

## **Glossary of Headings for Bridge Rating Lists**

**County** – County where the bridge is located

**District/Area** – The KDOT district and area where the bridge is located.

- District 1: Northeast Kansas
- District 2: North central Kansas
- District 3: Northwest Kansas
- District 4: Southeast Kansas
- District 5: South central Kansas
- District 6: Southwest Kansas

**Bridge #** - A unique number assigned to each bridge on the state highway system

**Insp Freq** – Inspection Frequency: how often the bridge is inspected. A “1” means the bridge is inspected annually. A “2” means the bridge is inspected every two years

**Year Built** – The year the bridge was constructed

**Route** – The state highway route where the bridge is located

**Structure Type** – A code indicating the material used, bridge type, and design type (A key to the coding system is listed below)

**Feature Crossed** – The feature (ex: creek, river, railroad track, highway, etc.) that the bridge crosses over

**ADT** – Average Daily Traffic (ADT) that crosses the bridge

**SD/FO Status** – Structurally Deficient (SD) or Functionally Obsolete (FO).

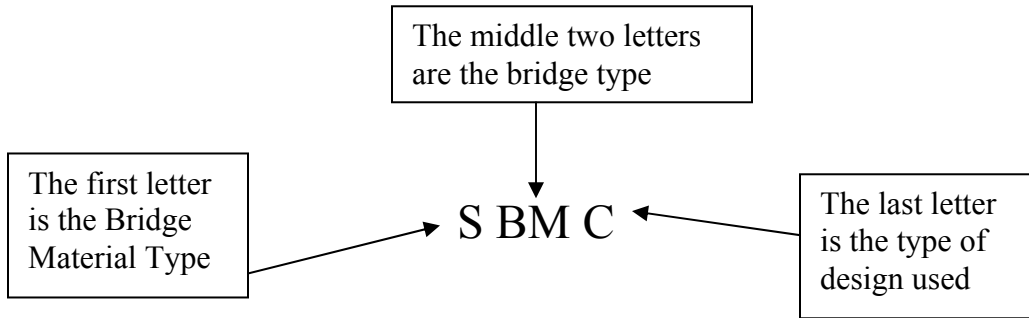
**Sufficiency Rating** – The bridge sufficiency rating based on a 0-100 scale

**Last Routine Inspection** –The date that the last Routine Inspection was completed. This is primarily a visual inspection.

**Last Frac Crit Inspection** –The date that the last Fracture Critical Inspection was completed. This is a hands-on inspection that involves physically inspecting the different pieces that make up the bridge, for example, the piers, truss, deck etc.

**Last Underwater Inspection** – This is the date that the last Underwater Inspection was completed. This is an inspection of the bridge elements below water

## Structure Type Glossary



### BRIDGE MATERIAL

#### CODE

S  
W  
C  
I  
A  
R  
P  
L  
M  
T  
X  
Y

#### MATERIAL

Steel  
Weathering Steel  
Corrugated Metal  
Wrought Iron  
Aluminum  
Reinforced Concrete  
Prestressed Concrete  
Lightweight Concrete  
Stone Masonry  
Timber  
Post Tensioned  
Precast

## BRIDGE TYPE

<u>CODE</u>	<u>SUPERSTRUCTURE TYPE</u>
AR	Arch
OA	Open Spandrel Arch
FA	Filled Spandrel Arch
TA	Through Arch
CB	Box Culvert
FB	Rigid Frame Box
RF	Rigid Frame
GC	Rigid Frame, Composite Design
DG	Deck T-Girder or Orthotropic
TG	Through Girder
BG	Box Girder
FG	Girder Floorbeam System
SG	Girder, Stringer Floorbeam System
RG	Rivet Plate Girder
WG	Welded Plate Girder
BM	Beam
MP	Pipe
SP	Structural Plate Pipe
LP	Long Span Pipe
CS	Slab
IS	Illinois Bulletin Slab
VS	Voided Slab
DT	Deck Truss
HT	High Truss
LT	Low Truss
TU	Tunnel
LW	Low-Water Crossing
BC	Box Girder, Composite Design
FC	Girder-Floorbeam System, Composite Design
SC	Girder-Stringer-Floorbeam System, Composite
<b>Design</b>	
RC	Riveted Plate Girder, Composite Design
WC	Welded Plate Girder, Composite Design
MC	Beam, Composite Design
SS	Structural Slab
IT	Inverted T Beam

## **DESIGN USED**

<b><u>CODE</u></b>	<b><u>DESIGN FEATURE</u></b>
N/A	Not Applicable: Superstructure Types of Arch, RCB, RFB, Rigid Frame, All Pipes, Tunnel, and Low-Water Crossing are coded as not applicable.
S	Simple: This type has an unrestraining support at each span end. It is designed to be unaffected by stress transmissions from other spans.
C	Continuous: Superstructure is designed to extend continuously over one or more supports.
H	Continuous and Parabolic Haunched: The superstructure members have a parabolic variation in member height. These members are continuous over one or more supports.
P	Encased: These spans have steel beams encased entirely in concrete.
F	Fixed: The superstructure members are rigidly connected to the substructure.
T	Tied: The arched superstructure members are rigidly connected by longitudinal tie beams.
D	Continuous and Drop Panel: The superstructure members have a vertical change in height. These members are continuous over one or more supports.
L	Continuous and Linear Haunch: The superstructure members have a straight-line variation in member height. These members are continuous over one or more supports.
R	Continuous and Circular Haunch: The superstructure members have a circular variation in member height. These members are continuous over one or more supports.