

# **Y6 We Are Engineers: Bridges — Knowledge Organiser**



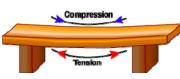
### **Key Knowledge**

#### **Learn this information**

#### There are 4 main types of bridge construction:

**Beam bridge** – The force of compression manifests itself on the top side of the beam bridge's deck (or roadway). This causes the upper portion of the deck to shorten. The result of the

compression on the upper portion of the deck causes tension in the lower portion of the deck. This tension causes the lower portion of the beam to lengthen.

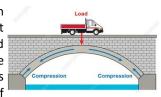




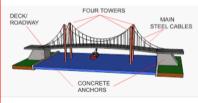
**Cantilever/Truss bridge** - a bridge built using cantilevers, structures that project horizontally into space,

supported on only one end. For small footbridges, the cantilevers may be simple beams; however, large cantilever bridges designed to handle road or rail traffic use trusses built from structural steel, or box girders built from prestressed concrete.

Arch bridge - a curved design, which does not push load forces straight down, but instead they are conveyed along the curve of the arch to the supports on each end. These supports (called abutments) carry the load of



entire bridge and are responsible for holding the arch in the precise position unmoving position. Conveying of forces across the arch is done via central keystone on the top of the arch.



Hanging/Suspension bridge suspend the roadway by cables, ropes or chains from two tall towers. These towers support the majority of the weight as compression

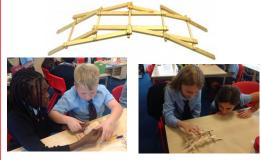
pushes down on the suspension bridge's deck and then travels up the cables, ropes or chains to transfer compression to the towers. The towers then dissipate the compression directly into the earth.

### **Key Skills**

### **Practise and perform these skills**

Create successful bridges, including **Da Vinci bridges** out of ....

1) Wooden blocks and lolly sticks (small scale)



2) Longer lengths of wood and dowels (larger scale).



How to build a large scale Da Vinci Bridge video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QKdQV2q5PRk





Bridges can **collapse** if they are not strong enough, or if they are put under too much force. Bridge disasters have previously been caused, this can be due to **worn out or inferior parts and materials** during construction and maintenance, **adverse weather** or **too much load** or traffic. Therefore, regular safety checks are very important.

## **Key Vocabulary**

### **Understand these key words**

| Officerstatic tilese key words              |   |                |   |
|---|---|----------------|---|
| Word  | Definition  | Word           | Definition  |
| Bridge                                      | A structure across a river, road, or other obstacle.  | Pressure       | Continuous physical force exerted on or against an object.  |
| Arch bridge                                 | A semi-circular structure with abutments on each end.   | Span<br>(beam) | The distance between two bridge supports.   |
| Abutments                                   | Supports that carry the load of the bridge.   | Framework      | An essential supporting structure of an object.   |
| Hanging/<br>suspension<br>bridge            | A bridge that has its roadway suspended from two or more cables and is anchored at the ends.            | Suspension     | Supported by attachment from above; hanging.  |
| Beam<br>bridge                              | A rigid horizontal structure that is resting on two piers, one at each end.                             | Support        | A thing that bears the weight of something or keeps it upright.   |
| Cantilever<br>bridge                        | A cantilever bridge is<br>a bridge built using<br>a cantilever.   | Cantilever     | Something that sticks out sideways from a support. It is only supported at one end.                           |
| Bascule<br>bridge                           | A moveable bridge with<br>an upward swing to<br>provide clearance for<br>boat traffic .                 | Truss          | A truss is an assembly of beams or other elements that creates a rigid structure.                             |
| Draw<br>bridge                              | Commonly refers to all types of moveable bridges, including bascule bridges.                            | Forces         | Forces make things move and stop moving.  |
| Compression                                 | What happens when you push down on a spring and collapse it? - You compress it, and shorten its length. | Tension        | What happens to a rope during a game of tug-of-war?  - It undergoes tension from the two teams pulling on it. |
| Keystone/<br>locking<br>stone/<br>Vouussirs | Forces are carried across the arch via the keystone because its weight pushes the surrounding stones    | Girder         | A large iron or steel beam.   |



# **Y6 We Are Engineers: Bridges — Knowledge Organiser**



## Famous bridges in the UK

and their Architects.





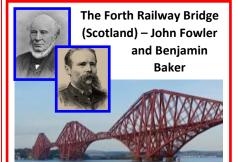
Menai Bridge (Wales) - Thomas Telford



**Tower Bridge (London) - Horace Jones** 







Severn Bridge (Wales) - Gilbert Roberts

Famous bridges in the world

and their Architects.



Chaotianmen Bridge (Chongqing, China) world's longest arch bridge - Design institute of **China Railway Major Bridge Engineering Group** 







Pont du Gard, Roman Aqueduct bridge (Southern France) - Henri Pitot



Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco, USA) -Joseph Strauss et al.



Although all of the engineers above are male, it is important to note that women have long played a significant role in engineering, many overcoming discrimination to bring some of the most significant advances to the field. From bulletproof vests to windshield wipers, women have made and continue to make outstanding engineering contributions to society.