Cleat. — A narrow strip of wood nailed to something for the purpose of keeping a piece of work in its proper place.

Co-efficient of Friction. — A numerical quantity, which, multiplied into the normal pressure, gives the frictional resistance. It is equal to the natural tangent of the angle of repose.

Cold Chisel. — A tool for cutting iron.

Column. — A pillar or strut; a long member which resists compression.

Component. — One of the parts into which a stress may be resolved or divided.

Compression. — A stress which tends to shorten the member which is subjected to it.

Concentrated Load. — A load which is, or may be considered, collected at one or more points.

Connecting Chord Heads. — Chord heads used to connect bottom chord channels to pins. (Plate II., Fig. 10.)

Connecting-Plate. — A plate used for connecting two pieces.

Continuous Spans. — Consecutive spans connected over the points of support.

Counter. — An adjustable diagonal which is not subjected to stress by a uniformly distributed load covering the bridge. (Plate I.)

Countersunk Rivets. — Rivets, the heads of which are let into one or both of the plates which they connect, so as to leave a flush surface or surfaces.

Couple. — Two equal and parallel forces not acting in the same line.

Cover Plate. — A plate used to cover a joint, or to connect two pieces of the top chord plate. (Plate II., Figs. 11 and 12.)

Crab. — A slow-motion machine, worked by a crank for the purpose of winding a rope upon a drum, thereby raising a heavy weight.

Dap. — To notch timber on to its bearing.

Dead Load. — The weight of all the parts of the bridge itself, and any thing that may remain upon it for any length of time.

Deck Bridge. — A bridge in which the passing loads come upon the upper chords or the upper ends of the posts.

Deflection. — Motion laterally, or at right angles to the length of the piece. It is also used for the amount of motion, and is generally expressed in inches.

Depth of Truss. — The vertical distance between the centre lines of upper and lower chords.

Diagonal. — A member running obliquely across a panel. In this work all the diagonals except the batter braces are tension members.

Diagram of Stresses. — A skeleton drawing of a truss, upon which are written the stresses in the different members. (Plate V.)

Double Intersection. — The style of truss where the diagonals cross the posts at the middle of their length, as in the bridge shown on Plate I.

Double-riveted Lacing. — Lacing in which each bar is connected by two rivets at each end. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)