

Event Report for Industrial Visit Infrastructure Engineering and Management

Titled:

Industrial Visit to Cable Stayed Bridge Over Narmada Canal

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Organised By:

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Purpose of visit: To understand various components of the Cable-stayed Bridge, method & construction method by understanding the challenges and maintain safety operation.

7th January,2024 we have visited to Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar, Narmada Canal to understand various components of the Cable-Stayed bridge. We have seen and understood the methodology for the construction of the bridge by keeping safety into consideration. We have seen the components required to construct bridge.





- A cable-stayed has one or more towers (or pylons),
 from which cables support the bridge deck. A distinctive
 feature are the cables or stays, which run directly from
 the tower to the deck, normally forming a fan-like
 pattern or a series of parallel lines.
- This contrasts with the modern suspension bridge, where the cables supporting the deck are suspended vertically from the main cable, anchored at both ends of the bridge and running between the towers. The cablestayed bridge is optimal for spans longer than cantilever bridges and shorter than suspension bridges. This is the range within which cantilever bridges would rapidly grow heavier, and suspension bridge cabling would be more costly.

1. **SEGMENT LIFTER:**

Segment Lifter is used in the construction of precast segmental balanced cantilever bridges, where precasting is possible, and the segment can be transported below the span.

The self-launching segment lifter is launched through hydraulic system which gives a safe launching for the equipment. The segment lifter allows faster erection and is therefore addressed to bridges with a great number of spans. Segment lifters are consisting of structural steel; however, a segment lifter is not required to span from one pier to the next and therefore it does not contain as much steel as the launching truss.

Two segment lifters work in tandem with its mirror equivalent, with one lifter erecting in one direction from the pier and the second lifter erecting in parallel in the opposite direction.



2. INSTALLATION OF CABLE:

Step-1: Dampers are installed onto cables to suppress cable vibration. Because the damper changes the cable's natural frequencies, the damper is removed from the cable, the cable's tension without a damper is estimated using the vibration and higher-order vibration methods, and then the damper is reinstalled.

Step-2: Cutting of Strands as per length required and Installing in the pipe on end on the Anchor Plate of the Pylon and other to the segment end and cutting the remaining wire after applying the tension on the Stands by using Hydraulic Jack. At last, the wedge is installed on the either side of the Stands to sustain stress, thus it is Post Tensioned wire and hold the upcoming loads.







POST-TENSIONING

Other observed instruments used to construction the metrostation such as

- Doka Stair Tower
- Powder coated Laminated plywood (Shuttering Ply)
- Wheel mounted Beam Telescopic Crane to Lift loads.
- Vertical supports (Vertical jacks)

Doka Stair Tower: Doka Stair Tower is the stairs structure made with the 90% high tension aluminum and 10% Stainless Steel to made it light weight and Corrosion resistant as these will always be exposed to extreme climate or in the touch of the water thus, to make it more reliable it is made of such materials.

Size of Stair 5' x 8' 4-leg stair tower with 25" wide stairs

- Perfect for tight areas
- Compatible with Staxo shoring for easy integration with only a few parts
- Meets OSHA requirements
- Lightweight, pre-assembled aluminum stair units with non-slip grooved treads for safe and fast assembly
- High Load capacity with or without netting
- Safe lifting by crane in large units without dis-assembly and re-assembly by hand.

Installation: Installation is simple as it is a cup lock system so all the components are placed over each other, and the tower stair is erected.



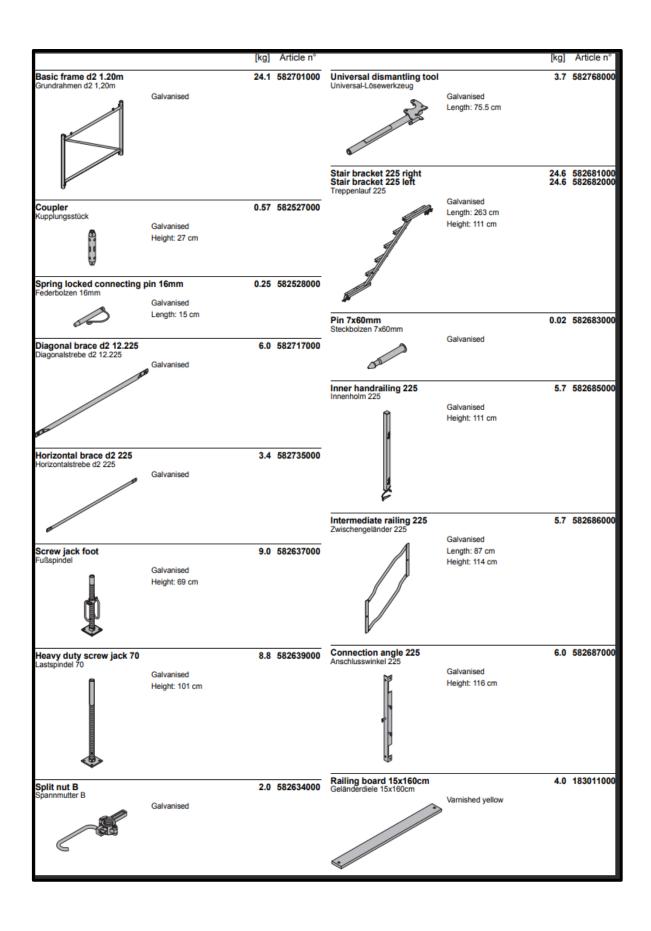


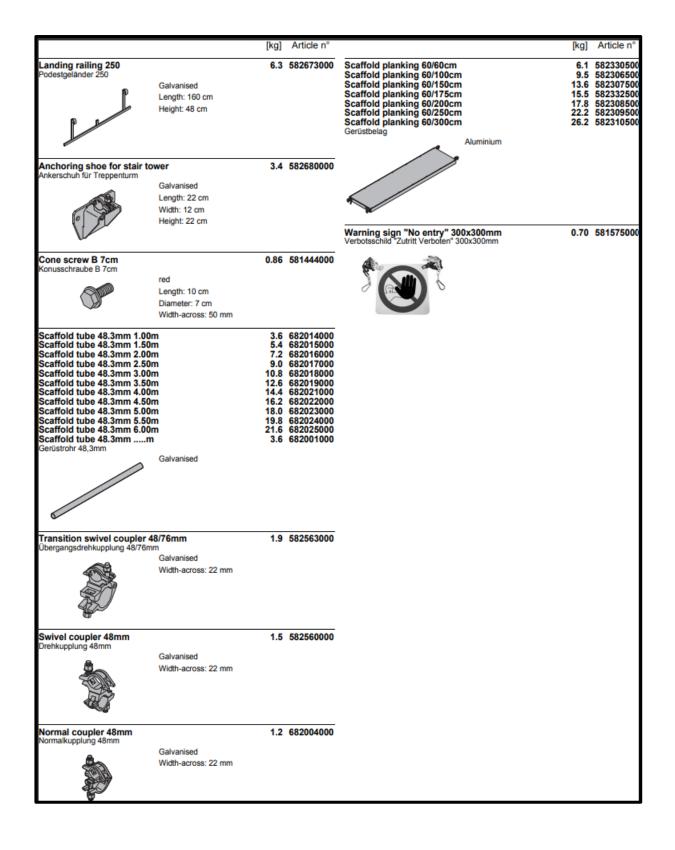


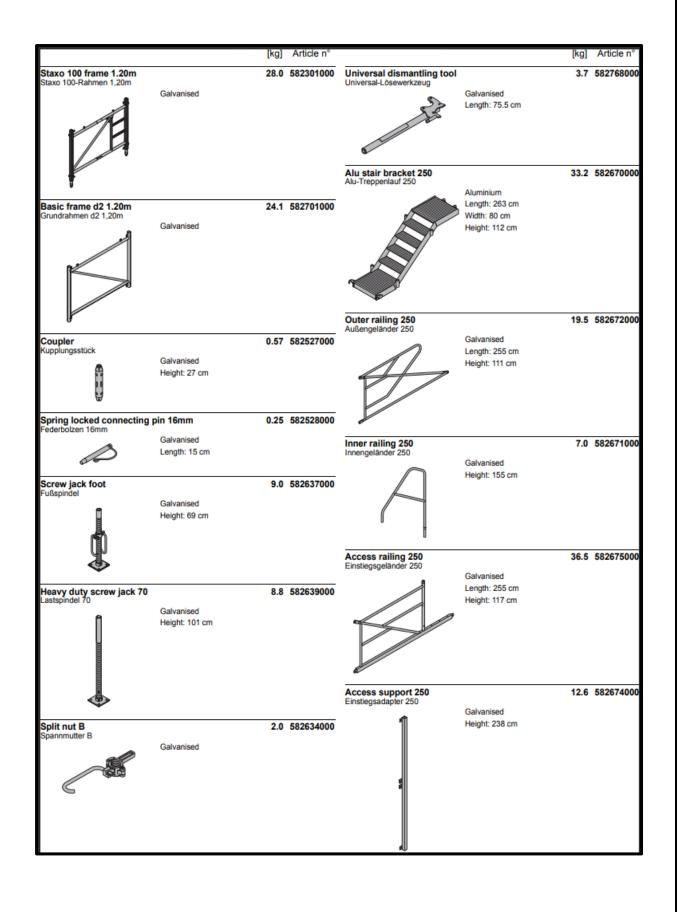












Powder Coated Laminated plywood (Shuttering Ply)

Powder Coated Laminated Ply is recently used for the lighter weight to provide the mold to the concrete and the main function of it is to provide smooth surface to the concrete filled in thus, making surface smoother and maintaining the aesthetic of the surface.

While it has the two-side laminated thus making it usable for two time when in short of shuttering materials. And reliable and eco-friendly product.



Wheel mounted Beam Telescopic Crane to Lift loads.

Wheel mounted Crane are used to move heavy weight on the site here the 'ESCORTS' manufactured Crane was used for moving heavy weight on the site

This crane can be used to move the load and lift the Loads in such configuration 23,20,17,14,1 Ton load

As the name suggests Telescopic it refers to operate in telescopic directions, Wheel Mounted to be operated on the wheels, Beam the load bearing of the crane is on a beam, while this kind of the crane can move while lifting the load thus, making it the crane to lift the weight while moving and perform the lifting and moving operations at the same time.



Vertical supports (Vertical jacks)

Vertical supports are the supports which supports the Beam or slab bottoms or act as the support to any kind of structure to withstand the load.

It is a temporary kind of structure to withstand the load.

It as the components Called jack which act as the support to get slab/ beam bottom attained its height.

It has following components such as wooden H-Beam (Doka Beam) which takes all the horizontal load and transmit the load to the verticals of the vertical support same as the buildings beam takes all the horizontal load of the building and transmit It to the columns.

These H-Beams are followed by the U-Clamp or Square Clamp to fix the H-Beam on it its position and act as the junction of the H-Beam and the Verticals of the supports

These verticals are of specific height and interlinked into each other so that the desired height is attained by locking the pin between the verticals Thus, at last followed by base plate.

