



# INTERSTATE 5 LIFT SPAN TRUNNION REPLACEMENT

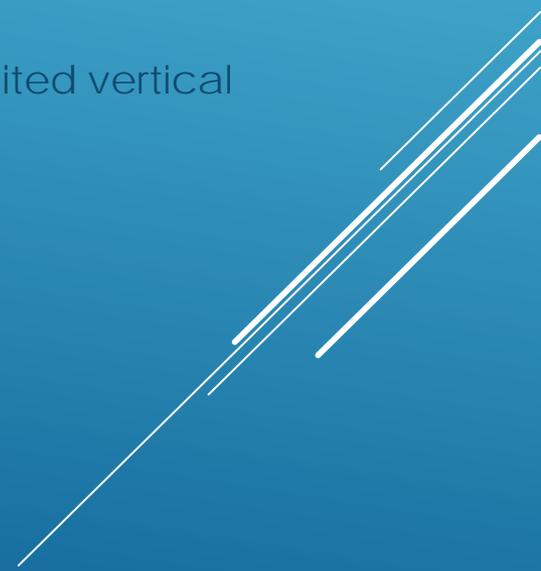


## 3 MAIN TYPES OF MOVABLE BRIDGES

Most common is the bascule style

Typically used for shorter span lengths

Offers unlimited vertical clearance





## 3 MAIN TYPES OF MOVABLE BRIDGES

Vertical lift bridges are also quite common

This style is often used for longer span lengths

Have limited vertical clearance



## 3 MAIN TYPES OF MOVABLE BRIDGES

Swing spans are less common  
than bascules or lift spans

Often used for longer spans

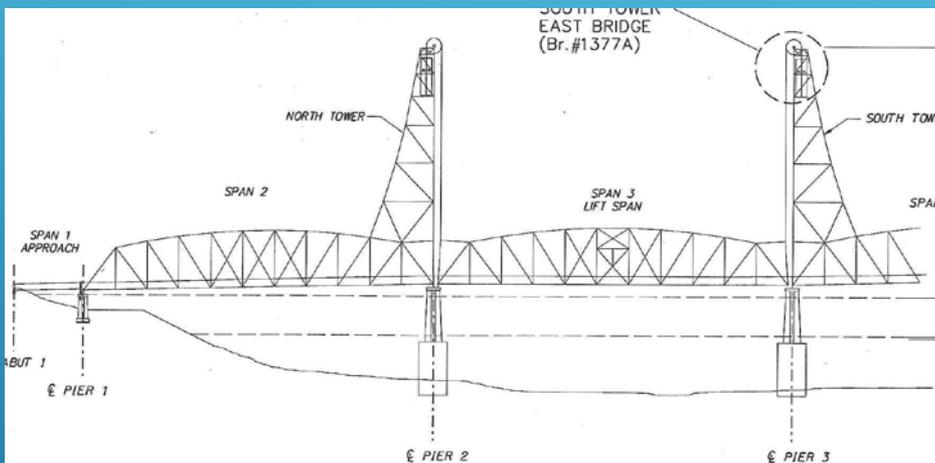
# LIFT SPAN OPERATION

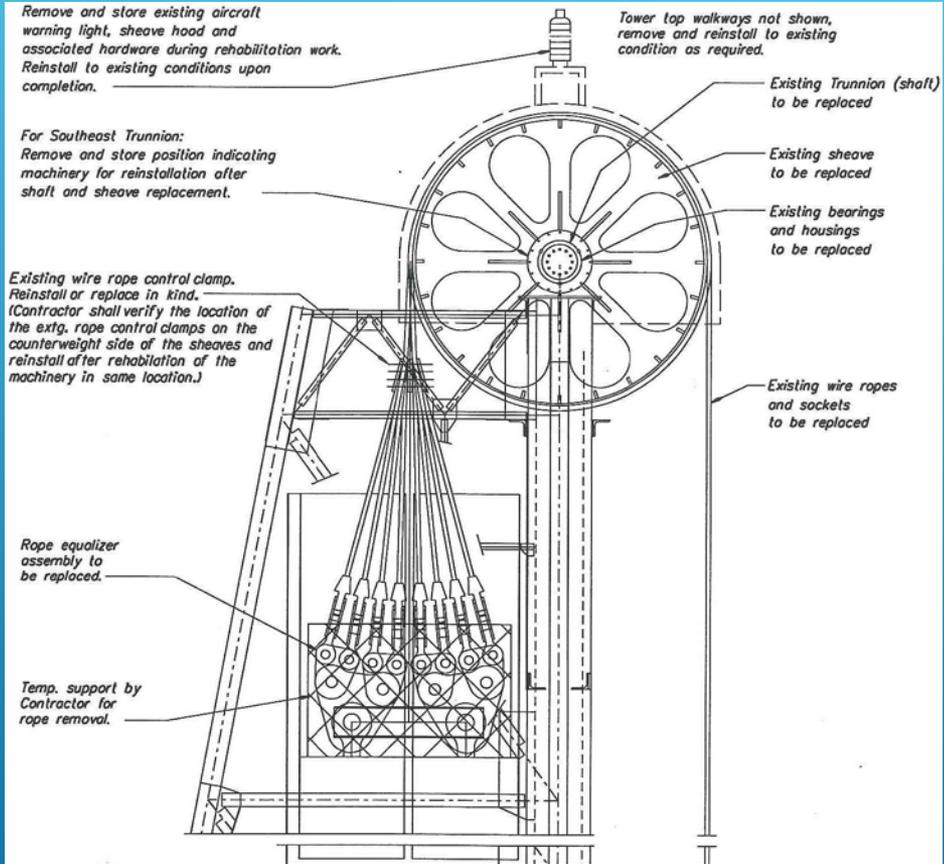
The lift span is balanced by the counterweights in each tower

The lift span is connected to the counterweights via large wire ropes

The wire ropes pass over the sheave/trunnion assemblies which allow low friction motion for raising and lowering the lift span

As the span goes up, the counterweights go down and vice versa





# SHEAVE/TRUNNION

The sheave and trunnion assembly is much like a pulley

The heavily loaded wire ropes ride over the sheave as the sheave rotates

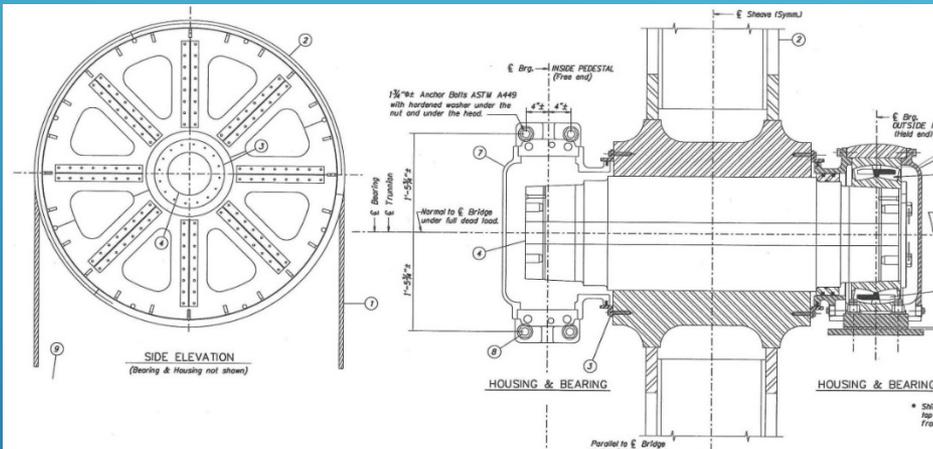
The trunnion supports the sheave in bearings on each of its ends to allow low friction rotation

# TRUNNION IS SUPPORTED BY BEARINGS

The trunnion is fixed to and rotates with the sheave

At each end the trunnion is supported by bearings to allow low friction rotation

Shown here are modern rolling contact bearings



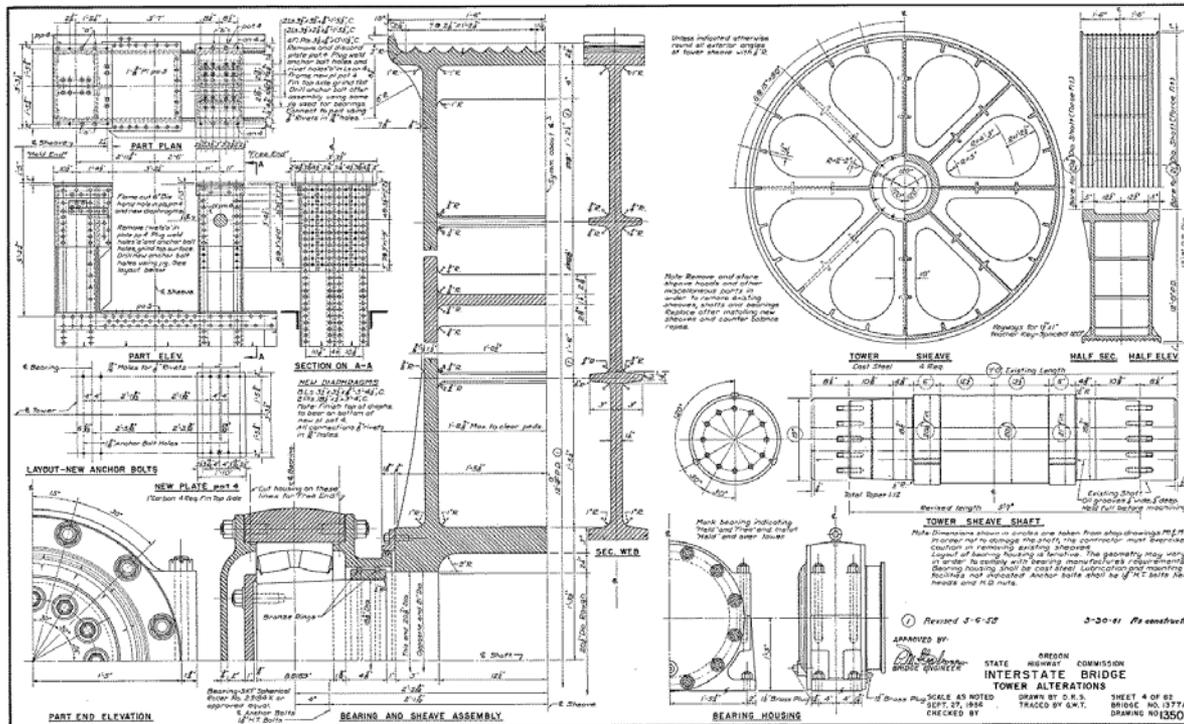
# BEARING DESIGN HAS CHANGED OVER THE YEARS



The original bearings in the Interstate bridge ( built in 1917) used a plain steel journal riding in a bronze bushing

Grease between the journal and bushing provides for relatively low friction

Circa 1950's rolling contact bearings became more commonly used due to extremely low friction compared to the old plain journal / bushing style bearings



# 1958 CONVERSION TO ROLLING CONTACT BEARINGS

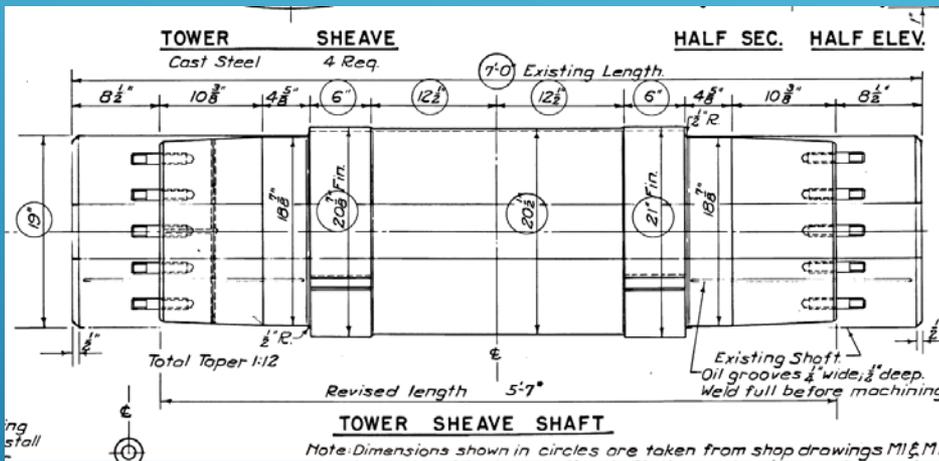
## 1958 REBUILD

New sheaves and bearing were installed in 1958.

The original trunnion shaft was welded and machined to accommodate the new rolling contact bearings.

Poor welds located in high stressed regions of the trunnion eventually lead to fatigue cracking of the trunnion.

The trunnions on the north tower cracked first which was discovered in 1994.



## ULTRASOUND USED TO INSPECT FOR CRACKS



Fig 1.2 – 1997 UT examination of northeast trunnion (east face)

## NORTH TRUNNION READY FOR FORENSIC ANALYSIS 1998



Fig. 3.4 – Trunnion after removal from sheave and prepared for NDE

IN SERVICE TRUNNIONS ARE INSPECTED WITH ULTRASONIC TESTING

## WELDED GREASE GROVE DEVELOPS CRACK



b) Defect 1B. Note dissimilar metals defining the weld filled oilway

Fig. 3.5 – Defects at keyways detected by MT examination

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## SECTION OF ACTIVE CRACK

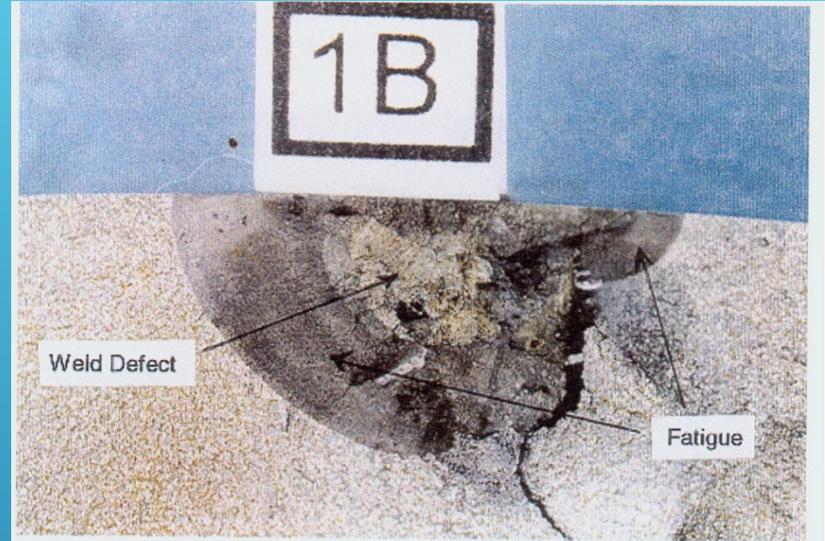


Fig. 4.2 – Initial defect at keyway 1B with fatigue crack extension after ultrasonic cleaning. (ATLSS)

# 1998 FORENSIC ANALYSIS FINDS FATIGUE CRACKS IN TRUNNION

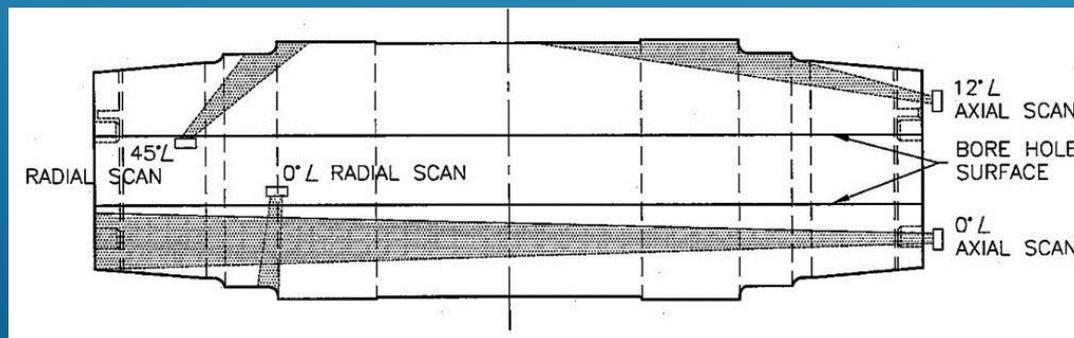
# OLD TRUNNION PROVIDES NEW IMPROVED INSPECTION CAPABILITY



With knowledge gained from the 1998 forensic analysis of the cracked trunnion a much improved Ultrasonic Testing procedure was developed

This testing has allowed ODOT to monitor the two trunnion shafts on the south tower

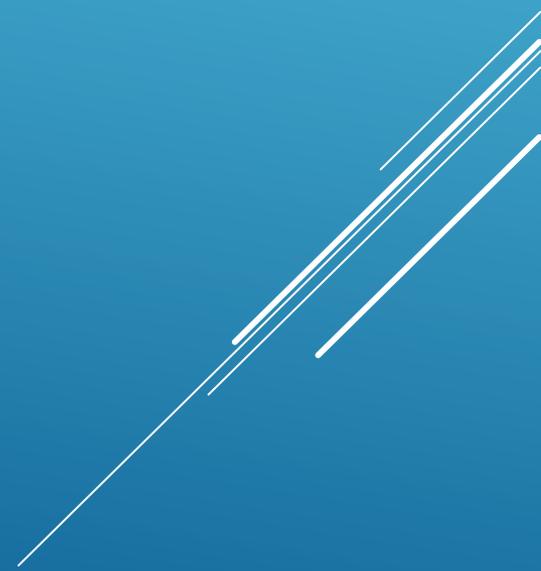
Small cracks were first detected in 2011 and have been monitored since





- ▶ 1996 replacement took 6 months with a 7 day shut down of the bridge
- ▶ The project was expedited due to lack of knowledge of the crack in the trunnion and concern it was not safe
- ▶ Knowledge of the cracking from the 1998 forensic analysis allows for a normal construction schedule this time

## TIME TO PLAN FOR REPLACEMENT OF THE SOUTH TRUNNIONS



- ▶ Fabricate new sheaves, trunnions, bearings, wire ropes to replace existing on south tower
- ▶ Fabricate temporary counterweigh support structure
- ▶ Install support structure
- ▶ Shut bridge down and replace equipment on south tower
- ▶ Open bridge and remove temporary works

## REPLACEMENT SEQUENCE

NEW TRUNNION BEING  
MACHINED



MACHINING SHEAVE  
HUB



FABRICATE NEW COMPONENTS

WELDING SHEAVE RIM



SHEAVE WEB



FABRICATE NEW COMPONENTS

# ASSEMBLING SHEAVE



# SHRINK FIT OF TRUNNION TO SHEAVE



# FABRICATE NEW COMPONENTS

# INSTALLING ROLLER BEARINGS



# READY FOR PAINT



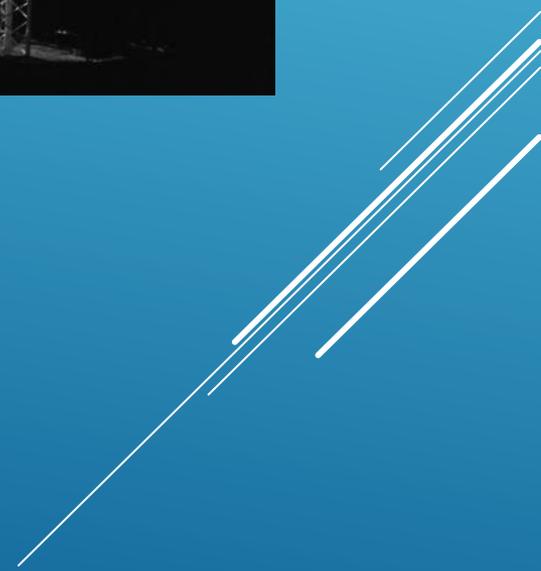
# FABRICATE NEW COMPONENTS

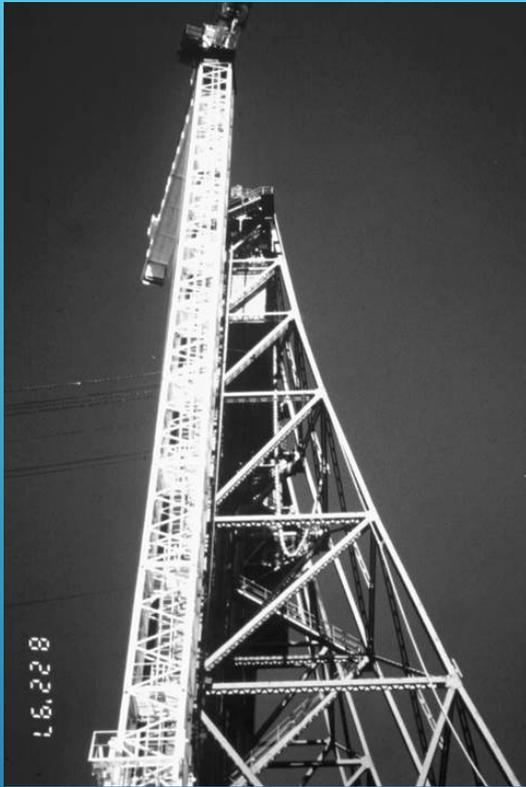


ERECT TOWER CRANE

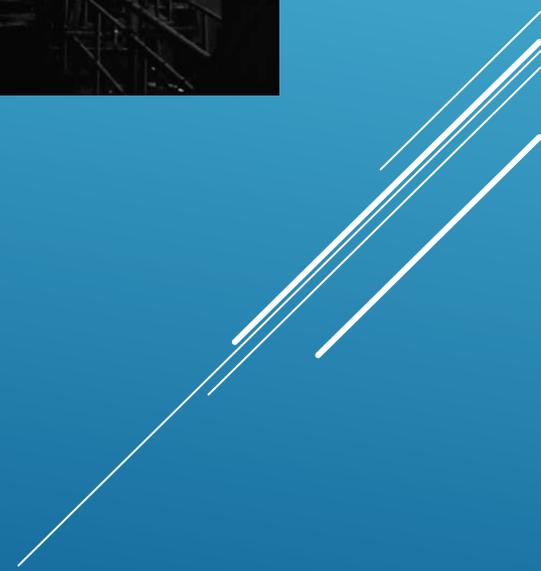


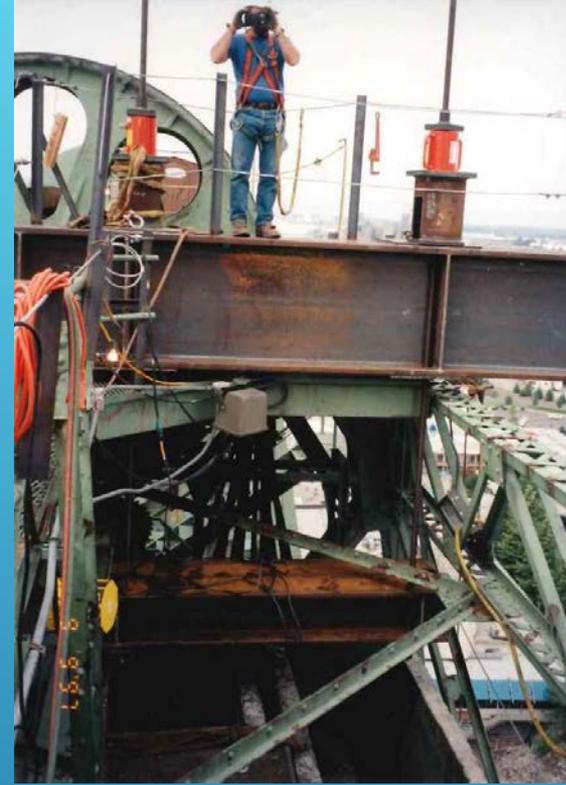
ERECT TOWER CRANE



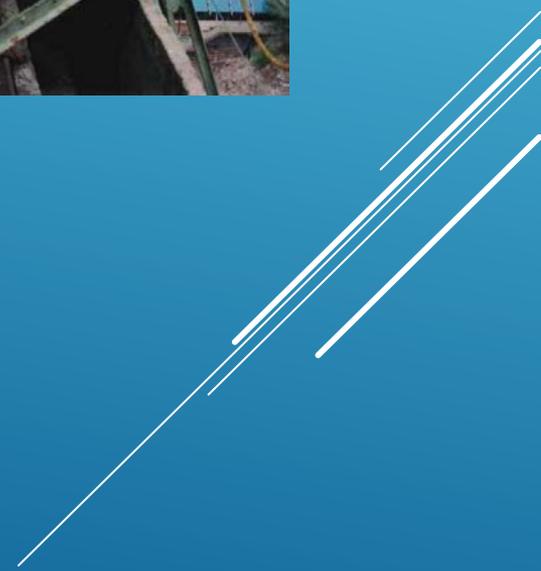


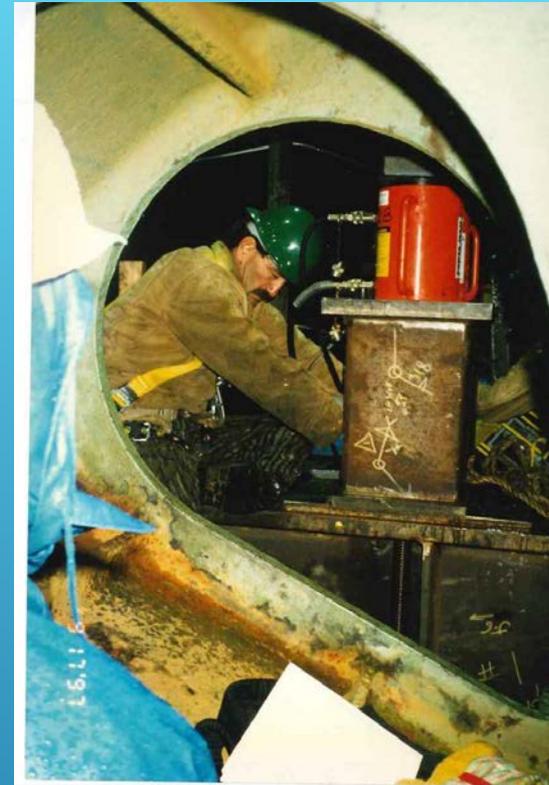
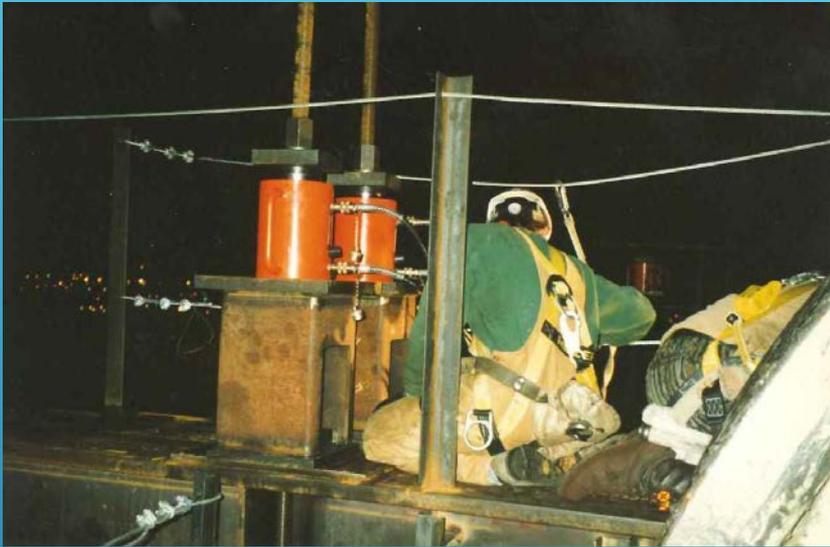
# ERECT TOWER CRANE



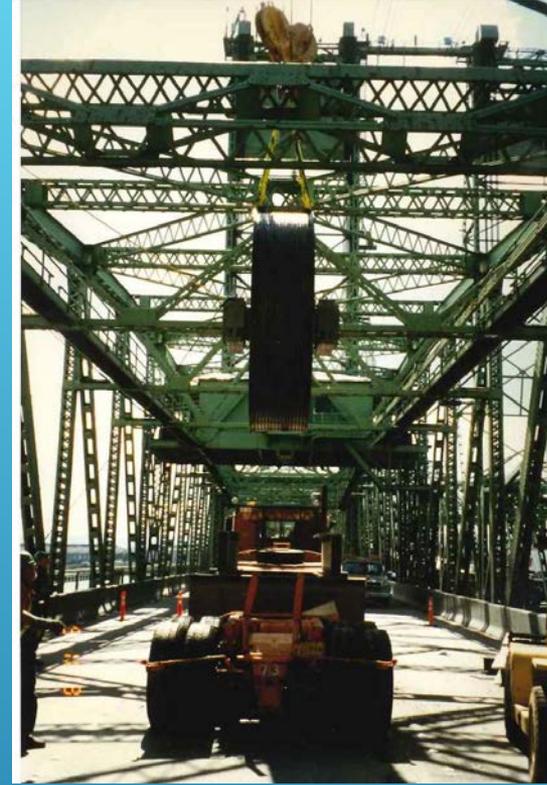


# ERECT COUNTERWEIGHT SUPPORT STRUCTURE





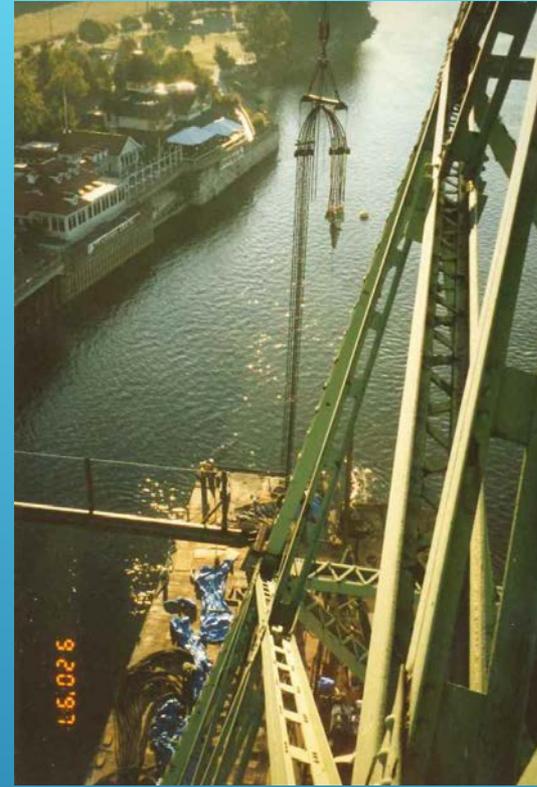
SHUT BRIDGE DOWN AND JACK  
COUNTERWEIGHT



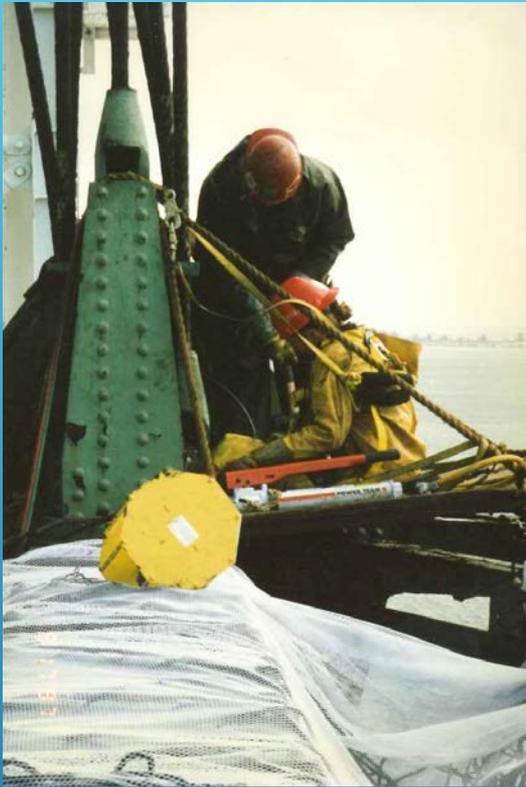
REMOVE OLD SHEAVE  
ASSEMBLIES



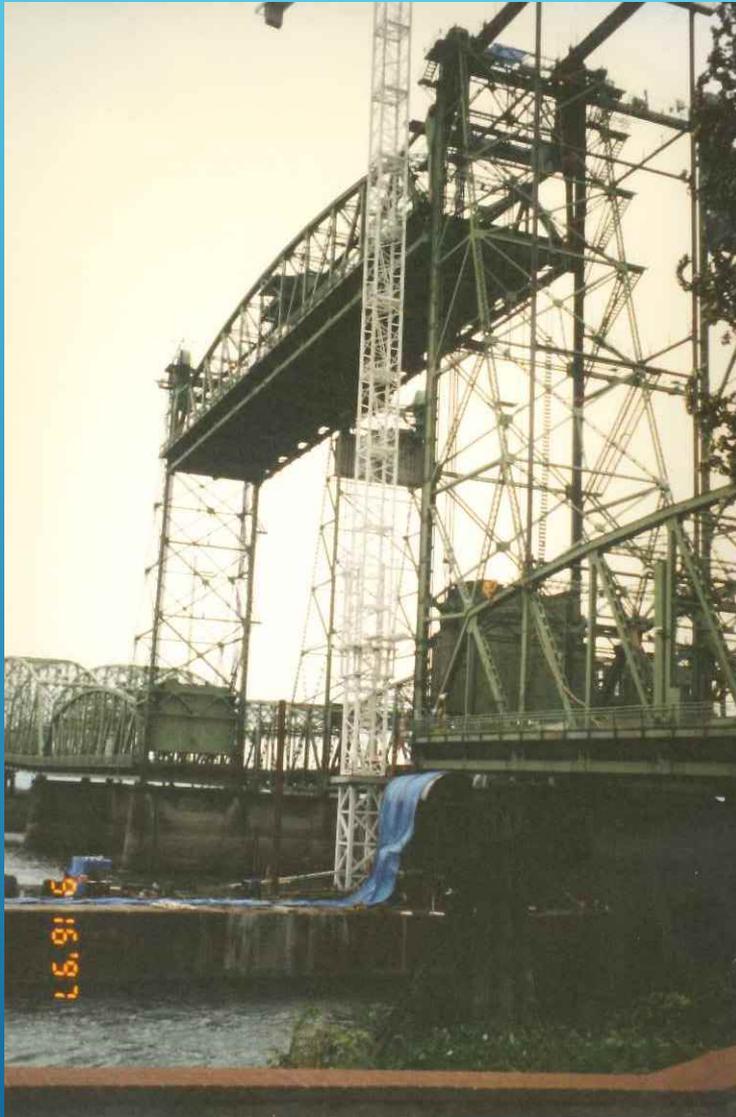
# INSTALL NEW SHEAVE ASSEMBLIES



INSTALL NEW WIRE ROPES



CONNECT WIRE ROPES TO LIFT  
SPAN AND COUNTERWEIGHT



## TEST OPERATION OF LIFT SPAN

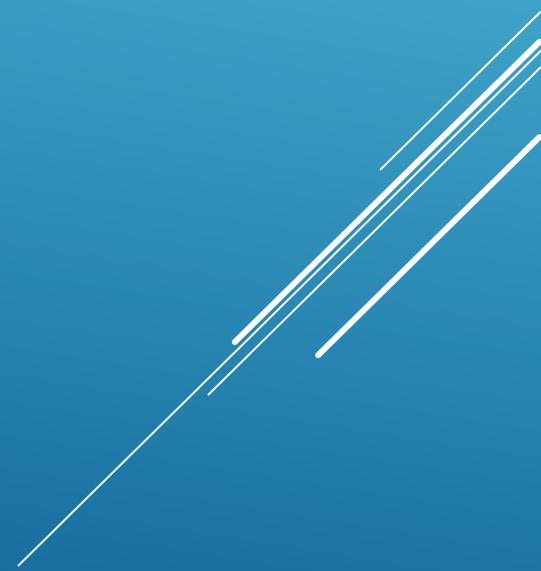
After installation of the new machinery the lift span is tested for proper function

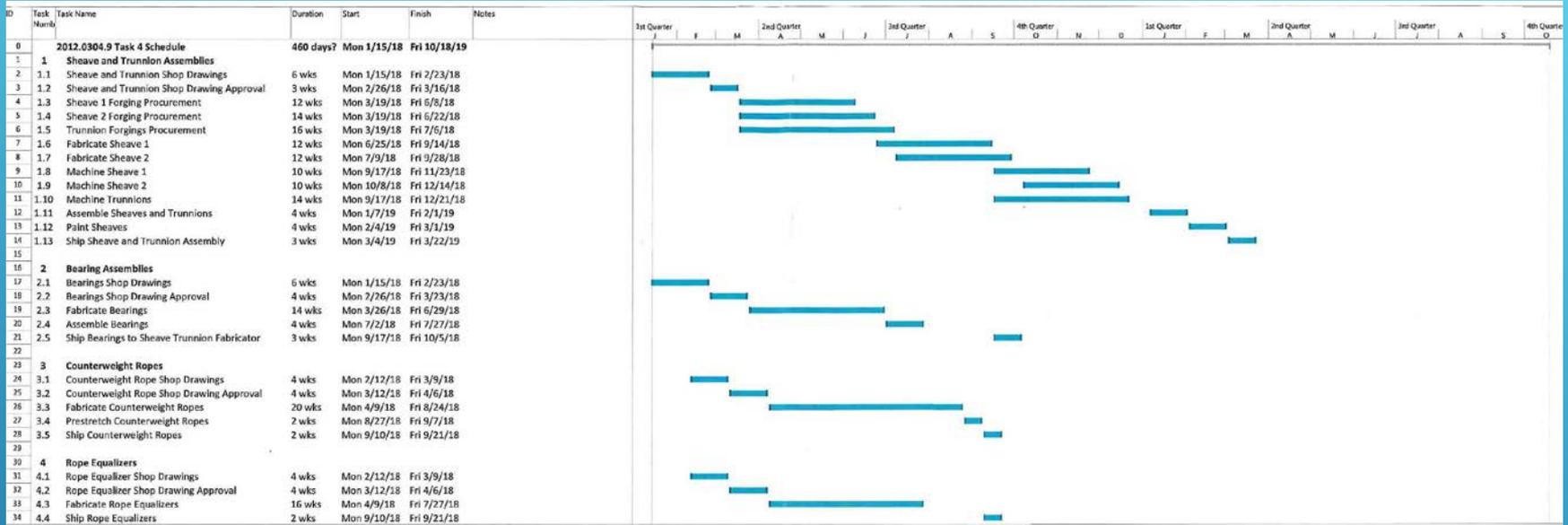
Once accepted the bridge can be opened to vehicular and marine traffic

The counterweight support structure will be removed with minimal impacts on traffic

- ▶ Experience and lessons learned from the 1996 replacement will be incorporated into the 2019 project
- ▶ Traffic is much higher volume today but many of the unknowns of construction and traffic control have been eliminated
- ▶ Since this is not an emergency contract, bid prices could be lower compared to the previous work

## 2019 REPLACEMENT





# 2019 SCHEDULE



