

# Table of Contents

## VOLUME 1: Timber Bridges

### INTRODUCTION

### CHAPTER 1: Introduction to Wood

#### 1.1 PROPERTIES OF WOOD

- 1.1.1 Variability
- 1.1.2 Specific Gravity
- 1.1.3 Modulus of Elasticity
- 1.1.4 Strength
- 1.1.5 Fire Performance
- 1.1.6 Thermal Properties
- 1.1.7 Chemical Resistance
- 1.1.8 Electrical Properties
- 1.1.9 Embodied Carbon

#### 1.2 WOOD DETERIORATION

- 1.2.1 Fungal Decay
- 1.2.2 Insects
- 1.2.3 Marine Borers
- 1.2.4 Bacterial Degradation
- 1.2.5 Mechanical Damage
- 1.2.6 Photodegradation
- 1.2.7 Steel Corrosion in Timber Structures

#### 1.3 ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS

- 1.3.1 Glued Laminated Timber
- 1.3.2 Cross-Laminated Timber
- 1.3.3 Nail Laminated Timber
- 1.3.4 Plywood
- 1.3.5 Structural Composite Lumber
- 1.3.6 High-Strength Fibre Reinforcing

#### 1.4 REFERENCES

## **CHAPTER 2: Detailing**

### **2.1 HISTORY**

### **2.2 TIMBER BRIDGE CONFIGURATIONS**

### **2.3 TIMBER SUPERSTRUCTURES**

- 2.3.1 Log Beam
- 2.3.2 Sawn Timber Beam
- 2.3.3 Glulam Beam
- 2.3.4 Longitudinal Deck/Superstructure
- 2.3.5 Pony Truss
- 2.3.6 Through Truss
- 2.3.7 Deck Truss
- 2.3.8 Glulam Arch
- 2.3.9 Suspension Bridge

### **2.4 TIMBER SUBSTRUCTURES**

- 2.4.1 Sill Beam
- 2.4.2 Timber Cribbing
- 2.4.3 Pile Bents
- 2.4.4 Frame Bents

### **2.5 TIMBER DECKS**

- 2.5.1 Lumber Planks
- 2.5.2 Nail Laminated Timber
- 2.5.3 Glulam

### **2.6 WEAR SURFACES**

- 2.6.1 Asphalt Pavement
- 2.6.2 Asphalt Chip Seal
- 2.6.3 Epoxy Chip Seal
- 2.6.4 Timber Running Planks
- 2.6.5 Steel Running Plates
- 2.6.6 Aggregate Surface

### **2.7 ADVANTAGES OF TIMBER BRIDGES**

- 2.7.1 Self-Weight
- 2.7.2 Costs
- 2.7.3 Rapid Installation
- 2.7.4 Prefabrication and Preservative Treatment

- 2.7.5 Chemical Resistance
- 2.7.6 Fatigue Resistance
- 2.7.7 Carbon Sequestration and Embodiment

## **2.8 REFERENCES**

# **CHAPTER 3: Timber Bridges in Canada**

## **3.1 SCALE OF TIMBER BRIDGE INDUSTRY**

- 3.1.1 Recent Trends

## **3.2 WOOD SPECIES**

- 3.2.1 Douglas Fir-Larch
- 3.2.2 Hem-Fir
- 3.2.3 Spruce-Pine-Fir
- 3.2.4 Northern Species
- 3.2.5 Eastern Hemlock — Tamarack
- 3.2.6 Western Cedars
- 3.2.7 Northern Aspen
- 3.2.8 Coast Species
- 3.2.9 Southern Pine (U.S.)

## **3.3 ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS**

- 3.3.1 Glued-Laminated Timber
- 3.3.2 Cross Laminated Timber

## **3.4 PRESERVATIVES**

- 3.4.1 Pesticide Regulations
- 3.4.2 Market Availability

## **3.5 NATIONAL CODES AND STANDARDS**

- 3.5.1 Bridge Codes
- 3.5.2 Timber design standards
- 3.5.3 Preservative Standards
- 3.5.4 Design Manuals
- 3.5.5 Standard Specifications and Designs
- 3.5.6 Environmental Standards

### **3.6 PROVINCIAL STANDARDS**

- 3.6.1 Bridge Codes
- 3.6.2 Standard Specifications
- 3.6.3 Standard Drawings
- 3.6.4 Maintenance and Inspection Manuals

### **3.7 REFERENCES**

## **CHAPTER 4: Timber Bridge Service Life**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

### **4.2 DECAY PREVENTION THROUGH DESIGN**

### **4.3 DECAY RESISTANT SPECIES**

### **4.4 CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES**

- 4.4.1 Selecting and Preparing Wood for Treatment
- 4.4.2 Water-borne vs Oil-borne
- 4.4.3 Best Management Practices
- 4.4.4 Preservatives Subject to Pedestrian Contact
- 4.4.5 Oil Borne Preservatives
- 4.4.6 Water-Borne Preservatives

### **4.5 FIELD AND REMEDIAL TREATMENTS**

- 4.5.1 Copper Naphthenate Field Treatment
- 4.5.2 Zinc Naphthenate
- 4.5.3 Creosote
- 4.5.4 Inorganic Boron
- 4.5.5 Oxine Copper
- 4.5.6 Coal-Tar Roofing Cement
- 4.5.7 Fumigants
- 4.5.8 Diffusers

### **4.6 REFERENCES**

## **CHAPTER 5: Wood and Water**

### **5.1 MOISTURE IN TREES**

- 5.1.1 Moisture Content and Green Wood
- 5.1.2 Range for Species

- 5.1.3 Seasonal Moisture Content
- 5.1.4 Range in Branches, Trunk, Roots During Different Times of the Year
- 5.1.5 Hygroscopicity and Fibre Saturation Point
- 5.1.6 Transverse and Volumetric Shrinkage
- 5.1.7 Longitudinal Shrinkage
- 5.1.8 Relationship Between Moisture Content and Shrinkage

## **5.2 MOISTURE CONTENT OF LUMBER**

- 5.2.1 Sawing and Processing Parameters and Moisture Content
- 5.2.2 Moisture Content of Green and Dried Lumber
- 5.2.3 Kiln Drying
- 5.2.4 Drying Schedules
- 5.2.5 Moisture Content for Engineered Wood

## **5.3 WATER AND WOOD DESIGN VALUES**

- 5.3.1 Specific Gravity
- 5.3.2 Moisture Content and Design Values
- 5.3.3 Wood is Anisotropic and Hygroscopic — How These Characteristics Relate to Each Other
- 5.3.4 Typical Moisture Content of Timber Bridges
- 5.3.5 The Impact of Water on Connector Design Properties
- 5.3.6 Structural Evaluation of In-Service Timber Bridges

## **5.4 WATER MANAGEMENT IN ENCLOSED WOOD STRUCTURES**

- 5.4.1 Connector Methods to Accommodate Shrinkage and Expansion Related to Hygroscopicity
- 5.4.2 Strength Considerations Related to Specific Gravity
- 5.4.3 Rotation Stiffness and Slip Distortion

## **5.5 HYBRID INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONSTRUCTION**

- 5.5.1 Transition of Structural Elements from Indoors to Outdoors
- 5.5.2 Controlling Moisture Content in Hybrid Structures

## **5.6 OTHER WATER AND WOOD CONSIDERATIONS**

- 5.6.1 Natural Wood and Water Variations
- 5.6.2 Connection Planning for Water Migration
- 5.6.3 Natural Durability of Wood and Relationship to Treatment
- 5.6.4 Treatment Considerations and Treatment Uptake by Wood

## **5.7 CONCLUSION**

## **5.8 REFERENCES**

# **CHAPTER 6: Timber Bridge Inspection**

## **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

## **6.2 VISUAL INSPECTION**

## **6.3 TRADITIONAL DESTRUCTIVE TESTING**

## **6.4 NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING**

6.4.1 Moisture Meter

6.4.2 Stress Wave Timing

6.4.3 Resistograph

6.4.4 Pulse Echo Testing

6.4.5 Ground Penetrating Radar

## **6.5 LABORATORY TESTING**

6.5.1 Core Collection

6.5.2 Moisture Content

6.5.3 Specific Gravity

6.5.4 Species Identification

6.5.5 Fungal Spore Identification

## **6.6 QUALITY CONTROL TESTS**

6.6.1 Wet / Dry Shear

6.6.2 Cyclic Delamination

## **6.7 REFERENCES**

# **CHAPTER 7: Guide to Common Defects**

## **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

## **7.2 SITE DESIGN**

7.2.1 Erosion and Scour

7.2.2 Vegetation

7.2.3 Debris

7.2.4 Animal Damage

7.2.5 Graffiti

7.2.6 Utilities and attachments

## **7.3 SUBSTRUCTURE**

- 7.3.1 Piles
- 7.3.2 Caps
- 7.3.3 Abutments
- 7.3.4 Bents
- 7.3.5 Cribbing Compression Failures

## **7.4 SUPERSTRUCTURE**

- 7.4.1 Flashing, Water-Resistant Barriers and Paint
- 7.4.2 Member Failure
- 7.4.3 Vertical Fasteners Into Superstructure Elements
- 7.4.4 Notch Cuts
- 7.4.5 Poor Connection Design
- 7.4.6 Truss Details
- 7.4.7 Spent Diffusers
- 7.4.8 Exposed Nontreated Wood

## **7.5 DECK ISSUES**

- 7.5.1 Vertical Penetrations into Deck Elements
- 7.5.2 Drainage Problems
- 7.5.3 Pavement Issues
- 7.5.4 Approach Depressions
- 7.5.5 Nail-Laminated Decks
- 7.5.6 Deck Clip Rotation

## **7.6 RAILINGS AND CURBS**

- 7.6.1 High-Solids Paints
- 7.6.2 Vertical Bolting
- 7.6.3 Proper Drainage
- 7.6.4 Impact Damage
- 7.6.5 Proper Durability or Preservation

## **7.7 DECAY AROUND FERRIC DEGRADATION AT FASTENERS**

## **7.8 CONCLUSION**

# VOLUME 2: Detailing

## CHAPTER 8: Timber Detailing for Longevity

### INTRODUCTION

#### 8.1 MOISTURE PROTECTION

- 8.1.1 Shedding Water
- 8.1.2 Airflow
- 8.1.3 Surface Finishes
- 8.1.4 Avoid Vertical Fasteners

#### 8.2 PREFABRICATION AND TREATMENT

- 8.2.1 Treatment Boring

#### 8.3 ANISOTROPIC PROPERTIES: AVOIDING TENSION PERPENDICULAR TO GRAIN

- 8.3.1 Slope of Grain
- 8.3.2 Notches and Re-entrant Corner Cracking
- 8.3.3 Crosswise Bending
- 8.3.4 Fastener End- and Edge-Distance
- 8.3.5 Shrinkage at Connections

#### 8.4 ALLOW FOR SHRINKAGE

- 8.4.1 Shrinkage Checks
- 8.4.2 Connections
- 8.4.3 Deck Joints
- 8.4.4 Vertical Girder Shrinkage

#### 8.5 DESIGN FOR FIRE RESISTANCE

- 8.5.1 Structural Configuration
- 8.5.2 Preservative Selection
- 8.5.3 Chemical Fire Protection
- 8.5.4 Fire Protective Coverings
- 8.5.5 Minimize Decay
- 8.5.6 Site Maintenance

#### 8.6 REFERENCES

## **CHAPTER 9: Timber Bridge Maintenance Details**

### **9.1 CHECK AND RETIGHTEN FASTENERS**

### **9.2 CLEANING**

- 9.2.1 Soil and Debris at Girder Seats
- 9.2.2 Debris and Vegetation around Piers
- 9.2.3 Debris on Deck
- 9.2.4 Scuppers and Deck Drains

### **9.3 FIELD TREATMENT**

- 9.3.1 Remedial Preservatives
- 9.3.2 Diffuser Installation
- 9.3.3 Diffuser Replenishment
- 9.3.4 Insecticides

### **9.4 PAINTS AND SEALANTS**

### **9.5 STEEL COMPONENTS**

## **CHAPTER 10: Timber Bridge Restoration Details**

### **10.1 ELIMINATE VERTICAL FASTENERS**

- 10.1.1 Deck to Girder
- 10.1.2 Girder to Timber Cap
- 10.1.3 Girder to Concrete Seat
- 10.1.4 Cap to Pile
- 10.1.5 Curb to Deck

### **10.2 DRAINAGE AND AIRFLOW**

- 10.2.1 Remove Inappropriate Moisture Barriers
- 10.2.2 Ensure Flashing is Vented
- 10.2.3 Ensure Air Gap at Girder Ends
- 10.2.4 Install Scuppers
- 10.2.5 Install Deck Drains
- 10.2.6 Add Crown to Wear Surface

### **10.3 SUBSTRUCTURE REPAIRS**

- 10.3.1 Scour Protection
- 10.3.2 Pile Posting
- 10.3.3 Dutchman's Patch Pile Sleeve

- 10.3.4 FRP Wrap
- 10.3.5 Epoxy Injection
- 10.3.6 Driving New Piles
- 10.3.7 Pumping Pile
- 10.3.8 Wales, Sashes, Braces — Kind-for-Kind Replacement
- 10.3.9 Wales, Sashes, Braces — FRP Reinforcement
- 10.3.10 Cap Repair
- 10.3.11 Abutment Sheathing
- 10.3.12 Pier Fenders
- 10.3.13 Cribbing Repair

## **10.4 SUPERSTRUCTURE REPAIR**

- 10.4.1 Slope-Cut Notches
- 10.4.2 Girder Replacement
- 10.4.3 Sistered Girders
- 10.4.4 Spike Damage Repair
- 10.4.5 FRP Tensile Reinforcement
- 10.4.6 FRP Shear Panel
- 10.4.7 Horizontal Crack Repair

## **10.5 DECK REPAIR**

- 10.5.1 Transverse Plank Deck
- 10.5.2 Transverse Panel Deck
- 10.5.3 Longitudinal Deck
- 10.5.4 Stress-Laminated Decks
- 10.5.5 Nail-Laminated Deck

## **10.6 WEAR SURFACE REPAIR**

- 10.6.1 Running Plank Replacement
- 10.6.2 Asphalt — Crack Repair
- 10.6.3 Asphalt — Resurfacing
- 10.6.4 Asphalt — Remove and Replace

## **10.7 BARRIER REPAIR**

- 10.7.1 Element Replacement
- 10.7.2 Full Replacement
- 10.7.3 Crash-Rated Barriers
- 10.7.4 Guardrail Transitions
- 10.7.5 Handrail Repair

## **10.8 REFERENCES**

# **VOLUME 3: Advanced Design Considerations (Coming Soon)**

**GLOSSARY**

**ABBREVIATIONS**