

**SECTION 14A  
CULVERTS****14A.1 INTRODUCTION TO RATING CULVERTS**

This section covers the load rating of culverts, flexible and rigid other than concrete box culverts. Culverts include, but are not limited to: metal pipe, metal plate pipe, pipe arch, long span plate structure, thermoplastic pipe, steel reinforced thermoplastic pipe, and fiberglass pipe. This section also covers rigid pipes such as concrete pipes. Culverts are to be rated using the policies and guidelines of the Bridge Rating Manual, Section 1 and Subsections 14A.2 and 14A.3.

The load rating of concrete box culverts is covered in section 14.

When there are no plans available for the culverts, the requirements in Subsection 1.5 of CDOT Bridge Rating Manual, CDOT M&S Standards, or AASHTO Specifications may be used if proven to be representative of the culvert. Field measurements may also be used.

The types of flexible culverts covered by this section are:

- AAC - Aluminum Arch Culvert
- CMP - Corrugated Metal Pipe (Steel/Aluminum)
- CPP - Corrugated Plastic Pipe
- SAC - Steel Arch Culvert/Multiplate Arch Culvert
- SPP - Smooth Plastic Pipe

The other types of rigid culverts also covered by this section are:

- RCPC - Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert
- CAC - Concrete Arch Culvert

**14A.2 POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR RATING CULVERTS****14A.2.1 General**

- A) A culvert shall be rated or re-rated based on AASHTO Load and Resistance Factor Rating (LRFR) using latest version on CANDE (Culvert Analysis and Design) software. Programs other than CANDE must be approved in advance by the CDOT Bridge Rating Engineer.
- B) A major culvert is defined as a culvert or a group of culverts that have a span length of greater than 20 feet measured parallel to the centerline of roadway from outside of the first pipe to the outside of the last pipe. A group of culverts are culverts with distance between them of less than or equal to the radius of the smallest culvert in the group.

- C) A minor culvert is defined as a culvert or a group of culverts that have a span length of less than or equal 20 feet but greater than or equal to 4 feet measured parallel to the centerline of roadway from outside of the first pipe to the outside of the last pipe.
- D) Inventory and operating ratings shall be performed for HL-93 as applicable. Additionally, an operating rating shall be performed for appropriate Legal Loads (Colorado or Interstate Type 3, 3-2, and 3S2), NRL, EVs, Colorado Permit Vehicle, and Modified Tandem. Rating for SHVs shall be performed if the rating factor (RF) for the NRL vehicle is less than 1.0. Truck configurations for the legal loads, NRL, SHVs, EVs, Colorado Permit Vehicle, and Modified Tandem can be obtained from Chapter 1 of the CDOT Rating Manual.
- E) For live loads and impact factors refer to AASHTO Specifications, AASHTO Manual for Bridge Evaluation, and CDOT Bridge Rating Manual Section 1.
- F) "For single-span culverts, the effects of live load may be neglected where the depth of fill is more than 8.0 ft. and exceeds the span length. For multiple span culverts, the effects may be neglected where the depth of fill exceeds the distance between inside faces of end walls." AASHTO LRFD 8th edition, section 3.6.1.2.6. When these conditions are met, the capacity adequacy shall be verified for dead load and other superimposed loads. The rater shall also verify and document that the fill height meets CDOT M&S Standard fill height limitations.
- G) The structure Inspection and appraisal report shall be investigated for the culvert condition. Reducing section properties due to loss of cross section or damage shall be investigated and accounted for by a professional engineer. Findings and recommendation shall be discussed with the Staff Bridge contact and the Bridge Rating engineer prior to finalizing the rating. If approved, the findings and recommendation shall be clearly documented in the rating package.
- H) Refined analysis and/or soil interaction analysis may be used if rating shows that posting or color coding per section 1.15 or 1.16 is required. Geotechnical engineering may be required to provide soil interaction properties.
- I) For multiple lines of buried pipe structure that meets the minimum spacing between pipes per AASHTO LRFD, Section 12.6.7, a single pipe instead of multi-pipe may be modeled for load rating analysis.

### 14A.2.2 Calculations

- A) A set of calculations, separate from computer output, shall be submitted with each rating package. These calculations shall include derivations for dead loads, derivation of live load, and any other calculations or assumptions used for the rating.
- B) Dead Loads
  1. The final sum of all the individual weight components for dead load calculations may be rounded up to the next 5 pounds.
  2. Dead loads shall include fill, pavement, curbs, sidewalks, railing, etc.
  3. Fill Dead loads shall be calculated based on 125 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>.
- C) Use the minimum design yield strength value  $F_y$  from plans or AASHTO Specifications.

### 14A.3 RATING REPORTING AND PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

#### 14A.3.1 Rating Reporting/Package Requirements

- A) A copy of the schematic drawing or sketch showing the elevation and applied loads shall be included with the rating package. Rating procedure shall be per section 1.11 or 1.12 as applicable.
- B) The rater and checker shall complete the rating documentation as described in Section 1 of the Bridge Rating Manual. Any variation from the original design assumptions shall be added to the Rating Summary Sheet as applicable. The rating package requirements shall be per Section 1.13 and Section 1.14 of the Bridge Rating Manual and as amended herein.

#### 14A.3.2 Consultant Submittal Requirements

- A) Consultant designed/rated culverts: Before finalizing the rating package and when a computer program is used as the analysis tool, the rater shall verify with Staff Bridge that the program being used is acceptable to CDOT. Unapproved program data files may be rejected.
- B) When the rating is finalized, the rater shall save the input and output files. The files name shall include the structure number of the rated culvert. The rating package including the program input and output files, the rating summary sheet, and necessary computations shall be transmitted electronically (.xlsx, .xml, etc.) and in PDF format to Staff Bridge for review and archiving.

#### 14A.4 INTRODUCTION TO CANDE SOFTWARE

CANDE is a public domain 2D finite element software for analysis and design of culverts and buried structures (corrugated metal, reinforced concrete, and thermoplastics). CANDE can rate or design buried structures by Load Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) or Allowable Stress Design (ASD) methodologies.

There are three levels for analysis: Level 1, 2 and 3 as shown in Fig 14A-1. CANDE will generate a mesh automatically for half of the culvert then by using the Tool Box application can convert to a level 3 mesh (full culvert).

CANDE analyzes different types of culverts (steel, concrete, and plastic) for various design criteria as shown in Table 14A-1.

Culvert properties such as: (culvert type, soil types, culvert wall thickness, fill materials density, thickness, etc.) must be defined in CANDE but to receive a rating for the culvert, the user must use the Tool Box attached to CANDE software.

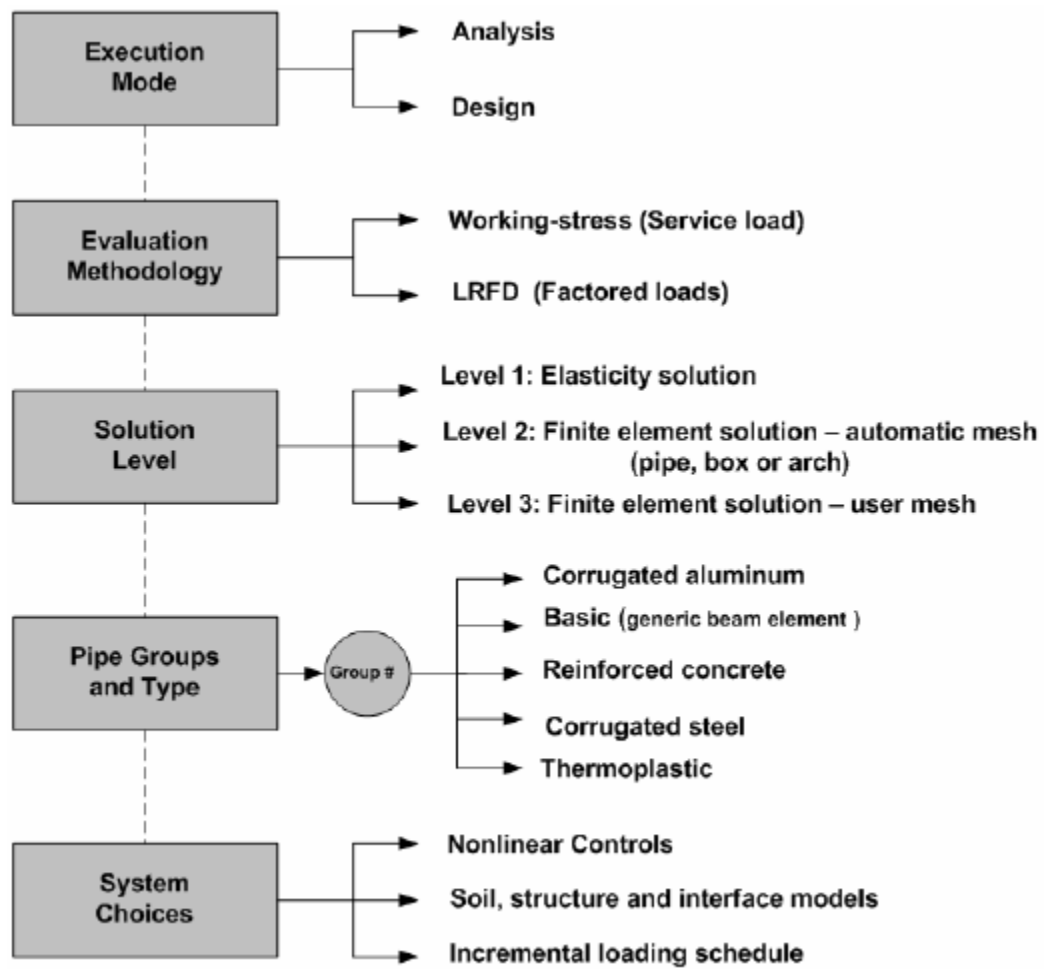
#### 14A.5 INTRODUCTION TO CANDE TOOL BOX SOFTWARE

The CANDE Tool Box is an application that supplements the CANDE software to rate culverts. It has the ability to define wearing surface thickness, convert analysis level, define design, legal and permit trucks with varies load factors, and to obtaining rating factors.

Table 14A-1: Design/Analysis CANDE criteria

| Buried structure Type      | Analysis/Design Criteria  |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Corrugated Metal</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thrust Yielding</li> <li>• Buckling</li> <li>• Seam Failure</li> <li>• Plastic hinging</li> </ul>      |
| <b>Reinforced Concrete</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steel Yielding</li> <li>• Concrete Crush</li> <li>• Shear failure</li> <li>• Radial Tension</li> </ul> |
| <b>Plastic</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thrust Yielding</li> <li>• Bucking</li> <li>• Combined Strain</li> <li>• Tension Strain</li> </ul>     |

Figure 14A-1 CANDE Analysis/Design procedure (as outlined in the CANDE-2019 Manual)



The following information was obtained from CDOT standards and AASHTO Standard Specification Section 12:

Table 14A-2: Materials Specifications

|   |                           |     |
|---|---------------------------|-----|
| Pavement Unit weight  | 146.67                    | pcf |
| Soil Unit Weight  | 125                       | pcf |
| Soil Stiffness factor K   | 0.22                      |     |
| Steel Pipe material Modulus of Elasticity, $E_m$                  | 29,000,000                | psi |
| Pipe material Min. Tensile Strength, $f_u$                        | 45,000                    | psi |
| Pipe material Min. Yield Point, $F_y$                             | 33,000                    | psi |
| Capacity Modification Factor for Wall Area and Buckling, $\Phi_b$ | 1.0                       |     |
| Capacity Modification Factor for Seam Strength, $\Phi_s$          | 0.67                      |     |
| Elastic Young modulus for steel                                   | 29,000,000                | psi |
| Poisson's ratio for steel   | 0.3                       |     |
| Yield stress for steel  | 33,000                    | psi |
| Steel Density   | 490                       | pcf |
| Elastic Young modulus for aluminum                                | 10,000,000                | psi |
| Poisson's ratio for Aluminum                                      | 0.33                      |     |
| Yield stress for Aluminum   | 24,000                    | psi |
| Aluminum Density  | 170                       | pcf |
| Compressive Strength of Concrete, $f'_c$                          | Based on the actual grade | ksi |
| Concrete Density  | 150                       | pcf |
| Poisson's ratio for concrete                                      | 0.17                      |     |
| Elastic Young modulus for concrete                                | $120 * (Density)^2$       | psi |
| Plastic Elastic Young modulus for short-term loading              | See attached table        |     |
| Plastic Ultimate stress limit for short-term loading              | See attached table        |     |
| Plastic Elastic Young modulus for long-term loading               | See attached table        |     |
| Plastic Ultimate stress limit for long-term loading               | See attached table        |     |
| Poisson's ratio for plastic                                       | 0.3                       |     |

Table 14A-3: Plastic Materials Specifications

| Type of plastic                 | Effective Young's Modulus (PE) |                 | Ultimate strength (PU) |                 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|                                 | Short-Term (ksi)               | Long-term (ksi) | Short-Term (ksi)       | Long-term (ksi) |
| HDPE –High Density Polyethylene | 110                            | 22              | 3                      | 0.9             |
| PVC –Polyvinyl Chloride         | 400                            | 140             | 6                      | 2.6             |
| PP –Polypropylene               | 135                            | 31              | 3.1                    | 1               |

Table 14A-4: Section Properties for Standard Steel Corrugation Sizes

| Corrugation Profile | Section Properties          | Corrugation thickness (in) |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                     |                             | 0.040                      | 0.052   | 0.064   | 0.079   | 0.109   | 0.138   | 0.168   |
| 1-1/2 x 1/4         | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.03800                    | 0.05070 | 0.06340 | 0.07920 | 0.11090 | 0.14270 | 0.17480 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.00025                    | 0.00034 | 0.00044 | 0.00057 | 0.00086 | 0.00121 | 0.00164 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.00172                    | 0.00225 | 0.00280 | 0.00347 | 0.00479 | 0.00624 | 0.00785 |
| 2-2/3 x 1/2         | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.03880                    | 0.05160 | 0.06460 | 0.08070 | 0.11300 | 0.14530 | 0.17780 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.00112                    | 0.00150 | 0.00189 | 0.00239 | 0.00342 | 0.00453 | 0.00573 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.00415                    | 0.00543 | 0.00670 | 0.00826 | 0.01123 | 0.01420 | 0.01716 |
| 3 x 1               | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.04450                    | 0.05930 | 0.07420 | 0.09280 | 0.13000 | 0.16730 | 0.20480 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.00515                    | 0.00689 | 0.00866 | 0.01088 | 0.01546 | 0.02018 | 0.02509 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.00990                    | 0.01310 | 0.01628 | 0.02017 | 0.02788 | 0.03547 | 0.04296 |
| 5 x 1               | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.00000                    | 0.00000 | 0.06620 | 0.82670 | 0.11580 | 0.14900 | 0.18220 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.00000                    | 0.00000 | 0.00885 | 0.01109 | 0.01565 | 0.02032 | 0.02509 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.00000                    | 0.00000 | 0.01664 | 0.02056 | 0.02822 | 0.03571 | 0.04296 |

| Corrugation Profile | Section Properties          | Corrugation thickness (in) |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                     |                             | 0.110                      | 0.140   | 0.170   | 0.188   | 0.218   | 0.249   | 0.280   |
| 6 x 2               | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.12970                    | 0.16690 | 0.20410 | 0.22830 | 0.26660 | 0.30420 | 0.34330 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.06041                    | 0.07816 | 0.09616 | 0.10800 | 0.12691 | 0.14616 | 0.16583 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.05726                    | 0.07305 | 0.08863 | 0.09872 | 0.11444 | 0.12998 | 0.14546 |

| Corrugation Profile | Section Properties          | Corrugation thickness (in) |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|                     |                             | 0.318                      | 0.380   |
| 6 x 2               | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.38930                    | 0.46780 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.19000                    | 0.23200 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.16393                    | 0.19496 |

Table 14A-5: Section Properties for Standard Aluminum Corrugation Sizes

| Corrugation Profile | Section Properties          | Corrugation thickness (in) |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                     |                             | 0.048                      | 0.060   | 0.075   | 0.105   | 0.135   | 0.164   |
| 1-1/2 x 1/4         | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.05070                    | 0.06342 | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.00034                    | 0.00035 | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.00228                    | 0.00226 | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 2-2/3 x 1/2         | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.06458 | 0.08067 | 0.11300 | 0.14533 | 0.17775 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.00189 | 0.00239 | 0.00342 | 0.00453 | 0.00573 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.00675 | 0.00831 | 0.01131 | 0.01427 | 0.01726 |
| 3 x 1               | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.07416 | 0.09317 | 0.1300  | 0.17400 | 0.20483 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.00866 | 0.01088 | 0.01545 | 0.02017 | 0.02508 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.01634 | 0.02024 | 0.02796 | 0.03554 | 0.04309 |
| 6 x 1               | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.0646  | 0.08067 | 0.11300 | 0.14533 | 0.17775 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.00850 | 0.01060 | 0.01490 | 0.01910 | 0.02340 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0                          | 0.01604 | 0.01972 | 0.02697 | 0.03366 | 0.04021 |

| Corrugation Profile | Section Properties          | Corrugation thickness (in) |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                     |                             | 0.100                      | 0.125   | 0.150   | 0.175   | 0.200   | 0.225   |
| 9 x 2 1/2           | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.11700                    | 0.14583 | 0.17500 | 0.20408 | 0.23325 | 0.26242 |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.08310                    | 0.10400 | 0.12490 | 0.14590 | 0.16700 | 0.18820 |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.06392                    | 0.07924 | 0.09426 | 0.10908 | 0.12370 | 0.13813 |

| Corrugation Profile | Section Properties          | Corrugation thickness (in) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                     |                             | 0.250                      |
| 9 x 2 1/2           | $PA \text{ in}^2/\text{in}$ | 0.29175                    |
|                     | $PI \text{ in}^4/\text{in}$ | 0.20940                    |
|                     | $PS \text{ in}^3/\text{in}$ | 0.15229                    |

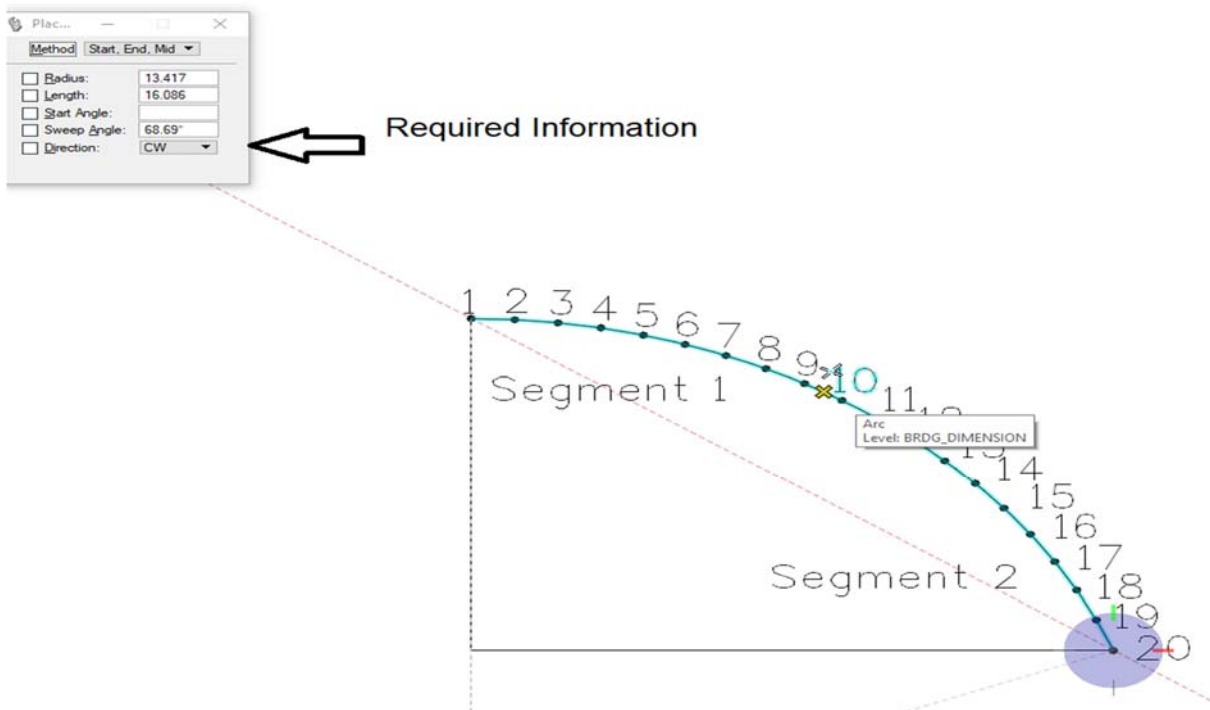


## 14A.6 ARCH GEOMETRIC DATA DEFINITION PROCEDURE IN CANDE

### 14A.6-1: Two Segment Arch Definition

1. Draw a horizontal line in MicroStation with length S (Pipe Span Length) as detailed in the Culvert Field Measurement Form
2. From the center of that line, draw a vertical line with length R (Pipe Rise)
3. Create an arc using the “Start, End, Mid” method and make sure the arc’s radius centers on the drew vertical line.
4. Record the radius and sweep angle from the “Place arc” command box
5. In the “Arch Segments and Angles” section of CANDE, input the value of the radius previously recorded in the “R1” and “R2” fields. Divide the sweeping angle by 2 and record those values in “Angle for R1 segment” and “Angle for R2 segment”.
6. Go to Material Definition 4 (Interface 1) and input 90° and change the coefficient of friction to 0.3 (the minimum value)
7. Go to Material Definition 5 (Interface 2) under the Material Control Parameters change the Material Name to “Interface #19” and change the Material ID to 19. This is the last interface of the nodes generated by CANDE. The program will calculate all the interface angles in between. Using the equation  $\theta(i) = 90 - (i - 1) * \frac{\Delta}{m-1}$  where  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $m =$  total number of nodes (should always be 20 for a two-segmented arch) and  $\Delta =$  sweep angle, calculate the interface angle at the 20th node. Input this value into the “Angle from x-axis to normal interface” field of Material Definition 5 and change the coefficient of friction to 0.3.

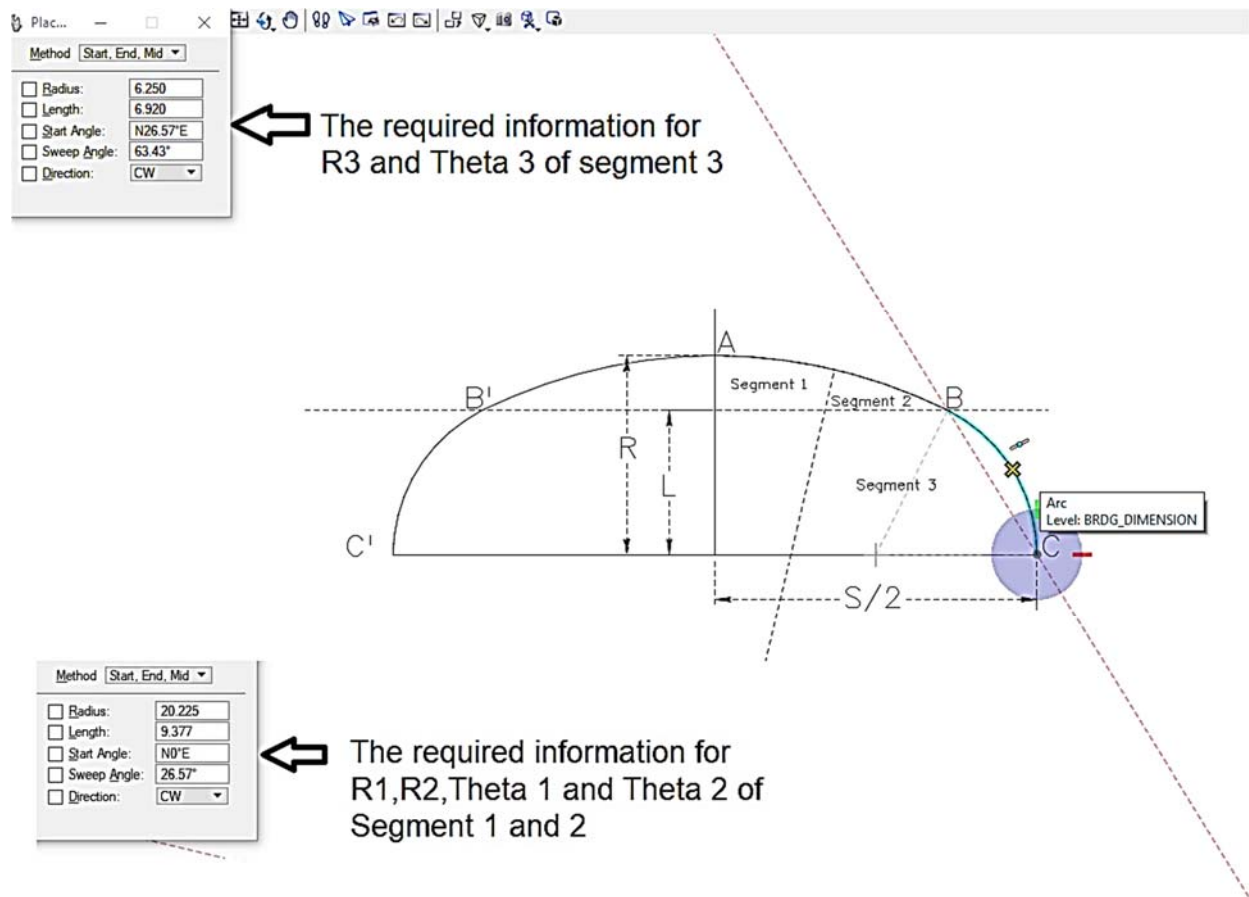
Figure 14A-2: Two Segmented Arch



**14A.6-2: Three Segment Arch Definition**

1. Draw a horizontal line in MicroStation with length S (Pipe Span Length) as detailed in the Culvert Field Measurement Form
2. From the center of that line, draw a vertical line with length R (Pipe Rise)
3. From the center of that line, draw another vertical line with length L (Vertical rise of side segment)
4. Create an arc for segment 1 and 2 using the “Start, End, Mid” method and make sure the arc’s start from B’ to B point (as shown in the attached drawing).
5. Record the radius and sweep angle from the “Place arc” command box for Arch of segment 1 and 2
6. In the “Arch Segments and Angles” section of CANDE, input the value of the radius previously recorded in the “R1” and “R2” fields. Divide the sweeping angle by 2 and record those values in “Angle for R1 segment” and “Angle for R2 segment”.
7. Create an arc using the “Start, End, Mid” method and make sure the arcs from point B to point C.
8. Record the radius and sweep angle from the “Place arc” command box.
9. In the “Arch Segments and Angles” section of CANDE, input the value of the radius previously recorded in the “R3” and sweeping angle. Record those values in “Angle for R3 segment” and “Angle for R3 segment”.
10. To activate R3 and Theta 3 values define “vertical rise of side segment” in “Arch and footing dimension definition” equal to “L” length.
11. Go to Material Definition 4 (Interface 1) and input 90° and change the coefficient of friction to 0.3 (the minimum value)
12. Go to Material Definition 5 (Interface 2) under the Material Control Parameters change the Material Name to “Interface #19” and change the Material ID to 19. This is the last interface of the nodes generated by CANDE. The program will calculate all the interface angles in between. Using the equation where  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  and  $m =$  total number of nodes (should always be 20 for a two-segmented arch) and  $\delta =$  sweep angle, calculate the interface angle at the 20th node. Input this value into the “Angle from the x-axis to normal interface” field of Material Definition 5 and change the coefficient of friction to 0.3.

Figure 14A-3: Three Segmented Arch



## 14A.7 CULVERT RATING EXAMPLES

### 14A.7.1 Example 1: Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP)

The example presented in this section is based on LRFR method. The rating is for Structure P-11-C, 2-Cells Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) pictured below.

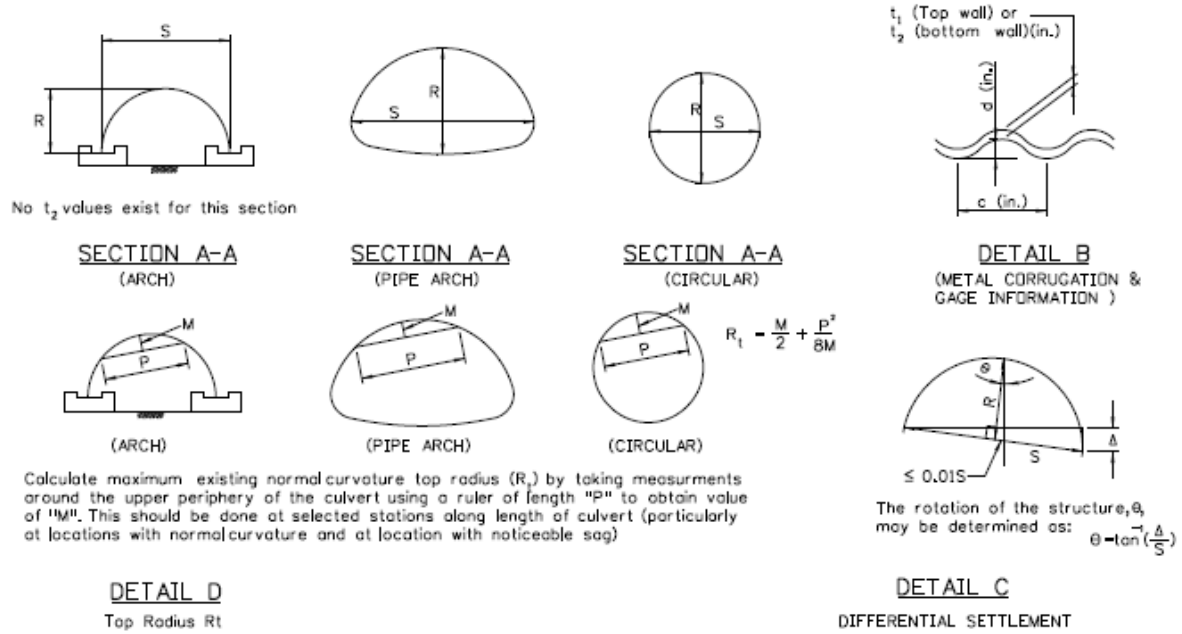
CANDE has two options for pipe rating, first option pipe only and second option pipe with soil interface. It is recommend to rate pipe without soil interface being more conservative.

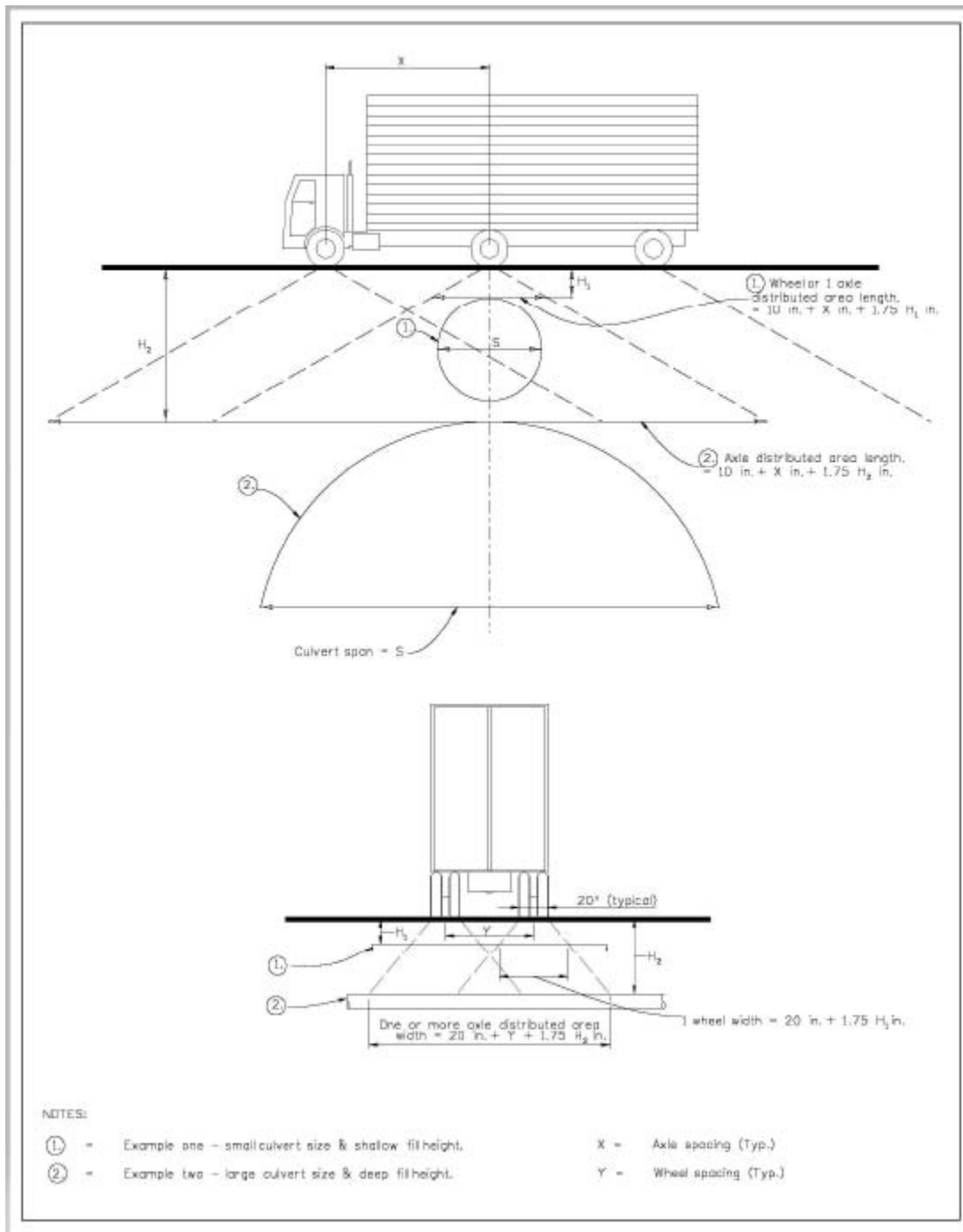


The following information is provided by the inspector:

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
STAFF BRIDGE  
CORRUGATED METAL CULVERT FIELD MEASUREMENT FORM**

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| <b>STRUCTURE # P-11-C</b>  |                    |
| Material Type (Steel, aluminum, etc.)  | STEEL              |
| Galvanized (Yes or No)   | YES                |
| Number of Cells  | 2                  |
| Are all cells the same size and shape? (Yes or No)   | YES                |
| Document any differences:  |                    |
| Top Wall Thickness - $t_1$ (in) = (See Detail B)   | 1/4"               |
| Bottom Wall Thickness - $t_2$ (in) = (See detail B)  | 1/4"               |
| Minimum Wall Thickness (in) =  | 1/4"               |
| Corrugations Pitch - $c$ (in) = (See Detail B)   | 6"                 |
| Corrugations Depth - $d$ (in) = (See Detail B)   | 2"                 |
| Number of Bolts per longitudinal foot of splice? Is it <u>double</u> or single row?              | 5                  |
| Bolt Diameter (in)   | 3/4"               |
| Pipe Span length - $S$ (in) = See Section A-A for appropriate type                               | 10'-10"            |
| Pipe Rise - $R$ (in) = See Section A-A for appropriate type                                      | 7'-8"              |
| Maximum Normal Curvature top radius ( $R_t$ ) dimensions (See Detail D)                          | M= (in) P= 36 (in) |
| Pavement Thickness (in) =  |                    |
| Fill Height (in) =   | 102"               |
| Is there noticeable settlement in the roadway over the culvert? Yes or No                        | NO                 |
| Is there noticeable differential settlement or rotation in the the culvert? Yes or No (Detail C) | NO                 |
| Is there noticeable sag or damage inside the culvert? Yes or No (If yes, take a photo)           | NO                 |
| Noticeable Sag Dimensions (See Detail D) Location =  | M= (in) P= (in)    |
| Inspector Initials :   | Date:              |





**Main Input Control Parameters**

**Control Information**

Type of analysis  
 Analysis  
 Design

Method of analysis/design  
 LRFD  
 Service

Solution level  
 Elasticity (Level 1)  
 FEM-auto mesh (Level 2)  
 FEM-user mesh (Level 3)

Use the auto-generate option for the interface elements

1 Number of pipe element groups (Level 3 only)

P-11-C Heading for output

Level 2 Specific

Canned mesh type  
 Pipe mesh  
 Box mesh  
 Arch mesh

Soil mesh pattern  
 Embankment  
 Trench  
 Homogenous

Interface elements (pipe only)  
 Pipe-soil  
 Trench-insitu  
 None

MOD-Make changes to the basic mesh

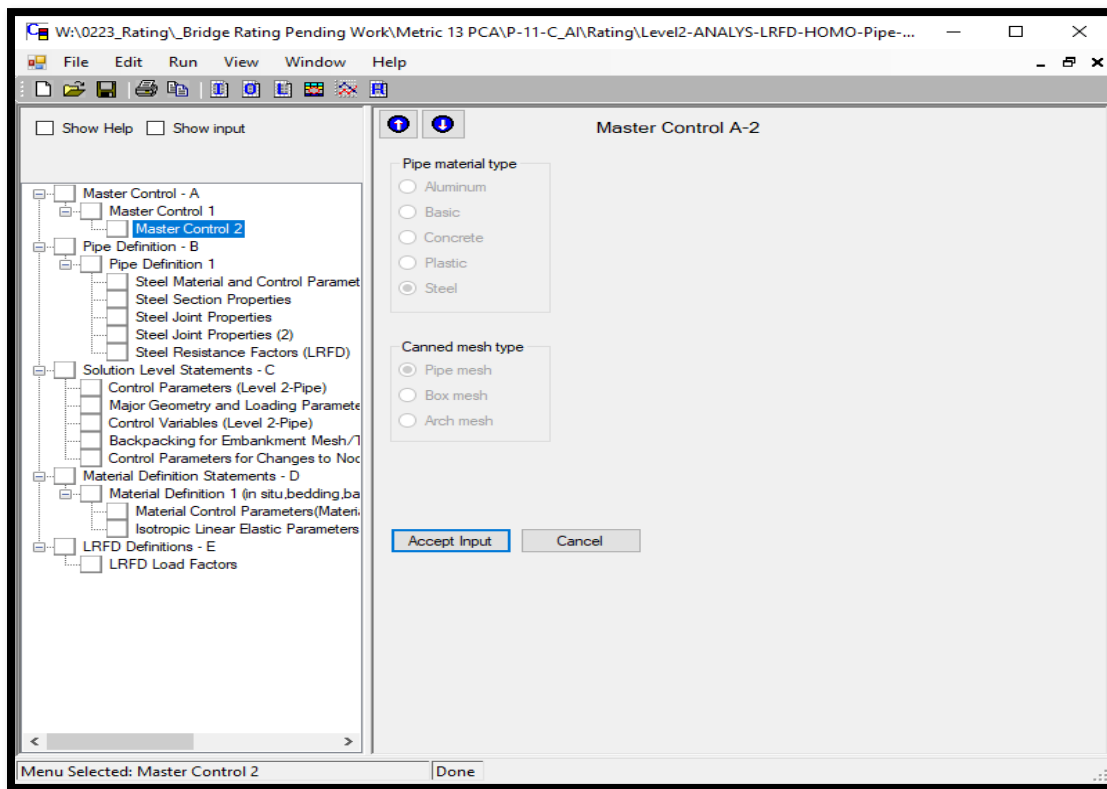
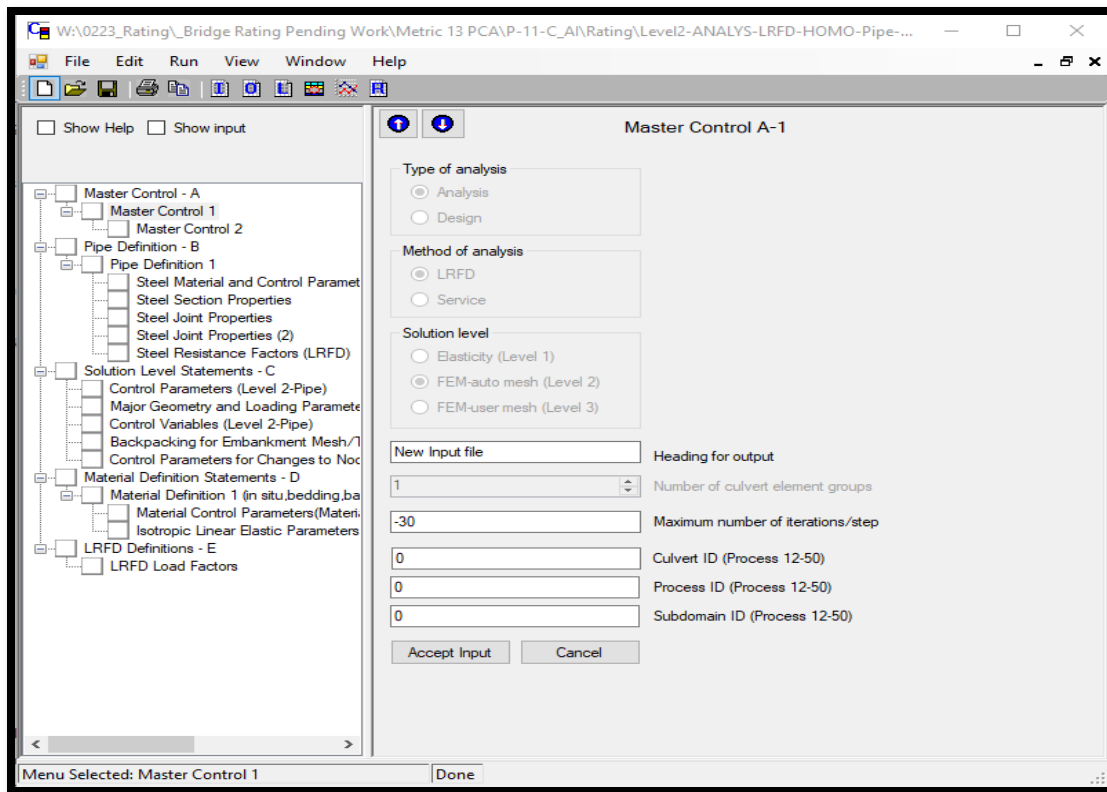
0 Number of nodes to change  
 0 Number of elements to change  
 0 Number of new loading/boundary conditions

**CANDE 2007 Input Wizard**

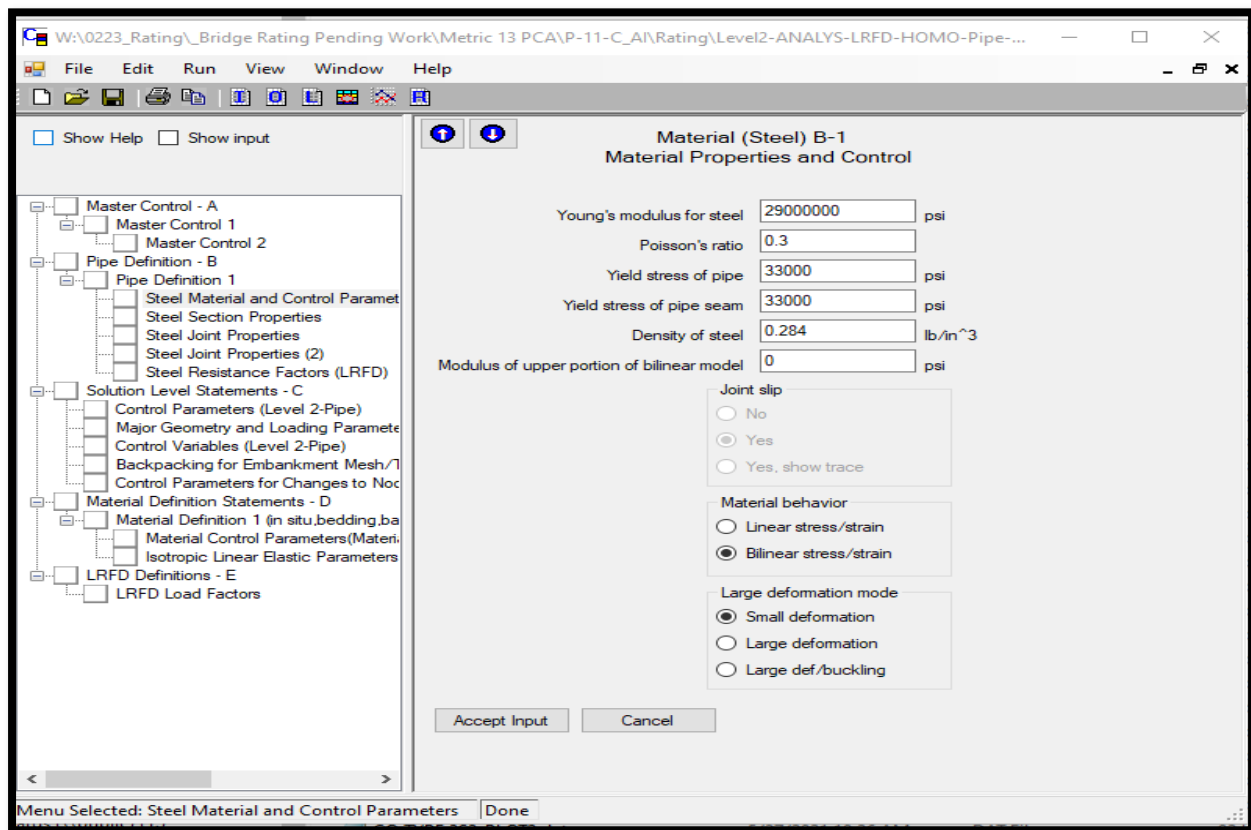
[Welcome to the CANDE input Wizard!](#)  
 You will enter some basic information about your model and CANDE will prepare a starter input document that you can customize for your particular model. After you complete the input for each screen in the Input Wizard, press the 'Next' button until you have reached the end. Once completed, press the 'Finish' button to enter the CANDE input menus. [Control Information](#)  
 On the control information screen, enter key information regarding the type of model, method of analysis, etc.

<< Prev   Next >>   Finish   Cancel   Press F1 for help

- In Main input control parameter: Interface element “None” soil interface neglected, if soil information available later may use “pipe-soil” option.
- Solution level used “level 2” and converted to “level 3” by Tool Box.
- LRFD analysis type used per section 1.6-B.

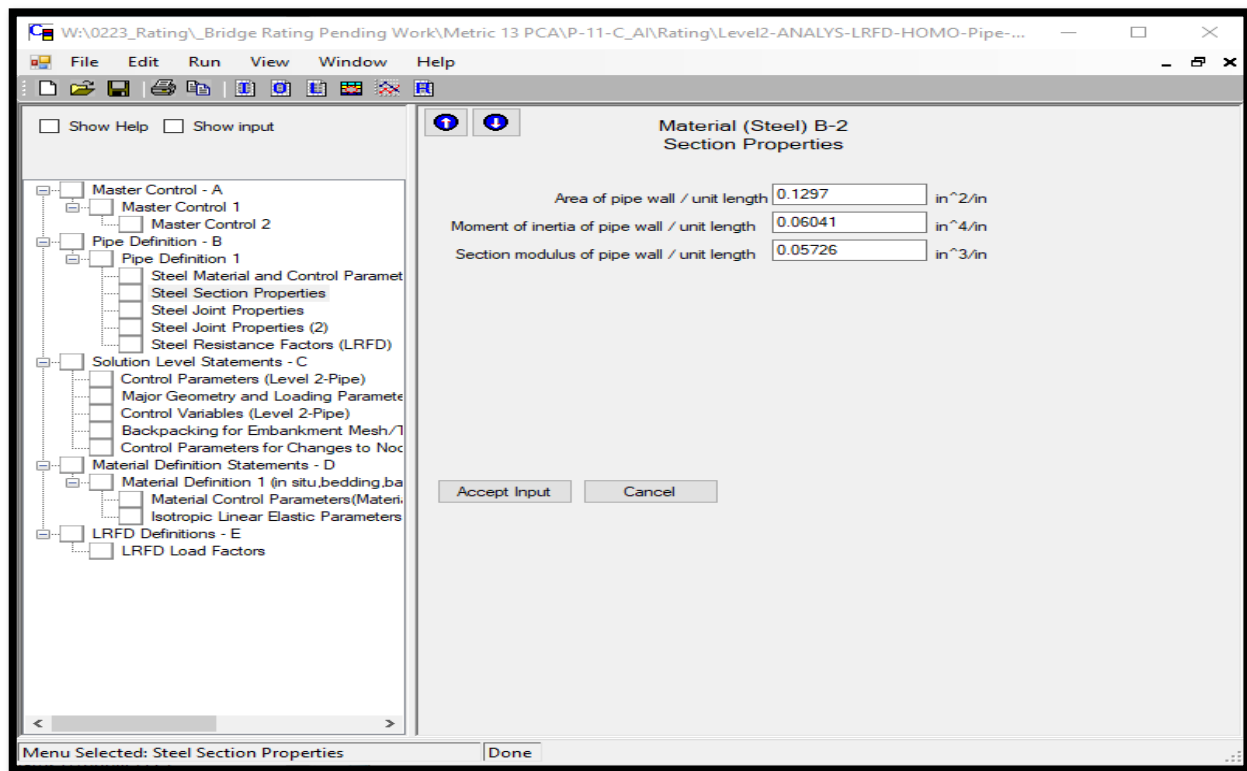




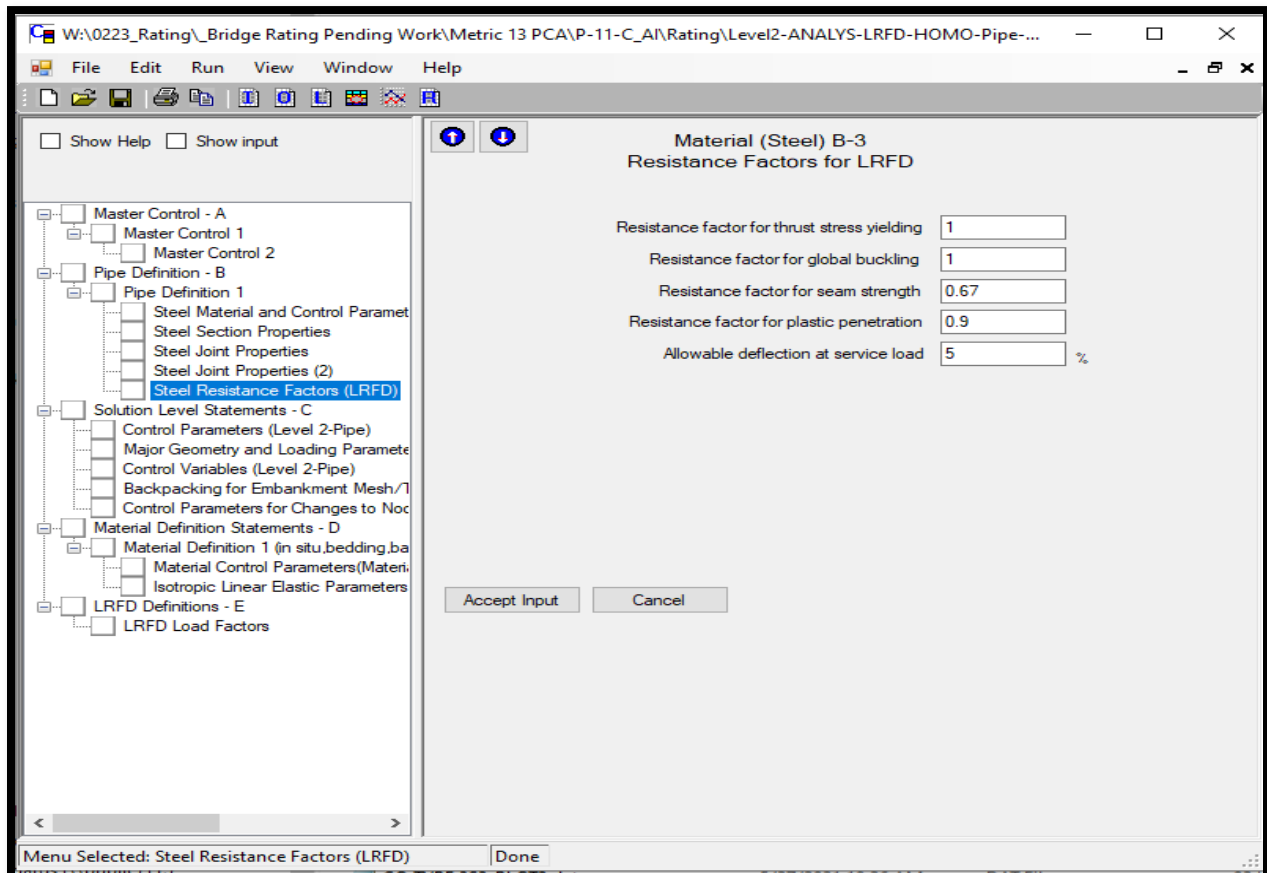
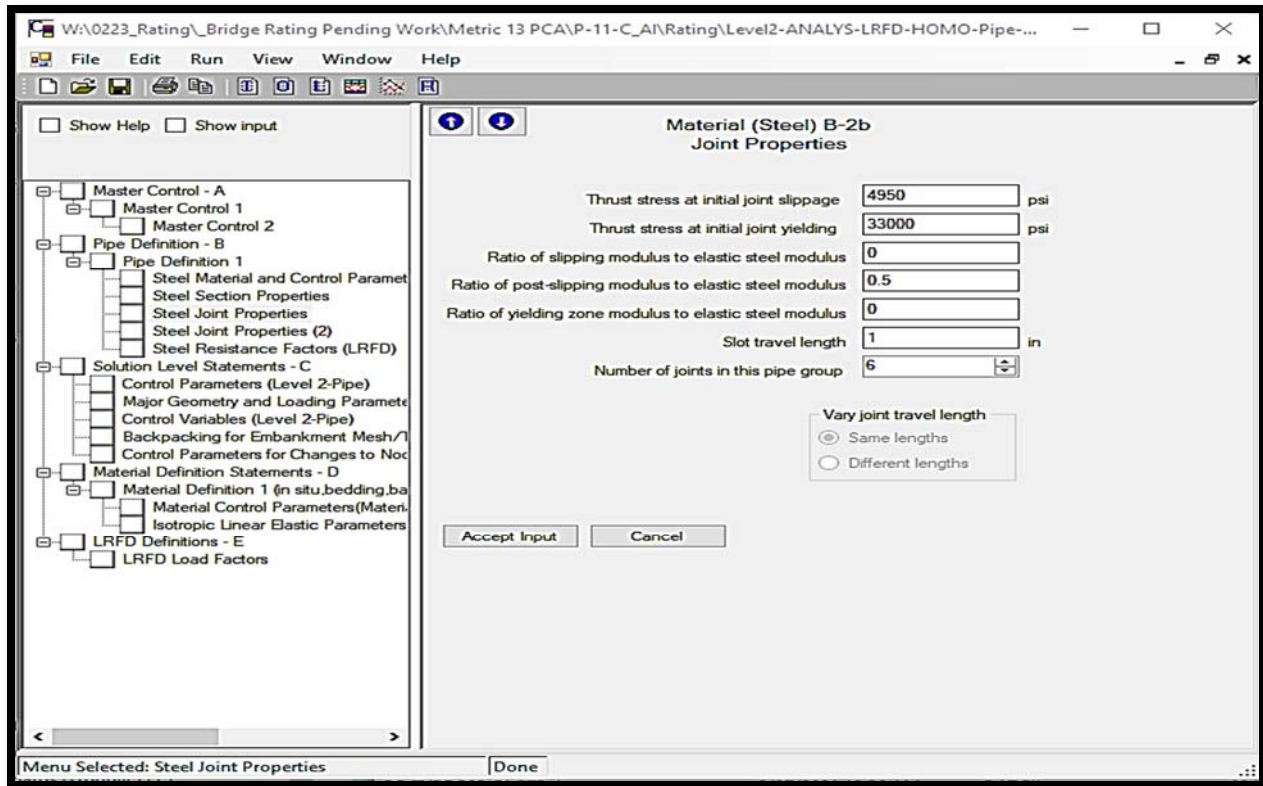


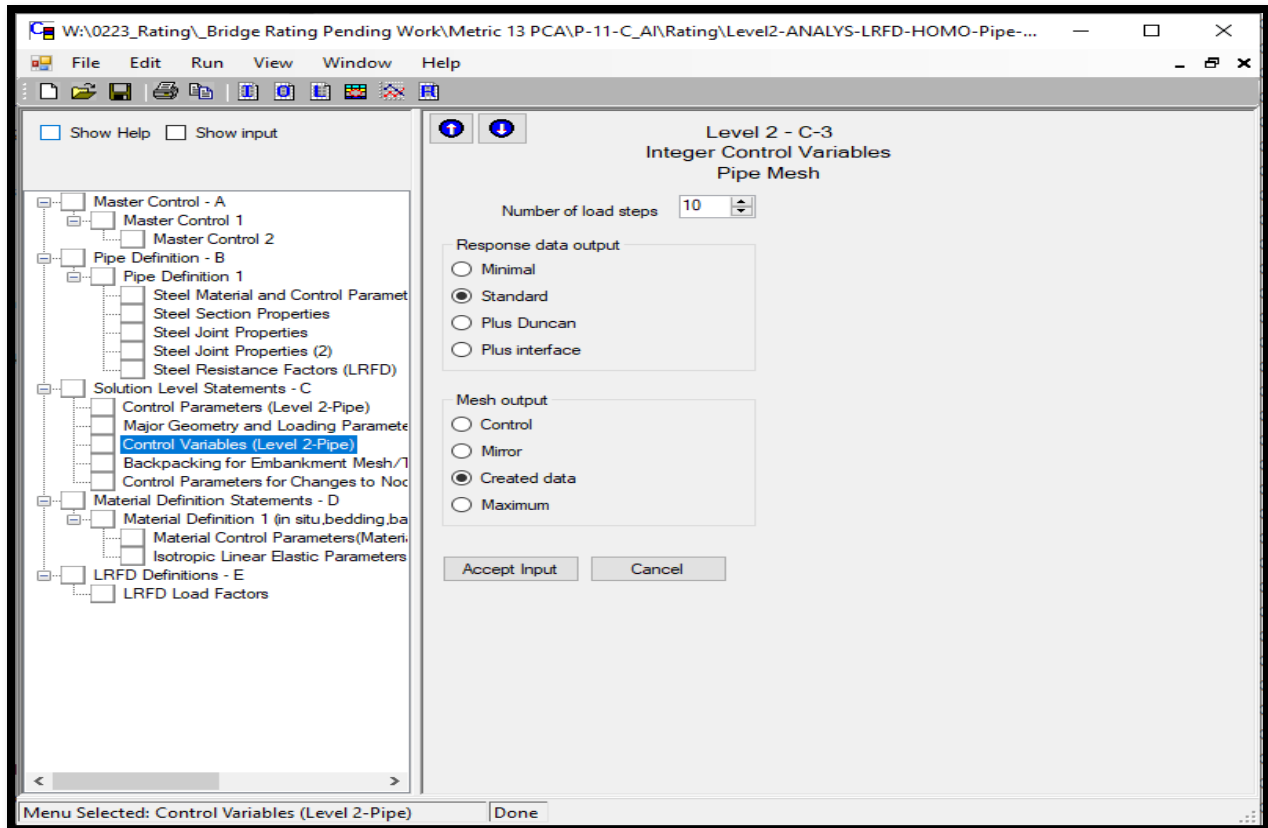
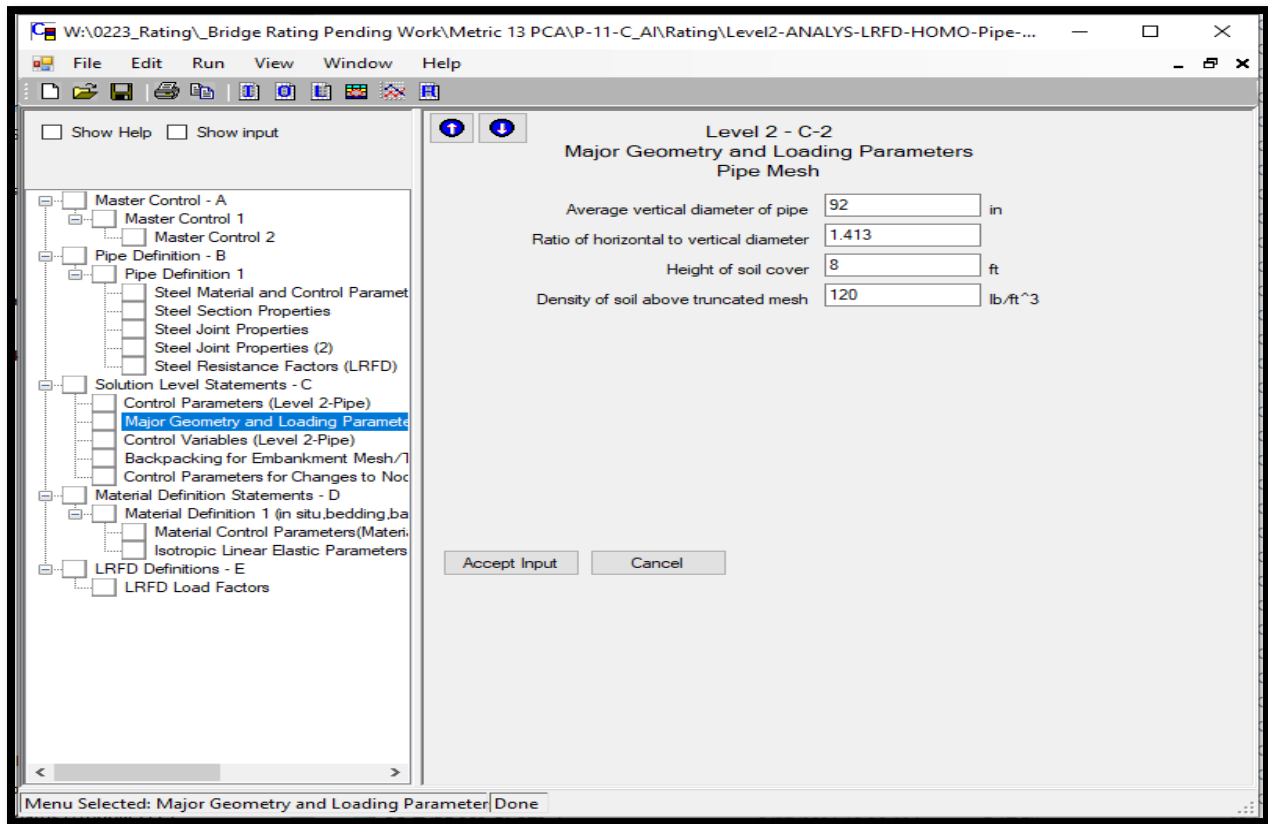
Material properties (Young Modulus, passion ratio, yield stress and steam stress of pipe) values exist by default in CANDE software help menu, rater may modify these inputs.

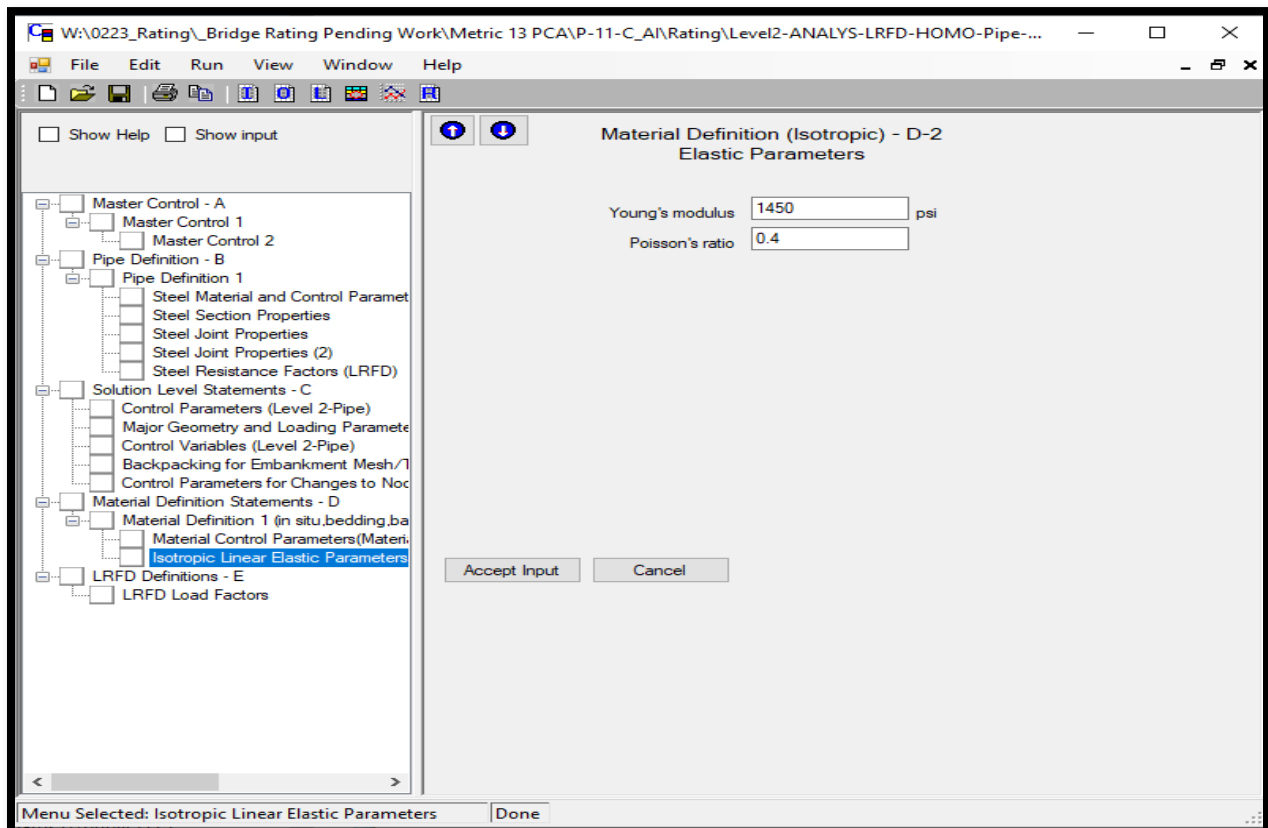
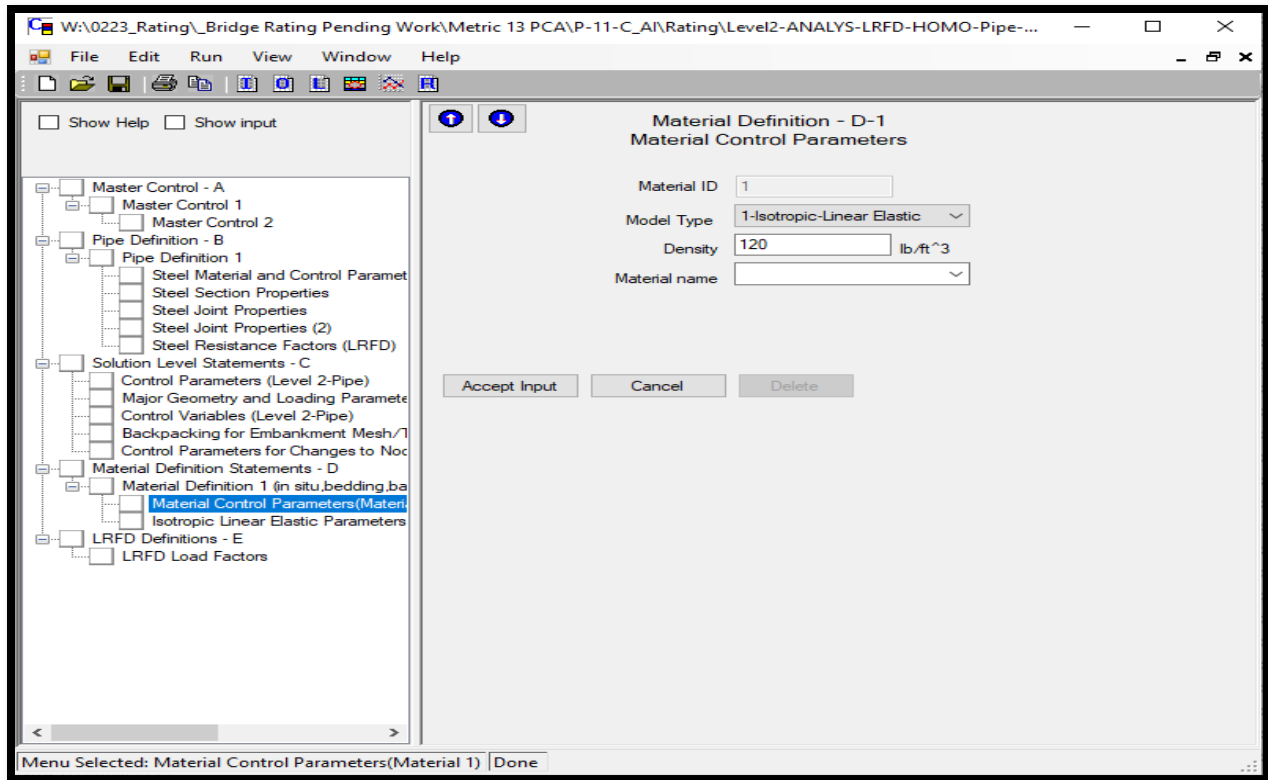
Detail of deformation modes available in "CANDE solution methods" for this example "small deformation mode" has been used.



Area of Pipe wall, Moment of Inertia and section modulus inputs available in help menu (Table 14A-5). Based on material types (Steel or Aluminum) and pipe Corrugation pitch and depth from field measurement form.







W:\0223\_Rating\Bridge Rating Pending Work\Metric 13 PCA\P-11-C\_AI\Rating\Level2-ANALYS-LRFD-HOMO-Pipe-...

File Edit Run View Window Help

Show Help Show input

LRFD Load Factors E-1  
Net Load Factor per Load Increment

| Starting Load Step | Last Load Step | Load Factor | Comment                      |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1                  | 1              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #1 ...  |
| 2                  | 2              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #2 ...  |
| 3                  | 3              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #3 ...  |
| 4                  | 4              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #4 ...  |
| 5                  | 5              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #5 ...  |
| 6                  | 6              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #6 ...  |
| 7                  | 7              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #7 ...  |
| 8                  | 8              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #8 ...  |
| 9                  | 9              | 1.35        | Factor for load step #9 ...  |
| 10                 | 10             | 1.35        | Factor for load step #10 ... |

Accept Input Cancel Add row Delete row Tab-Move to next cell F: Shift-Tab-Move back a cell C

Menu Selected: LRFD Load Factors Done

W:\0223\_Rating\Bridge Rating Pending Work\Metric 13 PCA\P-11-C\_Rating\_Check\_AVTP-11-C CANDE Files AVT\Le...

File Edit Run View Window Help

Deflections (in) Load step 10

Coordinates: x = 143.73, y = -207.98

Menu Selected: Master Control 1 Done

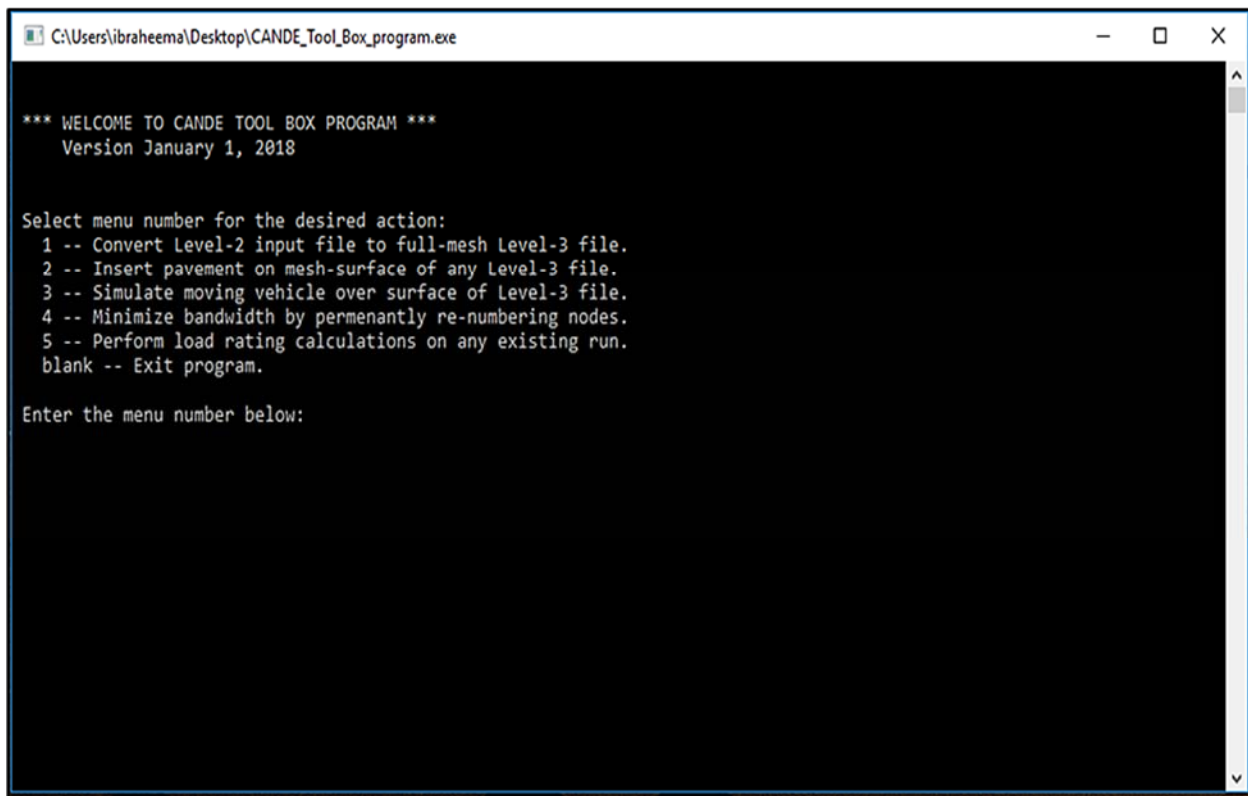
The CANDE Tool Box is used to convert mesh level 2 to level 3, update wearing surface thickness and unit weight, simulate various (design load, legal load, and permit load) and perform load rating calculations as shown below.

The rater must define each truck (legal and permit) configuration using option 3 in the Tool Box to get a rating for legal and permit trucks.

The rater must use live load factors specified in Section 1.3-M in CDOT Rating Manual 1.35 for design vehicle, 2.0 for legal load and 1.4 for permit load.

CANDE tool Box manual guide available in CANDE website:

<https://www.candeforculverts.com/cande-tool-box.html>



```
C:\Users\ibraheema\Desktop\CANDE_Tool_Box_program.exe

*** WELCOME TO CANDE TOOL BOX PROGRAM ***
Version January 1, 2018

Select menu number for the desired action:
1 -- Convert Level-2 input file to full-mesh Level-3 file.
2 -- Insert pavement on mesh-surface of any Level-3 file.
3 -- Simulate moving vehicle over surface of Level-3 file.
4 -- Minimize bandwidth by permanently re-numbering nodes.
5 -- Perform load rating calculations on any existing run.
blank -- Exit program.

Enter the menu number below:
```

Below are rating results obtained from the CANDE output report for Inventory tandem design vehicle. The process is slightly different for legal and permits trucks because the user must define the truck weight and axle spacing individually for each a truck.

For more pipe rating examples visit the CANDE website.

W:\0223\_Rating\Bridge Rating Pending Work\Metric 13 PCA\P-11-C\_Rating\_Check\_AVTP-11-C CANDE Files AVT\Live-Pave-Full-Level2-P-11-C...

File Edit Run View Window Help

(1,1)

Find  
Find Next...

Output Table of Contents

- master control and pipe-type dat
- review system input data
- solution output results

CANDE FILE NAME: HL-93-Truck-INV-P-11-C-CMP.out

USER-DEFINED KEY LOAD STEPS FOR LOAD RATING ANALYSIS:  
 \* Load step used for dead/earth load RF reference = 5  
 \* Load step beginning live-load search range = 6  
 \* Load step terminating live-load search range = 11

BOTTOM LINE FINDINGS FOR LOAD RATING OF CULVERT  
 \* Controlling design criterion = PLASTIC-PENETRATE (%)  
 \* Controlling load-rating factor RF = 0.90  
 \* Controlling local-node number = 16  
 \* Controlling live-load step number = 11  
 \* Safety assessment of culvert = BORDERLINE UNSAFE

LOWEST RATING FACTORS PER DESIGN CRITERION AT CONTROLLING LOAD STEP AND NODE:

| DESIGN-CRITERION<br>(Strength) | LOAD<br>STEP | LOCAL<br>NODE | DEAD-LOAD<br>DEMAND | LIVE-LOAD<br>DEMAND | EFFECTIVE<br>CAPACITY | *RATING<br>FACTOR |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| *MATERIAL THRUST (psi)         | 8            | 16            | 3580.00             | 7520.00             | 33000.00              | 3.91              |
| *BUCKLING THRUST (psi)         | 8            | 16            | 3580.00             | 7520.00             | 42445.00              | 5.17              |
| *SEAM THRUST (psi)             | 8            | 16            | 3580.00             | 7520.00             | 22110.00              | 2.46              |
| *PLASTIC-PENETRATE (%)         | 11           | 16            | 0.00                | 100.00              | 90.00                 | 0.90              |

DEFINITIONS AND RELATIONS FOR EACH CRITERION "n":  
 \* Rating Factor(n) = (Capacity(n) - Dead(n))/Live(n)  
 \* Total Demand(n) = Dead(n) + Live(n) at specified node  
 \* Dead(n) = Dead load demand for criterion n (factored)  
 \* Live(n) = Live load demand for criterion n (factored)  
 \* Capacity(n) = Capacity for criterion n (factored)

----- ADDITIONAL DIAGNOSTICS FOR ALL NODES -----

DIAGNOSTICS FOR 4 STRENGTH DESIGN CRITERIA FOR STEEL

Menu Selected: Master Control 1 Done

W:\0223\_Rating\Bridge Rating Pending Work\Metric 13 PCA\P-11-C\_Rating\_Check\_AVTP-11-C CANDE Files AVT\Live-Pave-Full-Level2-P-11...

File Edit Run View Window Help

(1,1)

Find  
Find Next...

Output Table of Contents

- master control and pipe-type dat
- review system input data
- solution output results

LOAD RATING SUMMARY FOR PIPE-GROUP = 1, PIPE TYPE = STEEL  
 CANDE FILE NAME: HL-93-Truck-OPR-P-11-C-CMP.out

USER-DEFINED KEY LOAD STEPS FOR LOAD RATING ANALYSIS:  
 \* Load step used for dead/earth load RF reference = 5  
 \* Load step beginning live-load search range = 6  
 \* Load step terminating live-load search range = 11

BOTTOM LINE FINDINGS FOR LOAD RATING OF CULVERT  
 \* Controlling design criterion = PLASTIC-PENETRATE (%)  
 \* Controlling load-rating factor RF = 1.03  
 \* Controlling local-node number = 16  
 \* Controlling live-load step number = 11  
 \* Safety assessment of culvert = BORDERLINE SAFE

LOWEST RATING FACTORS PER DESIGN CRITERION AT CONTROLLING LOAD STEP AND NODE:

| DESIGN-CRITERION<br>(Strength) | LOAD<br>STEP | LOCAL<br>NODE | DEAD-LOAD<br>DEMAND | LIVE-LOAD<br>DEMAND | EFFECTIVE<br>CAPACITY | *RATING<br>FACTOR |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| *MATERIAL THRUST (psi)         | 8            | 16            | 3580.00             | 5800.00             | 33000.00              | 5.07              |
| *BUCKLING THRUST (psi)         | 8            | 16            | 3580.00             | 5800.00             | 42445.00              | 6.70              |
| *SEAM THRUST (psi)             | 8            | 16            | 3580.00             | 5800.00             | 22110.00              | 3.19              |
| *PLASTIC-PENETRATE (%)         | 11           | 16            | 0.00                | 87.77               | 90.00                 | 1.03              |

DEFINITIONS AND RELATIONS FOR EACH CRITERION "n":  
 \* Rating Factor(n) = (Capacity(n) - Dead(n))/Live(n)  
 \* Total Demand(n) = Dead(n) + Live(n) at specified node  
 \* Dead(n) = Dead load demand for criterion n (factored)  
 \* Live(n) = Live load demand for criterion n (factored)  
 \* Capacity(n) = Capacity for criterion n (factored)

----- ADDITIONAL DIAGNOSTICS FOR ALL NODES -----

Menu Selected: Master Control 1 Done



|  |   |                      |        |
|--|---|----------------------|--------|
| <b>COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>             |   | Structure #          | P-11-C |
| <b>LOAD &amp; RESISTANCE FACTOR RATING SUMMARY</b>       |   | State Highway #      | 017A   |
| Rated using:   |   | Batch I.D.           | NA     |
| Asphalt thickness: <u>6</u> in.                          |   | Structure Type       | CMP    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colorado legal loads | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-lane for Legal & Permit Vehicles             | Parallel Structure # | NA     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interstate legal loads          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single lane for Legal & Permit Vehicles |                      |        |

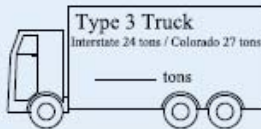
|                   |     |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| Structural Member | CMP |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|

Rating Factor

|           |      |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Inventory | 2.24 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating | 2.90 |  |  |  |  |

Tons

|                       |       |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Type 3 truck          | 77.7  |  |  |  |  |
| Type 3S2 truck        | 120.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Type 3-2 truck        | 119.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Type SU4 truck (27T)  | 76.6  |  |  |  |  |
| Type SU5 truck (31T)  | 81.8  |  |  |  |  |
| Type SU6 truck (35T)  | 82.2  |  |  |  |  |
| Type SU7 truck (39T)  | 90.0  |  |  |  |  |
| NRL (40T)             | 89.2  |  |  |  |  |
| Lane-Type Legal       |       |  |  |  |  |
| EV2 (28.75T)          | 91.7  |  |  |  |  |
| EV3 (43T)             | 80.4  |  |  |  |  |
| Permit Truck (96T)    | 268.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Modified Tandem (50T) | 148.0 |  |  |  |  |



|  |       |         |
|--|-------|---------|
| Comments:<br>- Rated using CANDE<br>- Fill Height=8.5 ft include 6 in asphalt thickness<br>- Operating Rating=104.4 ton<br>- Color Code= WHITE<br>-Rated based on CDOT BRM requirements. |       | PE Seal |
| Rated by: (Print name and sign)  | Date: |         |
|  |       | Date:   |

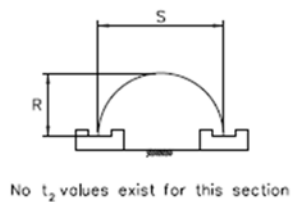
CDOT Staff Bridge - LRFR 02/2017

**14A.7.2 Example 2: Steel Arch Rating (SAC)**

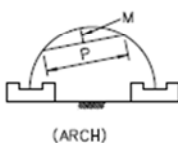


**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
STAFF BRIDGE  
CORRUGATED METAL CULVERT FIELD MEASUREMENT FORM**

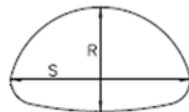
|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>STRUCTURE # C-21-BG</b>   |                        |
| Material Type (Steel, aluminum, etc.)  | STEEL                  |
| Galvanized (Yes or No)   | YES                    |
| Number of Cells  | 1                      |
| Are all cells the same size and shape? (Yes or No)   | NA                     |
| Document any differences:  |                        |
| Top Wall Thickness - $t_1$ (in) = (See Detail B)   | 1/4"                   |
| Bottom Wall Thickness - $t_2$ (in) = (See detail B)  | 1/4"                   |
| Minimum Wall Thickness (in) =  | 1/4"                   |
| Corrugations Pitch - $c$ (in) = (See Detail B)   | 8"                     |
| Corrugations Depth - $d$ (in) = (See Detail B)   | 1.5"                   |
| Number of Bolts per longitudinal foot of splice? Is it double or single row?                     | 3                      |
| Bolt Diameter (in)   | 1.25"                  |
| Pipe Span length - $S$ (in) = See Section A-A for appropriate type                               | 35'-4.75"              |
| Pipe Rise - $R$ (in) = See Section A-A for appropriate type                                      | 10'-6.5"               |
| Maximum Normal Curvature top radius (Rt) dimensions (See Detail D)                               | M=1.25 (in) P= 36 (in) |
| Pavement Thickness (in) =  | 2"                     |
| Fill Height (in) =   | 36"                    |
| Is there noticeable settlement in the roadway over the culvert? Yes or No                        | NO                     |
| Is there noticeable differential settlement or rotation in the the culvert? Yes or No (Detail C) | NO                     |
| Is there noticeable sag or damage inside the culvert? Yes or No (If yes, take a photo)           | NO                     |
| Noticeable Sag Dimensions (See Detail D)   | Location =             |
| Inspector Initials : LM  | Date: 1/7/2019         |



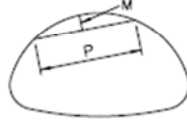
**SECTION A-A**  
(ARCH)



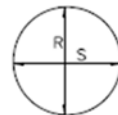
(ARCH)



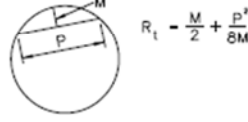
**SECTION A-A**  
(PIPE ARCH)



(PIPE ARCH)



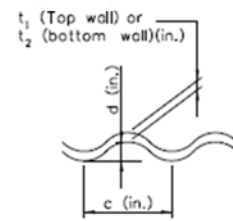
**SECTION A-A**  
(CIRCULAR)



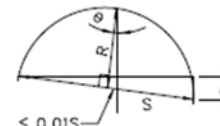
(CIRCULAR)

Calculate maximum existing normal curvature top radius (R<sub>t</sub>) by taking measurements around the upper periphery of the culvert using a ruler of length "P" to obtain value of "M". This should be done at selected stations along length of culvert (particularly at locations with normal curvature and at location with noticeable sag)

**DETAIL D**  
Top Radius R<sub>t</sub>

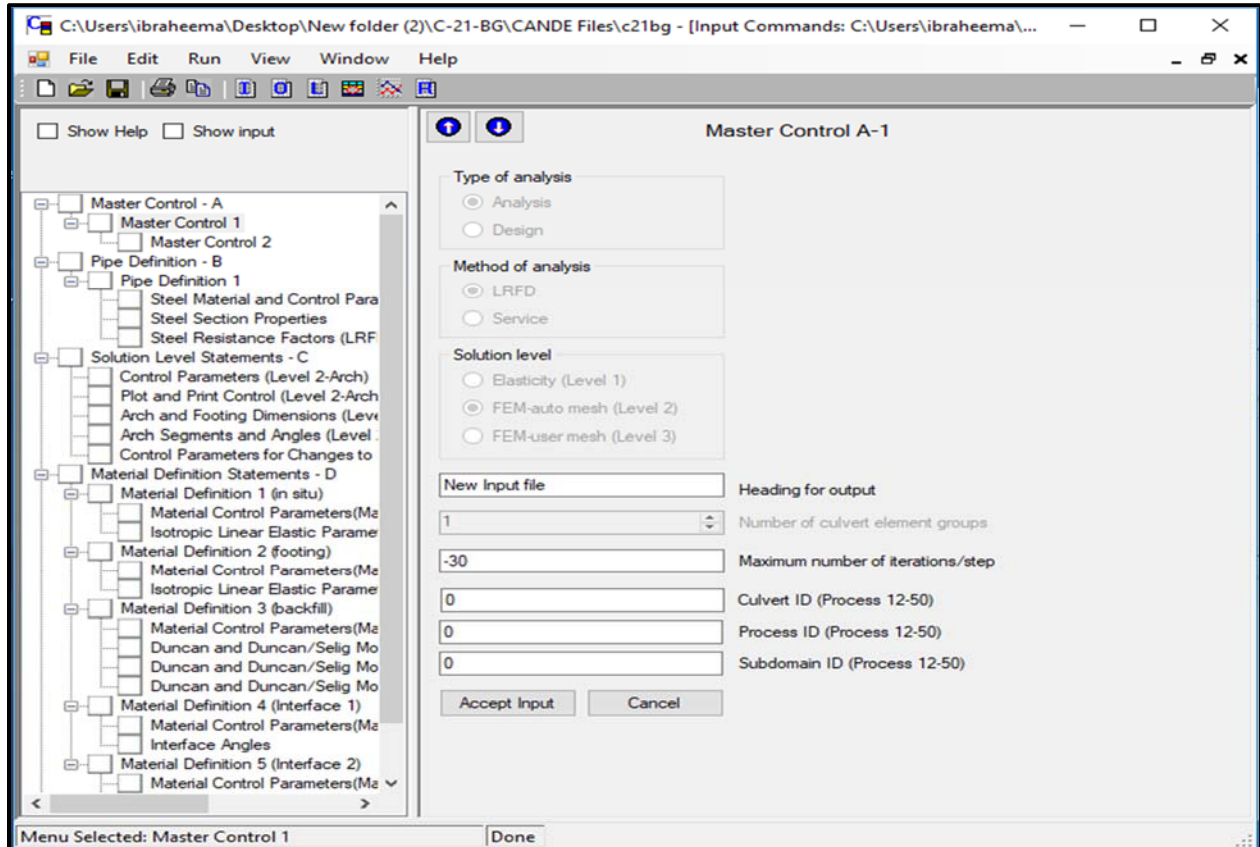
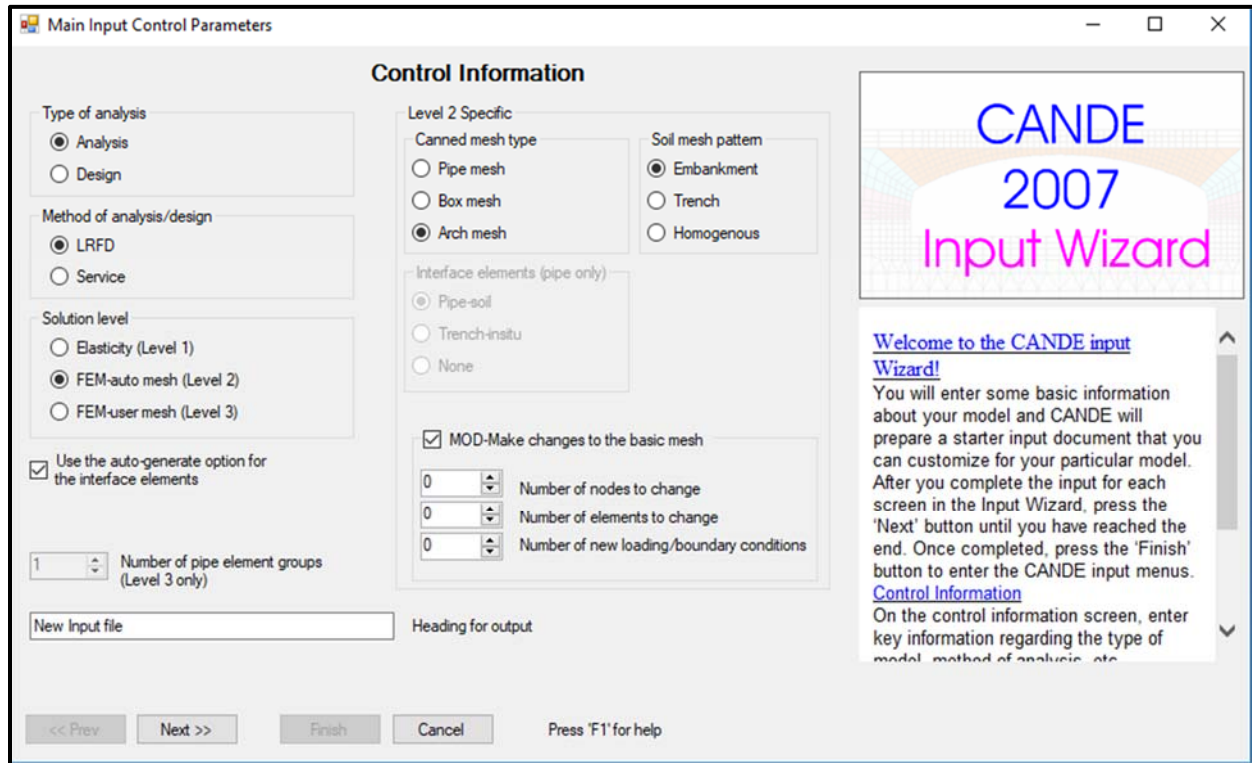


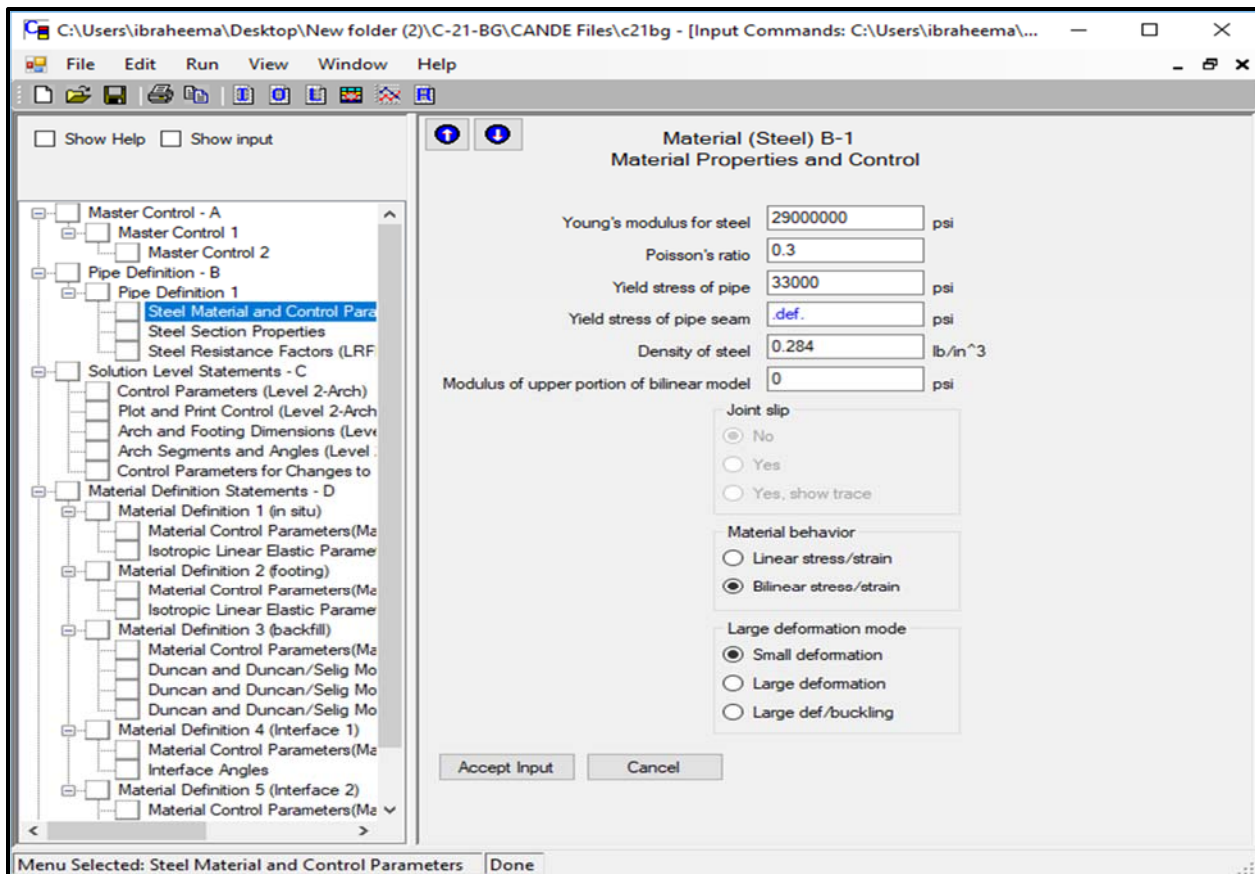
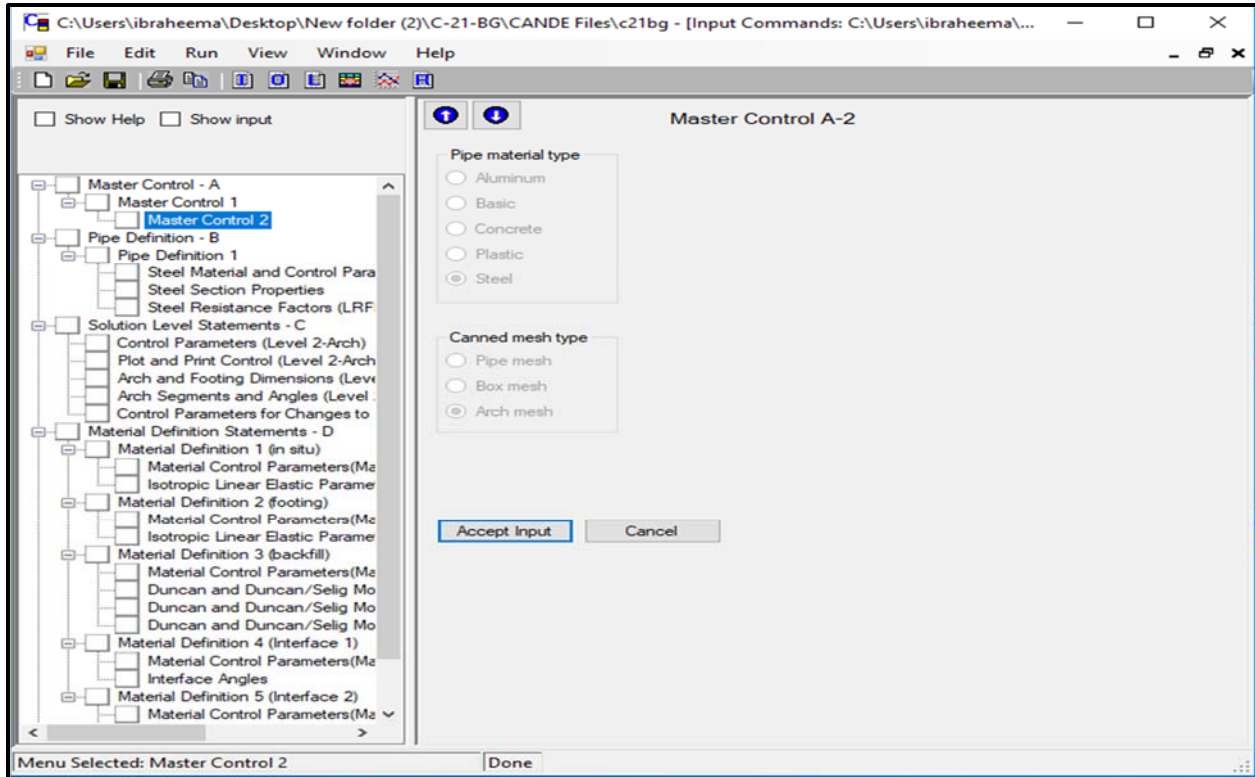
**DETAIL B**  
(METAL CORRUGATION & GAGE INFORMATION)

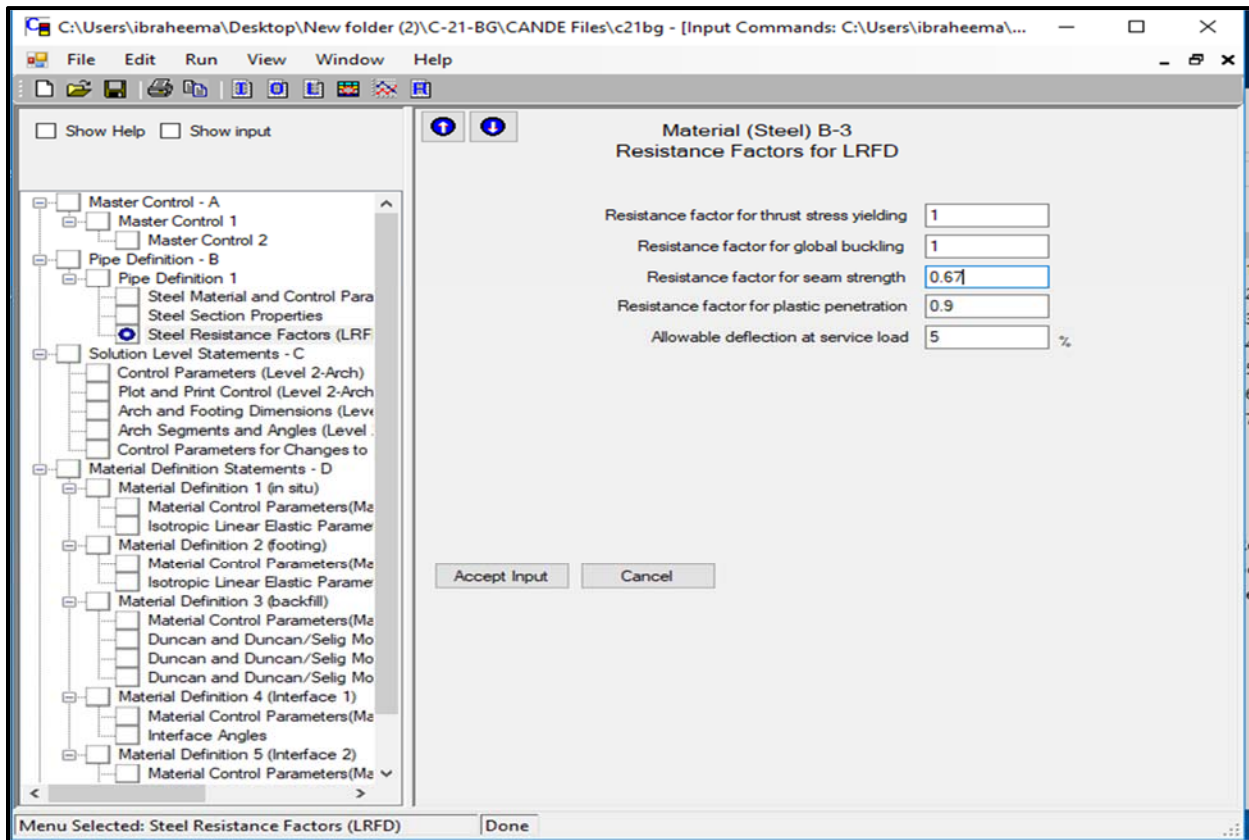
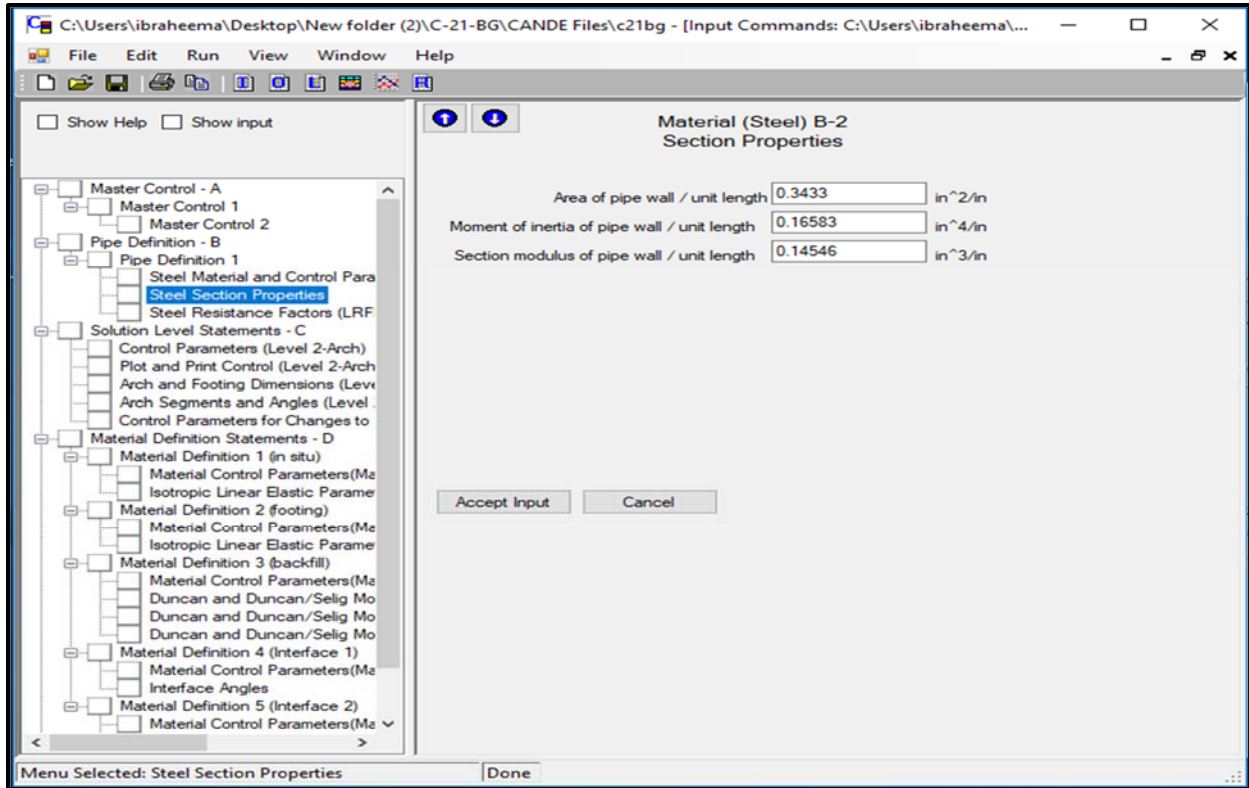


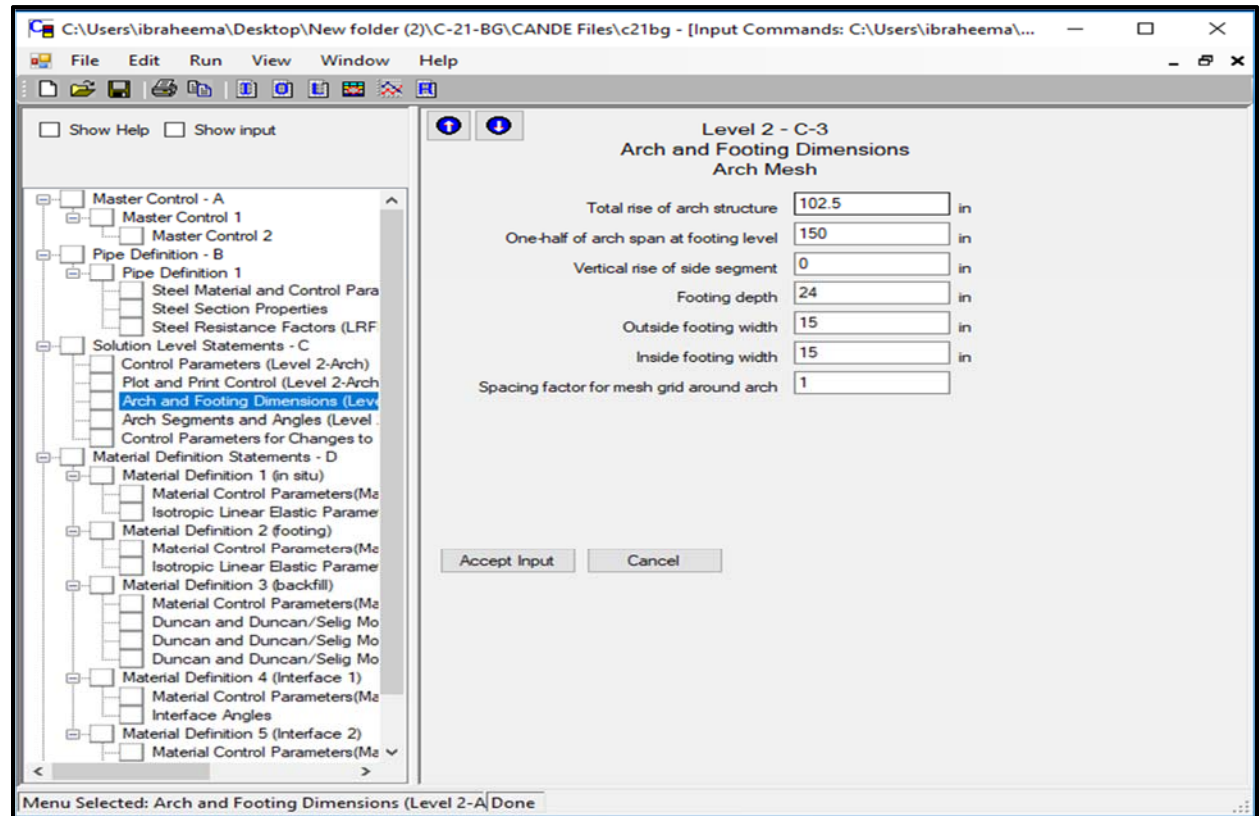
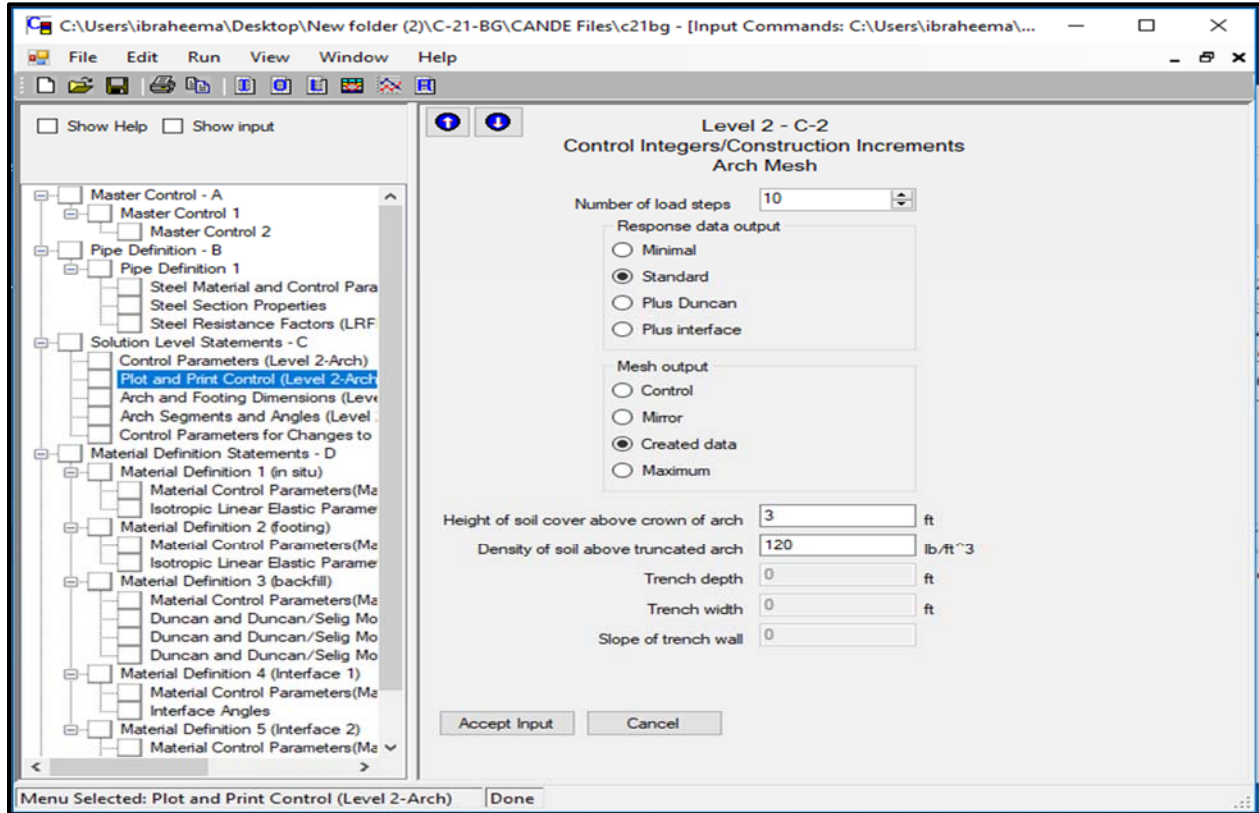
The rotation of the structure,  $\theta$ , may be determined as:  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{\Delta}{S})$

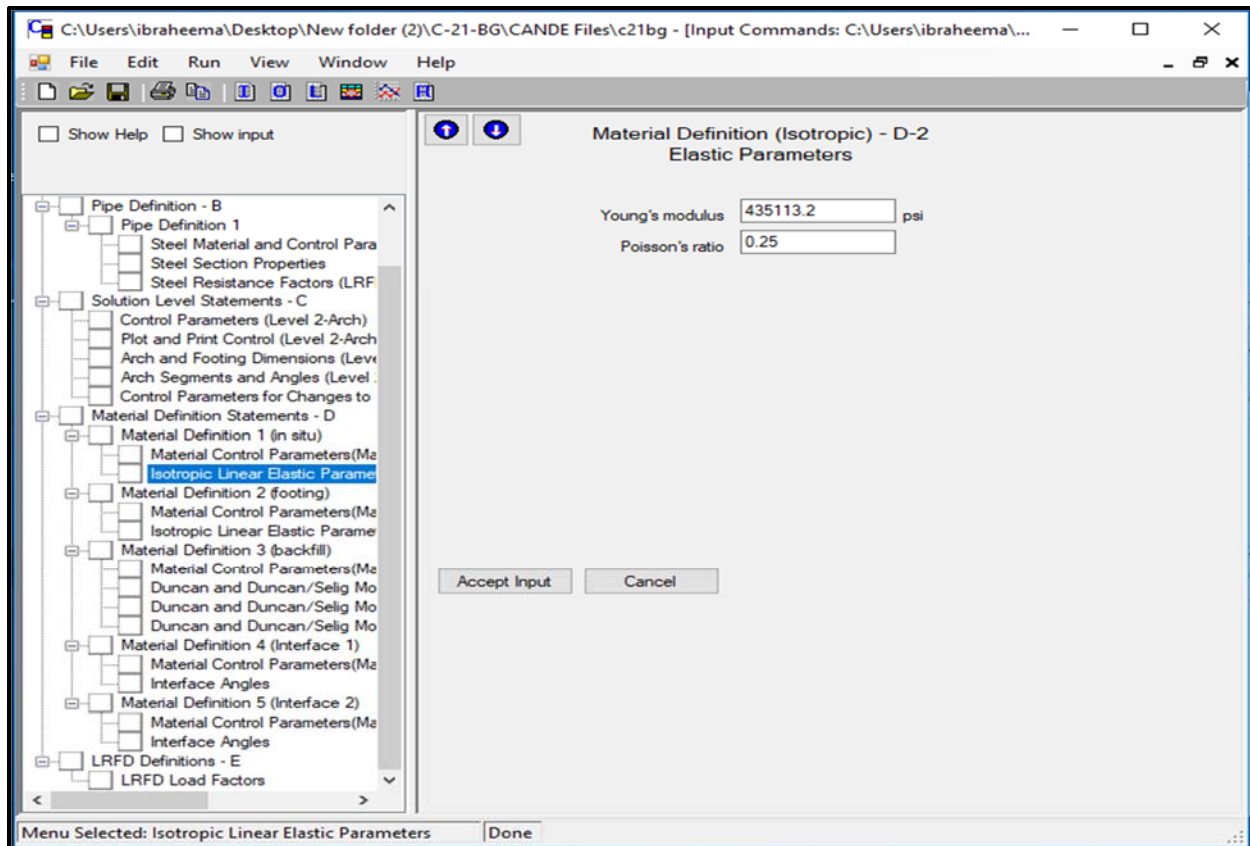
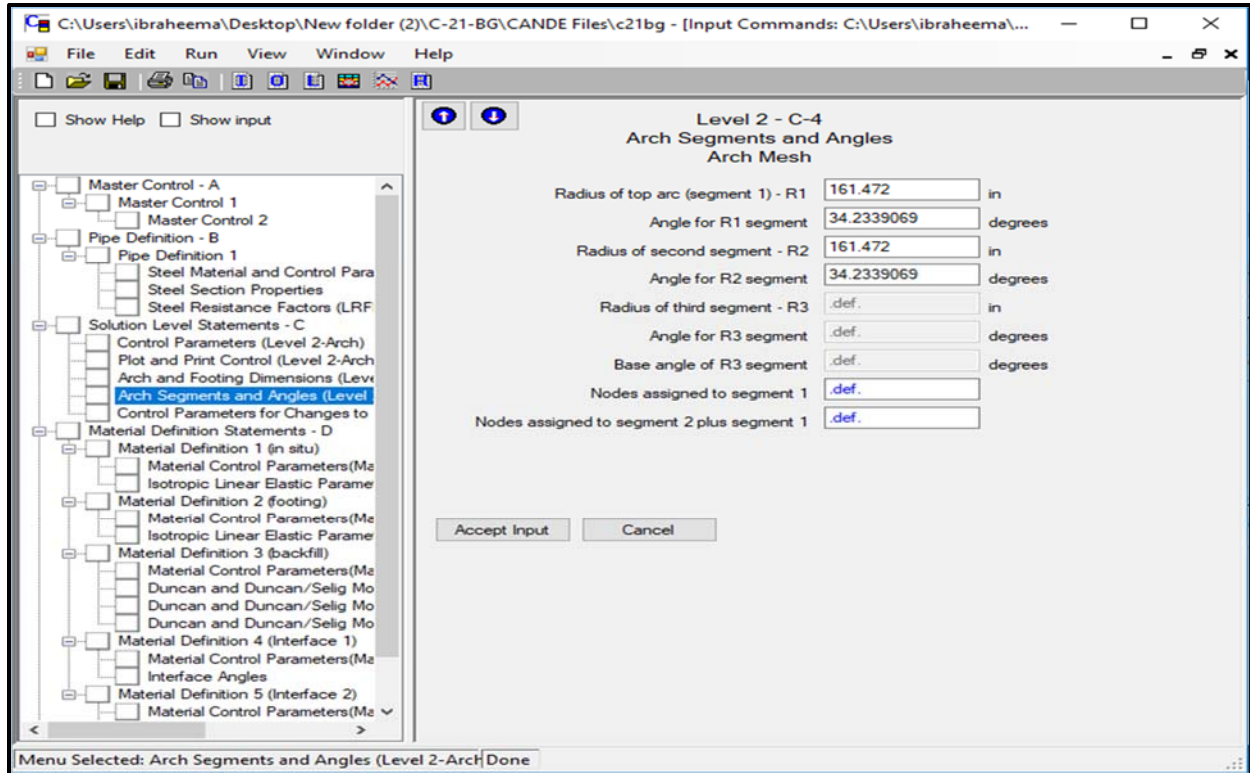
**DETAIL C**  
DIFFERENTIAL SETTLEMENT



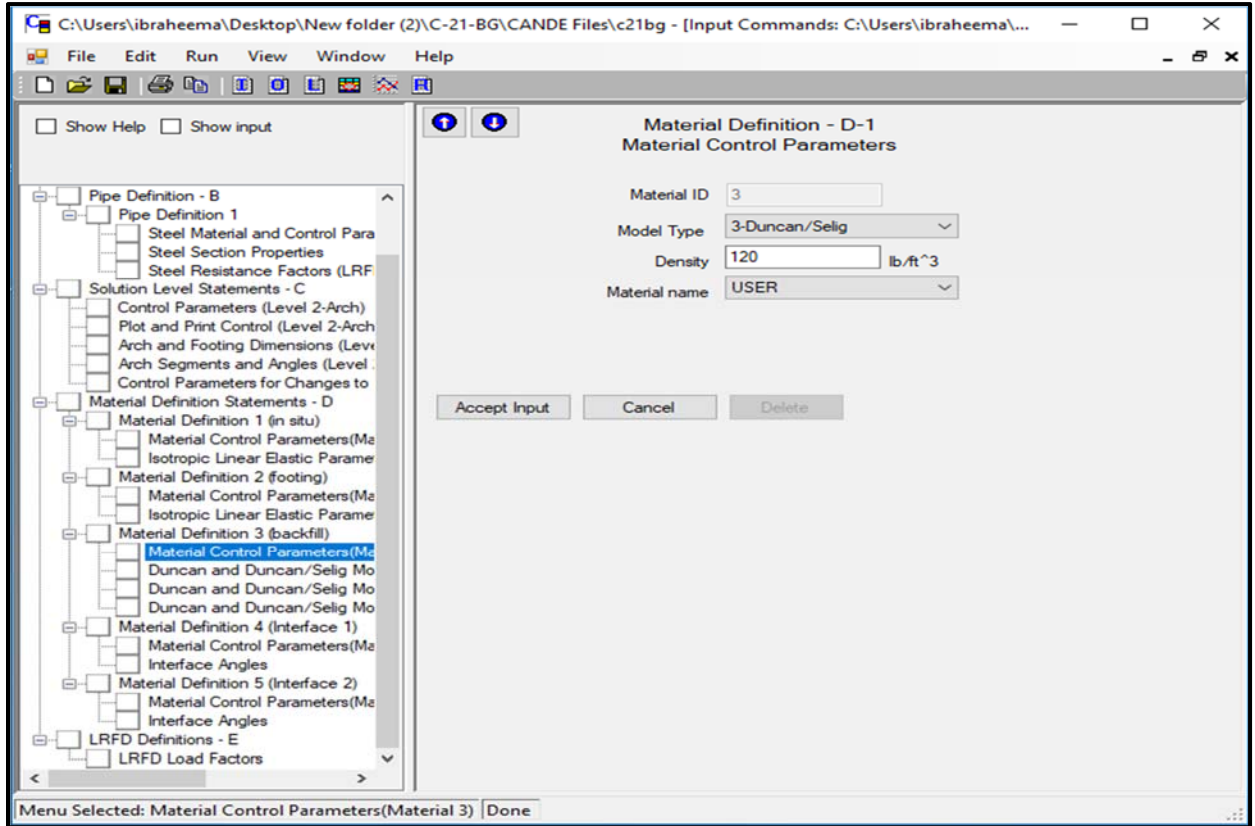
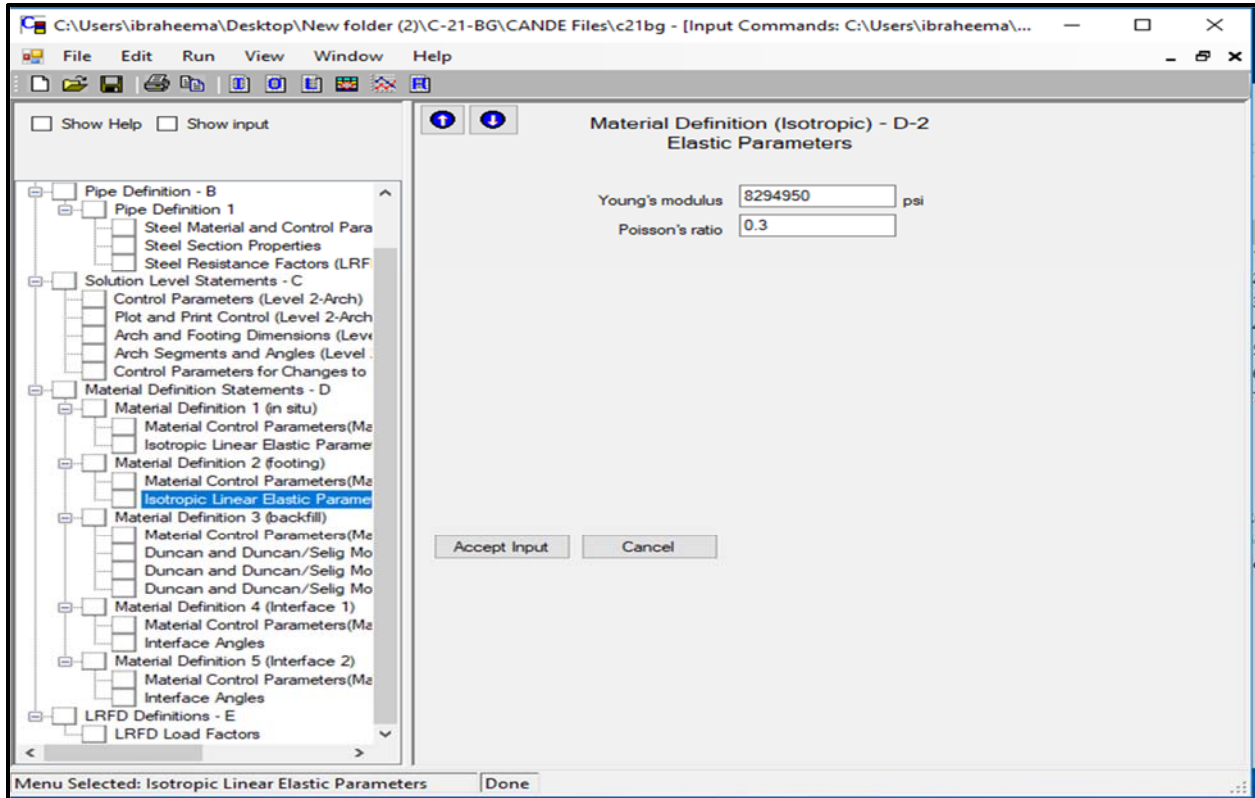


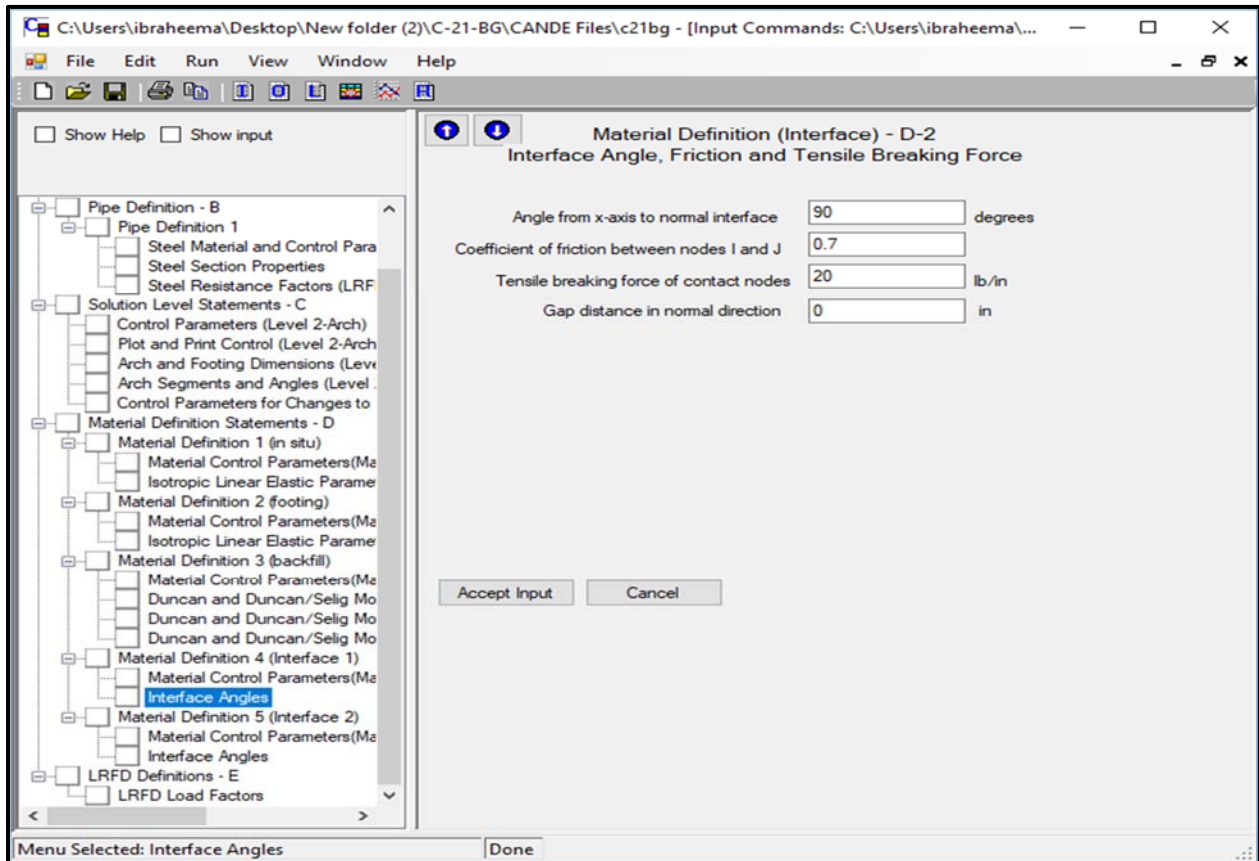
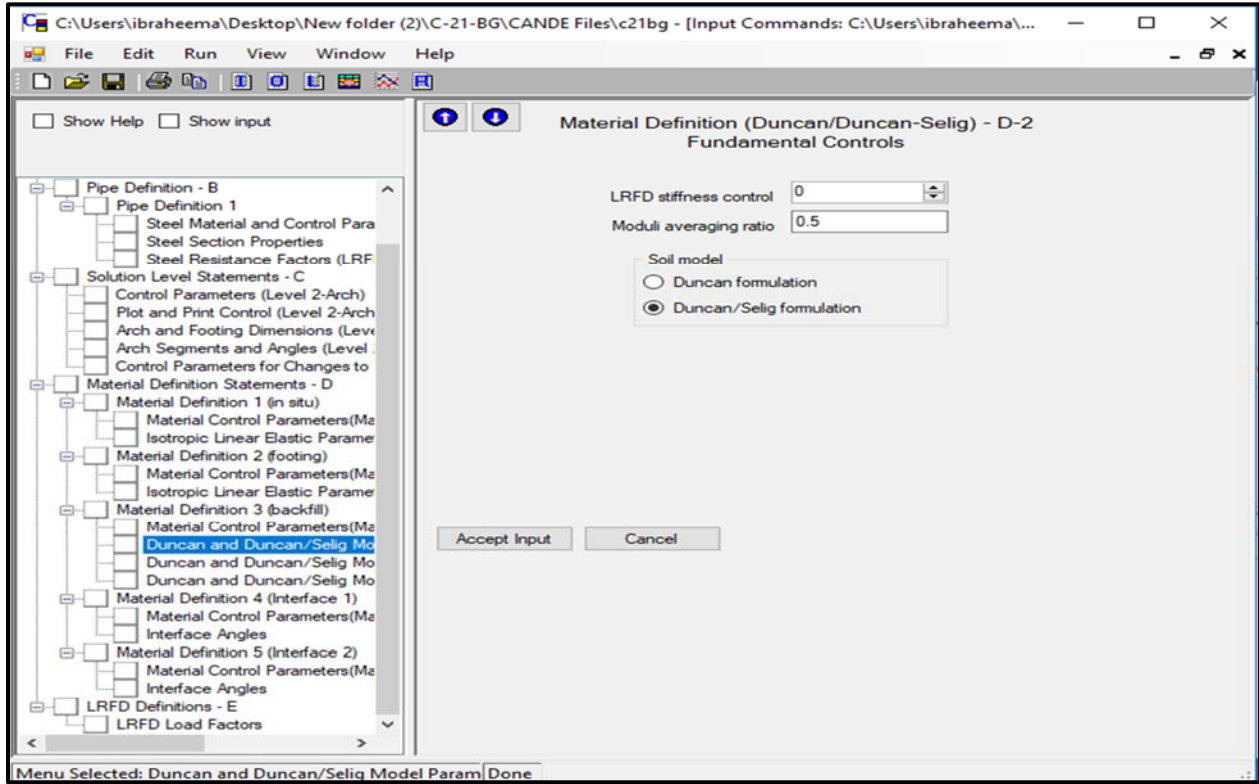


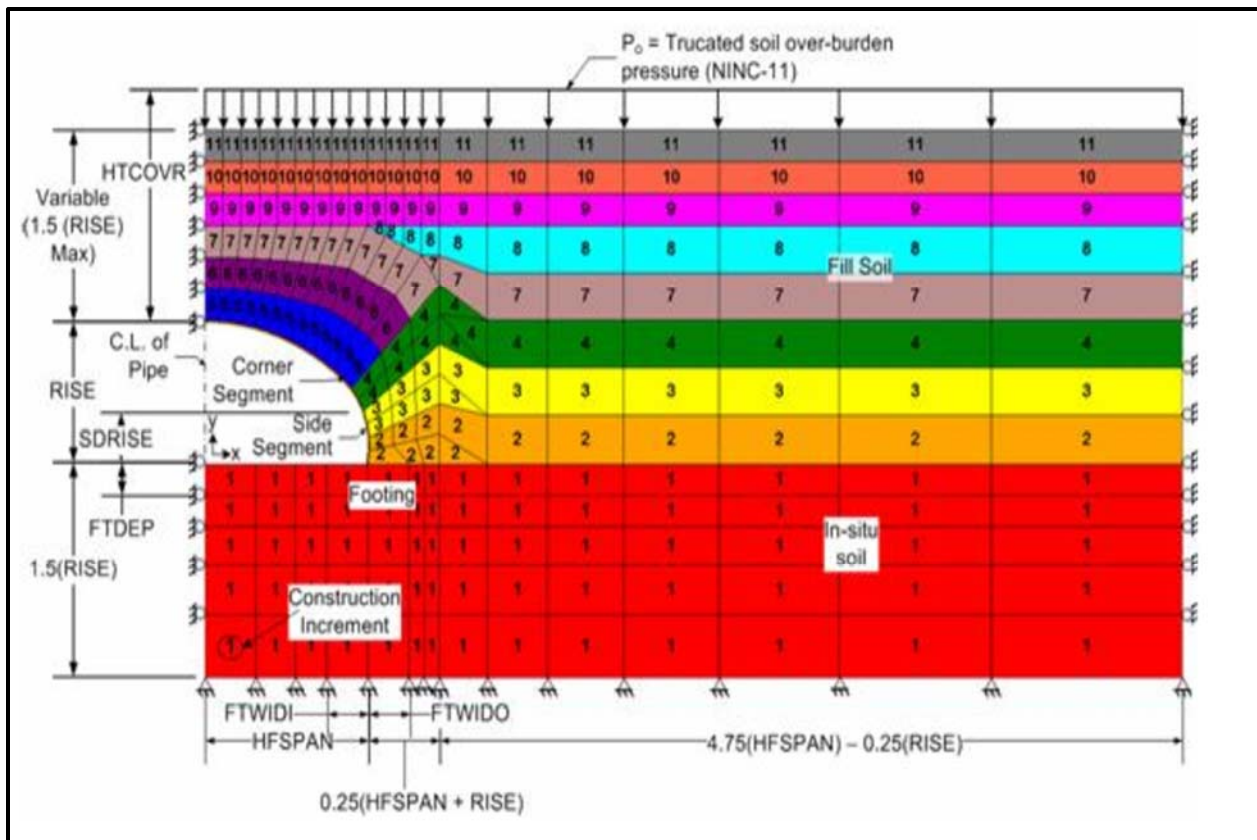
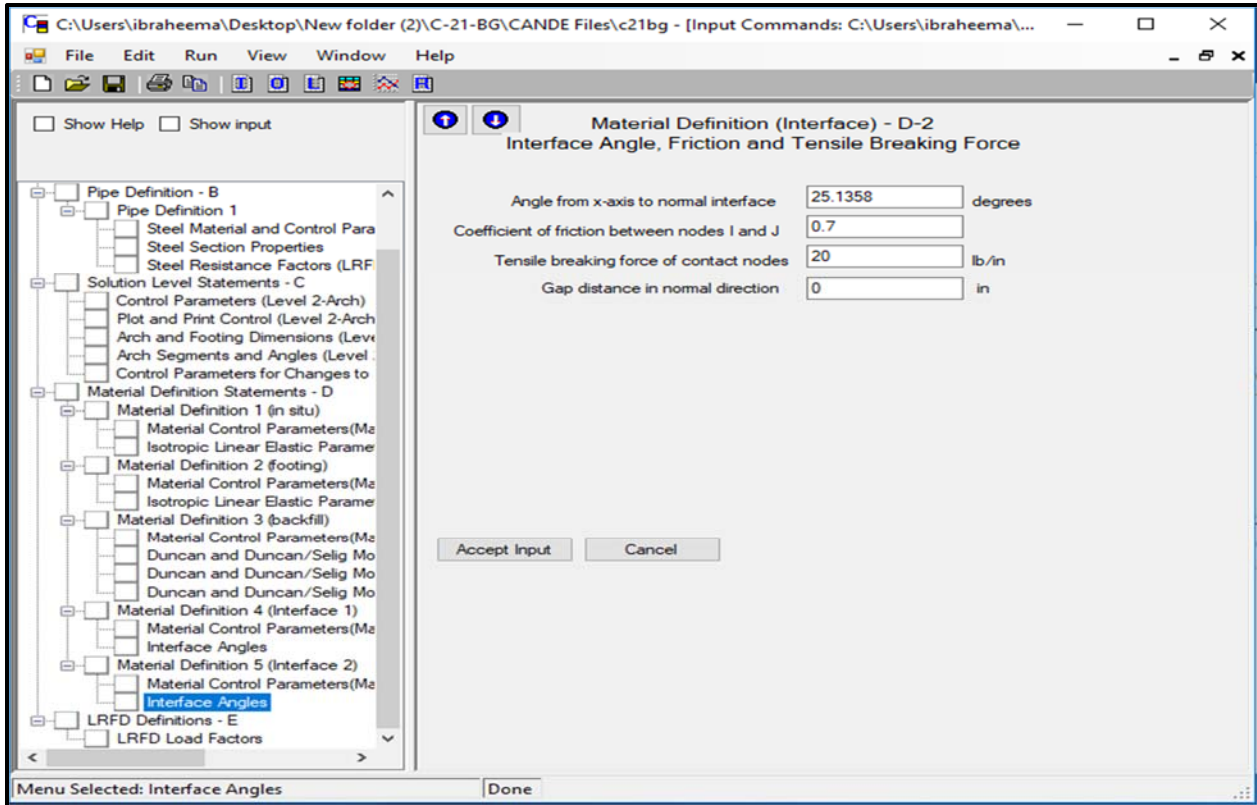




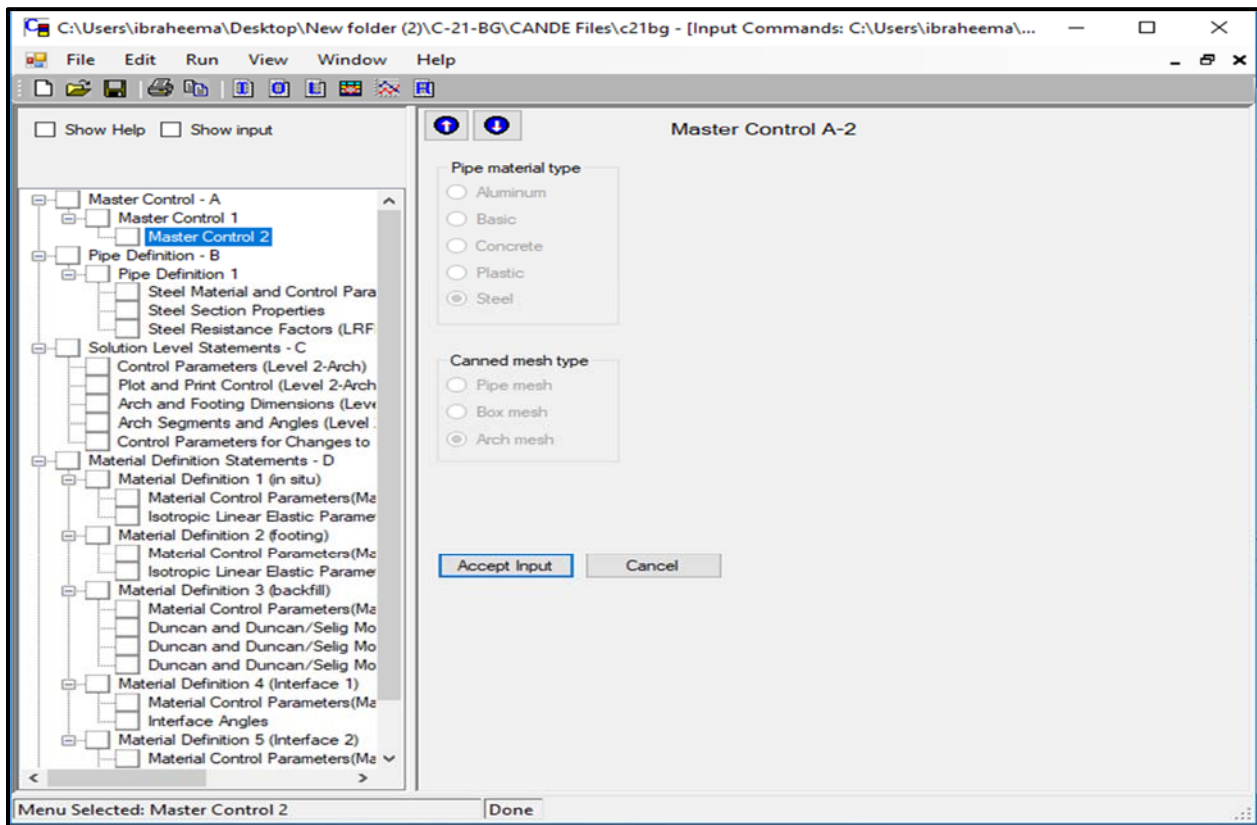
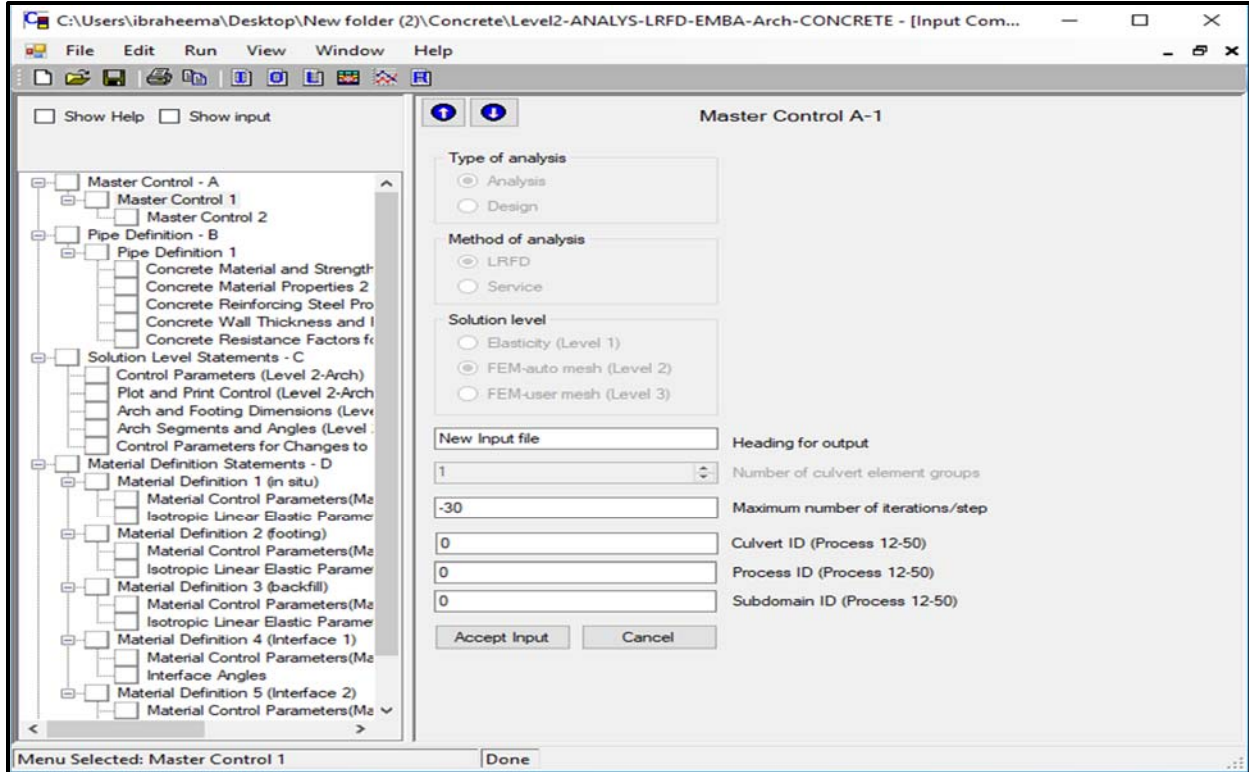


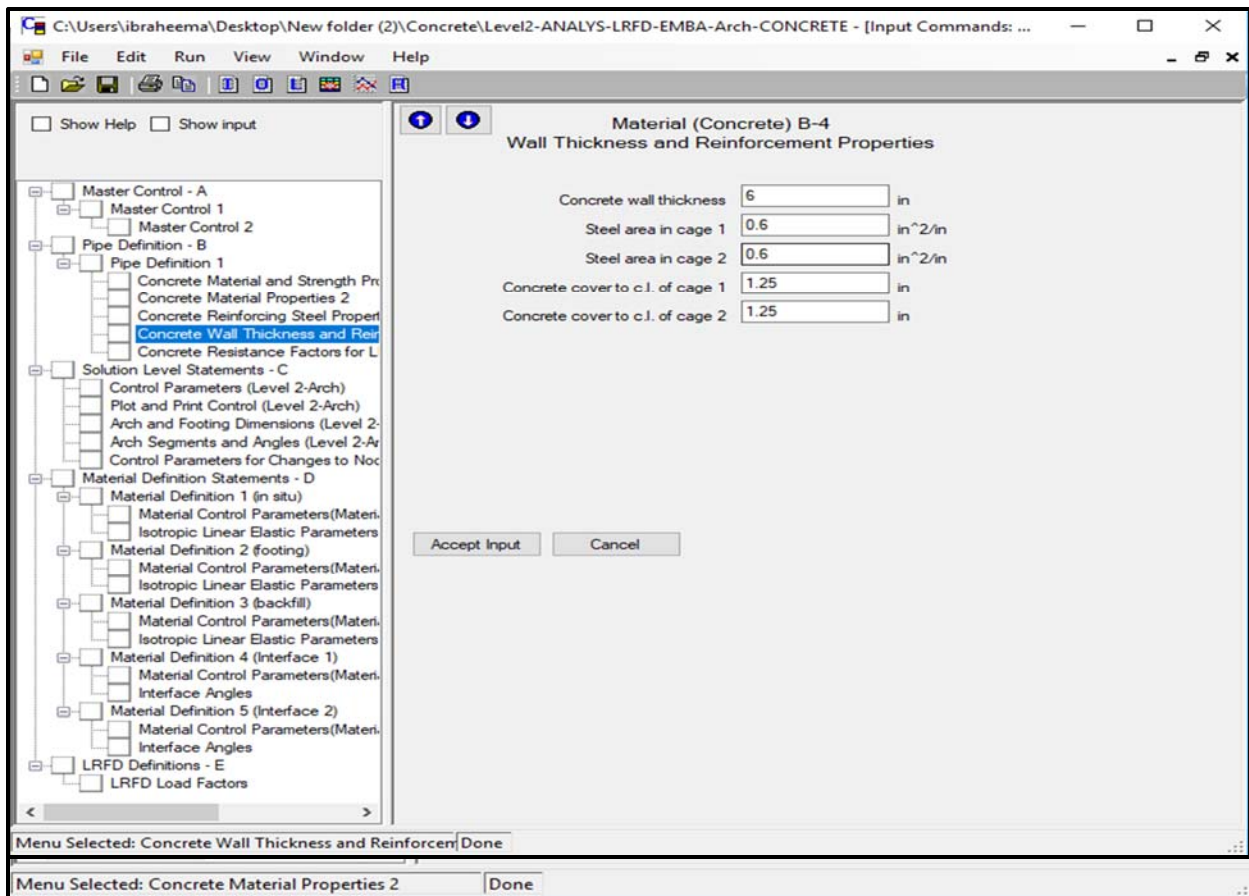
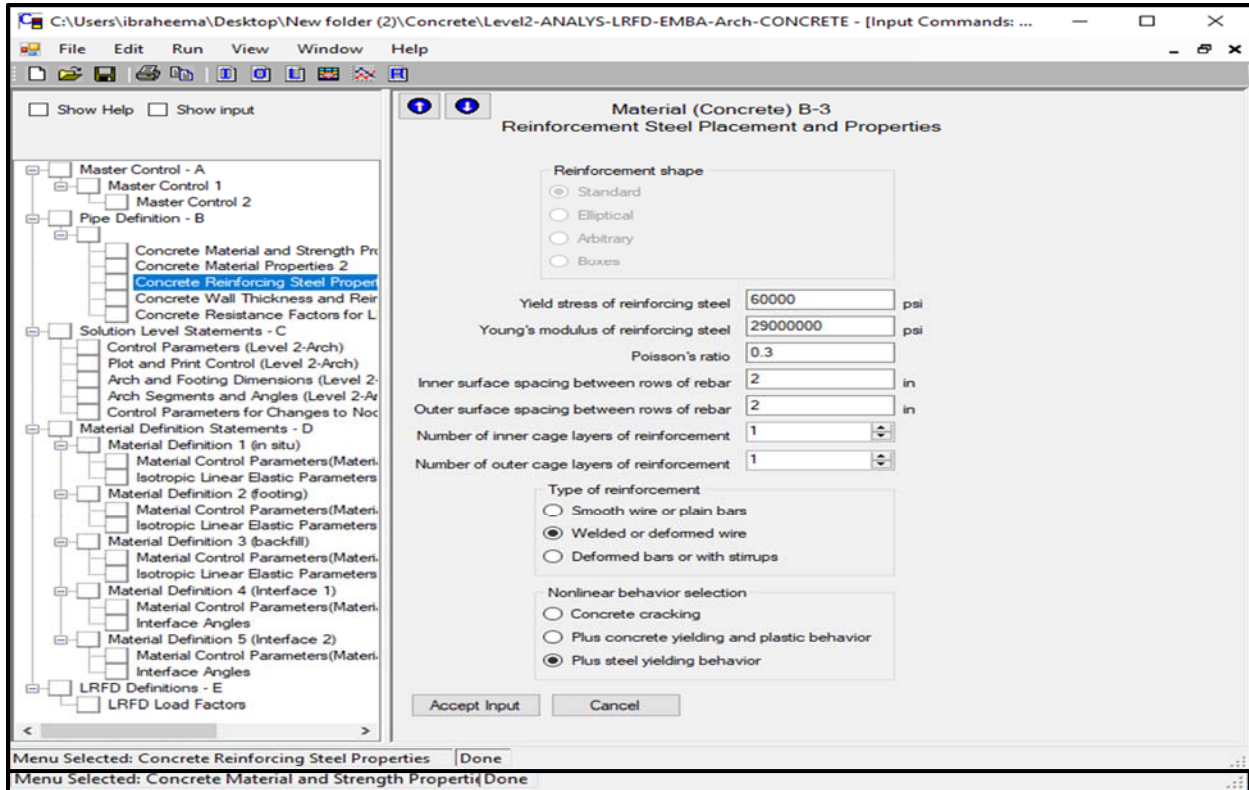


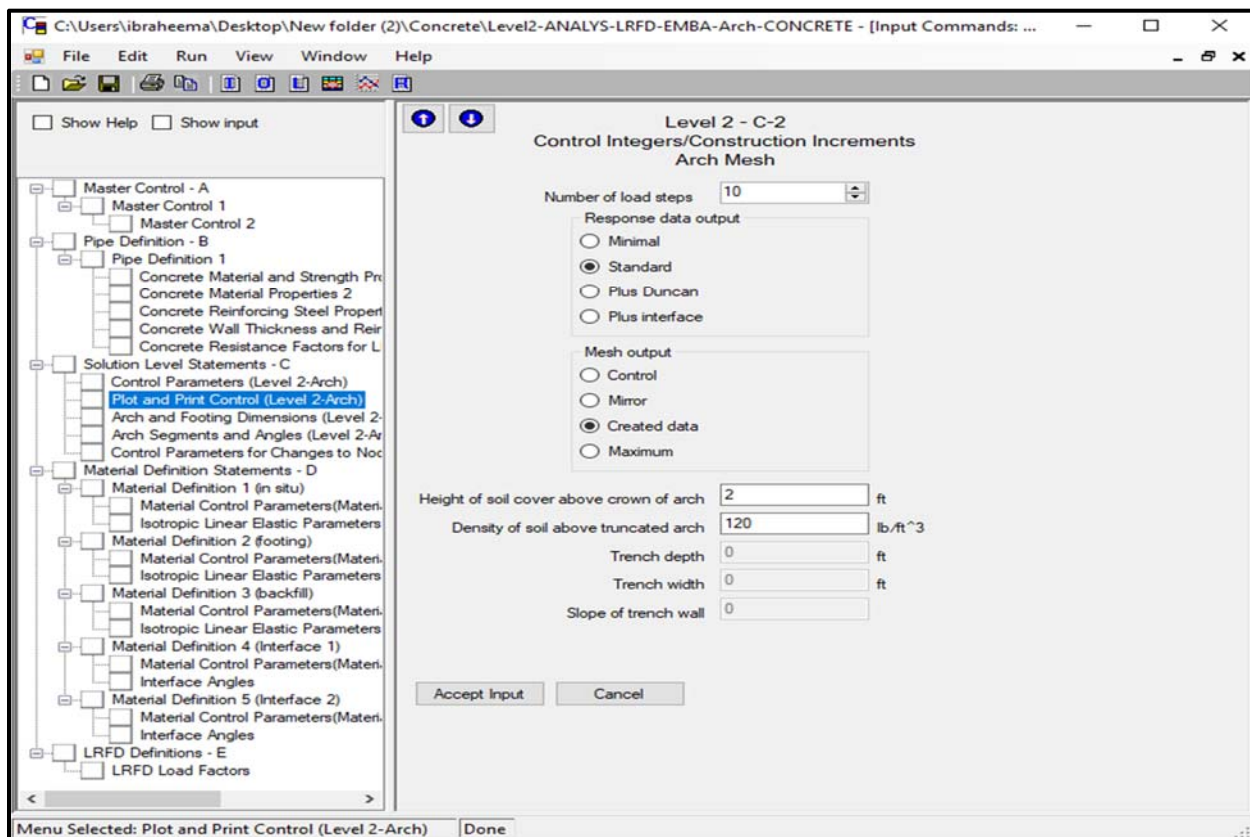
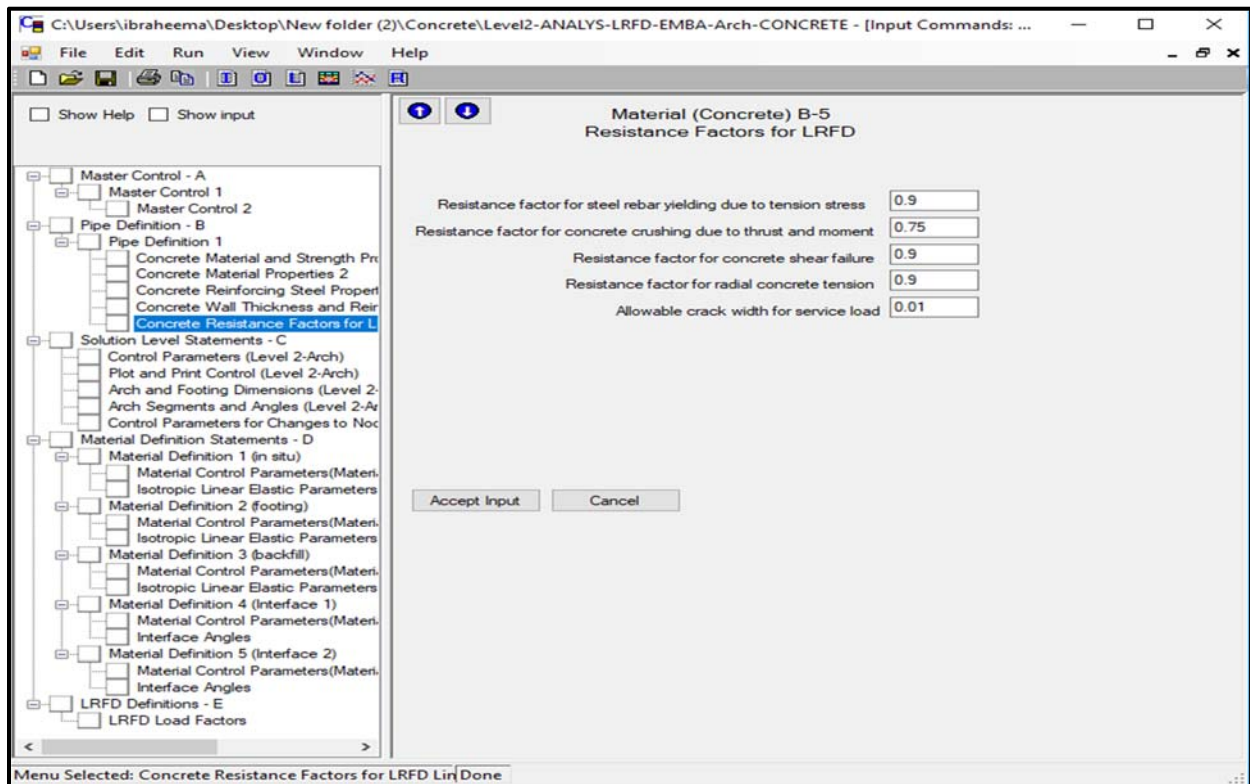


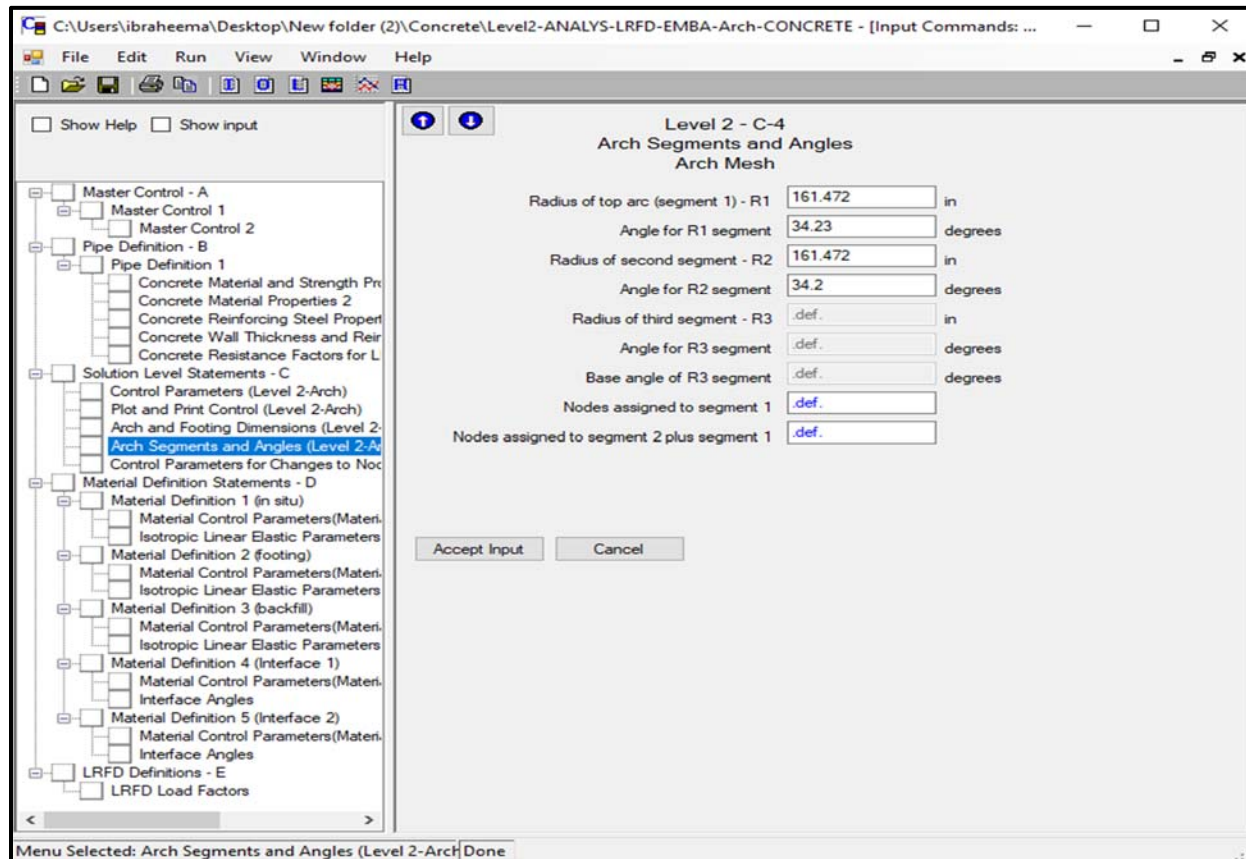
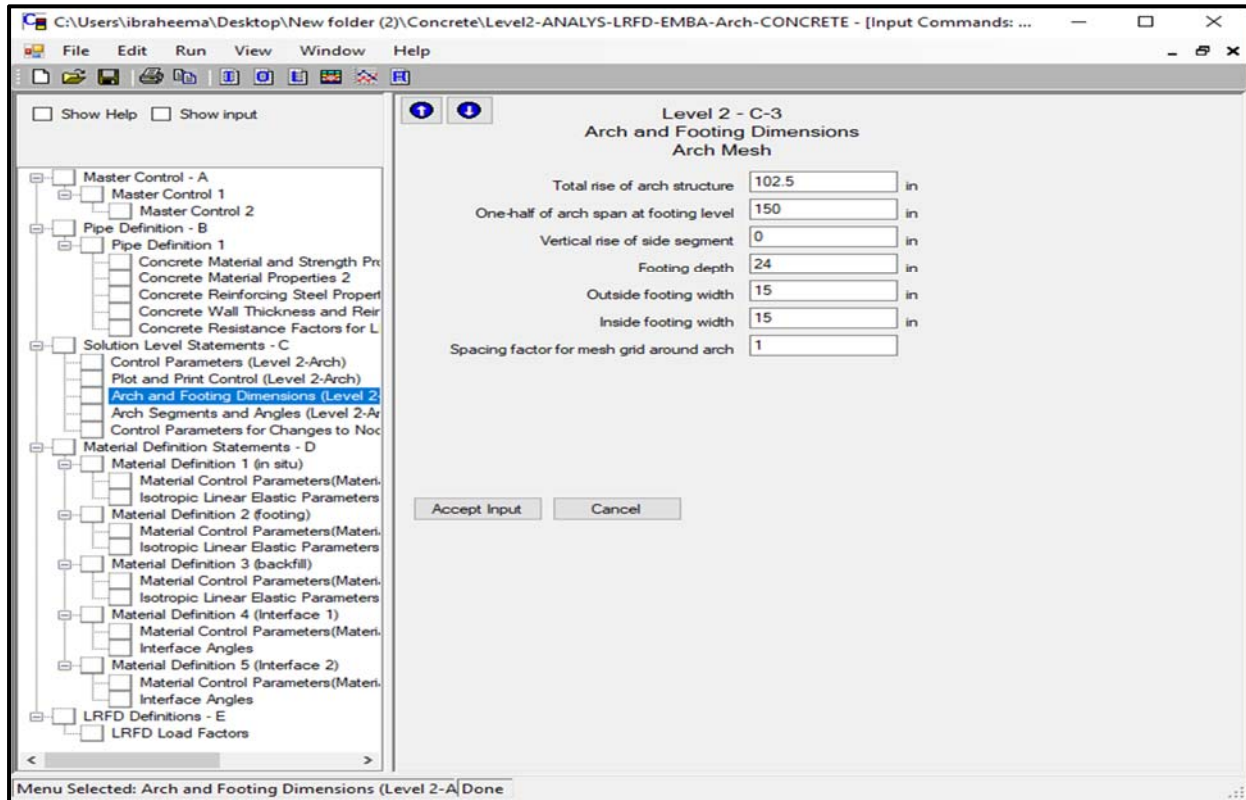


14A.7.3 Example 3: Concrete Arch Culvert Rating (CAC)









### Steel arch rating results vs concrete arch

#### - Steel Arch

##### LOWEST RATING FACTORS PER DESIGN CRITERION AT CONTROLLING LOAD STEP AND NODE:

| DESIGN-CRITERION<br>(Strength) | LOAD<br>STEP | LOCAL<br>NODE | DEAD-LOAD<br>DEMAND | LIVE-LOAD<br>DEMAND | EFFECTIVE<br>CAPACITY | *RATING<br>FACTOR |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| *MATERIAL THRUST (psi)         | 24           | 39            | 2440.00             | 9560.00             | 33000.00              | 3.20              |
| *BUCKLING THRUST (psi)         | 24           | 39            | 2440.00             | 9560.00             | 31881.00              | 3.08              |
| *SEAM THRUST (psi)             | 24           | 39            | 2440.00             | 9560.00             | 33000.00              | 3.20              |
| *PLASTIC-PENETRATE (%)         | 27           | 5             | 0.00                | 100.00              | 90.00                 | 0.90              |

##### DEFINITIONS AND RELATIONS FOR EACH CRITERION "n":

- \* Rating Factor(n) = (Capacity(n) - Dead(n))/Live(n)
- \* Total Demand(n) = Dead(n) + Live(n) at specified node
- \* Dead(n) = Dead load demand for criterion n (factored)
- \* Live(n) = Live load demand for criterion n (factored)
- \* Capacity(n) = Capacity for criterion n (factored)

#### - Concrete Arch

##### LOWEST RATING FACTORS PER DESIGN CRITERION AT CONTROLLING LOAD STEP AND NODE:

| DESIGN-CRITERION<br>(Strength) | LOAD<br>STEP | LOCAL<br>NODE | DEAD-LOAD<br>DEMAND | LIVE-LOAD<br>DEMAND | EFFECTIVE<br>CAPACITY | *RATING<br>FACTOR |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| *STEEL YIELDING (psi)          | 24           | 29            | 0.00                | 6820.09             | 54000.00              | 7.92              |
| *CONCRETE CRUSHING (psi)       | 24           | 29            | 0.00                | 1236.16             | 3000.00               | 2.43              |
| *SHEAR FAILURE (lbs/in)        | 21           | 27            | 0.00                | 405.95              | 754.70                | 1.86              |
| *RADIAL-TENSION FAIL (psi)     | 19           | 20            | 0.00                | 27.32               | 54.60                 | 2.00              |

##### DEFINITIONS AND RELATIONS FOR EACH CRITERION "n":

- \* Rating Factor(n) = (Capacity(n) - Dead(n))/Live(n)
- \* Total Demand(n) = Dead(n) + Live(n) at specified node
- \* Dead(n) = Dead load demand for criterion n (factored)
- \* Live(n) = Live load demand for criterion n (factored)
- \* Capacity(n) = Capacity for criterion n (factored)



|  |  |                      |         |  |  |
|--|--|----------------------|---------|--|--|
| <b>COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION<br/>LOAD &amp; RESISTANCE FACTOR RATING SUMMARY</b> |  | Structure #          | C-21-BG |  |  |
| Rated using:<br>Asphalt thickness: <u>2</u> in.  |  | State Highway #      | I-76    |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colorado legal loads  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-lane for Legal & Permit Vehicles | Batch I.D.           | CANDE   |  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interstate legal loads                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Single lane for Legal & Permit Vehicles           | Structure Type       | SAC     |  |  |
|  |  | Parallel Structure # |         |  |  |

|                   |     |  |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|--|
| Structural Member | SAC |  |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|--|

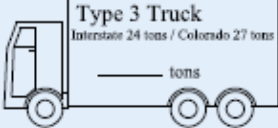
  

| Rating Factor |      |  |  |  |
|---------------|------|--|--|--|
| Inventory     | 3.08 |  |  |  |
| Operating     | 3.72 |  |  |  |


  

| Tons                  |       |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| Type 3 truck          | 78.7  |  |  |  |
| Type 3S2 truck        | 143.3 |  |  |  |
| Type 3-2 truck        | 131.8 |  |  |  |
| Type SU4 truck (27T)  | 84.2  |  |  |  |
| Type SU5 truck (31T)  | 92.1  |  |  |  |
| Type SU6 truck (35T)  | 100.5 |  |  |  |
| Type SU7 truck (39T)  | 113.1 |  |  |  |
| NRL (40T)             | 122.0 |  |  |  |
| Lane-Type Legal       |       |  |  |  |
| EV2 (28.75T)          | 103.2 |  |  |  |
| EV3 (43T)             | 89.9  |  |  |  |
| Permit Truck (96T)    | 383.0 |  |  |  |
| Modified Tandem (50T) | 162.5 |  |  |  |


  



Type 3 Truck  
Interstate 24 tons / Colorado 27 tons  
\_\_\_\_\_ tons



Type 3S2 Truck  
Interstate 38 tons / Colorado 42.5 tons  
\_\_\_\_\_ tons



Type 3-2 Truck  
Interstate 39 tons / Colorado 42.5 tons  
\_\_\_\_\_ tons

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Comments:<br>-Rated using CANDE<br>-In Situ soil modeled as isotropic soil<br>-Backfill modeled using Duncan/Selig model<br>-Color Code: WHITE<br>-Asphalt thickness taken per inspection | PE Seal |
|---|---------|

|                                 |       |                                   |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Rated by: (Print name and sign) | Date: | Checked by: (Print name and sign) | Date: |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|

CDOT Staff Bridge - LRF 02/2017