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2. Bridge over the Oka River in Ryazan

Designer: Design Institute Giprotransmost Contractor: A constructional organization of

Glavmostostroi

Sphere of application: the bridge is meant to have 4 lanes for vehicular traffic and pedestrians

Bridge full width: 18.0 m including 15-m-wide roadway Static system: the river-bed part $(58.2 + 2 \times 84.0 + 58.2 \text{ m})$

is spanned by a frame-suspension superstructure. The bank parts (viaducts) have spans

32 and 64 m long.

Materials used per m2 of the bridge:

Materials	Left-bank viaduct	Right-bank viaduct	River part of the bridge	Average amount
Concrete for superstructure (m3/m2)	0.33	0.33	0.51	0.38
Concrete for piers (m3/m2)	0.44	1.184	1.33	0.87
Metal total (kg/m2) including high-	111	163	169	140
strength wire (kg/m2)	18.7	17.1	23.7	19.6

Traffic opened: in 1972

The bridge is erected of precast prestressed concrete units. The transporting of 32 and 64 m long precast T-beams widely used by the contractor increased the erection rate. The prefabrication of the beams and other elements was well developed by concrete plants.

The mentioned T-beams (fig. 2) were used for suspended spans in the bridge river part having a frame suspension superstructure (fig. 1). The frame cantilevers were assembled of box-section elements (fig. 2) 3 and 5 m long, manufactured on the site near the bridge.

Epoxy adhesive joints were used between the adjacent elements.

High-strength tendons consisting of $48 \ d=5 \ mm$ wires located in closed ducts were used for the preliminary squeezing of the cantilevers, a considerable number of inclined tendons being threaded into the box webs. The ducts were arranged with the help of duct-formers pulled out afterwards. $32 \ m$ and $64 \ m$ long T-beams were used for viaduct spans.

To improve maintenance conditions and to make the traffic more comfortable, each 7 - 8 spans are united into a continuous structure with expansion joints arranged only at the ends of the unit. The viaduct roadway made of concrete having hydrophobic additives without using a hydroisolation layer.

The 2-pillar viaduct piers are precast and cast-in-place, with a Cap.

The river piers are solid, with massive section, but above the water level they are hollow, with box section.

The river piers and part of right-bank piers have massive reinforced concrete well foundations. The foundations of the left-bank viaduct piers and the abutments are mounted on reinforced concrete piles (section 40×40).

The erection of precast units on the viaducts was carried out by gantry cranes K-45IM, the erection of river spans, by cranes C Π K-65 (fig. 3).



Fig. 1 The bridge scheme



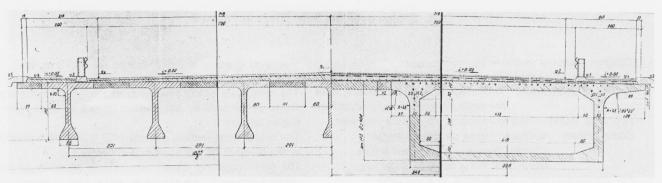


Fig. 2 Cross-sections

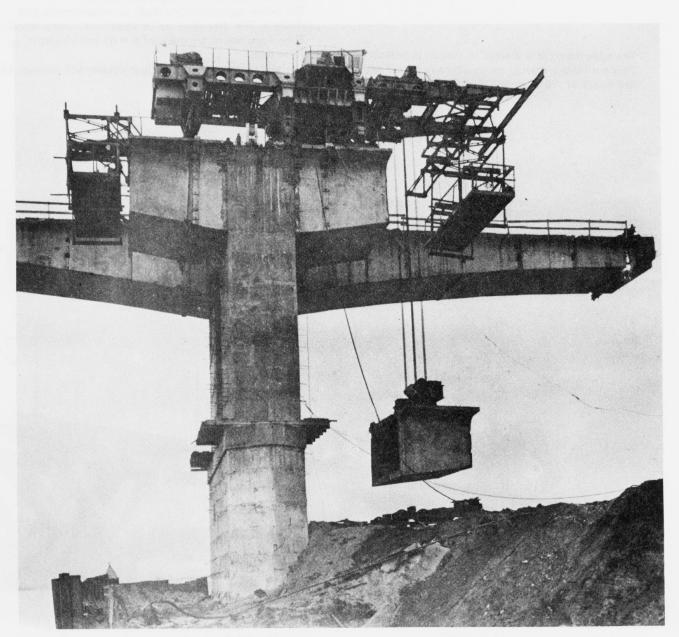


Fig. 3 The box elements erection by CNK-65 crane.