ence between the sums of the respective products, divided by 18, measures the deficiency or excess of sheer. Where the after half of the sheer profile is greater than the standard and the forward half is less than the standard, no credit is allowed for the part in excess and the deficiency only is measured.

Where the forward half of the sheer profile exceeds the standard, and the after portion of the sheer profile is not less than 75 per cent of the standard, credit is allowed for the part in excess; where the after part is less than 50 per cent of the standard no credit is given for the excess sheer forward. Where the after sheer is between 50 per cent and 75 per cent of the standard, intermediate allowances may be granted for excess sheer forward.

### Rule LVII.—Correction for Variations from Standard Sheer Profile

The correction for sheer is the deficiency or excess of sheer (see Rule LVI), multiplied by  $\cdot 75 - \frac{S}{2L}$ , where S is the total length of superstructure, as defined in Rule XL.

# Rule LVIII.—Addition for Deficiency in Sheer

Where the sheer is less than the standard, the correction for deficiency in sheer (see Rule LVII) is added to the free-board.

### Rule LIX.—Deduction for Excess Sheer

In flush deck ships and in ships where an enclosed superstructure covers ·1 L before and ·1 L abaft amidships, the correction for excess of sheer (see Rule LVII) is deducted from the freeboard; in ships with detached superstructures where no enclosed superstructure covers amidships, no deduction is made from the freeboard; where an enclosed superstructure covers less than ·1 L before and ·1 L abaft amidships, the deduction is obtained by interpolation. The maximum deduction for excess sheer is 1½ inches at 100 feet and increases at the rate of 1½ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the ship.

### Round of Beam

## Rule LX.—Standard Round of Beam

The standard round of beam of the freeboard deck is onefiftieth of the breadth of the ship.