

*Continuous Spans.* — Except in the case of swing bridges or cantilevers, consecutive spans are not to be made continuous over the points of support.

*Camber.* — The cambers for bridges of the different spans are to be taken from the following table :—

SPAN IN FEET.	CAMBER IN INCHES.	SPAN IN FEET.	CAMBER IN INCHES.
40-60	1.0	180-220	3.5
60-80	1.5	220-250	4.0
80-100	2.0	250-280	4.5
100-140	2.5	280-300	5.0
140-180	3.0		

*Vertical Sway Bracing.* — In all deck bridges, and in all through bridges where the depth from centre to centre of chords is twenty-four (24) feet or over, vertical sway bracing is to be used.

*Portal and Lateral Struts.* — Portal and lateral struts are to be proportioned to resist the compression produced by the wind pressure and the initial tensions in all the rods meeting at the end of the strut. If the strut be also subjected to bending, then to the area necessary to resist compression must be added sufficient area to resist the bending; the intensity of working bending-stress being taken equal to six (6) tons.

*Effect of Wind on Posts and Batter Braces.* — But the effect of the wind on the posts and batter braces is not to be considered to occur when the bridge is fully loaded: so, unless the stresses produced thereby exceed the product of the live load stresses by the ratio of seven and a half (7.5) to the intensity of working tensile stress for the bottom chord, the effect of the wind on these members may be neglected.

*Effect of Wind Pressure on Bottom Chord Tension.* — For the same reason, the sectional area of the bottom chord need not be increased to resist the tension caused by the wind, unless the latter exceed the product of the live load stress by the ratio of seven and a half (7.5) to the intensity of working tensile stress for chord bars.