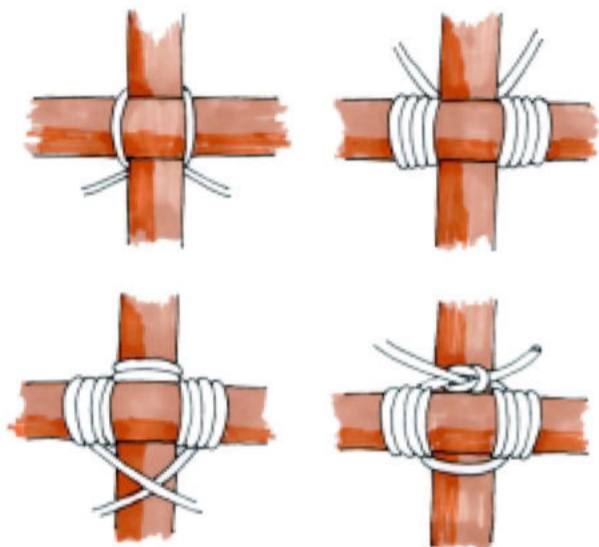


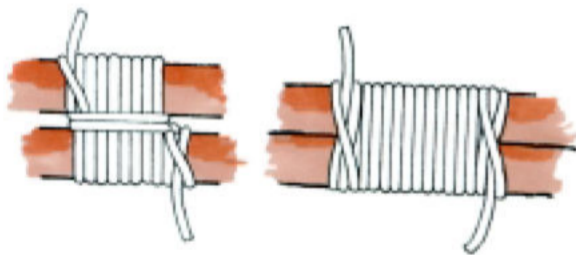
Bridge Building

Getting started

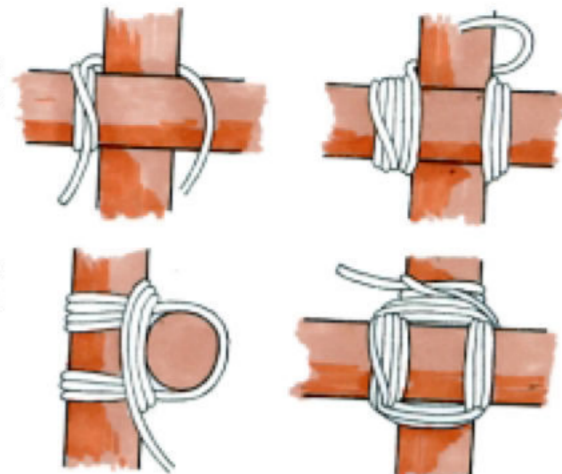
Lashings are used to hold your bridge together and must be tied correctly to ensure the bridge stays together. There are four types of lashings each one has a different job to do. The square lashing for tying poles together which cross at right angles and are supportive. Diagonal lashings which are used to pull bracing poles together. The Tripod or Figure of eight lashing for joining the tops of 3 or more poles and the Sheer Lashing for joining poles together to make them longer. The Norwegian Lashing and the Japanese Lashing are alternative to the tradition Square and Diagonal lashing. They are quick and easy to tie and generally they form a tighter lashing.



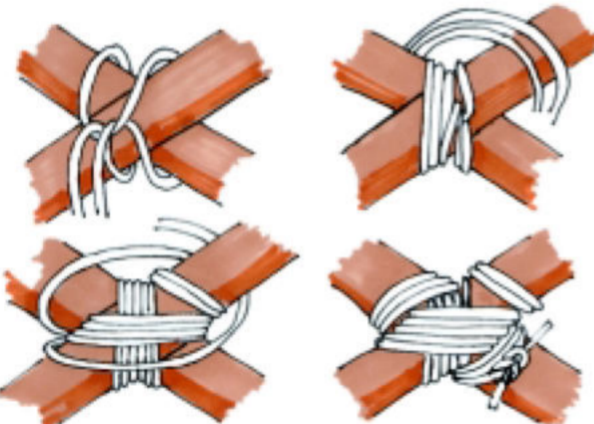
Norwegian Lashing



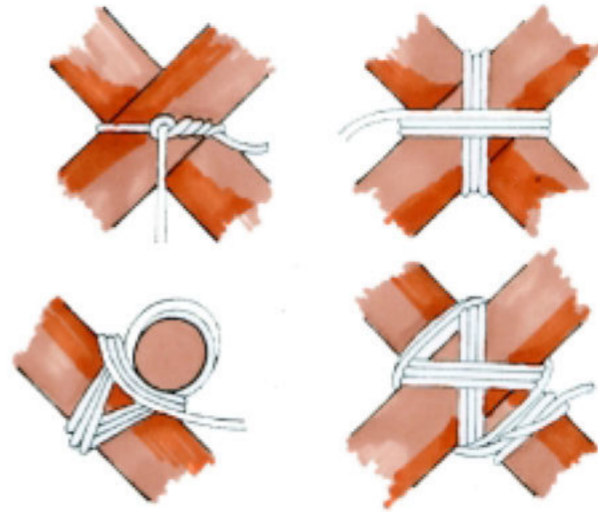
Sheer Lashing



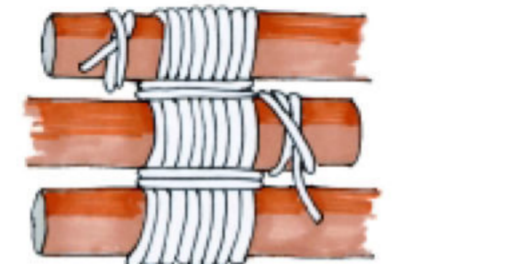
Square Lashing



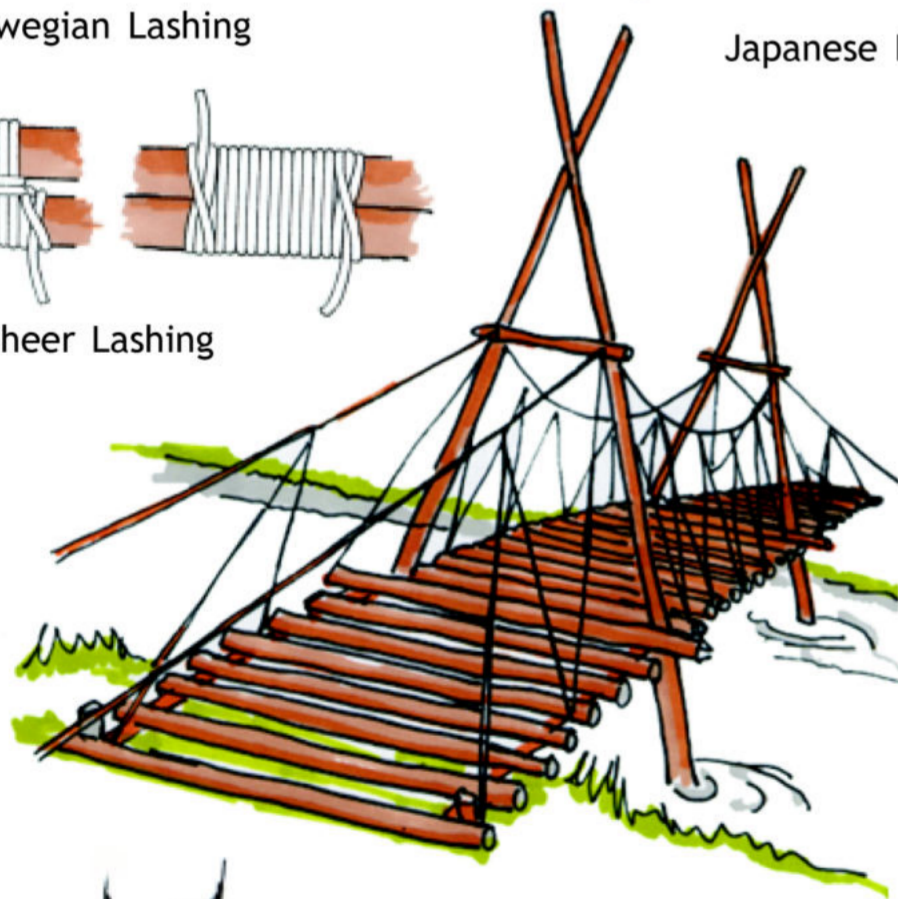
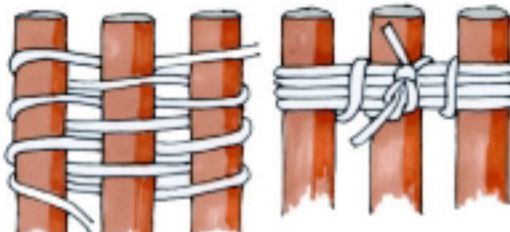
Japanese Lashing



Diagonal Lashing



Tripod or Figure of Eight Lashing

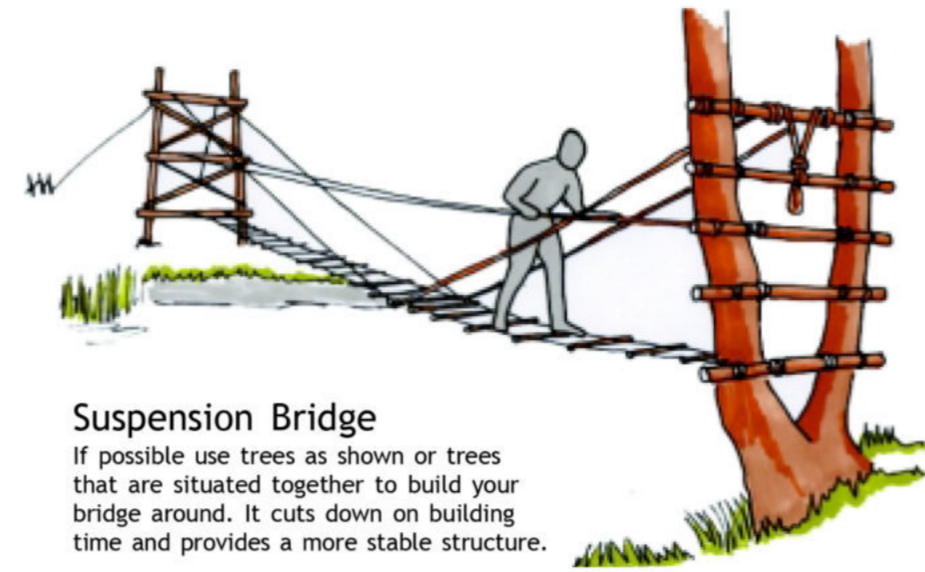
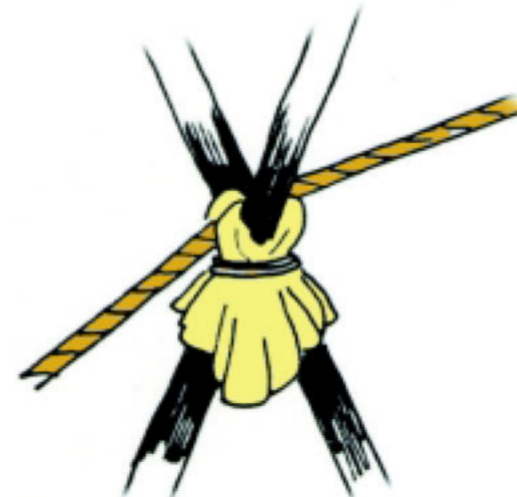


Bushman's Bridge



Protection of Trees and ropes

When making bridges and any pioneering structure you must be constantly aware of friction which can occur at points of strain. Friction can also happen if there is play or movement of a strained rope. This can cause ropes to burn and tree bark to be damaged. In order to prevent both place some protective material such as an old piece of canvas or sacking at the point that friction might occur.

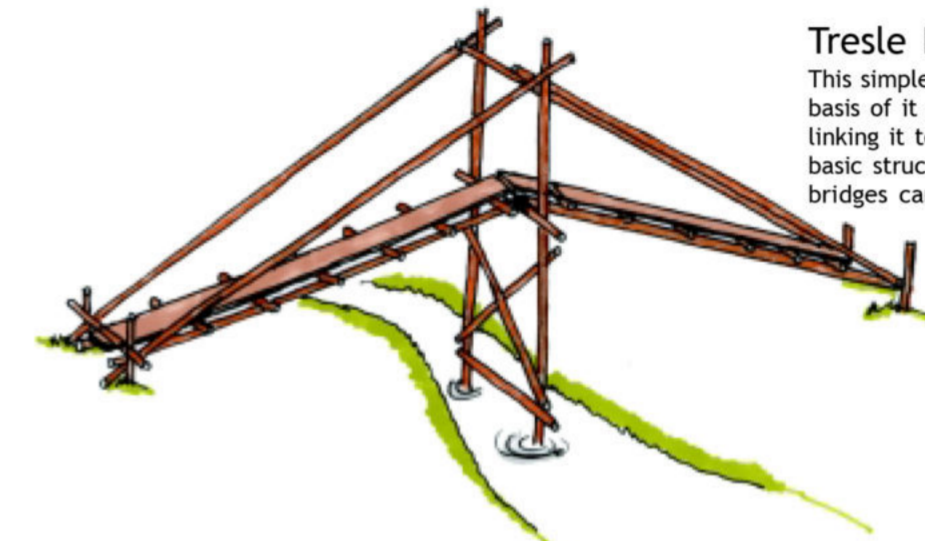
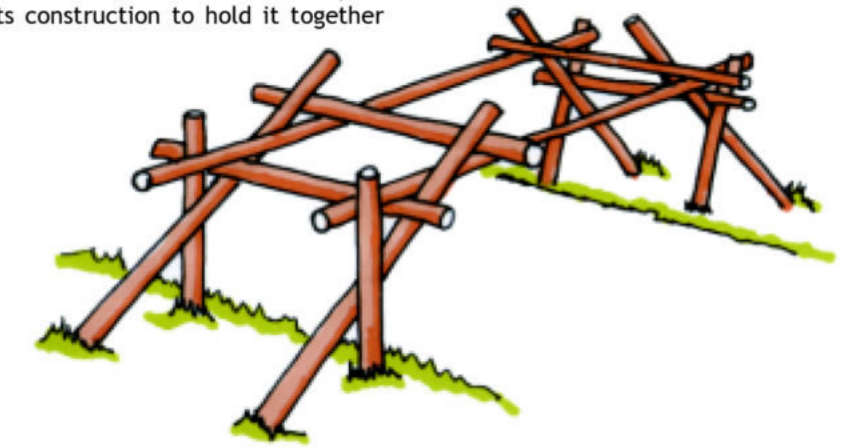


Suspension Bridge

If possible use trees as shown or trees that are situated together to build your bridge around. It cuts down on building time and provides a more stable structure.

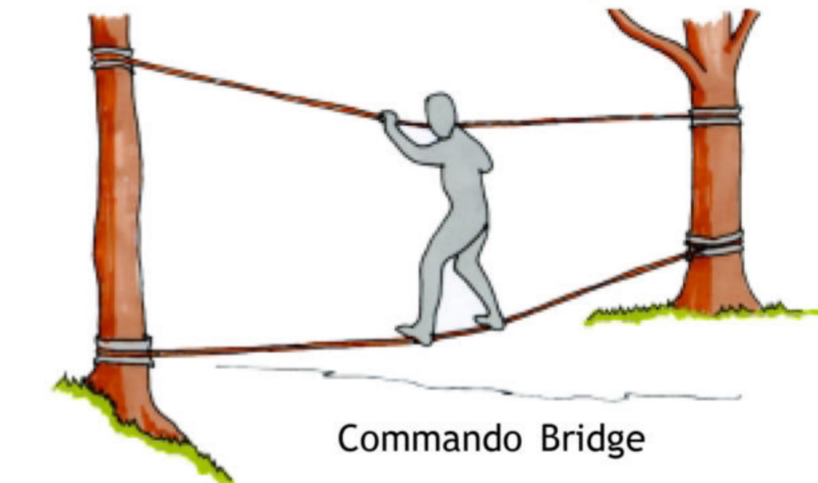
Locking Bridge

This bridge uses no lashings and it relies on the friction and tension of the poles used in its construction to hold it together.



Trestle Bridge

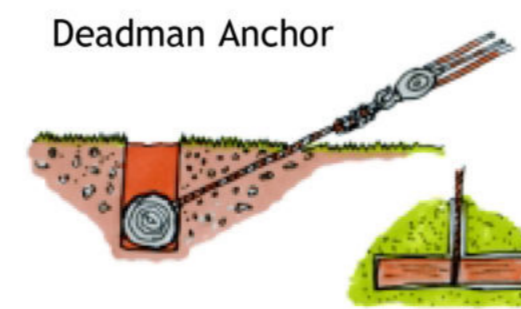
This simple bridge uses a trestle as the basis of its structure with two 'ladders' linking it together. The trestle is a strong basic structure from which a number of bridges can be constructed.



Commando Bridge

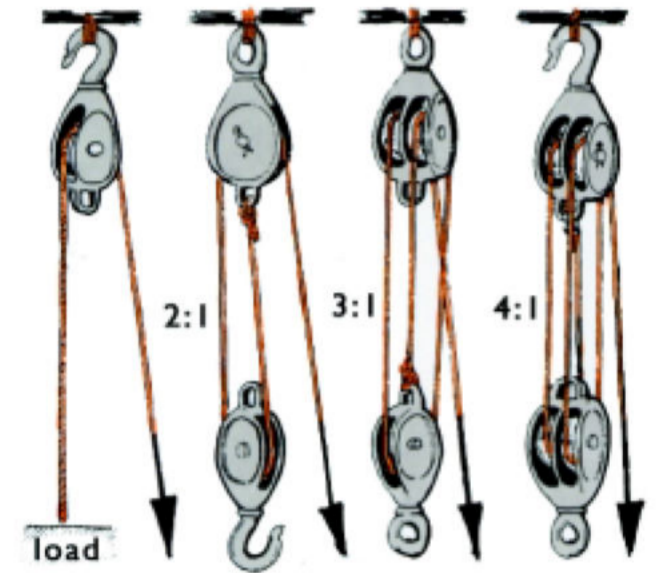
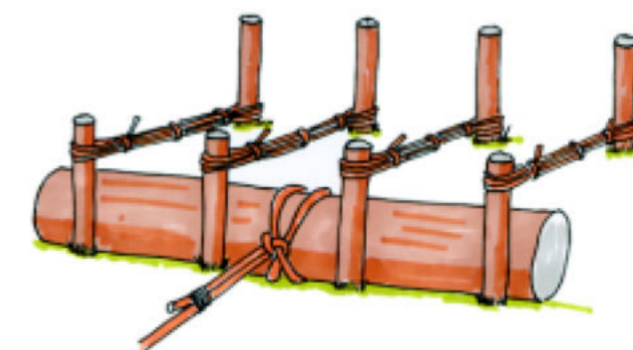


Simple A Frame bridge



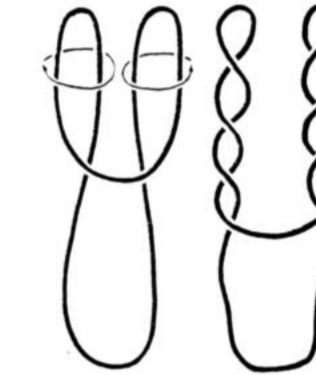
Deadman Anchor

Log and picket anchor



Pulleys

By using different combinations of single and double pulleys and reeving them as shown it is possible to increase the pulling power thus allowing you to strain the ropes on your bridge with ease.

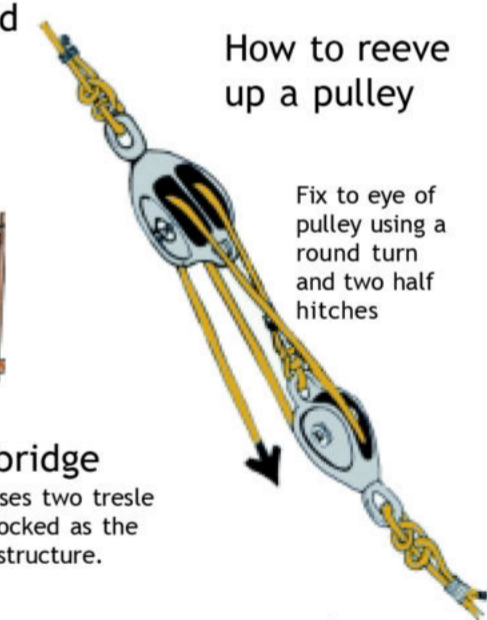


Catspaw Knot

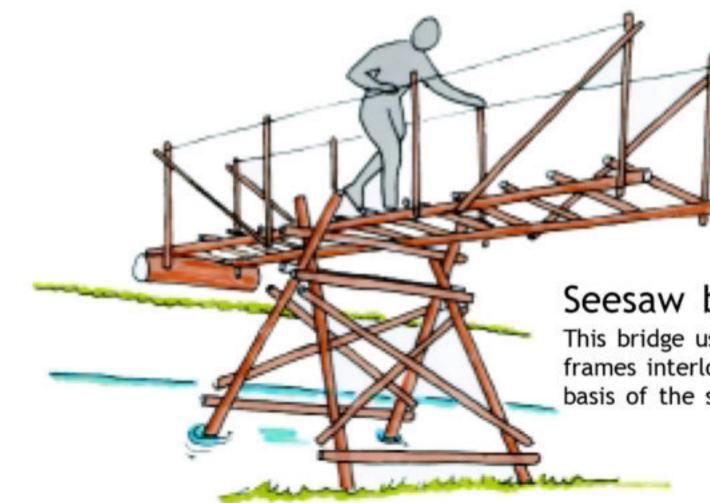
This knot is used to fix a line to a hooked pulley.

Load

How to reeve up a pulley



Fix to eye of pulley using a round turn and two half hitches.



Seesaw bridge

This bridge uses two trestle frames interlocked as the basis of the structure.

Anchor

Anchors

Where no fixed anchor by way of a large tree or rock is available it will be necessary to drive stakes or pickets into the ground to provide anchors. The type used depends on the soil conditions and the strain your structure will have to endure.



Simple 3-2-1 Picket anchor