mained by the number of rivets necessary to transfer the stress from one main member to the other. The sum of the working bearing resistances of all the rivets on either side of the joint must not be less than the stress in the main member upon that side. The rivets must also be figured for bending. When practicable, a splice plate must be placed on each side of every member where a joint occurs.

The transmission of compressive stresses shall be considered as entirely through the medium of the rivets and connecting plates, and these must be proportioned accordingly; so that the area of the two splice plates connecting two channel bars must be at least equal to that of the larger channel bar.

Re-enforcing Plates.—Simple re-enforcing plates, or plates riveted to webs at pin holes in order to compensate for strength lost there, or to provide additional bearing for the pins, must have as many rivets to attach them to the webs as will give bearing and bending resistances for the same, equivalent to at least the greatest stresses that can come upon the re-enforcing plates.

Cover Plates.—Cover plates for top chords or batter braces are to have the same section as the chord or batter-brace plate, the joints in which they cover, and enough rivets on each side of the joint to take up the greatest stress that could ever come upon the said chord or batter-brace plate.

Extension Plates.—Extension plates on the end of a strut, for the purpose of hinging the latter, are to have at least twice the sectional area of the strut from the pin-hole to the nearest edge of the stay plate; and the thickness must be great enough to give sufficient bearing upon the pin. The length of the extension plates is to be such as to allow of the use of a sufficient number of rivets to provide proper bearing and bending resistances for the same.

Shoe Plates, Roller Plates, and Bed Plates.—No shoe plate is to have a less thickness than three-quarters (\(\frac{3}{4}\)) of an inch, and no roller plate or bed plate a less thickness than seven-eighths (\(\frac{7}{8}\)) of an inch. When nine (9) or ten (10) inch channels are used for the batter braces, the thickness of the shoe plates is to be seven-eighths (\(\frac{7}{8}\)) of an inch. When twelve (12)