in one of the contiguous ends, to admit wrought iron wedges about an inch wide, and in sufficient number to give a bearing upon wedges, equal to at least one-half the section of iron in the chord. This method has answered well in a large number of bridges, and is convenient for adjusting the arch in line; but the planed ends form much the more workmanlike joint.

The centre arch piece has usually a full top plate over the whole width of the piece.

The endmost section, or foot piece of the arch, connects with the chord by means of horizontal holes in the feet to receive the ends of an open end link of the chord, which is secured by screws and nuts as shown in Fig. 29, representing an inside view of the foot of one branch of the arch.

Fig. 29.

C. The chord is composed of two long links of round or square iron to each panel, connected by cast iron connecting blocks at points vertically under the arch joints. The form of these blocks is represented in Fig. 30. They diminish in length from the endmost to the centremost, the former being long enough to receive the links running parallel from the connection with the arch, and the next block, being shorter by twice the diameter of the link iron; the ends of links toward the centre of the truss, going next the ends of