COR. 1.

Therefore, if a Bridge is required to be built in an exposed situation, the shape of the ribs perpendicular to the horizon on the outer sides thereof will be two concave segments, back to back. See Page 208.

COR. 2.

But the ribs of a Bridge, even of an extensive span, where the situation is not much exposed to wind and tempest, may be built in parallel lines from end to end, provided the overhanging gallery footpaths, which project beyond the ribs on each side, be in a concave circular form. These will furnish a brace of sufficient strength for such a situation, and also supply a grand shelter for the whole of the fabric under the same, as above remarked. See Plate 1, fig. 2.

COR. 3.

In Bridges of small extent, neither of the valuable precautions above mentioned will be needed; therefore, where this is the case, the width of the Bridge on this plan, from out to out, need not exceed from twenty to twenty-six feet, on any occasion.

Having reconnoitred a part of the valuable principles contained in this invention, whereby a Bridge can be erected to a far greater extent than any other, we shall now proceed to furnish the estimate and bills of scantling for the timber and other materials required for the building of the different Bridges described by sections on diagram, Plate 3, fig. 1.