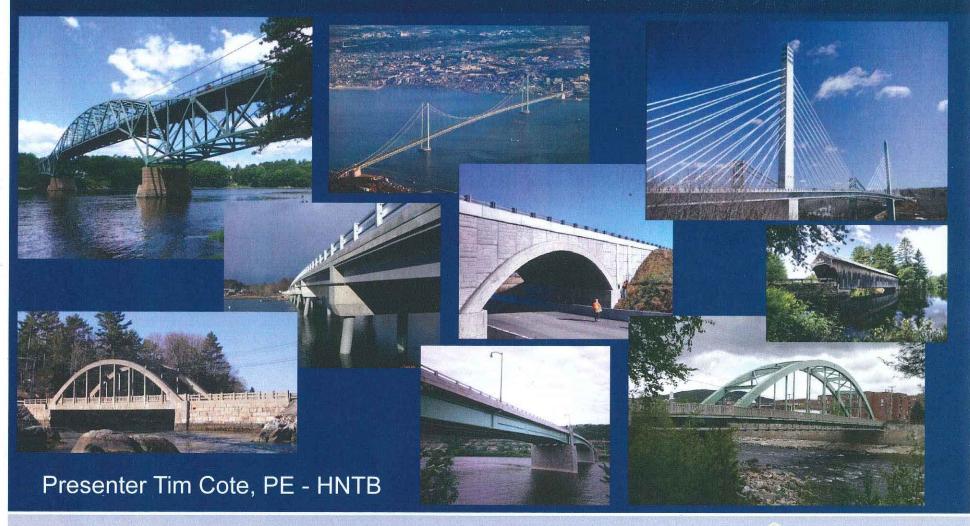
Falls Bridge Advisory Committee Meeting #6 – Bridge Types



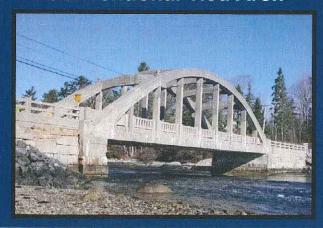


Bridge Types

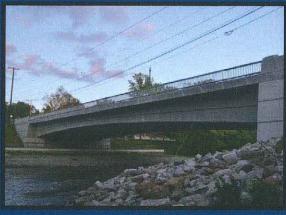
Steel Girder



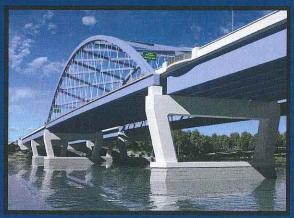
Conventional Tied Arch



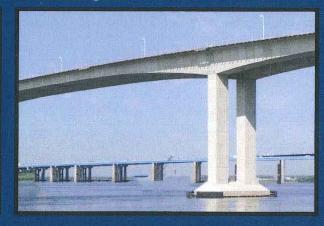
Concrete Girder



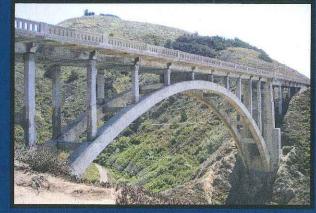
Network Tied Arch



Segmental Concrete



Spandrel Arch



Bridge Types

Truss



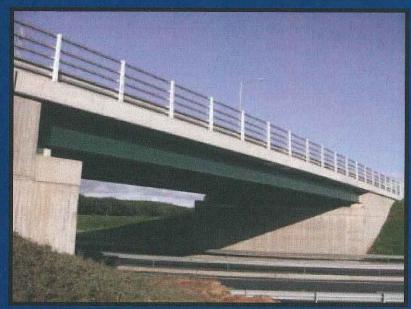
Cable Stay



Suspension



- Steel Beams
 - Painted or Galvanized
 - More Maintenance than Concrete
 - Best suited for short to intermediate spans



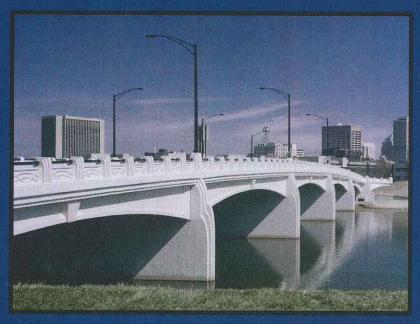
Straight Girders



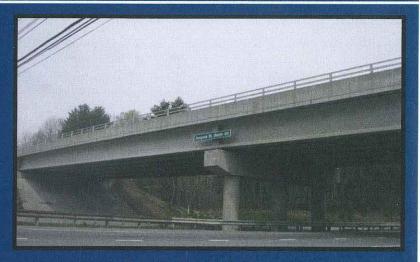
Haunched Girders



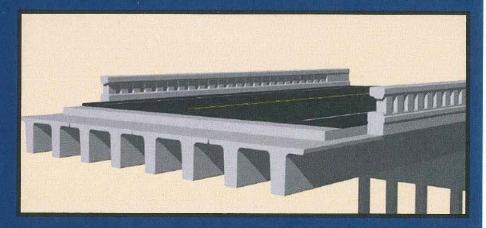
- Concrete Beams
 - Precast, prestressed concrete
 - Best suited for short to intermediate spans



Haunched Girders



Bulb Tee Girders

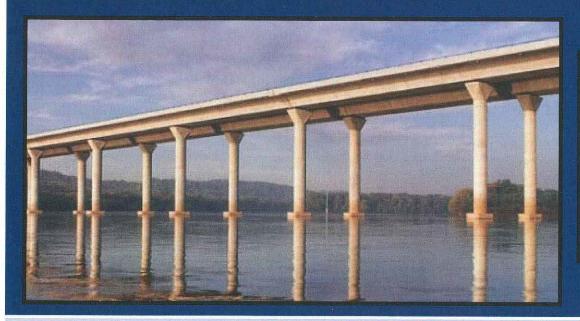


Double Tee Girders



- Segmental Concrete
 - Precast and post-tensioned
 - Best suited for intermediate to long spans
 - Works well with multi-span and curved structures



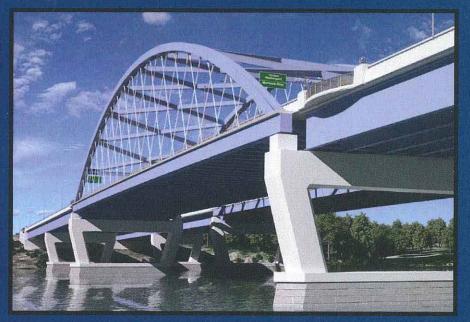




- Tied Arch
 - Steel or concrete
 - Conventional or network tied arch
 - Best suited for intermediate to long spans



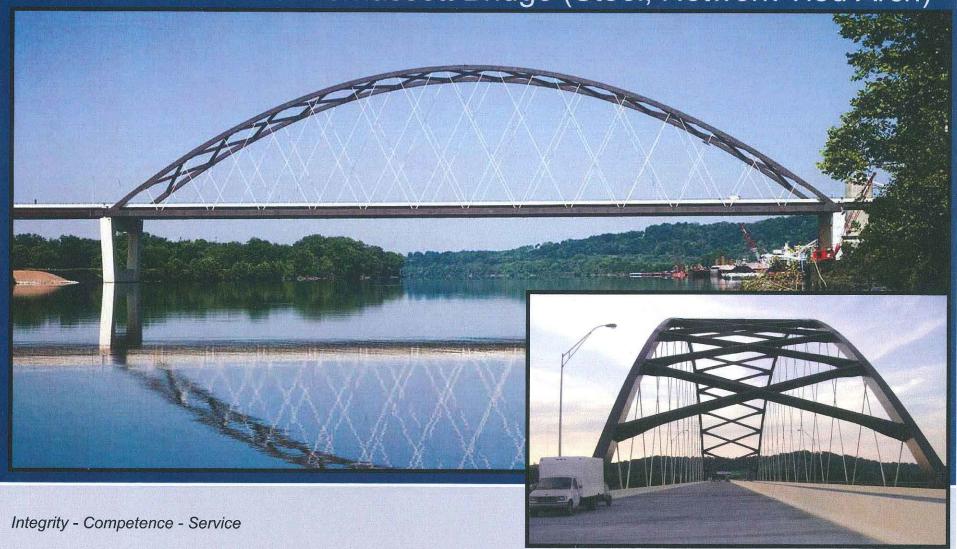
Conventional (Norridgewock Covered Bridge)



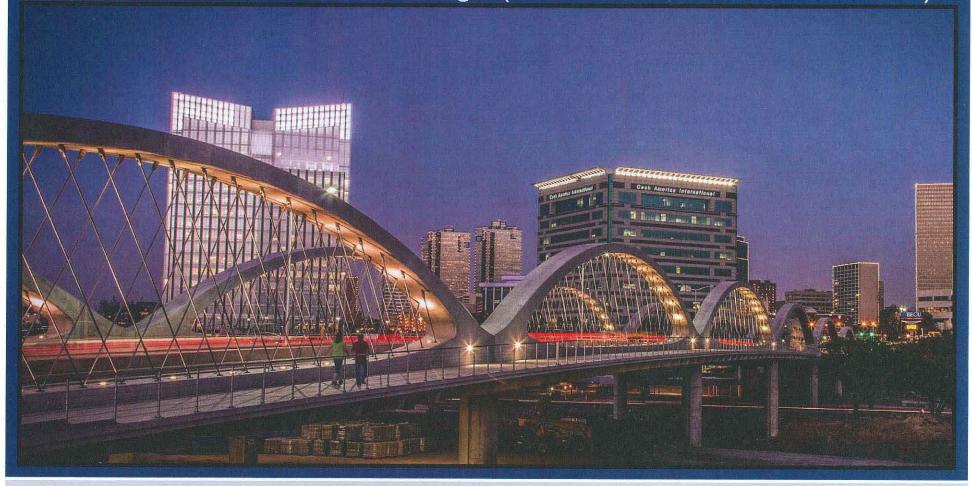
Network (Whittier Bridge)



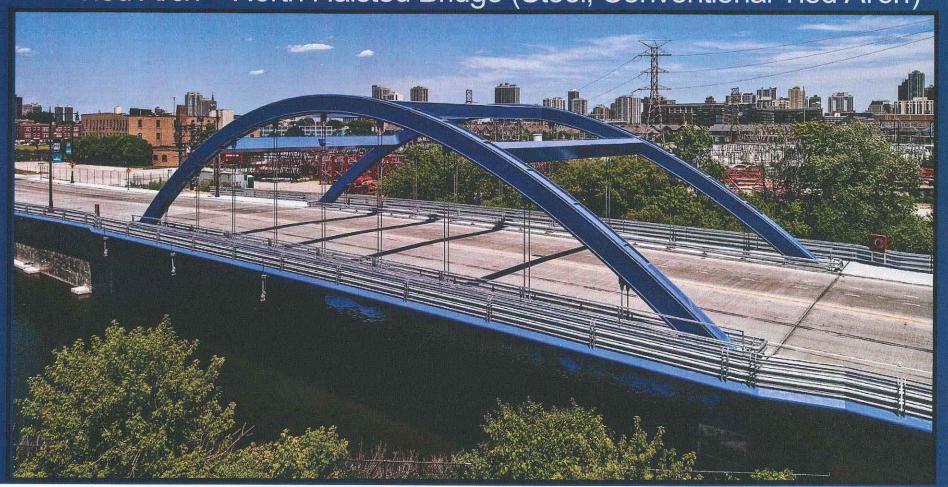
Tied Arch – Blennerhassett Bridge (Steel, Network Tied Arch)



Tied Arch – 7th Street Bridge (Concrete, Network Tied Arch)

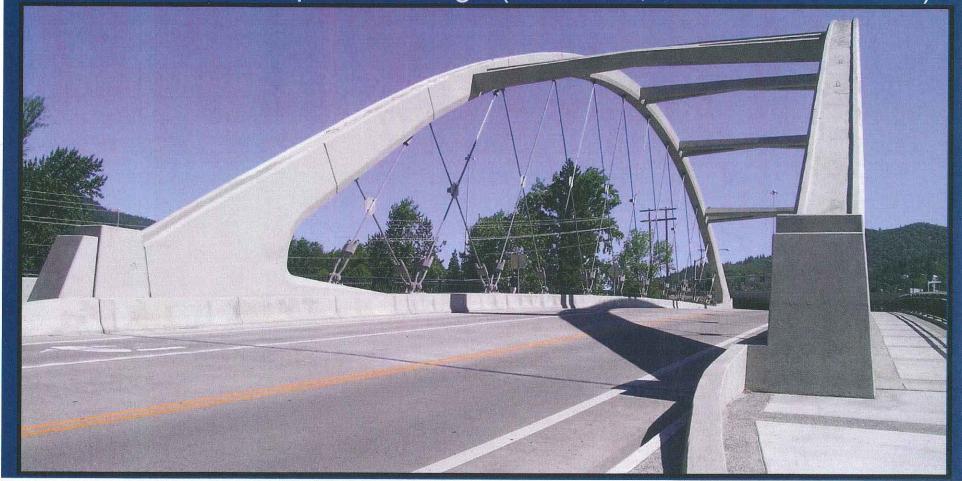


Tied Arch – North Halsted Bridge (Steel, Conventional Tied Arch)

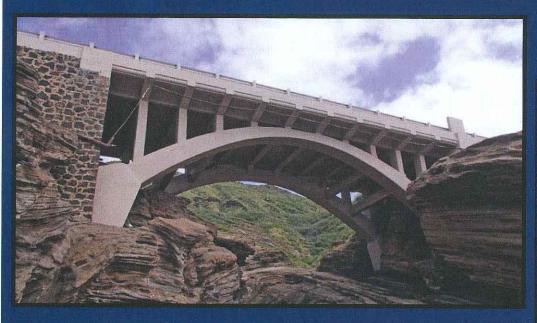


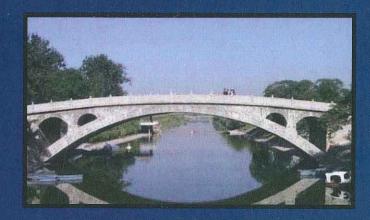


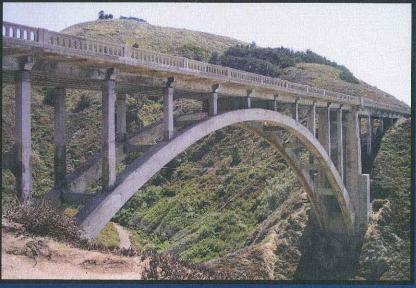
Tied Arch – Depot St. Bridge (Concrete, Network Tied Arch)



- Spandrel Arch
 - Best suited for deep ravine crossings



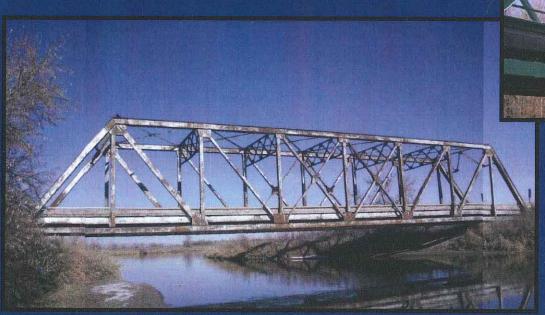


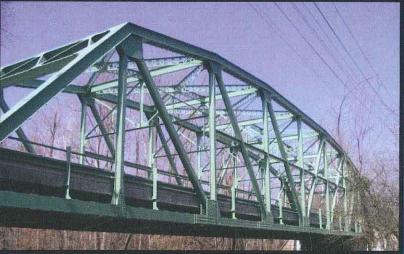




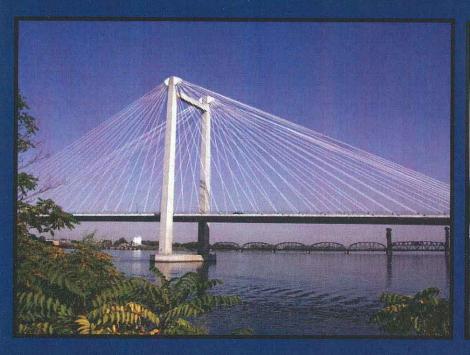
Truss

- Construction is labor intensive
- Higher maintenance costs
- Best suited for long spans





- Cable Stay
 - Best suited for long spans





- Suspension
 - Best suited for very long spans

