GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

Sub-Punching. — The punching of rivet holes which have to be afterwards enlarged by reaming.

Sway Bracing. — Bracing transverse to the planes of the trusses. Its objects are to resist wind pressure, and to prevent undue vibration from passing loads. (Plate I.)

Table of Data. — A list of the known circumstances that affect the designing of a structure.

Tap. — A screw for cutting a thread in a nut.

Tee or T iron. — A piece of rolled iron of the section shown on Plate II., Fig. 4.

Tension. — A stress tending to elongate a body.

Thread. — The spiral part of a screw or nut.

Through Bridge. — A bridge with overhead bracing.

Tie. — A tension member; generally refers to a main truss.

Timber Truck. — A small, strong wooden frame, with an iron roller set entirely below the upper surface. It is used in bridge erection for moving large timbers and heavy weights along a runway.

Tongs. — Part of a riveting outfit; used for holding and carrying heated rivets.

Transverse Component. — A component in a transverse direction; generally intended for a component perpendicular to the planes of the trusses.

Truss. — An assemblage of tension and compression members so arranged as to transmit loads from intermediate points to the ends.

Trussing. — A poor substitute for lacing or latticing. (Plate II., Fig. 8, Plate VI.)

Turn Buckle. — Similar to a sleeve nut, and for the same purpose. The sides are open, so that a crowbar may be inserted for the purpose of screwing up. Turn buckles are used for larger bars or rods than are sleeve nuts. (Plate II., Fig. 16.)

Ultimate Strength. — The greatest load that a portion of material can bear.

Uniform Load. — A load so distributed over an entire structure, that equal lengths everywhere receive equal portions.

U-nut. — A piece of iron, in the shape of the letter U, through which passes the threaded end of a rod, and which affords a bearing for the nut, with room to screw up the latter. Its use is not permissible in first-class bridge construction.

Upper Falsework. — The falsework that lies above the level of the upper chords.

Upset End. — An end of a rod or bar enlarged for the cutting thereon of a screw-thread.

Vibration Rod. — A tension member for vertical or portal sway bracing. (Plate I.)

Washer. — A piece of cast or wrought iron to distribute the pressure of a bolt-head or nut over timber. (Plate II., Fig. 6.)