

Initial Tension. — To allow for the stresses caused in adjustable members by the screwing up of the turn buckles or sleeve nuts, the stress in each such member is to be increased by the amount given in the following table:—

DIAMETER OF ROD.	INITIAL TENSION.	DIAMETER OF ROD.	INITIAL TENSION.
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	0.50 ton	$1\frac{5}{8}$ "	2.25 tons
$\frac{7}{8}$ "	0.75 ton	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2.50 tons
1"	1.00 ton	$1\frac{7}{8}$ "	2.75 tons
$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	1.25 ton	2"	3.00 tons
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1.50 ton	$2\frac{1}{8}$ "	3.25 tons
$1\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.75 ton	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	3.50 tons
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.00 tons	$2\frac{3}{8}$ "	3.75 tons

Square or flat bars are to receive the allowance for round rods of equal sectional area.

Connection for Lateral Systems. — Whenever it be possible, the lateral rods of both upper and lower systems are to be connected directly to the chord pins. But, if the rods exceed one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches in diameter, bent eyes are not to be employed.

Lower lateral rods are not to be attached to the floor beams. To make them clear the joists, wooden lateral struts resting on the floor beams, and having wrought-iron jaws at their ends attached to the chord pins, are to be employed for the joists to rest upon.

These wooden struts are to be bolted about every two feet through the upper flange of the floor beam by five-eighth ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch bolts, care being taken to stagger the bolt holes, and to avoid placing a bolt at the middle of the beam.

Should the sizes of the lateral rods be such as to prevent the use of bent eyes, pins dropped vertically through the jaws are to be employed.

Stresses in End Lower Lateral Struts. — In figuring the stress in a lower lateral strut at the roller end of a bridge, the stress caused by the wind pressure is to be added to the transverse component of the initial tension in the end lateral rod,