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Politechniki Wrocławskiej



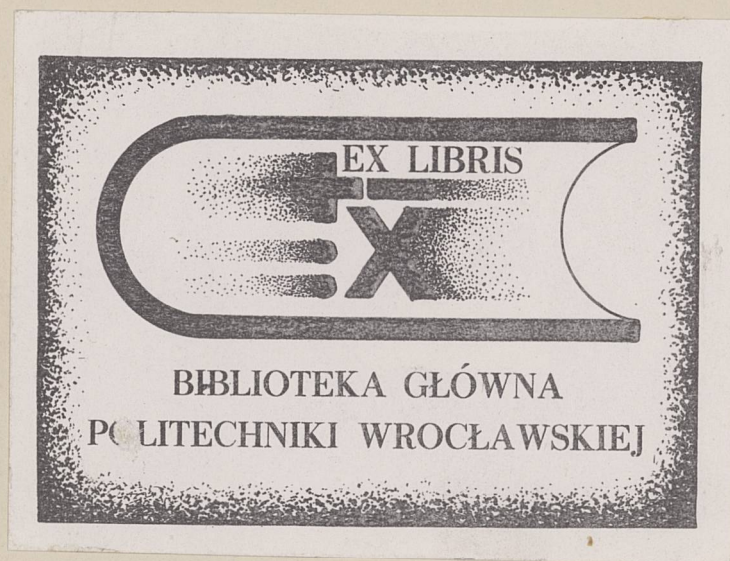
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TRAITÉ
DE
STÉRÉOTOMIE.

ATLAS.

TRAITÉ DE STÉRÉOTOMIE,

COMPRENANT

LES APPLICATIONS DE LA GÉOMÉTRIE DESCRIPTIVE

A

LA THÉORIE DES OMBRES, LA PERSPECTIVE LINÉAIRE, LA GNOMONIQUE,
LA COUPE DES PIERRES ET LA CHARPENTE,

AVEC UN ATLAS COMPOSÉ DE 76 PLANCHES IN-FOLIO.

PAR C.-F.-A. LEROY,

Ancien Professeur à l'École Polytechnique et à l'École Normale supérieure,
Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur.

QUATORZIÈME ÉDITION, REVUE ET ANNOTÉE

PAR M. E. MARTELET,

Ancien Professeur de Géométrie descriptive à l'École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures
et au Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.

AUGMENTÉE D'UN SUPPLÉMENT :

THÉORIE ET CONSTRUCTION DE L'APPAREIL HÉLICOÏDAL DES ARCHES BIAISES,

PAR M. JULES DE LA GOURNERIE,

RÉDIGÉES

PAR M. ERNEST LEBON.

—
Tome Deuxième. — Atlas.
—

NOUVEAU TIRAGE

PARIS,

GAUTHIER-VILLARS, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE

DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, DE L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES,

Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

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1926



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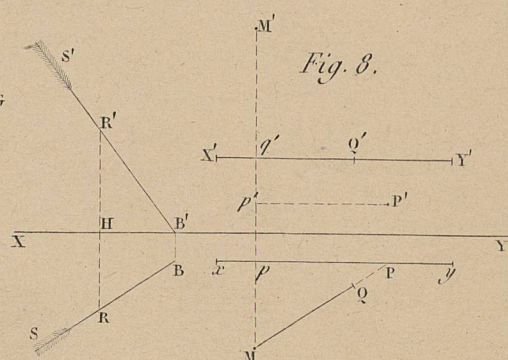
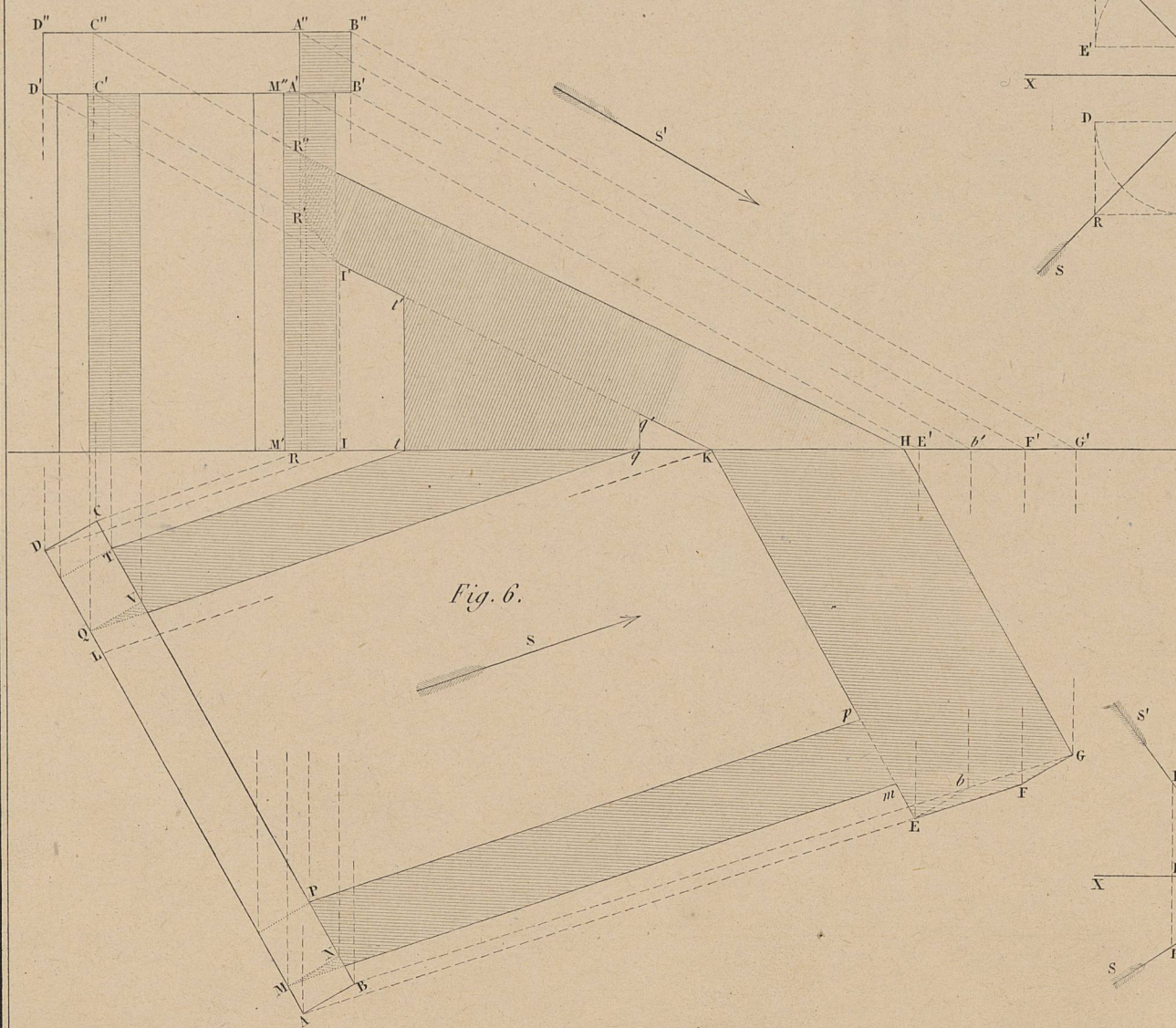
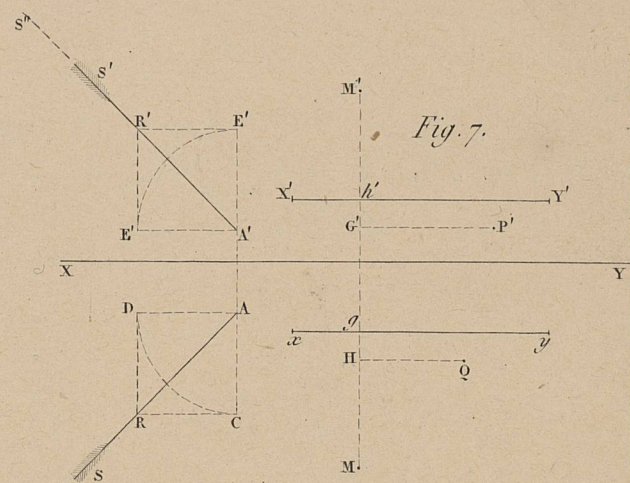
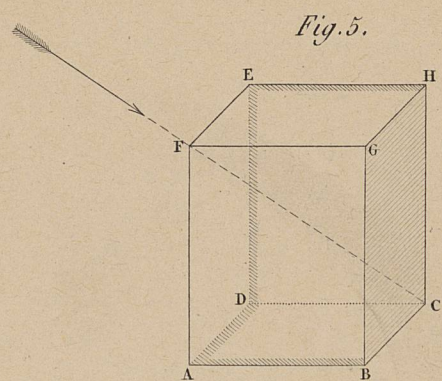
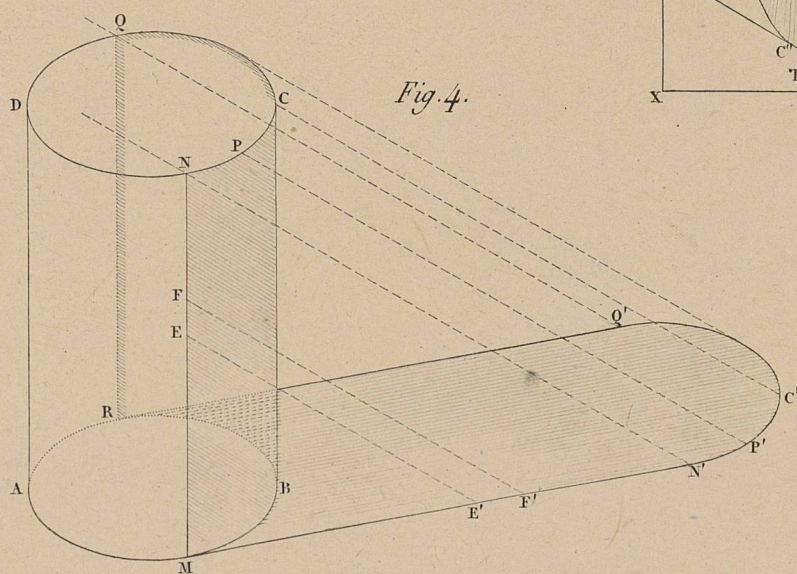
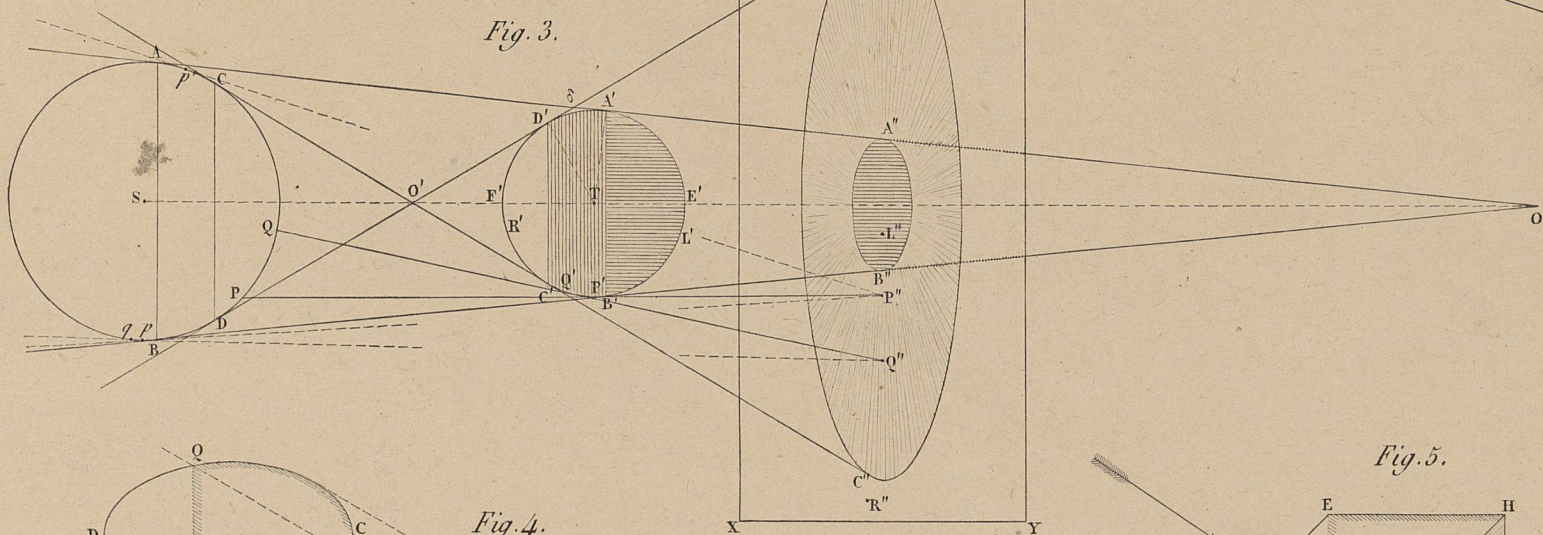
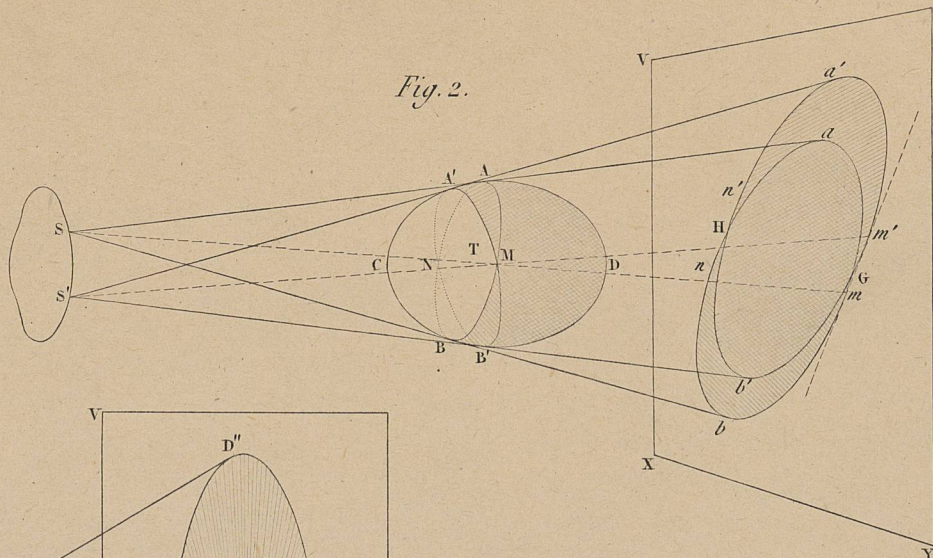
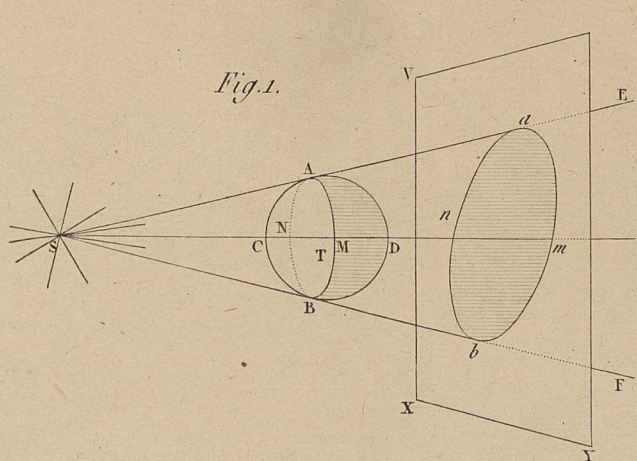


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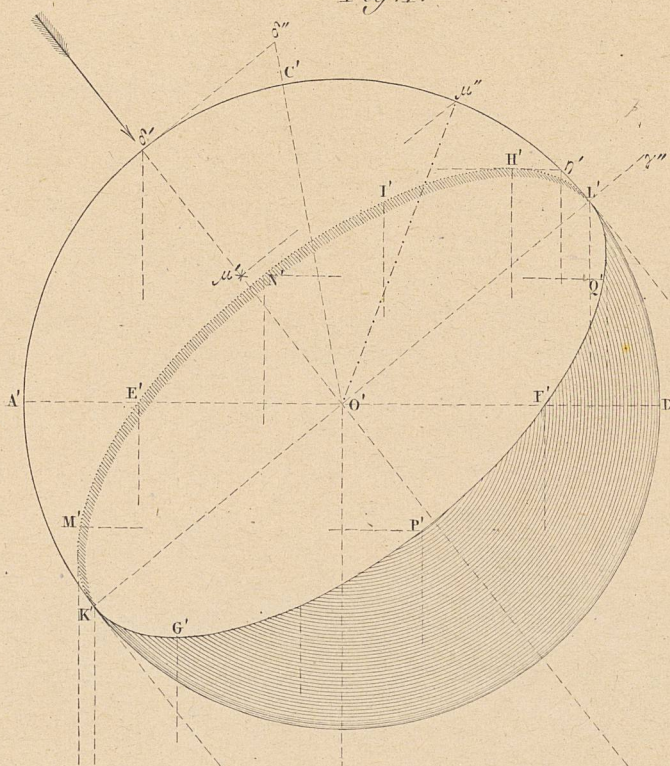


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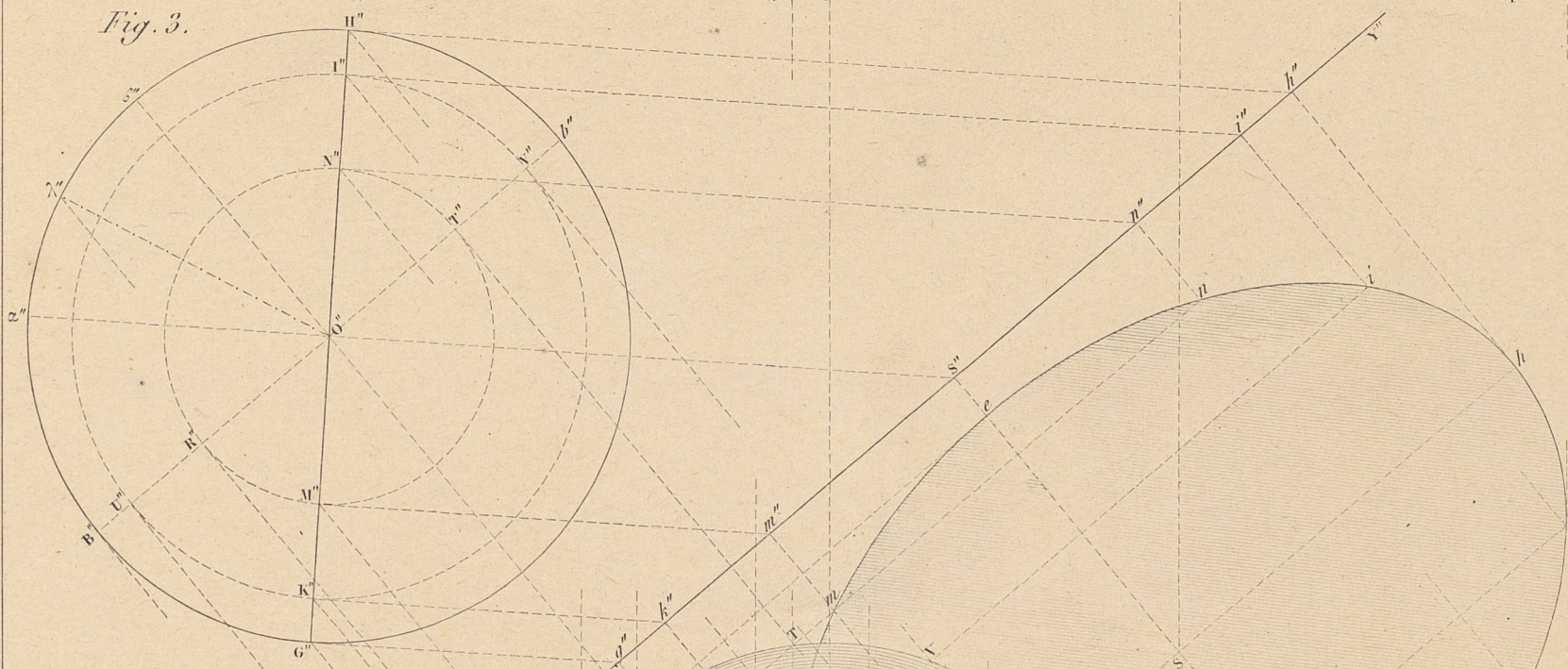
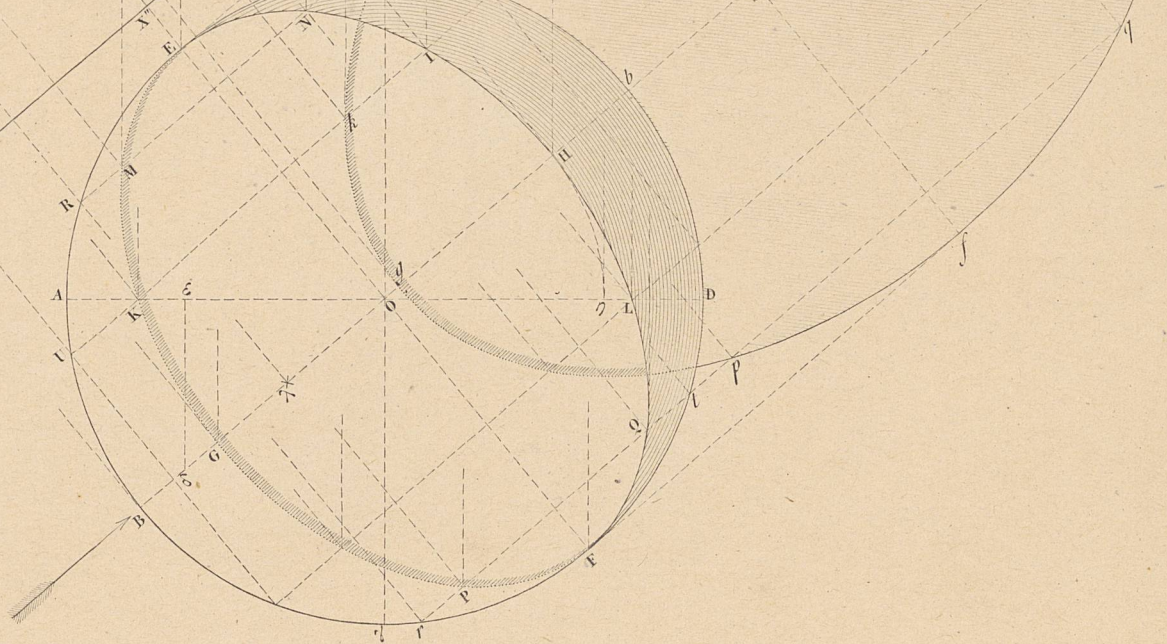
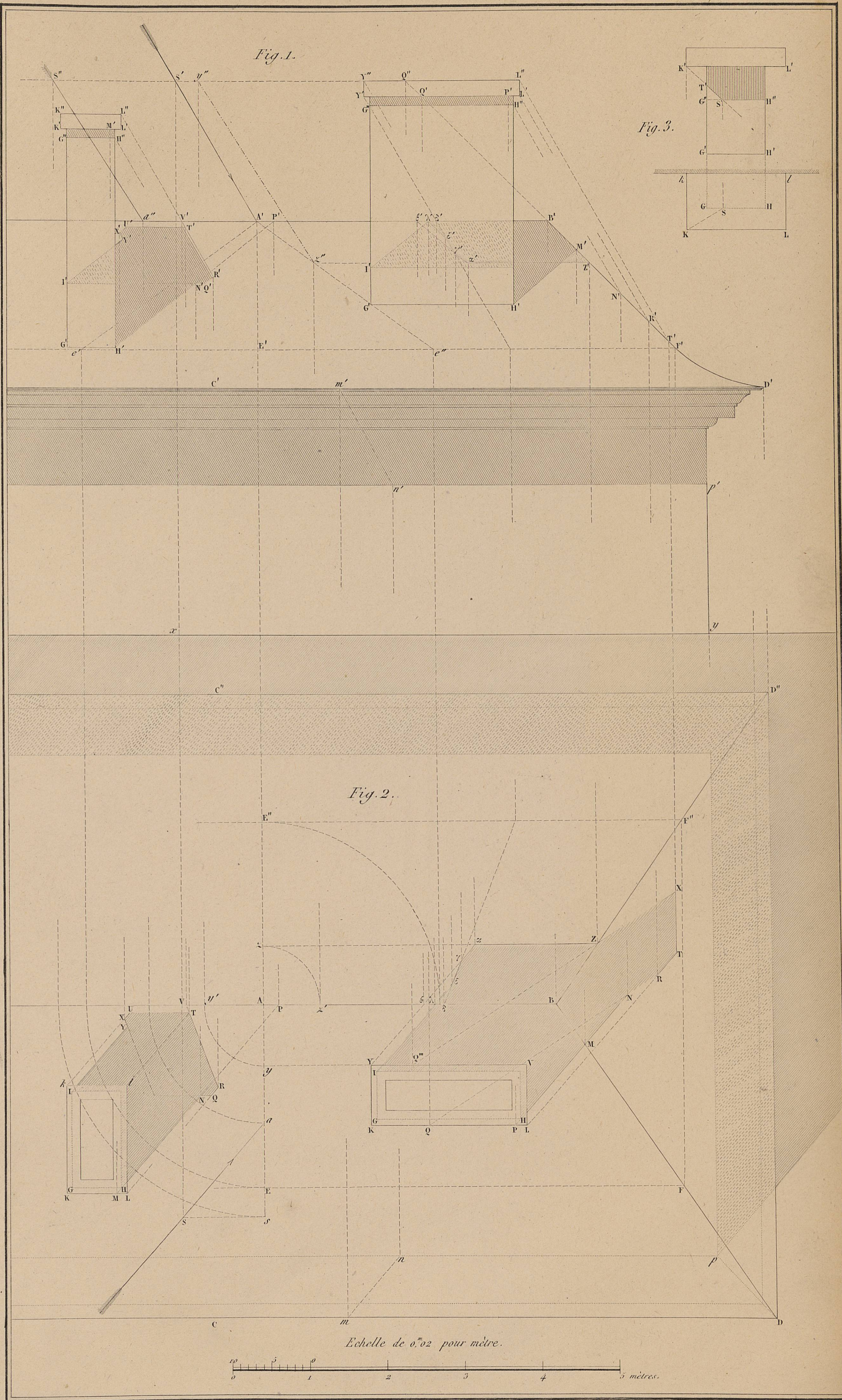
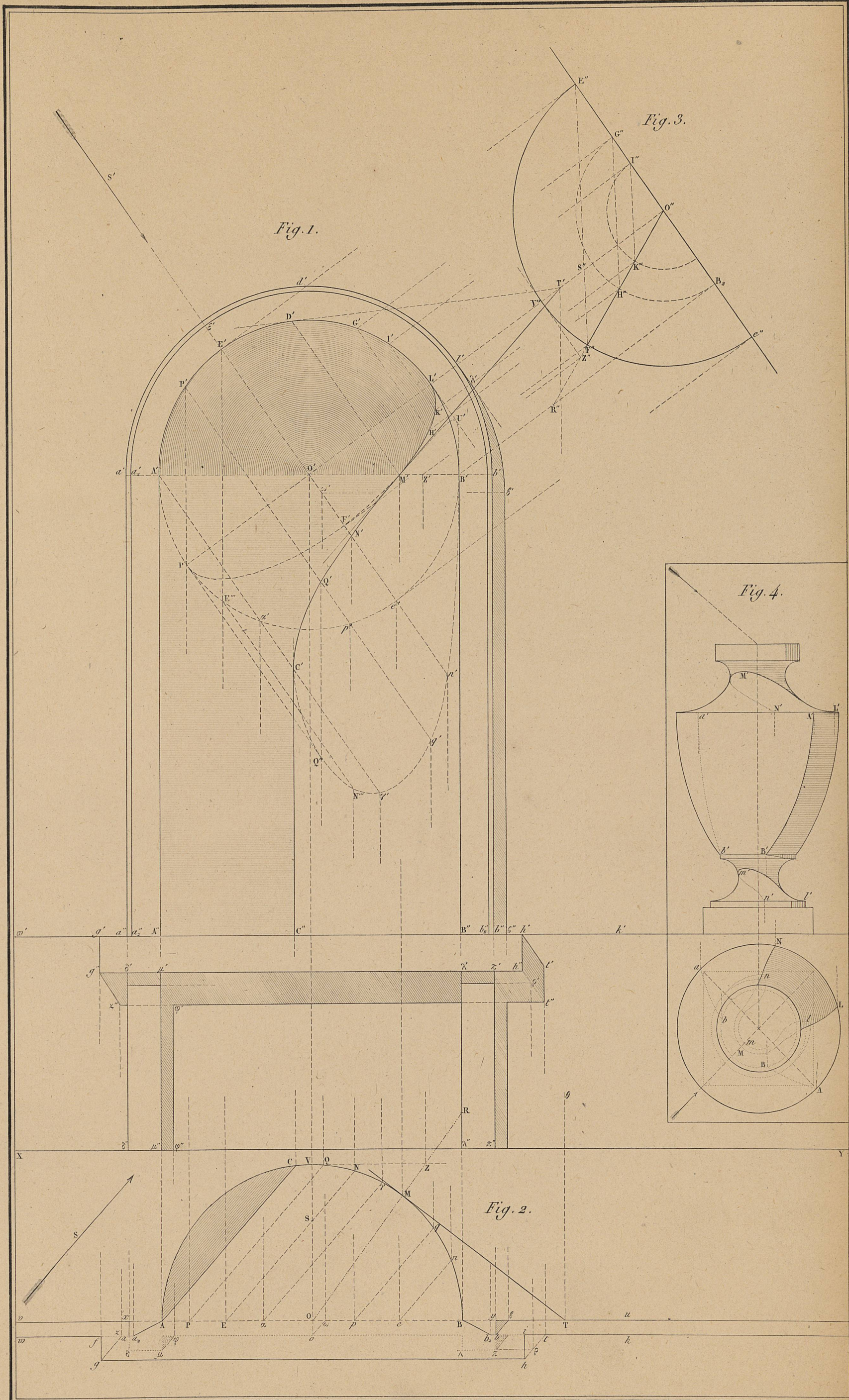
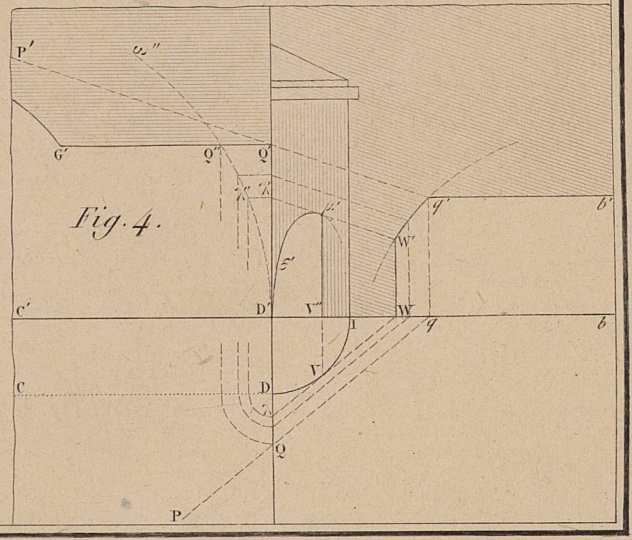
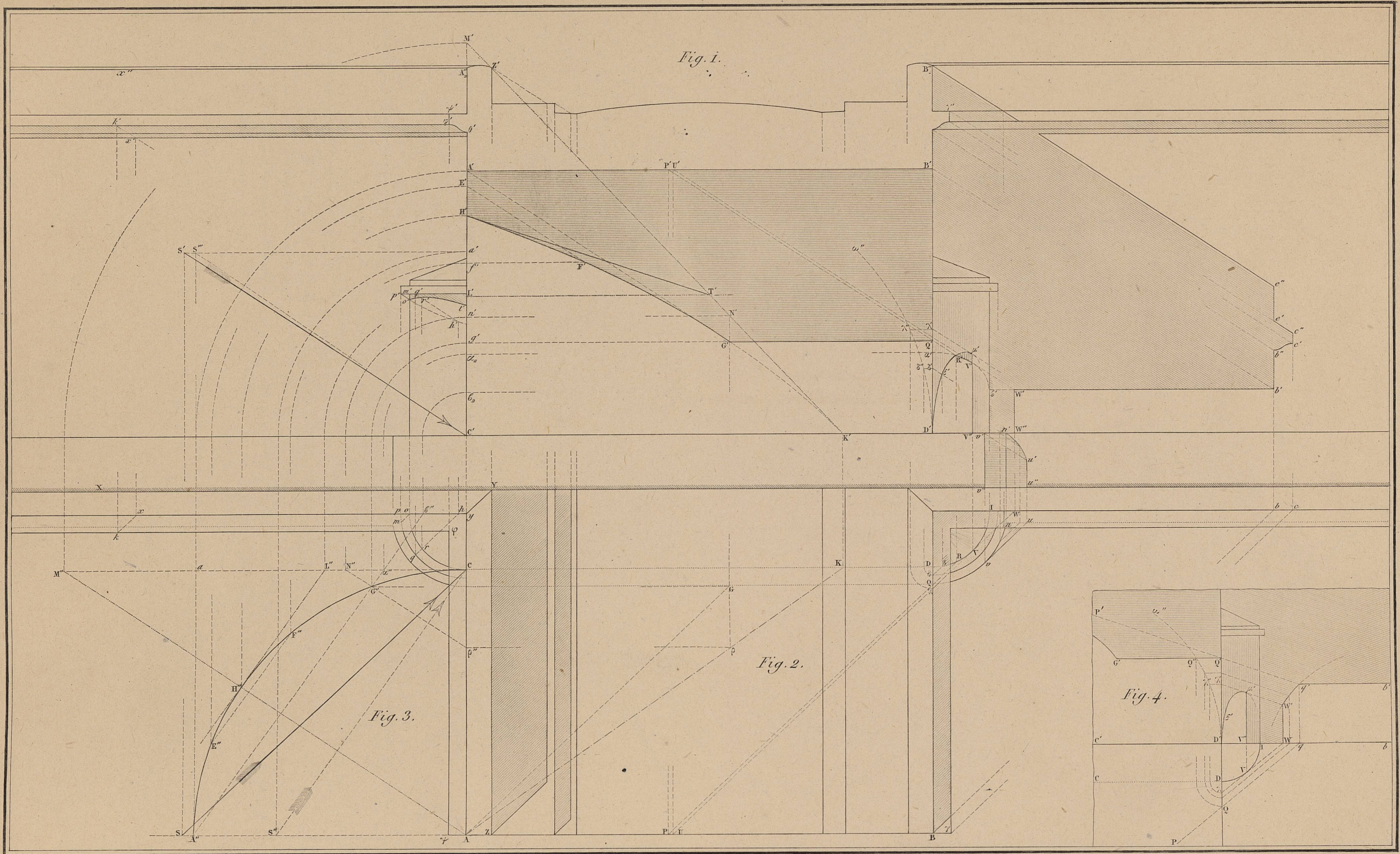


Fig. 2.









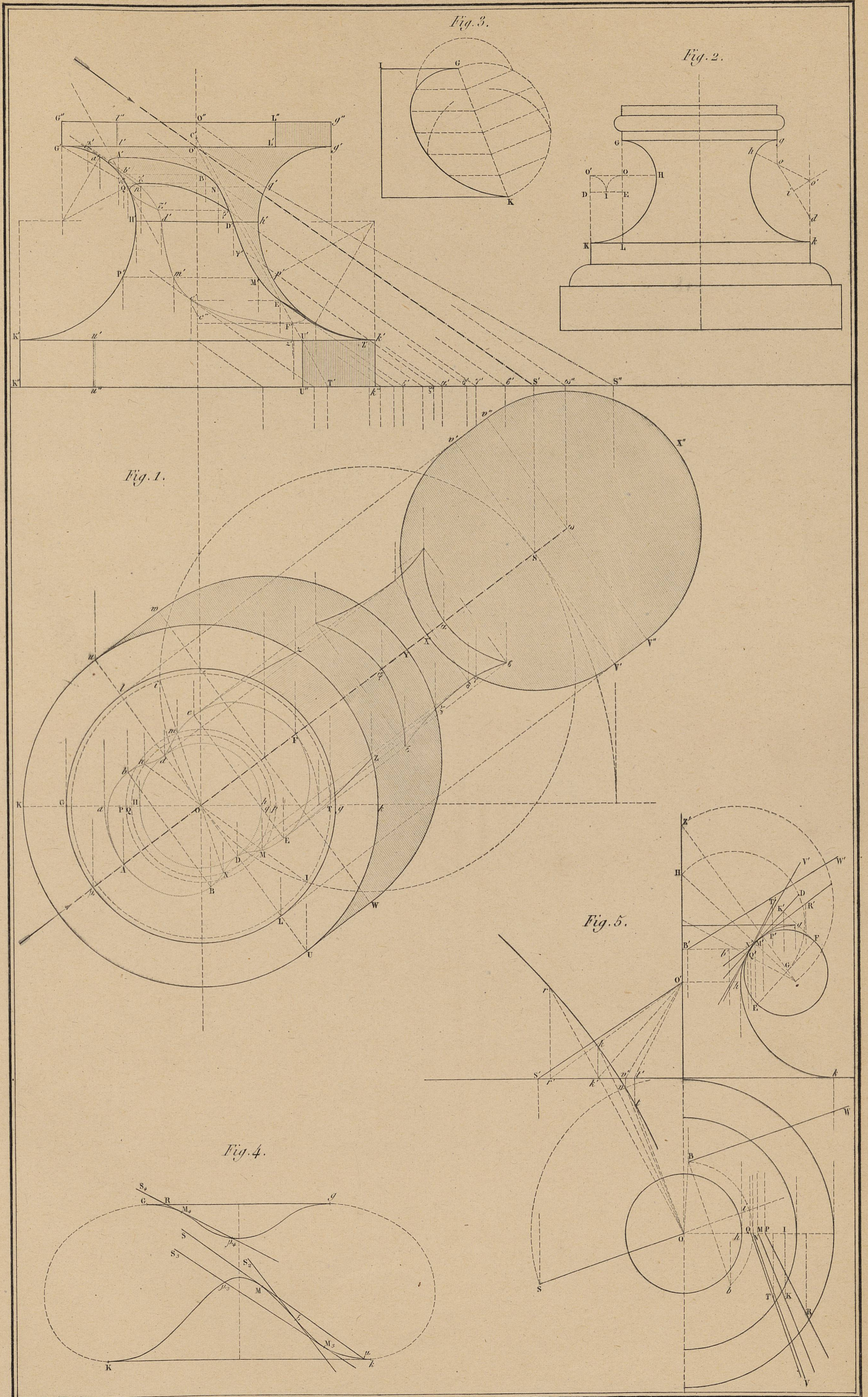


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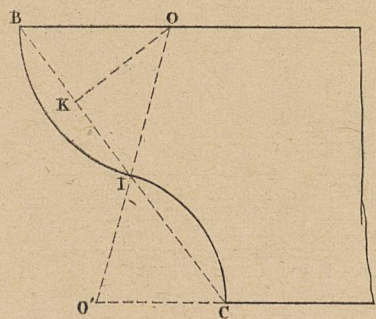
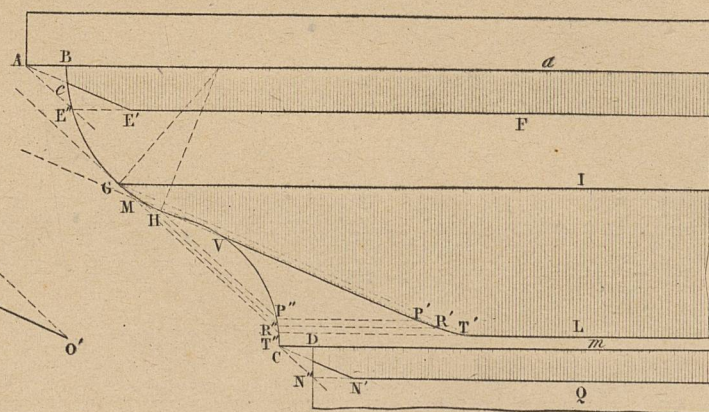
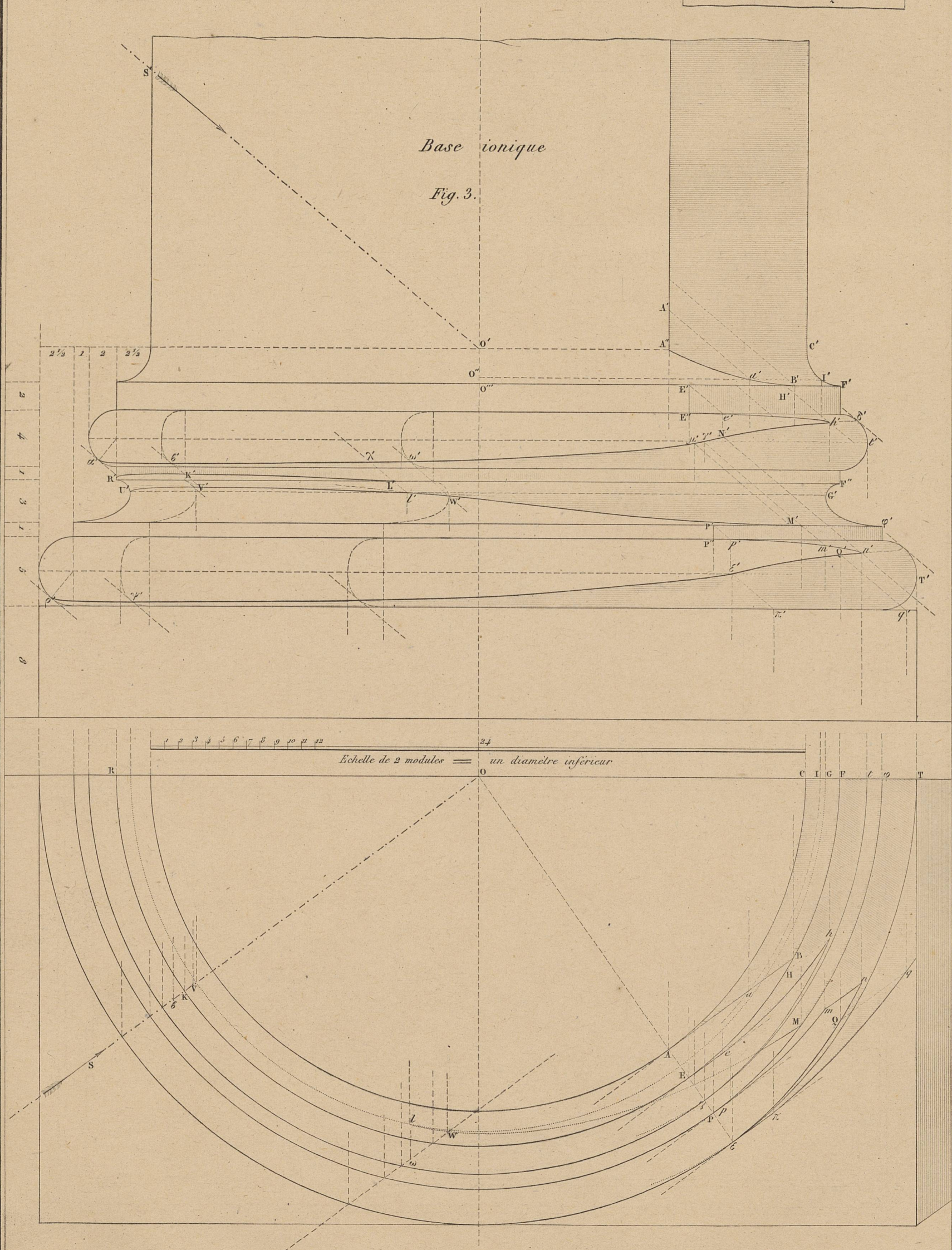


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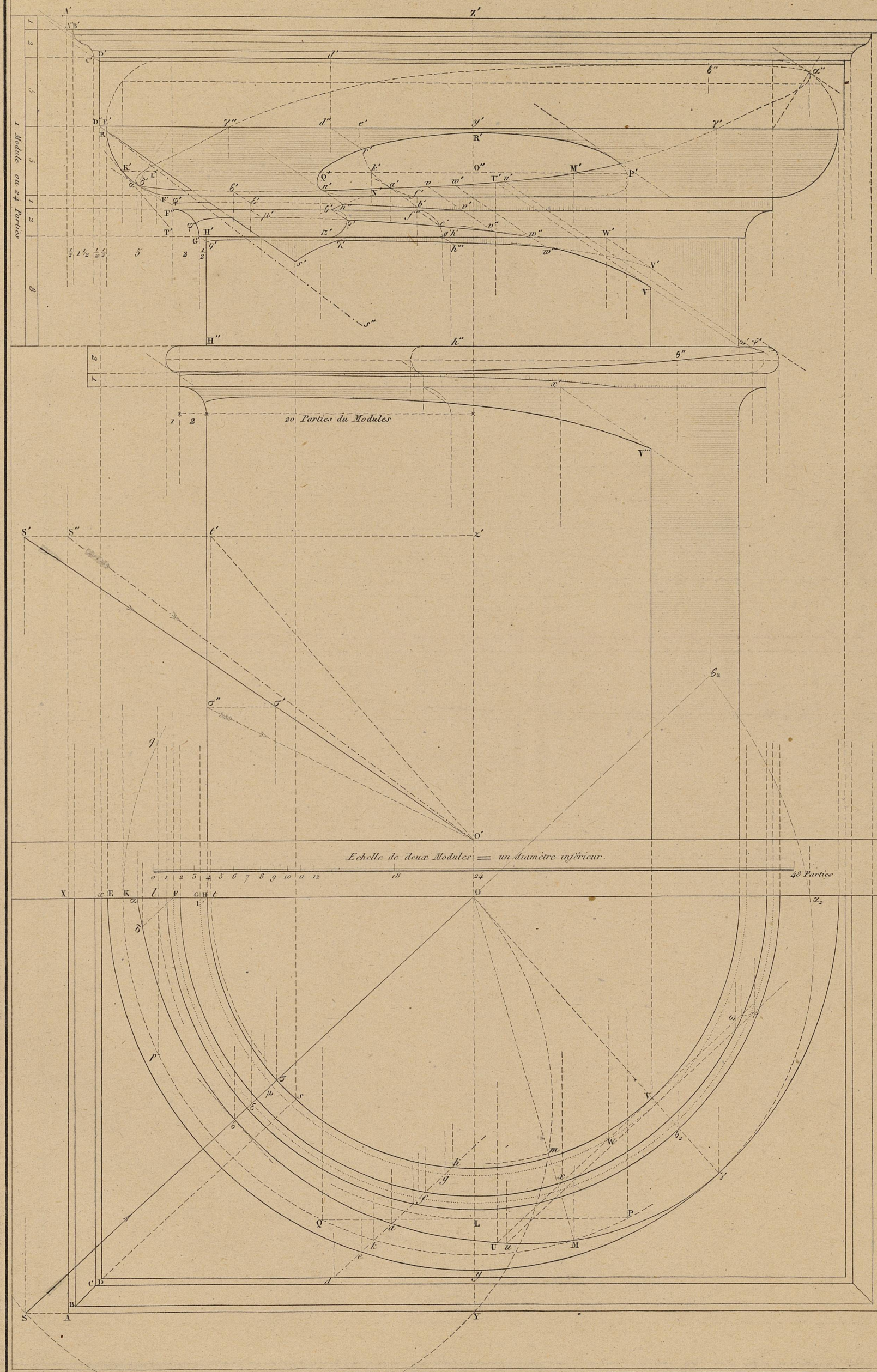


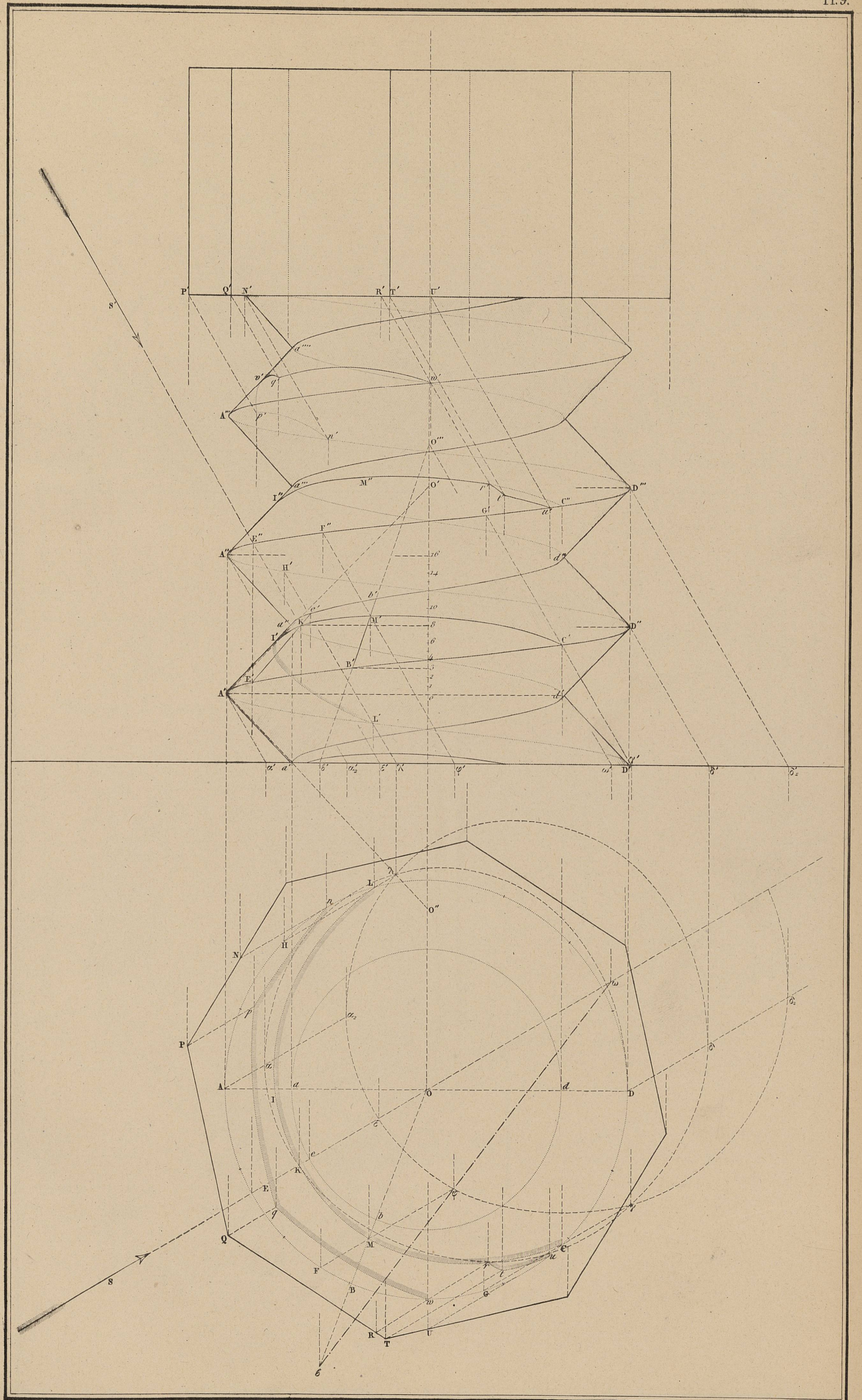
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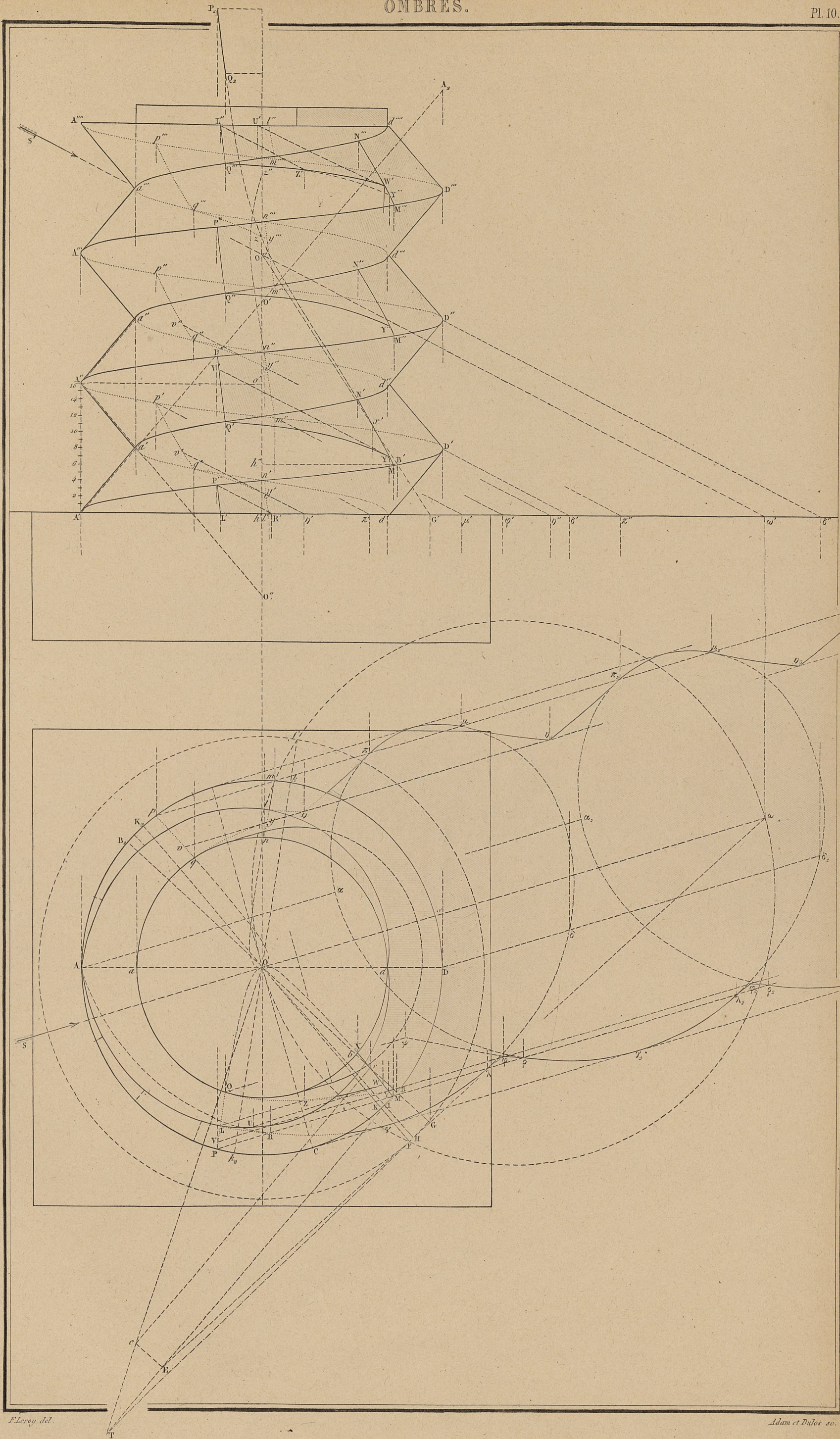
Fig. 3.



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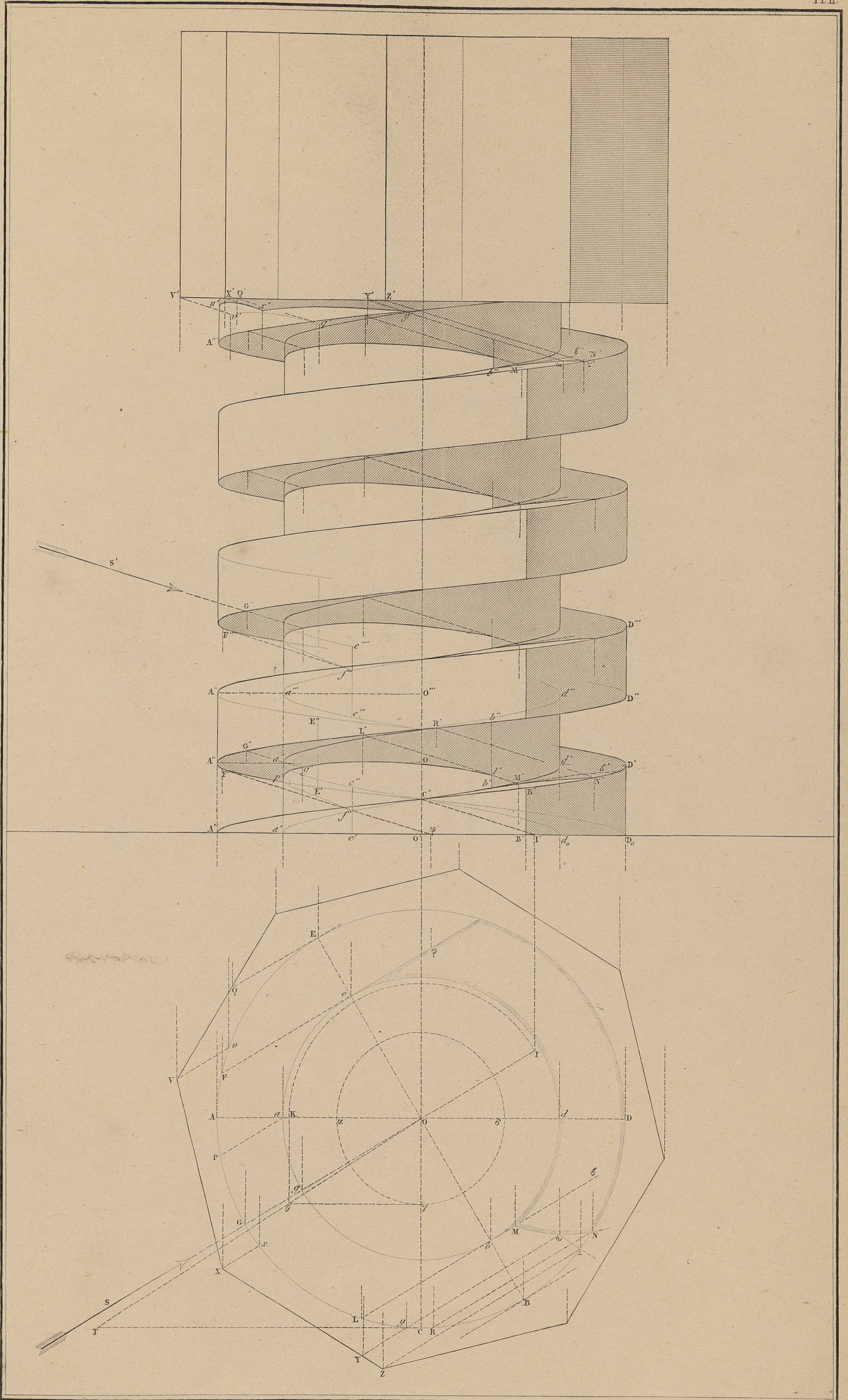


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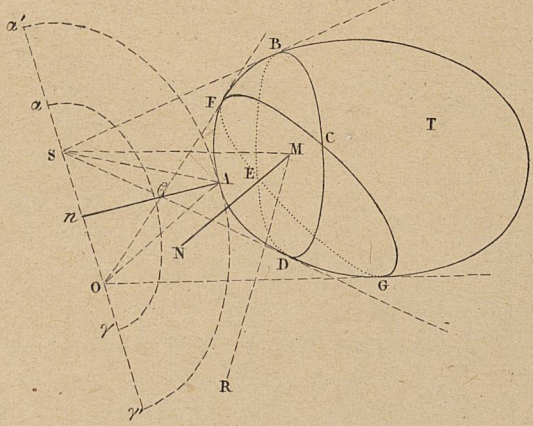


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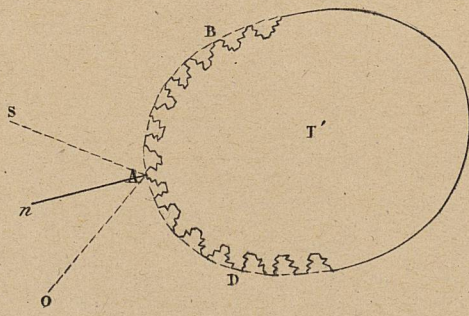


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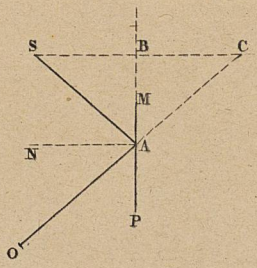


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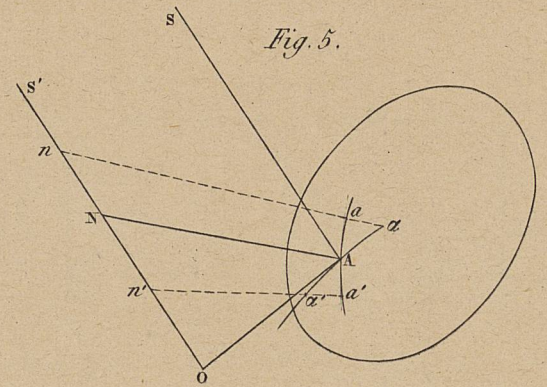


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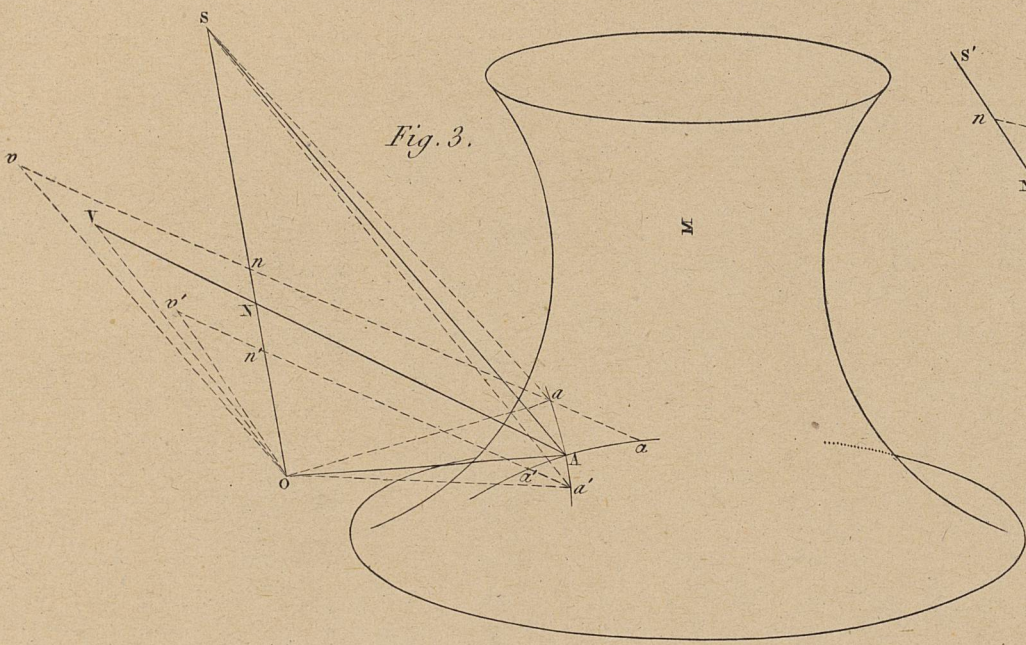


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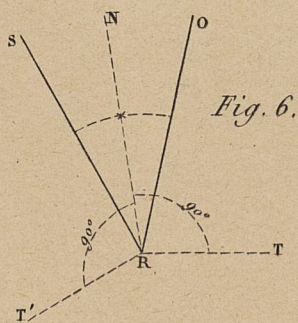


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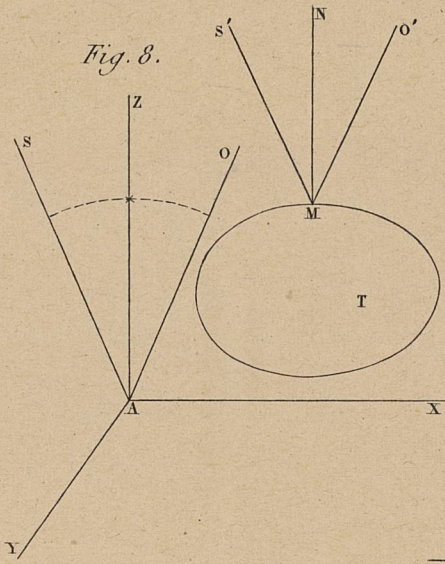


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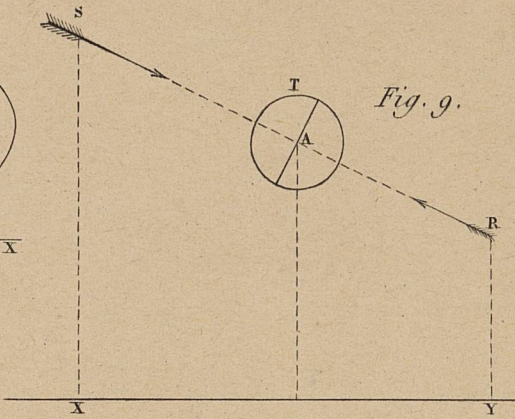


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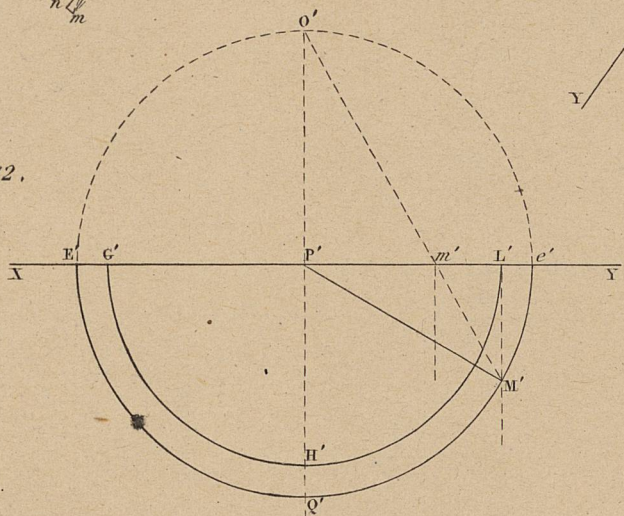


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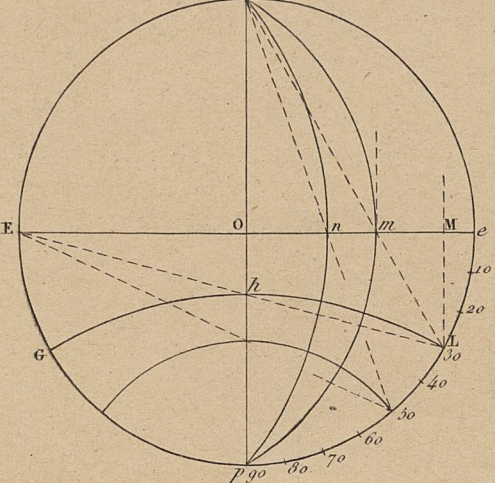


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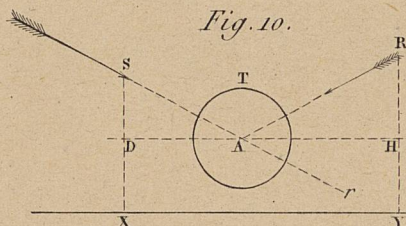


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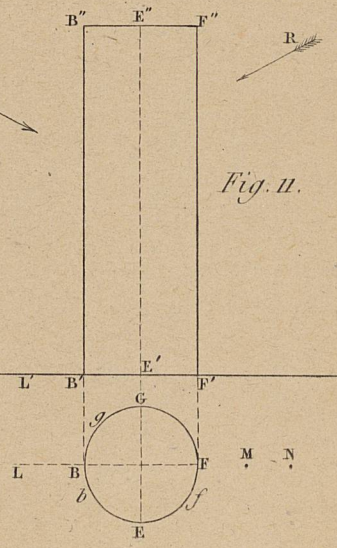


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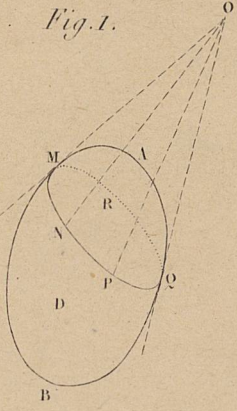


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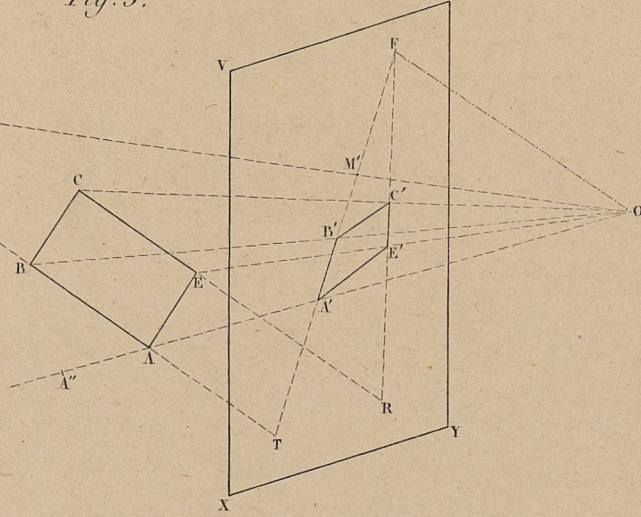


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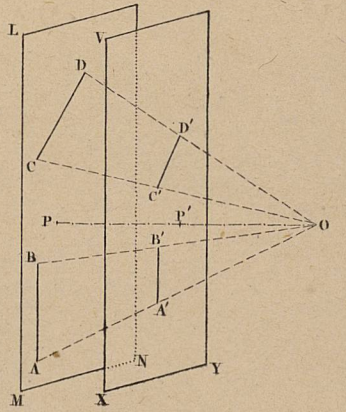


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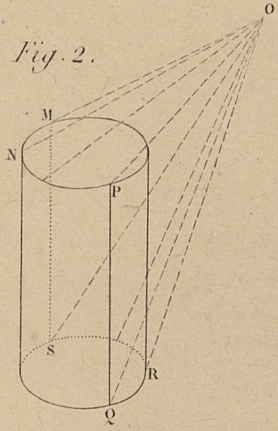


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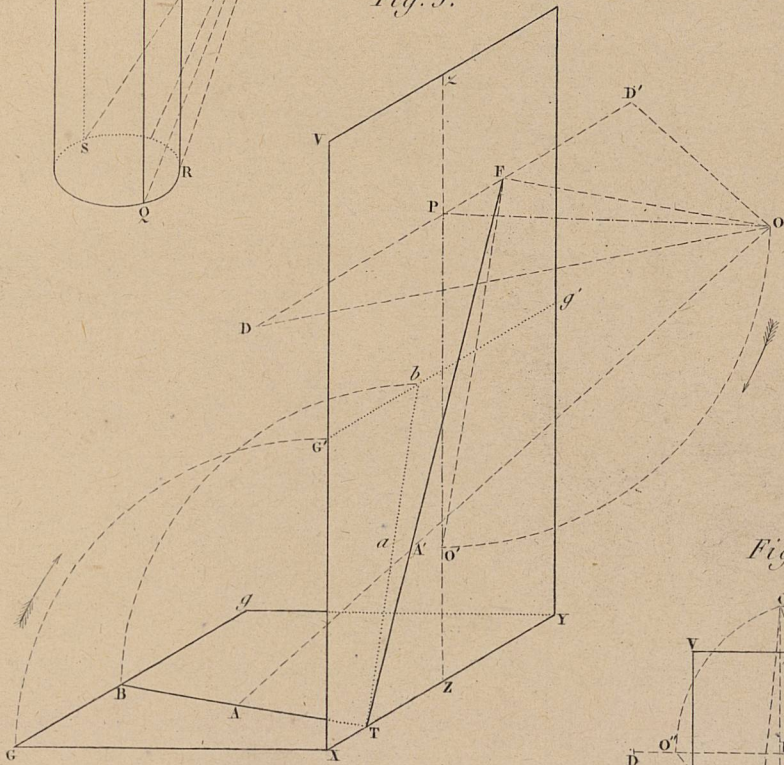


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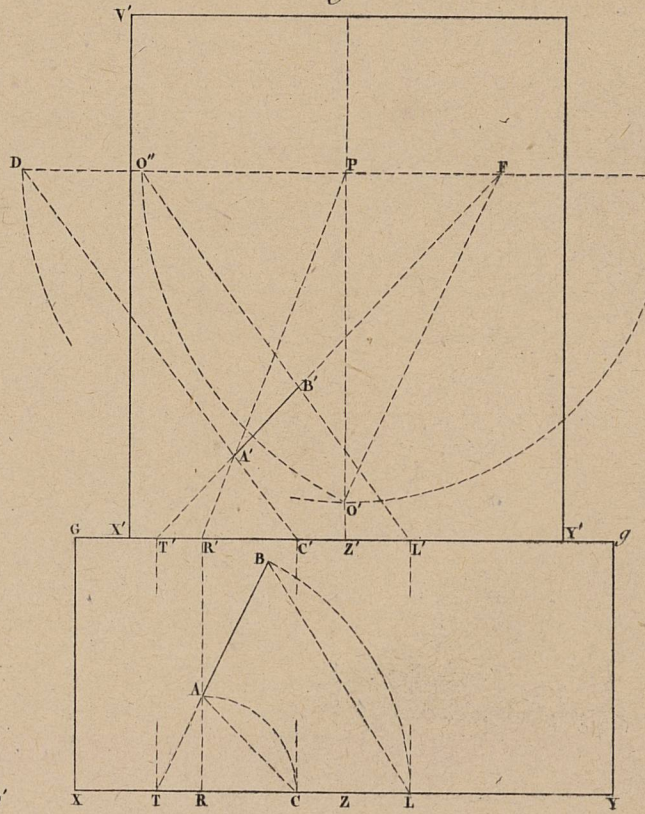


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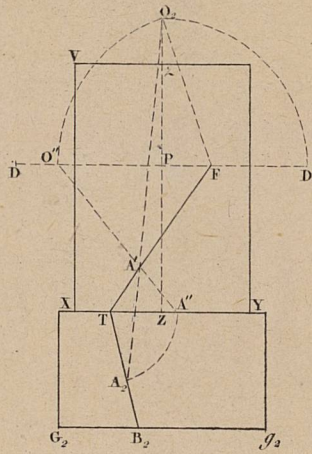


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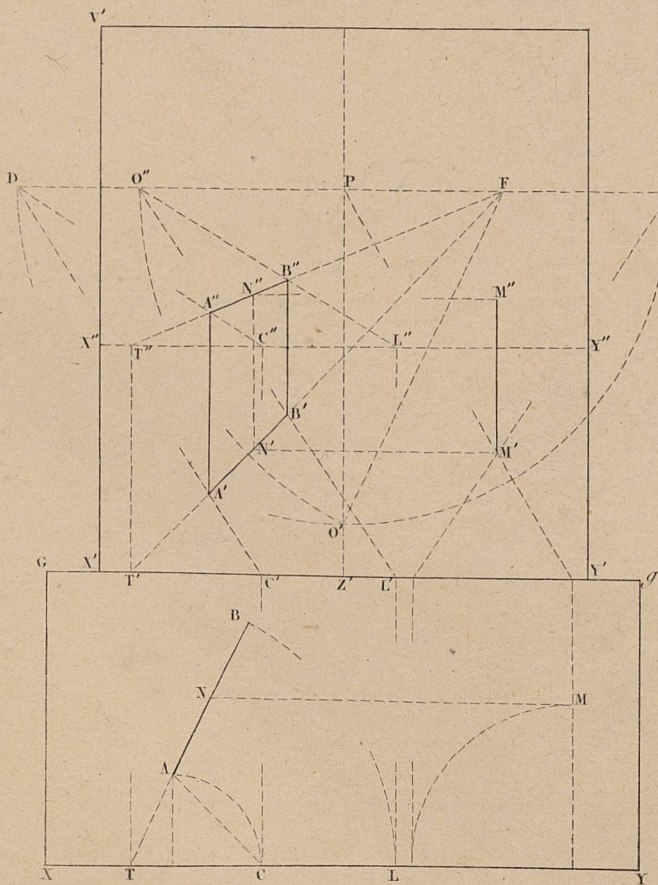
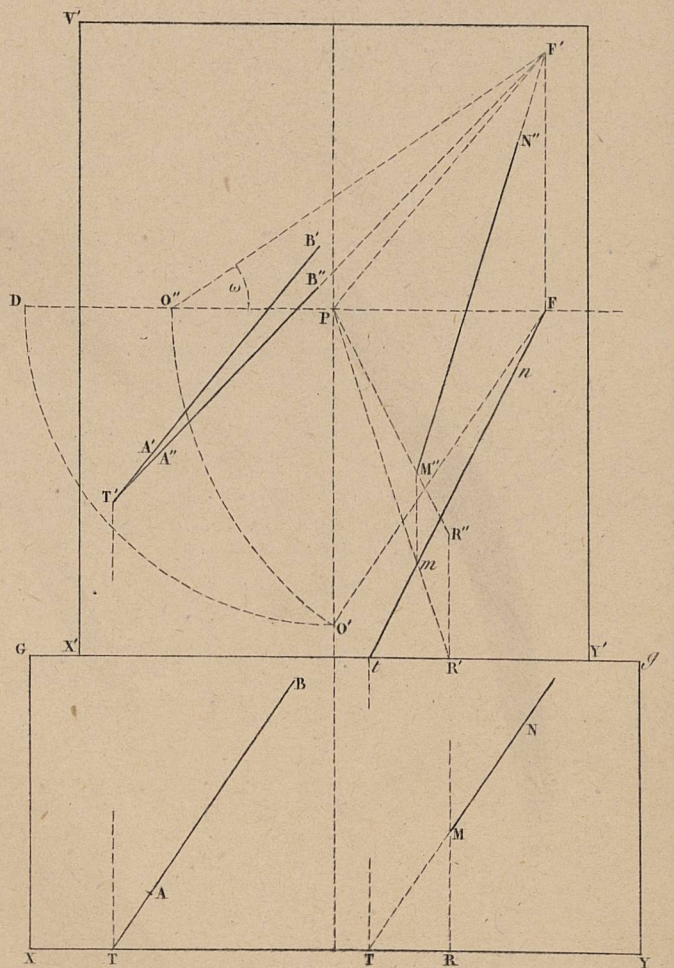
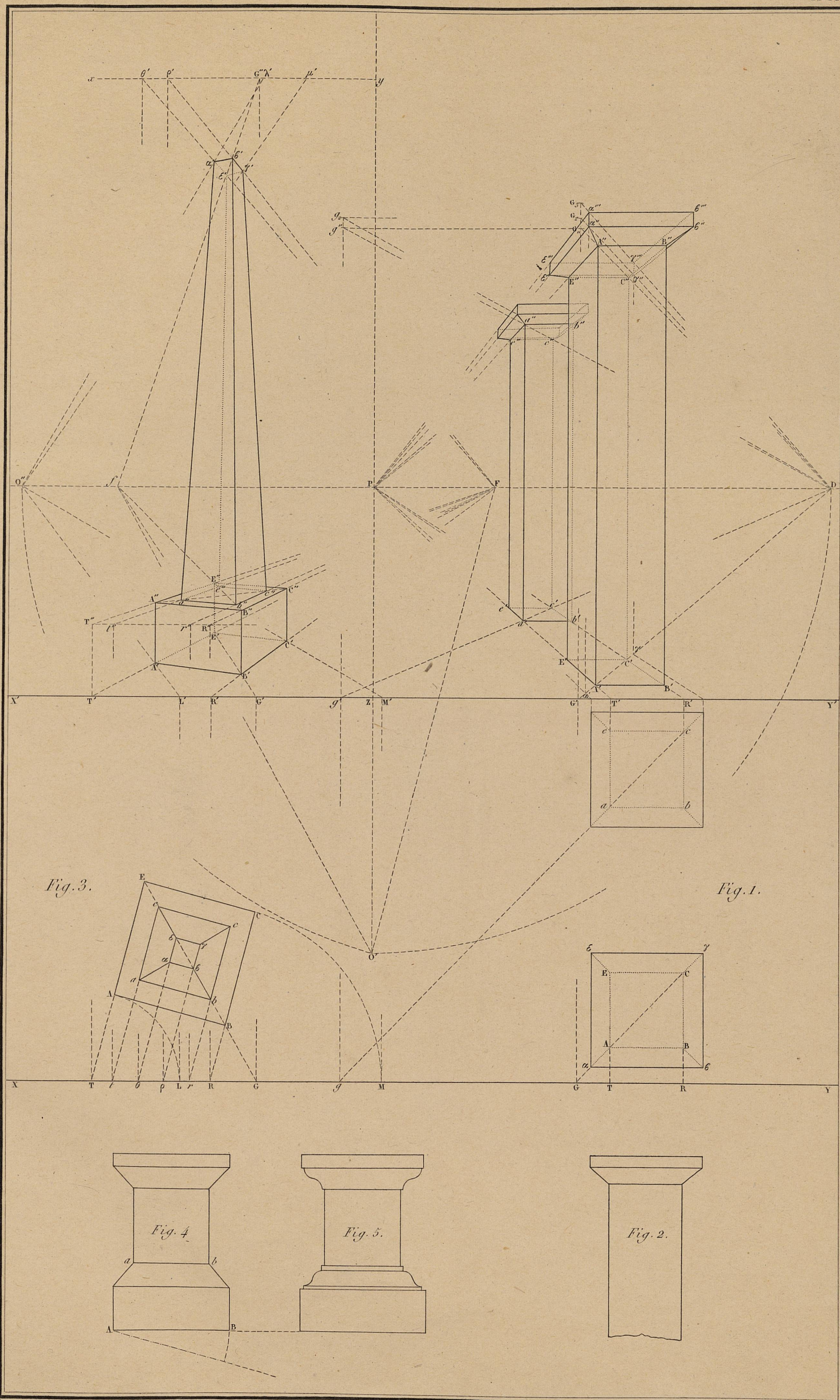
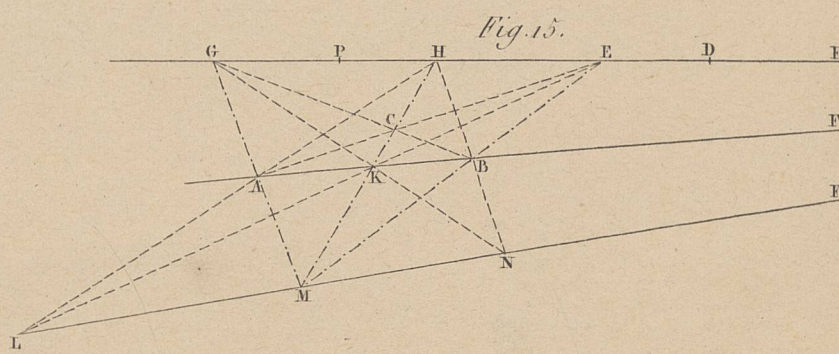
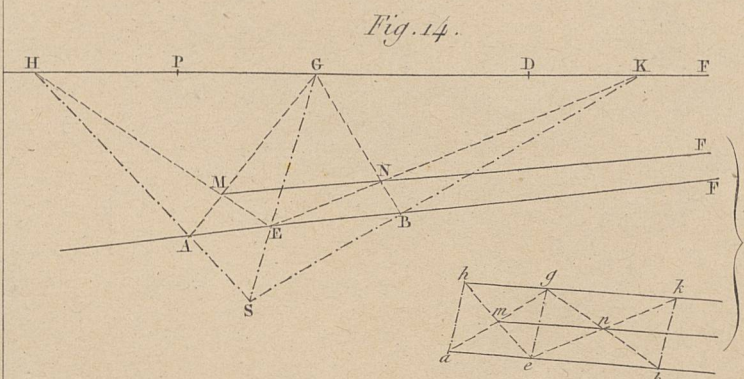
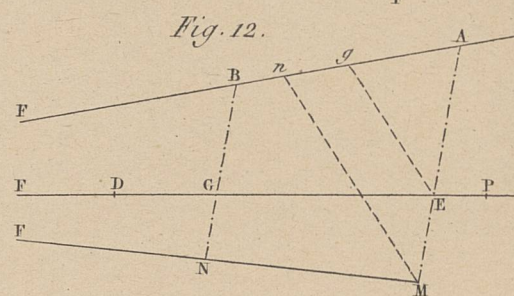
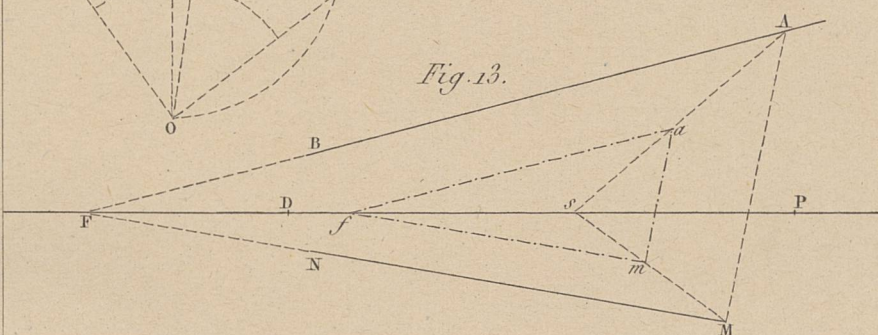
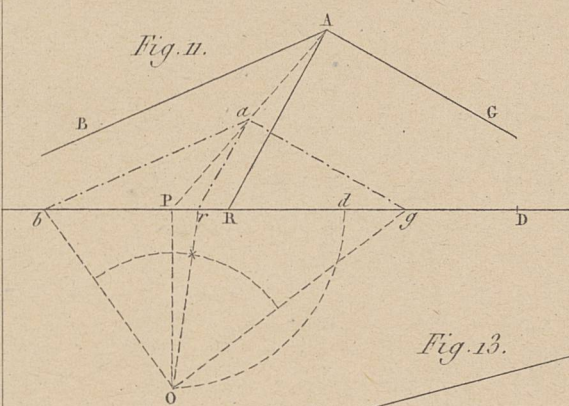
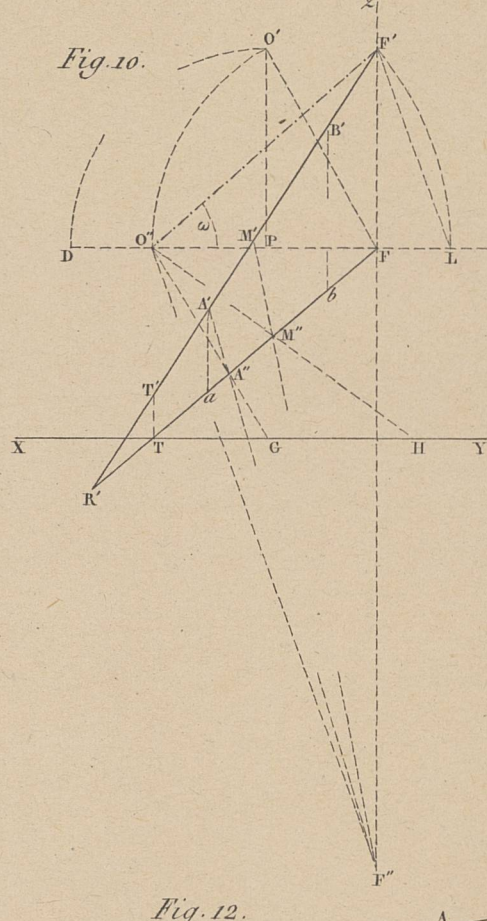
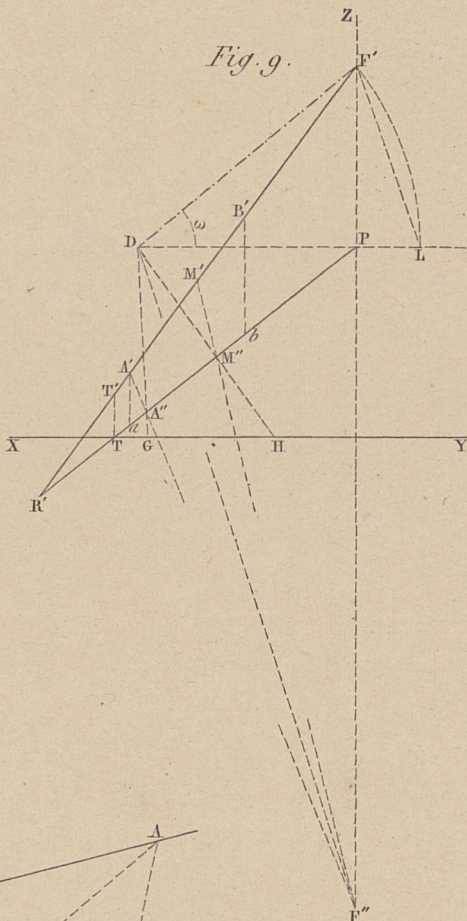
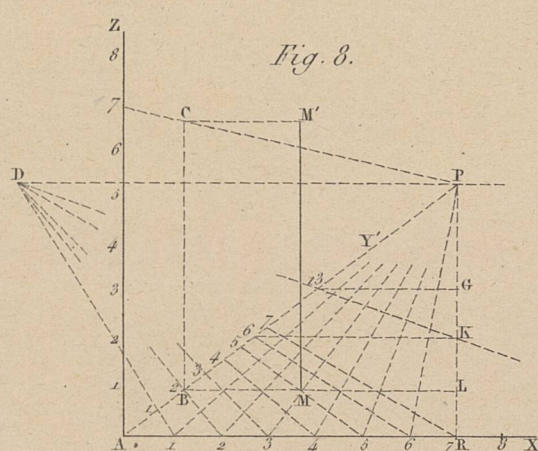
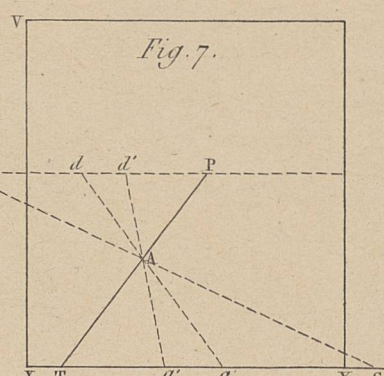
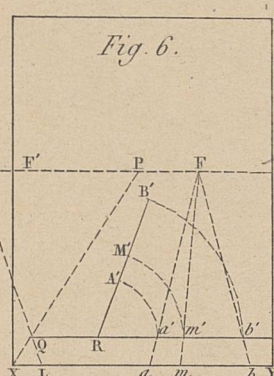
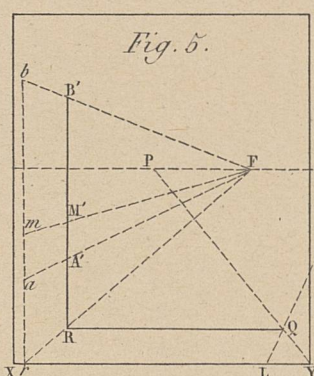
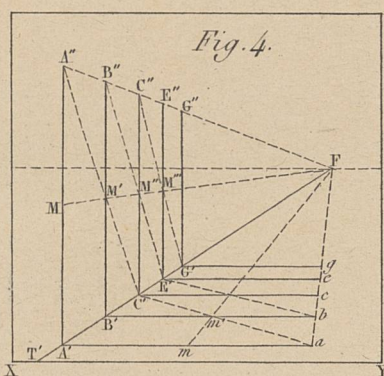
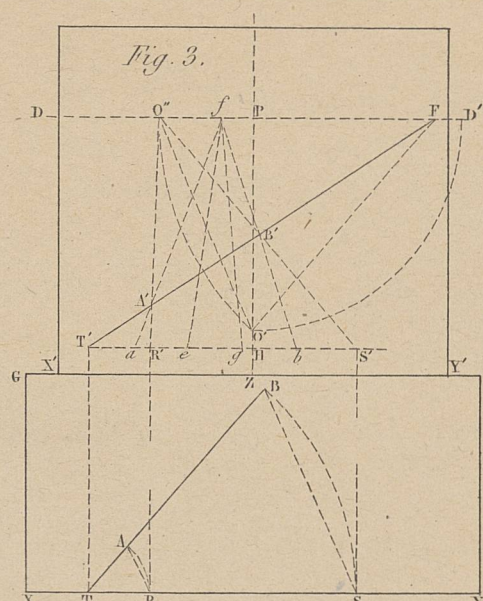
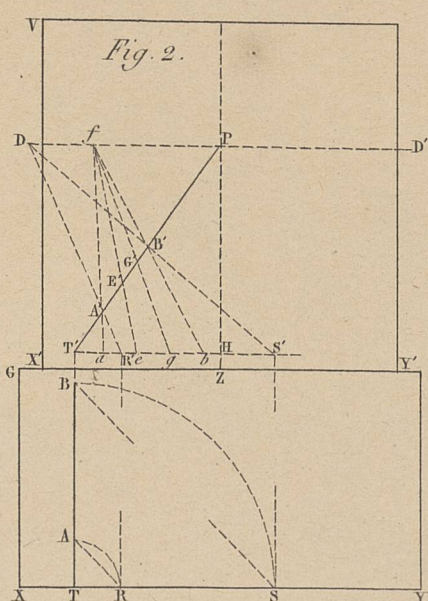
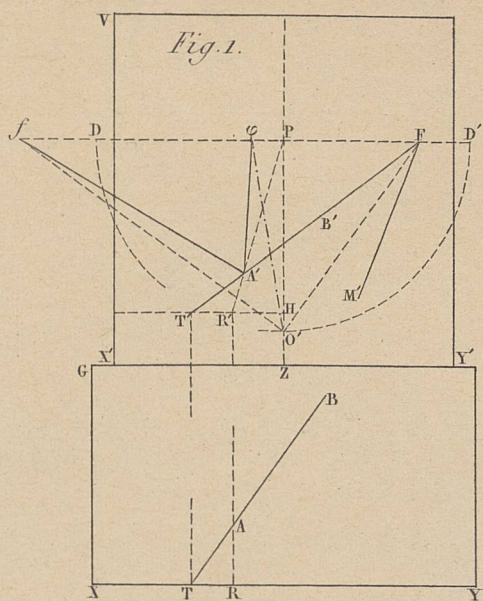


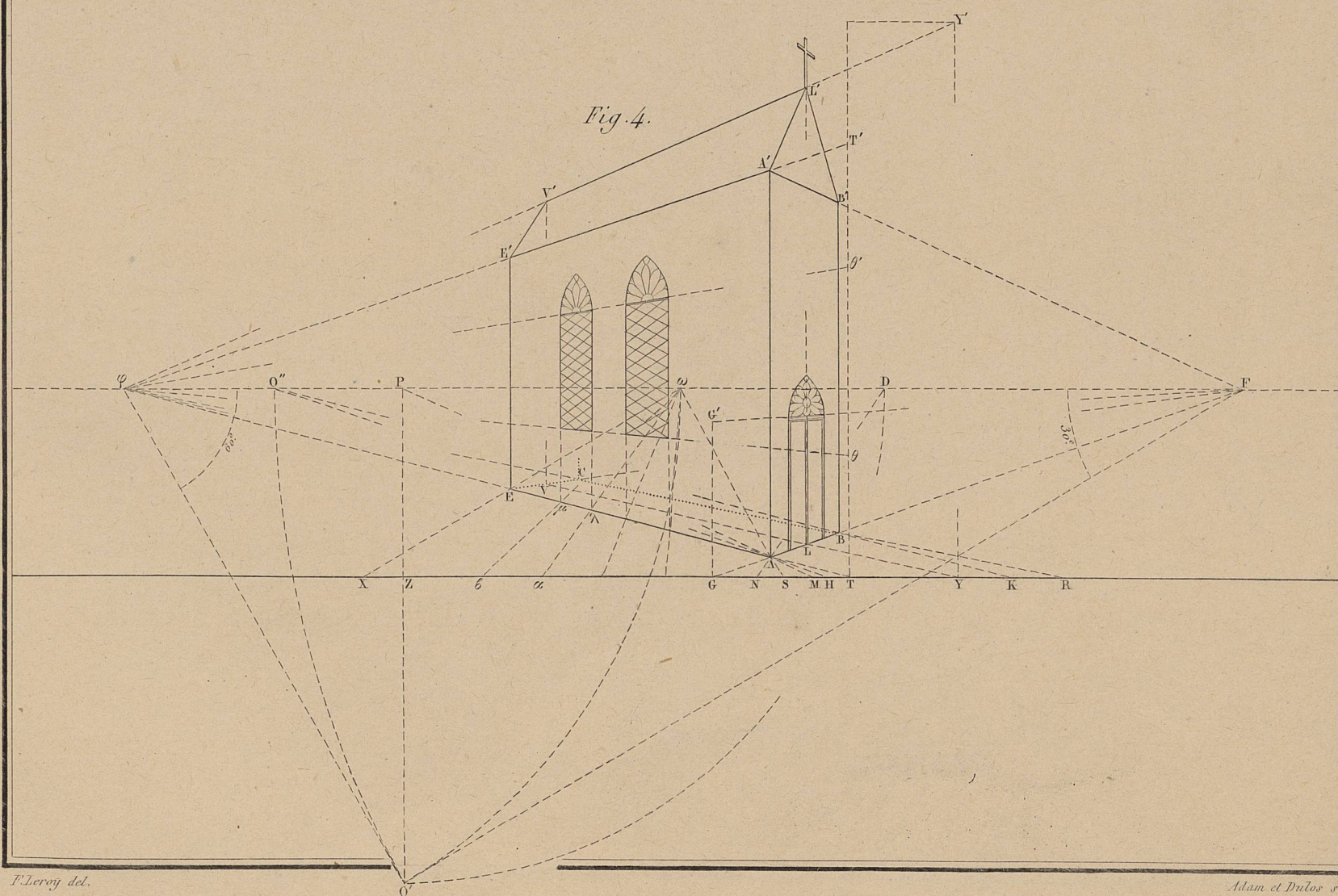
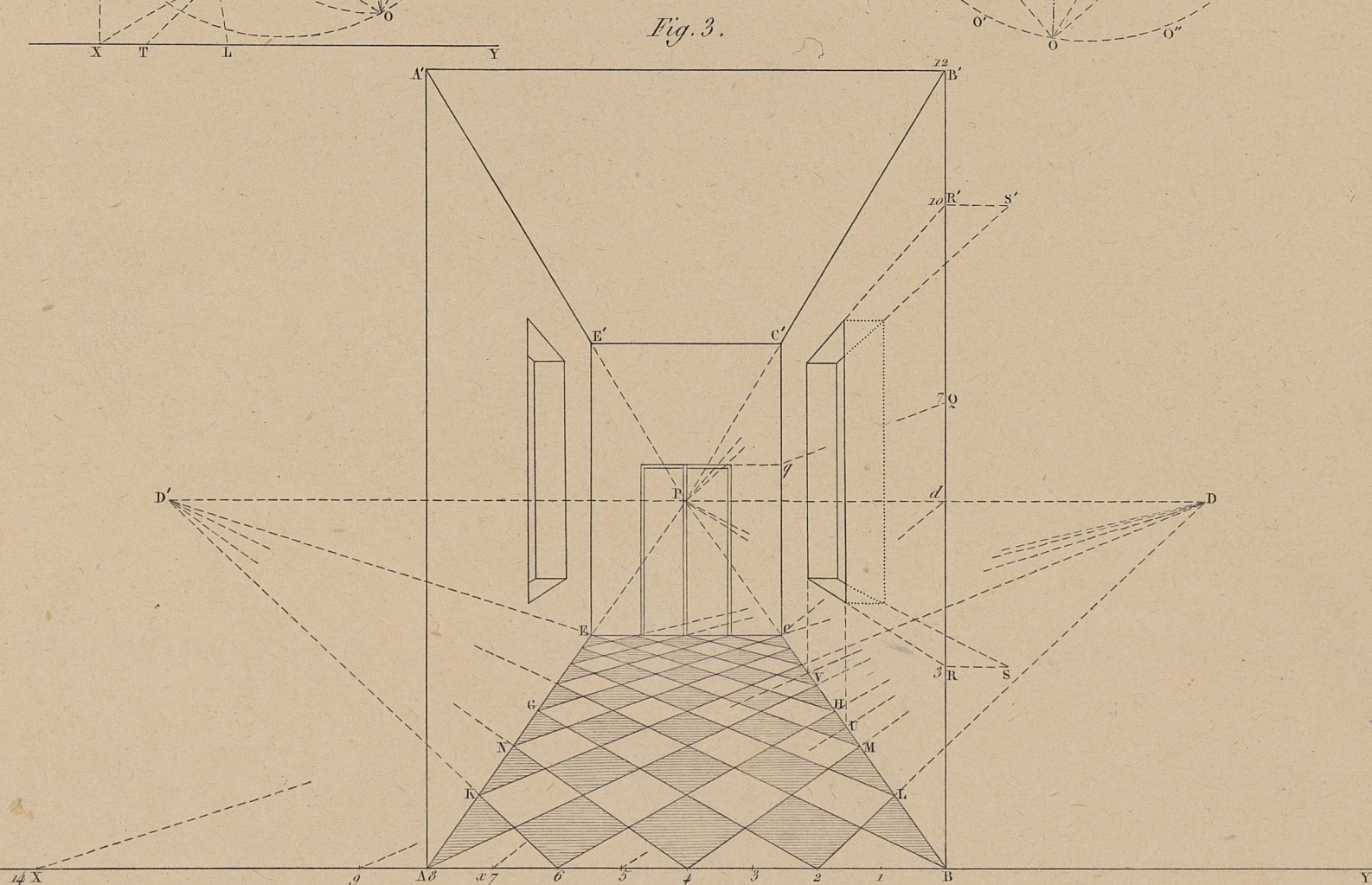
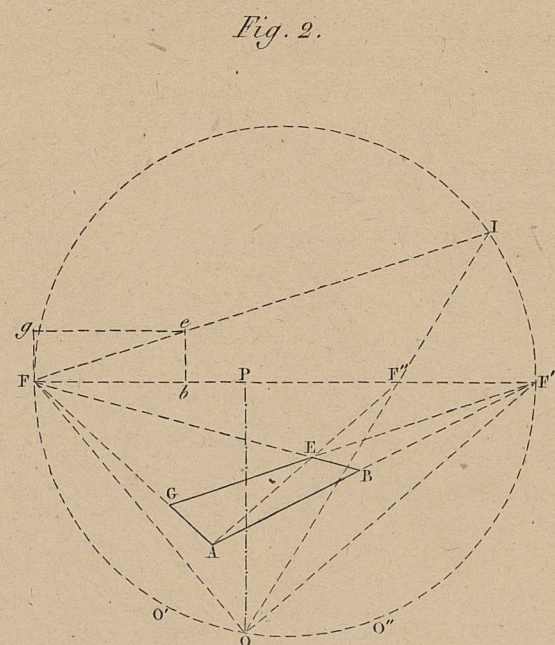
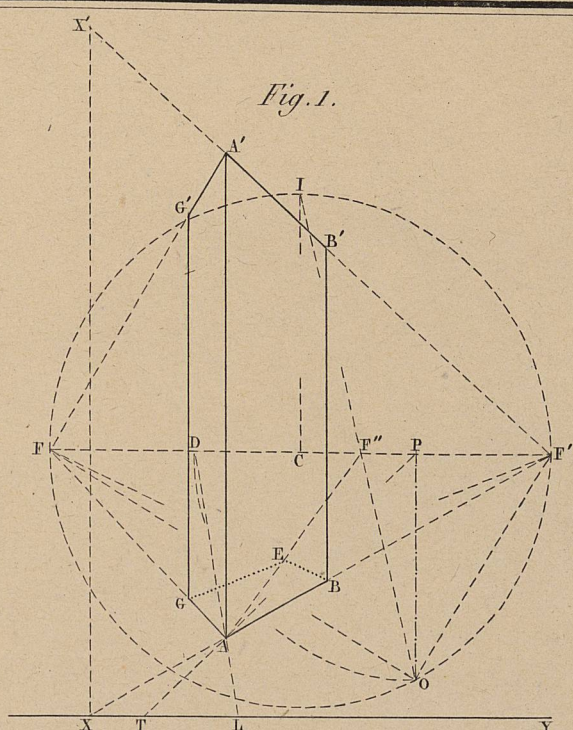
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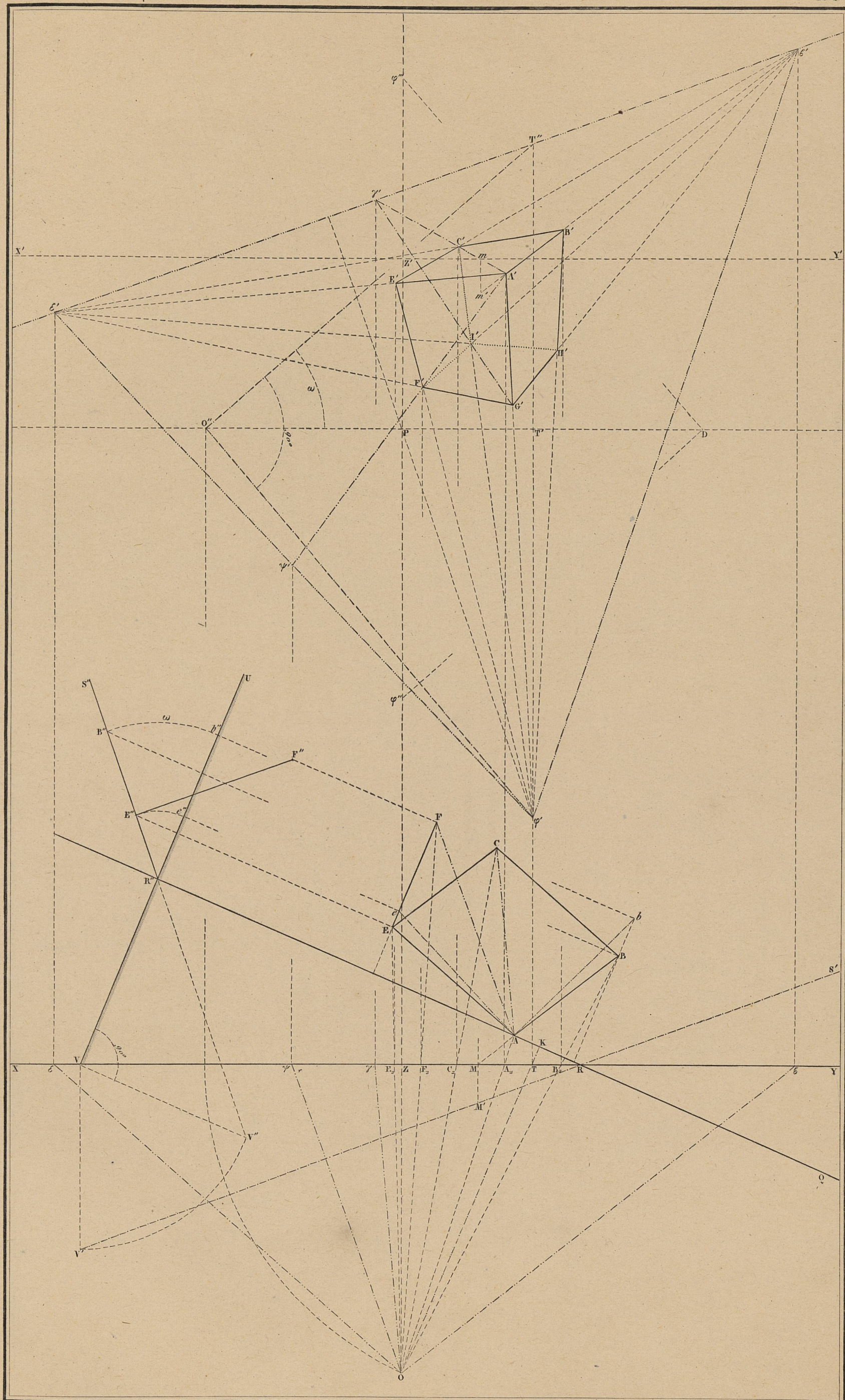


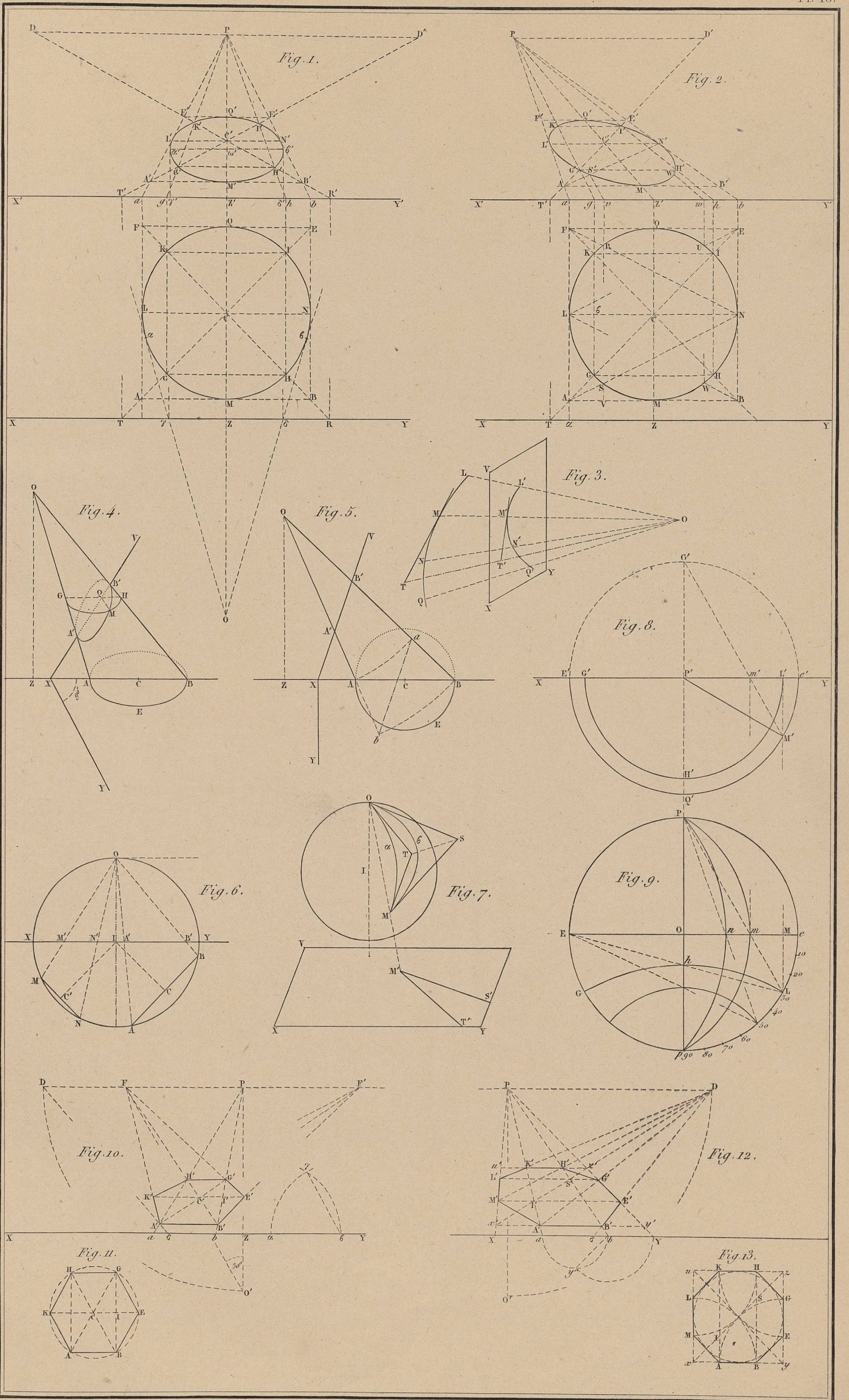
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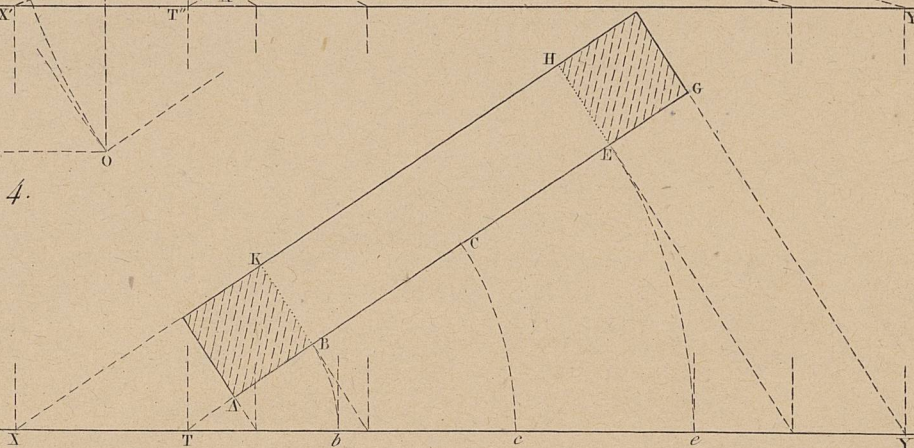
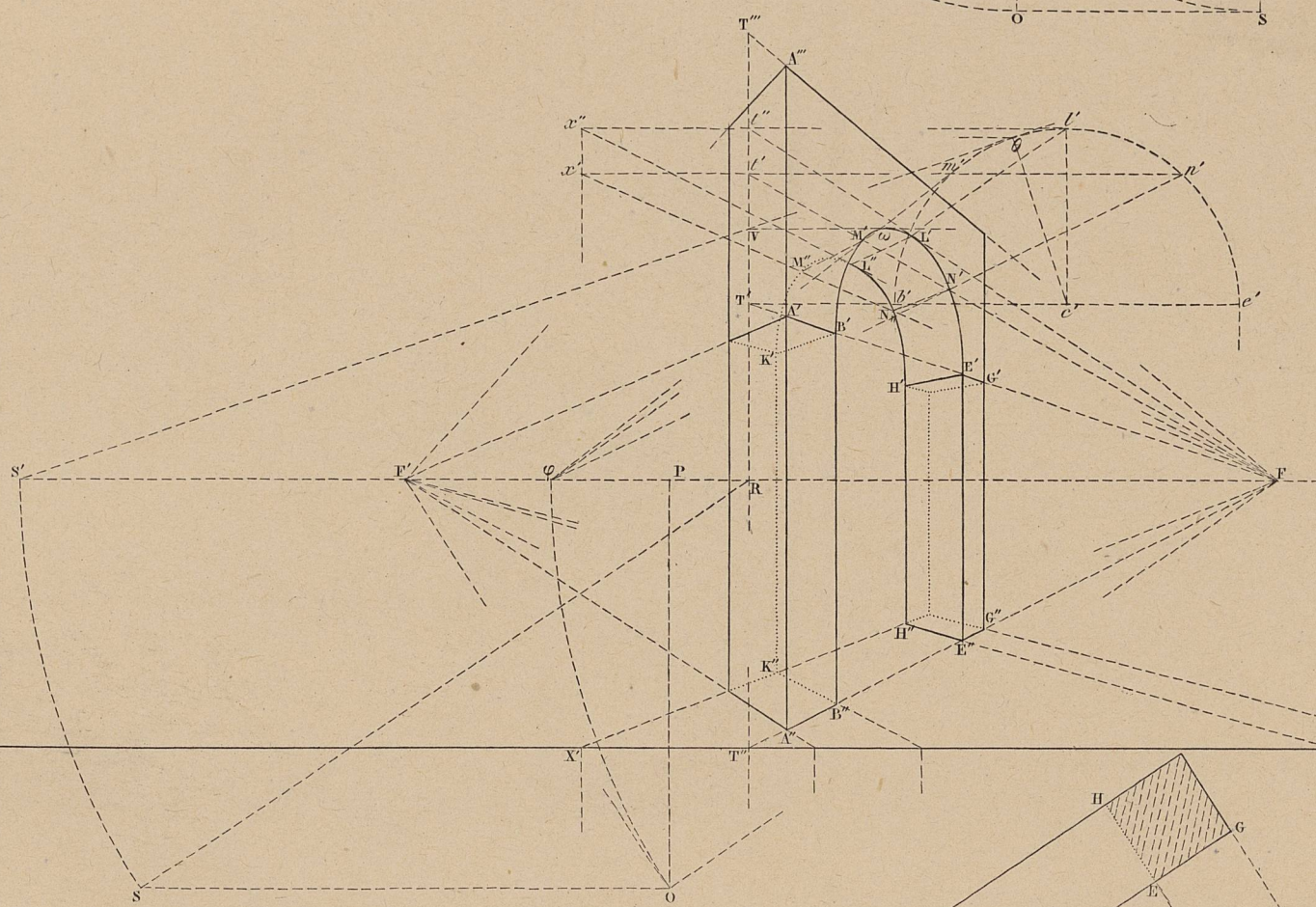
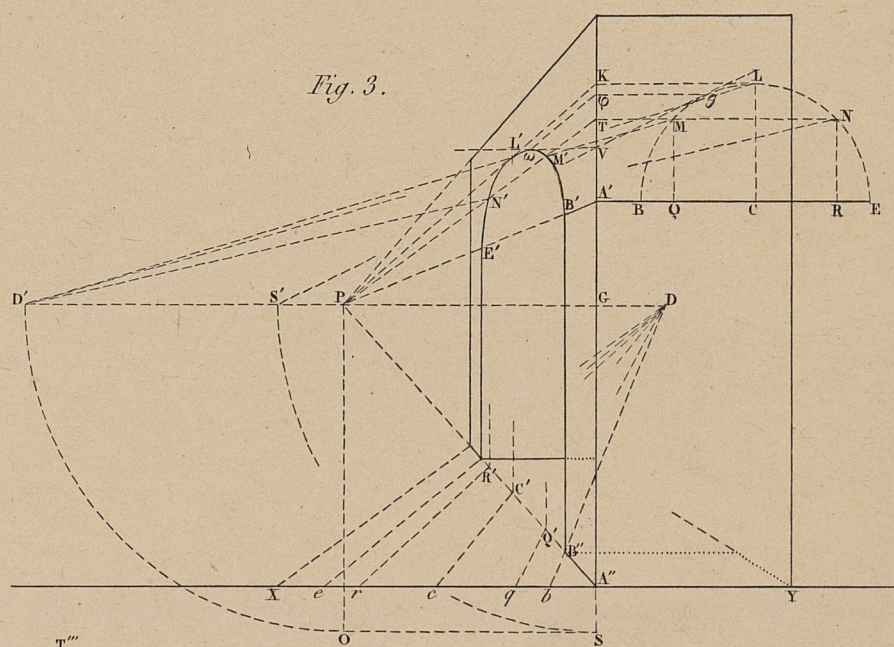
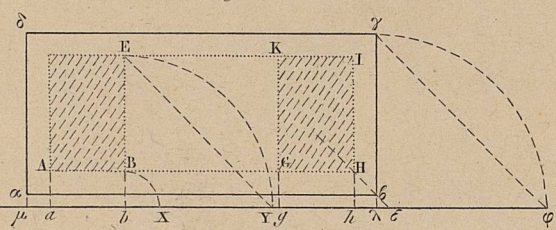
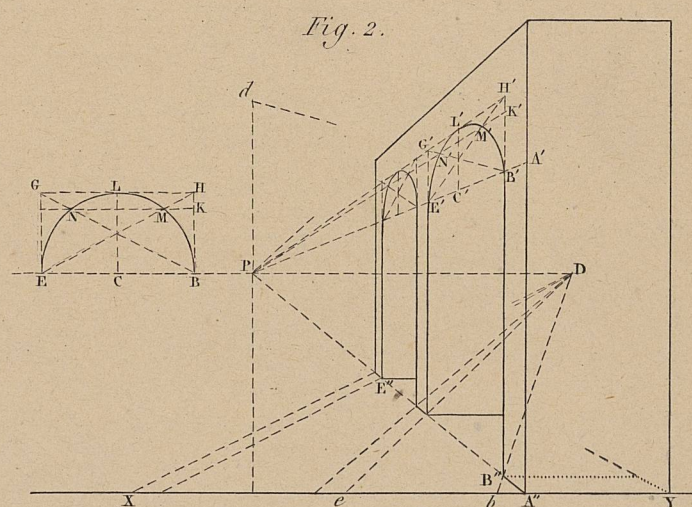
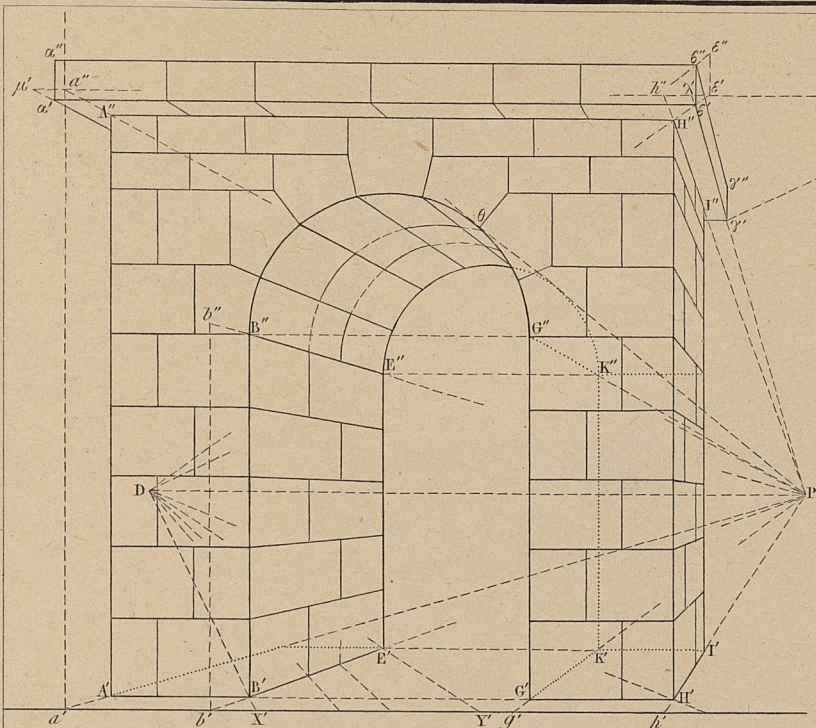


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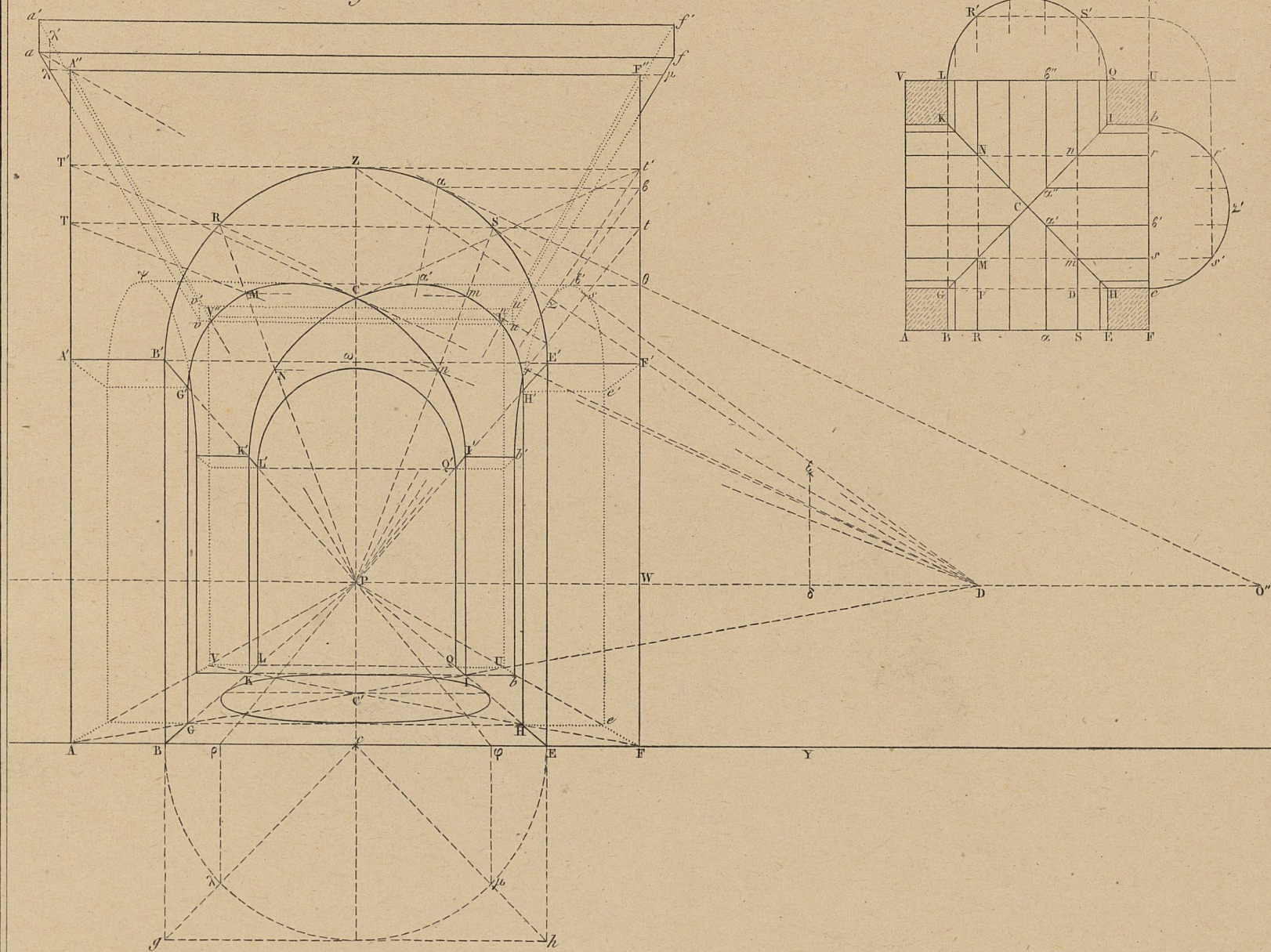


Fig. 1.

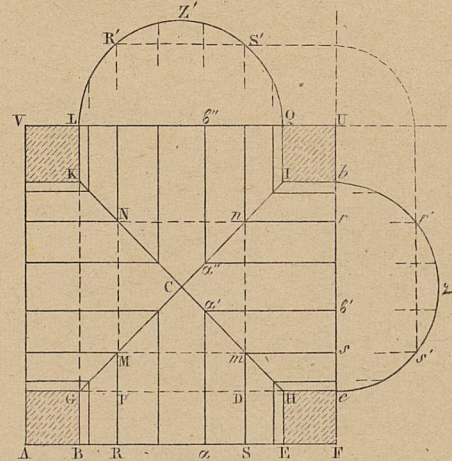
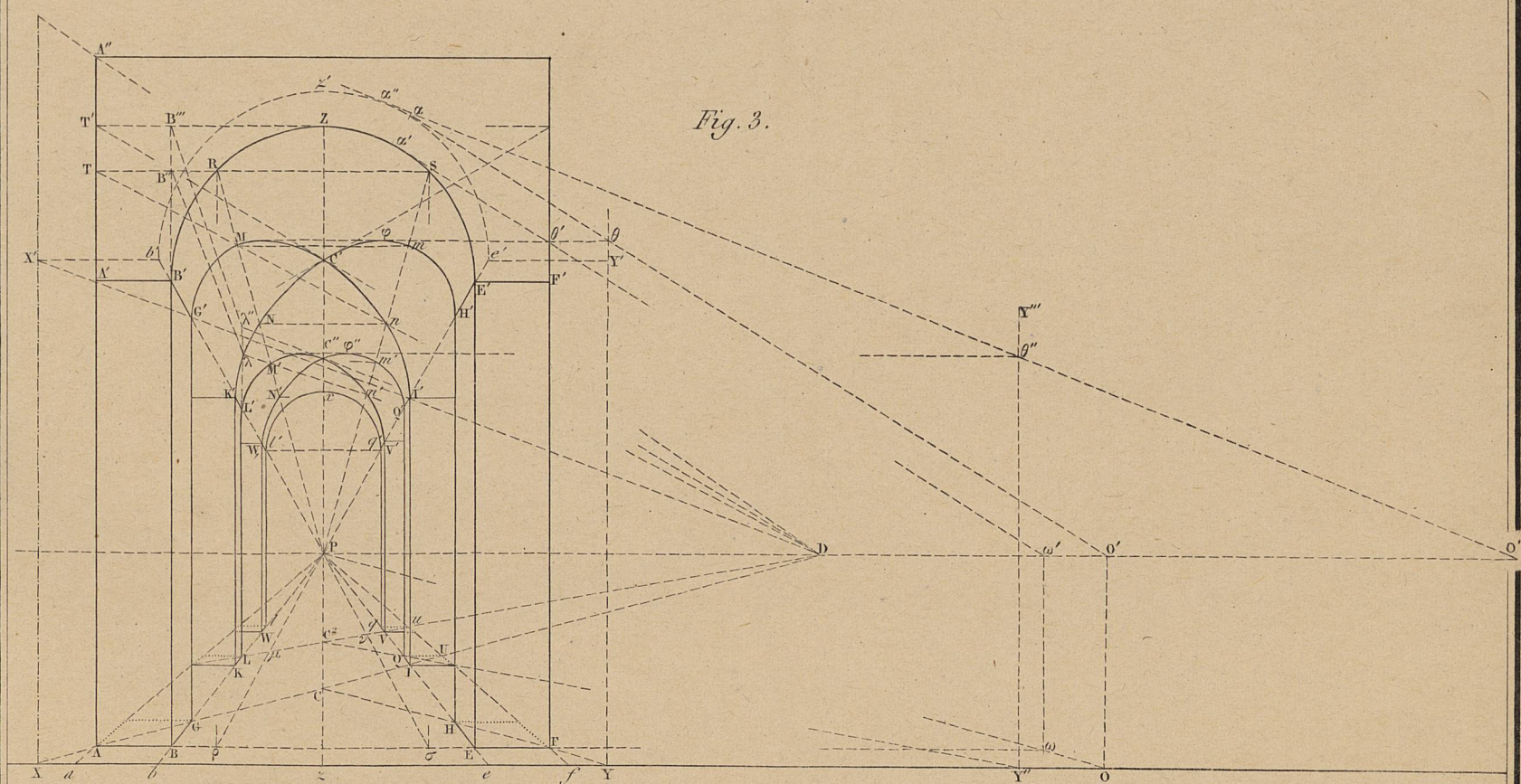
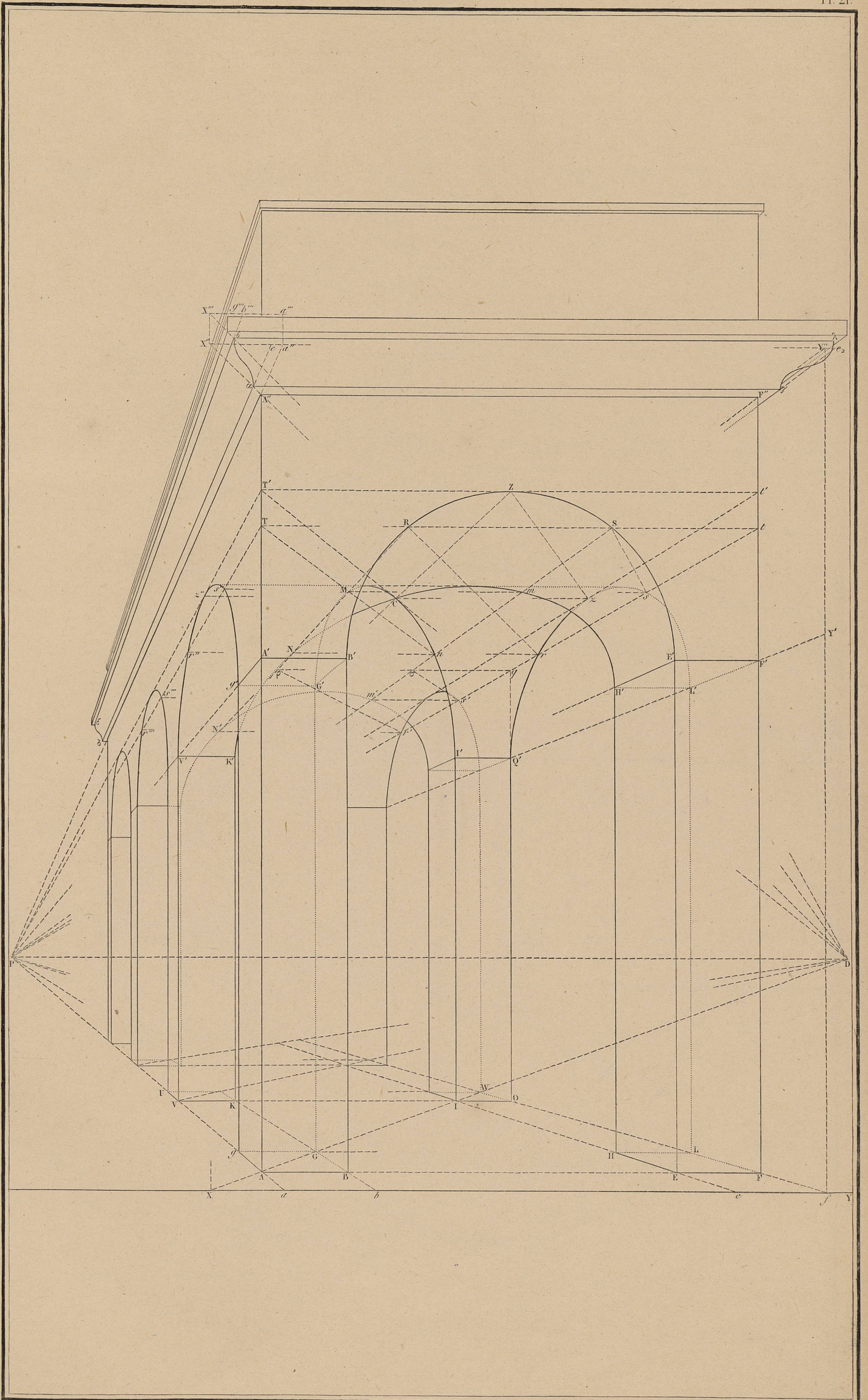
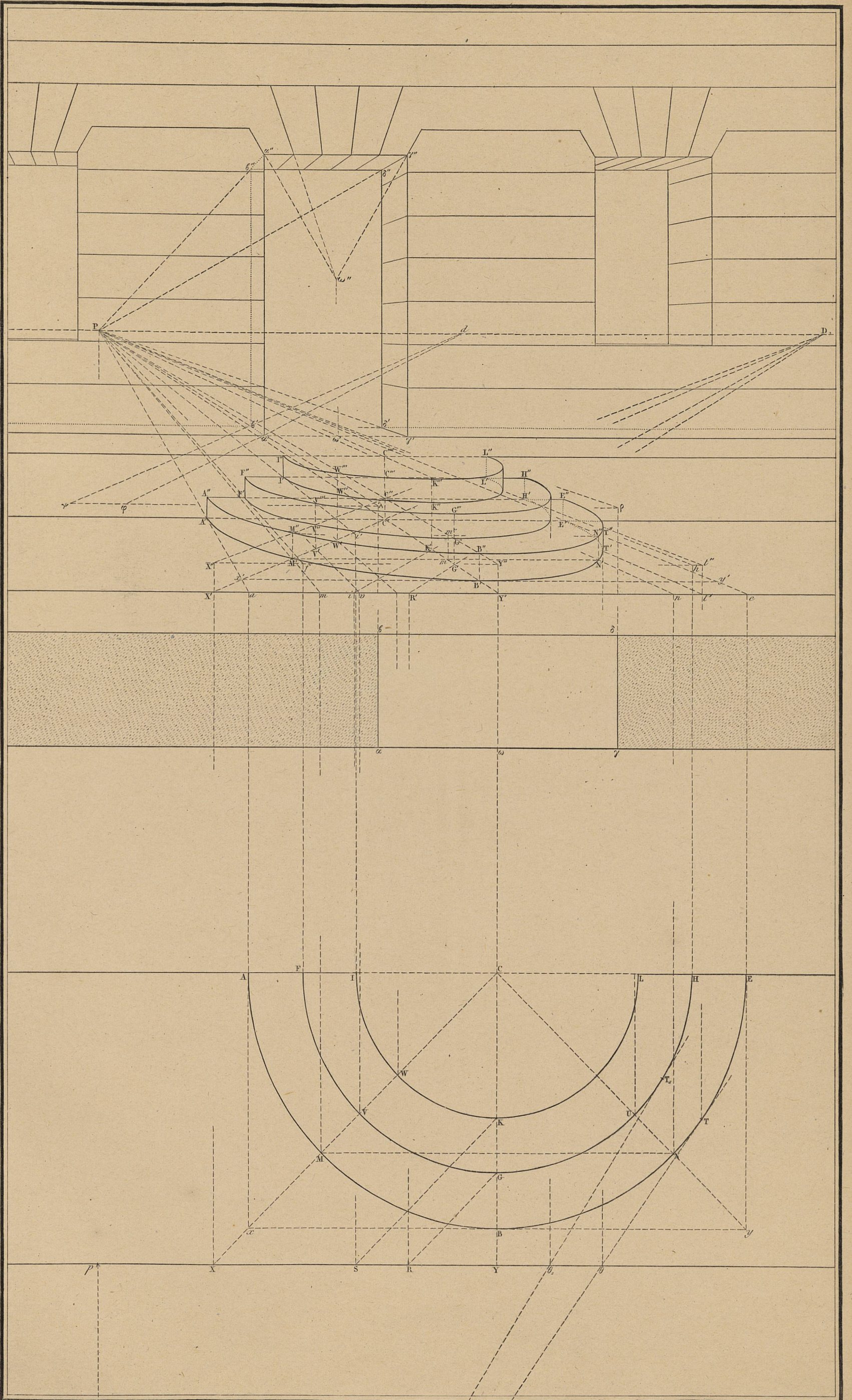
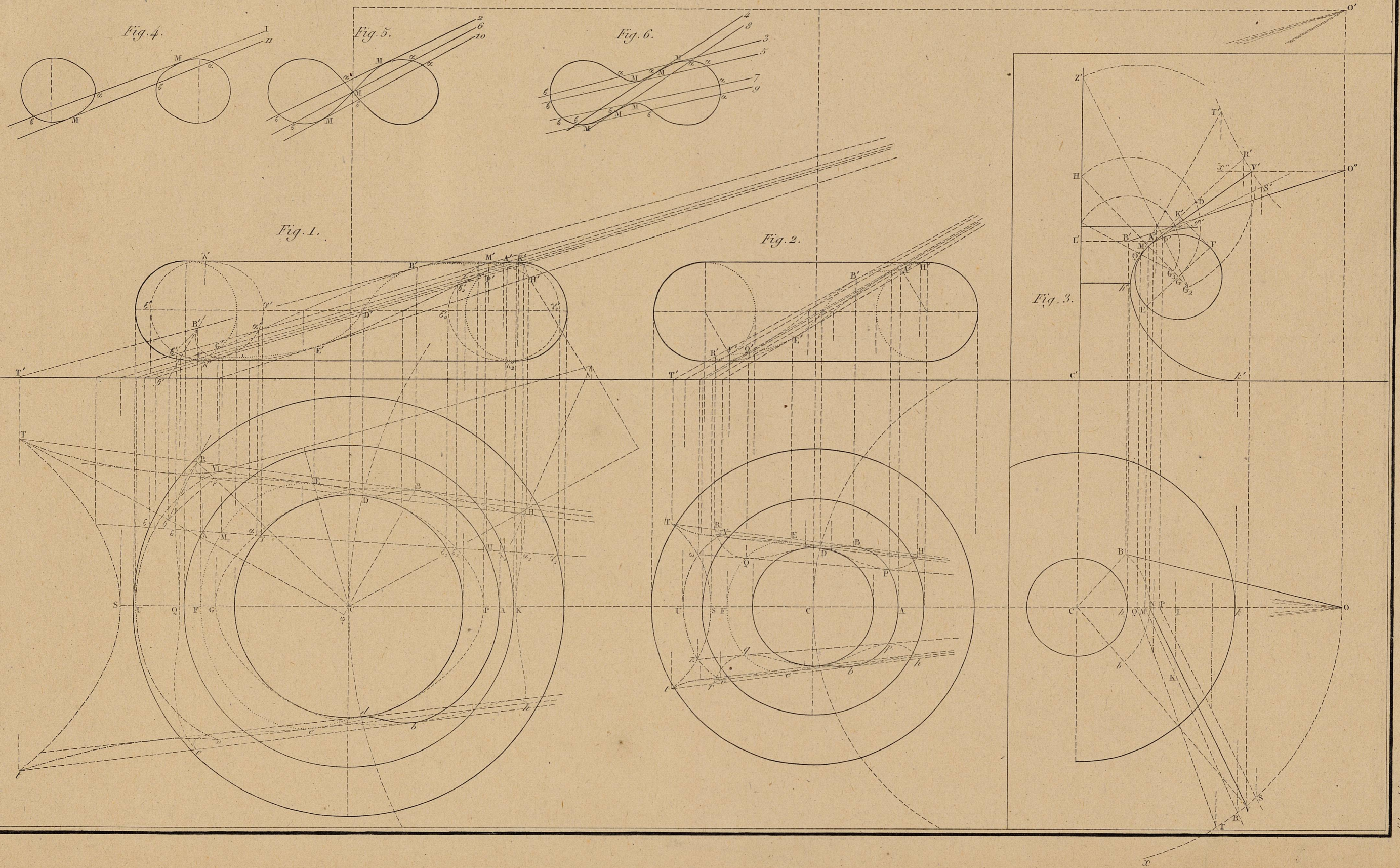


Fig. 3.

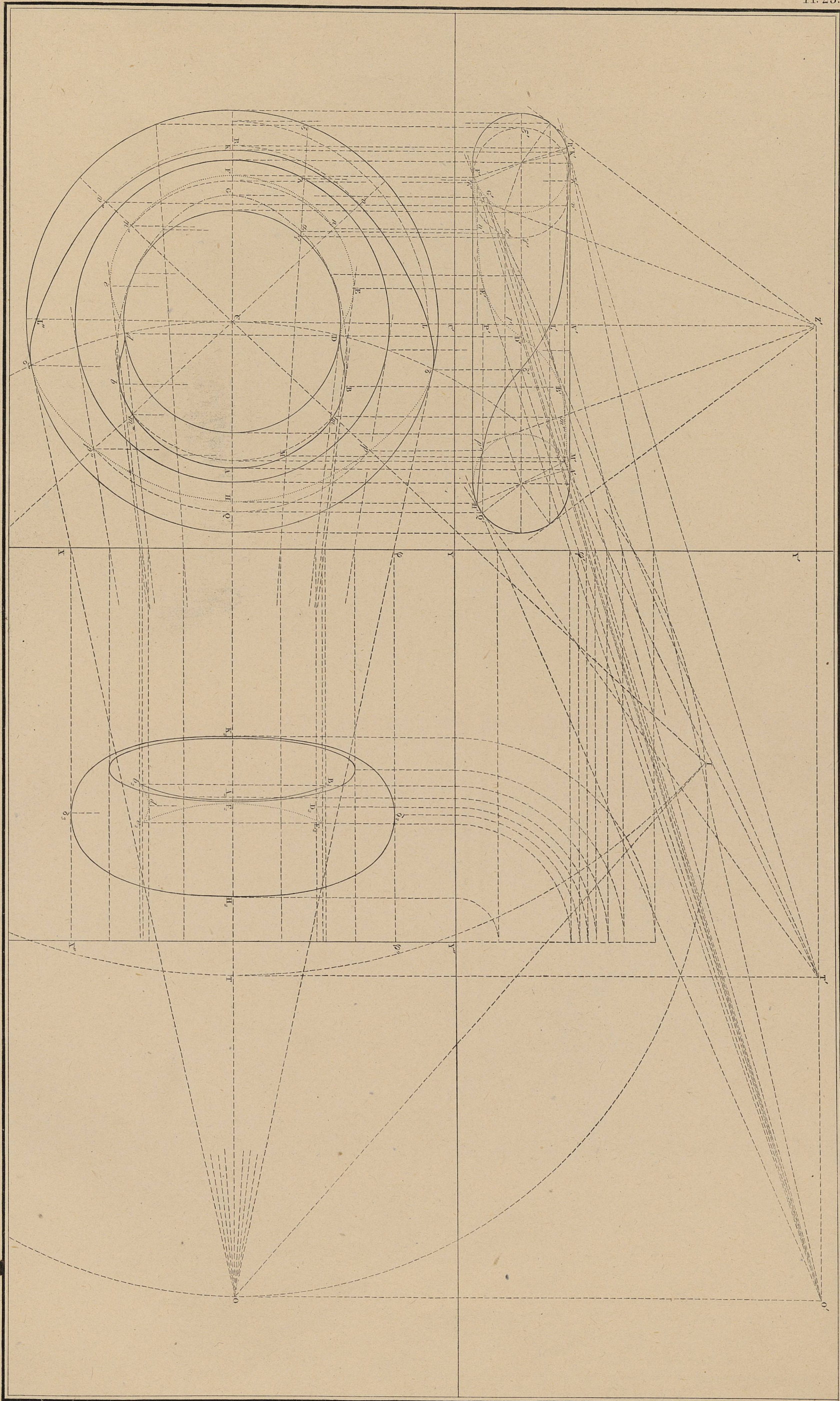


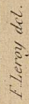


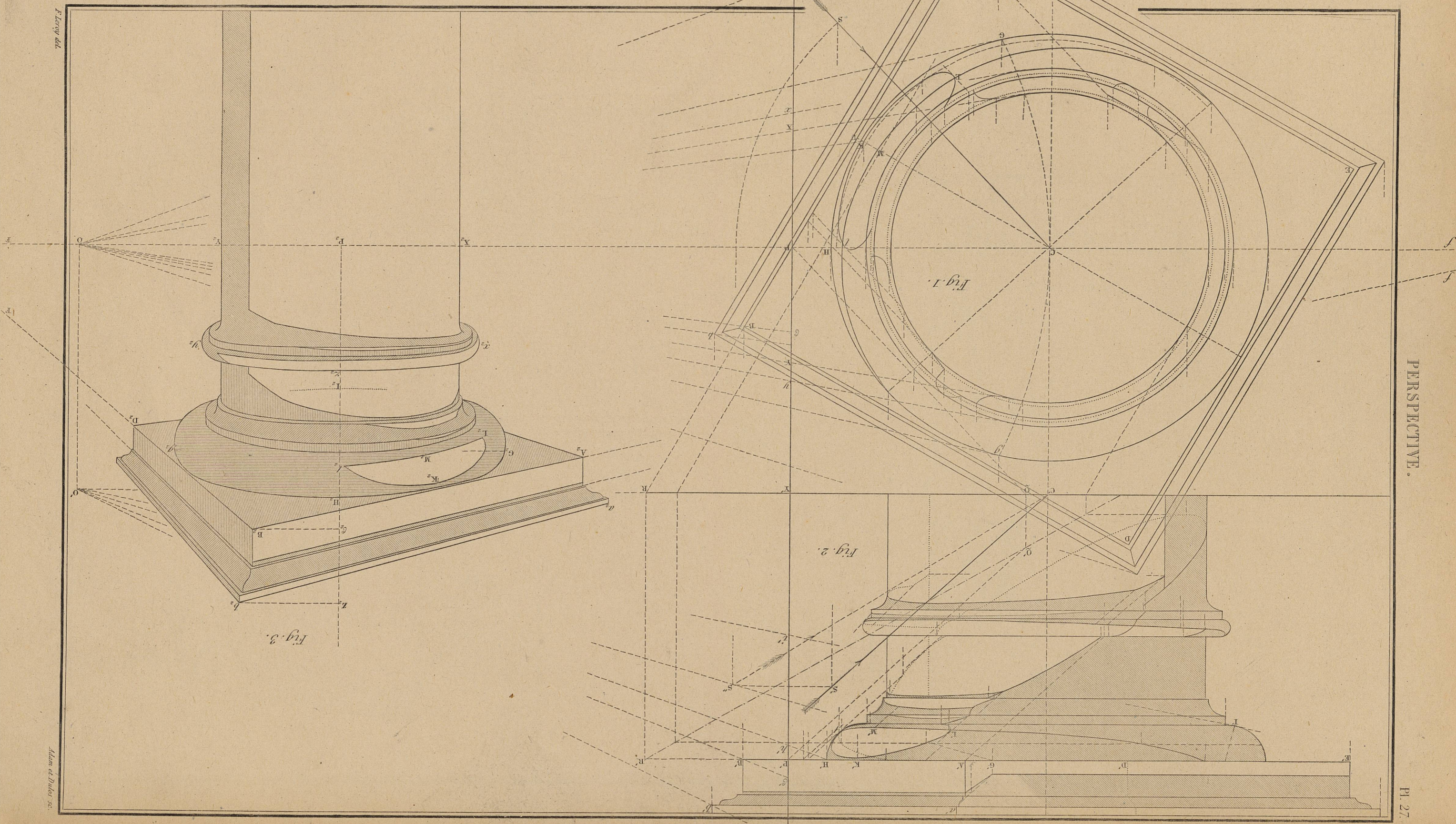












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Fig. 3.

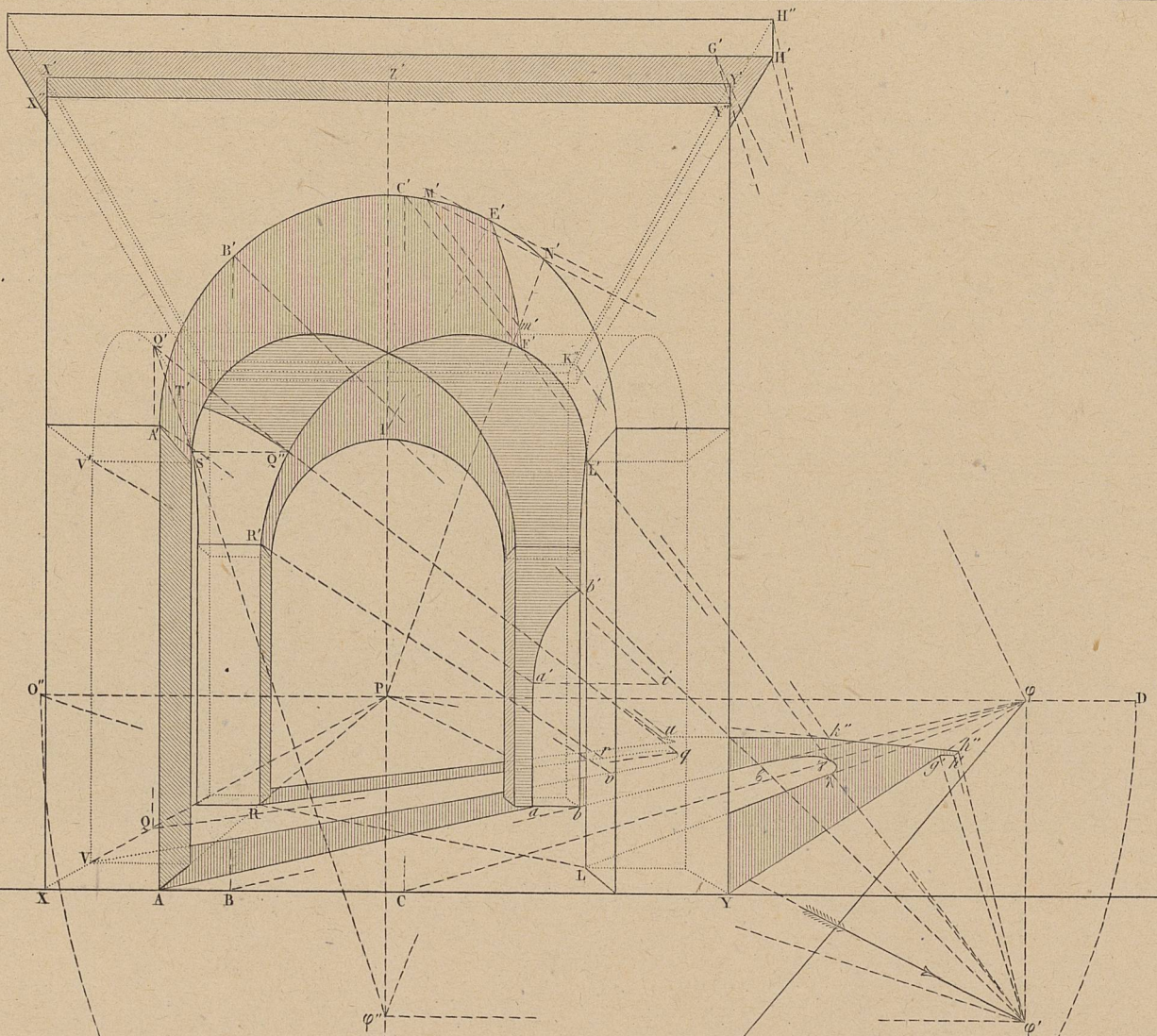


Fig. 1.

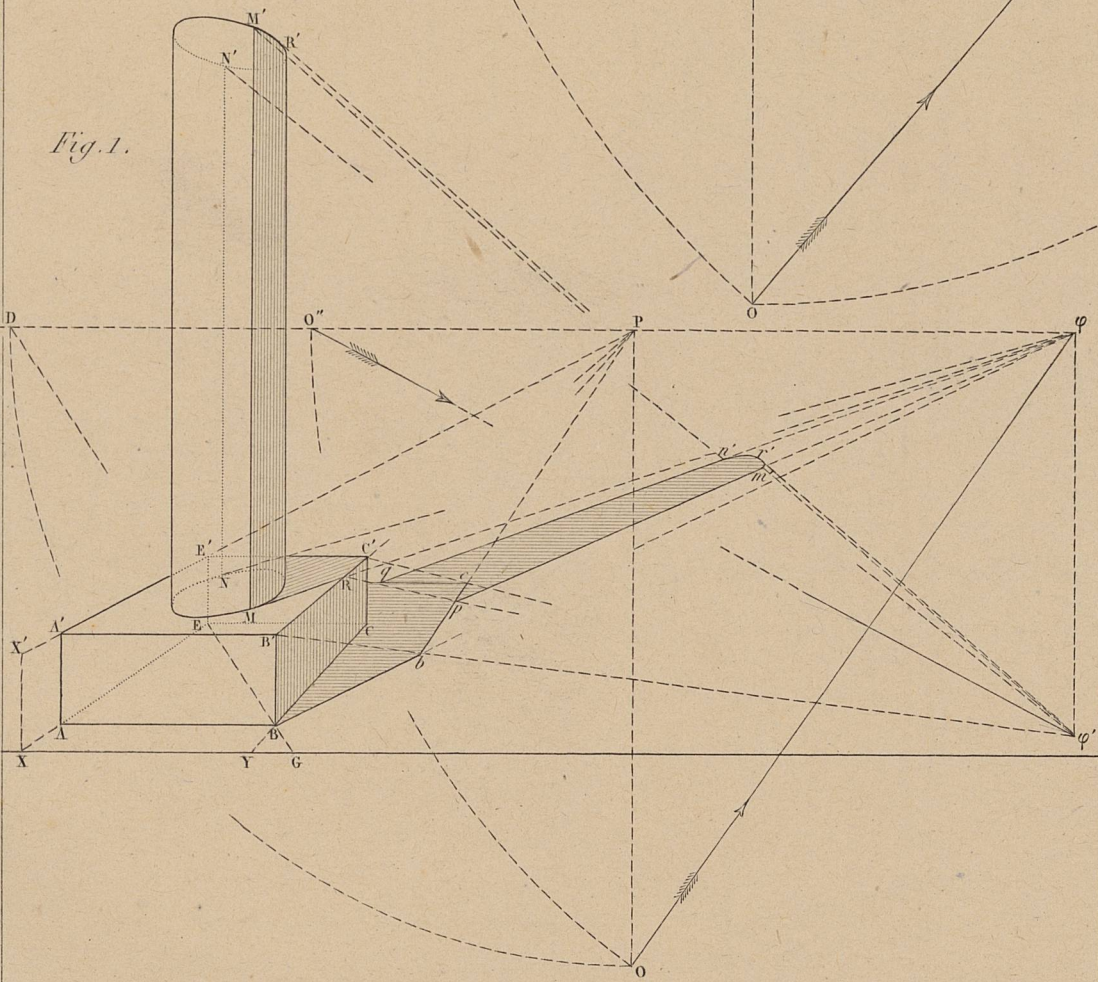
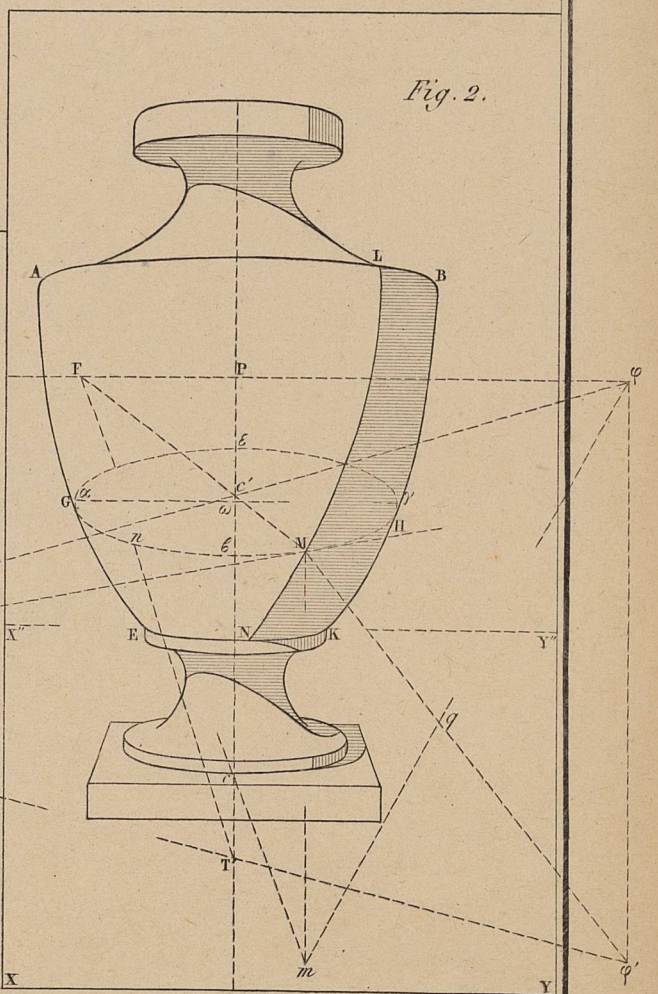


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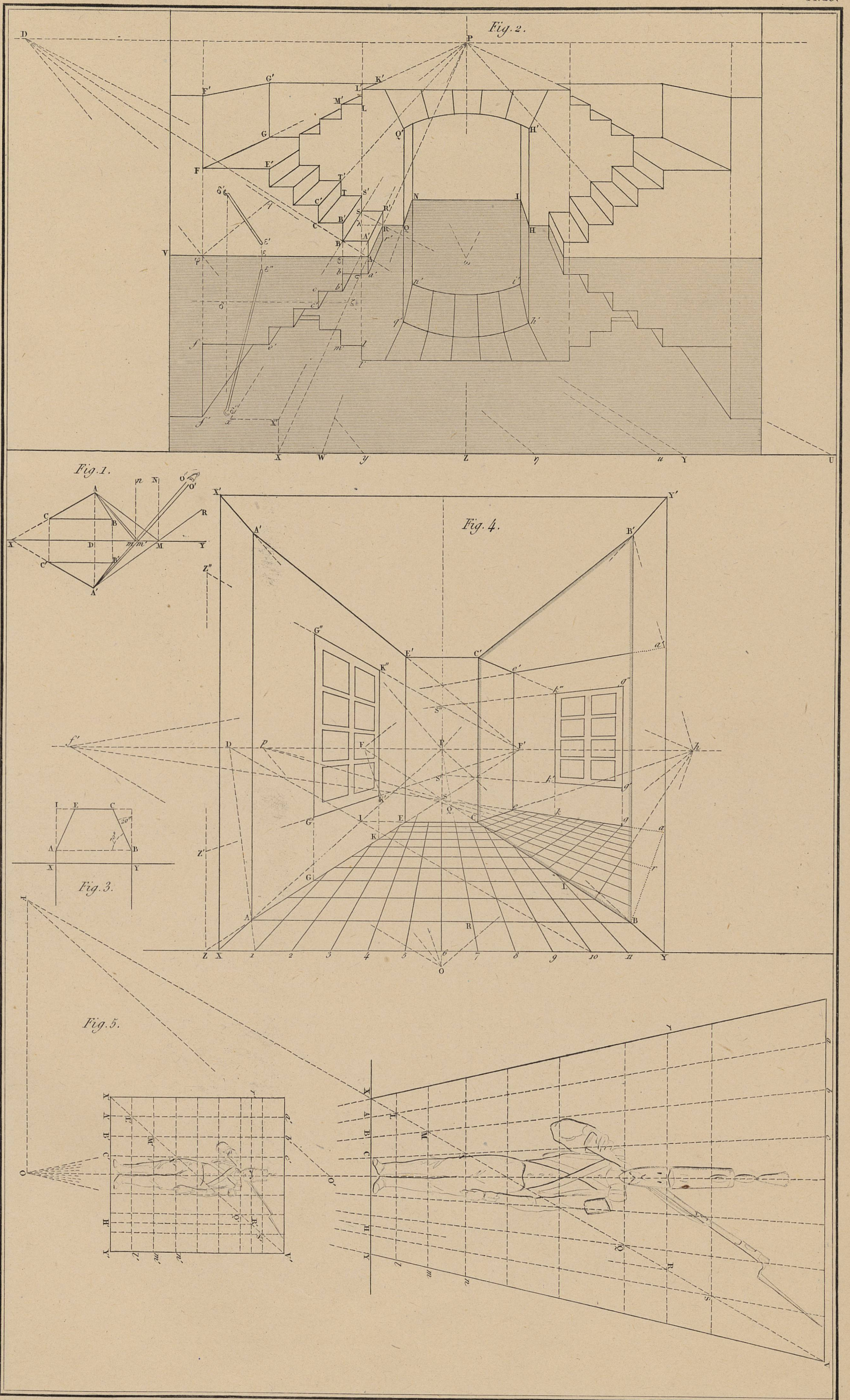


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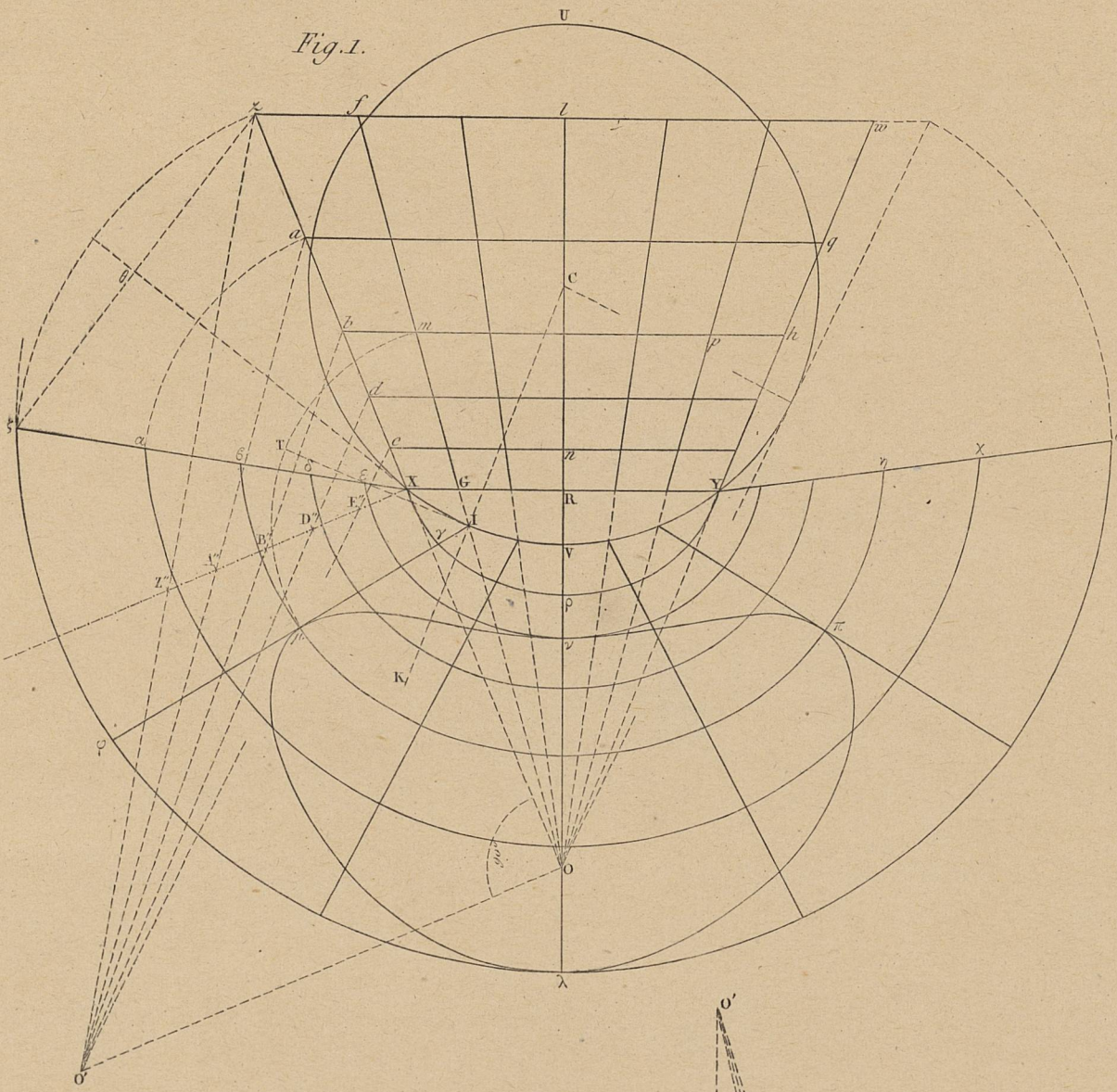


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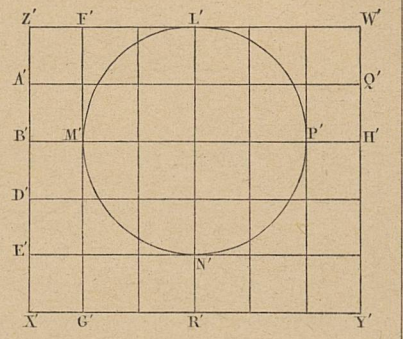


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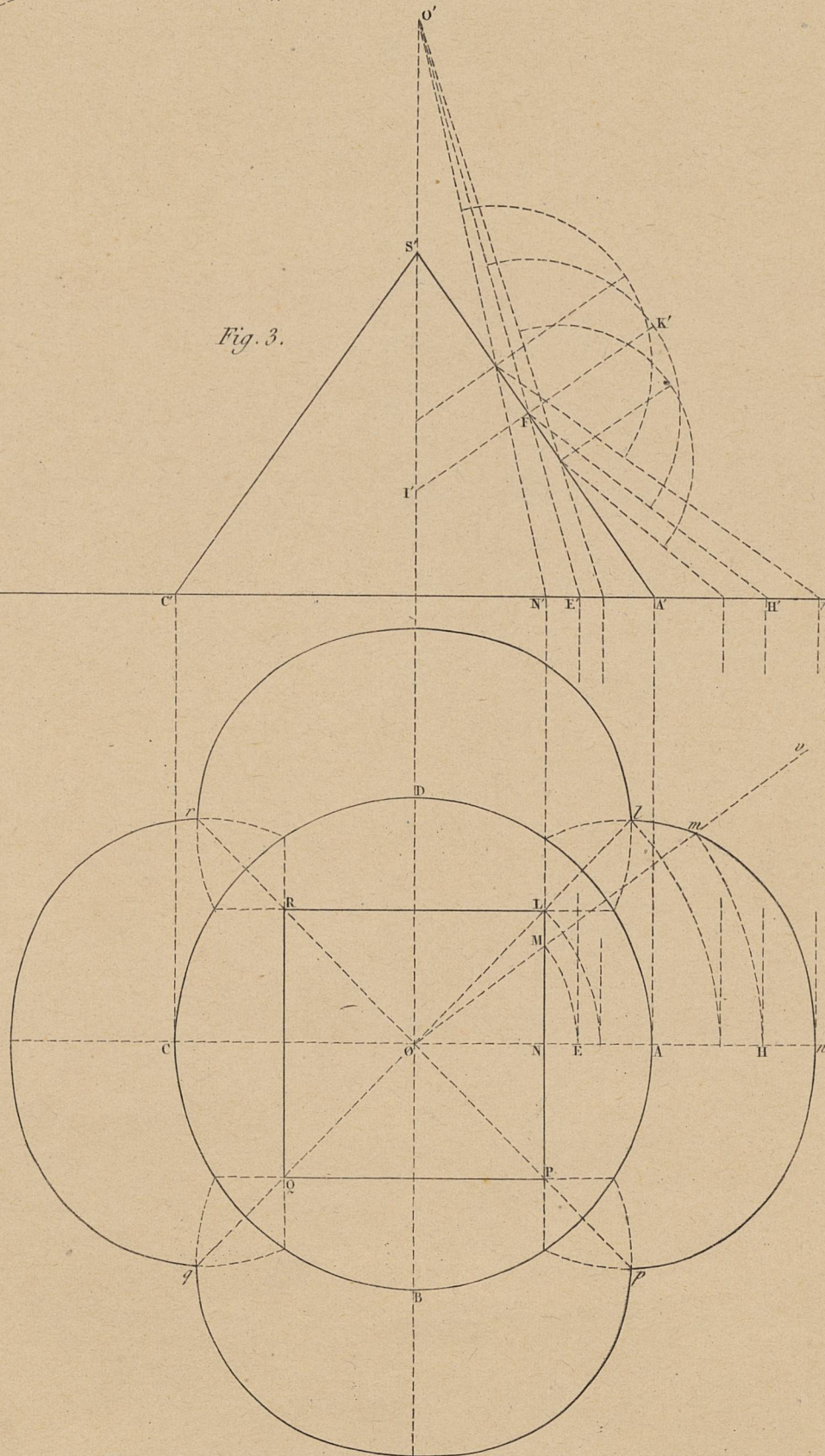


Fig. 1.

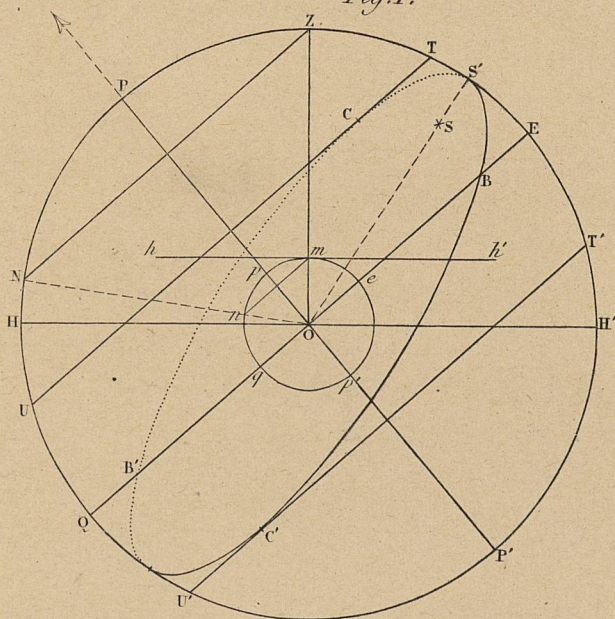


Fig. 5.

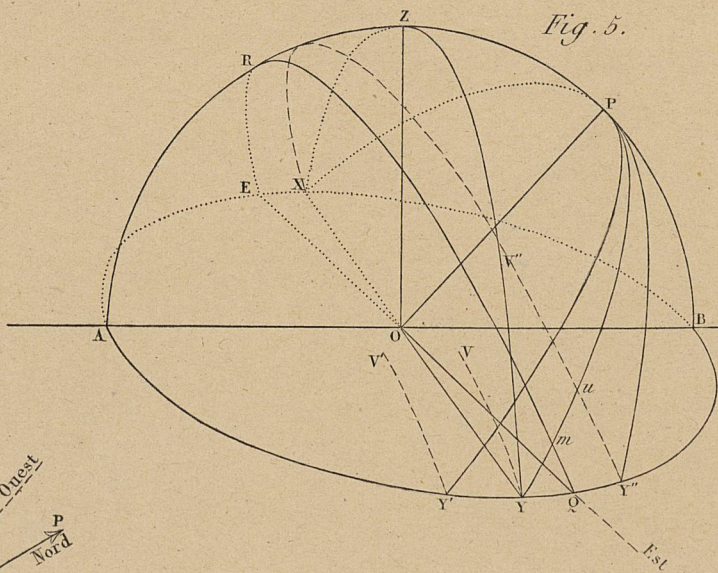


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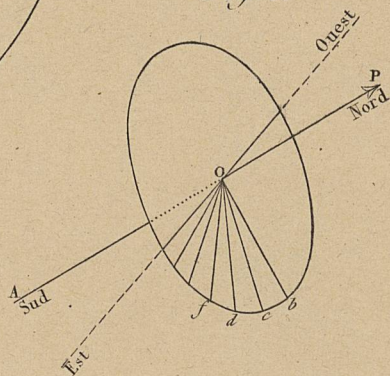


Fig. 3.

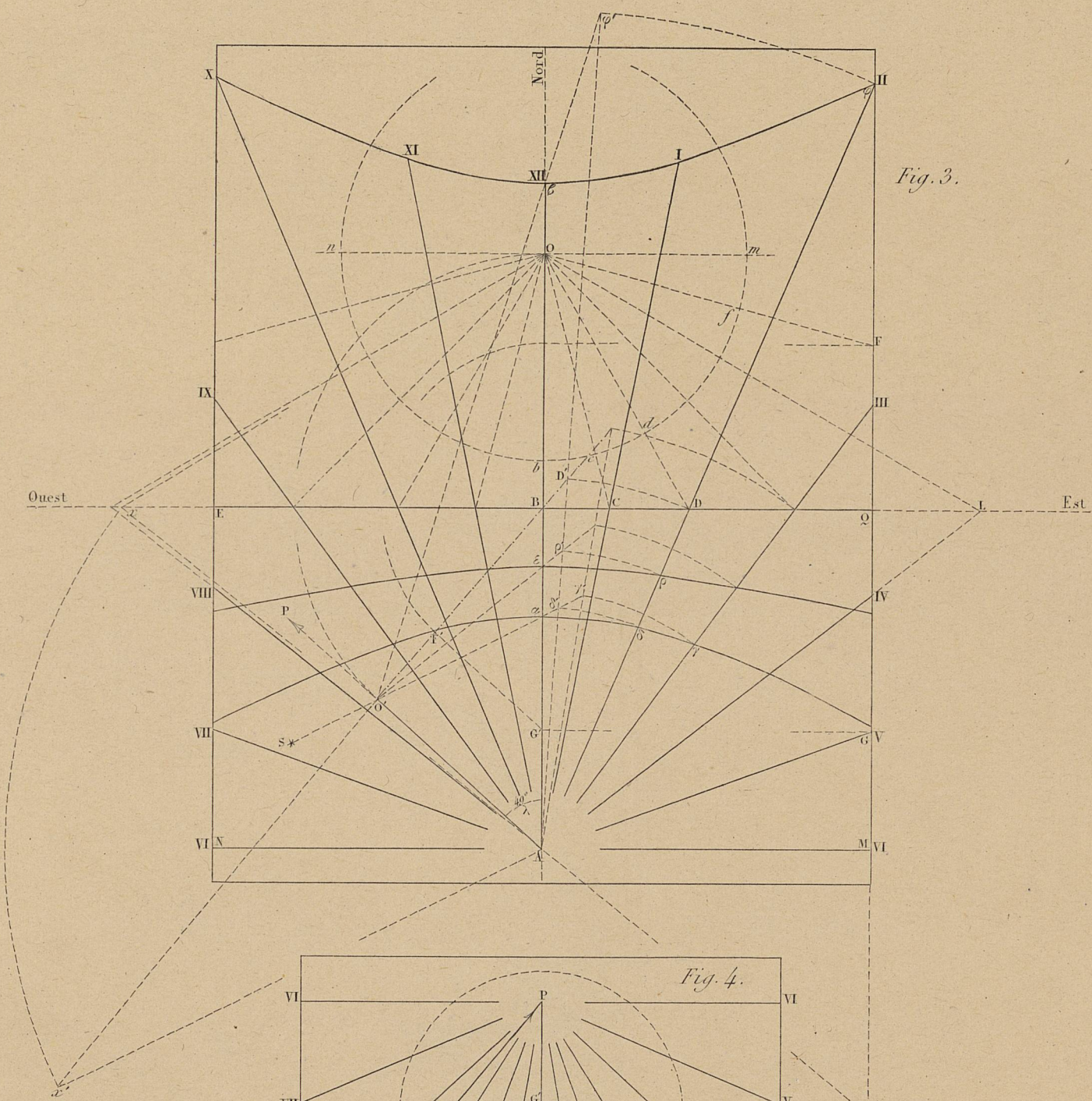
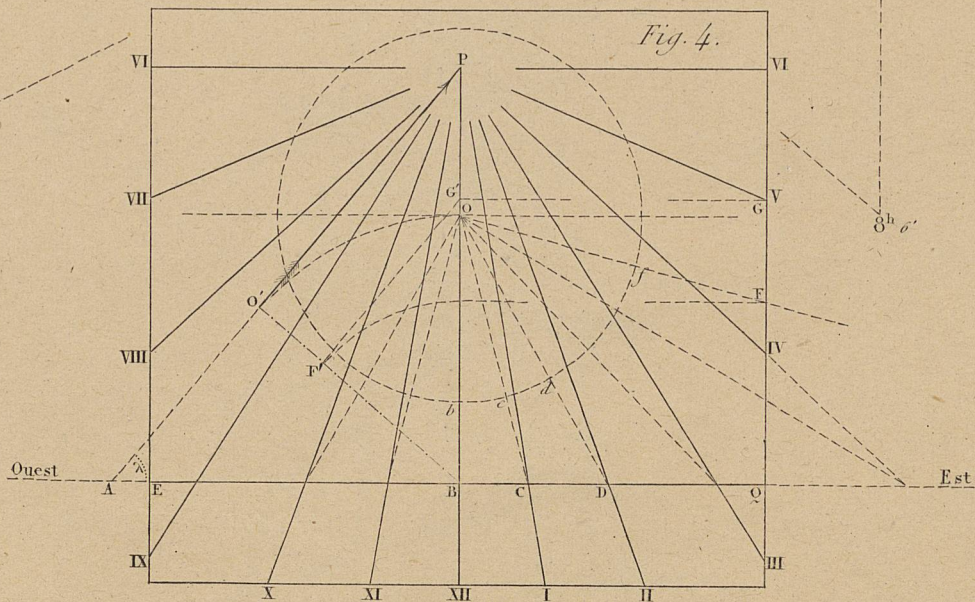


Fig. 4.



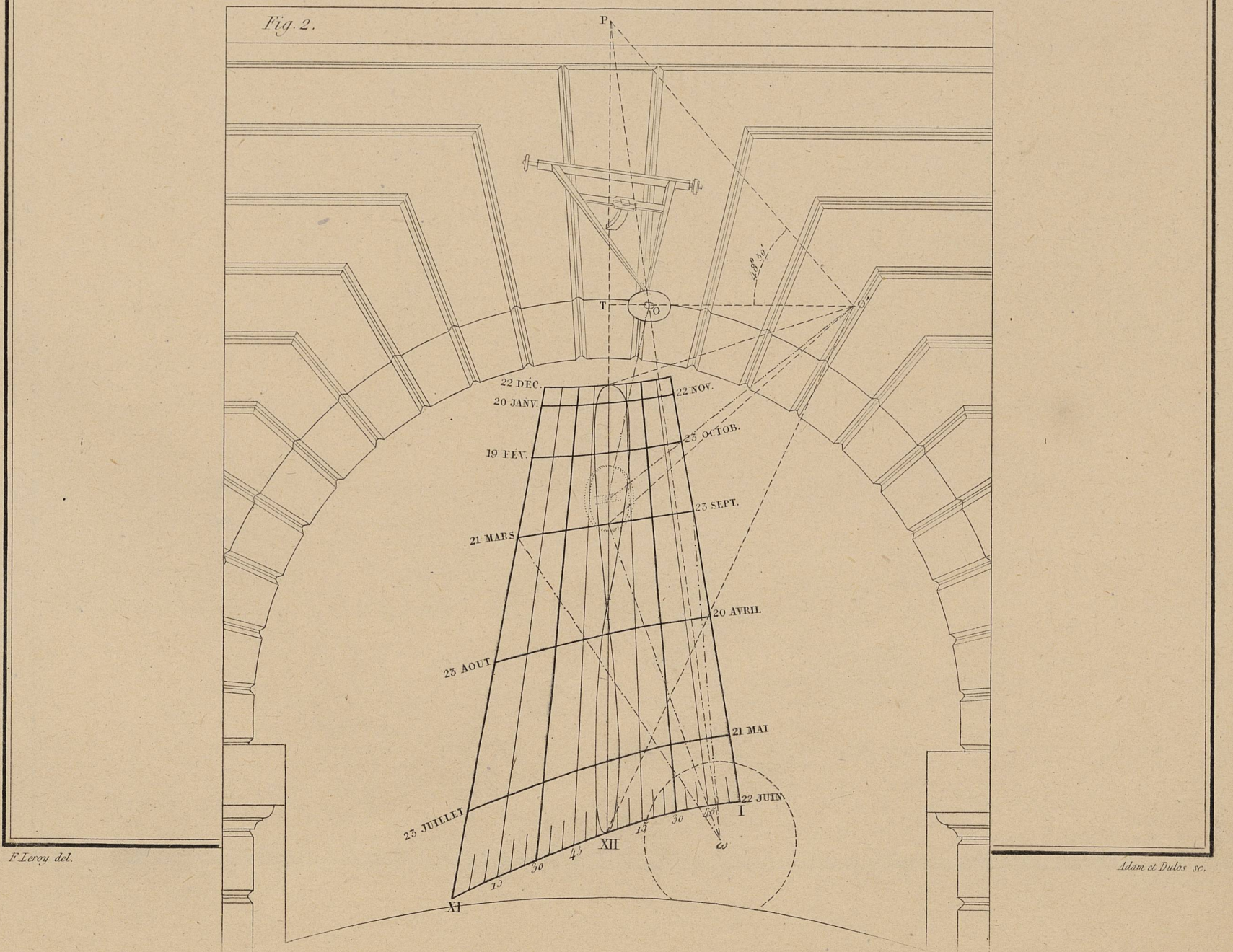
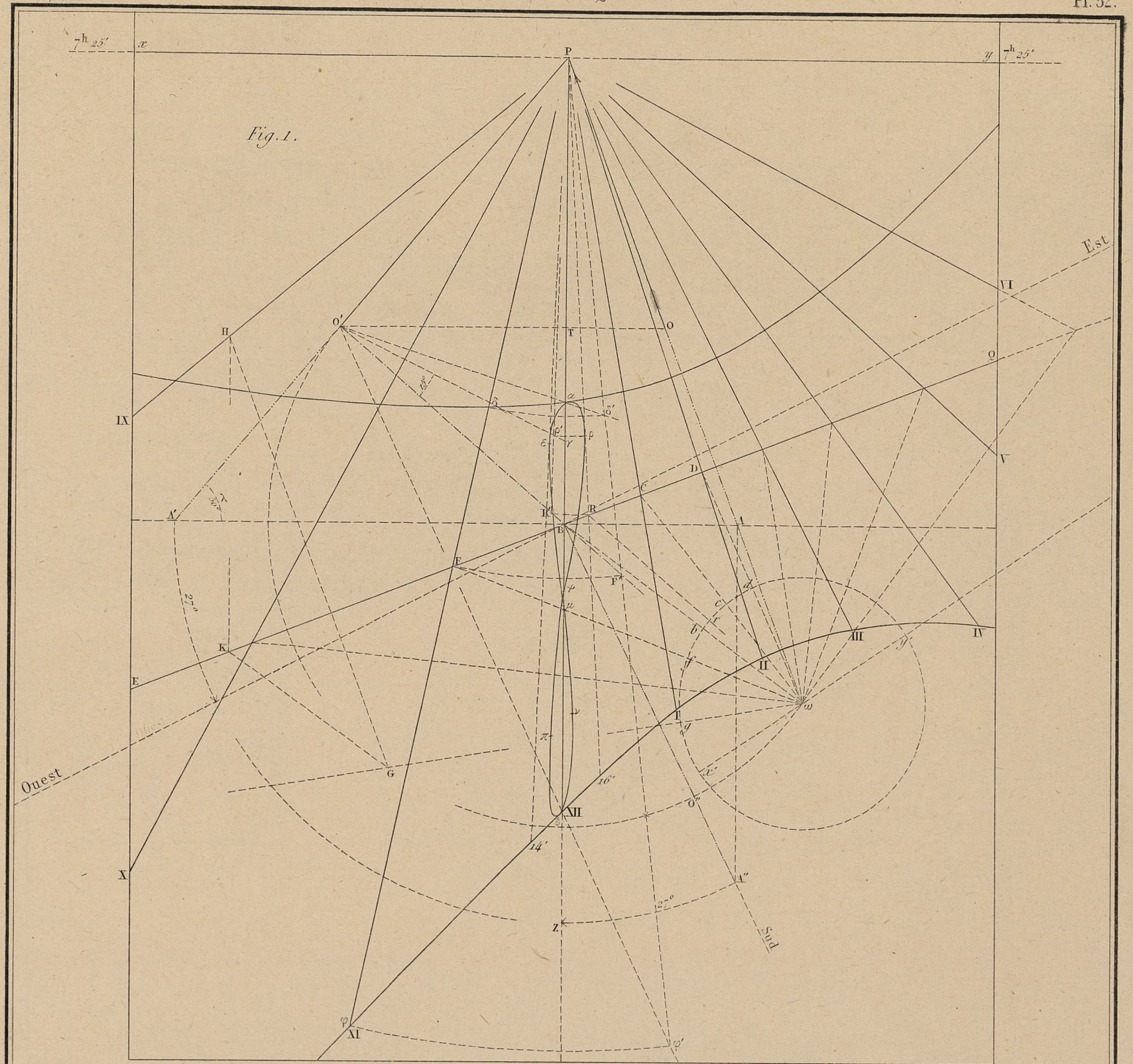


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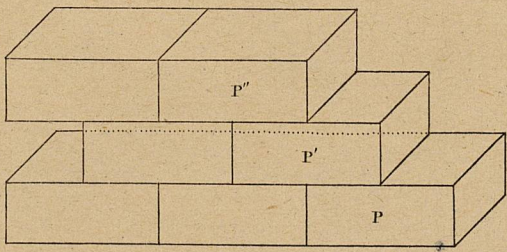


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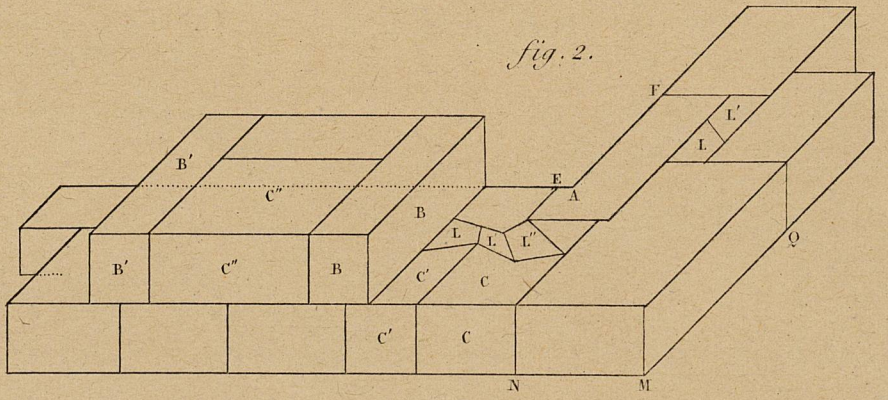
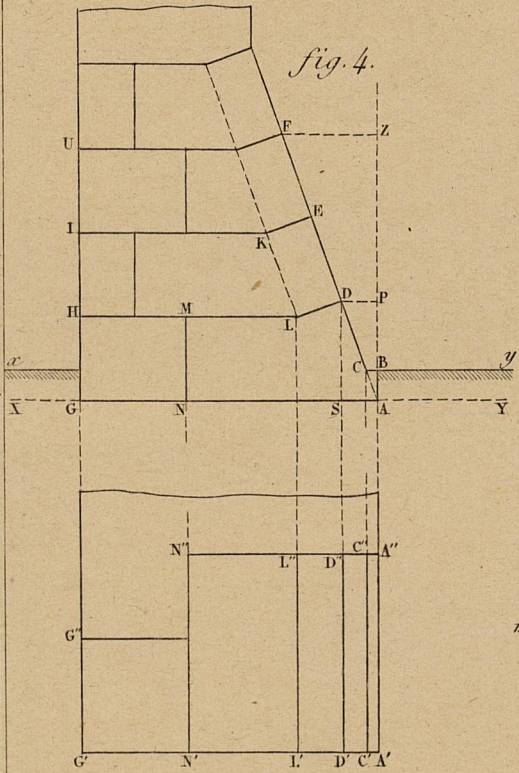


fig. 4.



Signes qui indiquent
 fig. 3. { le lit de pose 
 le lit de dessus 
 le parement 

fig. 6.

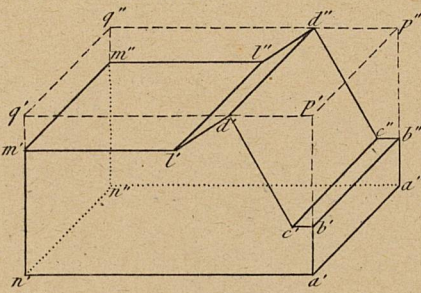


fig. 5.

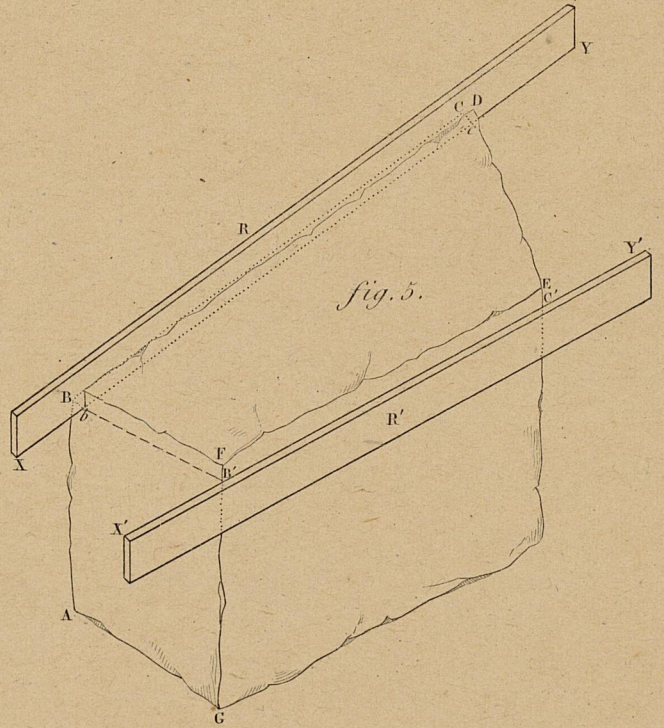


fig. 7.

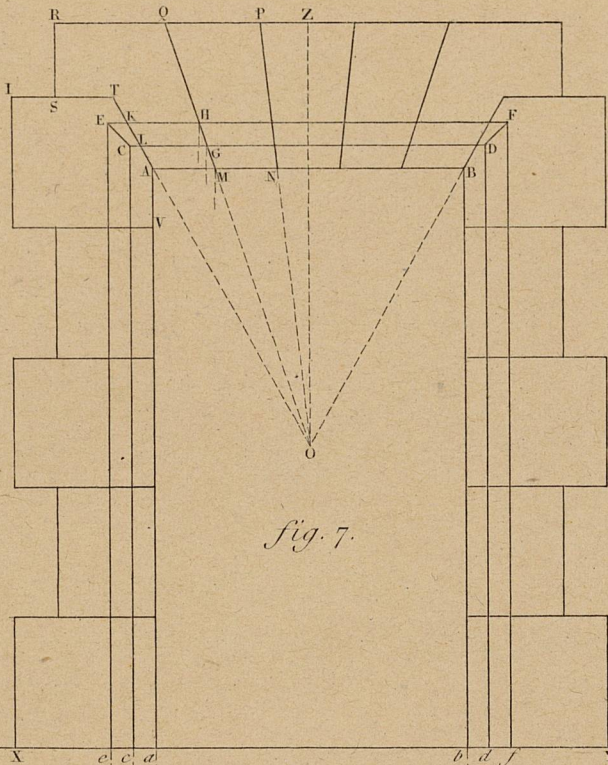


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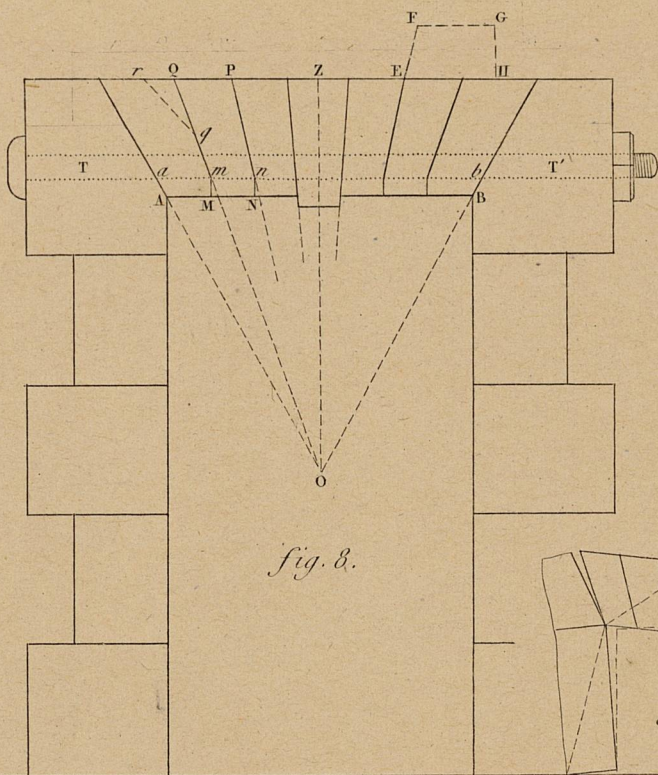


fig. 9.

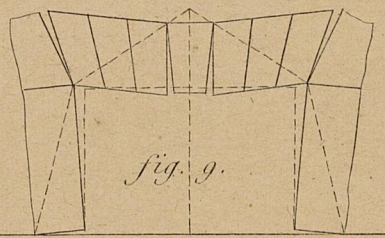


fig. 10.

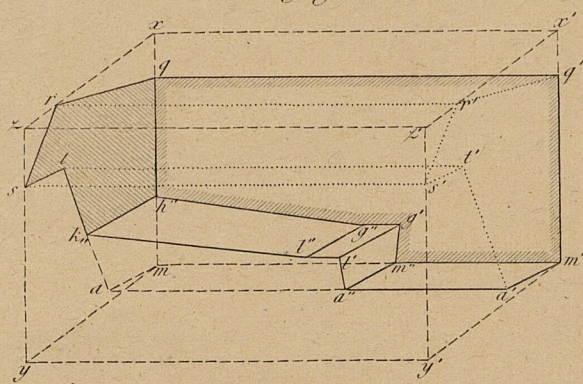


Fig. 1.

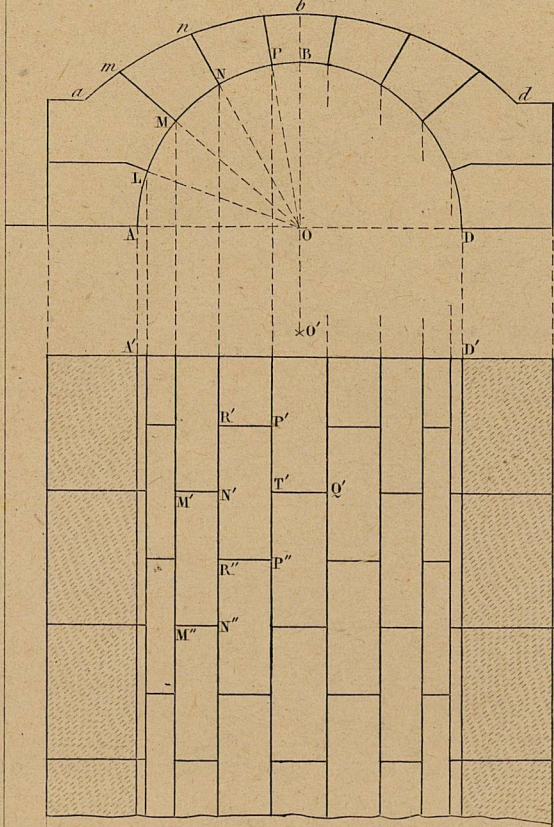


Fig. 2.

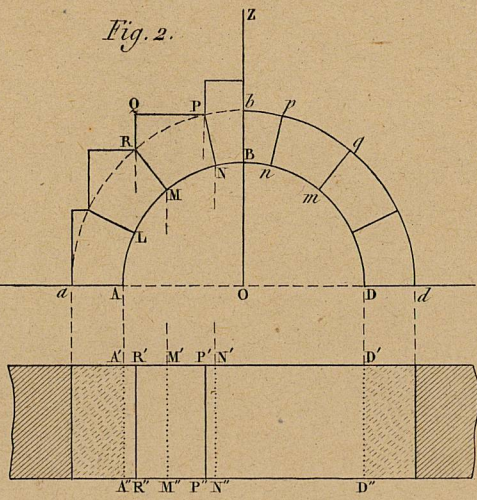


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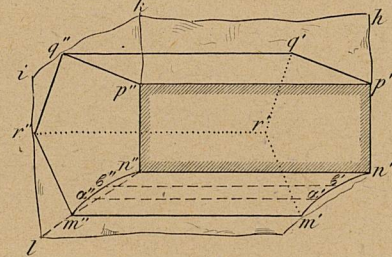


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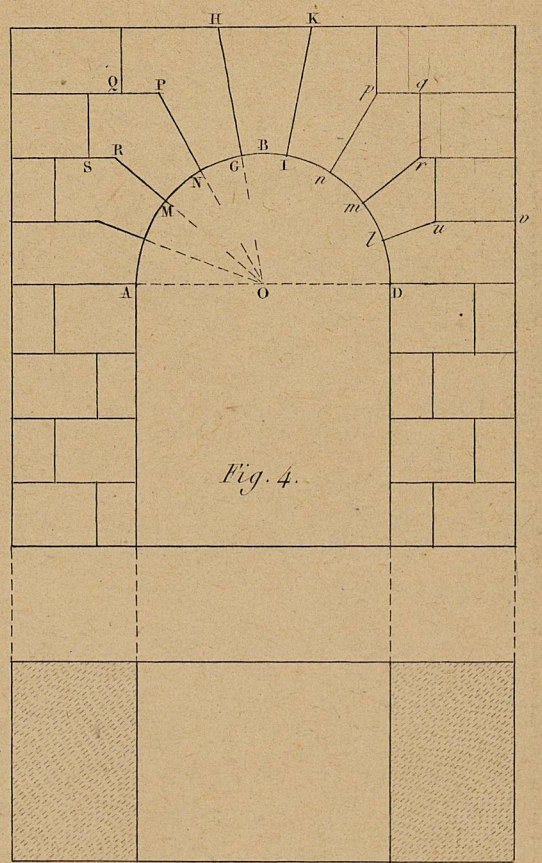


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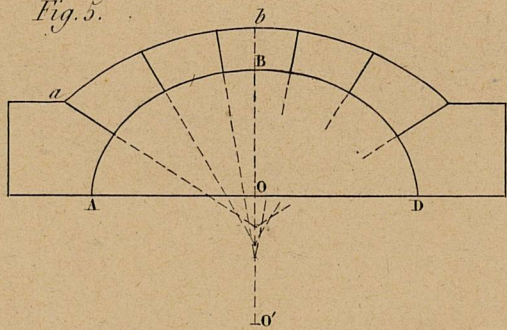


Fig. 6.

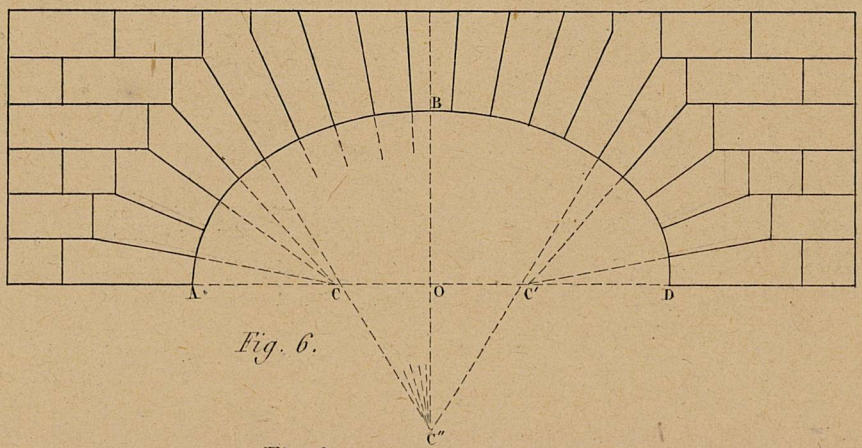


Fig. 8.

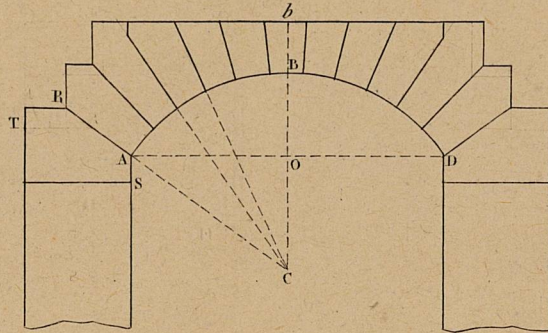


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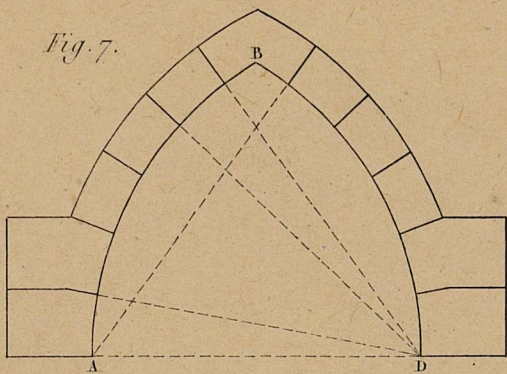


Fig. 9.

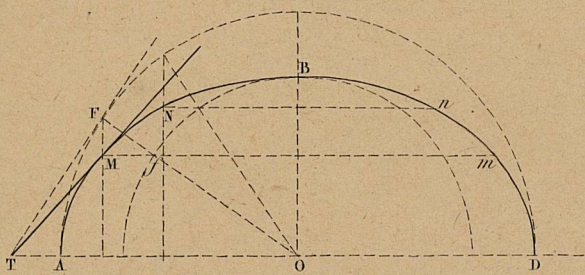


Fig. 13.

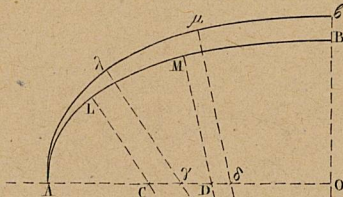


Fig. 14.

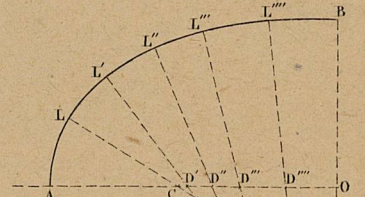


Fig. 10.

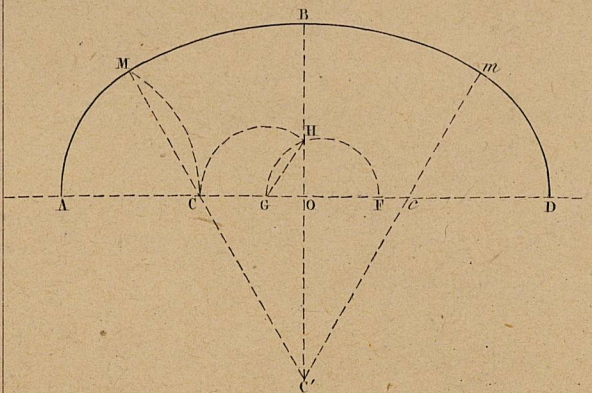


Fig. 11.

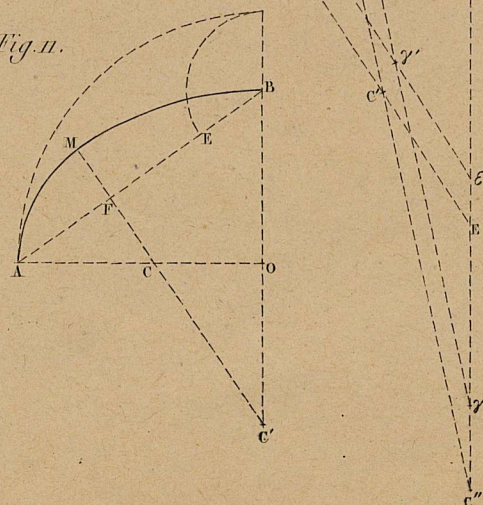


Fig. 12.

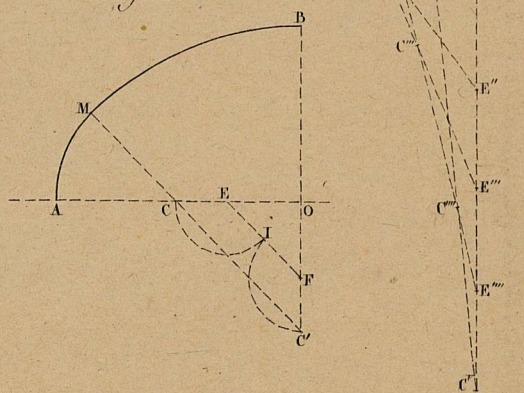


Fig. 1.

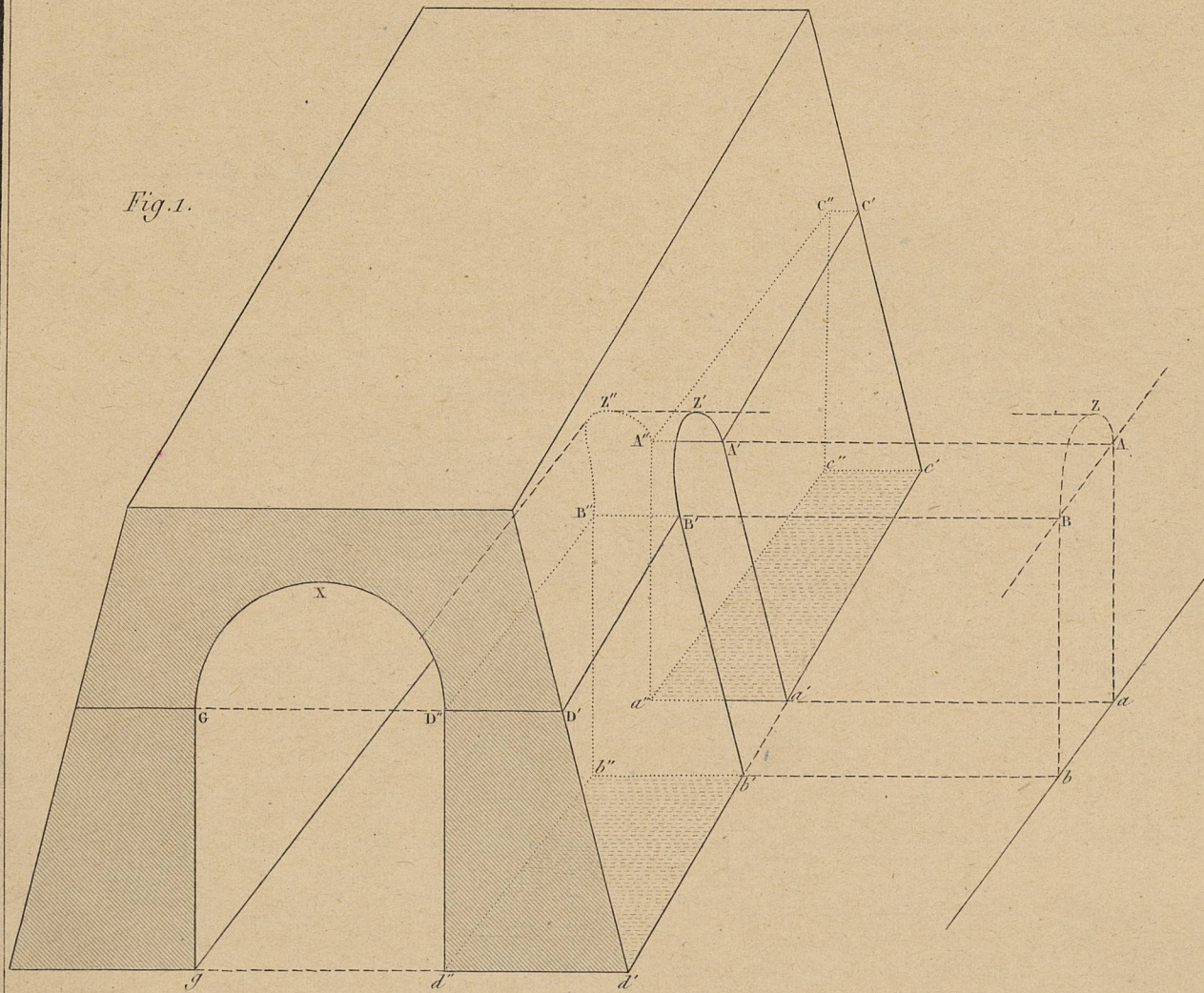


Fig. 6.



Cerces.



Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

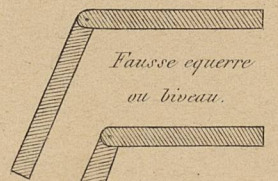


Fig. 9.

Fig. 4.

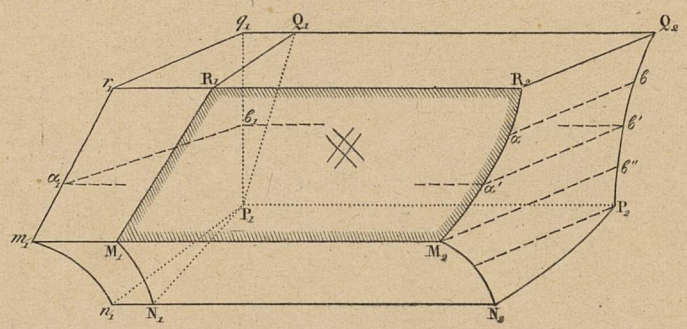


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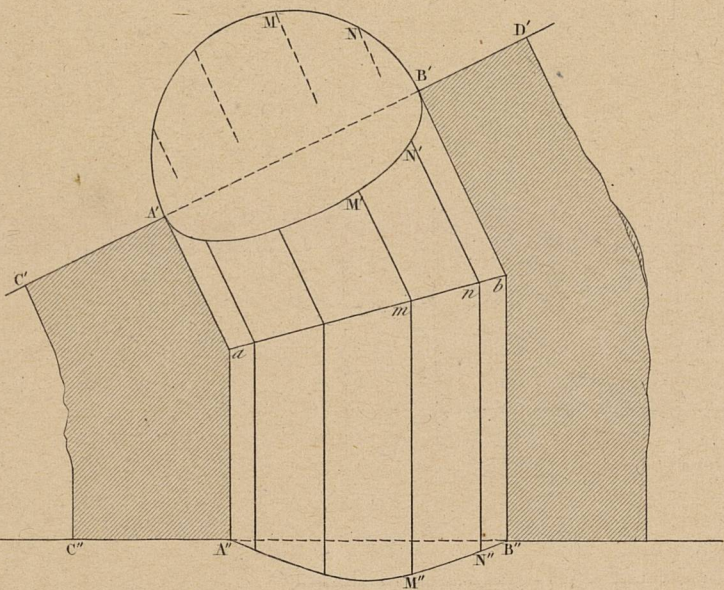


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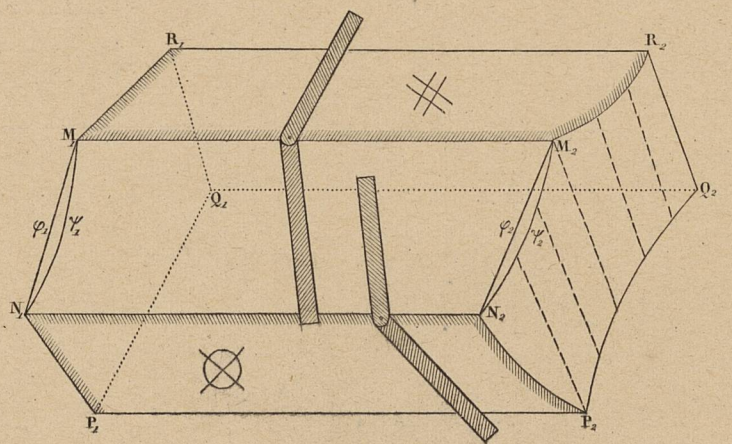


Fig. 11.

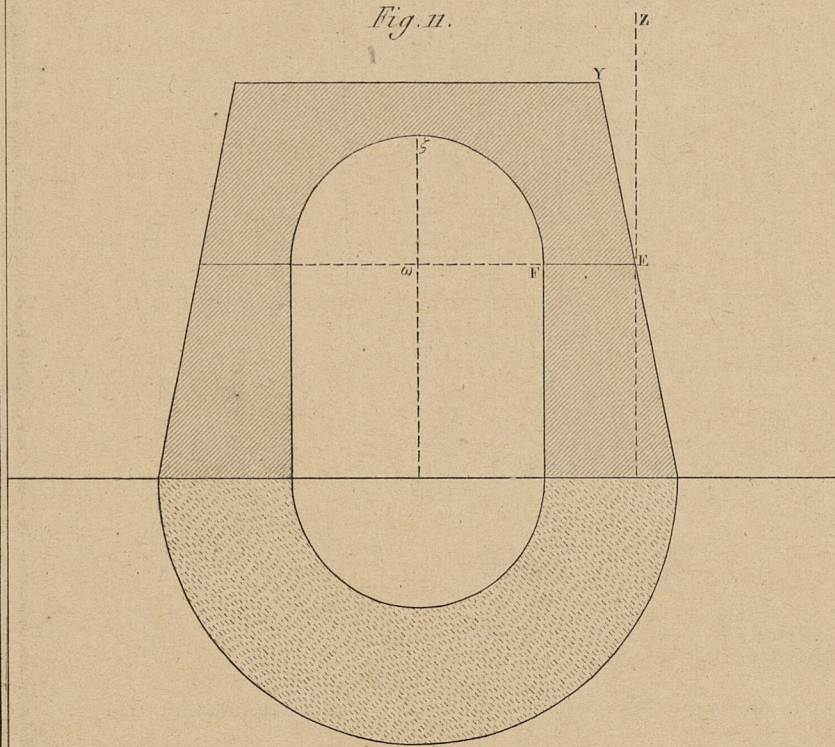
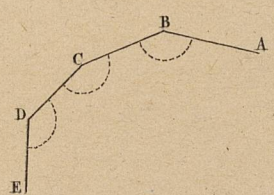


Fig. 12.



Porte biaise, en talus, et rachetant un Berceau en maçonnerie.

Rayon de l'intrados $r = 0^m,90$
 Rayon de l'extrados $R = 1,30$
 Rayon du berceau $R' = 2$
 Angle du biais $\omega = 16^\circ$
 Talus $T = \frac{1}{4}$

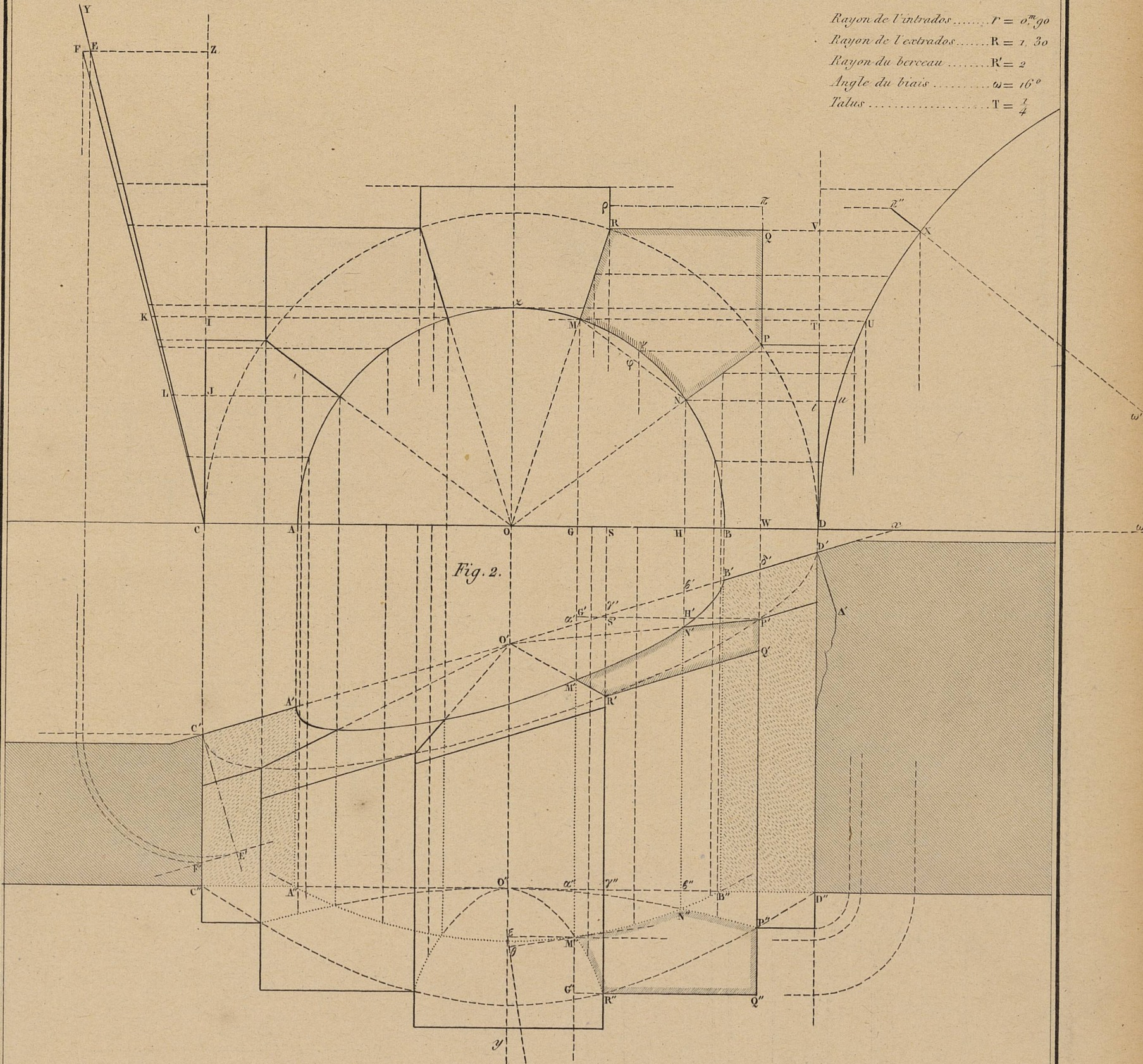


Fig. 2.

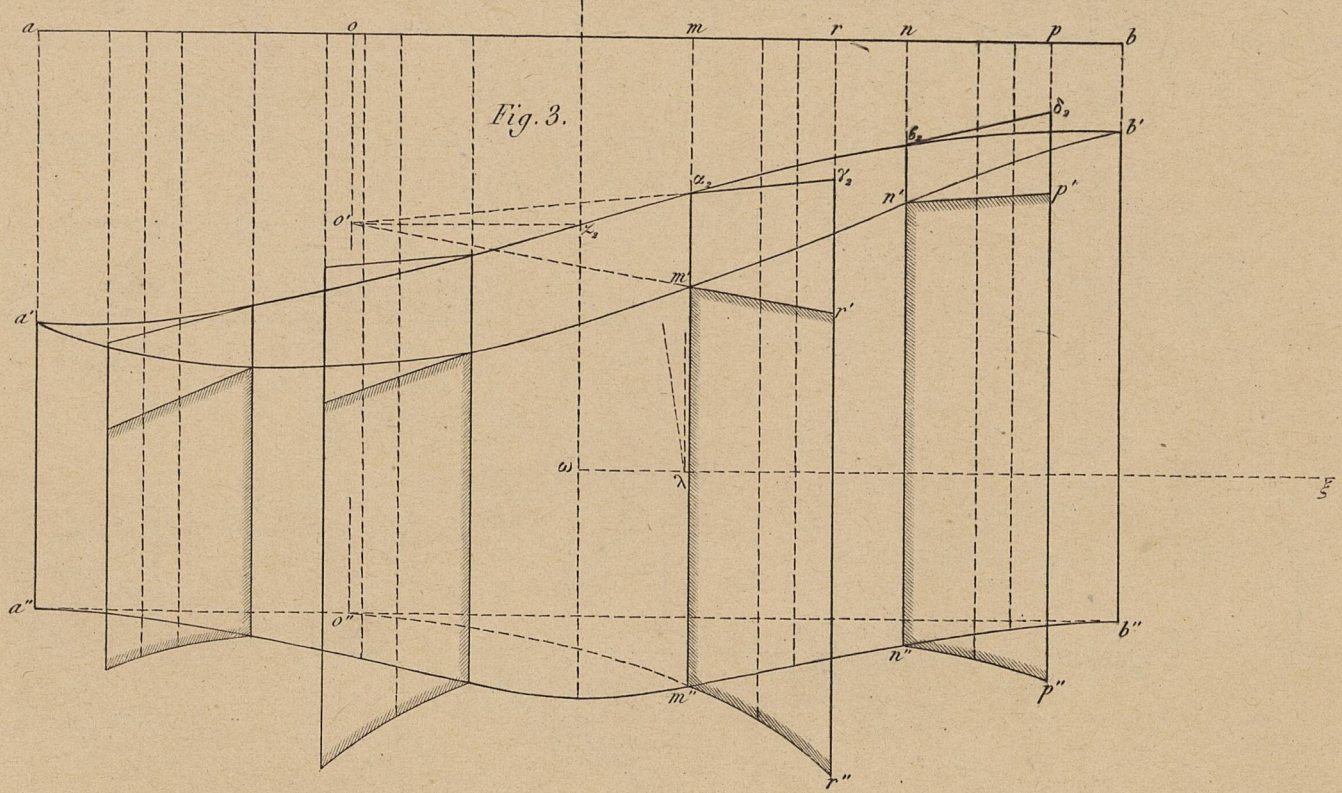
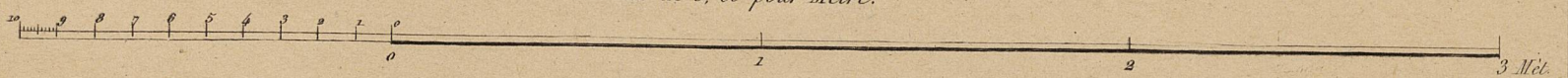
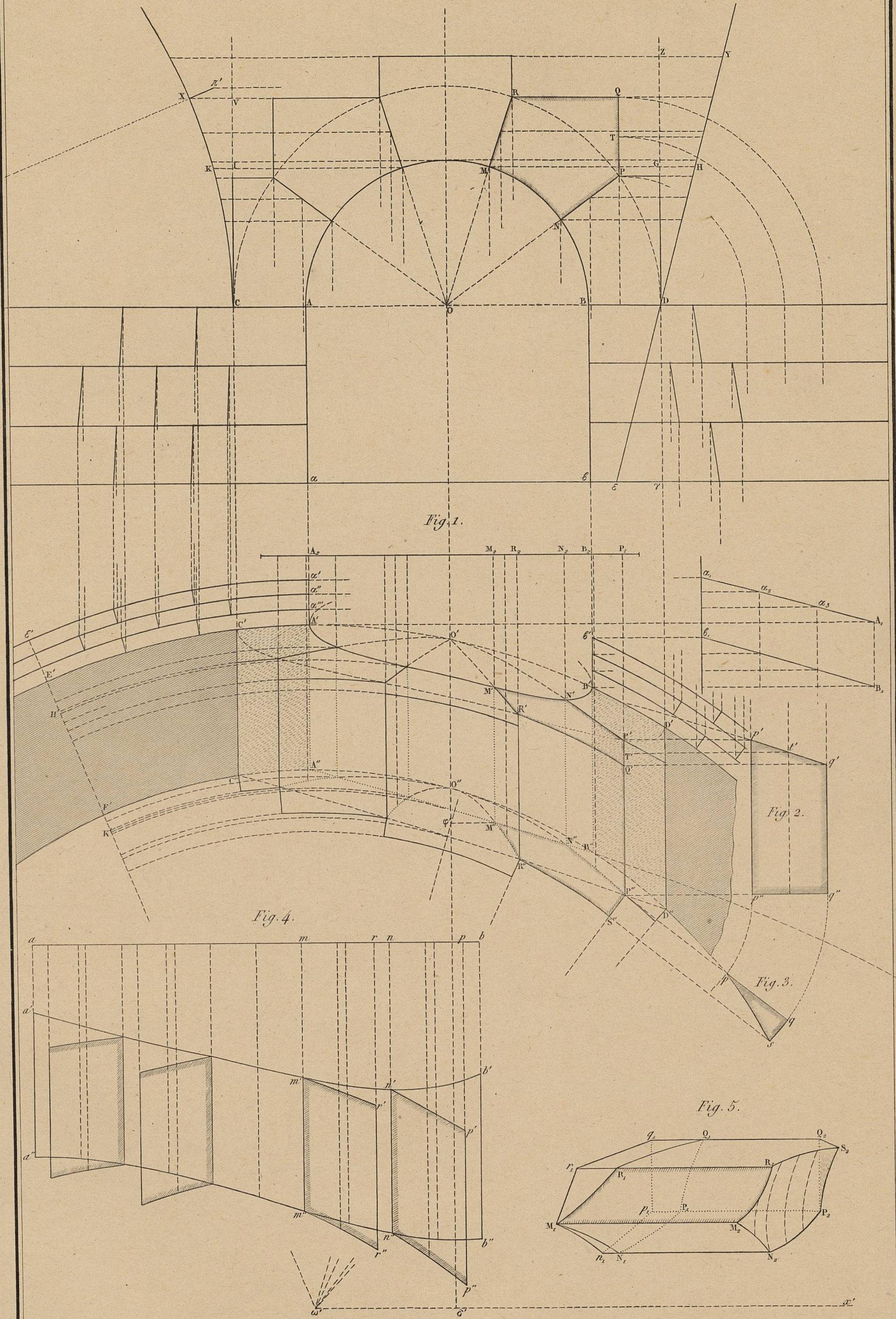


Fig. 3.

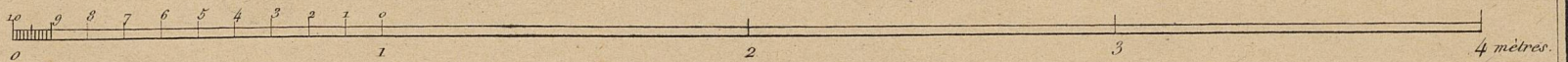
Echelle de 0,05 pour Mètre.



Porte biaise en tour ronde avec talus, et rachelant une voûte sphérique en maçonnerie.

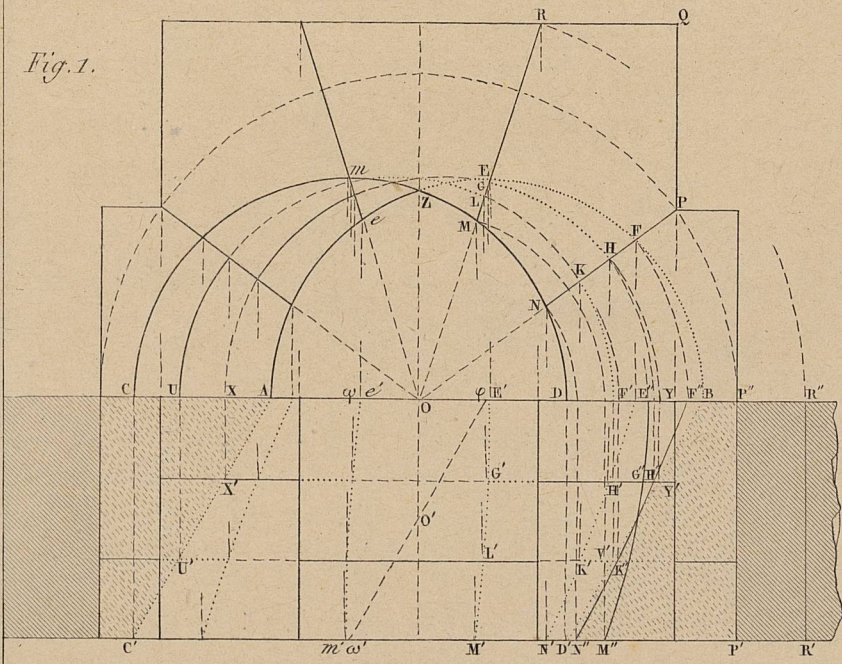


Echelle de 0^m05 pour Mètre.



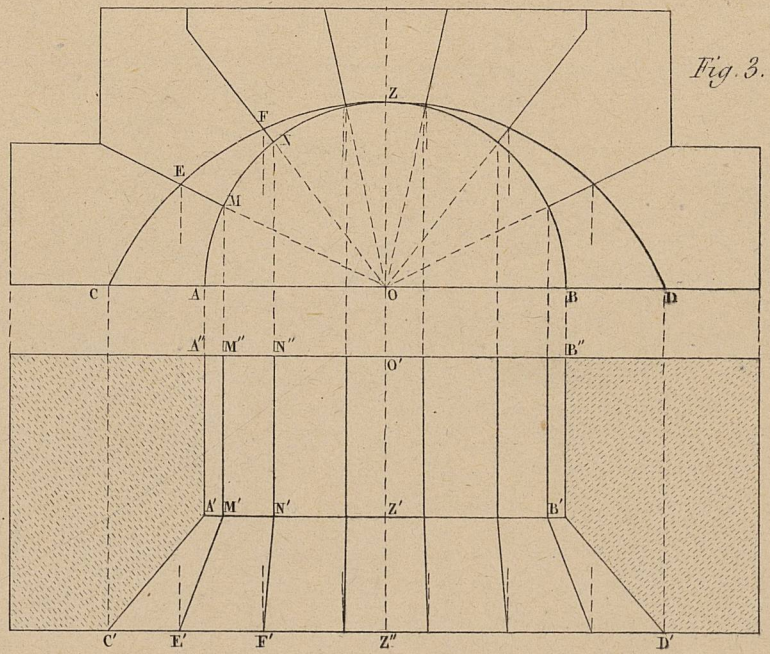
Biais-passé, avec une douelle cylindrique.

Fig. 1.

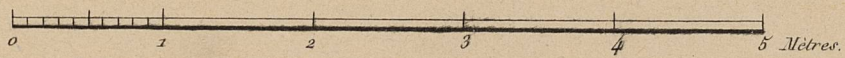


Autre exemple d'une Corne-de-Vache.

Fig. 3.

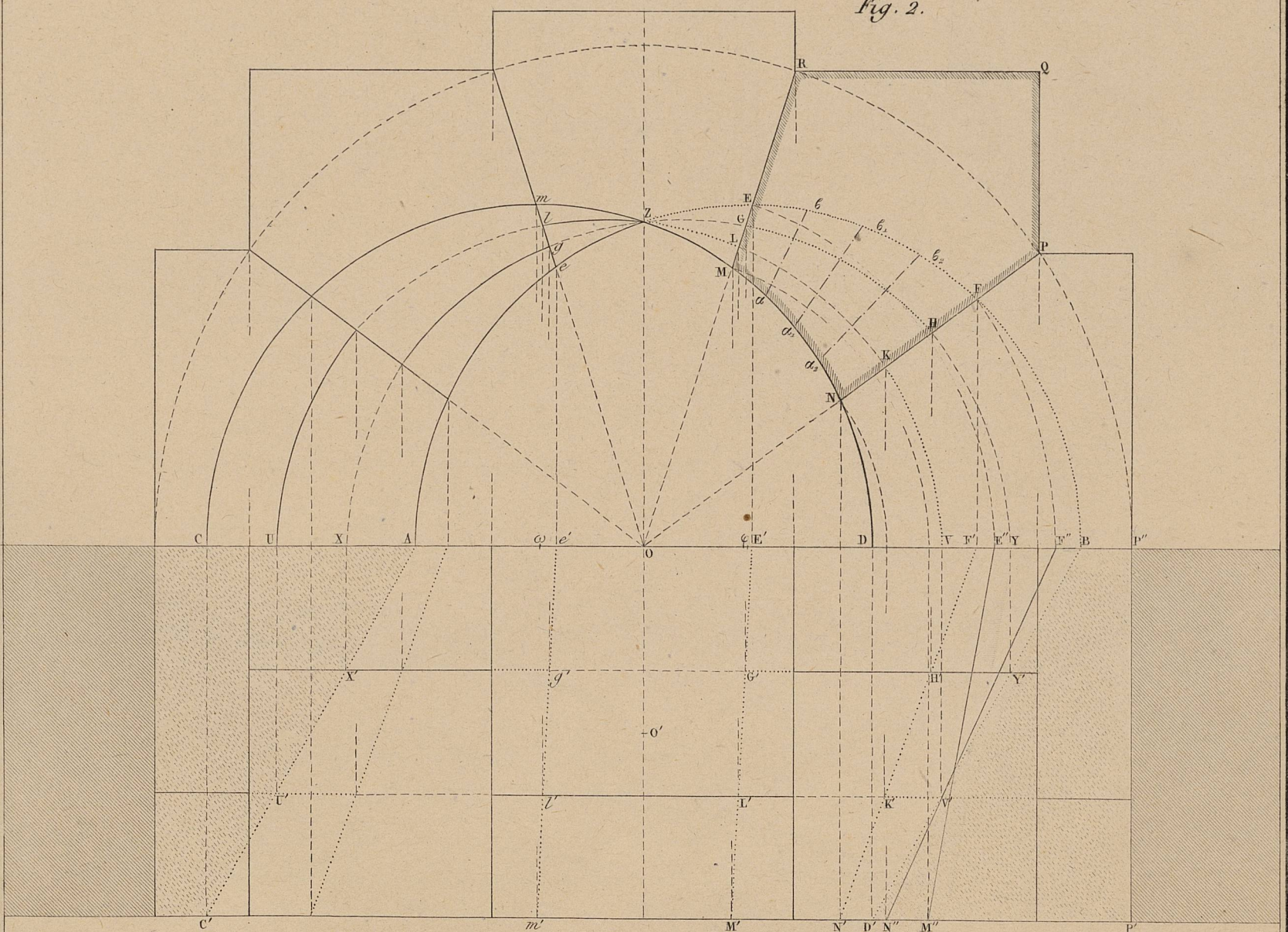


Echelle de 0.^m02 pour Mètre.

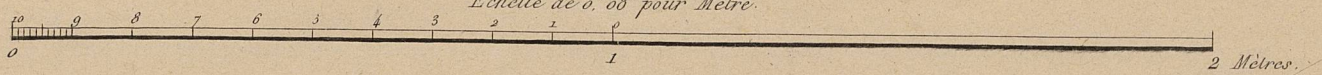


Biais passé, avec une douelle gauche, dite: Corne-de-Vache.

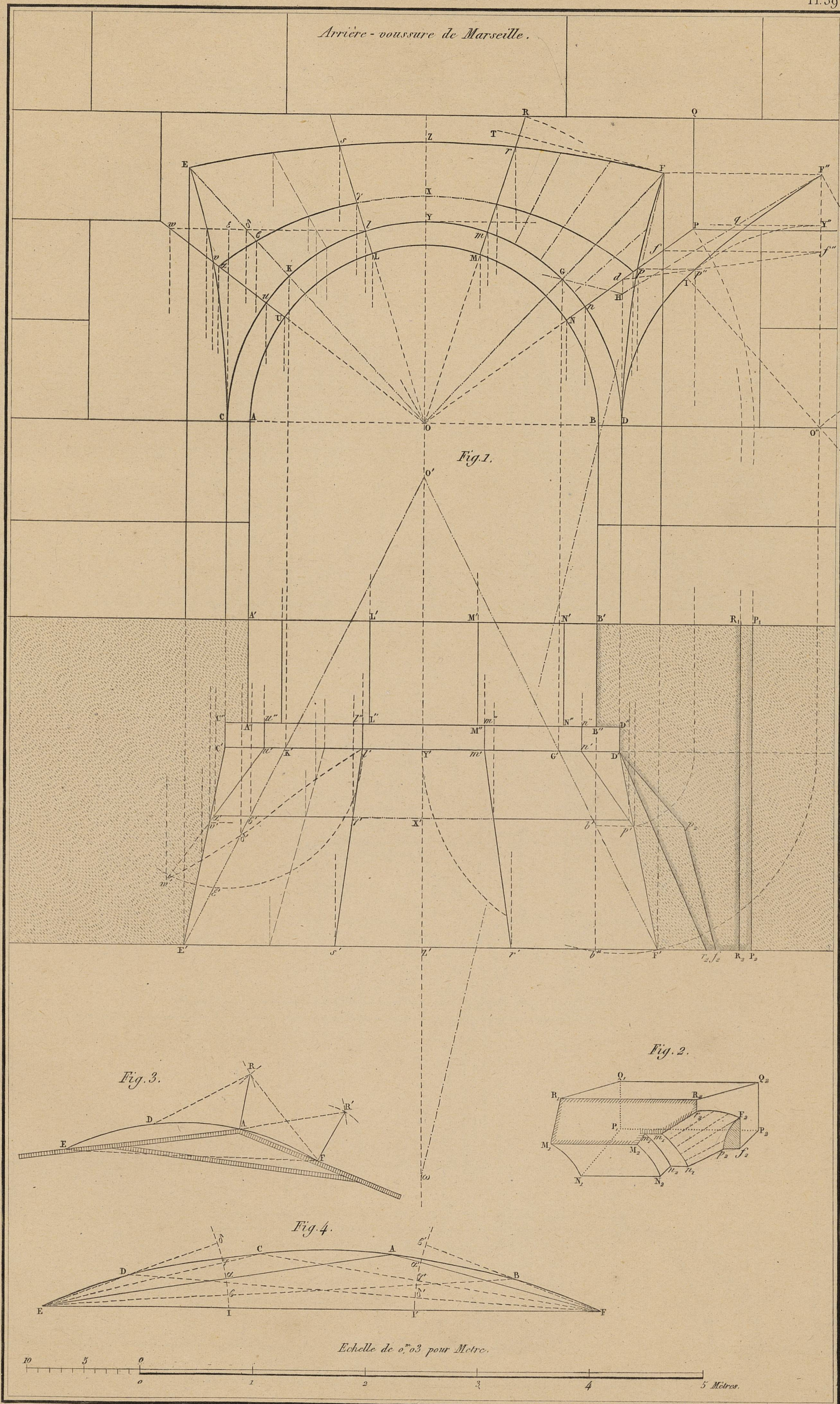
Fig. 2.



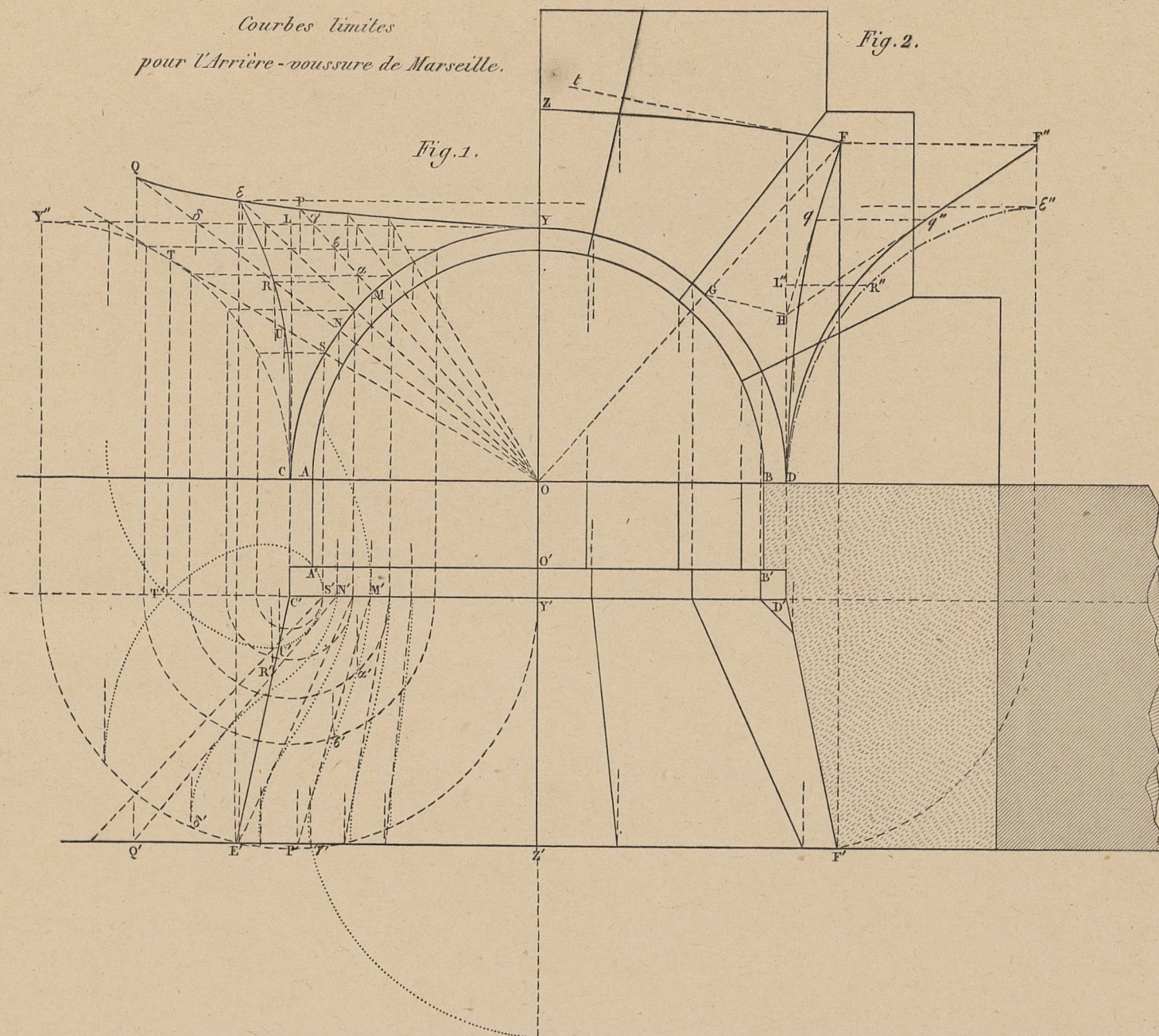
Echelle de 0.^m08 pour Mètre.



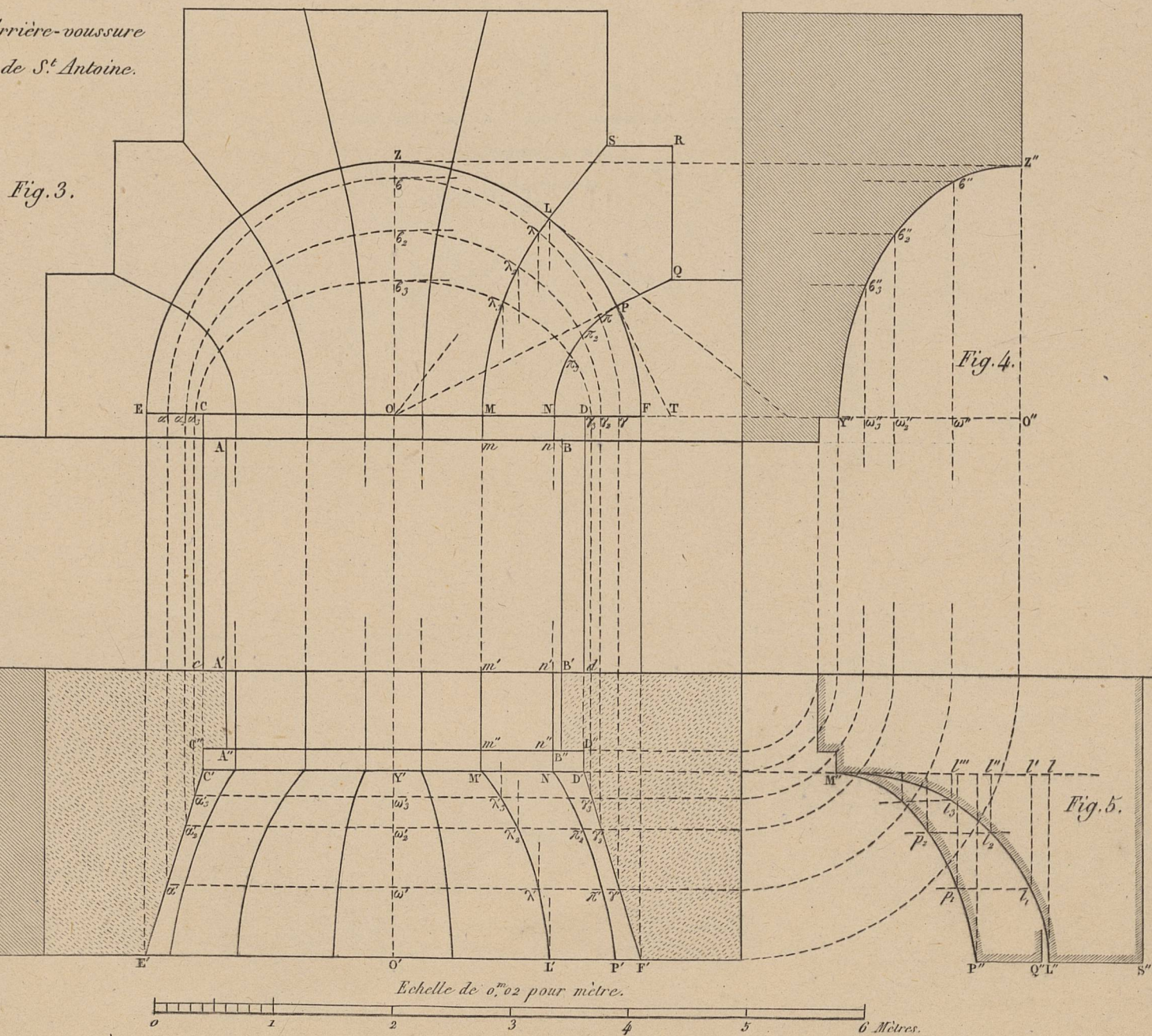
Arrière - voussure de Marseille.



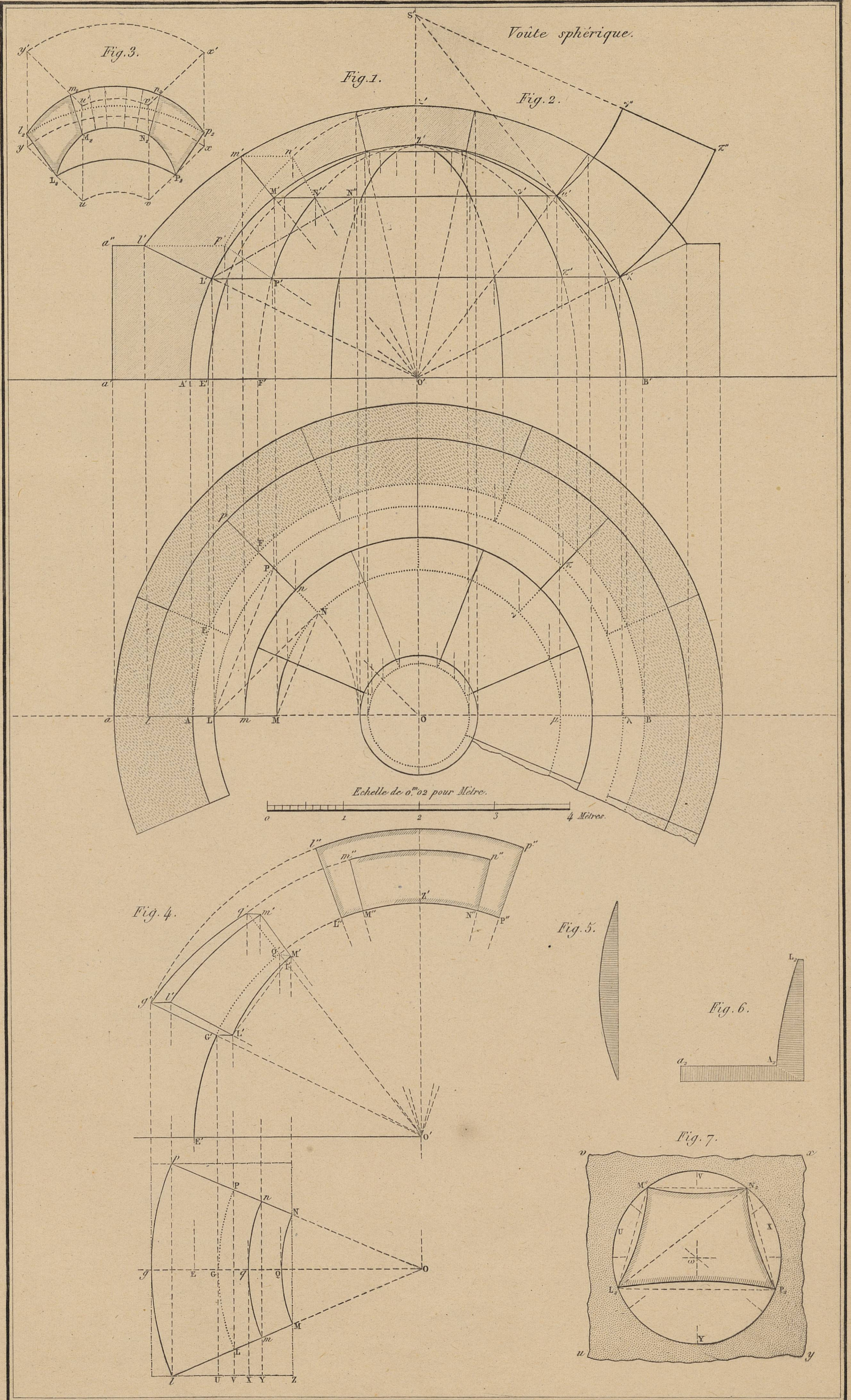
Courbes limites
pour l'Arrière-voussure de Marseille.



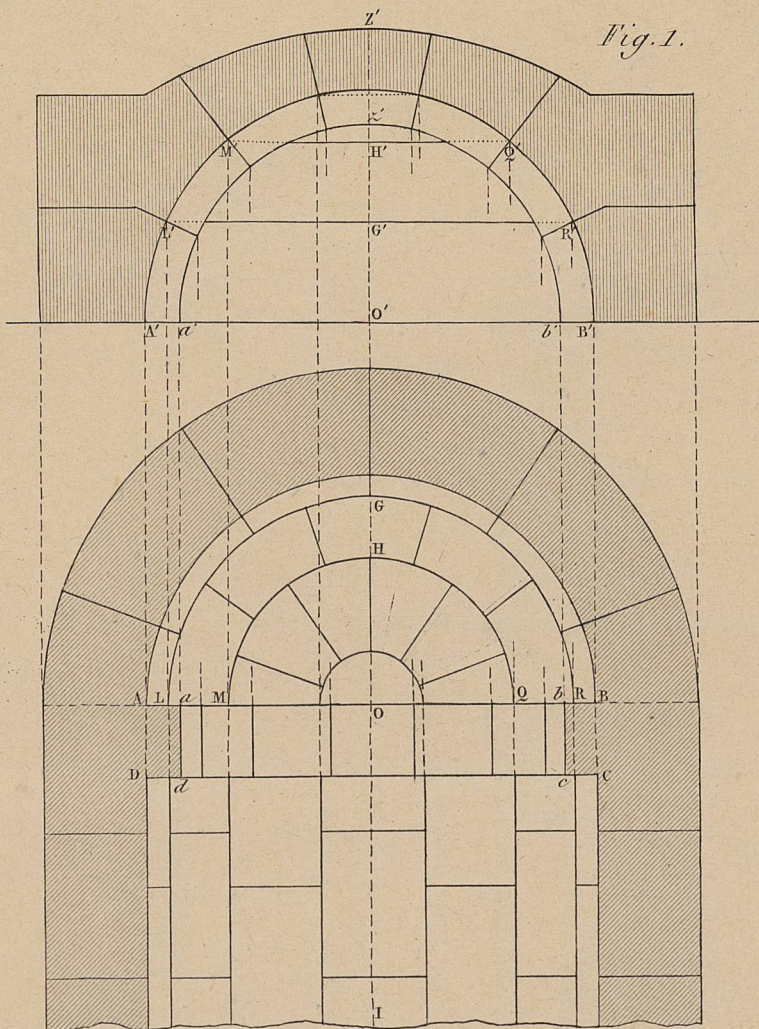
*Arrière-voussure
de S.^t Antoine.*



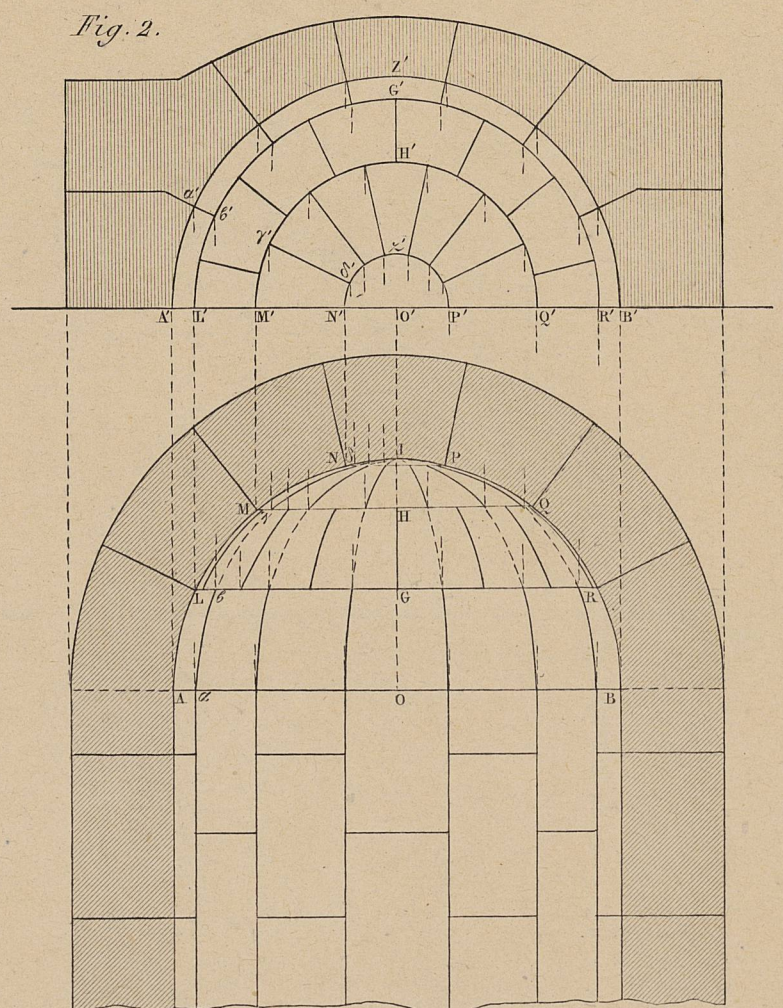
Echelle de 0.^m02 pour mètre.



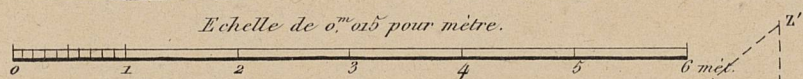
Voute en cul-de-four, appareillée par assises horizontales.



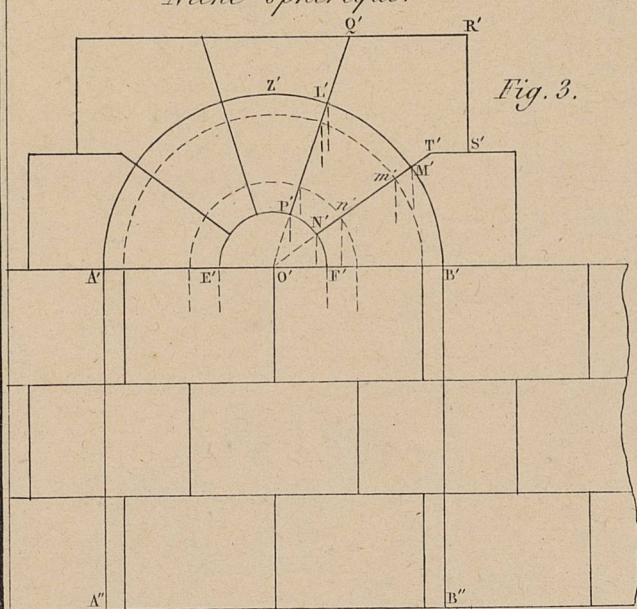
Autre appareil pour un cul-de-four.



Echelle de 0^m 05 pour mètre.

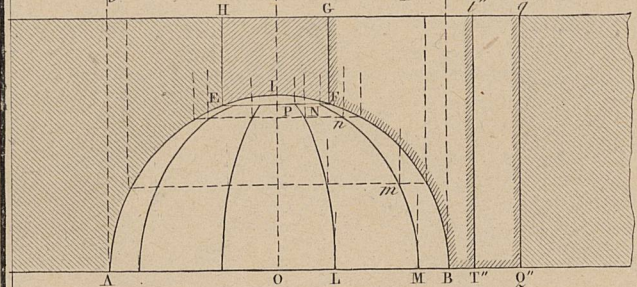


Niche sphérique.

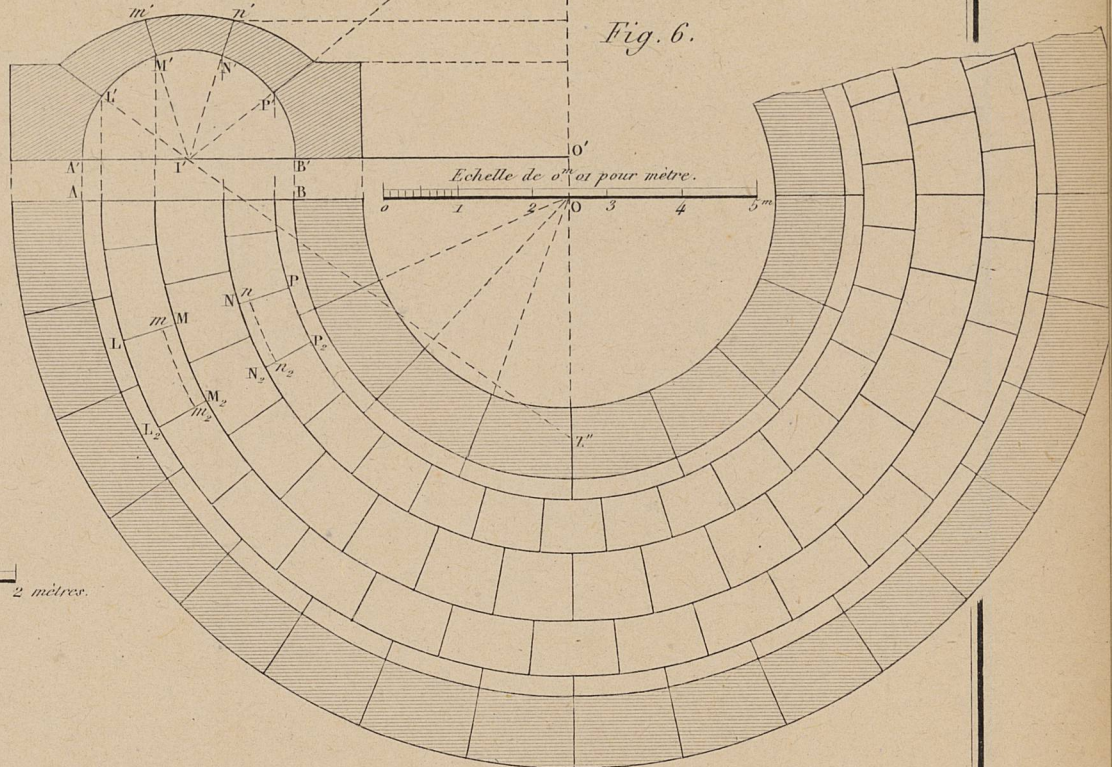


Echelle de 0^m 04 pour mètre.

2 mètres.



Berceau tournant.



Echelle de 0^m 01 pour mètre.

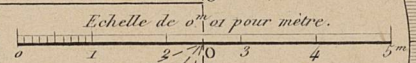


Fig. 4.

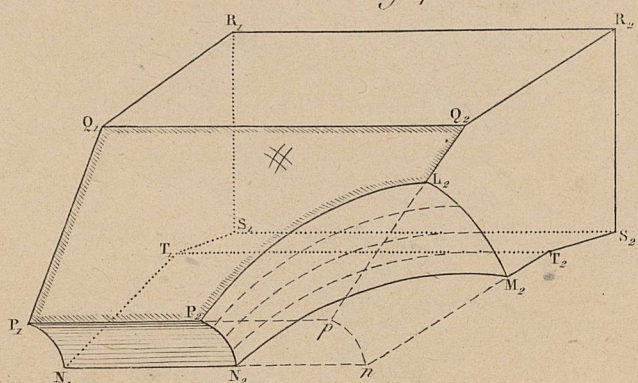
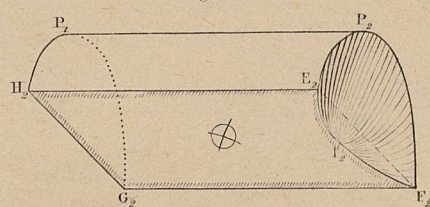


Fig. 5.



autour d'un axe horizontal.

Fig. 8.

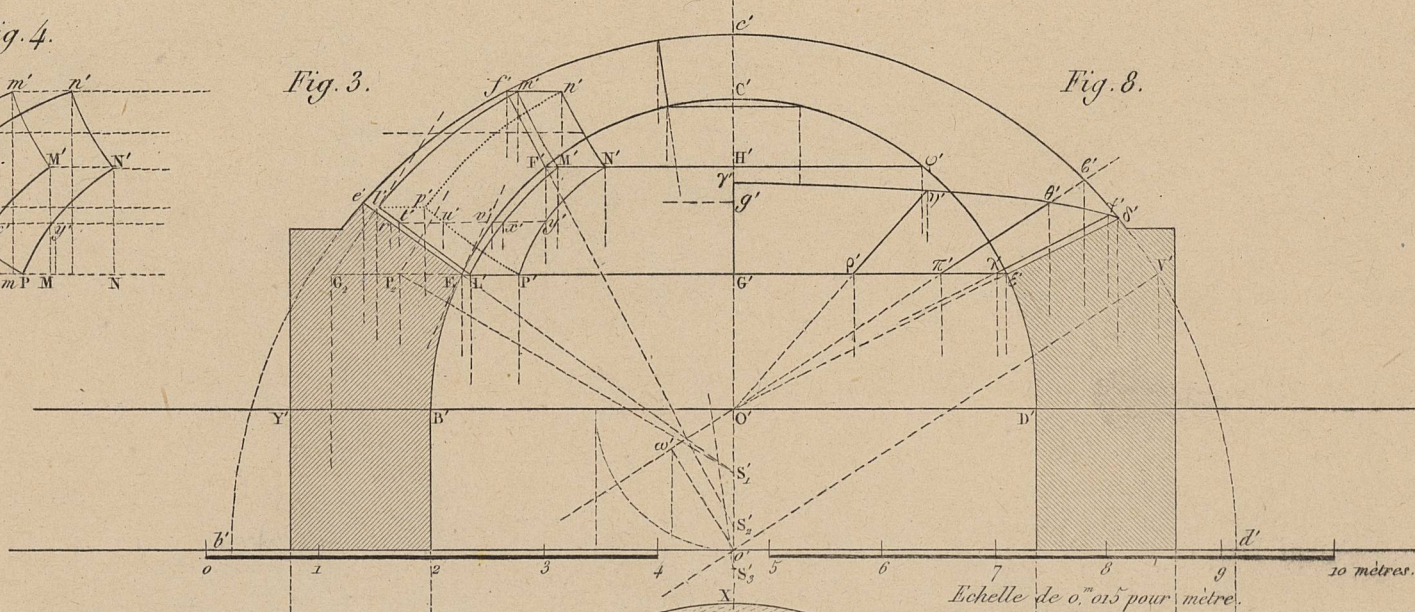
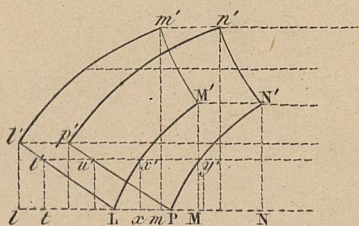


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

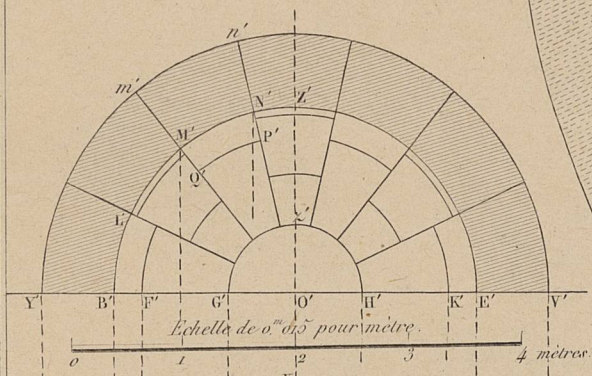
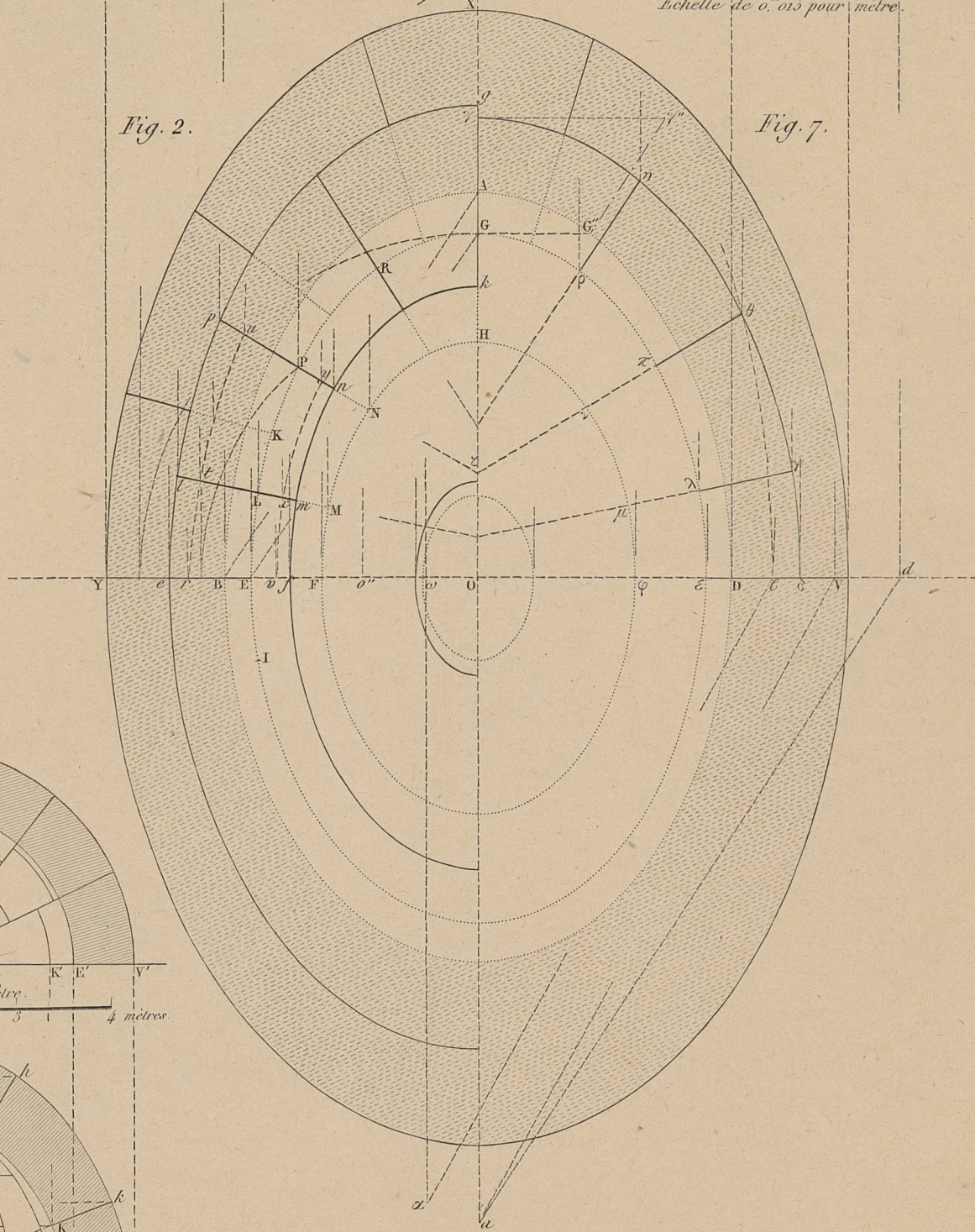
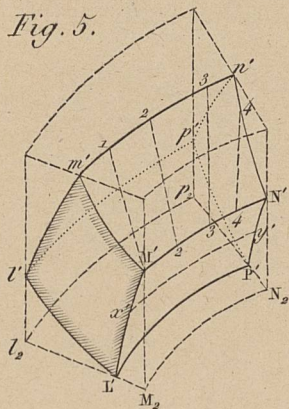


Fig. 1.

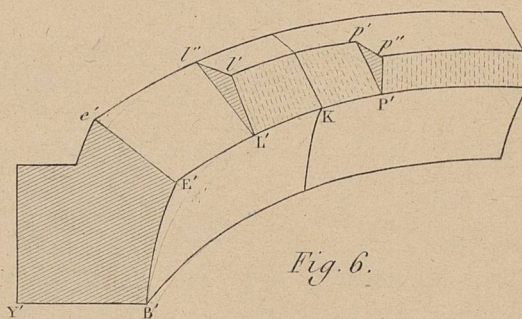
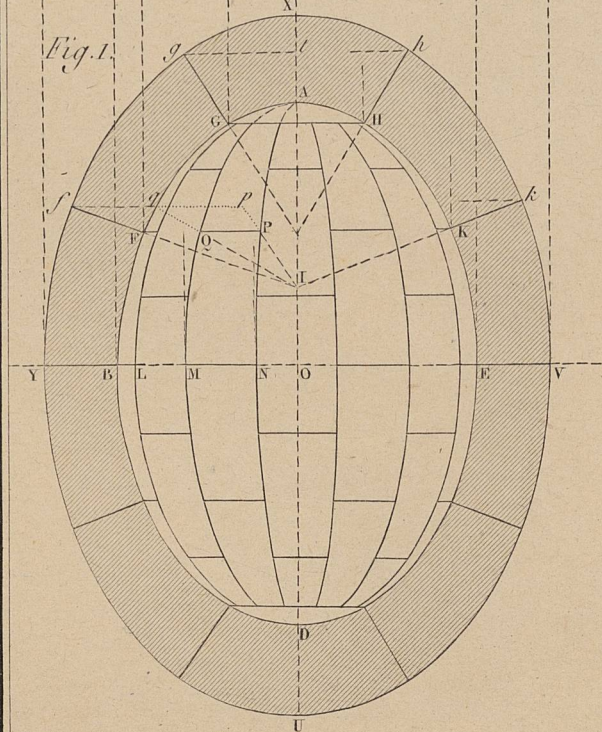


Fig. 6.

Voûte en ellipsoïde à trois axes inégaux.

Fig. 2.

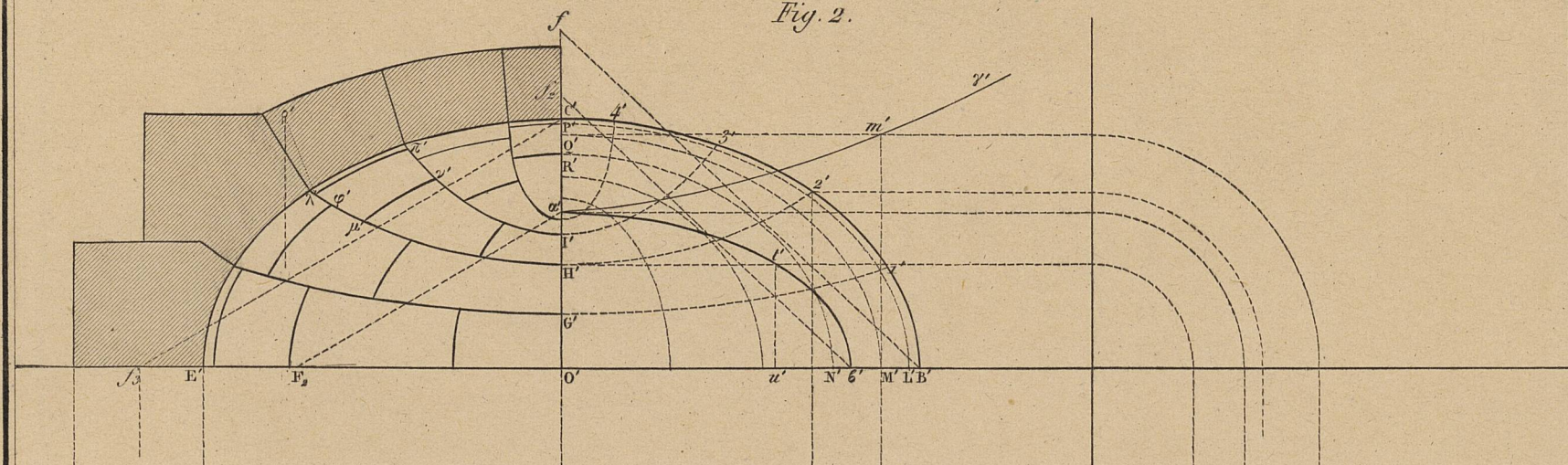


Fig. 1.

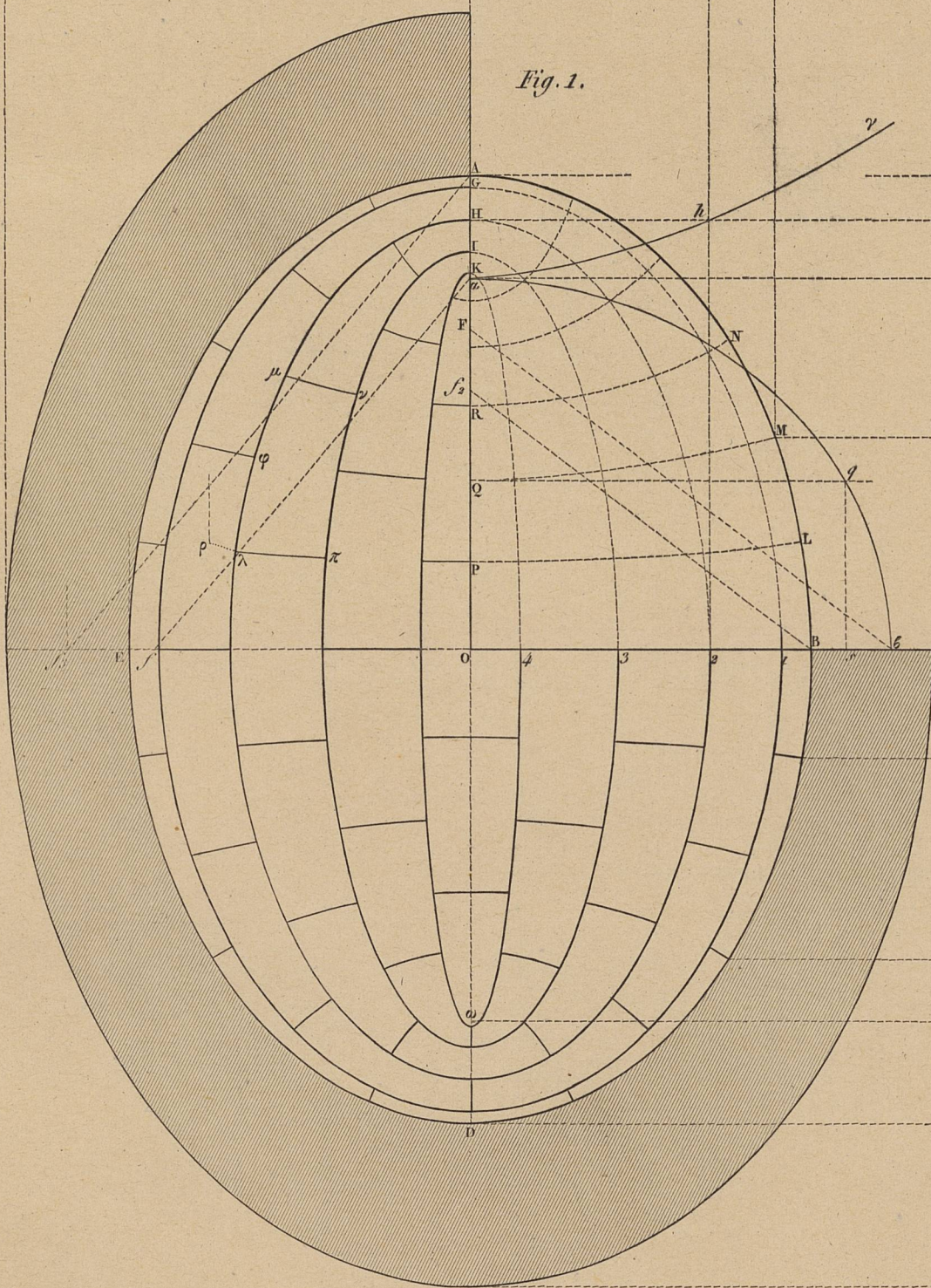
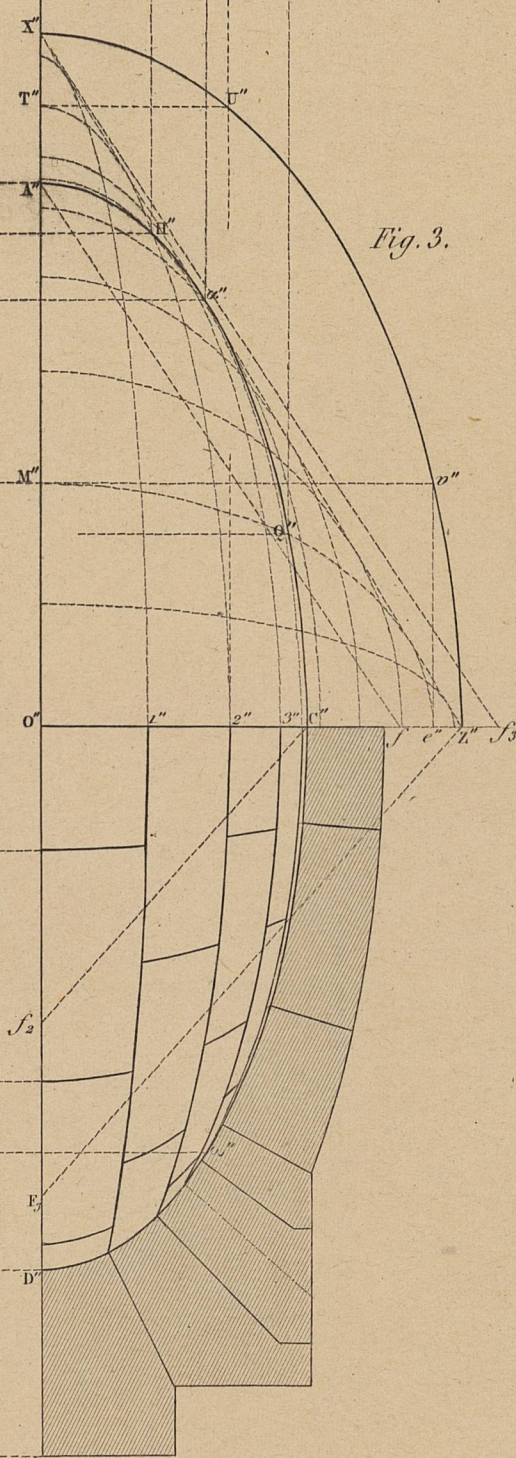
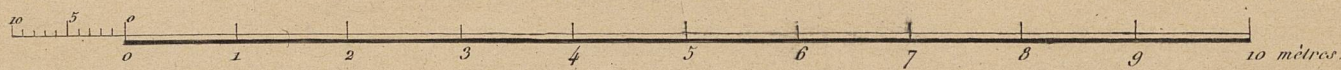


Fig. 3.



Echelle de 0.^m015 pour mètre.



Voûte d'arête barlongue.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Echelle de 0.^m02 pour mètre.

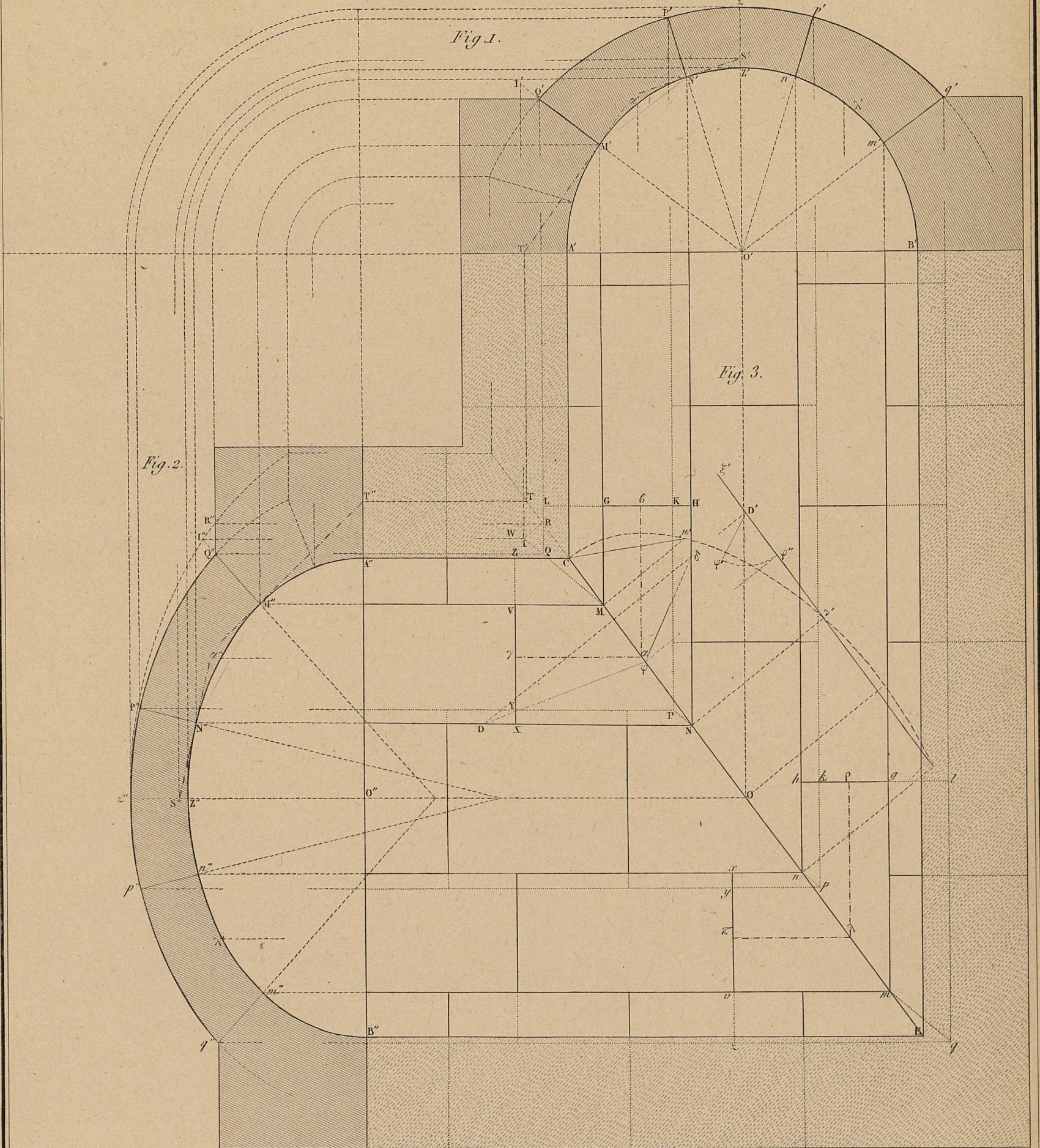
Voûte en arc-de-cloître.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Berceau coudé, en arête et en arc-de-croix.



Echelle de 0.^m03 pour mètre.

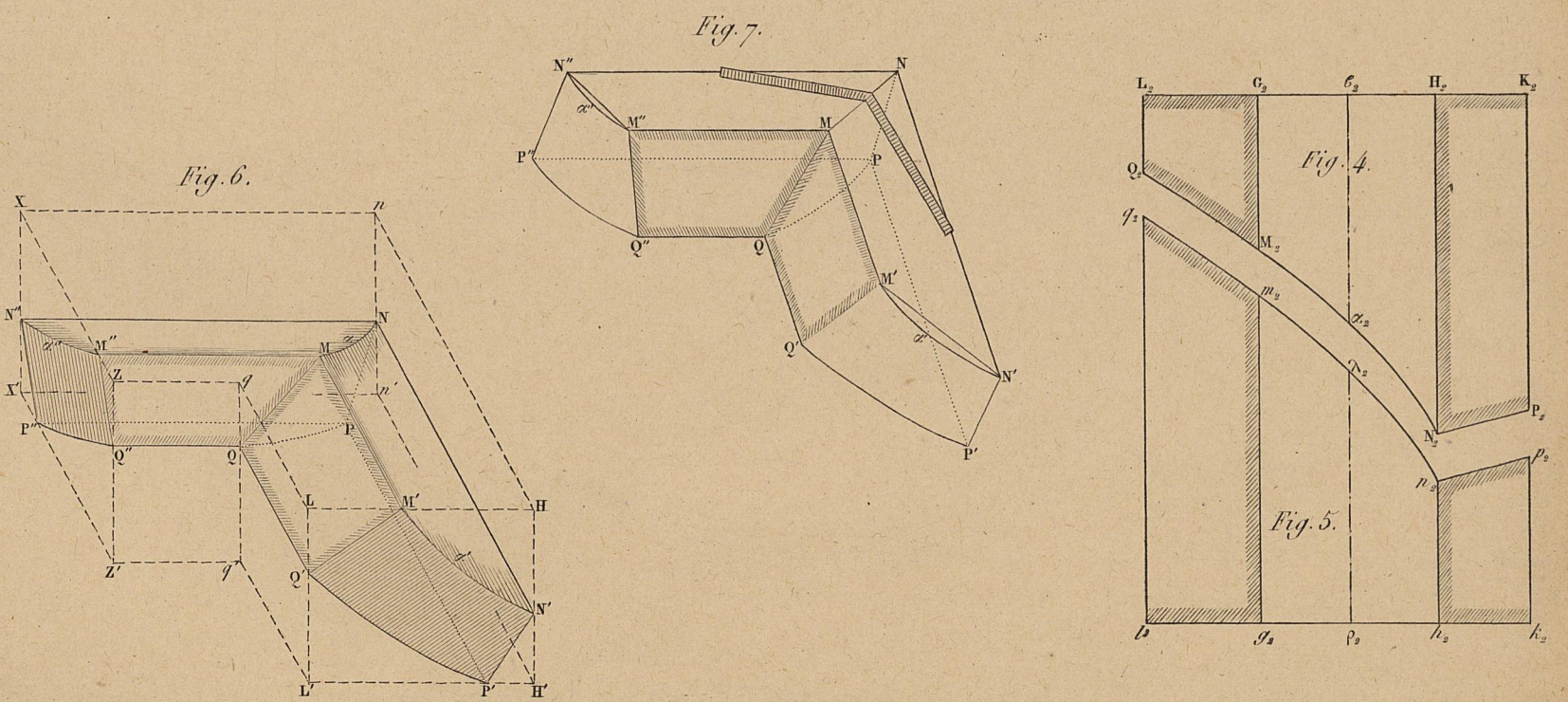


Fig. 1.

Voûte en arc-de-cloître
ouverte par le haut.

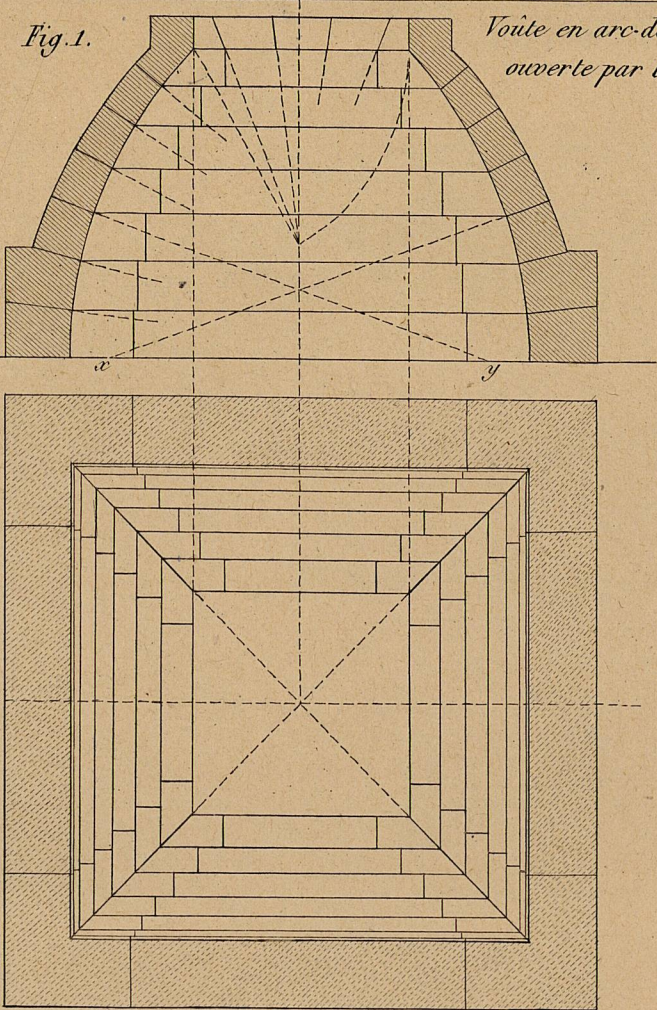


Fig. 3.

Voûte d'arêtes à double arêtier
et à pans coupés.

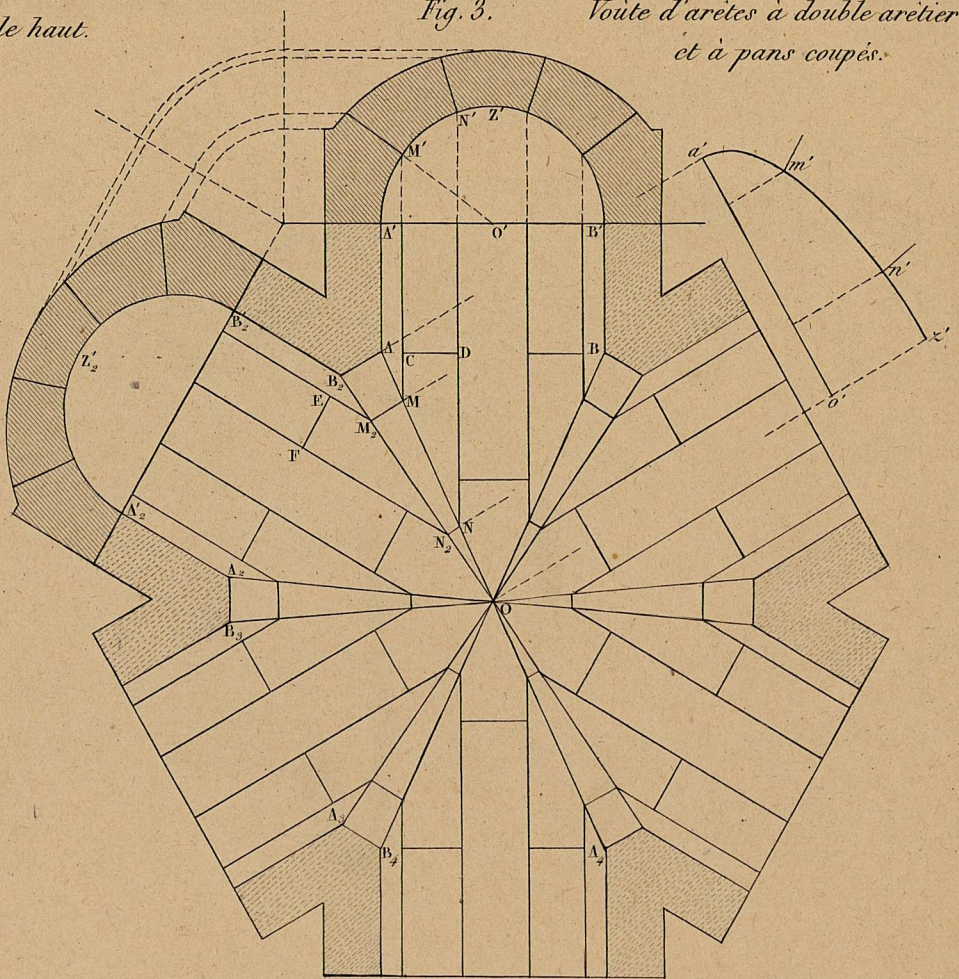
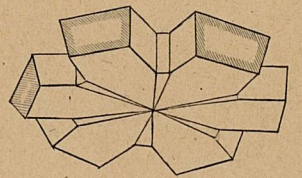


Fig. 4.



Voûte d'arêtes à double arêtier
avec pendentifs. Fig. 5.

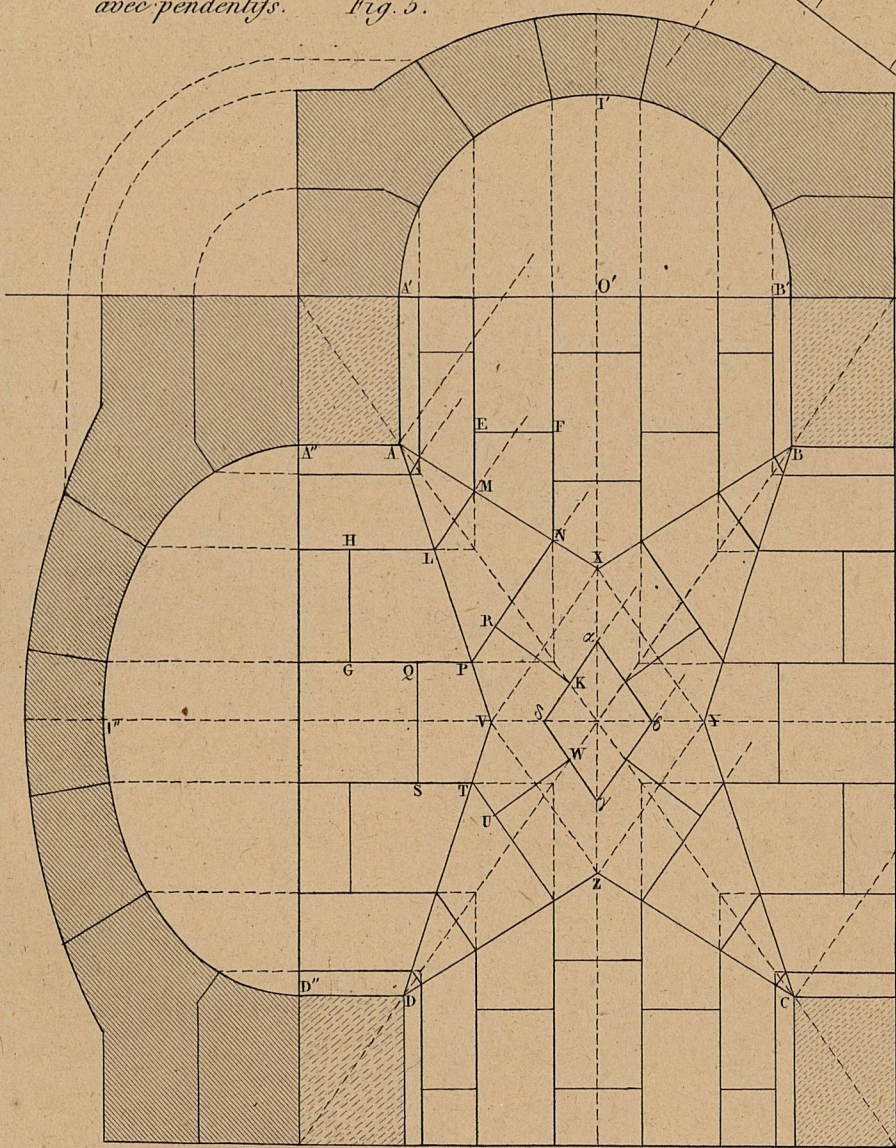
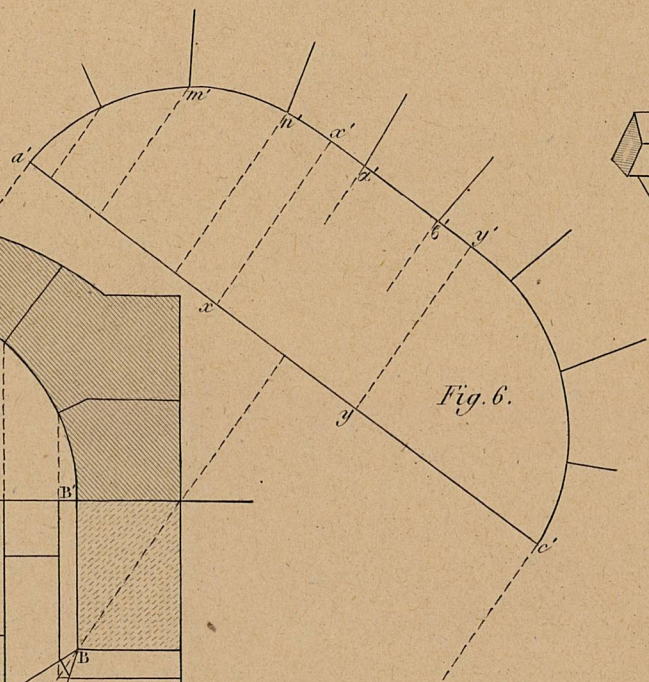
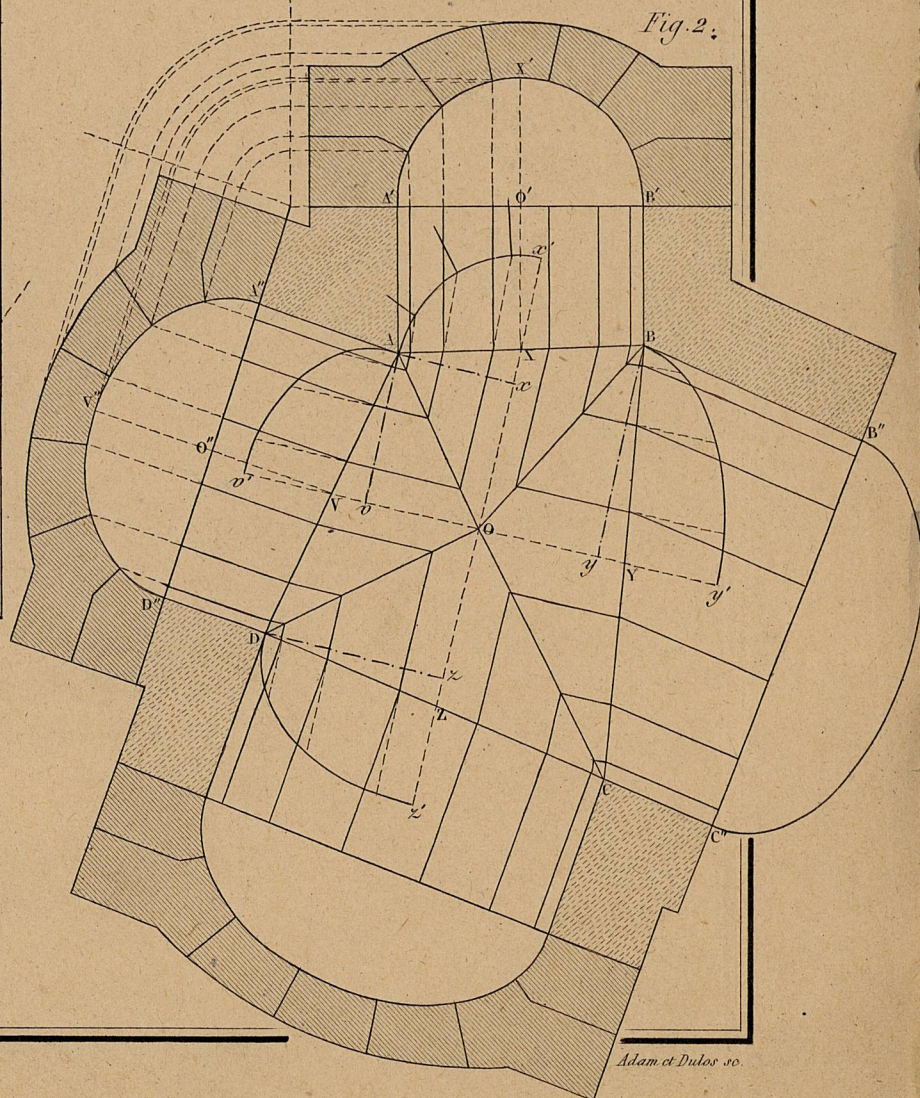


Fig. 6.

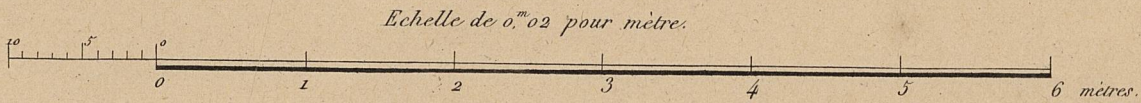
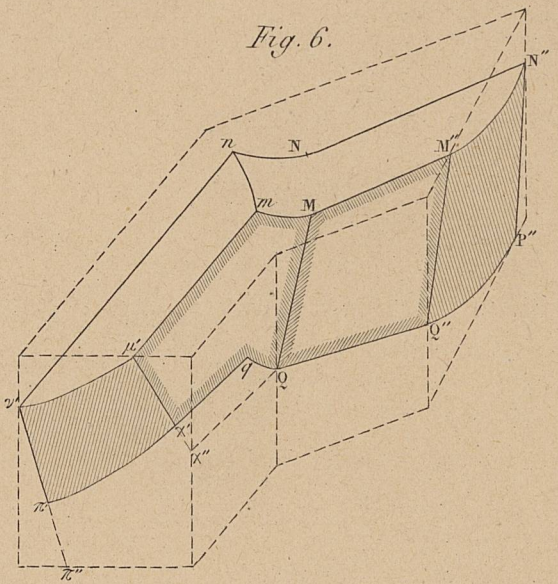
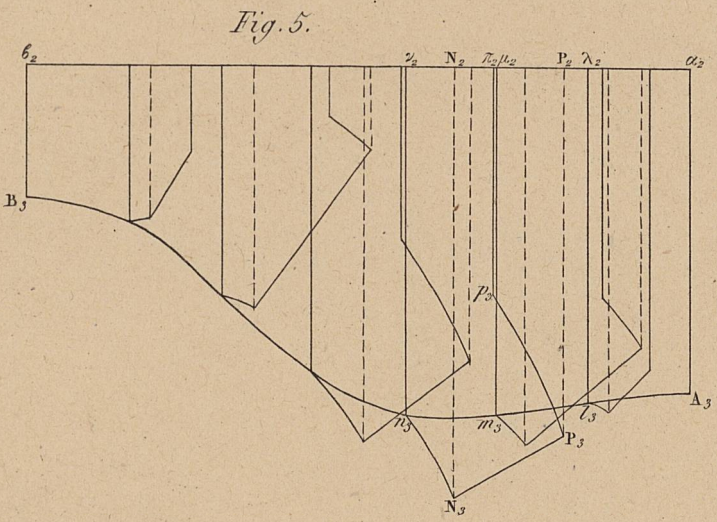
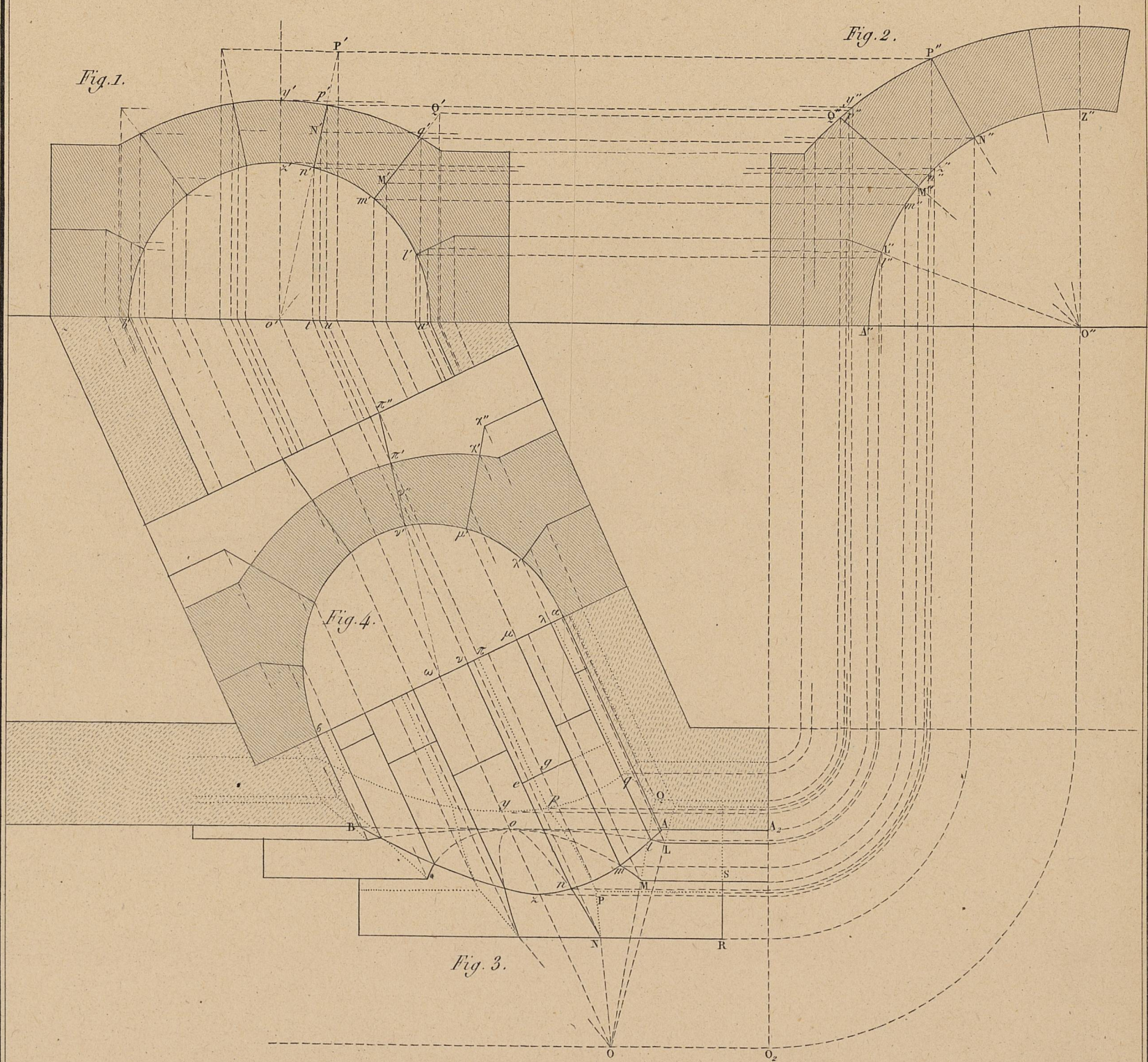


Voûte d'arêtes, à quatre pans inégaux.

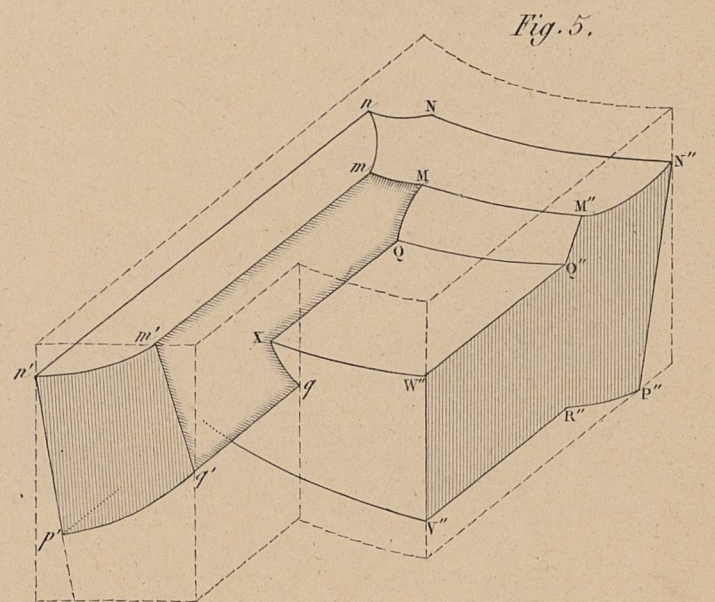
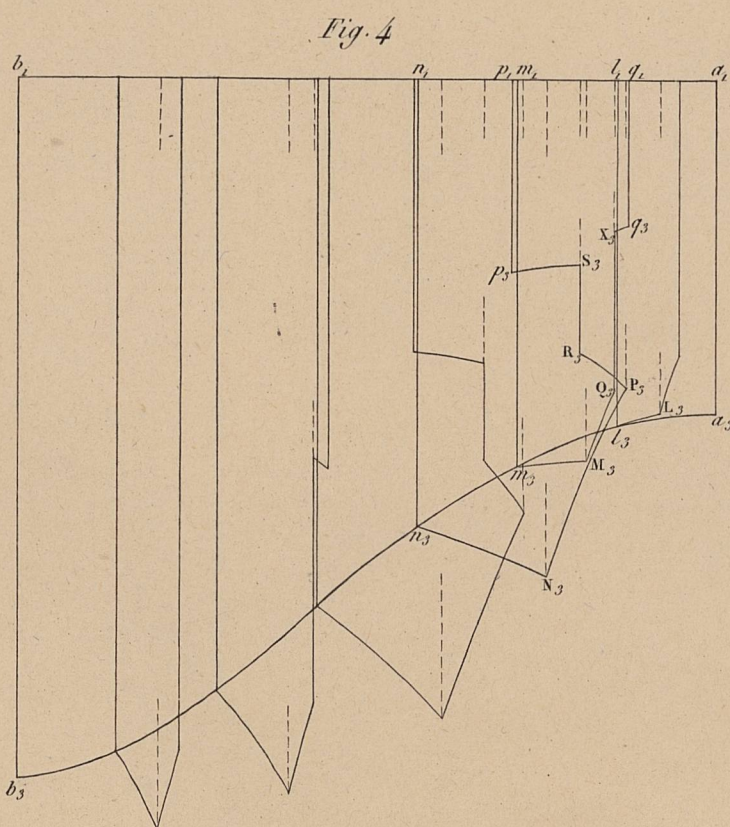
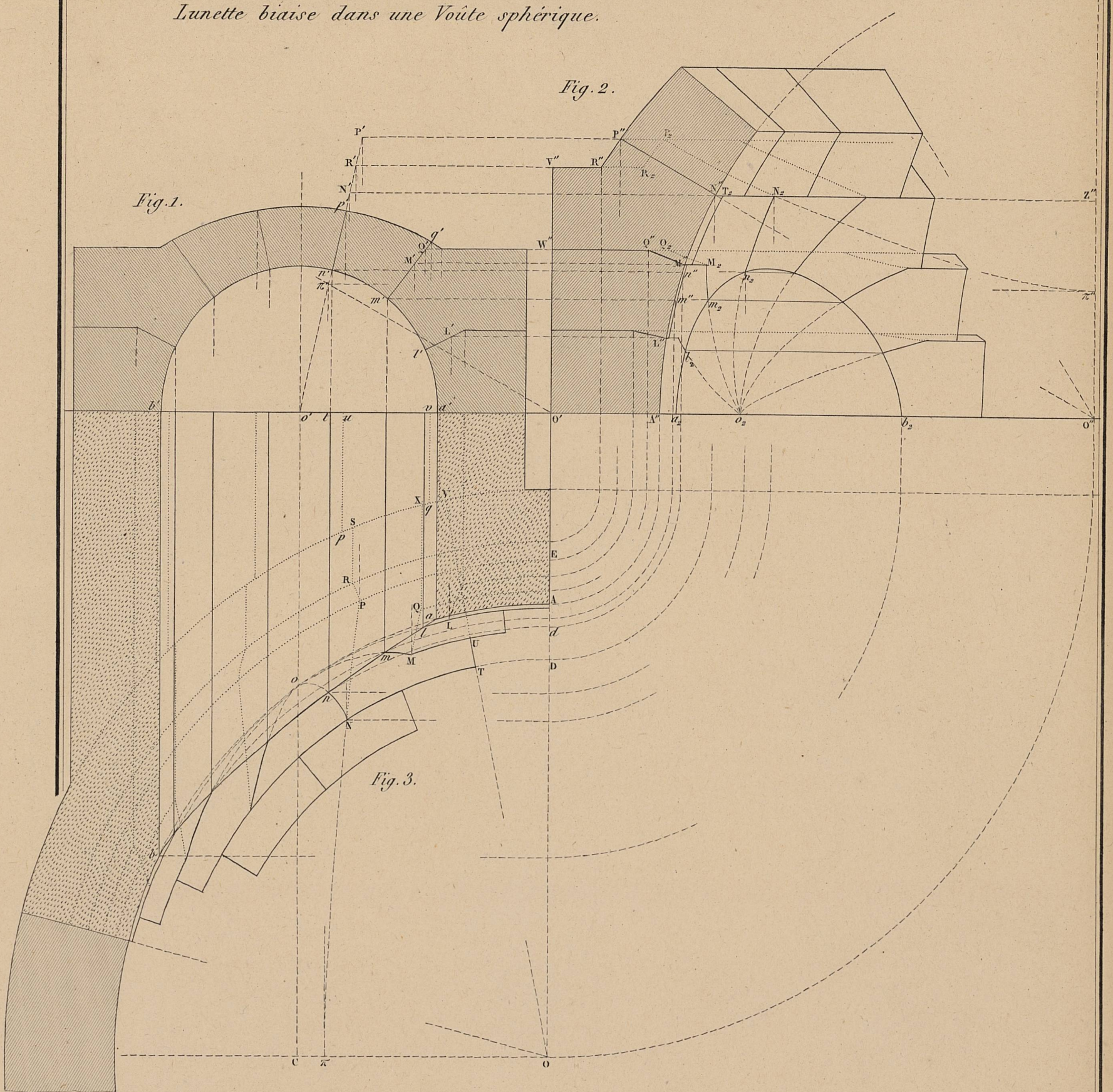
Fig. 2.



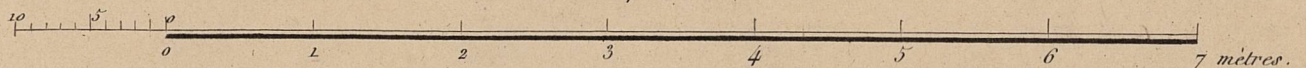
Lunette biaise dans un Berceau.



Lunette biaise dans une Voûte sphérique.



Echelle de 0.^m02 pour mètre.



Voute en pendentif avec sermerets.

Fig. 2.

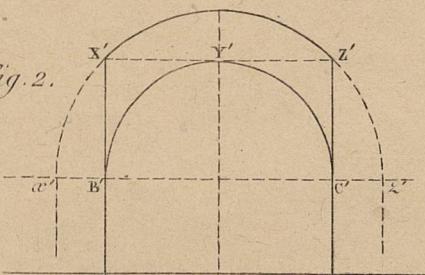


Fig. 1.

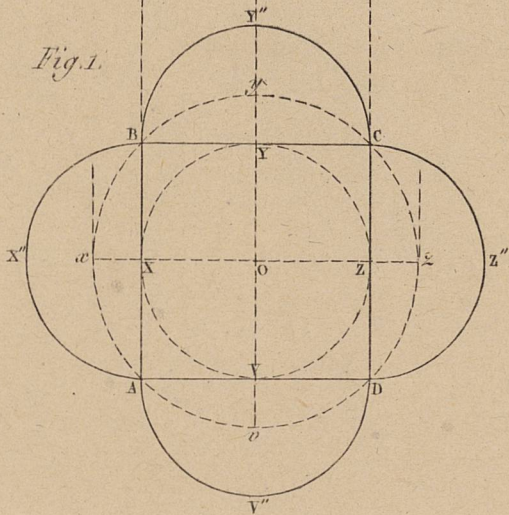


Fig. 4.

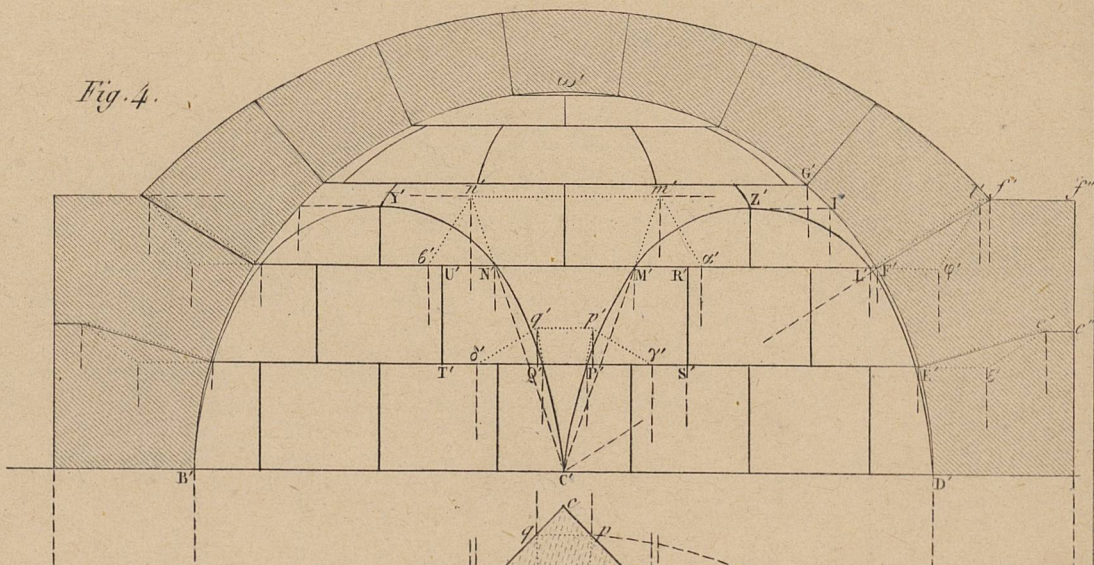
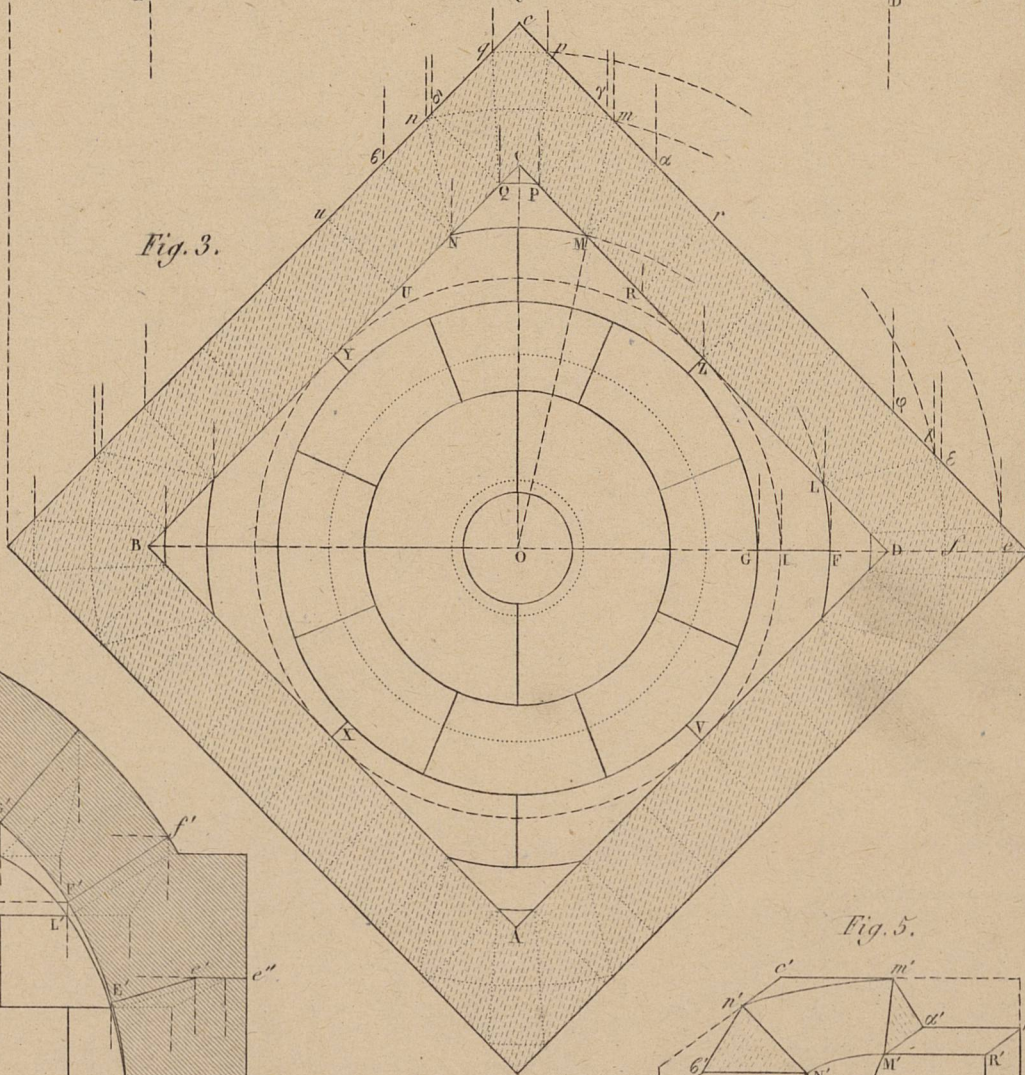


Fig. 3.



Autre mode d'appareil.

Fig. 8.

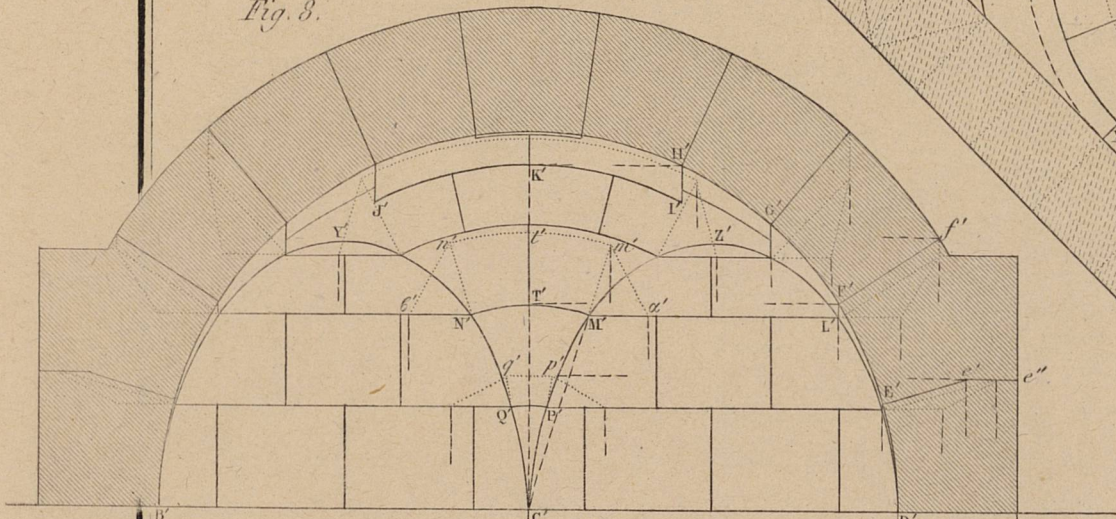


Fig. 7.

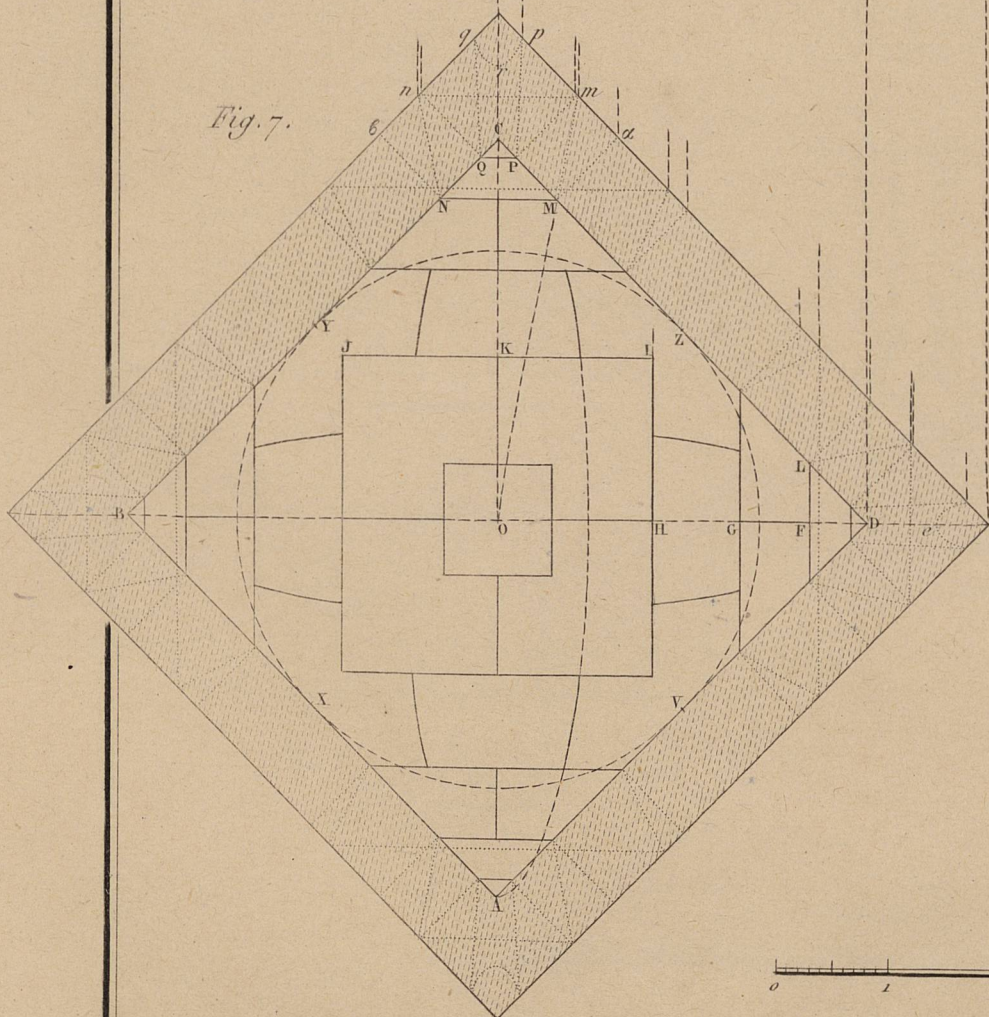


Fig. 5.

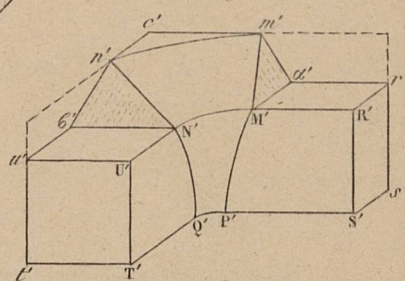


Fig. 9.

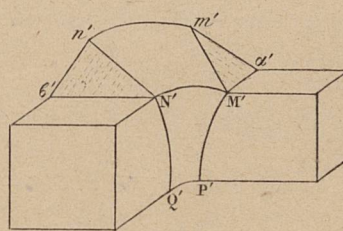


Fig. 6.

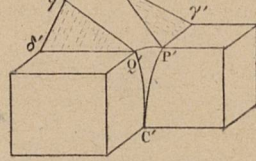
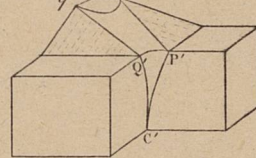


Fig. 10.



Echelle de 0.^m 05 pour mètre.



Voûte en pendentif avec lunettes.

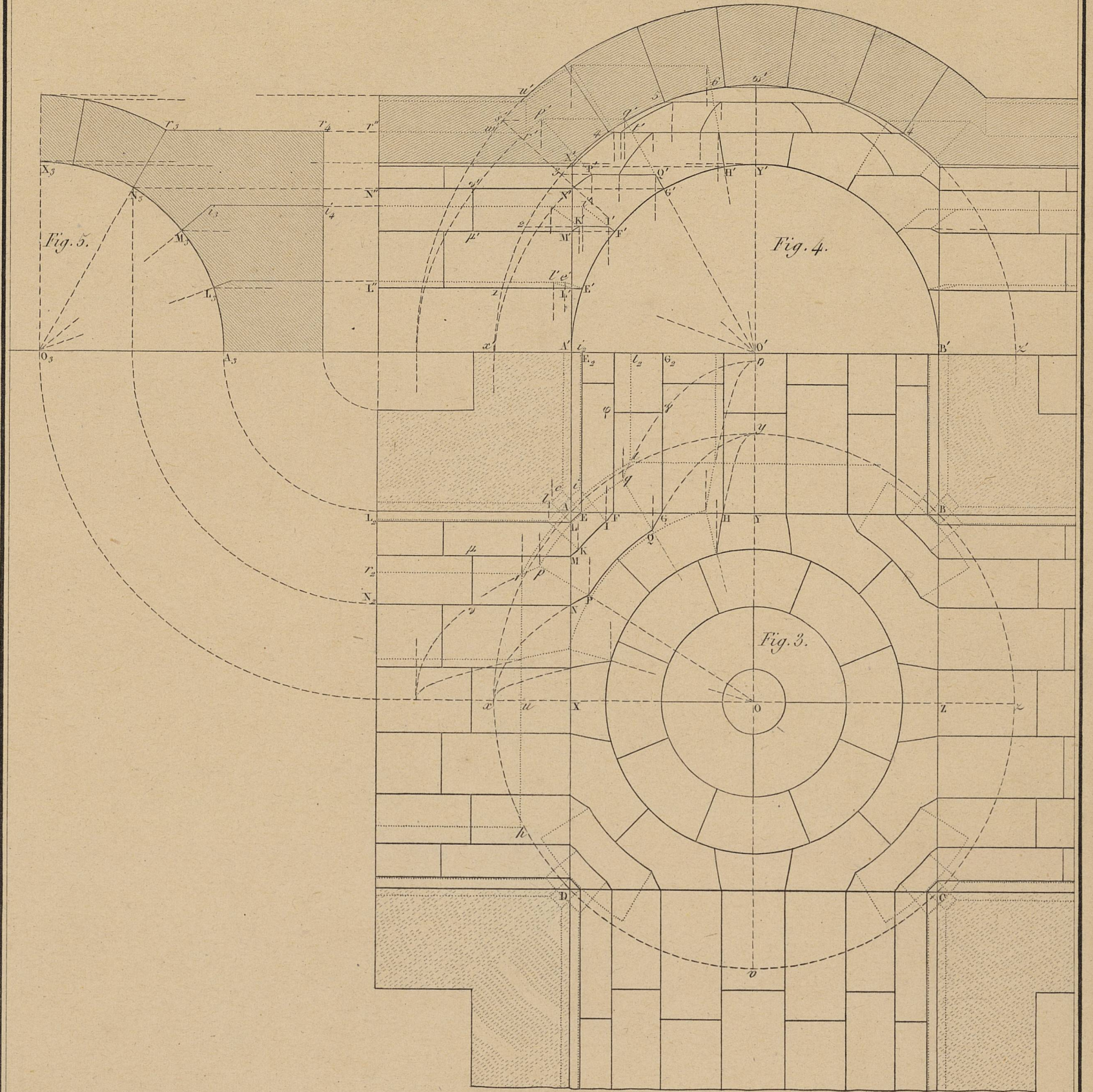


Fig. 2.

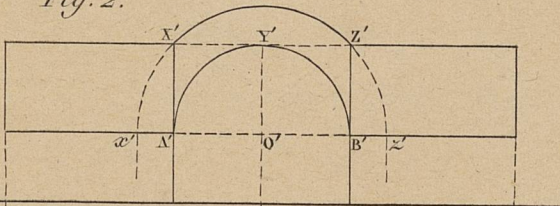


Fig. 1.

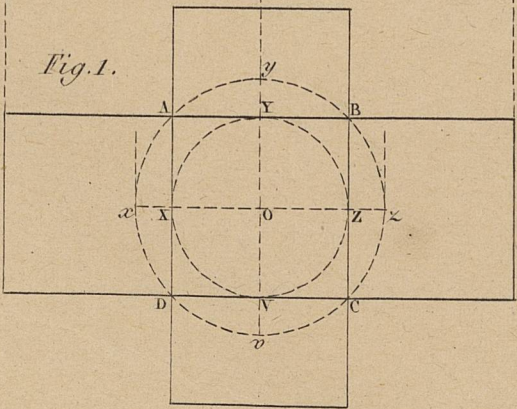


Fig. 6.

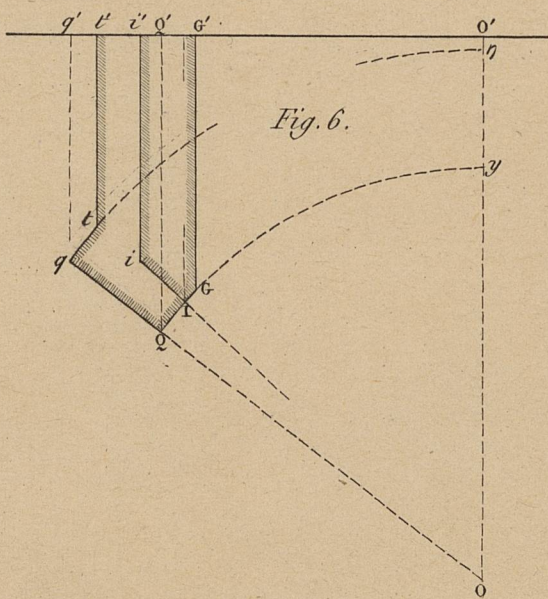


Fig. 7.

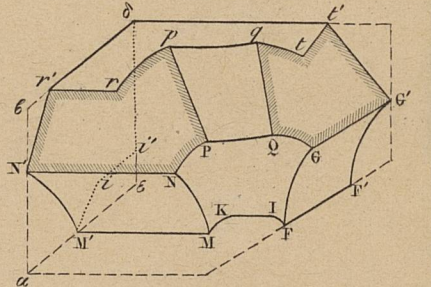
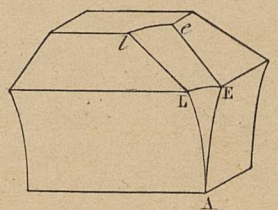
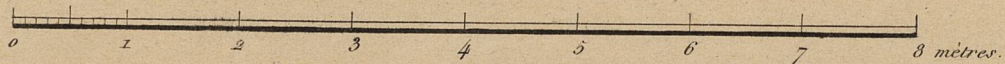


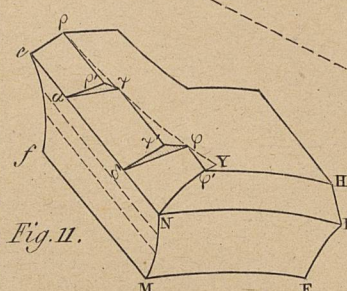
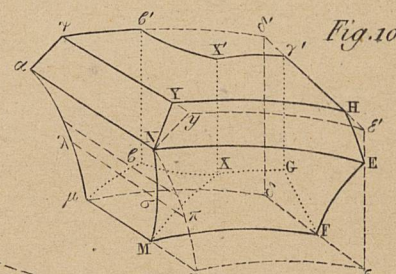
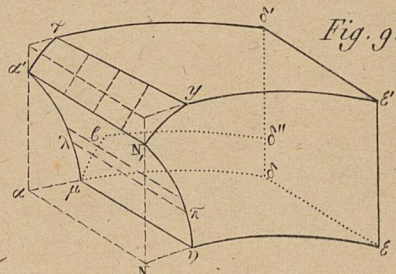
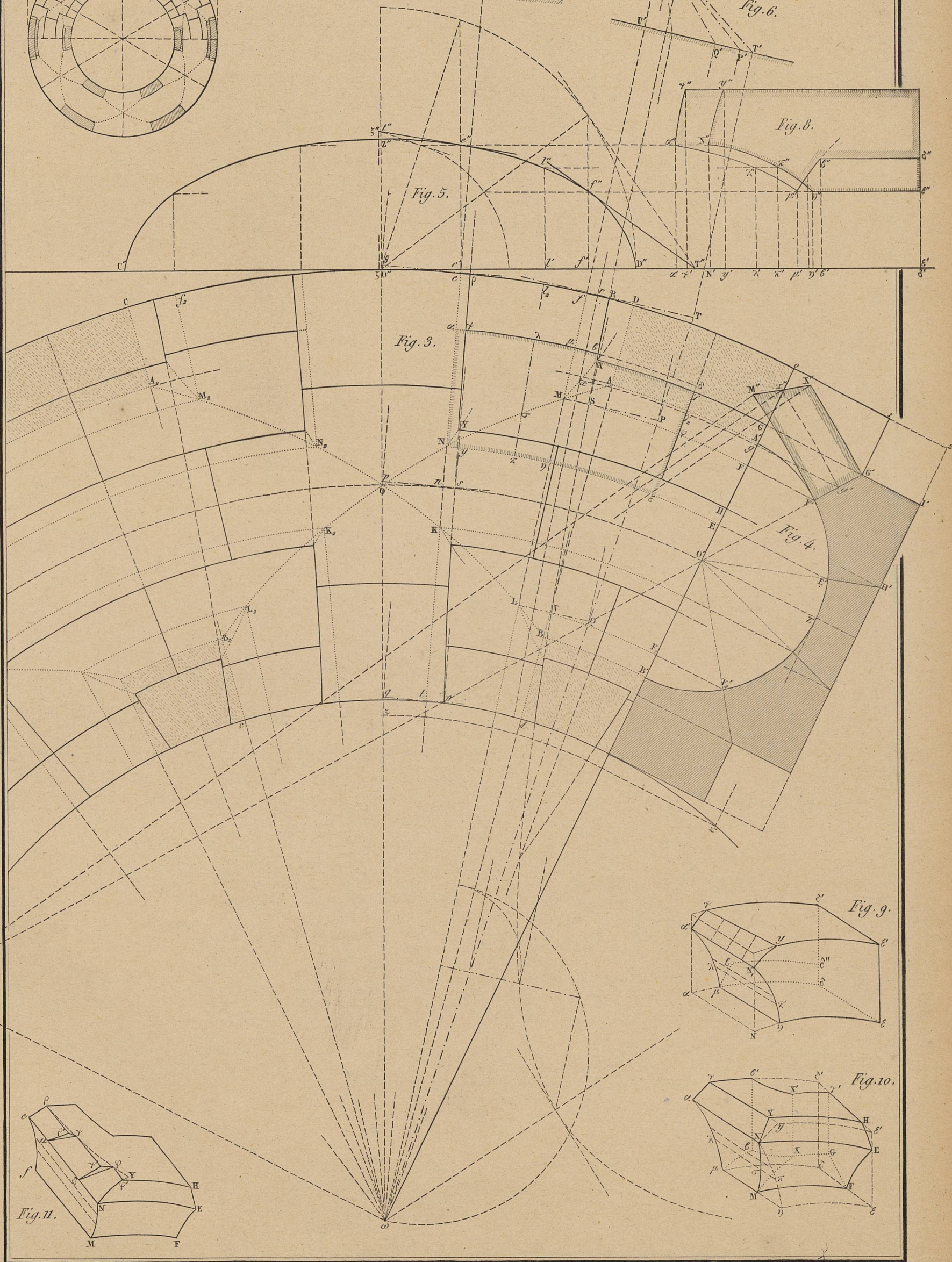
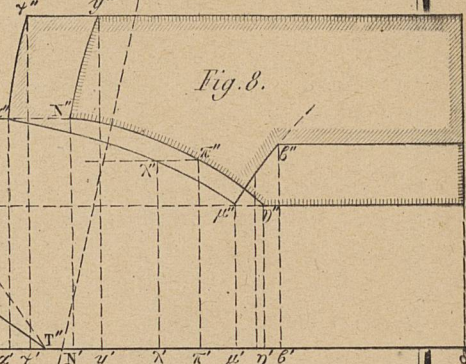
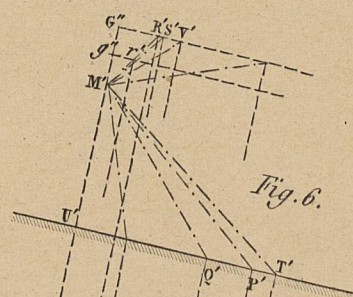
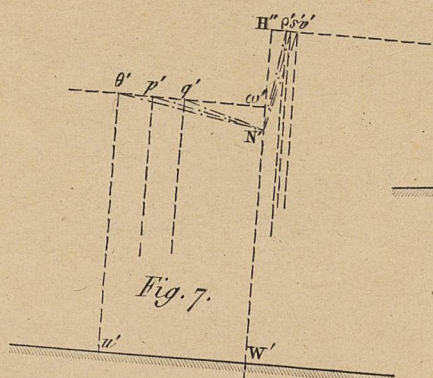
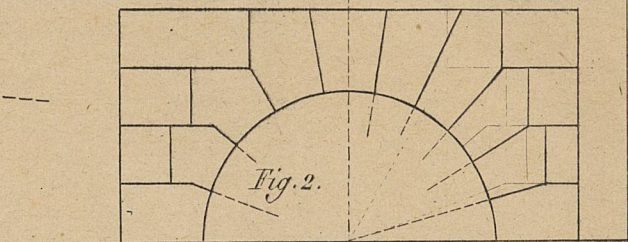
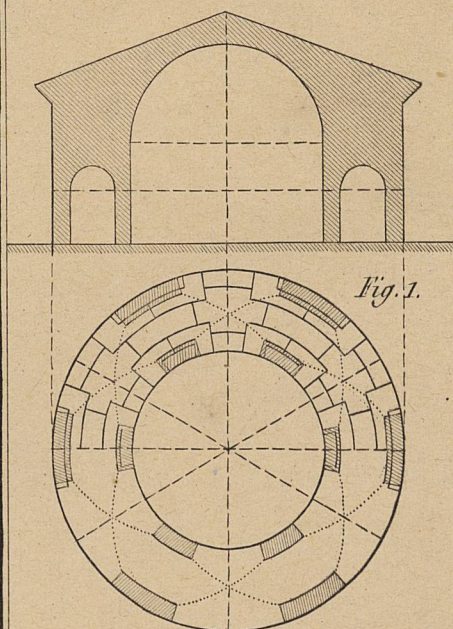
Fig. 8.



Echelle de 0.^m015 pour mètre.



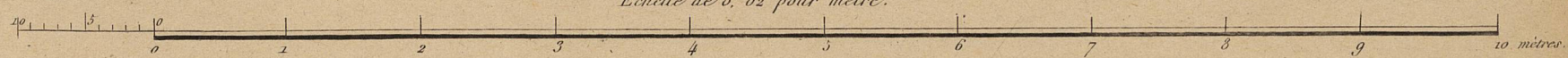
Voûtes d'arêtes en Tour ronde.



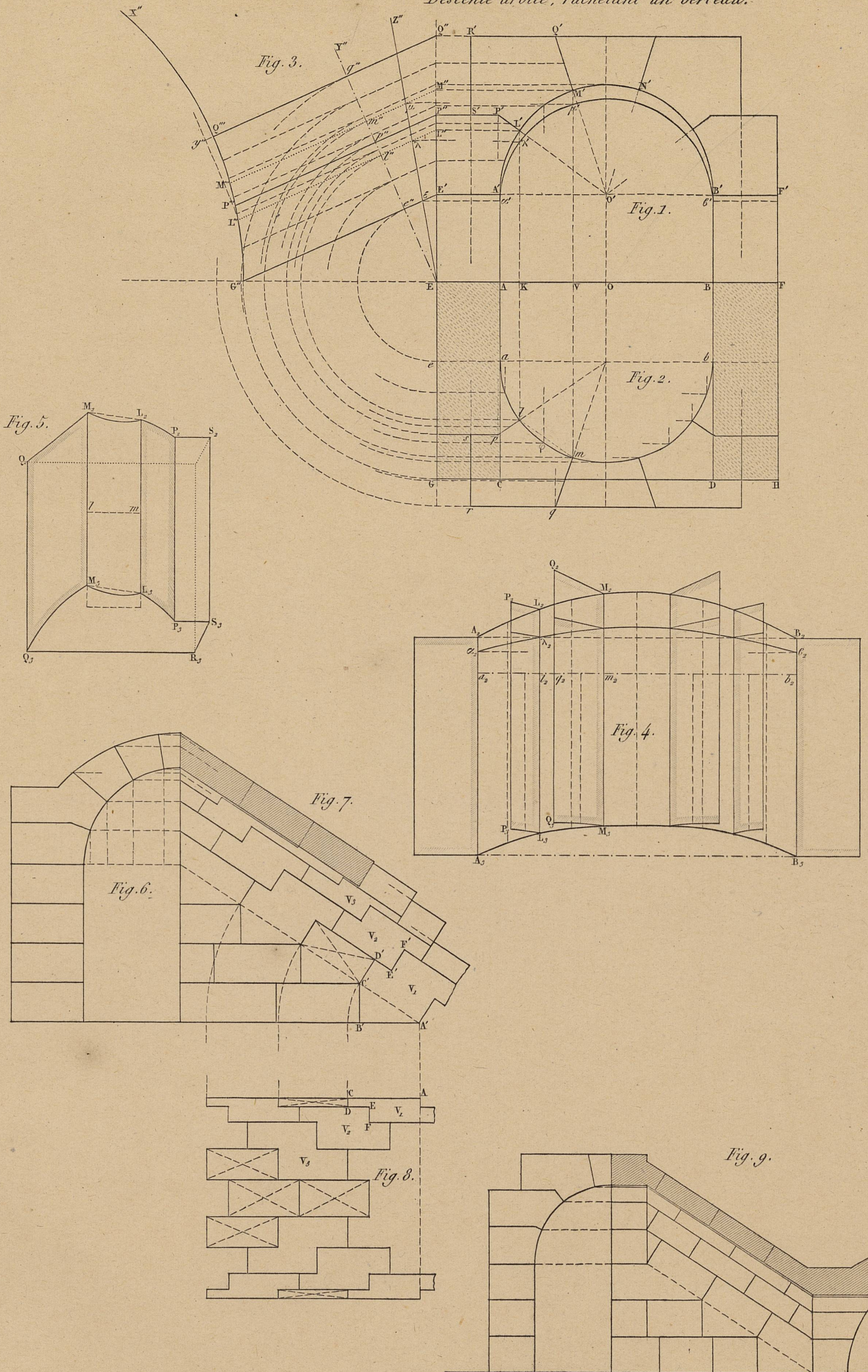
F. Leroy del.

Echelle de 0.^m02 pour mètre.

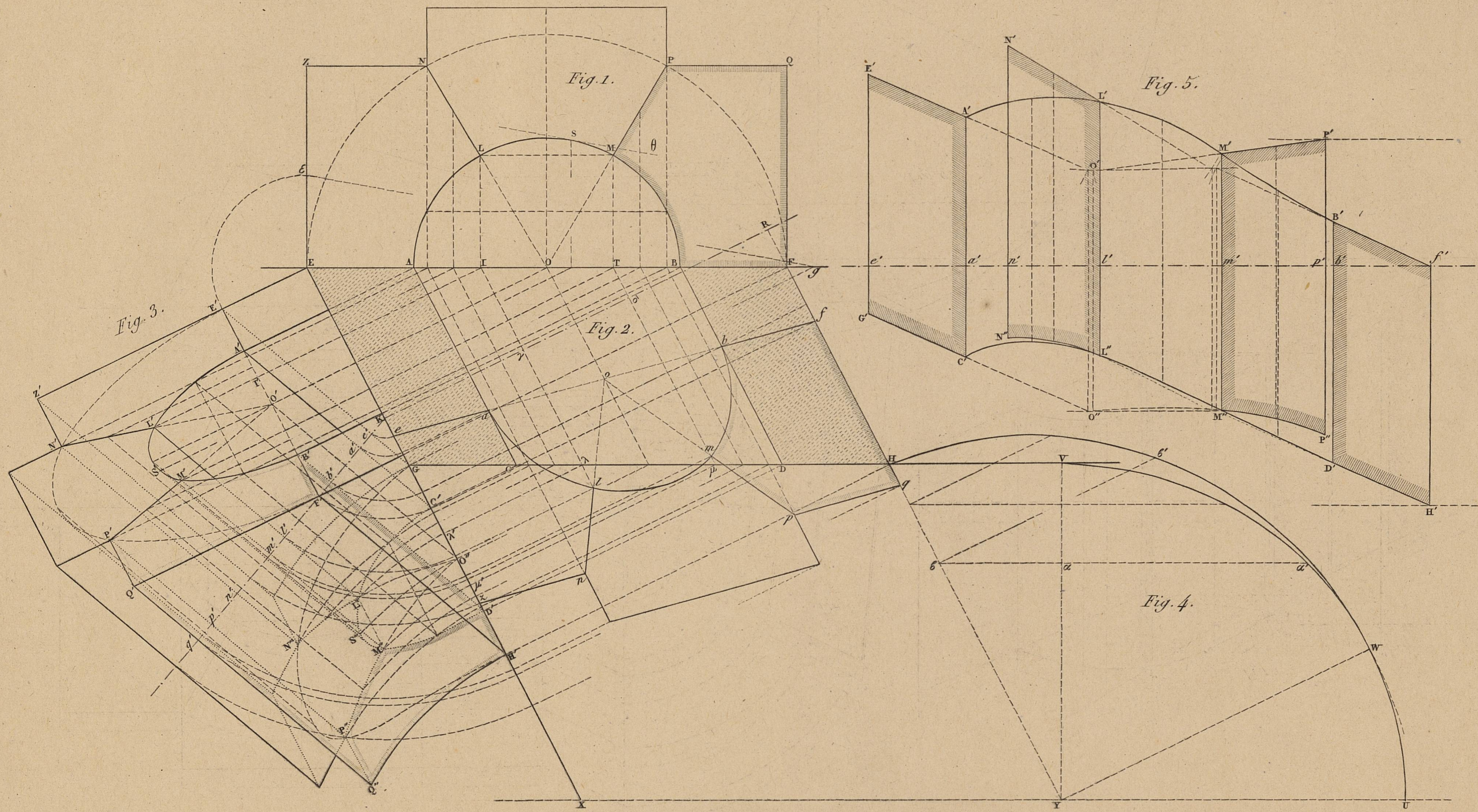
Adam et Dulos sc



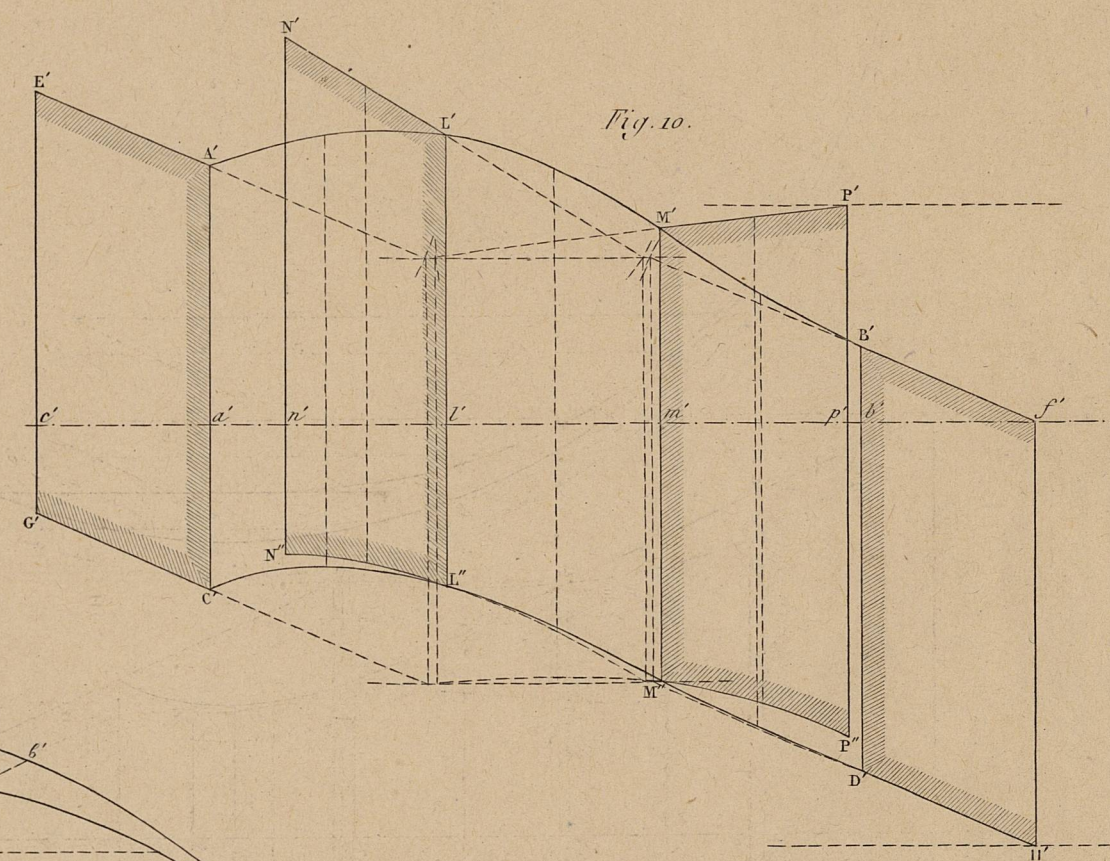
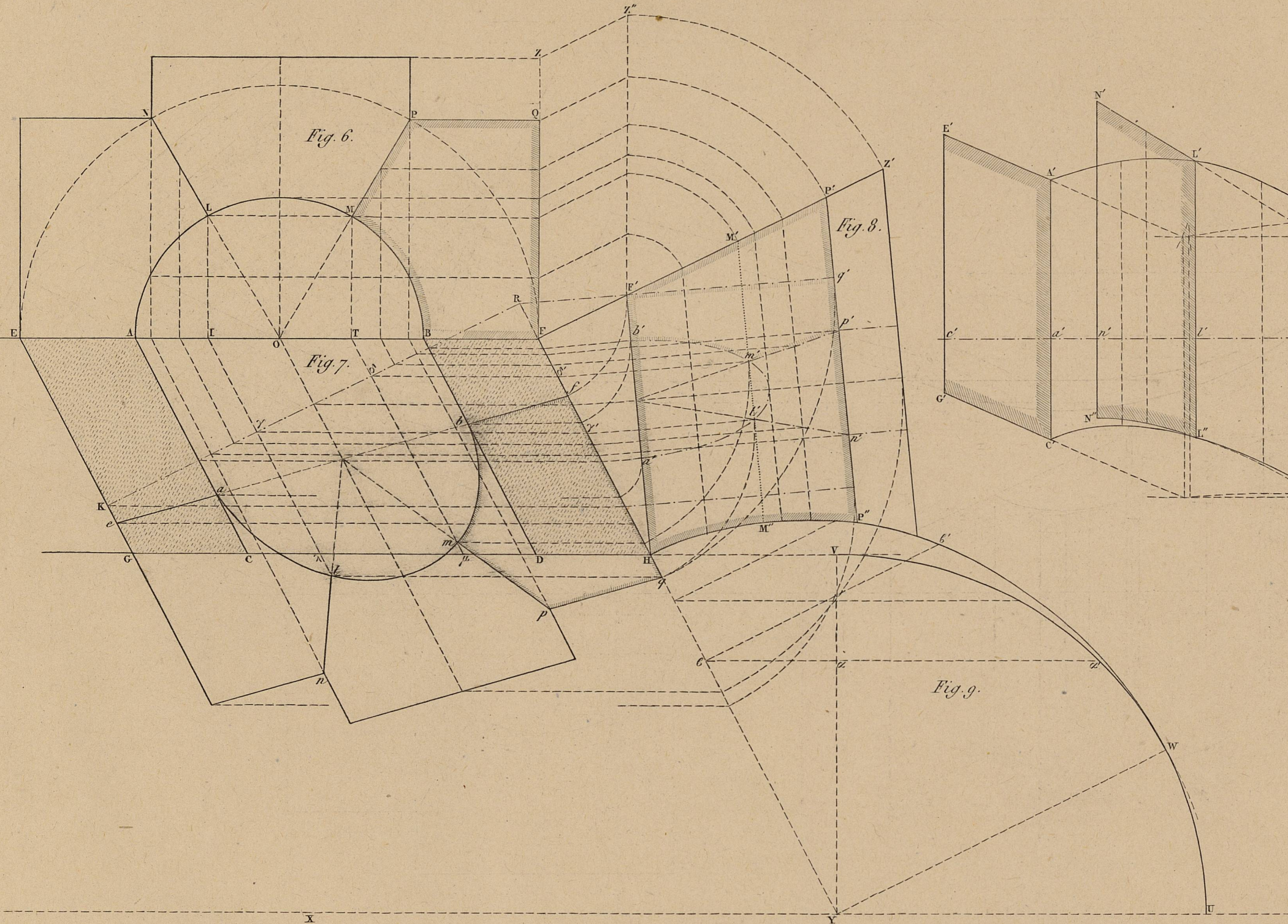
Descente droite, rachetant un berceau.



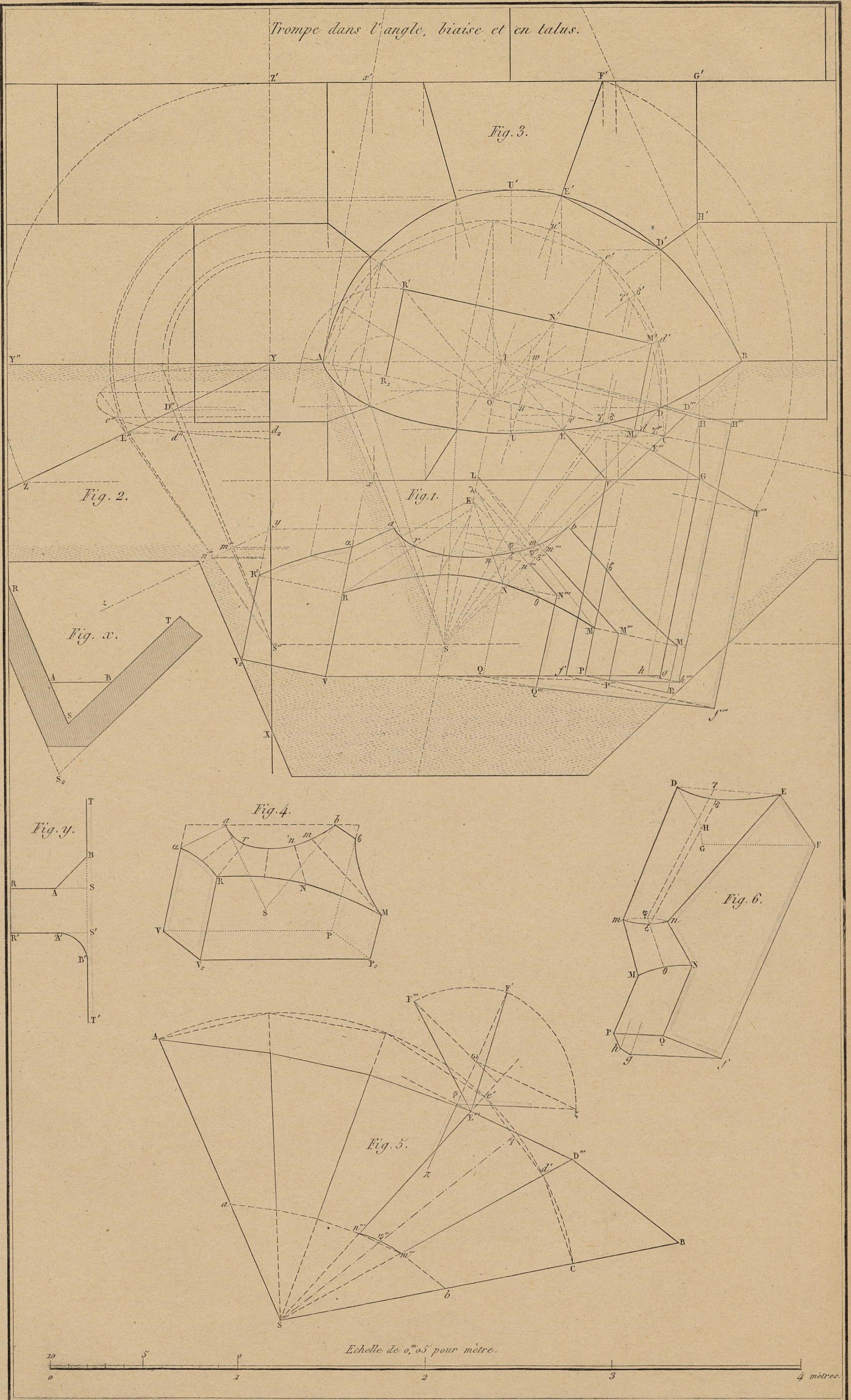
Descente biaise, rachetant un berceau en maçonnerie.



Descente biaise, rachetant un berceau: 2^{ème} solution.



Trompe dans l'angle, biaise et en talus.



Trompe sur le coin.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

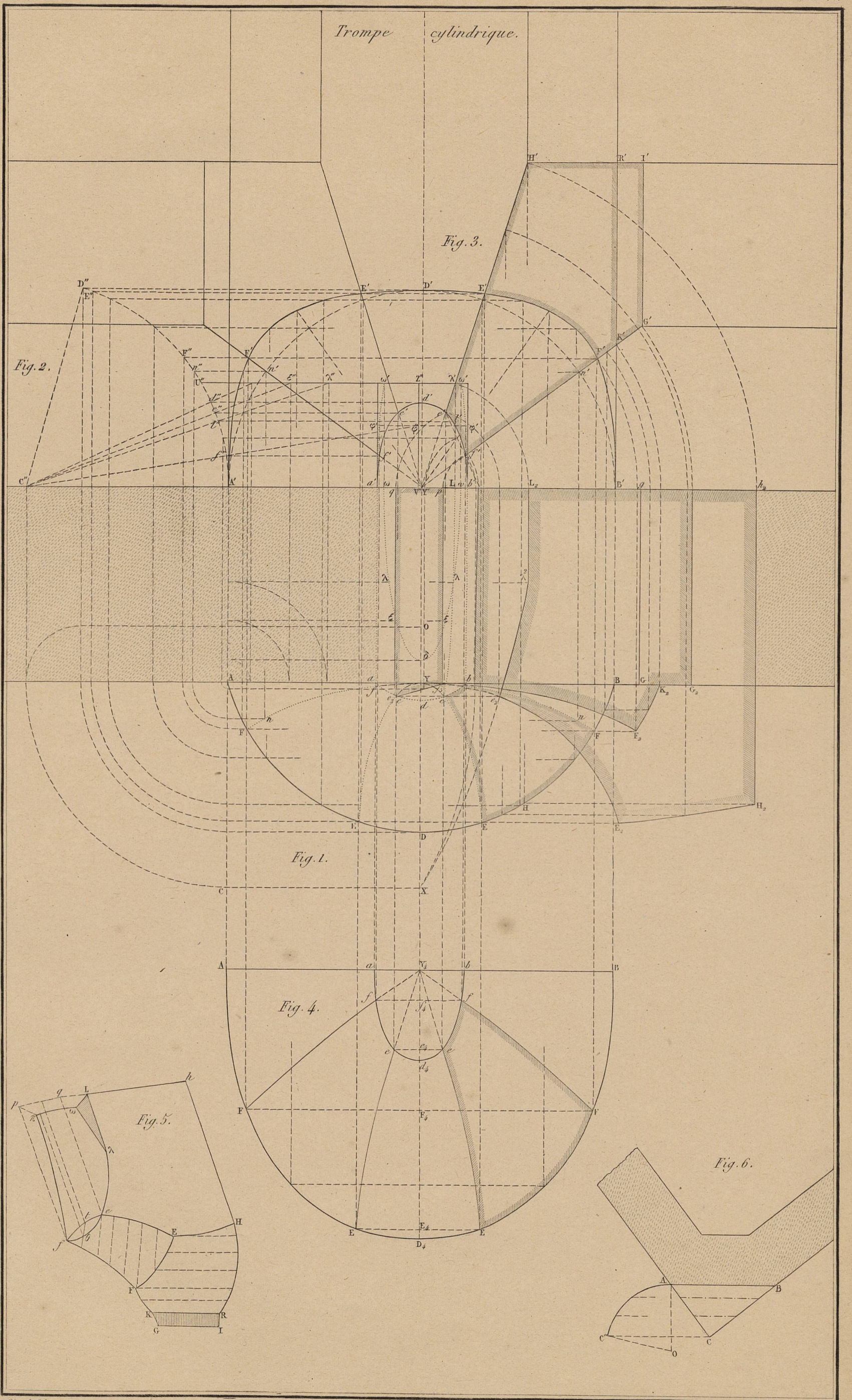
Fig. 5.

*Palier d'escalier soutenu par une trompe,
ou par une voûte en arc-de-cloître.*

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Trompe cylindrique.



Escalier suspendu, dit: Vis-à-jour.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Echelle de 0.^m05 pour mètre.

Echelle de 0,03 pour mètre.

Limon d'escalier.

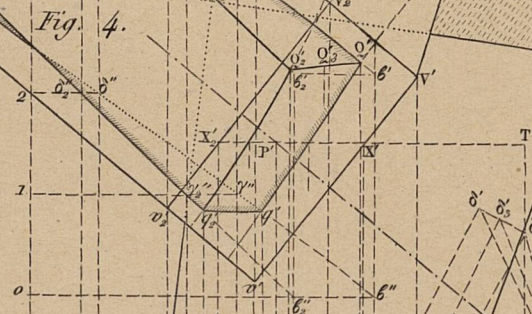
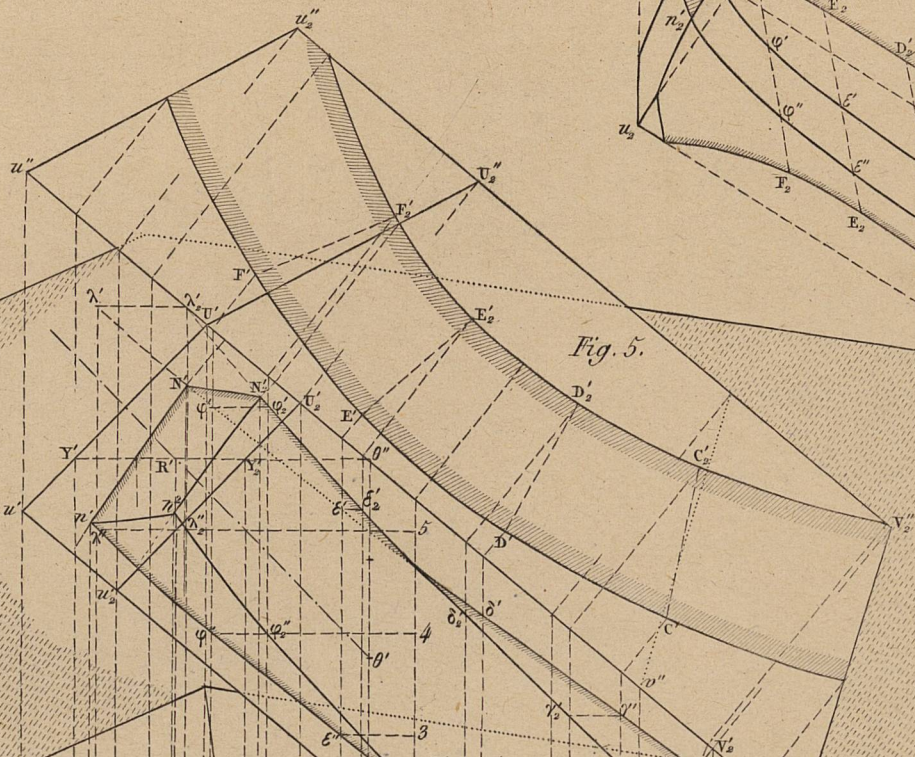
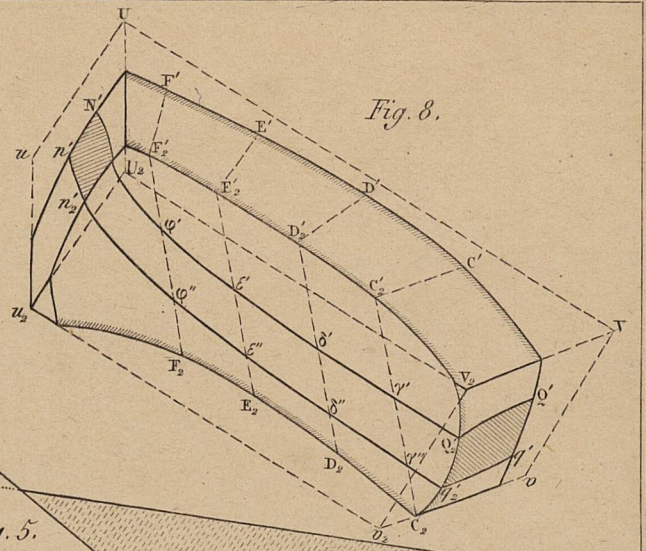
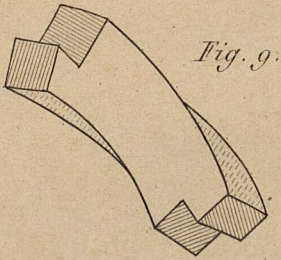


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

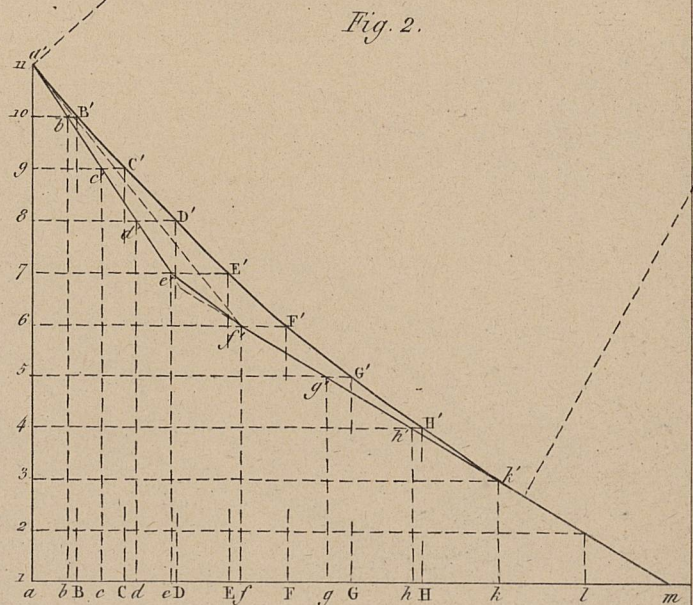
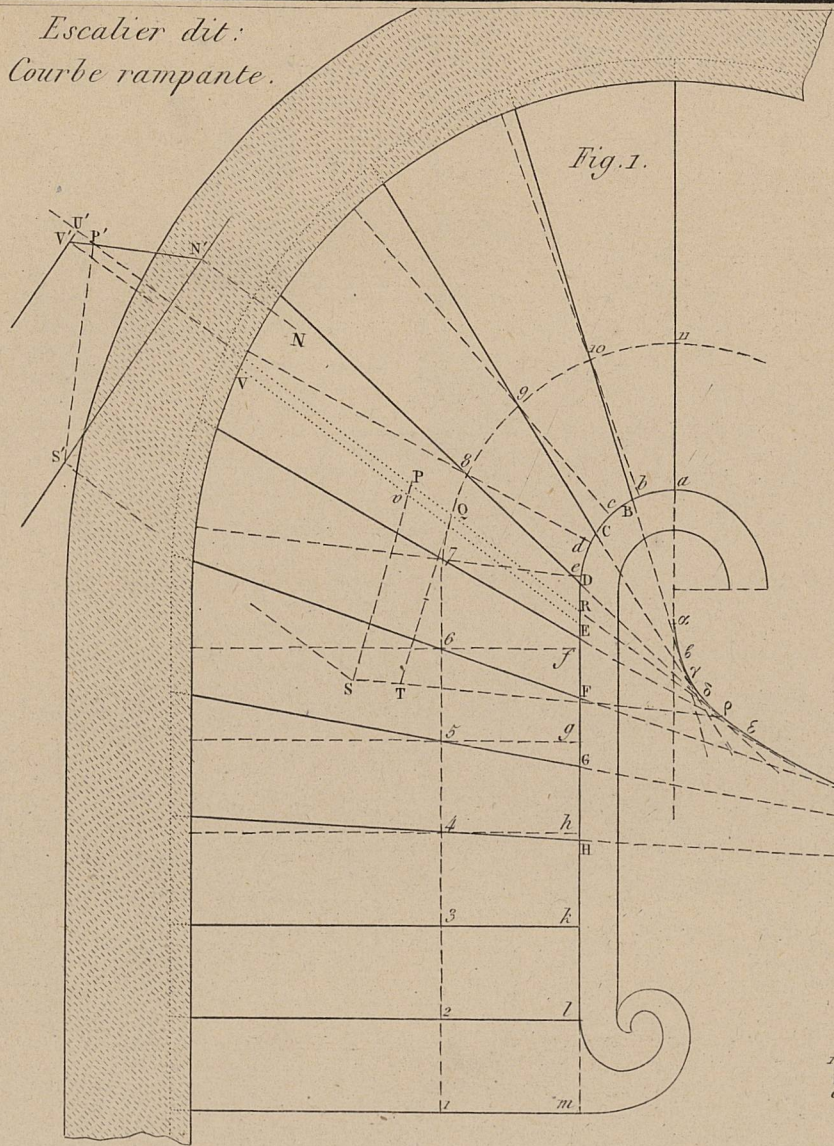
Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

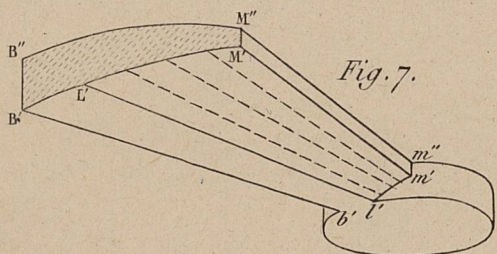
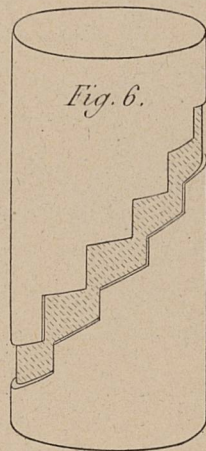
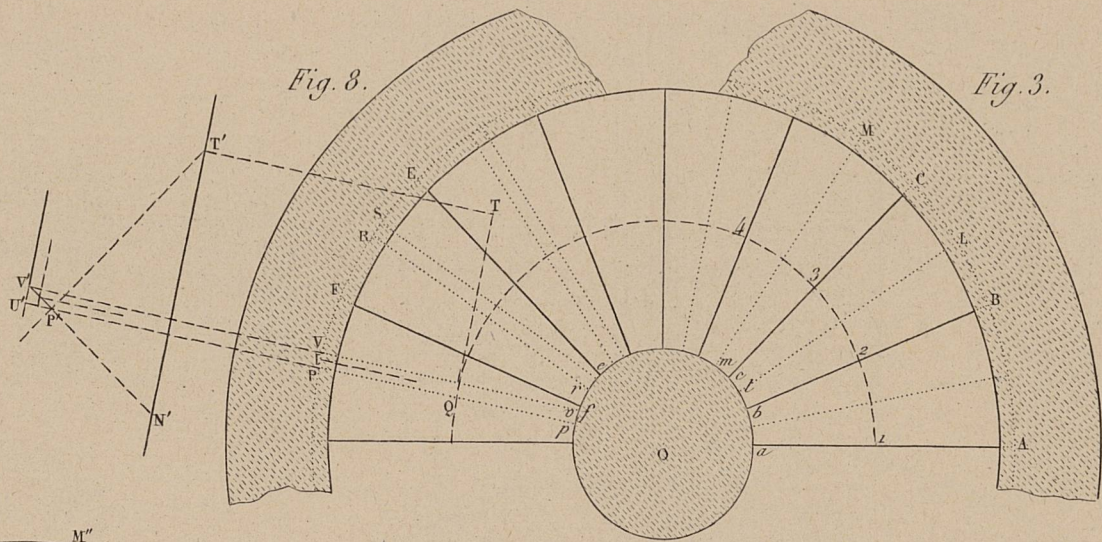
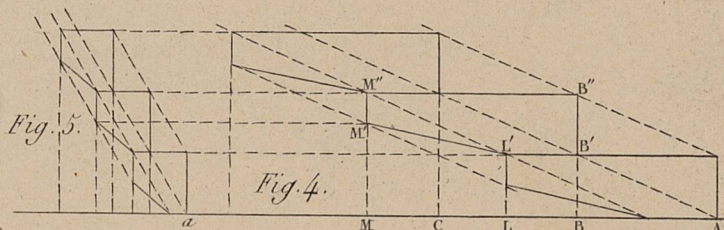
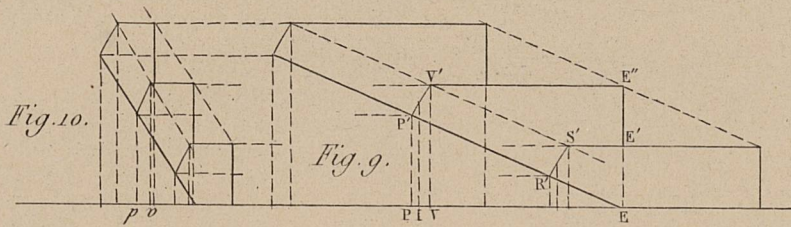
Fig. 7.

Escalier dit :
Courbe rampante.

Balancement.



Echelle de 0.^m04 pour mètre.



Escaliers, dits :
Vis à noyau plein.

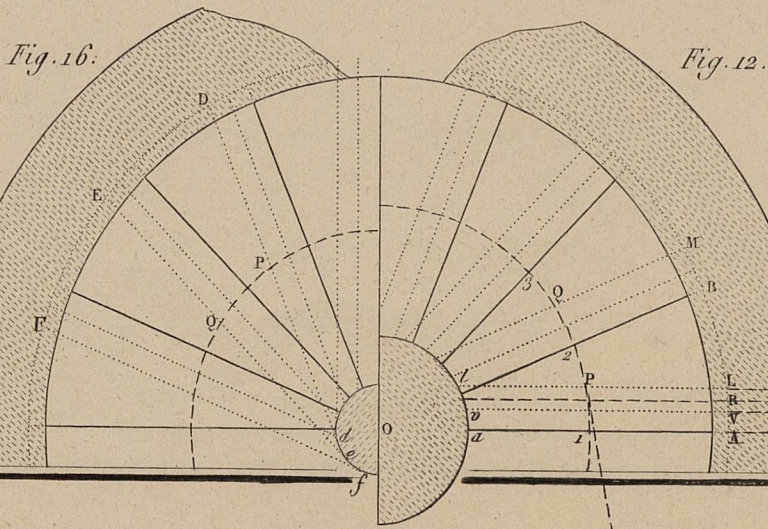
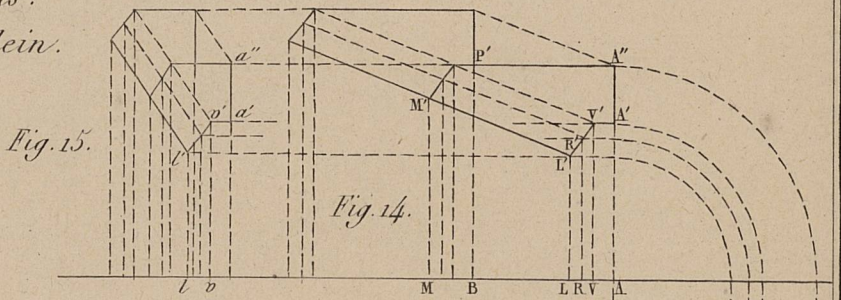
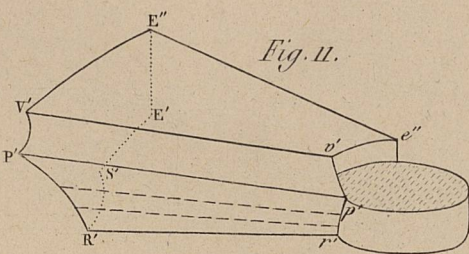
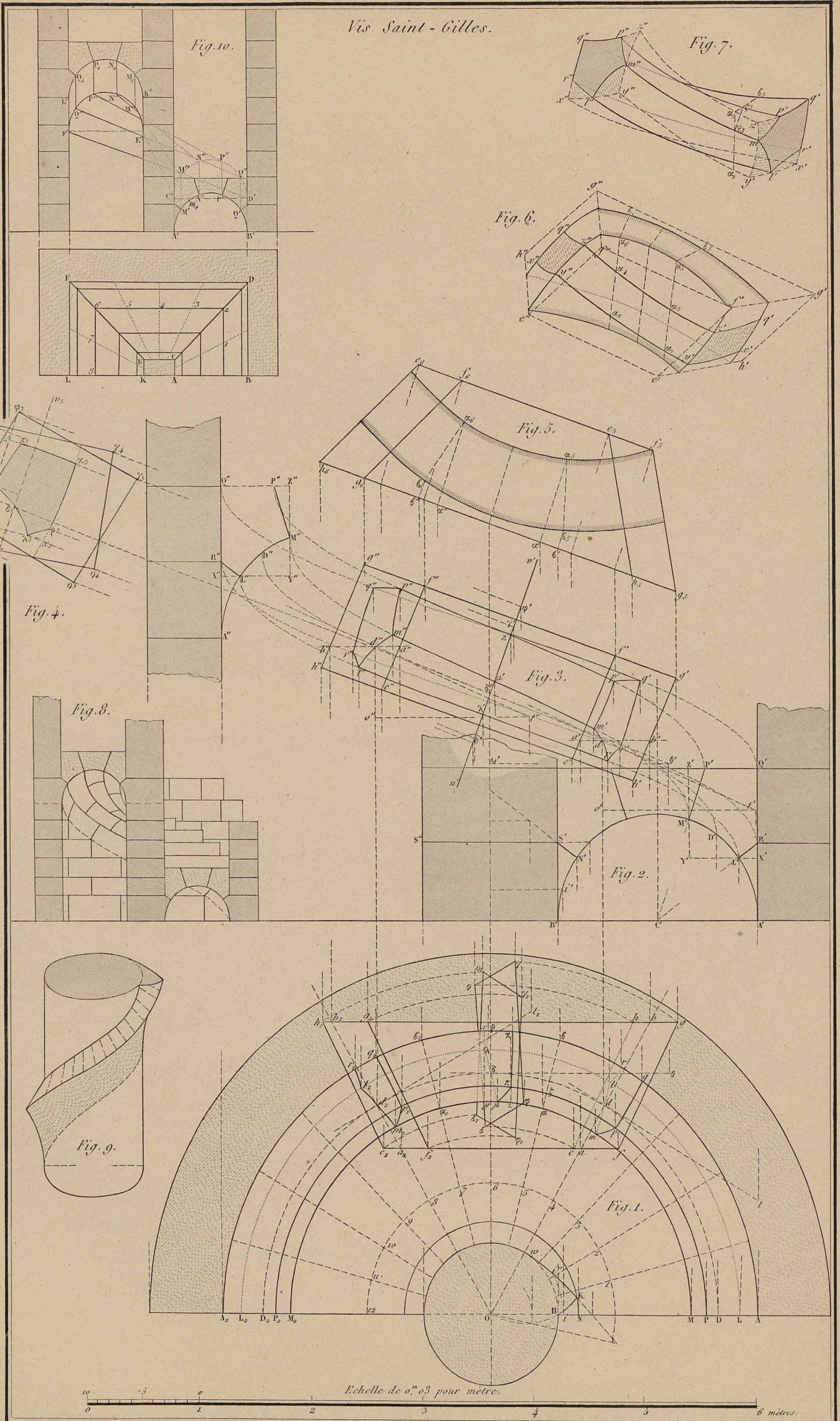
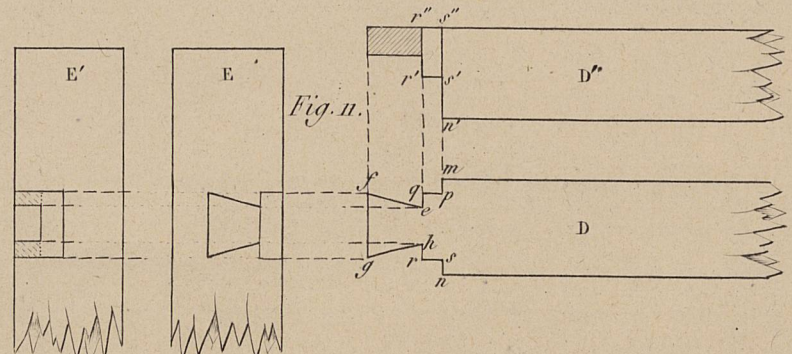
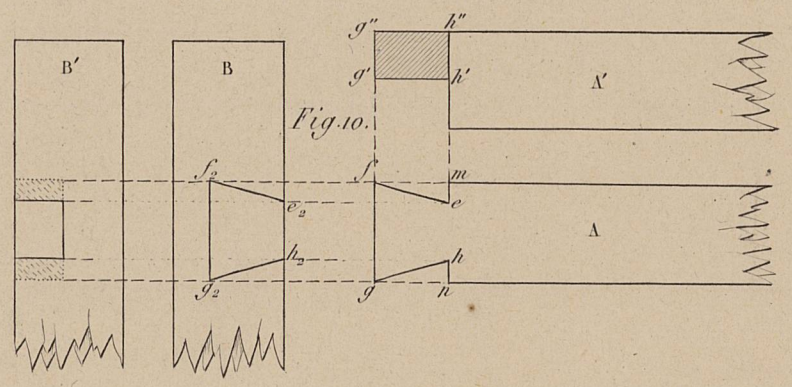
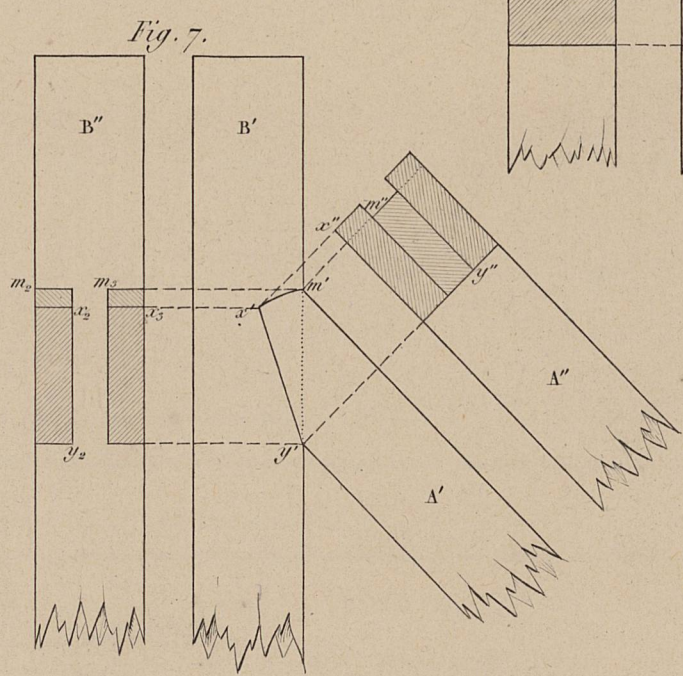
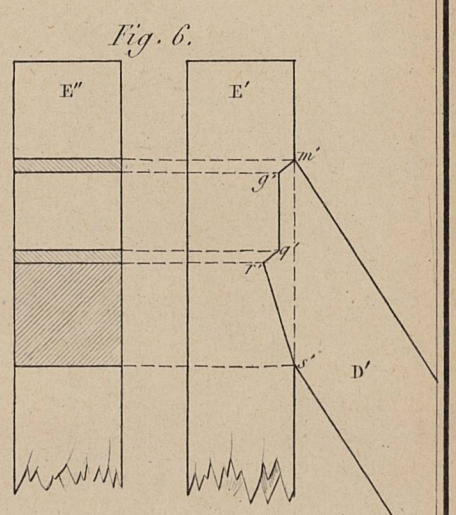
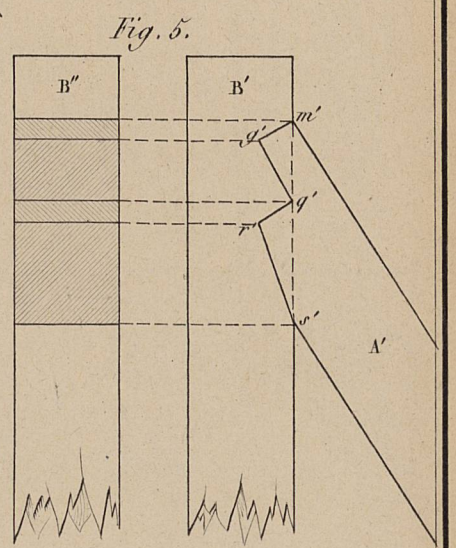
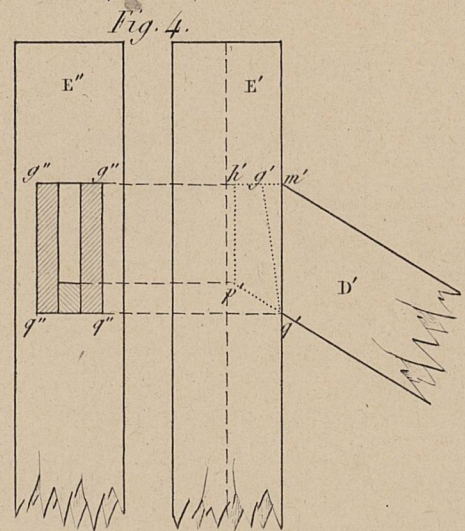
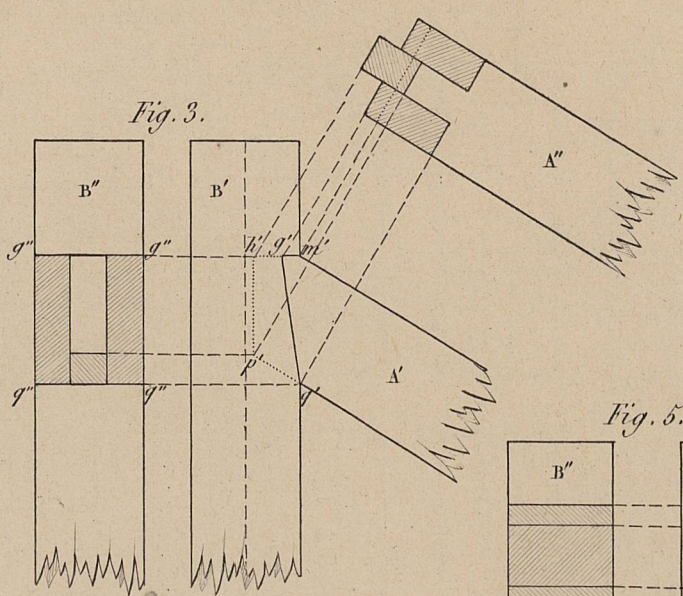
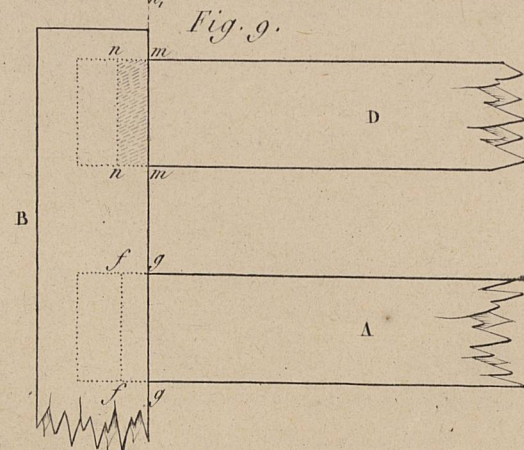
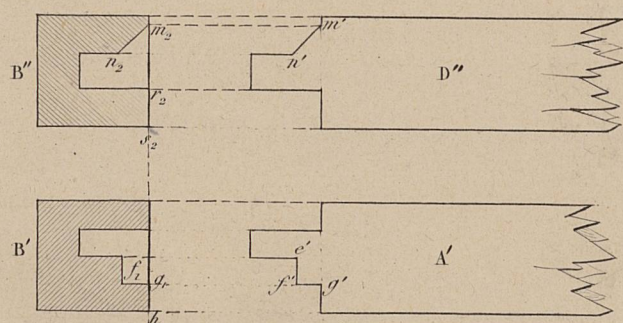
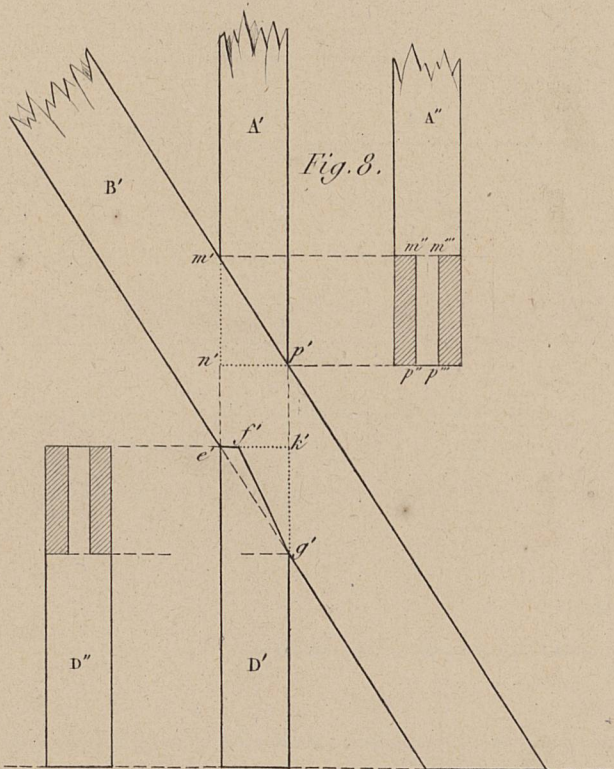
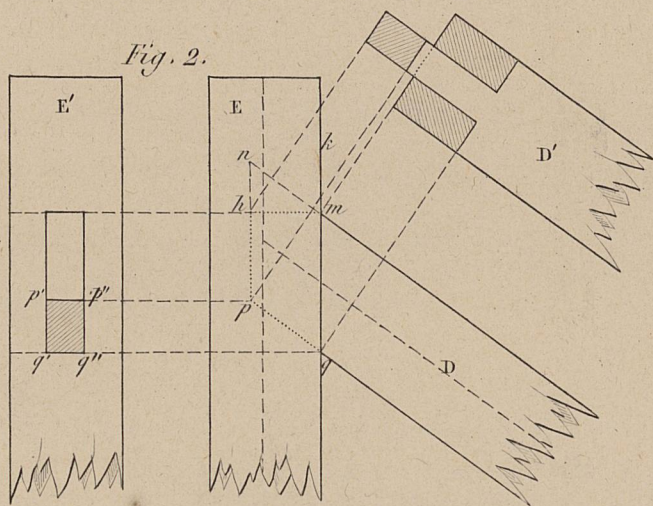
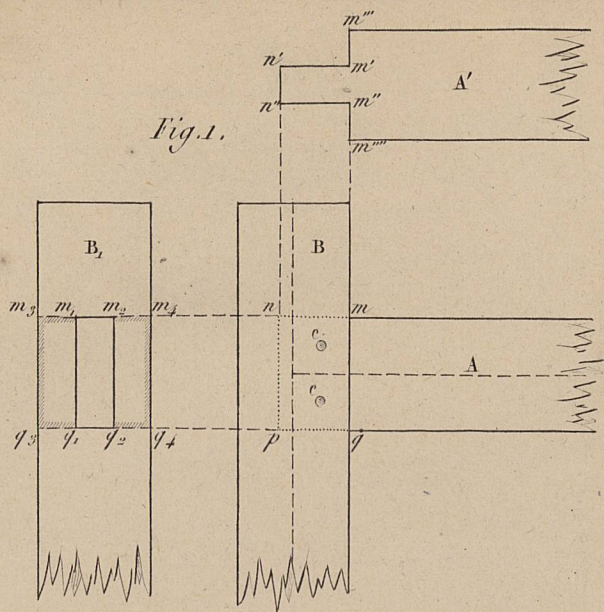
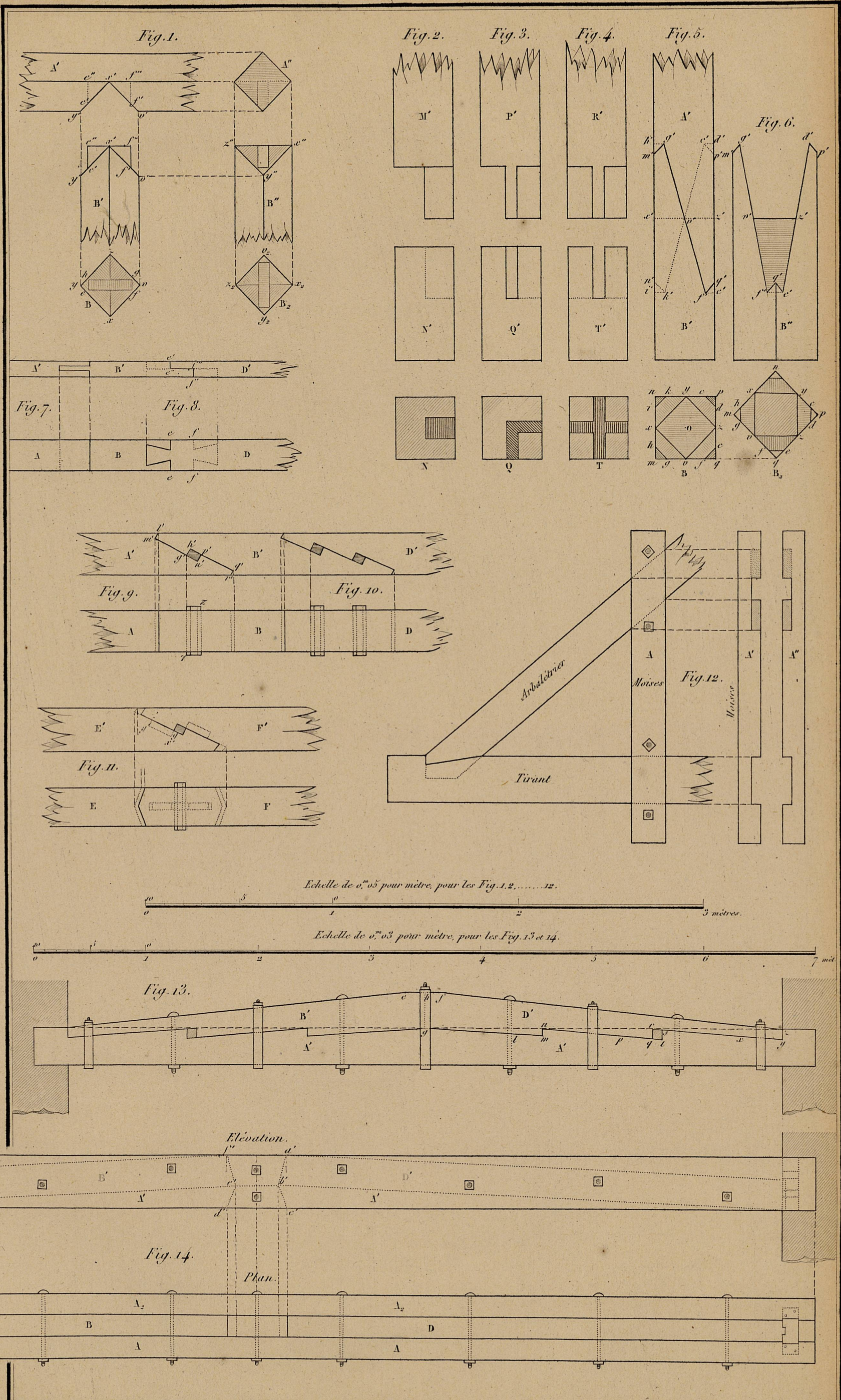


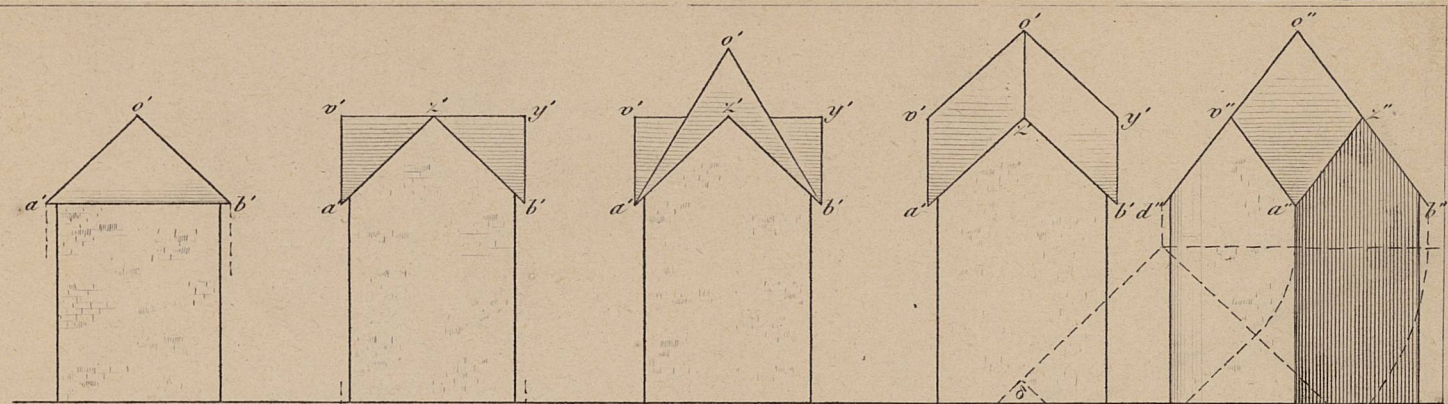
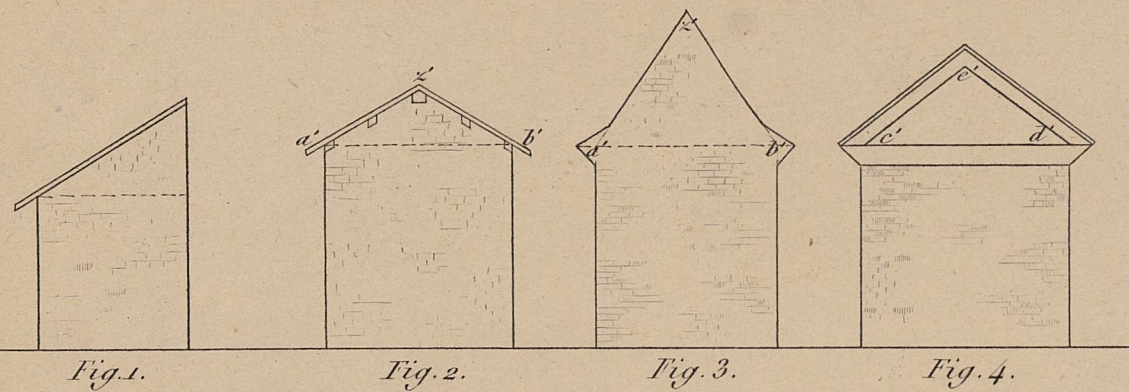
Fig. 13.

Vis Saint-Gilles.









LÉGENDE de la Fig. 13.

Largeur de la Ferme..... $AB = 6^m$.

Hauteur du Poinçon..... $OL = 2,50$.

Equarrissage du Tirant..... $0^m,22$ sur 18 .

Poinçon..... $o,16$ 16 .

Arbalétrier..... $o,18$ 16 .

Contrefiche..... $o,12$ 12 .

Jambette..... $o,12$ 12 .

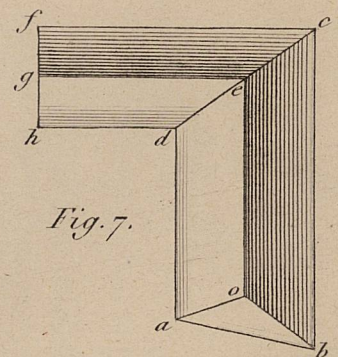
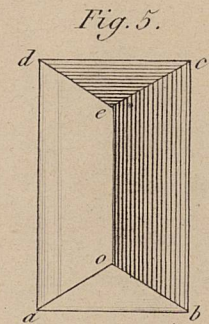
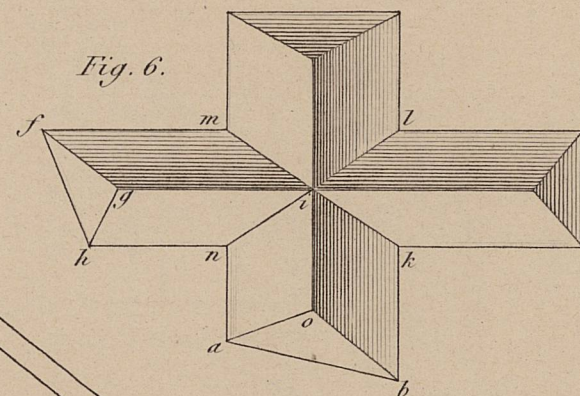
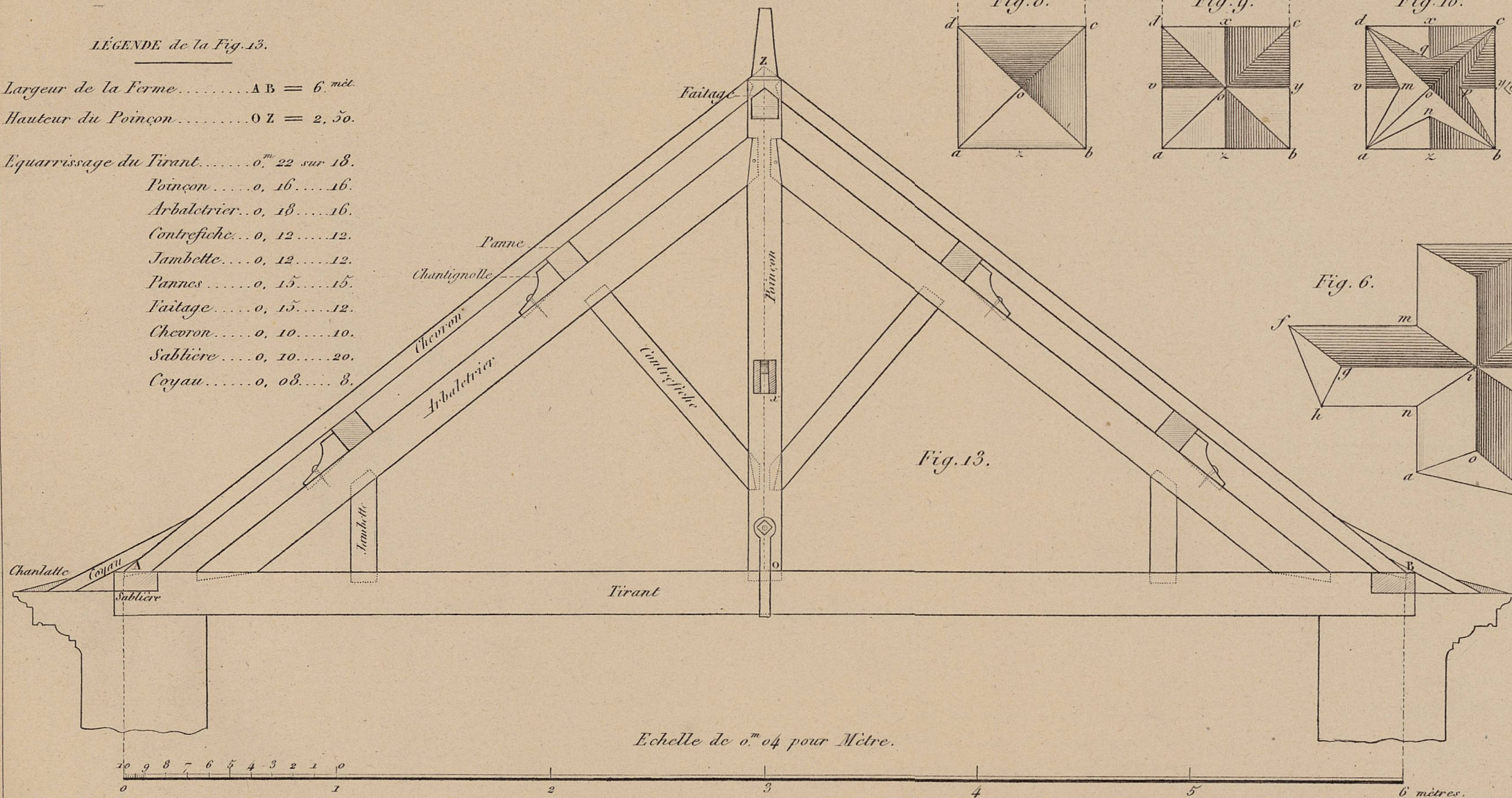
Pannes..... $o,15$ 15 .

Faitage..... $o,15$ 12 .

Chevron..... $o,10$ 10 .

Sablère..... $o,10$ 20 .

Coyau..... $o,08$ 8 .



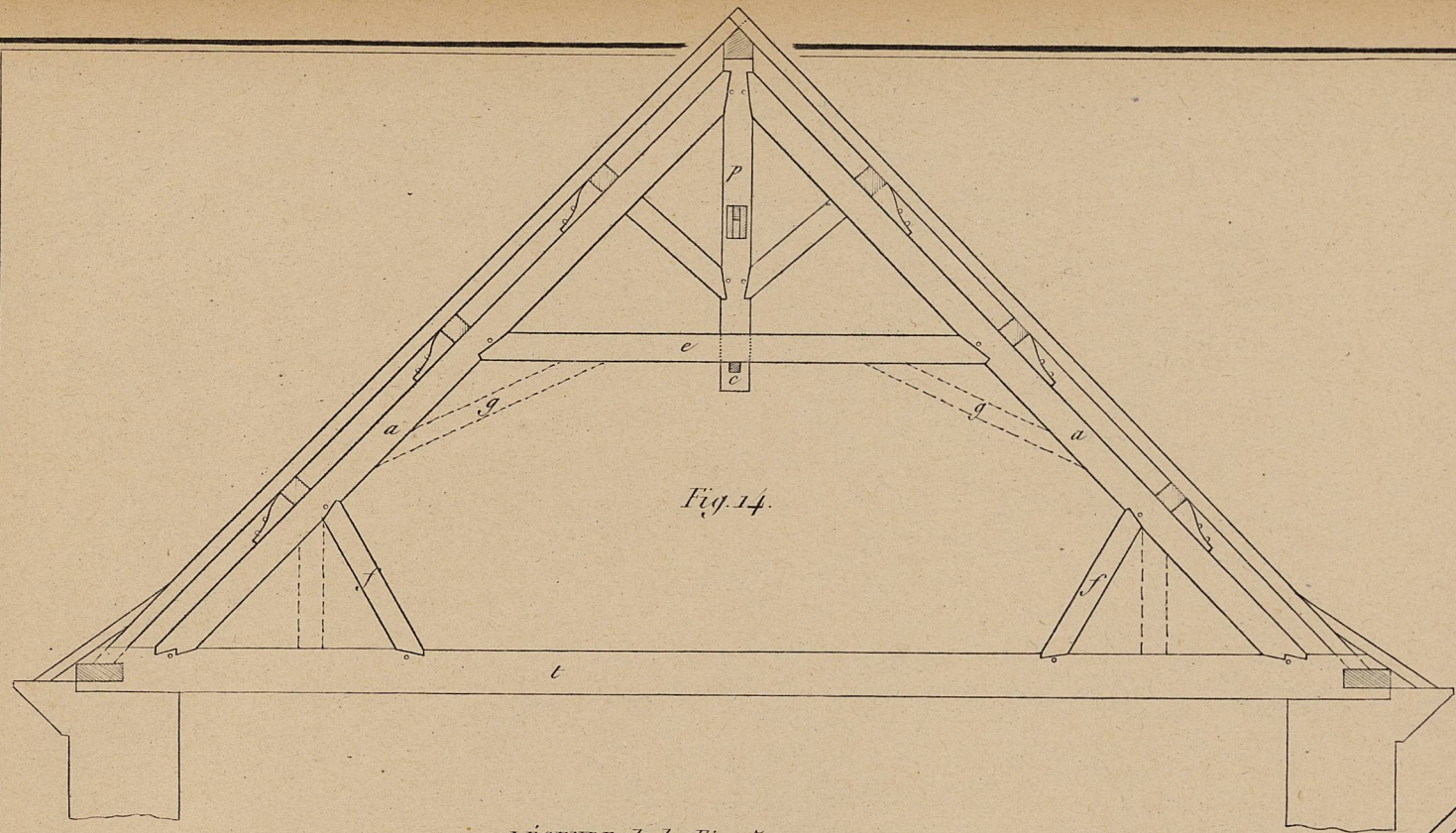


Fig. 14.

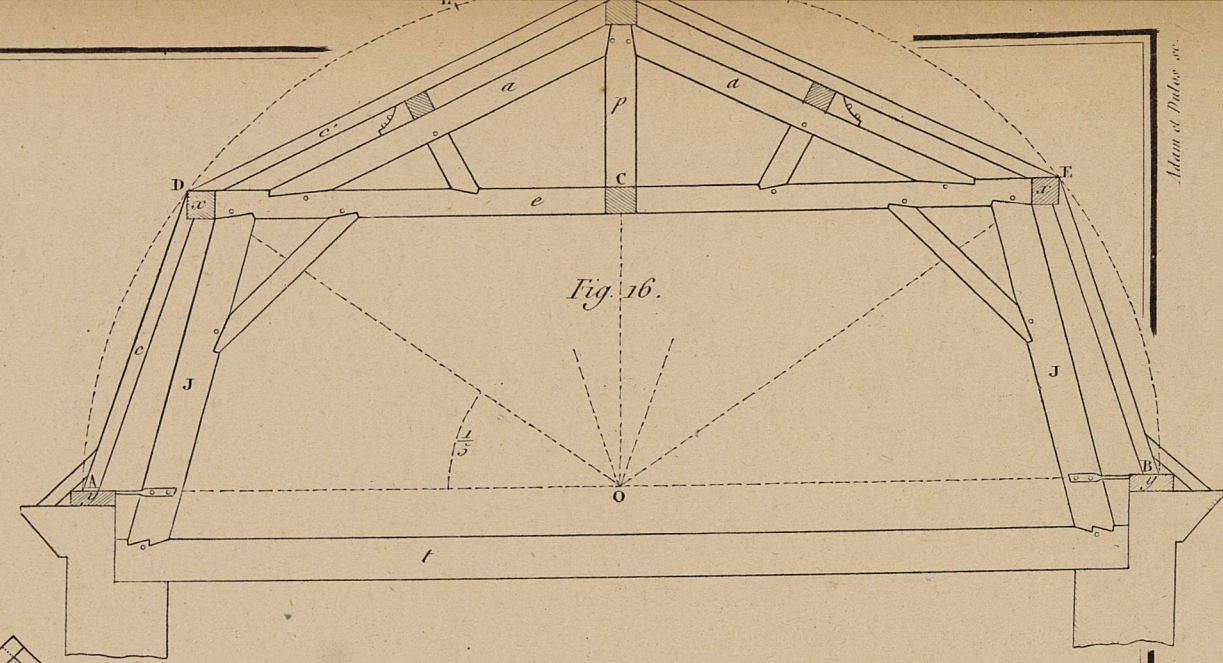


Fig. 16.

LÉGENDE de la Fig. 15.

	Equarrissage.
Tirant	0 ^m 48 sur 32.
Jambe de force	0, 30 ... 24.
Entrait	0, 25 ... 24.
Poinçon	0, 24 ... 24.
Arbaletrier	0, 25 ... 20.
Aissellier	0, 19 ... 16.
Jambette	19 ... 16.
Contrefiche	19 ... 16.
Panne et Licrne	20 ... 20.
Faitage	24 ... 24.
Sablière	30 ... 15.
Blochet	15 ... 12.
Cheoron	10 ... 10.
Coyau	8 ... 8.

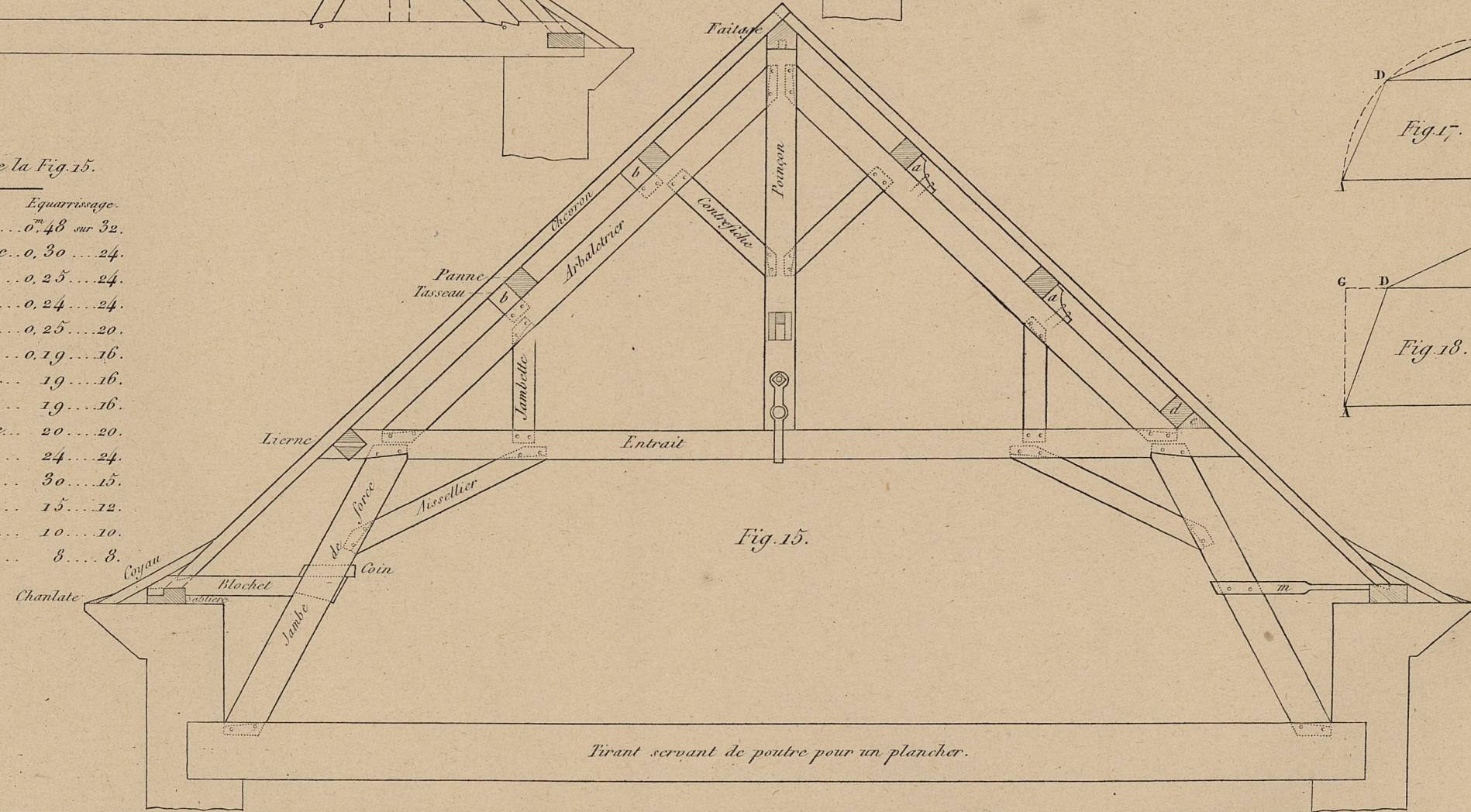


Fig. 15.

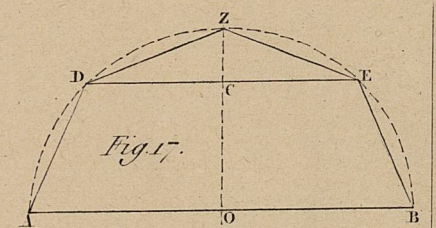


Fig. 17.

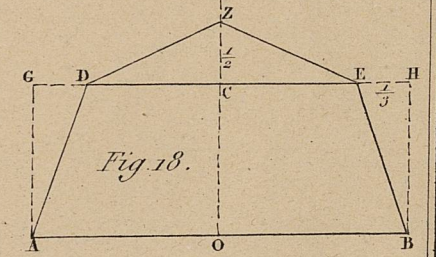
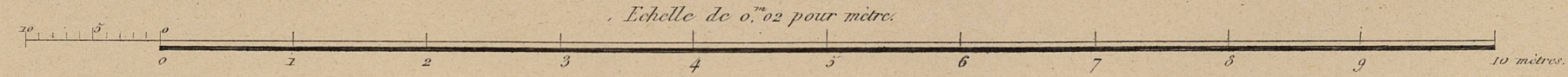


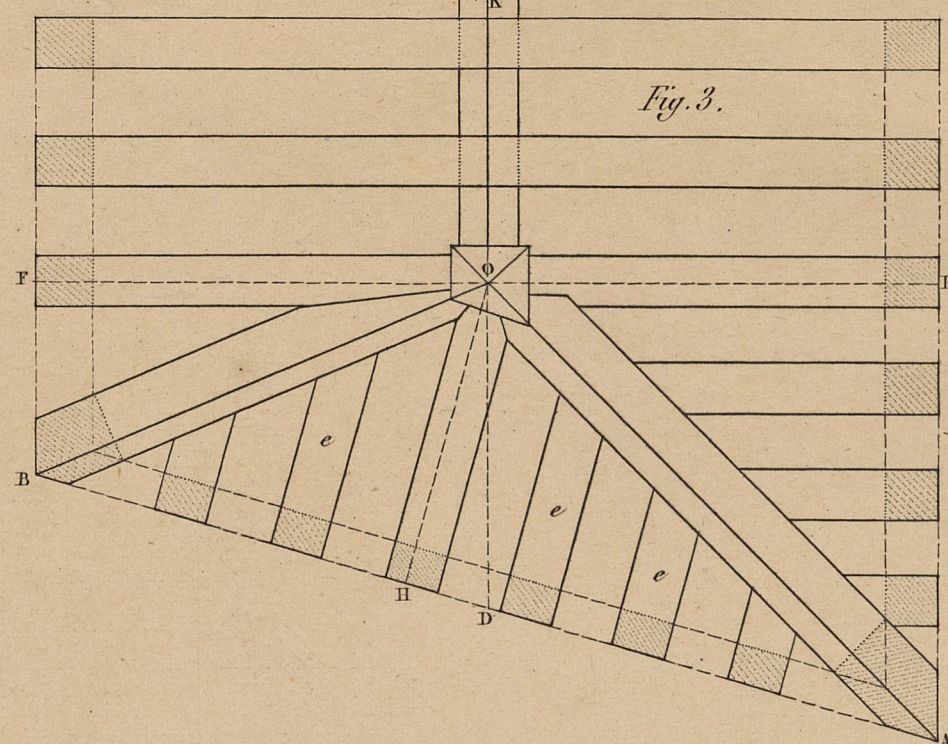
Fig. 18.



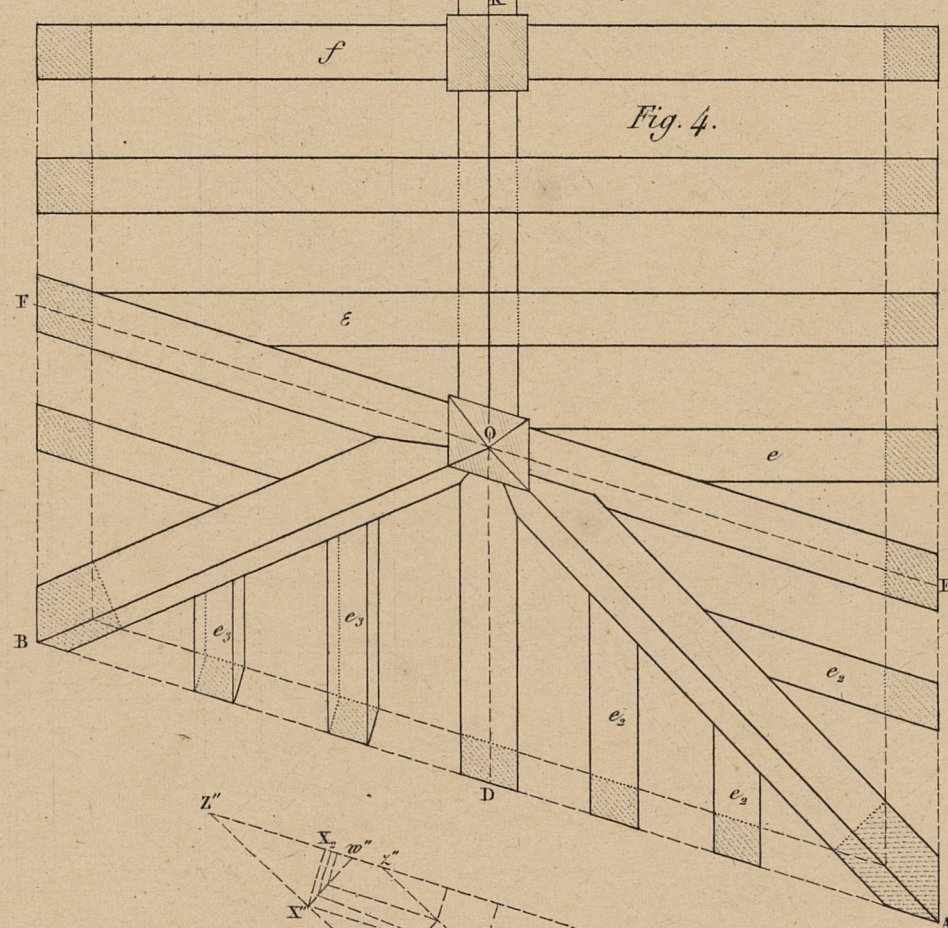
Flanq. del.

Adam et Dubouche sc.

Groupe biaise, sur ferme droite, avec empanons droits.



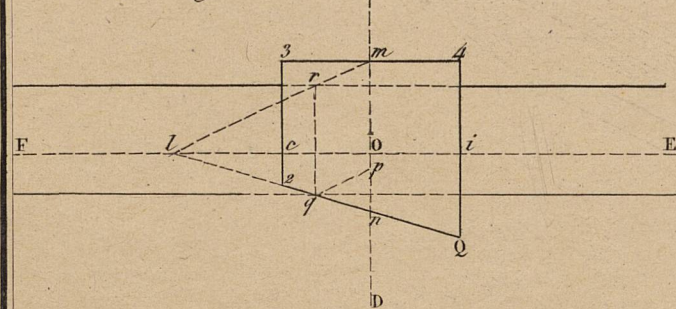
Groupe biaise, sur ferme biaise, avec empanons déviés ou déversés.



Profil de Groupe.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Groupe biaise, sur ferme droite, avec empanons déviés ou déversés.

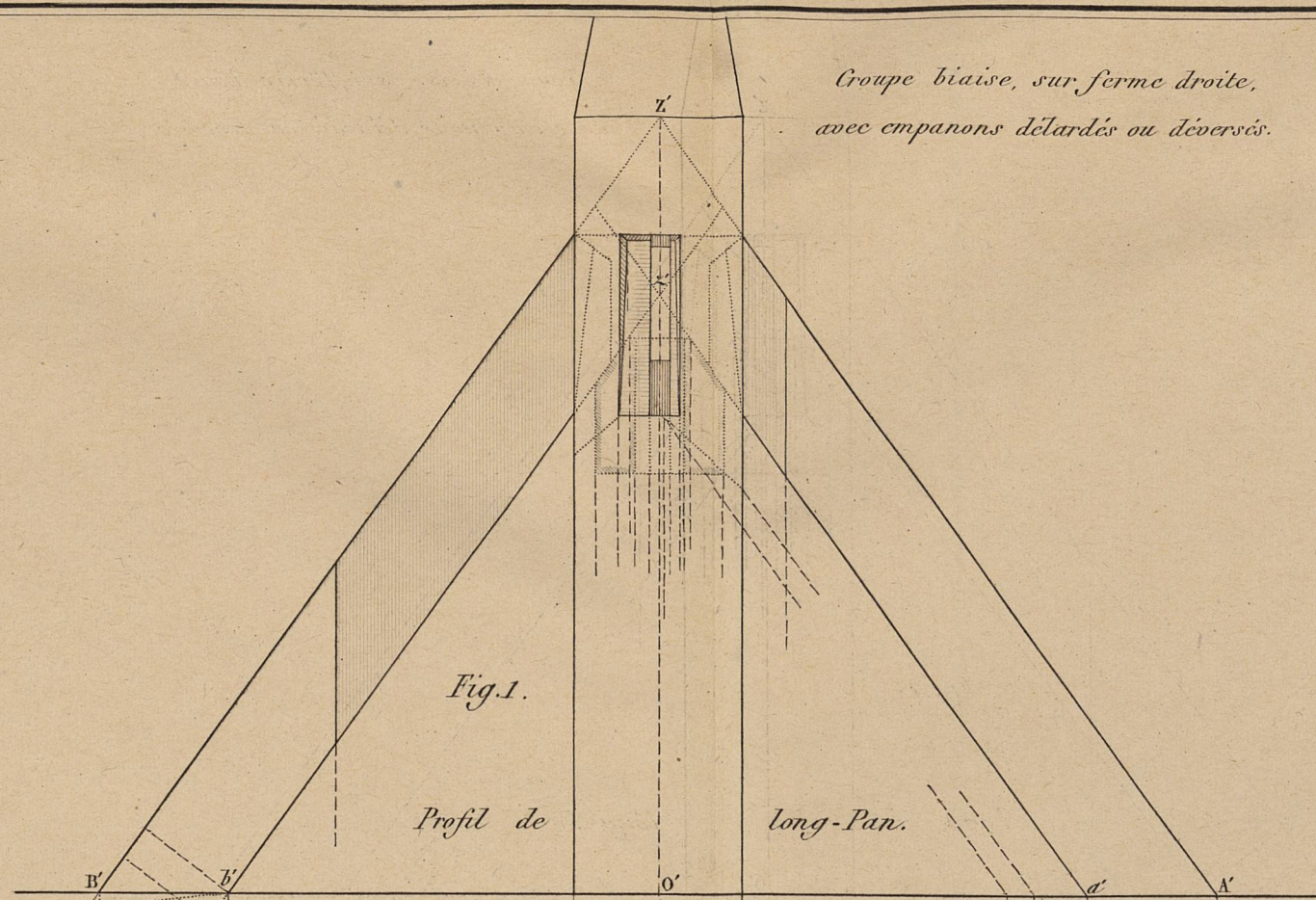


Fig. 1.

Profil de long-Pan.

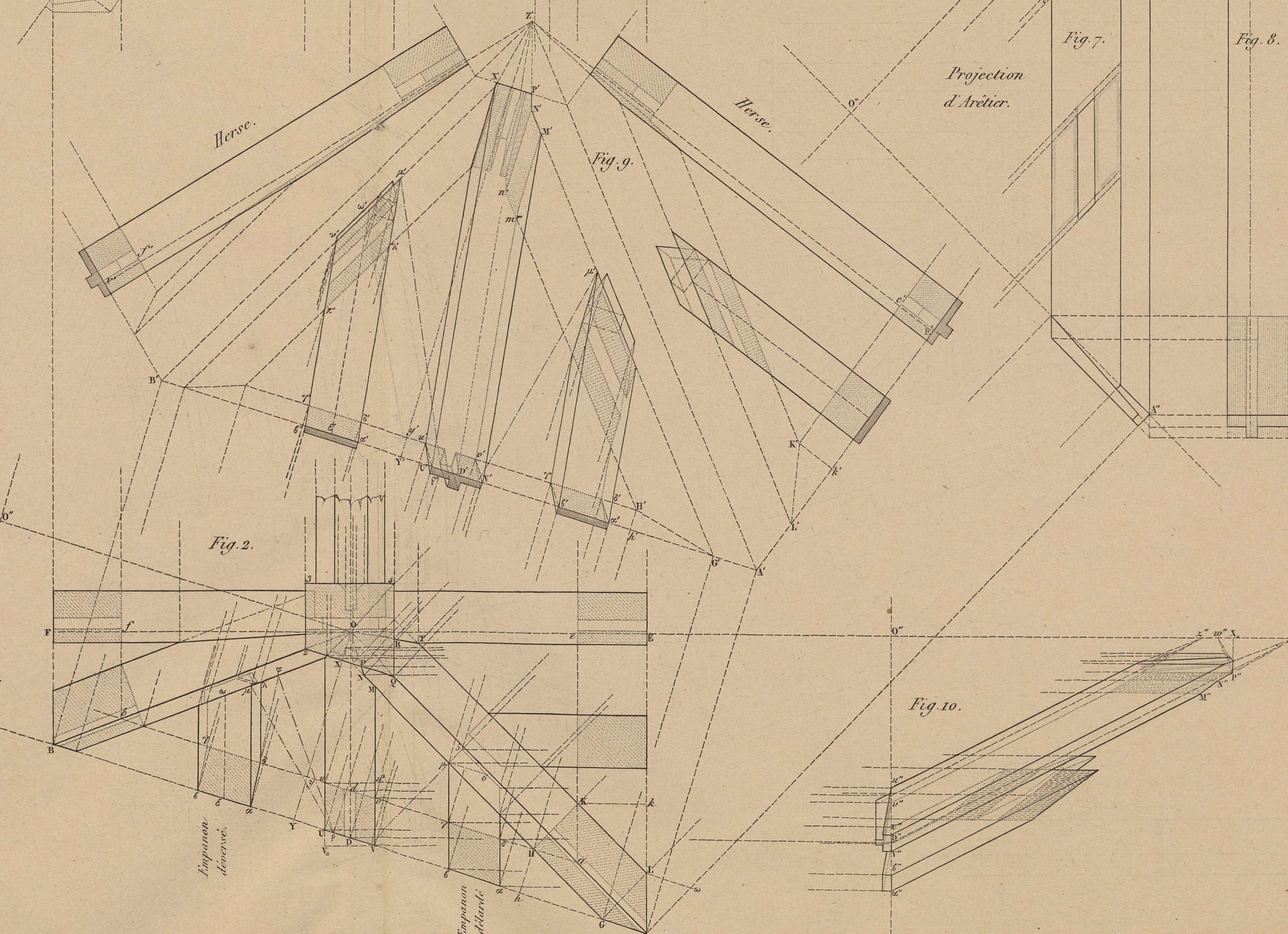


Fig. 2.

Empanon dévié.

Empanon dévié.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Projection d'Arrière.

Noues biaises.

Noue à faces verticales.

Fig. 9.

Plan général.

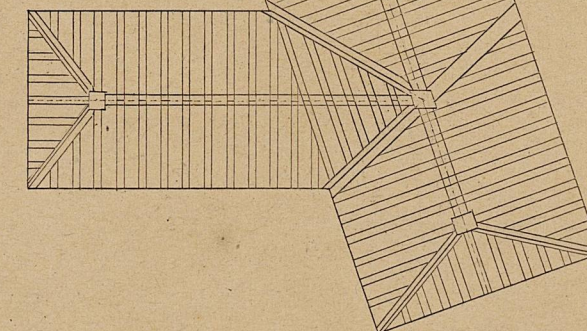


Fig. 7.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 10.

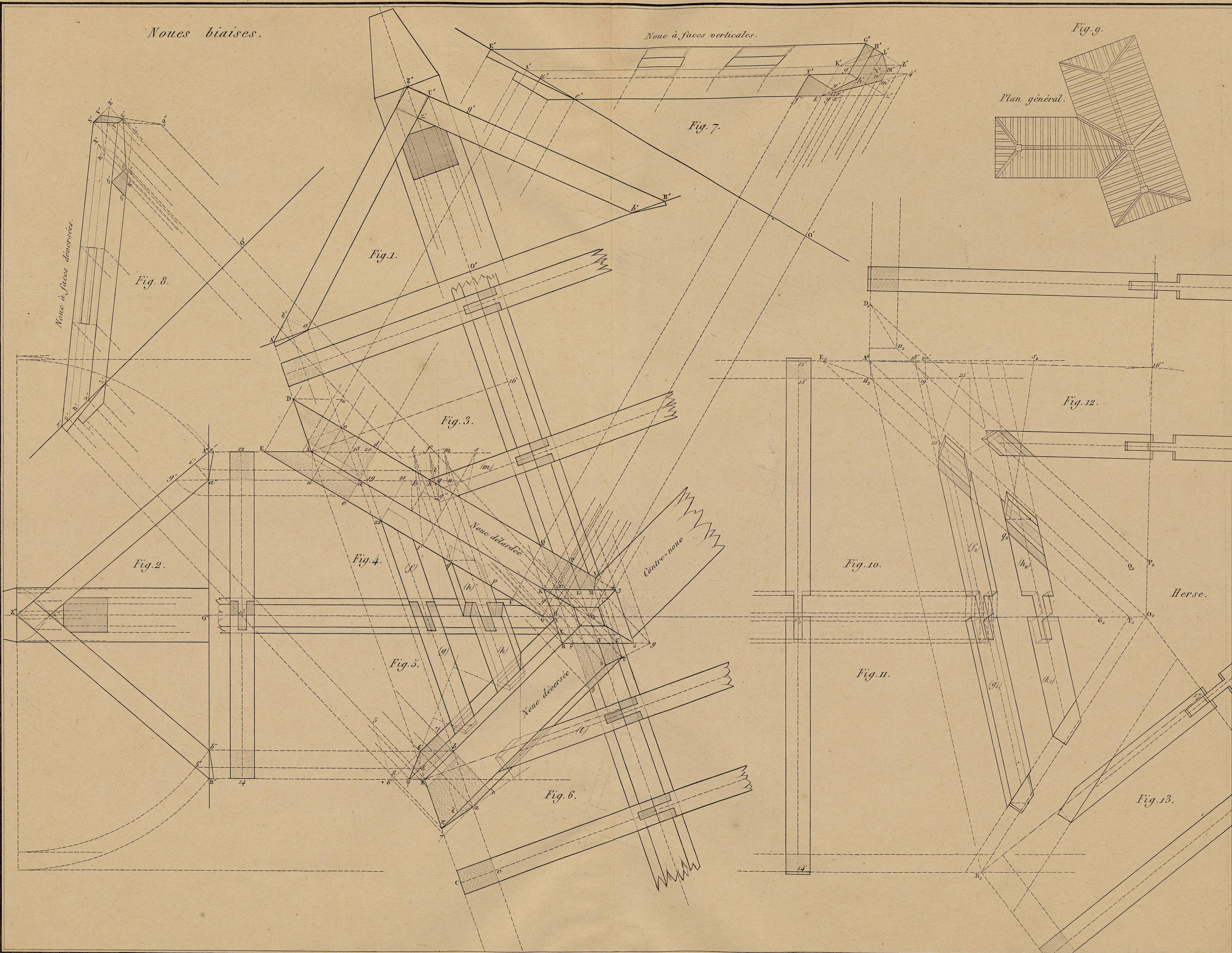
Herse.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 13.



Comble avec Arbalétriers, Pannes et Tasseaux.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 11.

Plan général.

Pannes.

Pannes.

Fig. 10.

Echelle de 1/7 pour mètre.

3 mètres.

Escalier en bois, dit: Courbe rampante.

Rayon intérieur de l'échiffre $R = 0^m,18$
 Epaisseur du limon $E = 0,12$
 Distance du limon à la ligne de foulée $D = 0,36$
 Giron de la marche $G = 0,30$
 Hauteur de la marche $H = 0,15$
 Dimension verticale du limon $L = 0,27$

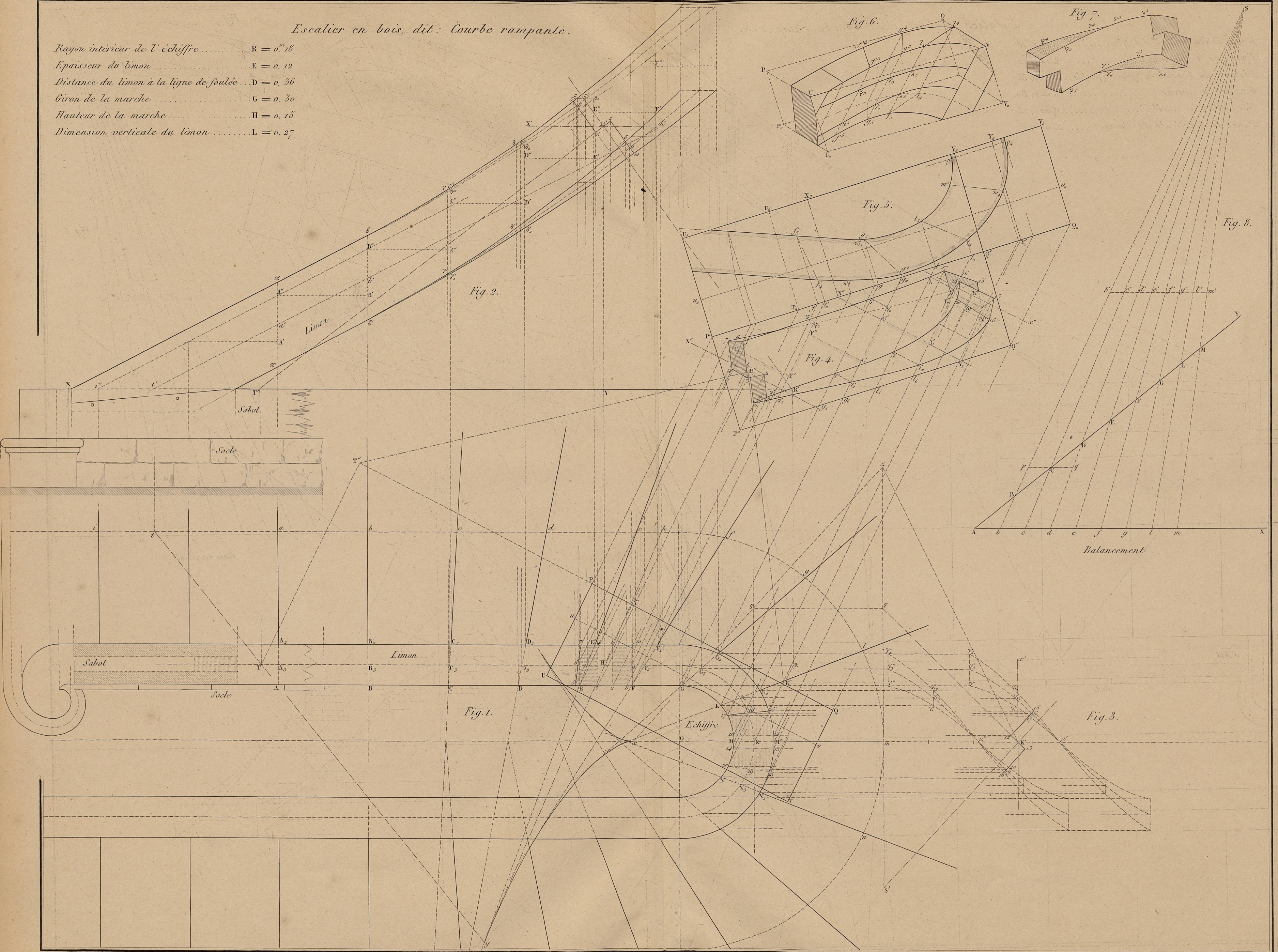
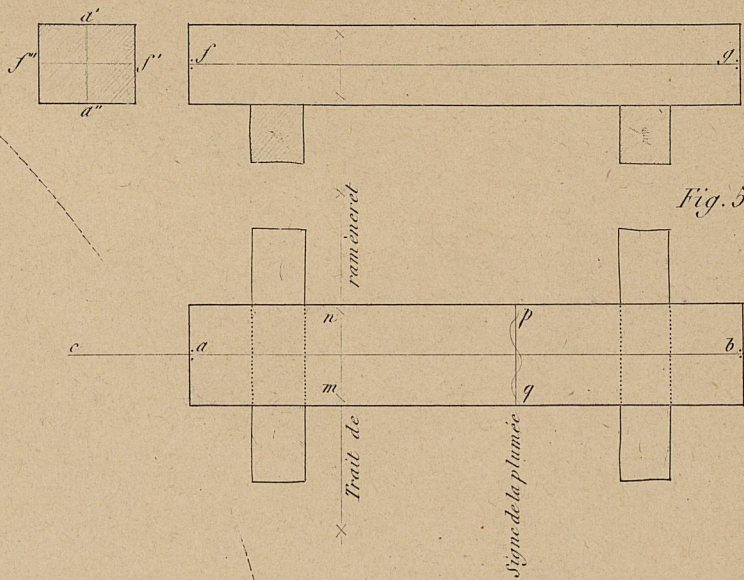


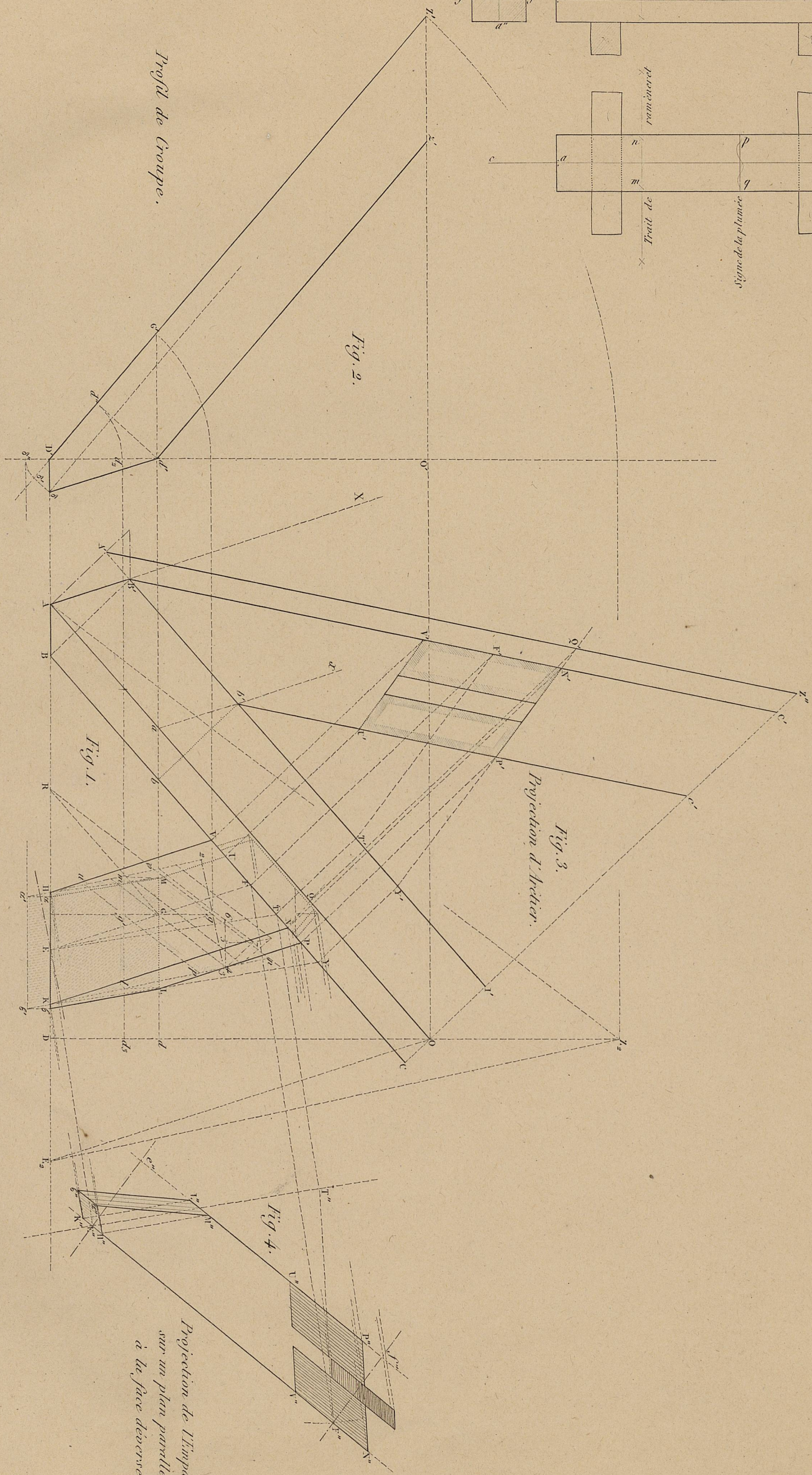
Fig. 5.



Empanon décorsé d'une Groupe brisée.

Fig. 3.

Projection d'Arctur.



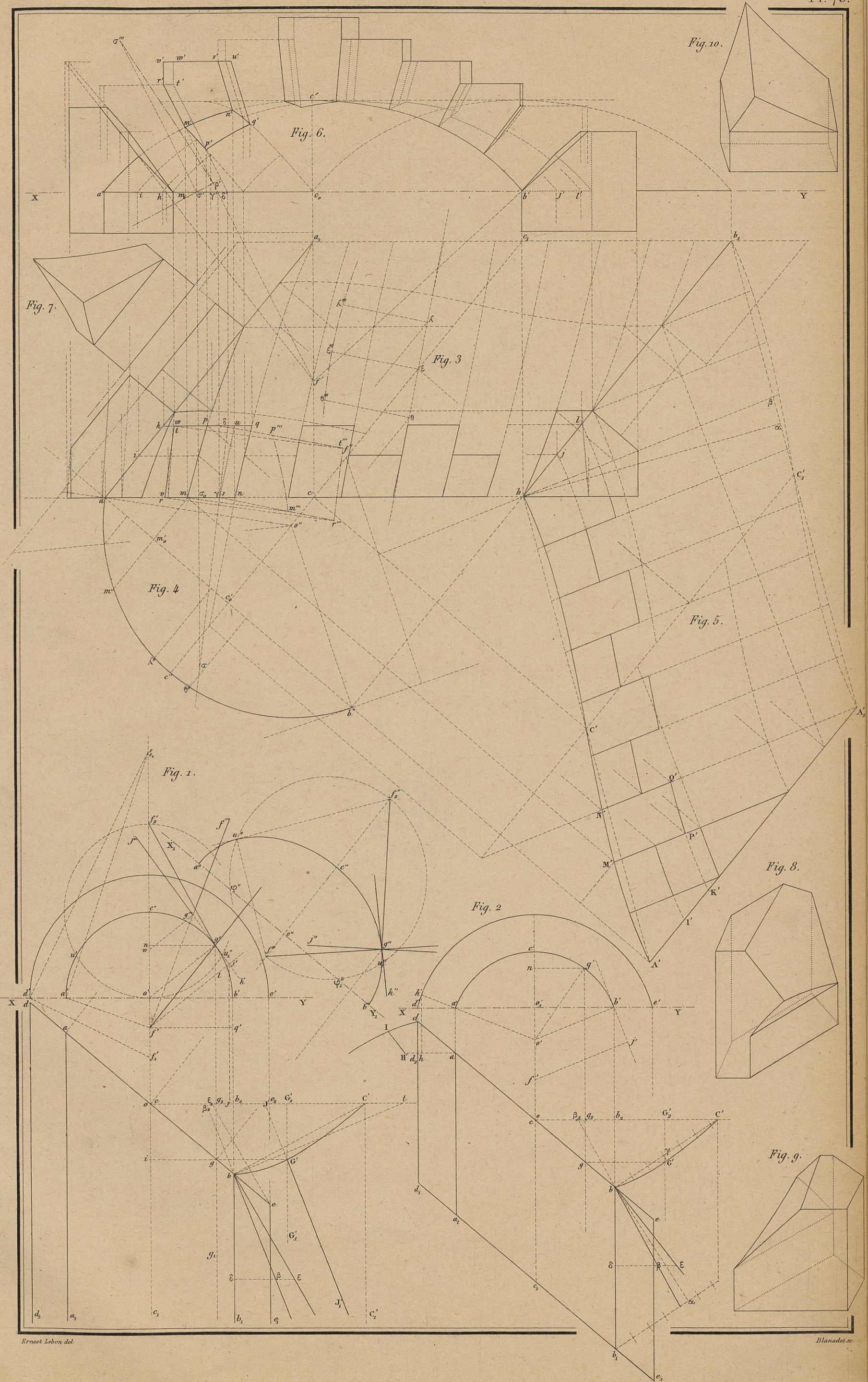
Profil de Groupe.

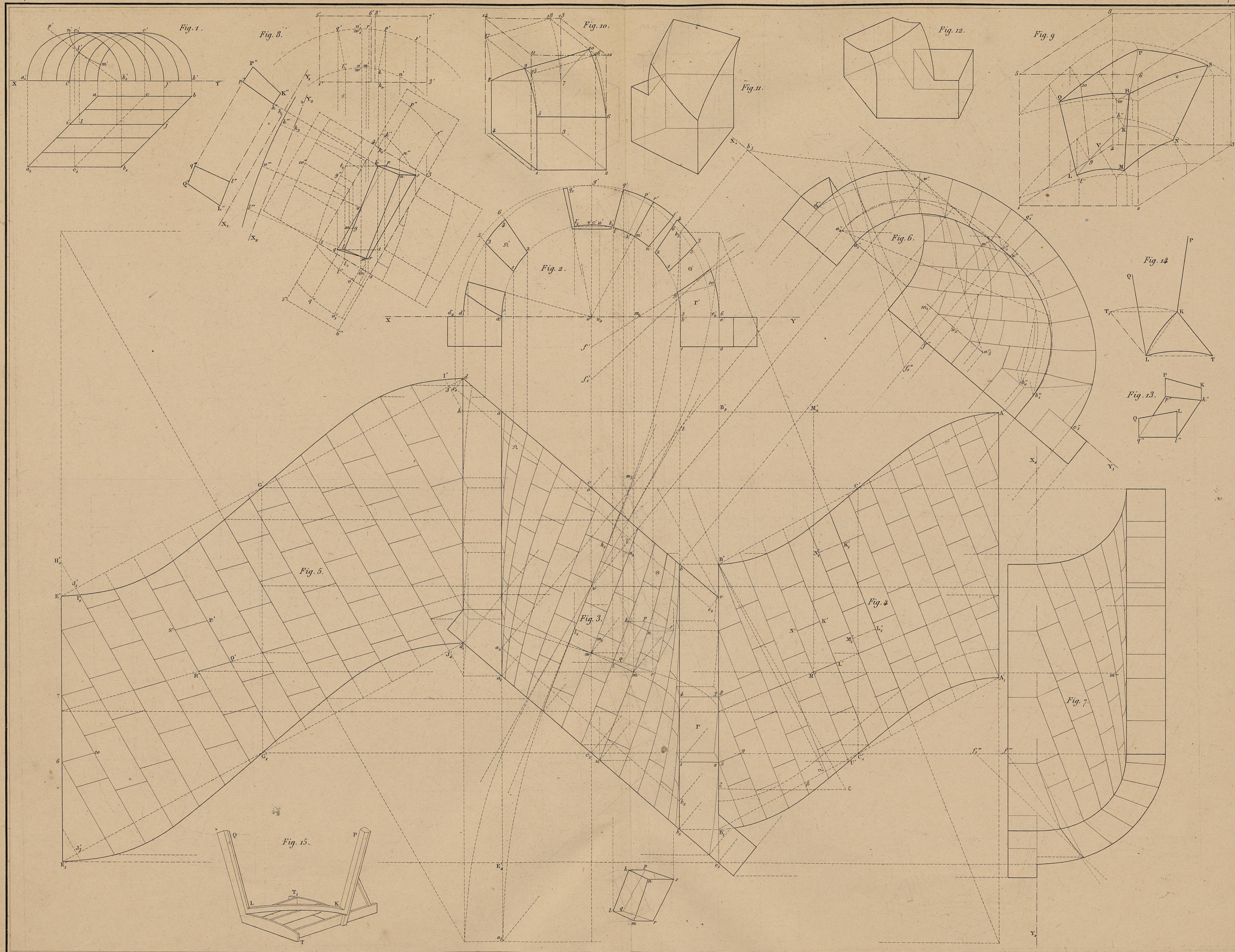
Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Projection de l'Empanon sur un plan parallèle à la face décorsée.







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