

Appendix to report:

SBJ-33-C5-OON-22-RE-018
DESIGN OF PONTOONS AND COLUMNS

Appendix title:

APPENDIX C – BOLTED COLUMN CONNECTION

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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT FLOATING BRIDGE E39 BJØRNAFJORDEN

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1 GENERAL

In order to reduce the time consumed for assembling the bridge girder onto the pontoons, a bolted solution is recommended. This solution requires flanged interface between the column and bridge girder. This technical note concerns the dimensioning of the connection and the practical aspects of the assembly.

This bolted connection requires machining of the connecting surfaces after welding. Because this is a large steel structure, the use of mobile machining equipment will be required. Also the bridge girder will need to be machined. This will be done in the factory by a specially designed machining cell.

It is planned to use 2 bolts per 100 mm of the column circumference. This gives a total of approx. 740 bolts distributed around a circumference of approx. 37 m (including transverse flanges). This may seem like a high amount of bolts, but the mounting time is estimated to 2-3 days.

Time schedule for bolted solution

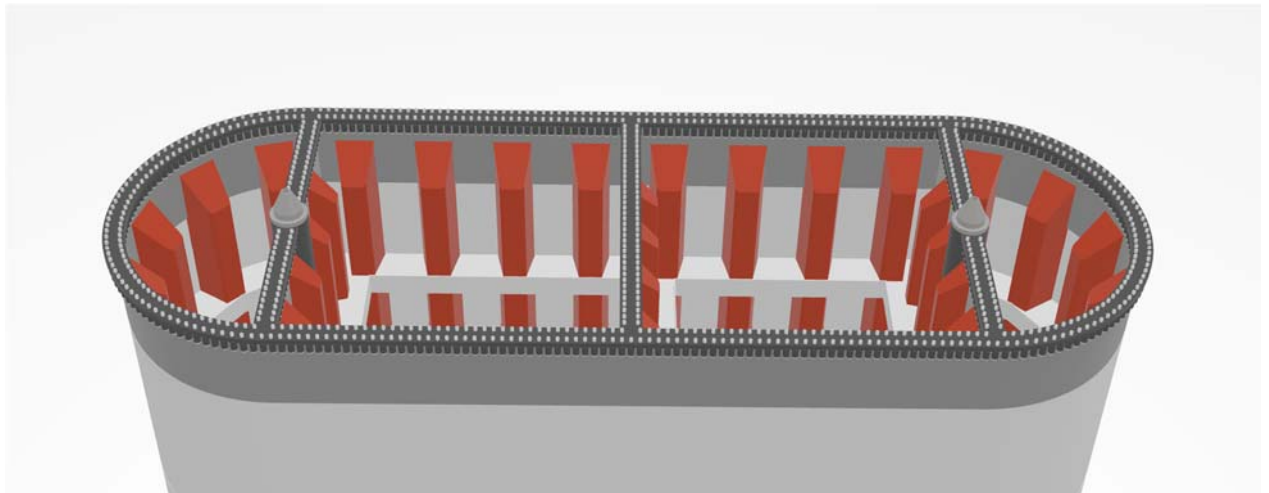
Description	Number of days
Position pontoon (floating pontoon)	2 days
Scaffolding (simpler than for welded solution)	3 days
Position bridge girder	1 day
Mounting of bolts	3 days

The total time for bolted connection between four columns and 480 meters of bridge girder is estimated above. This is a total of 9 days. For mounting of 10 bridge elements the time is estimated to 90 days, or approx. 3 months.

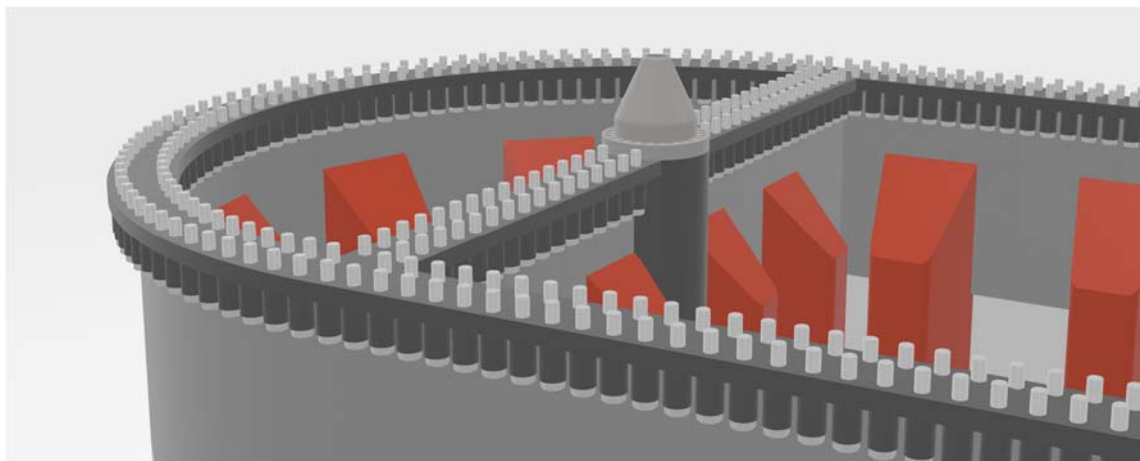
1.1 Connection properties

The connection between the column and bridge girder will be flanged type, connected with bolts. The strength of the bolted connection will depend on the bolt dimensions and number of bolts. For pretensioning of the bolts, distance sleeves must be installed.

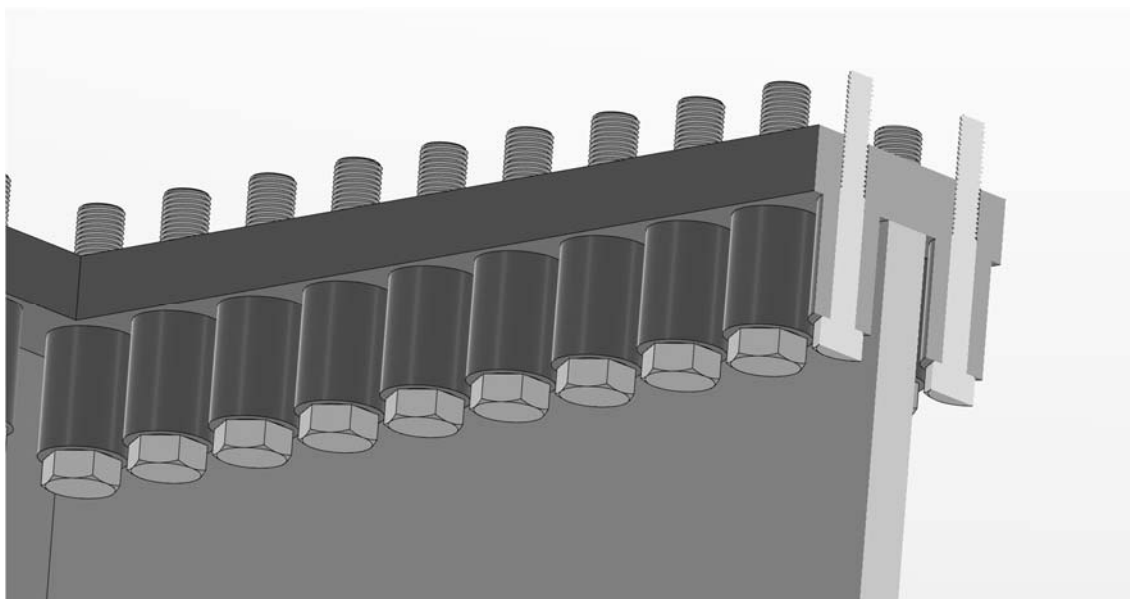
Two guide conic guide pins are to be mounted on the column, and corresponding slots on the bridge girder.



> *Figure 1-1: Bolted connection*



> *Figure 1-2: Bolted connection column*



> *Figure 1-3: Bolted connection – section*

1.2 Material properties

This chapter concerns the different materials assessed in this note. The table below shows the properties for plates and bolts which are analyzed.

Property	Yield stress
Yield strength 8.8 bolt	640 N/mm ²
Yield strength 10.9 bolt	900 N/mm ²
Yield strength plate S355 @ t=50 mm	335 N/mm ²
Yield strength plate S420 @ t=50 mm	390 N/mm ²

2 DIMENSIONING

2.1 Strength requirement

In order to satisfy strength requirements, the bolted connection is required to have equal or higher strength than the conventional welded connection:

$$F_{bolt} \geq F_{plate} \quad , \text{where}$$

F_{bolt} Maximum force before bolt material yield.
 F_{plate} Maximum force before plate material yield (benchmark).

2.2 Calculations

2.2.1 Benchmark

For the benchmark calculation, the analysis assumes a column plate thickness of 50 mm (t), and a bolt pattern of 2 bolts per 100 mm (l) along the column circumference. This gives the following stress area, A_{splate} :

$$A_{splate} = l \cdot t = 50 \text{ mm} \cdot 100 \text{ mm} = 5000 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maximum force before yield will be calculated for two plate material qualities; S355 and S420. The benchmark for both qualities is calculated below:

$$F_{plate} = \sigma_{yield} \cdot A_{splate}$$

σ_{yield}	F_{plate}
335 N/mm ²	1675 kN
390 N/mm ²	1950 kN

2.2.2 Bolt dimensioning

As mentioned in ch. 2.1, the strength of the bolts must be equal or greater than the benchmark in order to satisfy the strength requirement. Also for the bolts the stress area (A_{sbolt}) must be calculated by the following formula:

$$A_{sbolt} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{d_2 + d_3}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{d_2 + \left(d_1 - \frac{H}{6} \right)}{2} \right)^2 \quad \text{where,}$$

d_1 the basic minor diameter of external thread
 d_2 the basic pitch diameter of the external thread
 d_3 the minor diameter of external thread
 H the height of the fundamental triangle of the thread

As there are two bolts per 100 mm of the column circumference, the bolt stress area is multiplied with 2.

Bolt dimension	AS_{bolt}
M36	1674.82 mm ²
M40	2210.70 mm ²
M42	2296.26 mm ²
M45	2670.75 mm ²
M48	3012.93 mm ²

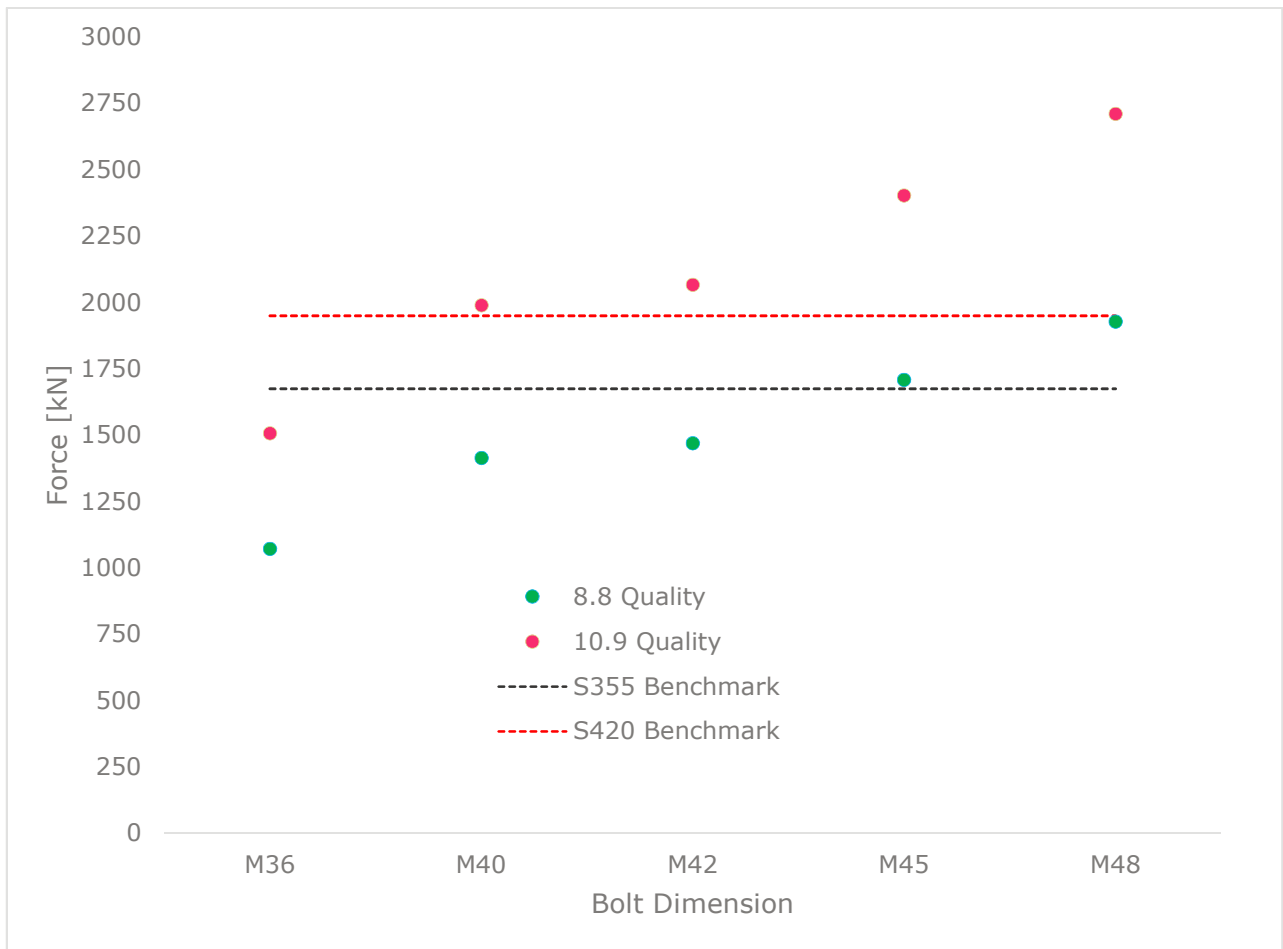
Thus, the maximum force before yield for the various bolt dimensions are calculated:

$$F_{bolt} = \sigma_{yield} \cdot AS_{bolt}$$

Bolt dimension	F_{bolt}	
	8.8 Quality	10.9 Quality
M36	1071.89 kN	1507.34 kN
M40	1414.85 kN	1989.63 kN
M42	1469.61 kN	2066.63 kN
M45	1709.28 kN	2403.67 kN
M48	1928.27 kN	2711.64 kN

2.3 Comparison

With the maximum force before yield calculated for both the welded and bolted connecton, the values can be compared in order to propose a suitable bolt dimension.



The diagram above shows which bolts satisfies the strength requirement. Forces above 1.5 x Benchmark is considered oversized. The table below shows which bolts that are applicable for both plate material types:

	S355		S420	
	8.8	10.9	8.8	10.9
M36	1072 kN	1507 kN	1072 kN	1507 kN
M40	1415 kN	1990 kN	1415 kN	1990 kN
M42	1470 kN	2067 kN	1470 kN	2067 kN
M45	1709 kN	2404 kN	1709 kN	2404 kN
M48	1928 kN	2712 kN	1928 kN	2712 kN

Red = Not Accepted
Green = Accepted