

Australian Standard™

**Bridge design**

**Part 5: Concrete**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee BD-090, Bridge Design. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 9 December 2003 and published on 23 April 2004.

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# Australian Standard™

## Bridge design

### Part 5: Concrete

Originated as HB 77.5—1996.  
Revised and redesignated as AS 5100.5—2004.

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee BD-090, Bridge Design, to supersede HB 77.5—1996, *Australian Bridge Design Code*, Section 5: *Concrete*.

The AS 5100 series represents a revision of the 1996 HB 77 series, *Australian Bridge Design Code*, which contained a separate Railway Supplement to Sections 1 to 5, together with Section 6, *Steel and composite construction*, and Section 7, *Rating*. AS 5100 takes the requirements of the Railway Supplement and incorporates them into Parts 1 to 5 of the present series, to form integrated documents covering requirements for both road and rail bridges. In addition, technical material has been updated.

This Standard is also designated as AUSTROADS publication AP-G15.5/04.

The objectives of AS 5100 are to provide nationally acceptable requirements for—

- (a) the design of road, rail, pedestrian and bicycle-path bridges;
- (b) the specific application of concrete, steel and composite construction, which embody principles that may be applied to other materials in association with relevant Standards; and
- (c) the assessment of the load capacity of existing bridges.

These requirements are based on the principles of structural mechanics and knowledge of material properties, for both the conceptual and detailed design, to achieve acceptable probabilities that the bridge or associated structure being designed will not become unfit for use during its design life.

Whereas earlier editions of the *Australian Bridge Design Code* were essentially administered by the infrastructure owners and applied to their own inventory, an increasing number of bridges are being built under the design-construct-operate principle and being handed over to the relevant statutory authority after several years of operation. This Standard includes clauses intended to facilitate the specification to the designer of the functional requirements of the owner to ensure the long-term performance and serviceability of the bridge and associated structure.

Significant differences between this Standard and HB 77.5 are the following:

- (i) *Grade 500 MPa reinforcement* Introduction of 500 MPa reinforcing steel conforming to AS/NZS 4671, *Steel reinforcing materials*.
- (ii) *Crack control requirements* Crack control requirements similar to those for AS 3600, *Concrete*, have been introduced. In addition, for exposed sites, crack control requirements for dead load and self weight only have been included.

In line with Standards Australia policy, the words ‘shall’ and ‘may’ are used consistently throughout this Standard to indicate respectively, a mandatory provision and an acceptable or permissible alternative.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in Notes to tables are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<b>SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL</b>	
1.1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION.....	7
1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS .....	7
1.3 DEFINITIONS .....	7
1.4 NOTATION .....	12
1.5 USE OF ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS OR METHODS .....	20
1.6 DESIGN .....	21
1.7 MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENT .....	21
<b>SECTION 2 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES</b>	
2.1 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS .....	22
2.2 STRENGTH .....	22
2.3 DURABILITY .....	22
2.4 FIRE RESISTANCE.....	22
2.5 FATIGUE .....	23
2.6 DESIGN FOR STABILITY.....	25
2.7 DEFLECTIONS OF BEAMS AND SLABS.....	25
2.8 CRACKING .....	25
2.9 VIBRATION .....	26
2.10 DESIGN FOR STRENGTH AND SERVICEABILITY BY PROTOTYPE TESTING .....	26
2.11 OTHER DESIGN REQUIREMENTS .....	26
<b>SECTION 3 LOADS AND LOAD COMBINATIONS FOR STABILITY, STRENGTH AND SERVICEABILITY</b>	
3.1 LOADS AND OTHER ACTIONS.....	27
3.2 LOAD COMBINATIONS .....	27
<b>SECTION 4 DESIGN FOR DURABILITY</b>	
4.1 APPLICATION .....	28
4.2 DESIGN FOR DURABILITY .....	28
4.3 EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATION .....	28
4.4 MEMBERS NOT CONTAINING MATERIAL REQUIRING PROTECTION .....	30
4.5 EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATIONS A, B1, B2 AND C .....	30
4.6 EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATION U .....	31
4.7 ABRASION.....	31
4.8 FREEZING AND THAWING .....	31
4.9 CHEMICAL CONTENT IN CONCRETE.....	32
4.10 COVER TO REINFORCING STEEL AND TENDONS .....	32
4.11 PROVISIONS FOR STRAY CURRENT CORROSION .....	35
<b>SECTION 5 DESIGN FOR FIRE RESISTANCE .....</b>	
36	
<b>SECTION 6 DESIGN PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS</b>	
6.1 PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE .....	37
6.2 PROPERTIES OF REINFORCEMENT .....	41
6.3 PROPERTIES OF TENDONS.....	42
6.4 LOSS OF PRESTRESS IN TENDON .....	44

## SECTION 7 METHODS OF STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

7.1	GENERAL .....	48
7.2	LINEAR ELASTIC ANALYSIS .....	48
7.3	ELASTIC ANALYSIS OF FRAMES INCORPORATING SECONDARY BENDING MOMENTS.....	51
7.4	RIGOROUS STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS .....	51
7.5	PLASTIC METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR SLABS .....	52
7.6	PLASTIC METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF FRAMES.....	52
7.7	SEISMIC ANALYSIS METHODS .....	52

## SECTION 8 DESIGN OF BEAMS FOR STRENGTH AND SERVICEABILITY

8.1	STRENGTH OF BEAMS IN BENDING .....	53
8.2	STRENGTH OF BEAMS IN SHEAR .....	60
8.3	STRENGTH OF BEAMS IN TORSION .....	64
8.4	LONGITUDINAL SHEAR IN BEAMS .....	67
8.5	DEFLECTION OF BEAMS .....	69
8.6	CRACK CONTROL OF BEAMS.....	71
8.7	VIBRATION OF BEAMS .....	73
8.8	PROPERTIES OF BEAMS .....	73
8.9	SLENDERNESS LIMITS FOR BEAMS.....	74

## SECTION 9 DESIGN OF SLABS FOR STRENGTH AND SERVICEABILITY

9.1	STRENGTH OF SLABS IN BENDING .....	75
9.2	STRENGTH OF SLABS IN SHEAR.....	76
9.3	DEFLECTION OF SLABS.....	77
9.4	CRACK CONTROL OF SLABS.....	78
9.5	VIBRATION OF SLABS .....	81
9.6	MOMENT RESISTING WIDTH FOR ONE-WAY SLABS SUPPORTING CONCENTRATED LOADS .....	81
9.7	LONGITUDINAL SHEAR IN SLABS .....	81
9.8	FATIGUE OF SLABS.....	81

SECTION 10 DESIGN OF COLUMNS AND TENSION MEMBERS FOR STRENGTH  
AND SERVICEABILITY

10.1	GENERAL .....	82
10.2	DESIGN PROCEDURES .....	82
10.3	DESIGN OF SHORT COLUMNS.....	83
10.4	DESIGN OF SLENDER COLUMNS .....	83
10.5	SLENDERNESS.....	85
10.6	STRENGTH OF COLUMNS IN COMBINED BENDING AND COMPRESSION..	88
10.7	REINFORCEMENT FOR COLUMNS.....	89
10.8	DESIGN OF TENSION MEMBERS.....	93

## SECTION 11 DESIGN OF WALLS

11.1	APPLICATION .....	95
11.2	DESIGN PROCEDURES .....	95
11.3	BRACING OF WALLS.....	95
11.4	SIMPLIFIED DESIGN METHOD FOR BRACED WALLS SUBJECT TO VERTICAL IN-PLANE LOADS ONLY .....	96
11.5	DESIGN OF WALLS FOR IN-PLANE HORIZONTAL FORCES .....	96
11.6	REINFORCEMENT FOR WALLS .....	96

*Page*

SECTION 12 DESIGN OF NON-FLEXURAL MEMBERS, END ZONES AND BEARING SURFACES	
12.1 DESIGN OF NON-FLEXURAL MEMBERS.....	97
12.2 PRESTRESSING ANCHORAGE ZONES .....	99
12.3 BEARING SURFACES.....	102
SECTION 13 STRESS DEVELOPMENT AND SPLICING OF REINFORCEMENT AND TENDONS	
13.1 STRESS DEVELOPMENT IN REINFORCEMENT .....	104
13.2 SPLICING OF REINFORCEMENT.....	108
13.3 STRESS DEVELOPMENT IN TENDONS.....	109
13.4 COUPLING OF TENDONS.....	110
SECTION 14 JOINTS, EMBEDDED ITEMS, FIXING AND CONNECTIONS	
14.1 DESIGN OF JOINTS .....	111
14.2 EMBEDDED ITEMS AND HOLES IN CONCRETE .....	111
14.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR FIXINGS.....	112
14.4 CONNECTIONS .....	112
SECTION 15 PLAIN CONCRETE MEMBERS	
15.1 APPLICATION .....	113
15.2 DESIGN .....	113
15.3 STRENGTH IN BENDING.....	113
15.4 STRENGTH IN SHEAR .....	113
15.5 STRENGTH IN AXIAL COMPRESSION.....	114
15.6 STRENGTH IN COMBINED BENDING AND COMPRESSION.....	114
15.7 REINFORCEMENT AND EMBEDDED ITEMS .....	114
SECTION 16 MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	
16.1 MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE AND GROUT.....	115
16.2 MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR REINFORCING STEEL.....	118
16.3 MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESTRESSING DUCTS, ANCHORAGES AND TENDONS.....	120
16.4 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR JOINTS AND EMBEDDED ITEMS.....	122
16.5 TOLERANCES FOR STRUCTURES AND MEMBERS.....	122
16.6 FORMWORK.....	123
SECTION 17 TESTING OF MEMBERS AND STRUCTURES	
17.1 GENERAL .....	125
17.2 TESTING OF MEMBERS .....	125
17.3 PROOF TESTING .....	126
17.4 PROTOTYPE TESTING .....	126
17.5 QUALITY CONTROL .....	128
17.6 TESTING FOR STRENGTH OF HARDENED CONCRETE IN PLACE.....	128

## APPENDICES

A	REFERENCED DOCUMENTS .....	130
B	DESIGN OF SEGMENTAL CONCRETE BRIDGES .....	132
C	BEAM STABILITY DURING ERECTION .....	135
D	SUSPENSION REINFORCEMENT DESIGN PROCEDURES .....	137
E	COMPOSITE CONCRETE MEMBERS DESIGN PROCEDURES.....	143
F	BOX GIRDERS.....	148
G	END ZONES FOR PRESTRESSING ANCHORAGES .....	150
H	STANDARD PRECAST PRESTRESSED CONCRETE GIRDER.....	154
I	REFERENCES .....	164



# STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard Bridge design

### Part 5: Concrete

## SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

### 1.1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

#### 1.1.1 Scope

This Standard sets out minimum requirements for the design and construction of concrete bridges and associated structures including members that contain reinforcing steel or tendons, or both. It also sets out minimum requirements for plain concrete members.

#### 1.1.2 Application

This Standard applies to concrete structures made using the following materials:

- (a) Concrete with a characteristic compressive strength at 28 days ( $f'_c$ ) in the range of 25 MPa to 65 MPa and with a saturated surface-dry density in the range of 2100 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2800 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- (b) Reinforcing steels complying with AS/NZS 4671, and the following criteria:
  - (i) Yield strength ( $f_{sy}$ ) of 500 MPa and Ductility Class N. These reinforcing materials may be used, without restriction, in all applications referred to in this Standard.
  - (ii) Yield strength ( $f_{sy}$ ) of 500 MPa and Ductility Class L. These reinforcing materials shall not be used in any situation where the reinforcement is expected to undergo large deformation under strength limit state conditions or any situation where the bar is likely to be bent or rebent on site (see Note 1).
  - (iii) Round bars of yield strength ( $f_{sy}$ ) of 250 MPa and Ductility Class N. These reinforcing bars shall only be used for fitments.
- (c) Prestressing tendons complying with AS 1310, AS 1311 or AS 1313, as appropriate (see Note 2).

#### NOTES:

- 1 The use of Ductility Class L reinforcement is further limited by other clauses within this Standard.
- 2 The design of a structure or member to which this Standard applies should be the responsibility of an engineer as defined in AS 5100.1.

### 1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Documents referred to in this Standard are listed in Appendix A.

### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply. Definitions peculiar to a particular Clause are also given in that Clause.



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