Ex libris
Gallo a Gyargi Hofmayr

Gründmäßige Anweisung, zu verziehrung der klein und Grossen Kapp-Fenstes Mezeninen und Kirch-Fenster, Schorsteine, Balustraden.

In kürtze Regeln verfasset und mit 100. Kupfferrt erläutert.

durch

Johann Rudolph Fäsch
Architectum.
Seiner Königle. Majest. in Pohlen und Churfürstlichen Durchle. zu Sachsen
Ingenieur-Hauptmann.

Des gantzen Werckß Fünffter und letzter Theil.

Nürnberg Verlegt und zu finden,
bey
Johann Christoph Weigel
Kunsthändlern.

SZEGED SZ. KIR. VÁROS
KÖZS. EGYIPAROSTANONCISKOLAJA
113 157

An den geneigten Leser.

IN diesem 5ten und letzten Theile habe den Liebhabern der Bau-Kunst dasjenige, was etwan noch zu völliger Auszierung einer Facciata nöthig, geneigt mittheilen und hiemit beschliesen wollen.

Kürtzlich ist noch zu mercken

I.

Von Dach- oder Kapp-Fenstern.

Solche werden gemeiniglich $\frac{1}{3}$. Theil enger gemacht, als die Breite oder Weite der Fenster des Gebäues; und bekommen $1\frac{1}{2}$. Breite zu ihrer Höhe.

II.

Von Ochsen-Augen.

Ihr Diameter ist gleichfalls wieder $\frac{1}{3}$. aufs höchste $\frac{1}{4}$. weniger, als die Kapp-Fenster.

III.

KÖZS. IPOTARNOSTANONCISKOLAJA
.....szám
tanári könyvtára.

III.

Von grossen Kapp-Fenstern.

Solche werden über die Mitte des Daches, wenn kein Giebel oder Frontispice zu mehrerer Verzierung des Daches gemachet; Ihre Breite ist wenigstens wie das Fenster so darunter stehet, und höchstens noch $\frac{1}{2}$mal so breit; Ihre Höhe hat $1\frac{1}{2}$. höchstens doppelte Breite zur Höhe.

IV.

Von Mezeninen oder Halb-Fenstern.

Solche bekommen gemeiniglich ihre Breite zur Höhe, können aber, absonderlich wann sie sehr in die Höhe kommen, um mehrerer Annehmlichkeit $\frac{1}{3}$. aufs höchste $\frac{1}{4}$. höher gemacht werden.

V.

Von Kirch-Fenstern.

Die Kirch-Fenster werden gemeiniglich $\frac{1}{2}$. Theil der Fenster-Breite höher gemachet, als ihre doppelte Breite, höher soll man auch nicht steigen; solte man sie ja aus erheblichen Ursachen höher machen müssen, so nimmt man nur doppelte Breite, oder aufs höchste noch $\frac{1}{4}$. von der Breite des Fensters, und machet über dieses noch Mezeninen viereckigt, rund oder oval, wie bey Pag. 59. und 60. zu sehen.

VI.

VI.

Von Schorsteinen.

Die Schorsteine machet man gemeiniglich 3. bis 4. Schuh hoch von Förſten an gerechnet; Ihre Breite richtet ſich nachdem viel oder wenig Rauch-Fänge hinein kommen. Sonſten ſollen ſie auf einen Dach einerley Höhe haben, auſſer der mittelſte, welcher etwas höher auch was mehr als die andern kan verzieret werden. Die, ſo ich an dem Gräflich-Flemmingiſchen Palais in Dreßden angebracht habe, habe hier nicht in Riß bringen wollen, weil ſie auf dem Riſſe vom Palais, ſo ziemlich groß geſtochen worden, zu finden.

VII.

Von Bruſt-Geländern oder Baluſtraden.

Dieſe werden gemeiniglich (ſie haben Docken oder geſchlungene Züge) über 3. bis $3\frac{1}{2}$. Fuß nicht hoch gemacht; Die Höhe theile ich in 7. auch in 8. Theile, und nehme ein ſolch Theil zum Bruſt- und Fuß-Geſims, das Ubrige bleibet zu den Docken oder geſchlungenen Zügen, nur iſt noch zu mercken, daß über 10. oder 12. Docken (ohne ein Poſtement darzwiſchen zu machen) nicht ſoll geſetzt werden, auch nicht weniger als wenigſtens 5. der Bruch kan $\frac{1}{5}$. Theil höchſtens $\frac{1}{4}$. von der Höhe des Geländers haben, der Hals iſt durchgehends die Helfte des Bauchs.

VIII.

I.

Folgen 4. mittelmäſige Thor-Wege, ſo was weniger

als

als ihre doppelte Breite zur Höhe haben, an etwan niedrige Geschosse anzubringen.

2.

Vier Nischen, deren Höhe gemeiniglich, wann sie keinen Kämpfer herum laufen haben, $2\frac{1}{4}$. von der Breite ist; Ist aber ein Kämpfer, der herum lauft, so richtet sich die Breite nach der Höhe.

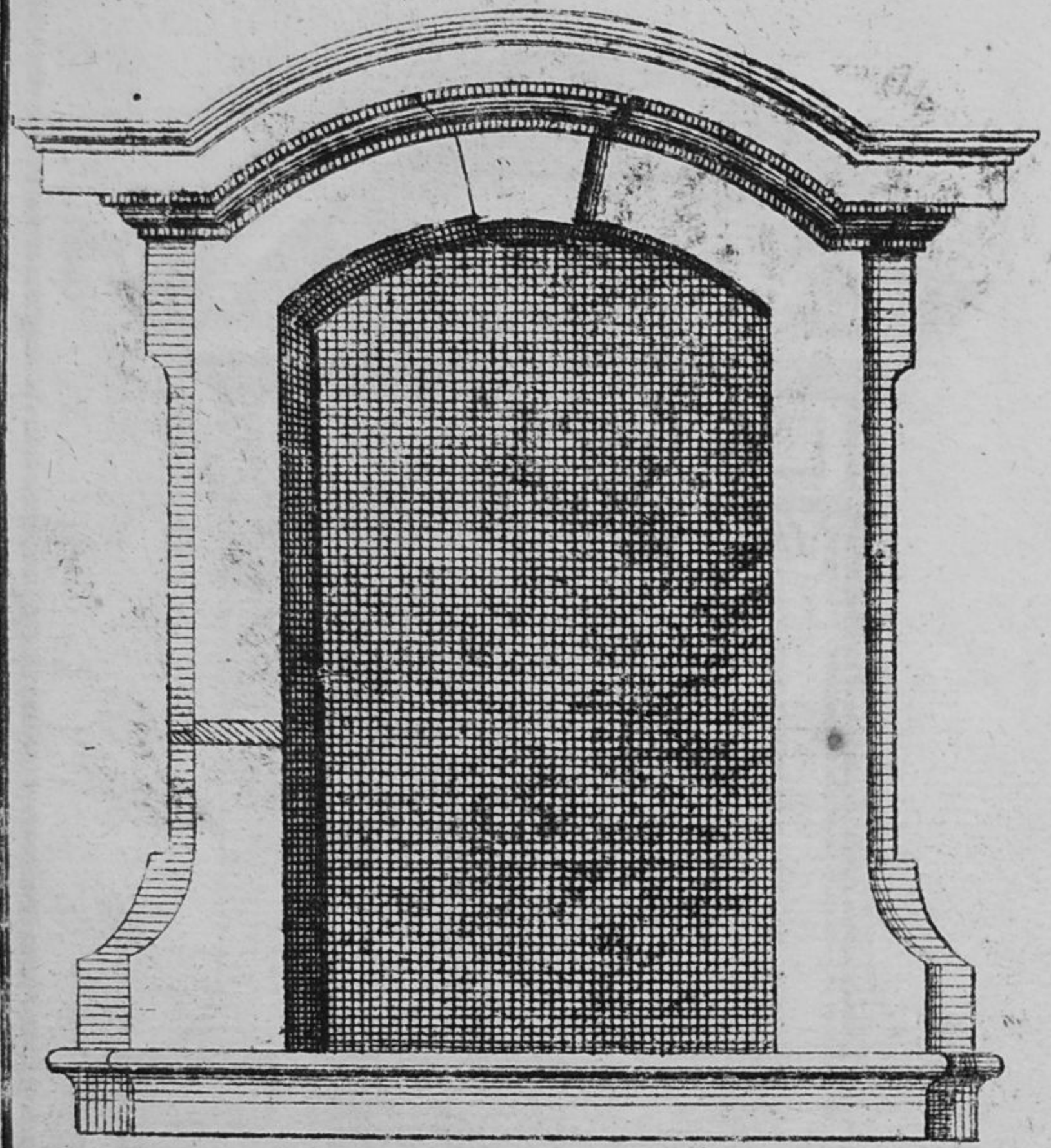
3.

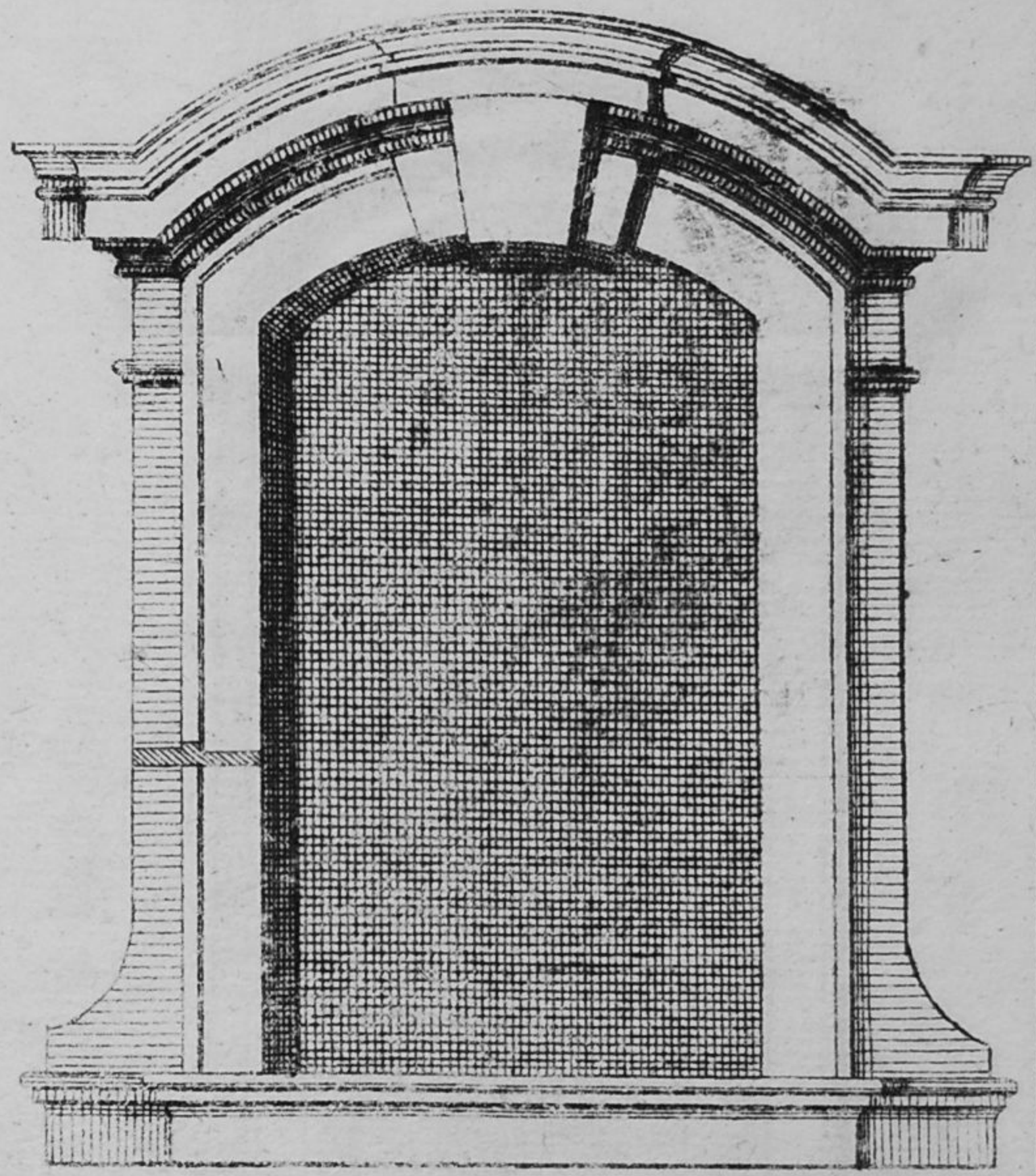
Folgen 2. Blat von eisernen Geländern, ihre Höhe ist, wie oben gemeldet, 3. bis $3\frac{1}{2}$. Schuh, das Ubrige kan ein jeder machen nach seinen Gefallen.

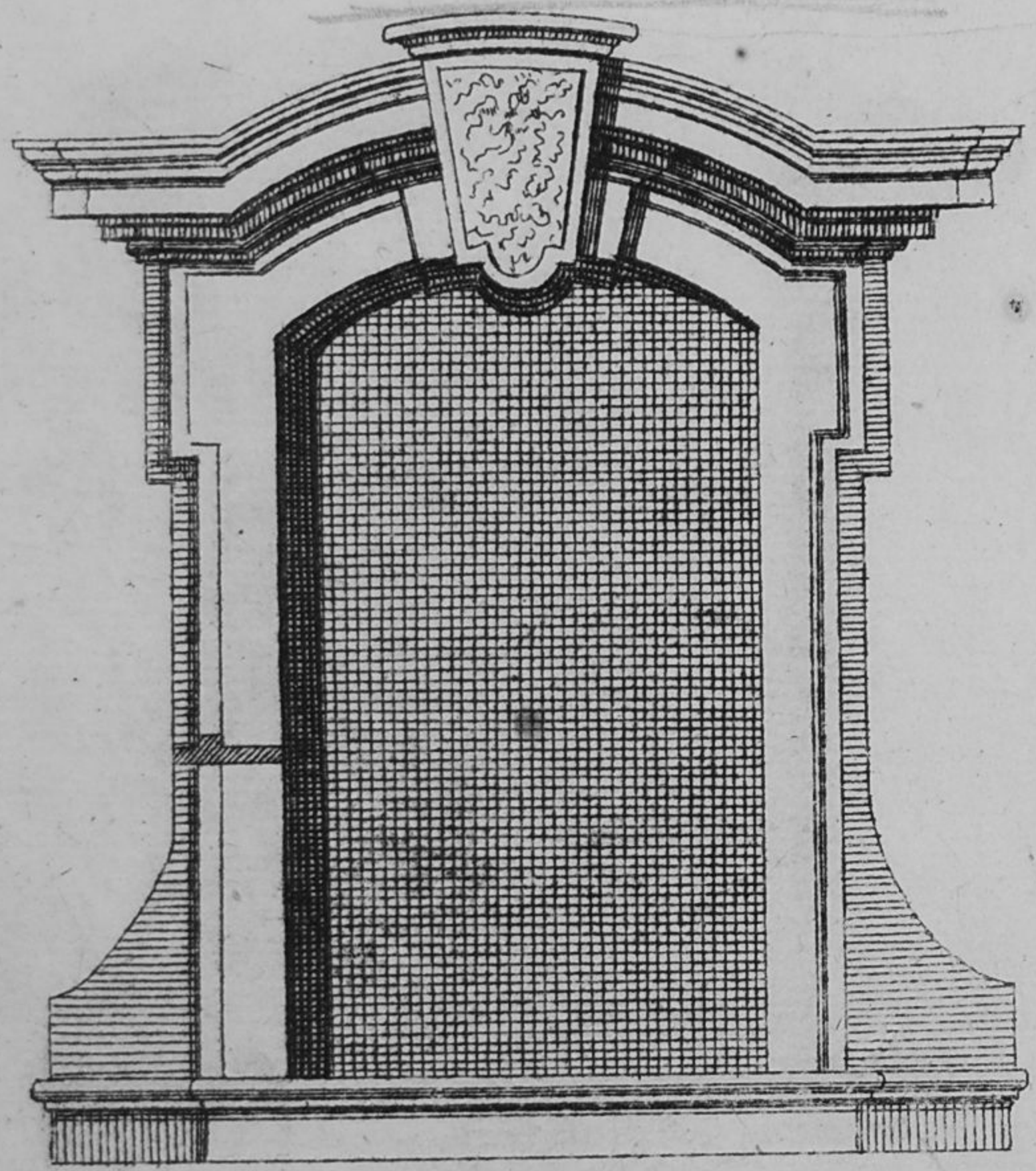
IX.

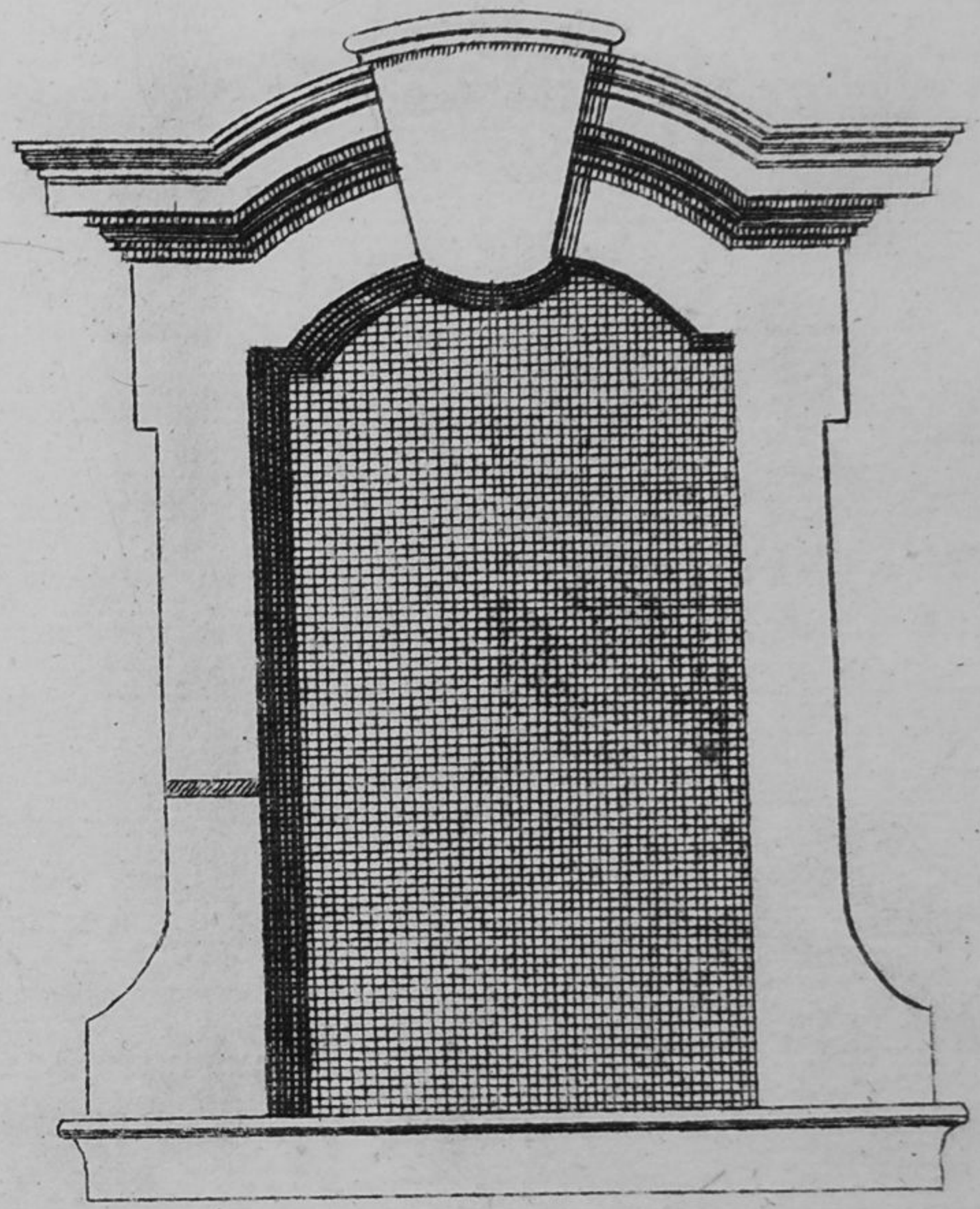
Von Capiteèlen.

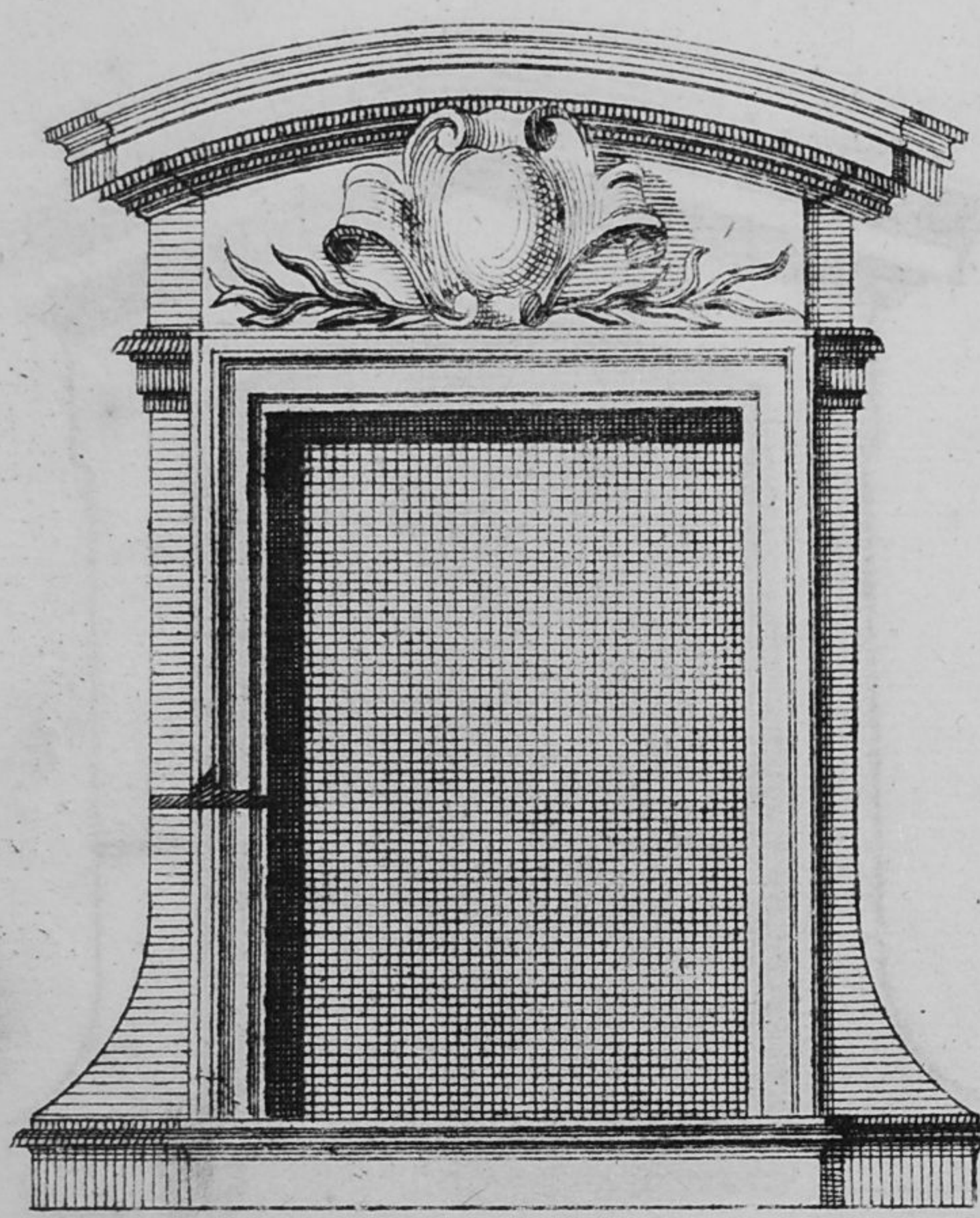
Diese können sowohl innerlich als äusserlich an Gebäuden angebracht, und nach eines jeden Gefallen mehr oder weniger verzieret werden.

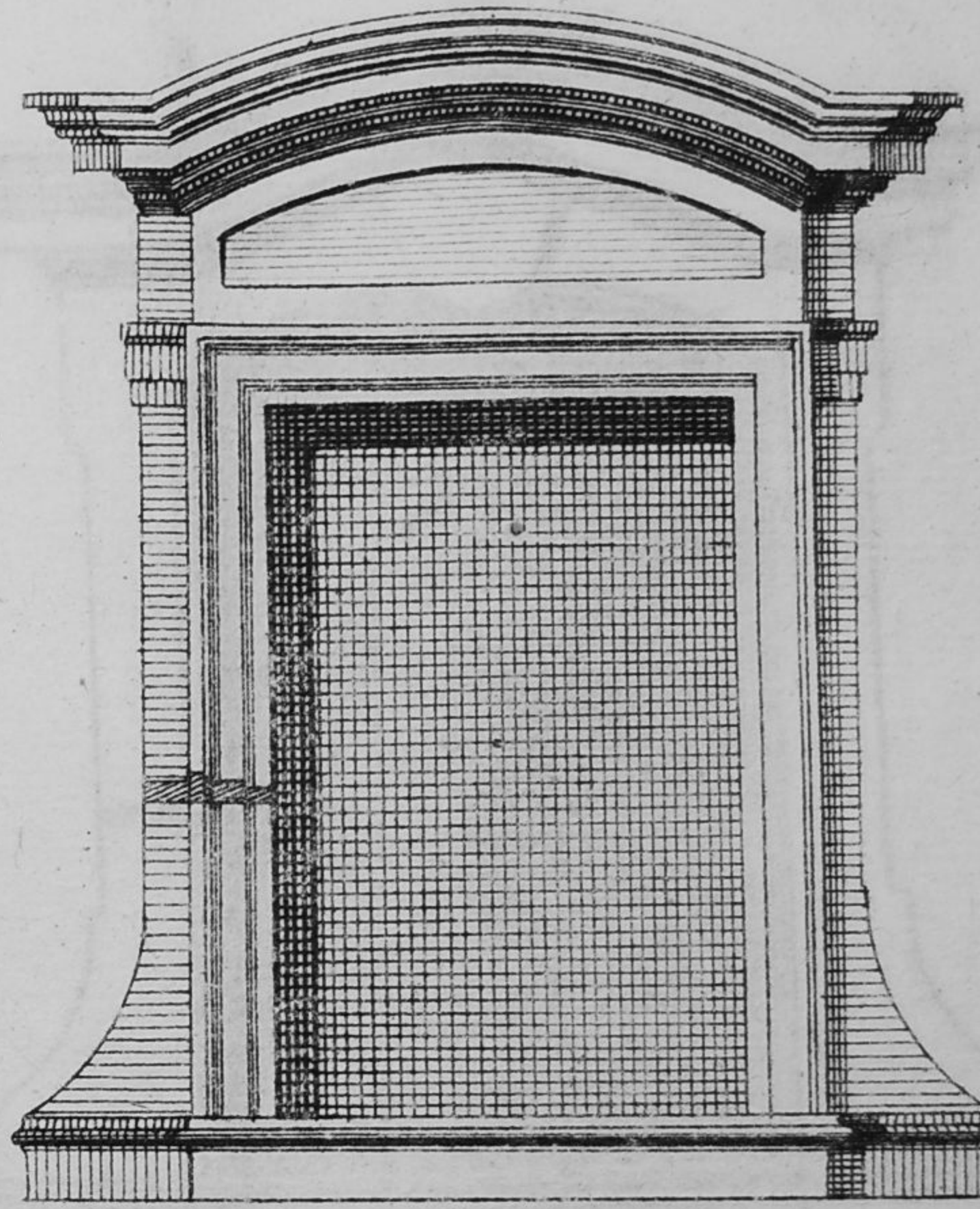


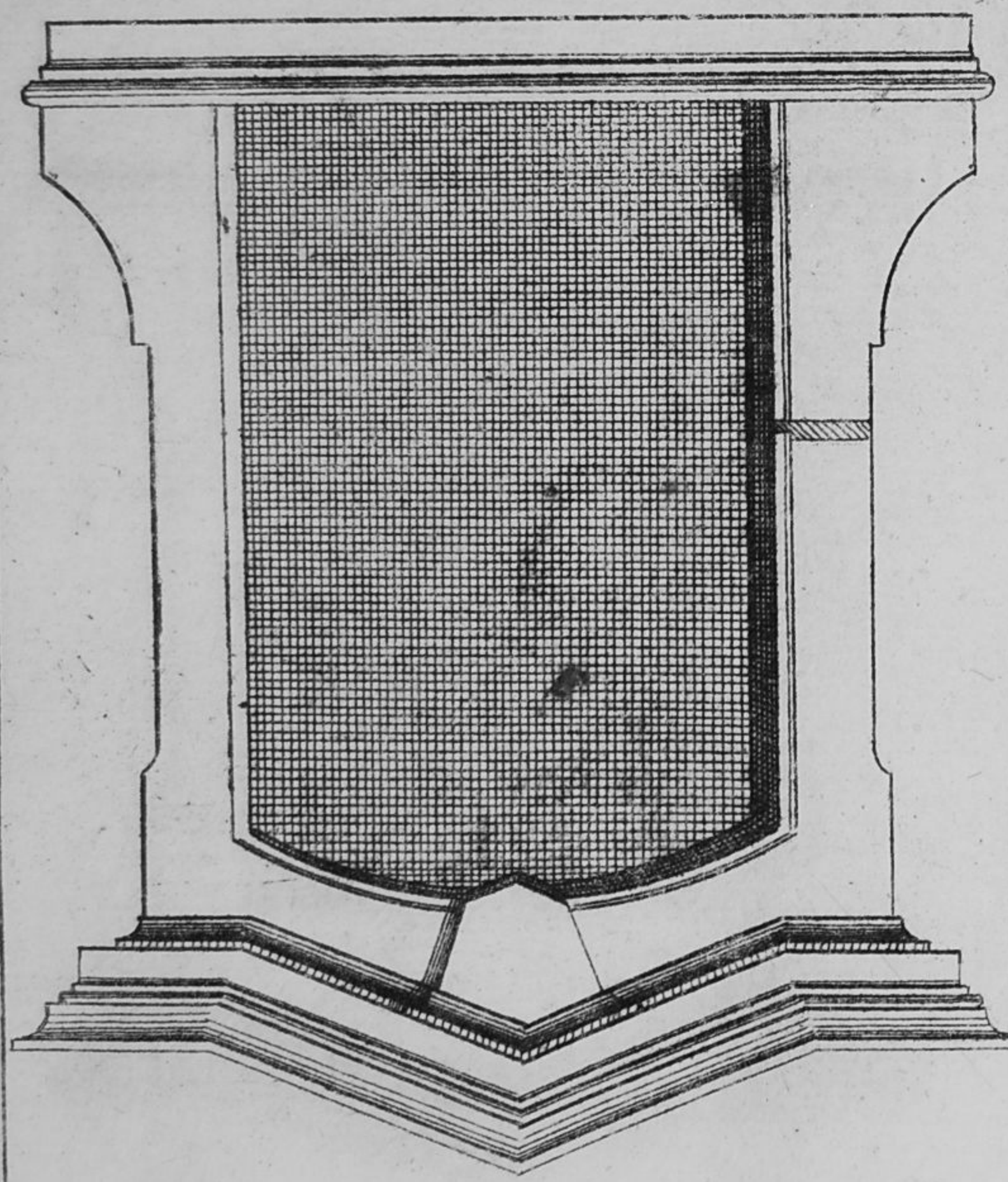


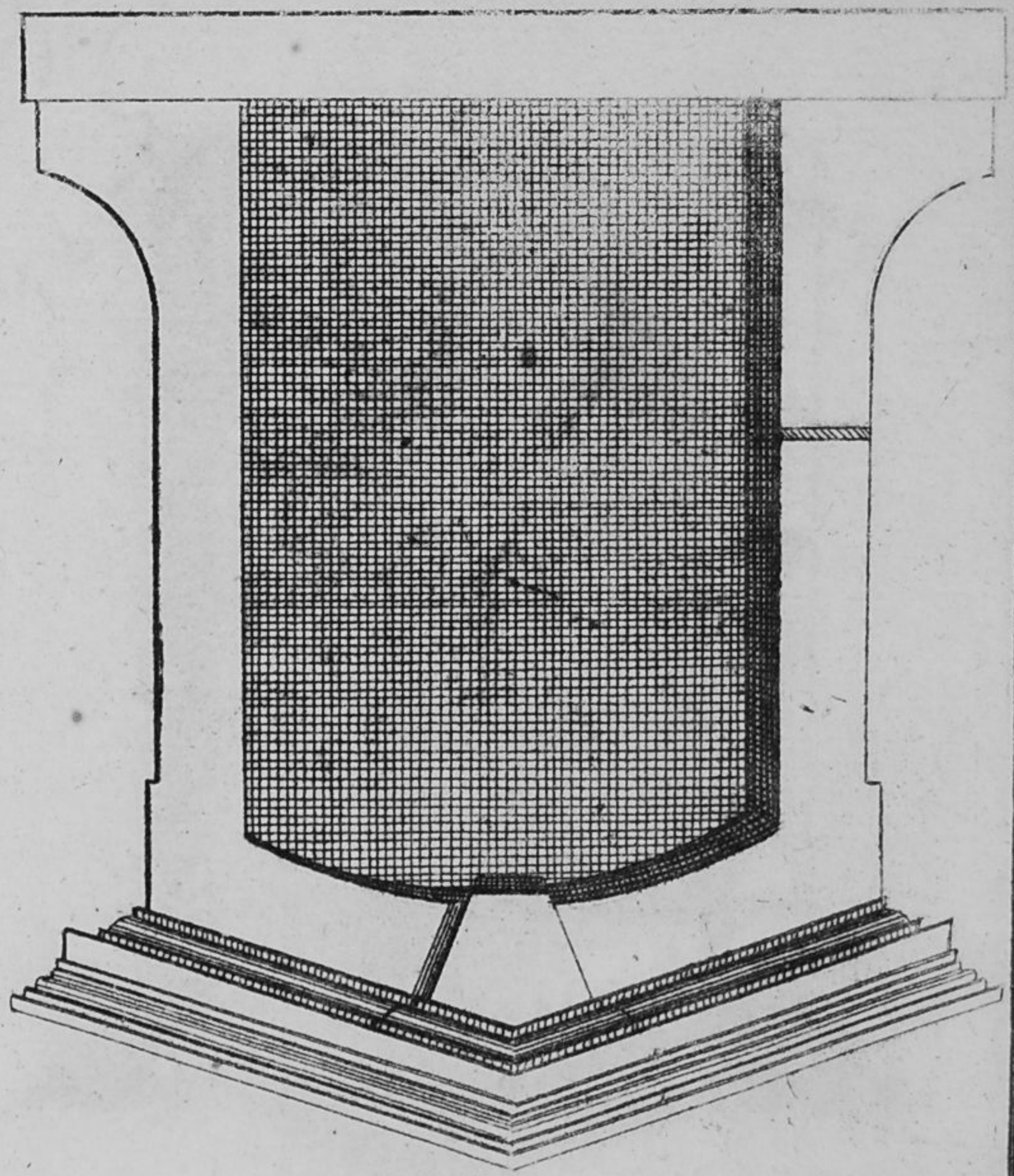


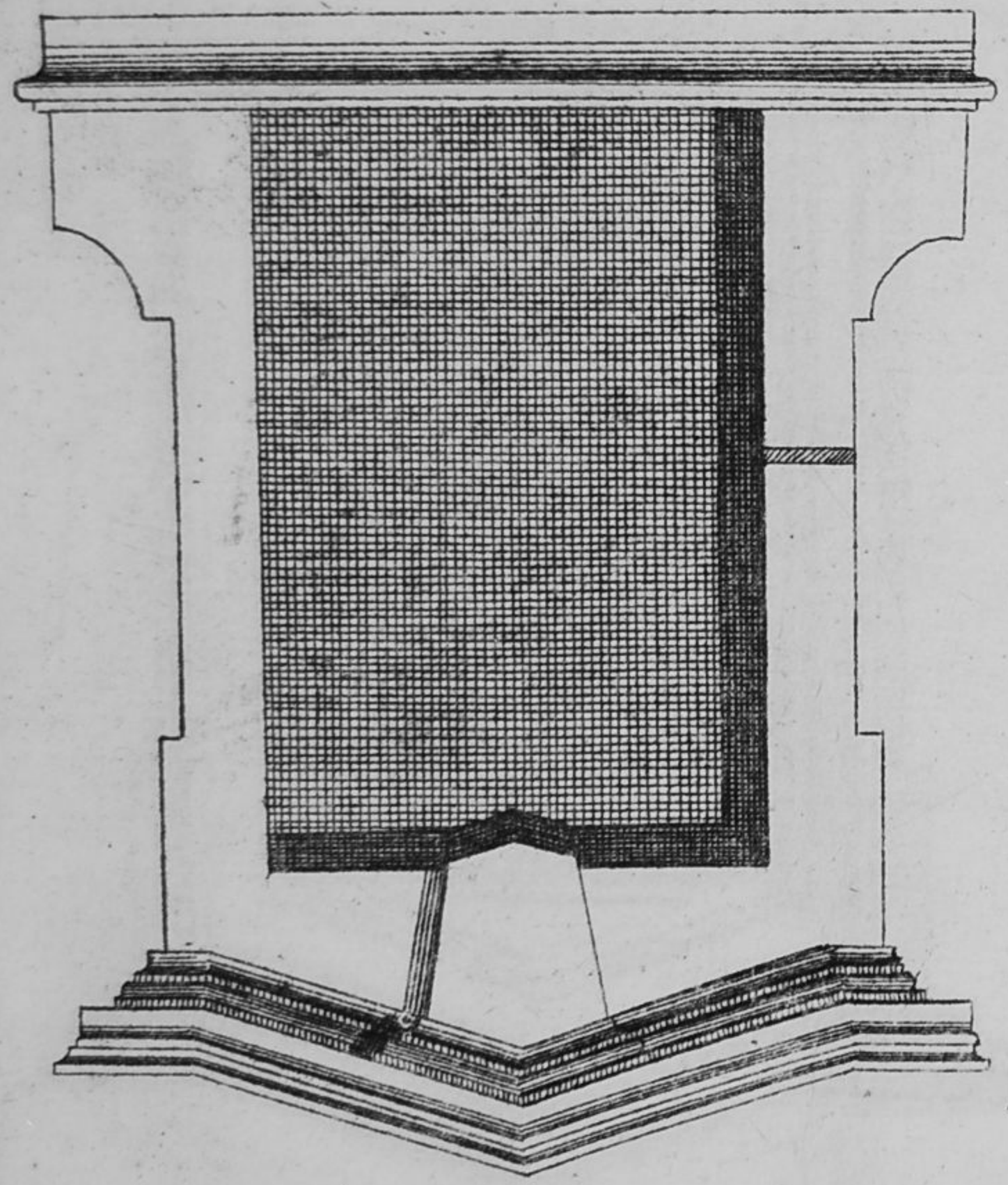


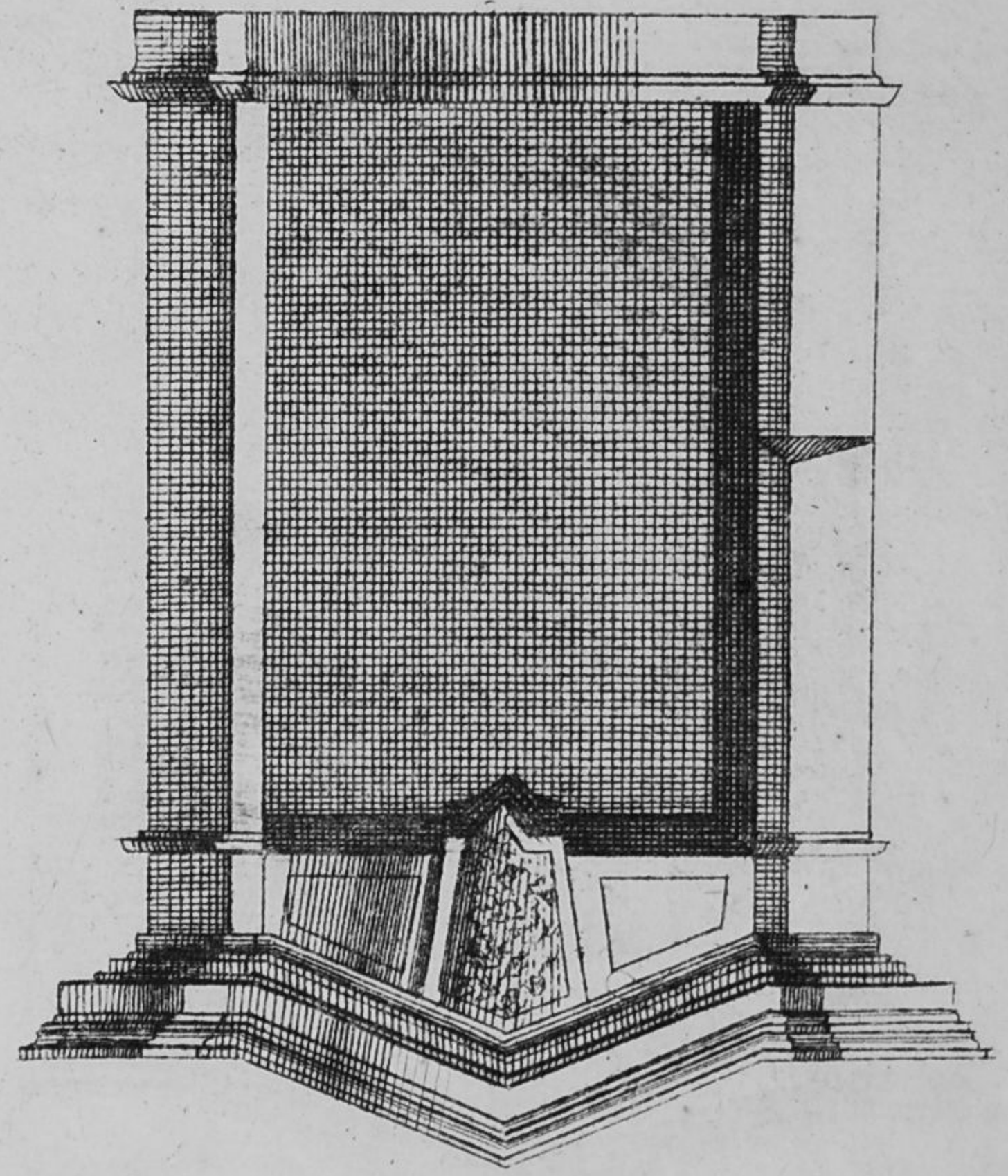


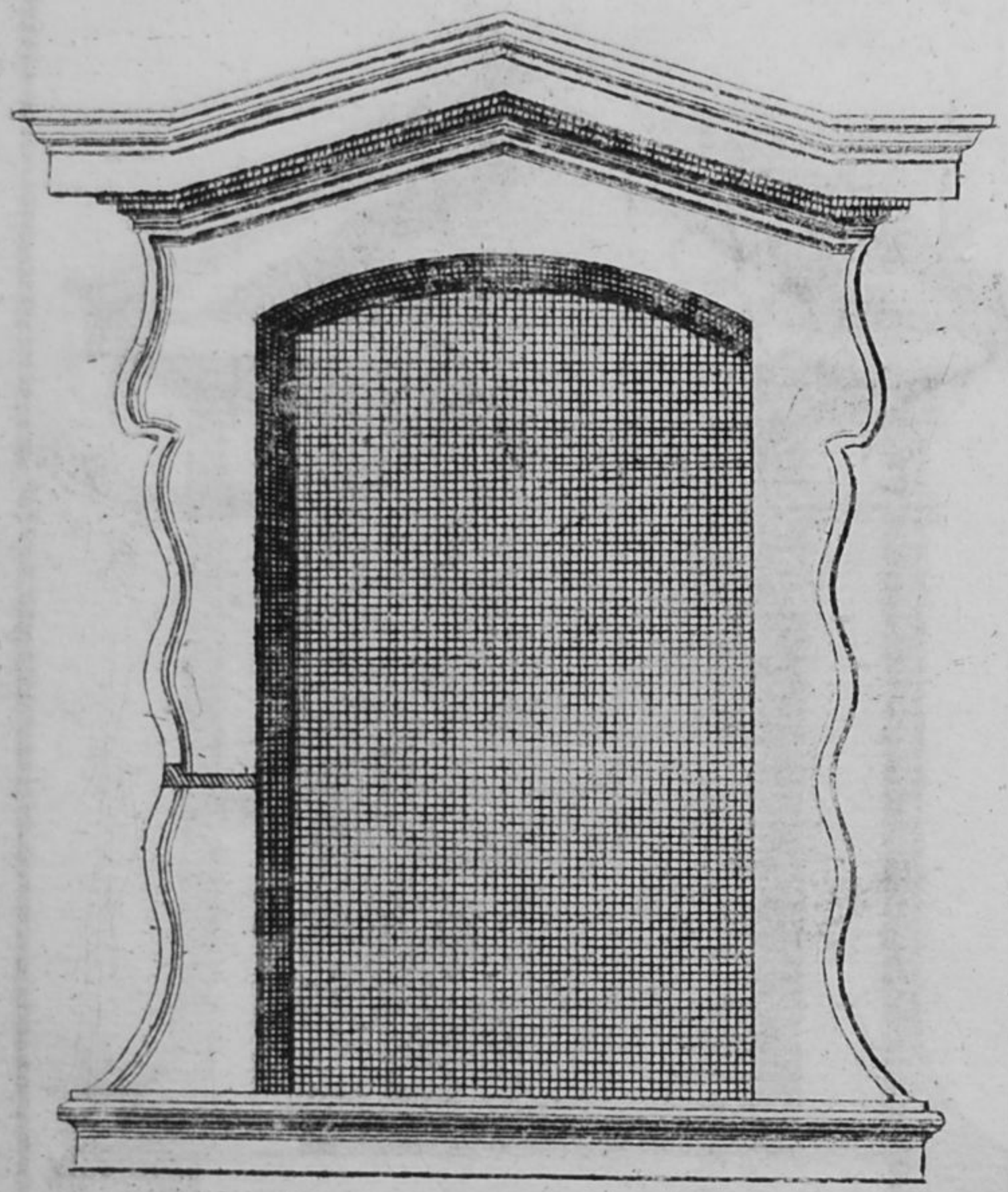


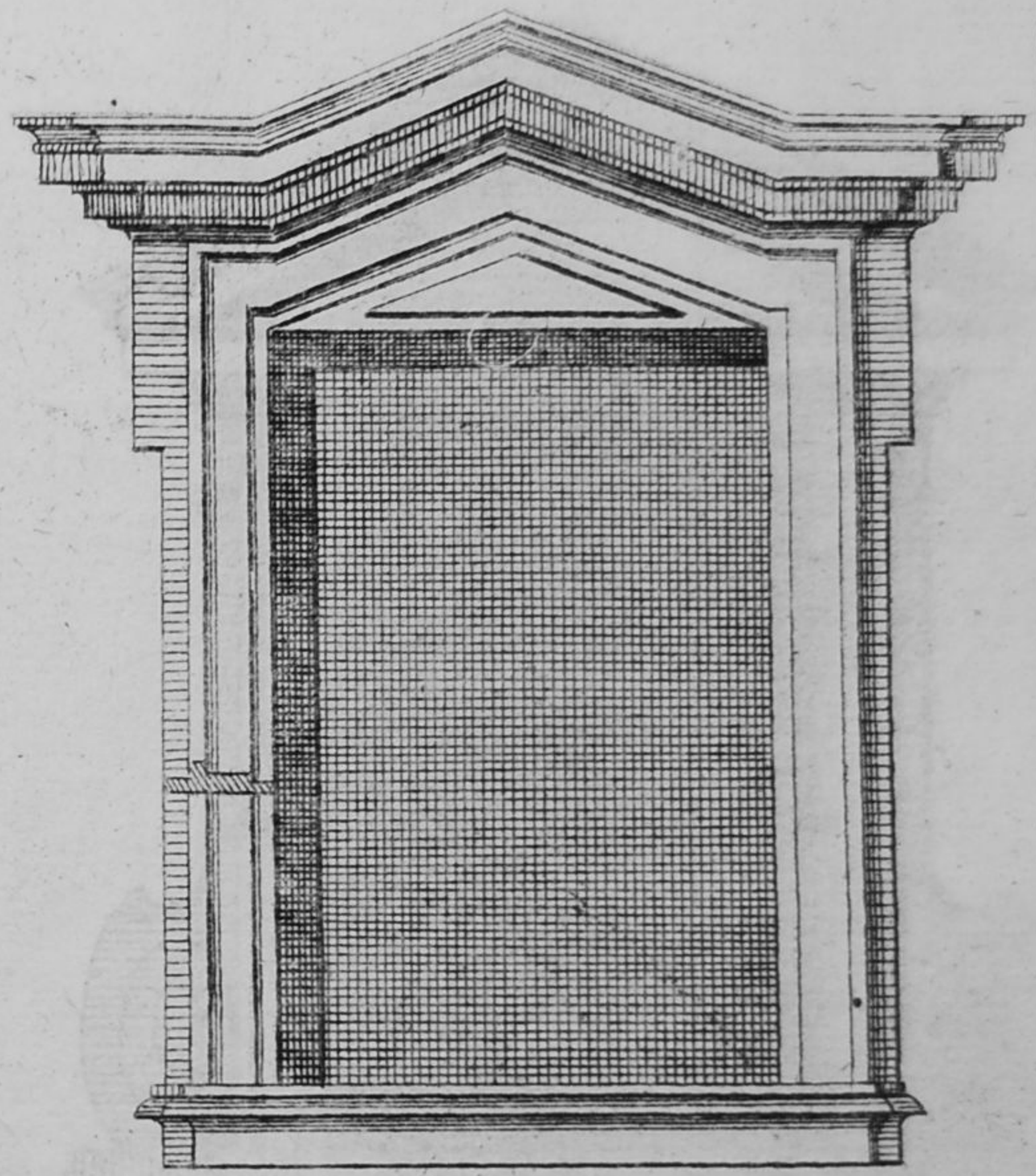


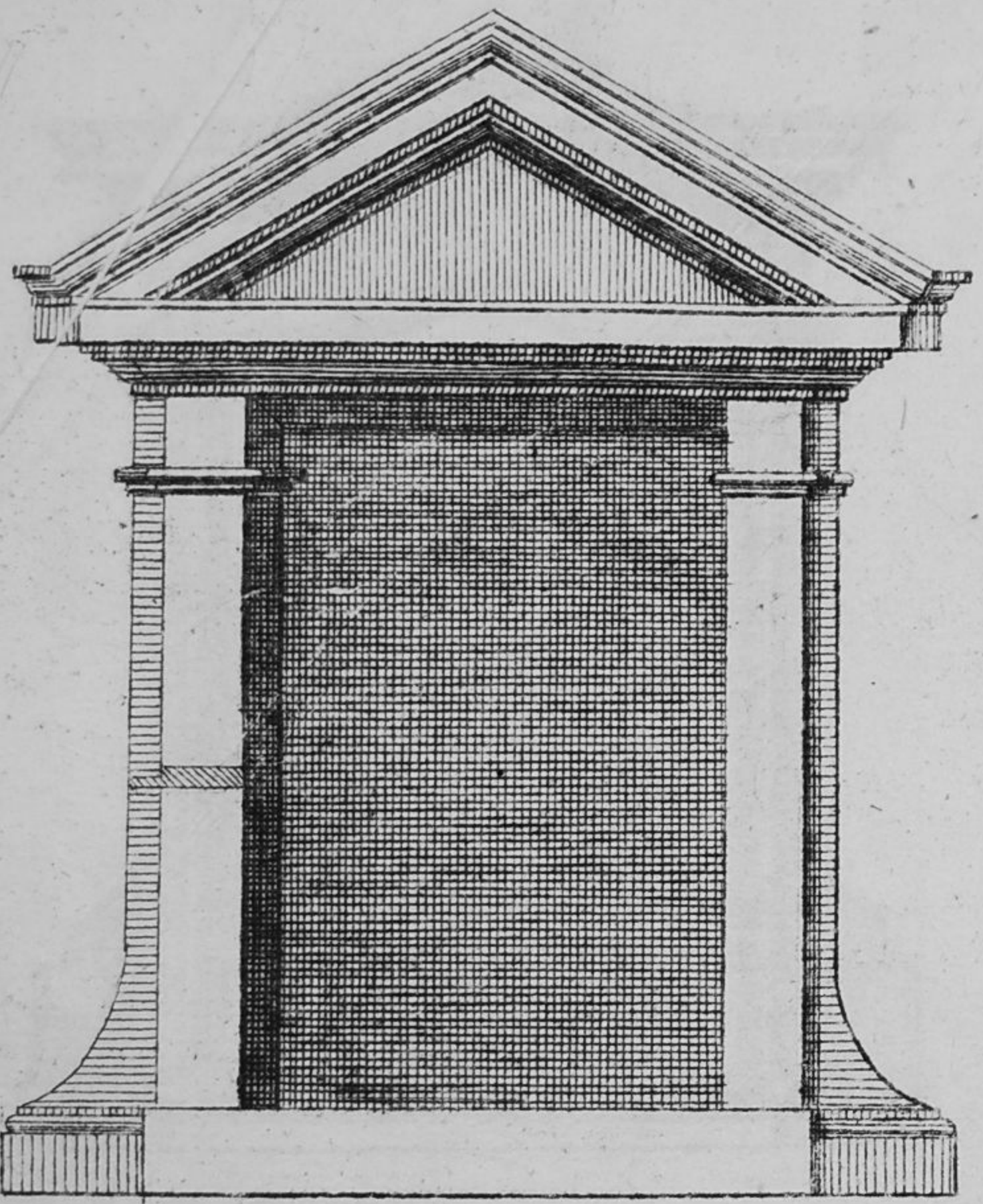


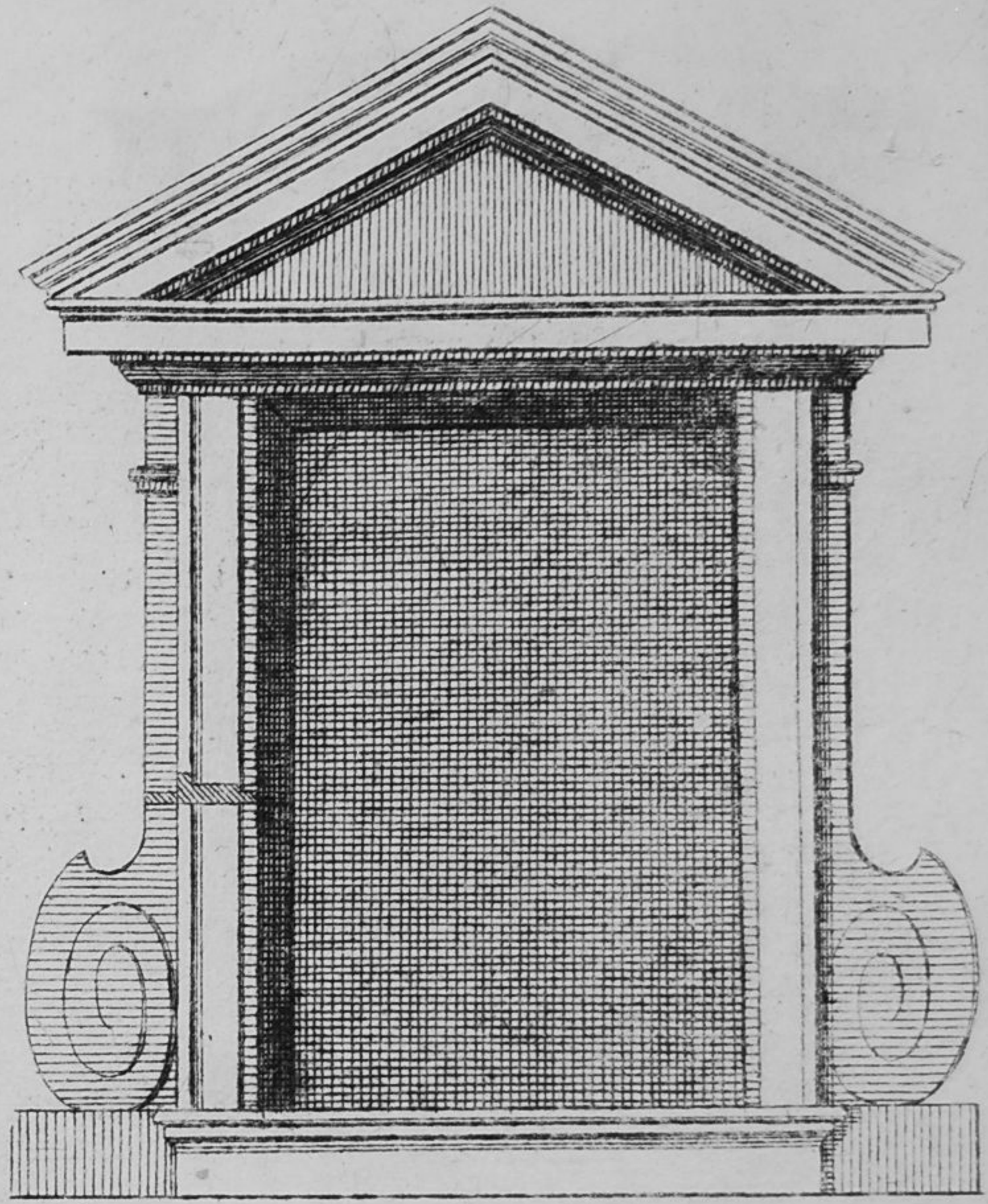


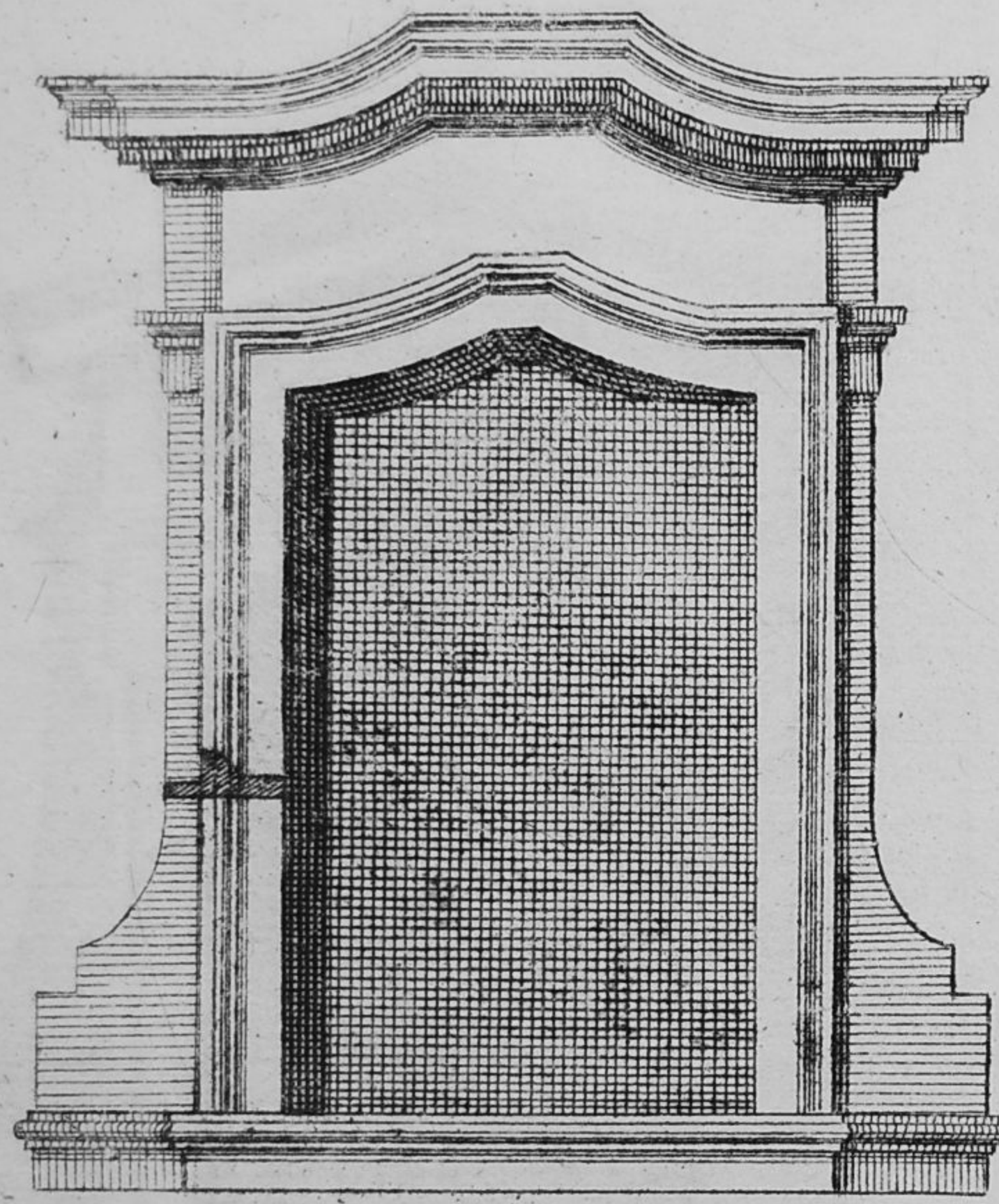


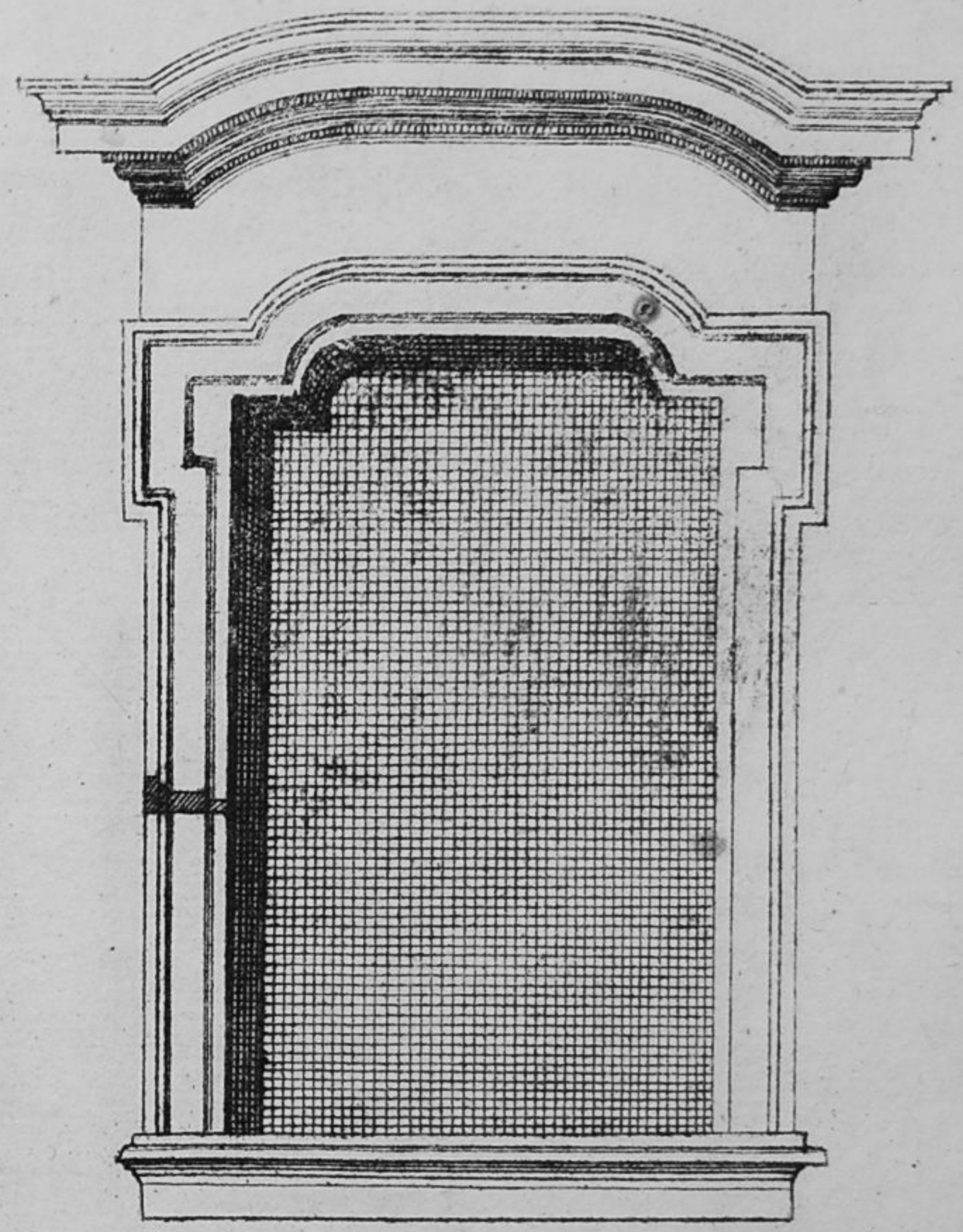


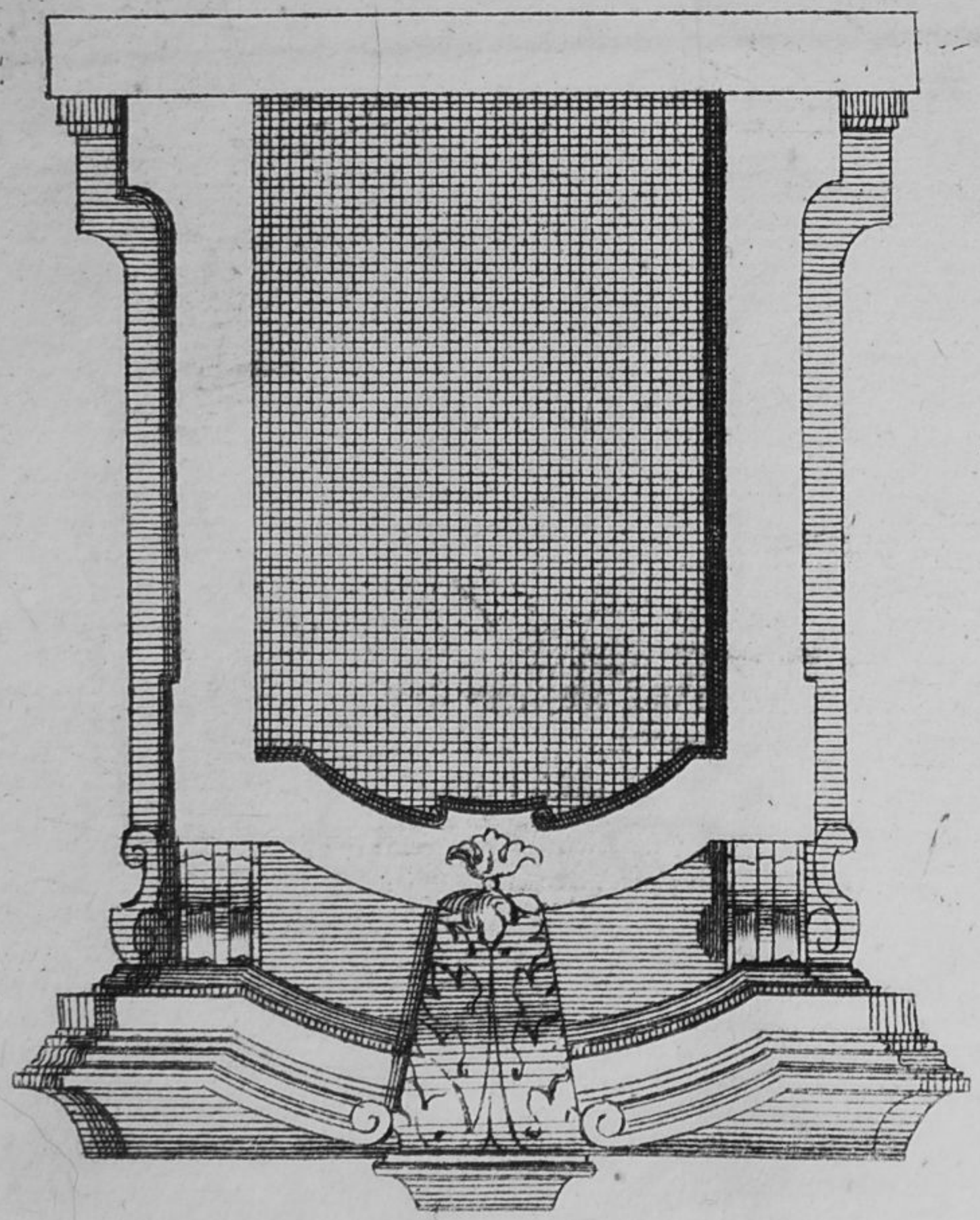


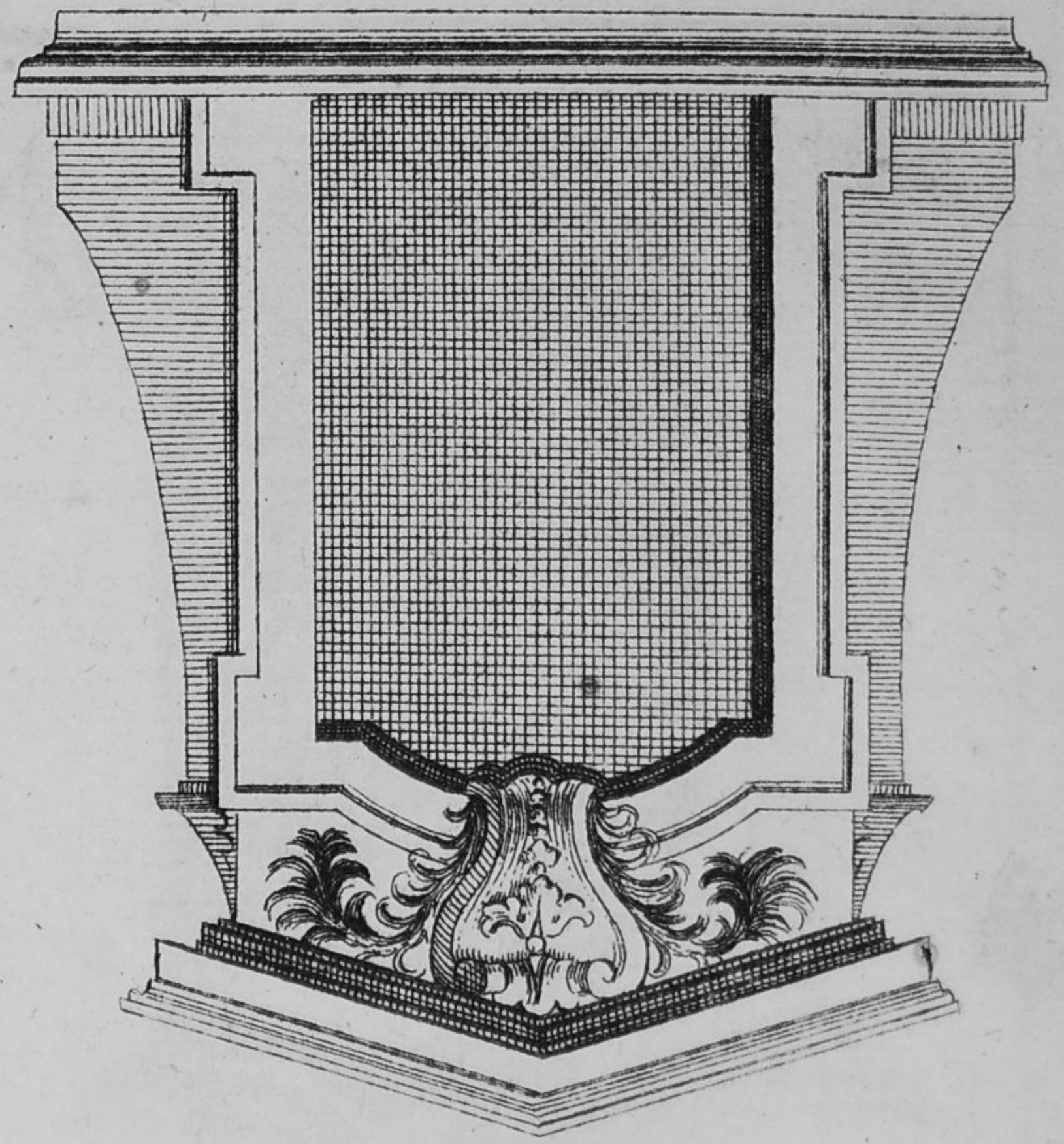


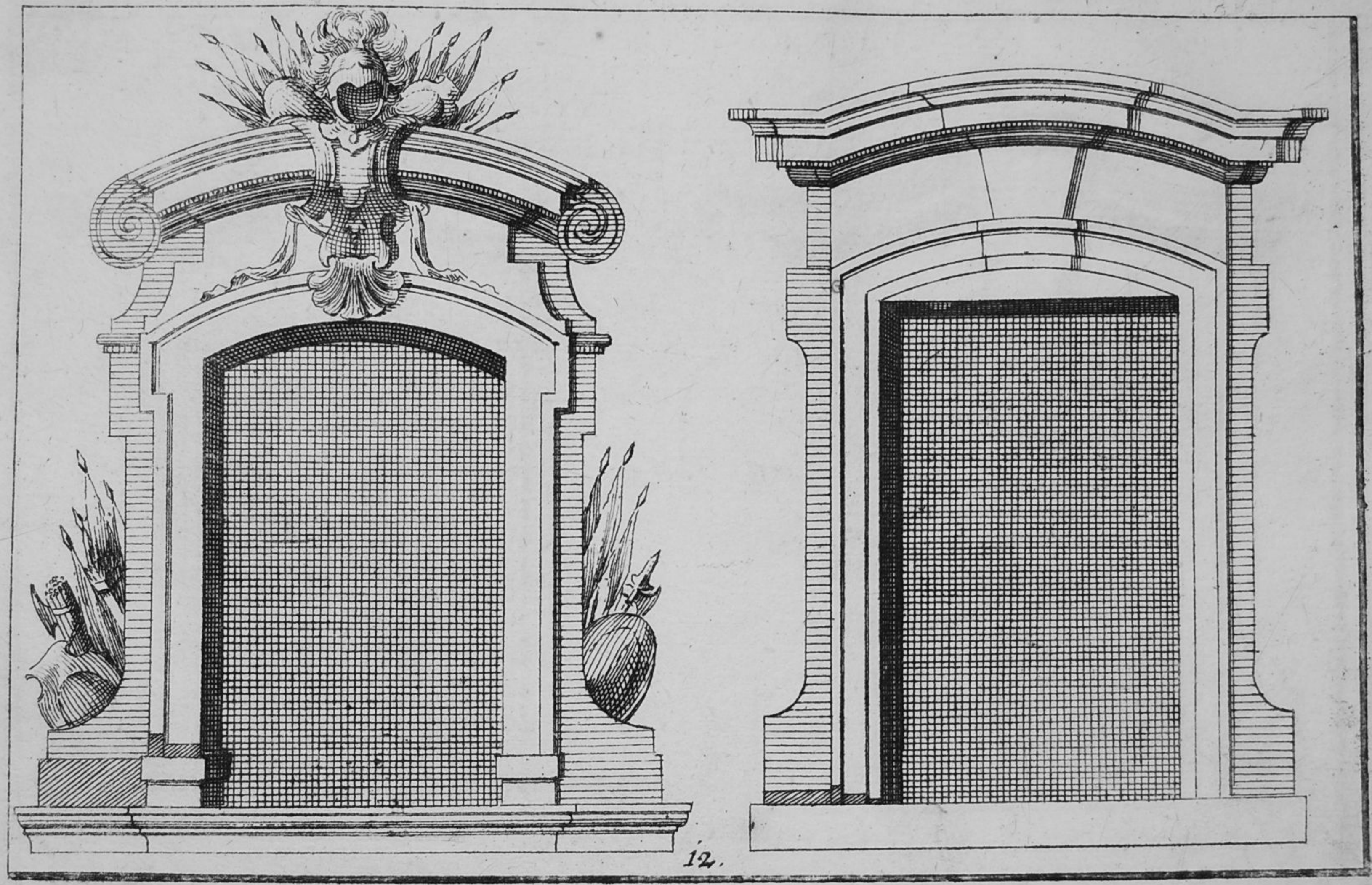












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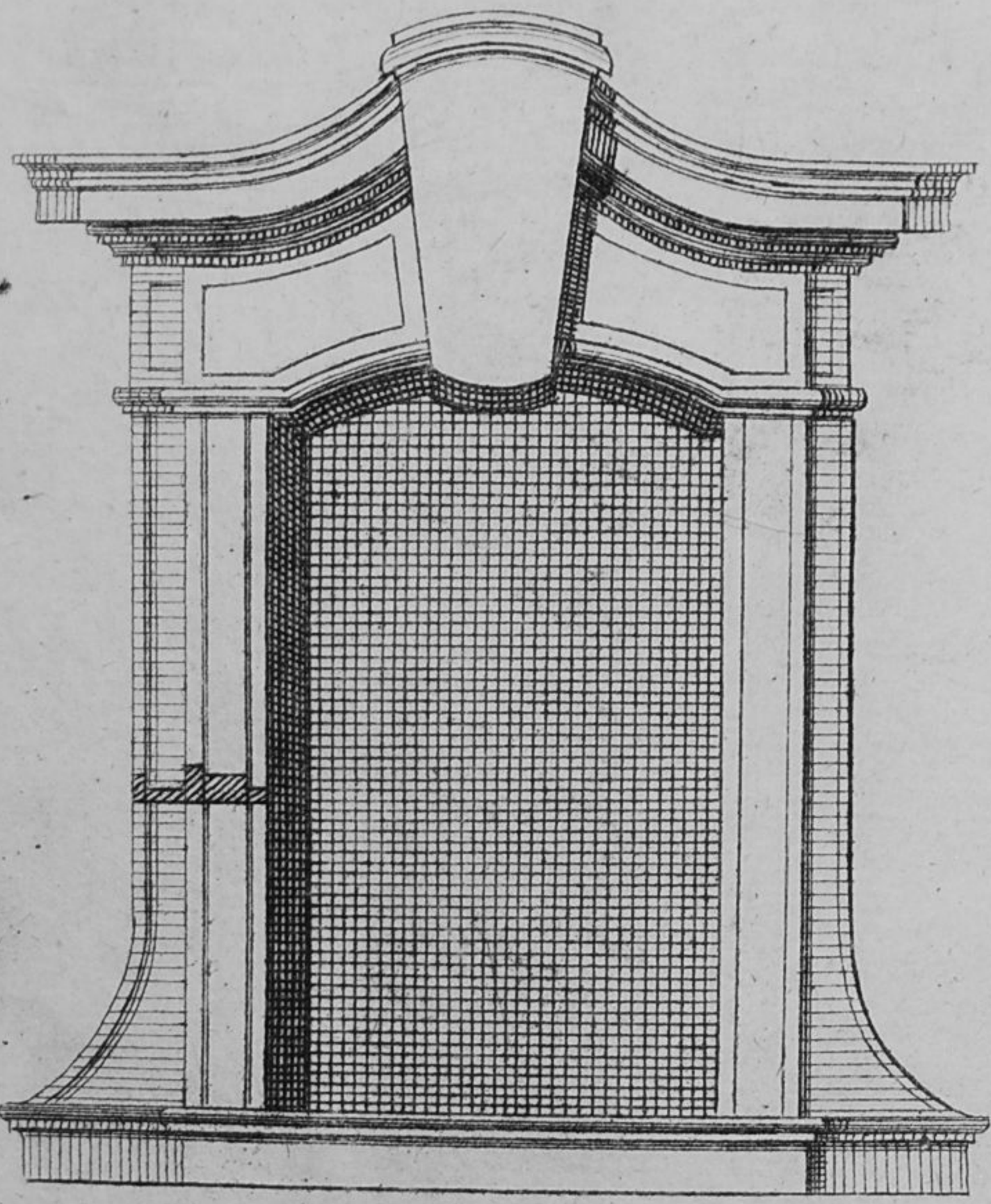

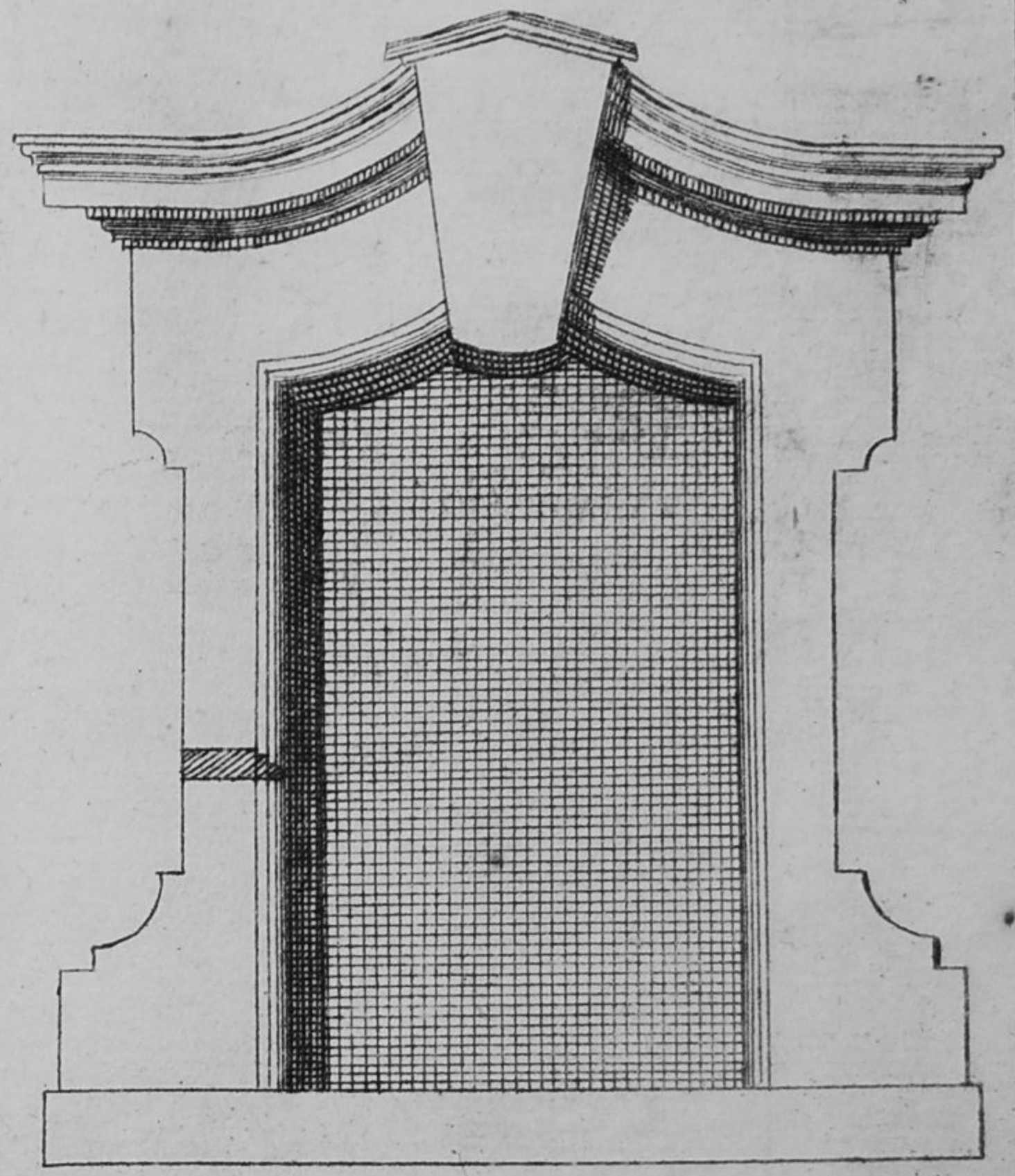

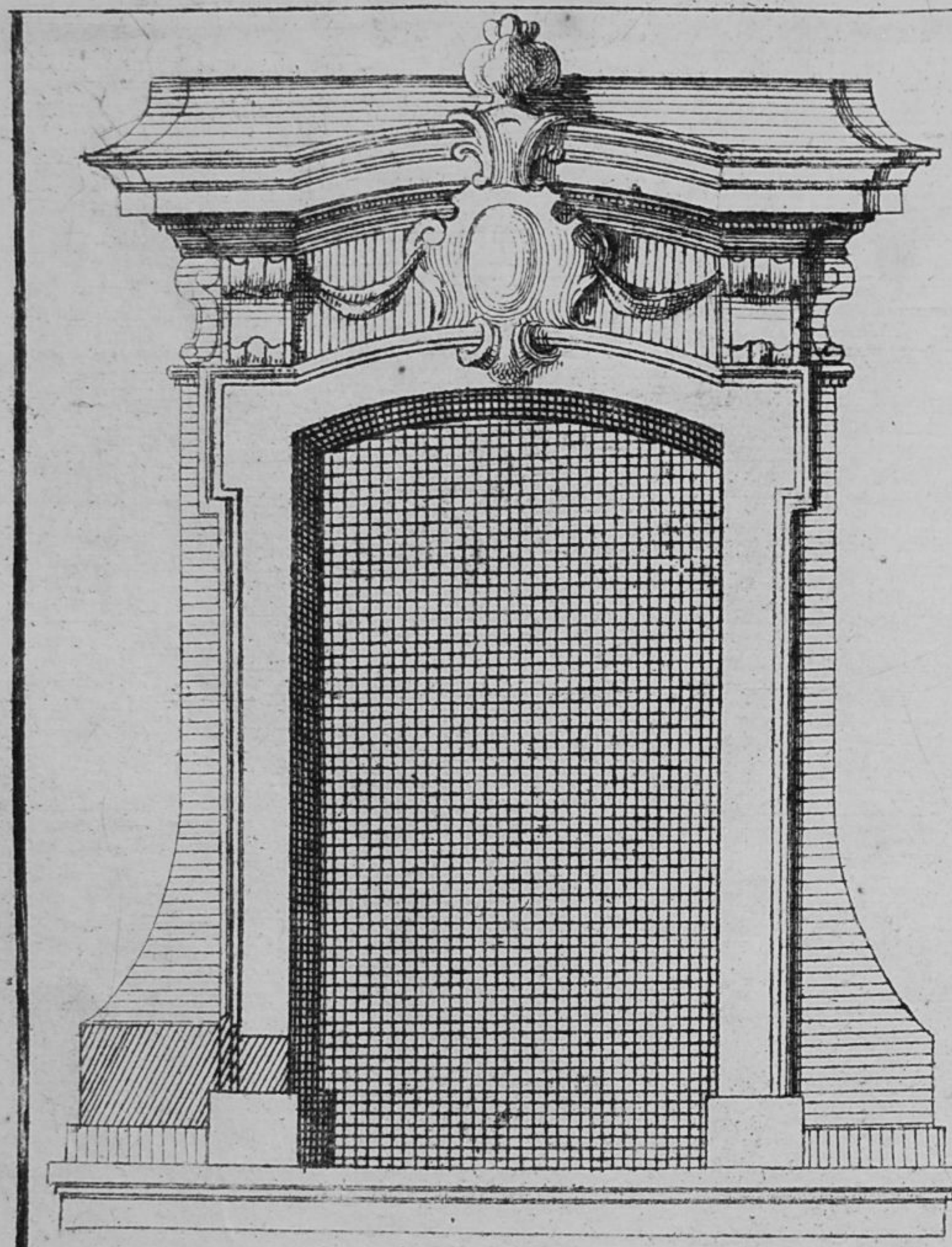

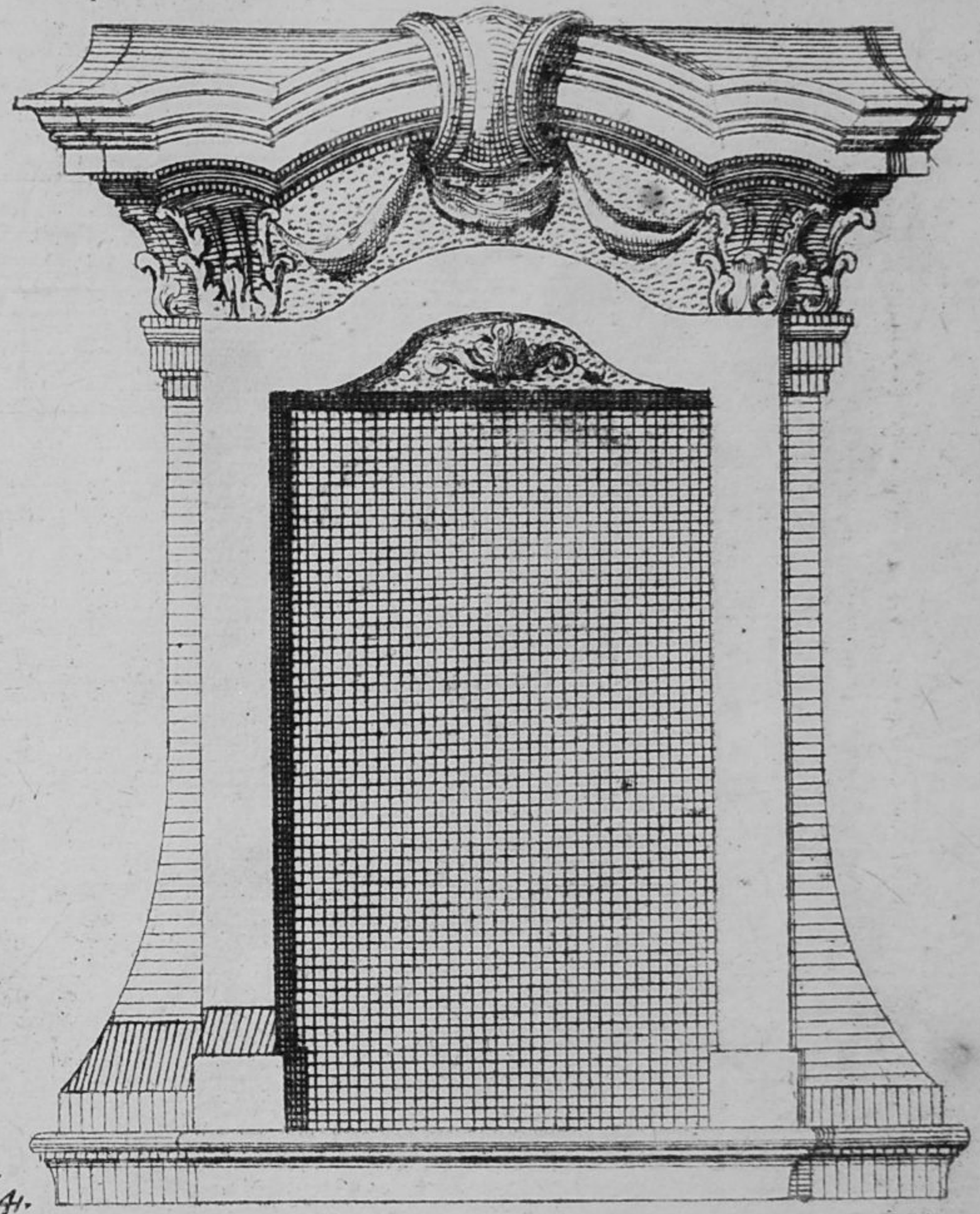

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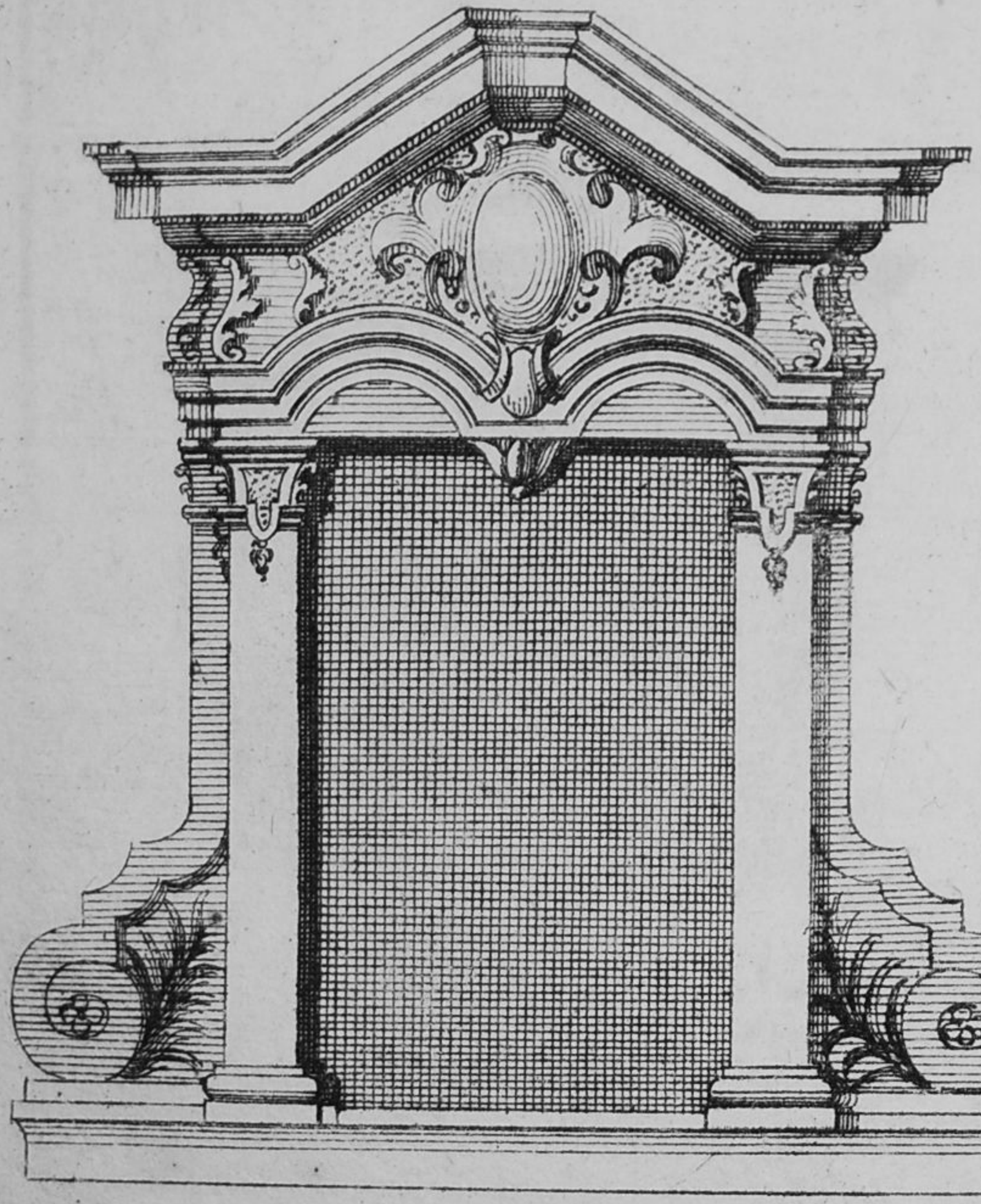

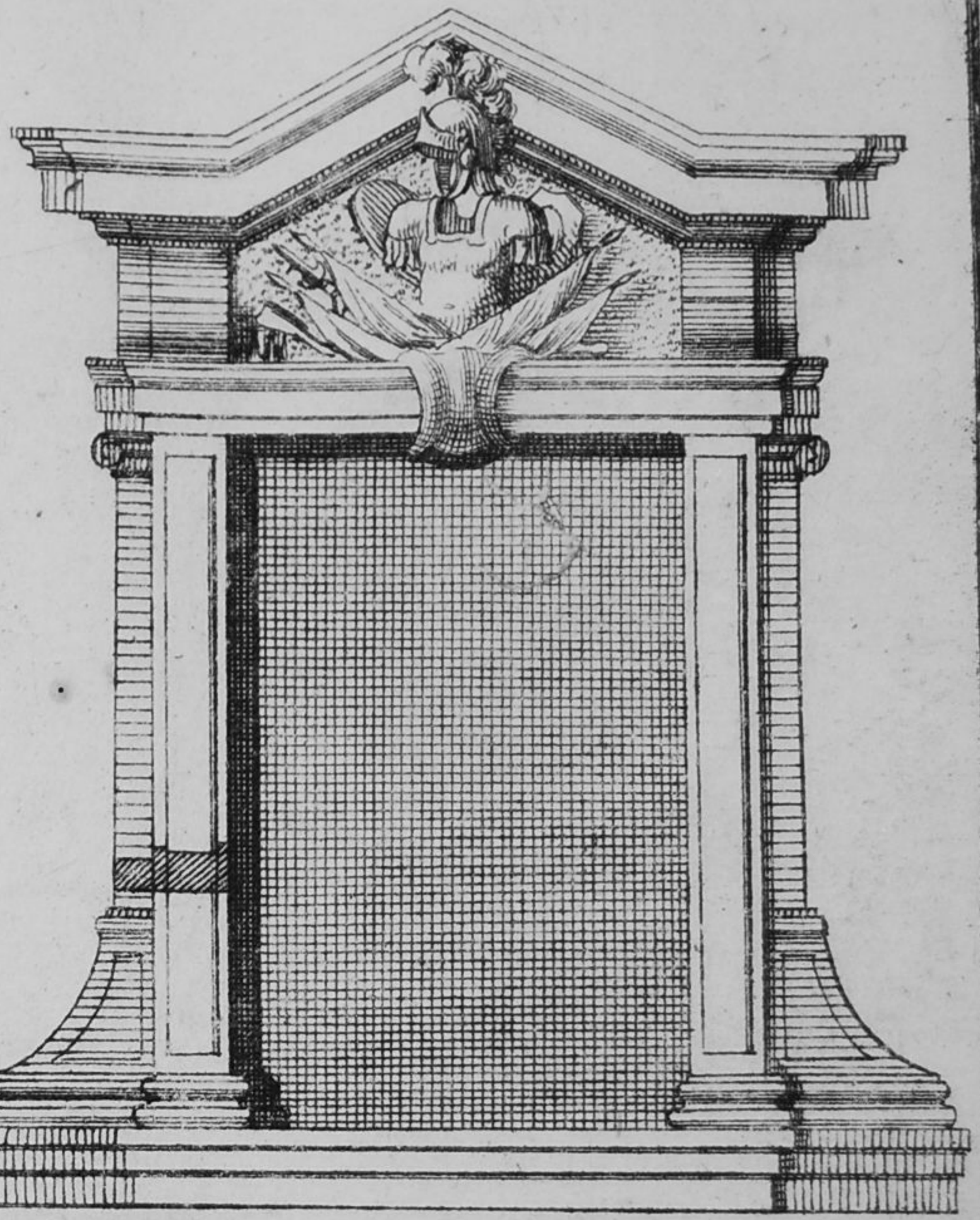

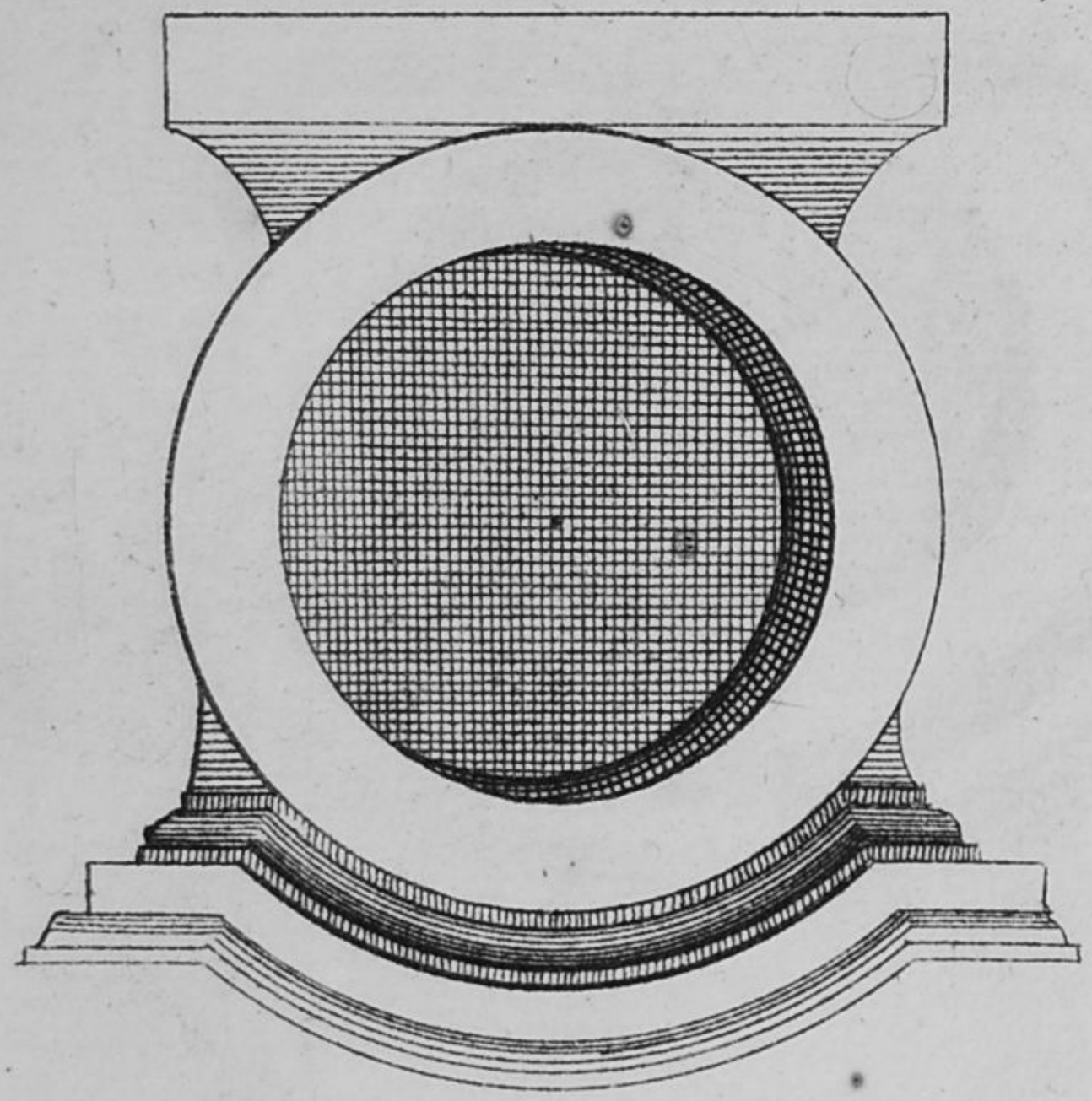

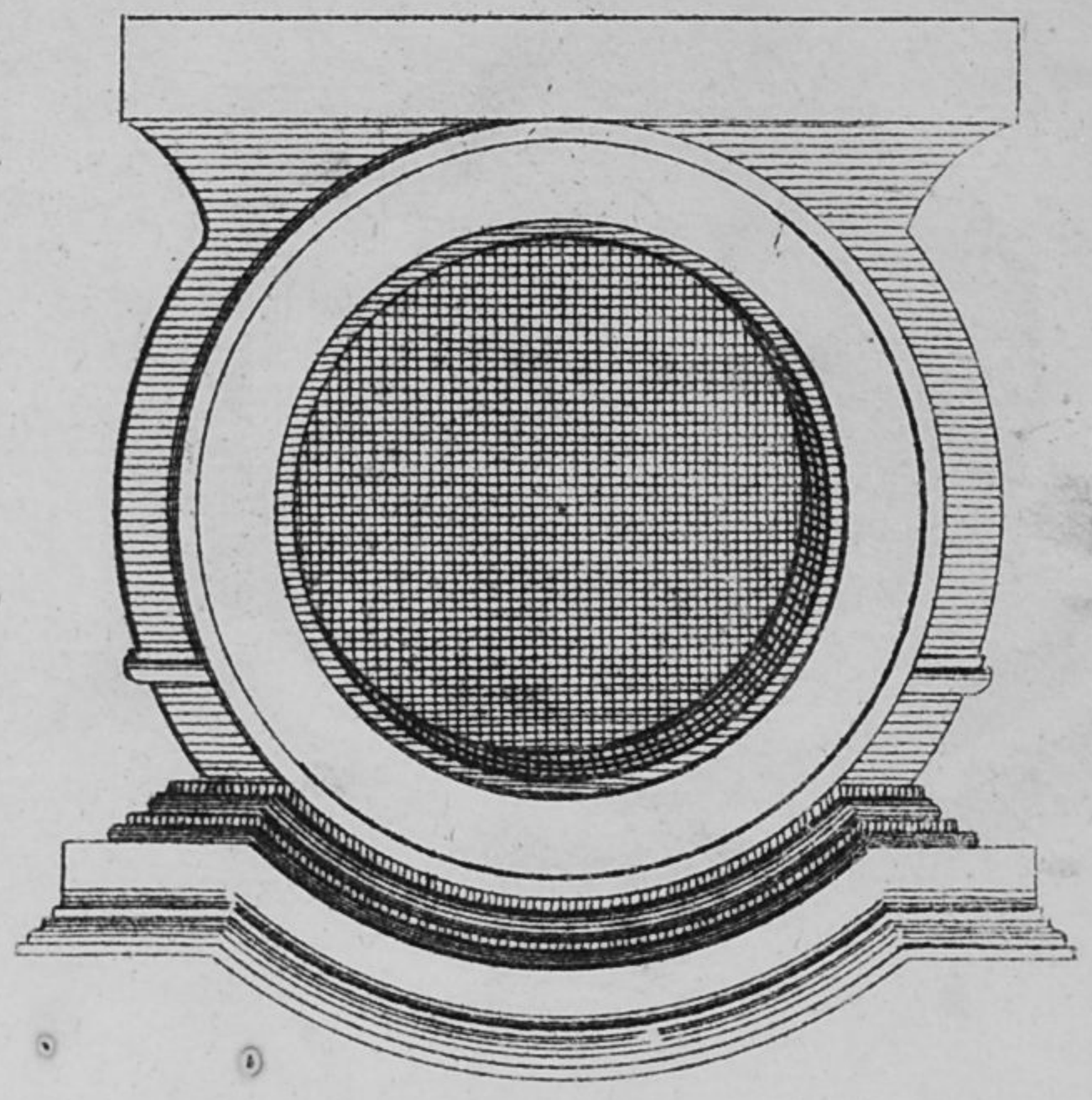

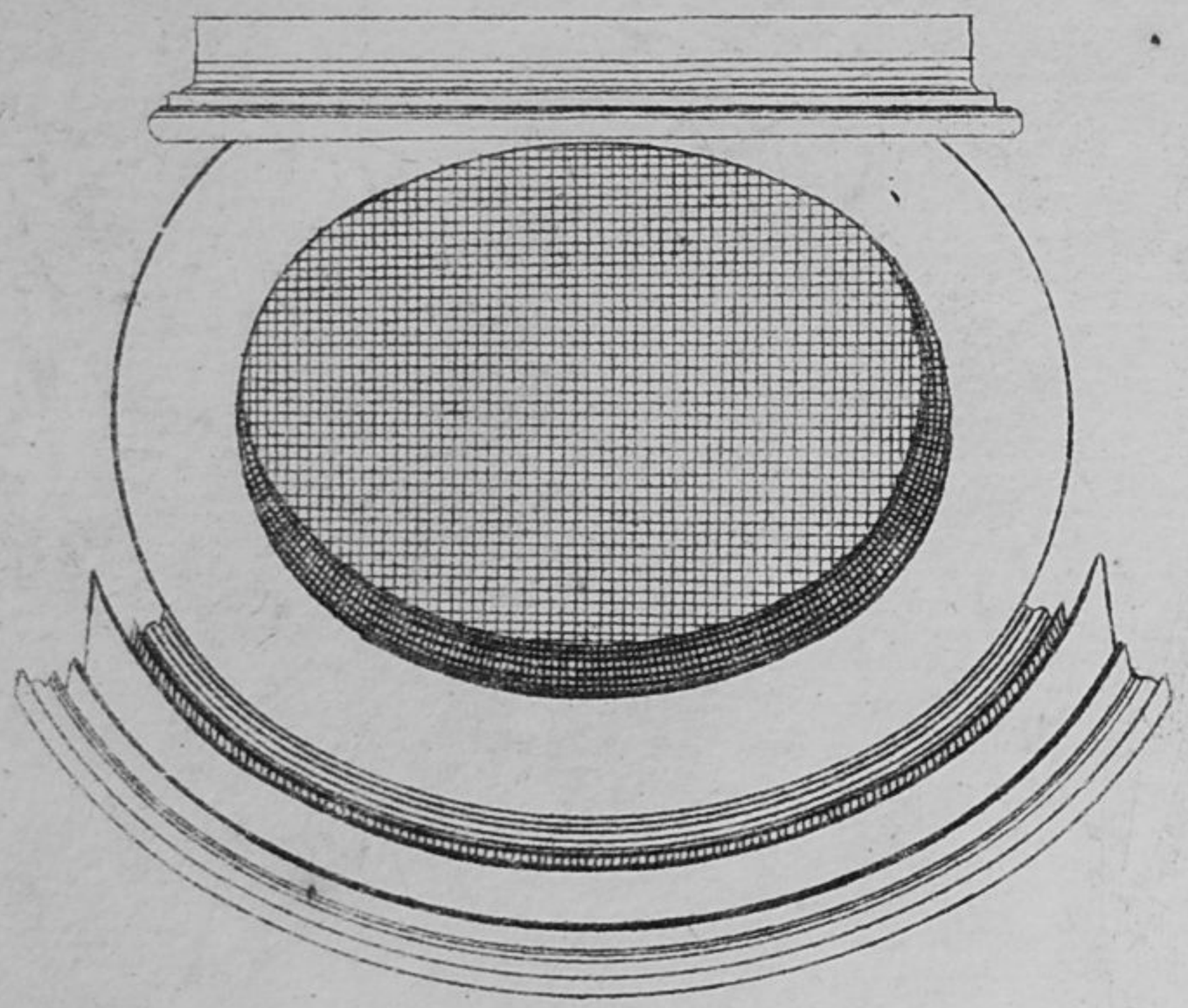

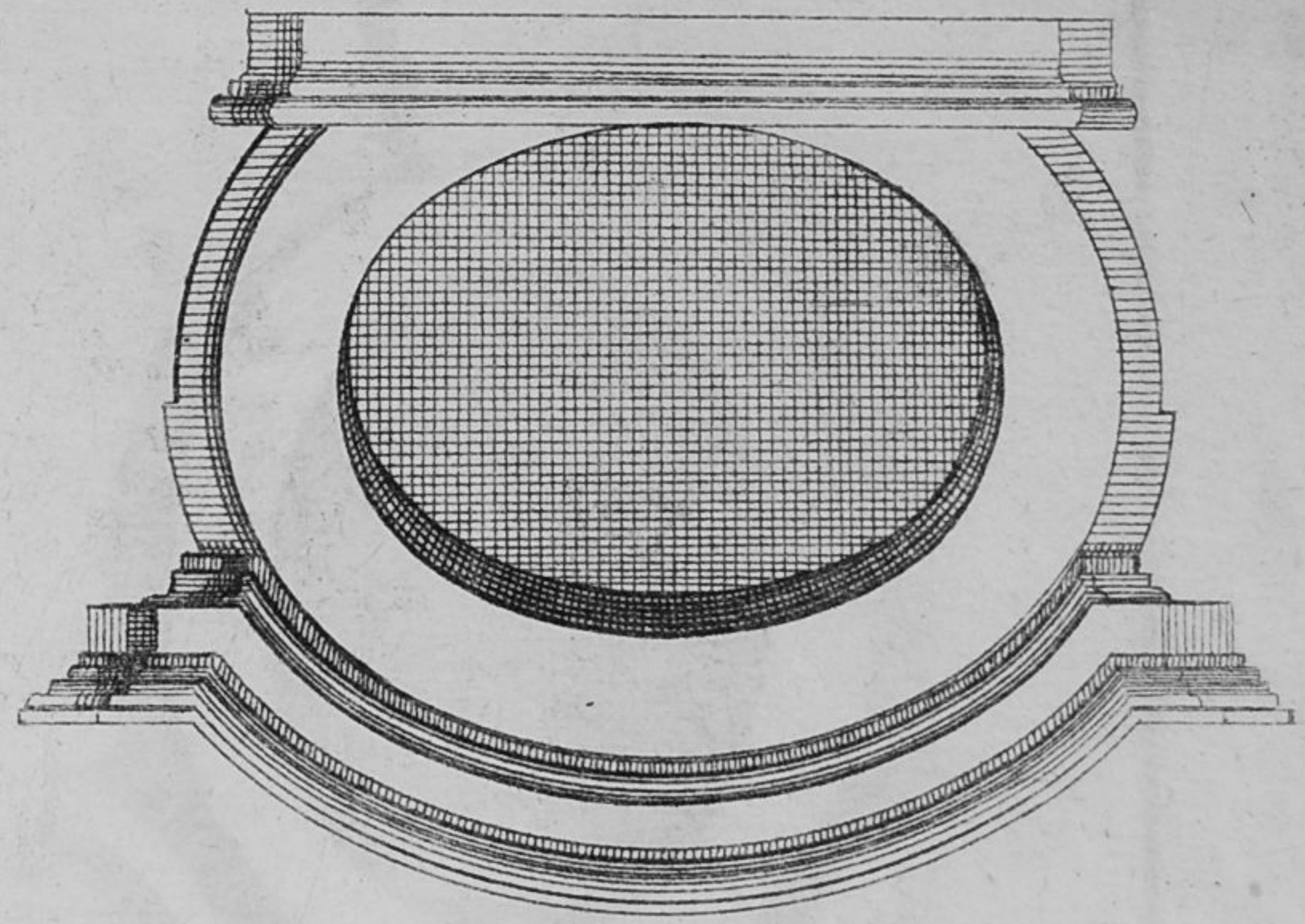

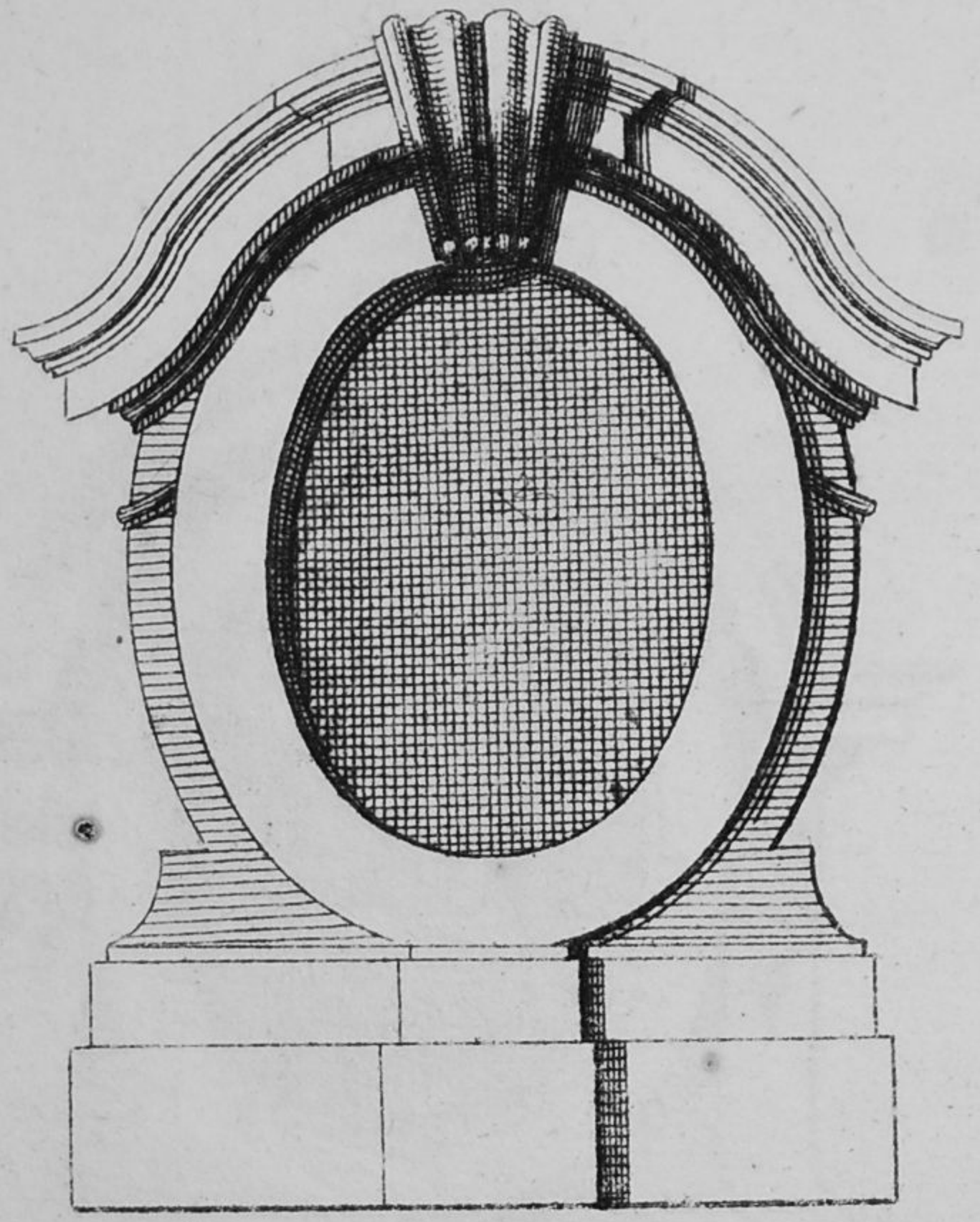

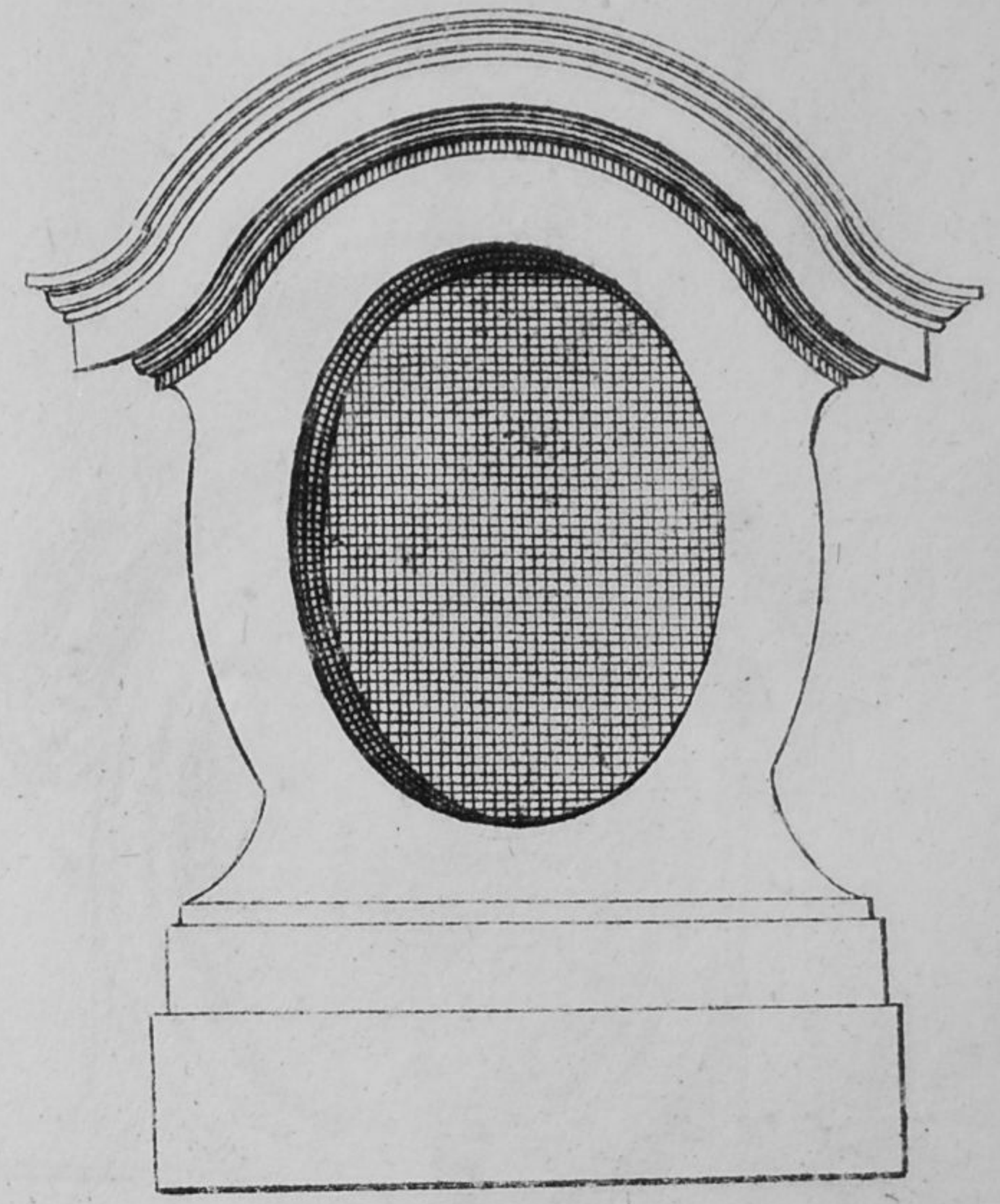

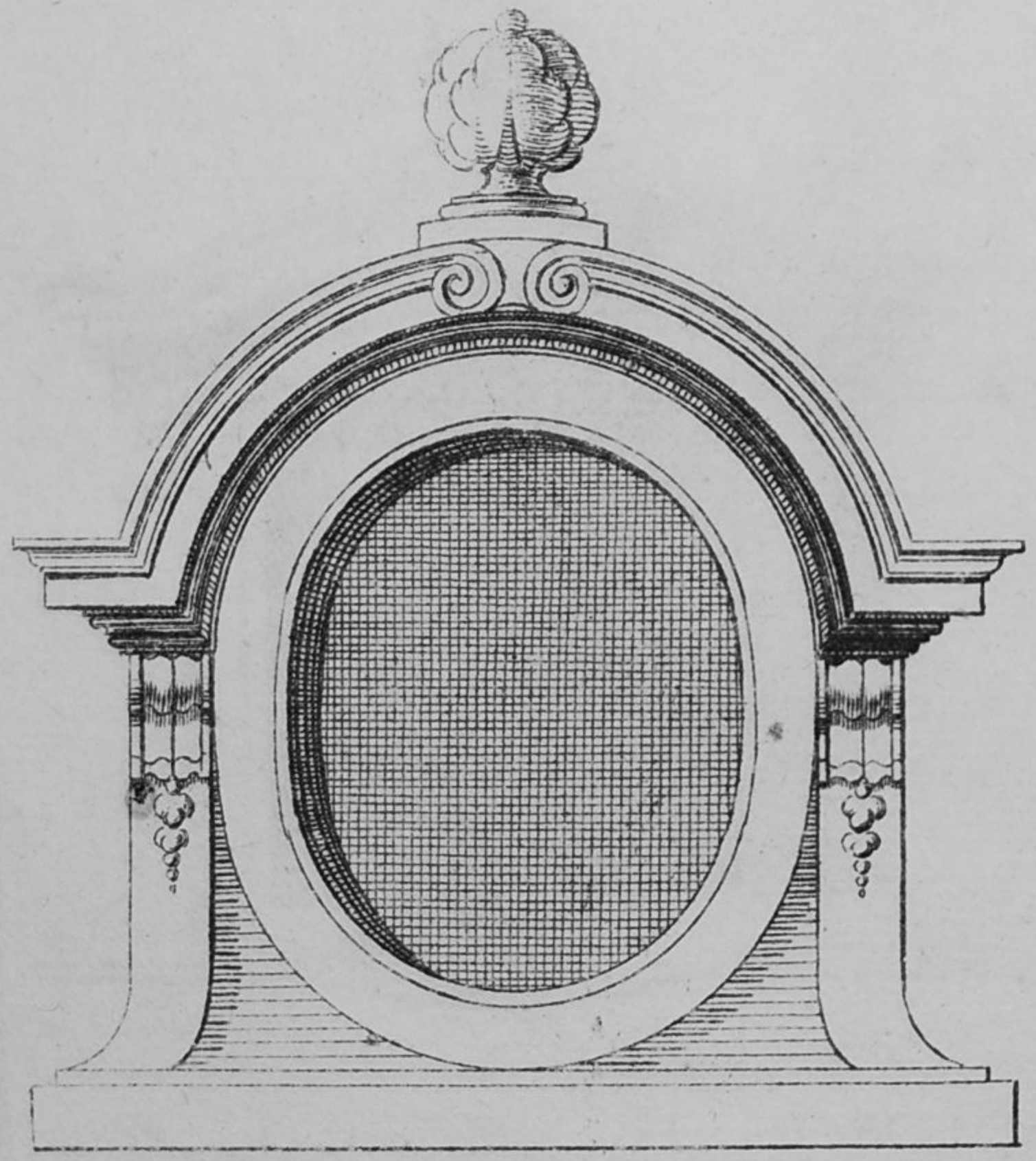

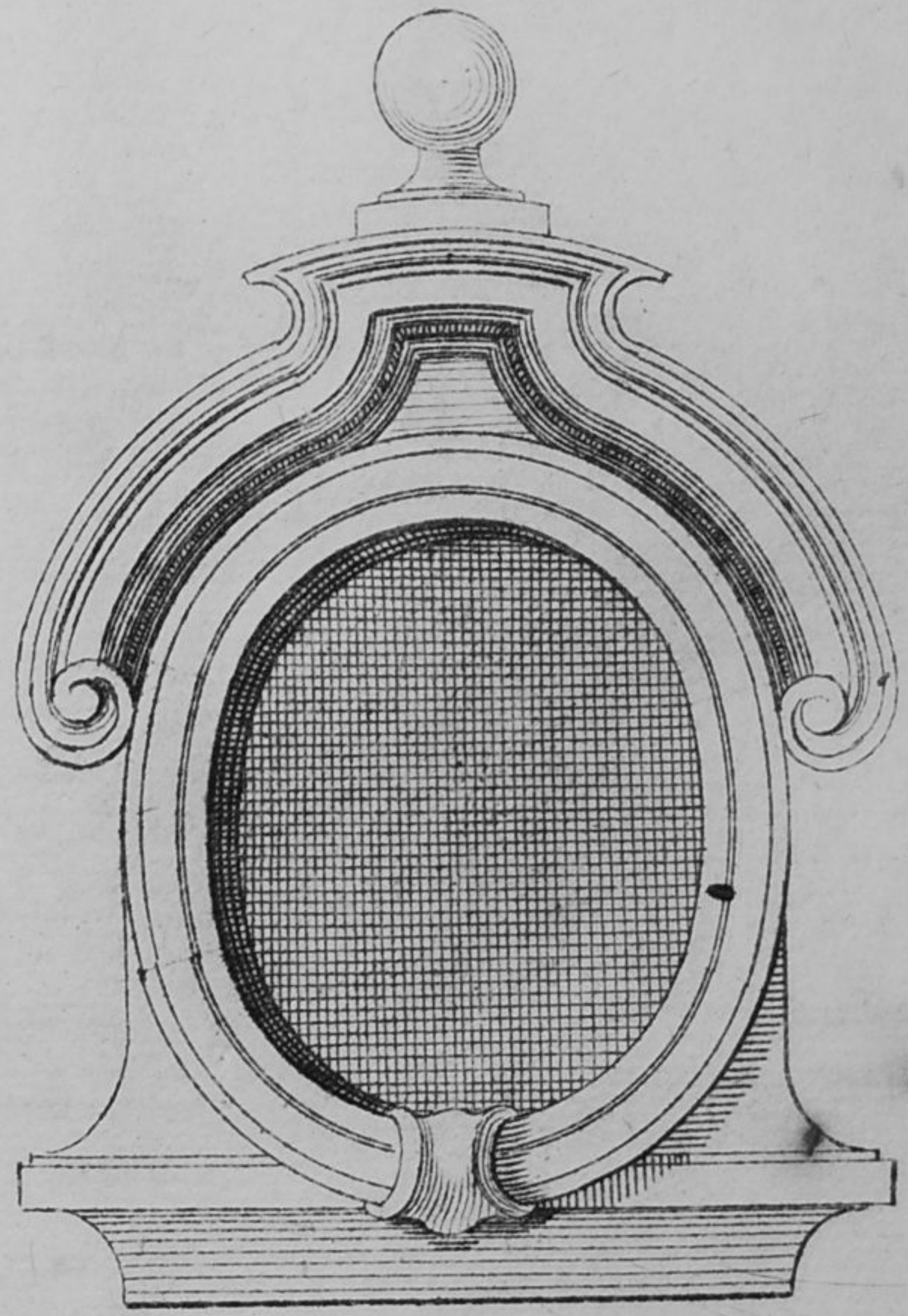

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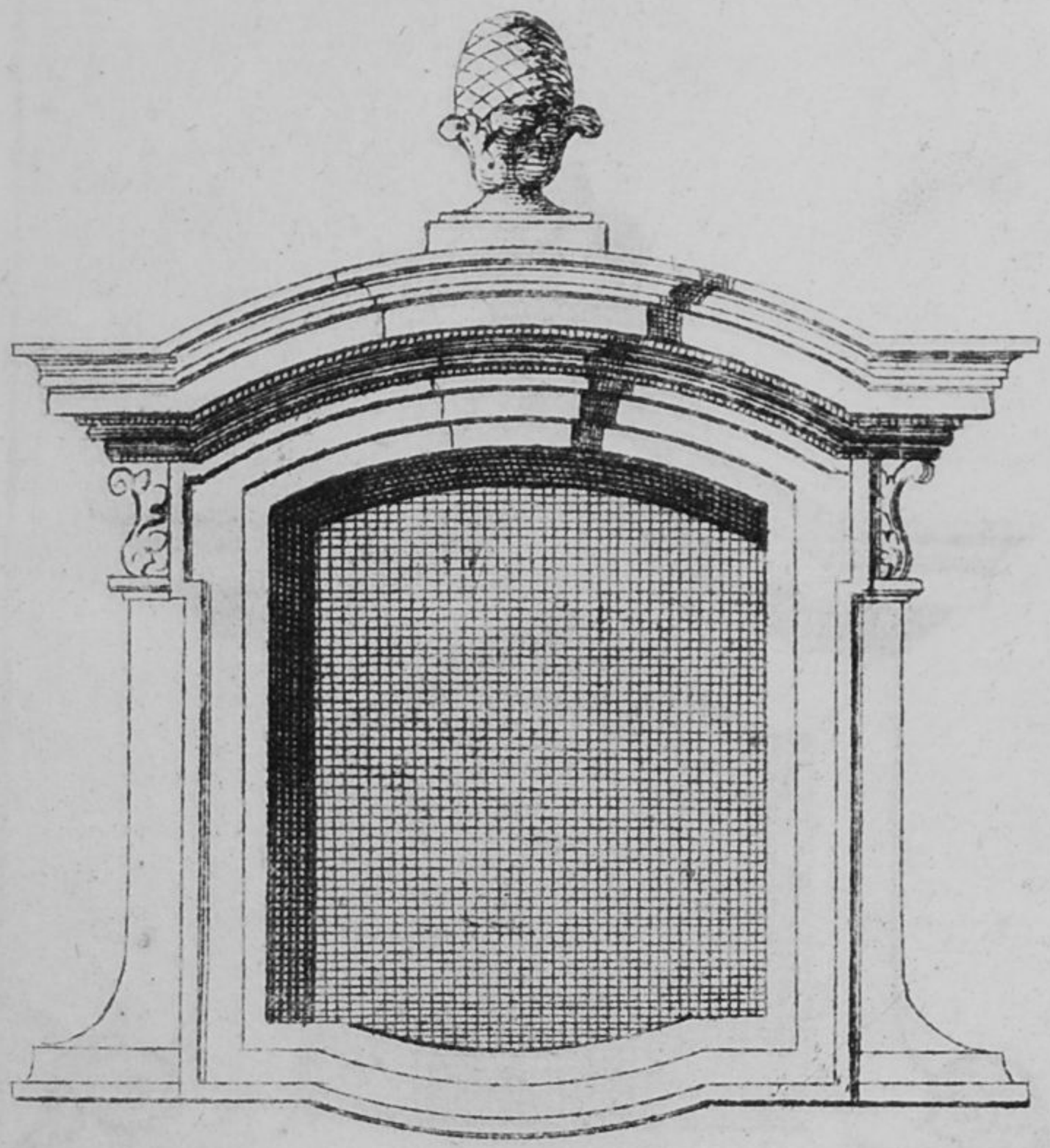

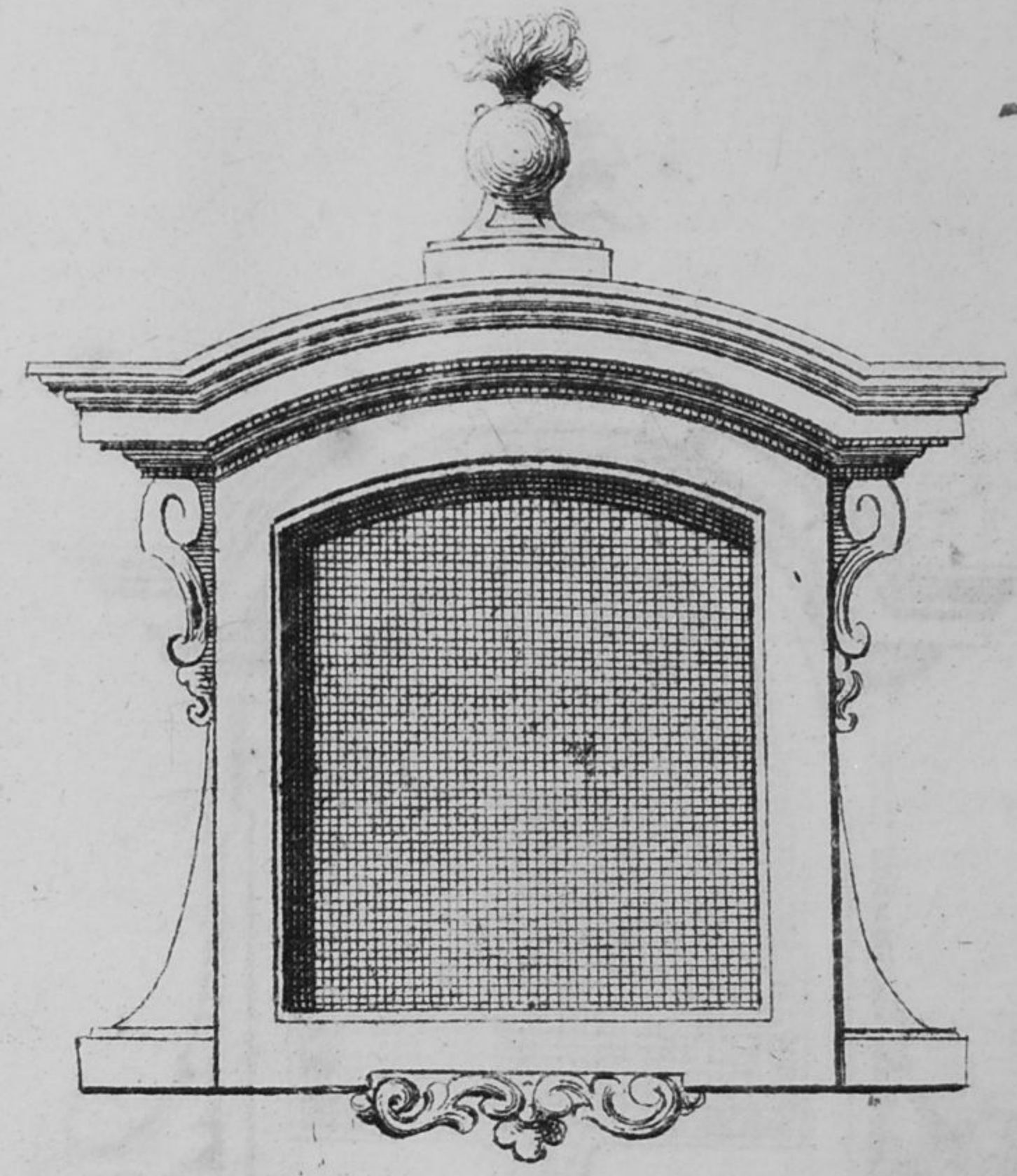

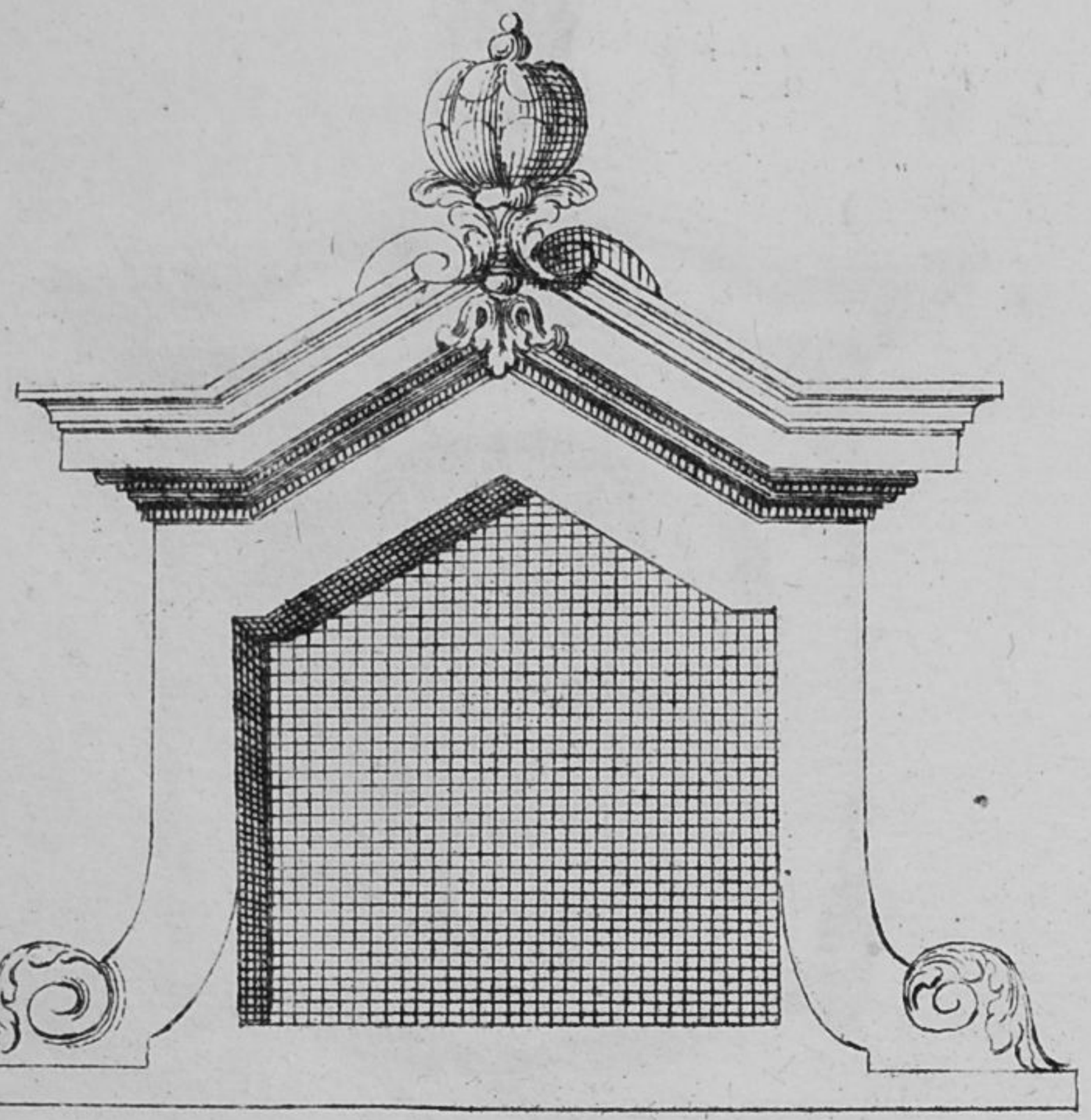

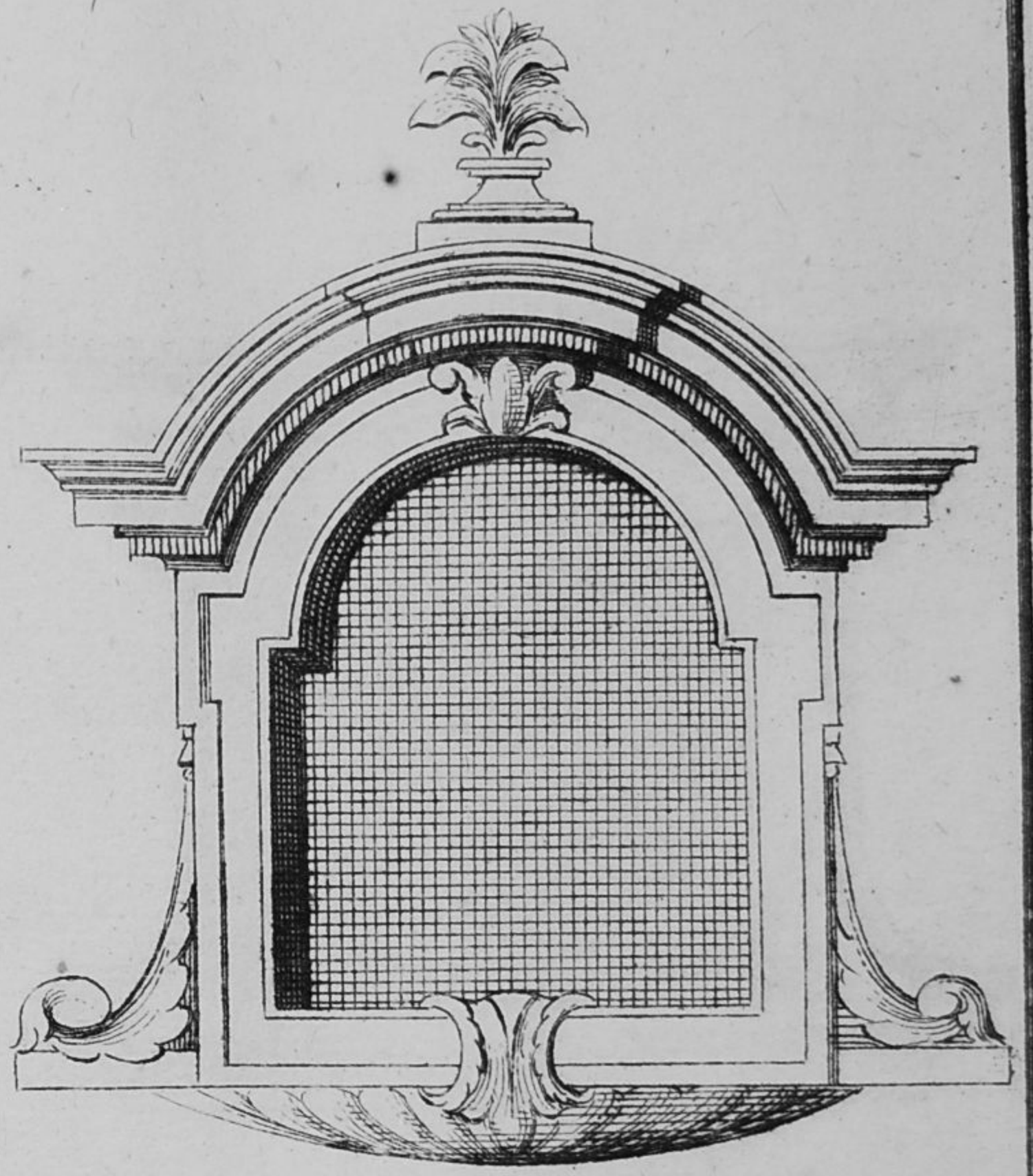

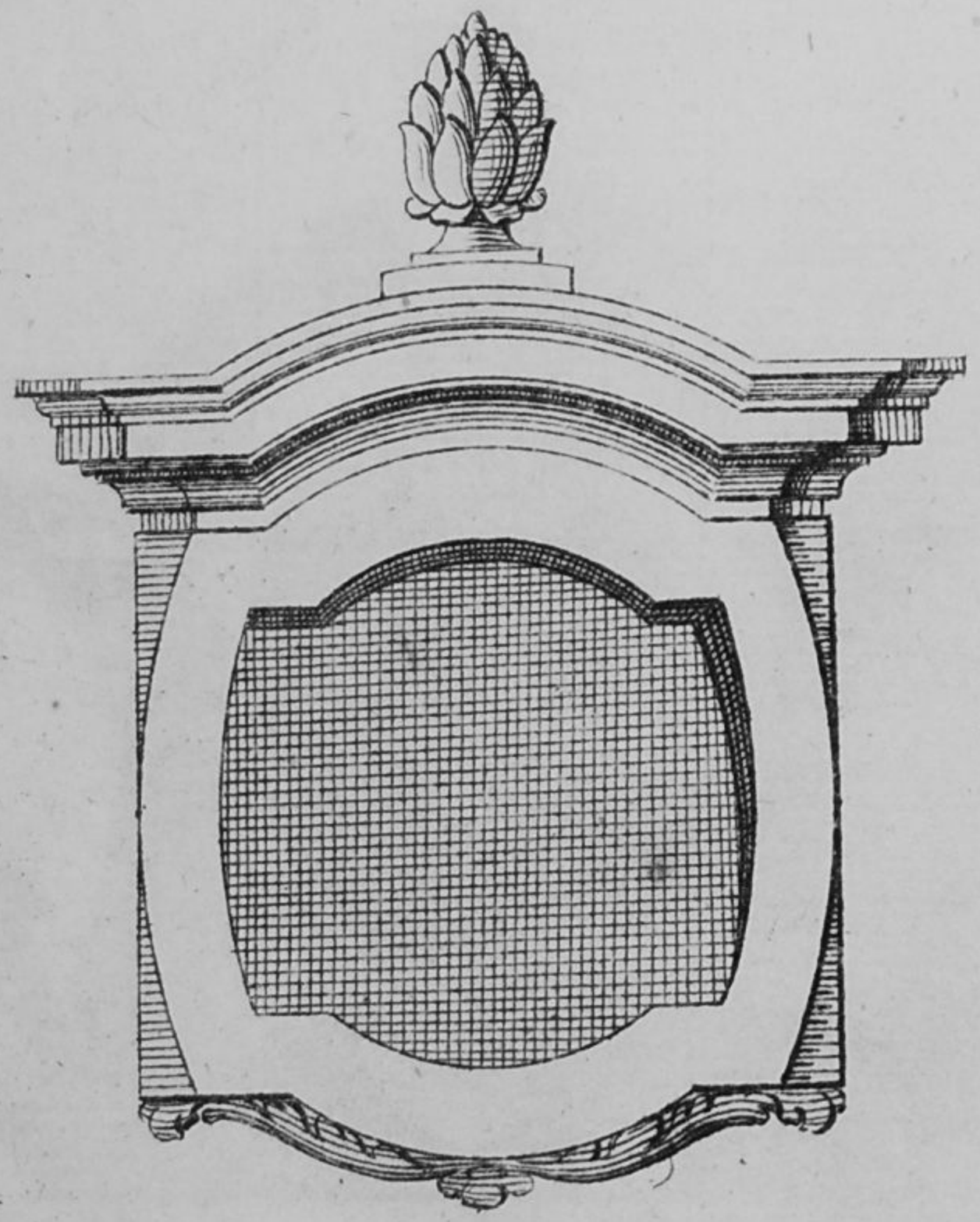

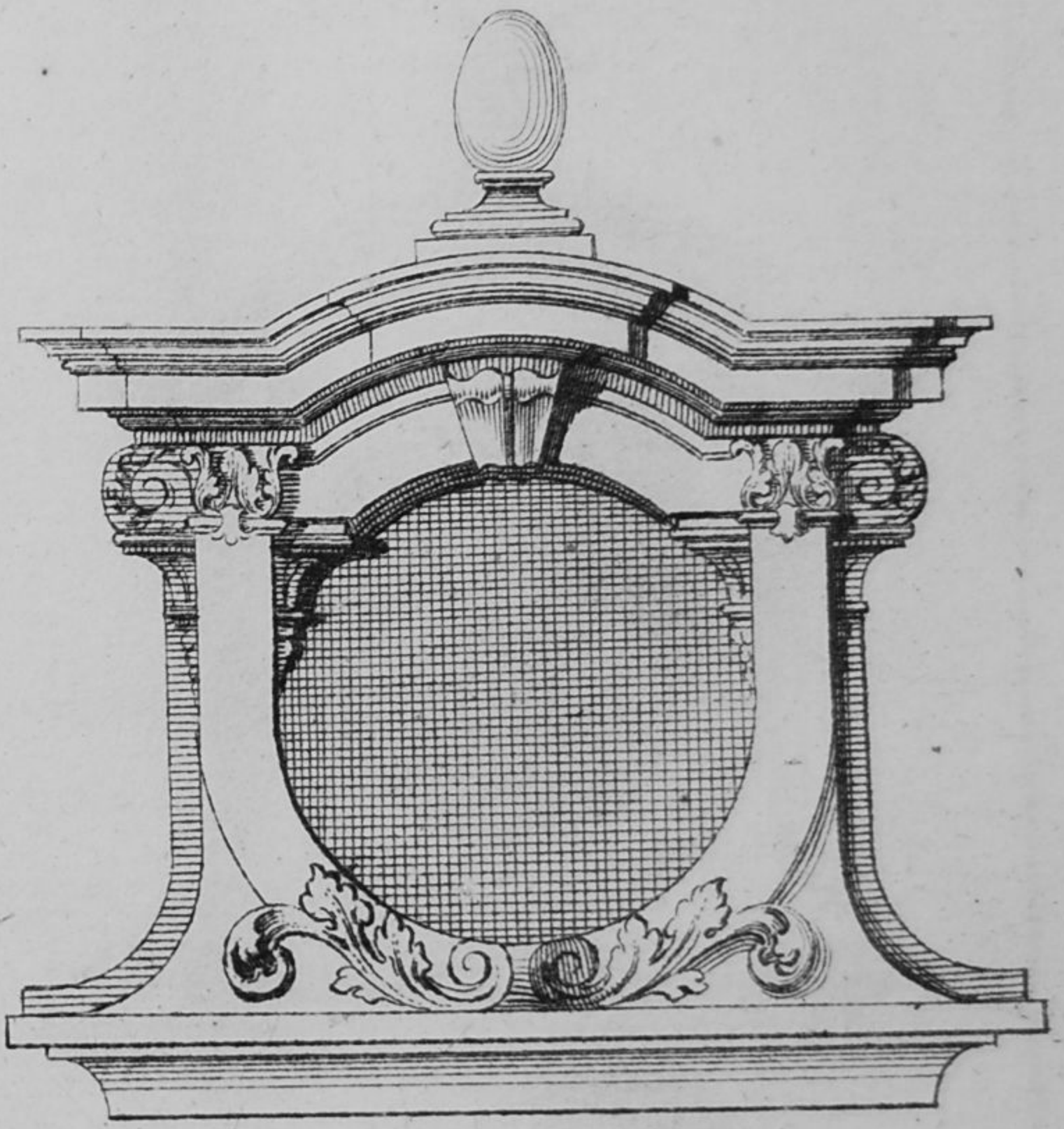

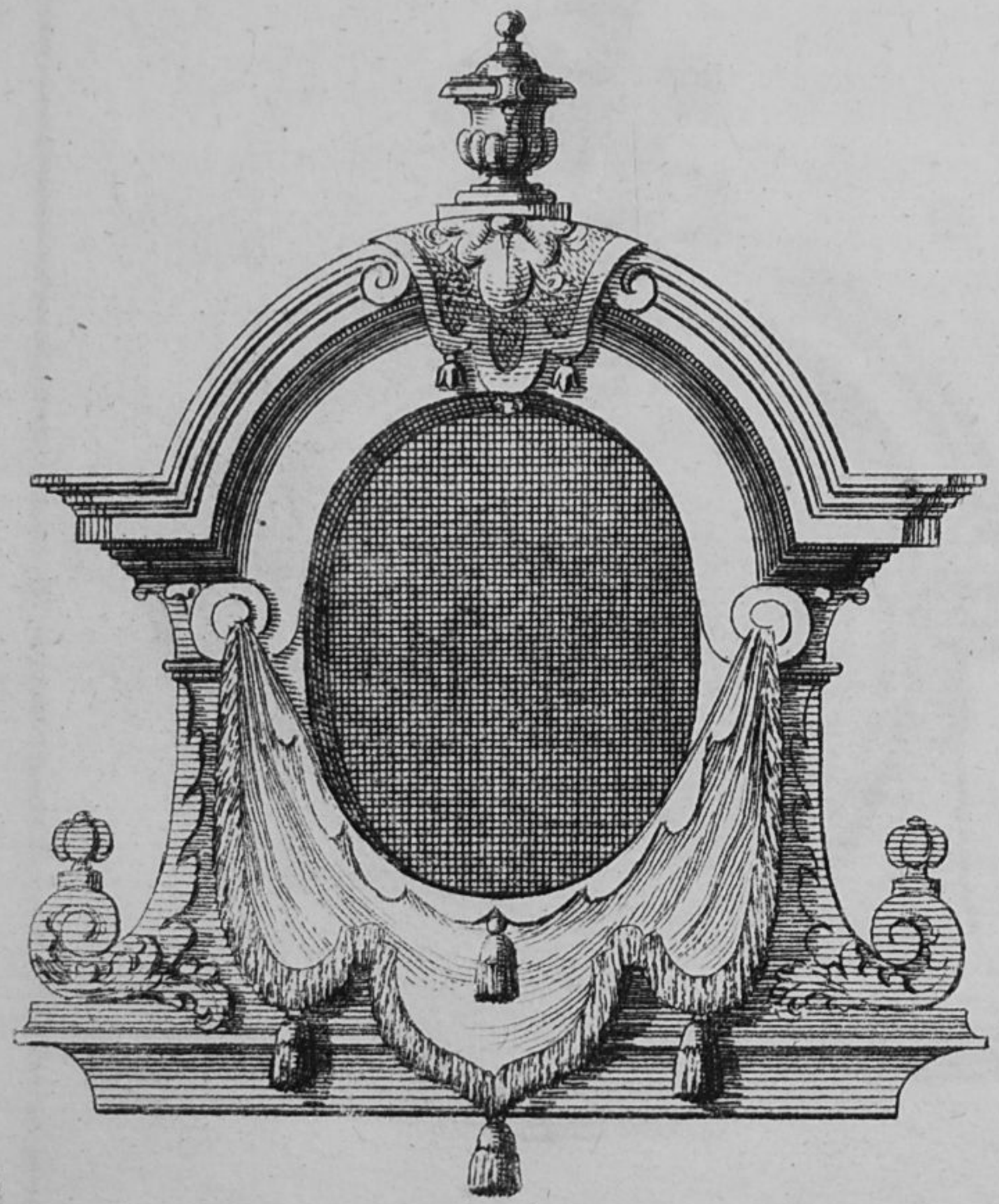

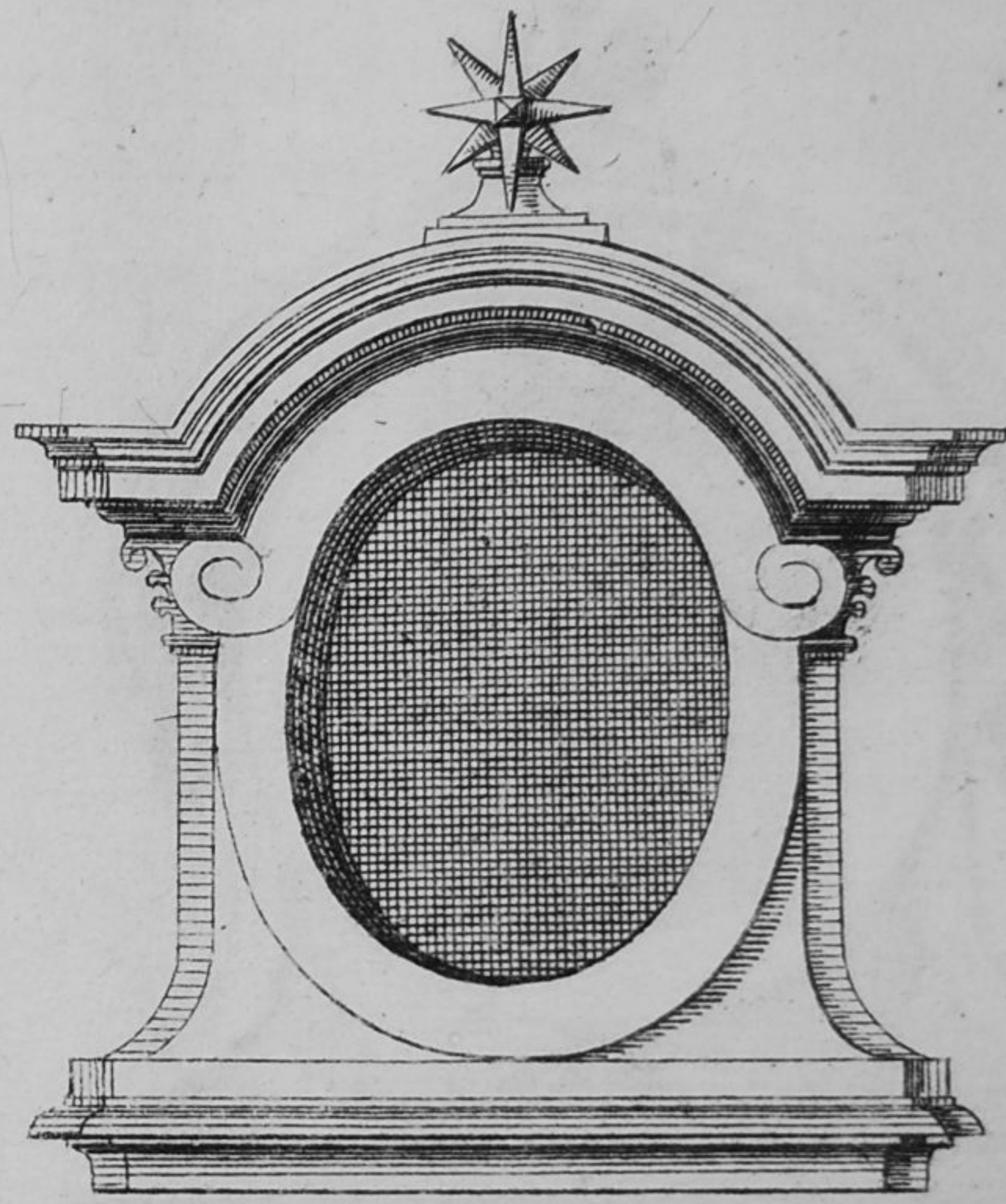

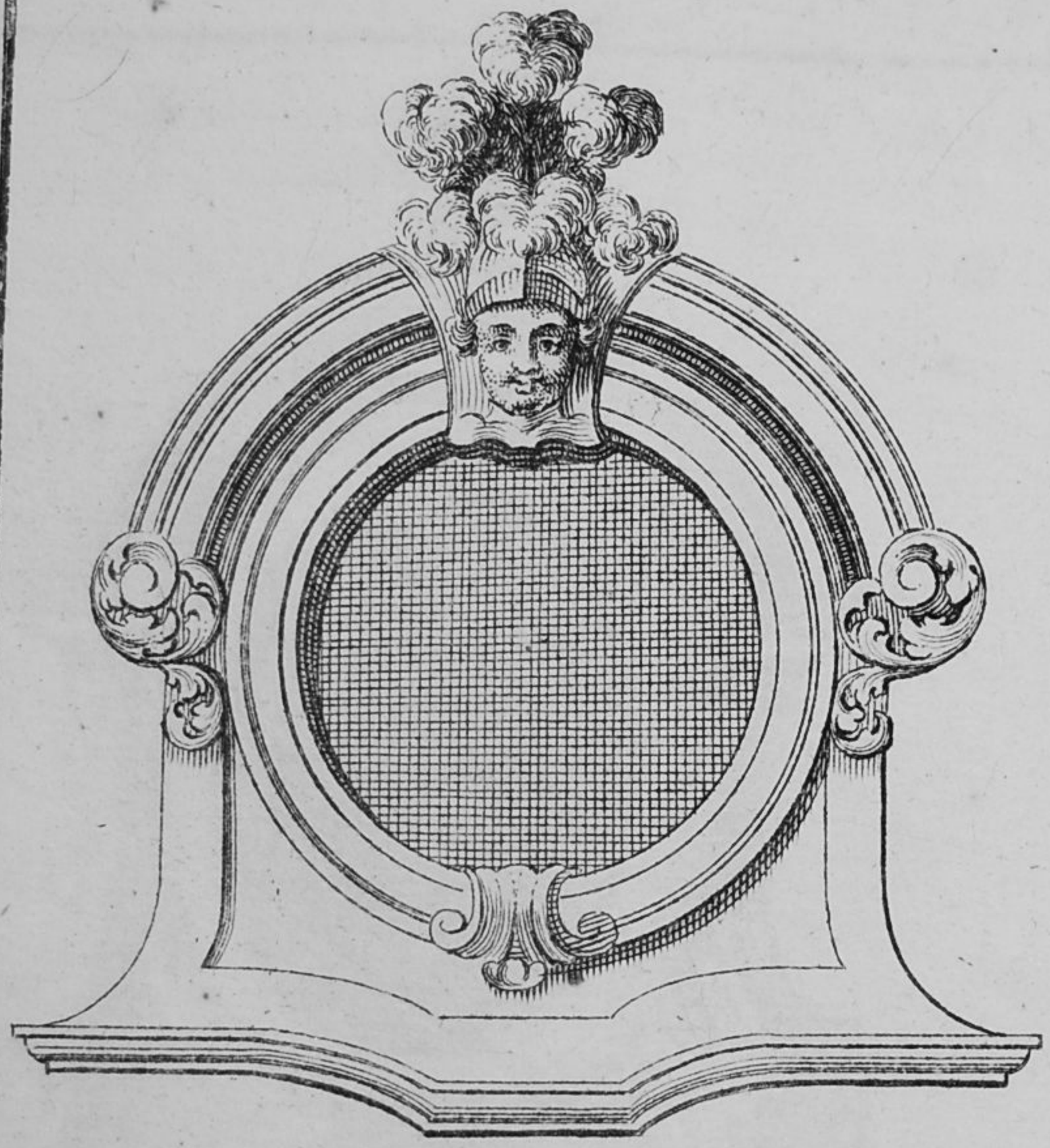

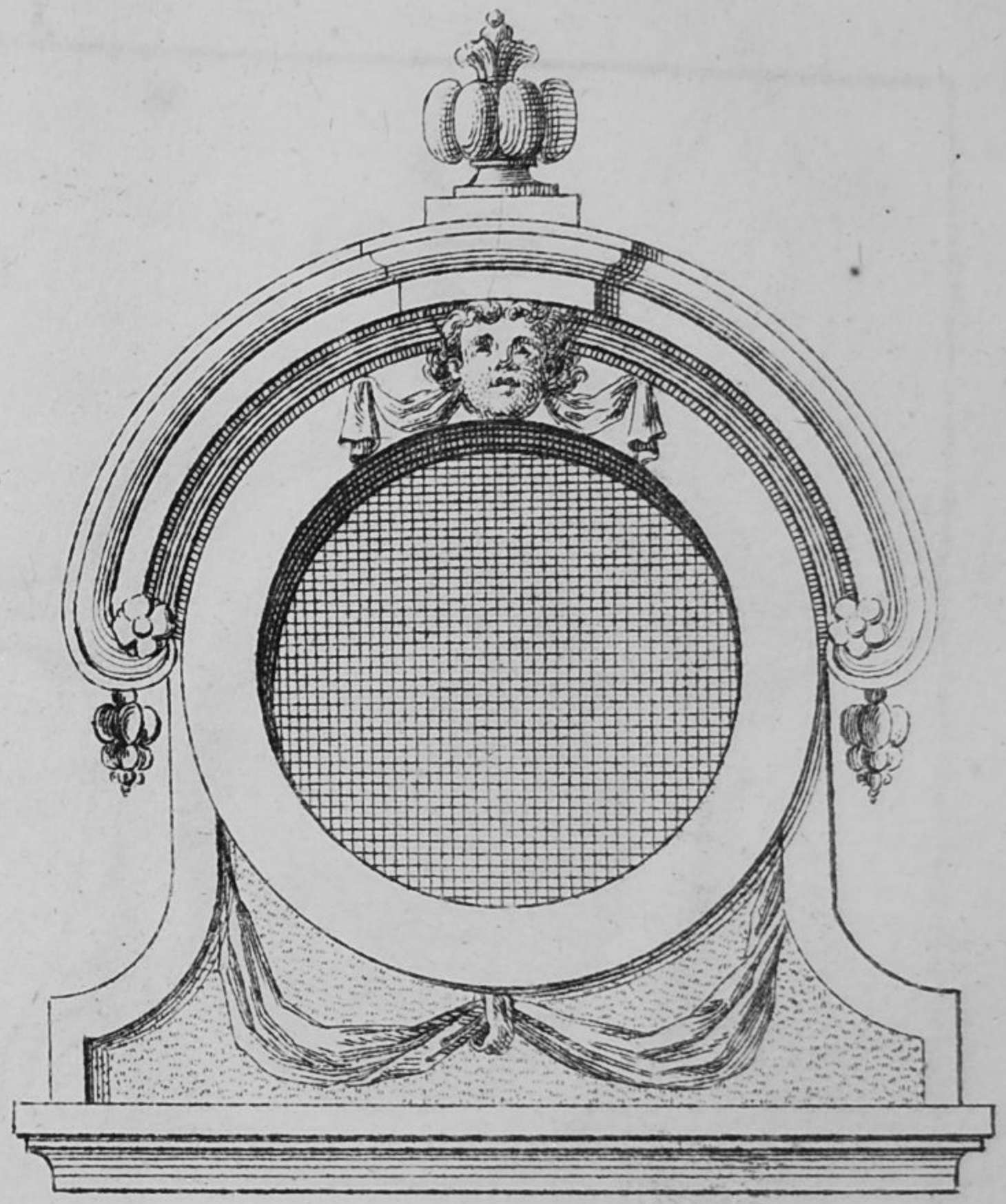

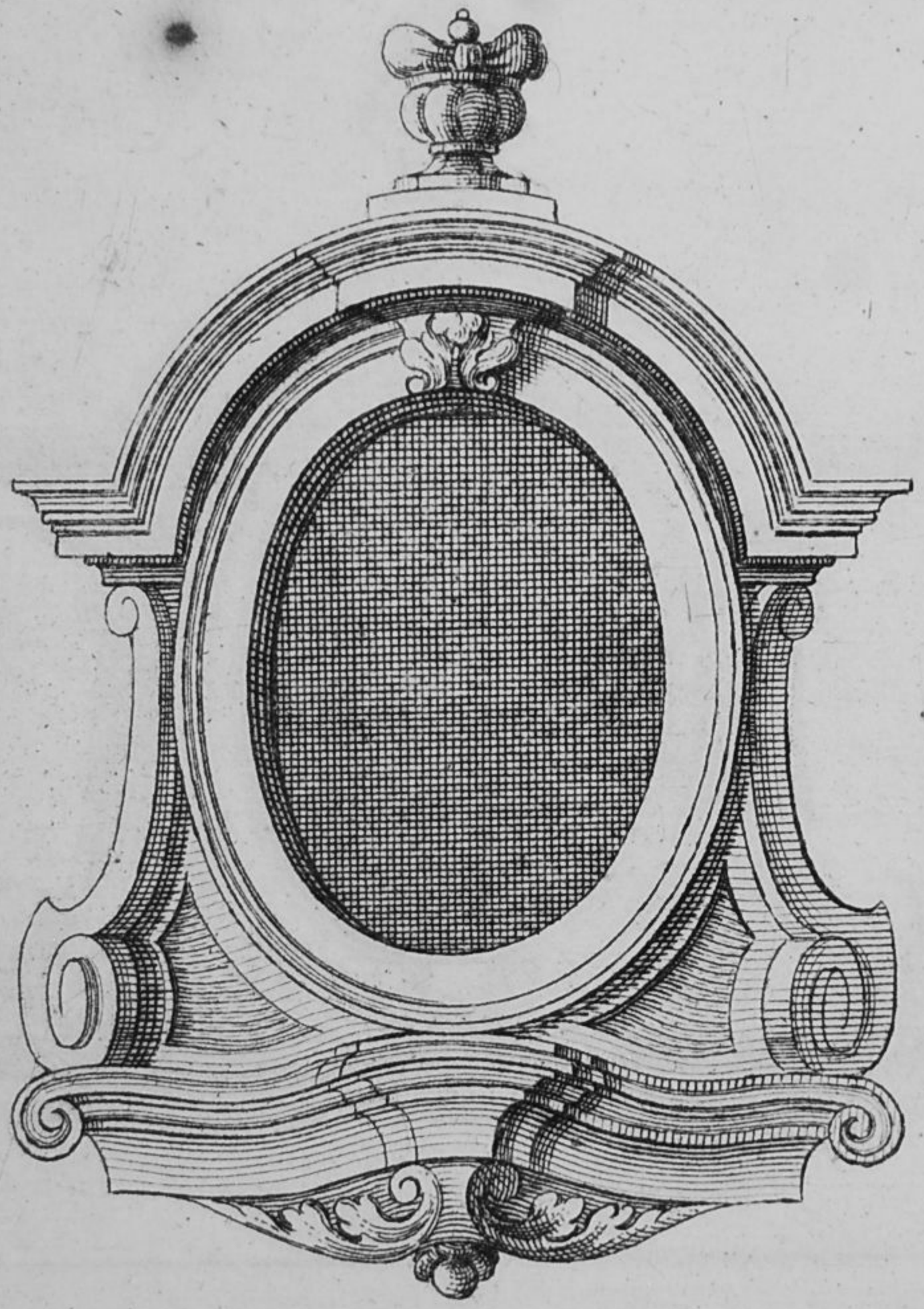

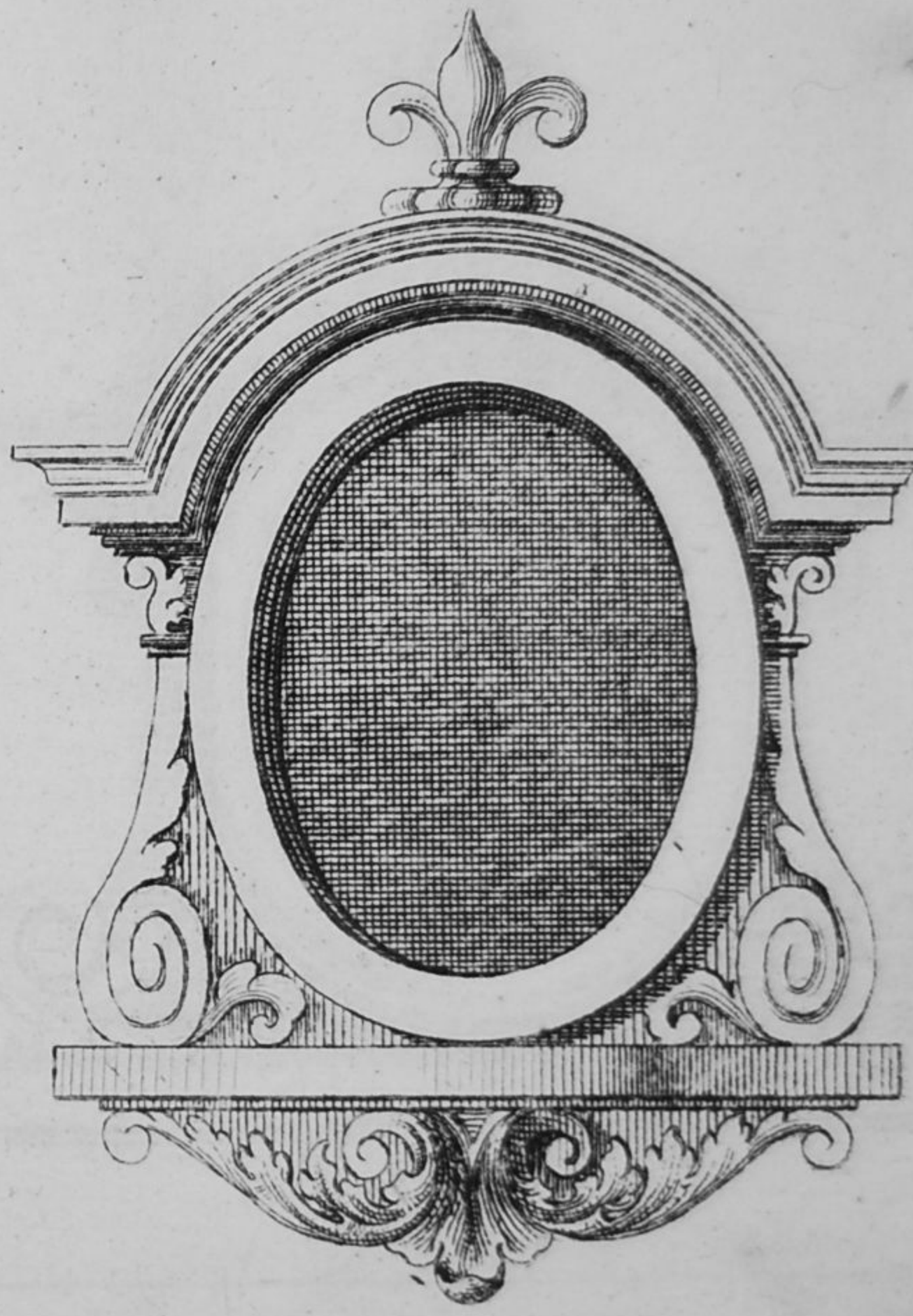

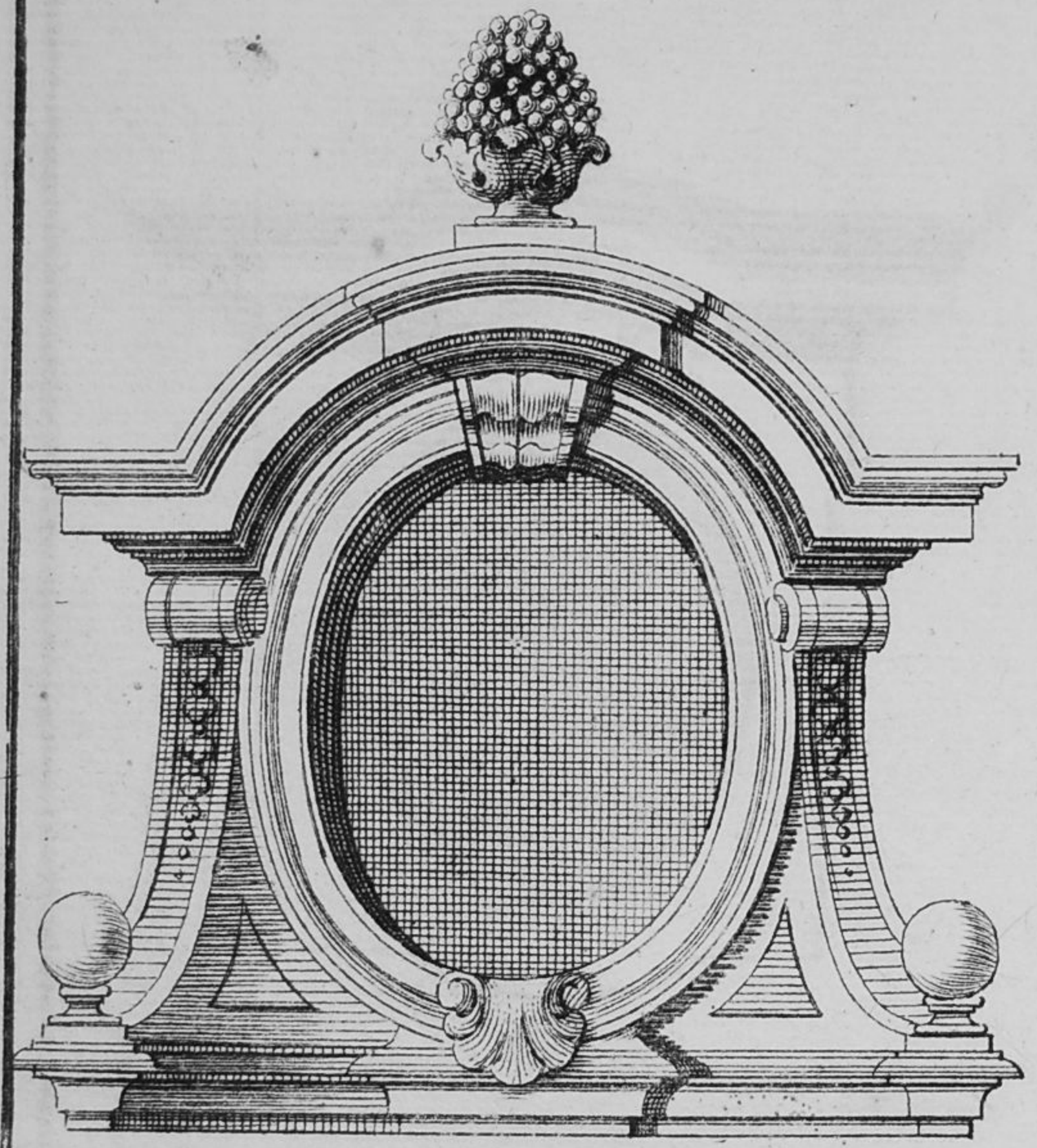

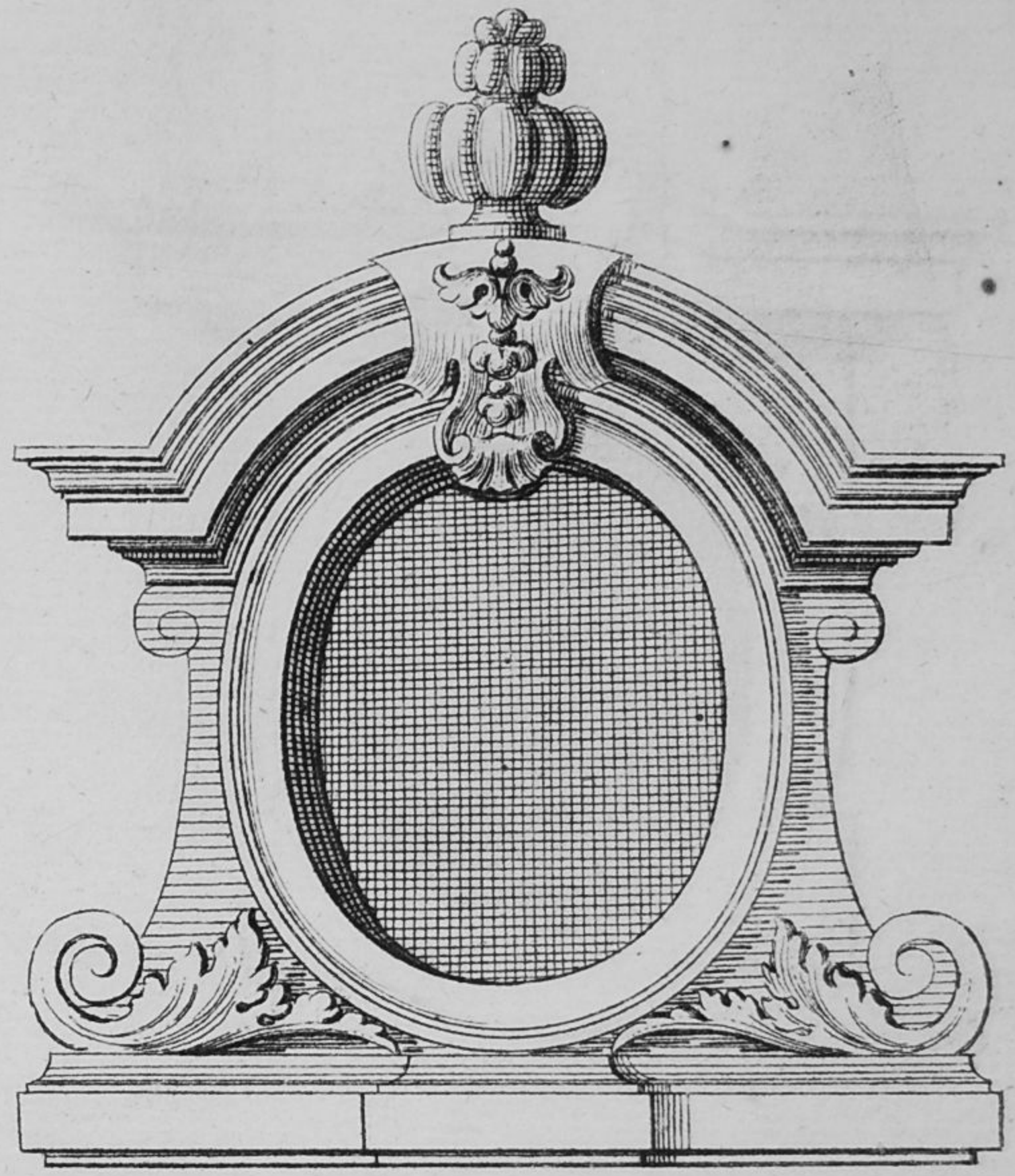

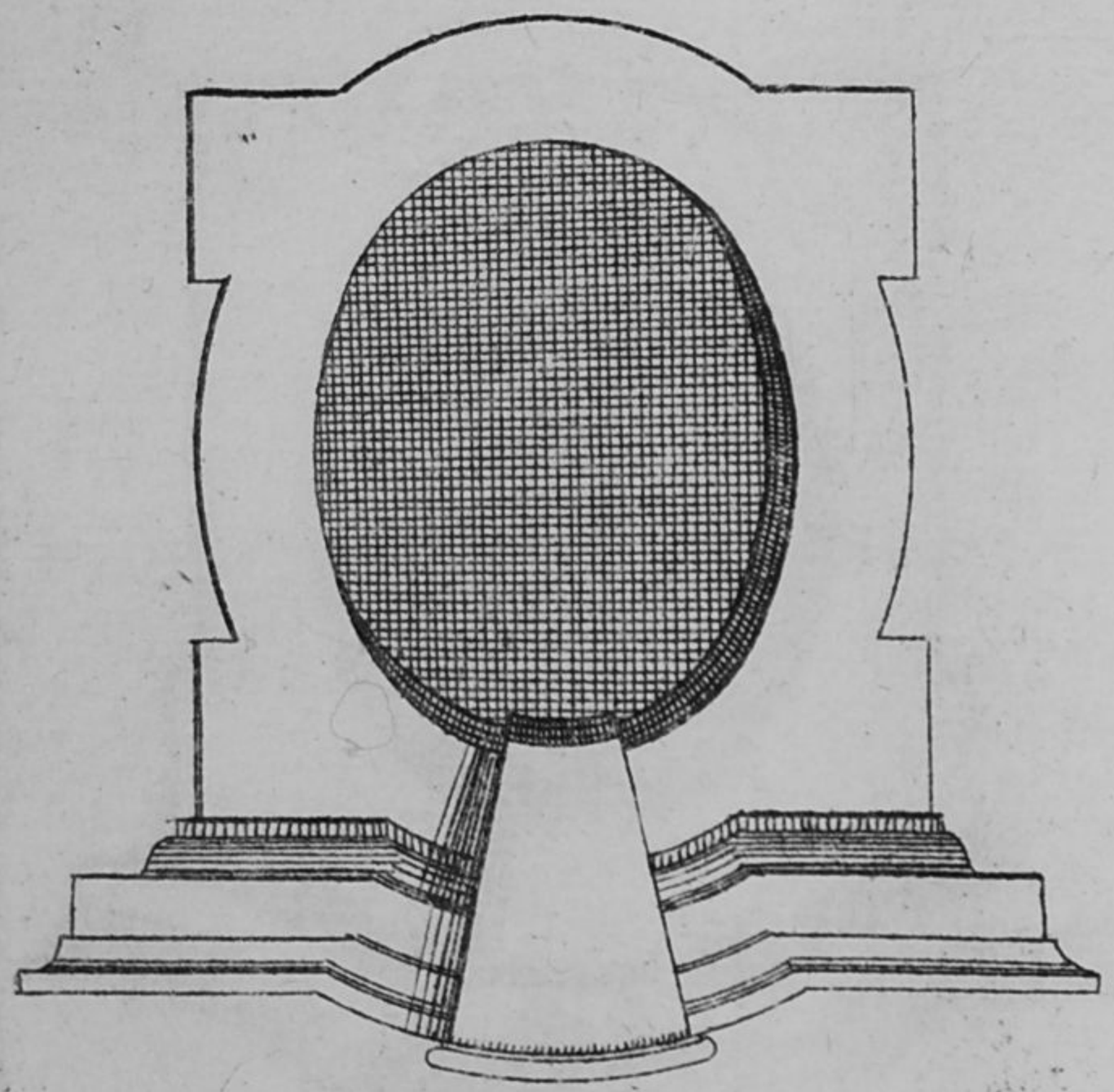

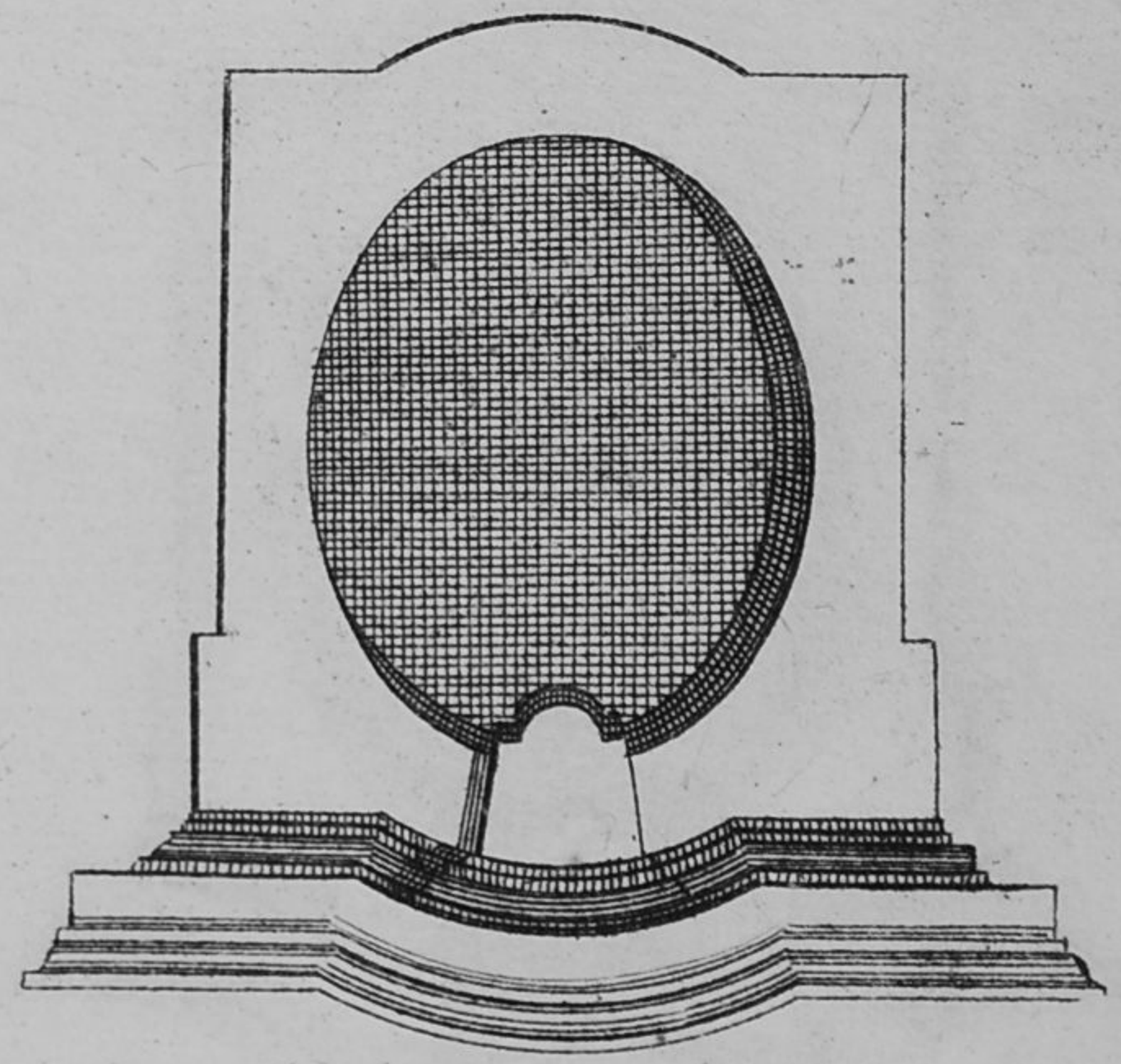

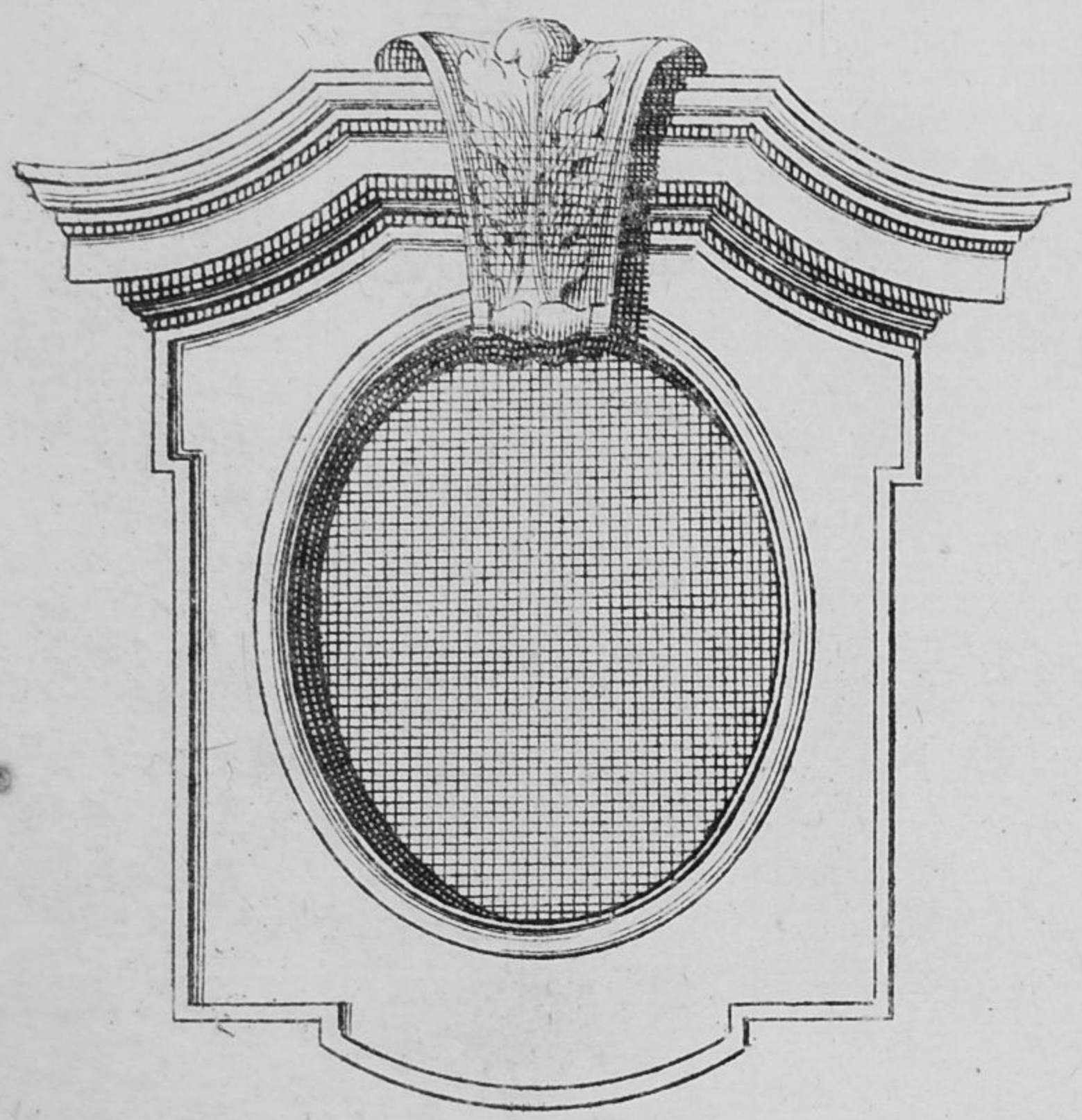

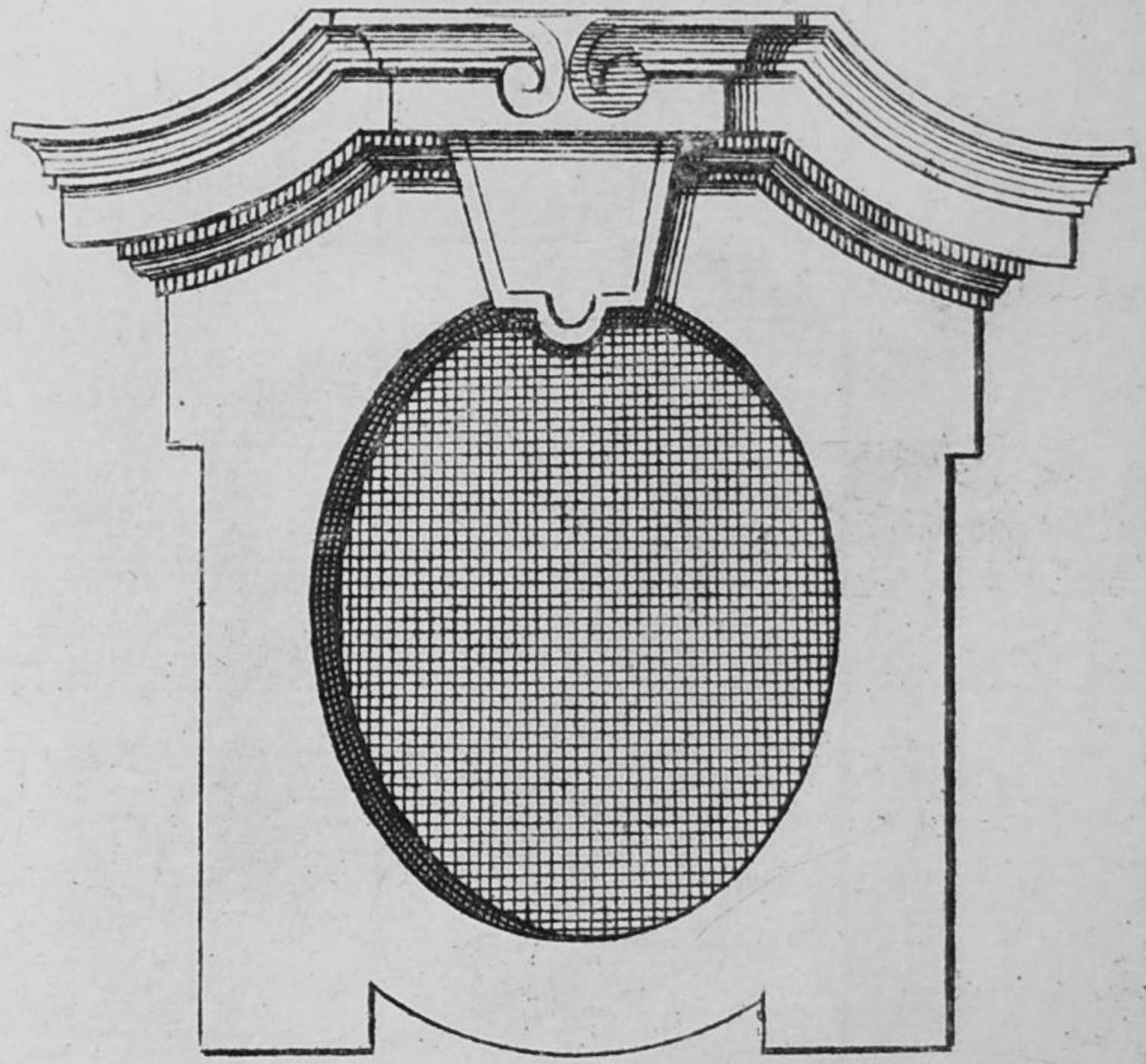

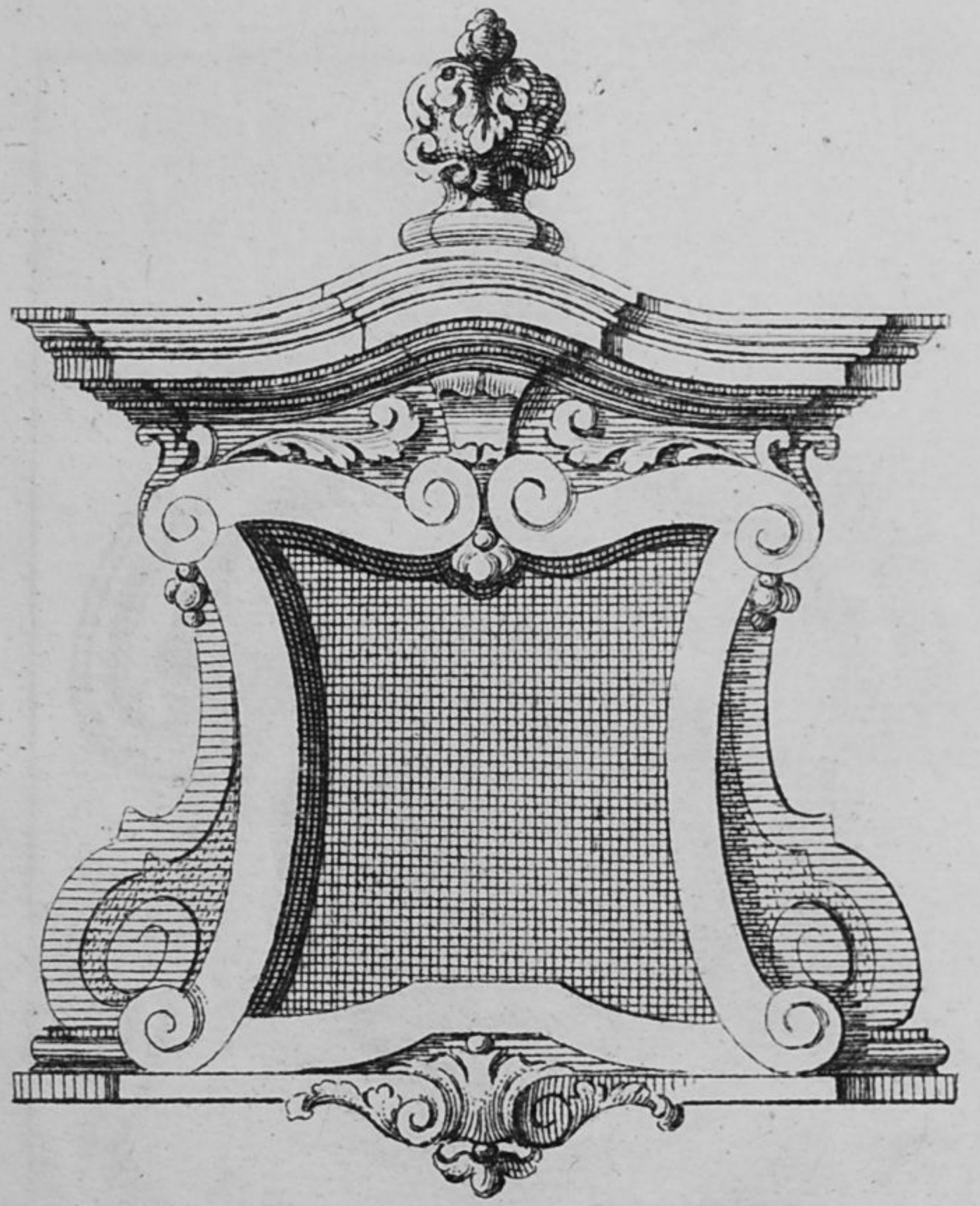

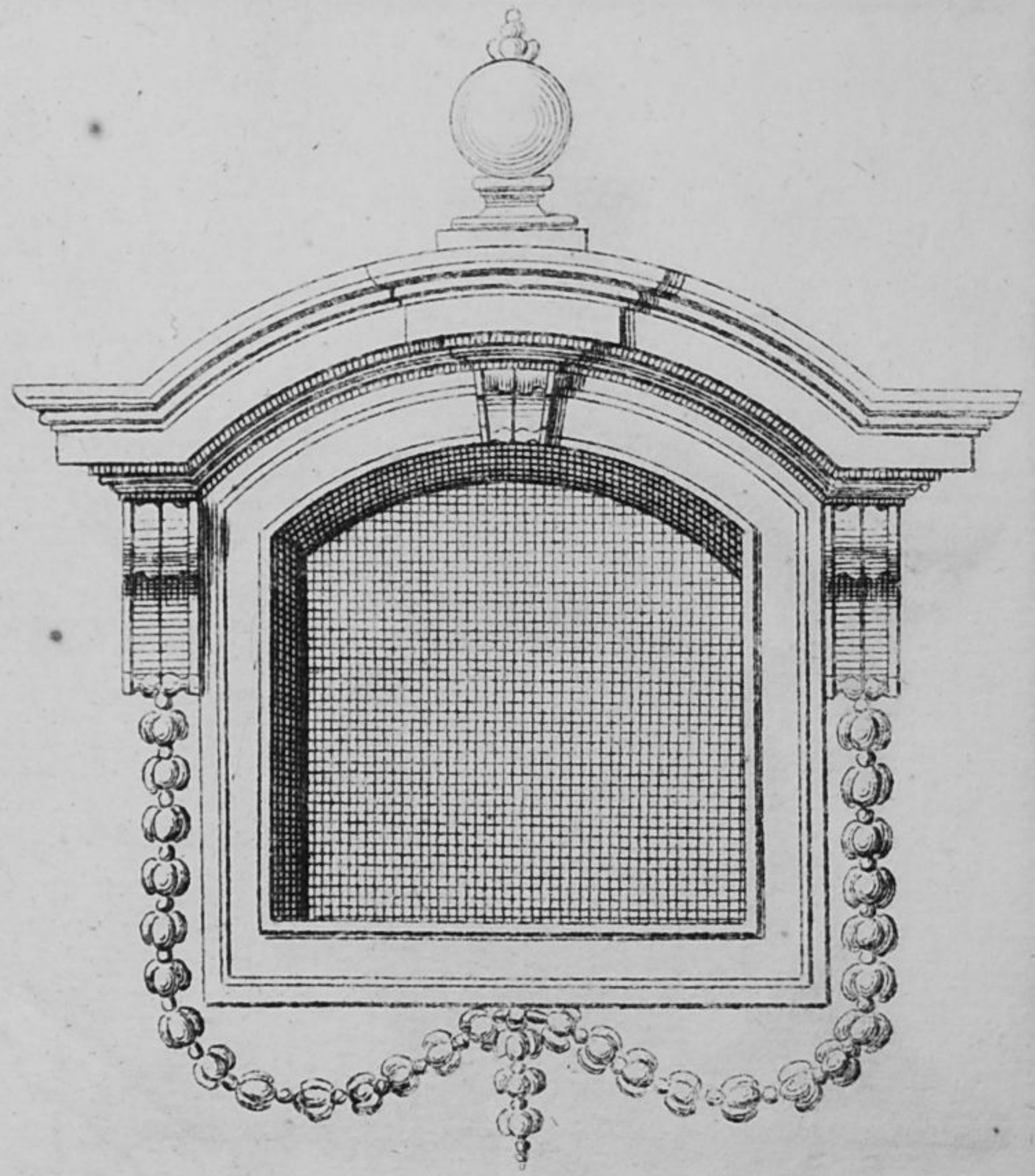

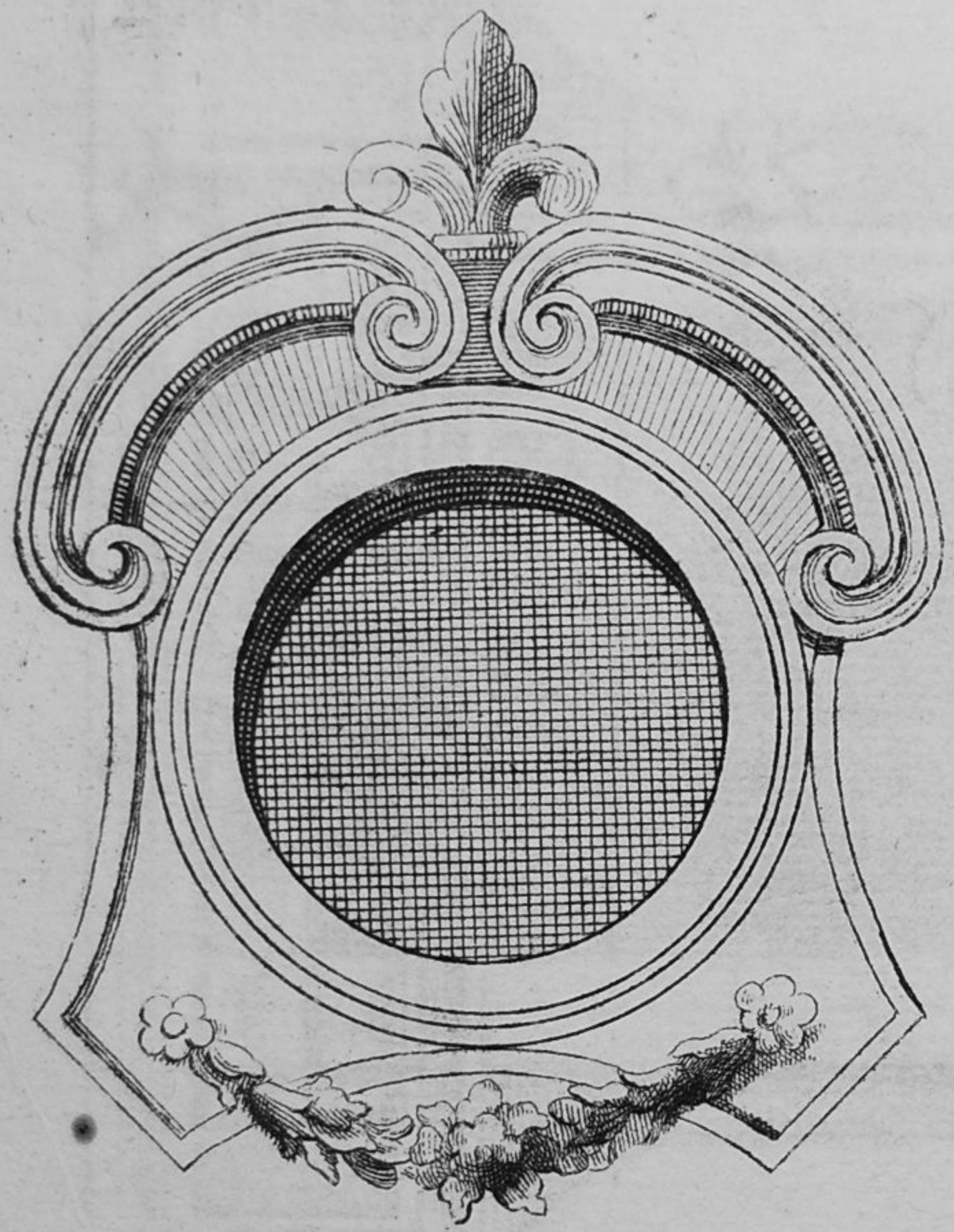

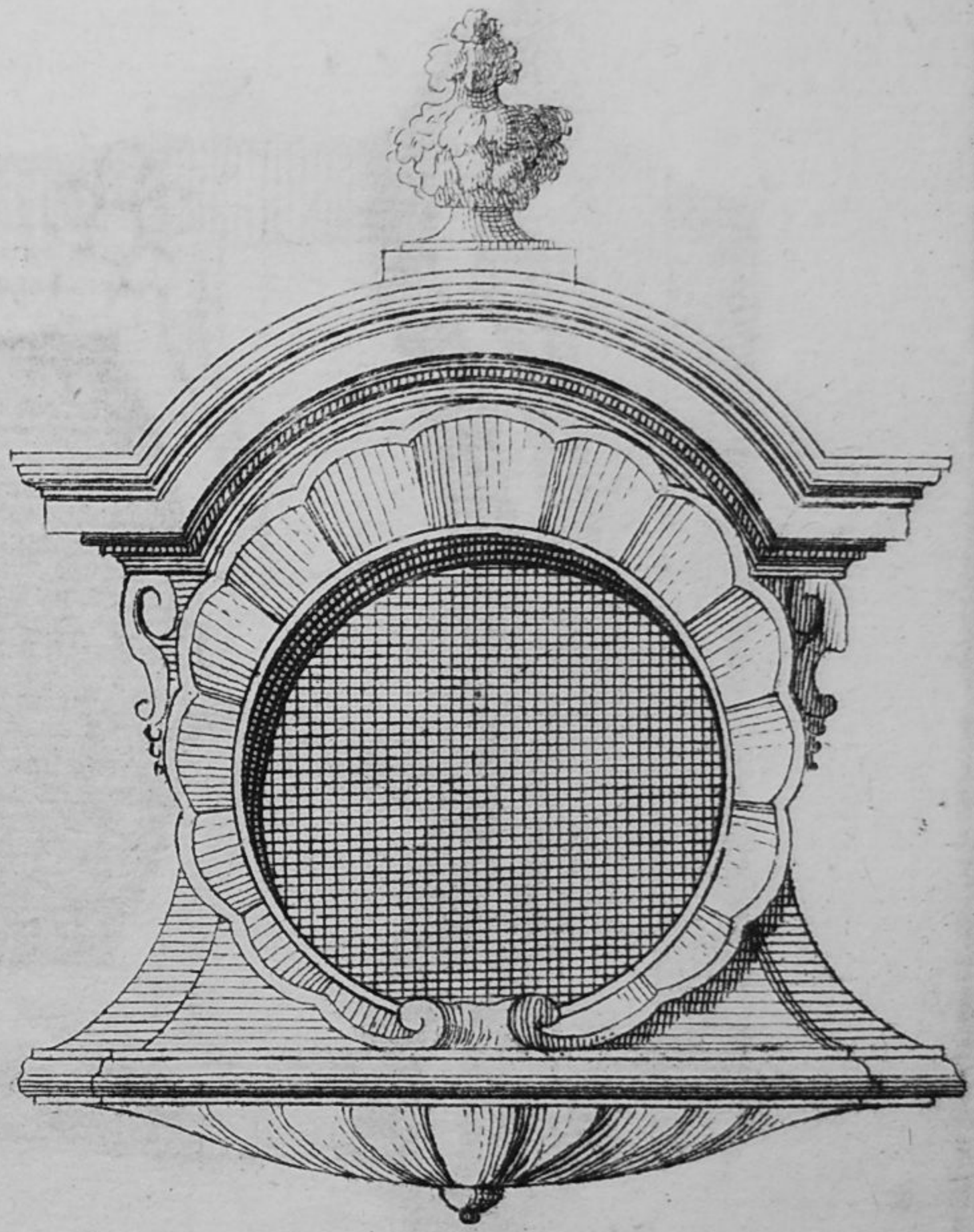

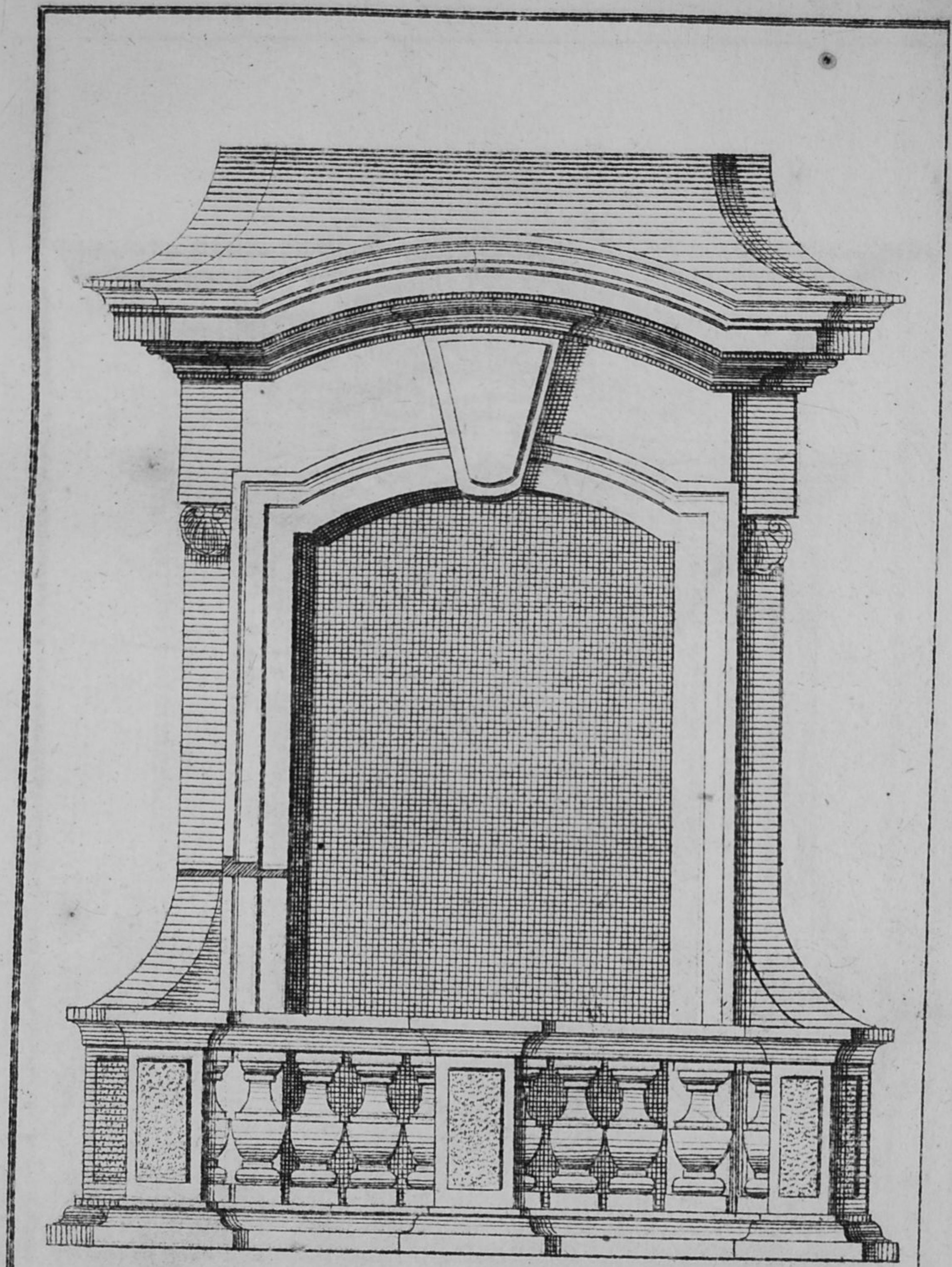

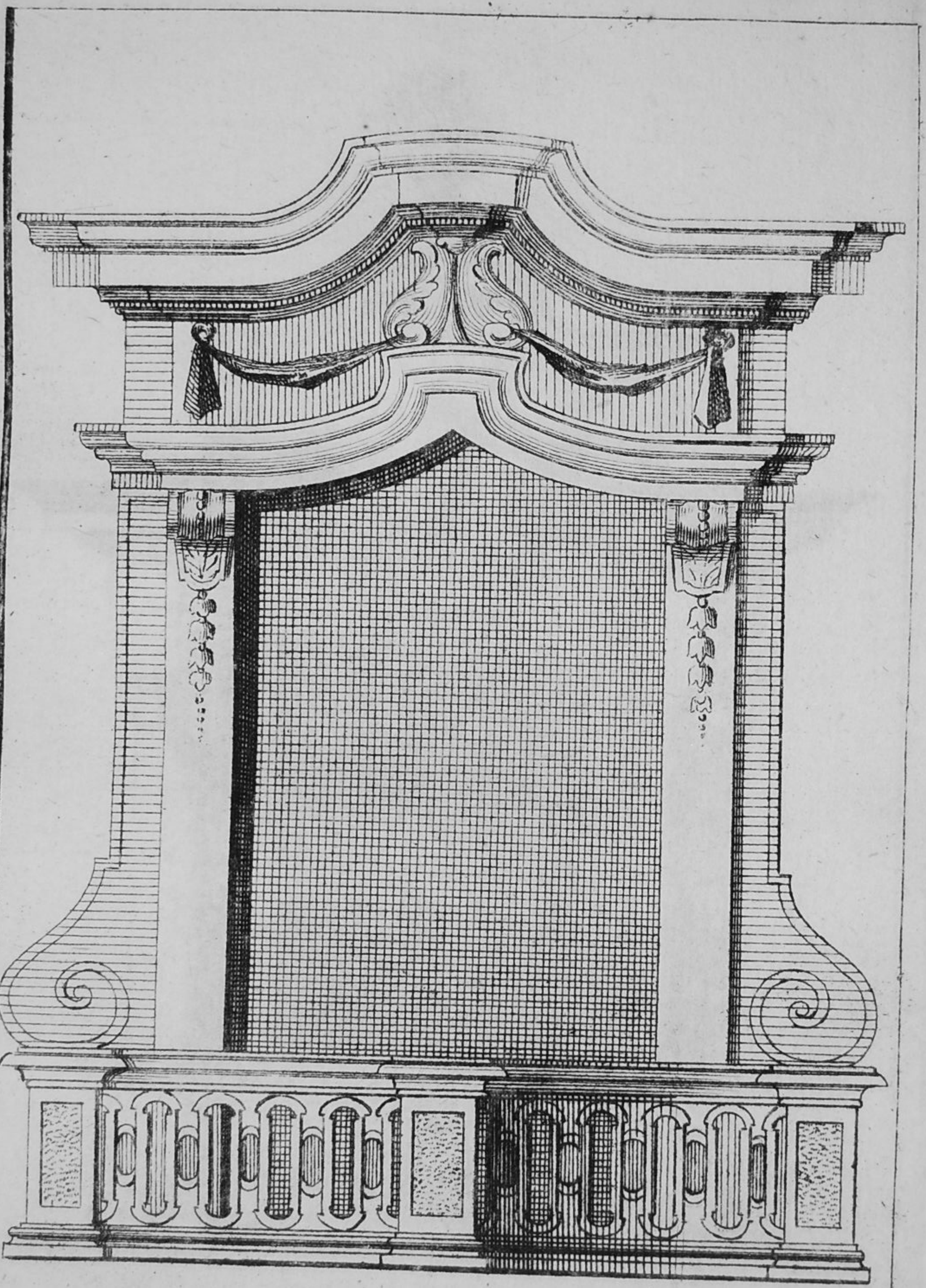

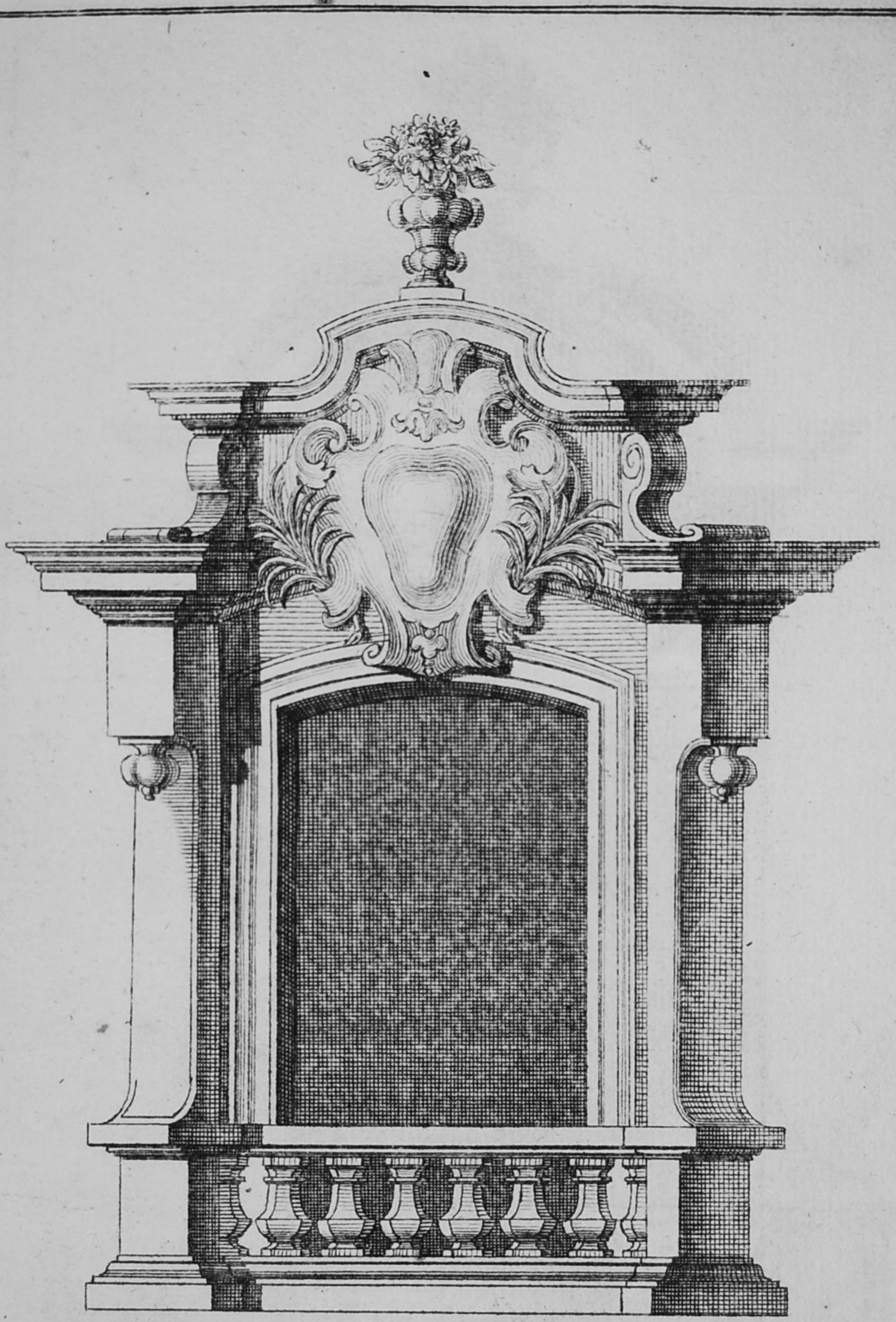

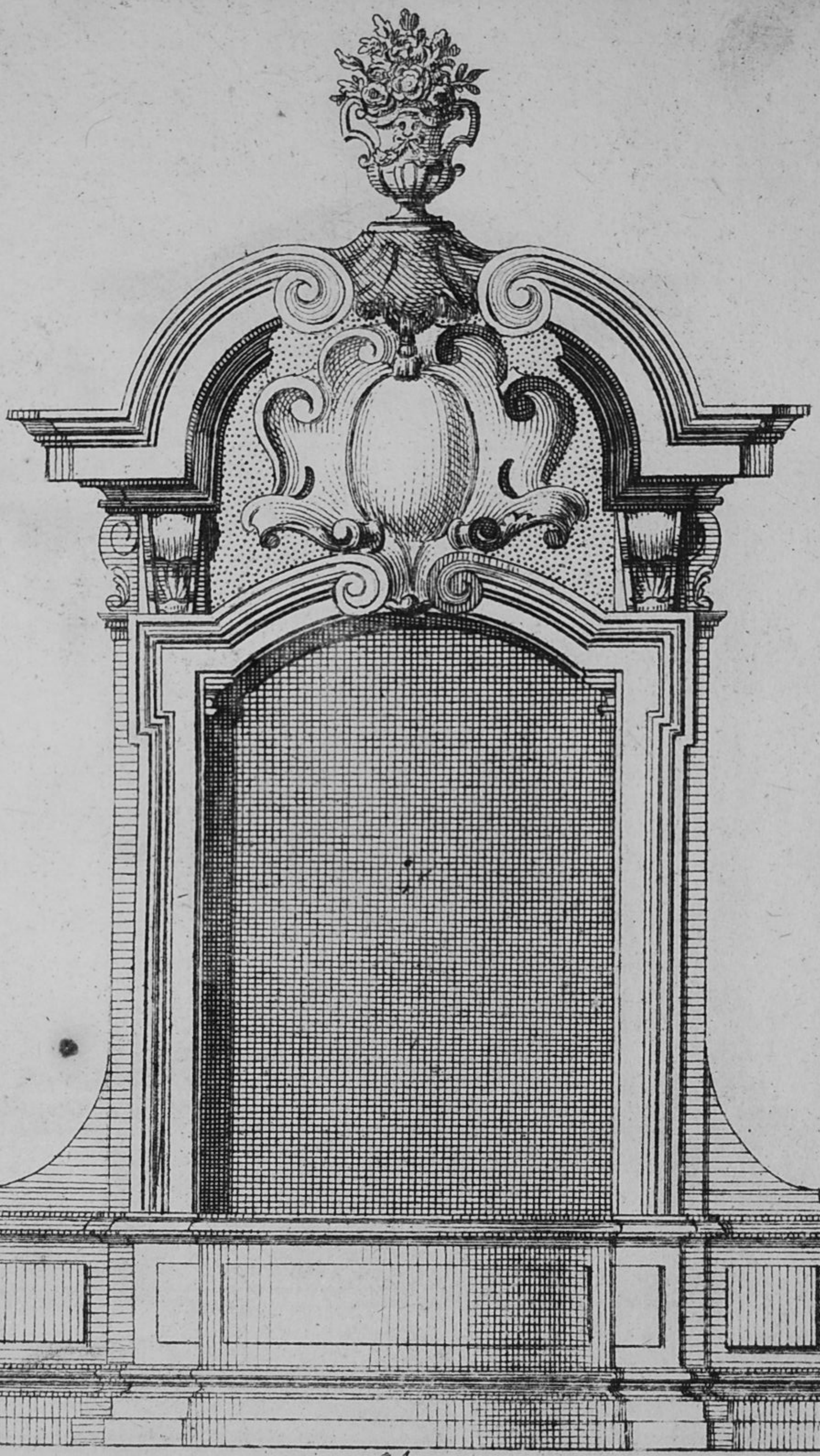

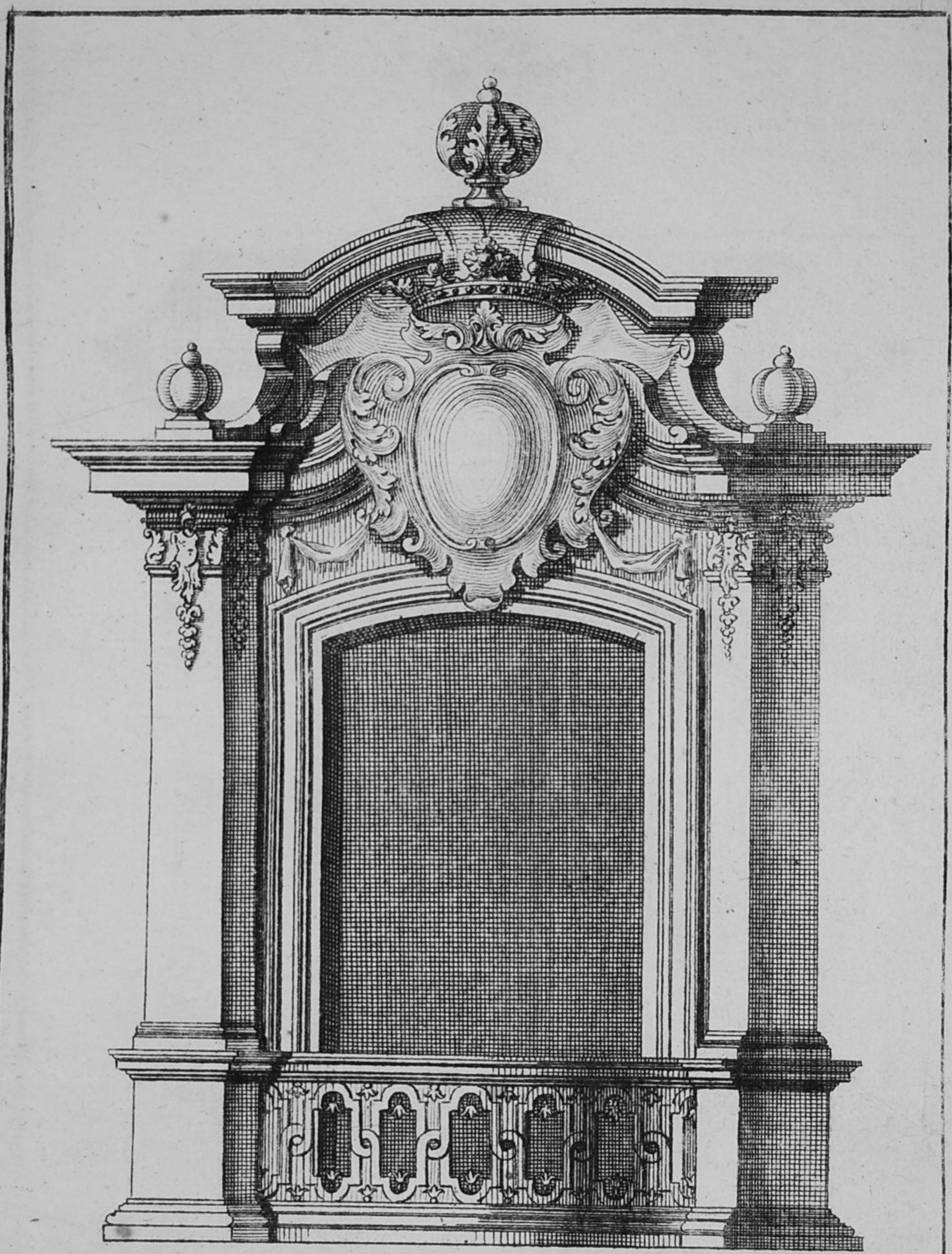

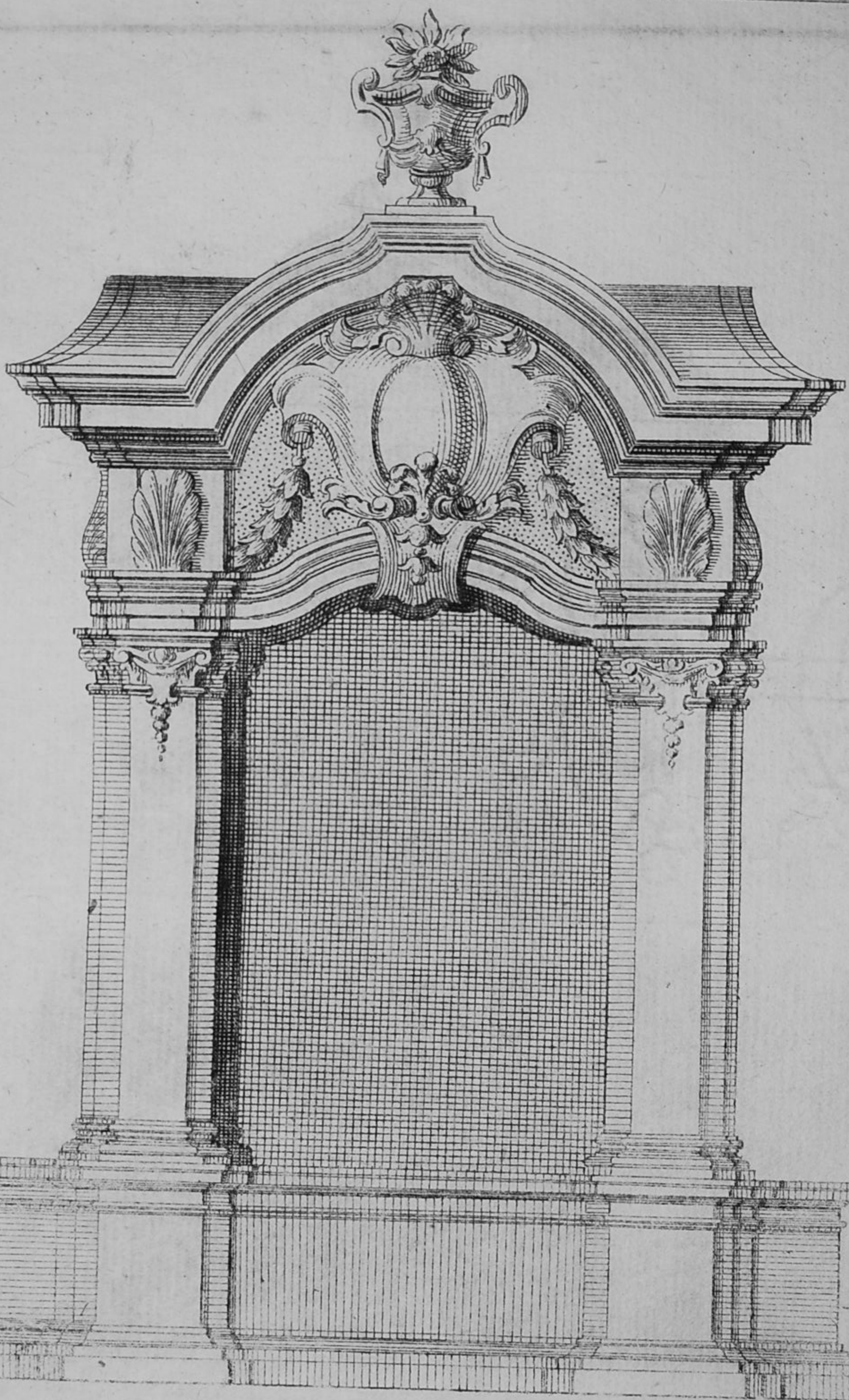

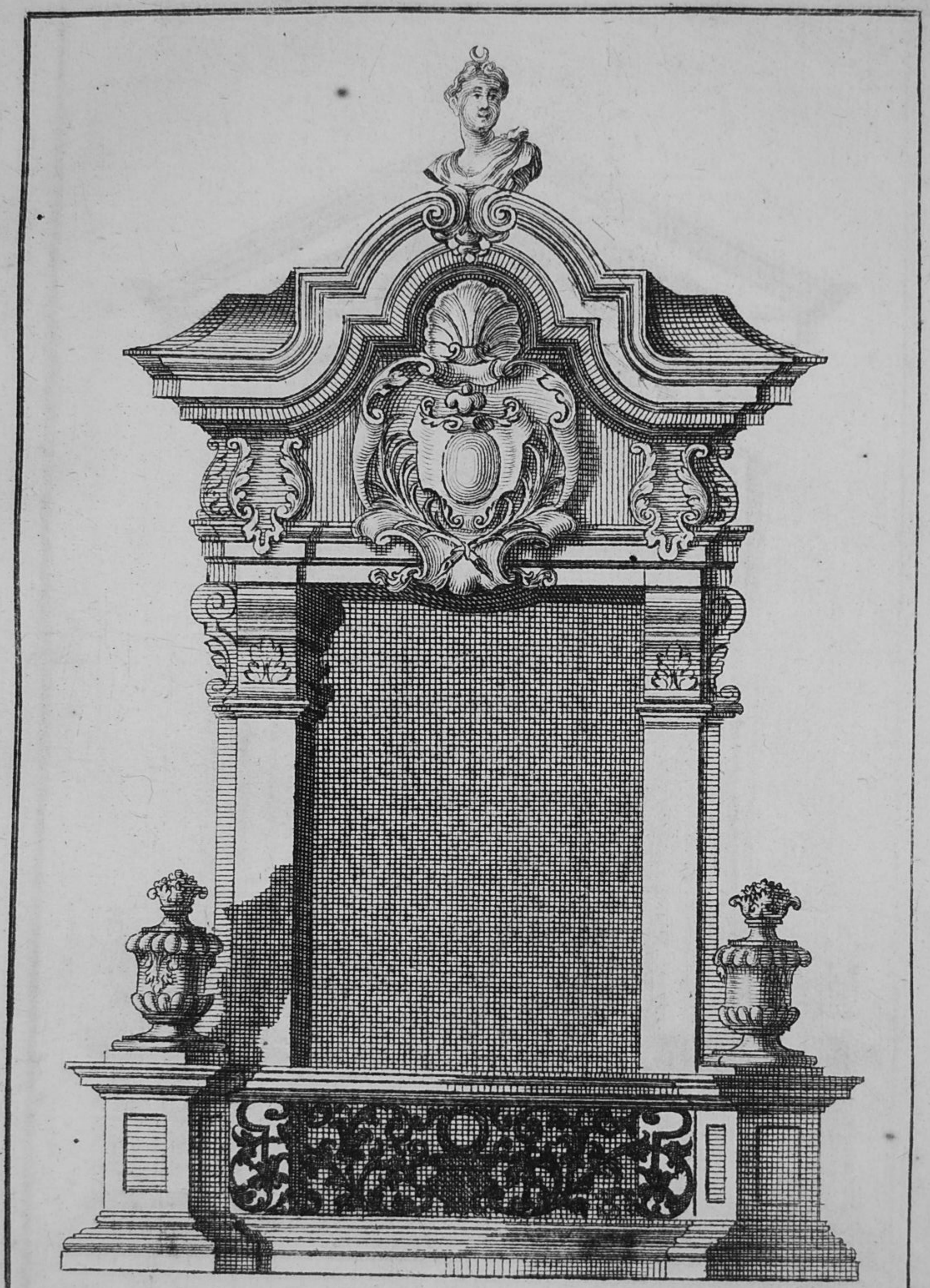

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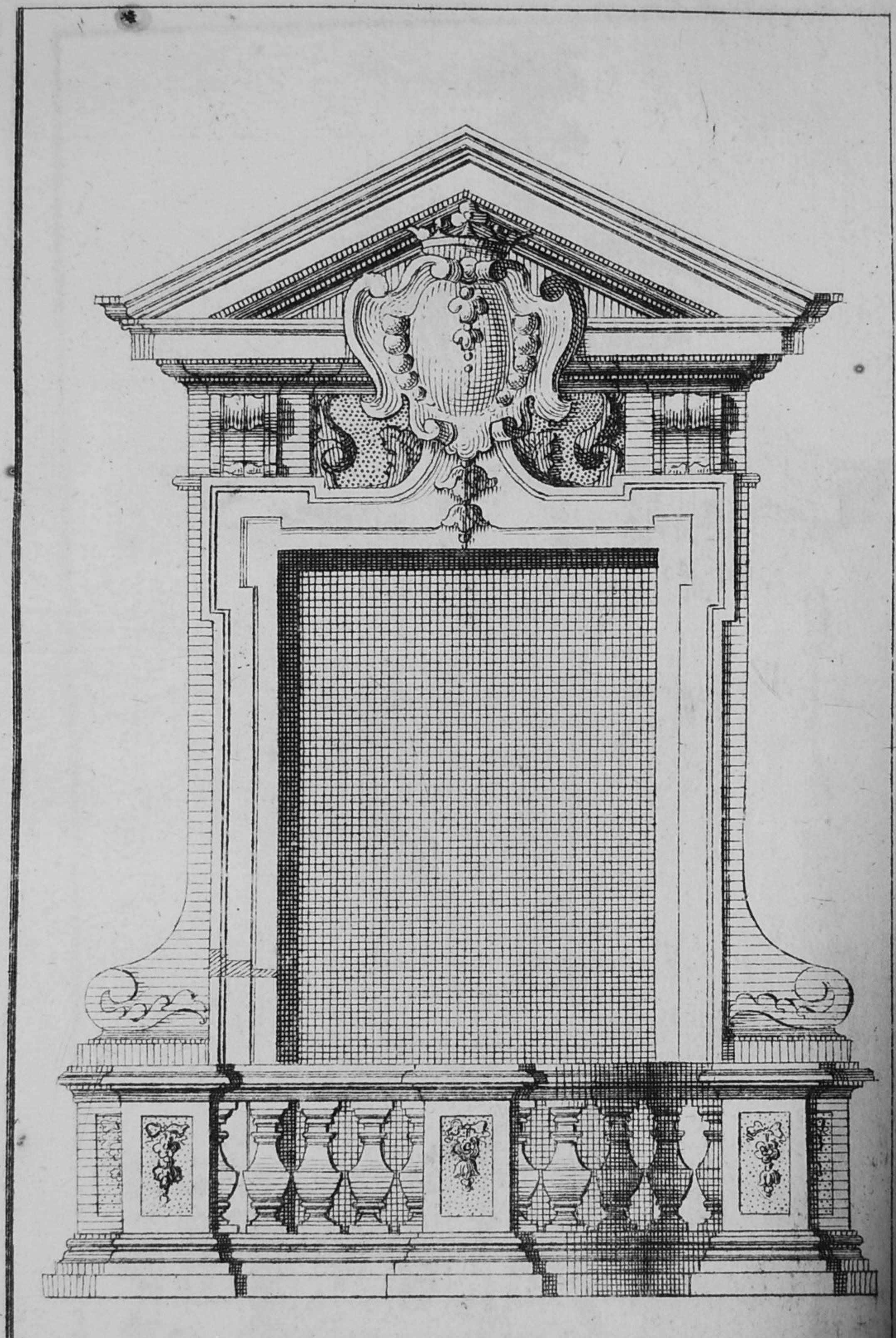

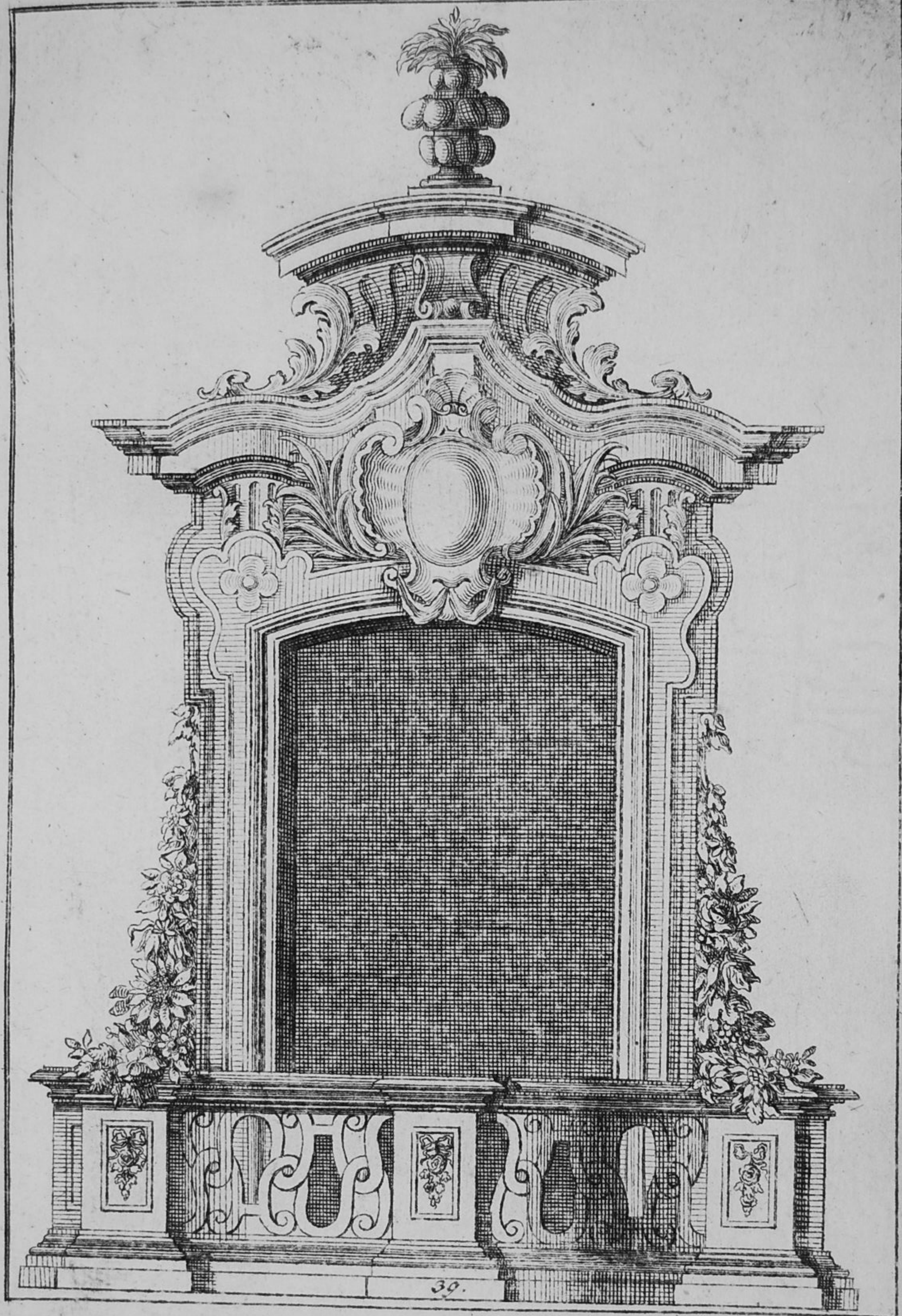

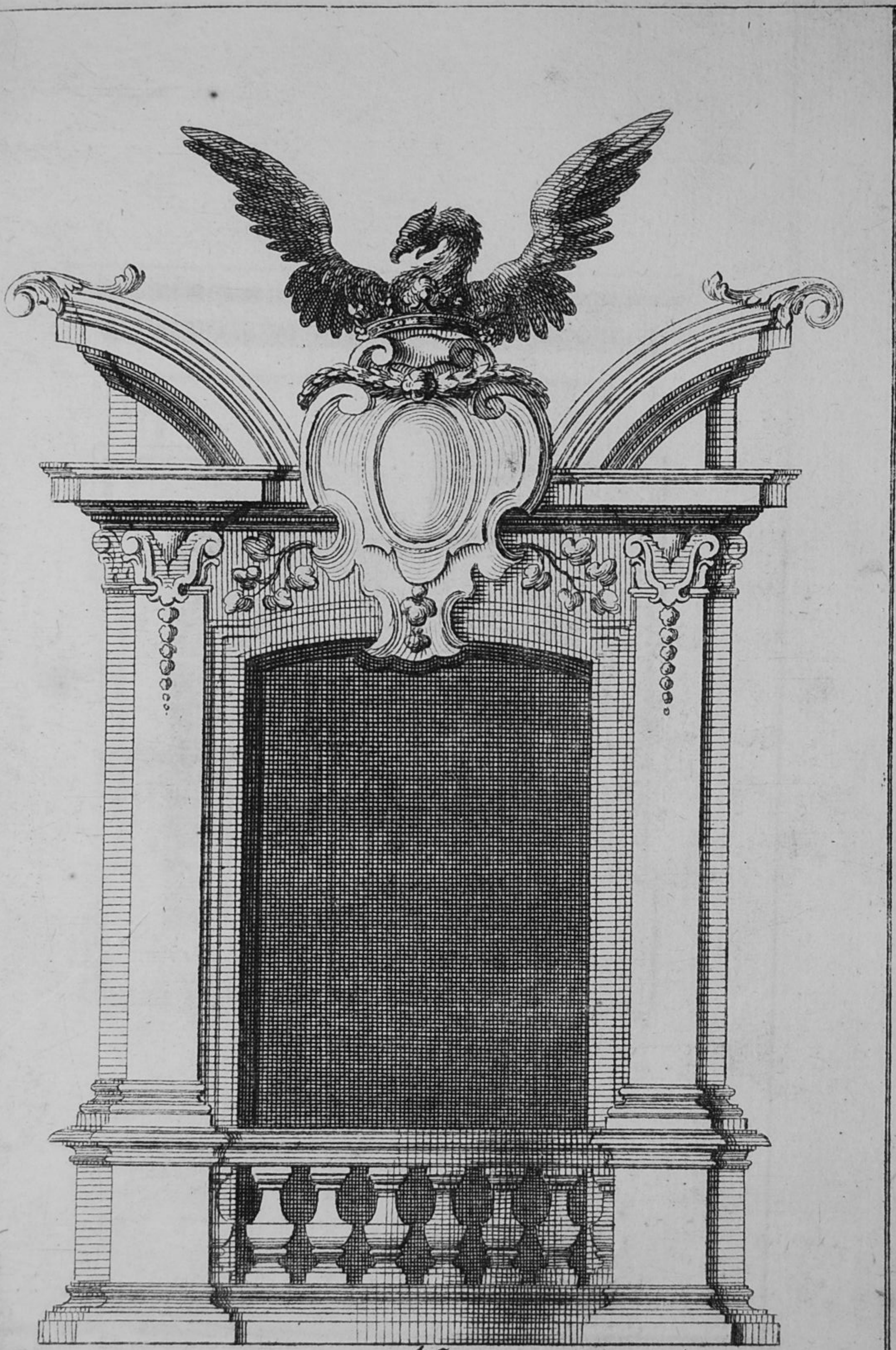

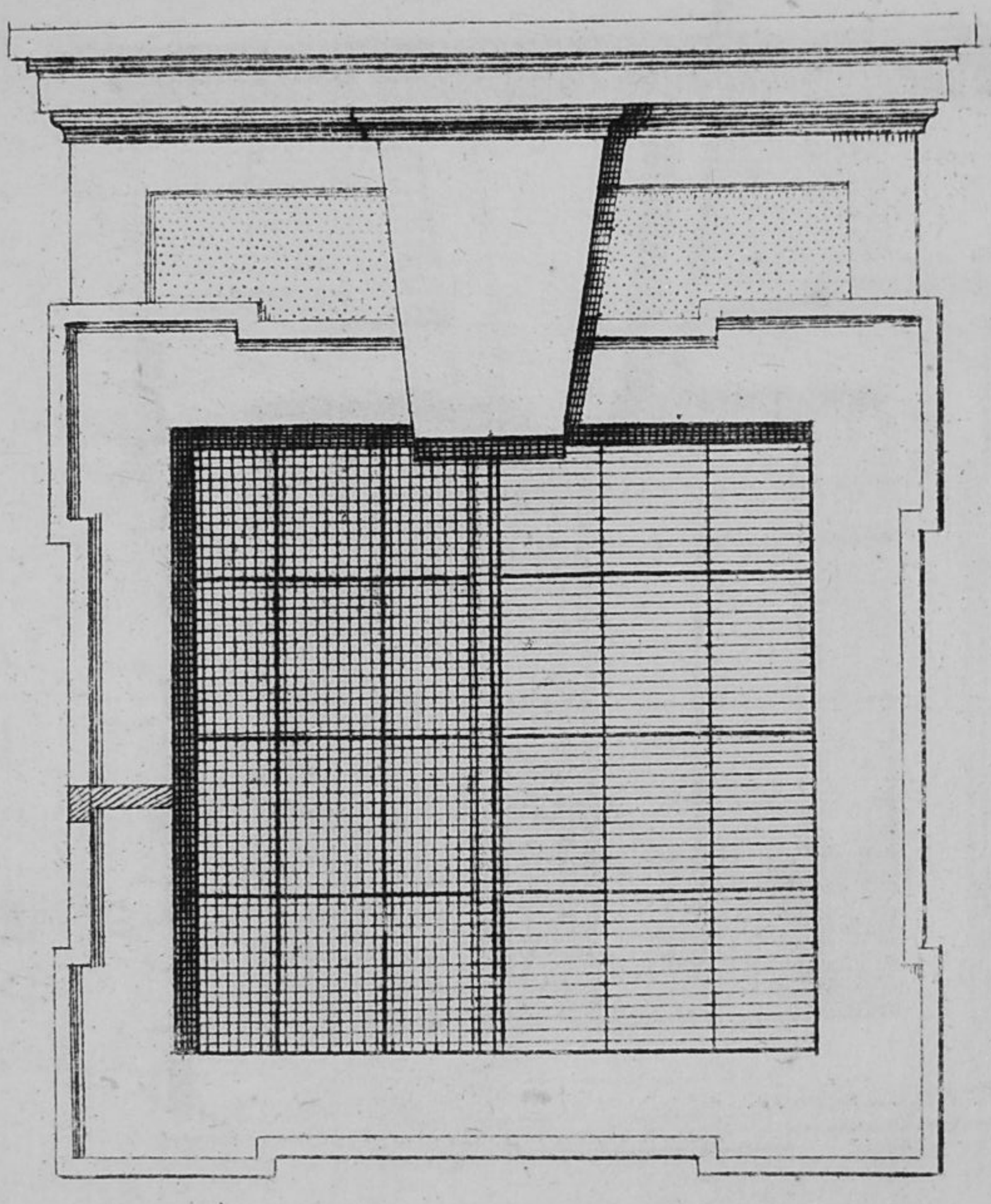

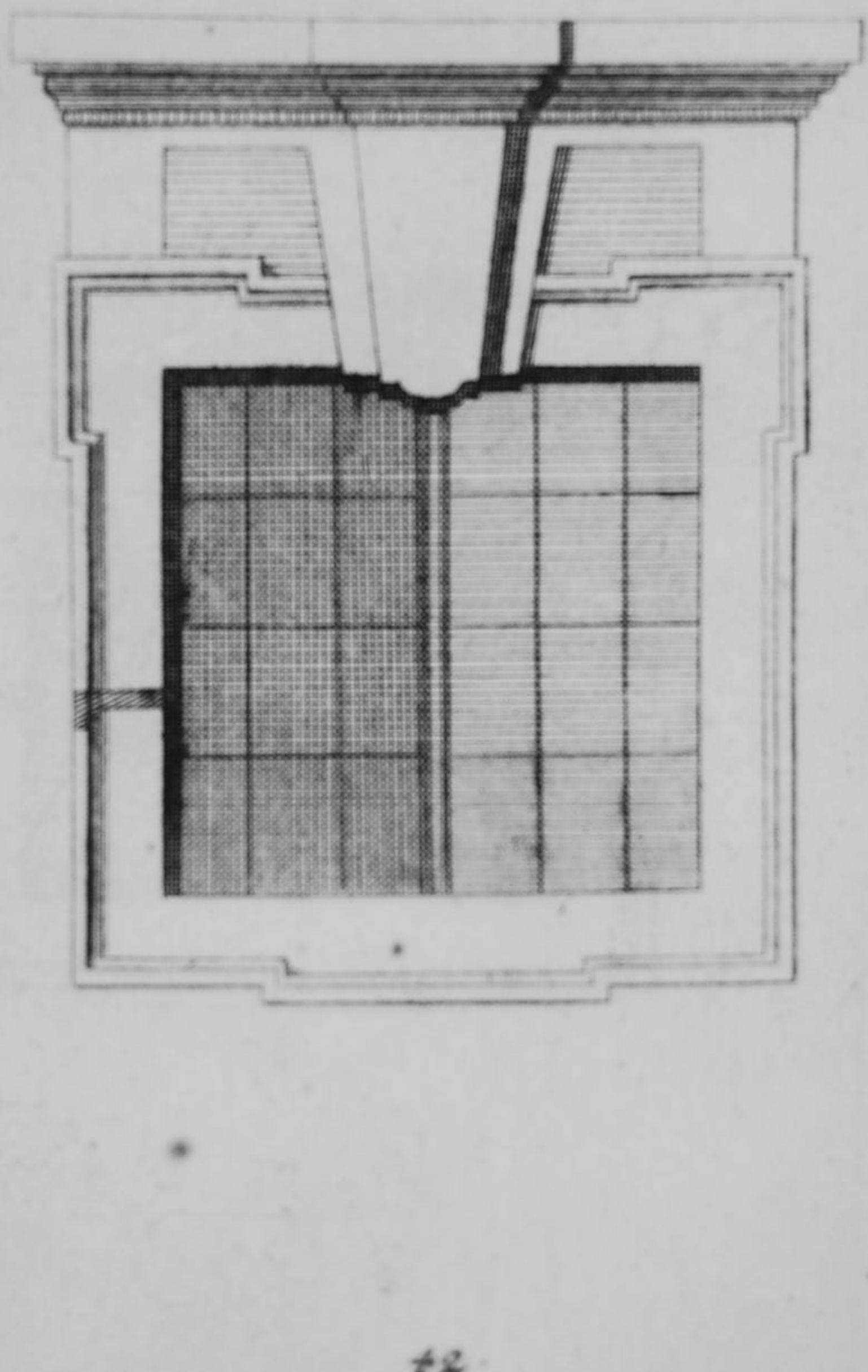

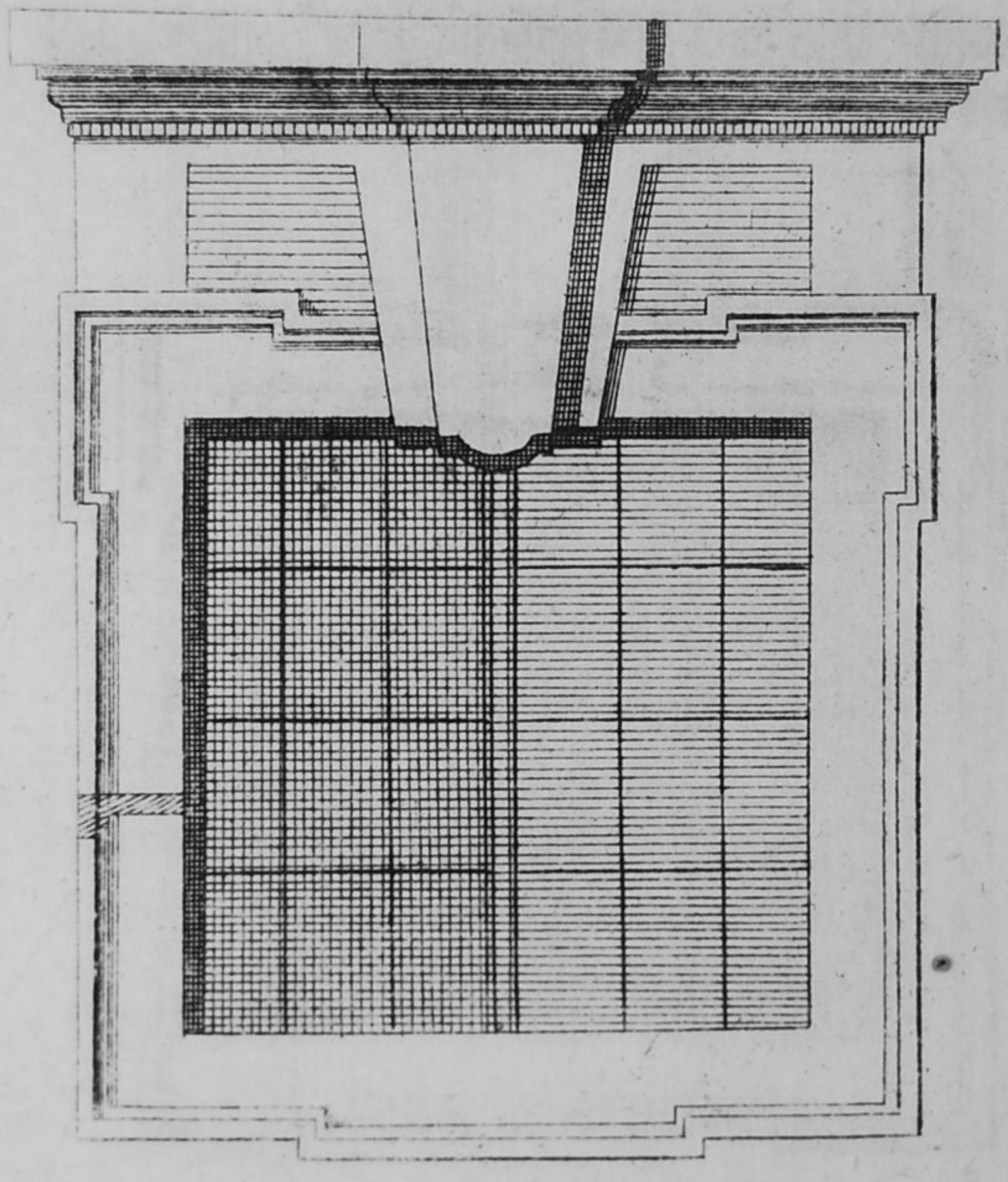

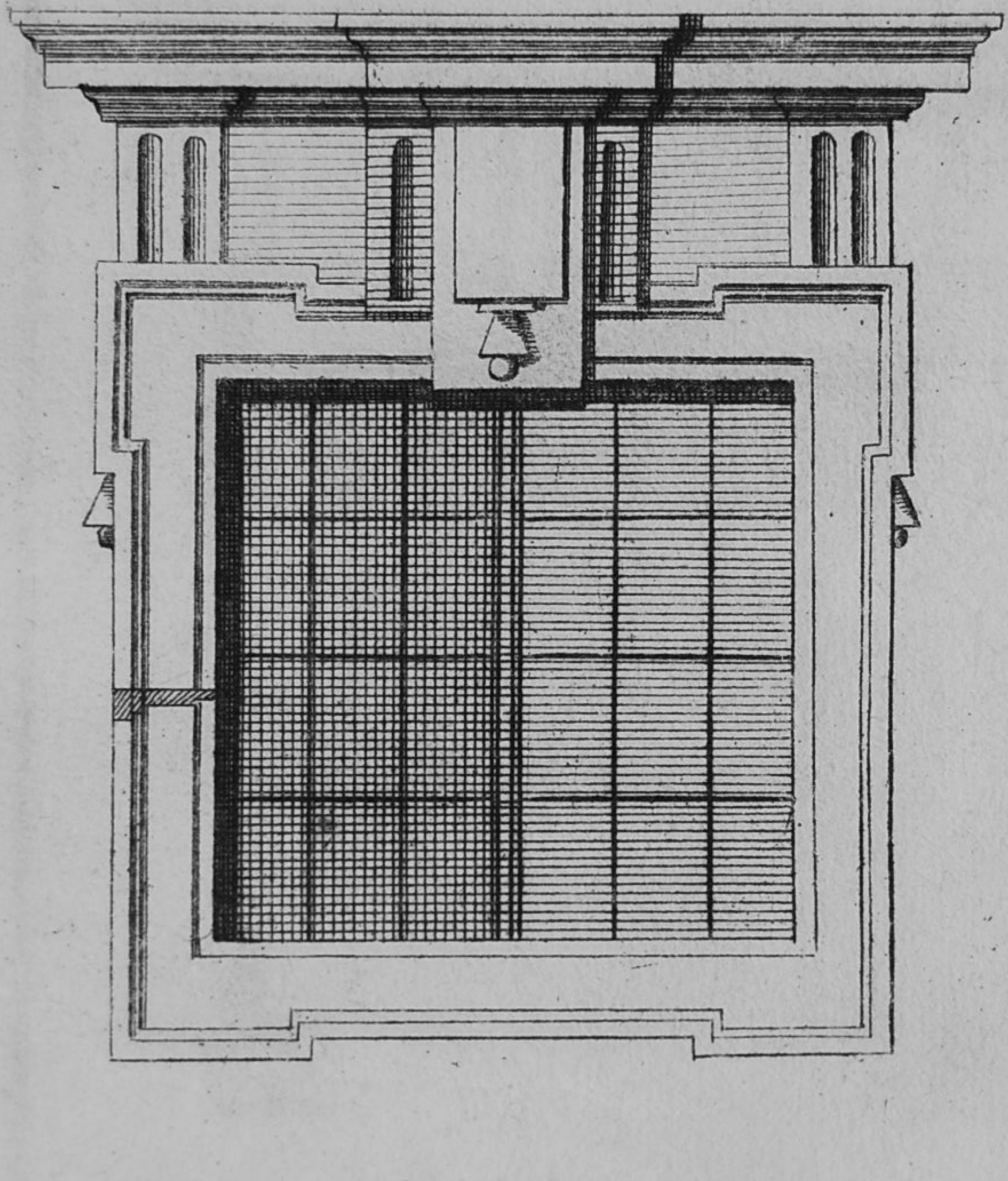

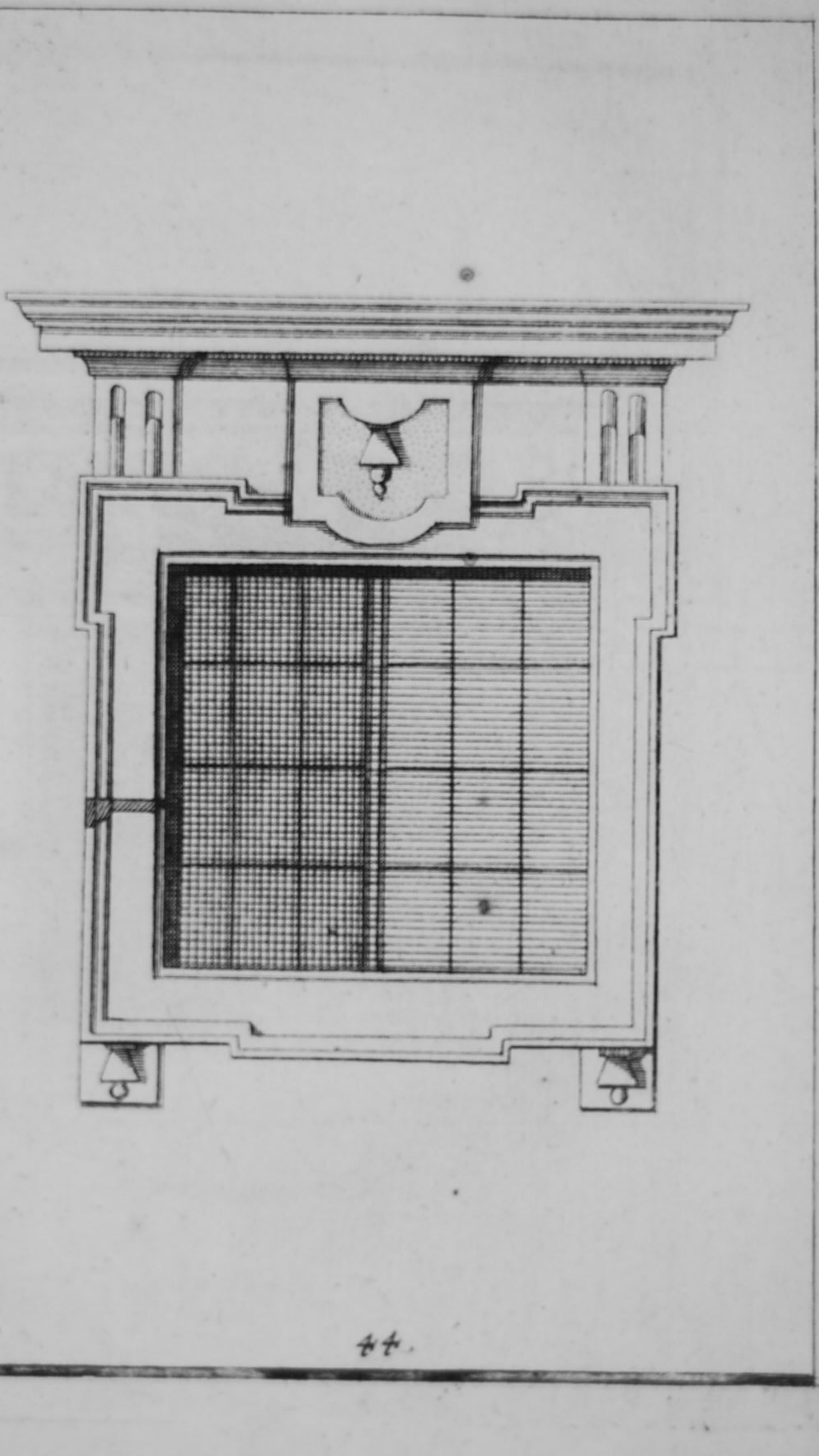

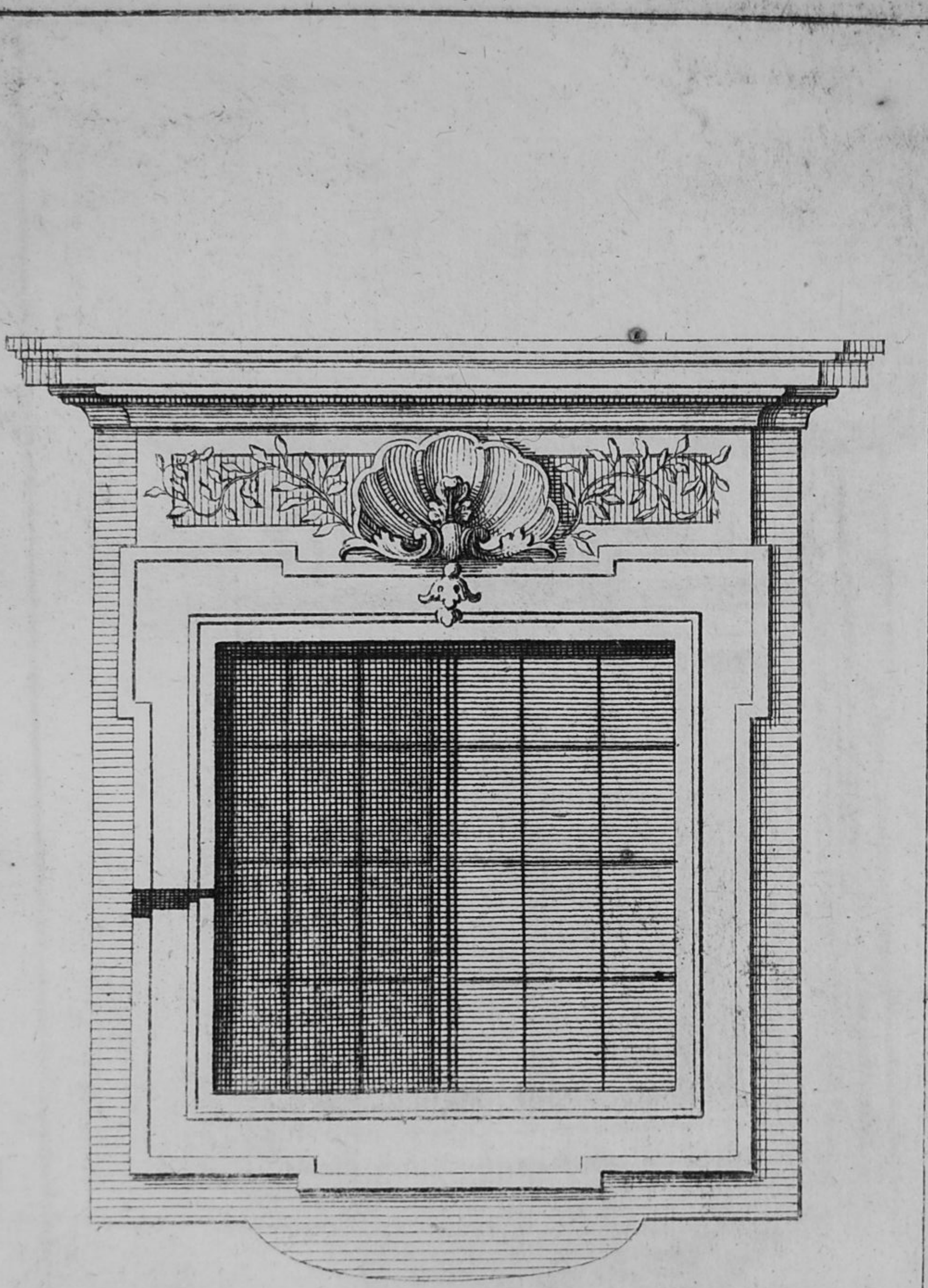

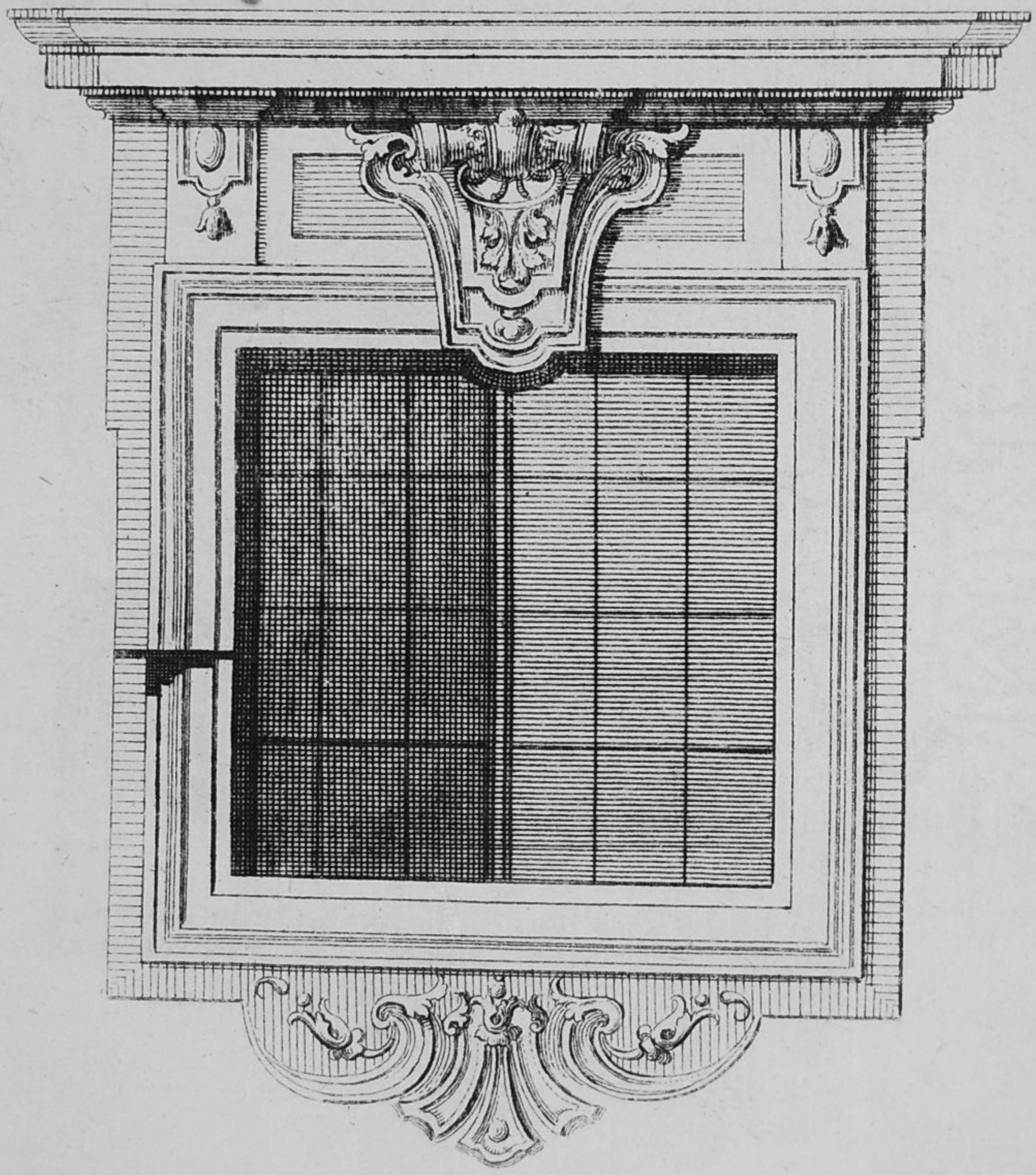

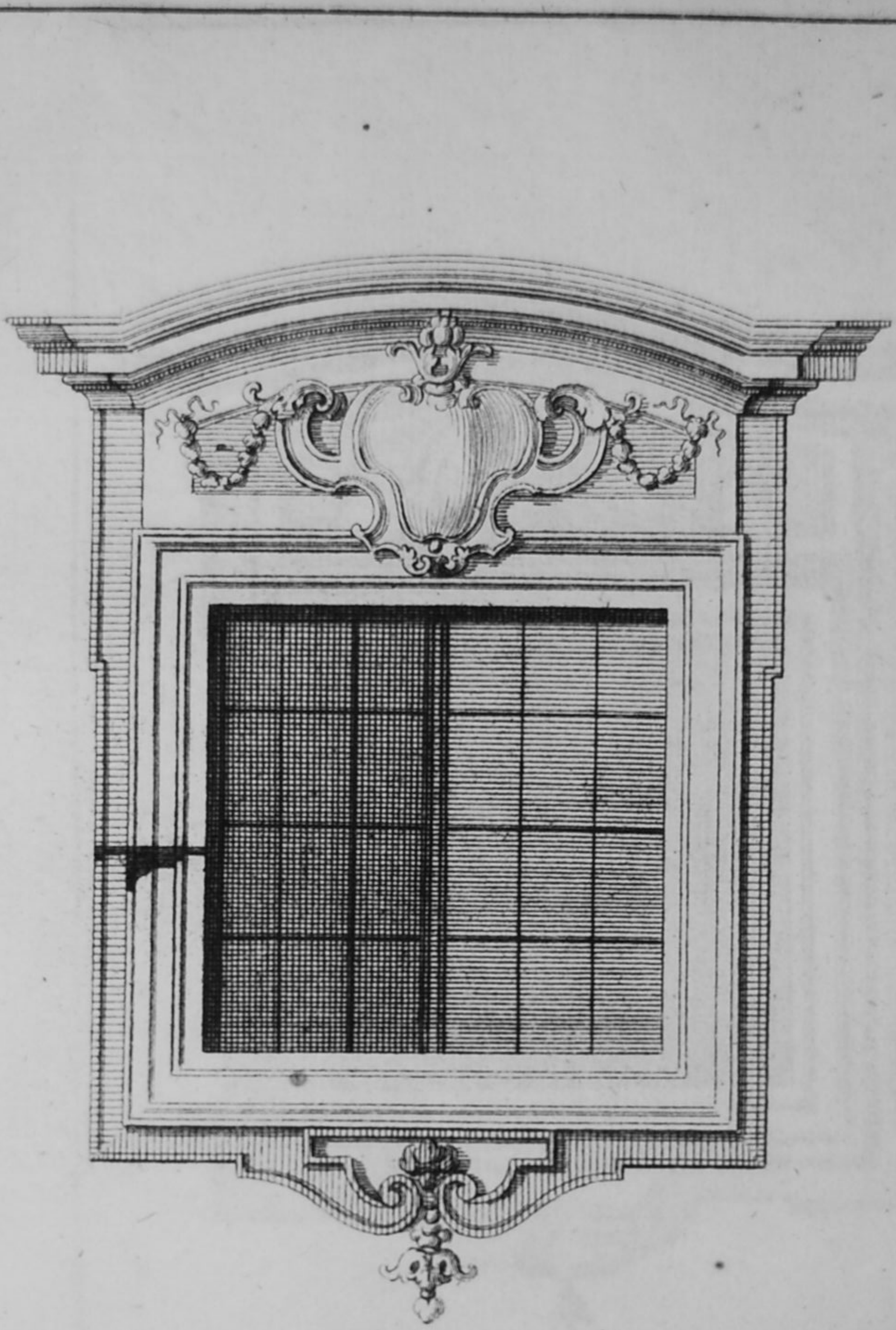

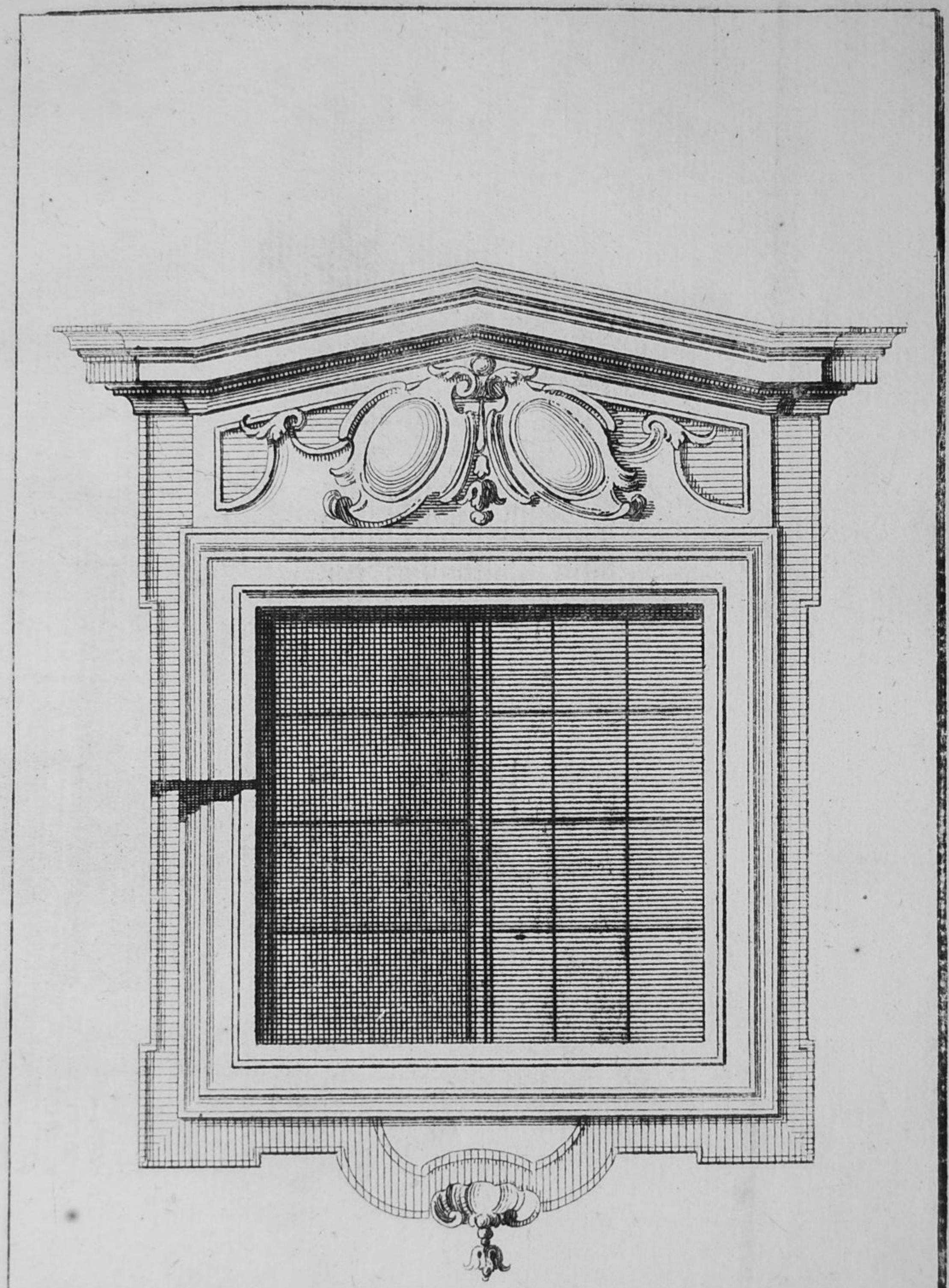

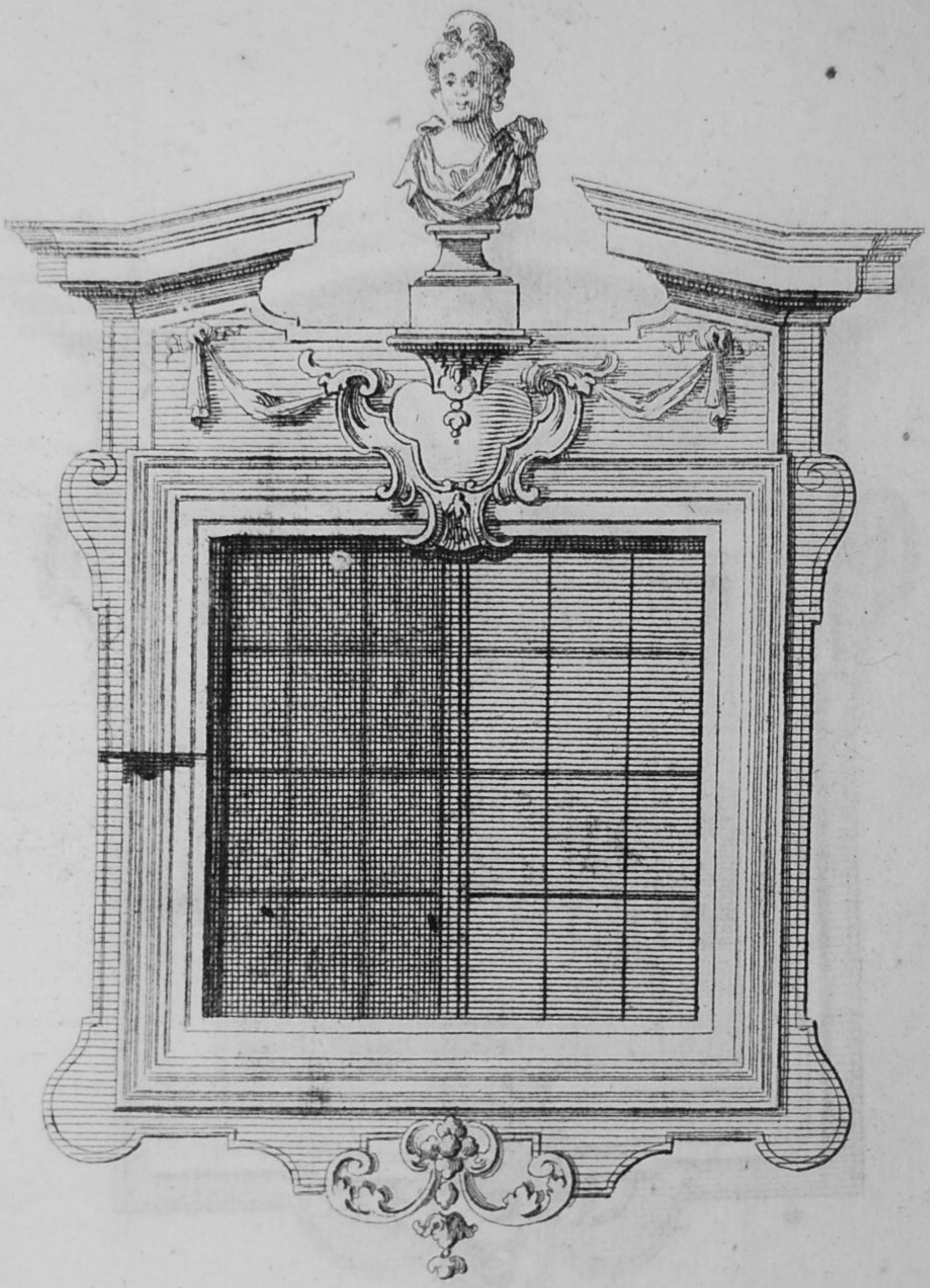

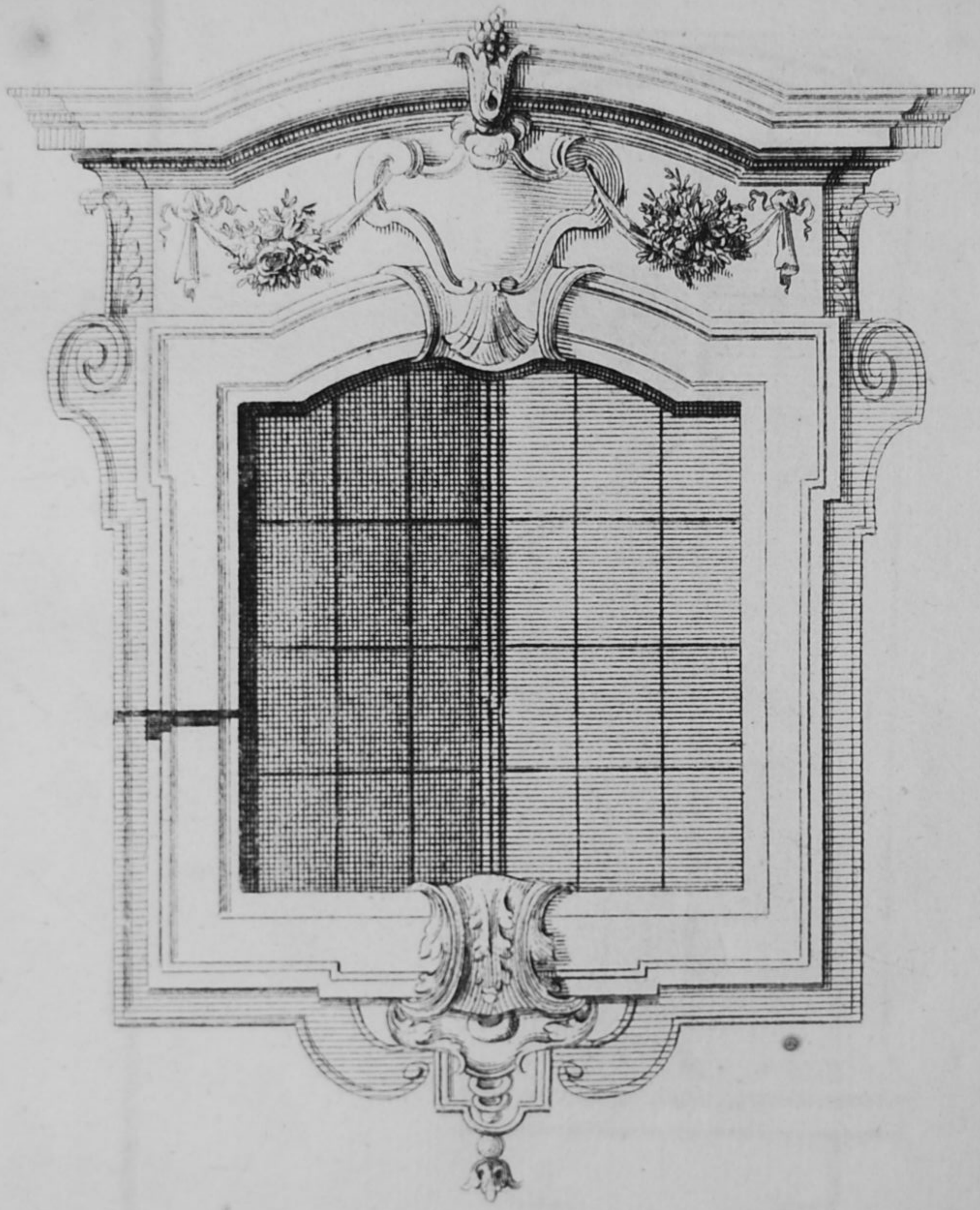

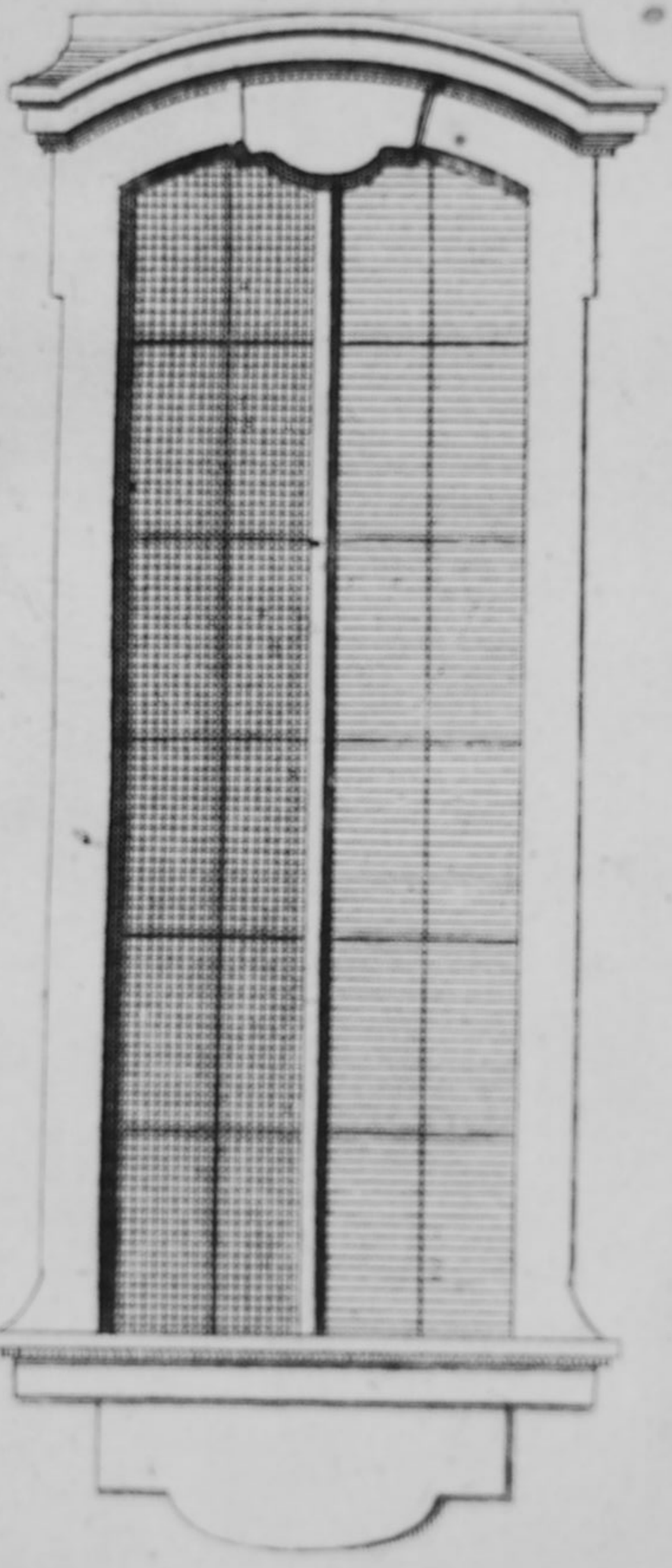

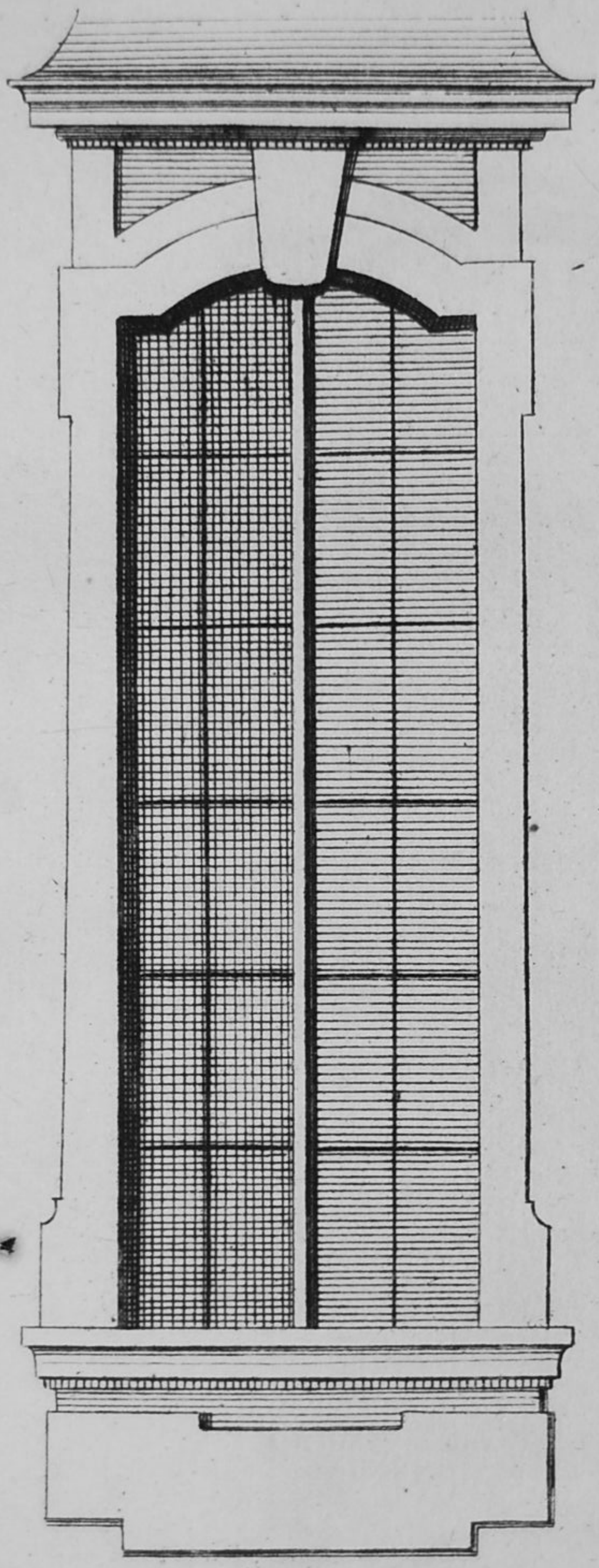

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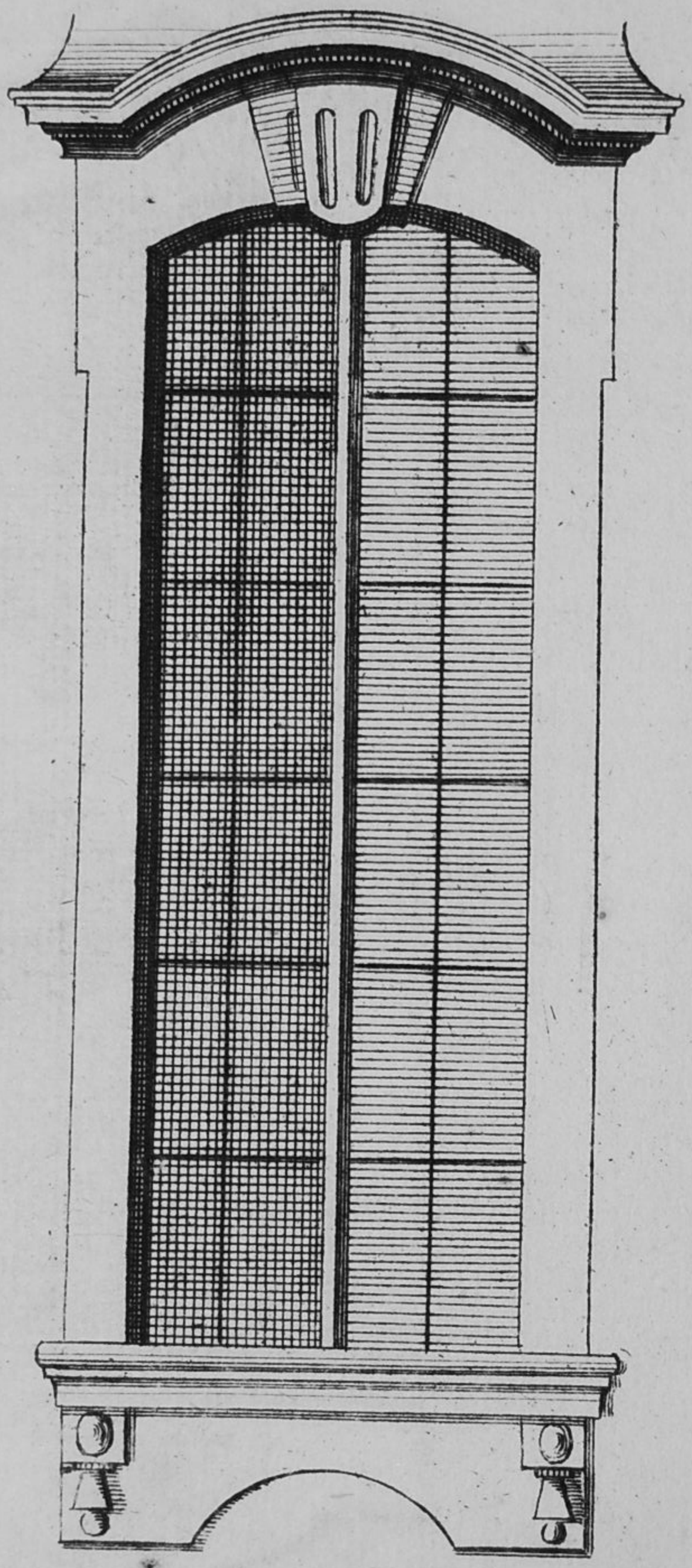

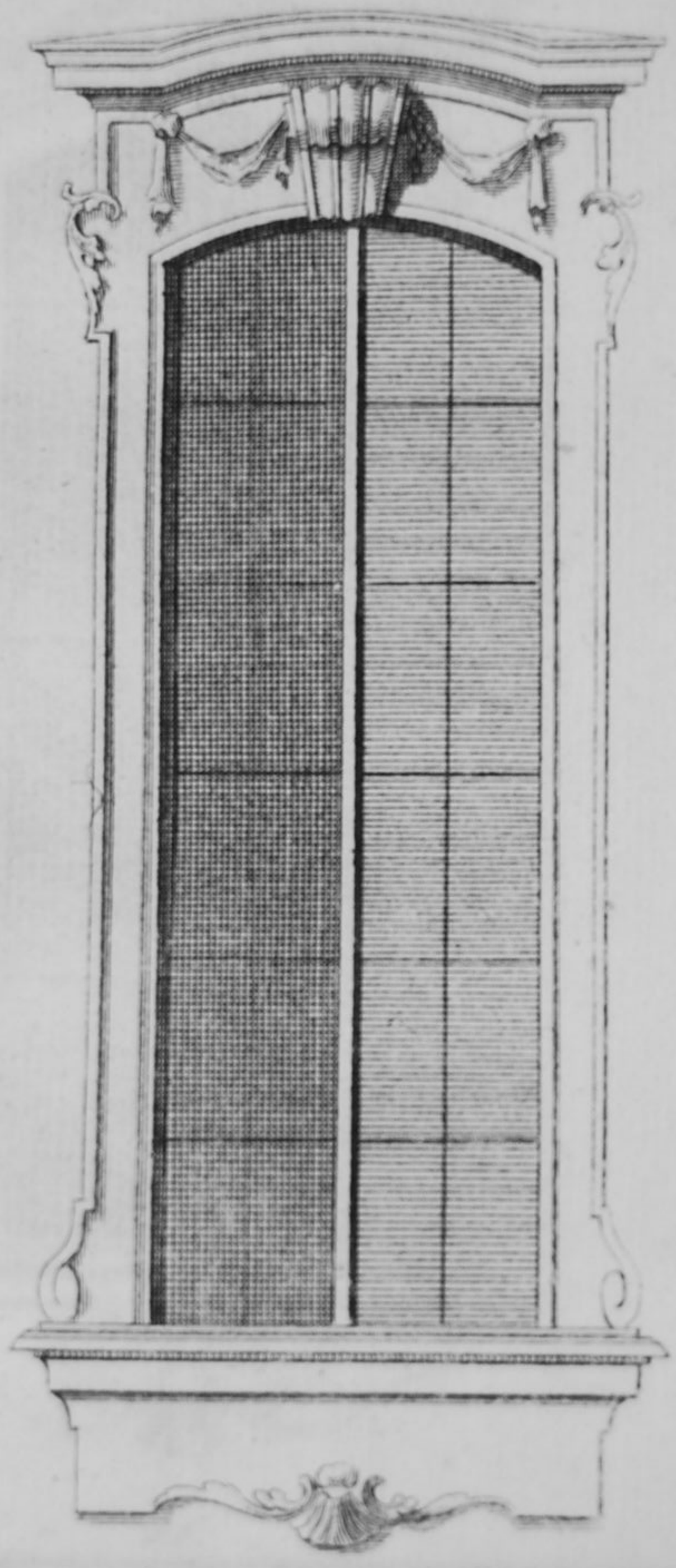

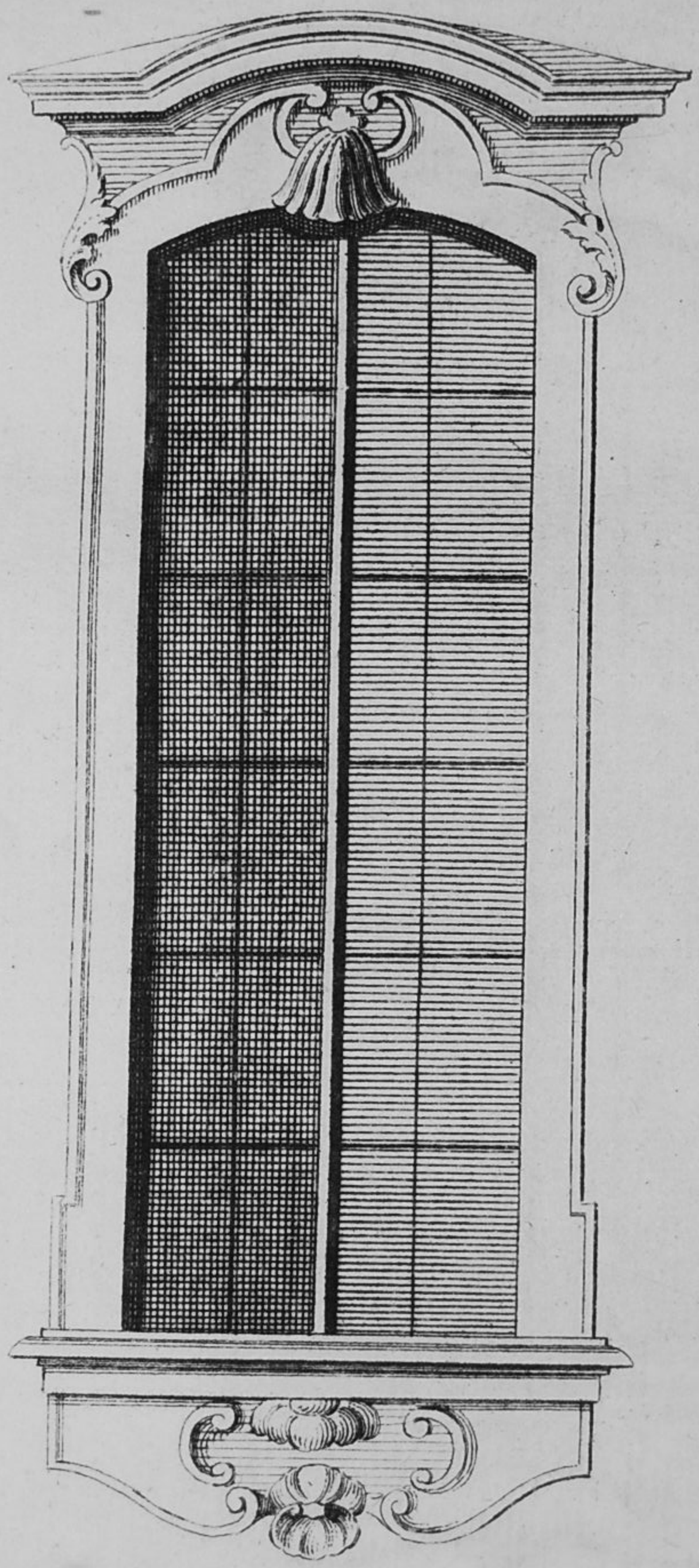

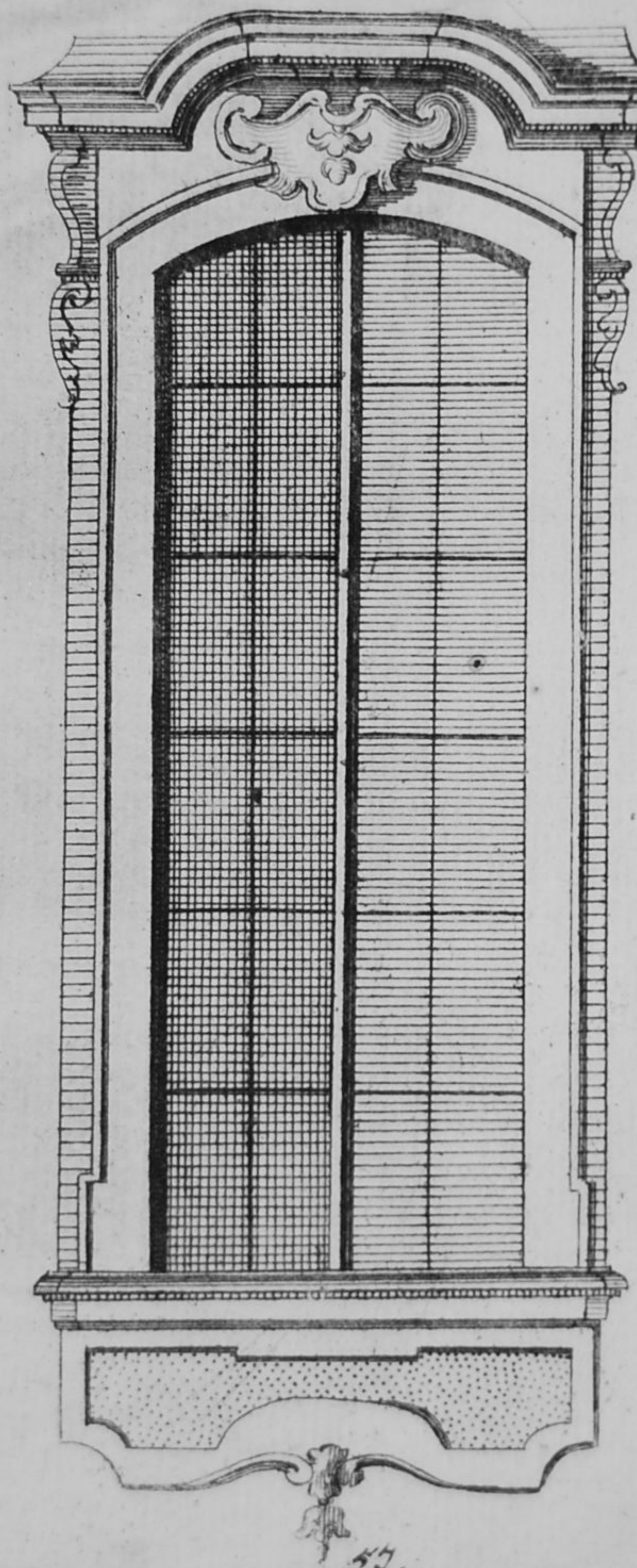

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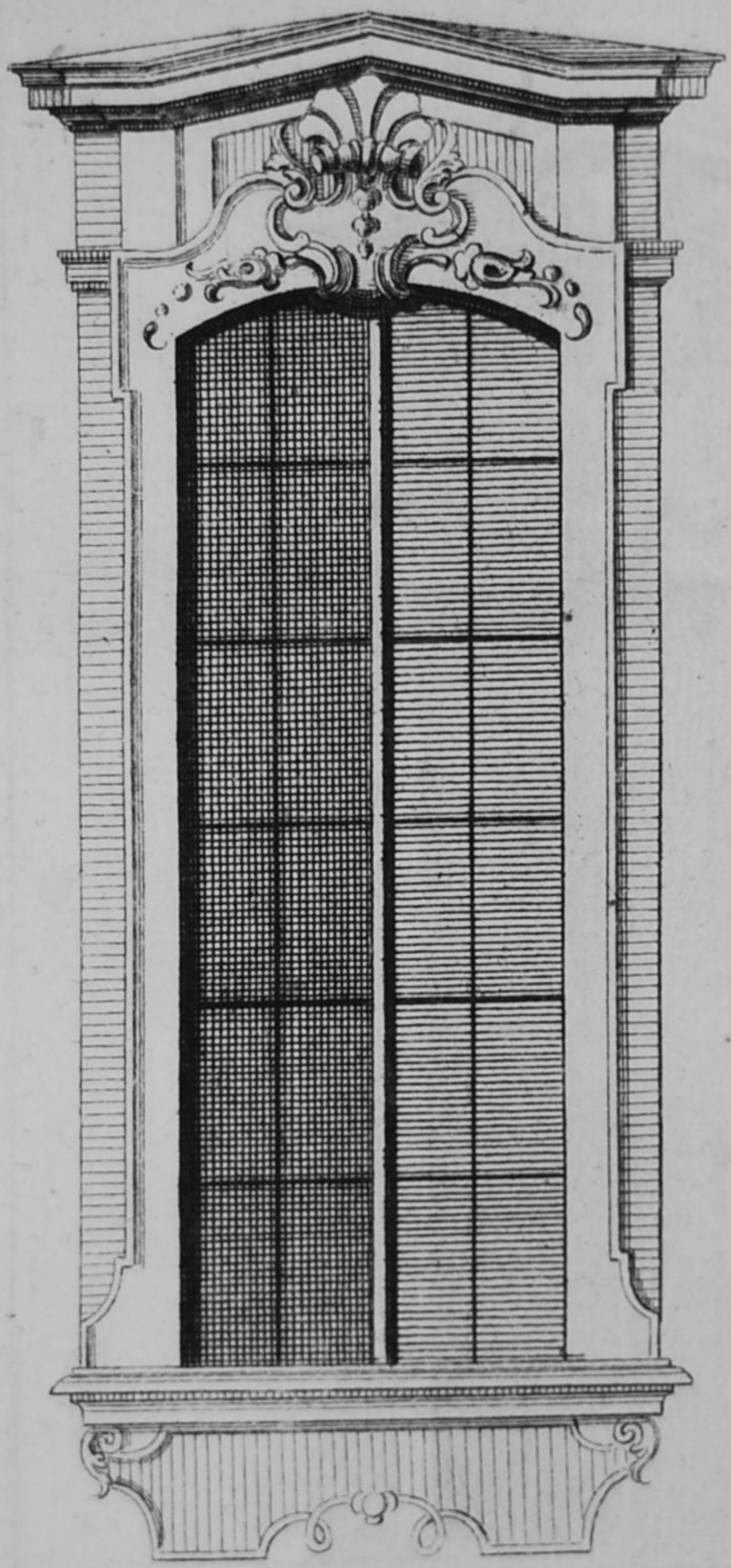

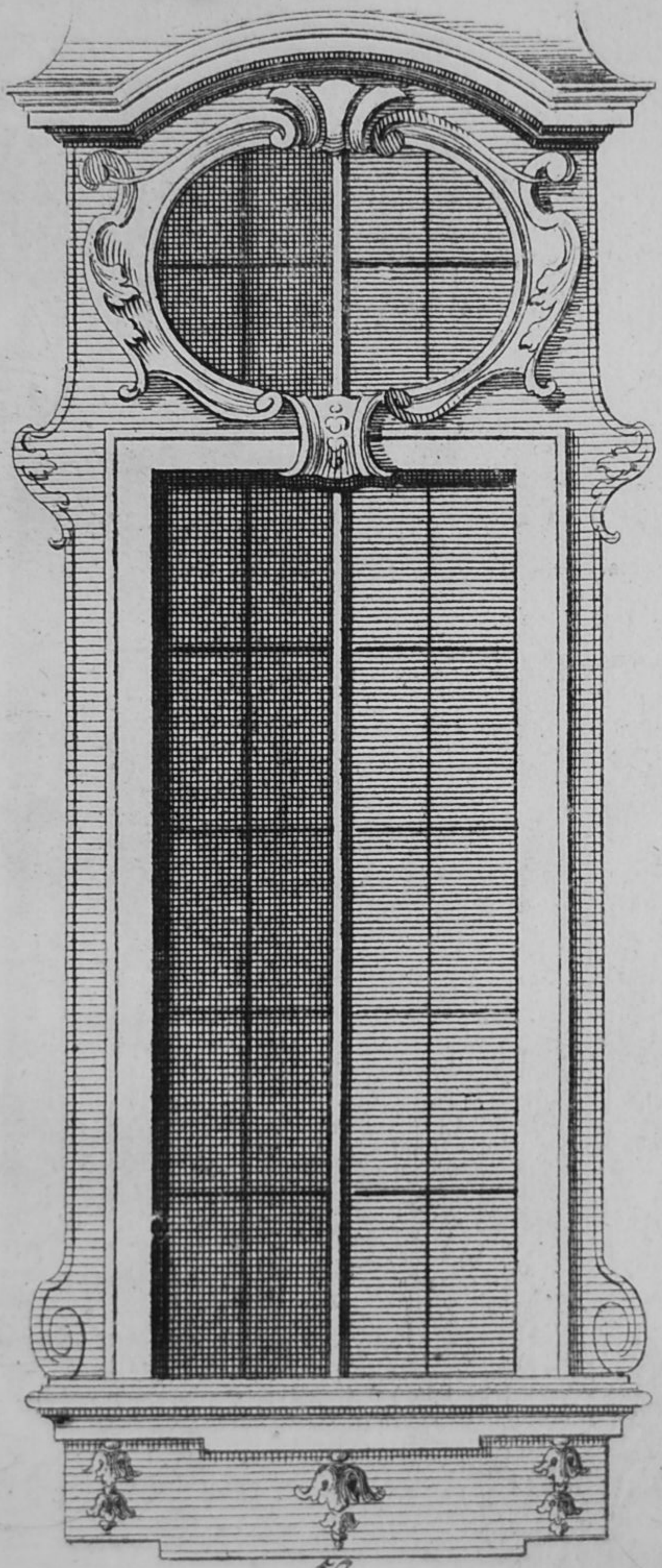

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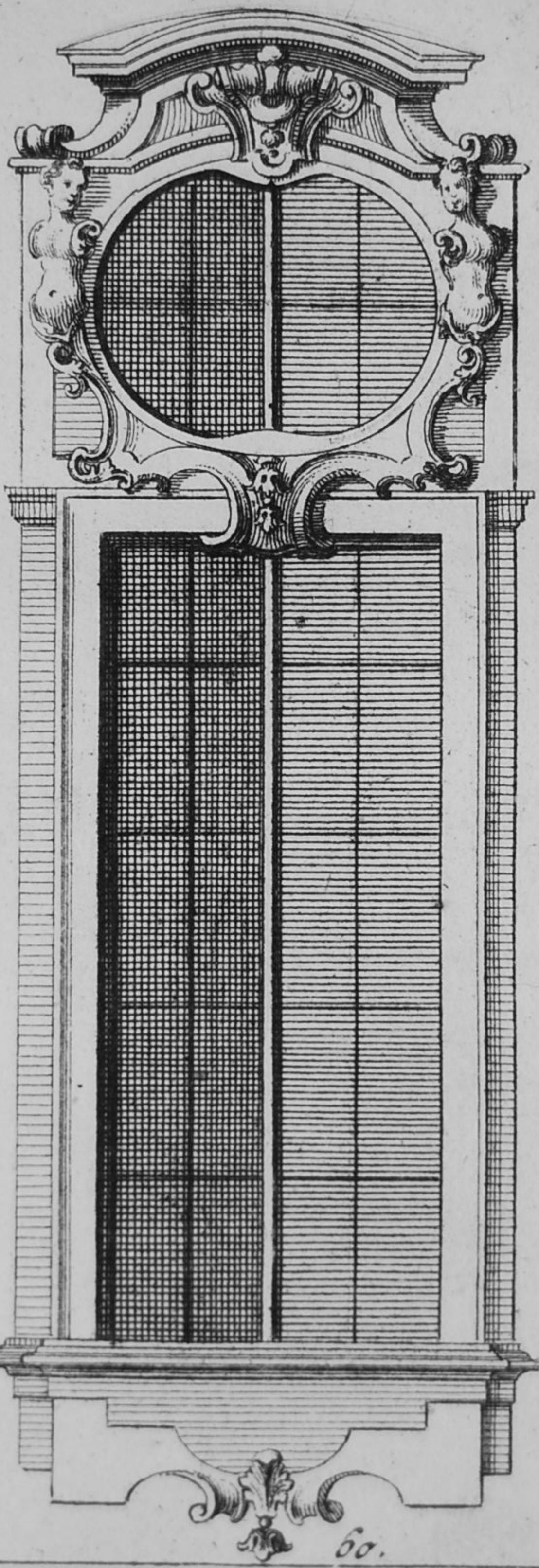

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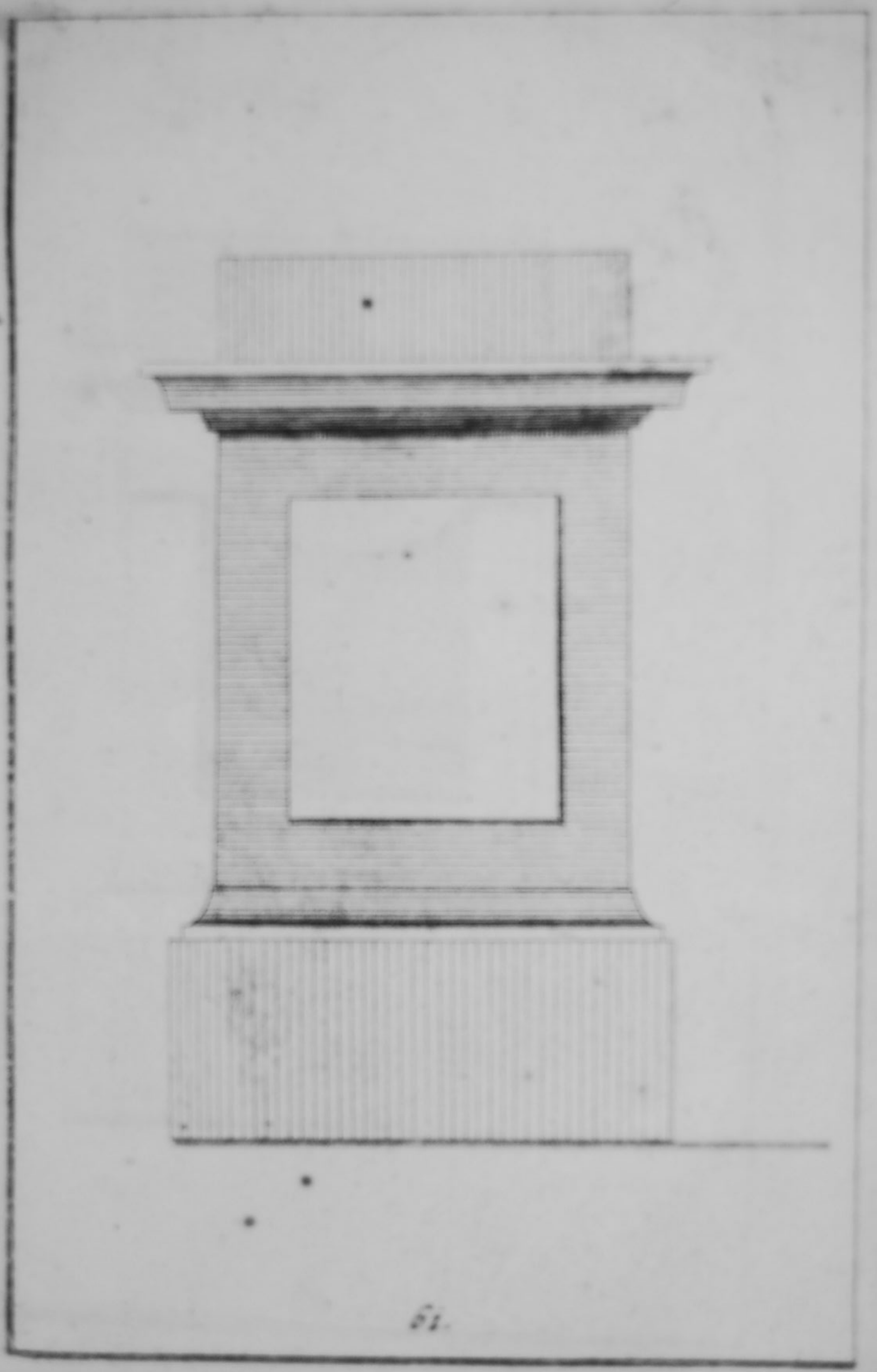

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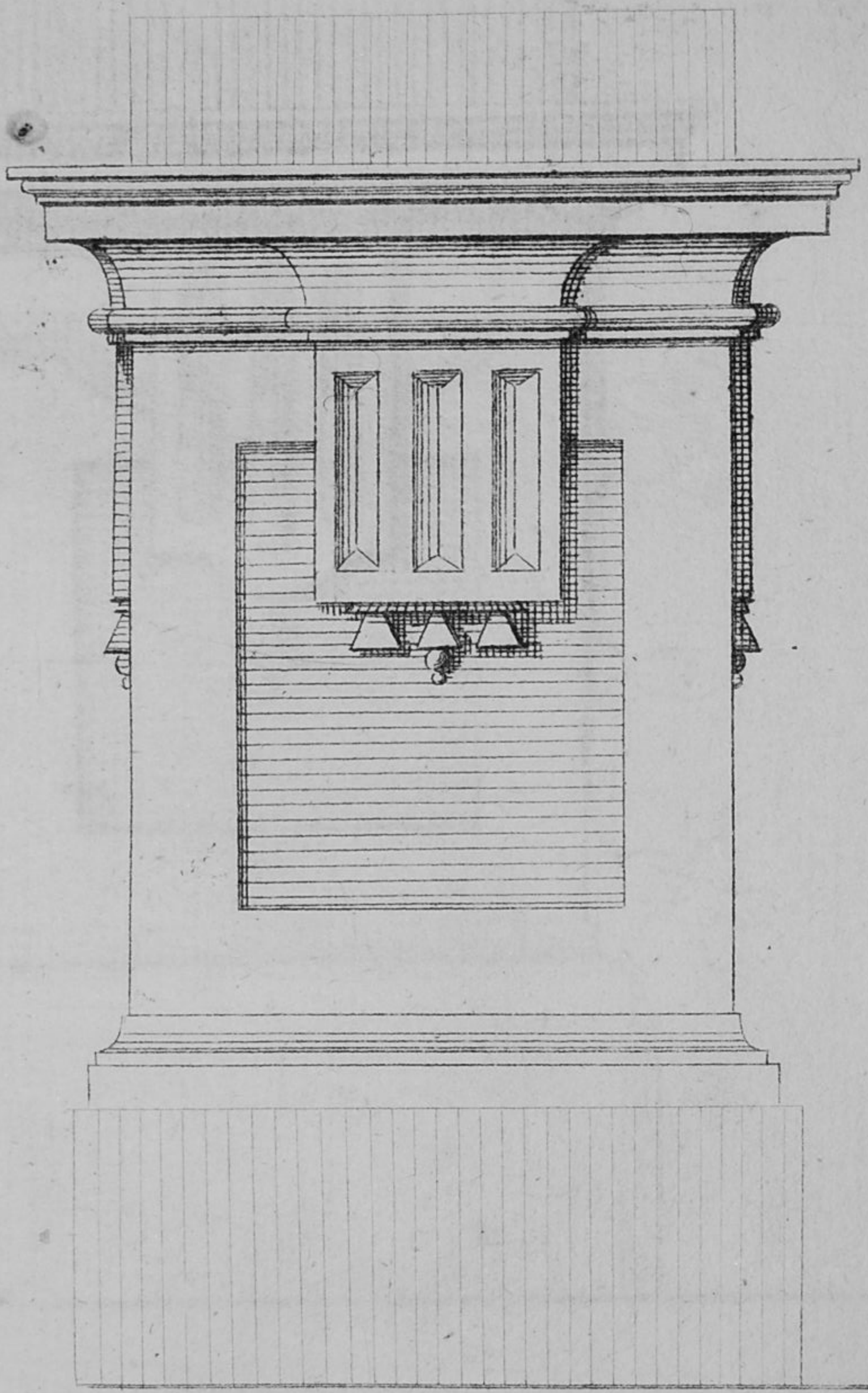

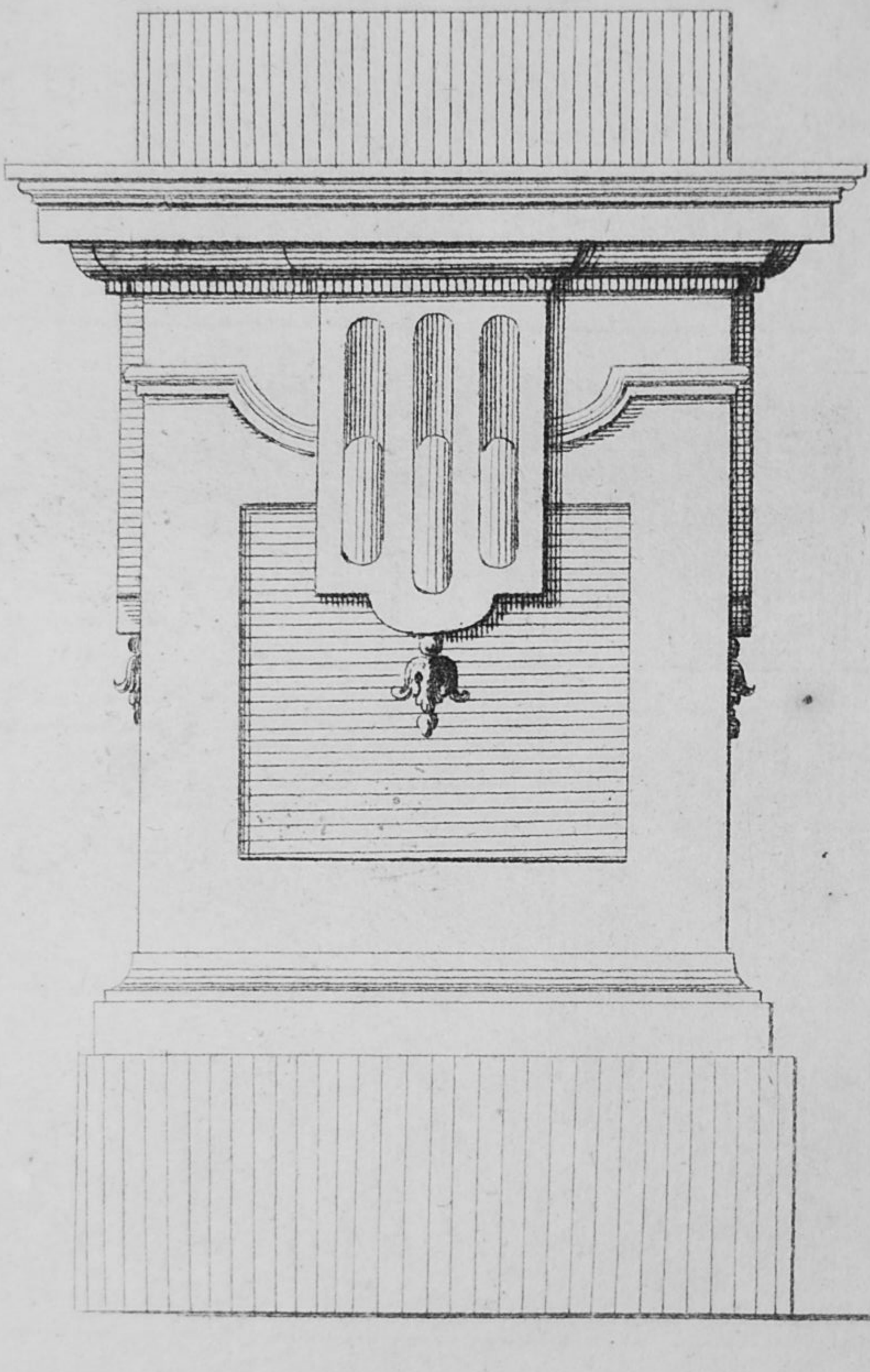

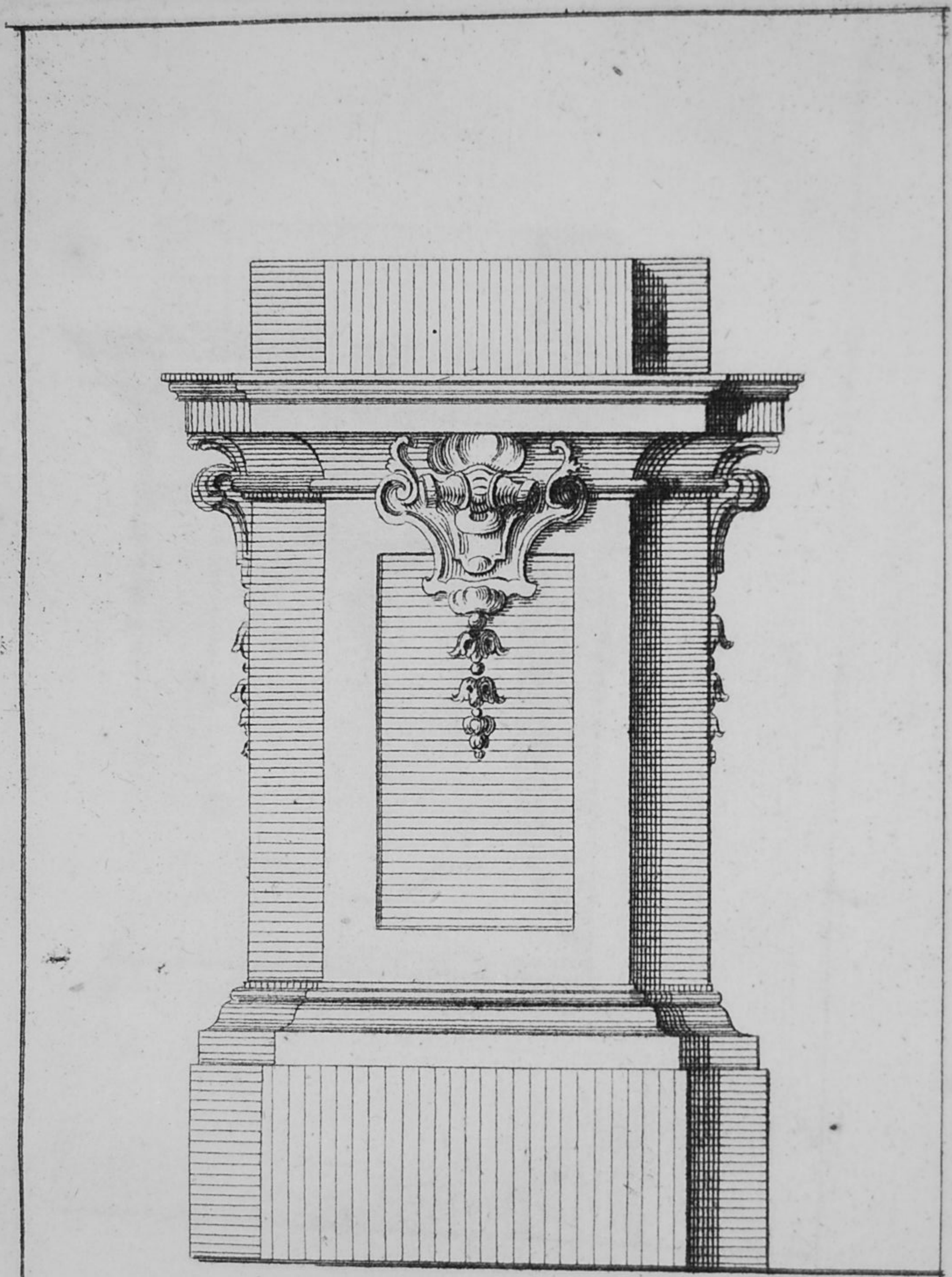

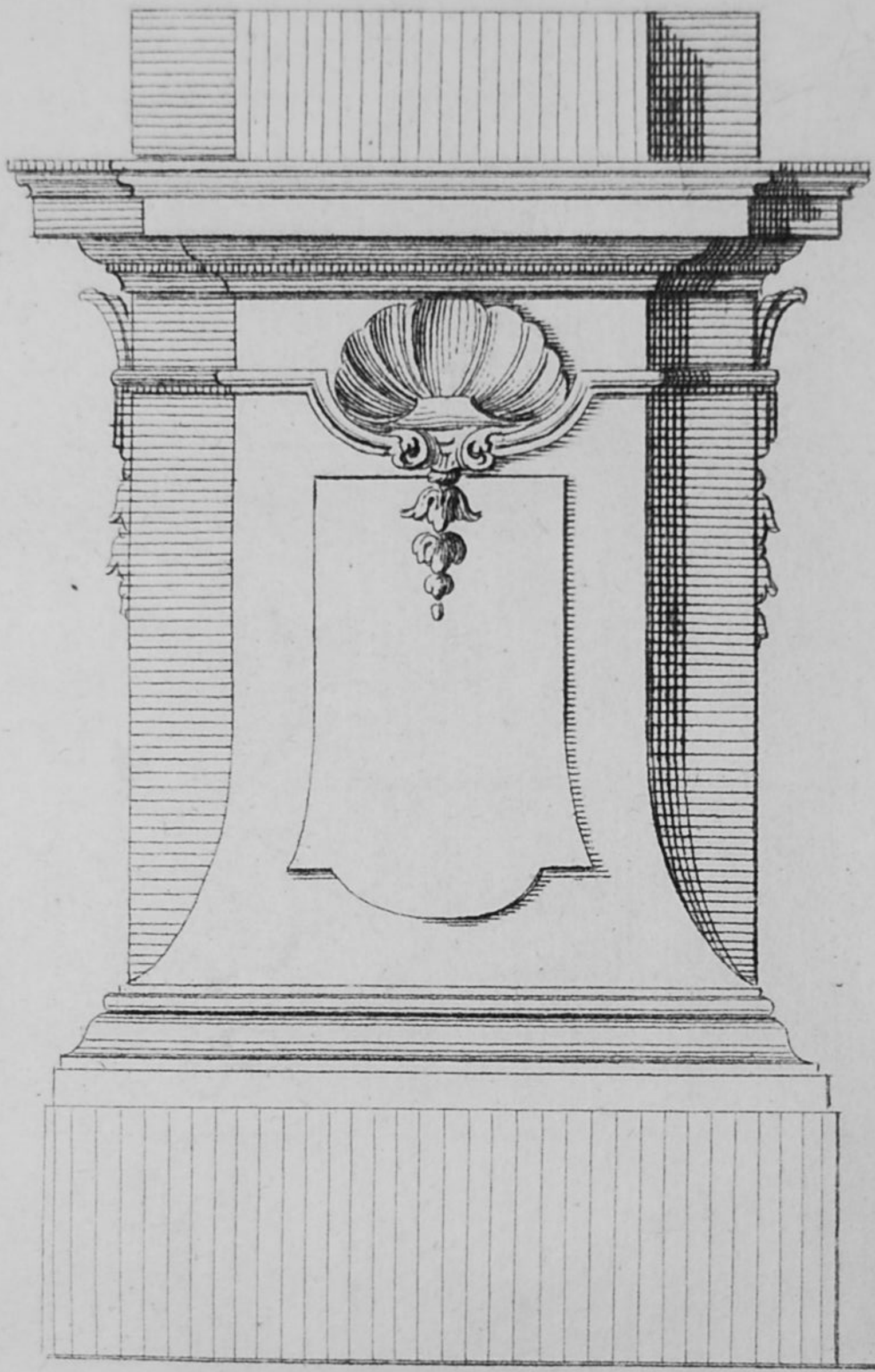

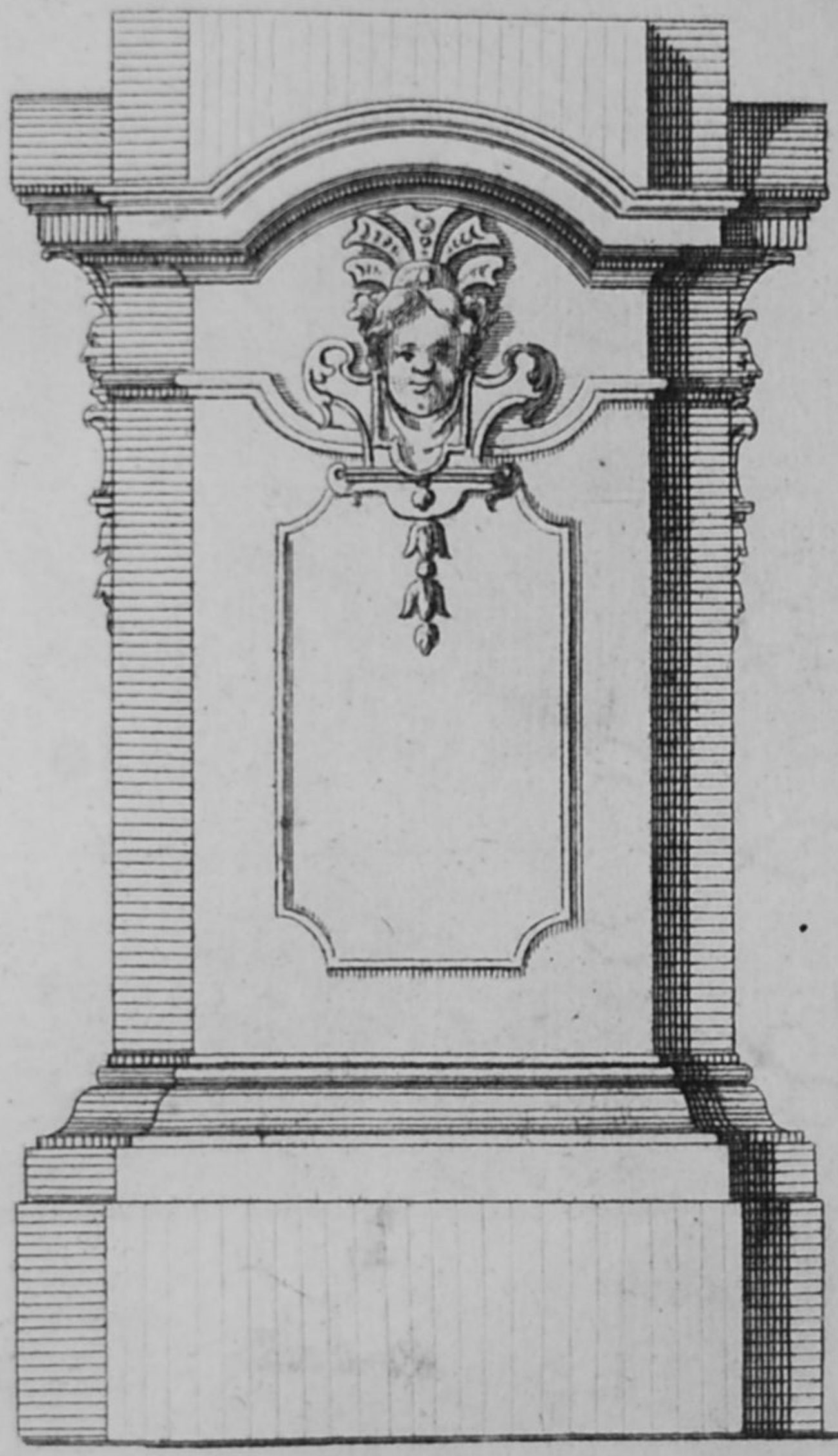

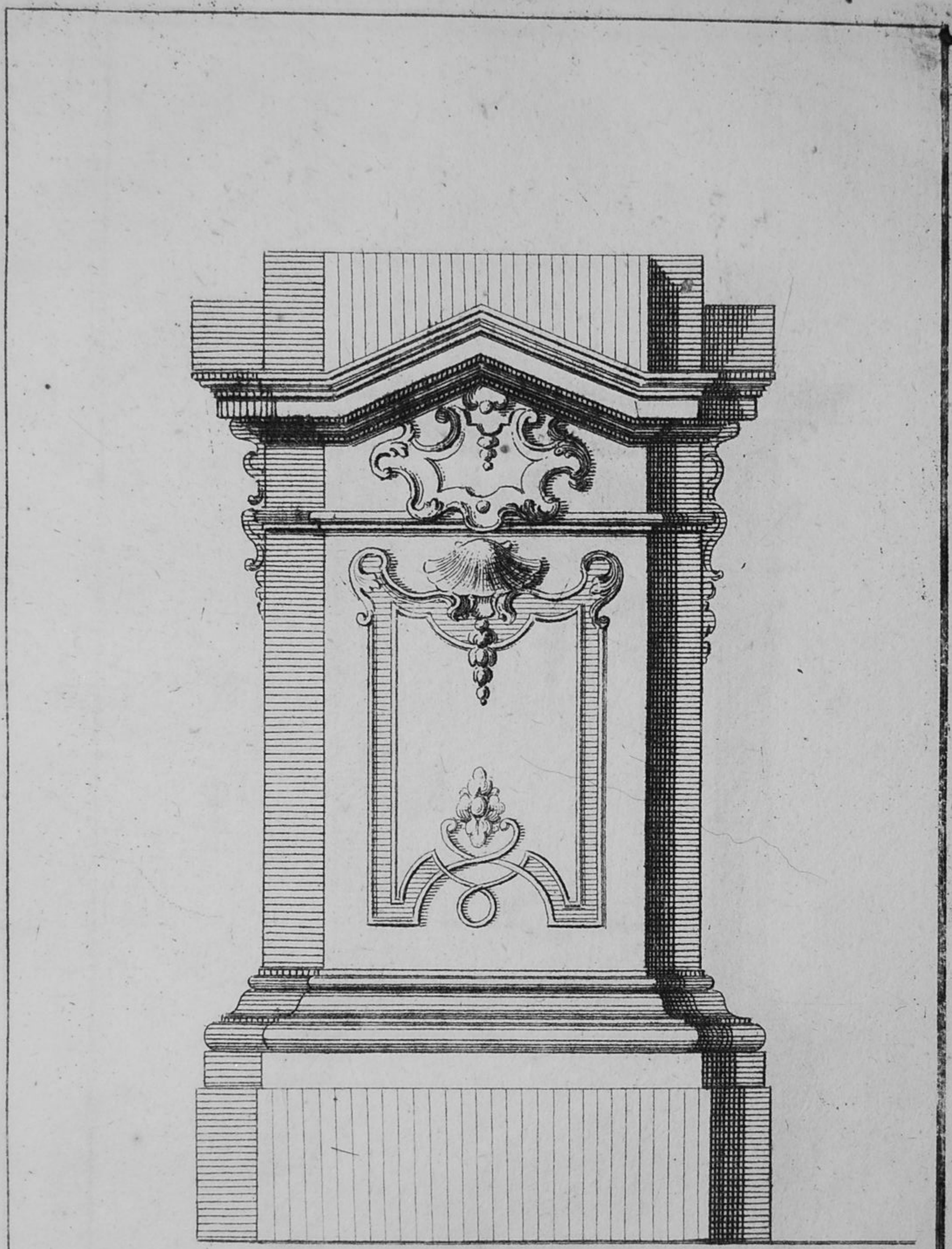

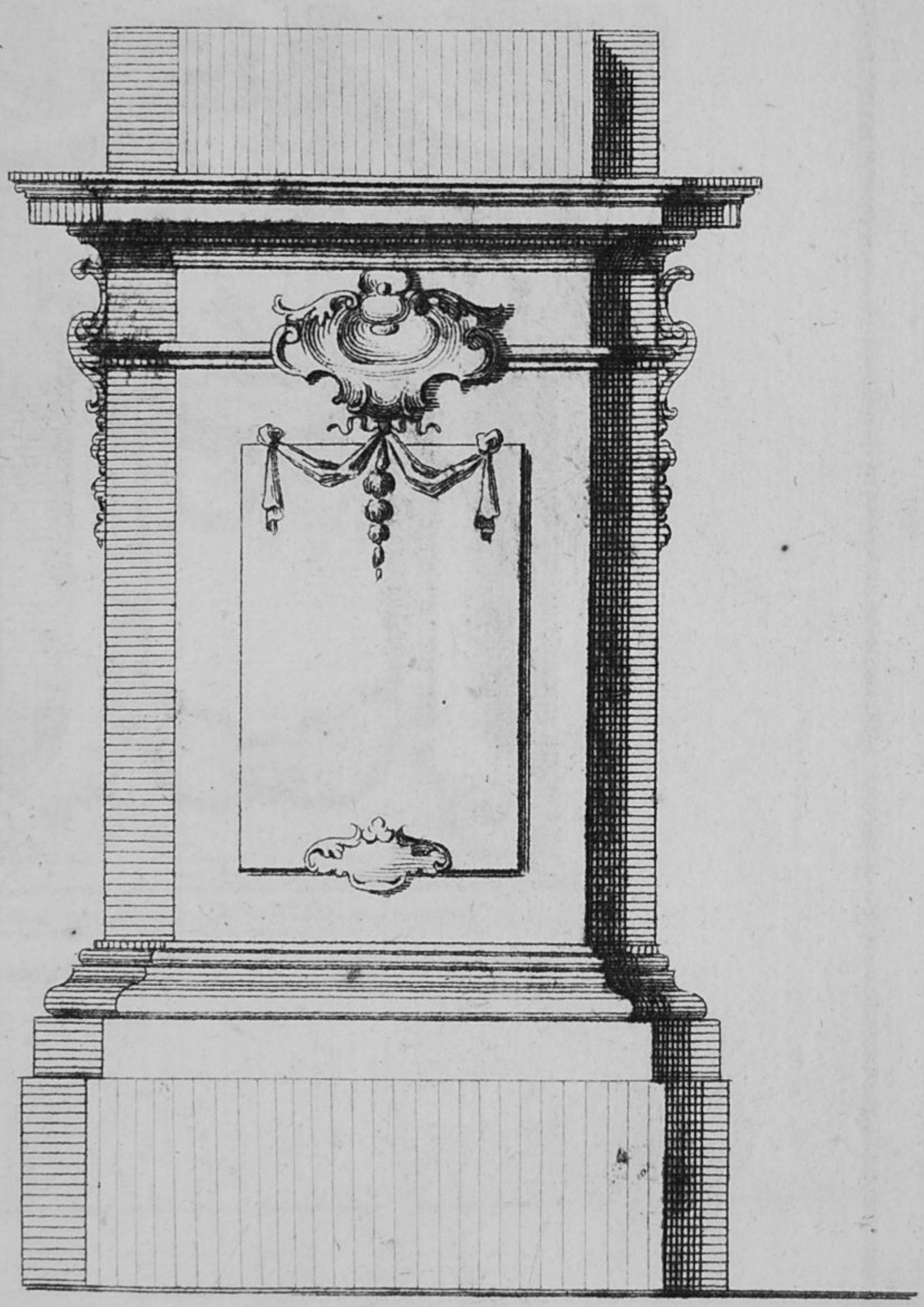

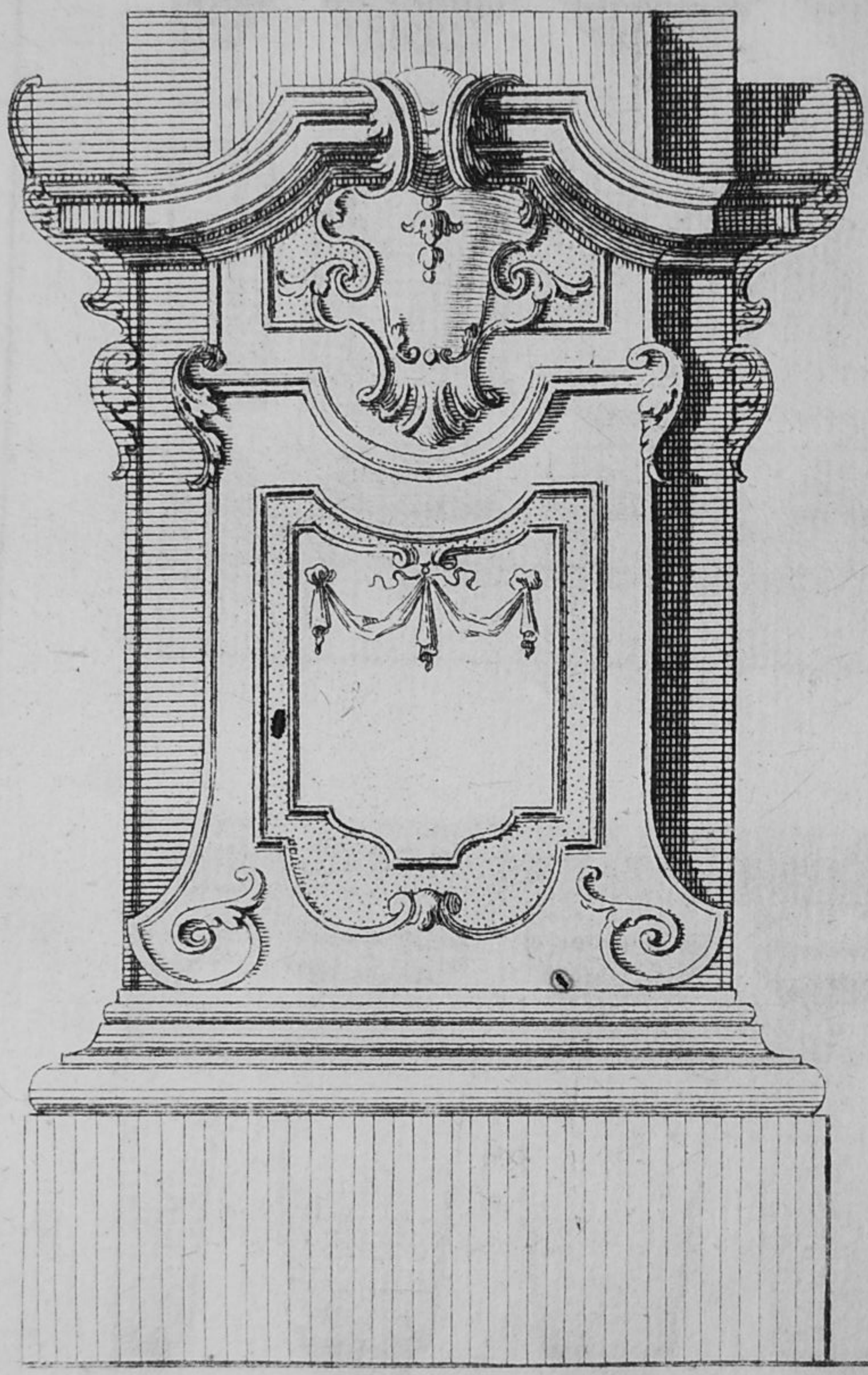

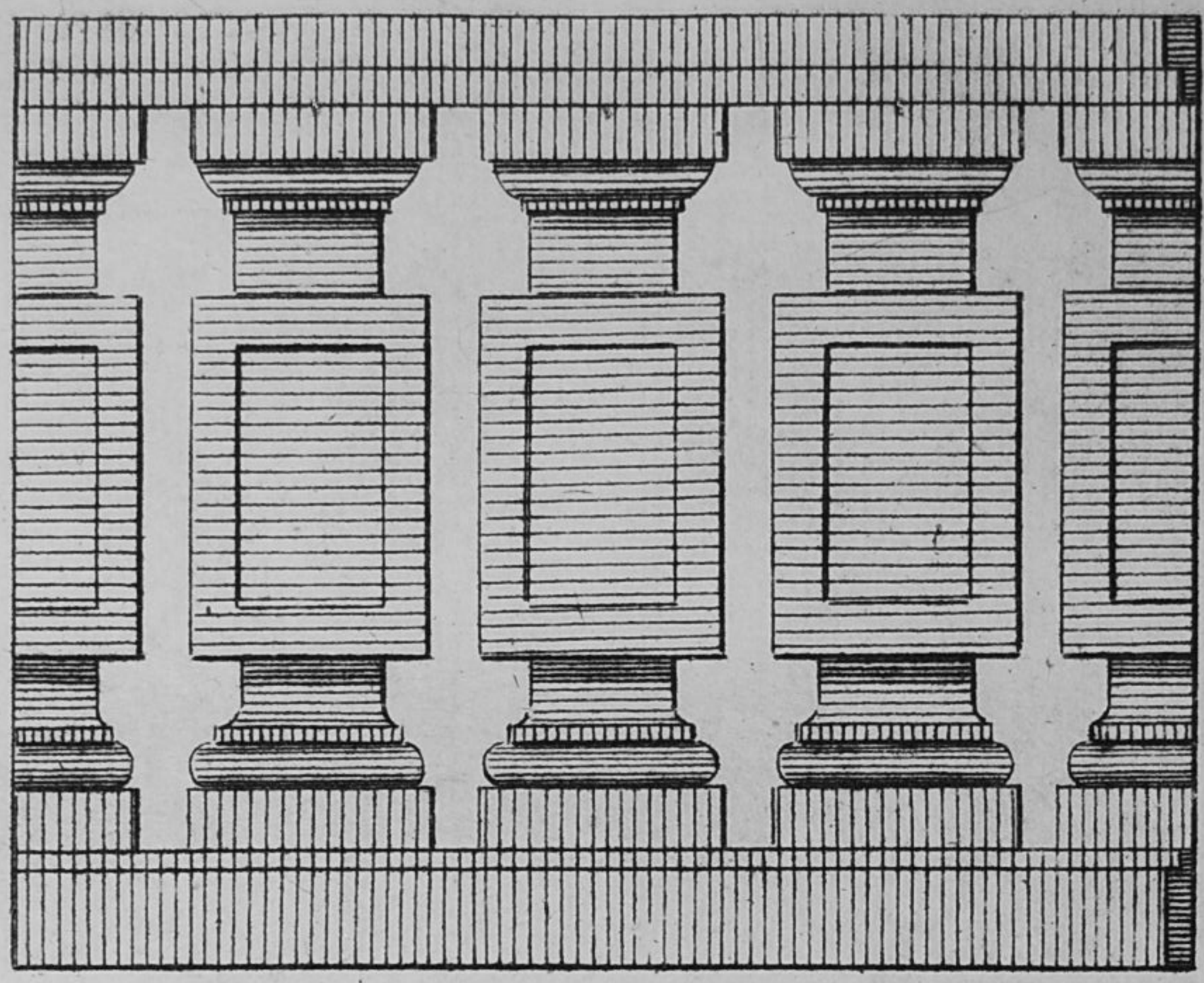

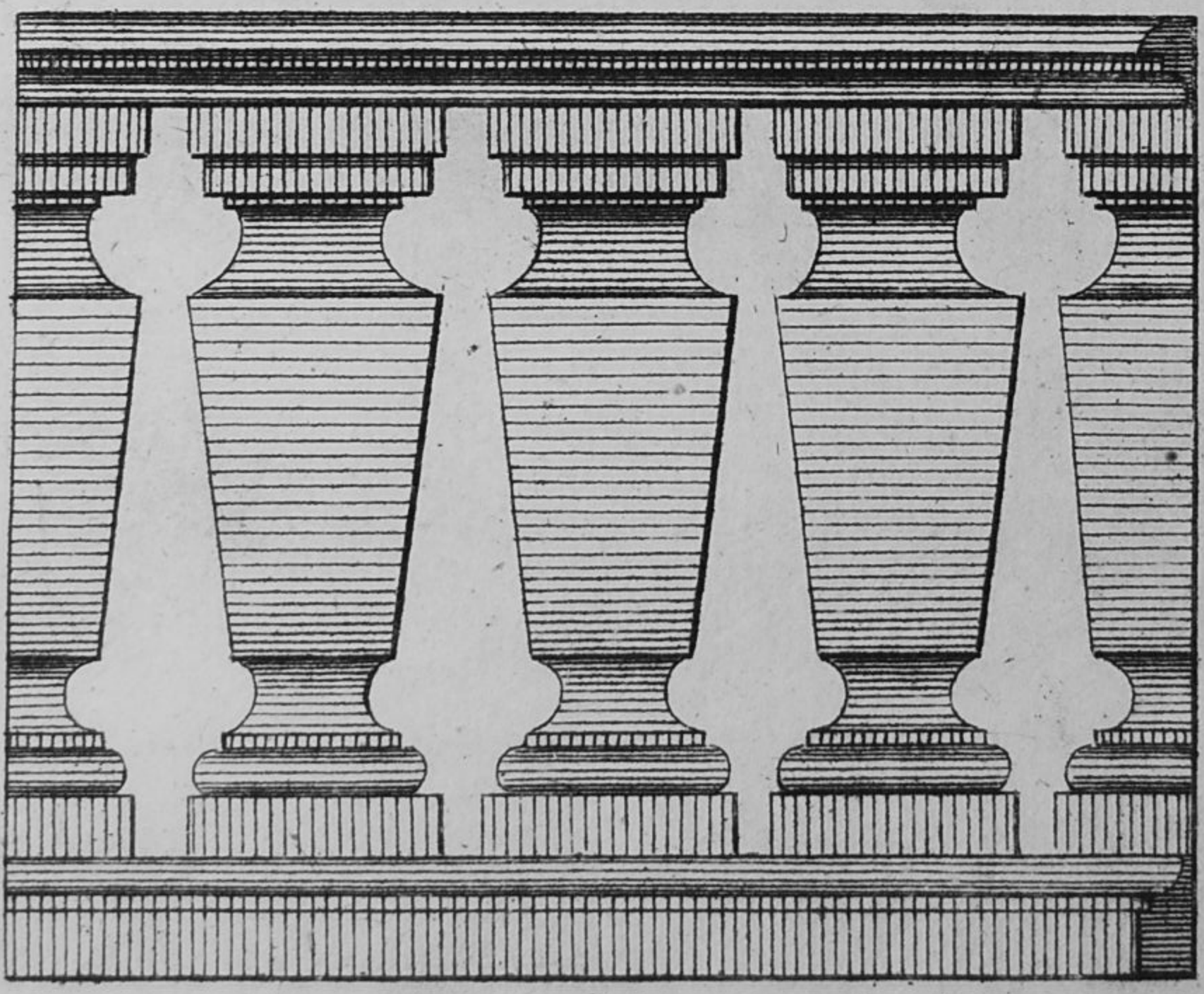

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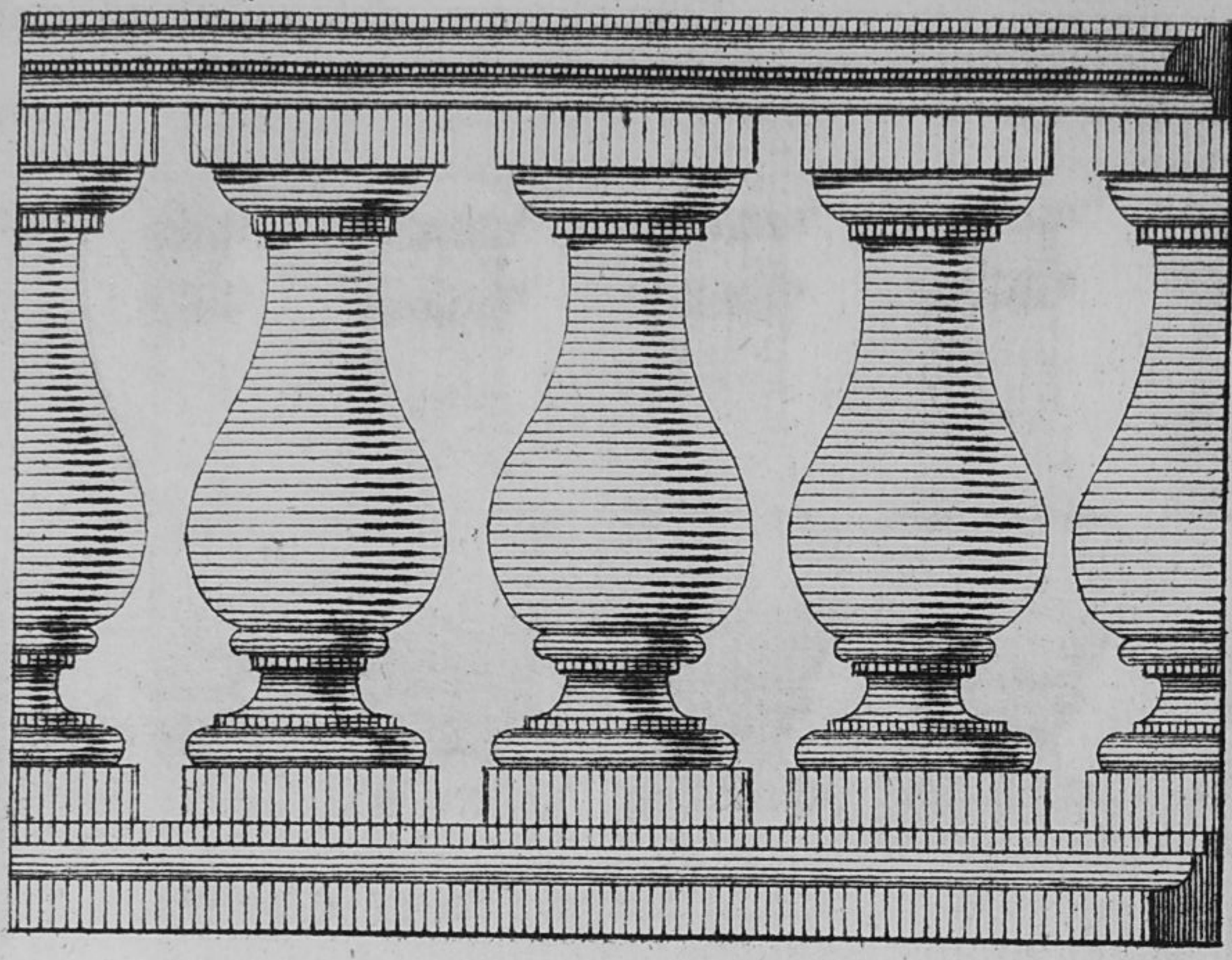

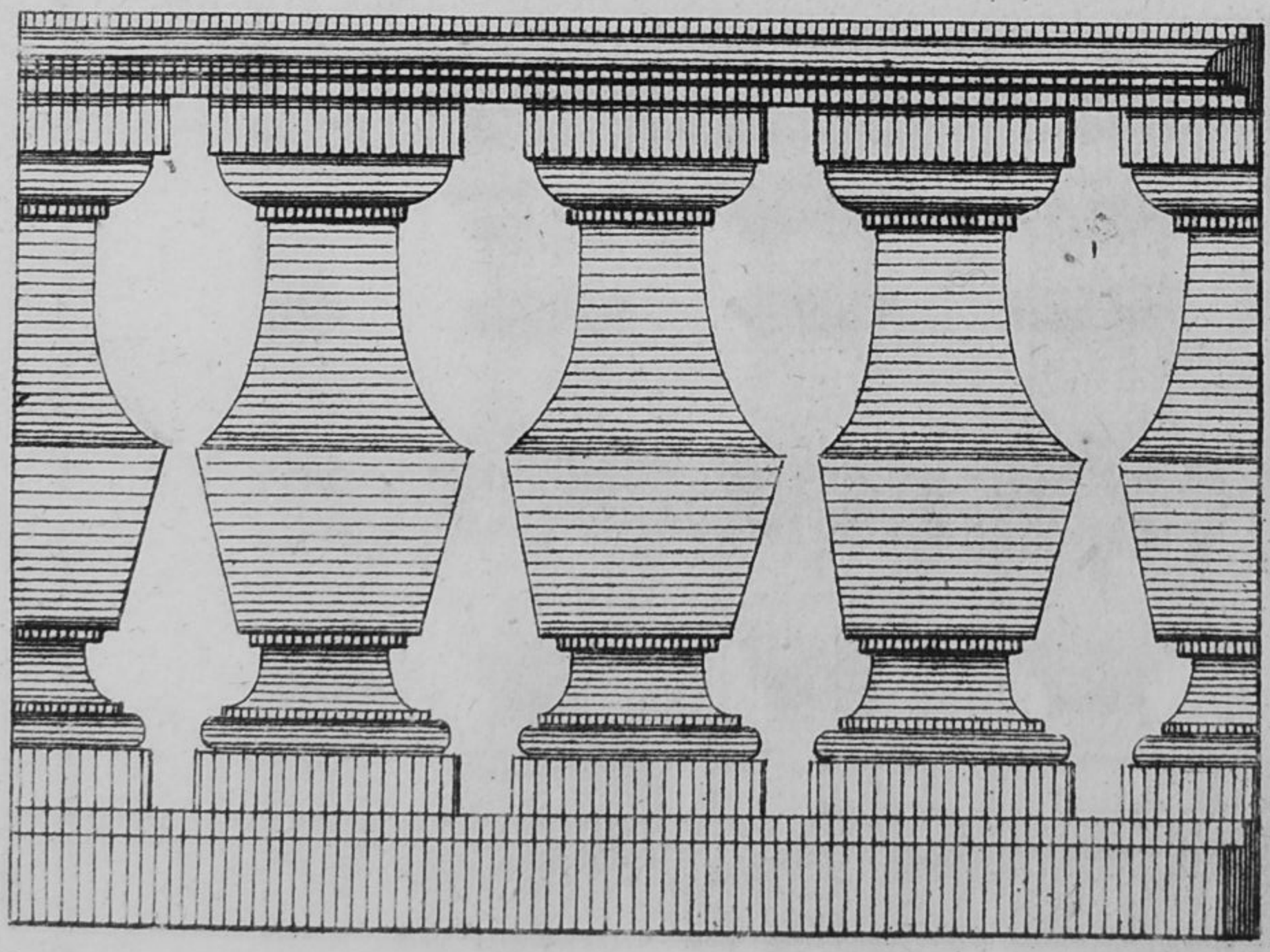

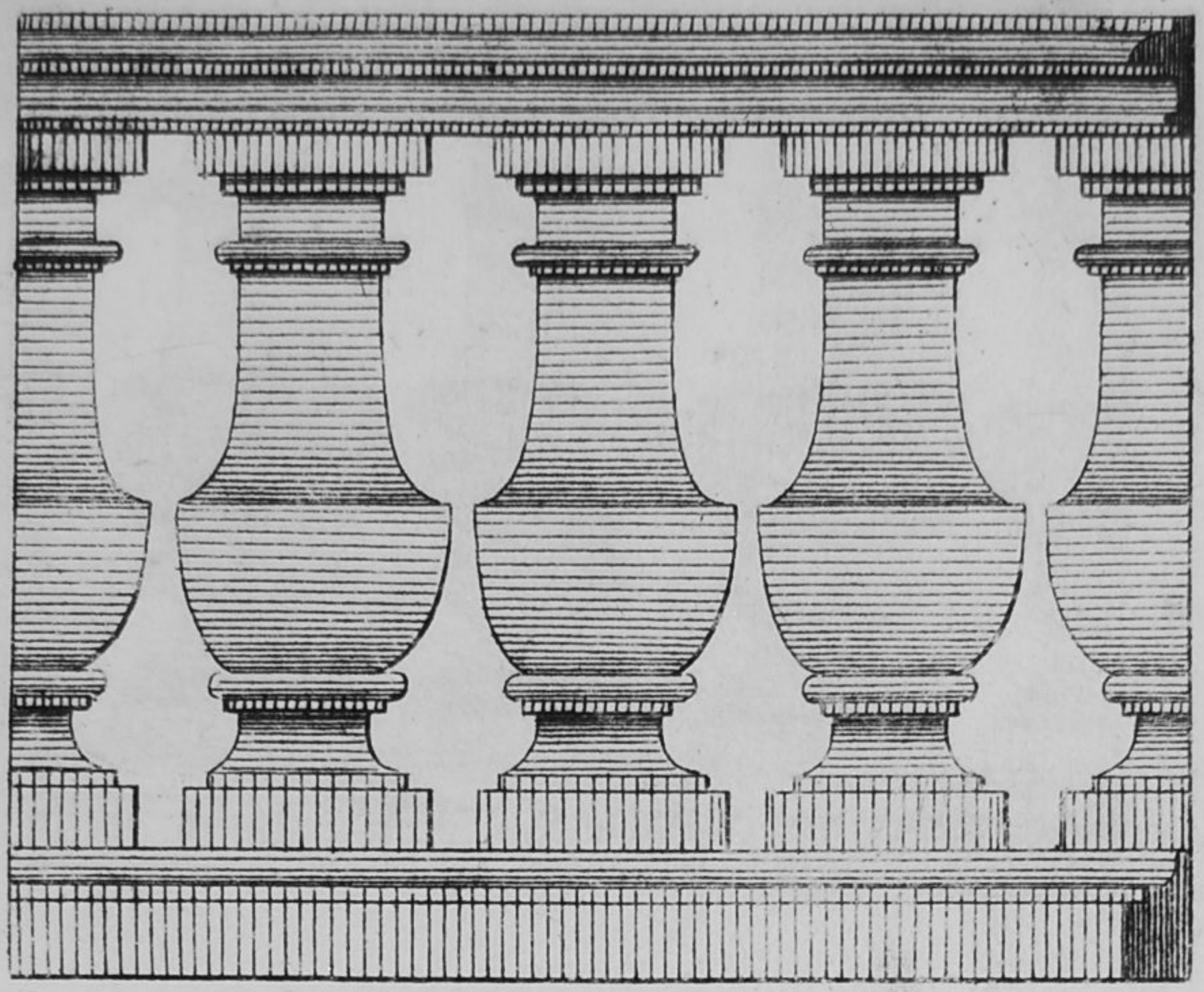

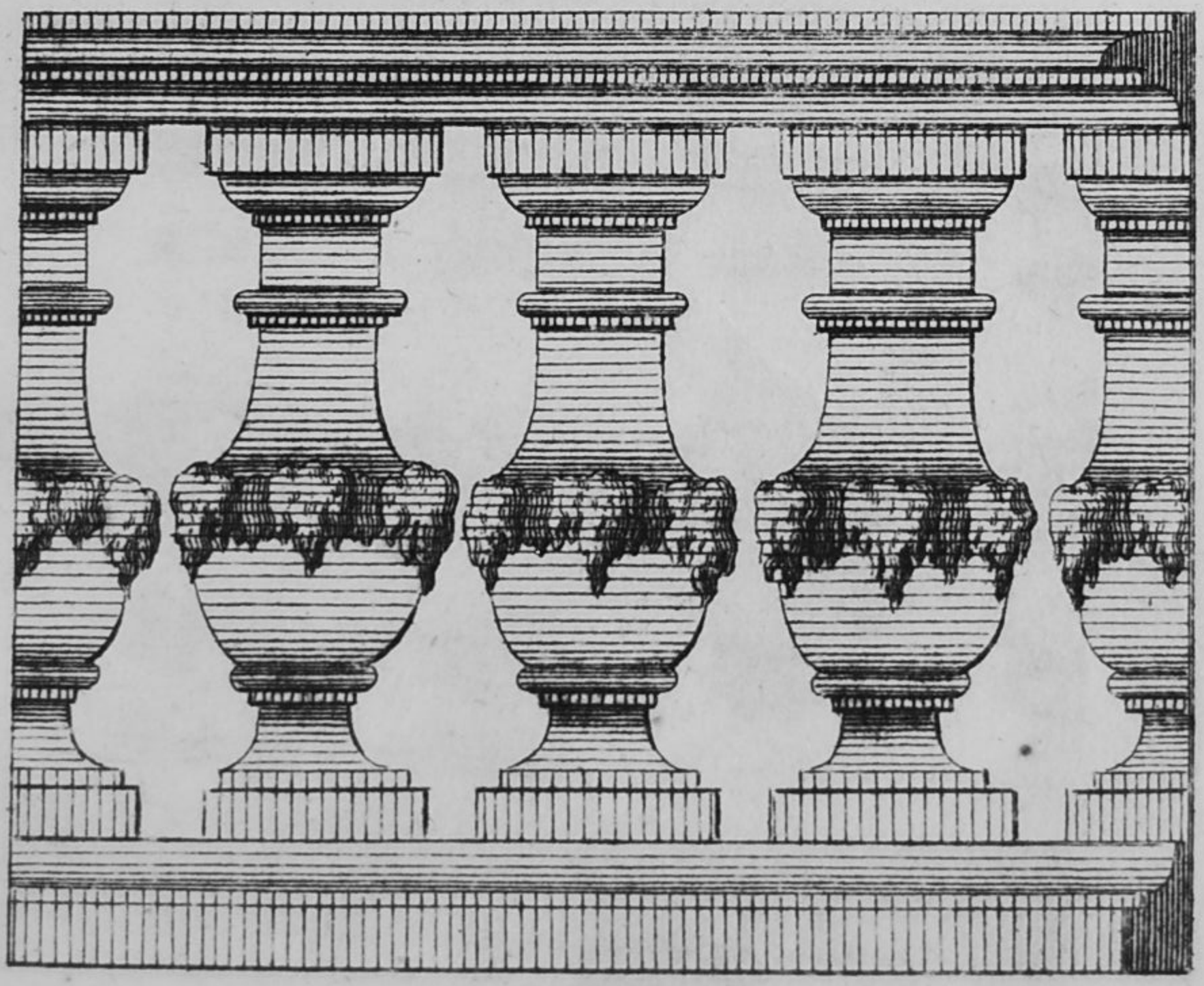

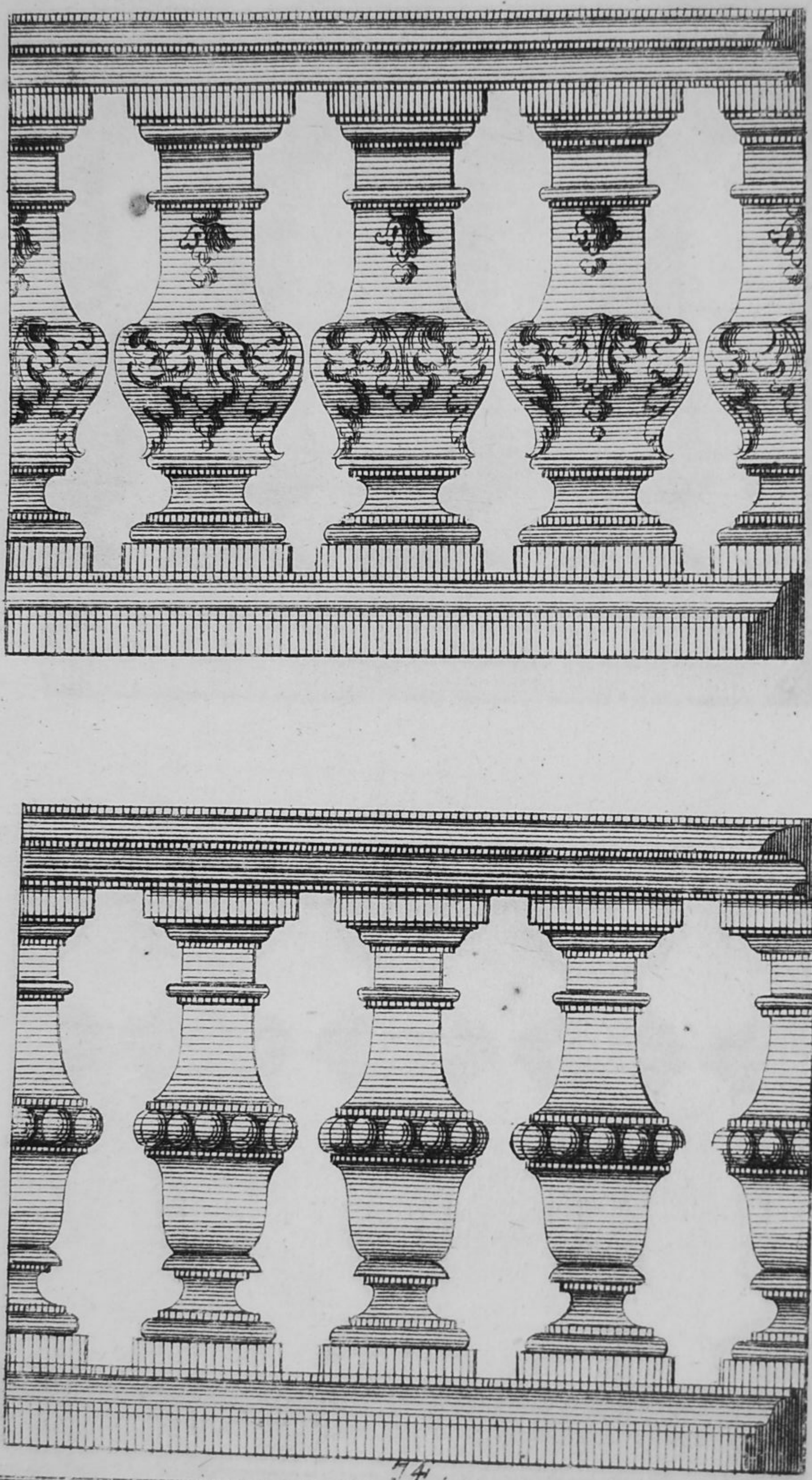

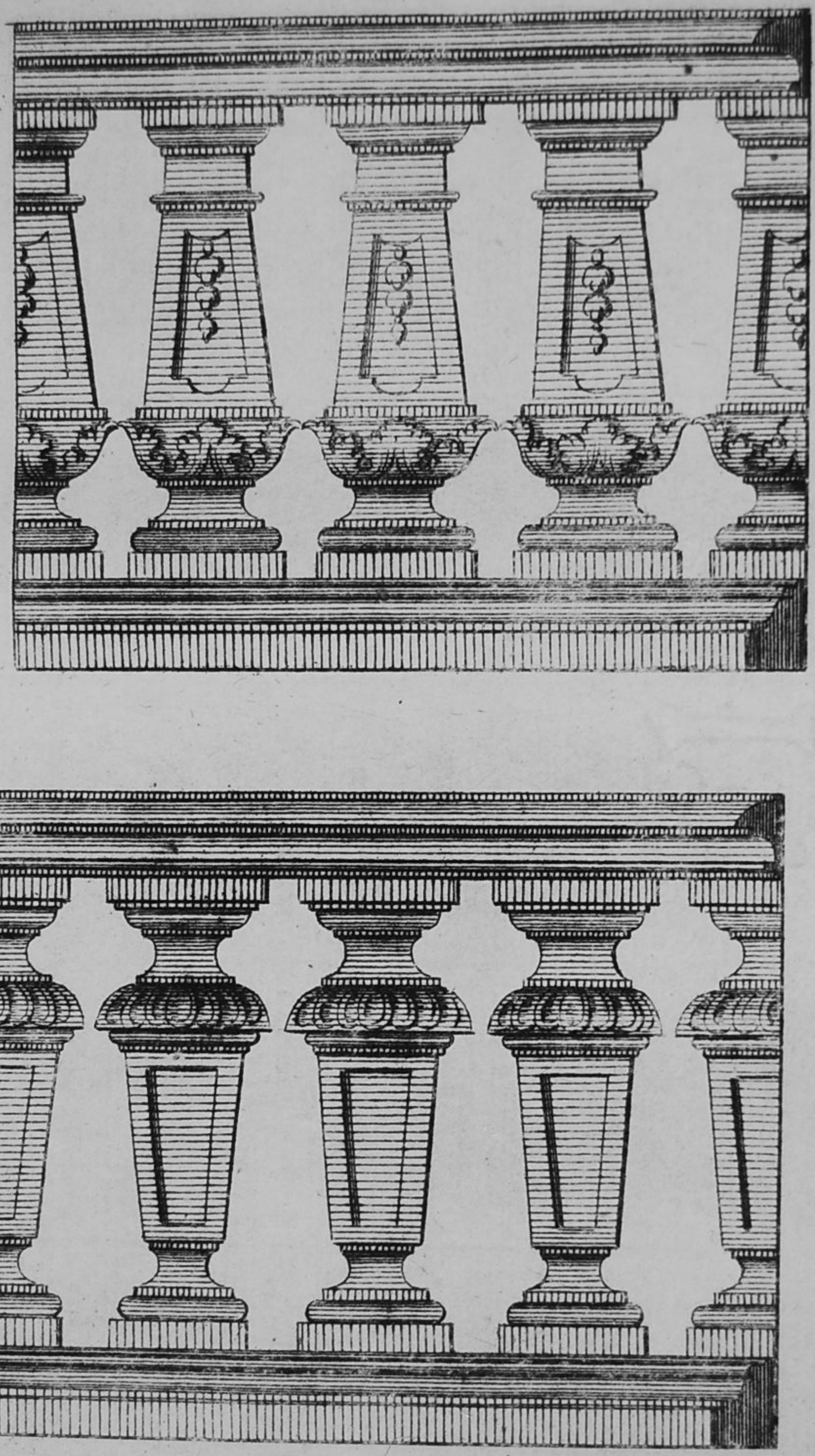

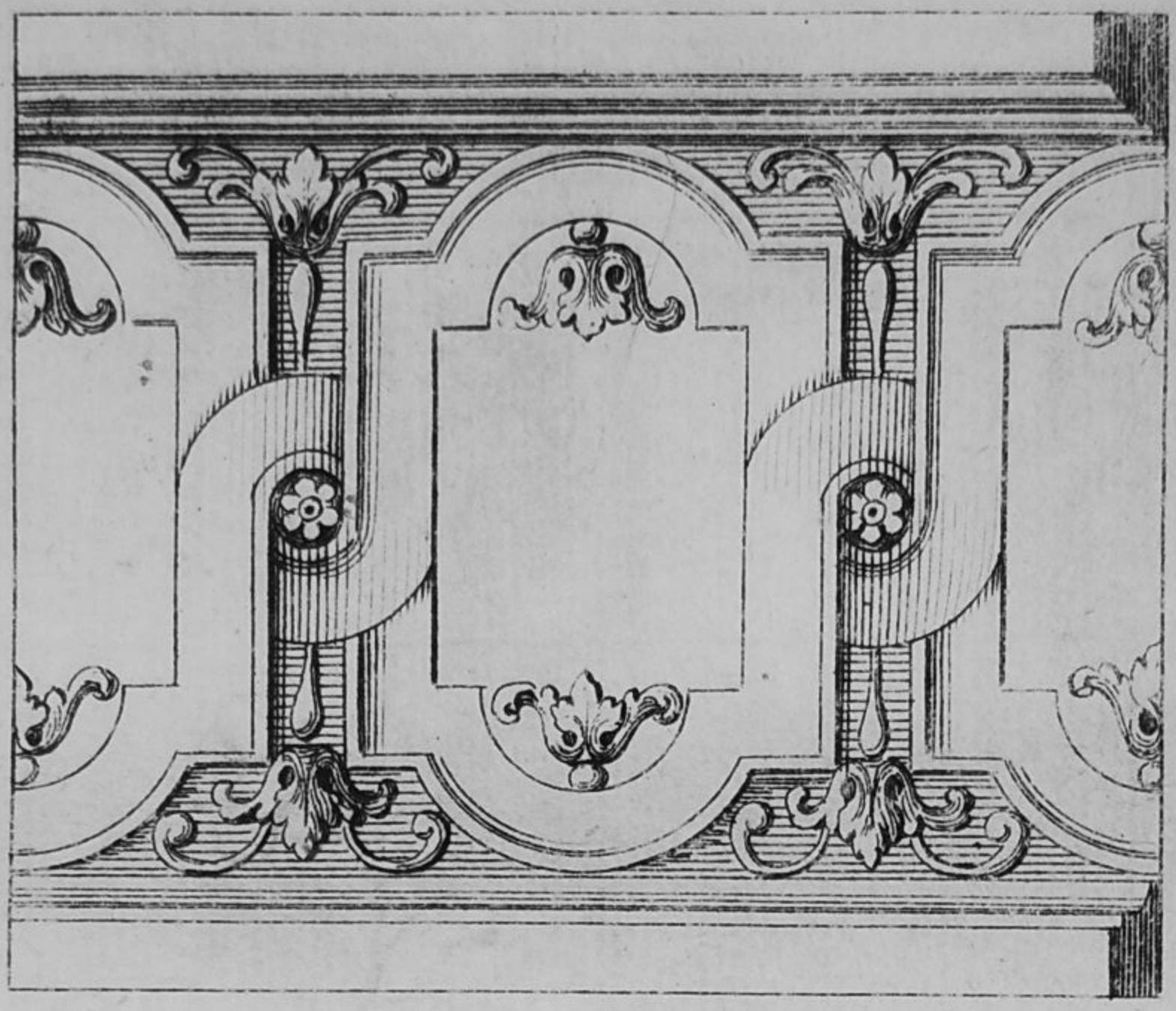

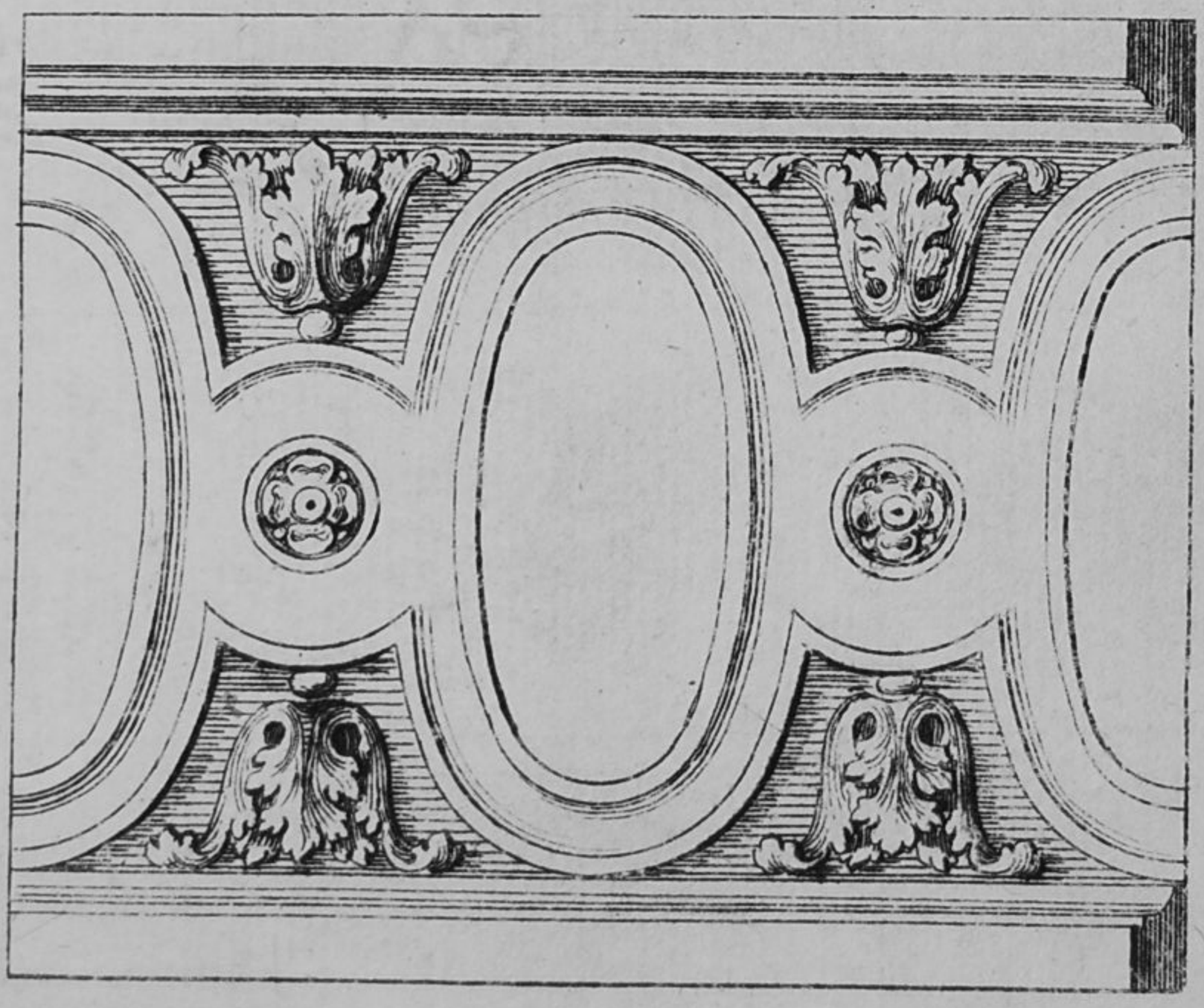

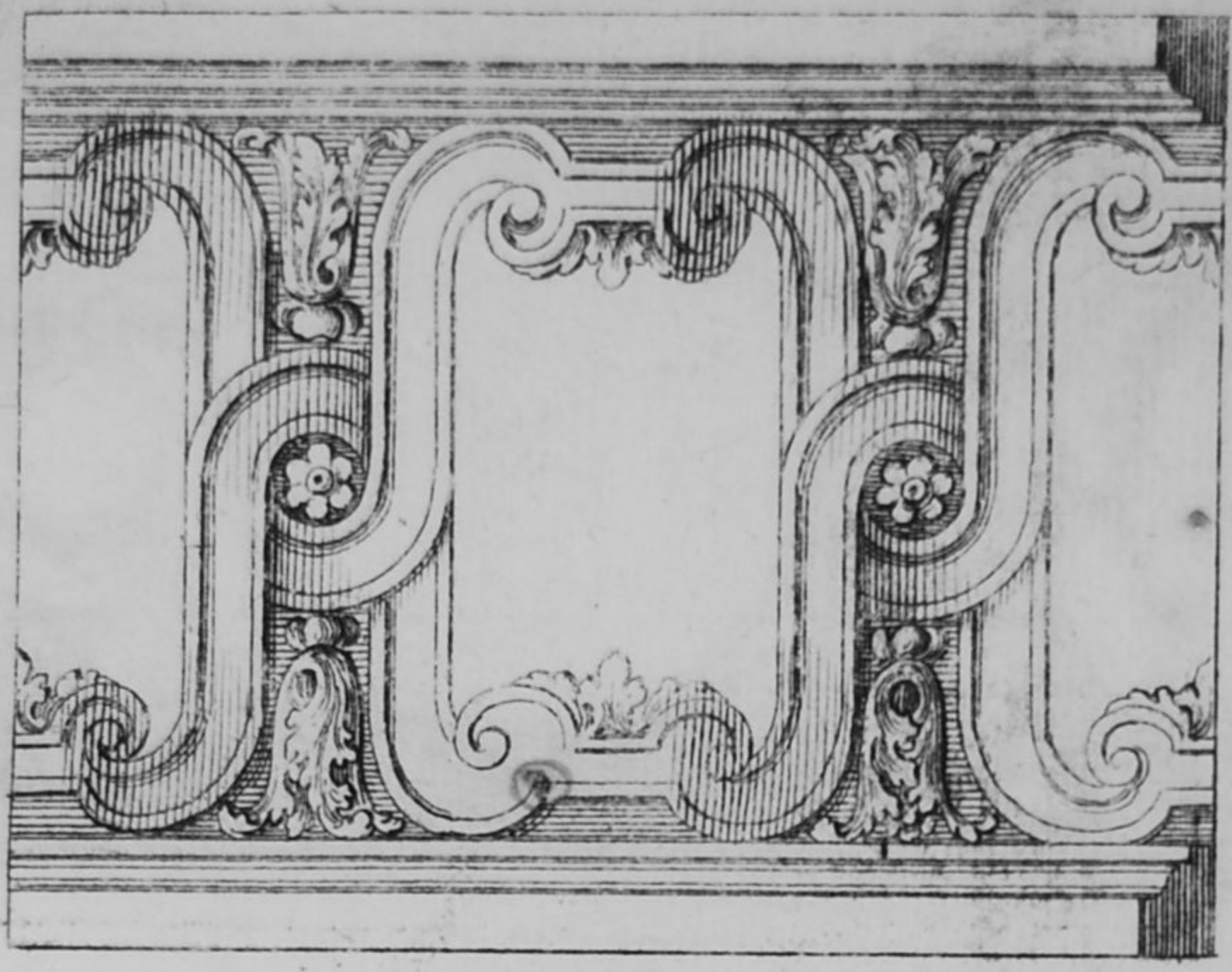

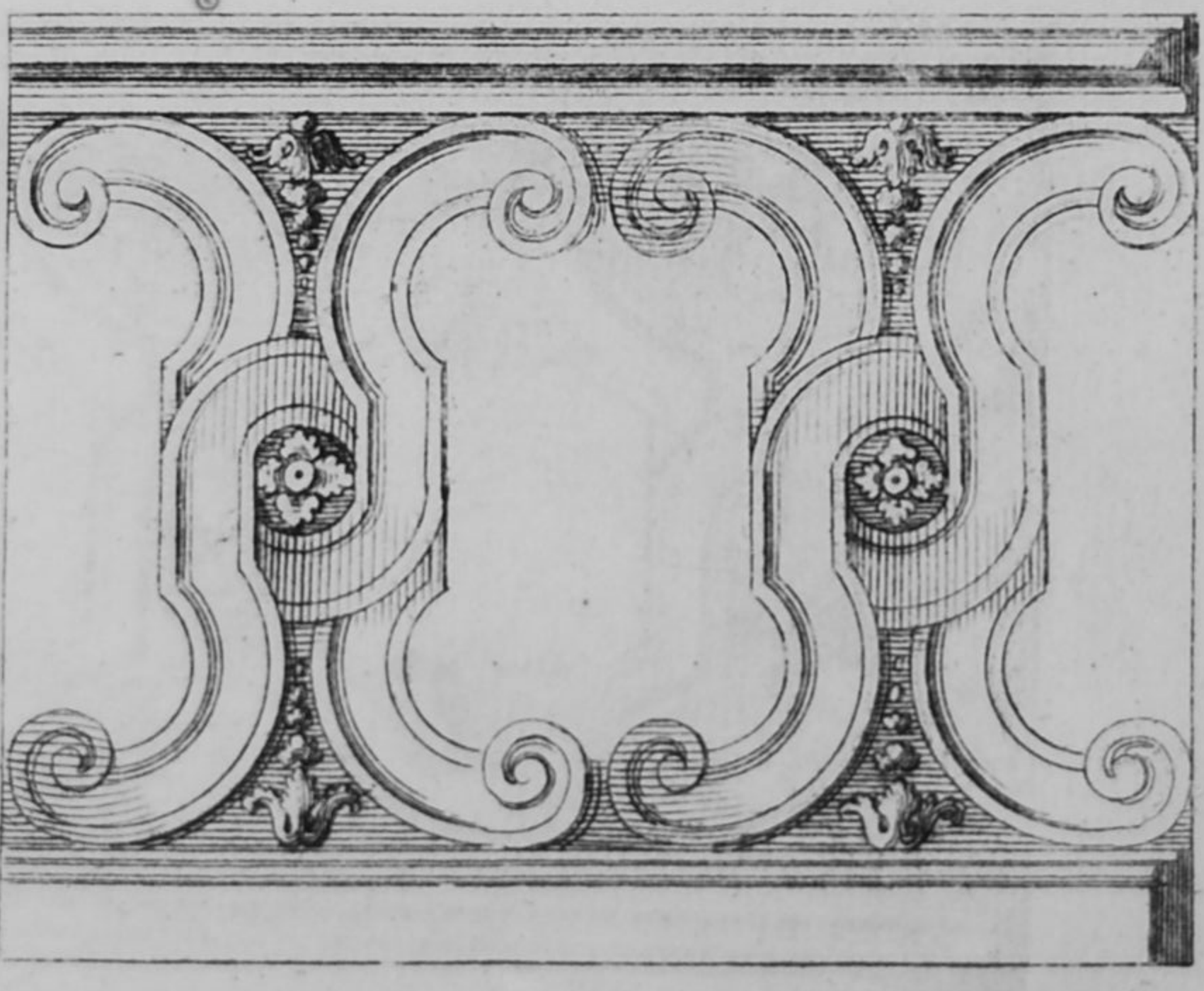

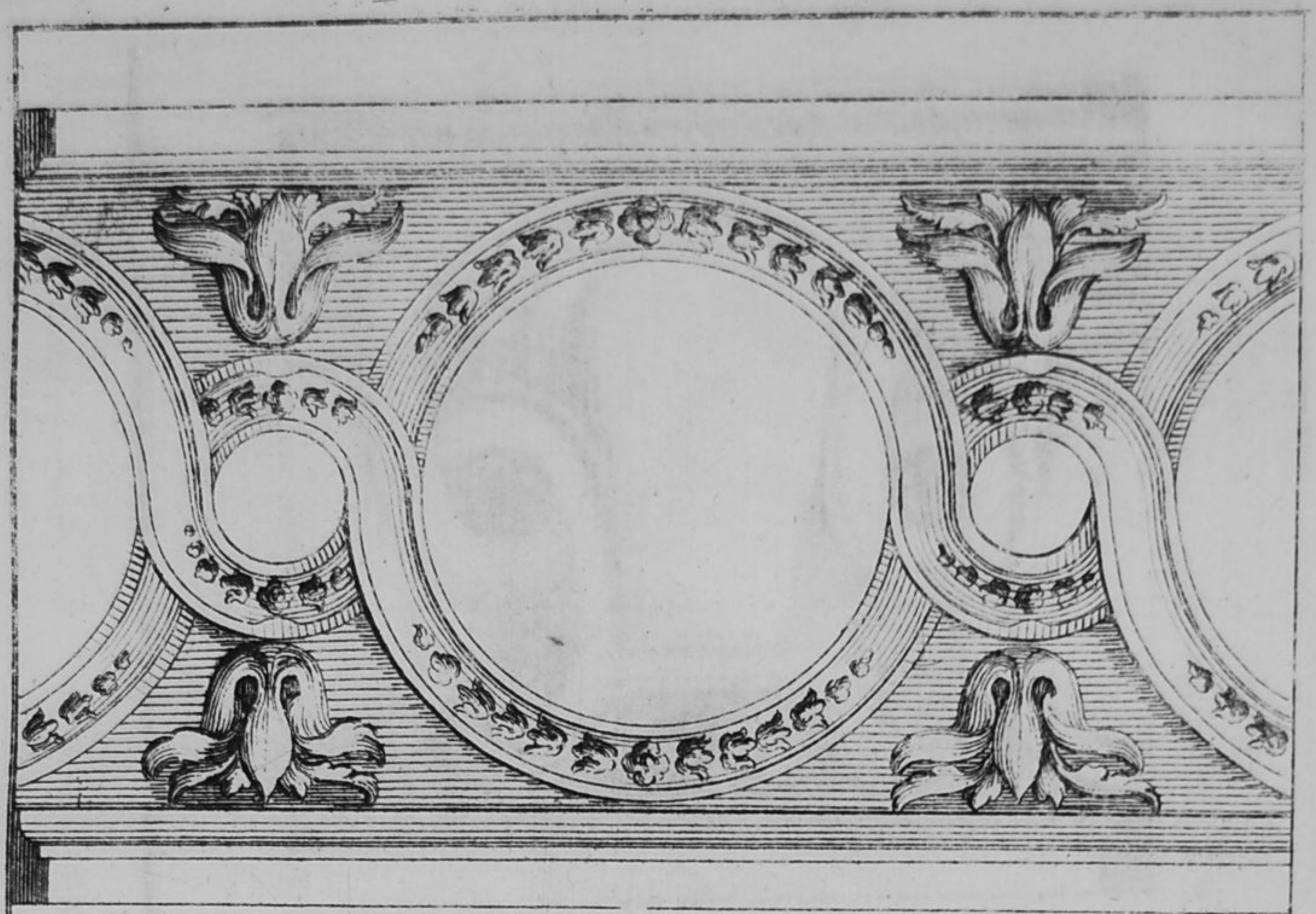

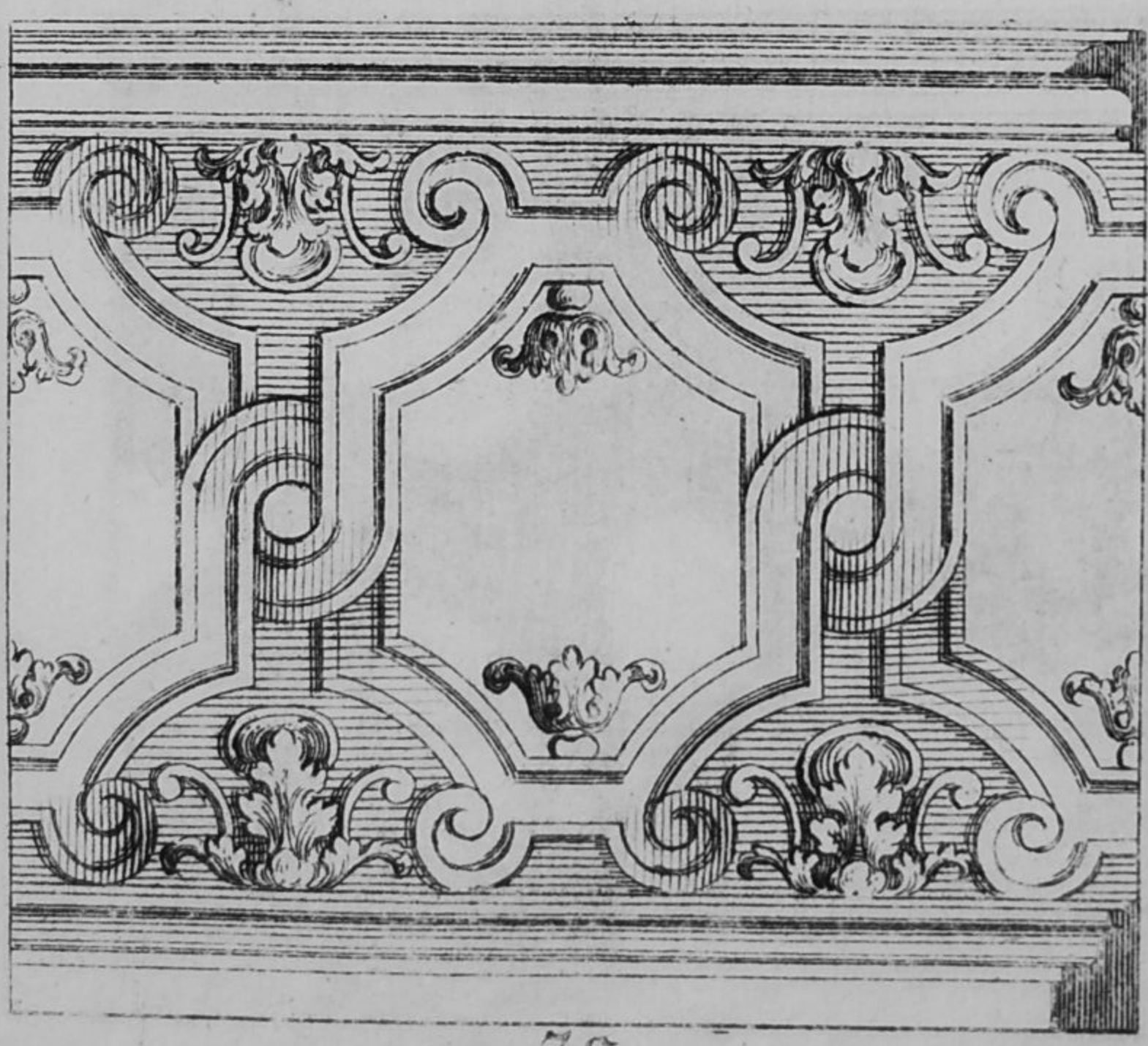

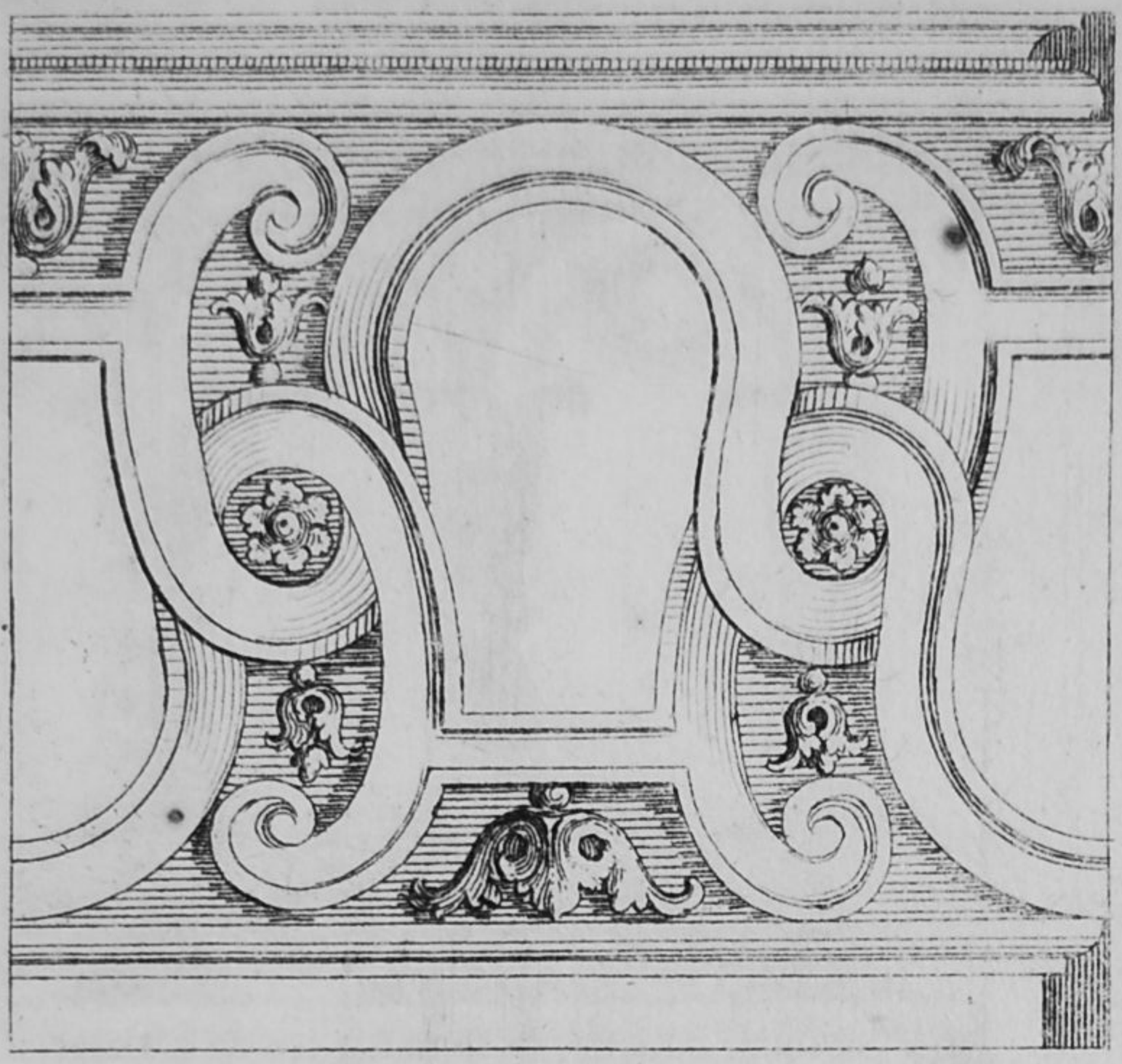

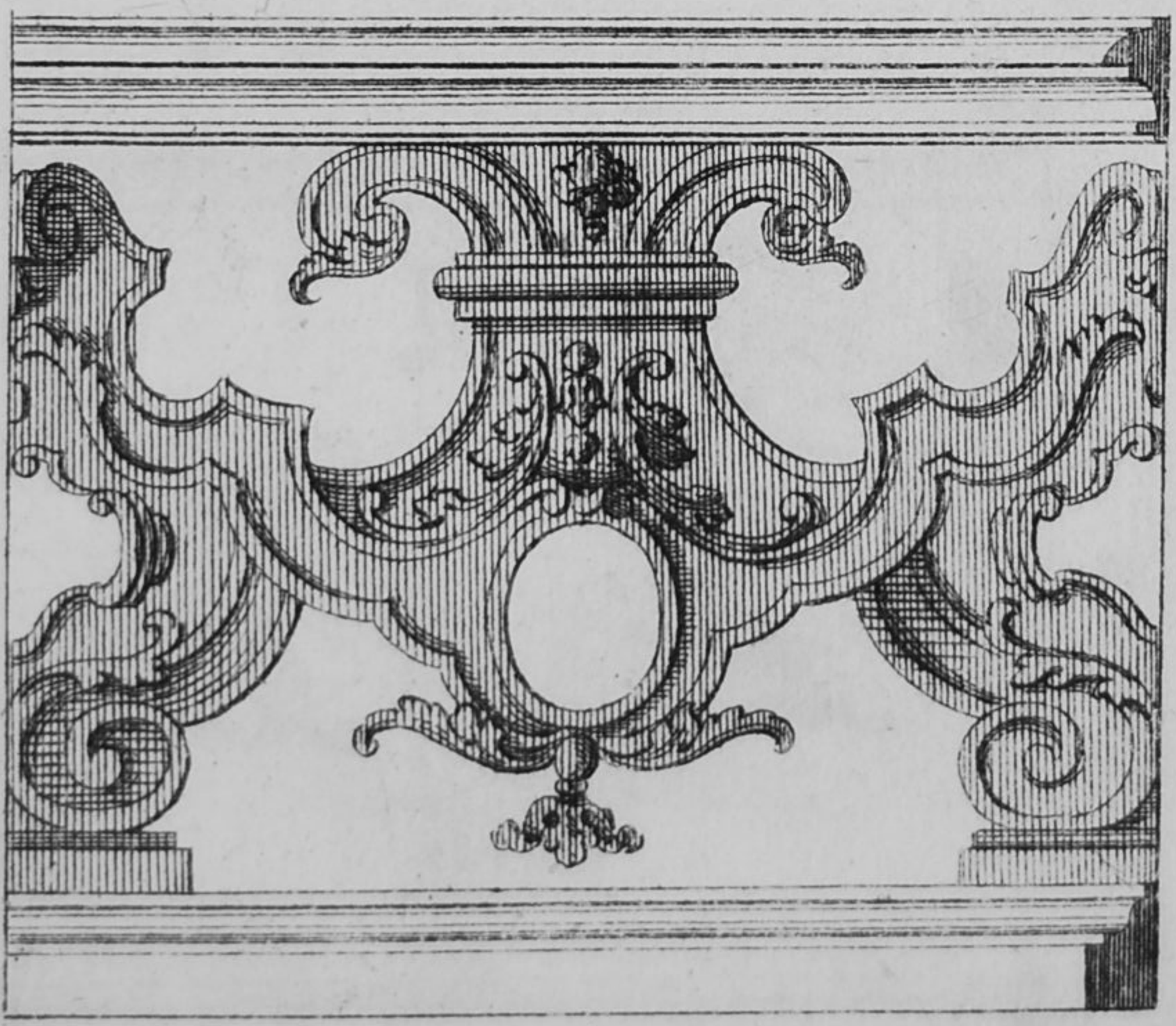

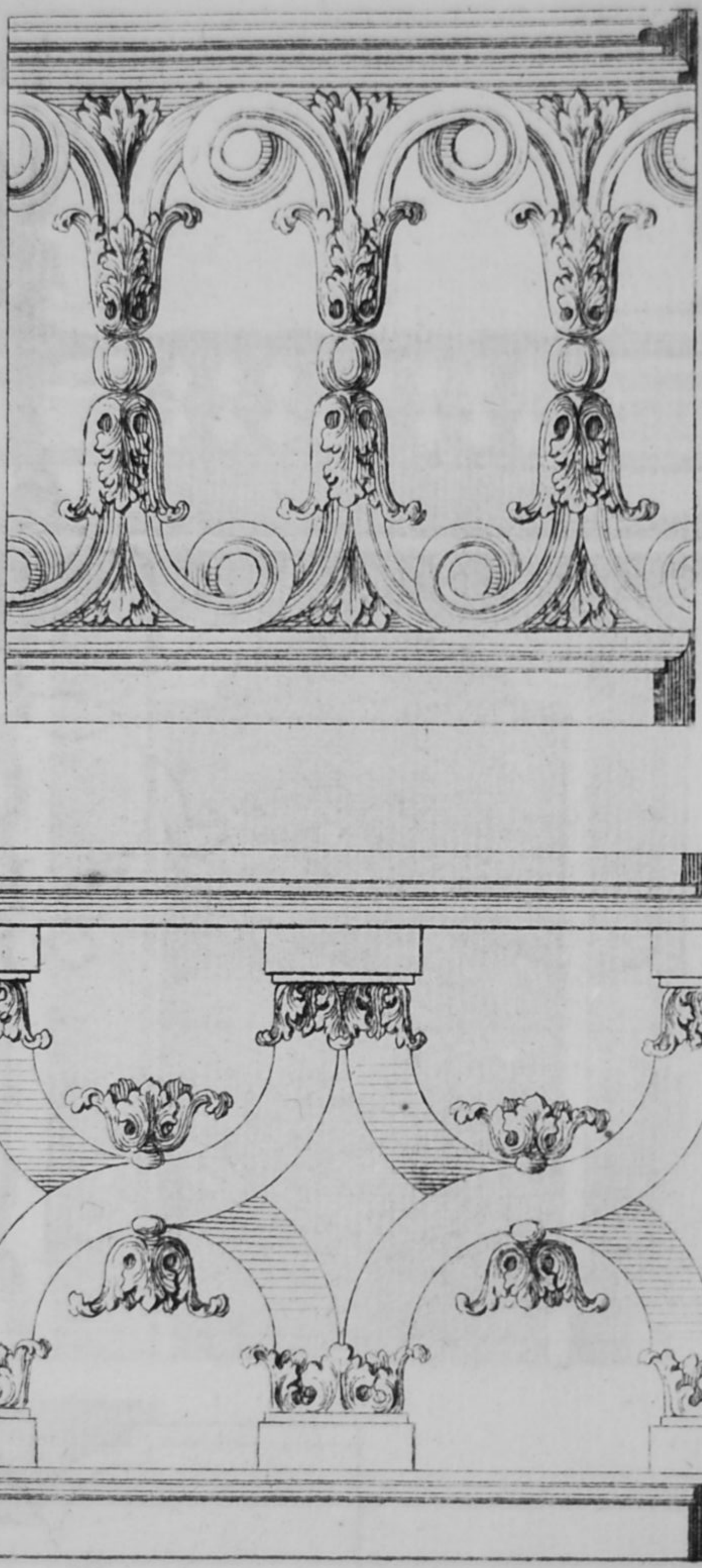

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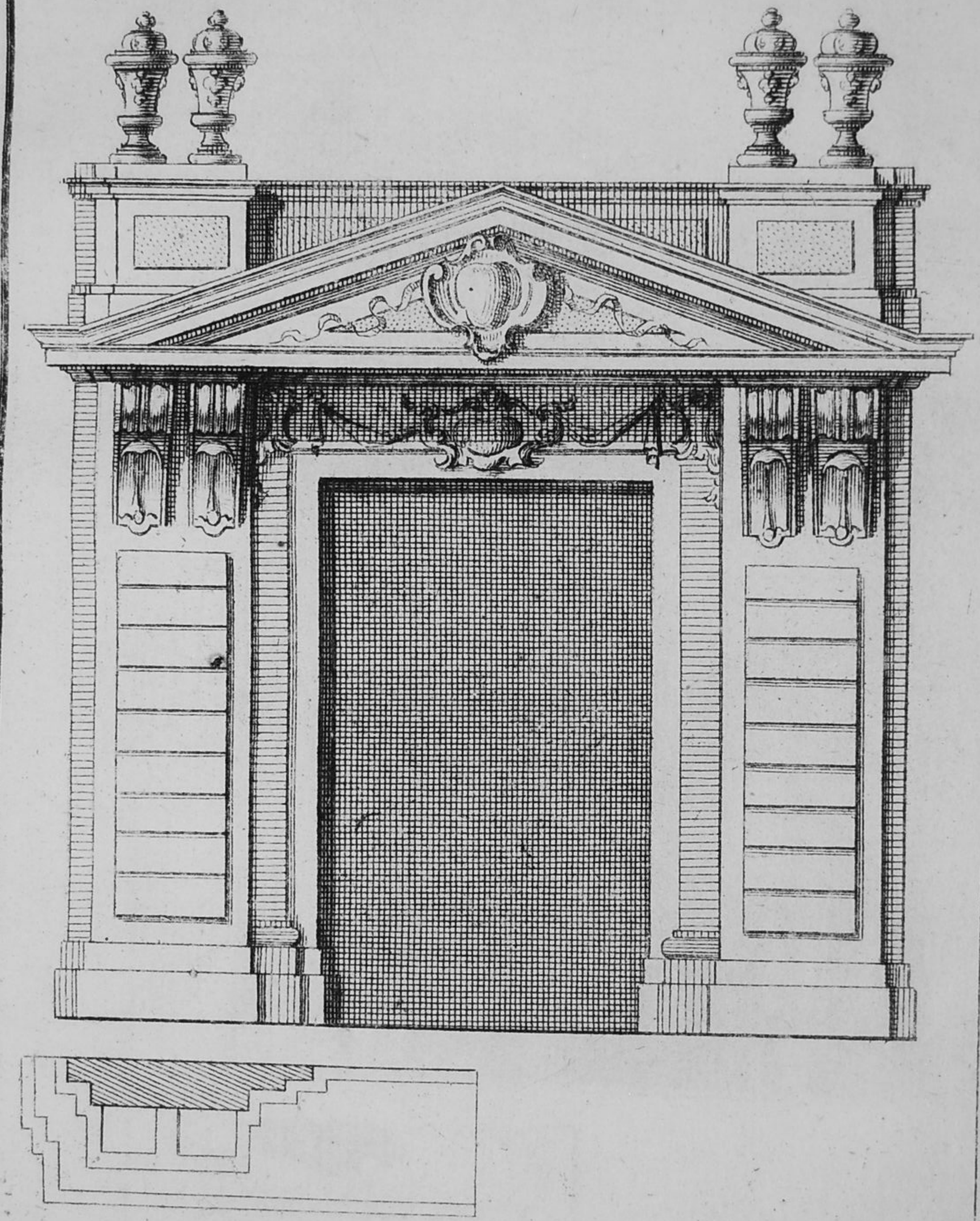
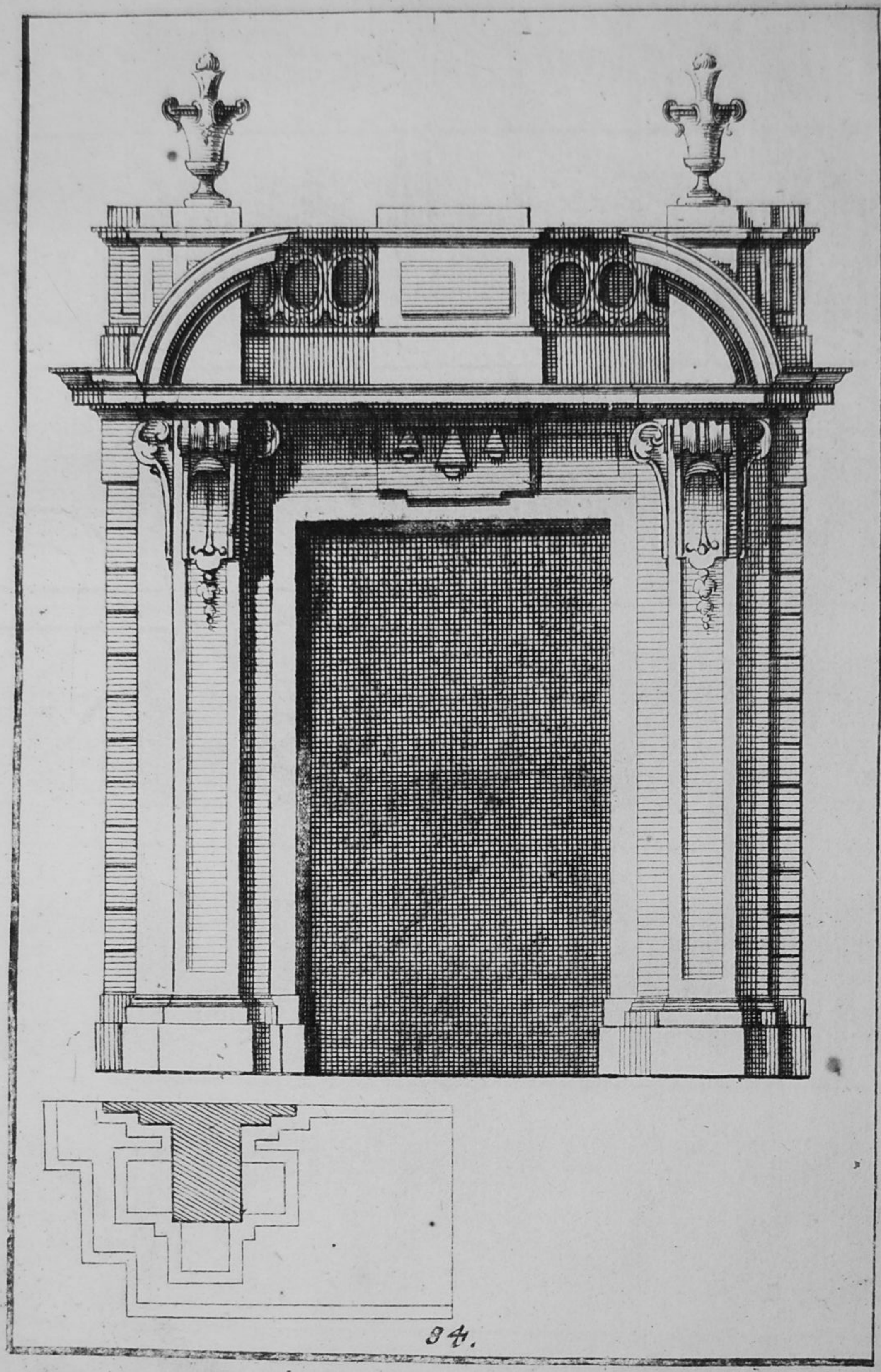
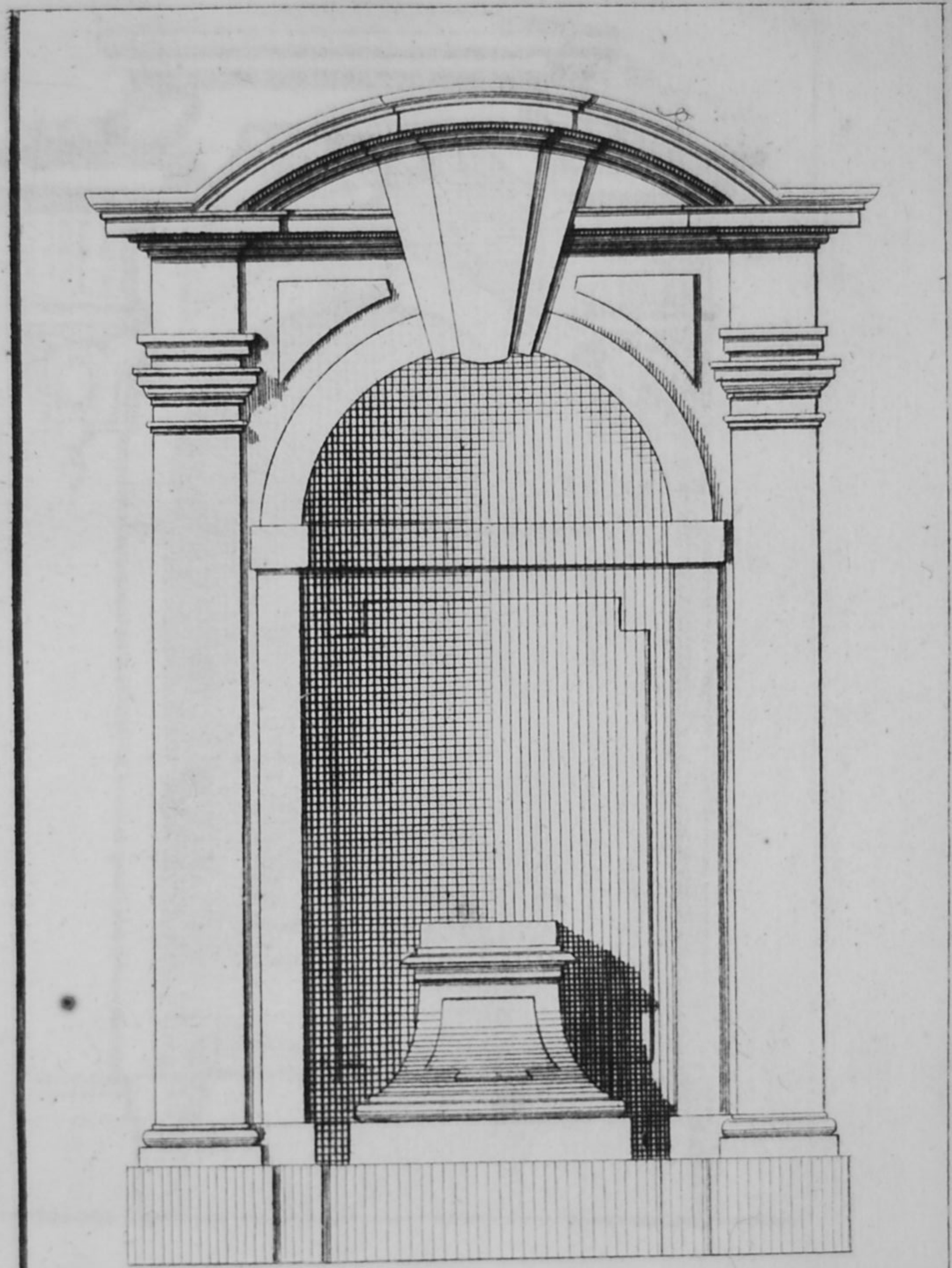
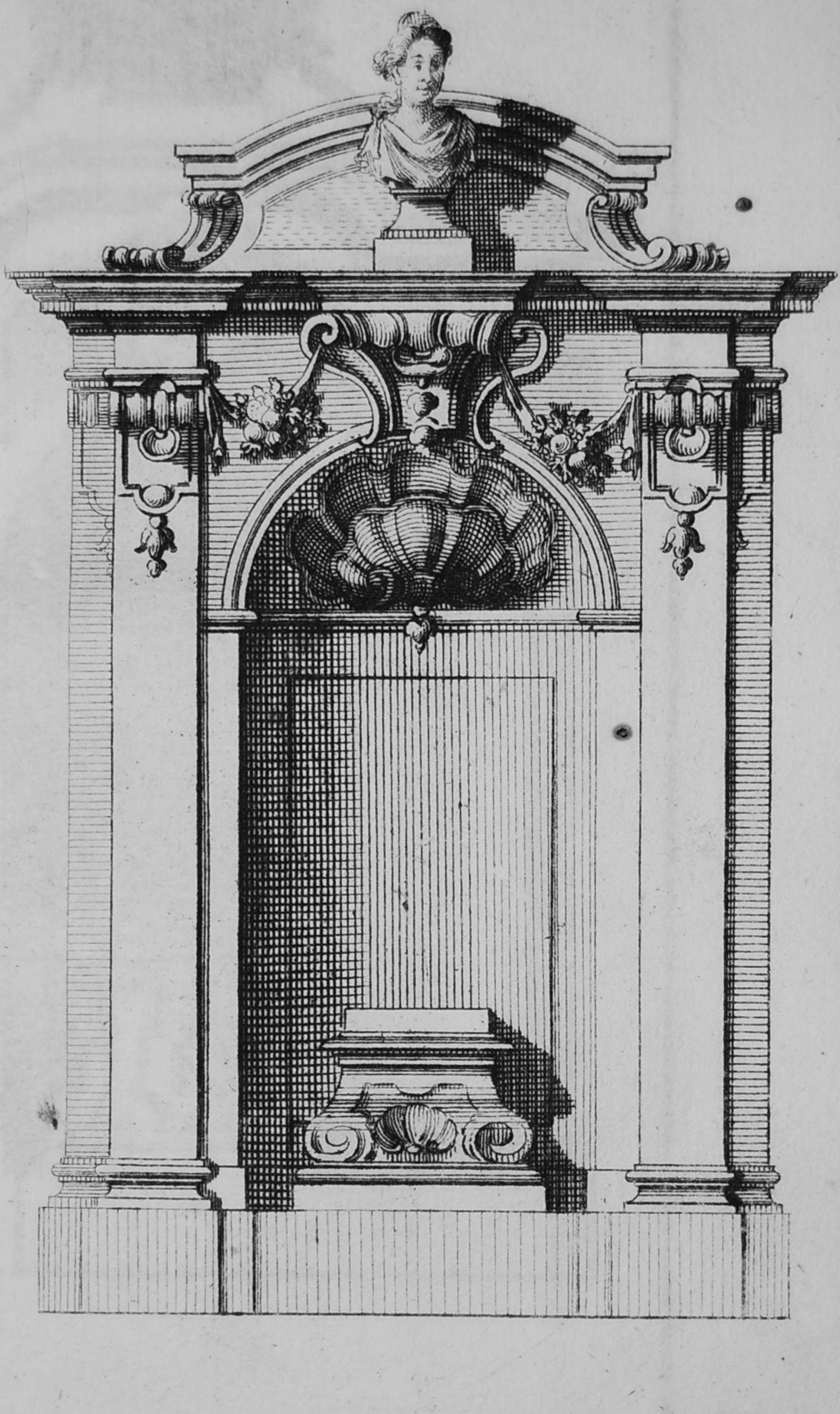
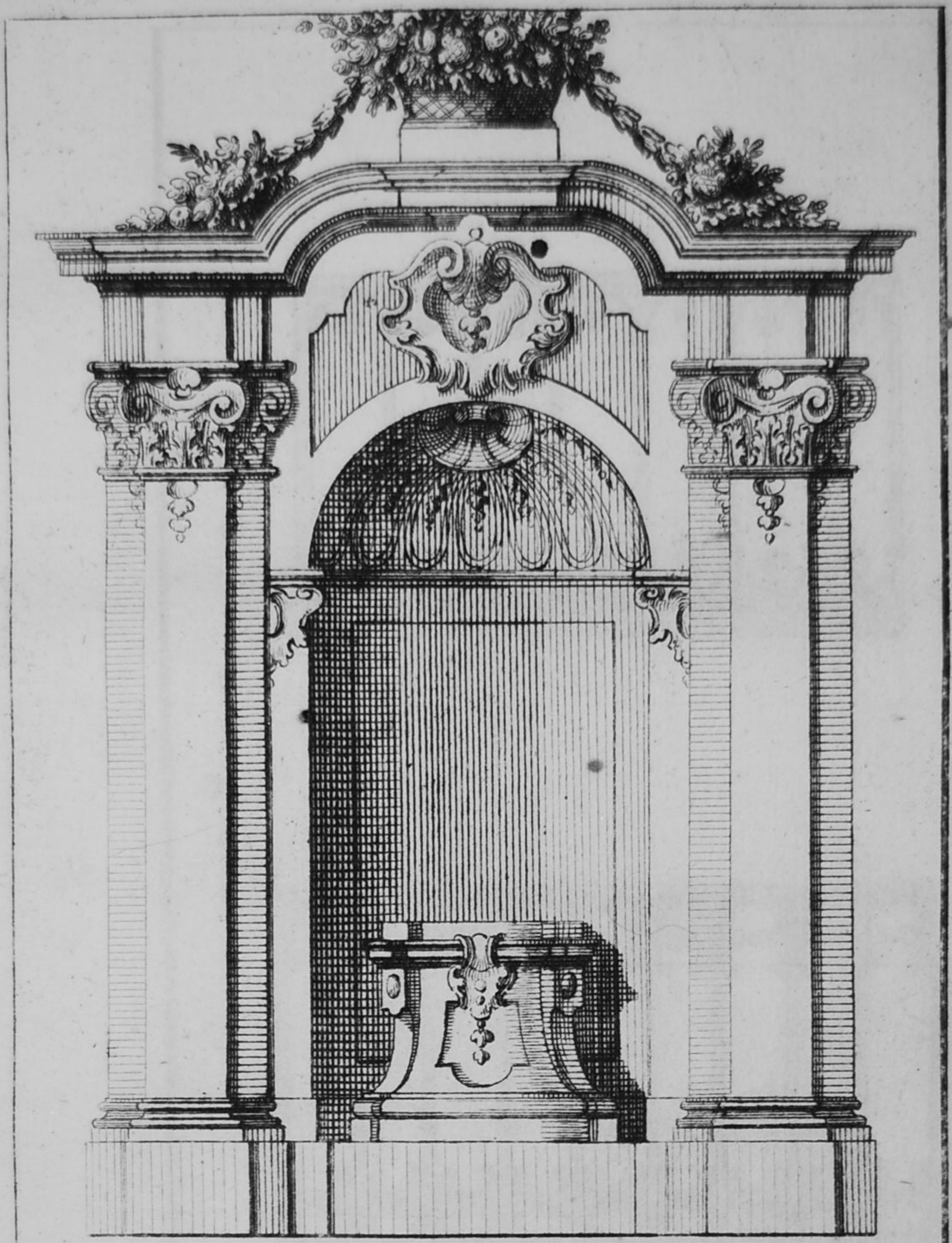
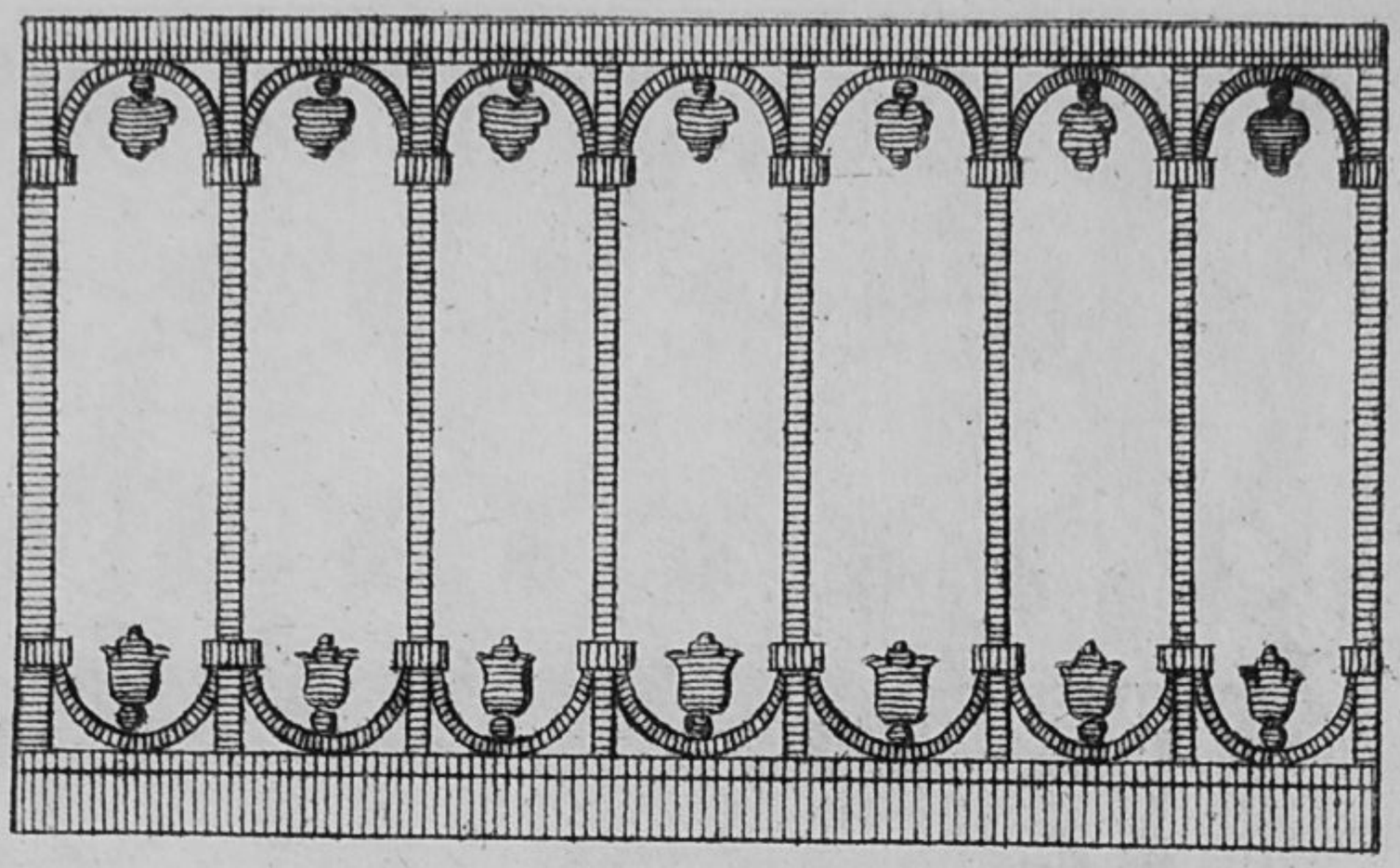
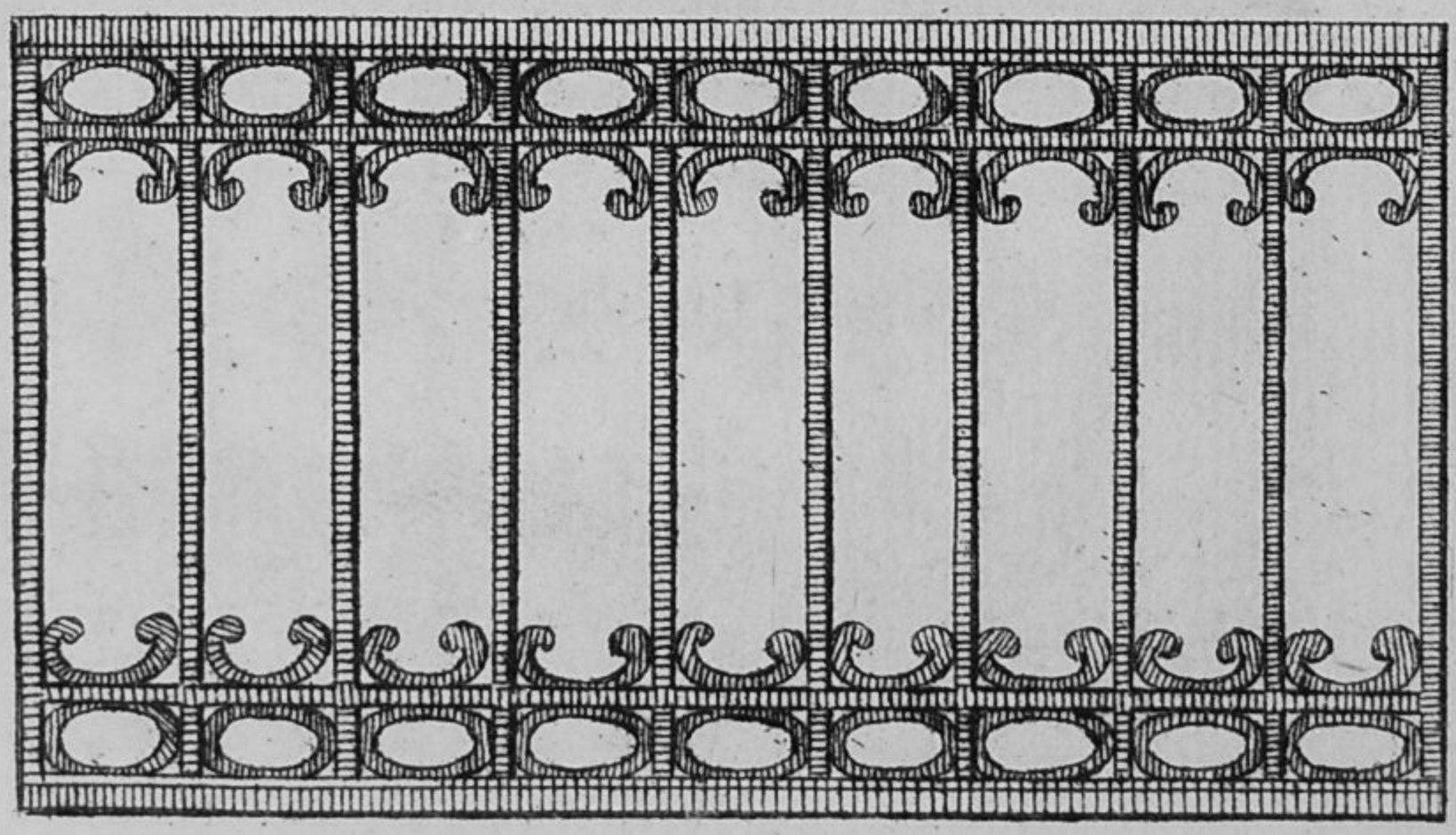
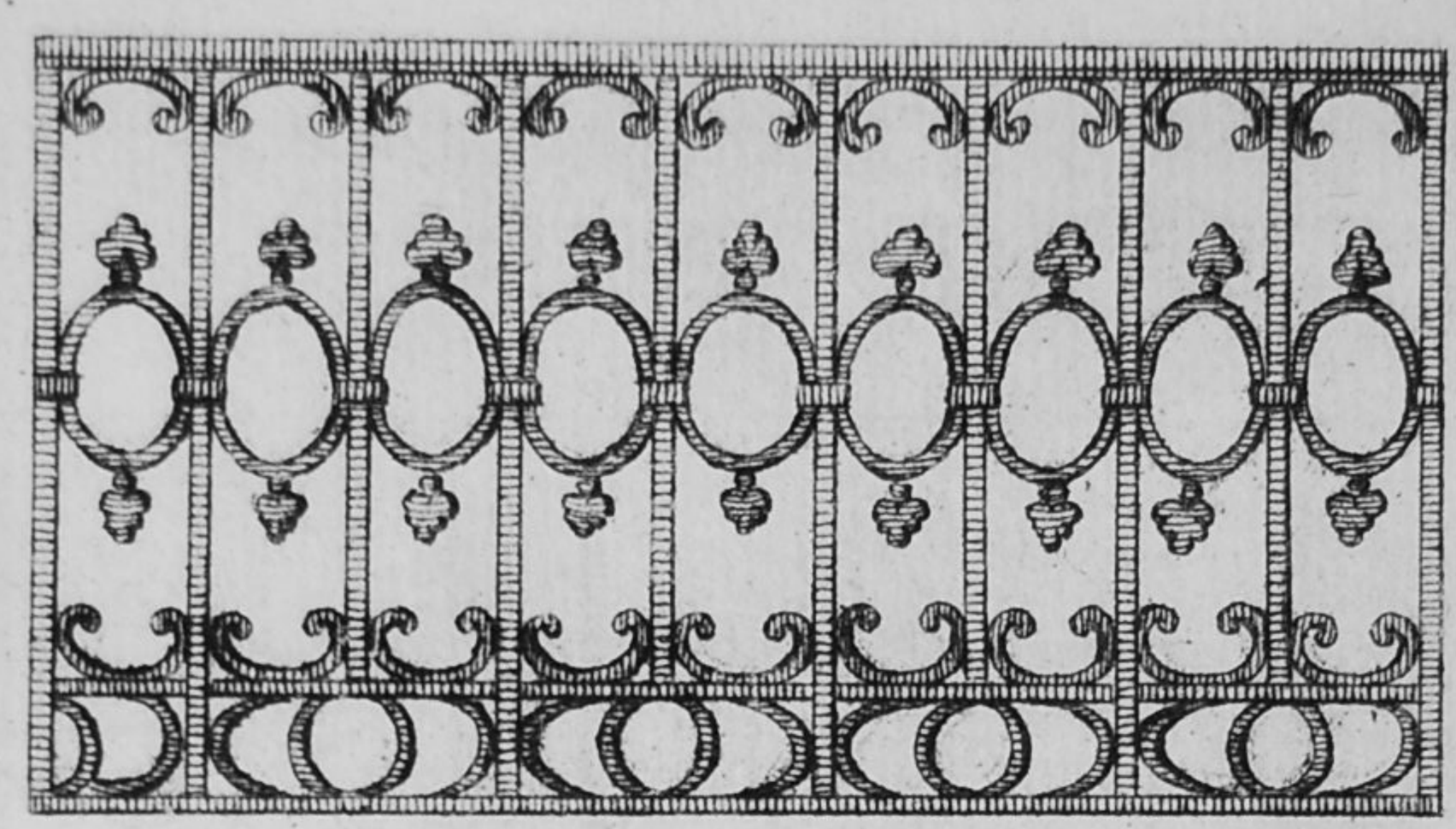
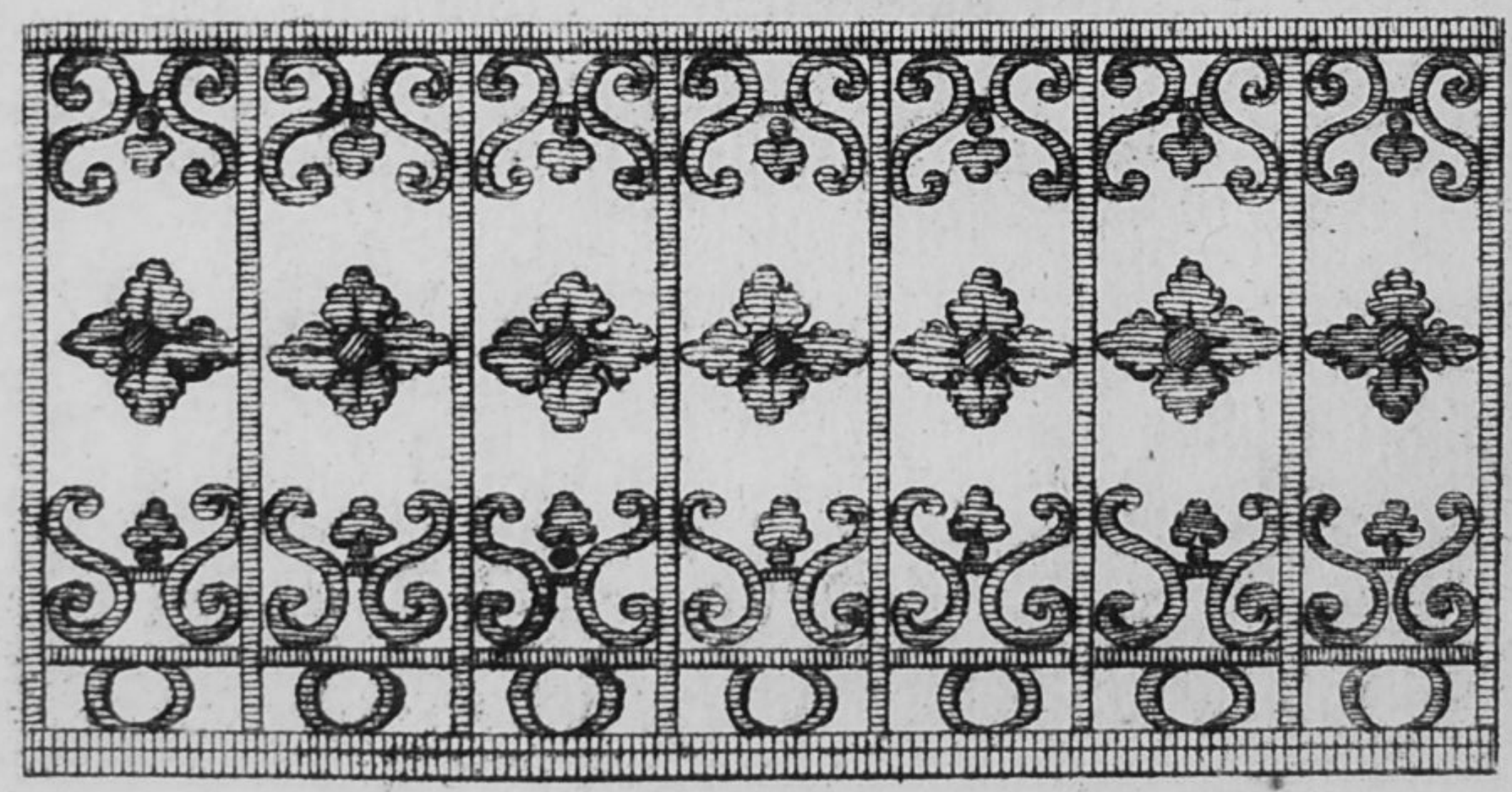
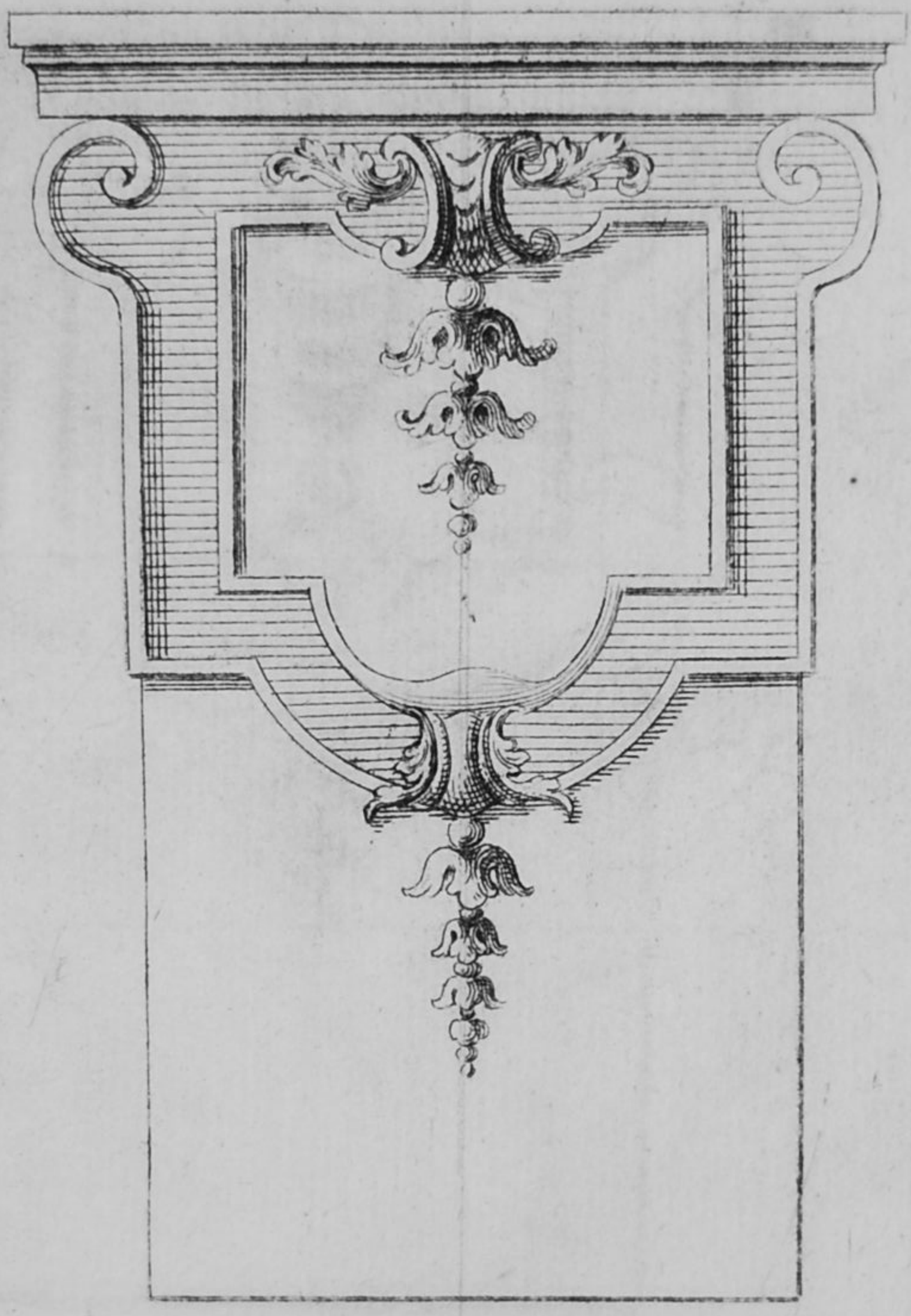
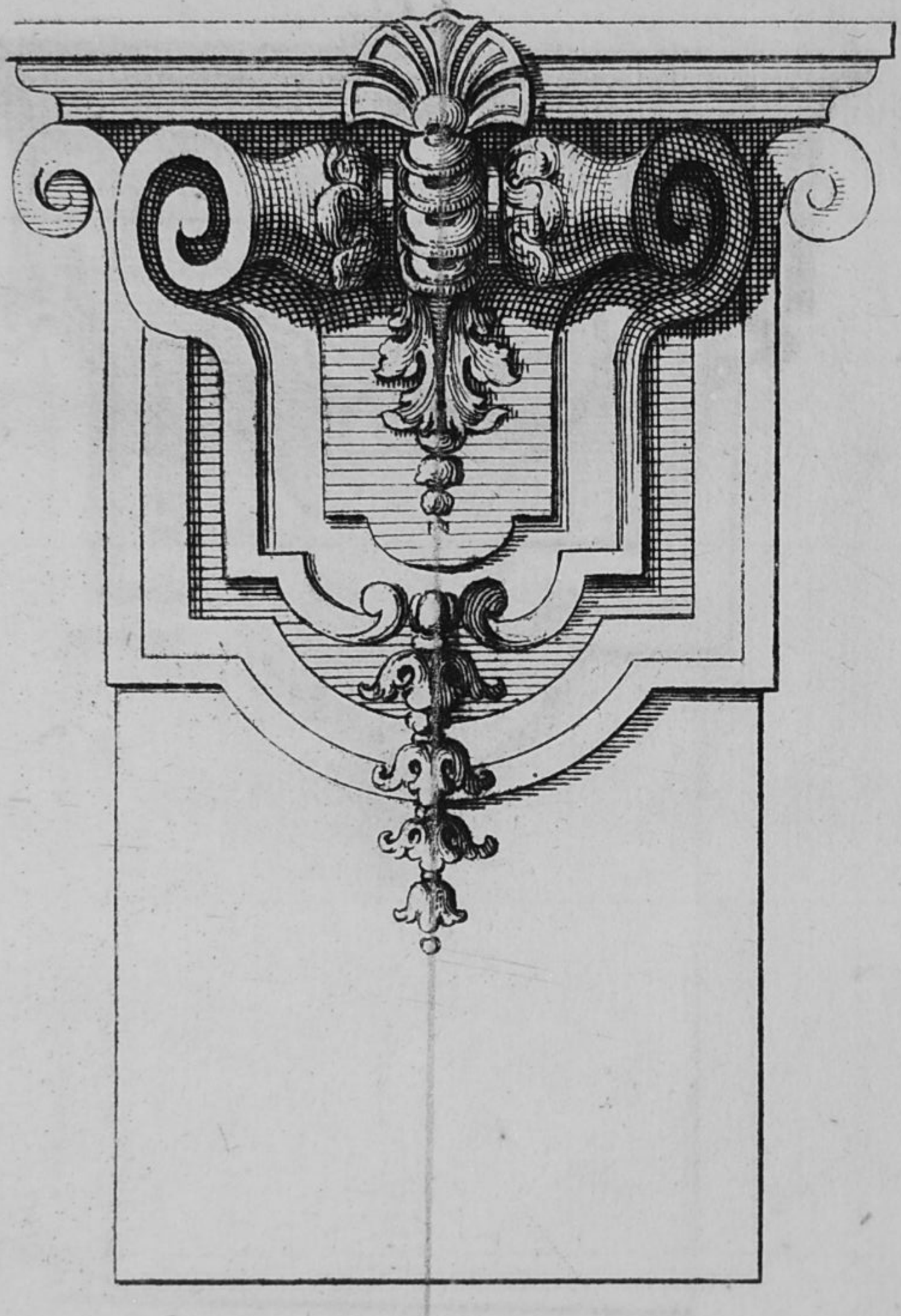
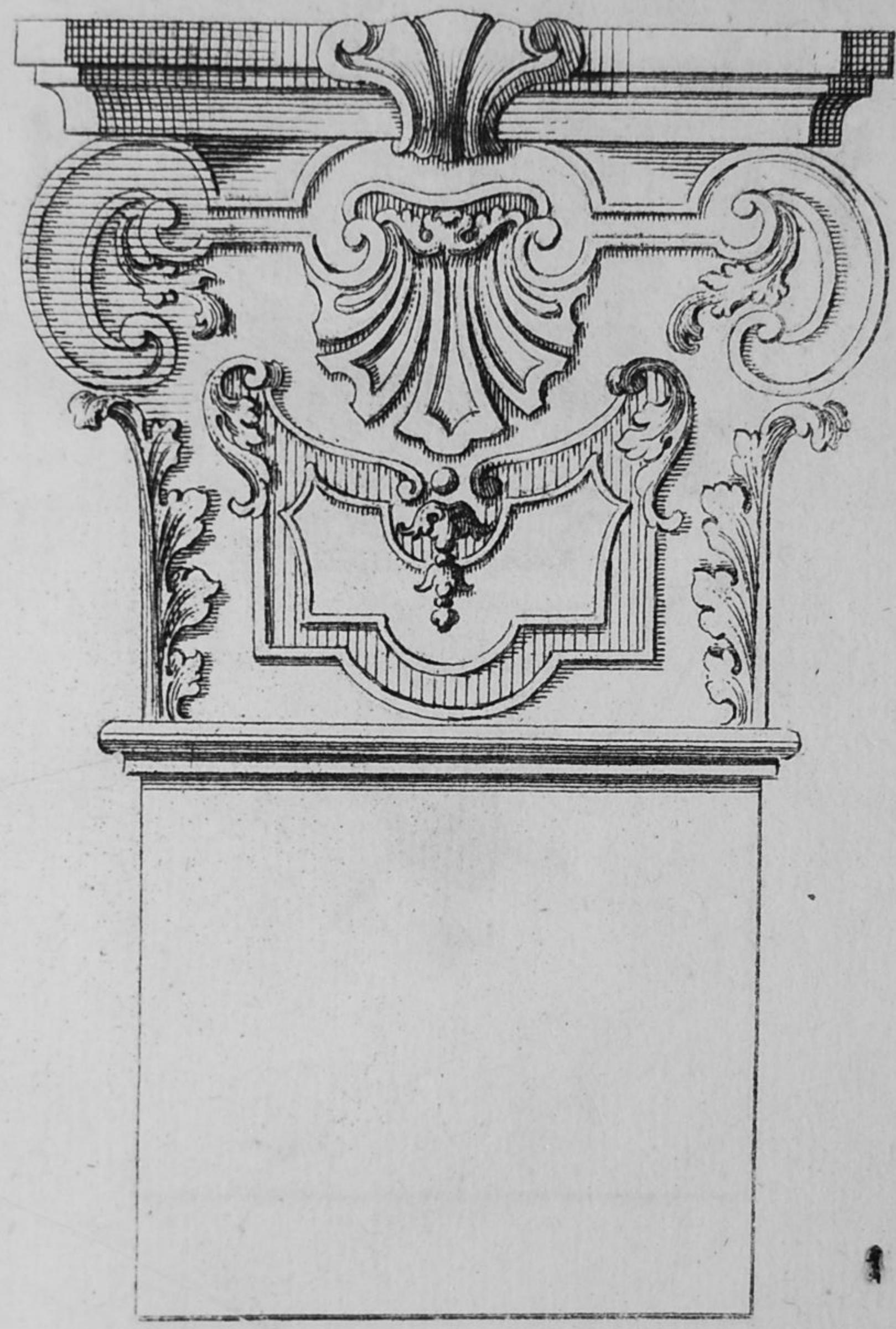
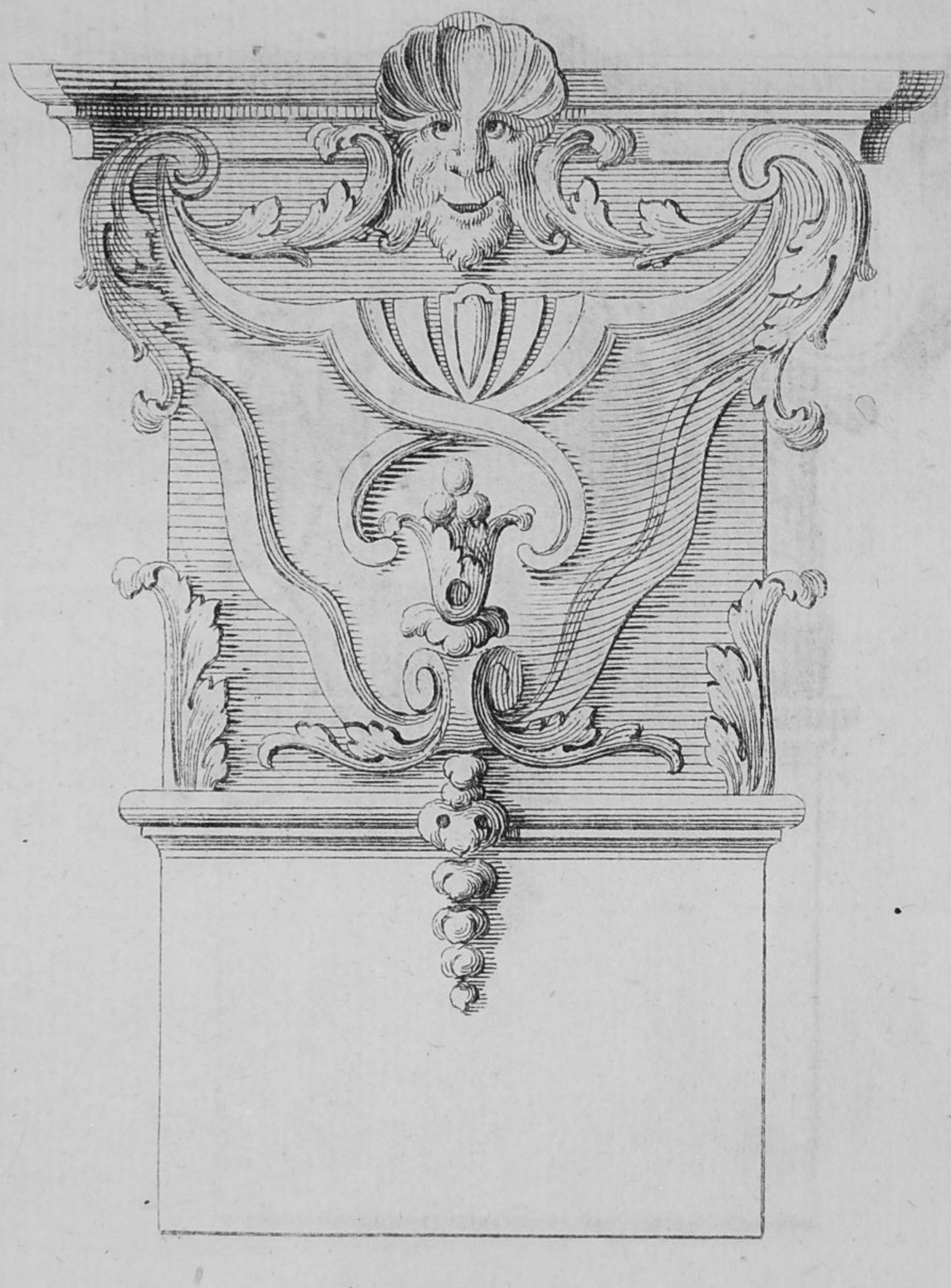
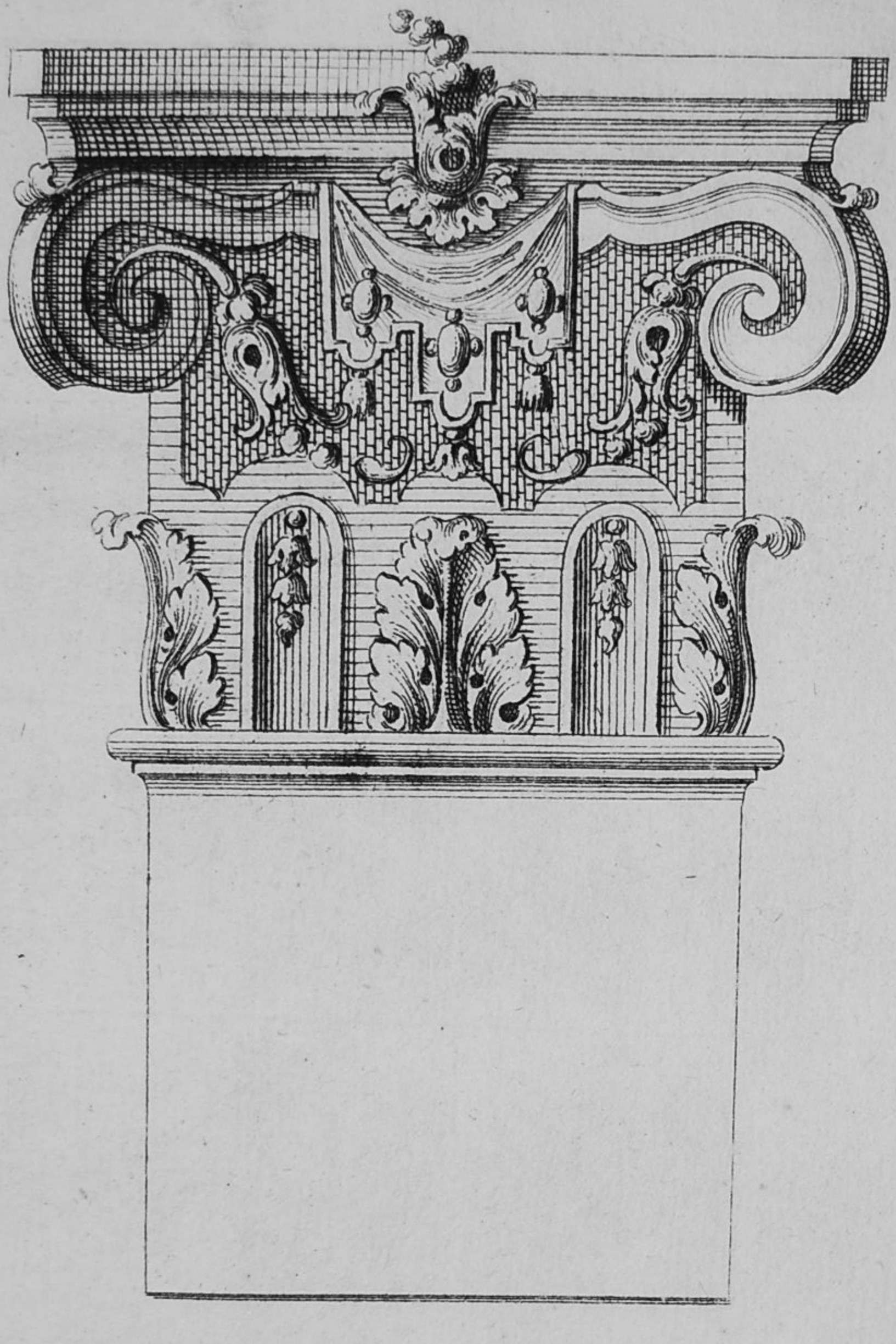


Fig.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