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快速路项目桥墩立柱与钢盖梁固结精度控制

徐宁军¹, 陆建军², 徐梦璐², 俞洪良³, 王哲³

(1. 杭州萧山环境投资建设集团有限公司, 浙江 杭州 311202; 2. 杭州萧山城市基础设施建设有限公司, 浙江 杭州 311201; 3. 浙江大学建筑工程学院, 浙江 杭州 310058)

[摘要] 杭州通城大道快速路桥梁部分桥墩采用下部现浇混凝土立柱、上部钢盖梁的复合结构式桥墩, 其中混凝土立柱与钢盖梁连接处钢筋骨架对精度要求高, 结合工程实际, 确定采用全站仪定位法。基于固结施工步骤, 提出全站仪定位法的精度控制措施, 对钢筋骨架的制作、运输、吊装等过程进行精度控制, 包括制作过程中的精度控制、吊运过程中的防变形控制、立柱钢筋骨架安装固定、立柱浇筑与钢盖梁开孔精度控制、临时支座及支撑安装与钢盖梁安装等。工程应用表明, 该措施有效保证了固结施工的精度, 提高了施工质量和施工速度。

[关键词] 桥梁工程; 桥墩; 混凝土立柱; 钢盖梁; 精度控制

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Consolidation Accuracy Control of Pier Column and Steel Cap Beam in Expressway Project

XU Ningjun¹, LU Jianjun², XU Menglu², YU Hongliang³, WANG Zhe³

(1. Hangzhou Xiaoshan Environmental Investment and Construction Group Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311202, China; 2. Hangzhou Xiaoshan Urban Infrastructure Construction Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311201, China; 3. College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310058, China)

Abstract: Some piers of Hangzhou Tongcheng Avenue Expressway Bridge adopt composite structural piers with lower cast-in-place concrete columns and upper steel cap beams. The steel skeleton at the connection between concrete columns and steel cap beams has high accuracy requirements. Combined with engineering practice, the total station positioning method is determined. Based on the consolidation construction steps, the precision control measures of the total station positioning method are proposed, and the precision control of the fabrication, transportation and hoisting of the steel bar skeleton is carried out, including precision control in the fabrication process, anti-deformation control in the hoisting process, installation and fixation of the column steel bar skeleton, precision control of the column pouring and opening of the steel cap beam, temporary support and support installation and installation of the steel cap beam. The engineering application shows that this measure effectively ensures the accuracy of consolidation construction and improves the construction quality and construction speed.

Keywords: bridges; bridge piers; concrete columns; steel cap beam; precision control

1 工程概况

通城大道快速路项目工程是杭州市萧山区规划“三纵两横”快速路路网中最东侧的 1 条纵向快速路, 北起萧绍路, 南至晨晖路, 全长 3.2km。该项目中, 部分桥墩采用了下部为现浇混凝土立柱、上部为钢盖梁的复合结构。

通城大道快速路工程共分为两部分。第 1 部分为通城大道快速路 1 期工程剩余部分萧绍路—内官河工程 (TCK6 + 341.533—TCK6 + 613.533), 长 272m, 包含主线高架 1 座, 地面桥 1 座及道路工程, 高架主线均为钢-混凝土组合梁, 桥梁标准断面宽 25m, 北侧接 1 期工程, 南侧衔接 3 期工程; 第 2 部分为通城大道快速路 3 期工程 (内官河—晨晖路段, TCK6 + 613.534—TCK9 + 573.968), 其中现状萧山枢纽段跨铁路段桥梁 470m 已建成, 剩余段长

[作者简介] 徐宁军, 高级工程师, E-mail: 645875959@qq.com

[通信作者] 王哲, 硕士研究生, E-mail: 3279988413@qq.com

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