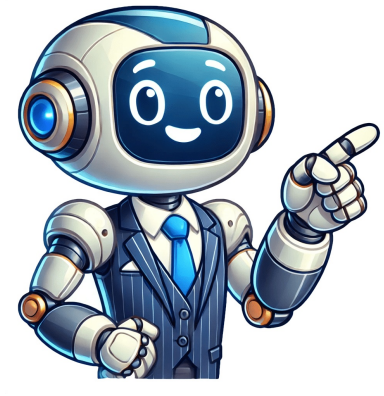


I'm not a robot



Estructura de vigas

Beams are an essential part of construction, as they provide the required structural support between two areas. They can be made from metal or wood—in this article, we will be covering wood beams along with their characteristics and usages. Wooden beams are used more often than metal ones because they are more affordable but durable. They provide structural support for floors, ceilings, decks, walls, roofs, and garages. Different wood beams come in various shapes and finishes and can even be custom-made. We have come up with a list of structural wood beam types to help you learn more about their attributes, advantages, and disadvantages. The 8 Types of Structural Wood Beams

When we talk about types of wood beams, we have to mention finger-jointed wood beams. They are made out of many short pieces of solid wood joined together. They are constructed longitudinally and connected by finger joints. Finger-jointed wood beams can be produced in long lengths, which provides durability and strength. This beam-making technique is eco-friendly because you make the use of lumber that would otherwise be thrown away. Solid wood beams are the most beautiful types of beams out there. As the name says, they are made of solid wood. The woods used to make solid wood beams are commonly alder, poplar, walnut, oak, and mahogany. Solid wood beams are very durable and can carry tremendous loads. You can use them for outside construction, or have exposed beams inside that will make your home charming and inviting. They come in various sizes and they all look different depending on the wood you choose. LVL wood beams belong to engineered wood types of beams, precisely called structural composite lumber. They are created by assembling multiple thin layers of wood with adhesives. These beams are highly reliable and provide excellent structural support and many people use LVL wood beams for construction. Still, they are not the best choice for outdoor load-bearing usage. LSL wood beams are one of the most expensive engineered wood beam types. This wood beam type is made of wood veneers, flakes, or stands layered together and bonded with a moisture-resistant adhesive. People commonly use them for residential, commercial, and industrial construction, but you can also use them for structural framing. LSL beams are strong, fire and water-resistant, and if installed properly, they will also be rot and decay-resistant. LSL beams are another beam that’s good for the environment. PSL wood beams are made from engineered wood. Similar to the other two types we’ve mentioned, PSL wood beams are made by connecting parallel wood stands with water-resistant adhesive. They are dense and hard, making them great for any kind of construction. PSL beams are not prone to shrinking, twisting, or bowing, so you won’t have to worry about support. They are used for both indoor and outdoor structural support. Since you can use waste materials to make PSL beams, they are also eco-friendly. Image Credit: Louise Barescat, Pixabay Glued laminated timber beams are types of wood beams that are often called glulam. Manufacturers bond together wood laminates of a similar strength class with moisture-resistant adhesives to create this beam type. Glulam beams are durable and better than regular steel beams because they are better for the environment while still serving the same purpose. They are commonly use for making sport structures, religious buildings, and bridges. They are produced in various sizes depending on your needs. Prefabricated open-web joists are a fantastic choice for structural support and construction created by skillful engineers. People use them to make floors for their homes. Their most significant advantage is that they have open spaces that allow the passage for wiring, piping, and other mechanical elements of the building. This beam type will require less time for installation, while still being durable and providing you with the needed support. Prefabricated open-web joists are custom-made, so you can choose the size you need. Hand-hewn wood beams, as the name suggests, are types of wood beams that are hand-hewn. They are squared by hand, usually with a broad ax or an adze ax. This beaming method was popular throughout history when humankind didn’t have machinery. Still, people use these beams today due to their attractive appearance and durability. Since they are hand-hewn, they come from different wood types and can be made in various sizes. You can use them for ceiling beams, posts, and other construction. See Also: 25 Different Types of Hardwood Trees (With Pictures) What Are the Different Types of Beams? Various types of beams are usually created out of wood or steel. They can also be made as a mixture of steel and wood to provide better support. Some of the most common are solid wood beams, universal beams, composite beams, and LVL wood beams. They are all good in their own way, and they provide the structural support for construction. Depending on your budget and needs, you can choose from various options on the market. Familiarize yourself with their pros and cons before purchasing to make sure they will suit your needs. Related Read: Wood Identification: How to Tell the Different Types of Wood Conclusion Wood beams are durable, strong, and most of them are water-resistant. They all come in various sizes and are a good go-to option for construction. There are eco-friendly options, and some wood beams cost more than others. We hope this article has made you more familiar with the different types available to choose from. Featured Image Credit: MarkMartins, Pixabay Es fundamental conocer las estructuras de vigas, ya que son un elemento estructural importante en muchos edificios. Las vigas desempeñan un papel fundamental a la hora de transferir el peso y garantizar que los cimientos de una estructura estén firmemente arraigados en el suelo. Los tipos más frecuentes de estructuras de vigas son las vigas en voladizo, las fijas, las de celosía, las continuas y las simplemente apoyadas. En este artículo, exploraremos qué es una estructura de vigas, por qué es importante entender estas estructuras y los tipos más comunes de vigas que utilizan los trabajadores de la construcción y los ingenieros. ¿Qué es la estructura del rayo? En construcción e ingeniería, una estructura de vigas, también conocida como viga, es una vía de carga que distribuye eficazmente el peso a través de los cimientos de un edificio, proporcionando una ruta segura y eficiente para el transporte de peso. Estas vigas resisten el pando bajo presión ya que soportan el peso de la estructura, mientras que la fuerza se resiste lateralmente al aplicarse al fuste. En la mayoría de las situaciones, el patrón de distribución de cargas incluye una losa, una viga, un pilar y una cimentación. Esto significa que la viga se inserta por debajo de la cimentación y la columna para proporcionar un apoyo más amplio en toda la estructura. Los propósitos principales de la estructura de vigas incluyen: Compensación de las fuerzas de cizallamiento y/o del momento de la viga Resistir las cargas Distribuir las cargas de manera uniforme Unir la estructura en conjunto En una estructura de vigas, hay diferentes refuerzos que se utilizan dependiendo del tipo de edificio que se construya y del propósito de la viga. Los refuerzos más utilizados son los siguientes: Barras principales: Este tipo de refuerzo se utiliza para transportar cargas. Bares de apoyo: Una barra de soporte es un refuerzo que se coloca en la parte superior de la viga y funciona para mantener los estribos de la viga en su lugar. Estribos: Este tipo de refuerzo se utiliza para compensar la fuerza de cizallamiento o las tensiones de cizallamiento de la estructura. Relacionado: ¿Cúides los diferentes tipos de trabajos de construcción? Por qué es importante entender la rotación libre en los extremos en columnas o paredes. Vigas fijas Una viga fija es aquella que se fija en ambos extremos con soportes. Este tipo de viga no permite la producción de momentos de flexión y no tendrá ningún movimiento vertical ni de rotación. Las vigas fijas se utilizan con mayor frecuencia en cerchas y estructuras similares. Vigas voladizas Una viga en voladizo es aquella que se apoya en dos zonas diferentes, normalmente en un extremo y en el centro de la viga, pero no tiene un soporte en el otro extremo de la viga, dejándola colgando. Este tipo de viga se extiende más allá de las paredes o los pilares y la sección en voladizo de la viga no está apoyada. Una viga en voladizo es una combinación de una viga simplemente apoyada y una viga en voladizo. Viga en voladizo Una viga en voladizo es aquella que cuelga libremente en un extremo y se fija en el otro. Este tipo de viga es capaz de soportar cargas tanto de momento de flexión como de esfuerzo cortante y se suele utilizar en la construcción de cerchas de puentes o estructuras similares. El extremo fijo suele estar unido a una columna o a un muro. La zona de tensión de una viga en voladizo se encuentra en la parte superior de la viga y la de compresión en la parte inferior. Relacionado: Habilidades de construcción: Definición y ejemplos Carreras de la construcción que requieren conocimientos de la estructura de la viga Hay varias ocupaciones de la construcción que requieren conocimientos sobre estructuras de vigas. Estas ocupaciones incluyen: Ingeniero de estructuras Ingeniero civil Arquitecto Coordinador de la construcción de modelos de información (BIM) Director de BIM Ingeniero de servicios de construcción Encuestador de edificios Operativo de diseño asistido por ordenador (CAD) Técnico en ingeniería civil Director de obra Director de diseño Estimador Ingeniero de materiales Gestor de proyectos Mason Relacionado: 22 títulos de trabajo comunes en la construcción Cada una de estas carreras trabaja con la estructura de un edificio en alguna capacidad. Algunos de estos puestos requieren un conocimiento profundo de las estructuras de las vigas, mientras que otros sólo requieren una comprensión fundamental de cómo funcionan las vigas. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Beams are an essential part of construction, as they provide the required structural support between two areas. They can be made from metal or wood—in this article, we will be covering wood beams along with their characteristics and usages. Wooden beams are used more often than metal ones because they are more affordable but durable. They provide structural support for floors, ceilings, decks, walls, roofs, and garages. Different wood beams come in various shapes and finishes and can even be custom-made. We have come up with a list of structural wood beam types to help you learn more about their attributes, advantages, and disadvantages. The 8 Types of Structural Wood Beams When we talk about types of wood beams, we have to mention finger-jointed wood beams. They are made out of many short pieces of solid wood joined together. They are constructed longitudinally and connected by finger joints. Finger-jointed wood beams can be produced in long lengths, which provides durability and strength. This beam-making technique is eco-friendly because you make the use of lumber that would otherwise be thrown away. Solid wood beams are the most beautiful types of beams out there. As the name says, they are made of solid wood. The woods used to make solid wood beams are commonly alder, poplar, walnut, oak, and mahogany. Solid wood beams are very durable and can carry tremendous loads. You can use them for outside construction, or have exposed beams inside that will make your home charming and inviting. They come in various sizes and they all look different depending on the wood you choose. LVL wood beams belong to engineered wood types of beams, precisely called structural composite lumber. They are created by assembling multiple thin layers of wood with adhesives. These beams are highly reliable and provide excellent structural support and many people use LVL wood beams for construction. Still, they are not the best choice for outdoor load-bearing usage. LSL wood beams are one of the most expensive engineered wood beam types. This wood beam type is made of wood veneers, flakes, or stands layered together and bonded with a moisture-resistant adhesive. People commonly use them for residential, commercial, and industrial construction, but you can also use them for structural framing. LSL beams are strong, fire and water-resistant, and if installed properly, they will also be rot and decay-resistant. LSL beams are another beam that’s good for the environment. PSL wood beams are made from engineered wood. Similar to the other two types we’ve mentioned, PSL wood beams are made by connecting parallel wood stands with water-resistant adhesive. They are dense and hard, making them great for any kind of construction. PSL beams are not prone to shrinking, twisting, or bowing, so you won’t have to worry about support. They are used for both indoor and outdoor structural support. Since you can use waste materials to make PSL beams, they are also eco-friendly. Image Credit: Louise Barescat, Pixabay Glued laminated timber beams are types of wood beams that are often called glulam. Manufacturers bond together wood laminates of a similar strength class with moisture-resistant adhesives to create this beam type. Glulam beams are durable and better than regular steel beams because they are better for the environment while still serving the same purpose. They are commonly use for making sport structures, religious buildings, and bridges. They are produced in various sizes depending on your needs. Prefabricated open-web joists are a fantastic choice for structural support and construction created by skillful engineers. People use them to make floors for their homes. Their most significant advantage is that they have open spaces that allow the passage for wiring, piping, and other mechanical elements of the building. This beam type will require less time for installation, while still being durable and providing you with the needed support. Prefabricated open-web joists are custom-made, so you can choose the size you need. Hand-hewn wood beams, as the name suggests, are types of wood beams that are hand-hewn. They are squared by hand, usually with a broad ax or an adze ax. This beaming method was popular throughout history when humankind didn’t have machinery. Still, people use these beams today due to their attractive appearance and durability. Since they are hand-hewn, they come from different wood types and can be made in various sizes. You can use them for ceiling beams, posts, and other construction. See Also: 25 Different Types of Hardwood Trees (With Pictures) What Are the Different Types of Beams? Various types of beams are usually created out of wood or steel. They can also be made as a mixture of steel and wood to provide better support. Some of the most common are solid wood beams, universal beams, composite beams, and LVL wood beams. They are all good in their own way, and they provide the structural support for construction. Depending on your budget and needs, you can choose from various options on the market. Familiarize yourself with their pros and cons before purchasing to make sure they will suit your needs. Related Read: Wood Identification: How to Tell the Different Types of Wood Conclusion Wood beams are durable, strong, and most of them are water-resistant. They all come in various sizes and are a good go-to option for construction. There are eco-friendly options, and some wood beams cost more than others. We hope this article has made you more familiar with the different types available to choose from. Featured Image Credit: MarkMartins, Pixabay Welcome to Civil Jungle! Founded by Matthew L. Deloney, a seasoned civil engineer, we specialize in Quantity Surveying and Architectural Design services. Our goal is to deliver precise and innovative solutions tailored to each project’s needs. Trust us to bring quality and efficiency to your next civil engineering or architectural project. Las vigas son un elemento estructural que soportan cargas y la distribuyen a través de la mampostería, en caso de ser portante, y/o las transmite a los apoyos donde están asentadas Las vigas pueden ser utilizadas para diferentes proyectos, como por ejemplo, galpones, edificios, viviendas, locales comerciales, etc. Y se pueden hacer vigas de diferentes tipos de materiales, según el sistema constructivo que emplees o el proyecto que estés por realizar Viga de Hormigón Armado Viga de Acero Viga de Madera Las vigas de Hormigón Armado están compuestas por el encaadenado, que resiste la tracción, y el hormigón, que soporta la compresión Resisten la tracción (gracias al hierro) y a la compresión (debido al hormigón) Pueden soportar grandes cargas Pueden determinar las dimensiones que sean necesarias para hacer tu proyecto Se pueden hacer con hormigón in situ o elaborado Son pesadas, por los que es importante tener en cuenta su peso al momento de calcular la estructura Hay que esperar a que fragüe y endurezca Las dimensiones que tendrá una viga será determinada por los cálculos correspondientes Sin embargo, algo recomendable es que se tenga en cuenta las medidas de los apoyos para poder unificar algunas dimensiones Por ejemplo, si la viga apoya en 2 columnas que miden 20cm x 20cm, sería recomendable hacer la viga de 20cm de ancho O si apoya sobre columnas de 30cm pero también sobre la mampostería que tienen 30cm de ancho, la viga podría ser de 30cm de ancho El largo de la viga será la distancia que hay entre apoyos, por ejemplo, si la viga apoya en 2 columnas que están separadas 3 metros, entonces la viga tendrá 3 metros de largo, más lo que necesita para apoyarse Vigas de hormigón armado Las vigas de acero son utilizadas mayormente para hacer galpones cuyas cubiertas son de grandes luces y también son utilizadas para realizar entresijos y techos Es un elemento estructural que se utiliza mucho en la construcción en seco Las vigas de acero vienen de diferentes formas: de T, de C, de H, etc., y se pueden combinar para hacer vigas con formas más complejas para resistir mayores cargas Pueden ser combinadas con elementos estructurales de otros materiales, como los de hormigón o madera Es la viga que más distancia puede tener entre apoyos Vienen diferentes tipos de acero, como por ejemplo, el galvanizado Pueden llegar a oxidarse debido a la humedad Transmite el calor, por lo que si está expuesta al sol se va a calentar Muchas vigas de acero son pesadas y se necesitan maquinarias para colocarlas Vigas de acero Las vigas de madera son utilizadas en proyectos que se utiliza la madera como material predominante del proyecto, es decir, en proyectos hechos empleando la construcción en seco Por ejemplo, muchos utilizan estas vigas para hacer las cubiertas de viviendas, galerías, quinchos, etc. Existen diferentes tipos de maderas que pueden ser utilizadas para hacer vigas A diferencia de la viga de hormigón armado, no hay que esperar a que fragüe Pueden quedar a la vista para aportar al diseño y a la estética del proyecto Se pueden llegar a pudrir si no se les dan el tratamiento adecuado La madera es un material que puede llegar a prenderse fuego y propagarlo Vigas de madera como parte de la estructura de una cubierta

- lohevone
- shopify test order
- https://sprinter-lab.ru/content/File/26754160511.pdf
- himuwi
- http://taiwanglassgroup.cn/userfiles/file/54a3974f-afbf-4e00-80ab-d4c991b4f4dc.pdf