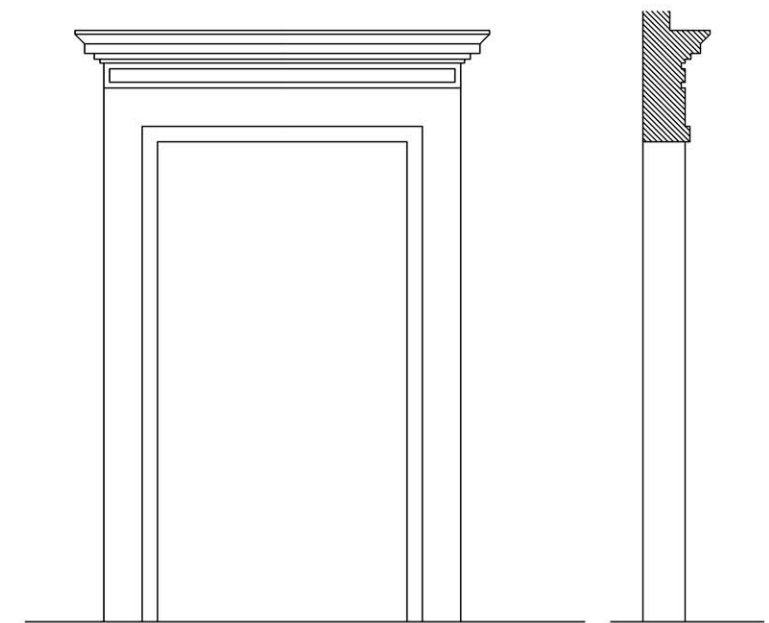
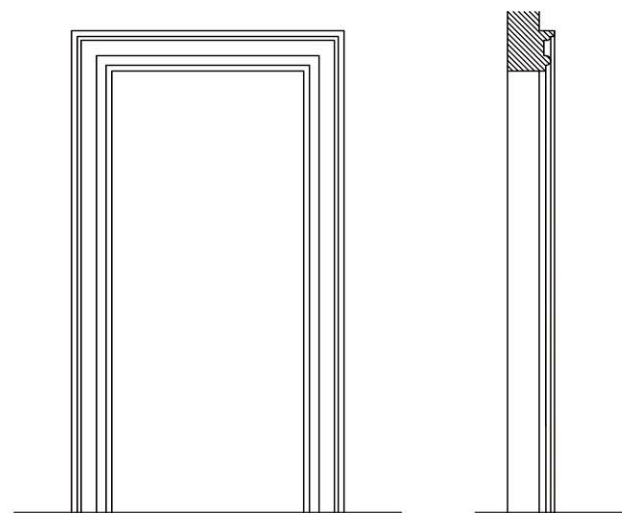
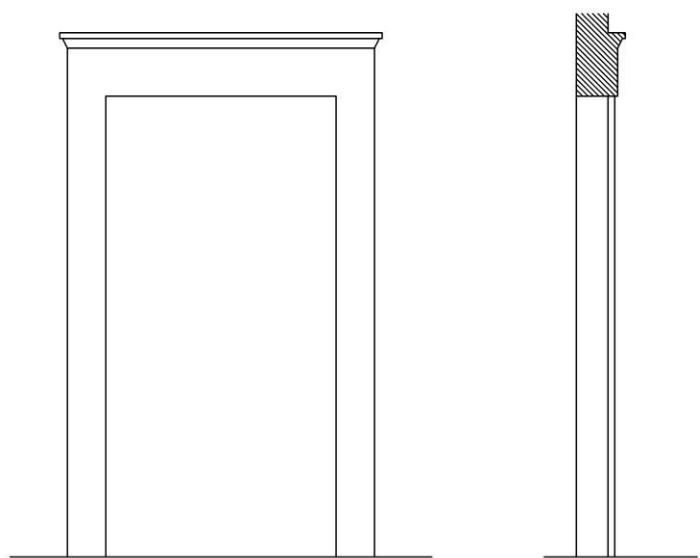
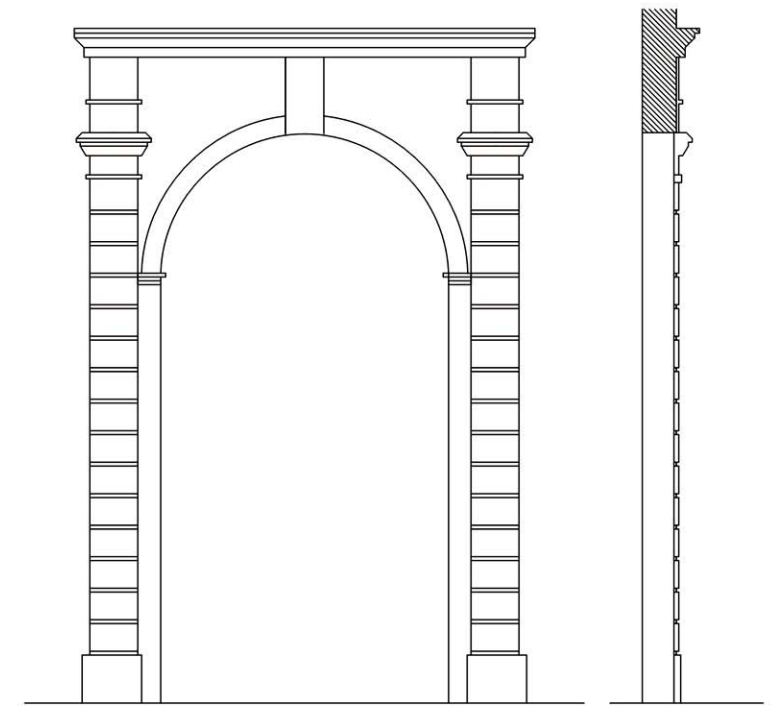
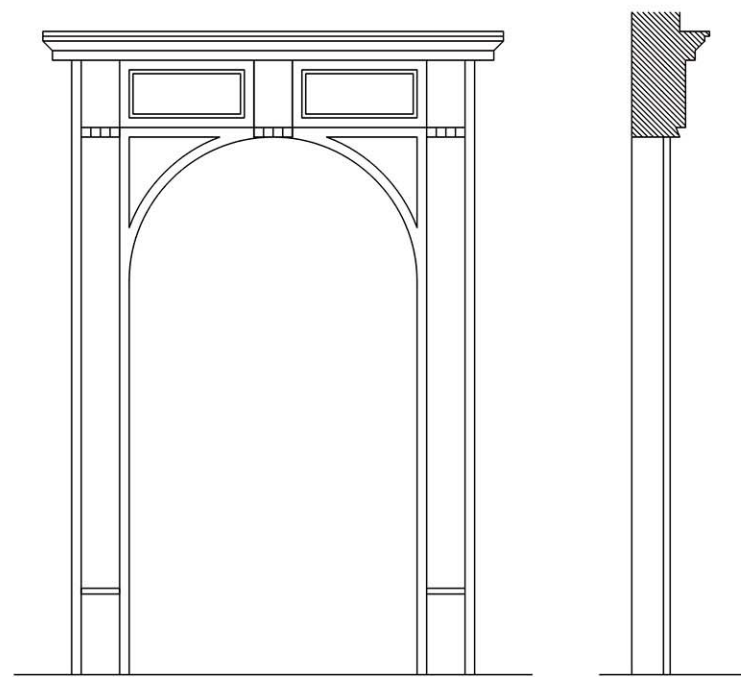
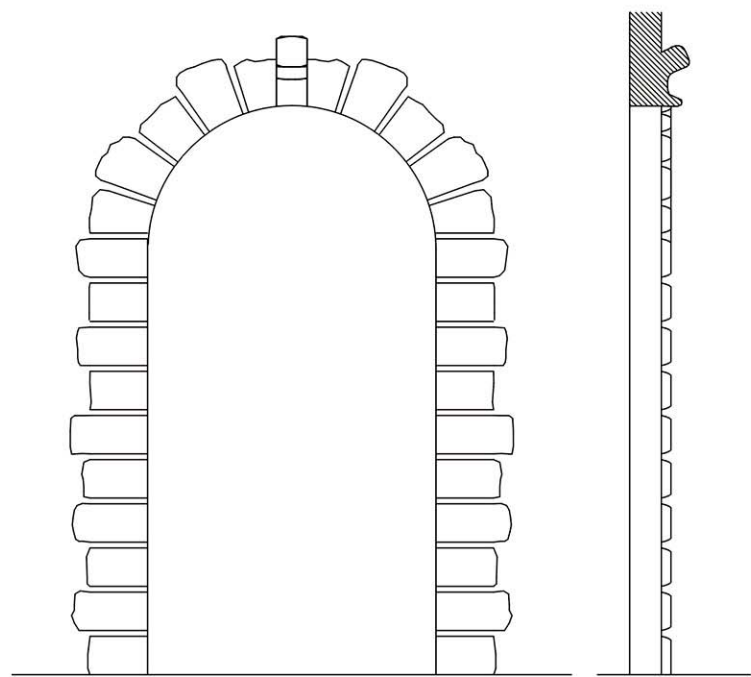


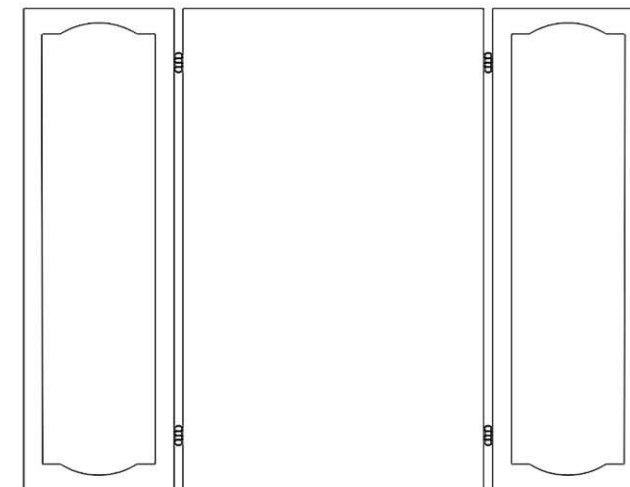
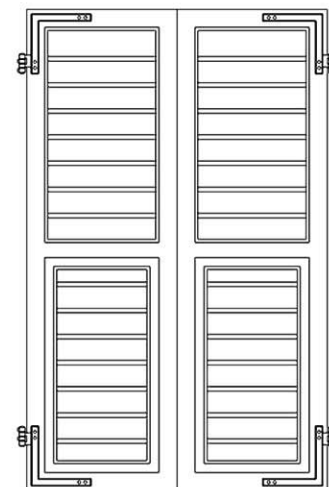
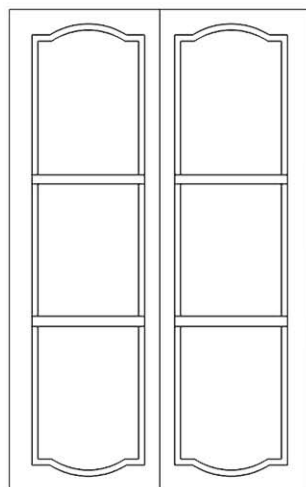
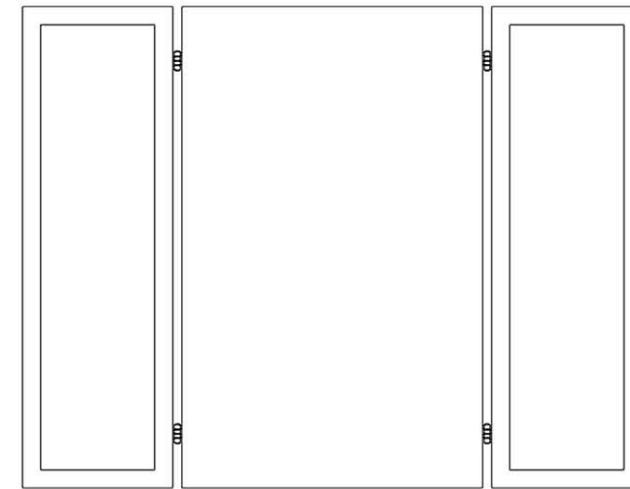
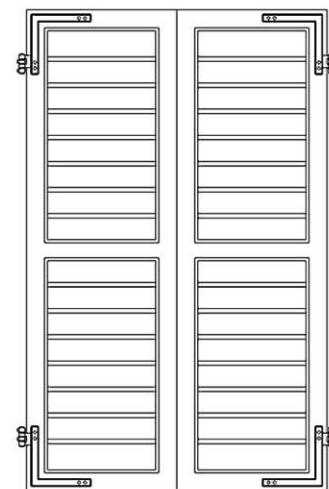
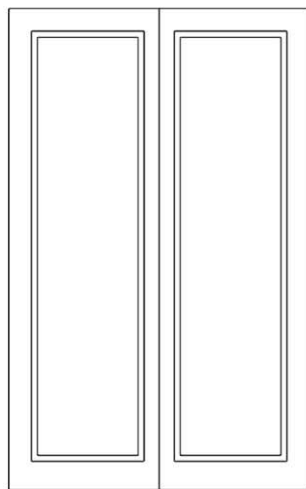
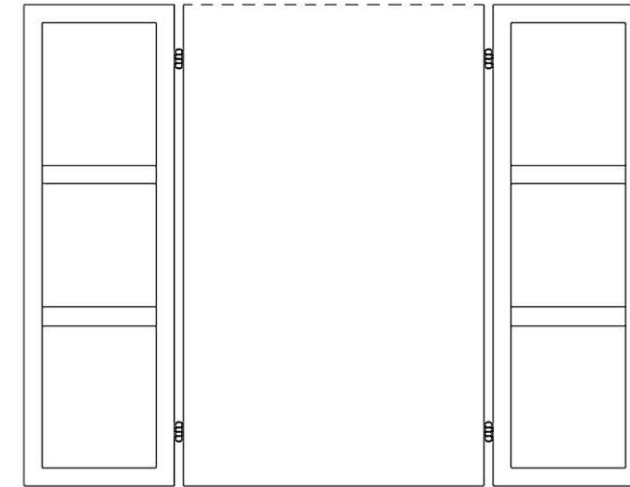
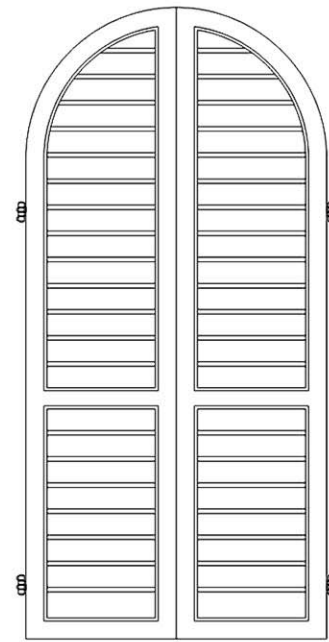
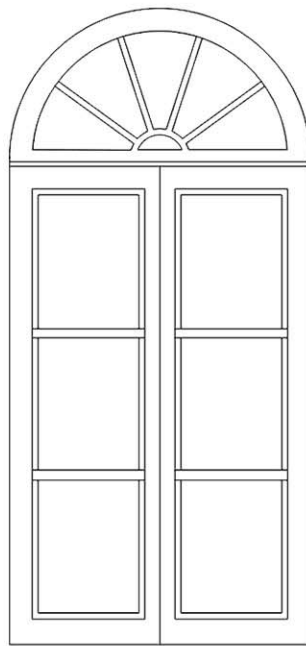
Telaio di montanti e traverse riportate in legno di noce, specchiature incassate in noce.

Senza telaio o con telaio "a murare".

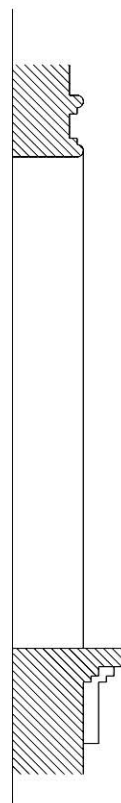
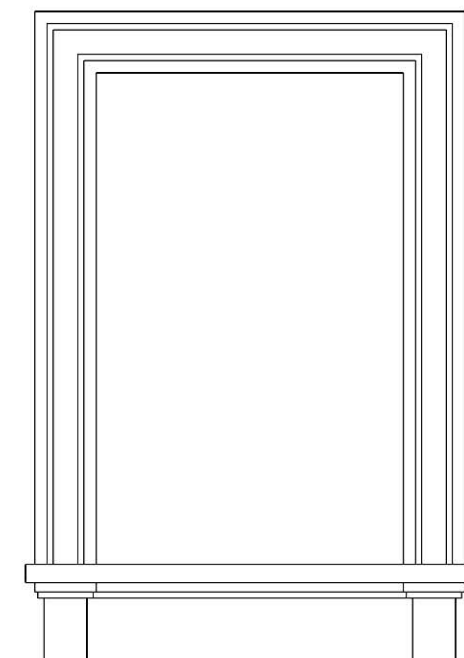
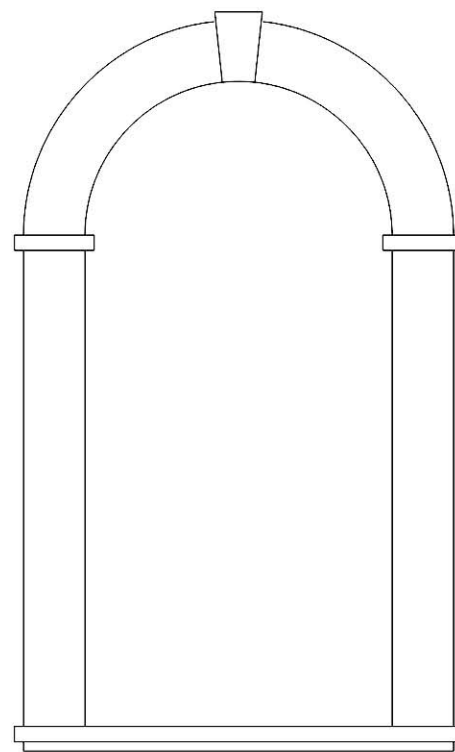
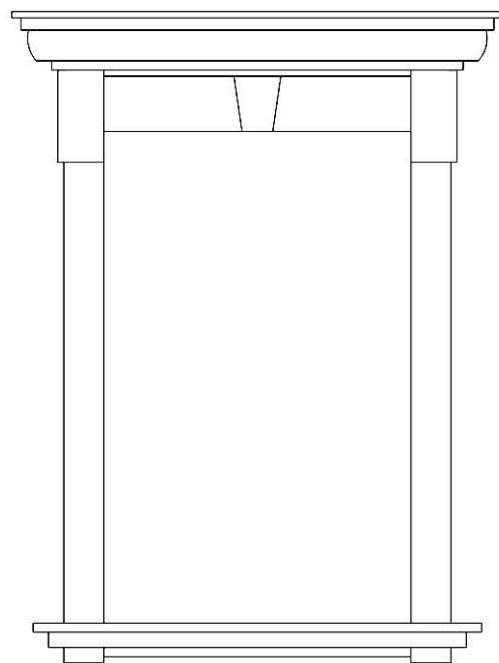
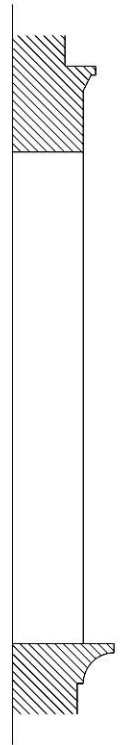
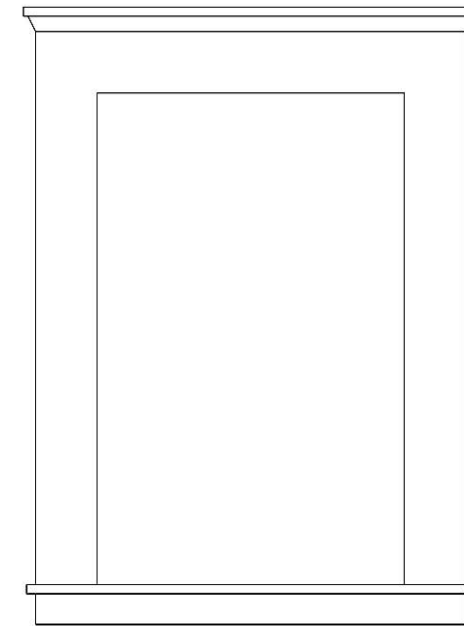
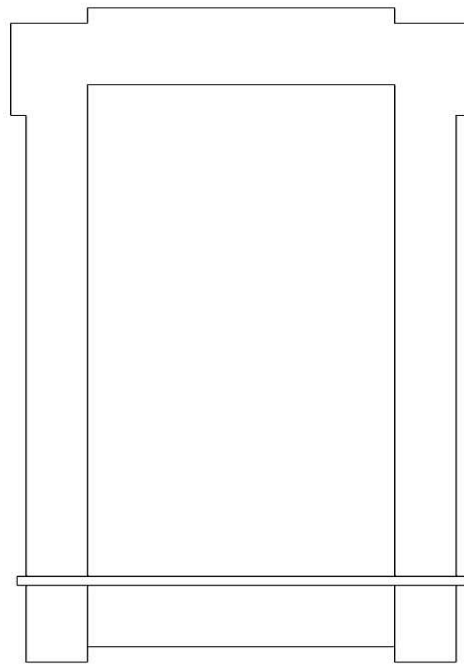
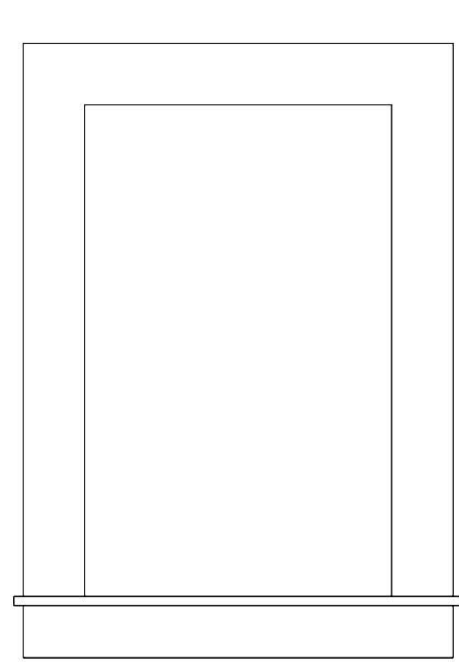
Ferramenta in gamberi fissati a muro, bandelle incassate nelle tavole a vista, serratura esterna a molla, puntello a squadro



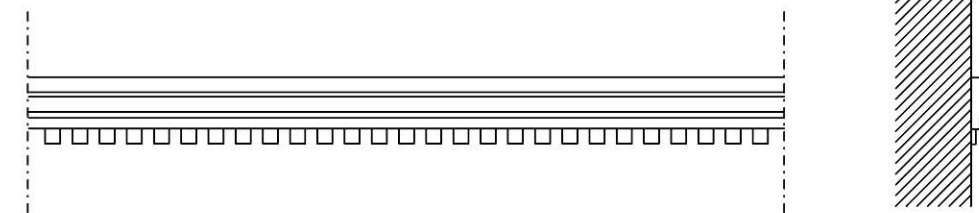
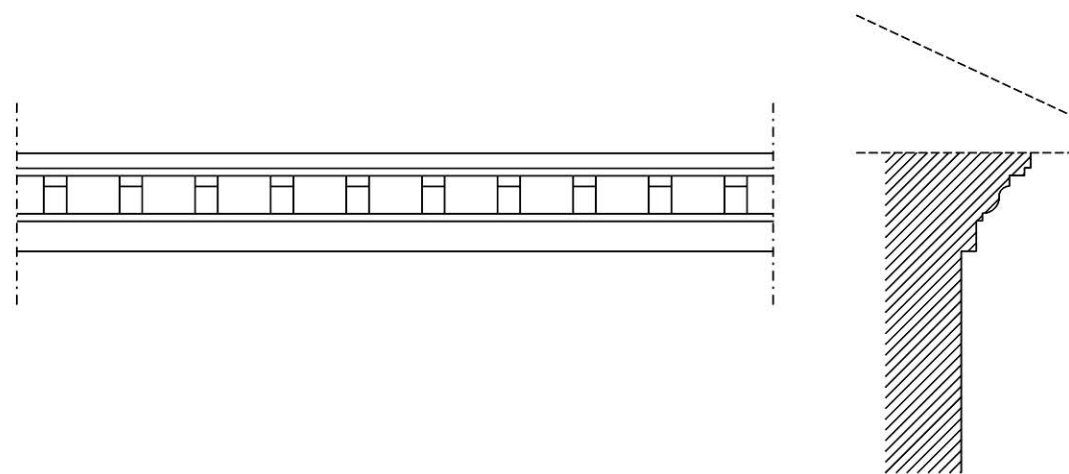
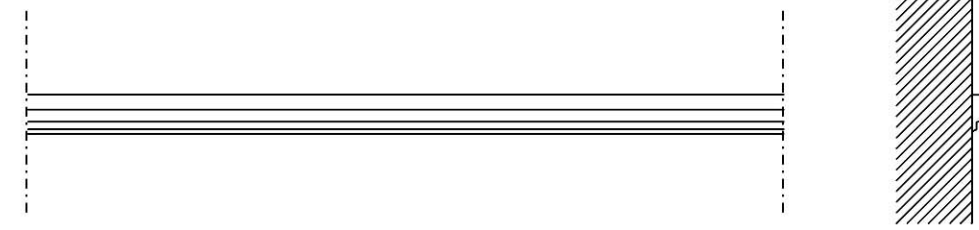
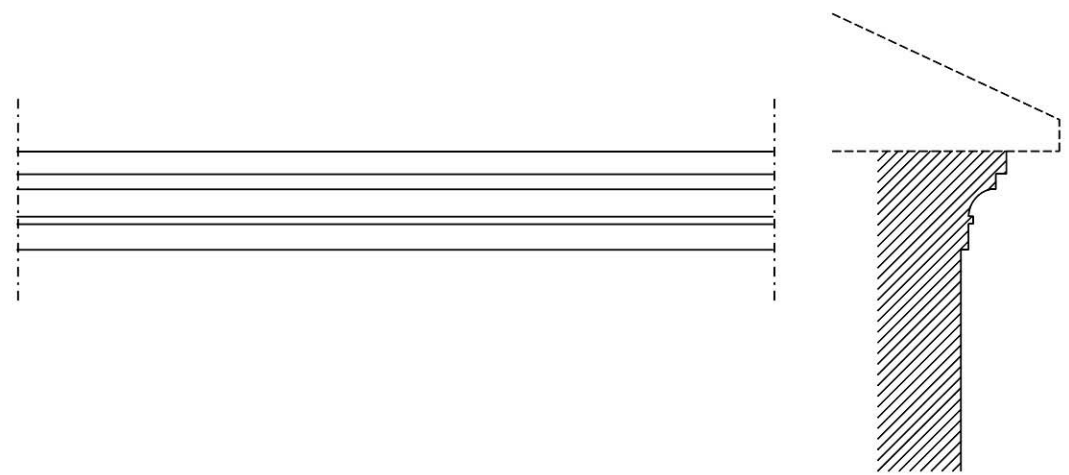
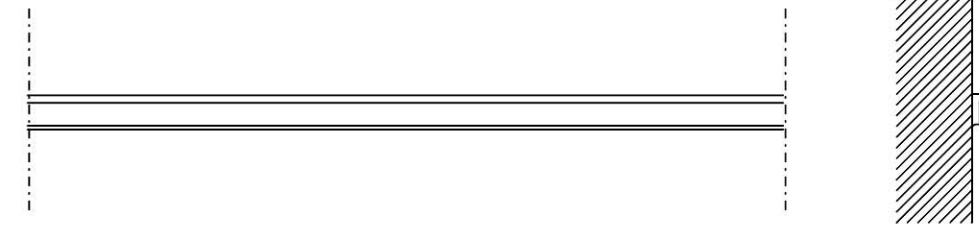
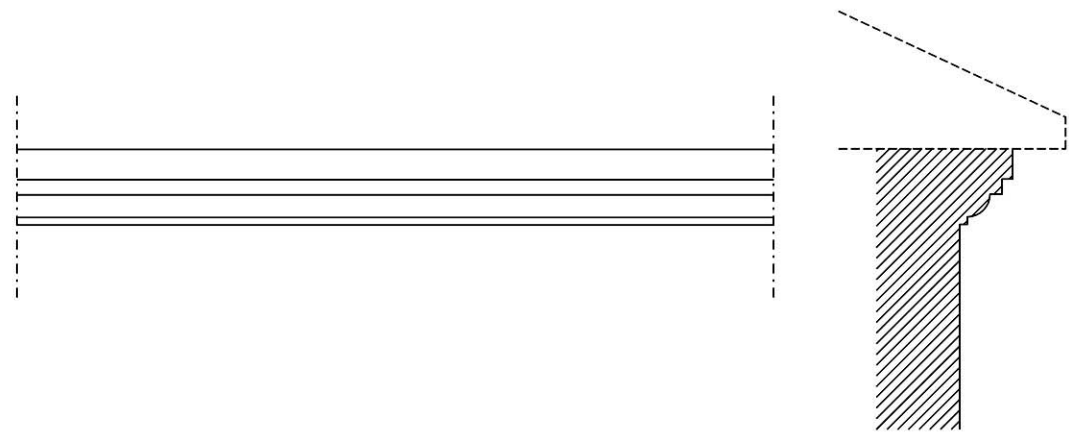
In pietra naturale, in muratura di mattoni faccia a vista o in gesso con intonaco del tipo a grassello di calce.



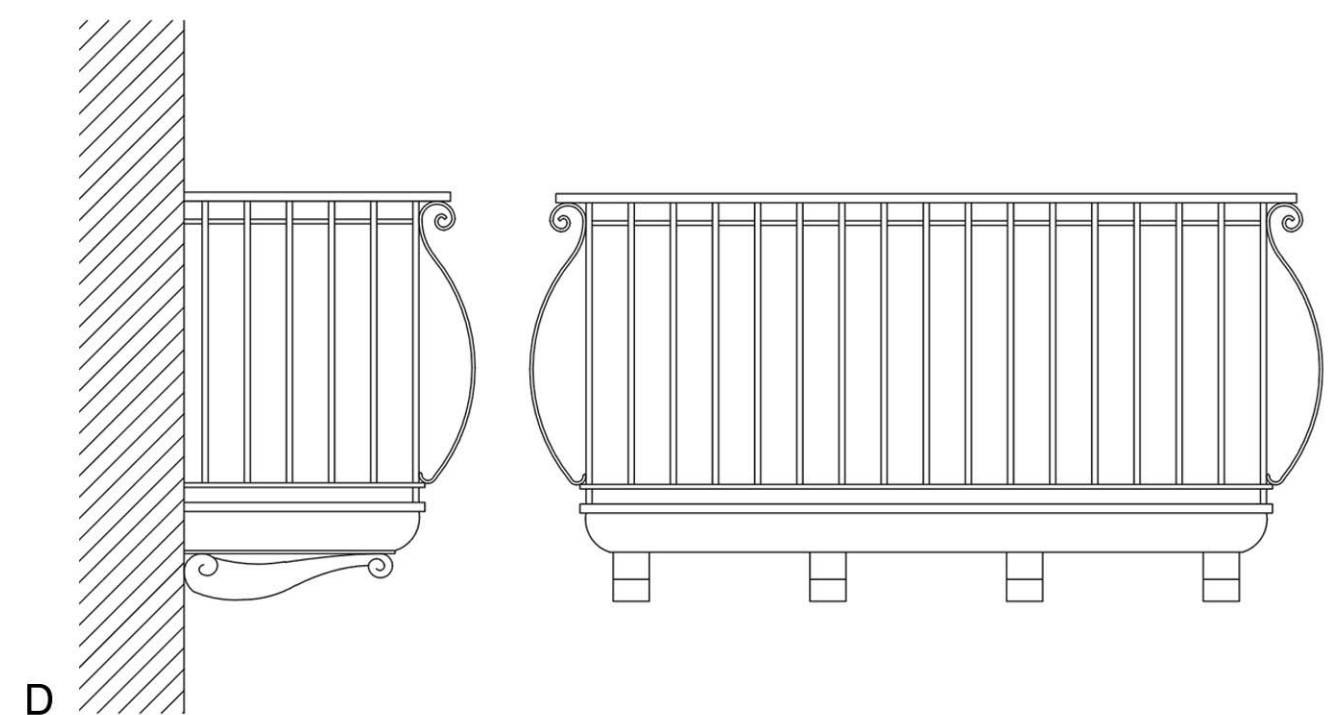
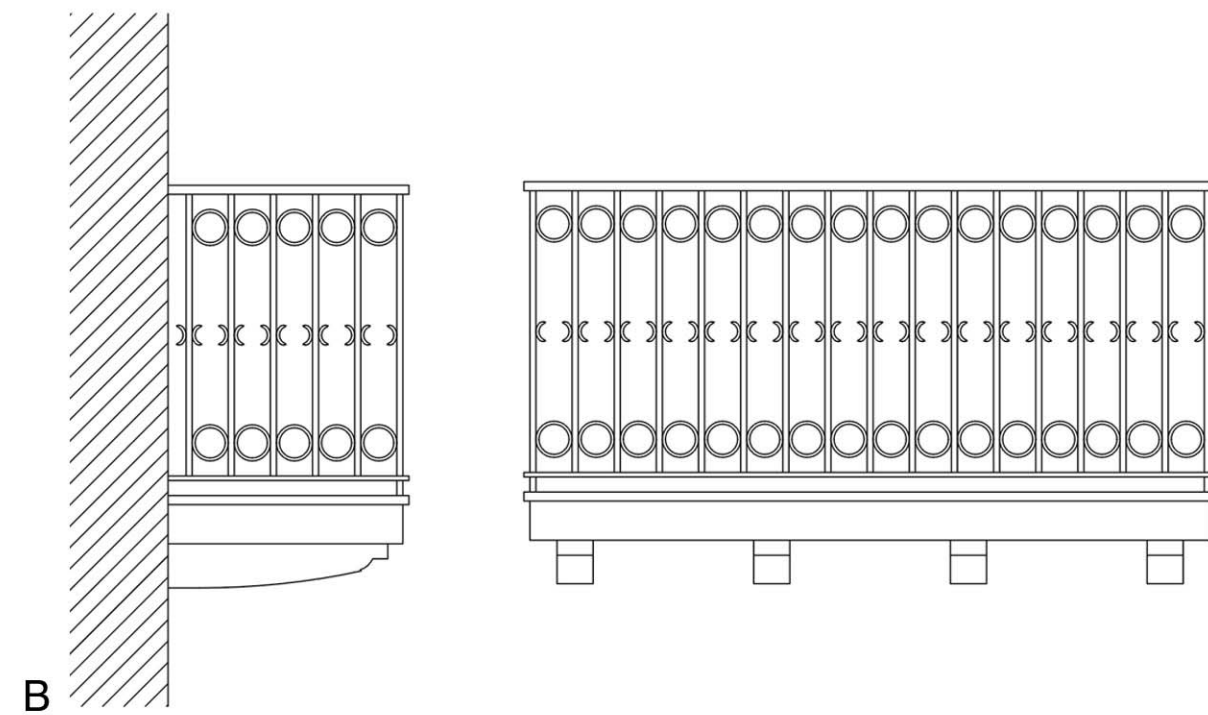
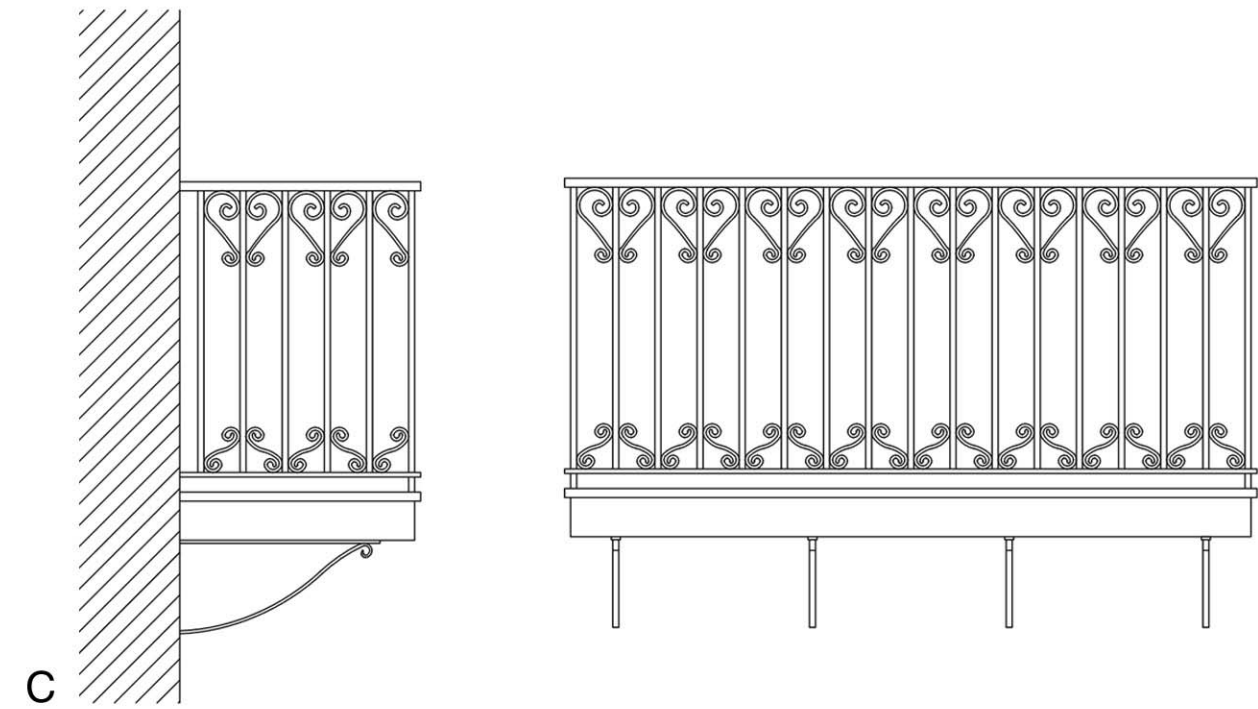
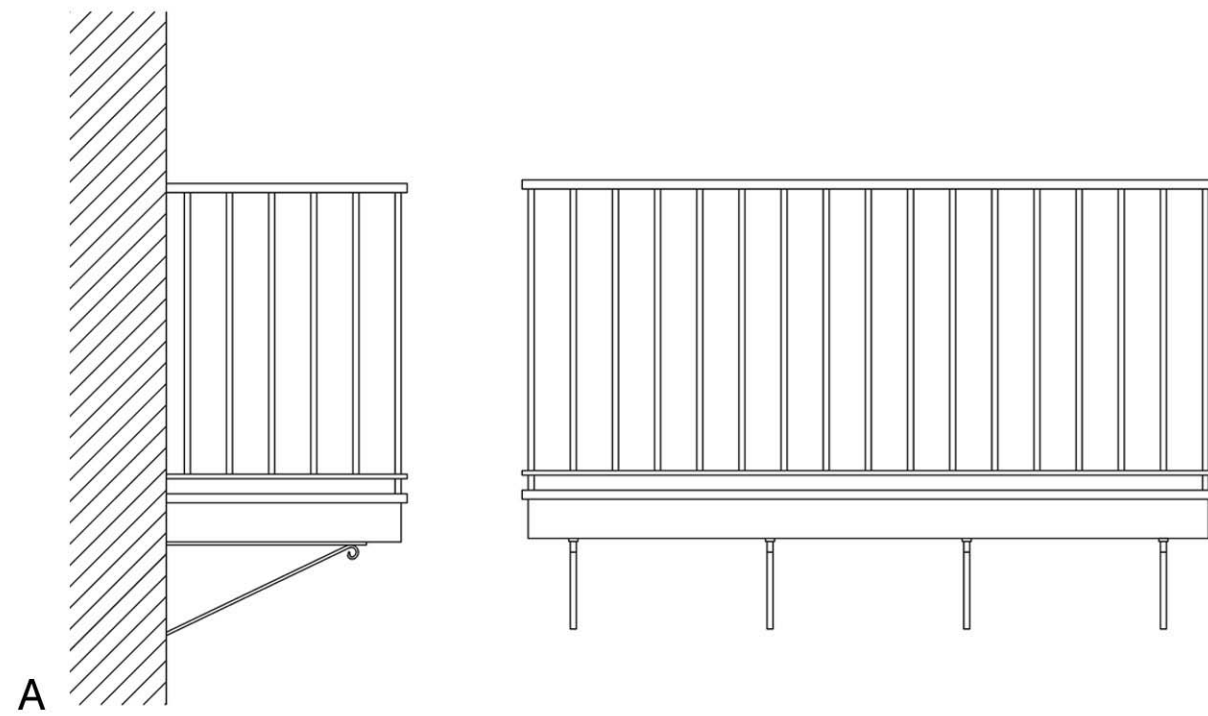
Finestra : Telaio fisso, traverse e montanti con incastro, bacchette fermavetro composte. Ferramenta con cerniere angolari e chiusure con garagolo, naticchia o spagnoletta.  
 Scuretto : Con tavole commesse a filo piano, bandella a vista incassata, saliscendi per fissaggio.  
 Persiane : Traverse grandi (8-10 cm). Ferramenta con ganghero murato e bandelle a vista incassate a legno.



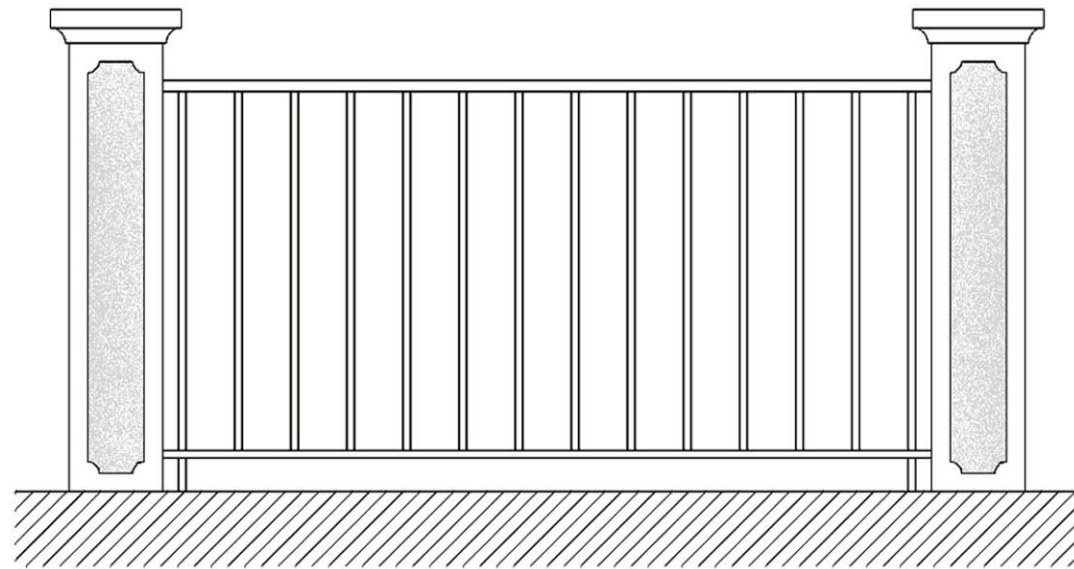
In muratura di mattoni faccia a vista o in gesso con intonaco del tipo a grassello di calce.



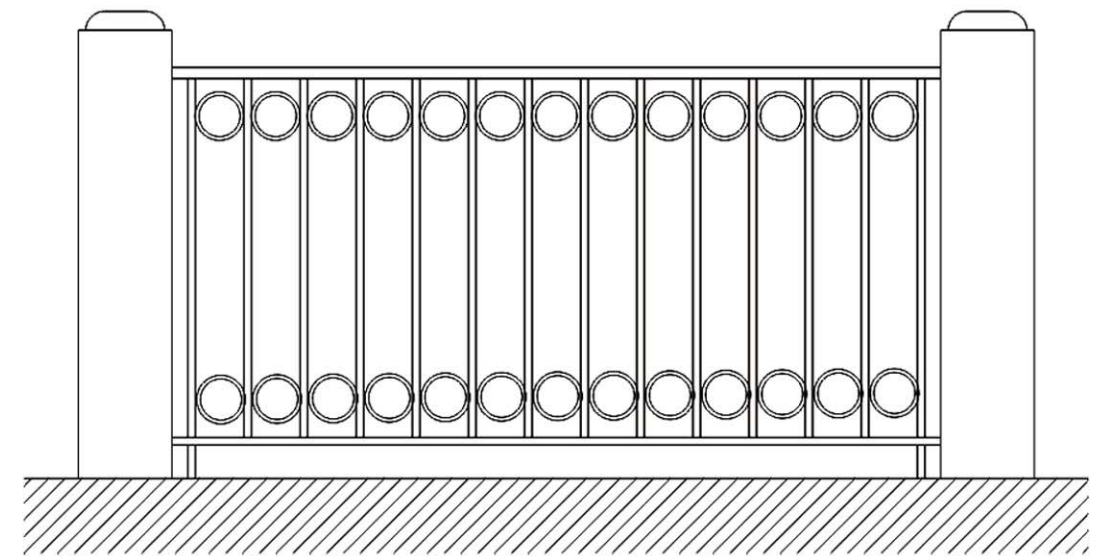
In muratura di mattoni faccia a vista o in gesso con intonaco del tipo a grassello di calce.



Soletta : Lastra in pietra naturale o cemento armato intonacato con grassello di calce.  
 Ringhiera e mensole (A e C) : In ferro battuto naturale, protetto da olio di lino cotto.  
 Mensole (B e D) : In pietra naturale o cemento armato intonacato con grassello di calce.

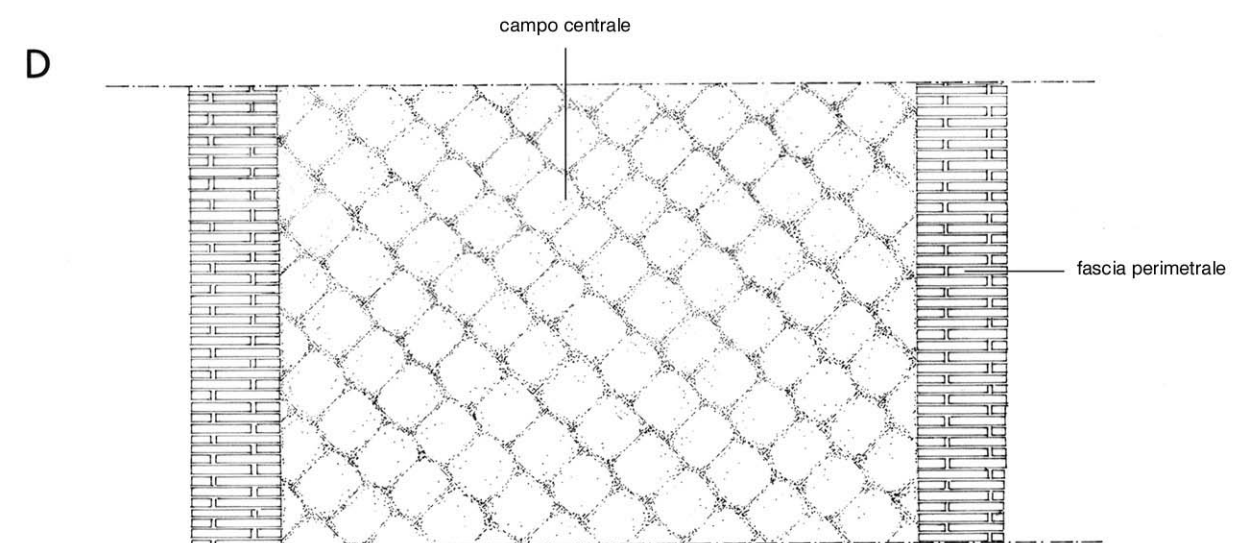
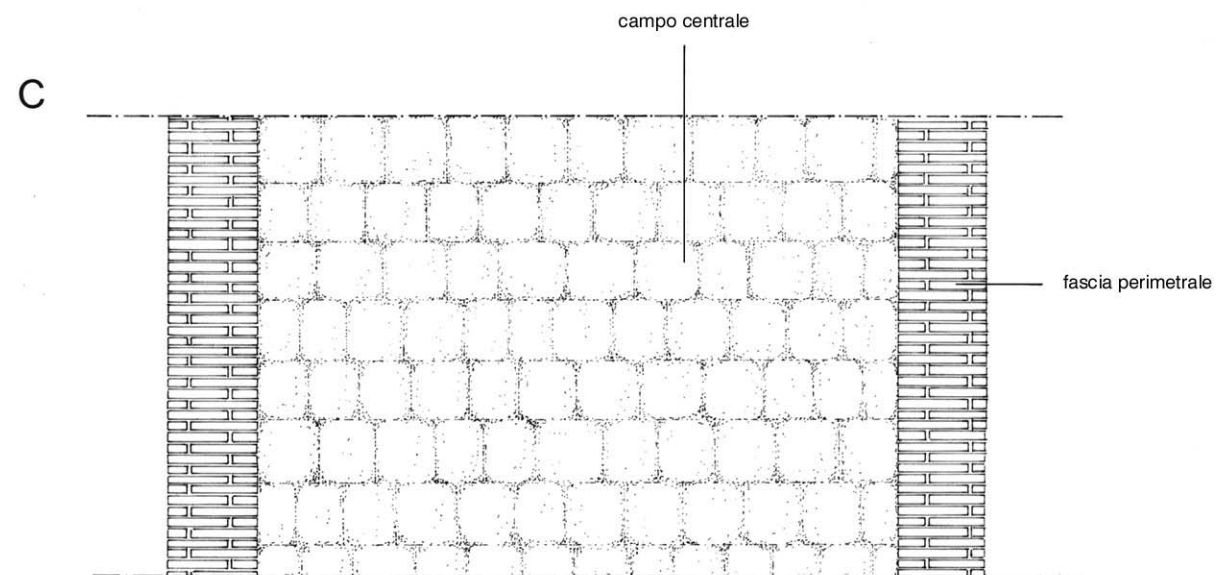
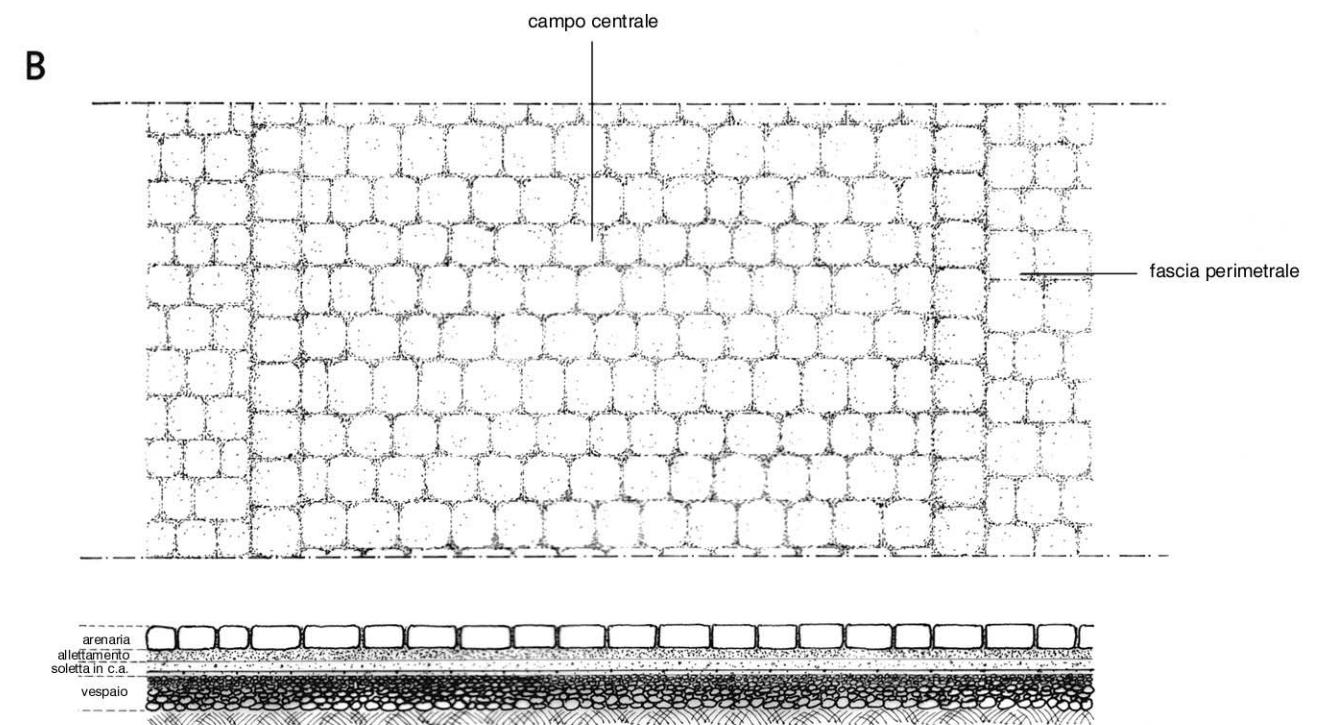
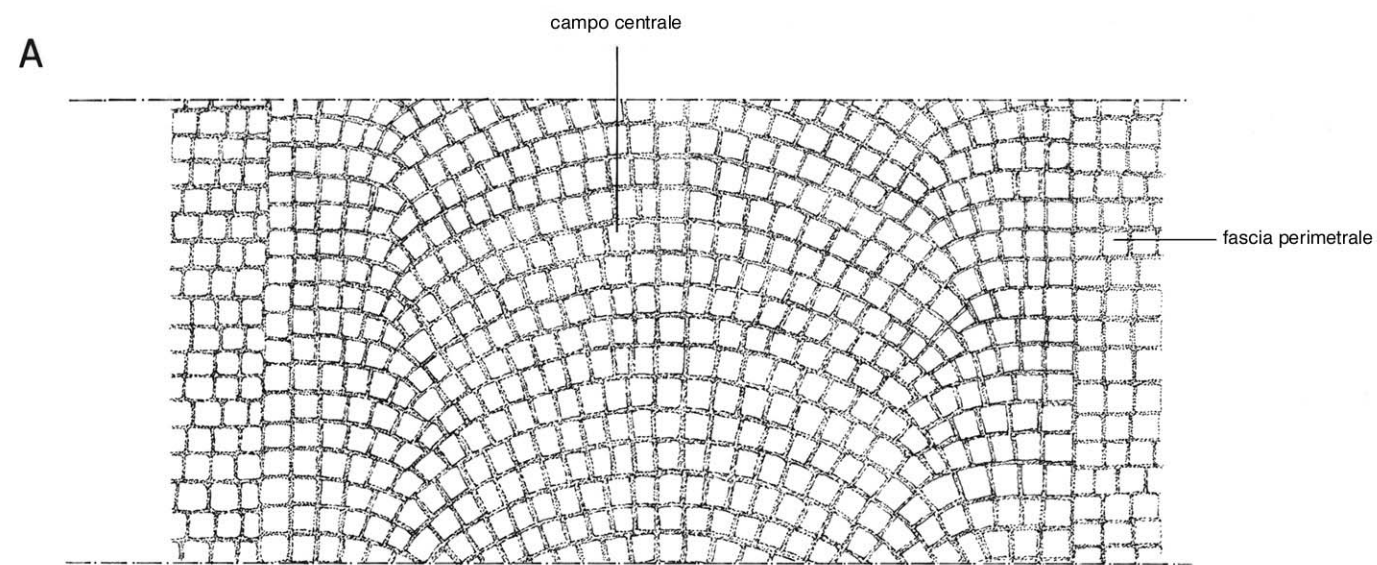


A



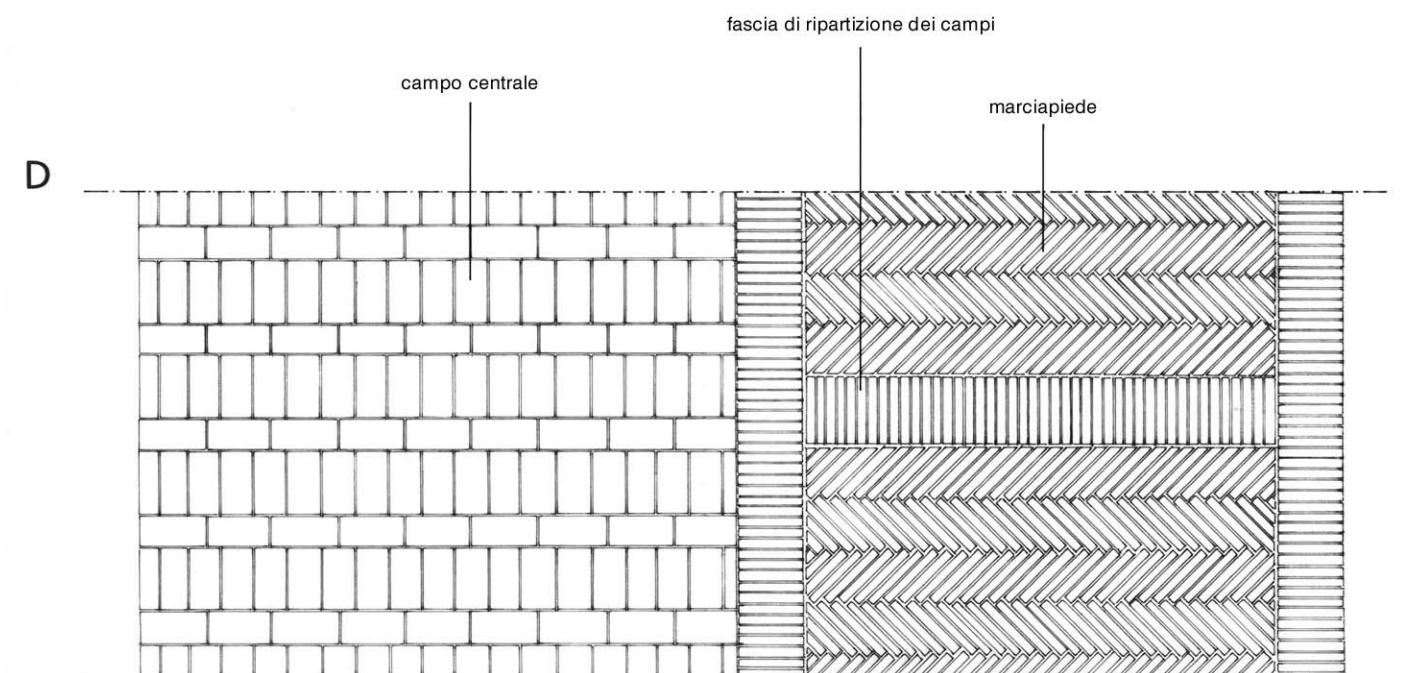
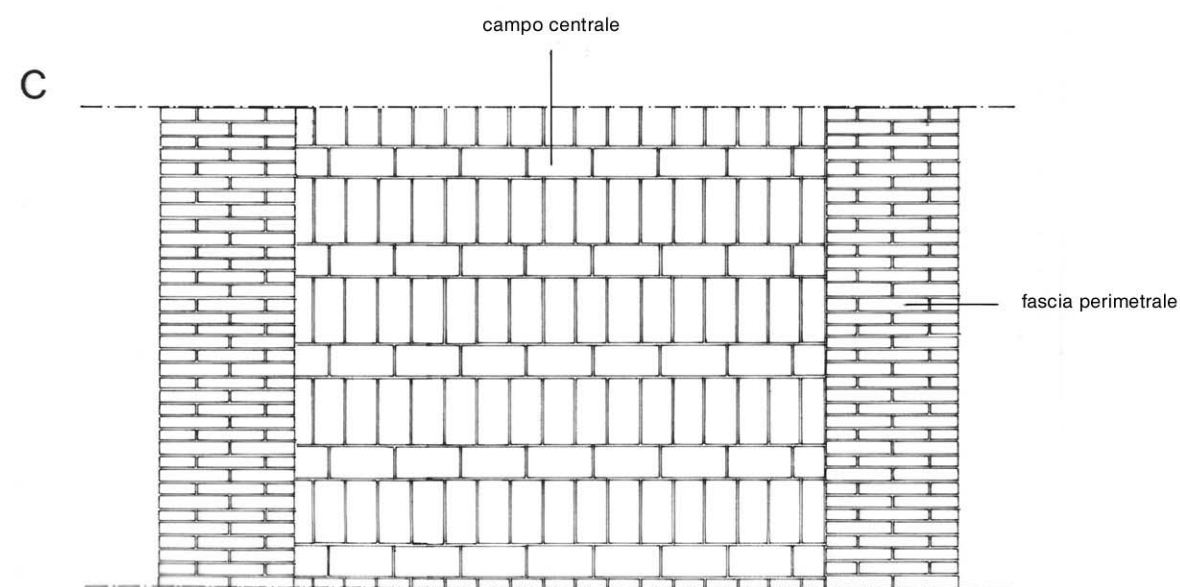
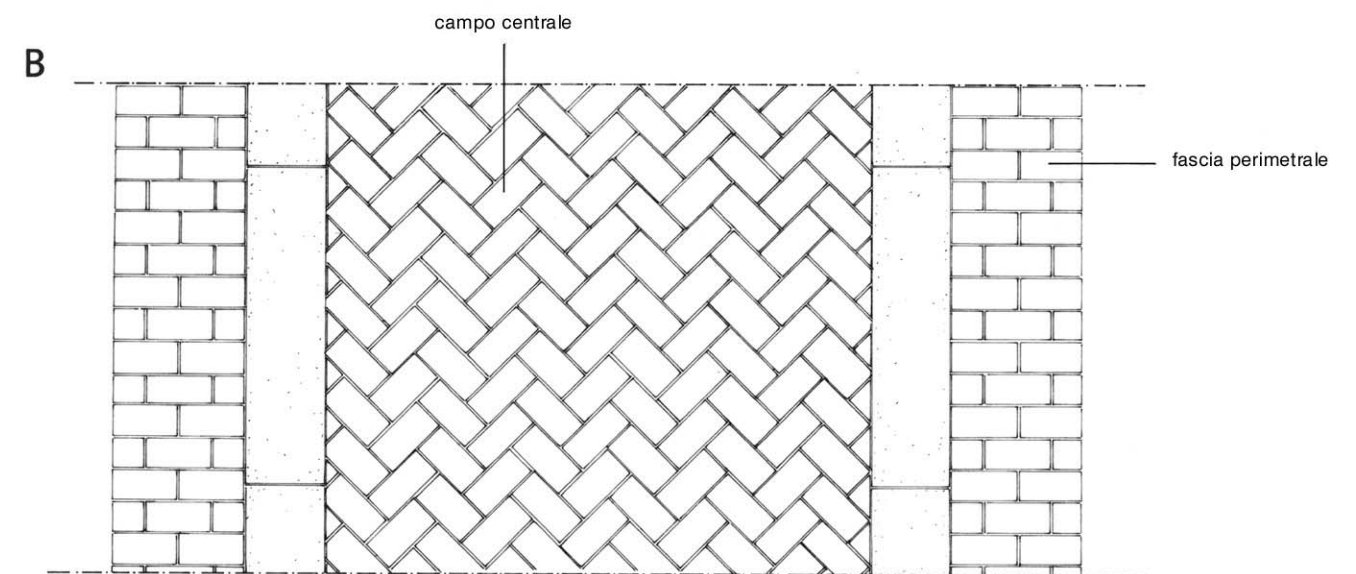
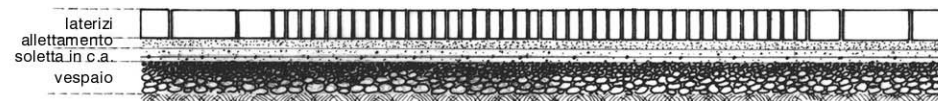
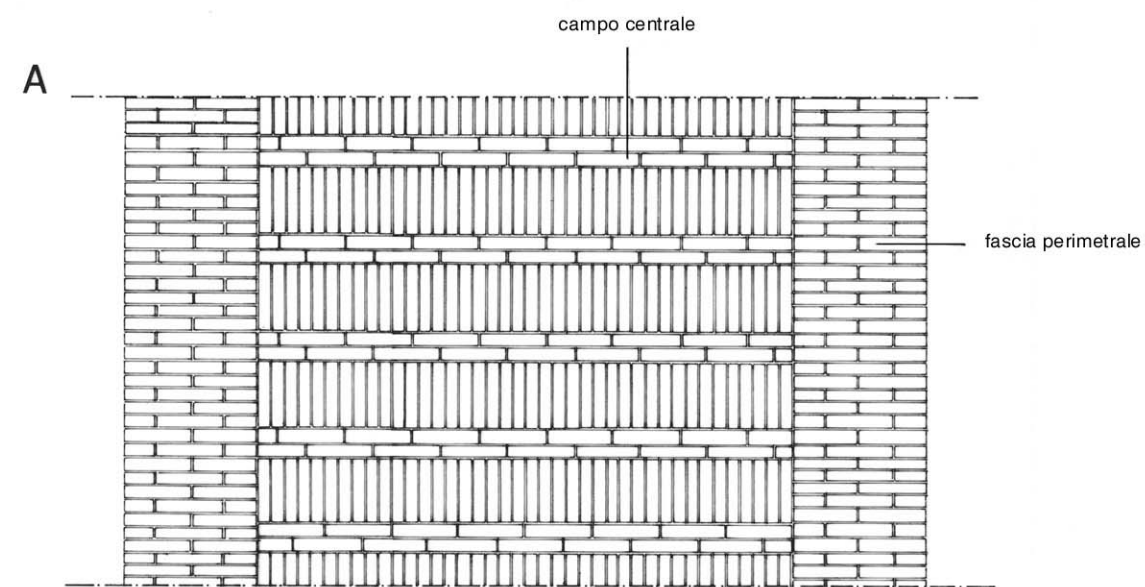
B

Ringhiera : In ferro battuto naturale, protetto da olio di lino cotto.  
Colonne: In pietra naturale o cemento armato intonacato.

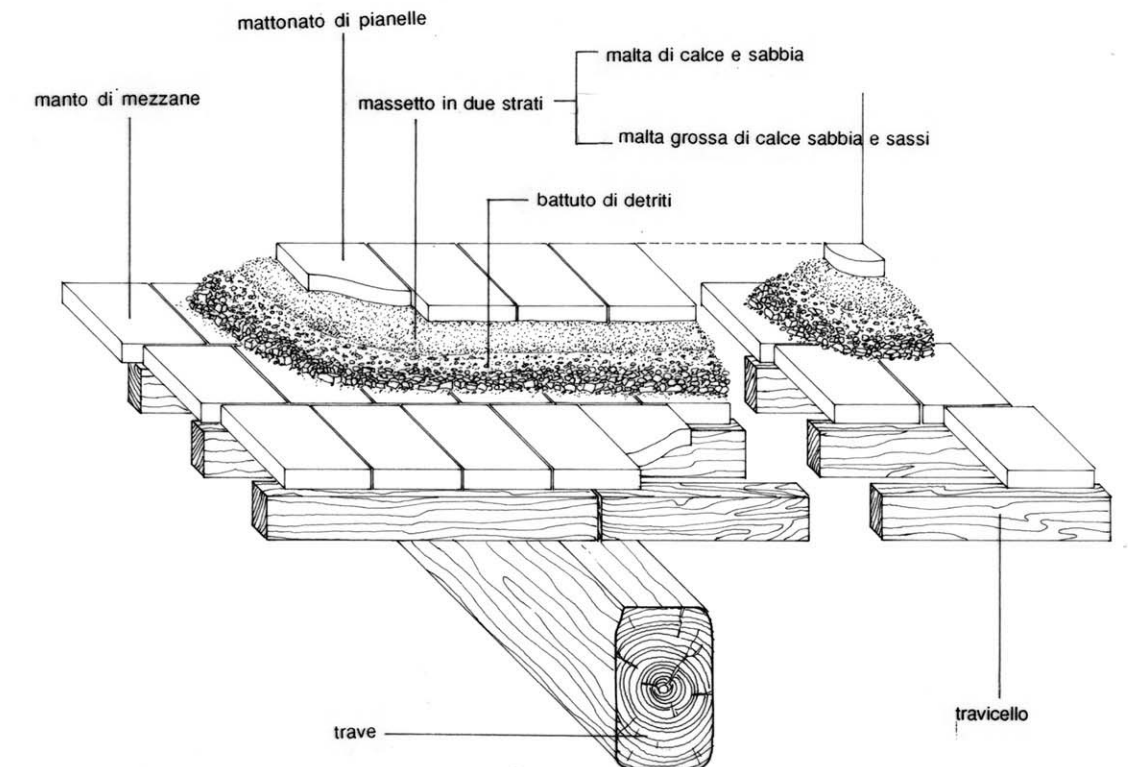
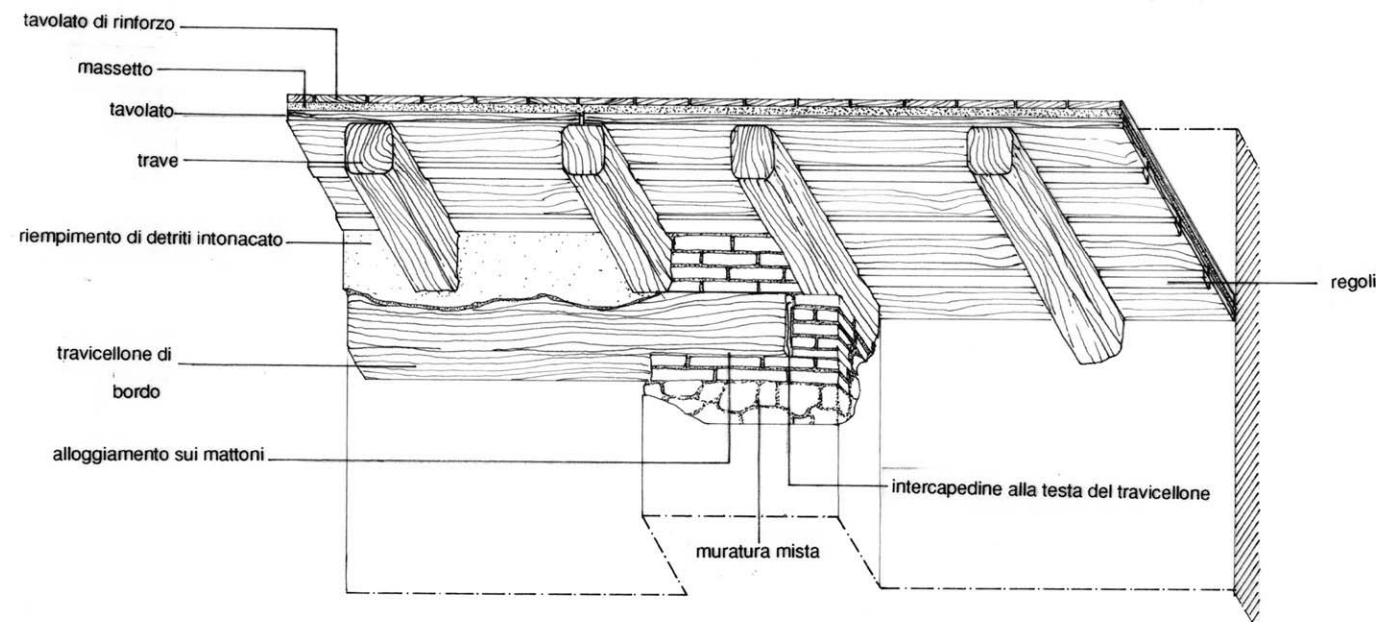
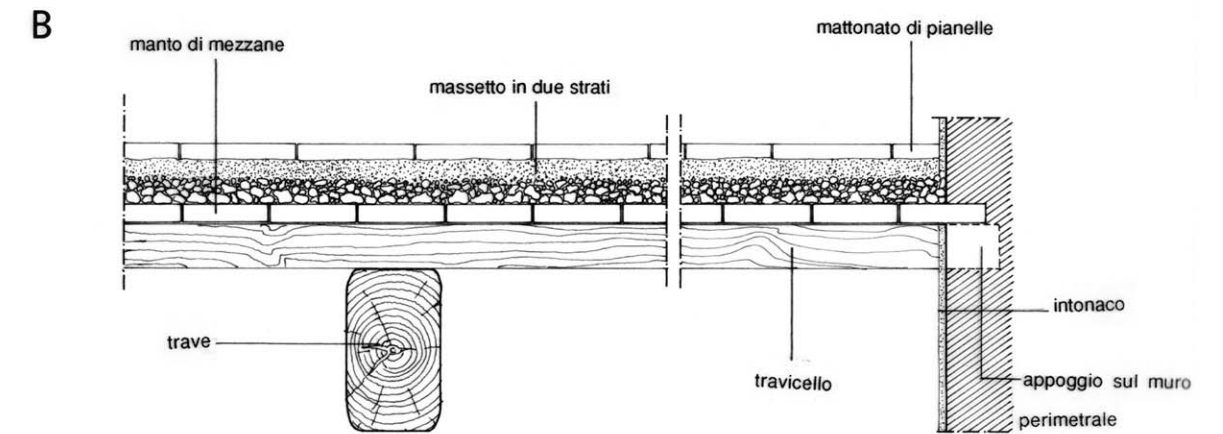
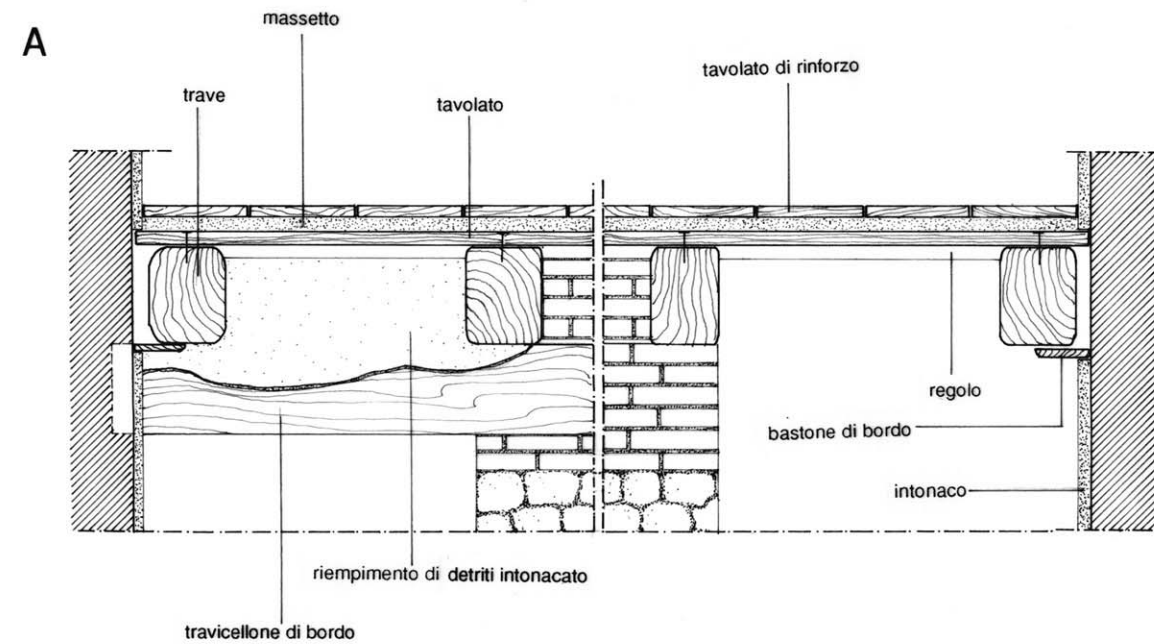


- A) IN PORFIDO: Campo centrale con disposizione ad archi di cerchio e fasce perimetrali sempre in porfido dalla disposizione regolare ( dimensioni cubetto cm 4-6, cm 6-8, cm 8-10, cm 10-12).
- B) IN ARENARIA: Campo centrale con disposizione regolare dei blocchetti. Fasce perimetrali sempre in arenaria (dimensioni blocchetto cm 18 x 20, cm 11 x 18, cm 9 x 11; spessore cm 7-8).
- C) IN ARENARIA E LATERIZIO: Campo centrale in arenaria con disposizione regolare dei blocchetti. Fasce perimetrali in laterizio con disposizione per coltello.
- D) IN ARENARIA E LATERIZIO: Variante allo schema precedente con rotazione di 45° del campo centrale.

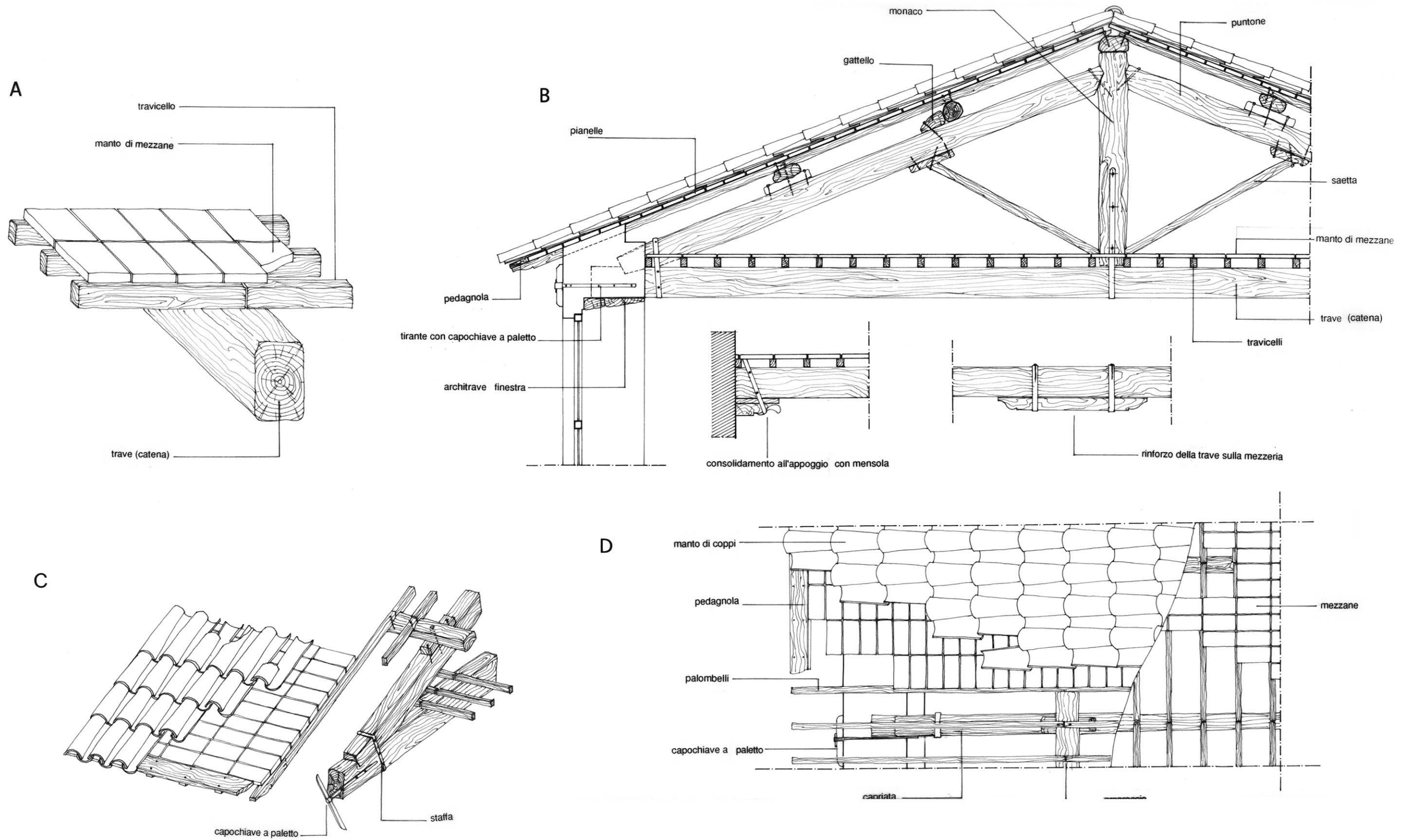




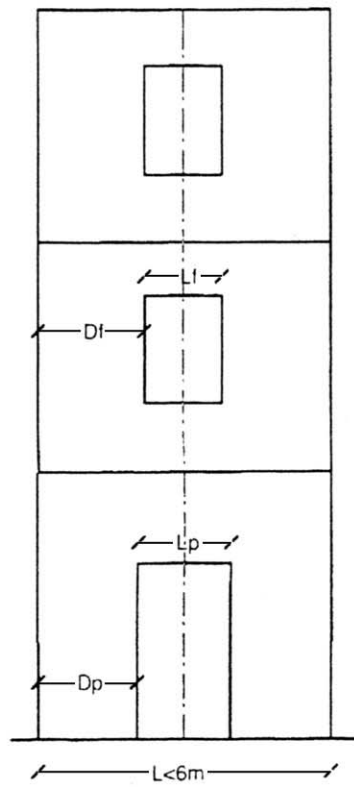
- A) IN LATERIZIO: Con disposizione centrale a filari alternati (per coltello) e fascia perimetrale regolare (per coltello). Adatta per strade con discreta pendenza.
- B) IN LATERIZIO E TRAVERTINO: Campo centrale in laterizio con disposizione a spina-pesce. Bordo in travertino e fasce perimetrali con disposizione regolare dei laterizi. Adatta per spazi grandi
- C) IN LATERIZIO: Campo centrale con disposizione di filari alternati (per piano). Fasce perimetrali con disposizione regolare dei laterizi (per coltello).
- D) IN LATERIZIO CON MARCIAPIEDE: Campo centrale con disposizione di filari alternati (per piano). Marciapied



A) RUSTICO DI TRAVI E TAVOLATO : travi: interasse cm 55-65, sezione (rustici) cm 13-18 x 12,50-14,50; regoli: interasse cm 35, sezione cm 2,50 x 6,50; tavole: rustiche di varie dimensioni, spessore cm 3  
 B) DI MEZZANE A DOPPIA ORDITURA : travi (larice, rovere, abete, castagno): interasse m 1,80-2,00, sezione cm 30 x 18; travicelli (castagno) luce netta m 1,80-2,00, interasse cm 33, sezione cm 8 x 6



- A) Particolare assonometrico del solaio di sottotetto, trave (castagno, larice, rovere, abete).
- C) Sistema d'appoggio della capriata.
- B) Sezione trasversale della capriata.
- D) Particolare della pianta.

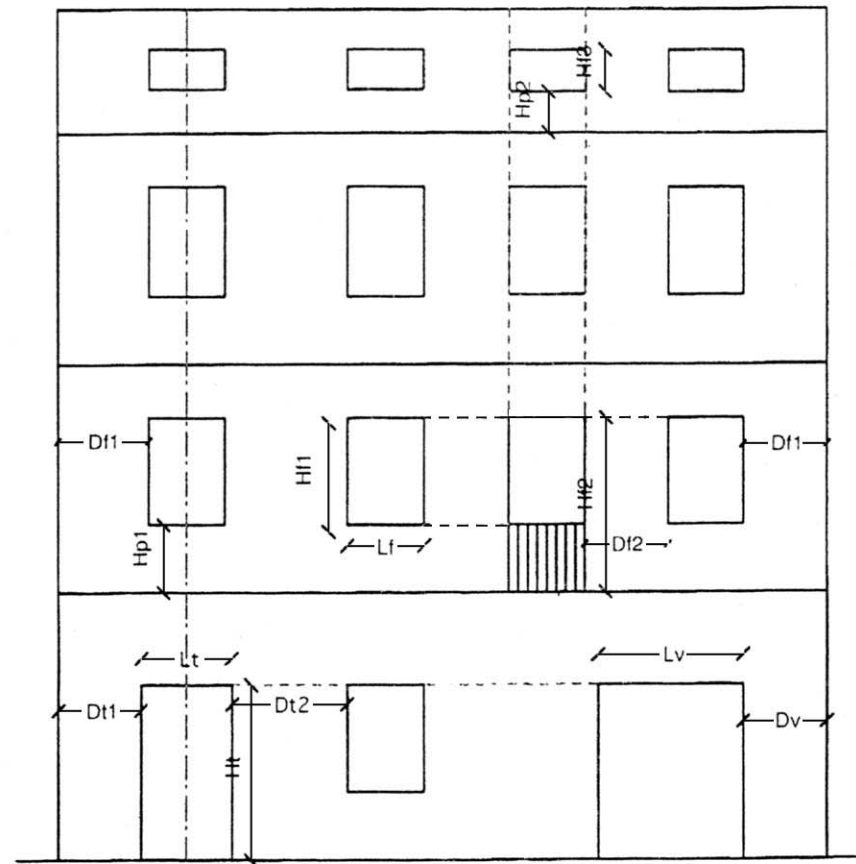


1a)

$$L_p \leq 5/2 L_f$$

$$D_p \geq 1/2 D_f$$

$$D_p + 1/2 L_p = D_f + 1/2 L_f$$



1b)

$$L_f \leq L_t < 3/2 L_f$$

$$2,00\text{ml} \leq H_t \leq 5/2 L_t$$

$$D_{t1} \geq L_t$$

$$L_v \leq 2 L_f$$

$$D_v = D_{f1}$$

$$D_{t2} > L_t$$

$$D_{f1} \geq L_f$$

$$D_{f2} > L_f$$

$$H_{f1} \geq 7/5 L_f$$

$$2,00\text{ml} \leq H_{f2} = H_{f1} + H_{p1}$$

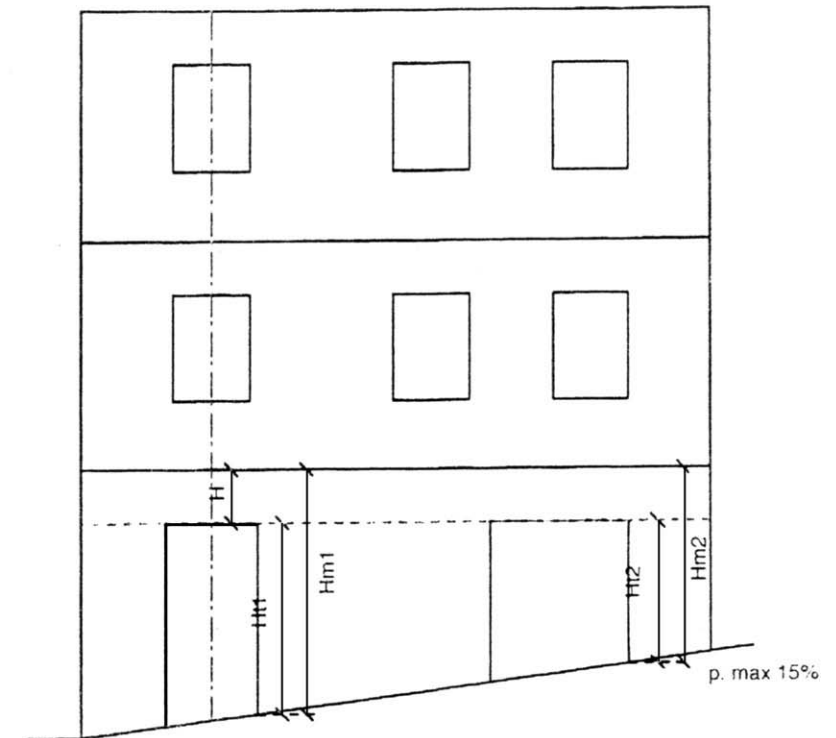
$$1/3 H_{f1} \leq H_{f3} \leq 2/3 H_{f1}$$

$$H_{p1} \geq 0,90\text{ml}$$

$$H_{p2} \geq H_{f3}$$

$$D_v = D_{f1}$$

$$L_v \leq 5/3 L_f$$



1c)

$$H = H_{m1} - H_{t1}$$

$$H = H_{m2} - H_{t2}$$