

side of bx & ku , in Fig. 45, and changing the tension pieces av & ol , for others connecting b with v , and o with k , we convert the contour to a Trapezoid, very similar to that of Fig. 46; and, by striking one panel from the latter, and arranging parts as in Fig. 41, (P. 153,) except as to inclination, the relative merits of Inclined and Vertical Posts, as presented in these two plans, may be fairly tested.

Having been through an analysis of the trusses under the modifications just indicated, I find tension material slightly in preponderance with the vertical, and thrust material, a little the greater with the inclined posts: the average being about *one per-cent* greater, in the case of vertical posts.

This balance, though trifling in amount, is upon the side where it was to be expected, from the result of investigations had with reference to Fig. 7 and Fig. A. (P. 12, *et seq.*) A greater proportionate amount of thrust action was there apparent, as the load was assumed to be applied at the top, instead of the bottom of the truss, as in case of Fig's. 45 & 46.

Now, it may be safely left to the judgment of those interested in the question, to decide whether the two extra posts, (requiring, as before-stated, an extra allowance of material,) and the extra joint in the upper chord; are, or are not, a full, or more than a full offset, to the one per-cent excess of action, shewn in favor of the *Oblique-Post* Truss, modified as here suggested.