<u>INFORMATION</u>: Buried-in-backslope Guardrail

July 10, 1998

Anchor

Chief, Federal-Aid and Design Division

HNG-14

Regional Administrators Federal Lands Highway Program Administrator

The attached sketches (Attachment 1) show the design and layout concepts for three variations of the subject end anchor which were successfully tested at test level 3 (TL-3) with the 2000-kg pickup truck under a Federal Highway Administration contract. The first two tests were run on installations with a 1:10 foreslope (with and without a flat-bottomed ditch), the third on an installation with a 1:6 foreslope forming a V-ditch with a 1:4 backslope. The 1:6 variation allows the use of the buried-in-backslope system at many existing locations without requiring significant site modifications. Each test met the appropriate evaluation criteria for NCHRP Report 350 test 3-35 and is summarized in Attachment 2. The tests are described in detail in the Texas Transportation Institute reports titled "Testing and Evaluation of W-Beam Guardrails Buried-in-Backslope," dated November 1996, and "Crash Test of the G-4 W-Beam Guardrail with Terminal Buried-in-Backslope," dated March 1998.

At present, this type of end anchor is the only non-proprietary terminal design that will be acceptable for use with w-beam guardrail on the National Highway System after October 1 of this year. It should be the terminal of choice at locations where a natural backslope is reasonably close to the point where the barrier is introduced and its use at such locations should be encouraged. When properly designed and located, this type of anchor provides full shielding for the identified hazard, eliminates the possibility of an end-on impact with the barrier terminal, and minimizes the likelihood of access behind the rail.

Key design considerations include keeping the height of the w-beam rail constant relative to the roadway grade until the barrier crosses the ditch flow line, using a flare rate that is appropriate for the design speed until the flow line is reached (Note: a 22 m minimum distance upstream from the area of concern is recommended if the backslope is flat enough to allow an impacting vehicle to climb over the anchor), adding a rubrail, and using an anchor (concrete block or steel post) that is capable of developing the full tensile strength of the w-beam rail.

Detailed drawings of the above designs are available from the Office of Highway Safety and are expected to be distributed shortly.

(original signed by Dwight A. Horne)

Dwight A. Horne

2 Attachments Acceptance Letter CC-53



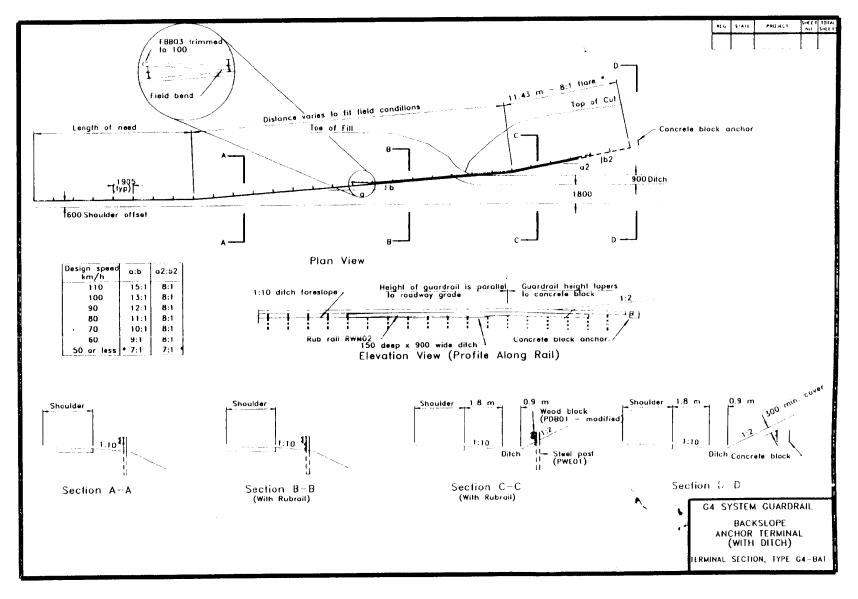


Figure 1. Details of the W-beam guardrail buried-in-backslope (with ditch) installation.



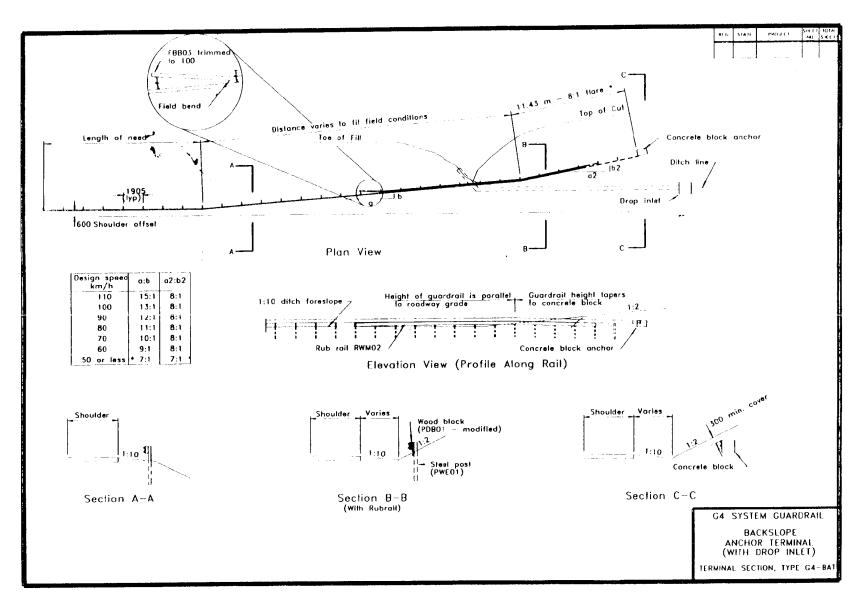


Figure 2. Details of the W-beam guardrail buried-in-backslope (with drop inlet) installation.

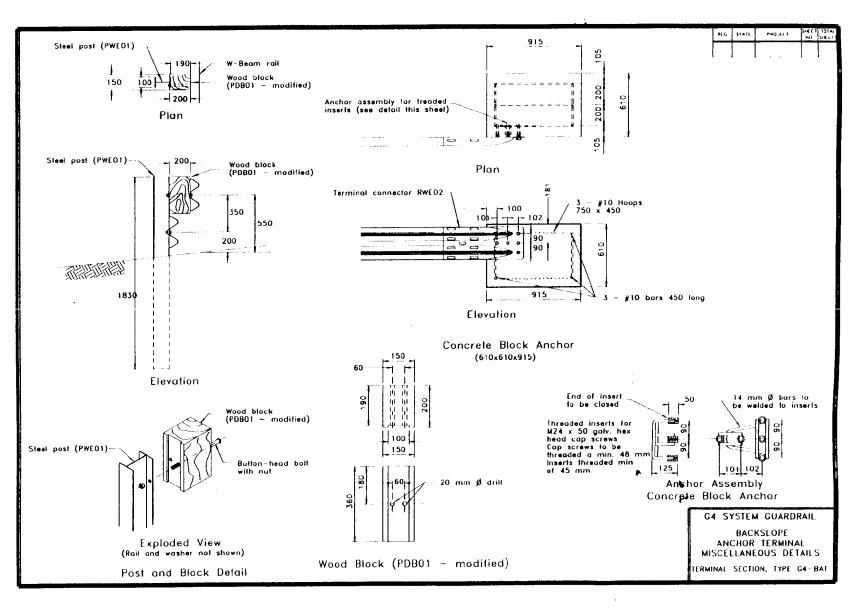


Figure 3. Miscellaneous backslope anchor terminal details.

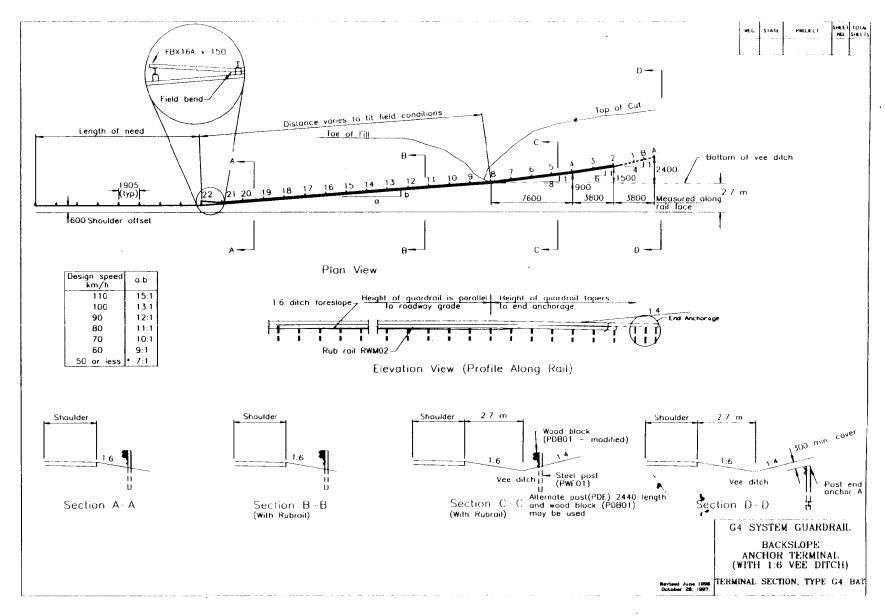


Figure 1. Details of the G4 W-beam guardrail buried-in-backslope anchor terminal installation.

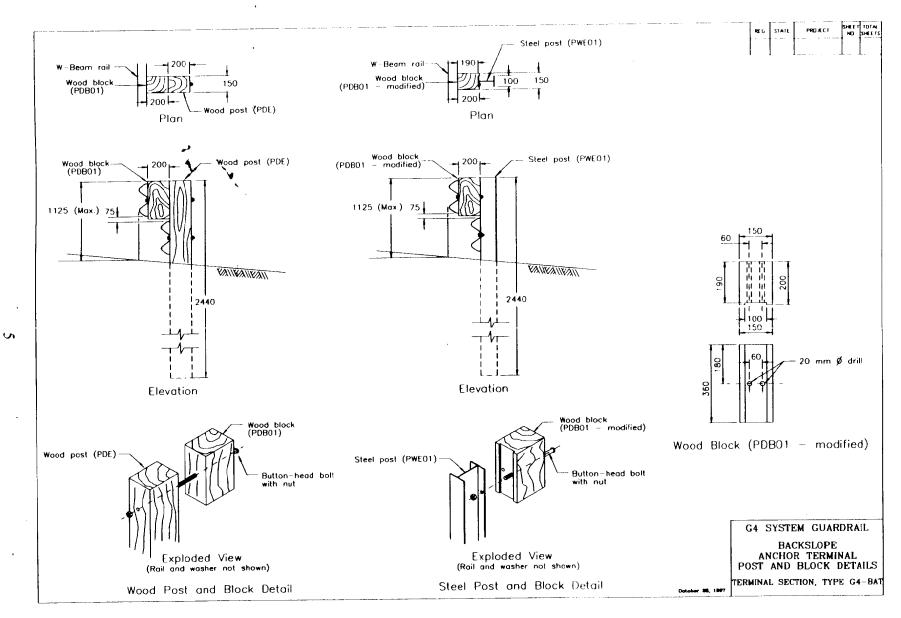


Figure 2. Post and block details for the G4 W-beam guardrail buried-in-backslope anchor terminal.



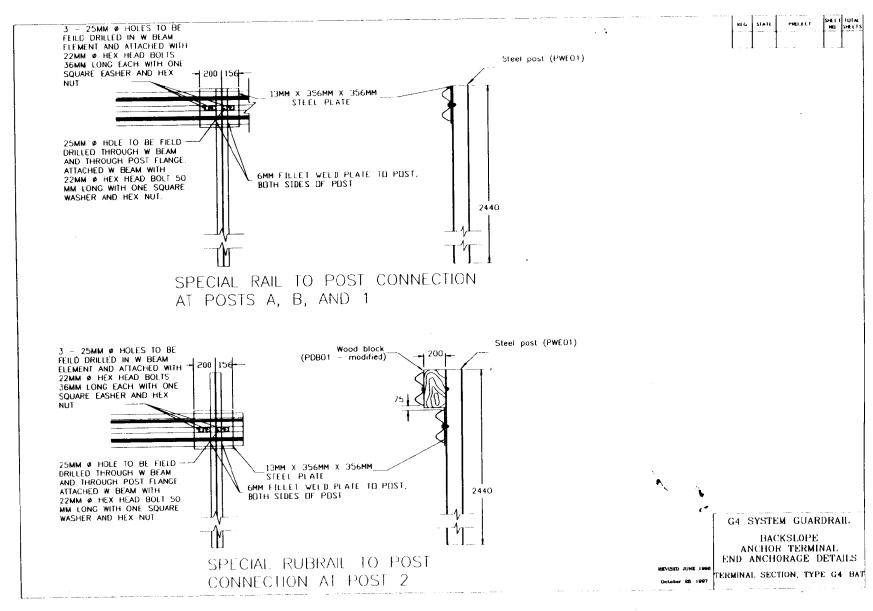
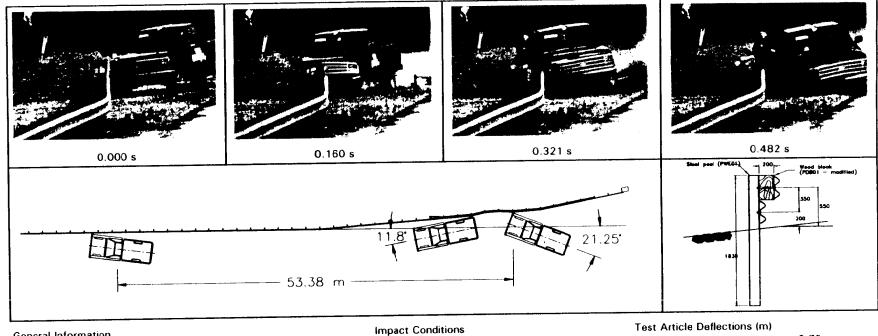


Figure 3. End anchorage details for the G4 W-beam guardrail backslope anchor terminal.



Test No	Texas Transportation Institute 405521-1	Impact Conditions Speed (km/h) Angle (deg)		Test Article Deflections (m) Dynamic	
Date	10/03/96 Terminal W-beam Buried-in-backslope 114.3 W-beam guardrail on steel posts w/wood blockouts, rubrail, ditch	Exit Conditions Speed (km/h) Angle (deg) Occupant Risk Values Impact Velocity (m/s) x-direction y-direction	7.41	Vehicle Damage Exterior VDS CDC Maximum Exterior Vehicle Crush (mm) Interior OCD!	01FREW3 500
Soil Type and Condition Test Vehicle Type	Production	Ridedown Accelerations (g's) x-direction y-direction	-5.59	Max. Occ. Compart. Deformation (mm)	
Designation	1991 Chevrolet 2500 pickup 1947 2000 76	Max. 0.050-s Average (g's) x-direction y-direction z-direction	-6.08 -7.54	Post-Impact Behavior (during 1.0 s after impact) Max. Roll Angle (deg) Max. Pitch Angle (deg) Max. Yaw Angle (deg)	-5.94

Figure 14. Summary of results for test 405521-1.

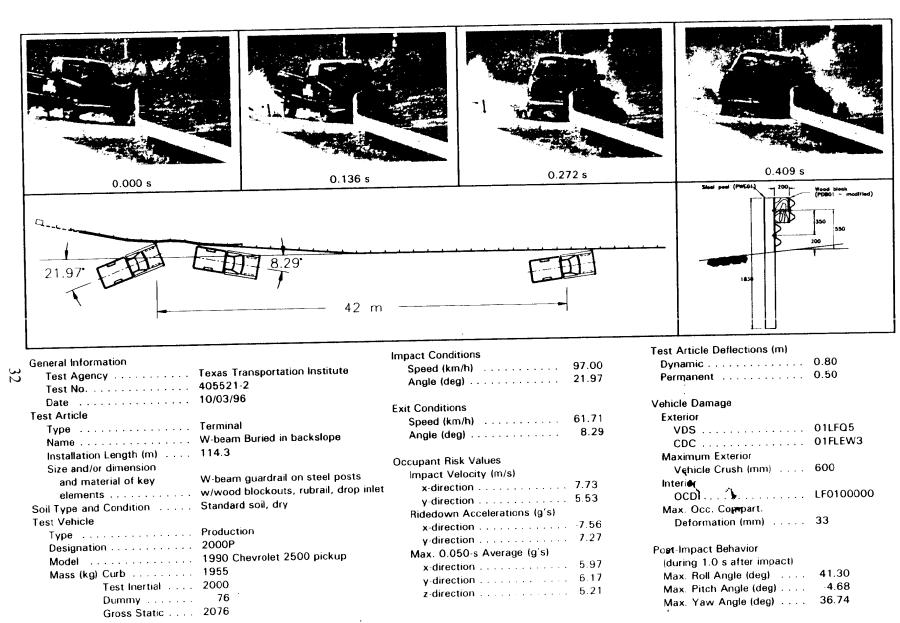
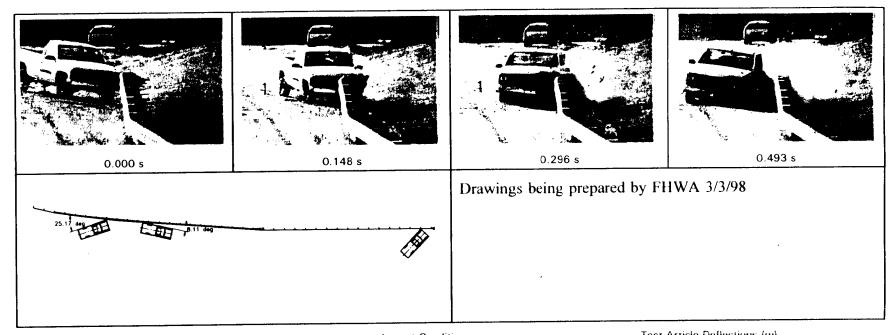


Figure 20. Summary of results for test 405521-2.



	General Information		Impact Conditions		Test Article Deflections (m)	
り	Test Agency	Texas Transportation Institute	Speed (km/h)	97.23	Dynamic	0.67
7	Test No	404211-1	Angle (deg)	25.17	Permanent	0.41
	Date		-		Vehicle Damage	
	Test Article	01/20/00	Exit Conditions		Exterior	
		Terminal	Speed (km/h)	70.58	VDS	11LFQ4
	Type	W hoam Ruried in Rackstone	Angle (deg)	8.11	¢DC	11FLEK2
			,g.o (aog,			&11LYEW3
	Installation Length (m)	10.2	Occupant Risk Values		Maximum Exterior	
	Material or Key Elements	W-beam Guardrail on Steel Posts	Impact Velocity (m/s)		Vehicle Crush (mm)	520
		w/WoodBlockouts, Rubrail, 1:6 Ditch	x-direction	7.20	Interior	
	Soil Type and Condition	Standard Soil, Damp			OCDI	ES0100002
	Test Vehicle		y-direction	7.23	Max Occ. Compart.	,00,00002
	Type	Production	Ridedown Accelerations (g's)	0.40	•	205
	Designation	2000P	x-direction		Deformation (mm)	203
	Model	1995 GMC 2500 pickup truck	y-direction	8.65	Post-Impact Behavior	
	Mass (kg) Curb		Max. 0.050-s Average (g's)		(during 1.0 s after impact)	00.5
	Test Inertial		x-direction	-6.00	Max. Yaw Angle (deg)	
	Dummy		y-direction	8.78	Max. Pitch Angle (deg)	
	Gross Static		z-direction	-9.34	Max. Roll Angle (deg)	38.5

Figure 14. Summary of results for test 404211-1, NCHRP Report 350 test 3-35.