GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

Floor, or Flooring. — That part of the bridge which directly receives the travel. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Floor Beam. — A beam to support a portion of the floor and its load. (Plate I. and Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Forge. — An apparatus for heating iron.

Framing. — The carpenter work on timber.

Giastricutus Rods. — A term (perhaps unauthorized, but in common use among bridge builders) to denote a small horizontal rod connecting the middle points of two adjacent posts of the same truss, for the professed purpose of fixing or holding the posts at the middle in order that they may be figured for half-length. The benefit derived therefrom is more imaginary than real.

Girder. — Any structure to cross a chasm or opening. The term is generally applied to short structures for places where it is not advisable to use trusses; for instance, a plate girder, or a rolled girder.

Guard Rail. — See felly plank.

Guys, or Guy Lines. — Lines for bracing the top of a pole, derrick, or any similar apparatus.

Gyration. — See radius of gyration.

Hammered Head. — A head formed on the end of a bar by hammering.

Hand Lines. — Small ropes used in erection.

Hand Rail, or Hand Railing. — An iron or wooden frame placed on or near the outside of a bridge in order to prevent persons or animals from falling therefrom. (Plate IV., or Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Hand-rail Cap. — The upper longitudinal timber or timbers of a wooden hand-railing. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Hand-rail Post. — Post for supporting a hand railing. (Plate II., Fig. 13; Plate IV.)

Headway. — See clear headway.

Hinged End. — An end of a strut connected only by a pin.

Hip. — The place at which the top chord meets the batter brace.

Hip Joint. — The joint of the top chord and batter brace.

Hip Vertical. — A rod hung from the pin at the hip for the purpose of suspending the floor beam.

Holding-on Bar. — A lever to hold against one end of a rivet while the head at the other end is being formed with a button sett.

Hub Plank. — A plank to protect the iron-work of the truss from being struck by the hubs of passing wheels. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)

I-Beam. — A piece of rolled iron of the section shown on Plate II., Fig. 2.

Initial Tension. — The tension caused in any adjustable member by screwing up the adjusting apparatus.

Intensity. — The intensity of a stress is the amount of stress upon a square inch of section.

Intermediate Strut. — An overhead strut in high bridges, attached to the posts of opposite trusses, and lying between the upper lateral strut and the floor. In deck bridges, if used at all, it would lie between the upper and lower lateral struts. (Plate I.)