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ISTITUTO L.
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dell'ARCHITETTURA
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Volume II

LA TECNICA DEL FABBRICARE

ATLANTE

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G. MISURACA E M. A. BOLDI
INGEGNERI

L'ARTE MODERNA DEL FABBRICARE

TRATTATO PRATICO

AD USO DEGLI

Ingegneri, Costruttori, Capimastri

E STUDENTI

VOL. II

La Tecnica del Fabbricare

ATLANTE

CASA EDITRICE

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Proprietà Letteraria

FIG. 1 *L'arco primitivo petasgico*



FIG. 2

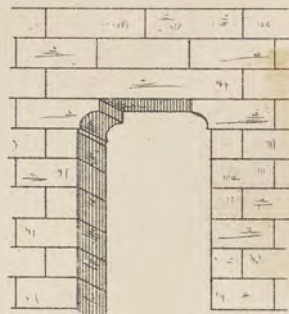


FIG. 3



FIG. 6 *L'arco a pieno centro*

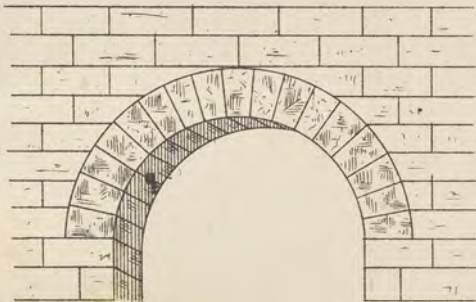


FIG. 4

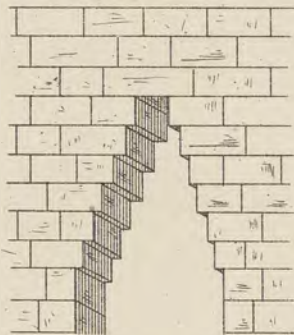


FIG. 5

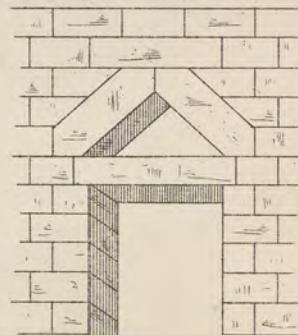


FIG. 7 *L'arco con cunei che si addentellano con i filari di canci del muro*

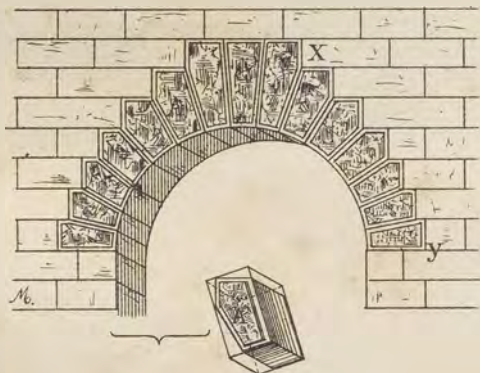


Fig. 2 3 4 5 *Le varie forme di arco presso i Greci*

FIG. 9 *Il tracciamento di una curva a 11 centri*

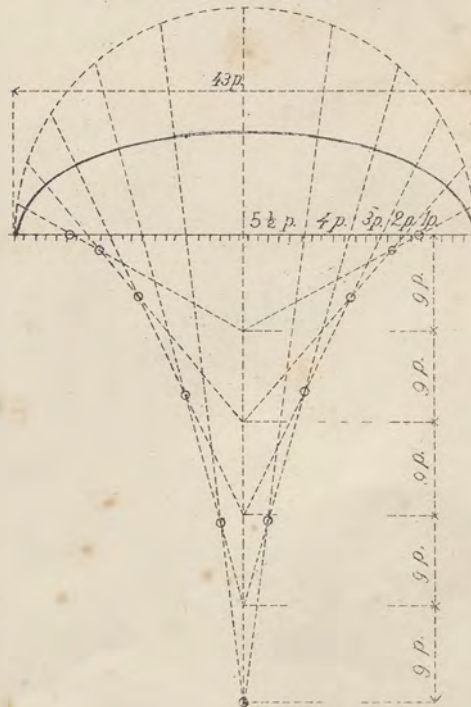


FIG. 8 *Il tracciamento di una curva a 9 centri*

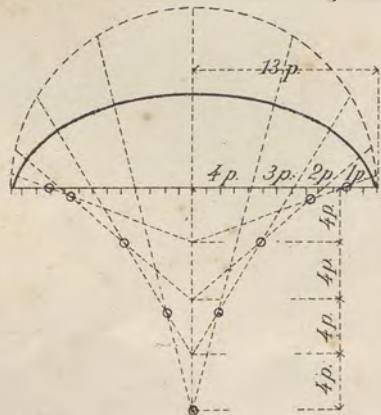




FIG. 7 *L'armatura di travi a mattoni per un arco a tutto sesto*



FIG. 9 *La centina con elementi triangolari per un arco a tutto sesto*



FIG. 8 *La centina di tavole per archi a tutto sesto*



FIG. 10 *La centina di tavole a corona per archi a tutto sesto*

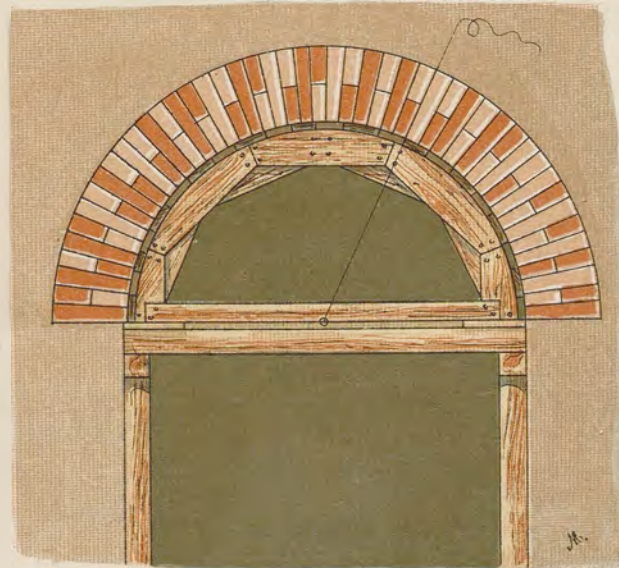


FIG. 1 *La centina di travi radiali*



FIG. 2 *La centina con elementi triangolari per arco ogivale*

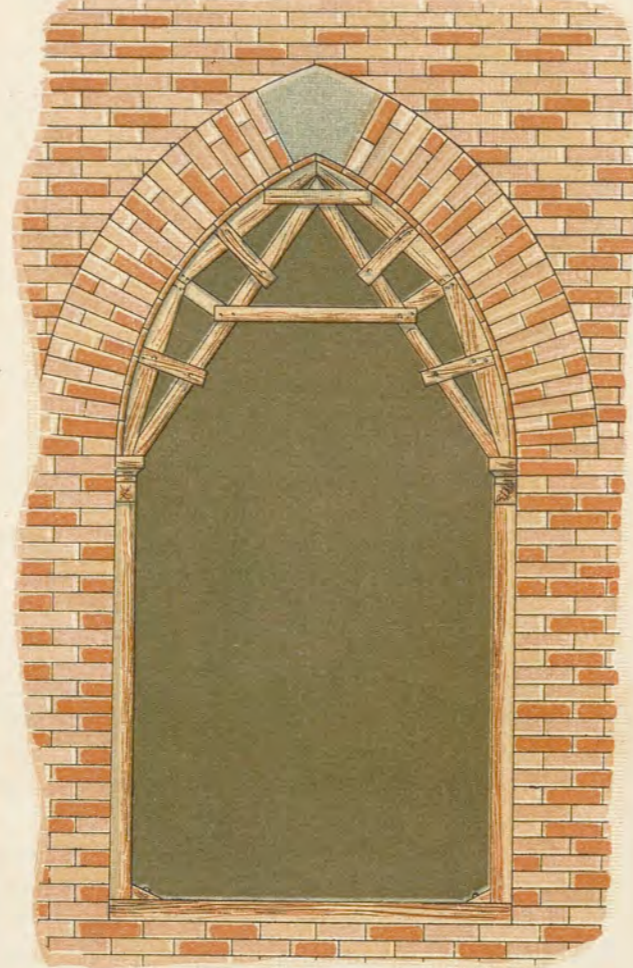


FIG. 4 *L'apparecchio della piattabonda alla francese con arco di scarico*



FIG. 5 *L'apparecchio della piattabonda di grande portata*

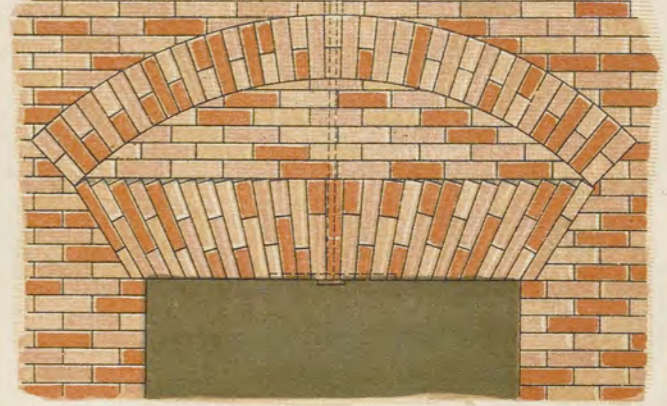


FIG. 6 *L'apparecchio per piattabonda di grande portata*

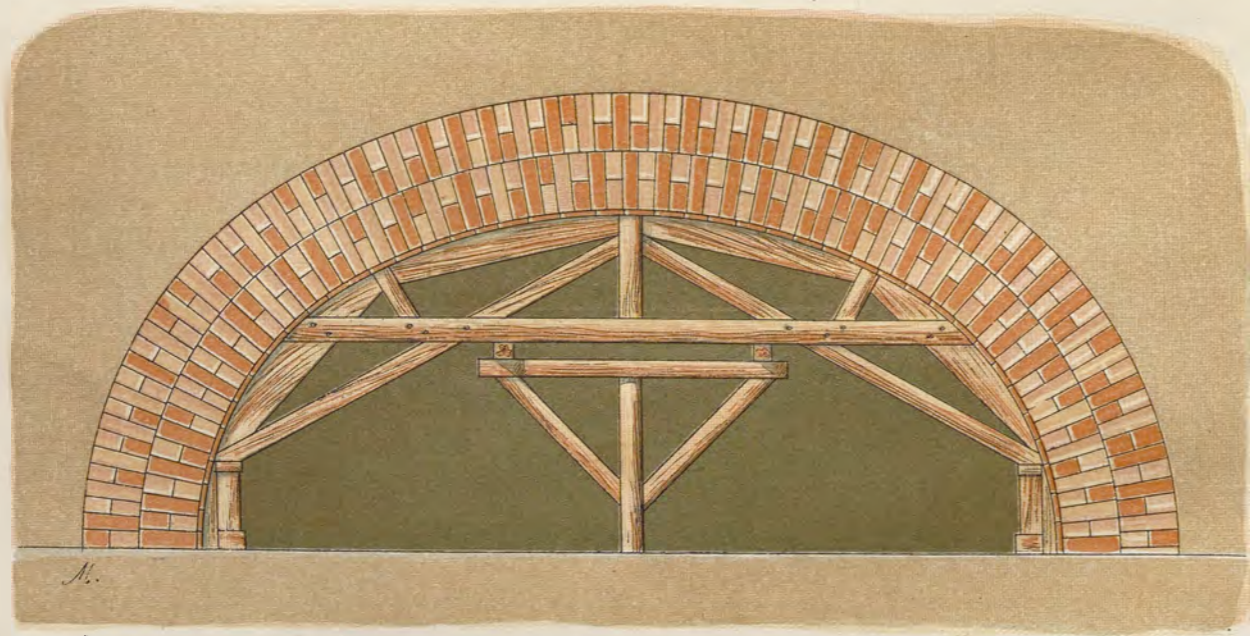
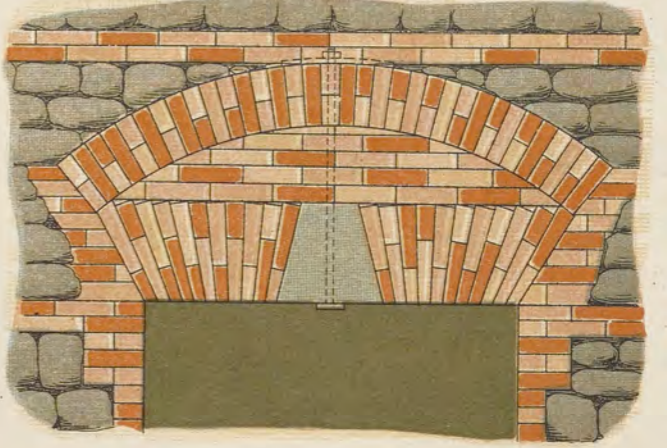


FIG. 3 *La centina con elementi triangolari per arco ellittico*

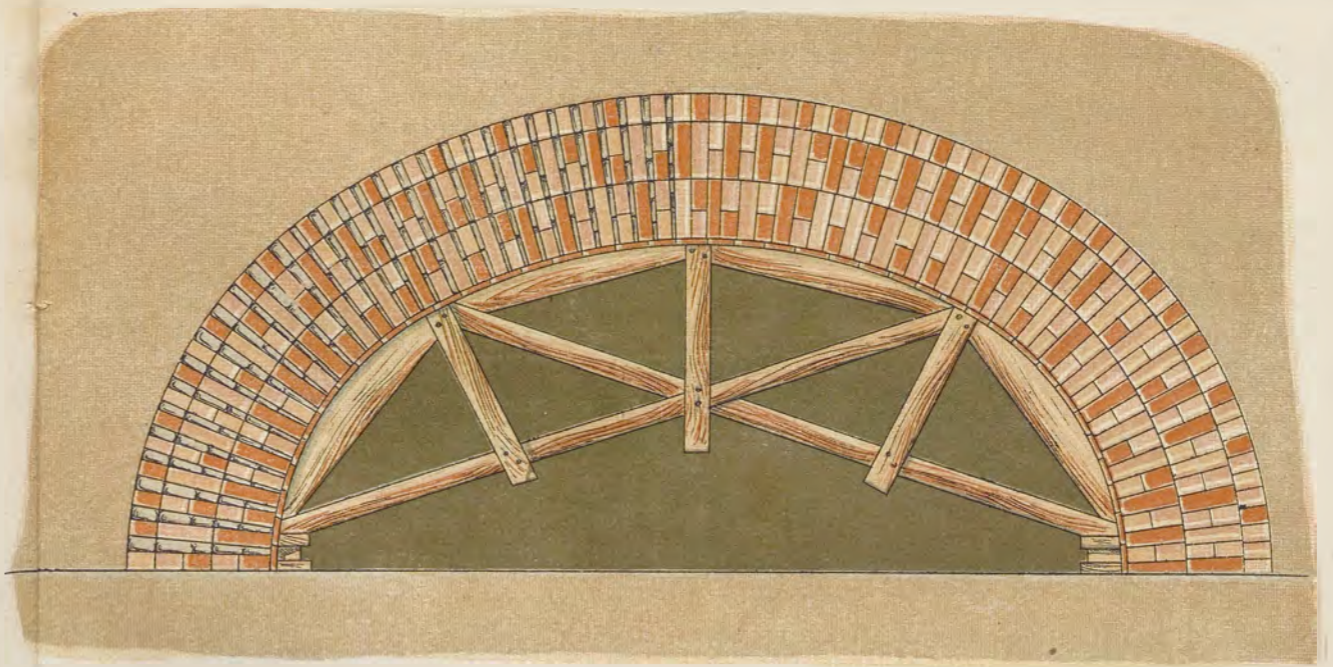


FIG. 7 *La centina a sbalzo per arco ellittico*

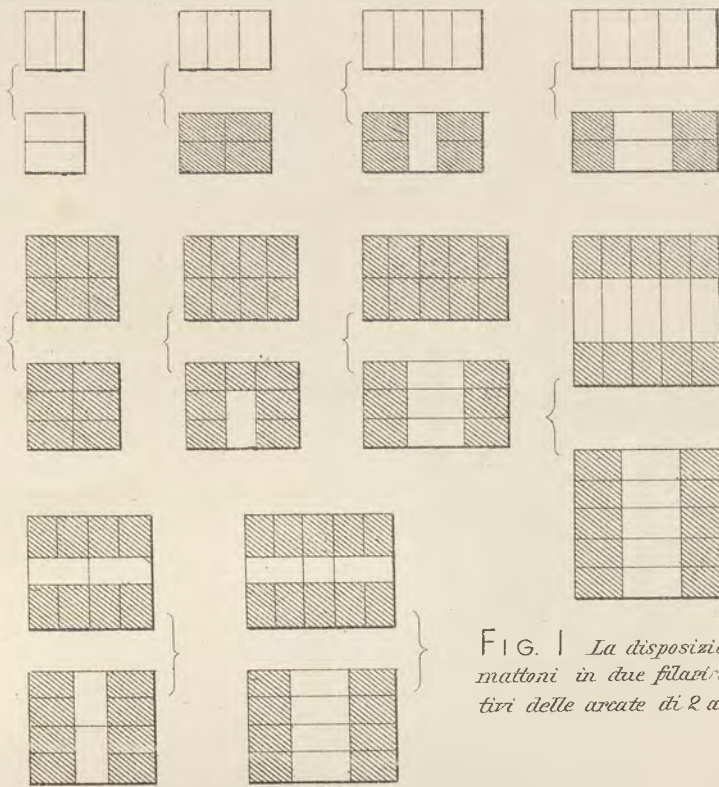


FIG. 1 *La disposizione dei mattoni in due filari consecutivi delle arcate di 2 a 5 teste*

FIG. 2 *L'imposta a gradinata in un pilastro*

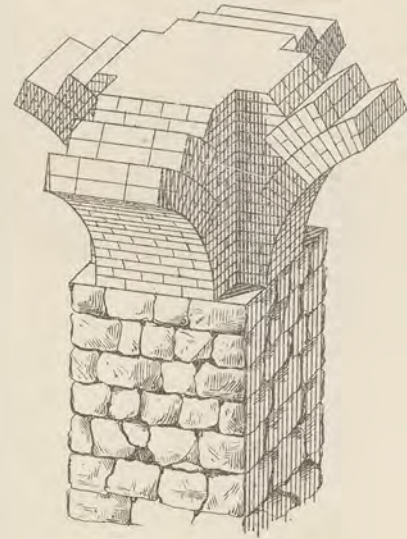


FIG. 3 *L'imposta fornita da un concio di pietra*

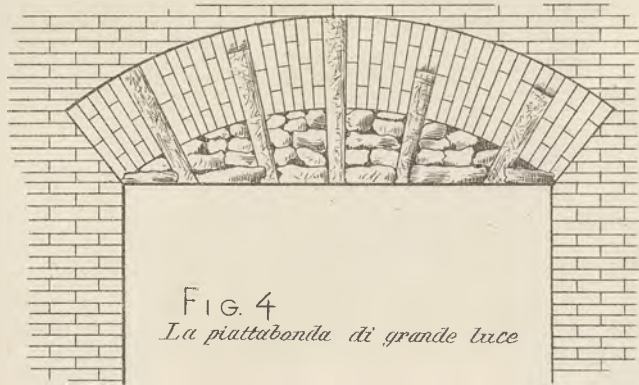


FIG. 4 *La piattabanda di grande luce*

FIG. 5 *L'imposte di una piattabanda per un passaggio*

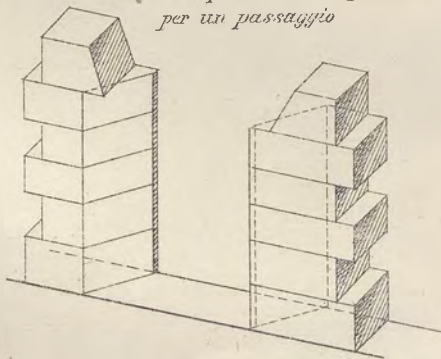


FIG. 6 *La piattabanda con cunei a gomito*

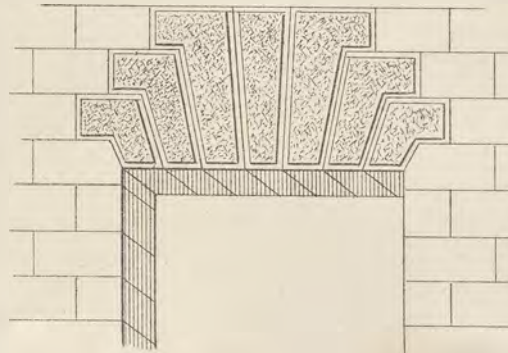


Fig. 1 Il tracciamento dei giunti negli archi ellittici

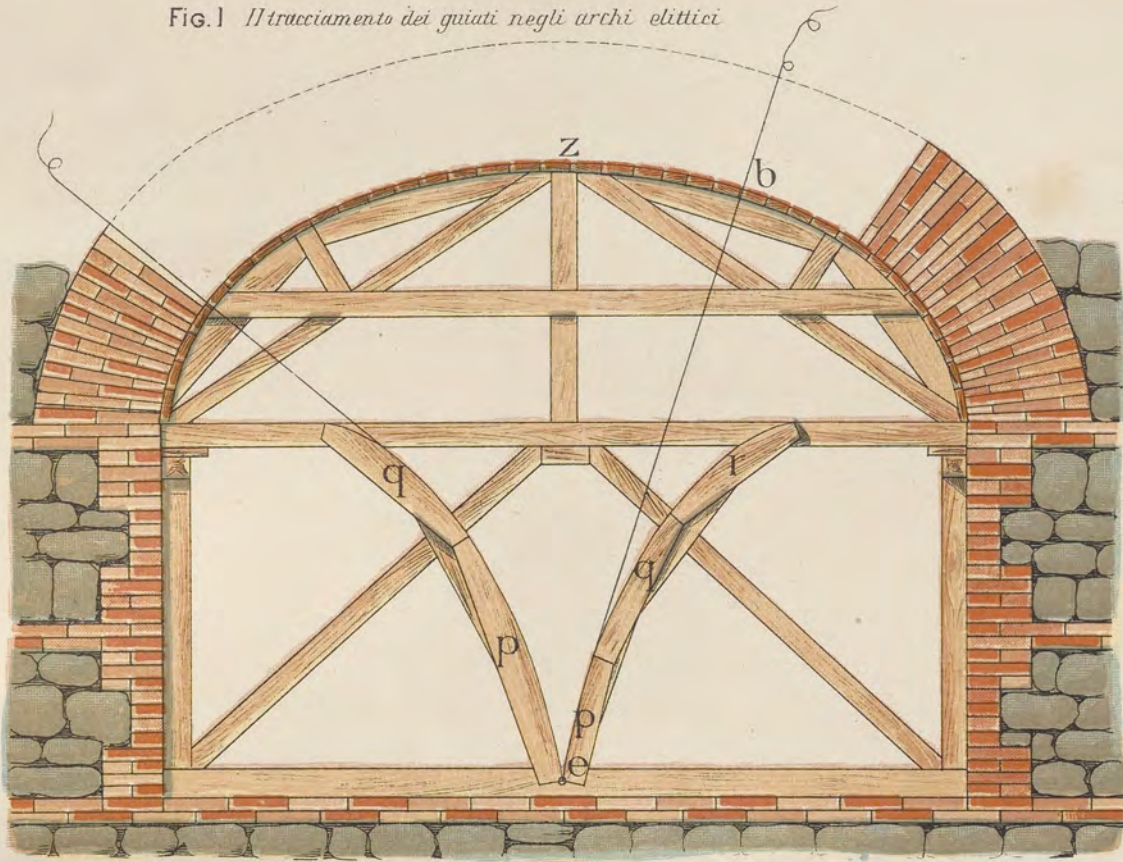


Fig. 2 L'apparecchio della volta obliqua a intradosso cilindrico

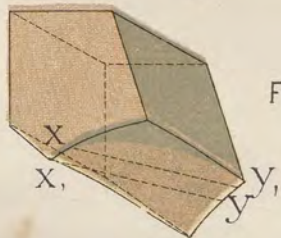
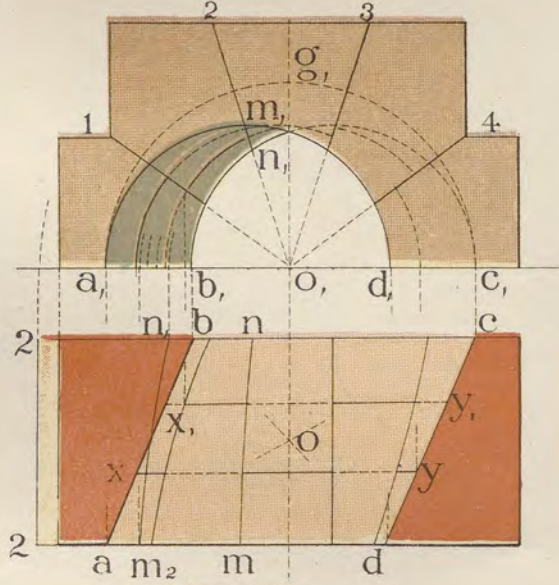


Fig. 3

Fig. 4 L'apparecchio della volta obliqua a intradosso storto

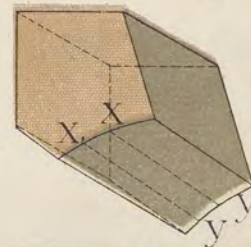
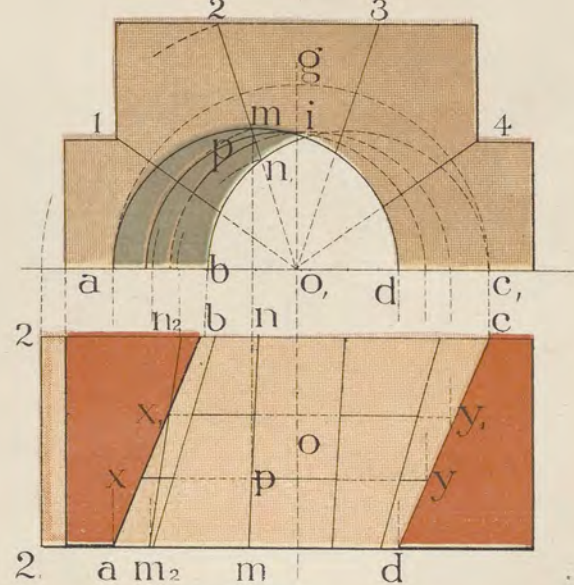


Fig. 5



Fig.1 *L'apparechio della piattabonda
provvista di squarci*

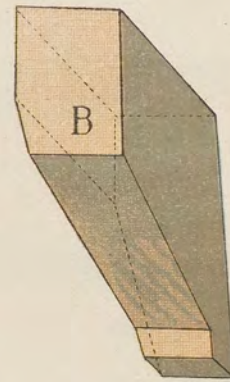
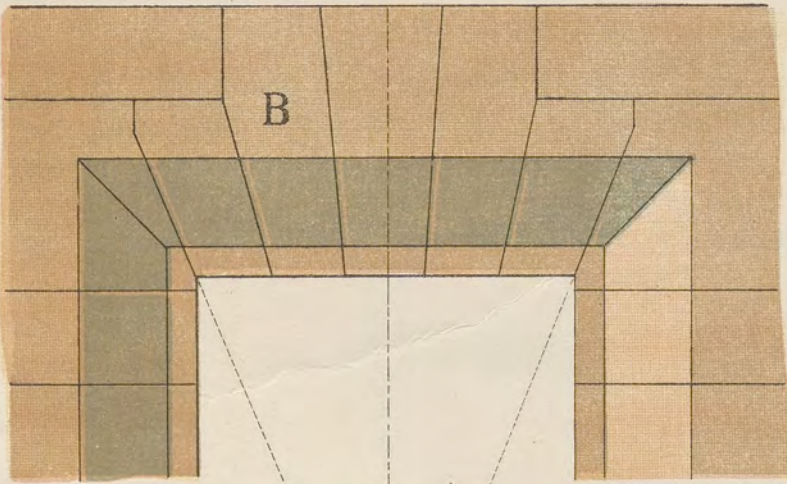


Fig 2

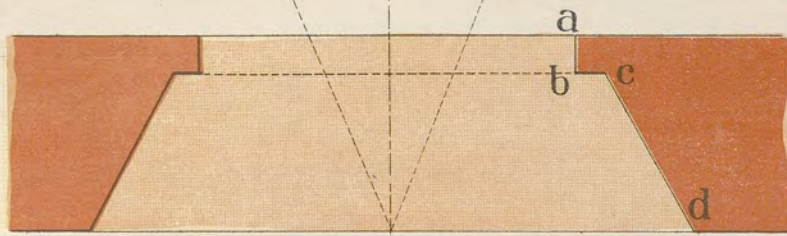


Fig.3

Il dietro-volta storto

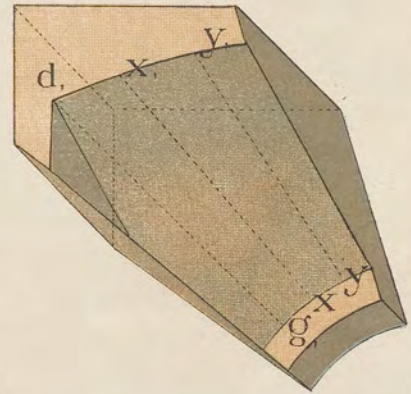
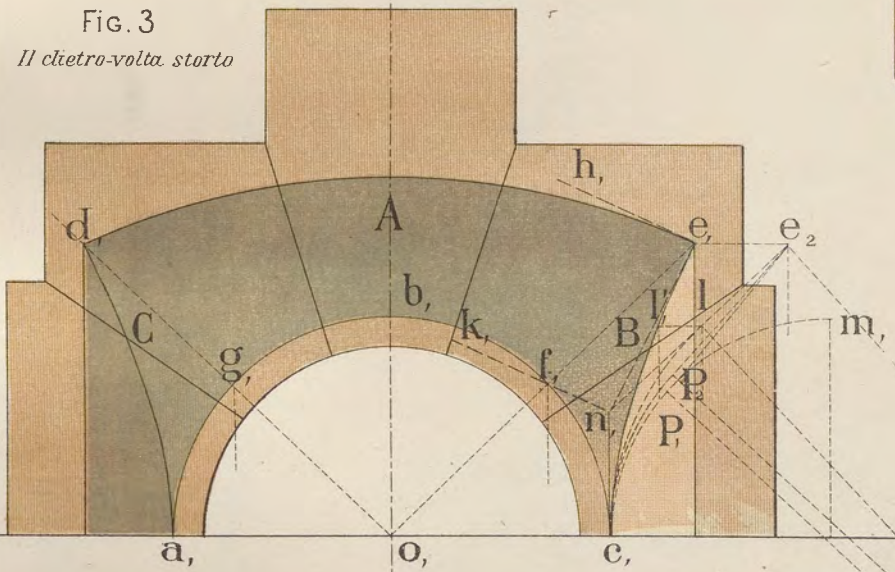
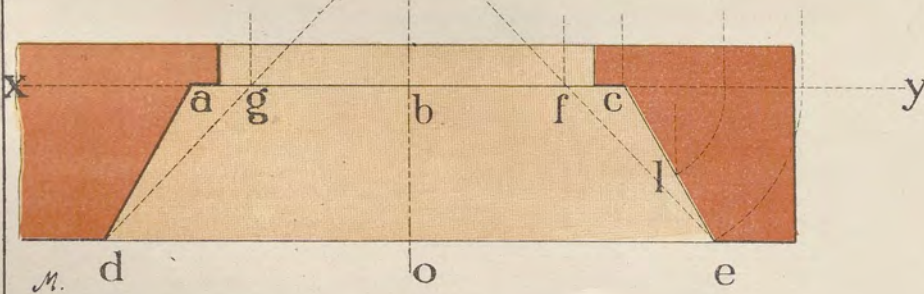


Fig 4



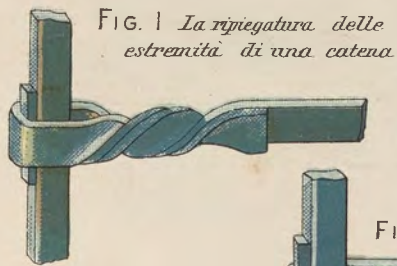


FIG. 1 *La ripiegatura delle estremità di una catena*

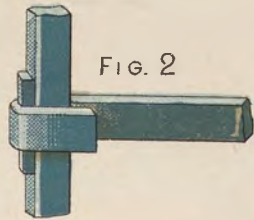


FIG. 2



FIG. 3 *I collegamenti delle catene a sezione rettangolare*



FIG. 4

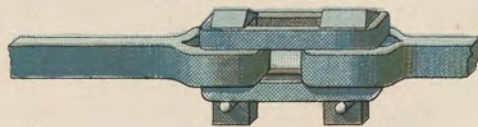


FIG. 5

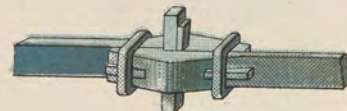


FIG. 6

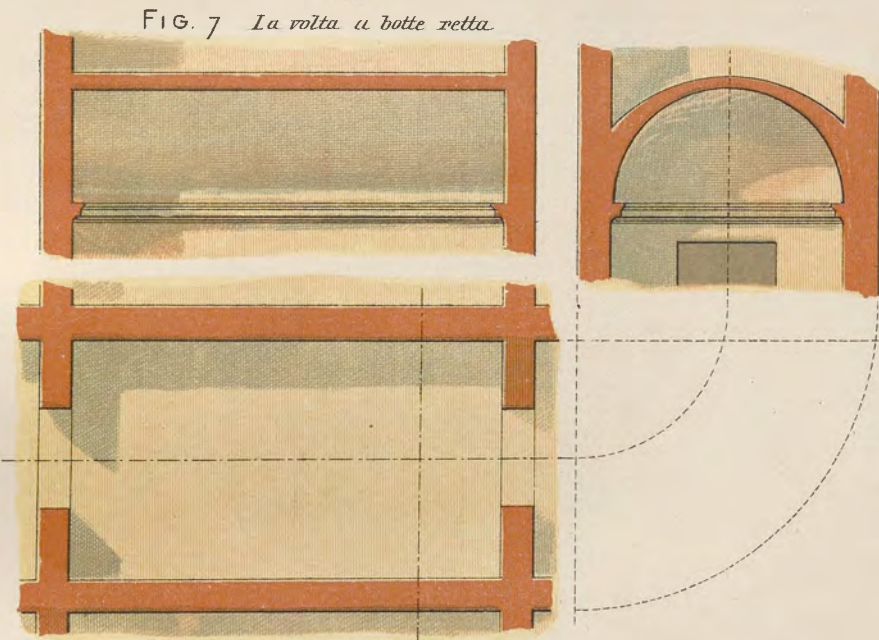


FIG. 7 *La volta a botte retta*

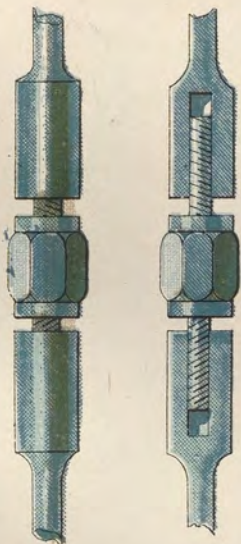


FIG. 8 *Il collegamento delle catene a sezione circolare*

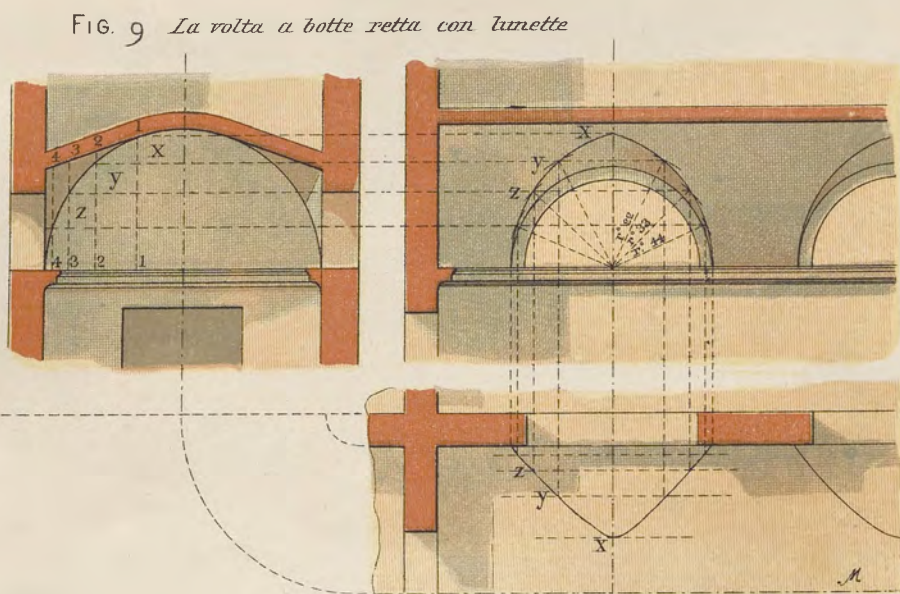


FIG. 9 *La volta a botte retta con lunette*

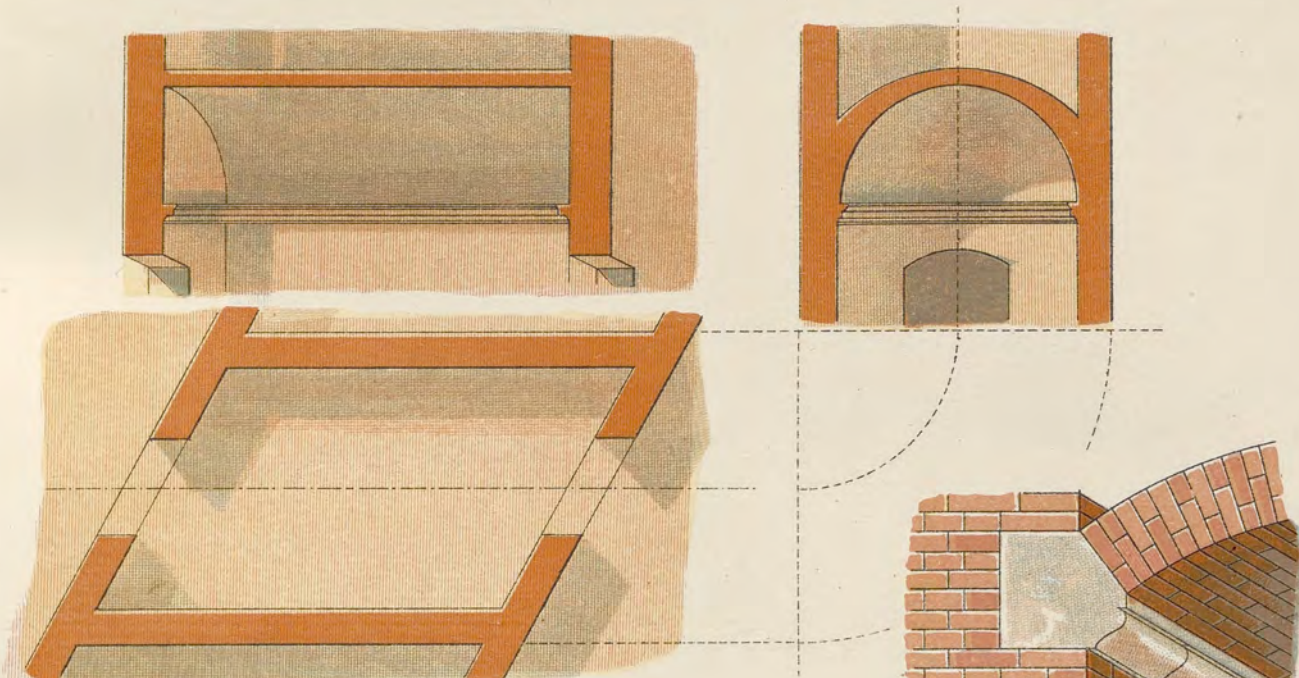


FIG. 1 *La volta a botte sbieca*

FIG. 2 *L'imposta della volta per mezzo di cornice in pietra da taglio*

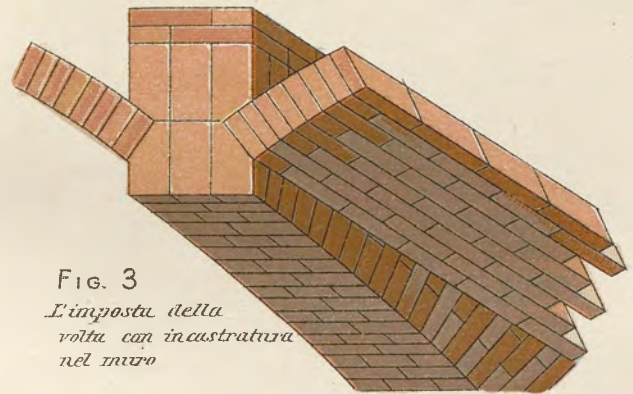


FIG. 3
L'imposta della volta con incastratura nel muro



FIG. 4
Altro collegamento delle catene a sezione circolare

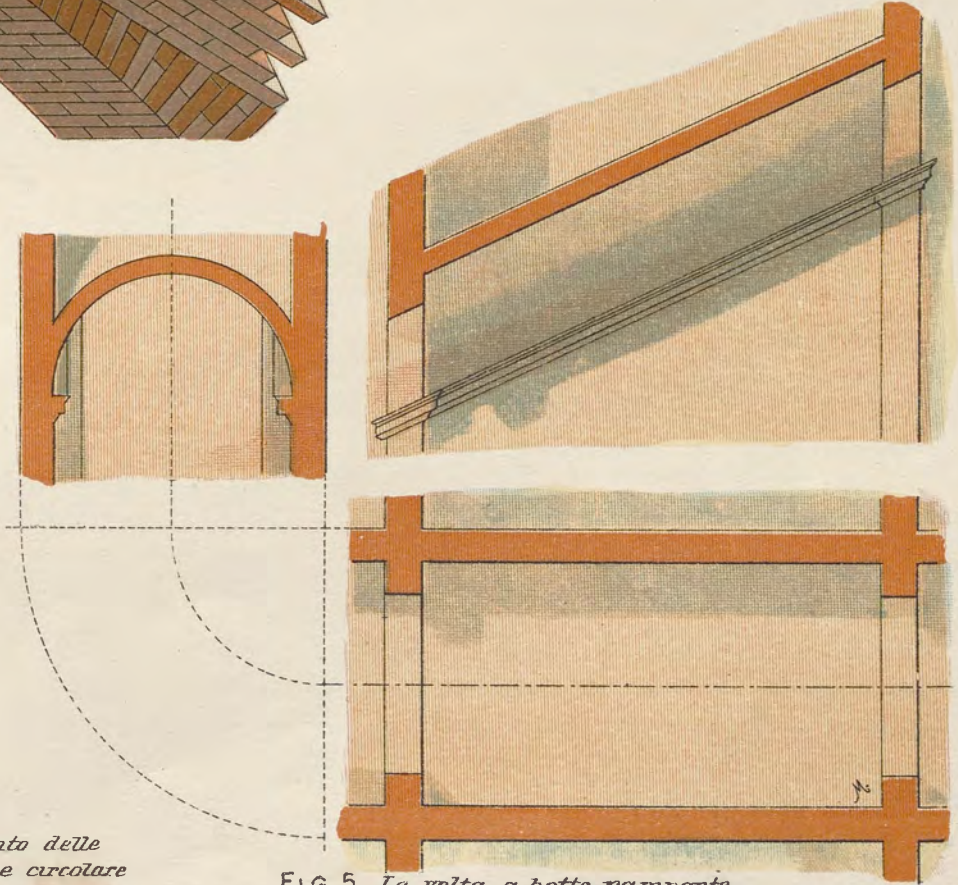


FIG. 5 *La volta a botte rampante*

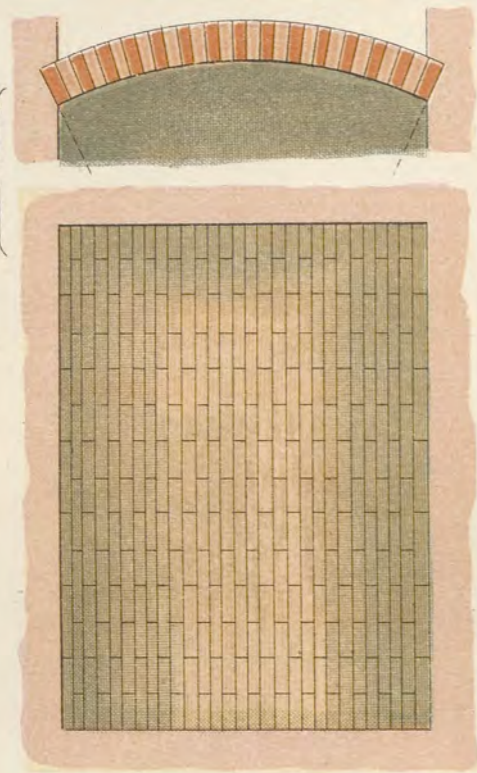


FIG. 1. La volta a botte di mattoni

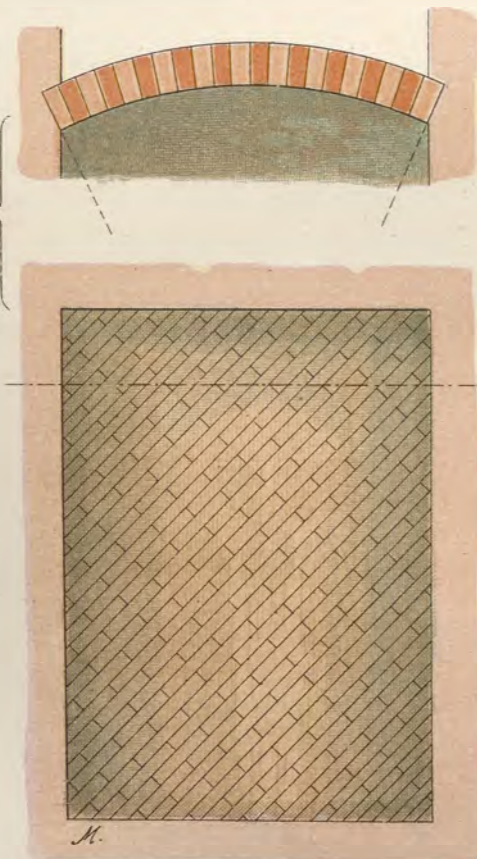


FIG. 2. L'apparecchio diagonale

FIG. 3. L'apparecchio a spina pesce

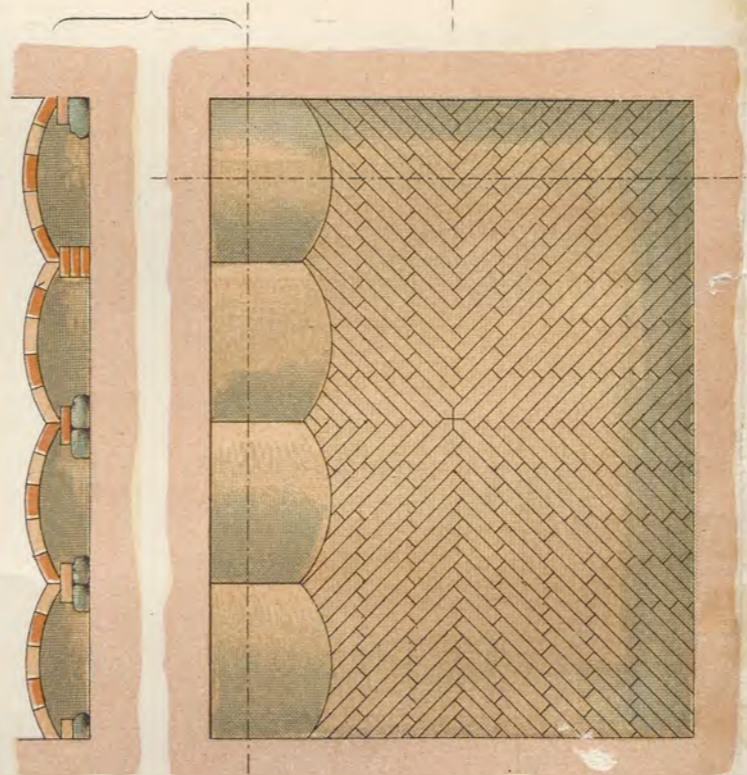
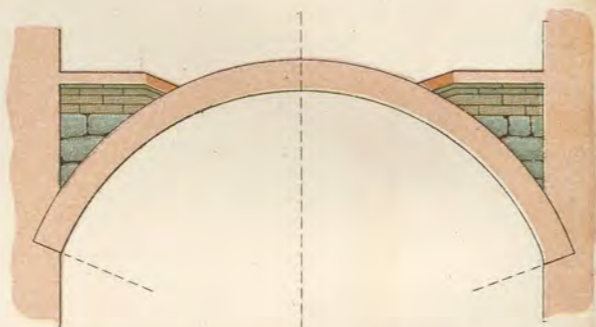
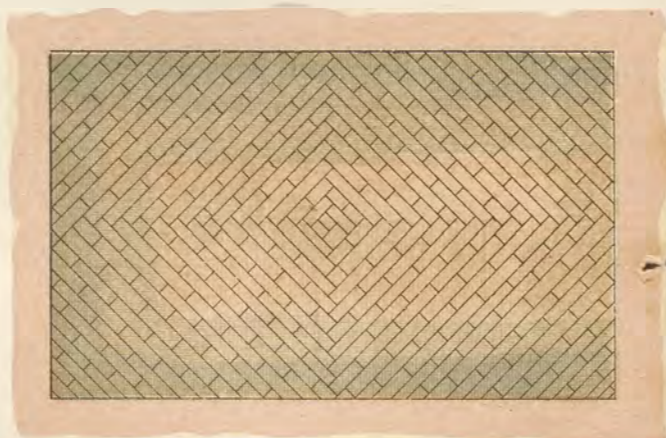


FIG. 4. Altro apparecchio a spina-pesce con voltine di rifianco

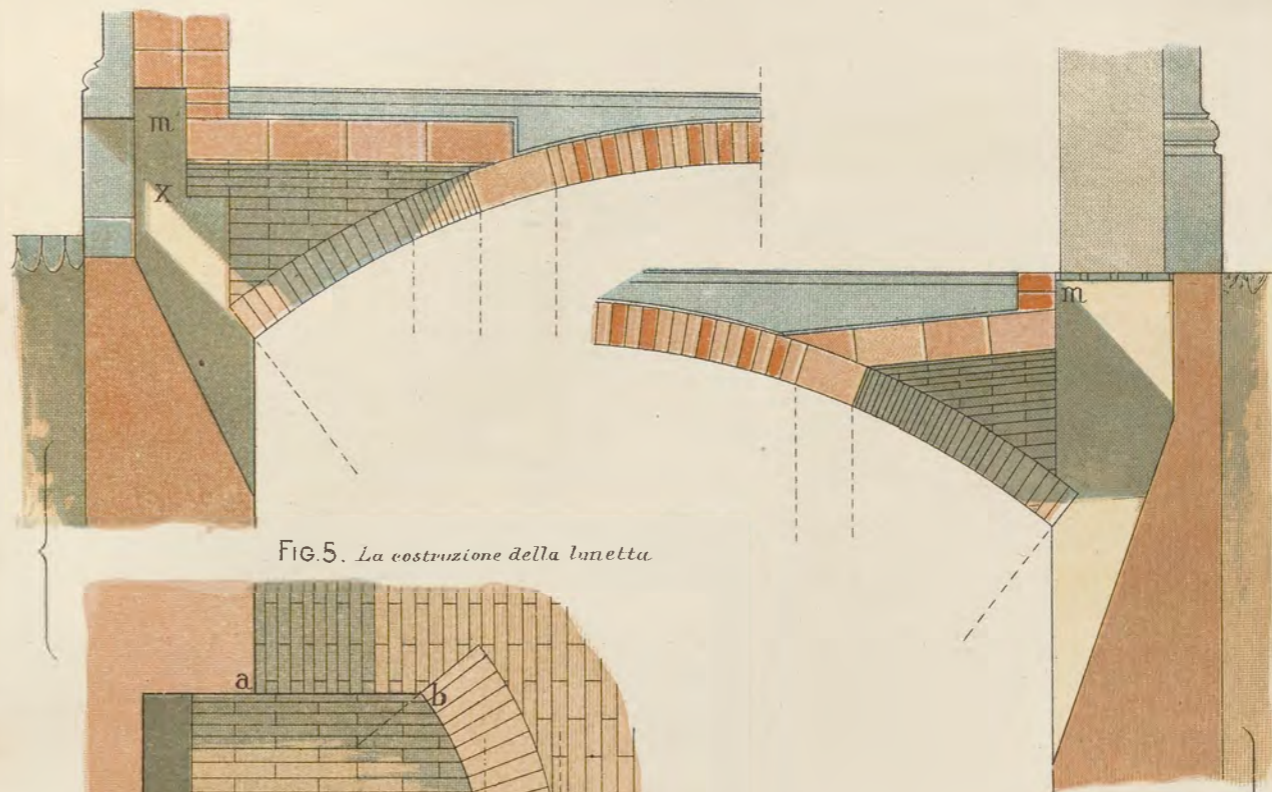


FIG. 5. La costruzione della lunetta

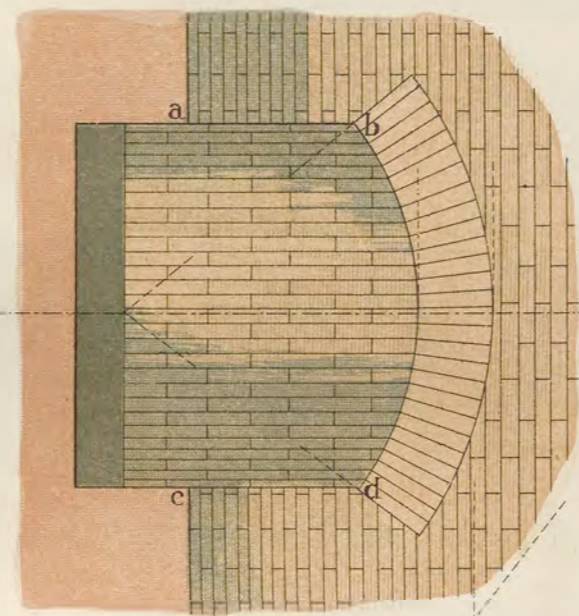
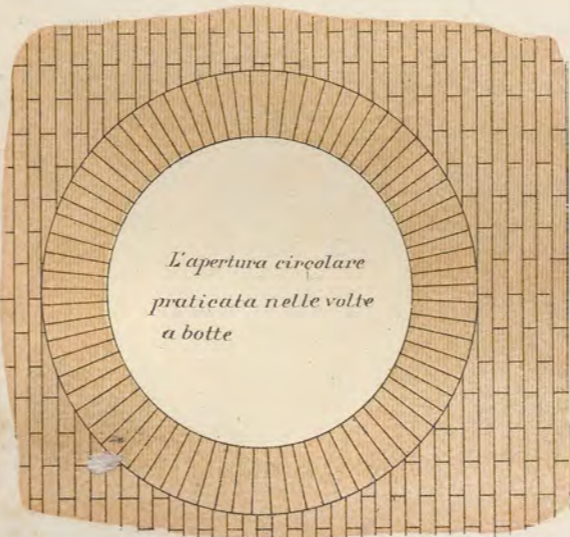
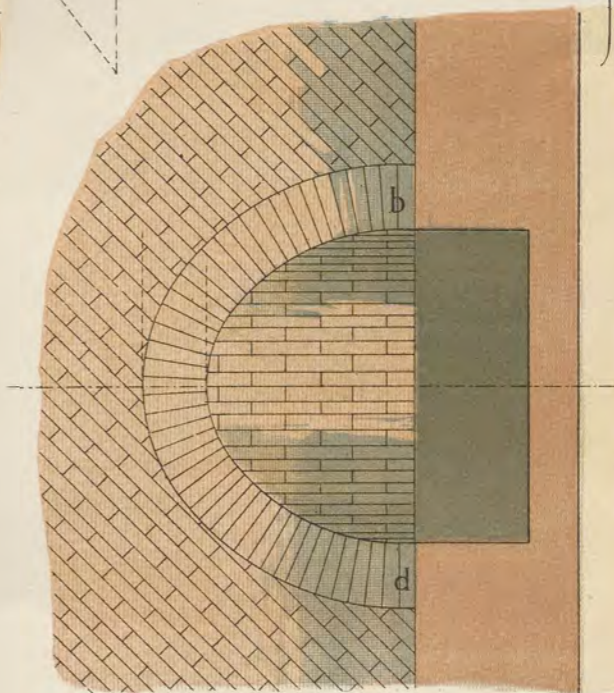


FIG. 7.



L'apertura circolare praticata nelle volte a botte

FIG. 6. Altra maniera di costruire la lunetta



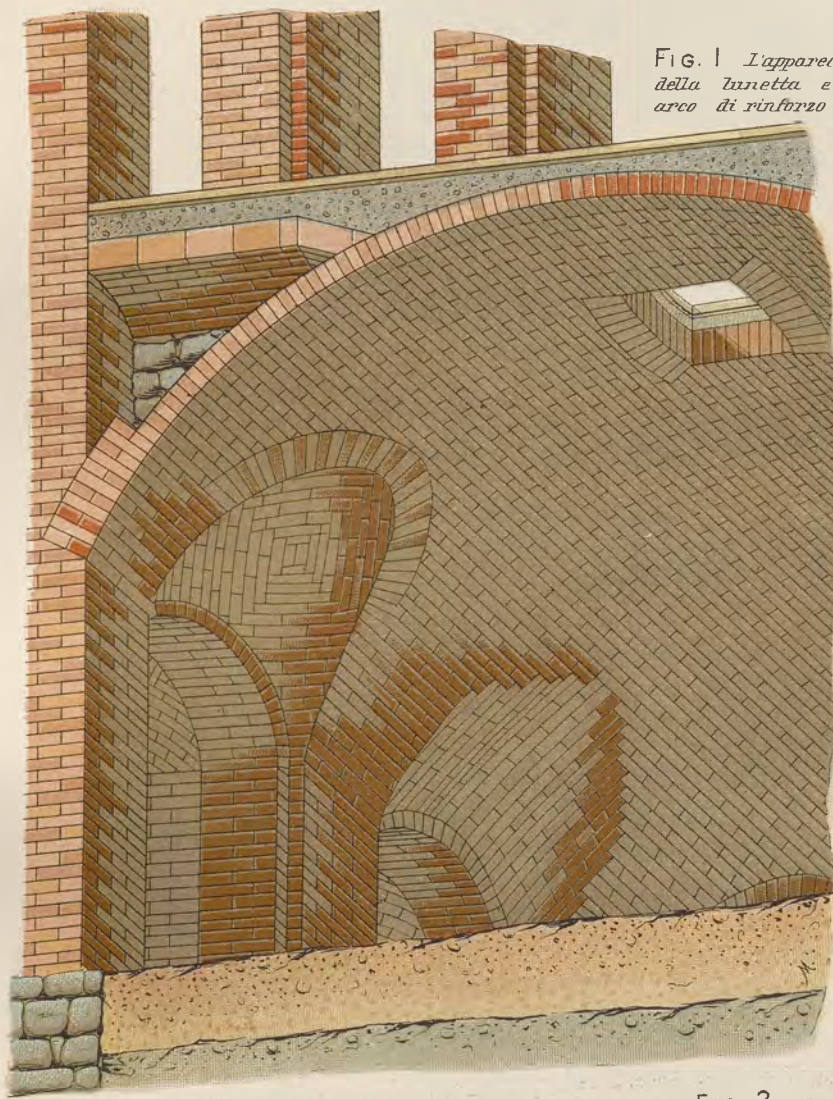


FIG. 1 *L'apparecchio a spina-pesce della lunetta e la lunetta senza arco di rinforzo*

FIG. 4 *La volta a padiglione sopra pianta ottagonale*

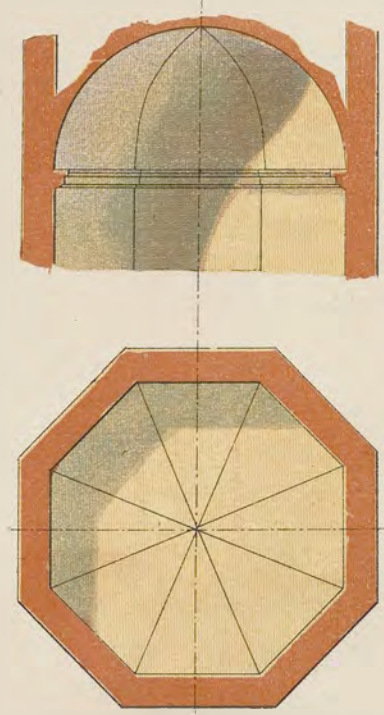


FIG. 2 *La volta a padiglione sopra pianta quadrata*

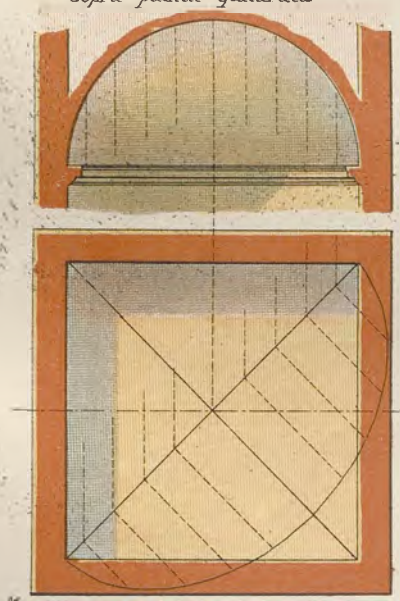
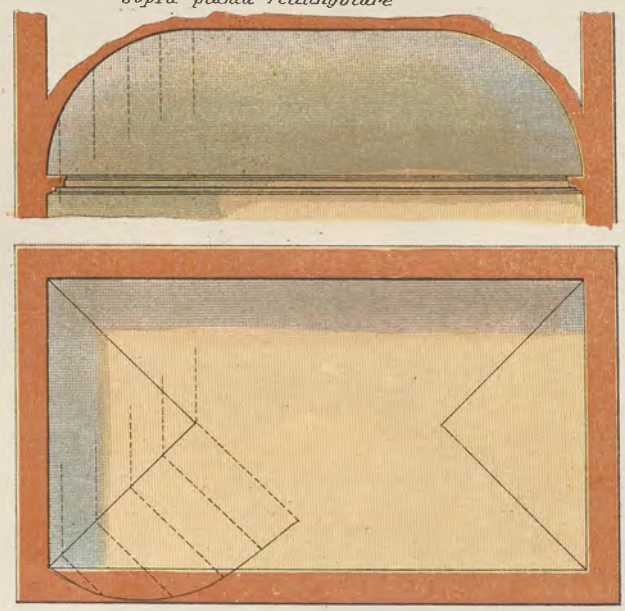


FIG. 3 *La volta a padiglione sopra pianta rettangolare*



M.

FIG 1 - *La volta a padiglione sopra pianta di un trapezio*

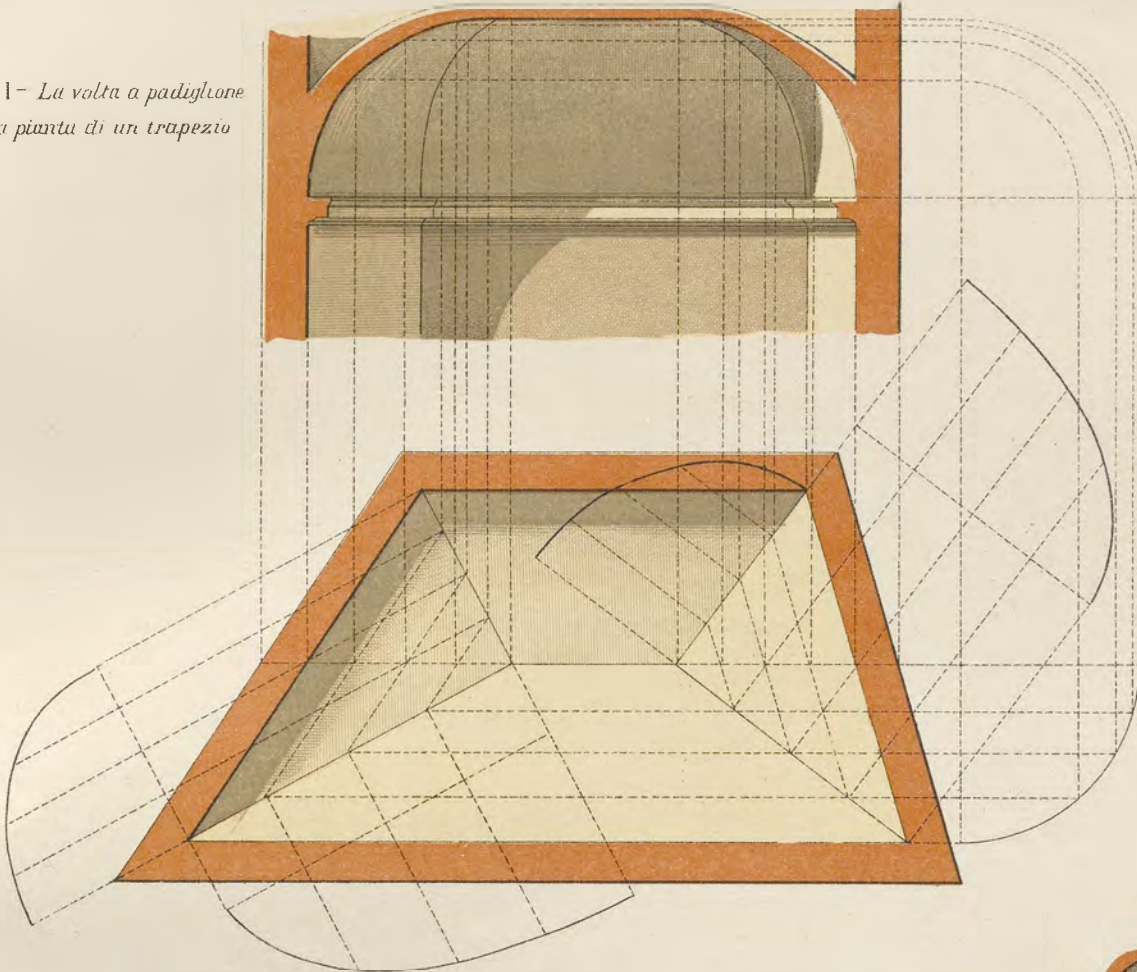


FIG 2 - *La volta a schifo lunettata sopra pianta rettangolare*

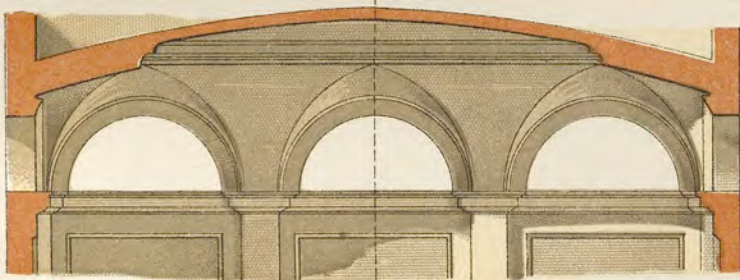
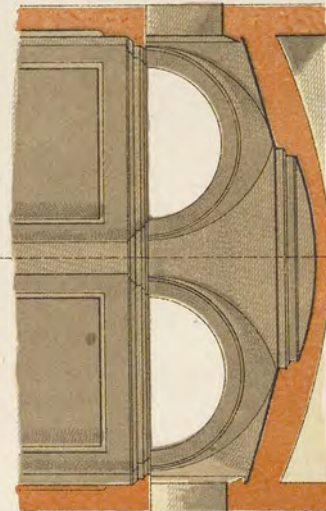
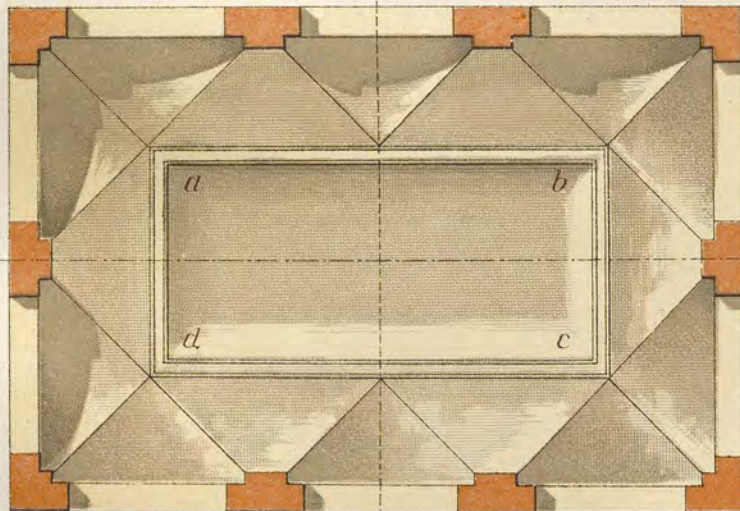


FIG 3 - *La volta a schifo con tassituro mascherato da una cornice*



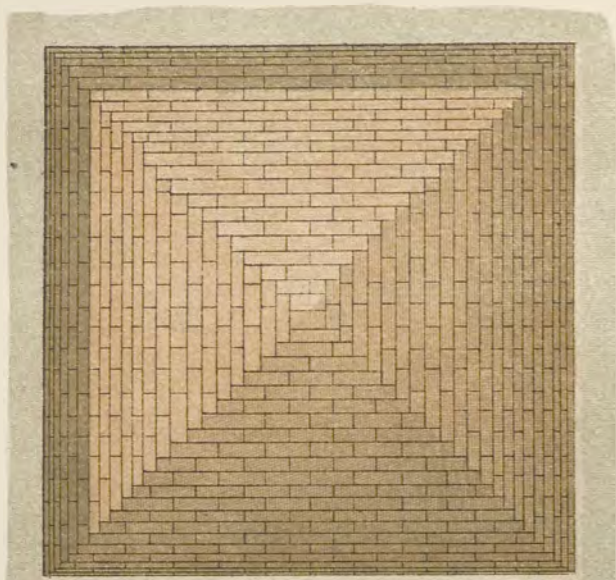


FIG. 1. 2. La disposizione dei mattoni nella volta a padiglione di pianta quadrata

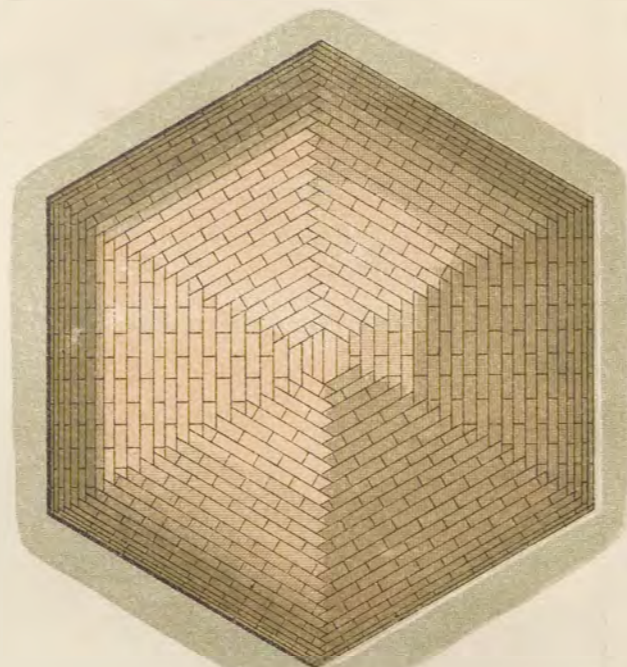


FIG. 3. La disposizione dei mattoni nella volta a padiglione di pianta esagonale

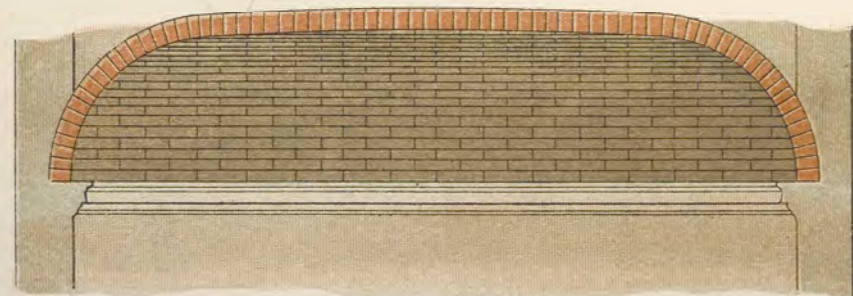


FIG. 4. L'apparecchio a spina pesce nella parte piana delle volte a schifo

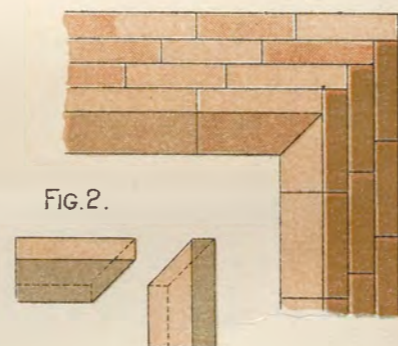


FIG. 2.

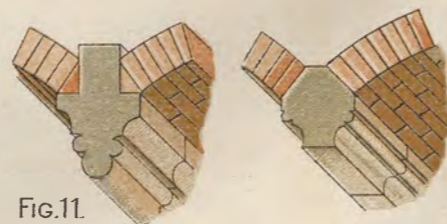
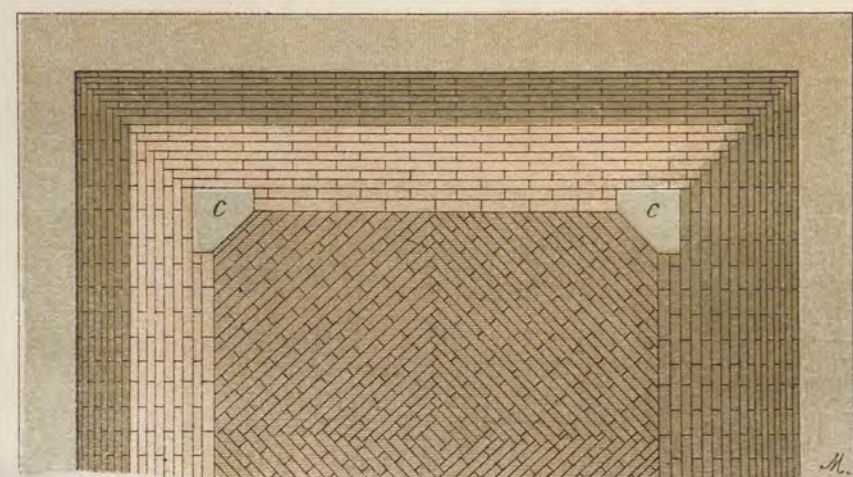


FIG. 11.

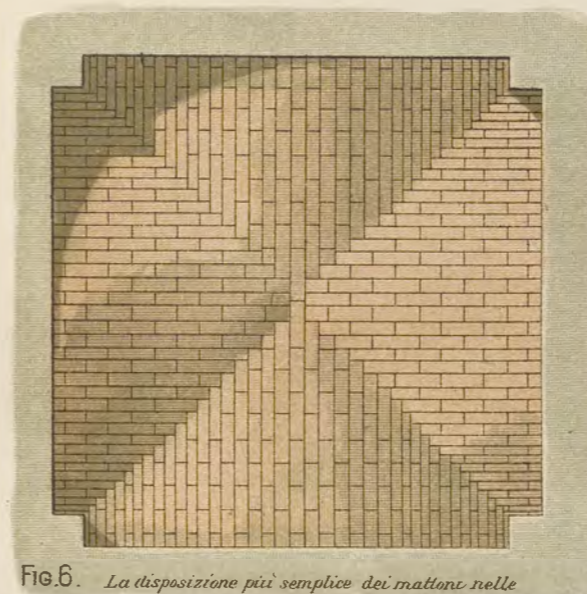


FIG. 6. La disposizione più semplice dei mattoni nelle volte a crociera

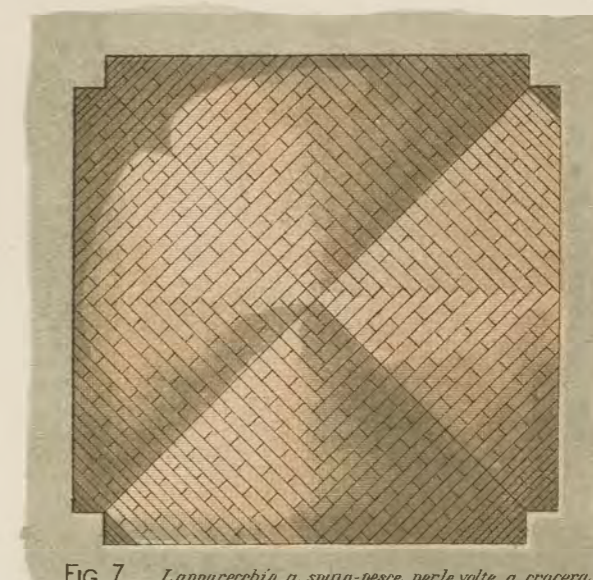


FIG. 7. L'apparecchio a spina-pesce per le volte a crociera

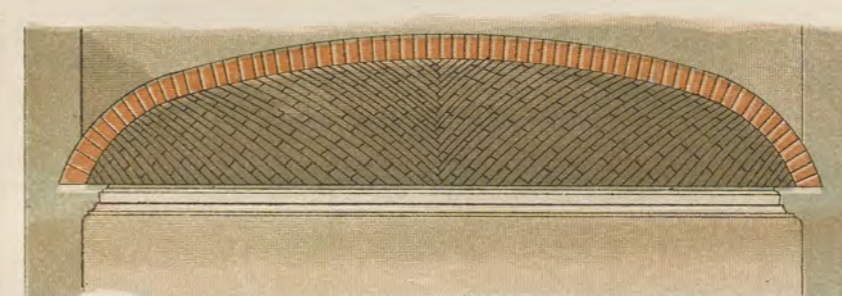


FIG. 5. L'apparecchio a spina pesce esteso nell'intera volta a schifo.

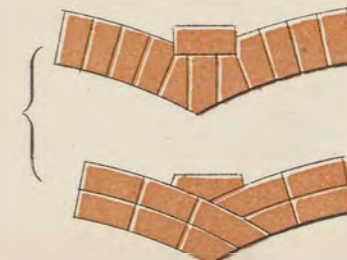


FIG. 8.

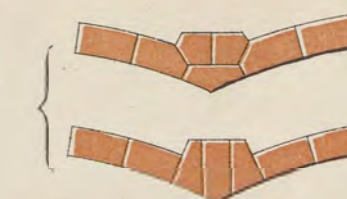


FIG. 9.

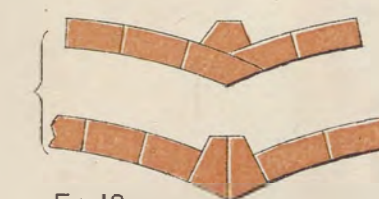


FIG. 10.

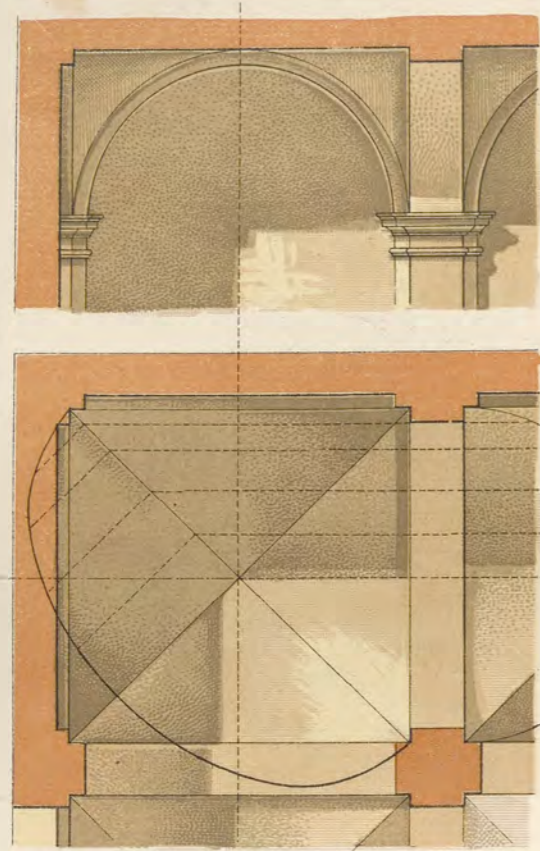


FIG. 1.

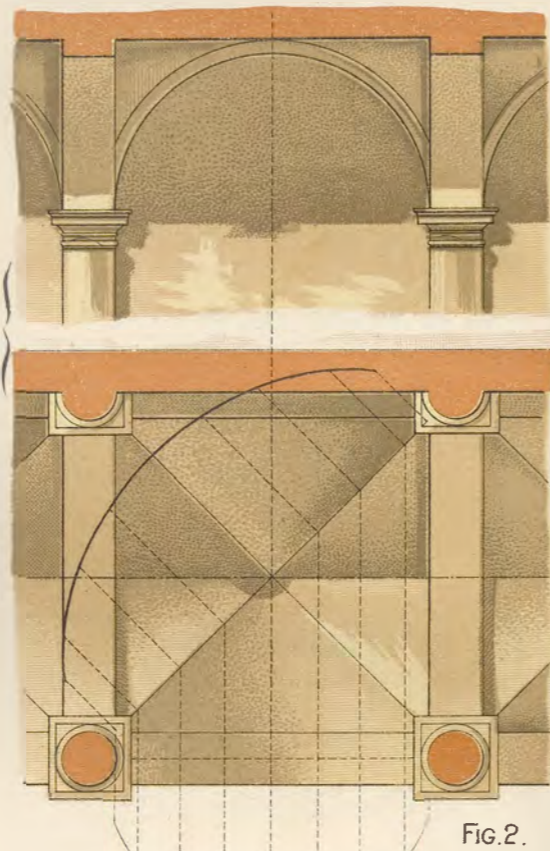


FIG. 2.

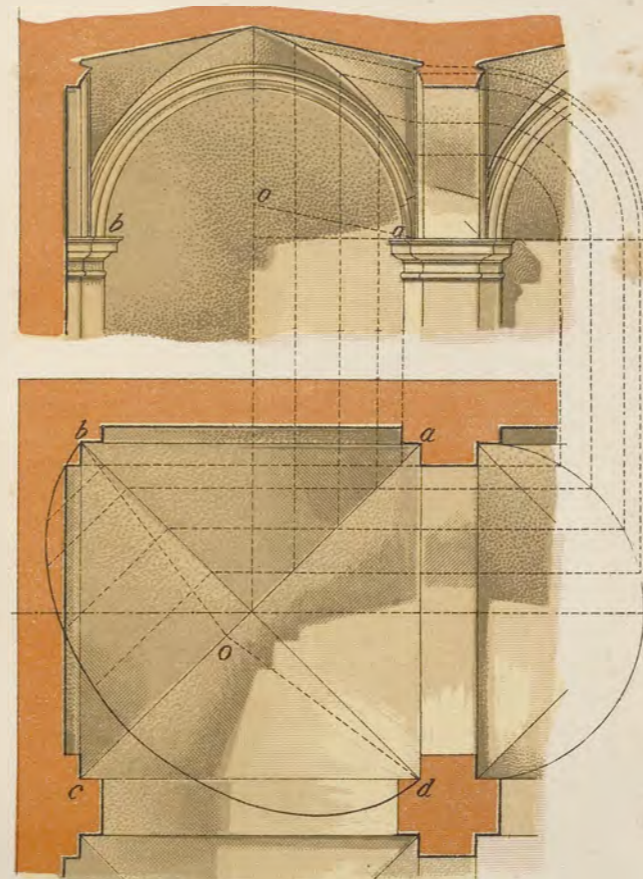


FIG. 3.

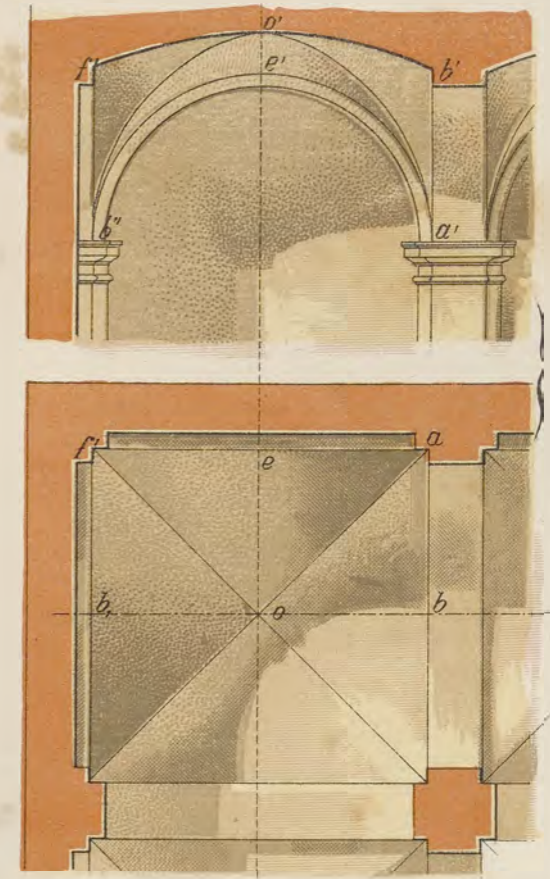


FIG. 4.

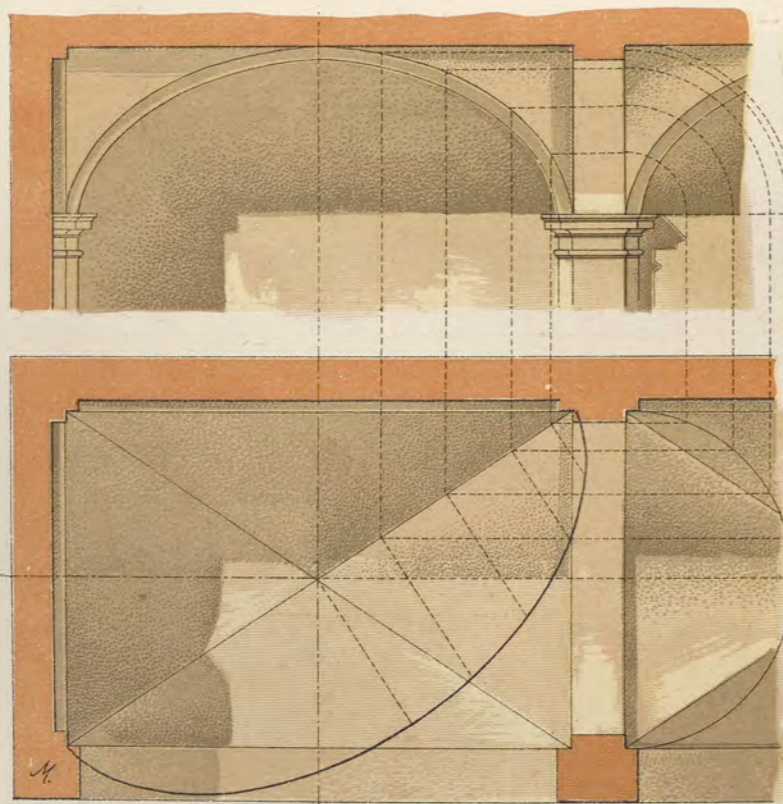


FIG. 5.

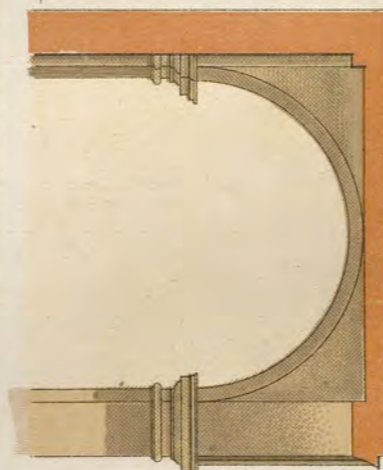


FIG. 6.

- Fig. 1. La volta a crociera a tutto sesto sopra pianta quadrata
 " 2 impostata sopra colonne
 " 3 rialzata sopra pianta quadrata
 " 4 con unghie sferiche
 " 5 a tutto sesto sopra pianta rettangolare
 " 6 misu. con unghie sferiche e cilindriche



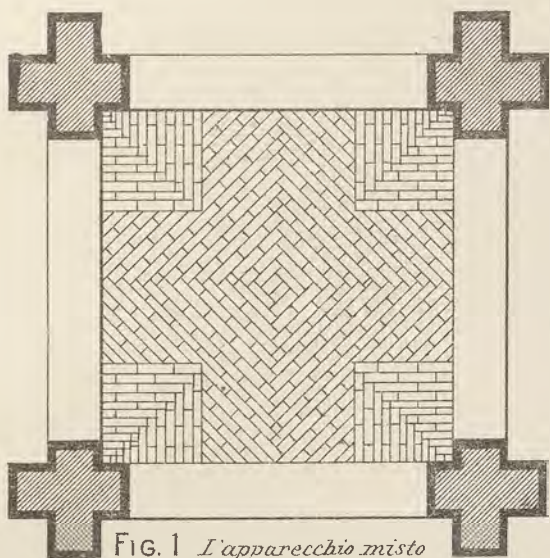


FIG. 1 *L'apparecchio misto delle volte a crociera*

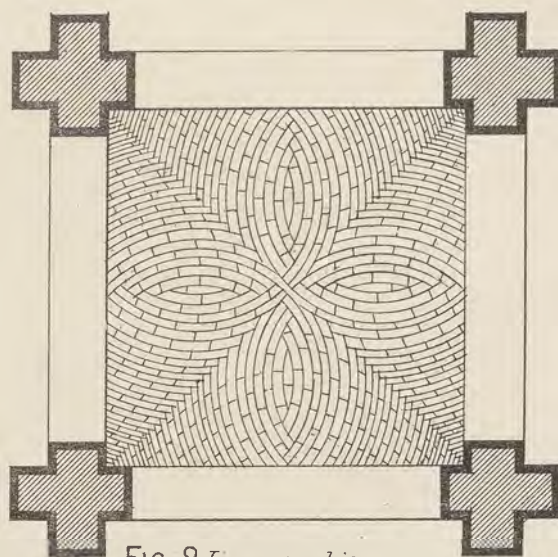


FIG. 2 *L'apparecchio con filari arcuati nelle volte a crociera*

FIG. 3 *la disposizione dei mattoni nella volta a crociera con costole di rinforzo.*

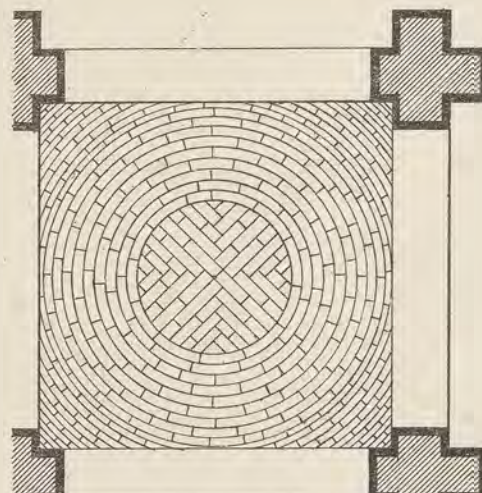
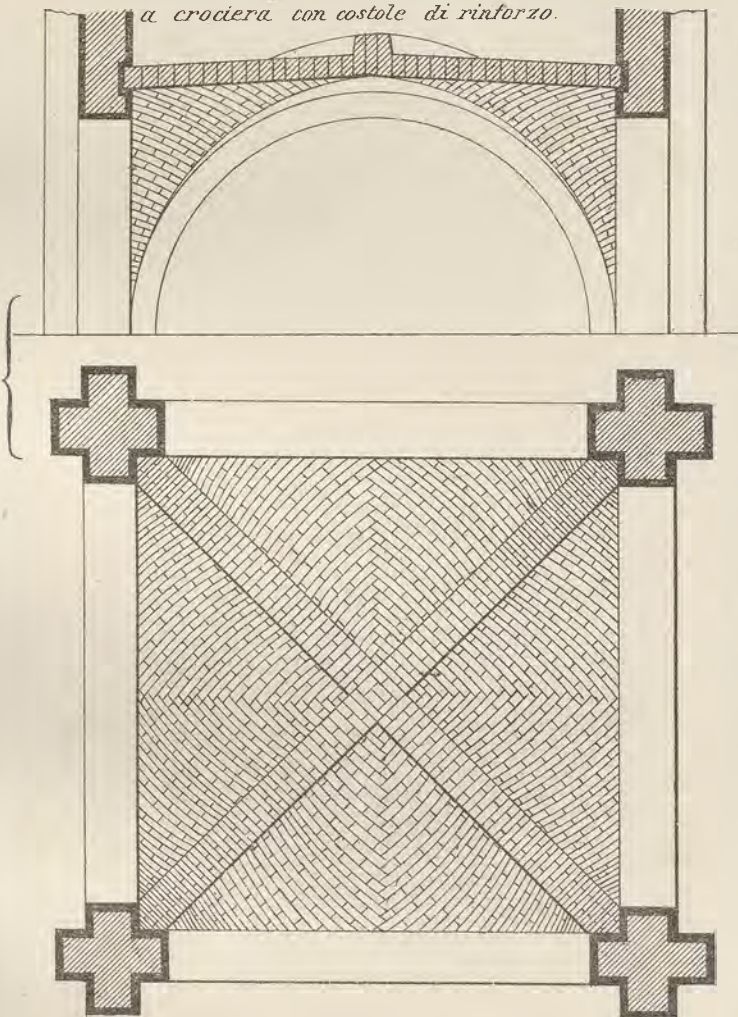


FIG. 4 *L'apparecchio più comune delle volte a vela*

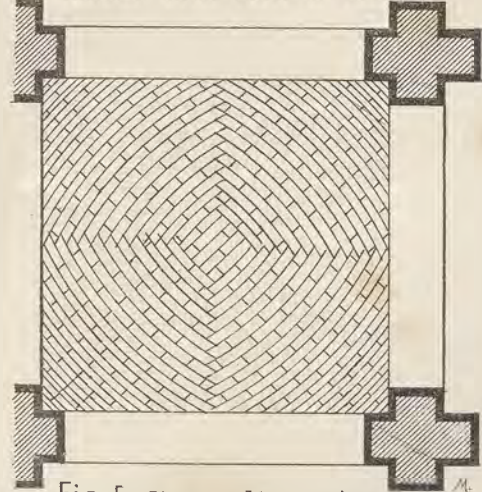


FIG. 5 *L'apparecchio a spina pesce delle volte a vela*

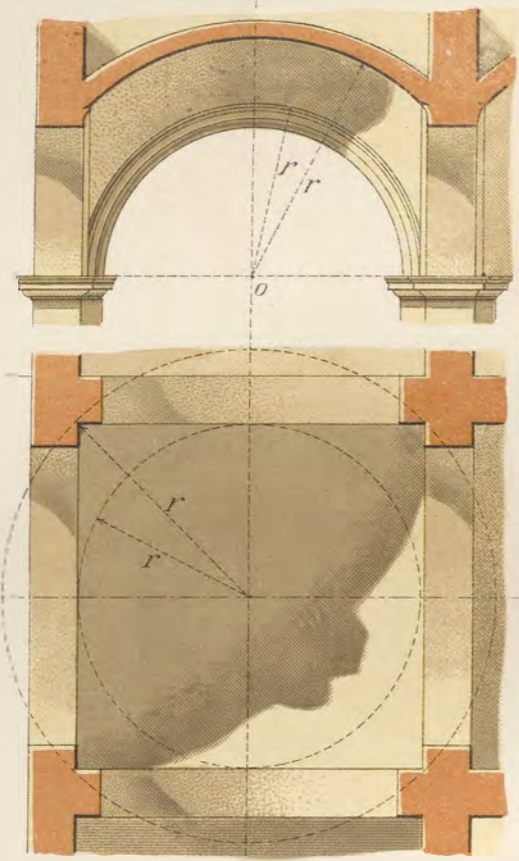


FIG. 1

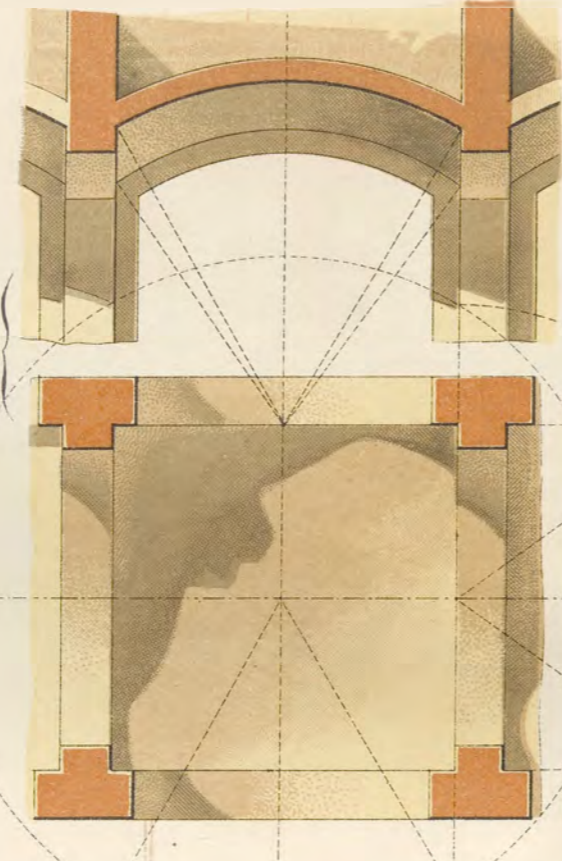


FIG. 2

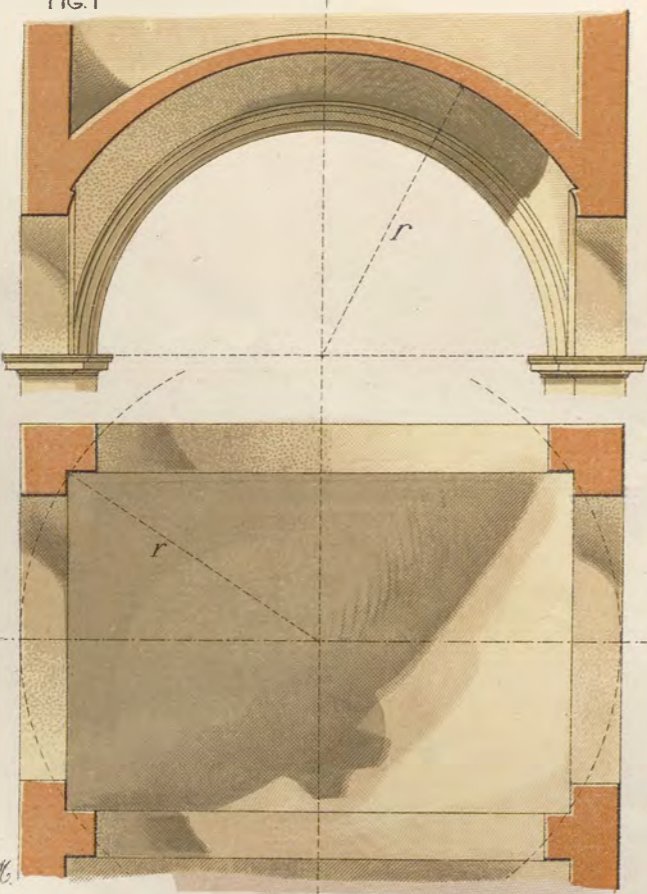


FIG. 3

- Fig. 1 - La volta a vela sferica a tutto sesto sopra pianta quadrata
 " 2 - " " " " " ribassata
 " 3 - " " " " " sferica sopra rettangolo
 " 4 - " " " " " esagono regolare
 " 5 - " " " " " pentagono irregolare
 " 6 - " " " " " sferoidica sopra area rettangolare

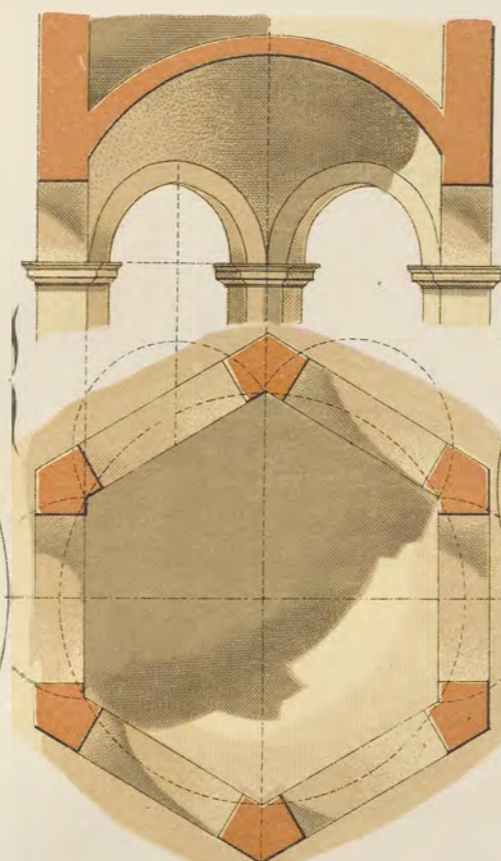


FIG. 4

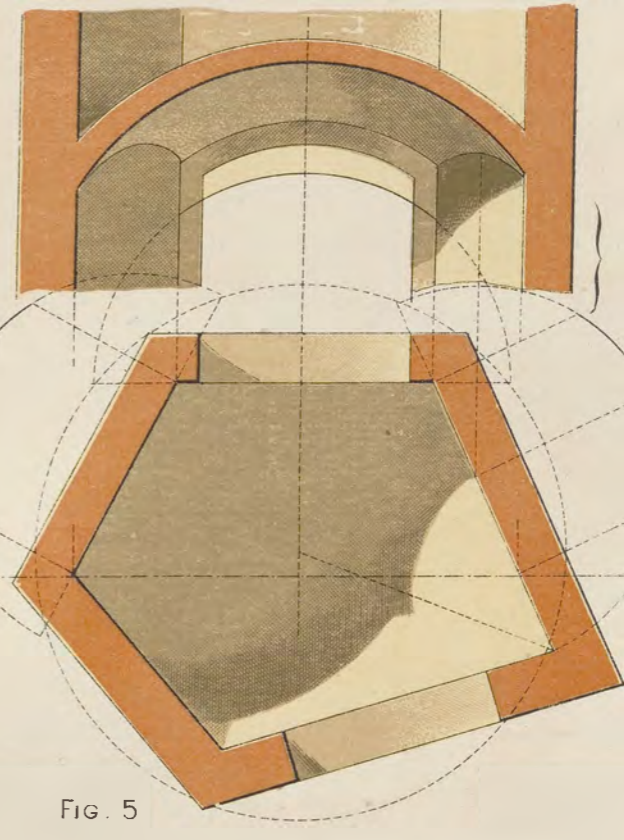


FIG. 5

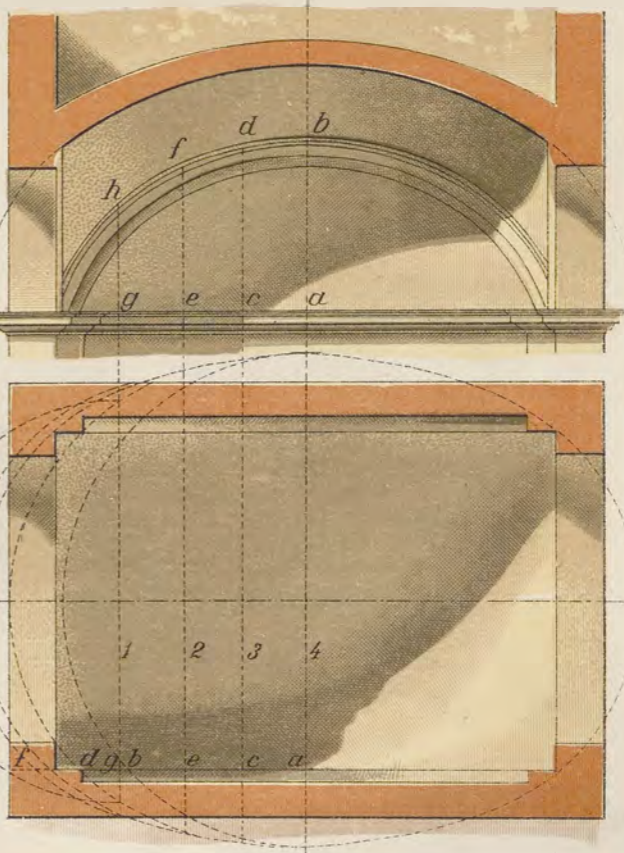


FIG. 6

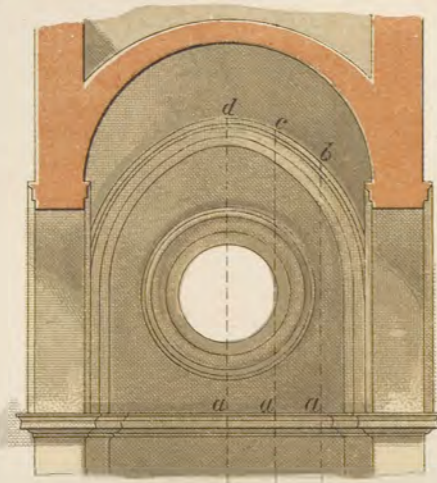


FIG. 1. La volta a vela generata come la superficie di un toro

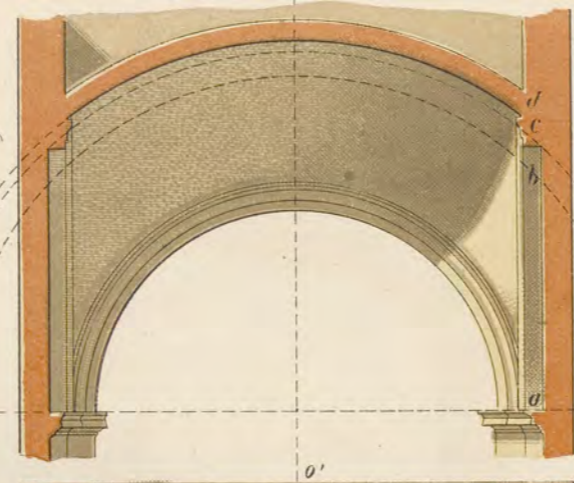


FIG. 2. La volta a cupola con pennacchio e tamburo cilindrico

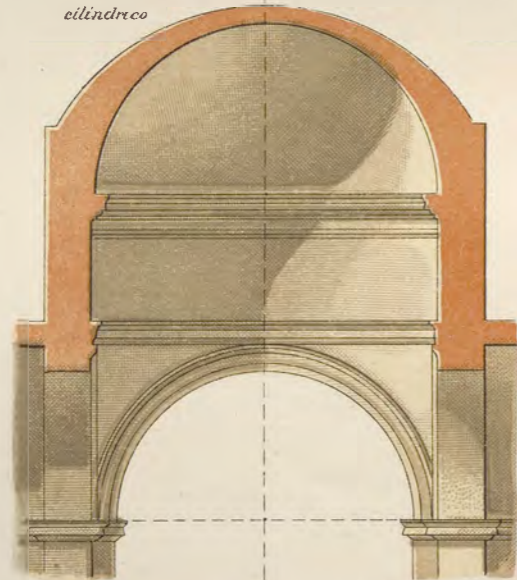


FIG. 3. La volta a vela velonica sopra pianta rettangolare

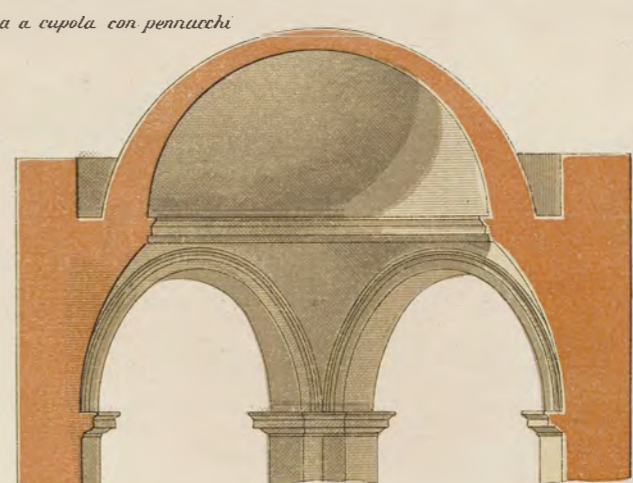
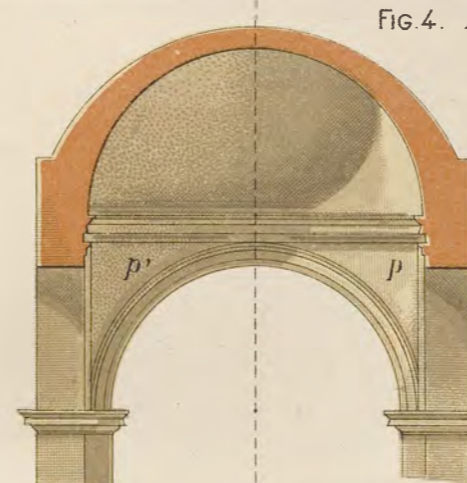
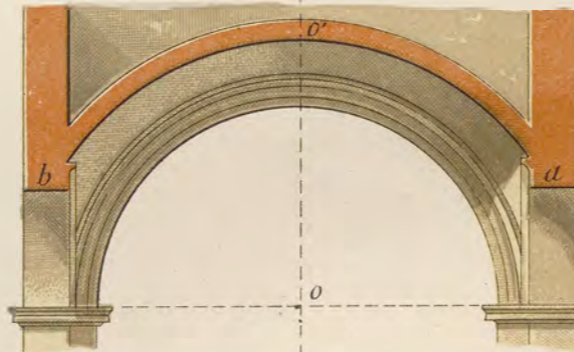


FIG. 4. La volta a cupola con pennacchi

FIG. 5. La volta a cupola con pennacchio e tamburo prismatico

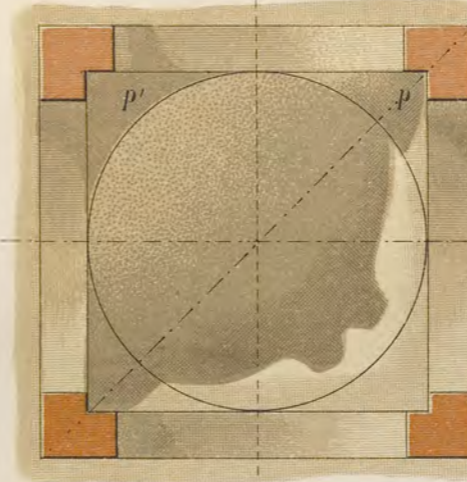
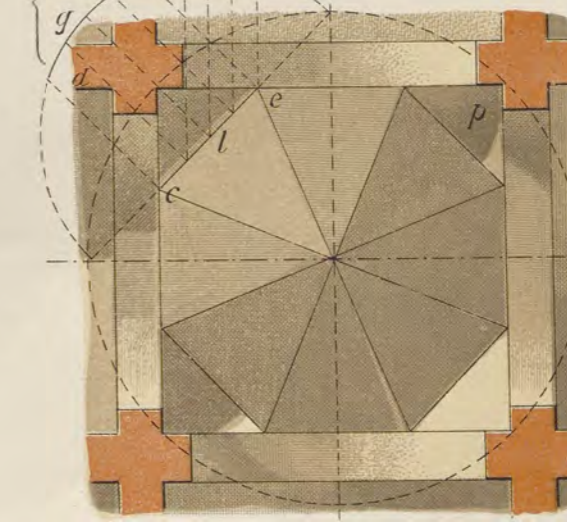
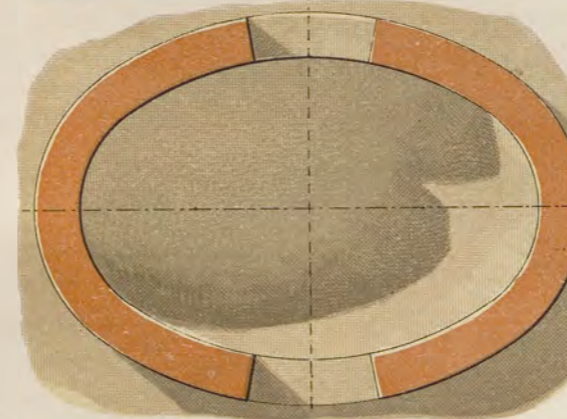
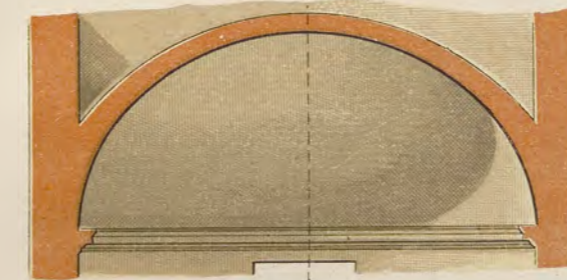
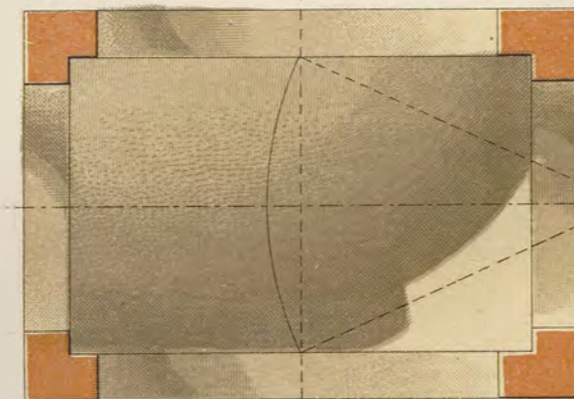
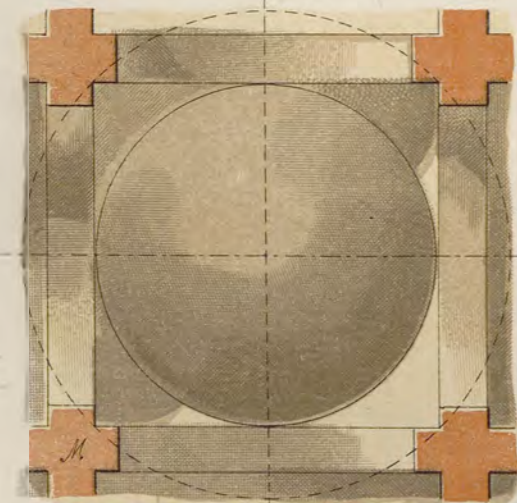
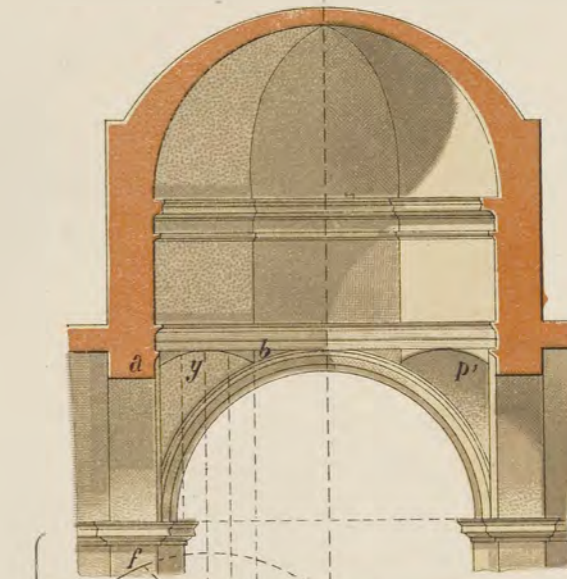


FIG. 6. La volta a cupola ellissoidica



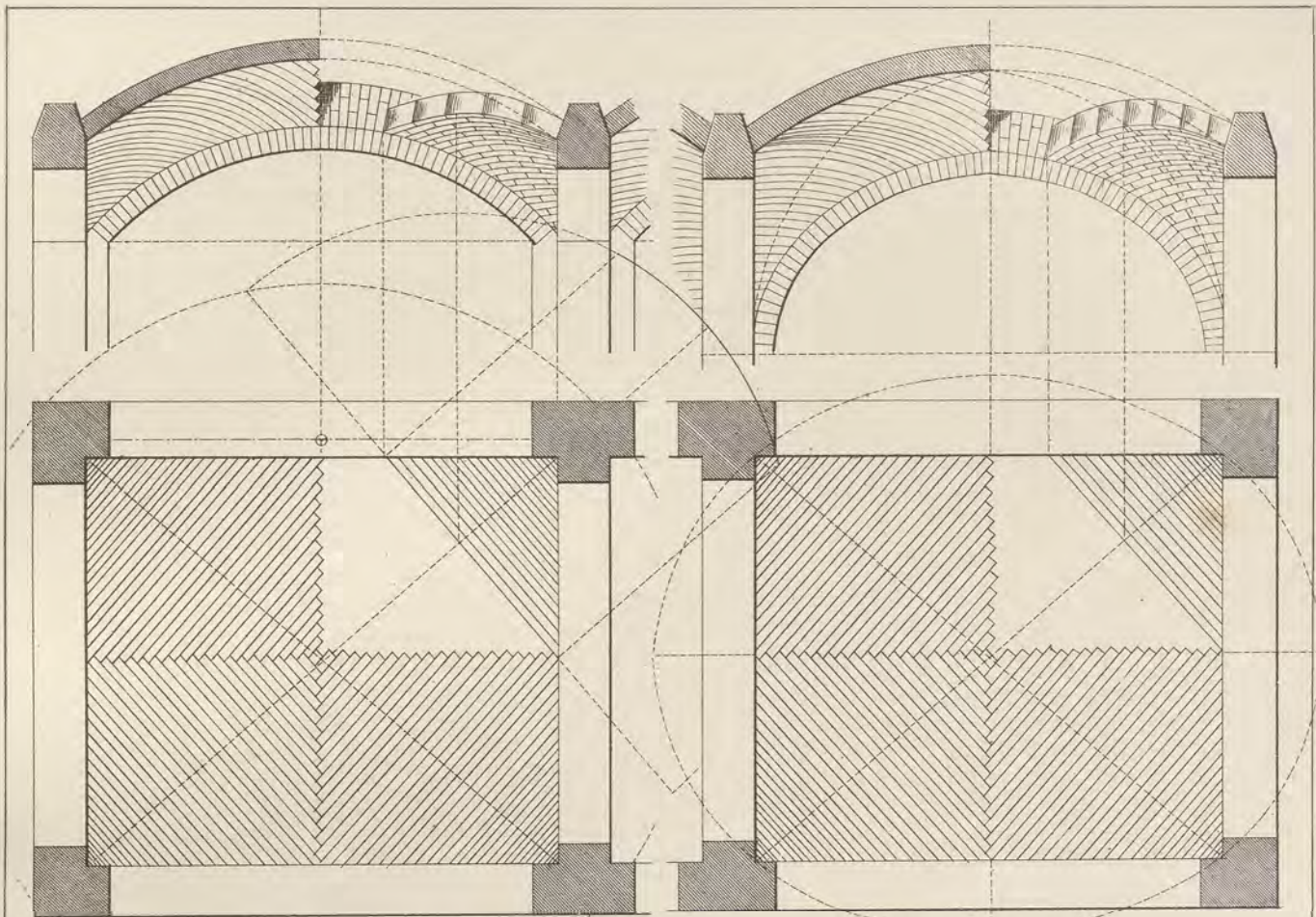


FIG. 1. - *L'apparecchio a spina-pesce di una volta a vela sferica.*

FIG. 2. *L'analogo apparecchio di una vela sferoidica*

FIG. 3 - *L'apparecchio di una volta a vela di mattoni impostati sopra quattro arcate pure di mattoni.*

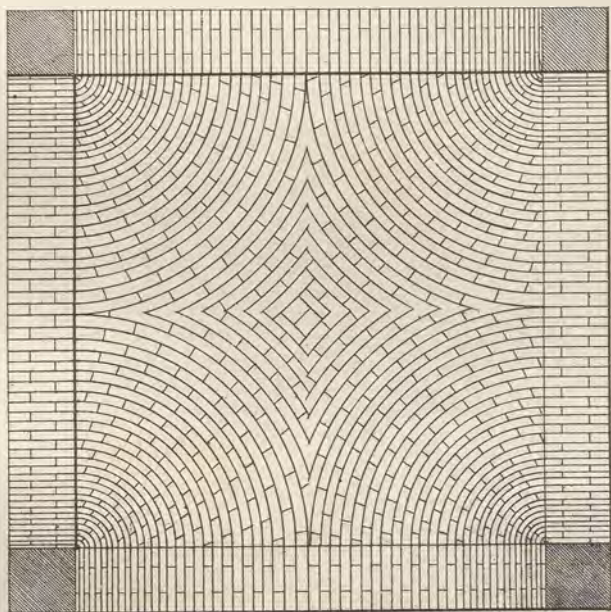
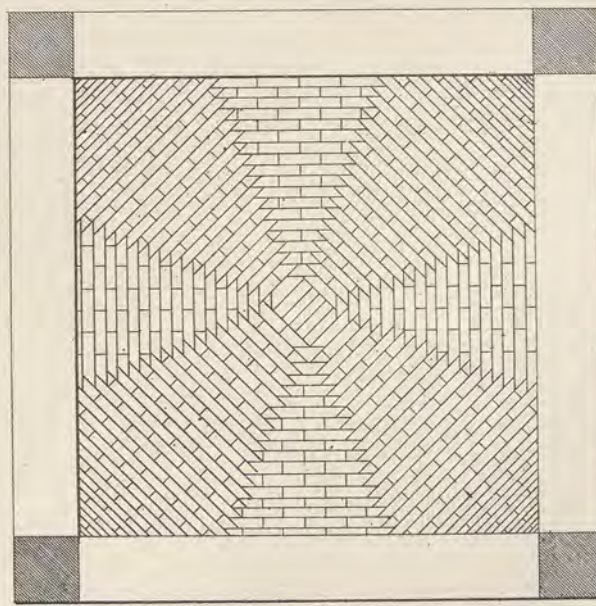


FIG. 4. - *Altro apparecchio per grande volta a vela.*



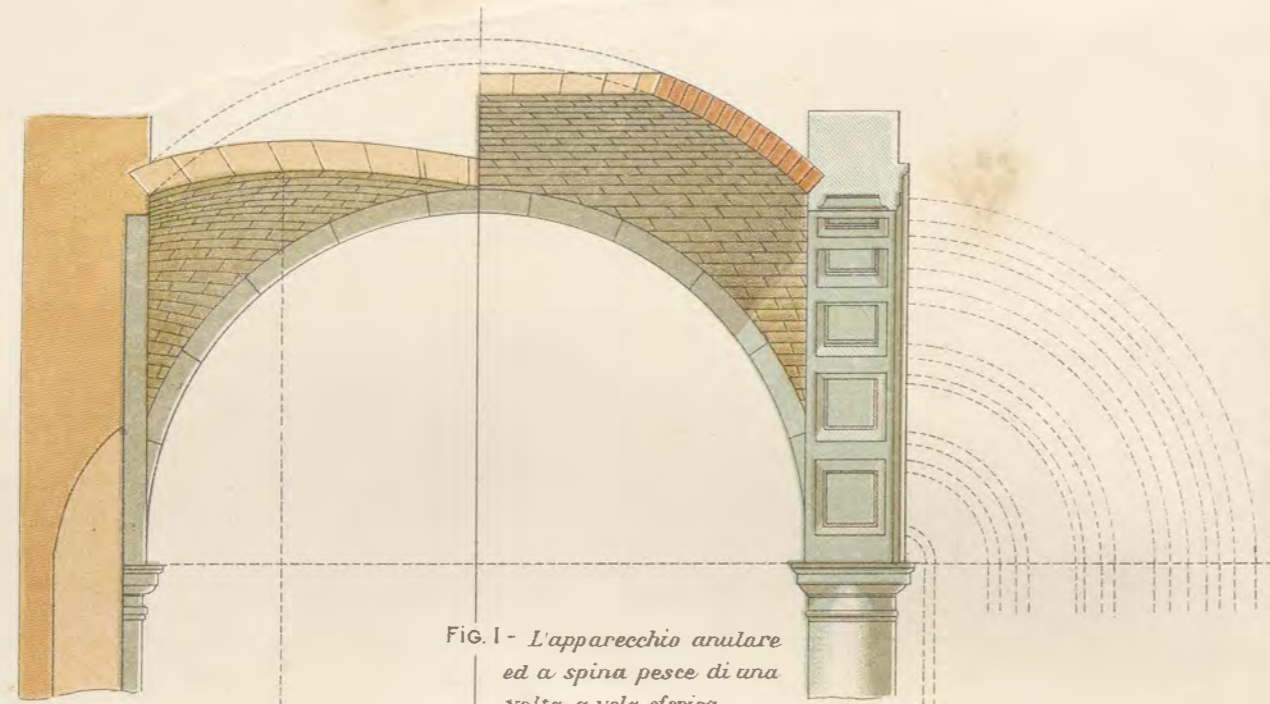


FIG. 1 - L'apparechio anulare ed a spina pesce di una volta a vela sferica

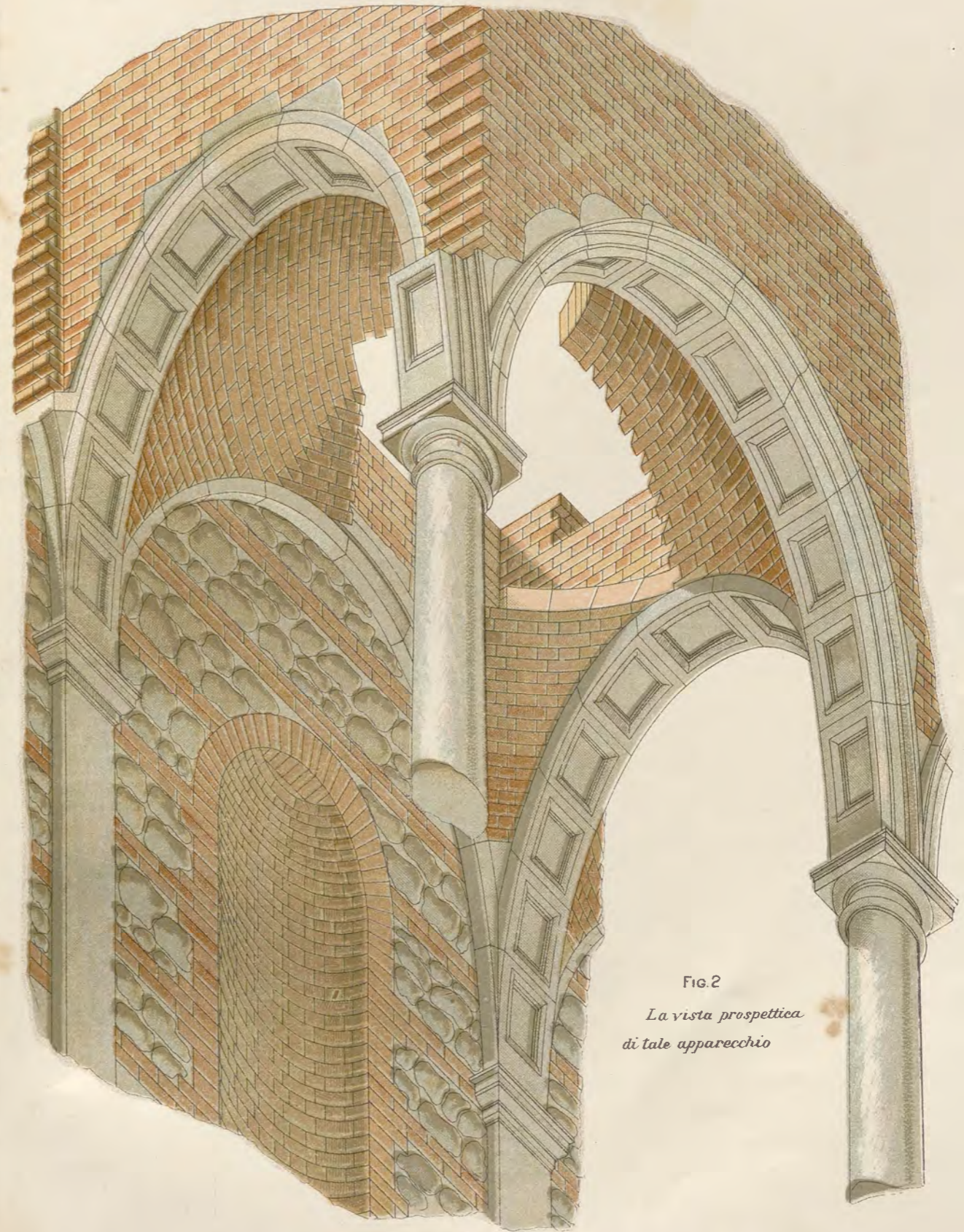
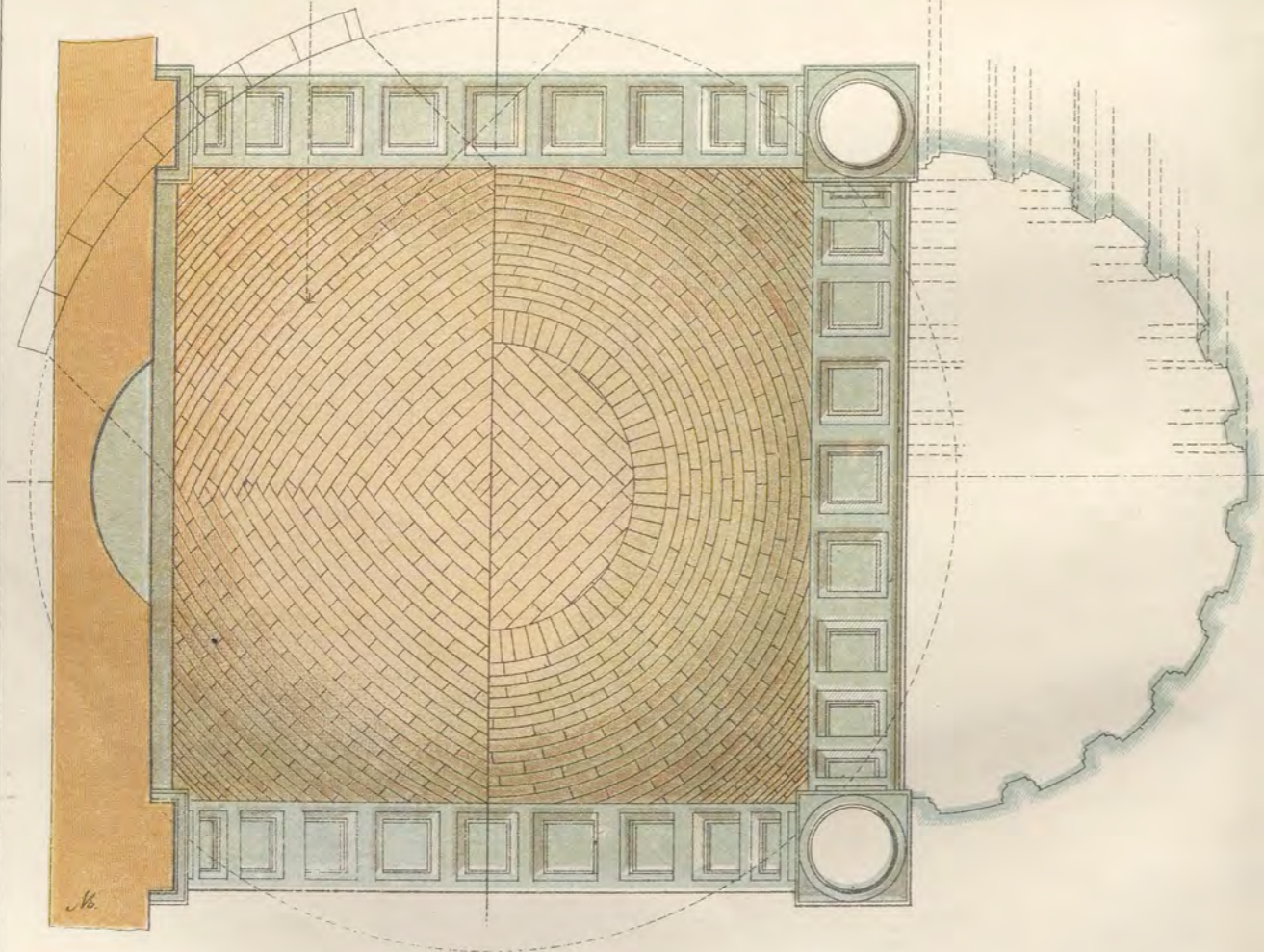


FIG. 2
La vista prospettica di tale apparecchio



FIG. 1.- L'armatura di una volta a botte

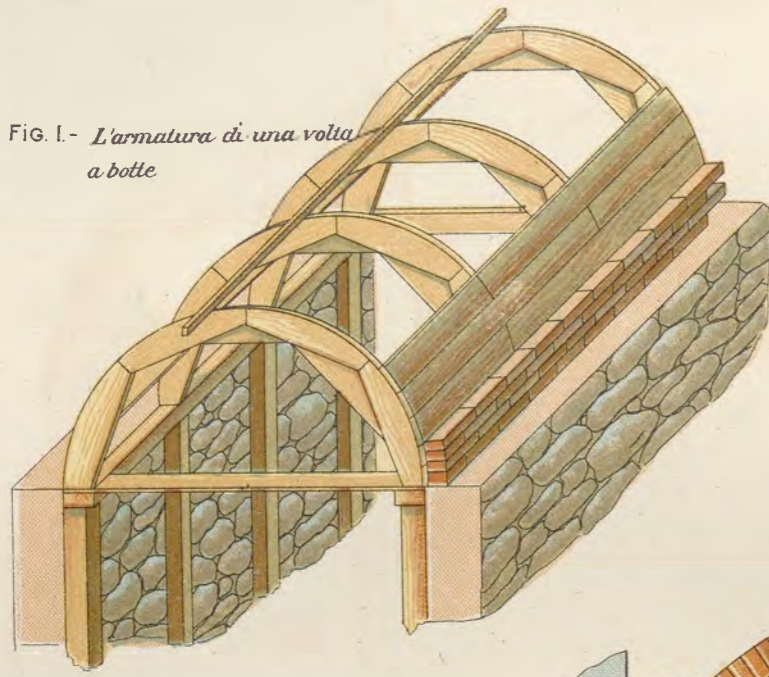


FIG. 6 L'apparechio di disarmo con cunei

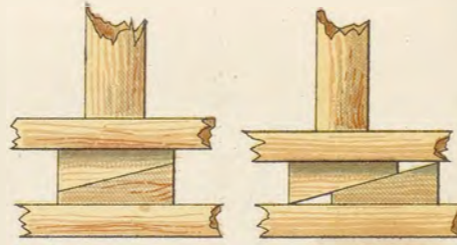


FIG. 4. L'armatura di una volta a crociera

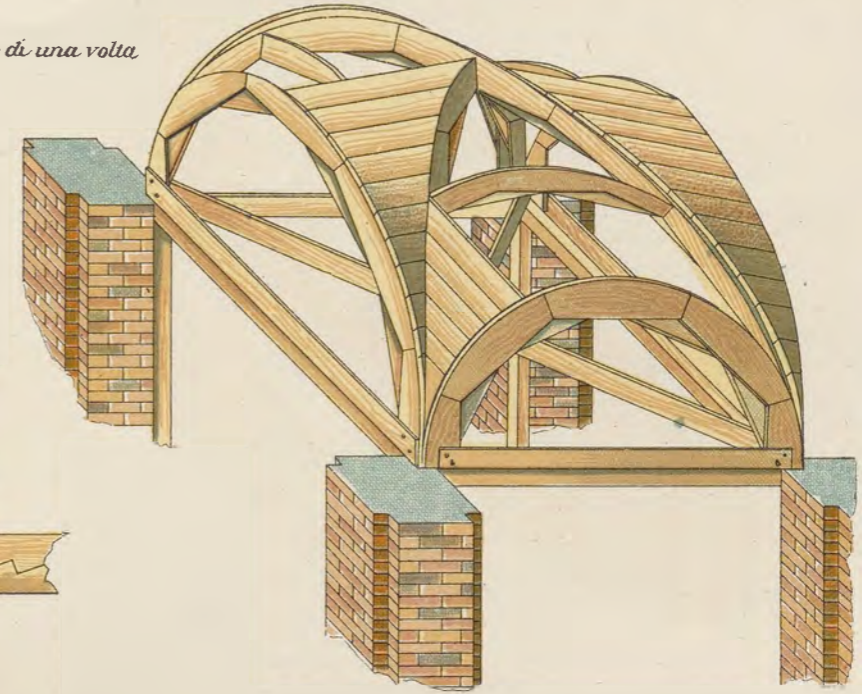


FIG. 3 La mezza centine diagonale nell'armatura delle volte a padiglione

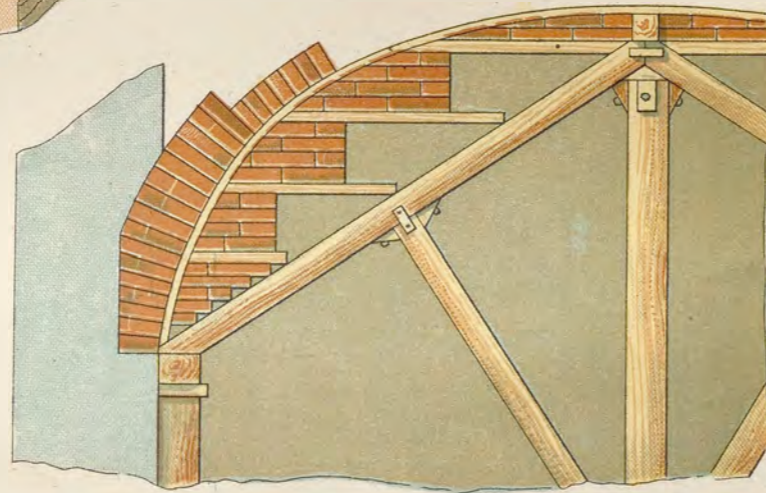


FIG. 7 .L'apparechio a dentiera

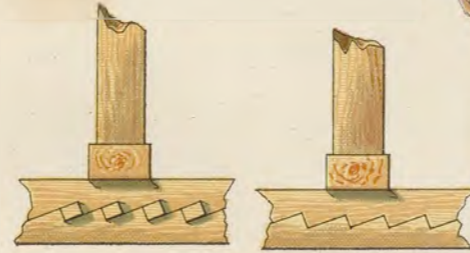


FIG. 9. I cilindri di ghisa pel disarmo

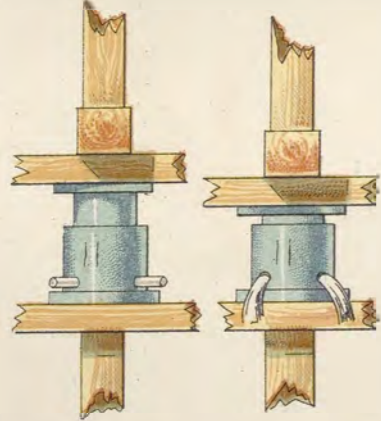


FIG. 10 Il disarmo mediante viti

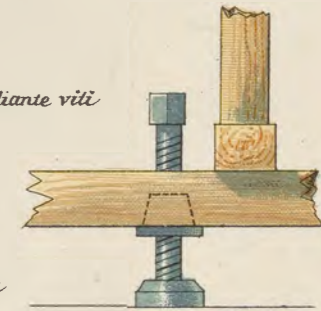


FIG. 8. L'apparechio a doppia dentiera

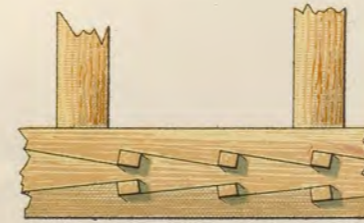


FIG. 5 L'armatura di una volta a vela

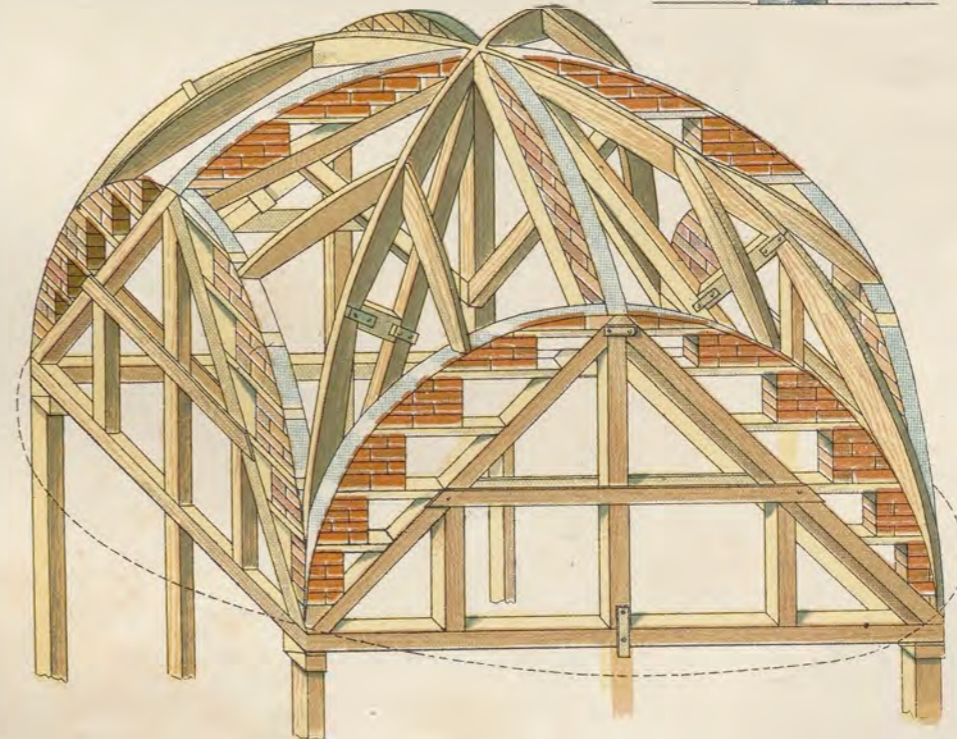


FIG. 2 L'armatura di una volta a padiglione

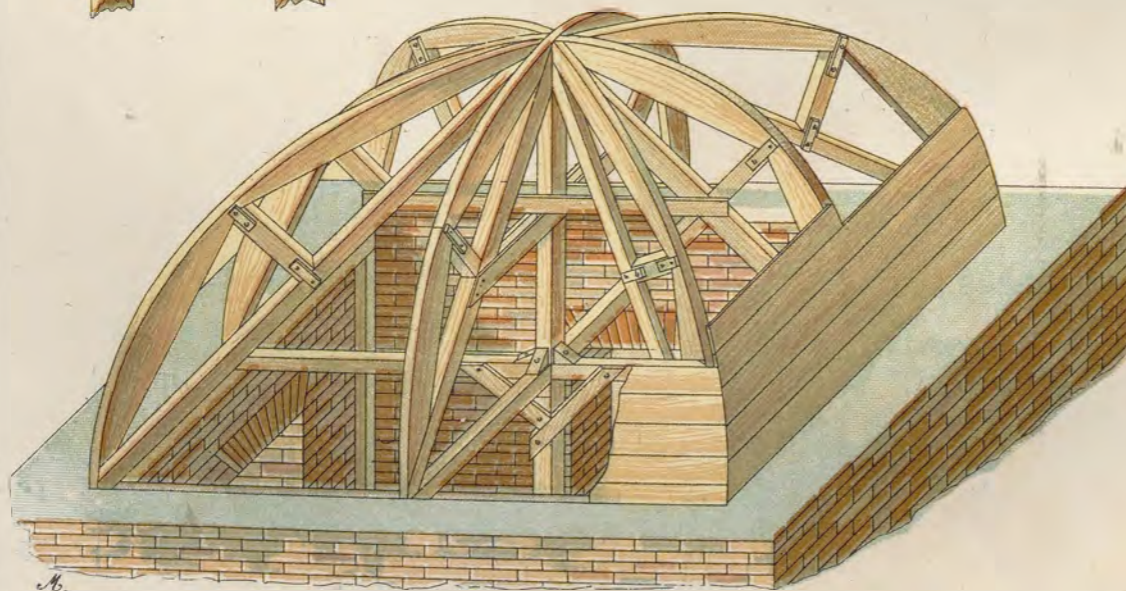


FIG. 11 Il disarmo mediante martinetti a vite



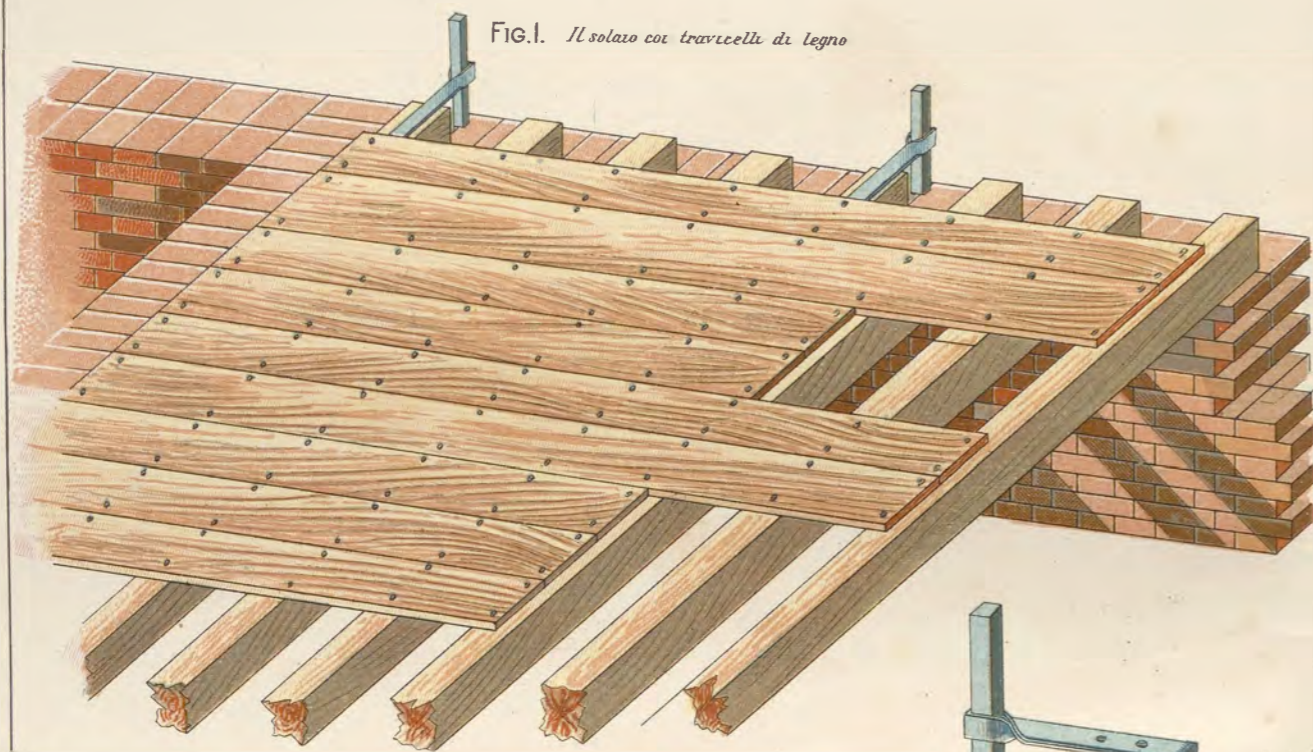


FIG.1. *Il solaio coi travicelli di legno*

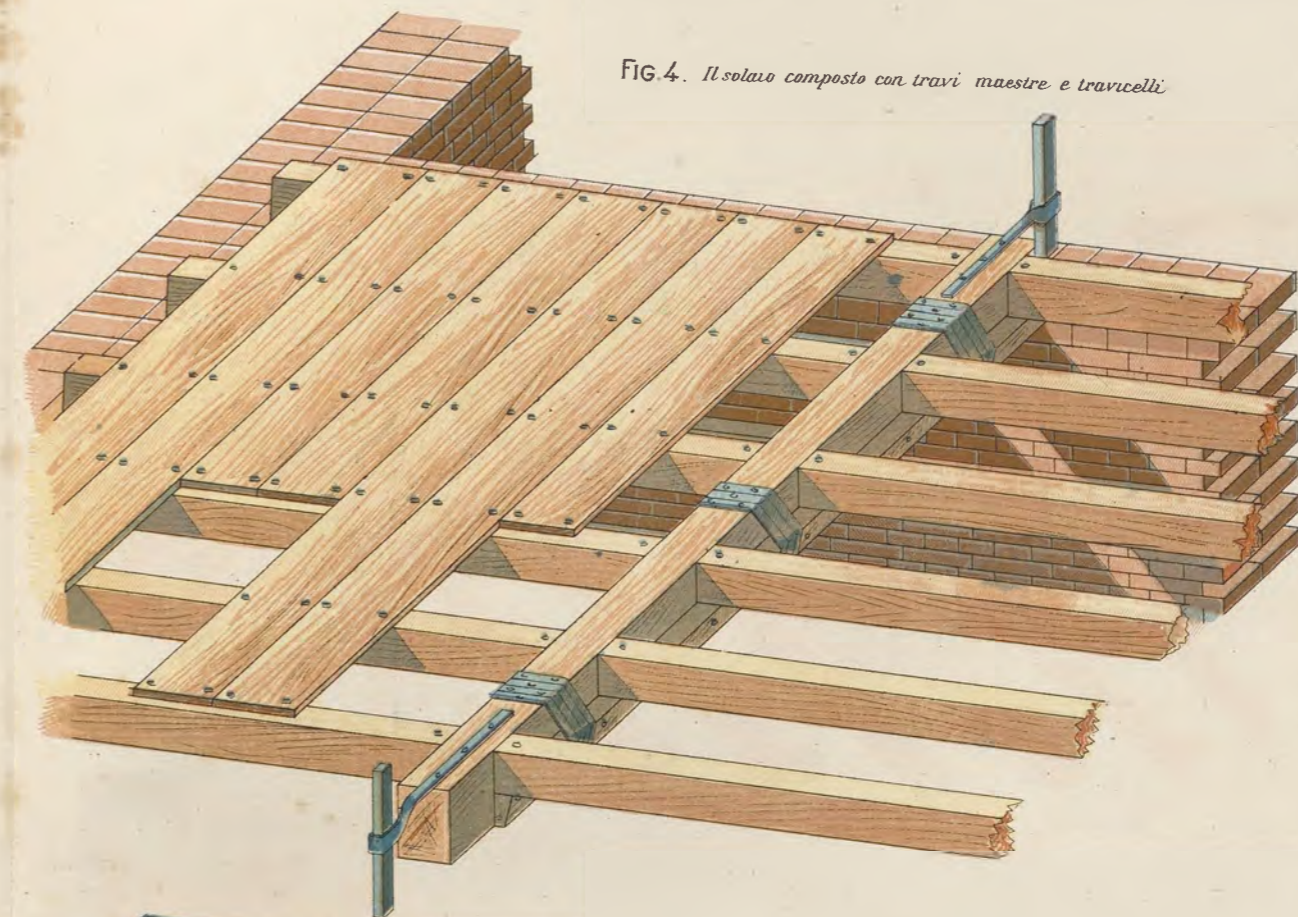


FIG.4. *Il solaio composto con travi maestre e travicelli*

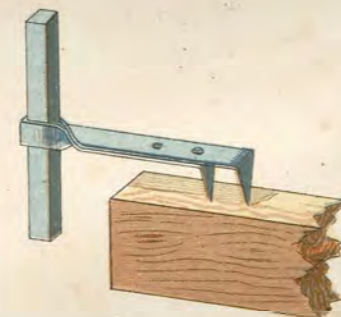


FIG.2. *Il capo-chiave ed il bolzone*

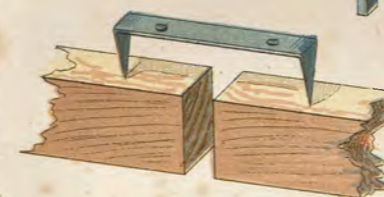


FIG.5. *La grappa per il collegamento delle testate dei travicelli*

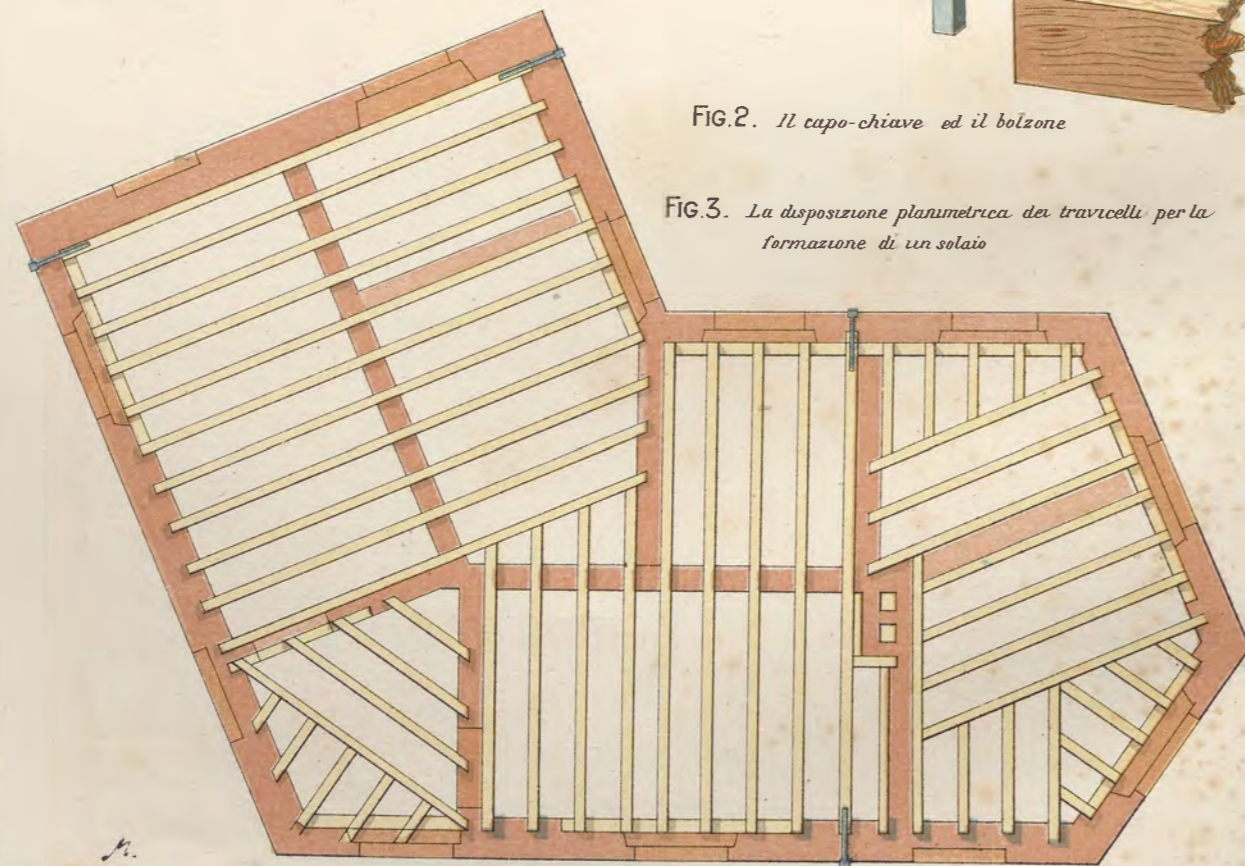


FIG.3. *La disposizione planimetrica dei travicelli per la formazione di un solaio*

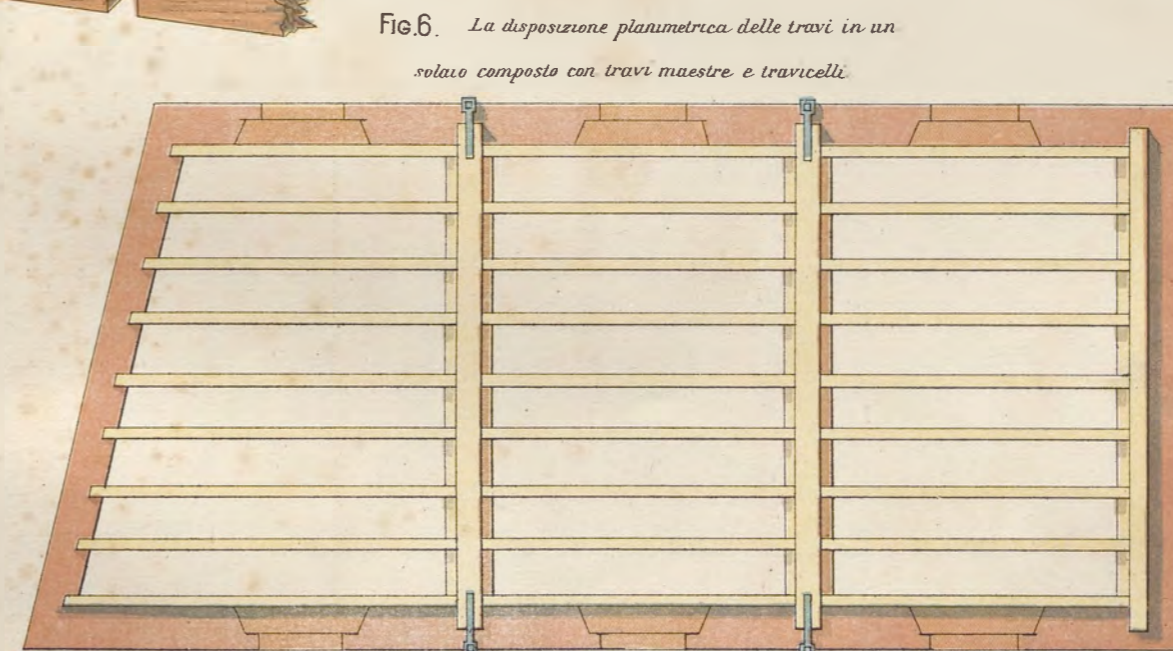


FIG.6. *La disposizione planimetrica delle travi in un solaio composto con travi maestre e travicelli*

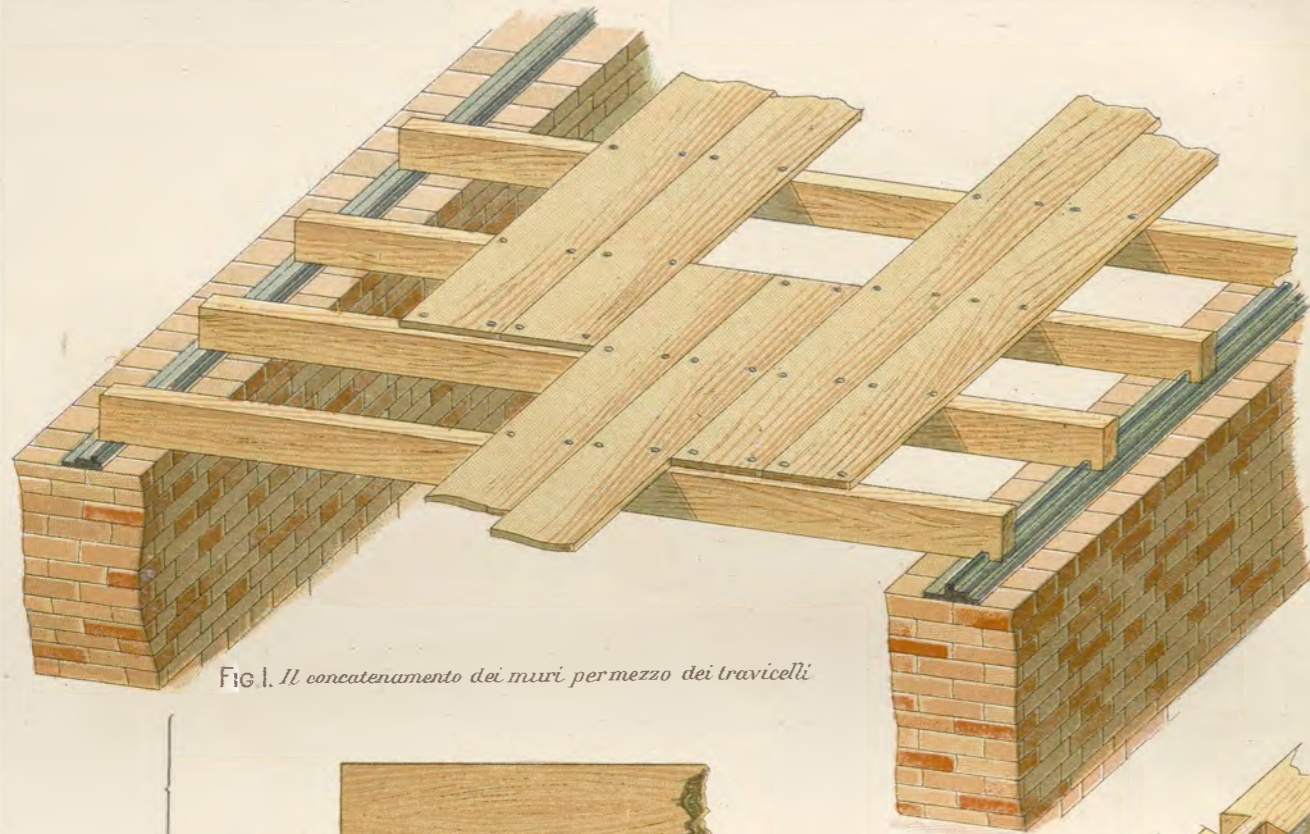


FIG. 1. Il concatenamento dei muri per mezzo dei travicelli

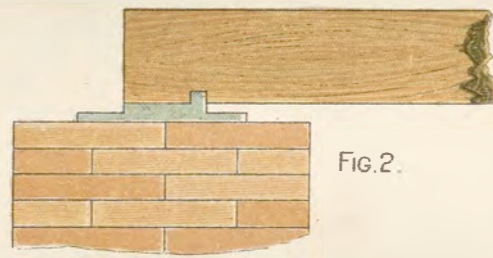


FIG. 2.

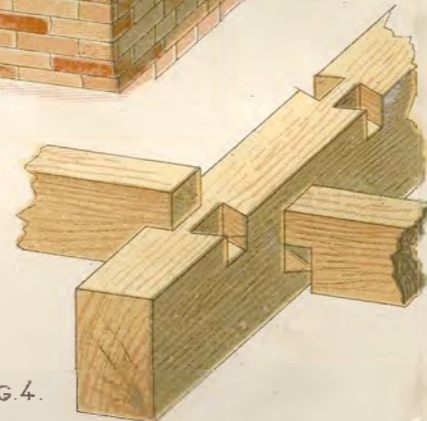


FIG. 4.
L'appoggio a mezza grossezza dei travicelli con coda di rondine

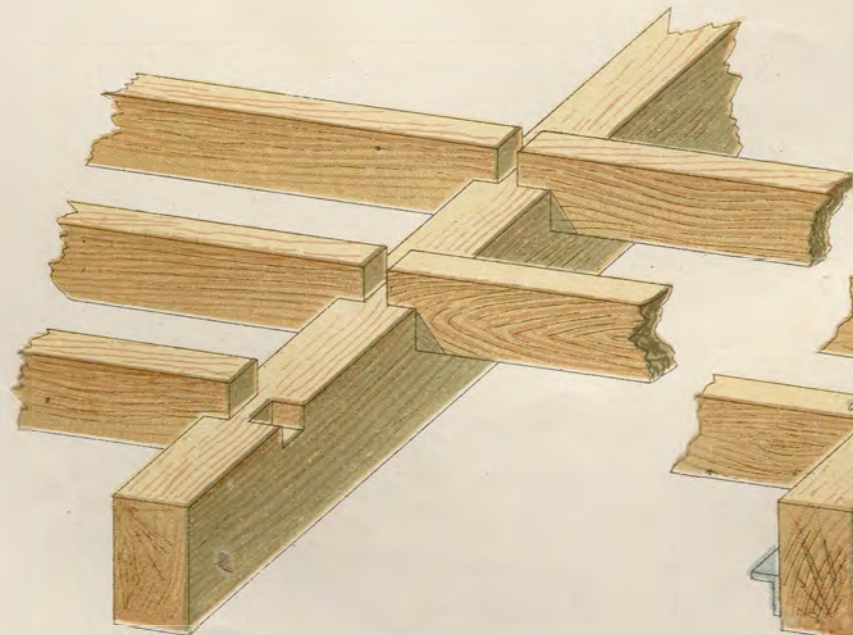


FIG. 3 L'appoggio a mezza grossezza dei travicelli

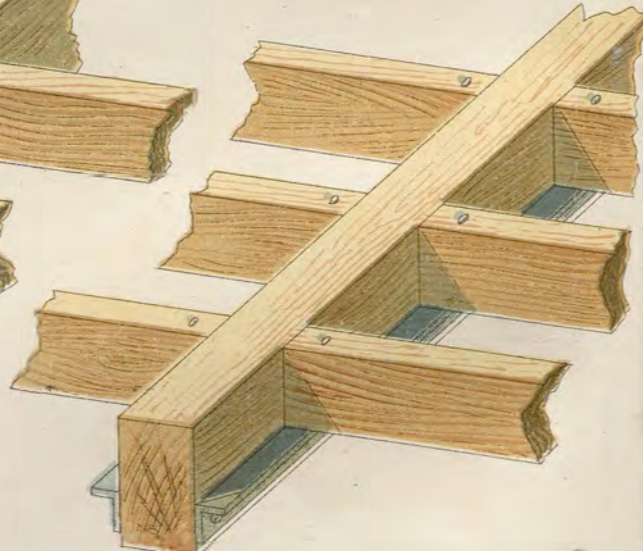


FIG. 5 L'appoggio per mezzo di costoni di ferro

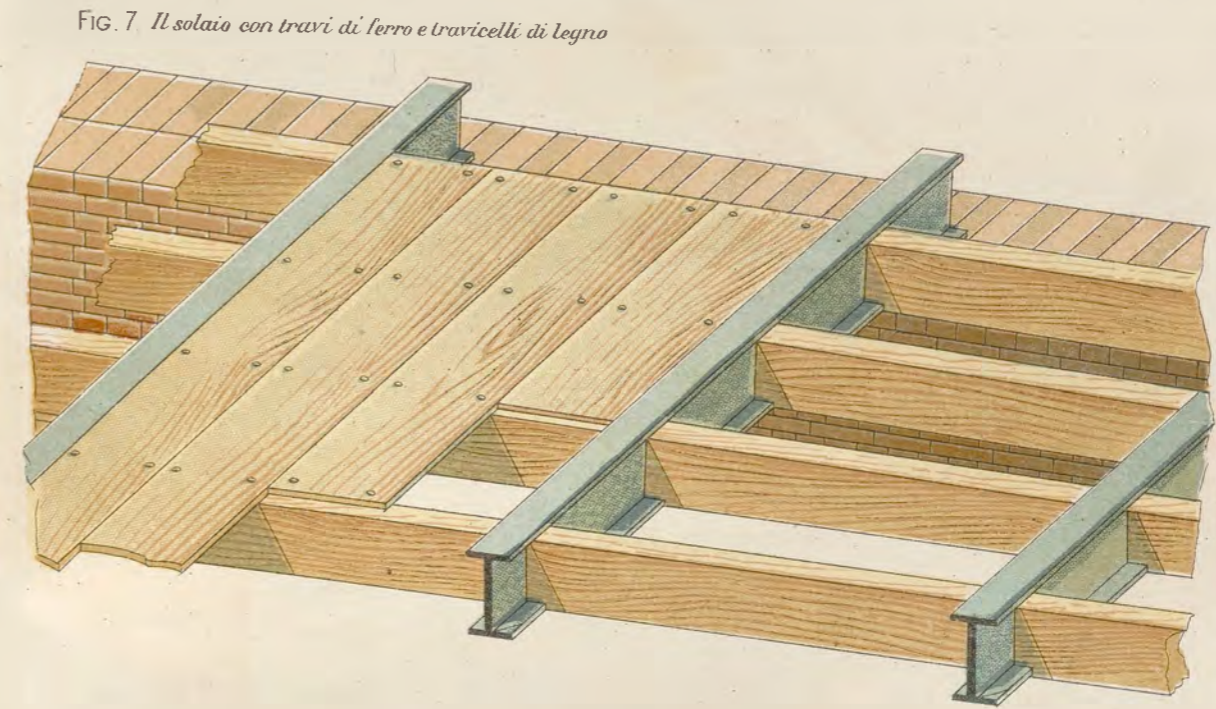


FIG. 7 Il solaio con travi di ferro e travicelli di legno

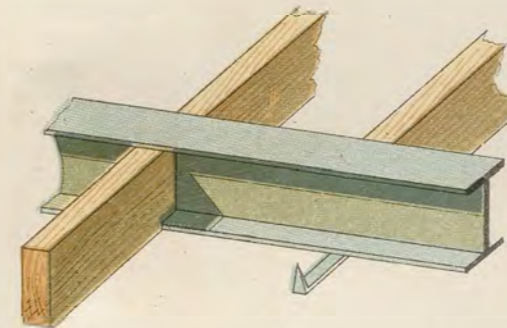


FIG. 6. La trave maestra di ferro a T.

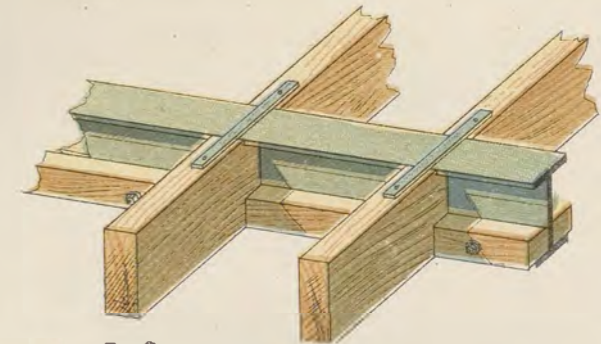


FIG. 9. L'appoggio per mezzo di costoni di legno inchiavardate



FIG. 10. La trave maestra tubolare

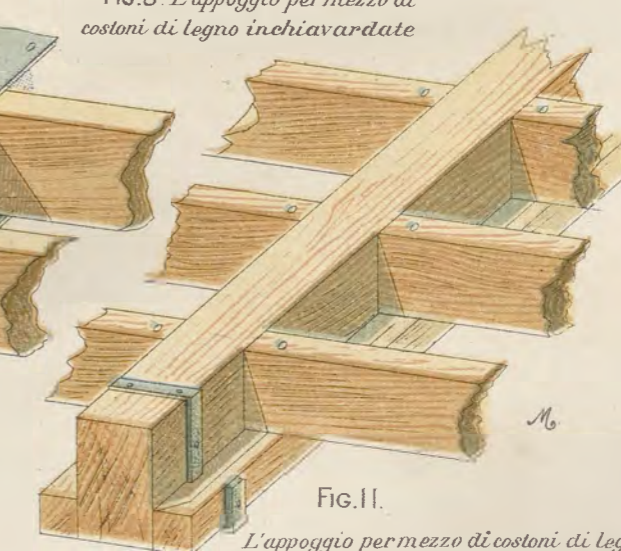


FIG. 11.
L'appoggio per mezzo di costoni di legno sostenute da staffe di ferro

Le travi composte di legnami.



FIG. 1,



FIG. 2,

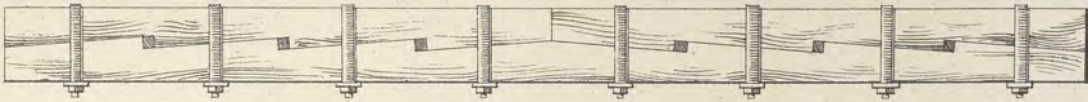


FIG. 3,

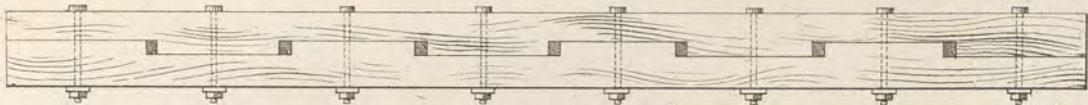


FIG. 4,

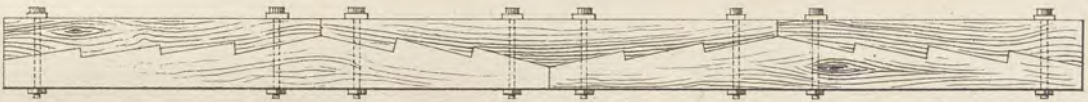


FIG. 5,

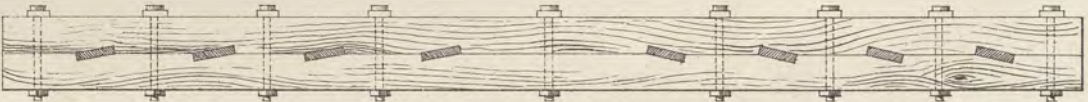


FIG. 6.



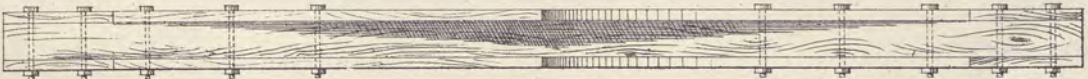
FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.



7. FIG. 9.



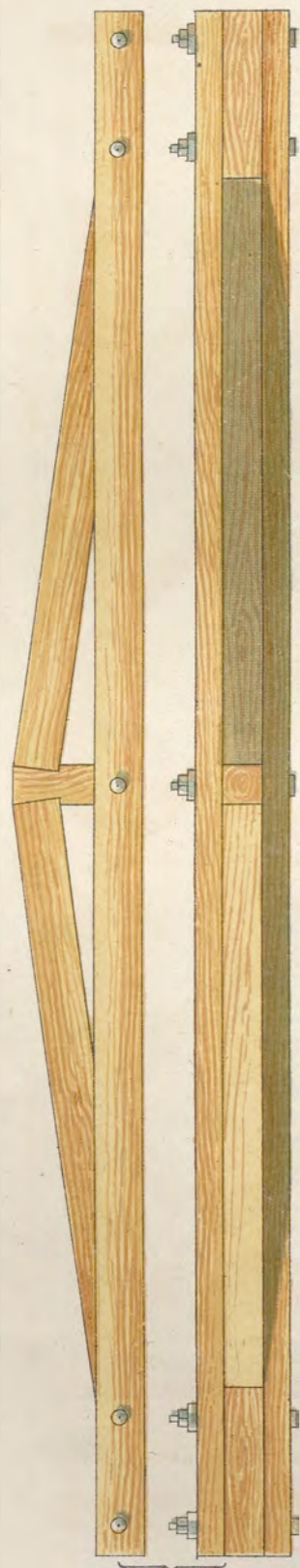


FIG. 1. La doppia trave composta con puntoni e manaco

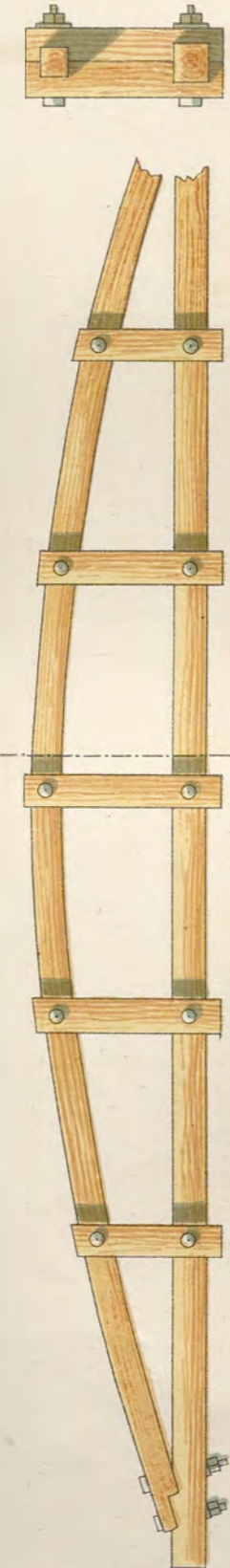


FIG. 2. La trave lenticolare a introdosso piano

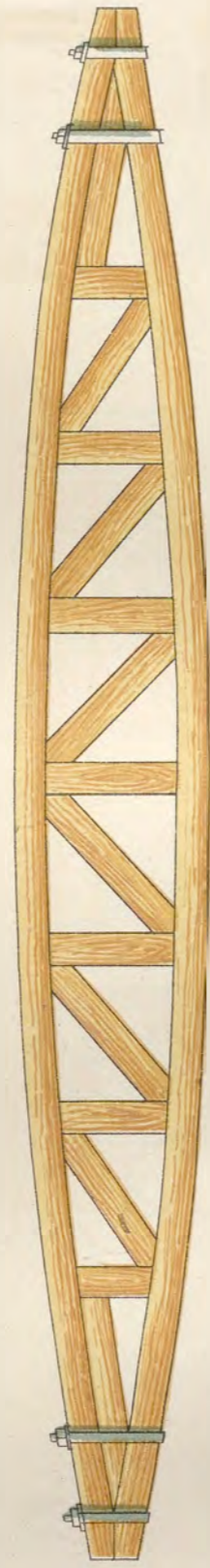


FIG. 3. La trave lenticolare biconvessa



FIG. 4. Altro tipo di trave composta con puntoni

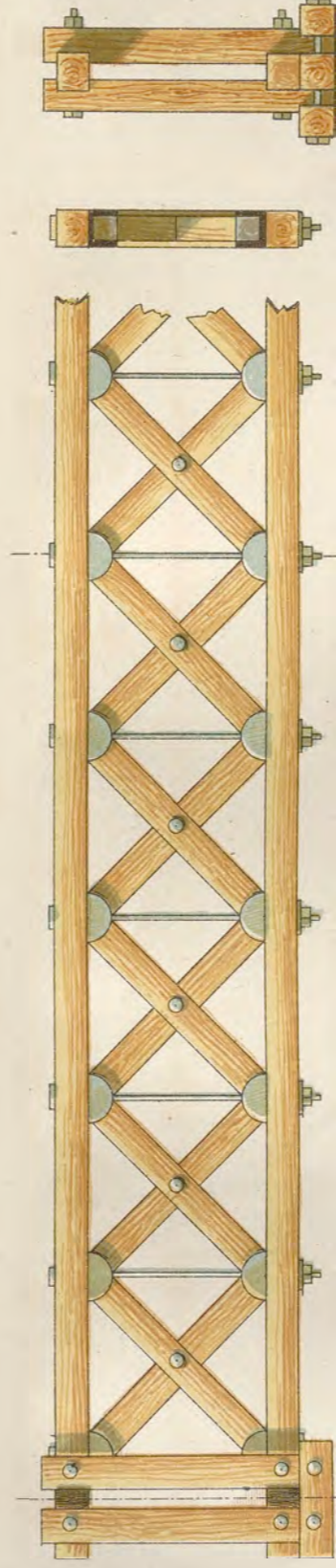


FIG. 5. La trave reticolare di legno



FIG. 6. La trave composta di ferro a parete piena

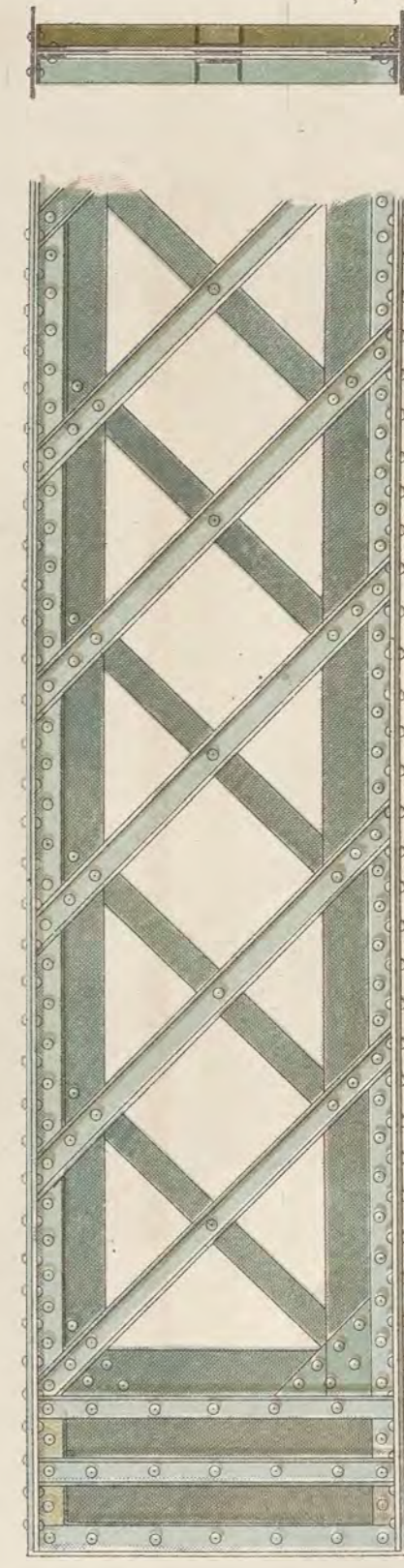


FIG. 7. La trave composta di ferro con parete a graticcio

FIG. 1. La trave di legno armata con tirante e colonnello

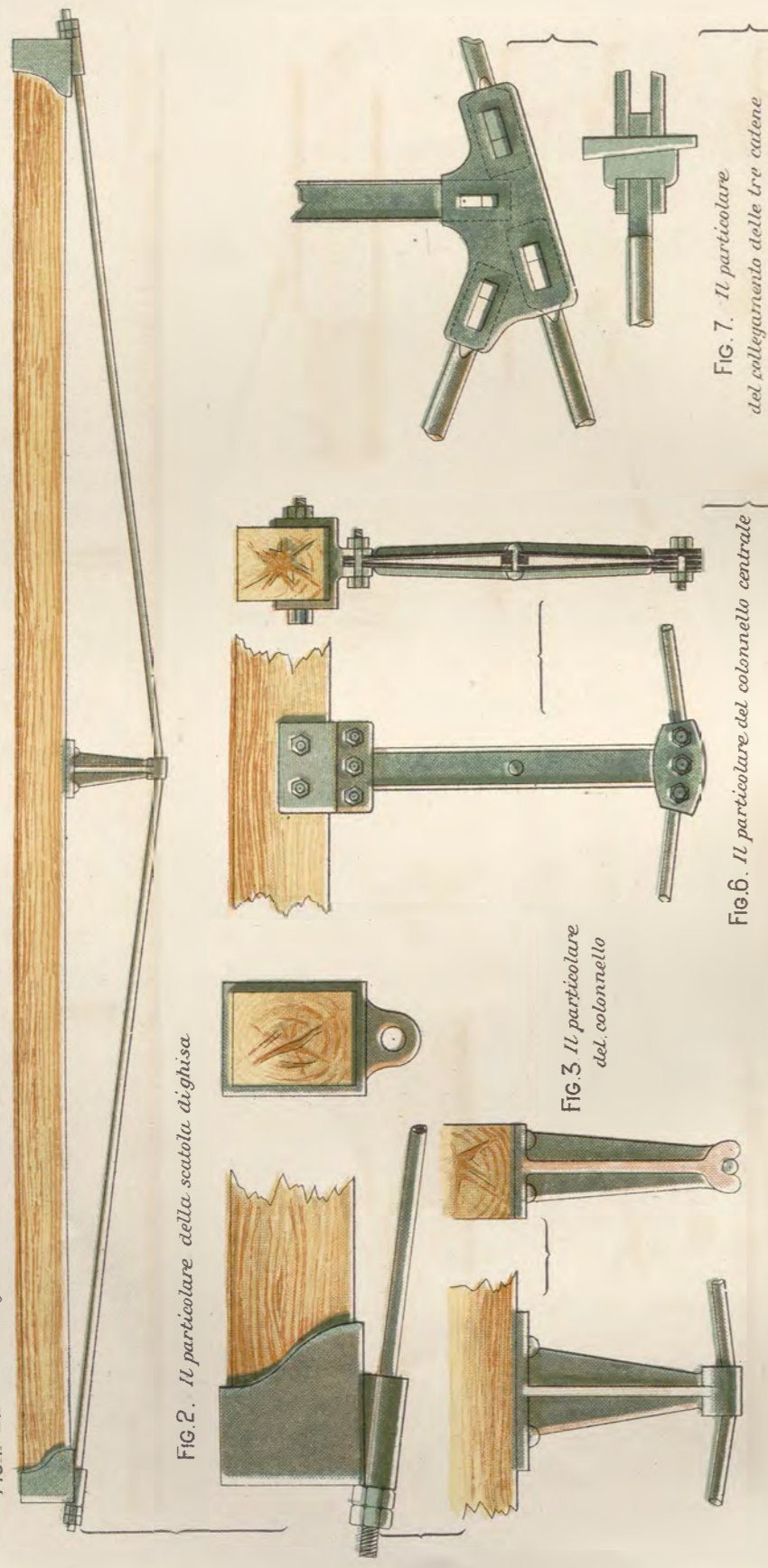


FIG. 4. La trave di legno armata con 3 colonnetti e 4 tiranti

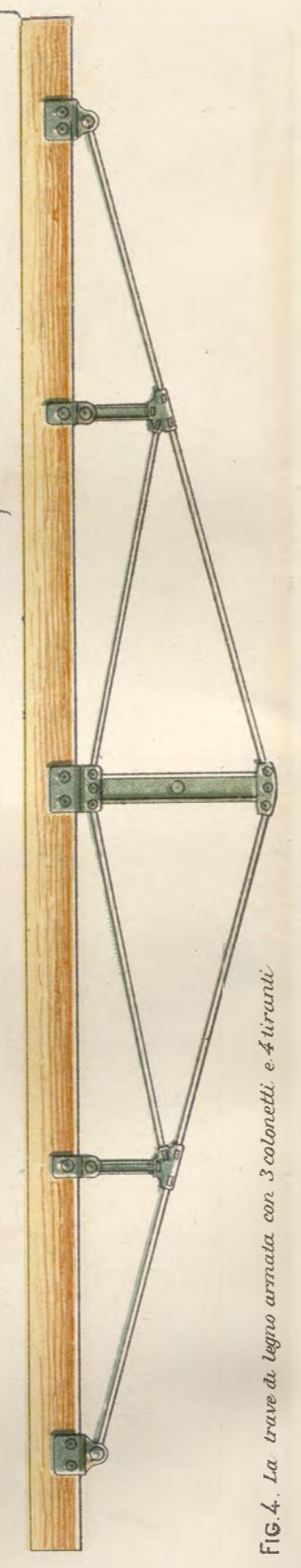


FIG. 8. La trave di ferro a doppio T armata con tirante e colonnello

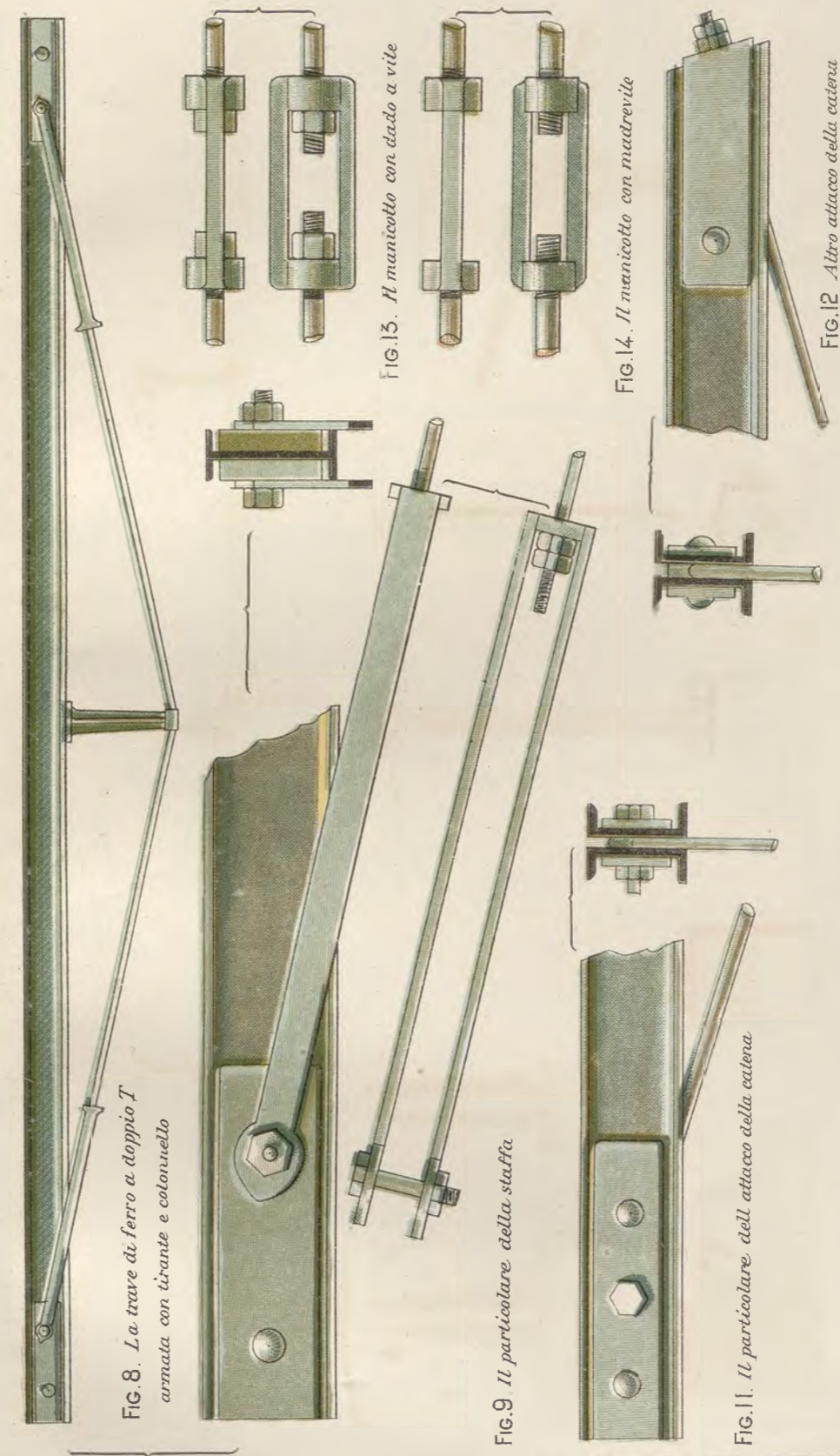


FIG. 10. La trave doppia di ferro a C armata con tirante e 2 colonnelli

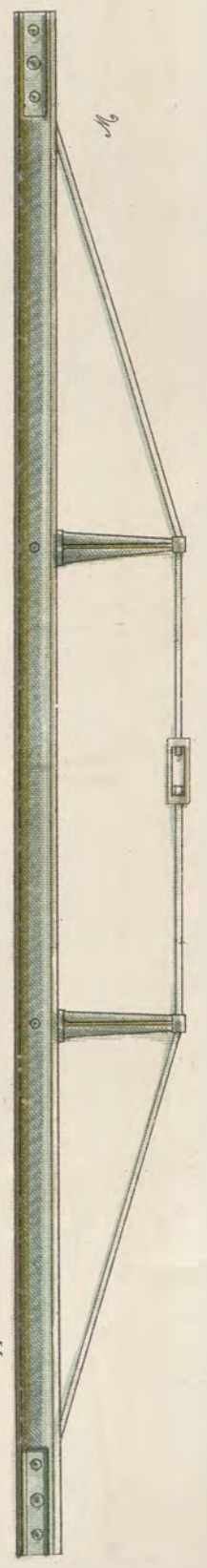




FIG. 1. - Il solaio con travi corte alla Serlio.

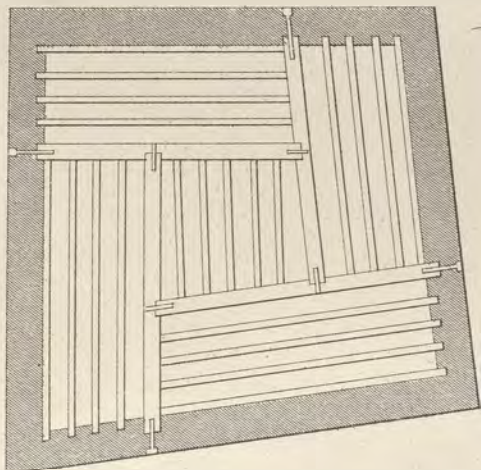


FIG. 2. 3. - L'altra disposizione dei travicelli nei solai alla Serlio.

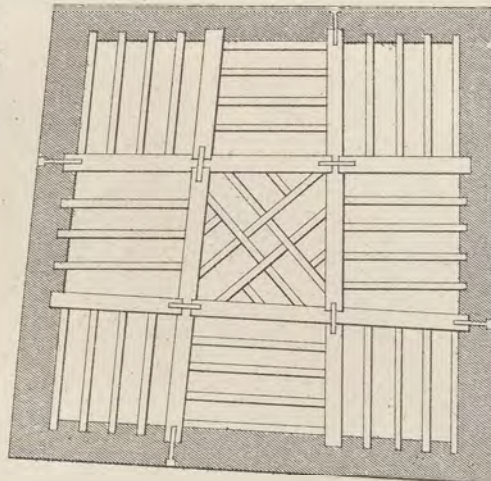
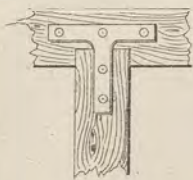


FIG. 4. - Il solaio alla Serlio, adatto a pianta poligonale

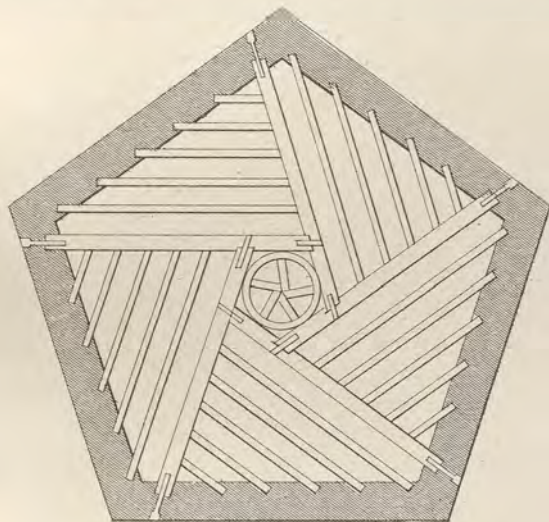


FIG. 5. - Il solaio con travi corte del tipo Rondelet.

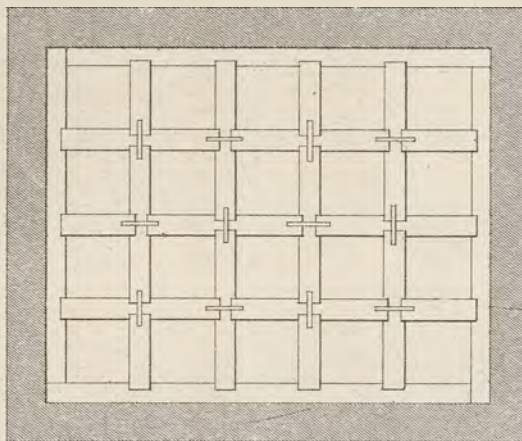


FIG. 6. - Il solaio con travi corte maestre in parte diagonali;

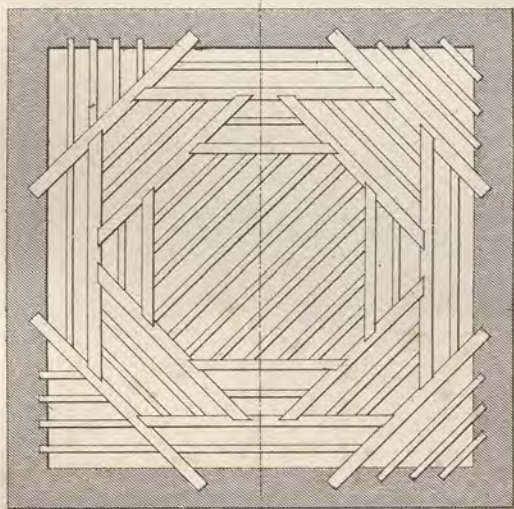
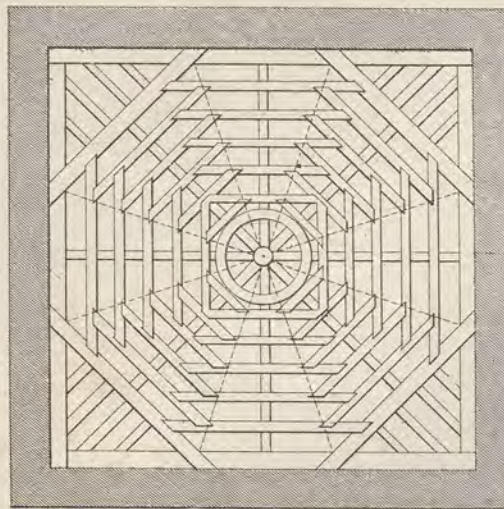


FIG. 7. - Altro tipo di solaio con travi corte diagonali detto poligonale.



M.

FIG. I. Il solaio coi travicelli di legno e soffitto di tavole

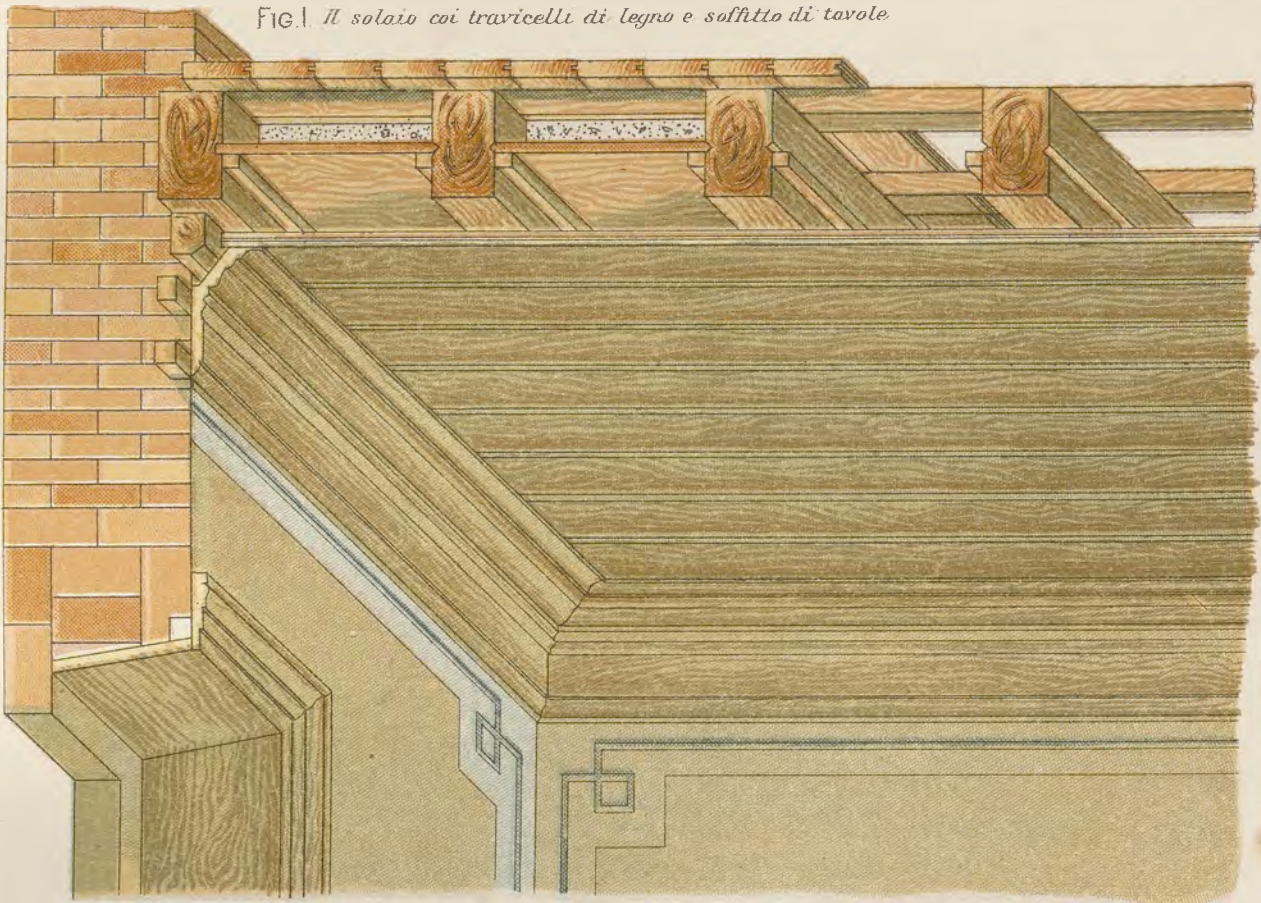
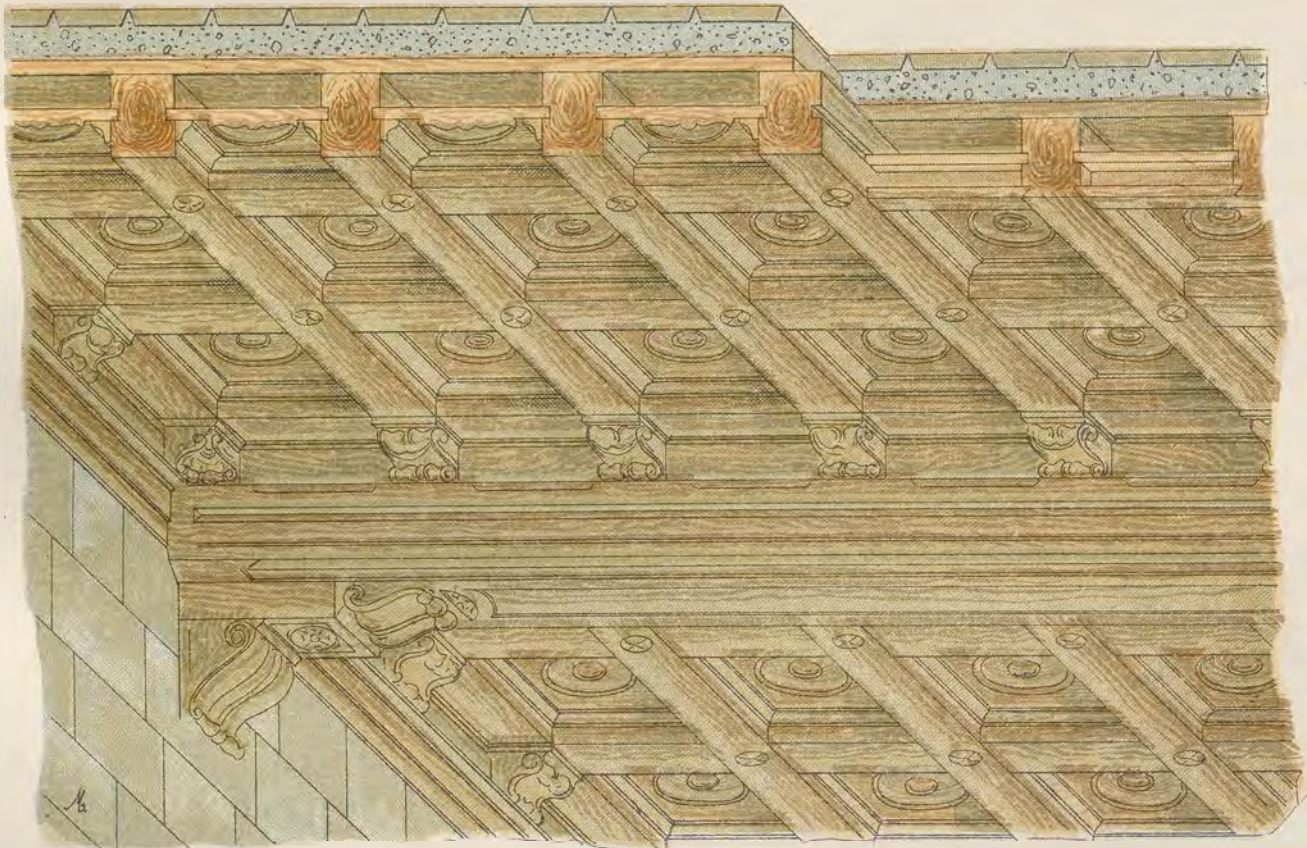


FIG. 2. Il solaio coi travicelli di legno e soffitto cassettonato



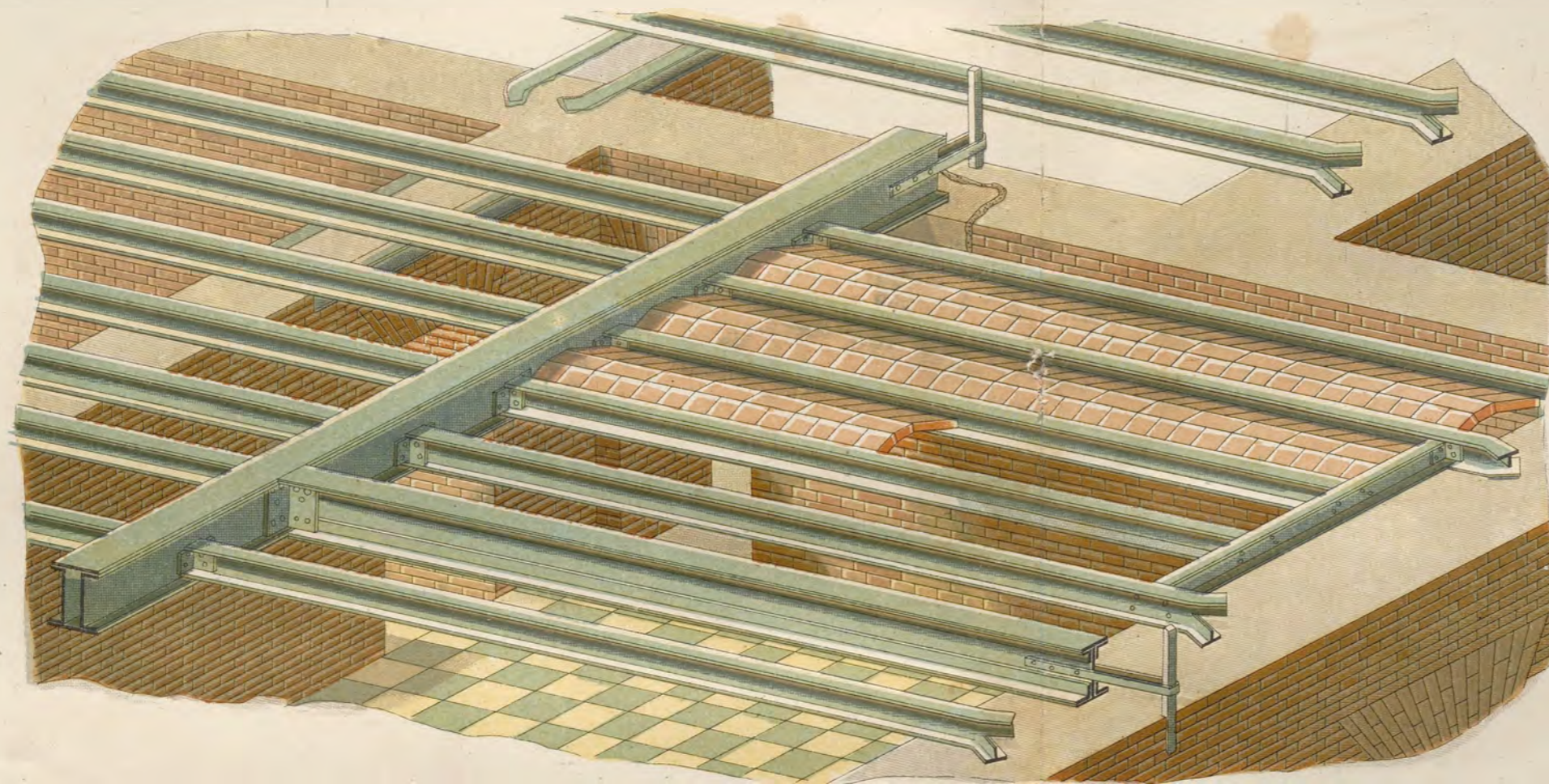


FIG. 1.- Il solaio con travi maestres e travicelli di ferro

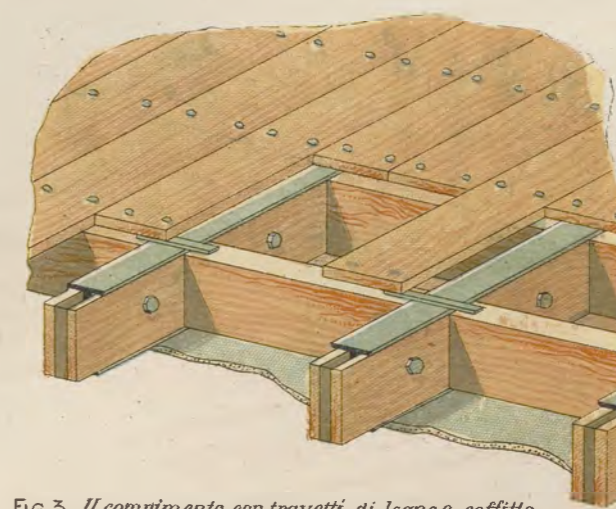


FIG. 3 Il compimento con travetti di legno e soffitto

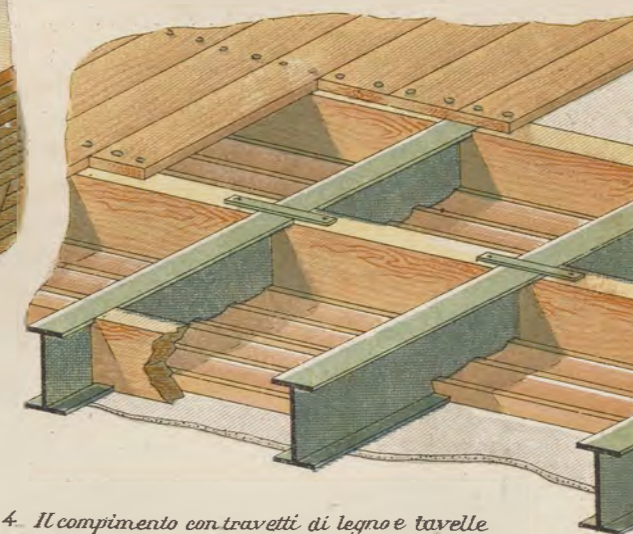


FIG. 4. Il compimento con travetti di legno e tavelle

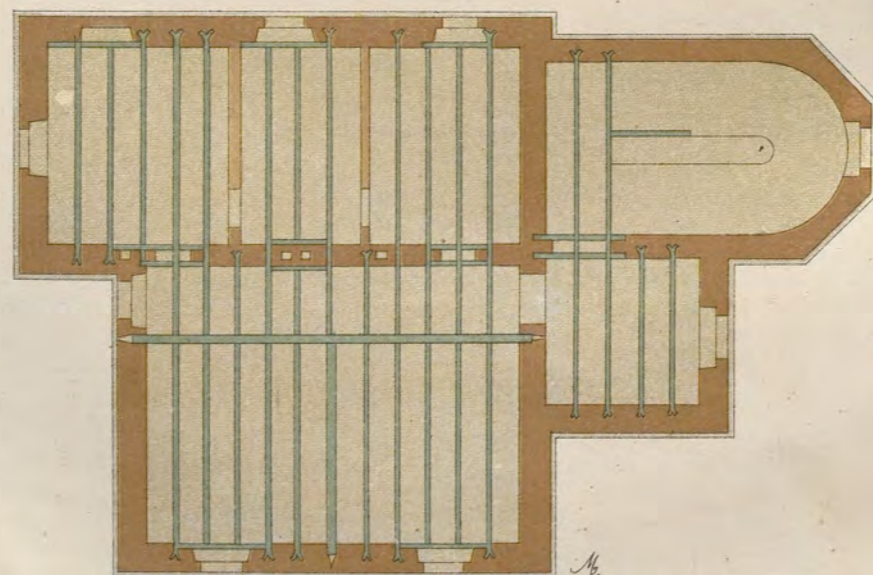


FIG. 2 La disposizione planometrica di un solaio di ferro

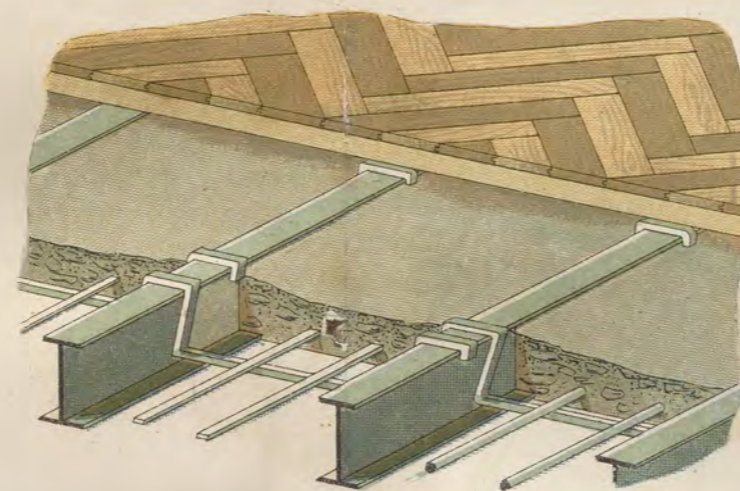


FIG. 5 Il compimento con strutture di getto

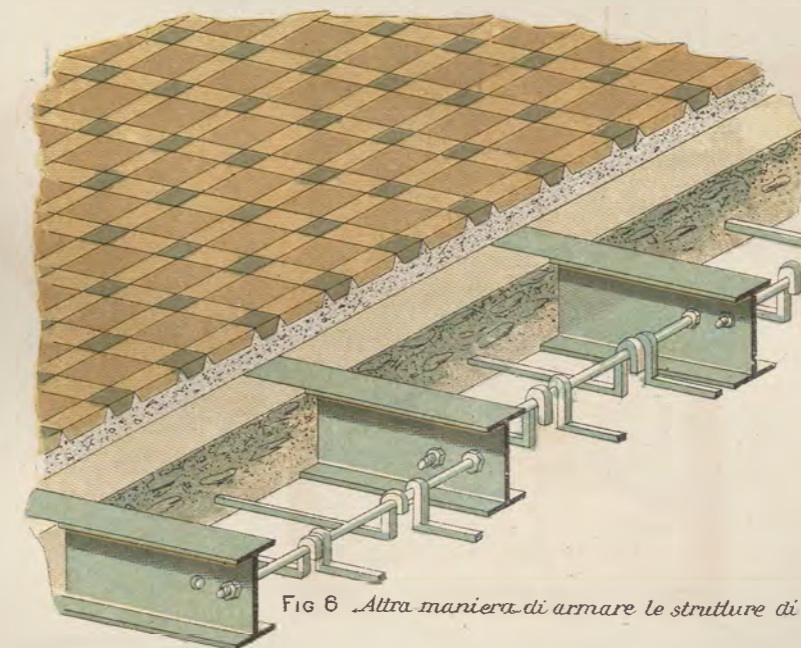


FIG. 6. Altra maniera di armare le strutture di getto

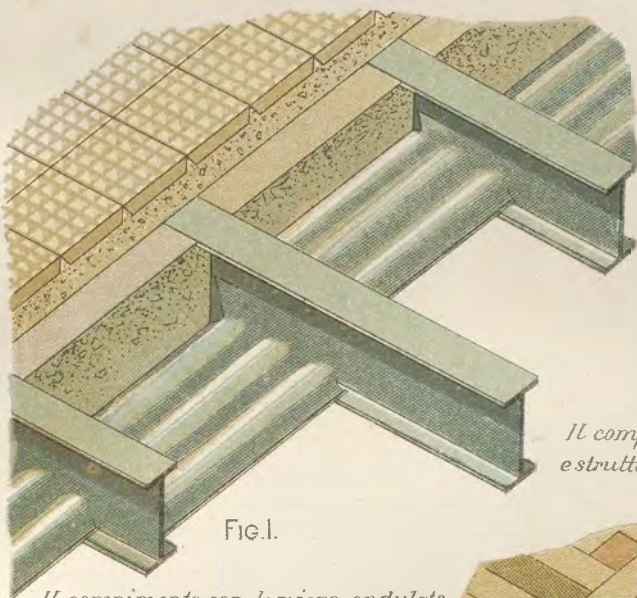


FIG.1.

Il compimento con lamiera ondulata e struttura di getto

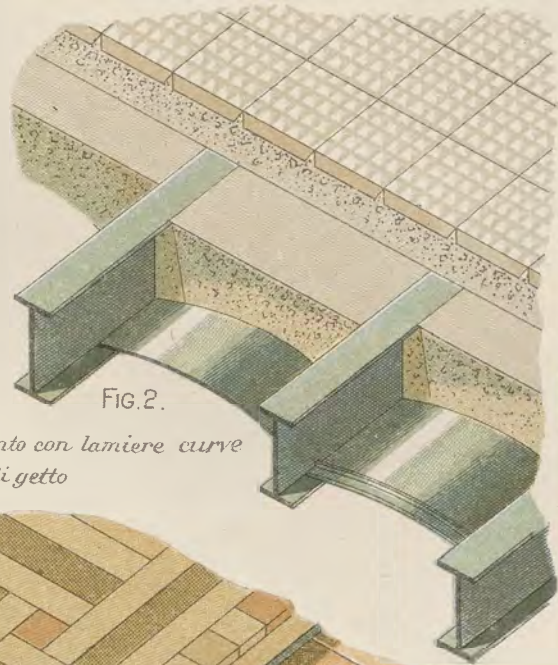


FIG.2.

Il compimento con lamiere curve e struttura di getto

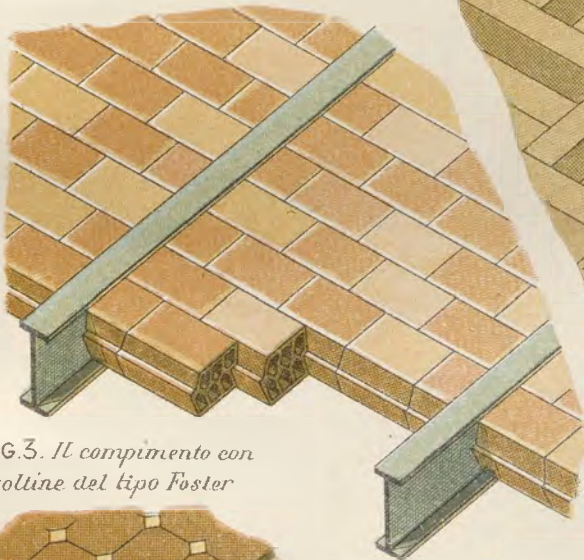


FIG.3. *Il compimento con voltine del tipo Foster*

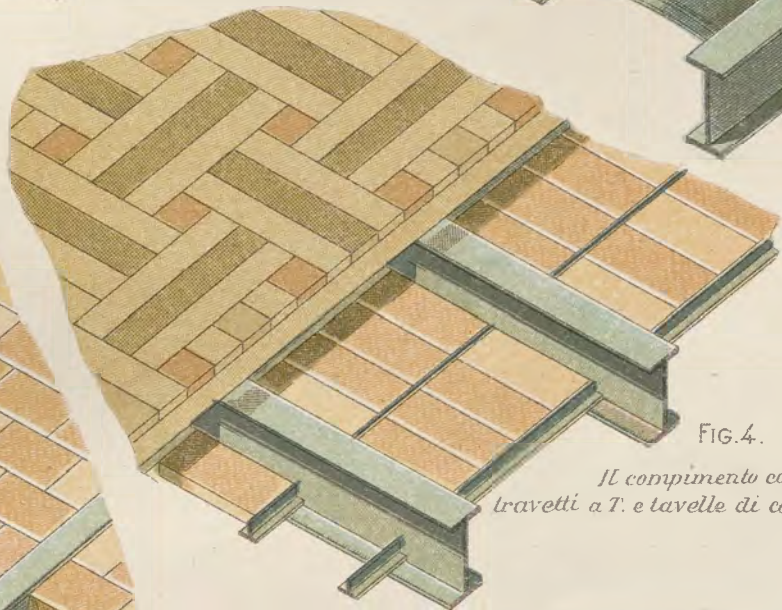


FIG.4.

Il compimento con travetti a T. e tavole di cotto

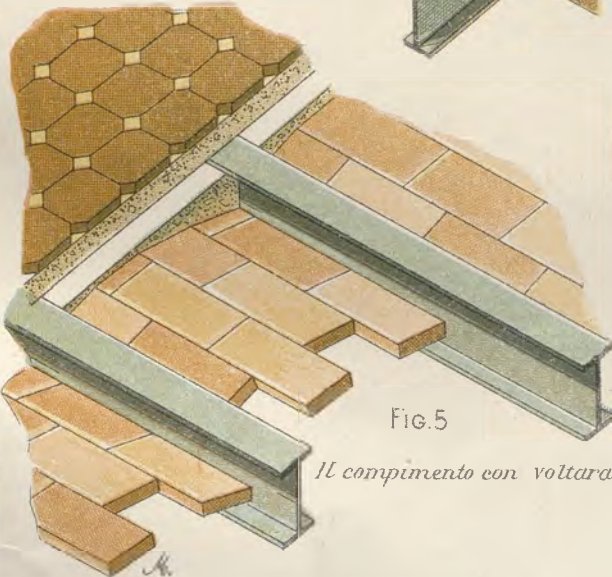


FIG.5

Il compimento con voltarane

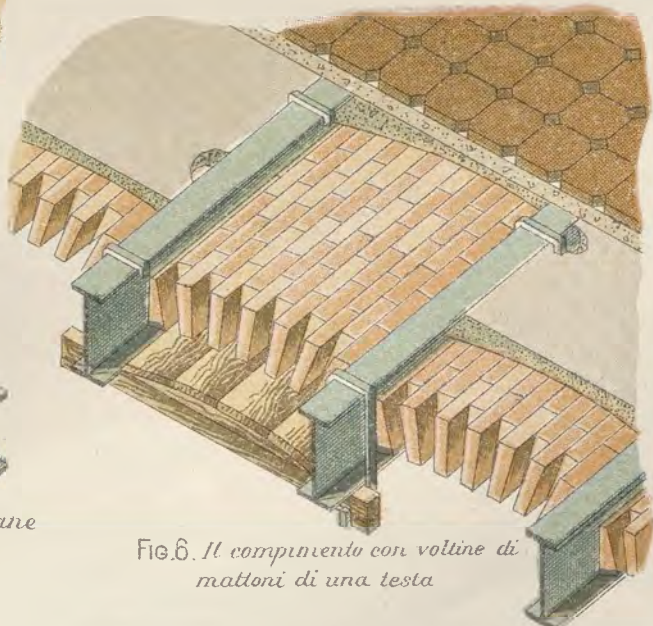
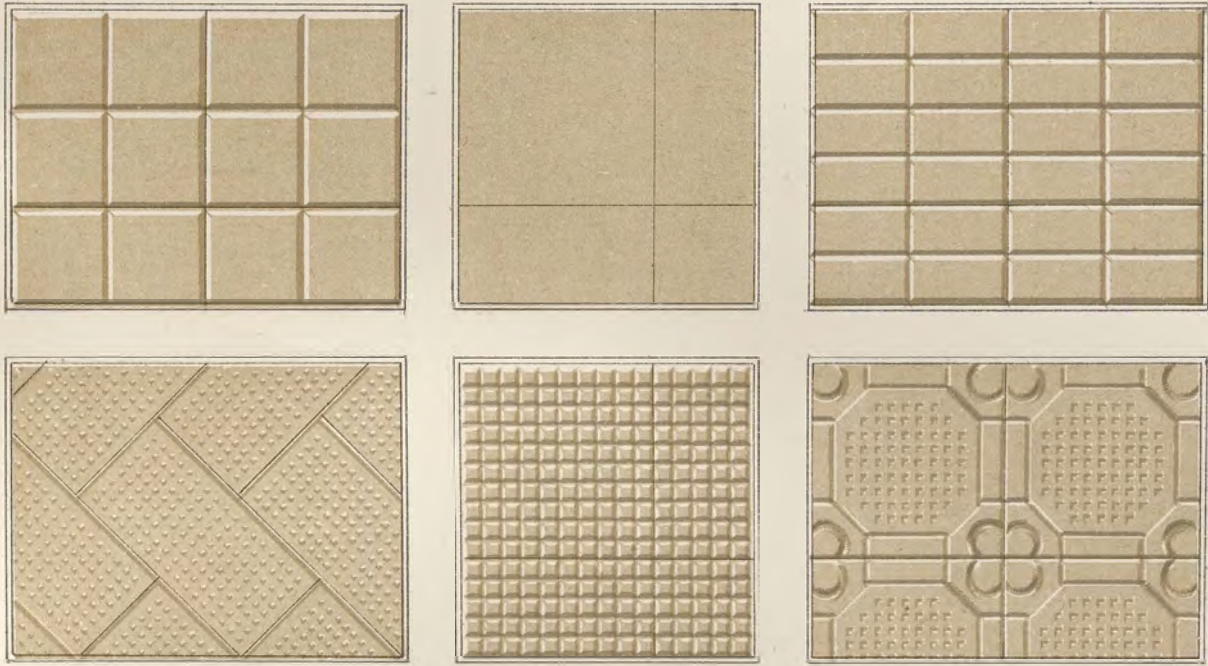
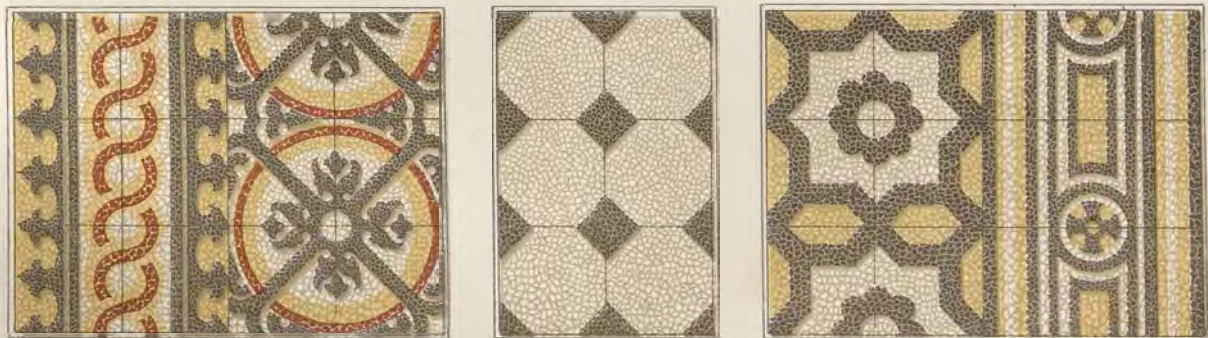
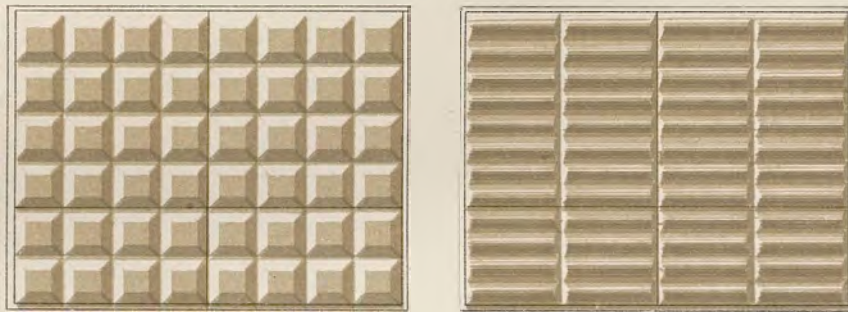


FIG.6. *Il compimento con voltine di mattoni di una testa*



I pietri di cemento compresso



I pavimenti con-mattonelle di cemento a mosaico





FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

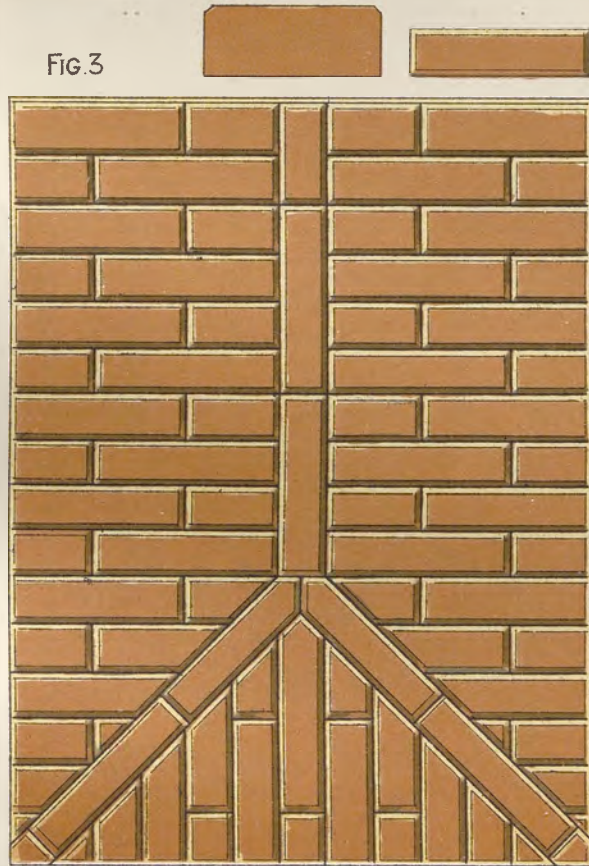


FIG. 3

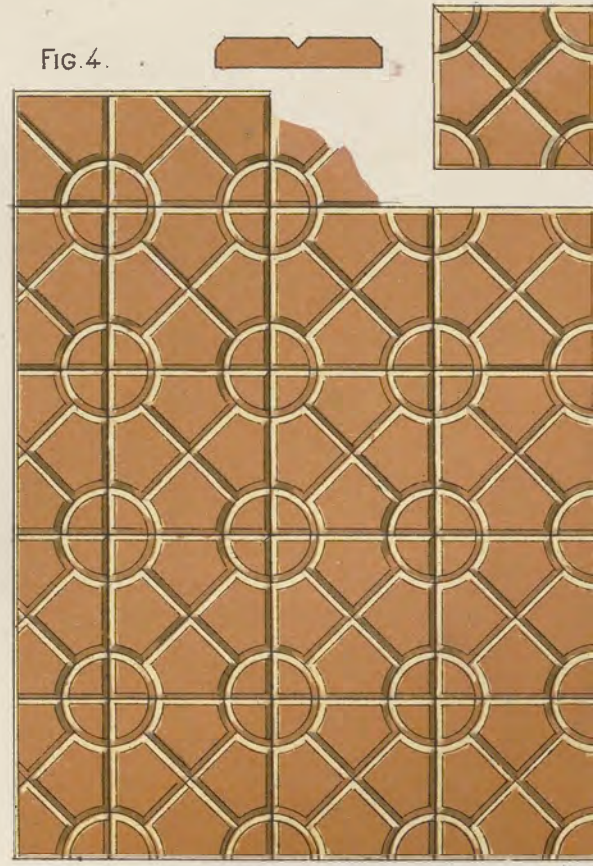
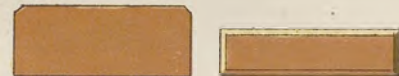
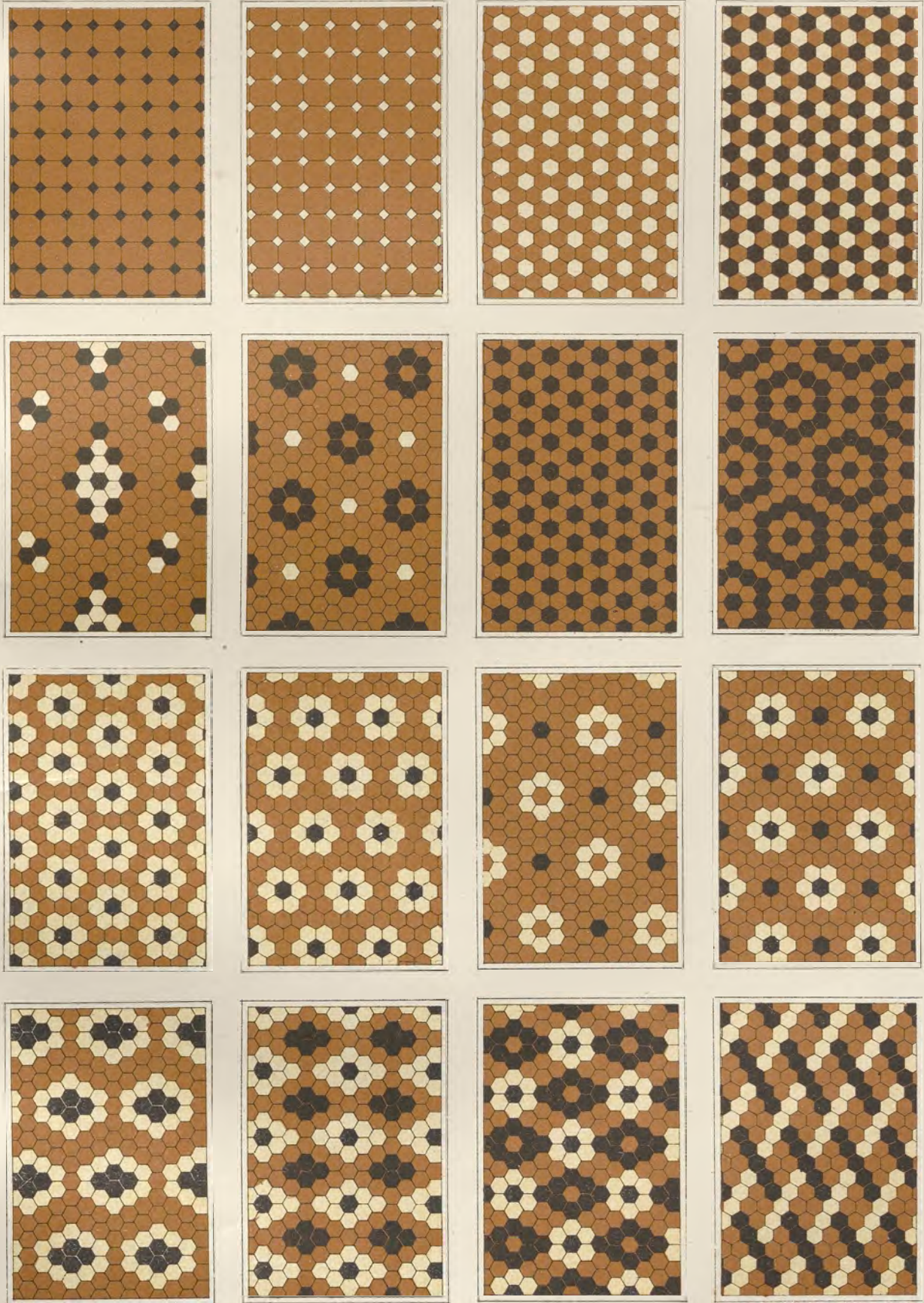


FIG. 4.

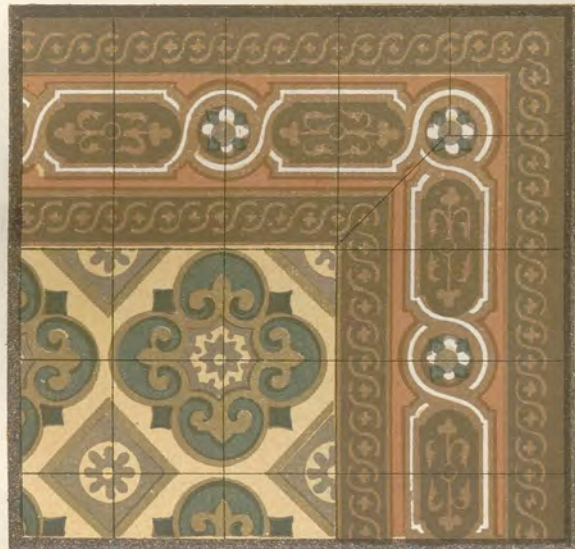


I pavimenti con piastrelle di cotto a colore unito



No.

I pavimenti di terra greificata a tinte varie



Al.

I pavimenti a quadretti esagoni di cemento compresso



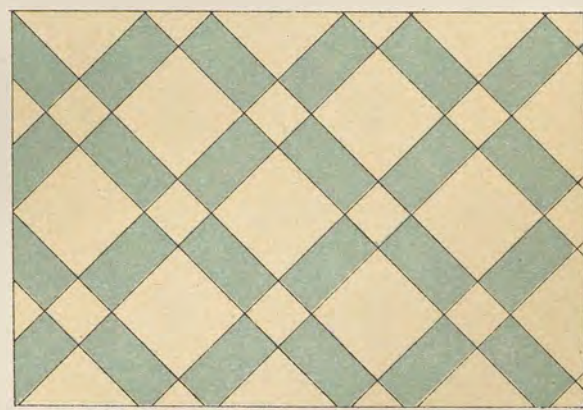
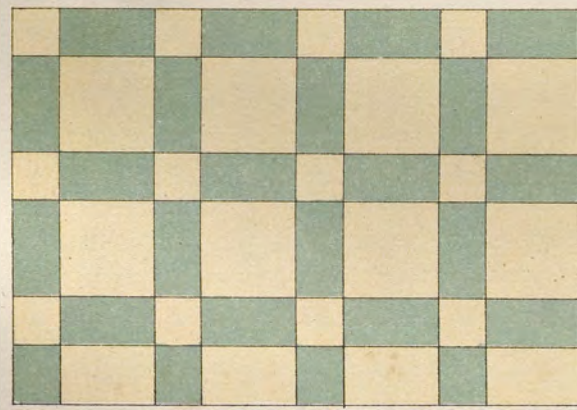
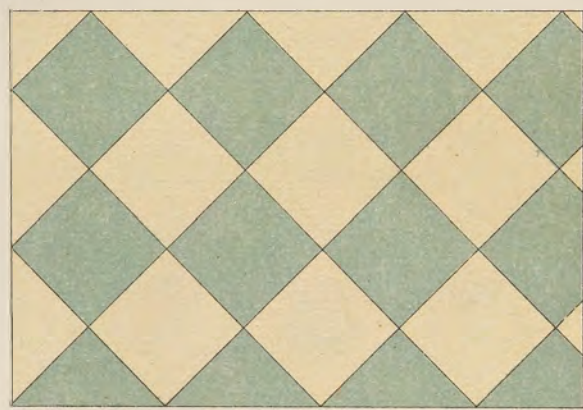
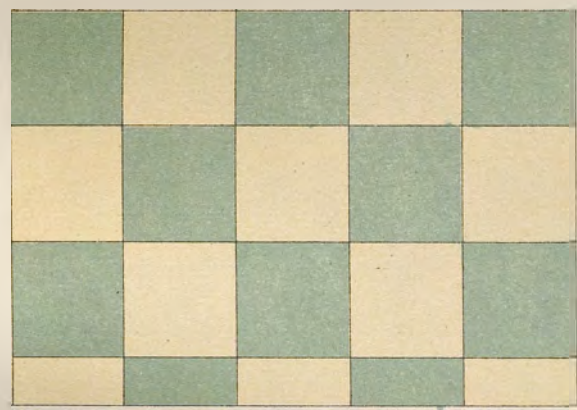
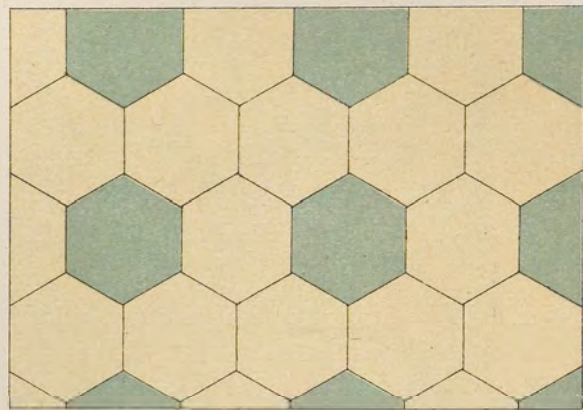
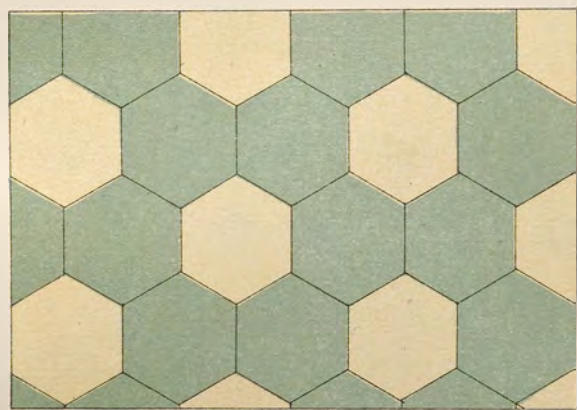
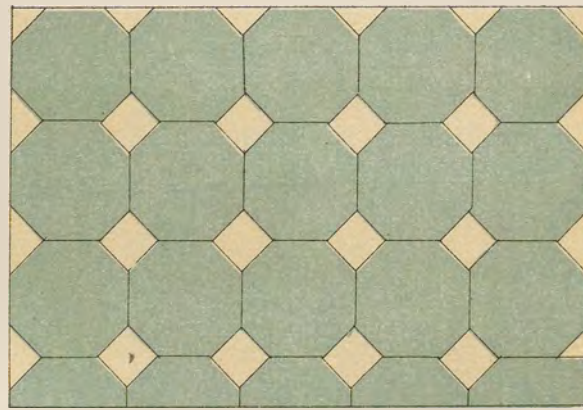
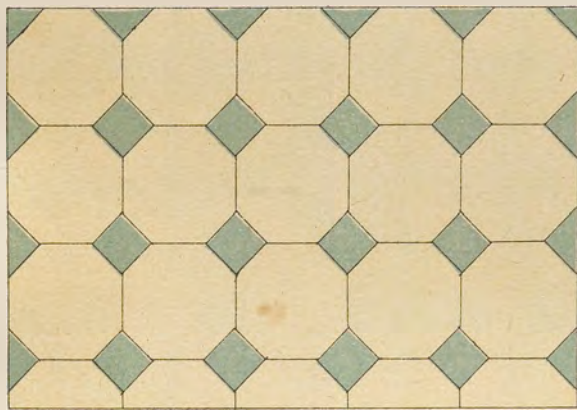


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Vol. II'

Ipavimeali con piastrelle di terra colla smaltata



M.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

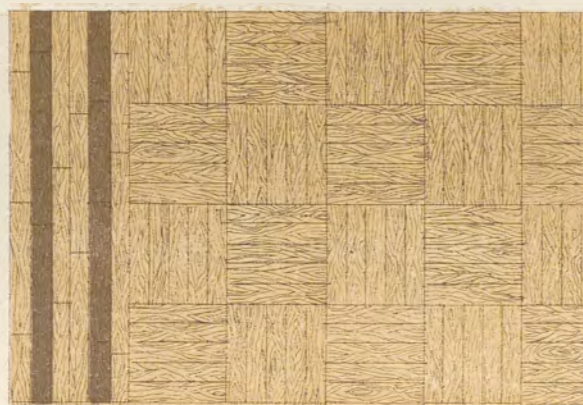


FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

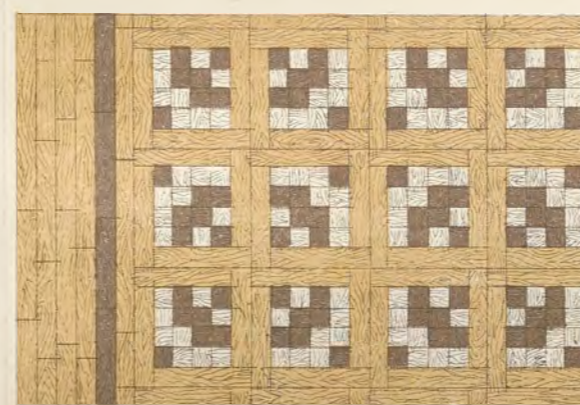


FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

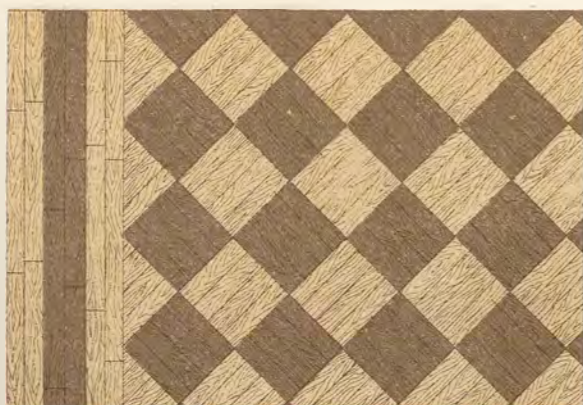


FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

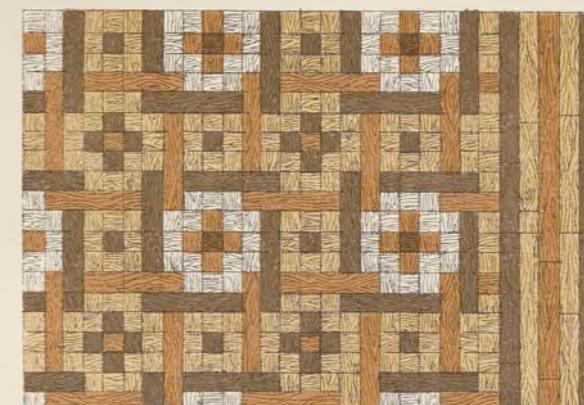


FIG. 13.

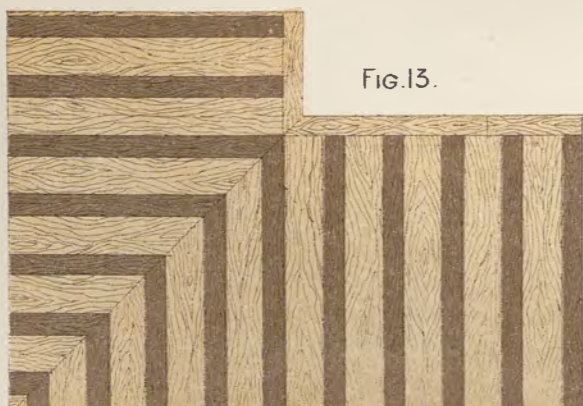


FIG. 14.

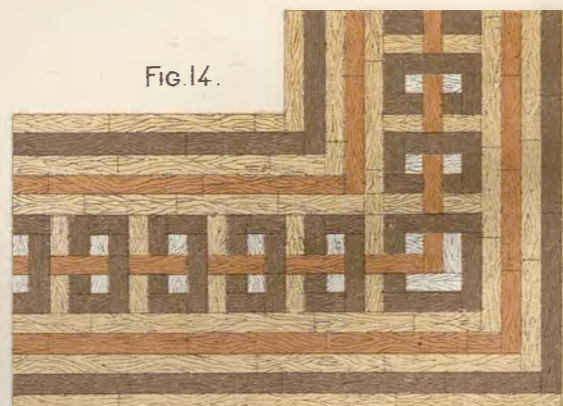


FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.

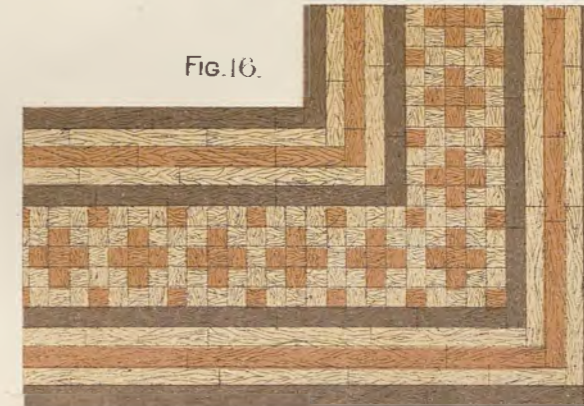


FIG. 1. - Il soffitto a scomparsi irregolari.

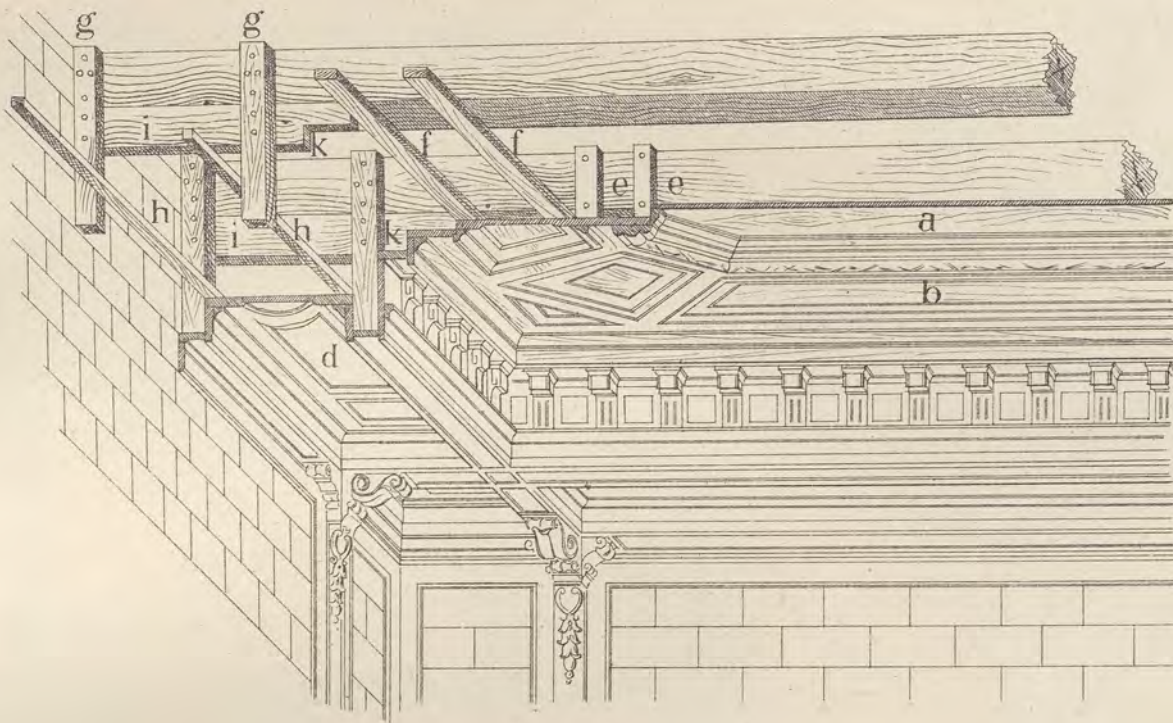


FIG. 2. - Il soffitto di tavole con travi maestre in vista.

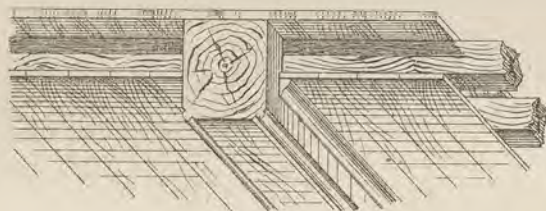


FIG. 5. - Il soffitto a lacunari.

FIG. 3. - Il soffitto di tavole con trave maestra larga.

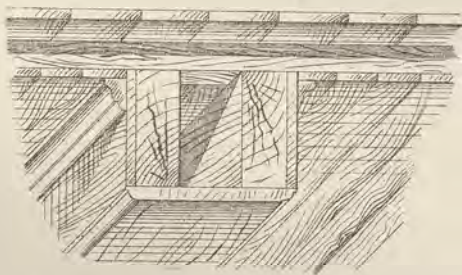
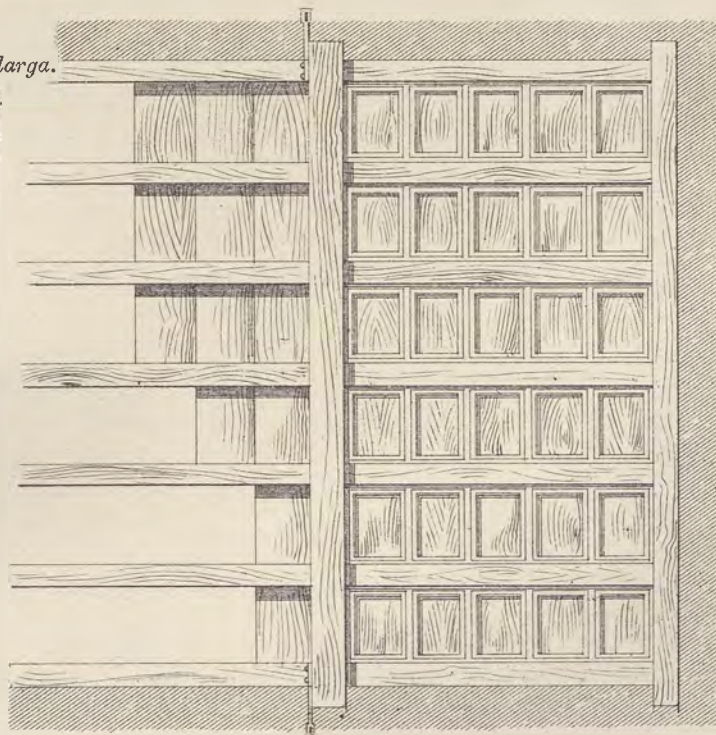
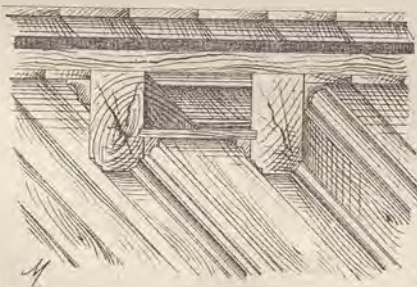


FIG. 4. - L'altro tipo di trave maestra larga.



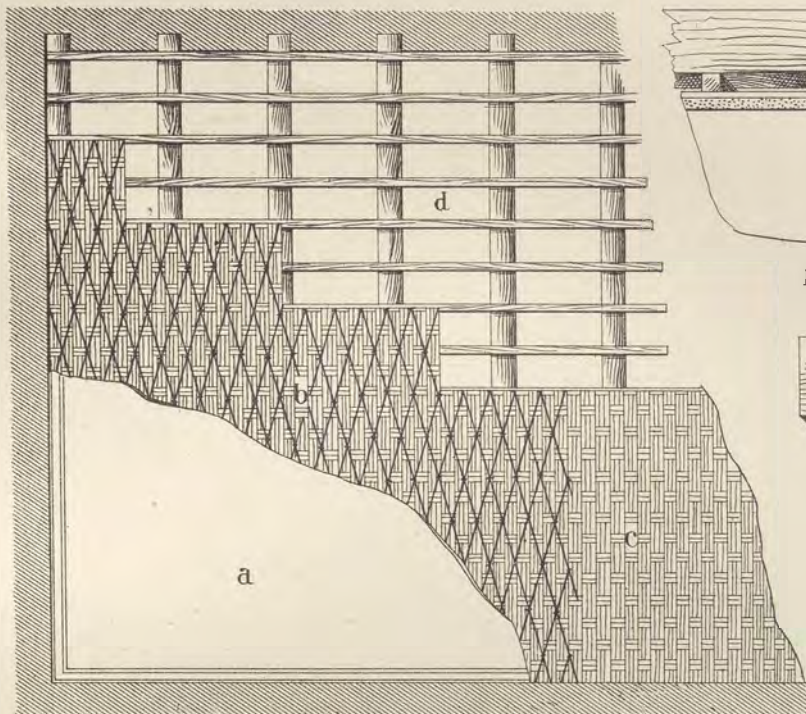


FIG. 1. - L'orditura di un soffitto con stuoie.

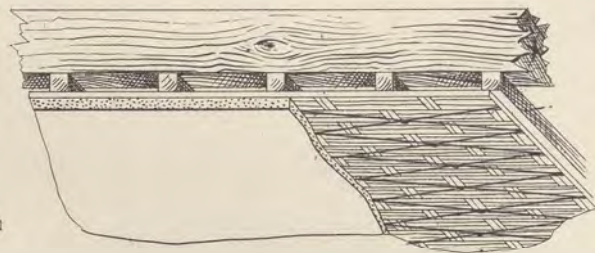


FIG. 2. - Il soffitto stuociato piano.

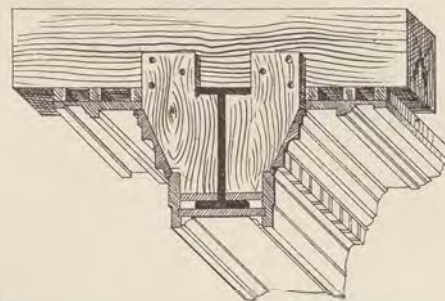


FIG. 3. - Il rivestimento di una trave maestra di ferro.

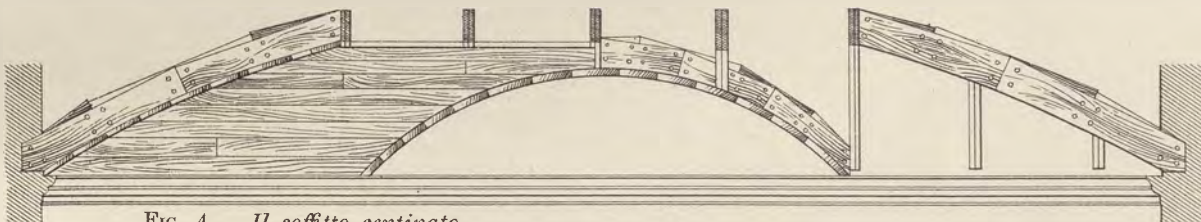
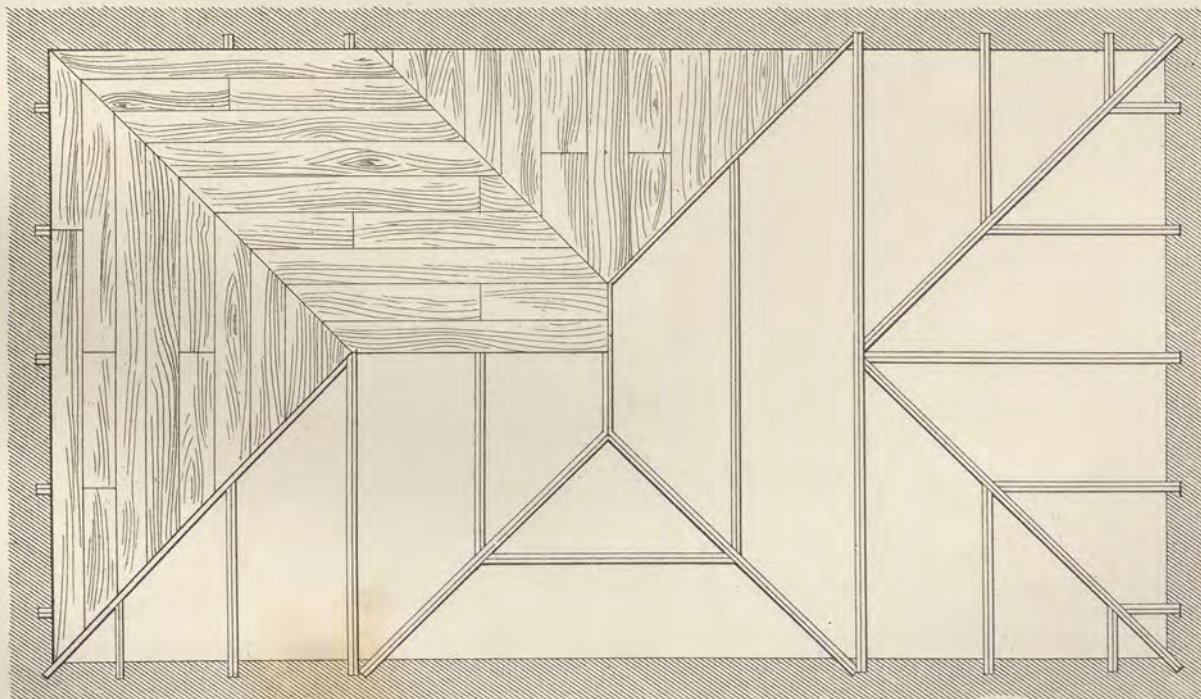


FIG. 4. - Il soffitto centinato.



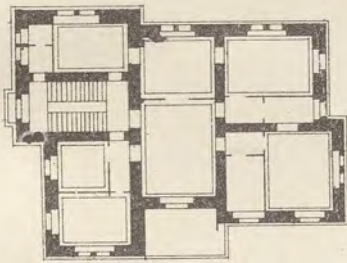


FIG. 1,

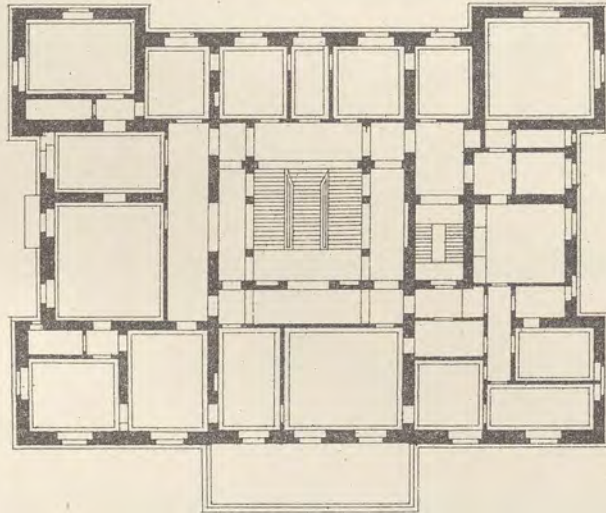


FIG. 2,

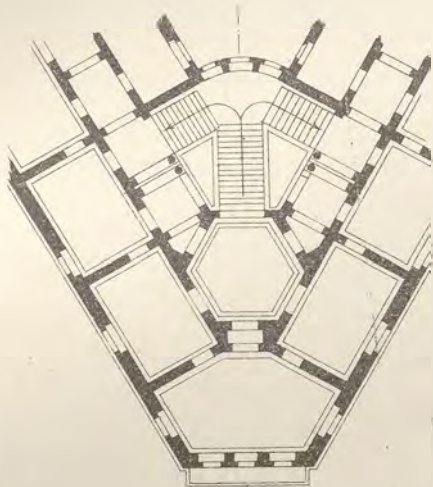


FIG. 3,

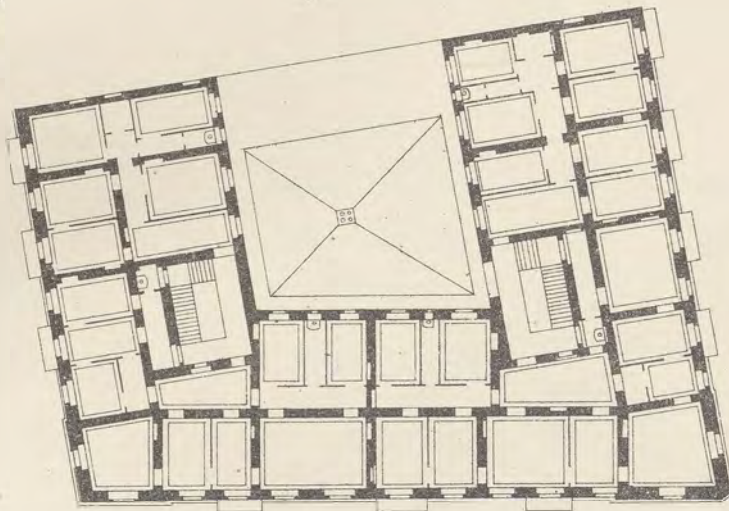


FIG. 4,

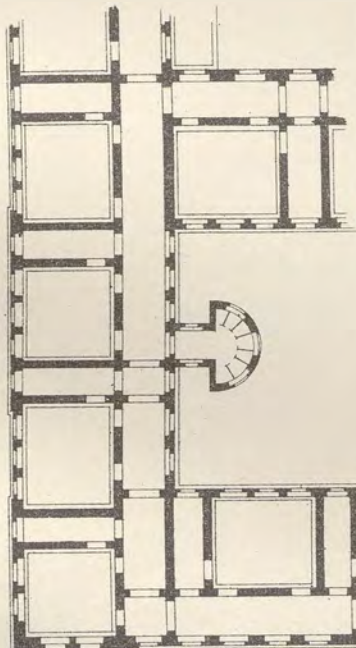


FIG. 5.

L'ubicazione delle scale negli edifici.

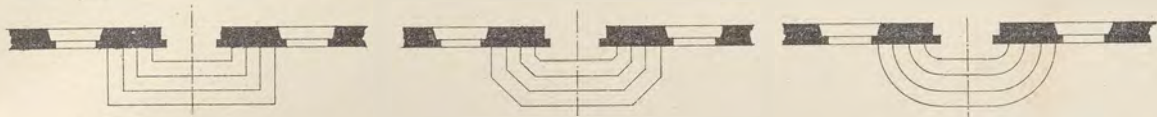


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

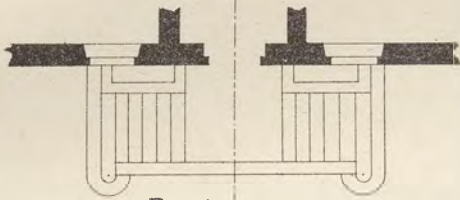


FIG. 4.

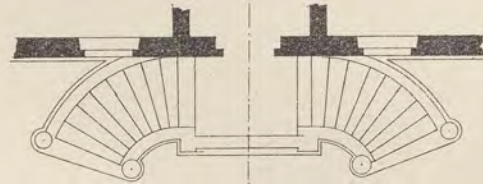


FIG. 5.

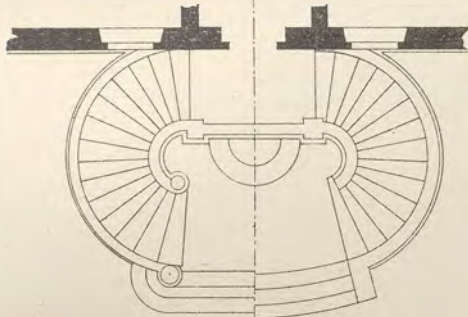


FIG. 7.

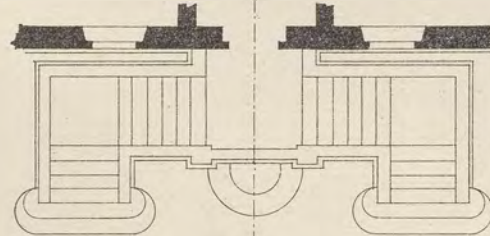


FIG. 6.

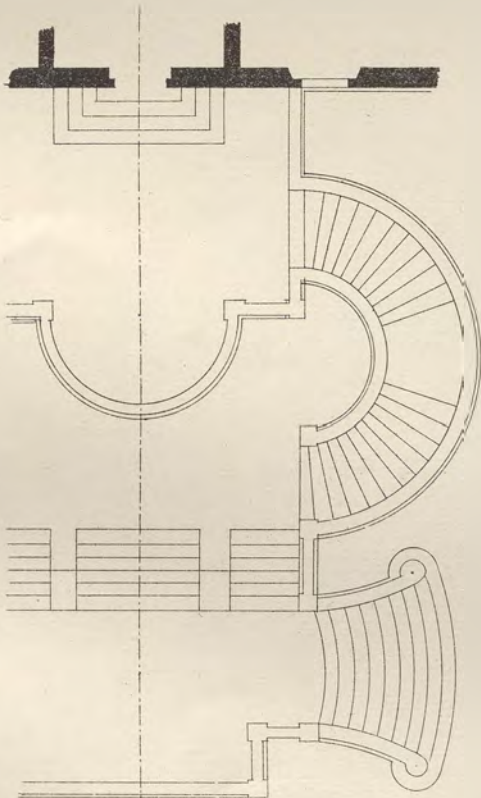


FIG. 9.

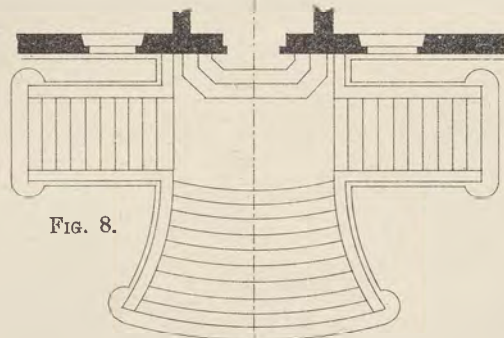


FIG. 8.

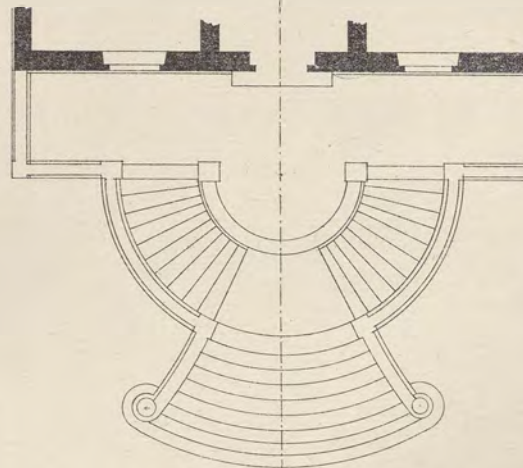


FIG. 10.

FIG. 1 a FIG. 10. Le varie forme di gradinate esterne.

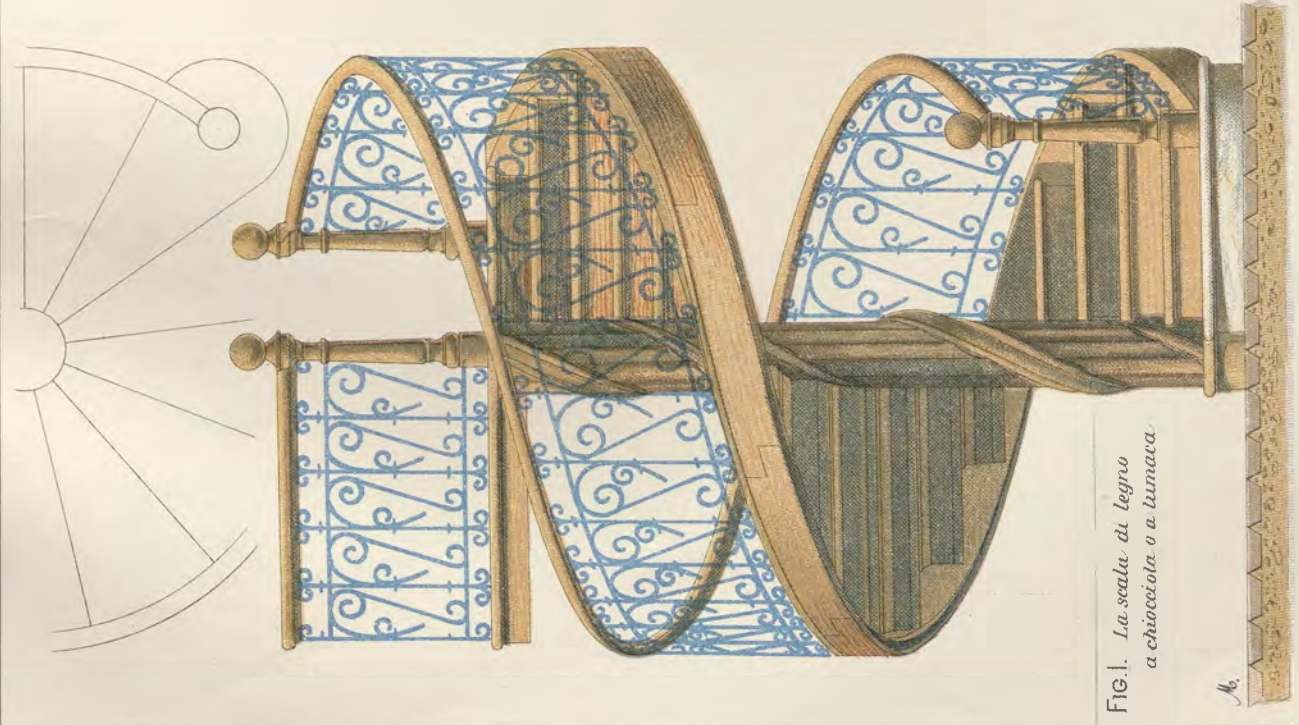


FIG. 1. La scala di legno a chiocciola o a lumaca

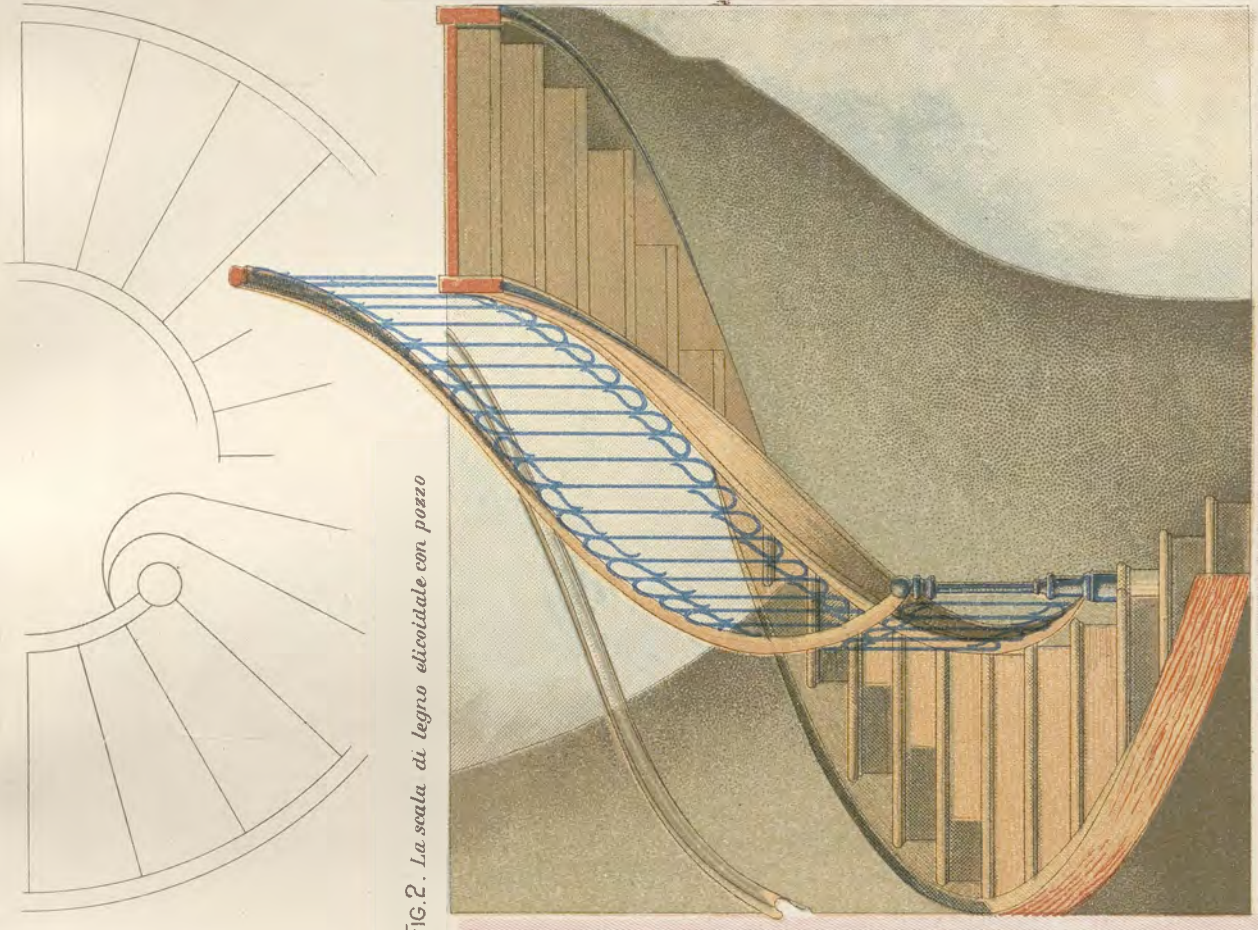


FIG. 2. La scala di legno elicoidale con pozzo

L'elevato di una scala a chiocciola di ferro



Fig. 5.

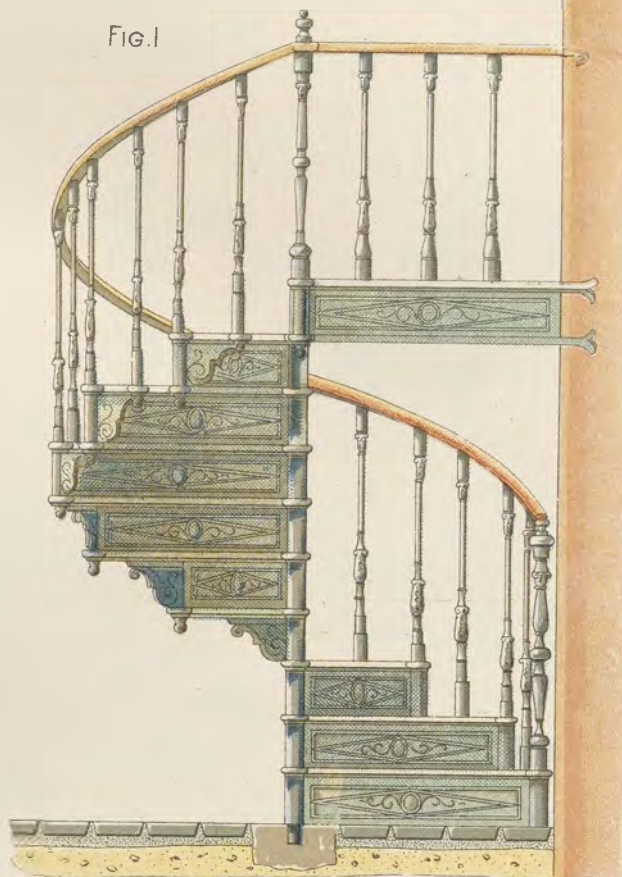


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



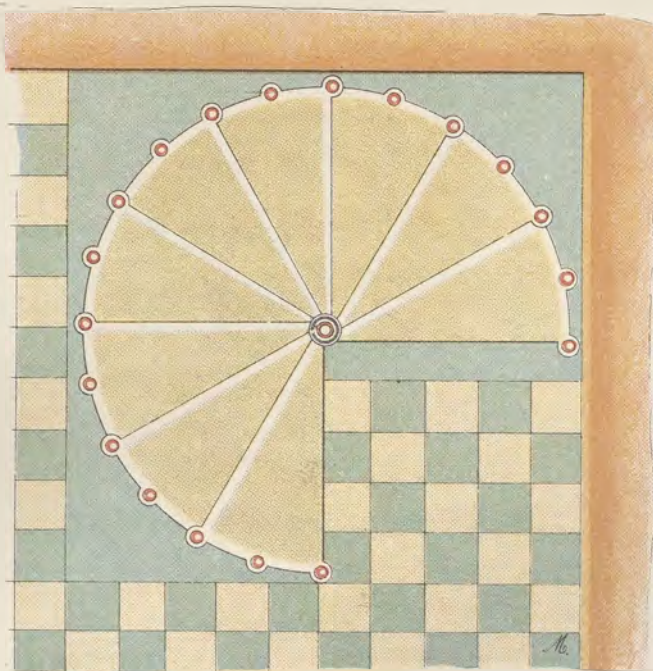
Fig. 4.

La lamiera della pedata



Fig. 3.

La lamiera dell'alzata



La pianta della scala

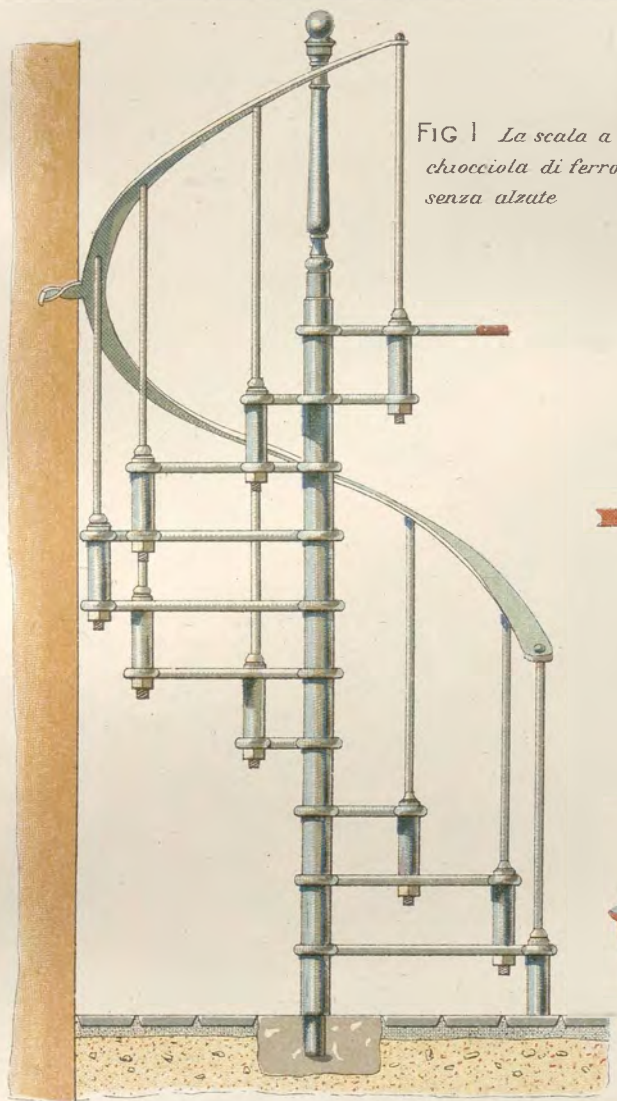


FIG 1 La scala a chiocciola di ferro senza alzate



FIG 3

I particolari dei collegamenti

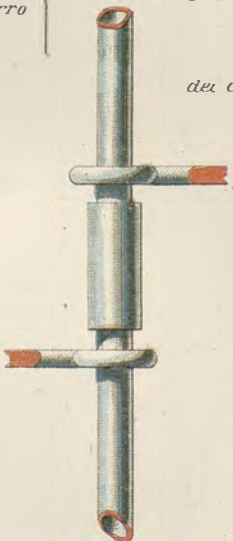


FIG 4

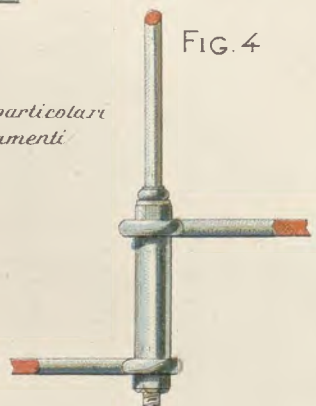


FIG 5 Gli scalini compresi nello spessore dei correnti

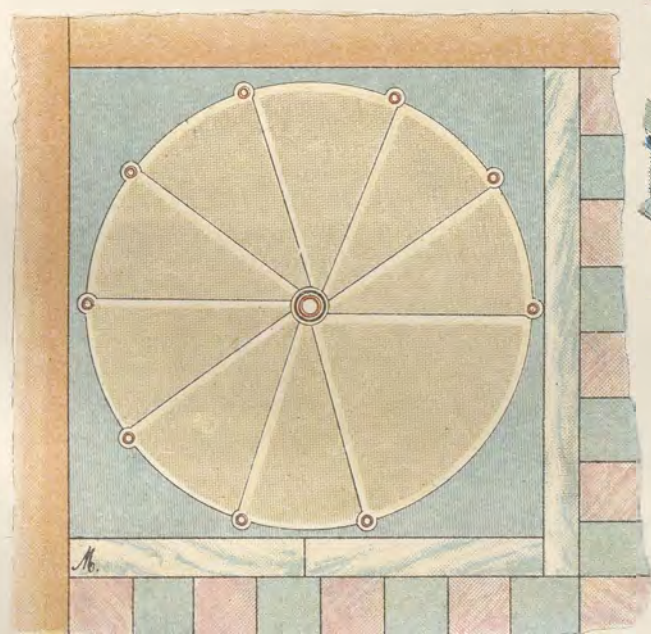


FIG 2 La pianta della scala a chiocciola

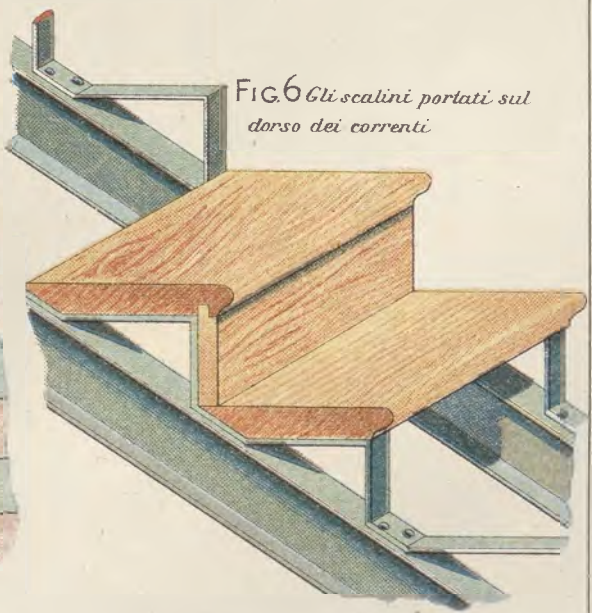


FIG 6 Gli scalini portati sul dorso dei correnti

FIG 1 *La scala di ferro con pedate di legno*

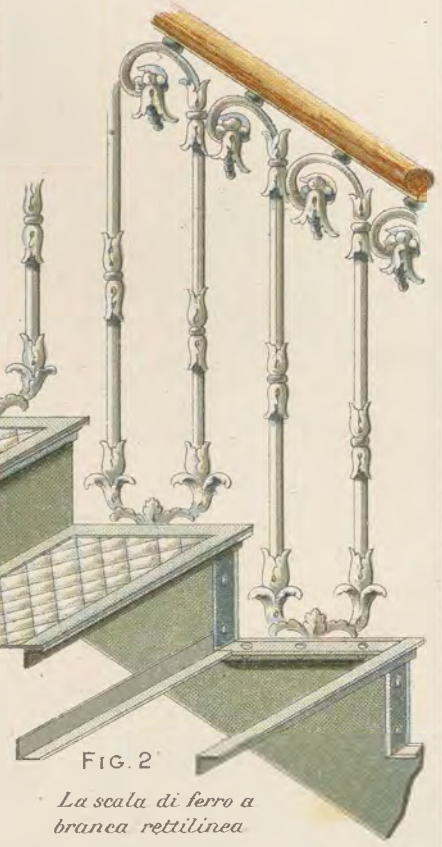
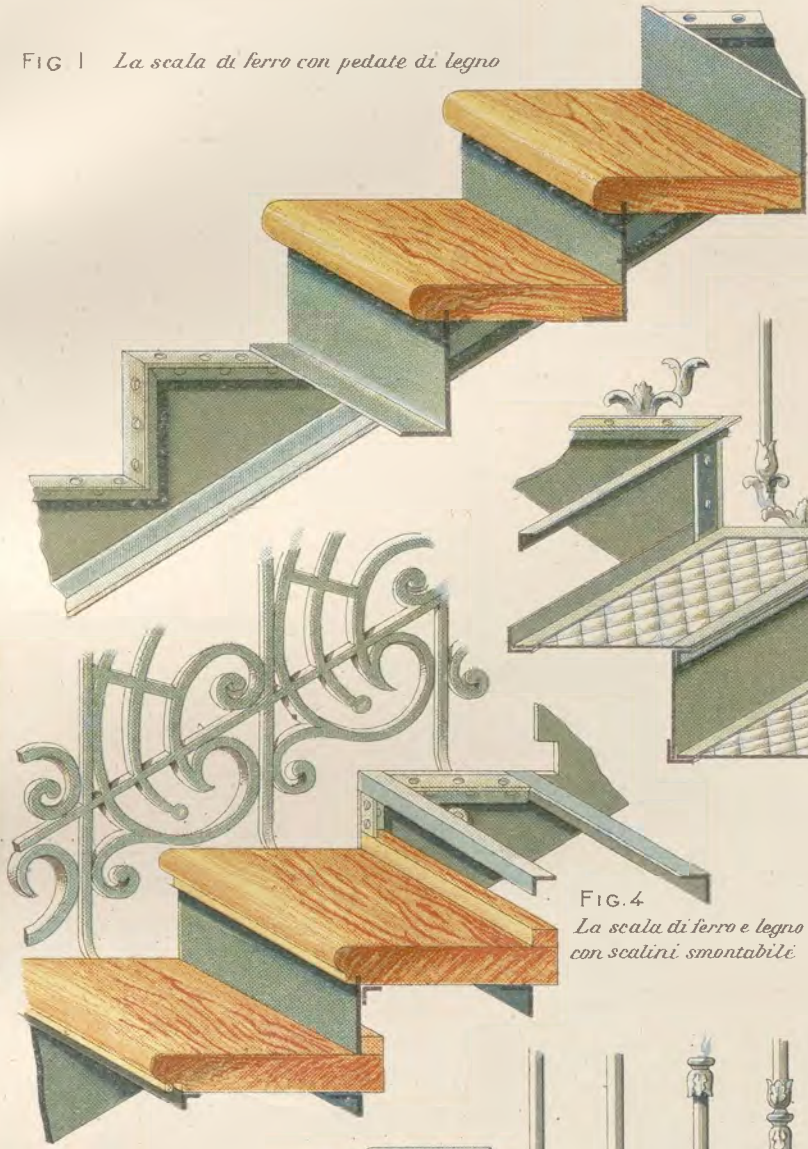


FIG. 2

*La scala di ferro a
branca rettilinea*

FIG. 4

*La scala di ferro e legno
con scalini smontabile*

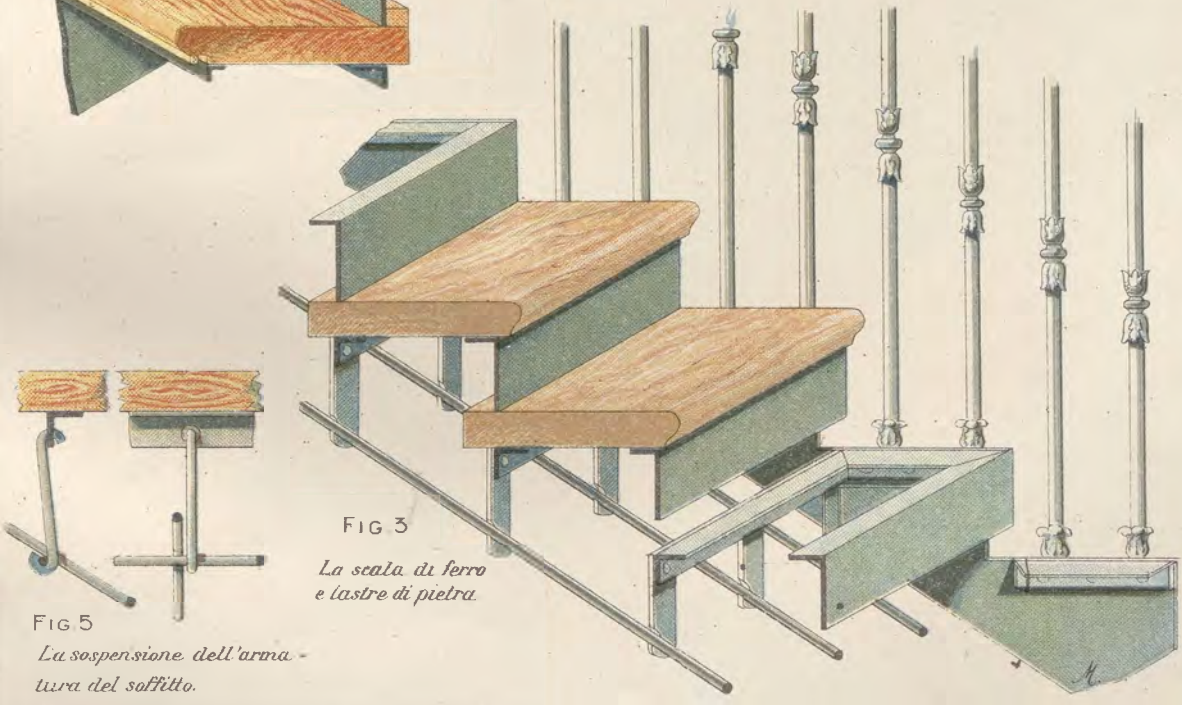


FIG 3

*La scala di ferro
e lastre di pietra.*

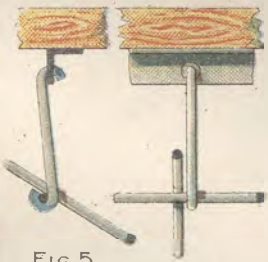


FIG 5

*La sospensione dell'arma-
tura del soffitto.*

FIG. 1 *La scala piemontese sostenuta da volta a botte rampante*

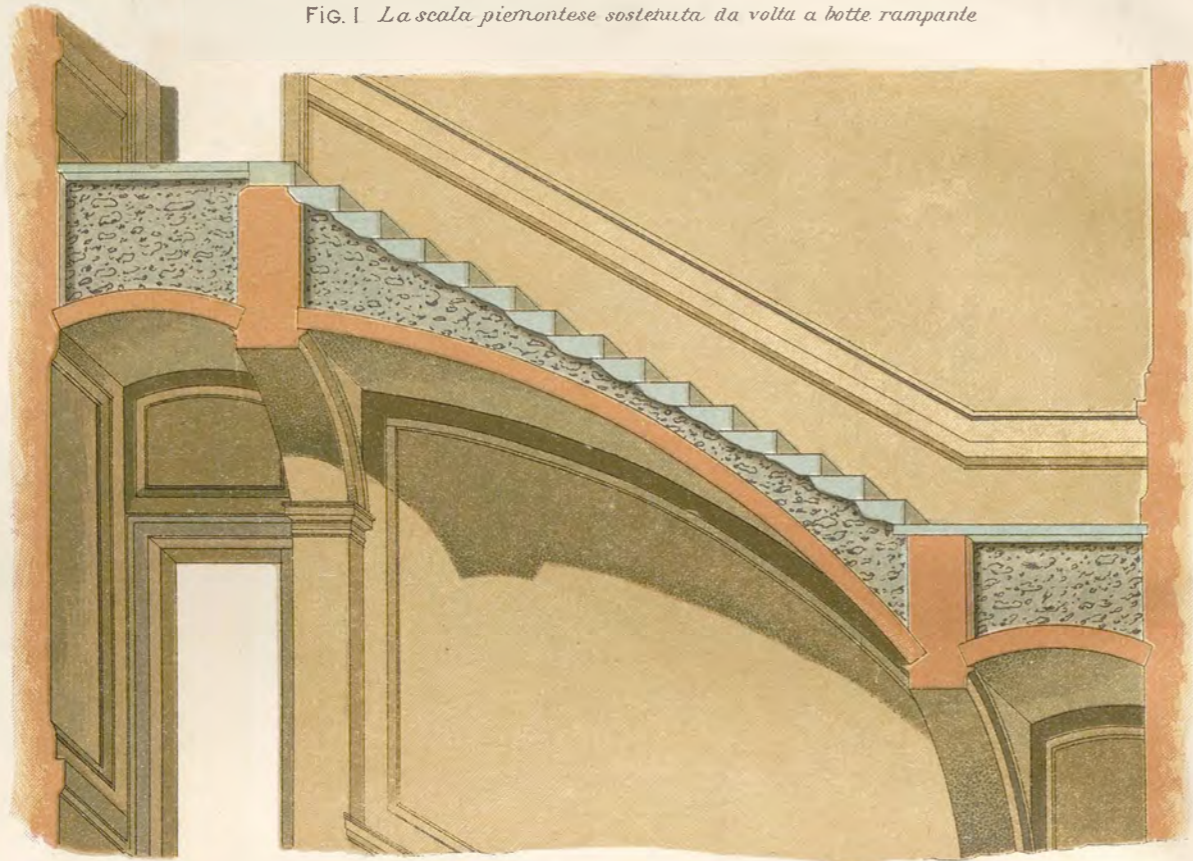


FIG. 2 *La branca sostenuta da volta a padiglione rampante*

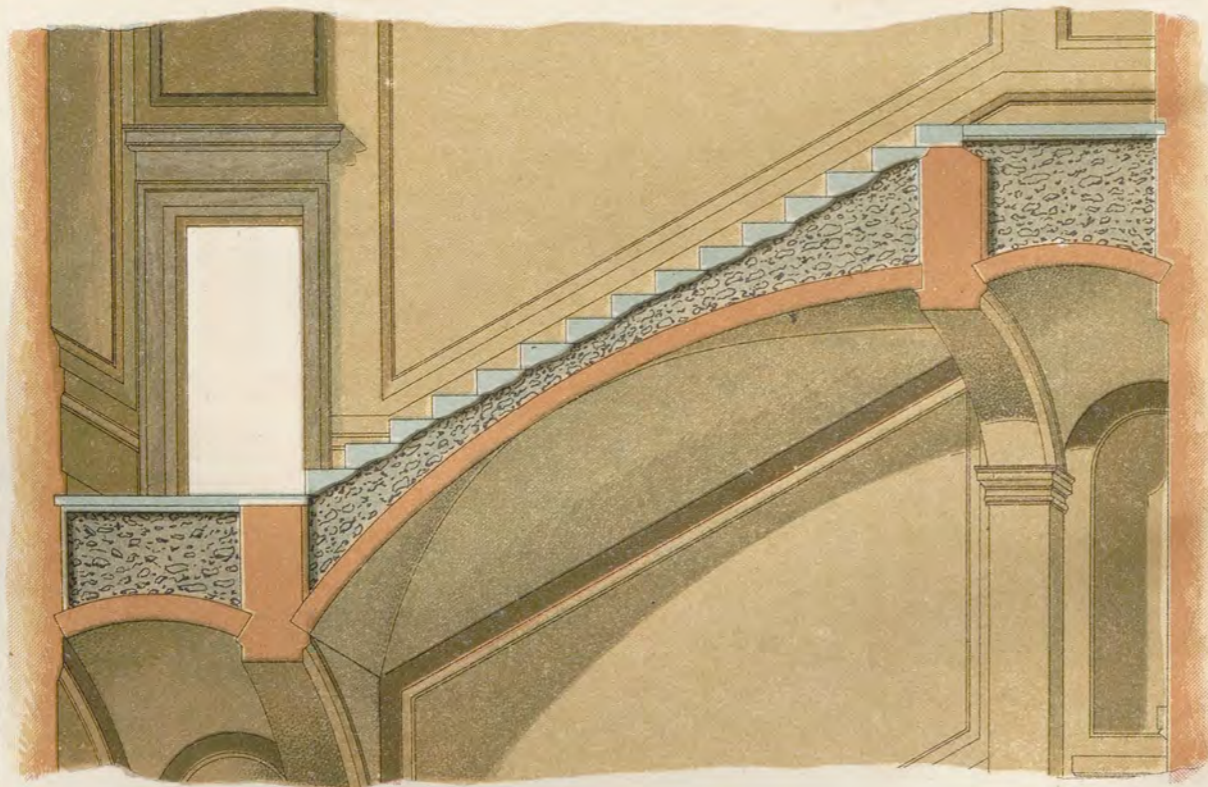


FIG. 3 *La branca sostenuta da volta veloidica rampante*



FIG. 4 *La branca sostenuta da volta a crociera rampante*



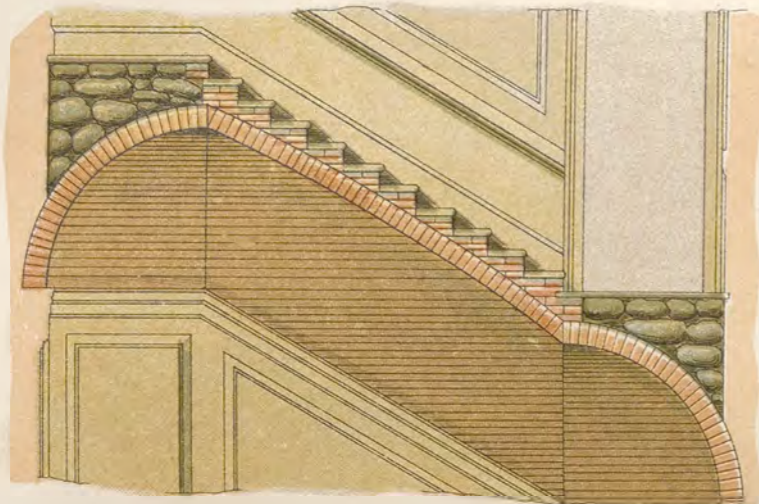


Fig. 3

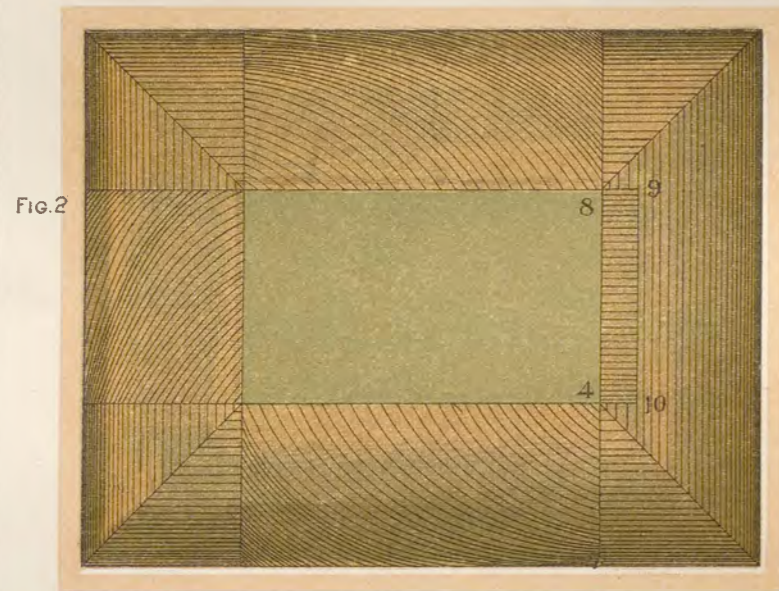


Fig. 2

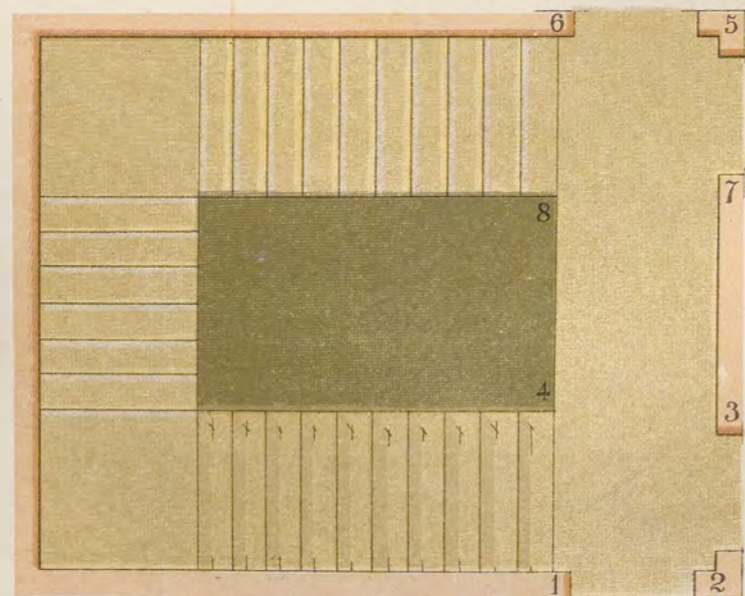


Fig. 1

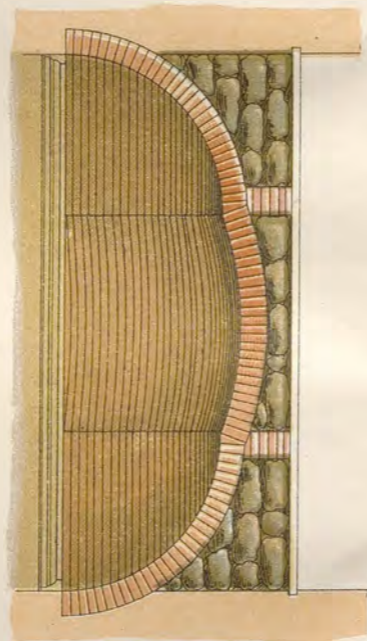


Fig. 4

La costruzione delle scale alla romana

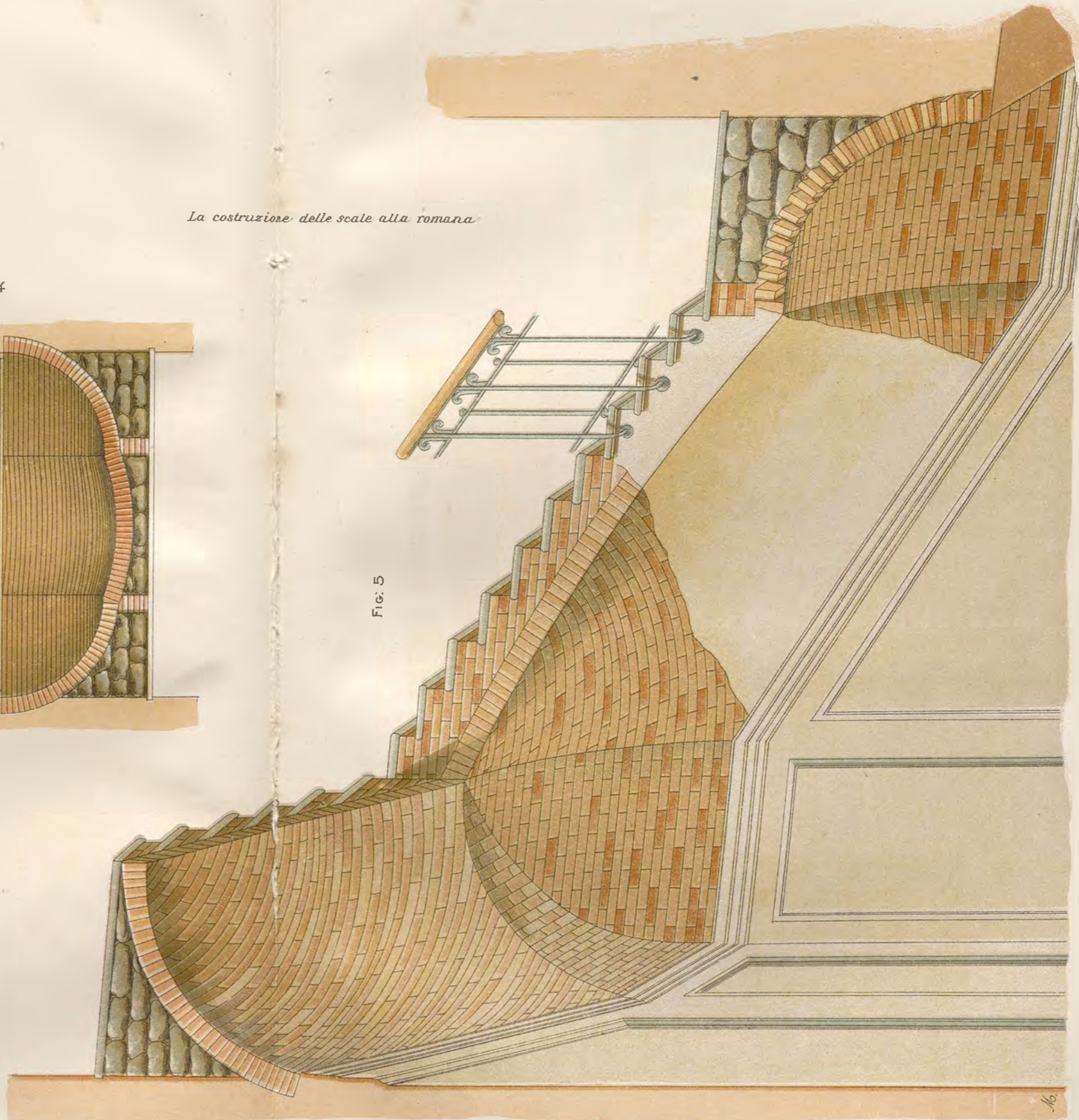


Fig. 5

FIG. 1. *Le scale a sbalzo con scalini di lastre di beura*

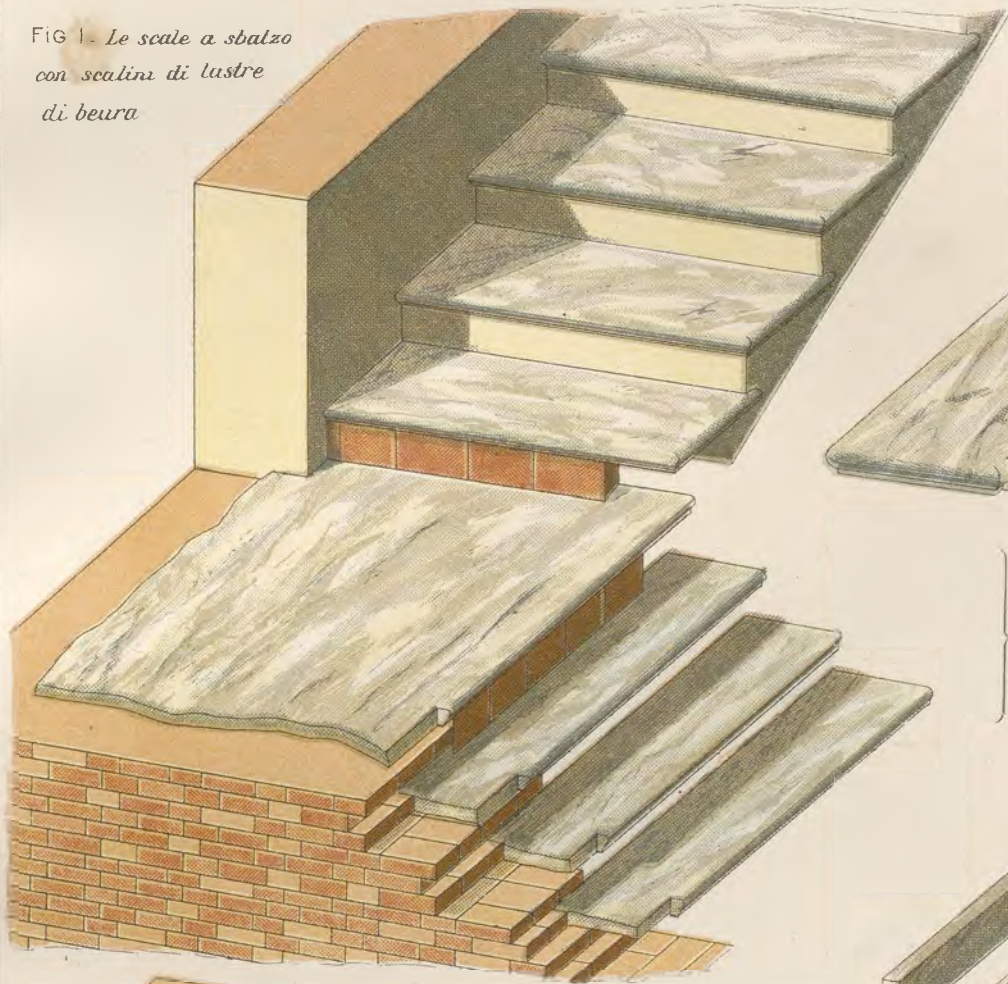


FIG. 2

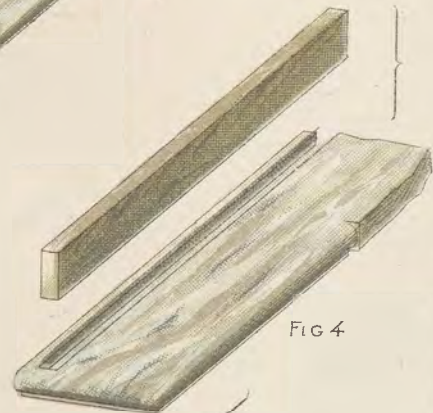
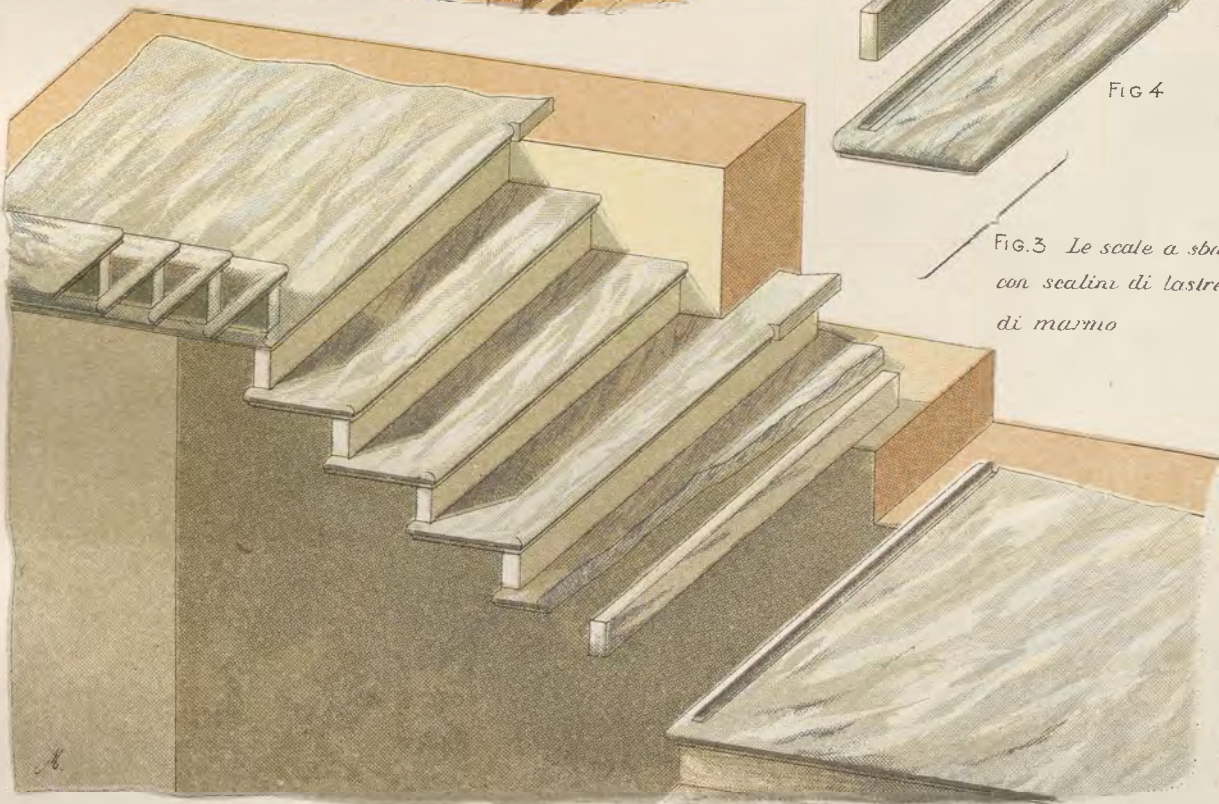


FIG. 4

FIG. 3 *Le scale a sbalzo con scalini di lastre di marmo*



Lo sviluppo delle fronti interna ed esterna degli scalini

FIG. 1

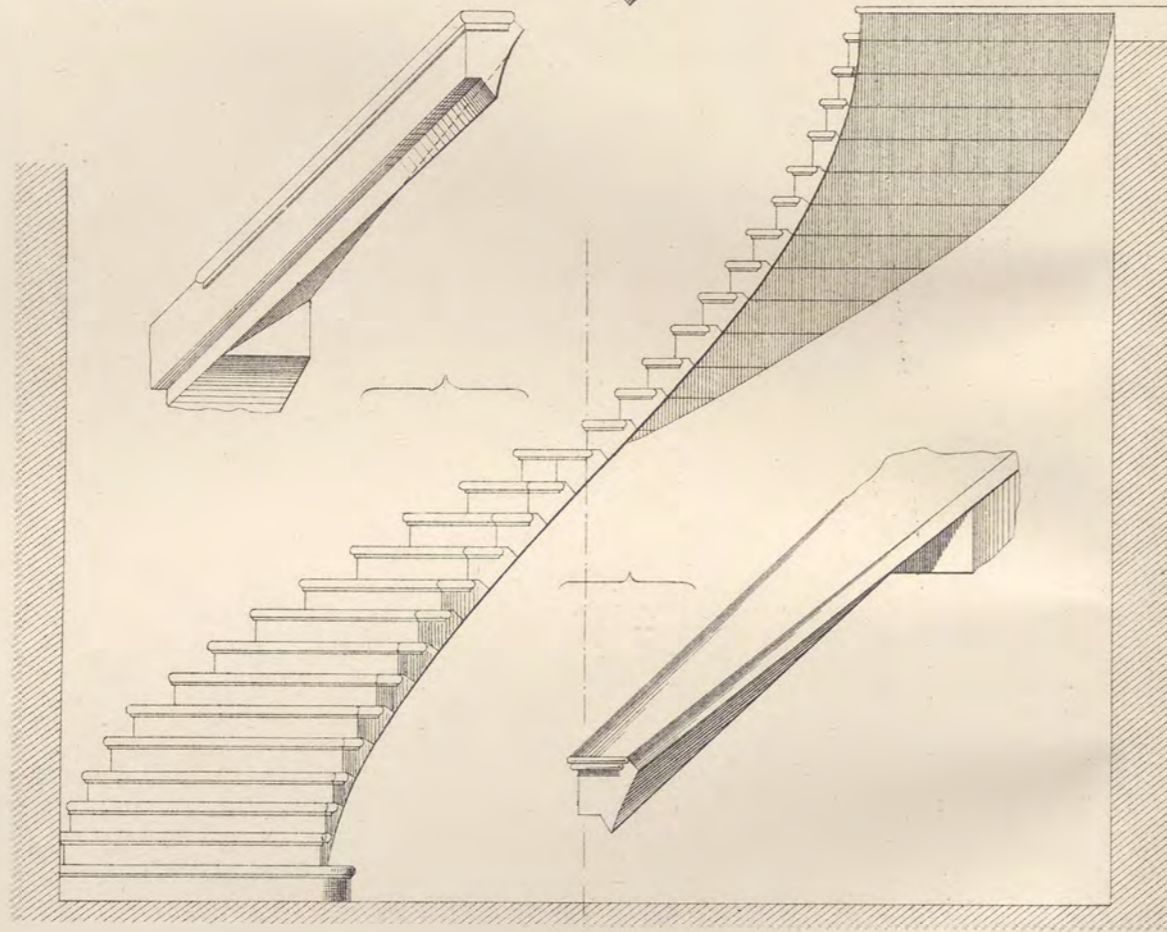
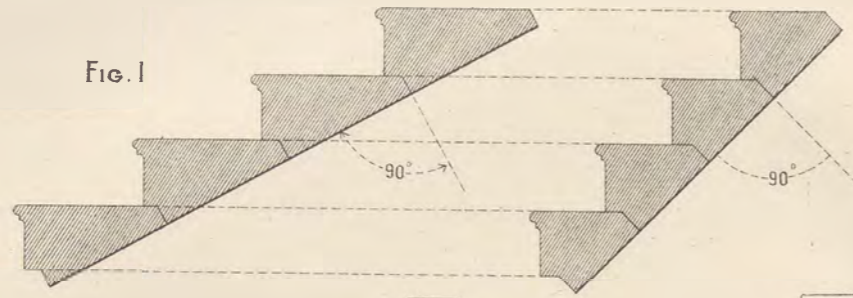


FIG 2 *La scala elicoidale a giorno*

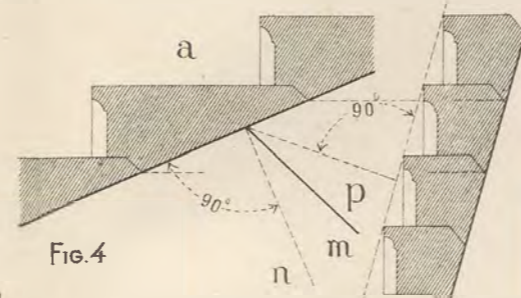


FIG. 4

La scala elicoidale a giorno, con fianco

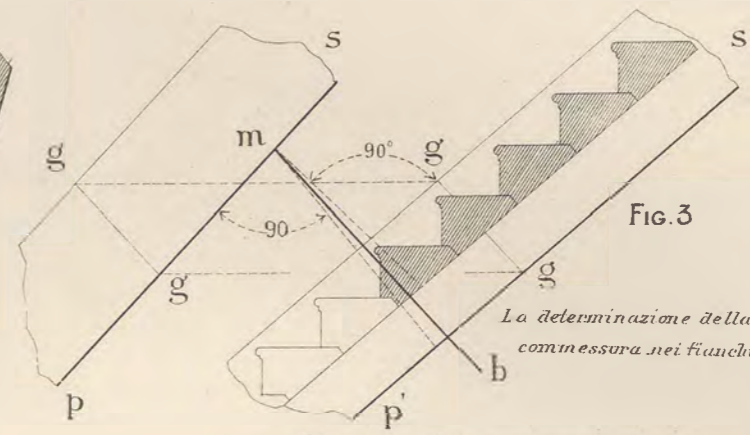


FIG. 3

La determinazione della commessura nei fianchi

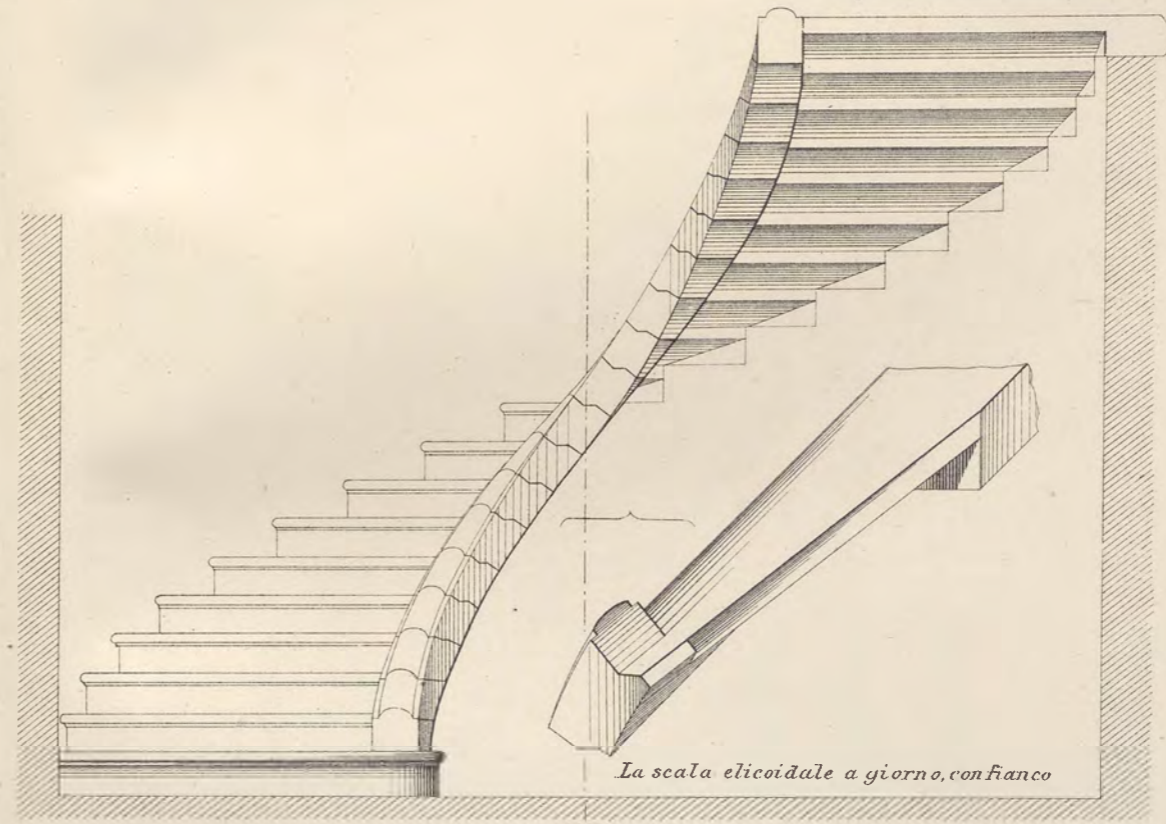
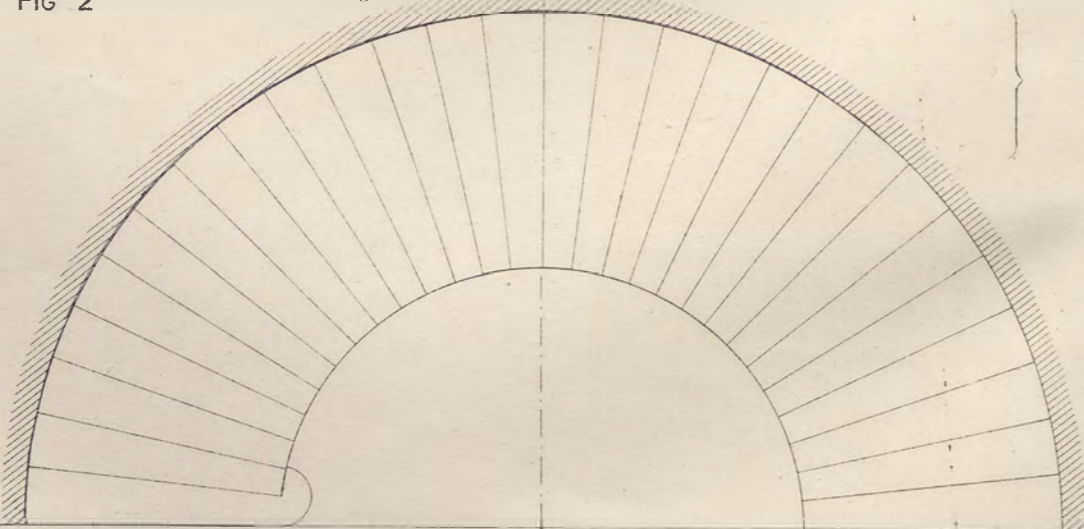
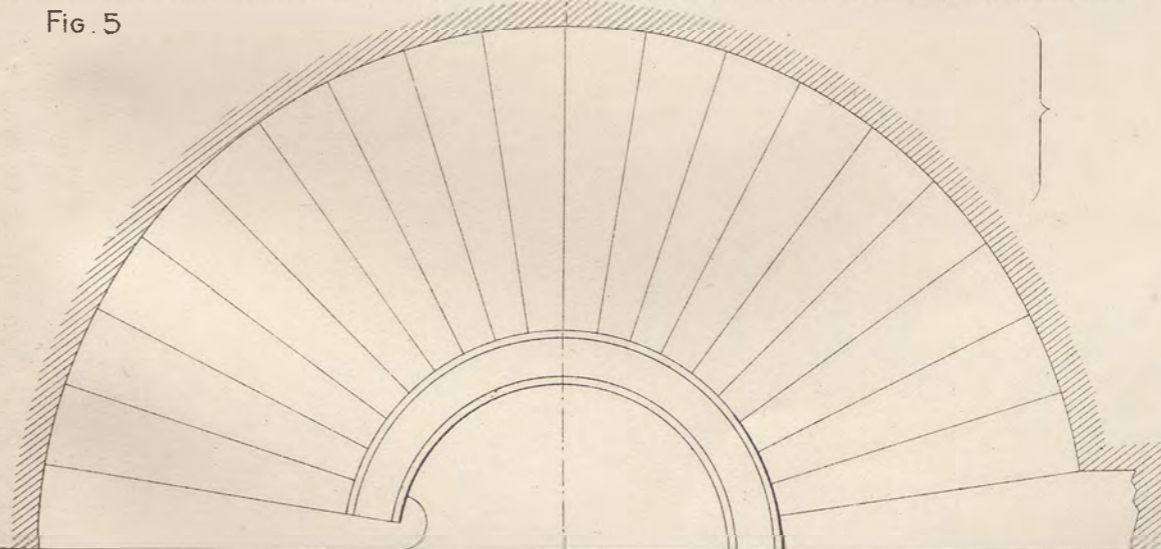


FIG. 5

La scala elicoidale a giorno, con fianco



M.



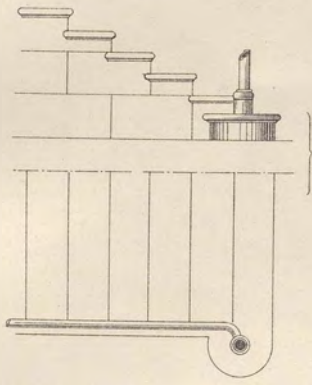


FIG. 1

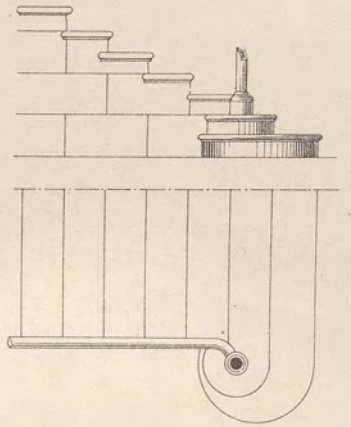


FIG. 2

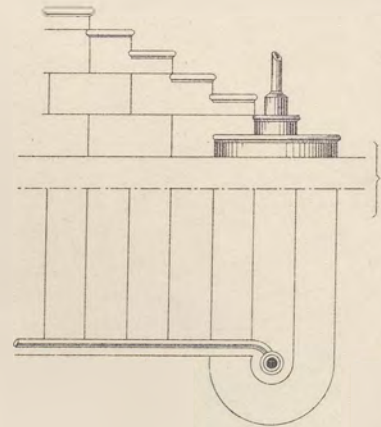


FIG. 3

Le varie disposizioni degli scalini d'avito

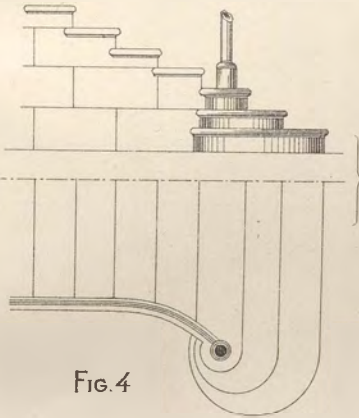


FIG. 4

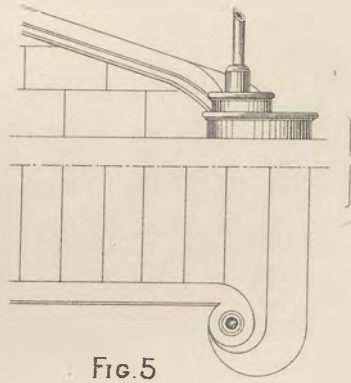


FIG. 5

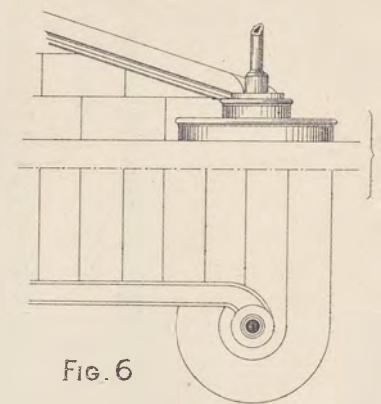


FIG. 6



FIG. 7

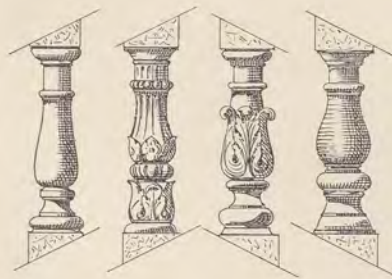


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

I parapetti con balaustre



FIG. 10

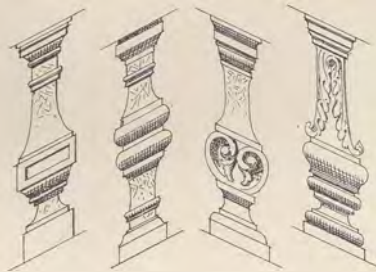


FIG. 11



FIG. 12

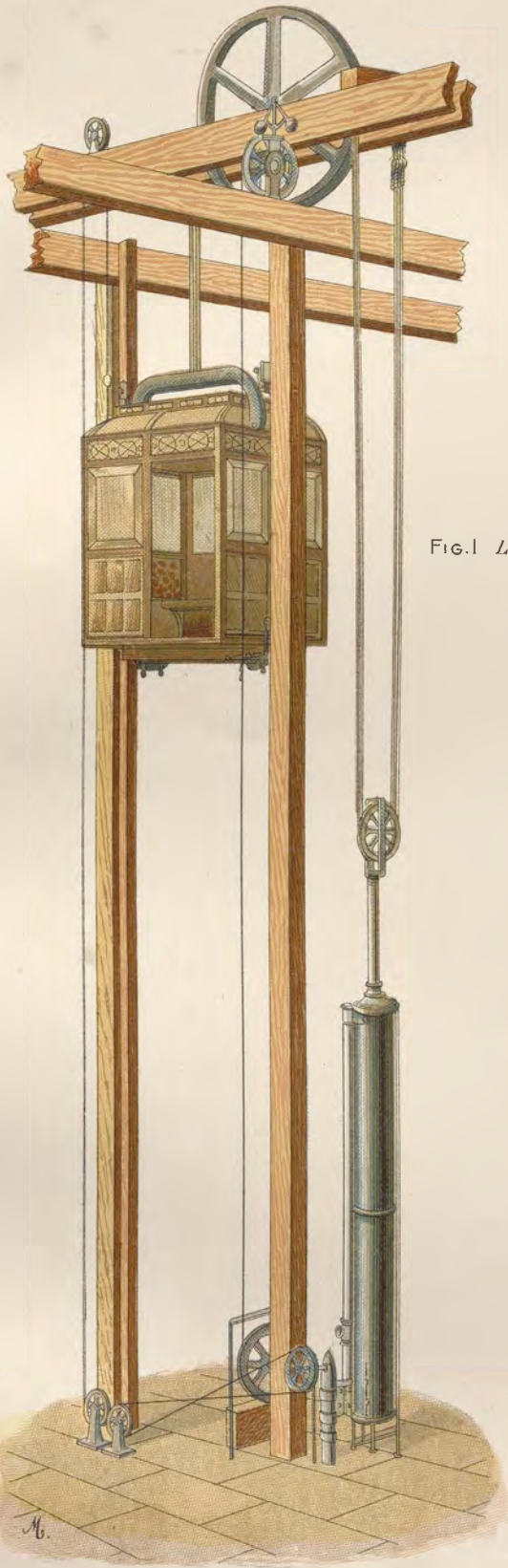


FIG. 1 *L'ascensore Otis*

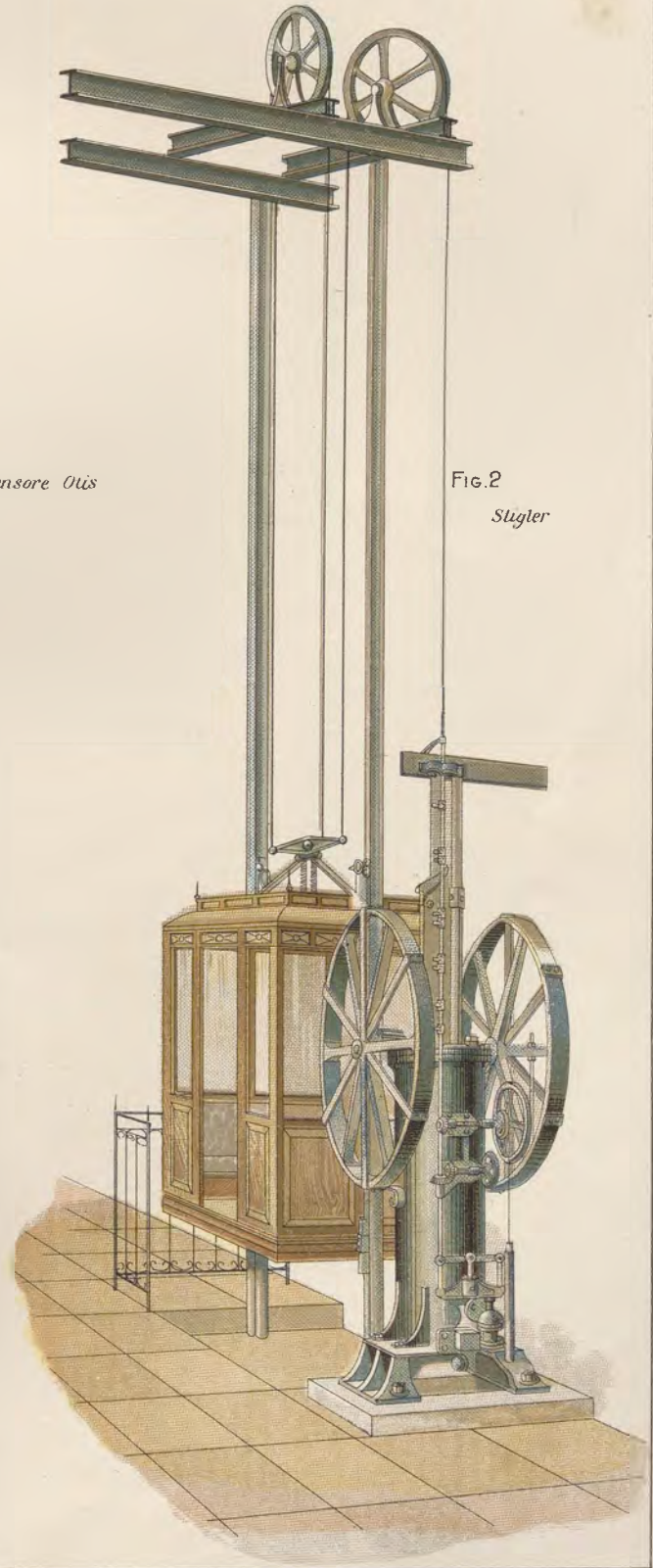


FIG. 2
Stigler



Fig. 1 - L'attacco dei puntoni e dei saettoni col monaco

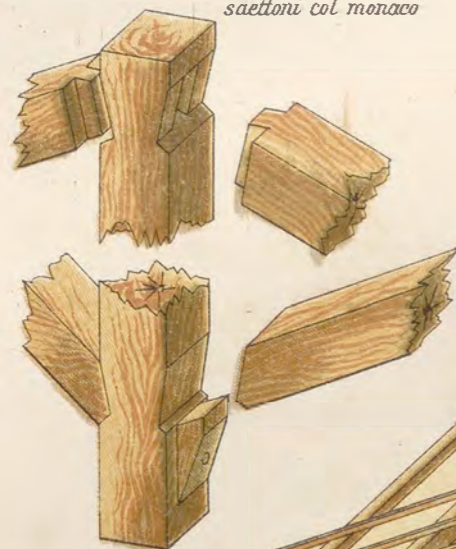


Fig. 2 Il tetto a correnti orizzontali (arcarecci)

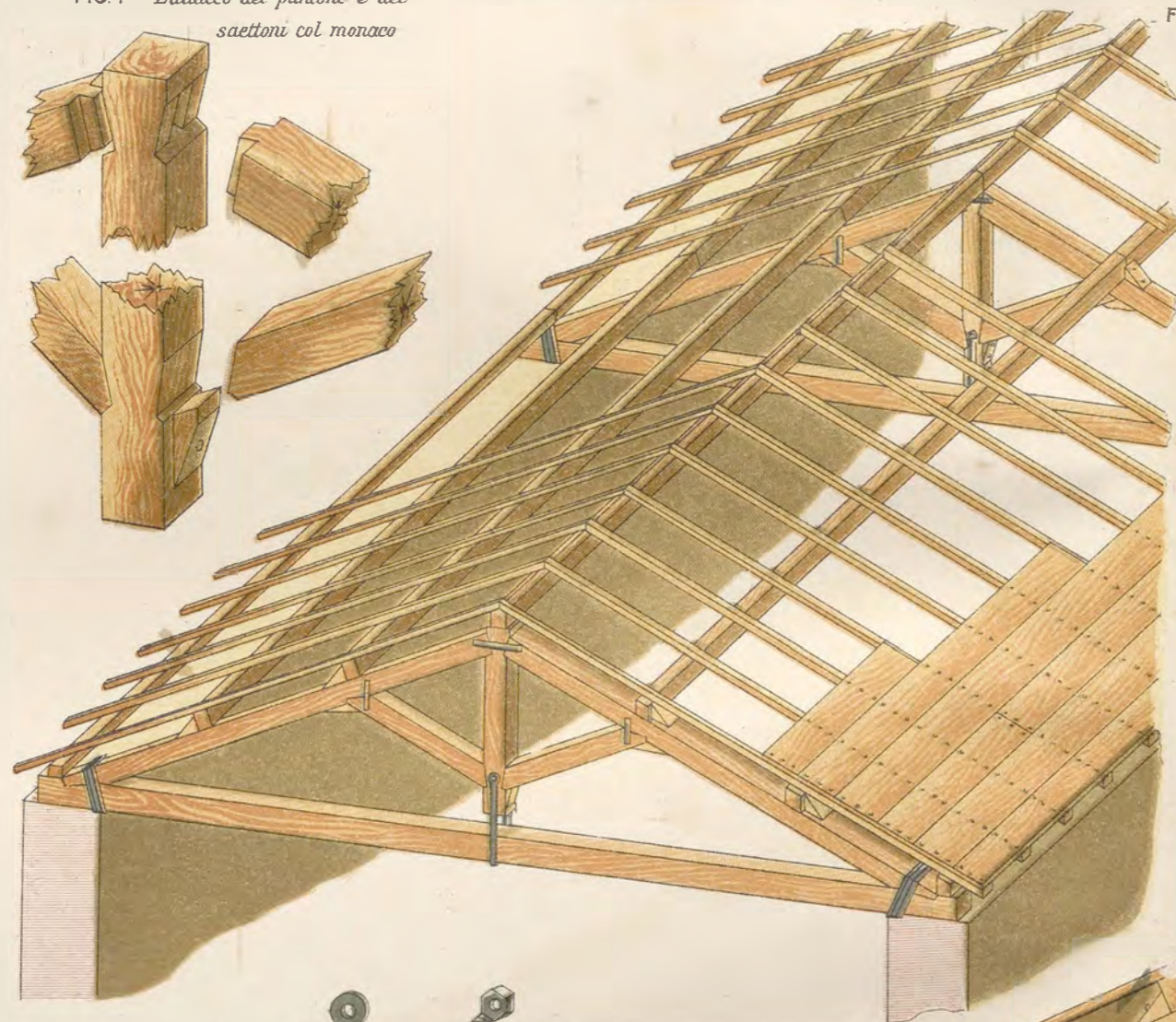


Fig. 4. L'attacco del puntone con la catena

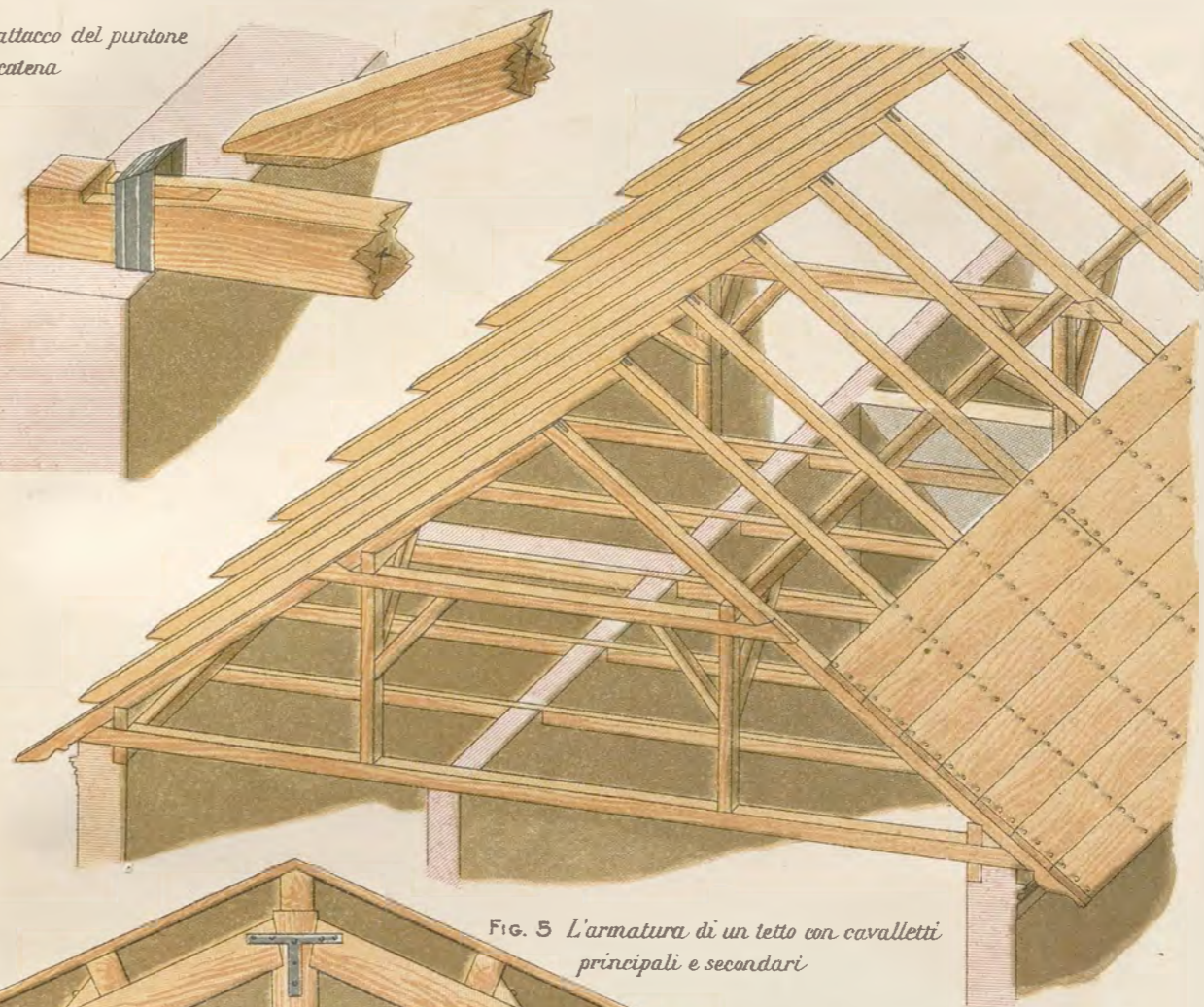
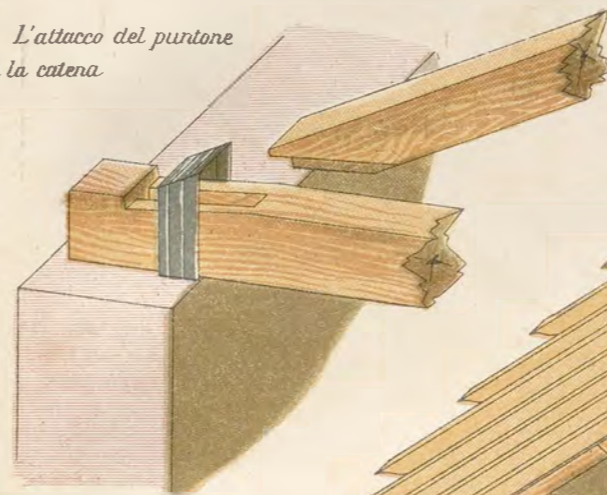


Fig. 5 L'armatura di un tetto con cavalletti principali e secondari

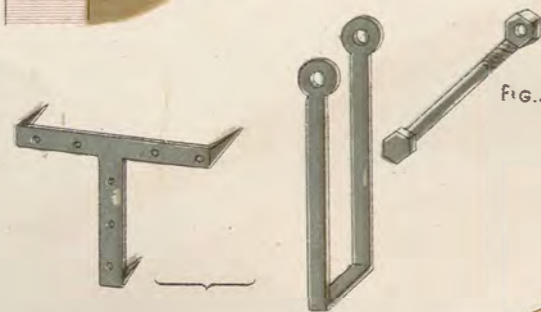


Fig. 3 La grappa e la staffa di ferro

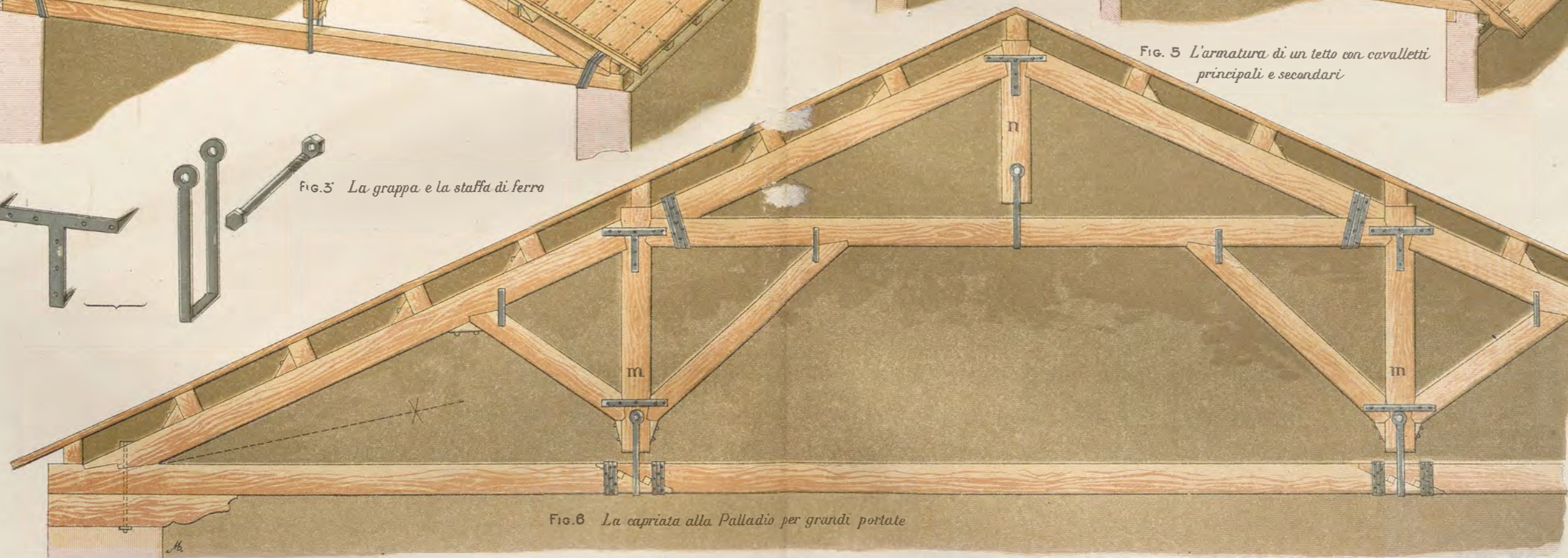


Fig. 6 La capriata alla Palladio per grandi portate

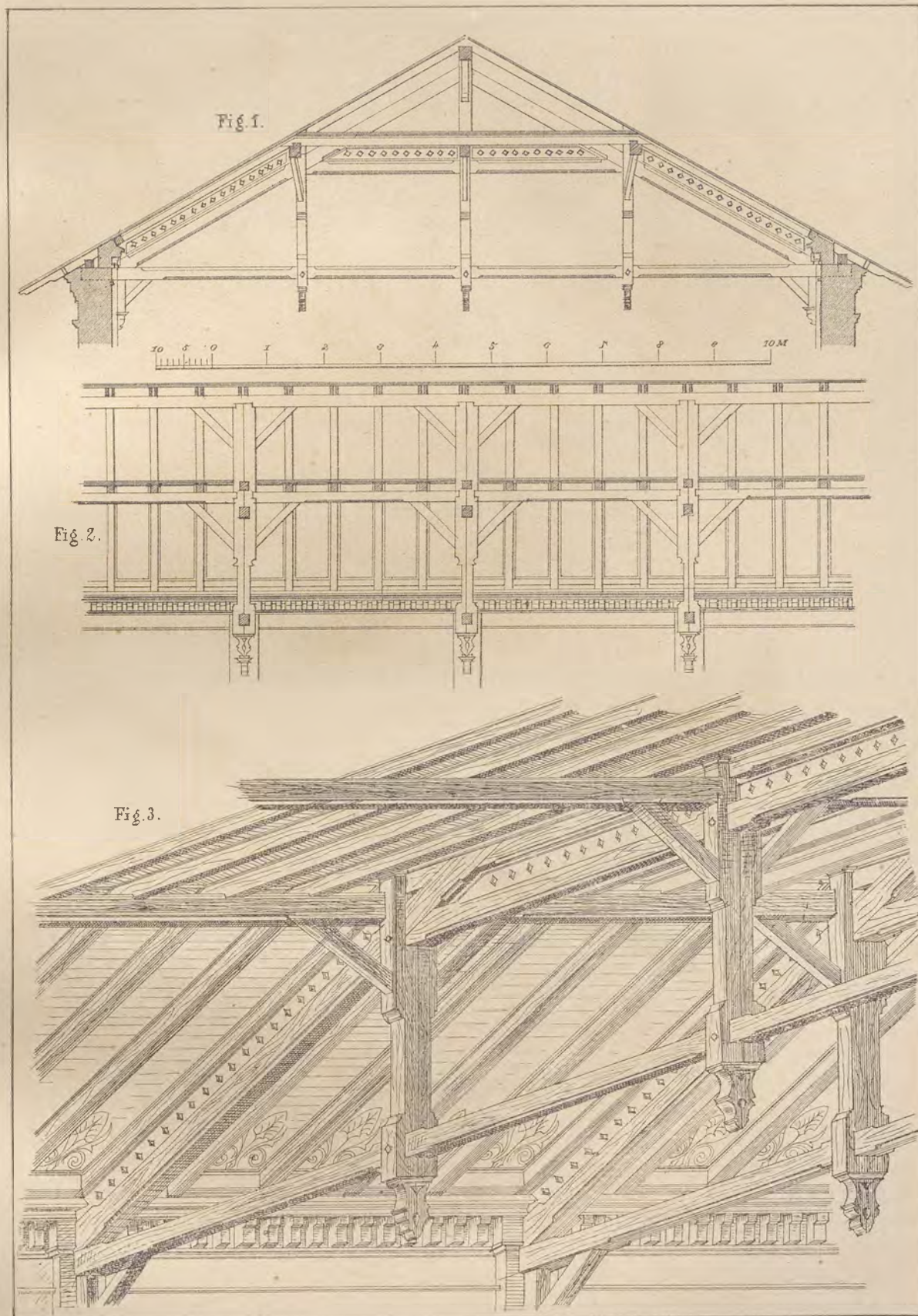
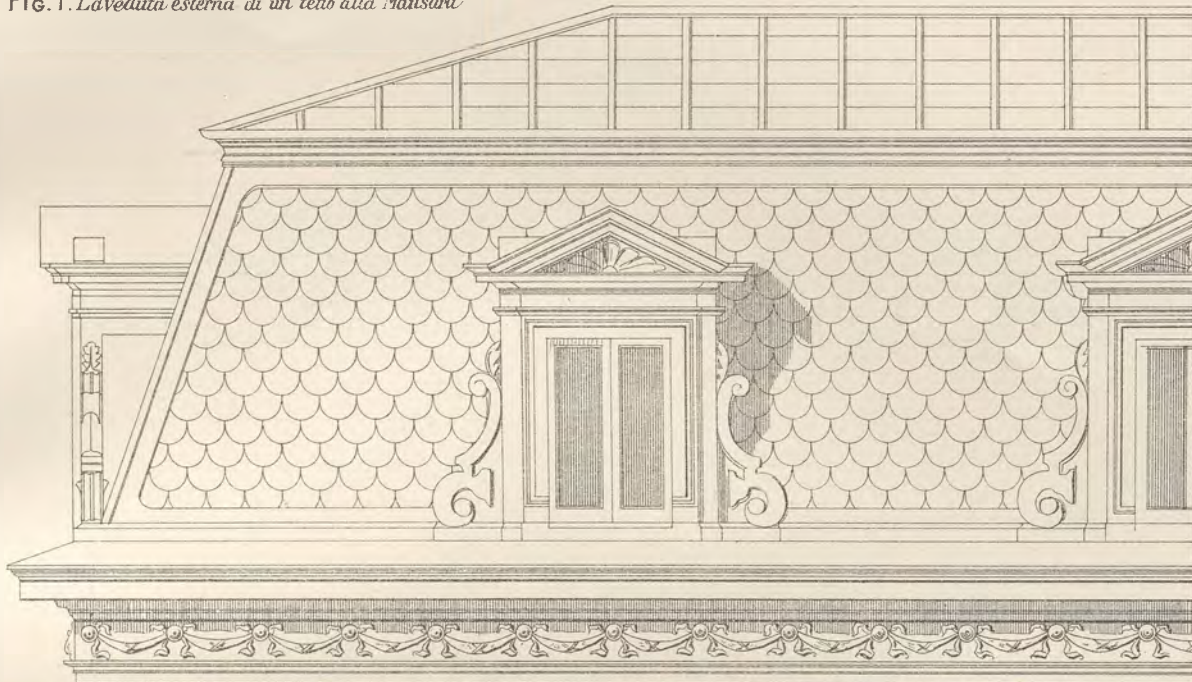
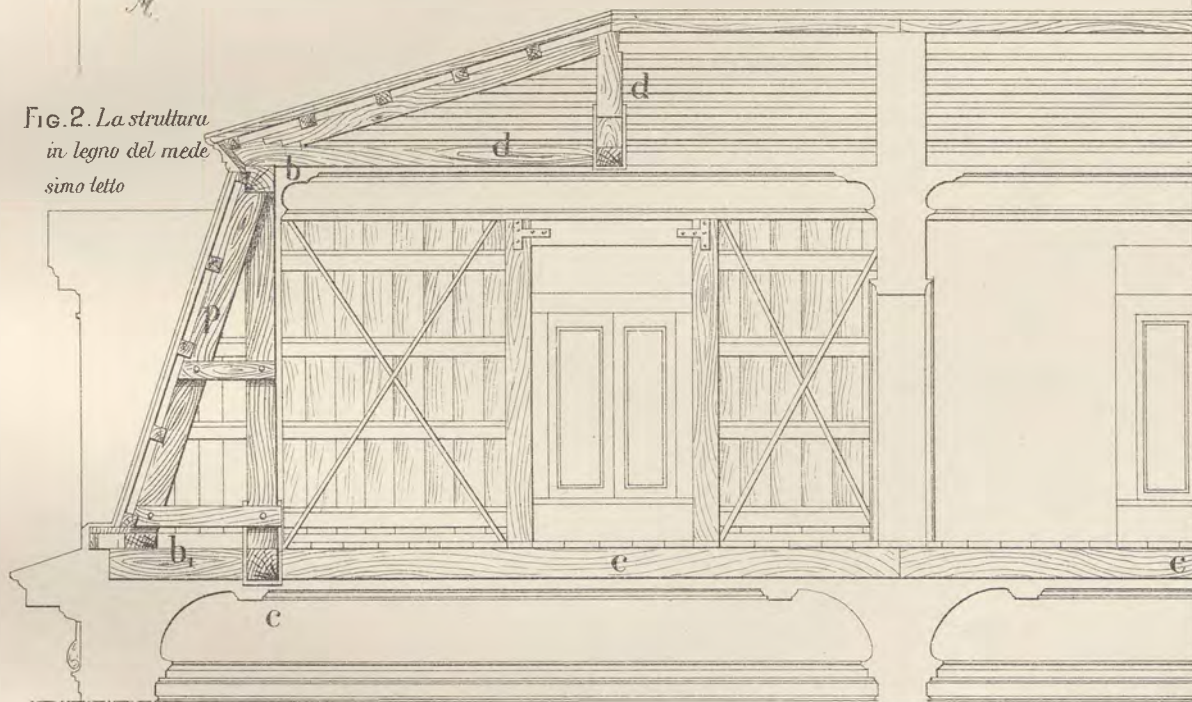
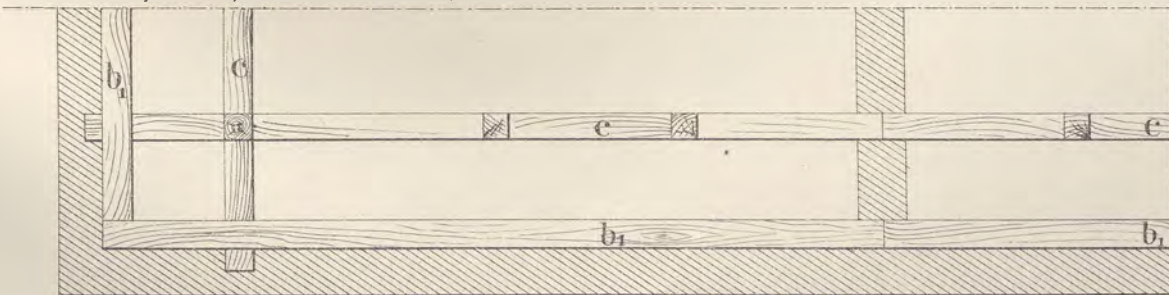


FIG. 1. *Laveduta esterna di un tetto alla Mansard*FIG. 2. *La struttura in legno del medesimo tetto*FIG. 3. *La disposizione planimetrica delle travi (correnti)*

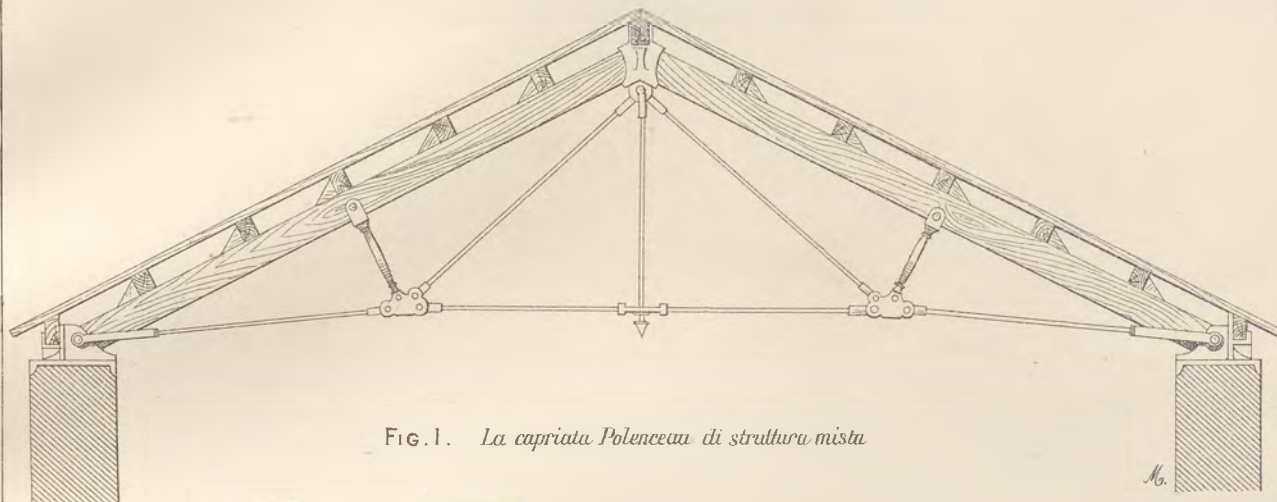


FIG. 1. *La capriata Polenceca di struttura mista*

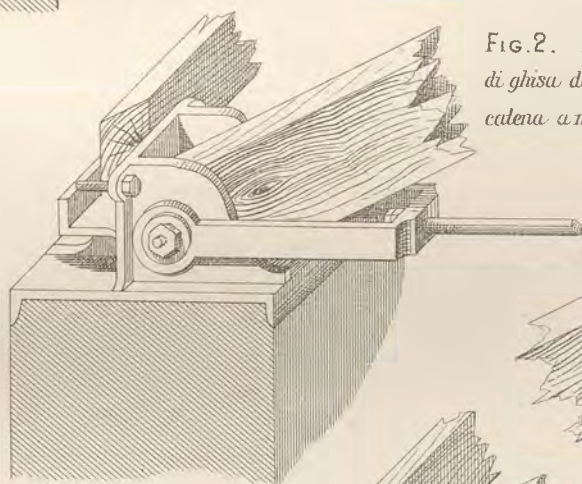


FIG. 2. *L'attacco con scatola di ghisa del piede del puntone con la catena a mozzo di staffa*

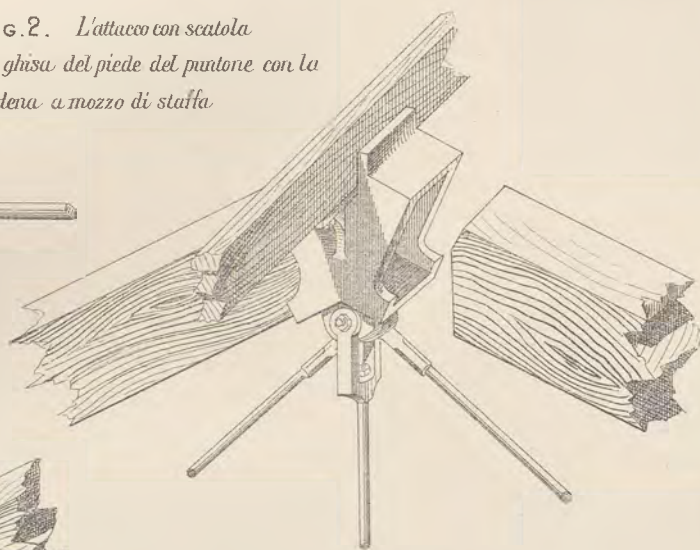


FIG. 3. *L'attacco del colmo coi tre tiranti*

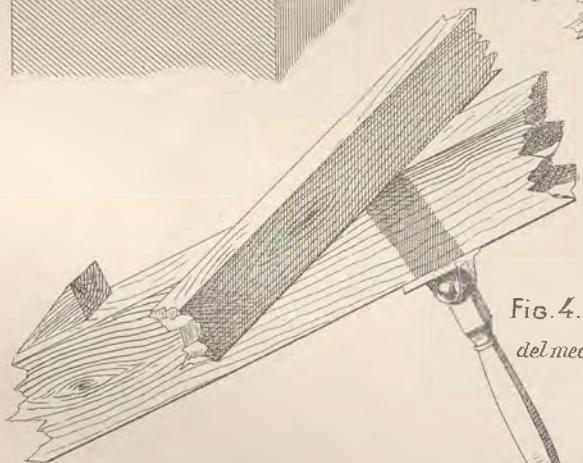


FIG. 4. *Il contraffisso e l'attacco del medesimo coi tre tiranti*

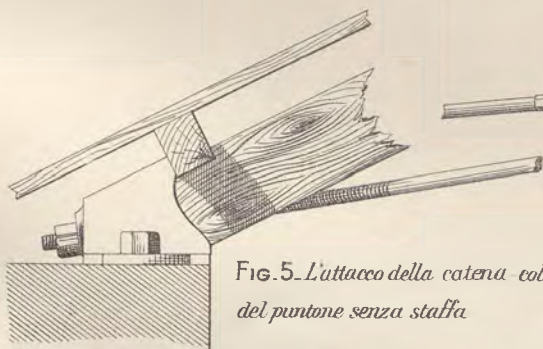


FIG. 5. *L'attacco della catena col piede del puntone senza staffa*

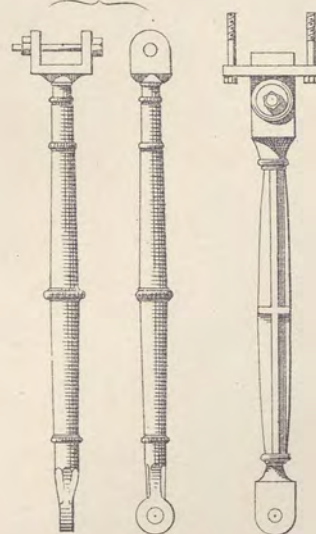
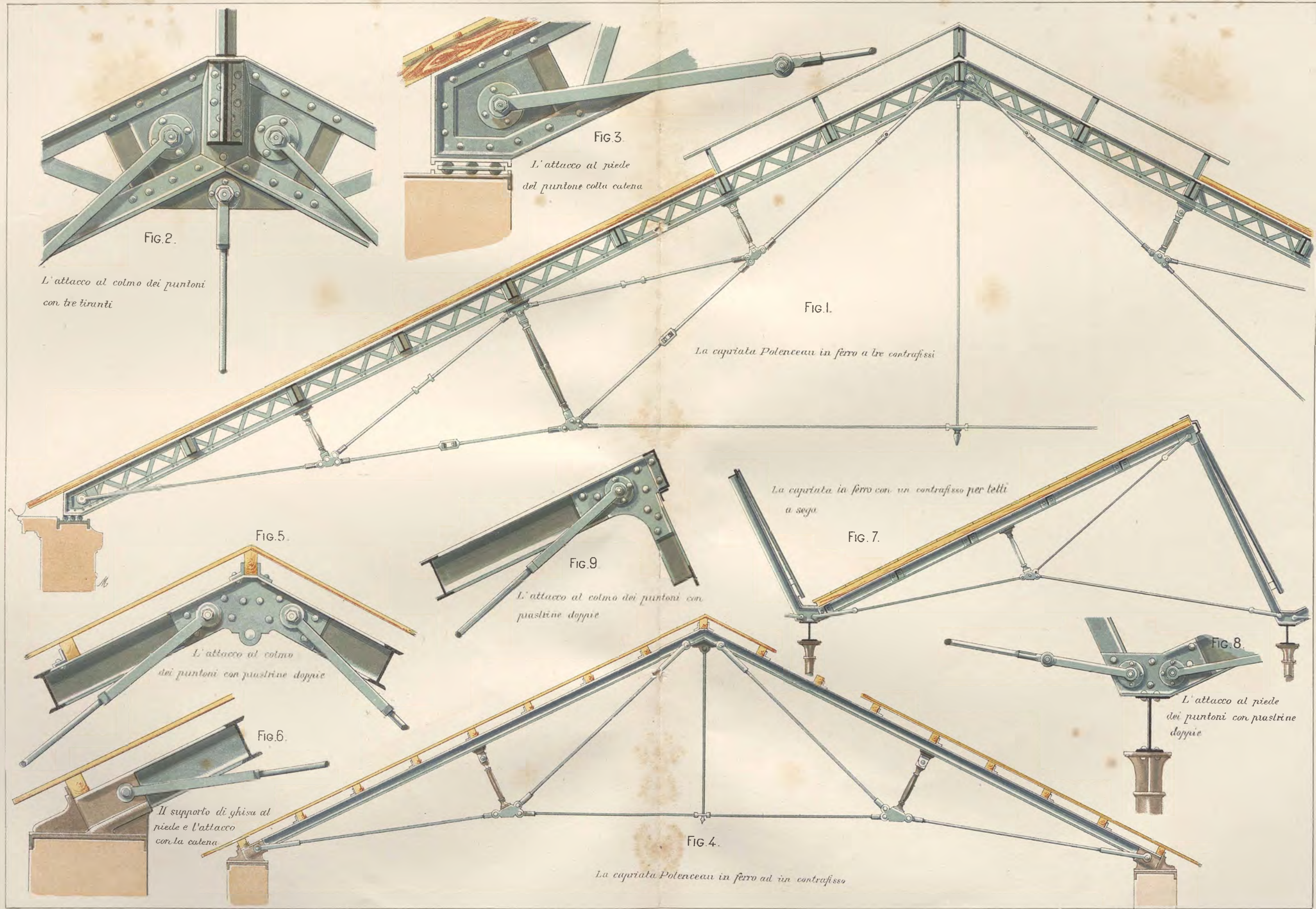


FIG. 6.7. *Alcune forme di contraffissi*







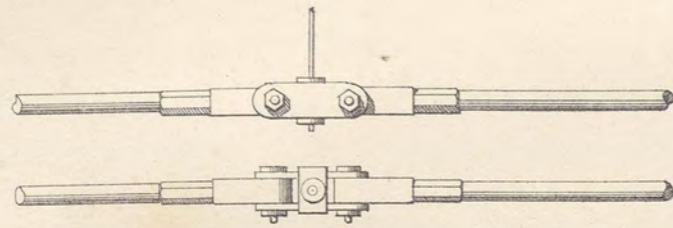


FIG. 2

FIG. 1 *La centina di legno e ferro della tettoia della Stazione d'Alessandria*

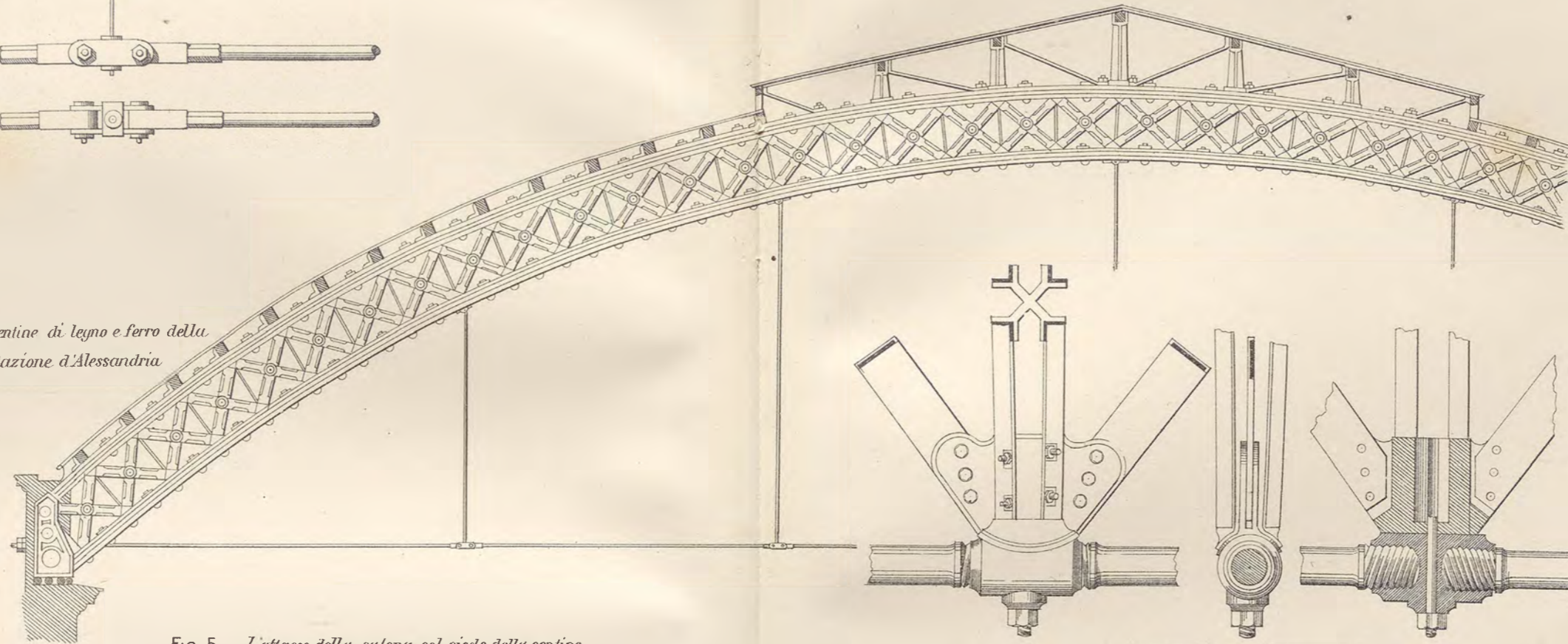


FIG. 5. *L'attacco della catena col piede della centina*

FIG. 4. *L'attacco al nodo della catena*

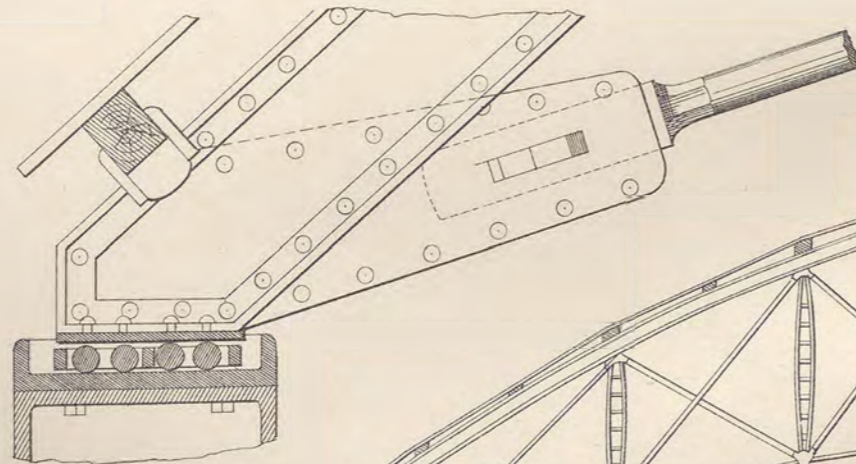


FIG. 3. *La centina a falce in ferro, della Stazione di Birmingham*

63,44

FIG. 2. Il particolare al piede

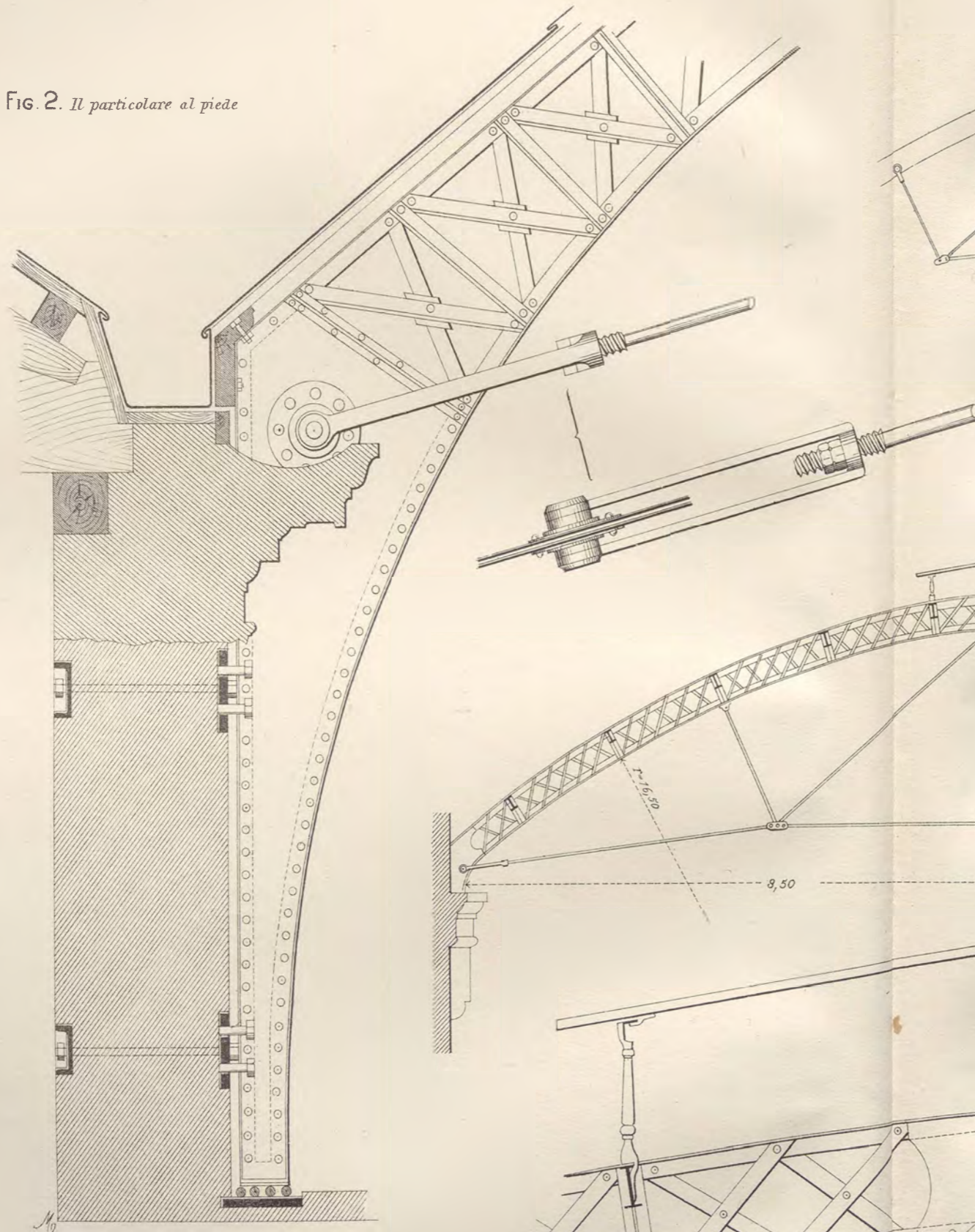


FIG. 1. Lo schema della centine in ferro della stazione centrale di Milano

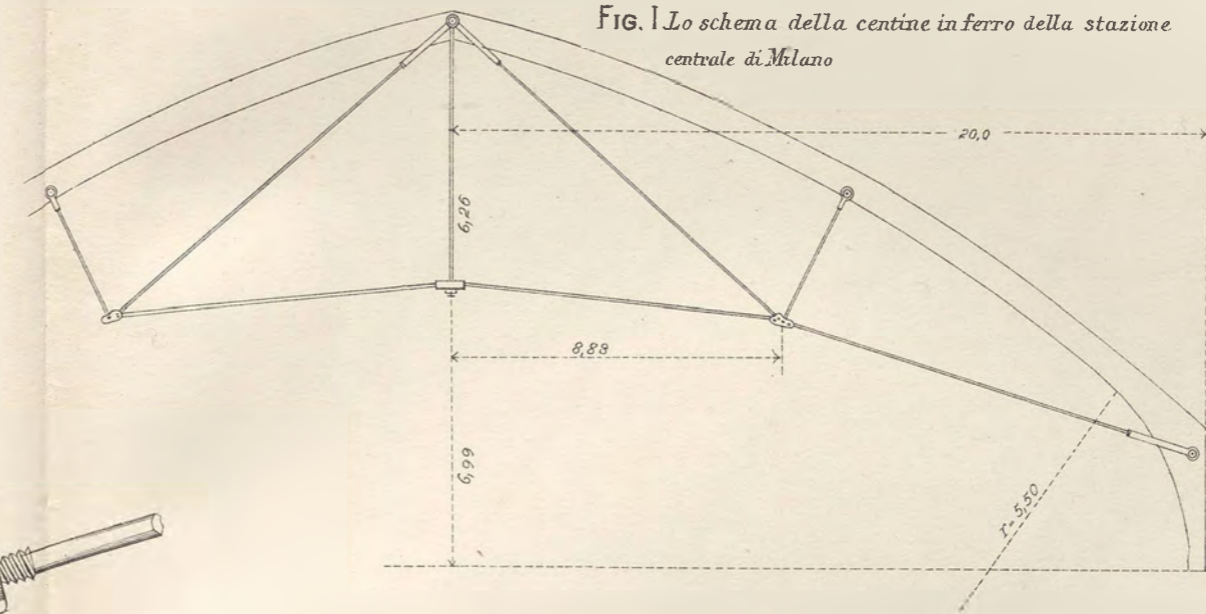


FIG. 3. La centine della tettoia della staz. delle ferrovie sec^{rie} di Cagliari

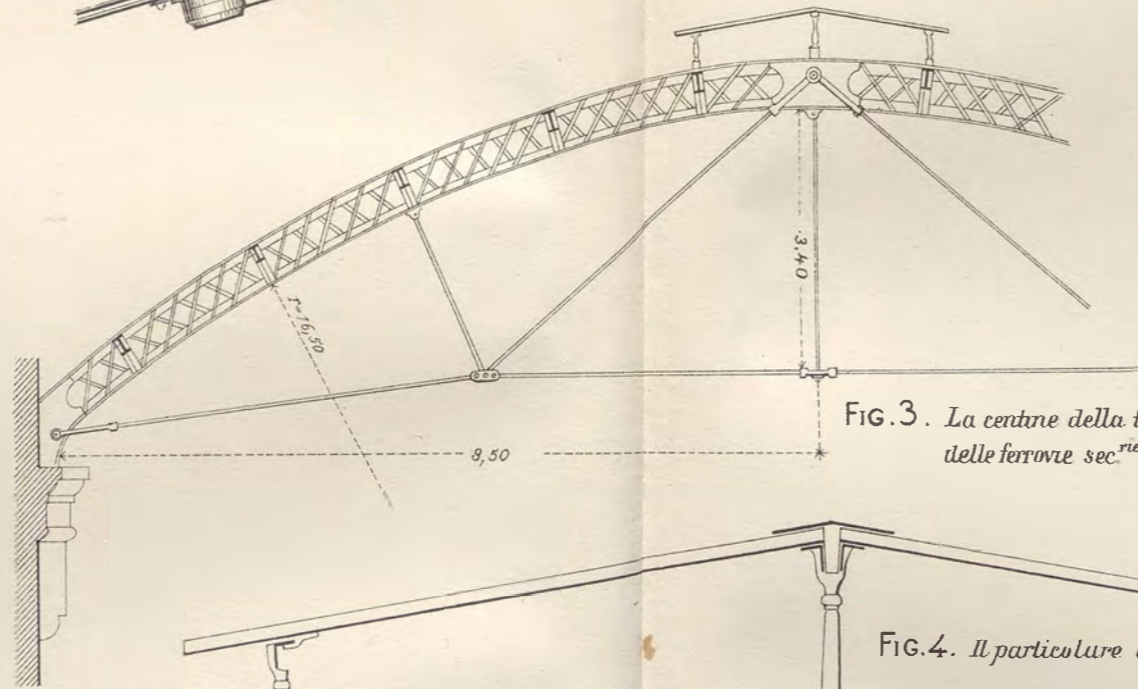


FIG. 4. Il particolare al vertice

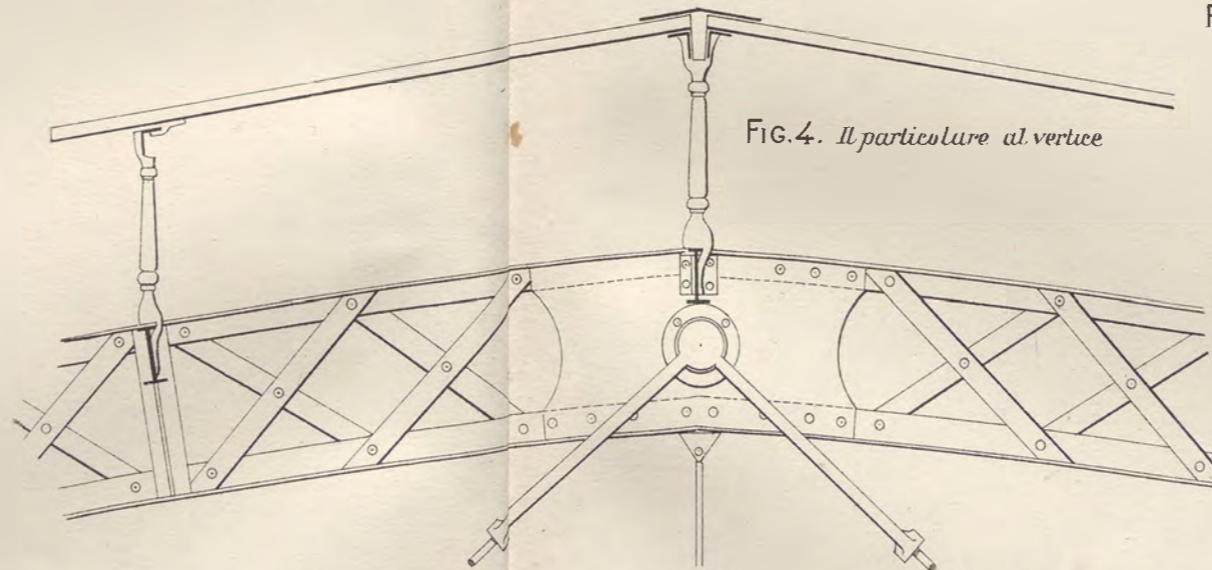
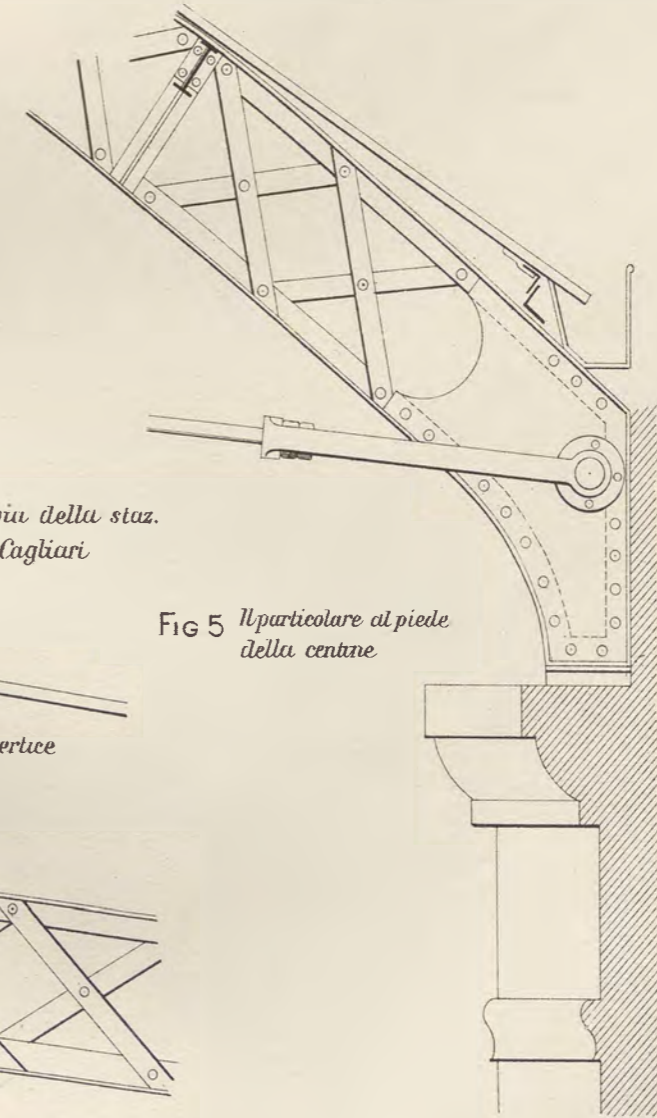


FIG. 5. Il particolare al piede della centine



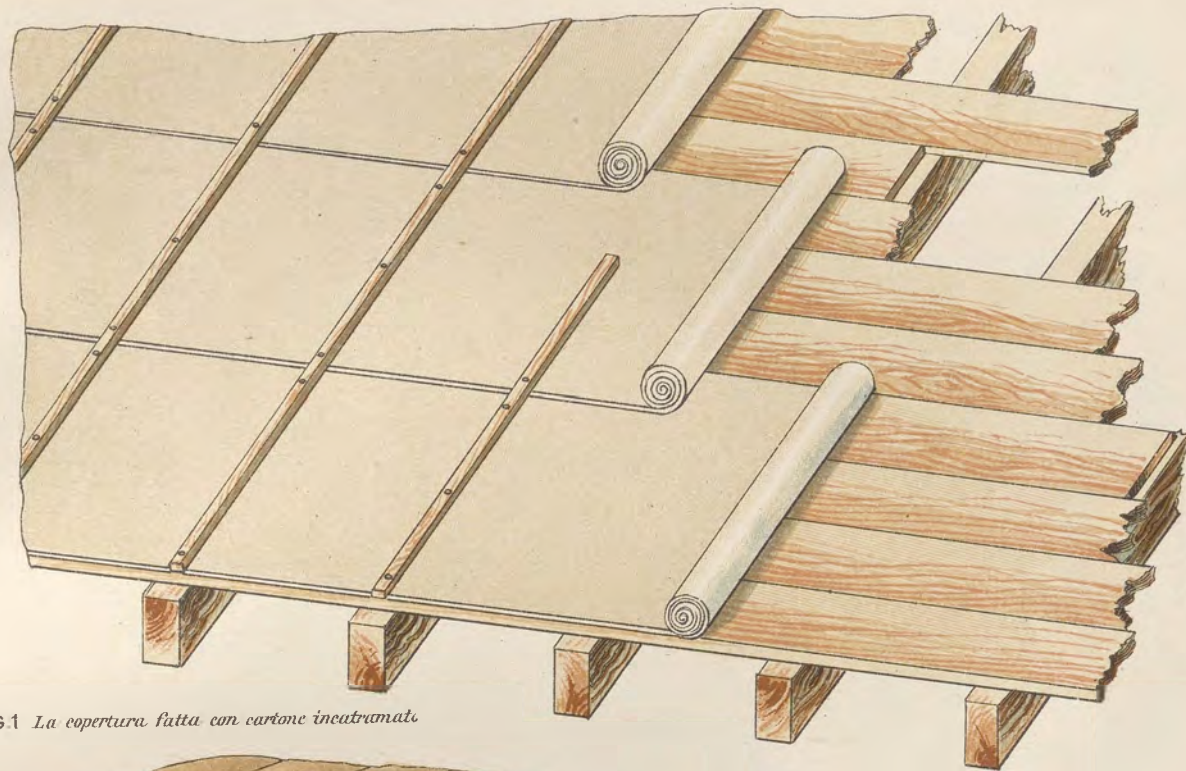


FIG.1 La copertura fatta con cartone incatramato



FIG.2 La copertura di tegole a canale

FIG.3 Il dispiuvio nella copertura di tegole a canale.



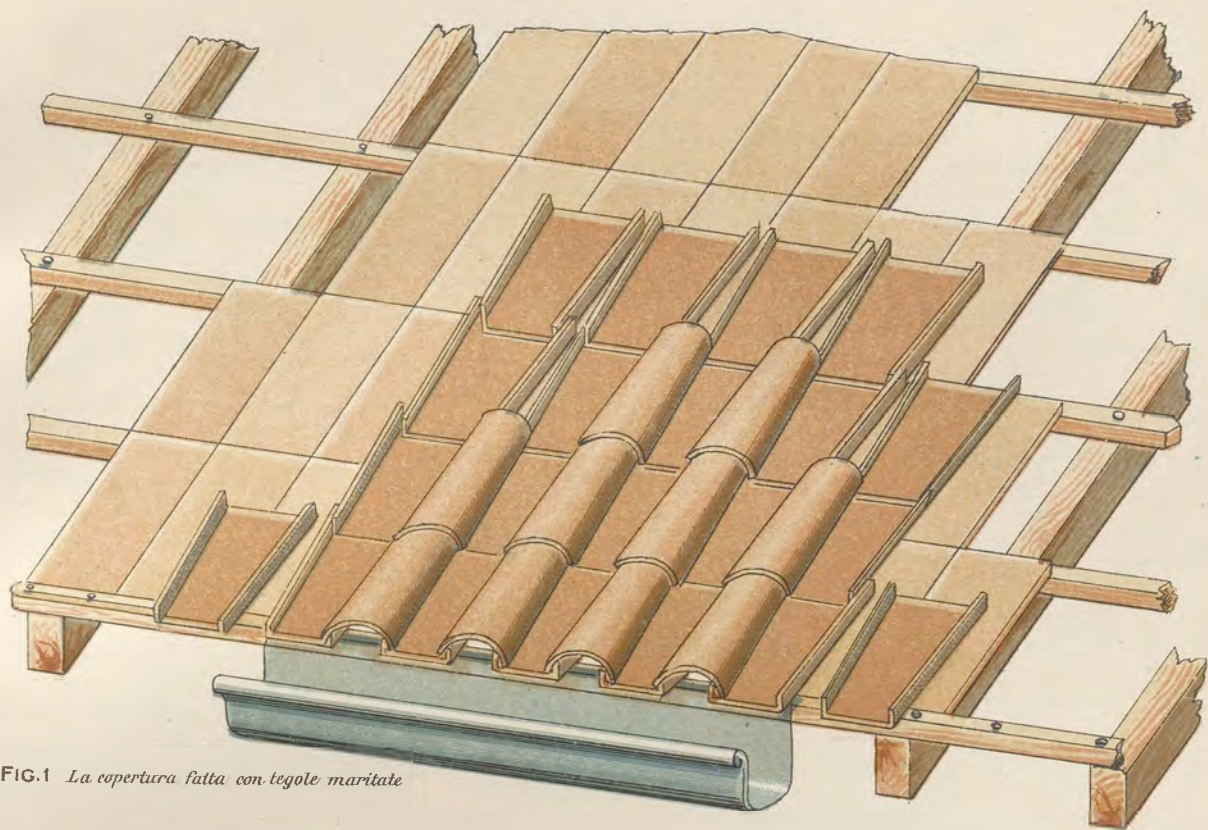


FIG.1 La copertura fatta con tegole maritate



FIG.3 Una forma di sfiatatoio.

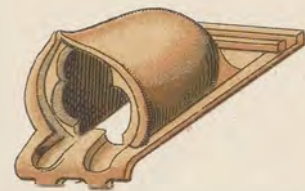


FIG.4 Altra forma di sfiatatoio.

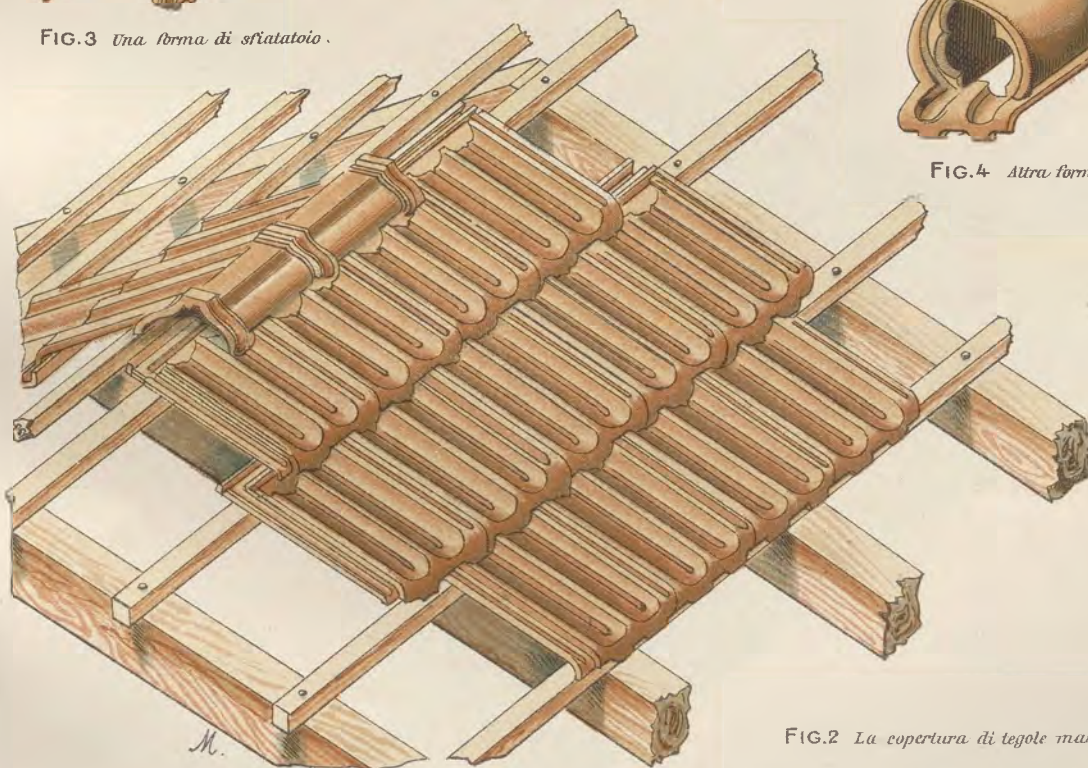


FIG.2 La copertura di tegole marsigliesi.

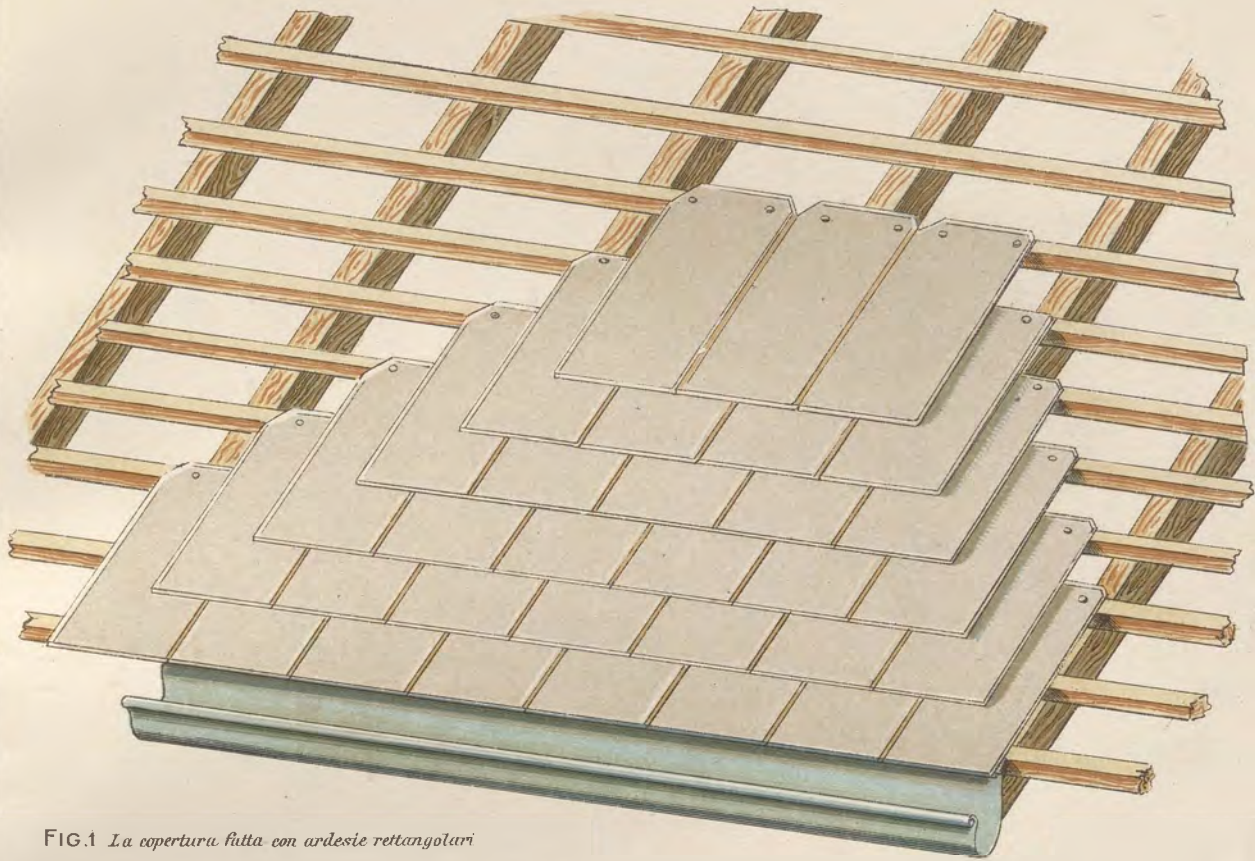


FIG.1 La copertura fitta con ardesie rettangolari

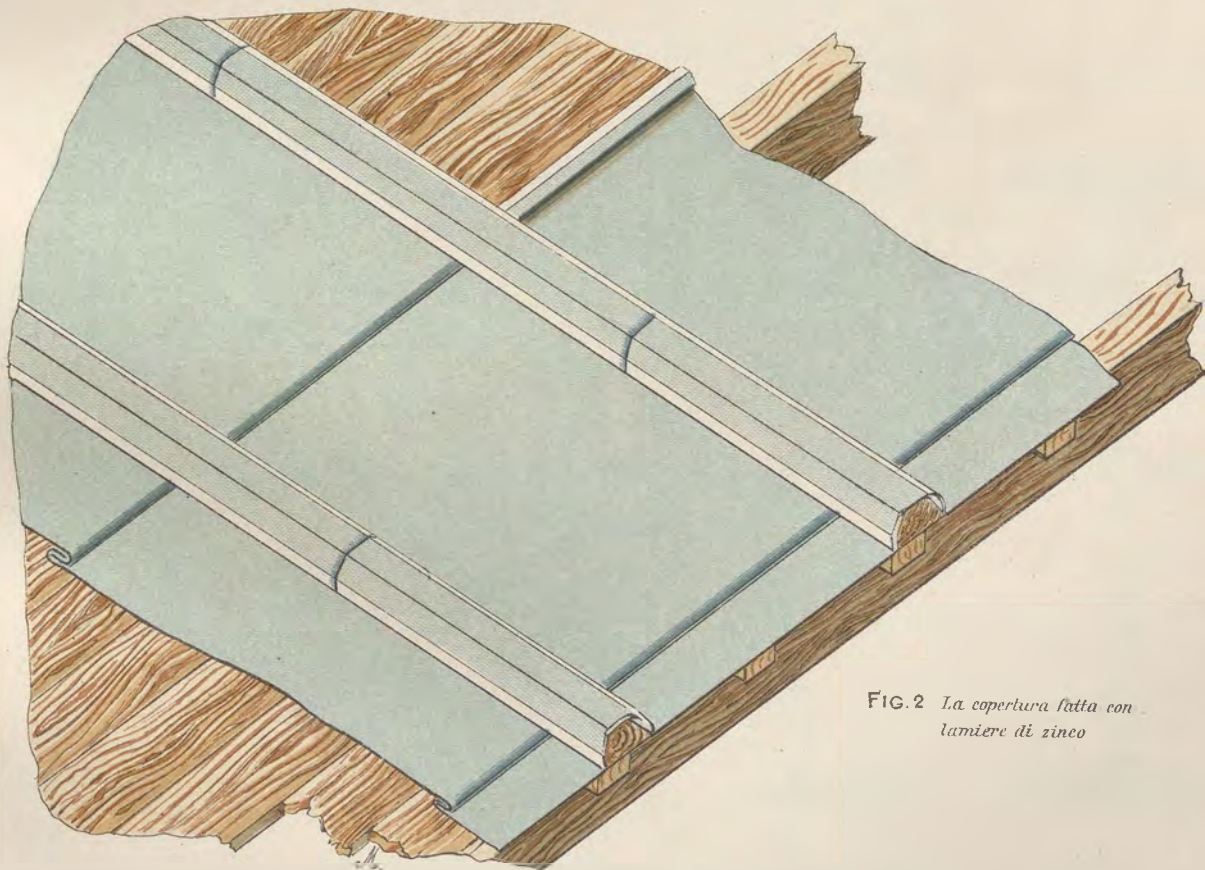


FIG.2 La copertura fitta con lamiera di zinco

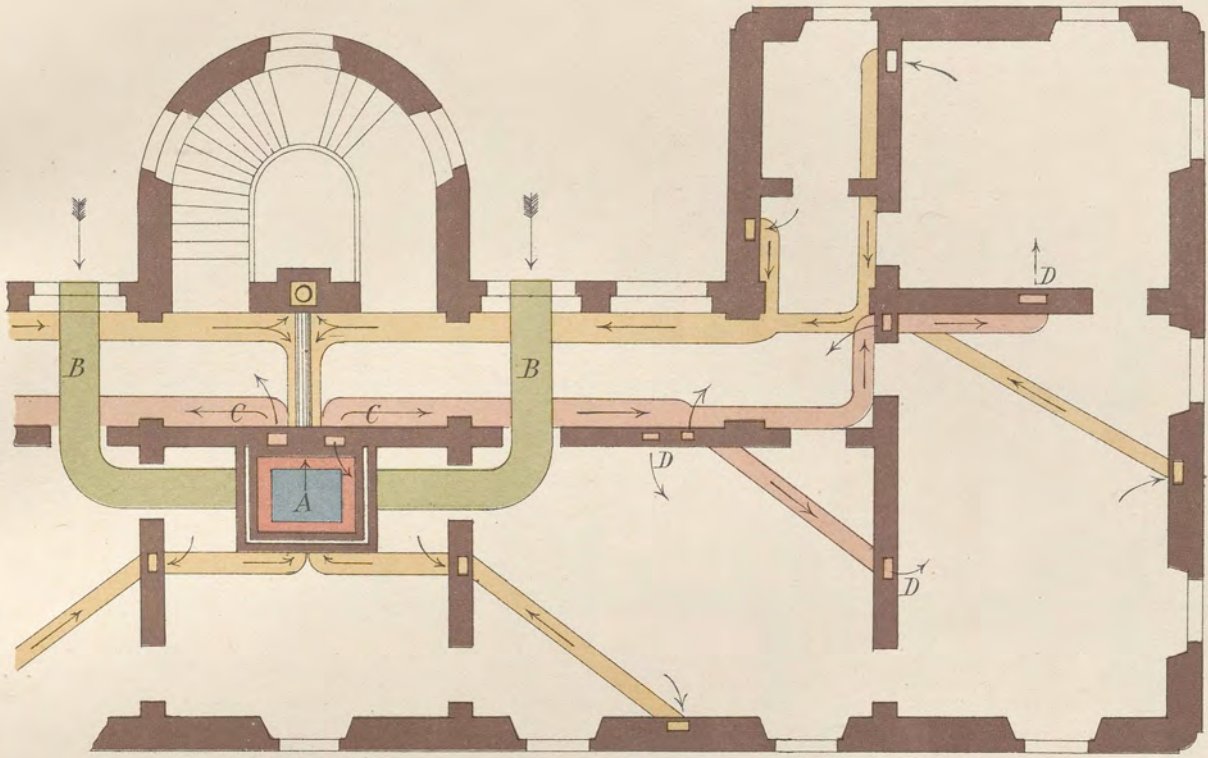
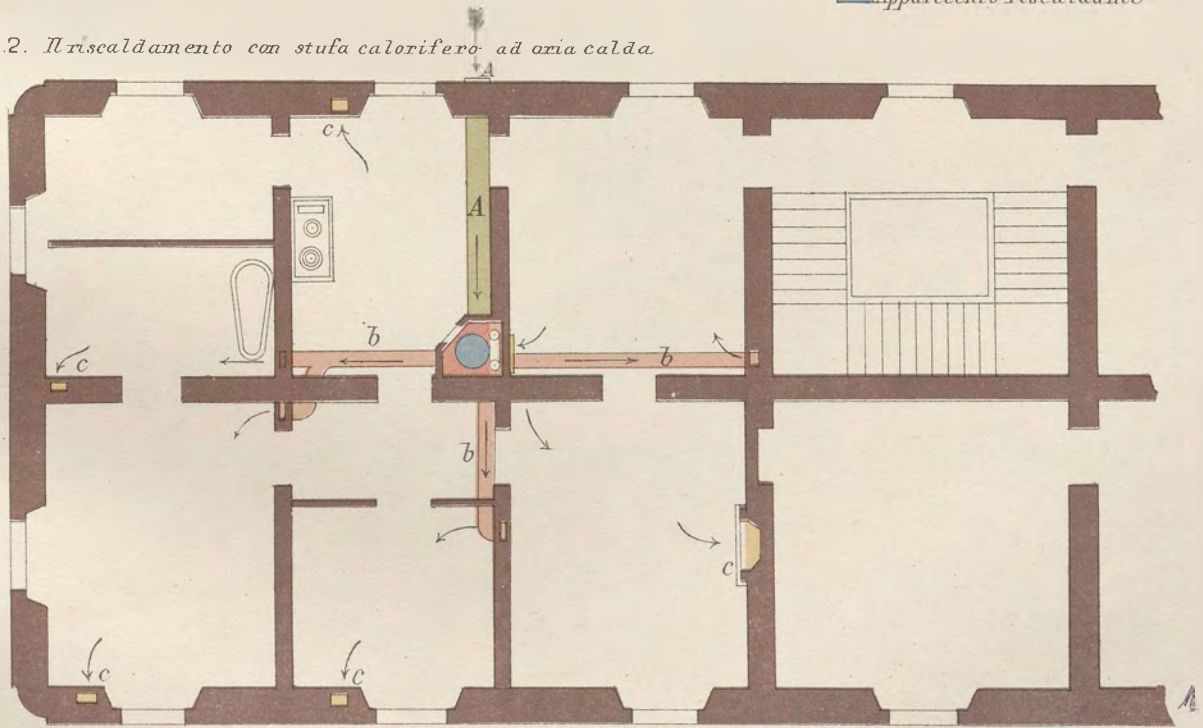
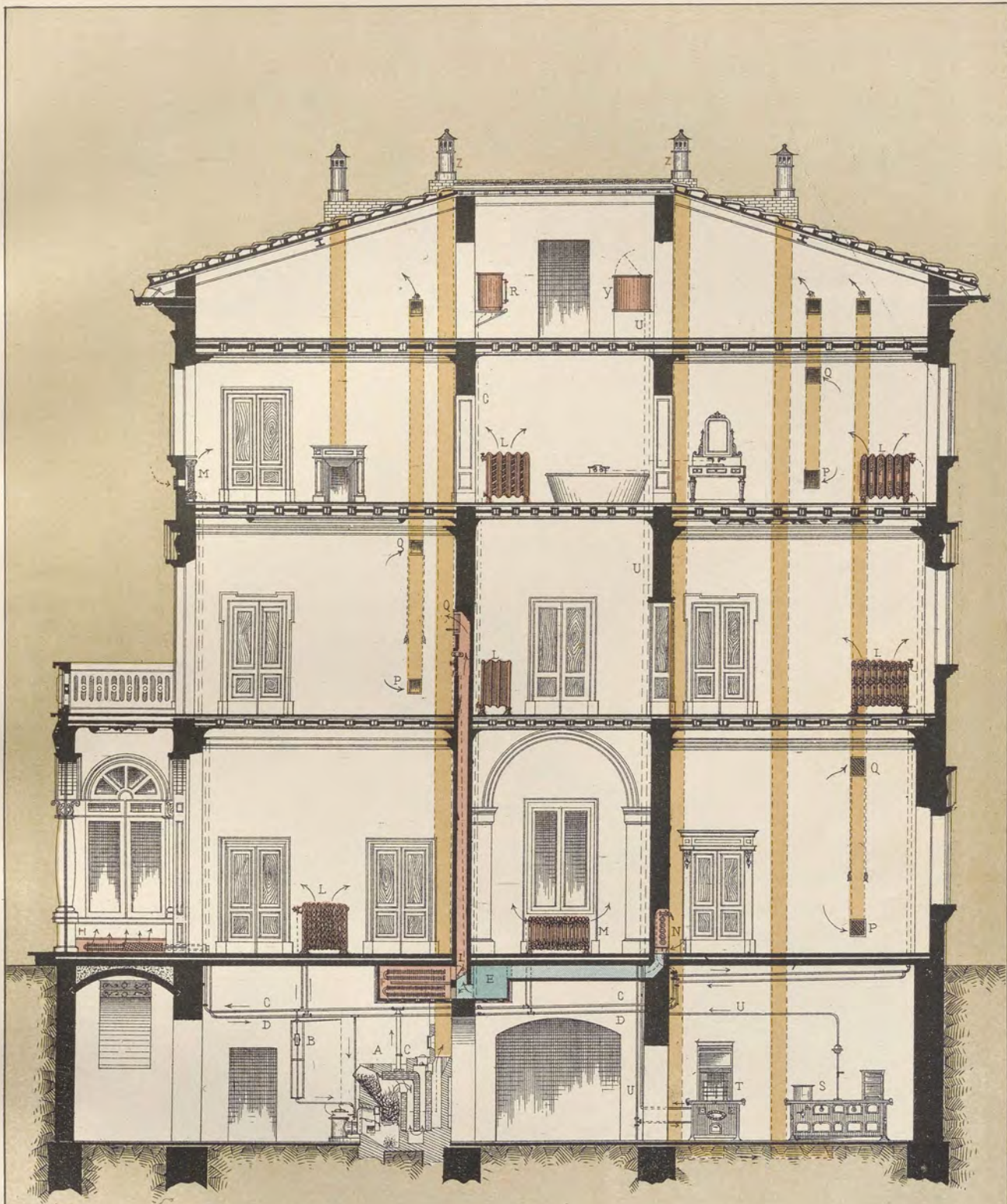


Fig. 1. Il riscaldamento centrale con calorifero ad aria calda

- Aria fredda
- Aria calda
- Aria viziata
- Apparecchio riscaldante

Fig. 2. Il riscaldamento con stufa calorifero ad aria calda





Villa riscaldata e ventilata con termosifone. (Ditta E. Lehmann e C.^o - Milano).

A, caldaia — B, regolatore automatico della combustione — C, tubazione di partenza — D, tubazione di ritorno — E, presa d'aria fresca esterna — F, calorifero a vapore — H, batteria di tubi a nervature — I, condotto d'aria calda — L, stufe a radiatori — M, radiatore posto sul vano di una finestra — N, stufa ad elementi a nervature innicchiata — O, bocchetta d'aria calda — P, ventilazione invernale — Q, ventilazione estiva — R, vaso di espansione — S, U, Y, cucina con termosifone pel bagno — T, caldaia dei termosifone pel bagni con sovrastante rosticceria — Z, camini da fumo.



FIG. 1 *Il ventilatore Schiele ad elica tipo verticale*

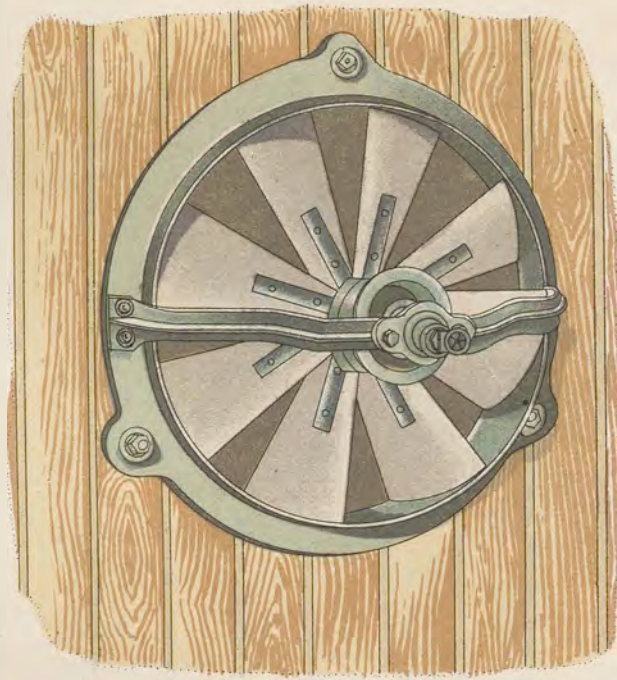


FIG. 2 *Il ventilatore Schiele ad elica tipo orizzontale*

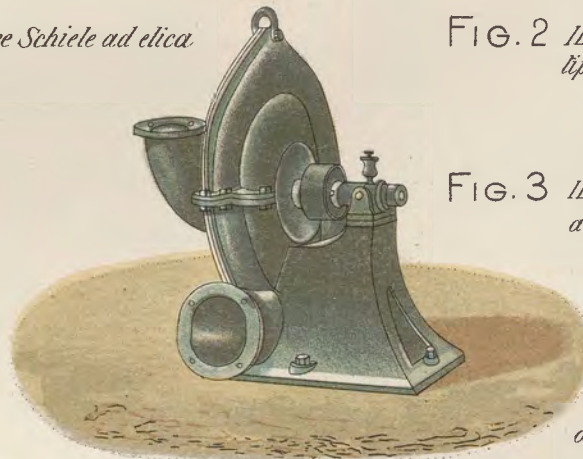


FIG. 3 *Il ventilatore aspiratore centrifugo a forte pressione*

FIG. 4 *Il ventilatore Schiele centrifugo aspirante e premente*

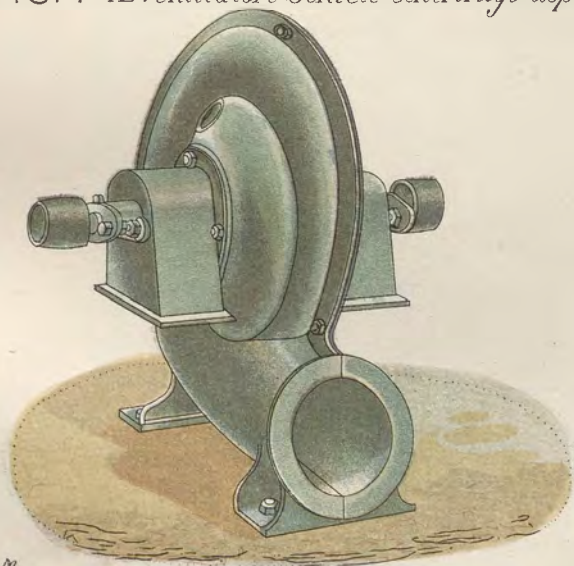
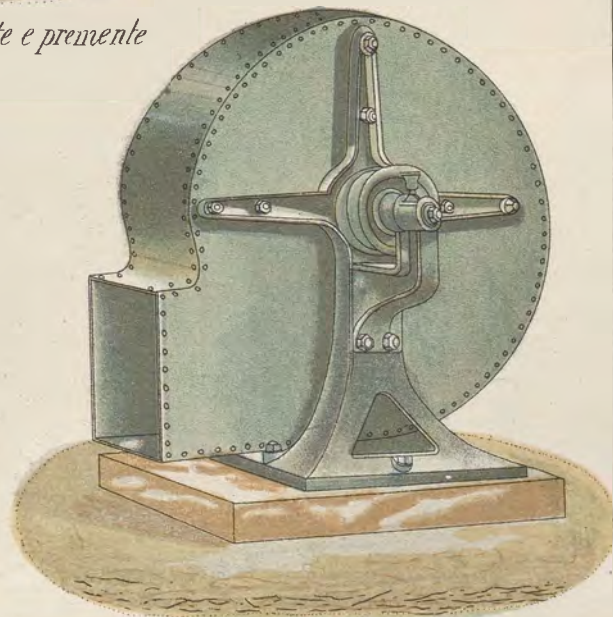


FIG. 5 *Il ventilatore aspirante con cassa di lamiera*





L'OSPEDALE CIVICO DI BERLINO

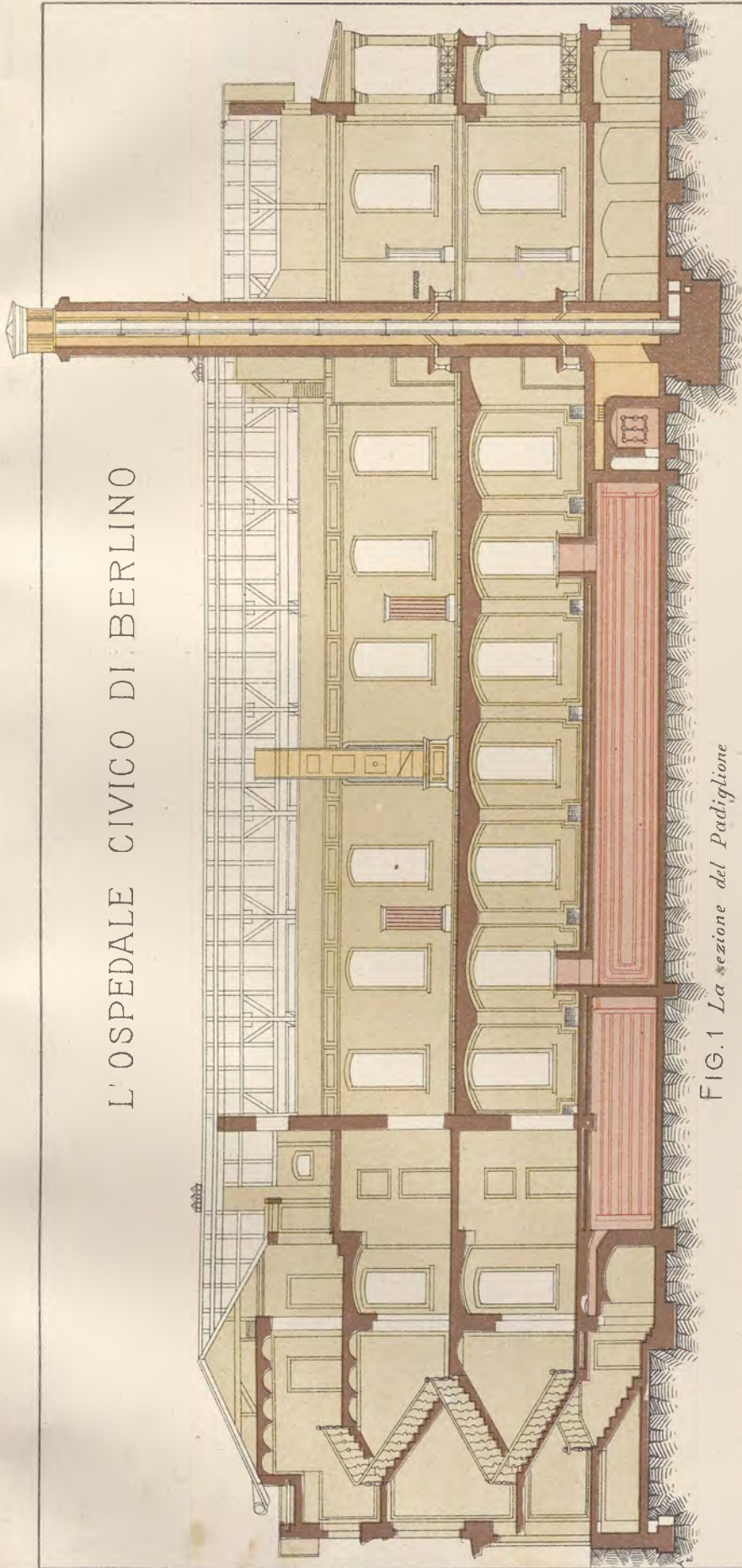


FIG. 1 La sezione del Padiglione

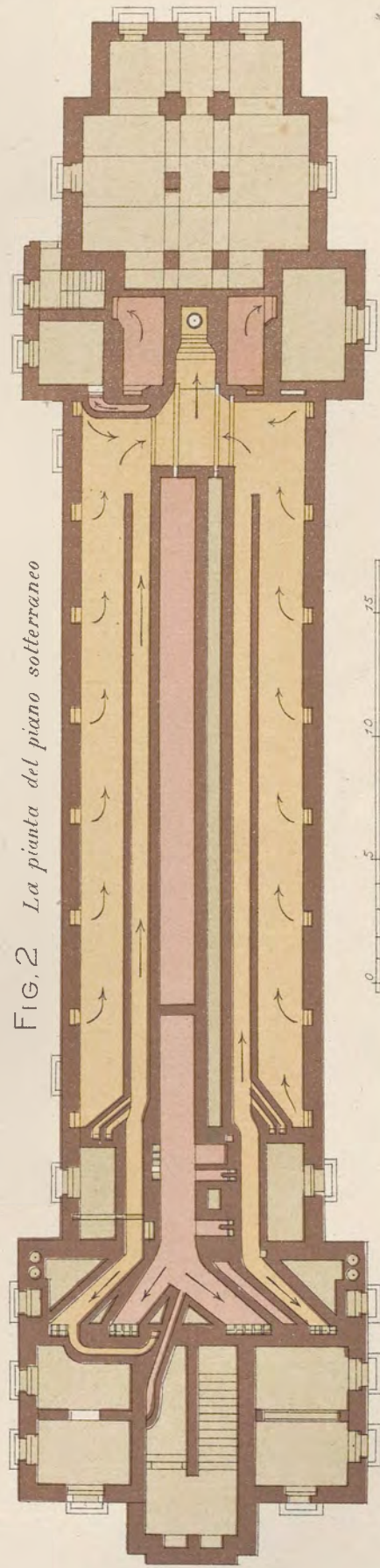


FIG. 2 La pianta del piano sotterraneo



FIG.1 La porta con tavolato semplice a due battenti chiusa con saliscendi

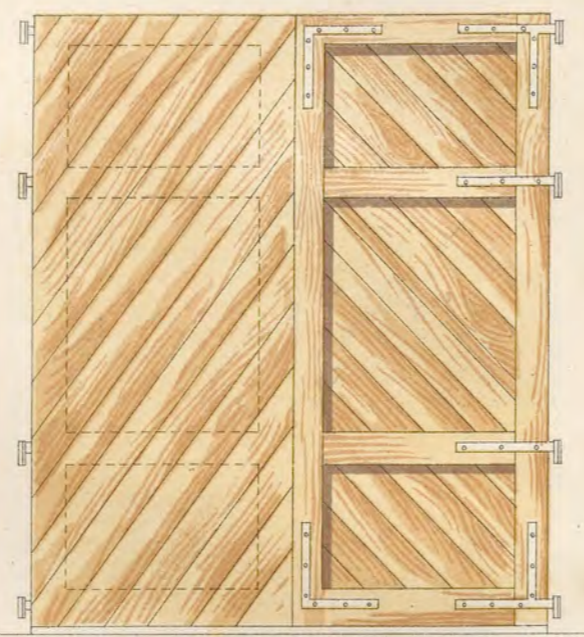


FIG.2 La porta simile con assi inclinati



FIG.5 L'imposta a due battenti con fodera a specchiature

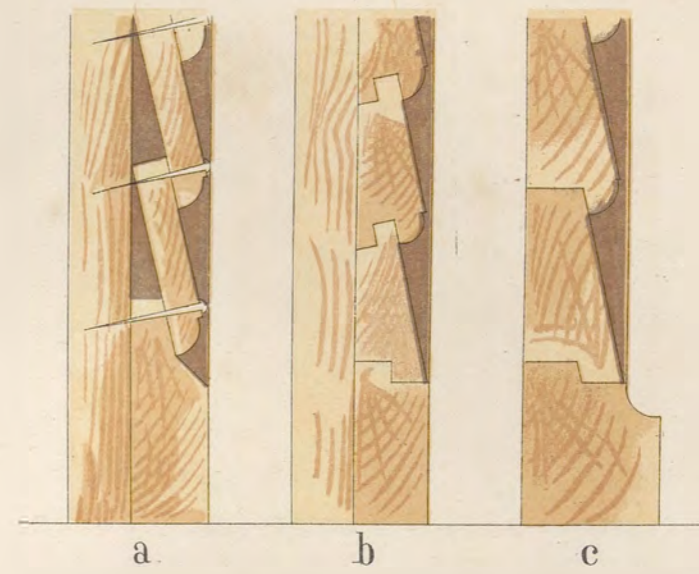


FIG.6 Il particolare dei tavolati a persiana



FIG.3 Una imposta simile povvista di sportello

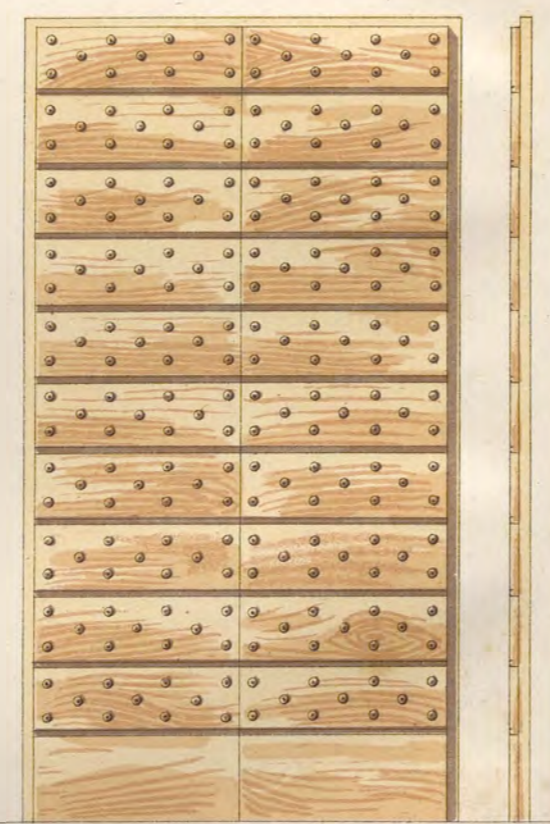


FIG.4 L'imposta a due battenti con fodera a bugne



FIG.7 L'imposta a due battenti con fodera bugnata e guarnizione di tavola



FIG.8 L'imposta a 3 battenti con doppio tavolato o costruita con specchiature incastrate



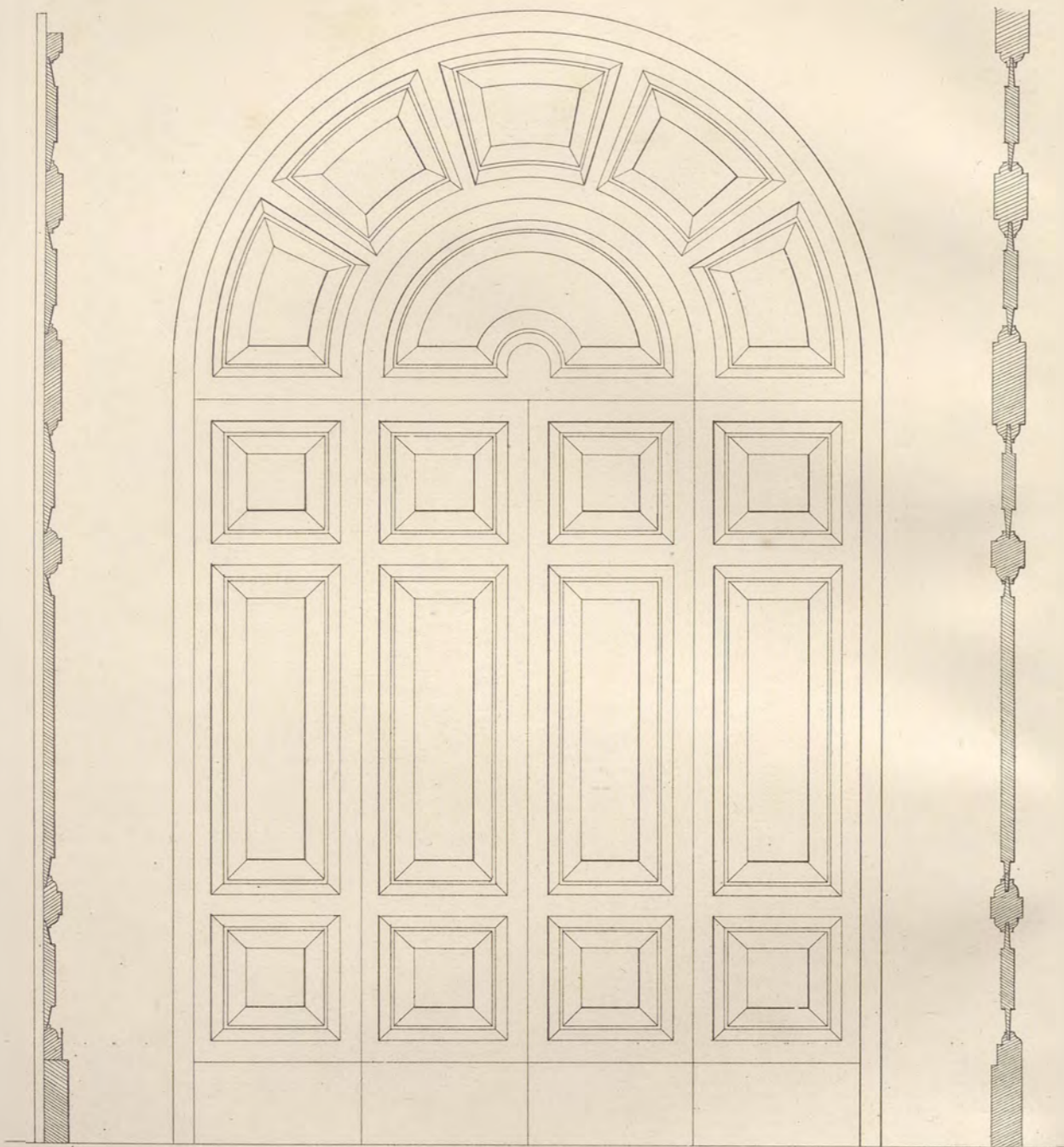


FIG. 1 La porta a 4 battenti con doppio tavolato od a specchiature incastrate

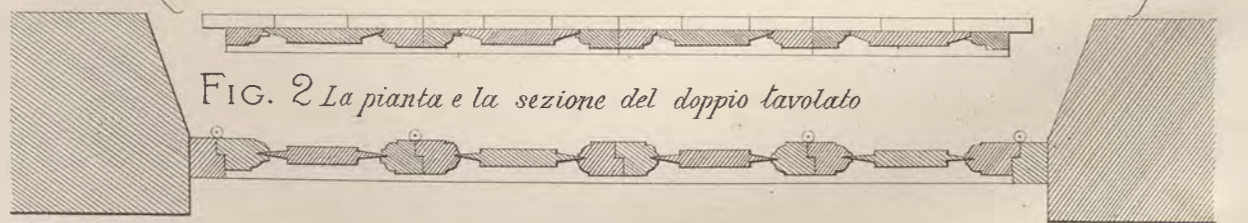


FIG. 2 La pianta e la sezione del doppio tavolato

FIG. 3 La pianta e la sezione della costruzione a specchiature

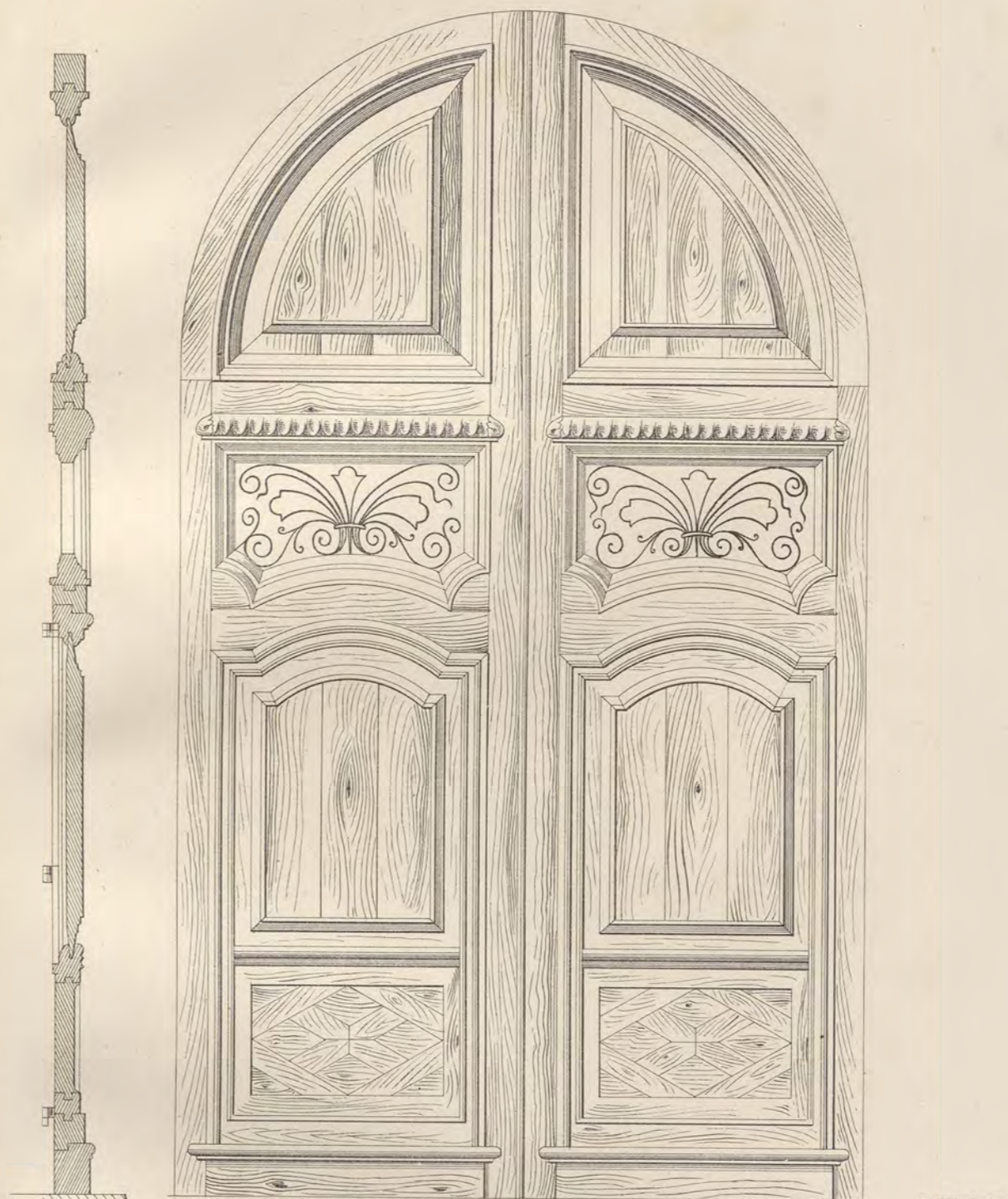


FIG. 4 Il Portone esterno provvisto di sportello pei pedoni

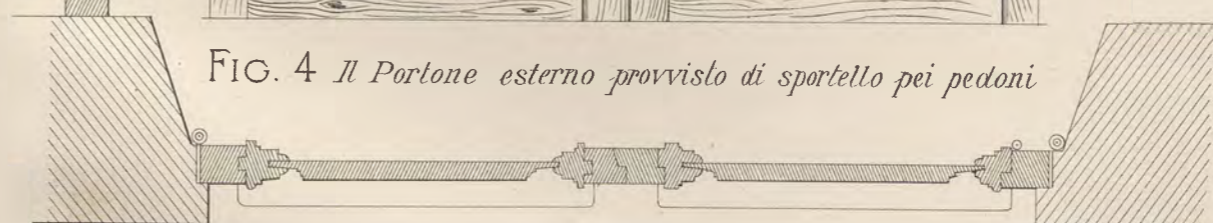


FIG. 5 La pianta e la sezione sull'asse dello sportello





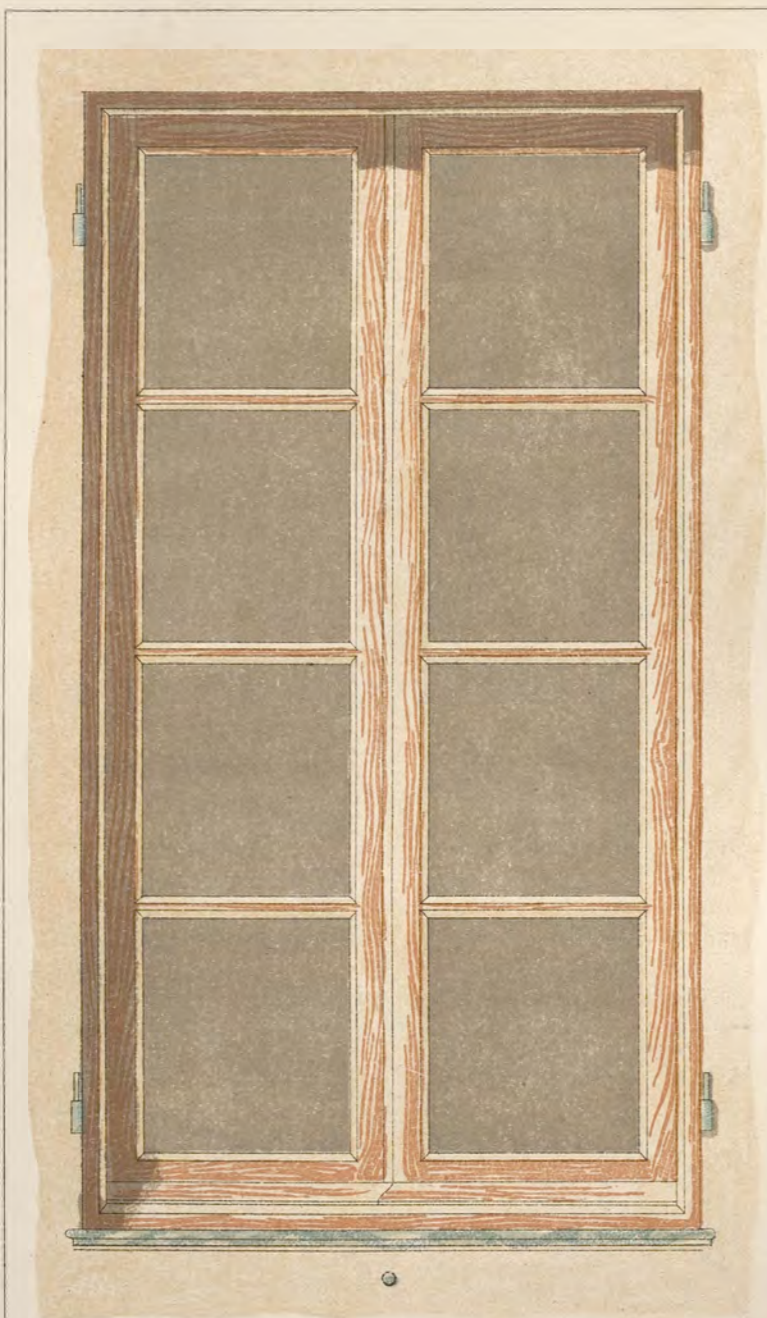


FIG. 1. La finestra vetrata a due battenti

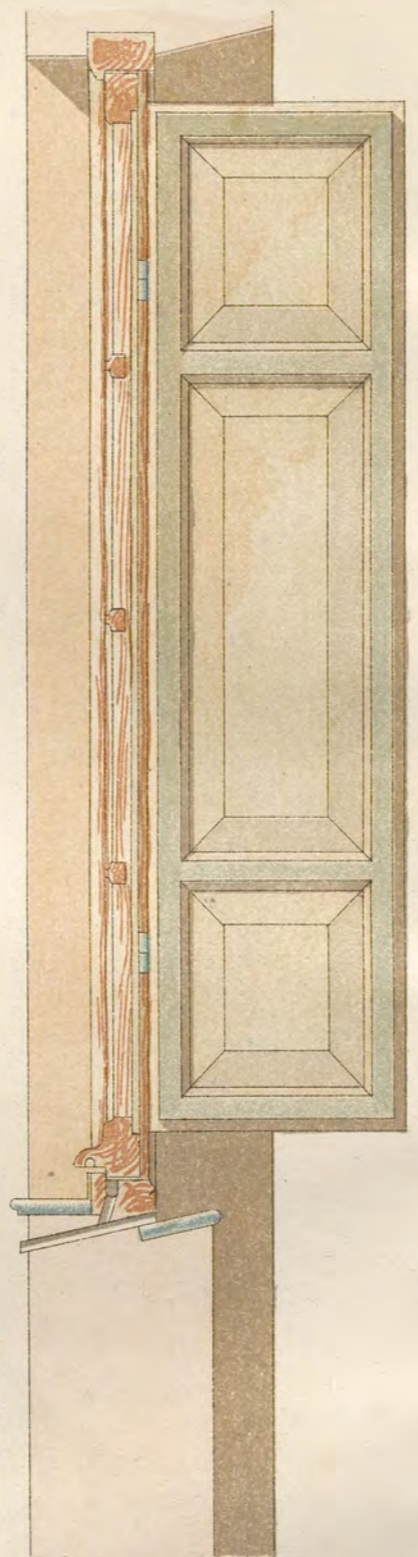


FIG. 2. La sezione verticale e la vista degli scuri

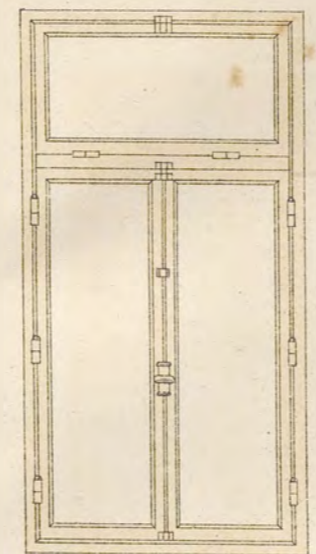


FIG. 3. La finestra vetrata a tre scomparti

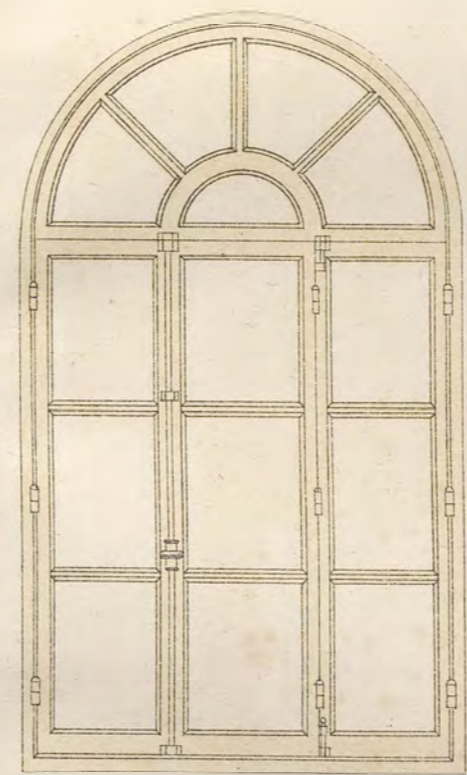


FIG. 4. La finestra vetrata a ventaglio

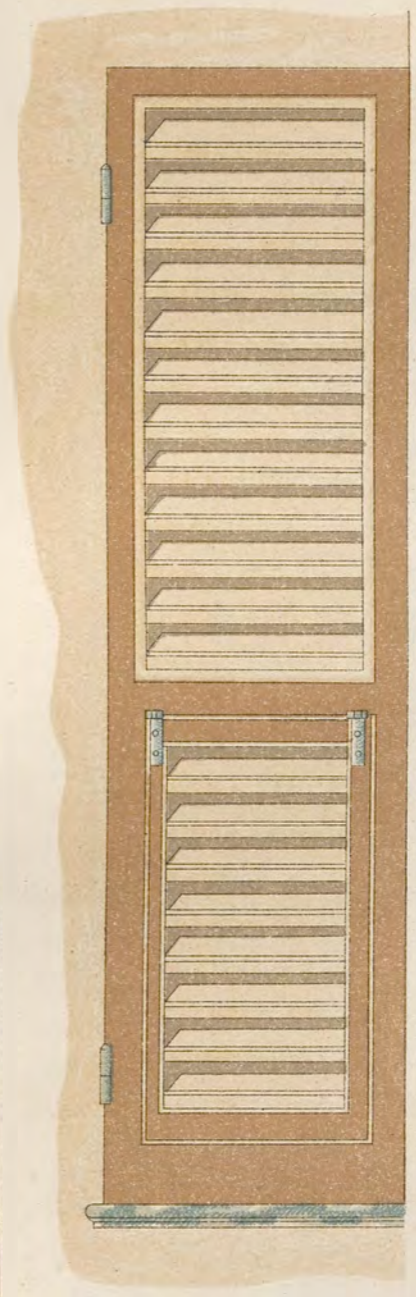


FIG. 12. La vista e la sezione della persiana

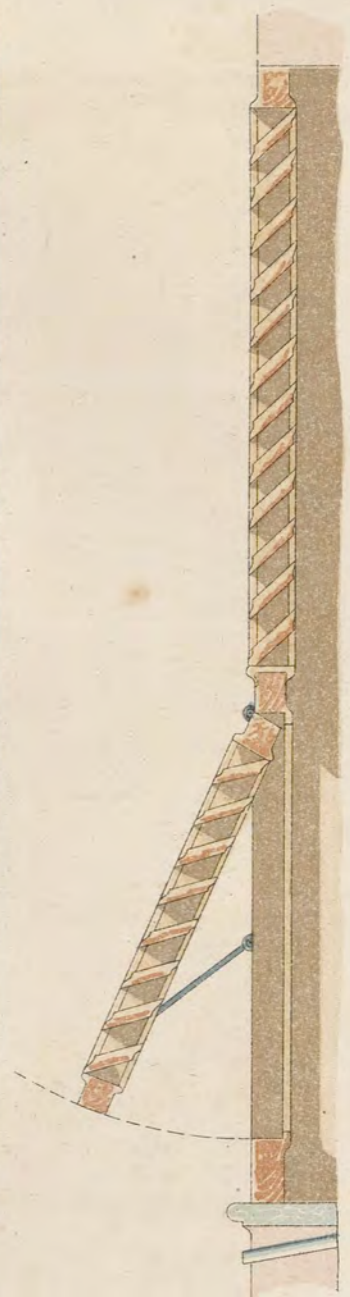


FIG. 11. La sezione delle bacchette per le vetrate

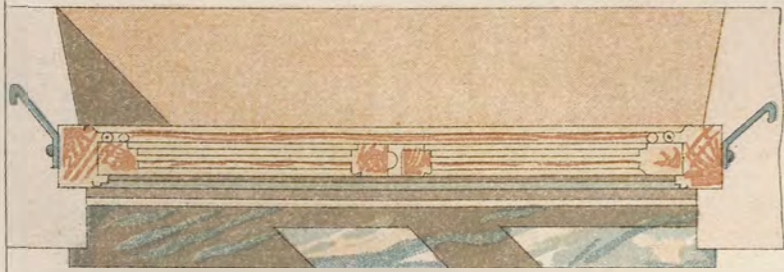


FIG. 5. L'unione a nocella del battente laterale col telaio fisso



FIG. 6. L'unione a S del battente laterale col telaio fisso



FIG. 7. L'unione a battuta semplice dei battenti centrali



FIG. 8. L'unione dei battenti centrali a gola di lupo e nocella



FIG. 9. L'unione a gola di lupo estesa a un terzo dello spessore



FIG. 10. L'unione a S dei battenti centrali

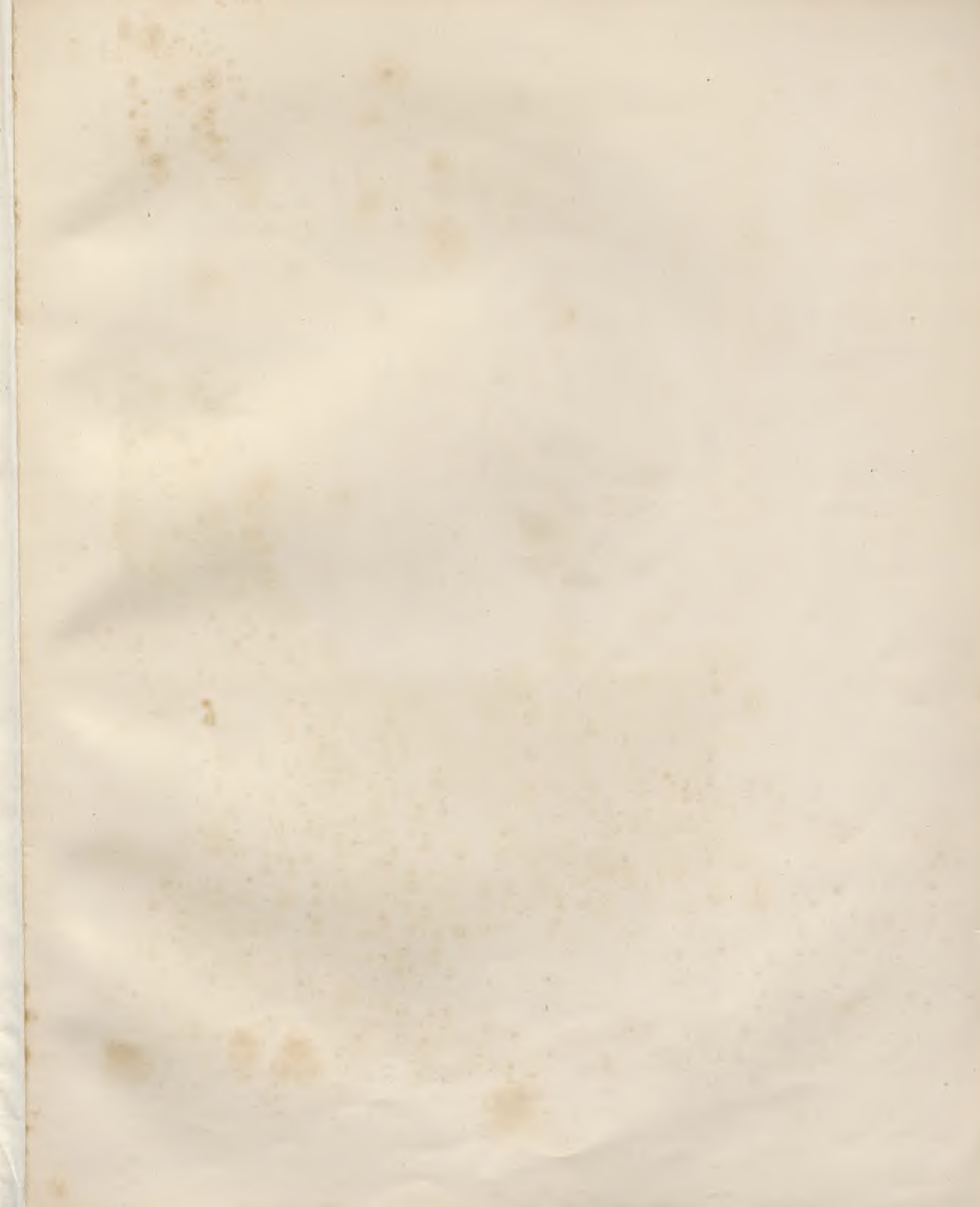




FIG.1 Il lavamani con sponde smaltato a fiori



FIG.2 L'orinatoio smaltato a fiori



FIG.3 L'apparecchio u sifone smaltato a fiori

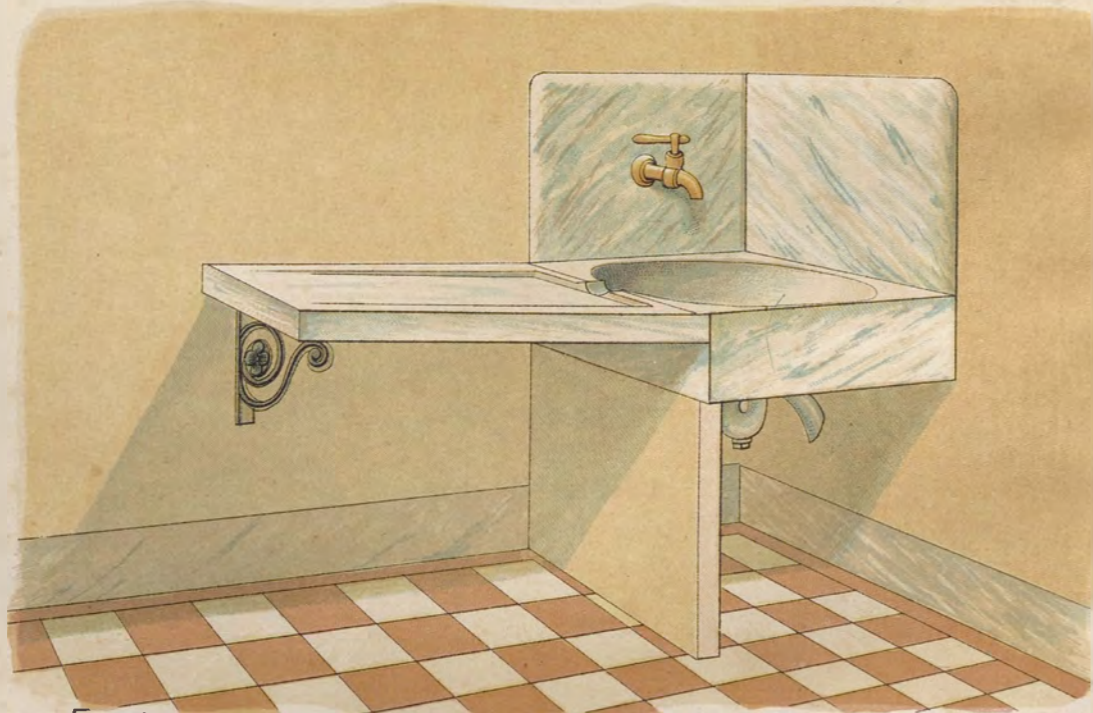


FIG.4 L'acquaio da cucina con tavola di marmo per il vasellame

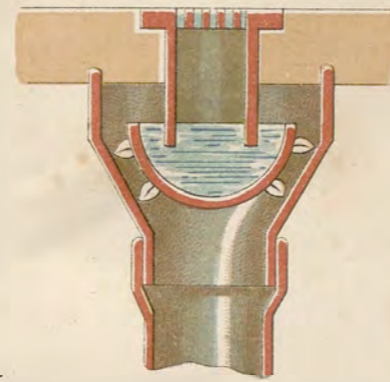


FIG.5 Il tipo di chiusura idraulica per acquario usato nel Friuli



FIG.6 Il tipo di chiusura a campana

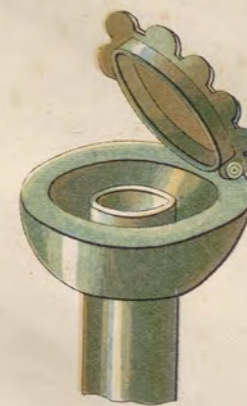
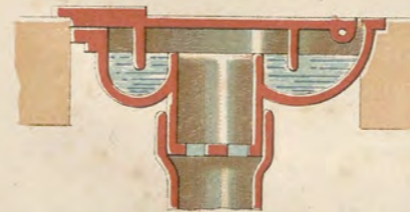


FIG.7 L'altro tipo di chiusura a campana

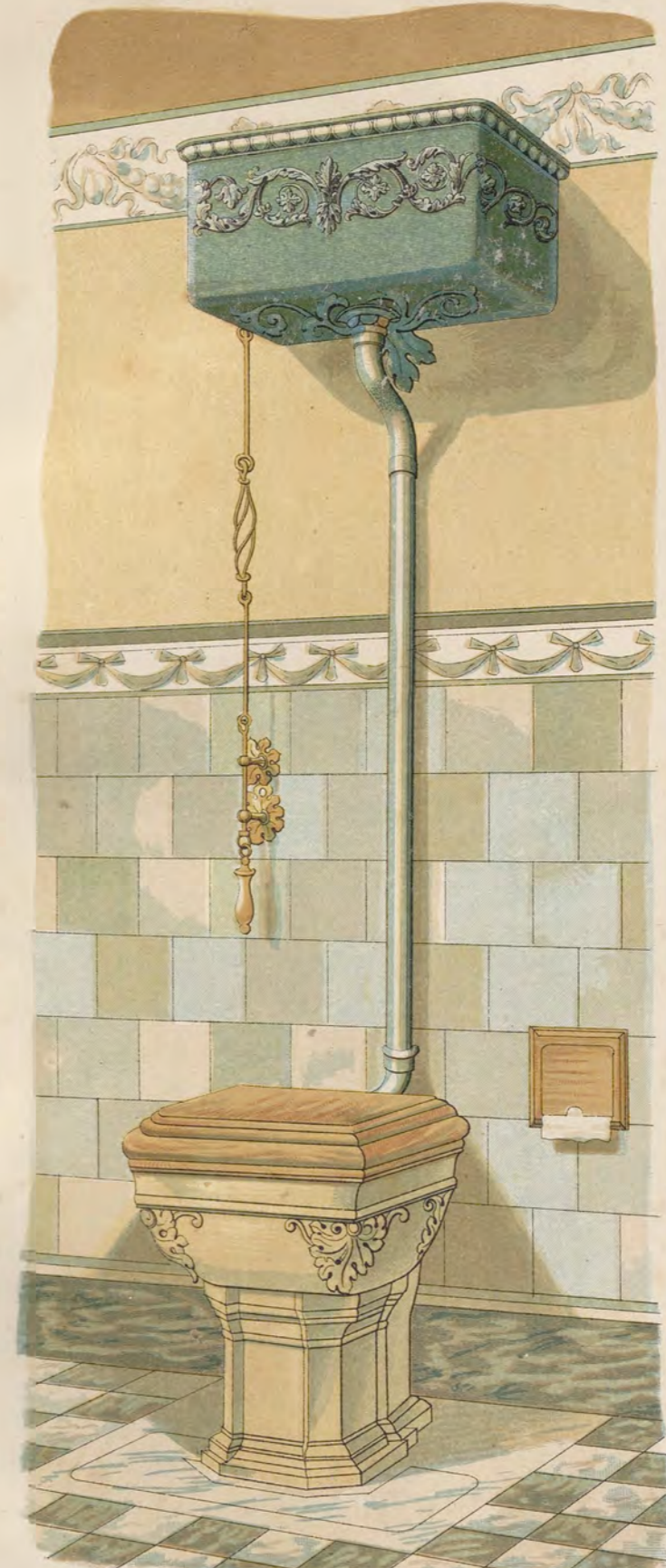


FIG.8 L'impianto di una latrina moderna

