

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration

March 6, 1998

400 Seventh St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590

Refer to: HNG-14

Mr. Rich Peter Chief, Roadside Safety Technology Unit Office of Materials Engineering and Testing Services - MS #5 P.O. Box 19128 Sacramento, California 95819-0128

Dear Mr. Peter:

In your February 17 letter to Mr. Henry Rentz, you requested Federal Highway Administration's acceptance of the California Department of Transportation Type 70 Bridge Rail at the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 350 test level 4 (TL-4). To support this request, you sent us a copy of your report: "Vehicle Crash Tests of the Type 70 Bridge Rail," dated January 1998, and a copy of a video tape documenting the certification tests that were conducted.

Our review of this material indicated that the Type 70 Bridge Rail is an 810-mm tall concrete barrier with its traffic face sloped at a constant 9.1 degrees away from traffic. This face geometry is identical to your Type 60 roadside/median barrier that was accepted for use on the National Highway System (NHS) at TL-3 in my February 4 letter to you. However, the Type 70 Bridge Rail has a vertical back face with some architectural treatment and is more heavily reinforced than the Type 60. Design details are shown in Enclosure 1.

We noted that three tests were reported, including test 4-12 with an 8000 kg single-unit truck impacting the barrier at an angle of 15 degrees and a speed of 80 km/h Each of these tests met appropriate NCHRP Report 350 evaluation criteria. The individual test results are summarized in Enclosure 2. We noted also that test 4-11 was re-run after a first unsuccessful attempt in which the pickup truck rolled over after impact. You theorized that the non-standard floating rear hub of the test vehicle caused the drive shaft to pull out of the transmission housing on impact and that the shaft then dug into the test track and precipitated the rollover. This test was then re-run with a pickup truck with a standard wheel hub. Considering the successful retest and the earlier pickup truck tests with your Type 60 constant slope barrier as well as successful pickup tests with the New Jersey, F-profile, and the Texas Department of Transportation constant slope barrier, we are willing to consider test 512 (NCHRP Report 350 test 4-11) as an anomaly.

Based on the above, we consider the California Type 70 Bridge Rail a NCHRP Report 350 TL-4 design that may be used on the NHS when proposed by a State or local transportation agency. Since you did not provide any details on your transition design, nor submit any crash-test results, our acceptance is limited at this time to the design of the bridge rail itself. By copy of this letter, we will advise our field offices of this finding. Please call Mr. Richard Powers of my staff at (202) 366-1320, if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

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Dwight A. Horne Chief, Federal-Aid and Design Division

2 Enclosures



**Enclosure** 1

## 2. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION (Continued)

## Figure 2.13 - Test 511 Data Summary Sheet



## 2. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION (Continued)

#### Figure 2.22 - Test 512 Data Summary Sheet





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Damage consisted of only moderate scraping and tire

scuffing over a length of four meters

Barrier Damage:

# 2. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION (Continued)

# t= 0.00 sec t= 0.05 sec t= 0.10 sec t= 0.15 sec t= 0.20 sec t= 0.25 sec t= 0.30 sec t= 0.35 sec 22.86 m tmpact 2.2 m before expansion joint.

# Figure 2.34 - Test 513 Data Summary Sheet

Test	Barrier		
	Type:	Type 70 Bridge	e Rail
	Length:	22.9 m	
Test	Date:	September 3, 1997	
Test	Vehicle:		
	Model:	1992 GMC Topkick	
	Inertial Mass:	8010 kg	
	Impact / Exit Velocity:	83.5 km/h / 71 km/h	
	Impact / Exit Angle:	15.0/4°	
Test	Dummy:		
	Type:	NA	
	Weight / Restraint:	NA	
	Position:	NA	
Test	Data:		
	Occ. Impact Velocity (Long / Lat):		not measured
Ridedown Acceleration (Long / Lat): Max. 50 ms Avg. Accel (Long / Lat Interior: OCDI <sup>(1)</sup>			not measured
			not measured
			RF000000
Barrier Damage:			The barrier was scraped during the time of vehicle contact. Damage was mainly limited to minor spalling.