

DER ZIMMERERMEISTER

VON

PROF. ANDREAS BAUDOIN WIEN

ZWEITE ERGÄNZTE UND VERBESSERTE AUFLAGE

I. TEIL

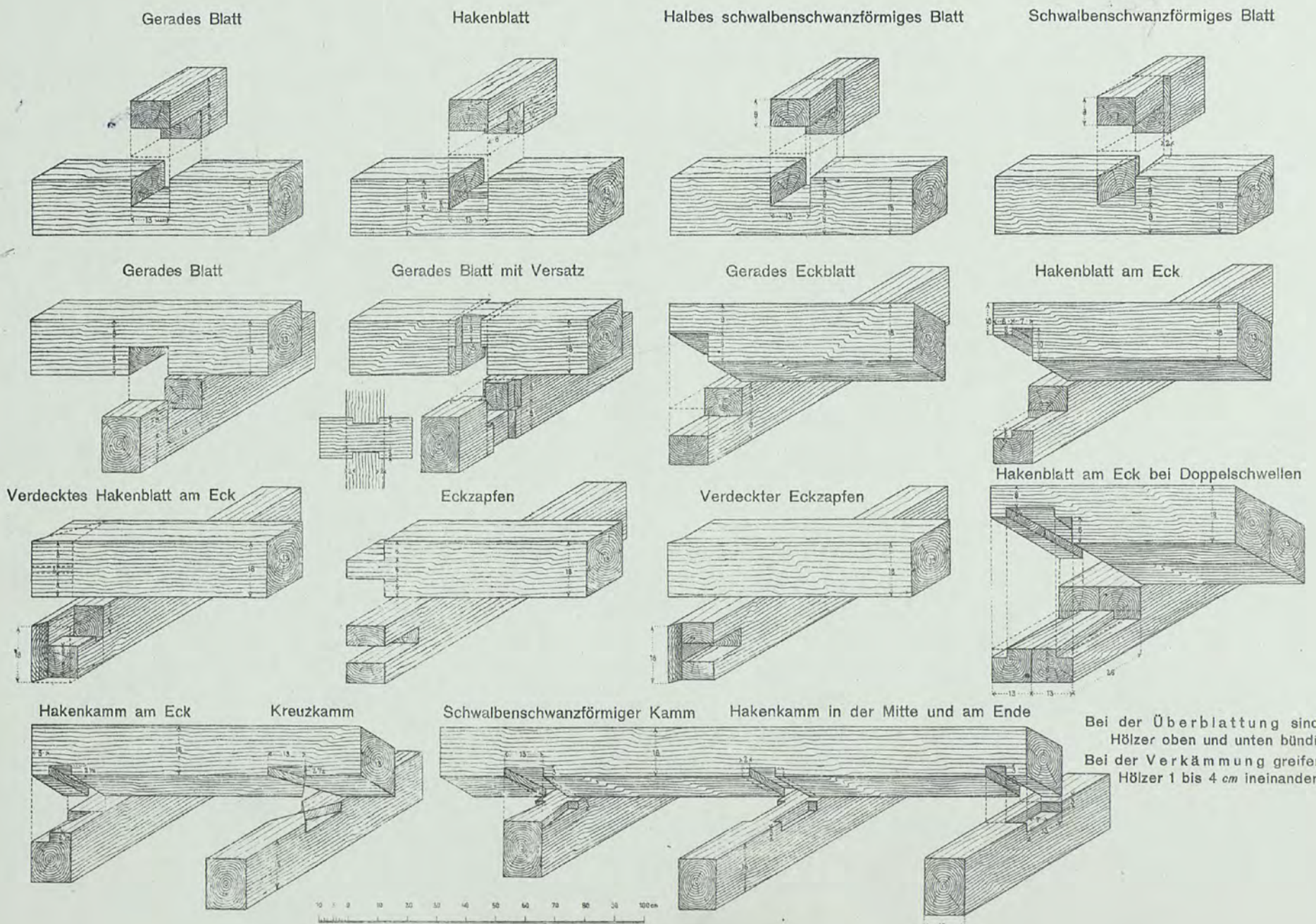
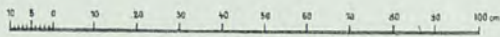
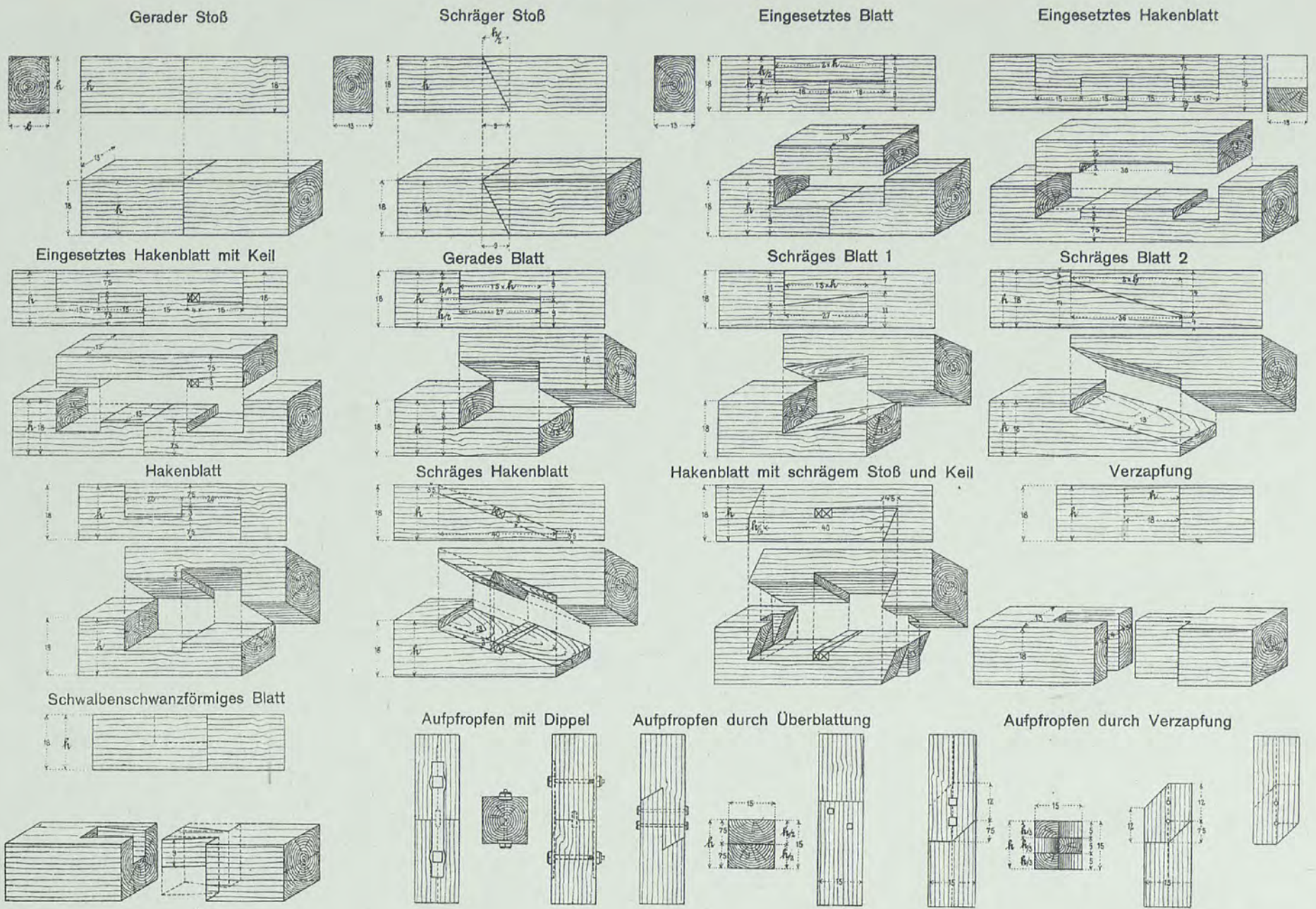
ELEMENTE IM ZIMMERERMEISTERGEWERBE

ALLGEMEINE KONSTRUKTIONEN IM ZIMMERERMEISTERGEWERBE

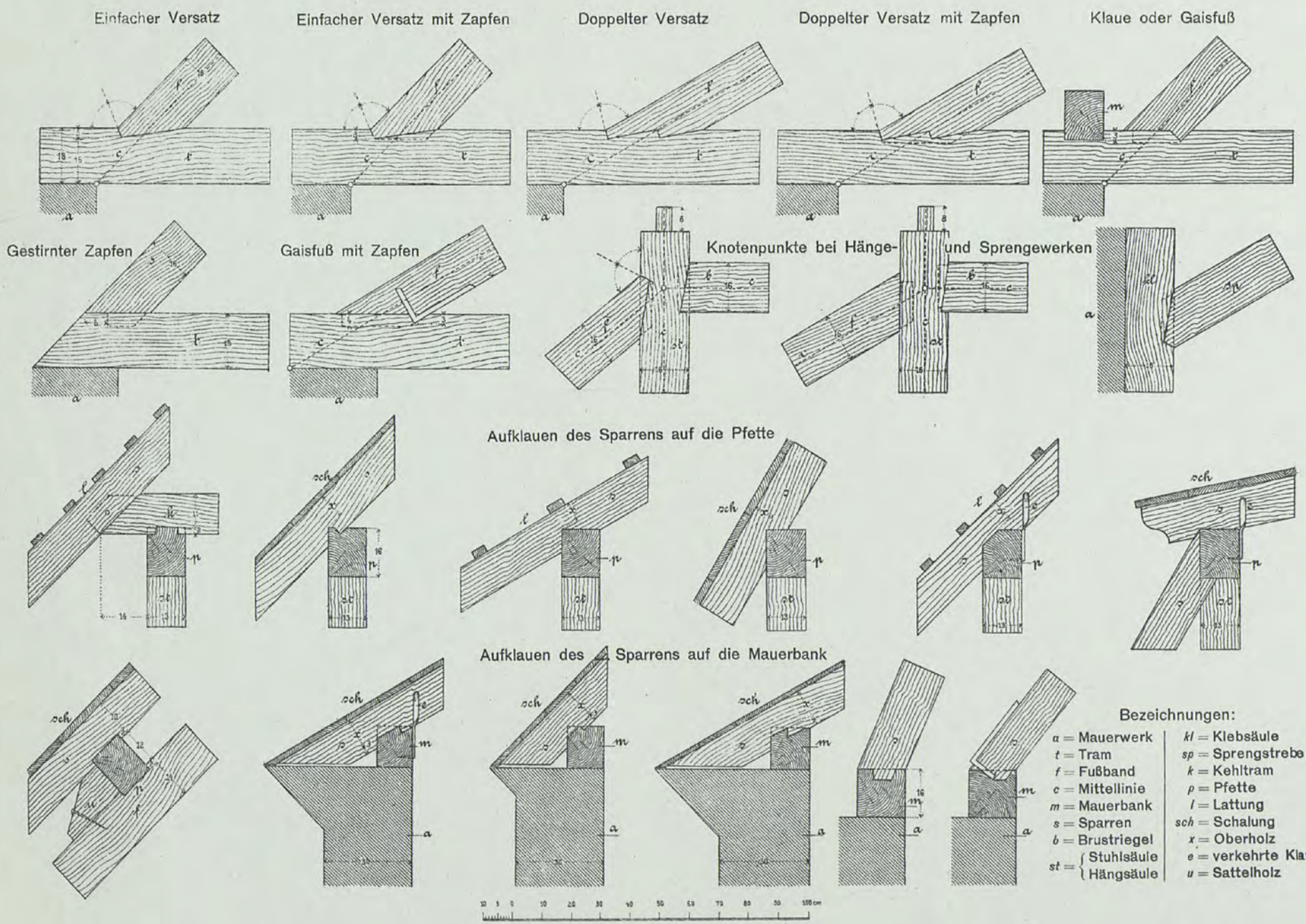
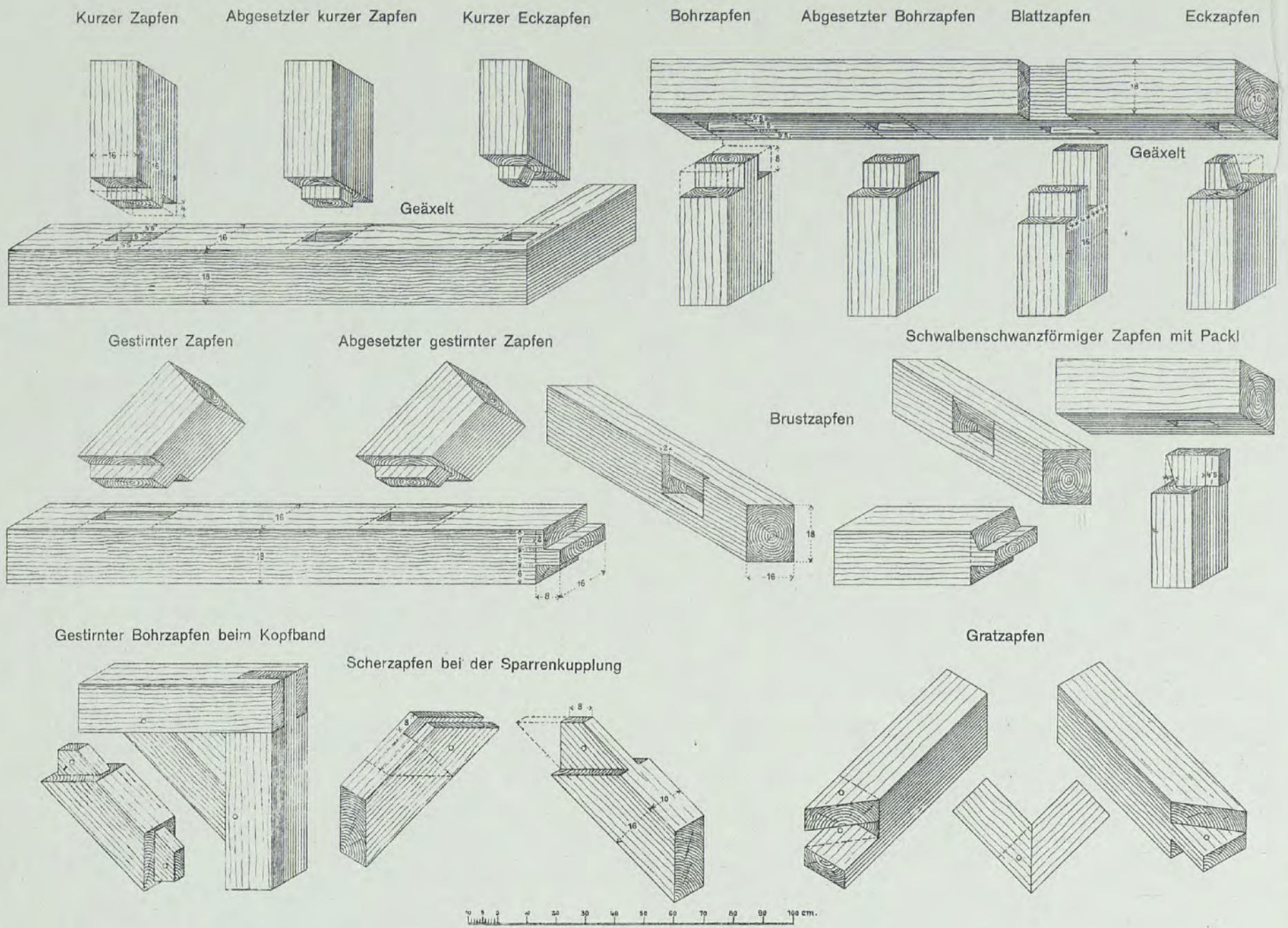
WIEN 1926



VERLAG VON JULIUS SPRINGER
BIBLIOTEKA CYFROWA POLITECHNIKI KRAKOWSKIEJ



Bei der Überblattung sind die Hölzer oben und unten bündig
Bei der Verkämmung greifen die Hölzer 1 bis 4 cm ineinander

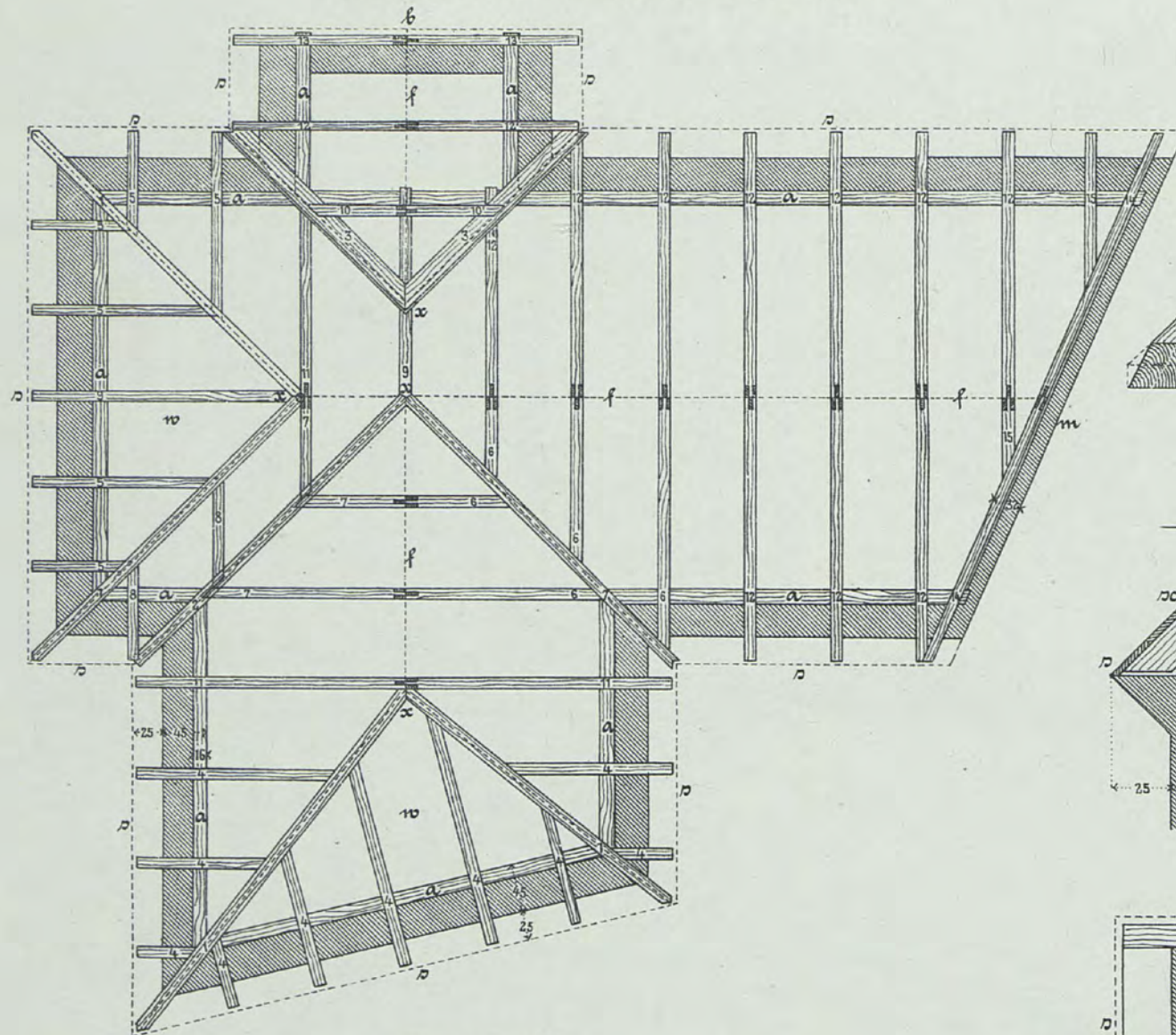


- Bezeichnungen:
- a = Mauerwerk
 - t = Tram
 - f = Fußband
 - c = Mittellinie
 - m = Mauerbank
 - s = Sparren
 - b = Brustriegel
 - st = { Stuhlsäule
Hängsäule
 - kl = Klebsäule
 - sp = Sprengstrebe
 - k = Kehltram
 - p = Pfette
 - l = Lattung
 - sch = Schalung
 - x = Oberholz
 - e = verkehrte Klammer
 - u = Sattelholz

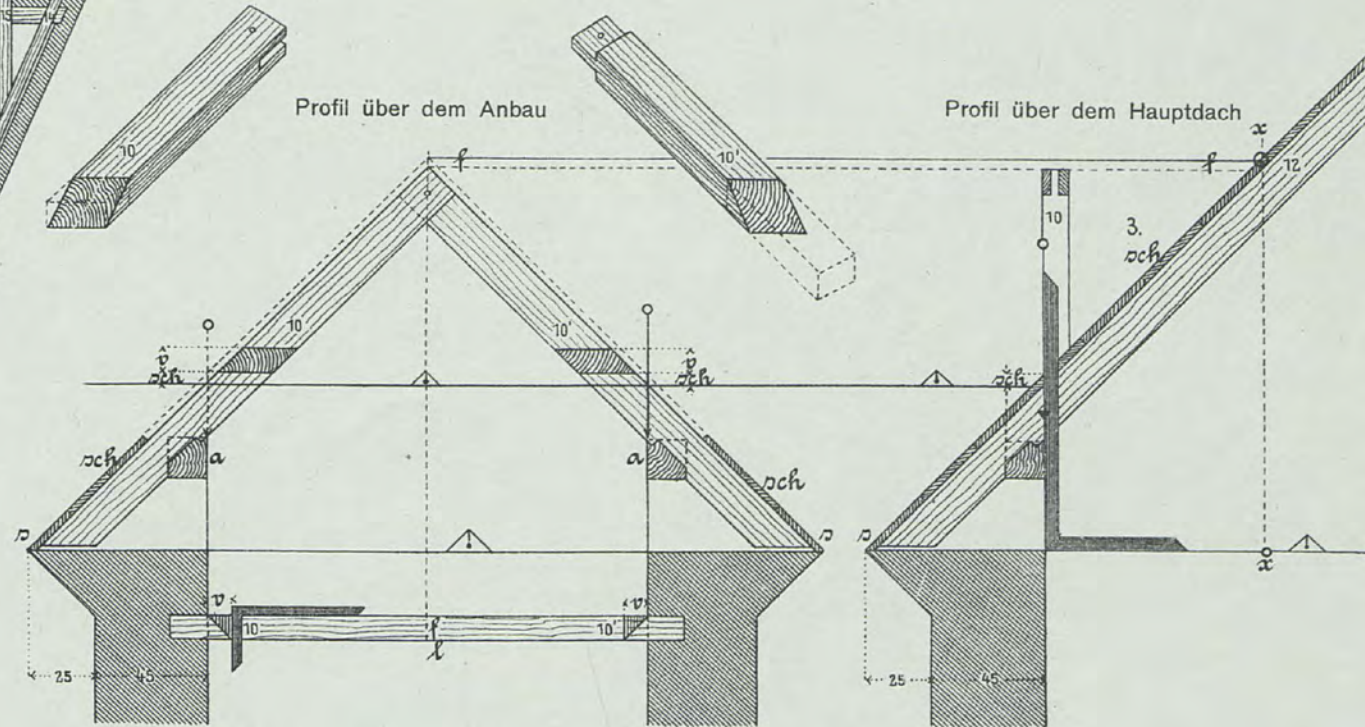
DER ZIMMERERMEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 2
HOLZVERBINDUNGEN



Werksatz mit Grat-, Ichen-, Laden- und Wandschiftern



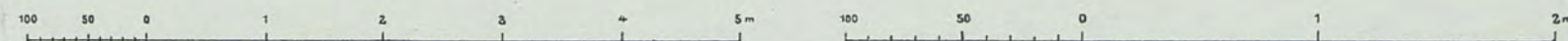
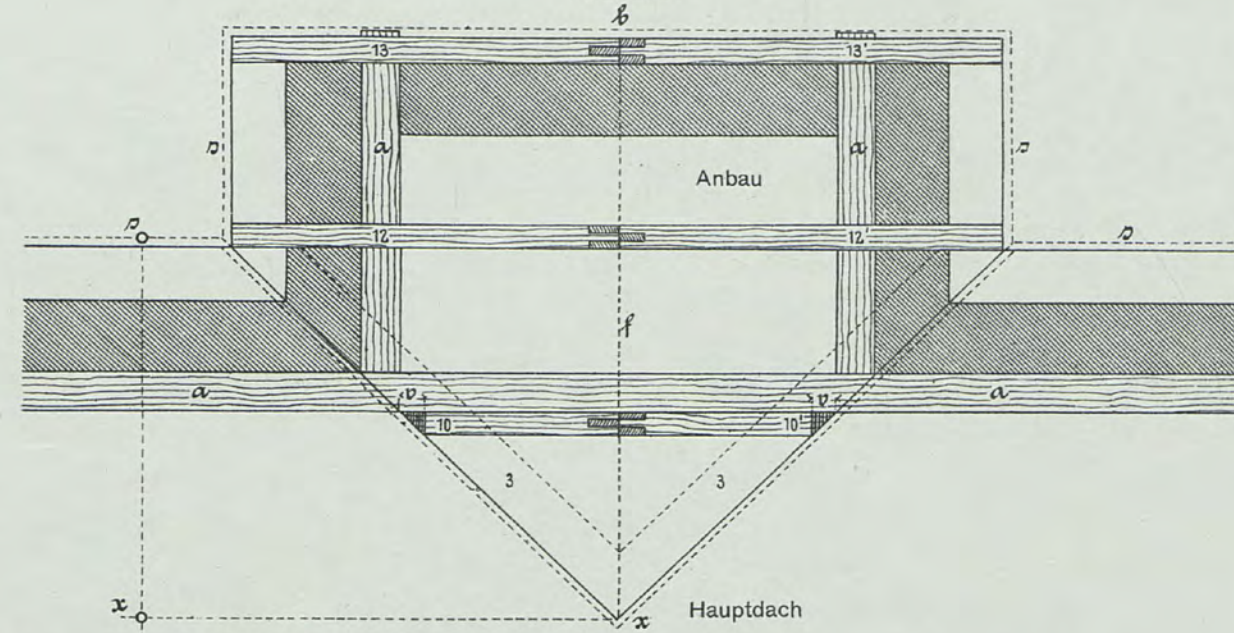
Ladenschiftung bei einem Anbau

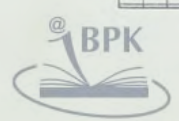
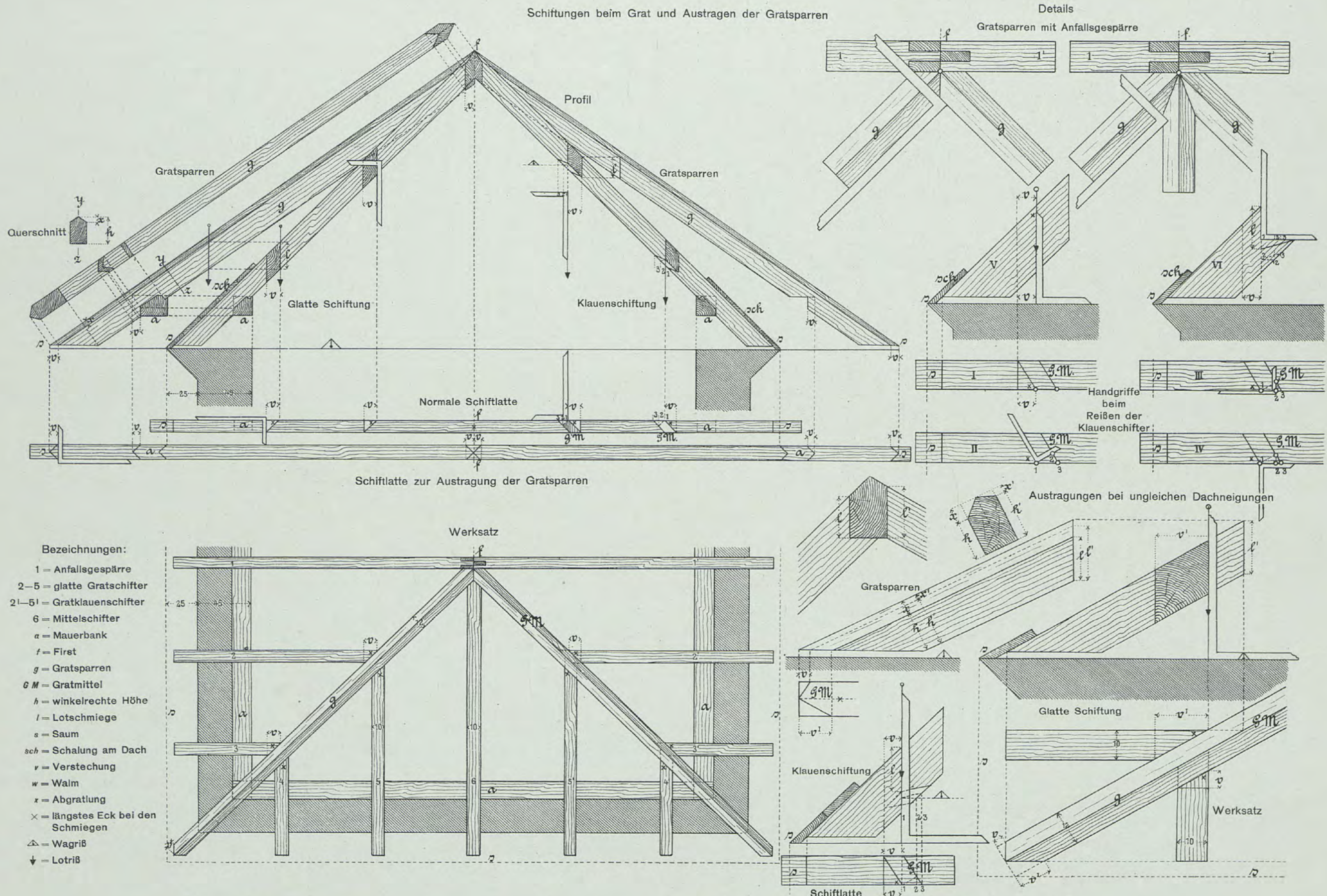


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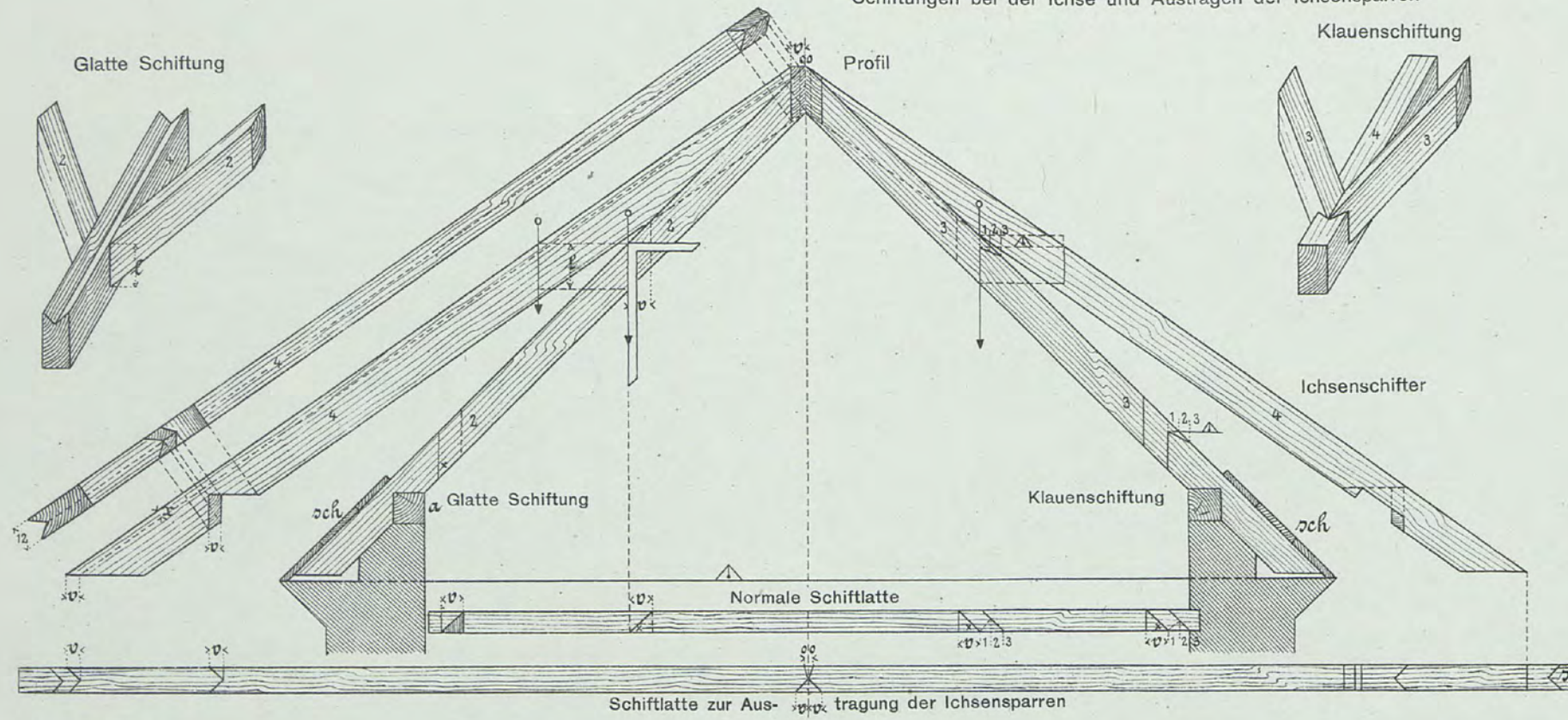
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 = Gratsparren | a = Mauerbank |
| 2 = Ichen-sparren | b = Giebel |
| 3 = Schalung zur Ladenschiftung | f = First |
| 4 = glatte Gratschifter | l = Schiftlatte |
| 5 = Gratklauenschifter | m = Feuermauer |
| 6 = glatte Ichen-schifter | s = Saum |
| 7 = Ichenklauenschifter | sch = Dachschalung und
Schalungsschmiege |
| 8 = Doppelschifter | v = Verstechung |
| 9 = Mittelschifter | w = Walm |
| 10 = Ladenschifter | x = Anfallspunkt |
| 11 = Anfallgespärre | △ = Wagriß |
| 12 = Normalgespärre | ↓ = Lotriß |
| 13 = Giebelgespärre | |
| 14 = Wandgespärre | |
| 15 = Wandschifter | |

Werksatz

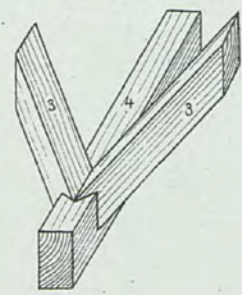




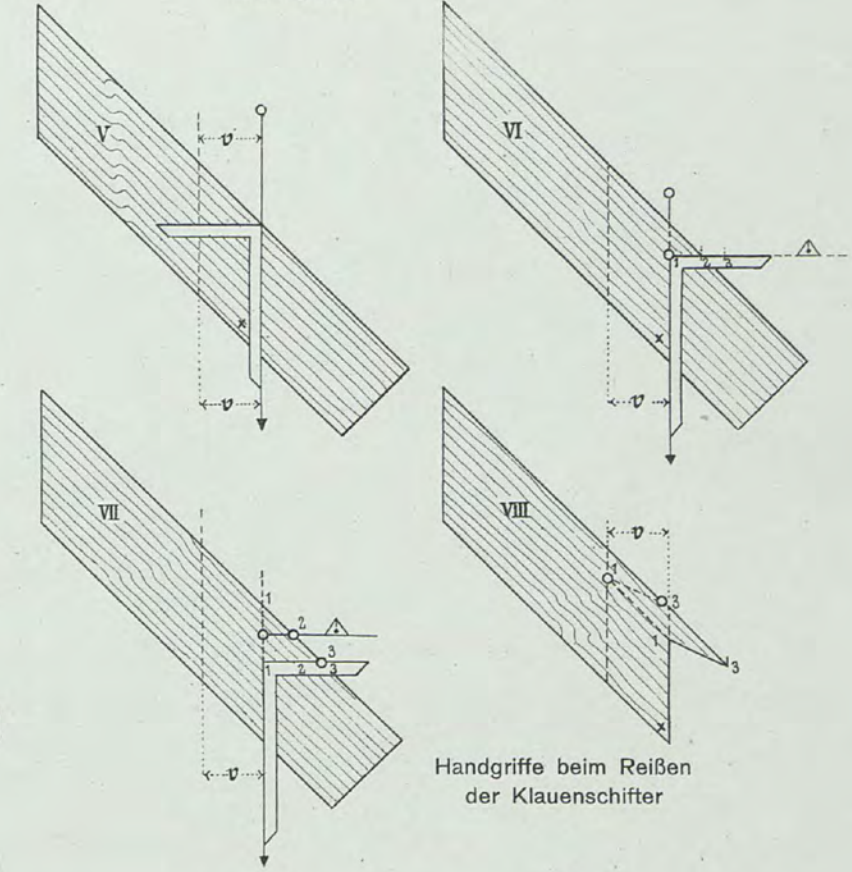
Schiftungen bei der Ichse und Austragen der Ichsensparren



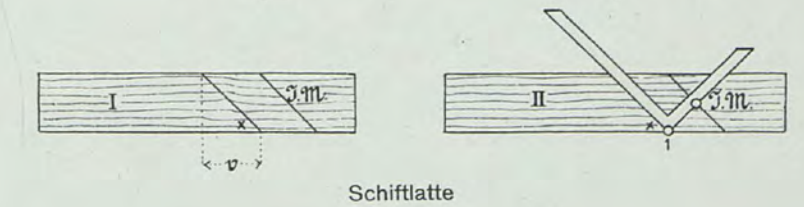
Klauenschiftung



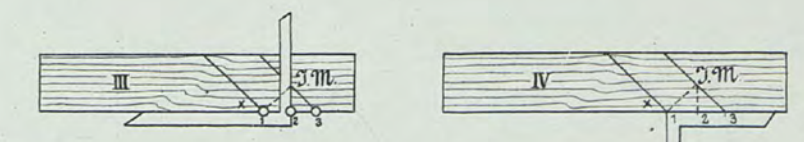
Ichsensparren



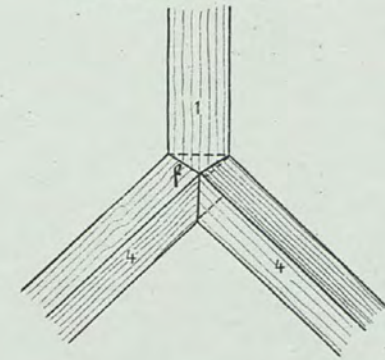
Handgriffe beim Reißen der Klauenschifter



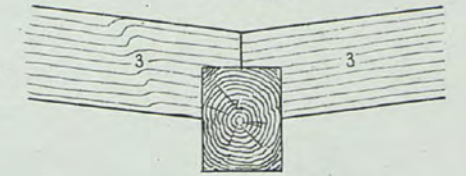
Schiftlatte



Knotenpunkt beim First

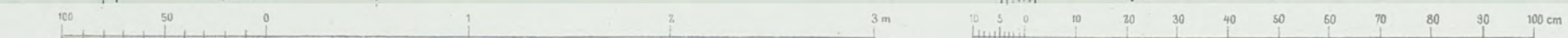
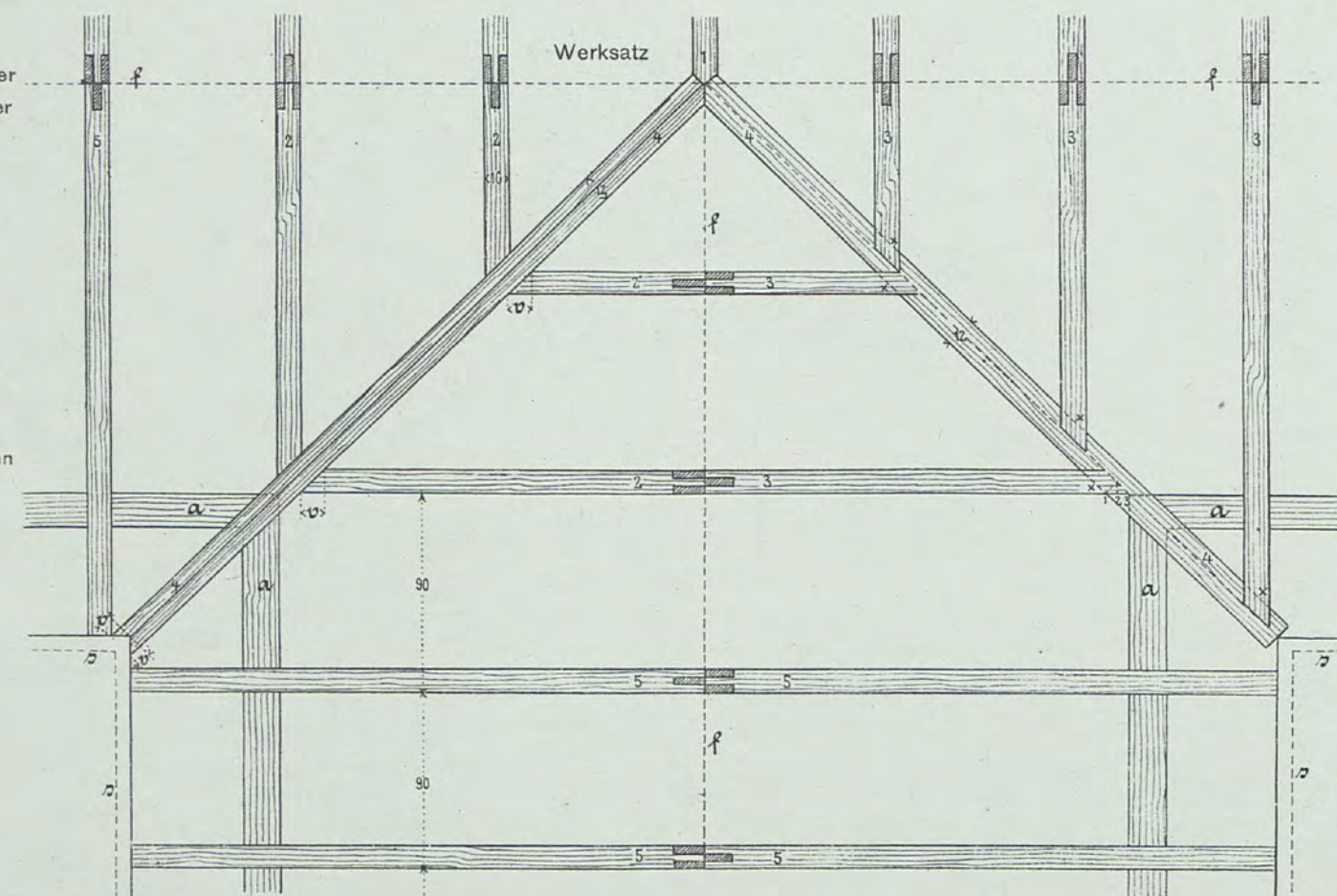


Klauenschifter bei flachen Dächern

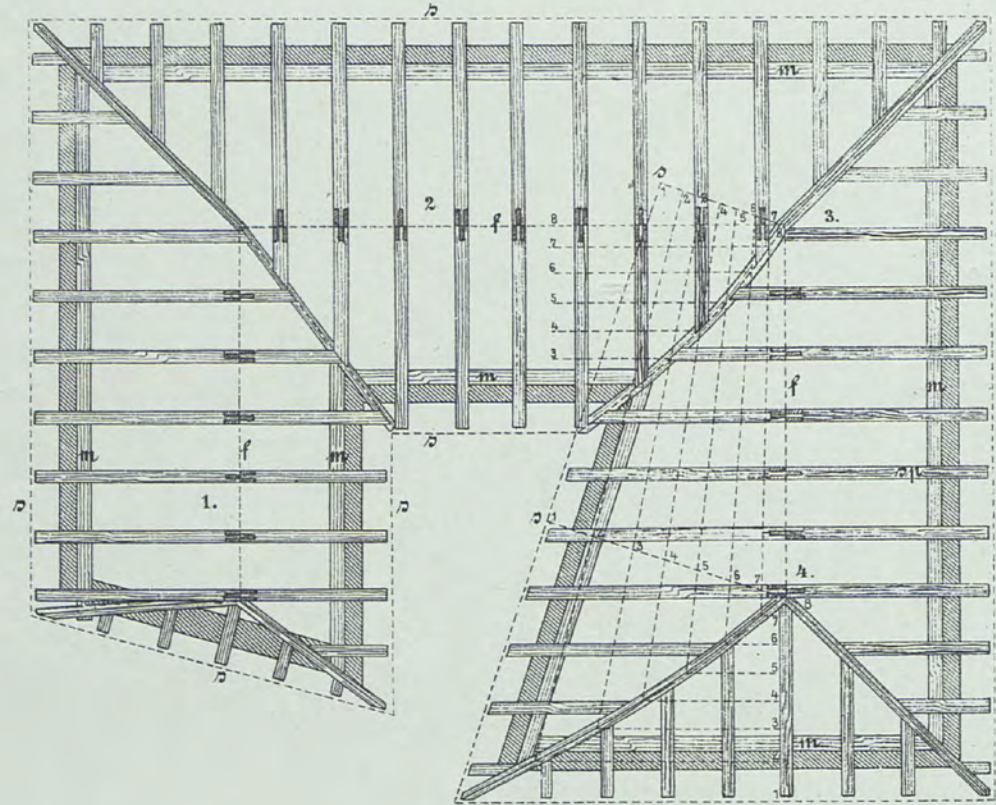


Bezeichnungen:

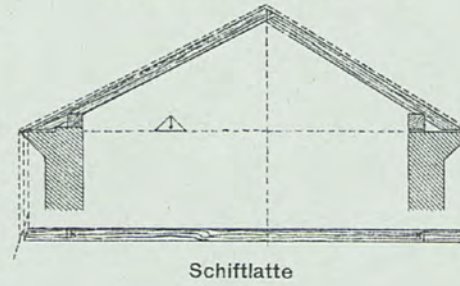
- 1 = Anfallsgespärre
- 2 = glatte Ichschifter
- 3 = Ichsenklauenschifter
- 4 = Ichsensparren
- 5 = Normalgespärre
- a = Mauerbank
- f = First
- JM = Ichsenmittel
- l = Lotschmiege
- s = Saum
- sch = Schalung am Dach
- v = Verstechung
- x = Ausarbeitung
- X = längstes Eck bei den Schmiegen
- △ = Wagriß
- ∇ = Lotriß



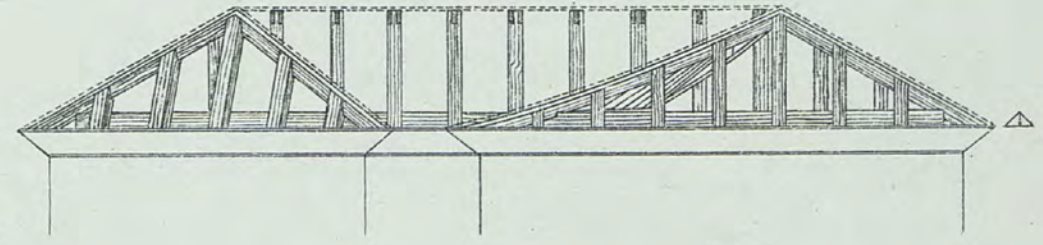
Werksatz mit Sparrenlage



Profil 4
 Austragen der Abgratung

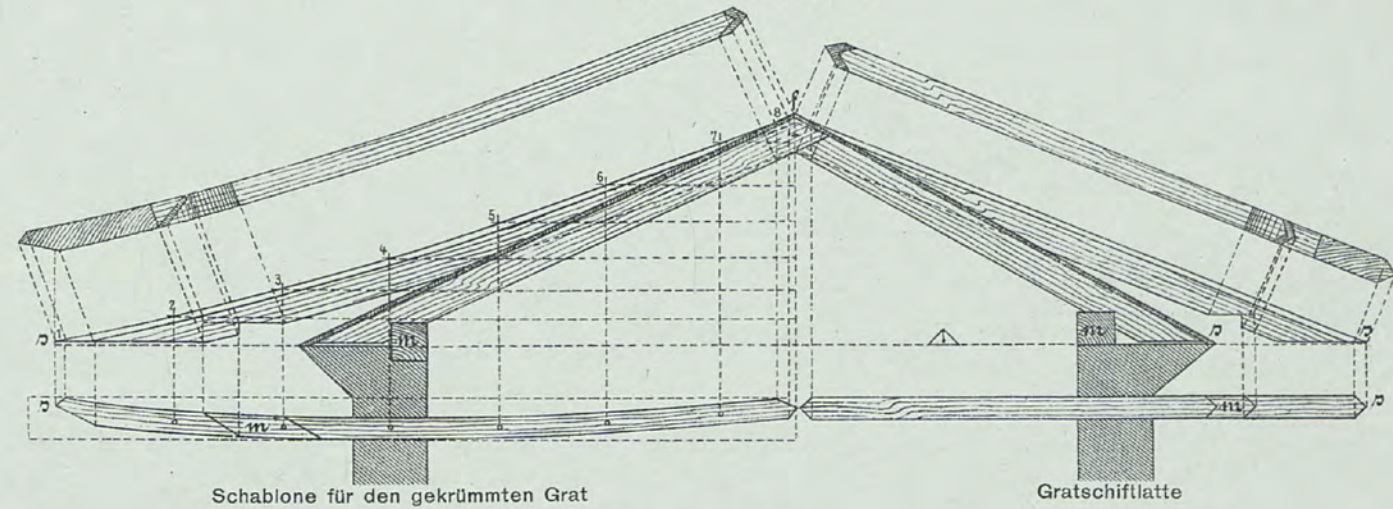


Ansicht



Schiffplatte

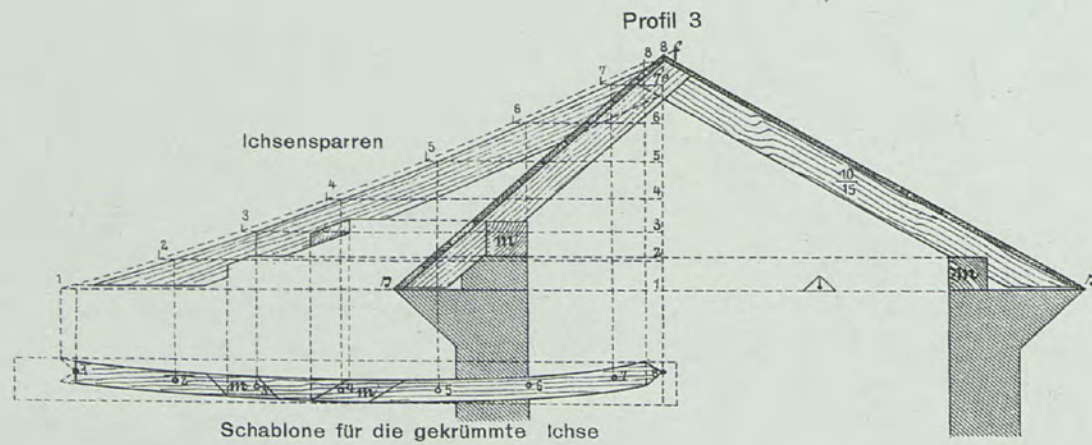
Profil 4 und Gratprofil



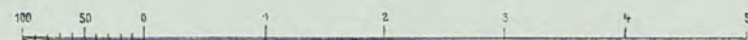
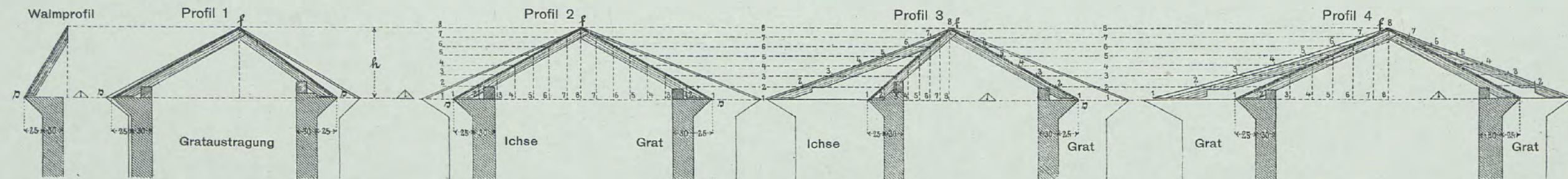
Schablone für den gekrümmten Grat

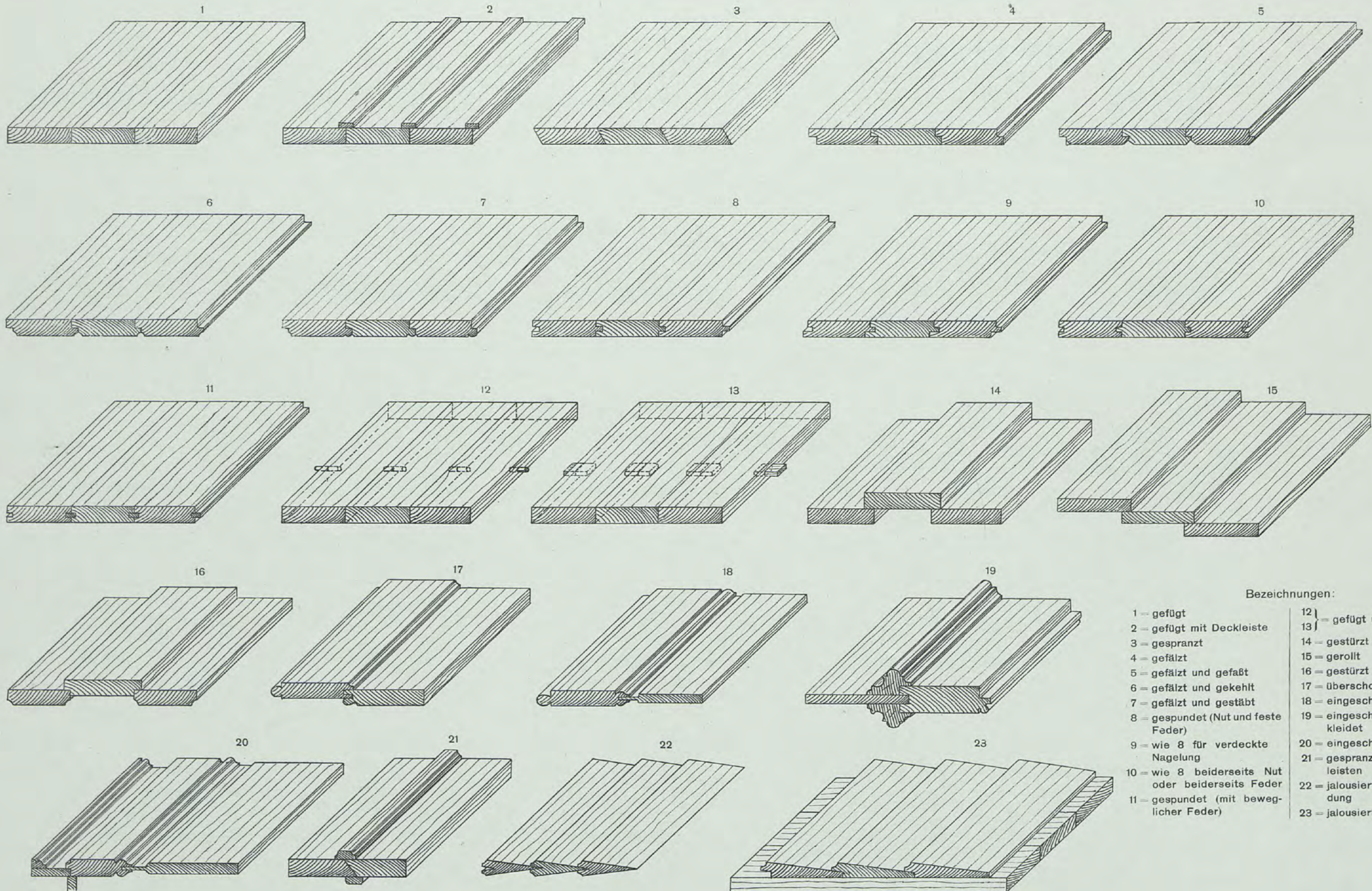
Gratschiffplatte

Profil 3



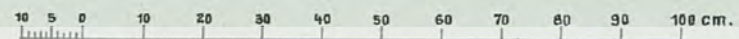
Schablone für die gekrümmte Ichse



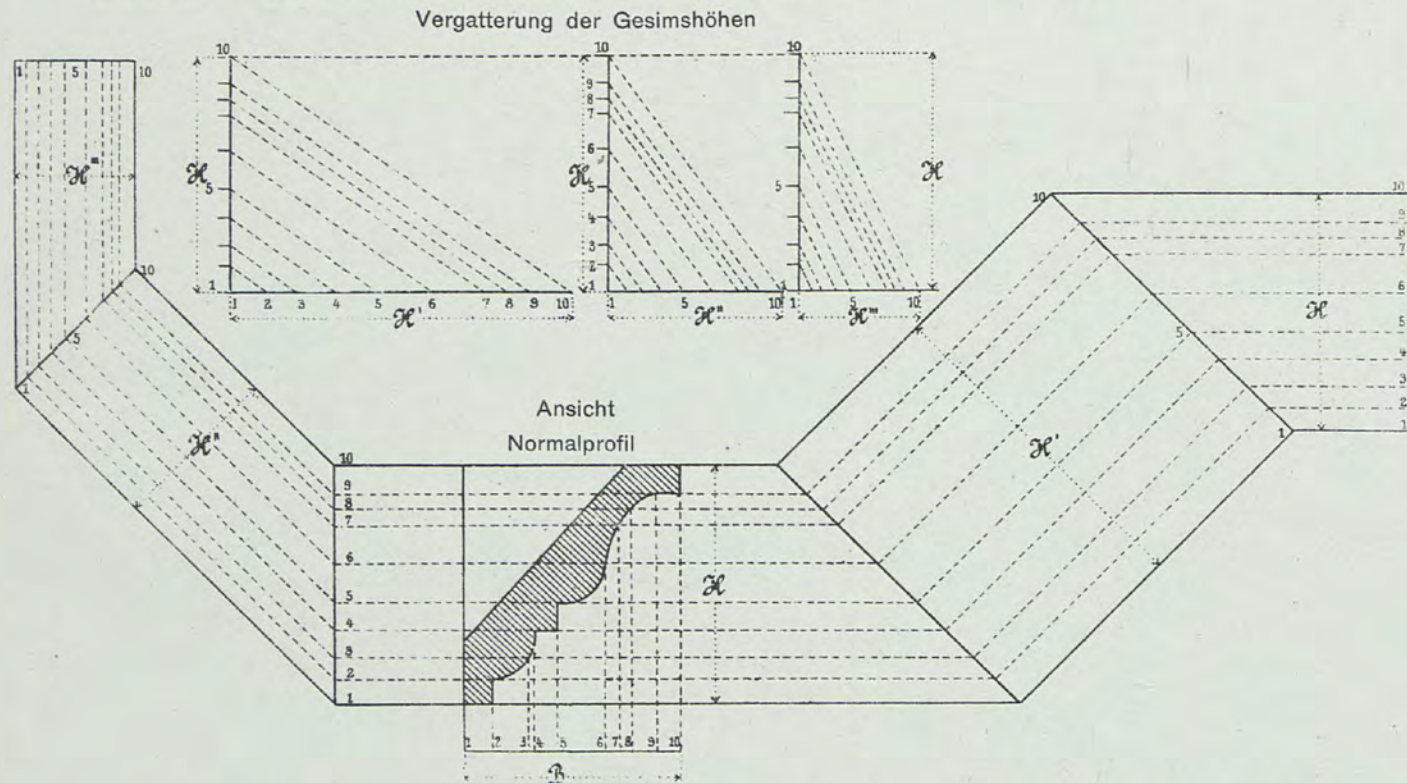


Bezeichnungen:

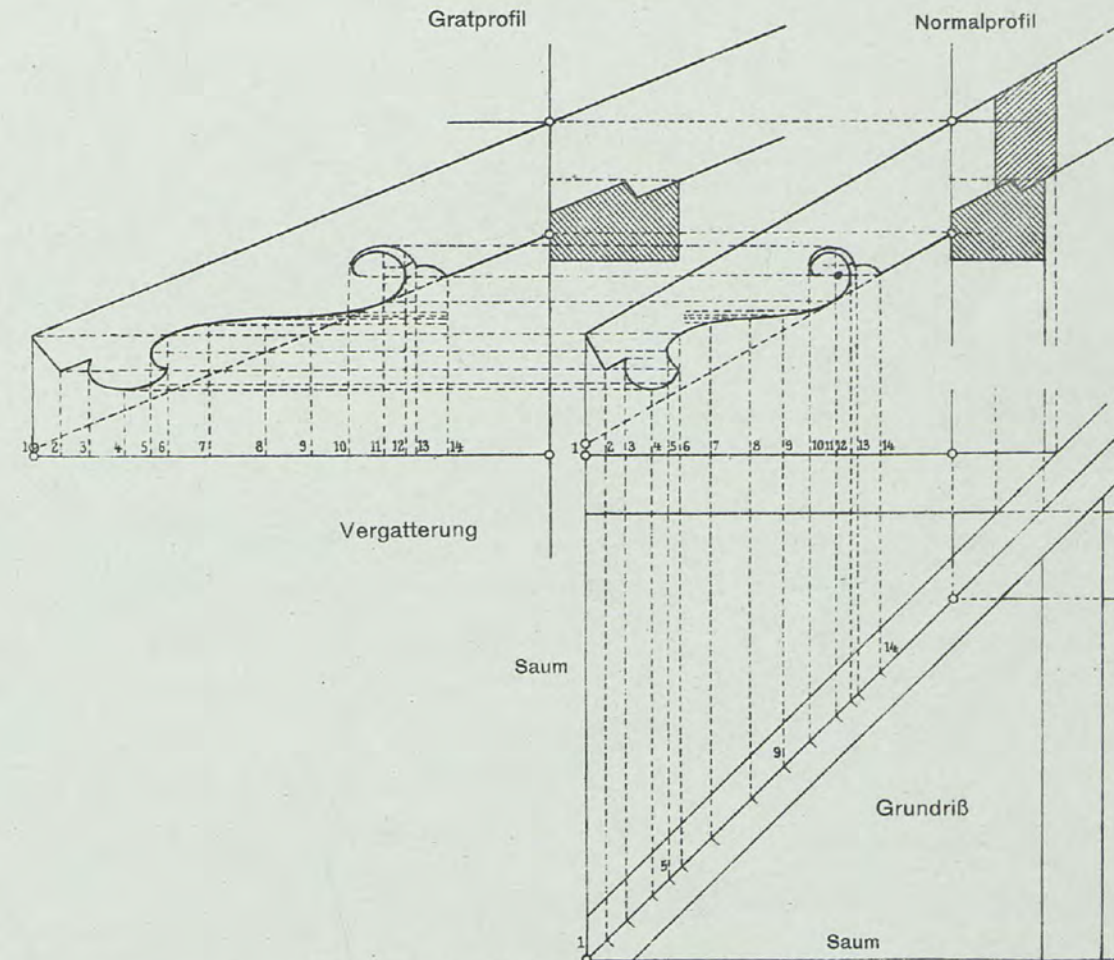
- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 = gefügt | 12 } = gefügt und verdoppelt |
| 2 = gefügt mit Deckleiste | 13 } = gefügt und verdoppelt |
| 3 = gespranzt | 14 = gestürzt |
| 4 = gefälzt | 15 = gerollt |
| 5 = gefälzt und gefaßt | 16 = gestürzt und gefälzt |
| 6 = gefälzt und gekehlt | 17 = überschoben |
| 7 = gefälzt und gestäbt | 18 = eingeschoben |
| 8 = gespundet (Nut und feste Feder) | 19 = eingeschoben und verkleidet |
| 9 = wie 8 für verdeckte Nagelung | 20 = eingeschoben |
| 10 = wie 8 beiderseits Nut oder beiderseits Feder | 21 = gespranzt mit Schlagleisten |
| 11 = gespundet (mit beweglicher Feder) | 22 = jalousiert mit Keilspundung |
| | 23 = jalousiert und gefälzt |



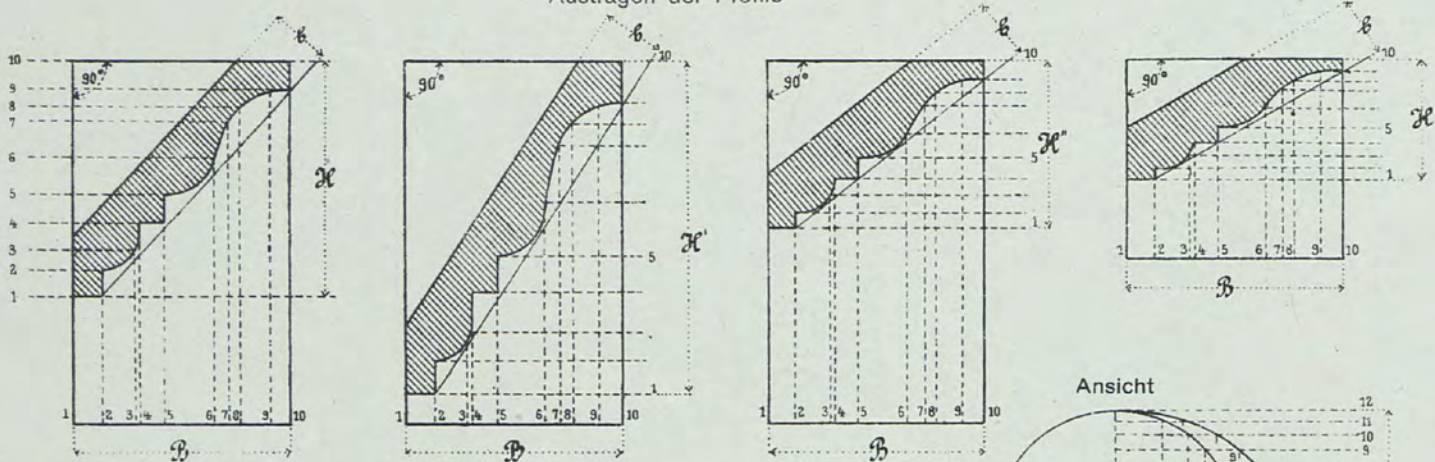
Austragen eines gleichbreiten Gesimses mit verschiedenen Neigungen



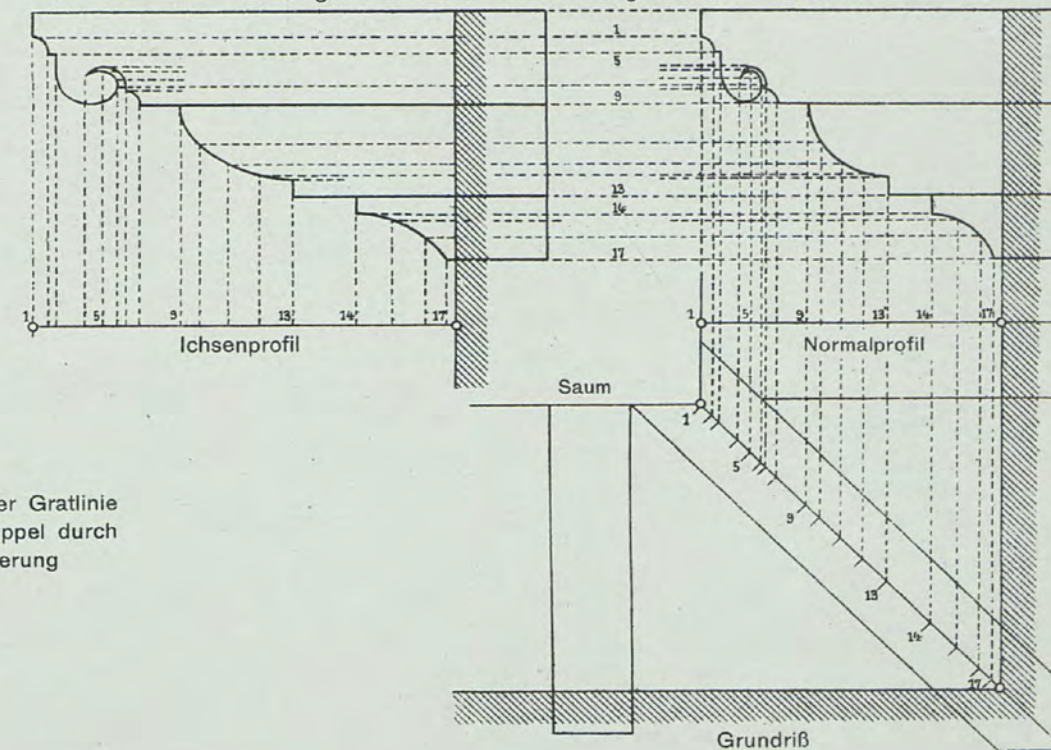
Austragen der Schablone für den geschweiften Gratsparren



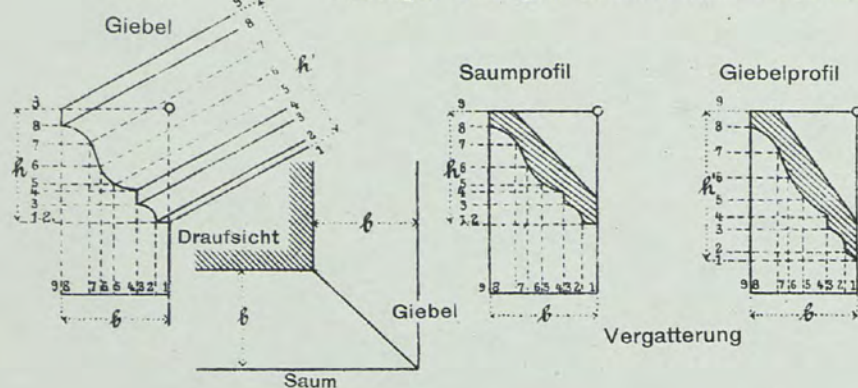
Austragen der Profile



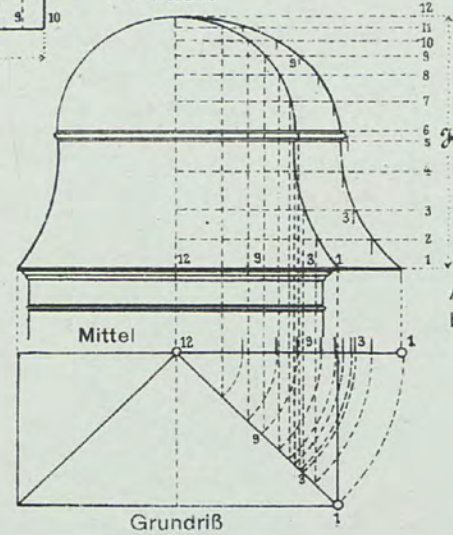
Austragen der Schablone für das geschweifte Ichsenkonsol



Austragen eines gleichbreiten Saum- und Giebelgesimses



Ansicht

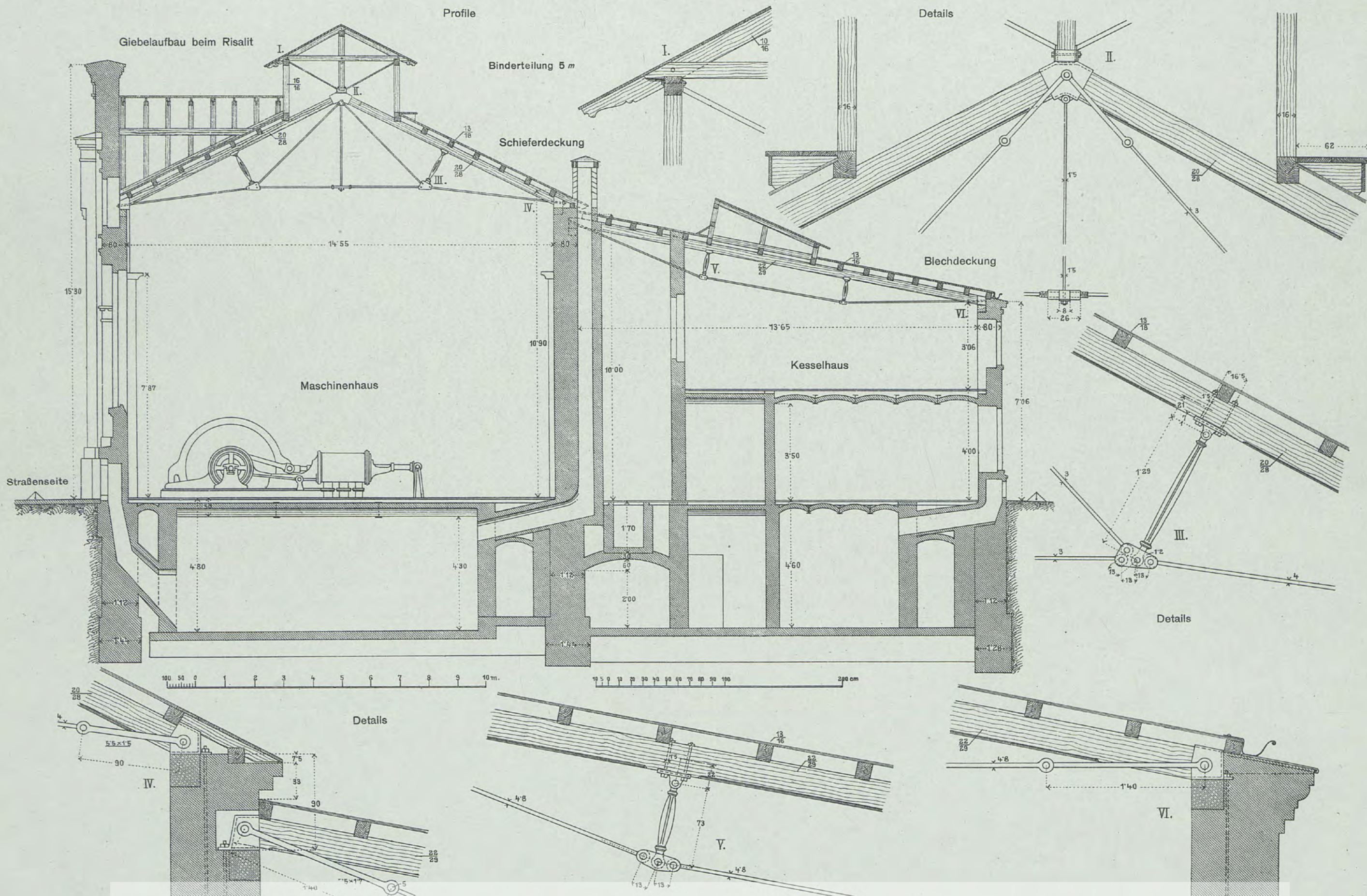


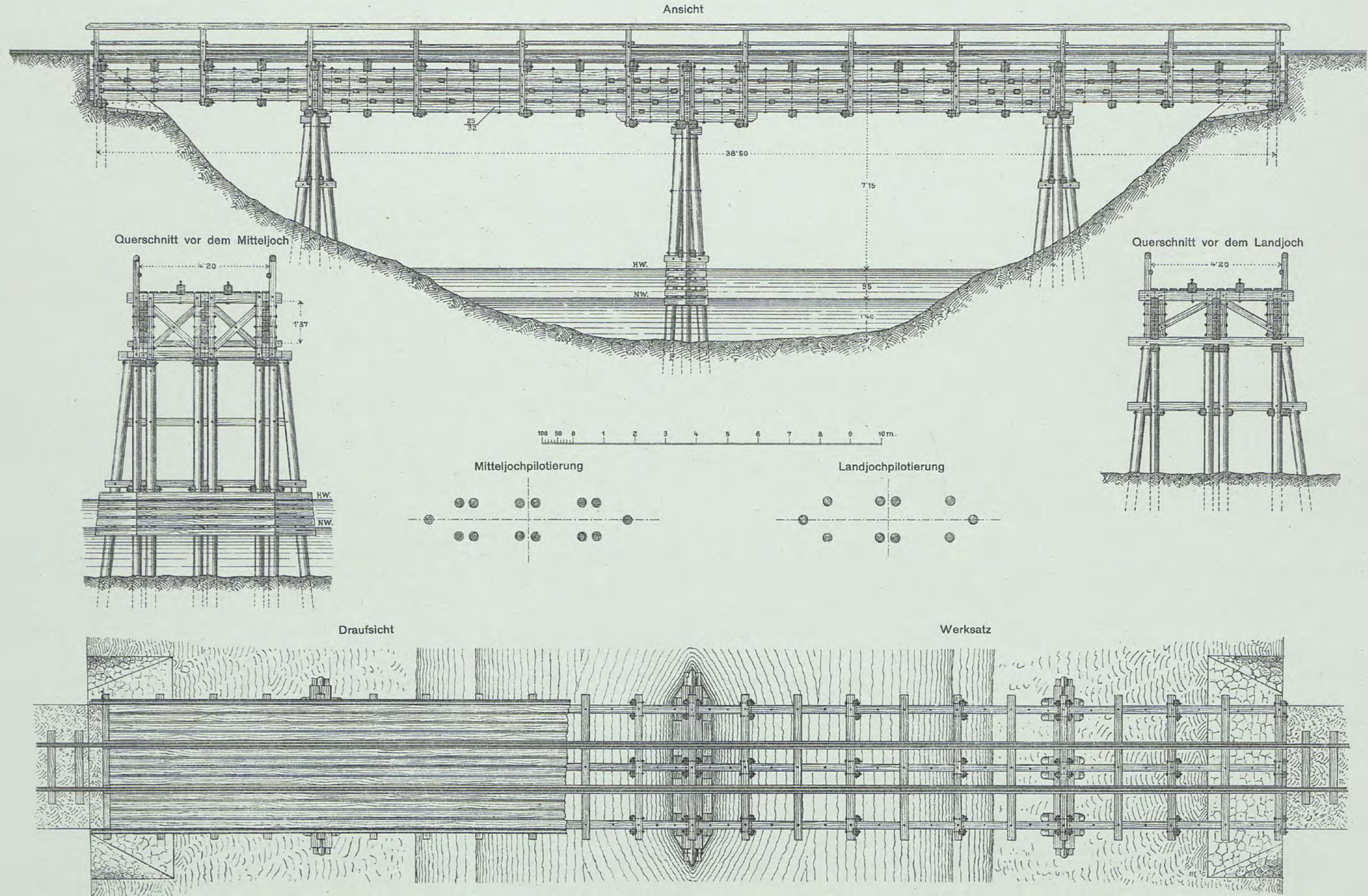
Austragen der Gratlinie bei einer Kuppel durch Vergatterung

DER ZIMMERERMEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 11
ANWENDUNG DER ARMIERTEN TRÄGER BEI EINEM HALLENDACH

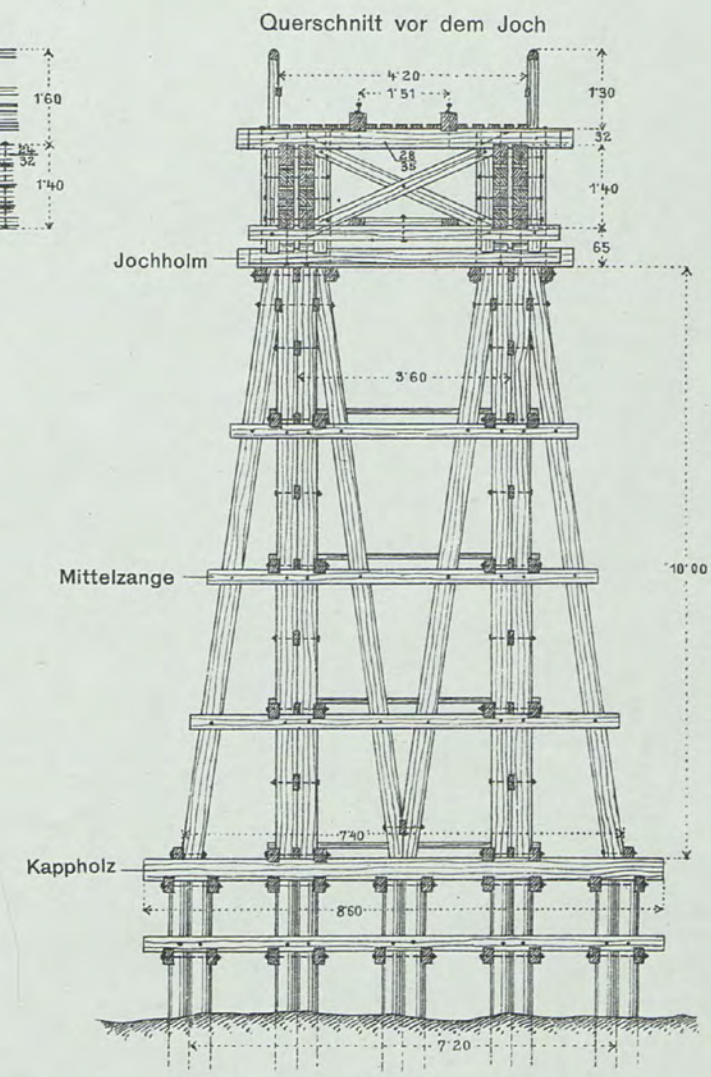
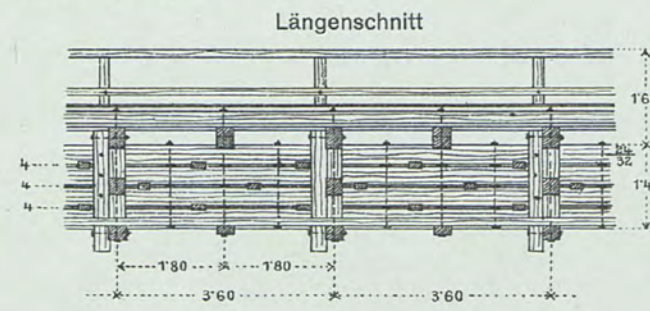
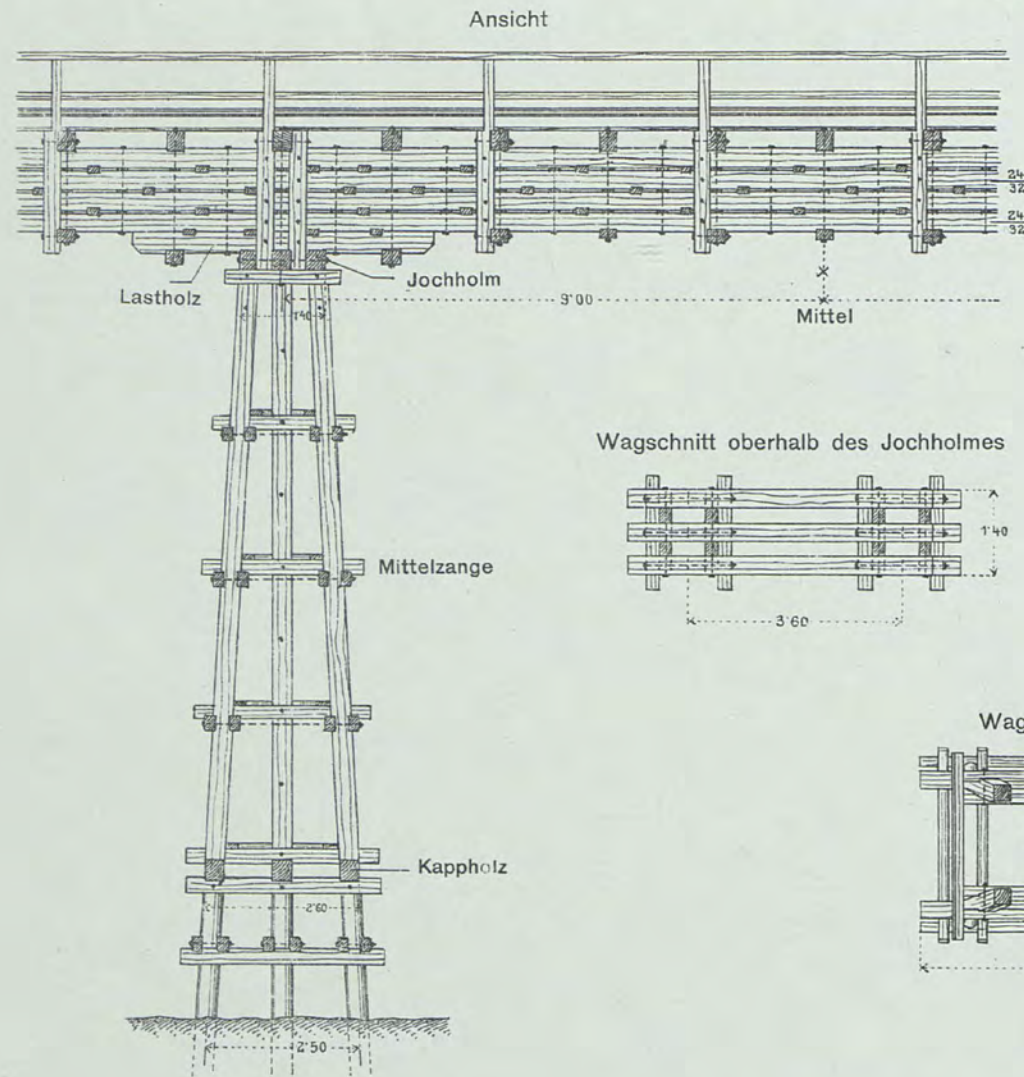
Professor und Stadtzimmerermeister A. BAUDOIN, Wien

Entwurf: Architekt O. MORGENSTERN, Wien.

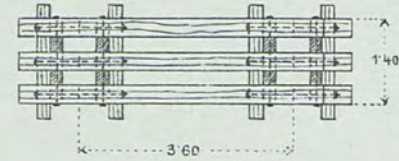




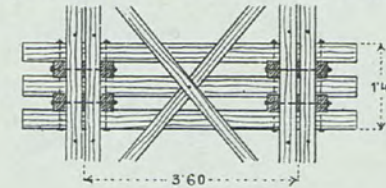
Doppelte Brückenträger aus je vier Hölzern



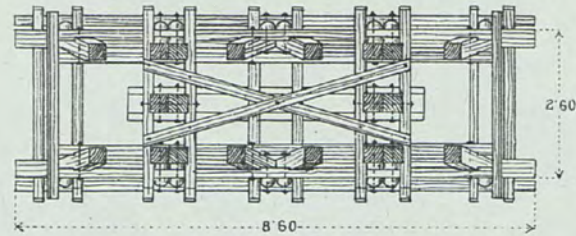
Wagschnitt oberhalb des Jochholmes



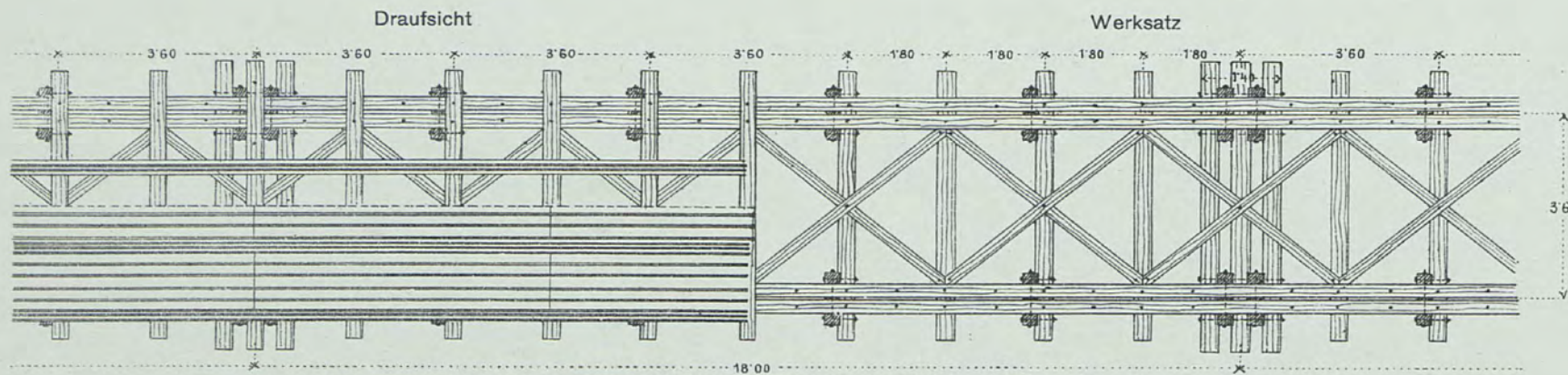
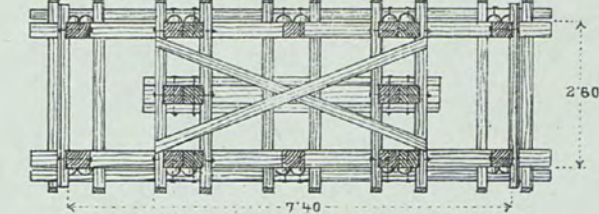
Wagschnitt oberhalb des Brückenträgers



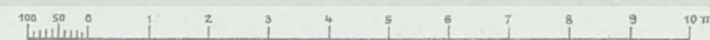
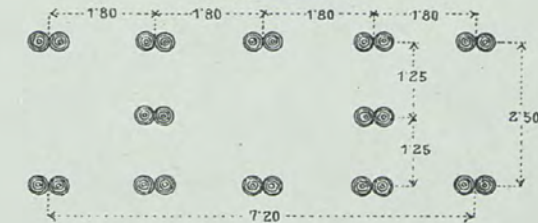
Wagschnitt unterhalb der Mittelzange

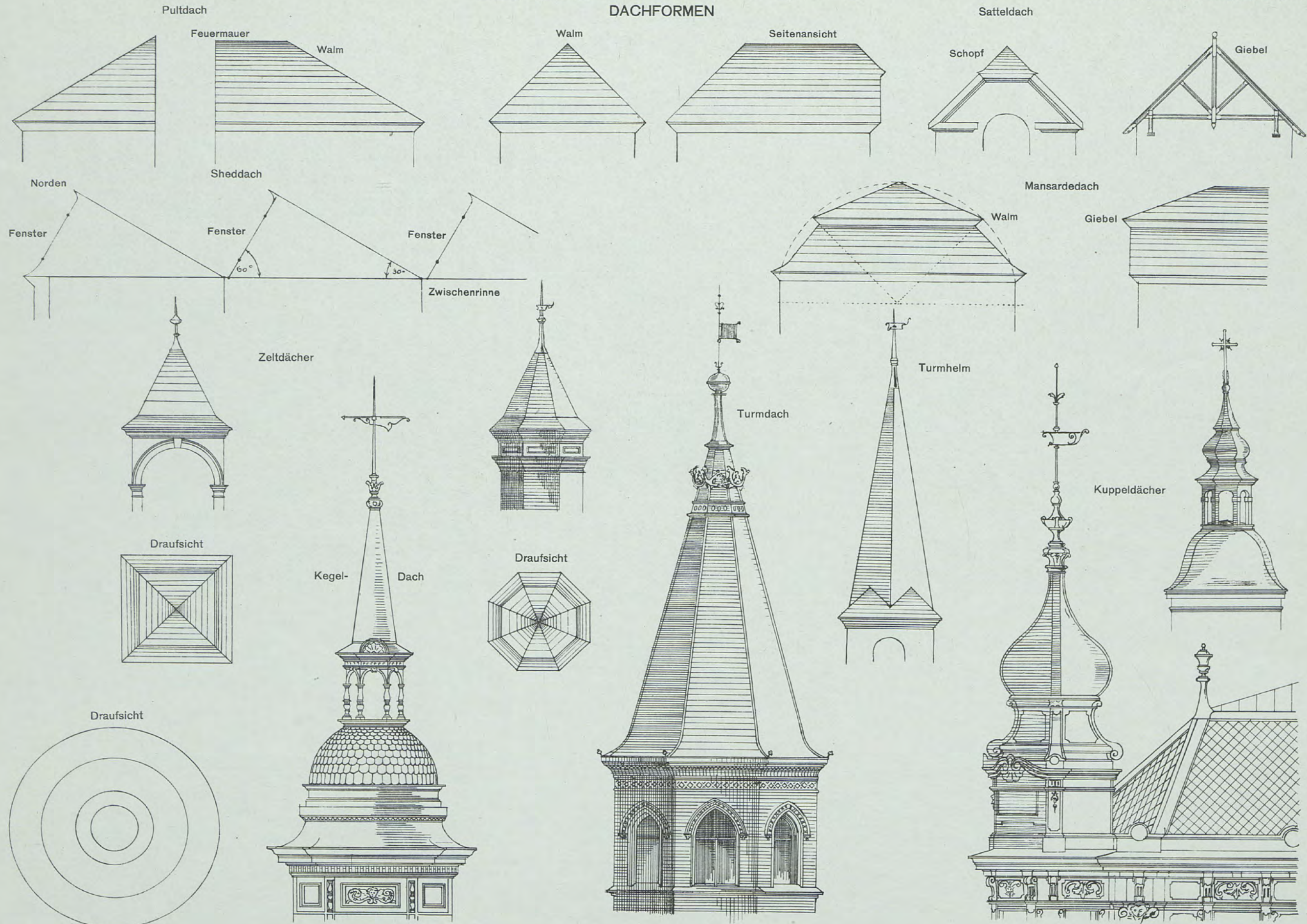


Wagschnitt oberhalb des Kappholzes

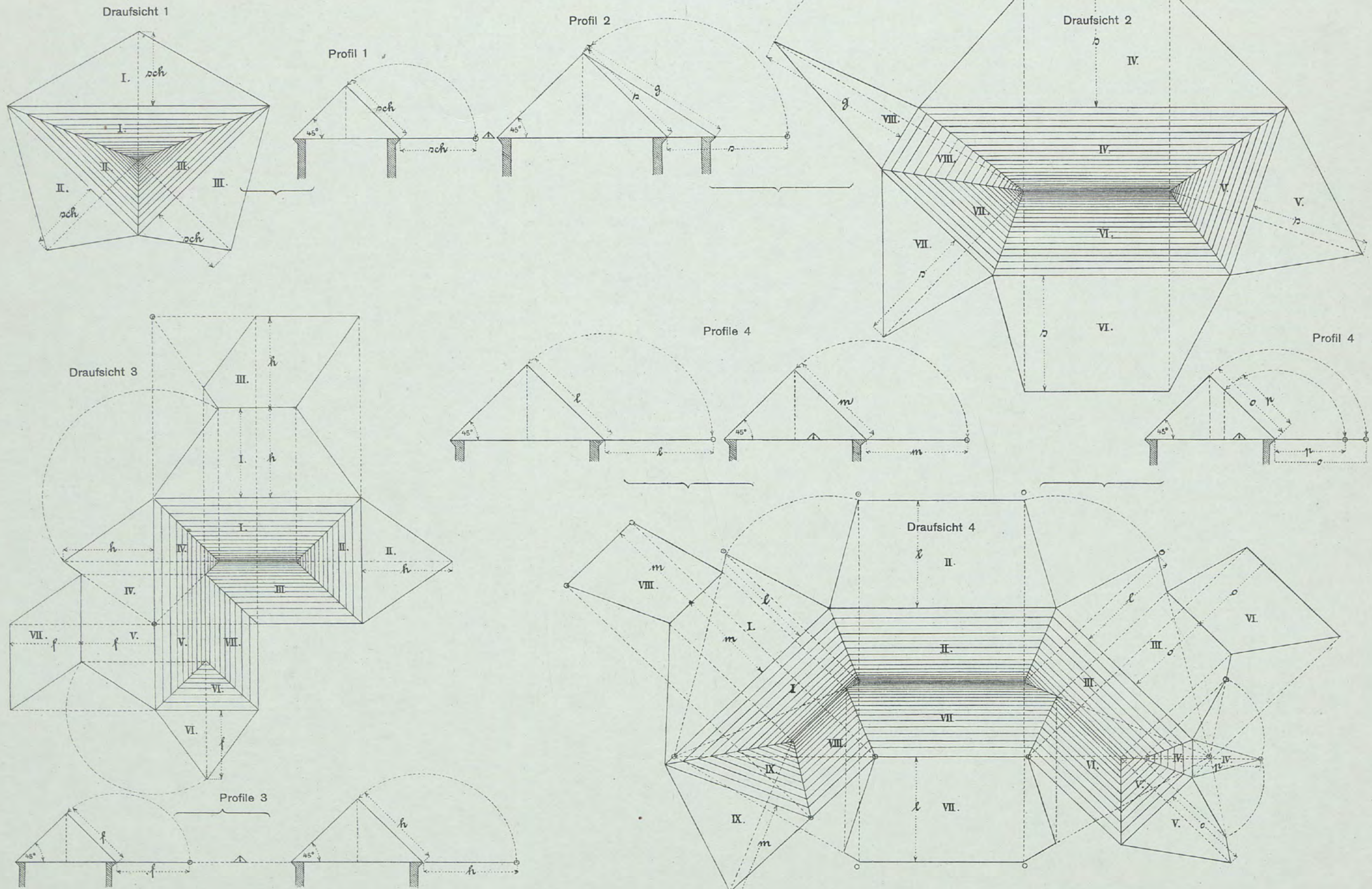


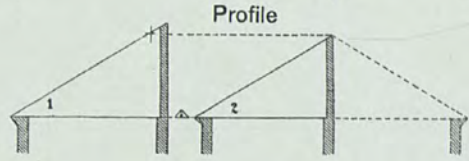
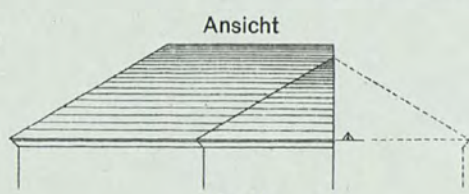
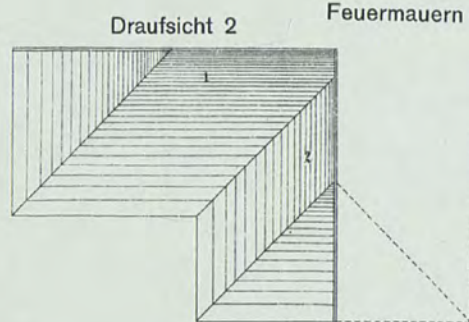
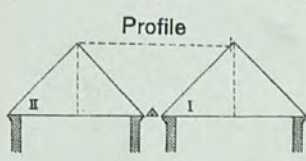
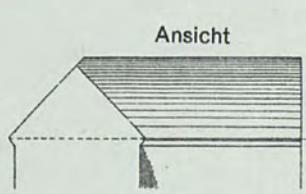
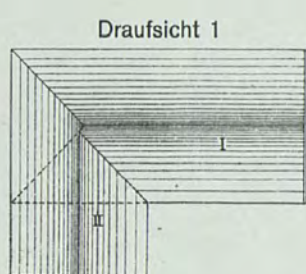
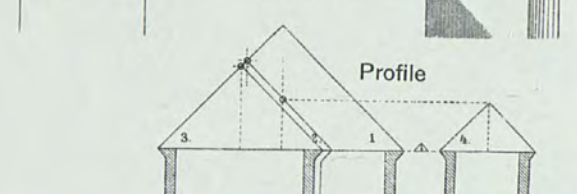
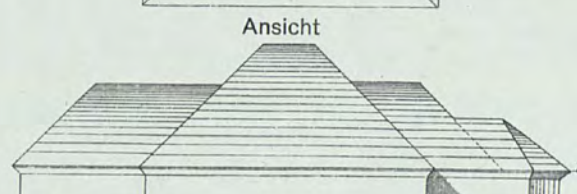
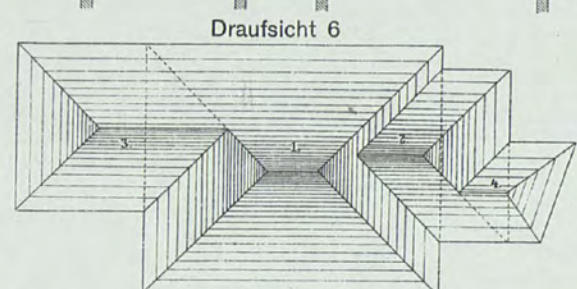
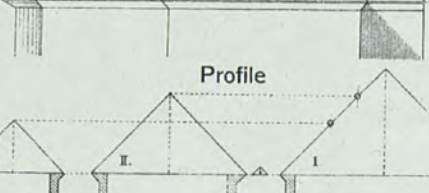
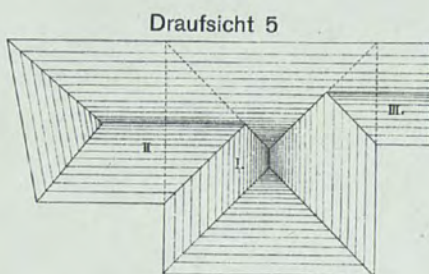
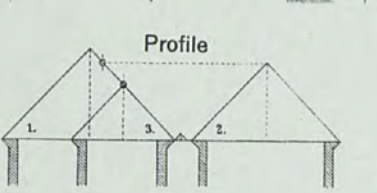
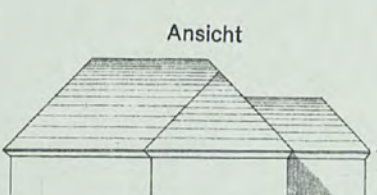
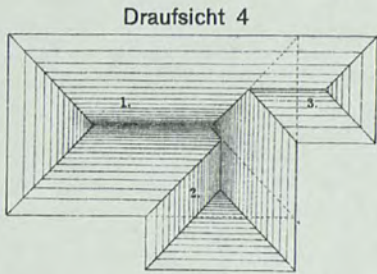
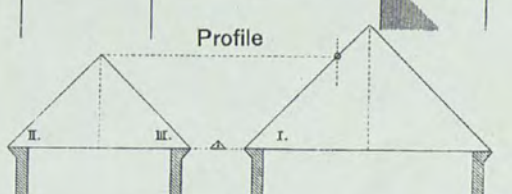
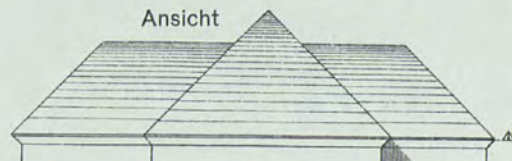
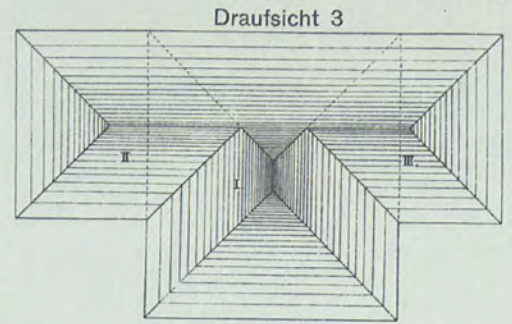
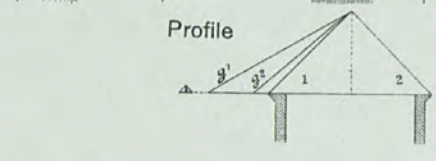
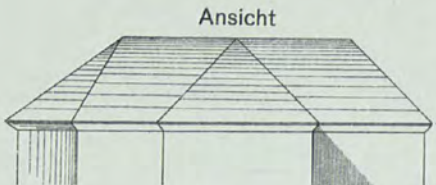
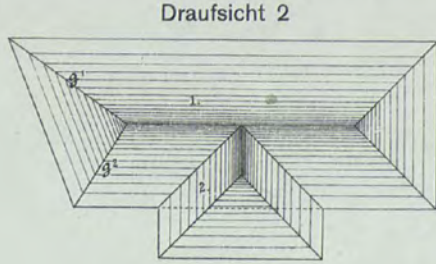
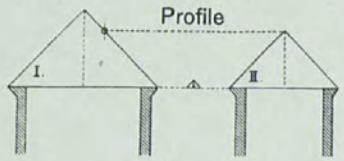
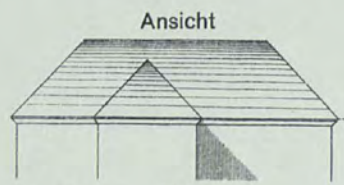
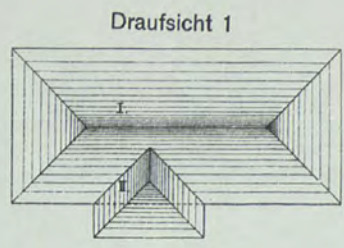
Jochpilotierung



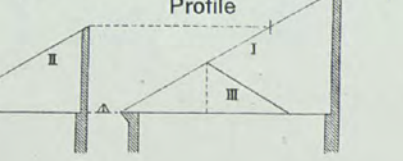
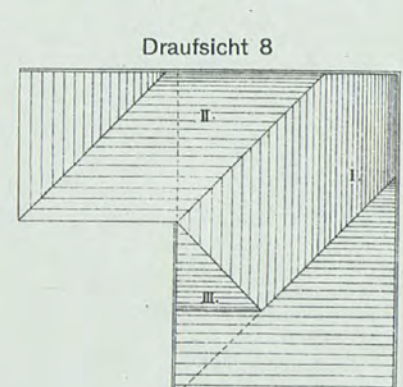
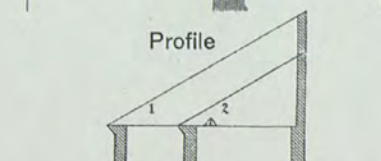
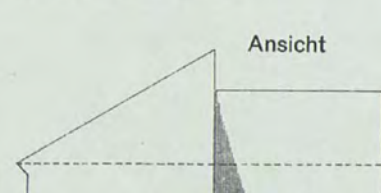
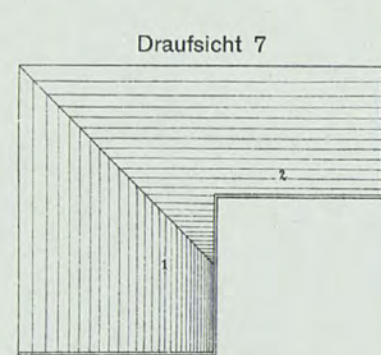
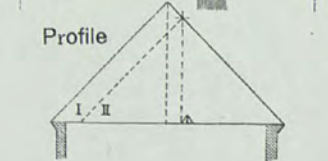
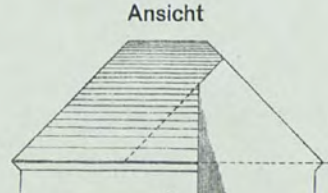
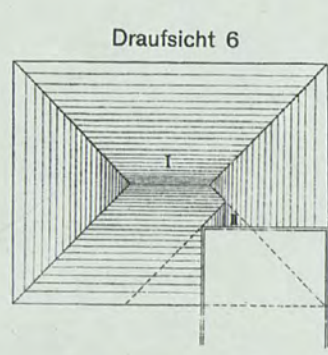
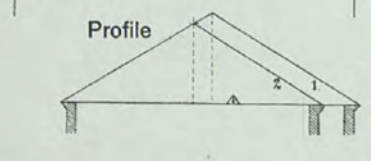
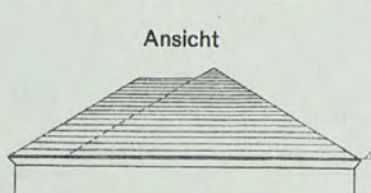
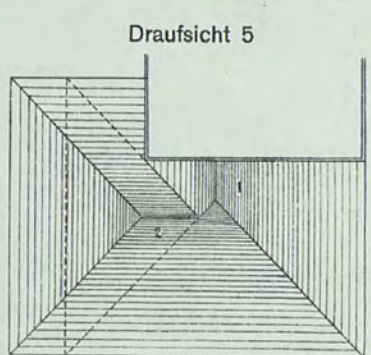
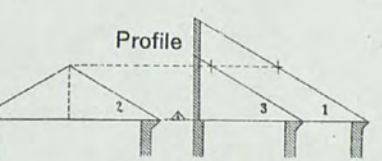
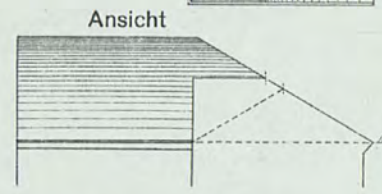
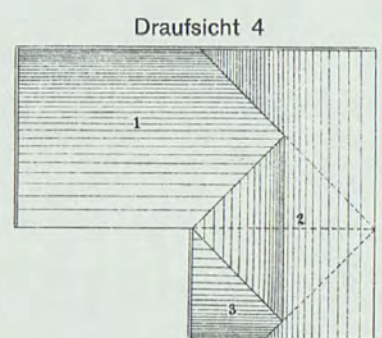
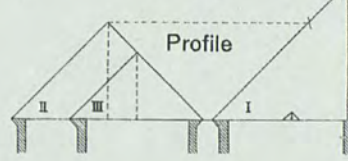
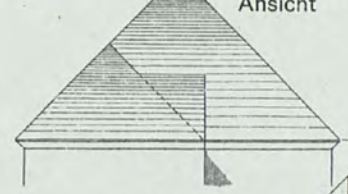
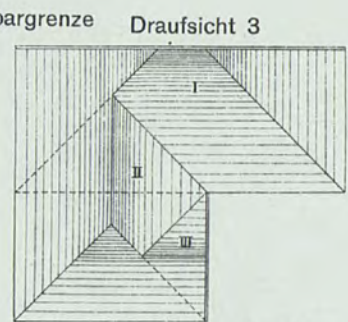


Umlegen der Dachflächen

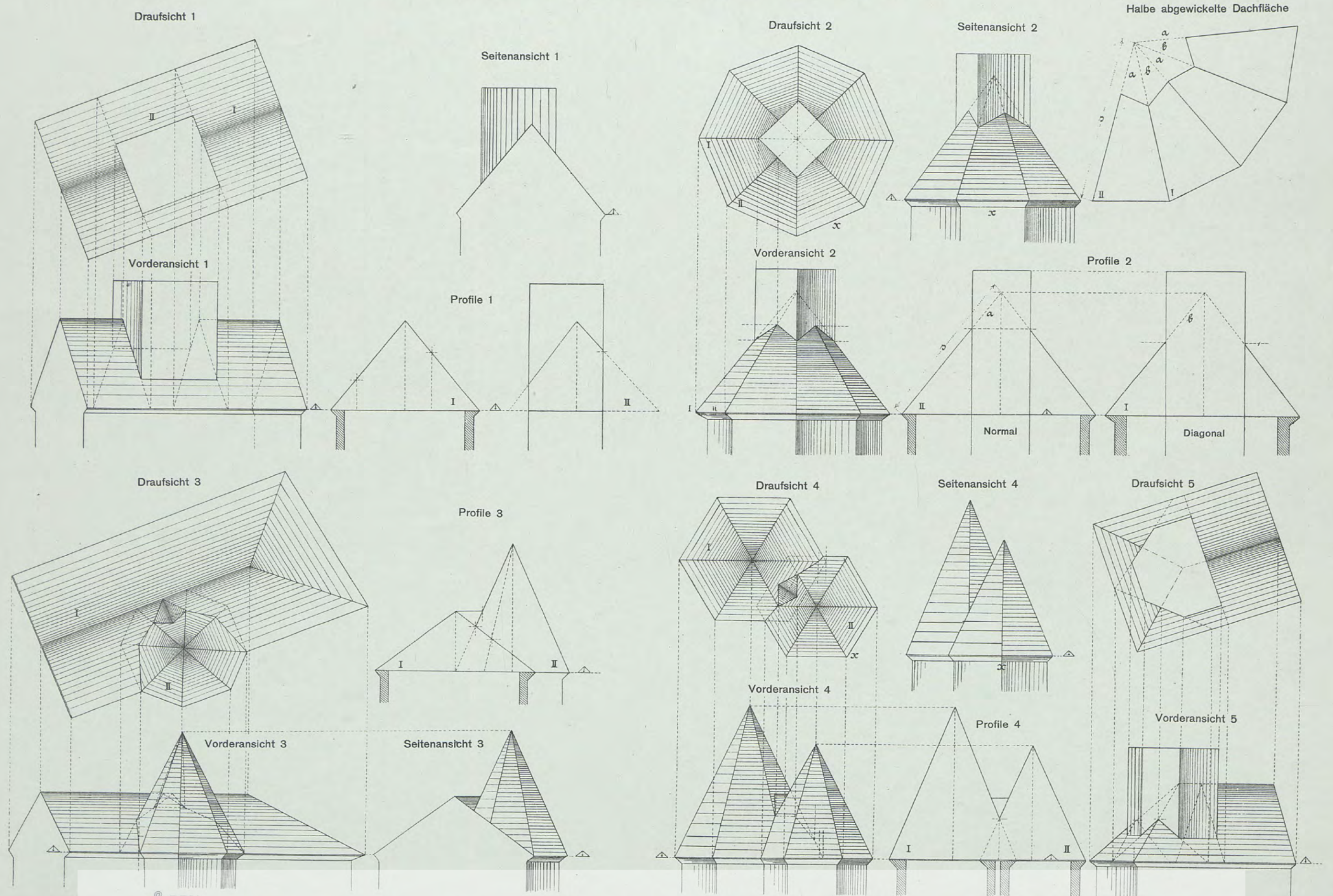


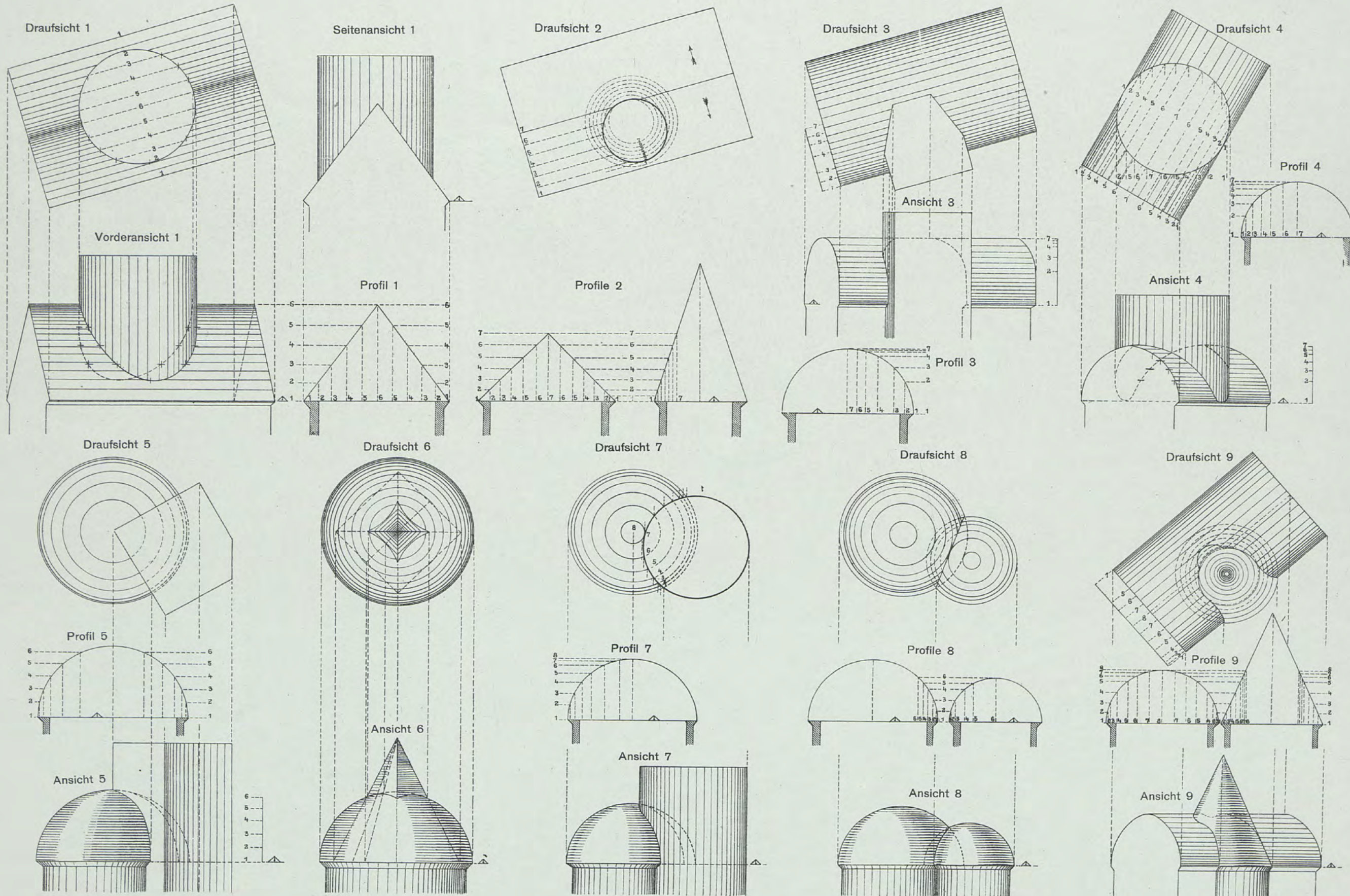


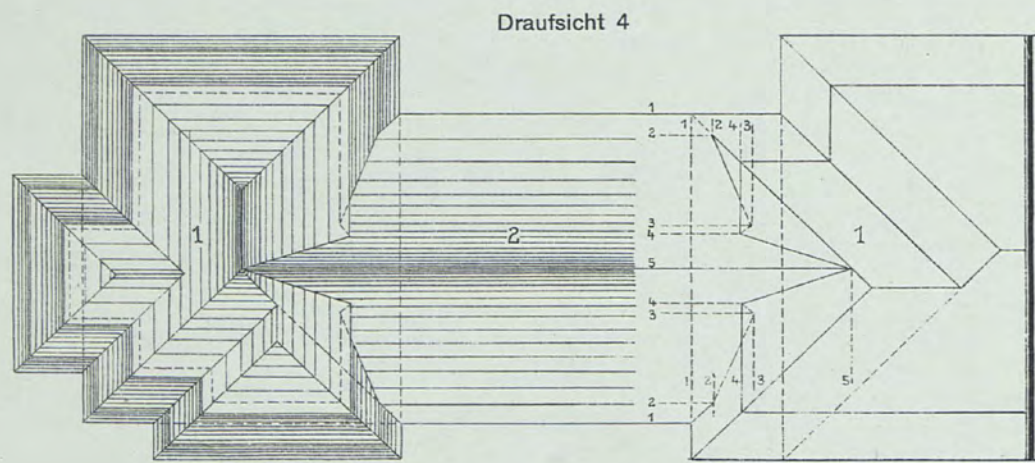
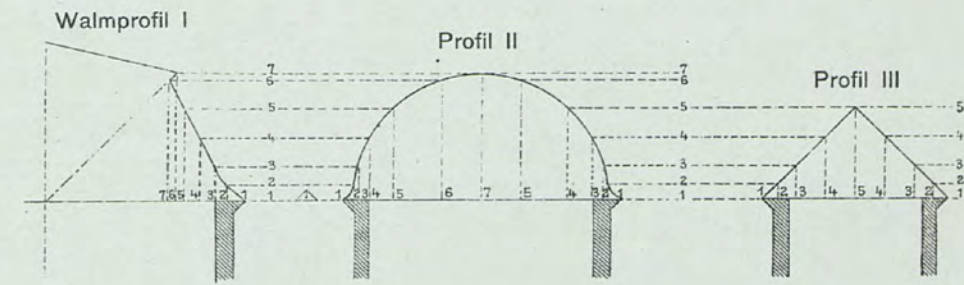
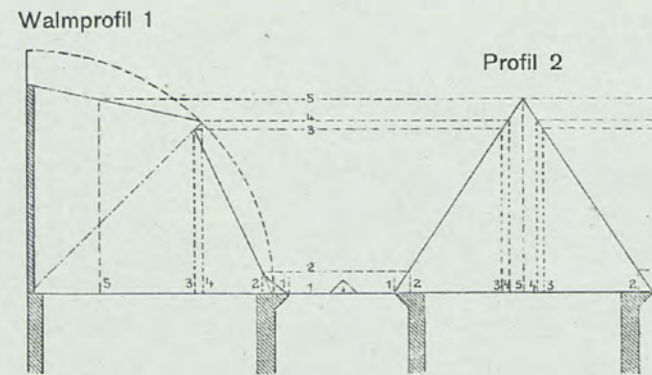
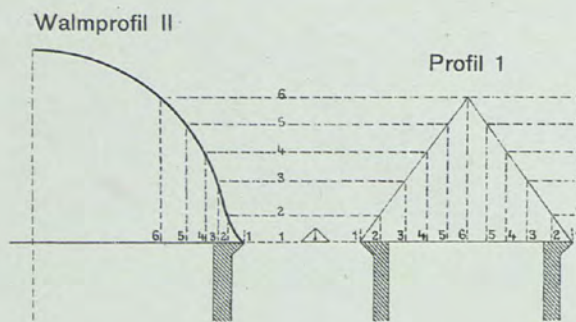
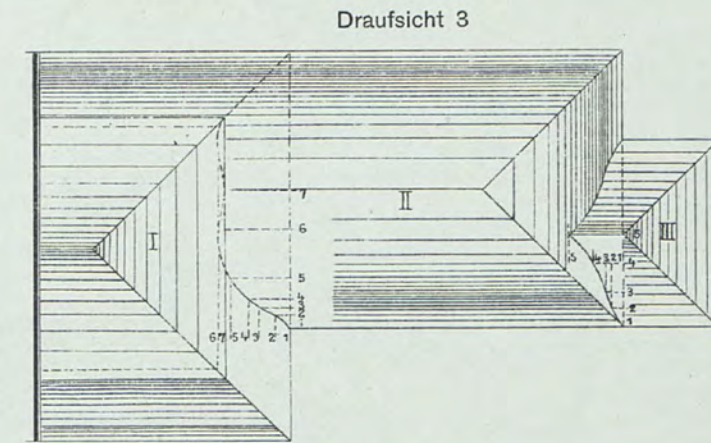
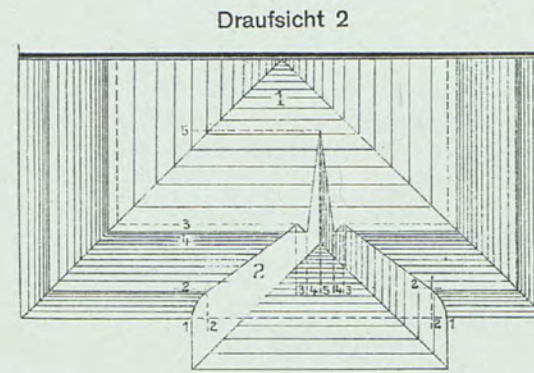
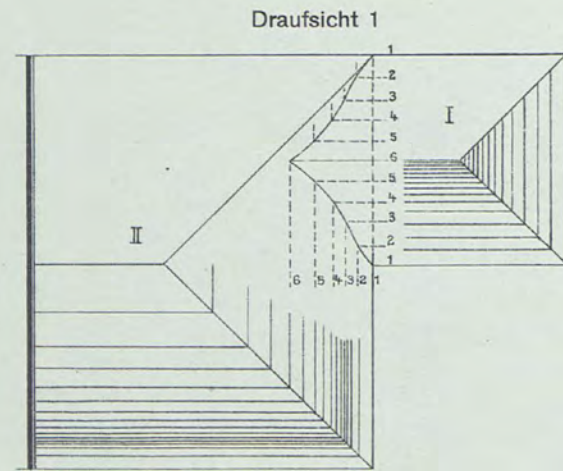
Feuermauern an der Nachbargrenze



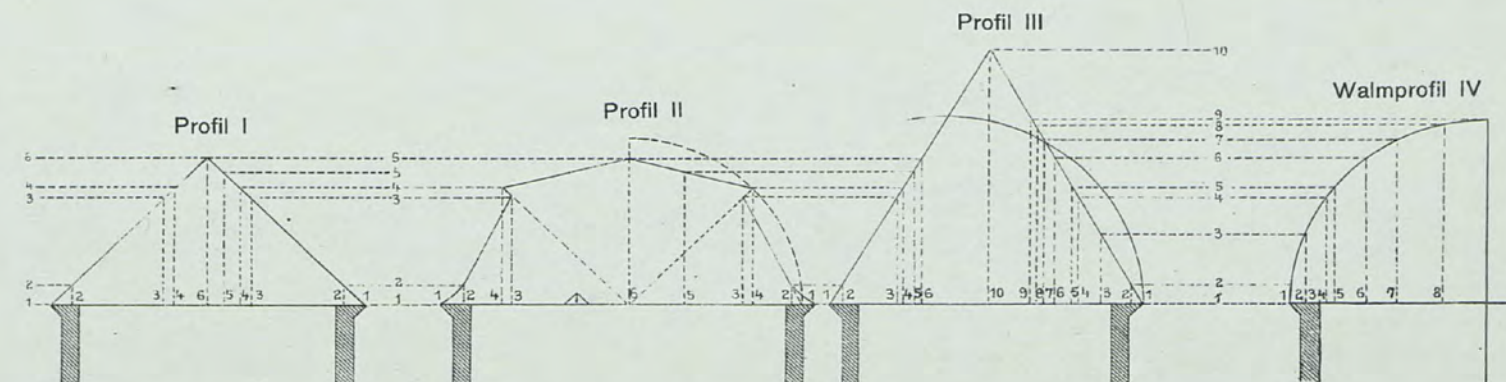
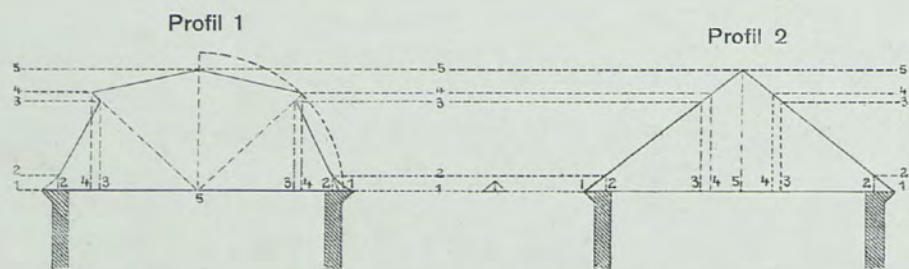
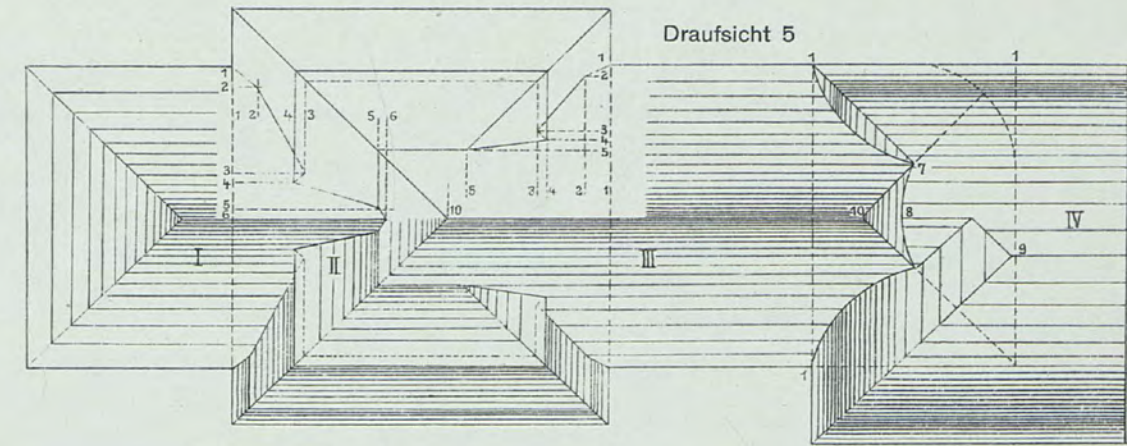
DER ZIMMERERMEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 17
 DACHAUSMITTLUNGEN MIT GLEICHEN SAUMHÖHEN UND GLEICHEN NEIGUNGEN



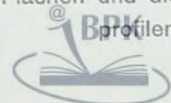




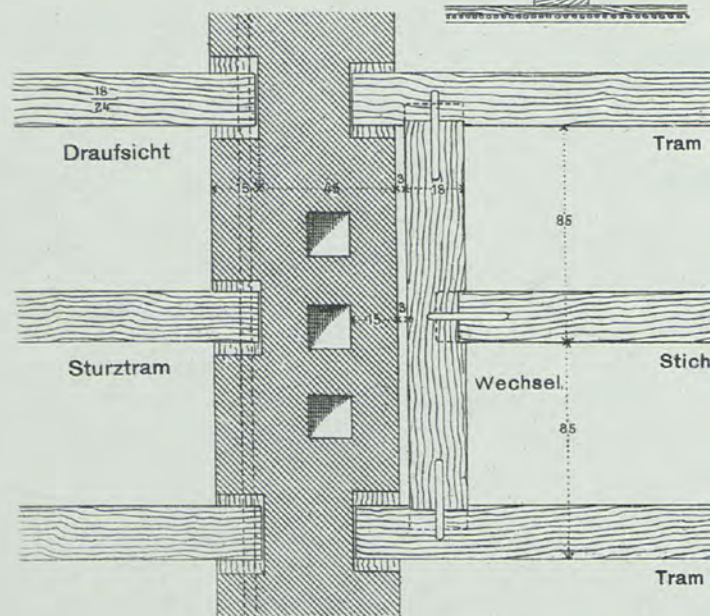
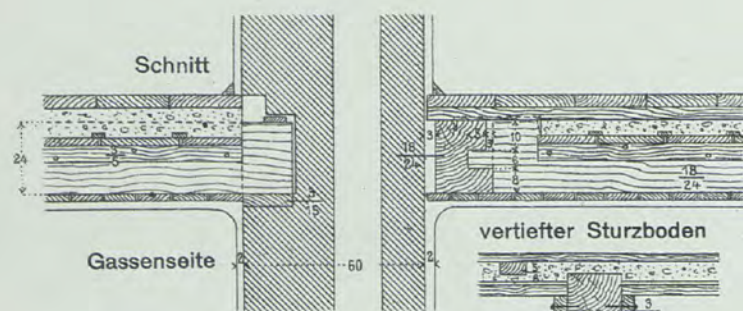
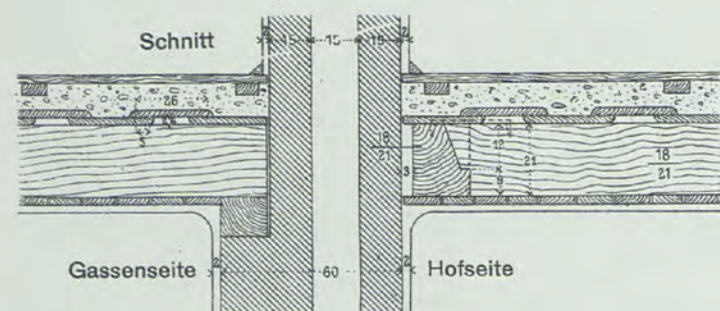
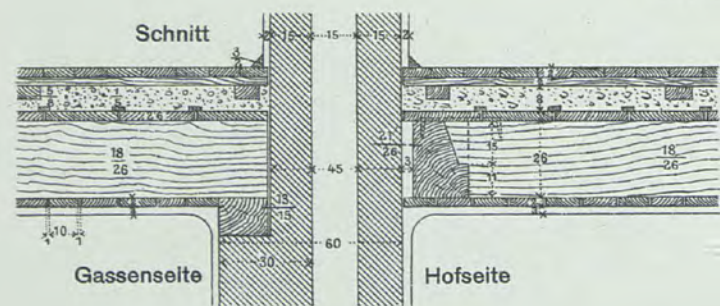
Dachausmittlungen durch Vergatterung



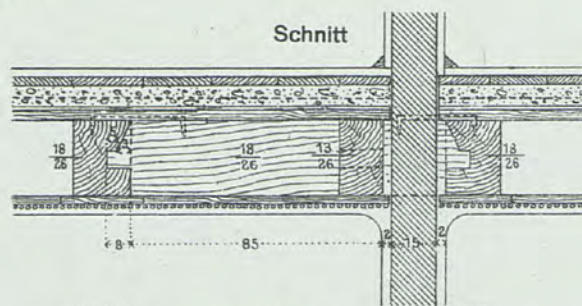
Die Neigung der steilen Flächen und die der Plattformen ist bei allen Mansarde-



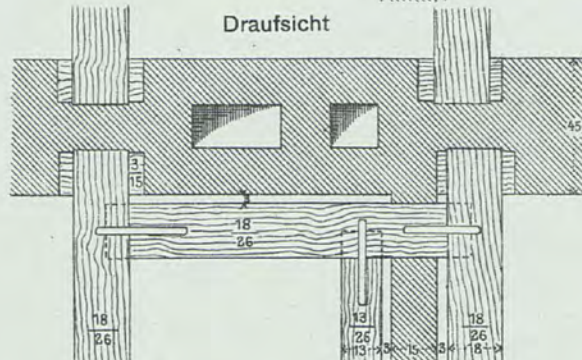
Tramauswechslungen



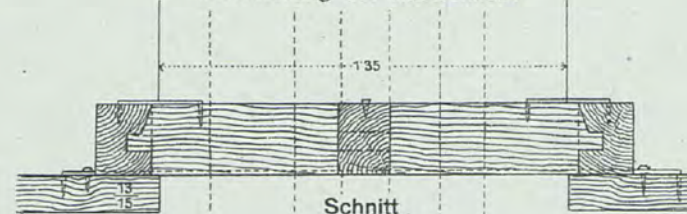
Schnitt



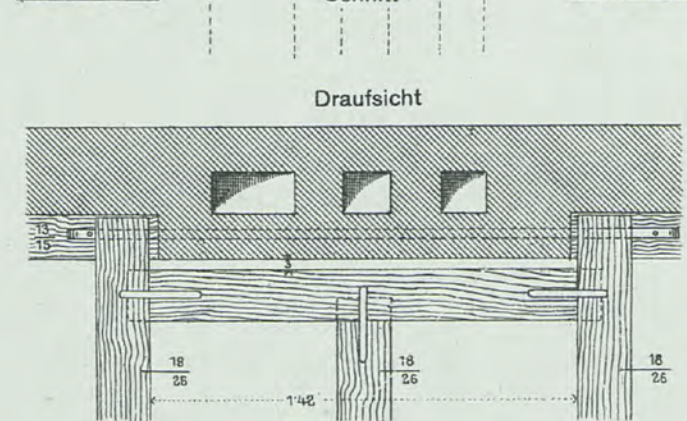
Draufsicht



Verankerung der RastschlieÙe



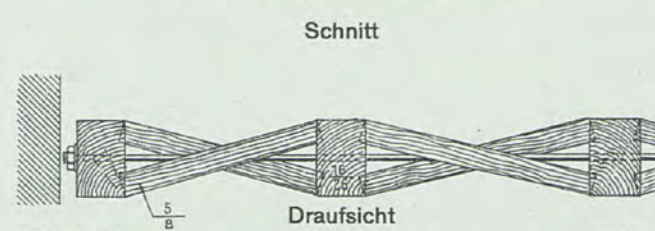
Schnitt



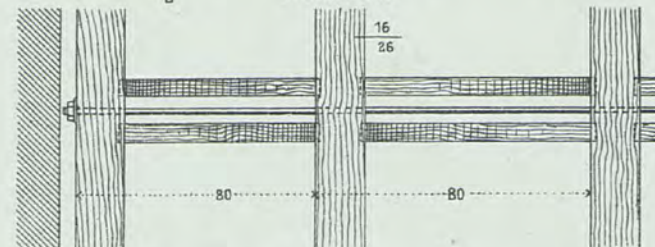
Draufsicht

Tramboden mit Kreuzverspreizung

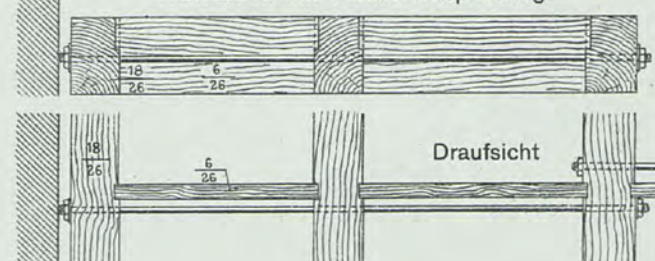
Schnitt



Draufsicht



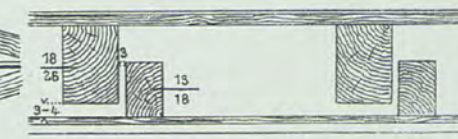
Tramboden mit Pfostenverspreizung



Draufsicht

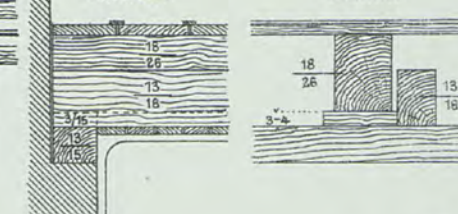
Fehltramboden

Schnitt

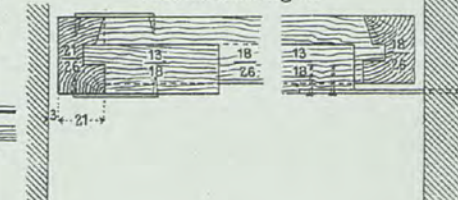


Ansicht

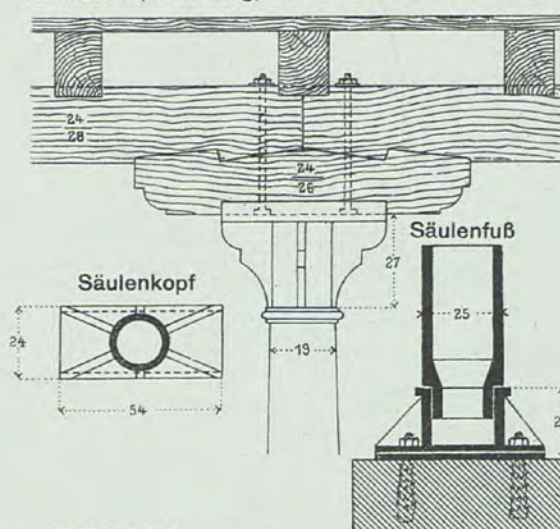
Schnitt



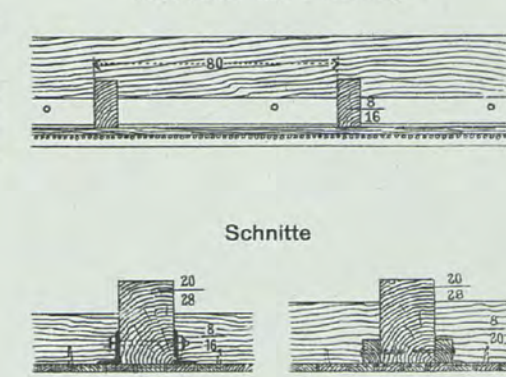
Auswechslungen



Tramboden, Unterzug, Lastholz u. eiserne Säule

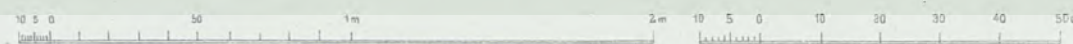
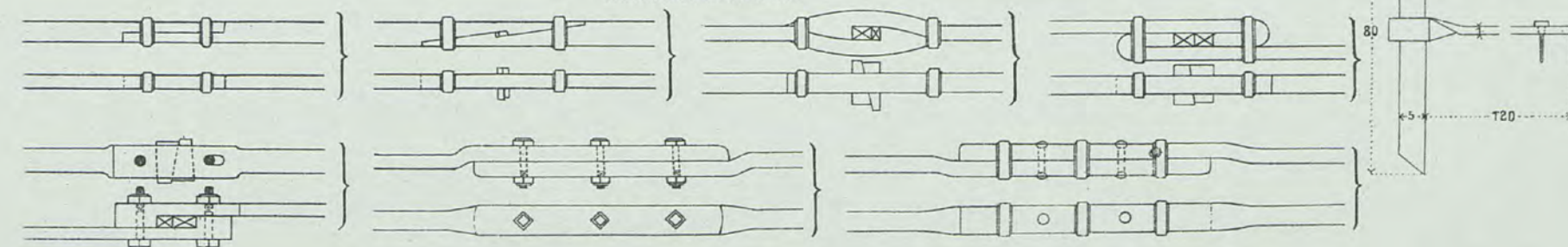


Tramboden mit Durchzug

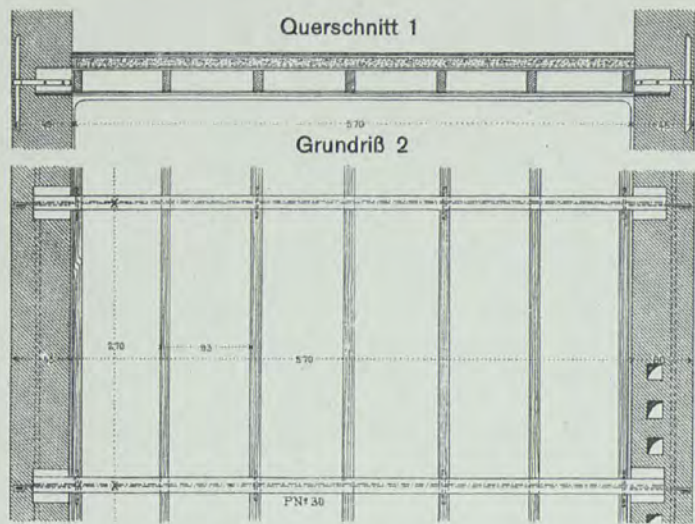


Schnitte

Ankerschließendetails



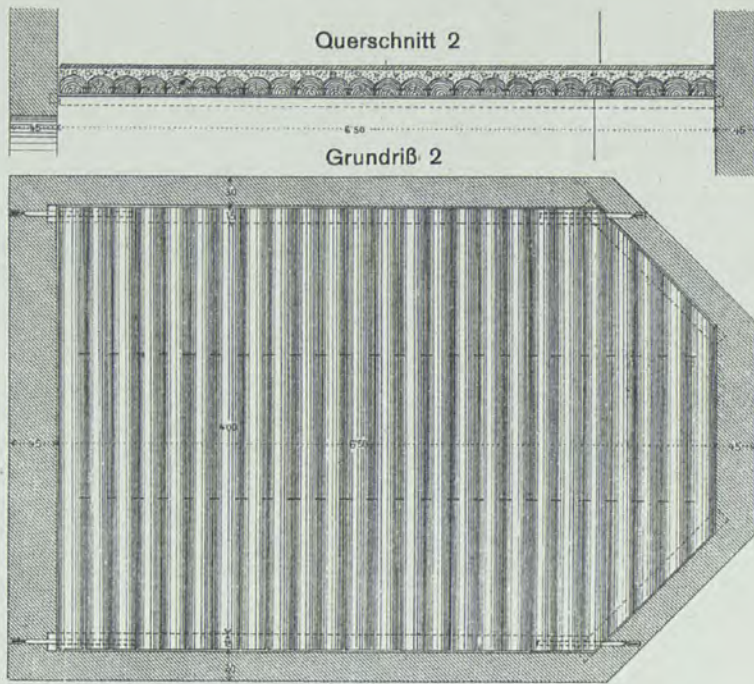
Tramboden zwischen Traversen geschnitten 1



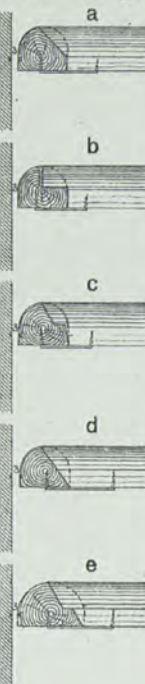
Längenschnitt 1



Doppelboden über ein Stiegenhaus 2



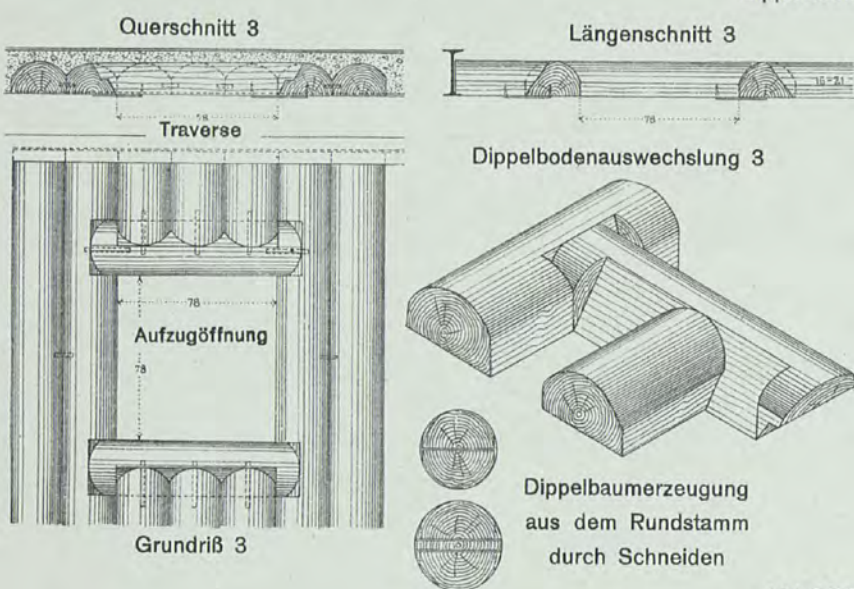
Details von Doppelboden-
auswechslungen



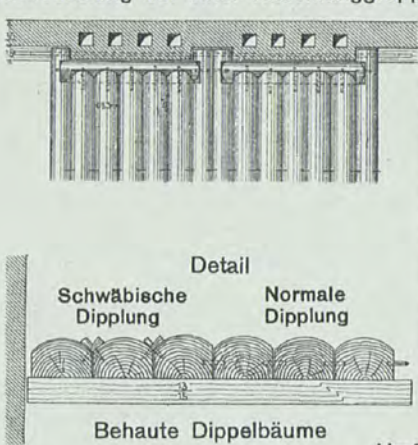
Details zum Tramboden 1



Doppelböden in der letzten Gleiche

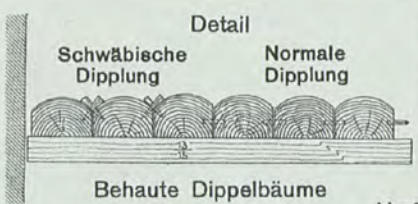


Auswechslung bei einer Rauchfanggruppe



Schnitte 4

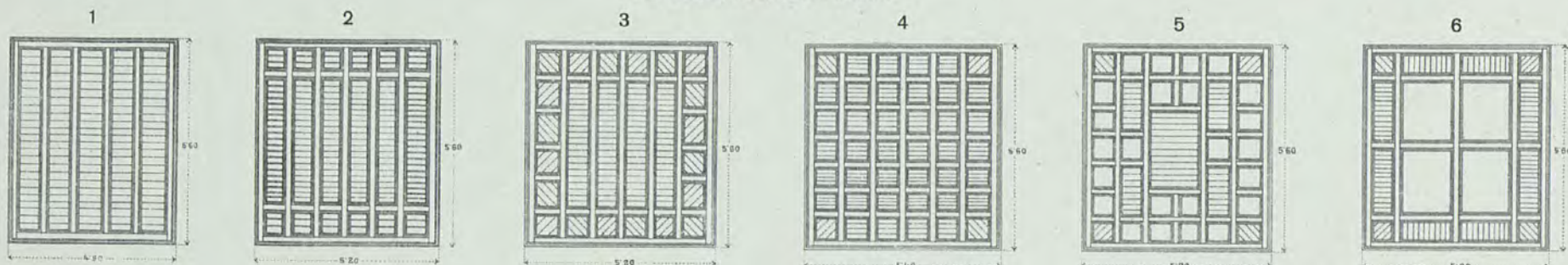
Grundriß 4



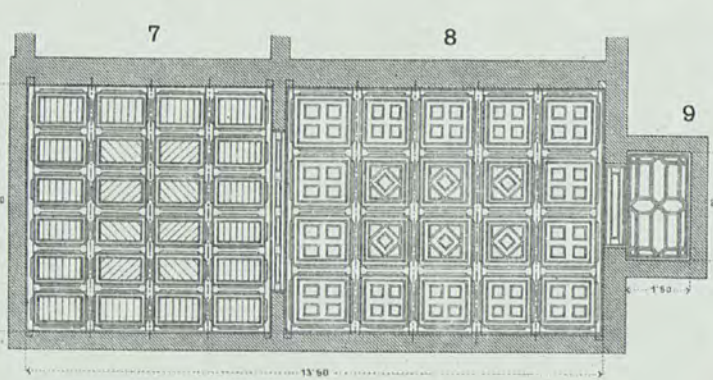
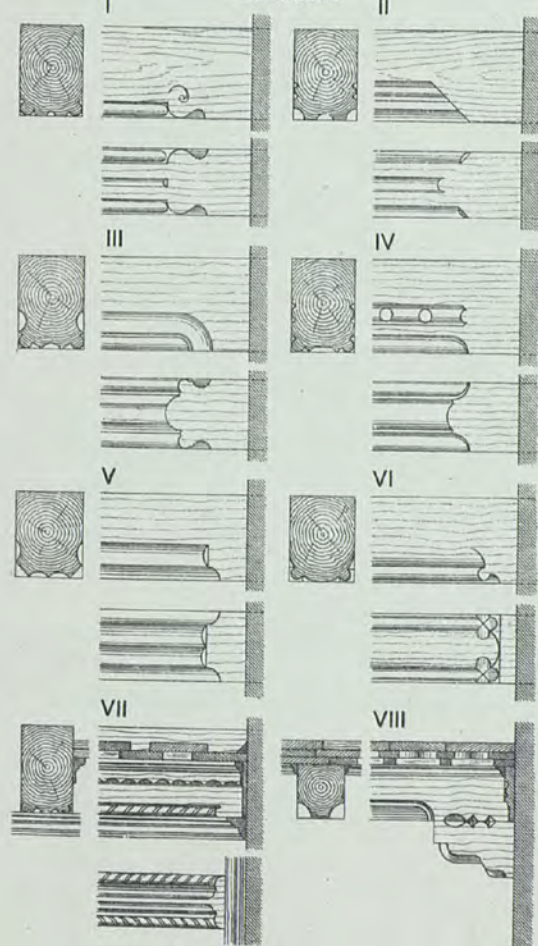
Umfassungsmauer

Mittelmauer mit
Rauchfanganlage

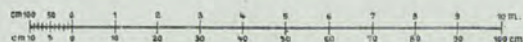
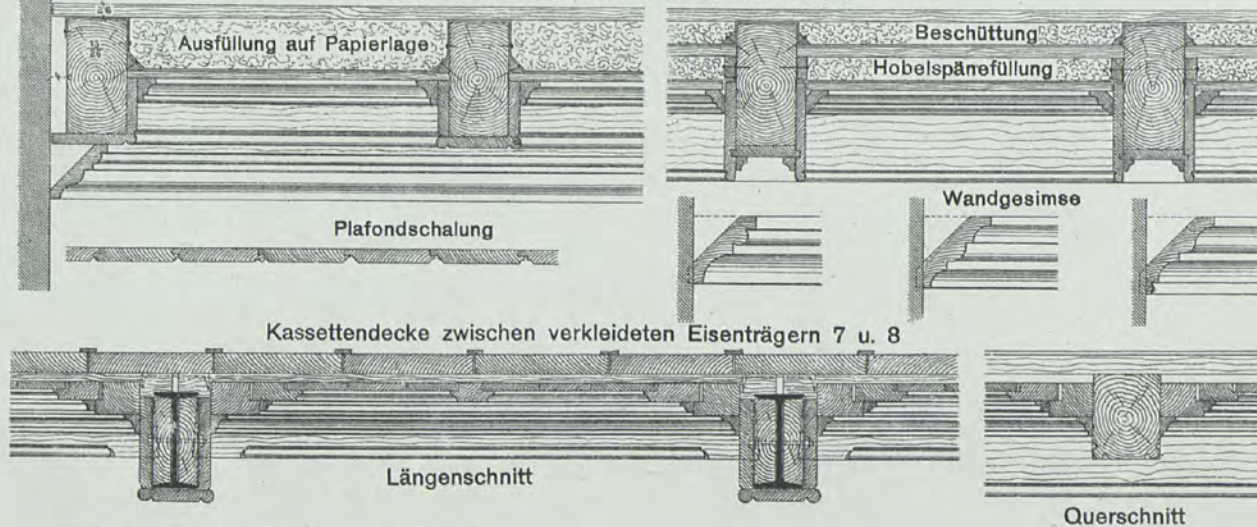
KASSETTENDECKEN

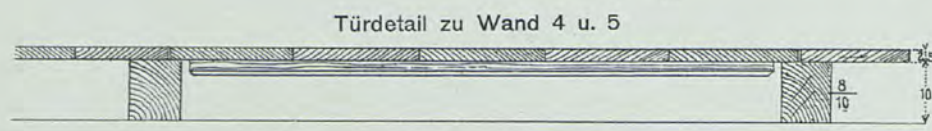
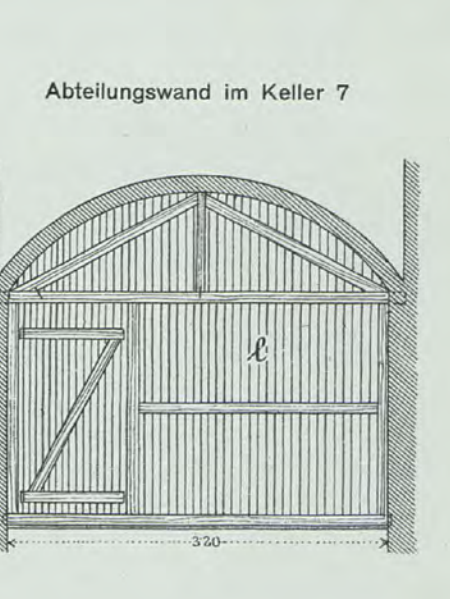
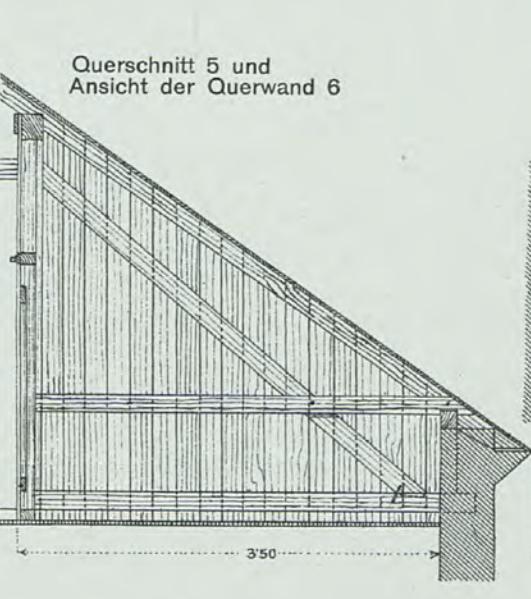
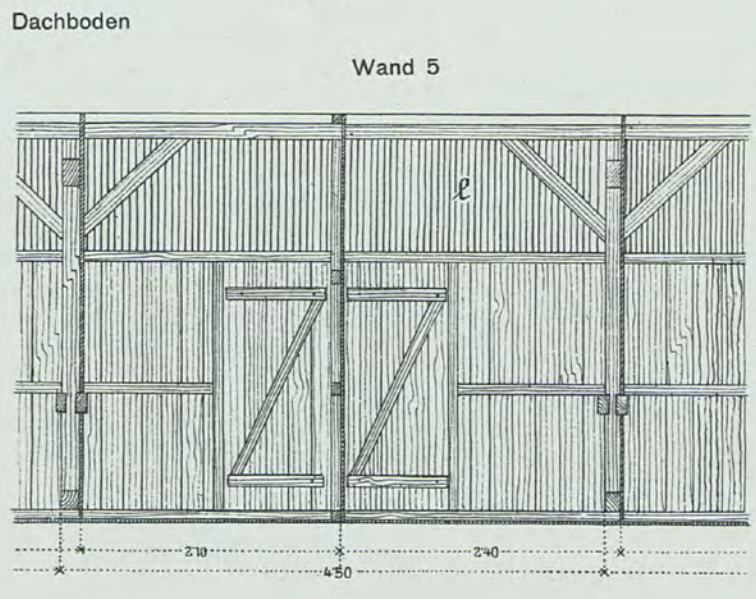
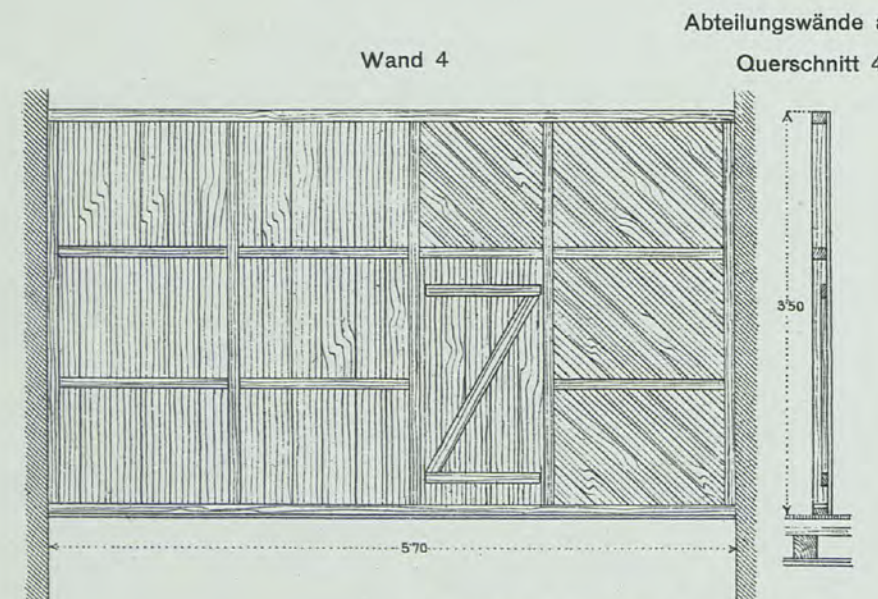
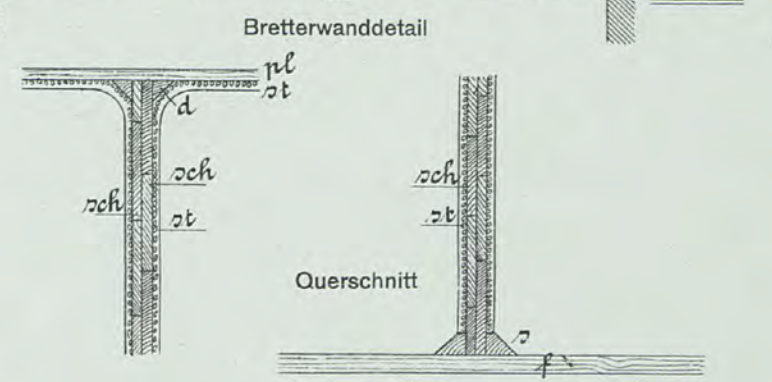
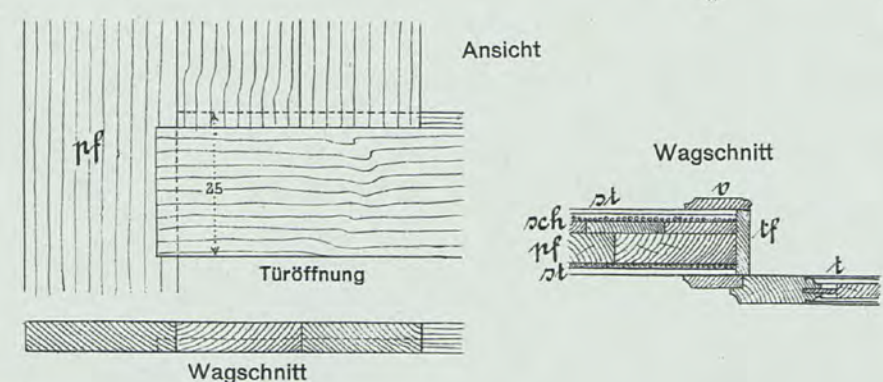
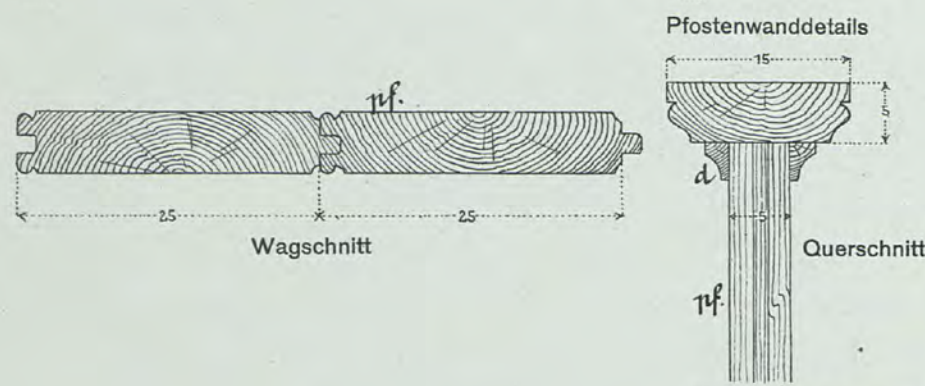
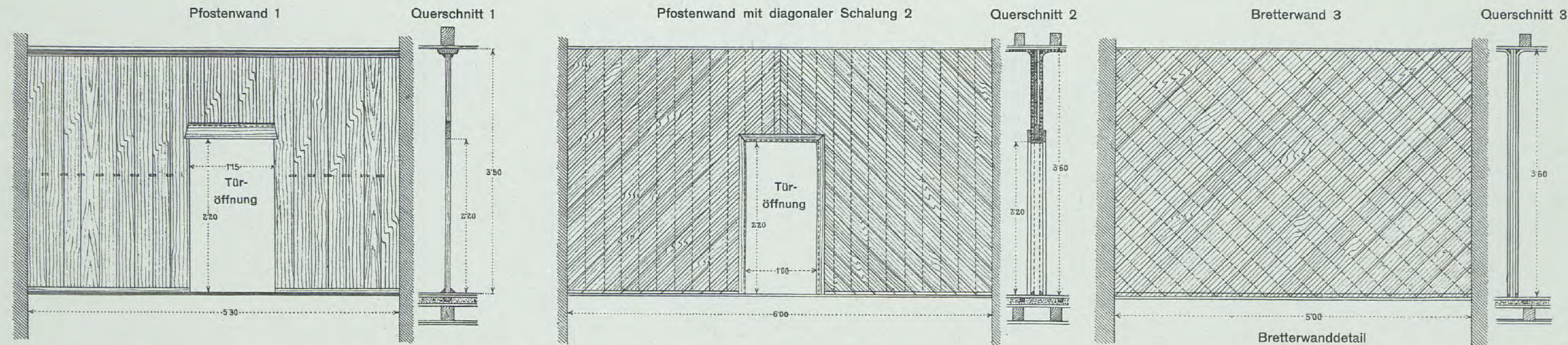


Tramdetaills

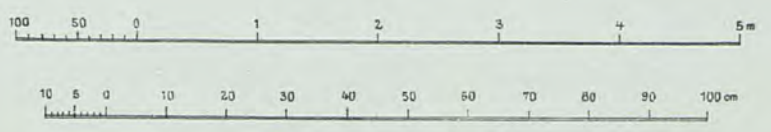


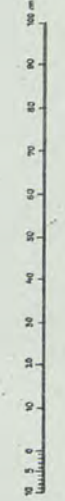
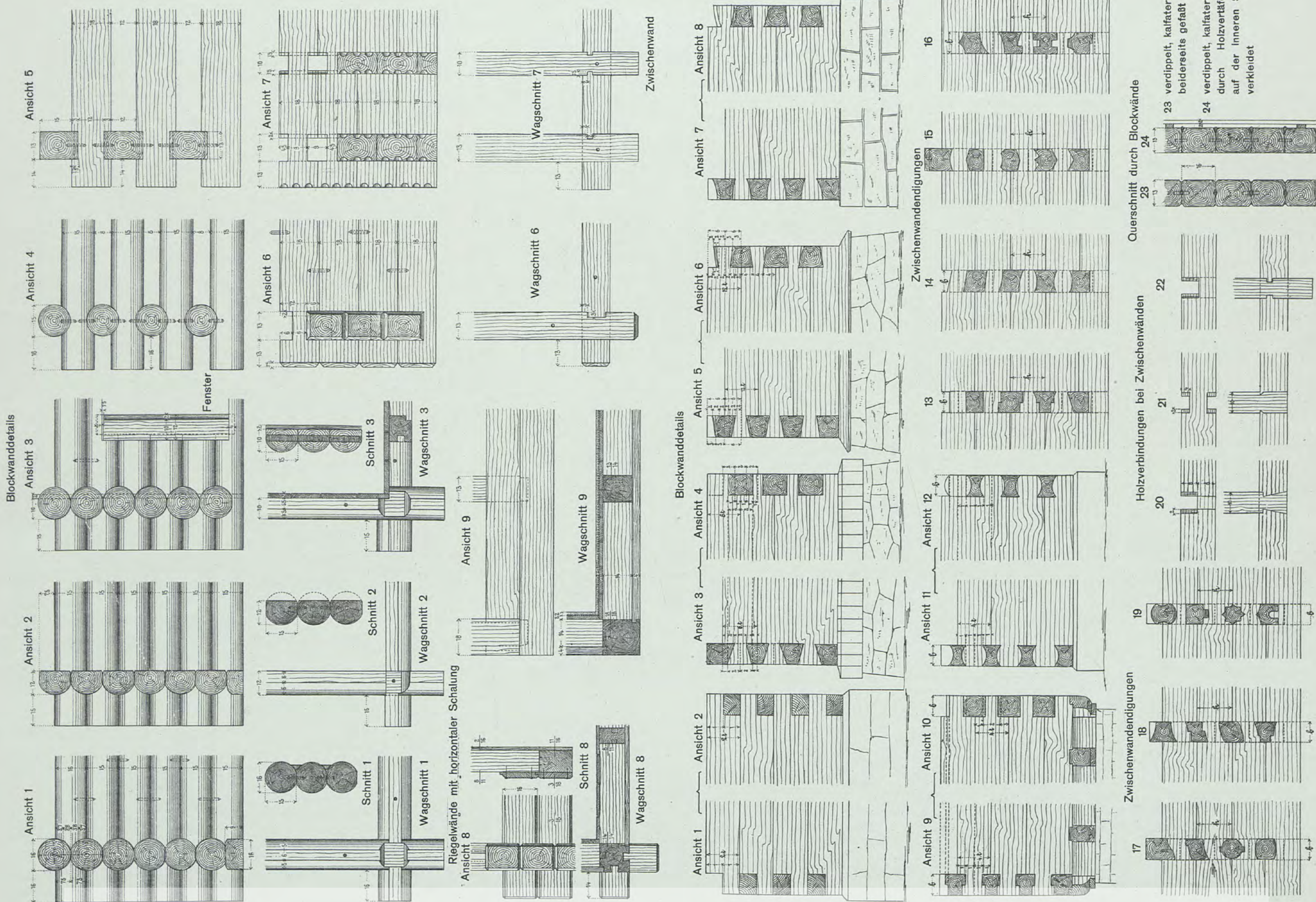
Details der verkleideten Tramedecken 1 bis 6



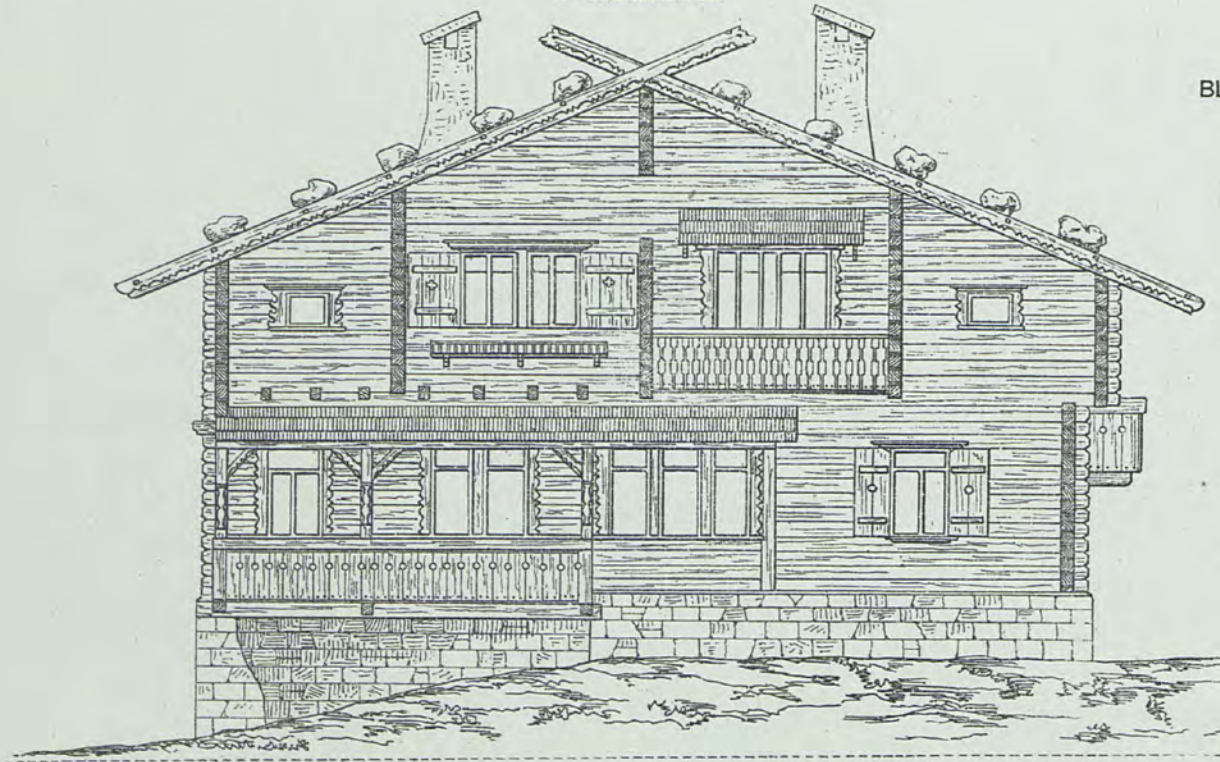


- Bezeichnungen:
- sch = Schalung
 - pf = Pfosten
 - st = Stukkaturung
 - t = Tür
 - tf = Türfutter
 - v = Türverkleidung
 - pl = Plafondschalung
 - d = Dreieckleiste
 - s = Sesselleiste
 - f = Fußboden
 - l = Latten



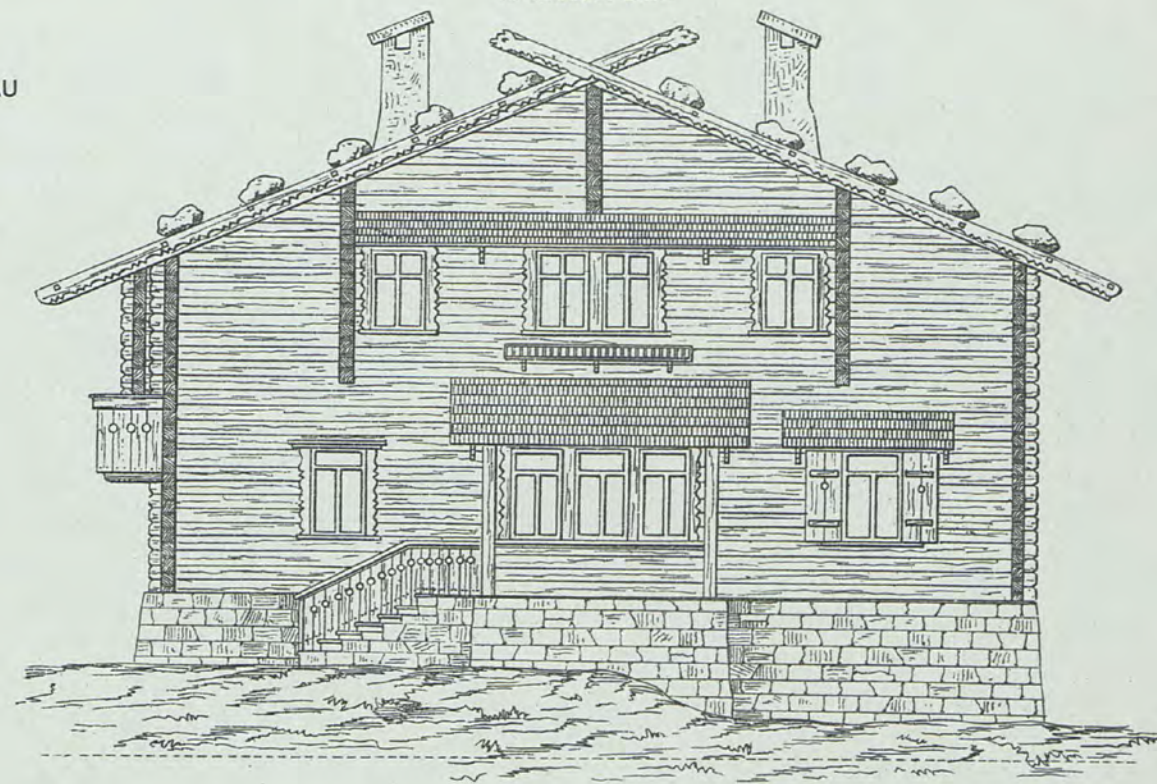


I. Giebelansicht



BLOCKWANDBAU

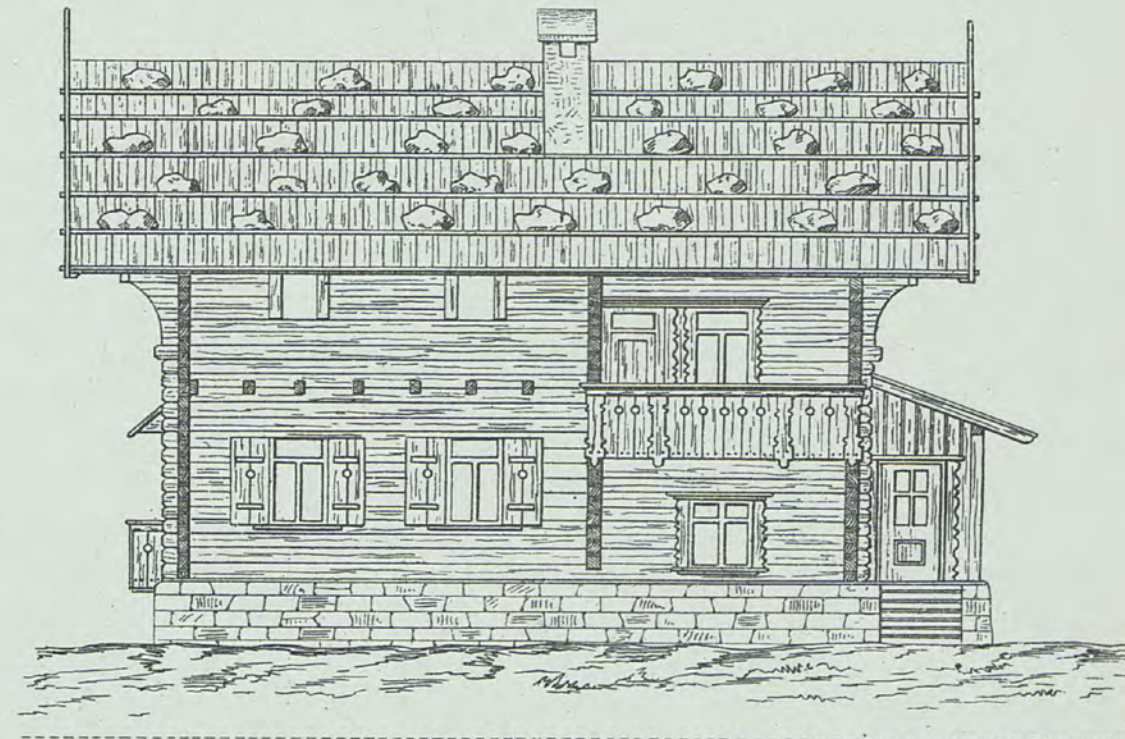
II. Giebelansicht



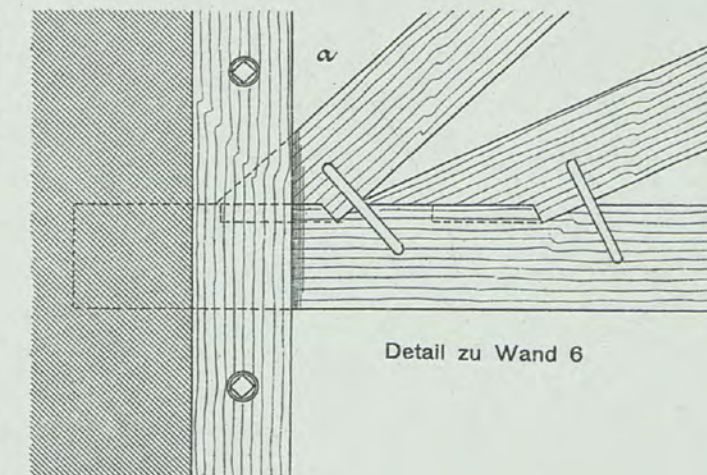
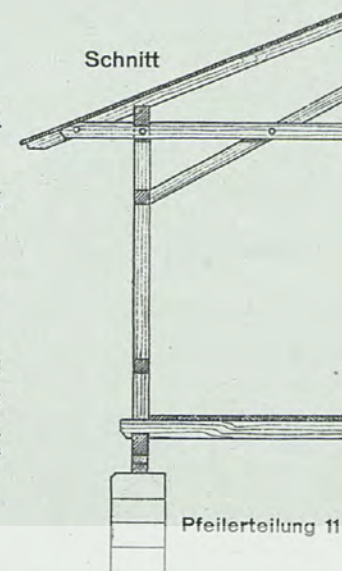
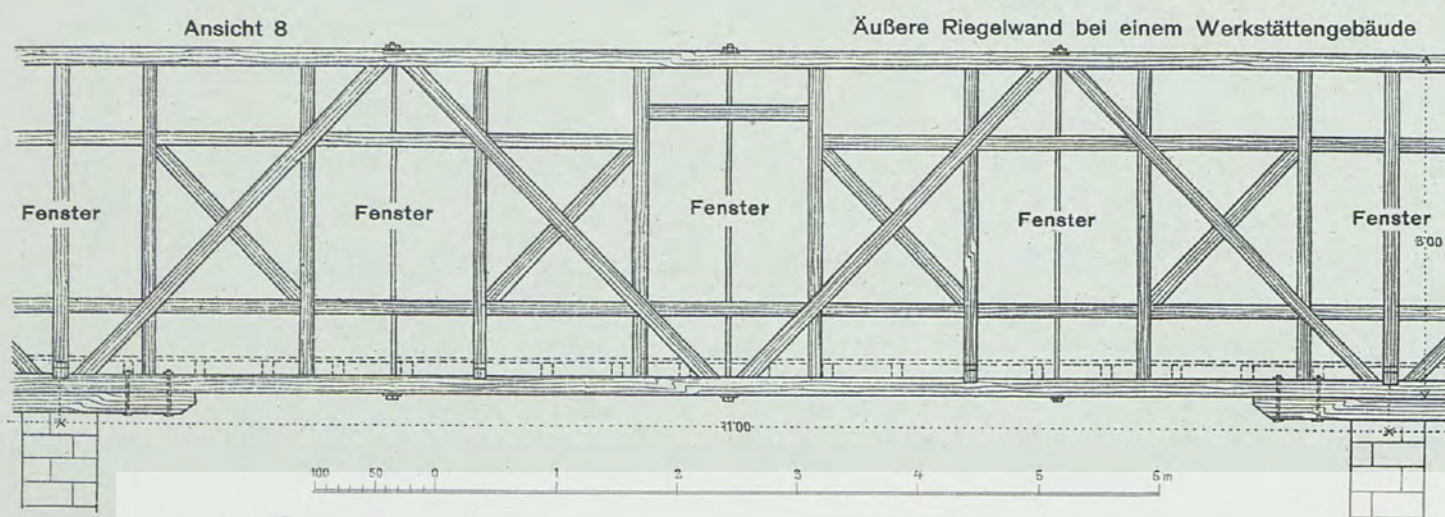
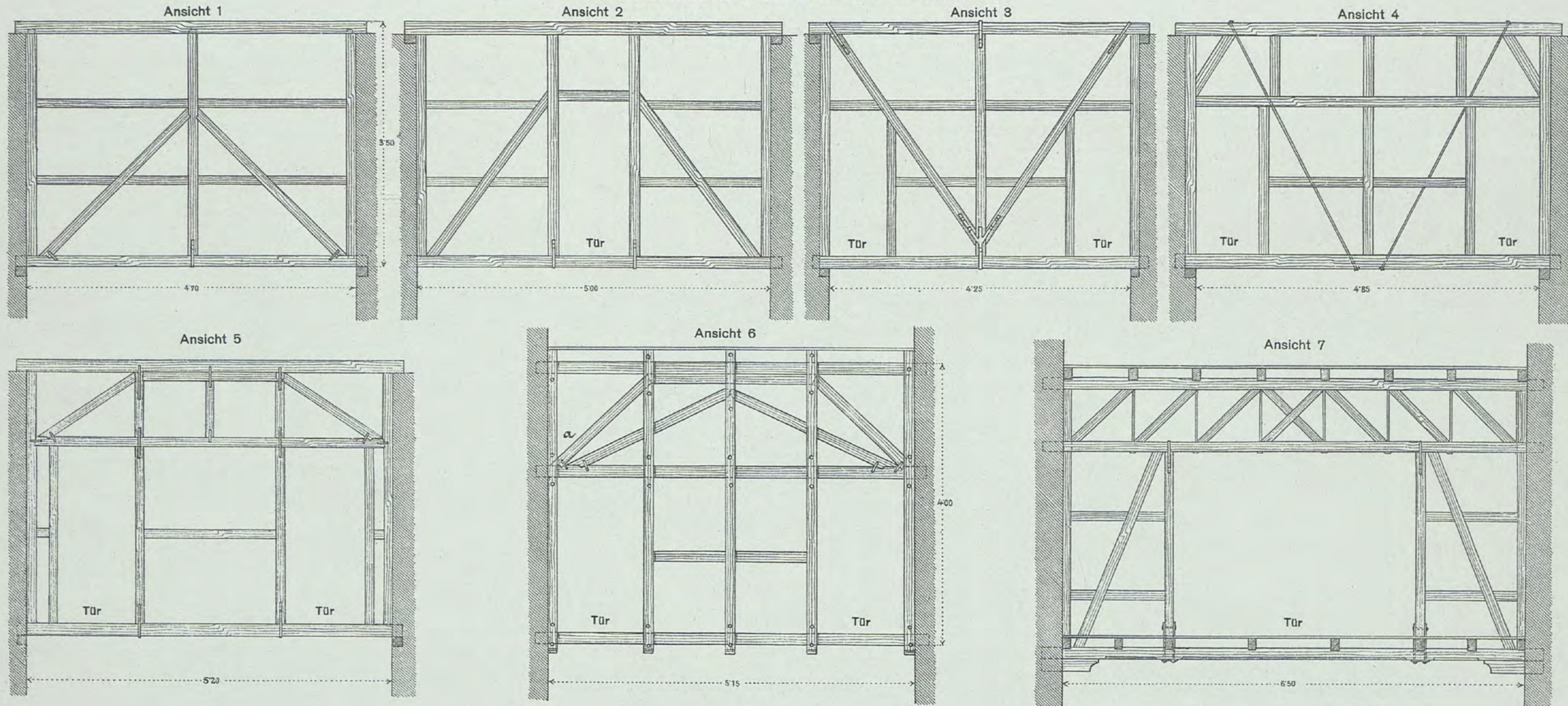
I. Seitenansicht

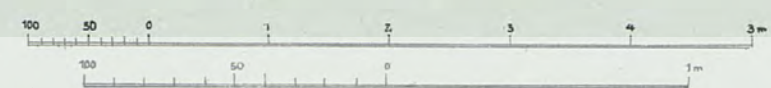
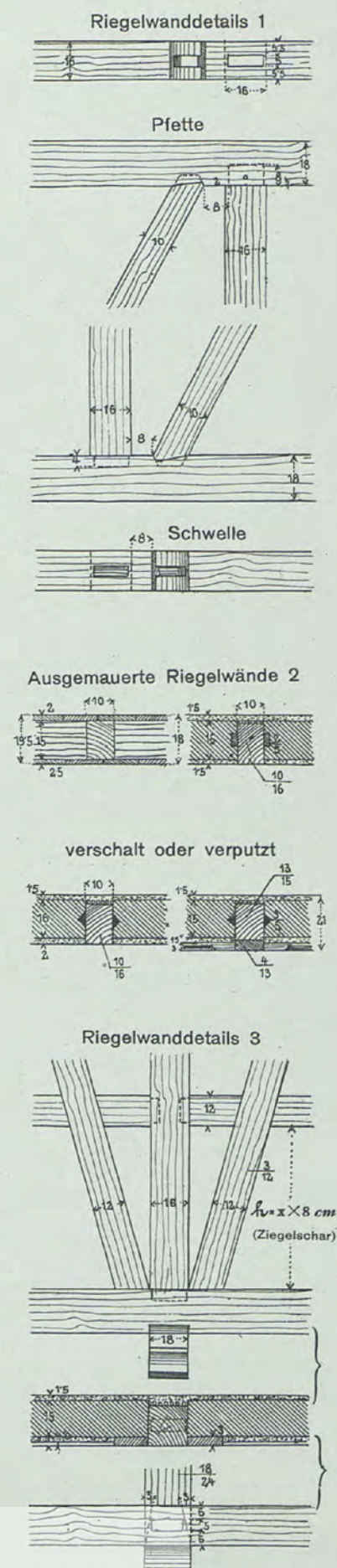
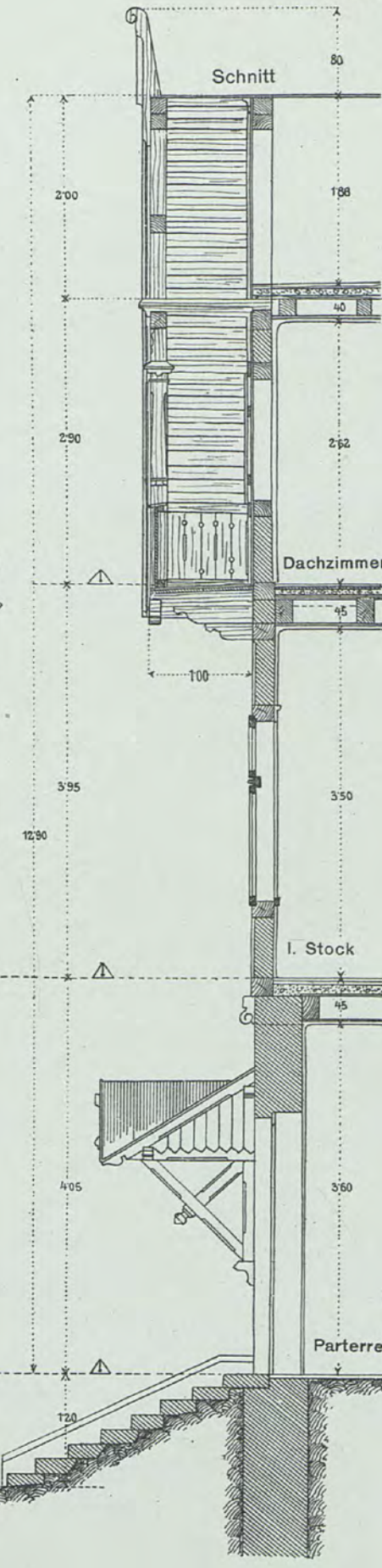
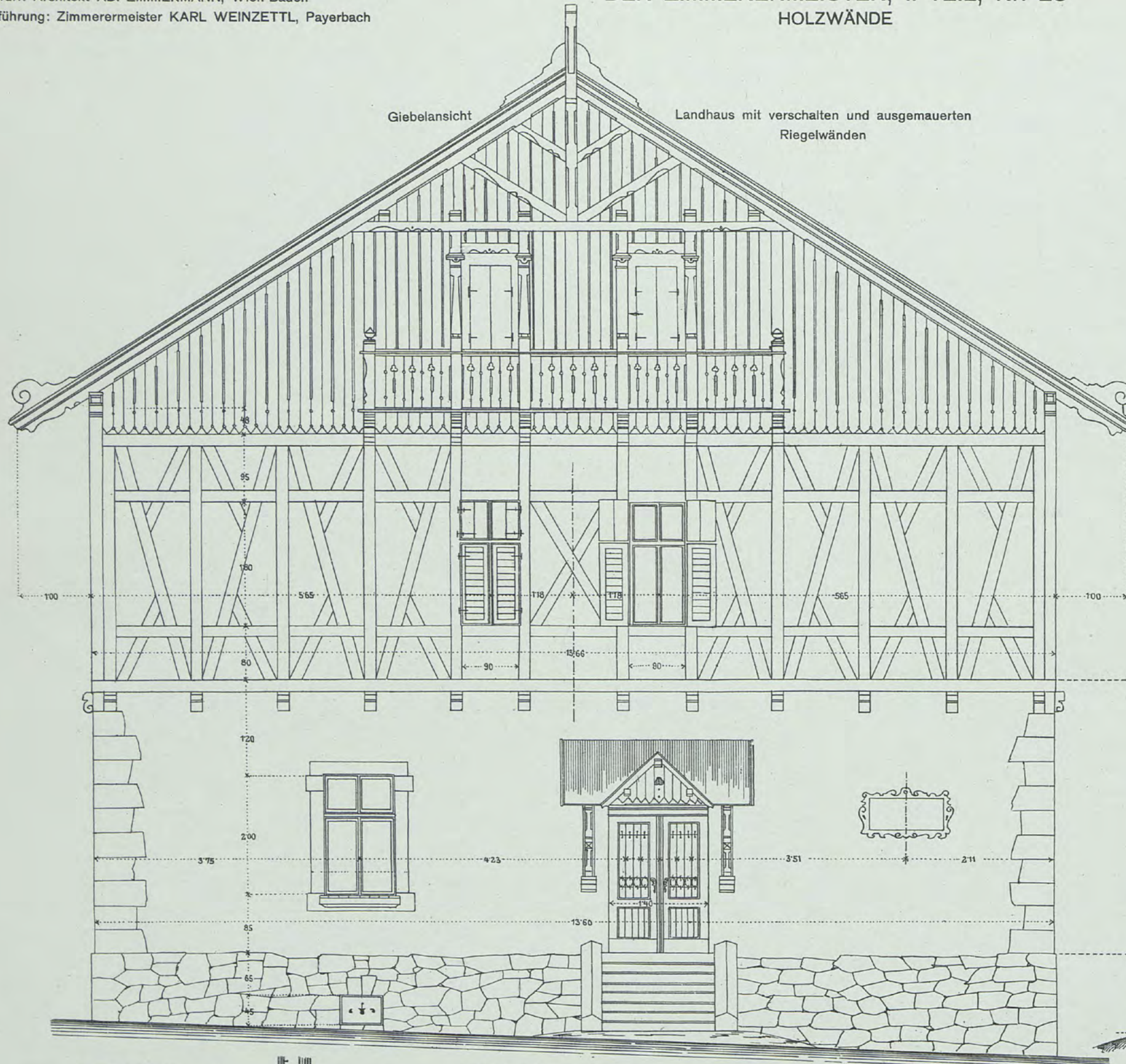


II. Seitenansicht



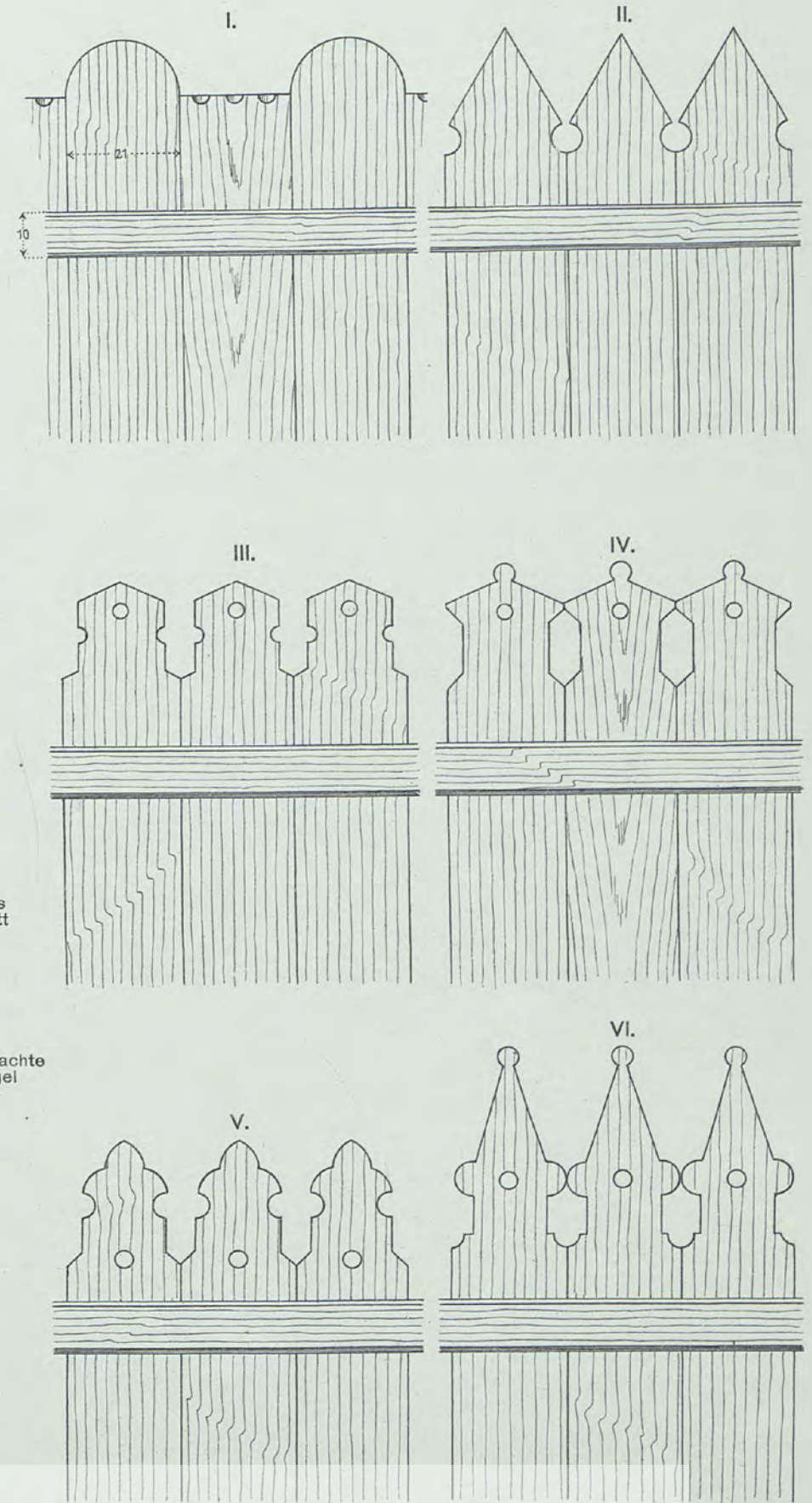
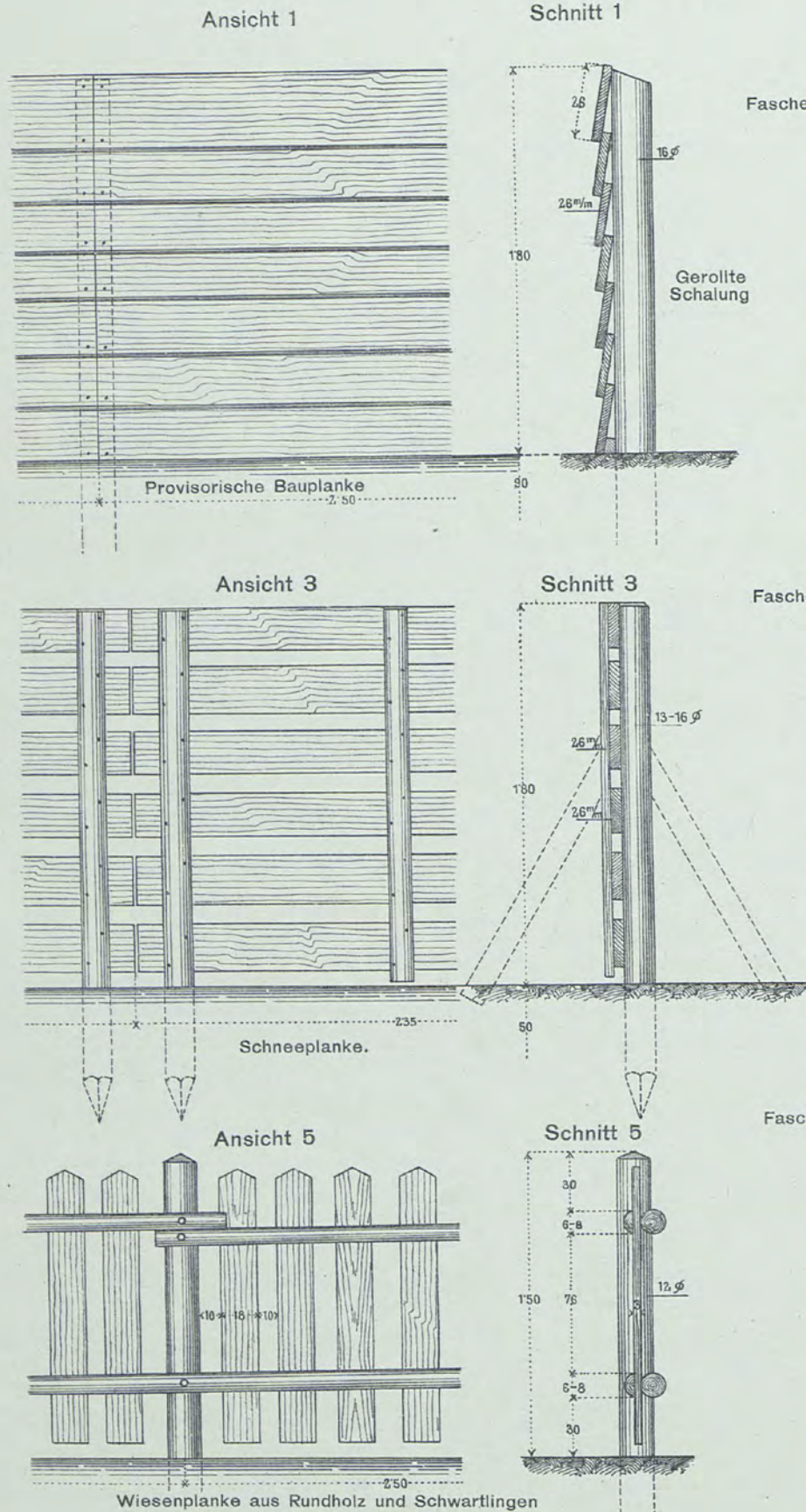
Innere Riegelwände, direkt auf dem Sturztram stehend



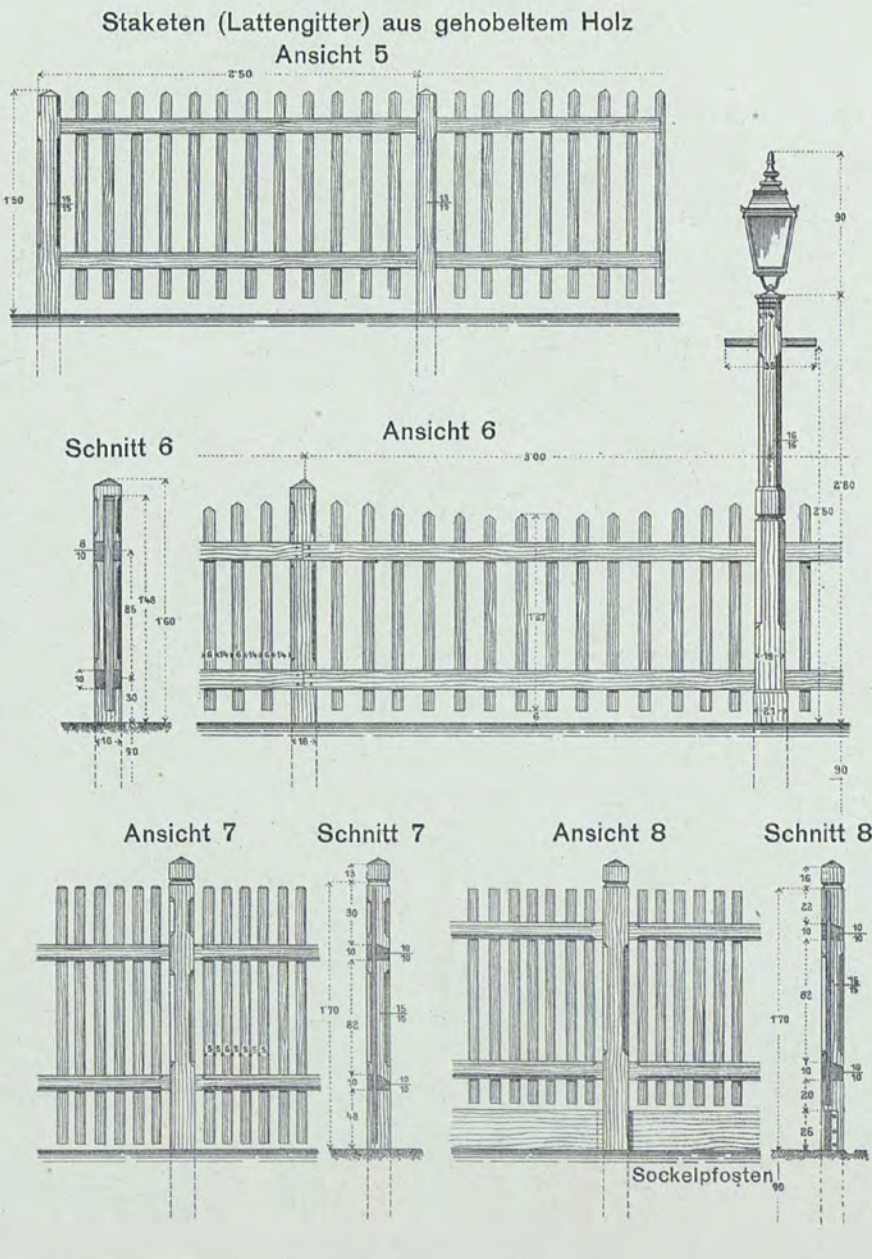
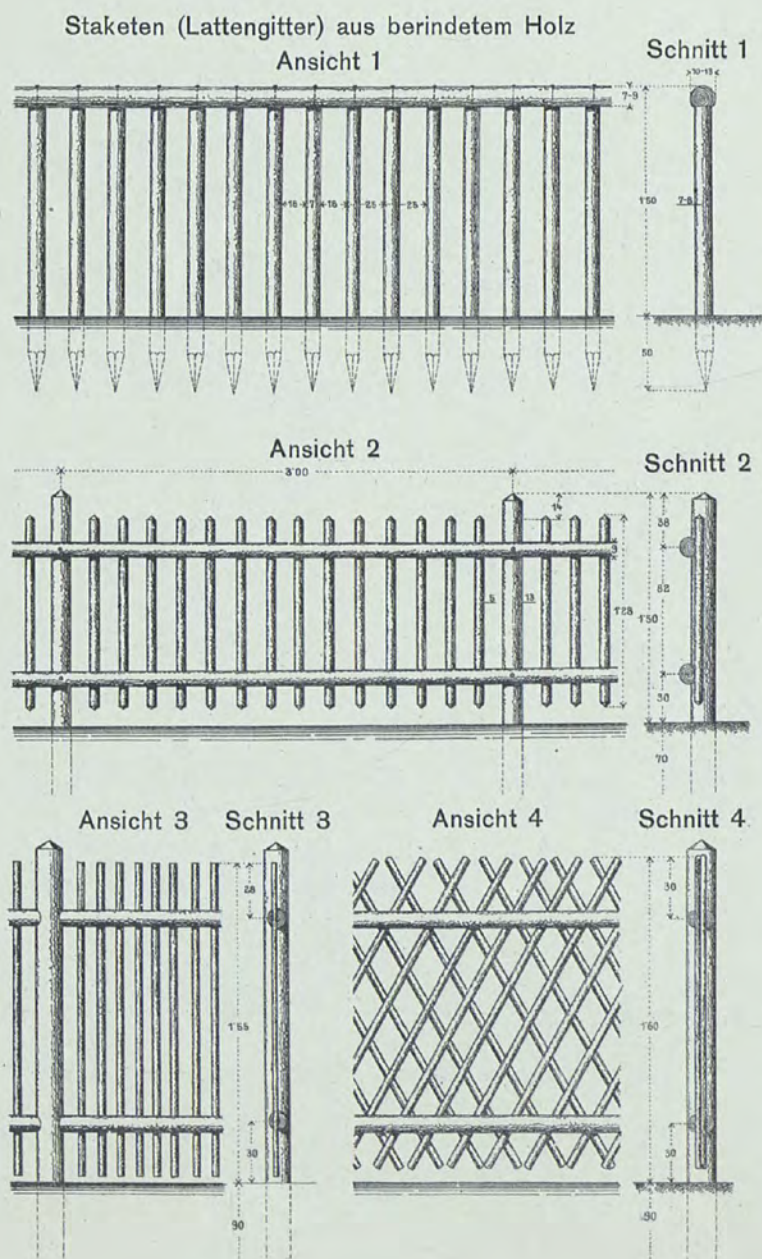
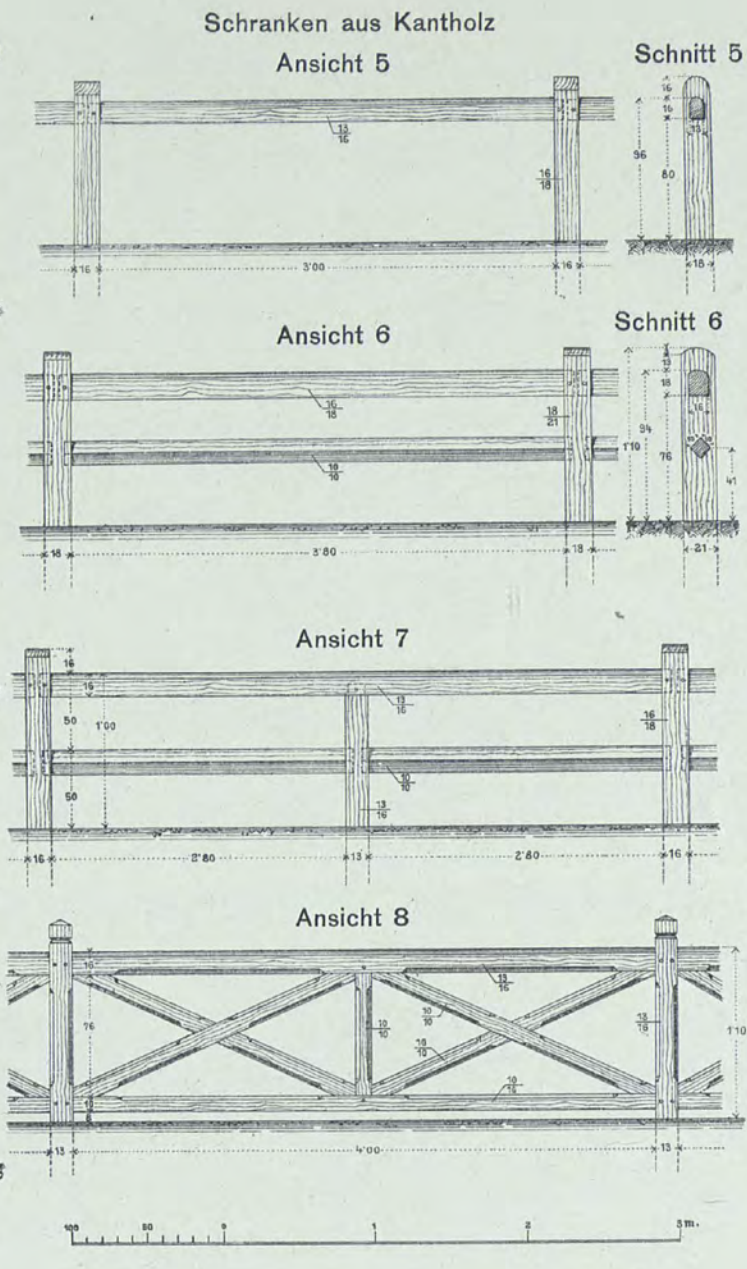
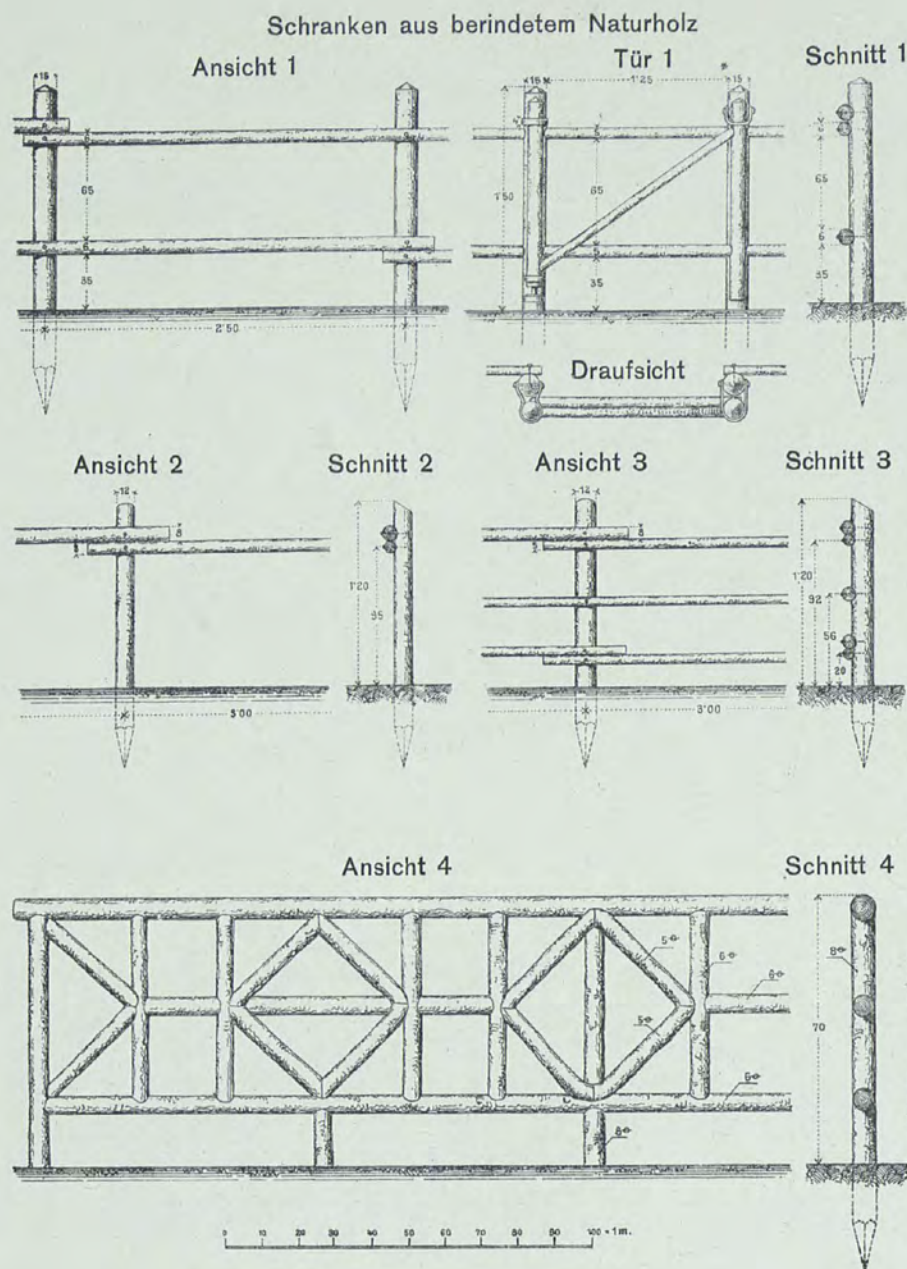


Planken

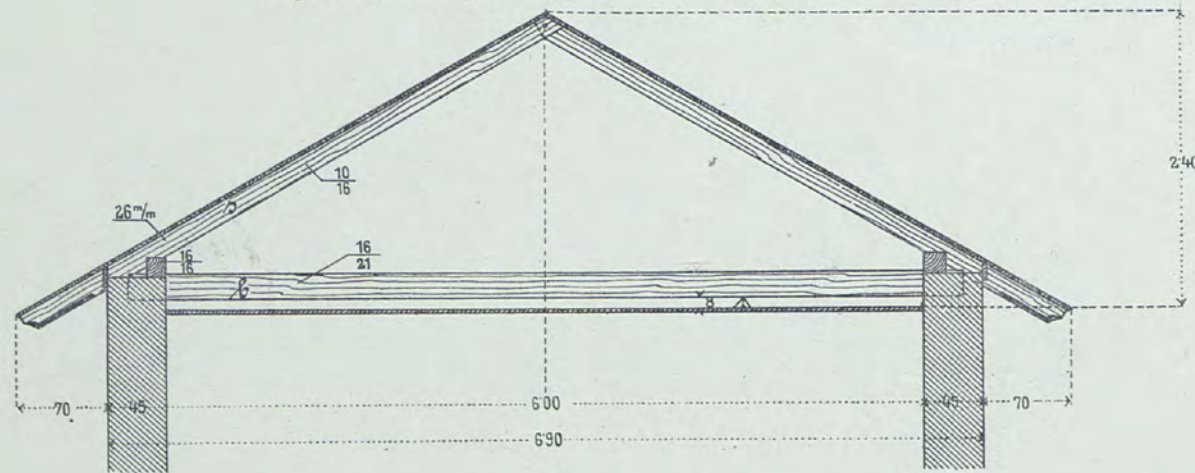
Geschweifte Plankenbretter



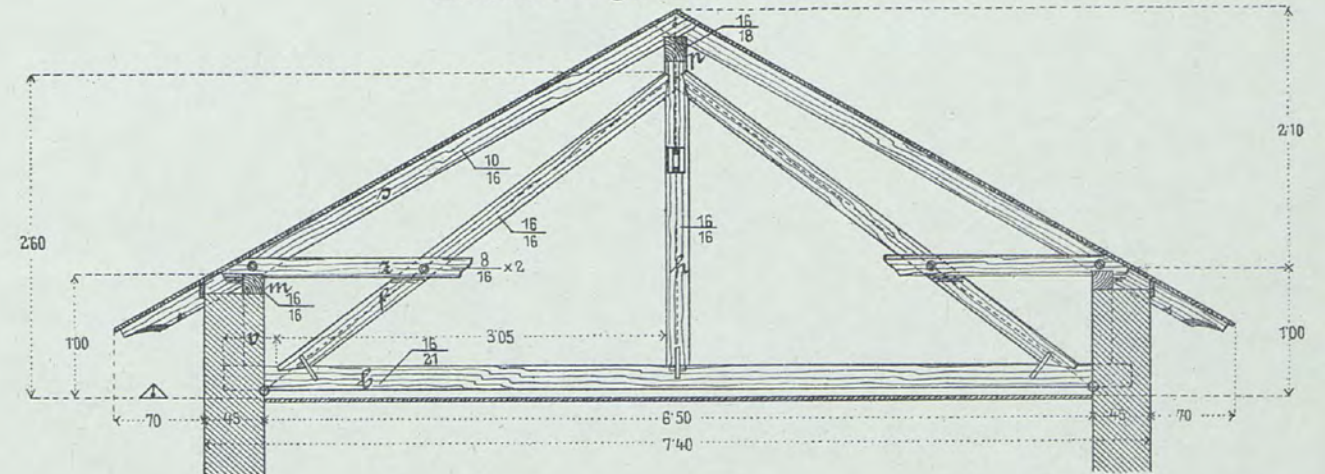
Die hölzernen Faschen können durch Bandisen ersetzt werden



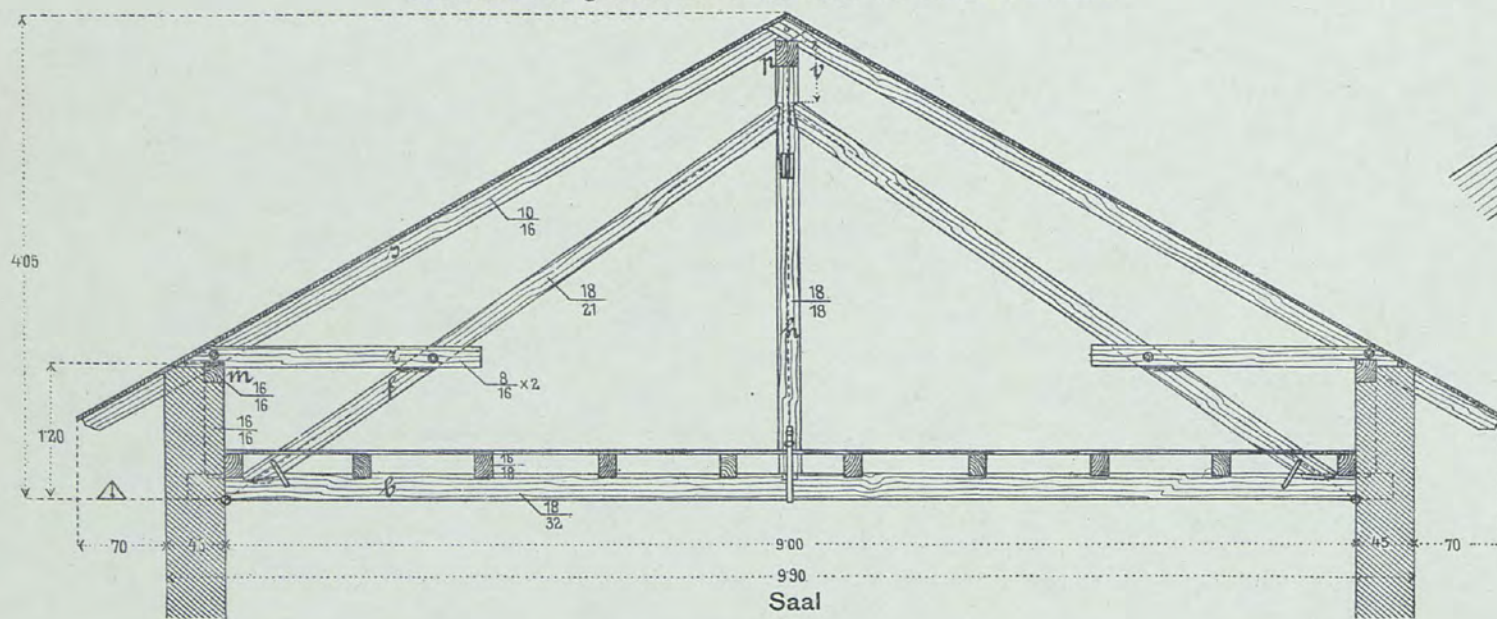
Mit normaler Belastung und normaler Holzstärke
tragen sich die Träme bis 6 m lichte Länge frei



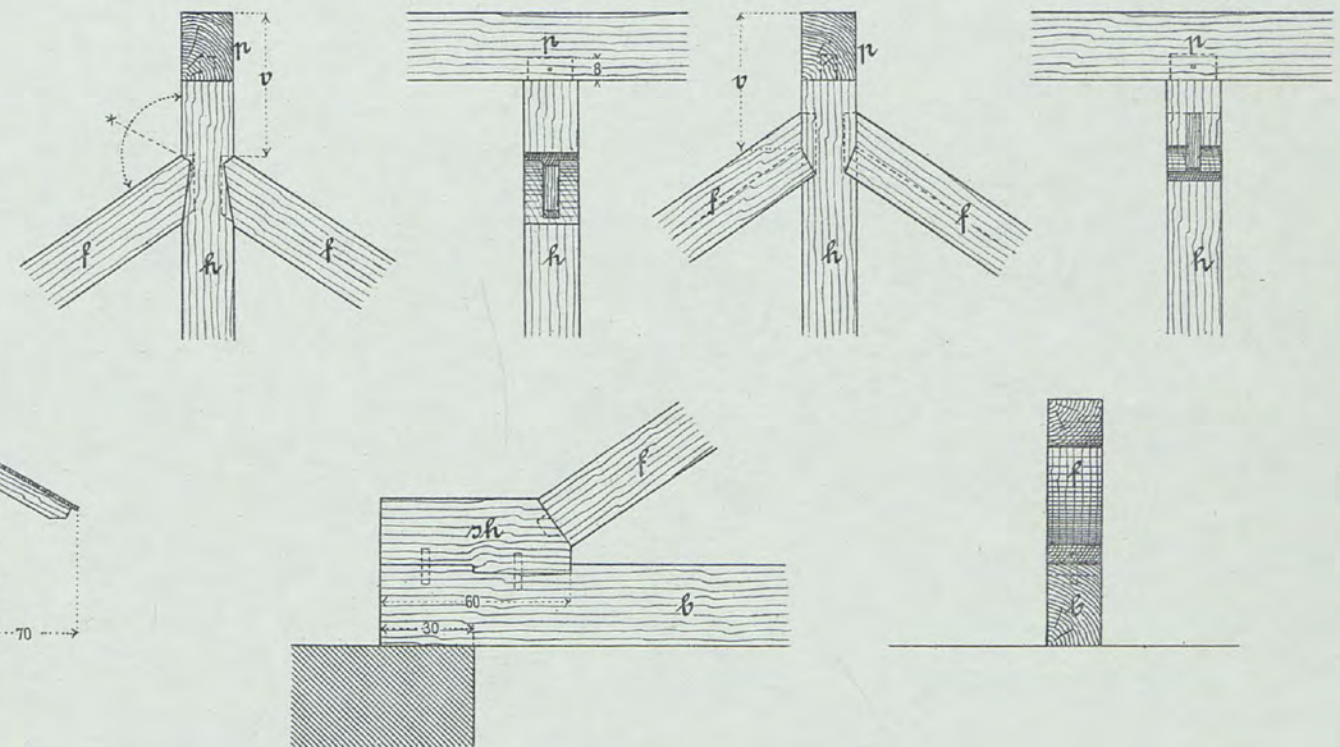
Einfaches Hängewerk bei einem Dachstuhl



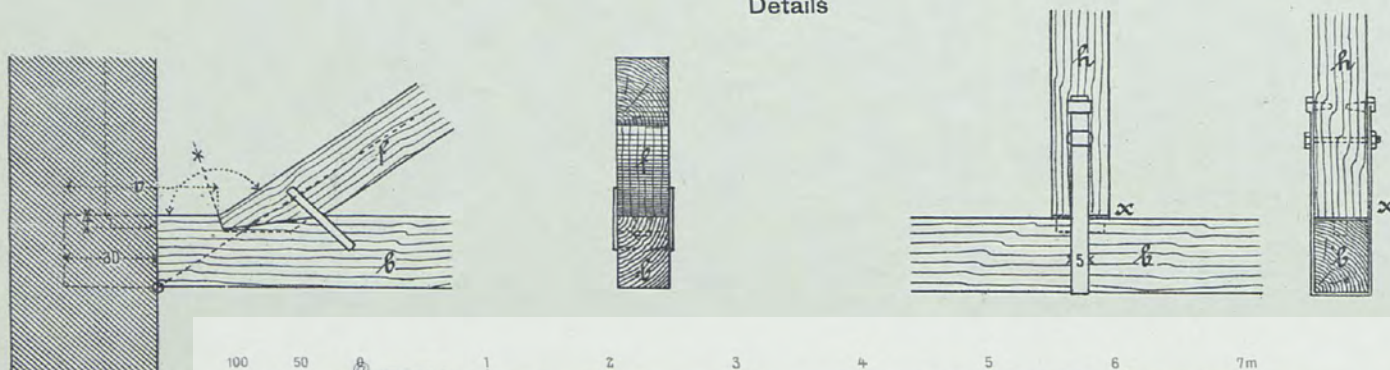
Einfaches Hängewerk mit Tramboden bei einem Dachstuhl



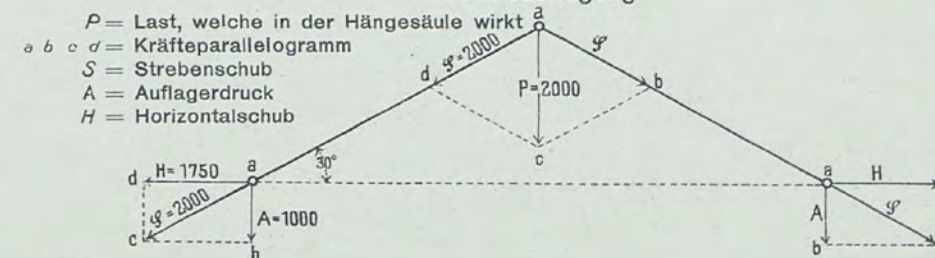
Details



Details



Kräftezerlegung



Bezeichnungen:

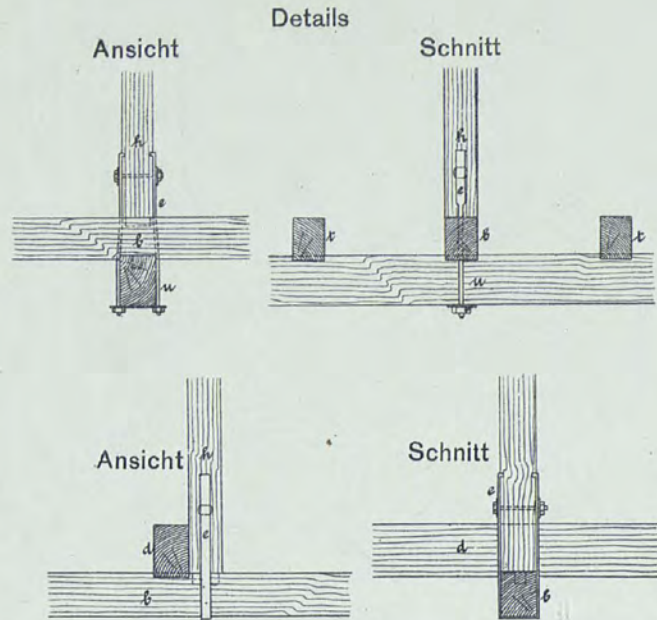
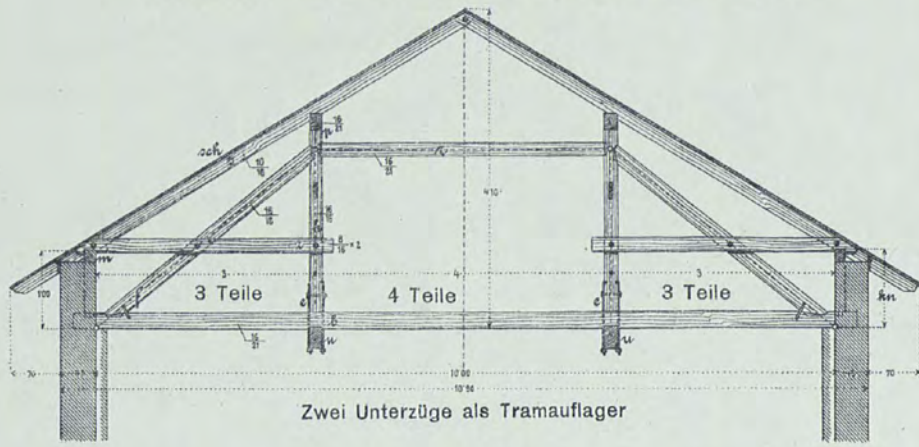
- b = Bundtram
- f = Fußband
- hs = Hängesäule
- sh = Sattelholz
- m = Mauerbank (Fußpfette)
- p = Pfette (Firstpfette)
- z = Zange
- v = Vorkopf
- s = Sparren
- △ = Wagriß
- x = Verkürzung der Säule um 2 cm beim Abbinden zur Sprengung des Bundtrames

100 50 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7m

100 50 0 1m

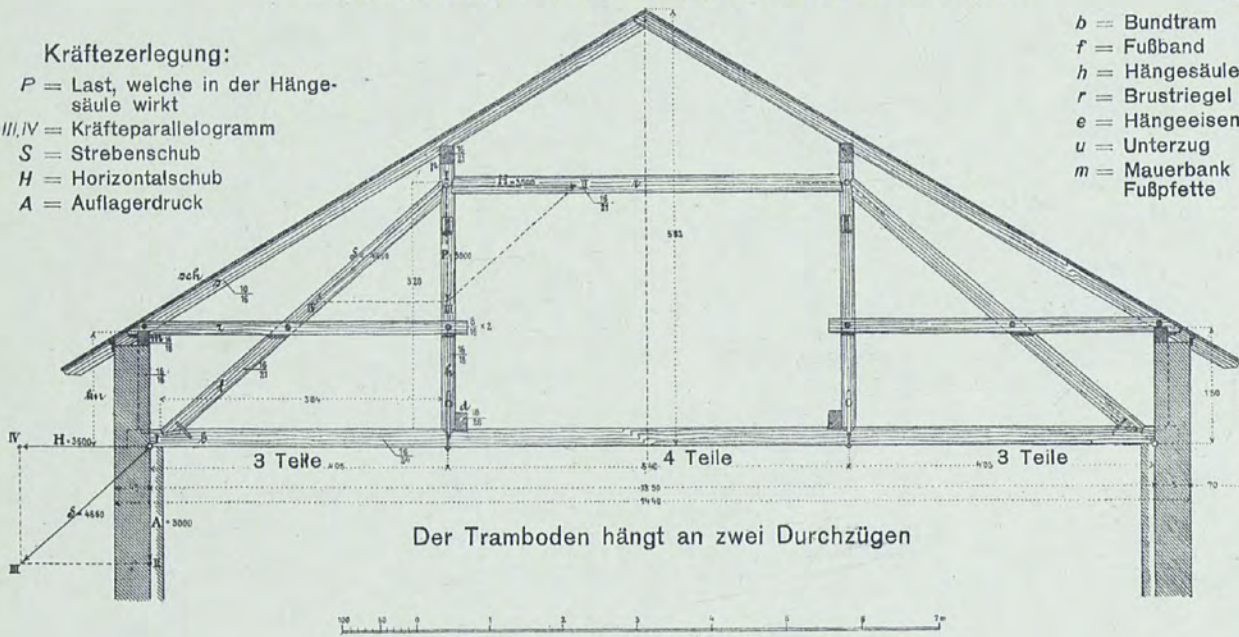


Doppeltes Hängewerk mit Tramboden bei einem Dachstuhl



Doppeltes Hängewerk mit Tramboden bei einem Dachstuhl

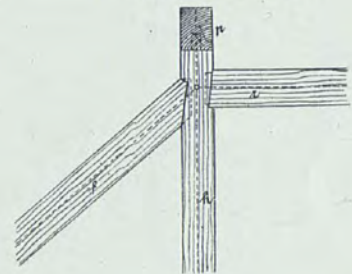
Kräftezerlegung:
P = Last, welche in der Hängesäule wirkt
I, II, III, IV = Kräfteparallelogramm
S = Strebenschub
H = Horizontalschub
A = Auflagerdruck



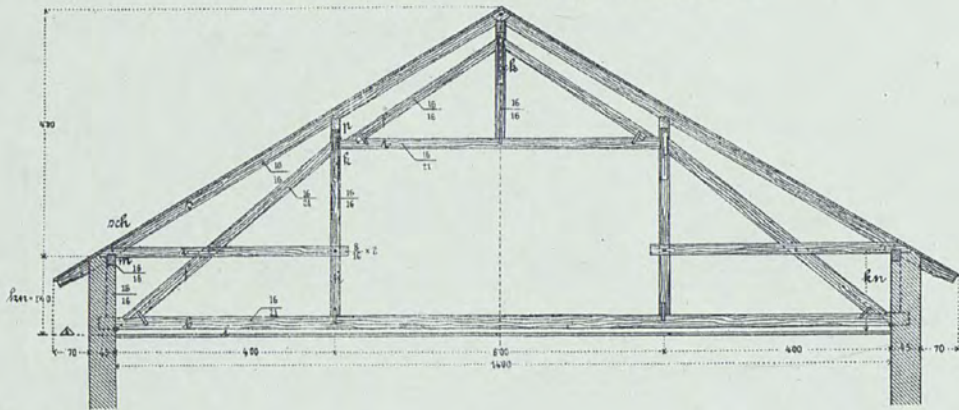
Bezeichnungen:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> = Bundtram | <i>p</i> = Stuhlfette |
| <i>f</i> = Fußband | <i>z</i> = Zange |
| <i>h</i> = Hängesäule | <i>s</i> = Sparren |
| <i>r</i> = Brustriegel | <i>t</i> = Tramboden |
| <i>e</i> = Hängeeisen | <i>d</i> = Durchzug |
| <i>u</i> = Unterzug | <i>sch</i> = Dachschalung |
| <i>m</i> = Mauerbank oder Fußpfette | <i>kn</i> = Kniestock |

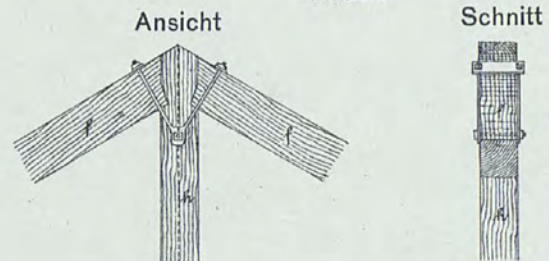
Knotenpunkt



Dreifaches Hängewerk bei einem Dachstuhl



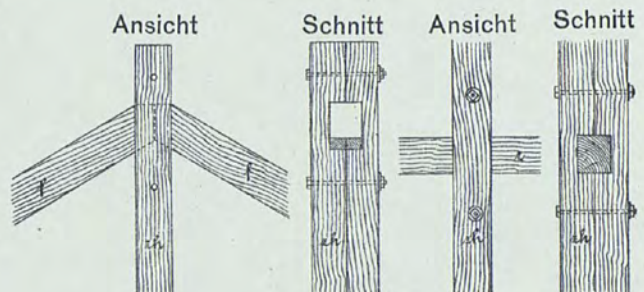
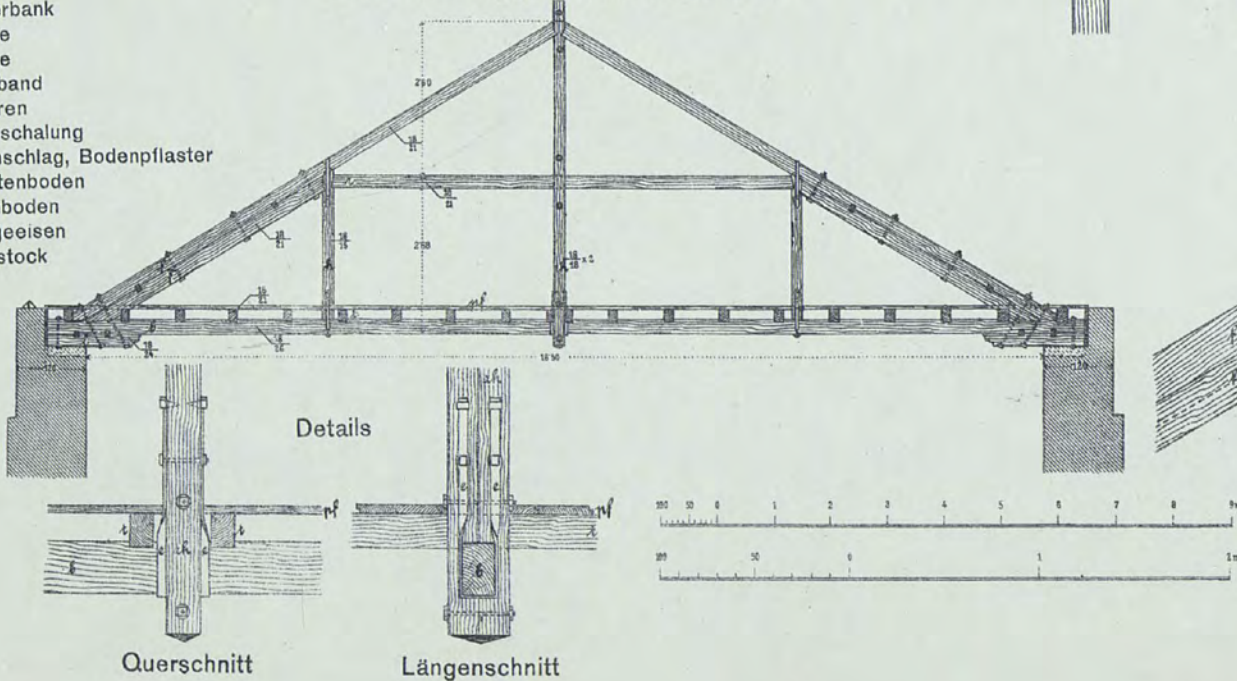
Details



Bezeichnungen:

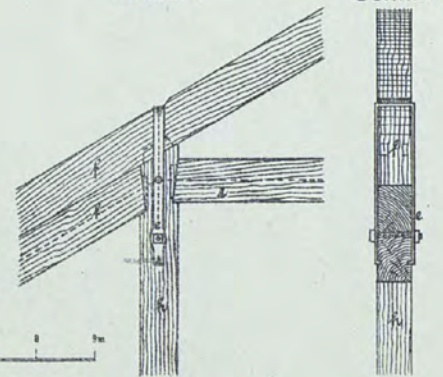
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> = Bundtram |
| <i>f</i> = Fußband |
| <i>h</i> = Hängesäule |
| <i>zh</i> = Zangenhängesäule |
| <i>r</i> = Brustriegel |
| <i>m</i> = Mauerbank |
| <i>p</i> = Pfette |
| <i>z</i> = Zange |
| <i>k</i> = Kopfband |
| <i>s</i> = Sparren |
| <i>sch</i> = Dachschalung |
| <i>l</i> = Lehmschlag, Bodenpflaster |
| <i>pf</i> = Pfostenboden |
| <i>t</i> = Tramboden |
| <i>e</i> = Hängeeisen |
| <i>kn</i> = Kniestock |

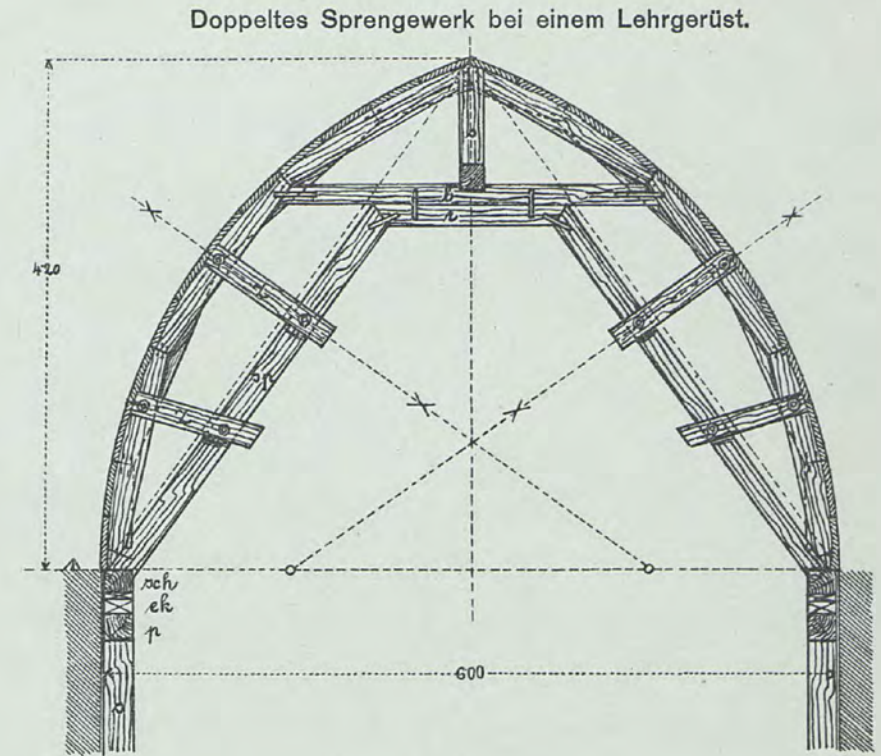
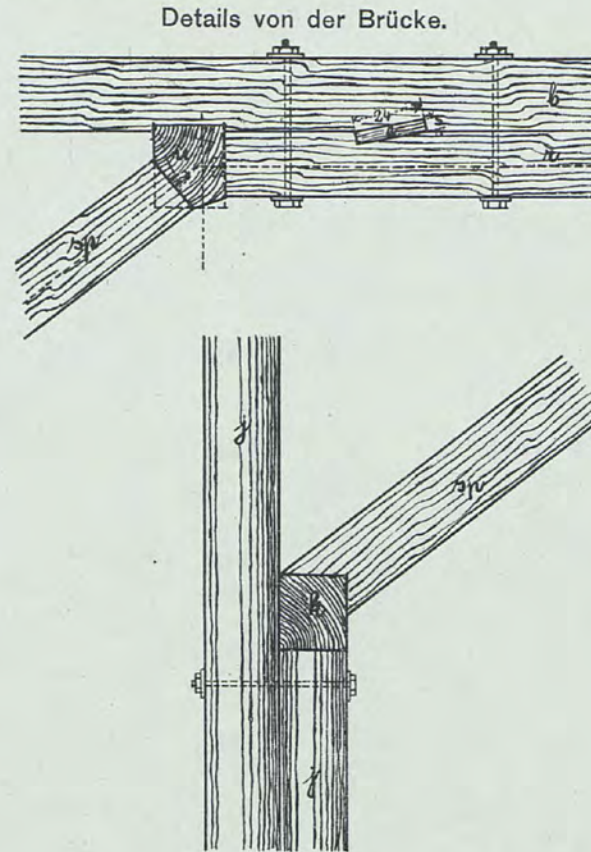
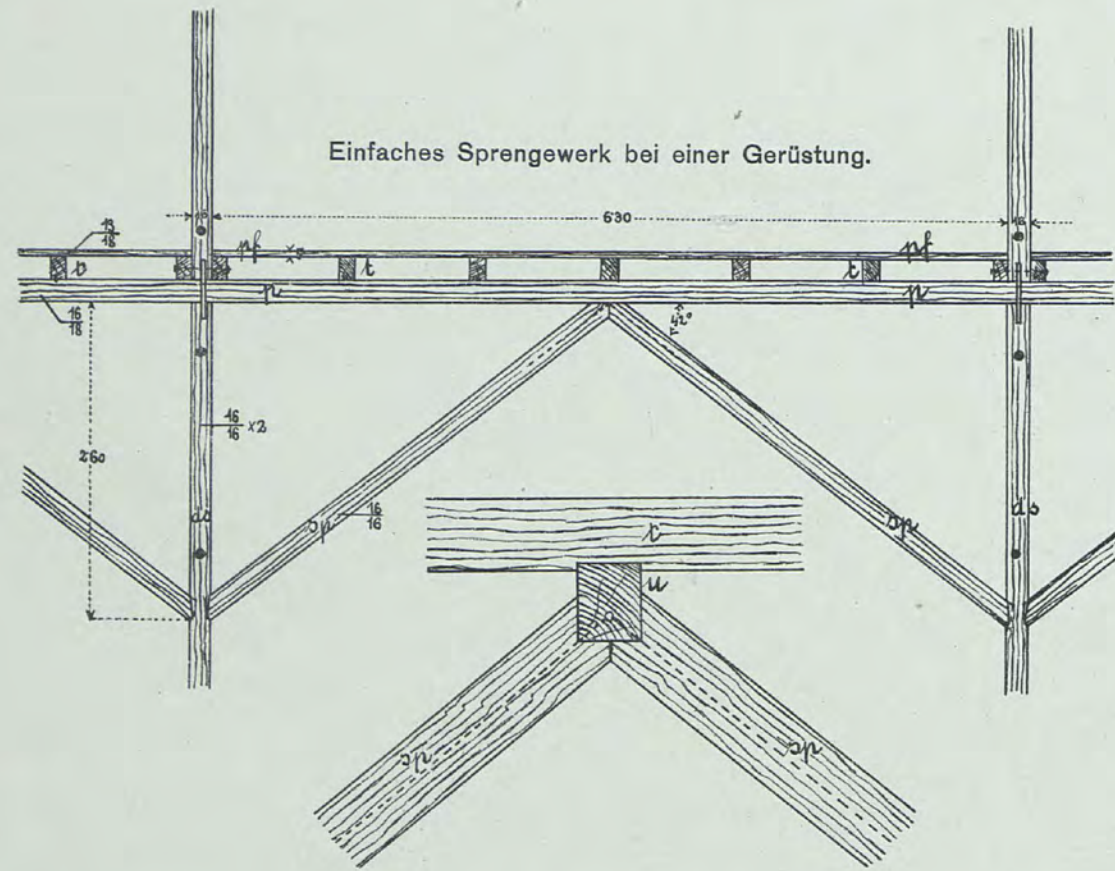
Dreifaches Hängewerk mit Tramboden



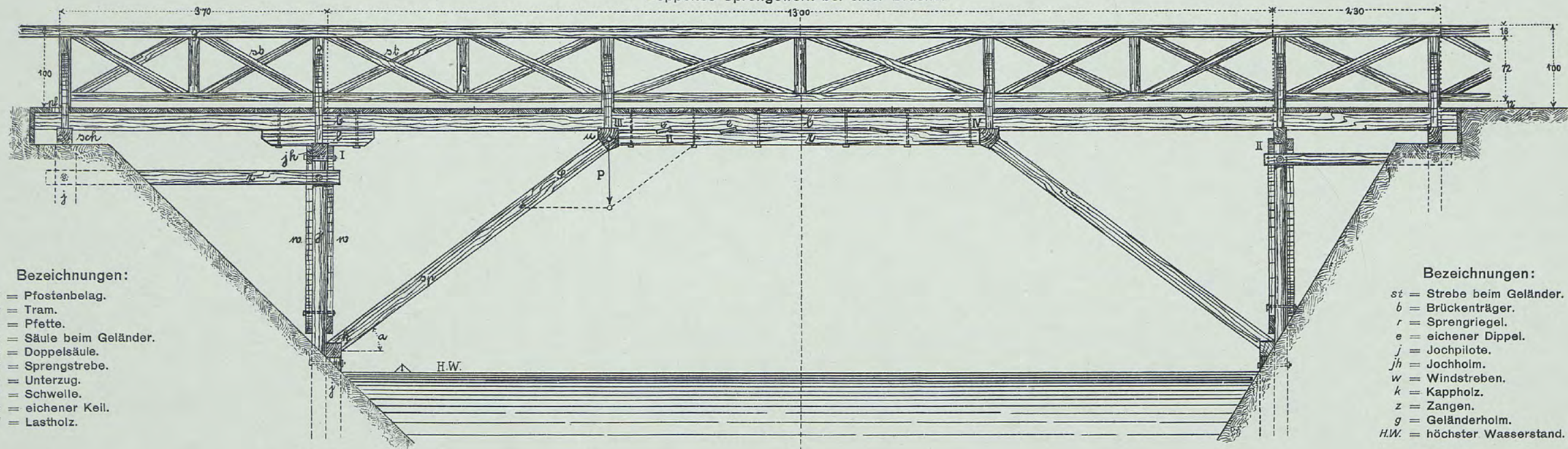
Ansicht

Schnitt





Doppeltes Sprengwerk bei einer Brücke.

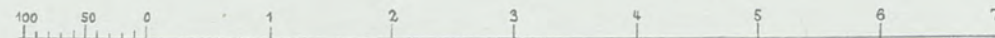


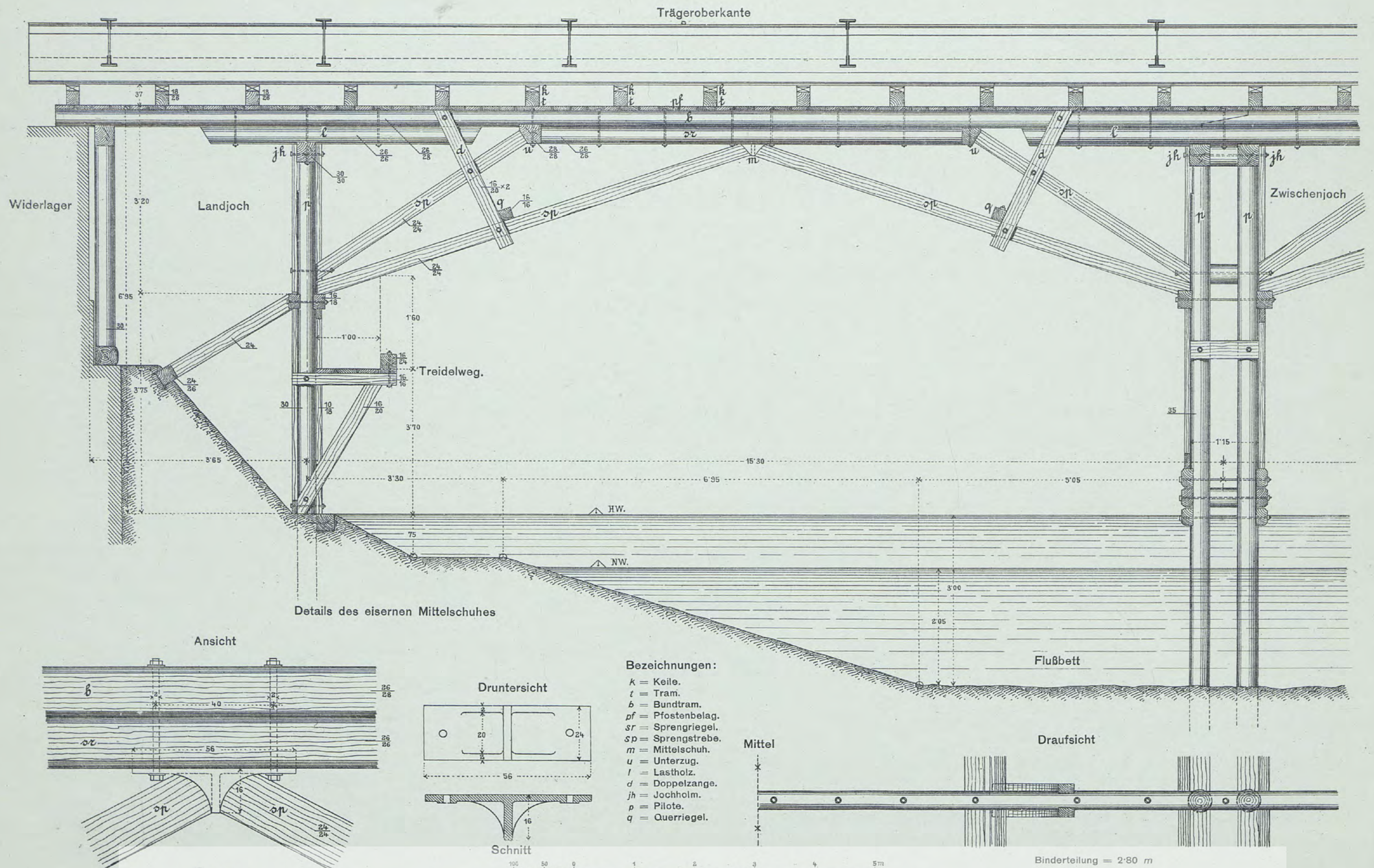
Bezeichnungen:

- pf = Pfostenbelag.
- t = Tram.
- p = Pfette.
- s = Säule beim Geländer.
- ds = Doppelsäule.
- sp = Sprengstrebe.
- u = Unterzug.
- sch = Schwelle.
- ek = eichener Keil.
- l = Lastholz.

Bezeichnungen:

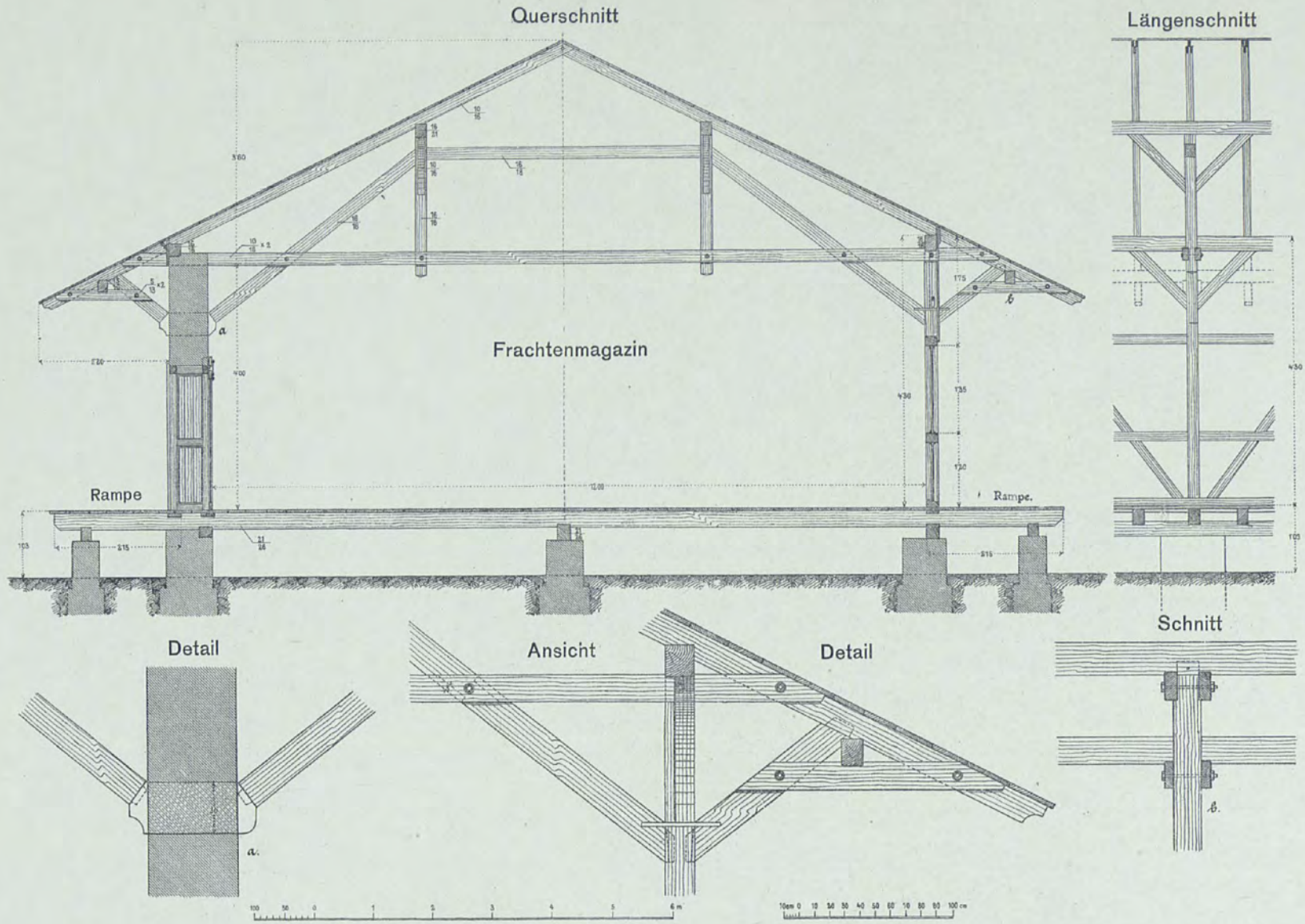
- st = Strebe beim Geländer.
- b = Brückenträger.
- r = Sprengriegel.
- e = eichener Dippel.
- j = Jochpilote.
- jh = Jochholm.
- w = Windstreben.
- k = Kappholz.
- z = Zangen.
- g = Geländerholm.
- H.W. = höchster Wasserstand.



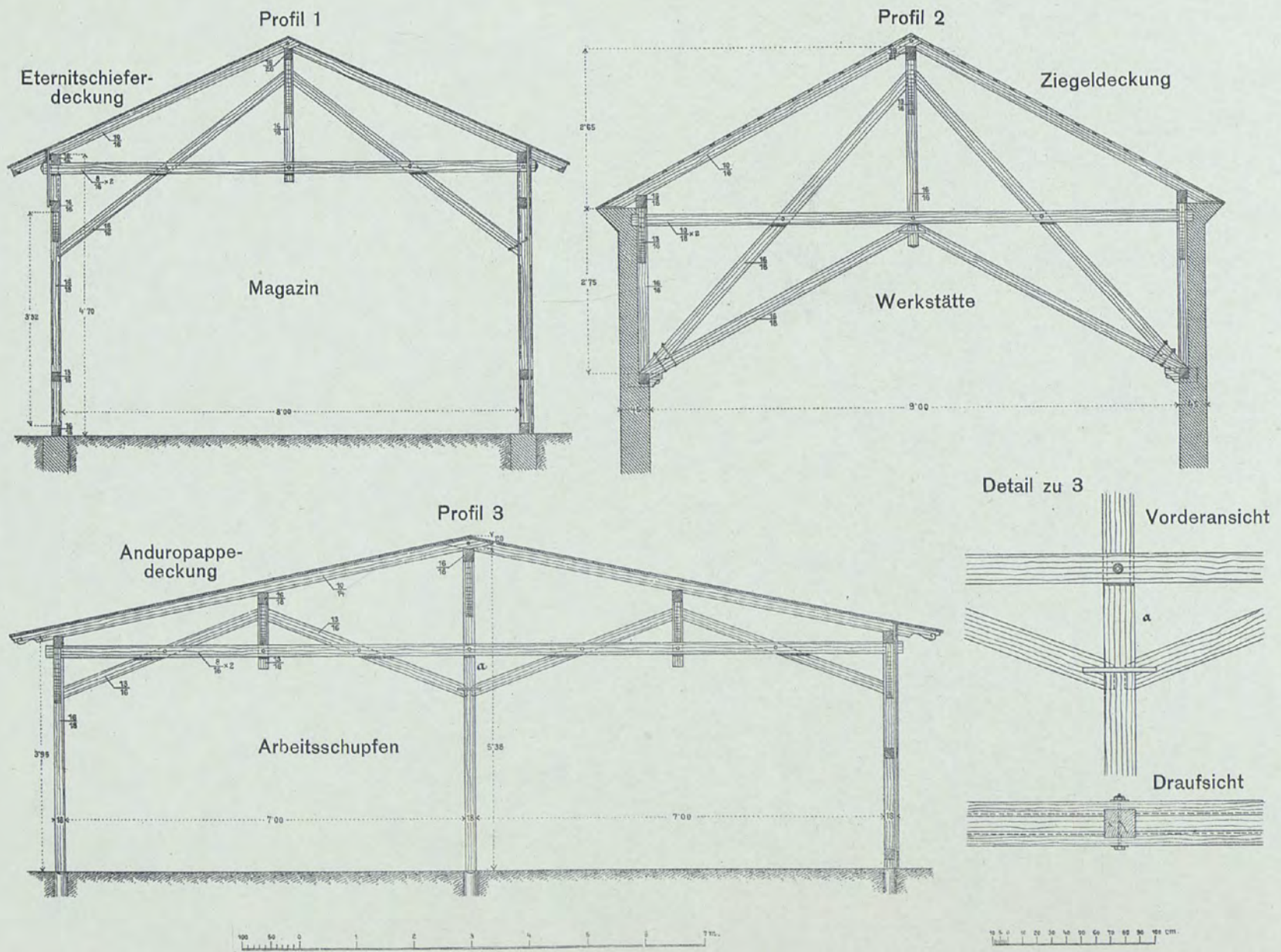


Bezeichnungen:

- k* = Keile.
- t* = Tram.
- b* = Bundtram.
- pf* = Pfostenbelag.
- sr* = Sprengriegel.
- sp* = Sprengstrebe.
- m* = Mittelschuh.
- u* = Unterzug.
- l* = Lastholz.
- d* = Doppelzange.
- jh* = Jochholm.
- p* = Pilote.
- q* = Querriegel.



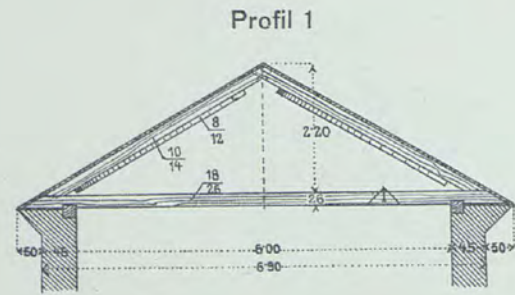
Hallendächer



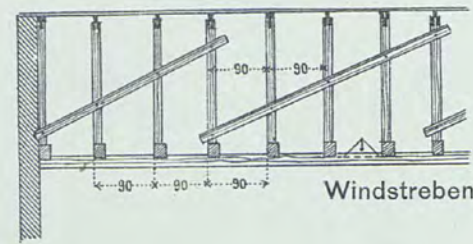
DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 35
 VEREINIGTE HÄNGE- UND SPRENGWERKE

Sparrendach 1

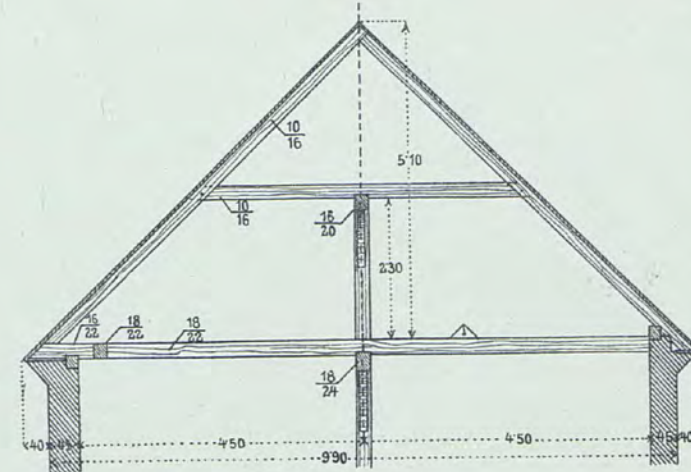
Stehender Stuhl 4



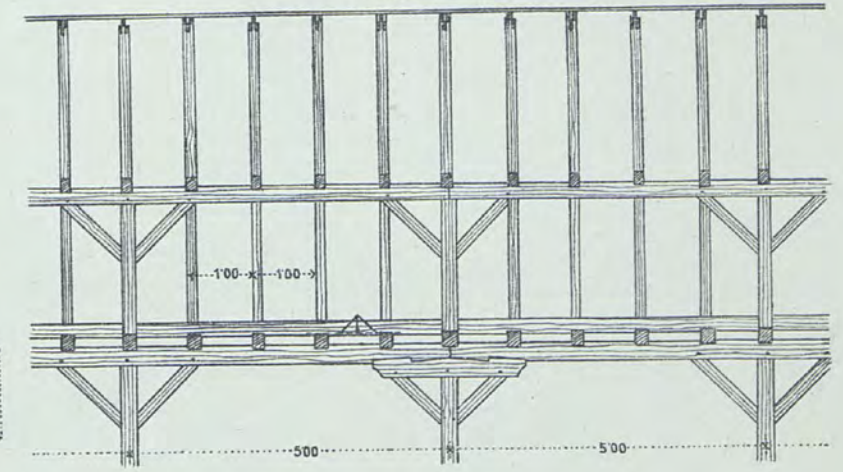
Längenschnitt 1



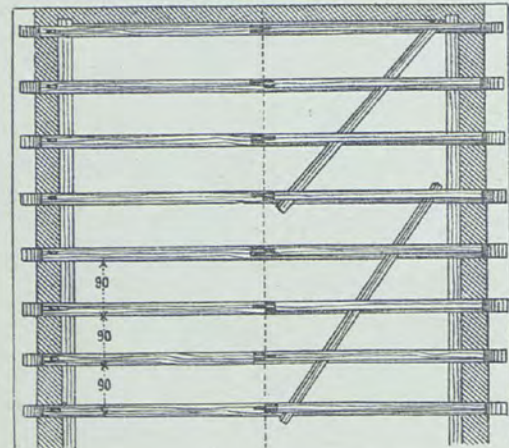
Profil 4



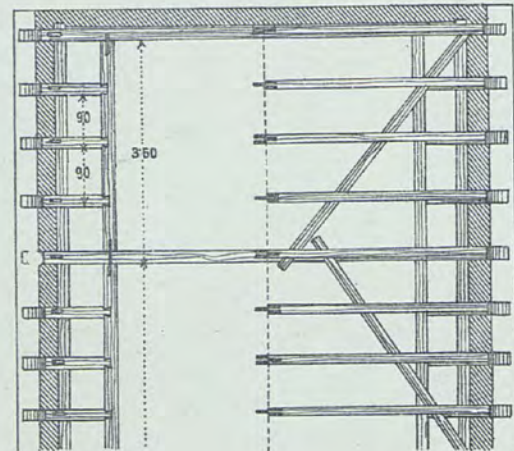
Längenschnitt 4



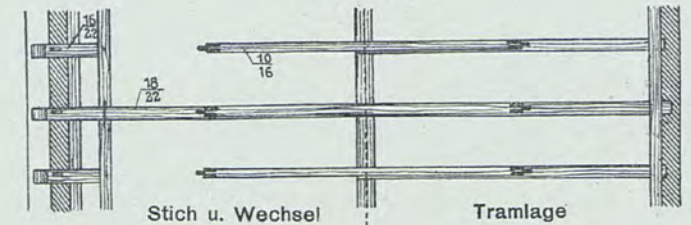
Werksatz 1 mit Tramlage



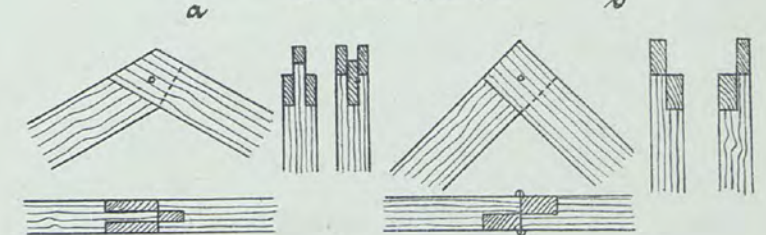
Werksatz 1 mit Stich und Wechsel



Werksatz 4

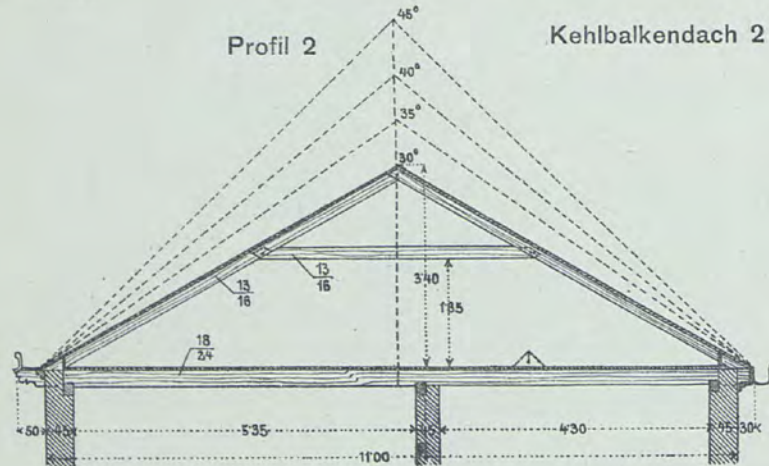


Sparrenkupplungen

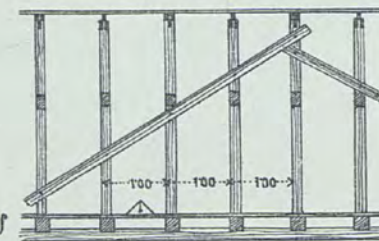


Profil 2

Kehlbalkendach 2

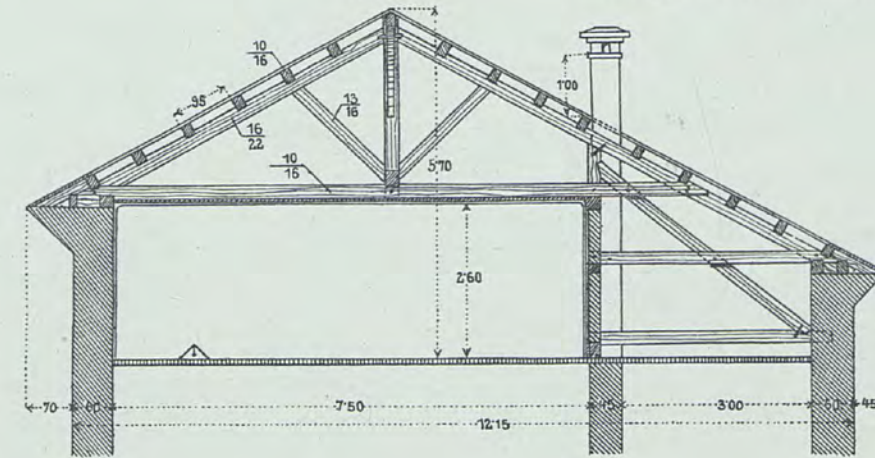


Längenschnitt 2

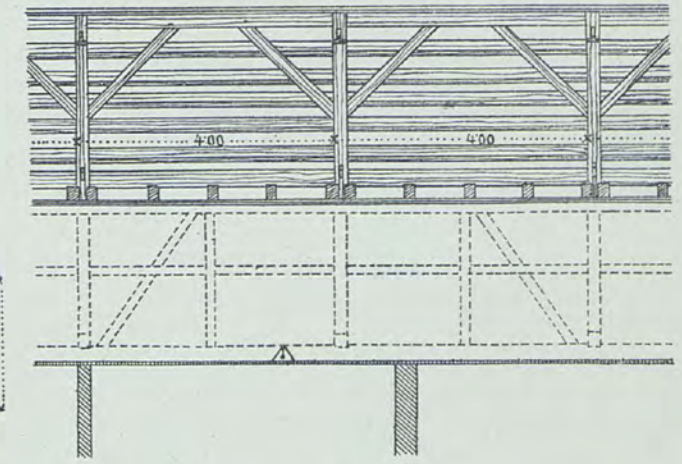


Profil 5

Hängewerk mit Dachriegel 5

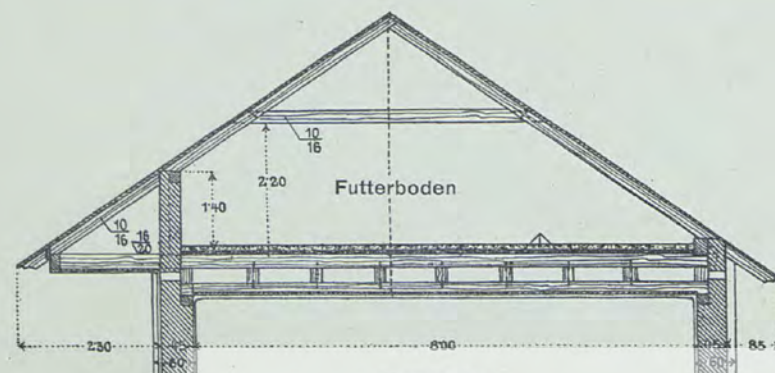


Längenschnitt 5

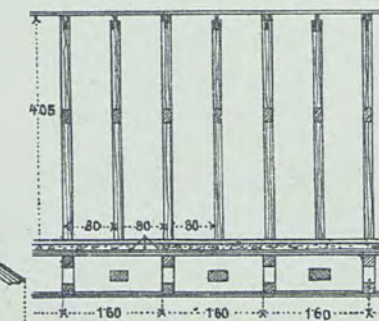


Kehlbalkendach mit Trette 3

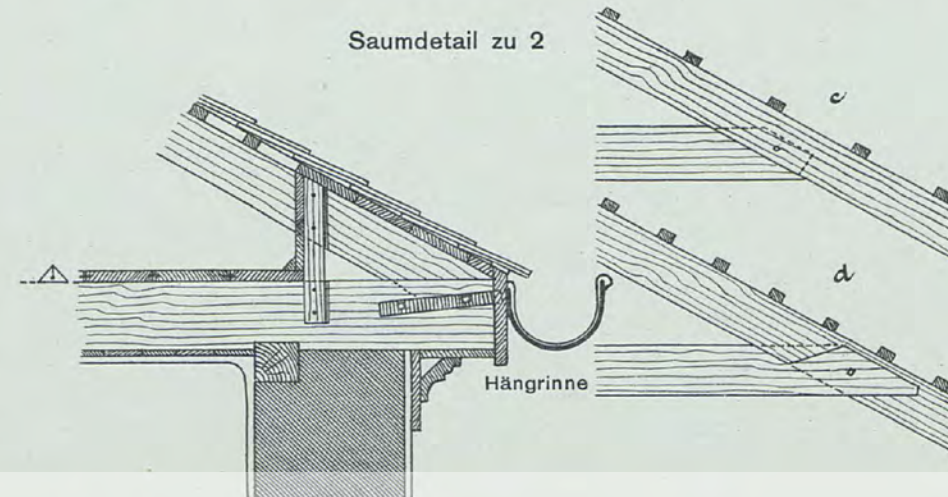
Profil 3



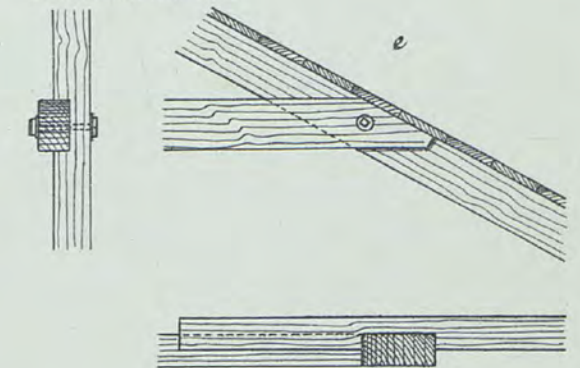
Längenschnitt 3



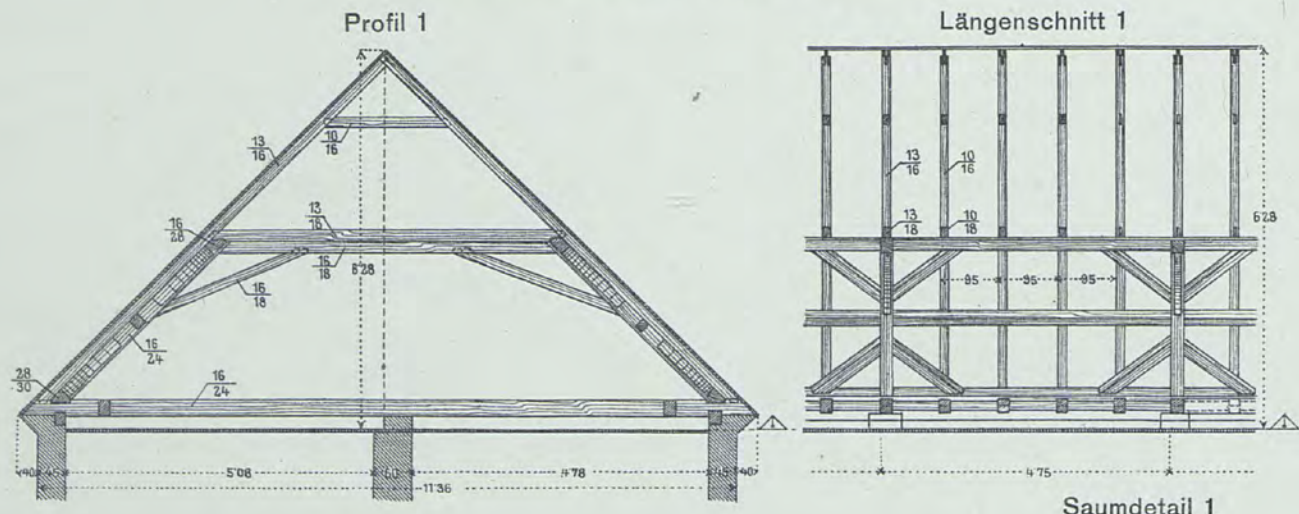
Saumdetail zu 2



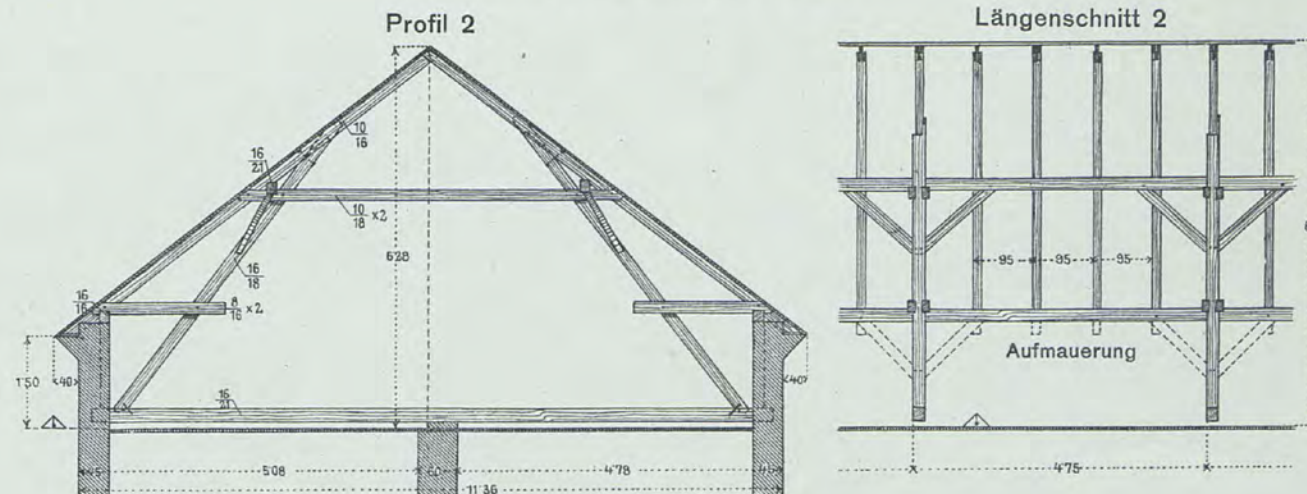
Kehlbalkendetails



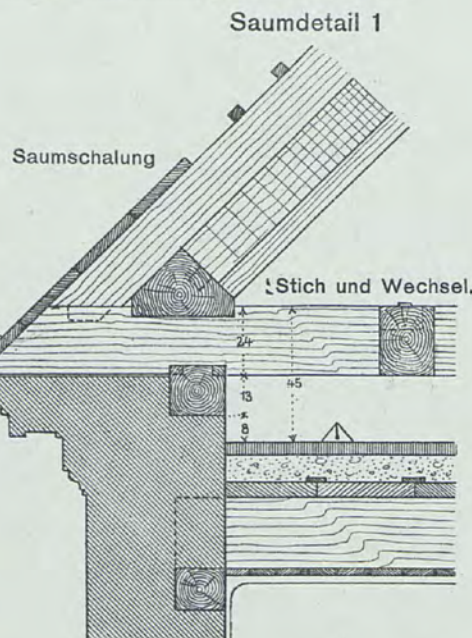
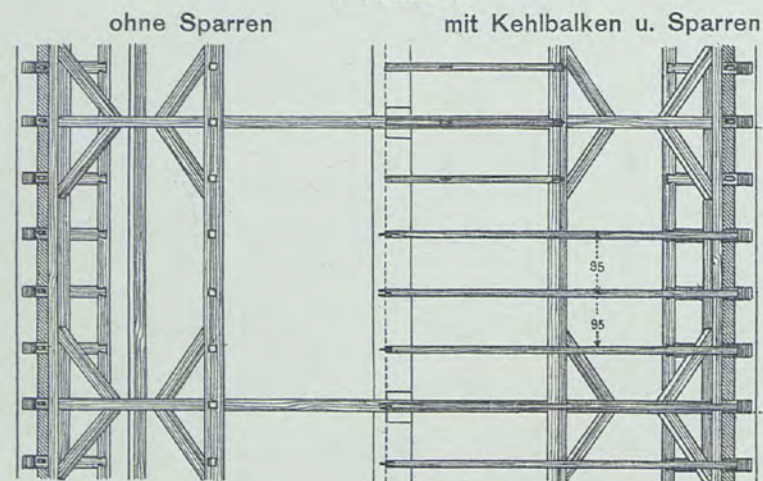
Kehlbalkendach mit liegendem Stuhl 1



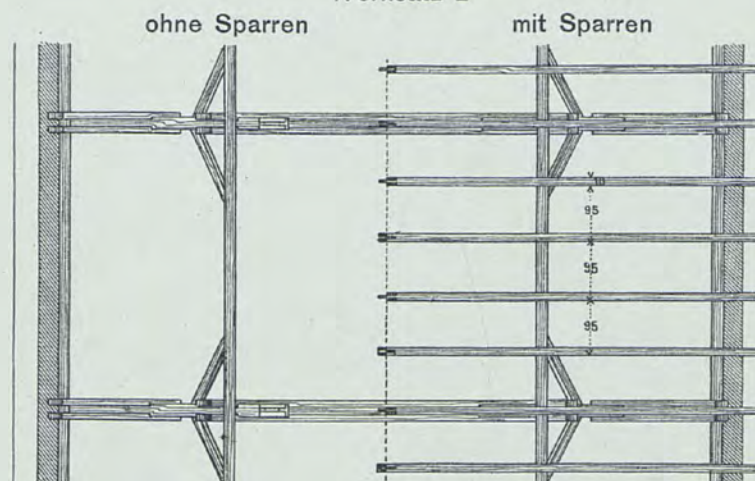
Pfettendach mit liegendem Stuhl 2



Werksatz 1



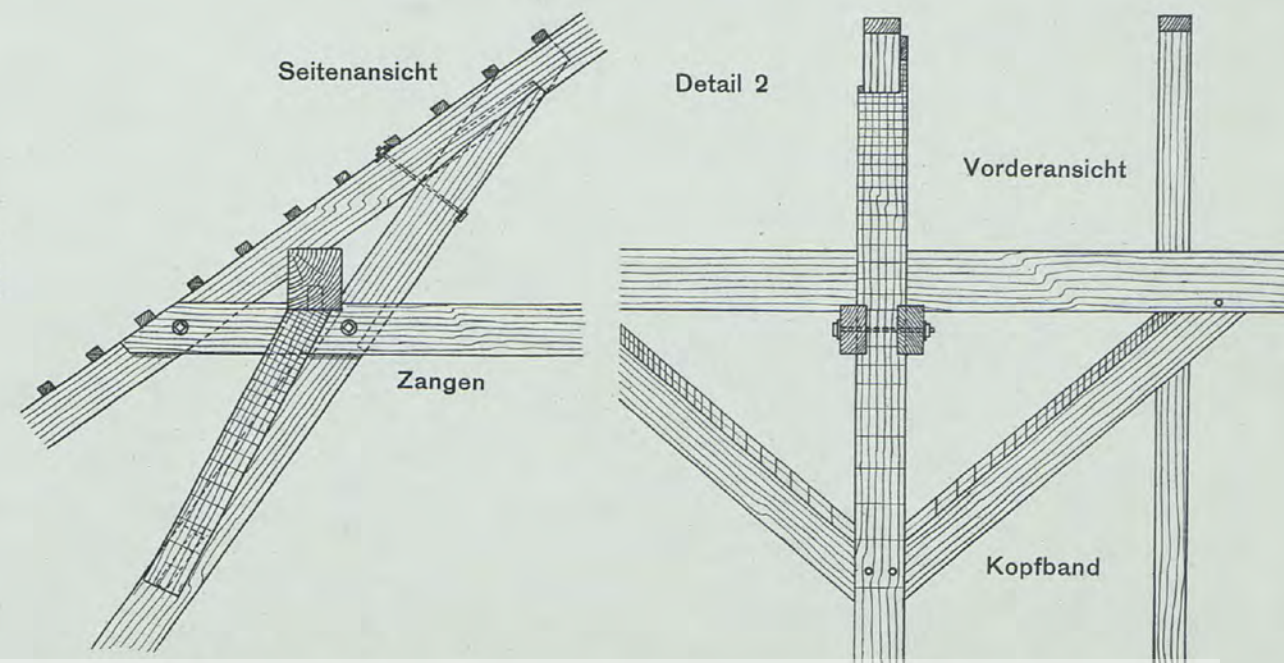
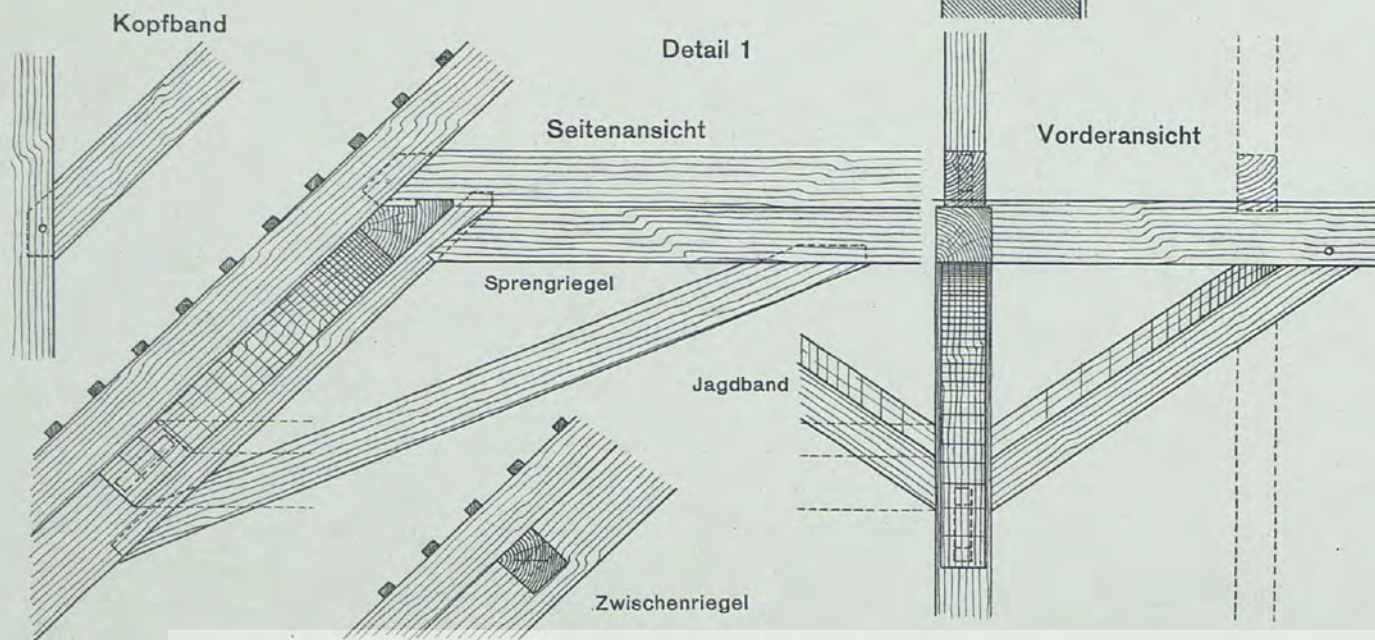
Werksatz 2



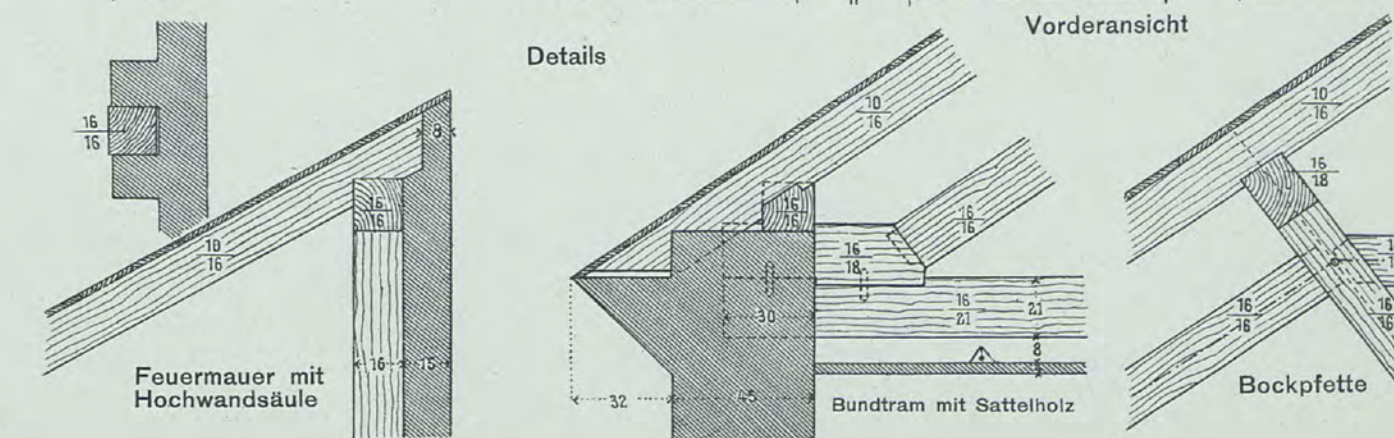
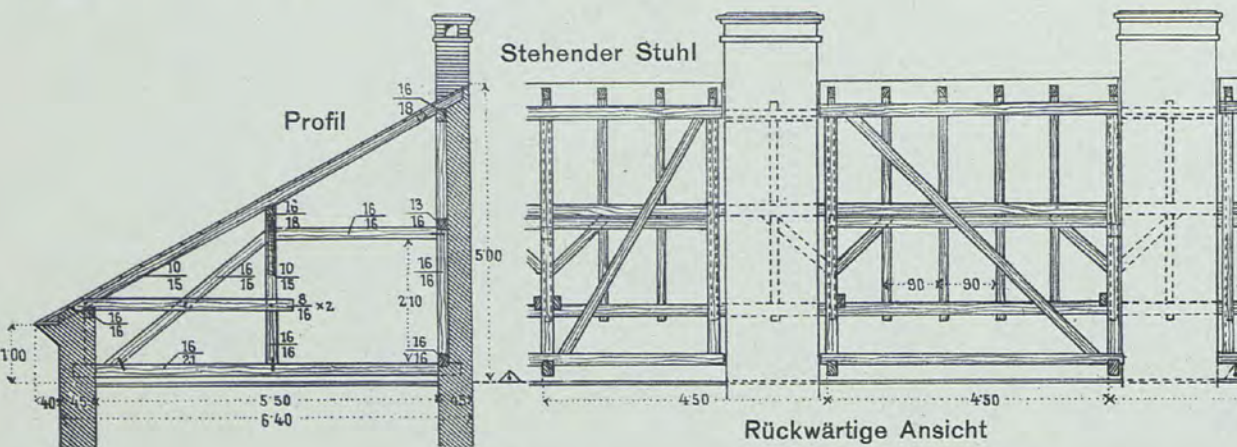
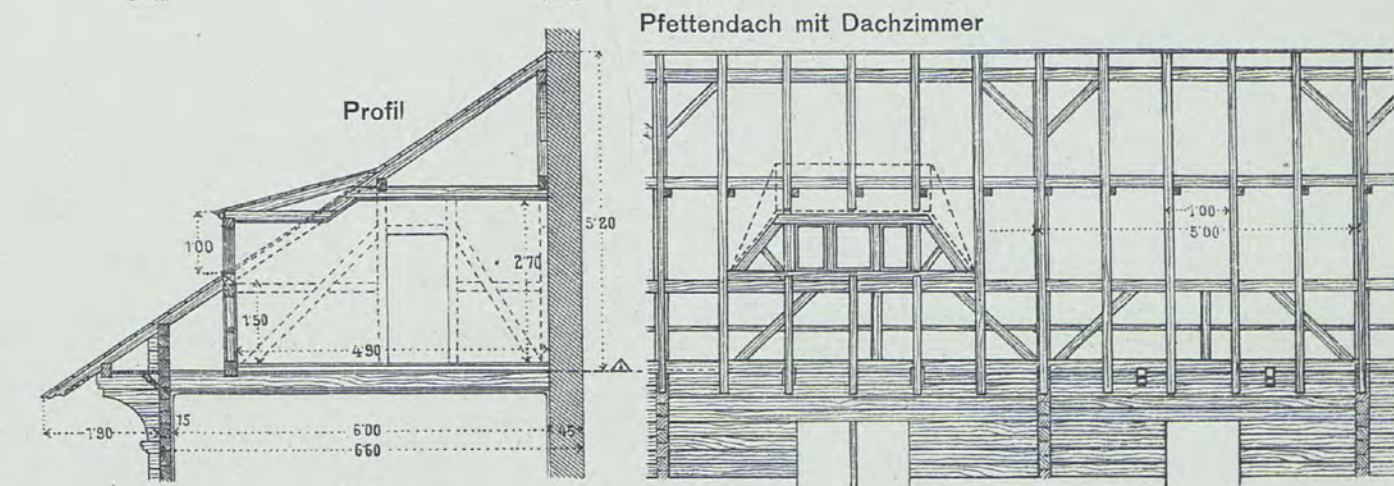
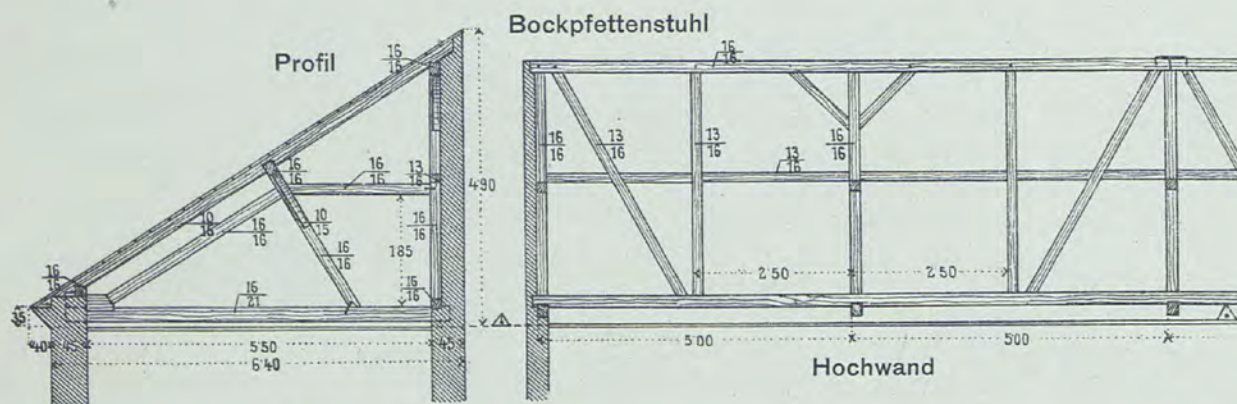
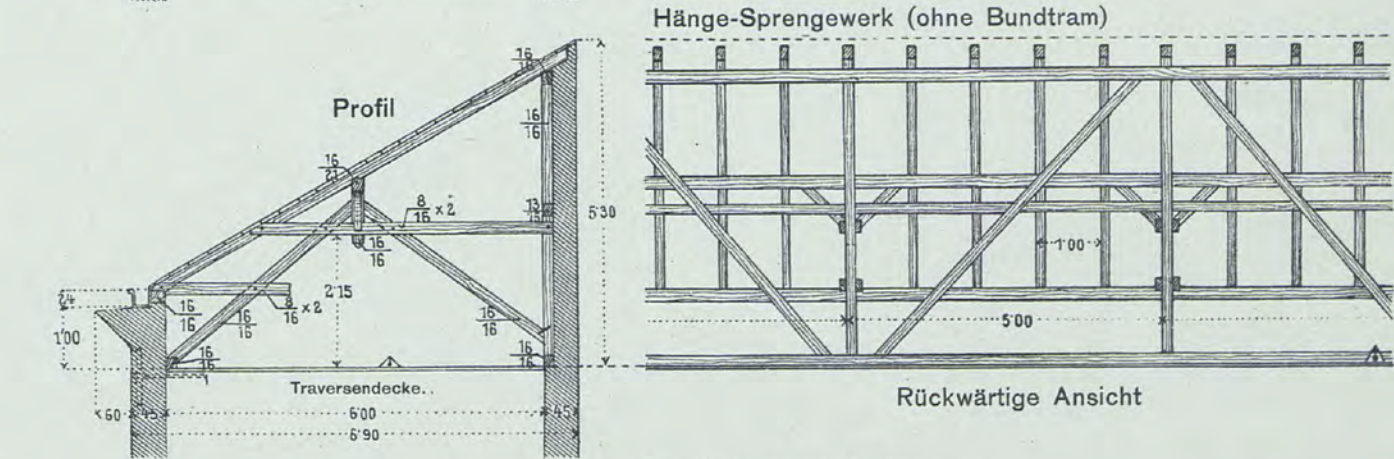
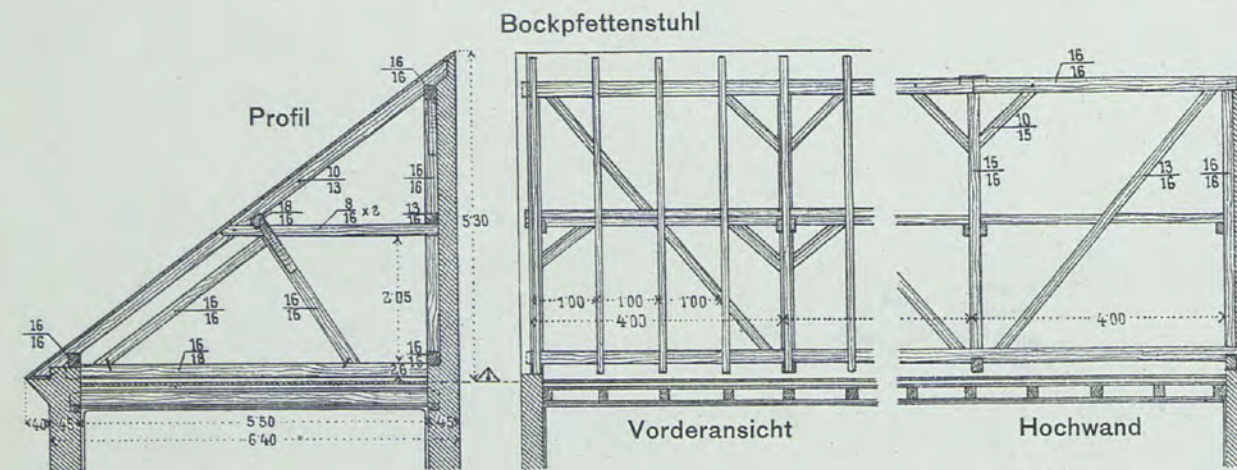
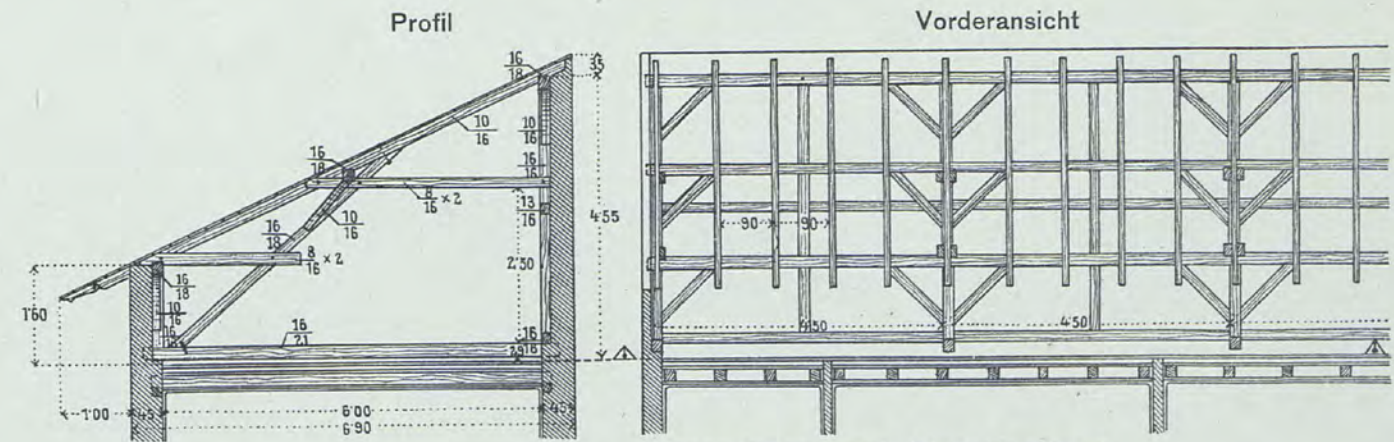
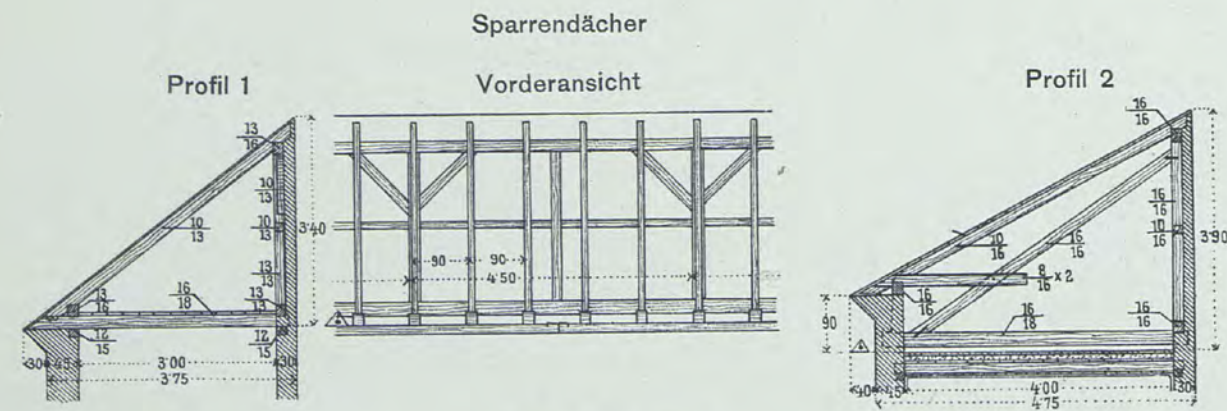
Holzanzug:

Kehlbalkendach mit liegendem Stuhl, Profil 1;
Binderteilung 4.75 m; Firsthöhe 6.28 m;
Einlattung für Ziegeldeckung: 1 m² Grundfläche = 0.096 m³ Holz.

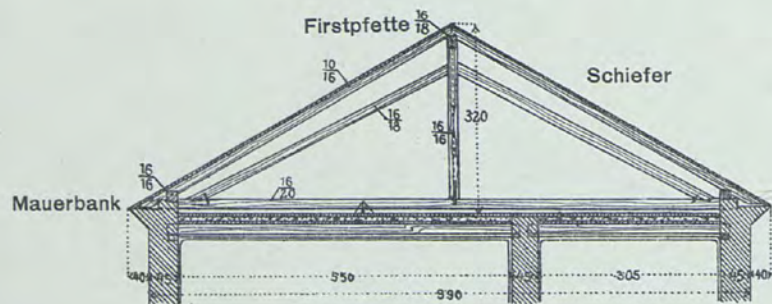
Pfettendach mit liegendem Stuhl, Profil 2;
Binderteilung 4.75 m; Firsthöhe 6.28 m;
Einlattung für Ziegeldeckung: 1 m² Grundfläche = 0.065 m³ Holz.



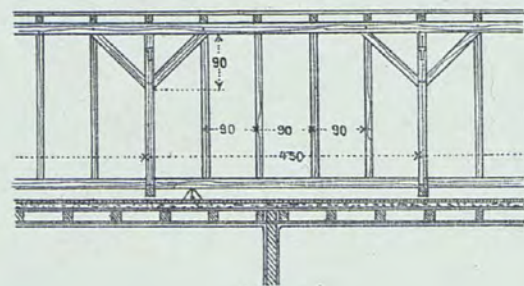
Liegender Stuhl.



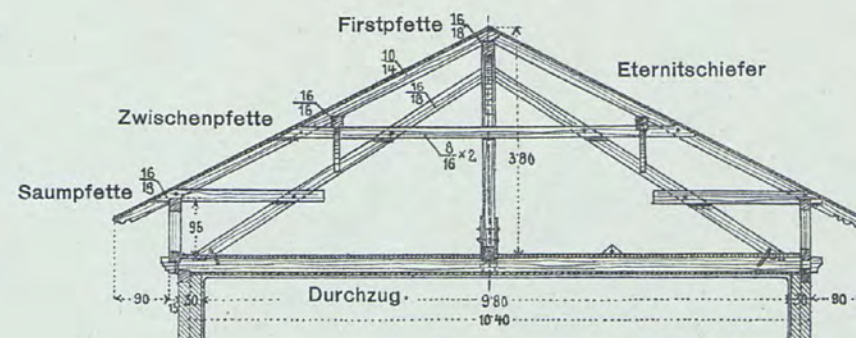
Profil über ein Wohngebäude 1



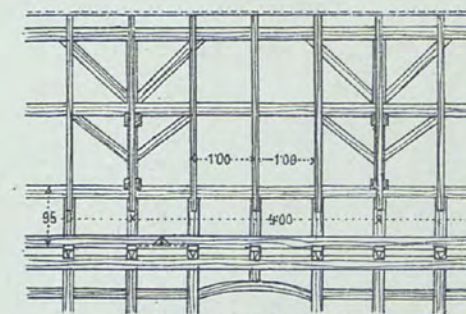
Längenschnitt 1



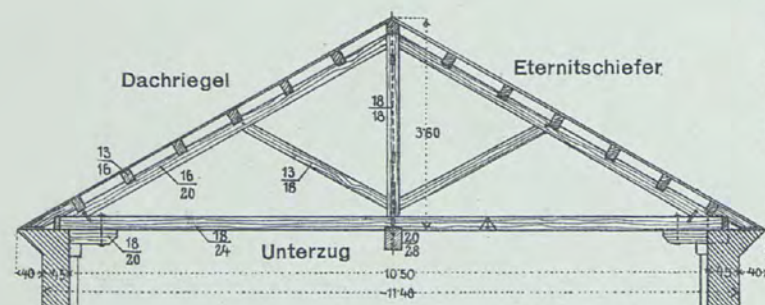
Profil über einen Riegelwandbau 2



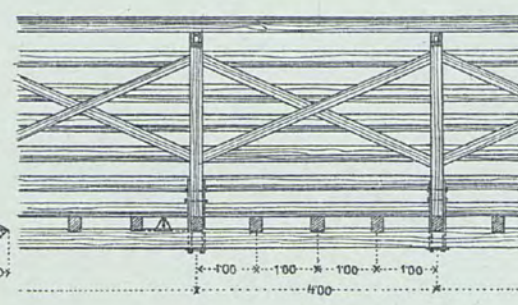
Ansicht 2



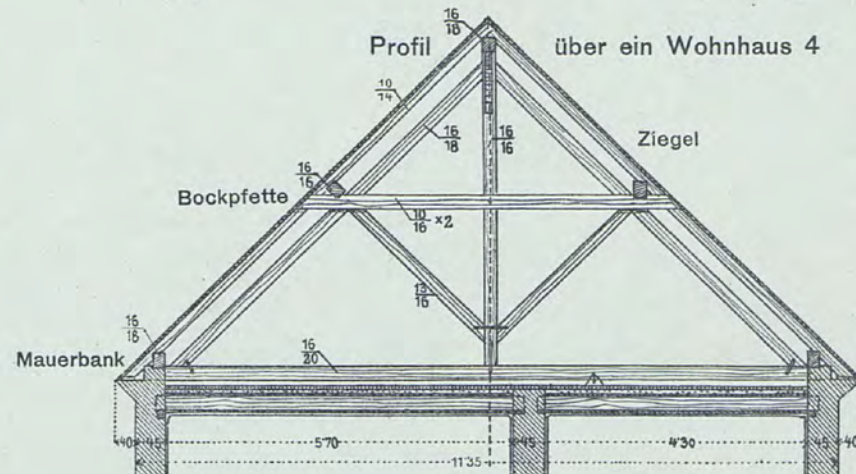
Profil über einen Saalbau 3



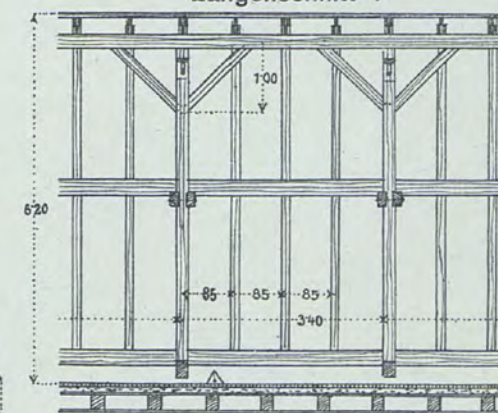
Längenschnitt 3



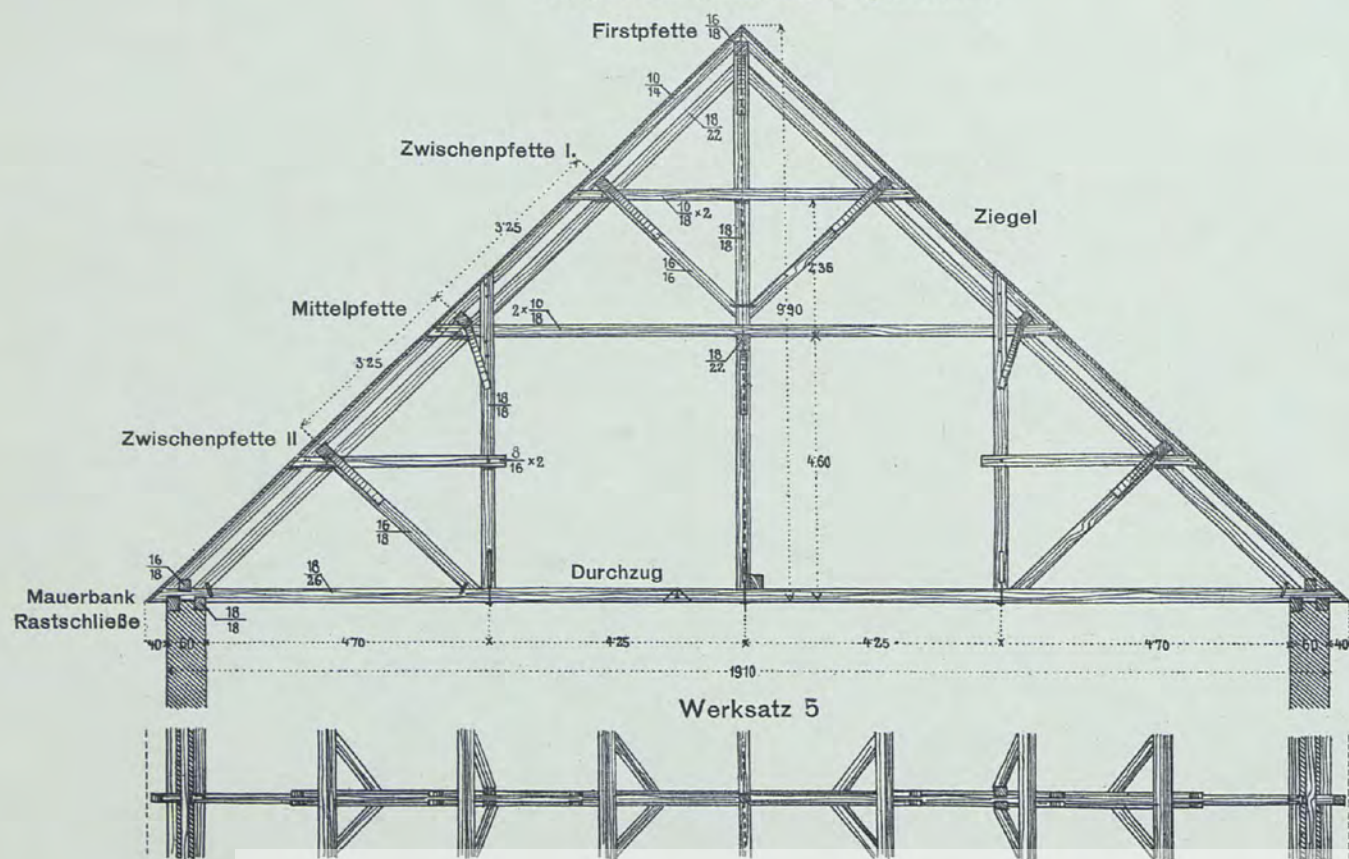
Profil über ein Wohnhaus 4



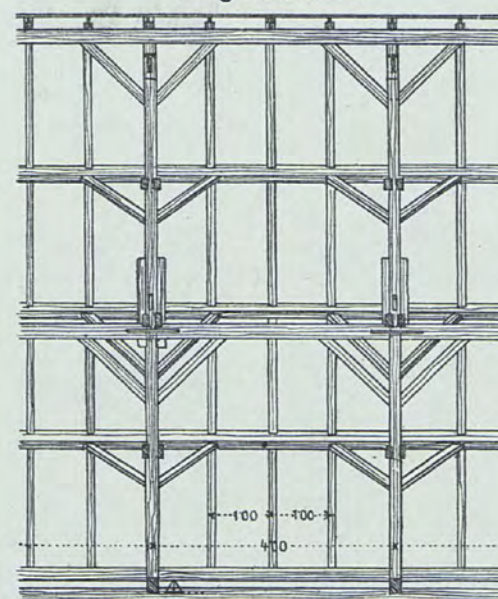
Längenschnitt 4



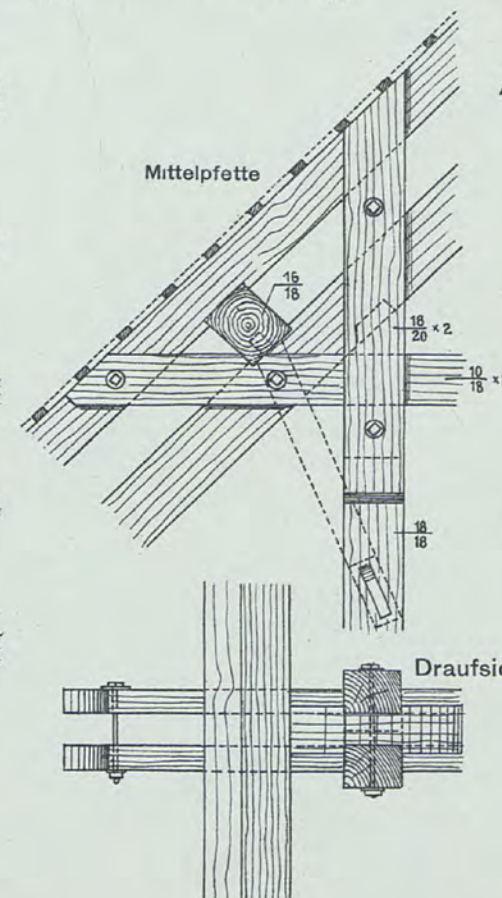
Profil über ein Wirtschaftsgebäude 5



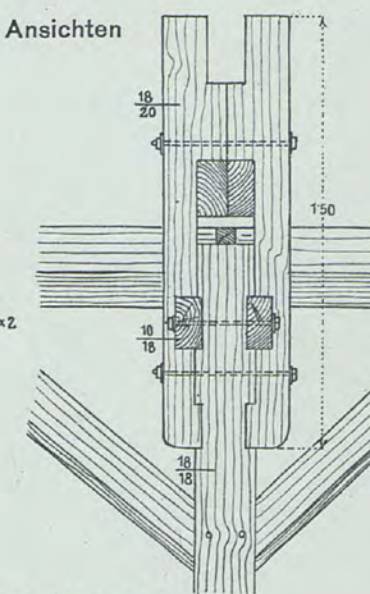
Längenschnitt 5



Details zu 5

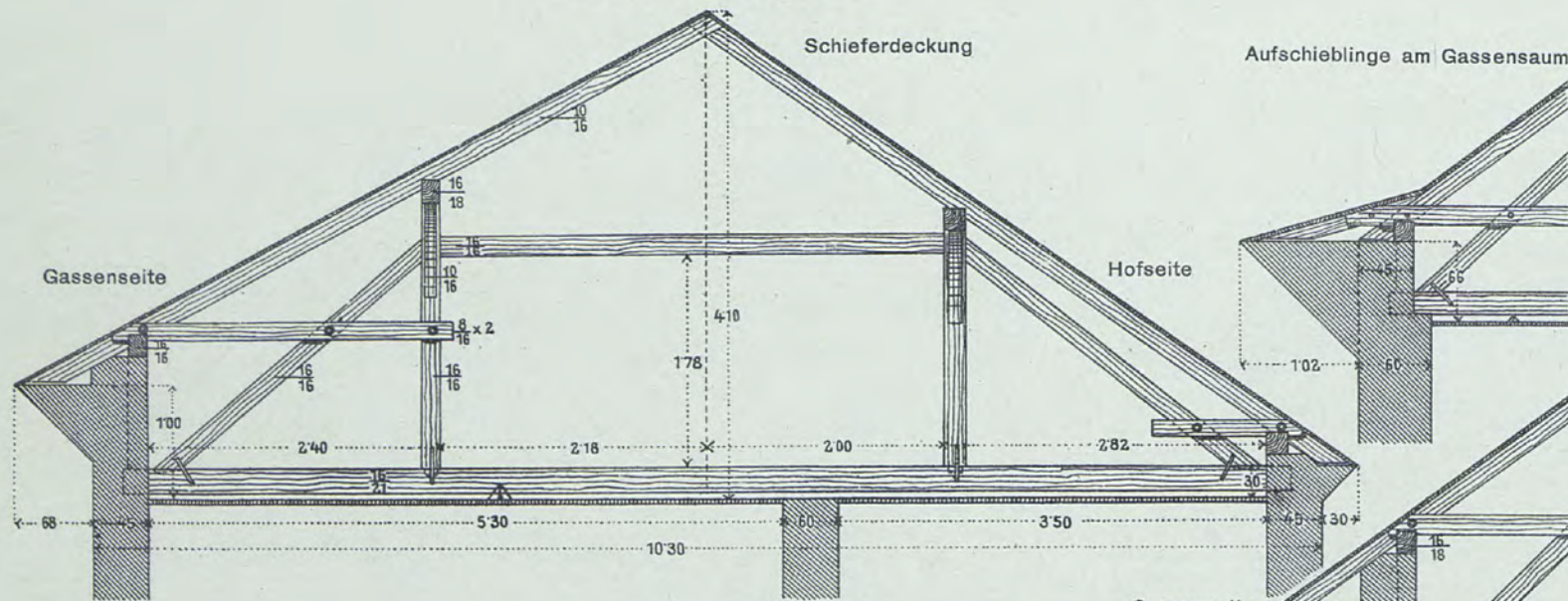


Ansichten

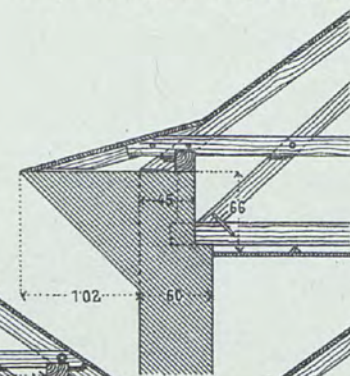


Profil über ein Wohnhaus

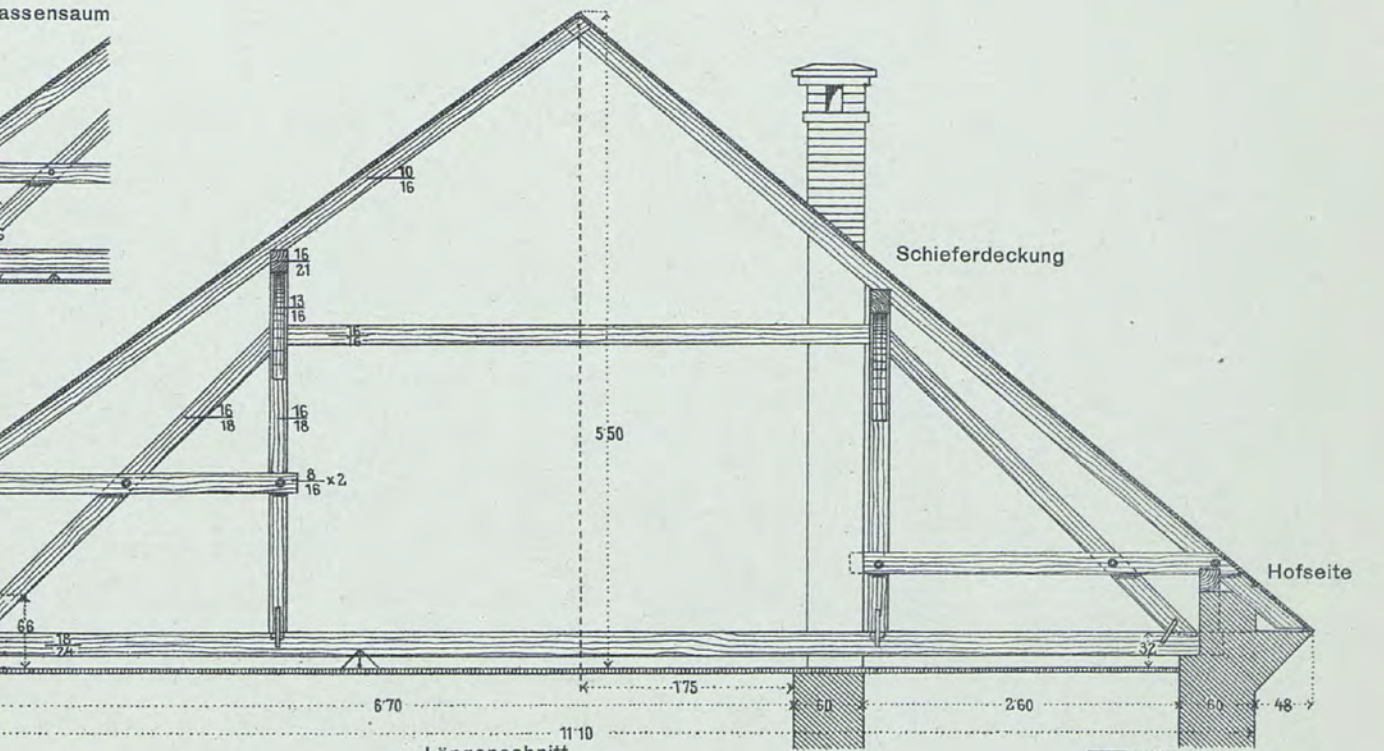
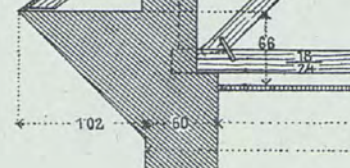
Profil über die Staatsgewerbeschule in Wien I



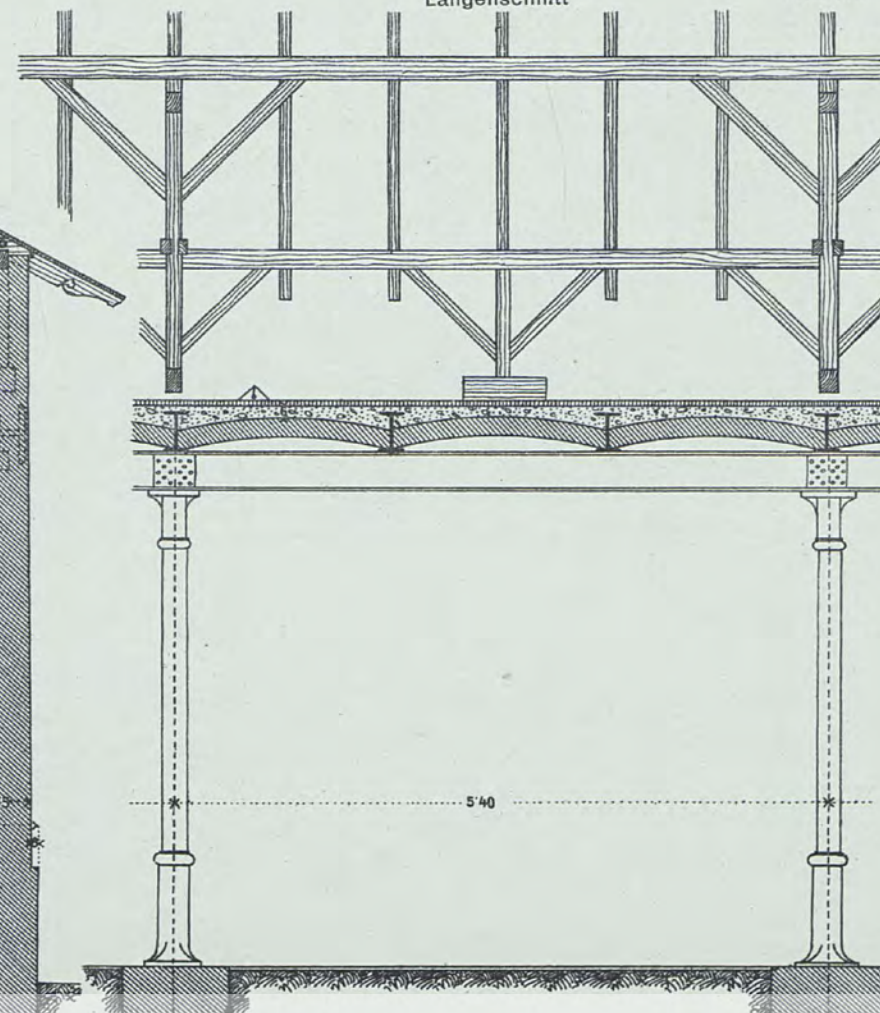
Aufschieblinge am Gassensaum



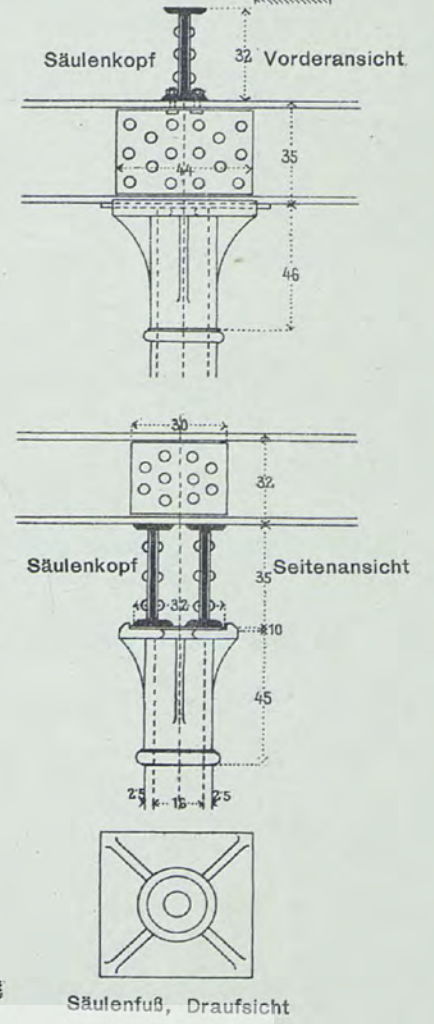
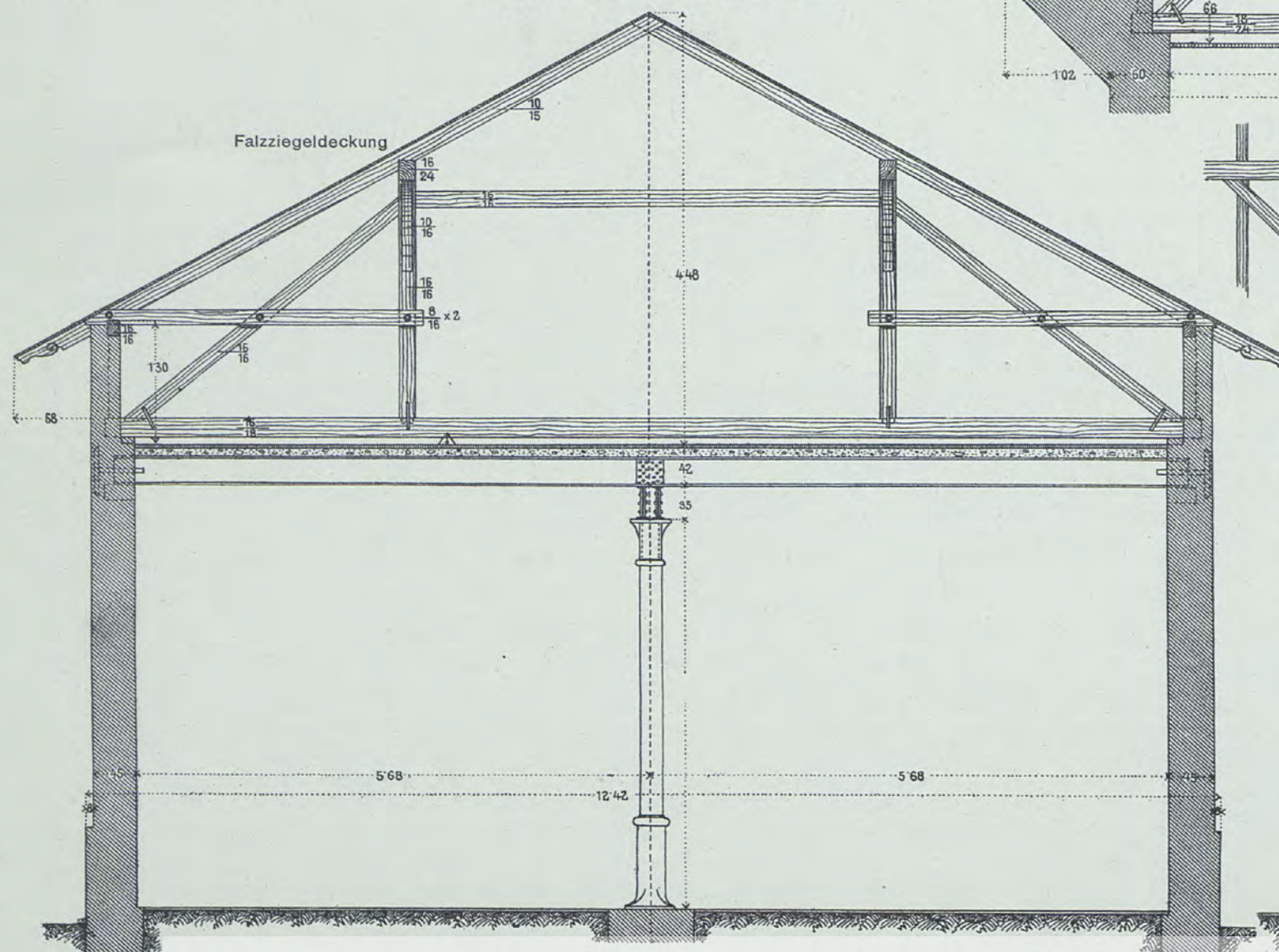
Gassenseite

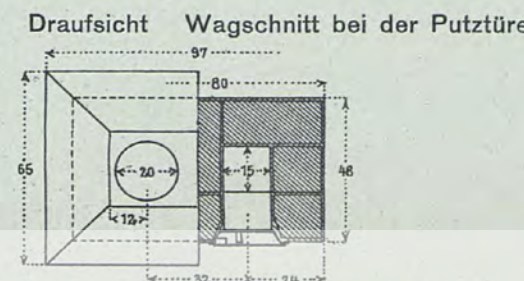
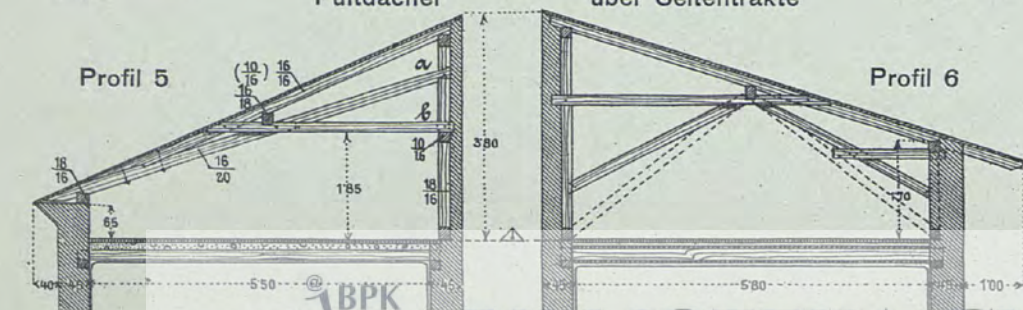
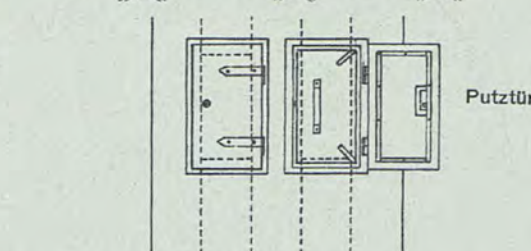
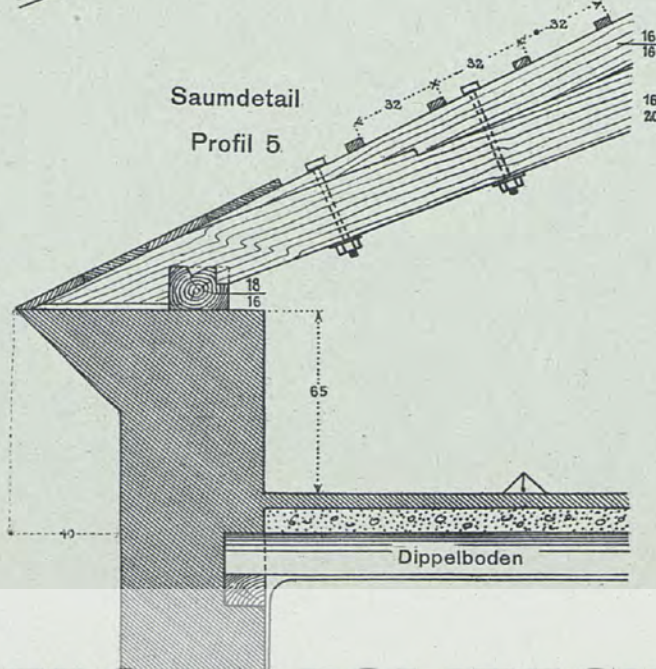
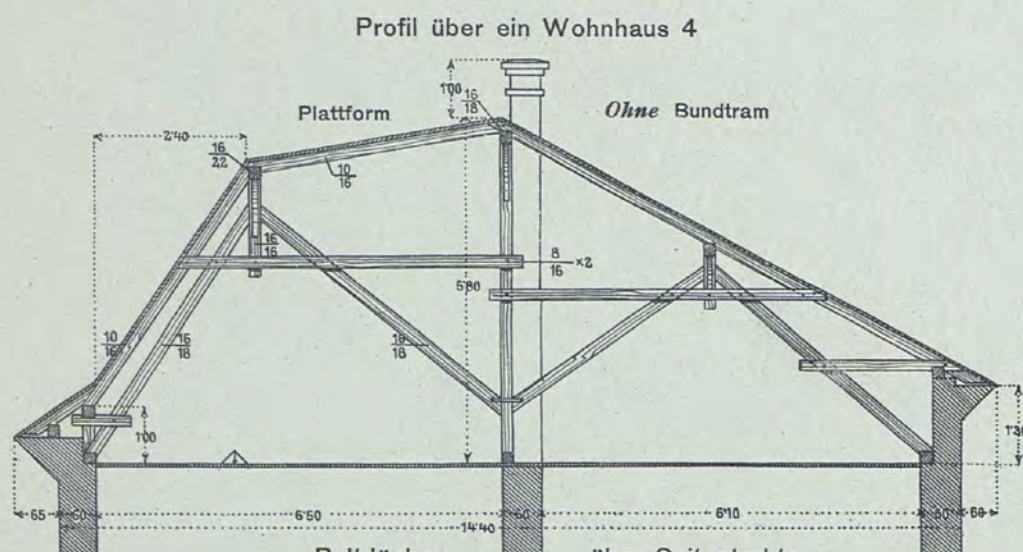
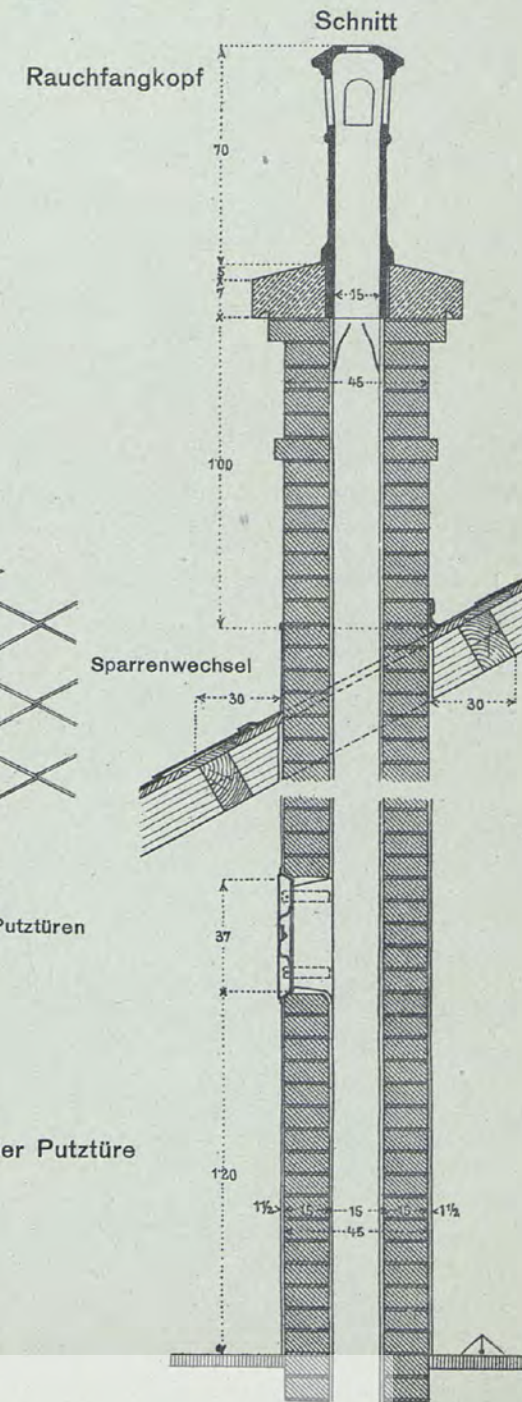
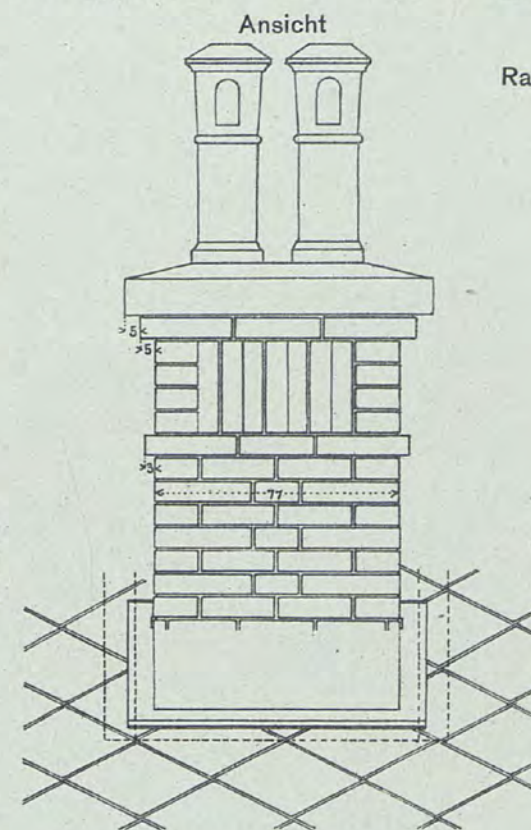
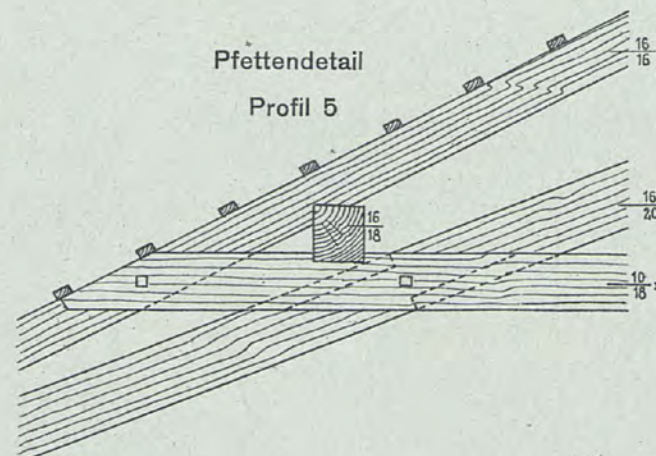
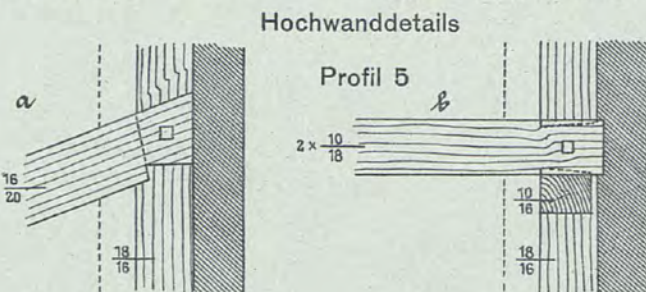
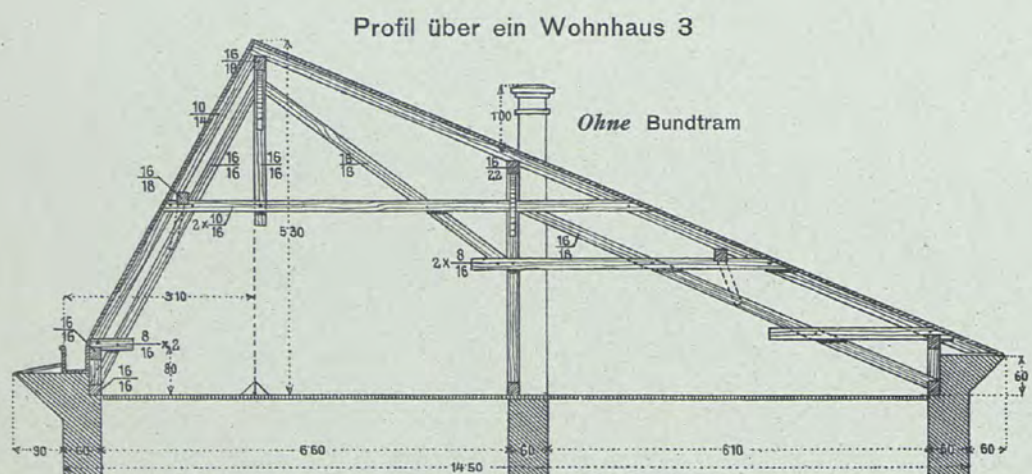
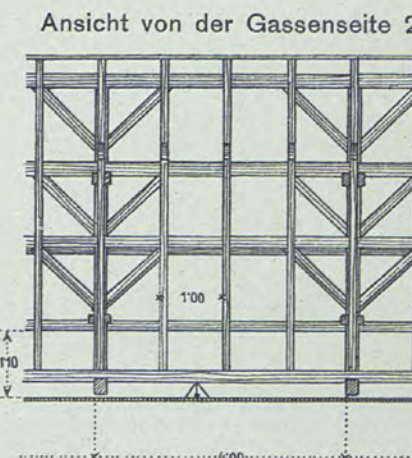
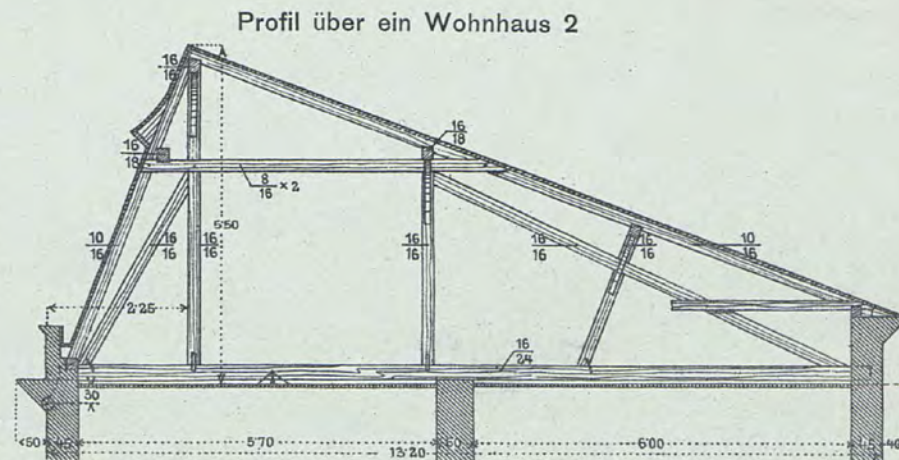
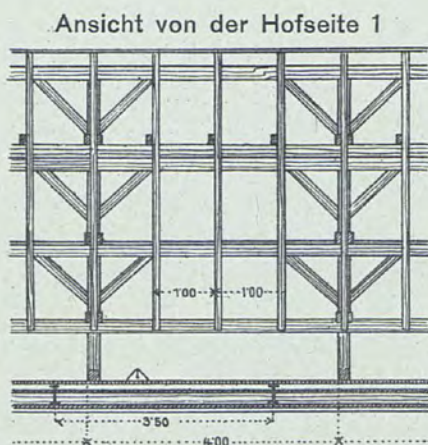
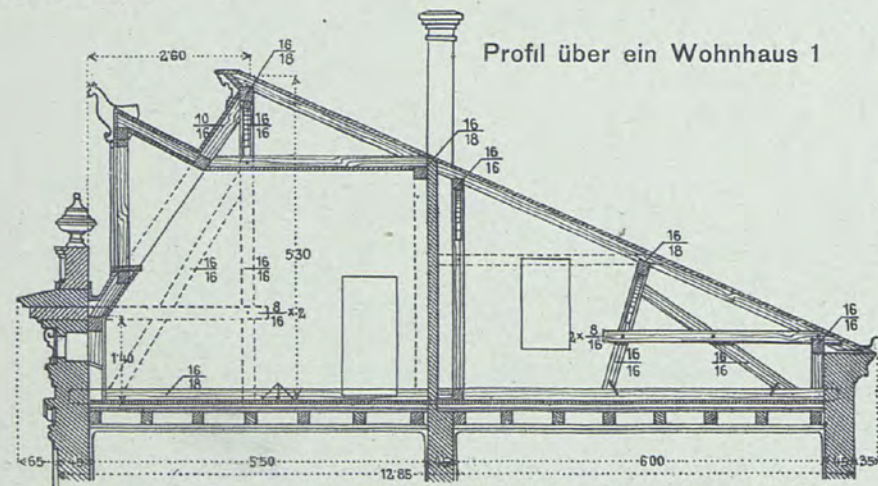


Längenschnitt

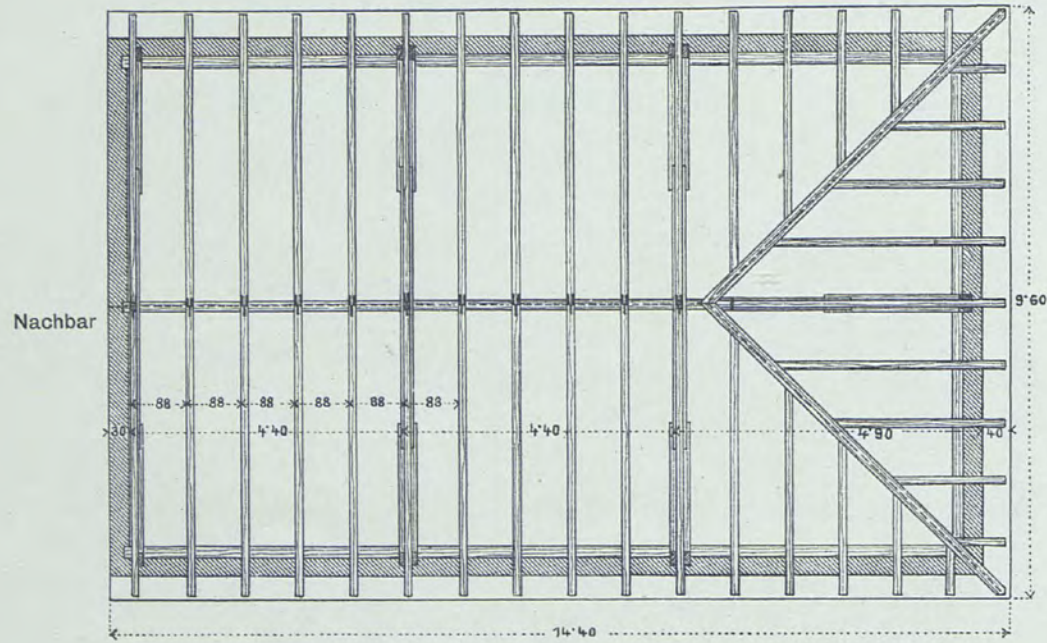


Profil über ein Wirtschaftsgebäude

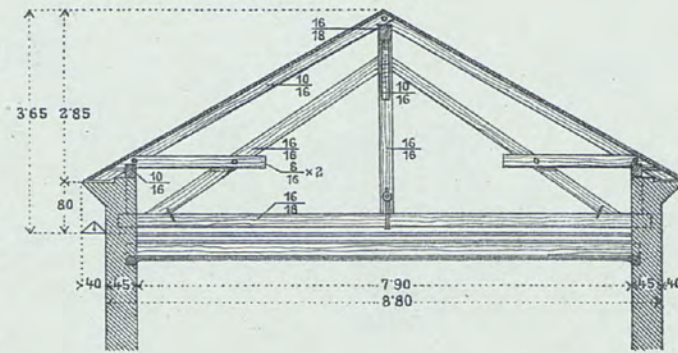




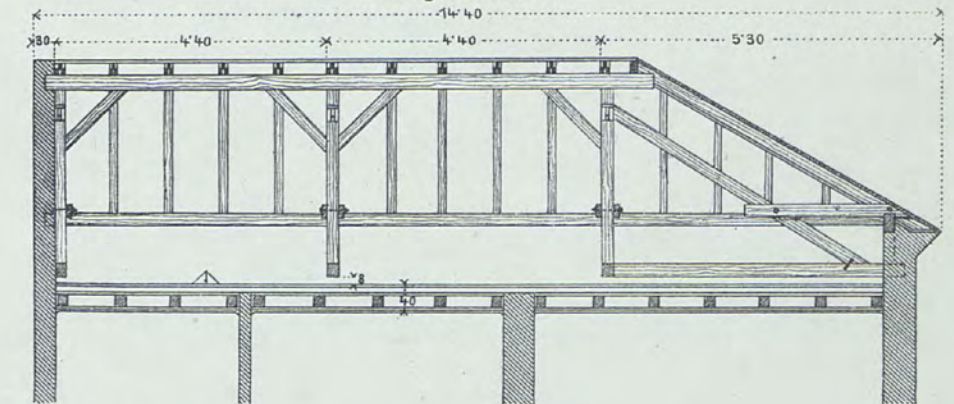
Werksatz 1



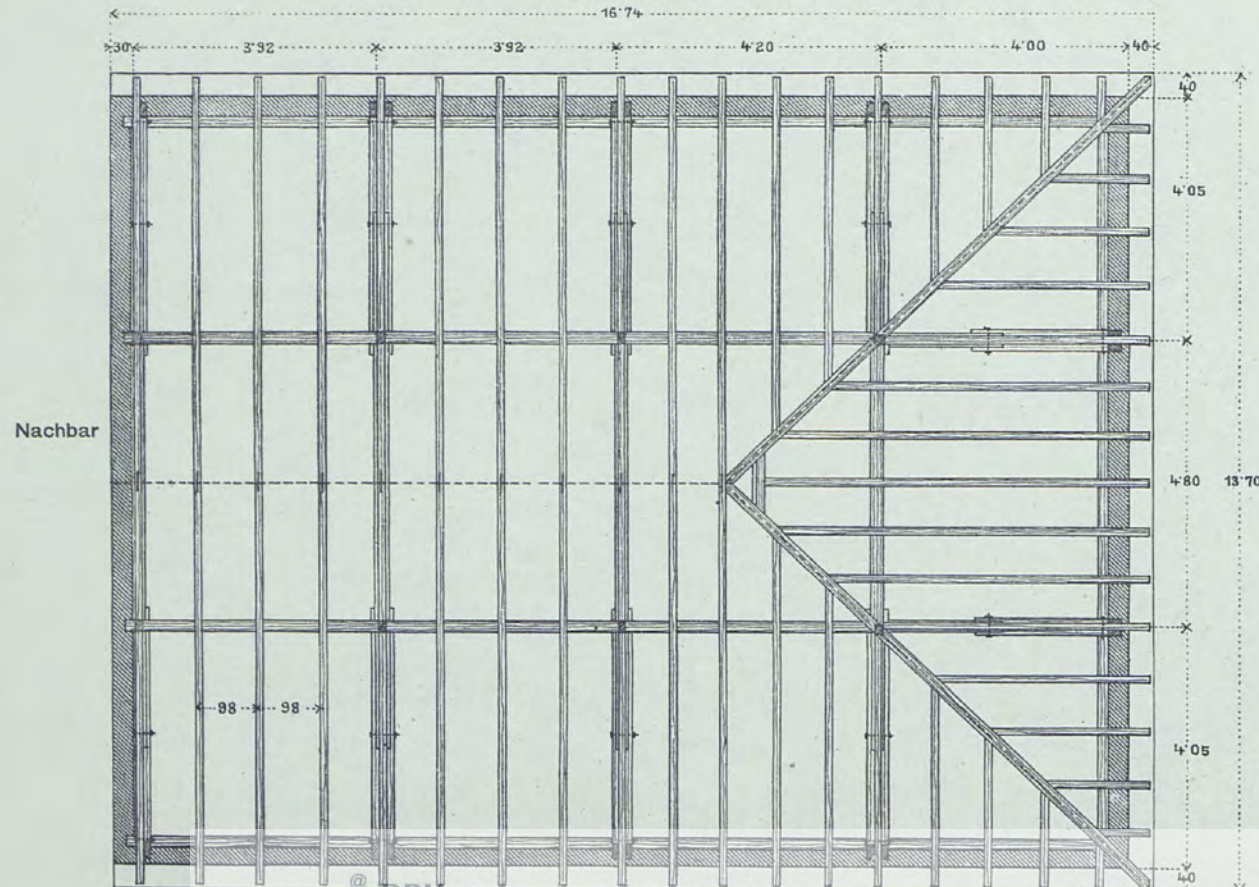
Profil 1



Längenschnitt 1



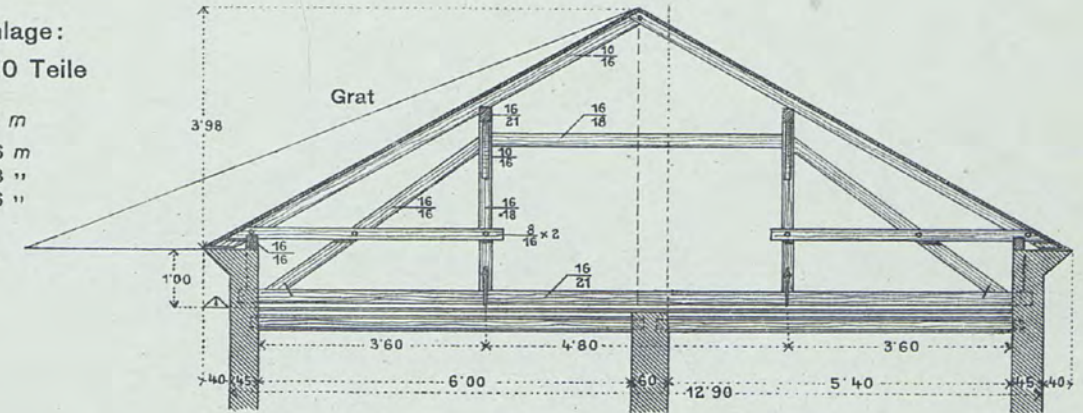
Werksatz 2



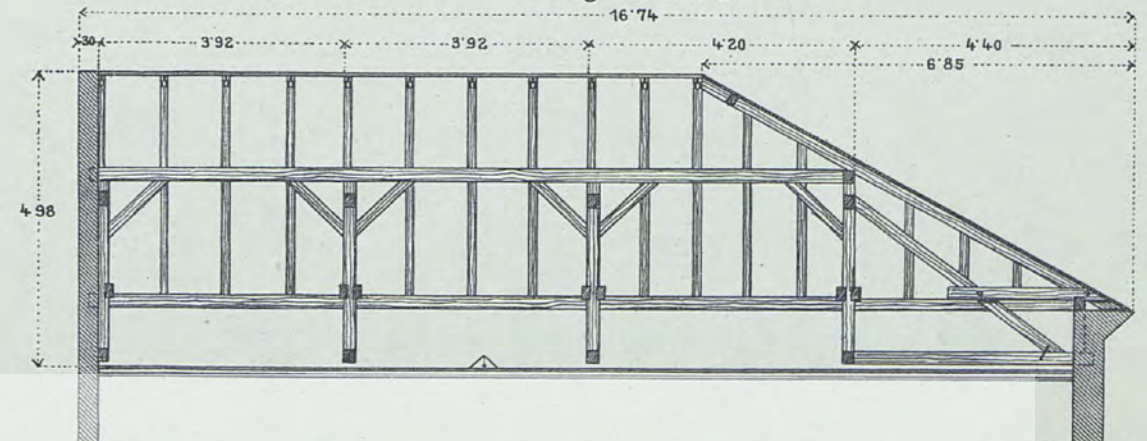
Bestimmung der Pfettenlage:
Spannweite geteilt durch 10 Teile

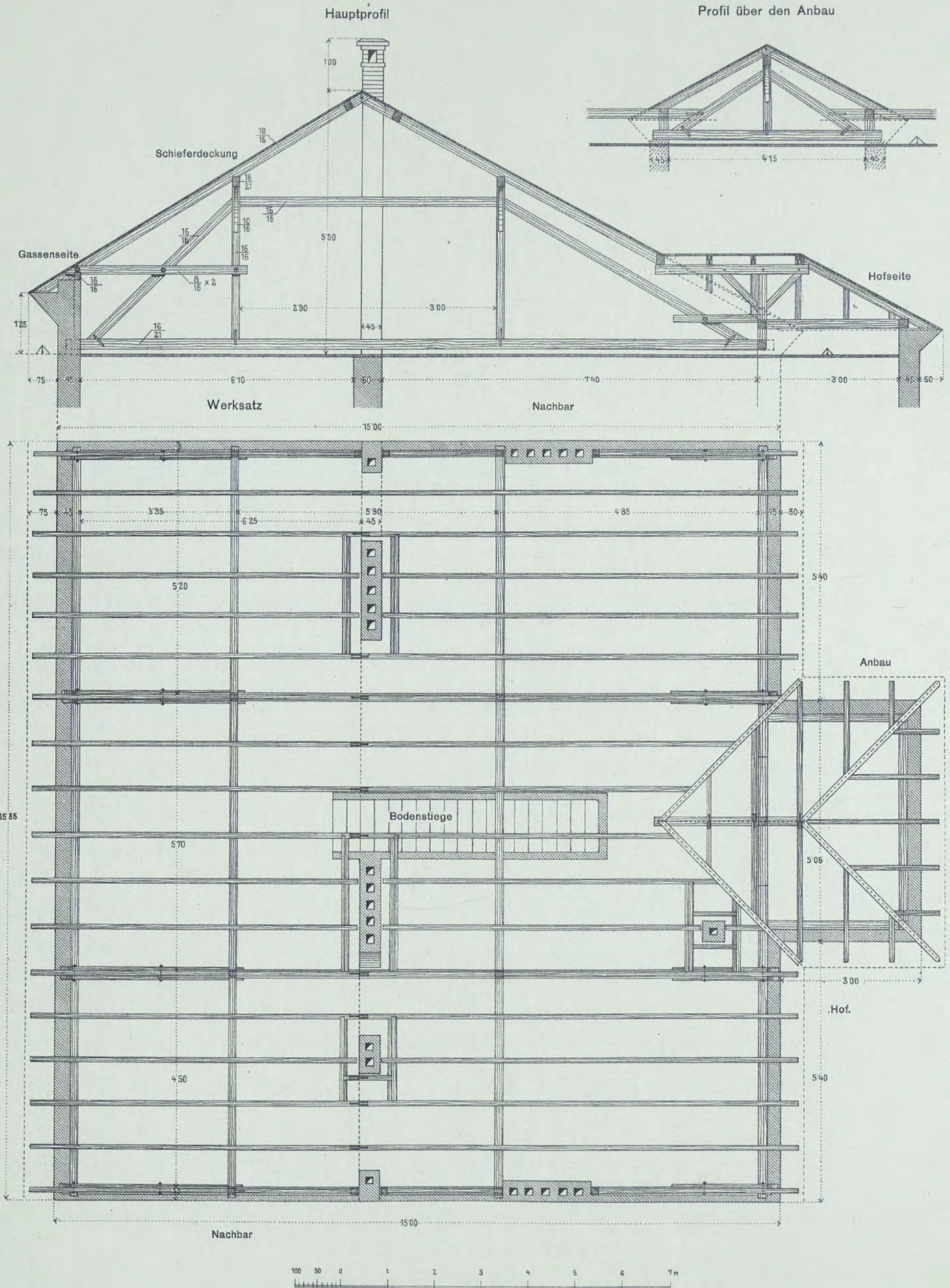
d. i. $\frac{12\text{ m}}{10} = \text{ein Teil } 1.2\text{ m}$
linker Teil $3 \times 1.2 = 3.6\text{ m}$
mittlerer " $4 \times 1.2 = 4.8\text{ m}$
rechter " $3 \times 1.2 = 3.6\text{ m}$

Profil 2



Längenschnitt 2

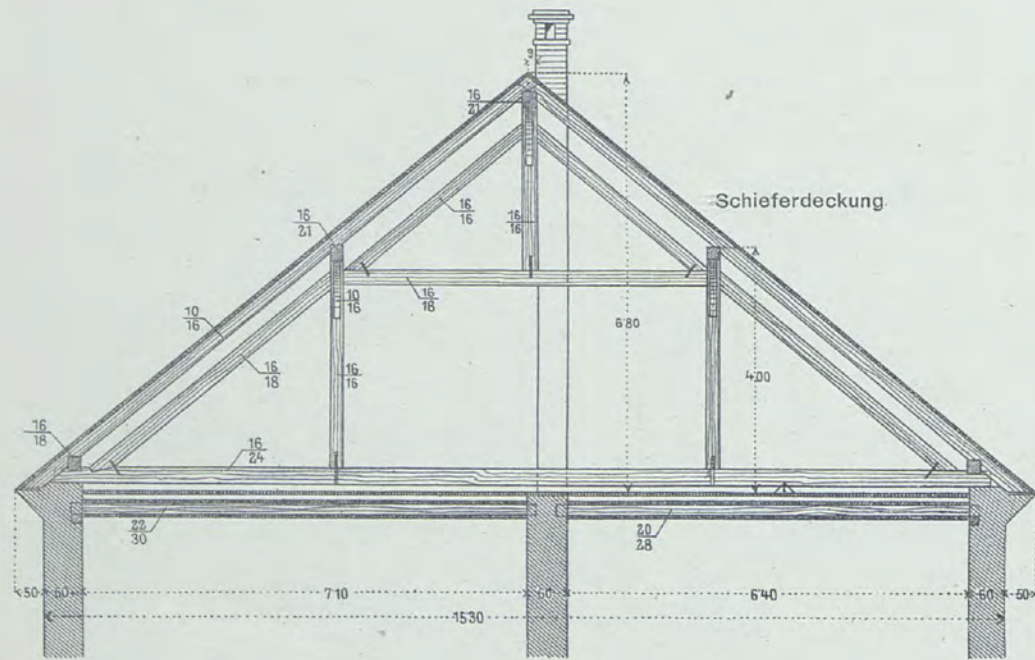




DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 43
 WERKSATZ UND PROFIL FÜR EIN EINGEAUTES WOHNHAUS

Satteldächer mit Walm

Profil 1

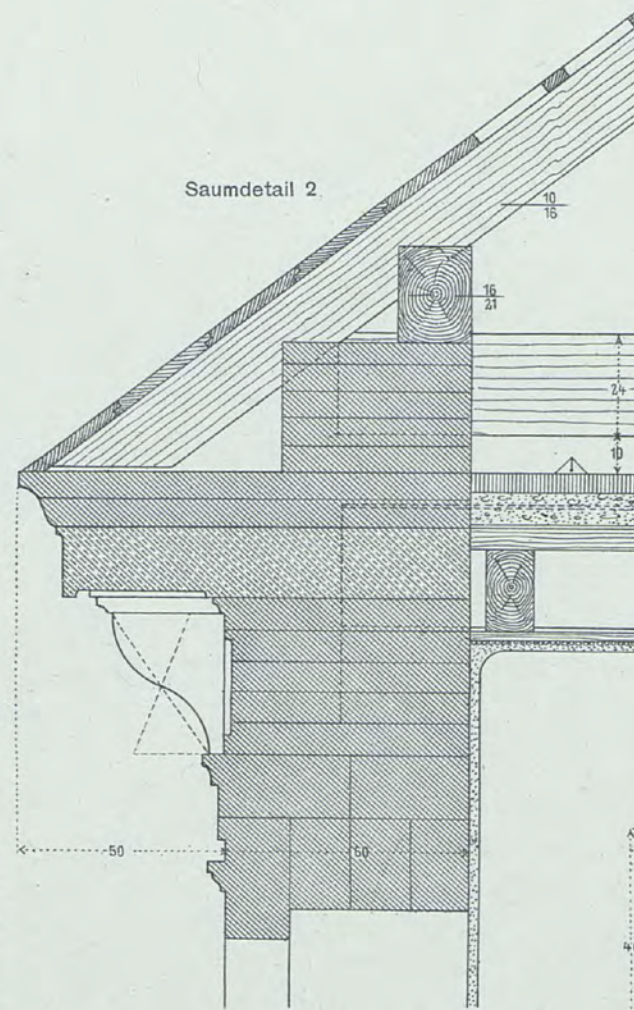


Werksatz 1

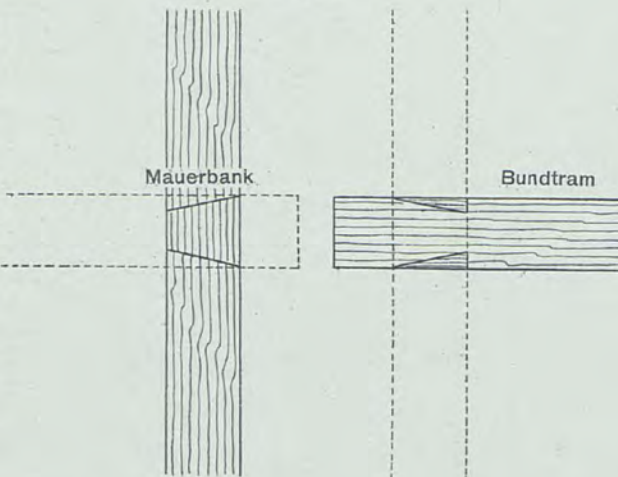


Normale winkelrechte Binderteilung

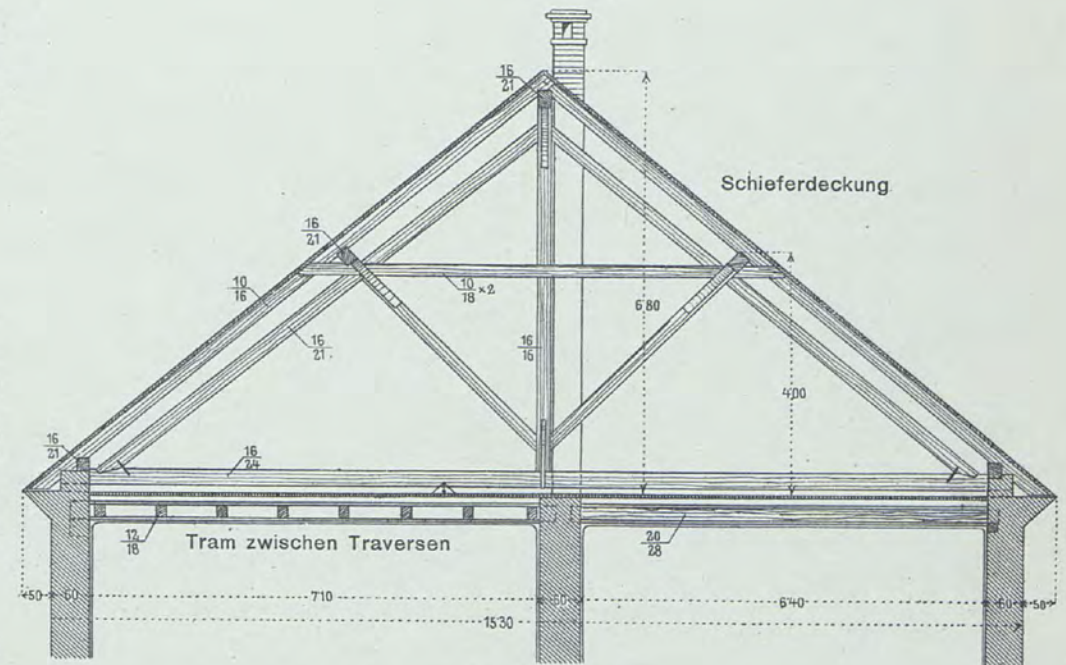
Saumdetail 2



Detail



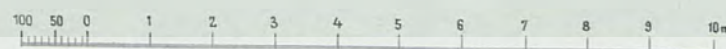
Profil 2



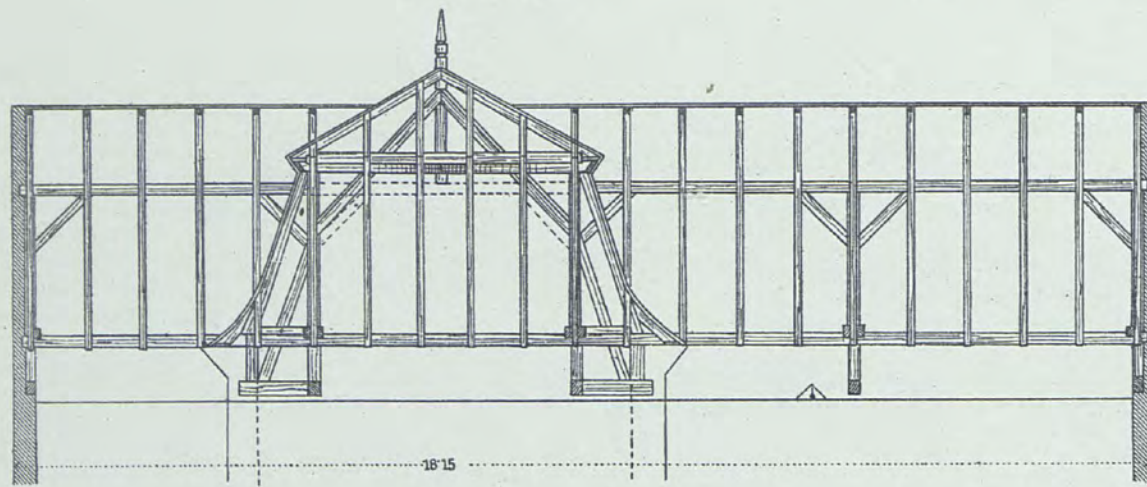
Werksatz 2



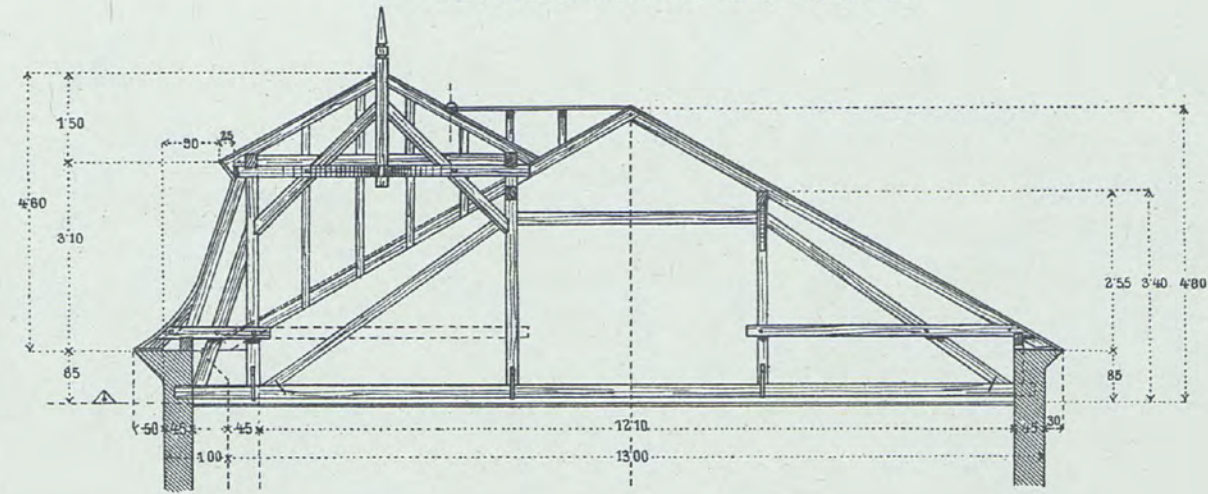
Gratbinder wegen Bockpfettenstuhl



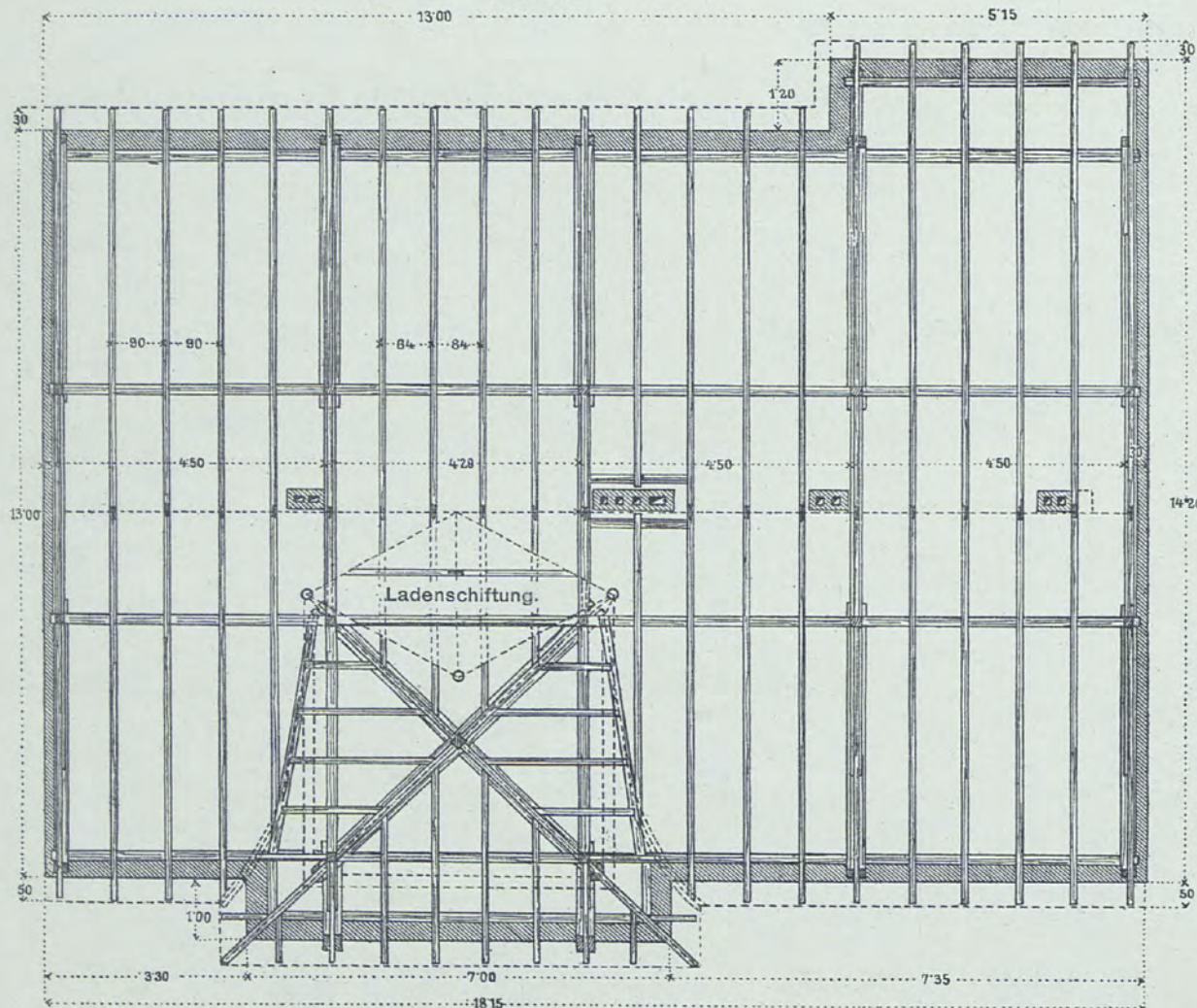
Vorderansicht



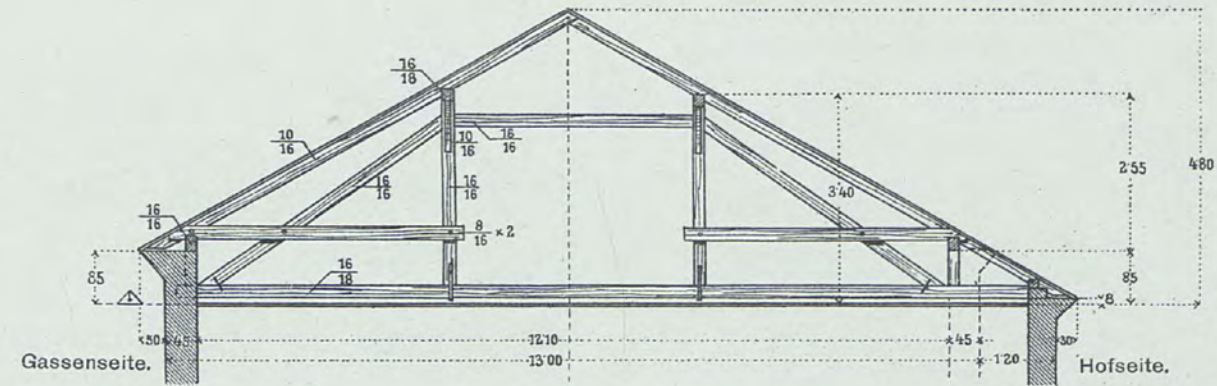
Querschnitt durch die Risalit-Mansarde



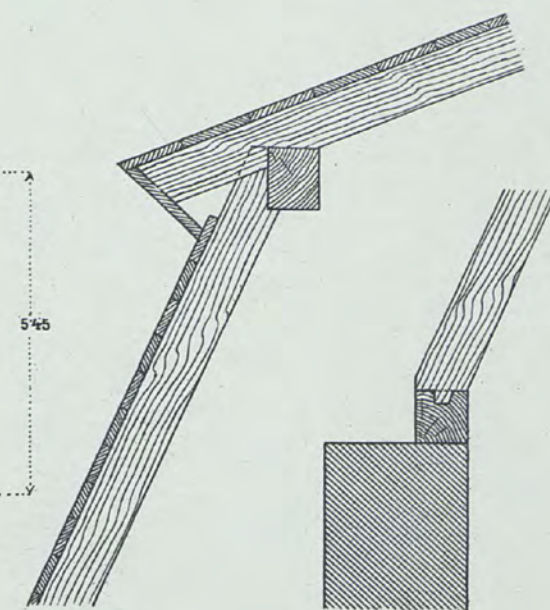
Werksatz



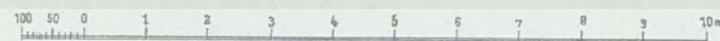
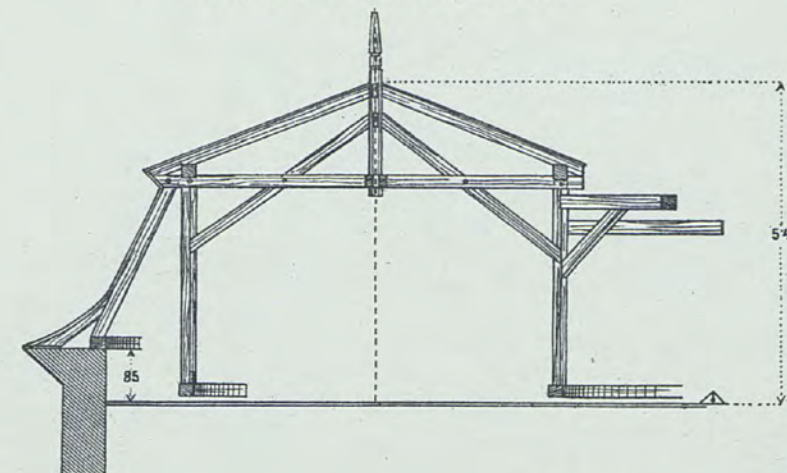
Profil



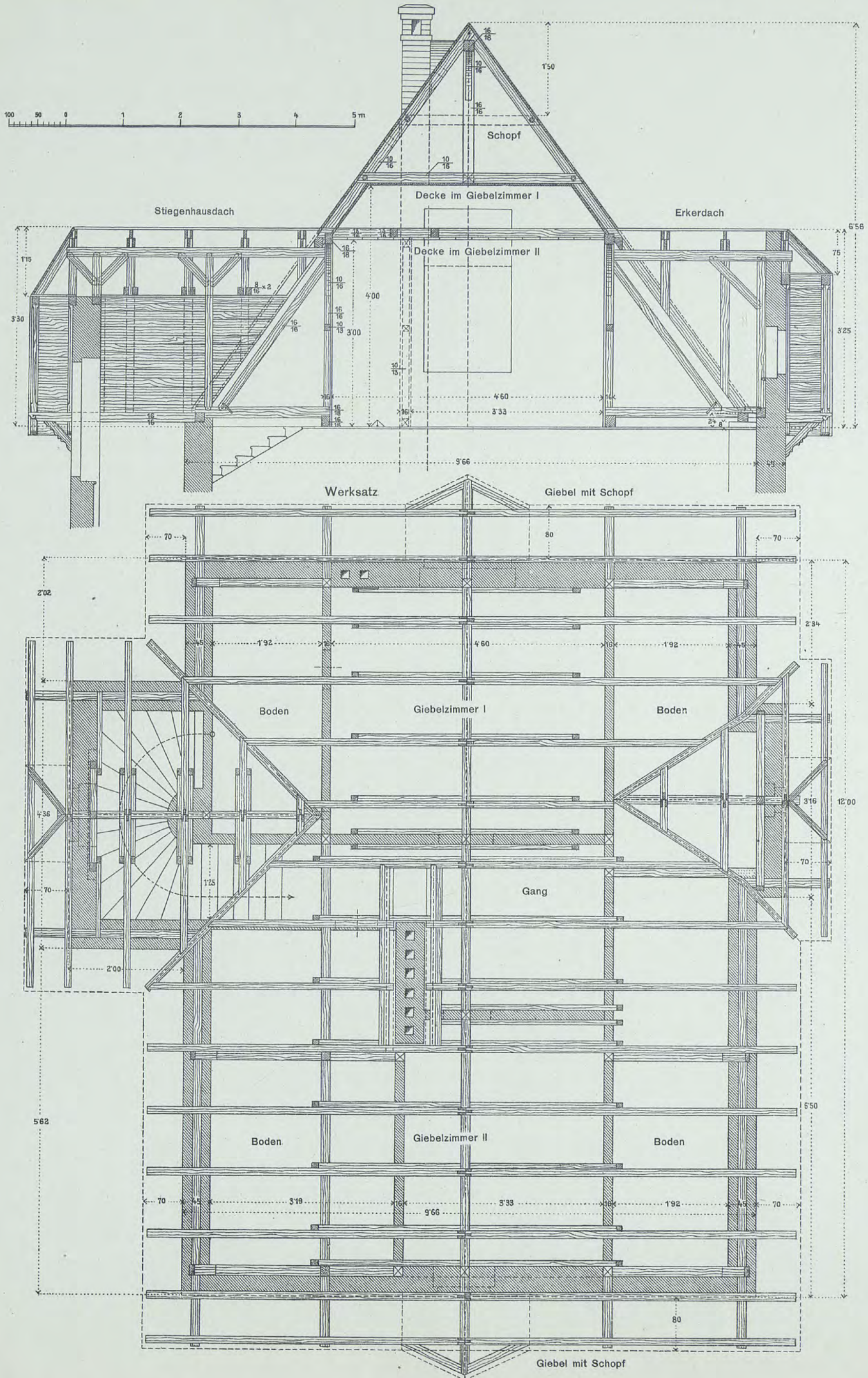
Mansardedetails



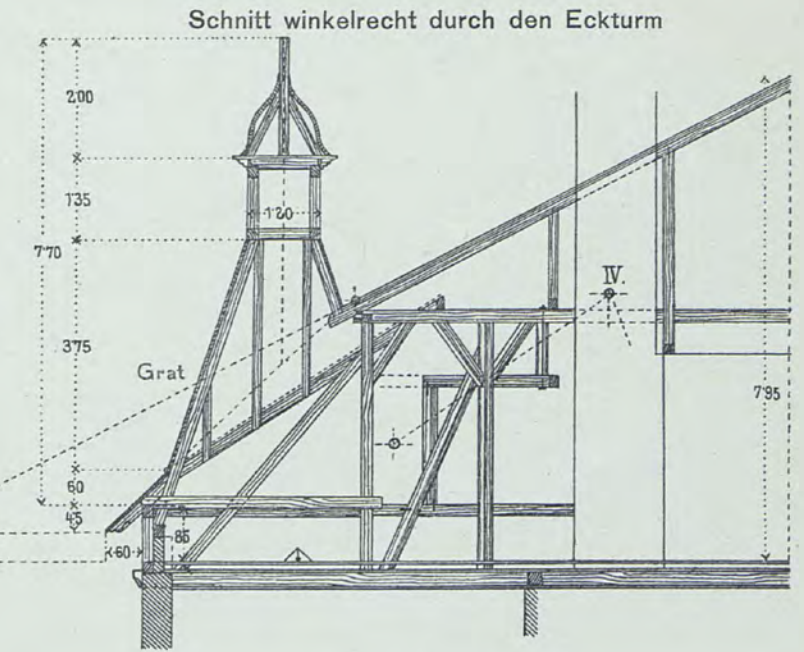
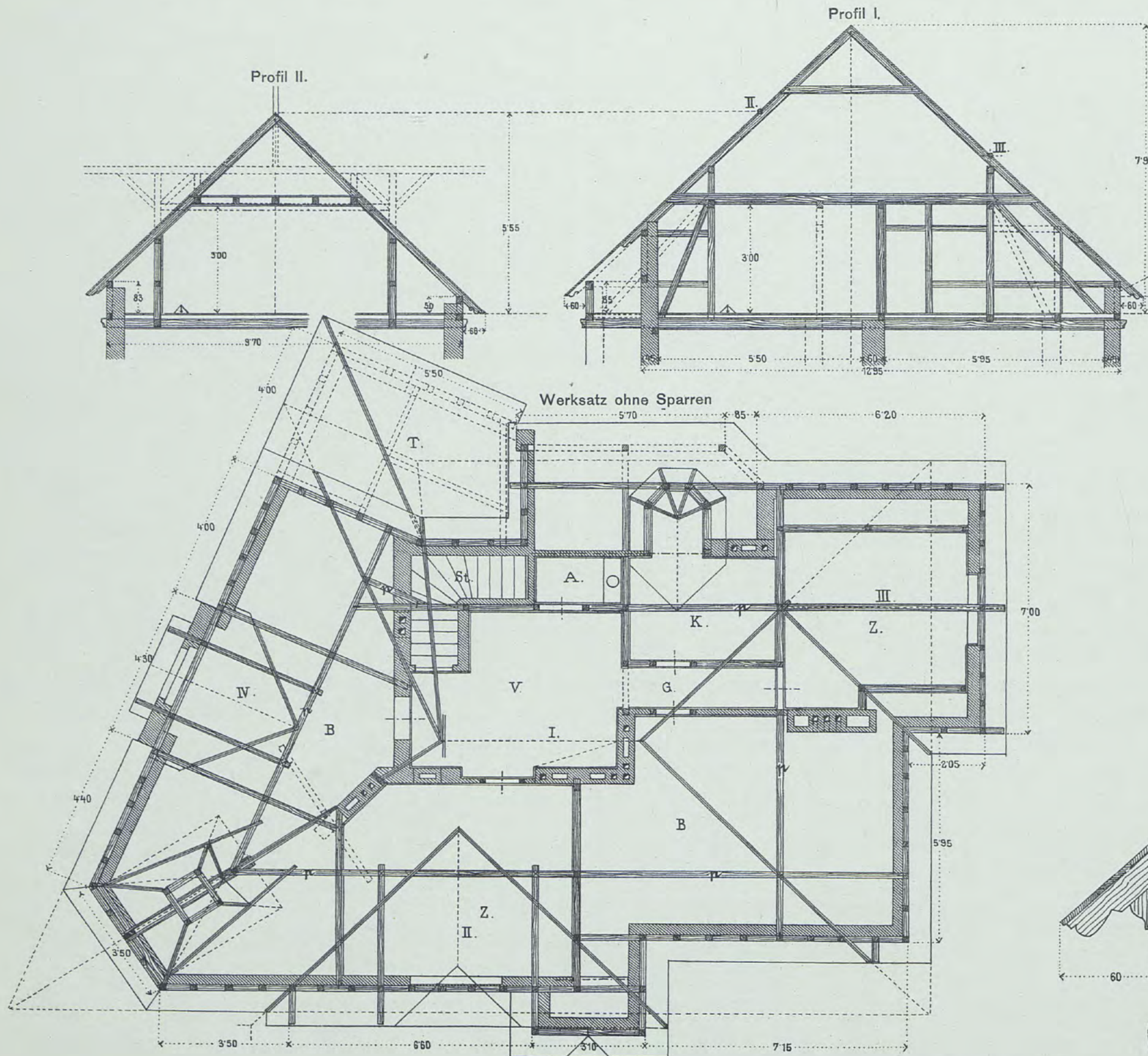
Gratprofil der Risalit-Mansarde



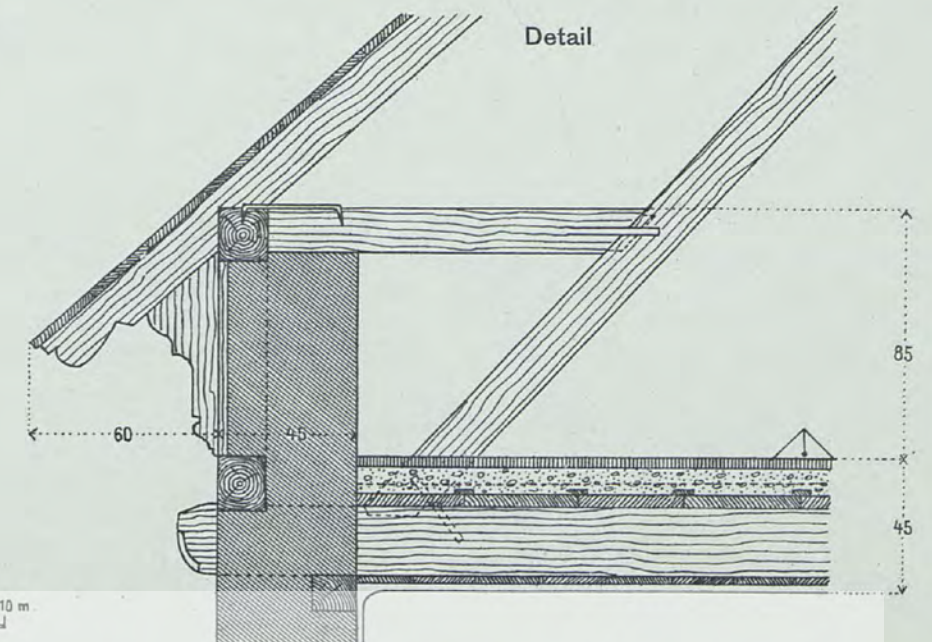
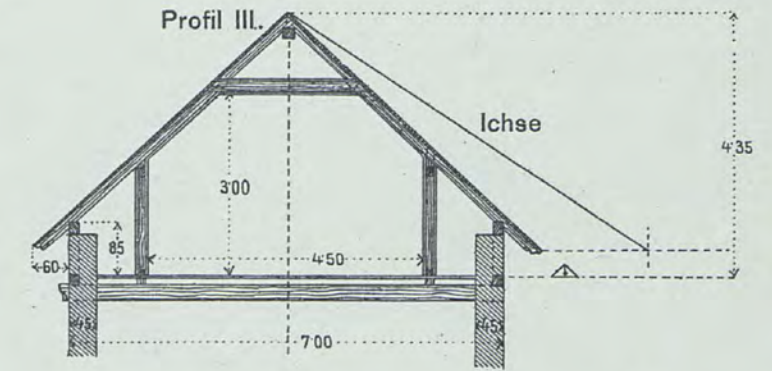
Querschnitt

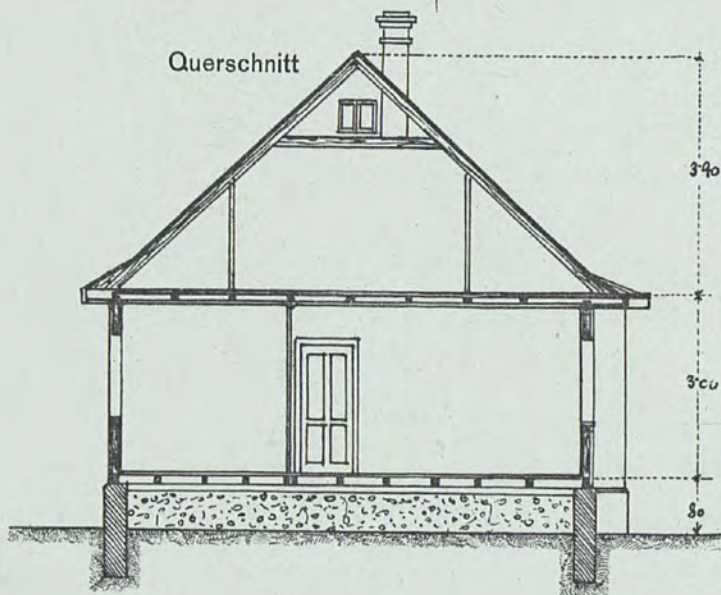
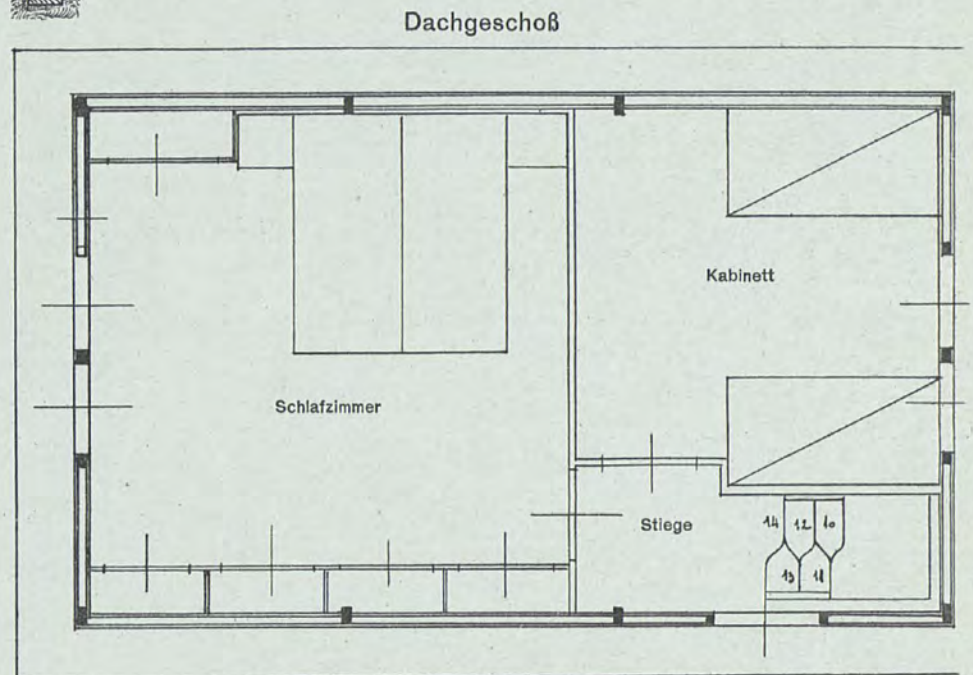
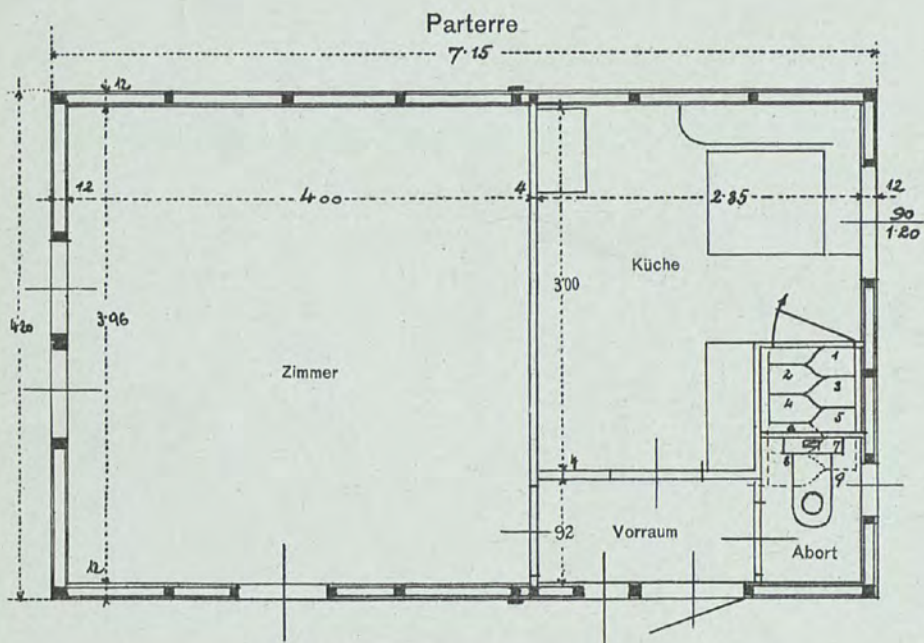
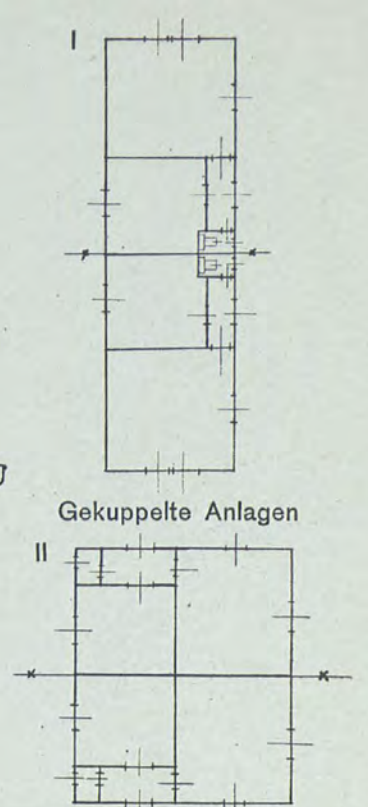
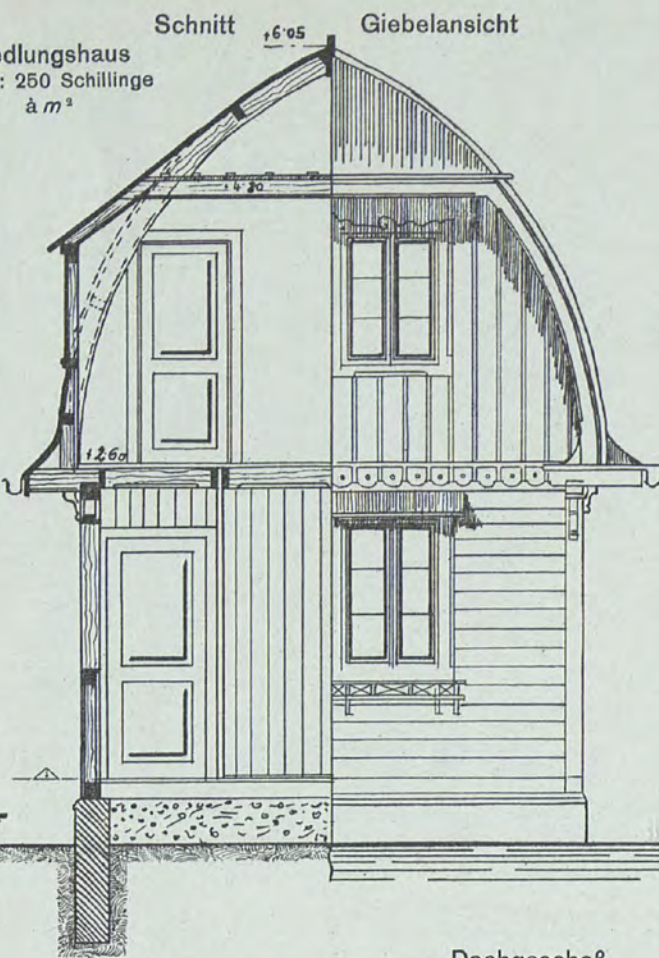
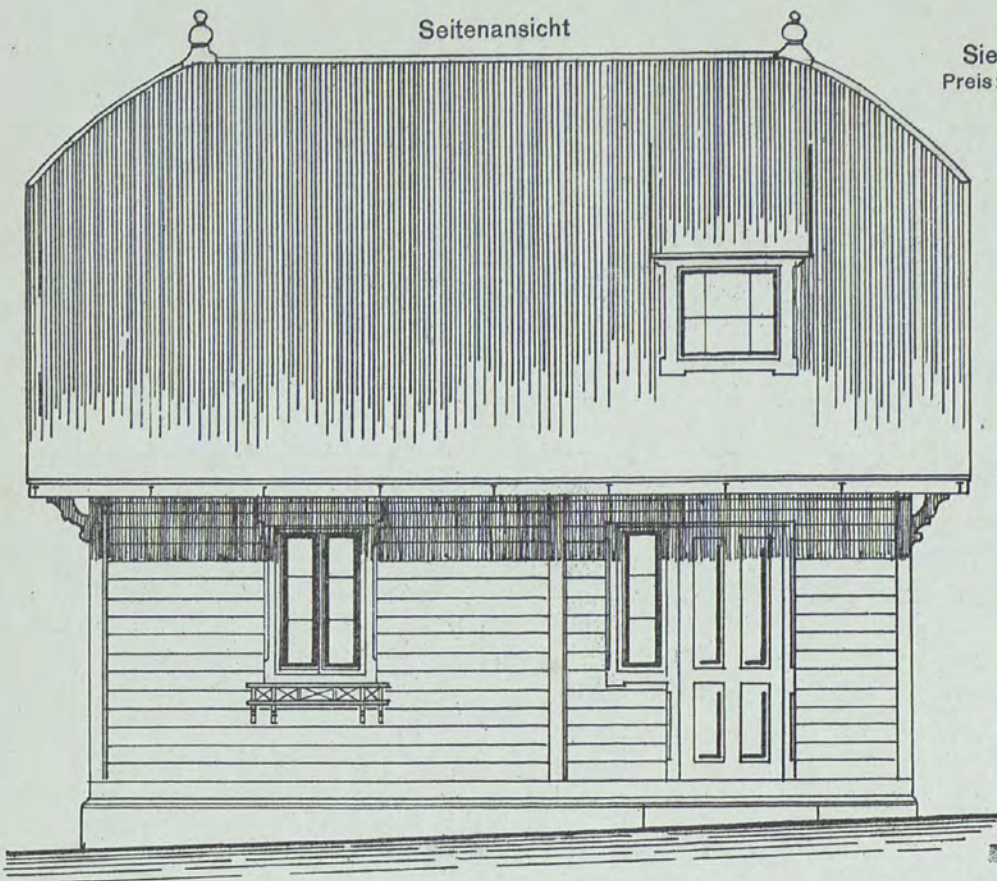


DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 46
WERKSATZ UND PROFIL FÜR EINE VILLA.

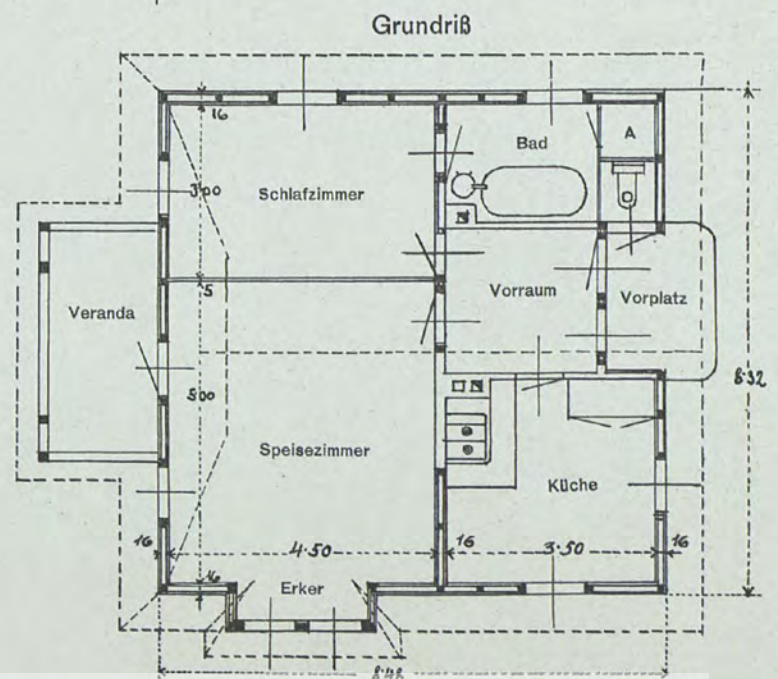
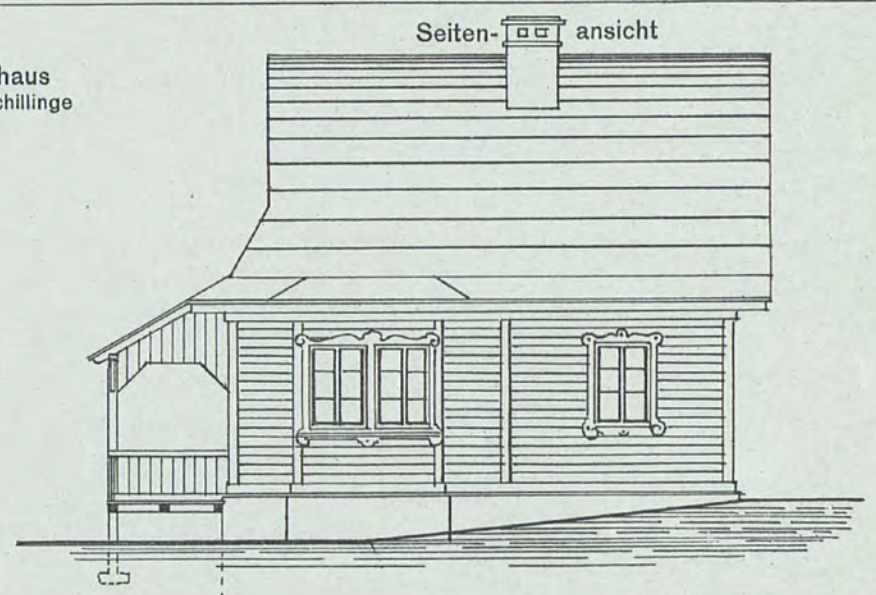


- Bezeichnungen:
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| T. = tiefer gelegener Anbau. | K. = Kammer. |
| A. = Abort. | G. = Gang. |
| St. = Bodenstiege. | Z. = Dachzimmer. |
| V. = Vorraum. | B. = Bodenraum. |
| | p. = Pfette. |





Siedlungshaus
 Preis: 280 Schillinge
 à m²



DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 48
 SIEDLUNGS- UND LANDHÄUSER MIT SYSTEM „IBA-ZENZ“

DER ZIMMERERMEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 49

SIEDLUNGS- UND LANDHÄUSER MIT SYSTEM „STEPHAN“

Entwurf: } Österr. Stephans-Dachgesellschaft,
Ausführung: } Wien XIII

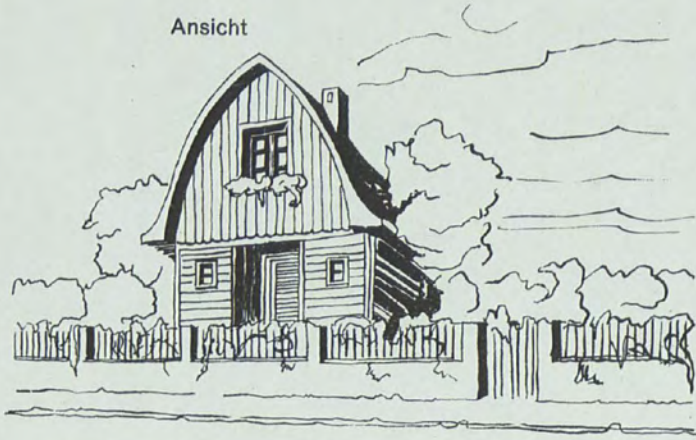
Professor und Stadtzimmermeister
A. BAUDOUIN, Wien

6000 bis 7000 Schillinge

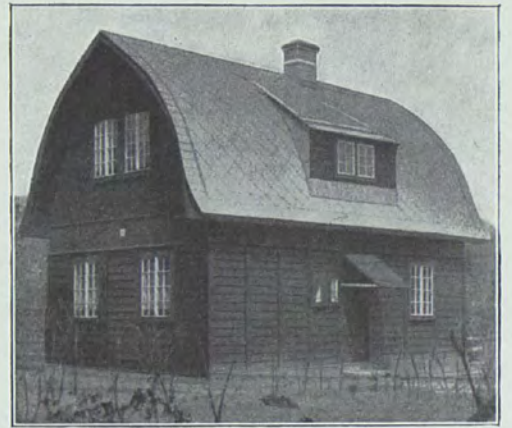
Schaubild



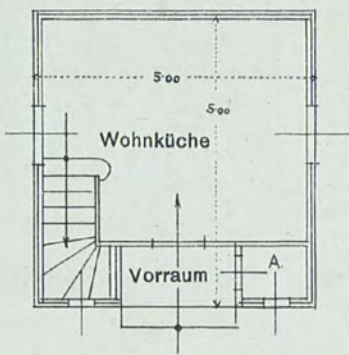
Ansicht



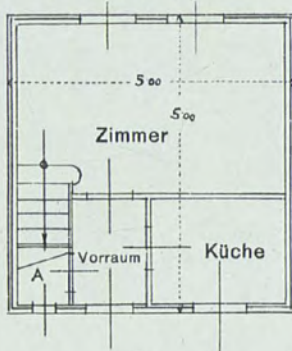
Schaubild



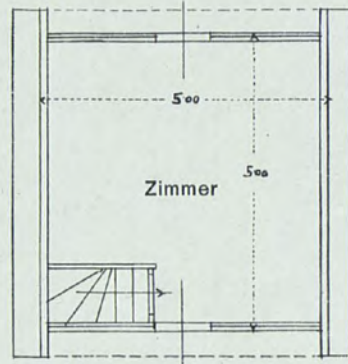
Ebenererd



Ebenererd Alternativ

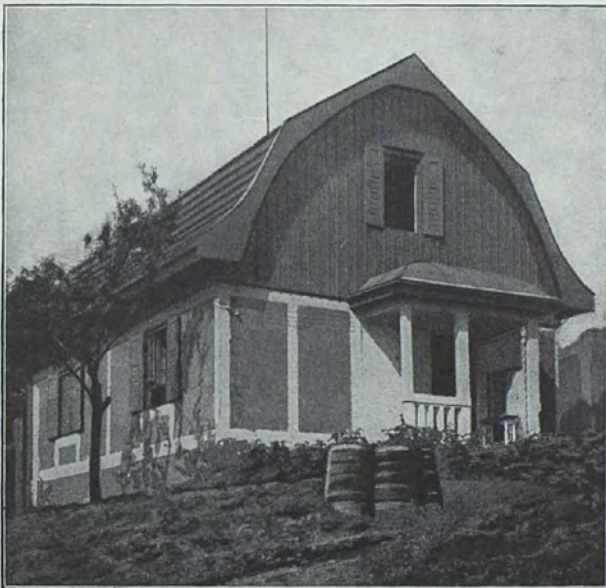


Dachgeschoß

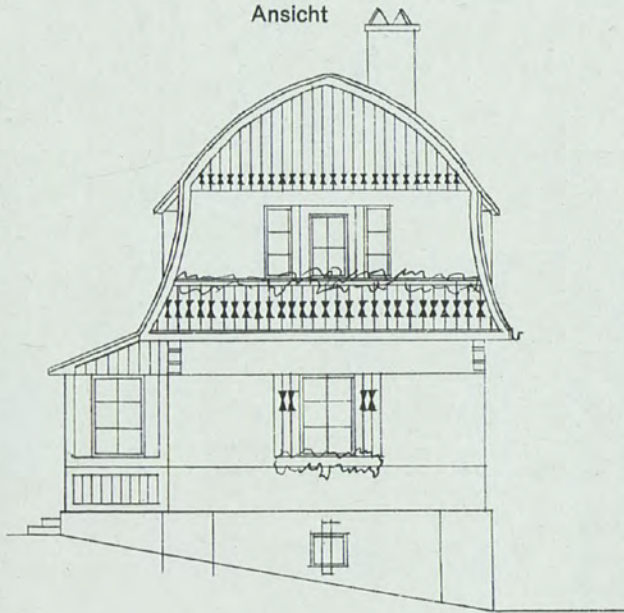


12.000 bis 14.000 Schillinge

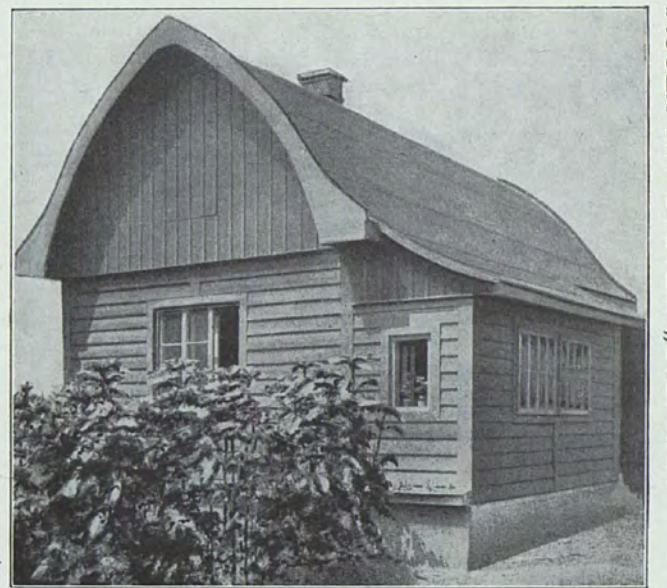
Schaubild



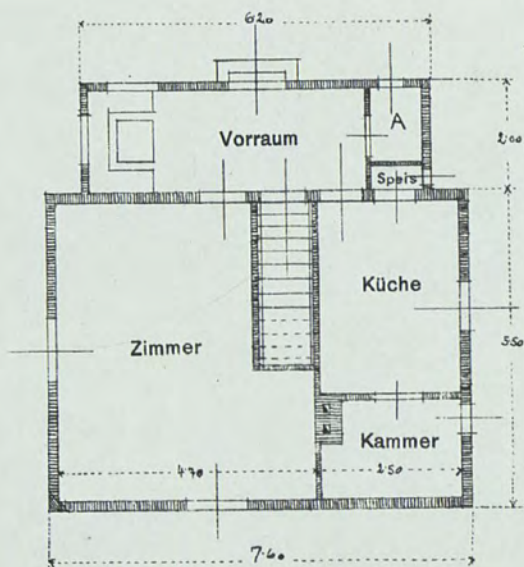
Ansicht



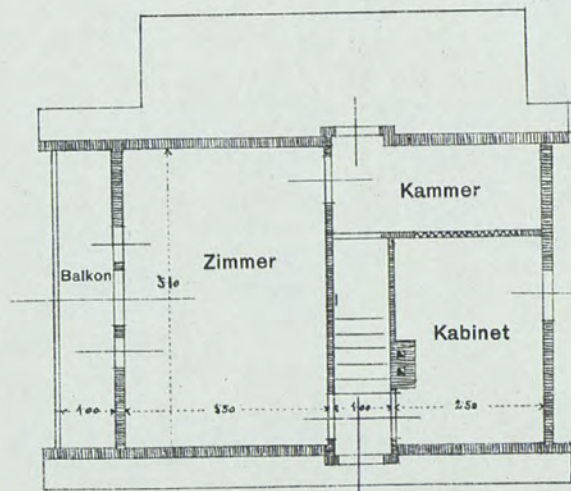
Schaubild



Ebenererd

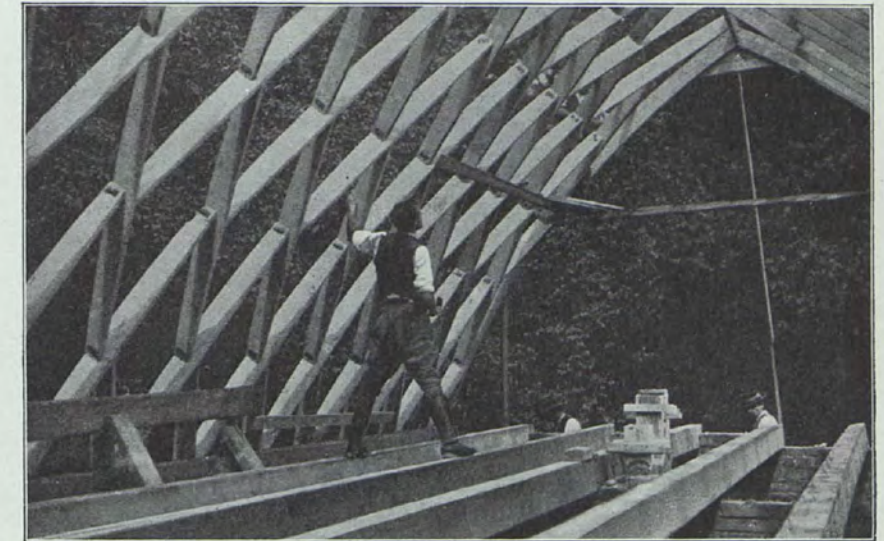
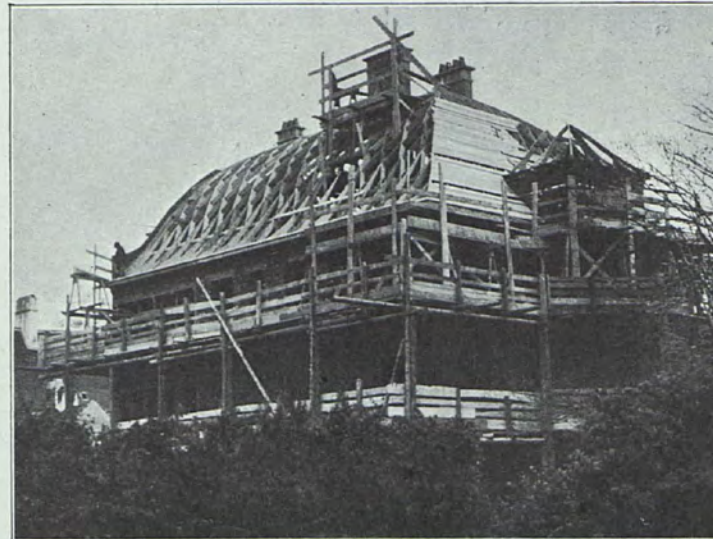
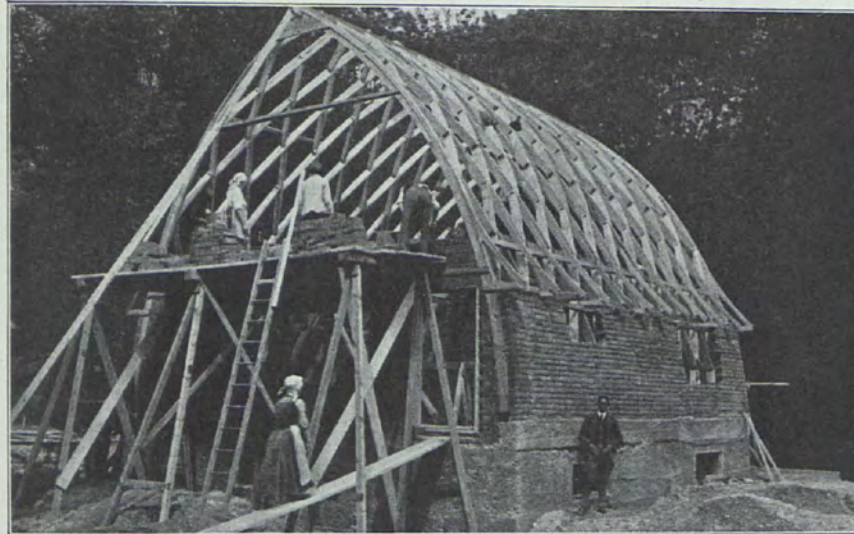


Dachgeschoß

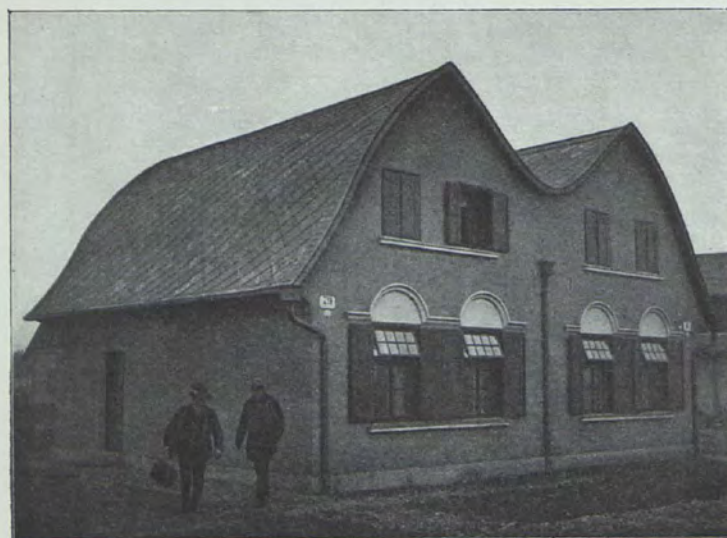


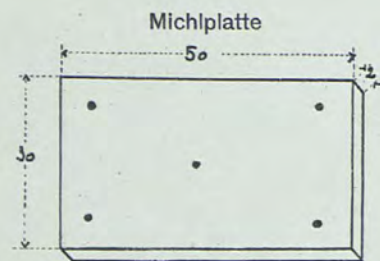
DER ZIMMERERMEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 49
SIEDLUNGS- UND LANDHÄUSER MIT SYSTEM „STEPHAN“

Schaubilder



Schaubilder



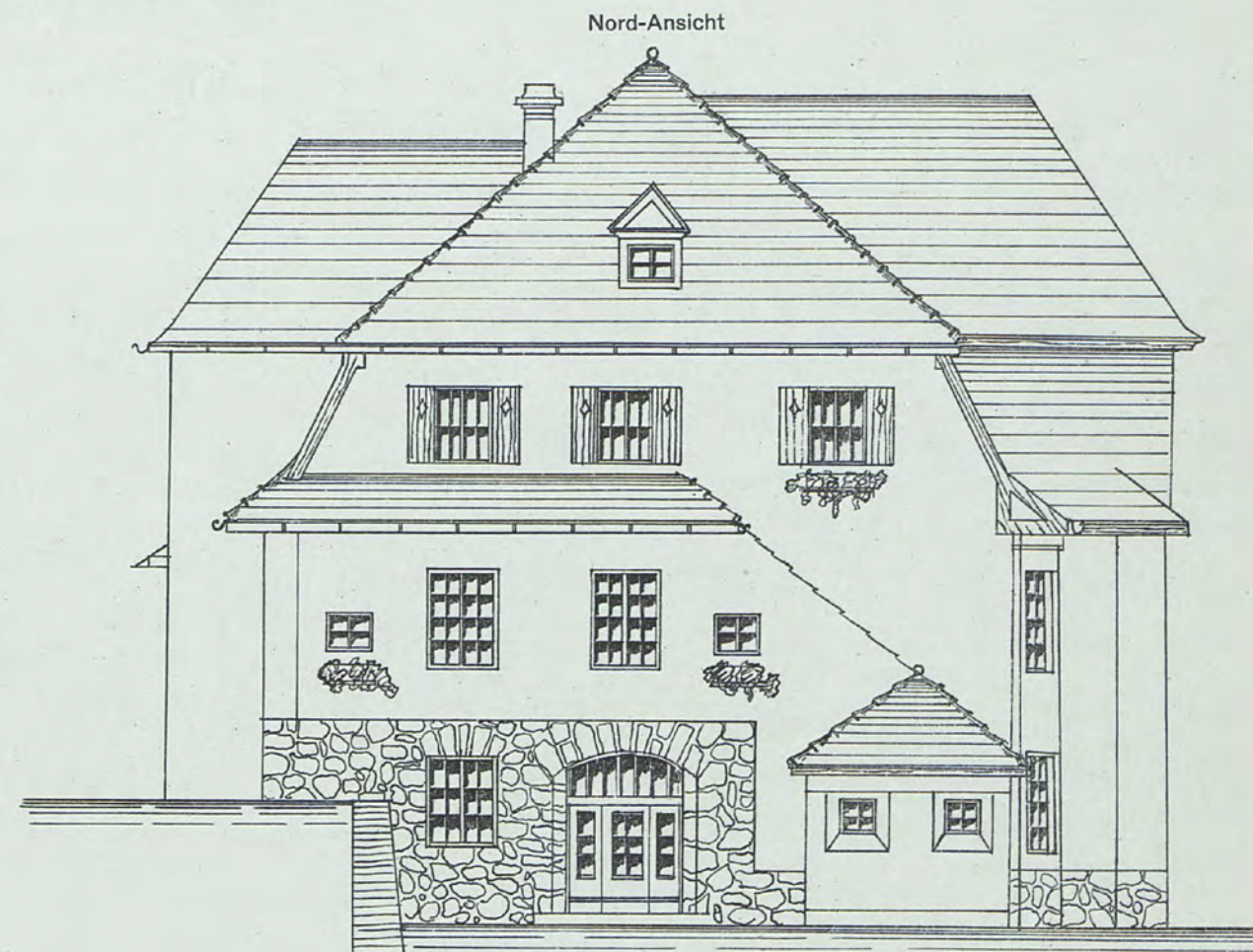
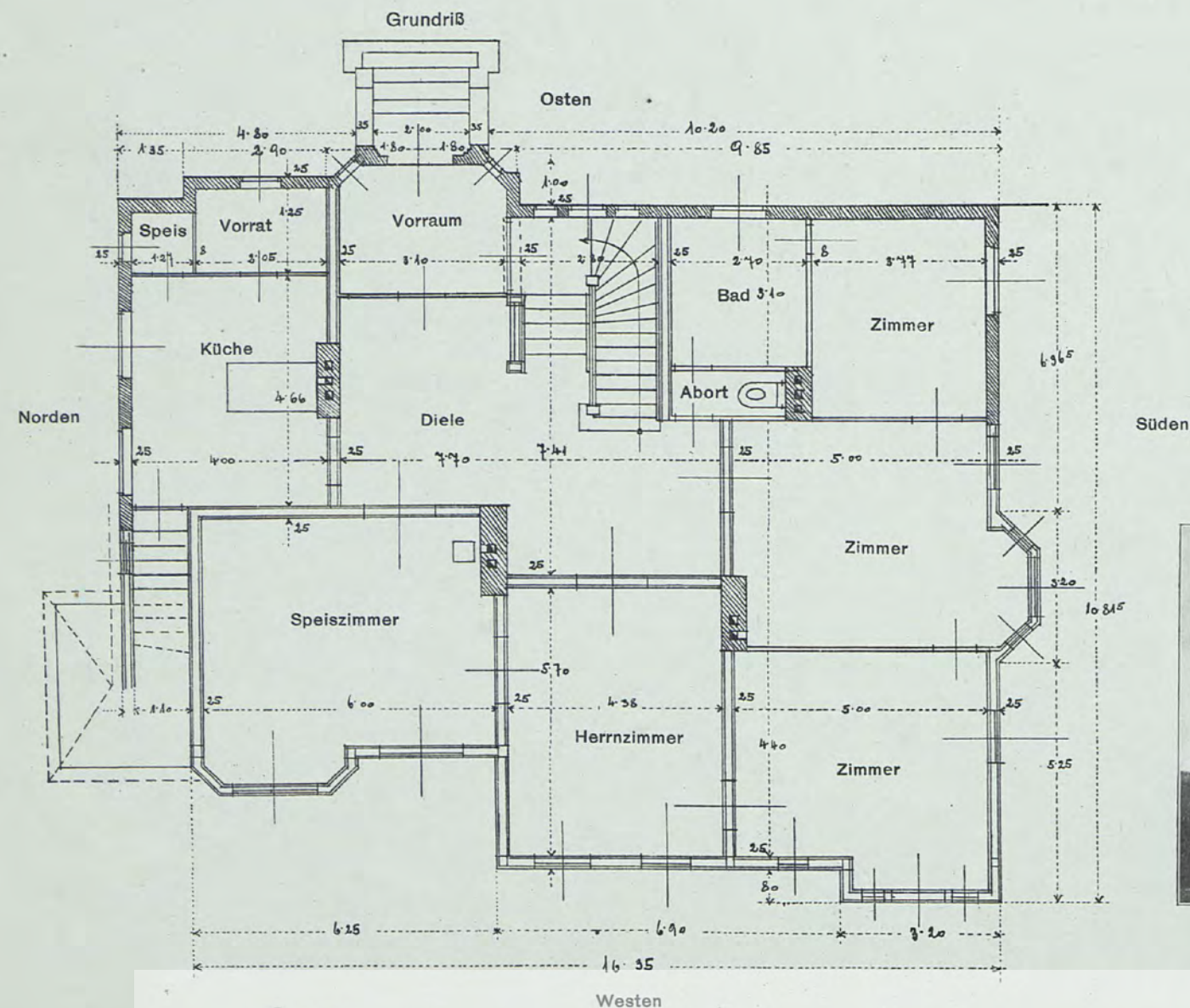


Die Michlplatten-Bauweise besteht aus innen und außen rau verschalten oder verlatteten Riegelwänden auf lärchenen Schwellen und innerer sowie äußerer Verkleidung mit „Michlplatten“.

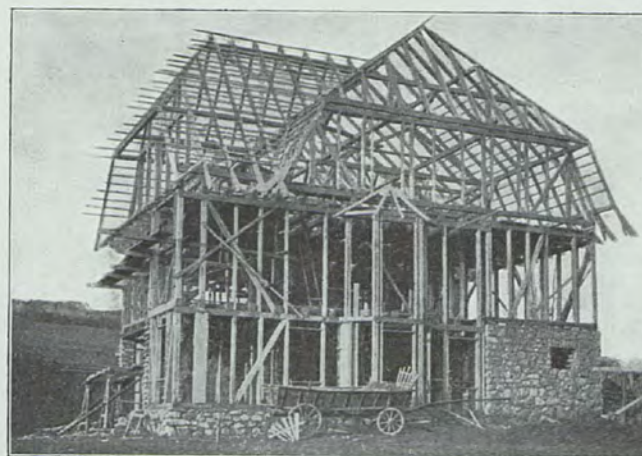
Dieselben bestehen aus imprägniertem Holzstoff 30 auf 50 cm groß, 2 cm stark, entsprechen den höchsten Ansprüchen an Wärmehaltung, sind feuersicher, wasserunempfindlich, leicht zu bearbeiten und besitzen ein geringes Eigengewicht. Die Platten wiegen

per Quadratmeter 7.5 bis 8 kg; im verputzten Zustand wiegt ein Quadratmeter 14 kg. Der Verputz findet in den Rillen der Platte seinen Halt.

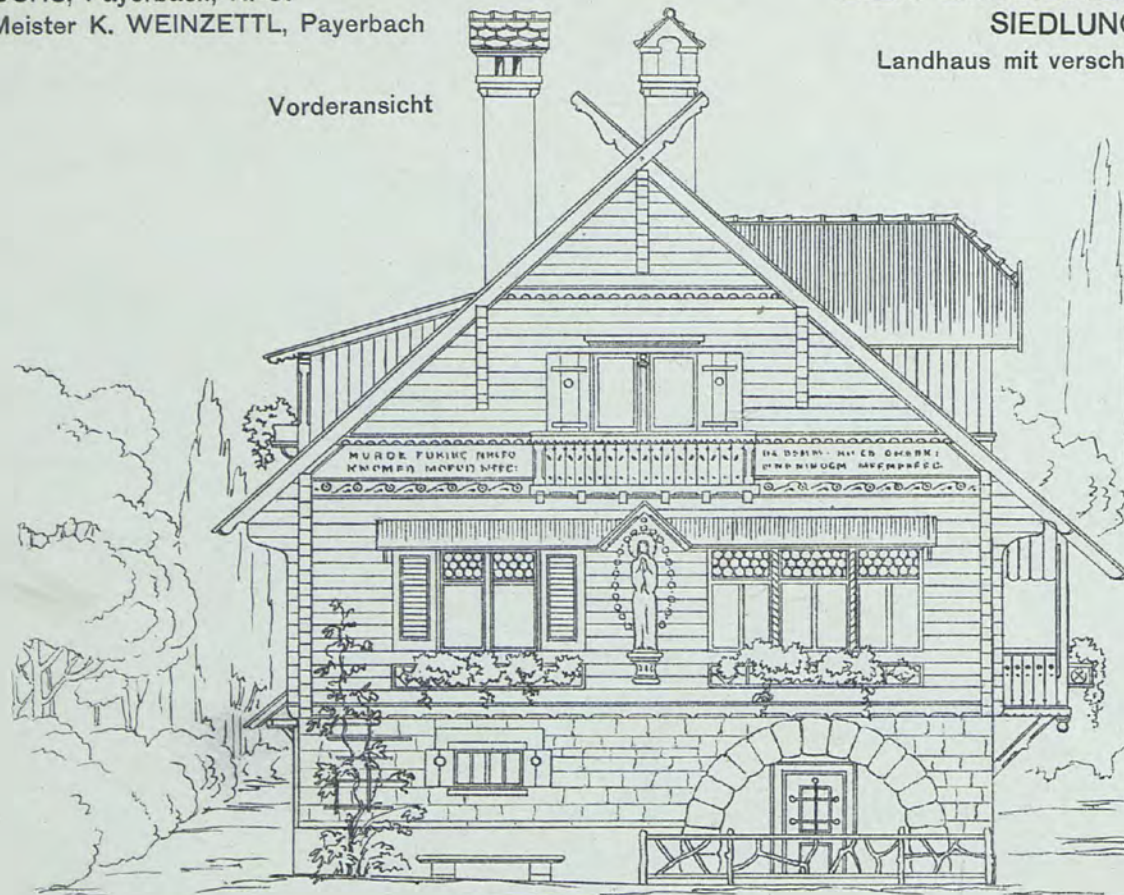
Die Platten werden in viererlei Typen hergestellt und je nach Bedarf verwendet.



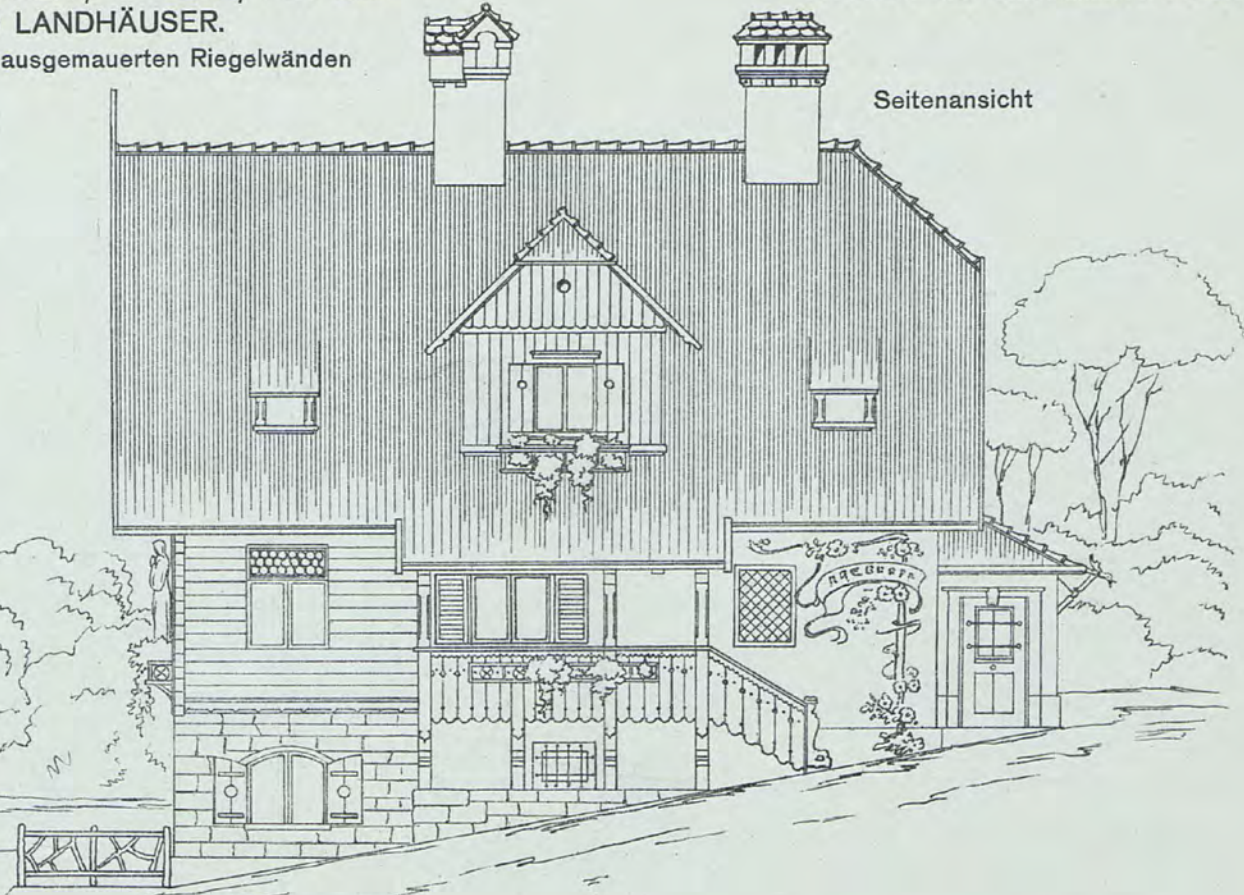
Schaubilder



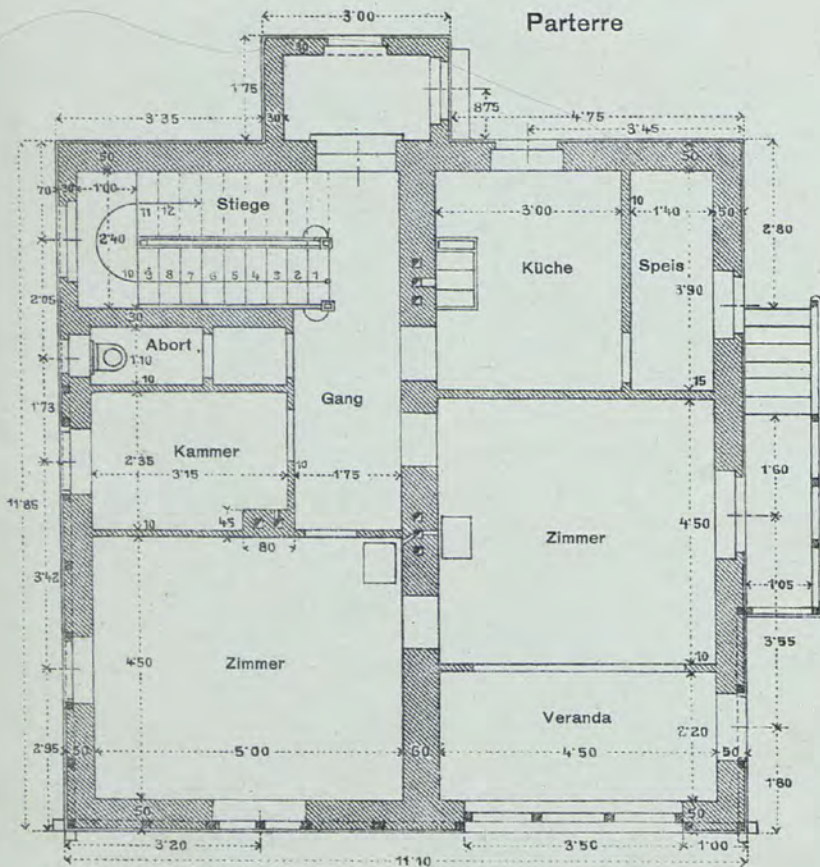
Vorderansicht



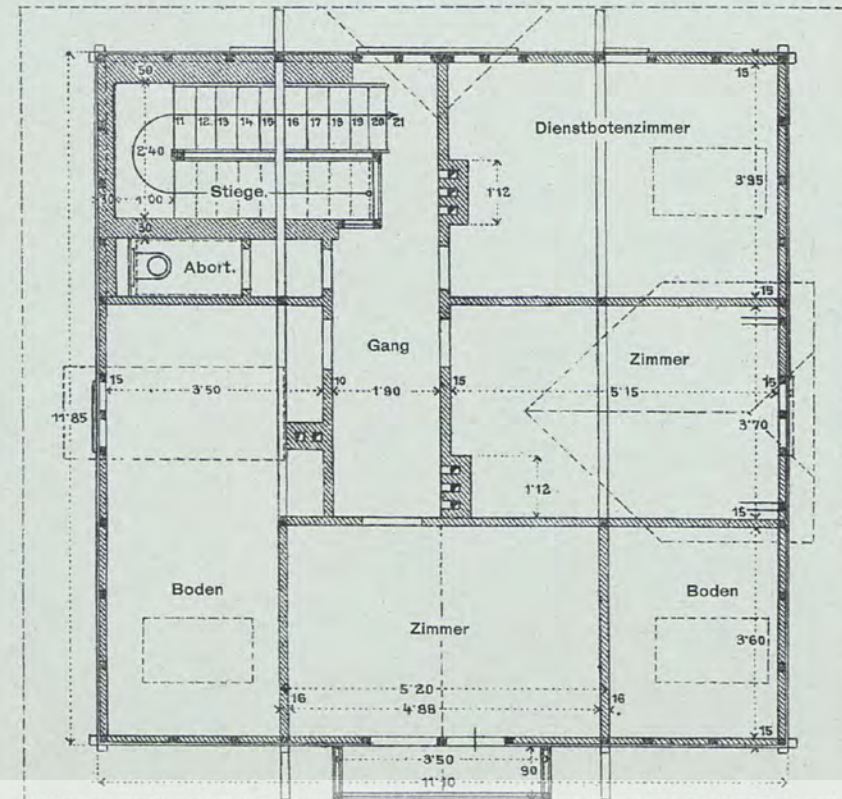
Seitenansicht



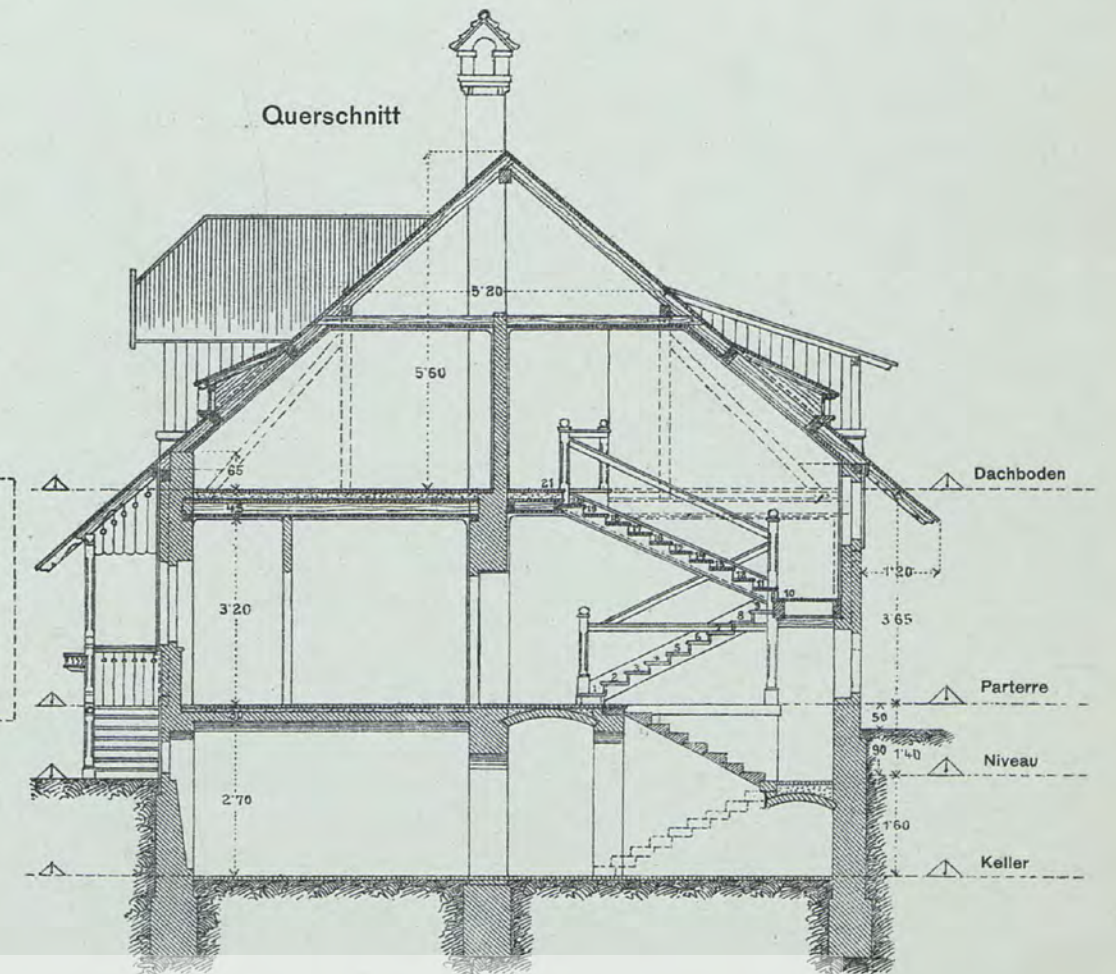
Parterre

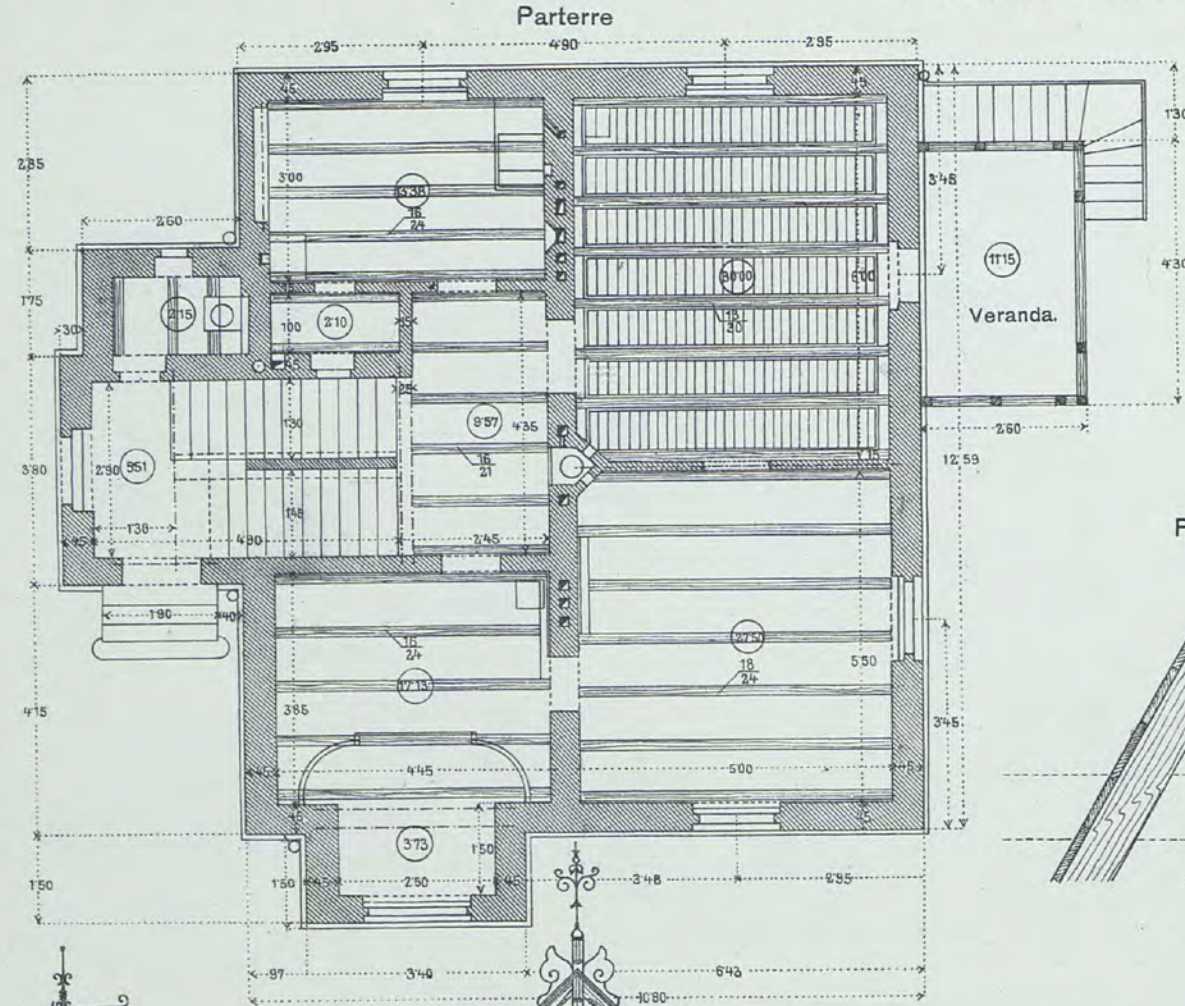


Dachboden

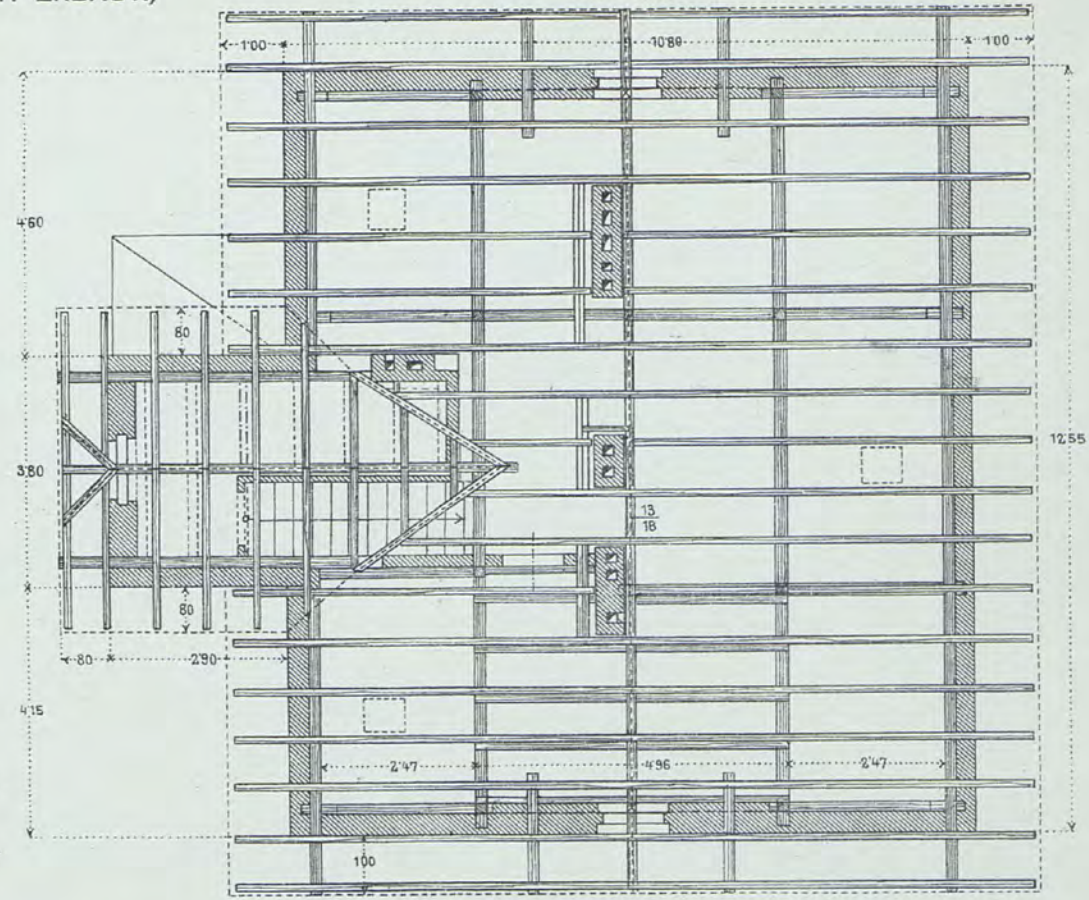
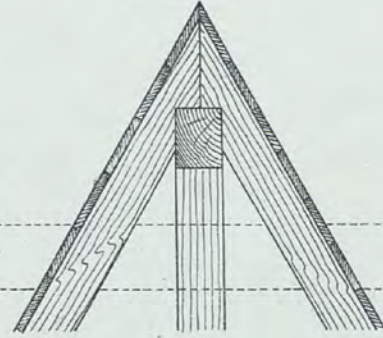


Querschnitt

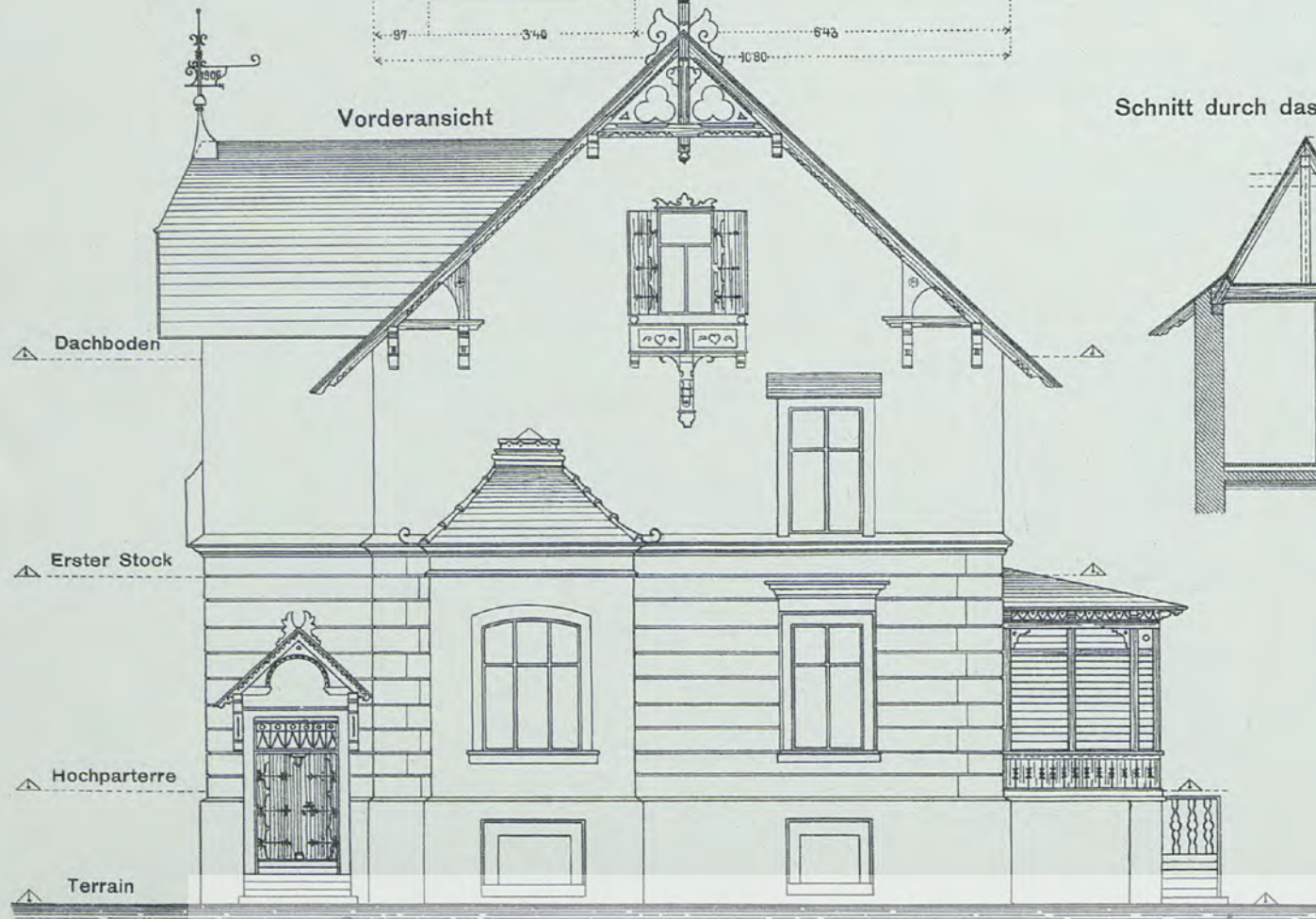




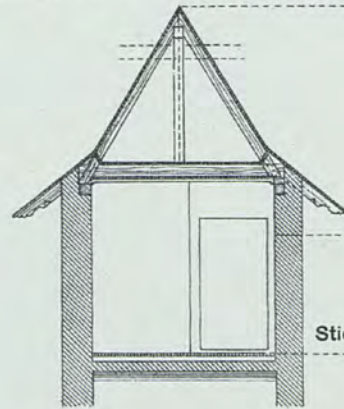
Firstdetail



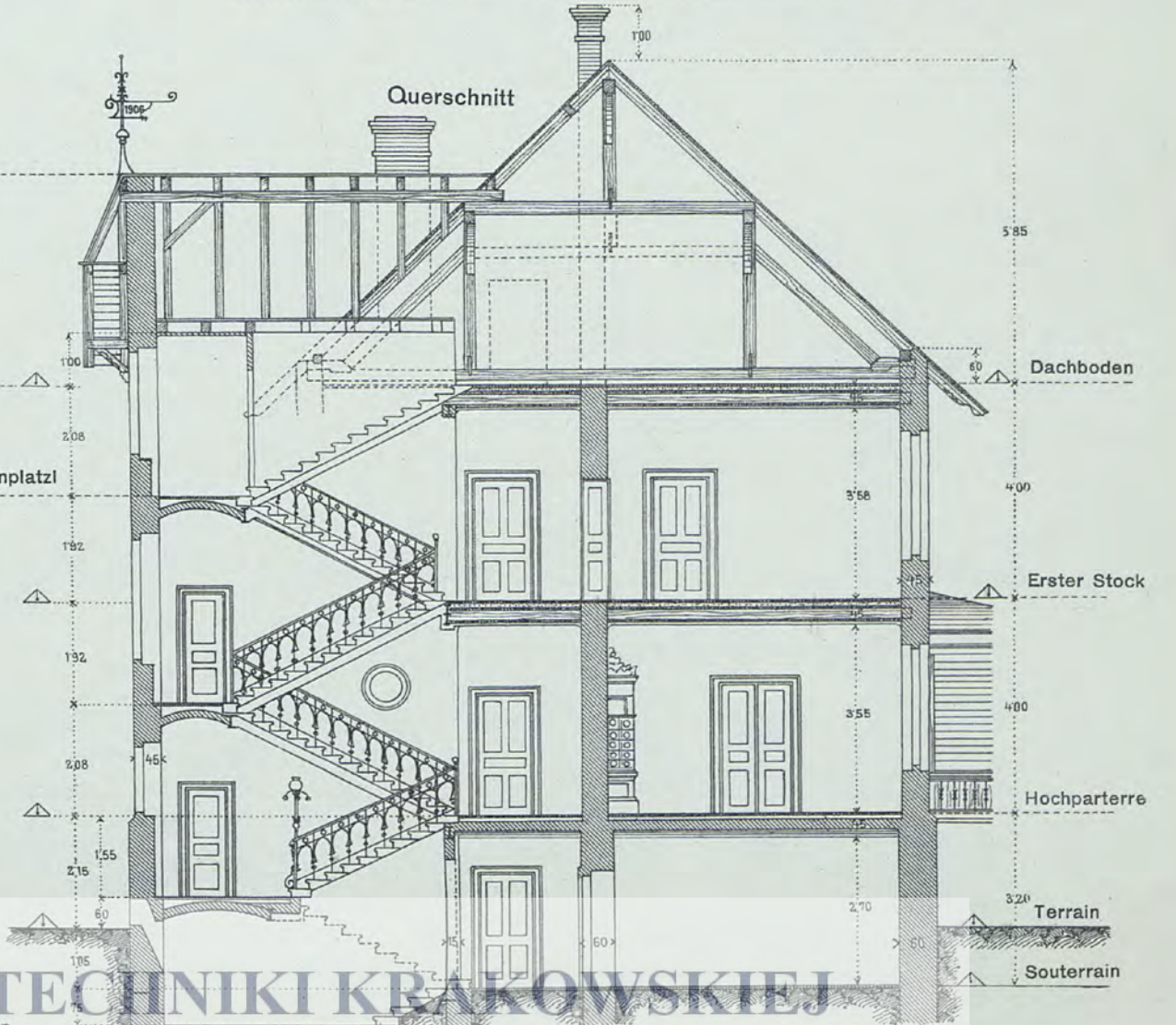
Vorderansicht



Schnitt durch das Stiegenhaus



Querschnitt

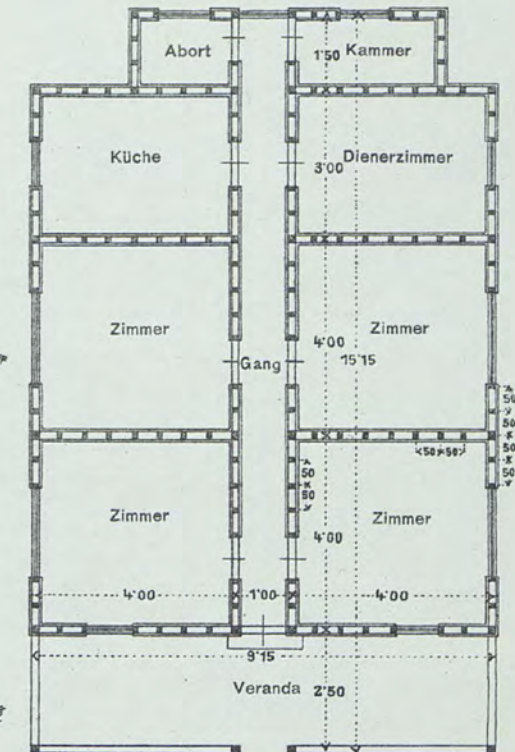


Grundriß 1 für eine Spitalbaracke

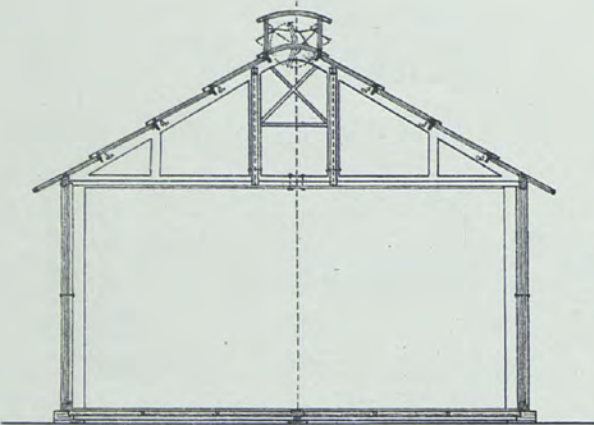


2. Zerlegbares Wohnhaus mit Asbestverkleidung für Südafrika

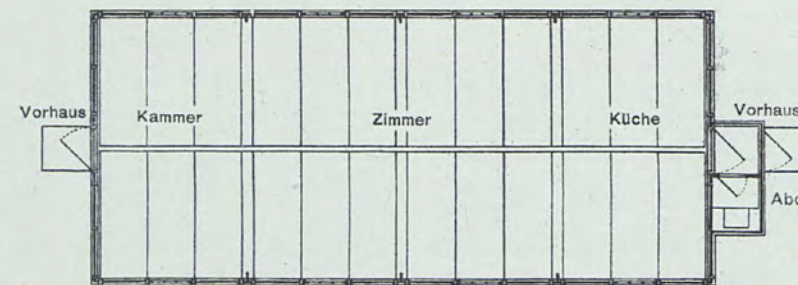
Grundriß 2



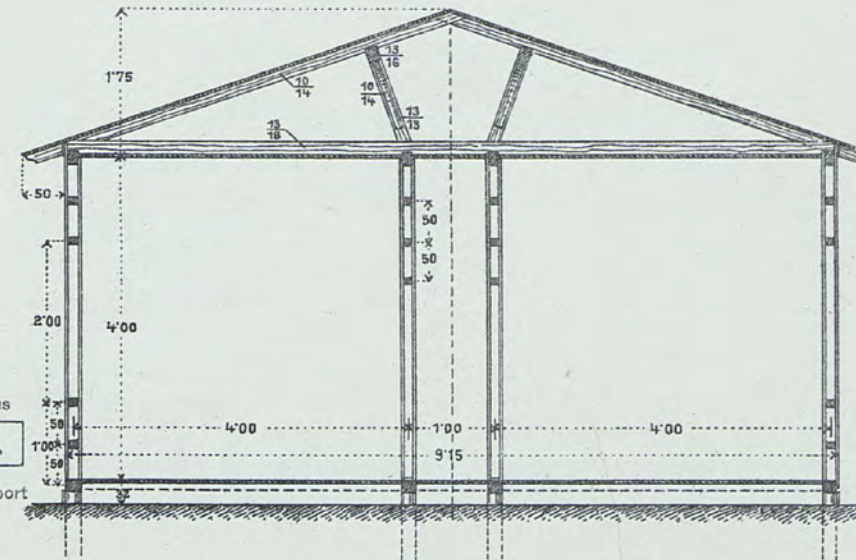
Profil 1



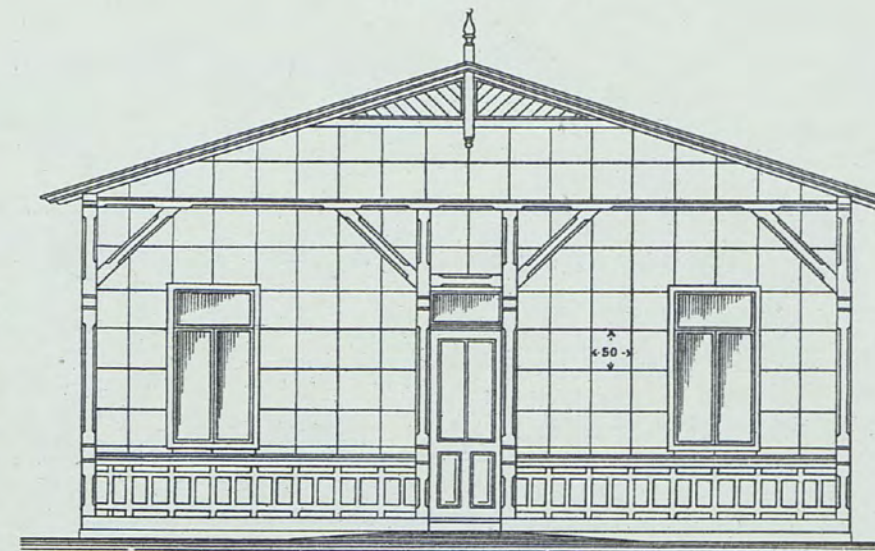
Grundriß für ein Wohnhaus. 1a



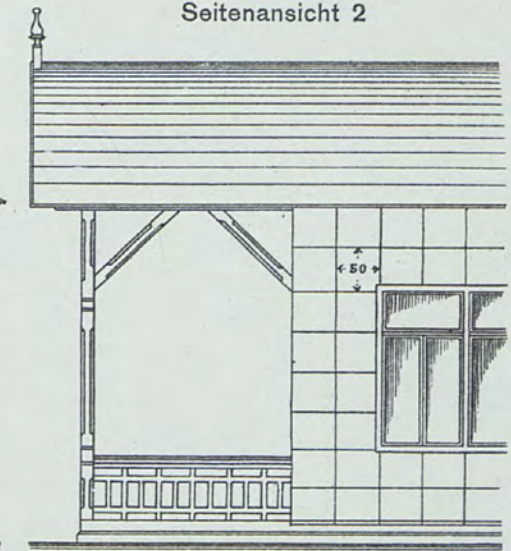
Profil 2



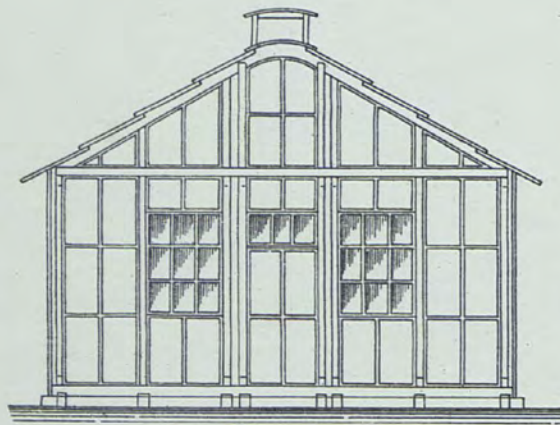
Giebelansicht 2



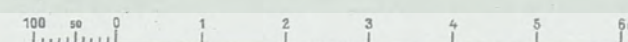
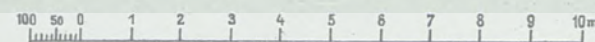
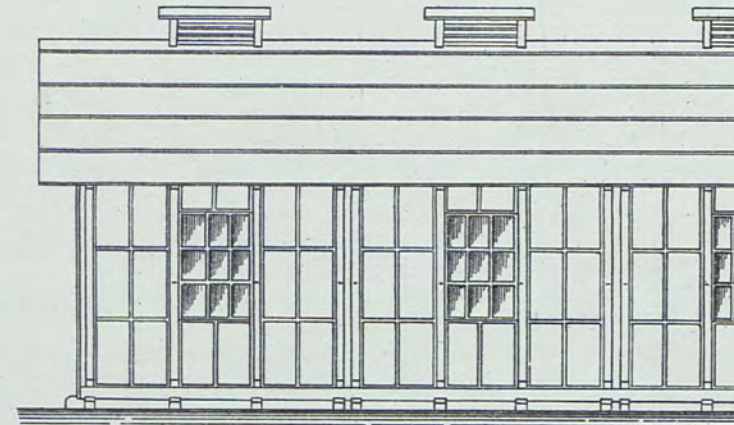
Seitenansicht 2



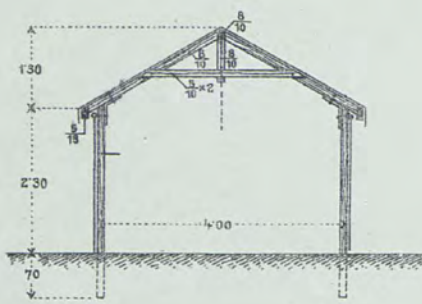
Giebelansicht 1



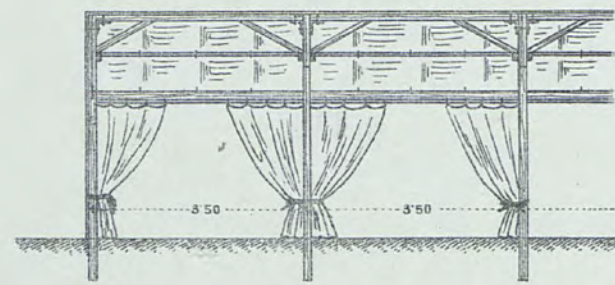
Seitenansicht 1



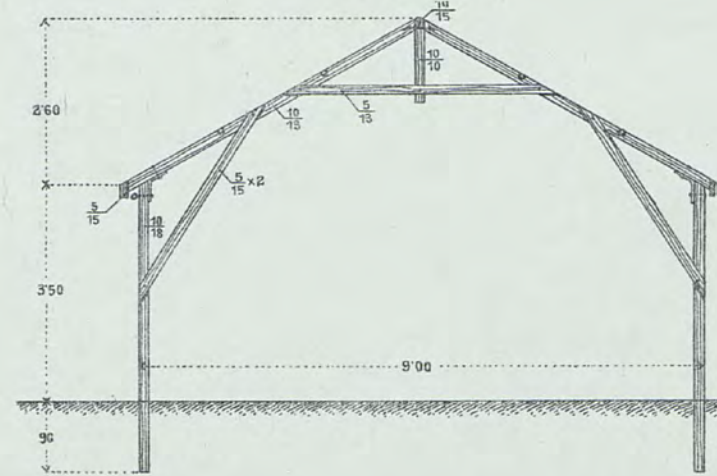
Profil 1



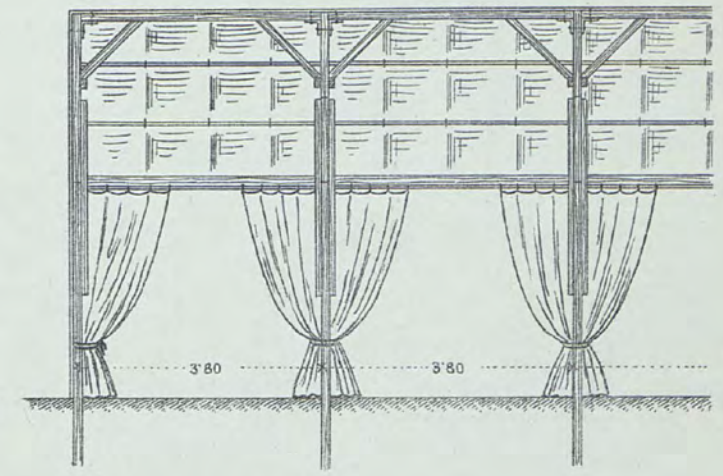
Längenschnitt 1



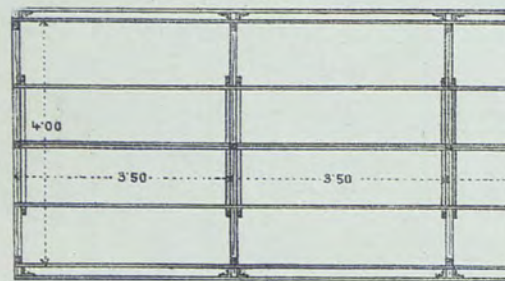
Profil 3



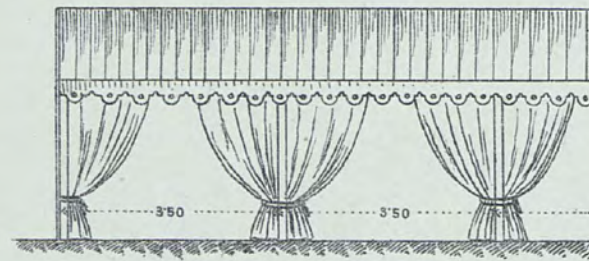
Längenschnitt 3



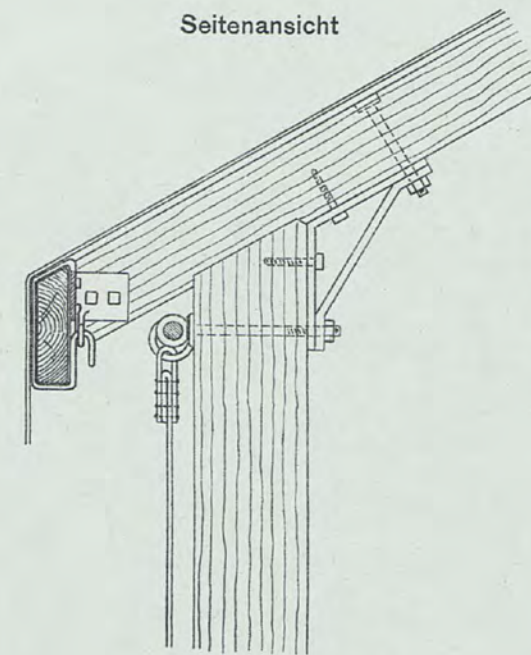
Werksatz 1



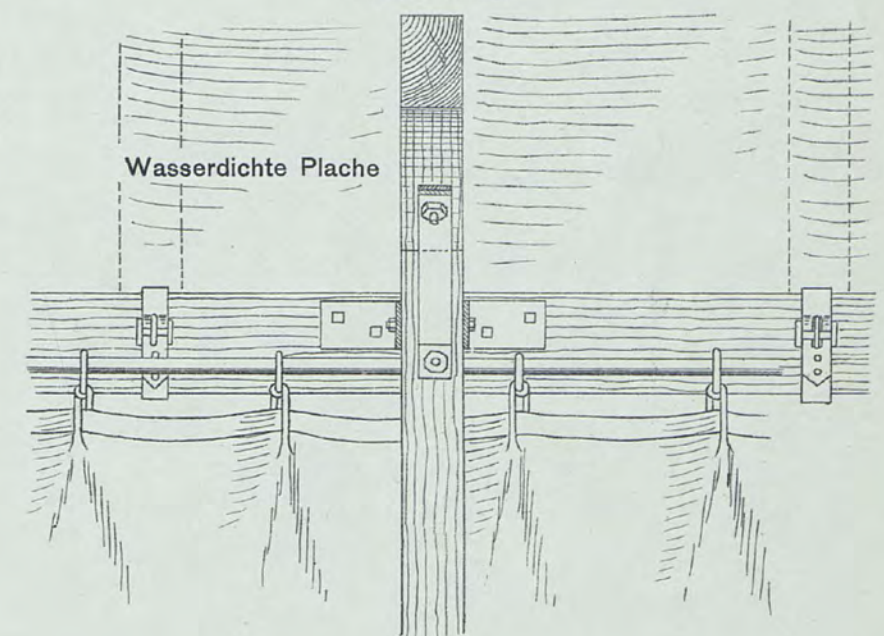
Ansicht 1



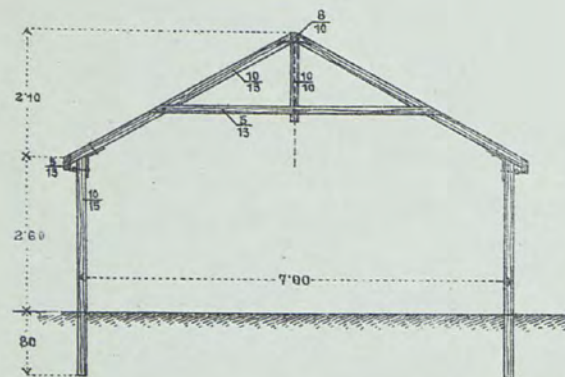
Saumdetail



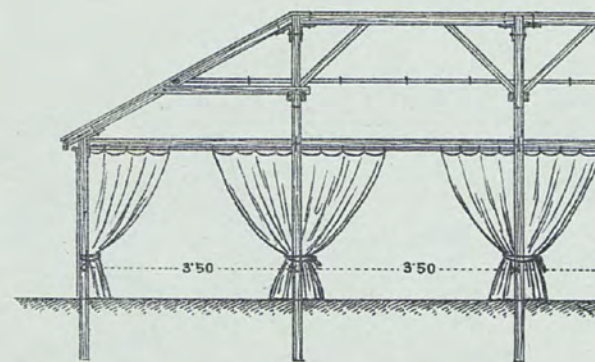
Vorderansicht



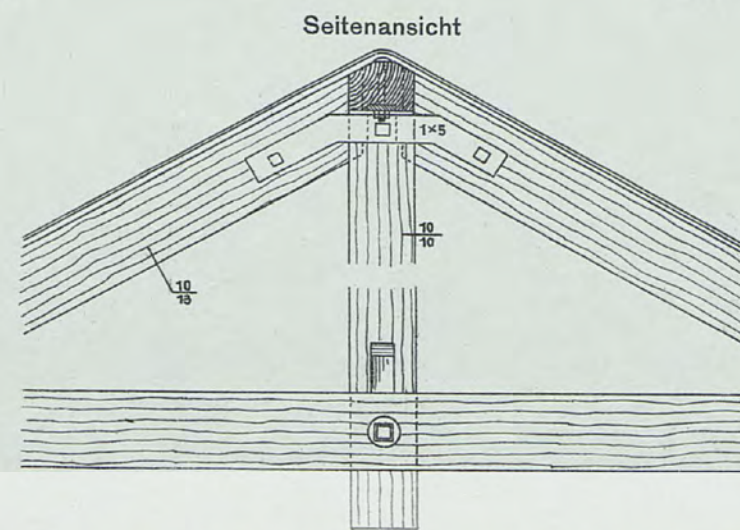
Profil 2



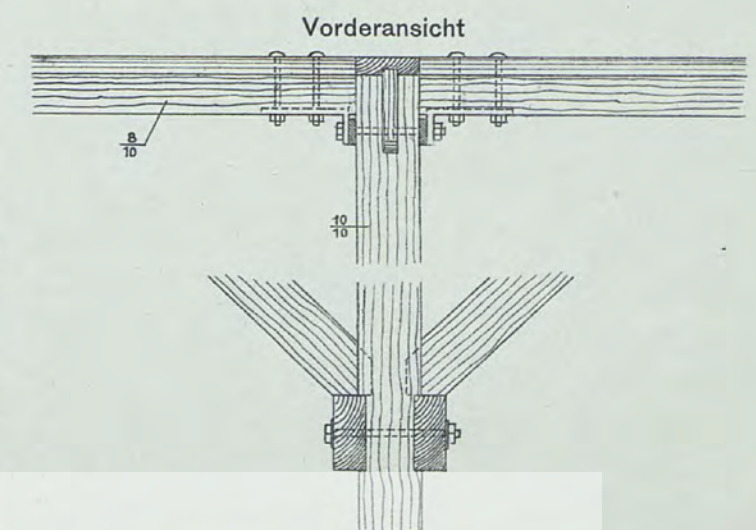
Längenschnitt 2



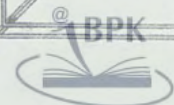
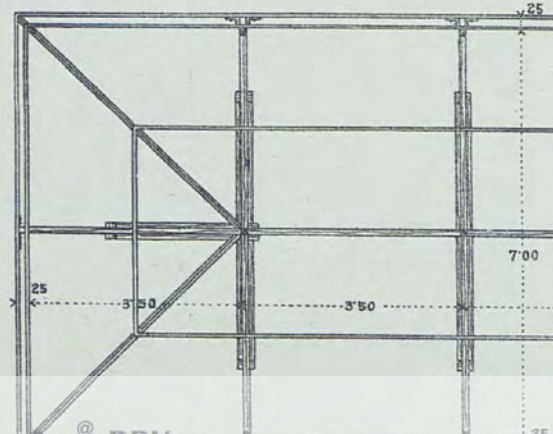
Seitenansicht

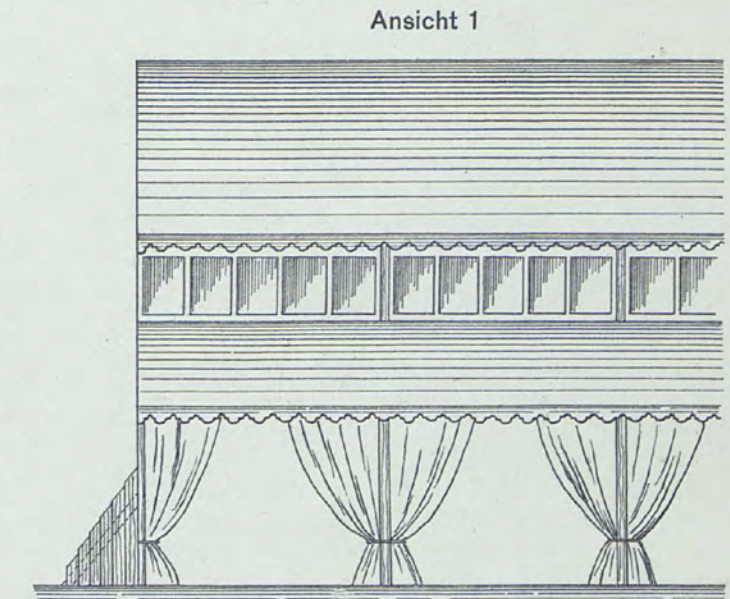
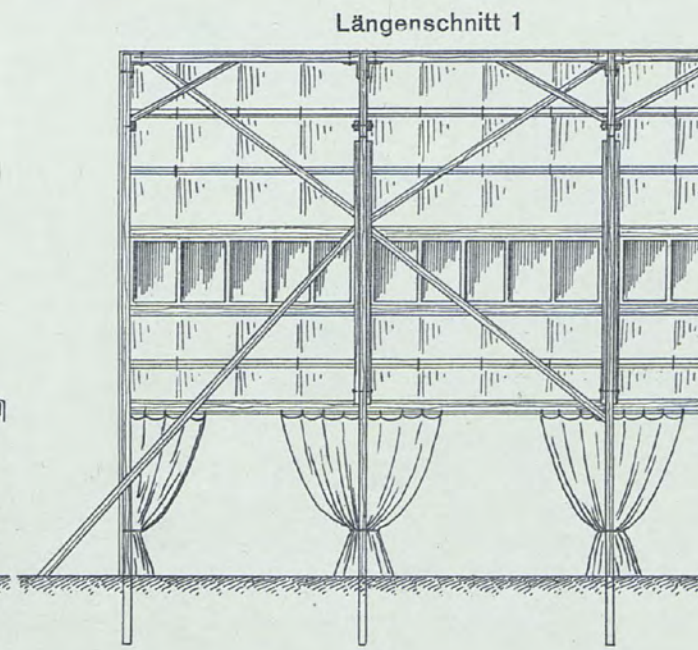
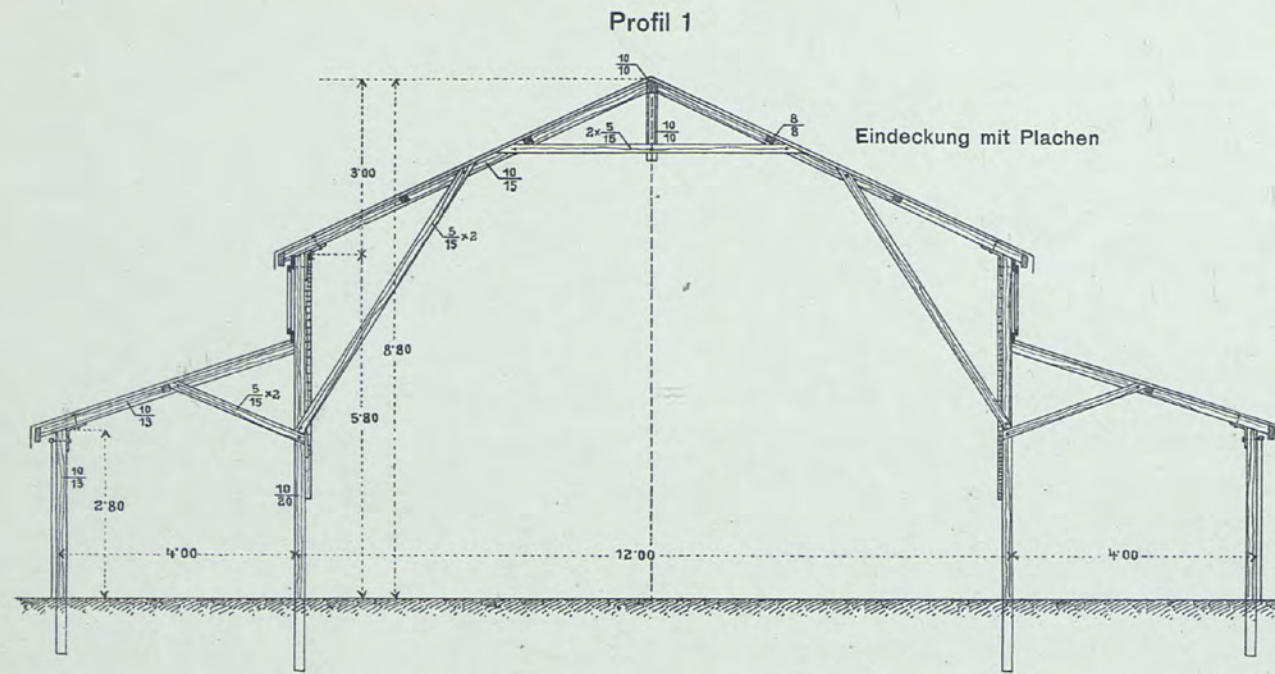


Firstdetail

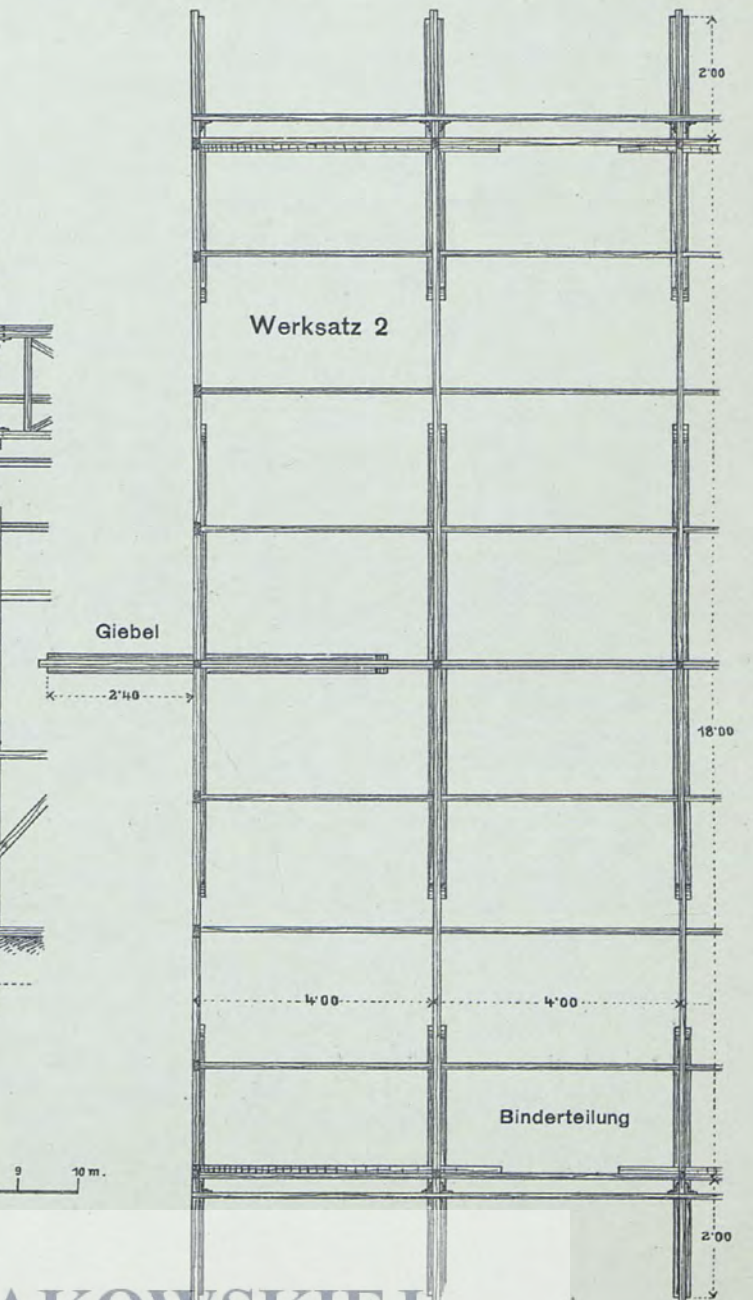
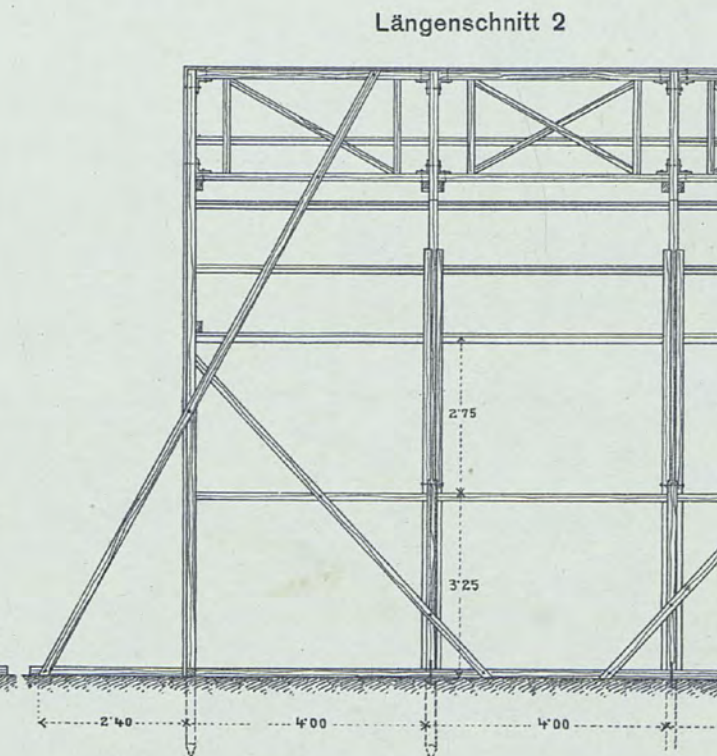
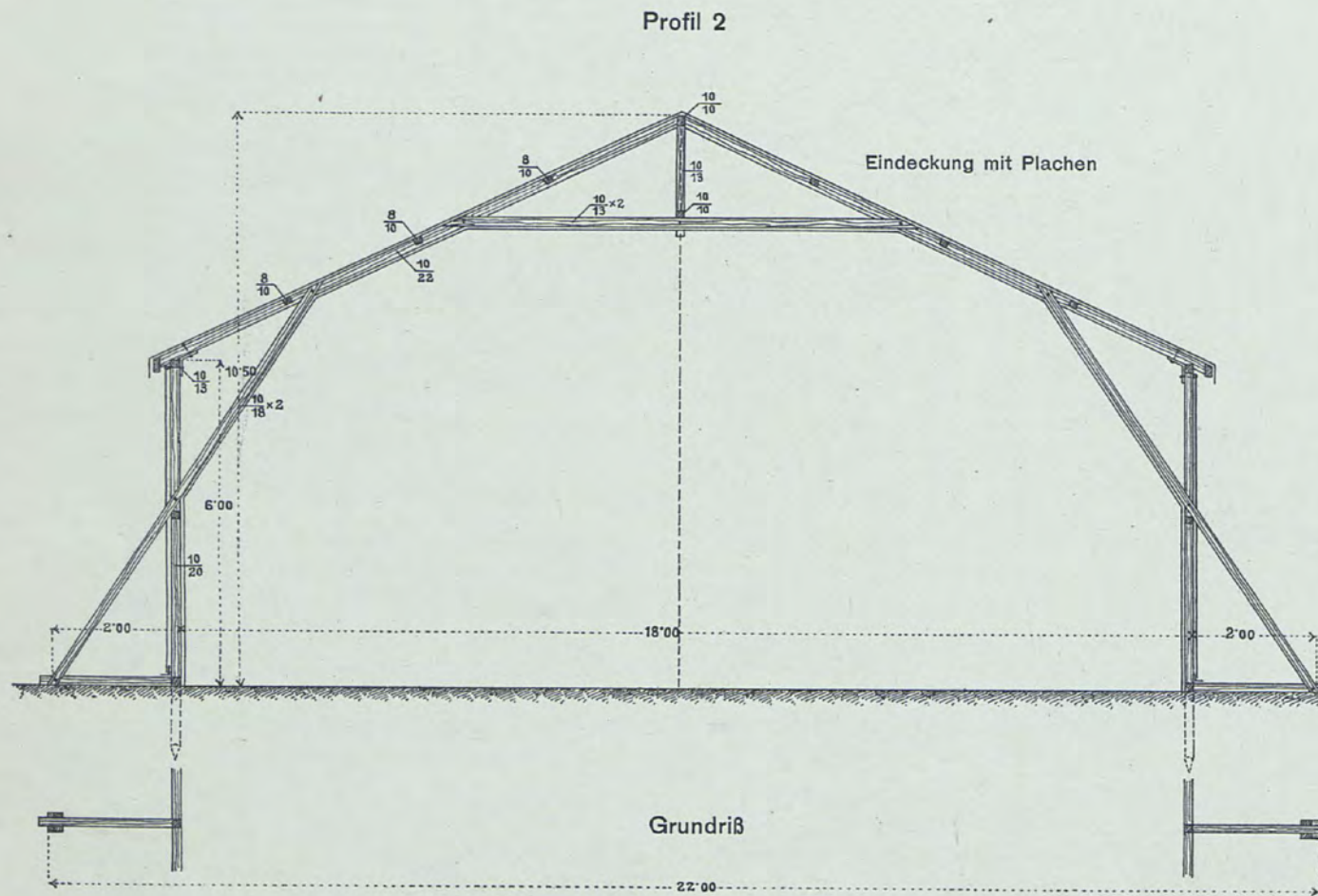


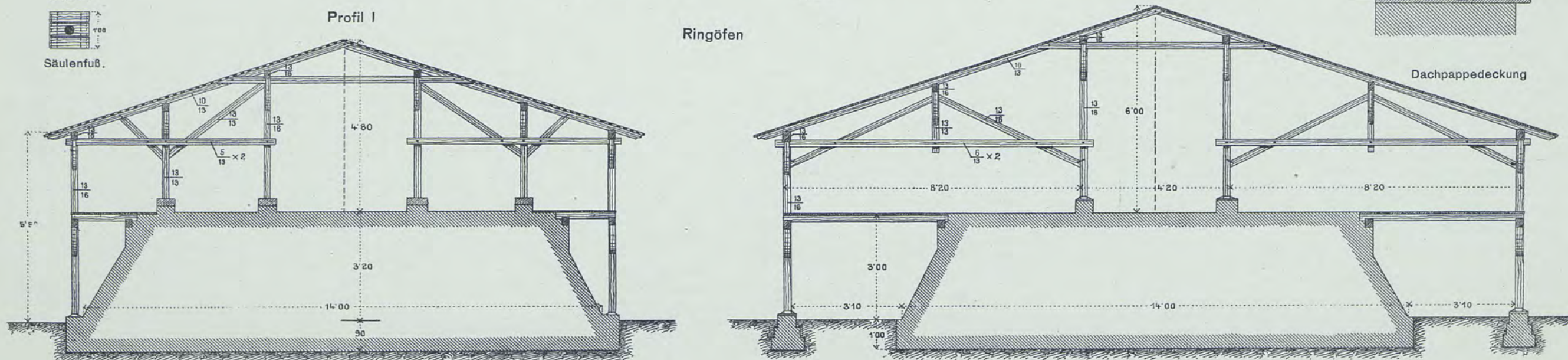
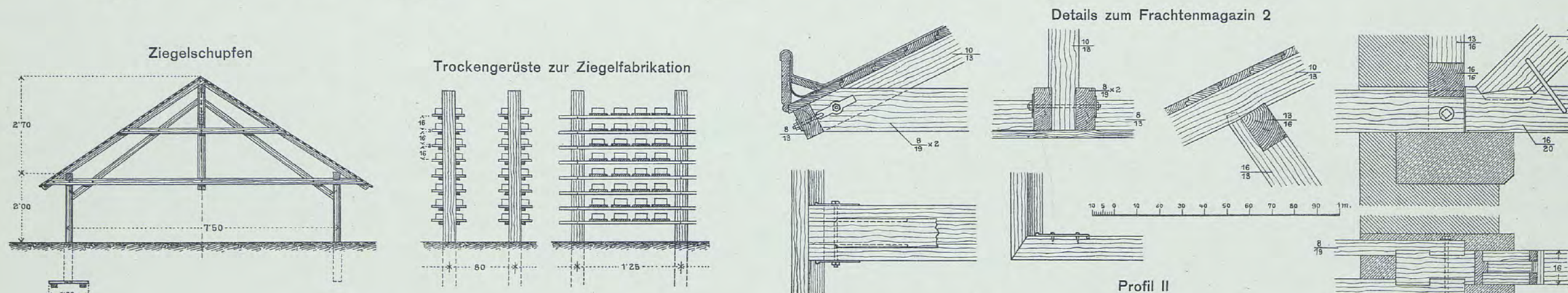
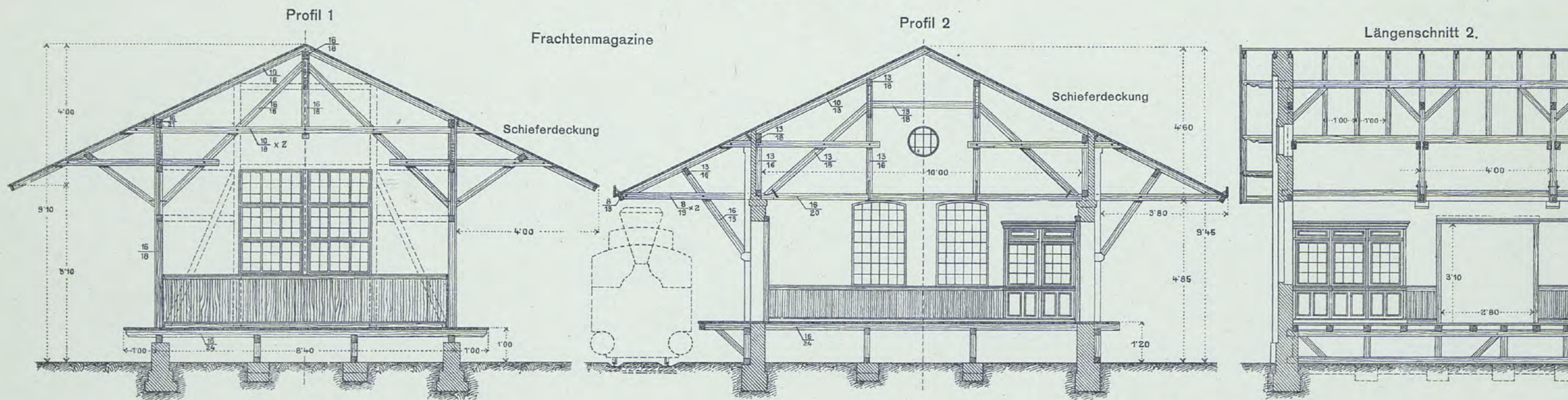
Werksatz 2



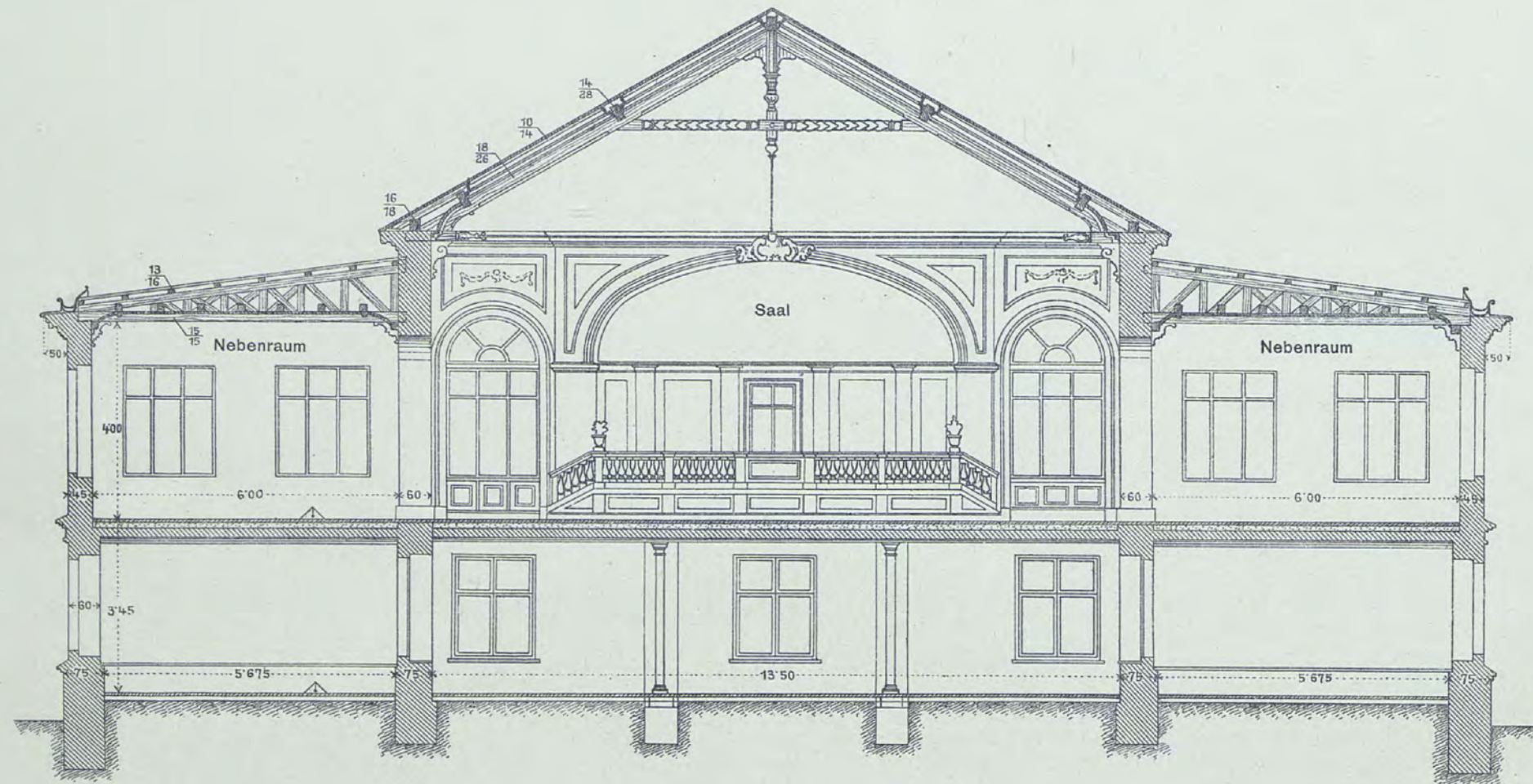


Windverstrebung in Wand und Dach

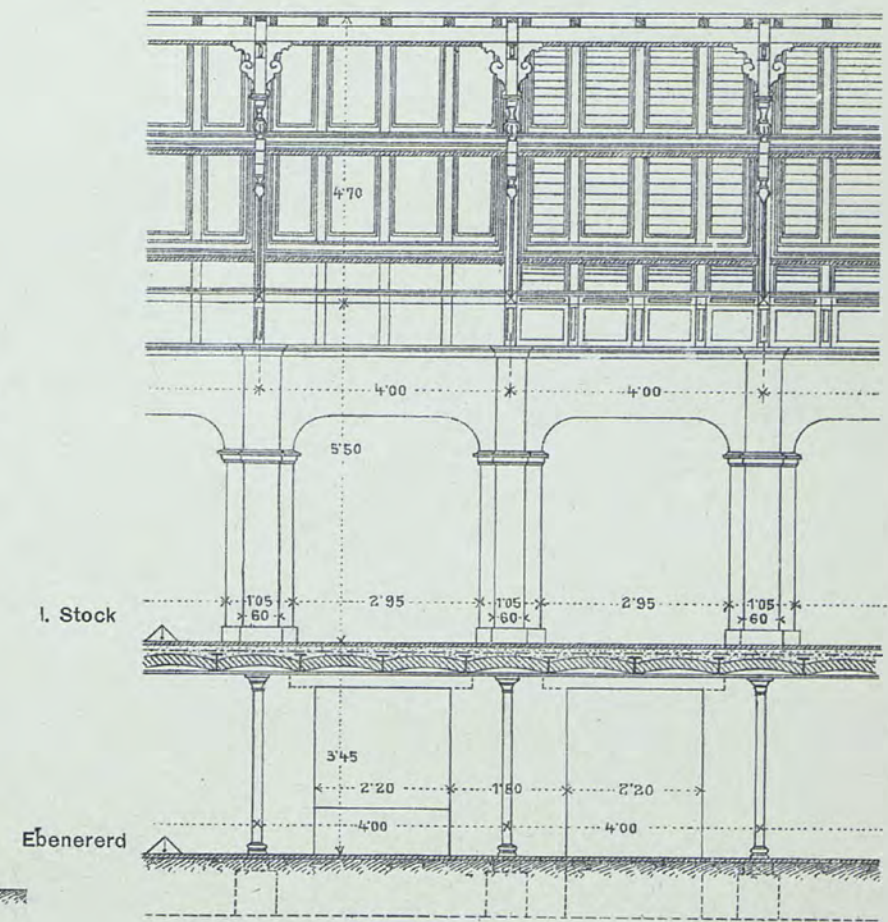




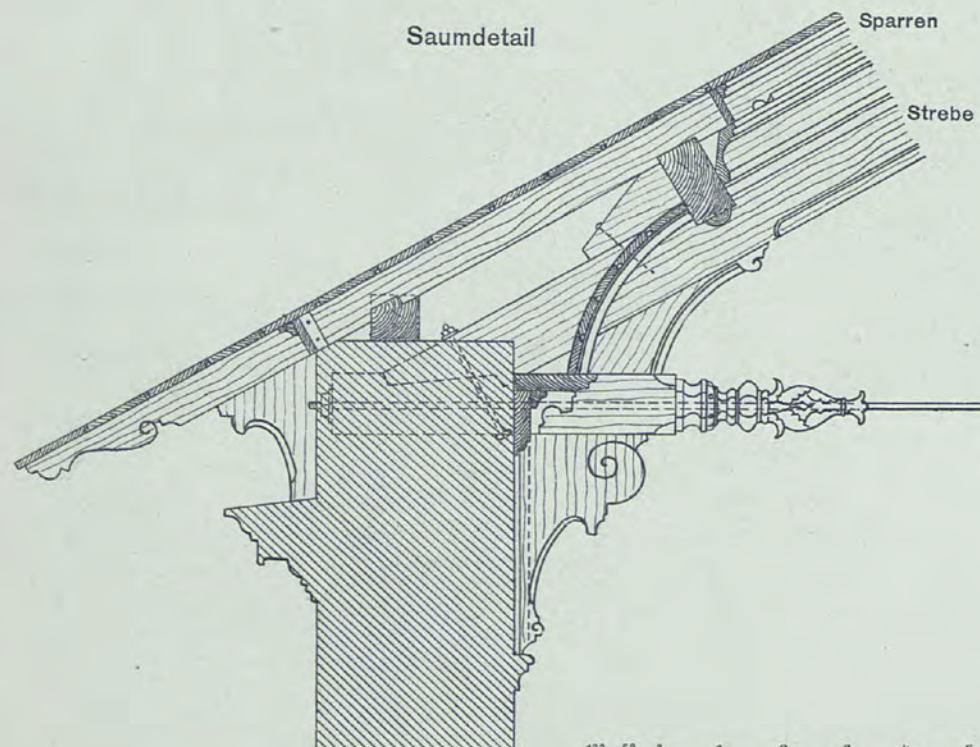
Querschnitt



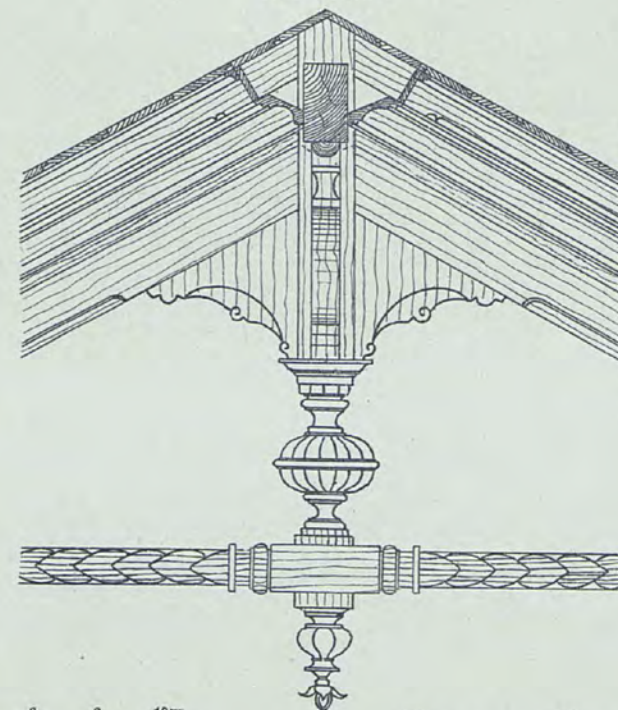
Längenschnitt



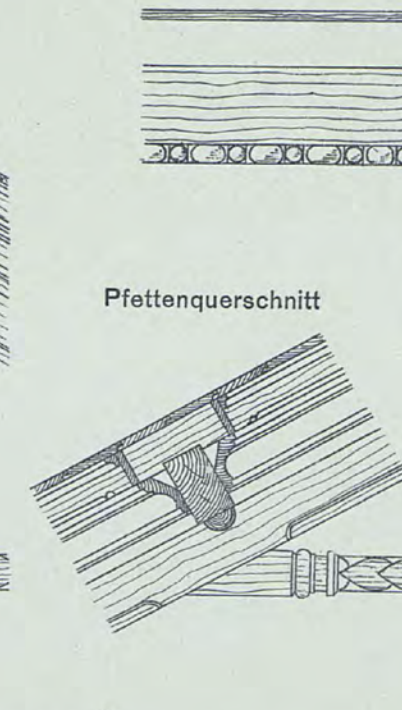
Saumdetail



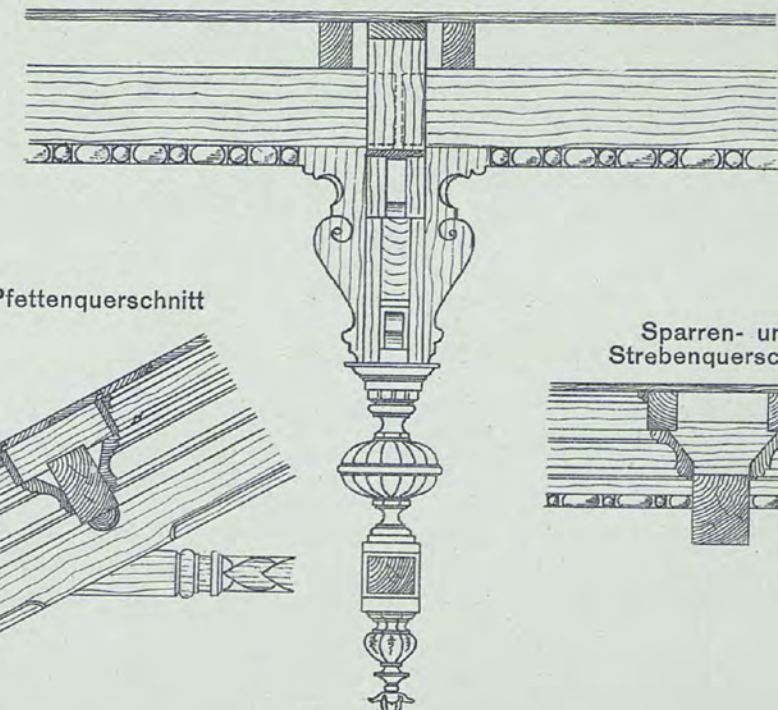
Querschnitt



Firstdetail

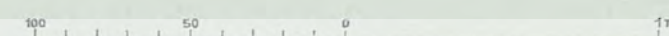
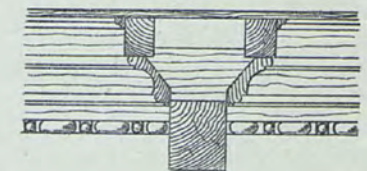


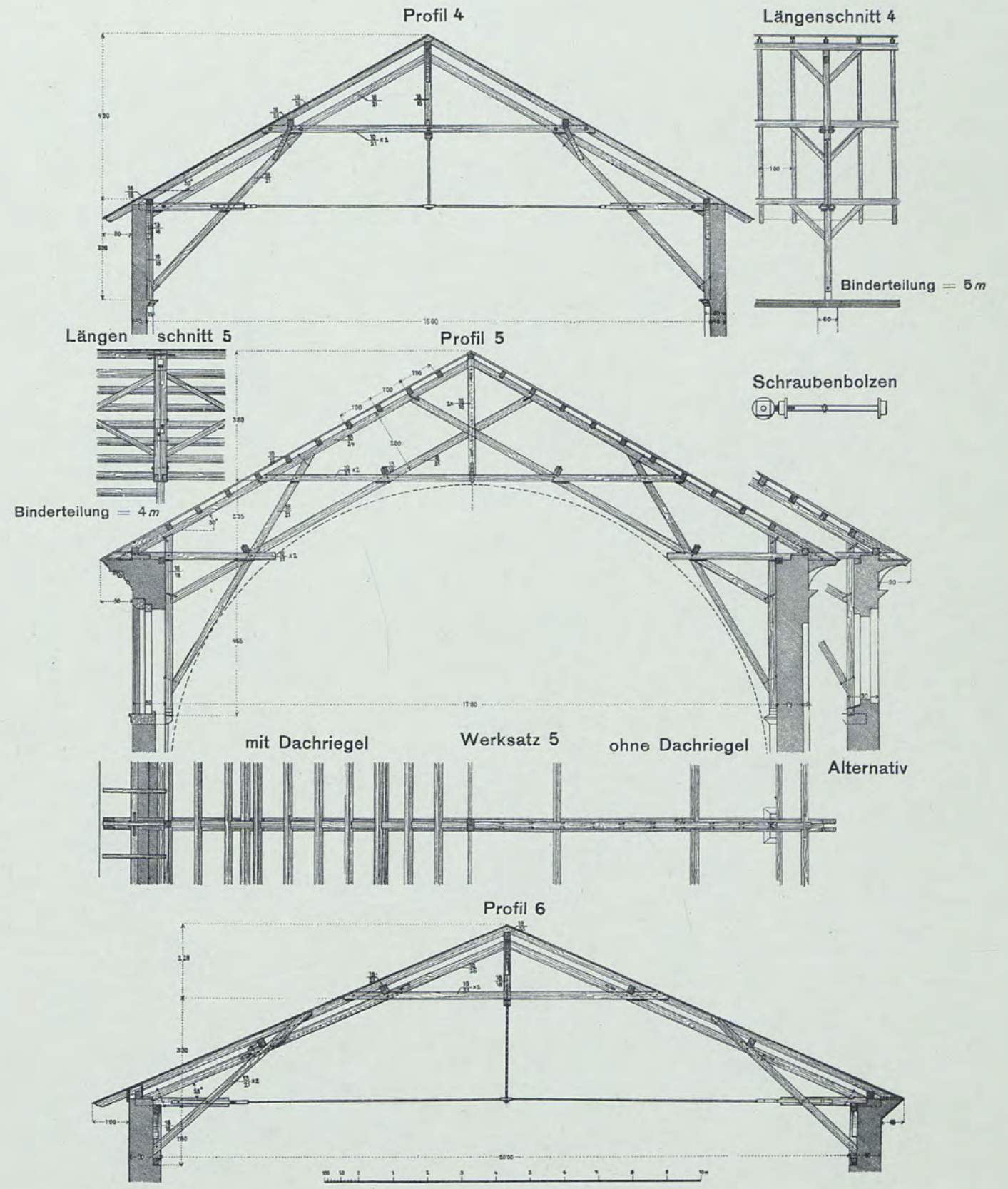
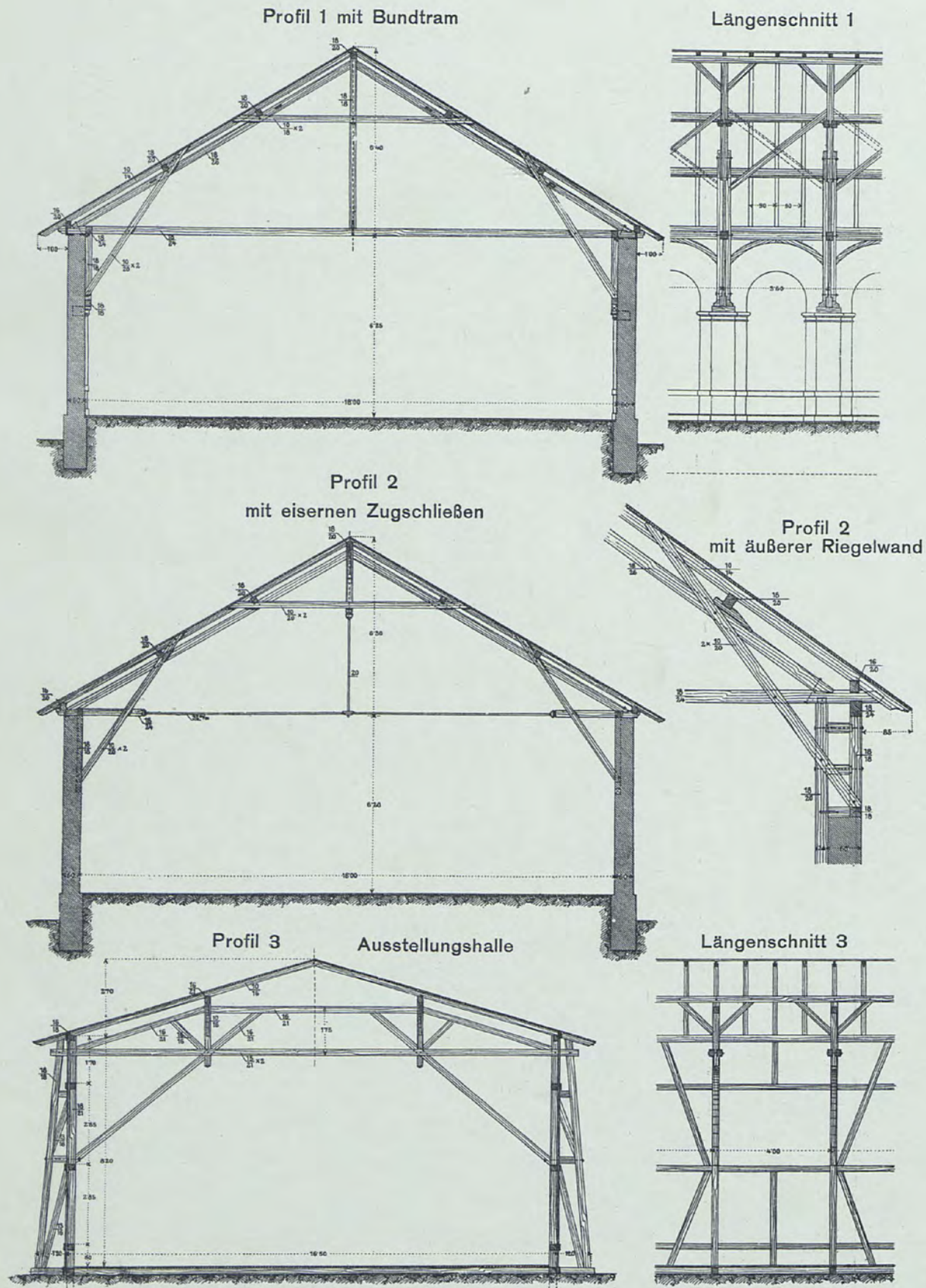
Ansicht

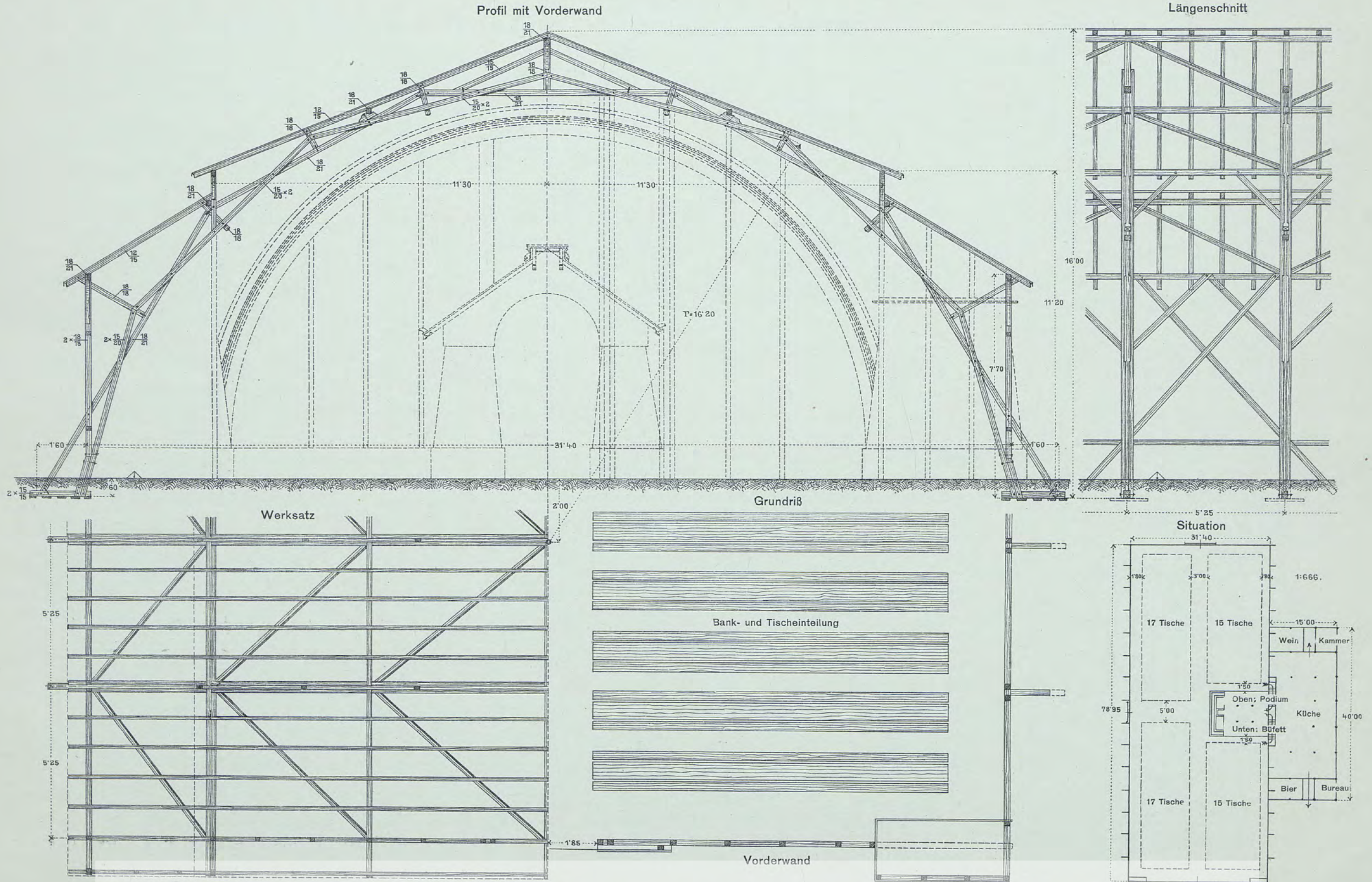


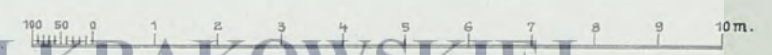
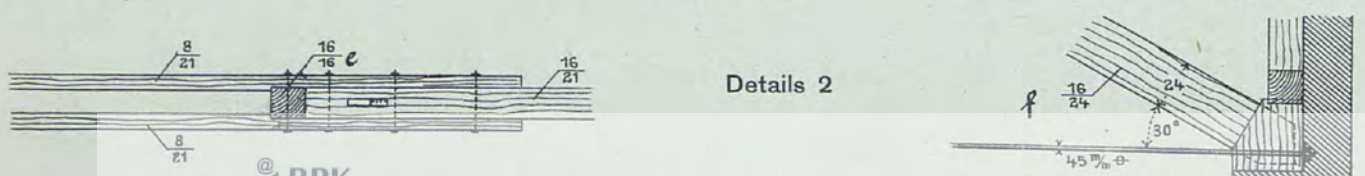
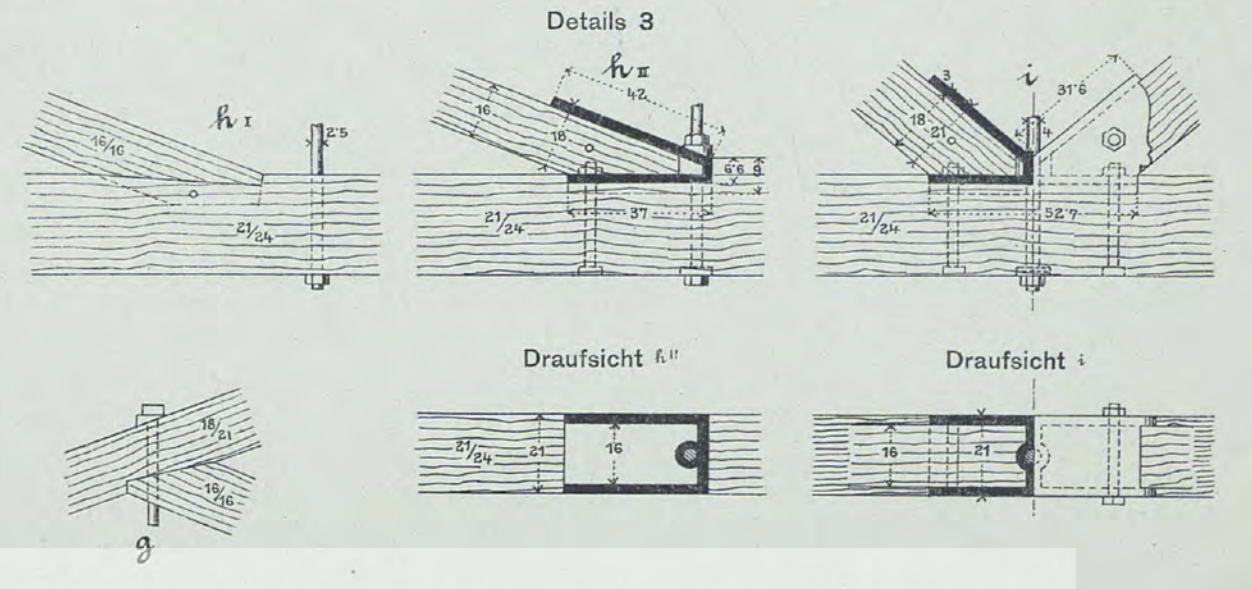
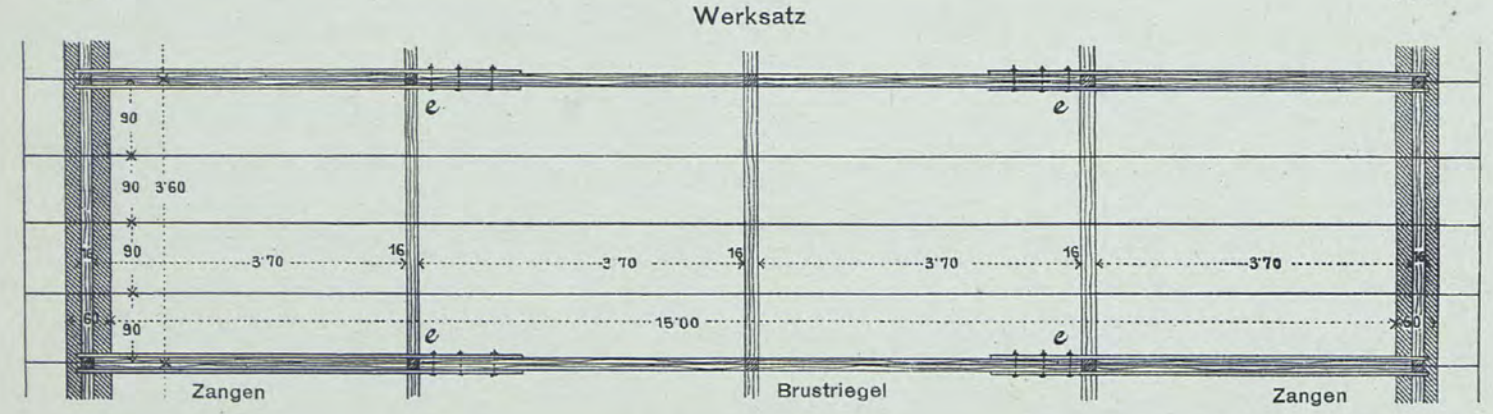
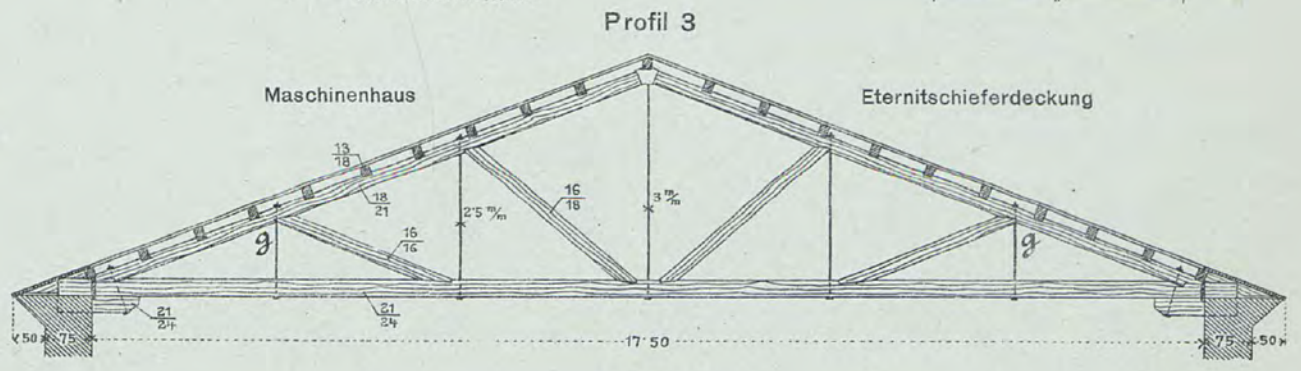
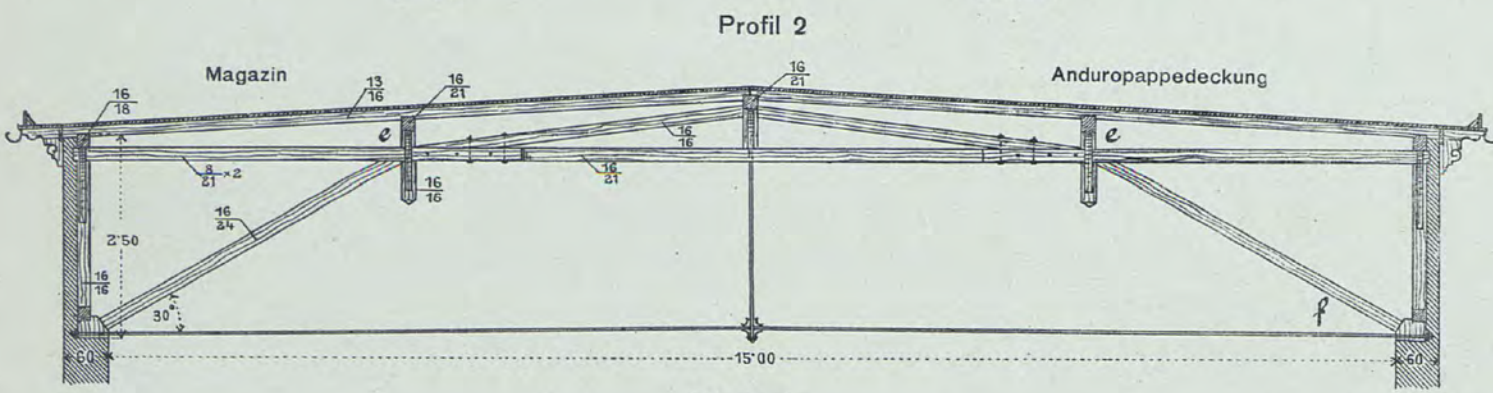
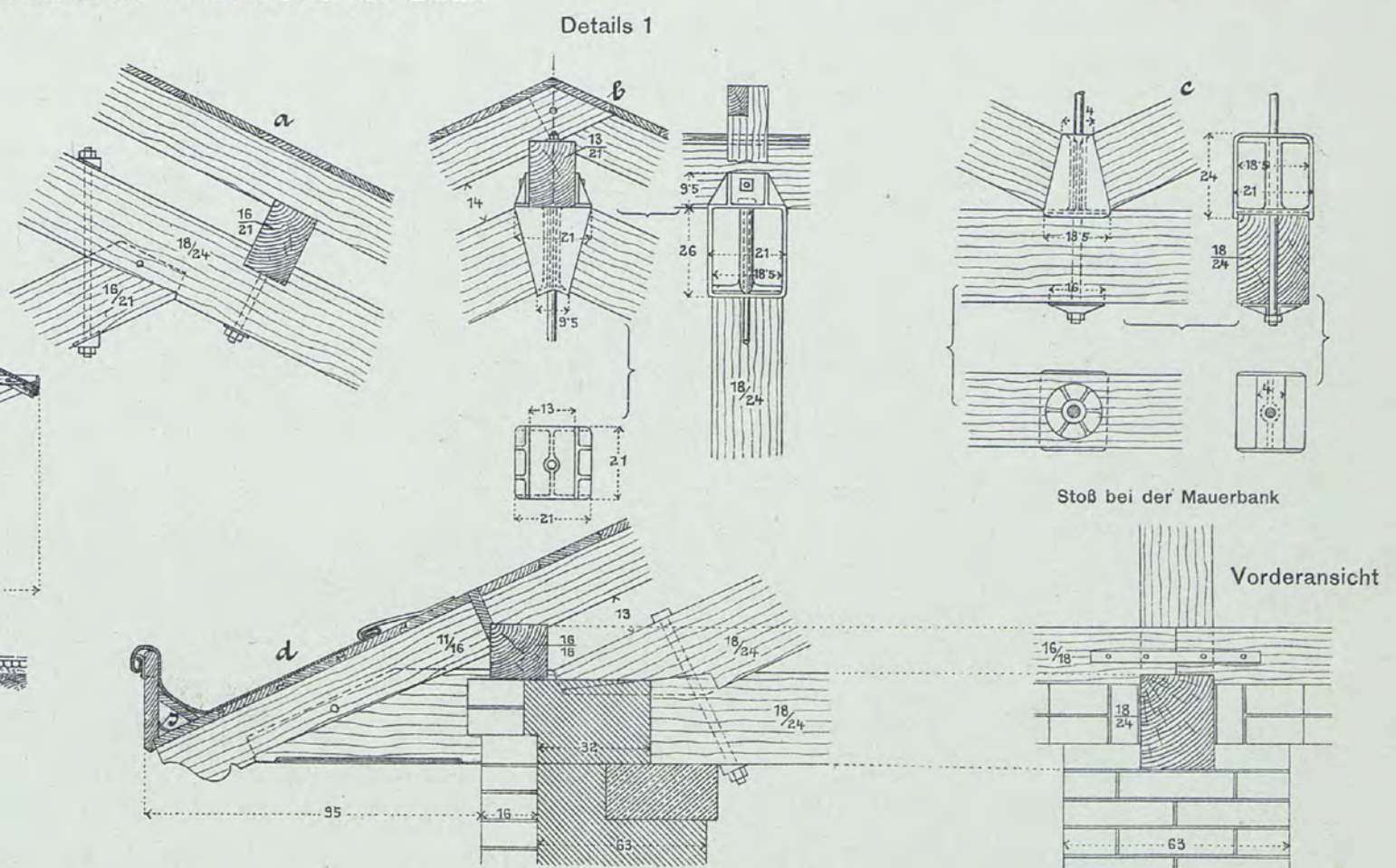
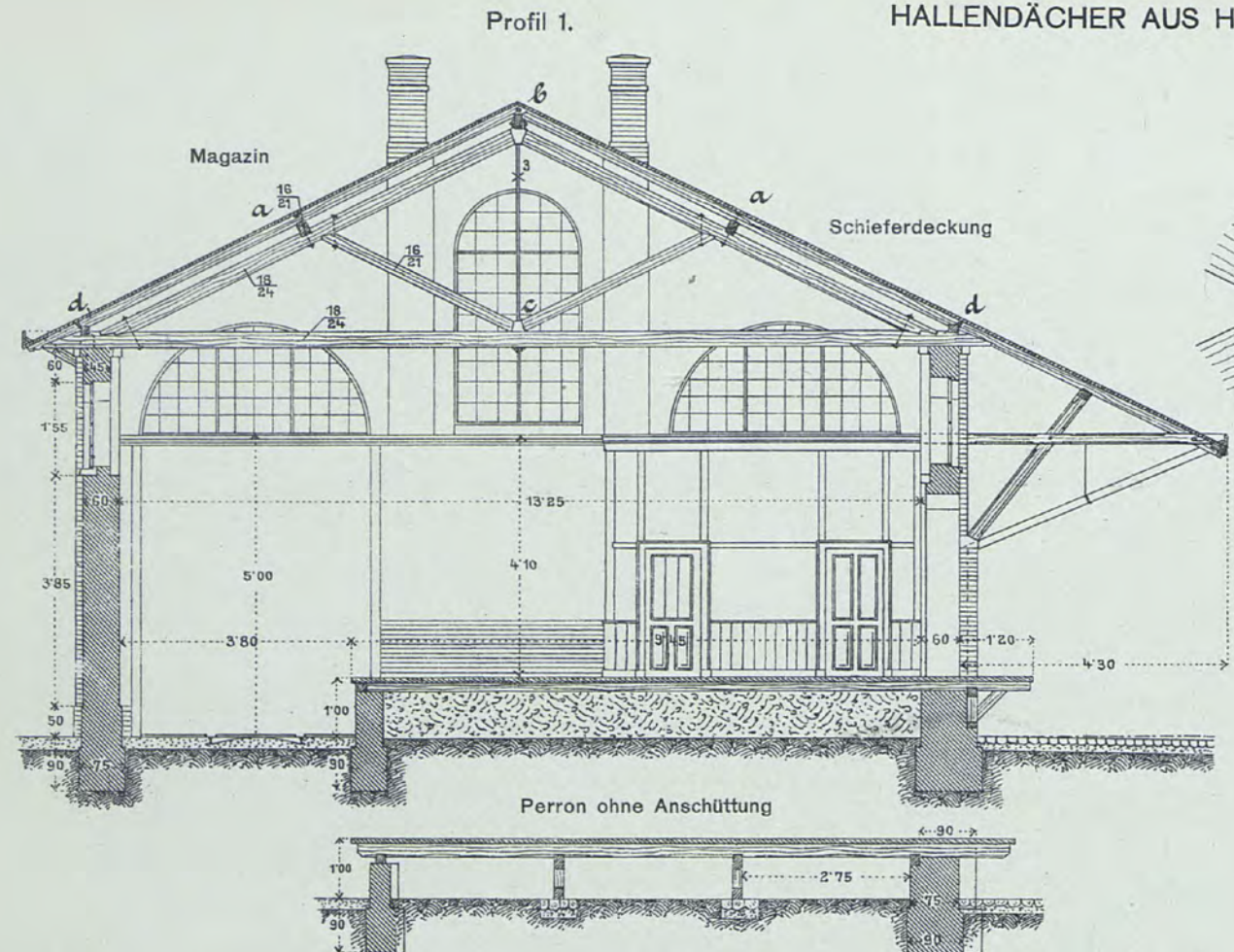
Pfettenquerschnitt

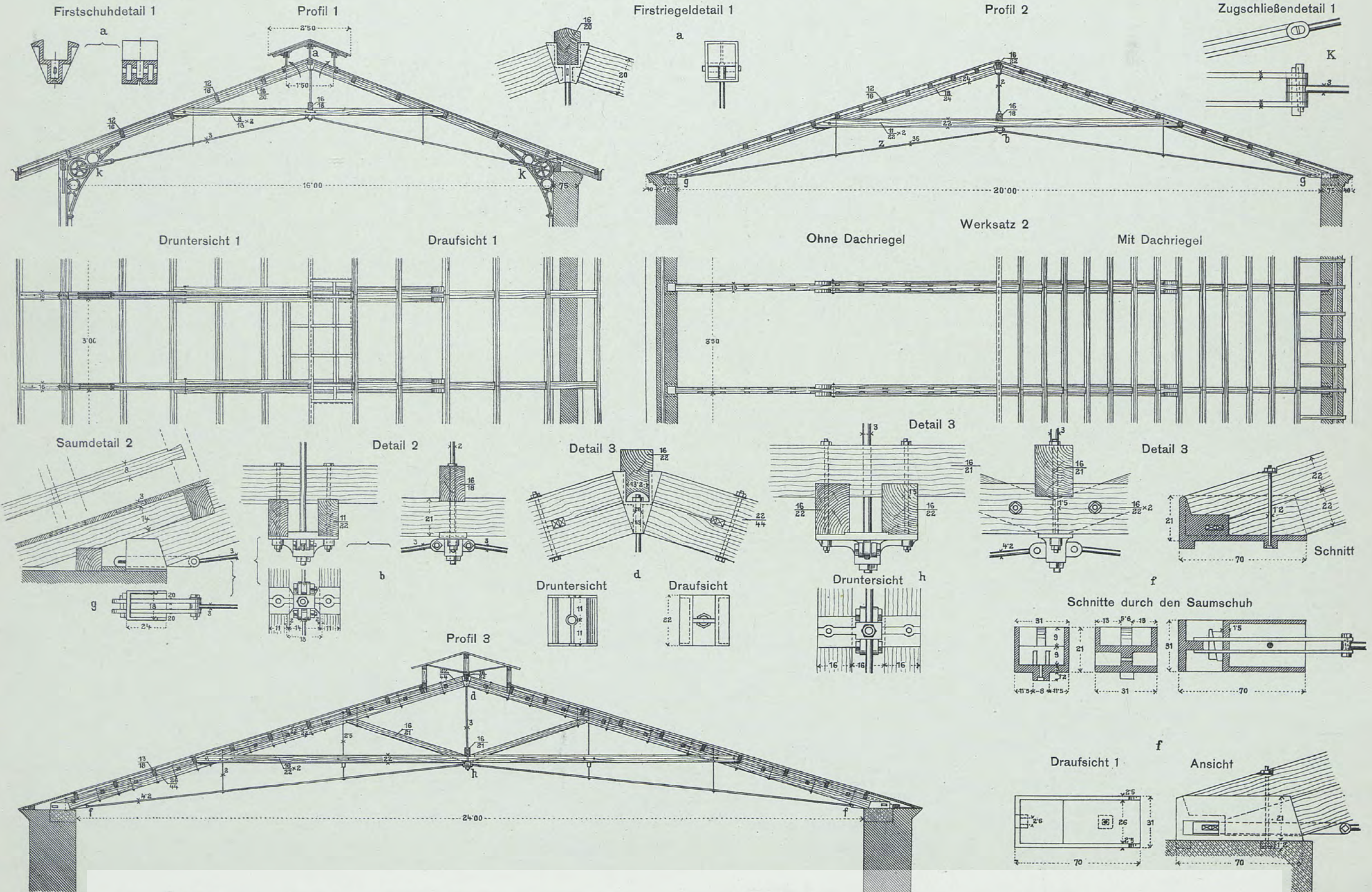
Sparren- und Strebenquerschnitt

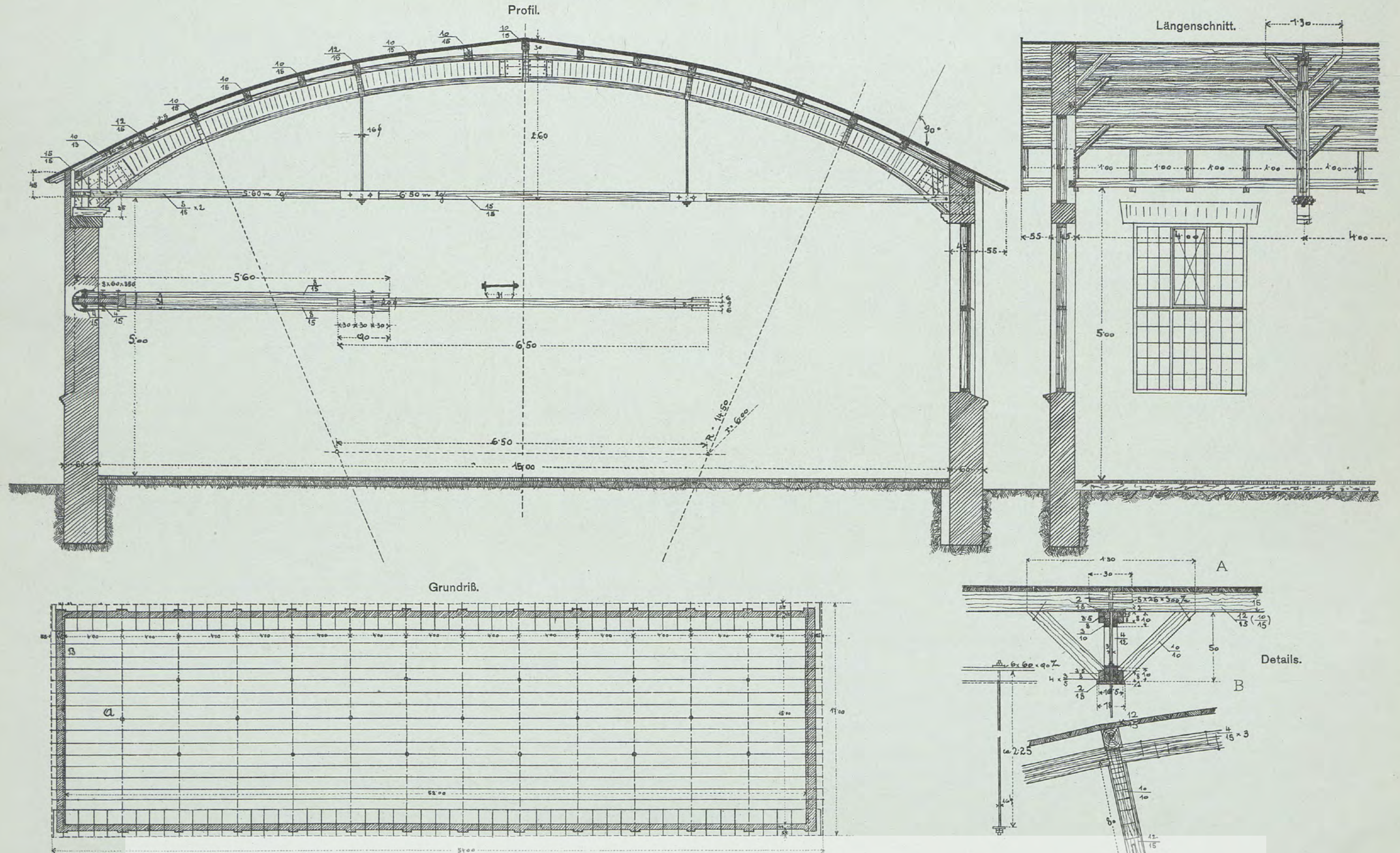


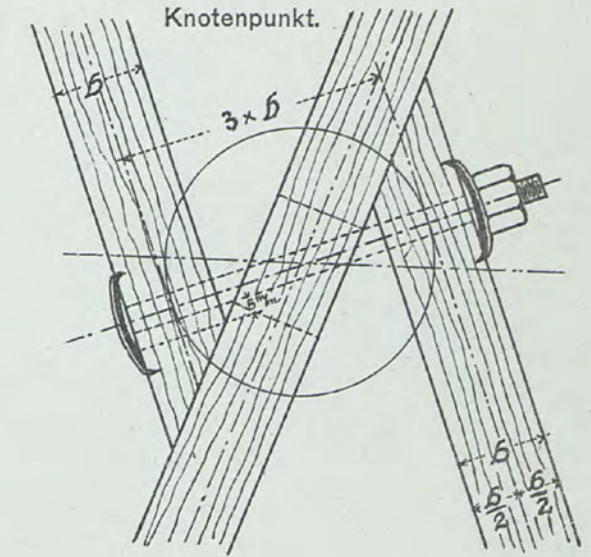
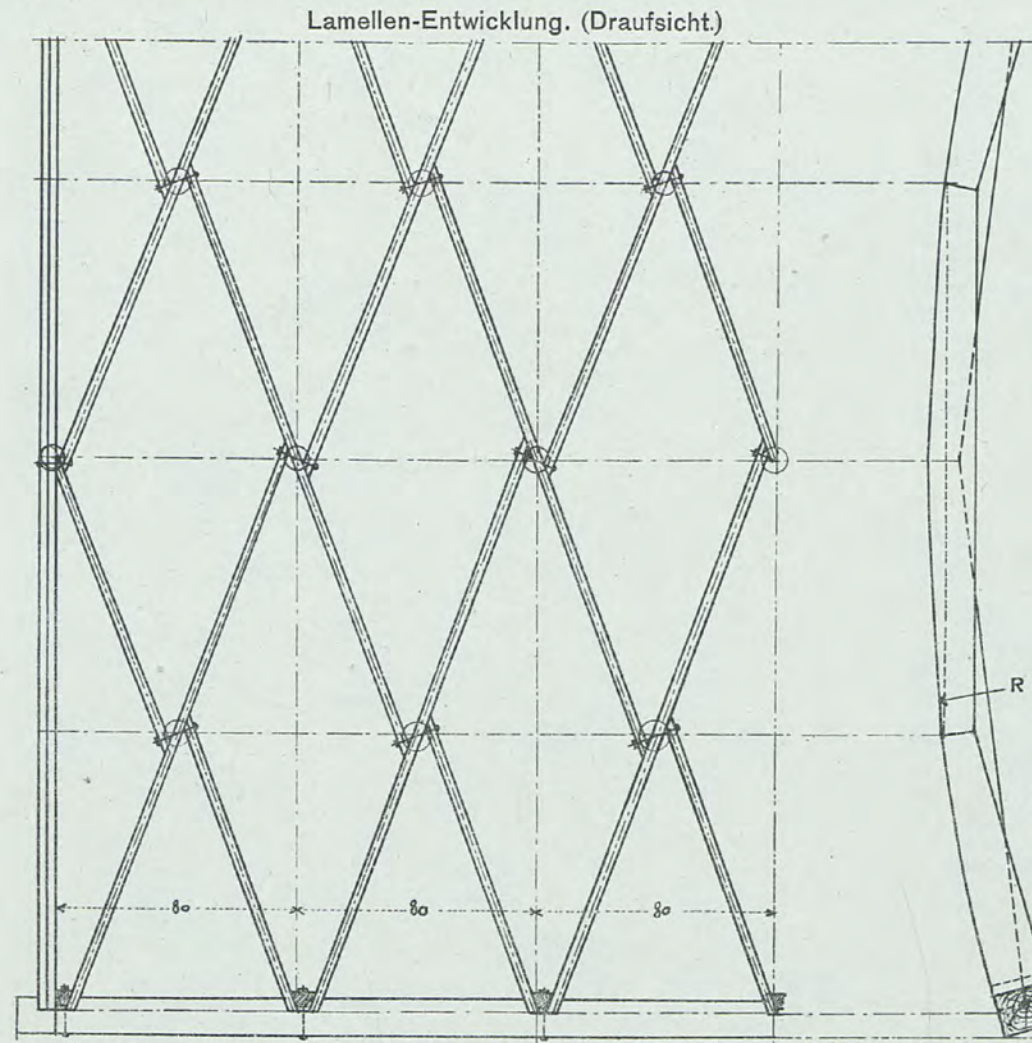
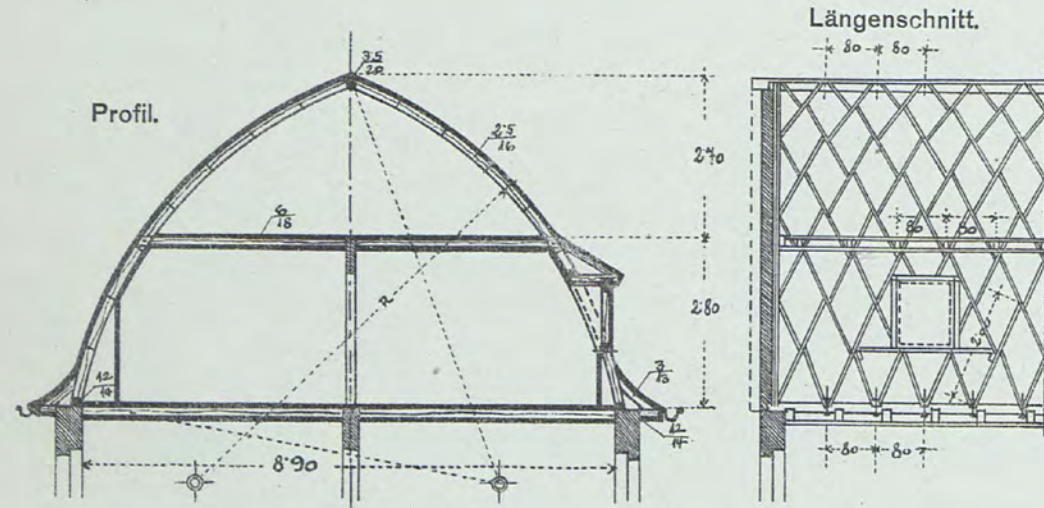




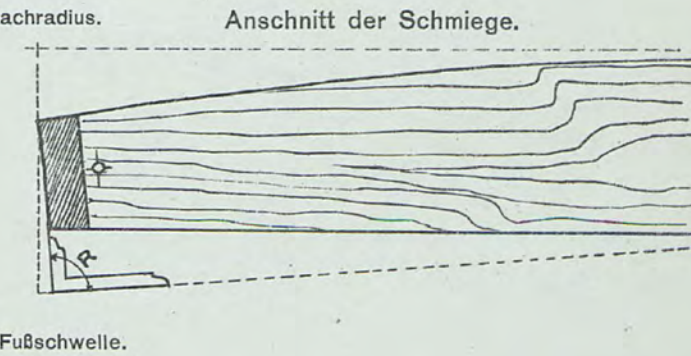
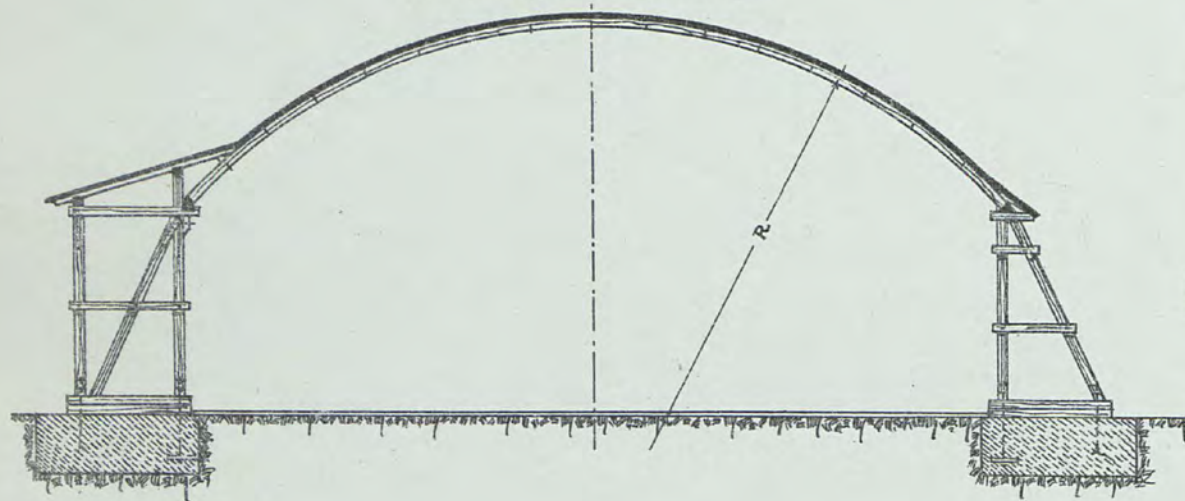




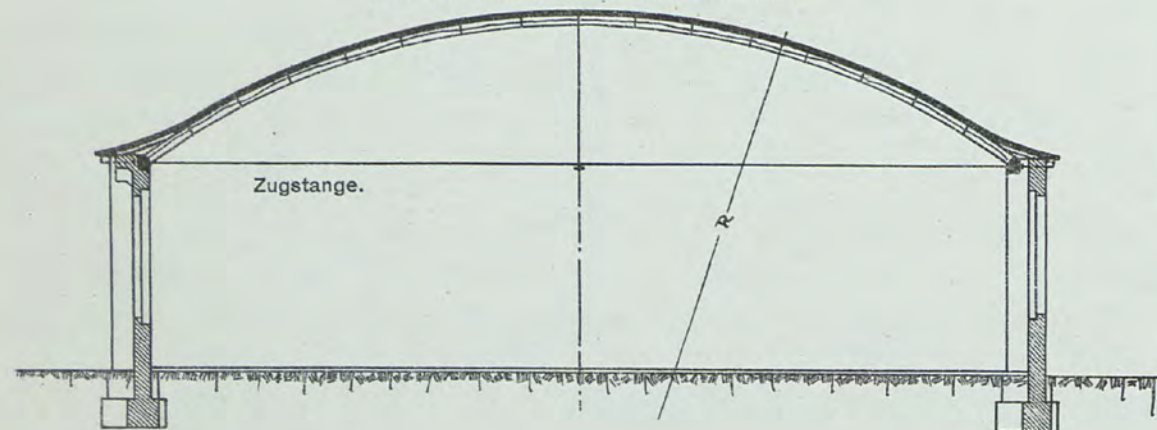




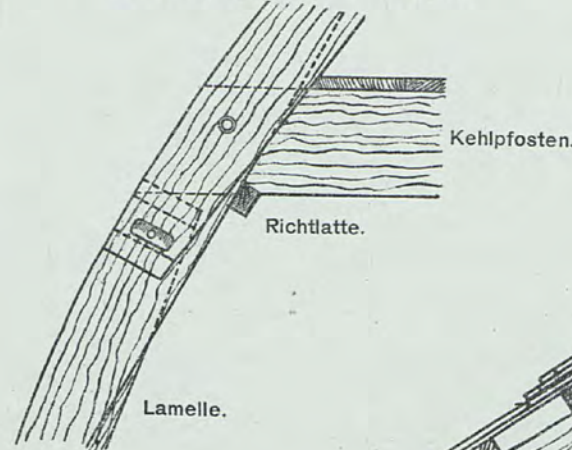
Profil über größere Spannweite.



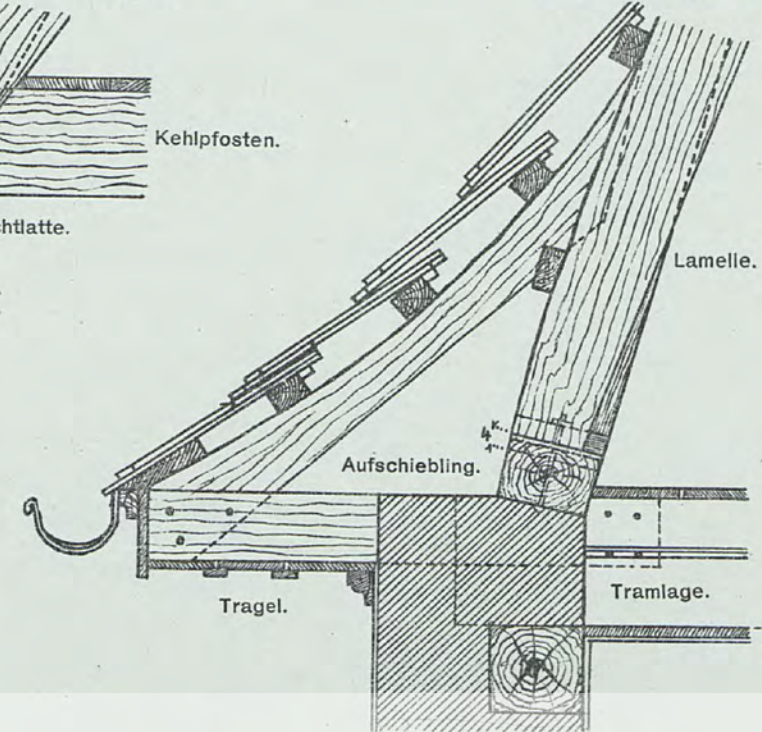
Profil für eine größere Industriehalle.



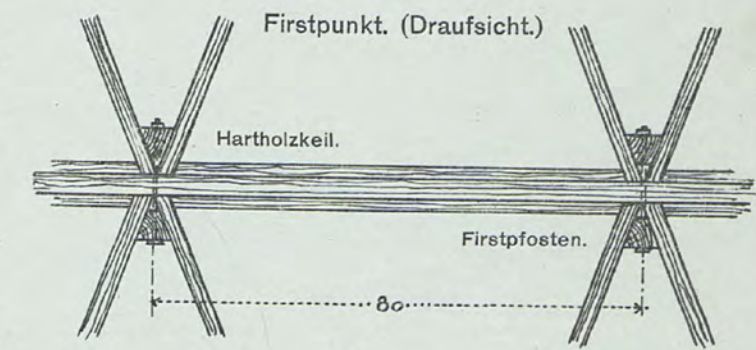
Befestigung der Kehlposten.



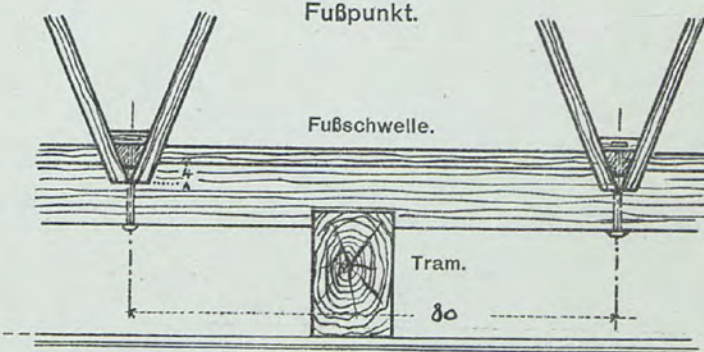
Gesimsausbildung.

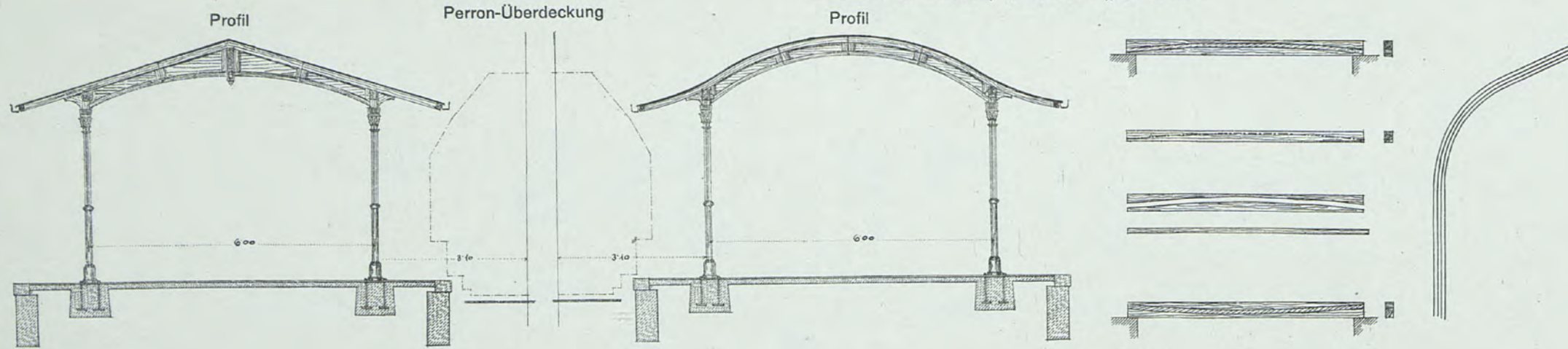


Firstpunkt. (Draufsicht.)



Fußpunkt.

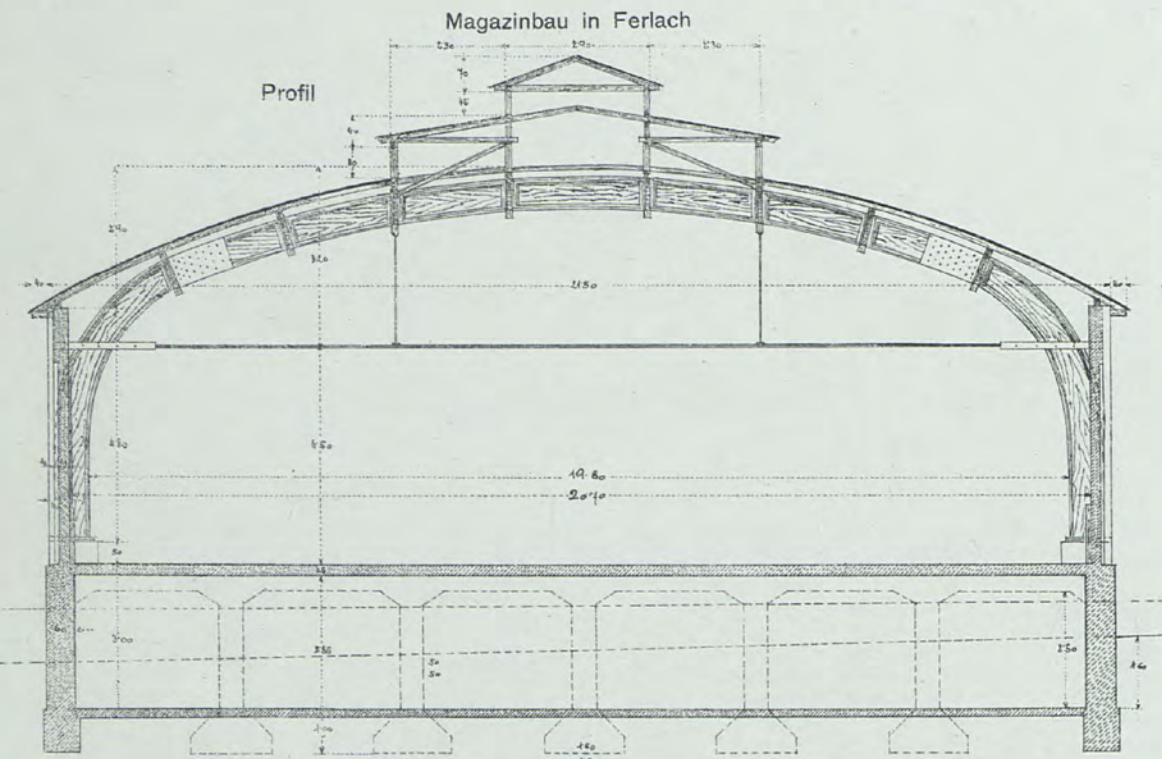




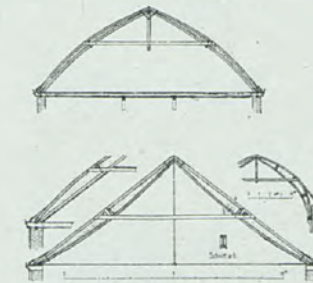
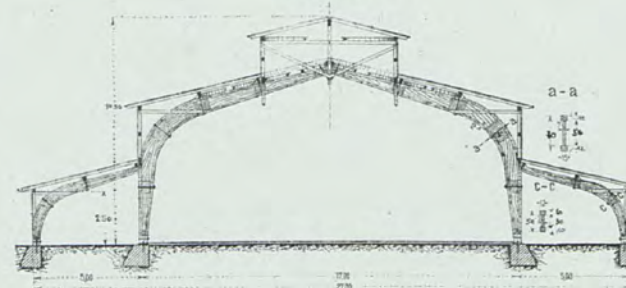
Erhöhung der Tragfähigkeit.

Ein **gerader Holztram** wird der Länge nach in parabolischer Krümmung durchgeschnitten und die auf diese Weise getrennten Teile werden nach Einfügung eines Langholzbrettes (weich oder Buche) durch ein in der Feuchtigkeit nicht lösliches Bindemittel (Topfenleim) unter Druck miteinander wiederum vereinigt.

Gebogene Holzbauteile für Dachbinder bestehen aus mehreren in gekrümmter Form (Schablone) gebogenen Langholzstäben, welche unter Zwischenfügung eines in Feuchtigkeit nicht löslichen Bindemittels (Topfenleim) zusammengepreßt werden. Nach dem Trocknen des Bindemittels behält der Bogen die ihm gegebene Form.



Sporthalle



Verschiedene Arten von Dachbinder, System „Hetzer“

Zusammengesetzte Holzträger bestehen aus einer oberen und einer unteren Gurtung und einer Zwischenwand. Alle Bestandteile werden durch ein Bindemittel (Topfenleim) zu einem untrennbaren Ganzen vereinigt

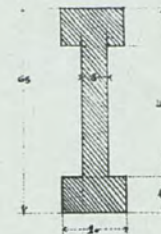
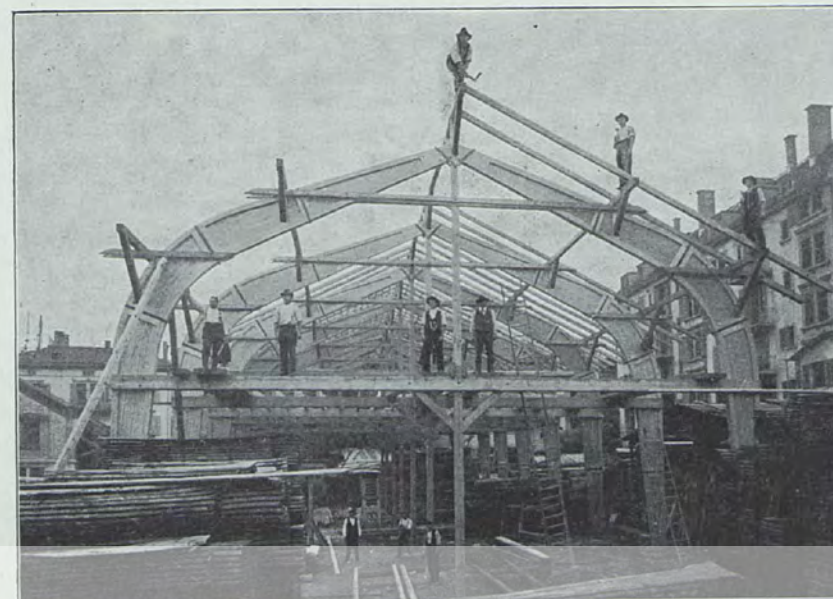


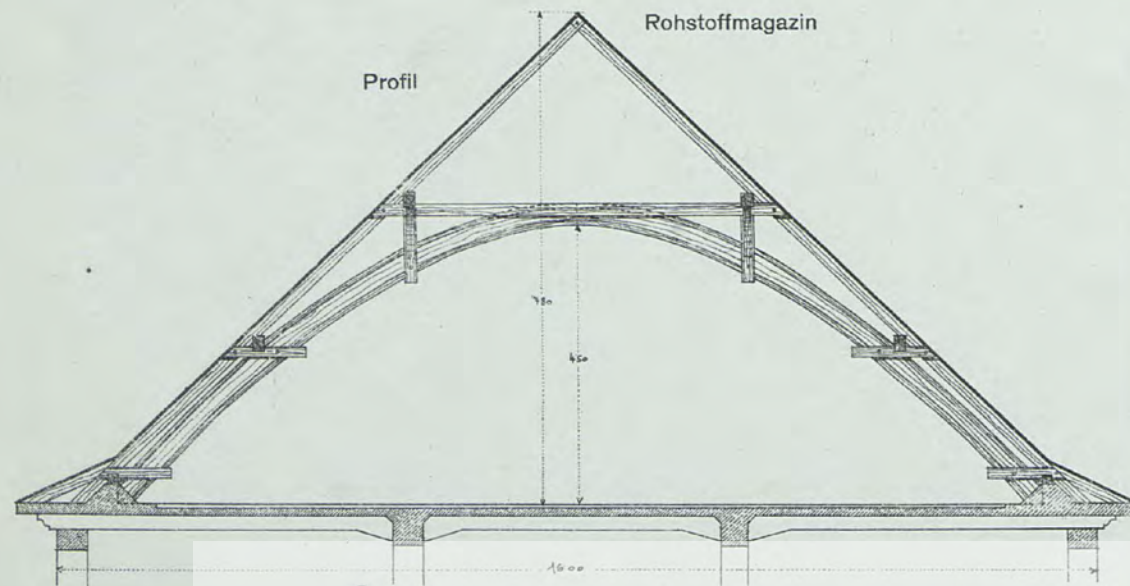
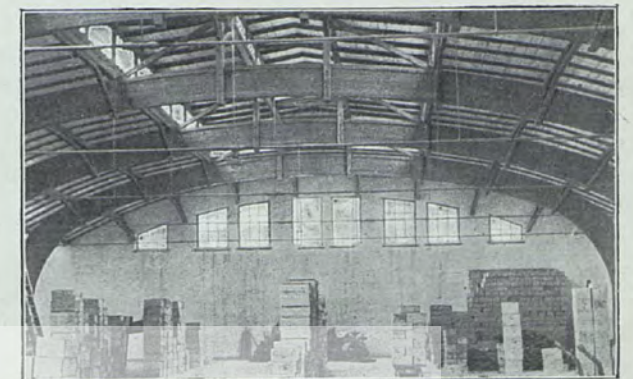
Schaubild (flaches Dach)



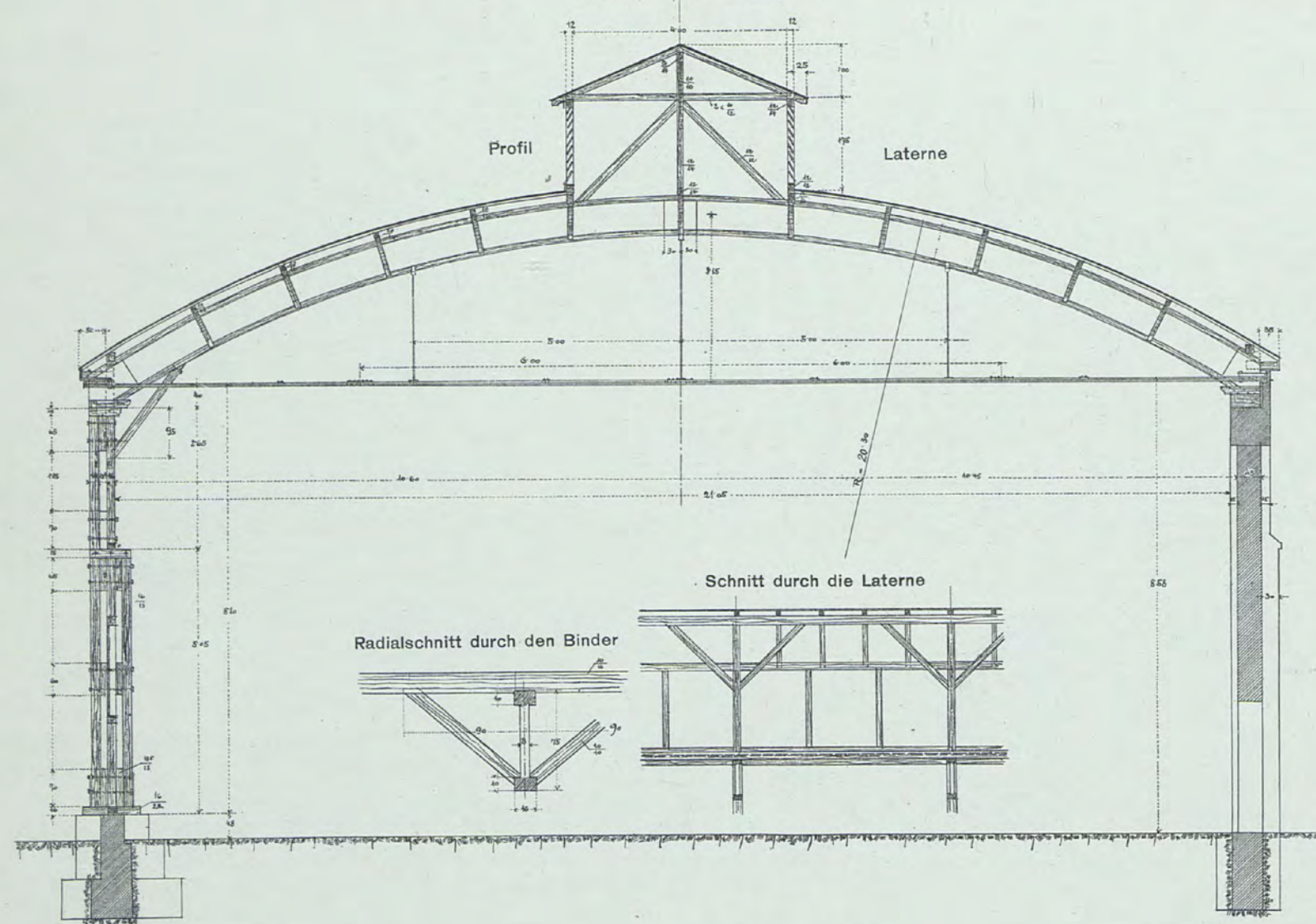
Schaubild



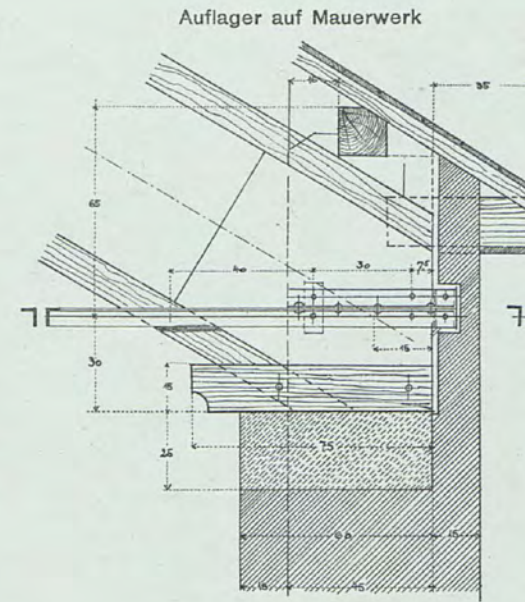
Schaubild



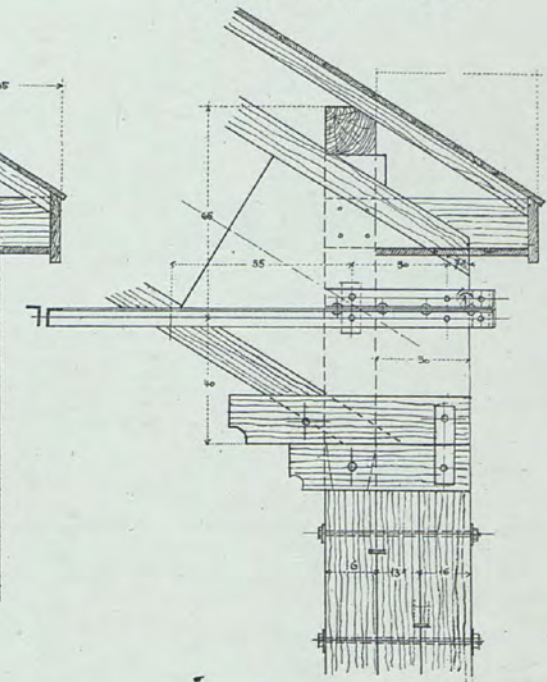
Industriehalle in Steg



Binderfuß-Detail



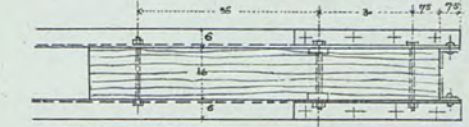
Auflager bei den Holzsäulen



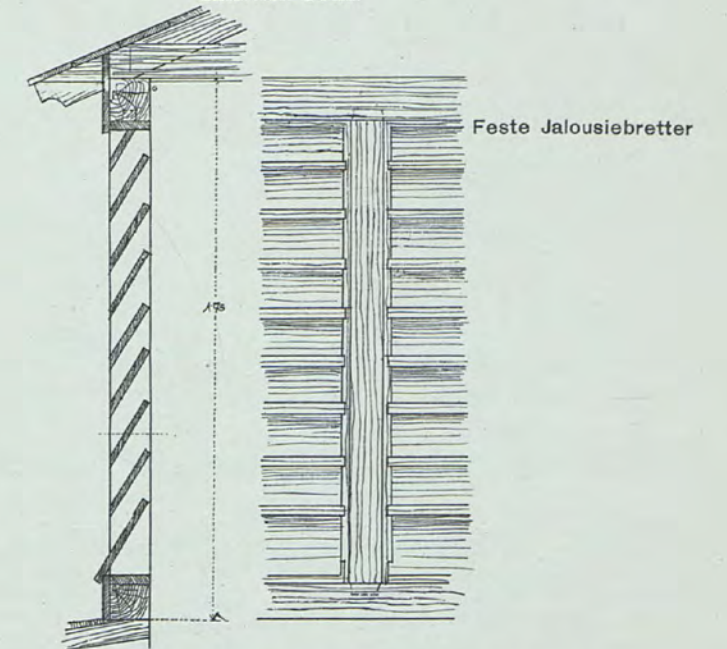
Wagschnitt



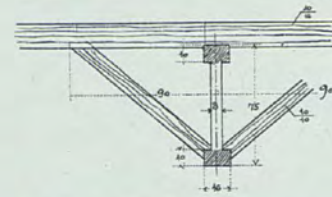
Wagschnitt



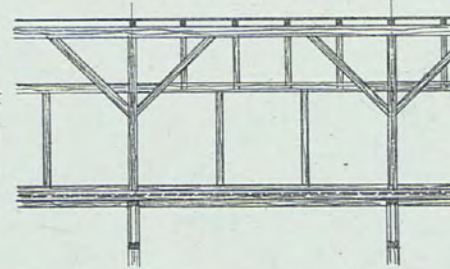
Laternen-Detail



Radialschnitt durch den Binder



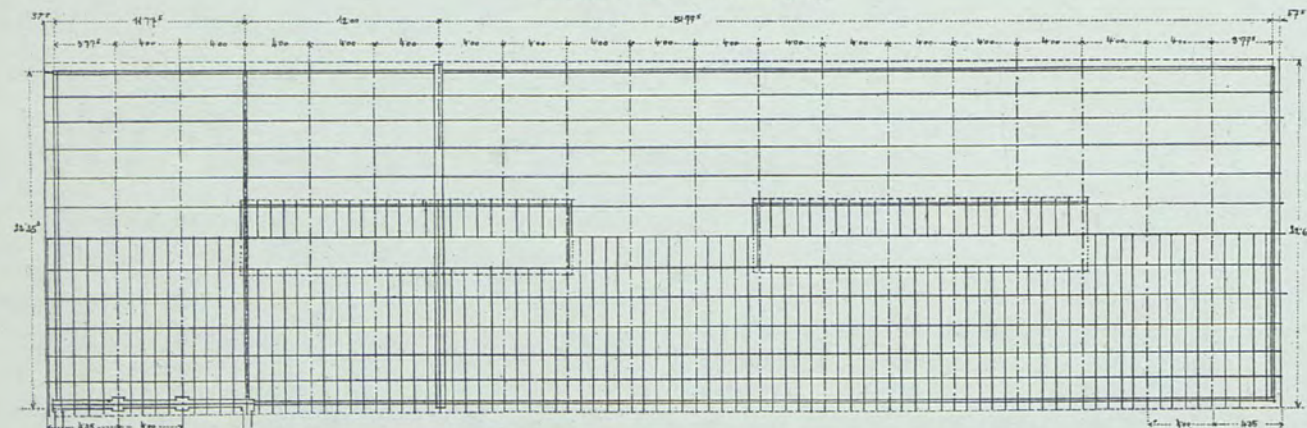
Schnitt durch die Laterne



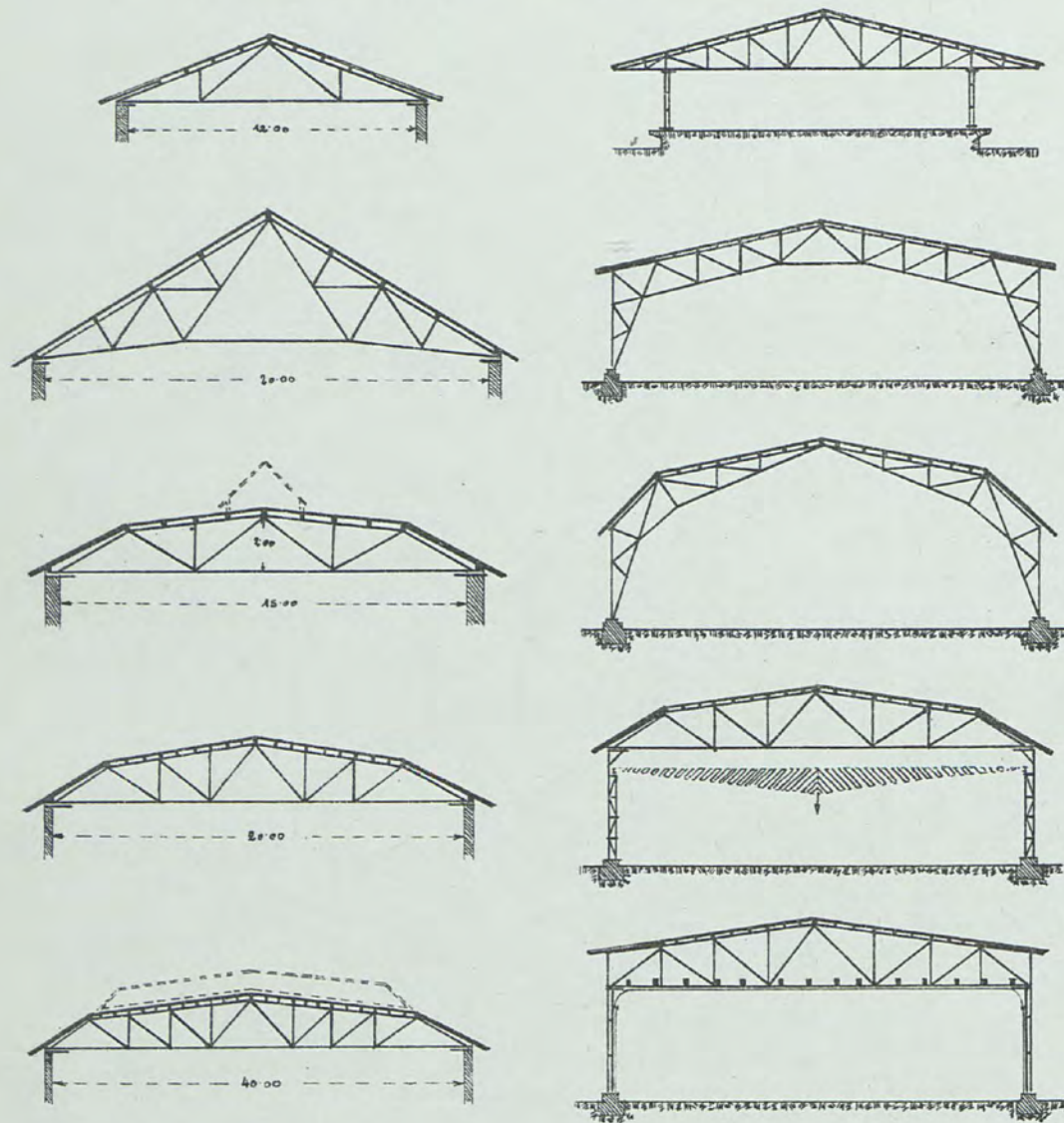
Schaubild



Grundriß mit Bindertellung



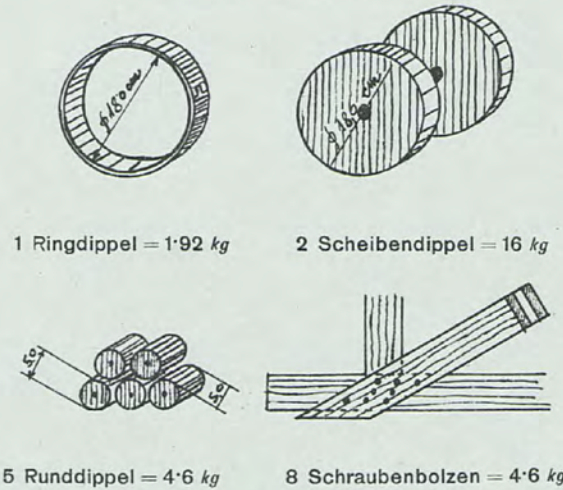
Satteldächer für verschiedene Dachneigungen und Spannweiten



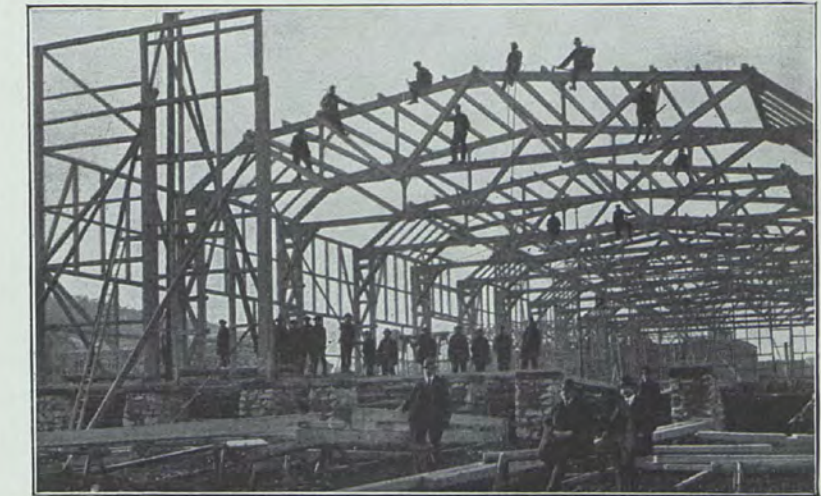
Die Holzverbindung durch geschlitzte Ringdoppel.

Die Hauptschwierigkeit in der Konstruktion freitragender hölzerner Fachwerksbinder liegt in den Knotenpunktanschlüssen der hölzernen Zugstäbe. Dieser Mangel wird beseitigt durch Anordnung geschlitzter Ringdoppel, welche die Übertragung größerer Zugkräfte ermöglichen.
Bis Spannweiten mit 50 t Diagonalzugkraft.

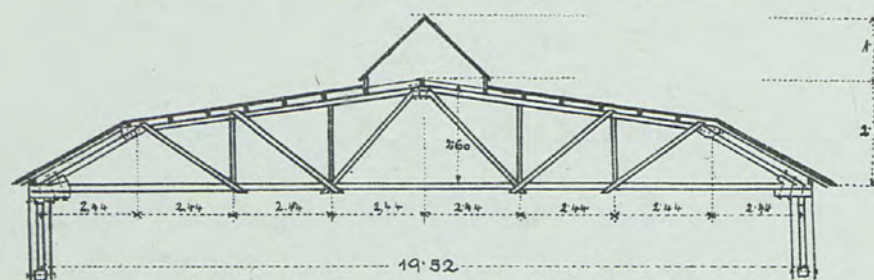
Vergleiche zwischen Ring-Scheiben- und Runddoppel sowie Schraubenbolzen



Ausstellungshalle in Aussig a. E. (Zimmerermeister Loebel)



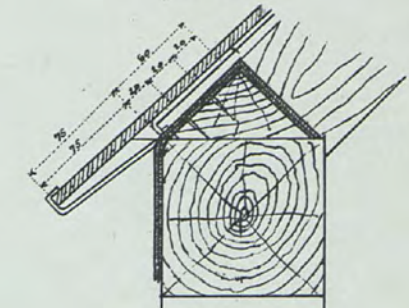
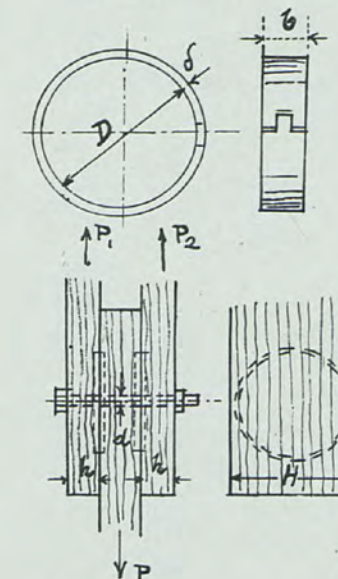
Dachbinder mit kittloser Oberlichte, Bauart „Tuchscherer“



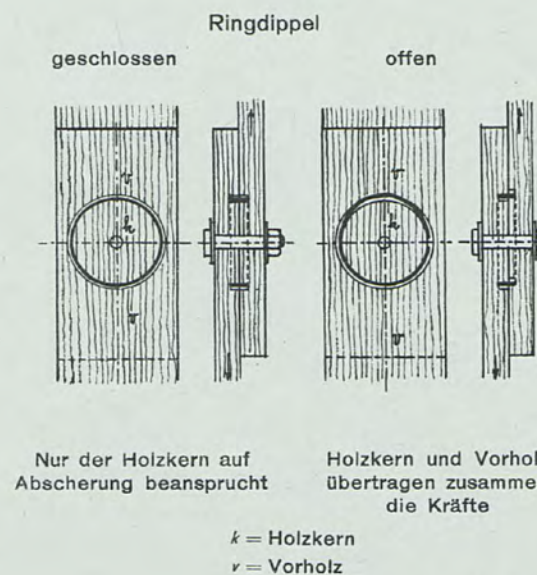
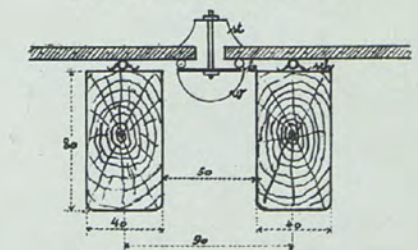
Der Vorteil des geschlitzten Ringdoppels besteht im geringsten Eisenmaterialverbrauch, der kleinsten Schwächung des Holzes, rasche Herstellung durch Fräsen der Ringnute und einfache Gesamtkonstruktion, welche statisch sicher bestimmt werden kann.
Beispielsweise wurde ein Hallendach 15 m breit, 30 m lang = 450 m² Grundfläche von 6 Arbeitern binnen 9 Tagen vollständig fertig gestellt.

Detail der kittlosen Verglasung Bauart „Tuchscherer“ am Saum

Offener Ringdoppel mit Schlitz



Beim Stoß der Glastafeln



Nur der Holzkern auf Abscherung beansprucht
Holzkern und Vorholz übertragen zusammen die Kräfte

k = Holzkern
v = Vorholz

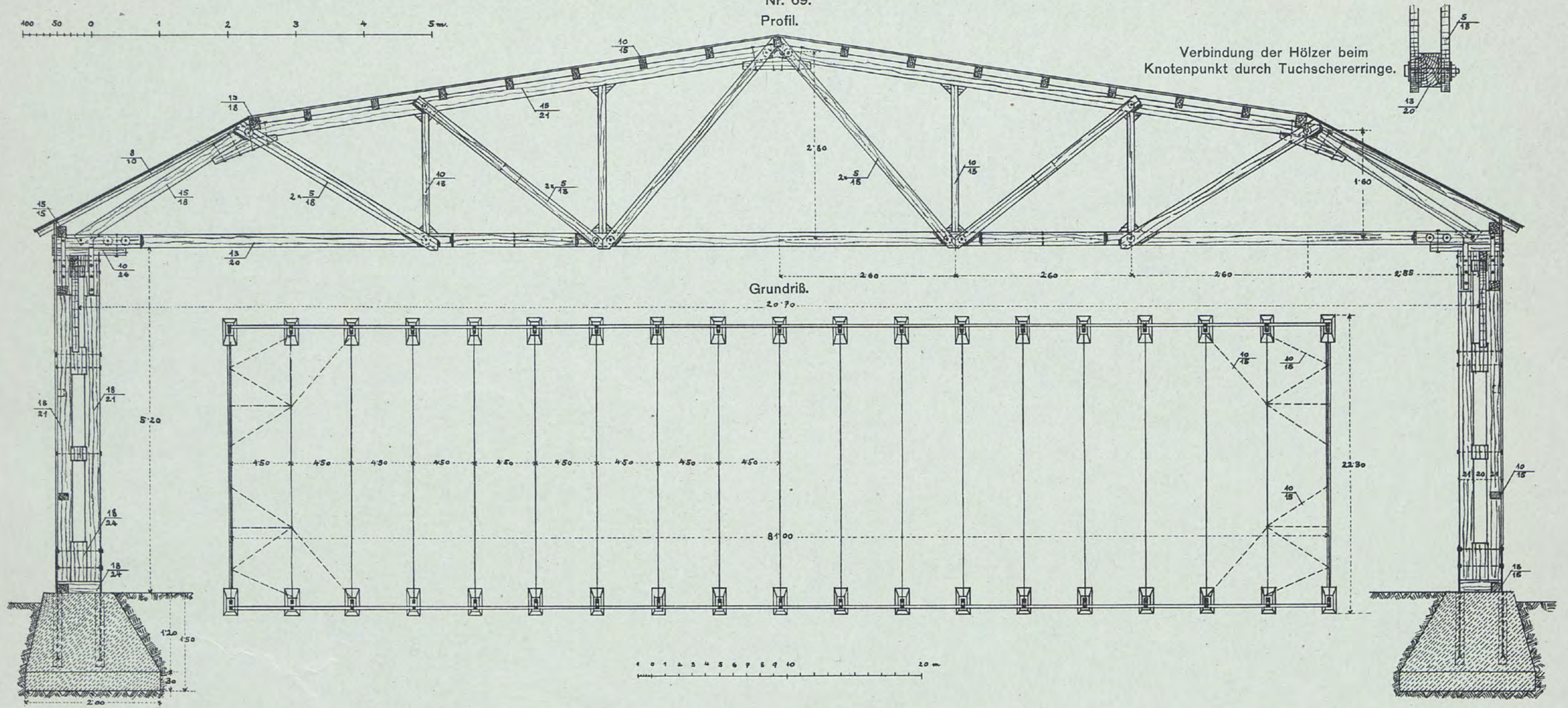
In der Praxis werden 6 Ringe verschiedener Weite gebraucht

st = Stoßdeckkappe
b = Bleikabel
w = Wasserabföhrinne
sch = Schweißwasserrinne

Entwurf: } CARL TUCHSCHERER, Spezial-„Holzbau“-Geschäft,
Ausführung: } Wien VII.

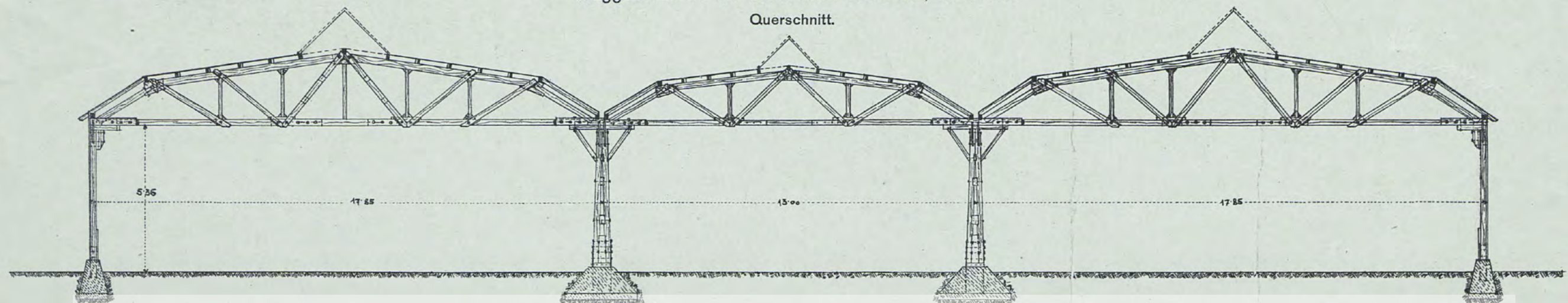
DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 69
NORMALBINDER DER BAUART „TUCHSCHERER“ FÜR SPANNWEITEN VON 15'00—40'00 m.
Nr. 69.

Professor und Stadtzimmerer-Meister A. BAUDOIN, Wien.



Waggonhalle für die elektrische Stadtbahn, Wien XIII.

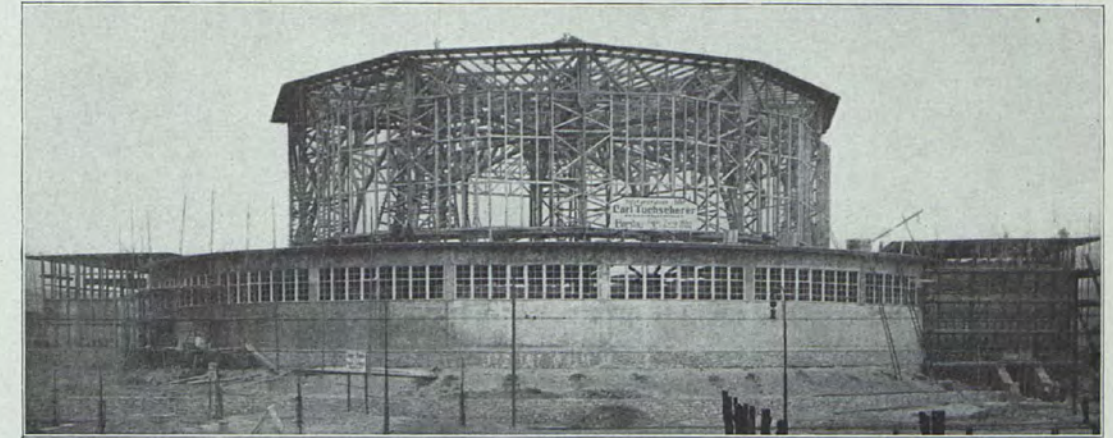
Querschnitt.



Messehalle in Gelsenkirchen → Ansicht des Gerippes



Messehalle in Breslau



Radiohalle Berlin — Außenansicht



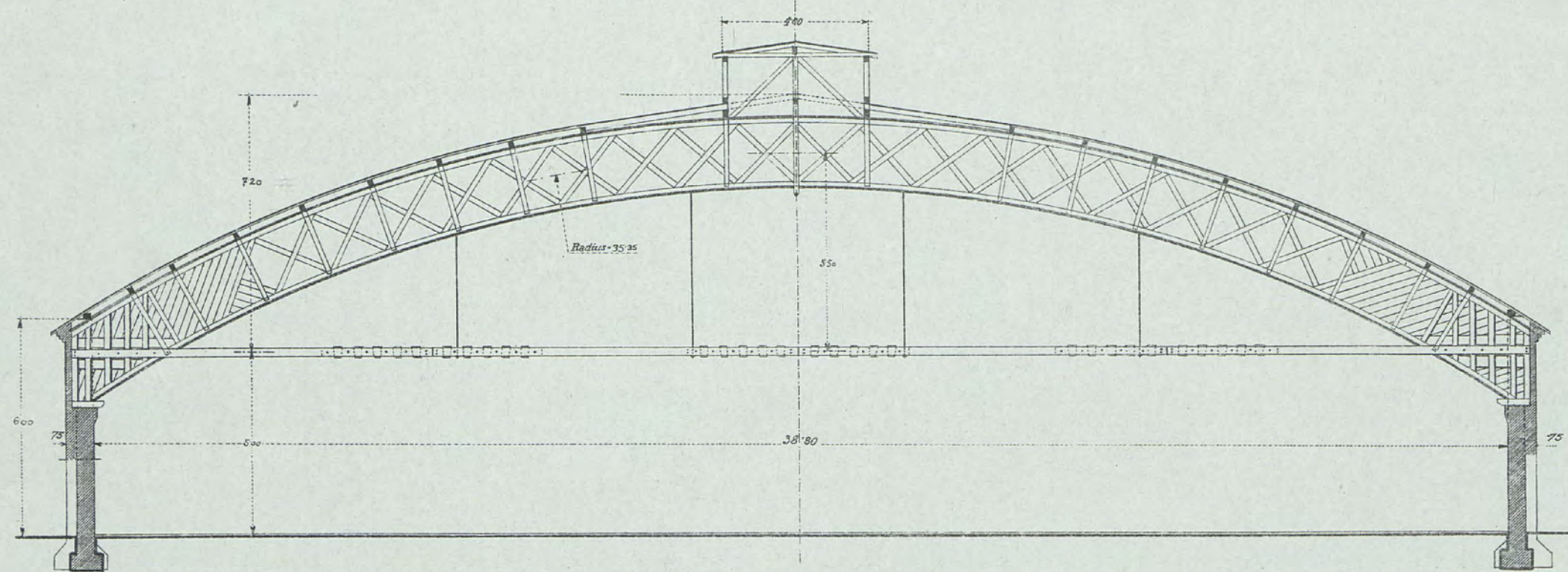
Radiohalle Berlin — Innenansicht des Gerippes



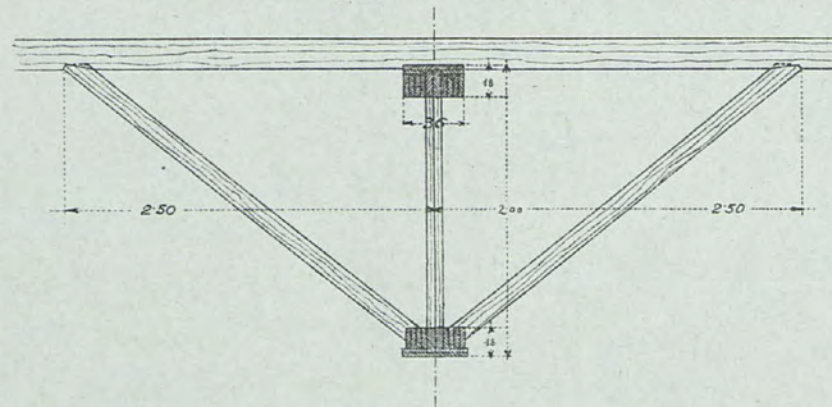
Radiohalle Berlin — Innenansicht der verkleideten und verputzten Halle



Querschnitt durch die Großgarage der Gemeinde Wien



Binderquerschnitt



Detail der Spannstange

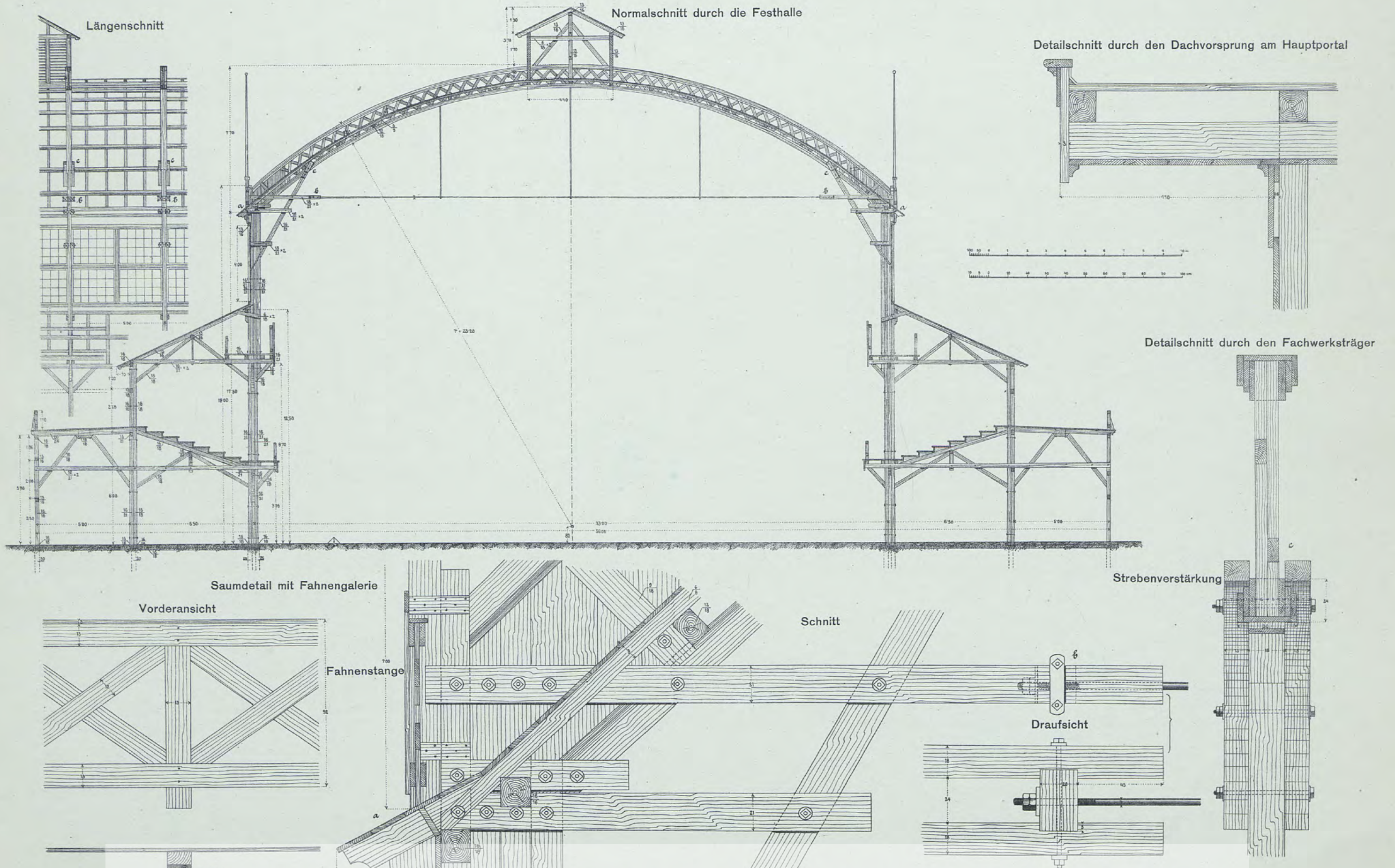


Wagenhalle Heiligenstadt der Gemeinde Wien



Wagenhalle Ottakring der Gemeinde Wien

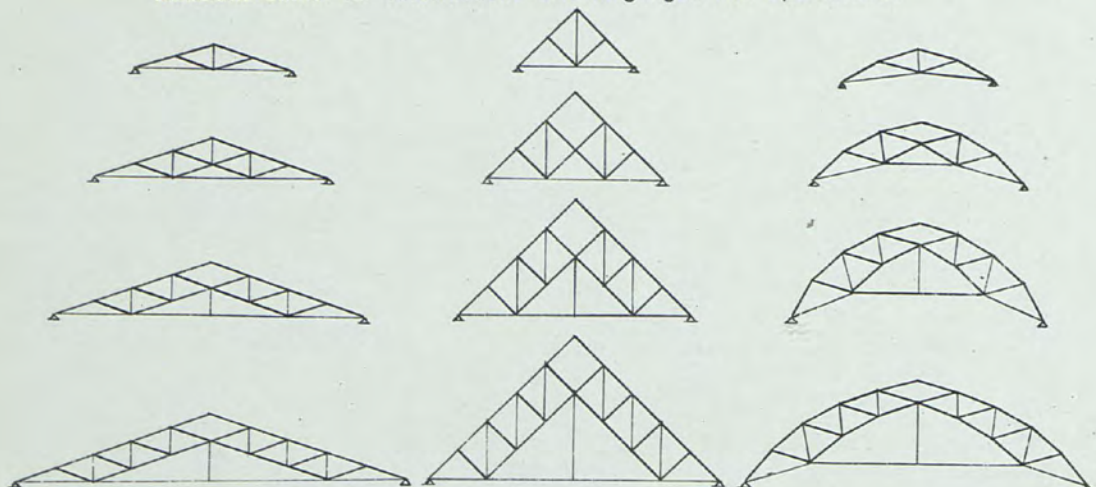




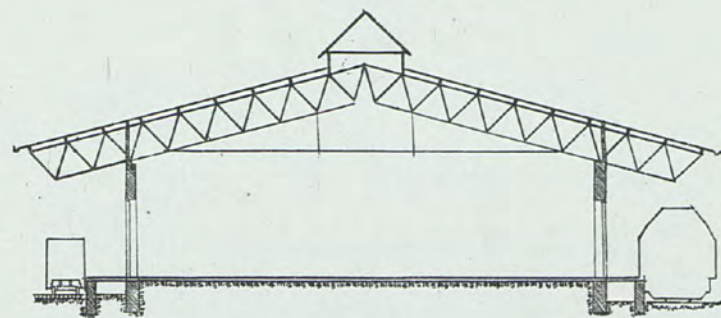
ARANEO-TECHNIK. EINE ERRUNGENSCHAFT DER NORMALISIERUNG IM BAUWESEN.

ZERLEGBARE ELEMENTENBINDER (SYSTEM „LENZ“)

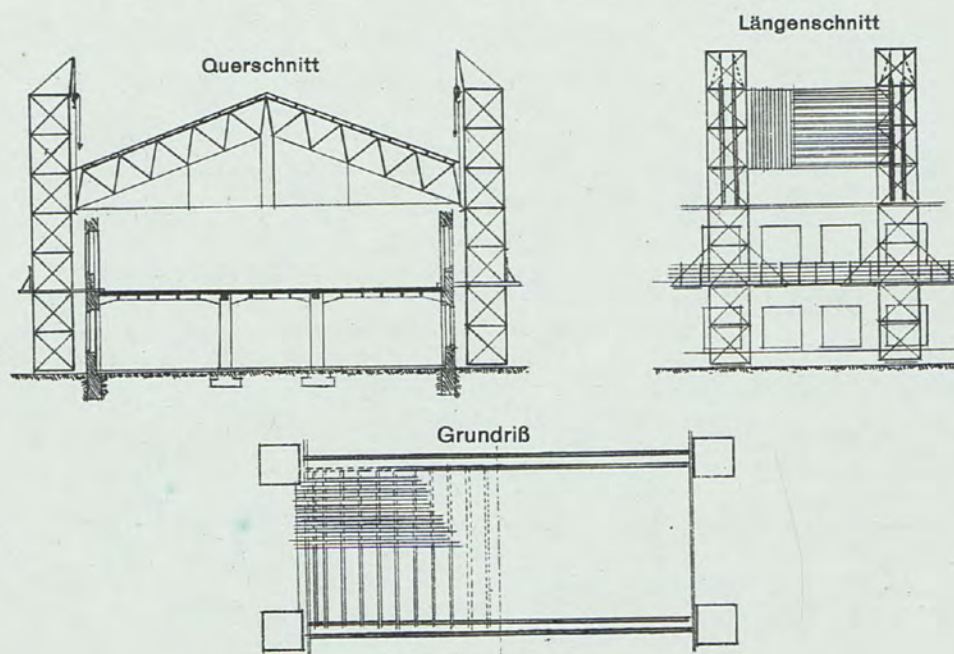
Satteldachbinder für verschiedene Dachneigungen und Spannweiten



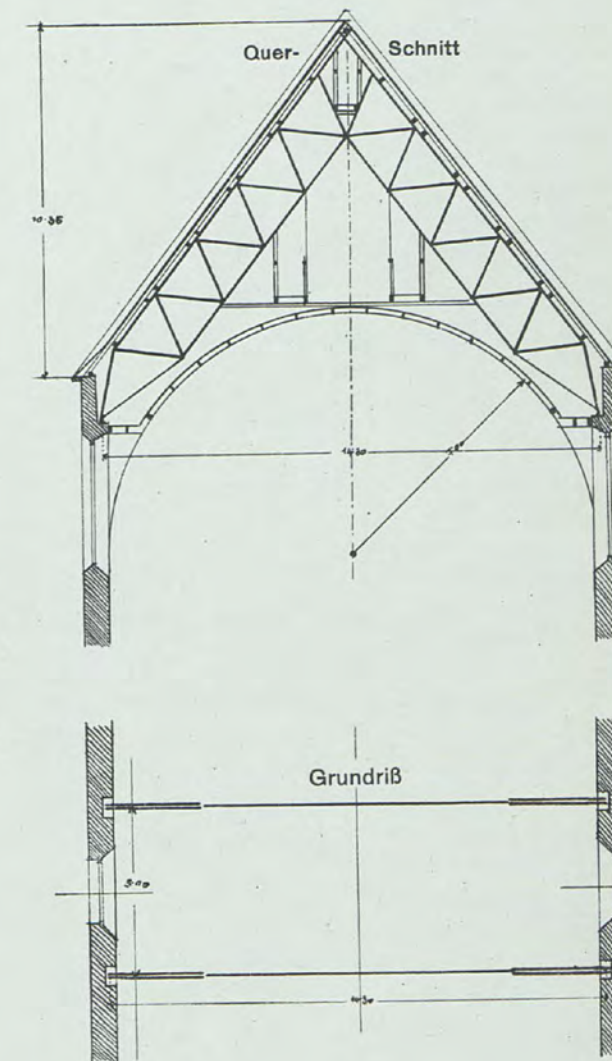
Güterschuppen mit Satteldach



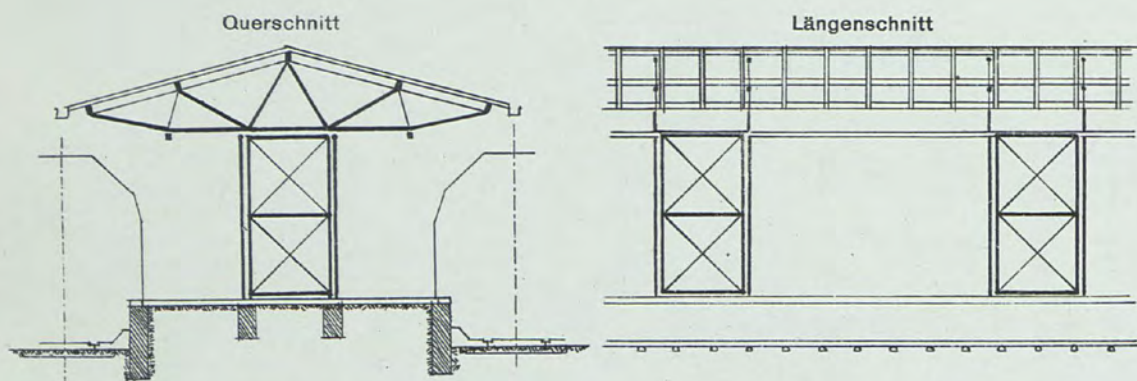
Provisorische Überdeckung von Bauten während der Ausführung



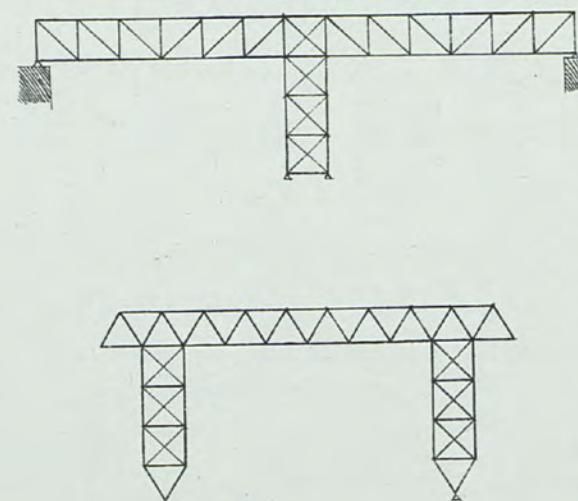
Kirchendachstuhl



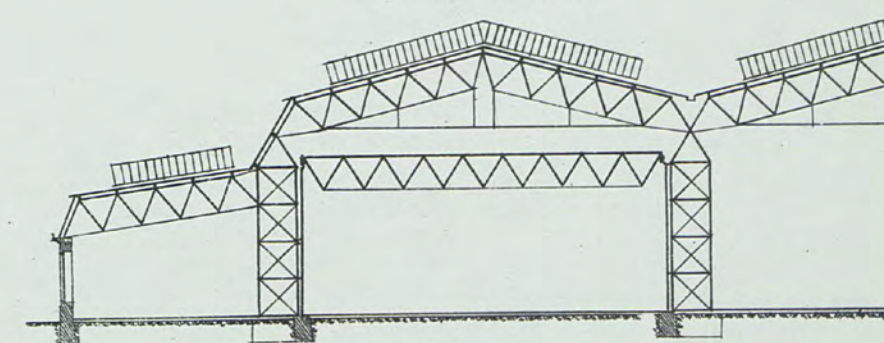
Inselperron-Überdeckung



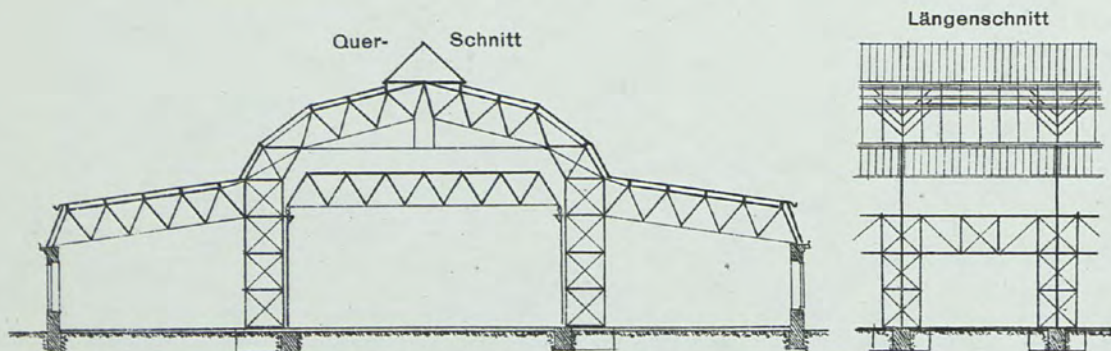
Tragwerke für Industrieanlagen



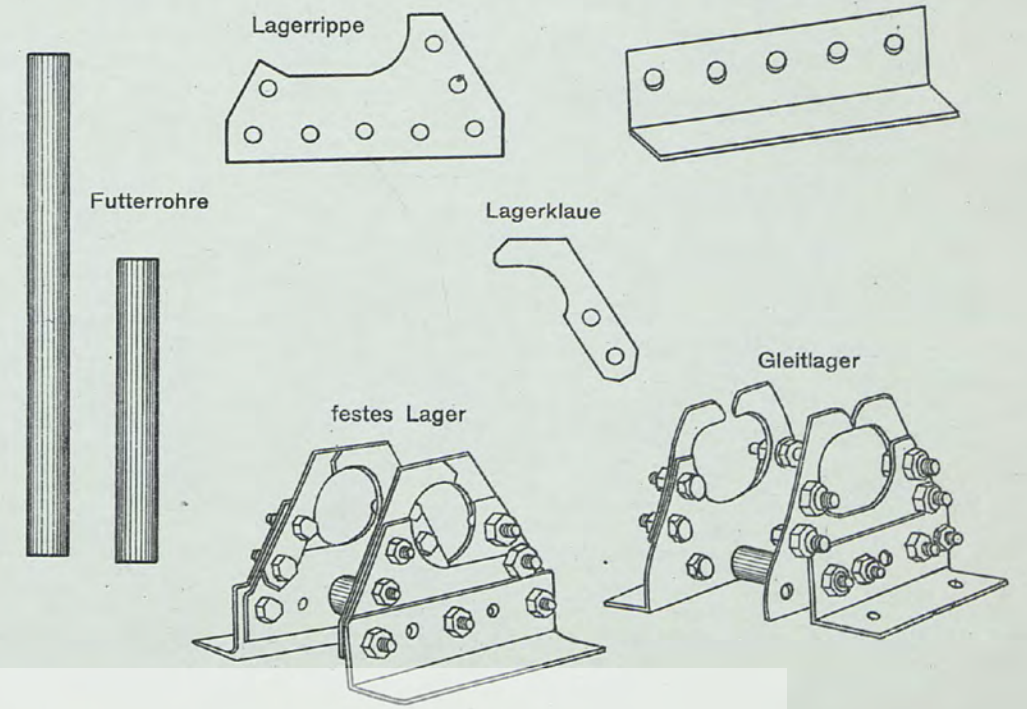
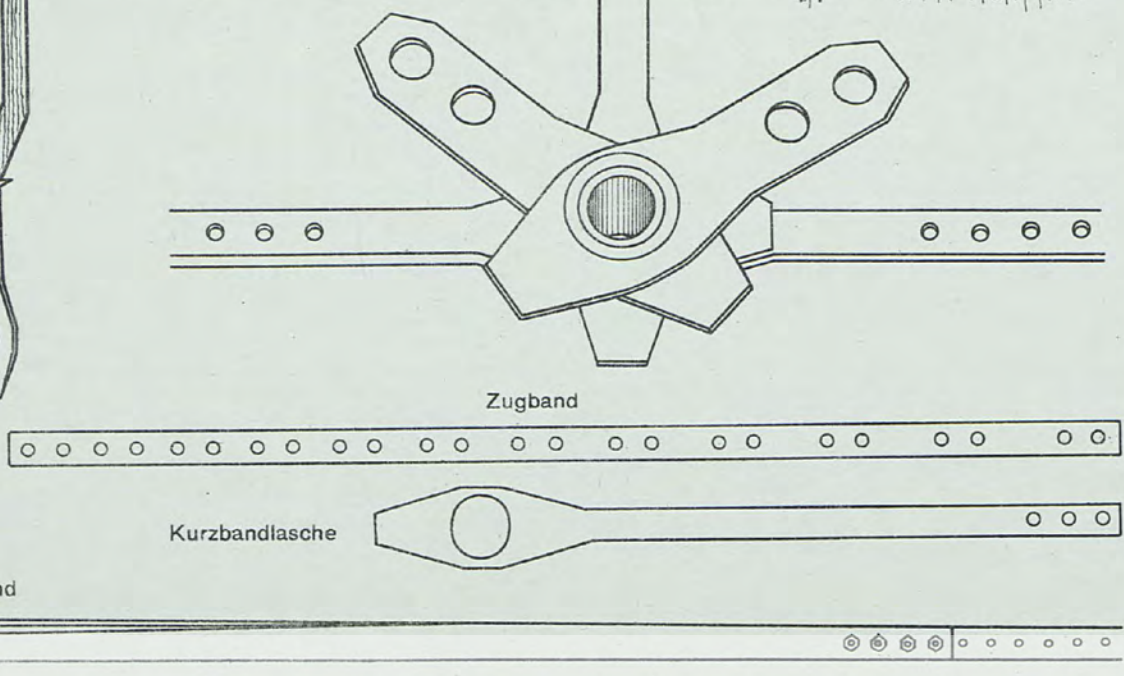
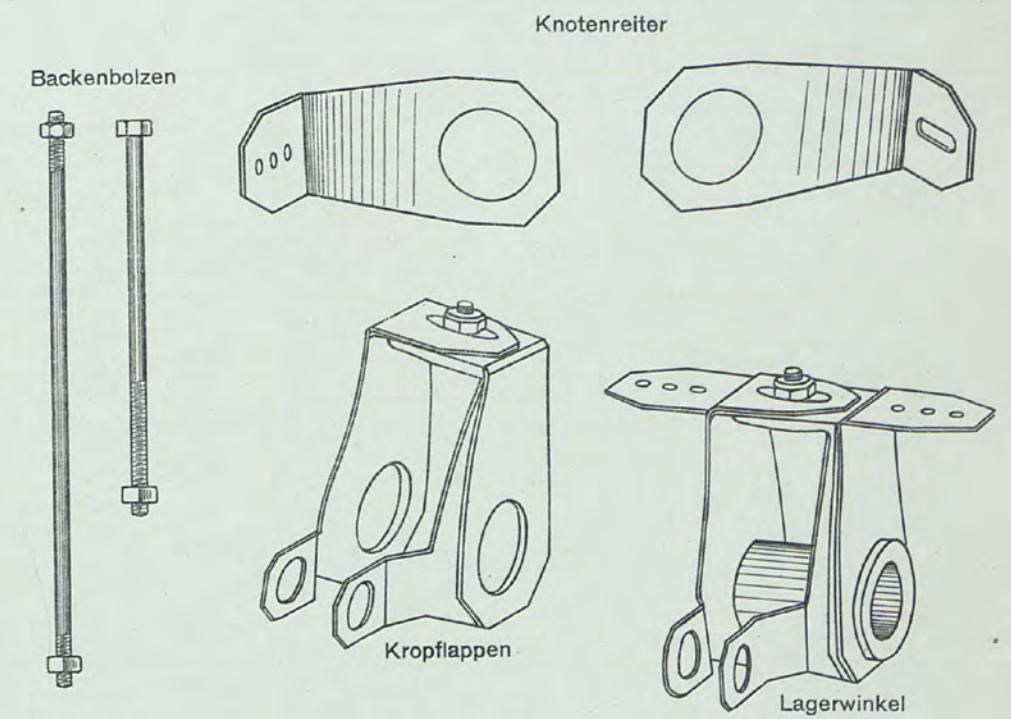
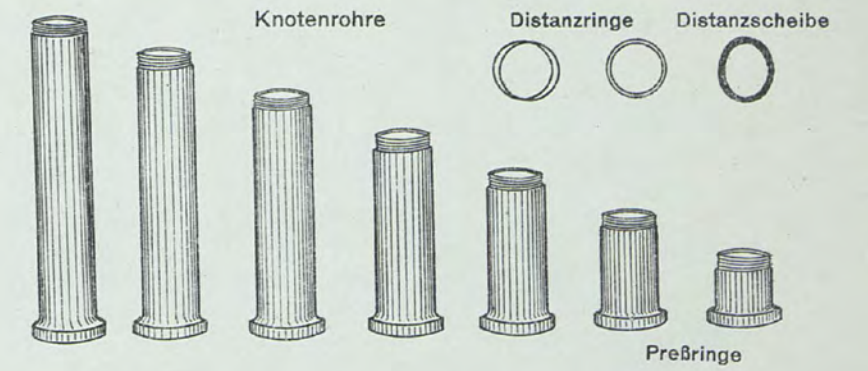
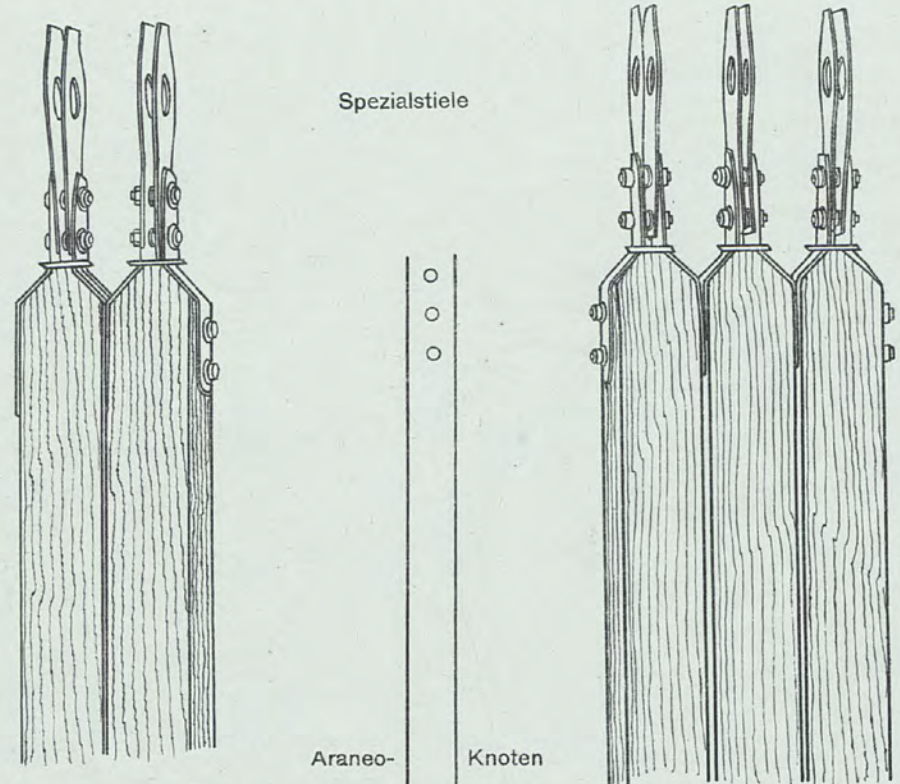
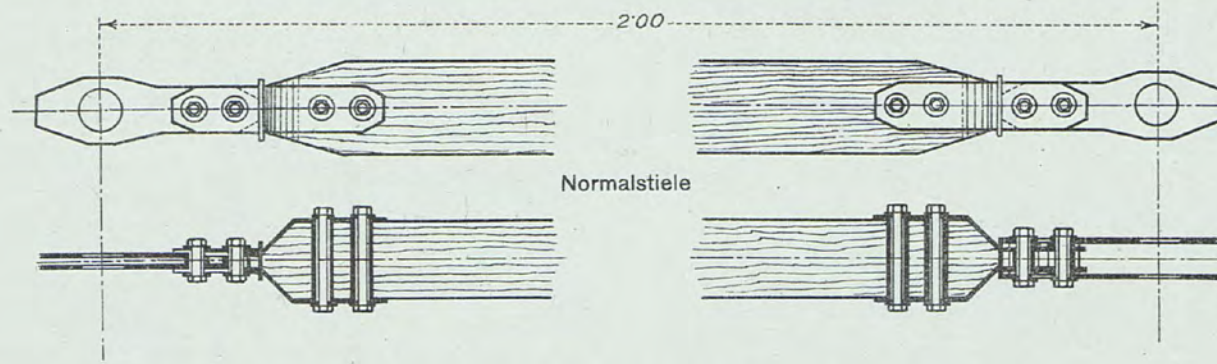
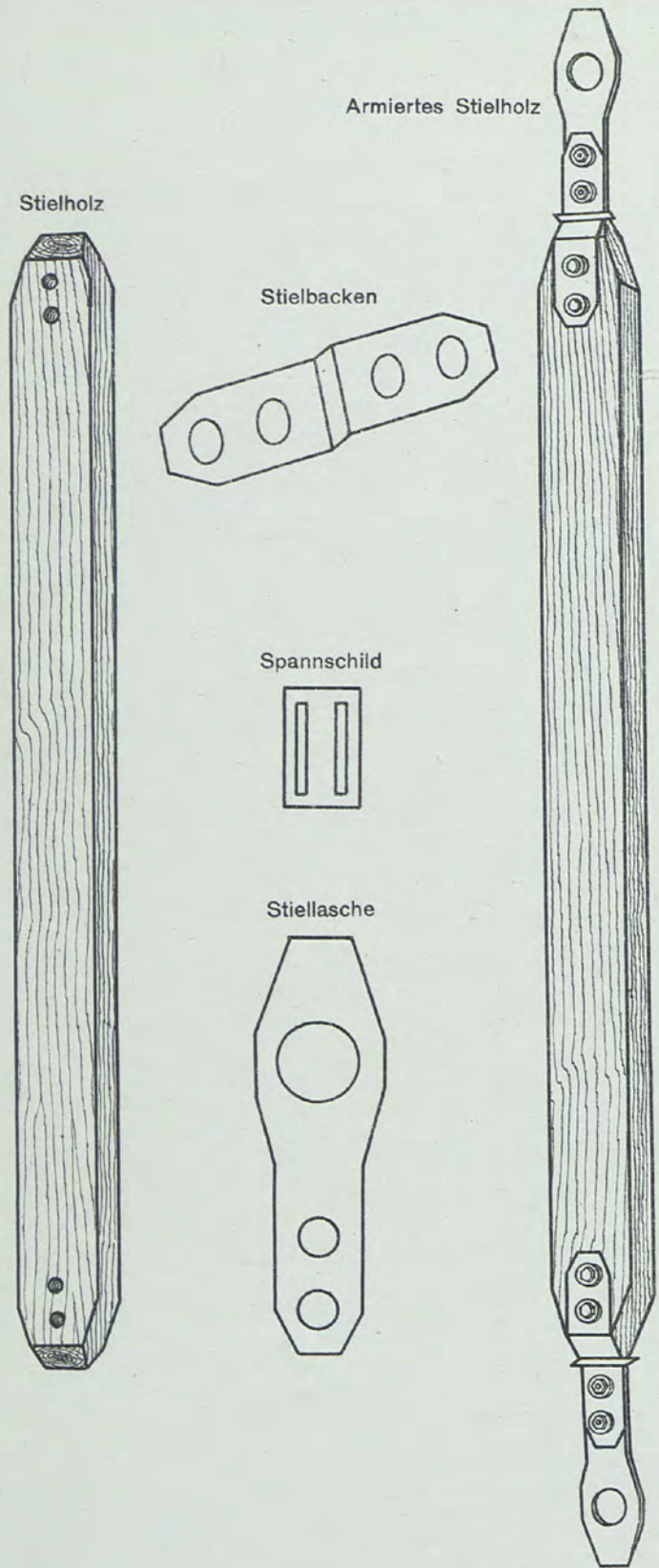
Doppelhalle mit Anbau

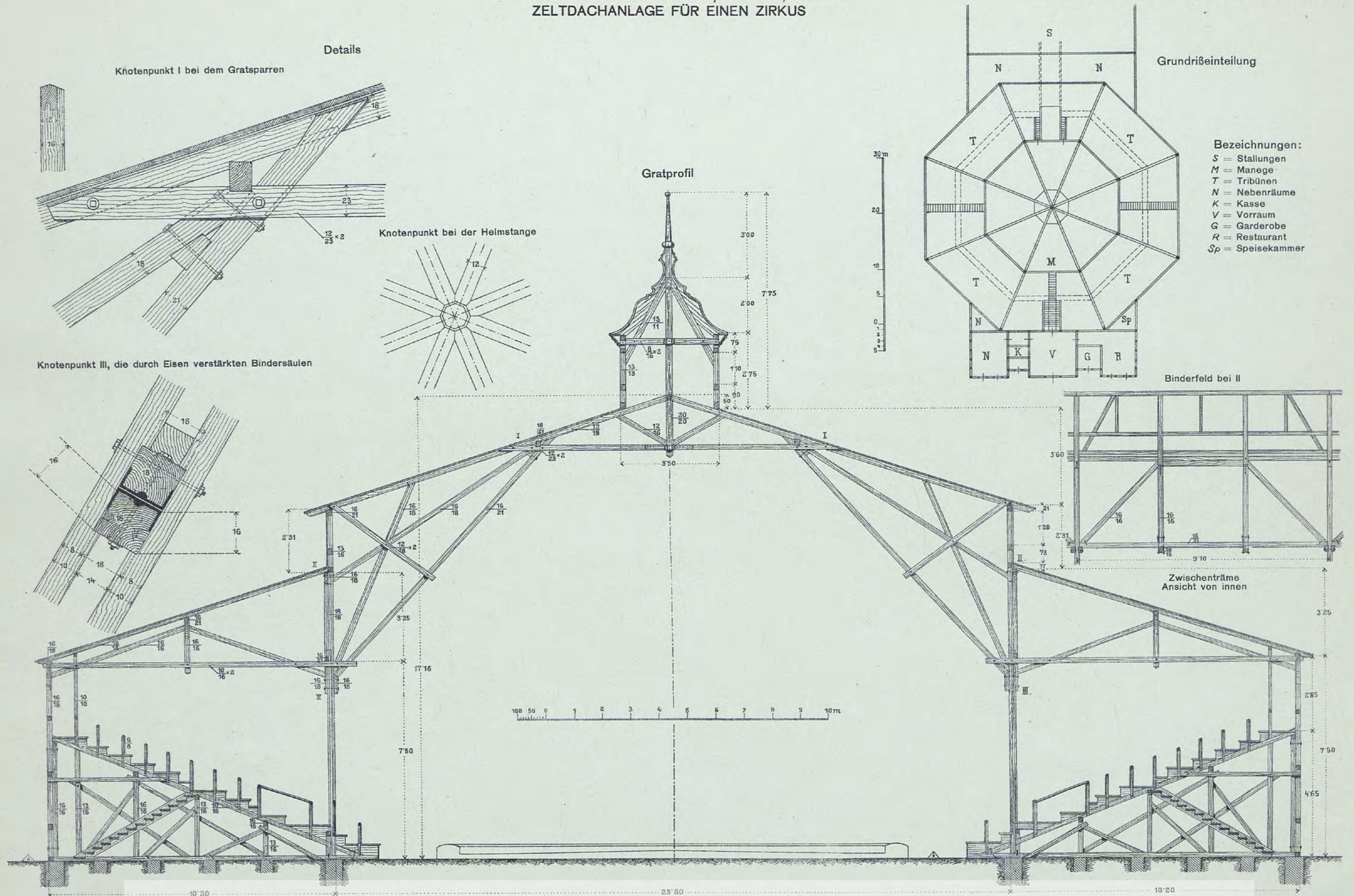


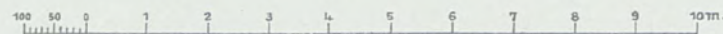
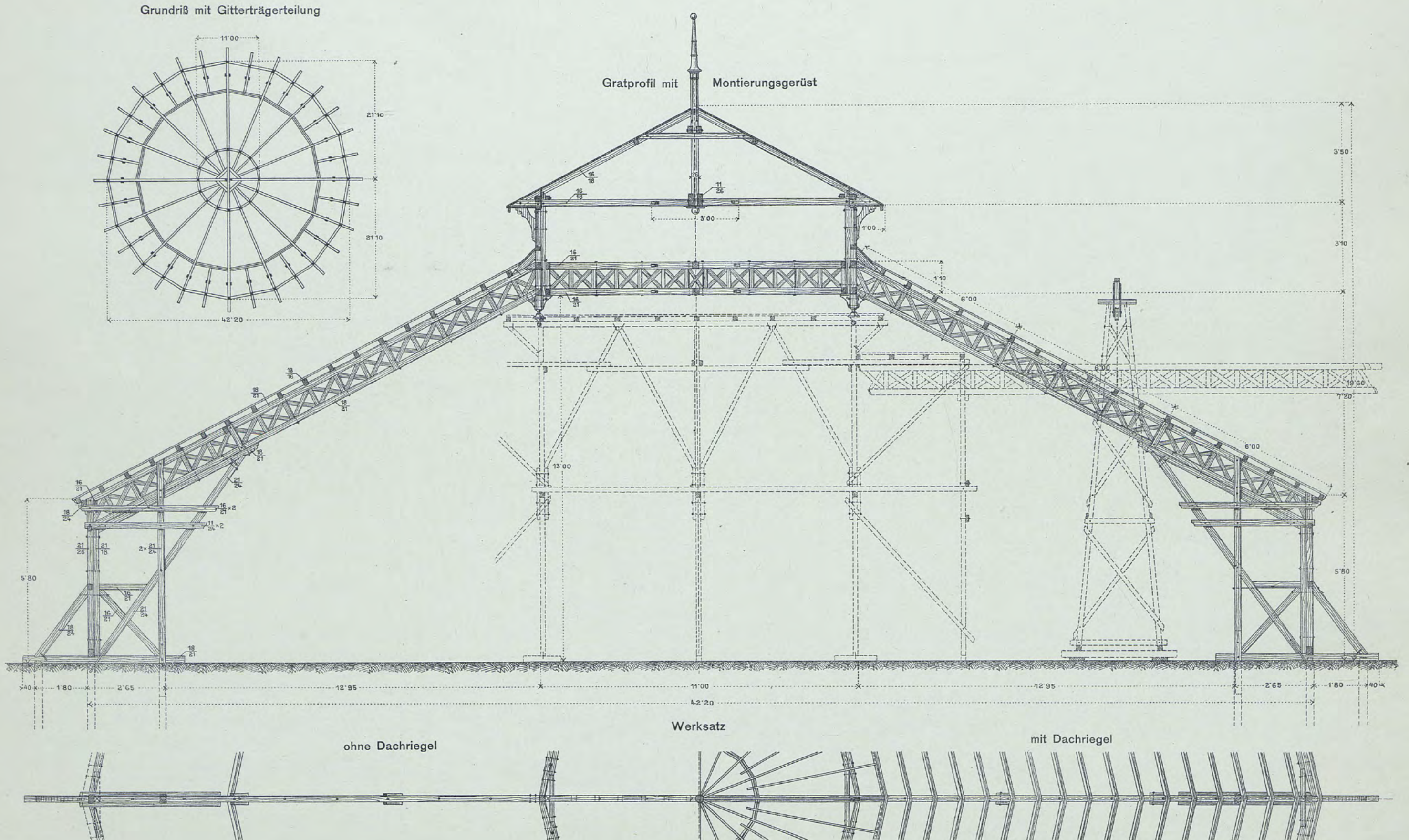
Fabrikshalle mit seitlichen Anbauten



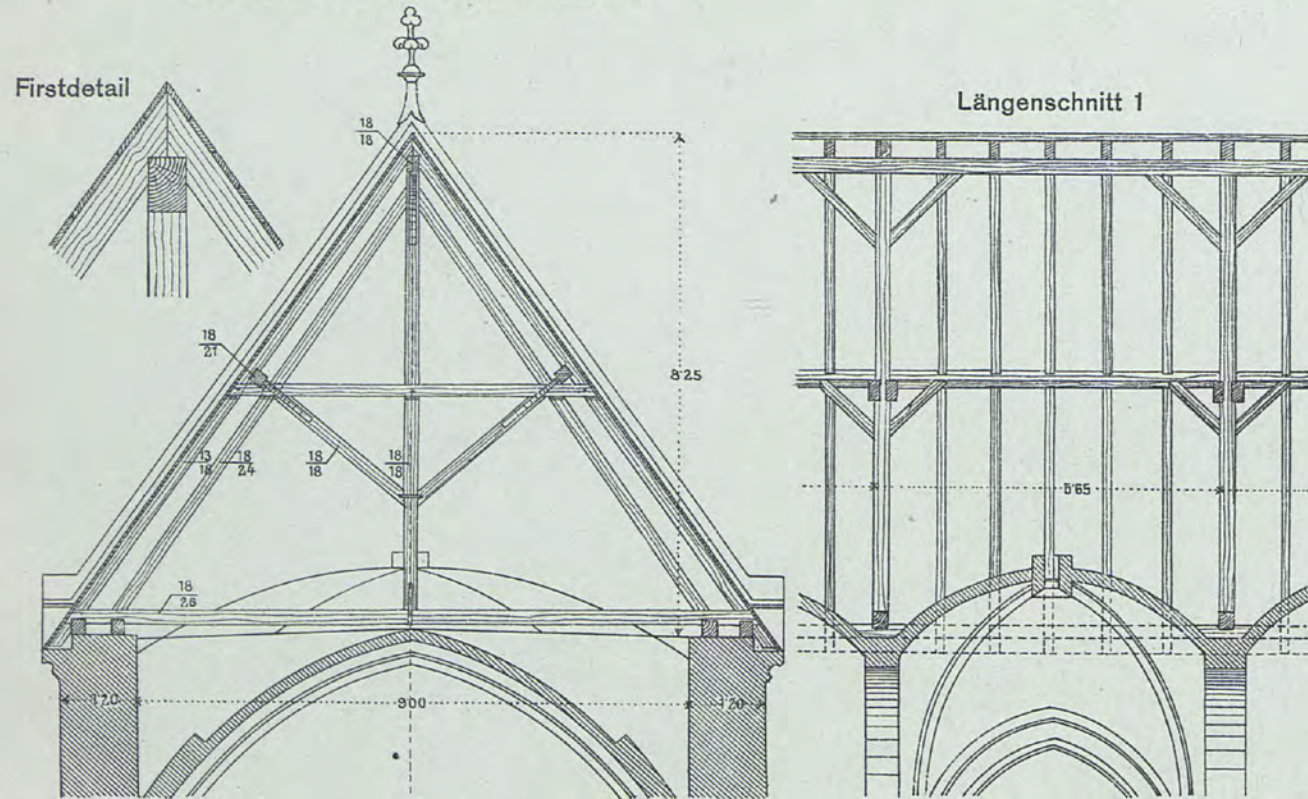
1. DER ARANEOSTAB, 2. DER ARANEOKNOTEN, 3. DAS AUFLAGER



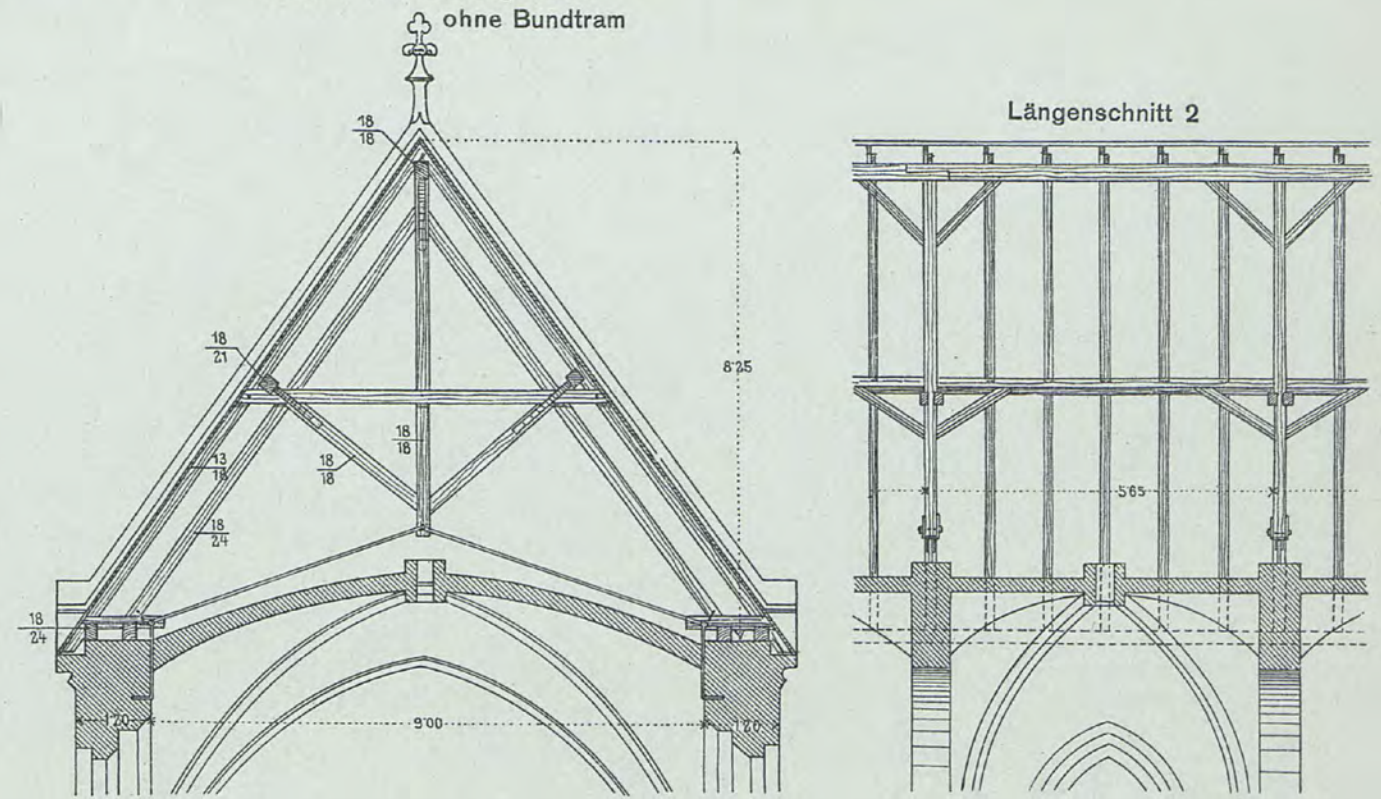




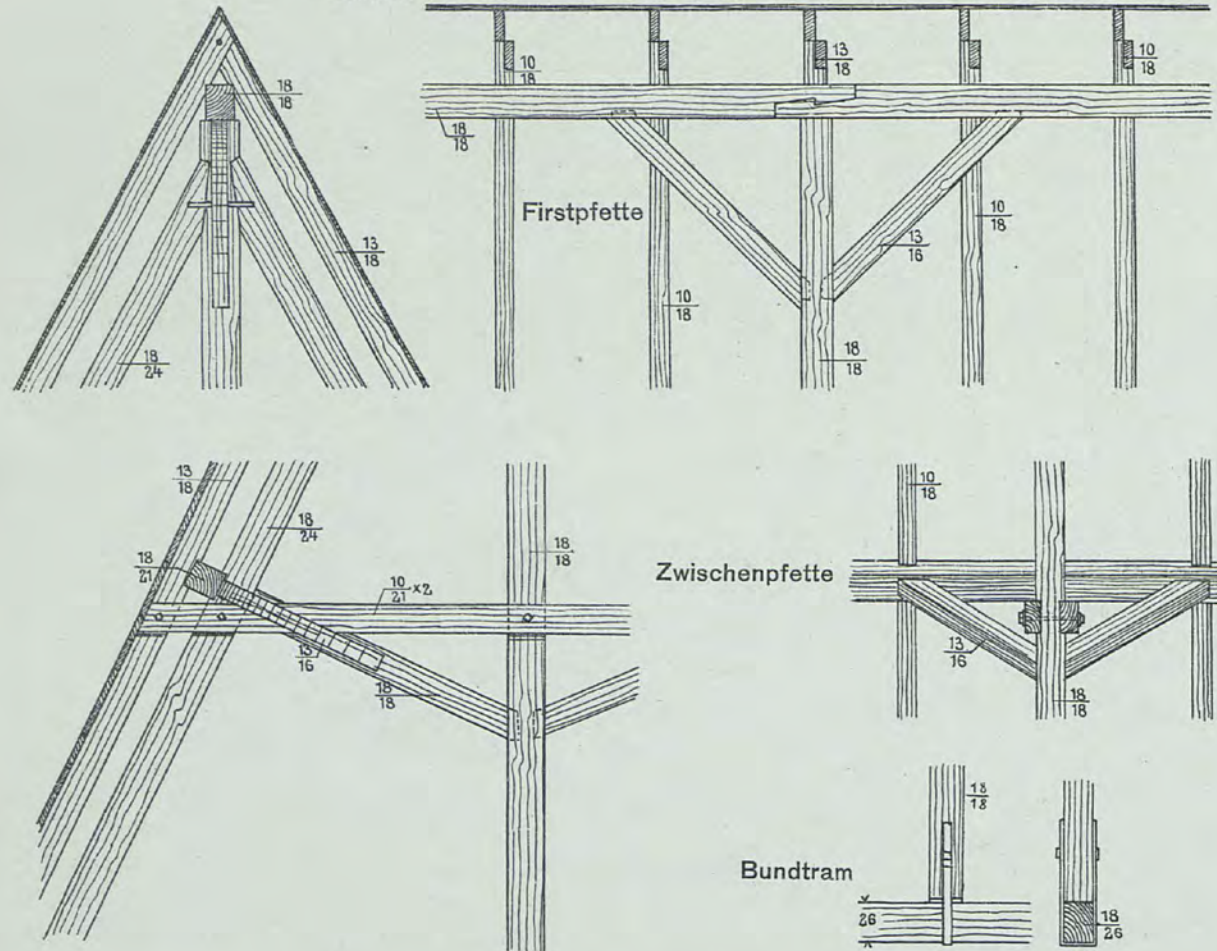
Profil 1 mit durchgehendem Bundtram



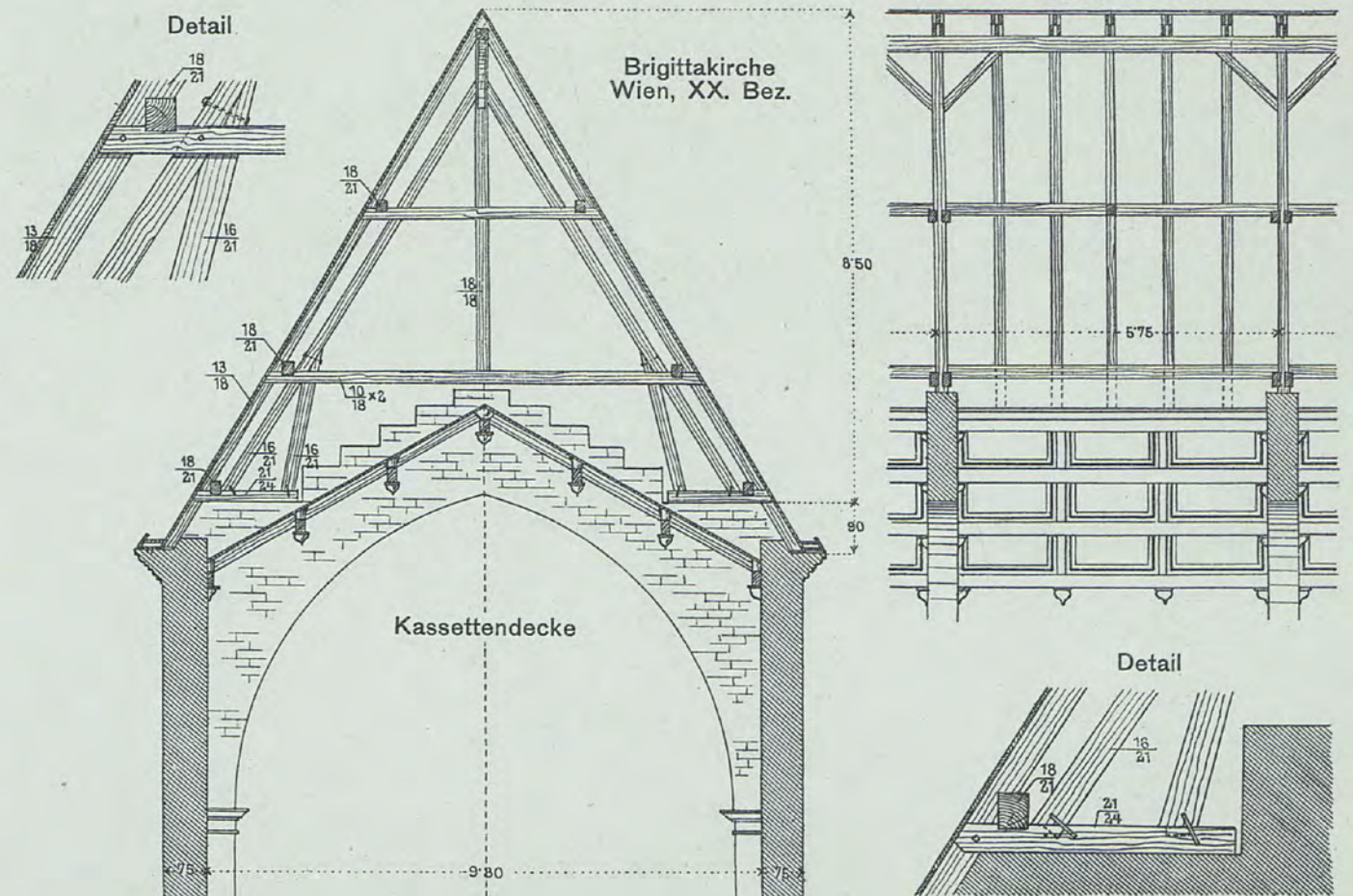
Profil 2 mit Tonnengewölbe ohne Bundtram



Details



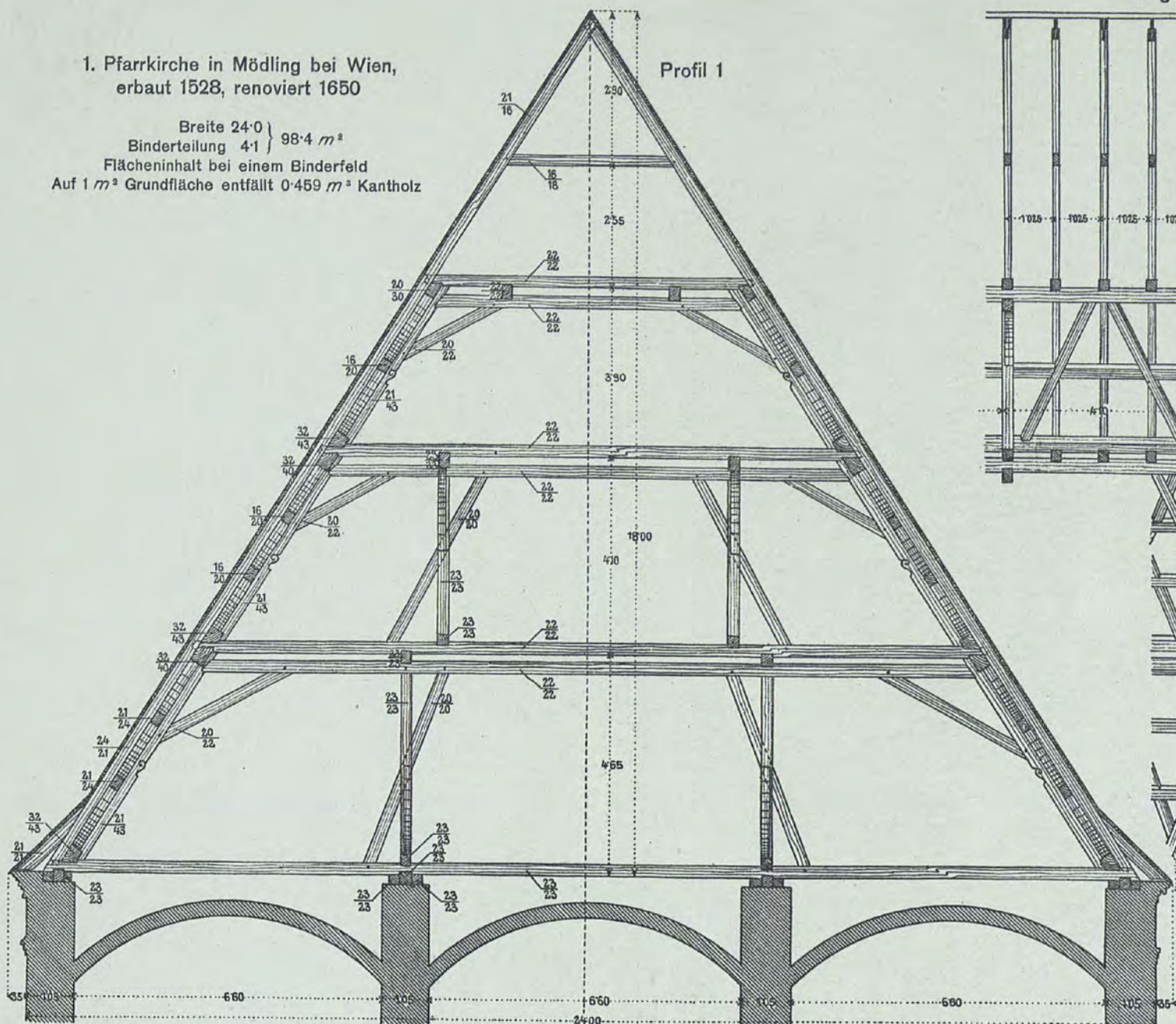
Profil 3



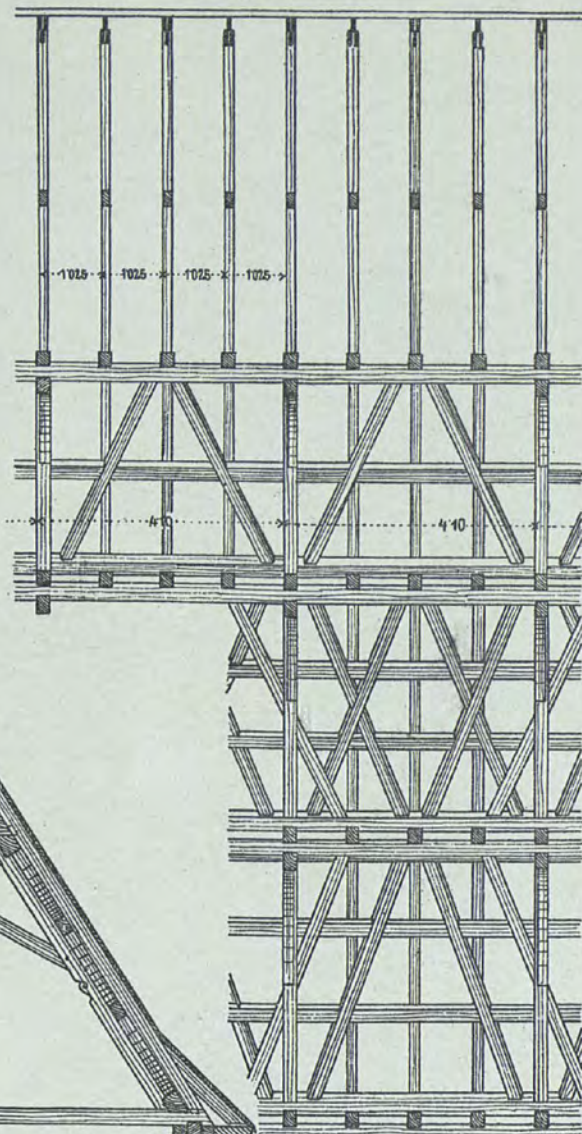
1. Pfarrkirche in Mödling bei Wien,
erbaut 1528, renoviert 1650

Breite 24.0 } 98.4 m²
Binderteilung 4:1 }
Flächeninhalt bei einem Binderfeld
Auf 1 m² Grundfläche entfällt 0.459 m³ Kantholz

Profil 1



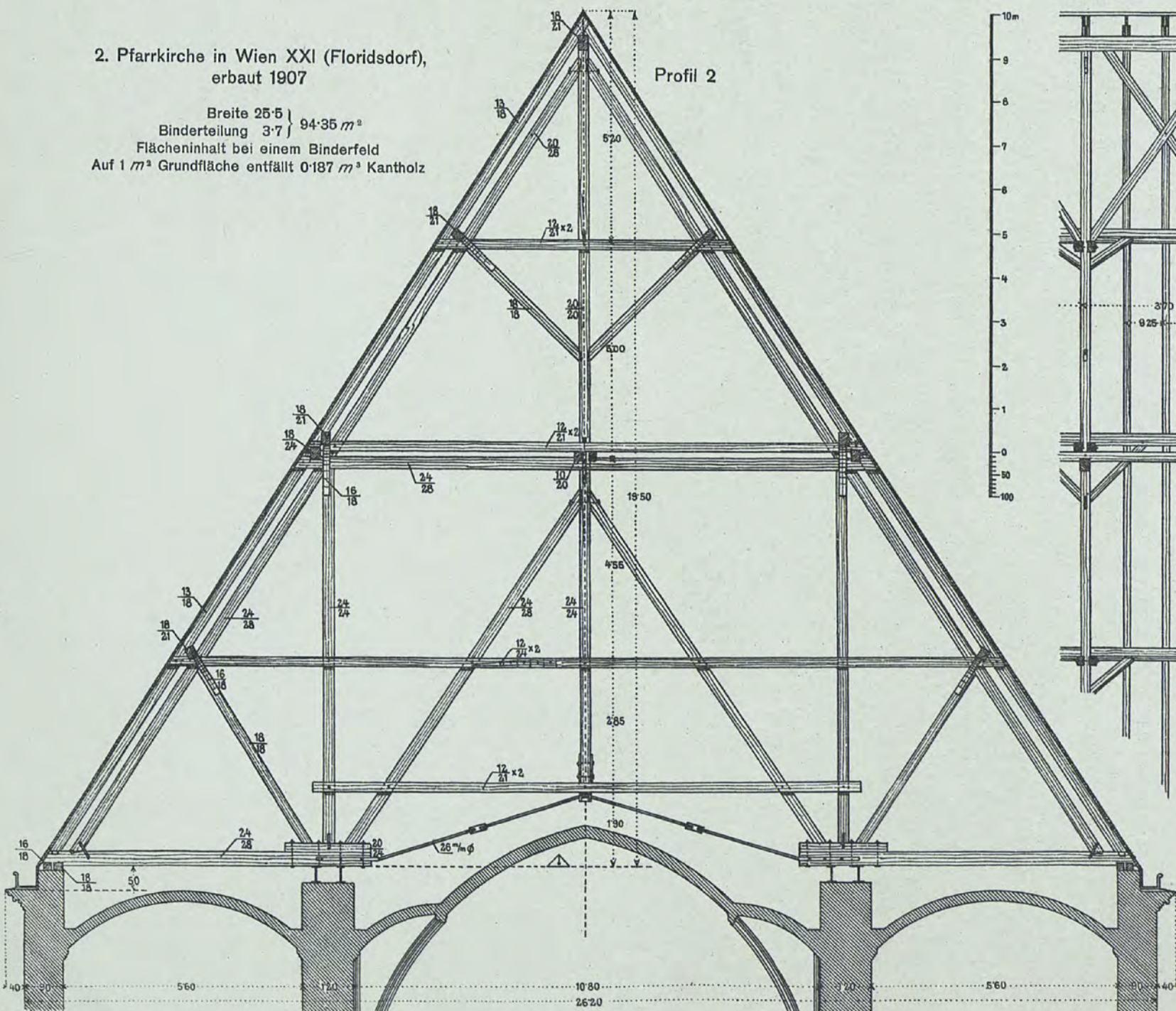
Längenschnitt 1



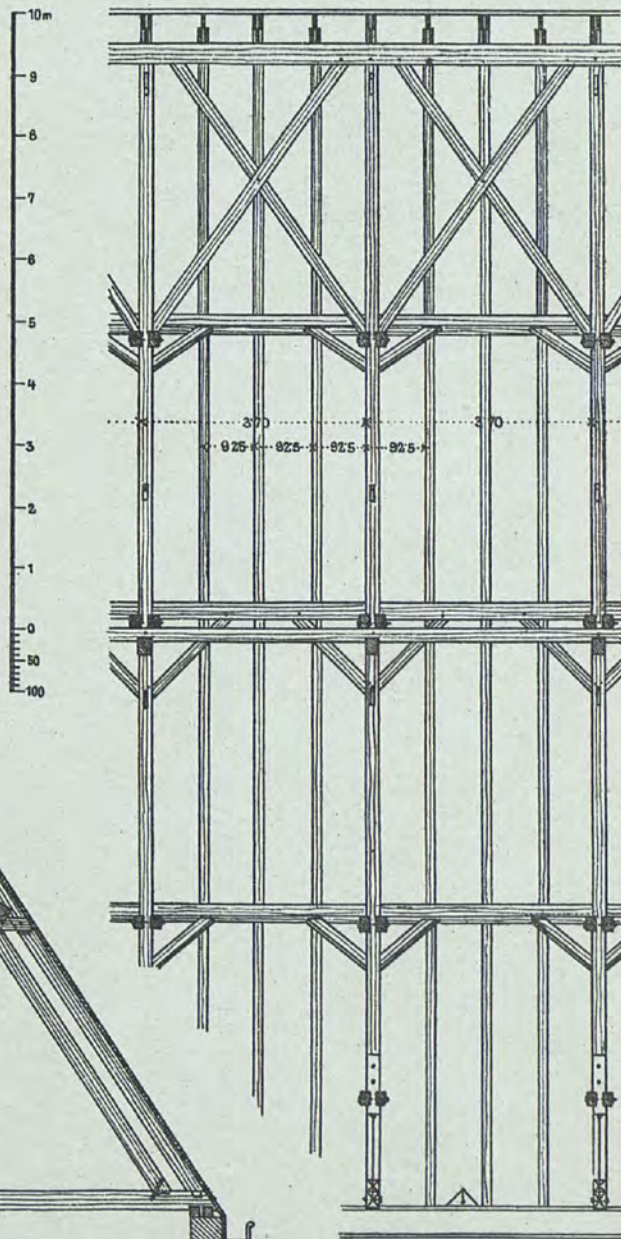
2. Pfarrkirche in Wien XXI (Floridsdorf),
erbaut 1907

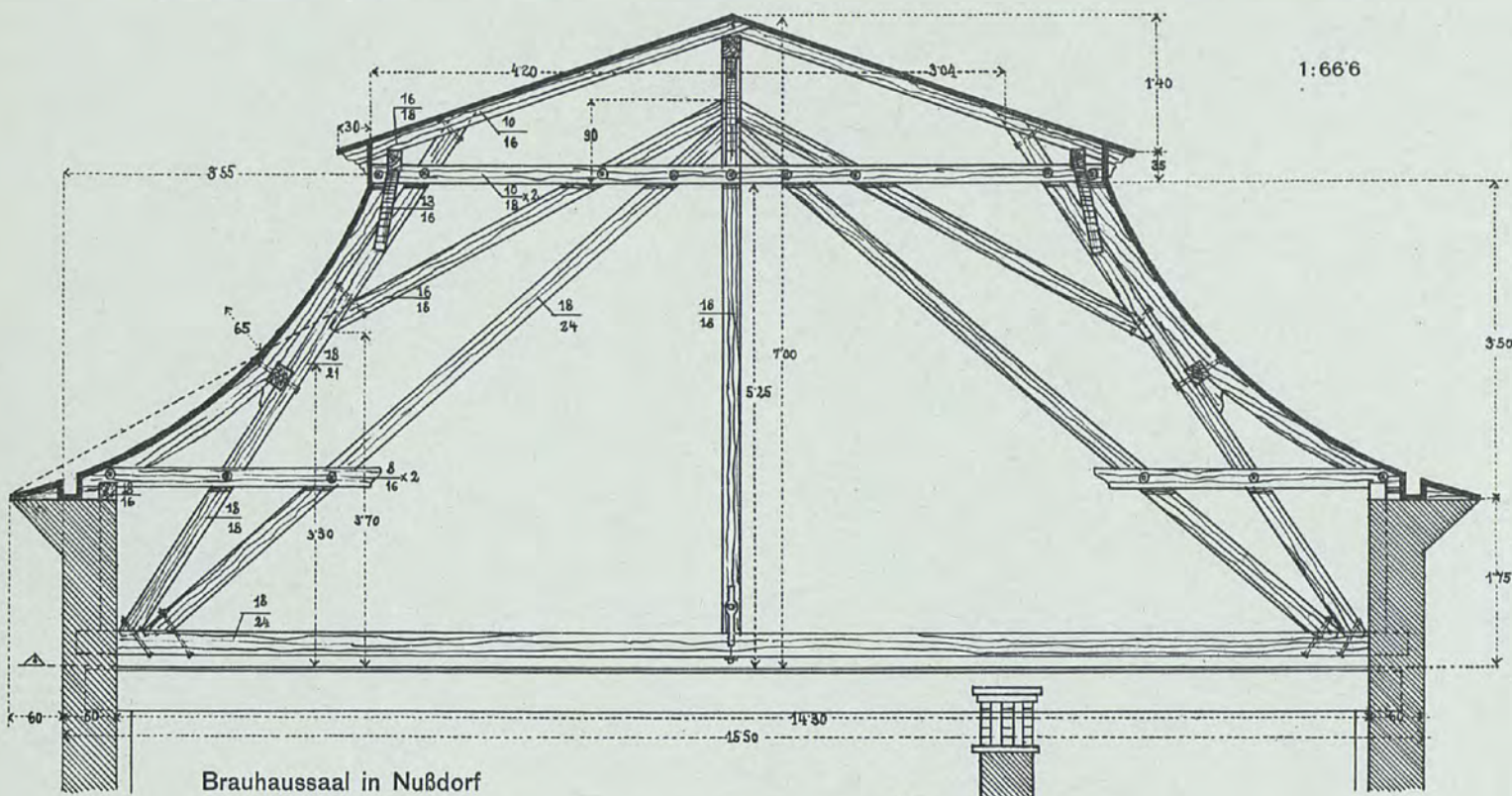
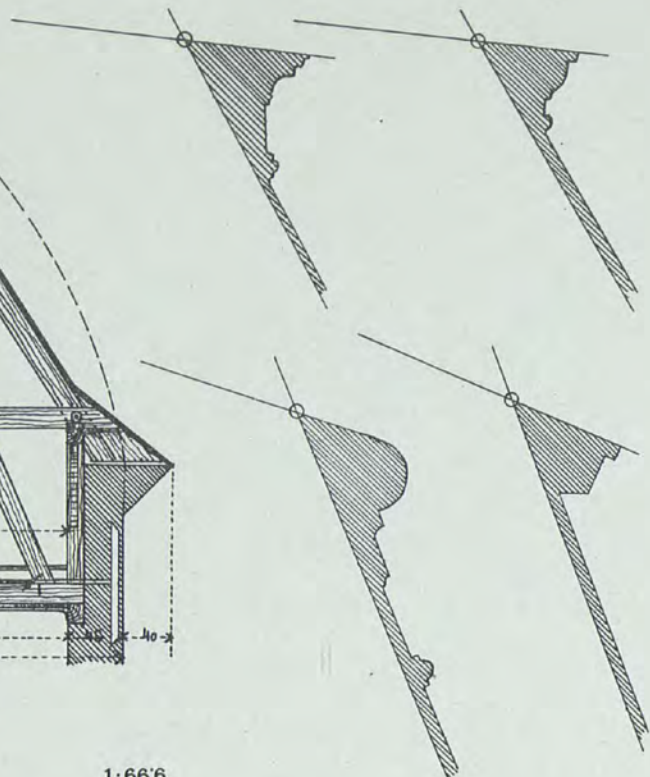
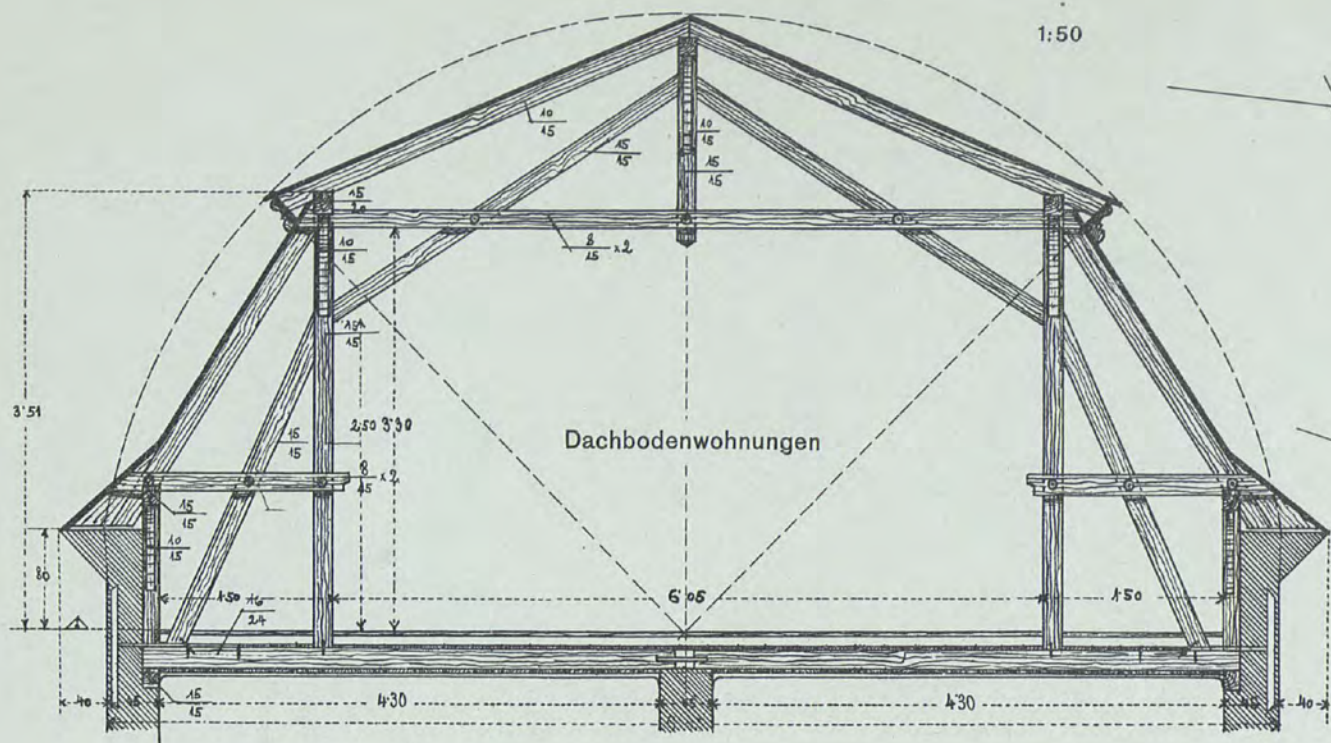
Breite 25.5 } 94.35 m²
Binderteilung 3:7 }
Flächeninhalt bei einem Binderfeld
Auf 1 m² Grundfläche entfällt 0.187 m³ Kantholz

Profil 2

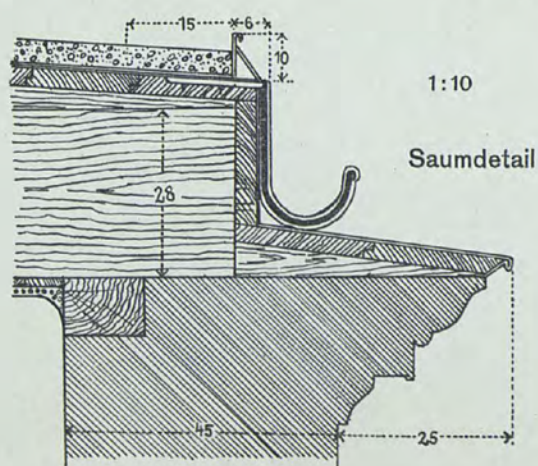
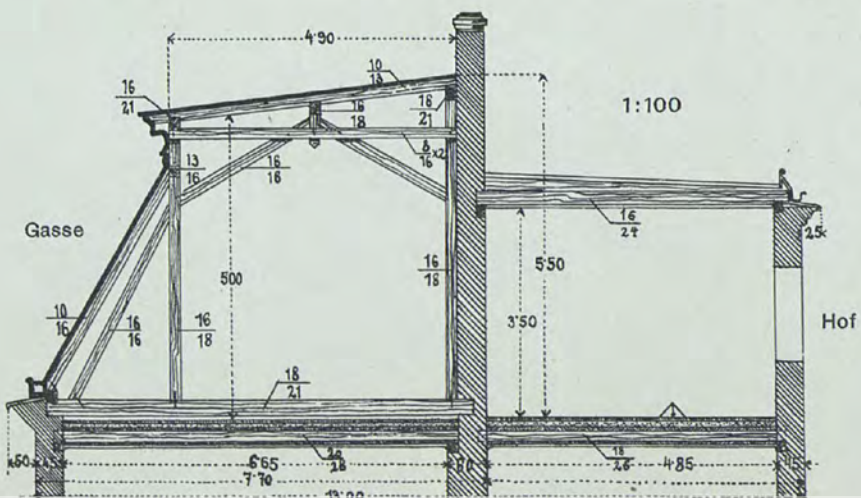
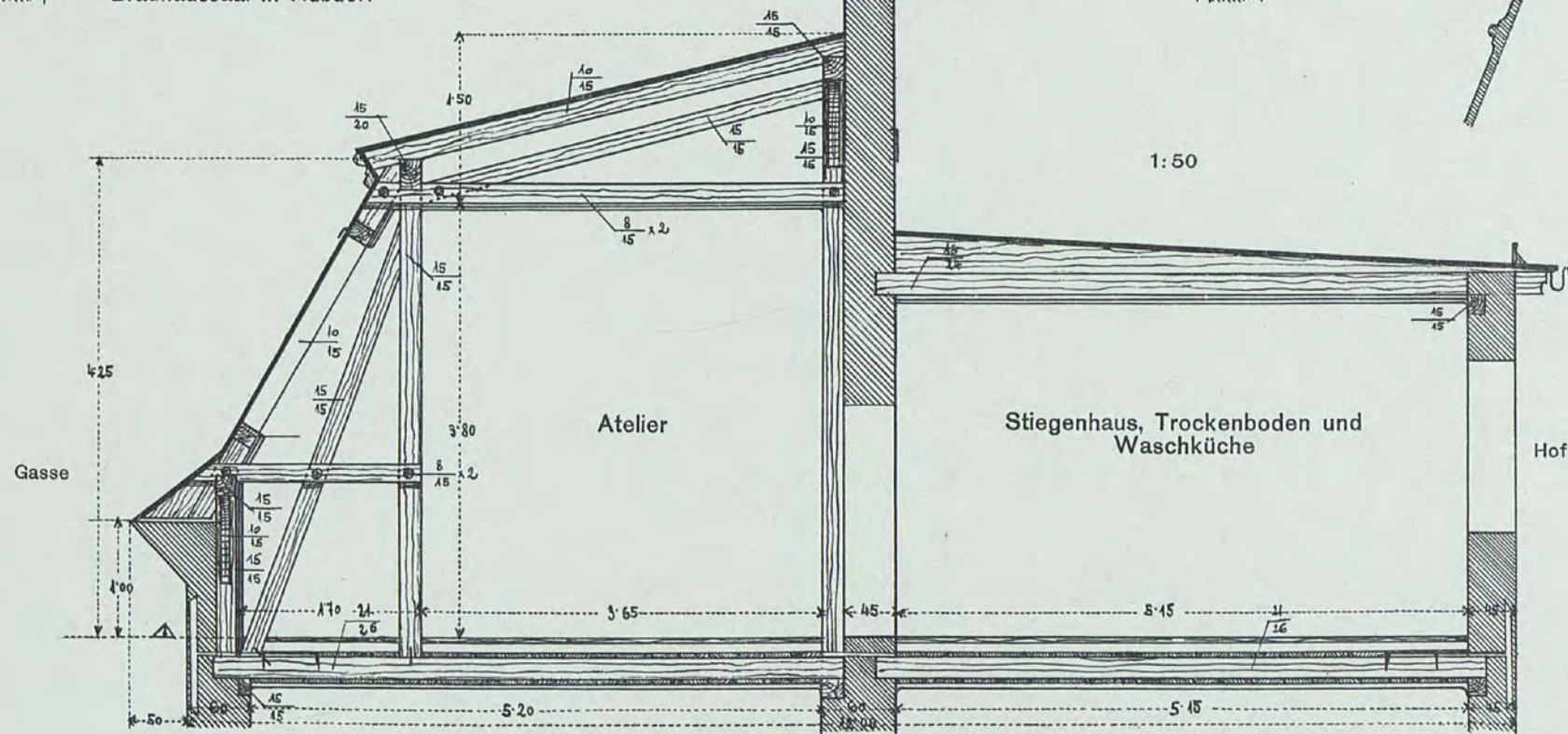
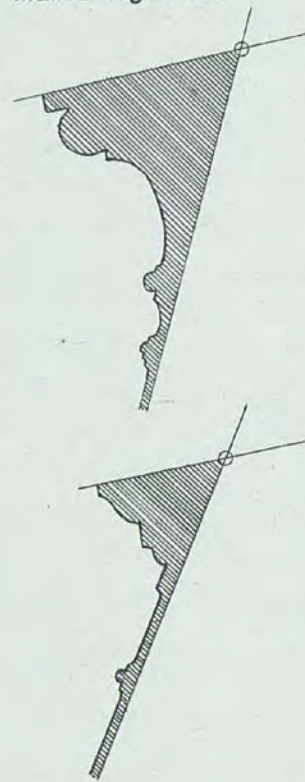


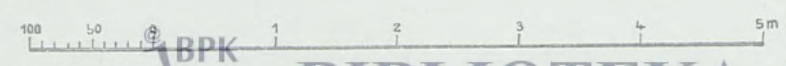
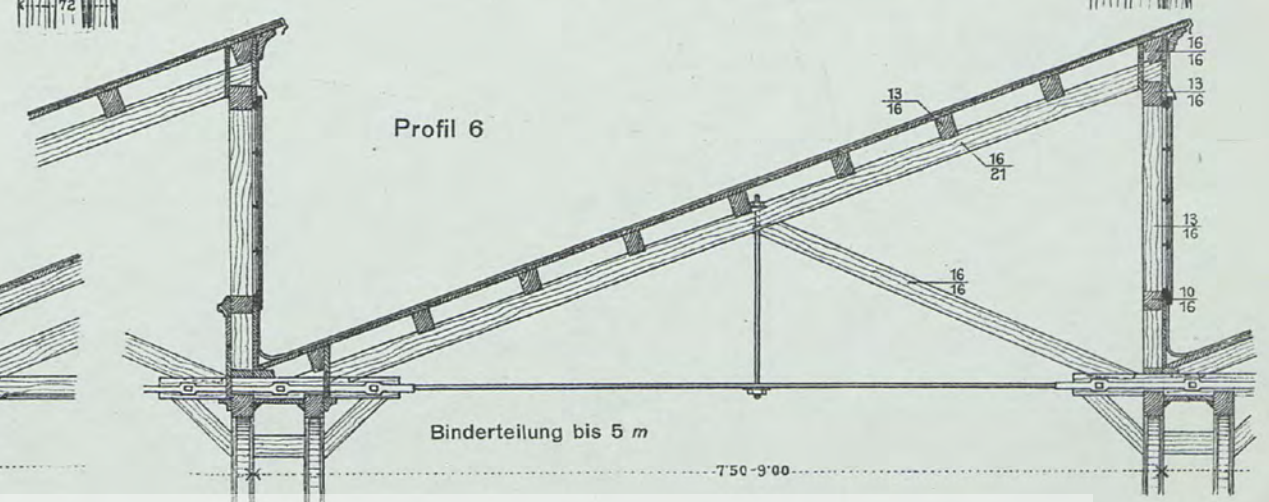
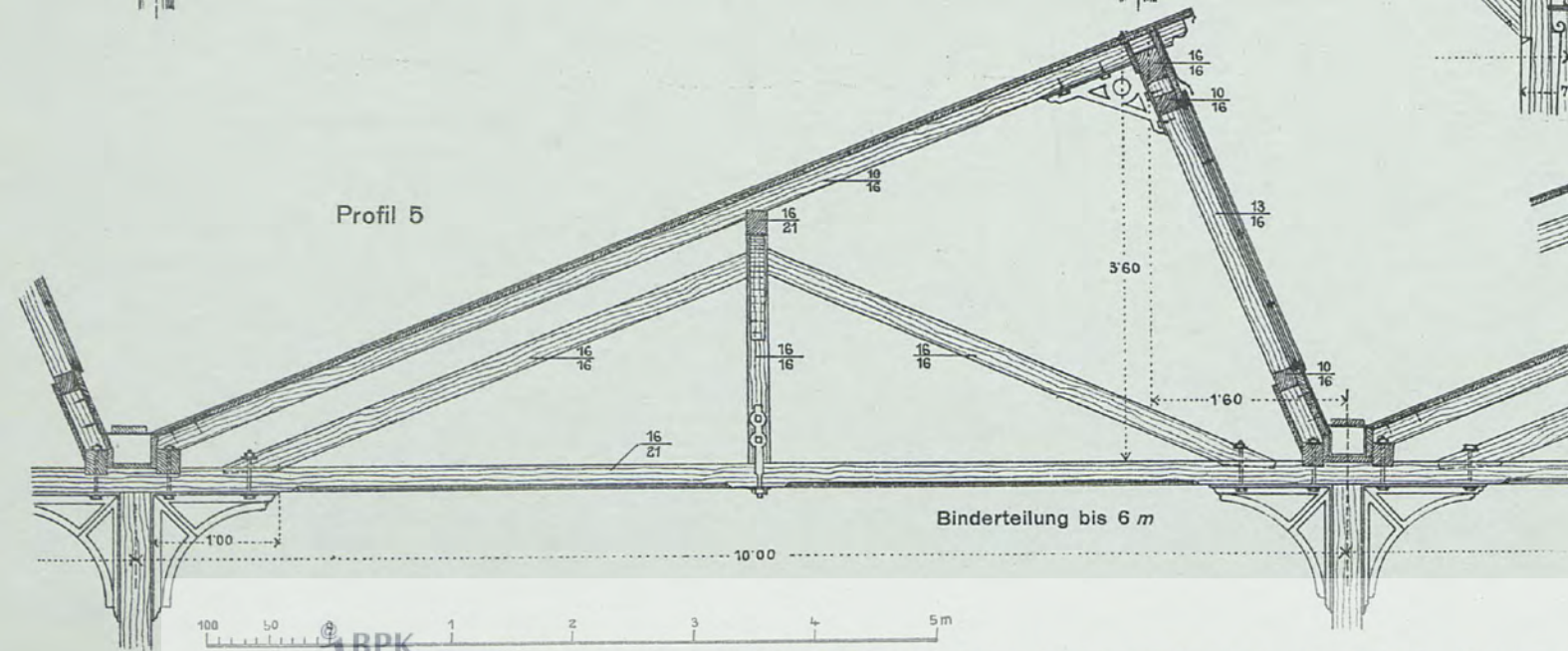
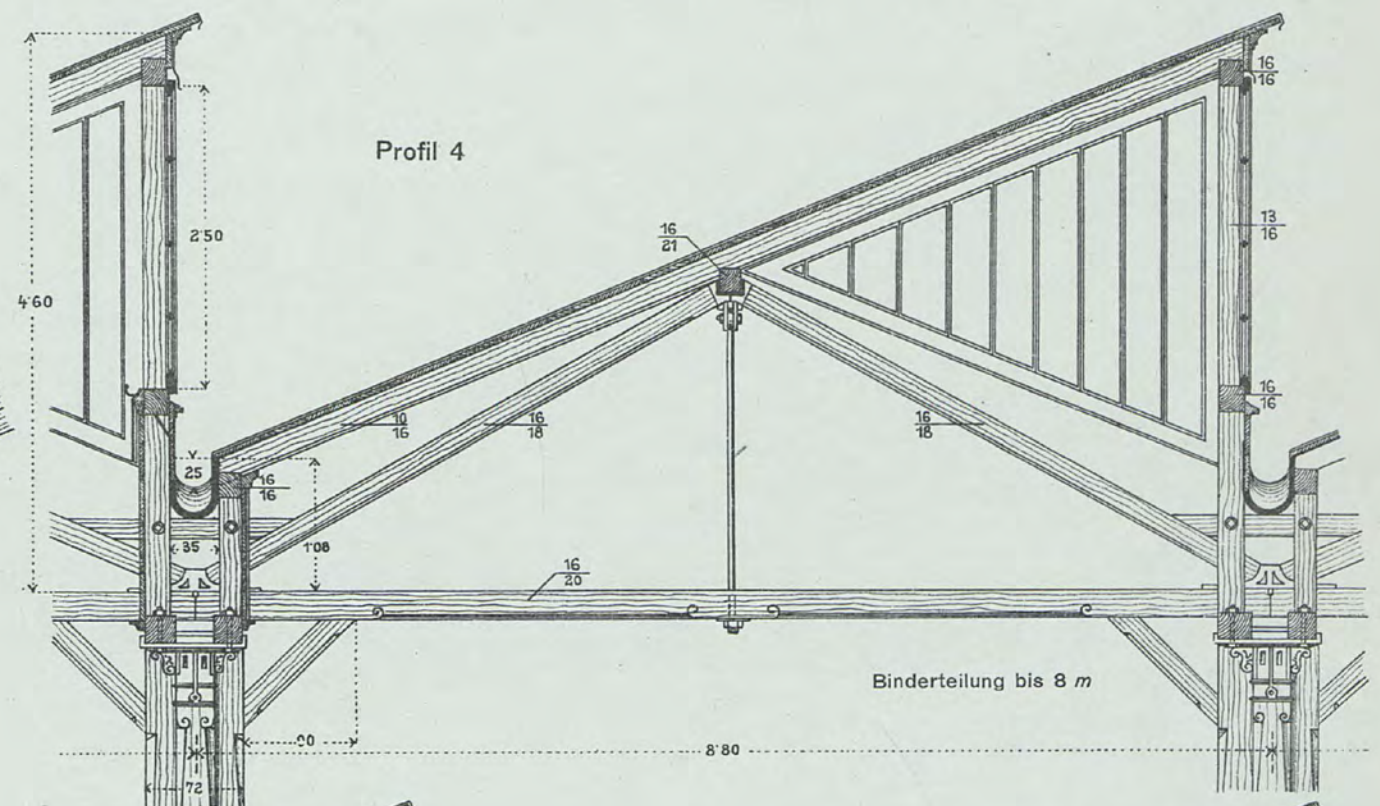
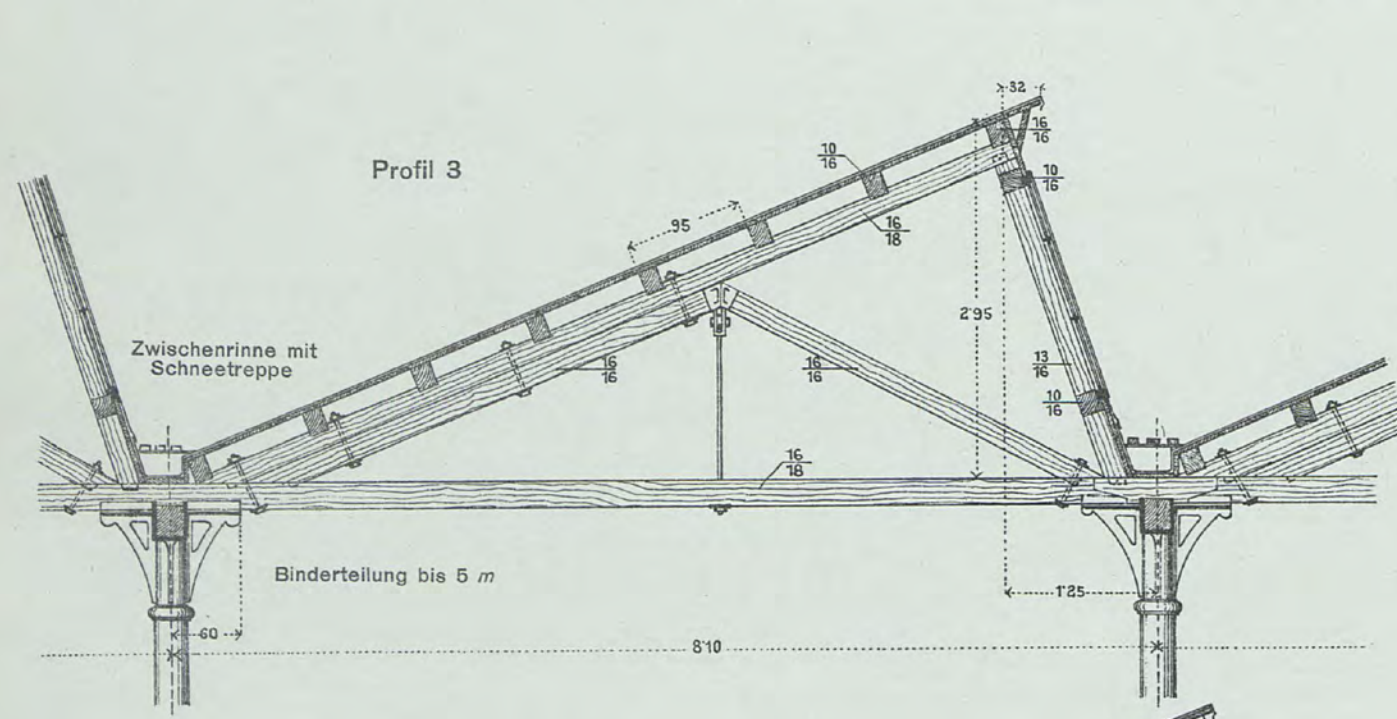
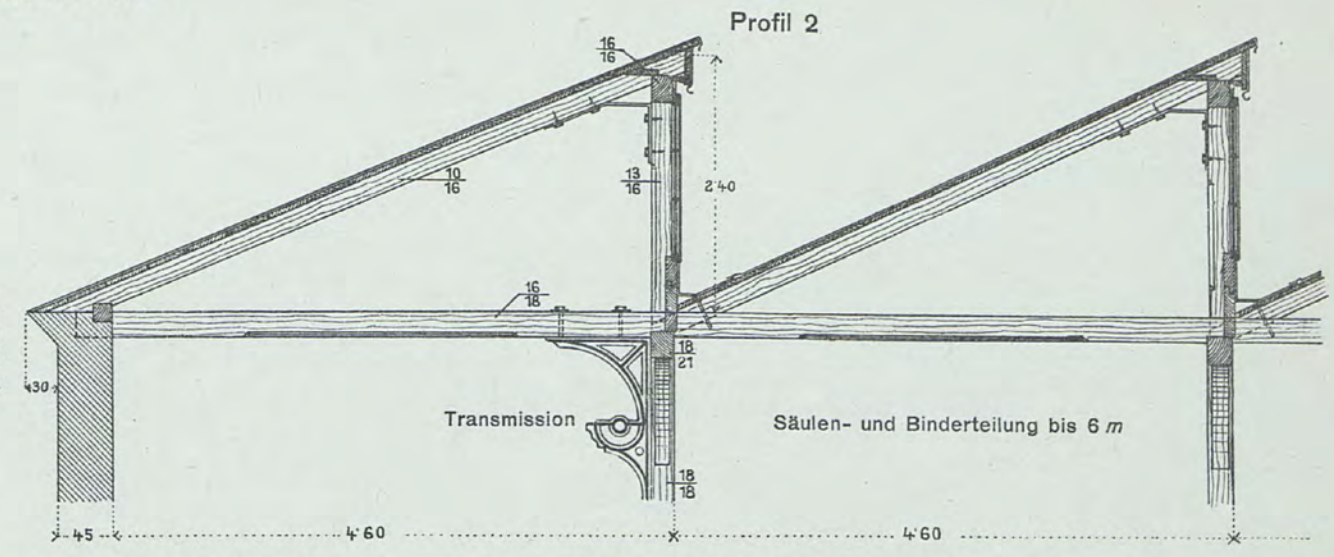
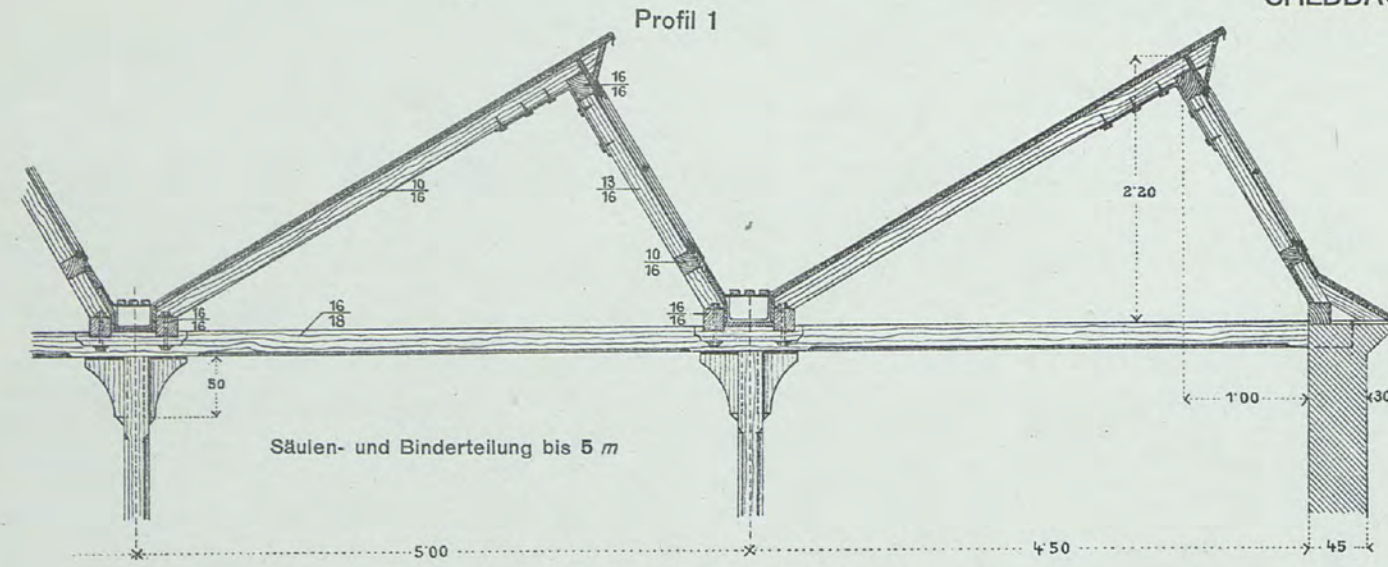
Längenschnitt 2

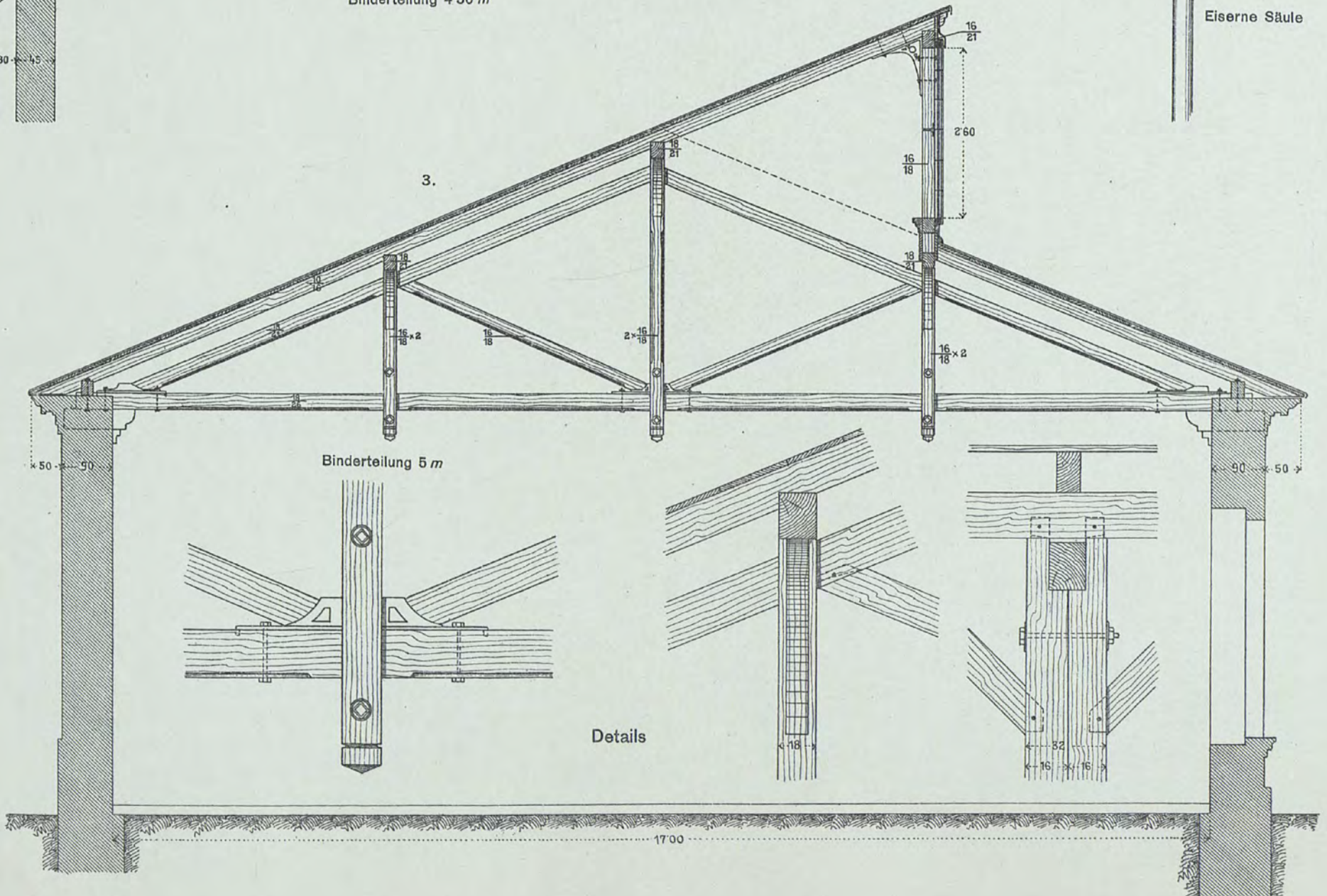
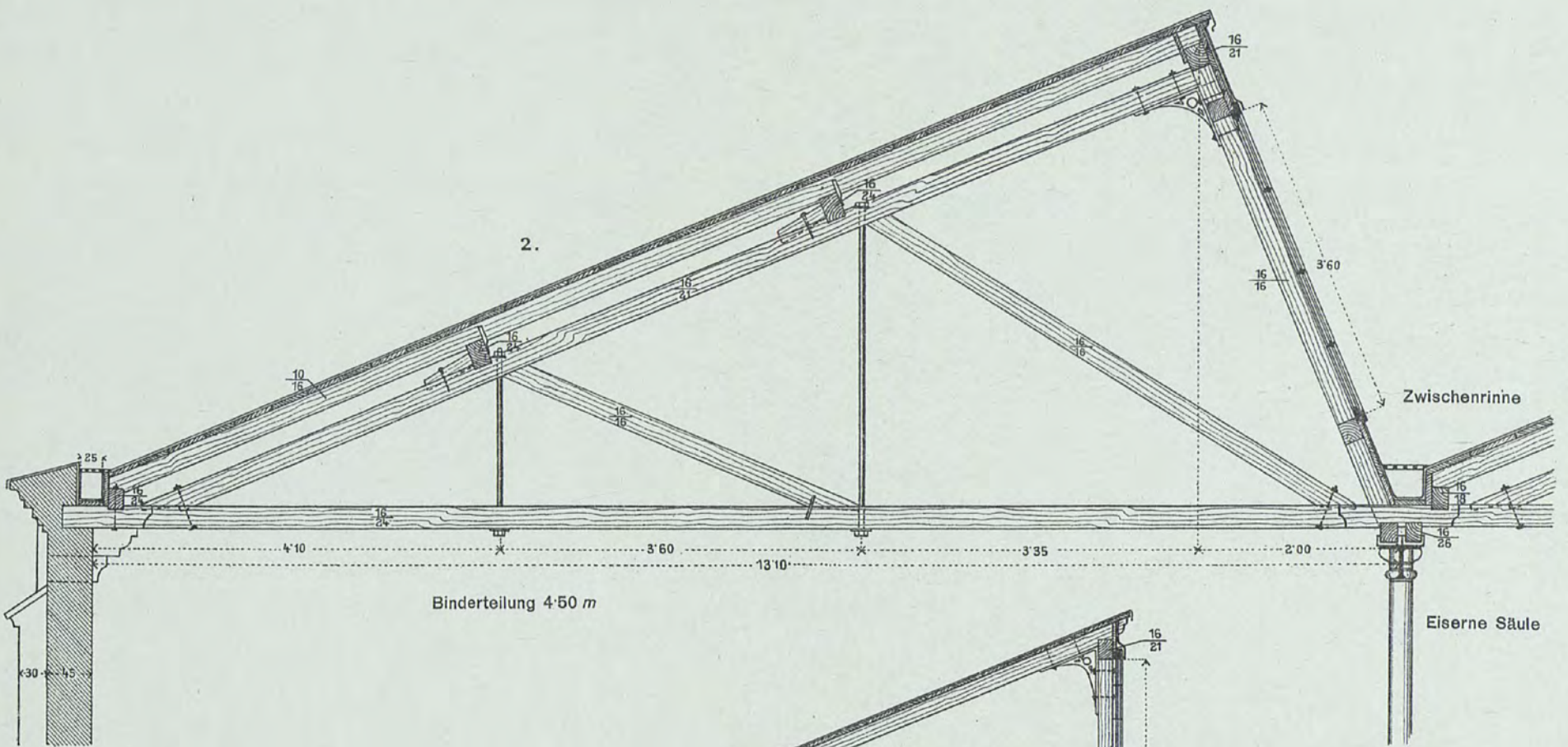
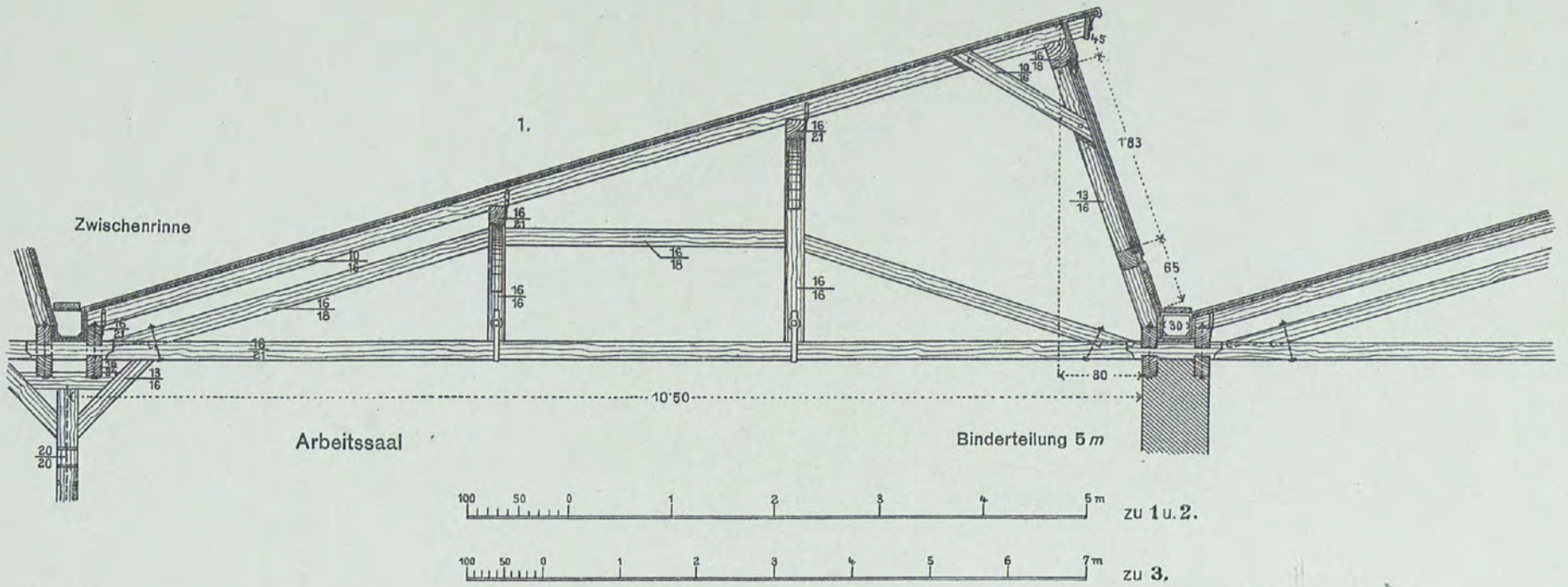




Mansardegesimse



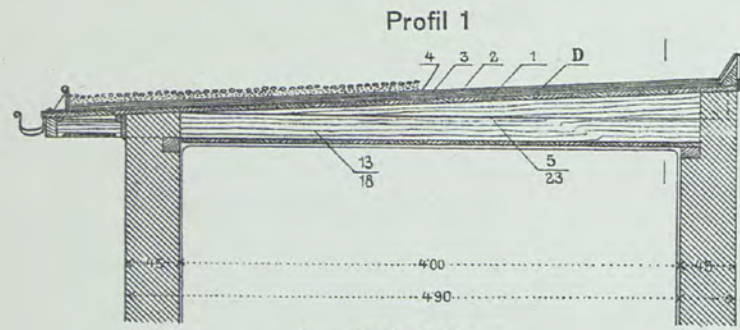




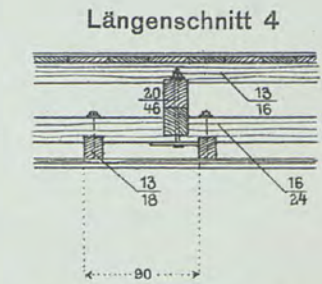
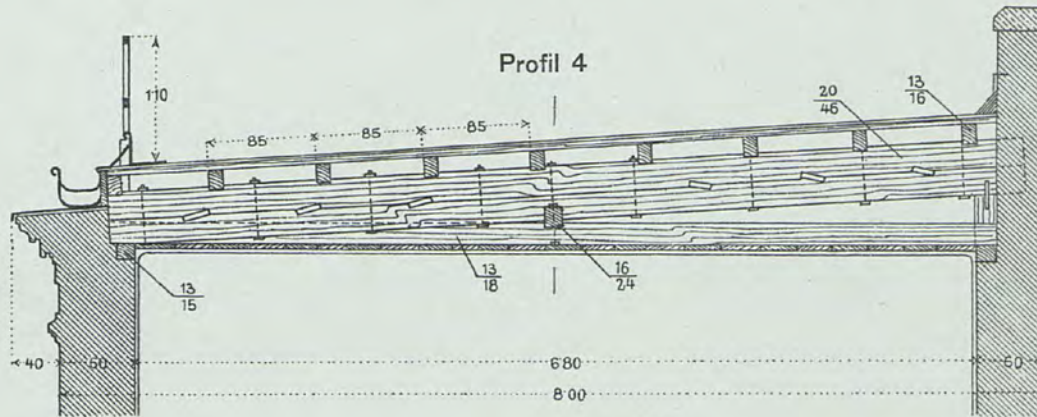
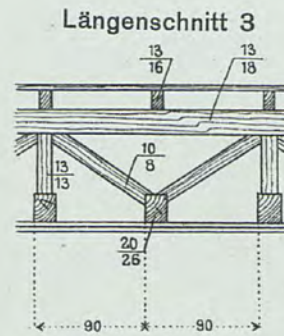
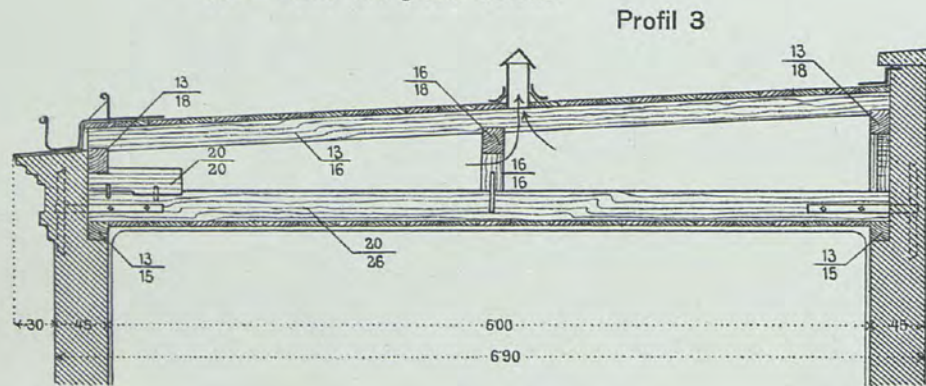
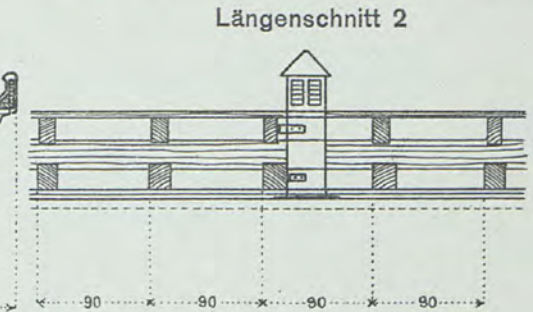
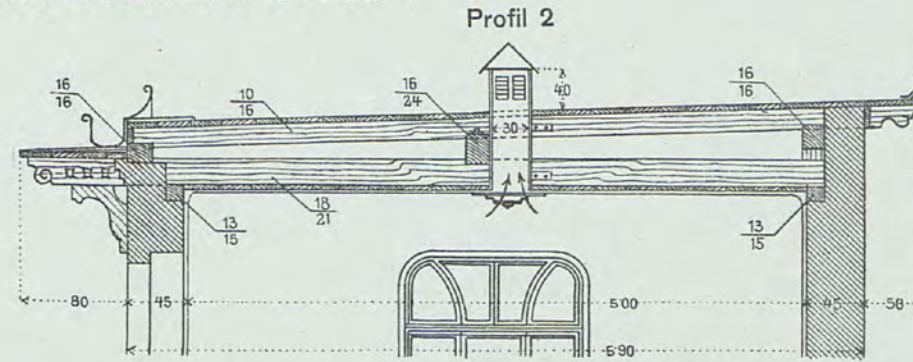
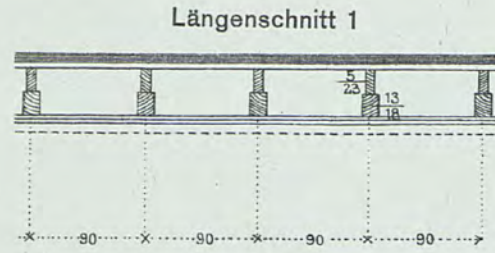
DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr.85
SHEDDACHPROFILE

DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 87
DÄCHER FÜR HOLZZEMENTDECKUNG

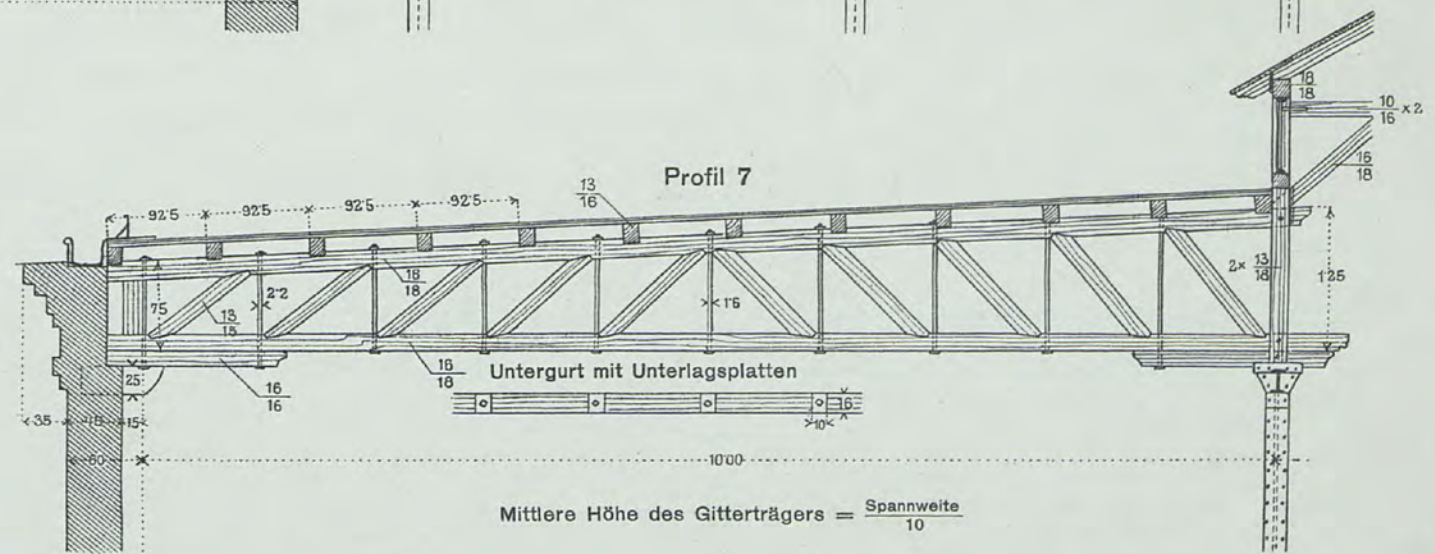
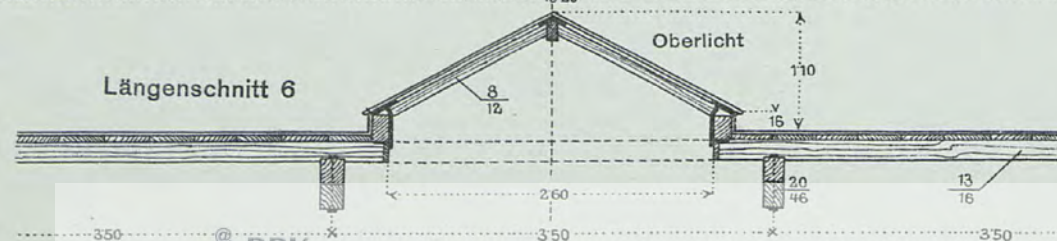
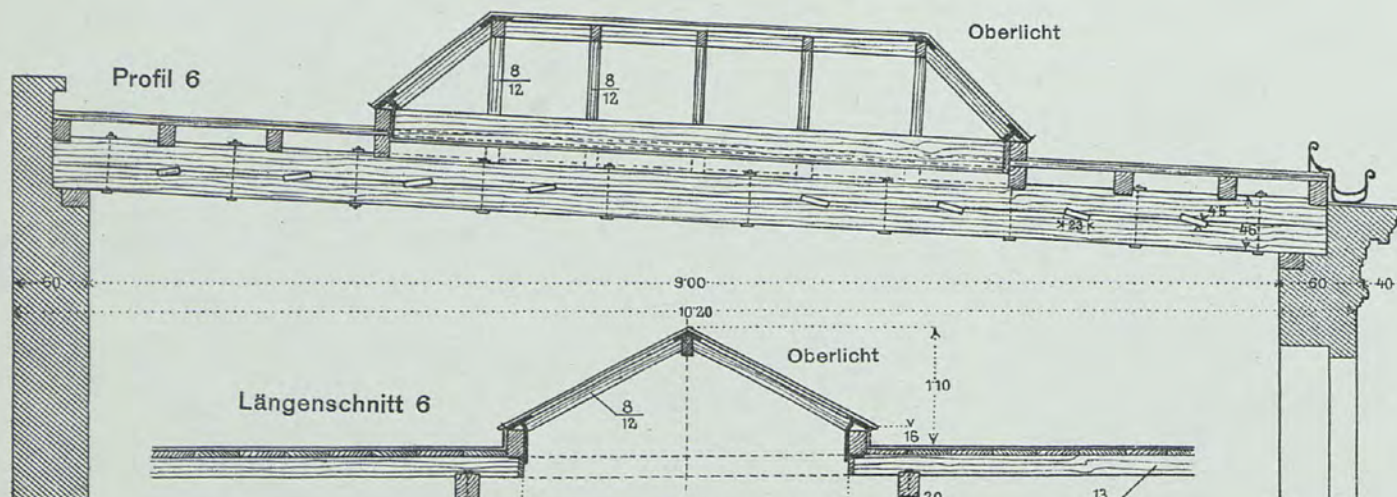
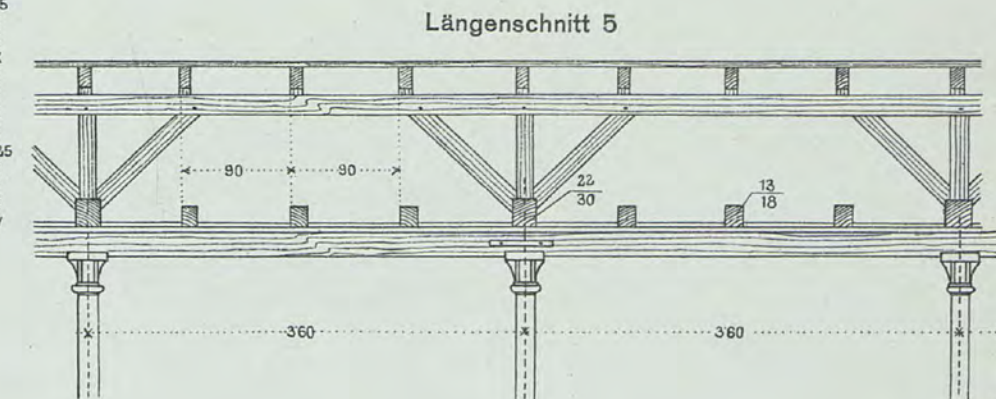
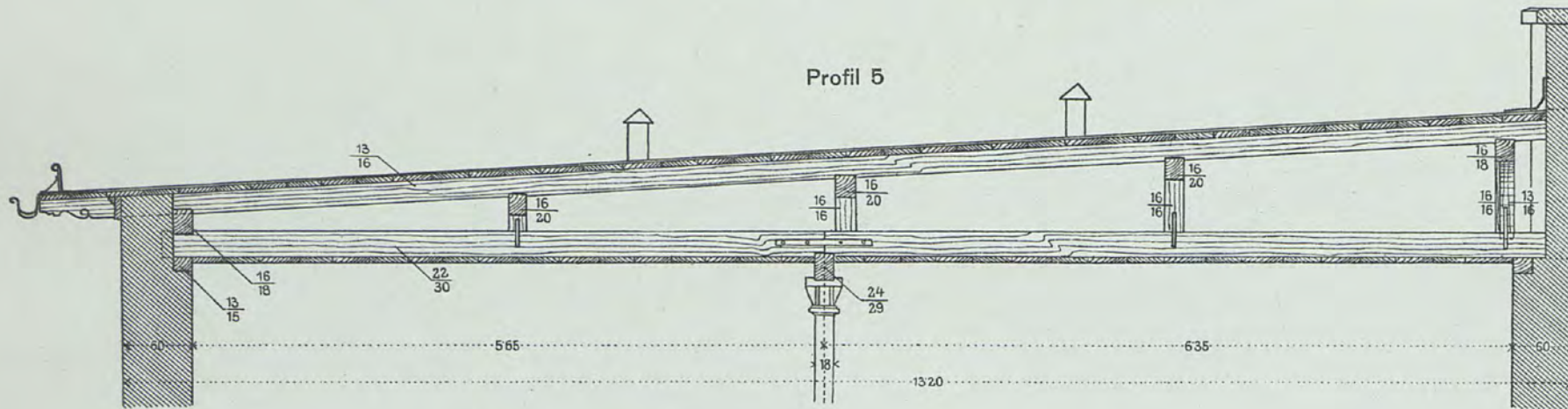
Professor und Stadtzimmerer-Meister A. BAUDOIN, Wien



D = Dachschalung
1, 2, 3, 4 = Papierlagen mit Holzzement
Sch = Feiner und grober Schotter

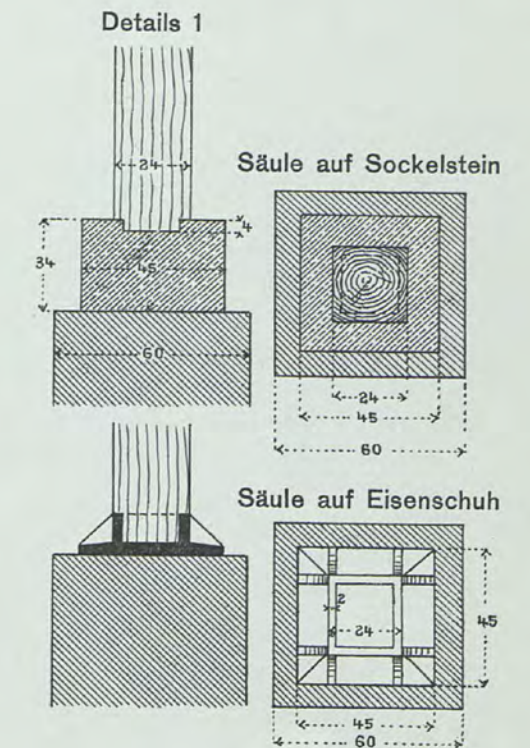
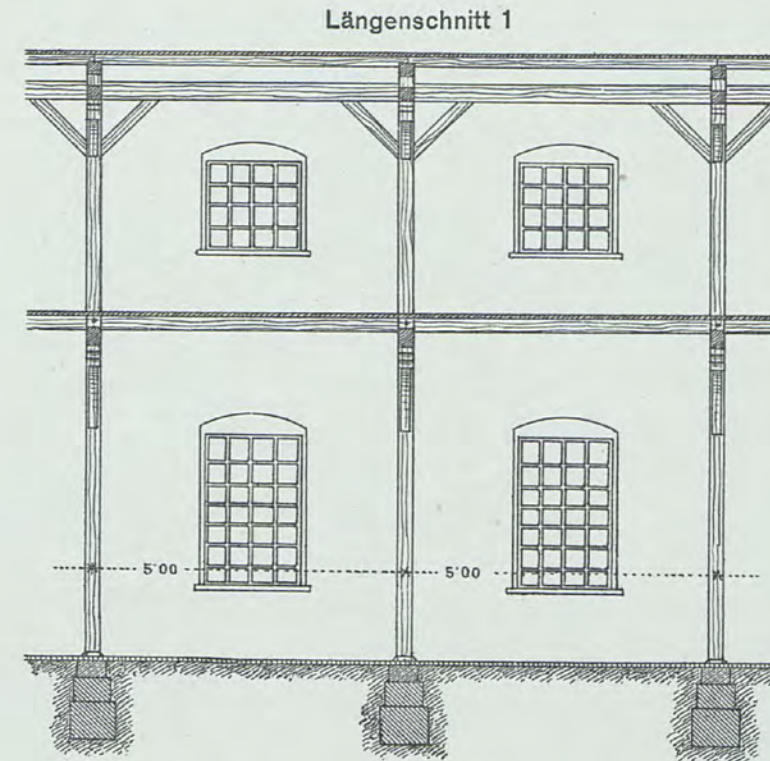
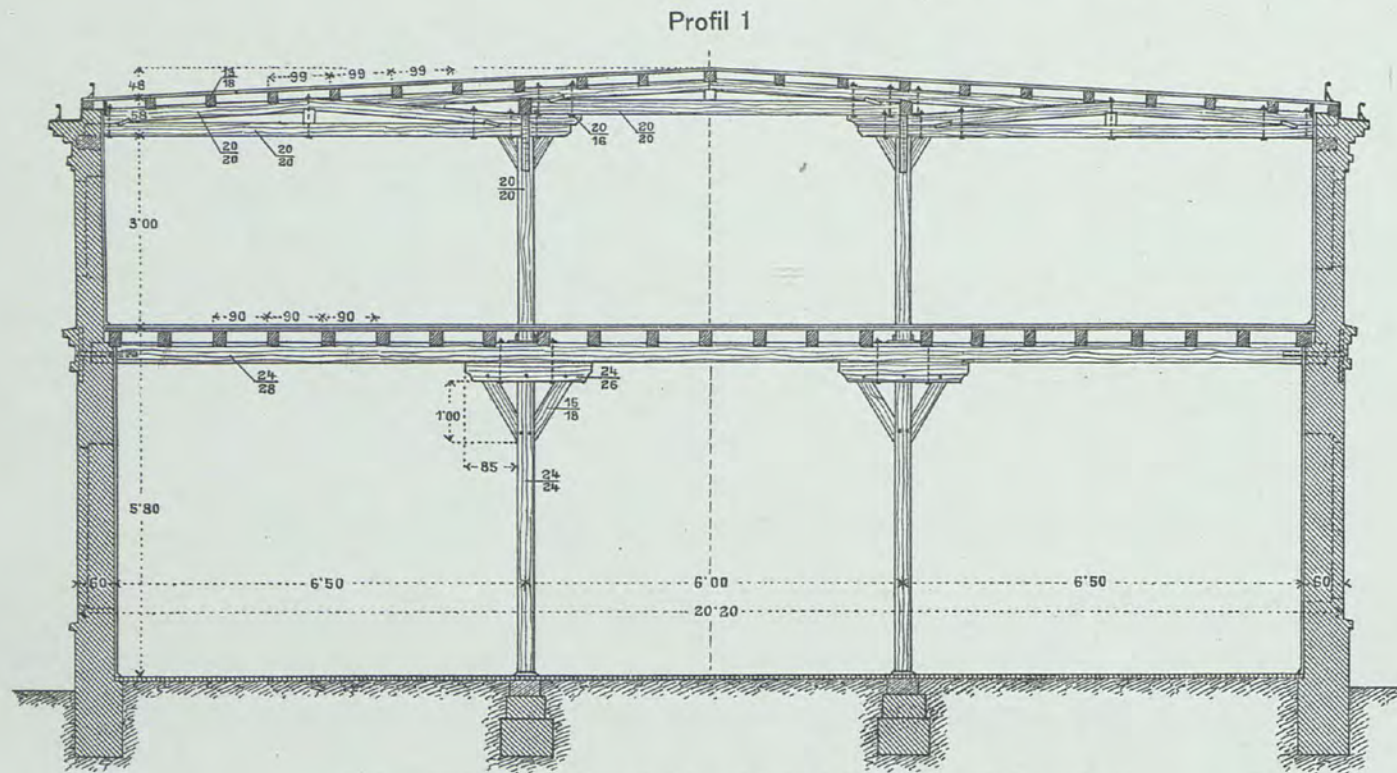


Teilung der Träger = 3 m



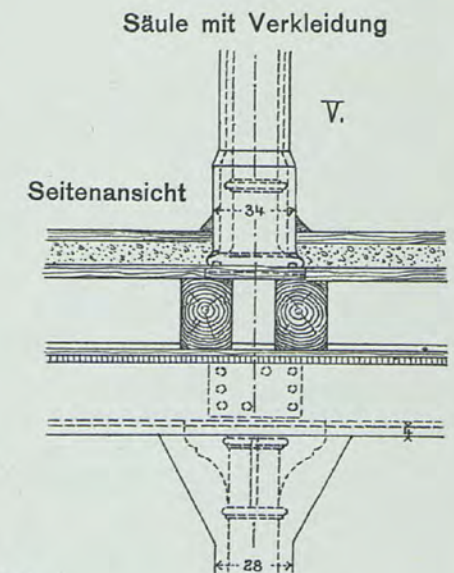
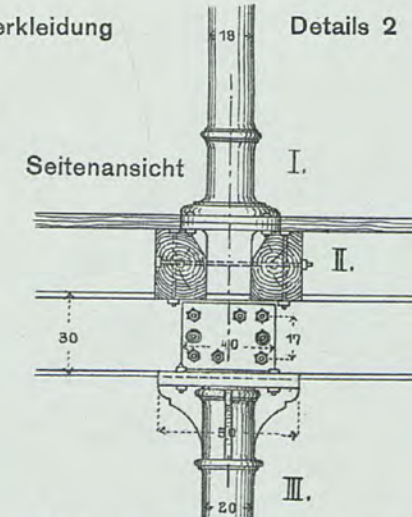
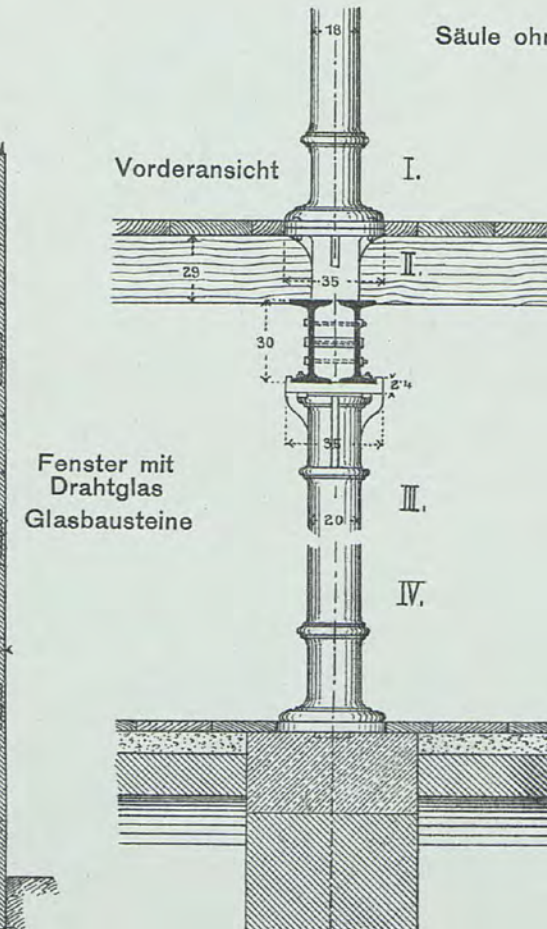
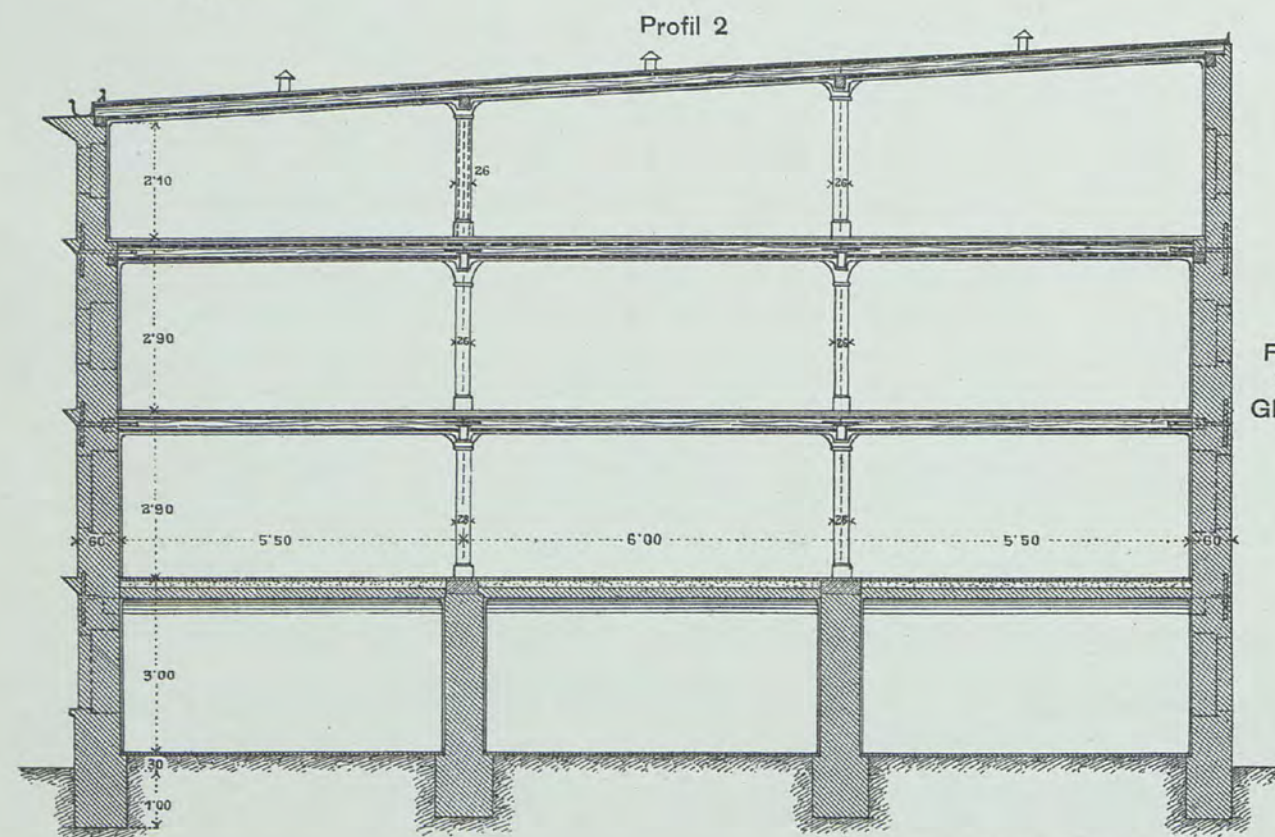
Mittlere Höhe des Gitterträgers = $\frac{\text{Spannweite}}{10}$



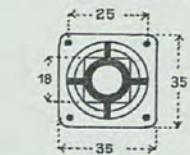


Die feuerbeständige Holzkonstruktion wird durch Verkleidung mit Zementputz auf Latten „feuersicher“ ausgebildet

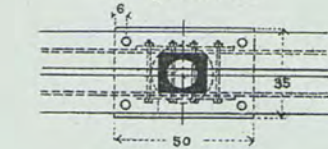
Säulenverkleidung



Wagschnitt I



Wagschnitt II



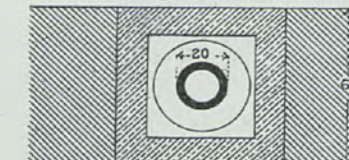
Wagschnitt III



Säulenstoß



Wagschnitt IV

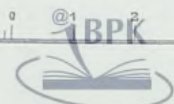


Wagschnitt durch verkleidete Säule V

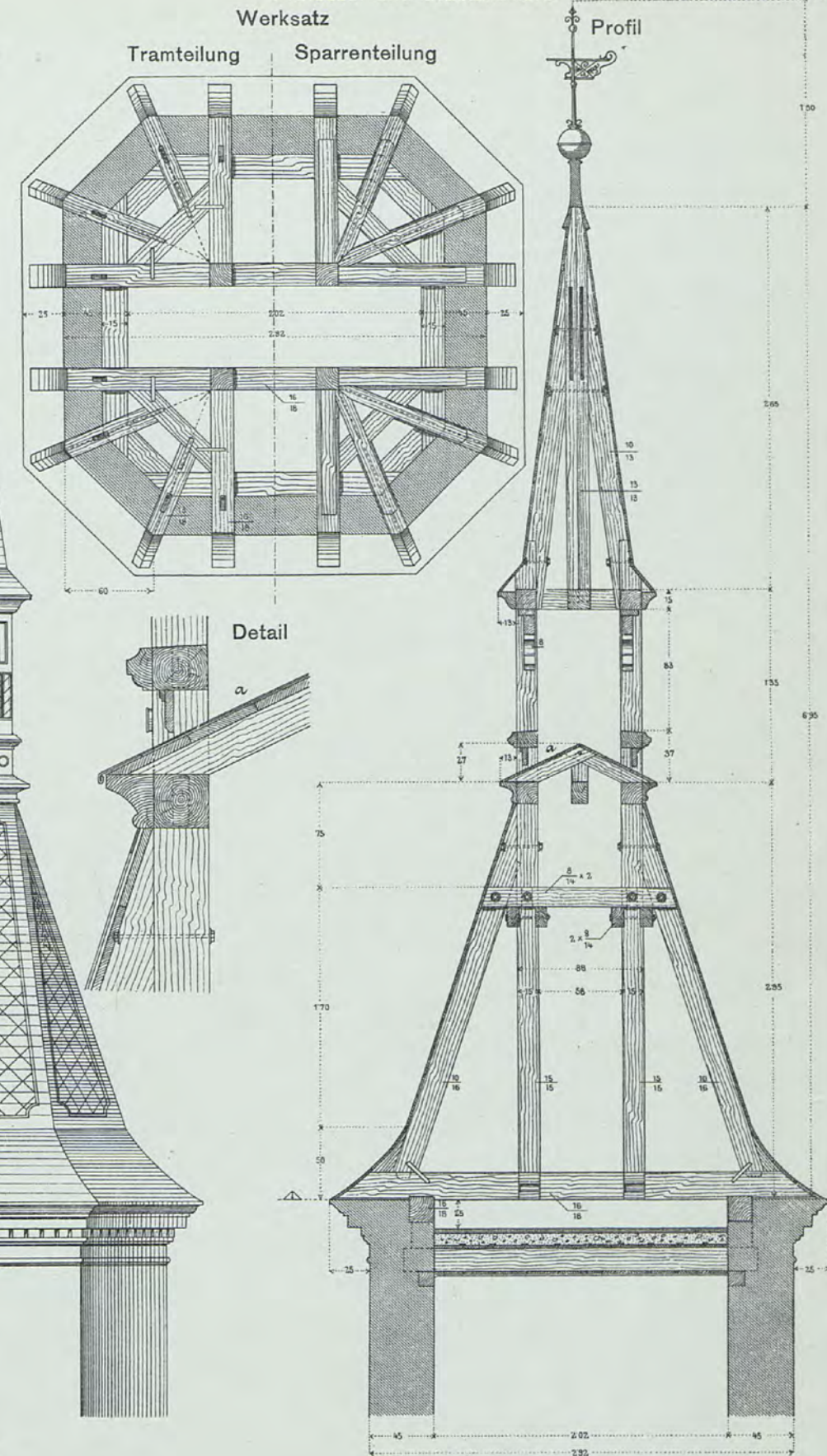
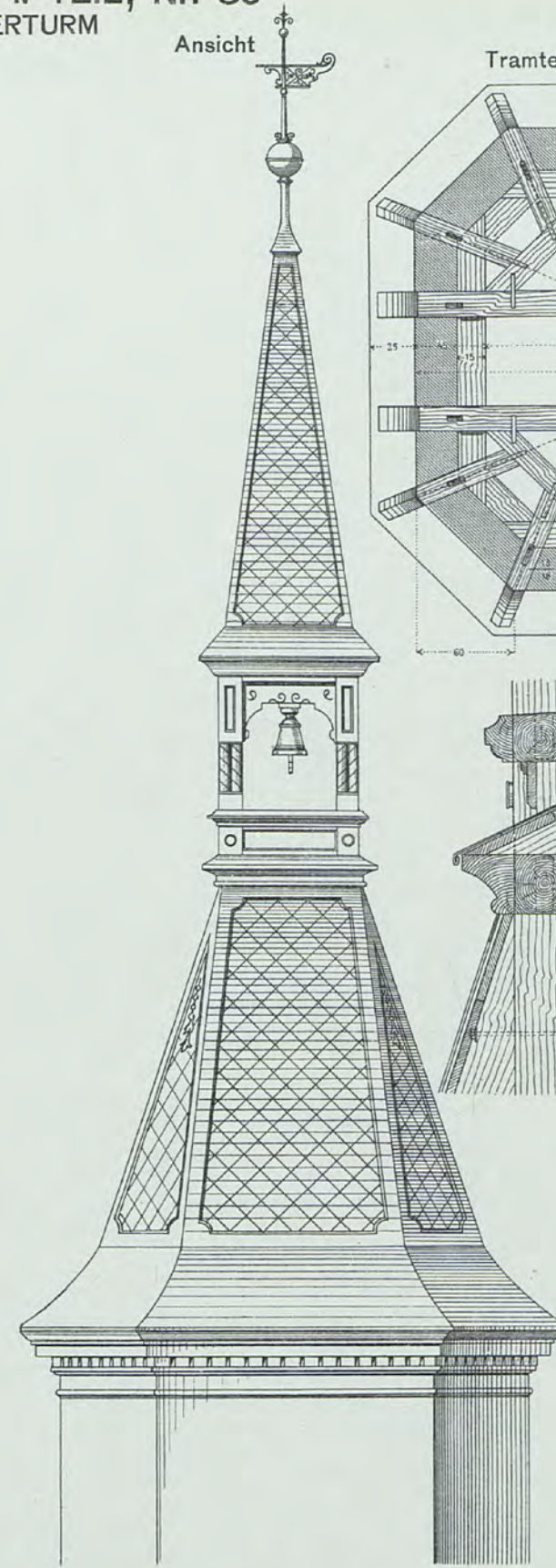
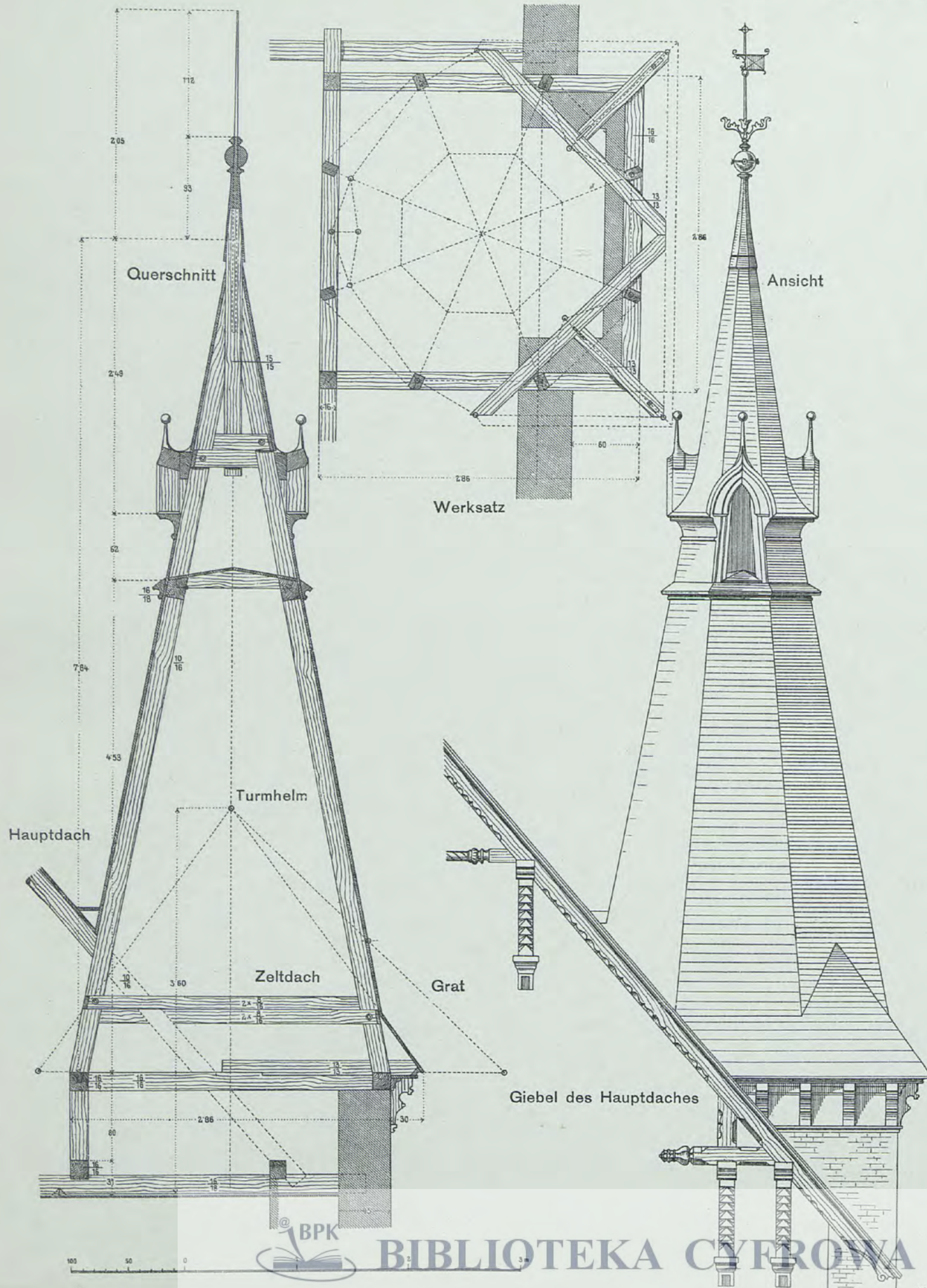


Die feuergefährliche Eisenkonstruktion muß durch Verkleidung mit Zementputz auf Latten „feuersicher“ ausgebildet werden

100 50 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 m.



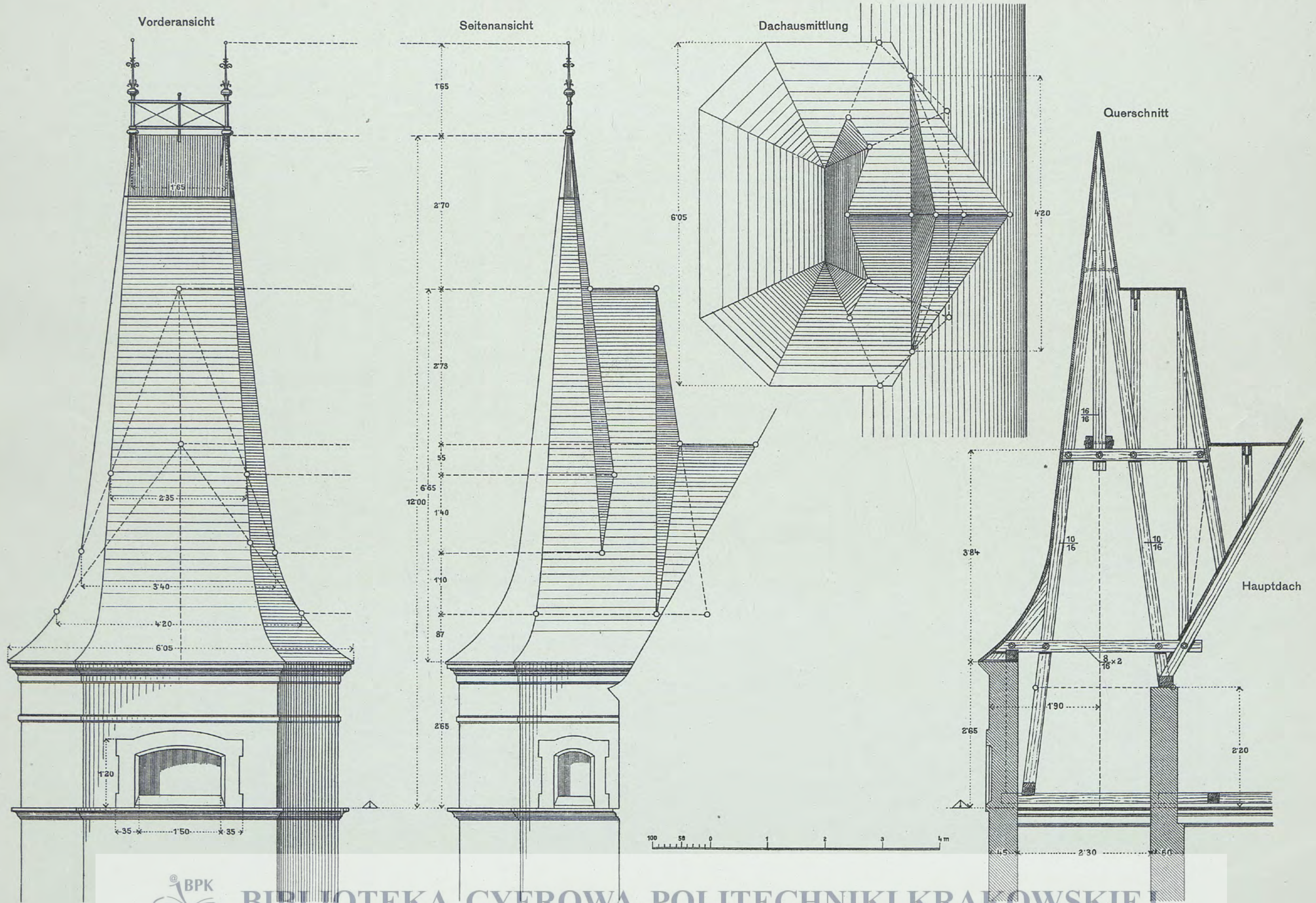
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0



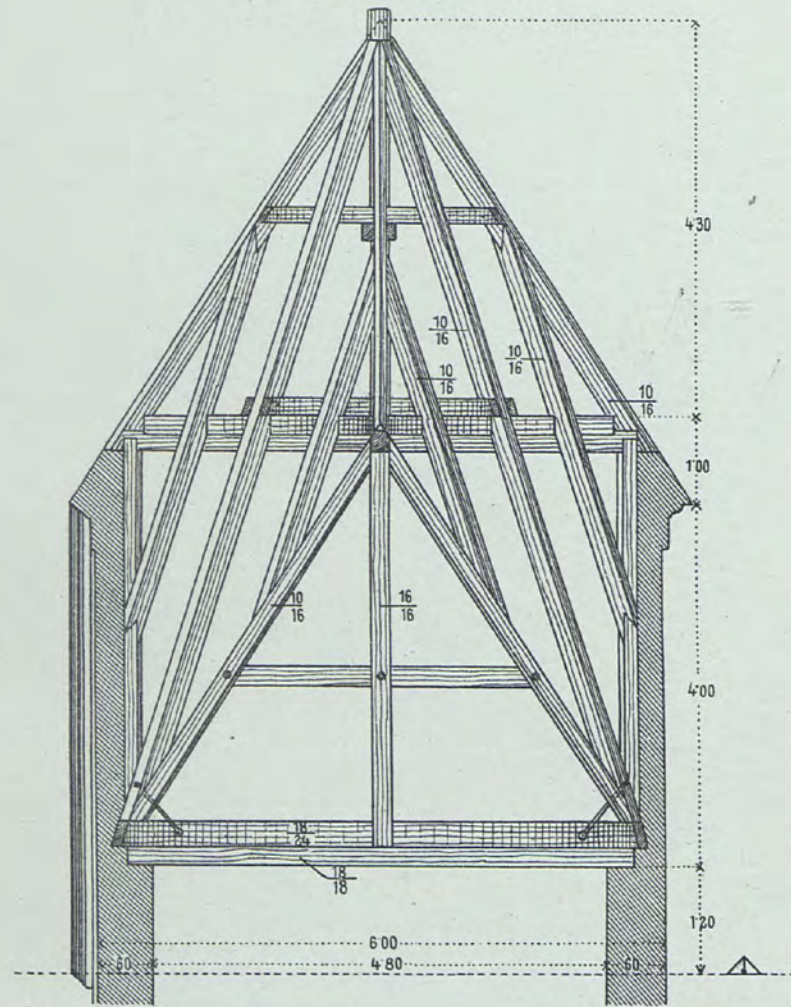
100 50 0

100 50 0 1 2m

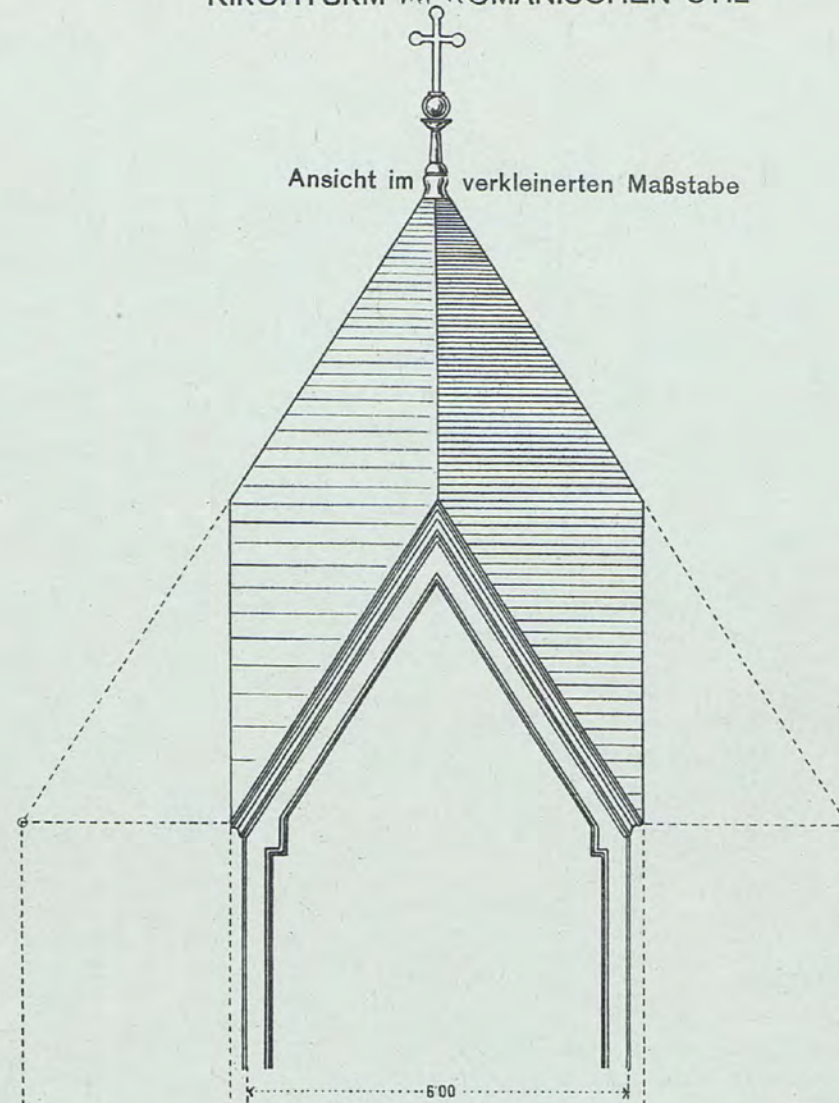




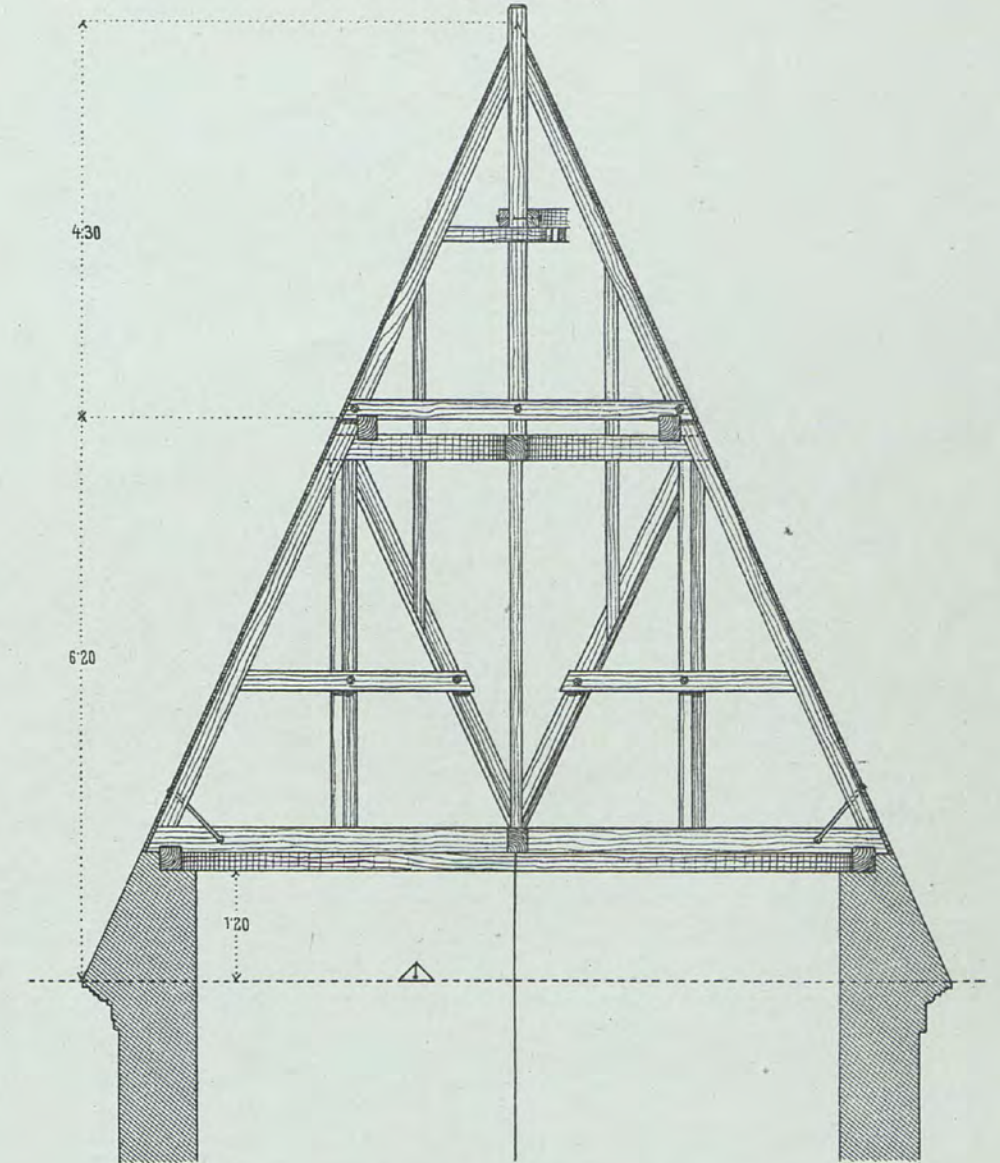
Ansicht der Zimmerung



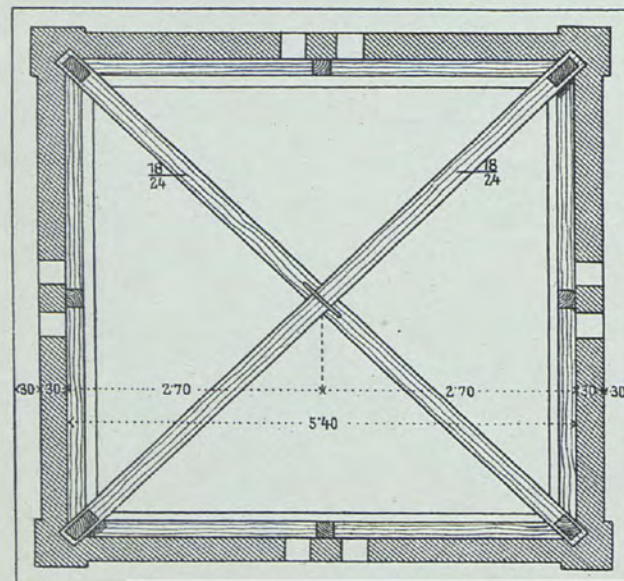
Ansicht im verkleinerten Maßstabe



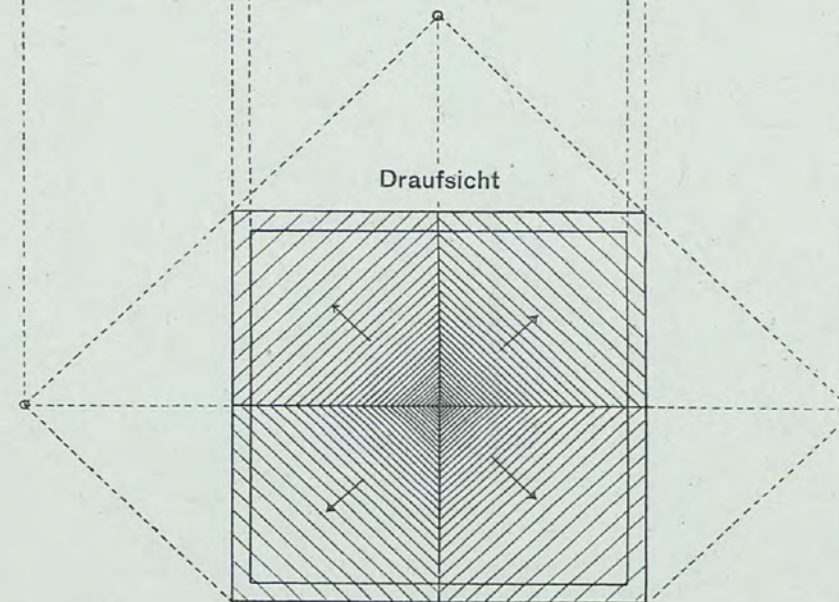
Diagonalschnitt



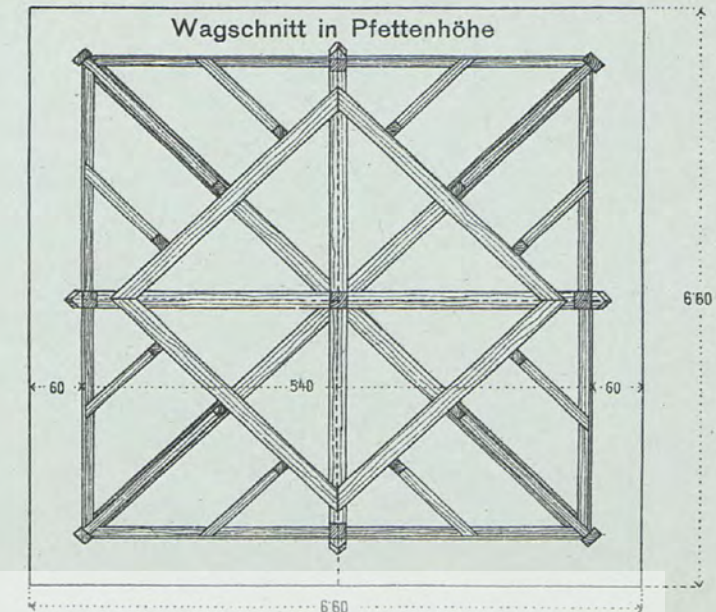
Schwellen- und Tramlage



Draufsicht



Wagschnitt in Pfettenhöhe



Ansicht 1

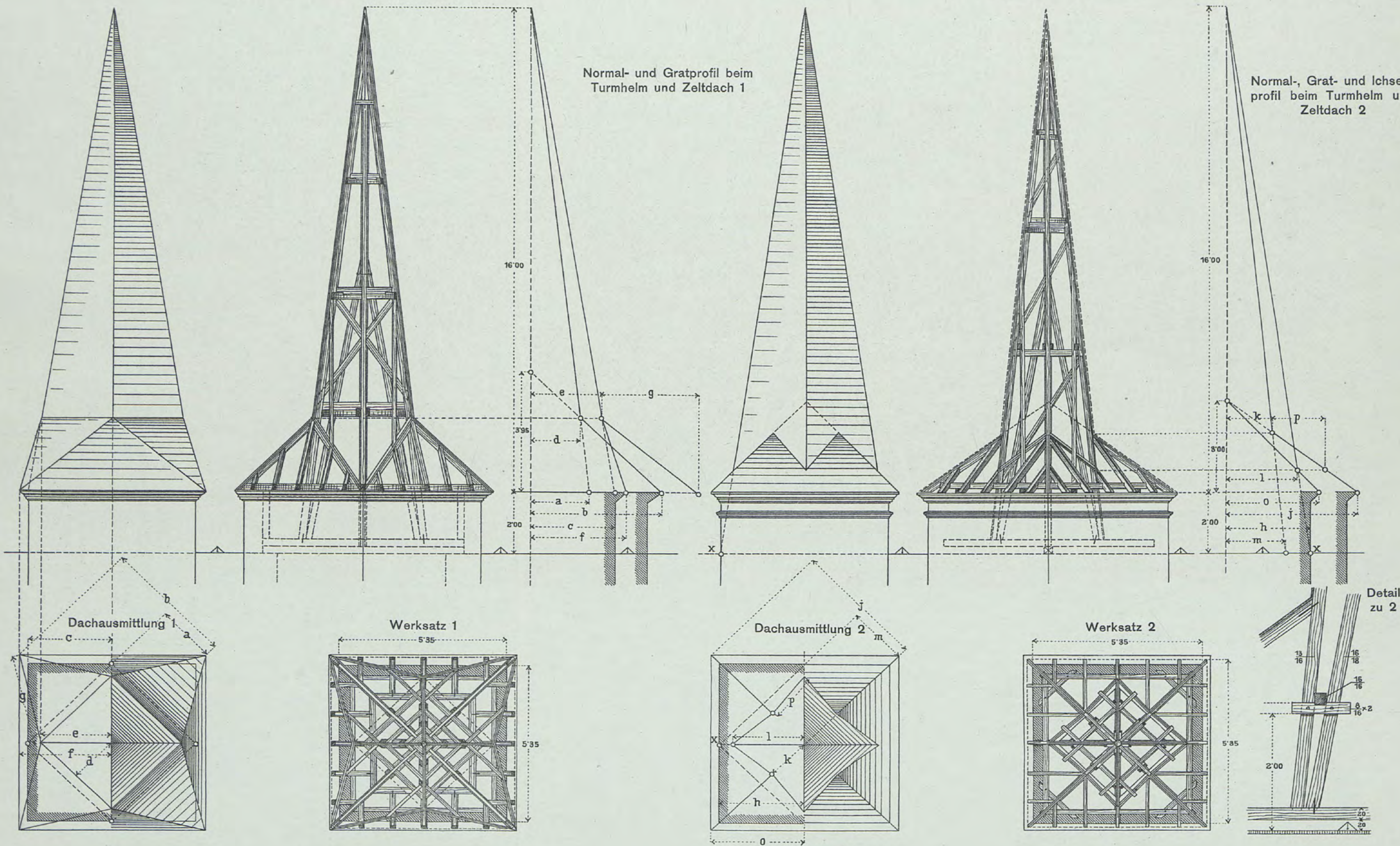
Ansicht über Eck 1

Ansicht 2

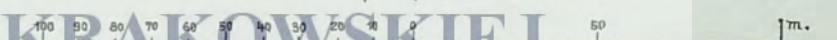
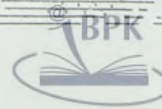
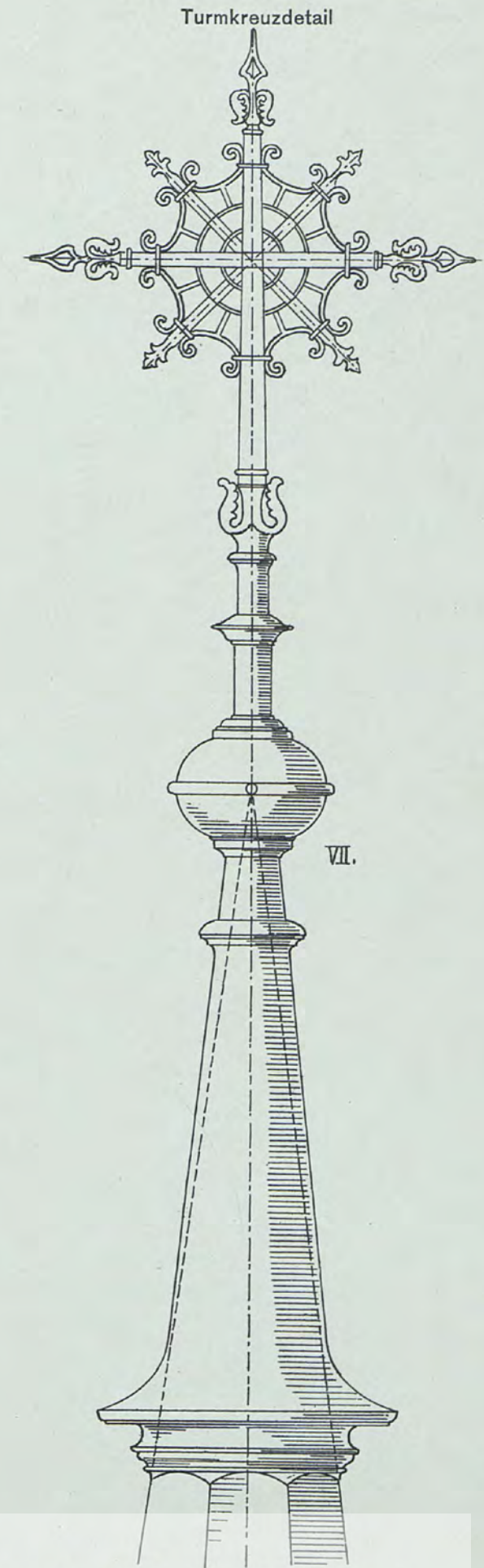
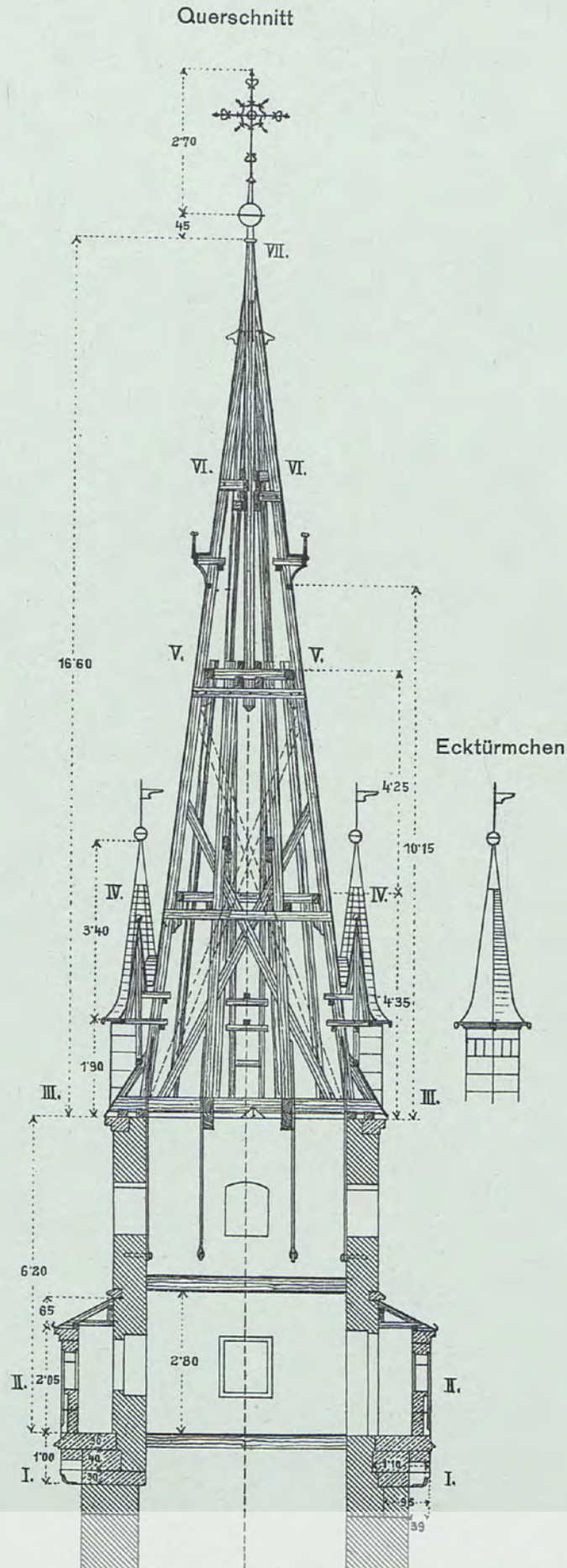
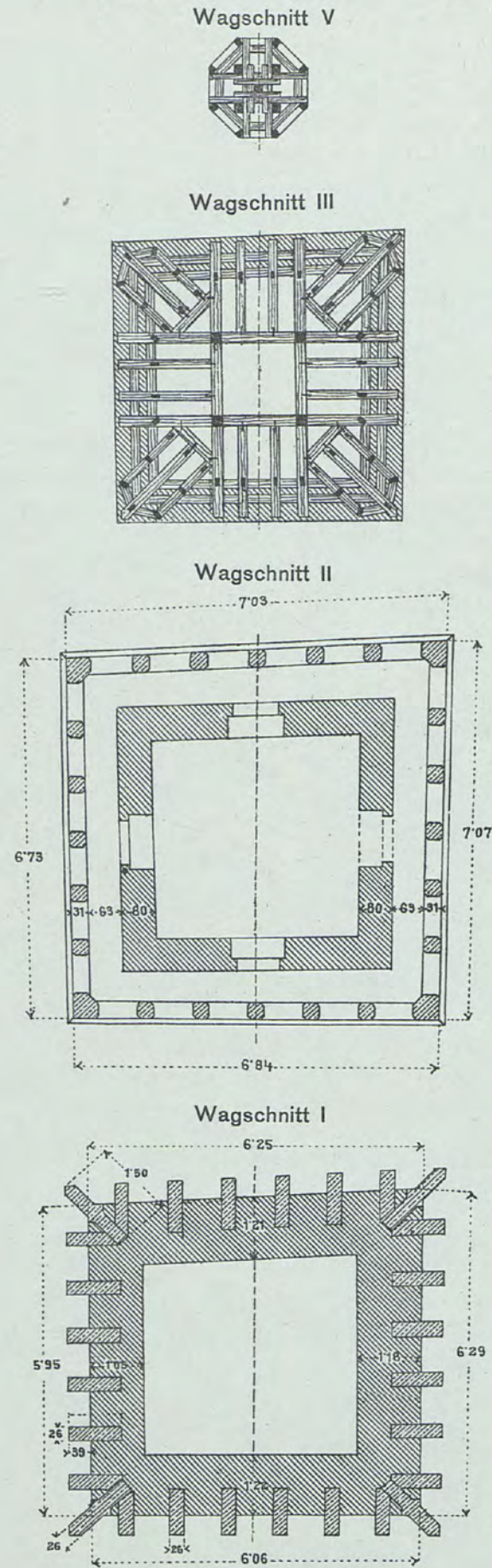
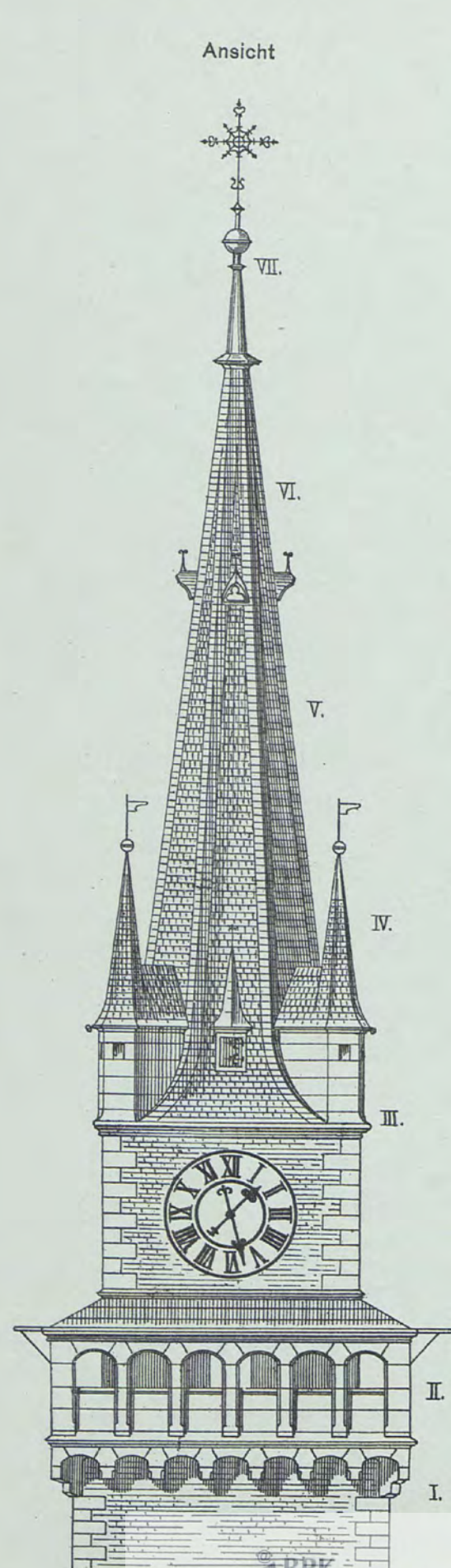
Ansicht über Eck 2

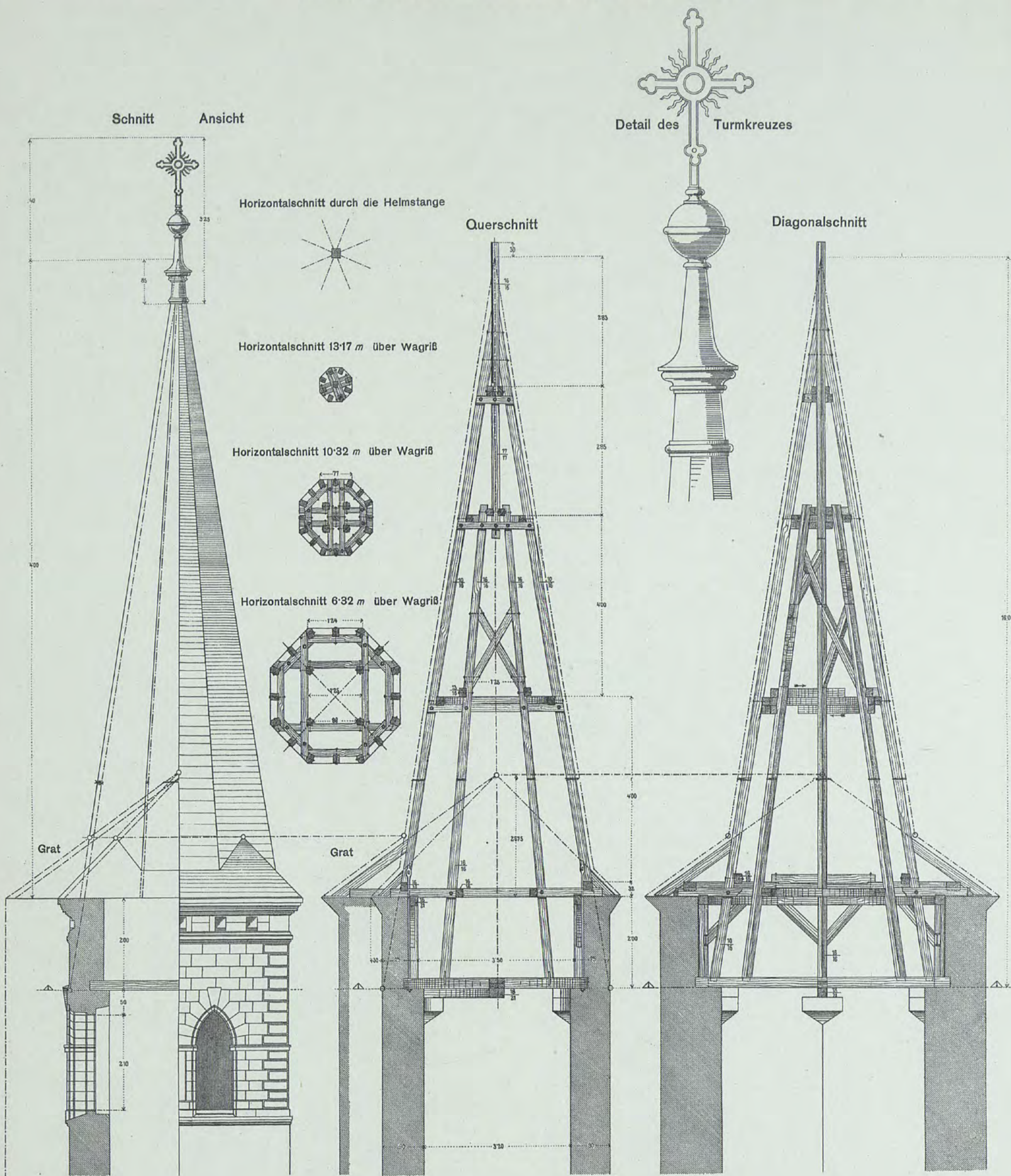
Normal- und Gratprofil beim Turmhelm und Zeltdach 1

Normal-, Grat- und Ichenprofil beim Turmhelm und Zeltdach 2

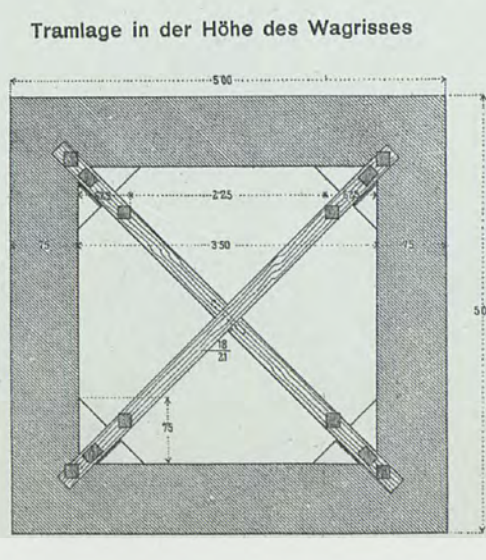
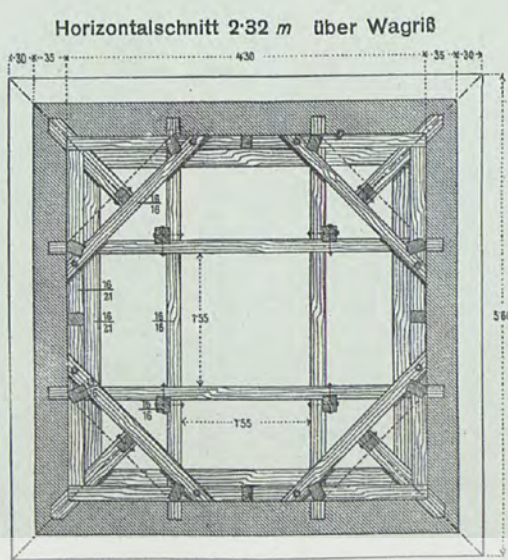
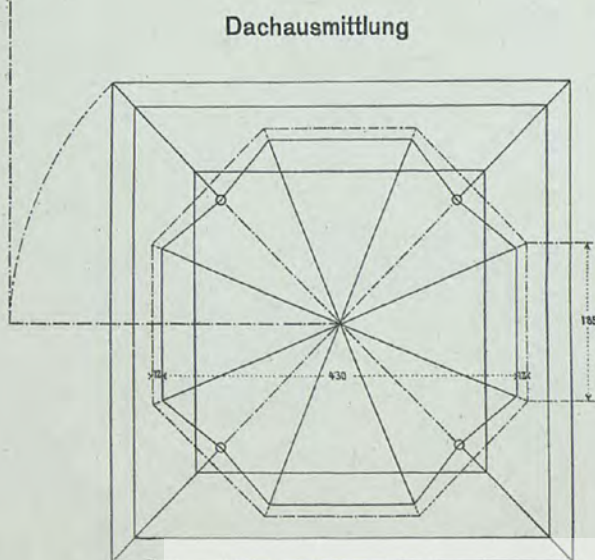


DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER. I. TEIL, Nr. 93
UMBAU DES SÜDTURMES DER DECHANTEIKIRCHE IN PRACHATITZ (BÖHMEN)



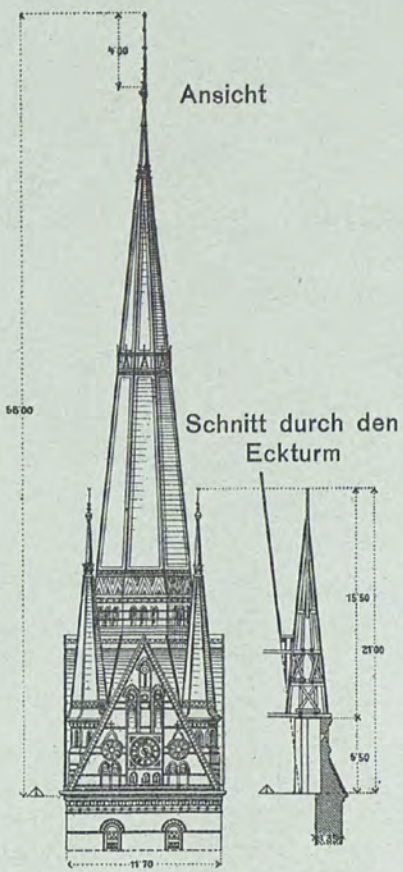
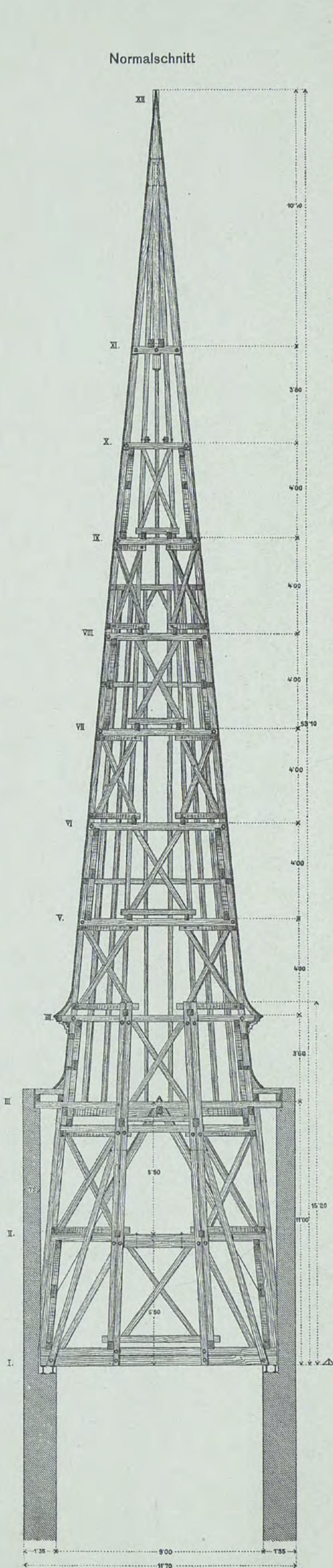


DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 94
KIRCHTUM VOM VIERECK IN EIN ACHECK ÜBERGEHEND

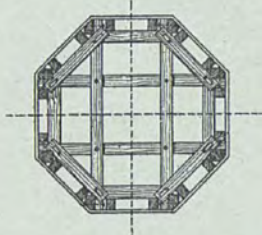


DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 95
 KIRCHTURM FÜR DIE ST. NIKOLAI-KIRCHE IN FLENSBURG
 (DER HÖCHSTE HÖLZERNE KIRCHTURM IN EUROPA)

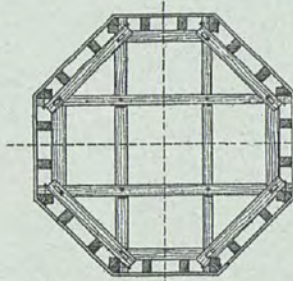
Professor und Stadtzimmerer-Meister
 A. BAUDOIN, Wien



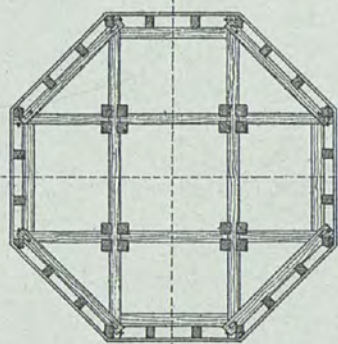
Wagschnitt VIII



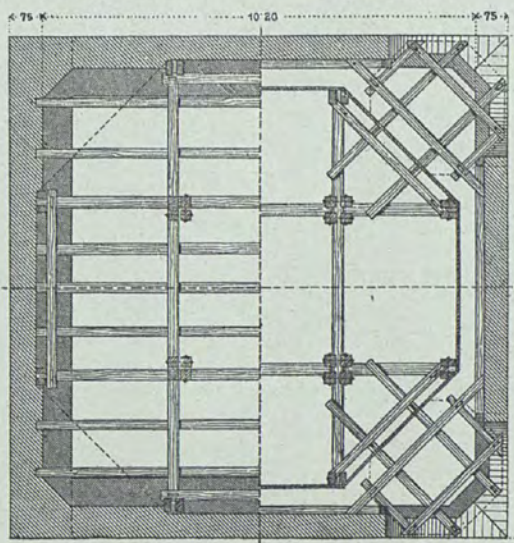
Wagschnitt VI



Wagschnitt IV

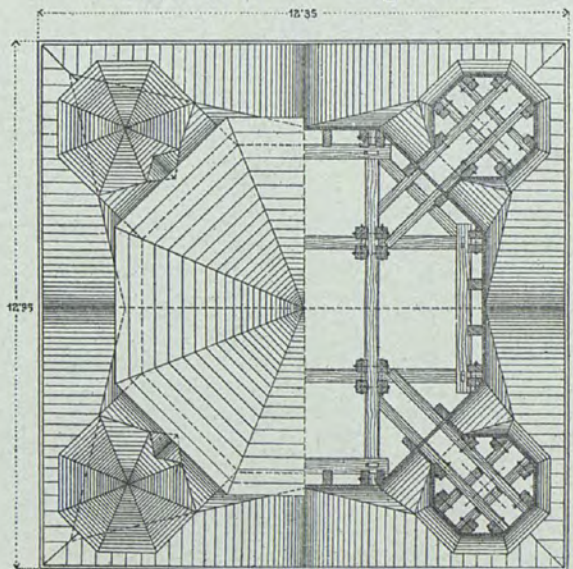


Wagschnitt I



Wagschnitt II

Dachdraufsicht

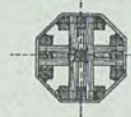


Wagschnitt III

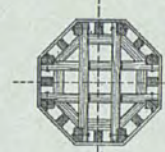
Wagschnitt XII



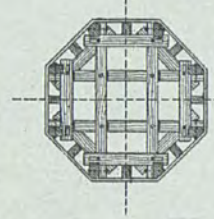
Wagschnitt XI



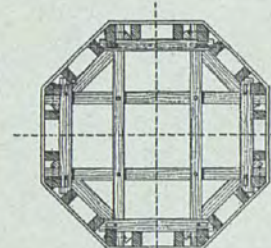
Wagschnitt X



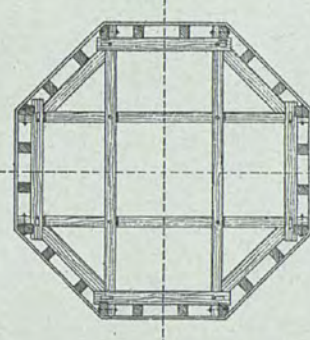
Wagschnitt IX



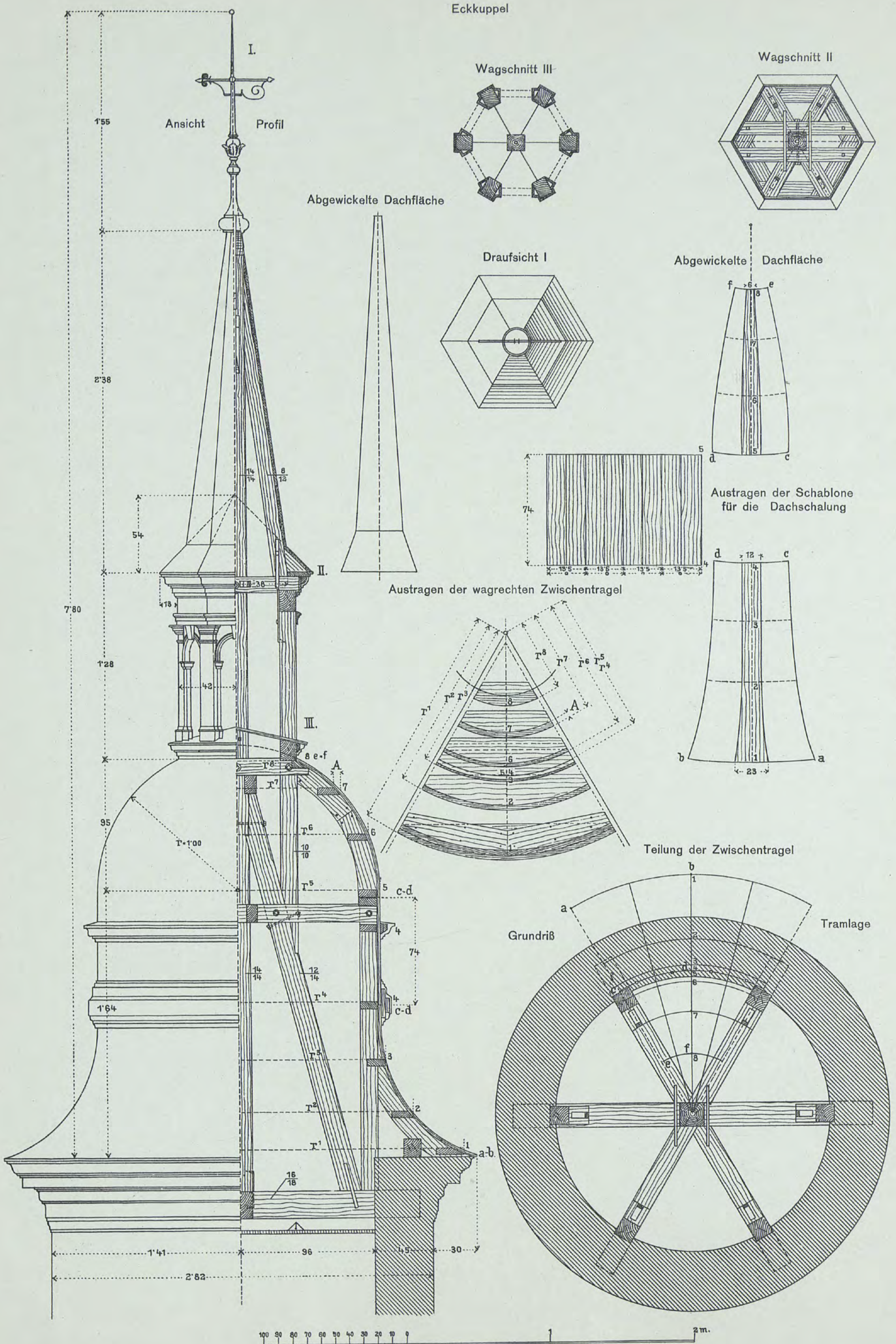
Wagschnitt VII



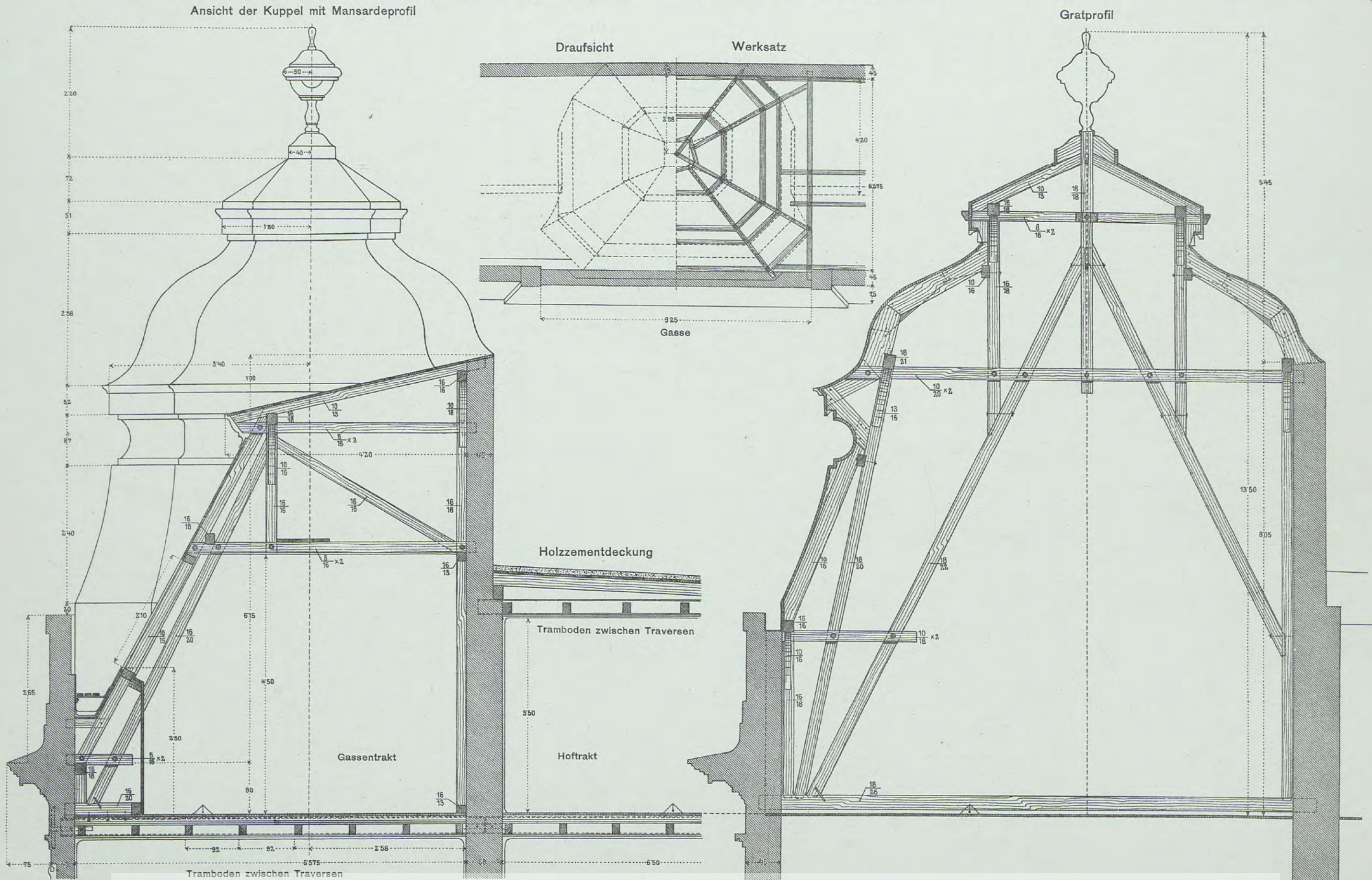
Wagschnitt V



DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 95
 KIRCHTURM FÜR DIE ST. NIKOLAI-KIRCHE IN FLENSBURG
 (DER HÖCHSTE HÖLZERNE KIRCHTURM IN EUROPA)



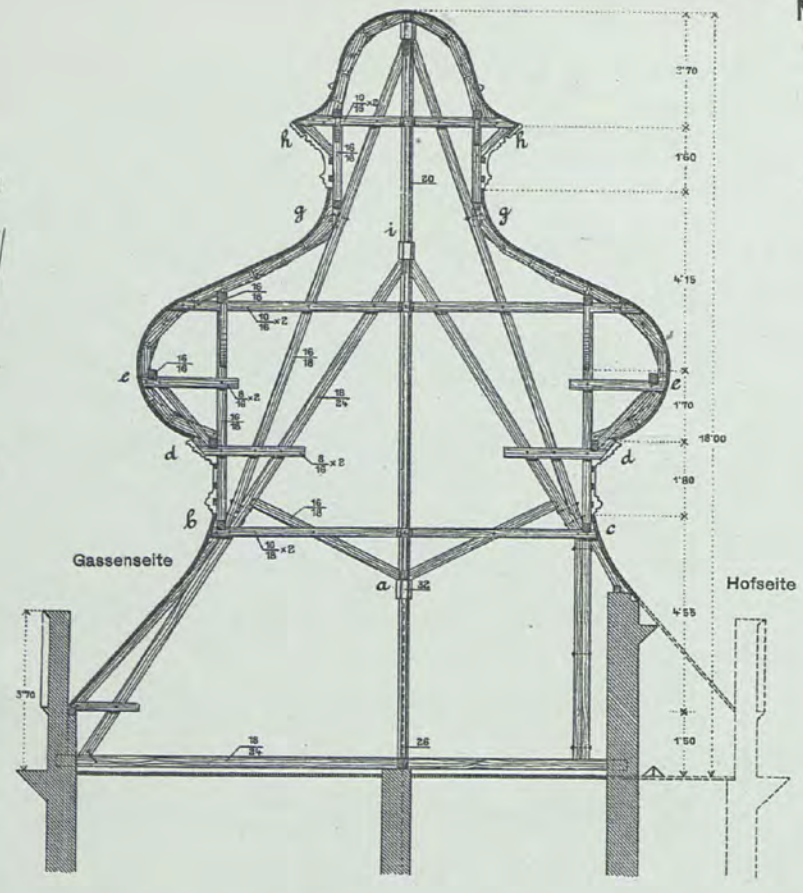
DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 96
KUPPELDACH



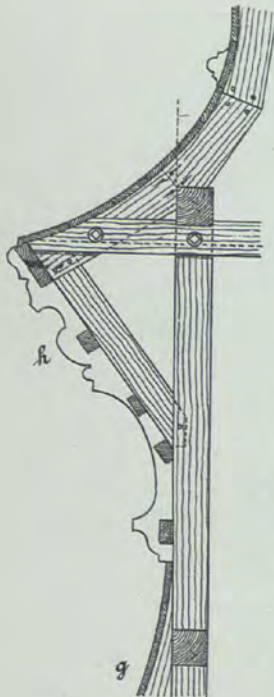
DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 98
MITTELKUPPEL FÜR EIN WIENER WOHNHAUS

Professor und Stadtzimmerer-Meister A. BAUDOUIN, Wien

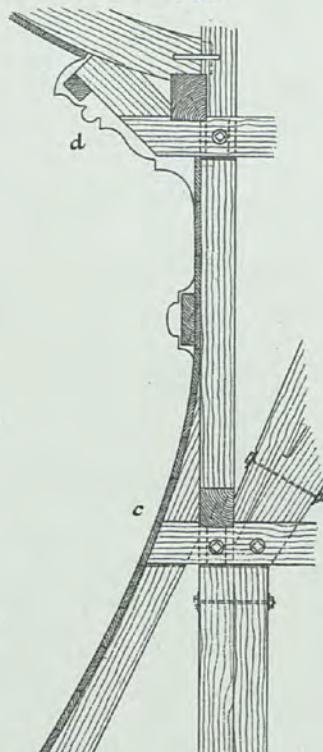
Gratprofil



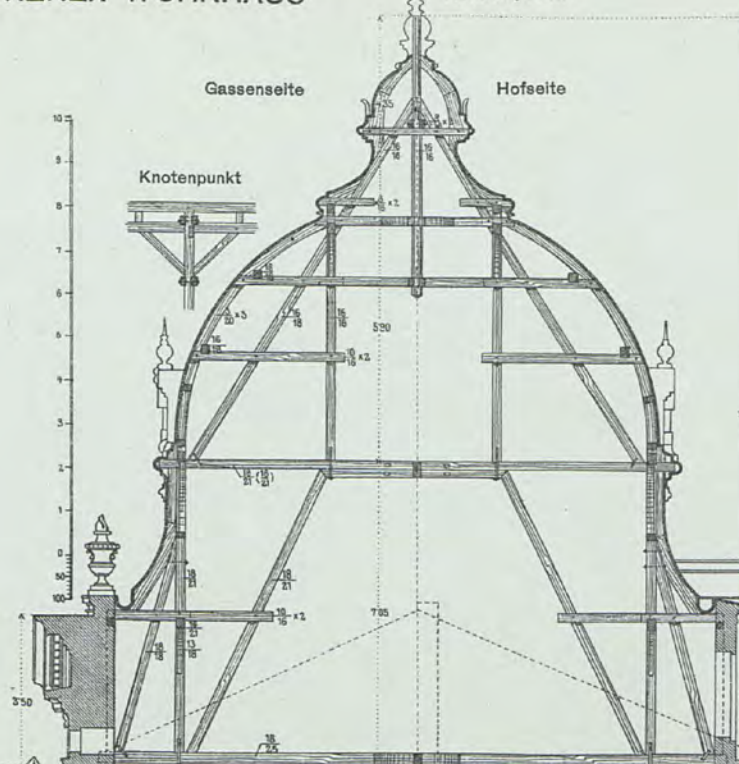
Detail



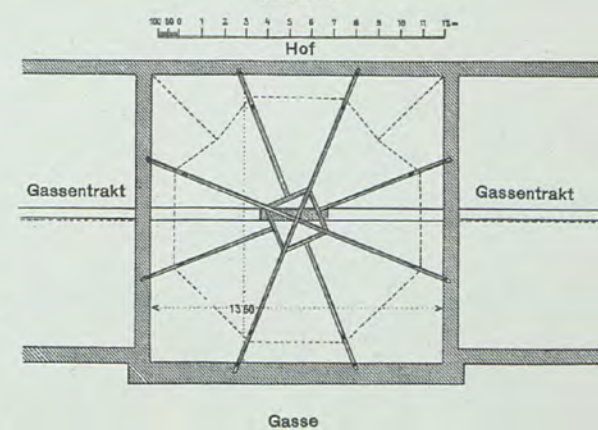
Detail



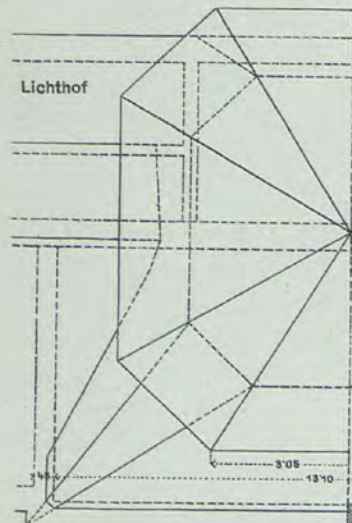
Normalprofil



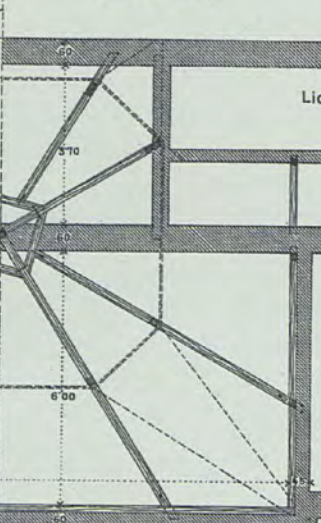
Grundriß



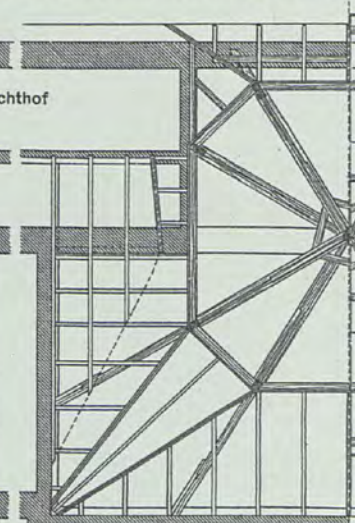
Dachdraufsicht



Bundtramlage



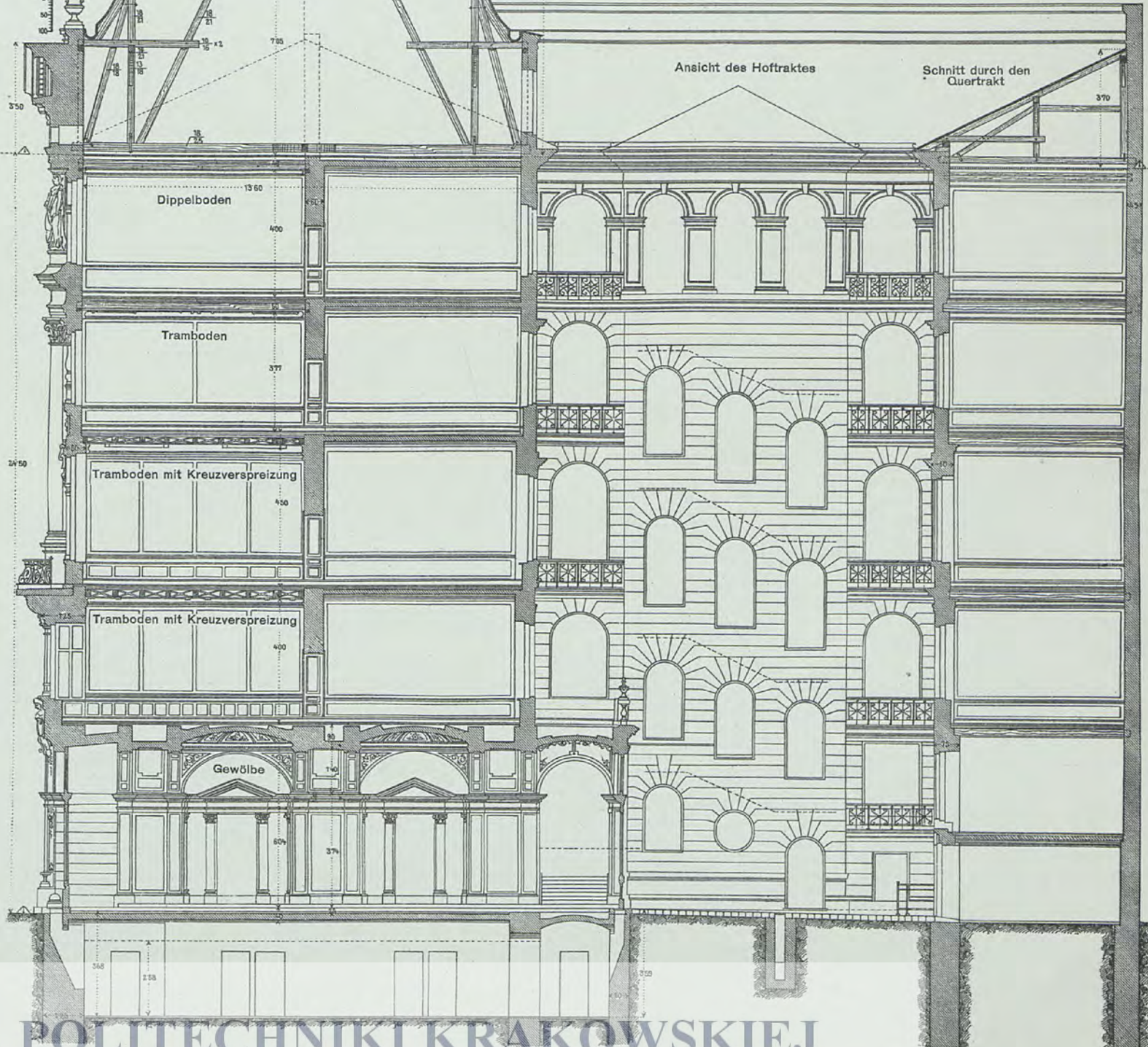
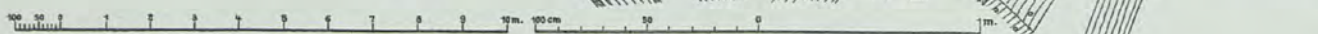
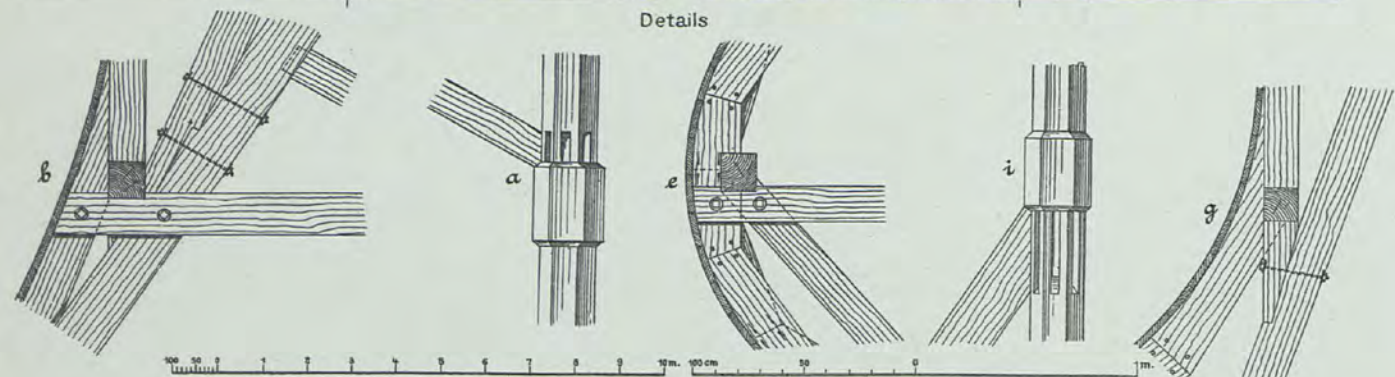
Horizontalschnitt 6.05 m über Wagriß

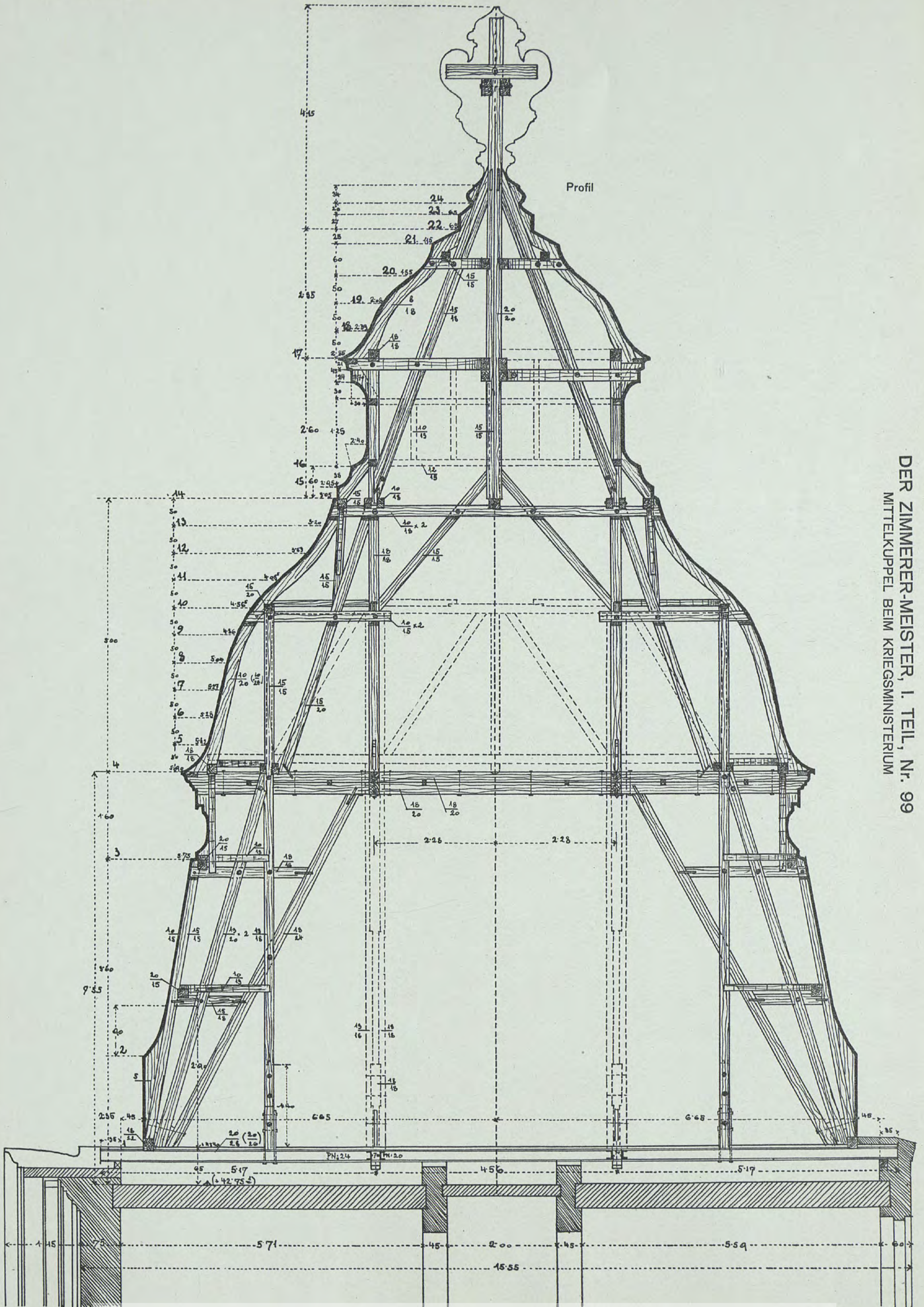


Werksatz mit Sparren

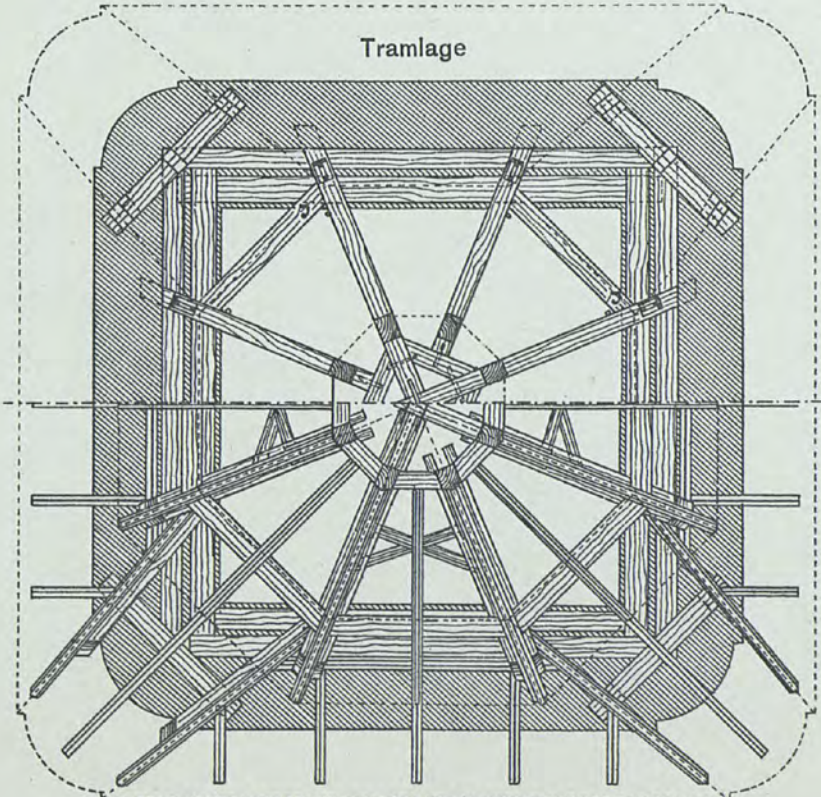
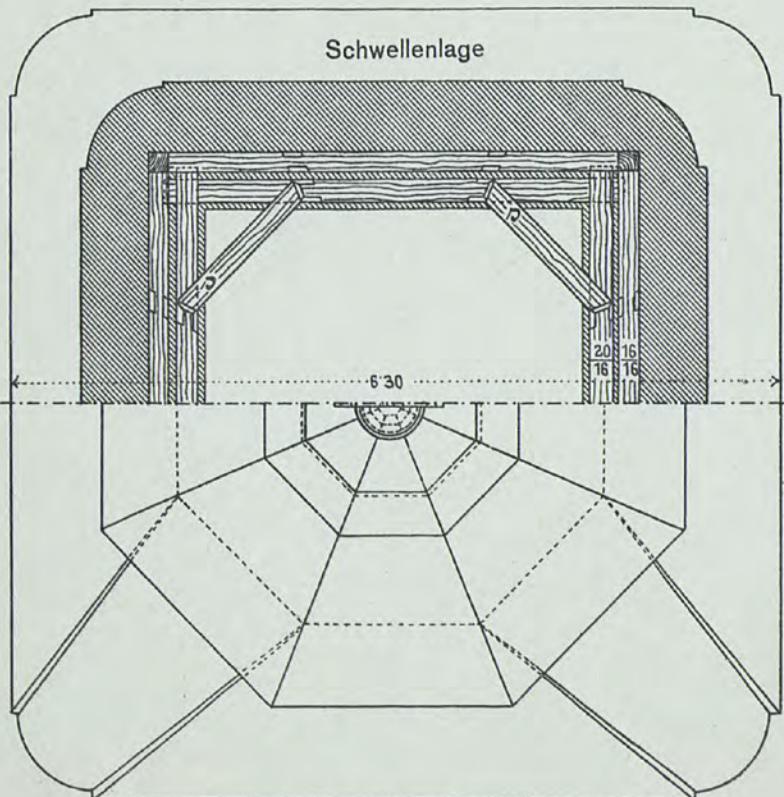
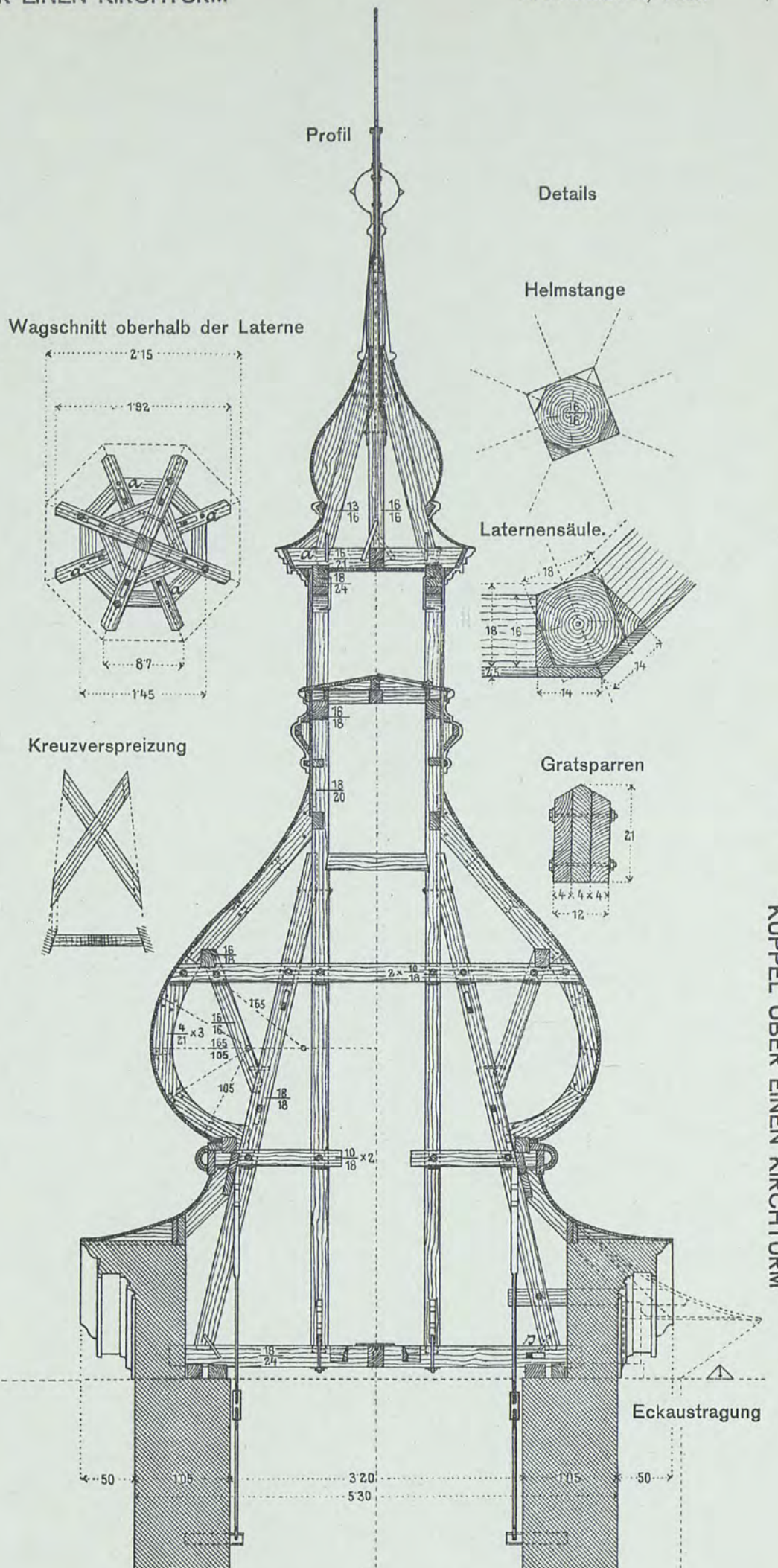
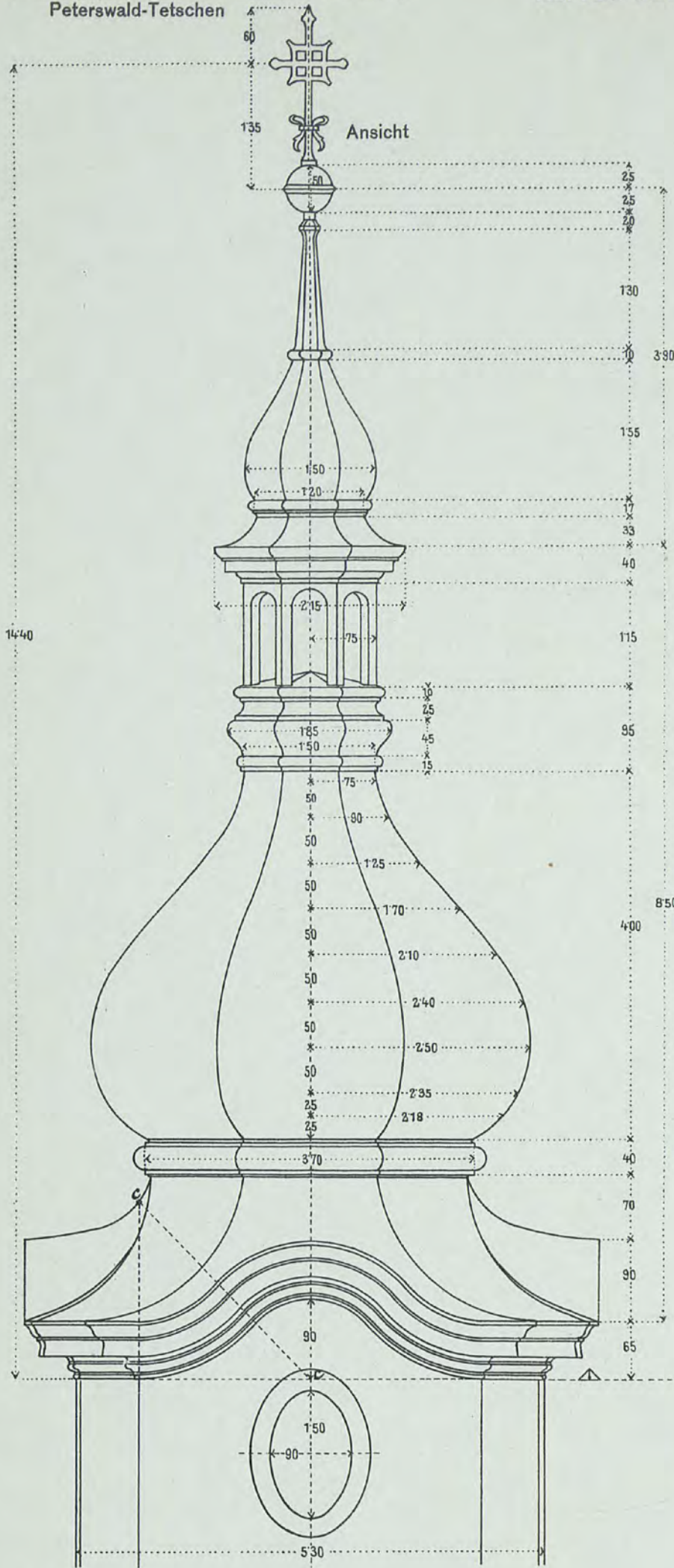


Details





DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 99
MITTELKUPPEL BEIM KRIEGSMINISTERIUM

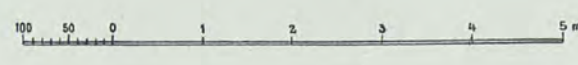
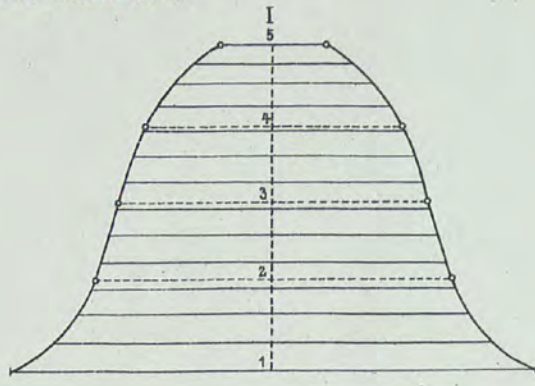
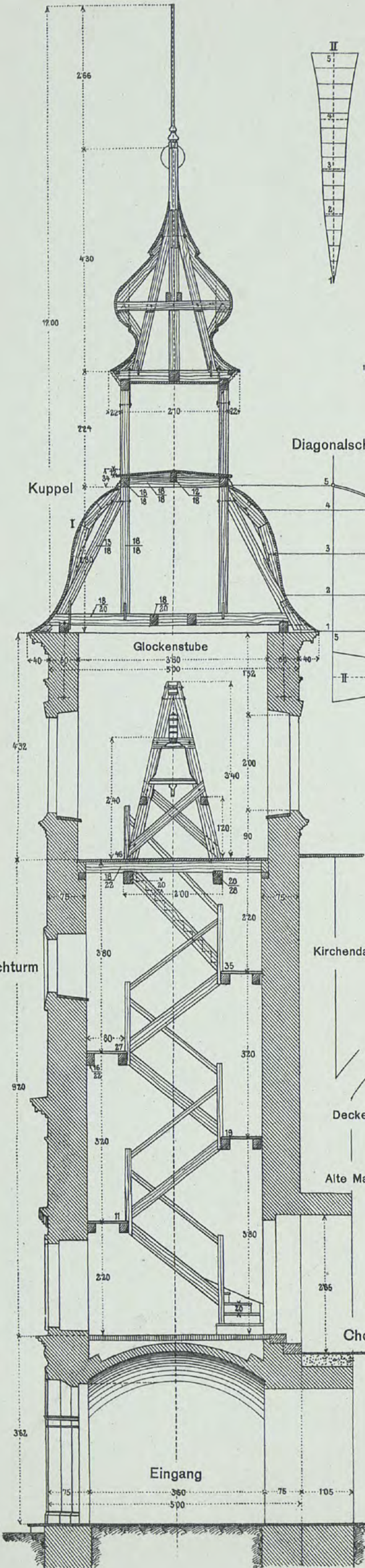


Adaptierung der Kirche in Modletin bei Chotěboř, Böhmen

Querschnitt

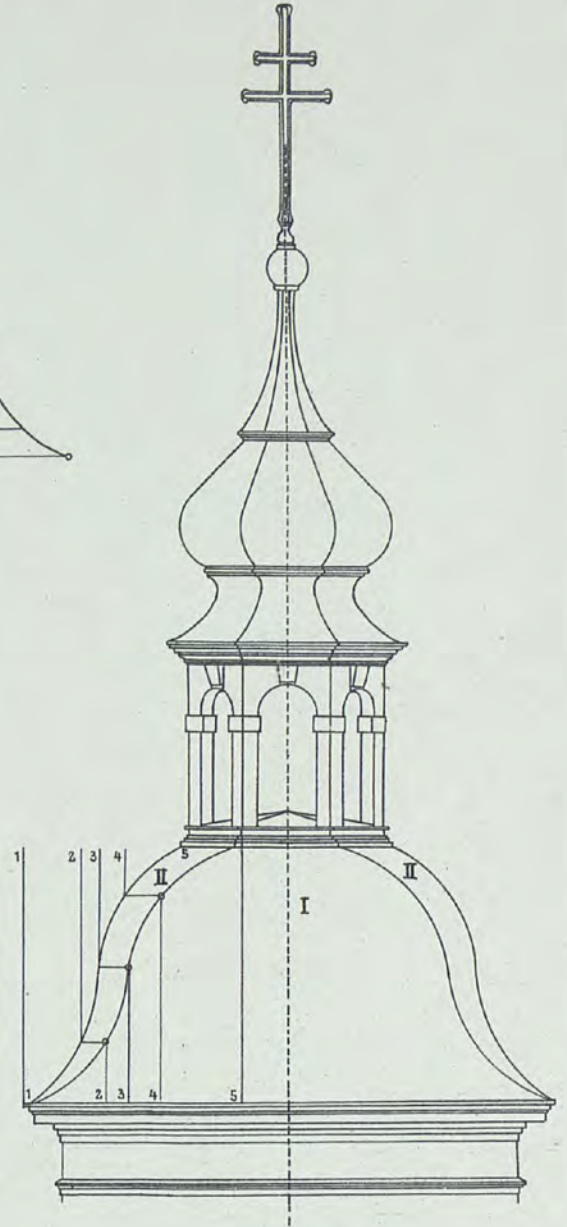
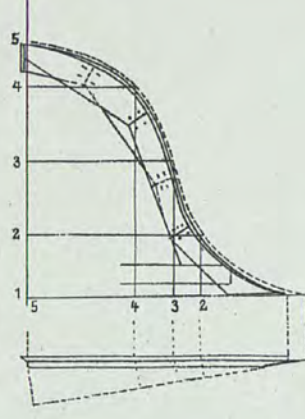
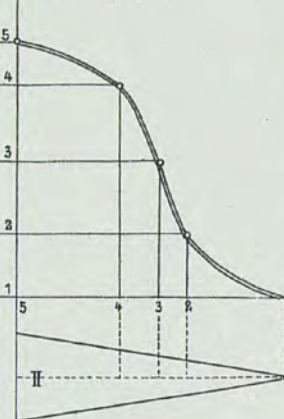
Ansicht

Abgewickelte Dachflächen



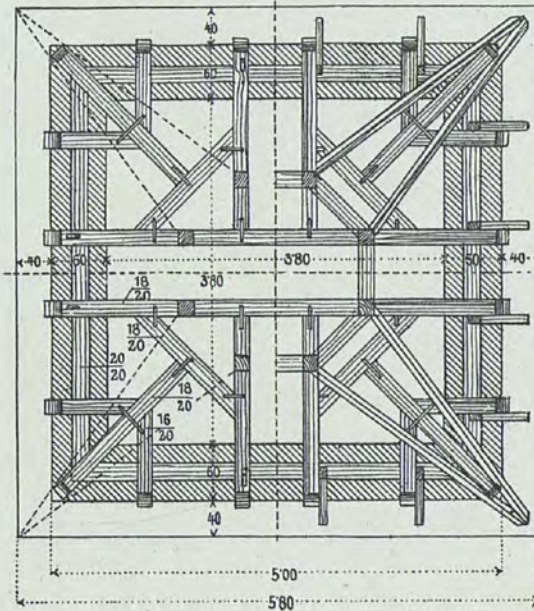
Diagonalschnitt

Grataustragung

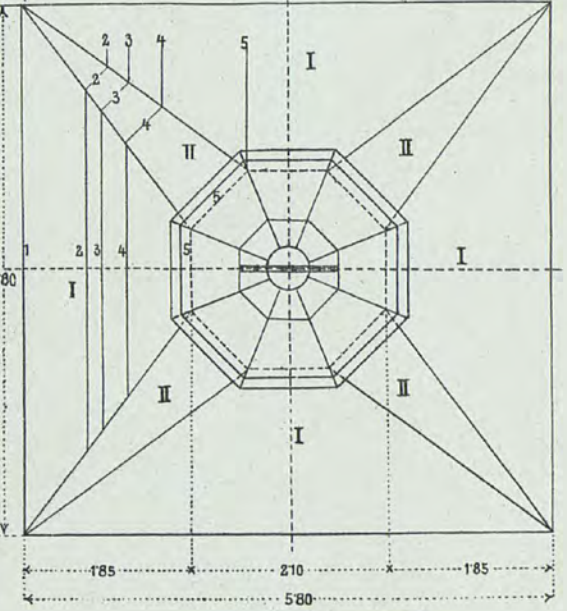


Werksatz der Kuppel

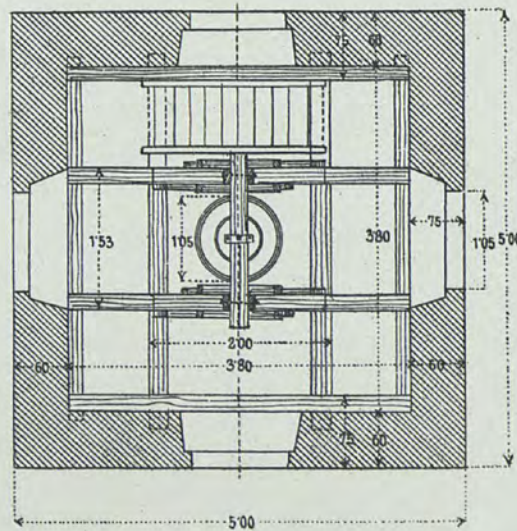
Ohne Sparren Mit Sparren



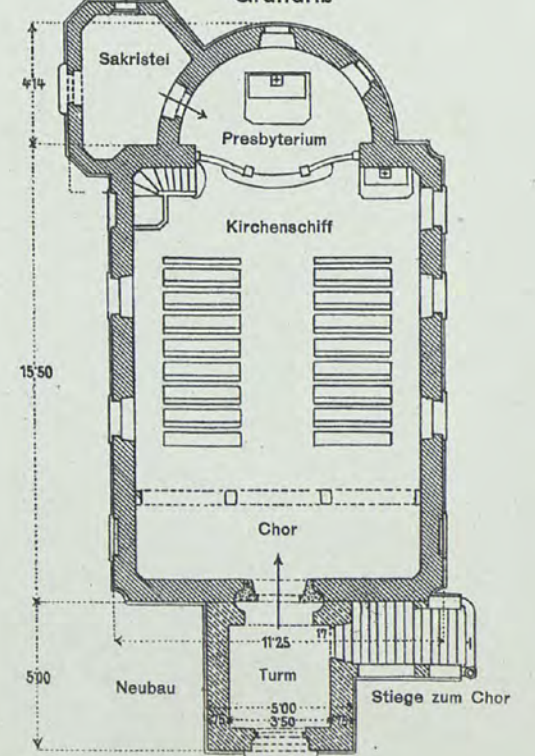
Draufsicht



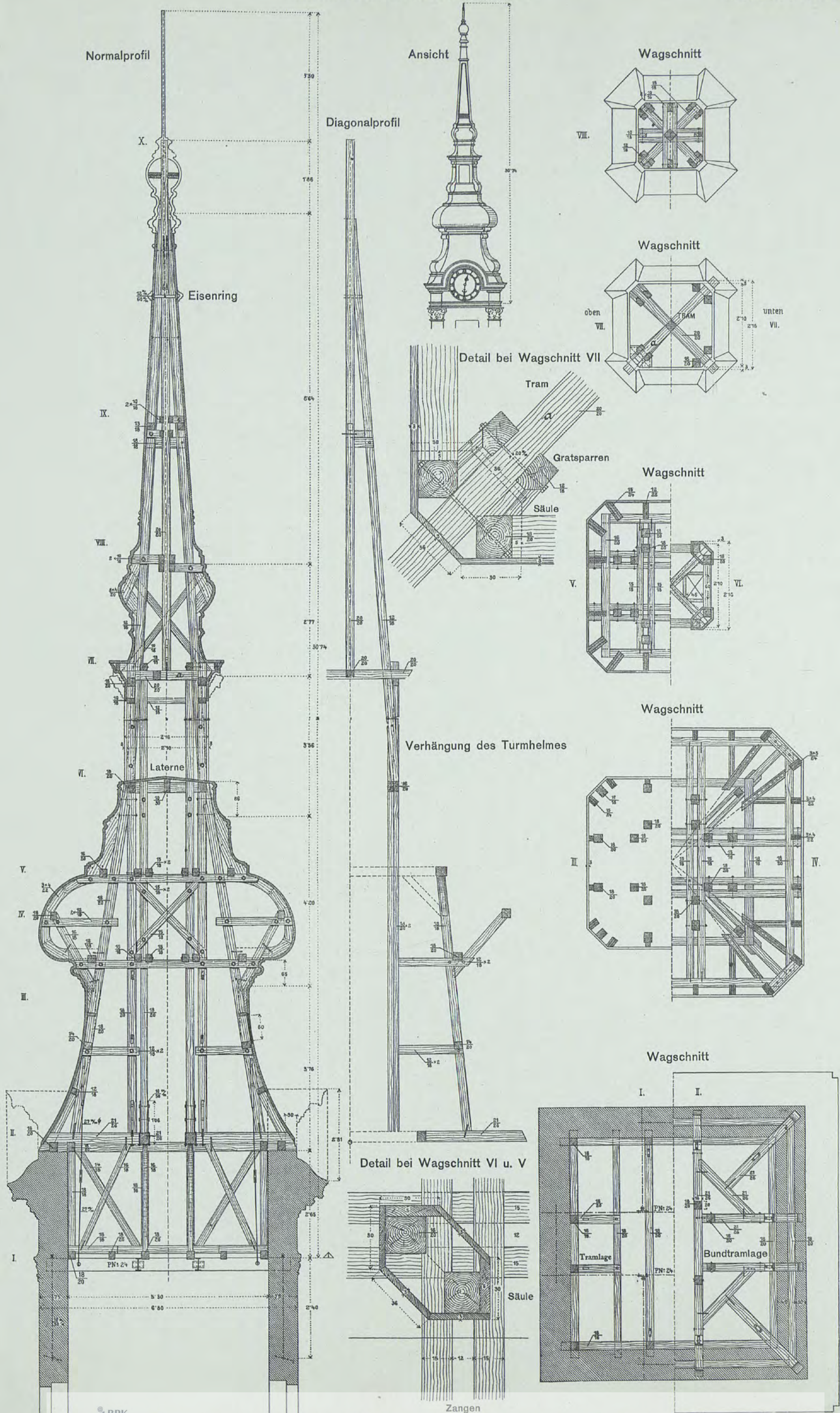
Grundriß der Glockenstube



Grundriß



DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 101
KUPPEL ÜBER EINEN QUADRATISCHEN KIRCHTURM



DER ZIMMERER-MEISTER, I. TEIL, Nr. 102
KUPPEL ÜBER EINEN KIRCHTURM