imum stresses for diagonals, and the figures under the diagram, the stresses under a full uniform load of the truss, (which are generally less than the maximum under partial loads,) in case of the truss with odd panels, the bottom figures show, for certain diagonals, greater stresses for the full, than the upper figures give as the maximum for partial loads. Whenever such is the case, the bottom figures should be regarded as giving the true maximum for such diagonals; and in general—that figure, whether of the series above or below the diagram, which shews the greater stress on any diagonal, should be taken as giving the true maximum for that diagonal.

It should be observed, however, that in trusses of an odd number of panels, the bottom series of figures, indicating the action of diagonals under the full load of the truss, will be, the figure 1 under the first and second nodes on either side of the centre, 2 under the third and fourth, 3 under the fifth and sixth, &c. This is on the supposition that the whole of each of the weights on either side of the centre, is made to act on its nearest abutment, and will be obvious from a moment’s contemplation of the diagram, which the reader is presumed to have constructed and placed before him.

But lest he have omitted to do so, or have committed some error in the attempt, I will introduce Fig. 41, representing a double-cancellated truss of nine panels, with uprights and tension diagonals;