than the other, with a strong flange at the larger end, to afford attachments for the stiffening rods.

Fig. 38.

In Fig. 38, a c d exhibits the upper half of the upright; h, the stretcher at d; k, the flange at e (enlarged), and i, j, enlarged sections of the two ends forming the joint at c. The piece running toward the centre has no flange at e, but has an increase of thickness for a short distance from the joint, as shown at j, and a diameter about \( \frac{1}{2} '' \) larger than the abutting piece, which latter has a small burr entering the former \( \frac{1}{4} '' \) or \( \frac{1}{2} '' \) to keep the ends in place. At c, each of the pieces meeting at that point, has a bi-urcuration, so as to form an opening for diagonals to pass through, at the same time passing through the stretcher h.

The lower half of the upright is the same as the upper, except the end, which is squared to fit a flat bearing upon the connecting block. An enlarged vertical section of the lower end is shown at l, Fig. 38. See also Fig. 37, where is shown the arrangement for the beam to enter the opening in the lower part of the upright, as described a few pages back.

Floor beams of wood or iron may be suspended below the chords by bolts passing down through the connecting blocks, or, wooden beams may be in two