GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

Shipping-Bill.—A list of portions of a bridge, arranged in a manner to facilitate counting and checking when the material is received after shipment.

Shoe.—Another term for pedestal, g. v.

Shoe Plate.—The plate on the under side of the shoe, resting on the rollers, bed-plate, or masonry.

Side Bracing.—A bracing for pony trusses to attach the panels of the top chord to the floor beams prolonged, in order to fix the panel points of the top chord. (Plate III.)

Sidewalks.—Roadways at the sides of a bridge for foot-passengers only.

Single Intersection.—That style of truss in which the diagonals do not cross the posts. It is represented in skeleton on Plate V.

Skeleton Drawing.—A drawing which shows only the centre lines of members, such as a diagram of stresses. (Plate V.)

Skew Bridge.—A bridge in which the horizontal lines joining corresponding panel points of the opposite trusses are oblique to the planes of the trusses.

Sledge.—A heavy hammer, or mallet.

Sleeve Nut.—An elongated nut, the core at one end having a right-hand thread, and that at the other a left-hand thread. Its office is to lengthen or shorten a tension member. (Plate II., Fig. 16.)

Sling.—A loop of rope, very useful in erection for making a hasty attachment.

Slope.—Inclination to a horizontal plane.

Snatch Block.—A block with one side capable of being opened for the insertion of the rope. Its office is to change the direction of the rope.

Span.—The length of a bridge from centre to centre of end pins or bearings.

Spikes.—Large nails for timber work. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Splay.—To spread at one end the two main portions of a member.

Splice.—A joint connected by means of plates.

Splice Plate.—A connecting plate at a joint. (Plate II., Fig. 12.)

Spread.—The distance apart laterally.

Staggered Rivets.—Rivets are said to be staggered when each rivet of one row is opposite to the middle of the space between two rivets of the next row.

Static Load.—Dead load, g. v.

Stay Plate.—A plate always used at the end of a system of lacing or latticing. (Plate II., Fig. 12.)

Stiffening-Angle.—An angle iron used to stiffen the web of a beam. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Stiffener.—A piece of iron used to stiffen the web of a beam: it may be of angle or tee section. (Plate II., Fig. 13.)

Strain.—The extension or compression of a piece of material which is or has been under stress.

Stress.—The internal resisting force of a piece of material which is strained.

Strut.—A member which resists compression.