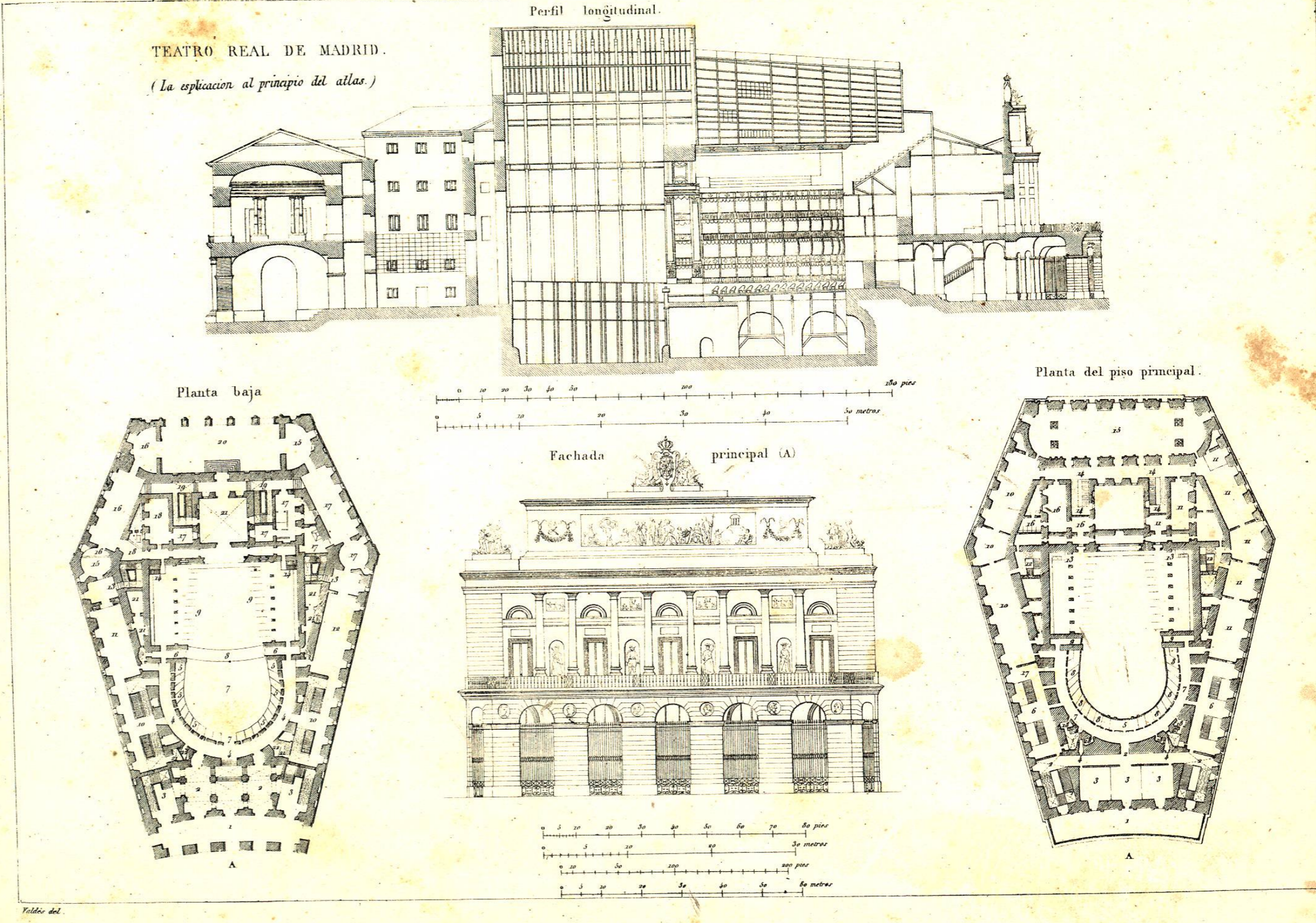


Valde del.



Valde del.

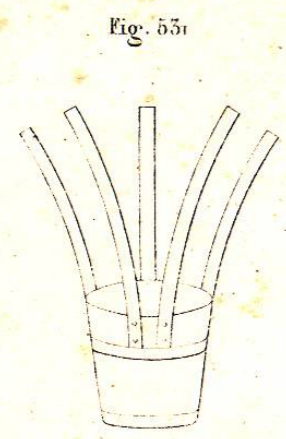


Fig. 551.

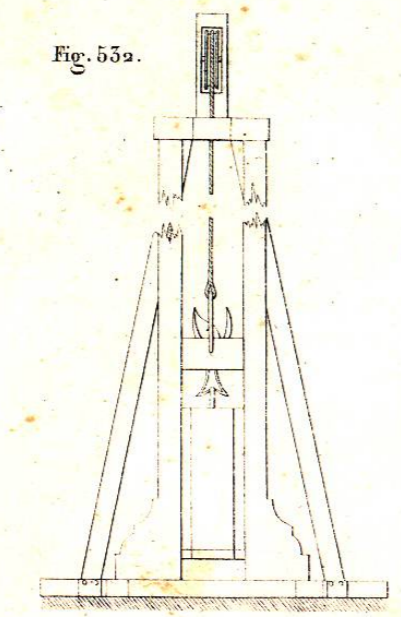


Fig. 552.

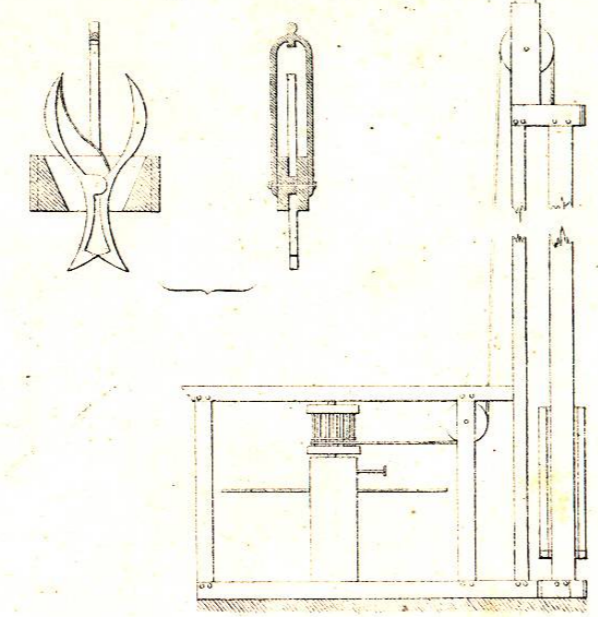


Fig. 553.

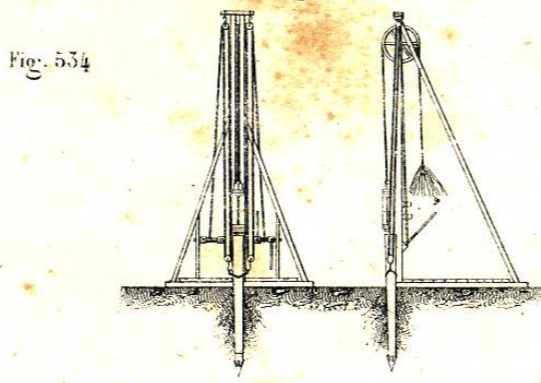


Fig. 554.

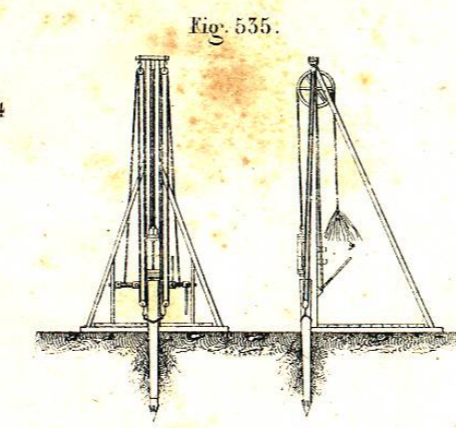


Fig. 555.

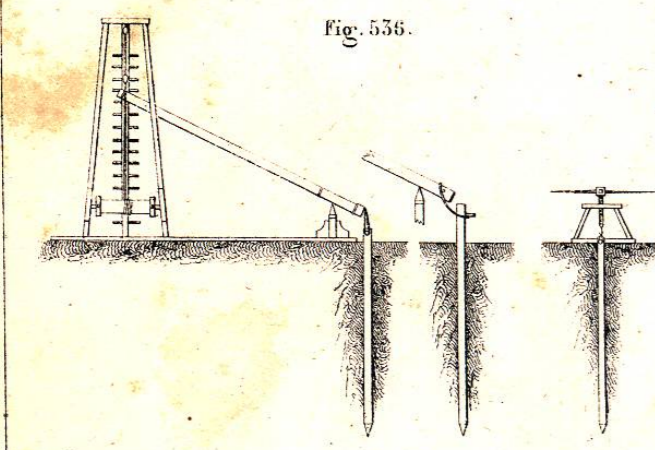


Fig. 556.

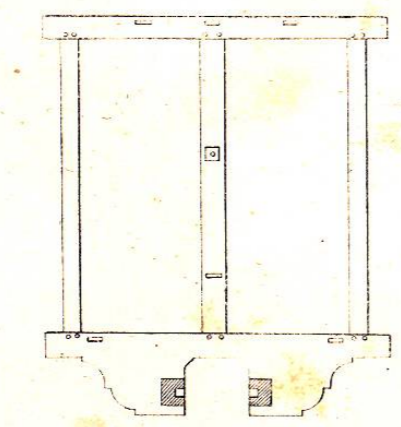


Fig. 557.

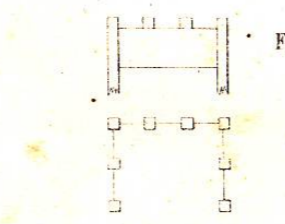


Fig. 558.

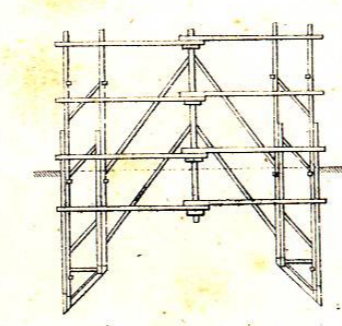


Fig. 559.

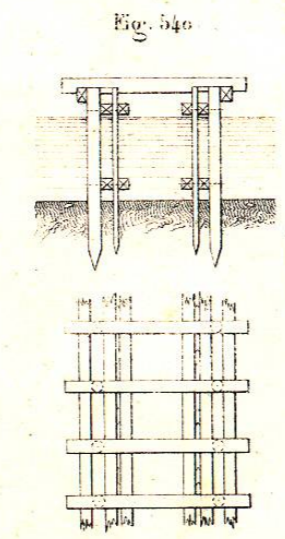
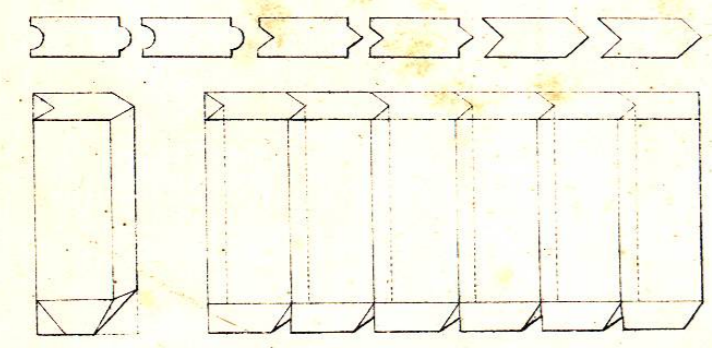
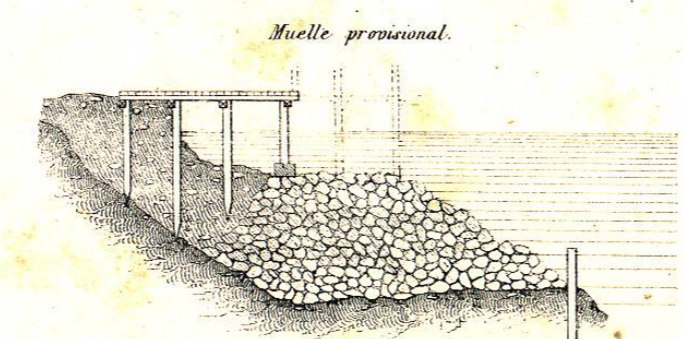
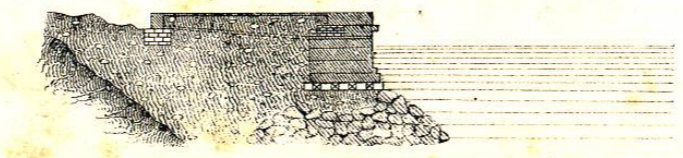


Fig. 561.



Muelle provisional.



Muelle de piedra.

Fig. 564.

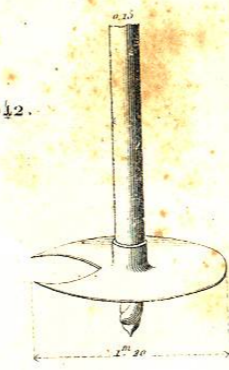


Fig. 542.

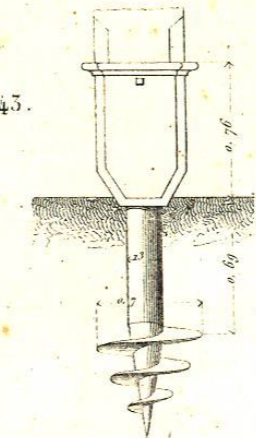


Fig. 543.

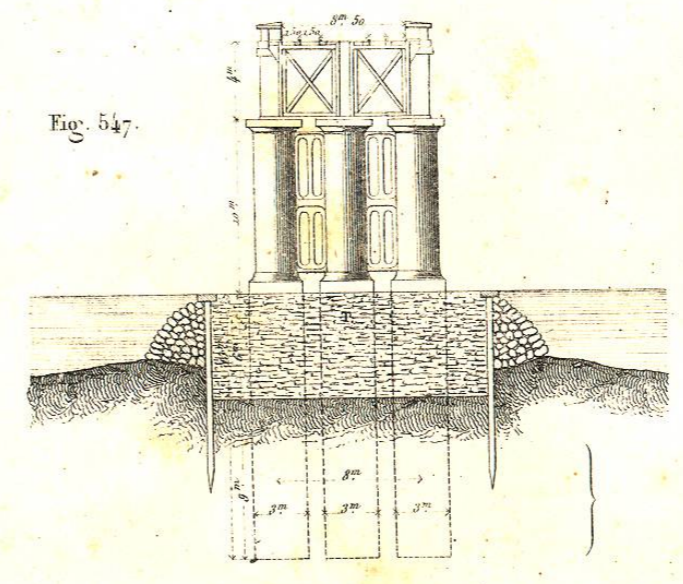


Fig. 544.

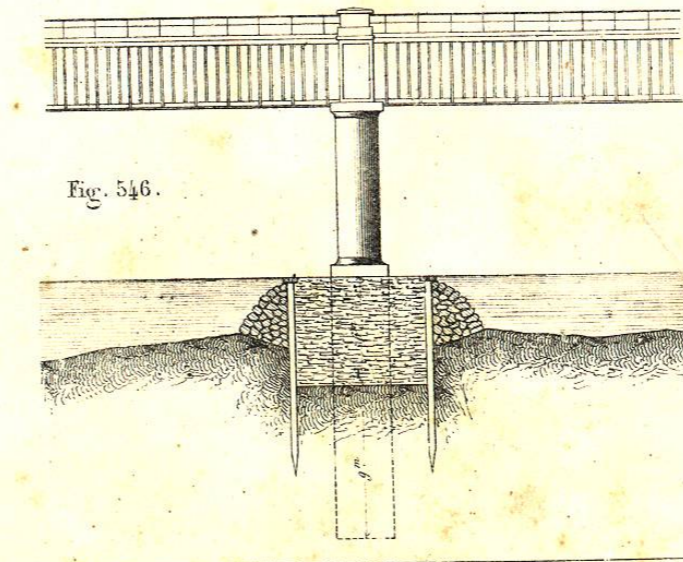


Fig. 545.

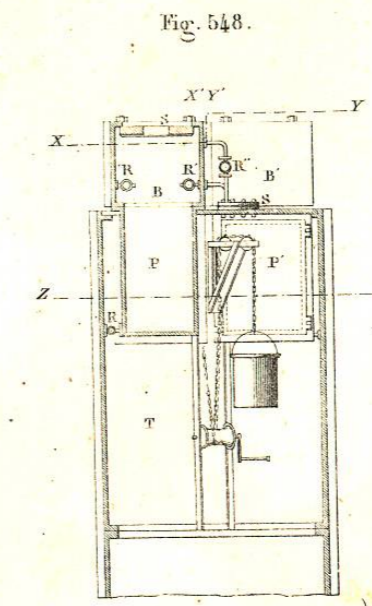


Fig. 546.

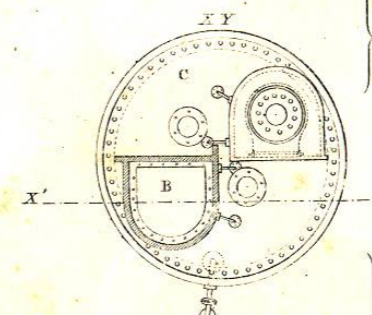


Fig. 547.

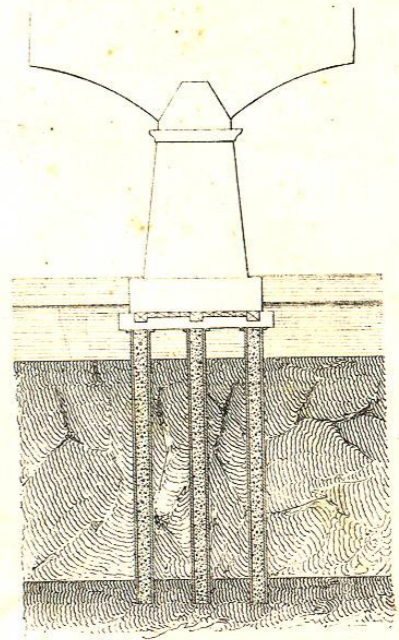


Fig. 548.

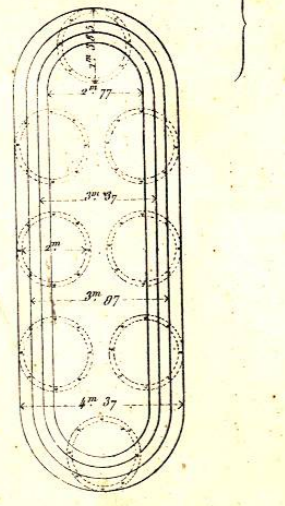
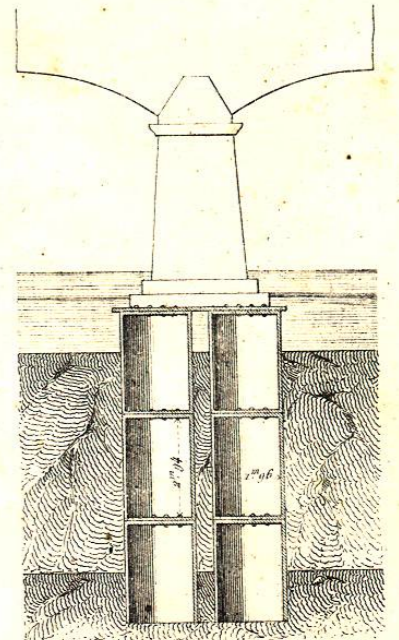
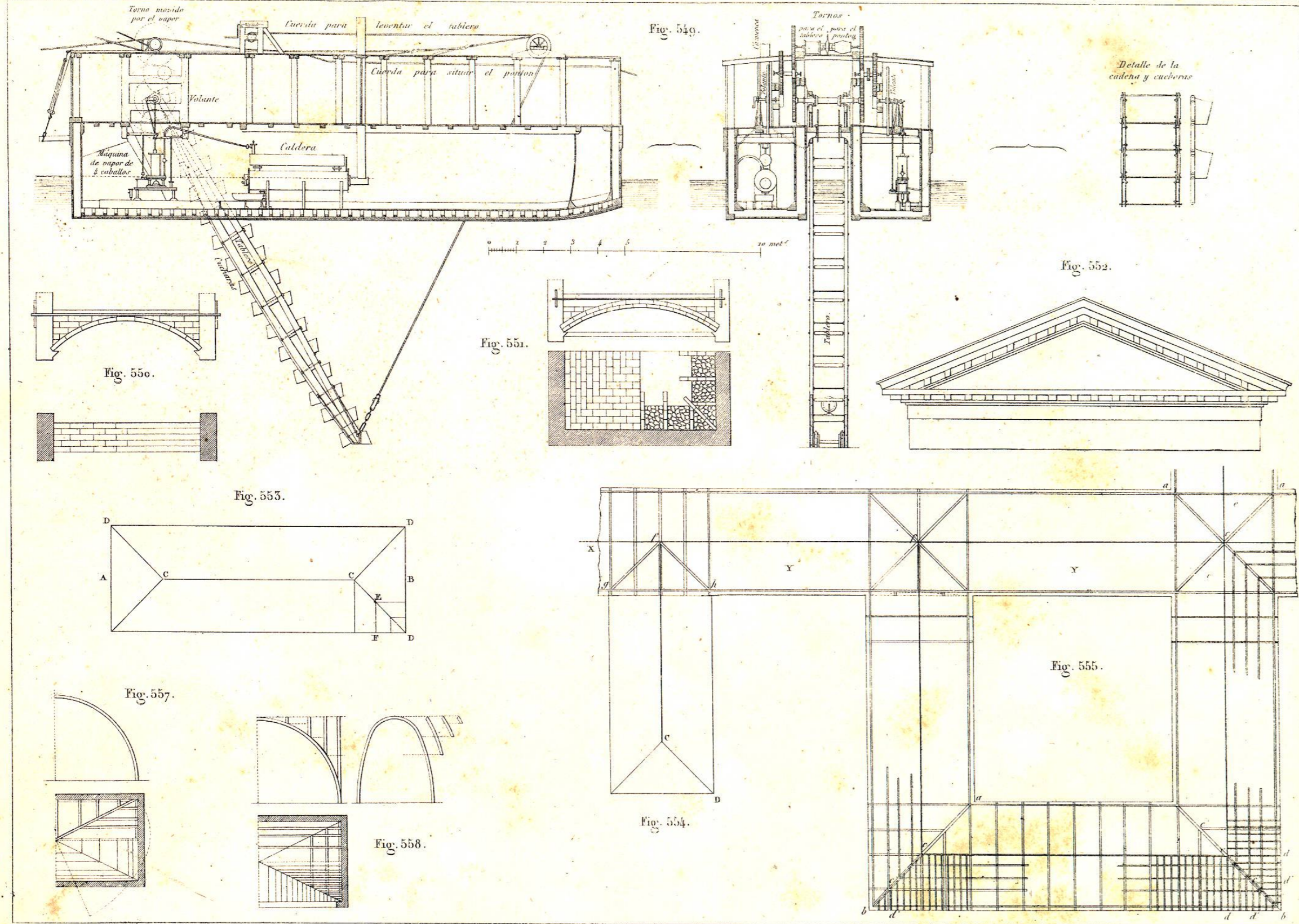
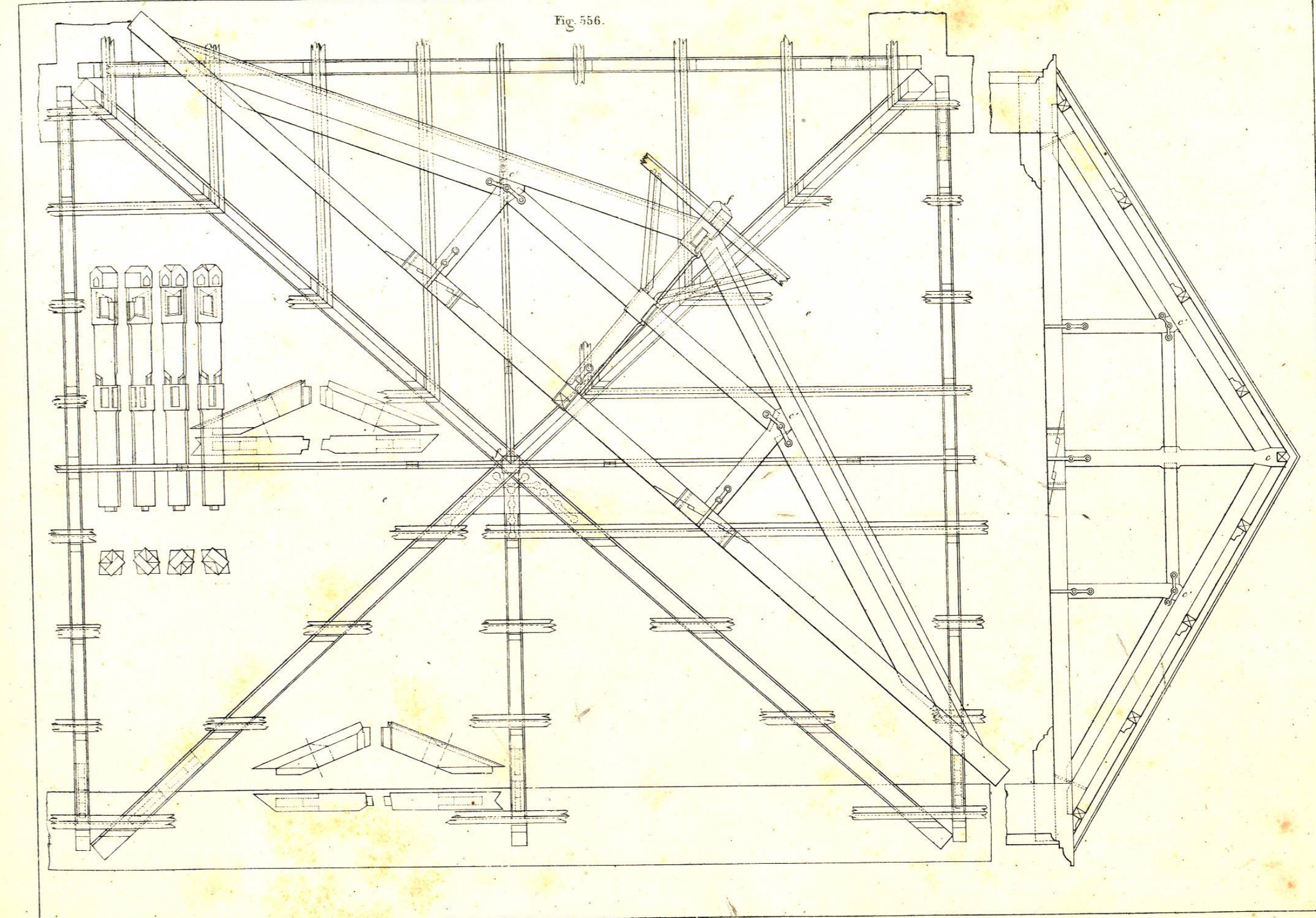


Fig. 549.

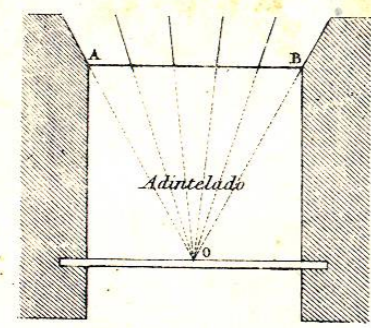


Folios del

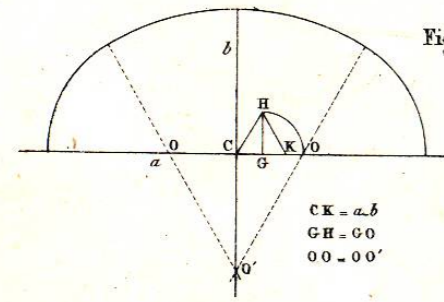


Folios del

Fig. 559.



De 3 arcos de 60.º



De 5 centros

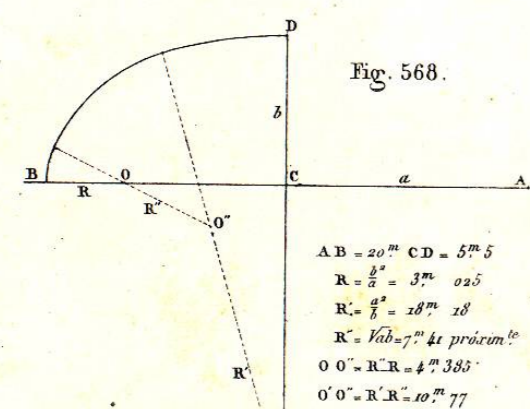
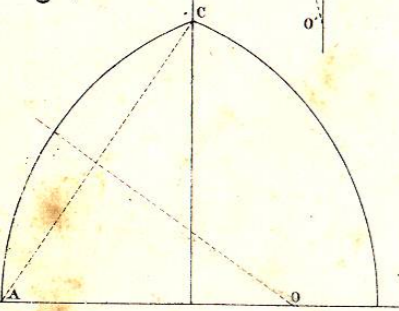


Fig. 573.



bóvedo ó apuntado

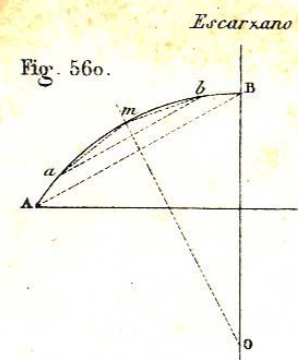


Fig. 560.

Escarzano

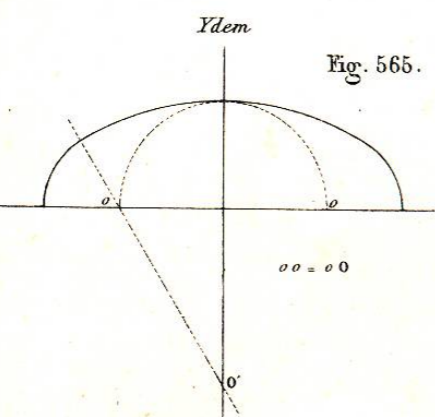
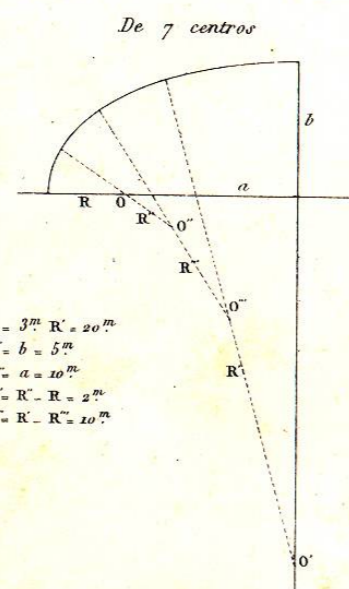


Fig. 565.

Fig. 569.



De 7 centros

$R = 3^m$ $R' = 20^m$
 $R'' = b = 5^m$
 $E = a = 10^m$
 $O O' = R' - R = 17^m$
 $O O'' = R' - R'' = 17^m$
 $O O''' = R' - R''' = 17^m$

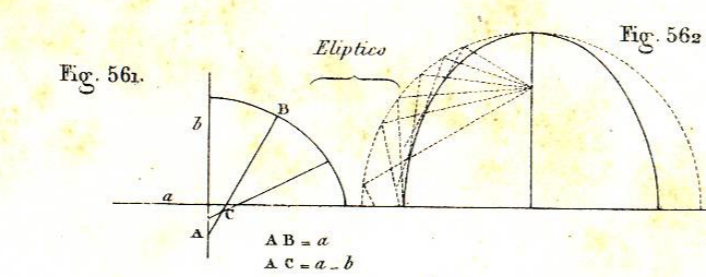


Fig. 561.

Elíptico

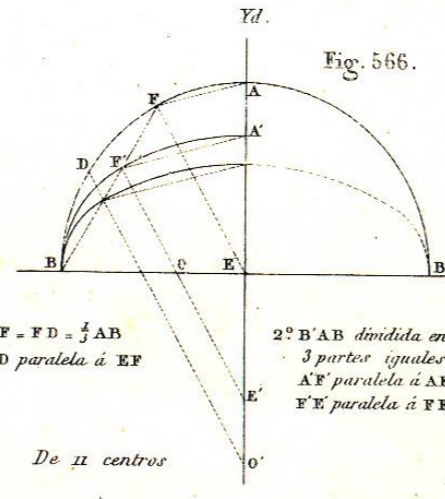


Fig. 566.

1.º $AF = FD = \frac{1}{2} AB$
 $O'D$ paralela á EF
2.º $B'A'B$ dividida en 3 partes iguales
 AF paralela á AE
 FE paralela á FE

De 2 centros

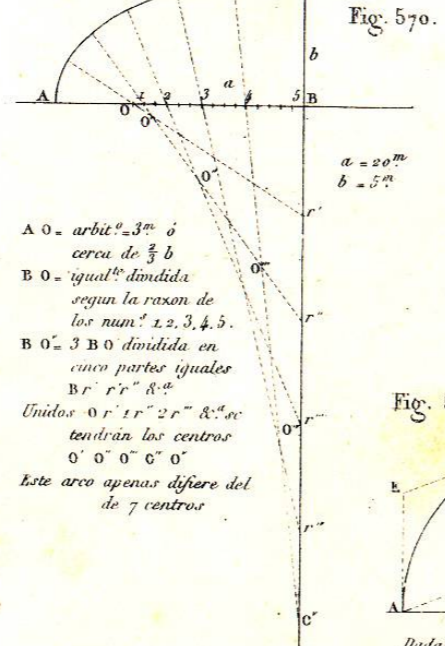
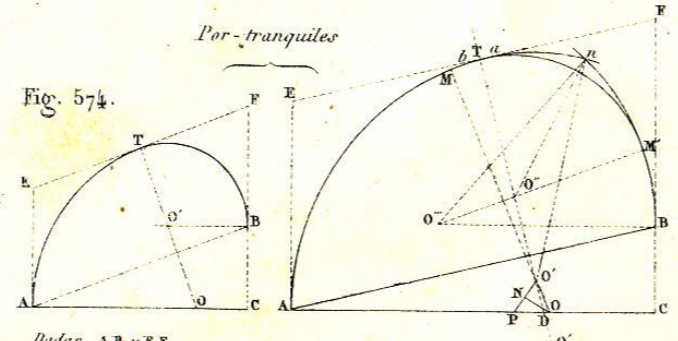


Fig. 570.

$A O =$ arbit. 3^m ó $cerca$ de $\frac{1}{3} b$
 $E O =$ igual á $dimidia$ según la razón de los num. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 $B O' = 3 BO$ dividida en cinco partes iguales
 $B' r' r' R''$
Unidos $O r' r' 2 r' R''$ ó o' tendrán los centros $O' O'' O''' O''''$
Este arco apenas difiere del de 7 centros.

Fig. 574.



Por tranquilos

Dadas AB y EF
 $AE = ET$
 $BF = FI$

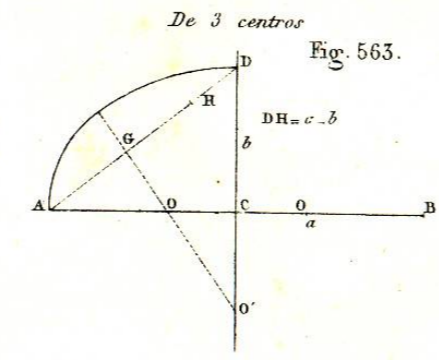


Fig. 563.

De 3 centros

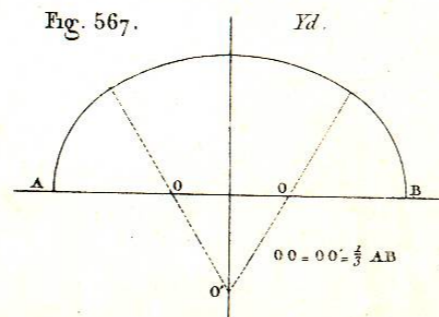


Fig. 567.

Ydem

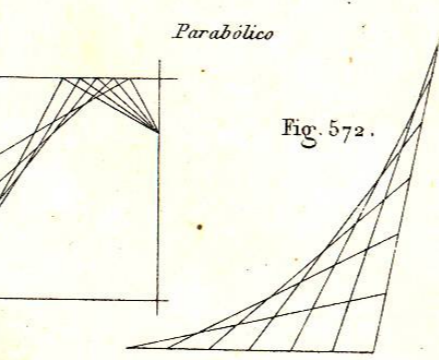
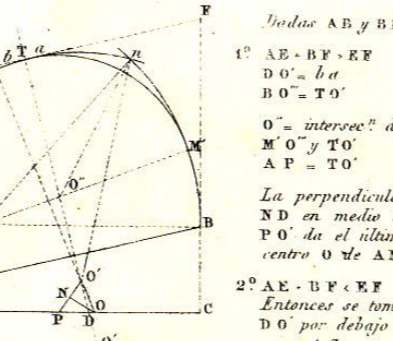


Fig. 572.

Parabólico

Fig. 575.



Dadas AB y EF
 $AE = ET$
 $BF = FI$

Unidos AE y EF
 $DO' = b$
 $BO' = TO'$
 $O'' =$ intersección de MO' y TO'
 $AP = TO'$
La perpendicular ND en medio de PO' da el último centro O de AM
2.º $AE = BF = EF$
Entonces se toma DO' por debajo de AC

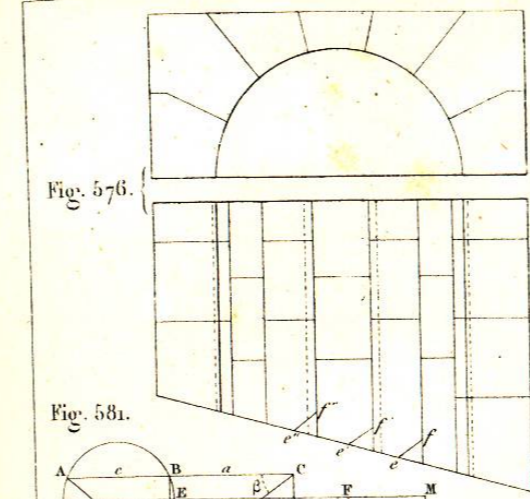


Fig. 576.

Fig. 581.

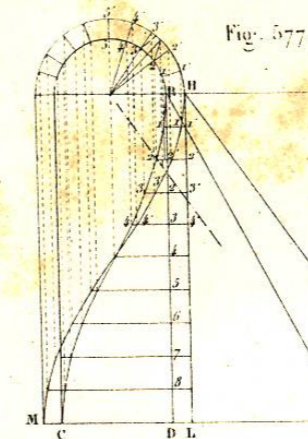
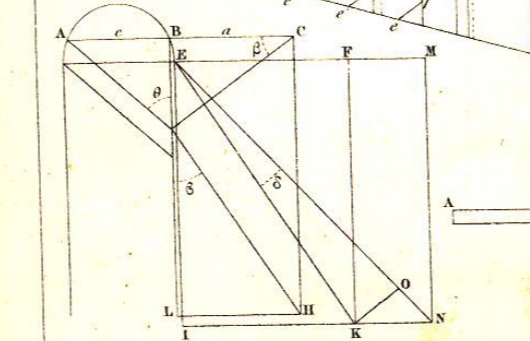


Fig. 577.

Fig. 583.

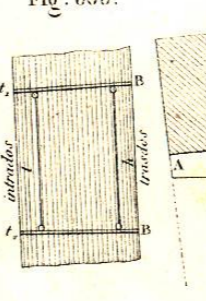


Fig. 582.

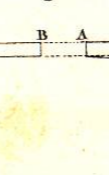


Fig. 584.

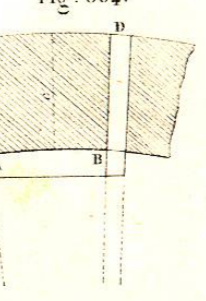


Fig. 585.

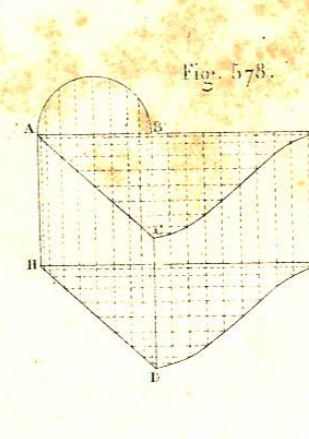
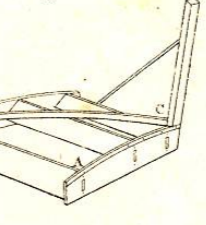


Fig. 578.

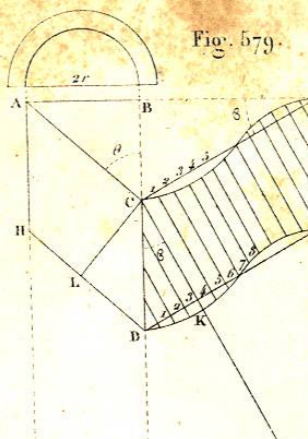


Fig. 579.

Fig. 586.

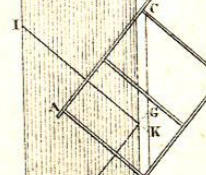


Fig. 587.

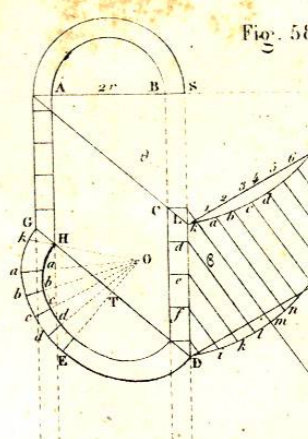
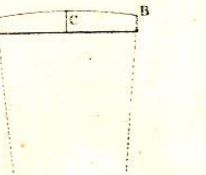


Fig. 580.

Fig. 588.

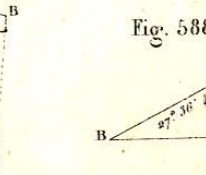


Fig. 589.

