GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

be perpendicular to the surface, the moment of inertia is called a polar moment of inertia.

Monkey Wrench. — A wrench capable of being adjusted so as to fit nuts of different sizes.

Moving Load. — See live load.

Mud-Sill. — A timber, usually from 6" by 6" to 12" by 12", at the bottom of a bent. It is laid horizontally in a trench, and the posts of the bent rest upon it.

Name Plate. — A plate of iron placed in a conspicuous position on a bridge, containing the name of the maker or designer of the structure.

Negative Rotation. — Rotation in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a watch.

Net Section. — See effective area.

Neutral Surface. — That part of a member subjected to bending, which is neither extended nor compressed. In symmetrical wrought-iron beams, with equal or nearly equal flanges, it is taken to be at the centre line of the web.

Nut. — A small piece of iron with a threaded core to fit on the screw end of a bolt, rod, or bar. (Plate II., Fig. 6.)

Order Bill. — A form of bill used in ordering material from the manufacturers.

Ornamental Work. — Fancy work at the portals of a bridge to give it architectural effect. (Plates I. and VI.)

Overhead Bracing. — The upper lateral or sway bracing in through bridges. The term is usually applied to the sway bracing, if there be any; if not, to the upper lateral bracing.

Packing. — See chord packing.

Panel. — That portion of a truss between adjacent posts or struts in Pratt truss bridges; called also a bay.

Panel Length. — The distance between two adjacent panel points of the same chord.

Panel Point. — See apex.

Pedestal. — The foot of a batter brace or end post. (Plate II., Fig. 9.)

Permanent Set. — The alteration in length of a piece of material which has been subjected to stress, remaining after the stress has been removed.

Pillar. — See column.

Pilot Nut, or Pin Pilot. — A nut, one end of which is a truncated cone, used to protect the thread on the end of a pin when the latter is being driven into place. (Plate II., Fig. 5.)

Pin. — A cylindrical piece of iron used to connect bridge members. (Plate II., Fig. 5.)

Pitch. — The distance between centres of consecutive rivets of the same row.

Plane of Symmetry. — A plane dividing a body into two equal and symmetrical parts similarly disposed in reference to the plane.

Plant. — Tools and apparatus used in construction.