

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STAFF BRIDGE BRIDGE DETAIL MANUAL	Chapter: 10 Effective: May 19, 1981 Supersedes: New
Footing and Piling Layout	

10.1 Purpose

This drawing shall show a plan view of all footings, piling, or caissons for a given structure or structures, and shall present all information necessary for locating their positions in the field.

10.2 Responsibility

This drawing shall be prepared and checked in the design unit. The graphic presentation of the information on this drawing shall be the responsibility of the individual preparing this drawing.

10.3 Scales

Suggested scales for presenting the details on this drawing are as follows:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| $1/8" = 1' - 0"$  | $1/4" = 1' - 0"$ |
| $3/16" = 1' - 0"$ | $3/8" = 1' - 0"$ |

Scales for the distances measured along the "layout" or "work" lines from "bent line" to "bent line", or along "bent line", may be reduced when deemed necessary.

For the definitions of "layout line", "work line", and "bent line", see Sections 10.5, 10.6, and 10.8, respectively.

10.4 Orientation of Details

If the "Footing and Piling Layout" details are to occupy one drawing, they are to be proportioned to the sheet.

If this layout is combined with the "Construction Layout", it is preferred to have it occupy the bottom half of the drawing; however, if the physical characteristics of the structure or structures deem it necessary, it may be positioned in a different manner. An example of this is shown in Figure 9-3.

### 10.5 Layout Line

A "layout line", as used on this drawing, is defined as a line along which and from which all the basic distances, lines, and angles are measured for the purpose of locating the footings, piling, and caissons. This line shall be identified by its proper name. Examples: Centerline Roadway, Survey Line, Centerline of Median, etc.

If the structure is on a horizontal curve, the "layout line" may be a tangent line to the curve. If this tangent line is not related to the P.I., it would be identified as follows: "Tangent to P.O.C. Station 10 + 10.50". If the "layout line" is one of the tangents related to the P.I. of the horizontal curve, it would be identified in one of the following two ways, depending upon which tangent is used as the "layout line" in the particular instance.

(1) "Back tangent to P.T. Station 49+54.70".

(2) "Ahead tangent to P.T. Station 49+54.70".

If the structure is on a spiral, the "layout line" may be a line tangent to the spiral at the T.S. or S.T.

The "layout line" is always a straight line, even though a structure may be on a horizontal curve or spiral. The bearing of all "layout lines" shall be shown.

In Figure 10-3 the "layout line" is tangent to the curve at the P.O.C, Station 259+96.61, and its bearing is N 00° 00' 00" E.

The "layout line" may be chord between two specified points.

#### 10.6 Work Line

A "work line", as used on this drawing, is defined as an auxiliary line to the "layout line", along which and from which distances and angles are measured for the purpose of locating the footings, piling, and caissons. This line is offset from the "layout line" by means of dimensions along the "bent lines".

In Figure 10-3, the distances of 22.78' (Piers 2 and 4) and 18.00' (Pier 3) measured along the centerline of piers from the tangent (layout line), locate lines which are centerlines of the pier footings. These lines can be considered "work lines", as distances are measured along and from these lines to locate the bounds of the footings.

In Figure 10-1 two "work lines" are shown. They are located a distance of 10.25' up from the "layout line" and 10.25' down from the "layout line" along the centerline of pier and footing (bent line), and are identified as "Centerline of Footing". In this case, these "work lines" are not parallel to the "layout line", but are normal to the "bent line". Distances are measured normal to and along these lines to locate the centerline of the piling and the bounds of the footings. In the example, distances of 2.50' measured each side of the "bent line" along the "work line" locate the centerline of piling parallel to the "bent line". Distances of 2.50' measured along these centerlines each side of the "work line" locate the centerlines of the piling that are parallel to the "work line". In a similar manner, the bounds of the footings are also located.

#### 10.7 Reference Points

The "reference" point" is defined as a given point on the "layout line", from which all points are located. Each "reference point" shall be identified with a station.

In Figure 10-3, the "layout line" is also the tangent line. The "reference point" on this line is at the P.O.C. Station 259+96.61. From this point, the distances are measured ahead and back along the "layout line".

#### 10.8 Bent Lines

A "bent line" is defined as a line that intersects the "layout line". Along these "bent lines" are measured the distances for locating the footings, piling, or caissons.

These "bent lines" shall be identified as "Centerline of Piling", "Centerline of Pier 2", "Centerline of Footings", etc.

In Figure 10-1, a graphic example for the locations of a footing or piling at a pier when the "bent line" is skewed is shown.

A note such as: "Pier Pile Spacing is Typical", makes it unnecessary to repeat the dimensions in the other footings.

#### 10.9 Horizontal Control Lines

If the structure is located on a horizontal curve and utilizes a "layout line" as discussed in 10.5, the "horizontal control line" need only be shown to locate the layout line as shown in Figure 10-3.

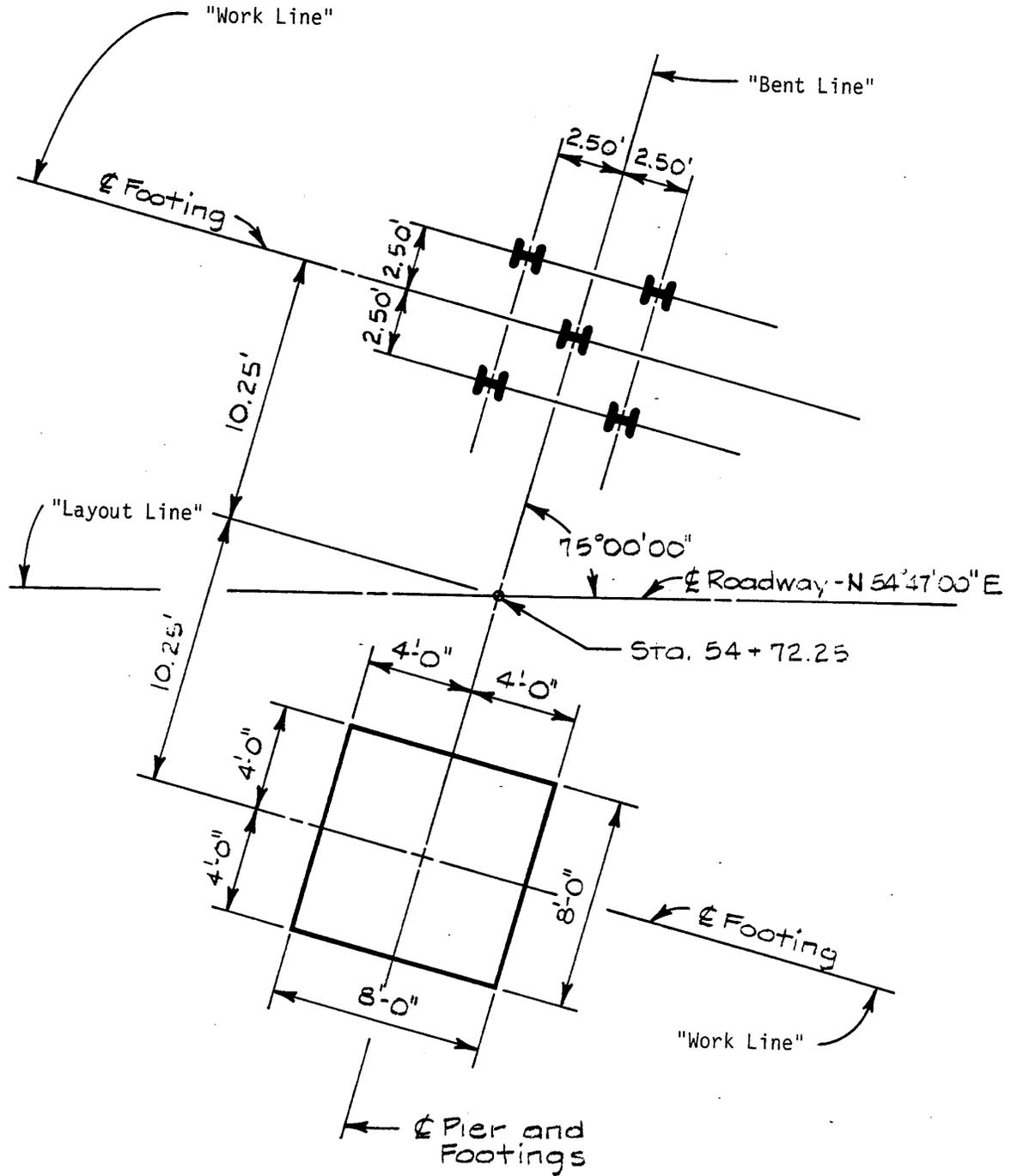


Fig. 10-1 EXAMPLE SHOWING LOCATIONS OF FOOTINGS AND PILING FROM CENTERLINE OF ROADWAY (LAYOUT LINE) AND CENTERLINES OF FOOTINGS (WORK LINES)

#### 10.9 Horizontal Control Lines (continued)

The "horizontal control line" shall be shown and identified by its proper name: "Survey Line", "Centerline of Roadway", or "Centerline of Median", etc.

#### 10.10 Stationing

A station shall be given at the "reference point" on the "layout lines", as previously discussed in Section 10.7. In Figure 10-3, the station of the "reference point" is at the P.O.C. on the tangent line. In the case of a double row of piling, the abutment centerline of bearing shall be defined and the piling offset shall be dimensioned normal to the centerline of bearing.

All stations on the "Footing and Piling Layout" shall be given to two decimal places. Example: Sta. 259+96.61.

#### 10.11 Dimensions

Dimensions shall be shown from the "reference point" on the "layout line" to the "bent lines".

An example of this is shown in Figure 10-3, where distances are measured each way from the "reference point" to the "bent lines".

A "tie in" dimension shall be shown from the nearest piling to the "layout" or "work" line.

Dimensions shall be shown that are measured along or normal to the "bent lines" from the "layout" or "work" lines for the purpose of locating footings, piling, or caissons.

Refer to Figures 10-1 and 10-3 for other pertinent dimensions.

#### 10.11 Dimensions (continued)

All dimensions on the drawing, except footing dimensions, shall be in feet and decimals of a foot, to two decimal place. Footing dimensions shall be given in feet and inches.

#### 10.12 Piling and Caissons

- (a) Sizes - The size of the piling shall be shown on the drawing.
- (b) Maximum Load - The maximum pile load and footing or caisson pressure shall be shown on the drawing.
- (c) Batter - The drawings shall show the amount and direction of battered piling.
- (d) Type - End Bearing or Friction Piling.
- (e) Pile Reinforcing Tips - For detail, see Figure 10-2
- (f) Estimated tip elevations.

#### 10.13 Angles

The angles that the "bent lines" make with the "layout" or "work lines" shall be shown on this drawing, as shown in Figures 9-3, 10-1, and 10-3.

#### 10.14 Check Items

Listed below is a summary of items that shall appear on the drawing, when applicable. Additional information shall appear, as required.

- (a) Project number in proper location.
- (b) Standard North Arrow.
- (c) Proper identification of "layout line" or "work line" as discussed in Sections 10.5 and 10.6, respectively.
- (d) Bearing of "layout line".

#### 10.14 Check Items (continued)

- (e) Proper identification of "horizontal control line" or lines as discussed in Section 9.5 of the preceding chapter.
- (f) "Work lines" referenced to "layout line" by means of dimensions.
- (g) Stationing as discussed in Section 10.11.
- (h) "Bent lines", properly identified, as discussed in Section 10.8.
- (i) Dimensions along "layout line" for locating intersection points of "bent lines", as discussed in Section 10.11.
- (j) Indicate angles that are generated between the "layout" or "work" lines and the "bent lines".
- (k) Dimensions necessary for locating all footings, piling, and caissons as discussed in Section 10.11.
- (l) Indicate all spread footings, piling, or caissons.
- (m) Give piling size, type, maximum pile load, and estimated tip elevations as discussed in Section 10.12.
- (n) Indicate the size of the spread footings.
- (o) Identify centerlines of piling, caissons, and footings.
- (p) Title the plan in accordance with the particular condition.
- (q) Check for typical notes, as indicated in Section 10.16.
- (r) Check title block for information indicated in Section 10.15.

#### 10.15 Title Block

This drawing is titled "FOOTING AND PILING LAYOUT", "FOOTING LAYOUT", "PILING LAYOUT", ETC., and shall be so indicated in the title block.

If other details are combined on this drawing, they shall be so indicated in the title also. Example: If the "Construction Layout" is placed on the drawing with the "Footing and Piling Layout", the title

10.15 Title Block (continued)

of the drawing would be "CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT" - "FOOTING AND PILING LAYOUT".

The structure number or numbers, and the first initial and last name of the Designer and Detailer shall be filled in on each sheet.

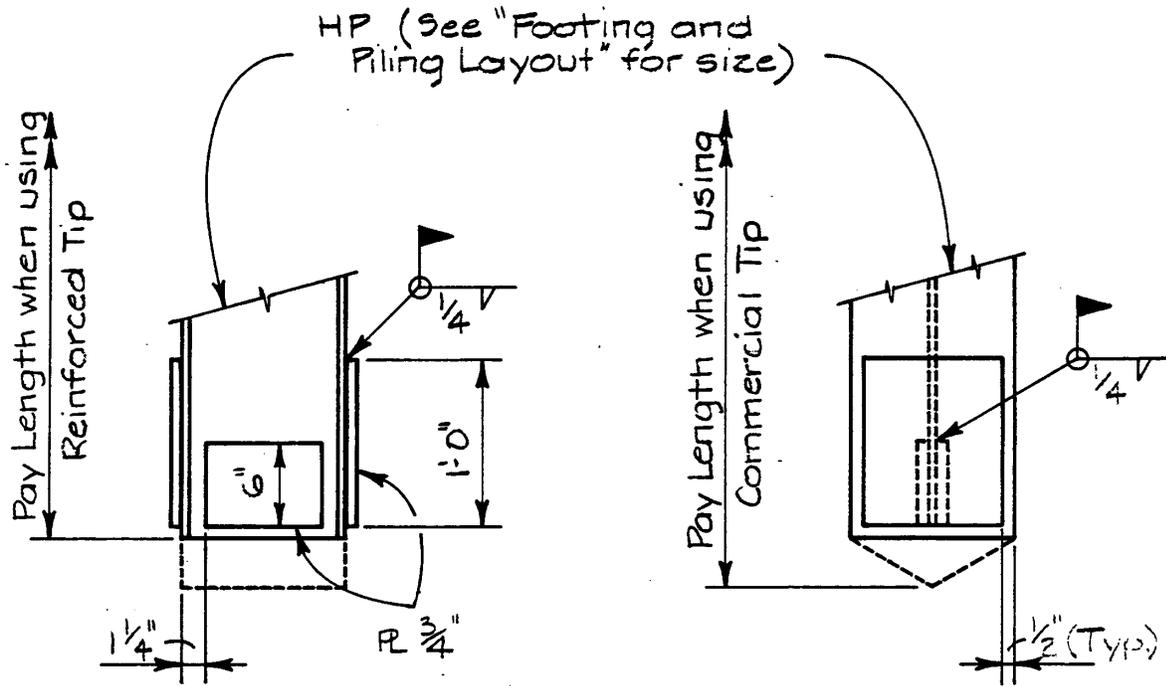
10.16 Typical Notes

The following notes shall appear on the drawing, when applicable.

- (a) Dimensions Notes - The piling and footing dimensions shown are at the bottom of the concrete.
- (b) Piling - A notation shall be made on the drawing indicating the piling size.
- (c) Piling Load Note - Maximum Pile Load = \_\_\_\_\_Tons.
- (d) Type - A notation shall be made on the drawing indicating if the Piling is either End Bearing or Friction.
- (e) Show the maximum Footing Pressure, when applicable.
- (f) Estimated Tip Elevation.

10.10 DETAILING AND CHECKING PROCEDURES

Volume II



PILE REINFORCING TIP

An approved commercial pile tip may be used in lieu of reinforced tip shown.

FIG. 10-2 PILE TIP DETAIL

VOLUME II

FOOTING AND PILING LAYOUT / 10.11

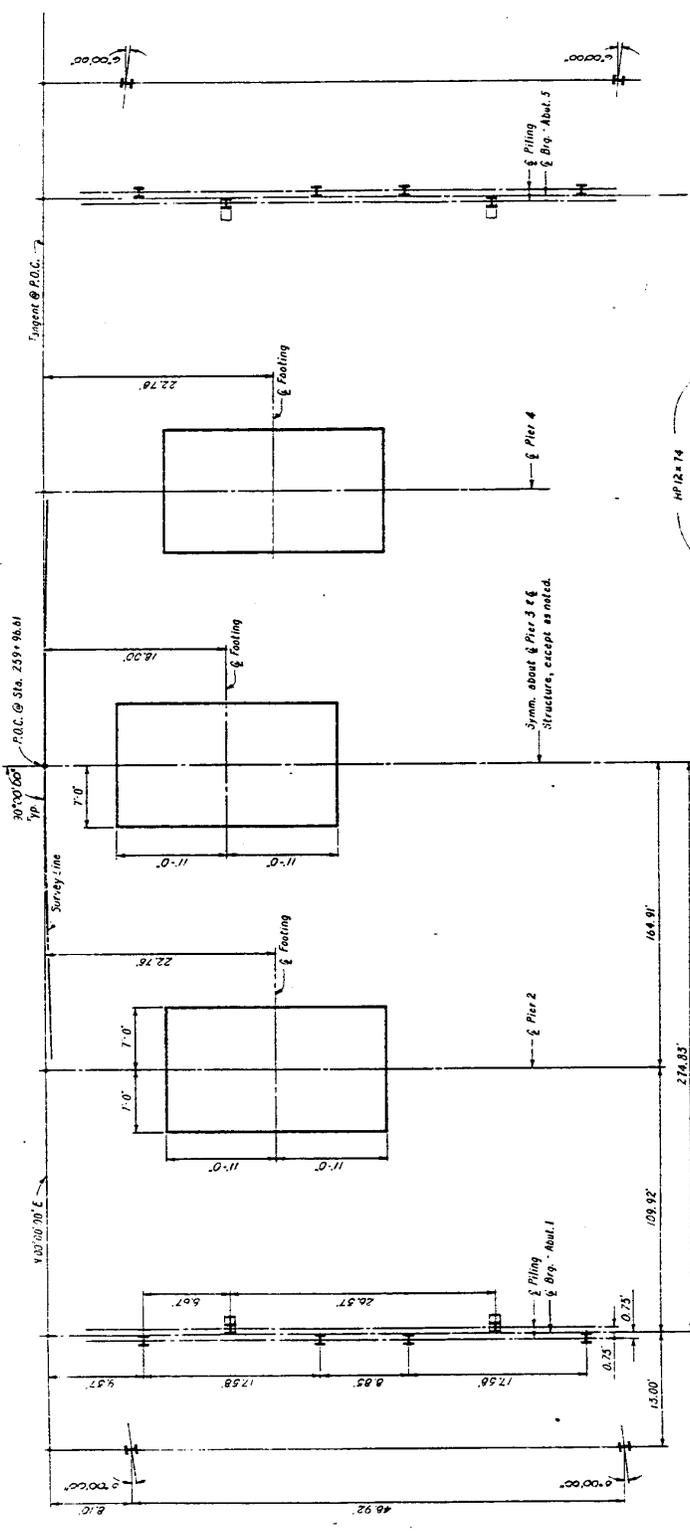
DESIGN NO.	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
170-2(15)			

DATE	BY	REVISIONS

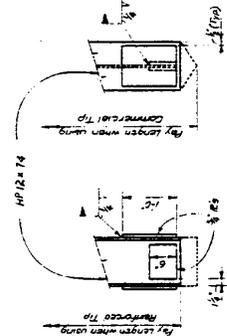
  

NO REVISIONS	AS CONSTRUCTED	REVISED	VOID
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Notes:  
 1. Piling and footing dimensions shown are at the bottom of the concrete.  
 2. All piling shall be  $\phi$  bearing HP 12x74 with a Maximum Pile Load of 80 tons.  
 3. All piling shall be friction HP 12x74 with a Maximum Pile Load of 6 tons.  
 4.  $\phi$  indicates piling to be battered, 5:12, in the direction shown.  
 5. Maximum Pier Footing Pressure = 3 Tons/Sq Ft.

Pile Size	Location	Est. Qty.	Est. Price
HP 12x74	Wingwall - Abut. 1	5352.0	
HP 12x74	Abut. 6	5352.0	
HP 12x74	Wingwall - Abut. 3	5352.0	



PILE REINFORCING TIP  
 -In approved concrete only, so may be used in lieu of reinforced bit walls.

FOOTING AND PILING LAYOUT

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	
FOOTING AND PILING LAYOUT	
DESIGNED BY	REVISIONS
170-2(15)	
DRAWN BY	DATE
	7-72-7
CHECKED BY	NO. OF SHEETS
	15
APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
	10.11

2-10-81

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

Fig. 10-3