

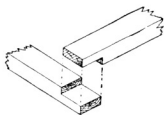
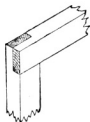
plates, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, in the bressummer. The strength would then be

$$W = \frac{d^2}{L} (c b + 30t) = \frac{11^2}{14} (3 \times 9 + 30 \times 1) \\ = \frac{121}{14} (27 + 30) = \frac{121 \times 57}{14} = \text{say } 500$$

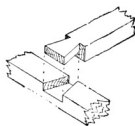
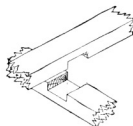
cwt. breaking load in centre, or, allowing

a factor of safety of 5, $\frac{500 \times 2}{5} = 200$ cwt. 10 tons = safe load distributed.

Case 2.—A wooden bressummer is required to carry a wall 18 in. thick, weighing, with floors and roof resting on it, 15 tons, over an opening 14 ft. wide.



Figs. 635 and 636.—Halved Joint



Figs. 637 and 638.—Halved Joints.

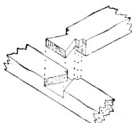
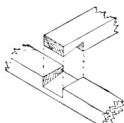


Fig. 639.—Bevelled Halving.

Fig. 640.—Shouldered Dovetail Halving.

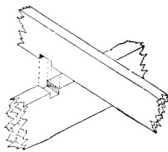
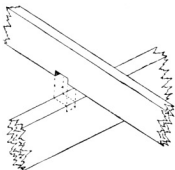


Fig. 641.—Single Notching.

Fig. 642.—Double Notching.

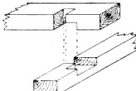
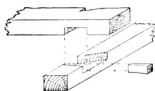


Fig. 643.—Dovetail Notching.

Fig. 644.—Tredgold Notching.

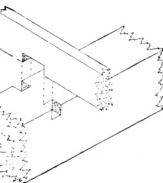
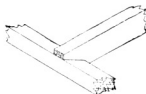


Fig. 645.—Cogging.

Fig. 646.—Birdsmouthed Joint.

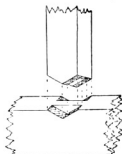


Fig. 647.—Bridle Joint.

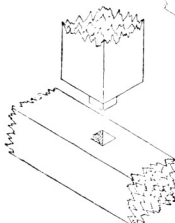


Fig. 650.—Stump or Stub Tenon.

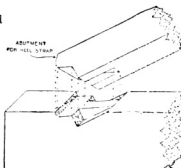


Fig. 648.—Bridle Joint.

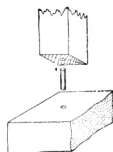
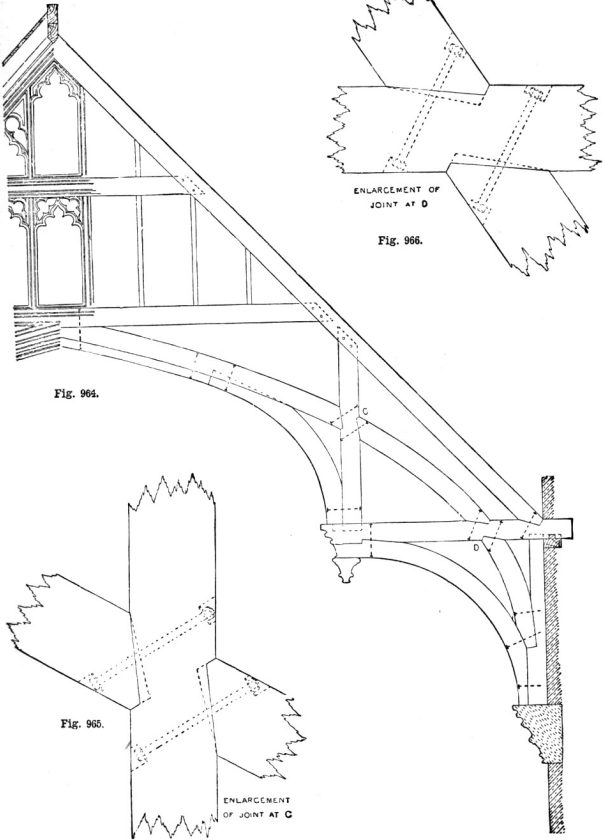
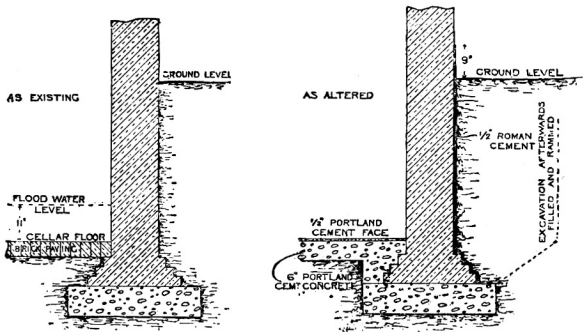


Fig. 649.—Dowelled Post and Sill.



Figs. 964 to 966.—Hammer-Beam Truss showing Jointing of Members with Enlarged Details.



Figs. 99 and 100.—Altering Cellar to make it Damp Proof.

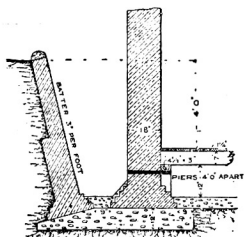


Fig. 101.—Open Dry Area to Basement.

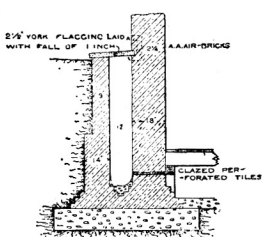


Fig. 102.—Closed Dry Area to Basement.

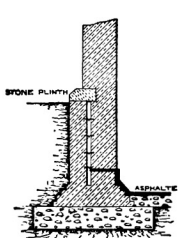


Fig. 103.—Basement with Closed Dry Area and Stone Plinth to cover Cavity.

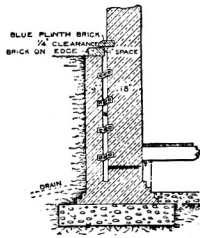


Fig. 104.—Dry Area with Blue Plinth Brick to cover Cavity.