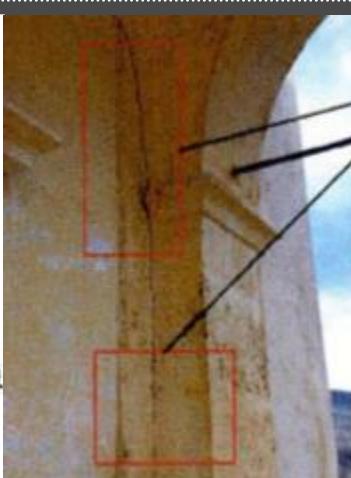
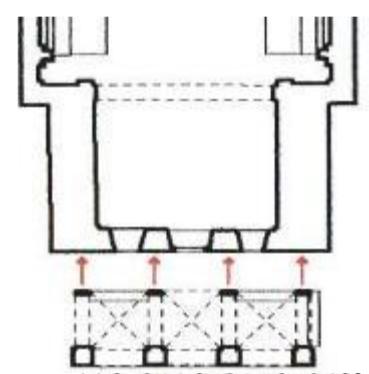
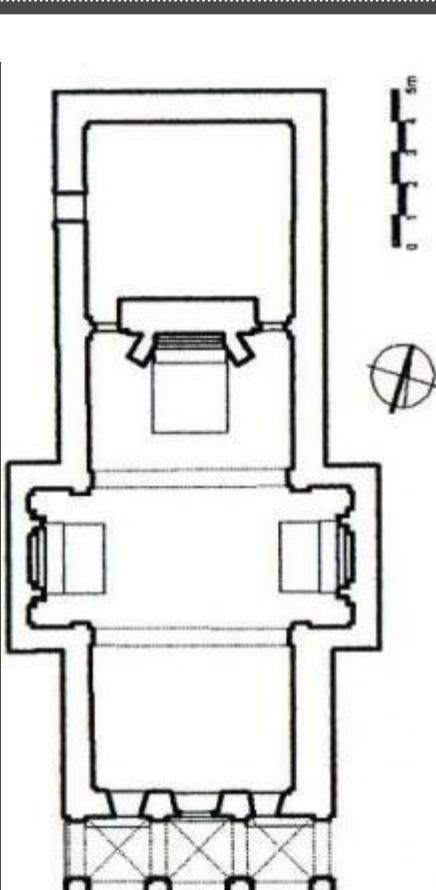


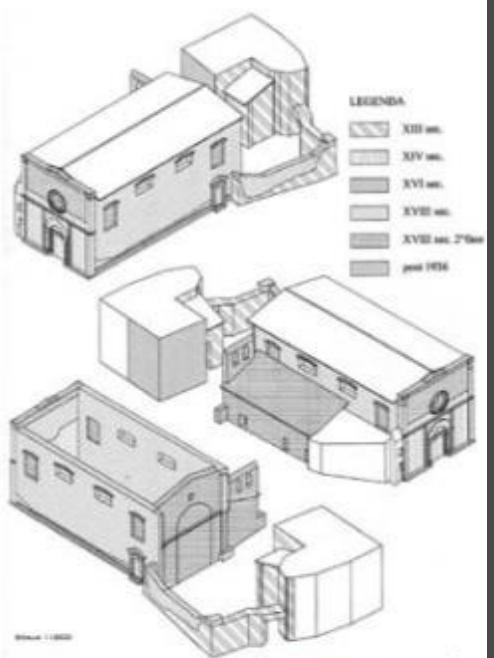
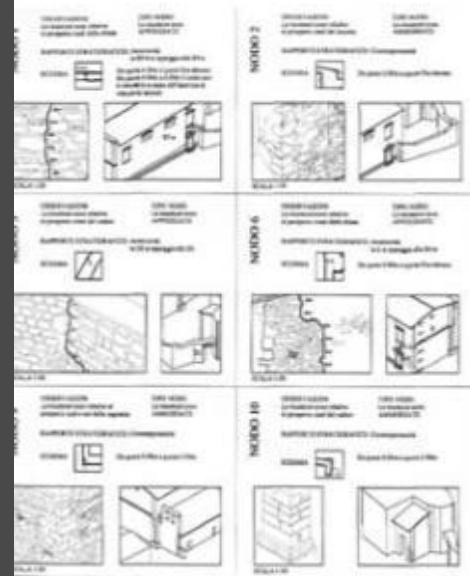
Seismic issues in historical constructions and sites: the conservation aspects

Donatella Fiorani
'Sapienza' Università di Roma

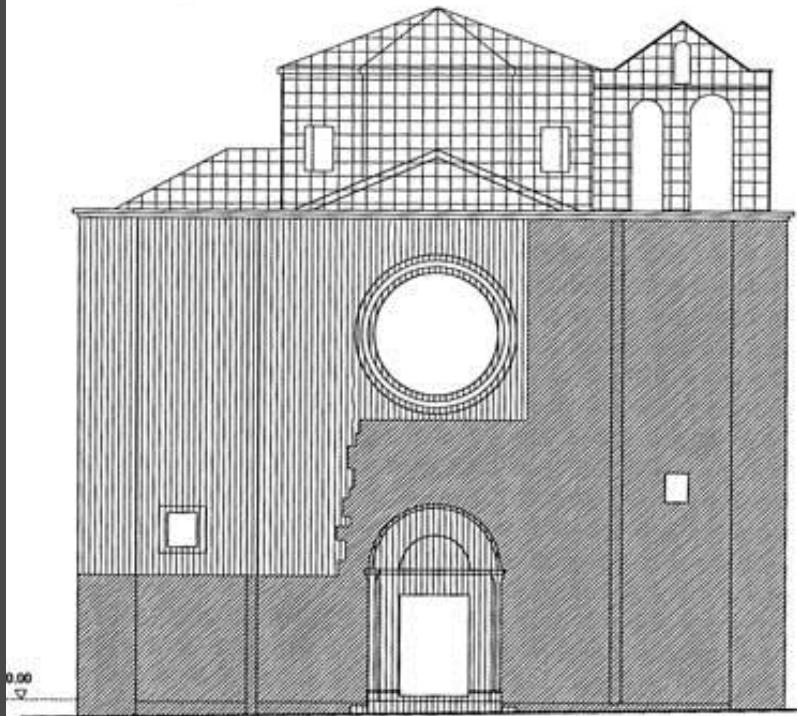


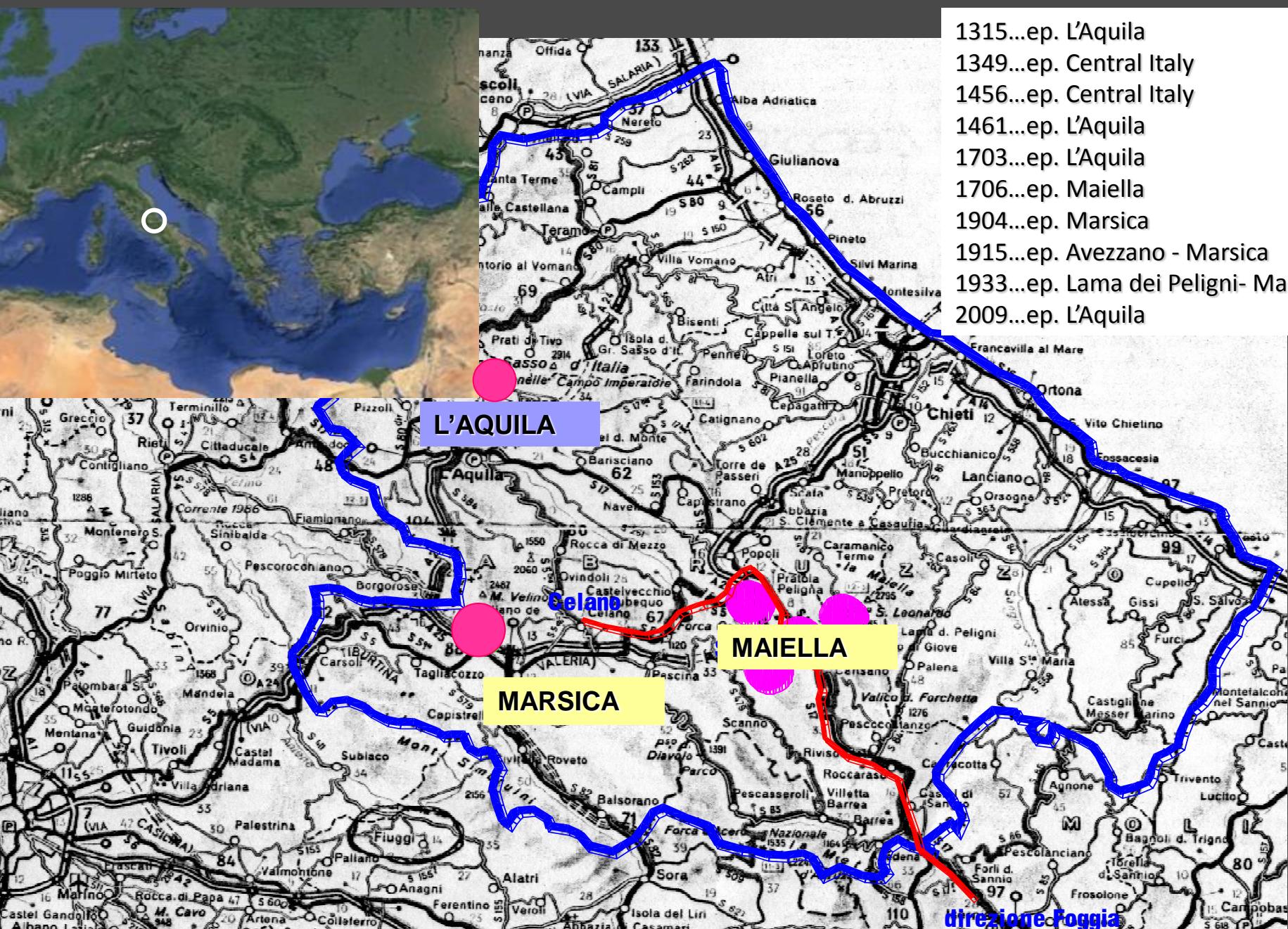
S. Maria del Lago, S.Stefano di Sessanio (V. Esposito, G.L. La Rocca, E. Simone)





Sant'Eusanio Forconese, S. Eusanio





direzione Foggia



ARCHES

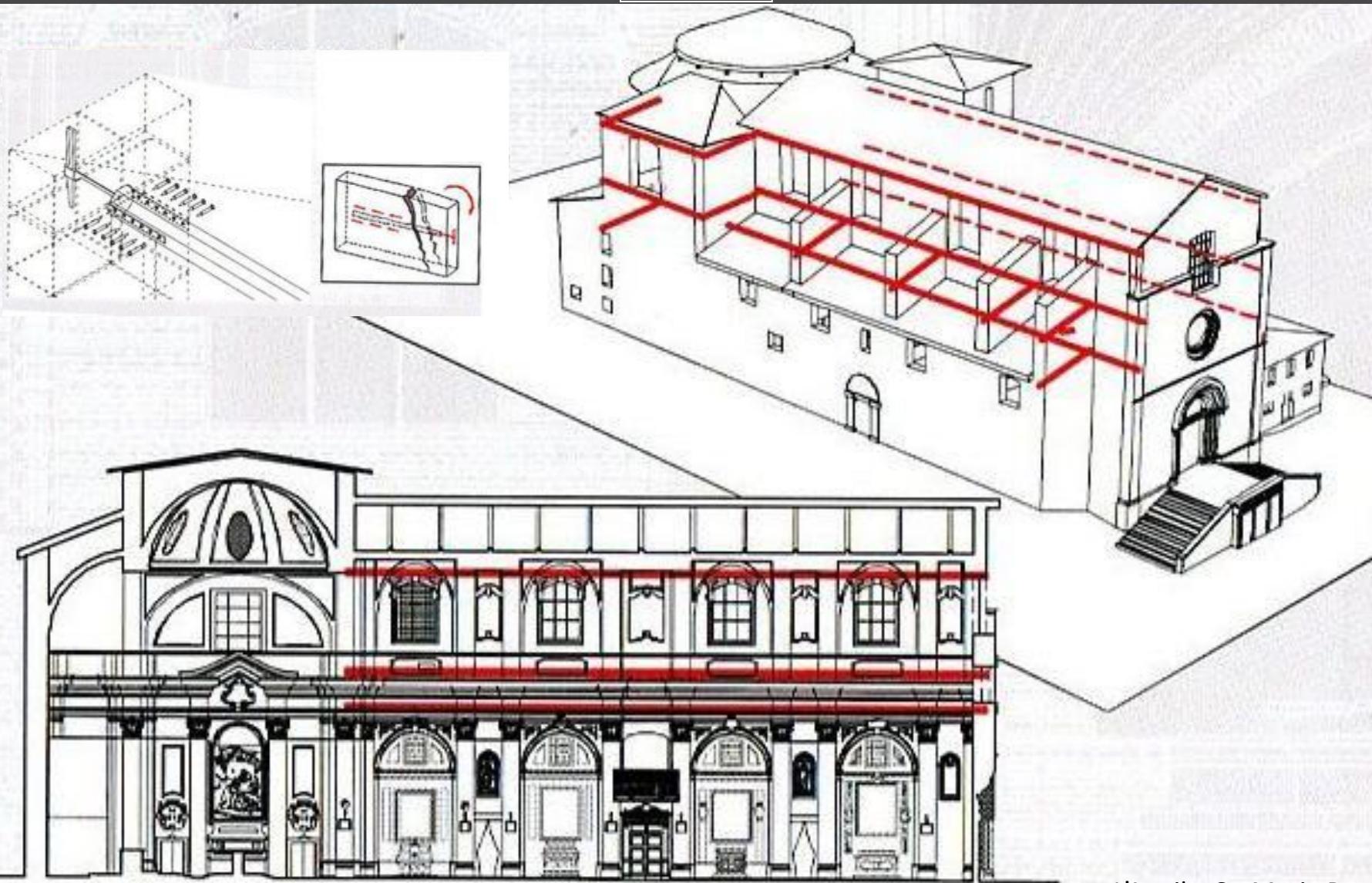


BUTTRESSES



CHAINS

TIMBERS



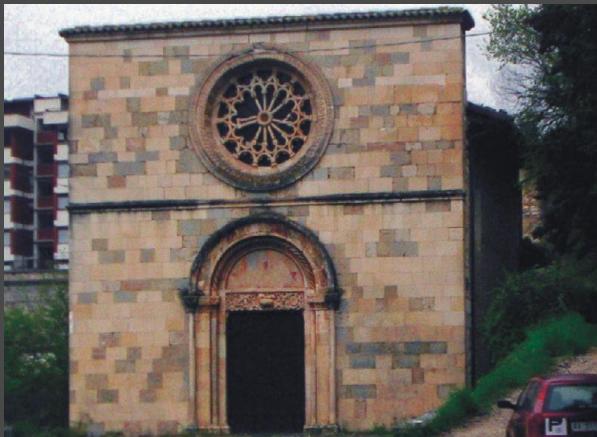
L'Aquila, St. Maria Paganica

TIMBERS



Workshop - Seismic Risk Preparedness and Mitigation of Archaeological and Historical Sites
Tower of David Museum, Jerusalem, 19-20 January 2014

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S. Quinziano

S. Maria degli Angeli

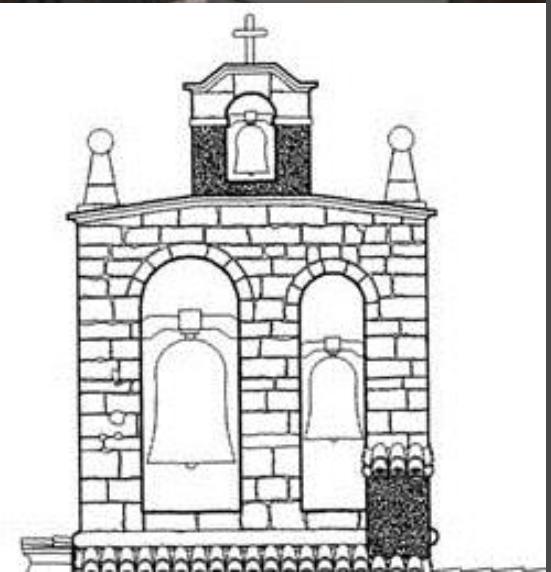
S. Silvestro



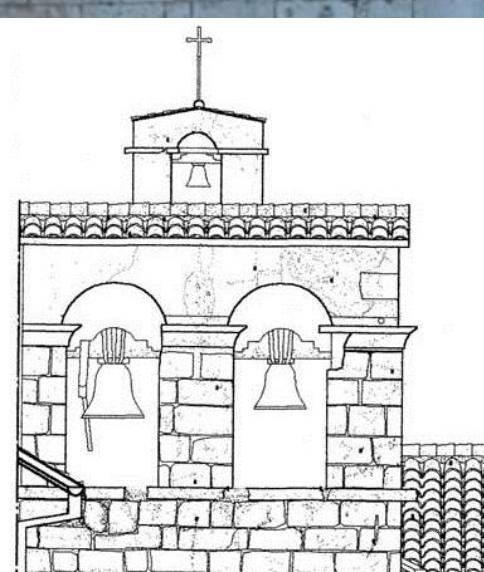
S. Pietro di Coppito

S. Francesco di Paola

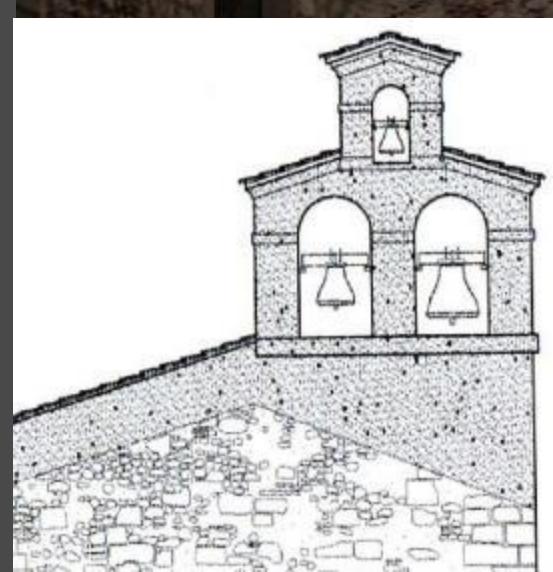
S. Vito



L'Aquila, S. Maria della Misericordia (elaborazione di M. Di Pasquale, C. Palumbo)



L'Aquila, S. Giusta (elaborazione di Carrillo, Caschera, Chiuchiarelli, Confalone, Fallavollita, Novelli)

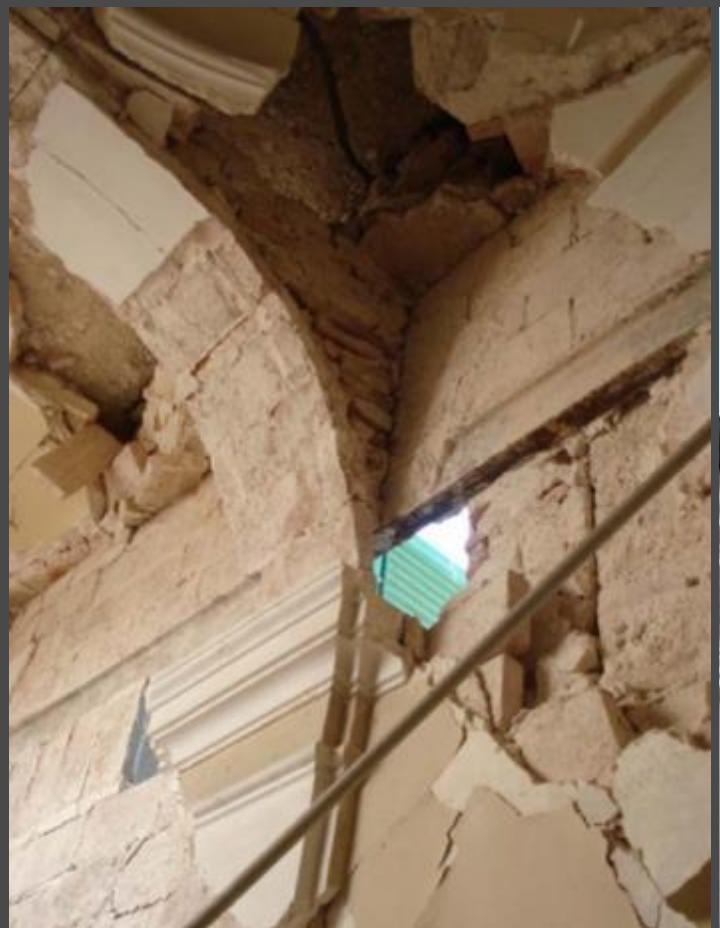




Building with collapsed vaults built with brick 'in foglio', in the Piazza di S. Pietro di Coppito

Building with damaged vaults built with brick 'in foglio' and timber structure, Palace Carli - Benedetti

Staircase with damaged stairs in a building in via Roma



Use of bricks for remodelling the façades and the inner surfaces

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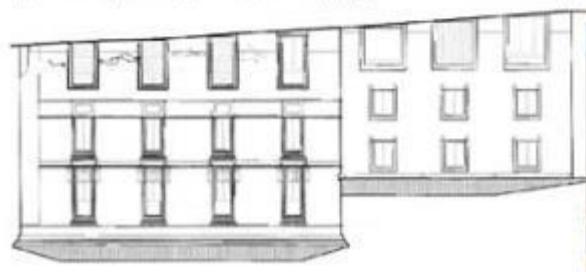
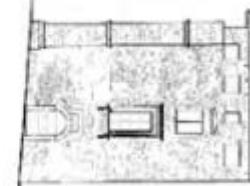
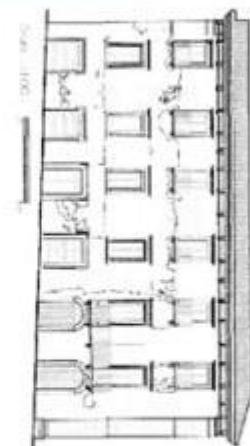
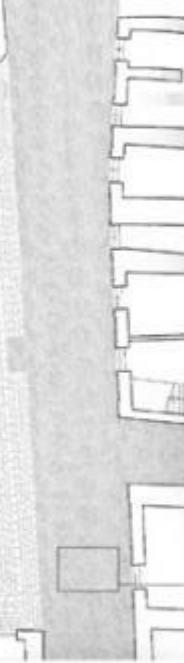
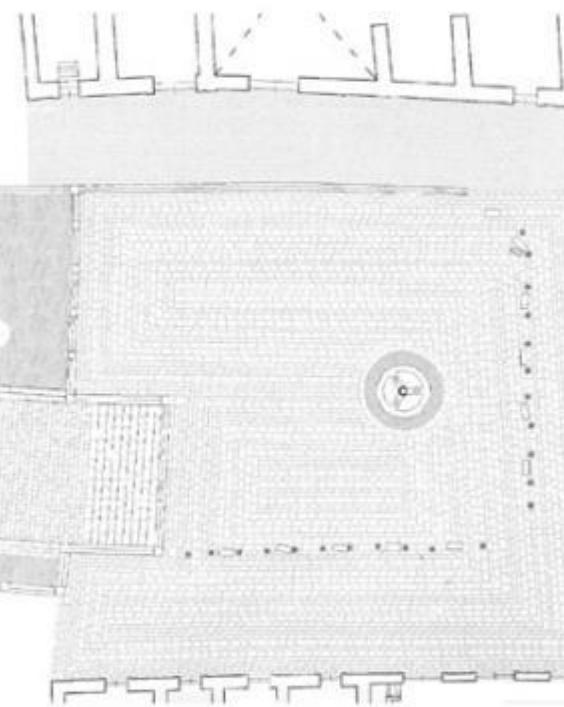
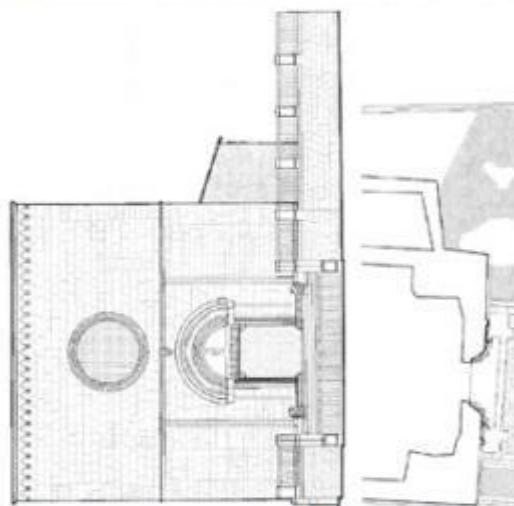
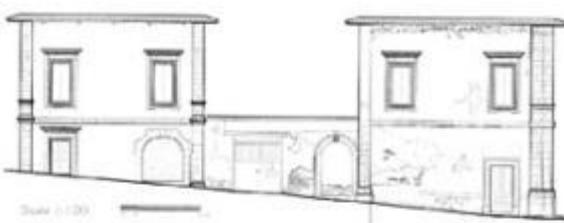
11



S. Pietro di Coppito, L'Aquila,

Workshop - Seismic Risk Preparedness and Mitigation of Archaeological and Historical Sites
Tower of David Museum, Jerusalem, 19-20 January 2014

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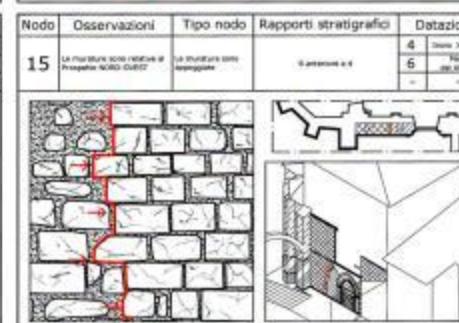
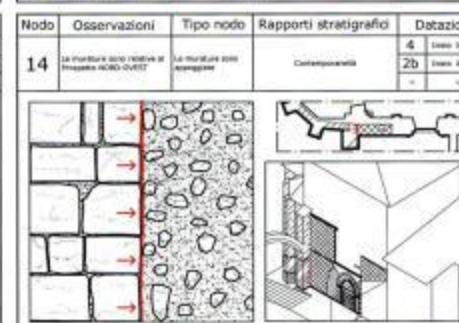
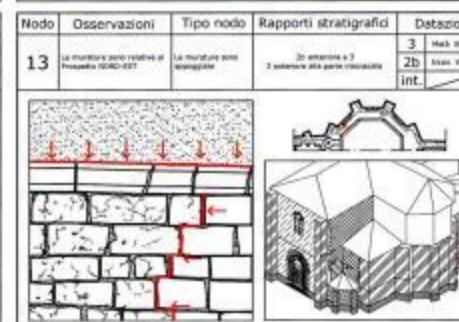
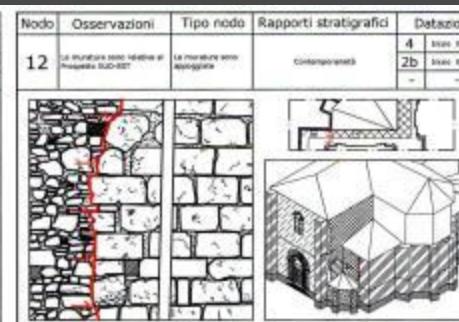
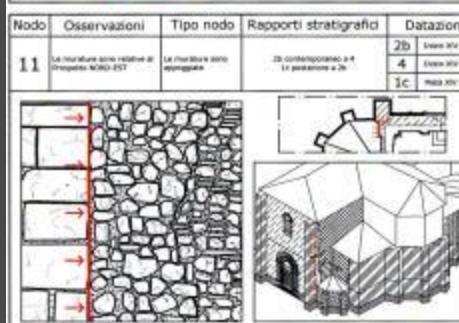
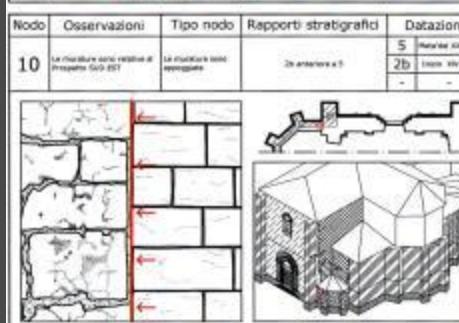
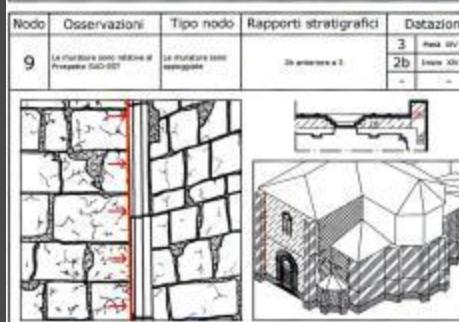
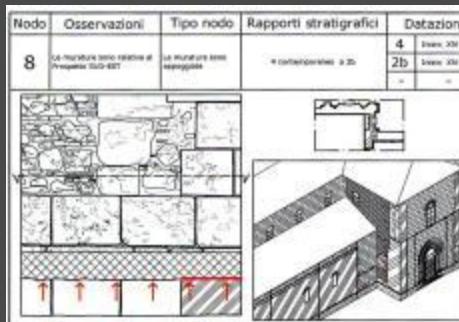
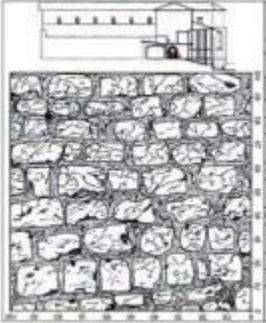
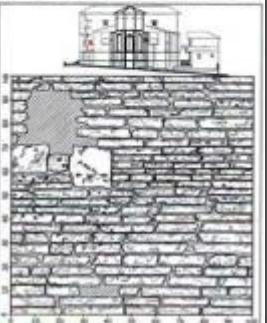
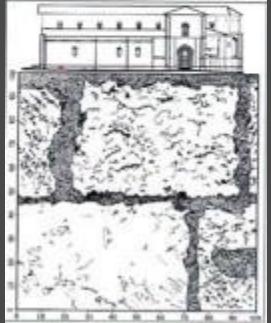
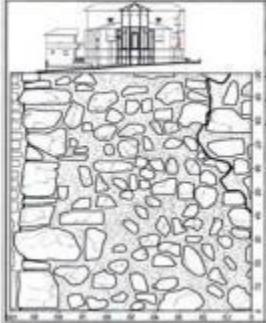
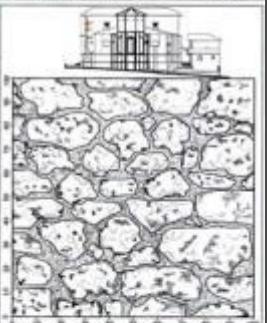
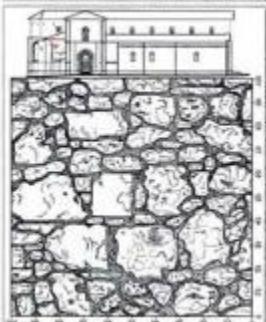
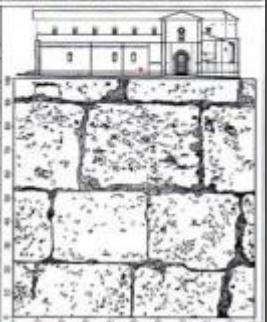
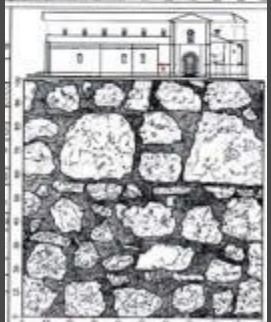
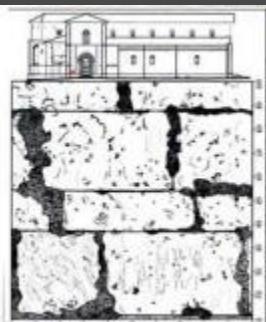
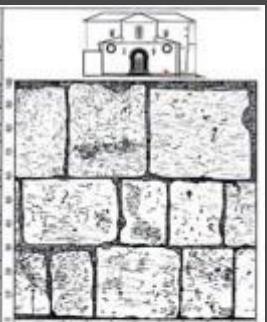
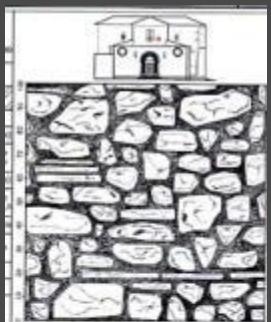




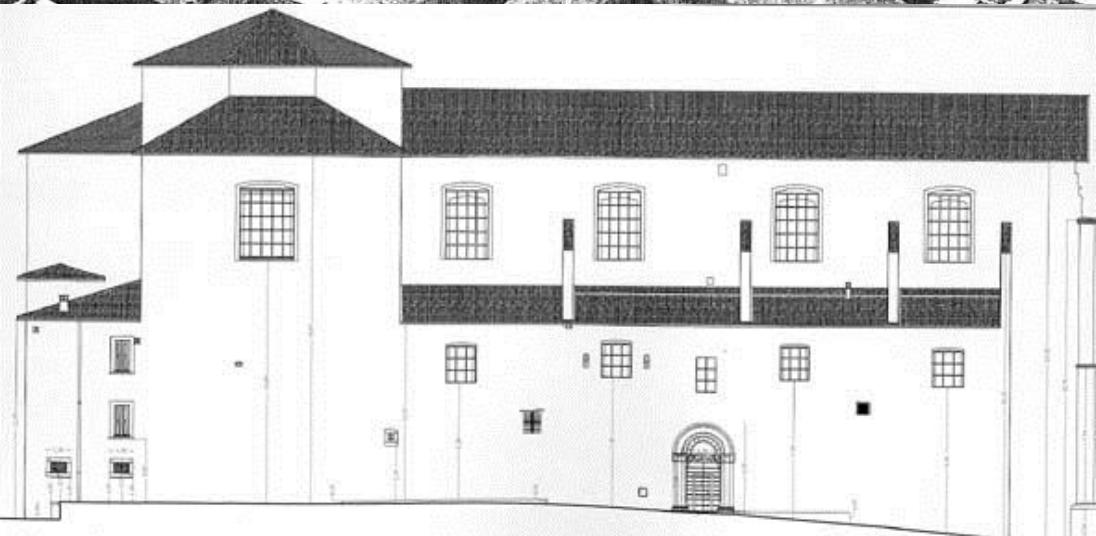
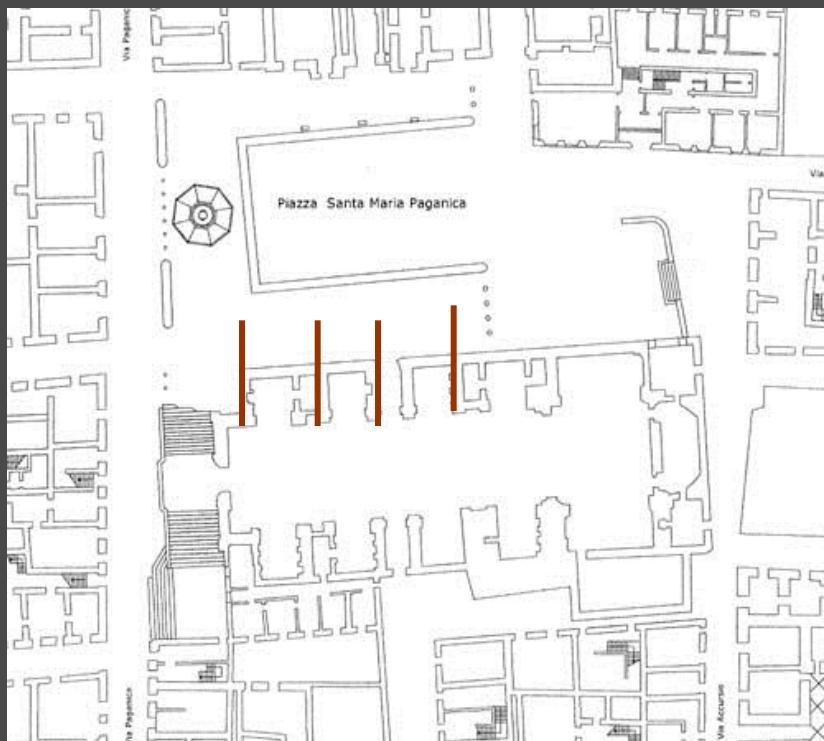
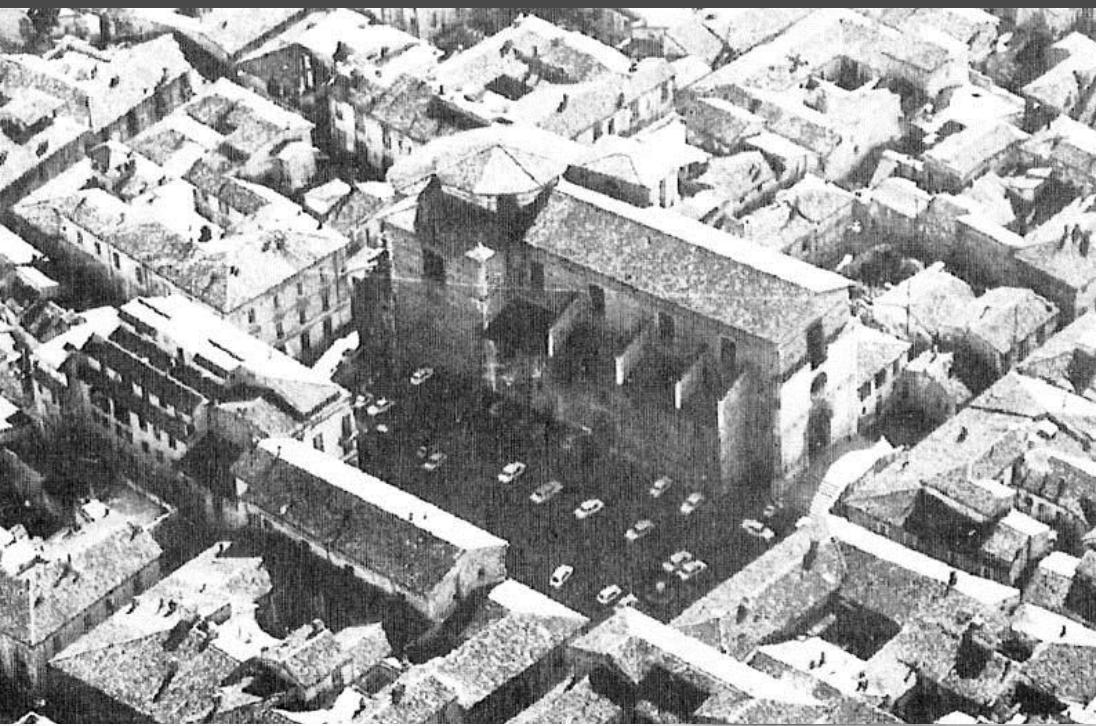
L'Aquila, Porcinari Palace

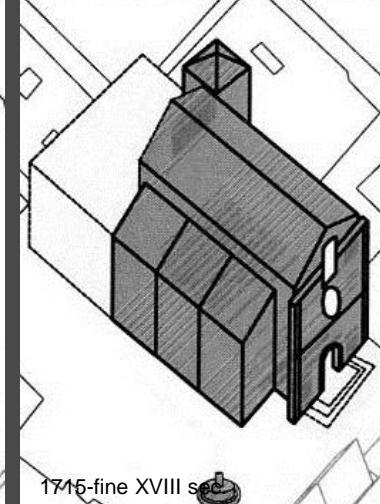
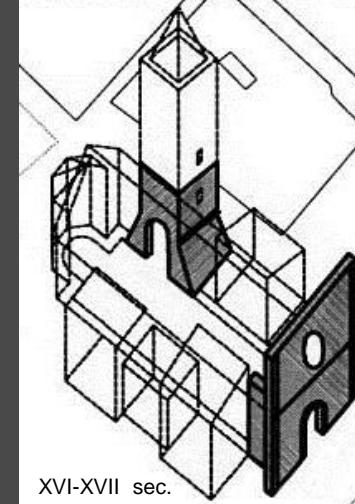
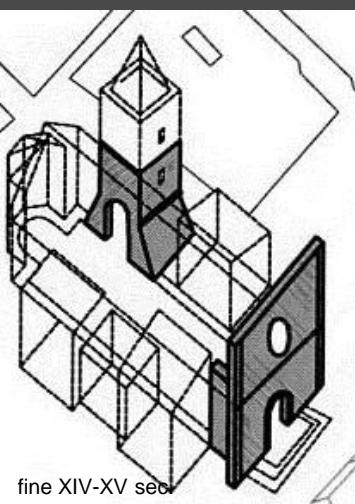
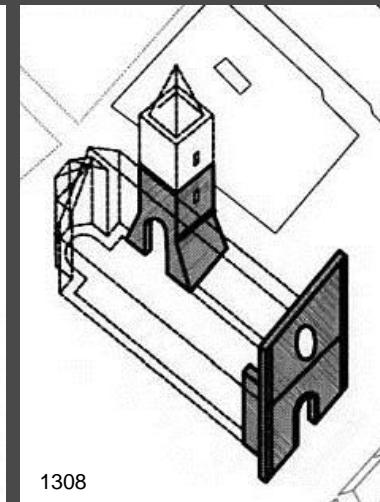
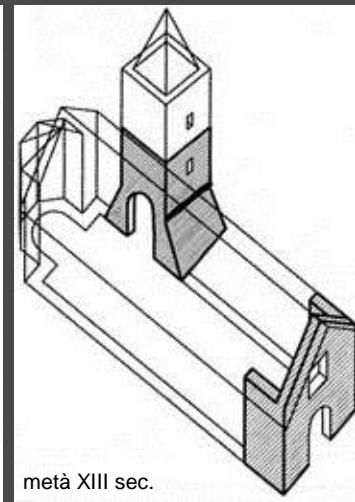
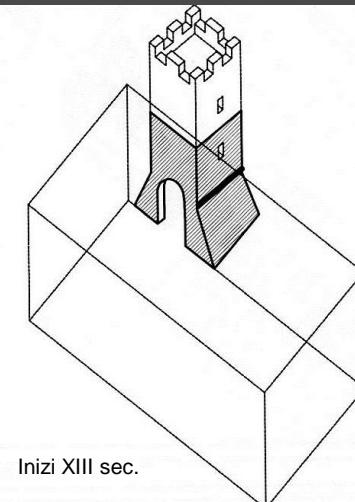
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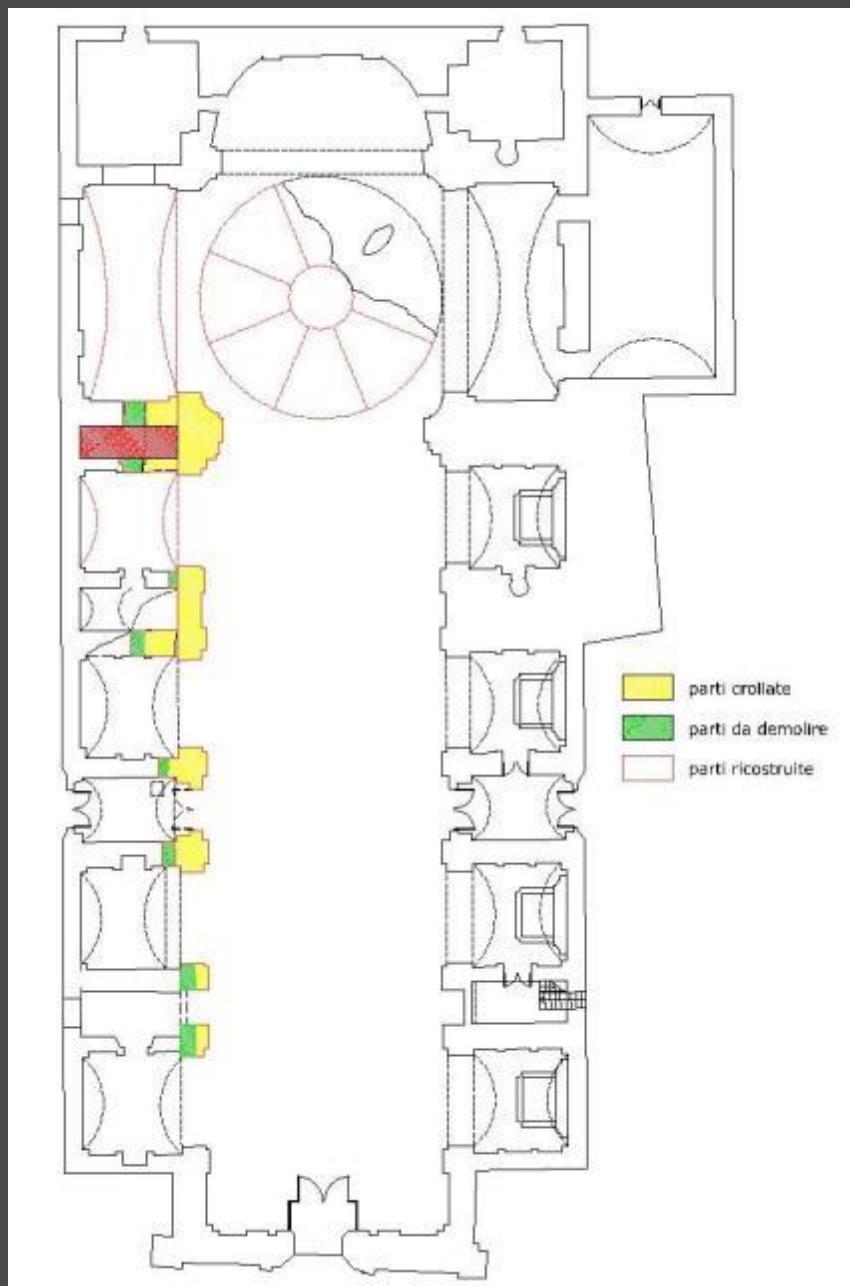
Tower of David Museum, Jerusalem, 19-20 January 2014



L'Aquila, S. Maria di Paganica

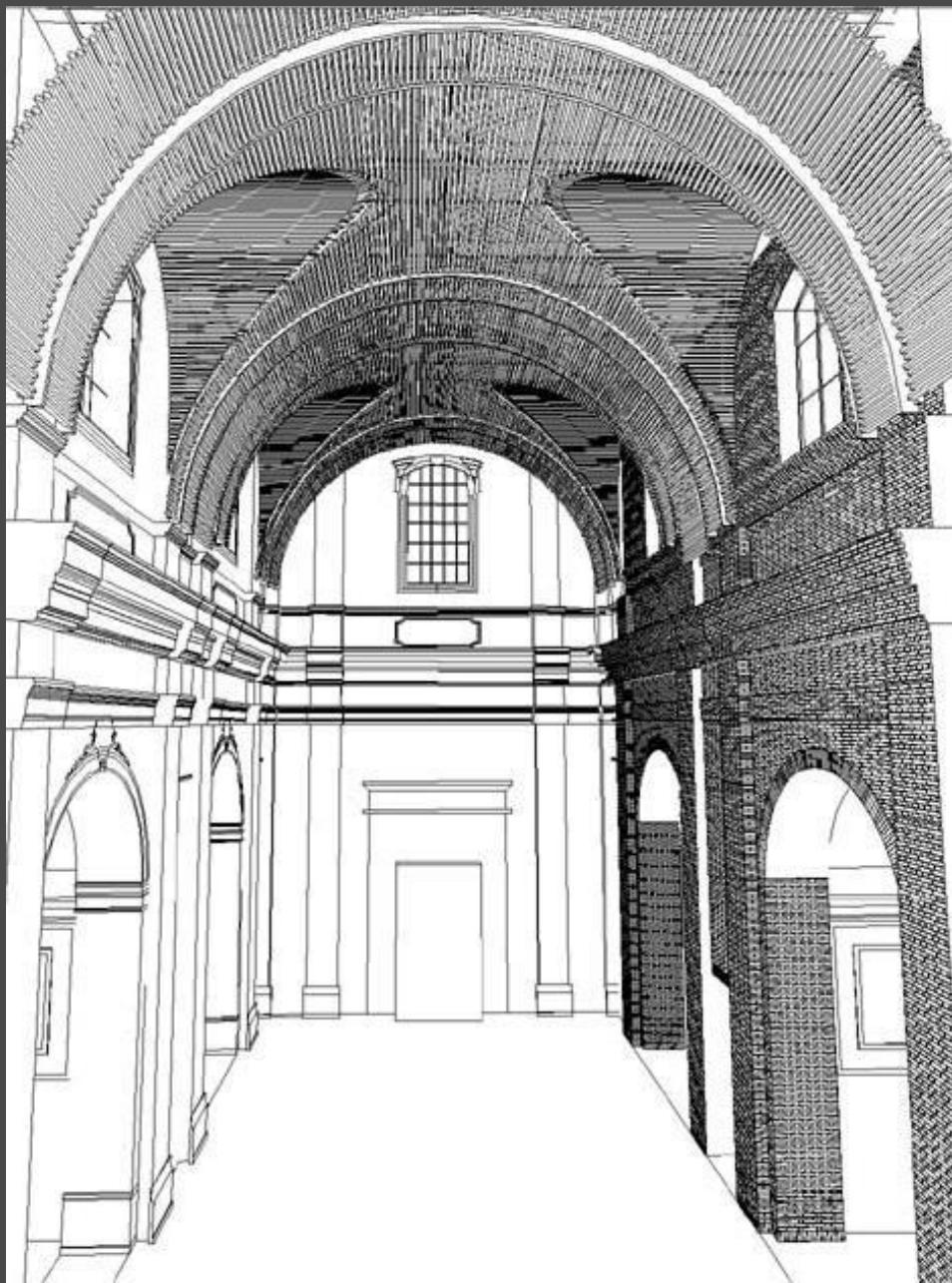








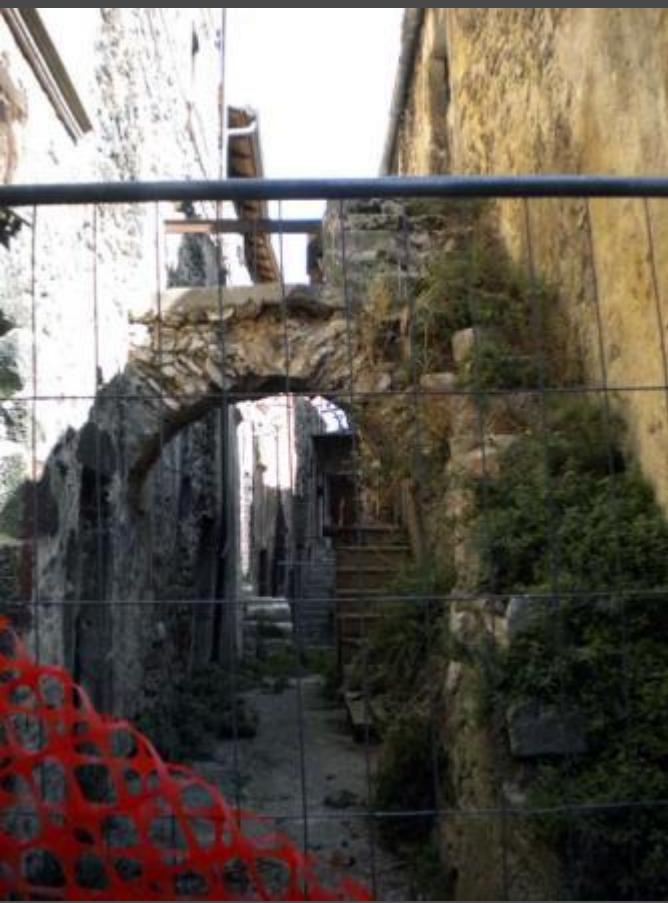
S. Maria Paganica, comparison of proposals for reconstruction

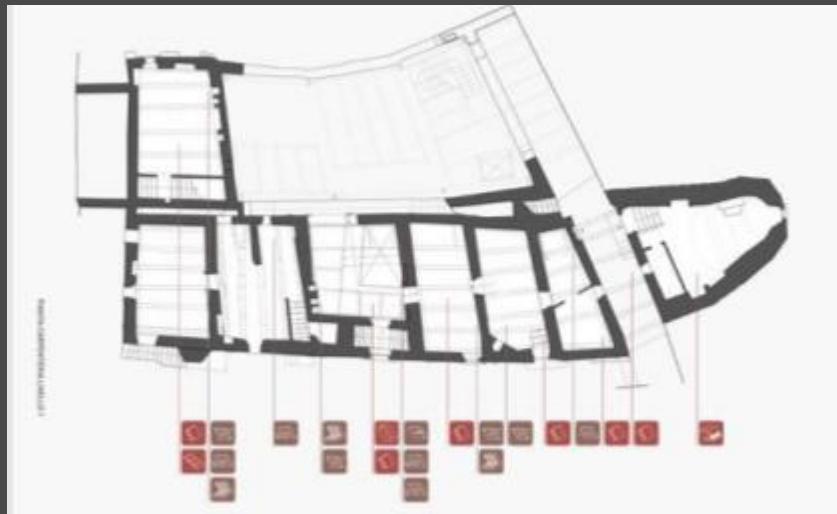
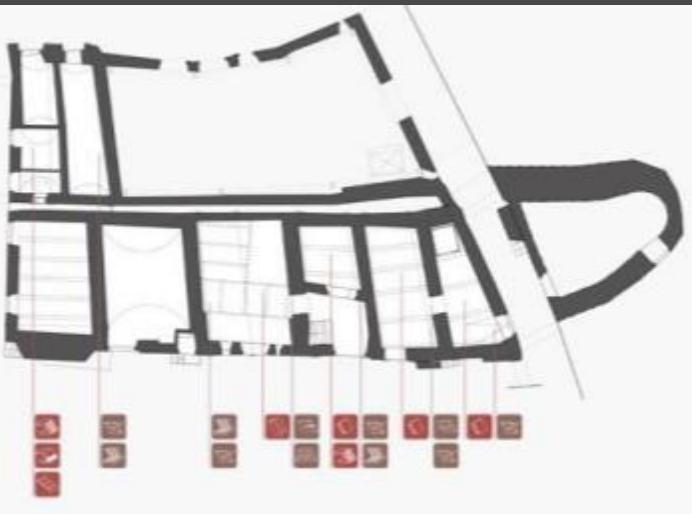


S. Maria Paganica, after collapse and proposal for reconstruction



Castelvecchio Calvisio (L'Aquila)





Structural guidelines
for project

Enclosure of cracks

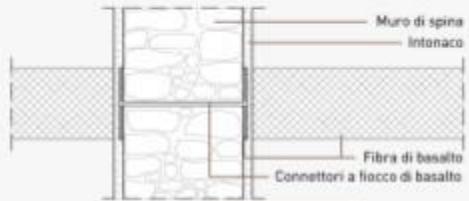


Ripristino della muratura attraverso la tecnica del "cuci-suci" che prevede la rimozione ciscoscritta delle componenti murarie danneggiate e la ricostruzione di una nuova tessitura muraria con elementi sani aventi caratteristiche simili a quelli rimossi per forma, dimensioni e proprietà meccaniche.

Consolidation of walls



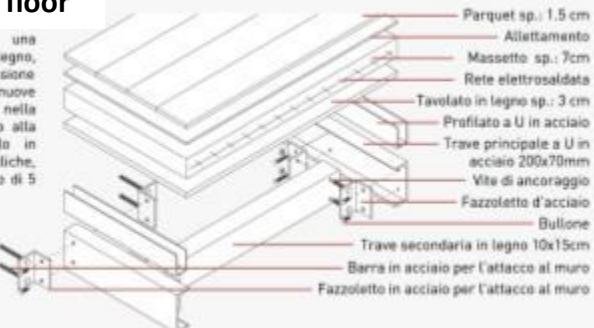
Applicazione su tutto il perimetro delle stanze interessate, di fasce di fibre di basalto che assicurano una maggiore resistenza della struttura e una ripartizione più uniforme delle sollecitazioni, garantendo in tal modo un comportamento dinamico dell'edificio. Le fibre sono stese su matrice di malta di calce.



New insertion of floor



Le passerelle, costituite da una struttura mista in acciaio e legno, rappresentano un punto di connessione tra gli antichi solai lignei e le nuove strutture in acciaio impiegate nella piazza. Le passerelle si ancorano alla struttura muraria esistente solo in corrispondenza delle travi metalliche, conservando un distacco massimo di 5 cm su tutto il perimetro.



New insertion of floor

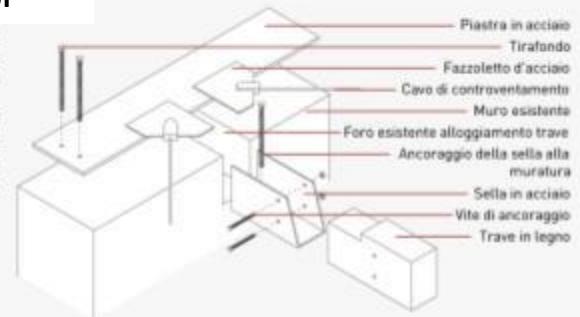


Ricostruzione di parti crollate e chiusura di vani e nicchie che indeboliscono la continuità muraria attraverso l'uso di blocchi di calcestruzzo compatto indistinguibile dalle bozze che caratterizzano la muratura e malta di calce. Le tamponature dovranno essere ammorsate alla struttura circostante in modo da collaborare con essa.

Adaptation of roof



Per limitare la deformabilità delle pareti è stato introdotto un cordolo perimetrale in acciaio, così da ottenere un effetto cerchiante. Le pareti laterali sono trattenute da controventamenti collegati al cordolo e disposti nei piani di falda, in modo da aumentare la resistenza della struttura alle forze orizzontali esterne.



Insertion of chains



esercitano un richiamo delle pareti tendenti al ribaltamento o allo spiancamento. Le catene devono essere poste in opera con adeguata pretensione in modo da assorbire parte delle spinte valutate tramite il calcolo. Ove possibile, le catene vengono integrate nei solai.

