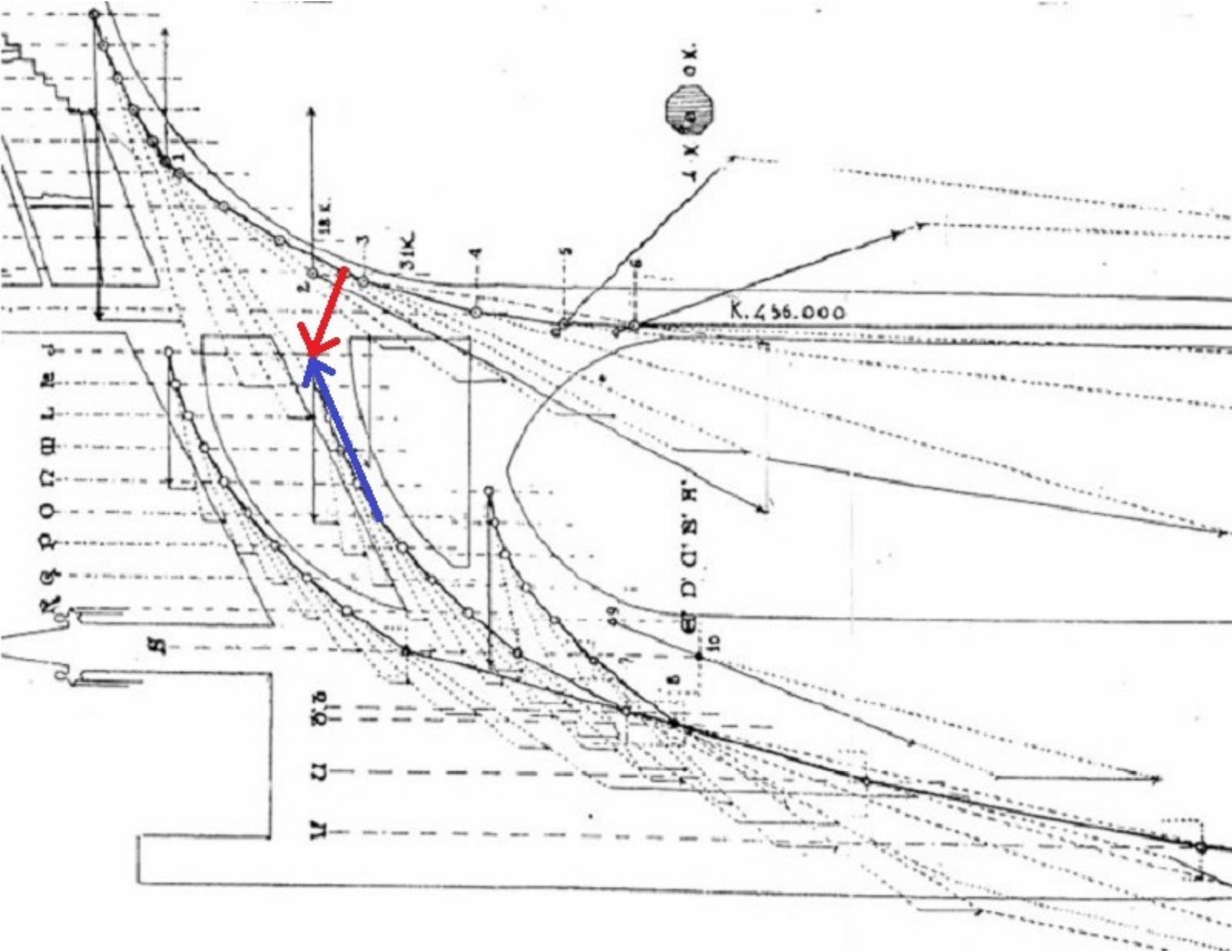
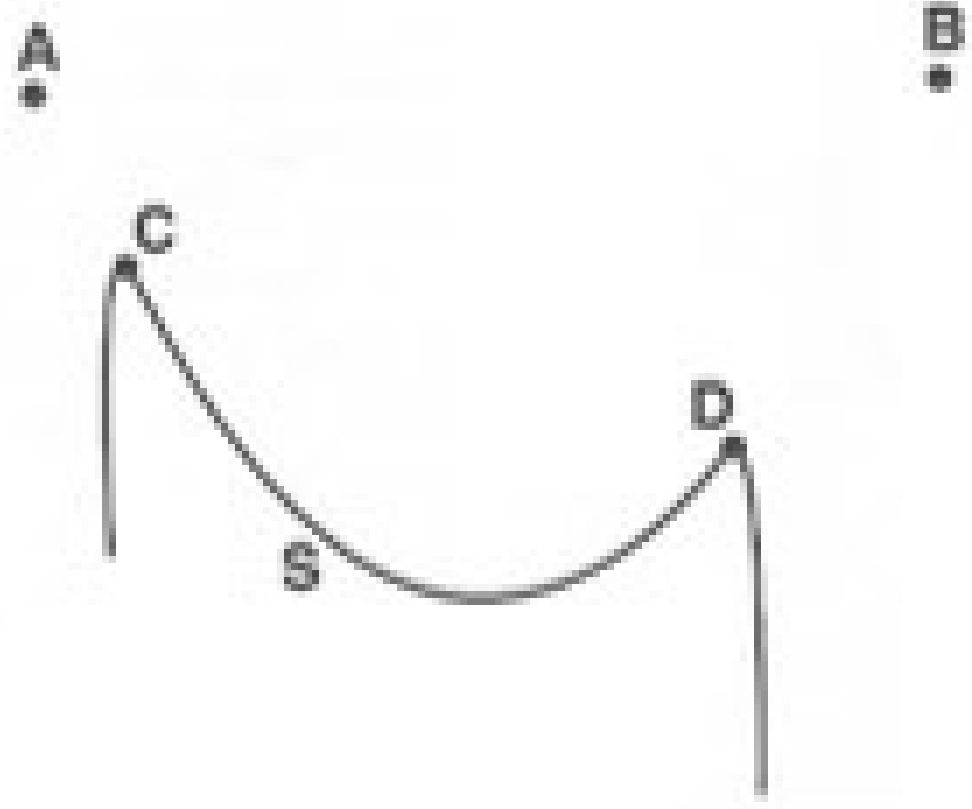
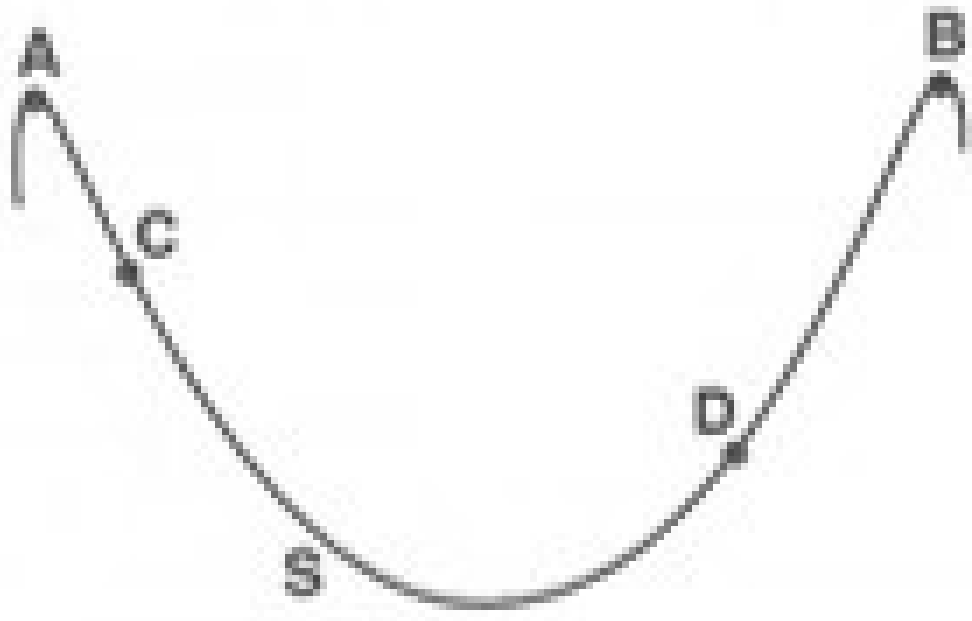


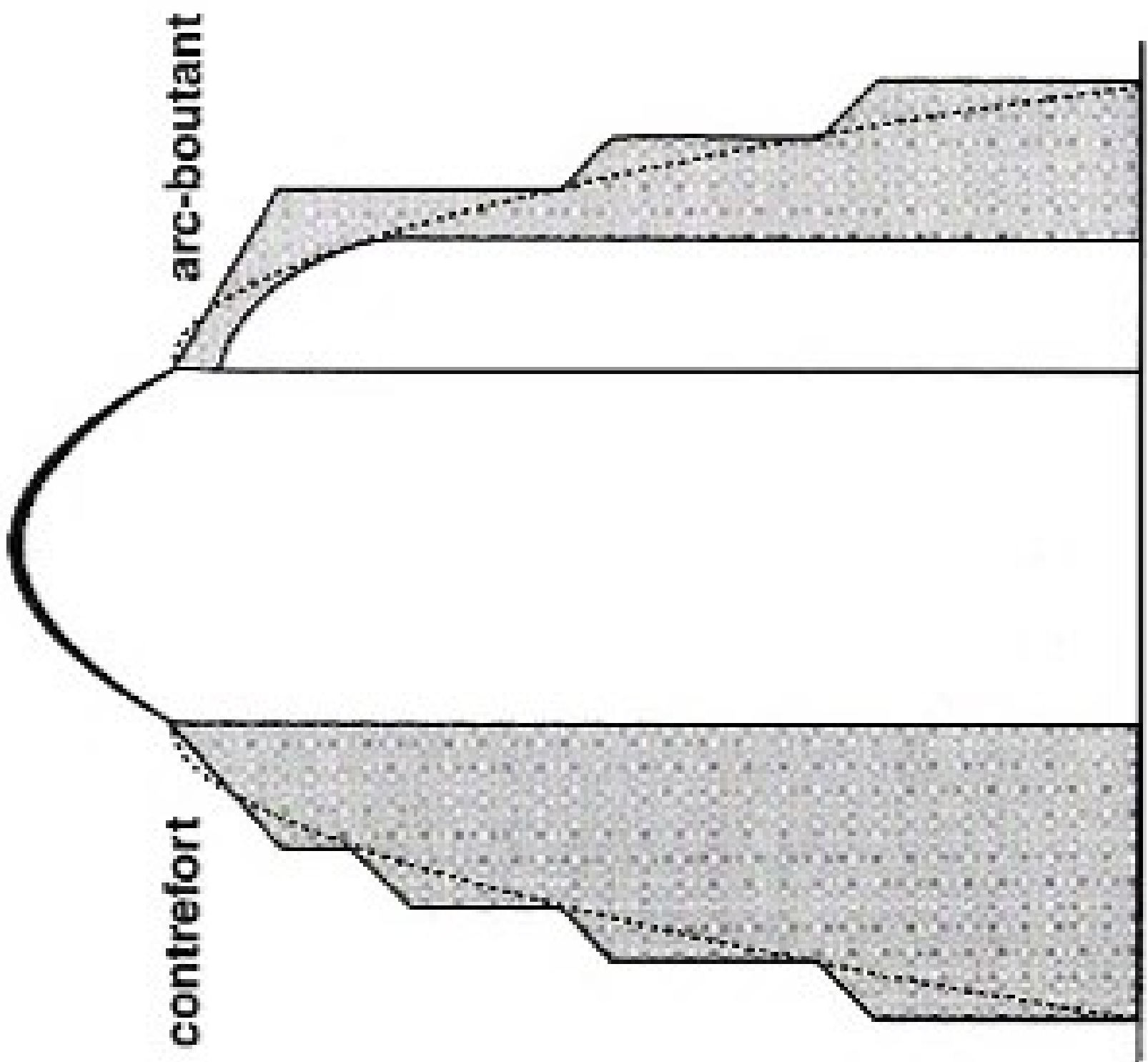
$t/R = 15.24\%$
 $H_{min} = 19.00\%$ of total weight of the arch

(c)

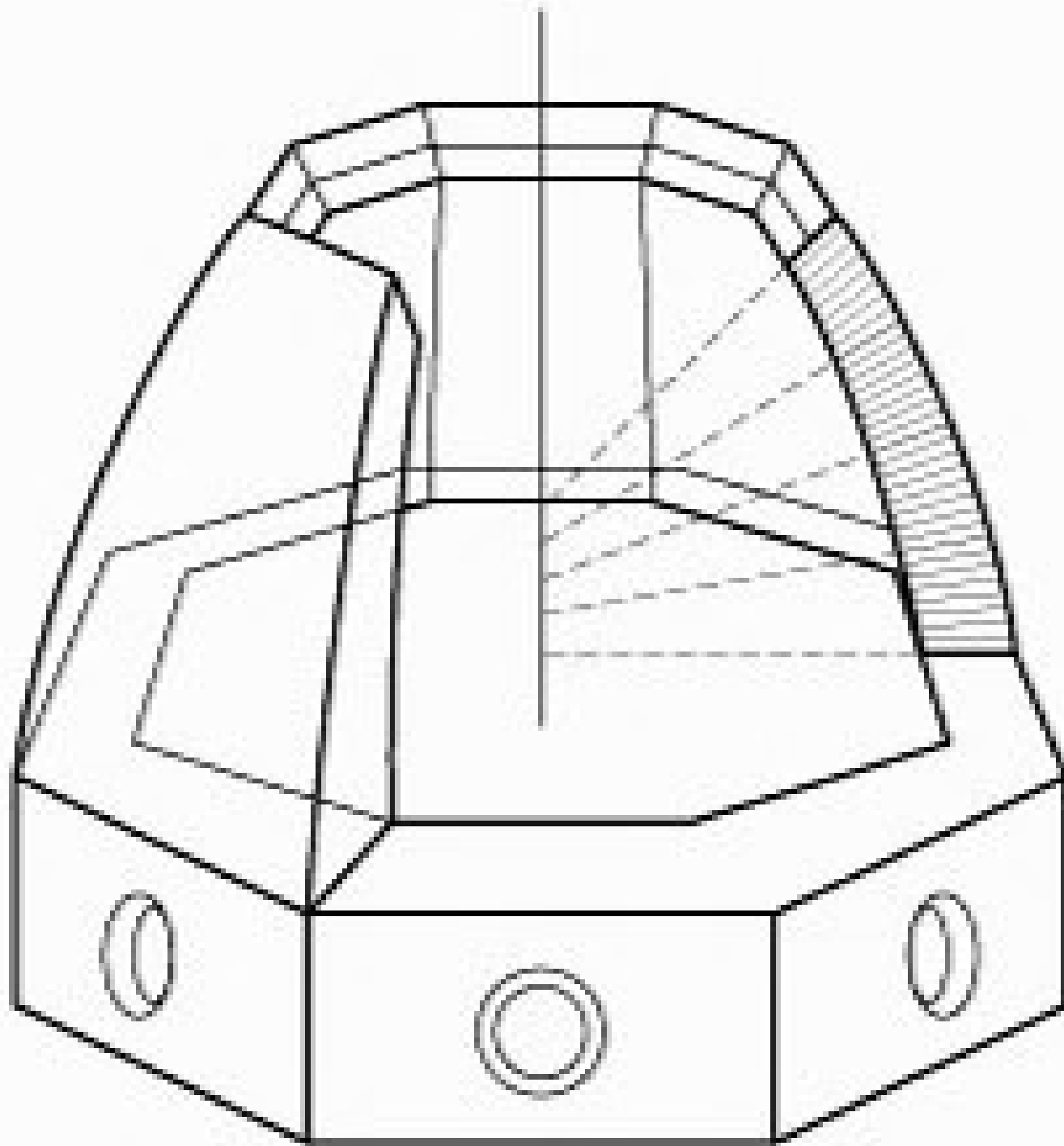
Span increase = 11.49%
 Thrust increase = 85.10%

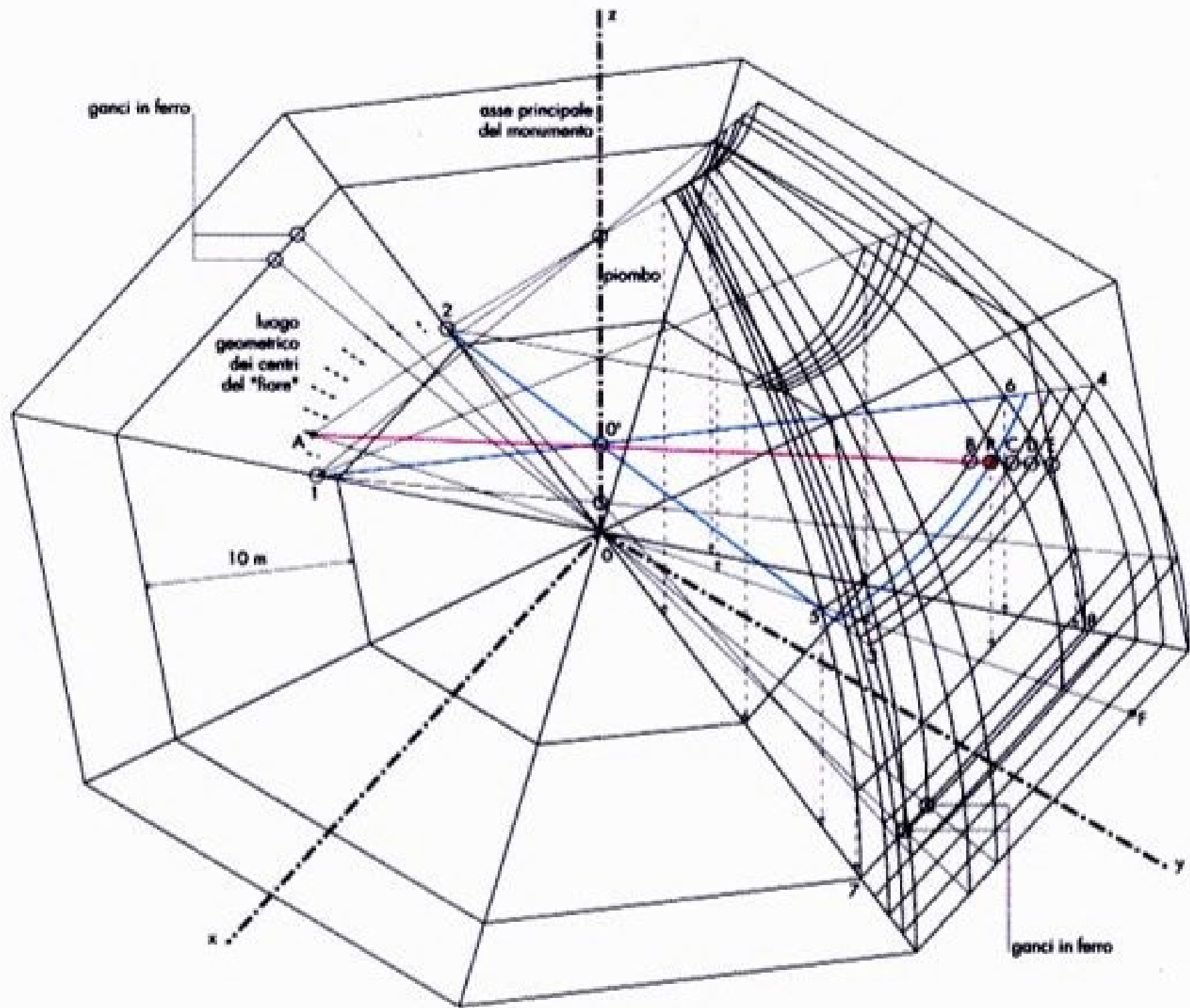








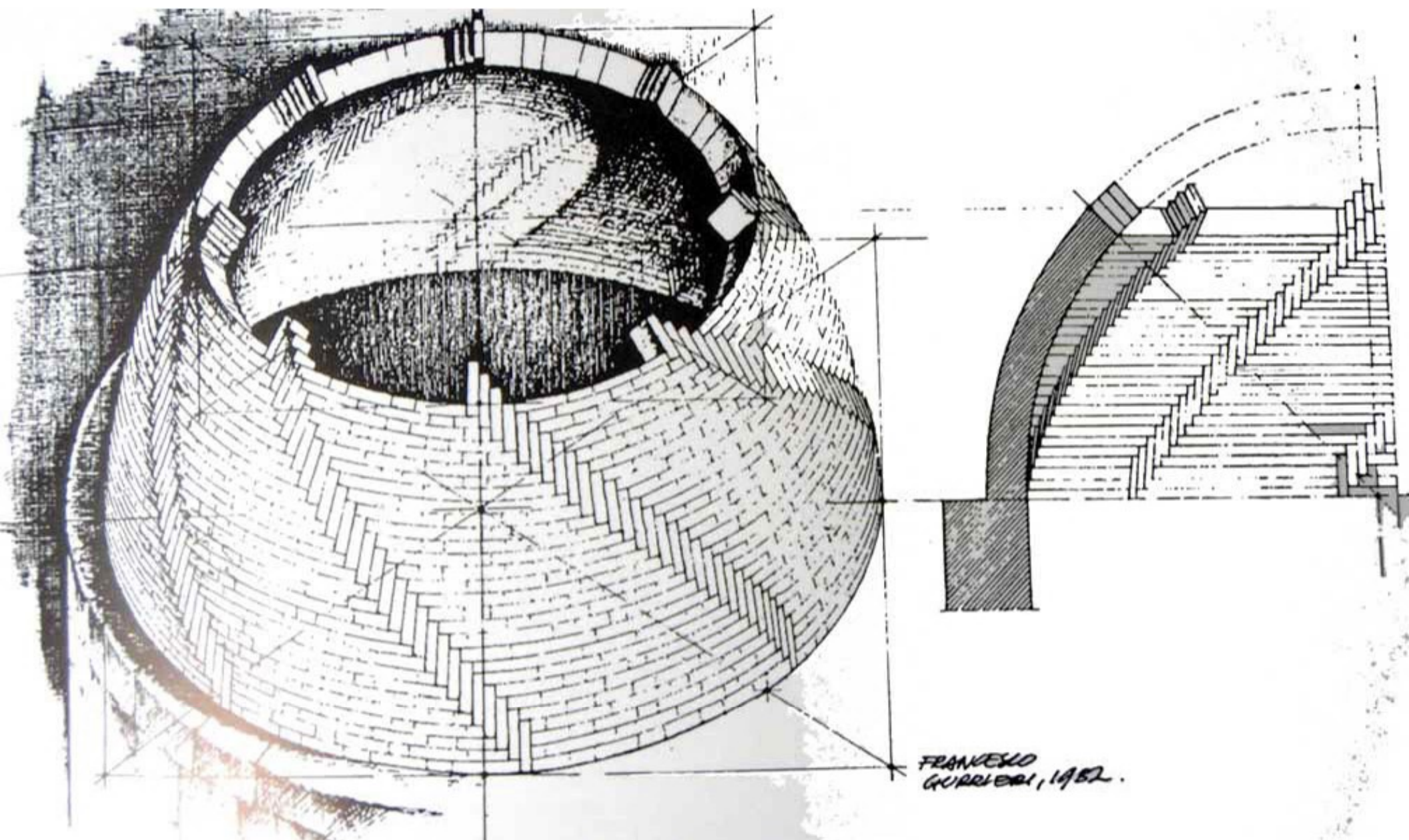




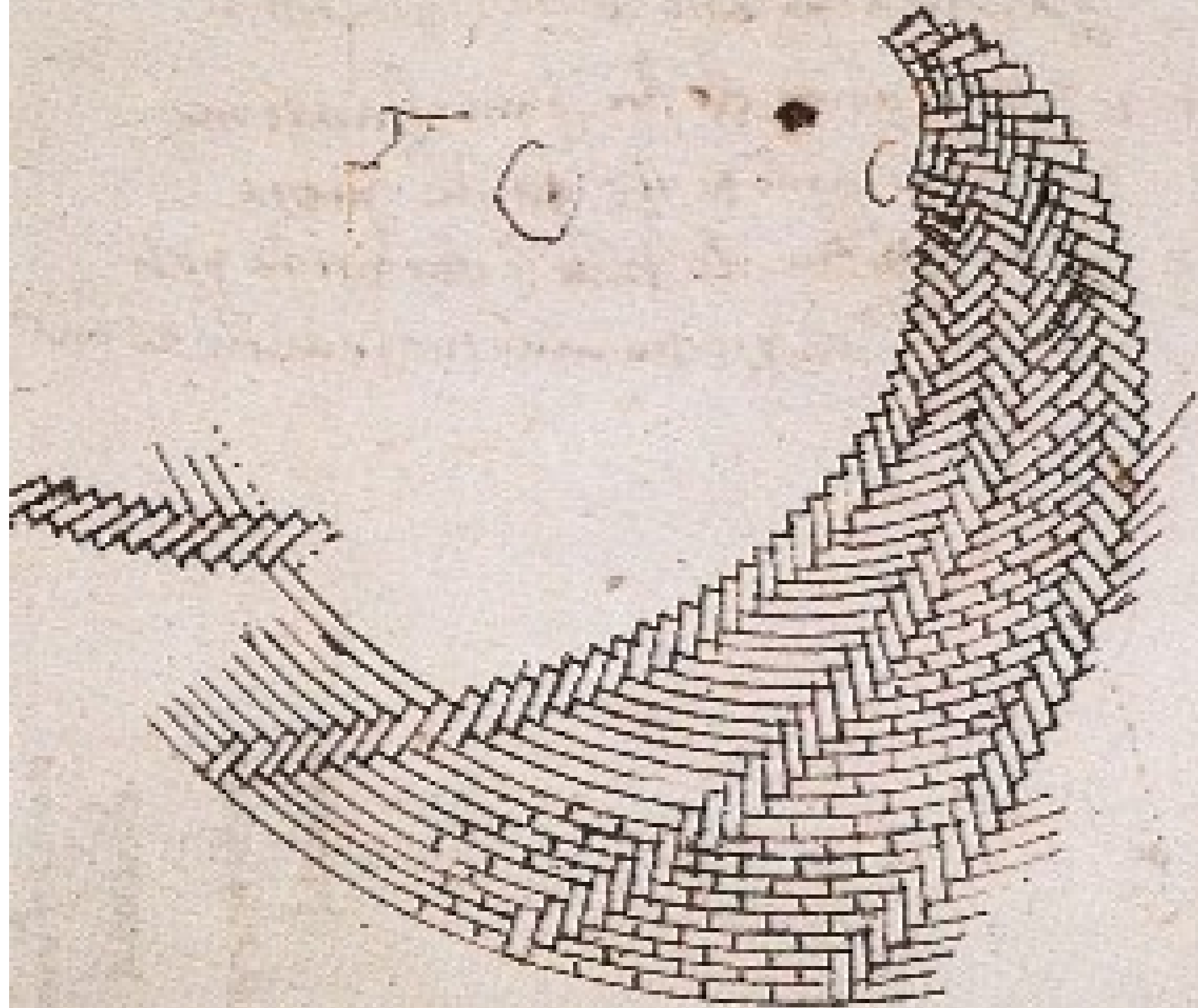




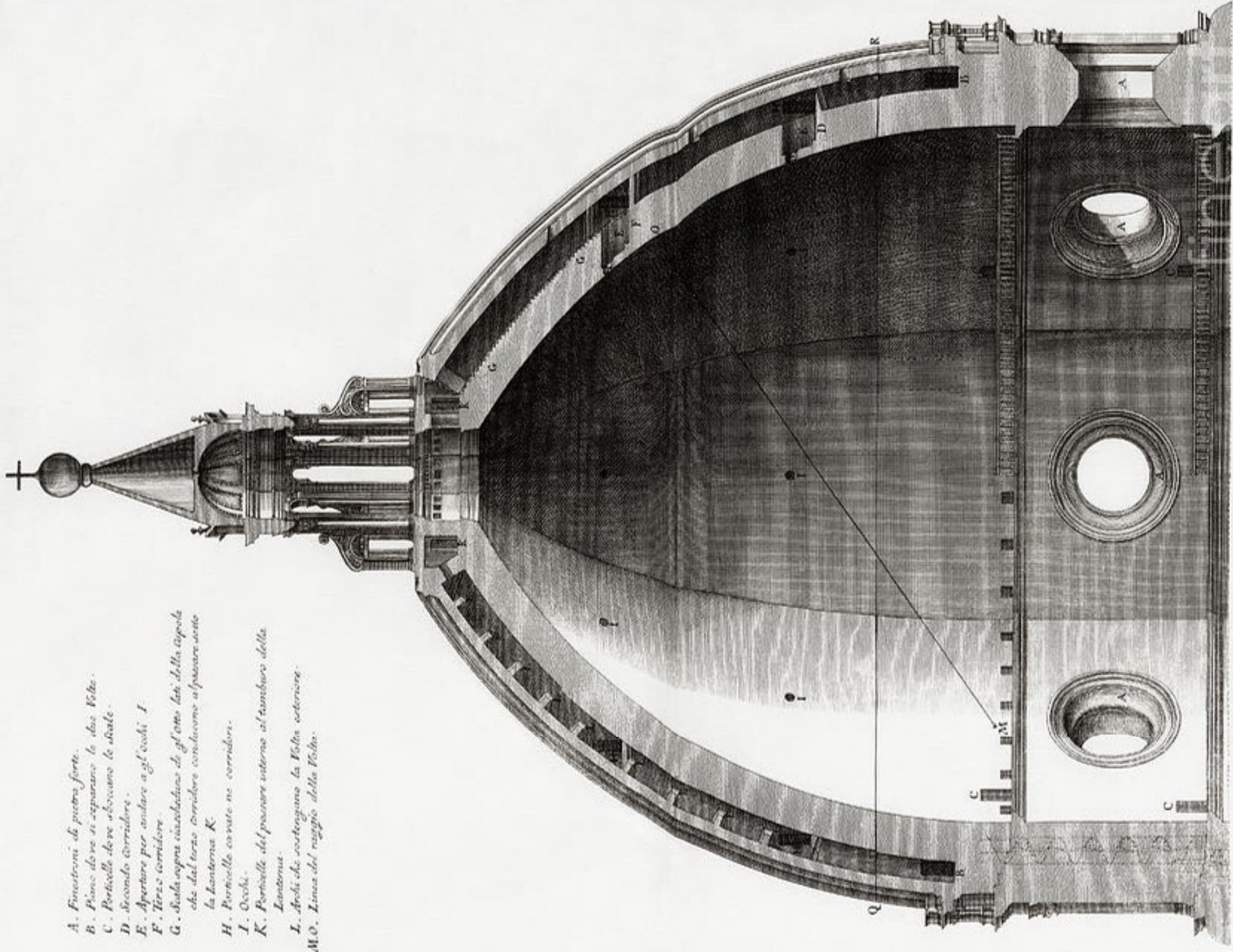




FRANCESCO
GURRIERI, 1952.



- A.* Finestrini di pietra forte.
B. Piano dove si separano le due Volute.
C. Porticelle dove sbocciano le scale.
D. Secondo corridore.
E. Aperture per andare a' gli occhi *I.*
F. Terzo corridore.
G. Scala sopra i vestiboli di gl'otto lati della cupola che dal terzo corridore conducono a' spaziar sotto la lanterna *K.*
H. Porticelle cavate ne corridore.
I. Occhi.
K. Porticelle del passare interno al tamburo della Lanterna.
L. Archi che sostengono la Volta superiore.
M.O. Linea del raggio della Volta.

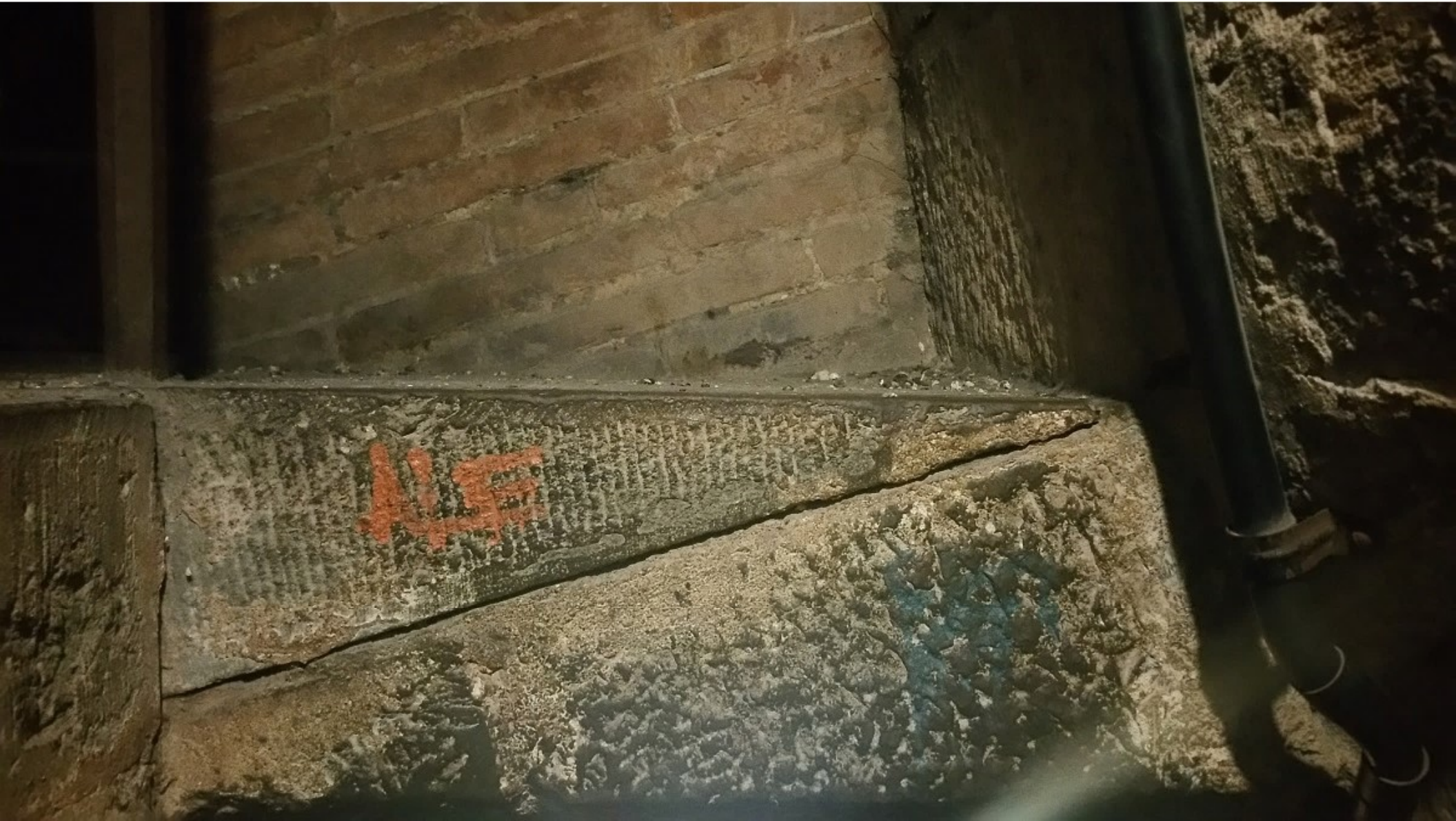


20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 scala di P. no Romano
 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 scala di B. no Romano

Tutto del Tamburo, e Cupola con Sua Lanterna









SWEDEN

EOT

M.M.
M.M.I.
M.C.M.L.V.

THE CLINK

TRANS

M.C.M.L.V.

THE CLINK

M.C.M.L.V.







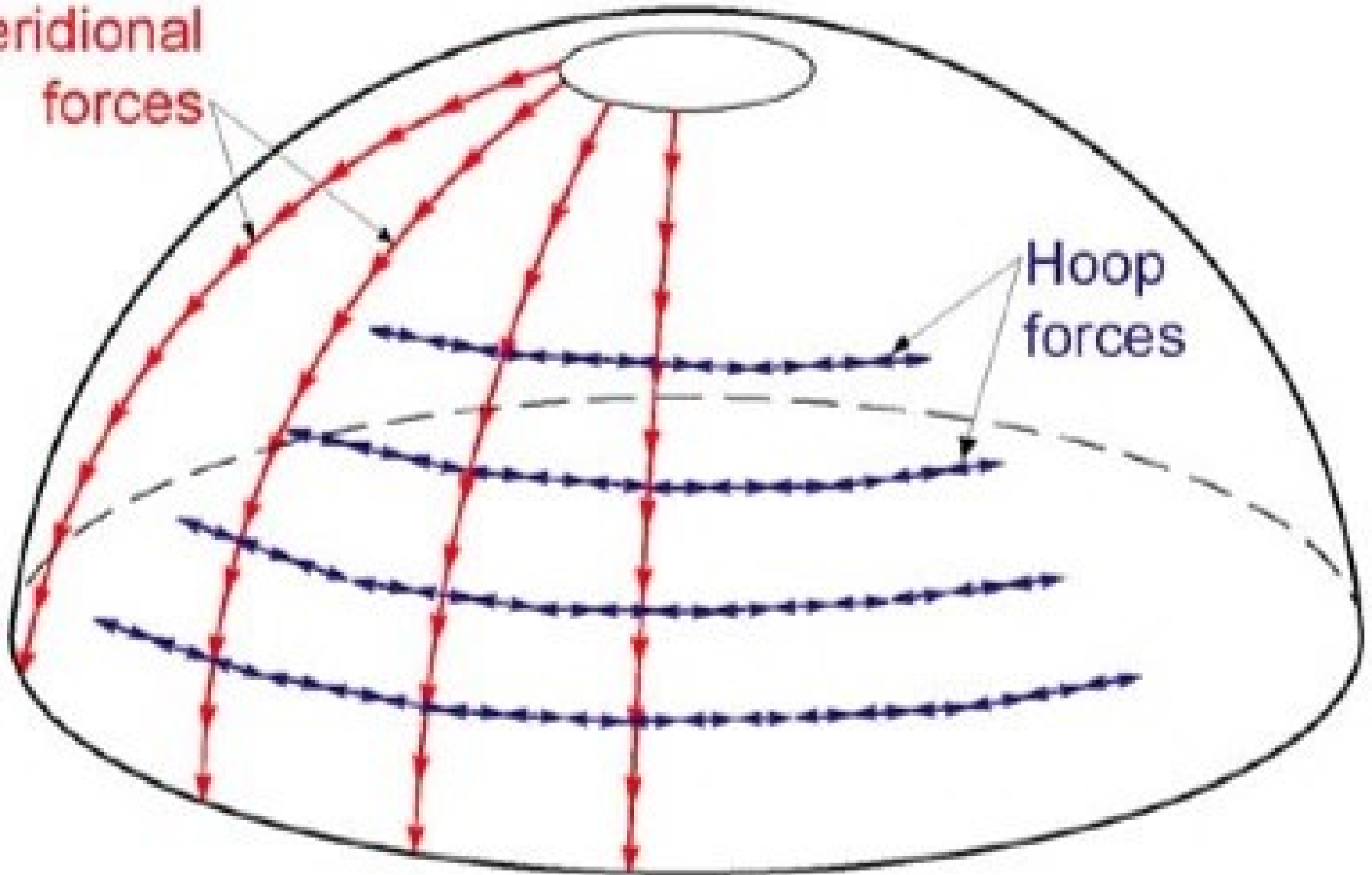








Meridional
forces



Hoop
forces

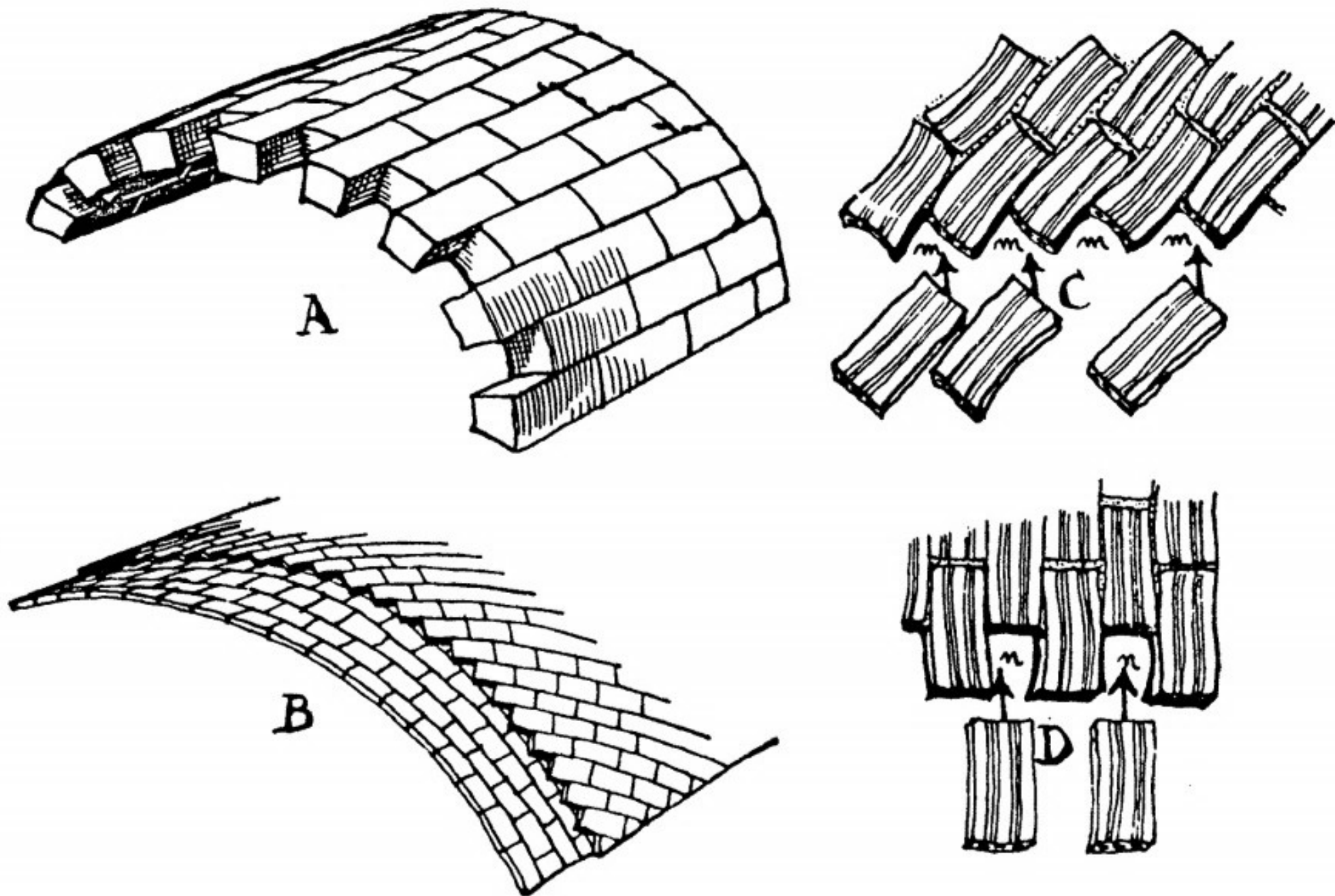


Fig. 1. Stone vs. tile vaults (Moya, *Bóvedas tabicadas*).

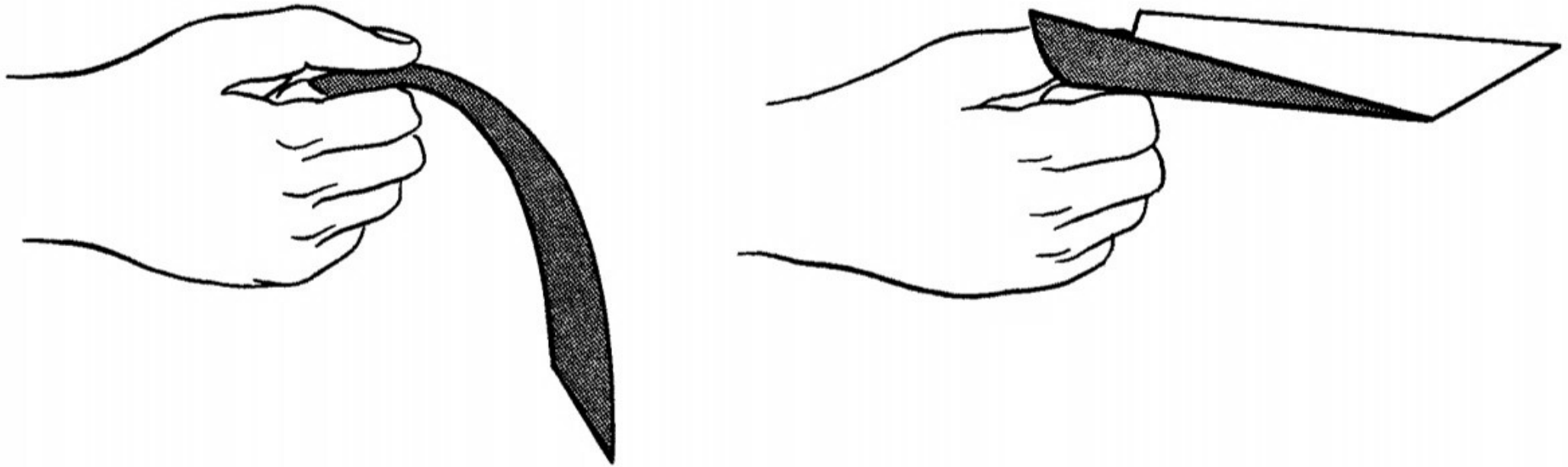
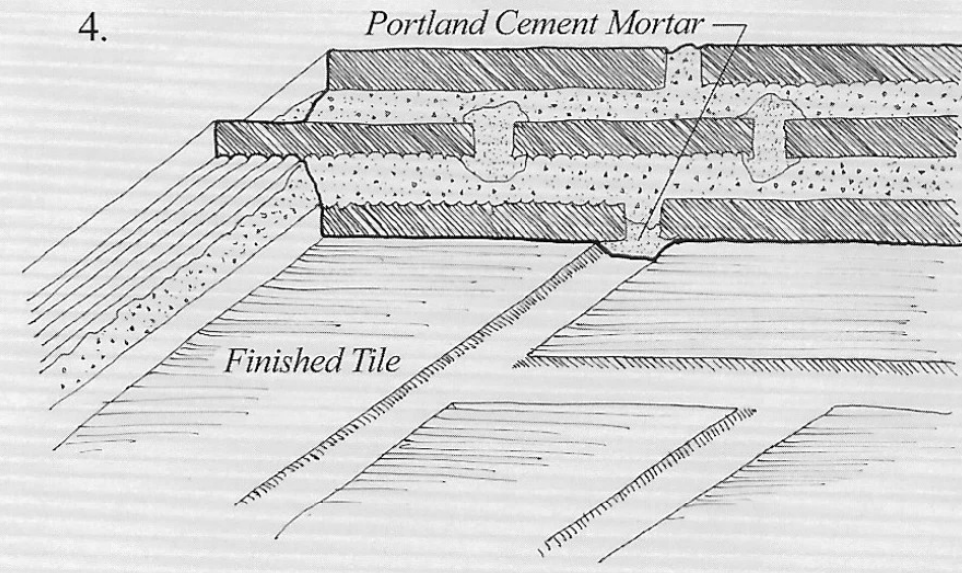
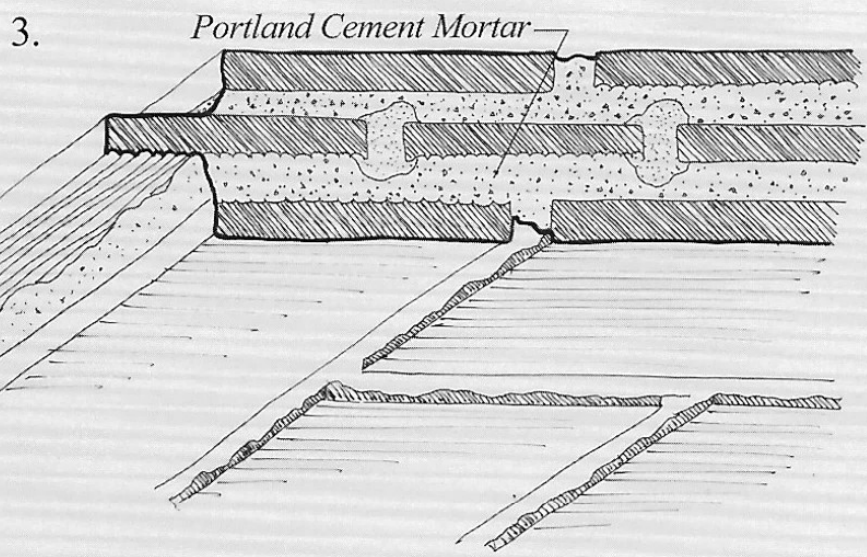
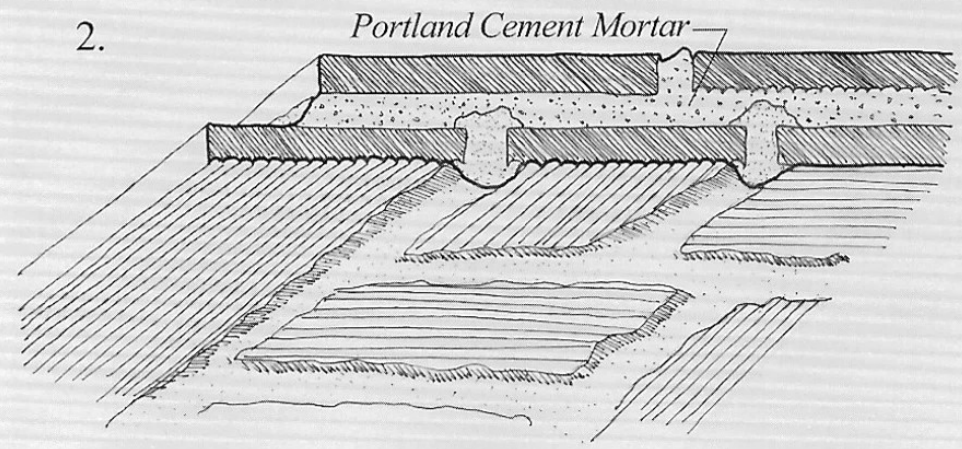
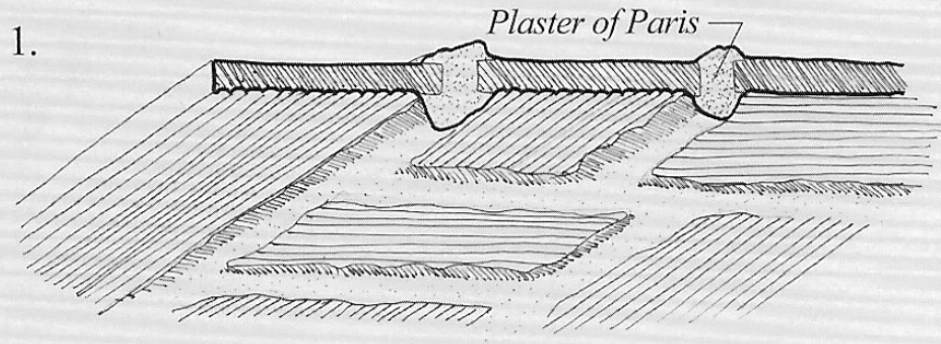
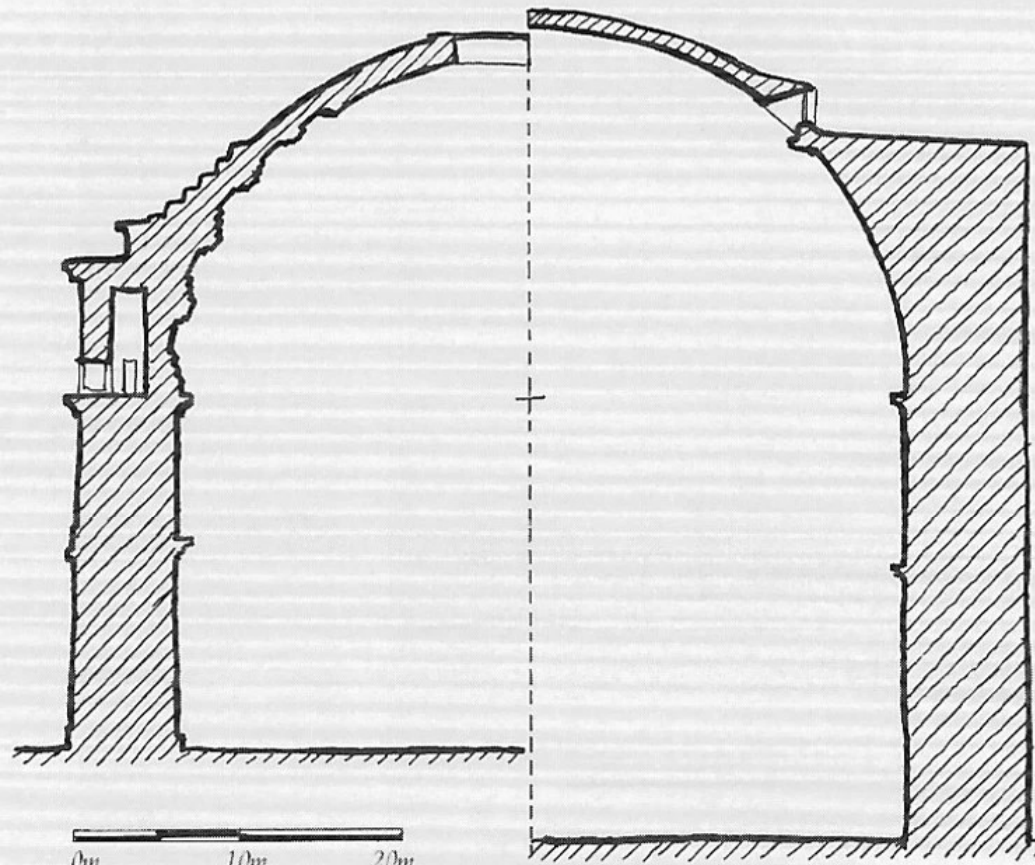


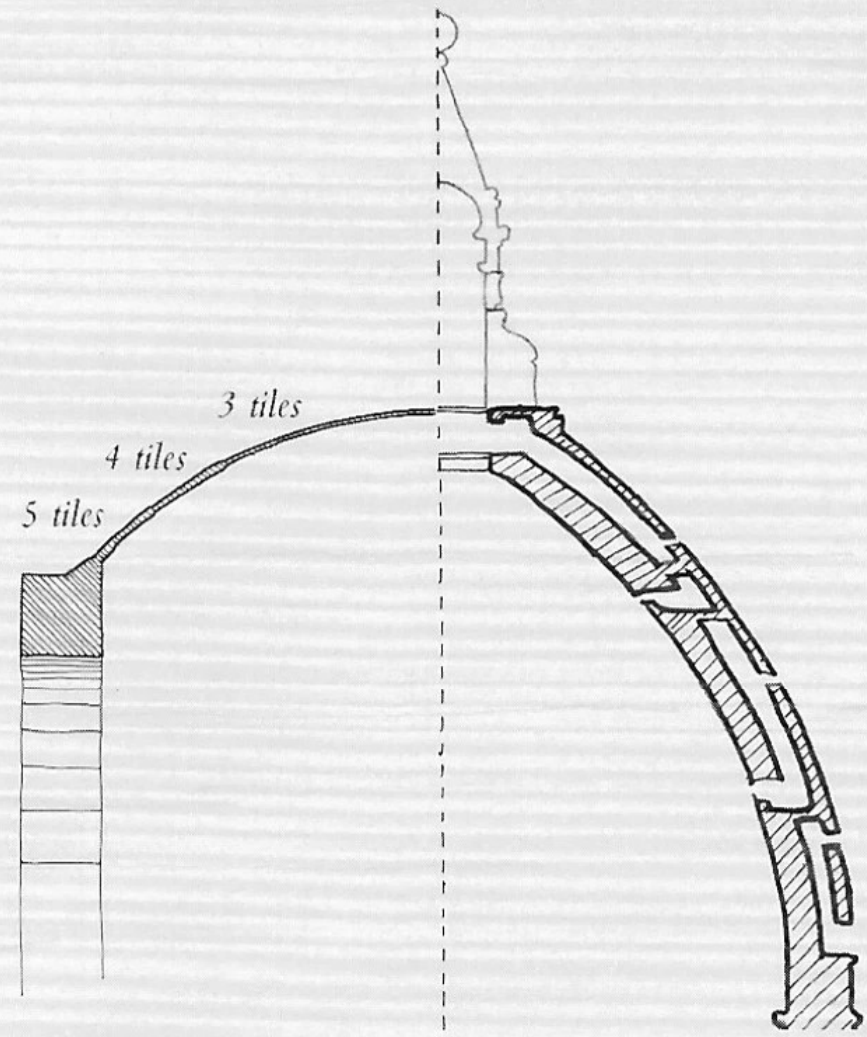
Fig. 2. A surface (paper), unable to support its own weight, can sustain that and more if given a slight curvature (Salvadori & Heller, *Structure in Architecture*, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1963).





Pantheon (Rome)

Hagia Sophia



St. John the Divine

Florence Cathedral

