

Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms —

Part 2: Civil engineering —

Section 2.3 Superstructures. Bridges.
Large span structures

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Technical Sector Board for Building and Civil Engineering (B/-) to Technical Committee B/500, Basic data, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Building Employers' Confederation
- Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
- Department of Education and Science
- Department of the Environment
- Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
- Meteorological Office
- National Building Specification Ltd.
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- National House-building Council
- Royal Institute of British Architects
- Society of Chief Architects of Local Authorities

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees B/500/4, Terminology:

- Association of Builders Hardware Manufacturers
- Brick Development Association
- British Cement Association
- British Waterways Board
- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
- Clay Pipe Development Association Limited
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Department of Transport
- Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors
- Federation of Plastering and Drywall Contractors
- Glass and Glazing Federation
- Guild of Architectural Ironmongers
- Gypsum Products Development Association
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- Timber Trade Federation

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Foreword

This Section of Part 2 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of Technical Committee B/500, Basic data, and supersedes BS 6100-2.3:1989, which is withdrawn. This Section includes terms relating to the design and construction of types of superstructures, bridges and large span structures together with members and components of bridges.

This edition introduces technical changes but it does not reflect a full review or revision of the standard, which will be undertaken in due course.

A general introduction to the explanation of this glossary is given in Part 0 of BS 6100 which itemizes the Parts, Sections and Subsections into which this glossary is divided and provides a general alphabetical index of all the terms in the Sections and Subsections already published. Those using individual Sections and Subsections of this glossary are urged to consult Part 0 when doing so.

The other Sections of this Part are as follows.

- 2.1 *Structural design and elements*
- 2.2 *Sub-structures. Earthworks. Foundations. Tunnels*
- 2.4 *Highway, railway and airport engineering*
- 2.5 *Water engineering*
- 2.6 *Natural waters. Inland. Coastal. Marine*
- 2.7 *Public health. Environmental engineering*
- 2.8 *Pipelines. Ducts*

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers which are found against the term in the body of the Section. There they are arranged in a classified order, each term having an individual number consisting of seven digits in two pairs, the first of three digits, the second of four. The first three digits represent the number of the Part, Section and Subsection (in this case, the third digit is 0 as there is no division into Subsections). The fourth digit represents the group of terms, the fifth digit represents the subgroup of terms and the last two digits represent the place within the subgroup.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below the preferred terms with their status indicated, e.g. “deprecated”, “regional”. These terms are not individually numbered, but are included in the index with a reference to the preferred term. Terms of more than one word, e.g. “cooling tower”, are written in a direct style, not as “tower, cooling”. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term.

It is to be noted that, while this Section deal with the more basic terms connected with civil engineering, many of the head terms relating to more specific aspects will occur only in the other, relevant, Sections and in particular in Section 2.1 “*Structural design and elements*”.

Italicized words in definitions indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this Section.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

No.	Term	Definition
230 1 Base terms		
230 1001	construction works	Everything that is constructed or results from construction operations.
230 1002	civil engineering works	<i>Construction works</i> that comprises a <i>structure</i> , such as a dam, bridge, road, railway, runway or sewerage system; or the results of operations such as dredging, earthwork, geotechnical processes, but excluding a <i>building</i> and its associated site works.
230 1003	building	<i>Construction works</i> that has the provision of shelter for its occupants or contents as one of its main purposes and is usually enclosed and designed to stand permanently in one place.
230 1004	structure	Organized combination of connected parts designed to provide some measure of rigidity, or a <i>construction works</i> having such an arrangement.
230 1005	superstructure	Part of a <i>structure</i> above the substructure.
230 1006	bridge	<i>Civil engineering works</i> that affords passage to pedestrians, animals, vehicles, waterways and services above obstacles or between two points at a height above the ground.
230 1007	large span structure	<i>Structure</i> that includes a span in excess of 50 m.
230 2 Superstructures		
230 2001	cable supported structure	<i>Structure</i> in which support is provided from suspended cables.
230 2002	cable stayed structure	<i>Structure</i> in which support is provided from straight, inclined cables.
230 2003	air-supported structure	<i>Structure</i> formed by a thin flexible membrane that is supported by causing internal air pressure, to exceed the external pressure.
230 2004	space frame	Three-dimensional assembly of sections for roofs over large spans.
230 2005	lamella roof	Roof supported by a <i>space frame</i> in which connecting structural members form a diamond pattern.
230 2006	shell roof	Roof formed of a thin curved structural slab.
230 2007	canopy	Rooflike covering usually projecting over an entrance or window or along the side of a wall.
230 2008	dome	Curved roof structure of a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical shape.
230 2009	hyperbolic paraboloid roof	<i>Shell roof</i> of hyperbolic paraboloid shape.
230 2010	barrel vault roof	<i>Shell roof</i> partly cylindrical in section.
230 2011	frame	<i>Structure</i> composed principally of linear structural members.
230 2012	steel frame	<i>Frame</i> in which the structural members are of steel.
230 2013	framed structure	<i>Structure</i> whose strength and stability rely mainly on its <i>structural skeleton</i> , rather than on loadbearing walls.
230 2014	structural skeleton	<i>Frame</i> that forms the main load carrying part of a <i>structure</i> .
230 2015	cladding	External, vertical or near-vertical non-loadbearing covering to a <i>structure</i> .