

# Suspension bridge

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A **suspension bridge** is a type of bridge in which the deck (the load-bearing portion) is hung below suspension cables on vertical suspenders. The first modern examples of this type of bridge were built in the early 19th century.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Simple suspension bridges, which lack vertical suspenders, have a long history in many mountainous parts of the world.

This type of bridge has cables suspended between towers, plus vertical *suspender cables* that carry the weight of the deck below, upon which traffic crosses. This arrangement allows the deck to be level or to arc upward for additional clearance. Like other suspension bridge types, this type often is constructed without falsework.

The suspension cables must be anchored at each end of the bridge, since any load applied to the bridge is transformed into a tension in these main cables. The main cables continue beyond the pillars to deck-level supports, and further continue to connections with anchors in the ground. The roadway is supported by vertical suspender cables or rods, called hangers. In some circumstances, the towers may sit on a bluff or canyon edge where the road may proceed directly to the main span, otherwise the bridge will usually have two smaller spans, running between either pair of pillars and the highway, which may be supported by suspender cables or may use a truss bridge to make this connection. In the latter case there will be very little arc in the outboard main cables.

## Suspension bridge



The Akashi Kaikyō Bridge in Japan, world's longest mainspan.

<b>Ancestor</b>	Simple suspension bridge
<b>Related</b>	Underspanned suspension bridge; see also cable-stayed bridge
<b>Descendant</b>	Self-anchored suspension bridge
<b>Carries</b>	Pedestrians, bicycles, livestock, automobiles, trucks, light rail
<b>Span range</b>	Medium to long
<b>Material</b>	Steel rope, multiple steel wire strand cables or forged or cast chain links
<b>Movable</b>	No
<b>Design effort</b>	medium
<b>Falsework required</b>	No

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The double-decked George Washington Bridge, connecting New York City to Bergen County, New Jersey, USA, is the world's busiest suspension bridge, carrying 102 million vehicles annually.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

## History



The Manhattan Bridge, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City, opened in 1909 and is considered to be the forerunner of modern suspension bridges; its design served as the model for many of the long-span suspension bridges around the world.

The earliest suspension bridges were ropes slung across a chasm, with a deck possibly at the same level or hung below the ropes such that the rope had a catenary shape.

### Precursor

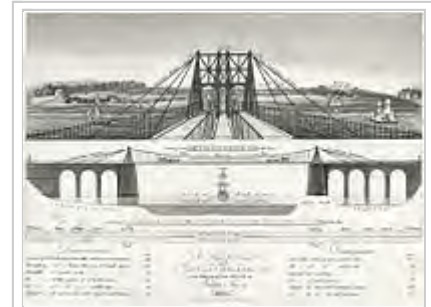
The Tibetan saint and bridge-builder Thangtong Gyalpo originated the use of iron chains in his version of simple suspension bridges. In 1433, Gyalpo built eight bridges in eastern Bhutan. The last surviving chain-linked bridge of Gyalpo's was the Thangtong Gyalpo Bridge in Duksum en route to Trashig Yangtse, which was finally washed away in 2004.<sup>[5]</sup> Gyalpo's iron chain bridges did not include a suspended deck bridge which is the standard on all modern suspension bridges today. Instead, both the railing and the walking layer of Gyalpo's bridges used wires. The stress points that carried the screed were reinforced by the iron chains. Before the use of iron chains it is

thought that Gyalpo used ropes from twisted willows or yak skins.<sup>[6]</sup> He may have also used tightly bound cloth.

### Chain bridges

The first American iron chain suspension bridge was the Jacob's Creek Bridge (1801) in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, designed by inventor James Finley.<sup>[7]</sup> Finley's bridge was the first to incorporate all of the necessary components of a modern suspension bridge, including a suspended deck which hung by trusses. Finley patented his design in 1808, and published it in the Philadelphia journal, *The Port Folio*, in 1810.<sup>[8]</sup>

Early British chain bridges included the Dryburgh Abbey Bridge (1817) and 137 m Union Bridge (1820), with spans rapidly increasing to 176 m with the Menai Bridge (1826), "the first important modern suspension bridge".<sup>[9]</sup> The first chain bridge on the European continent was the Chain Bridge in Nuremberg, Germany. The Clifton Suspension Bridge (designed in 1831, completed in 1864 with a 214 m central span) is one of the longest of the parabolic arc chain type. The current Marlow suspension bridge was designed by William Tierney Clark and was built between 1829 and 1832, replacing a wooden bridge further downstream which collapsed in 1828. It is the only suspension bridge across the non-tidal Thames. The Széchenyi Chain Bridge, spanning the River Danube in Budapest, was also designed by William Clark and it is a larger scale version of Marlow bridge.<sup>[10]</sup>



The diagram of the chain bridge over the Menai constructed near Bangor, Wales in 1820

An interesting variation is Thornewill & Warham's Ferry Bridge in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire (1889), where the chains are not attached to abutments as is usual, but instead are attached to the main girders, which are thus in compression. Here, the chains are made from flat wrought iron plates, eight inches (203mm) wide by an inch and a half (38mm) thick, rivetted together.<sup>[11]</sup>

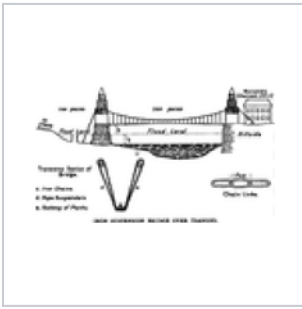
## Wire-cable

The first wire-cable suspension bridge was the Spider Bridge at Falls of Schuylkill (1816), a modest and temporary footbridge built following the collapse of James Finley's nearby Chain Bridge at Falls of Schuylkill (1808). The footbridge's span was 124 m, although its deck was only 0.45 m wide.

Development of wire-cable suspension bridges dates to the temporary simple suspension bridge at Annonay built by Marc Seguin and his brothers in 1822. It spanned only 18 m.<sup>[12]</sup> The first permanent wire cable suspension bridge was Guillaume Henri Dufour's Saint Antoine Bridge in Geneva of 1823, with two 40 m spans.<sup>[12]</sup> The first with cables assembled in mid-air in the modern method was Joseph Chaley's Grand Pont Suspendu in Fribourg, in 1834.<sup>[12]</sup>

In the United States, the first major wire-cable suspension bridge was the Wire Bridge at Fairmount in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Designed by Charles Ellet, Jr. and completed in 1842, it had a span of 109 m. Ellet's Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge (1847–48) was abandoned before completion. It was used as scaffolding for John A. Roebling's double decker railroad and carriage bridge (1855).

The Otto Beit Bridge (1938–39) was the first modern suspension bridge outside the United States built with parallel wire cables.<sup>[13]</sup>



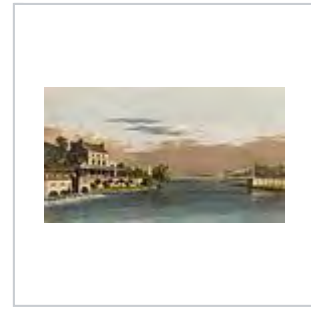
Drawing of the Chakzam bridge south of Lhasa, constructed in 1430, with cables suspended between towers, and vertical suspender cables carrying the weight of a planked footway below.



Veranzio's suspended bridge design (1595)



"View of the Chain Bridge invented by James Finley Esq." (1810) by William Strickland. Finley's Chain Bridge at Falls of Schuylkill (1808) had two spans, 100 feet and 200 feet.

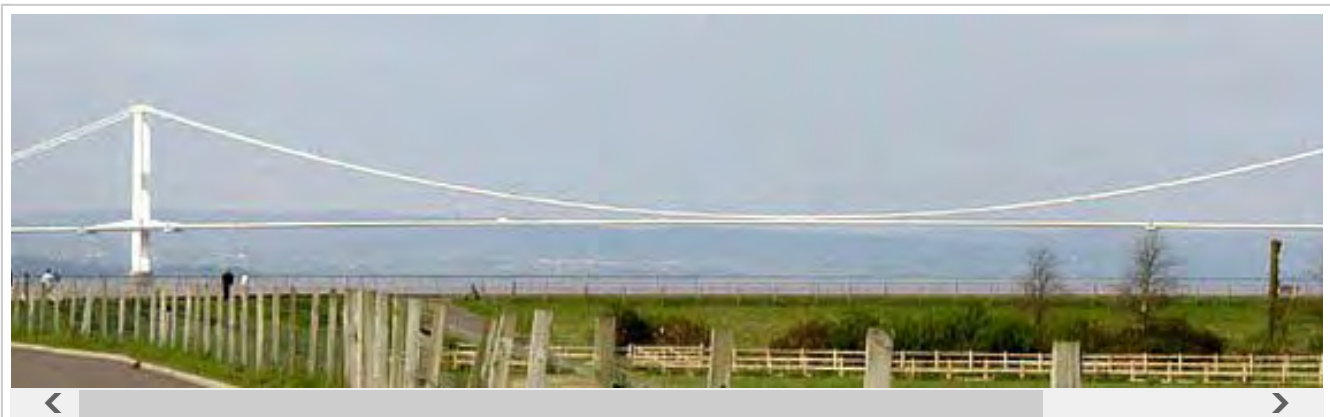


Wire Bridge at Fairmount (1842, replaced 1874).

## Structural behavior

### Structural analysis

The main forces in a suspension bridge of any type are tension in the cables and compression in the pillars. Since almost all the force on the pillars is vertically downwards and they are also stabilized by the main cables, the pillars can be made quite slender, as on the Severn Bridge, on the Wales-England border.



The slender lines of the Severn Bridge

In a suspended deck bridge, cables suspended via towers hold up the road deck. The weight is transferred by the cables to the towers, which in turn transfer the weight to the ground.

Assuming a negligible weight as compared to the weight of the deck and vehicles being supported, the main cables of a suspension bridge will form a parabola (very similar to a catenary, the form the unloaded cables take before the deck is added). One can see the shape from the constant increase of the gradient of the cable with linear (deck) distance, this increase in gradient at each connection with the deck providing a net upward support force. Combined with the relatively simple constraints placed upon the actual deck, this makes the suspension bridge much simpler to design and analyze than a cable-stayed bridge, where the deck is in compression.

## Advantages



A suspension bridge can be made out of simple materials such as wood and common wire rope.

Longer main spans are achievable than with any other type of bridge

Less material

may be required than other bridge types, even at spans they can achieve, leading to a reduced construction cost

Except for installation of the initial temporary cables, little or no access from below is required during construction, for example allowing a waterway to remain open while the bridge is built above

May be better able to withstand earthquake movements than heavier and more rigid bridges

- Bridge decks can have deck sections replaced in order to widen traffic lanes for larger vehicles or add additional width for separated cycling/pedestrian paths.

## Disadvantages

- Considerable stiffness or aerodynamic profiling may be required to prevent the bridge deck vibrating under high winds
- The relatively low deck stiffness compared to other (non-suspension) types of bridges makes it more difficult to carry heavy rail traffic where high concentrated live loads occur
- Some access below may be required during construction, to lift the initial cables or to lift deck units. This access can often be avoided in cable-stayed bridge construction

## Variations

### Underspanned



Comparison of a catenary (black dotted curve) and a parabola (red solid curve) with the same span and sag.

#### More details

The catenary represents the profile of a simple suspension bridge, or the cable of a suspended-deck suspension bridge on which its deck and hangers have negligible mass compared to its cable. The parabola represents the profile of the cable of a suspended-deck suspension bridge on which its cable and hangers have negligible mass compared to its deck. The profile of the cable of a real suspension bridge with the same span and sag lies between the two curves.



In an underspanned suspension bridge, the main cables hang entirely below the bridge deck, but are still anchored into the ground in a similar way to the conventional type. Very few bridges of this nature have been built, as the deck is inherently less stable than when suspended below the cables. Examples include the Pont des Bergues of 1834 designed by Guillaume Henri Dufour;<sup>[12]</sup> James Smith's Micklewood Bridge;<sup>[14]</sup> and a proposal by Robert Stevenson for a bridge over the River Almond near Edinburgh.<sup>[14]</sup>

Roebing's Delaware Aqueduct (begun 1847) consists of three sections supported by cables. The timber structure essentially hides the cables; and from a quick view, it is not immediately apparent that it is even a suspension bridge.

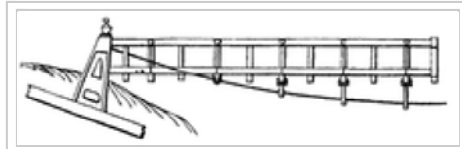
### Suspension cable types

The main suspension cables in older bridges were often made from chain or linked bars, but modern bridge cables are made from multiple strands of wire. This not only adds strength but improves reliability (often called redundancy in engineering terms) because the failure of a few flawed strands in the hundreds used pose very little threat of failure, whereas a single bad link or eyebar can cause failure of an entire bridge. (The failure of a single eyebar was found to be the cause of the collapse of the Silver Bridge over the Ohio River.) Another reason is that as spans increased, engineers were unable to lift larger chains into position, whereas wire strand cables can be formulated one by one in mid-air from a temporary walkway.

### Deck structure types

Most suspension bridges have open truss structures to support the roadbed, particularly owing to the unfavorable effects of using plate girders, discovered from the Tacoma Narrows Bridge (1940) bridge collapse. Recent developments in bridge aerodynamics have allowed the re-introduction of plate structures first seen on the Severn bridge built in the 1960s. In the picture of the Yichang Bridge, note the very sharp entry edge and sloping undergirders in the suspension bridge shown. This enables this type of construction to be used without the danger of vortex shedding and consequent aeroelastic effects, such as those that destroyed the original Tacoma Narrows bridge.

### Forces



Micklewood Bridge as illustrated by Charles Drewry, 1832



Squibb Park Bridge, Brooklyn, built 2013



Eyebar chain cables of Clifton Suspension Bridge



The Yichang Bridge, a plate deck suspension bridge, over the Yangtze River in China

Three kinds of forces operate on any bridge: the dead load, the live load, and the dynamic load. Dead load refers to the weight of the bridge itself. Like any other structure, a bridge has a tendency to collapse simply because of the gravitational forces acting on the materials of which the bridge is made. Live load refers to traffic that moves across the bridge as well as normal environmental factors such as changes in temperature, precipitation, and winds. Dynamic load refers to environmental factors that go beyond normal weather conditions, factors such as sudden gusts of wind and earthquakes. All three factors must be taken into consideration when building a bridge.

## Use other than road and rail



Cable-suspended footbridge at Dallas Fort Worth Airport Terminal D

The principles of suspension used on the large scale may also appear in contexts less dramatic than road or rail bridges. Light cable suspension may prove less expensive and seem more elegant for a cycle or footbridge than strong girder supports. An example of this is the Nescio Bridge in the Netherlands.

Where such a bridge spans a gap between two buildings, there is no need to construct special towers, as the buildings can anchor the cables. Cable suspension may also be augmented by the inherent stiffness of a structure that has much in common with a tubular bridge.

## Construction sequence (wire strand cable type)

Typical suspension bridges are constructed using a sequence generally described as follows. Depending on length and size, construction may take anywhere between a year and a half (construction on the original Tacoma Narrows Bridge took only 19 months) up to as long as a decade (the Akashi-Kaikyō Bridge's construction began in May 1986 and was opened in May 1998 – a total of twelve years).

1. Where the towers are founded on underwater piers, *caissons* are sunk and any soft bottom is excavated for a foundation. If the bedrock is too deep to be exposed by excavation or the sinking of a caisson, pilings are driven to the bedrock or into overlying hard soil, or a large concrete pad to distribute the weight over less resistant soil may be constructed, first preparing the surface with a bed of compacted gravel. (Such a pad footing can also accommodate the movements of an active fault, and this has been implemented on the foundations of the cable-stayed Rio-Antirio bridge.) The piers are then extended above water level, where they are capped with pedestal bases for the towers.



The Little Belt suspension bridge in Denmark was opened in 1970.



Manhattan Bridge in New York City with deck under construction from the towers outward.

2. Where the towers are founded on dry land, deep foundation excavation or pilings are used.
3. From the tower foundation, towers of single or multiple columns are erected using high-strength reinforced concrete, stonework, or steel. Concrete is used most frequently in modern suspension bridge construction due to the high cost of steel.
4. Large devices called *saddles*, which will carry the main suspension cables, are positioned atop the towers. Typically of cast steel, they can also be manufactured using riveted forms, and are equipped with rollers to allow the main cables to shift under construction and normal loads.
5. *Anchorage*s are constructed, usually in tandem with the towers, to resist the tension of the cables and form as the main anchor system for the entire structure. These are usually anchored in good quality rock, but may consist of massive reinforced concrete deadweights within an excavation. The anchorage structure will have multiple protruding open *eyebolts* enclosed within a secure space.
6. Temporary suspended walkways, called *catwalks*, are then erected using a set of guide wires hoisted into place via winches positioned atop the towers. These catwalks follow the curve set by bridge designers for the main cables, in a path mathematically described as a catenary arc. Typical catwalks are usually between eight and ten feet wide, and are constructed using wire grate and wood slats.
7. Gantries are placed upon the catwalks, which will support the main cable spinning reels. Then, cables attached to winches are installed, and in turn, the main cable spinning devices are installed.
8. High strength wire (typically 4 or 6 gauge galvanized steel wire), is pulled in a loop by pulleys on the traveler, with one end affixed at an anchorage. When the traveler reaches the opposite anchorage the loop is placed over an open anchor eyebar. Along the catwalk, workers also pull the cable wires to their desired tension. This continues until a bundle, called a "cable strand" is completed, and temporarily bundled using stainless steel wire. This process is repeated until the final cable strand is completed. Workers then remove the individual wraps on the cable strands (during the spinning process, the shape of the main cable closely resembles a hexagon), and then the entire cable is then compressed by a traveling hydraulic press into a closely packed cylinder and tightly wrapped with additional wire to form the final circular cross section. The wire used in suspension bridge construction is a galvanized steel wire that has been coated with corrosion inhibitors.
9. At specific points along the main cable (each being the exact distance horizontally in relation to the next) devices called "cable bands" are installed to carry steel wire ropes called *Suspender cables*. Each suspender cable is engineered and cut to precise lengths, and are looped over the cable bands. In some bridges, where the towers are close to or on the shore, the suspender cables may be applied only to the central span. Early suspender cables were fitted with zinc jewels and a



Suspender cables and suspender cable band on the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. Main cable diameter is 36 inches (910 mm), and suspender cable diameter is 3.5 inches (89 mm).



Lions' Gate Bridge with deck under construction from the span's center



set of steel washers, which formed the support for the deck. Modern suspender cables carry a shackle-type fitting.

10. Special lifting hoists attached to the suspenders or from the main cables are used to lift prefabricated sections of bridge deck to the proper level, provided that the local conditions allow the sections to be carried below the bridge by barge or other means. Otherwise, a traveling cantilever derrick may be used to extend the deck one section at a time starting from the towers and working outward. If the addition of the deck structure extends from the towers the finished portions of the deck will pitch upward rather sharply, as there is no downward force in the center of the span. Upon completion of the deck the added load will pull the main cables into an arc mathematically described as a parabola, while the arc of the deck will be as the designer intended – usually a gentle upward arc for added clearance if over a shipping channel, or flat in other cases such as a span over a canyon. Arched suspension spans also give the structure more rigidity and strength.
11. With completion of the primary structure various details such as lighting, handrails, finish painting and paving are installed or completed.

## Longest spans

Suspension bridges are typically ranked by the length of their main span. These are the ten bridges with the longest spans, followed by the length of the span and the year the bridge opened for traffic:

1. Akashi Kaikyō Bridge (Japan), 1991 m (6532 ft) – 1998
2. Xihoumen Bridge (China), 1650 m (5413 ft) – 2009
3. Great Belt Bridge (Denmark), 1624 m (5328 ft) – 1998
4. Osman Gazi Bridge (Turkey), 1550 m (5085 ft) - 2016
5. Yi Sun-sin bridge (South Korea), 1545 m (5069 ft) – 2012
6. Runyang Bridge (China), 1490 m (4888 ft) – 2005
7. Fourth Nanjing Yangtze Bridge (China), 1418 m (4652 ft) – 2012
8. Humber Bridge (England, United Kingdom), 1410 m (4626 ft) – 1981 (longest span from 1981 until 1998)
9. Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge (Turkey), 1408 m (4619 ft) – 2016
10. Jianguyin Bridge (China), 1385 m (4544 ft) – 1997

## Other examples

(Chronological)

- Union Bridge (England/Scotland, 1820), the longest span (137 m) from 1820 to 1826. The oldest in the world still in use today.
- Roebling's Delaware Aqueduct (USA, 1847), the oldest wire suspension bridge still in service in United States.
- John A. Roebling Suspension Bridge (USA, 1866), then the longest wire suspension bridge in the world at 1,057 feet (322 m) main span.
- Brooklyn Bridge (USA, 1883), the first steel-wire suspension bridge.
- Bear Mountain Bridge (USA, 1924), the longest suspension span (497 m) from 1924 to 1926. The first suspension bridge to have a concrete deck. The construction methods pioneered in building it would make possible several much larger projects to follow.

- Ben Franklin Bridge (Philadelphia, PA, USA, 1926), replaced Bear Mountain Bridge as longest span at 1,750 feet between the towers. Includes an active subway line and never-used trolley stations on the span.<sup>[15]</sup>
- San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge (USA, 1936). This was once the longest steel high-level bridge in the world (704 m).<sup>[16]</sup> The eastern portion (a cantilever bridge) has been replaced with a self-anchored suspension bridge which is the longest of its type in the world. It is also the world's widest bridge.
- Mackinac Bridge (USA, 1957), the longest suspension bridge between anchorages in the Western hemisphere.
- Si Du River Bridge (China, 2009), the highest bridge in the world, with its deck around 500 metres above the surface of the river.

## Notable collapses

- Silver Bridge, Point Pleasant, West Virginia – Eyebar chain highway bridge, built in 1928, that collapsed in late 1967, killing forty-six people.
- Tacoma Narrows Bridge, (USA), 853 m – 1940. The Tacoma Narrows bridge was vulnerable to structural vibration in sustained and moderately strong winds due to its plate-girder deck structure. Wind caused a phenomenon called aeroelastic fluttering that led to its collapse only months after completion. The collapse was captured on film.

## See also

- Category:Suspension bridges — for articles about specific suspension bridges.
- List of longest suspension bridge spans
- Timeline of three longest spans whether bridge, aerial tramway, powerline, ceiling or dome etc.
- Cable-stayed bridge — superficially similar to a suspension bridge, but cables from the towers directly support the roadway, rather than the road being suspended indirectly by additional cables from the main cables connecting two towers.
- Inca rope bridge — has features in common with a suspension bridge and predates them by at least three hundred years. However, in a rope bridge the deck itself is suspended from the anchored piers and the guardrails are non-structural.
- Self-anchored suspension bridge — combining elements of a suspension bridge and a cable-stayed bridge.
- Simple suspension bridge — a modern implementation of the rope bridge using steel cables, although either the upper guardrail or lower footboard cables may be the main structural cables.

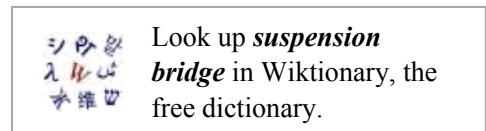
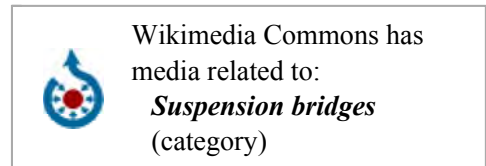
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## External links

- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) No. NJ-132, "Contextual Essay on Wire Bridges (<https://loc.gov/pictures/item/nj1749/>)"
- New Brunswick Canada suspension footbridges (<http://suspension.nblighthouses.com>)
- Structurae: suspension bridges (<http://en.structurae.de/structures/stype/index.cfm?id=1001>)
- American Society of Civil Engineers ([http://www.asce.org/history/hp\\_bridges.html](http://www.asce.org/history/hp_bridges.html)) History and heritage of civil engineering – bridges
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