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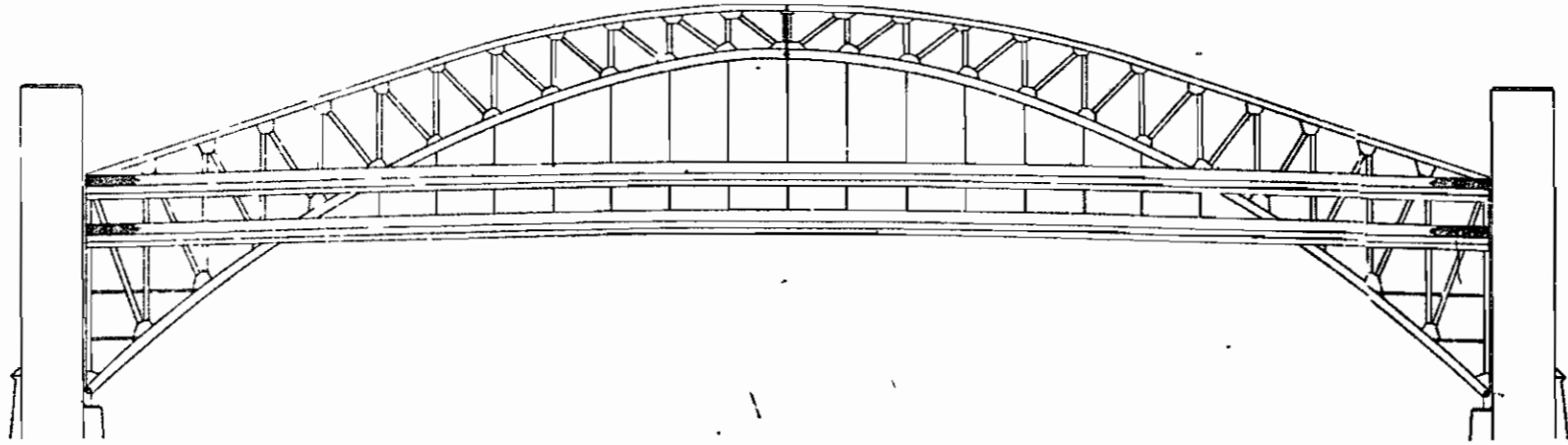
Correct.....
 Bridge Engineer
 Eng Approved..... 1913.

 _____ County Commissioners

 _____ County Engineer

 _____ County Auditor

RE-CALCULATION
 STRESSES-ERECTION-STRESSES-DESIGN
DETROIT-SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 RIVER SPAN
 OVER
 CUYAHOGA RIVER
 CLEVELAND OHIO
 CO OF CUYAHOGA

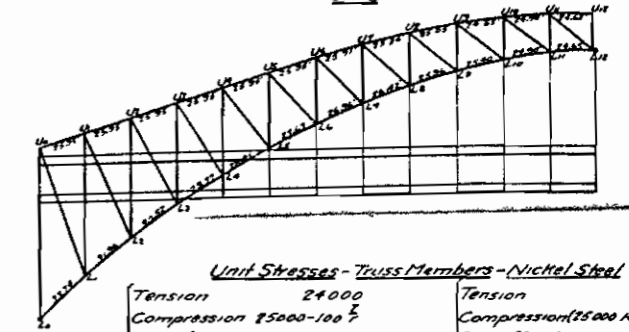


ELEVATION OF RIVER SPAN

SUBMITTED
 BY
 KING BRIDGE CO
 CLEVELAND
 OHIO

Stress Sheet Chord Members

DETROIT-SUPERIOR BRIDGE
OVER
CUYAHOGA RIVER
CLEVELAND
OHIO



Members	Dead Load		Live Load				Impact				Wind		Erection (Cantilever)		Stress Proportion for		Value	Unit Stress		Area Req'd (Square Inches)		Section Used	Area Used (Square Inches)		Remarks
	Comp	Tension	Comp	Tension	Comp	Tension	Comp	Tension	Direct Stress	Transverse Shear	DL	Wind	Comp	Tension	Comp	Tension		Gross	Net	Gross	Net				
L6L1	3907	0	2378	0	1816	0	291	0	± 980	0	0	+ 2366	± 1347	6272	0	31	21.4	2920	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2925	---	3 Diaphragms 41/2"x8" x 8"	
L6L2	3668	0	2613	43	1945	87	302	22	± 555	0	0	+ 2164	± 1090	5981	0	29	21.6	2770	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2800	---	da	
L6L3	3142	0	2202	147	1080	285	325	47	± 237	0	0	+ 1958	± 895	5770	0	28	21.7	2660	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2682	---	da	
L6L4	2834	0	2039	274	1226	548	349	101	± 184	0	0	+ 1758	± 679	5611	0	27	21.8	2573	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2577	---	da	
L6L5	2727	0	2064	417	2370	874	364	138	± 198	0	0	+ 1556	± 654	5465	0	26	22.0	2485	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2508	---	da	
L6L6	2360	0	2030	532	2500	1010	385	165	± 207	0	0	+ 1373	± 431	5335	0	25	22.1	2415	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2422	---	da	
L6L7	2273	0	2077	525	2563	1172	401	171	± 192	0	0	+ 1072	± 397	5200	0	25	22.1	2357	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2357	---	da	
L6L8	2626	0	2019	606	2582	1092	324	175	± 35	0	0	+ 818	± 277	5069	0	24	22.2	2285	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2292	---	da	
L6L9	2618	0	1968	553	2550	973	398	49	± 71	0	0	+ 583	± 194	4980	0	24	22.2	2265	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2260	---	da	
L6L10	2618	0	1854	421	2452	730	375	113	± 144	0	0	+ 477	± 0	4887	0	24	22.2	2213	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2227	---	da	
L6L11	2753	0	1641	169	2297	276	350	43	± 206	0	0	+ 249	± 0	4744	0	23	22.3	2128	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2158	---	da	
L6L12	2820	0	1509	0	1825	0	211	0	± 264	0	0	+ 27	± 2	4524	0	23	22.3	2075	---	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	II	2053	---	da	
U6U1	55	0	151	153	888	89	44	30	± 90	0	0	- 1256	± 418	500	2174	31	350	305	143	714	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	814	714	Top Chord Mem Direct Stress com
U6U2	78	0	727	313	606	299	94	60	± 204	0	0	- 1666	± 407	1096	2068	31	350	305	313	679	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	814	714	lined with Barding from Trav
U6U3	146	0	318	474	929	606	149	92	± 204	0	0	- 1553	± 243	1023	1786	31	215	306	426	587	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	773	608	requires less Section than given
U6U4	230	0	716	678	1271	813	93	27	± 273	0	0	- 1420	± 242	1402	1667	31	215	306	652	547	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	773	608	in this Table
U6U5	316	0	897	760	1545	927	240	34	± 220	0	0	- 1473	± 0	1748	1423	35	269	304	838	460	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	843	713	
U6U6	83	0	1015	865	1736	125	273	171	± 204	0	0	- 1205	± 0	1988	1205	35	209	305	957	395	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	968	812	
U6U7	410	0	1068	880	1788	1198	270	187	± 288	0	0	- 926	± 0	2077	986	34	210	294	970	472	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	1022	867	
U6U8	380	0	1064	885	1751	1224	269	88	± 211	0	0	- 709	± 0	2060	1090	34	210	294	982	465	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	1022	867	
U6U9	278	0	974	847	1555	1201	246	120	± 135	0	0	- 471	± 0	1873	1124	33	212	235	882	479	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	911	771	
U6U10	170	0	767	707	1230	1021	183	138	± 67	0	0	- 248	± 0	1448	1103	33	212	235	681	470	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	689	572	
U6U11	35	0	444	428	496	625	106	26	± 18	0	0	- 27	± 3	820	724	33	211	234	392	314	41/2"x6"x8" Eweb Pk 27"x8"	IV	622	522	
U6U12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	± 2	0	0	- 0	± 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Live Load for Trusses -
Load A, A consists of a uniform load of 10000^{lb} per lineal ft of bridge or 5000^{lb} per lineal foot of truss. This load must be continuous - covers all that part of the bridge which produces the same kind of stress in any member.
Loading B consists of a uniform load of 8000^{lb} per lineal ft of bridge or 12000^{lb} per lineal foot of truss. This load must be continuous and is assumed to have a length of approximately 100 ft.
Percent of Maximum Live Load Stress added to it self for Impact = 10% (10+L) L = loaded length of span in feet provided no the maximum stress in any member.

When stresses in Truss Members reverse due to L+L Load only each Stress shall be increased by 50% of the smaller stress.
Actual weight of the Structure
The wind load shall be as follows -
50^{lb} per sq ft of exposed surface for Floor and windward Truss
25^{lb} per sq ft of exposed surface for Leeward Truss
Material for Trusses
Nickel Steel for all Truss Members (except rivets, stay plates for stay members which are to be Carbon Steel)

are to be Carbon Steel)
Carbon Steel for all other parts except castings which are to be Cast Steel
Rivets - One rich diameter for Lower Chord of Trusses and 3/4 dia (generally) for all other parts
Field Rivets shall be increased 20% over Shop Rivets
The letters A, A, B, E & E in the columns for Stress Proportion, designate the following combinations
A designates a combination of DL+LL+Imp+Transverse Shear
A_w designates the combination designated by A increased by the Wind Stress

B_w designates a combination of DL+LL+Imp+Wind+Transverse Shear
B_w is a very remote but possible combination and for this reason we add nothing for reversal and use an unit stress slightly under the elastic limit of the material
E designates a combination of the DL Stress of the Truss acting as a Cantilever during Erection with the stress produced by the Traveler and its load in such cases as load (wind neglected) controls
E_w designates the combination designated by E increased by the Erection Wind Stress
The following unit stresses are to be used with the above combinations

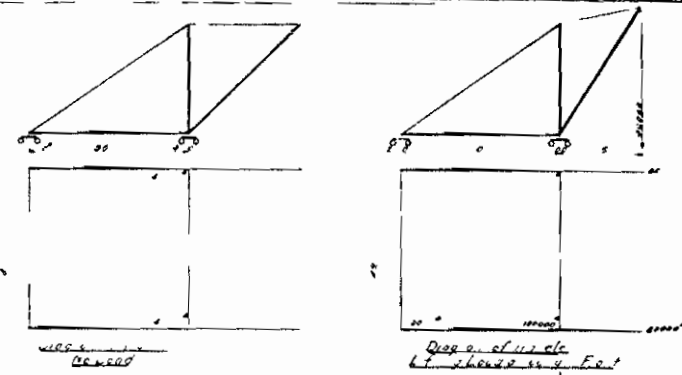
Unit Stresses - Truss Members - Nickel Steel

Tension	24000	Tension	36200
Compression	15000-100 ^{lb}	Compression (15000-100 ^{lb})	13
Shear (Gus & Pins)	18000	Combination Shear (Gus & Pins)	23400
Bending Pins	40000	Bending - Pins	57000
Bearing - Pins	36000	Bearing - Pins	46800
		Combination B _w	
		Tension	40,000
		Compression (15,000-100 ^{lb})	16

Note
The Unit Stresses in Tension and Compression Members which act as beams shall be reduced the following amounts for extreme Fiber Stress
Unit Stresses in Tension & Comp for Combinations A, A_w, B_w and also E & E_w for all members except Top Chord to be reduced for a Fiber Stress obtained by taking 3/4 center moment (for simple span) produced by the weight of the Member
Unit Stresses in Tension & Comp for Combin E & E_w (for Top Chord only) to be reduced for a Fiber Stress obtained by taking 3/4 center moment (for a simple span) produced by the weight of the Member plus the weight of Trav Track (3000^{lb} per foot per Truss)

D S.E.S.T.P. CH. M.L. BEPS

Mem	C	MP	F	P	C	ME
		S	T	C	S	S
L.L.		92				1 480
L.L.						2 3
L.L.						2 64
L.L.						2 9
L.L.						3 0
L.L.						3 3
L.L.						3 71
L.L.		44	77			4 49
L.L.						5 201
L.L.						6 7
L.L.						7 2
L.L.						7 72
L.L.		54	35	42	24	8 62
L.L.		80		06		9 270
L.L.						10 204
L.L.						11 284
L.L.						12 2
L.L.						13 6
L.L.						14 2
L.L.						15 2 5
L.L.						16 4
L.L.						17 264
L.L.		24				18 4
L.L.		2				19 30
L.L.		2				20 8
L.L.		6				21 6
L.L.						22 36
L.L.						23 4
L.L.						24 8
L.L.						25 0
L.L.						26 0
L.L.						27 49
L.L.						28 2
L.L.						29 49
L.L.						30 35
L.L.						31 40
L.L.						32 2
L.L.						33 49
L.L.						34 35
L.L.						35 40
L.L.						36 2
L.L.						37 4
L.L.						38 2
L.L.						39 2
L.L.						40 2
L.L.						41 2
L.L.						42 2
L.L.						43 2
L.L.						44 2
L.L.						45 2
L.L.						46 2
L.L.						47 2
L.L.						48 2
L.L.						49 2
L.L.						50 2
L.L.						51 2
L.L.						52 2
L.L.						53 2
L.L.						54 2
L.L.						55 2
L.L.						56 2
L.L.						57 2
L.L.						58 2
L.L.						59 2
L.L.						60 2



In case of not used as follows:
 Case 1: Const. to be given if not used as follows.

Case 2: Const. to be given if not used as follows.

Case 3: Const. to be given if not used as follows.

Case 4: Const. to be given if not used as follows.

Case 5: Const. to be given if not used as follows.

TRAVELER
TRAVELER LOADS
 COMPUTING ERECT. STRESSES
 DETROIT'S PER BRIDGE
 C.C.
 CUYAHOGA R. VEP
 C.E.V. AND
 B.N.C.

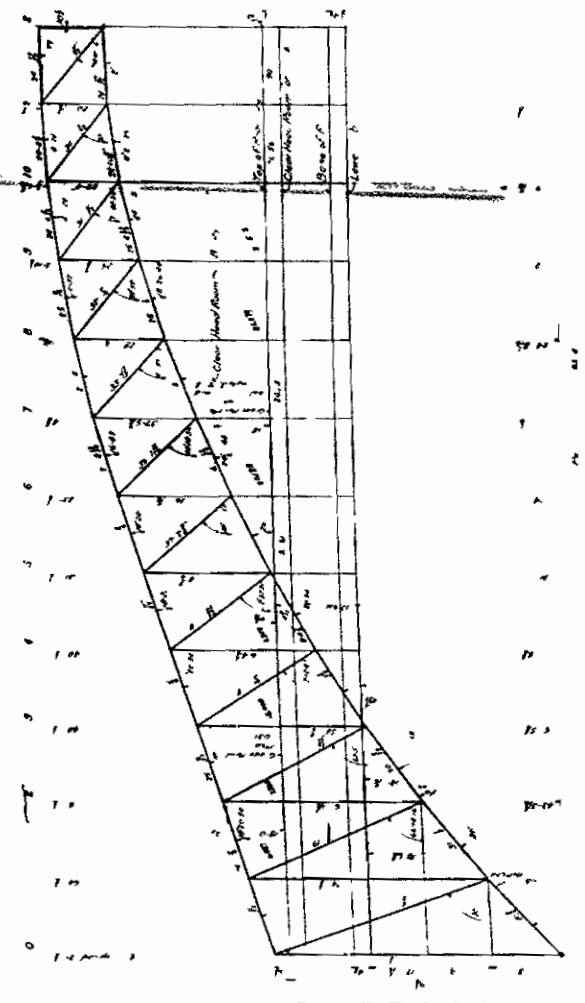
Unit Stresses and Loading for Floor System Detroit Superior Bridge Unit Stresses

Material	Stress Type	Value
Nickel Steel	Truss Members	24,000
	Hanger Bars	27,000
	Truss Members	25,000
	Cusset Plates	18,000
Carbon Steel	Truss Members	24,000
	Hanger Bars	27,000
Compression	Flanges of Beams	18,000
	Flanges of Brackets	14,000
	Bracing	18,000
Tension	Flanges of Beams	18,000
	Flanges of Brackets	14,000
Shear	Flanges of Beams	18,000
	Flanges of Brackets	14,000
	Bracing	18,000
Bending	Flanges of Beams	18,000
	Flanges of Brackets	14,000
Bearing	Flanges of Beams	18,000
	Flanges of Brackets	14,000

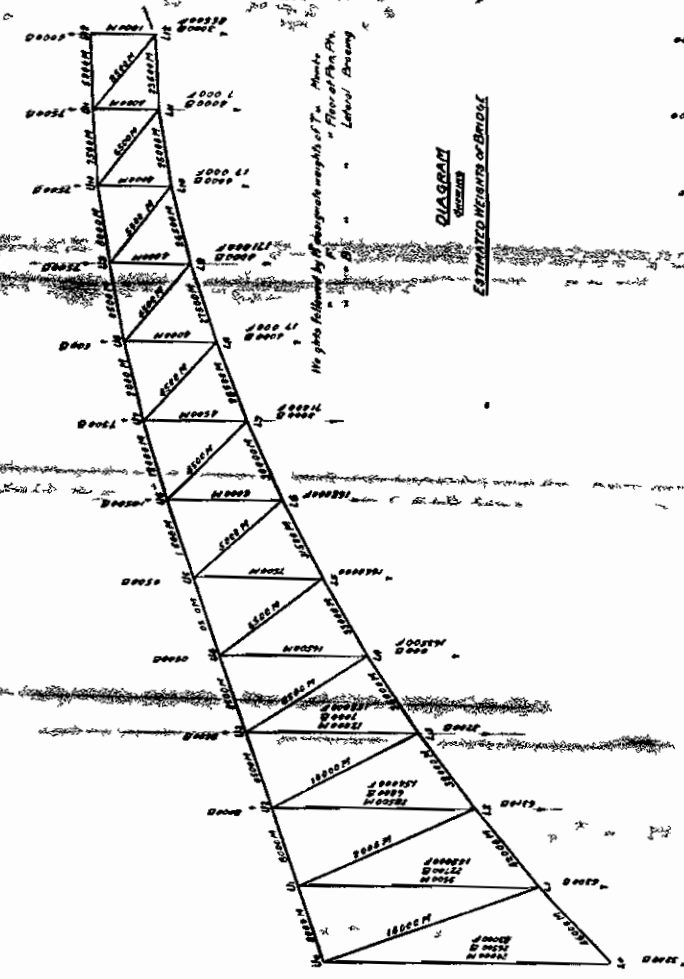
Dead Load
 Weight of Structure

Live Load
 Roadway Slingers 24 Ton Truck with 20 wheel base at 100 lbs per sq ft
 Sidewalk Slingers & Brackets 800 lbs per sq ft
 Floor Beams & Hangers 24 Ton Truck assumed to occupy a space 12'-0" wide & 30'-0" long and 80 lbs per sq ft on remaining roadway.
 Percent of LL added for impact 100 (50) & sum of loaded lengths of 1 nos of T steel in feet producing max stress in member assuming 4 times for roadway and 1 time for each sidewalk.
 (2700) & sum of loaded lengths of 1 nos producing max stress in member.

Note
 When stress in floor beams rise due to live load add 50% of stress in 1 nos so greater for combined dead live and wind load's cases stress is 50% higher than for dead load.



Truss D
 General U
 Detroit S
 B.N.C.



The girders followed by the weight of the truss members
 Floor of the truss
 Lateral bracing

DIAGRAM
 ESTIMATED MEMBER WEIGHTS OR BRIDGE

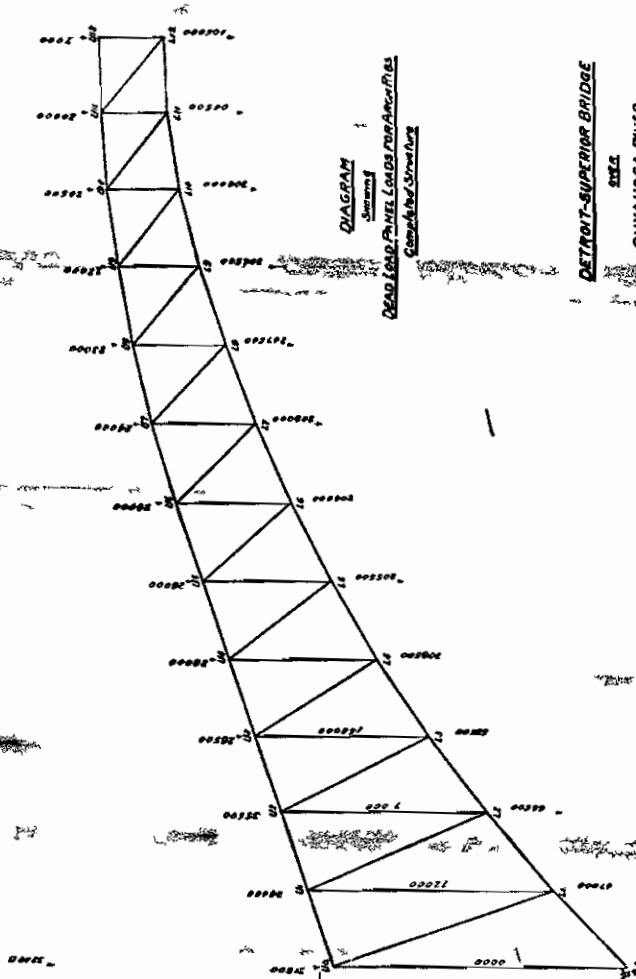
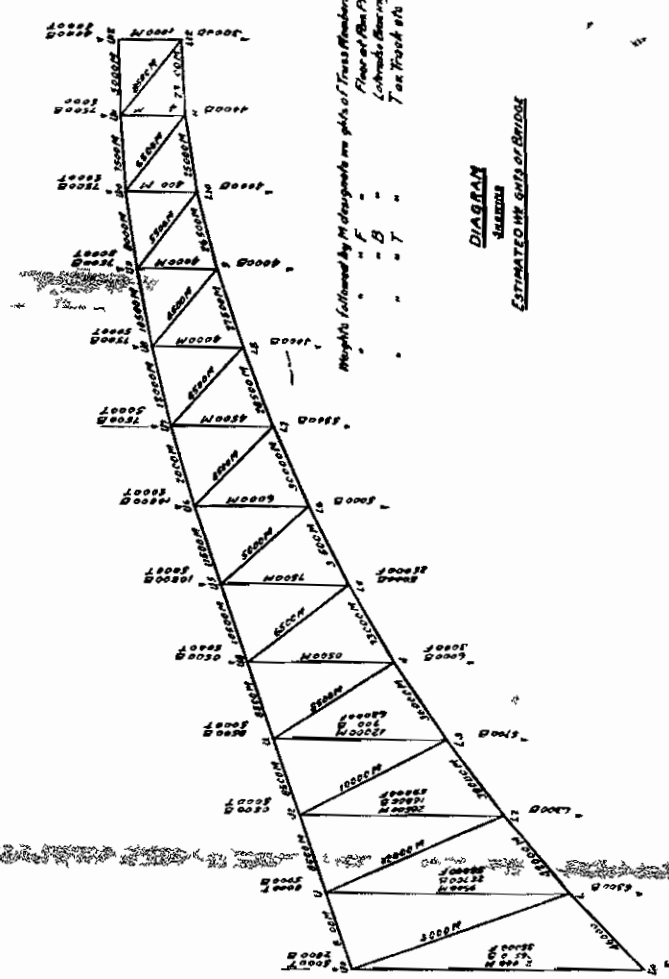


DIAGRAM
 DEAD LOAD PANEL LOADS FOR ARCH MEMBERS

DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 CLEVELAND
 CUYAHOGA RIVER



Heights followed by M designations are girths of truss members
 Floor of the truss
 Lateral bracing
 Top truss gir

DIAGRAM
 ESTIMATED MEMBER WEIGHTS OF BRIDGE

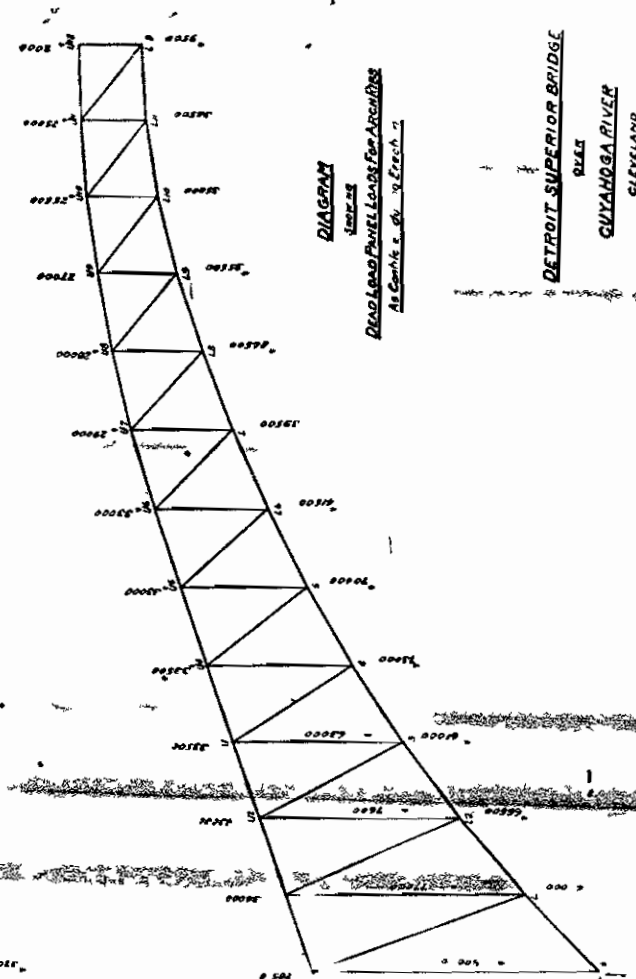
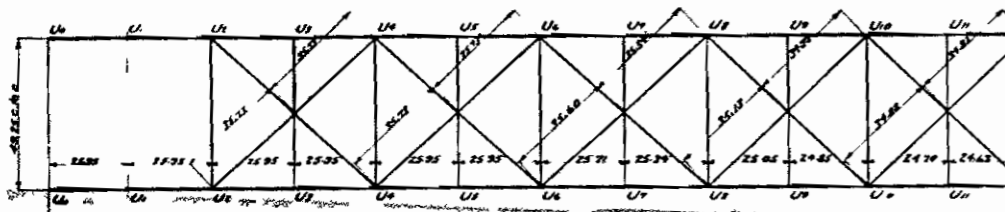
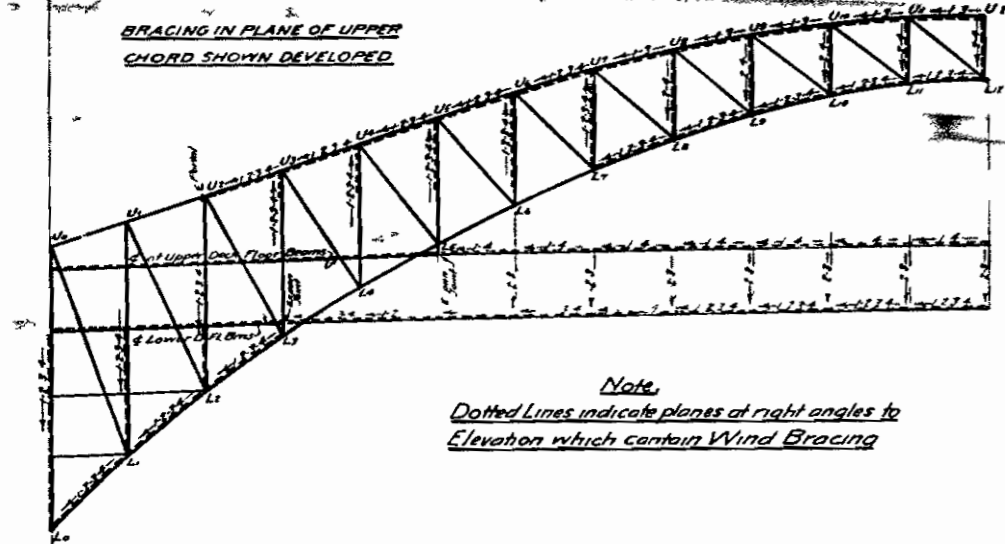


DIAGRAM
 DEAD LOAD PANEL LOADS FOR ARCHES

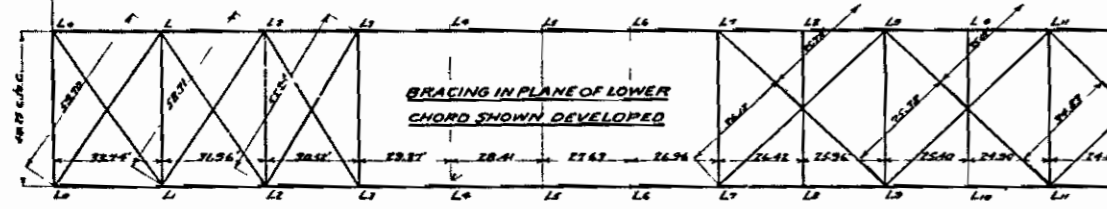
DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 CLEVELAND
 CUYAHOGA RIVER



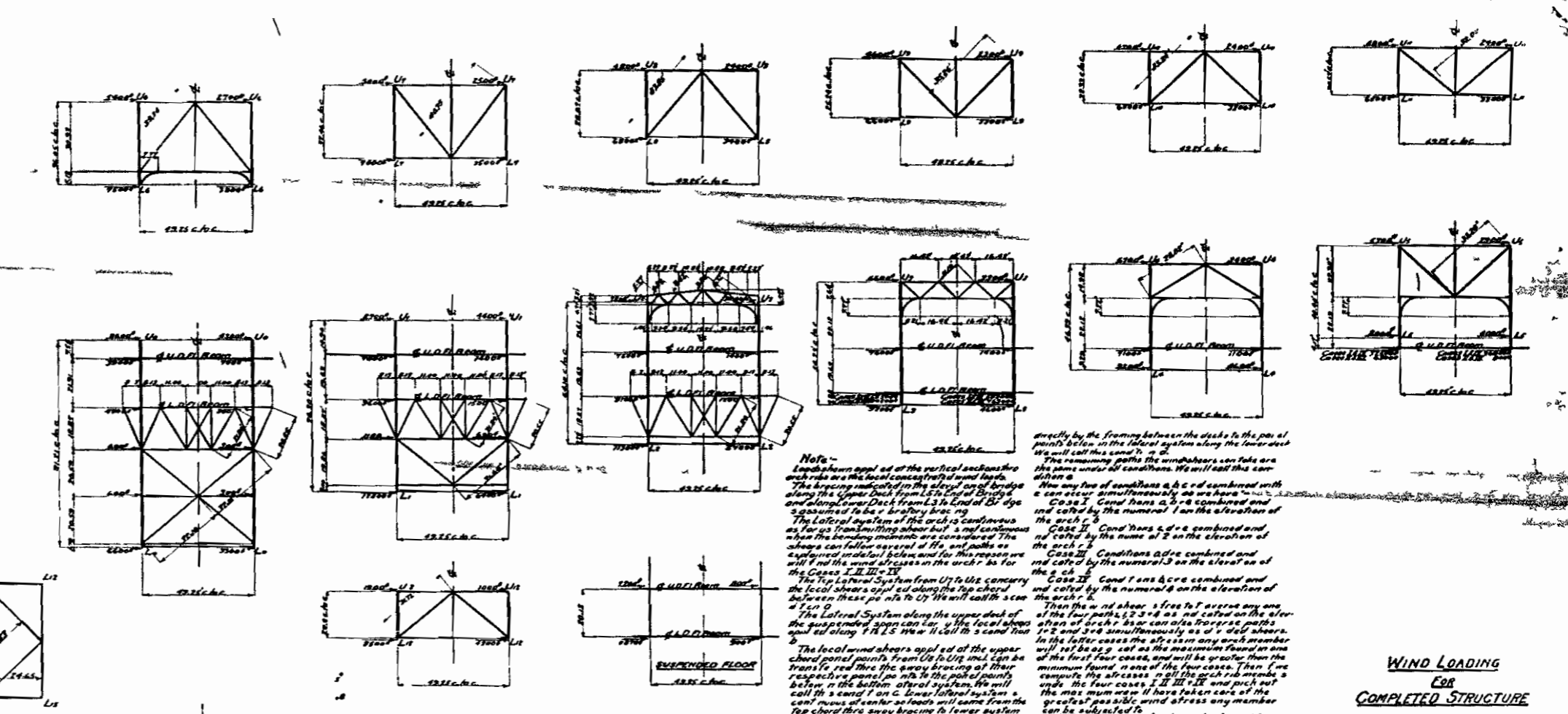
BRACING IN PLANE OF UPPER CHORD SHOWN DEVELOPED



Note:
Dotted Lines indicate planes at right angles to Elevation which contain Wind Bracing



BRACING IN PLANE OF LOWER CHORD SHOWN DEVELOPED



Note

Loads shown applied at the vertical sections the arch ribs are the local concentrated wind loads. The bracing indicated in this case is for bracing along the upper chord from L1 to L11 and for bracing along lower chord from L1 to L11. End of Di edge is assumed to be a bracing bracing.

The lateral system of the arch is continuous as far as framing above but is not continuous when the bending moments are considered. The shears can follow several of the paths as explained in detail below and for this reason we will find the wind stresses in the arch ribs for the Cases I, II, III, IV.

The Top Lateral System from U1 to U11 concerning the local shears applied along the top chord between these points to U11. We will call this case 1.

The Lateral System along the upper deck of the suspended span can be the local shears applied along L1 to L11. We will call this case 2.

The local wind shears applied at the upper chord panel points from U1 to U11 incl. can be transferred thru the away bracing at their respective panel points to the panel points below. In the latter cases the stresses in all the arch rib members will not be as great as the maximum found in one of the first four cases, and will be greater than the minimum found in one of the four cases. Then we compute the stresses in all the arch rib members under the four cases I, II, III, IV and pick out the maximum we will have taken care of the greatest possible wind stress any member can be subjected to.

All lateral bracing for the arch ribs will be considered as a double system.

directly by the framing between the decks to the panel points below in the lateral system along the lower deck we will call this case 3.

The remaining paths the wind shears can take are the same under all conditions. We will call this condition a.

Case I. Cond. has a, b, c, d combined with a can occur simultaneously as we have noted.

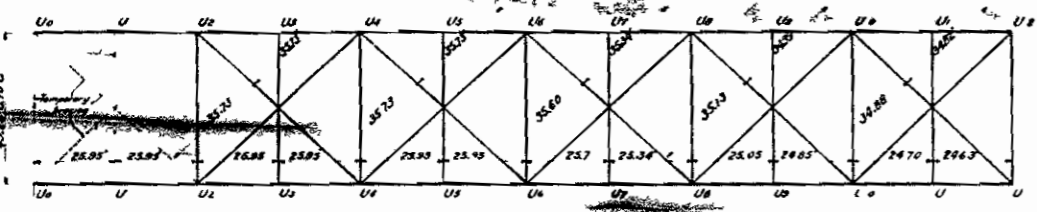
Case II. Cond. has a, b, c combined and not called by the numeral 1 on the elevation of the arch.

Case III. Conditions a, b, c, d combined and not called by the numeral 3 on the elevation of the arch.

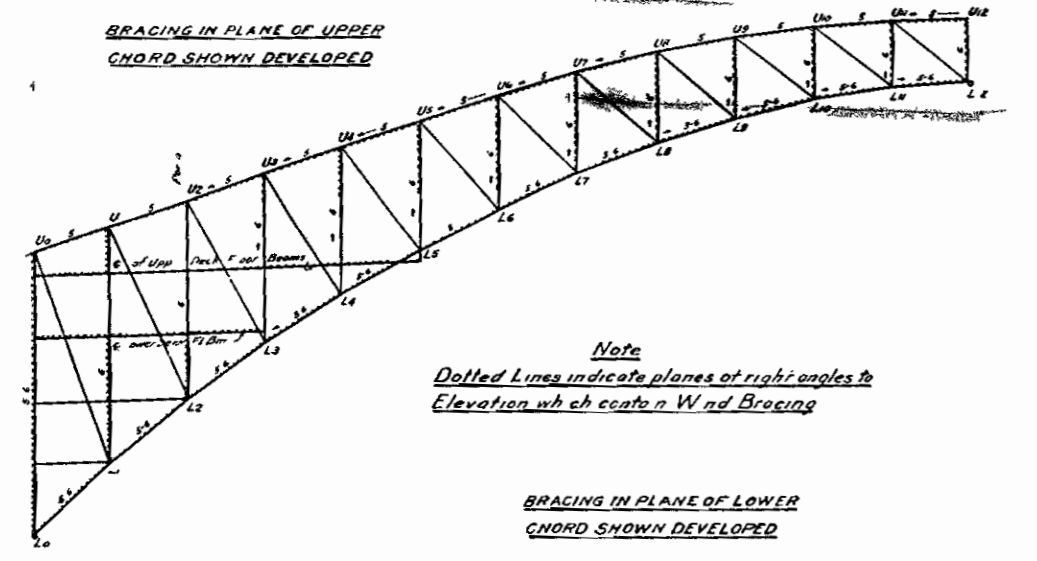
Case IV. Cond. has a, b, c, d combined and not called by the numeral 4 on the elevation of the arch.

Then the wind shears free to transfer any one of the four paths, 1, 2, 3, 4 as not called on the elevation of arch ribs or can also follow paths 1, 2 and 3, 4 simultaneously as if a deck shears. In the latter cases the stresses in any arch member will not be as great as the maximum found in one of the first four cases, and will be greater than the minimum found in one of the four cases. Then we compute the stresses in all the arch rib members under the four cases I, II, III, IV and pick out the maximum we will have taken care of the greatest possible wind stress any member can be subjected to.

WIND LOADING FOR COMPLETED STRUCTURE

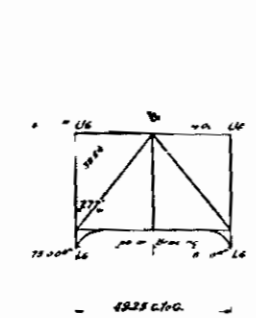
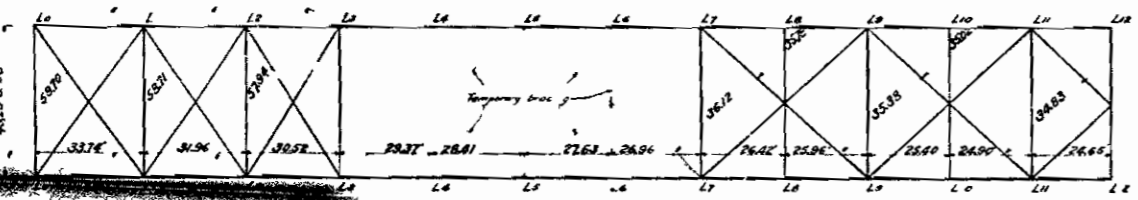


BRACING IN PLANE OF UPPER CHORD SHOWN DEVELOPED

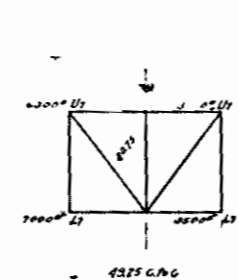


Note
Dotted Lines indicate planes of right angles to Elevation which contain Wind Bracing

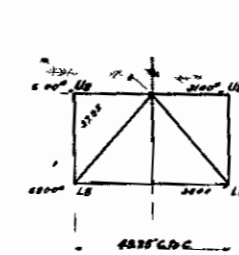
BRACING IN PLANE OF LOWER CHORD SHOWN DEVELOPED



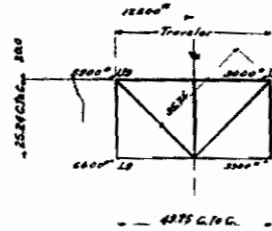
4928 C.F.C.



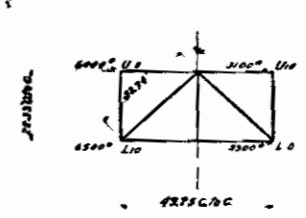
4925 C.F.C.



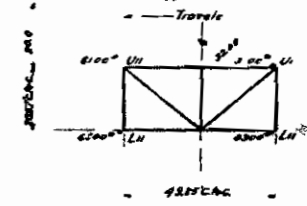
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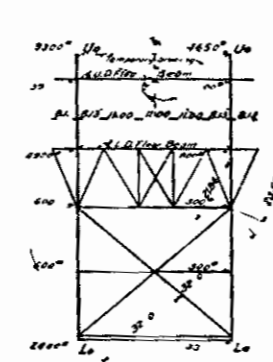
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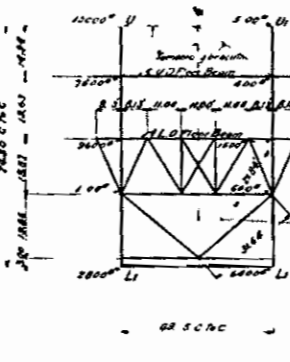
4925 C.F.C.



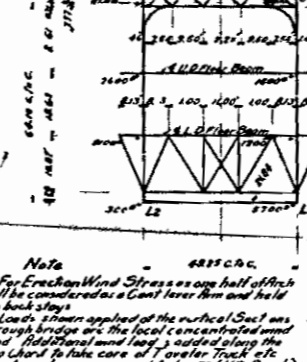
4925 C.F.C.



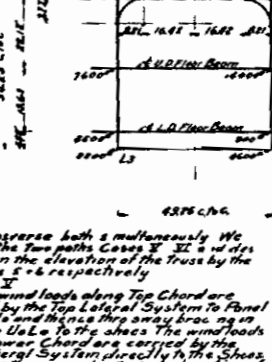
4925 C.F.C.



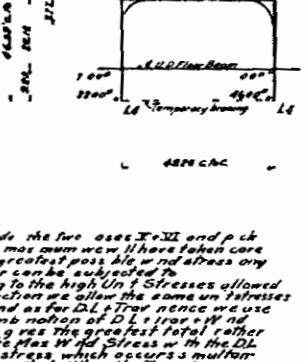
4925 C.F.C.



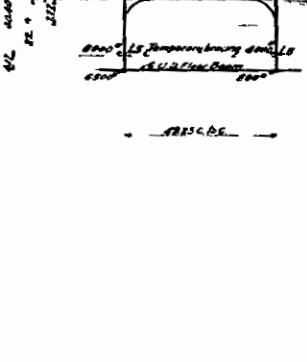
4925 C.F.C.



4925 C.F.C.



4925 C.F.C.



4925 C.F.C.

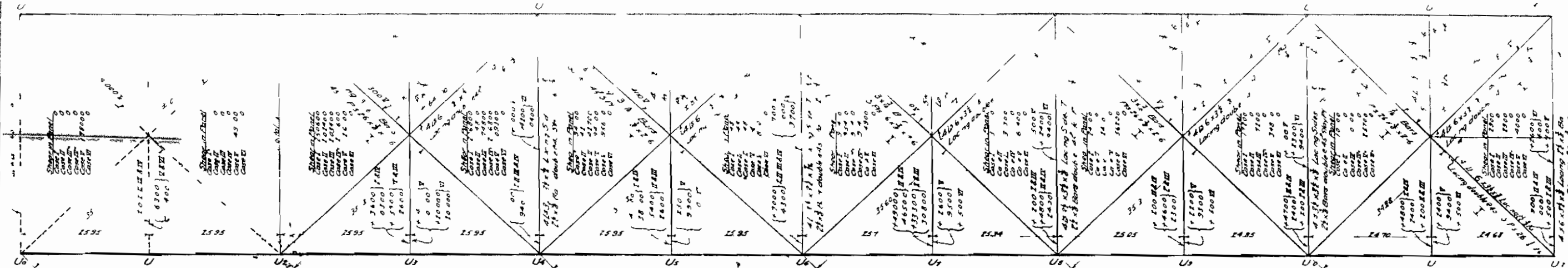
Note
For Erection Wind Stresses one half of each will be considered as Cantilever and held by both stays.
Loads shown applied to the vertical Section through bridge are the local concentrated wind load. Additional wind load is applied along the Top Chord to take care of Traveler Truck etc. The Traveler is assumed to be 20 ft (2 Panels) long between supports and has a concentrated wind load of 12000 at right angles to elevation of bridge of each support and applied at 20 ft above center line of Top Chord of Bridge. See Elevations and Sections U1L1 and U1L2.
The Traveler is assumed to be over panel points when wind acts and can occupy any panel points on the bridge except D 2.
The bracing is called in the elevation of bridge along the upper Deck of 15 ft at end of bridge and along Lower Deck from L3 to end of bridge is assumed to be vertical bracing.
The Top and Bottom Lateral Systems are supplied with temporary bracing to hold the structure to both Top and Bottom Systems or can be removed if the Wind can take one of two paths or vice versa.

Case I
All the wind loads along Top Chord are carried by the Top Lateral System to Panel Points U1 and U2 and thence through bracing in Section U1L1 to the stays. The wind loads along Lower Chord are carried by the Bottom Lateral System directly to the Stays. These points are not called in elevation of bridge by the numeral 5.
Case II
The local wind loads at the Top Chord Panel Points are transmitted by the sway bracing to the Panel Points of Faculty Sub-System and the Bottom Lateral System which carries this load and the lower Panel Loads of Faculty to the stays. These points are not called in elevation of bridge by the numeral 6.
Then the wind shear is free to traverse a line of the two paths 5 & 6, or can traverse both paths a simultaneously as of a dead-bears. In the latter case the stress in any truss member will not be a simple one, the most numerous one of the two paths in the cases and will be greater than the maximum found in one of the two cases. Then we compute the stresses in the truss mem-

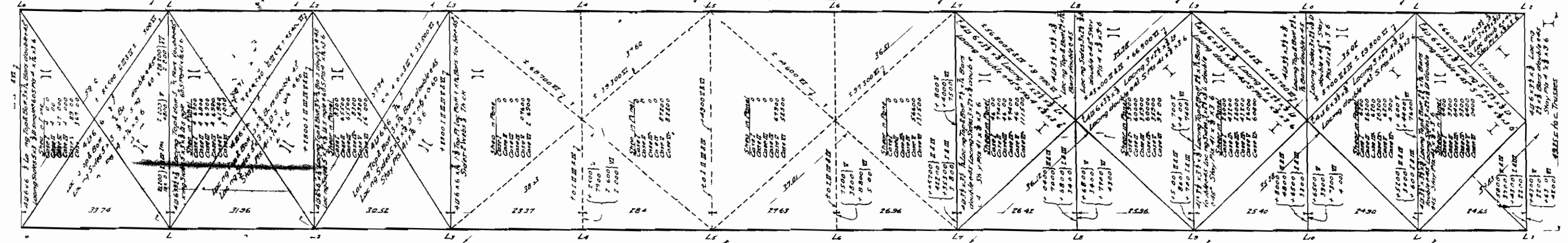
bers under the two cases I & II and pick out the maximum values. We have taken care of the greatest possible wind stresses any member can be subjected to.
Owing to the high Unf Stresses allowed for Erection we allow the same wind stresses for Wind as for DL + Traveler. We use the combination of DL + Traveler + Wind which gives the greatest total rather than the Max Wind Stress with the DL + Traveler stress which occurs simultaneously with the Traveler's over the Panel Points U1, U2 and U3. A 10000' load will be assumed to be absent and where the stresses for this loading govern there will be no wind stress in the combination as seen on the stress sheet. All lateral bracing for the trusses will be considered as a double system.

WIND LOADING
C.F.C.
ONE HALF ARCH ACTING AS CANTILEVER
DURING
ERECTION

		1										2										3										4										5										6										7										8										9										10									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100		
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200		

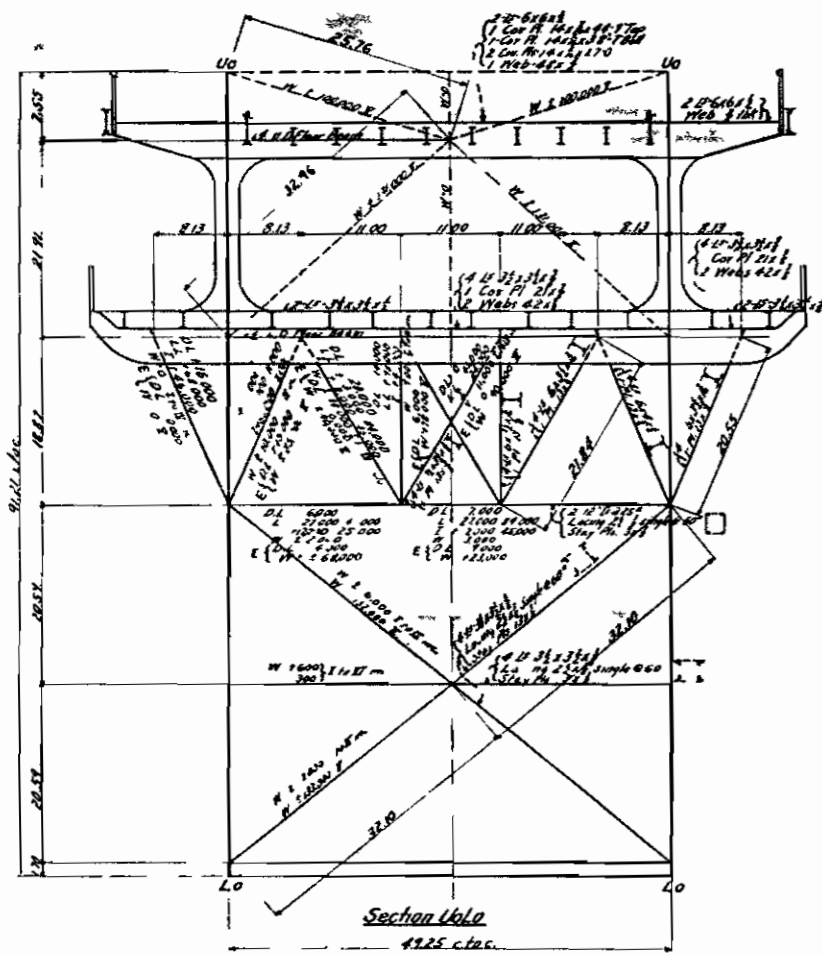


BRACING IN PLANE OF UPPER CHORD SHOWN DEVELOPED
BRACING IN PLANE OF LOWER CHORD SHOWN DEVELOPED

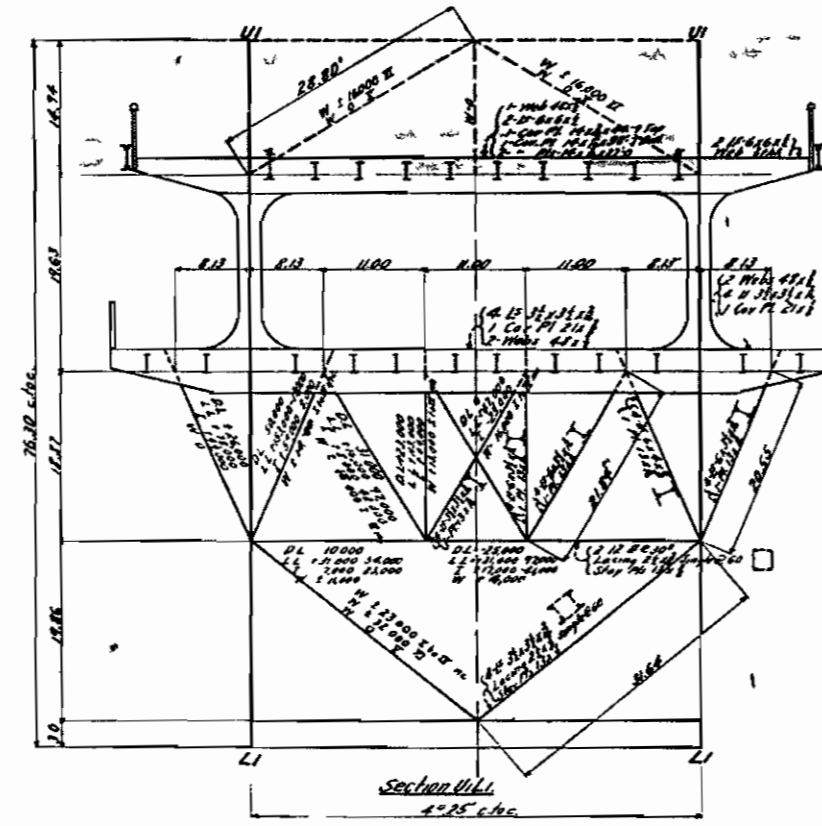


PE. F.
F.L.O. PORTLAND
AND

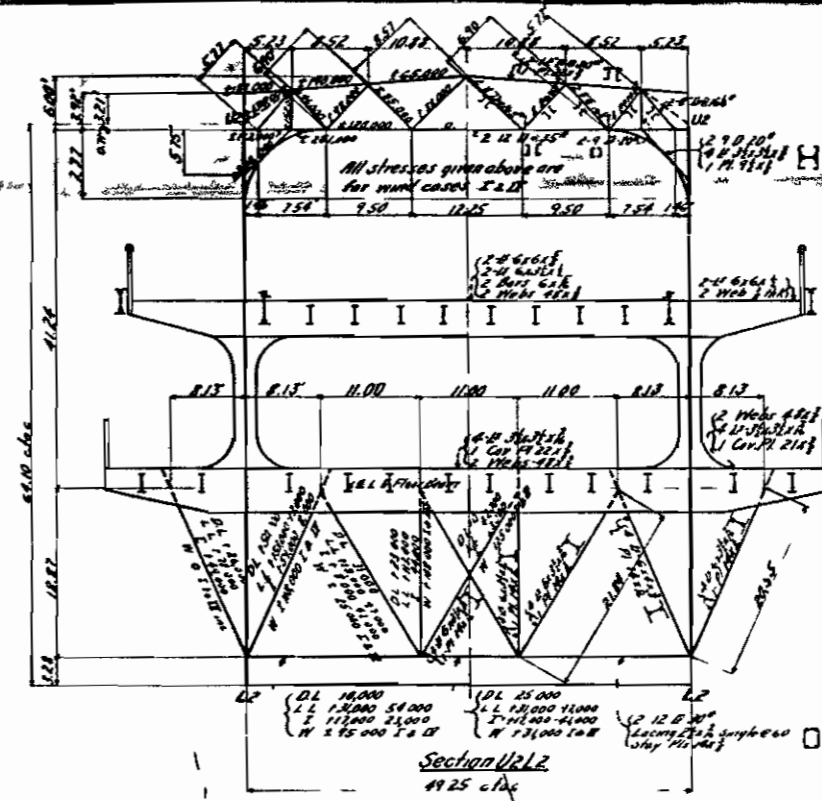
Back figured as a double system
A bracing indicated by dotted lines is temporary bracing to be used during erection
All bracing to be Carbon Steel
Unit Stresses
Comp Structure Tens on 18000
 Compression 18000 70%
Erection Tens on 70000
 Compression (8000 70%)
Cases I, II, III & IV are for completed structure
Cases V & VI are for structure during erection



Section UoLo
49.25 c/c



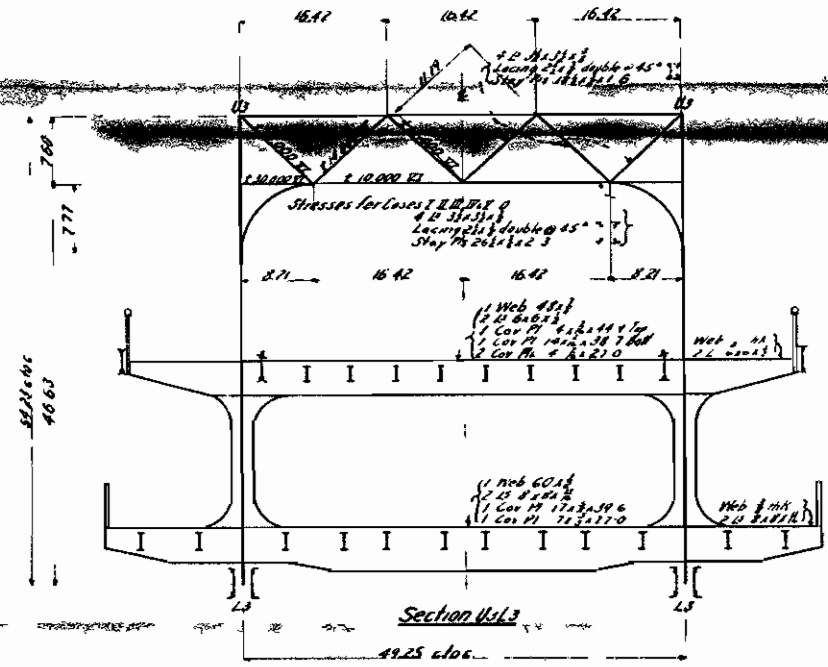
Section UoLi
49.25 c/c



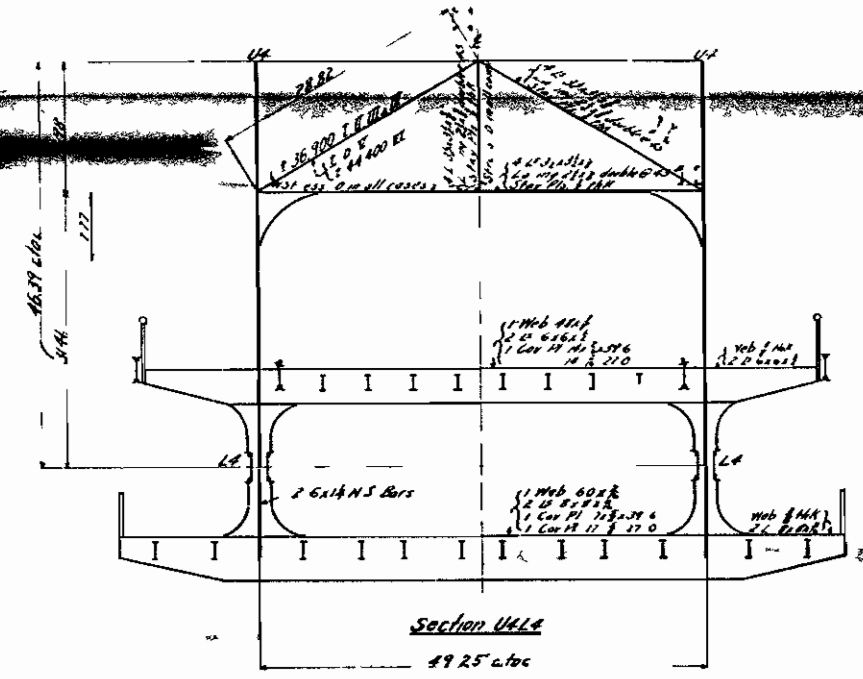
Section UoLz
49.25 c/c

Bracing figured as a double system
 All bracing indicated by dotted lines
 is temporary bracing to be used
 during erection
 All bracing to be carbon steel
Unit Stresses for Trusses
 DL + LL + E { Tension 18,000
 Compression 18,000 70%
 DL + LL + T + W { Tension 23,400
 Compression (18,000 70%) 1.3
Unit Stresses for Wind Bracing
 Camp Structure { Tension 18,000
 Compression 18,000 70%
 Erection { Tension 20,000
 Compression (18,000 70%) 1.3
 Cases I, II, III, IV are for completed structure
 Cases V, VI are for structure during erection

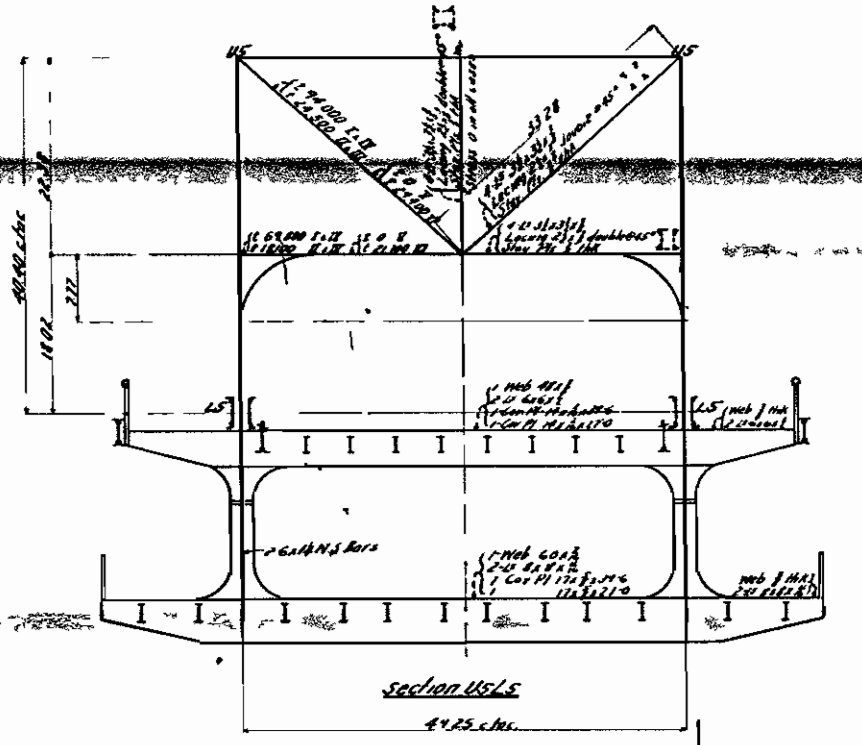
STRESS SHEET
 WIND BRACING
 DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 OVER
 CUYAHOGA RIVER
 CLEVELAND
 OHIO



Section U3L3
49.25 cloc



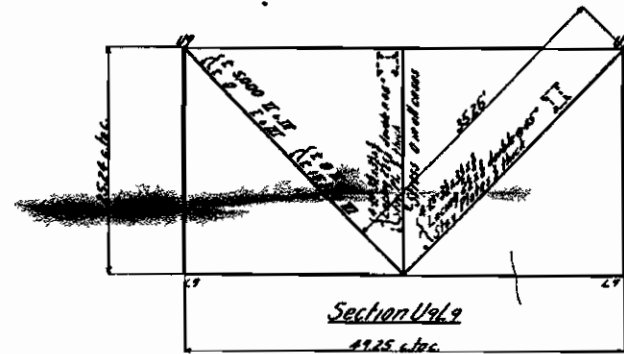
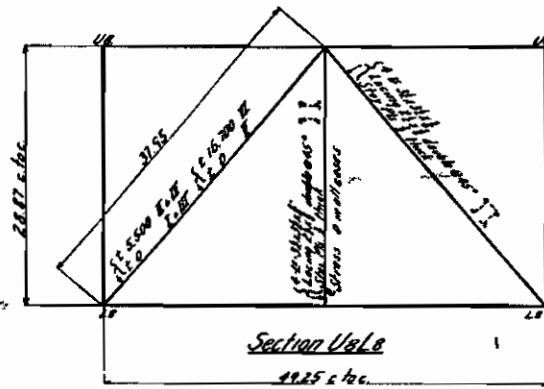
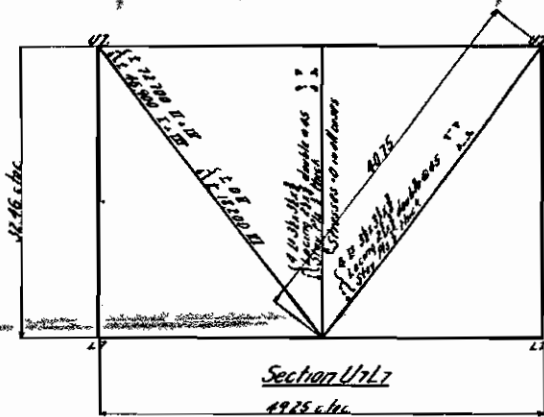
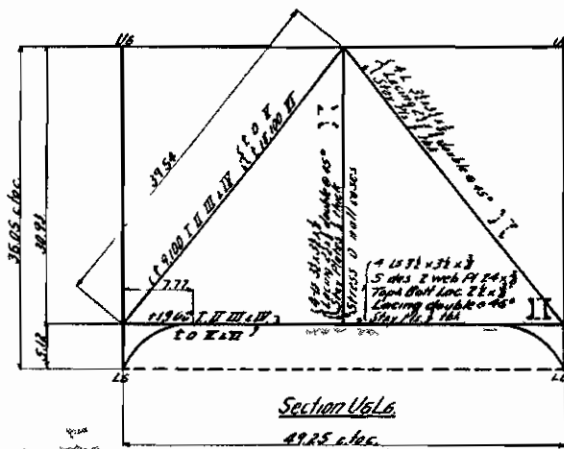
Section U4L4
49.25 cloc



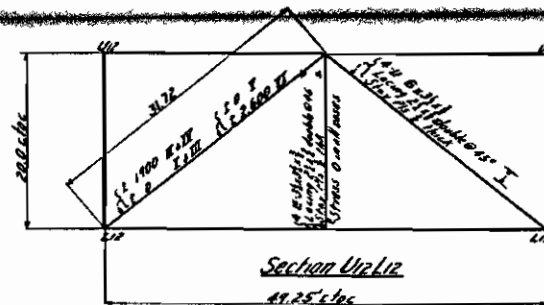
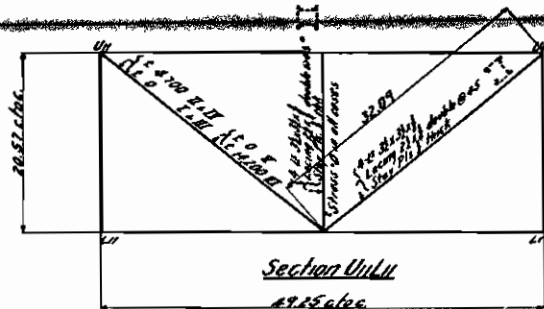
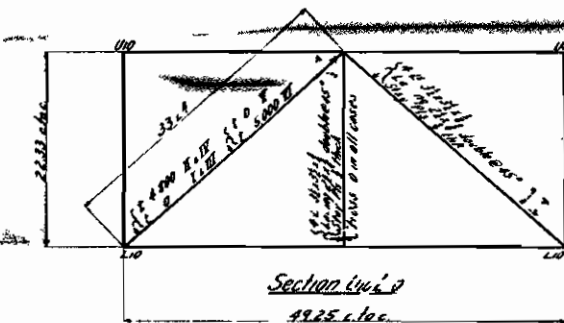
Section U5L5
49.25 cloc

Bracing figured as a double system
 All bracing to be carbon steel
 Unit Stresses for Wind Bracing
 Comp Structure { Tension 18 000
 Compression 18 000 70%
 Erection { Tension 20 000
 Compression (18 000 70%)
 Cases I, II, III, & IV are for completed structure
 Cases V & VI are for structure during erection

STRESS SHEET
WIND BRACING
DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 OVER
CUYAHOGA RIVER
CLEVELAND,
OHIO



Bracing figured as a double system
 All bracing indicated by dotted lines
 is temporary bracing to be used
 during erection
 All bracing to be Carbon Steel
 U6L Stresses for Wind Bracing
 Comp Structure { Tension 18,000
 Compression 18,000 }
 Erection { Tension 20,000
 Compression (18,000 10) }
 Cases I II III IV are for completed structure
 Cases V VI are for structure during erection



STRESS SHEET
 WIND BRACING FOR ARCH RIBS
 DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 OVER
 CUYAHOGA RIVER
 CLEVELAND
 OHIO

Lower Deck Floor Beam Suspended Floor at Panel Point #3

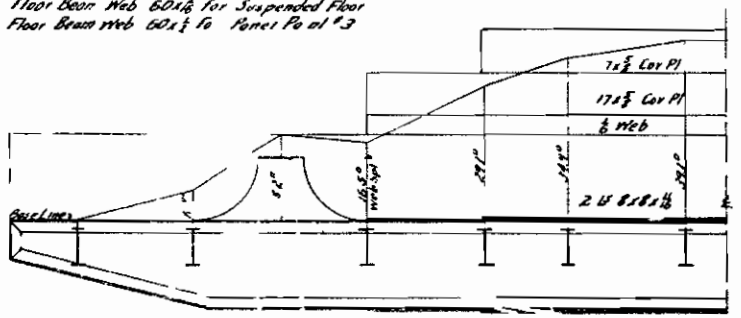
D.L.S. 50,000	D.L.M. + 444,000	+ 444,000
L.L.S. 154,600	L.L.M. + 1,950,000	- 582,000
I. 59,500	I. 830,000	315,000
264,100	+ 3,224,000	453,000

50% of (L.S.M.) 226,500
 Prop for 3,450,500

Flange section required 3,450,500 (3.9 x 18,000) 39.1°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	2106	275
1 Cor Pl 17x1/2x3/8	1062	125
1 17x1/2x270	1062	125
1/2 Web (60x1/2)	438	
	4658	525 41.43°

Floor Beam Web 60x1/2 for Suspended Floor
 Floor Beam Web 60x1/2 to Panel Point #3



Lower Bracket Suspended Floor at Panel Point #3

D.L.S. 27,300	D.L.M. 238,500
L.L.S. 71,400	L.L.M. 582,000
I. 44,600	I. 364,000
143,300	1184,500

Flange section required 1184,500 (4.65 x 14,000) 18.2°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	2106	275
1/2 Web (60x1/2)	500	
	2606	23 31°

Bracket Web 3/4 thick

Upper Deck Floor Beam Suspended Floor at Panel Points #1,3,4,5

D.L.S. 57,800	D.L.M. 370,000
L.L.S. 80,800	L.L.M. 785,000
I. 20,200	I. 225,000
158,800	1,380,000

Flange section required 1,380,000 (3.9 x 18,000) 19.7°
 Use for each Flange

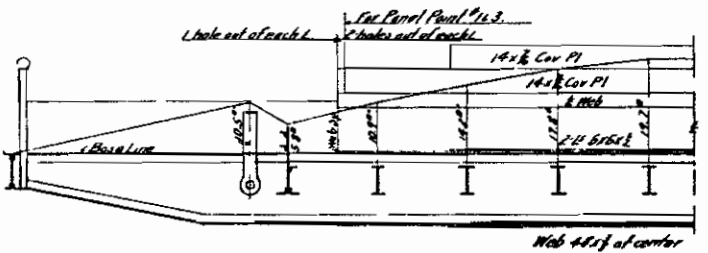
2 L 8x8x1/2	1150	200
1 Cor Pl 14x1/2x3/8	613	88
1 14x1/2x270	613	88
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	300	
	2676	376 23.00°

Use for each Flange-

2 L 8x8x1/2	1150	200
1 Cor Pl 14x1/2x3/8	613	88
1 14x1/2x270	613	88
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	300	
	2676	376 11.00°

For Suspended Floor at Panel Points #1,3,4,5

For Panel Points #1,3



Upper Bracket Suspended Floor at Panel Points #1,3,4,5

D.L.S. 16,500	D.L.M. 219,500
L.L.S. 14,000	L.L.M. 186,200
I. 7,000	I. 93,100
37,500	498,800

Flange section required 498,800 (3.42 x 14,000) 10.5°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	1150	100
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	267	
	1517	100 14.17°

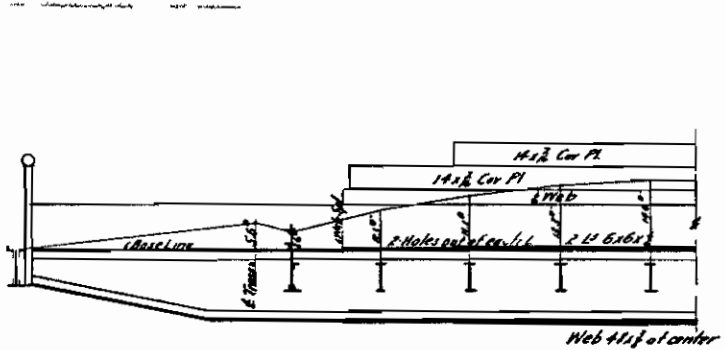
At point of maximum moment on bracket horizontal flange of each L is cut away 2 to clear hanger bars which reduces net flange section for bracket to 2.17°

Upper Deck Floor Beam at Panel Point #0

D.L.S. 32,900	D.L.M. 222,500
L.L.S. 55,700	L.L.M. 570,400
I. 20,300	I. 228,100
108,900	1,021,000

Flange section required 1,021,000 (3.9 x 18,000) 14.6°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	1150	200
1 Cor Pl 14x1/2x3/8	513	88
1 14x1/2x270	613	88
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	300	
	2676	376 23.00°



Upper Bracket at Panel Point #0

D.L.S. 8,900	D.L.M. 118,400
L.L.S. 7,000	L.L.M. 93,100
I. 4,000	I. 53,100
19,900	264,600

Flange section required 264,600 (3.42 x 14,000) 5.6°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	1150	100
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	267	
	1425	100 13.25°

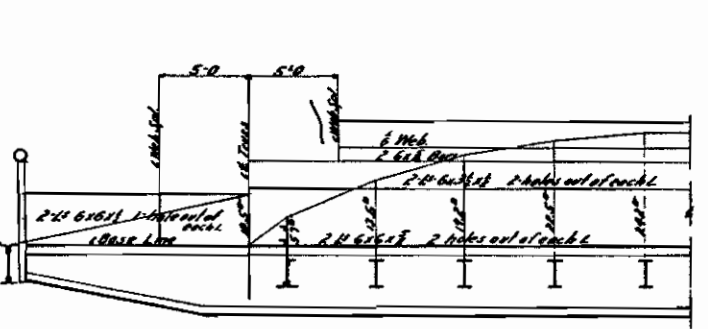
Upper Deck Floor Beam at Panel Point #2

D.L.S. 57,800	D.L.M. 589,000
L.L.S. 80,800	L.L.M. 785,000
I. 20,200	I. 225,000
158,800	1,599,000

Flange section required 1,599,000 (3.62 x 18,000) 24.2°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	1422	250
2 L 6x2x1/2	900	200
2 Bars 6x8	375	83
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	600	
	3297	513 27.84°

Floor Beam Webs 2 Pls 48x1/2 at center



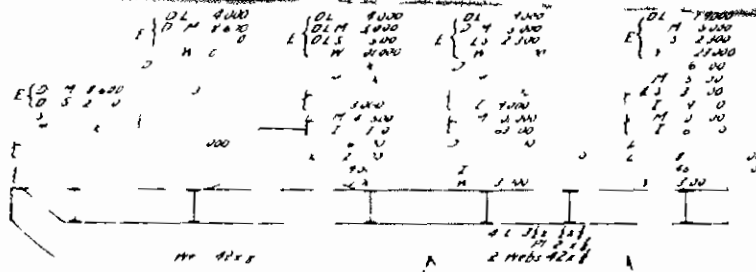
Upper Bracket at Panel Point #2

D.L.S. 16,500	D.L.M. 219,500
L.L.S. 14,000	L.L.M. 186,200
I. 7,000	I. 93,100
37,500	498,800

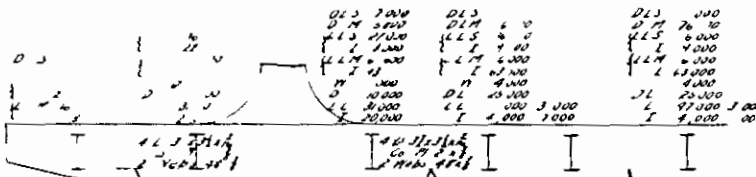
Flange section required 498,800 (3.42 x 14,000) 10.5°
 Use for each Flange

2 L 8x8x1/2	1150	100
1/2 Web (44x1/2)	1100	
	2250	100 21.50°

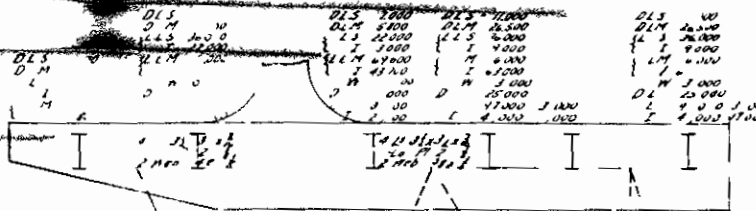
STRESS SHEET
 FLOOR BEAMS
 DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 OVER
 CUYAHOGA RIVER
 CLEVELAND
 OHIO



Lower Deck Floor Beam at Panel Point #0



Lower Deck Floor Beam at Panel Point #1



Lower Deck Floor Beam at Panel Point #2

Lower Deck Stringers

DLS	5000	DLM	30500
LLS	29200	LLM	41200
I	9800	I	91000
	34000		210700

U & Stress for Compression Flange 7000" π
 SM Required $270,000 \times 2 \times 915$ Use 24 # 4 @ 18" 1985
 17000

Upper Deck Stringers

Roadway		DLM	24000
DLS	3900	LLM	8500
LLS	18200	I	31,000
I	0400		
	32300		

SM Required $257,600 \times 12 \times 12$ Use 20 B 16 E 59" 1172
 17000

In order to use 11000" unit stress it is necessary to support compression flange of 21.5" π & 300 lbs of weight to 11000" π & 300 lbs of weight. The concrete slabs are supported by the roadway stringers. The concrete slabs are supported by the roadway stringers. The concrete slabs are supported by the roadway stringers.

Sidewalk Joists at 4 points of panel

DLS (4 @ 5 ft)	2700	DLM	0400
LLS	3600	LLM	13700
I	2200	I	8300
	8500		32600

SM Required $32,600 \times 12 \times 23$ Use 10 B 16 28.5" 269
 12000

Sidewalk Joist at center of panel

DLS (true str)	3500	DLM	11000
LLS	3200	LLM	13700
I	2000	I	8300
	8700		33000

SM Required $33,000 \times 2 \times 21.3$ Use 2 10 B 16 @ 31" 17000

Sidewalk Joist at end of panel

DLS	1800	DLM	7100
LLS	2400	LLM	9300
I	1500	I	5700
	5700		2200

SM Required $22,100 \times 2 \times 13.6$ Use 10 E 20" 13.7
 17000

In order to use 11000" unit stress on all sidewalk joists it is necessary to assume that concrete will support compression flange

Facia Stringers

DLS	7200	DLM	41400
LLS	7000	LLM	43500
I	4000	I	24,800
	18200		115700

Flange section equal 115700 (25 x 8000) 25"
 Use 2 L 3 x 3 1/2 Bol Flange
 1 L 3 x 3 1/2 2 Top Flange
 Web 3 1/2 x 1/2

Curb Stringers

DLS	4300	DLM	58000
LLS	23200	LLM	12600
I	13,200	I	64,600
	45800		235200

Flange section equal 235200 (24 x 8000) 24"
 Bolt Flange 2 L 3 x 3 1/2 24 x 75 225 x 21 (6 nos) 642" net
 Top Flange 1 L 3 x 3 1/2 24 x 75 225 x 21 (6 nos) 642" net
 See detail of section
 Web 4 x 1/2
 (Bolt Flange 2 L 6 x 3 1/2 (5 ft) of 7 ft 6 x 3 1/2 (10 ft)
 Top Flange same as for Top Flange of 10 ft
 Web 4 x 1/2

Lower Deck Hangers

DL	40500
LL	22,000
I	37,000
	102500

Section required 402500 6000 25"
 Use 2 15 x 2 1500 200
 4 L 3 x 3 1/2 1300 200
 2800 400 2400" net
 Be 1 L 1 ft equal as supply my deflection
 See detail

Lower Deck Hangers at Panel Points 4 & 5

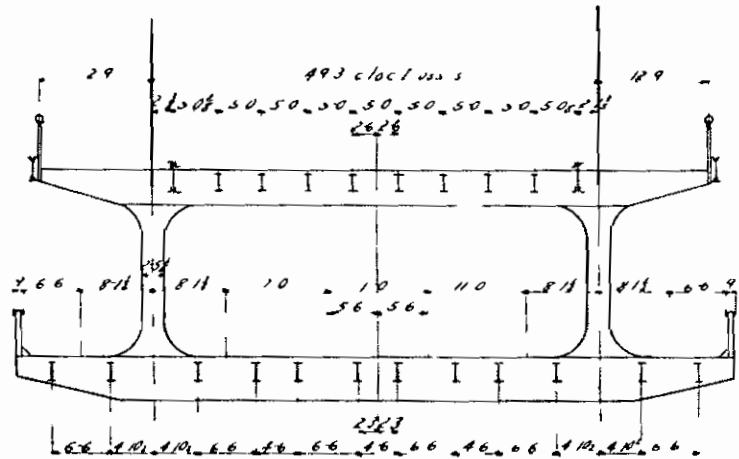
DL	90500
LL	21,000
I	1,100
	463500

Section equal 423500 2100 25"
 Use 2 6 x 4 NS Bars 50"

Upper and Lower Deck Hangers

DL	171300
LL	320500
I	110700
	602500

Section required 602500 2000 22.5"
 Use 2 8 x 1/2 NS Bars 220"

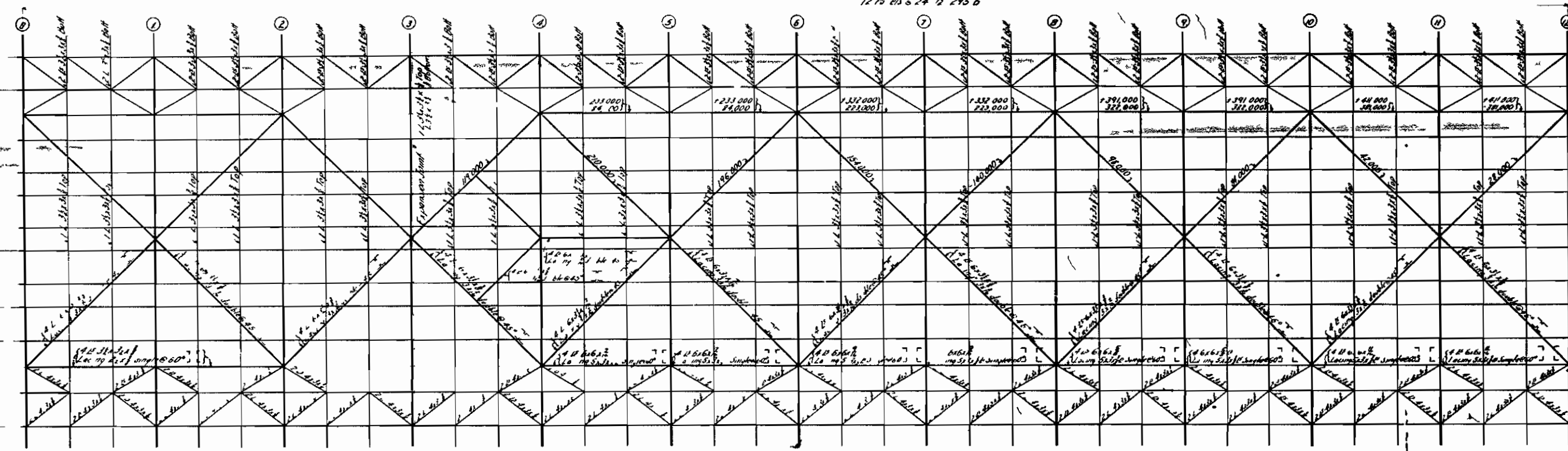


Section showing Suspended Floor

STRESS SHEET
 FLOOR SYSTEM
 DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 CUYAHOGA RIVER
 CLEVELAND
 OHIO

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

07 90.06 90.00 100 100.00 06



Bracing figured as a single system
 All bracing to be carbon steel
 Unit Stresses for Wind Bracing
 Camp Structure { Tension 18,000
 Compression 18,000 70% }
 Erection { Tension 20,000
 Compression (18,000 70%) }
 Cases I, II, III & IV are for completed structure
 Cases V & VI are for structure during erection

STRESS SHEET
 WIND BRACING FOR LOWER DECK
 DETROIT SUPERIOR BRIDGE
 CLEVELAND
 1912