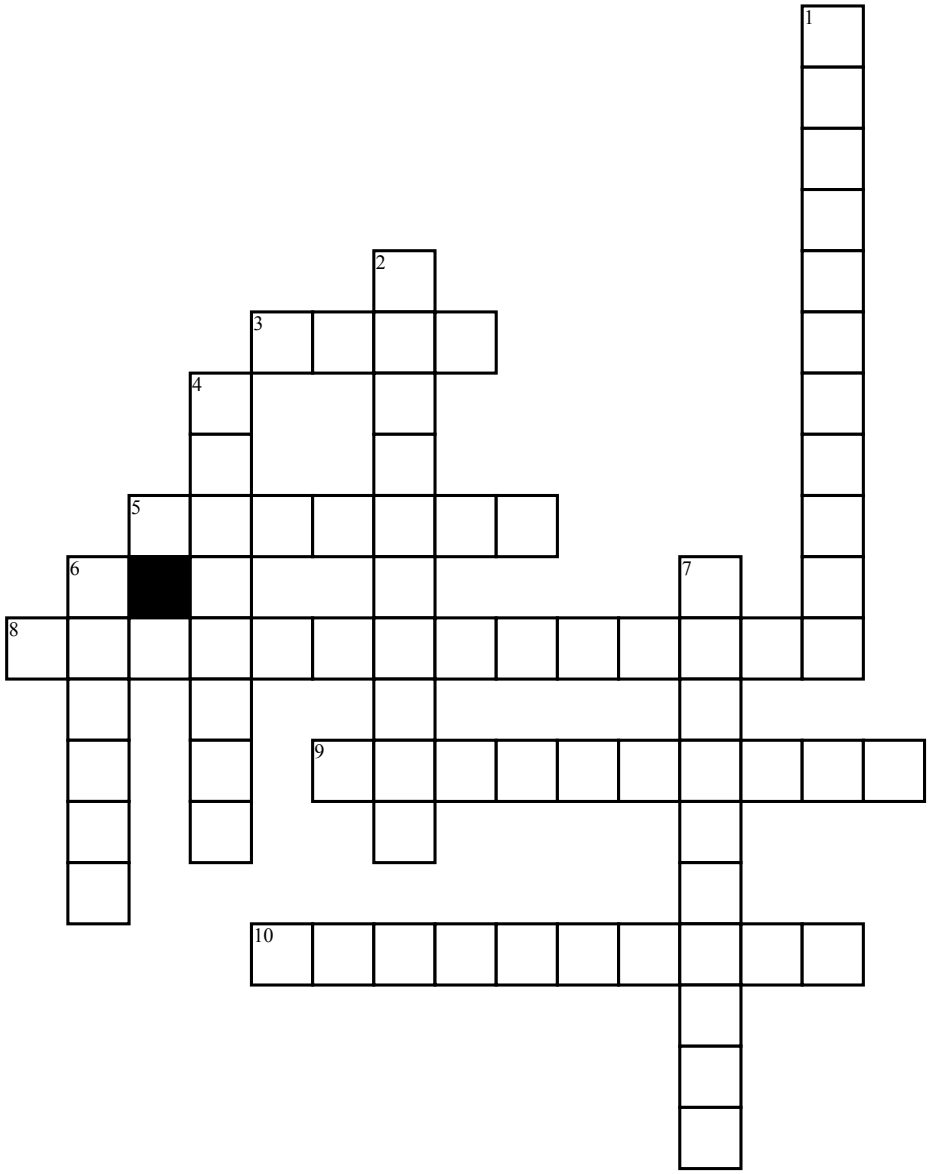
Name: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary on engineering



Across

3. A structural member, usually horizontal, with a main function to carry loads cross-ways to its longitudinal axis. These loads usually result in bending of the beam member. Examples of beams are simple, continuous, and cantilever.

5. It is the rate of decay of amplitude for floor vibrations.

8. It is additional dead loads (not the weight of people and not the weight of the building itself), such as plumbing, duct work, ceilings, and other components of the structure.

9. is the displacement of a structural member or system under a load.

10. This is a structural member whose main function is to carry loads both parallel and transverse to the longitudinal axis.

Down

1. This type of load varies over time.

2. This refers to the part of a member that extends freely over a beam, which is not supported at its end.

4. describes the loads from the weight of the permanent components of the structure.

6. It is a main vertical member that carries axial loads from the main roof beams or girders to the foundation parallel to its longitudinal axis.

7. It is the term given to a structural system describing the transfer of loads and stresses from member to member as if there were no connections.