

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the 100-m-long, 180-cm-wide, and 120-cm-high experimental arena. The arena is divided into 18 numbered sections (1 to 18). The top part shows the layout of the arena with various colored lines (blue, pink, green) representing different experimental conditions or groups. The bottom part shows a detailed view of the arena's structure, including the 18 numbered sections and the 100-m length.

Technical drawing of a 16m long staff (Stange) with various components and dimensions. The drawing shows a top view with dimensions (340, 355, 356, 358) and a side view with dimensions (25, 16, 12, 8). It includes labels for 'Pos. 4 SUP. 2', 'Pos. 5 SUP. 2', 'Pos. 6 SUP. 2', 'Pos. 1 INF. 2', 'Pos. 2 INF.', and 'Pos. 3 INF. 2'. A section line A-A is indicated. A detail view of the end of the staff is shown on the right.

SEZ. A-A

Pos.4 SUP. 3 16 L=572 215 215 Pos.5 SUP. 3 16 L=400 215 215 Pos.6 SUP. 3 16 L=590 355 355

Pos.1 INF. 3 16 L=572 215 215 Pos.2 INF. 3 16 L=410 215 215 Pos.3 INF. 3 16 L=590 355 355

STAFFE

340 356 358

1000 25 3 16

LAT. 2+2 12

19

5 4 3 2 1

Sez. A-A

12 338 183 242 Pos.5 SUP. 4 16 L=438 241 183 338 12

Pos.4 SUP. 4 16 L=533

12 338 205 204 204 205 Pos.2 INF. 4 16 L=438 338 12

Pos.1 INF. 4 16 L=505

Pos.3 INF. 4 16 L=575

STAFFE

30 300 45 398 45 398 45 300 30

8/20 1950

10 11 12 13 14

Sez. A-A

16 30 4 16

60

16 30 4 16

54

Staffe: 8

Technical drawing of a rectangular frame. The top view shows a rectangle with a width of 60 and a height of 16. The side view shows a rectangle with a width of 10 and a height of 24. The drawing includes dimensions and assembly details:

- Top view: 60 (width), 16 (height), 4 (corner radius), 16 (height of the frame).
- Side view: 10 (width), 24 (height), 10 (corner radius), 24 (height of the frame).
- Assembly details: 4 (corner radius), 16 (height of the frame), 4 (corner radius), 16 (height of the frame).
- Staffe 8 (8 staffs).

Diagram of a rectangular frame with dimensions 2, 16, 2, 12, 2, 16 and a corner detail showing a 45-degree angle and a dimension of 8.

Technical drawing of a rectangular object. The drawing includes the following labels and dimensions:

- Top left corner: 3×16
- Left side (top section): LAT. $2+2 = 12$
- Left side (bottom section): LAT. $2+2 = 12$
- Bottom left corner: 3×16
- Top right corner: Staffe $\times 8$
- Right side (top section): 10
- Right side (bottom section): 19
- Bottom right corner: 16

Technical drawing of a rectangular frame. The main rectangle has a height of 50 and a width of 25. The top edge has a dimension of 3 with a tolerance of ± 16 . The right edge has a dimension of 2 with a tolerance of ± 12 . The bottom edge has a dimension of 3 with a tolerance of ± 16 . Below the main rectangle, there is a label "Staffe 8" and a smaller rectangle with a height of 44 and a width of 10.

Genomic map of the 28S rDNA region. The map shows the positions of the 5S and 5.8S rDNA genes and the 28S rDNA gene. The scale bar ranges from 0 to 1000 bp. The 5S rDNA gene is located at approximately 150 bp, the 5.8S rDNA gene at approximately 350 bp, and the 28S rDNA gene at approximately 650 bp. The 28S rDNA gene is shown as a long blue bar with internal structure. The 5S and 5.8S rDNA genes are shown as smaller blue bars. The map is labeled with 'STAFFE' and '28S'.

Diagram showing a rectangular frame with dimensions 60 and 4. Below it, a smaller rectangle is shown with dimensions 10 and 24, labeled "Stoffe 8".

The figure illustrates the genomic organization of the R gene, showing two alleles, R₁ and R₂, and their corresponding STAFFE regions. The R₁ allele consists of exons 31, 45, 490, 44, 45, 370, 62, 28, and 525. The R₂ allele consists of exons 31, 45, 251, 189, 276, 194, 326, and 525. Below the genes, the STAFFE regions are shown as horizontal bars with labels 35, 67, 4, 30, 435, 370, and 525. A scale bar at the bottom indicates positions 10, 19, and 20.

Technical drawing of a rectangular frame. The main view shows a rectangle with a width of 50 and a height of 30. The frame has a thickness of 4 on the top and bottom edges, and a thickness of 1 on the left and right edges. The frame is made of a material with a thickness of 8. A detail view shows a corner of the frame with a radius of 10 and a thickness of 24.

Technical drawing showing two rectangular components:

- Top Component (Frame):** A rectangle with a width of 60 and a height of 4. It has four small circles at the corners, each labeled 4×16 .
- Bottom Component (Plate):** A rectangle with a width of 54, a height of 24, and a thickness of 10. It is labeled "Stoffe 8".

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the genomic organization of the human RAB11A gene. The top part shows the gene structure with exons as boxes and introns as lines with arrows indicating the direction of transcription. The bottom part shows the genomic map with the gene location on chromosome 16, and the positions of the RAB11A gene and the RAB11A-AS1 gene.

Technical drawing of a rectangular frame (Stoffe 8). The top view shows a rectangle with a width of 60 and a height of 24. The side view shows a rectangle with a width of 10 and a height of 54. The drawing is labeled "Stoffe 8" and includes a small square symbol in the top right corner.

Technical drawing of a 16-bit shift register (74VHC164) showing pin connections, dimensions, and a cross-section.

Pin Connections:

- Pos. 2 SUP. 2 16 L=444
- 404
- Pos. 1 INF. 2 16 L=444
- 8/20

Dimensions:

- STAFFE: 60, 290, 60
- Sez. A-A: 30, 21, 30, 21
- Staffe 8

Notes:

- 30a
- 30a
- Sez. A-A: 14, 20

Ristrutturazione ed adeguamento funzionale del complesso denominato "ex scuola Blanchini" a Udine

TRAVI DI FONDAZIONI AUDITORIUM, TAV. 5 S
BAR E PENSILINA
SCALA 1:50

PROGETTISTA DELLE STRUTTURE E DEGLI IMPIANTI
dott. ing. MARIO CAUSERO

COLLABORATORI PER LE PARTI SPECIALISTICHE
IMPIANTI ELETTRICI dott. ing. PIERLUIGI DA COL
IMPIANTI MECCANICI p.i. VALENTINO MONDINI

data: 03 novembre 2012

CALCESTRUZZO PER FONDAZIONI :

Rck=35 MPa (C2 8/35)
 classe di esposizione XC2
 rapporto acqua/cemento max: 0.60
 classe di consistenza: S3
 diametro max aggregati: 32 mm
 copriferro: cm 3

Rck=35 MPa (C28/35)
classe di esposizione XC1

rapporto acqua/cemento max: 0,60
classe di consistenza: S4
diametro max aggregati: 25 mm
copriferro: cm 3

Tensione di snervamento $f_{yk} \geq 4$

Tensione di rottura $f_{yk} \geq 540 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Duttilità: $(f_t / f_y) k < 1.35$ $(f_t / f_y) k > 1.15$
Sovrapposizione ferri $\geq 40 \varnothing$

Alleggerimento in laterizio

ELEMENTI IN LEGNO :
legno lamellare Classe GL24h (UNI

ACCIAIO S275
tensione di rottura 430 N/mm²

tensione di snervamento 275 N/

vite ad alta resistenza **Classe**
BULLONITRO Testa Esagonale

vite ad alta resistenza	Classe
dado ad alta resistenza	Classe

CEMENTO ARMATO

PIEGARE CON LINEE Capofreno	Squadre	Ganci	Curve	Piegatura barre
<p>min 3 cm</p>	<p>15°</p>	<p>15°</p>	<p>Dm</p>	<p>1 $d \leq 30m \rightarrow Dm \geq 4$ $15d \leq 10m \rightarrow Dm \geq 9$ $d \geq 30m \rightarrow Dm \geq 11$</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 $Dm \geq 15 \phi$</p>
PIEGATURA RETE ELETTRICATA				
<p>15°</p>	<p>15°</p>	<p>15°</p>	<p>Dm</p>	<p>4 $d \leq 40 \phi \rightarrow 70 \phi$ $d \geq 40 \phi \rightarrow 4 \phi$</p> <p>5 $d \geq 20 \phi$</p>
PIEGATURA STAFFE				
<p>15°</p>	<p>15°</p>	<p>15°</p>	<p>Dm</p>	<p>6 $d \geq 10 \phi \rightarrow \sin 15^\circ$ $Dm \geq 6 \phi$</p>

SOVRAP. BARRE LONGITUD. = dove non specificato min. 400

RIPRESE ED ANCORAGGI

1) Le eventuali riprese di getto dovra

asporto della polvere e delle parti friabili ed inconsistenti, ivi compresa la spazzolatura dei residui d'armatura per l'eliminazione dell'eventuale ruggine. E' richiesta l'applicazione di idoneo adesivo epossidico di ripresa. Le modalità di getto del cls fresco dovranno rispettare le prescrizioni definite nelle specifiche tecniche del prodotto adesivo utilizzato.

2) L'ancoraggio degli spezzoni di ripresa dei getti deve venire eseguito mediante adesivo epossidico fluido o in pasta, in funzione dell'orientazione geometrica dei fori. Le modalità di posa in opera dell'adesivo e degli spezzoni devono rispettare le prescrizioni definite nelle specifiche tecniche del prodotto adesivo utilizzato.

VIBRARE I GETTI
CONTROLLARE LE MISURE IN SITO