}{r_y} = \frac{78.85(12)V_2}{3.26} = 145.12$$

$$F_c = 15366 - 0.252(145.12)^2 = 10,26 \text{ ksi} > 9.70$$

OK

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGE
COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SLAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING
COMPUTED BY JMT CHECKED BY _____ DATE SEPT 70

TOP LATERAL BRACING @ BAYS 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13

Full wind on face $K=0.75$ All members 433, 437, 440, 439
462, 461, 464, 463

Axial force 108 Kips Bay 9-10
112 Kips Bay 10-11

L	A _g	A _n	t _e	r _y	L/r _y	L/r _x	F _a	C	T
7402	12.2	9.39	8.2	2.6	163.7	8.8	107	170	

$C_c = 131.7$

$KL/r = 122.9$

Required area = $112 / 8.8$

= 12.73 in²

area exist = 12.20 in²

add'l area = 0.52 in²

Use $3/8$ # each side

$3/8 \times 10.75 \times 2 = 8.06 \text{ in}^2$

CONNECTION

Allow Ten. = 18.15

$A_n = 9.39 + 8.06 - 2.81 = 14.64$

Capacity = 265.72 Ksi

75% = 199.29 Ksi < governs

Avg stress Capacity = 188.86 Ksi

No of bolts required.

$199.29 / 9.02 (\frac{1}{2}) = 11.05$
Say 12

SUBJECT COLE CUD CANAL BRIDGE

COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SHAD REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING

COMPUTED BY JAH

CHECKED BY _____

DATE SEPT 78

check $\frac{1}{4}$ and add new F_u

existing

A_g	e	r_x	r_y	I_x	I_y
12.2	7.02	8.2	2.6	80.33	82.47

2- $\frac{3}{8}$ PL

8.06		9.2	3.1	682.20	71.64
------	--	-----	-----	--------	-------

Total

20.26		8.61	2.81	1502.53	160.11
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$$\frac{D}{r_x} = \frac{7.02(12)}{8.61}$$

$$\frac{D}{r_y} = \frac{7.02(12)}{2.81}$$

$$98.98$$

$$151.64$$

$$F_u = 15666 - 0.252 (151.64)^2$$

$$= 9,777 \text{ Ksi } > 8.8 \text{ Ksi}$$

OK

SUBJECT C&E Co Canal BRIDGES
COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & SLAB REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING
COMPUTED BY JAM CHECKED BY _____ DATE SEPT 28

TOP LATERAL BRACING @ Bay 0-1, 0:1'

Design for wind

$K=0.75$ A_w members 427, 428
473, 474

AXIAL FORCE = 109 KIPS CARBON STEEL $F_y = 33 \text{ ksi}$

L	A_g	A_w	r_x	r_y	L/r_x	L/r_y	ϕ	C	T
67.41	12.2	9.39	8.2	2.6		1556	9.46	115	170

$L/r = 155.6 < L/r = 163.9$ for members in Bays 9-10 & 10-11

∴ same strengthening used for Bays 9-10 & 10-11 will be more than adequate for Bay 0-1

SUBJECT CAPE COO BRACES

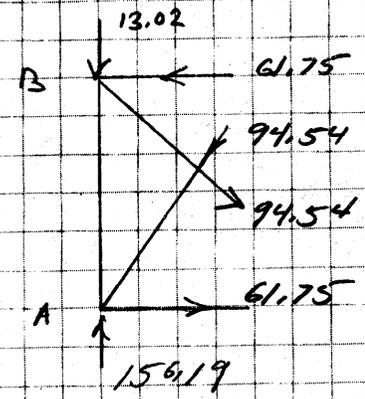
COMPUTATION SUICIDE FENCE & STRUT REMOVAL - STRENGTHENING OF BRACING

COMPUTED BY TKW CHECKED BY _____ DATE SEPT 70

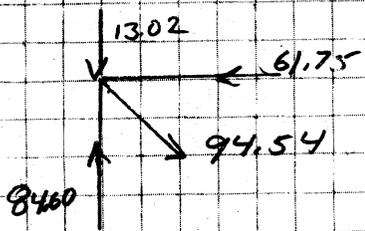
CONNECTION @ PP-10 from wind chord

Wind Chord

AW - Suicide Fence
P-11E
AW - Sagamore Camp
P 92-104



original wind load	1.23% (Fence)	allowable
F_a	F_a	F_a
Diagonal 7.75	9.5	10.63
vert strut 2.49	3.06	12.61



Connection (Sec 1-A)	$\frac{2110}{125}$	21.75	18.0
Sec 1-1	17.29	21.27	18.0
Sec 2-2	4.89	6.01	18.0
Strut rivets	11	14	28
Diagonal	17	21	28

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL - HANCOCK BRIDGE

COMPUTATION SLAB REMOVAL - JOINT Displacements

COMPUTED BY TAH CHECKED BY _____ DATE OCT 78

Shop drawing dimensions

	Roller Dia	Nest length c to c	Total length o to o	R	Δ
<u>Sagamore Bridge</u>					
PIER 1	9"	7'-1 1/2"	7'-10 1/2"	9'-1"	14 1/2"
Abutments	6"	2'-8 1/2"	3'-2 1/2"	3'-10 1/2"	8"

Bourne Bridge

PIER 2	9"	7'-1 1/2"	7'-10 1/2"	9'-1"	14 1/2"
PIER 3 & 4	6"	2'-8 1/2"	3'-2 1/2"	3'-10 1/2"	8"

Roller Bearing Locations

	1969			1976			Δ ± Shop drawing
	S	N	A	S	N	A	
<u>Sagamore Bridge</u>							
West Truss							
PIER 1	11"	4 5/8"	14 5/8"	11 1/16"	3 1/16"	14 1/4"	15"
South Abutment	2"	5 1/2"	7 1/2"	3 1/4"	5 1/2"	8 3/4"	8"
North Abutment	2 1/8"	5 3/4"	8 5/16"	2 1/2"	6"	8 1/2"	8"
East Truss							
PIER 1	11"	5"	16"	11 1/2"	3 1/4"	14 3/4"	15"
South Abutment	1 7/8"	5 5/8"	7 1/2"	2 1/2"	5 9/16"	8 1/2"	8"
North Abutment	2 15/16"	4 13/16"	7 7/8"	3 1/2"	4 5/8"	8 1/8"	8"
<u>Bourne Bridge</u>							
West Truss							
PIER 2	5	11 3/8	16 3/8	-	12 1/8	-	15 1/4"
PIER 3	4 1/4	3 1/2	7 3/4	5 7/16	3 5/16	8 1/2"	8"
PIER 4	5 1/4	2 1/4	7 1/2	4 5/16	5 3/4	7 13/16	8"
East Truss							
PIER 2	4 15/16	11 1/2	16 7/8	-	12 3/16	-	15 1/4"
PIER 3	-	2 3/4	-	5 2/16	3 5/16	8 1/2"	8"
PIER 4	4"	3 5/8	7 5/8	3 1/2	5 1/16	8 9/16"	8"

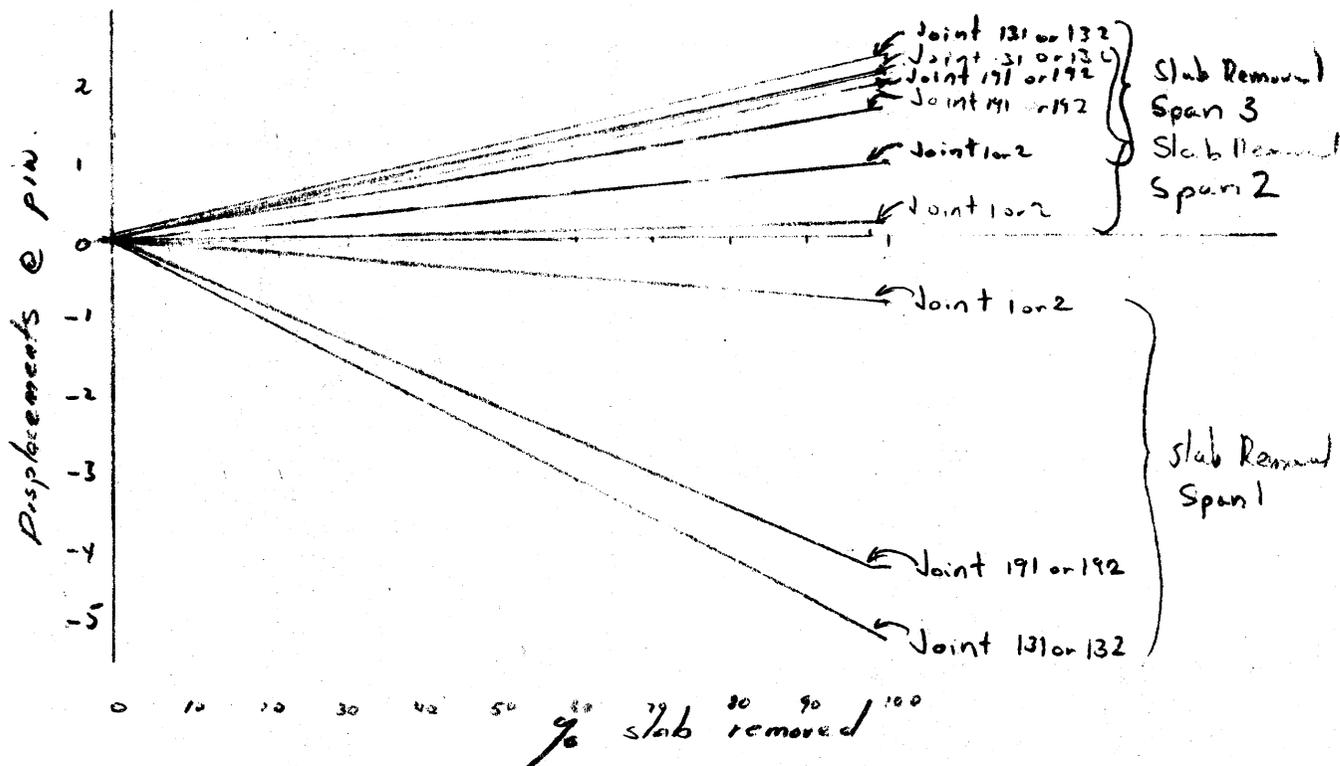
SUBJECT Cape Cod Canal Highway Bridges

COMPUTATION Slab Removal - Joint Displacements

COMPUTED BY TAM CHECKED BY _____ DATE 19 Oct 78

LOADINGS (Slab Removal only)	JOINTS		131 or 132		191 or 192	
	+x	-x	+x	-x	+x	-x
Slab Removal, Span 3	0.91		1.78		1.62	
Slab Removal, Span 1		-0.79		-5.17		-4.28
1 lane live load, Span 3		-0.20		-0.38		-0.34
1 lane live load, Span 1	0.17		1.10		0.92	
1 lane live load, Span 2		-0.03		-0.36		-0.24
live load Combo	0.17	-0.23	1.10	-0.74	0.92	-0.58

assume straight line relation between % Slab Removed and displacement



Slab Removal, Span 2	0.14	1.69	1.14
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SUBJECT Canal and Canal Bridges

COMPUTATION Slab Removal - Joint Displacements

COMPUTED BY TKH

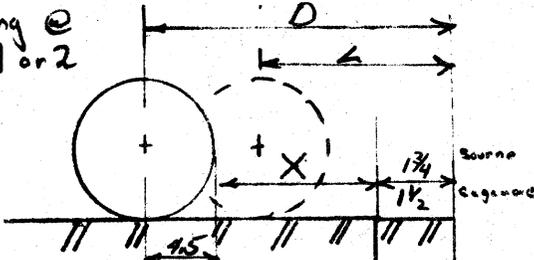
CHECKED BY

DATE Oct 78

Span 1 Slab Removal
Check displacements for

-30°F, 0°F, 60°F, 120°F

Bearing @ Pier 1 or 2



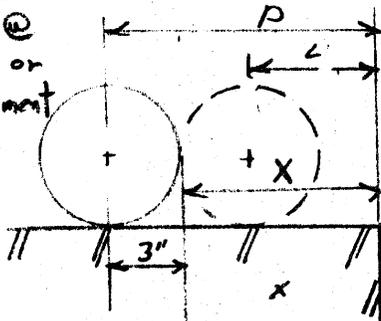
max pin movement = 5.91"
roller movement = 2.96"

@ 32° x = 2.31" Bourne
@ 60° x = 1.75" Sagamore

	x	D	L		
Bourne Pier #2	-30°F	0.82	7.07	4.11	roller projected out by 0.39"
	0°F	1.54	7.79	4.83	
	60°F	2.98	9.23	6.27	
	120°F	4.42	10.67	7.71	

Sagamore Pier #1	-30°F	-0.41	5.59	2.63	roller projected out by 1.87"
	0°F	0.31	6.31	3.35	roller projected out by 1.15"
	60°F	1.75	7.75	4.79	
	120°F	3.19	9.19	6.23	

Bearing @ Pier 4 or South Abutment



max pin movement = 4.86"
roller movement = 2.43"

@ 28° x = 3.5" Bourne
@ 71° x = 5.5" Sagamore

	x	D	L		
Bourne Pier #4	-30°F	1.21	4.21	1.78	roller projected out by 1.22"
	0°F	2.39	5.39	2.96	roller projected out by 0.04"
	60°F	4.76	7.76	5.33	
	120°F	7.13	10.13	7.70	

Sagamore South Abutment	-30°F	1.51	4.51	2.08	roller projected out by 0.92"
	0°F	2.70	5.70	3.27	
	60°F	5.06	8.06	5.63	
	120°F	7.43	10.43	8.00	

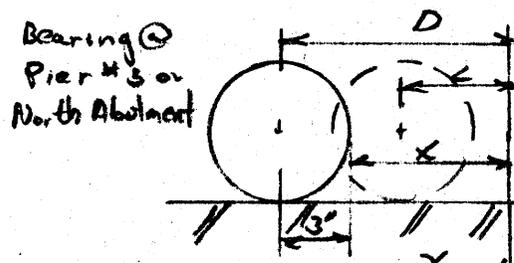
SUBJECT CORR COO CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION SLAB REMOVAL - Joint Displacements

COMPUTED BY TAN

CHECKED BY

DATE Dec 78



max pin movement = 1.02
roller movement = 0.51"

@ 35° X = 3.3125" Bourne
@ 76° X = 2.50" Sagamore

		X	D	L
Bourne Pier #3	-30°F	2.35	5.35	4.84
	0°F	2.77	5.77	5.26
	60°F	3.74	6.74	6.23
	120°F	4.62	7.62	7.11
Sagamore North Abutment	-30°F	1.50	4.50	3.99
	0°F	1.96	4.96	4.45
	60°F	2.89	5.89	5.38
	120°F	3.81	6.81	6.30

Span 3 or 2 Slab Removal

Check displacements for

60°F & 120°F

Bearing @ Pier 1 or 2

Δ = allowable total movement on R = 14.5"
max pin movement = 2.88 roller movement = 1.44

	X	Δ - X	D	L
Bourne Pier #2	60°F	2.98	11.52	14.58
	120°F	4.42	10.08	13.14
Sagamore Pier #1	60°F	1.75	12.75	15.81
	120°F	3.19	11.31	14.37

Bearing @ Pier 4 or South Abutment

Δ = allowable total movement on R = 8"
max pin movement = 2.54 roller movement = 1.27

	X	Δ - X	D	L
Bourne Pier 4	60°F	4.76	3.24	4.97
	120°F	7.13	0.87	2.60 roller projected out by 0.40"
Sagamore South Abutment	60°F	5.06	2.94	4.67
	120°F	7.43	0.57	2.30 roller projected out by 0.20"

27 Sept 49

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION SLAB REMOVAL - JOINT DISPLACEMENT

COMPUTED BY TKH

CHECKED BY

DATE OCT 1978

Bearing @
Pier #3 or
North Abutment

Δ allowable total movement on $P = 8''$
max pin movement = 1.08
roller movement = 0.54

		X	$\Delta - X$	D	L
Bourne Pier #3	60°F	3.74	4.26	7.26	6.72
	120°F	4.62	3.38	6.38	5.84
Sagamore North Abutment	60°F	2.89	5.11	8.11	7.57
	120°F	3.81	4.19	7.19	6.65

Restrictions on deck removal due to movement at roller bearings. —
Even at the min. Temp -30°F the maximum movement is such that
the rollers will remain on the bearing plates. The only restrictions
would then be:

- 1/ Removal of the closure plates so to avoid any damage
to the plates or roller nest if this extreme movement
occures
- 2/ Monitoring of the roller movements during construction

27 Sept 49

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

SUBJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES

COMPUTATION SLAB REMOVAL - JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

COMPUTED BY ZKH

CHECKED BY

DATE Oct 18

MAXIMUM MOVEMENT OF PIN AT JOINTS

@ PIER 1 or 2

MOVEMENT DUE TO

Temp change -30°F to 120°F	7.2"
Removal of Span 1	5.91
Removal of Span 3	<u>2.88"</u>
	15.99"

@ PIER 4 or South Abutment

Temp change -30°F to 120°F	11.84"
Removal of Span 1	4.86"
Removal of Span 3	<u>2.51"</u>
	19.24"

@ PIER # 3 or North Abutment

Temp change -30°F to 120°F	4.54
Removal of Span 1	1.02
Removal of Span 3	<u>1.08</u>
	6.64"

Max allowable movement in slotted holes @ Pier #4 or Pier #3 or South or North Abutment 15 INCHES

Restrictions on deck removal due to movement of bolts in slotted holes. The maximum allowable movement is 15 inches movement at Pier 4 or South Abutment could be as much as 19.24" with deck removal. Since the exact location of the bolts are not known in the slotted holes at this time the following restrictions are recommended.

- 1) Restriction of removal of deck to a max of 3 bays on any one span.
- 2) Monitoring of the movement of the bolts during construction.

APPENDIX B

CERL PAINT REPORT



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORY
P. O. BOX 4005
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820

OCT 31 1978

CERL-EM

SUBJECT: Coatings on the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges

Division Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer Division, New England
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, MA 68102

1. On 19 Oct 78 Mr. Beitelman of this laboratory accompanied Mr. Harrington and other persons from New England Division on an inspection of the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges. The attached Memorandum for Record reflects the observations made.
2. If there are further questions, please contact Mr. Beitelman, FTS 958-7421 or Commercial (217) 352-6511.

FOR THE COMMANDER AND DIRECTOR:

John A. Shown, MTS CE, Dep CDR & DIR
for **G. R. WILLIAMSON, Chief**
Engineering & Materials Division

1 Incl
as

CF:
Robert Harrington



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORY
P. O. BOX 4005
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820

CERL-EM

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Coatings on the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges

1. On 19 Oct 78 at the request of Carter Laing of New England Division, I visited the Cape Cod canal area to observe the coating system on two of the bridges over the canal. Other persons at the site included Robert Harrington, Structural Engineer, Robert Maki, Specifications Section, and Frank Hocam, Construction Section. It was requested that I offer comments on a coating system suggested by an engineering firm along with my recommendations on a coating system for the structures.

2. The coatings were observed on both the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges. Although the coating on the Bourne is newer than that on the Sagamore, it is in somewhat poorer condition. The cause of this difference in performance is unknown; however, inadequate surface preparation often leads to early coating failure. The major coating failures on the bridges are in the areas that are subjected to heavy concentrations of deicing salts. Much of this problem could be eliminated by installing waterproof expansion joints in the roadbed. Extensive corrosion is also taking place in some of the lattice structure. The difficulty of preparing the surfaces and painting these lattice structures has probably led to poor paint systems and premature failures.

3. The engineer's report suggests sandblasting to either a commercial or near-white grade and applying a paint system consisting of three coatings; i.e., an organic zinc primer, a vinyl butyral wash coat, and a vinyl finish coat. The report suggests that this system should have a 20-year life span, thereby compensating for its higher costs over the current system. To this system, I would offer the following comments:

a. This would constitute a major change in the paint system. The proposed coatings would probably lift any of the current system which might remain on the structure. It would, therefore, be of utmost importance that the proposed surface preparation remove all traces of the existing coating from the entire structure.

b. In order for a zinc-rich coating to be truly effective, the zinc must be in intimate contact with the steel. Thus, sandblasting to near-white metal would be more appropriate than the commercial grade.

CERL-EM

SUBJECT: Coatings on the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges

c. Although I have had no experience with this particular system, it sounds quite effective and should meet the 20-year life span if it could be properly applied. I would, however, question the statement that it is cost-effective.

4. The engineer's report states that the coal tar epoxy (SSPC-Paint No. 16) should be removed and indicates that, as such, it should not have been applied over a zinc-rich primer. The following comments are offered:

a. If the proposed system is applied, it is appropriate that all existing coatings be removed, including the coal tar epoxy.

b. At the time the SSPC-16 specification was written, its performance over zinc-rich primers was unknown. Current technology has proven the effectiveness of such primers. SSPC is in the process of re-writing the specification, and the new version will suggest the use of inhibitive primers such as organic zincs.

5. It is my opinion that the system proposed in the engineer's report is impractical for use on the structures. An oil base system similar to the one in existence would be much more practical.

a. The proposed system would require sandblasting of the entire structures to the near-white grade (see paragraphs 3.a. and 3.b.). This would be very costly and time-consuming. With an oil base system, surface preparation could consist of spot blasting only the corroded areas to a brush-off or commercial grade.

b. The proposed system would be considerably more expensive in terms of material costs and application costs. The proposed paints are more expensive on a per-gallon basis. Because more area and greater thicknesses are required, more gallons would be required. The intermediate coat and perhaps also the primer are multi-component materials with limited pot lives, thus resulting in additional time for mixing and additional material loss due to the limited pot life. In addition, contractors often charge a premium for applying what they might consider "exotic" systems.

c. The majority of the coating failure taking place is occurring not on the massive surfaces, but rather in the crevices and joints (especially on the lattice). The cause is poor -- or perhaps impossible -- surface preparation. The proposed system is less tolerant of poor surface preparation than is the oil base system. Given equal surface preparation in these areas, it is possible that an oil base system would be equal, if not superior, to the proposed system.

CERL-EM

SUBJECT: Coatings on the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges

6. I suggest the bridges be maintained in the following fashion:

a. An effort should be made to keep deicing salts from coming in contact with the coating. The installation of waterproof expansion joints would greatly extend the life of any coating system in the areas below the joints.

b. All areas where corrosion is evident should be sandblasted to at least the brush-off grade. Blasting to the commercial grade in areas where extensive corrosion is taking place would be of additional benefit. Power tool cleaning of these structures is impractical. Water jet cleaning forces moisture into crevices which often does not evaporate prior to painting, thus accelerating early paint failure.

c. All areas where bare metal is exposed should be spot primed with a coat of TT-P-86, Type 1, followed with a topcoat of TT-P-38. Because of the complex structure, it would be beneficial if the primer were applied by brush. The topcoat may be spray applied.

d. An overall topcoat of TT-P-38 should be spray applied to the entire structure.

e. If given areas cannot be isolated from the deicing salts, the members in these areas should be encapsulated with a system consisting of E-303 epoxy zinc and C-200 coal tar epoxy. TT-P-38 may be used as an additional topcoat for aesthetic purposes.

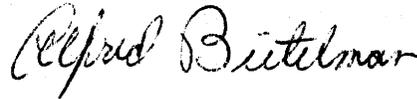
f. The ultimate success or failure of the above outlined paint system would be determined to a great extent by the amount and competency of the inspection of the work. An inspector should be on the job evaluating each days sandblasting operation as well as the application of each coat of the new paint system.

7. A question was raised concerning the use of inorganic zinc primers, perhaps as a shop coat on replacement members. Industry is often able to offer a considerable savings by shop blasting and shop priming with inorganic zincs. Members so primed have added protection in areas which would be otherwise inaccessible to sandblasting and painting after fabrication. Caution must be exercised, however, to avoid allowing the oil base aluminum topcoat to come in direct contact with the zinc primer as a chemical reaction could take place. The use of an intermediate coat, such as the wash primer, DOD-P-15328 or C-200 coal tar epoxy, would be necessary to isolate the topcoat from the zinc primer.

CERL-EM

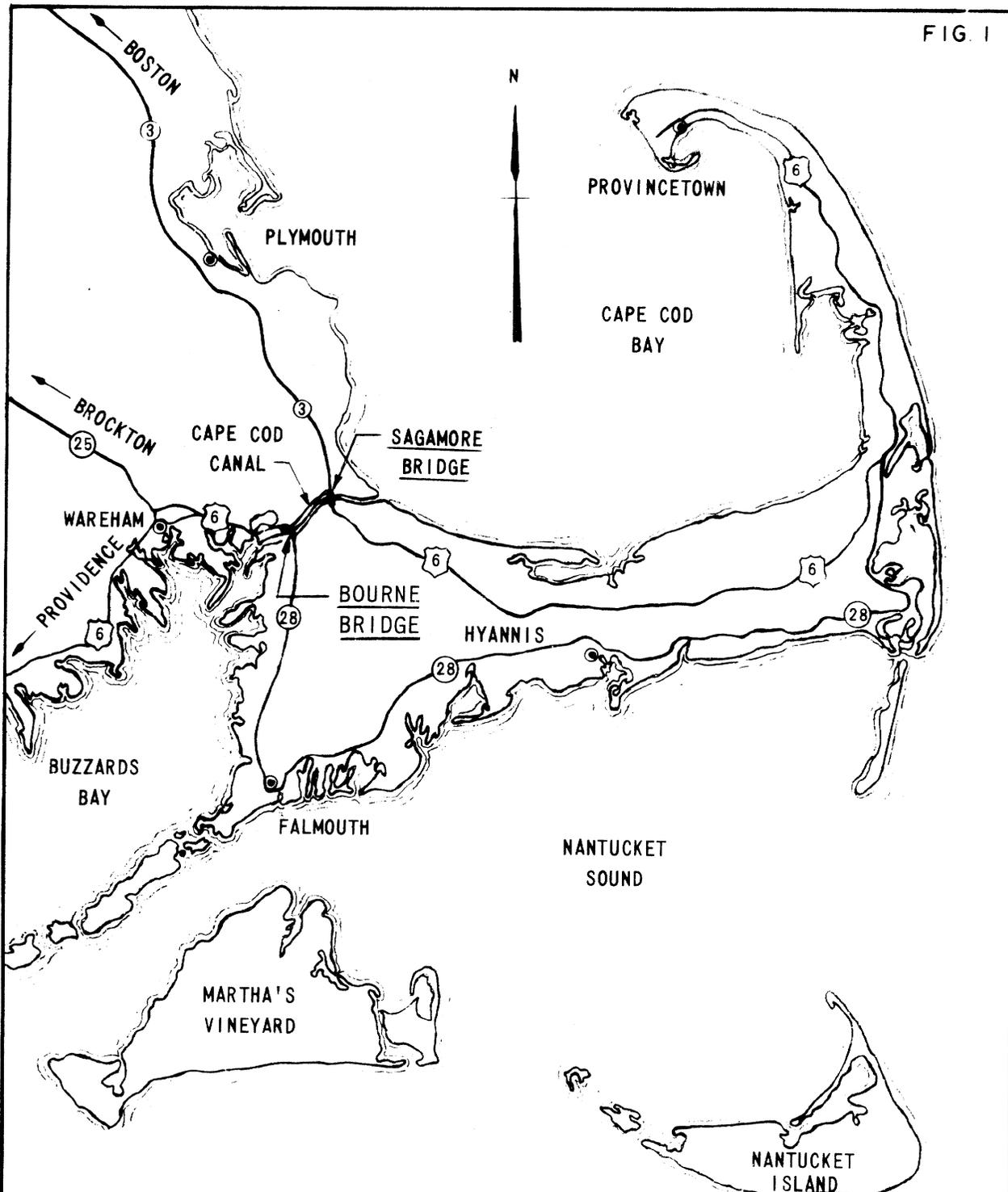
SUBJECT: Coatings on the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges

8. A question was raised concerning the procurement of galvanized railings for the structures. It is not felt that galvanizing will provide significant benefit over the current oil base paint system. If alternative materials are desired, it is suggested that 316 stainless steel be considered. If the galvanizing is to be painted, it should be pre-treated with the wash primer, DOD-P-15328. Many coatings will adhere to this material, including TT-P-38.



ALFRED BEITELMAN
Chemist

FIG. 1



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD CANAL
BOURNE, MASS.

CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT

LOCATION PLAN



FIG. 2

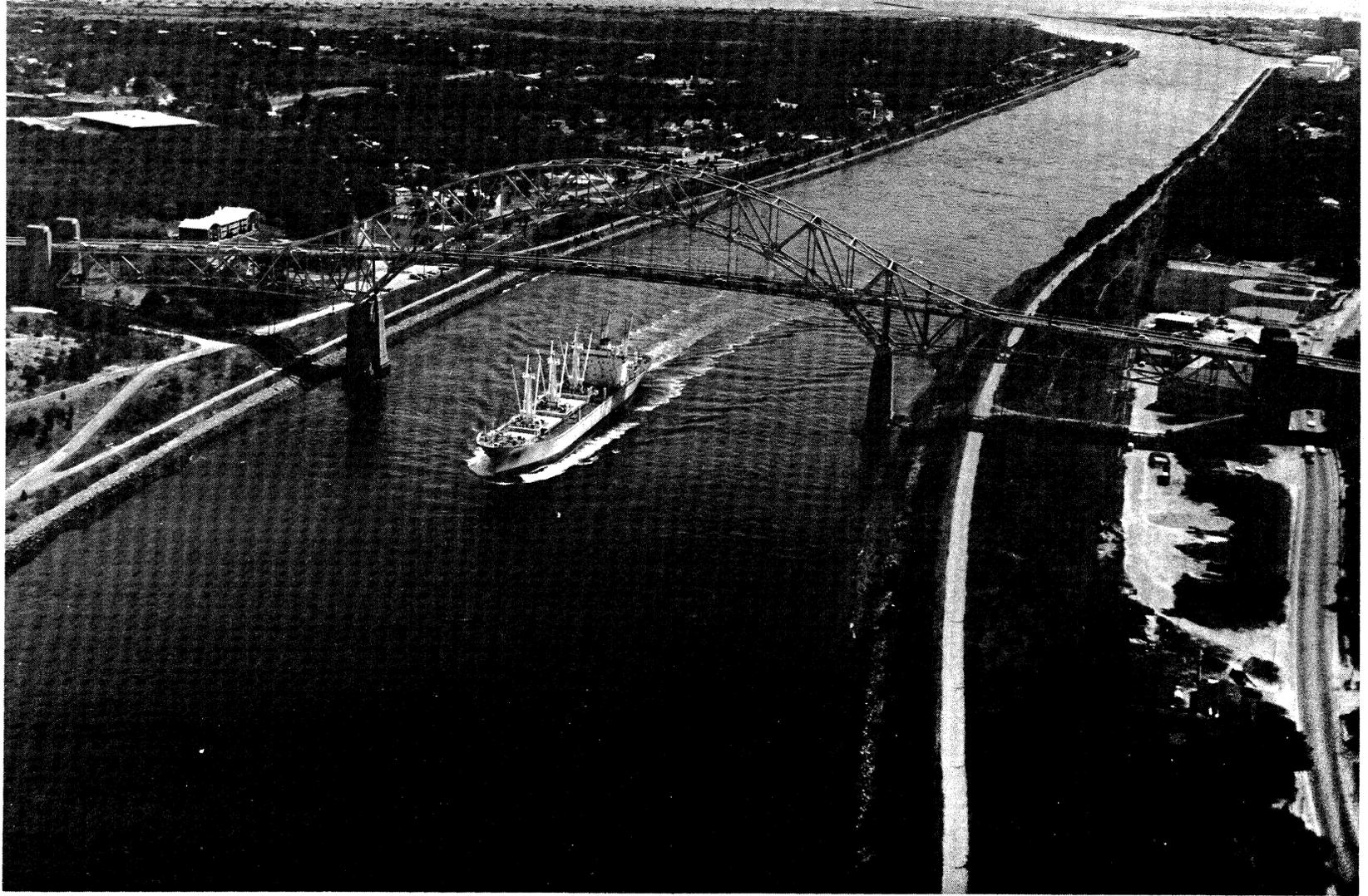
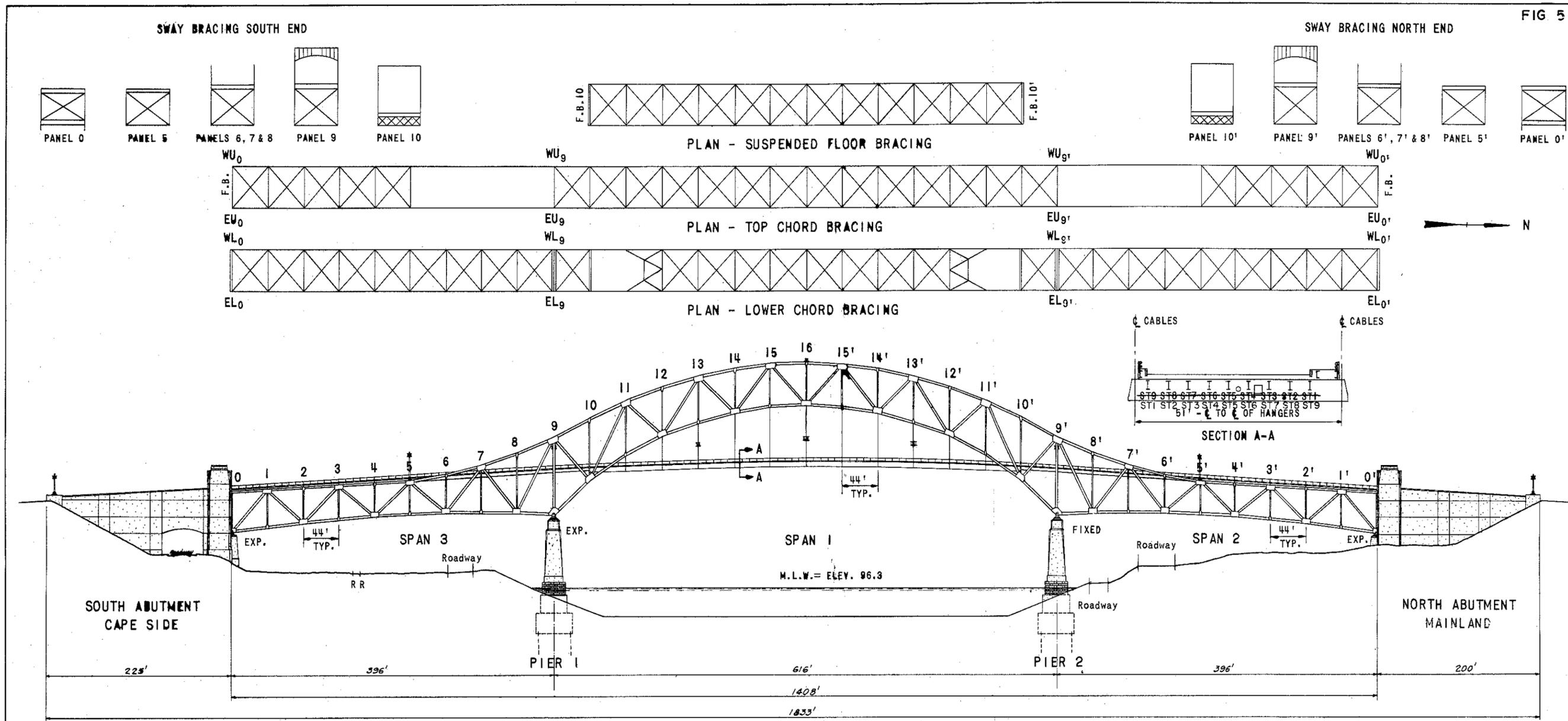


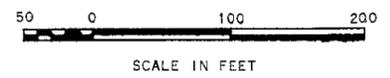
FIG. 3



LEGEND

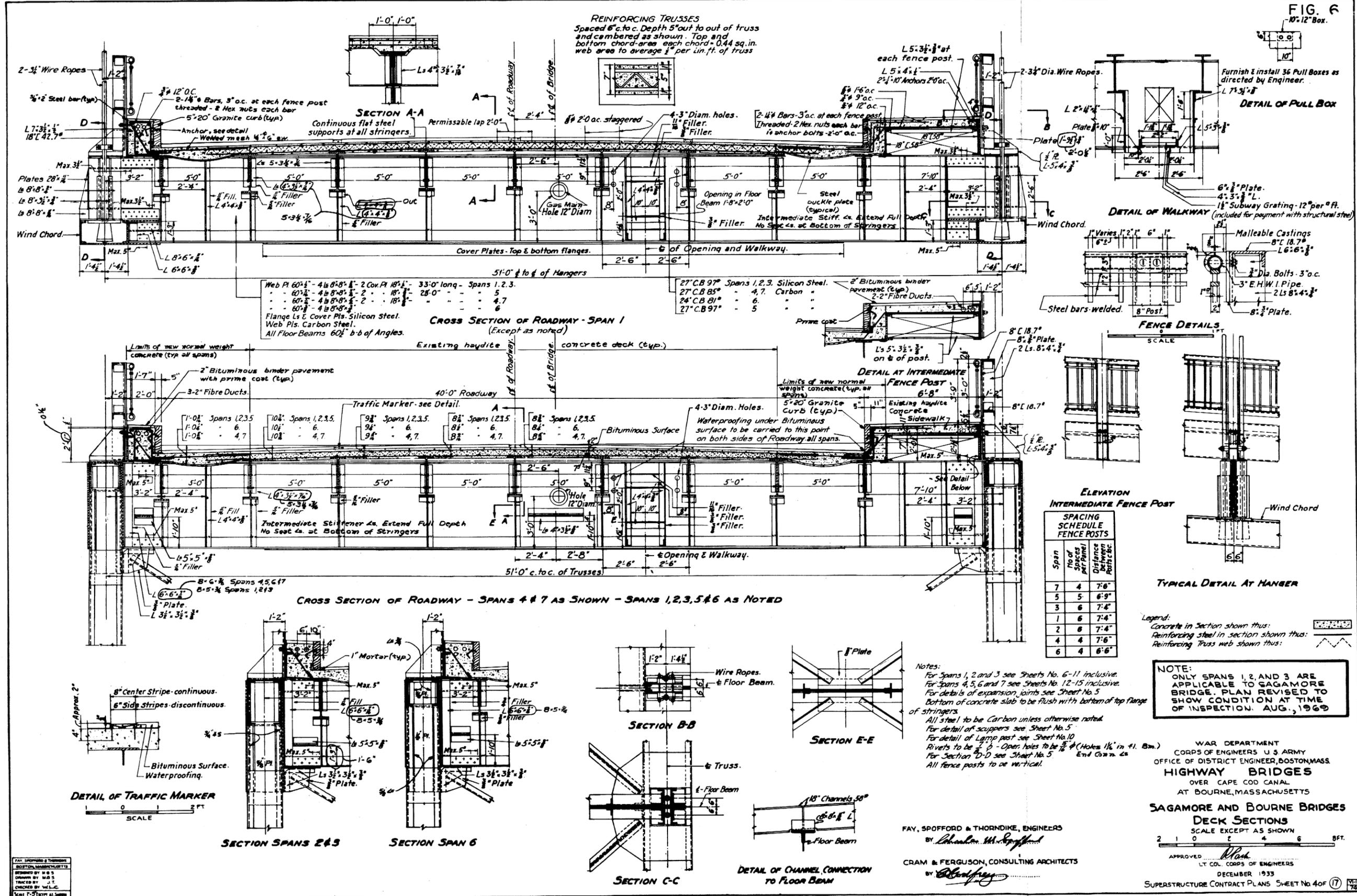
E = EAST
W = WEST
F.B. = FLOOR BEAM
L = LOWER CHORD PANEL POINT
U = UPPER CHORD PANEL POINT
MLW = MEAN LOW WATER BASED ON MSL=100

ELEVATION

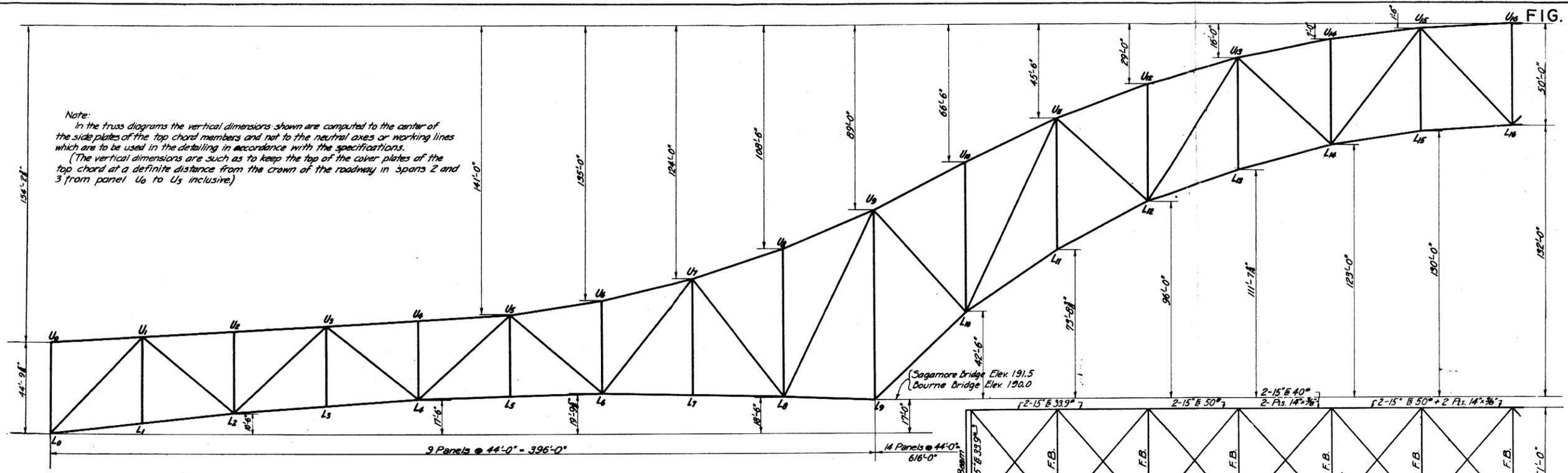


DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
CAPE COD CANAL
BOURNE, MASS.
SAGAMORE HIGHWAY BRIDGE
MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
KEY PLAN

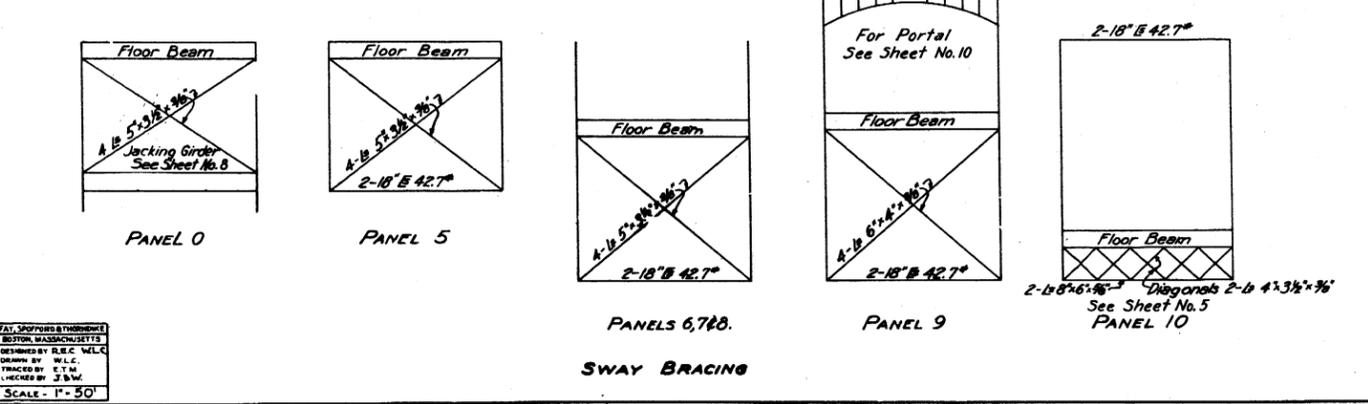
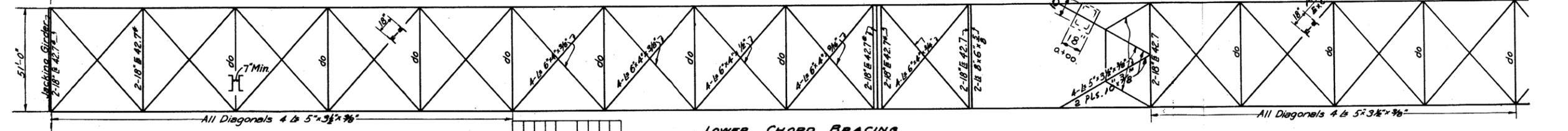
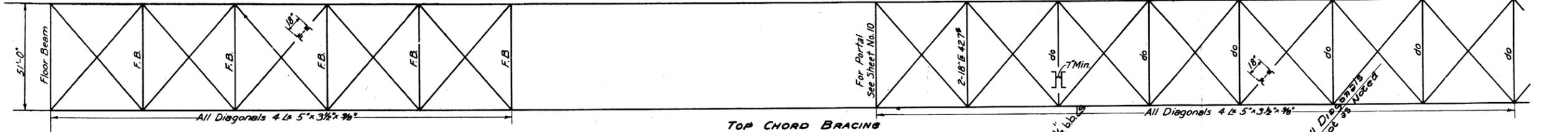
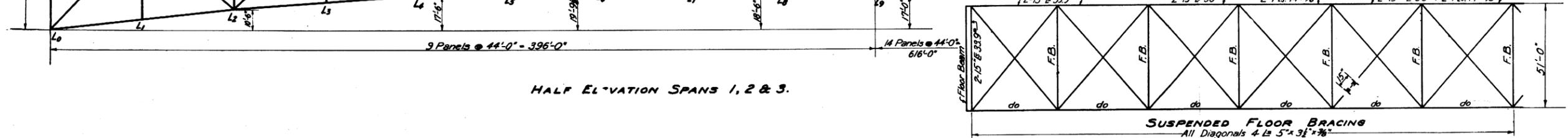
FIG. 6
10'-12" Box.



Note:
In the truss diagrams the vertical dimensions shown are computed to the center of the side plates of the top chord members and not to the neutral axes or working lines which are to be used in the detailing in accordance with the specifications.
(The vertical dimensions are such as to keep the top of the cover plates of the top chord at a definite distance from the crown of the roadway in spans 2 and 3 from panel U₆ to U₃ inclusive.)



HALF ELEVATION SPANS 1, 2 & 3.



Notes:
For General Elevations - see Sheets No. 2 and 3
For Deck Sections and Details see Sheets No. 4 and 5
For Stress Sheet see Sheet No. 7
For Truss Details (Spans 1, 2 and 3) see Sheets No. 8 to 11 inclusive.
For Truss Bearings (Spans 1, 2 and 3) see Sheet No. 16
For Detail of Jacking Girder see Sheet No. 8
All elevations are referred to a datum 100 feet below Mean Sea Level.

WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
OVER CAPE COD CANAL
AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES
TRUSSES AND BRACING - SPANS 1, 2 AND 3
SCALE 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 FT.
APPROVED *Rick*
LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DECEMBER 1933
SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 60F

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DESIGNED BY R.E.C. W.L.C.
DRAWN BY W.L.C.
CHECKED BY J.B.W.
SCALE - 1" = 50'

MEMBERS IN SPANS 2 AND 3

Table with columns: BAR, DEAD STRESS, LIVE STRESS (UNIF., CONC., TOTAL), % I, IMPR, LIVE & IMPR, WIND ERECTION (A, B), D·L·I, D·L·I·W, TOTAL ERECT (A, B), DESIGN STRESS (BASED ON 32,400), LENGTH, MAKE-UP OF SECTIONS, ASSEMBLY, RADIUS OF GYRATION, AREA. Rows include members like Lo Li, Li Lz, Lz Ls, etc.

MEMBERS IN SPAN 1

Table with columns: BAR, DEAD STRESS, LIVE STRESS (UNIF., CONC., TOTAL), % I, IMPR, LIVE & IMPR, WIND ERECTION (A, B), D·L·I, D·L·I·W, TOTAL ERECT (A, B), DESIGN STRESS (BASED ON 32,400), LENGTH, MAKE-UP OF SECTIONS, ASSEMBLY, RADIUS OF GYRATION, AREA. Rows include members like Ly Lz, Lu Lz, Lz Ls, etc.

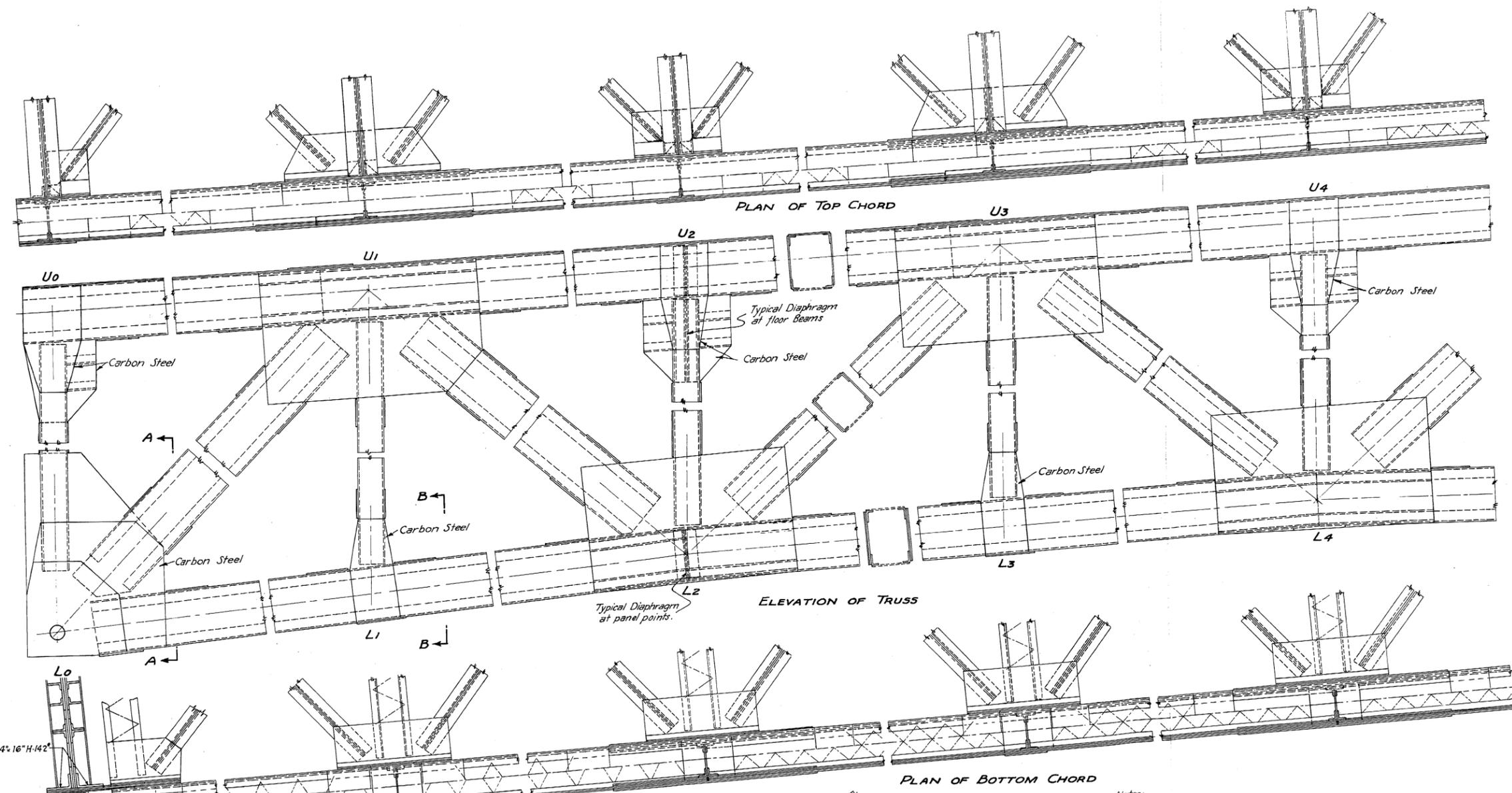
NOTES: The stress in the column marked "Design Stress" equals for each member, the largest of the following three values: 3/4(D·L·I); D·L·I·W; 1/4(total erection stress). See specifications. The stresses in the columns marked "Erection A" are based on the assumption that the trusses extend from panel points 0 to 16, inclusive; the floor steel (no concrete) is in place from panel points 0 to 11, inclusive; the traveler load is at Us. The stresses in the columns marked "Erection B" are based on the assumption that the trusses extend from panel points 0 to 14, inclusive; the floor steel is in place from panel points 0 to 11, inclusive; the traveler load is at Us. Material listed under make-up of sections and marked to be of silicon steel.

WAR DEPARTMENT CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS. HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CAPE COD CANAL AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES STRESS SHEET - SPANS 1, 2 AND 3.

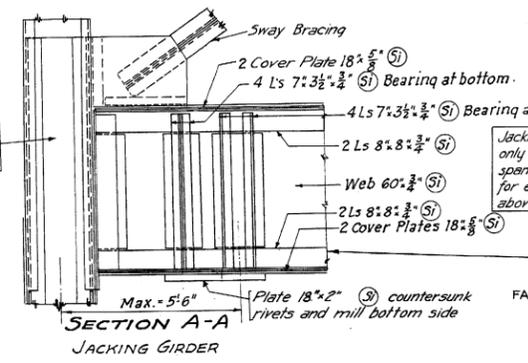
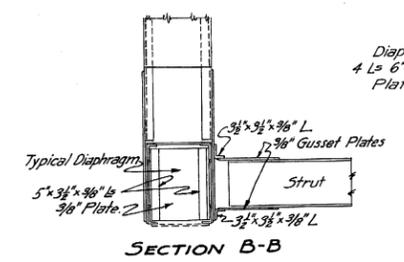
FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS BY: Charles H. Spofford

APPROVED: [Signature] LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS DECEMBER 1933 SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 7 of 17

FOR SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS DESIGNED BY J. B. W. DRAWN BY W. L. E. CHECKED BY E. T. M. CHECKED BY I. M. S.



L cut from 14" x 16" H-142
 Total thickness of bearing 2 3/8" each side



Notes:
 Open Holes 1/4" for field rivets, all rivets 7/8"
 See Sheet No. 10 for additional notes
 Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.
 Jacking force equals 235 Kips if steel only is in place, plus 440 Kips if end span concrete is in place, plus 46 Kips for each inch end of span is raised above final position.

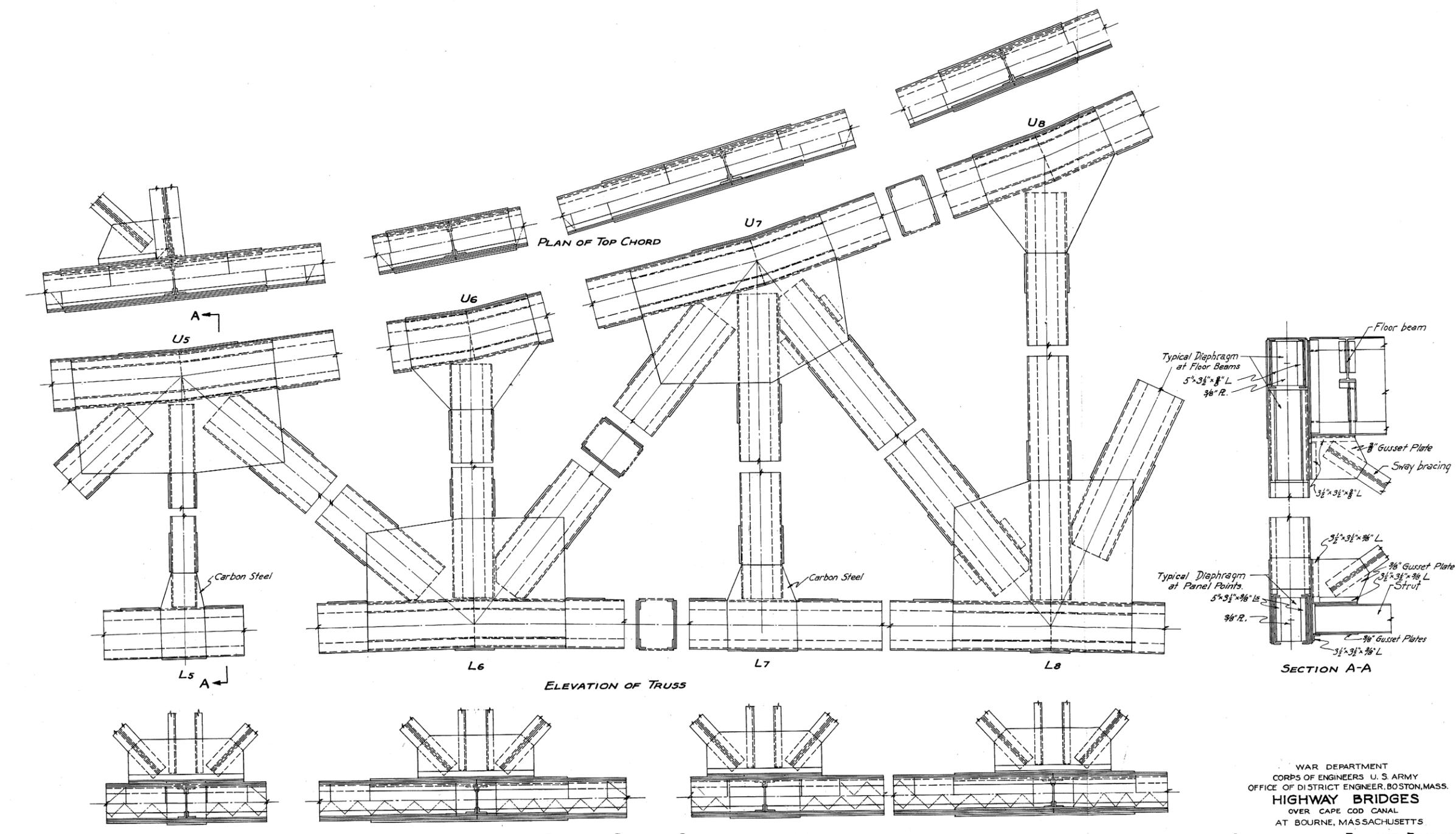
FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS
 BY Charles W. Spofford

WAR DEPARTMENT
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
 OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
 OVER CAPE COD CANAL
 AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES
TRUSS DETAILS - SPANS 2 AND 3



APPROVED [Signature]
 LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 DECEMBER 1933
 SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 8 OF 17
 DWG. No. CCC-1 FILE 402 E-12-1

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 DESIGNED BY F.M.
 DRAWN BY F.M.
 TRACED BY H.L.K.
 CHECKED BY REC-LBT.
 SCALE: 1" = 2'



Notes:
 All rivets to be 7/8"
 See Sheet No. 10 for additional notes.
 Rivets in top chord to be countersunk and chipped
 at Fence Posts in Panel U5-U6 and U6-U7.
 Open Holes for field Rivets 1 1/2" φ
 Thickness, number and size of gusset
 plates at all main truss joints to be deter-
 mined by contractor to carry flexure, direct
 stress and shear.

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS
 BY *Charles W. Spofford*

WAR DEPARTMENT
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
 OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
 OVER CAPE COD CANAL
 AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES
TRUSS DETAILS SPANS 2 AND 3

SCALE 1" = 2'

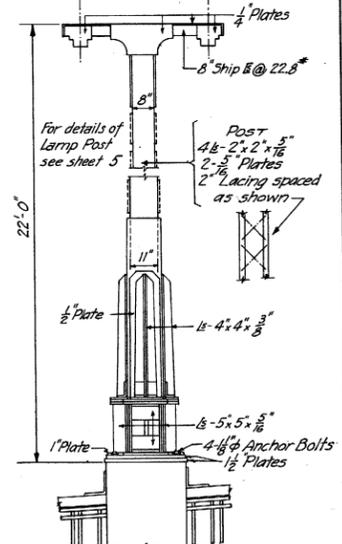
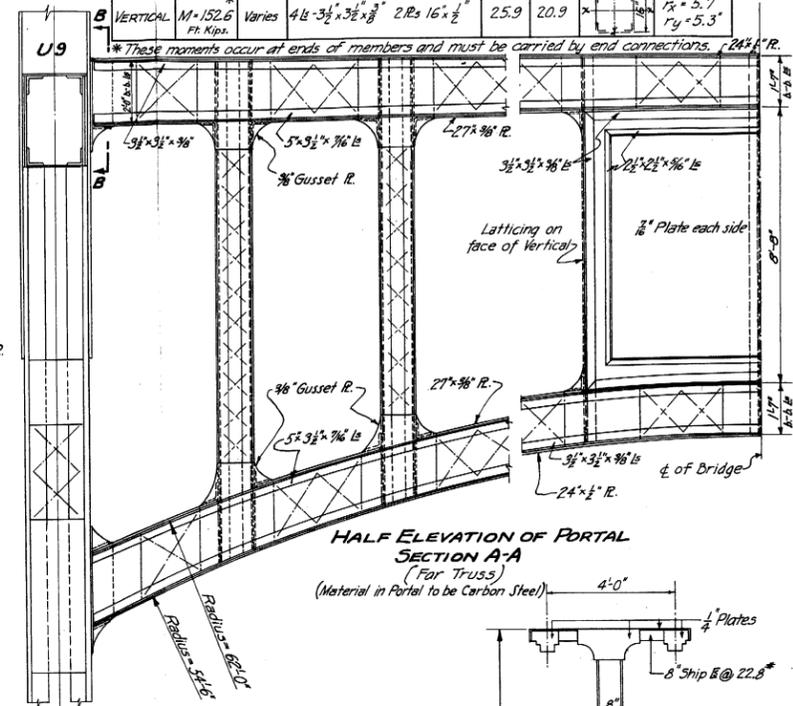
APPROVED *R. Paul*
 LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
 DECEMBER 1933
 SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 9 OF 17

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 DESIGNED BY F.M.
 DRAWN BY F.M.
 TRACED BY W.H.F.
 CHECKED BY R.E.C. LBT
 SCALE: 1" = 2'

FIG. 11

MEMBER	DESIGN STRESS	LENGTH	MAKEUP OF SECTION	AREA		ASSEMBLY	RADIUS OF GYRATION
				GROSS	NET		
UPPER & LOWER CHORD	M=76.3 PH. Kips -105	31'-0" c.to.c. of Truss	2 L ₈ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ Cover R. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 L ₈ -5 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ Bottom R. 27 x 38"	24.0	18.9		r _x = 8.0" r _y = 8.6"
VERTICAL	M=152.6 PH. Kips	Varies	4 L ₈ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ 2 R _s 16 x $\frac{1}{2}$ "	25.9	20.9		r _x = 5.7" r _y = 5.3"

*These moments occur at ends of members and must be carried by end connections. 244.1 R.

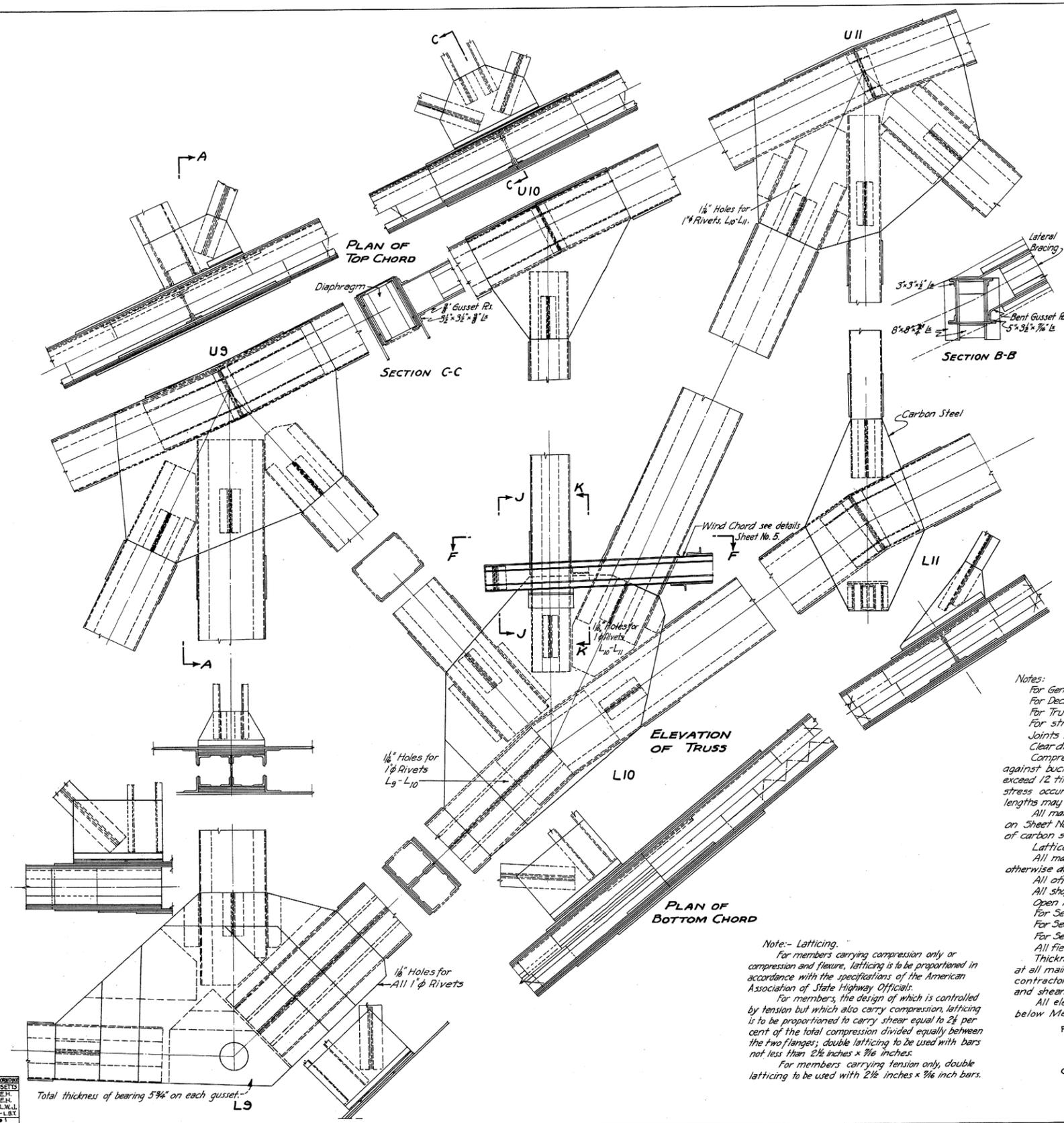


WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
OVER CAPE COD CANAL
AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS

SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES
TRUSS DETAILS SPANS 1, 2 AND 3.

SCALE 1" = 2'
APPROVED:
LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DECEMBER 1933

SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 10 of 17
DWG. No. CCC-1 FILE 402 E-12-1

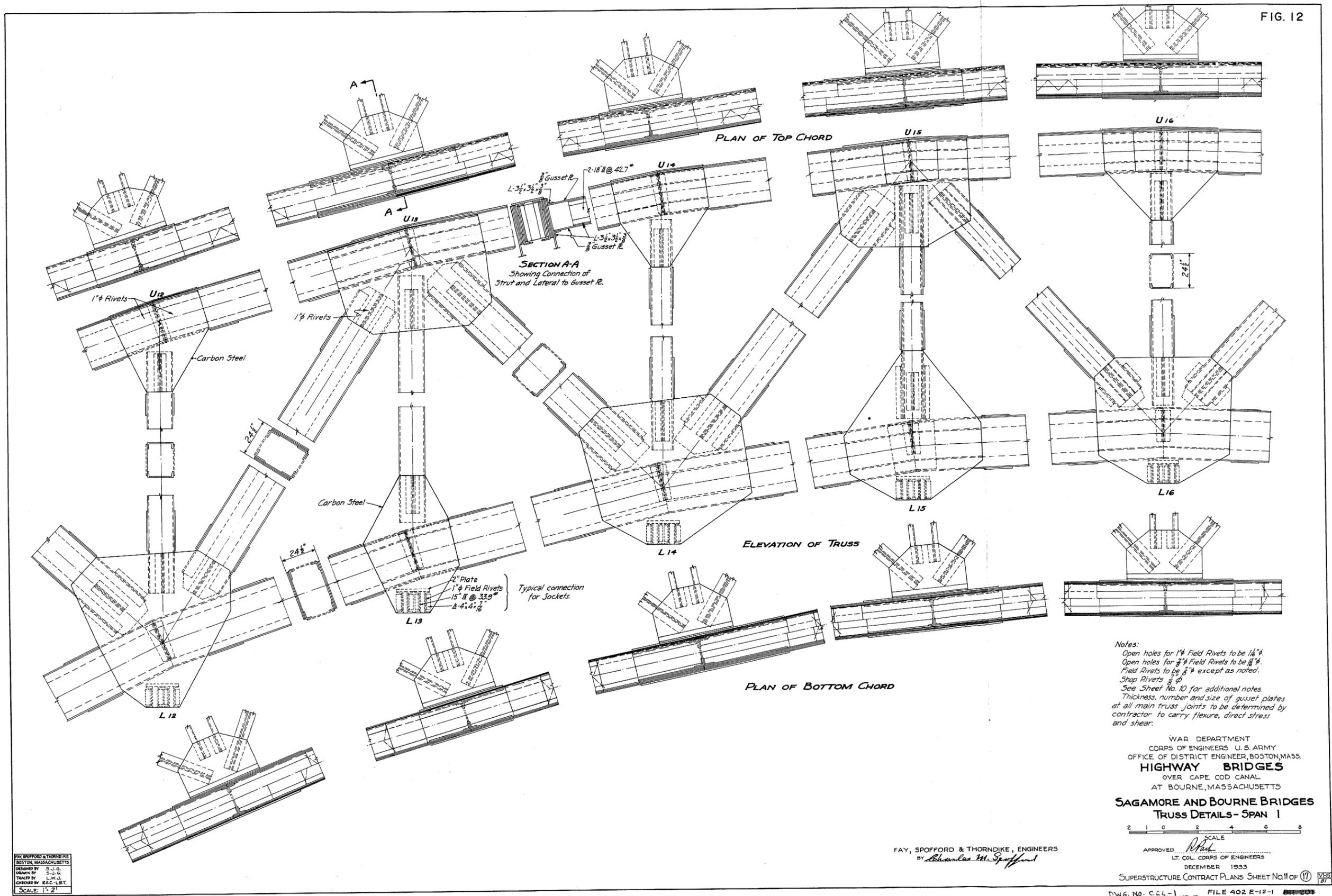


Notes:
For General Plan and Elevation - see Sheets Nos. 2 and 3
For Deck Sections and Deck Details - see Sheets Nos. 4 and 5
For Truss Bearings - see Sheet No. 17
For stresses and make-up of members - see Sheet No. 7
Joints in compression members shall be faced to bear.
Clear distance between gusset plates 24 1/2 inches.
Compression edges of main gusset plates to be stayed against buckling by angles or plates where unsupported lengths exceed 12 times the plate thickness wherever maximum allowable stress occurs at edge. For stresses less than maximum, unstayed lengths may be increased proportionally.
All main truss members listed under "MAKE-UP OF SECTION" on Sheet No. 7 to be of silicon steel where so designated, otherwise of carbon steel.
Lattice bars, Stay plates, etc are to be of carbon steel.
All main truss gusset plates to be of silicon steel unless otherwise designated on plan.
All other material carbon steel.
All shop rivets 3/4" carbon steel except as noted.
Open holes for field rivets to be 3/16" except as noted.
For Section F-F see Sheet No. 5
For Section J-J see Sheet No. 5
For Section K-K see Sheet No. 5
All field rivets 3/4" except as noted.
Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.
All elevations are referred to a datum 100 feet below Mean Sea Level.

Note: - Latticing.
For members carrying compression only or compression and flexure, latticing is to be proportioned in accordance with the specifications of the American Association of State Highway Officials.
For members, the design of which is controlled by tension but which also carry compression, latticing is to be proportioned to carry shear equal to 2 1/2 percent of the total compression divided equally between the two flanges; double latticing to be used with bars not less than 2 1/2 inches x 3/16 inches.
For members carrying tension only, double latticing to be used with 2 1/2 inches x 3/16 inch bars.

DESIGNED BY E.H. ...
DRAWN BY E.H. ...
CHECKED BY R.E.C. ...
SCALE: 1" = 2'

FIG. 12



Notes:
 Open holes for 1" Field Rivets to be 1 1/8".
 Open holes for 3/4" Field Rivets to be 1 1/8".
 Field Rivets to be 3/8" except as noted.
 Shop Rivets 3/4".
 See Sheet No. 10 for additional notes.
 Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.

WAR DEPARTMENT
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
 OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
 OVER CAPE COD CANAL
 AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES
 TRUSS DETAILS - SPAN 1

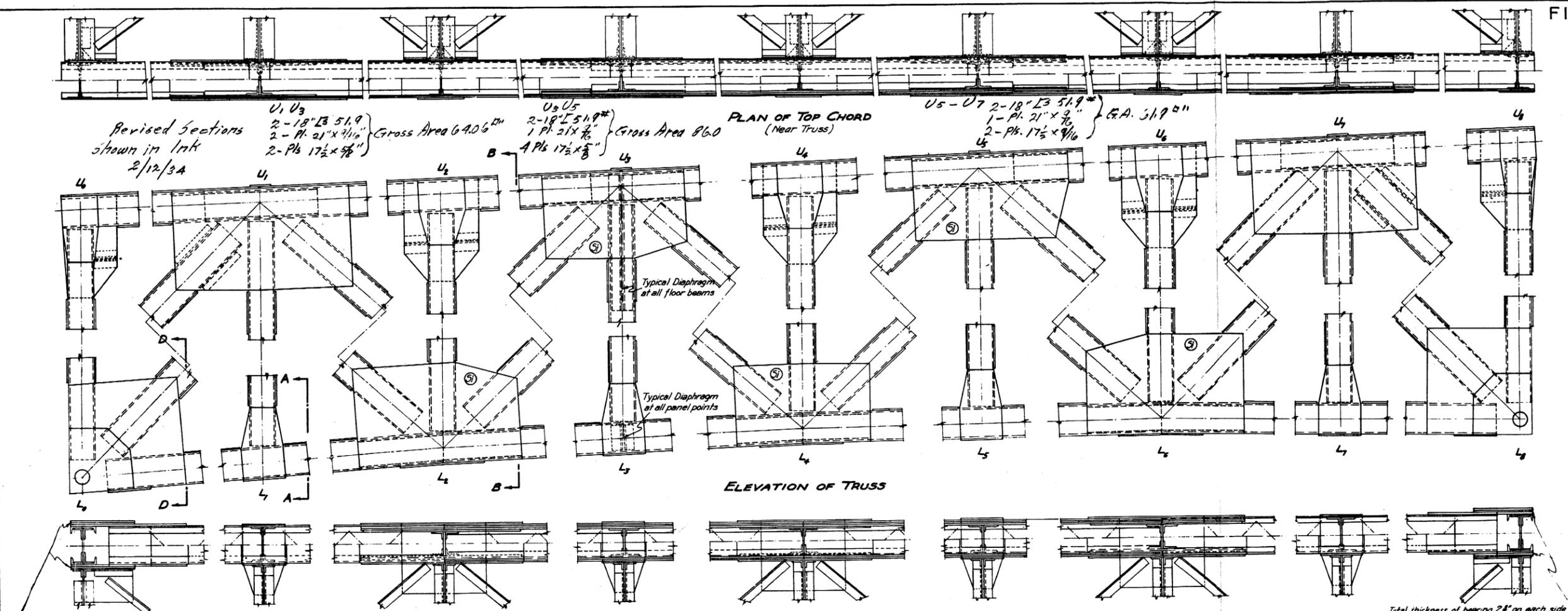


APPROVED: [Signature]
 LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 DECEMBER 1933

SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 11 of 17

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS
 BY [Signature]

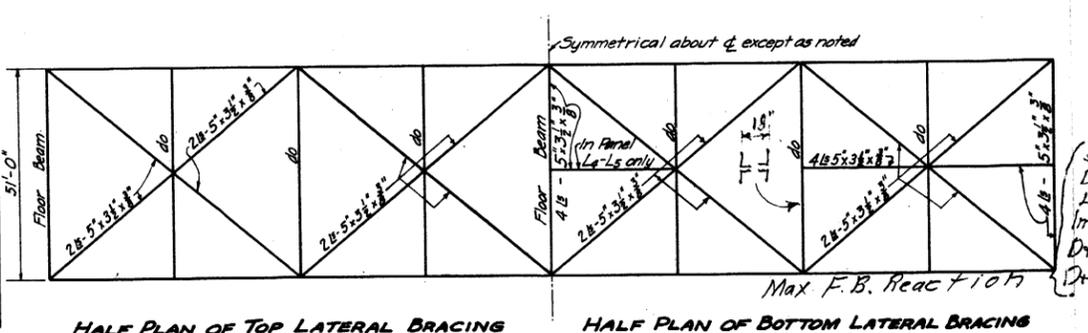
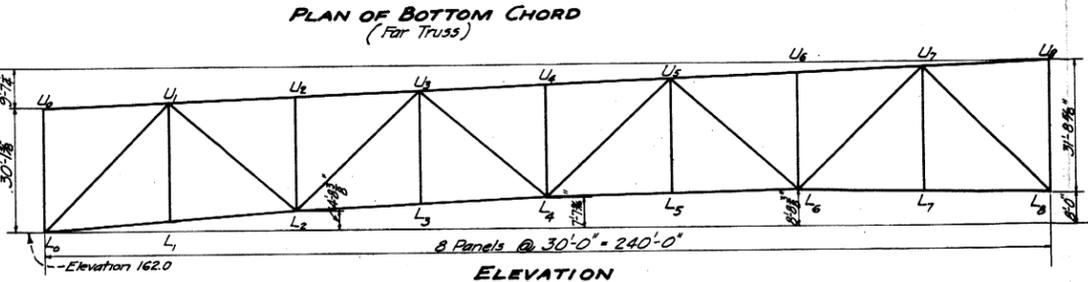
FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 DESIGNED BY S.J.G.
 DRAWN BY S.J.G.
 CHECKED BY REC. L.B.T.
 SCALE: 1" = 2'



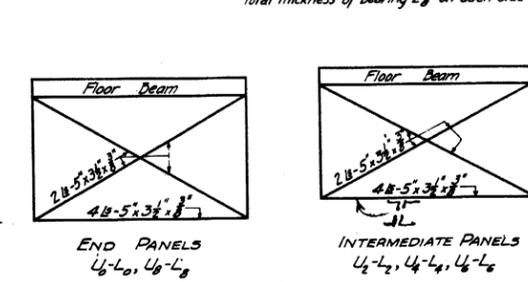
Note: In the truss diagrams the vertical dimensions shown are computed to the center of the channels of the top chord members and not to the neutral axes or working lines which are to be used in the detailing in accordance with the specifications.
 (The vertical dimensions are such as to keep the top of the cover plates of the top chord at a definite distance from the crown of the roadway.)

MEMBER	STRESSES IN KIPS			DESIGN STRESS	MAKE-UP OF SECTION	AREA	ASSEMBLY	RADIUS OF GYRATION
	DEAD	LIVE + IMPACT	WIND					
U ₁ -U ₂	-885	-337	-74	-1633	2-18" E @ 42.7° Cover R 2 1/2" 3/16"	36.8	⊠	r _x =6.5
U ₂ -U ₃	-1205	-461	-74	-2220	2-18" E @ 58° Cover R 2 1/2" 3/16"	63.8	⊠	r _x =6.2
U ₃ -U ₄	-863	-329	-74	-1595	2-18" E @ 58° Cover R 2 1/2" 3/16"	61.5	⊠	r _x =6.5
U ₄ -U ₅					2-18" E @ 42.7° Cover R 2 1/2" 3/16"	36.8	⊠	r _x =6.5
L ₀ -L ₁	+500	+191	+922		2-18" E @ 58°	34.0	⊠	r _x =29.8
L ₁ -L ₂	+120	+428	+16	+2064	2-18" E @ 58° 4R 18" 3/16"	79.0	⊠	r _x =68.7
L ₂ -L ₃	+1105	+425	+16	+2040	2-18" E @ 58° 2R 18" 3/16"	76.8	⊠	r _x =66.7
L ₃ -L ₄	+478	+182	+880		2-18" E @ 58°	34.0	⊠	r _x =29.8
L ₄ -L ₅	-722	-299	-1362		2-18" E @ 58° 2R 18" 3/16"	67.7	⊠	r _x =58"
L ₅ -L ₆	+518	+235	+1004		2-18" E @ 45.8° 2R 15" 3/16"	38.0	⊠	r _x =32.0
L ₆ -L ₇	-328	-186	-700		2-18" E @ 58°	34.0	⊠	r _x =6.3
L ₇ -L ₈	+115	+139	+275		2-15" E @ 33.9°	19.8	⊠	r _x =5.6
L ₈ -L ₉	+141	+141	+282		2-15" E @ 33.9°	19.8	⊠	r _x =5.6
U ₅ -L ₆	-329	-185	-698		2-18" E @ 58°	34.0	⊠	r _x =6.3
U ₆ -L ₇	+540	+236	+1035		2-18" E @ 51.9° 2R 15" 3/16"	41.6	⊠	r _x =35.7
U ₇ -L ₈	-682	-282	-1286		2-18" E @ 58° 2R 18" 3/16"	63.2	⊠	r _x =58"
U ₄ -L ₄	-69	-112	-43	-336	2-15" E @ 33.9°	19.8	⊠	r _x =5.6
U ₅ -L ₅	-137	-112	-10	-371	2-15" E @ 33.9°	19.8	⊠	r _x =5.6
No. Gross	470	227	41		2-15" E @ 33.9° U ₄ -L ₄ , U ₅ -L ₅ , U ₇ -L ₇			
No. Gross	470	227	43					

Notes:
 The stress in the column marked "Design Stress" equals for each member, the largest of the following two values: $\frac{1}{2}(D+L+I)$; $D+2(L+I)+W$. See specifications.
 Material listed under "Make-up of Section" and marked (S) to be of silicon steel. Main truss gusset plates to be of carbon steel unless otherwise designated on the plans. All other material including rivets to be of carbon steel.



HALF PLAN OF TOP LATERAL BRACING HALF PLAN OF BOTTOM LATERAL BRACING



SWAY BRACING

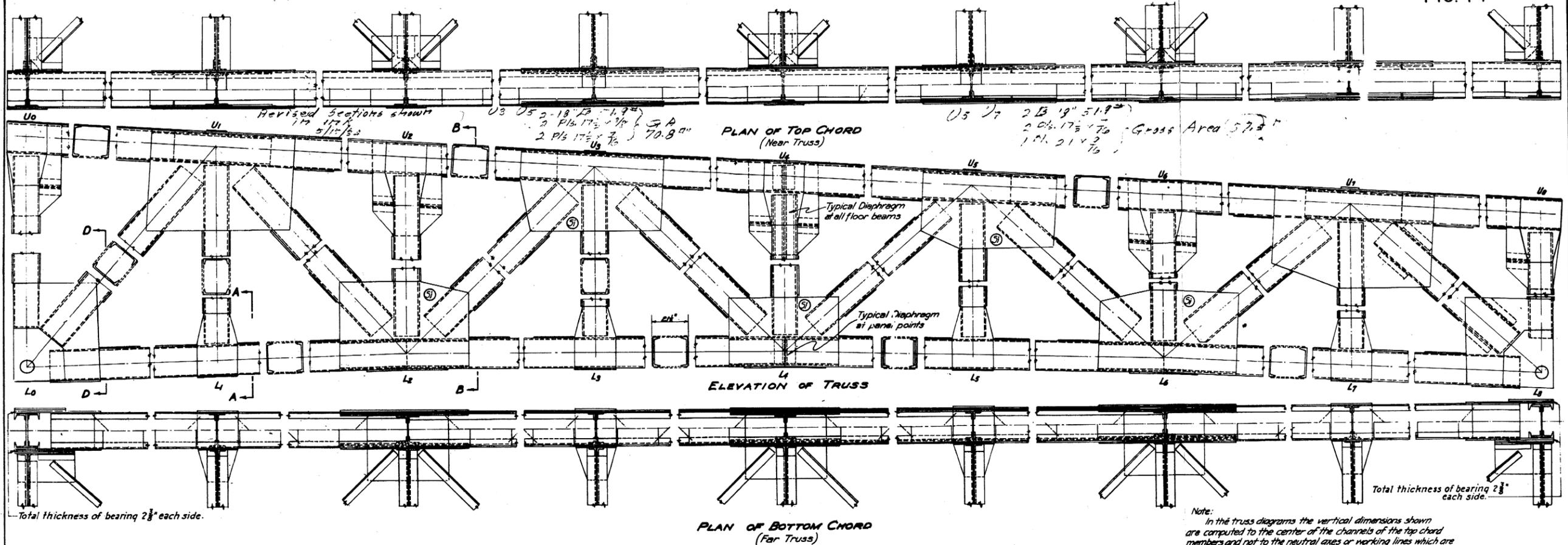
Note: See Sheet No. 14 for additional notes.
 Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.
 30' Panel
 D.L. = 100.7
 L.L. = 66.2
 Imp = 21.5
 D+L = 188.4
 D+L = 216.1

SCALE: 1" = 5'-0"

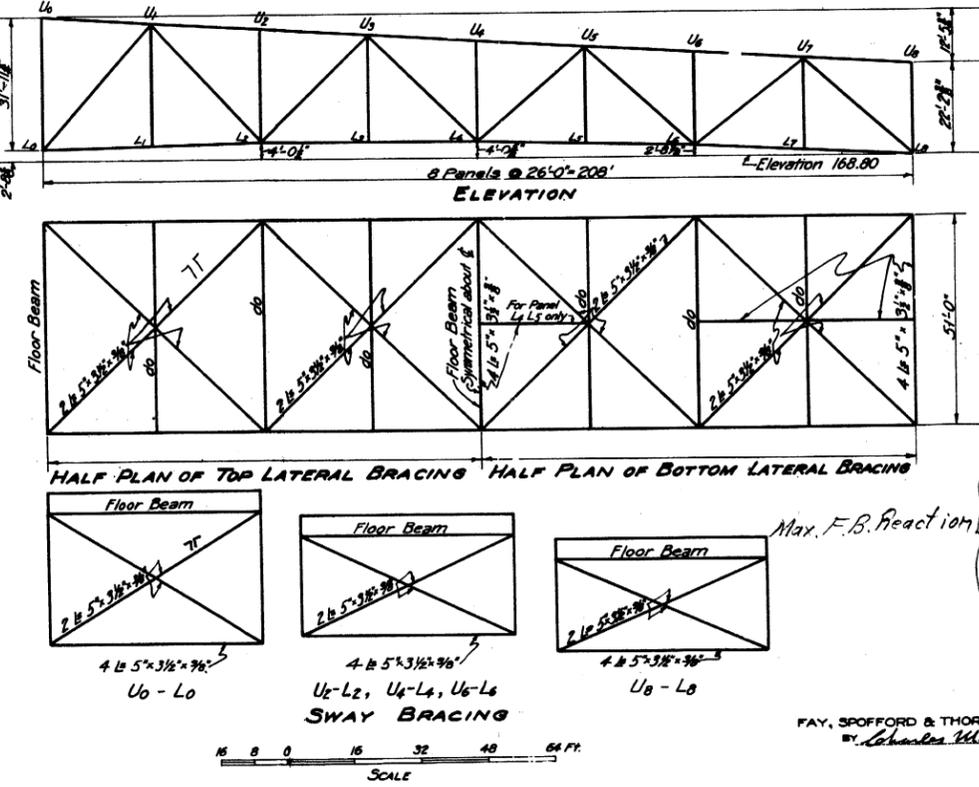
FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS
 BY: *Richard E. Spofford*

WAR DEPARTMENT
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
 OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
 OVER CAPE COD CANAL
 AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
BOURNE BRIDGE
TRUSSES AND BRACING-SPAN 7
 SCALE EXCEPT AS SHOWN
 2 1 0 2 4 0 8 FT
 APPROVED: *W. P. ...*
 LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 DECEMBER 1933
 SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET NO. 2 OF 17

FIG. 14



MEMBER	STRESSES IN KIPS			DESIGN STRESS	MAKE-UP OF SECTION	AREA		ASSEMBLY	RADIUS OF GYRATION
	DEAD	LIVE + IMPACT	WIND			GROSS	NET		
U ₆ -U ₁			-48	-48	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 42.7 ⁵ Cover R 21 x 3/4		36.8		r _x =6.8
U ₁ -U ₆	-651	-269	-63	-1252	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ Cover R 21 x 3/4 17 1/2 x 7/8	51	45.8		r _x =6.8
U ₆ -U ₅	-981	-401	-63	-1846	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ Cover R 21 x 3/4 2 R 18 x 3/4 @ 51	51	70.5		r _x =6.3
U ₅ -U ₆	-791	-326	-63	-1506	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ Cover R 21 x 3/4 2 R 15 x 3/4 @ 51	51	57.0		r _x =6.4
U ₅ -U ₄			-48	-48	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 42.7 ⁵ Cover R 21 x 3/4 17 1/2 x 7/8	51	36.8		
L ₆ -L ₅	+348	+144		+657	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 42.7 ⁵	51	25.0	20.5	r _x =5.7
L ₅ -L ₆	+859	+355	+13	+1620	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ 2 R 18 x 3/4 @ 51	51	58.7	50.4	
L ₅ -L ₄	+951	+393	+13	+1795	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ 4 R 18 x 3/4 @ 51	51	64.3	55.0	
L ₄ -L ₅	+462	+192		+873	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵	51	34.0	27.0	
L ₄ -L ₃	-536	-242		-1038	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ 2 R 15 x 3/4 @ 51	51	50.8		r _x =5.7
L ₃ -L ₄	+455	+220		+901	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 42.7 ⁵ 2 R 15 x 3/4 @ 51	51	36.2	31.1	
L ₂ -L ₃	-294	-174		-642	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 45.8 ⁵	51	26.8		r _x =6.5
U ₅ -L ₄	+175	+139		+453	2-15" I ₁₆ @ 33.9 ⁵	51	19.8	16.6	
L ₄ -L ₅	+43	+85		+173	2-15" I ₁₆ @ 33.9 ⁵	51	19.8	16.6	
U ₆ -L ₆	-219	-154		-527	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 51.5 ⁵	51	30.4		r _x =6.4
L ₆ -L ₅	+424	+209		+845	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵	51	34.0	27.0	
U ₇ -L ₆	-626	-282		-1210	2-18" I ₂₀ @ 58 ⁵ 2 R 18 x 3/4 @ 51	51	52.0		r _x =5.9
L ₆ -L ₆	-49	-84	-37	-254	2-15" I ₁₆ @ 33.9 ⁵ L ₄ -L ₅ L ₅ -L ₆ L ₆ -L ₆ L ₆ -L ₇ L ₇ -L ₆	51	19.8		r _x =5.6
L ₆ -L ₆	-101	-84	-9	-270	2-15" I ₁₆ @ 33.9 ⁵ L ₄ -L ₅ L ₅ -L ₆ L ₆ -L ₆ L ₆ -L ₇ L ₇ -L ₆	51	19.8		
R₆ Gross	448	205	57						
R₆ Net	448	205	27						



Note:
 In the truss diagrams the vertical dimensions shown are computed to the center of the channels of the top chord members and not to the neutral axes or working lines which are to be used in the detailing in accordance with the specifications. (The vertical dimensions are such as to keep the top of the cover plates of the top chord at a definite distance from the crown of the roadway.)

Note:-
 See Sheet No. 14 for additional notes. For Sections A-A, B-B etc see Sheet No. 15. Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.

26' Panel
 D.L. = 88.6
 L.L. = 65.5
 Imp = 21.7
 D.L. = 175.8
 D.L. = 263.

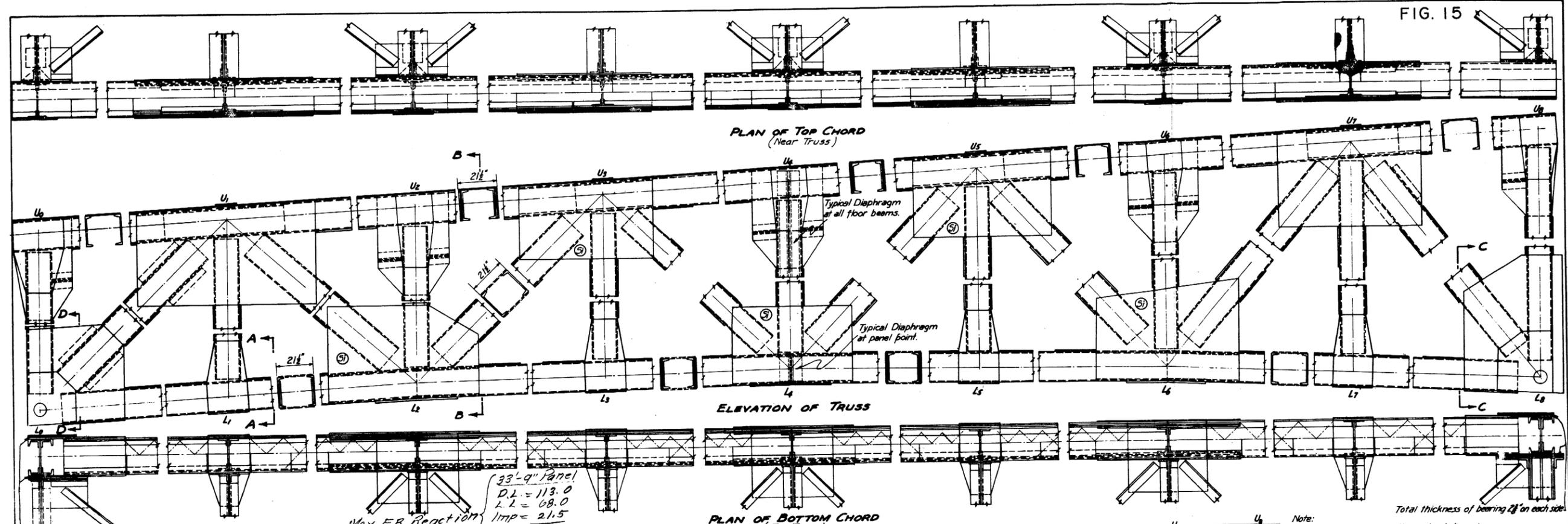
Notes:
 The stress in the column marked "Design Stress" equals for each member, the largest of the following two values: $\frac{1}{2}(D+L+I)$; $D+2(L+I)+W$; See Specifications.
 Material listed under "Make-up of Section" and marked (5) to be of silicon steel. Main truss gusset plates to be of carbon steel unless otherwise designated on the plans. All other material including rivets to be of carbon steel.

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE ENGINEERS
 150 NASSAU ST. N.Y.C.
 DRAWN BY F.R. SPOFFORD
 CHECKED BY E.H. SPOFFORD
 TRACED BY H.A. SPOFFORD
 ORDERED BY C.M.N.

SCALE
 0 16 32 48 64 FT.

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE ENGINEERS
 Charles W. Spofford

WAR DEPARTMENT
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
 OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
 OVER CAPE COD CANAL
 AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
BOURNE BRIDGE
TRUSSES AND BRACING - SPAN 6
 SCALE EXCEPT AS SHOWN
 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 FT.
 APPROVED: R. Paul
 LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 DECEMBER 1933
 SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET No. 13 OF 17



33'-9" Panel
 D.L. = 113.0
 L.L. = 68.0
 Imp = 21.5
 D+L = 202.5
 D+L = 292.0

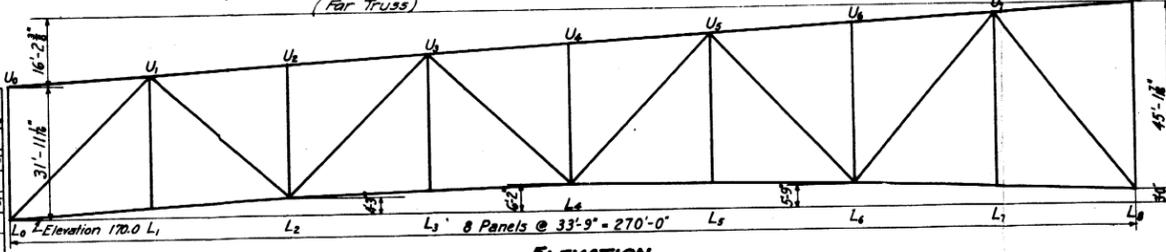
Total thickness of bearing 2 1/2" on each side

Total thickness of bearing 2 1/2" on each side

MEMBER	STRESS IN KIPS				MAKE-UP OF SECTION	GROSS AREA	NET AREA	ASSEMBLY	RADIUS OF CURVATURE
	DEAD	LIVE	WIND	DESIGN STRESS					
U ₀ -U ₁	-1000	-363	-117	-1043	Cover R 21" x 1/2" 4R 18" x 3/8" 2-10-18" @ 42.7"	36.76			
U ₁ -U ₂	-1245	-454	-117	-2270	Cover R 21" x 1/2" 4R 18" x 3/8" 2-10-18" @ 58" 51.9 ²²	77.3		F _s = 6.5	
U ₂ -U ₃	-828	-302	-117	-1549	Cover R 21" x 1/2" 2R 18" x 3/8" 2-10-18" @ 58" 51.9 ²²	61.51		F _s = 6.1	
U ₃ -U ₄	-82	-82	-82	-82	Cover R 21" x 1/2" 2-10-18" @ 42.7" 17 1/2" x 9 1/2"	36.76		F _s = 4.5	
L ₀ -L ₁	+579	+212	+1054	+1982	45.8 2-10-18" @ 51.9" 2R 18" x 3/8" 18" x 3/8"	41.61	35.21		
L ₁ -L ₂	+1200	+439	+20	+2186	2-10-18" @ 58" 4R 18" x 3/8"	83.46	68.5		
L ₂ -L ₃	+1090	+397	+20	+1982	2-10-18" @ 58" 4R 18" x 3/8"	74.46	60.98		
L ₃ -L ₄	+440	+161	+802	+802	2-10-18" @ 51.9"	30.36	24.26		
L ₄ -L ₅	-825	-308	-1511	-1511	2-10-18" @ 58" 4R 18" x 3/8"	83.46	68.5	F _s = 5.7	
U ₁ -L ₁	+564	+245	+1078	+1078	2-10-18" @ 51.9" 2R 15" x 1/2"	41.61	35.21		
L ₁ -U ₁	-296	-163	-672	-672	2-10-18" @ 58"	33.96		F _s = 6.3	
U ₂ -L ₂	+55	+174	+380	+380	2-10-15" @ 53.9" 45" changed by B. B. Co. for erection stresses	19.8	15.7		
L ₂ -U ₂	+218	+159	+536	+536	2-10-18" @ 58" 2R 15" x 1/2"	26.76	22.26		
U ₃ -L ₃	-398	-198	-795	-795	2-10-18" @ 51.9" 2R 18" x 3/8"	43.86		F _s = 6.1	
L ₃ -U ₃	+600	+254	+1138	+1138	2-10-18" @ 58" 2R 15" x 1/2"	45.21	38.41		
U ₄ -L ₄	-717	-267	-1312	-1312	2-10-18" @ 58" 2R 18" x 3/8" 2R 18" x 3/8"	81.21		F _s = 5.7	
L ₄ -U ₄	-78	-94	-67	-333	2-10-15" @ 33.9" L ₄ -U ₄	19.8		F _s = 5.6	
L ₅ -U ₅	-156	-94	-14	-358	2-10-15" @ 33.9" L ₅ -U ₅ L ₅ -U ₅ L ₅ -U ₅	19.8		F _s = 5.6	
R ₀	536	247	48						
R ₁	538	247	67						

* Chan

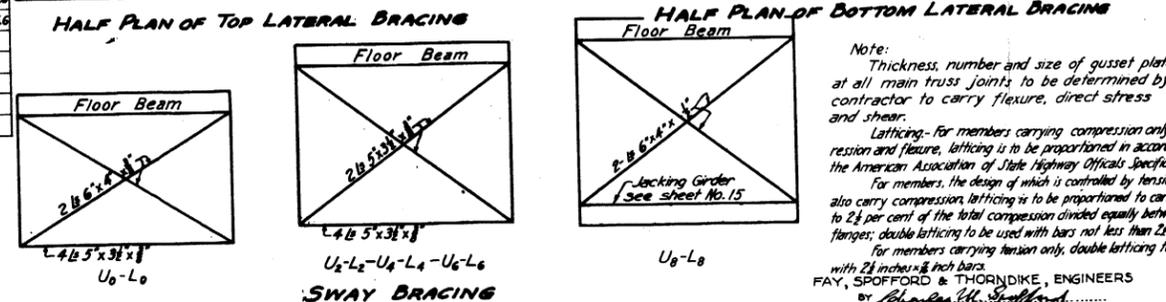
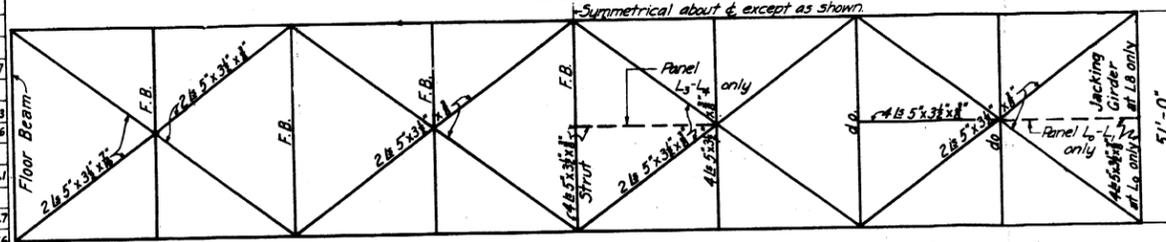
Notes:
 The stress in the column marked "Design Stress" equals for each member, the largest of the following two values: $\frac{1}{4}(D+L+I)$; $D+2(L+I)+W$. See specifications.
 Material listed under "Make-up of Section" and marked (S) to be of silicon steel. Main Truss gusset plates to be of carbon steel unless otherwise designated on the plans. All other material including rivets to be of carbon steel.



Note:
 In the truss diagrams the vertical dimensions shown are computed to the center of the channels of the top chord members and not to the neutral axes or working lines which are to be used in the detailing in accordance with the specifications.
 (The vertical dimensions are such as to keep the top of the cover plates of the top chord at a definite distance from the crown of the roadway.)

Notes:-
 For General Plan and Elevations - See sheets Nos. 2 and 3.
 For Deck Sections and Deck Details - See Sheets Nos. 4 and 5.
 For Truss Bearings - See Sheet No. 17.
 For Sections A-A, B-B, C-C, D-D. See Sheet No. 15.

Where consistent with shipping requirements, two or more panel lengths of chord members shall be fabricated as one member.
 Joints in compression members shall be faced to bear. Open holes for field rivets to be 7/16" unless otherwise noted. 1/8" P for all Truss Joints.
 Compression edges of main gusset plates to be stayed against buckling by angles or plates where unsupported lengths exceed 12 times the plate thickness wherever maximum allowable stress occurs at edge. For stresses less than maximum, unstayed lengths may be increased proportionally.
 All rivets 3/4" φ.
 All elevations are referred to a datum 100 feet below Mean Sea Level.

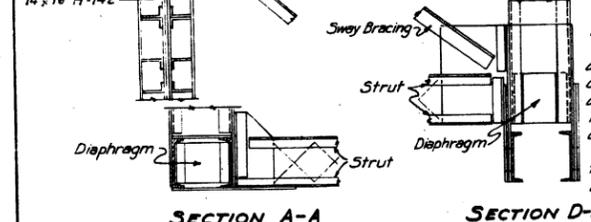
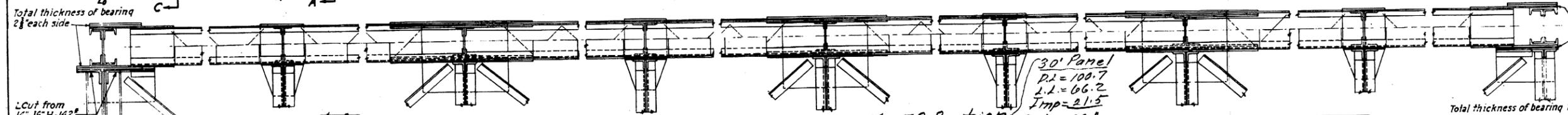
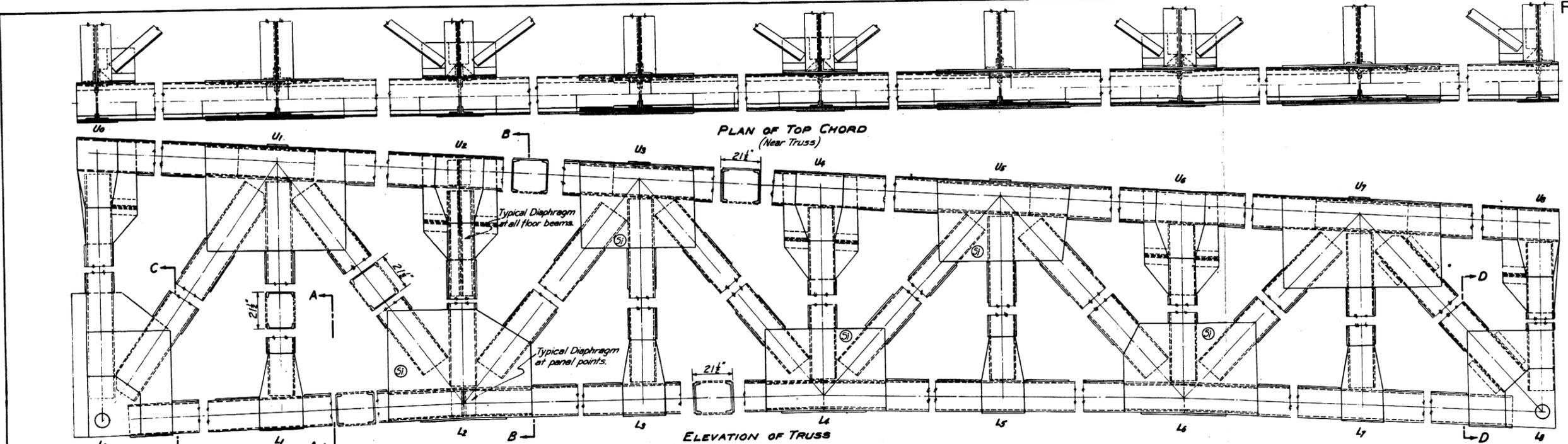


Note:
 Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.
 Latticing - for members carrying compression only or compression and flexure, latticing is to be proportioned in accordance with the American Association of State Highway Officials Specifications.
 For members the design of which is controlled by tension but which also carry compression, latticing is to be proportioned to carry shear equal to 2 1/2 per cent of the total compression divided equally between the two flanges; double latticing to be used with bars not less than 2 1/2 inches diameter.
 For members carrying tension only, double latticing to be used with 2 1/2 inch diameter bars.
 FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS
 or Leonard H. Spofford

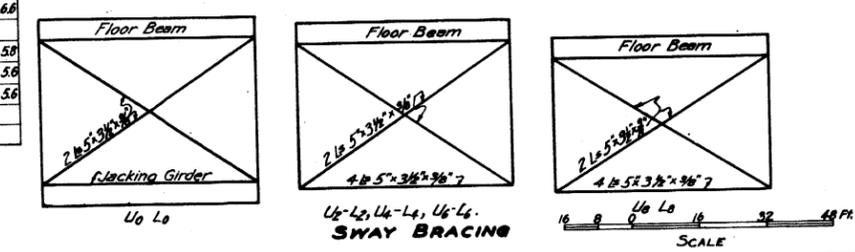
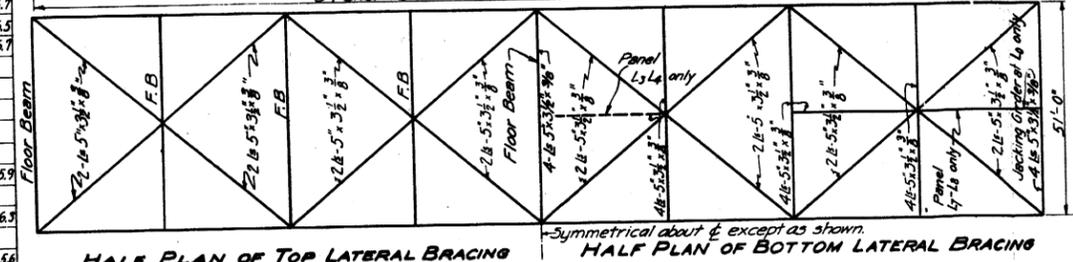
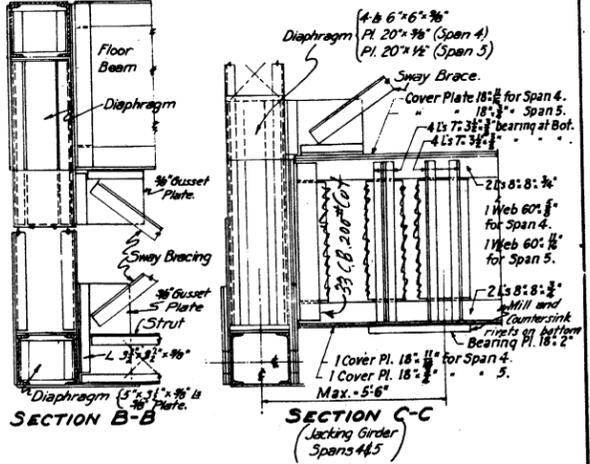
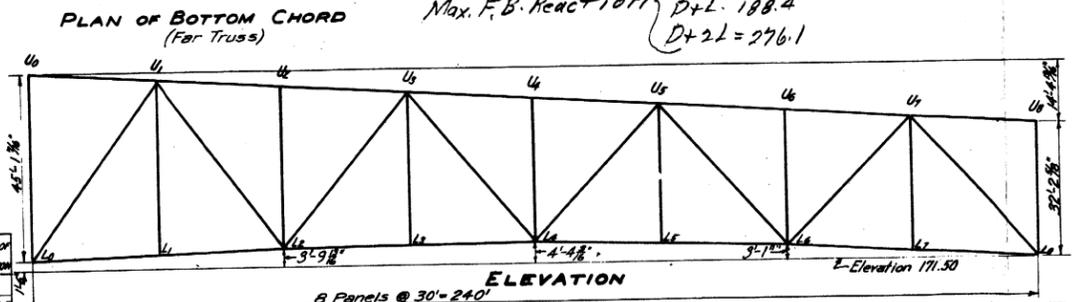
WAR DEPARTMENT
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY
 OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
 OVER CAPE COD CANAL
 AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
BOURNE BRIDGE
TRUSSES AND BRACING - SPAN 5
 SCALE EXCEPT AS SHOWN
 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 FT
 APPROVED: [Signature]
 LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 DECEMBER 1933
 SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET NO. 17

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



Note: In the truss diagrams the vertical dimensions shown are computed to the center of the channels of the top chord members and not to the neutral axes or working lines which are to be used in the detailing in accordance with the specifications. (The vertical dimensions are such as to keep the top of the cover plates of the top chord at a definite distance from the crown of the roadway.)



MEMBER	STRESSES IN KIPS			DESIGN STRESS	MAKE-UP OF SECTION	AREA	DIAMETER OF STRUT
	DEAD	LIVE + WIND	WIND				
U0 U1			-56	-56	2-18" E @ 42.7" Cover Pl. 21" x 9/16"	36.76	
U1 U2	-600	-239	-93	-1171	2-18" E @ 58" Cover Pl. 21" x 9/16"	42.76	6" x 6.7"
U2 U3	-856	-358	-93	-1665	2-18" E @ 58" Cover Pl. 21" x 9/16" 2 PL 17 1/2 x 5/8"	63.76	6" x 6.5"
U3 U4	-686	-288	-93	-1355	2-18" E @ 42.7" Cover Pl. 21" x 9/16" 2 PL 17 1/2 x 5/8"	30.26	6" x 6.7"
U4 U5			-56	-56	2-18" E @ 42.7" Cover Pl. 21" x 9/16"	36.76	
L0 L1	+310	+130		+587	2-18" E @ 42.7"	24.96	6" x 5.9"
L1 L2	+758	+317	+16	+1432	2-18" E @ 58" 2-PL 18" x 3/4"	56.46	6" x 5.9"
L2 L3	+814	+343	+16	+1542	2-18" E @ 58" 2-PL 18" x 3/4"	60.96	6" x 5.9"
L3 L4	+417	+175		+790	2-18" E @ 51.9"	30.36	6" x 5.9"
L4 L5	-570	-247		-1090	2-18" E @ 58" 4-PL 18" x 3/4"	65.48	6" x 5.9"
L5 L6	+448	+220		+891	2-18" E @ 58"	33.96	6" x 5.9"
L6 L7	-289	-171		-631	2-18" E @ 58"	33.96	6" x 5.9"
U0 L0	+157	+137		+491	2-15" E @ 33.9"	20.46	6" x 5.6"
U1 L1	+60	+100		+382	2-15" E @ 33.9"	19.80	6" x 5.6"
U2 L2	-194	-156		-506	2-18" E @ 42.7"	24.96	6" x 6.8"
U3 L3	+426	+198		+833	2-18" E @ 58"	33.96	6" x 5.9"
U4 L4	-620	-259		-1172	2-18" E @ 58" 4-PL 18" x 3/4"	60.96	6" x 5.9"
U5 L5	-63	-112	-60	-347	2-15" E @ 33.9"	19.80	6" x 5.6"
U6 L6	-125	-112	-19	-362	2-15" E @ 33.9"	19.80	6" x 5.6"
U7 L7	520	227	60		2-15" E @ 33.9" U1 L1, U2 L2, U3 L3, U4 L4, U5 L5, U6 L6, U7 L7		
NO							
GROSS	516	227	44				

Notes: The stress in the column marked "Design Stress" equals for each member, the largest of the following two values: $\frac{1}{2}(D+L+I)$; $D+2(L+I)+W$. See Specifications. Material listed under "Make-up of Section" and marked (S) to be of silicon steel. Main truss gusset plates to be of carbon steel unless otherwise designated on the plans. All other material including rivets to be of carbon steel.

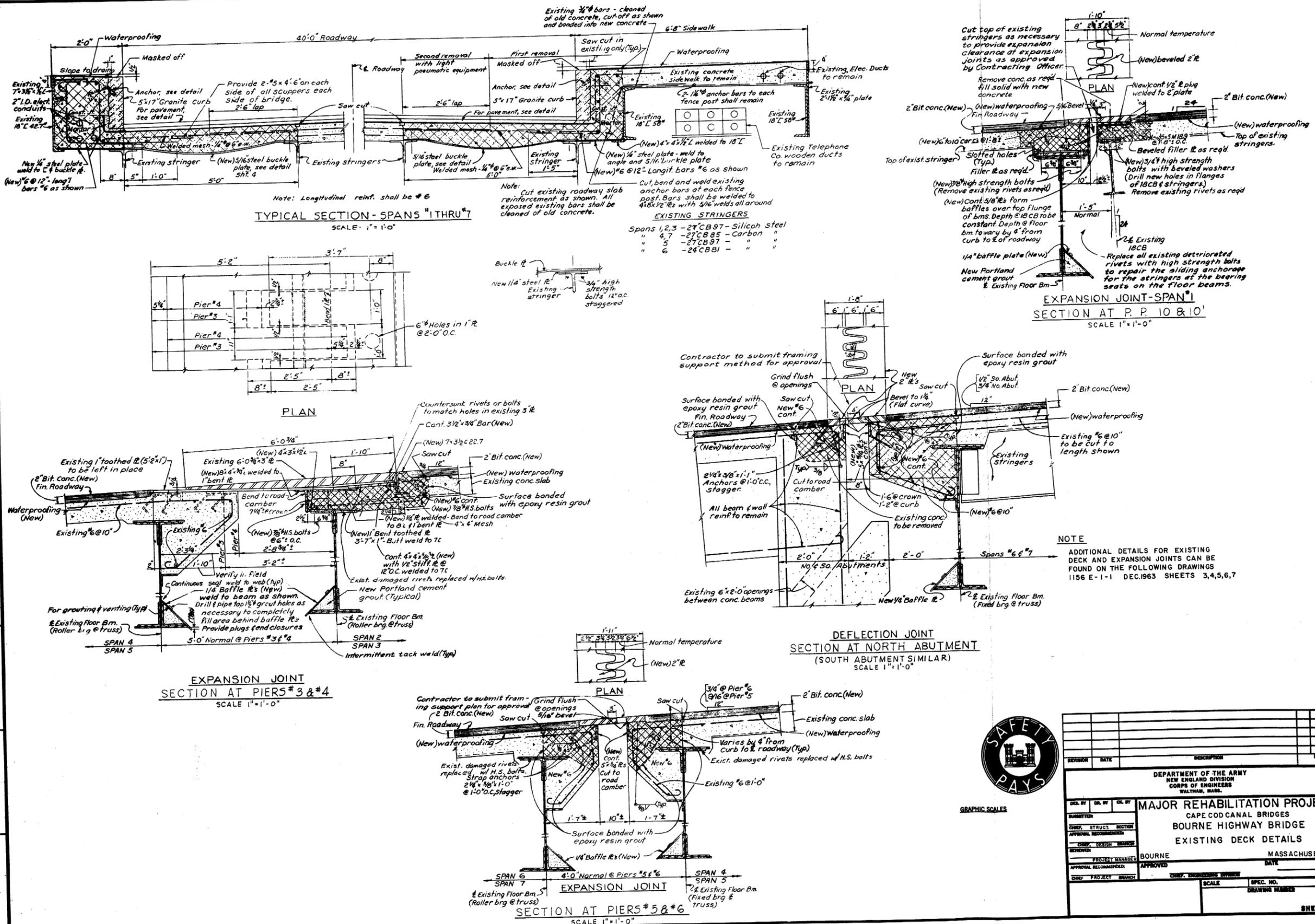
Note: See Sheet No. 14 for additional notes.

Thickness, number and size of gusset plates at all main truss joints to be determined by contractor to carry flexure, direct stress and shear.

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, ENGINEERS
BY *Blanchard Spofford*

WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER BOSTON, MASS.
HIGHWAY BRIDGES
OVER CAPE COD CANAL
AT BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
BOURNE BRIDGE
TRUSSES AND BRACING-SPAN 4
SCALE EXCEPT AS SHOWN
2 1 0 2 4 6 8 FT.
APPROVED *R.H.H.*
LT. COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DECEMBER 1933
SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT PLANS SHEET NO. 15 OF 17

DESIGNED BY W.L.C.
CHECKED BY M.L.K.
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EXISTING STRINGERS

Spans 1,2,3	- 2" CB 97 - Silicon steel
" 4,7	- 2" CB 85 - carbon "
" 5	- 2" CB 97 - " "
" 6	- 2" CB 81 - " "

NOTE
 ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR EXISTING DECK AND EXPANSION JOINTS CAN BE FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING DRAWINGS 1156 E-1-1 DEC.1963 SHEETS 3,4,5,6,7



GRAPHIC SCALES

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 NEW ENGLAND DIVISION
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 WALTHAM, MASS.

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
 CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
 BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE
 EXISTING DECK DETAILS

PROJECT MANAGER: BOURNE
 MASSACHUSETTS
 DATE: _____
 APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: _____
 APPROVED: _____
 CHIEF ENGINEERING DIVISION

SCALE: _____ SPEC. NO. _____
 DRAWING NUMBER: _____ SHEET

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM. TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
SPAN 3									
0-1	A	L0E-L1E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC04 SH9				
	A	L0W-L0W		REPLACE + 5% OF LACING	CC04 SH33				
	A	L0W-L1W		REPLACE + 5% OF LACING	CC04 SH9				
	B	FB0N		REPLACE 2 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH3				
	B	FB0N		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ WEST END	CC04 SH3				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPLACE UPPER BRACING GUSSET @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH42				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPLACE 3 NUTS @ EAST SIDEMALK	CC04 SH42				
	* D			REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPLACE 20 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	D			REPLACE 9 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH60				
	D			REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH60				
	E	L0		REPLACE + 75% OF LACES OF STRUT @ L0	CC04 SH51				
	E	L1		REPAIR + 25% OF LACES OF STRUT @ L1	CC04 SH51				
	F			REPLACE + 75% OF LACES OF LOWER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66				
	F			REPLACE 1 LACE OF UPPER CAST	CC04 SH66				
	F			REPLACE + 75% OF LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66				
1-2	A	U1W-U2W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER LACING	CC04 SH28				
	B	FB1N		REPLACE 3 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH1				
	B	FB1N		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ WEST END	CC04 SH1				
	D			REPLACE 13 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPLACE 8 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	D	U1W-U2E		REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING @ U1W	CC04 SH60				
	D	U1E-U2W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE @ U2W	CC04 SH60				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR LOWER BRACING AND GUSSET @ NORTH END	CC04 SH41				
2-3	A	L3W-U3W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC04 SH33				
	D			REPLACE 2 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPAIR SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET	CC04 SH62				
	* D			REPLACE 9 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH62				
	D			REPLACE 6 NORTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	D			REPLACE 5 NORTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	E	L2E		REPLACE 1 UPPER GUSSET RIVET @ L2E	CC04 SH51				
	E	L3W		REPLACE 1 UPPER GUSSET RIVET @ L3W	CC04 SH11				
	E	L3E		REPLACE 1 UPPER GUSSET RIVET @ L3E	CC04 SH11				
3-4	A	L3-L4E		REPAIR MIDDLE STIFFENER PLATE @ NORTH END	CC04 SH12				
	B	FB3N		REPLACE 7 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH2				
	B	FB3N		REPLACE FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ WEST END	CC04 SH2				
	* D			REPAIR NORTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPLACE 1 NORTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	D			REPLACE 2 NORTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH62				
	D			REPAIR NORTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPAIR SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPLACE 24 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPLACE 15 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
4-5	A	L4E-L5E		REPAIR MIDDLE STIFFENER PLATE @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH13				
	B	FB4N		REPLACE 6 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH1				
	B	FB4N		REPAIR TOP AND BOTTOM FLANGES @ EAST END	CC04 SH1				
	B	FB5S		REPLACE 3 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH2				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR LOWER BRACING @ NORTH END	CC04 SH42				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
4-5	D			REPLACE 12 NORTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH62				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED NORTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH62				
	* D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET	CC04 SH62				
	* D			REPLACE 20 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH62				
	* D			REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61				
	* D			REPLACE 11 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61				
	E	L4		REPLACE + 10% OF LACES OF STRUT @ L4W	CC04 SH47				
	E	L4		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET @ L4W	CC04 SH51				
	E	L4		REPLACE 2 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L4W	CC04 SH51				
	* E	L4		REPLACE 4 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L4E	CC04 SH51				
	* E	L4		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET @ L4E	CC04 SH51				
	E	L5		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET @ L5E	CC04 SH13				
	F			REPAIR ALL DETERIORATED LACES OF LOWER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66				
	F			REPAIR + 50% OF LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66				
	F			REPAIR DETERIORATED MIDDLE GUSSET	CC04 SH66				
5-6	A	L5E-L6E		REPLACE DETERIORATED UPPER STAY PLATE @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH14				
	A	L5W-U5W		REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED NUTS FOR UPPER STAY PLATE	CC04 SH34				
	A	U5D-L6E		REPLACE + 90% OF LOWER LACING	CC04 SH30				
	B	FB5N		REPLACE 6 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH2				
	B	FB5N		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ WEST END	CC04 SH2				
	B	FB5N		REPLACE 1 BOTTOM COVER RIVET	CC04 SH2				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPLACE 4 NUTS @ NORTH & SOUTH ENDS OF GUSSET	CC04 SH43				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING GUSSETS	CC04 SH43				
	F			REPAIR + 75% OF LACE OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH 64				
6-7	A	L7E-U7E		REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED NUT @ UPPER MIDDLE STIFFENER PLATE	CC04 SH36				

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM. TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
SPAN 3 (CONT'D)									
6-7	A	L6W-U7W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC04 SH31				
	A	L7W-U7W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC04 SH36				
	B	FB6N		REPAIR 2 FLOOR BEAM STIFFENERS	CC04 SH1				
	B	FB6N		REPLACE 7 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH1				
	B	FB7S		REPLACE 2 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH4				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CC04 SH44				
	* E	L6W		REPLACE 4 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L6W	CC04 SH50				
	* E	L6W		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L6W	CC04 SH50				
	E	L6W		REPLACE 6 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L6W	CC04 SH50				
	* E	L6E		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L6E	CC04 SH50				
	* E	L6E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET @ L6E	CC04 SH50				
	* E	L6E		REPLACE 3 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L6E	CC04 SH50				
	E	L7E		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L7E	CC04 SH15				
	E	L7E		REPLACE 5 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L7E	CC04 SH15				
	E	L7		REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT	CC04 SH47				
	F			REPLACE + 40% OF LACES OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH64				
	F			REPLACE + 50% OF LACE OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH64				
7-8	A	L7E-L8E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC04 SH31				
	A	U7E-L8E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER LACING	CC04 SH31				
	B	FB7N		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ WEST END	CC04 SH4				
	B	FB7N		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE @ WEST END	CC04 SH4				
	* C	SIDEMALK		REPLACE 3 BRACING GUSSET RIVETS @ NORTH END	CC04 SH45				
	* C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING @ GUSSET @ NORTH END	CC04 SH45				
	F			REPLACE 1 LOWER WEST GUSSET RIVET	CC04 SH65				
	F			REPAIR + 40% OF LACE OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH65				
	F			REPLACE + 60% OF UPPER WEST BRACING LACE	CC04 SH65				
8-9	A	L8E-U9E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC04 SH32				
	A	L8E-L9E		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER LACING	CC04 SH17, 18				
	A	L8W-L9W		REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC04 SH17, 18				
	A	L8E-L9E		REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC04 SH17, 18				
	B	FB8N		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ EAST END	CC04 SH5				
	B	FB8N		REPLACE 4 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH5				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR UNDERSIDE OF TOP FLANGE	CC04 SH40				
	C			REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CC04 SH44				
	C			REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED BRACING GUSSETS	CC04 SH44				
	E	L8		REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED LACE OF STRUT	CC04 SH50				
	E	L8E		REPLACE 3 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH50				
	E	L8E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH50				
	E	L9W-L8E		REPAIR UPPER & LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING	CC04 SH47				
	E	L9E		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET	CC04 SH51				
	E	L9		REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT	CC04 SH65				
	F			REPAIR + 80% OF LACE OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH65				
	F			REPAIR + 60% OF LACE OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH65				
SPAN 1									
9-10	A	L9E-L10E		REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC05 SH162				
	A	L9E-L10E		REPLACE 3 FLANGE RIVETS @ SOUTH END	CC05 SH162				
	A	L9E-L10E		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER LACES	CC05 SH162				
	A	U9E-U10E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC05 SH11				
	A	FP110E		REPLACE 5 GUSSET RIVETS	CC05 SH2				
	A	L10E-U10E		REPAIR + 40% OF LACES	CC05 SH25				
	B	FB9N		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE @ EAST END	CC05 SH75				
	B	FB10S		REPLACE DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE & COVER RIVETS	CC05 SH28				
	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE @ SOUTH END	CC05 SH61669				
	B	ST-7		REPAIR DETERIORATED STIFFENER @ NORTH END	CC05 SH61669				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER FLANGE OF WEST CHANNEL @ SOUTH END	CC05 SH53				
	C	WALKWAY		TIGHTEN LOOSE GRATING SECTION					
	D	U10		REPLACE 9 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS OF STRUT @ U10	CC05 SH41				
	D	U10W		REPLACE 2 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ U10W	CC05 SH42				
	E	L10		REPLACE 16 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT @ L10	CC05 SH62				
	E	L10E		REPLACE 6 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L10E	CC05 SH62				
	E	L9E-L10W		REPLACE 6 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING	CC05 SH33				
	E	L9W-L10E		REPLACE 6 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING	CC05 SH33				
	* F			REPLACE ALL DETERIORATED LACES OF LOWER EAST - WEST TRUSS @ L10 (+ 90%)	CC05 SH62				
	* F			REPLACE ALL DETERIORATED RIVETS OF LOWER EAST-WEST TRUSS @ L10 (+ 90%)	CC05 SH62				
	F			REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED STAY PLATES OF LOWER EAST-WEST @ L10	CC05 SH62				
10-11	A	U10E-U11E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC05 SH12				
	A	L10E-U11E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC05 SH20				
	B	FB10N		REPLACE 1 MISSING BOLT @ SOUTH END OF ST-1	CC05 SH28				
	B	FB10N		REPLACE 2 EAST CLIP ANGLE RIVETS					

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS				BID ITEM NO.	NOTES	
							RIVETS	PLATES	LACE	WELDS			
13-14	1	D	U13M-U14E	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING @ U14E	CC05 SH44					1			
				REPLACE 2 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ U14E	CC05 SH44	2							
				REPLACE 9 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS OF STRUT	CC05 SH35	9							
				REPLACE 8 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS OF STRUT	CC05 SH35	8							
				REPLACE 3 UPPER LACING RIVETS OF EAST WIND CHORD	CC05 SH48	3							
				REPLACE 3 UPPER FLANGE RIVETS OF WEST WIND CHORD	CC05 SH48	3							
				REPLACE 3 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L14W	CC05 SH48	3							
				REPAIR DETERIORATED LACE OF BRACING				1					
				REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING @ L13W	CC05 SH50				1				
				REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING @ CATWALK	CC05 SH50				1				

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS				BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS	PLATES	LACE	WELDS		
13'-12'	1	A	U13'E-L12'E	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH LOWER STAY PLATE	CC05 SH21					1		
				REPLACE 4 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC05 SH29	4						
				REPLACE 4 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC05 SH30	4						
				REPLACE 4 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC05 SH30	4						
				REPLACE 20% OF LACES OF BRACING	CC05 SH30			5				
				REPLACE DETERIORATED LACING	CC05 SH13			1				
				REPLACE SOUTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATES	CC05 SH6			2				
				REPAIR + 45% OF LACING	CC05 SH13			19				
				REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES	CC05 SH13			2				
				REPAIR + 35% OF LACING	CC05 SH5			1				

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS				BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS	PLATES	LACE	WELDS		
9'-8'	A	L9'E-L8'E	E	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC04 SH17,18					1		
				REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH 27					5		
				SIDEWALK	CC04 SH 46			3				
				SIDEWALK	CC04 SH 46						1	
				SIDE WALK	CC04 SH 46						1	
				WALKWAY	CC04 SH70,71						2	
				F88'S	CC04 SH 5			6				
				F83'S	CC04 SH 5						1	
				L9'	CC04 SH 51						10	
				L9'W	CC04 SH 62						1	



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTHAM, MASS.			
SUBMITTED BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ APPROVAL RECOMMENDATION: _____		MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE STRUCTURAL STEEL REPAIR SUMMARY II BOURNE MASSACHUSETTS	
APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____		SCALE: _____ SPEC. NO. DACW33-78 DRAWING NUMBER: _____	
SHEET			

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE MEMBER OTHER		
SPAN 2 (CONT'D)	* D			REPLACE 26 NORTHEAST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH 61		26		
	* D			REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTHEAST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH 61		1		
	* D			REPLACE 13 DETERIORATED NORTHEAST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH 61		13		
	D		U3'W-L4'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING AT U4'E	CC04 SH 60		1		
	* D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHEAST UPPER GUSSET	CC04 SH 62		1		
	* D			REPLACE 2 SOUTHEAST UPPER GUSSET RIVET	CC04 SH 62		2		
	* D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHEAST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH 62		1		
	* D			REPLACE SOUTHEAST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH 62		1		
	F L5'			REPLACE 13 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT AT L5'E	CC04 SH 47		13		
	E L5'			REPLACE 16 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS AT L5'E	CC04 SH 13		16		

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE MEMBER OTHER		
SPAN 7									
0-1	A	FR-LIW		REPLACE 4 BOTTOM GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH25		4		
	D			REPAIR SOUTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH35		1		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH35		2		
	E			REPAIR EAST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH7		1		
	E			REPLACE 1 MIDDLE STRUT GUSSET RIVET	CC03 SH33		1		
1-2	* D			REPAIR NORTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH35		1		
	* D			REPLACE 9 NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		9		
2-3	D			REPLACE 7 SOUTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		7		
	D			REPAIR WEST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH35		1		
3-4	D			REPLACE 4 NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		4		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING WEST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH35		1		
	E			REPLACE 5 MIDDLE GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH33		5		
	E LAE			REPLACE 8 GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		8		
	E LAW			REPLACE 5 GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		5		
4-5	A	LAE-USE		REPLACE 1 LOWER LACE	CC03 SH20		1		
	* D			REPAIR SOUTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH35		1		
	* D			REPLACE 3 SOUTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		3		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH35		1		
6-7	D			REPLACE 2 SOUTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH35		2		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING EAST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH35		1		
7-8	A	L8W-U8W		REPAIR UPPER MIDDLE STIFFENER PLATE	CC03 SH29		1		
	B	F8S5		REPLACE 1 TOP FLANGE RIVET EAST END	CC03 SH41		1		
	C	SIDEWALK		REPAIR UPPER SIDEWALK BRACING @ NORTH END	CC03 SH37		1		
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED WEST BRACING ANGLE	CC03 SH35		1		
SPAN 5									
0-1	B	F80W		REPLACE 3 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC03 SH41		3		
	D			REPLACE 1 SOUTHWEST GUSSET RIVET	CC03 SH94		1		
	D			REPLACE 3 SOUTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH94		3		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING EAST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH94		1		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED WEST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH94		1		
	E	L0		REPAIR FLANGES OF STRUT @ L0	CC03 SH93		1		
	E	L0E		REPLACE 3 GUSSET RIVETS @ L0E	CC03 SH93		3		
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED EAST BRACING ANGLE	CC03 SH95		1		
1-2	B	F81E		REPLACE 1 TOP FLANGE RIVET @ EAST END	CC03 SH39		1		
2-3	* D			REPAIR SOUTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH94		1		
	* D			REPLACE 6 SOUTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH94		6		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING EAST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH94		1		
	E	L2E		REPLACE 4 GUSSET RIVETS @ L2E	CC03 SH94		4		
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED EAST BRACING ANGLE	CC03 SH94		1		
	E	L3		REPLACE 1 MIDDLE GUSSET RIVET @ L3	CC03 SH94		1		
3-4	A	L3W-L4W		REPLACE SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC03 SH85		1		
	B	F83N		REPLACE 1 TOP FLANGE RIVET @ EAST END	CC03 SH39		1		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING BRACING ANGLES (2)	CC03 SH94		2		
	E	L4E		REPLACE 1 GUSSET RIVET @ L4E	CC03 SH94		1		
4-5	D			REPLACE 2 SOUTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH94		2		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING BRACING ANGLES (2)	CC03 SH94		2		
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED EAST BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH94		1		
5-6	A	L5E-L6E		REPLACE SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC06 SH85		1		
	A	L5W-L6W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING	CC03 SH85		6		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR TOP SURFACE OF BOTTOM FLANGE @ SOUTH END	CC03 SH36		1		
	E	L5E		REPLACE 2 GUSSET RIVETS @ L5E (STRUT)	CC03 SH92		2		
5-6	E	L6		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING OF STRUT @ L6	CC03 SH92		(25)		
6-7	A	L6E-U7E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING (APPROX. FULL LENGTH)	CC03 SH88		(16)		
	A	L6E-L7E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING (APPROX. FULL LENGTH)	CC03 SH86		(24)		
	A	L6W-L7W		REPLACE NORTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC03 SH86		1		
	B	F86W		REPLACE 3 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC03 SH40		3		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED AND SAGGING BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH24		2		
	E			REPLACE 2 MIDDLE GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH94		2		
7-8	A	L7E-L8E		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING (APPROX. FULL LENGTH)	CC03 SH86		(23)		
	A	L7W-L8W		REPLACE SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC03 SH86		1		
	A	L7W-L8W		REPAIR + 25% OF LOWER LACES	CC03 SH86		52		
	B	F87N		REPLACE 1 BOTTOM COVER RIVET	CC03 SH39		1		
	B	F88S		REPLACE 5 BOTTOM COVER RIVETS	CC03 SH41		5		
	* B	F86W		REPAIR ALL FLOOR BEAM STIFFENERS	CC03 SH41		11		
	* B	F88N		REPLACE 18 FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER RIVETS	CC03 SH41		18		
	C	SIDEWALK		REPAIR UPPER SIDEWALK BRACING @ AROUND MANHOLE	CC03 SH96		1		
	D			REPAIR NORTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH94		1		
	D			REPLACE 1 NORTHWEST GUSSET RIVET	CC03 SH94		1		
	D			REPLACE 3 NORTHWEST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH94		3		

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE MEMBER OTHER		
SPAN 4									
0-1	A	LOW LIW		REPAIR + 50% OF LACE	CC03 SH 45		21		
	B	F80N		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT WEST END	CC03 SH 76		1		
	B	F80N		REPAIR GAP BETWEEN TOP FLANGE AND DECK	CC03 SH 76		1		
	B	F81S		REPLACE TOP FLANGE RIVET AT WEST END	CC03 SH 74		1		
	B	F80S		REPAIR 4 FLOOR BEAM STIFFENERS	CC03 SH 76		4		
	B	F80S		REPLACE 1 TOP FLANGE STIFFENER AT WEST END	CC03 SH 76		1		
	B	F80S		REPAIR WEB SURFACE AT WEST END	CC03 SH 76		1		
	B	F80S		REPAIR CONCRETE HAUNCH AT EAST END	-		1		
	B	F80S		REPLACE 3 RIVETS AT EAST END	CC03 SH 76		3		
	B	F80S		REPAIR BROKEN ELECTRICAL CONDUIT	CC03 SH 76		1		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR TOP SURFACE OF BOTTOM FLANGE	CC03 SH 36		1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR TOP SURFACE OF BOTTOM FLANGE	CC03 SH 36		1		
	* D			REPAIR SOUTHWEST GUSSET	CC03 SH 94		1		
	* D			REPLACE 4 SOUTHWEST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH 94		4		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH 94		2		
	E	L-0		REPLACE 115 RIVETS OF JACKING GIRDER AT L0	CC03 SH100		115		
	E	L0-E		REPLACE 8 GUSSET RIVETS AT L0 E	CC03 SH 99		8		
	E	L0-W		REPLACE 5 GUSSET RIVETS AT L0 W	CC03 SH 99		5		
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING	CC03 SH 99		1		
	E	L1		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGES OF STRUT AT L1	CC03 SH 92		1		
	F			REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER WEST BRACING	CC03 SH 90		1		
	F			REPAIR DETERIORATED MIDDLE GUSSET	CC03 SH 90		1		
1-2	A	U1E-L2E		REPAIR + 40% OF LACES	CC03 SH 70		44		
	B	F82S		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT EAST END	CC03 SH 75		1		
	B	F82S		REPLACE 4 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS AT EAST END	CC03 SH 75		4		
	B	F82S		REPAIR TOP SURFACE OF BOTTOM FLANGE AT WEST END	CC03 SH 75		1		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CC03 SH 36		1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB	CC03 SH 36		1		
	D			REPAIR MIDDLE BRACING GUSSET	CC03 SH 94		1		
	* D			REPAIR NORTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH 94		1		
	* D			REPLACE 2 NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH 74		2		
	E	L2 E		REPLACE 2 GUSSET RIVETS AT L2E	CC03 SH 74		2		
	F	L2 W		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT AT L2W	CC03 SH 74		1		
2-3	A	L2E - L3E		REPLACE NORTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC03 SH 70		1		
	B	F83S		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT EAST END	CC03 SH 74		1		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CC03 SH 36		1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE	CC03 SH 36		1		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES 2	CC03 SH 94		2		
	E	L2		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT AT L2E	CC03 SH 91		1		
	E			REPAIR EAST DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLE	CC03 SH 94		1		
	E	L3		REPAIR 2 DETERIORATED LACES AT STRUT AT L3	CC03 SH 97		2		
	E			REPLACE 1 MIDDLE GUSSET RIVET	CC03 SH 92		1		
3-4	A	L3E-L4E		REPLACE SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CC03 SH 70		1		
	B	F84S		REPLACE 4 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS AT EAST END	CC03 SH 75		6		
	B	ST-1		REPLACE BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CC03 SH 36		1		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR UNDERSIDE OF TOP FLANGE	CC03 SH 36		1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR WEB AND BOTTOM FLANGE AT NORTH END	CC03 SH 36		1		
	* D			REPAIR NORTHEAST GUSSET	CC03 SH 94		1		
	* D			REPLACE ALL NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH 94		22		
	D			REPLACE 3 NORTHWEST GUSSET RIVETS	CC03 SH 94		3		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CC03 SH 94		1		
	E	L-4		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT AT L4	CC03 SH 91		1		



GRAPHIC SCALES

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTHAM, MASS.			
DES. BY SUBMITTED		CH. BY APPROVAL RECOMMENDED	
CHIEF, STRUCT. SECTION		CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH	
REVIEWED		PROJECT MANAGER	
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED		APPROVED	
CHIEF, PROJECT BRANCH		CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION	
SCALE		SPEC. NO.	
DRAWING NUMBER		SHEET	

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE
STRUCTURAL STEEL REPAIR SUMMARY III

BOURNE MASSACHUSETTS
 DATE

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE MEMBERS OTHER		
SPAN 4 (CONT'D)									
4-5	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 34				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	D			REPLACE 1 SOUTH EAST GUSSET RIVET	CCC3 SH 94		1		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 94			2	
5-6	B	FB65		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 75				
	B	FB65		REPAIR TOP SURFACE OF LOWER FLANGE AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 75				
	B	FB65		REPLACE 2 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 75		7		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	* D			REPAIR NORTHEAST GUSSET	CCC3 SH 94		1		
	* D			REPLACE ALL NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 94		22		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 94				
	E	L5		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT AT L5	CCC3 SH 91				
6-7	A	L6E-L7E		REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED LACING AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 70				
	B	FB7E		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 74				
	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 94				
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED EAST BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 94				
	E	L-7		REPAIR SOUTH LOWER FLANGE OF STRUT AT L7	CCC3 SH 92				
7-8	A	U7E-L8E		REPAIR COVER PLATE	CCC3 SH 70				
	A	U7E-L8E		REPAIR COVER PLATE	CCC3 SH 70				
	A	L7E-L8E		REPLACE DETERIORATED LACING AT NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS	CCC3 SH 70				
	A	L7E-L8E		REPLACE DETERIORATED LACING AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 70				
	B	FB7E		REPLACE 1 TOP FLANGE RIVET AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 74		1		
	B	FB85		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 76				
	B	FB85		REPLACES 5 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVETS AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 76		5		
	B	FB8E		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 76				
	B	FB8E		REPLACE 5 FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER RIVETS	CCC3 SH 76		5		
	B	FB8E		REPLACE HORIZONTAL HAUNCH ANGLES	CCC3 SH 76				
	B	ST-1		REPAIR UNDERSIDE OF TOP FLANGE AND TOP SURFACE OF BOTTOM FLANGE AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGES WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	D			REPLACE 5 NORTHWEST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 94		5		
	D			REPLACE 10 NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 94		10		
	D			REPLACE DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 94				
	E	L8		REPLACE DETERIORATED FLANGES OF STRUT L8	CCC3 SH 93				
	E	L7		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT AT L7	CCC3 SH 92				
	F	8 8		REPAIR DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 31				
SPAN 6									
0-1	A	L0E-L1E		REPAIR + JOE of LACE	CCC3 SH 13		(3)		
	A	L0E-L1E		REPLACE SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CCC3 SH 13				
	A	U1E-L1E		REPAIR LOWER EDGE OF EAST GUSSET	CCC3 SH 13				
	A	L0E-L1E		REPLACE SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE	CCC3 SH 13				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED AND SAGGING BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 35				
	E	L1		REPLACE 1 MIDDLE GUSSET RIVET AT L1	CCC3 SH 33		1		
1-2	* D			REPAIR NORTH EAST GUSSET	CCC3 SH 35				
	* D			REPLACE 7 NORTH EAST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 35		7		
	D			REPAIR EAST BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 35				
	E	L2E		REPAIR DETERIORATED GUSSET AT L2E	CCC3 SH 34				
	E	L2W		REPLACE 1 GUSSET RIVET AT L2W	CCC3 SH 34		1		
	E	L2		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT L2 AT L2E	CCC3 SH 34				
2-3	B	FB35		REPLACE 1 BOTTOM FLANGE RIVET AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 46		1		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AT SOUTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED AND SAGGING BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 35				
3-4	A	U3W-U4W		REPAIR VERTICAL STIFFENER PLATE AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 10				
	A	L3W-L4W		REPAIR + JOE TOP AND BOTTOM LACES	CCC3 SH 14		(5)		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR EAST BOTTOM FLANGE	CCC3 SH 36				
	B	ST-1		REPAIR WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER SIDEMALK BRACING					
	D			REPLACE 3 NORTH EAST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 35		3		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED AND SAGGING BRACING	CCC3 SH 35				
	E	L4		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT L4 AT L4W	CCC3 SH 35				
	* E	L4W		REPAIR DETERIORATED GUSSET	CCC3 SH 34				
	* E	L4W		REPLACE 1 GUSSET RIVET	CCC3 SH 34		1		
4-5	A	L4E-L5E		REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED LACE	CCC3 SH 15				
	A	L4E-L5E		REPAIR + JOE OF LACE	CCC3 SH 18		(20)		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB	CCC3 SH 36				
	C			REPAIR DETERIORATED SIDEMALK BRACING ANGLES					
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED AND SAGGING BRACING	CCC3 SH 35				

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE MEMBERS OTHER		
SPAN 6 (CONT'D)									
5-6	A	L5W-L6W		REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED LACE	CCC3 SH 15				
	A	L5E-L6E		REPAIR + JOE OF LOWER LACE	CCC3 SH 15				
	A	L5E-L6E		REPLACE NORTH AND SOUTH UPPER STORY PLATES	CCC3 SH 15				
	A	L5E-L6E		REPAIR + JOE OF UPPER LACE	CCC3 SH 15		(10)		
	B	FB65		REPAIR SIDEMALK CLIP ANGLE AT WEST END	CCC3 SH 47				
	B	FB65		REPLACE 2 TOP FLANGE RIVETS AT EAST END	CCC3 SH 47				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AT SOUTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR SIDEMALK UPPER BRACING GUSSET AT NORTH END					
	* D			REPAIR DETERIORATED CONNECTION ANGLES OF NORTHEAST GUSSET	CCC3 SH 35				
	* D			REPLACE 11 NORTHEAST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 35		11		
	D			REPAIR SAGGING BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 35				
	E			REPLACE 1 MIDDLE GUSSET RIVET AT L5	CCC3 SH 33		1		
	E	L5		REPAIR DETERIORATED LACING AT STRUT	CCC3 SH 93				
	E	L6E		REPAIR DETERIORATED GUSSET	CCC3 SH 34				
	E	L6		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE OF STRUT	CCC3 SH 34				
6-7	B	ST-1		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR TOP AND BOTTOM FLANGES	CCC3 SH 36				
	B	ST-9		REPAIR BOTTOM FLANGE AND WEB AT NORTH END	CCC3 SH 36				
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR NORTH END OF WEST SIDEMALK CHANNEL					
	D			REPLACE 3 SOUTH EAST GUSSET RIVETS	CCC3 SH 35		3		
7-8	B	FB85		REPAIR FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER AT WEST END	CCC3 SH 48				
	B	FB8E		REPAIR 4 FLOOR BEAM STIFFENERS	CCC3 SH 48		4		
	C	SIDEMALK		REPAIR LOWER FLANGE OF SIDEMALK CHANNEL AT NORTH END					
	D			REPAIR CONNECTION ANGLES OF NORTHEAST GUSSET	CCC3 SH 35				
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED AND SAGGING BRACING	CCC3 SH 35				
	E	L7E		REPAIR DETERIORATED TOP FLANGES OF STRUT AT L7E	CCC3 SH 33				
	E	L6E		REPAIR DETERIORATED GUSSET AT L6E	CCC3 SH 4				
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED EAST BRACING ANGLE	CCC3 SH 4				
	E	L8		REPAIR DETERIORATED TOP FLANGE OF STRUT	CCC3 SH 4				
	F			REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER WEST BRACING ANGLES	CCC3 SH 31				

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTHAM, MASS.			
MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE STRUCTURAL STEEL REPAIR SUMMARY IV			
DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	DATE	BY
APPROVED BY	DATE		
SCALE: AS SHOWN SPEC. NO. DACW33-78-B- DRAWING NUMBER			
SHEET			

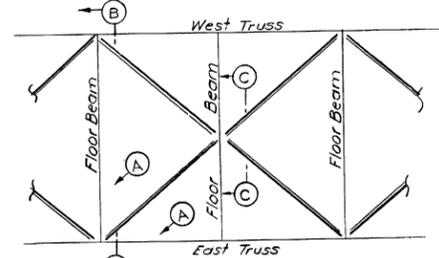
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM. TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE NUMBER OTHER		
SPAN 3									
0-1	E	L-0		REPAIR ALL LACES OF STRUT @ L-0	CC04 SH51		124		
	E	L-0		REPLACE 10 LACING RIVETS OF STRUT @ L-0	CC04 SH51	10			
	E	L-1		REPLACE 2 LACES OF STRUT @ L-1	CC04 SH47		2		
	E	L-1		REPLACE 1 LACING RIVET OF STRUT @ L-1	CC04 SH47	1			
	F			REPLACE 3 LACES OF LOWER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66		3		
	F			REPLACE 14 LACE OF LOWER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH66		14		
	F			REPLACE 8 DETERIORATED LACING RIVETS	SEC. SH66	8			
	F			REPLACE 12 LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66		12		
	F			REPLACE 11 DETERIORATED LOWER WEST GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH66	11			
	F			REPLACE 10 DETERIORATED LOWER EAST GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH66	10			
1-2	A	L2W-U2W		REPLACE 15 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH34		15		
	B	FB1N		REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH3	3			
	B	FB1N		REPLACE 8 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH3	8			
	B	FB2S		REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVET @ EAST END	CC04 SH2	1			
	D			REPLACE 3 NORTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	3			
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED NORTHEAST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61		1		
	D			REPLACE 3 SOUTHEAST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH60	3			
	D			REPLACE DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF LATERAL @ SOUTHEAST GUSSET			1		
	D			REPLACE 12 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH60	12			
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH60		1		
2-3	B	FB2N		REPLACE 2 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH2	2			
	B	FB2N		REPLACE 7 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH2	7			
	B	FB3S		REPLACE 2 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH1	2			
	D			REPLACE 5 NORTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	5			
	D			REPLACE 7 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	7			
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61		1		
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHEAST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61		1		
	E	L2E		REPLACE 2 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L2E	CC04 SH51	2			
	E	L3W		REPLACE 2 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L3W	CC04 SH11	2			
3-4	A	L3E-L4E		REPLACE 6 LOWER LACING RIVETS	CC04 SH1181E	6			
	B	FB3N		REPLACE 7 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH1	7			
	D			REPLACE 12 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	12			
	D			REPLACE 2 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	2			
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF LATERAL @ SOUTHEAST GUSSET	CC04 SH60		1		
4-5	A	L4E-U5E		REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH30		2		
	A	L4W-U5W		REPLACE 28 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH30		28		
	A	L5W-U5W		REPAIR 12 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH34		12		
	B	FB4N		REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH2	3			
	B	FB4N		REPLACE 4 CLIP ANGLE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH2	4			
	B	FB5S		REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH1	3			
	B	FB5S		REPLACE 2 CLIP ANGLE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH1	2			
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61		1		
	D			REPLACE 3 NORTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	3			
	D			REPLACE 3 SOUTHWEST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH61	3			
	D			REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHEAST LOWER GUSSET	CC04 SH61		1		
	E			REPLACE 6 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L4W	CC04 SH51	6			
	E			REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L4E	CC04 SH51		1		
	E			REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED LACES AT STRUT L5	CC04 SH47		4		
	E			REPLACE 2 LACING RIVETS OF STRUT L5	CC04 SH47	2			
	E			REPLACE 3 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L5E	CC04 SH13	3			
4-5	E	L5E-L6W		REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING @ L5E	CC04 SH48		4		
	F	L5		REPLACE 2 LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH66		2		
	F	L5		REPLACE 4 LACES OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH66		4		
	F	L5		REPLACE 6 DETERIORATED UPPER EAST BRACING RIVETS	CC04 SH66	6			
5-6	A	L5E-L6E		REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVET @ NORTH END	CC04 SH1381E	1			
	A	L5W-L6W		REPLACE 7 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ L6W	CC04 SH1381E	7			
7	A	L6W-U6W		REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED RIVETS @ U6W	CC04 SH35	4			
	B	FB5N		REPLACE 16 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH1	16			
	B	FB5N		REPLACE 4 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH1	4			
	B	FB6S		REPLACE 2 CLIP ANGLE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH4	2			
	B	ST-1		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH4046S		1		
	F	06		REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED LOWER WEST GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH64	3			
	F			REPLACE 10 LACES OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH64		10		
	F			REPLACE 6 LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH64		6		
	F			REPLACE DETERIORATED BATTEN PLATE OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH64		1		
6-7	A	L6E-L7E		REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH1561S	3			
	B	FB6N		REPLACE 4 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC04 SH4	4			
	B	FB6N		REPLACE 2 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH4	2			
	B	ST-1		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE @ SOUTH	CC04 SH4046S		1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE	CC04 SH4046S		1		
	E			REPLACE 16 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L6W	CC04 SH49	16			
	E	L6E-L7W		REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING L6E-L7W @ L6E	CC04 SH50		2		
	E	L6		REPLACE 10 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT @ L6	CC04 SH51		10		

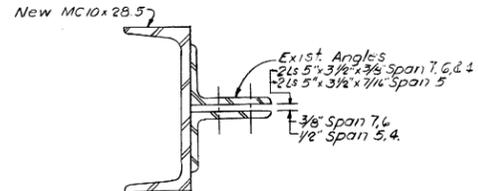
SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM. TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS	BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS PLATES LACE NUMBER OTHER		
SPAN 3 (CONT'D)									
6-7	E	L7W		REPLACE 9 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L7W	CC04 SH15		9		
	E	L7E		REPLACE 5 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L7E	CC04 SH15		5		
	F	07		REPLACE 6 LACES OF LOWER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH64		6		
	F			REPLACE 4 LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH64		4		
	F			REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER WEST GUSSET	CC04 SH64		1		
	F			REPLACE 4 LACES OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH64		4		
	F			REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED RIVET OF LOWER EAST GUSSET	CC04 SH64		1		
7-8	A	L7W-U8W		REPLACE 2 UPPER STAY PLATE RIVETS	CC04 SH15,16		2		
	B	FB7S		REPLACE 4 CLIP ANGLE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH4	4			
	B	FB8S		REPLACE 3 CLIP ANGLE RIVETS @ EAST END	CC04 SH5	3			
	B	ST-1		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE	CC04 SH40,65		1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR DETERIORATED WEB AND FLANGE @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH40,65		1		
	F	08		REPLACE 4 LACES OF LOWER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH65		4		
	F			REPLACE 10 LACES OF UPPER WEST BRANCH	CC04 SH65		10		
8-9	A	U8E-U9E		REPLACE 9 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH27		9		
	A	L8W-U9W		REPLACE 9 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH17,18		9		
	A	L8W-U9W		REPLACE 32 DETERIORATED LACES	CC04 SH27		32		
	B	FB8N		REPAIR DETERIORATED FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ ST-9	CC04 SH5		1		
	B	FB8N		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE @ ST-9	CC04 SH5		1		
	B	FB9S		REPAIR 3 DETERIORATED BOTTOM COVER RIVETS	CC04 SH5	3			
	B	FB9S		REPLACE 7 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END	CC05 SH28	7			
	B	FB9S		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE @ ST-1	CC05 SH61		1		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR DETERIORATED FLOOR FLANGE @ SOUTH END	CC04 SH40,65		1		
	E			REPLACE 20 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT @ L8	CC04 SH40,65		20		
	E	L8W		REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L8W	CC04 SH50		1		
8-9	E	L8W		REPLACE 8 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L8W	CC04 SH50		8		
	E	L9		REPLACE 20 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT L9	CC04 SH51		20		
	E	L9E		REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM GUSSET @ L9E	CC04 SH62		1		
	E	L9E		REPLACE 10 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L9E	CC04 SH62		10		
	F			REPLACE 8 LACES OF LOWER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH65		8		
	F			REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LOWER WEST GUSSET RIVETS	CC04 SH65		2		
	F			REPLACE 8 LACES OF LOWER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH65		8		
	F			REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED LOWER EAST BRACING RIVETS	CC04 SH65		4		
	F			REPLACE 8 LACES OF UPPER EAST BRACING	CC04 SH65		8		
	F			REPLACE 8 LACE OF UPPER WEST BRACING	CC04 SH65		8		
	F			REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER WEST GUSSET	CC04 SH65		1		
SPAN 1									
9-10	A	L9W-U10W		REPLACE 2 LOWER CONNECTION ANGLE RIVETS			2		
	B	FB9N		REPLACE 18 DETERIORATED LACES			18		
	B	FB9N		REPLACE 13 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			13		
	B	FB9N		REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END			3		
	B	FB9N		REPLACE 4 BOTTOM COVER RIVETS @ ST-8			4		
	C	WALKWAY		REPLACE 6 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS			6		
	D	U10		REPLACE 10 LOWER LACES OF STRUT @ U10			10		
	E	L9E		REPLACE 4 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L9E			4		
	E	L9W-U10E		REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING @ L10E			2		
	E			REPLACE 60 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT @ L10			60		
	F	U10		REPLACE ALL DETERIORATED STAY PLATES OF LOWER EAST			12		
				CRUST TRUSS @ L10			12		
10-11	A	L10E-L11E		REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE			1		
	A	L10W-U11W		REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH LOWER STAY PLATE			1		
	A	U10W-U11W		REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES			2		
	B	FB11W		REPLACE 2 CABLE HANGER RIVETS			2		
	B	FB10N		REPAIR SUPPORT BRACKET FOR SIDEWALK CHANNEL ON WEST SIDE			1		
	B	FB11S		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE @ EAST END			1		
	B	FB11S		REPLACE 2 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			2		
	B	ST-1		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE			1		
	B	ST-9		REPLACE 13 STIFFENER ANGLE RIVETS			13		
	C	SIDEWALK		REPAIR DETERIORATED SIDEWALK CHANNEL SUPPORT ON WEST SIDE @ SOUTH END			1		
	G	L-10		REPLACE 14 DETERIORATED LACES OF STRUT @ L10			14		
11-12	A	L11E-L12E		REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH LOWER STAY PLATE			1		
	A	U11E-U12E		REPLACE 5 DETERIORATED LACES			5		
11-12	A	L11E-L12E		REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATE			2		
	A	U11W-U12W		REPLACE 8 DETERIORATED LACES			8		
	A	L11W-L12W		REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED LACING RIVETS			3		
	B	FB11N		REPLACE 7 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			7		
	B	FB11W		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE @ EAST END			1		
	B	ST-9		REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE			1		
	C								

SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM. TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS					BID ITEM NO.	NOTES
							RIVETS	PLATES	LACES	MEMBERS	OTHER		
1	14-15	B	FB14R	REPLACE 7 BOTTOM COVER RIVETS			7						
		B	FB15S	REPLACE 4 BOTTOM COVER RIVETS			4						
		C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 9 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS						9			
		C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 1 DETERIORATED BRACING ANGLE RIVET			1						
		A	L15E-L16E	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER & LOWER STAY PLATE			2						
		A	FP-116E	REPLACE 3 CABLE HANGER RIVETS			3						
		B	FB15N	REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			3						
		C	SIDWALK	REPLACE 8 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ NORTH END			8						
		D	U15E	REPLACE 1 UPPER GUSSET RIVET @ U15E			1						
		D	E	REPLACE 1 UPPER GUSSET RIVET @ U16E			1						
2	15-16	E	L15N-L16E	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER FLANGE @ INTERSECTION			1			1			
		E	L10W	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L16W			1						
		* E	L10E	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ 46E			1						
		* E	L10E	REPLACE 4 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L10E			4						
		G	L15W	REPLACE 3 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L15W			3						
		C	L10E	REPLACE 12 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L10E			12						
		G	L10W	REPLACE 16 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L16W			16						
		A	L16E-L15'E	REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATES			2						
		A	L16E-L15'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH LOWER STAY PLATE			1						
		3	16-15'	A	L16E-L15'E	REPLACE NORTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATES			2				
A	L16W-L15'W			REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH LOWER STAY PLATE			1						
B	FB16N			REPLACE 6 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			6						
B	FB16N			REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE @ ST-9			1						
B	FB16N			REPLACE 4 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END			4						
D	U16E-U15'E			REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING @ U16E			1						
G	L16E-L15'W			REPLACE 20 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			20						
C	L16W-L15'E			REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			4						
A	L15'E-L14'E			REPLACE SOUTH LOWER STAY PLATE			1						
4	15-14'			A	L15'E-L14'E	REPLACE NORTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATES			2				
		A	U15'W-U14'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH STAY PLATE			1						
		A	L15'W-L14'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATE			2						
		B	FB15'W	REPLACE 12 BOTTOM COVER RIVETS			12						
		B	FB14'S	REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			3						
		C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS						2			
		C	L15'W-L14'E	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			2						
		G	L15'E-L14'W	REPLACE 32 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			32						
		G	L15'E-L14'W	REPLACE 3 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L14'W			3						
		A	U14'E-U13'E	REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH STAY PLATE			1						
5	14-13'	A	FP-113'E	REPLACE 1 CABLE HANGER RIVET			1						
		A	U14'W-U13'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH STAY PLATE			1						
		B	FB14'W	REPLACE 2 BOTTOM COVER RIVETS			2						
		B	FB13'S	REPLACE 17 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			17						
		D	U14'E-U13'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING @ U14'E			1						
		E	L14'E	REPLACE 6 LACING RIVETS OF STRUT @ L14'E			6						
		E	L14'E	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L14'E			1						
		E	L13'E	REPLACE 5 LACING RIVETS OF STRUT @ L13'E			5						
		G	L14'W-L13'E	REPLACE 12 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			12						
		G	L14'E-L13'E	REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			4						
6	13-12'	C	L14'E-L13'E	REPLACE 7 UPPER GUSSET RIVETS @ L13'W			7						
		A	U13'E-U12'E	REPLACE 6 DETERIORATED LACES			6						
		A	U13'W-U12'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH LOWER STAY PLATE			1						
		B	FB13'N	REPLACE 4 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			4						
		B	FB13'N	REPLACE 4 BOTTOM COVER PLATE RIVETS			4						
		B	FB12'S	REPAIR 1 DETERIORATED FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER			1						
		B	FB12'S	REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVET @ EAST END			1						
		B	FB12'S	REPLACE 6 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			6						
		D	U13'E-U12'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING			1						
		D	E	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE OF BRACING @ INTERSECTION			1						
7	12-11'	G	L13'W-L12'E	REPLACE 4 DETERIORATED UPPER FLANGE OF BRACING			4						
		G	L13'W-L12'E	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER FLANGE OF BRACING			1						
		G	L13'W-L12'W	REPLACE 26 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			26						
		B	FB11'S	REPLACE 2 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END			2						
		B	FB11'S	REPLACE 20 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			20						
		C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 9 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS						9			
		D	U11'W	REPLACE 1 LOWER GUSSET RIVET @ U11'W			1						
		E	L12'	REPLACE 31 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS OF STRUT @ 42'			31						
		G	L12'E-L11'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGES OF BRACING @ CATWALK			1						
		C	L12'W	REPLACE 8 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L12'W			8						
8	11-10'	A	U11'E-L10'E	REPLACE 6 DETERIORATED LACING RIVETS			6						
		A	L11'W-L10'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER AND LOWER STAY PLATES			2						
		B	FB11'N	REPLACE 11 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			11						
		B	FB11'N	REPLACE 5 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END			5						
		C	SIDWALK	REPAIR DETERIORATED SIDWALK CHANNEL SUPPORT ON EAST SIDE @ NORTH END						1			
		C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS						2			
		G	L10'	REPLACE 12 DETERIORATED LOWER LACES OF STRUT @ L10'			12						
		G	L10'	REPLACE 12 DETERIORATED UPPER LACES OF STRUT @ L10'			12						
		G	L10'	REPLACE 20 DETERIORATED LACING RIVETS OF STRUT @ L10'			20						

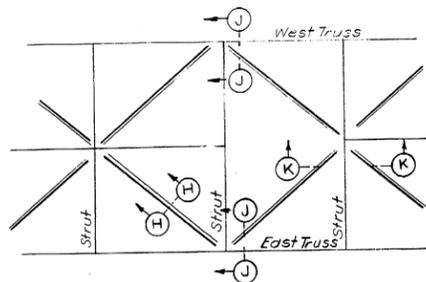
SPAN BAY	REPAIR NO.	MEM. TYPE	LOCATION OF MEMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REPAIR	SHOP DRAWING NO.	REPAIR DETAIL NO.	SUMMARY OF REPAIRS					BID ITEM NO.	NOTES	
							RIVETS	PLATES	LACES	MEMBERS	OTHER			
1	11'-10'	G	L11'W-L10'E	REPLACE 10 DETERIORATED RIVETS @ NORTH END OF EAST WIND CHORD			10							
				C	L10'W	REPLACE 4 LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ L10'W			4					
				C	L11'W-L10'E	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LACES OF BRACING			2					
				G		REPLACE 2 MISSING BOLTS THROUGH SHIP PLATE @ NORTH END OF WEST WIND CHORD			2					
				A	L10'E-L9'E	REPLACE DETERIORATED SOUTH UPPER STAY PLATE			1					
				A	L10'E-L9'E	REPLACE 5 DETERIORATED LACING RIVETS			5					
				B	FB10'N	REPLACE 5 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END			5					
				B	FB10'N	REPAIR DETERIORATED FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER @ ST-1			1					
				B	FB9'S	REPLACE 11 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			11					
				B	ST-1	REPAIR DETERIORATED LOWER FLANGE			1					
2	SPAN 2	A	U9'E-U8'E	REPLACE 7 DETERIORATED LACES			7							
				A	U9'E-U8'E	REPLACE 9 DETERIORATED LACES			9					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE 8 DETERIORATED LACES			8					
				A	FP-U9'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED VERTICAL STIFFENER			1					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE 35 DETERIORATED LACES			35					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER STAY PLATE			1					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ NORTH END			3					
				B	FB9'N	REPLACE 8 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			8					
				B	FB9'S	REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			1					
				B	ST-1	REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE @ NORTH END			1					
3	9'-8'	A	U9'E-U8'E	REPLACE 7 DETERIORATED LACES			7							
				A	U9'E-U8'E	REPLACE 9 DETERIORATED LACES			9					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE 8 DETERIORATED LACES			8					
				A	FP-U9'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED VERTICAL STIFFENER			1					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE 35 DETERIORATED LACES			35					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE DETERIORATED NORTH UPPER STAY PLATE			1					
				A	U9'W-U8'W	REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ NORTH END			3					
				B	FB9'N	REPLACE 8 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			8					
				B	FB9'S	REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			1					
				B	ST-1	REPAIR DETERIORATED BOTTOM FLANGE @ NORTH END			1					
4	8'-7'	C	SIDWALK	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ NORTH END			2							
				C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS						3		
				A	L7'E-L6'E	REPLACE 3 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ NORTH END			3					
				B	FB6'S	REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			1					
				C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS							2	
				E	L6'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER AND LOWER GUSSET @ L6'W			2					
				E	L6'E	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER AND LOWER GUSSET @ L6'E			2					
				F	85'	REPLACE 5 LACES OF UPPER WEST BRACING			5					
				A	L6'E-L5'E	REPLACE 6 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ SOUTH END			6					
				B	FB5'S	REPLACE 15 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			15					
5	6'-5'	C	SIDWALK	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED LOWER GUSSET RIVETS @ NORTH END			2							
				F	86'	REPLACE 3 DETERIORATED UPPER WEST BRACING RIVETS			3					
				B	FB5'N	REPLACE 5 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ EAST END			5					
				B	FB4'S	REPLACE 7 LOWER FLANGE RIVETS @ WEST END			7					
				B	FB4'S	REPAIR DETERIORATED FLOOR BEAM STIFFENER			1					
				C	WALKWAY	REPLACE 2 DETERIORATED GRATING SECTIONS							2	
				D		REPAIR DETERIORATED NORTH EAST UPPER GUSSET			1					
				D		REPLACE 4 SOUTHWEST UPPER GUSSET RIVETS			4					
				D		REPLACE 26 SOUTHWEST UPPER & LOWER GUSSET RIVETS			26					
				* D		REPAIR DETERIORATED NORTHWEST LOWER GUSSET			1					
6	5'-4'	E	L5'	REPLACE 4 JOE LACES OF STRUT @ L5'			4							
				E	L4'W	REPAIR DETERIORATED UPPER GUSSET @ L4'W			1					
				F	85'	REPLACE 1 LACE OF UPPER EAST BRACING			1					
				F		REPAIR DETERIORATED MIDDLE GUSSET			1					
				B	FB3'S	REPLACE 1 LOWER FLANGE RIVET @ EAST END			1					
				D		REPAIR DETERIORATED NORTHEAST LOWER GUSSET			1					
				D		REPLACE 6 NORTHEAST LOWER GUSSET RIVETS			6					
				D		REPAIR DETERIORATED SOUTHWEST UPPER & LOWER GUSSETS			2					



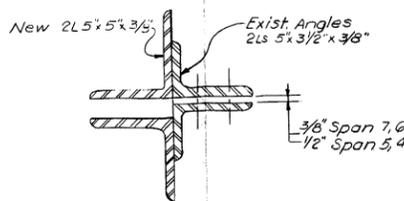
TYPICAL PLAN OF TOP LATERAL BRACING
SCALE 1/16"=1'-0"



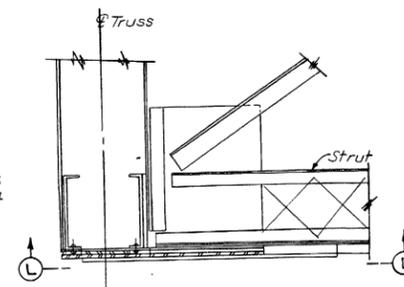
SECTION A-A
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



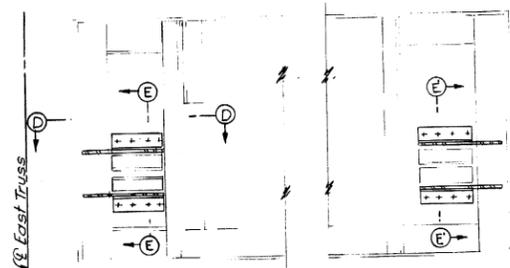
TYPICAL PLAN OF TOP LATERAL BRACING
SCALE 1/16"=1'-0"



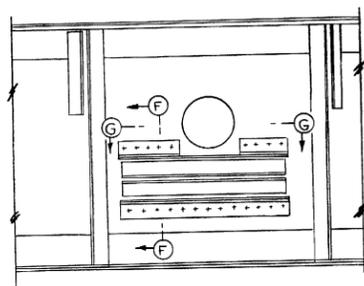
SECTION H-H
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



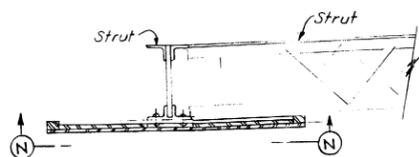
SECTION J-J
SECTION J'-J'
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



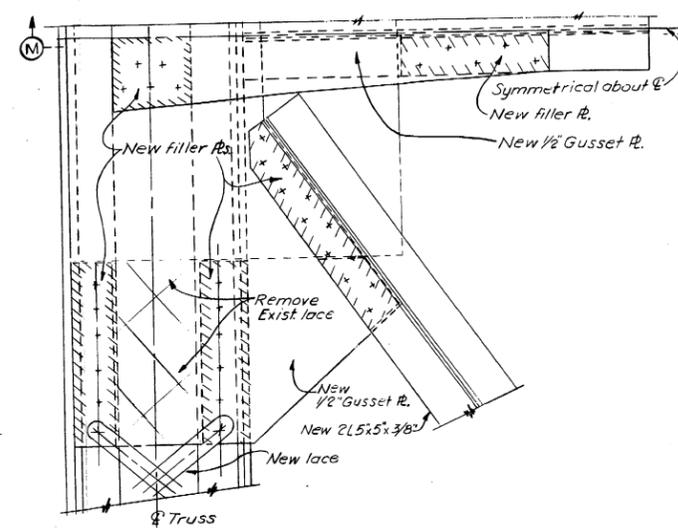
SECTION B-B
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



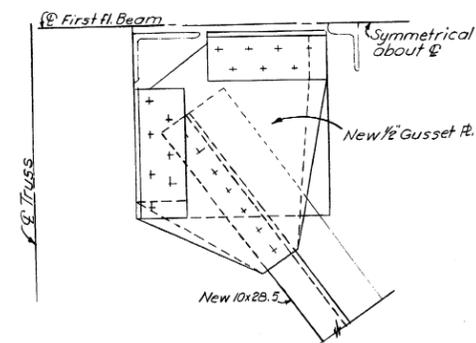
SECTION C-C
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



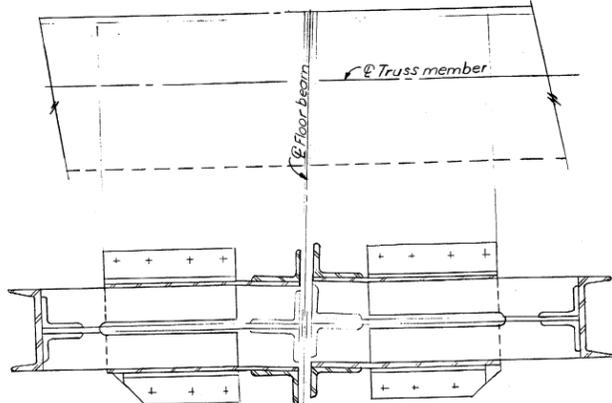
SECTION K-K
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



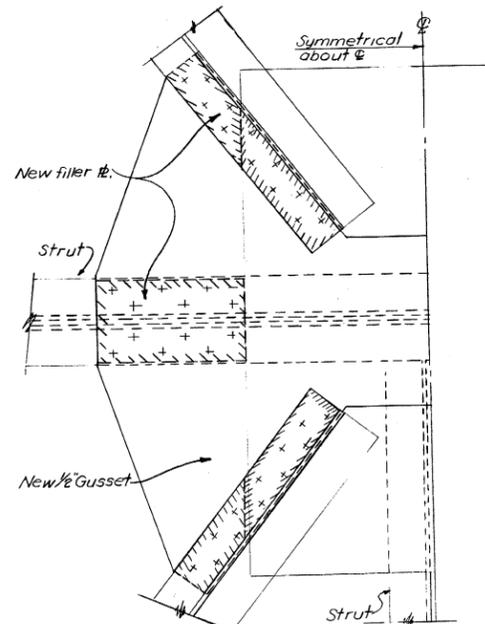
SECTION L-L
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION D-D
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



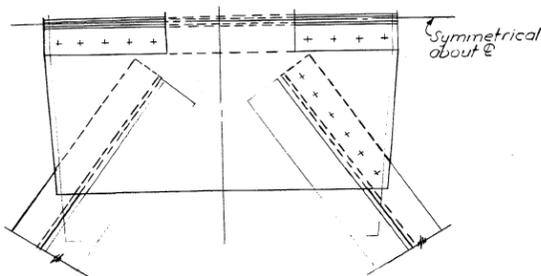
SECTION E-E
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION N-N
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"



GRAPHIC SCALES



SECTION G-G
SCALE 1 1/2"=1'-0"

NOTE
Section E'-E' (opposite hand)
Section F-F (similar)

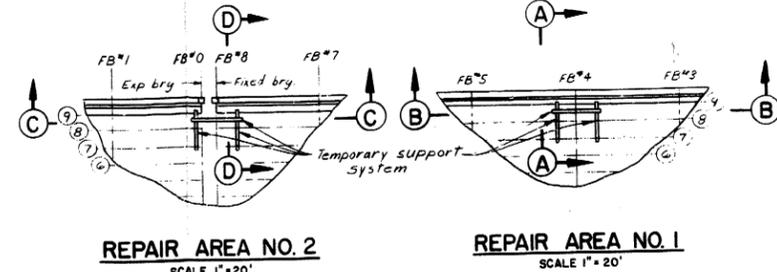
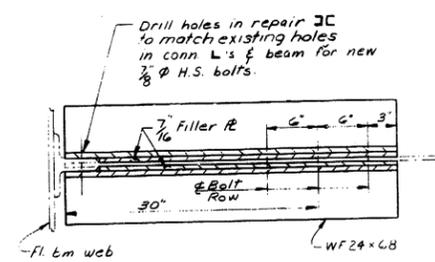
REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASS.

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE
LATERAL BRACING STRENGTHENING
SPANS 4-5-6-7

DES. BY: DR. BY: CK. BY: SECTION: DATE: PROJECT: MASSACHUSETTS
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

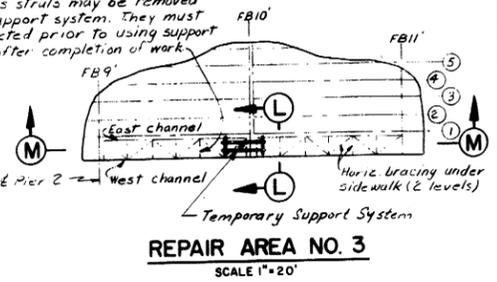
SCALE: SPEC. NO. DRAWING NUMBER SHEET



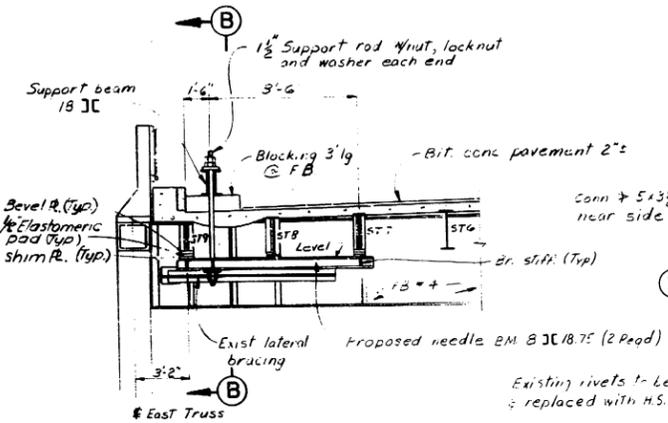
REPAIR AREA NO. 1
SCALE 1" = 20"

REPAIR AREA NO. 2
SCALE 1" = 20"

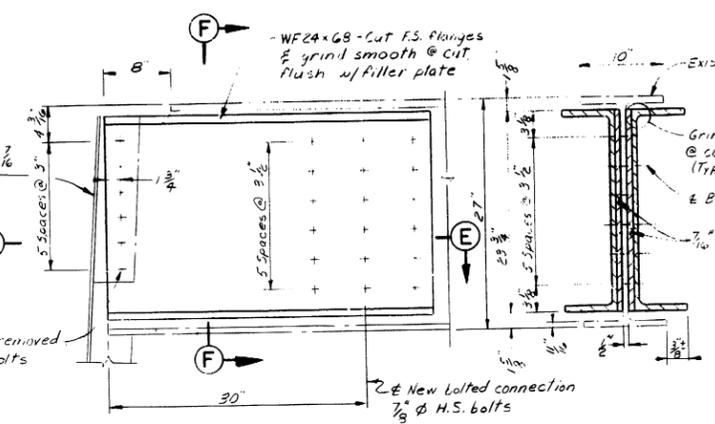
Bottom cross struts may be removed to install support system. They must be reconnected prior to using support system and after completion of work.



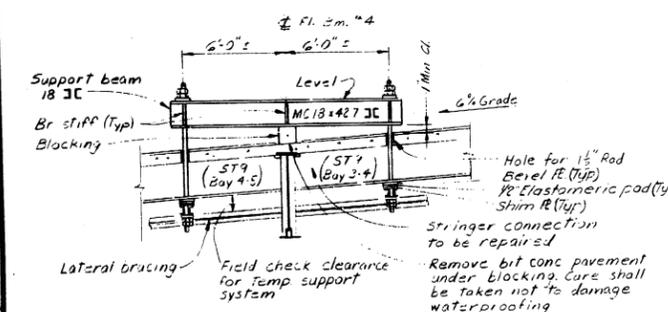
REPAIR AREA NO. 3
SCALE 1" = 20"



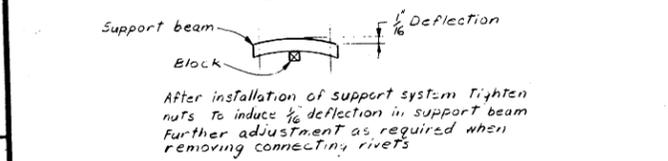
SECTION A-A (Section D-D similar)
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



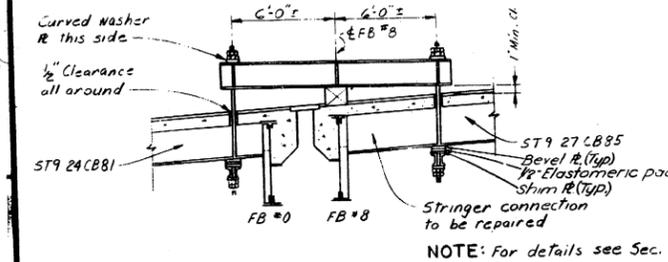
REPAIR DETAILS-AREAS 1 & 2
ELEVATION
SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



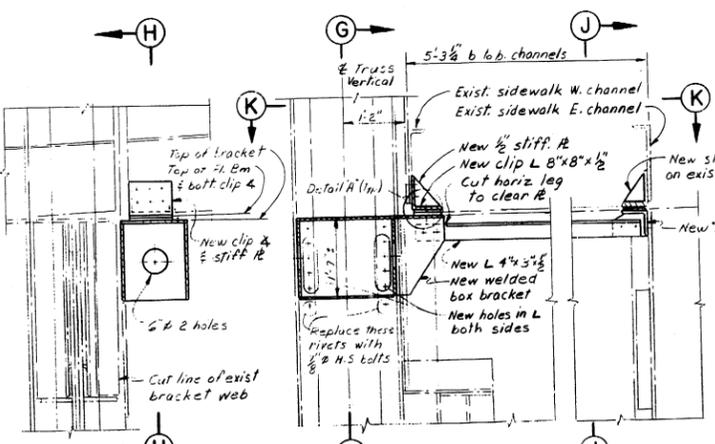
SECTION B-B
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



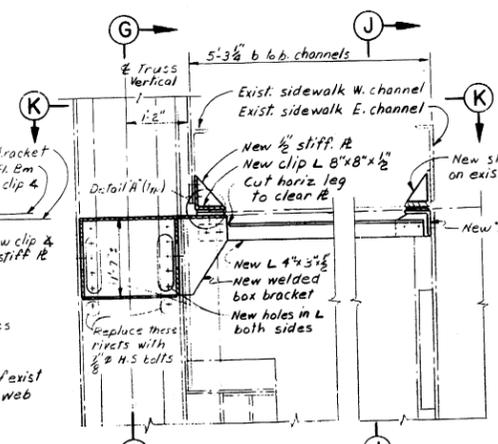
SECTION C-C
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



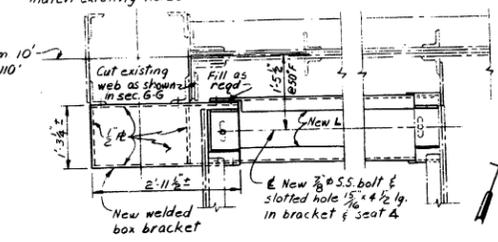
SECTION D-D
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



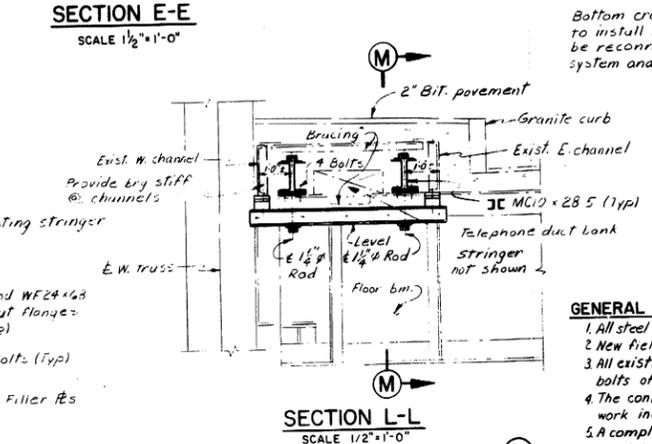
SECTION G-G
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



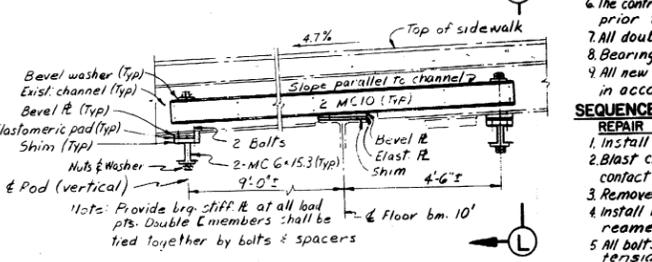
SECTION H-H
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



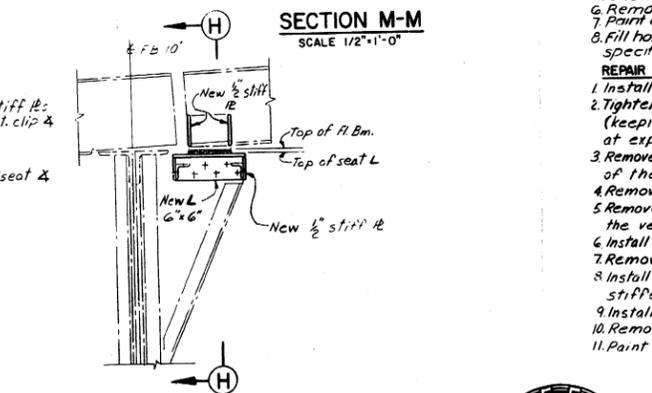
SECTION K-K
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



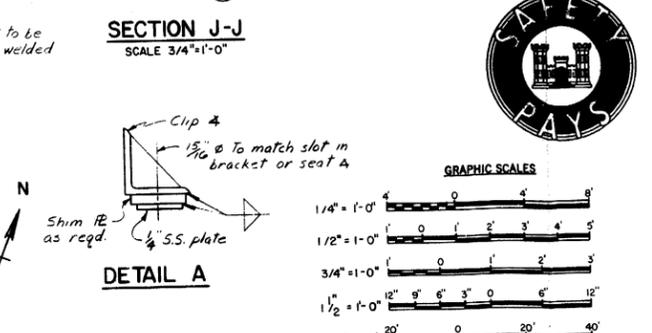
SECTION L-L
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



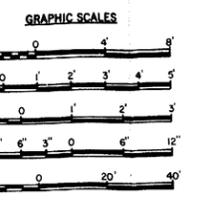
SECTION M-M
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION J-J
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



DETAIL A



GENERAL NOTES

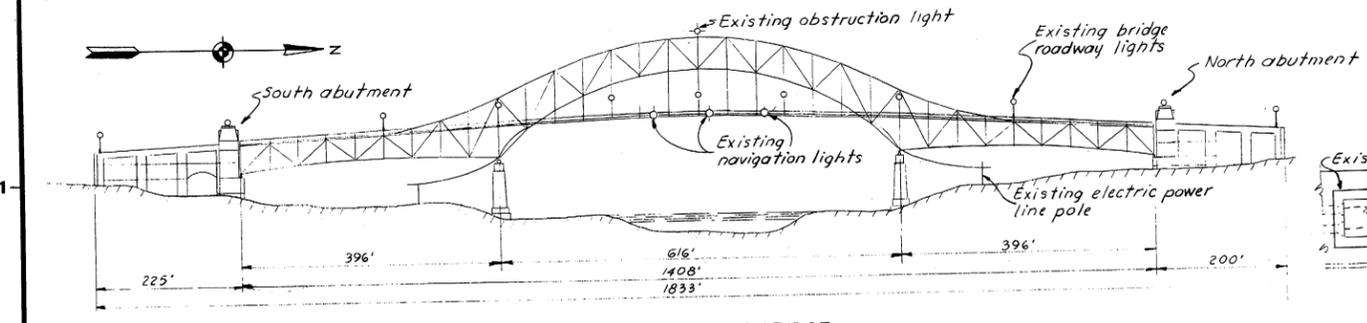
- All steel in temporary and permanent work shall be ASTM A-36 except as noted.
- New field connections shall be made with 3/8" high strength stl bolts ASTM A325.
- All existing rivets that are removed shall be replaced with high strength bolts of the same size.
- The contractor shall submit shop drawings of support systems and permanent work including construction sequence in detail.
- A complete set of structural steel shop drawings for the bridge is available at the office of the Division Engineer.
- The contractor shall field check dimensions and arrangement of members prior to fabrication.
- All double members shall be tied together with bolts and spacers.
- Bearing stiffeners shall be provided at all load points.
- All new material and damaged painting on existing steel shall be painted in accordance with the specifications.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

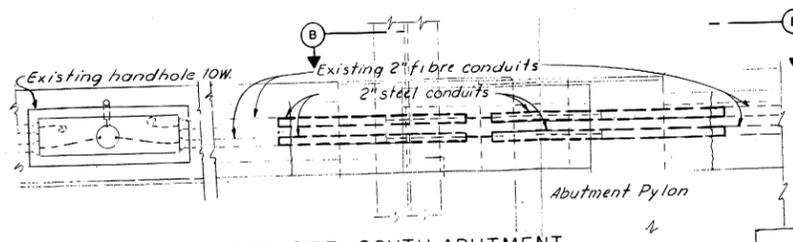
- REPAIR AREAS 1 AND 2**
- Install temporary support system.
 - Blast clean areas of stringer and connection angles which will come in contact with new splice material, to remove all paint and scale.
 - Remove six rivets connecting stringer to connection angles.
 - Install new splice. New holes in stringers shall be sub drilled andreamed for proper fit of all parts.
 - All bolts shall be tightened to proper tension by calibrated wrench, or tension indicator washer.
 - Remove temporary support system.
 - Paint as per specifications.
 - Fill holes in slab and patch bituminous concrete as per specifications.
- REPAIR AREA 3**
- Install temporary support system.
 - Tighten the nuts at north and south ends of temporary support (keeping 10" JC from tilting) until reactions of bridge channels at expansion side are relieved.
 - Remove west channel bracket by cutting the web along the face of the vertical member.
 - Remove the clip angle at the west channel.
 - Remove the two lacing above the stay plates and drill holes in the vertical angles.
 - Install the new welded box bracket and clip angles at the west channel.
 - Remove the east channel bracket seat angle.
 - Install the new seat angle at the east channel bracket and new stiffener plates in the existing clip angle.
 - Install two new horizontal strut angles between the two brackets.
 - Remove the temporary support system.
 - Paint as per specifications.

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTHAM, MASS.			
MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES SAGAMORE AND BOURNE BRIDGES STRINGER AND BRACKET REPAIRS			
DES. BY	DR. BY	CHK. BY	DATE
SUBMITTER		PROJECT	
		BOURNE MASSACHUSETTS	
APPROVAL RECOMMENDATION		DATE	
APPROVAL RECOMMENDATION		DATE	
CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION		APPROVED	
SCALE	SPEC. NO.	DRAWING NUMBER	

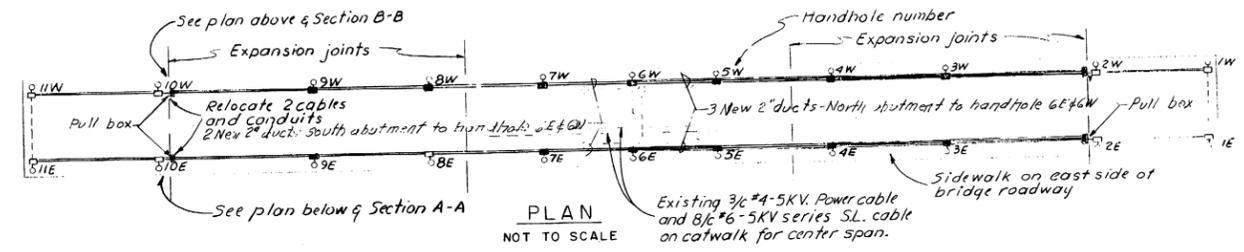


ELEVATION OF BRIDGE
SCALE 1" = 100'

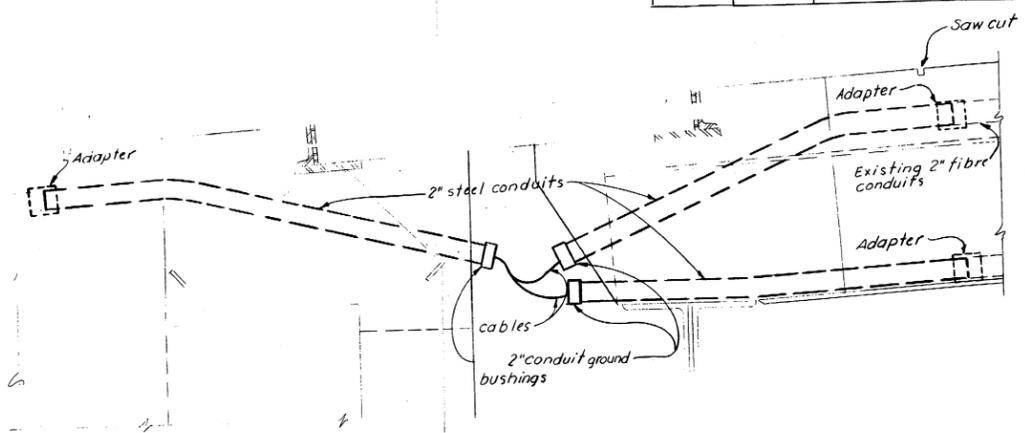


PLAN CURB SIDE - SOUTH ABUTMENT
SCALE 3/4" = 1' - 0"

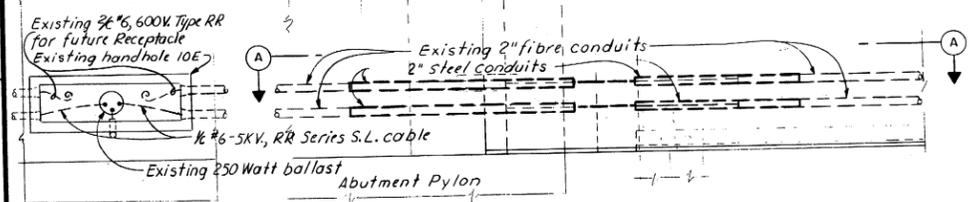
LEGEND		
NEW	EXISTING	DESCRIPTION
○	○	BRIDGE ROADWAY LIGHT.
◇	◇	OBSTRUCTION & NAVIGATION LIGHT.
□	□	ELECTRIC HANDHOLE.
—	—	DUCTS & CABLES IN OR ABOVE BRIDGE AS NOTED.
---	---	CABLES RUN OTHER THAN IN DUCTS.



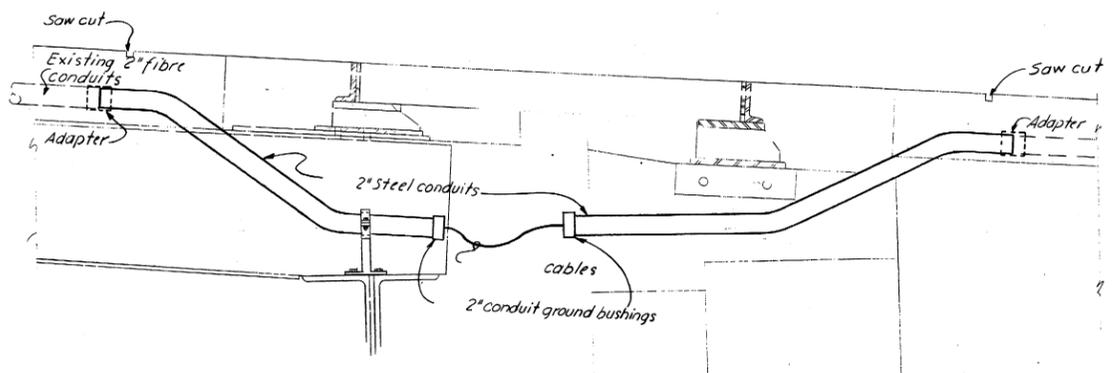
PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



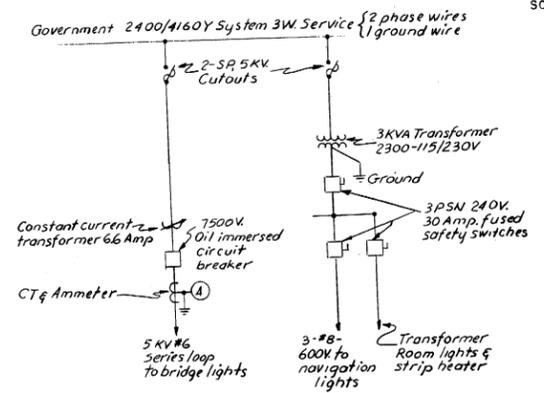
SECTION B-B
SCALE 1-1/2" = 1'-0"



PLAN SIDEWALK - SOUTH ABUTMENT
SCALE 3/4" = 1' - 0"



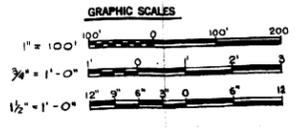
SECTION A-A
SCALE 1-1/2" = 1'-0"



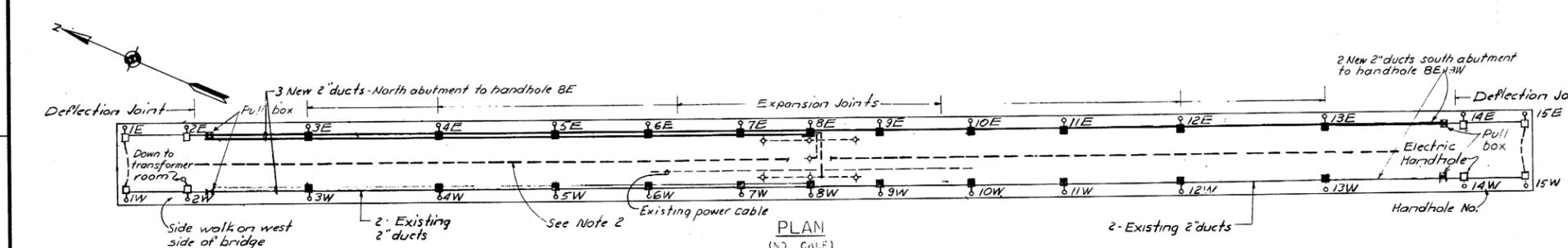
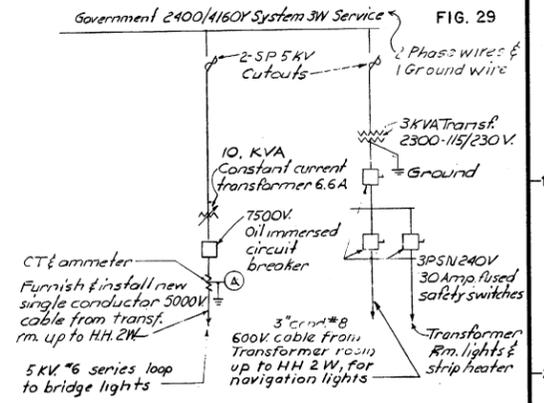
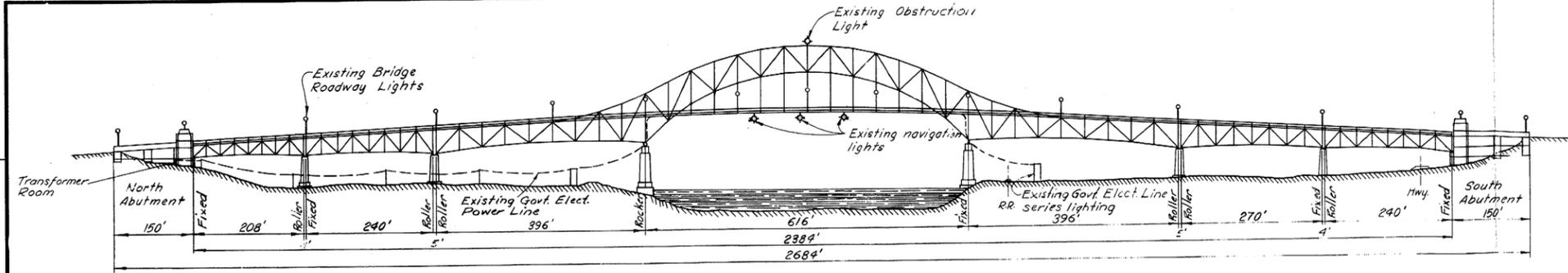
ONE LINE DIAGRAM

Note - All equipment and wiring is located in North Pylon Transformer Room and is existing except as otherwise indicated.

- NOTES:
 1. Details for North Abutment shall be the same as South Abutment except for one more conduit and extra cable
 2. Series circuit shall be maintained for night lighting throughout construction

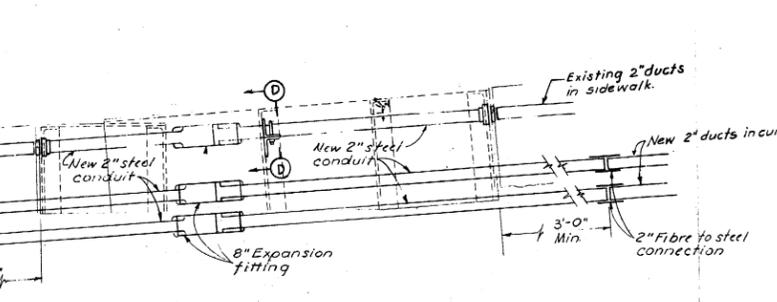
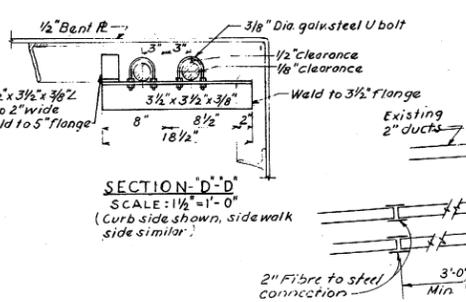
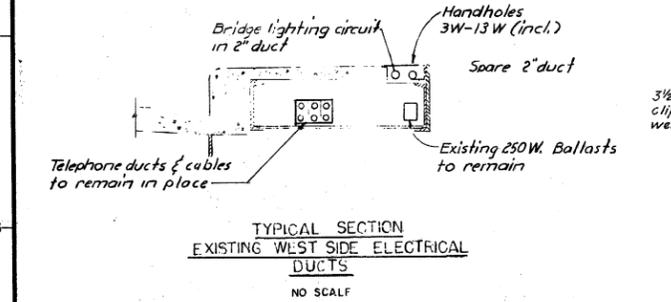


REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTHAM, MASS.			
DES. BY: DR. BY: CK. BY:			
SUBMITTED: SECTION:			
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: CHIEF, PROJECT BRANCH			
APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION			
DATE:			
PROJECT: MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT			
CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES			
SAGAMORE HIGHWAY BRIDGE			
ELECTRICAL PLANS, SECTIONS AND ELEVATION			
MASSACHUSETTS			
SCALE: SPEC. NO. DRAWING NUMBER			
SHEET			

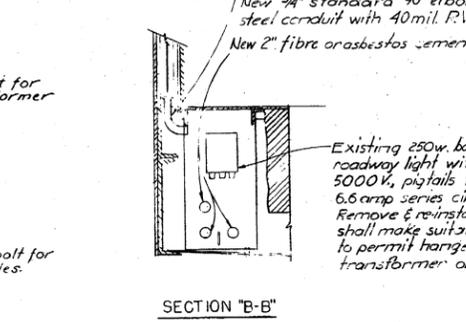
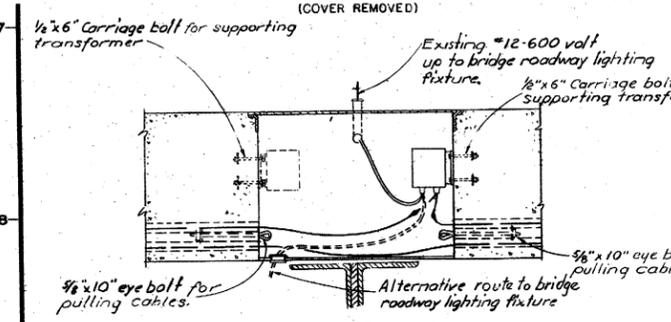
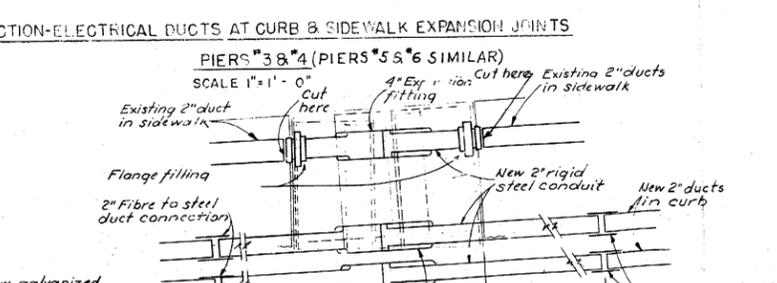
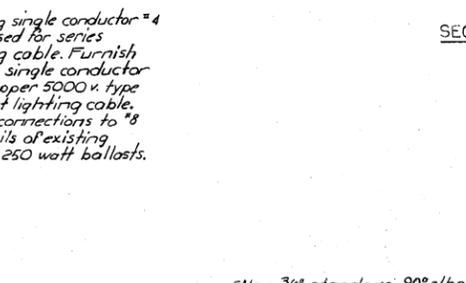
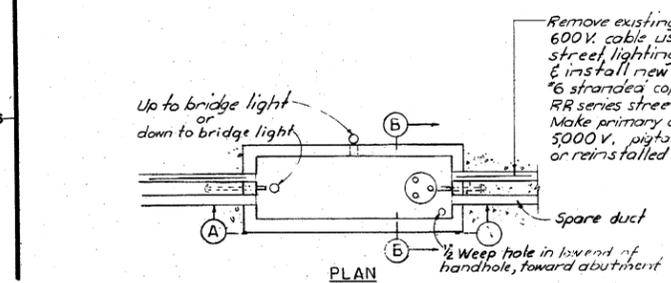


LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
○	Bridge roadway light
⊗	Obstruction & Navigation lights
□	Electric handhole
---	Ducts
---	Wires or cables run other than in ducts & below bridge floors



- Contractor may obtain necessary temporary construction power for concrete, saws, wire brushes, etc. & for supplementary construction lighting from Govt. Electric Service Line on the north side of Canal from Cape & Vineyard Electric Co. on the south. Contractor shall furnish all equipment & cables & make suitable arrangements.
- Contractor shall make temporary installation of approximately 2500' of single conductor #6-5000 volt series street lighting cable to permit operation of bridge roadway lighting on east side only or on west side only as required by renovation program. Conductor may be installed overhead or under bridge floor.
- All rigid steel conduit and fittings shall be galvanized and where indicated shall have a 40 mil PVC jacket.



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASS.

MAJOR REHABILITATION PROJECT
CAPE COD CANAL BRIDGES
BOURNE HIGHWAY BRIDGE
ELECTRICAL
PLANS, SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS
MASSACHUSETTS

DES. BY: _____ DR. BY: _____ CK. BY: _____
SUBMITTED: _____
CHIEF, SECTION: _____
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: _____
CHIEF, BRANCH: _____
REVIEWED: _____
PROJECT: BOURNE
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: _____ APPROVED: _____ DATE: _____
CHIEF, PROJECT BRANCH: _____ CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION: _____

SCALE: _____ SPEC. NO. _____
DRAWING NUMBER _____

SHEET