

Section 2

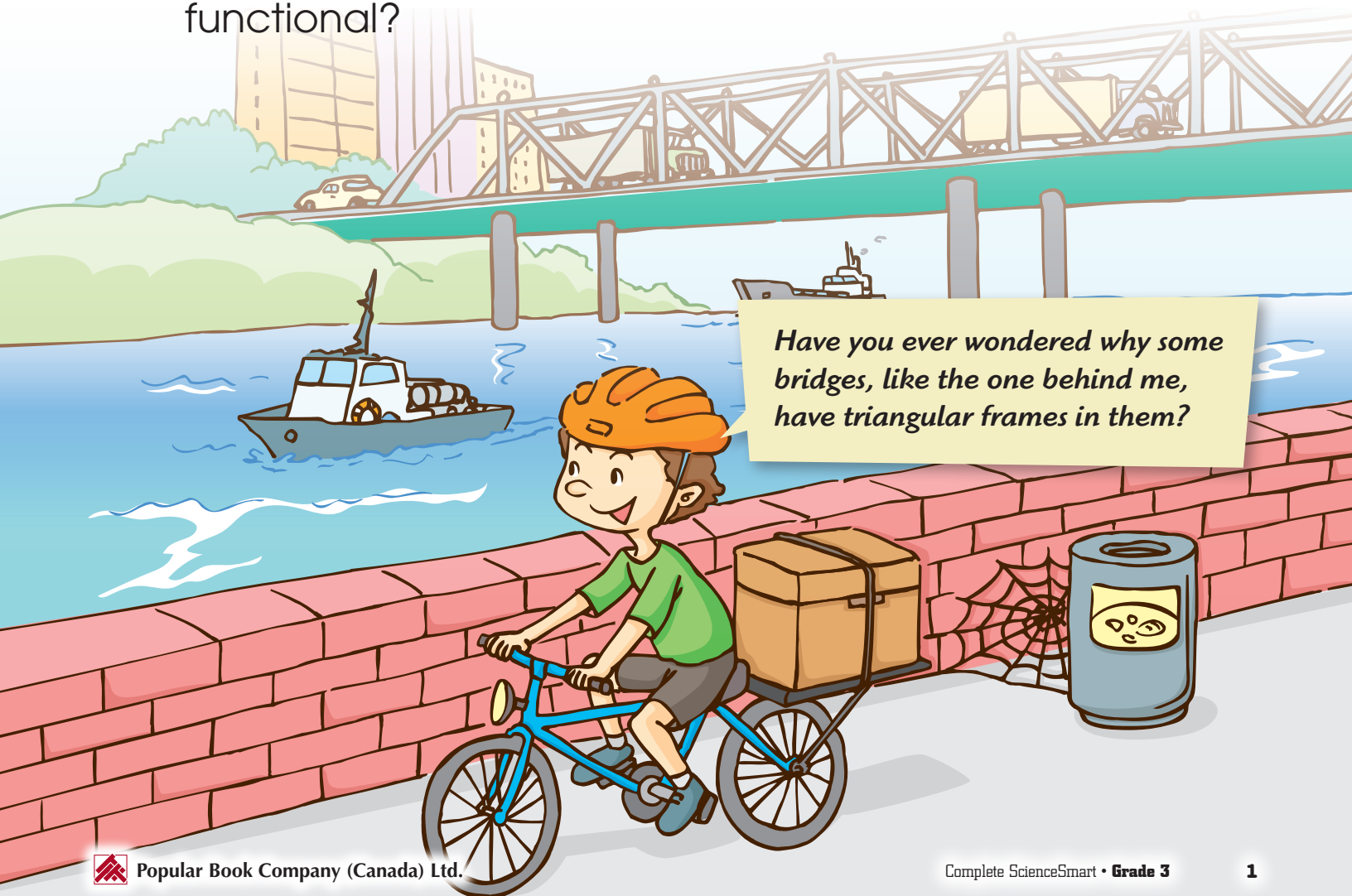
Understanding Structures and Mechanisms

EXPLORATION 2

The Strongest Design

Explore how design affects structures.

Designing a structure that is safe to use is no easy task. Structures such as bridges are needed to help us get across gaps or water. They must be strong enough to support their own weight and that of the people and vehicles crossing them. Therefore, engineers use special materials with specific characteristics and properties to build different types of bridges that meet our needs. Apart from materials, engineers use many structural designs to improve the strength and stability of bridges. What design makes bridges safe and functional?



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The Strongest Design

In this experiment, you will build bridges of different designs and compare their strengths.

Level of Difficulty:

easy

Time Needed:

1 hour

Hypothesis:

Circle the words to show your hypothesis.

A truss bridge is **not as strong as / stronger than** a beam bridge.

Materials:

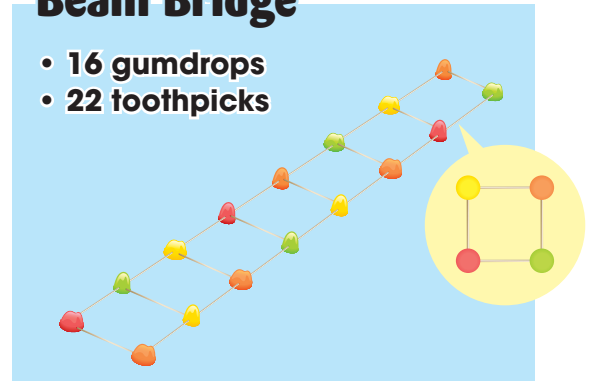
- gumdrops
- toothpicks
- books
- a ruler
- pencils

Steps:

1. Set up the beam bridge and truss bridge as shown.
2. Create a 5-cm gap by placing two stacks of books of the same height.
3. Place and centre the bridges on top of the two stacks of books. Then observe. Do the bridges droop or lose their shapes?
4. Increase the gap to 10 cm and observe again.

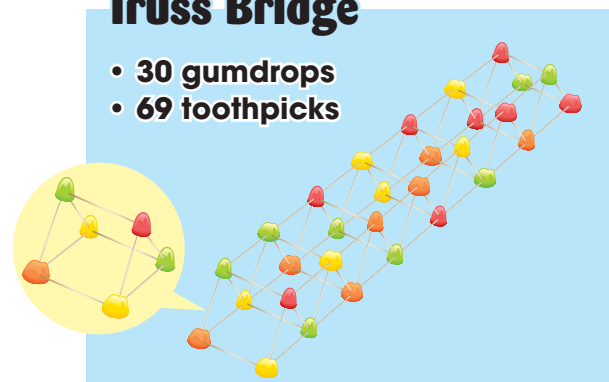
Beam Bridge

- 16 gumdrops
- 22 toothpicks



Truss Bridge

- 30 gumdrops
- 69 toothpicks



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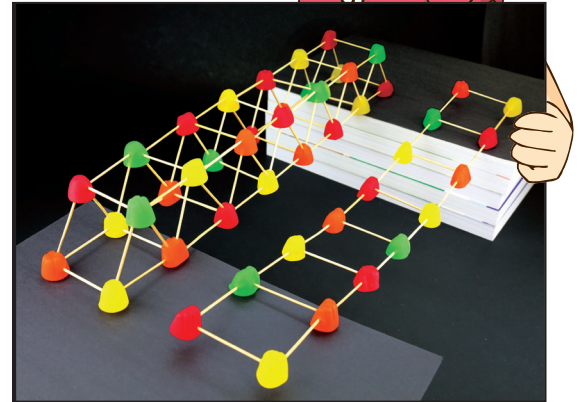
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The Strongest Design

- Keep increasing the gap by 5 cm each time until you reach 25 cm.
- Start placing pencils one by one onto the bridges. As you add pencils to each bridge, take note of how many pencils the bridge can support before collapsing.

Make observations each time you increase the gap.



My Record

Bridge	Stability	At what distance did the bridge start drooping?	How many pencils could the bridge support?
Beam Bridge			
Truss Bridge			

Conclusion:

Circle the correct words after conducting the experiment.

The bridge with the triangular truss was **not as strong as / stronger than** the one without it.

My hypothesis was **correct / incorrect** .

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The Strongest Design

Explanation:

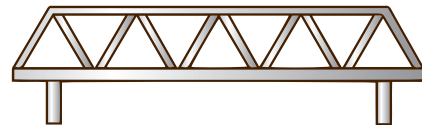
Of the two bridges, you should have noticed that the truss bridge was stronger. Although beam bridges work well for short distances, they are not strong enough to support their own weight and that of additional loads over great distances. Truss bridges, on the other hand, have triangular frames in their design, which increase their strength even though they are made of more material than beam bridges and weigh more. This is why the truss bridge in the experiment did not droop even at greater distances or with added weight.

Beam Bridge



**a long and straight beam
with a support on each end**

Truss Bridge



**a bridge that is strengthened
by triangular frames**