

Stringer:

- “longitudinal” bridge.
- Oldest bridge technology, dating to when trees were felled across rivers.
- Relies on the bending strength of the material to resist the loads.



Bibb County, GDOT 021-0182-0, Jeffersonville Road at Walnut Creek, 1929

Truss:

-a triangular shape in which the diagonal members transfer vertical forces in a horizontal direction.



Murray County, GDOT Bridge #213-5007-0, Old Federal Road at Mill Creek, 1918



Slab/Continuous:

-uninterrupted members over one or more piers, supported at the beam ends by abutments.

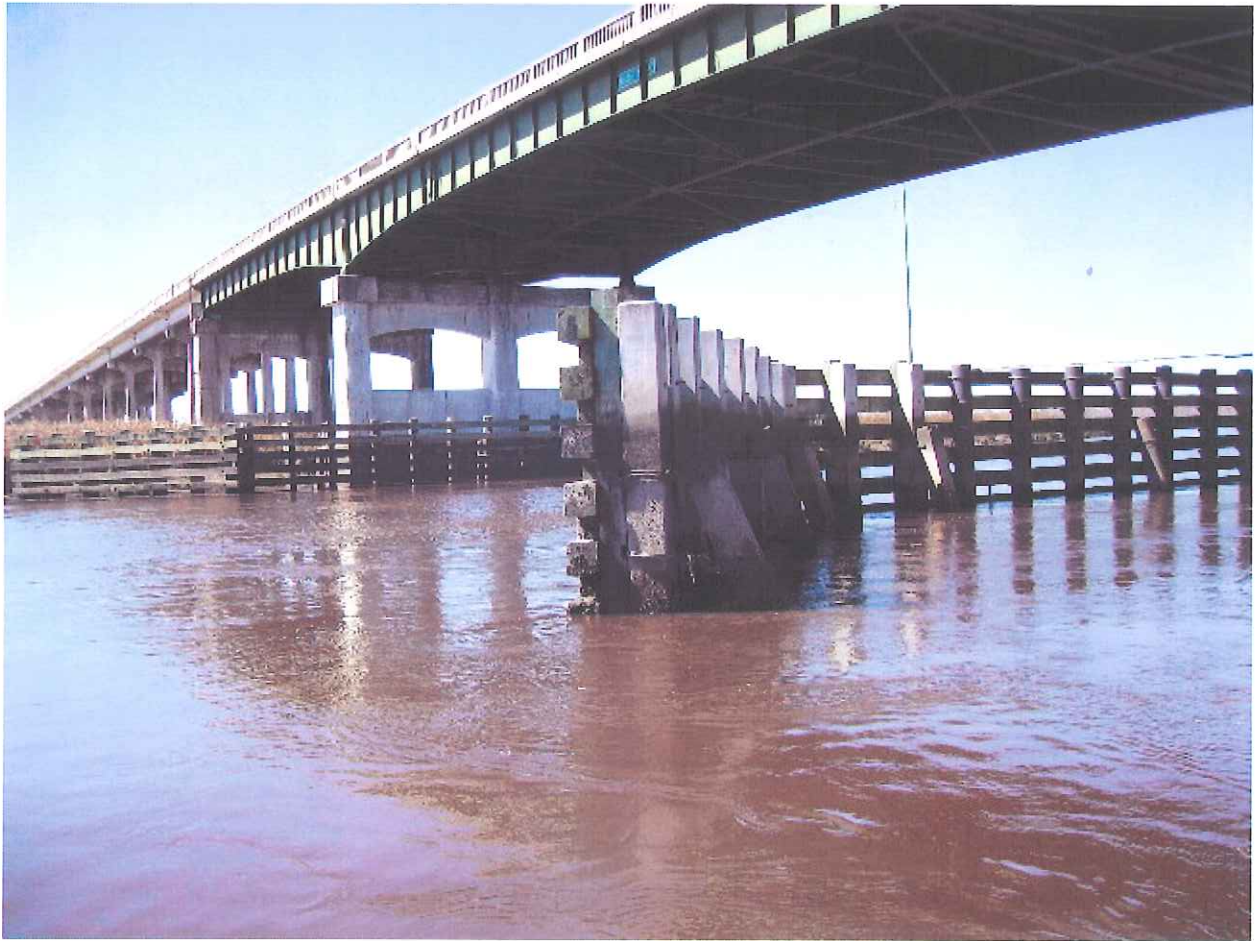


Fulton County, GDOT Bridge #121-5148-0, CSX RR over Estonia Drive, 1913

Girder:

-a girder is a support beam used in construction.

-longitudinal girders (beams) located between the base of the bridge slab and floor beams.



McIntosh County, GDOT Bridge #191-0007-0, Wrights Mill Road at Hudson River, 1945

Arch:

-primarily used for clear spans of up to 20-ft. prior to World War I.



Chatham County, GDOT Bridge 051-0152-0, Central of Georgia RR (abandoned) , over West Boundary Street, 1860



T-beam:

-a load-bearing structure of reinforced concrete, wood or metal, with a T-shaped cross section. The top of the T-shaped cross section serves as a flange or compression member in resisting compressive stresses.

-reinforced concrete

-almost always supported on reinforced concrete substructures

-integral connection between the longitudinal beam and deck section is a more efficient use of material than the slab design.



Rabun County, GDOT Bridge #241-5027-0, CR 153 at Tiger Creek, 1926