

Expansion joints subjected to extreme movement conditions - the particular challenges

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Summary

The paper gives a brief introduction into the world of large bridge expansion joints, their special needs and the particular challenges they present.

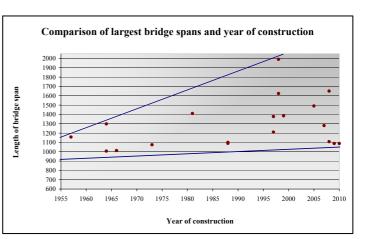
A special focus is given to the experience gained when designing, manufacturing, shipping and installing modular expansion joints for the Run Yang Bridge, China's largest and the world's third largest suspension bridge. With its 27 cells, the larger of the bridge's modular expansion joints facilitates longitudinal movement of 2,160mm, at the time the largest ever installed, anywhere in the world

Expansion joint, design, fatigue, load cycle, movement characteristics, lifetime, **Keywords:** traffic safety, performance, life cycle cost

Introduction 1.

Large bridges require expansion joints which can facilitate correspondingly large movements of the bridge deck relative to its abutments, and as the field of bridge engineering develops, with ever-increasing spans, the demands on expansion joints for such bridges continue to increase. Figure 1 illustrates how bridge spans have increased in recent decades, resulting in greater demand for expansion joints which can facilitate extreme movements.

Modular expansion joints are often best suited to satisfy these demands, but face a in the case of very large bridges. This paper investigates these challenges, and describes



number of particular challenges due to scale Figure 1: Representation of increasing spans of bridges in recent decades.

the project to provide the world's largest expansion joints for the Run Yang Bridge in China.