



UNIVERSITÄTS-
BIBLIOTHEK
PADERBORN

C. F. A. Leroy's "Steinschnitt"

Leroy, Charles F. A.

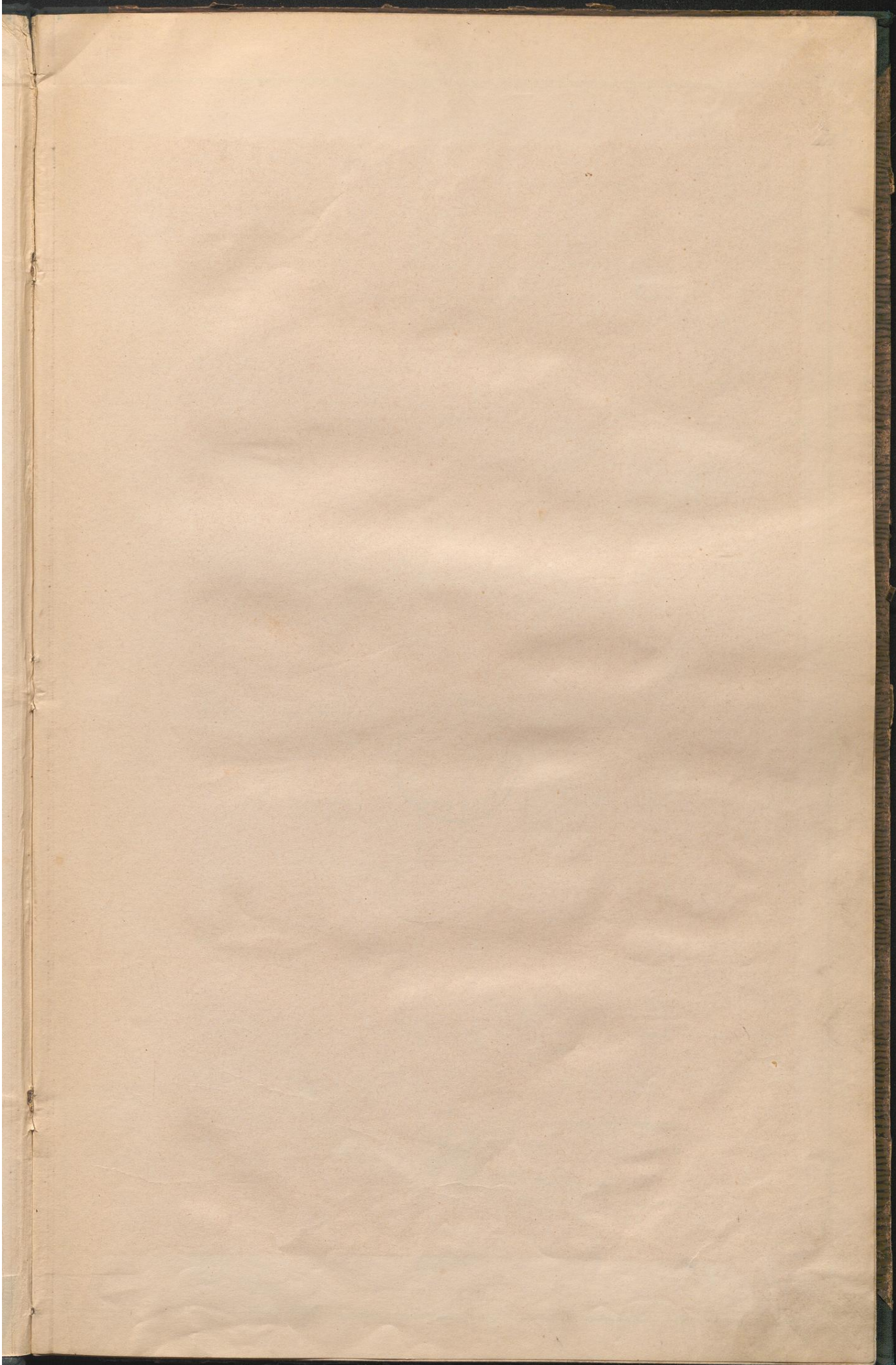
Stuttgart, [1847]

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-A

98

98





Ob
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Fig. 1.

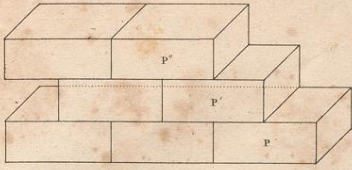


Fig. 2.

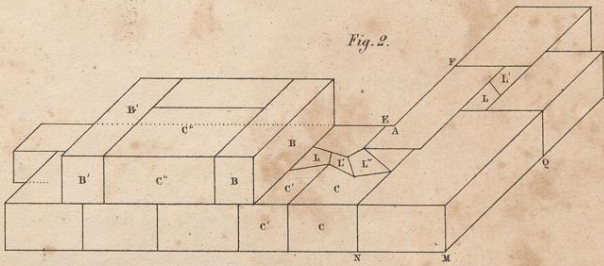
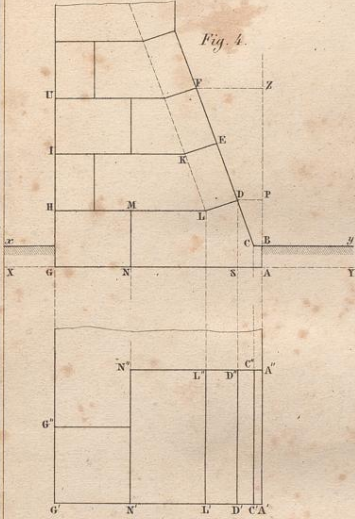


Fig. 4.






Zeichen für das
untere Lager 
oberes Lager 
Haupt 

Fig. 6.

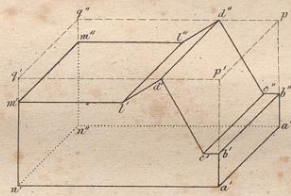


Fig. 5.

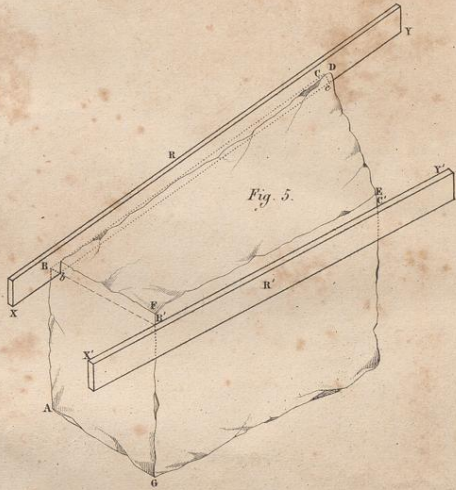


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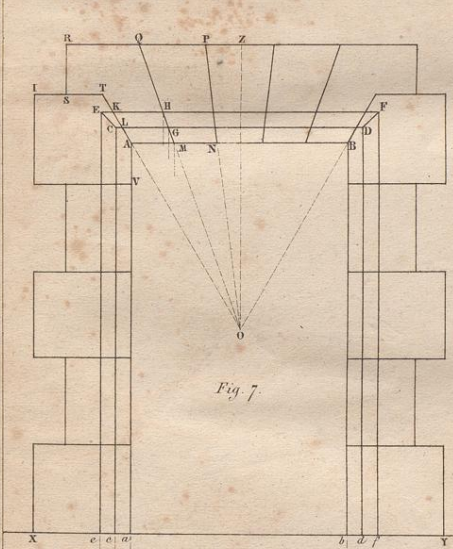


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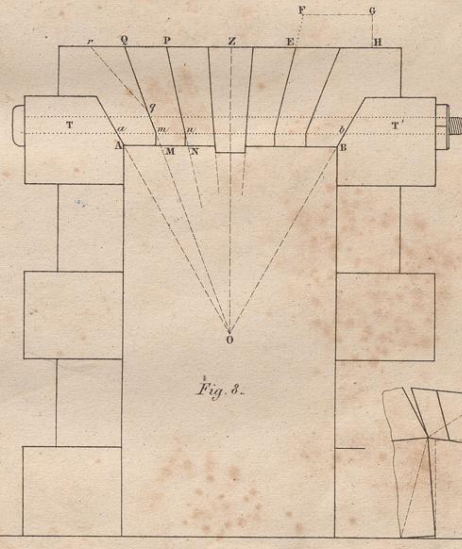


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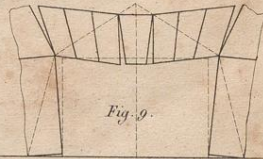
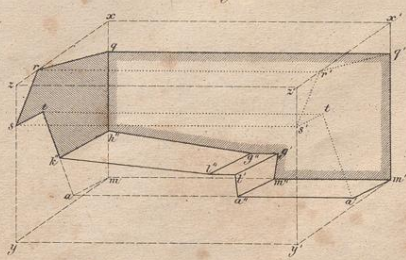
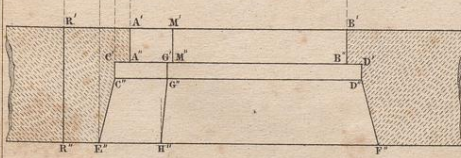
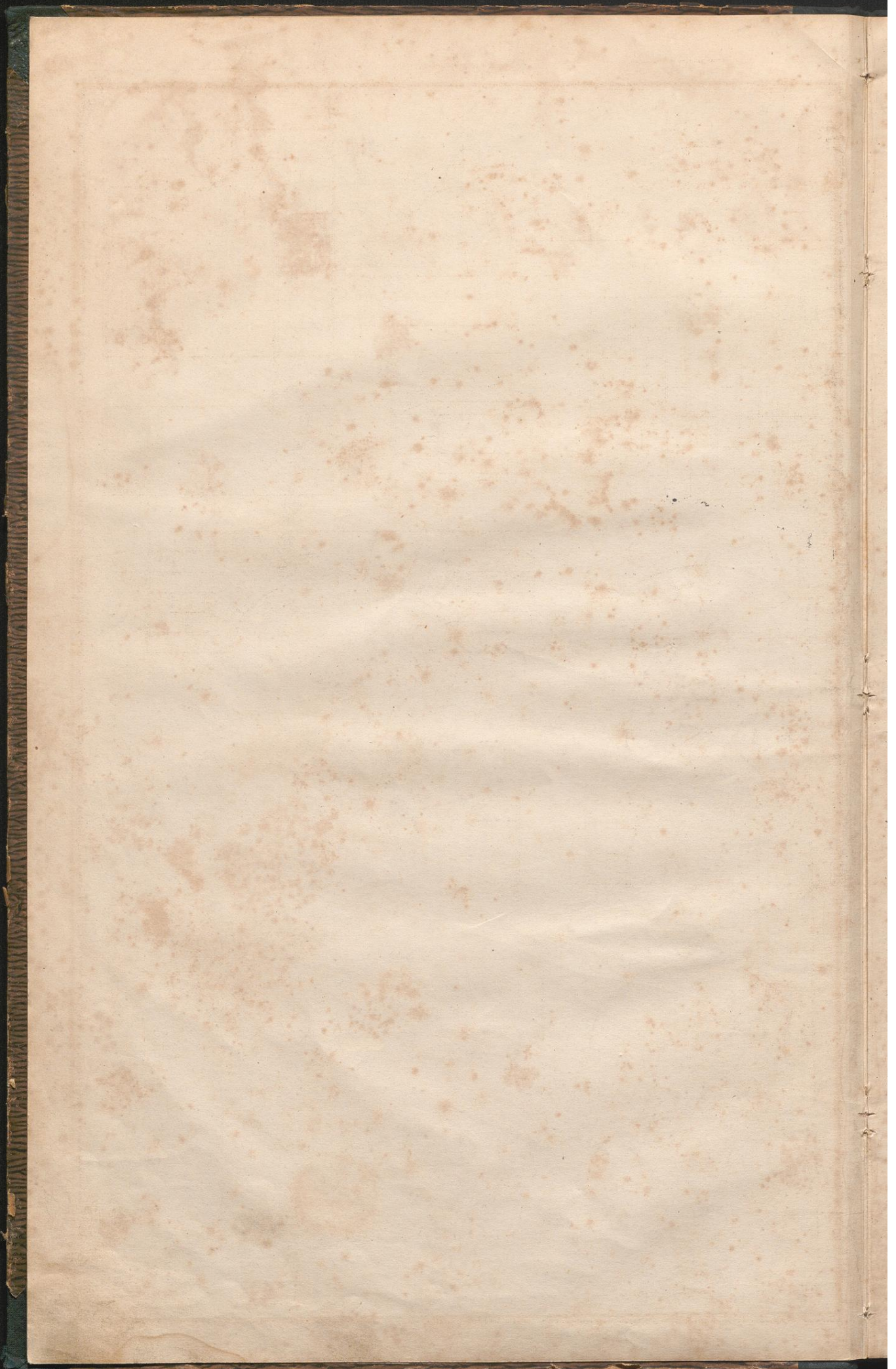
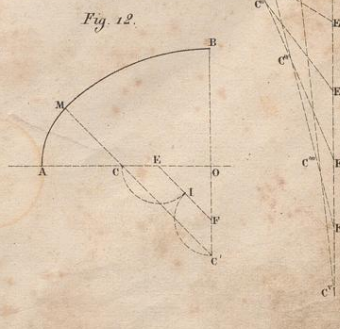
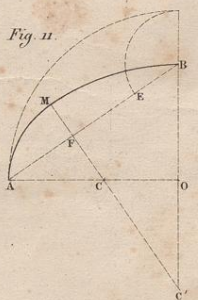
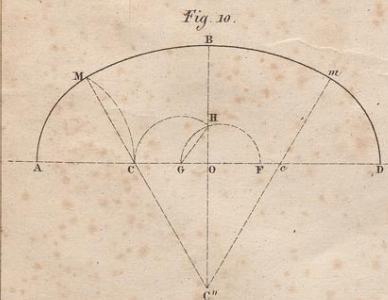
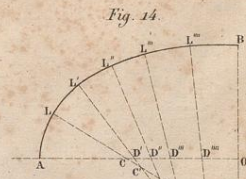
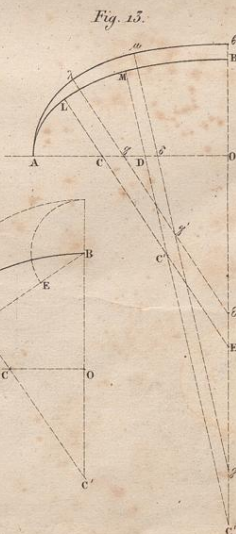
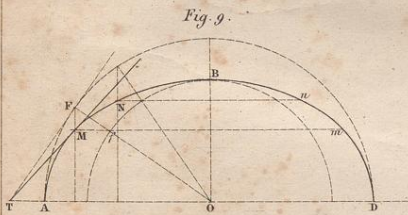
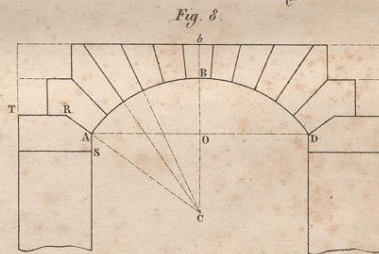
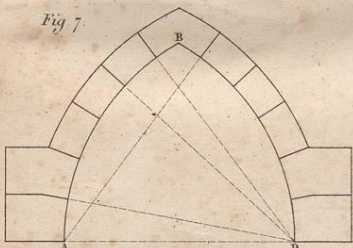
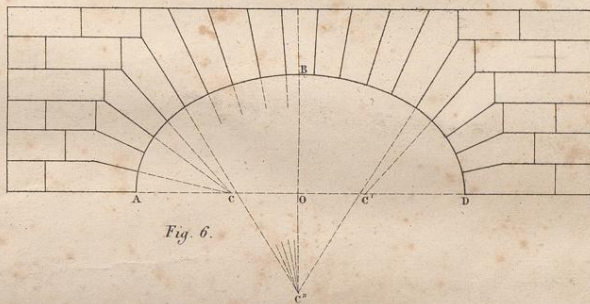
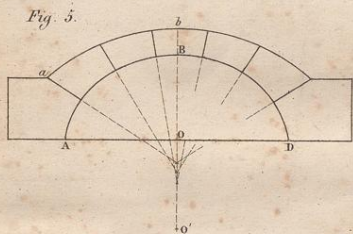
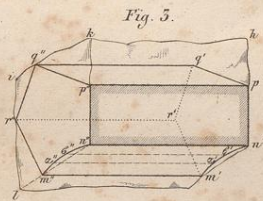
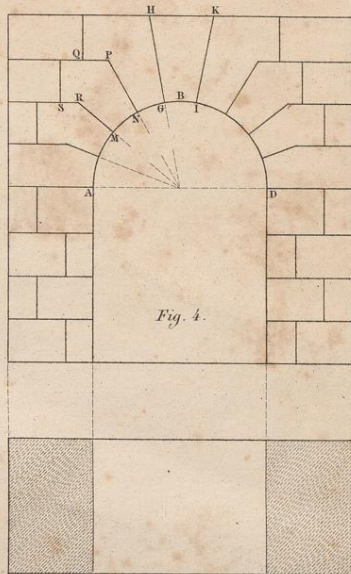
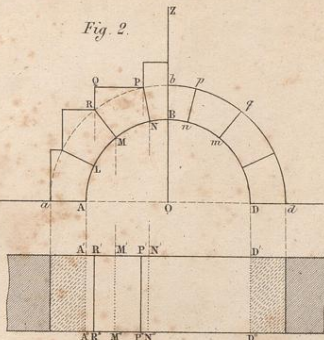
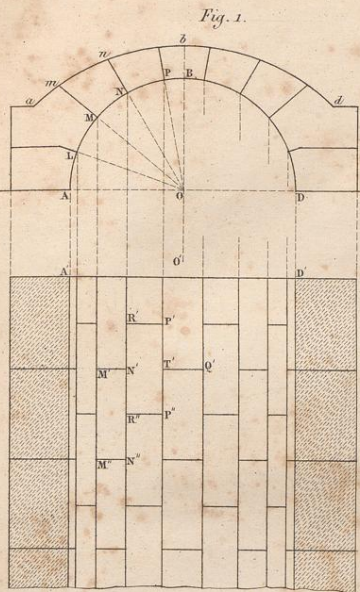


Fig. 10.







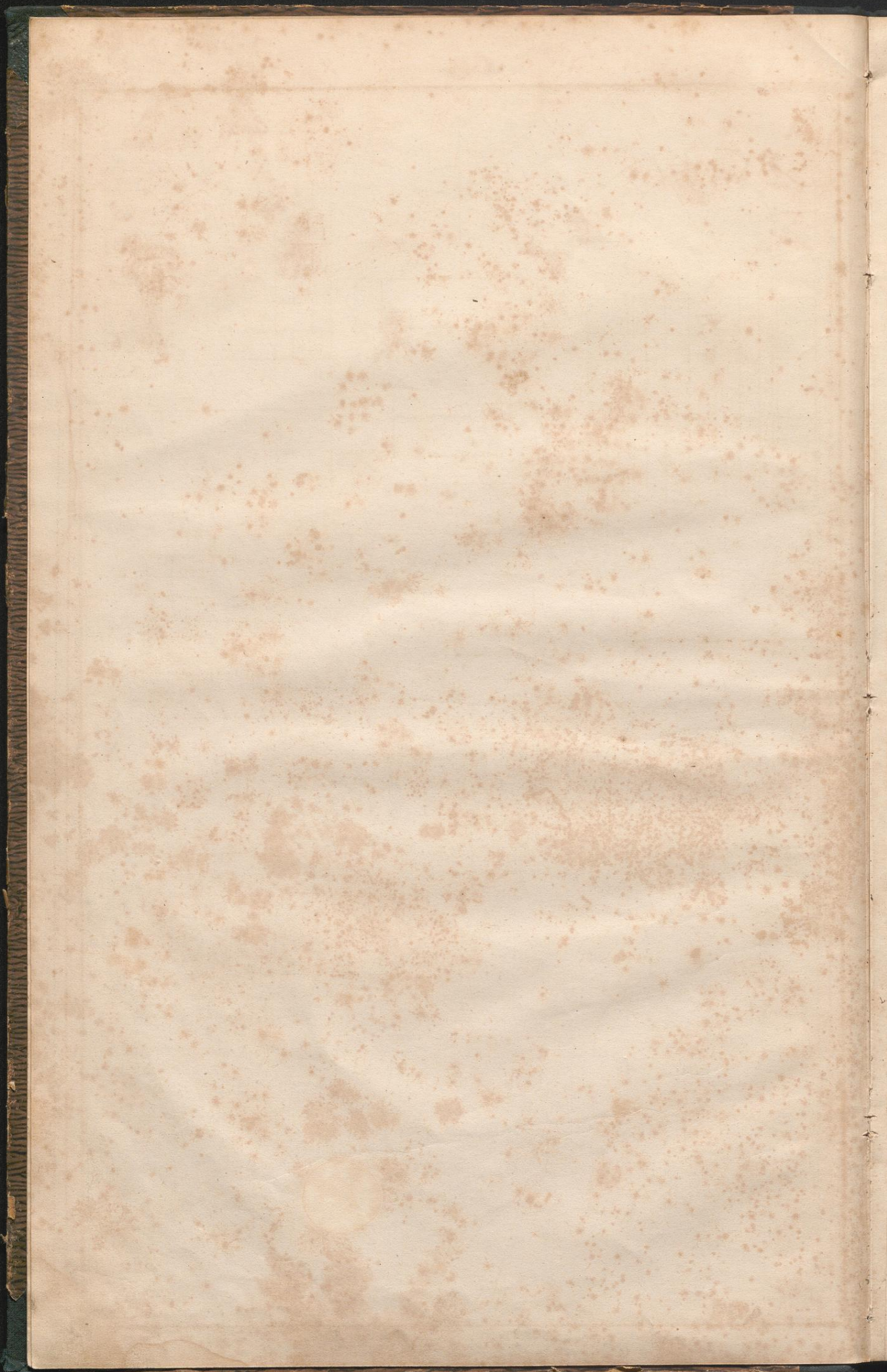


Fig. 1.

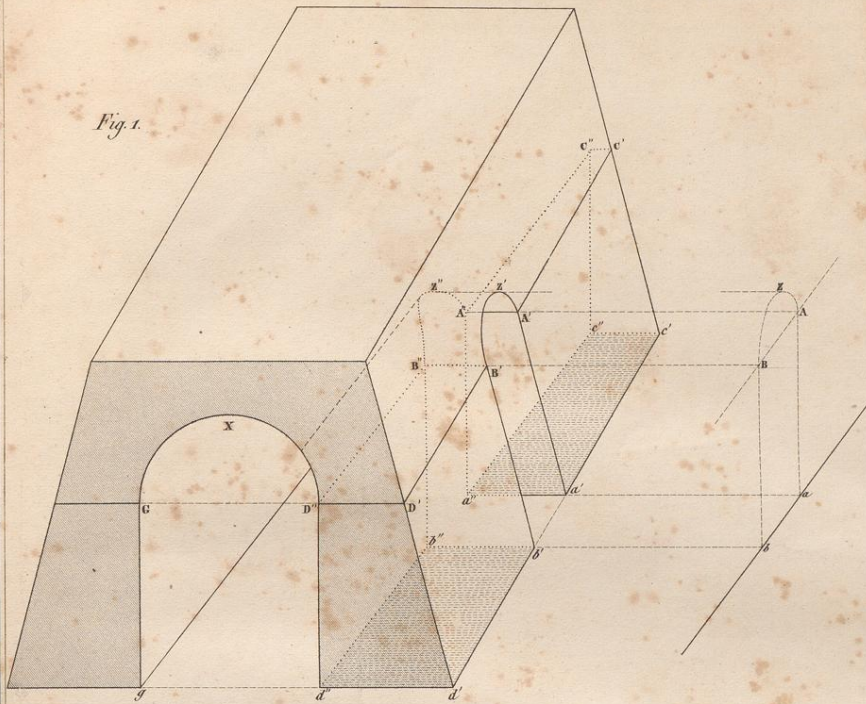


Fig. 6.



Lehren.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



Winkelmass.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

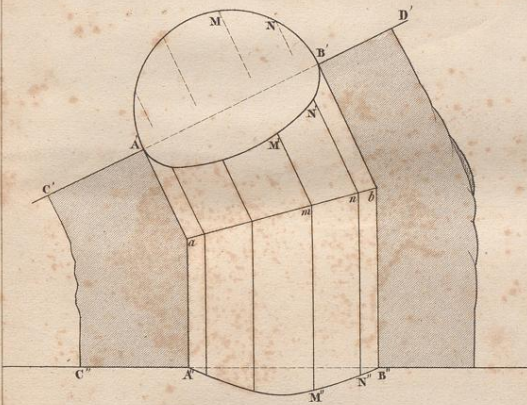


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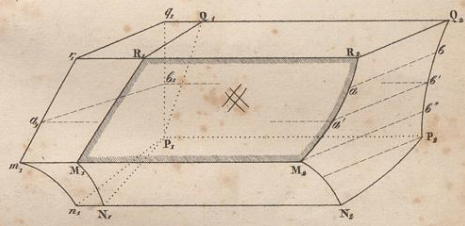


Fig. 5.

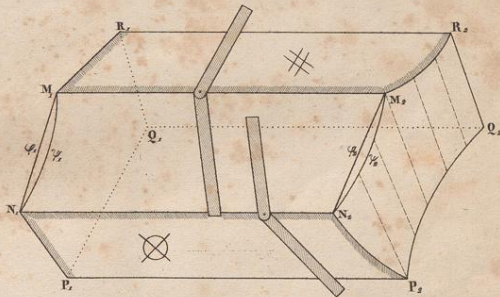


Fig. 11.

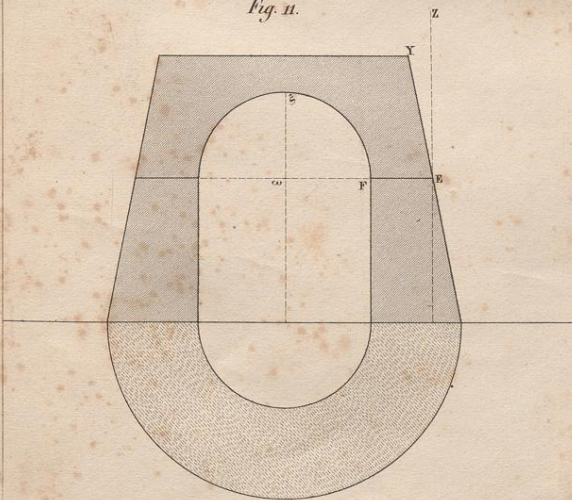
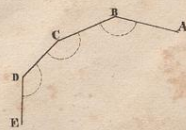
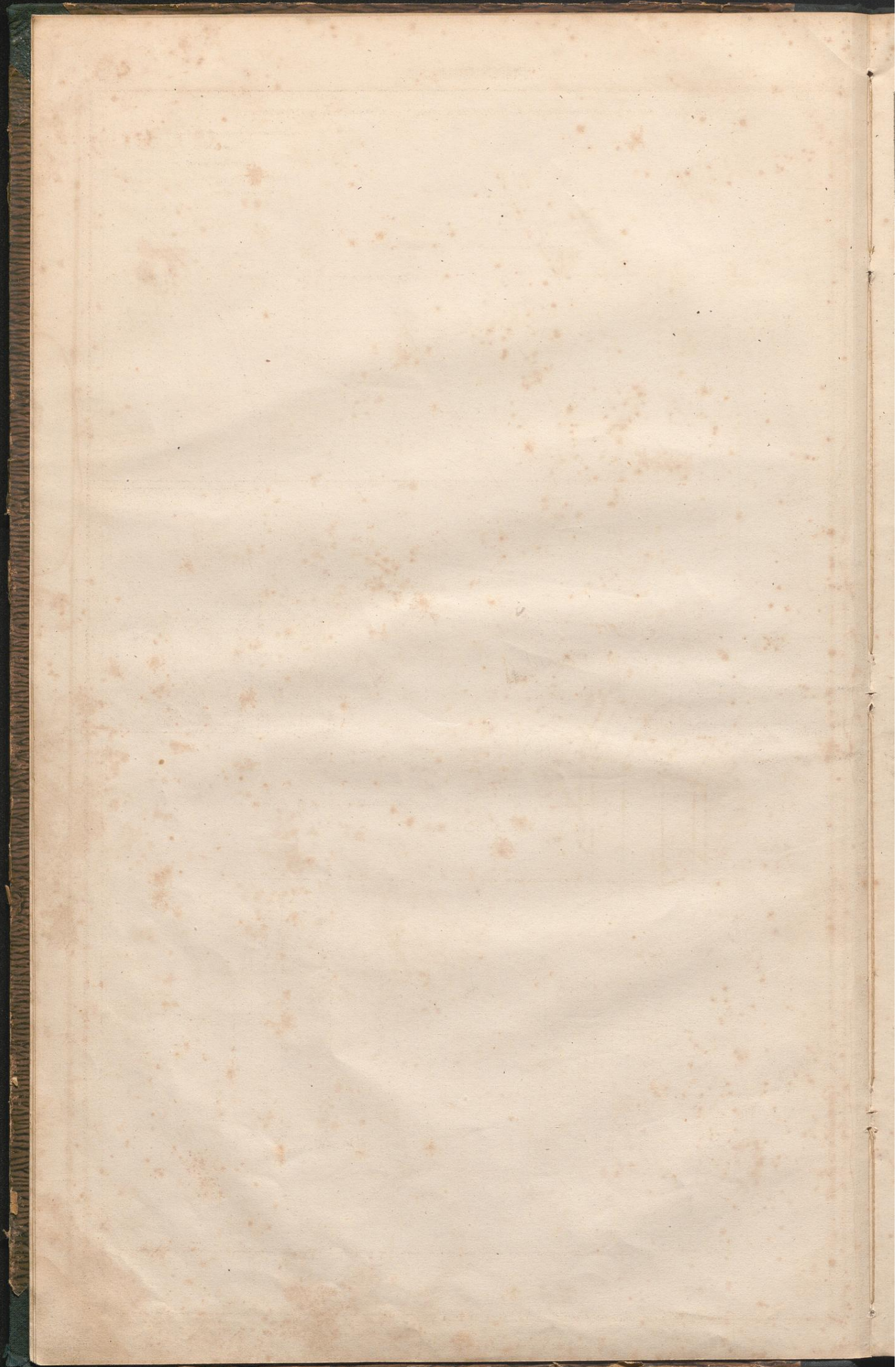


Fig. 12.





Schräges Thor in eine anlaufende Mauer und in ein gemauertes Tonnengewölbe.

Halbmesser der innern Wölbungsfläche $r = 0^m 90$
 = = äußere = $R = 1^m 30$
 = des Tonnengewölbes $R' = 2$
 Winkel der Schräge $\omega = 16^{\circ}$
 = des Anlaufs $T = \frac{1}{4}$

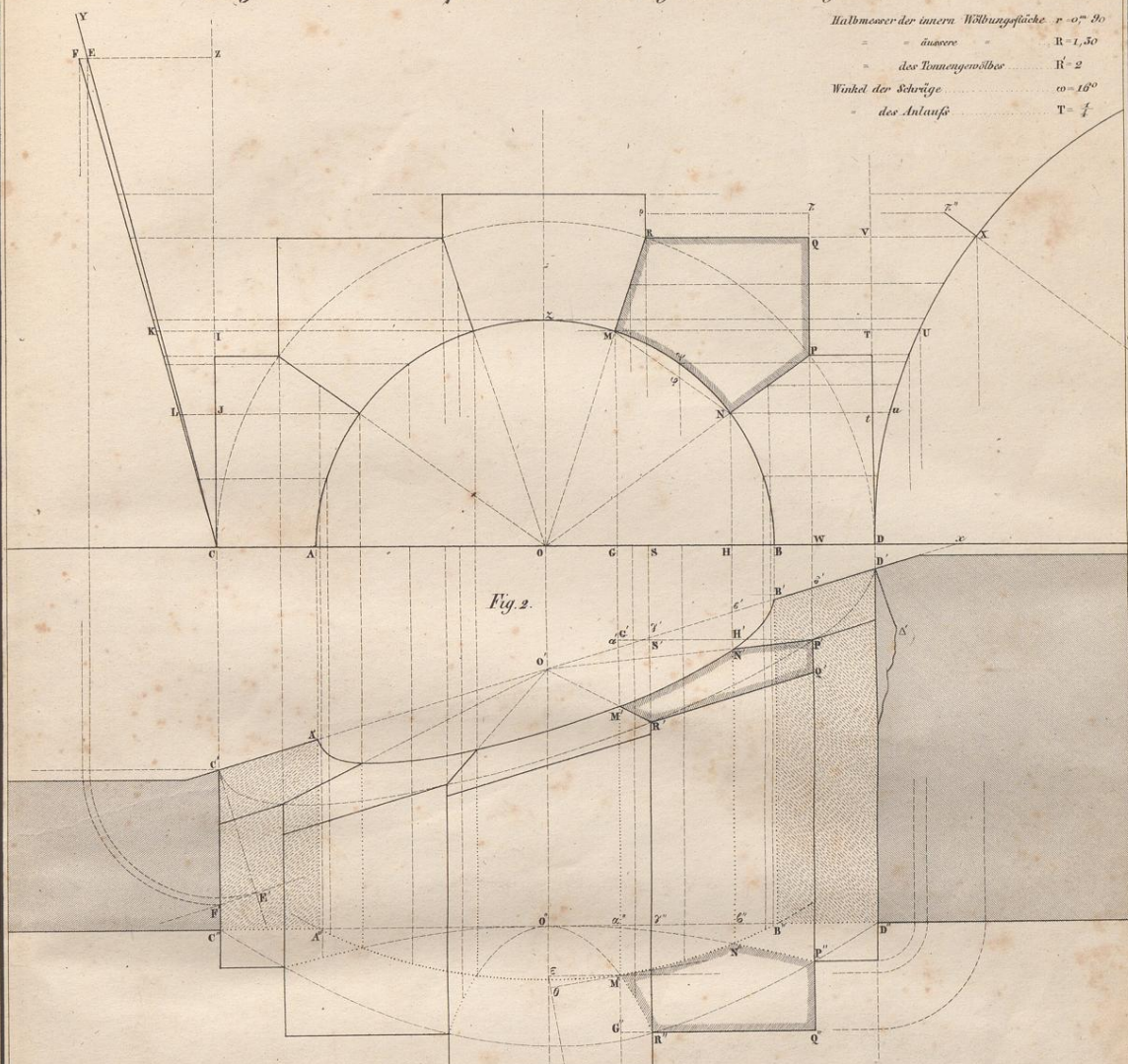


Fig. 2.

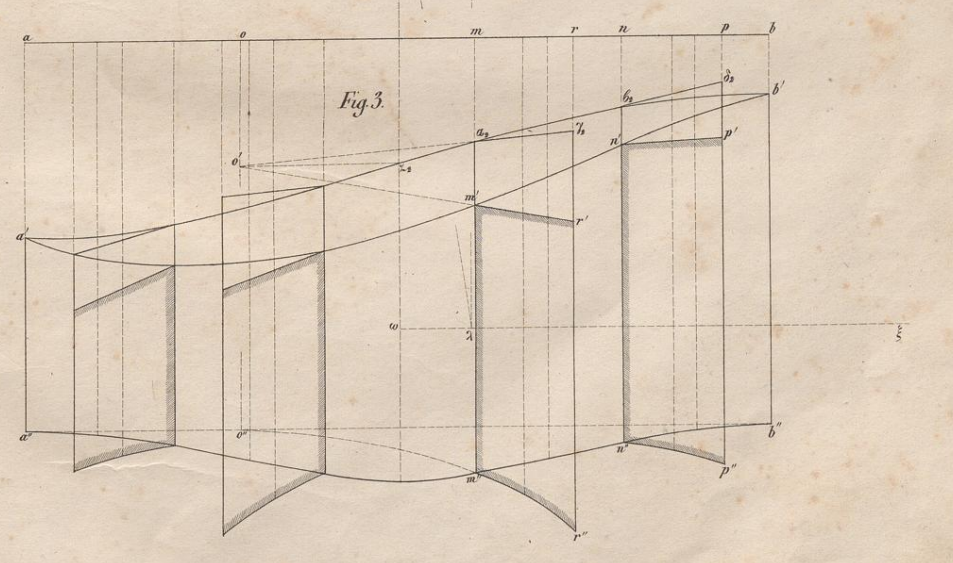
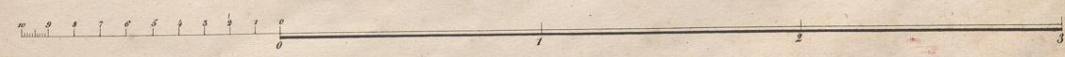
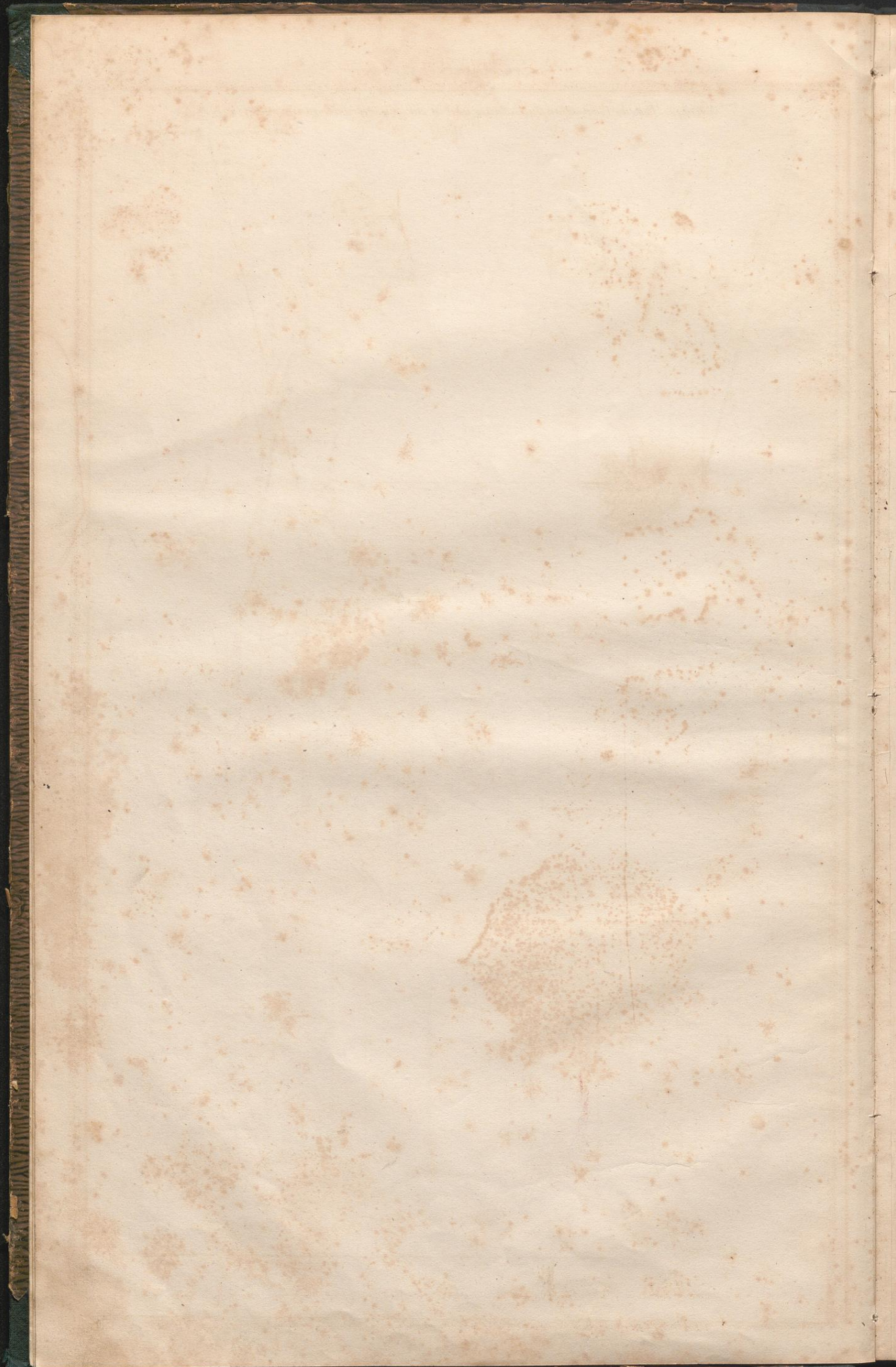


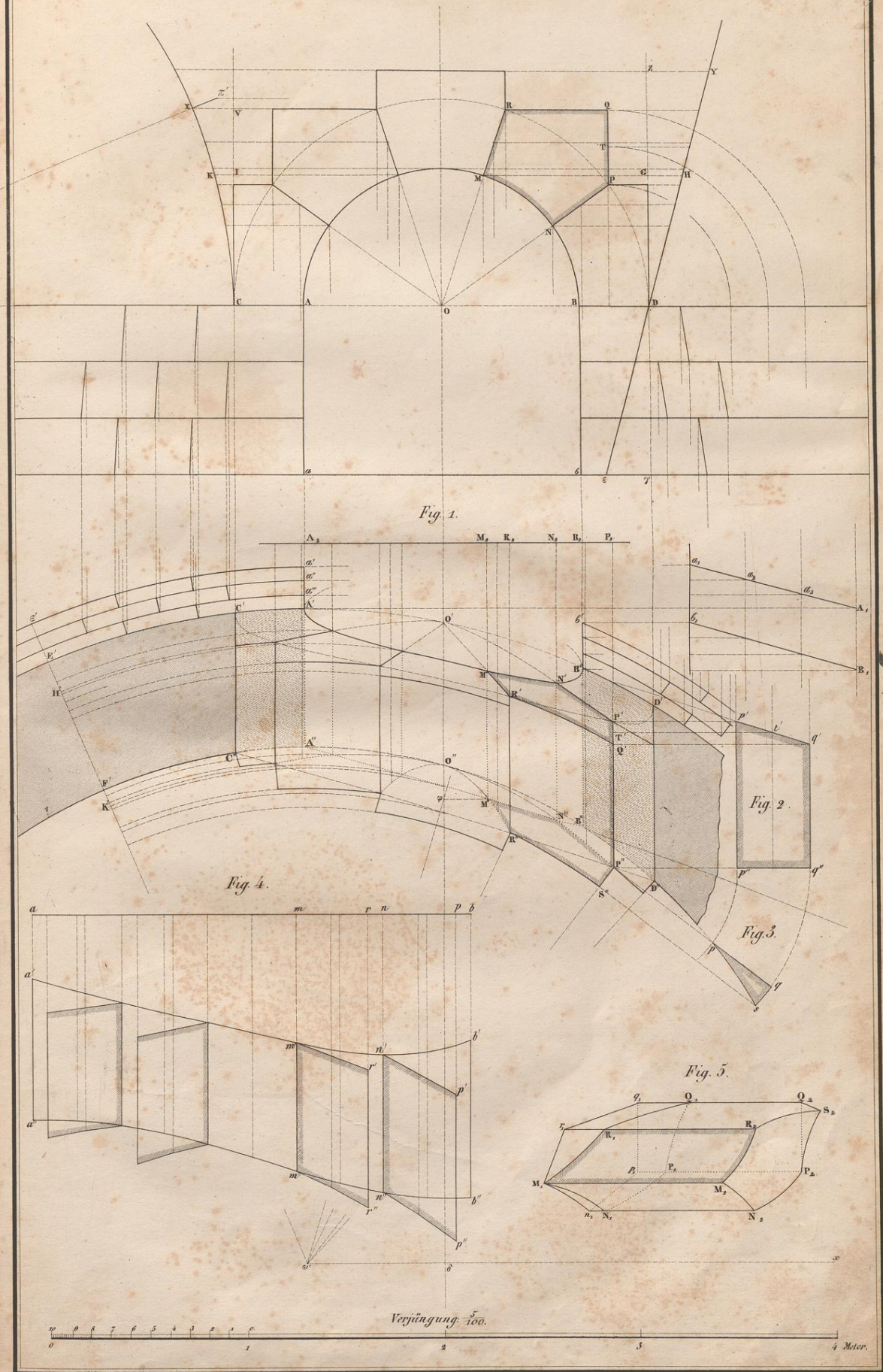
Fig. 3.



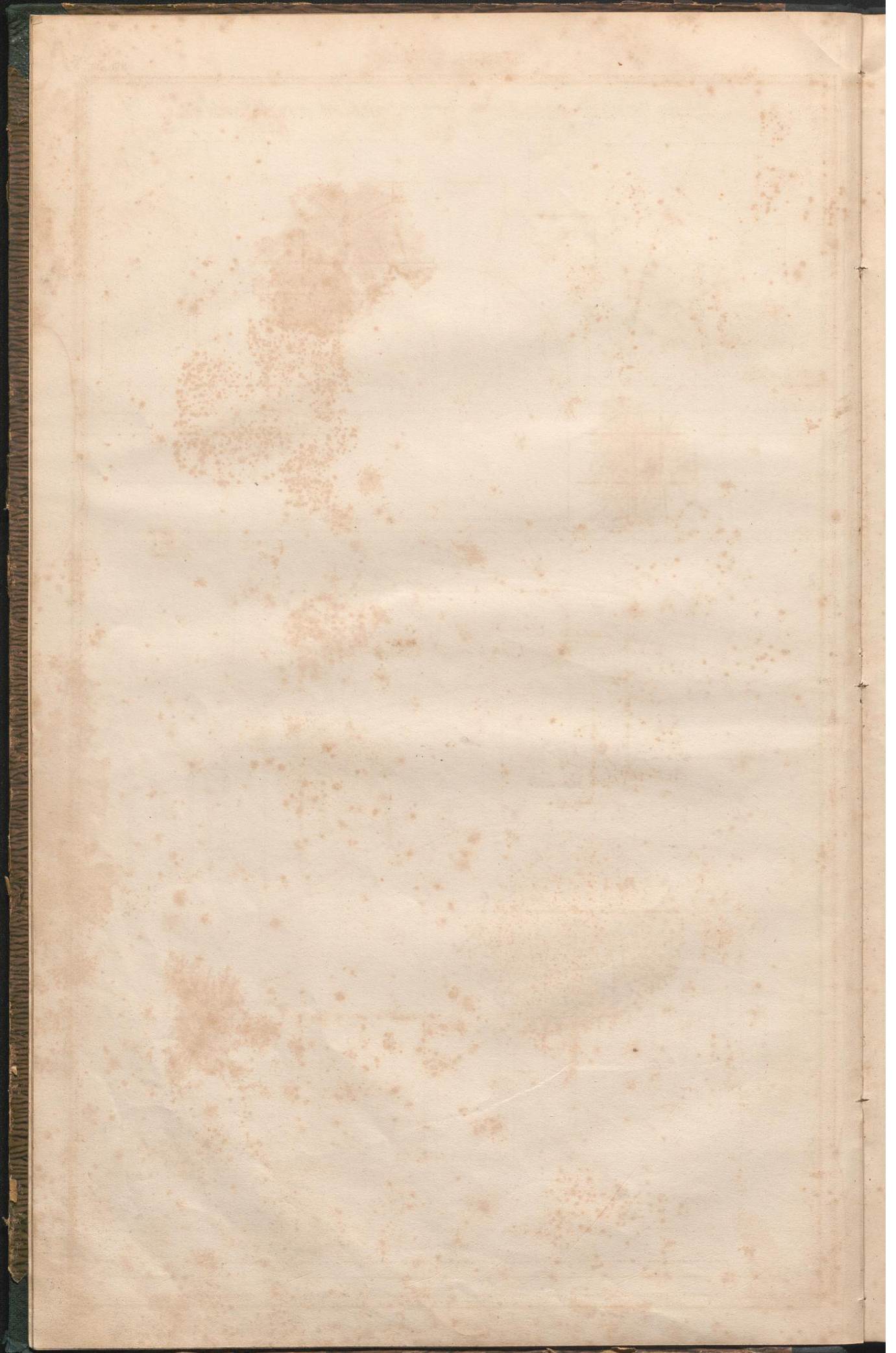
Lith. v. F. Müller.



Schräges Thor in einem runden Thurm, aussen anlaufend und innen mit Kuppelgewölbe.

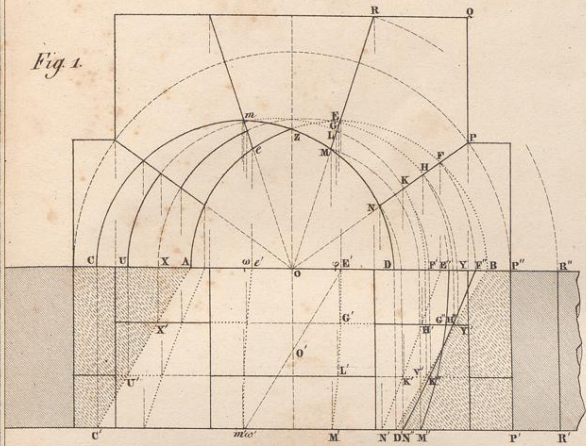


Georg Meißel



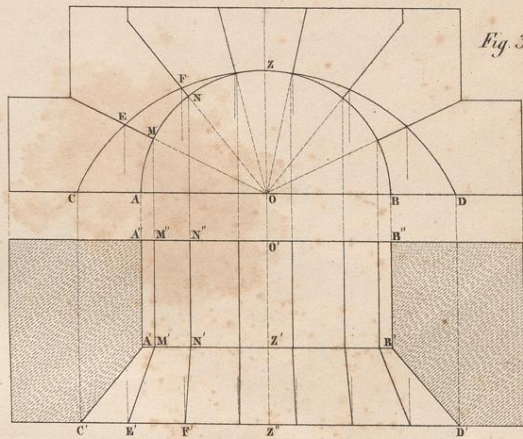
Schräger Durchgang mit zylindrischer Wölbungsfläche.

Fig. 1.



Anderes Beispiel einer konischen Wölbung.

Fig. 3.

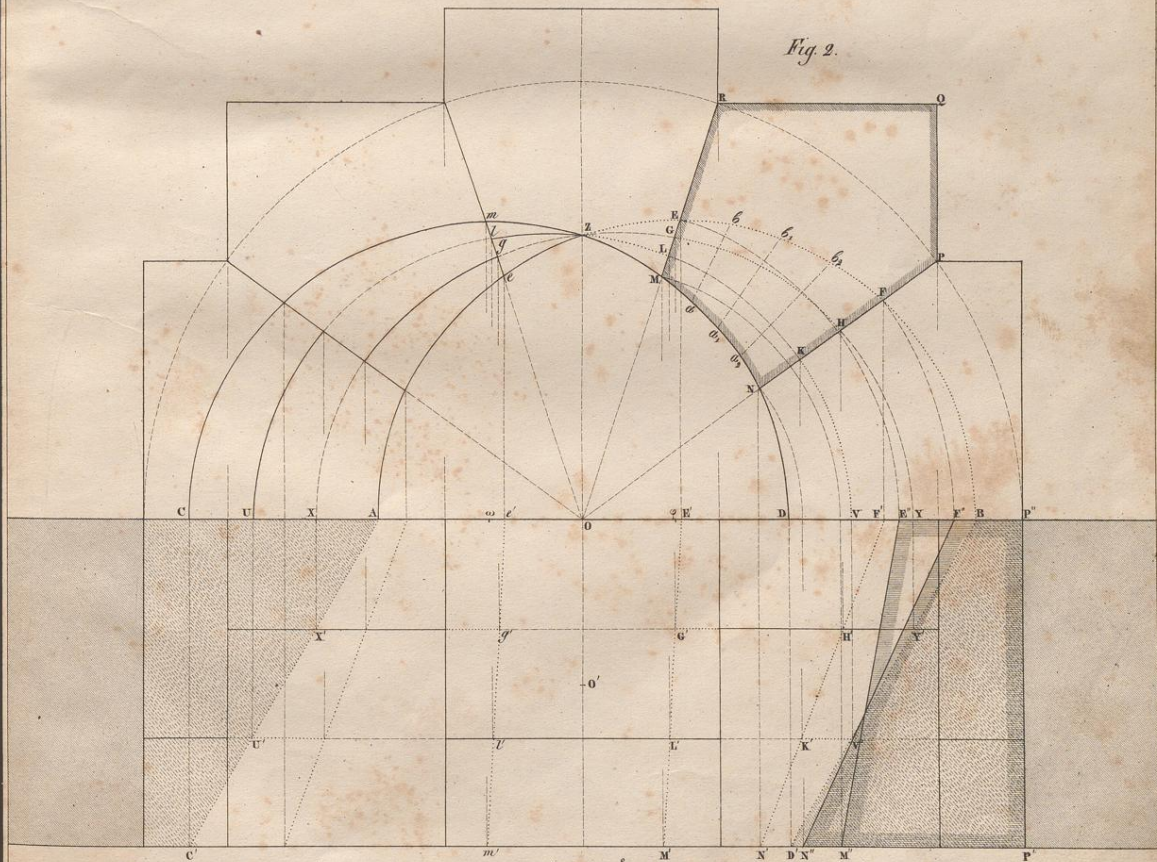


Verjüngung. $\frac{2}{100}$.

0 1 2 3 4 5 Meter.

Schräger Durchgang mit konischer Wölbungsfläche (Corne de Vache)

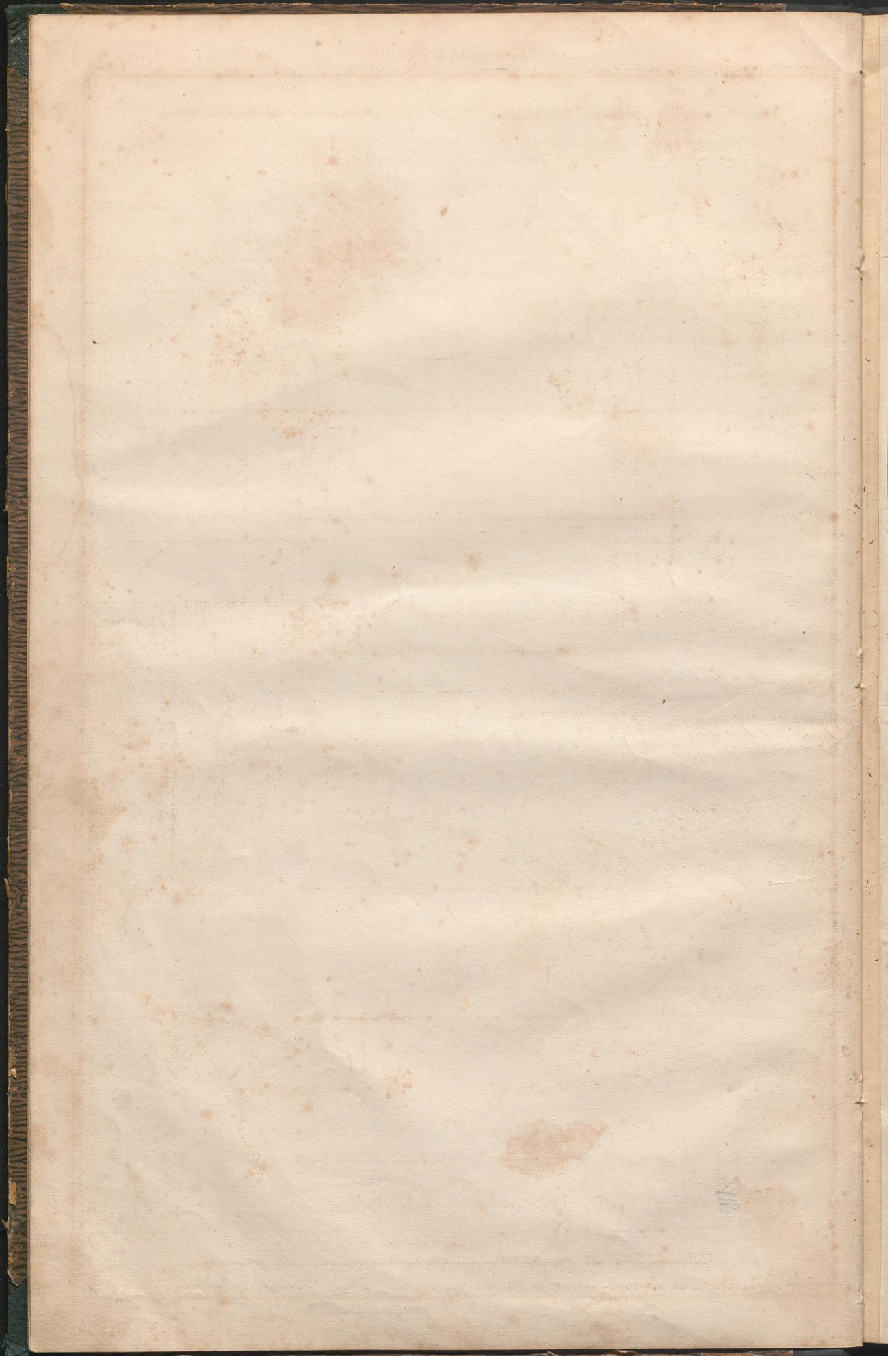
Fig. 2.



Verjüngung. $\frac{8}{100}$.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 2 Meter.

Lehrb. v. P. Meissl.



Leibung im Marceller Bogen.

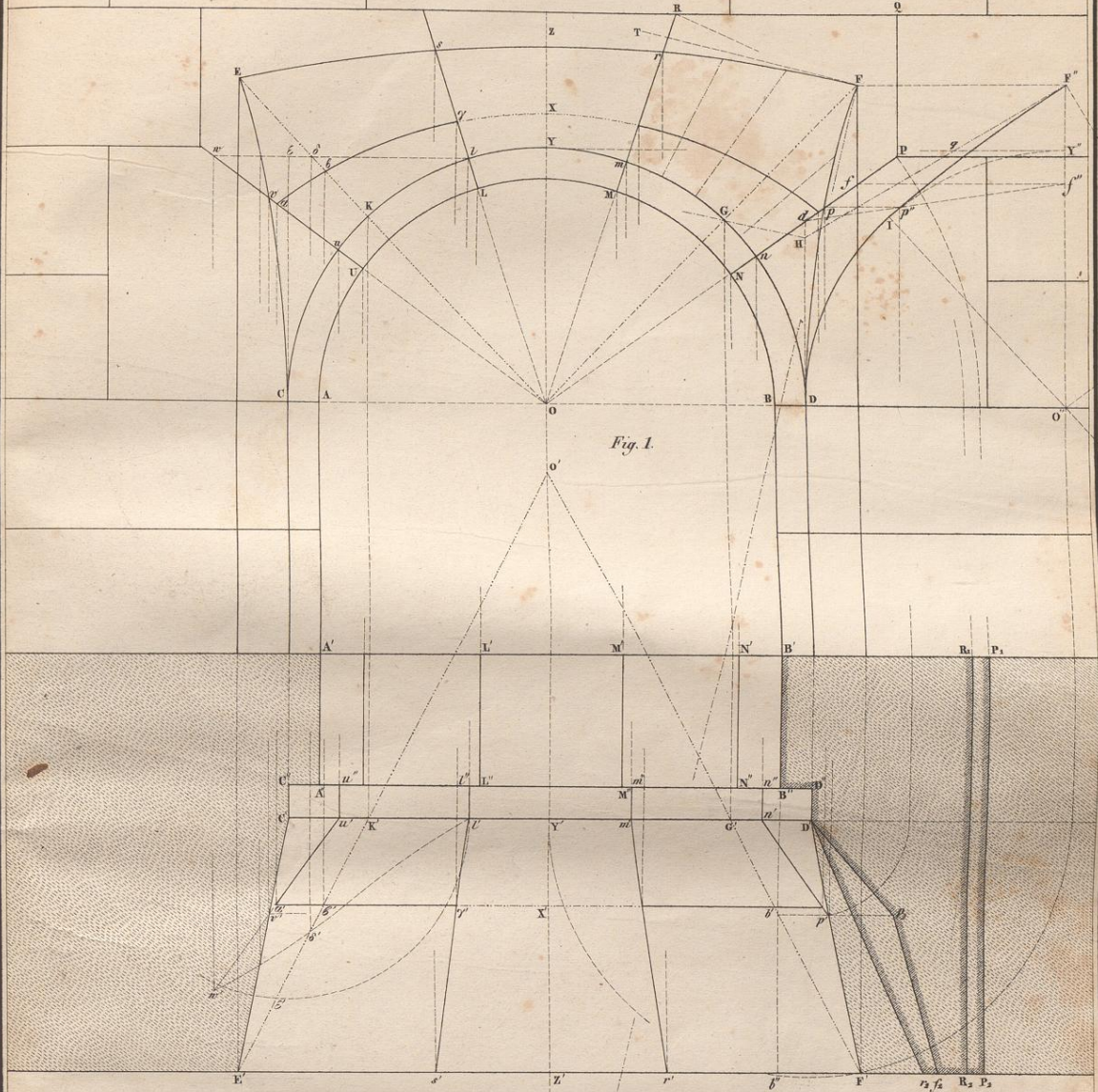


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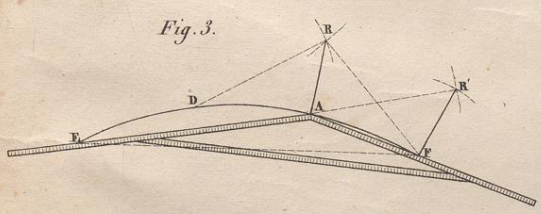


Fig. 3.

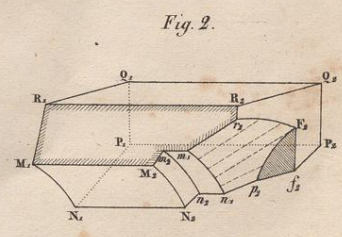


Fig. 2.

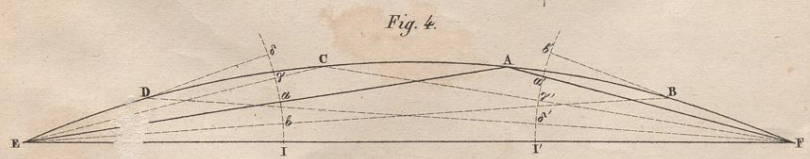
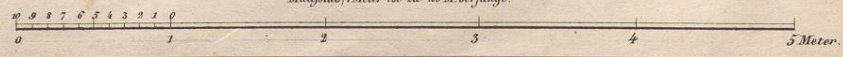


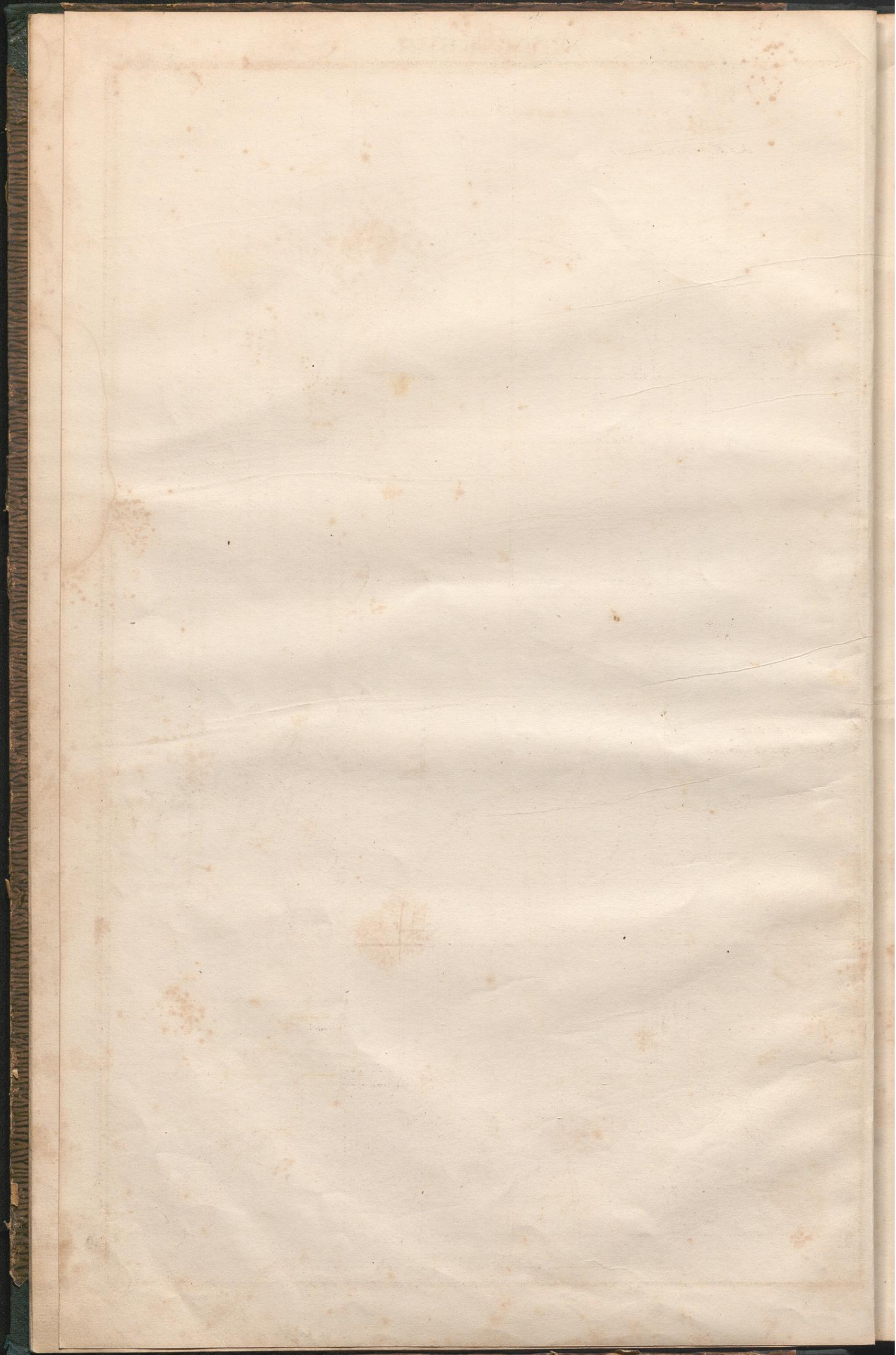
Fig. 4.

Maaßstab, 1 Meter ist zu 100 M. vergrößert.



Lenny Stereocamiae

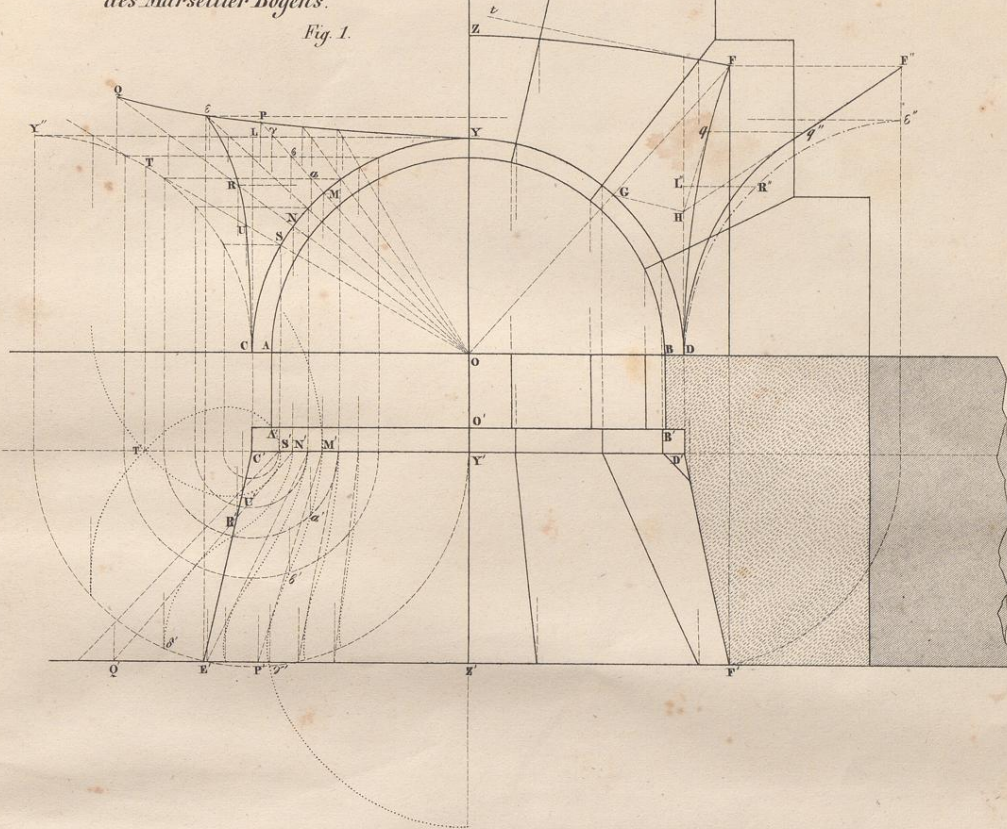
Lith. v. F. Mairl



Curve
des Marseiller Bogens.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

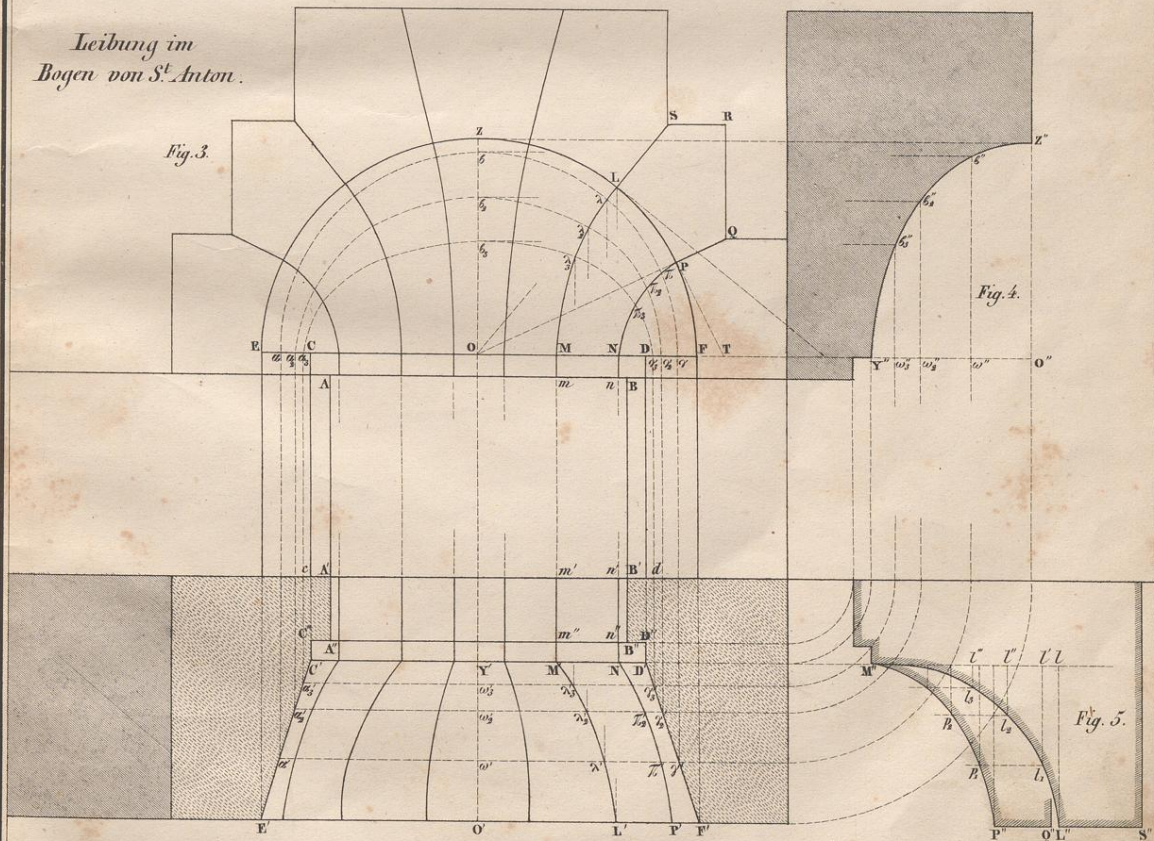


Leibung im
Bogen von St. Anton.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

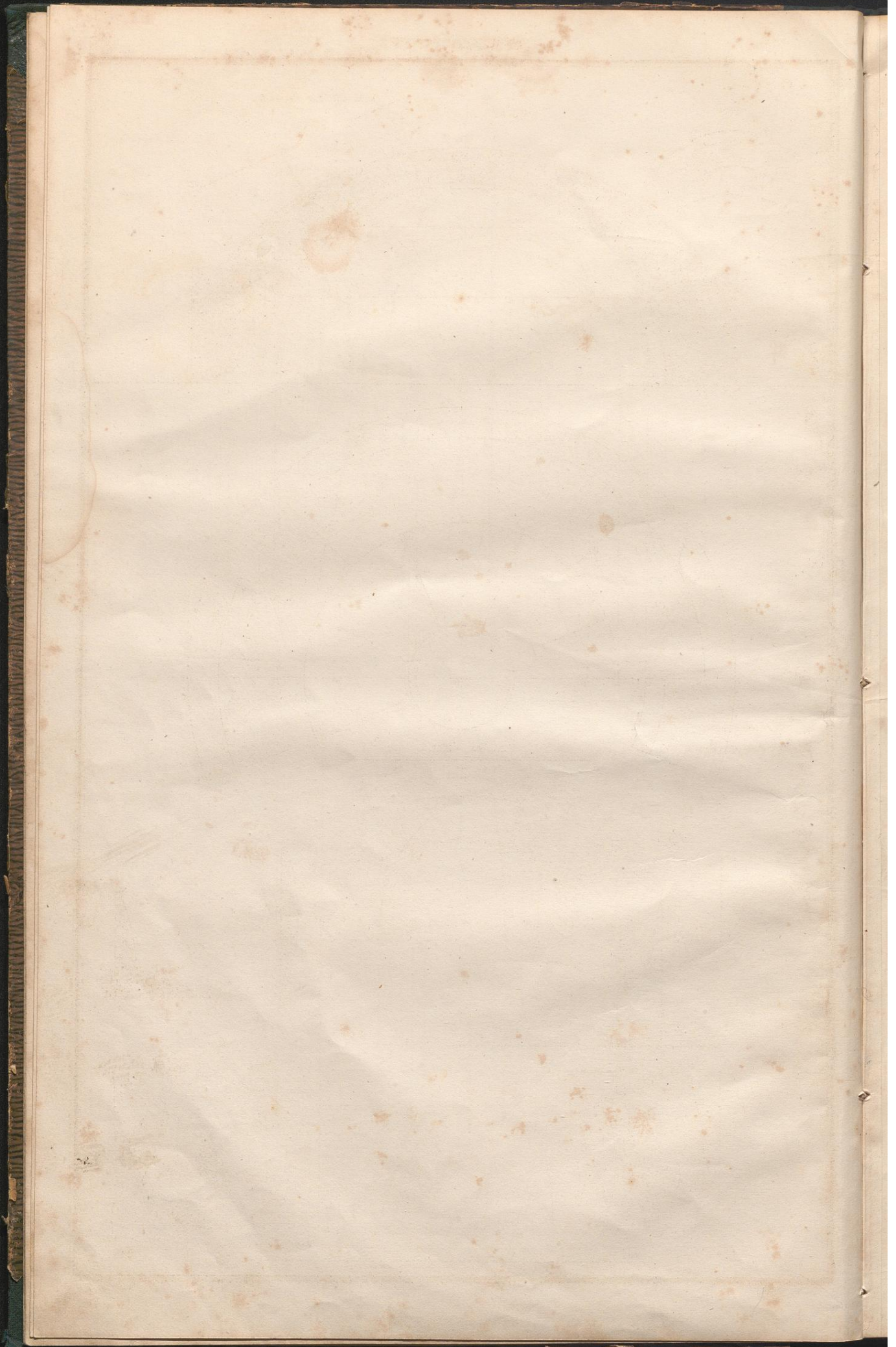


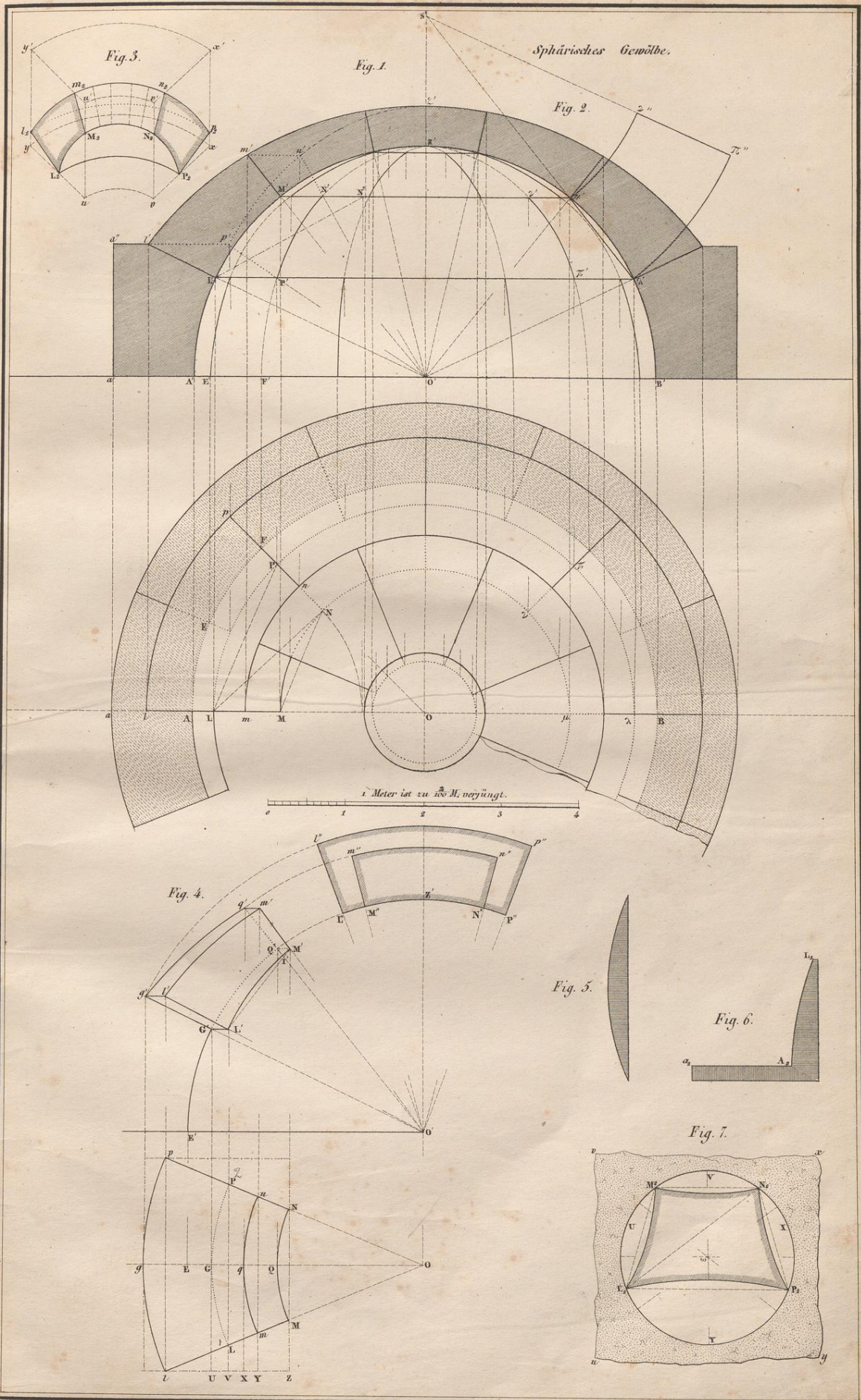
Maassstab, 1 Meter ist zu 1/2 M. vergrößert.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Meter.

Levy Stereocomee.

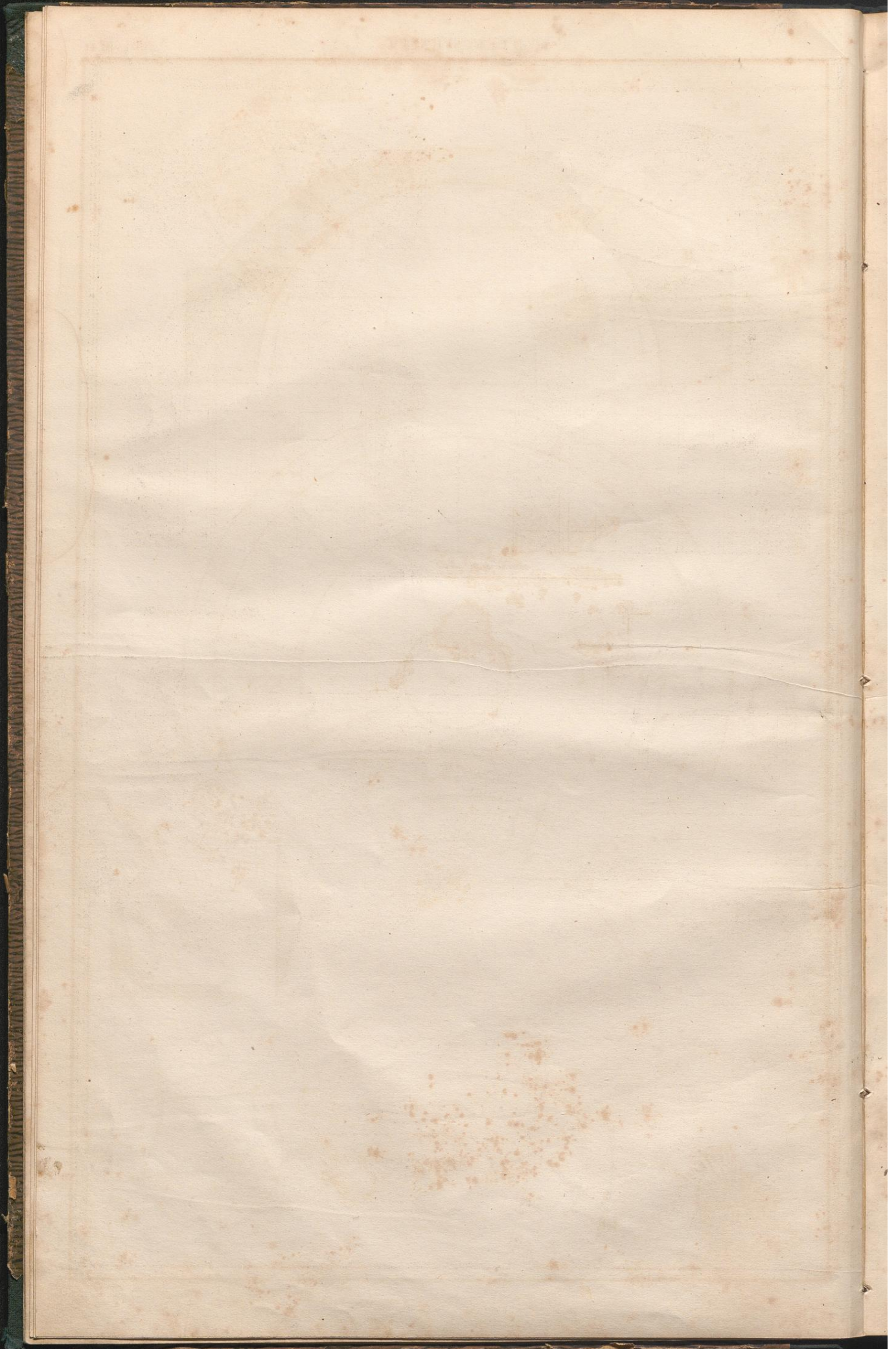
Erkelt v. F. Metz





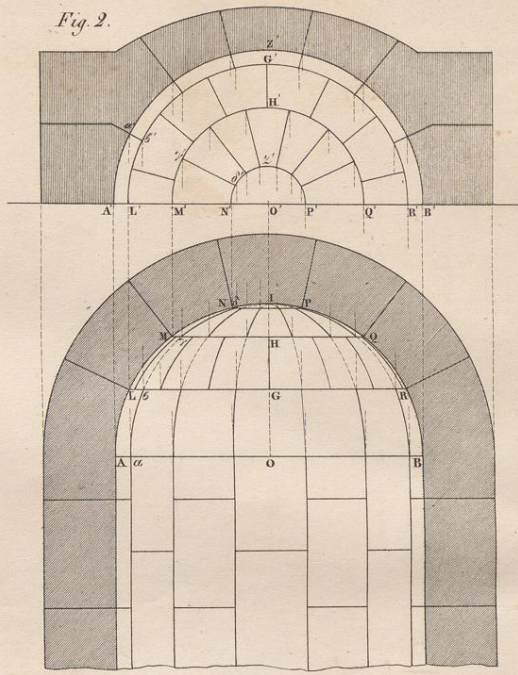
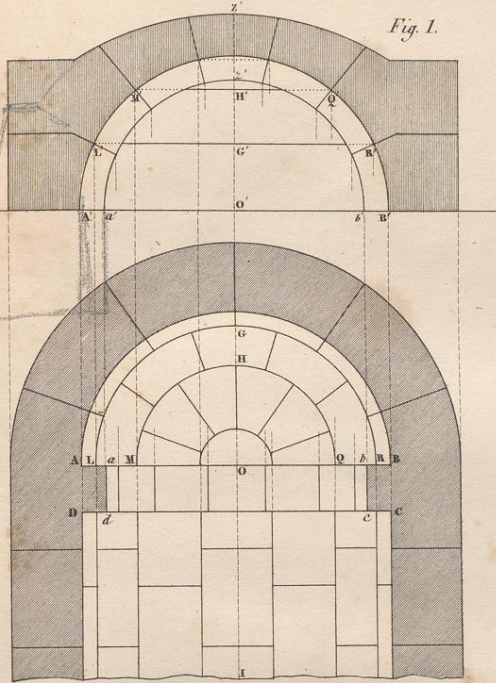
Lery Sceracozze.

Licht v. H. Maltz.

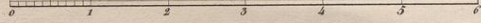


Schlussnische eines Tonnengewölbes mit horizontal angeordneten Schichten.

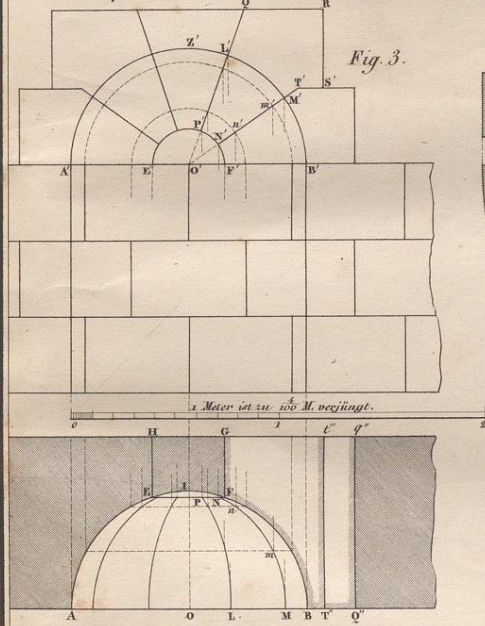
Andere Anordnung der Schichten.



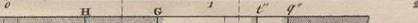
1 Meter ist zu 1000 M. verjüngt.



Sphärische Nische.

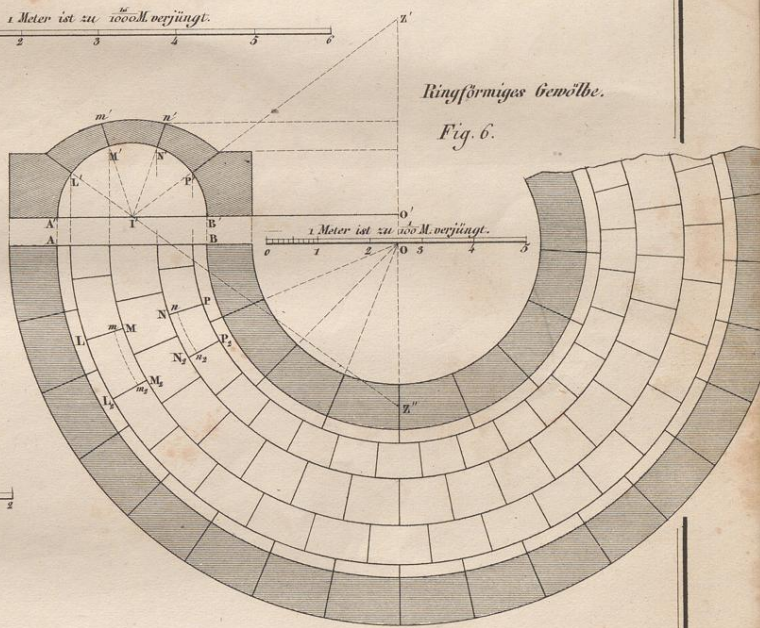


1 Meter ist zu 100 M. verjüngt.



Ringförmiges Gewölbe.

Fig. 6.



1 Meter ist zu 100 M. verjüngt.

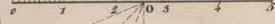


Fig. 4.

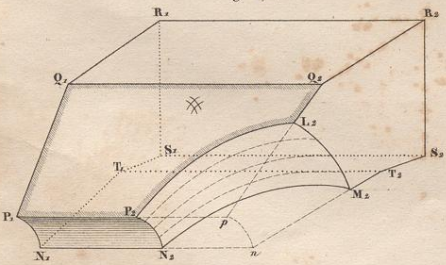
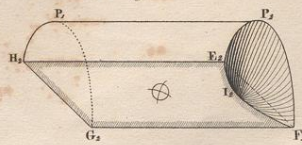
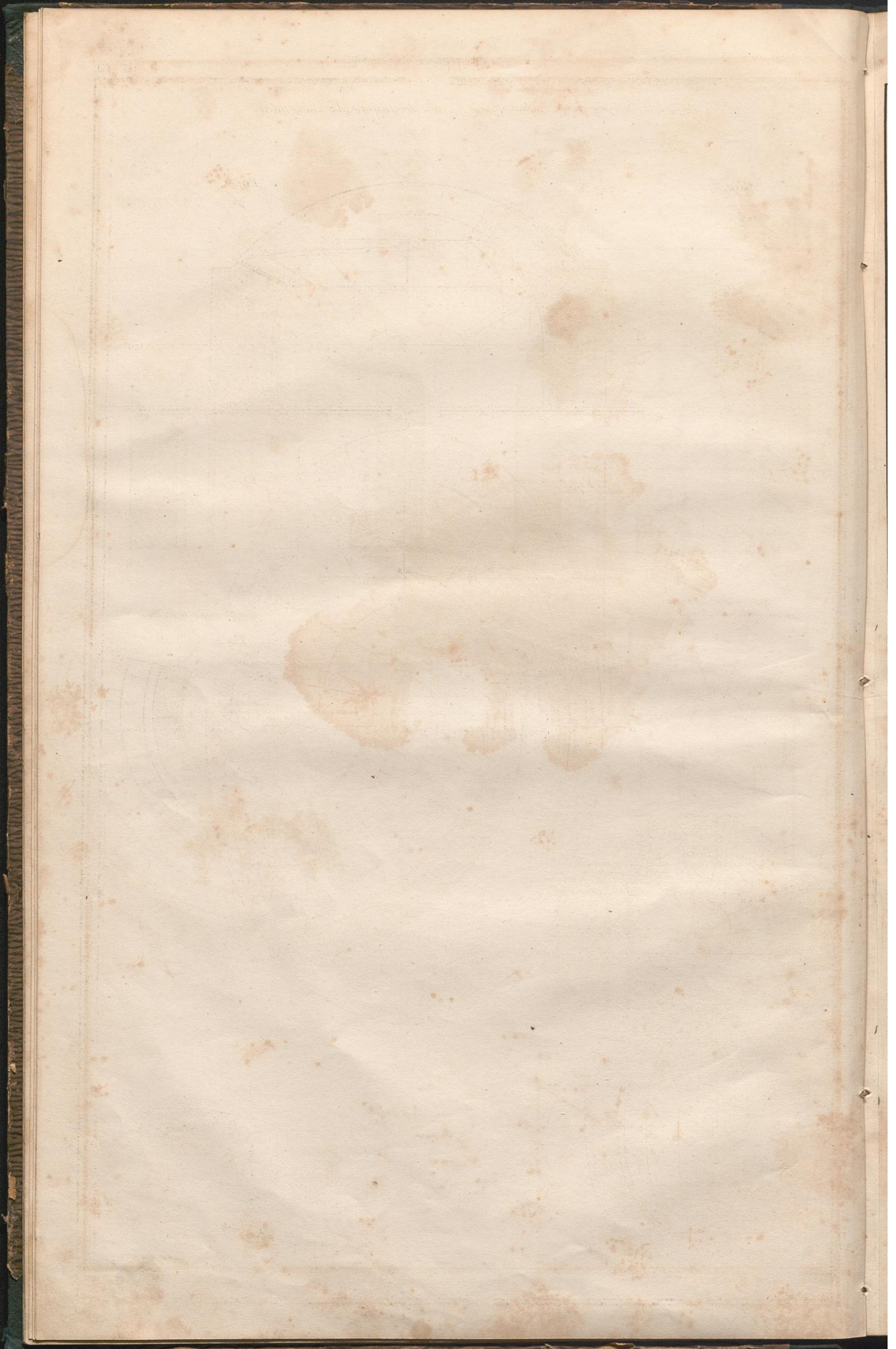


Fig. 5.





Elliptische Gewölbe, durch Umdrehung um eine horizontale Ase entstanden.

Fig. 4.

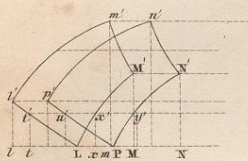


Fig. 3.

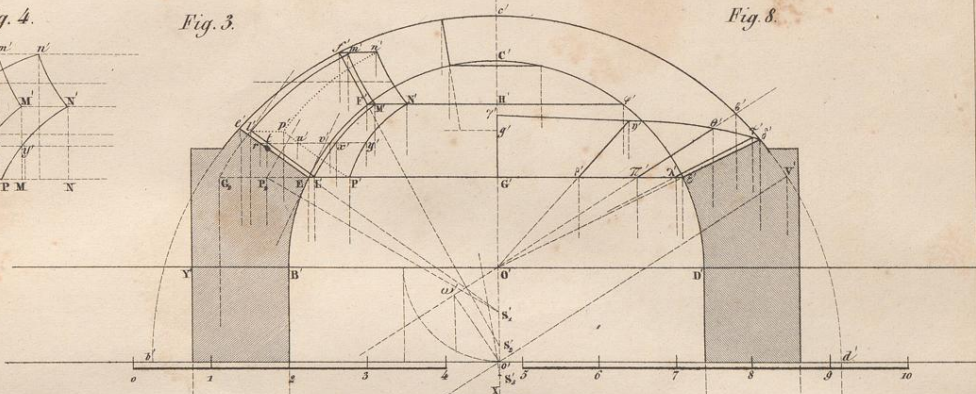


Fig. 8.

Fig. 5.

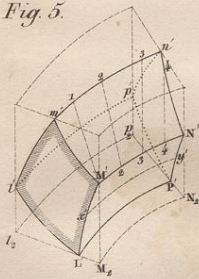


Fig. 2.

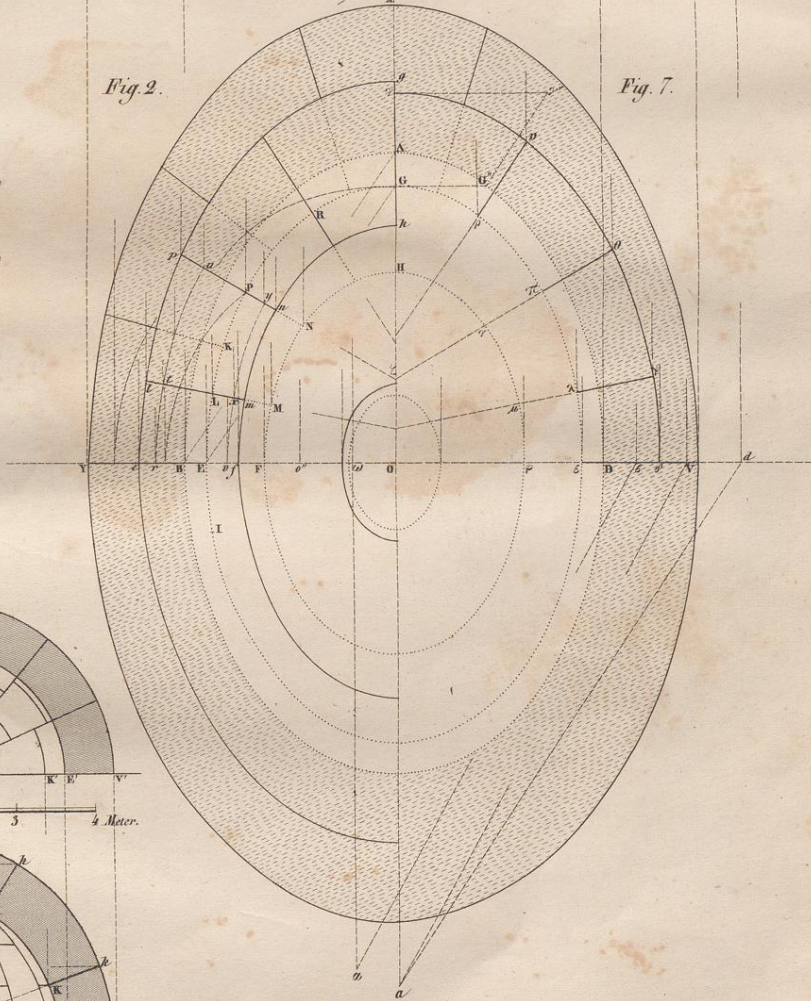


Fig. 7.

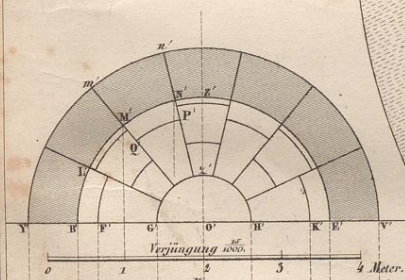


Fig. 1.

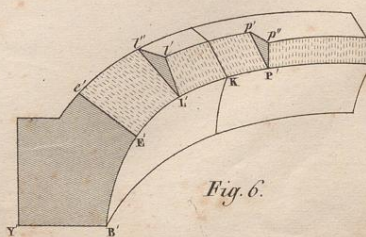
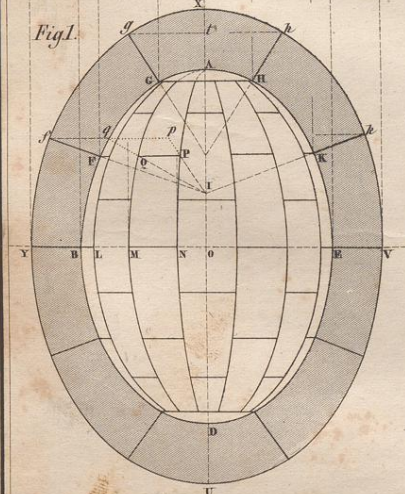
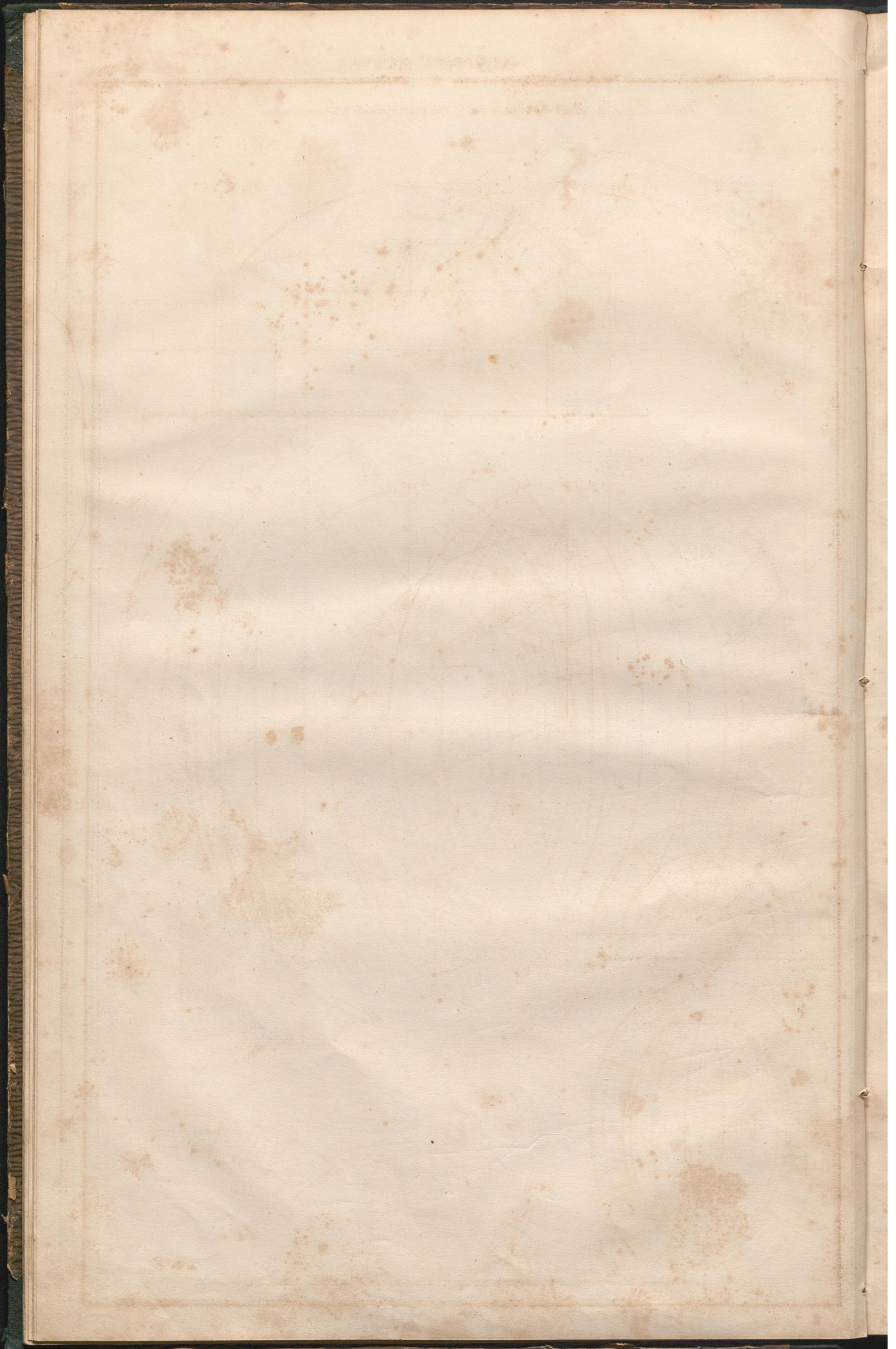
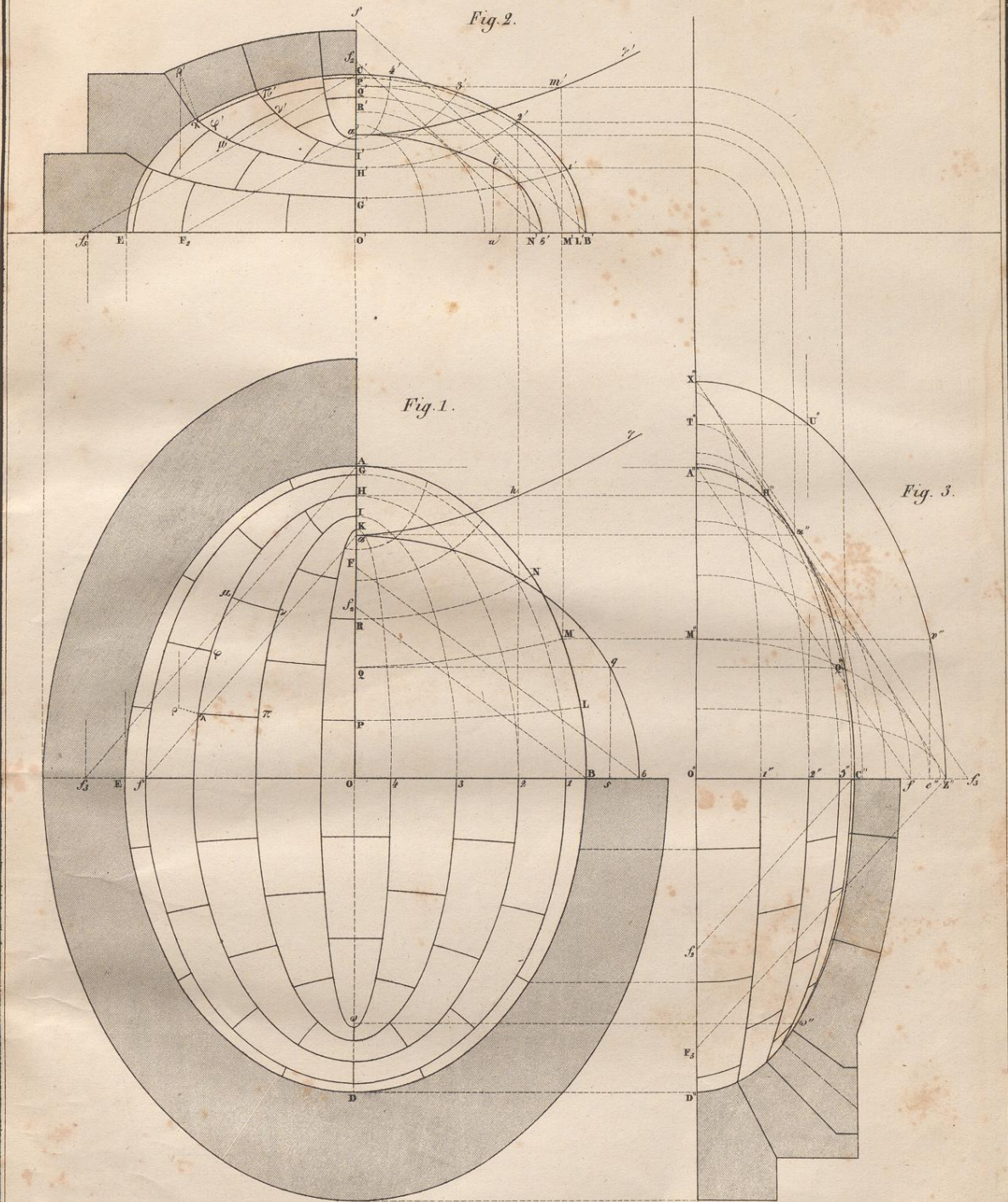


Fig. 6.

Trich. v. F. Meiss

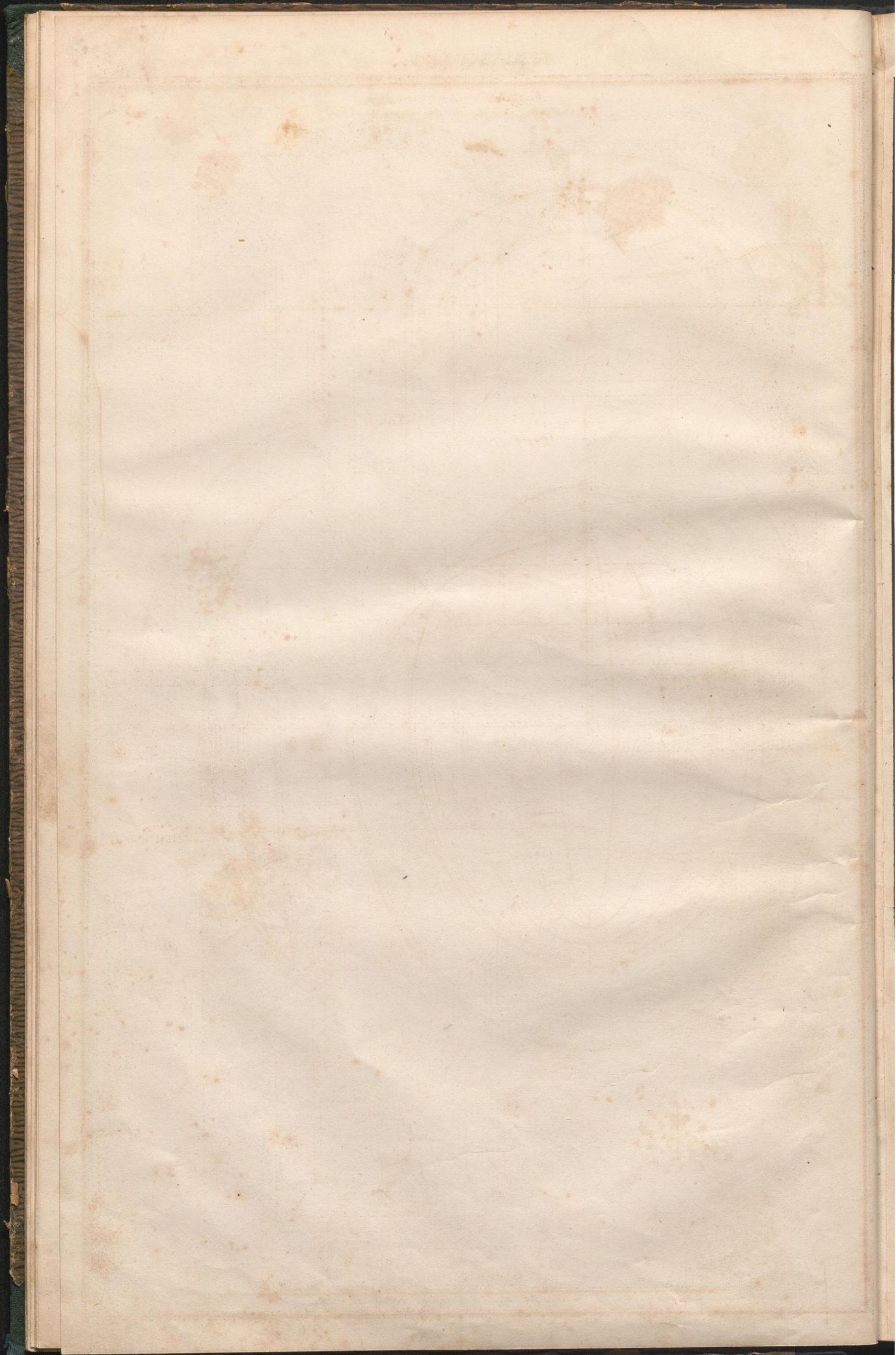


Ellipsoidisches Gewölbe mit drei ungleichen Axen.



Verjüngung $\frac{15}{1000}$
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Meter.

Vertheil v. F. Mair.



Länglichtes Kreuzgewölbe.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Verjüngung: $\frac{2}{100}$
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Meter.

Klostergewölbe.

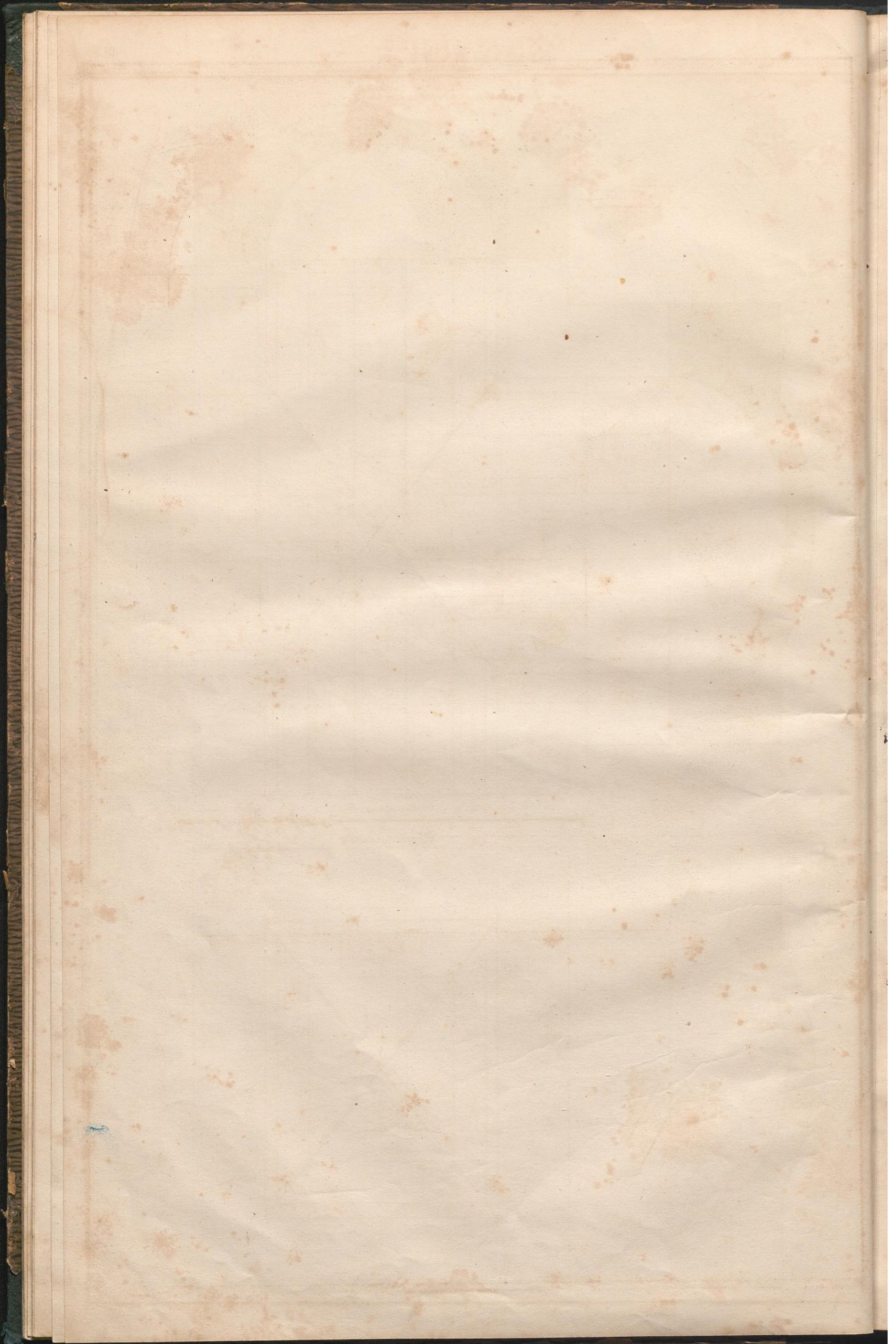
Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

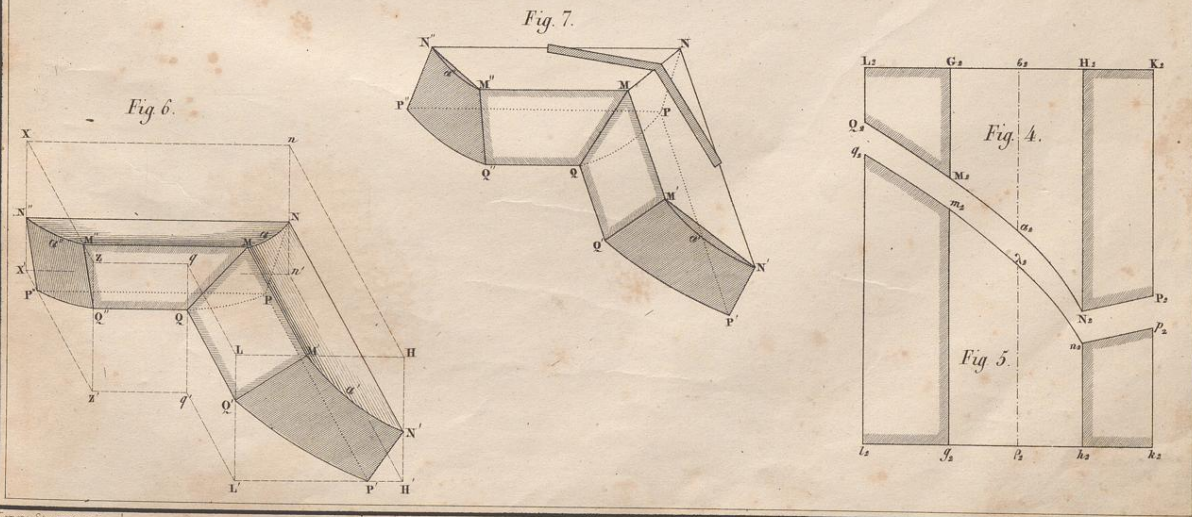
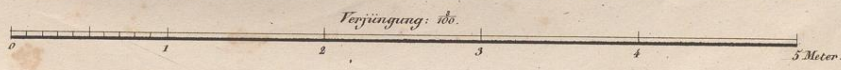
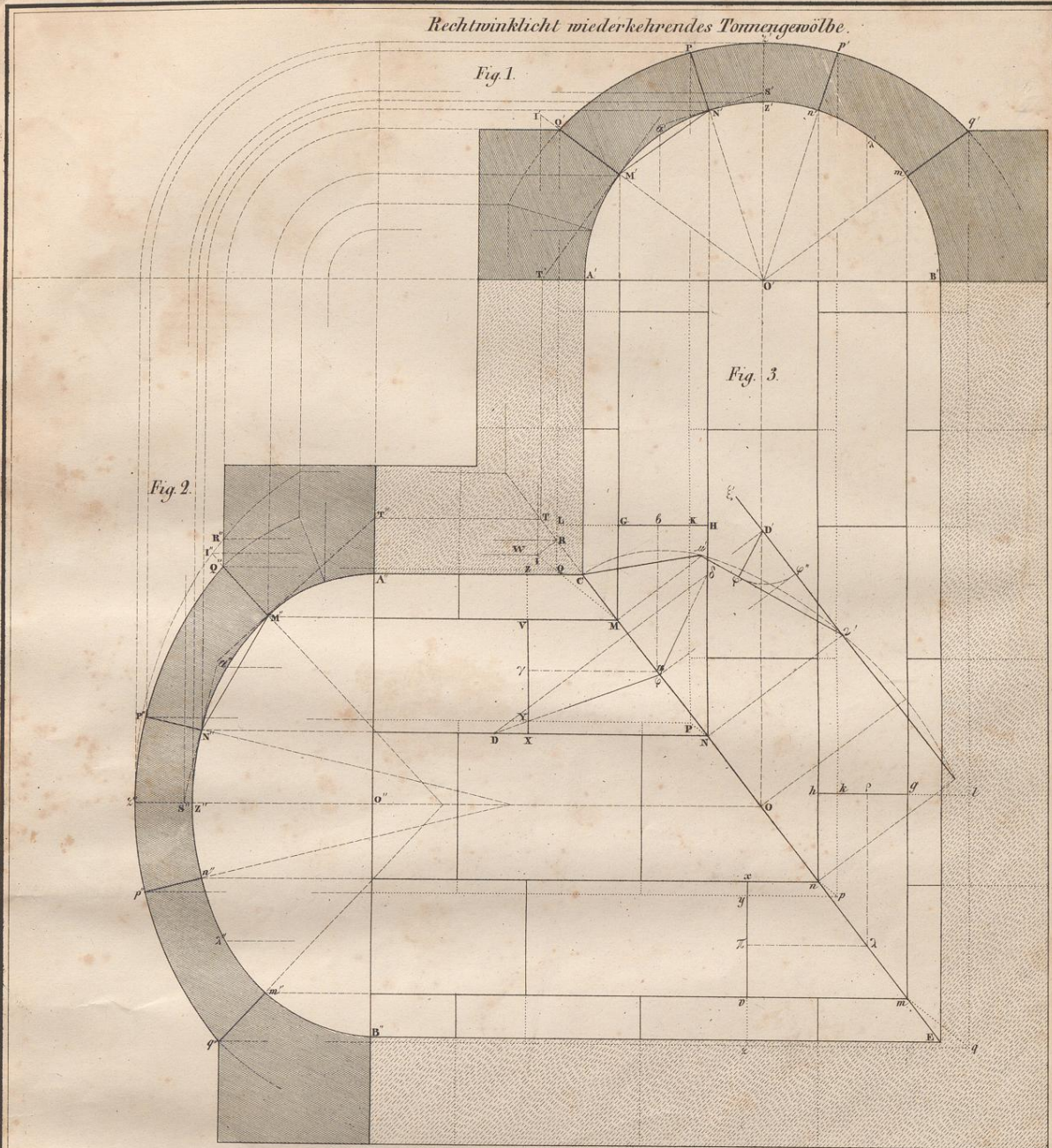
Fig. 6.

Tracy Stereocoma.

L. H. v. F. H. H. H.



Rechtwinklicht niederkehrendes Tonnengewölbe.



Joseph Steinhilber

Lith. v. F. M. Aldel.

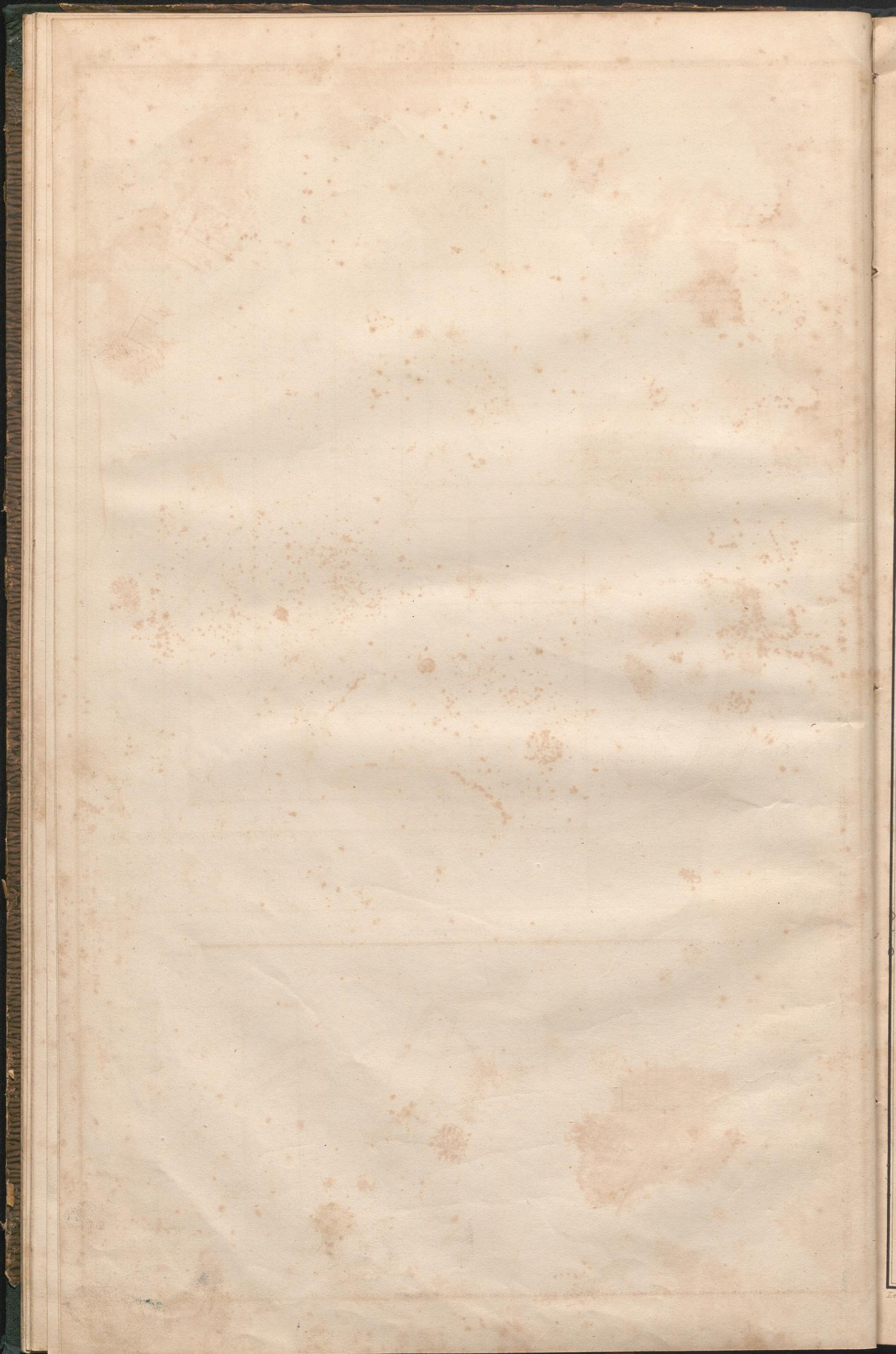


Fig. 1.

Ein oben offenes
Klostergewölbe.

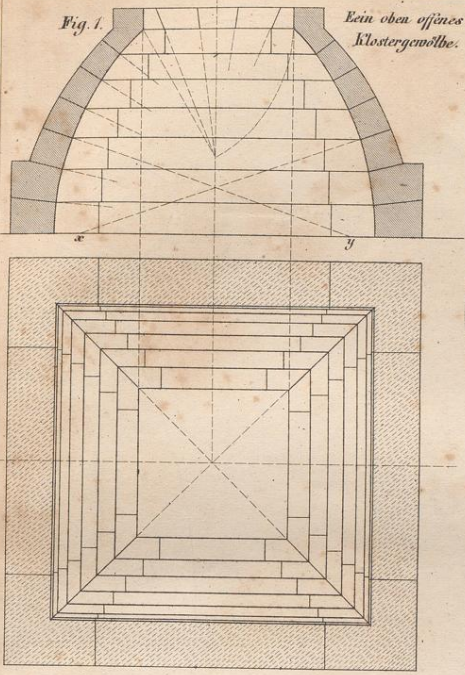
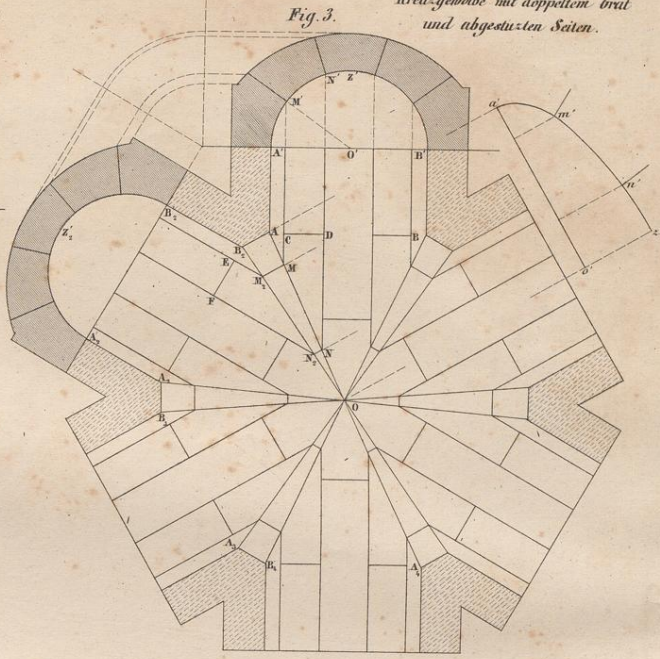


Fig. 3.

Kreuzgewölbe mit doppeltem Grat
und abgestuften Seiten.



Kreuzgewölbe mit doppeltem Grat
und Streb Bögen.

Fig. 5.

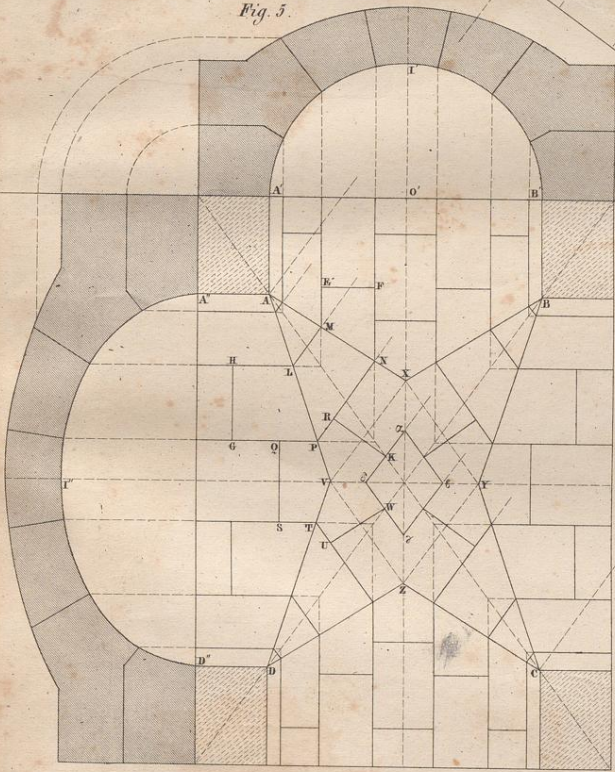
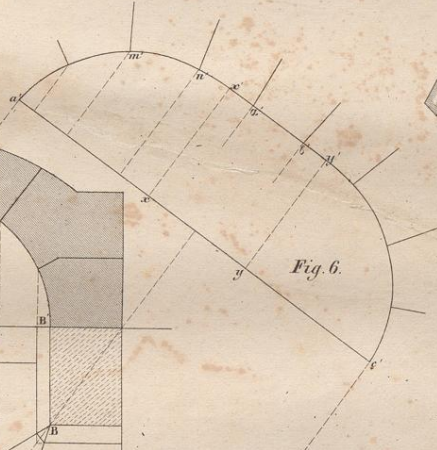


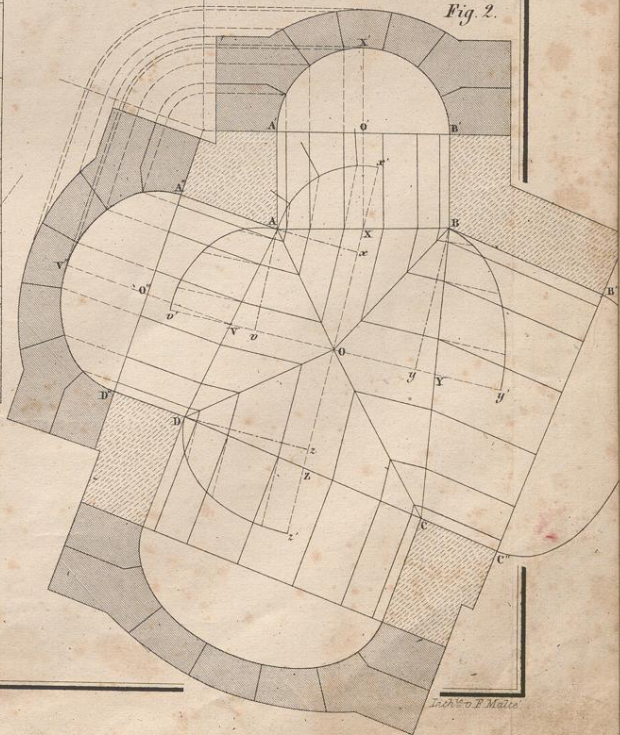
Fig. 4.

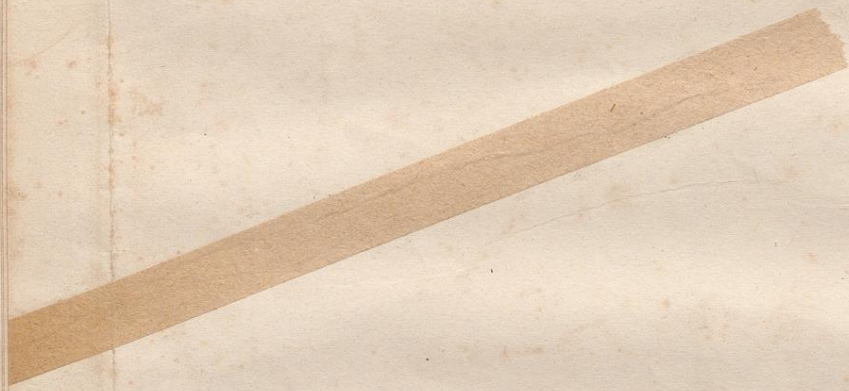


Fig. 6.

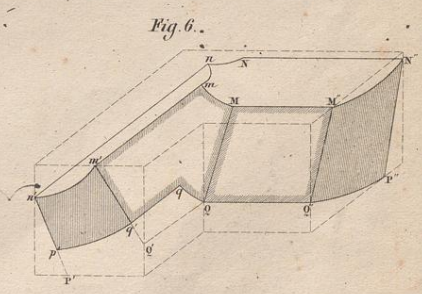
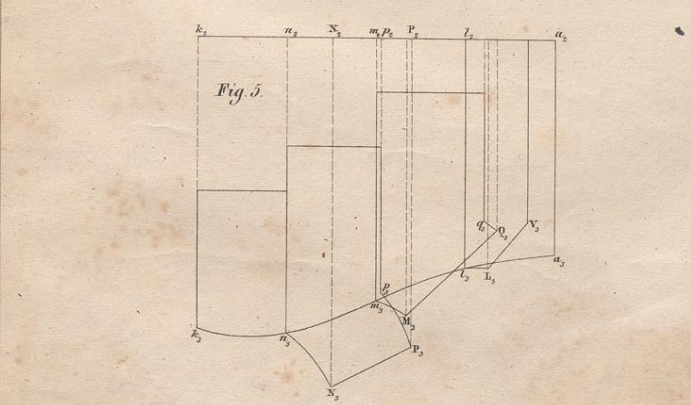
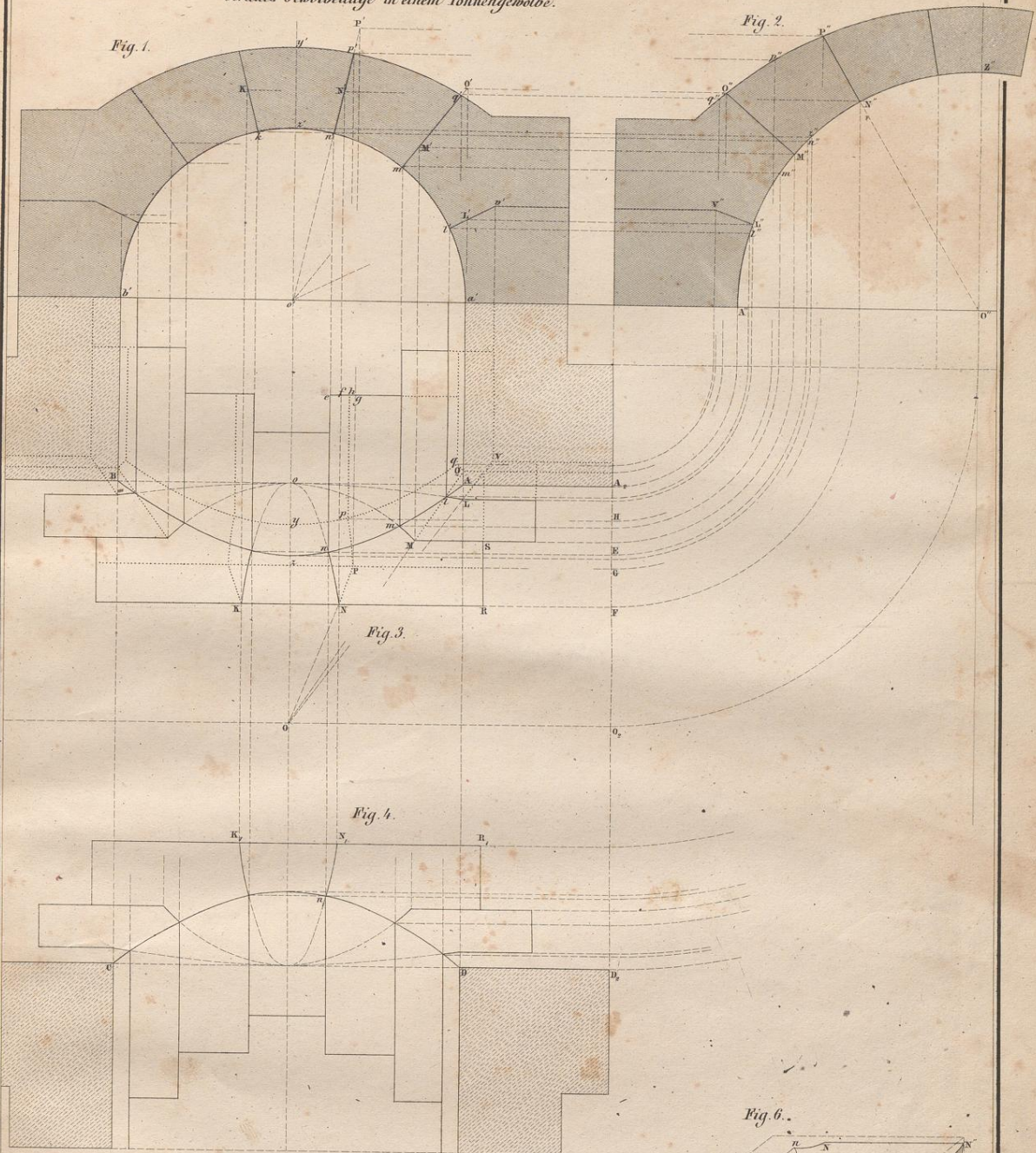


Kreuzgewölbe mit vier ungleichen Seiten.
Fig. 2.

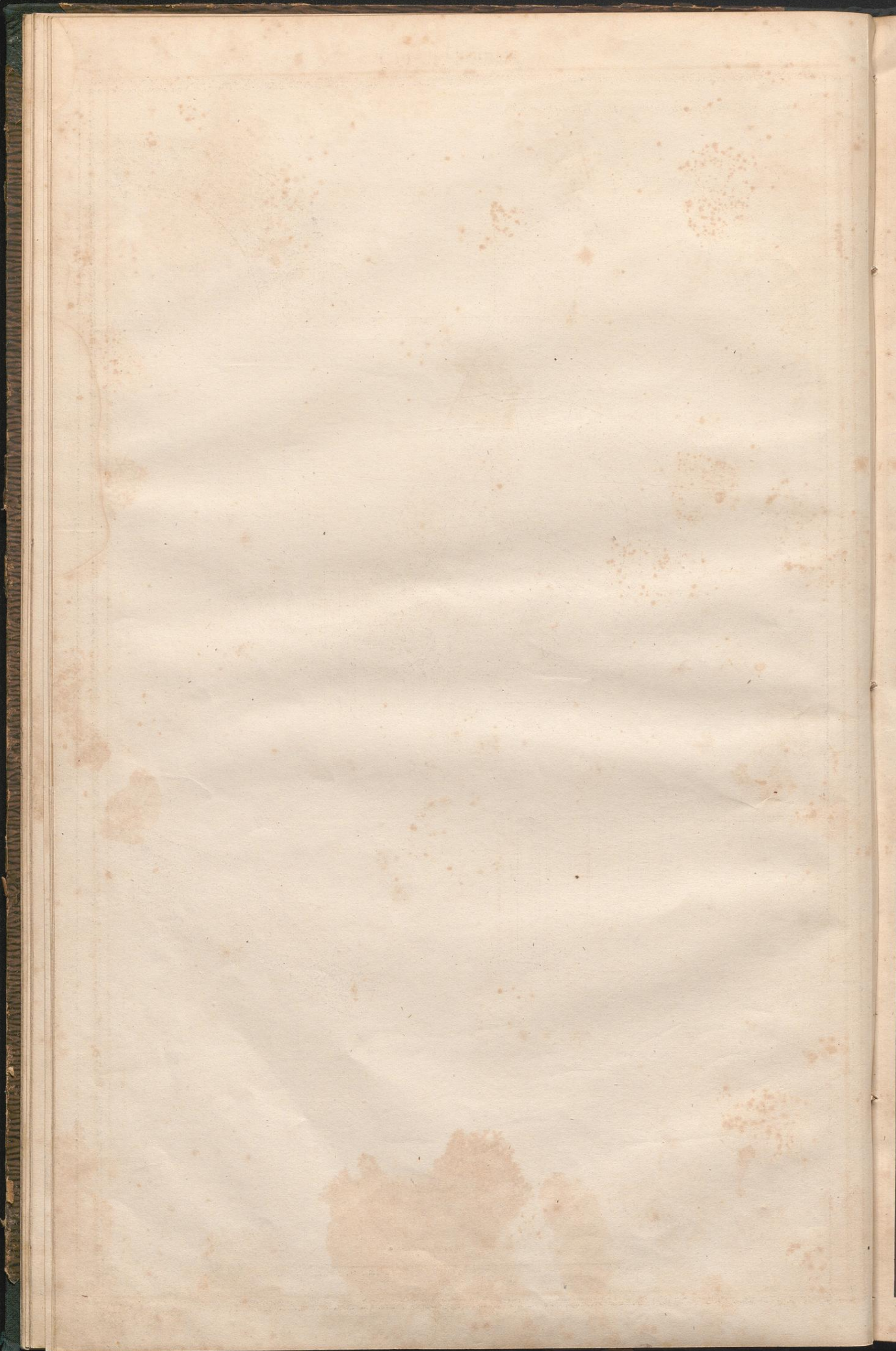




Gerades Gewölbeauge in einem Tonnengewölbe.



1 Meter ist zu 100 M. verjüngt.



Schräges Gewölbeauge in einem Tonnengewölbe.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

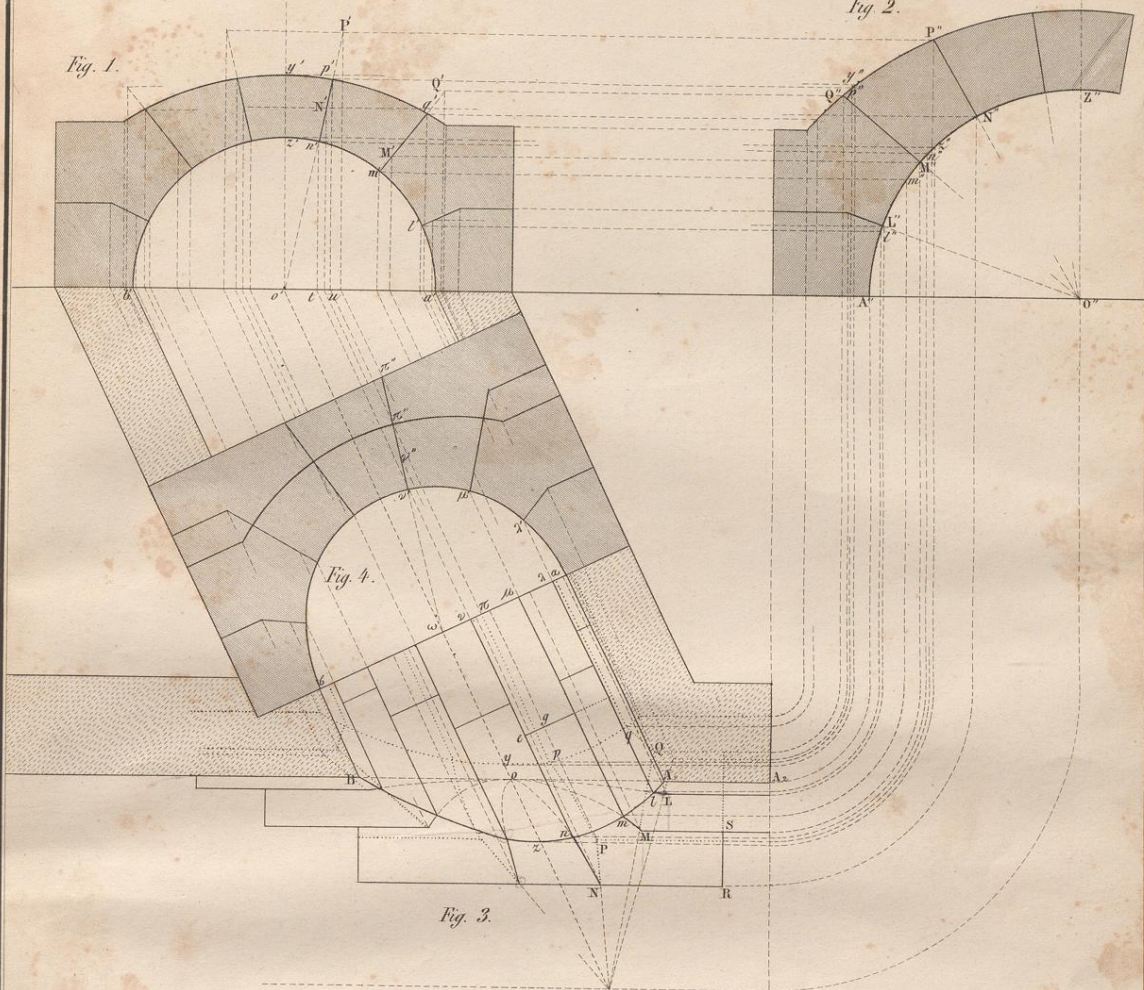
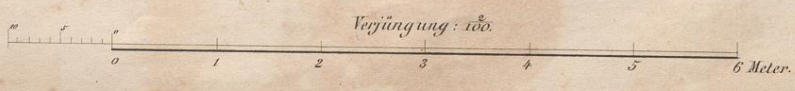
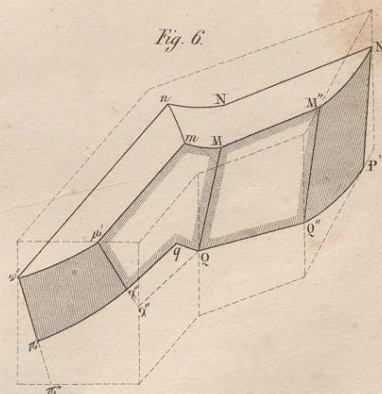
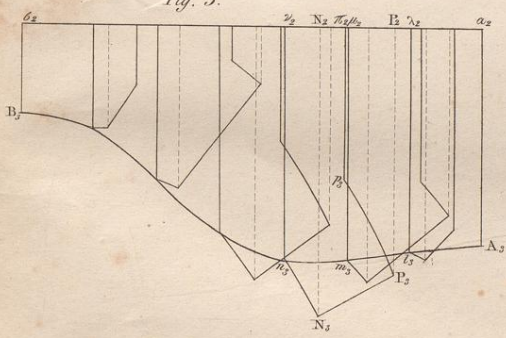


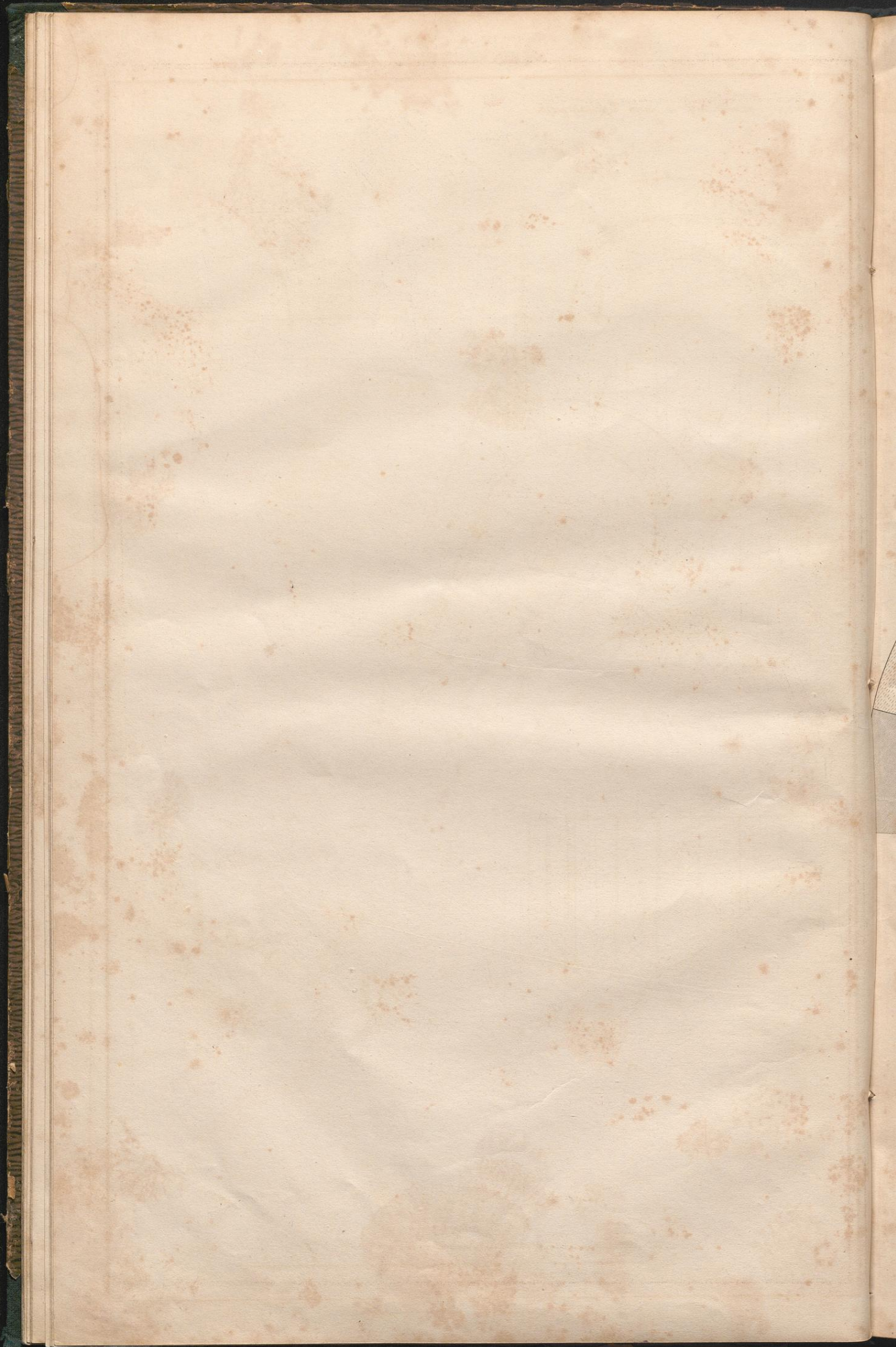
Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.





Schräges Gewölbe in einem Kugelgewölbe.

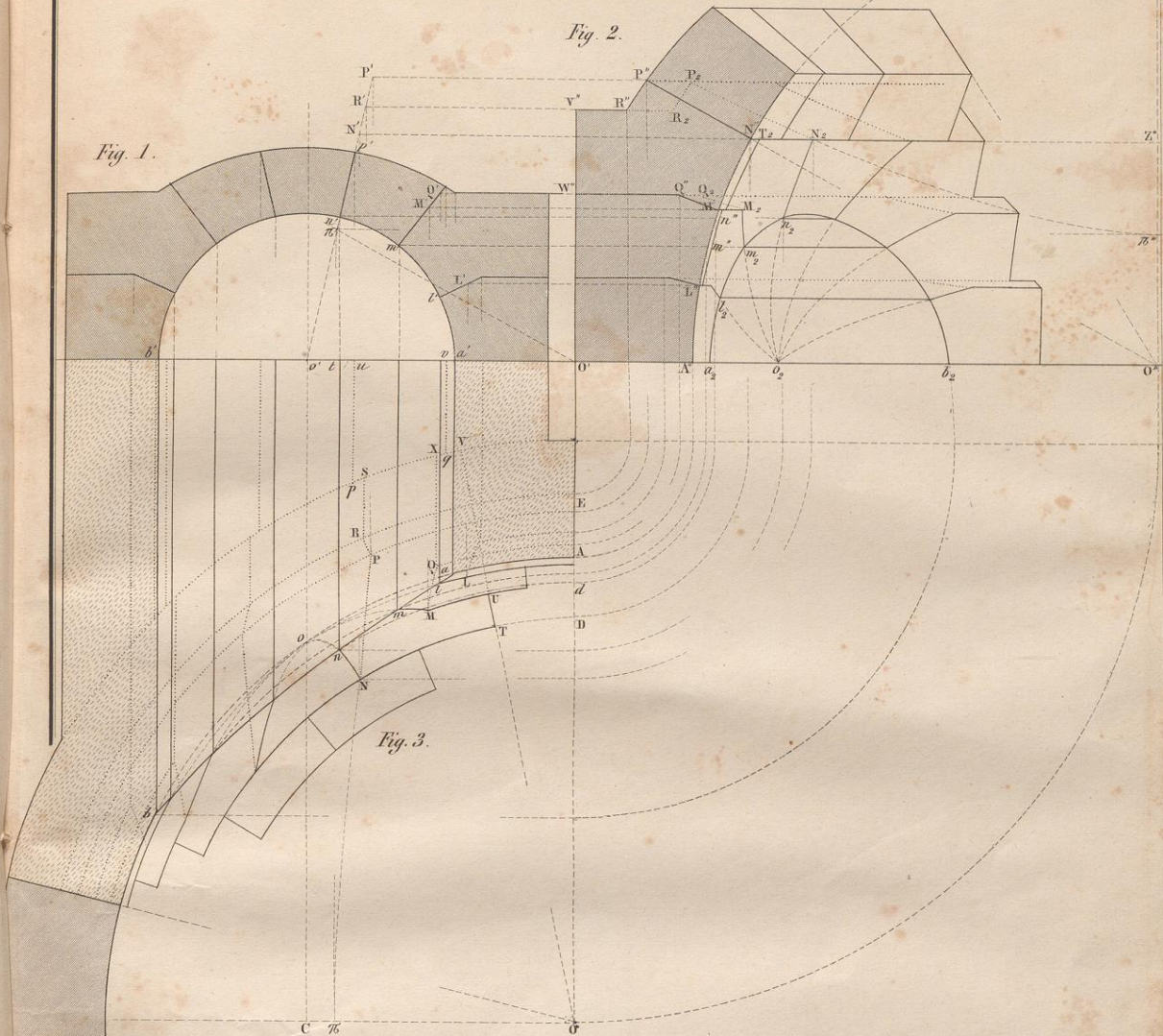


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

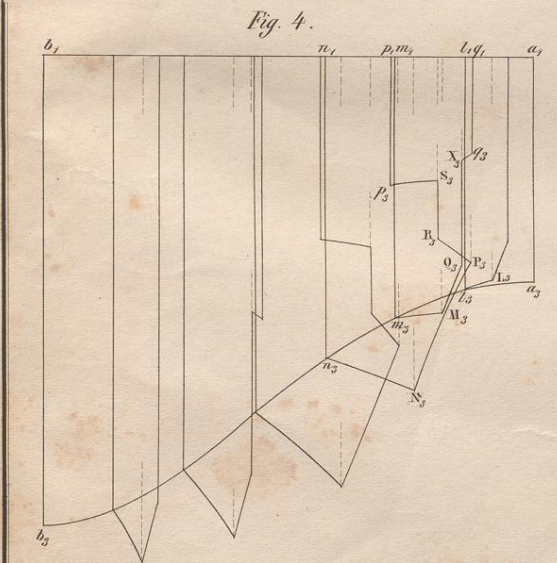


Fig. 4.

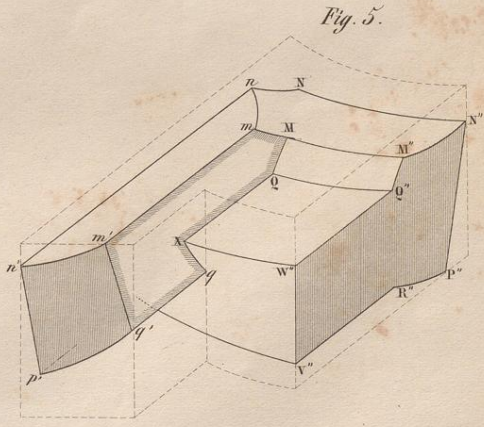
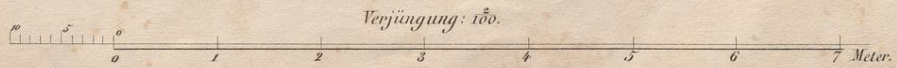


Fig. 5.



Leroy Stereonomie.

Tsch' p. F. Mathe.

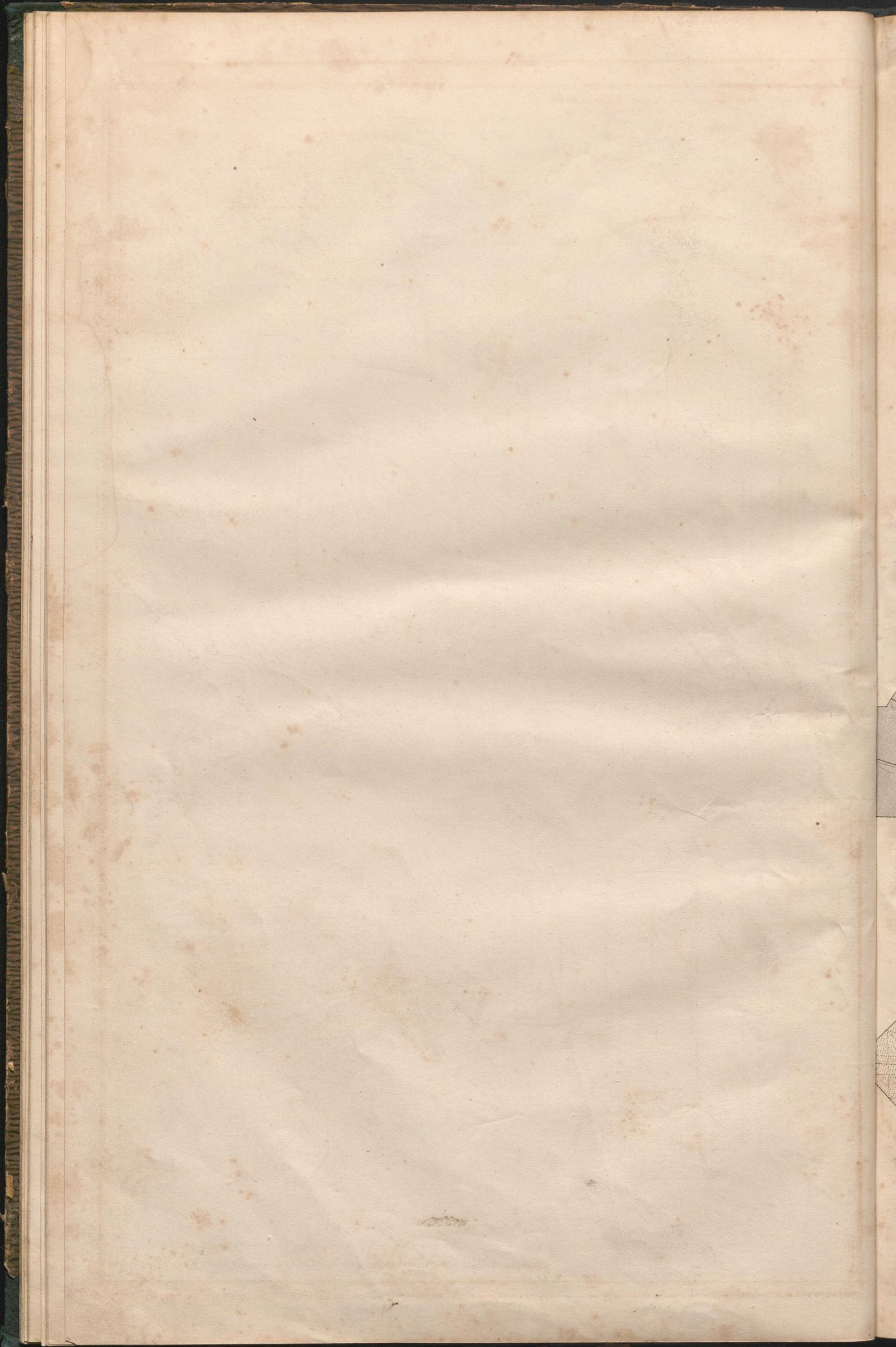


Fig. 2.

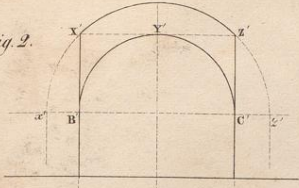


Fig. 1.

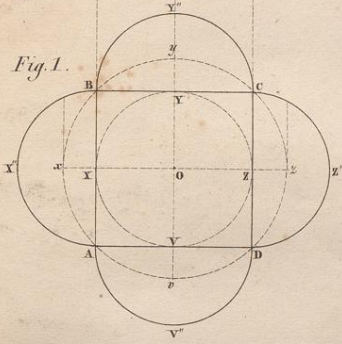


Fig. 4.

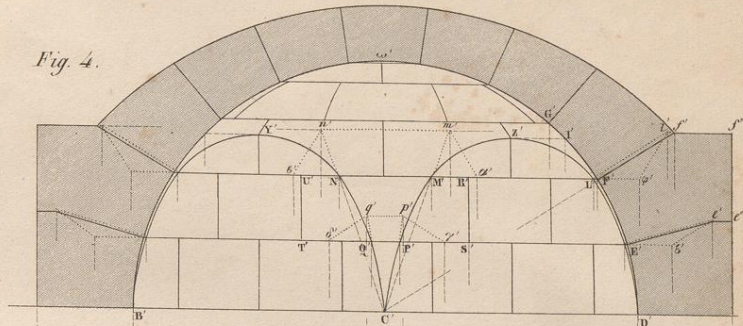


Fig. 3.

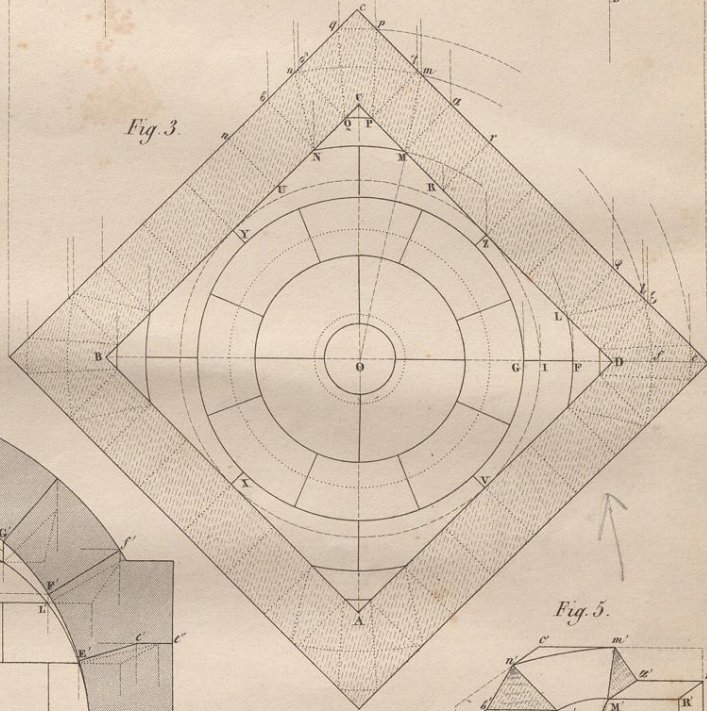


Fig. 8.

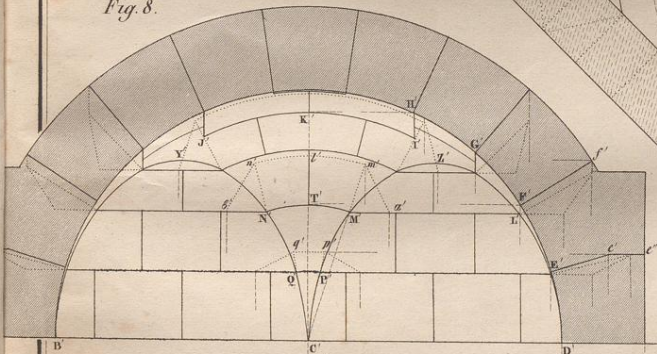


Fig. 7.

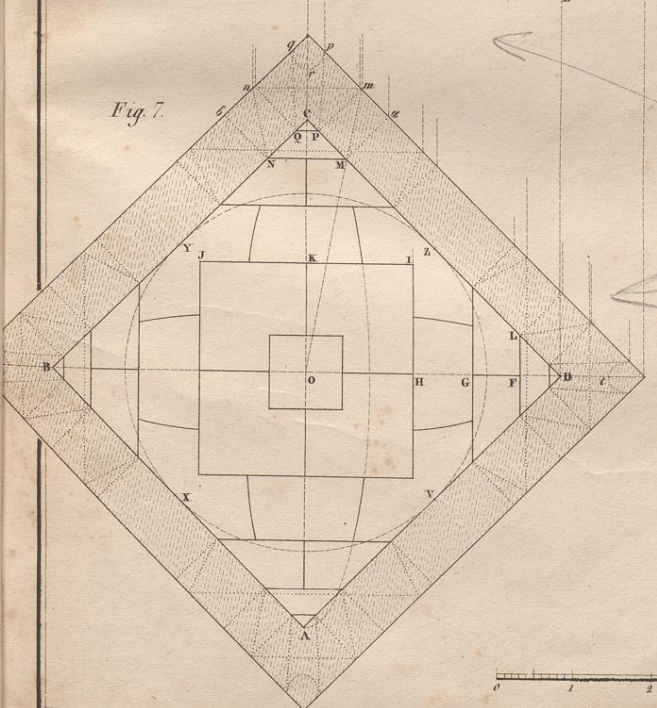


Fig. 5.

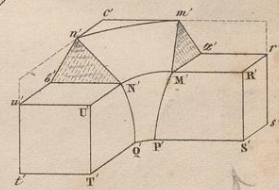


Fig. 9.

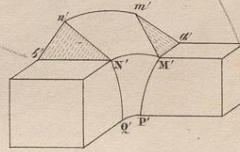


Fig. 6.

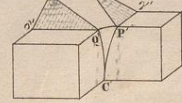
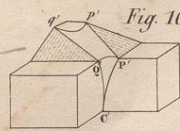


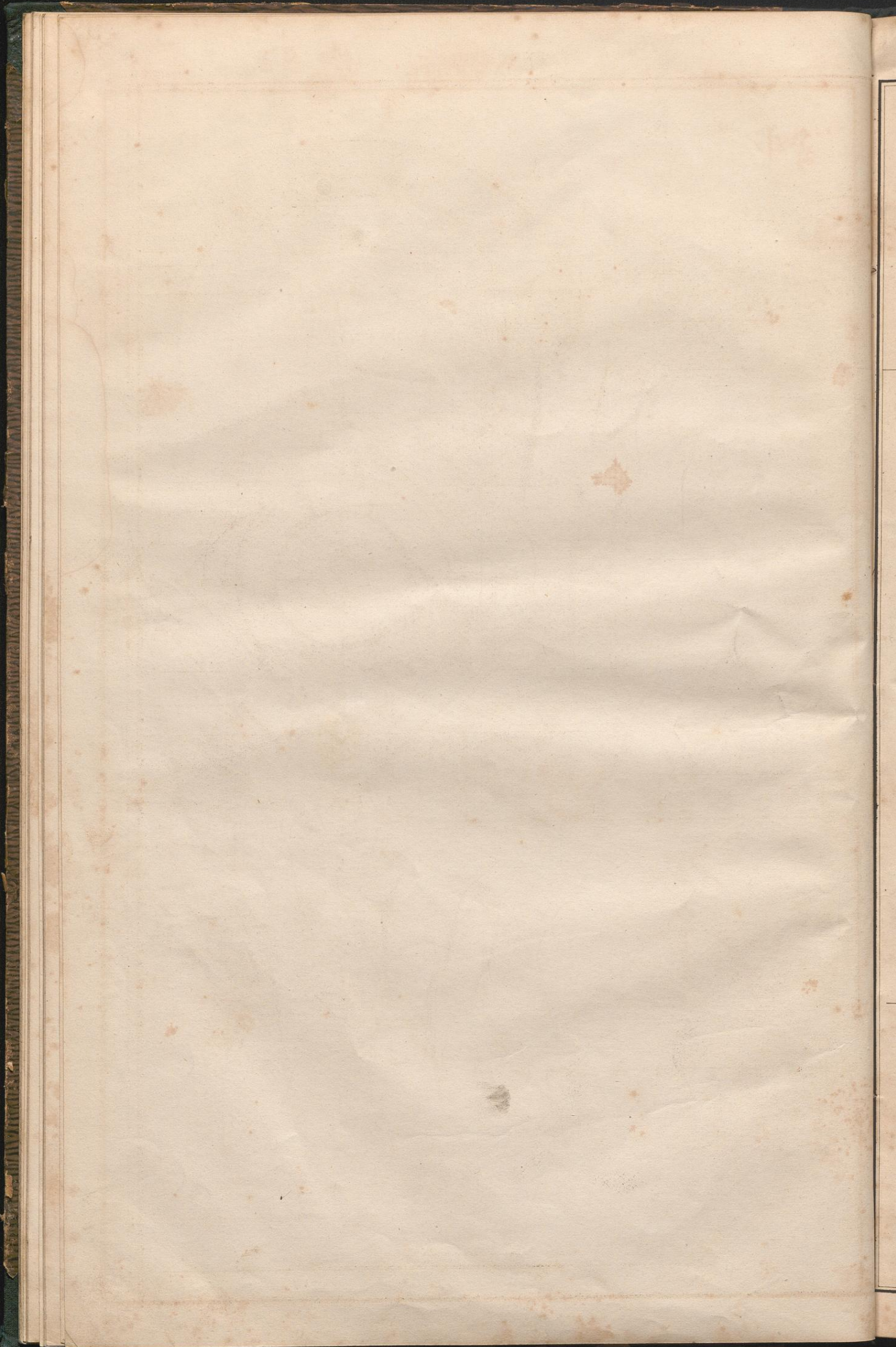
Fig. 10.



1 Meter ist zu 1000 Maassjüngt.



Invent. v. F. Mallet.



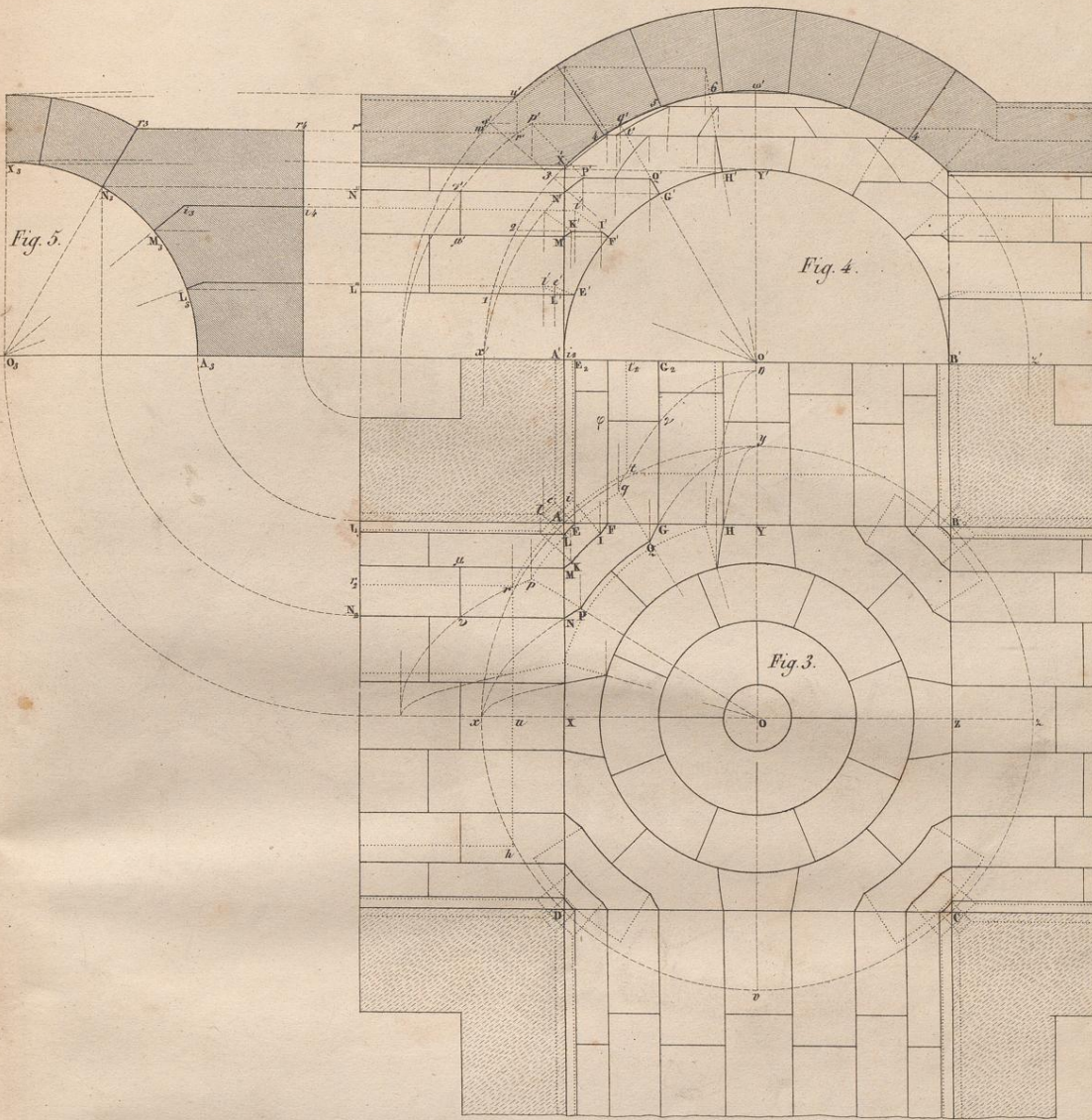


Fig. 2.

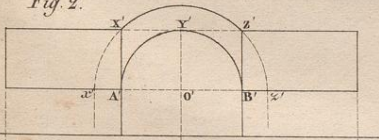


Fig. 1.

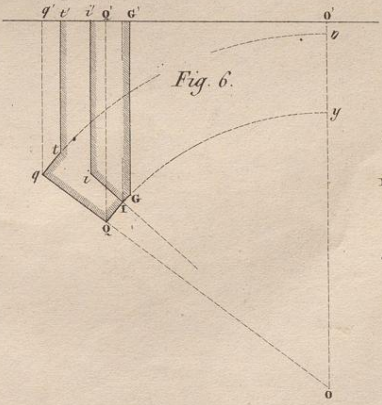
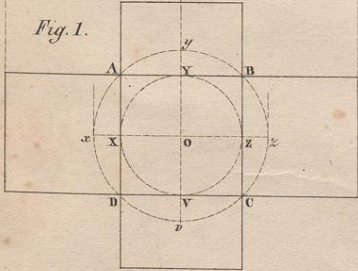


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

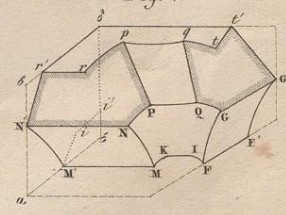
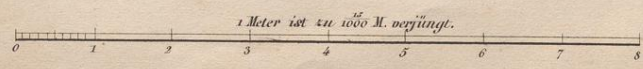
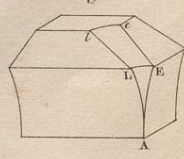
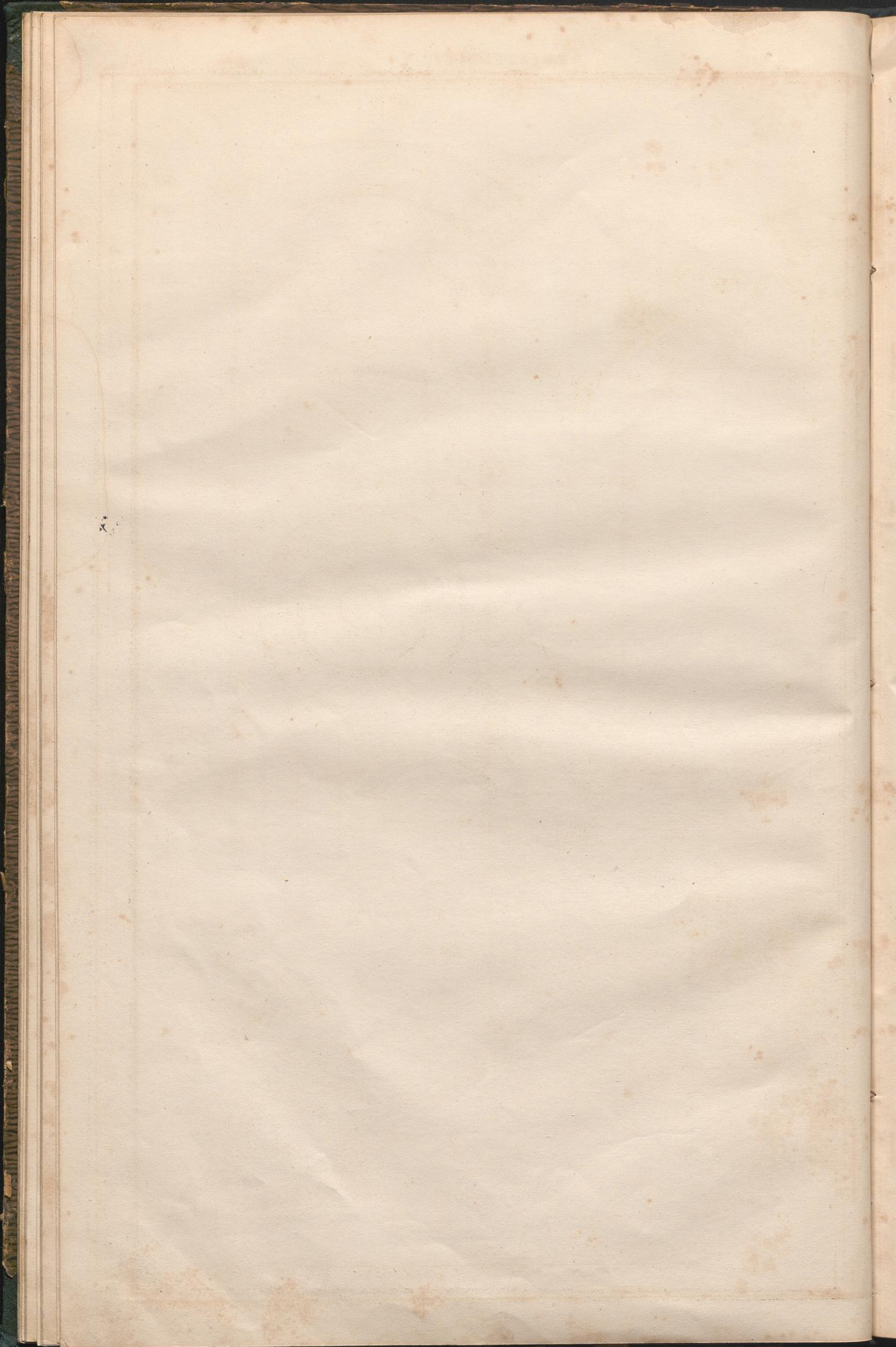


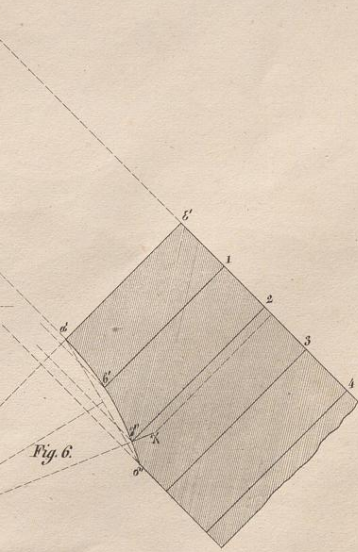
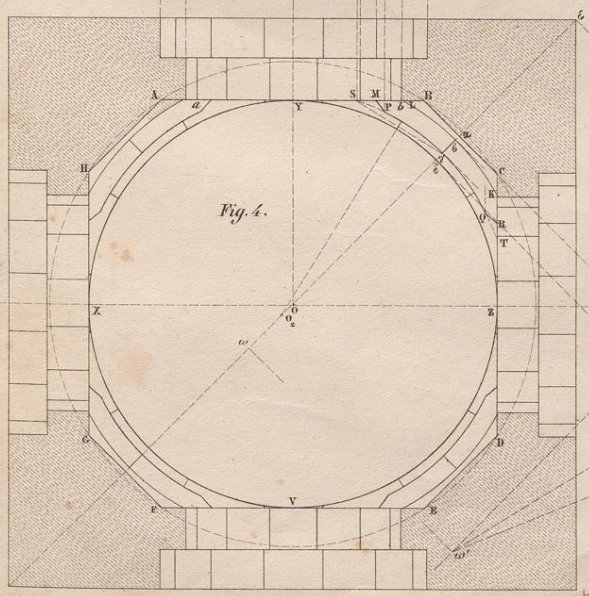
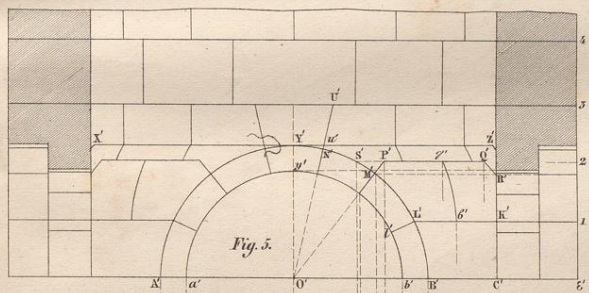
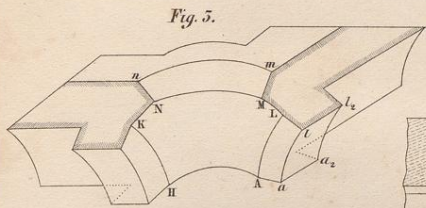
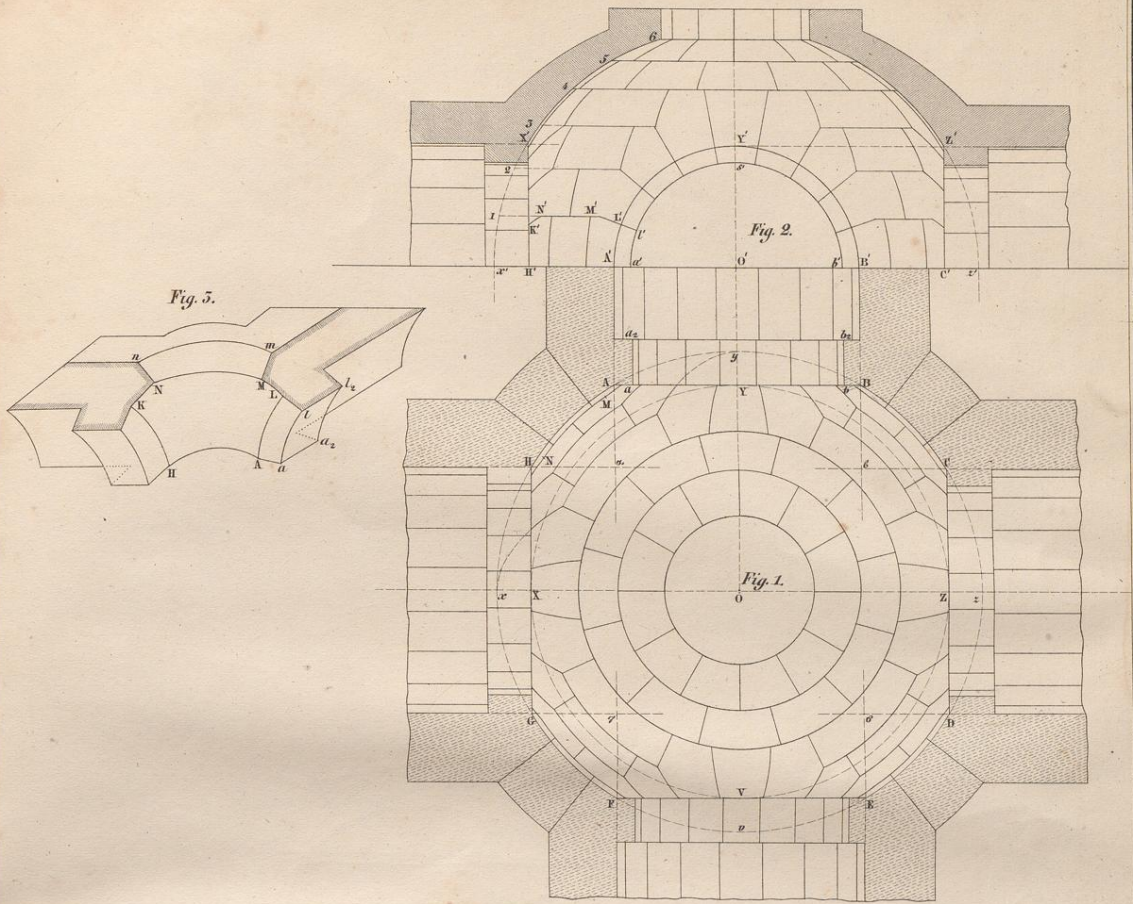
Fig. 8.



Lith. v. P. Maltz.



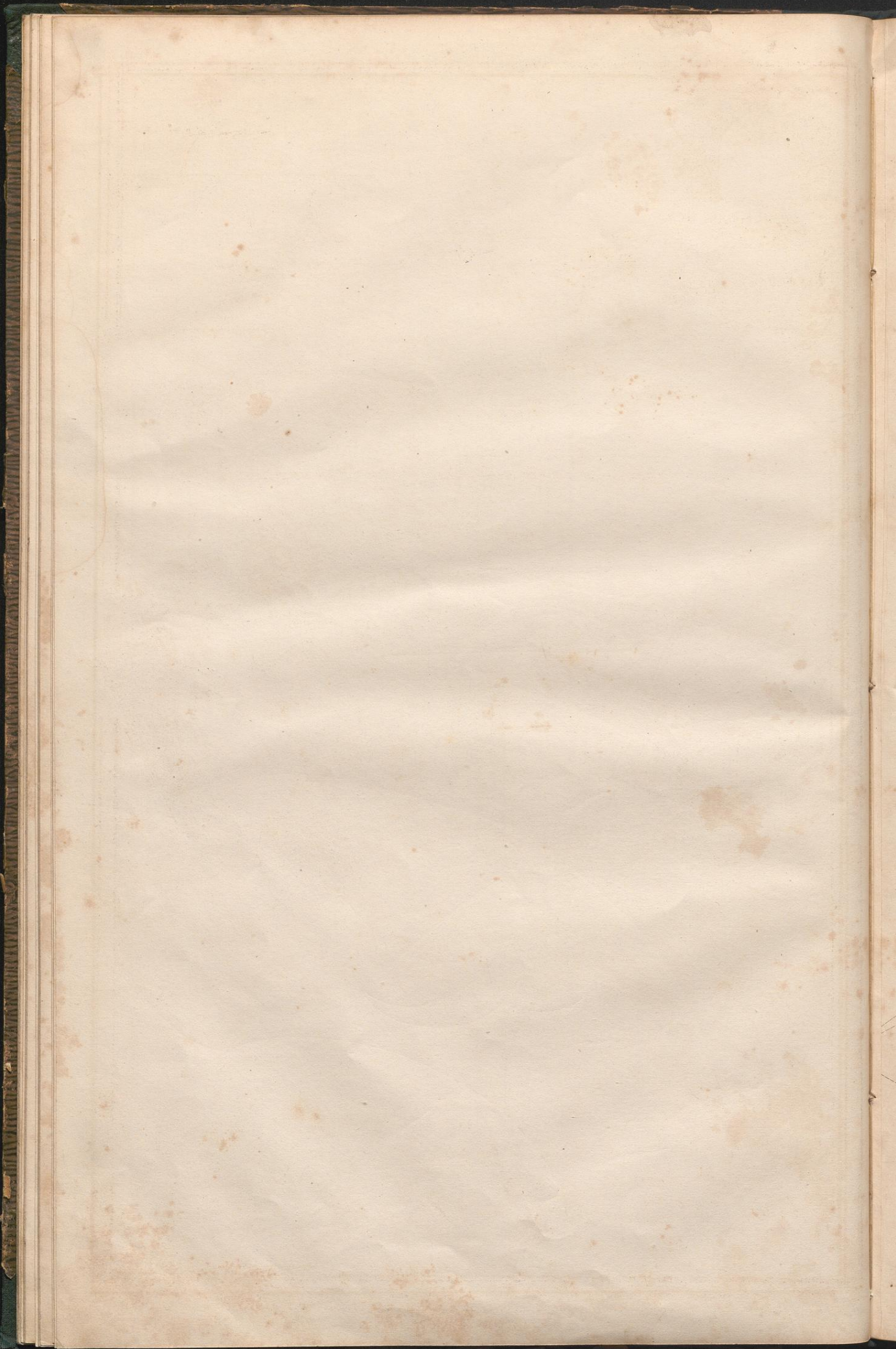
x



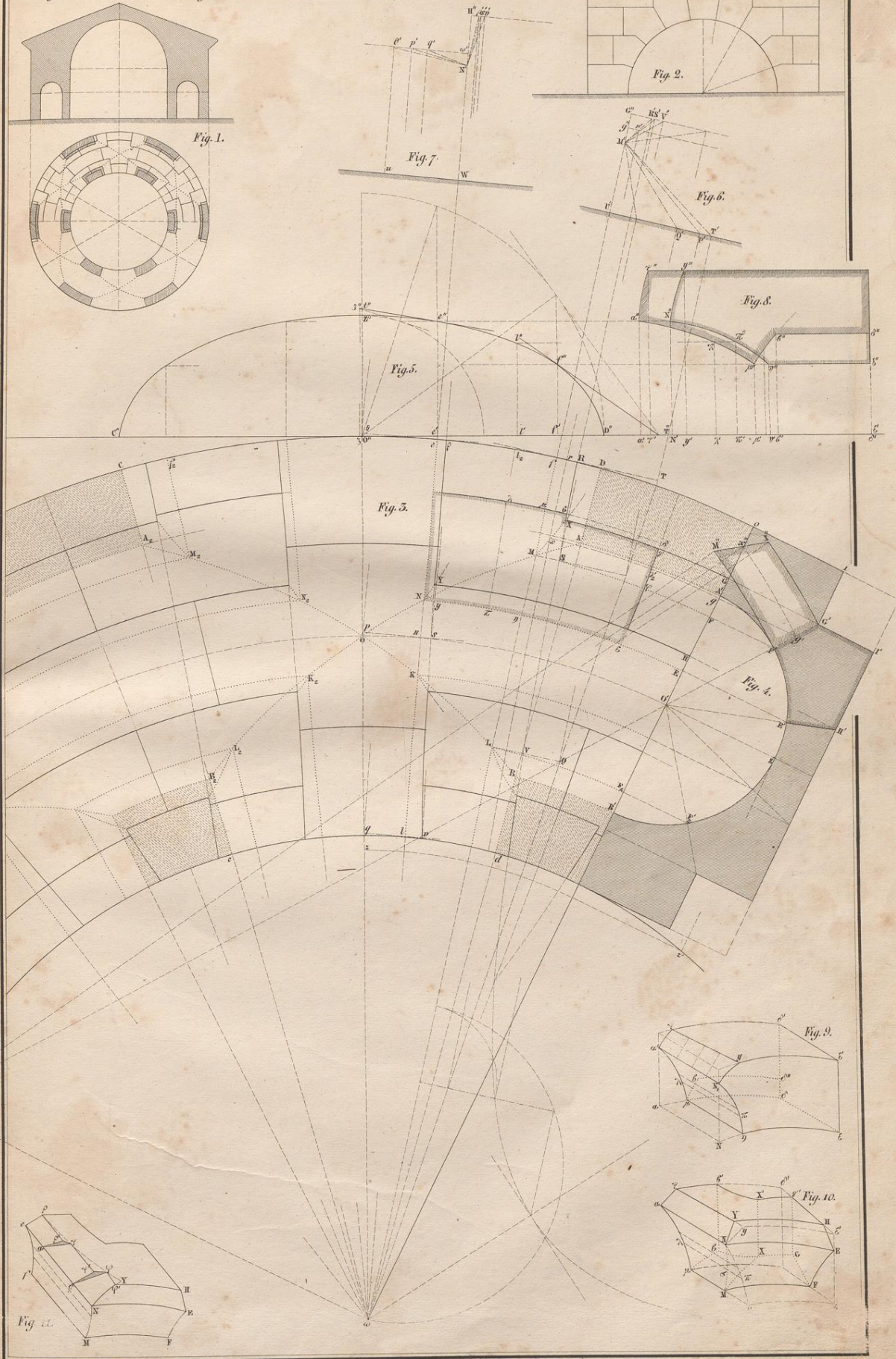
Verjüngung: 100.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 M.M.

Library Stereotomia

Ludw. von F. Meissner



Kreuzgewölbe in einem runden Gang.



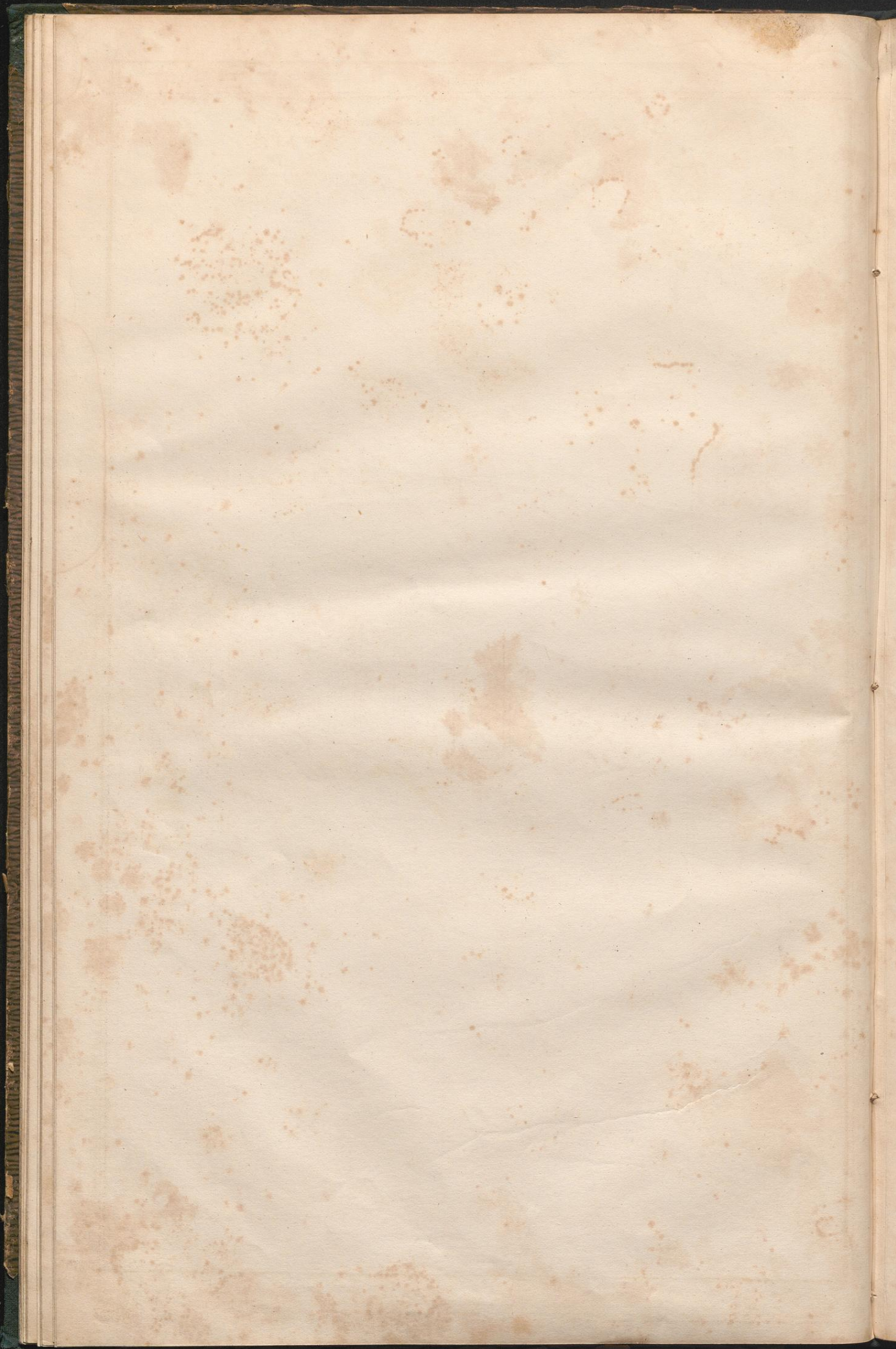
Lenz's Stereometrie



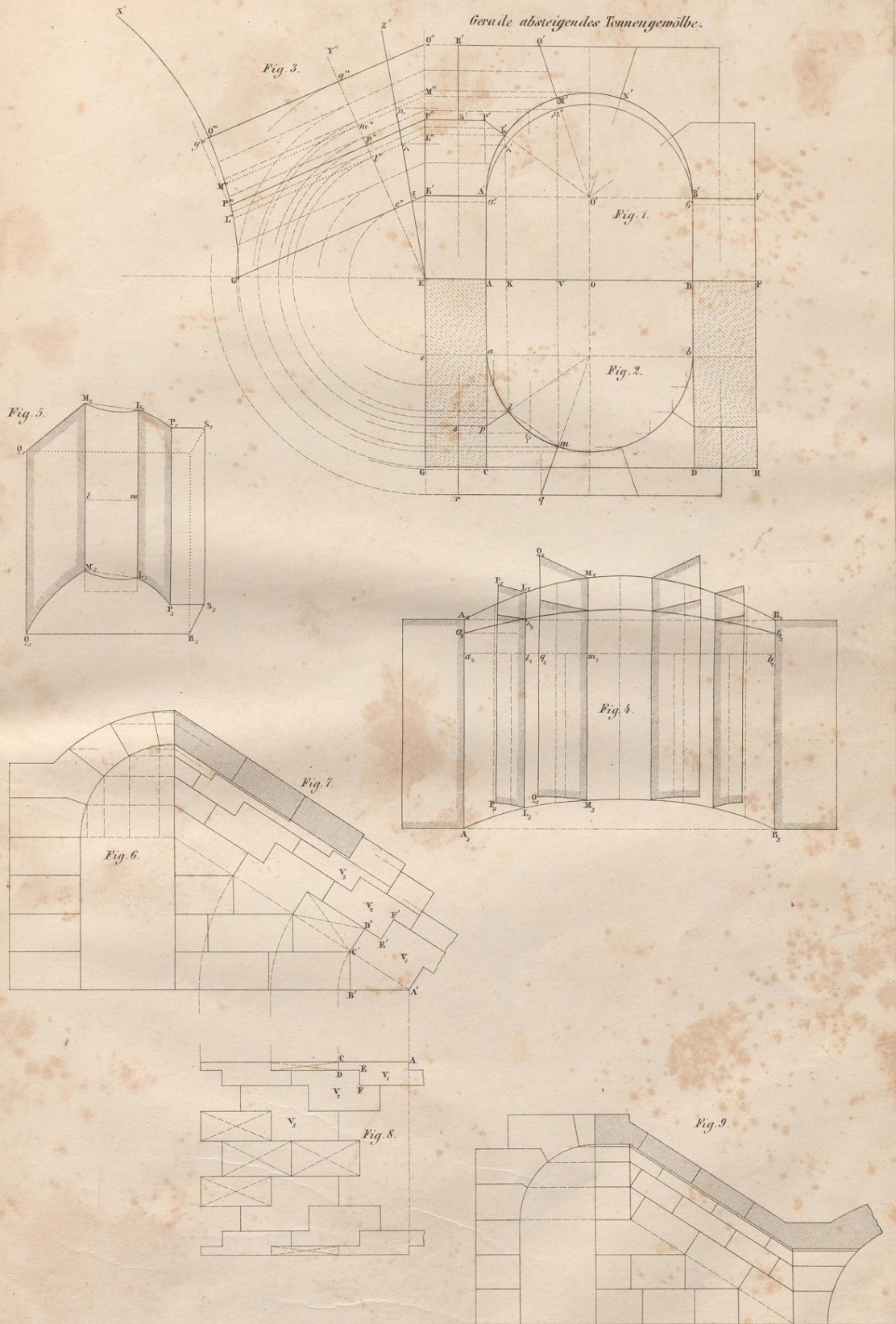
Verjüngung: 100.

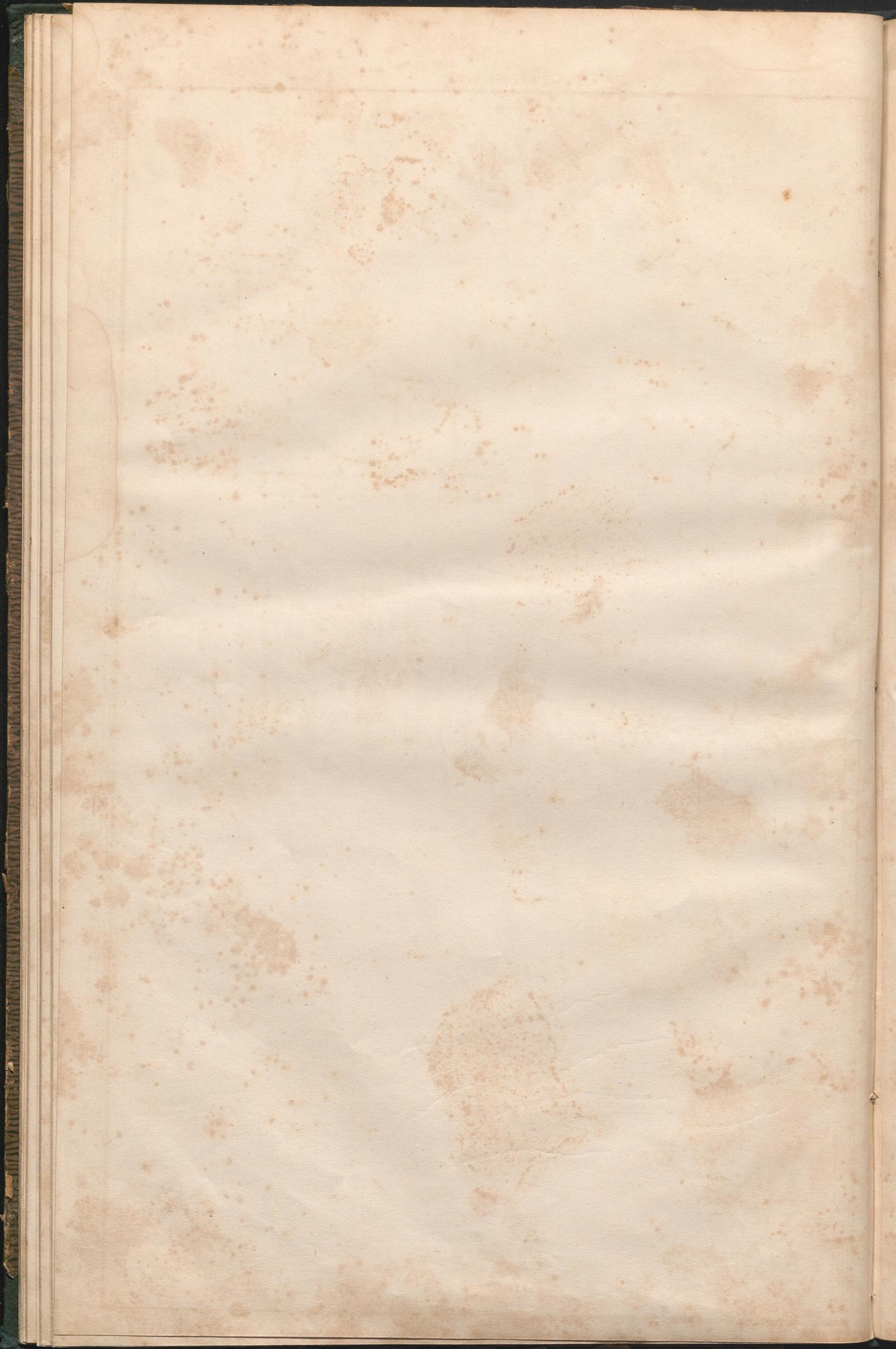
Leipzig 1824

10.31.4

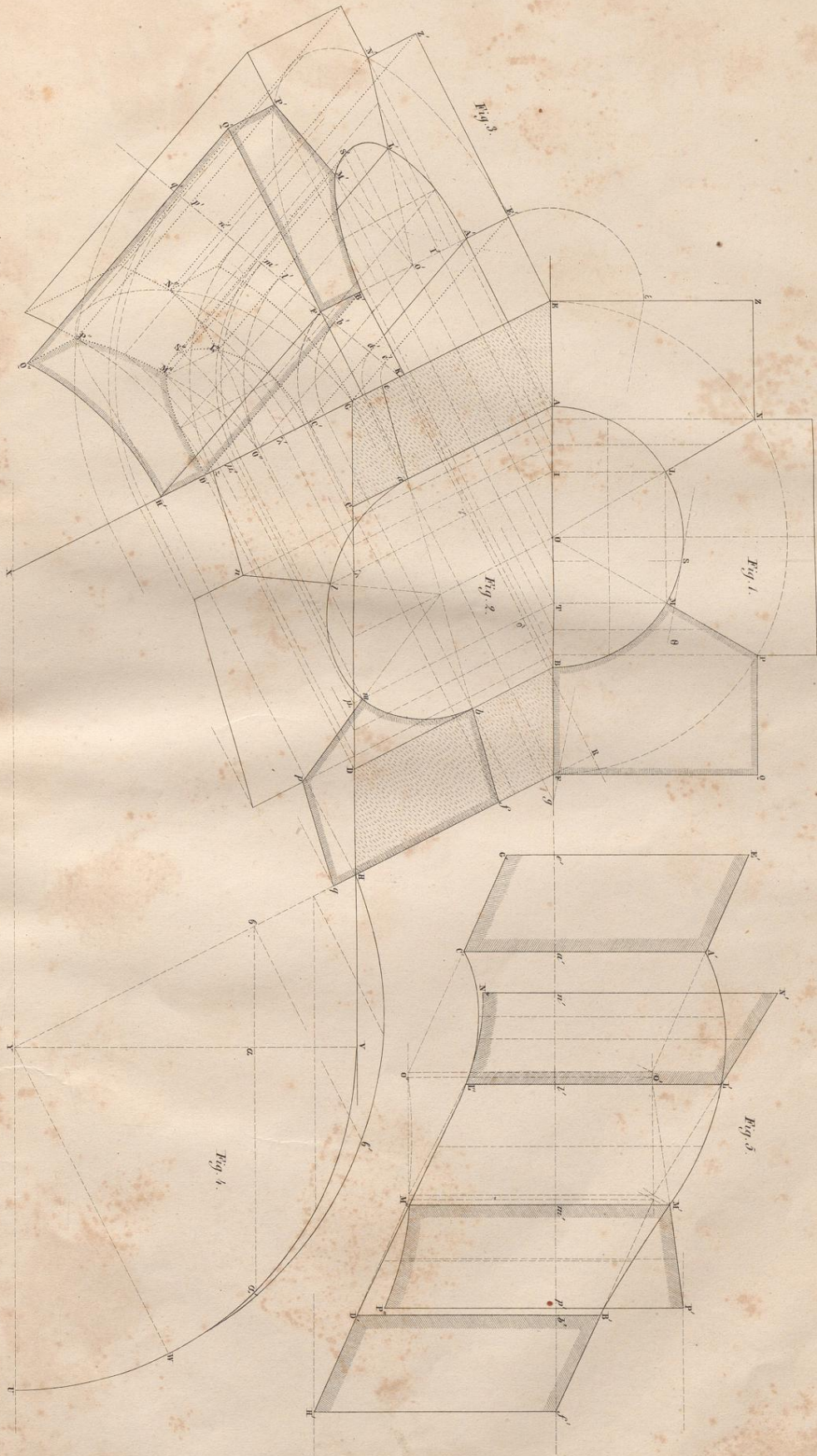


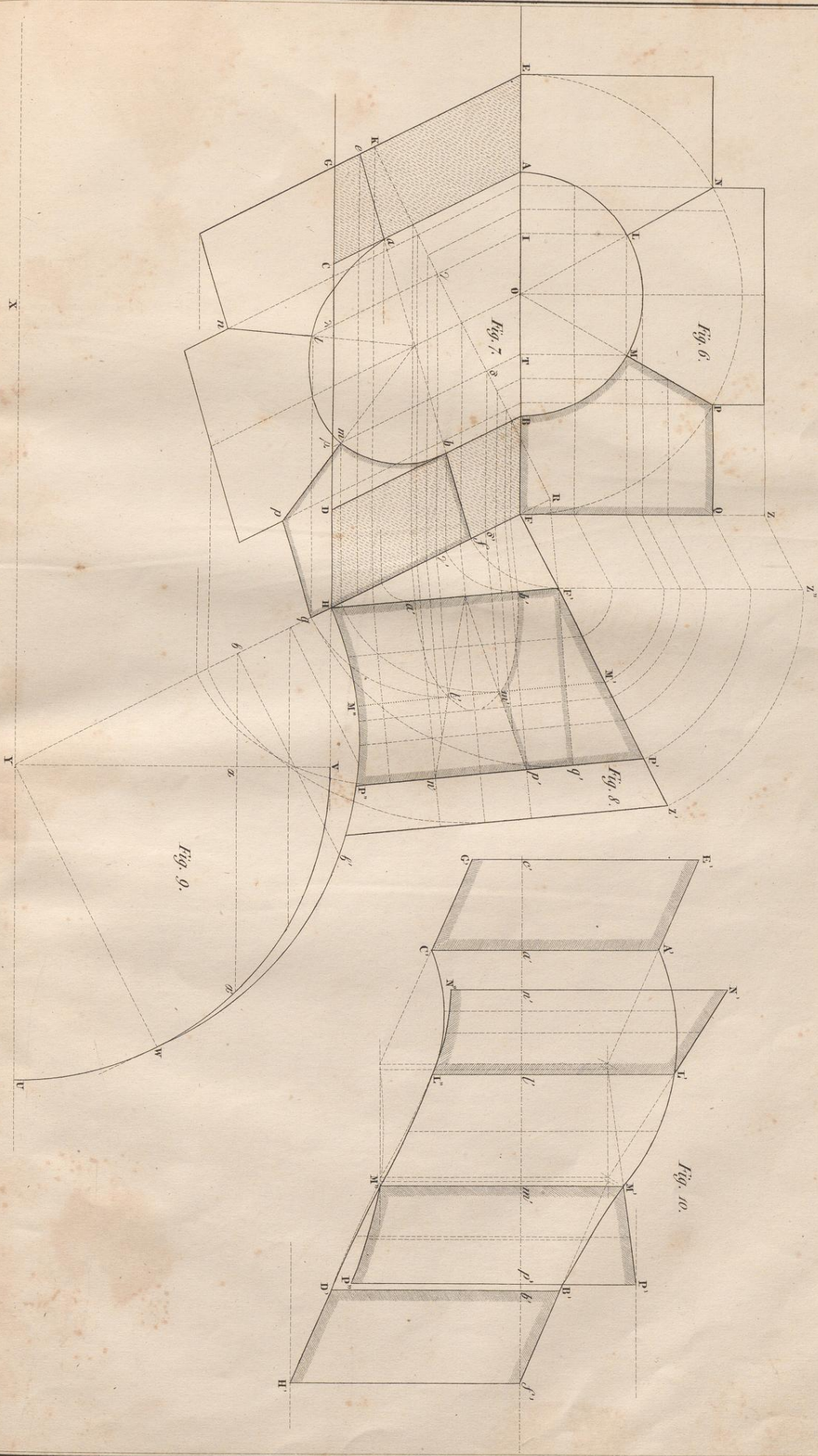
Gerade absteigendes Tonnengewölbe.





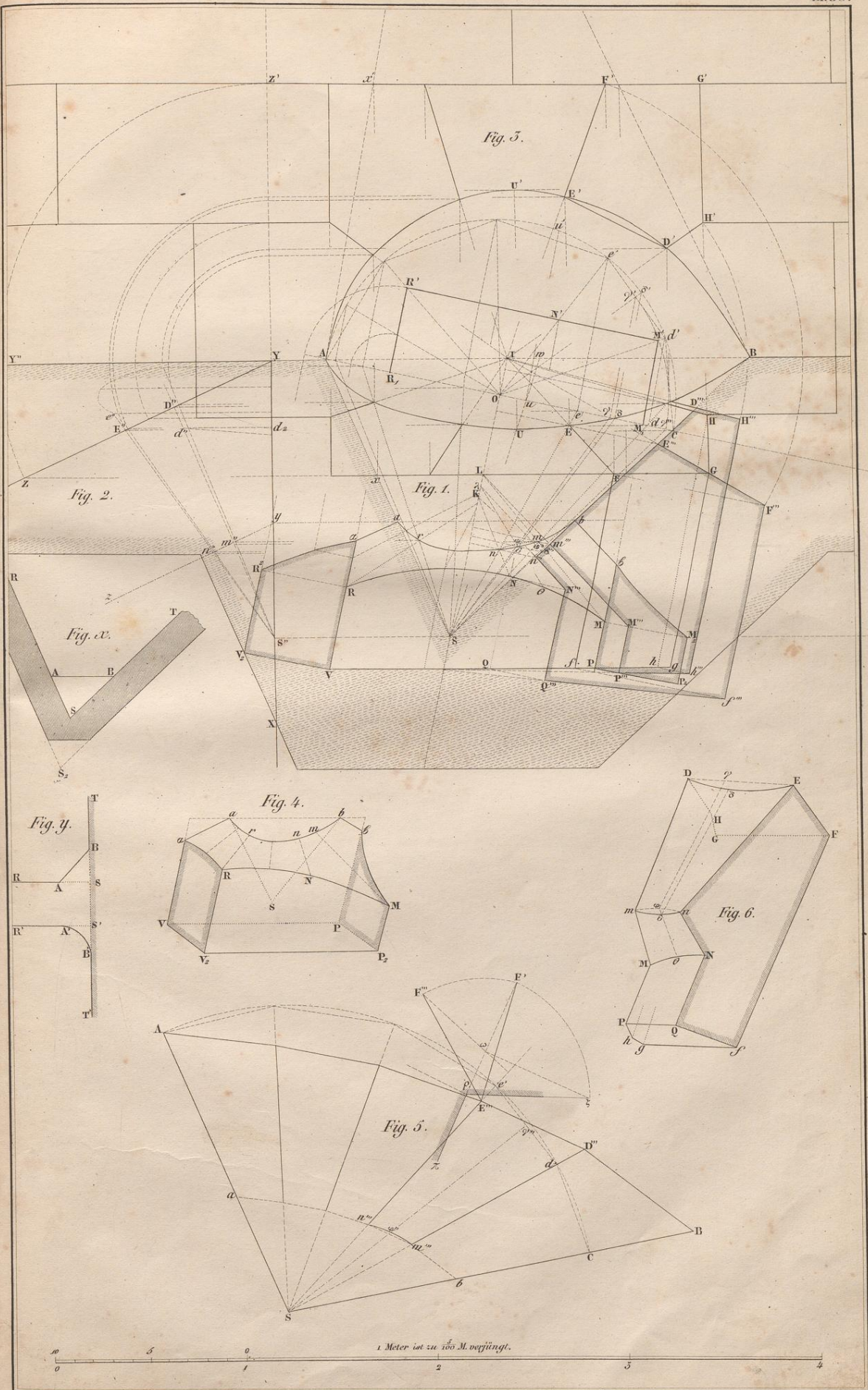
Schräge absteigendes Baumgewölbe.





Georg Meissner.

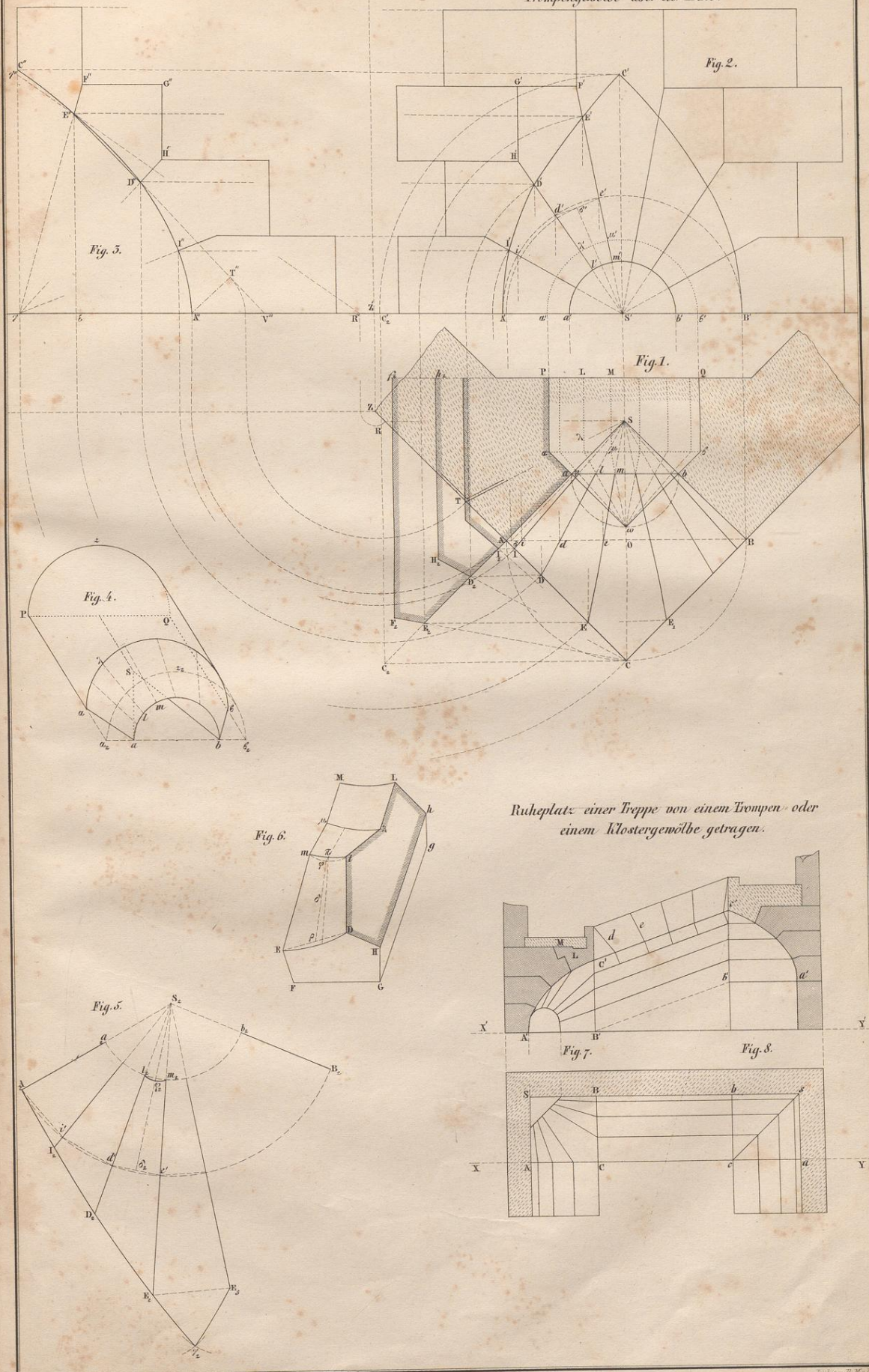
1775 v. 2. Meissner.



Jörg Steinhilber

Erst v. J. 1810

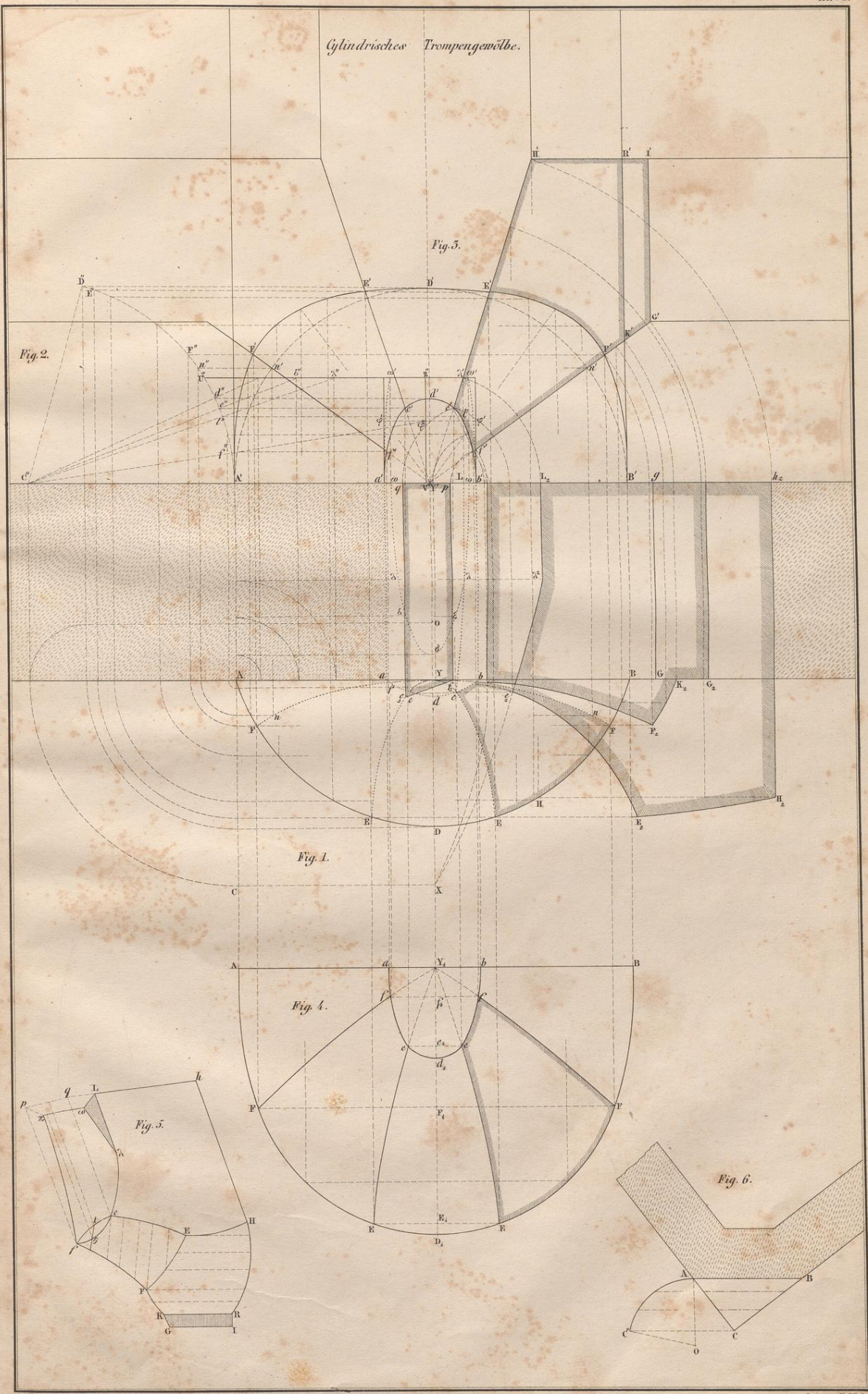
Trompengewölbe über der Ecke.



Ruheplatz einer Treppe von einem Trompen- oder einem Klostergewölbe getragen.

Kistner & P. Müller

Cylindrisches Trompengewölbe.



Dimensionen des Treppenhauses $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{XN} = 2^m, 50. \\ \text{XY} = 6^m, 52. \end{array} \right.$

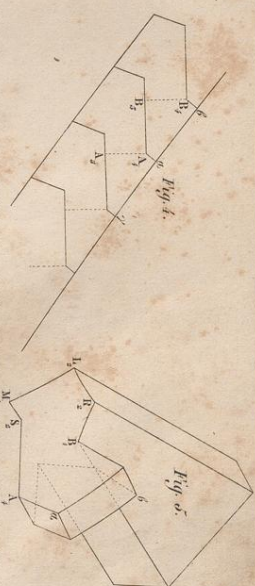
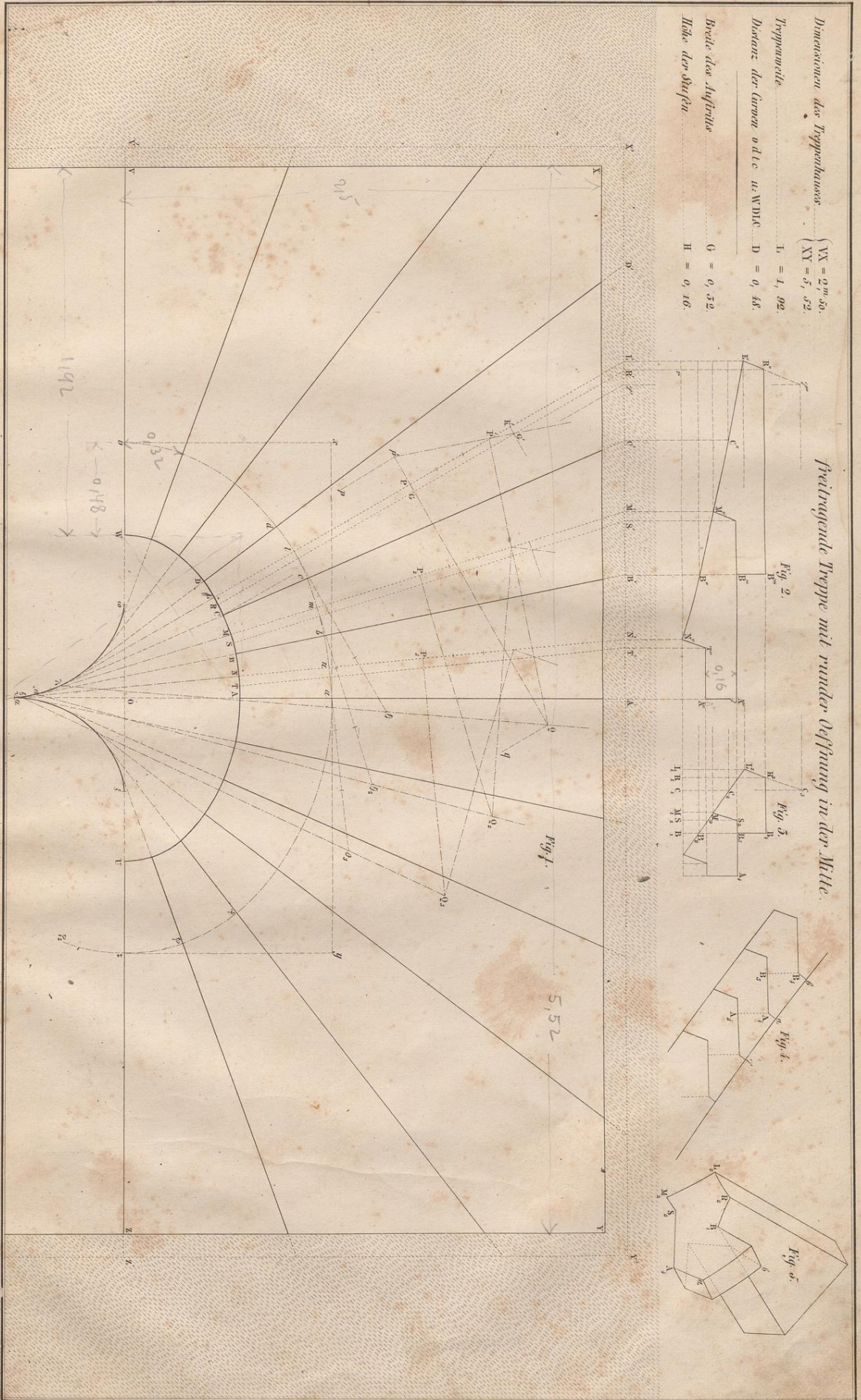
Treppentiefe $\text{I} = 1, 92$

Bestanz der Linsen oder u. W.D.I.C. $\text{D} = 0, 48$

Breite des Auftritts $\text{G} = 0, 52$

Höhe der Stufen $\text{H} = 0, 16$

Freitragende Treppe mit runder Öffnung in der Mitte.



1 Meter ist zu sein vergrüncht.

Treppenwange:

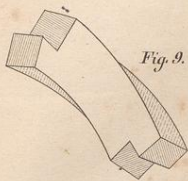


Fig. 9.

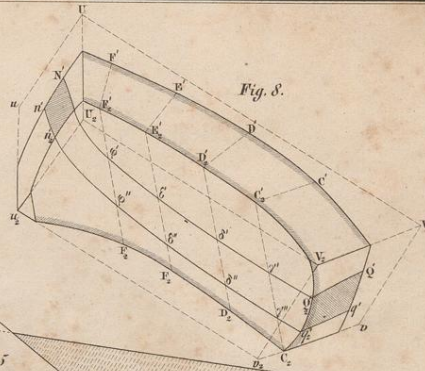


Fig. 8.

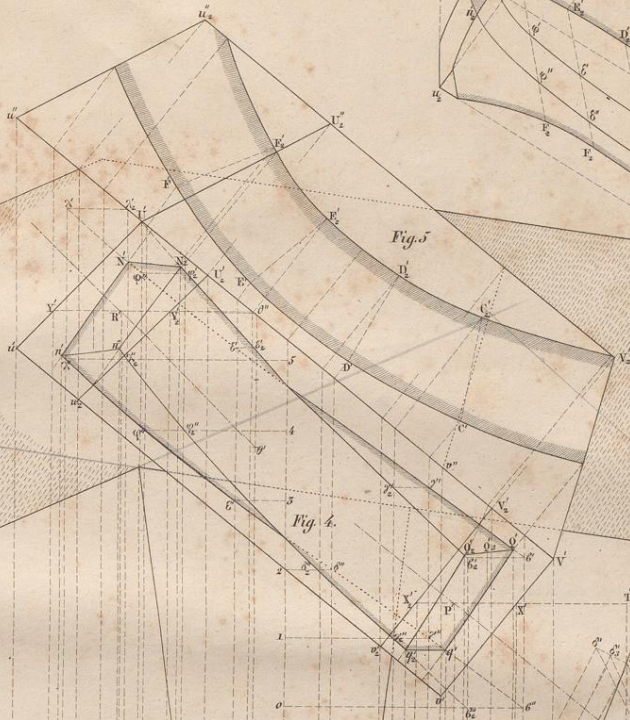


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

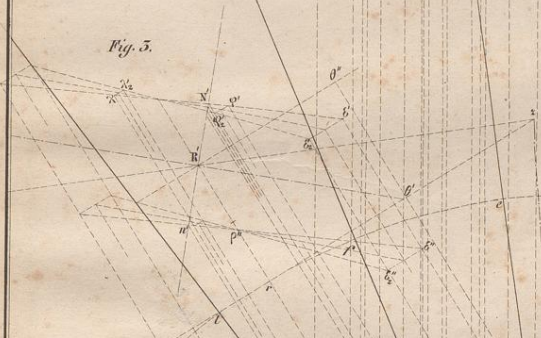


Fig. 3.

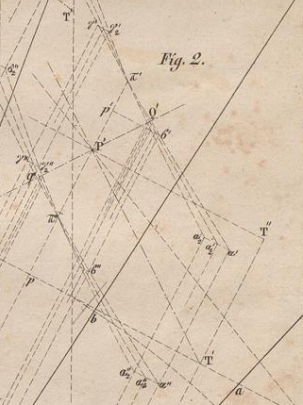


Fig. 2.

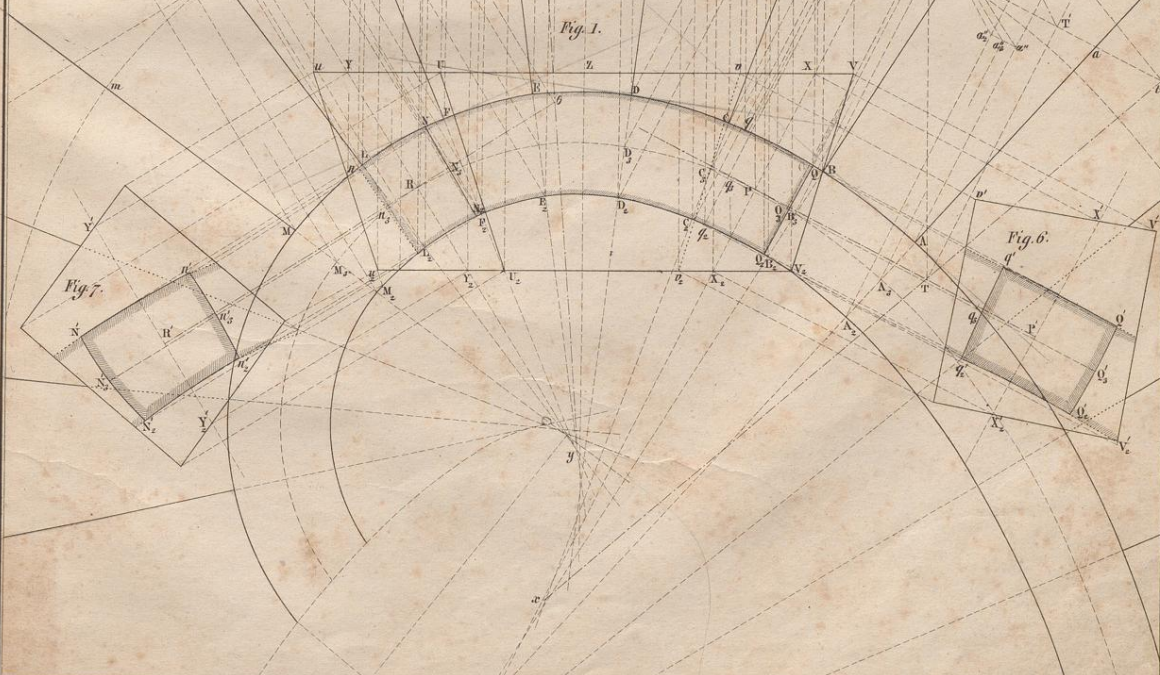


Fig. 1.



Fig. 7.

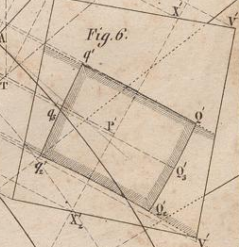
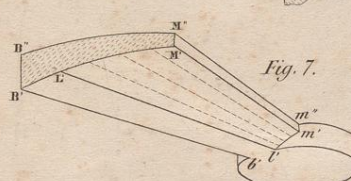
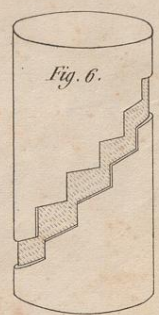
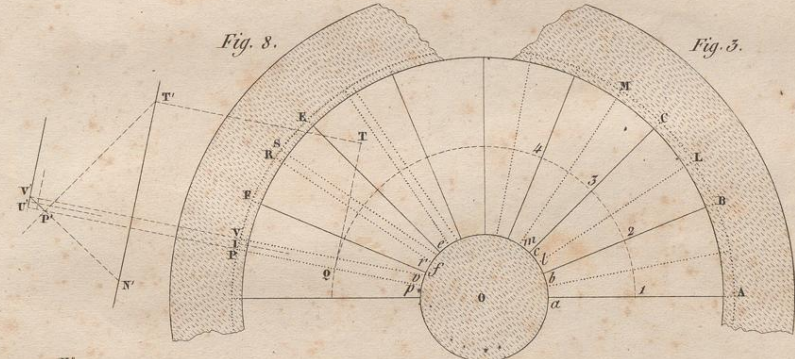
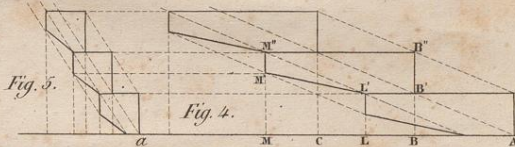
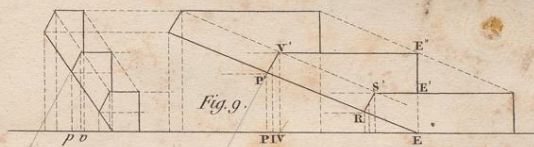
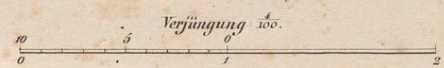
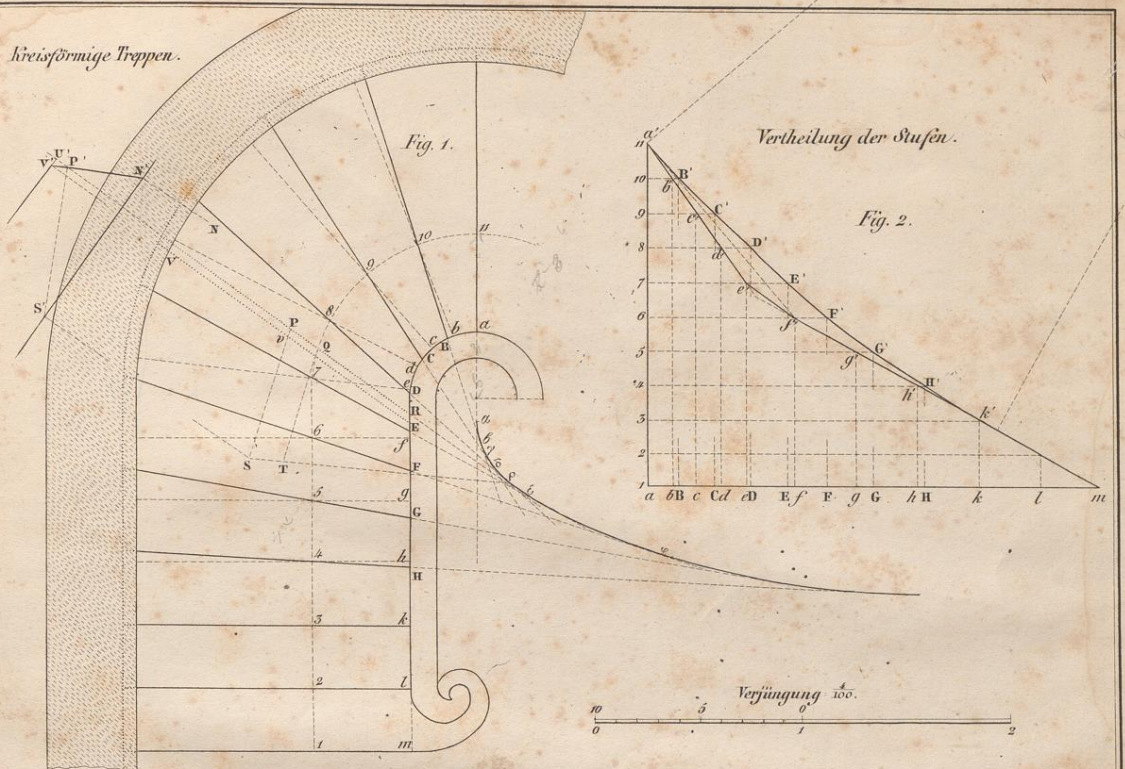


Fig. 6.

Verlag der Akademie

1784

Kreisförmige Treppen.



Wendeltreppen mit massiver Spindel.

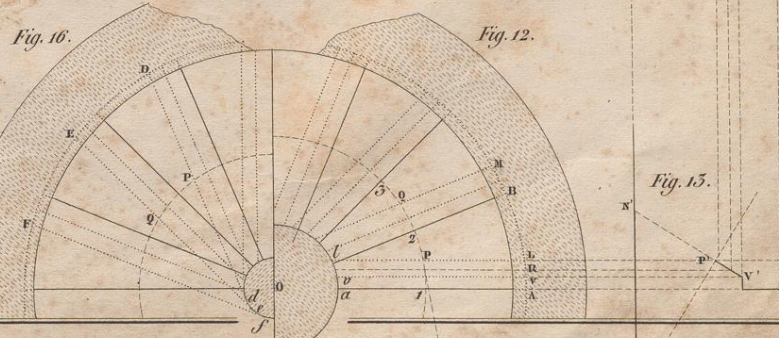
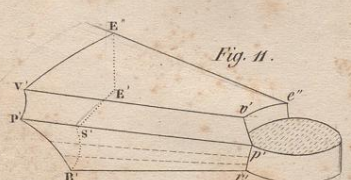
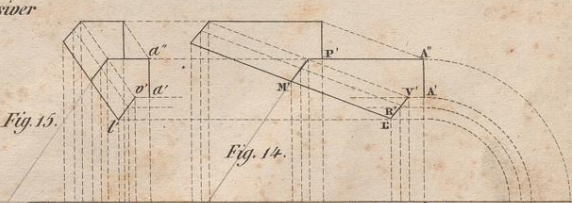
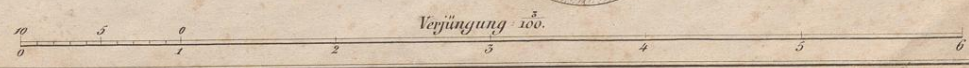
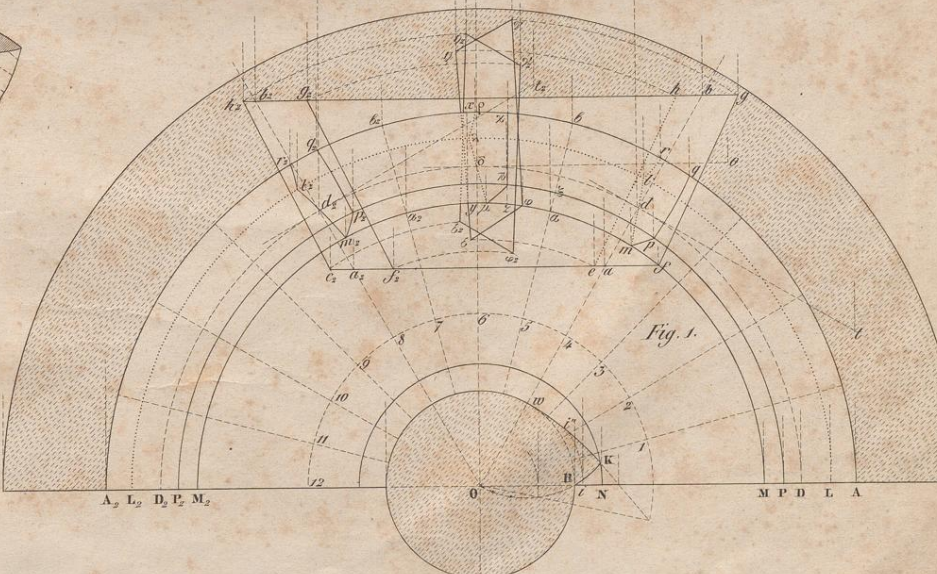
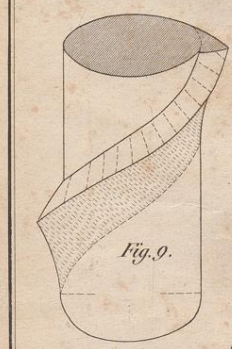
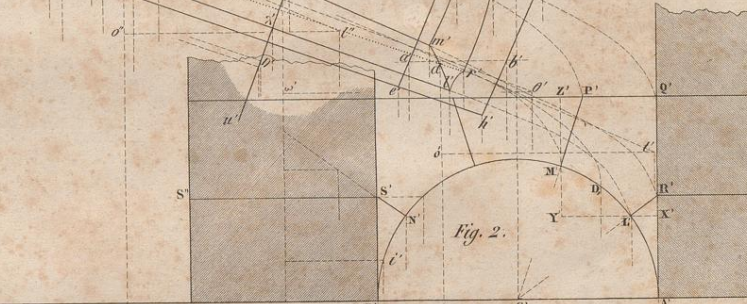
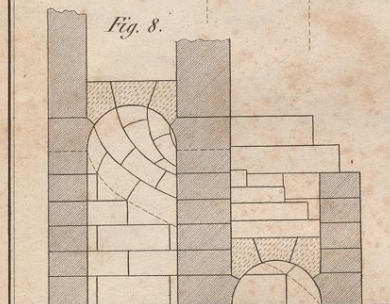
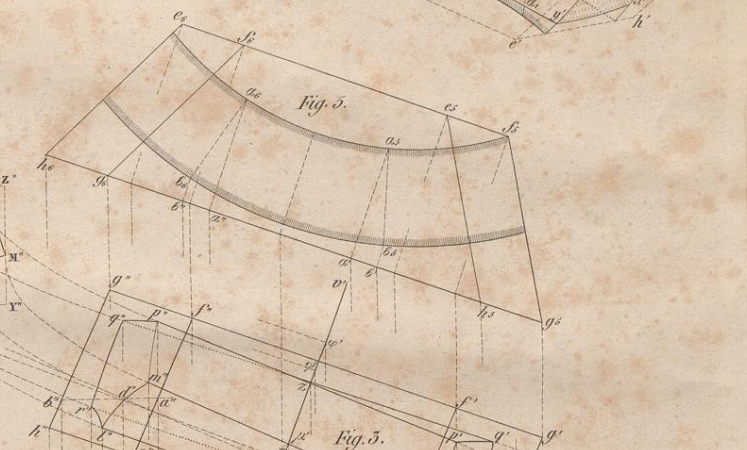
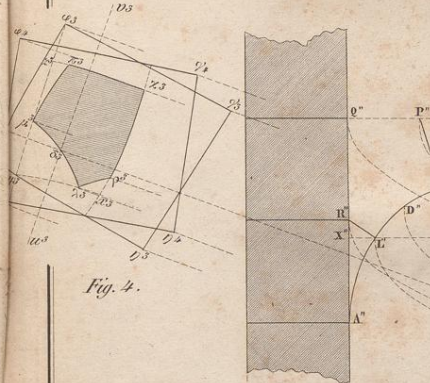
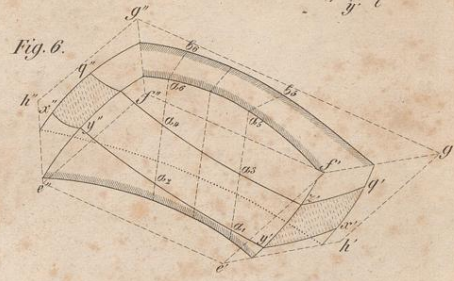
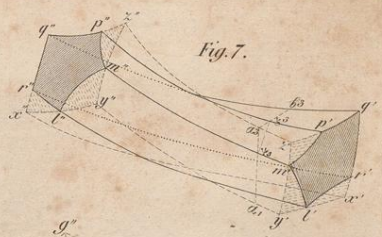
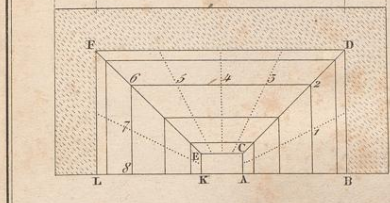
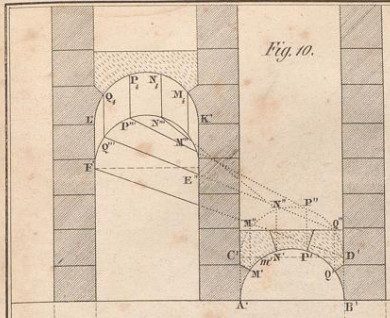
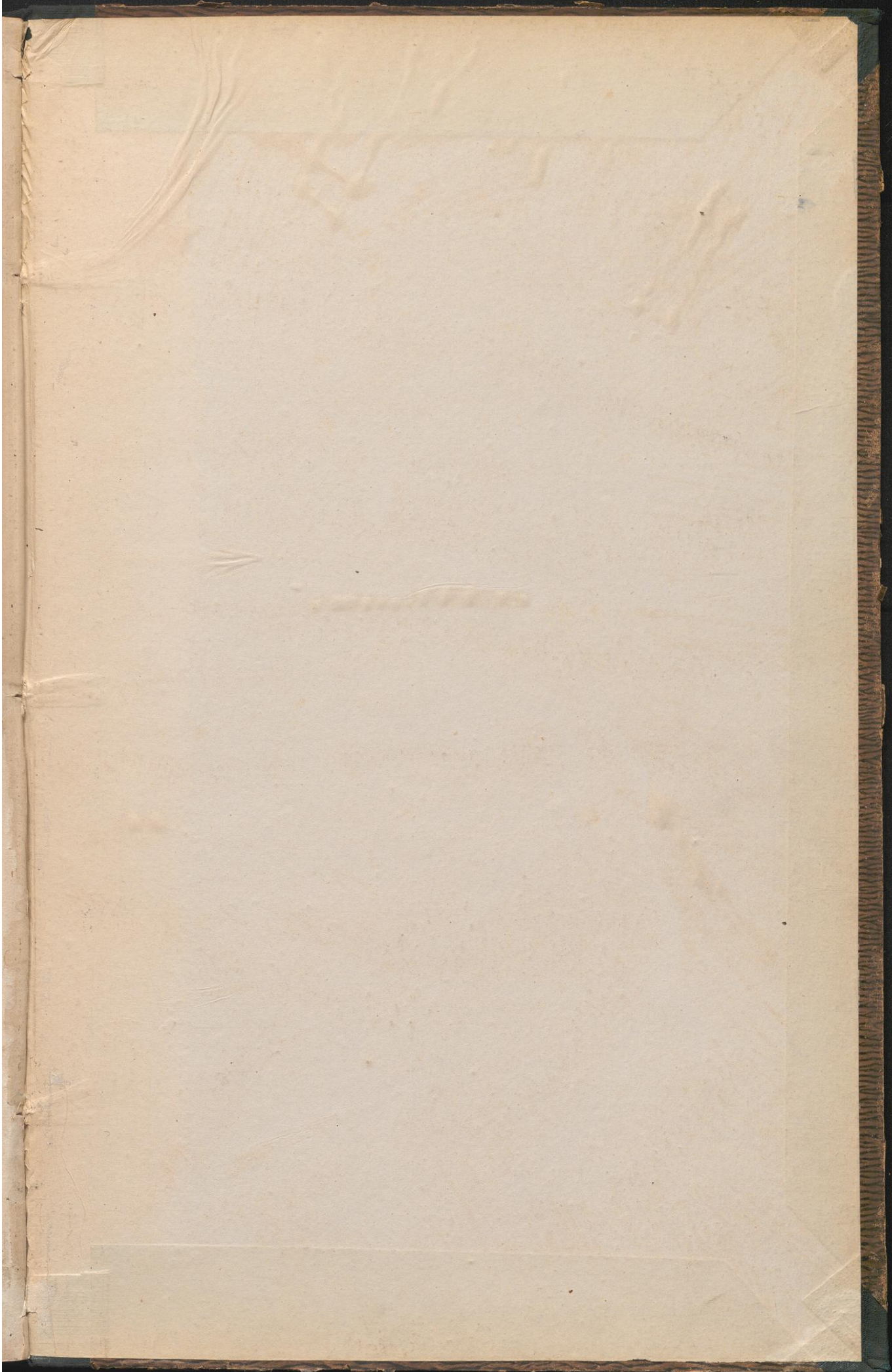


Fig. 13.

Treppe mit kreisförmigem Schraubengewölbe.
Vis Saint-Gilles.





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