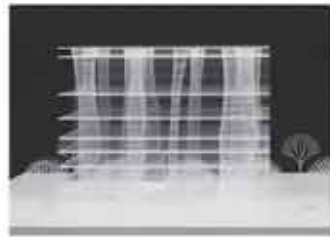


# Tragwerksentwurf III

## *Structural Design III*

Joseph Schwartz · Philippe Block



Architektur und Tragwerk  
*Architecture and Structure*



1. Stahl  
*1. Steel*



2. Stahlbeton  
*2. Reinforced concrete*



3. Holz  
*3. Timber*



4. Mauerwerk  
*4. Masonry*



5. Konstruktionsdetails  
*5. Construction details*

### Tragwerksentwurf III *Structural Design III*

### Tragwerksentwurf IV *Structural Design IV*



Entwerfen von Tragwerken I  
*Design of structures I*



Entwerfen von Tragwerken II  
*Design of structures II*



Entwurfsprojekt  
*Design project*



"Du sagst zu einem Ziegelstein: 'Was willst du, Ziegelstein?' Und der Ziegelstein antwortet: 'Ich möchte einen Bogen. Und du sagst zu Stein: 'Schau, ich will auch einen, aber Bögen sind teuer und ich kann einen Betonsturz verwenden.' Und dann sagst du: 'Was hältst du davon, Ziegelstein?' Der Ziegelstein sagt: 'Ich will einen Bogen.'"

*Louis Kahn in einer Diskussion mit seinen Studenten,  
Penn 1971*



# Mauerwerk

## *Masonry*



Einführung

*Introduction*

Mechanische Eigenschaften

*Mechanical Properties*

Bautechnologie

*Building Technologies*

Fallstudie: Ayub Krankenhaus

*Case Study: Ayub Hospital*

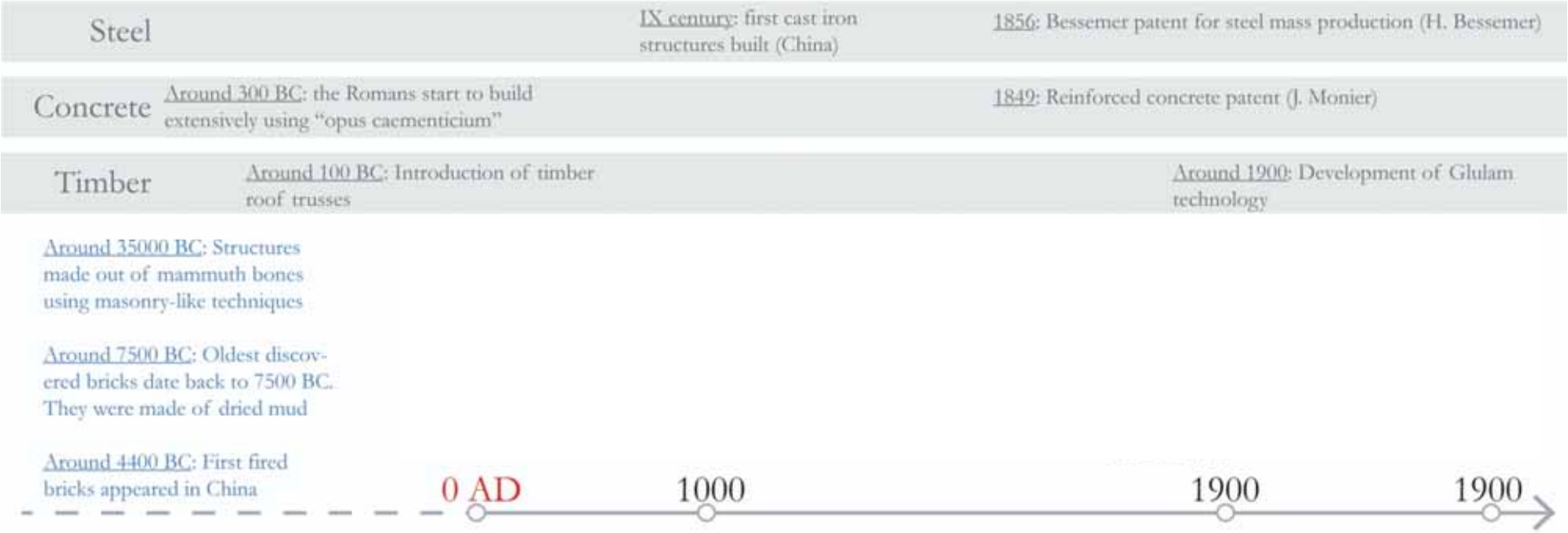
Ausgewählte Projekte

*Selected Projects*

Steel	<u>IX century</u> : first cast iron structures built (China)	<u>1856</u> : Bessemer patent for steel mass production (H. Bessemer)
Concrete	<u>Around 300 BC</u> : the Romans start to build extensively using “opus caementicium”	<u>1849</u> : Reinforced concrete patent (J. Monier)
Timber	<u>Around 100 BC</u> : Introduction of timber roof trusses	<u>Around 1900</u> : Development of Glulam technology



Masonry



# Masonry

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Around 35000 BC: Structures made out of mammoth bones using masonry-like techniques

Around 7500 BC: Oldest discovered bricks date back to 7500 BC. They were made of dried mud

Around 4400 BC: First fired bricks appeared in China



2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



# Masonry



The Great Pyramid of Giza, Cairo, 2560-2490 BC



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2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



432 BC: The Parthenon



# Masonry



© Library of Congress

Parthenon, Athens, 447-438 BC

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432 BC: The Parthenon



70-80 AD: Colosseum



Masonry





Colosseum, Rome, 70 AD





Palazzo Barberini, Rome, 1625, arch. Carlo Maderno, Francesco Borromini, Gian Lorenzo Bernini

Steel	IX century: first cast iron structures built (China)	1856: Bessemer patent for steel mass production (H. Bessemer)
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Masonry



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70-80 AD: Colosseum



1144: Basilica of Saint-Denis



Masonry



Basilica of Saint-Denis, Paris, 1144



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2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



432 BC: The Parthenon



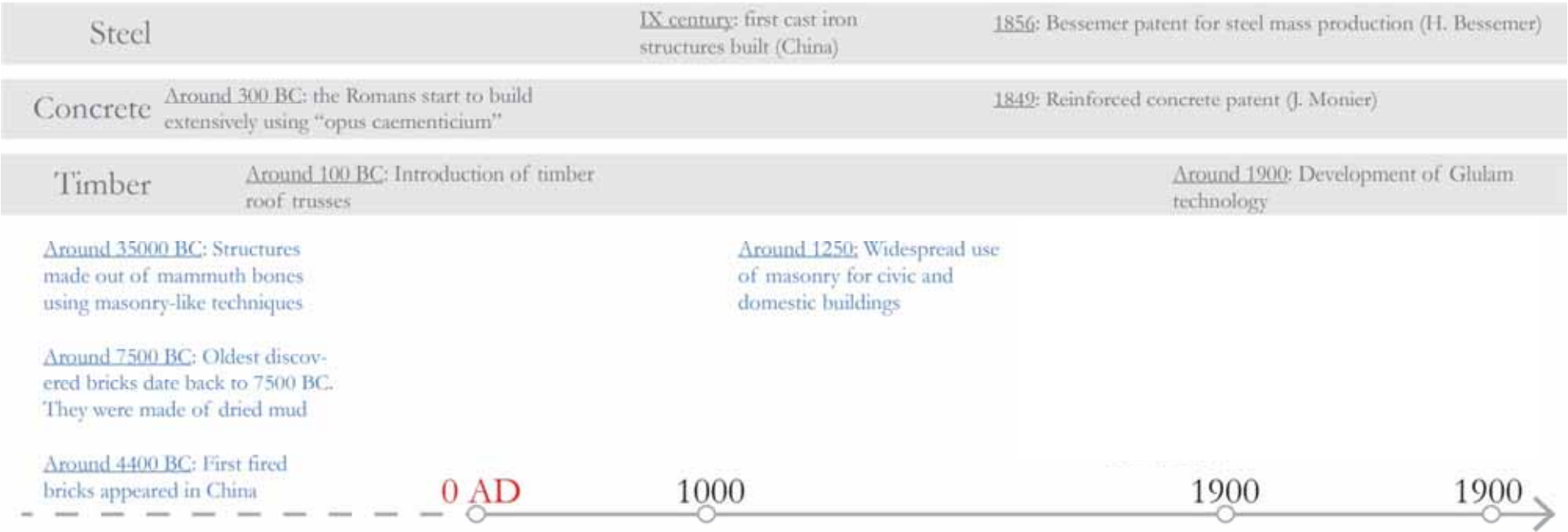
70-80 AD: Colosseum



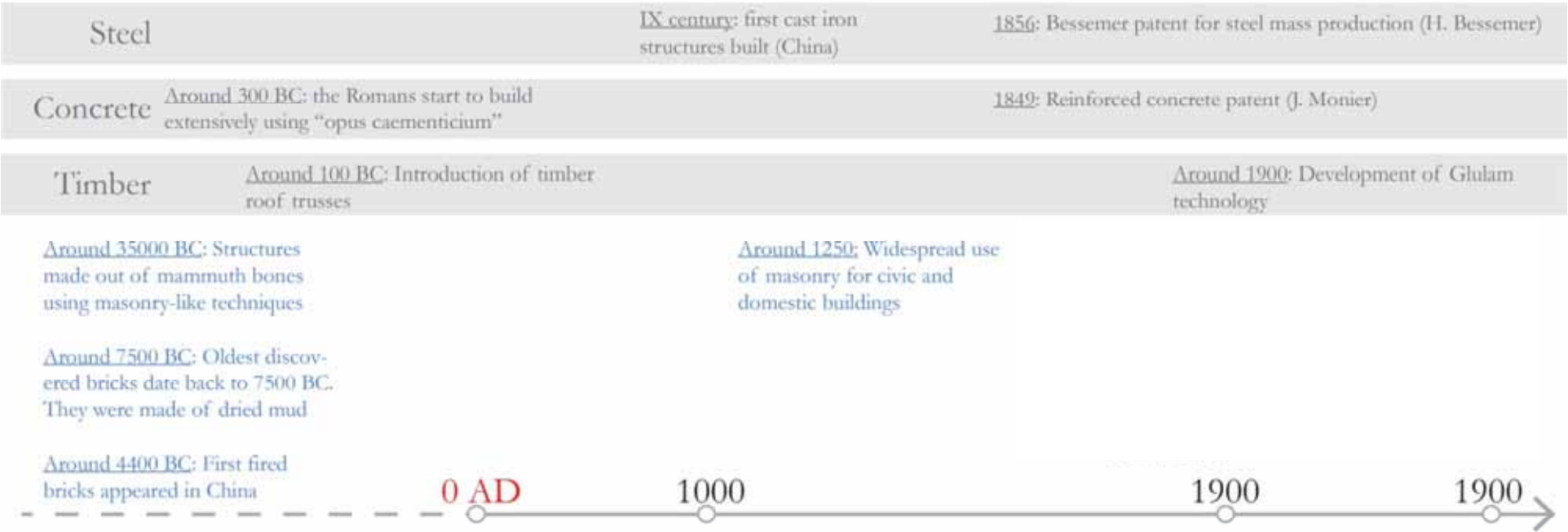
1144: Basilica of Saint-Denis



Masonry



Masonry



2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



432 BC: The Parthenon



70-80 AD: Colosseum



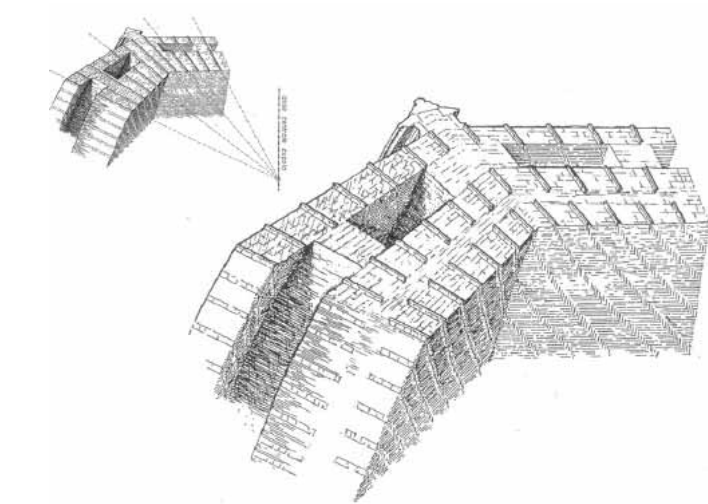
1144: Basilica of Saint-Denis



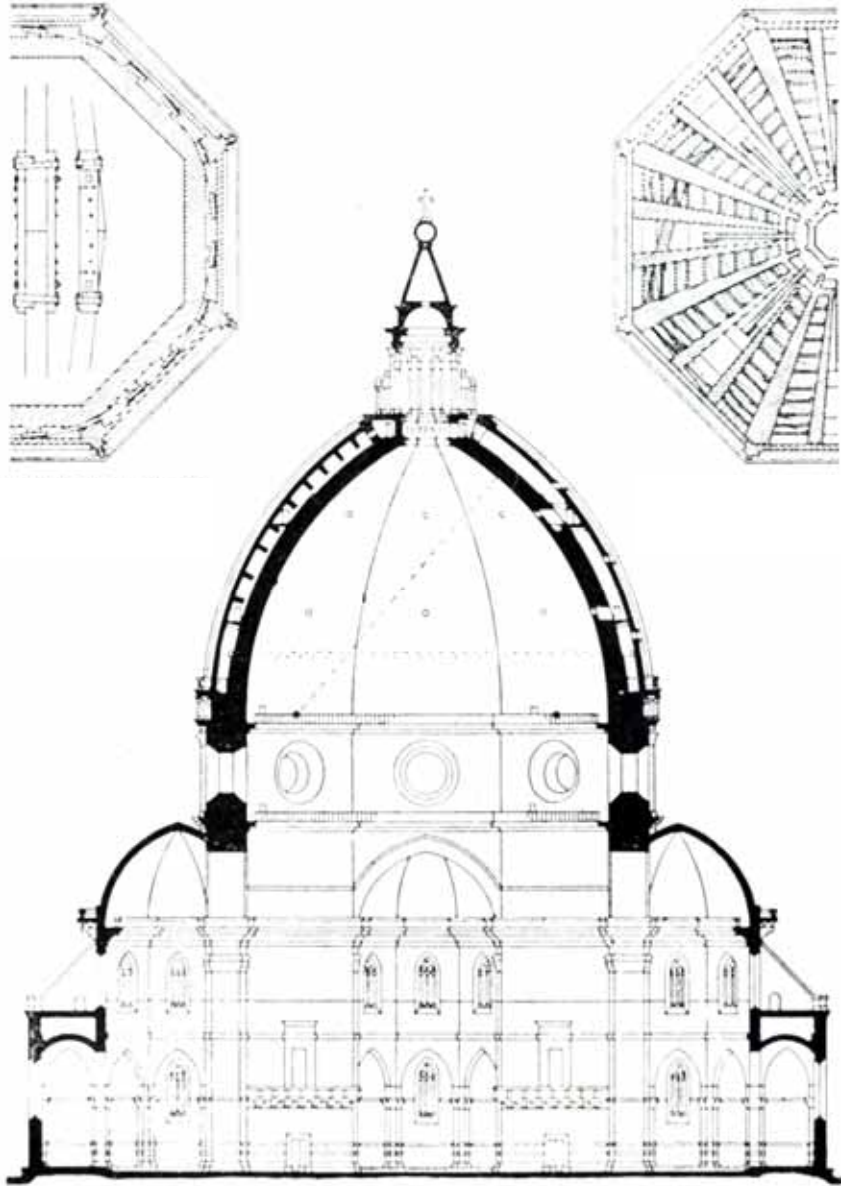
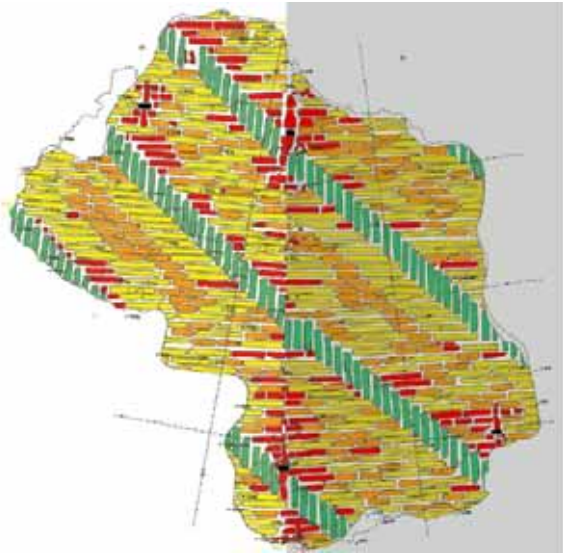
1436: Cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore



# Masonry

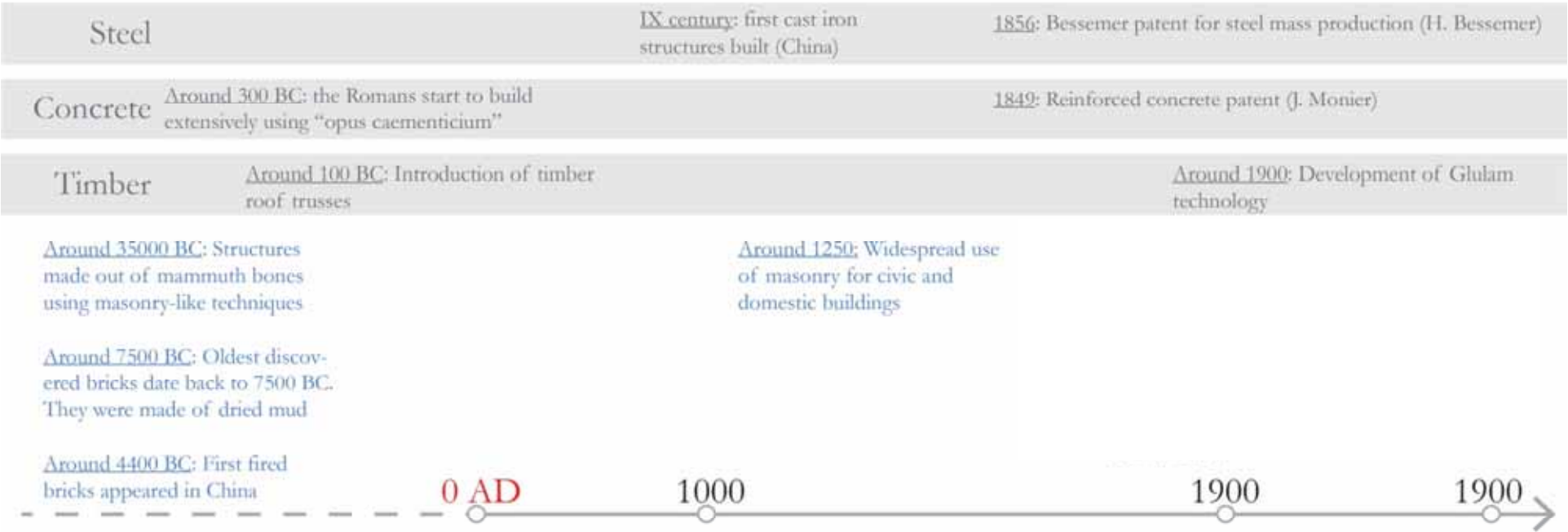


© Luca Giorgi, Pietro Matracchi



Dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence, 1436, arch. Filippo Brunelleschi





2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



432 BC: The Parthenon



70-80 AD: Colosseum



1144: Basilica of Saint-Denis

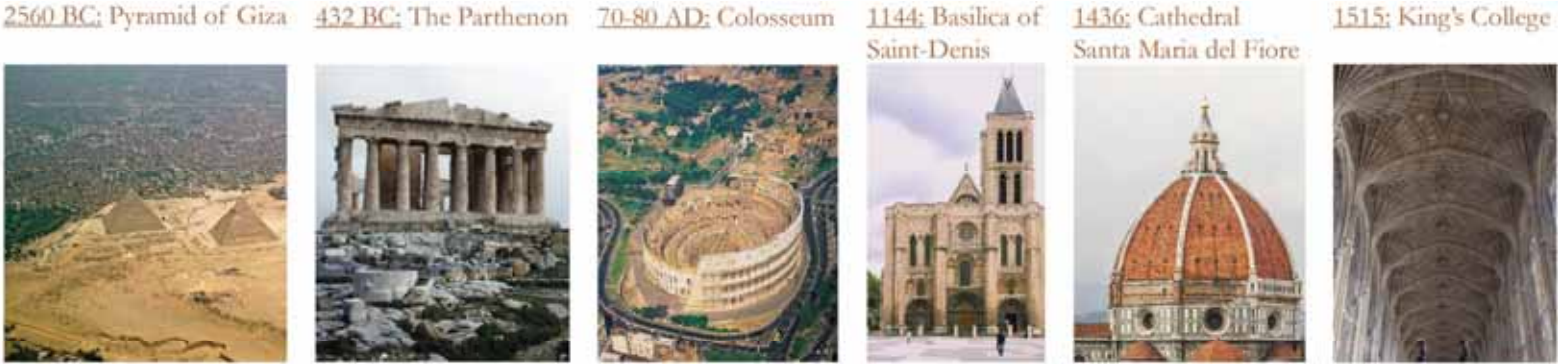
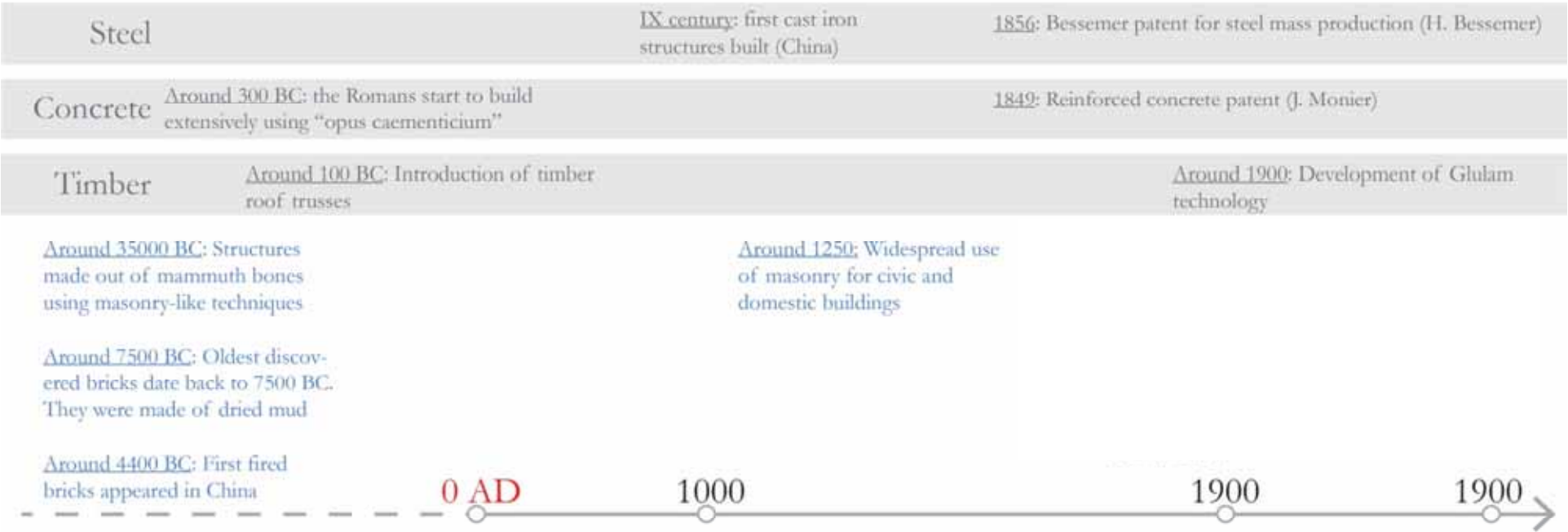


1436: Cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore



# Masonry





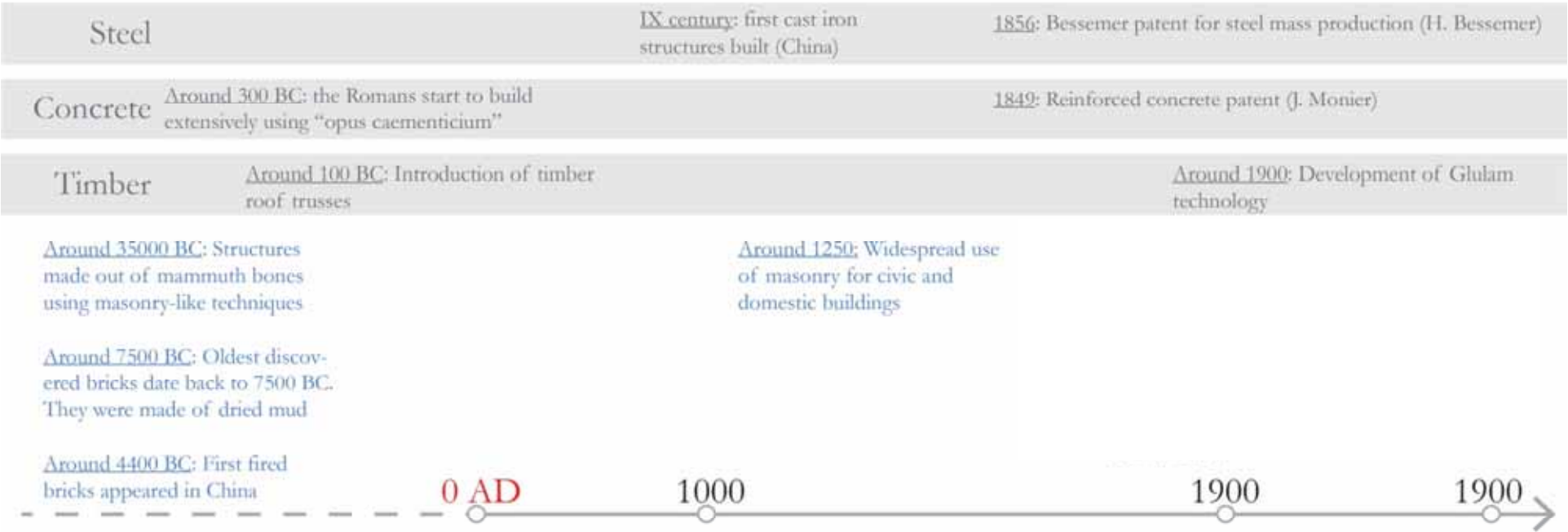
Masonry





King's College, Cambridge, 1515





2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



432 BC: The Parthenon



70-80 AD: Colosseum



1144: Basilica of Saint-Denis



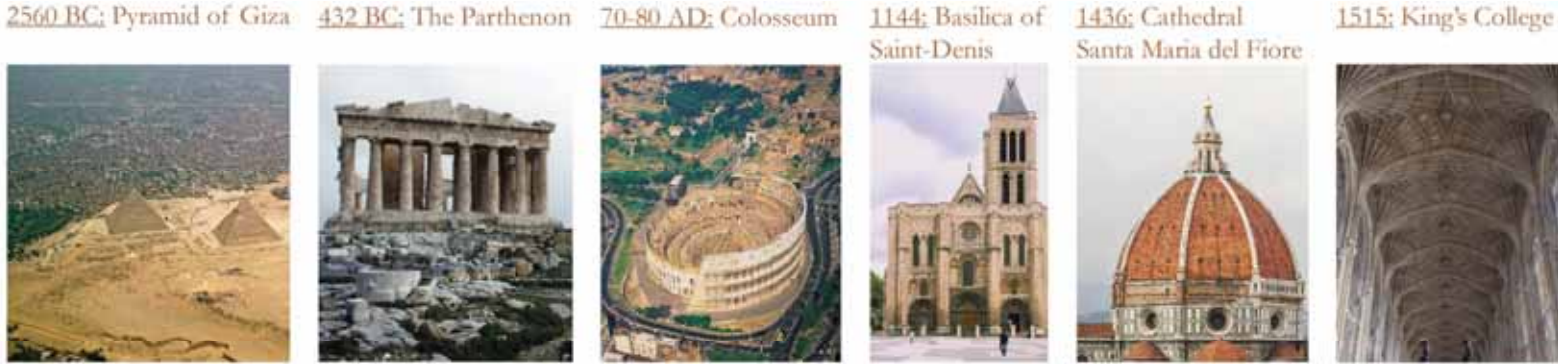
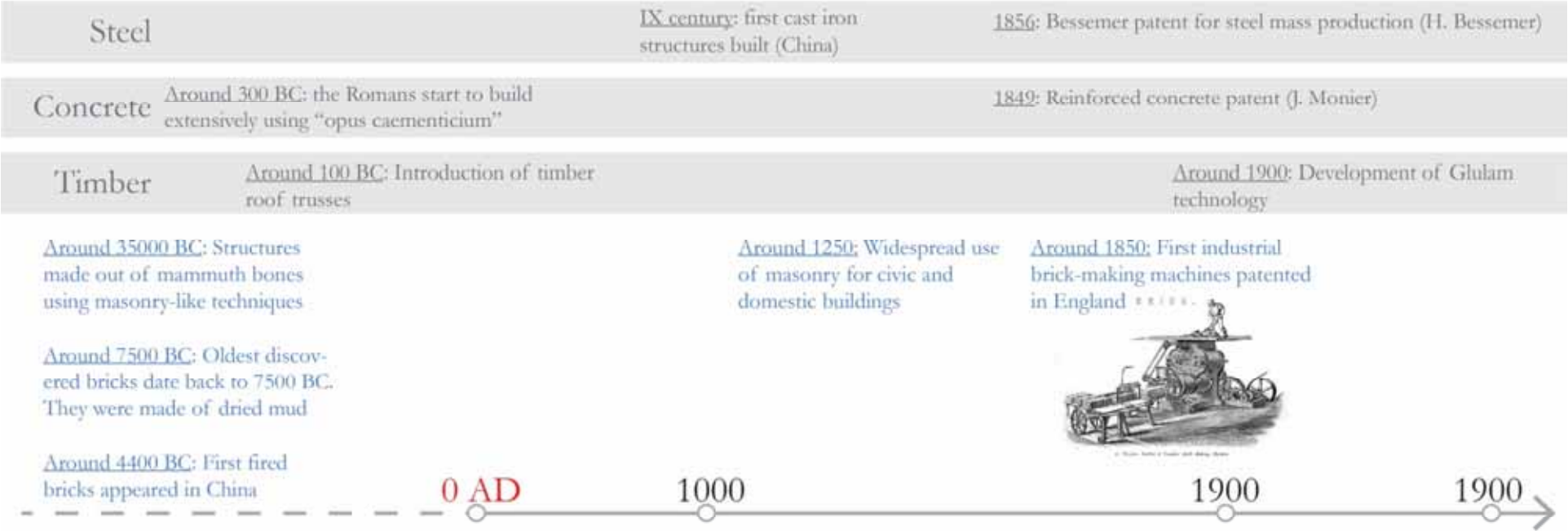
1436: Cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore



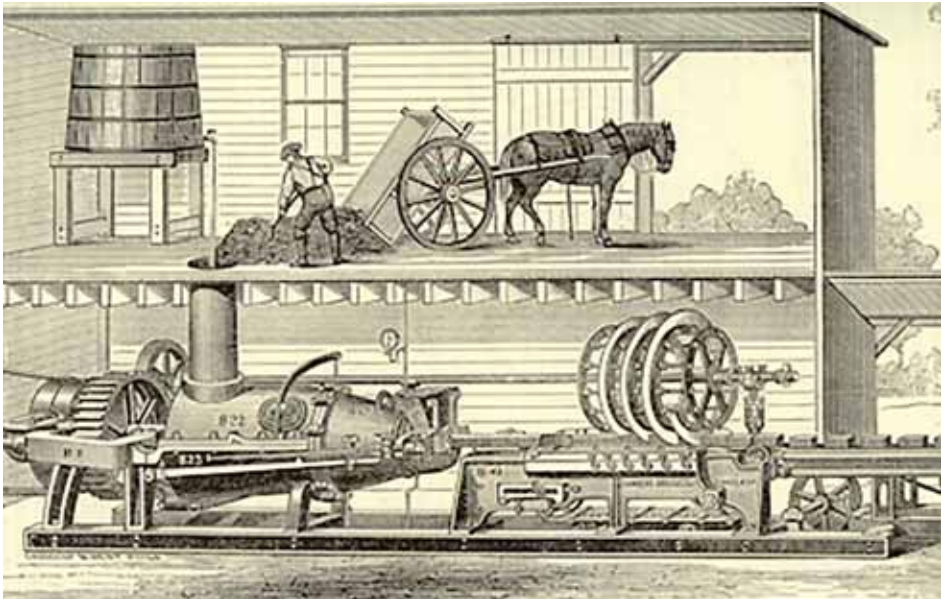
1515: King's College



# Masonry



Masonry



The I. X. L. "SPECIAL" Brick Machine.

Weight, 9,000 lbs. Note its simple and powerful construction.

With or without Pug Mill attached. First-class for the Pallet System.

W. E. TALLCOT & CO.  
CROTON LANDING, N. Y.

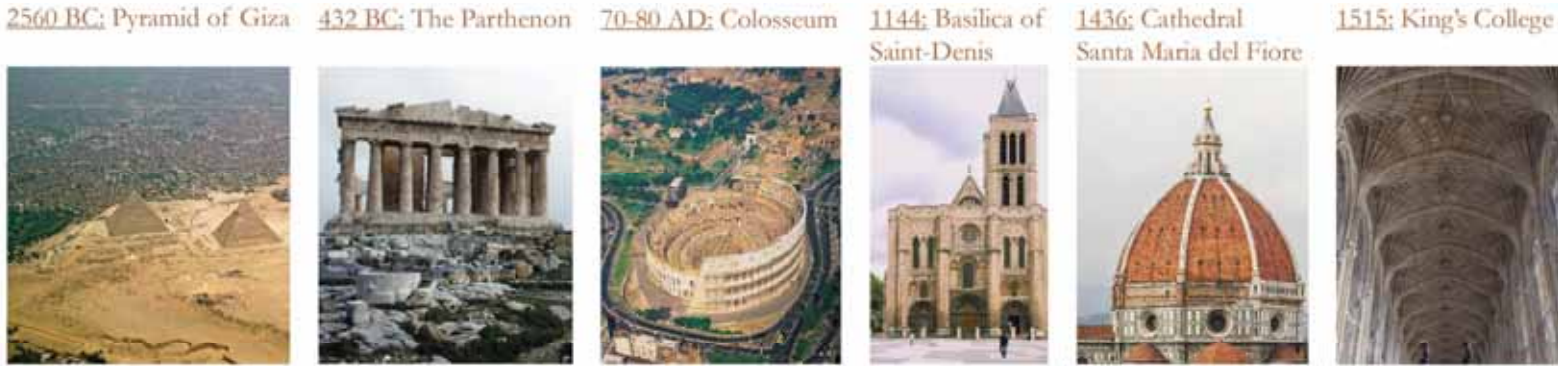
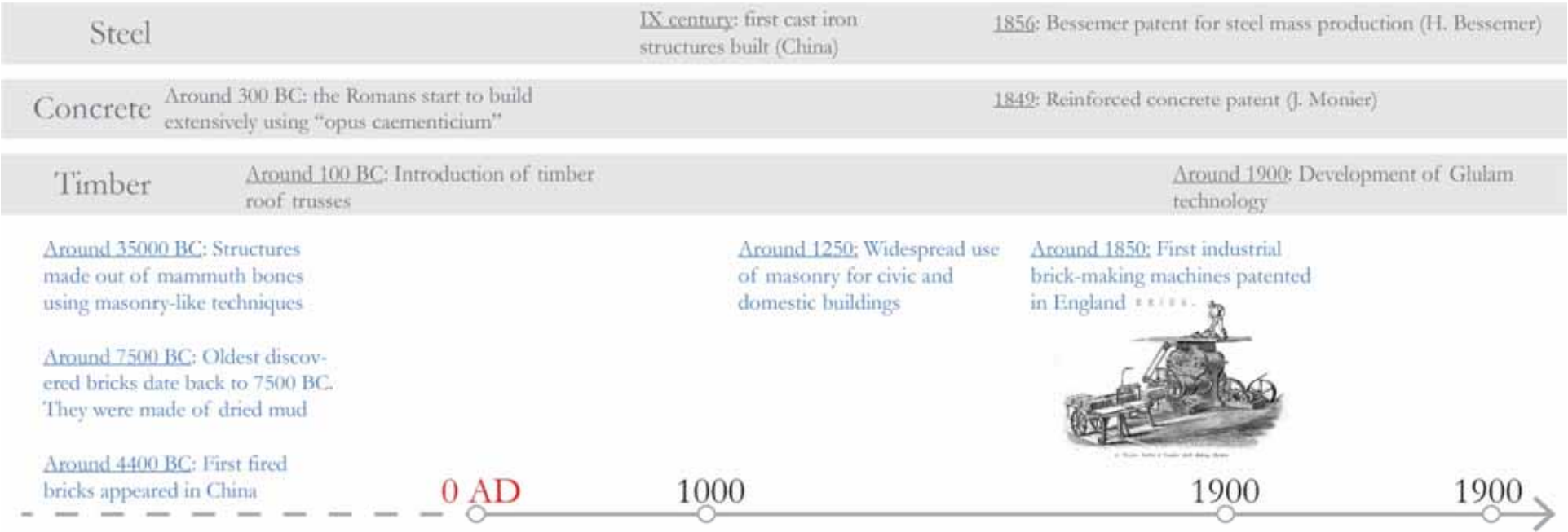
The above cut represents our large size and Extra Heavy Brick Machine especially adapted for large, pallet and fire brick. It has ample power and strength of parts to press unusually stiff material making six perfect large size brick at each revolution of the knife shaft. Its operation is perfect and complete. Our standard size I. X. L. Machine is suitable for ordinary size brick. The "Special" is designed for brick of the largest size.

Write for full particulars and prices, stating size of brick to be made.

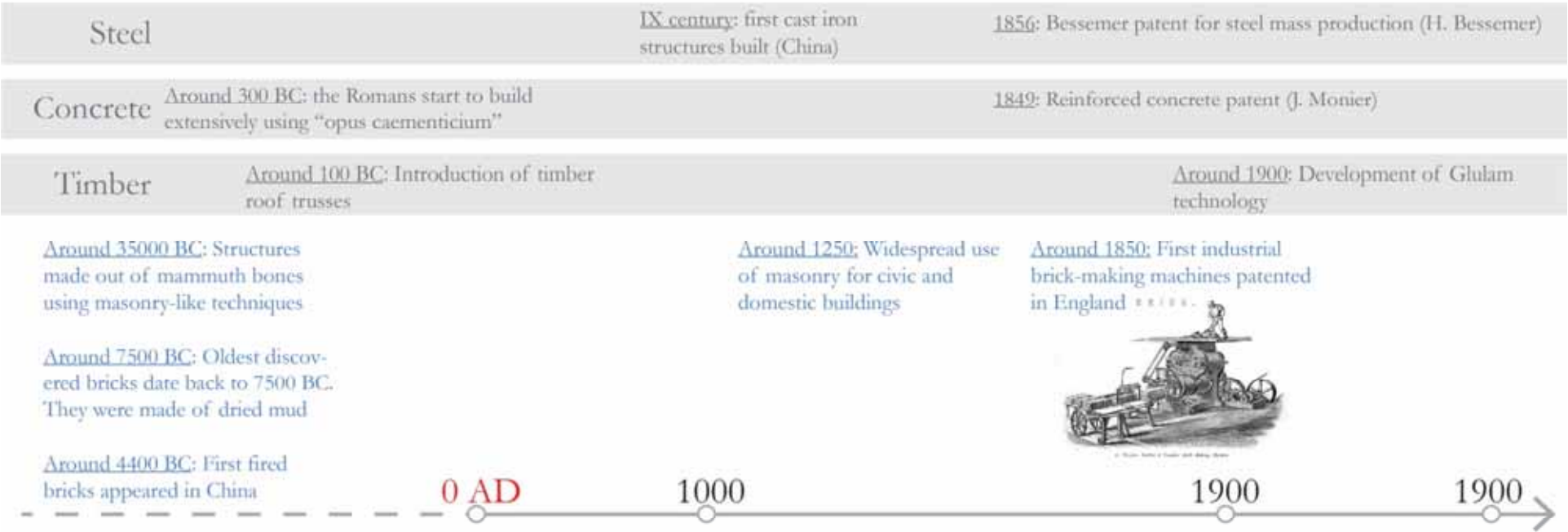
W. E. TALLCOT & CO.,  
Croton Landing New York.

Automatic brick machines 19th cenutry





Masonry



Masonry





Monadnock Building, Chicago, 1893, arch. Burnham & Root, Holabird & Roche

Steel	IX century: first cast iron structures built (China)	1856: Bessemer patent for steel mass production (H. Bessemer)
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Around 4400 BC: First fired bricks appeared in China

Around 1250: Widespread use of masonry for civic and domestic buildings

Around 1850: First industrial brick-making machines patented in England



2560 BC: Pyramid of Giza



432 BC: The Parthenon



70-80 AD: Colosseum



1151: Basilica of Saint-Denis



1296: Cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore



1441: King's College



1896: Monadnock Building



Masonry



1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



*Masonry*





City Hall Subway Station, New York, 1904, arch. Heins & LaFarge – Guastavino vault technique





1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



*Masonry*



1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



1910: Robie House  
(Wright)



# Masonry





1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



1932: Maison de Verre  
(Chareau)



1910: Robie House  
(Wright)



*Masonry*



© August Fischer

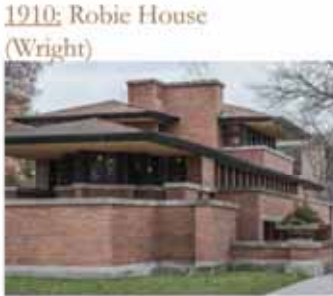
Maison de Verre, Paris, 1932, arch. Pierre Chareau, eng. Bernard Bijovet



1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



1932: Maison de Verre  
(Chareau)



1910: Robie House  
(Wright)

# Masonry





1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



1932: Maison de Verre  
(Chareau)

1900

1970

1990

2010

1910: Robie House  
(Wright)



1952: Săynätsalo Town Hall  
(Aalto)



*Masonry*





Säynätsalo Town Hall, Säynätsalo , 1952, arch. Alvar Aalto





1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



1932: Maison de Verre  
(Chareau)



1910: Robie House  
(Wright)

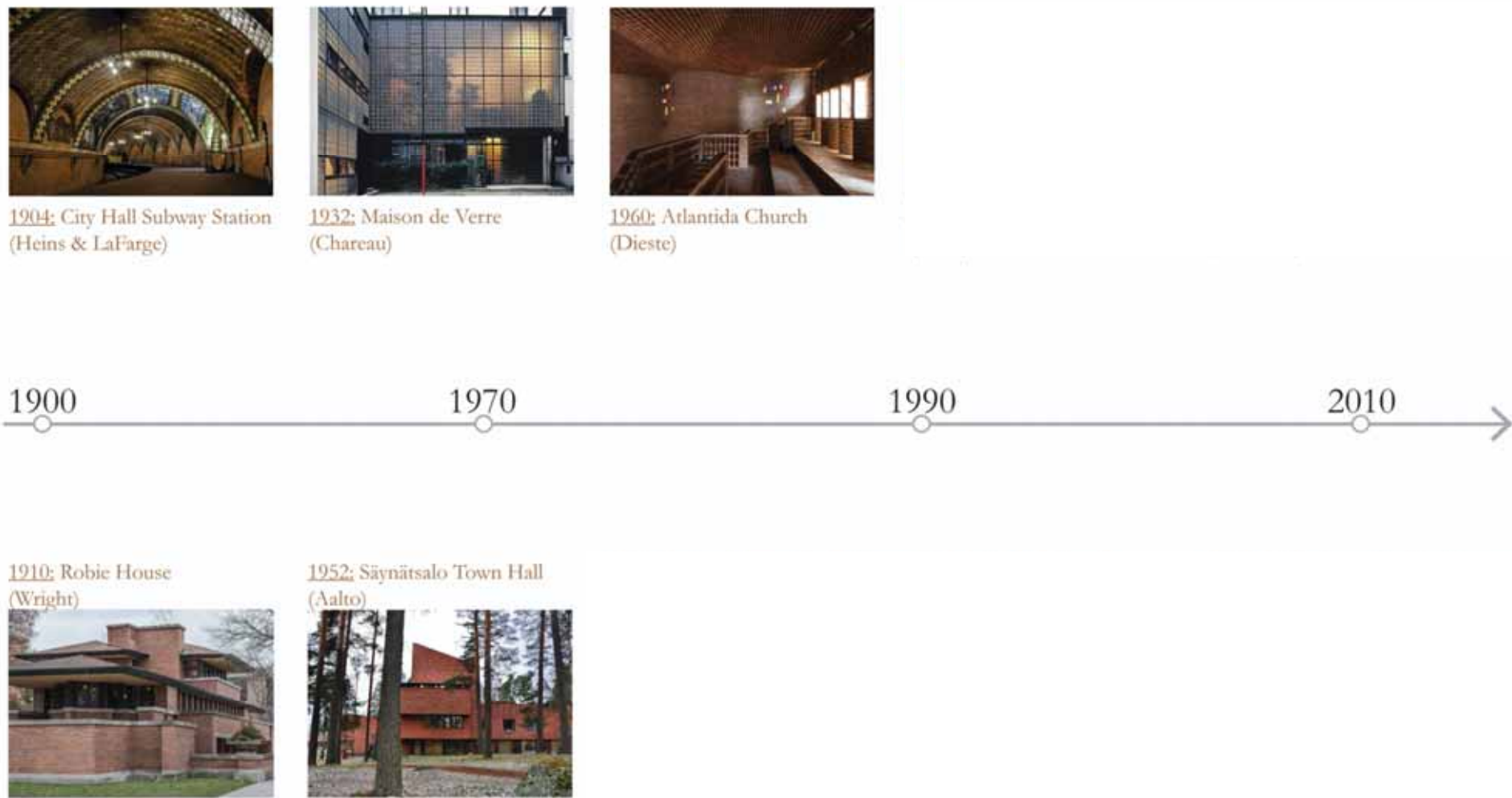


1952: Săynätsalo Town Hall  
(Aalto)



*Masonry*

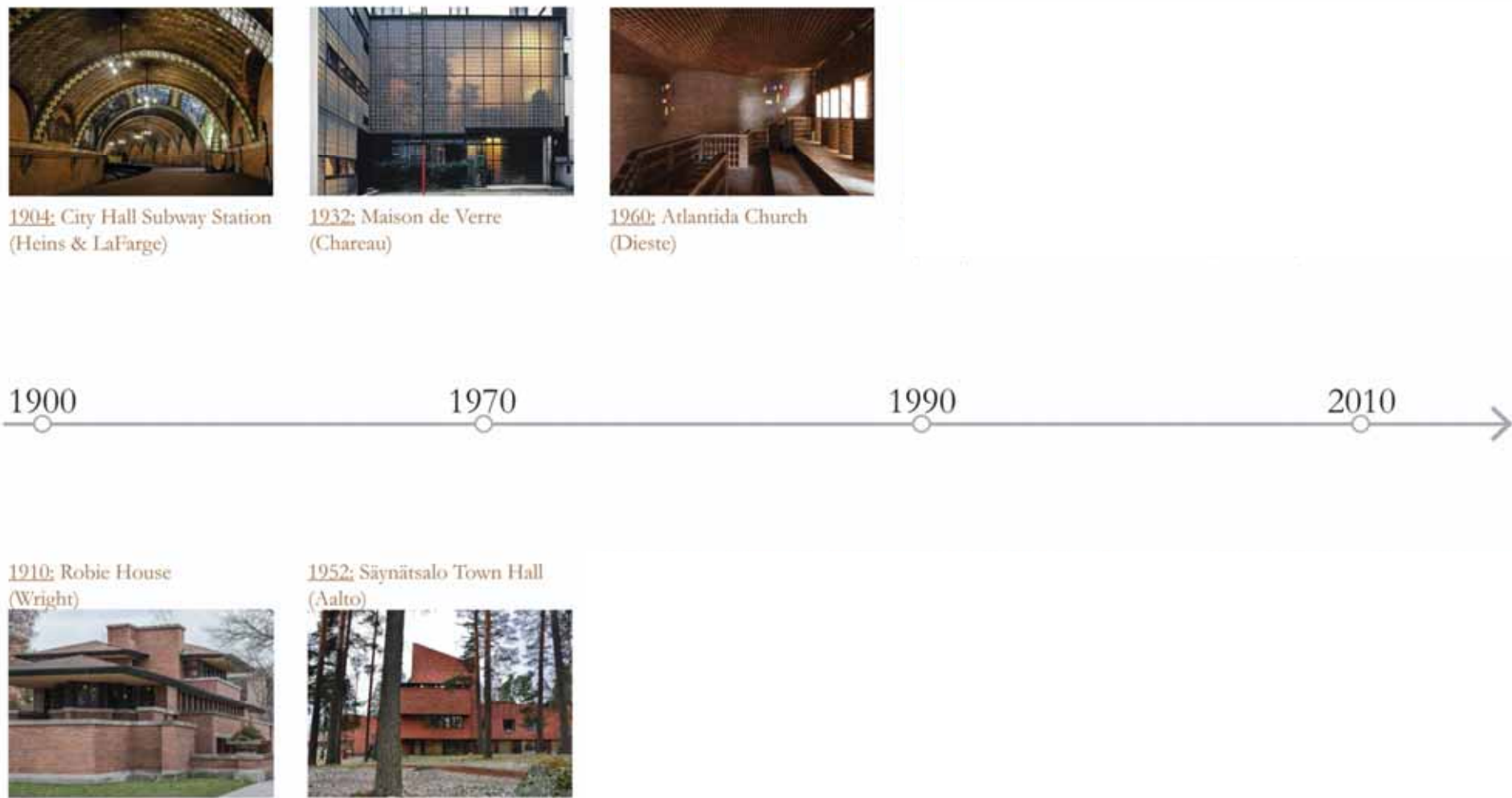




Masonry

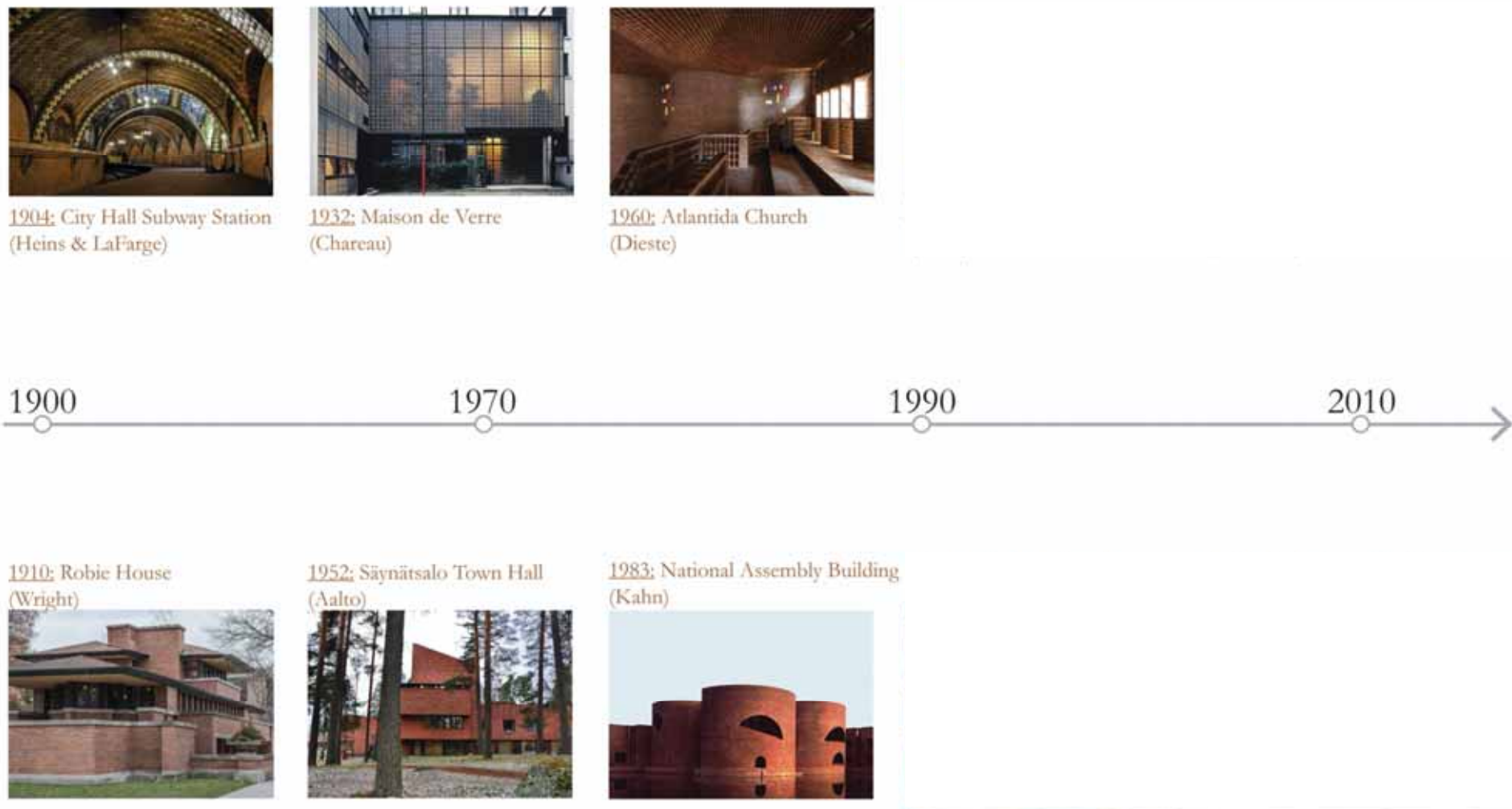


Cristo Obrero Church, Atlántida, 1960, arch. Eladio Dieste



Masonry





Masonry



1904: City Hall Subway Station  
(Heins & LaFarge)



1932: Maison de Verre  
(Chareau)



1960: Atlantida Church  
(Dieste)

1900

1970

1990

2010

1910: Robie House  
(Wright)



1952: Săynätsalo Town Hall  
(Aalto)



1983: National Assembly Building  
(Kahn)



*Masonry*



1904: City Hall Subway Station  
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1932: Maison de Verre  
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1960: Atlantida Church  
(Dieste)



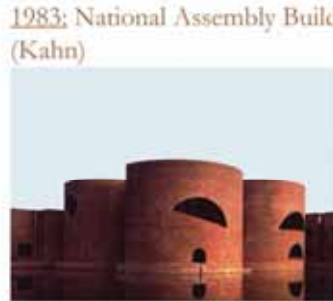
1995: Évry Cathedral  
(Botta)



1910: Robie House  
(Wright)



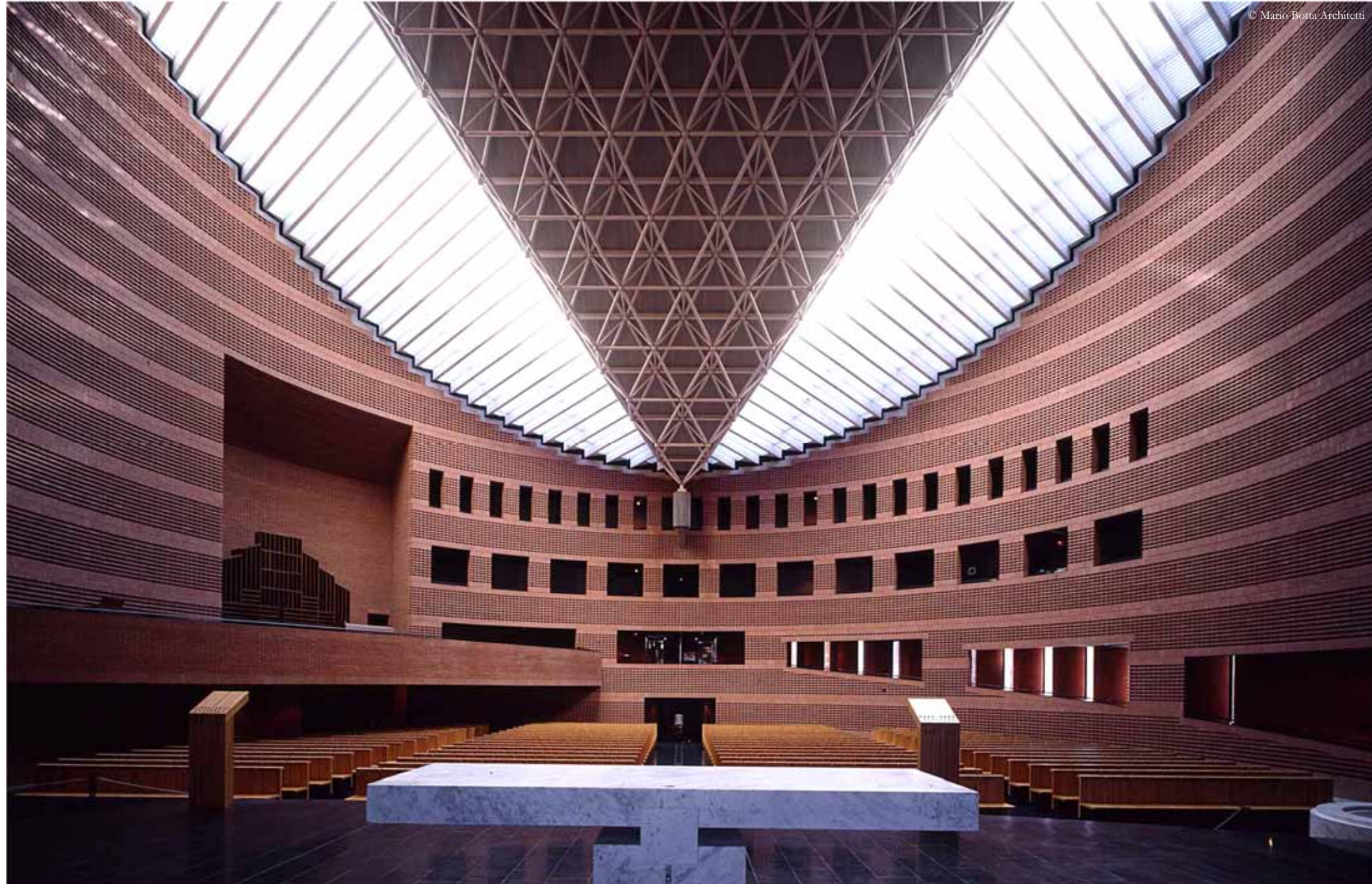
1952: Särnätsalo Town Hall  
(Aalto)



1983: National Assembly Building  
(Kahn)

*Masonry*





Évry Cathedral, Évry, 1995, arch. Mario Botta





1904: City Hall Subway Station  
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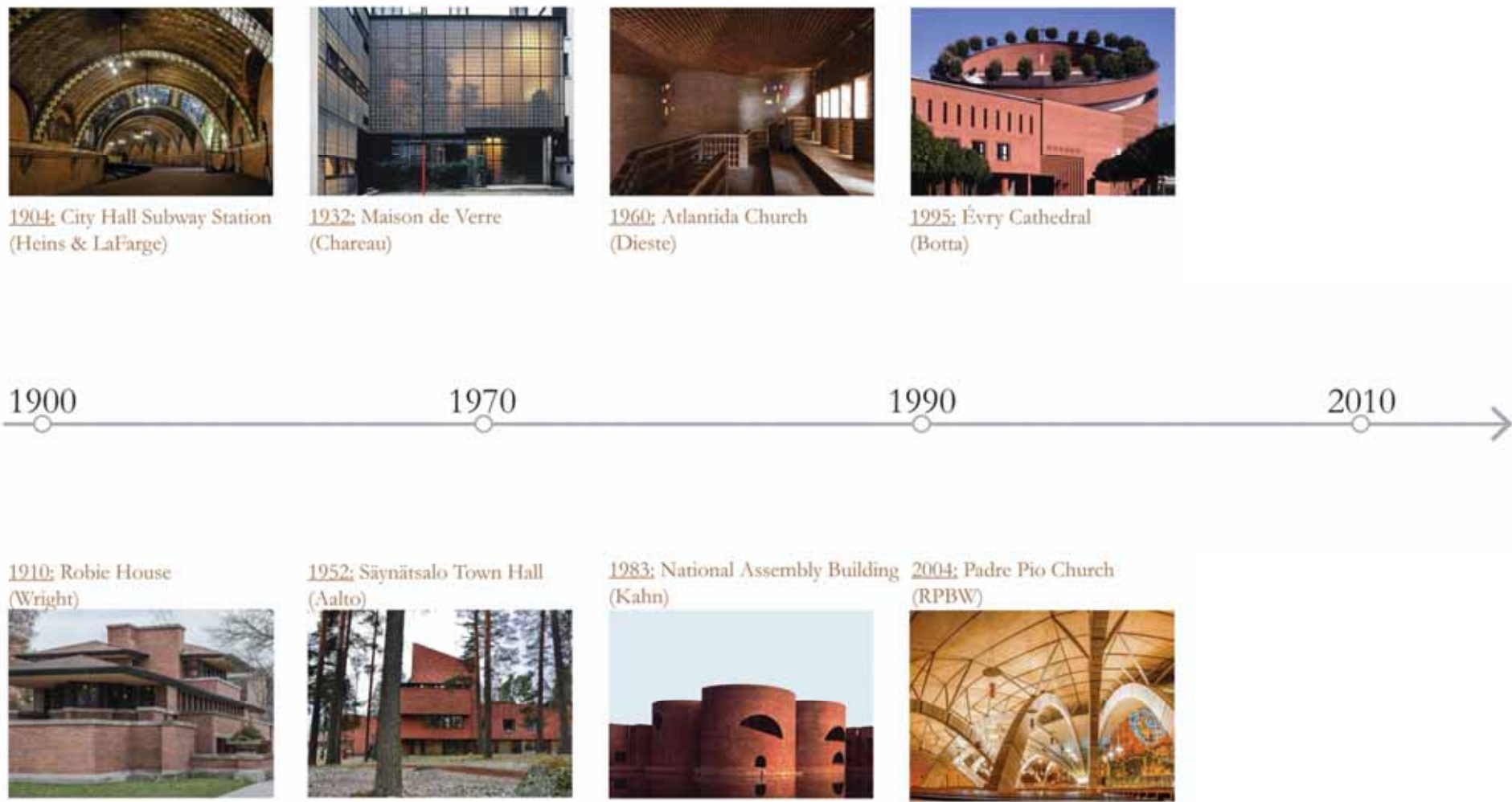
1952: Säynätsalo Town Hall  
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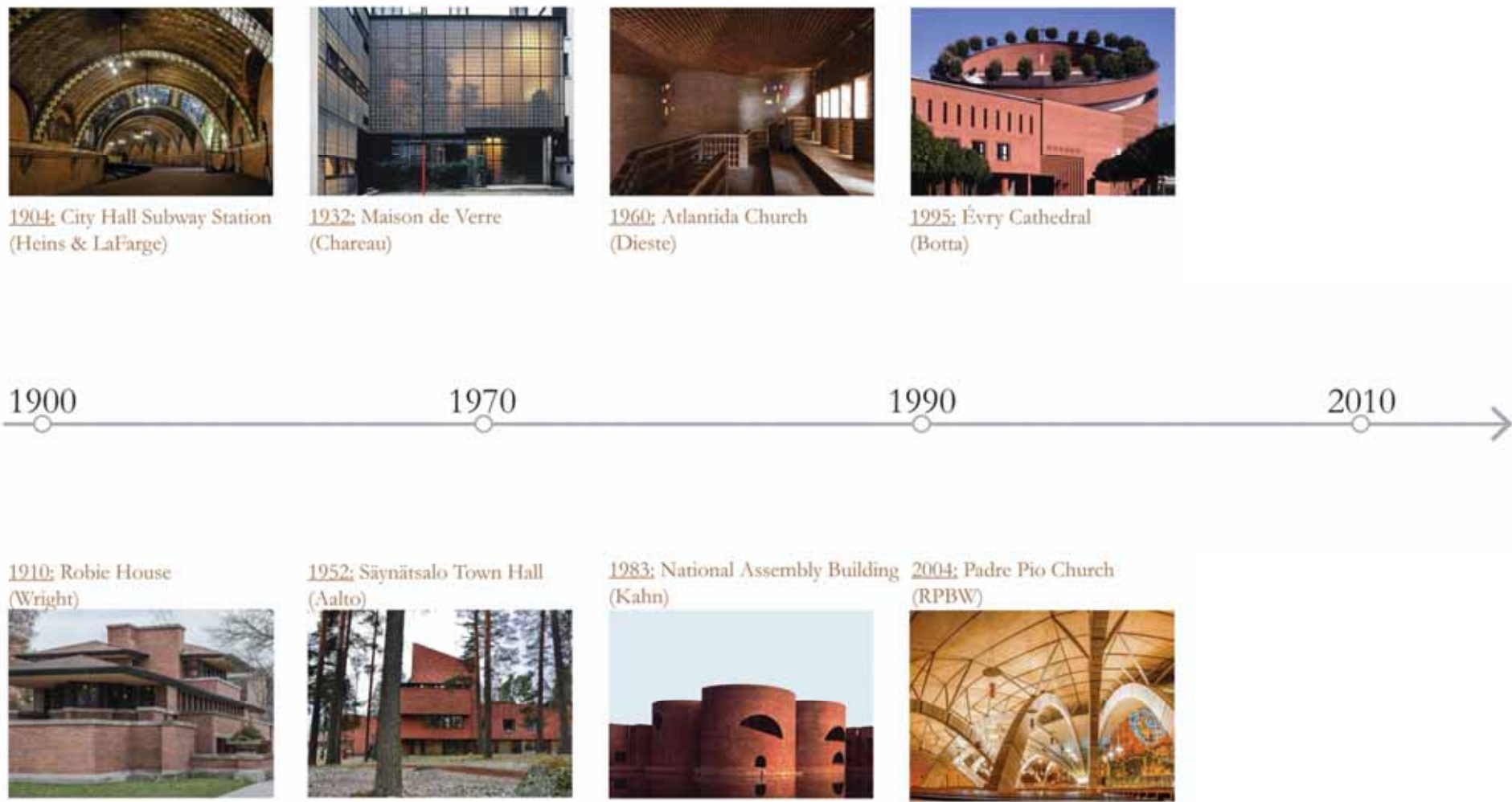


Masonry





Évry Cathedral, Évry, 1995, arch. Mario Botta



# Masonry





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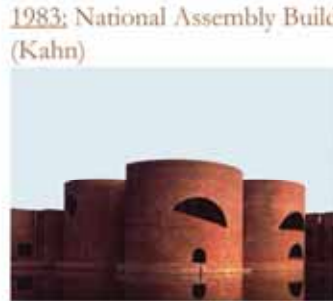
2007: Kolumba Museum  
(Zumthor)



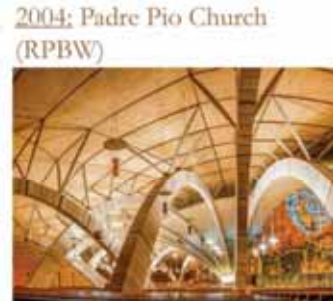
1910: Robie House  
(Wright)



1952: Särnätsalo Town Hall  
(Aalto)



1983: National Assembly Building  
(Kahn)



2004: Padre Pio Church  
(RPBW)

*Masonry*





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1960: Atlantida Church  
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1995: Évry Cathedral  
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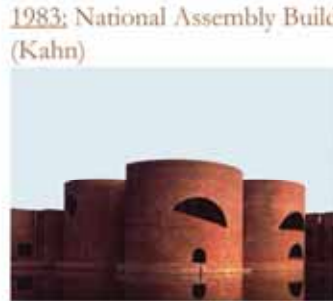
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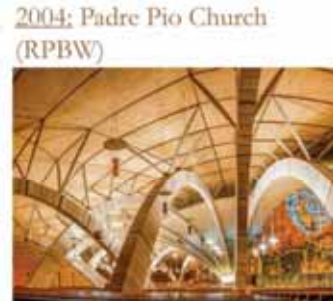
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1983: National Assembly Building  
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2004: Padre Pio Church  
(RPBW)



2012: Flight Assembled Architecture  
(Gramazio Kohler)

*Masonry*



Flight Assembled Architecture, 2012, Gramazio Kohler, Dr. Raffaello D'Andrea, Jan Carmeliet, Lüchinger & Meyer



1904: City Hall Subway Station  
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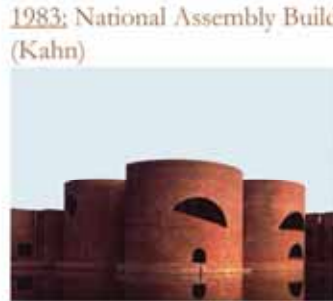
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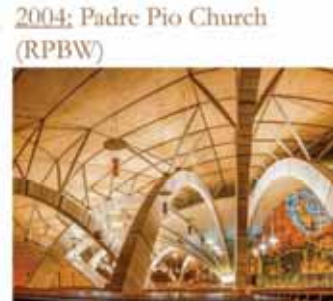
1910: Robie House  
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(Aalto)



1983: National Assembly Building  
(Kahn)



2004: Padre Pio Church  
(RPBW)



2012: Flight Assembled Architecture  
(Gramazio Kohler)

*Masonry*



# Mauerwerk

## *Masonry*

Einführung  
*Introduction*

>> Mechanische Eigenschaften  
*Mechanical Properties*

Bautechnologie  
*Building Technologies*

Fallstudie: Ayub Krankenhaus  
*Case Study: Ayub Hospital*

Ausgewählte Projekte  
*Selected Projects*



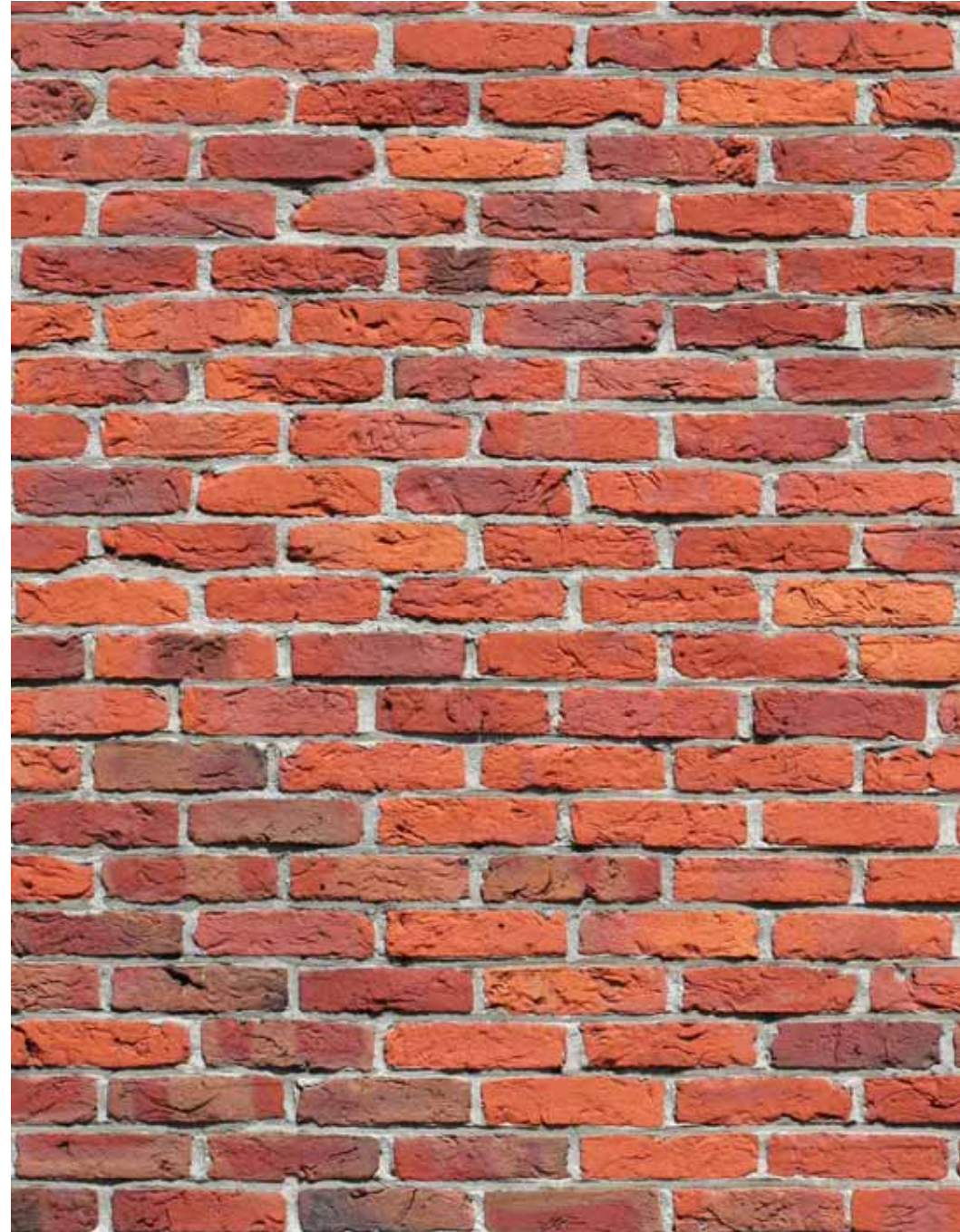
Therme Vals, 1993-1996, Arch. Peter Zumthor

Mauerwerk Steine

*Masonry Blocks*

Mörtel

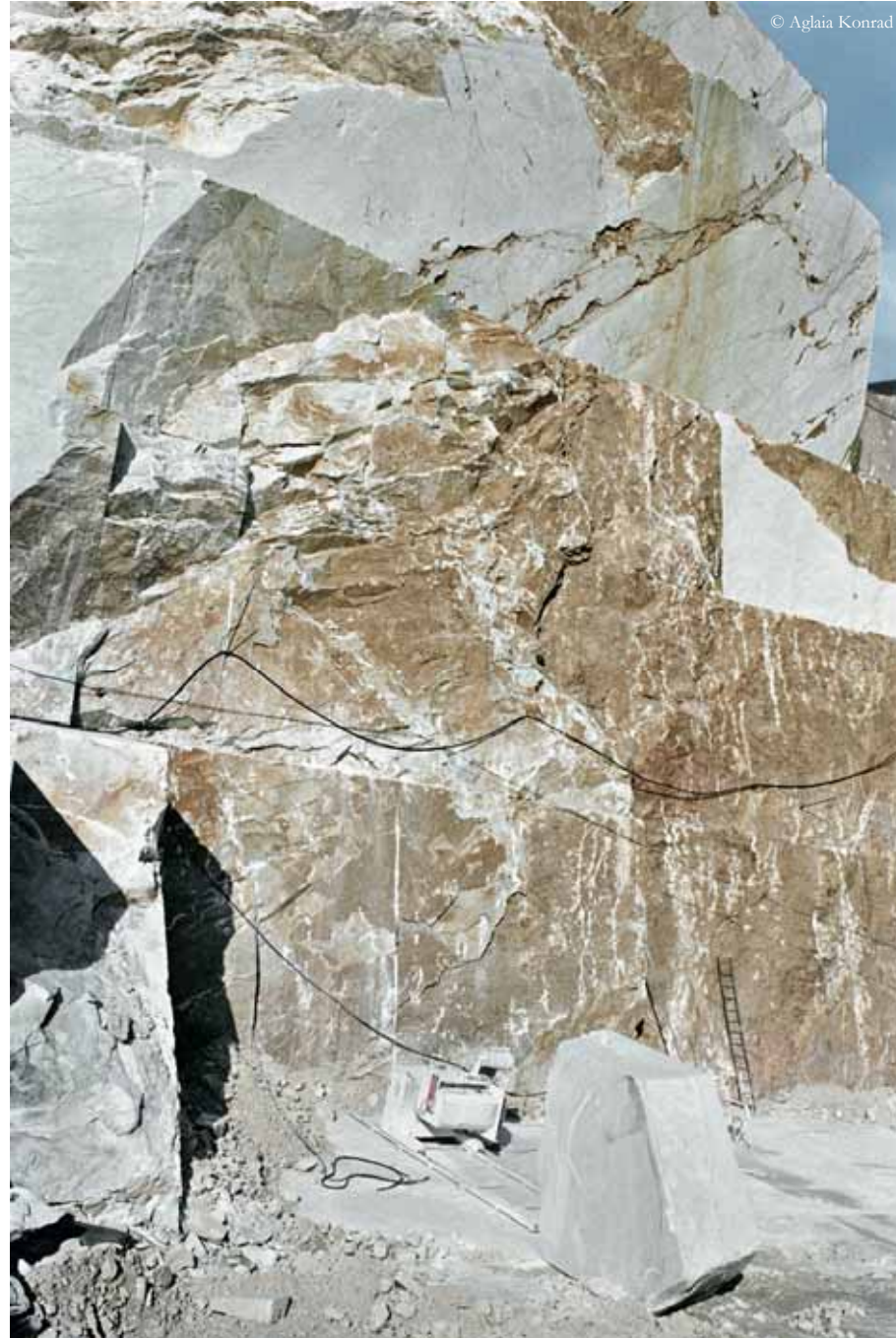
*Mortar*



Mauerwerk

*Masonry*







Marmorsteinbruch in Carrara  
*Marble Quarry in Carrara*





Sandsteinbruch in Jodhpur

*Sandstone Quarry in Jodhpur*





© Mitu Desai

Sandsteinbruch in Jodhpur

*Sandstone Quarry in Jodhpur*





Gneis Steinbruch in Vals  
*Gneiss Stone Quarry in Vals*



Gneis Steinbruch in Vals  
*Gneiss Stone Quarry in Vals*





Tongrube

*Clay pit*





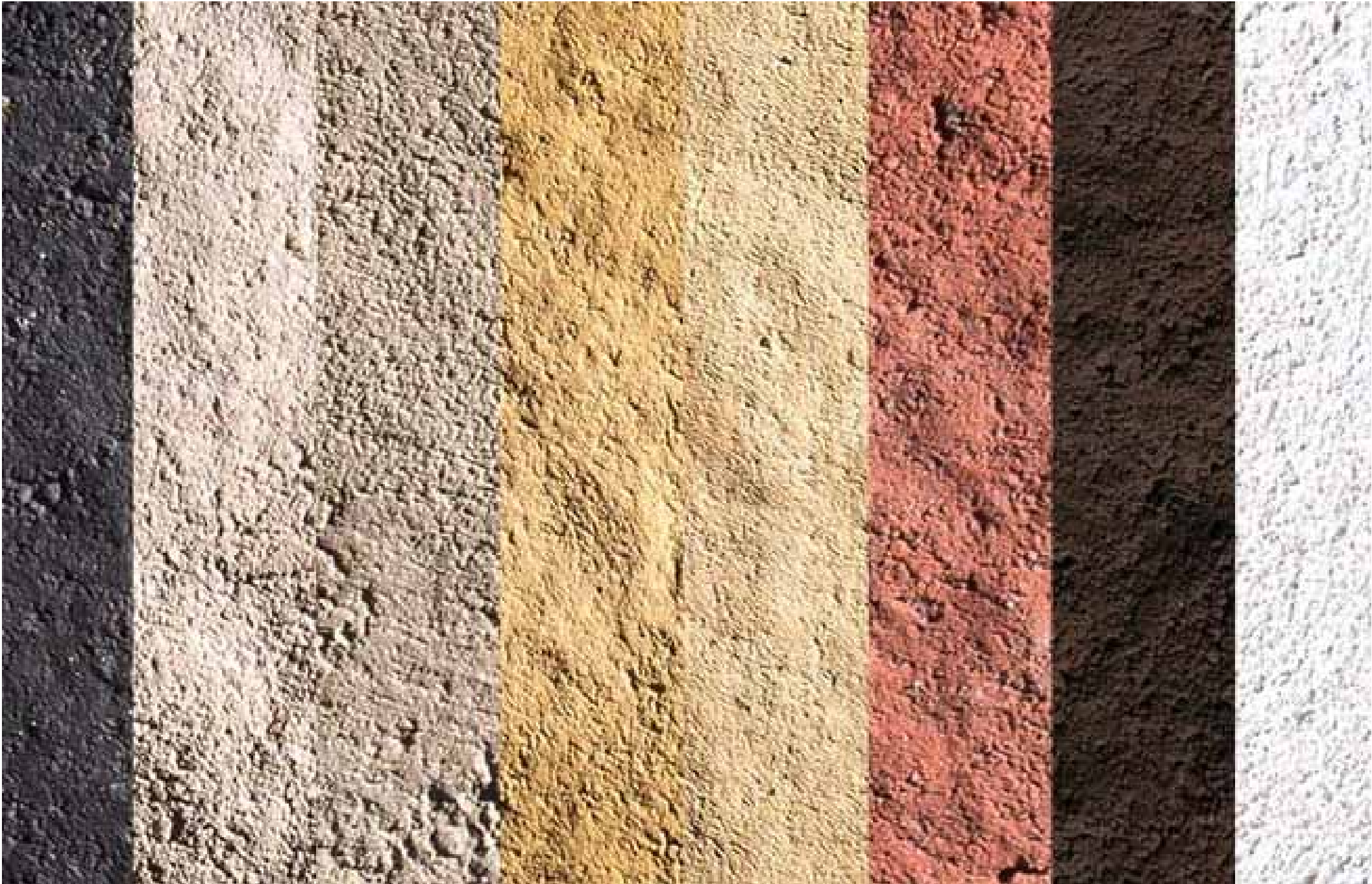
*Different types of brick according to their mineral content*

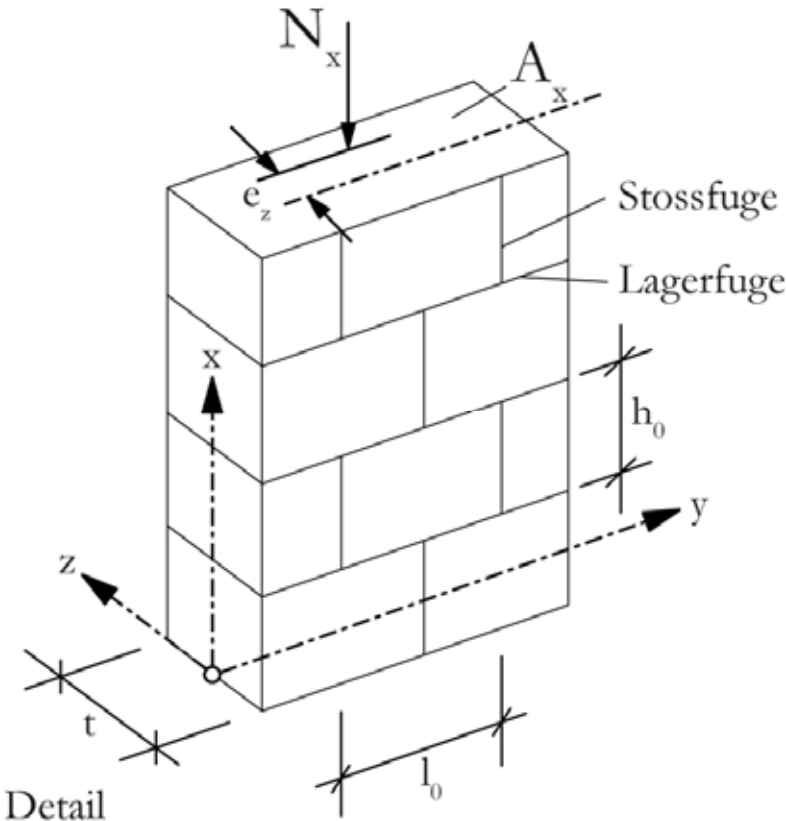
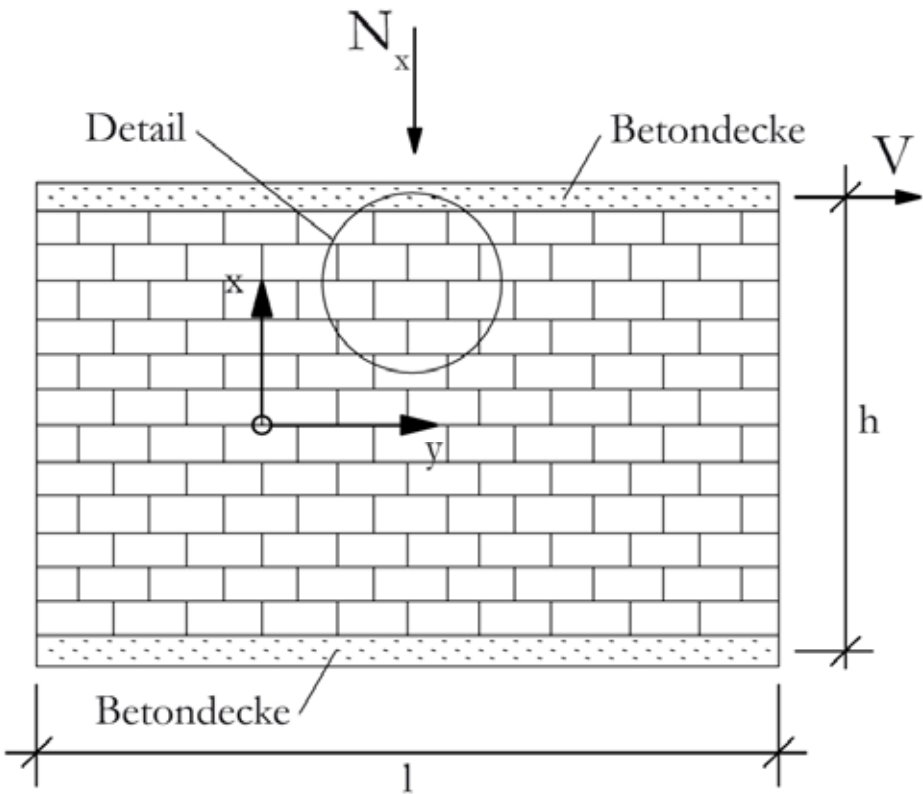


Sand <i>Sand</i>	67%
Zement <i>Cement</i>	16.5%
Wasser <i>Water</i>	16.5%

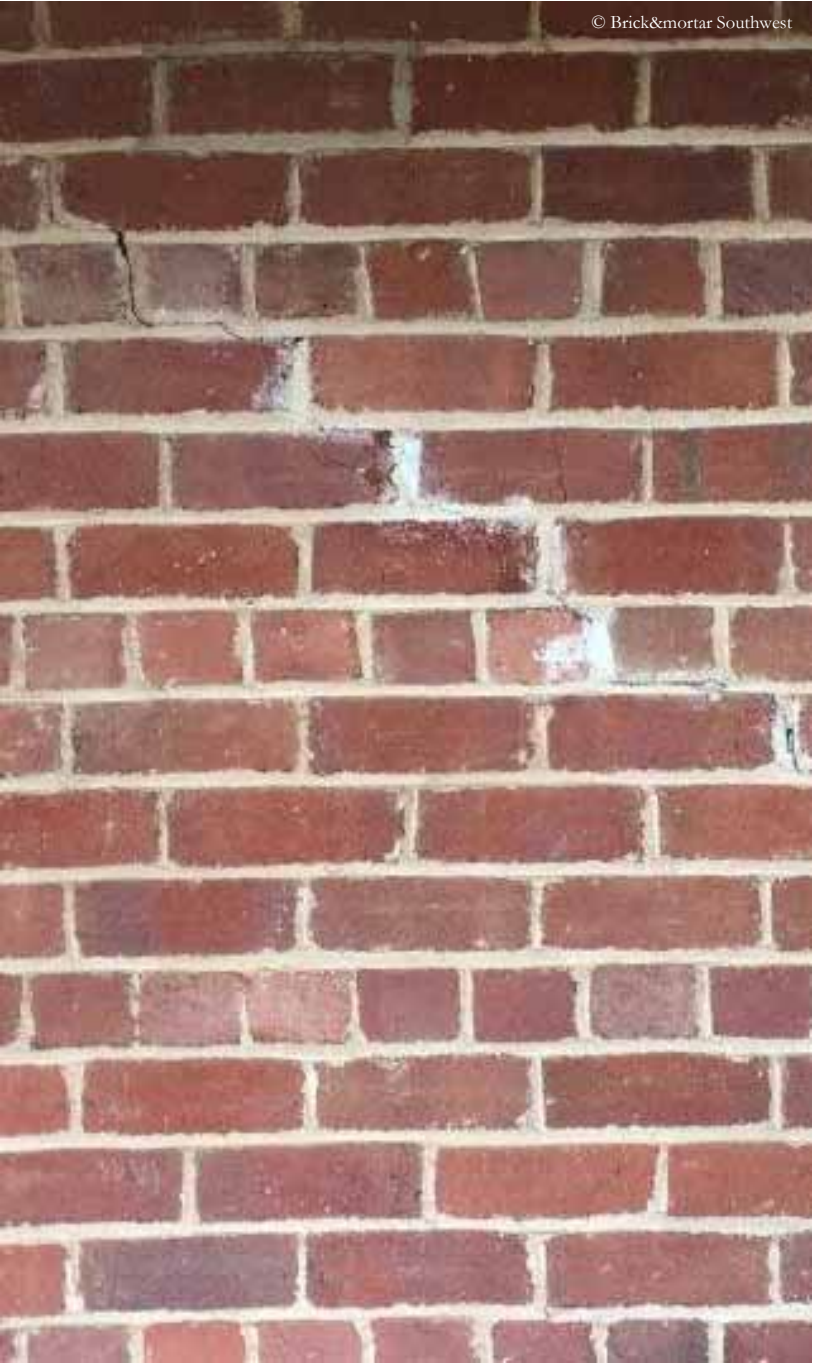






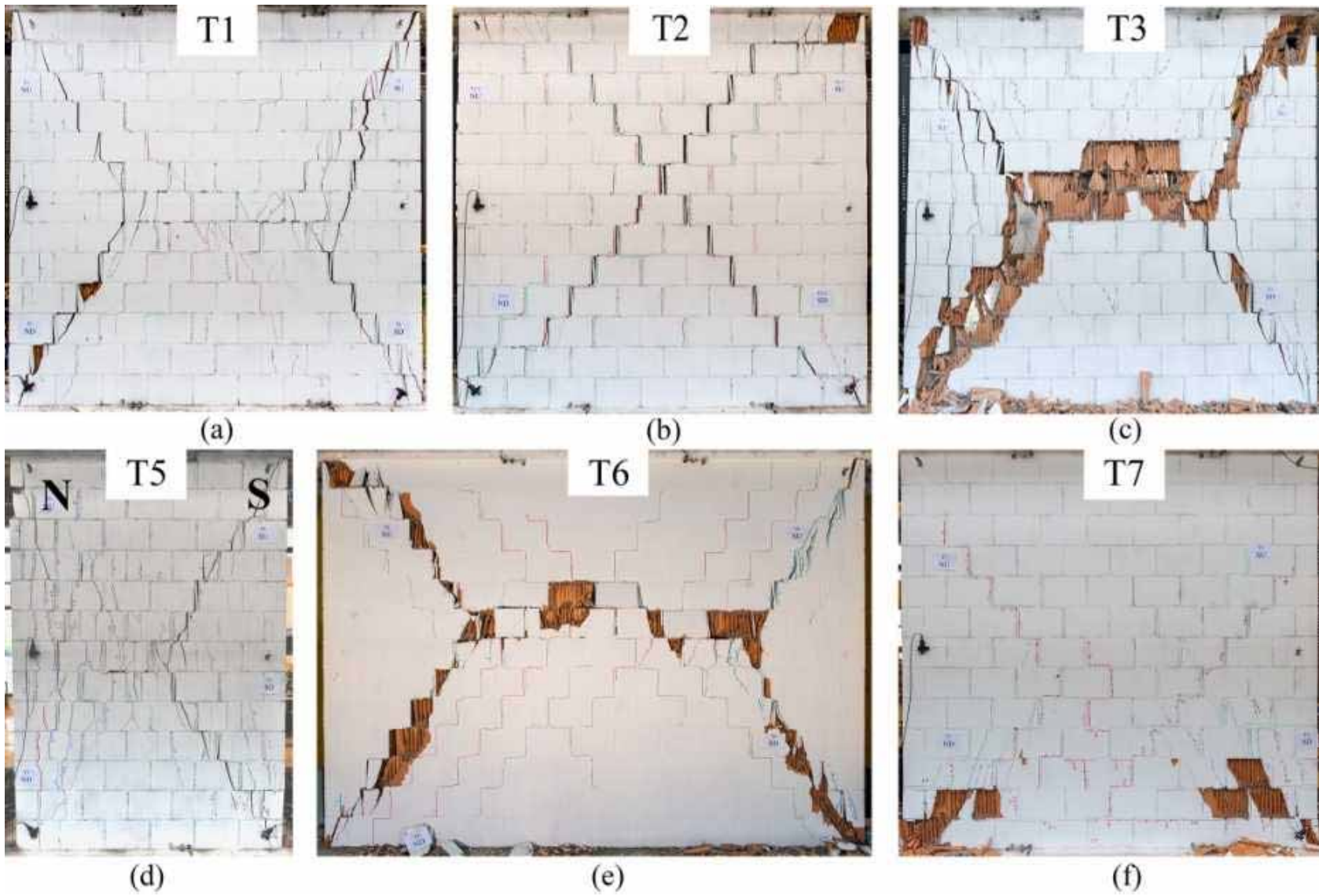






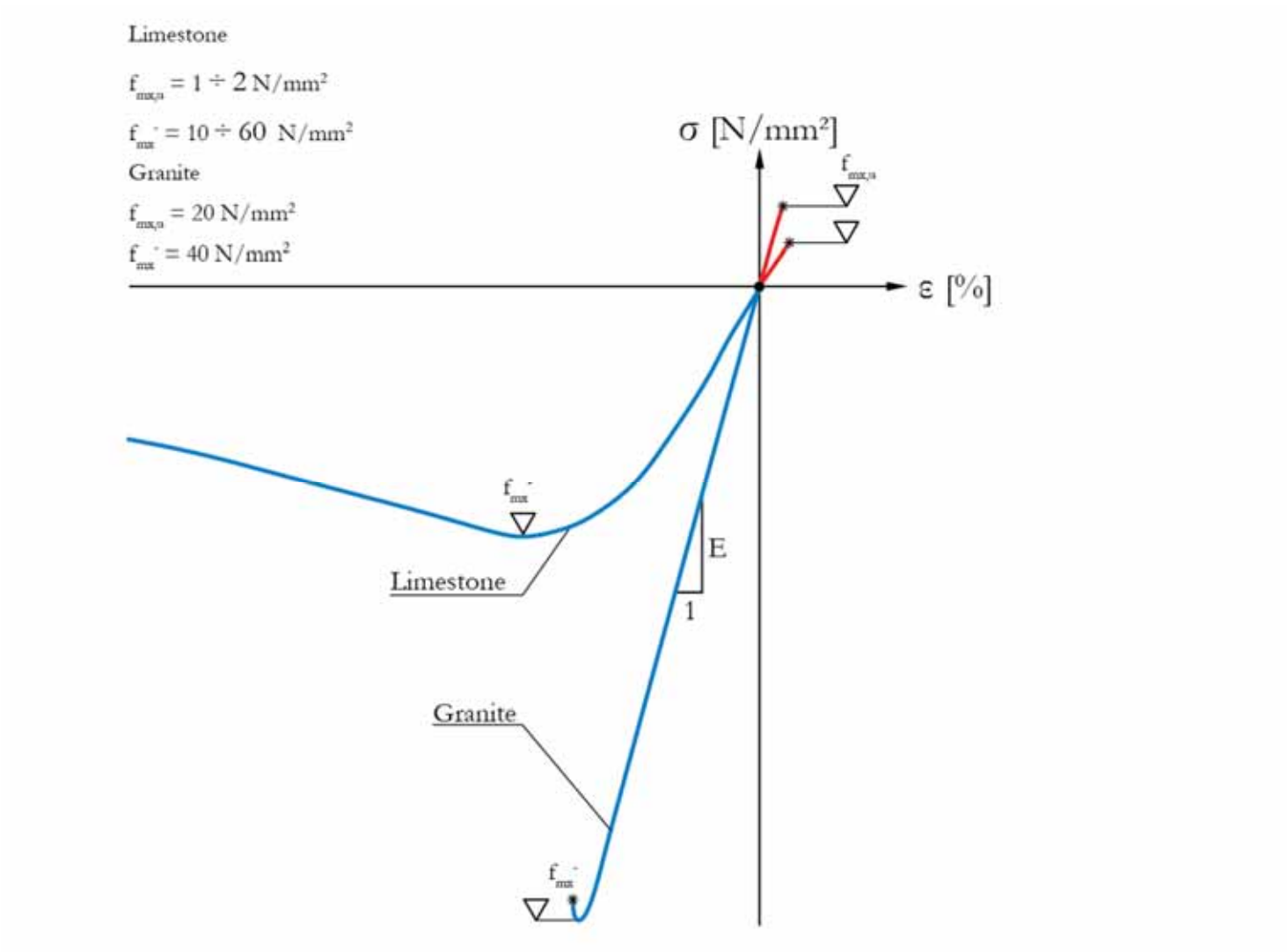






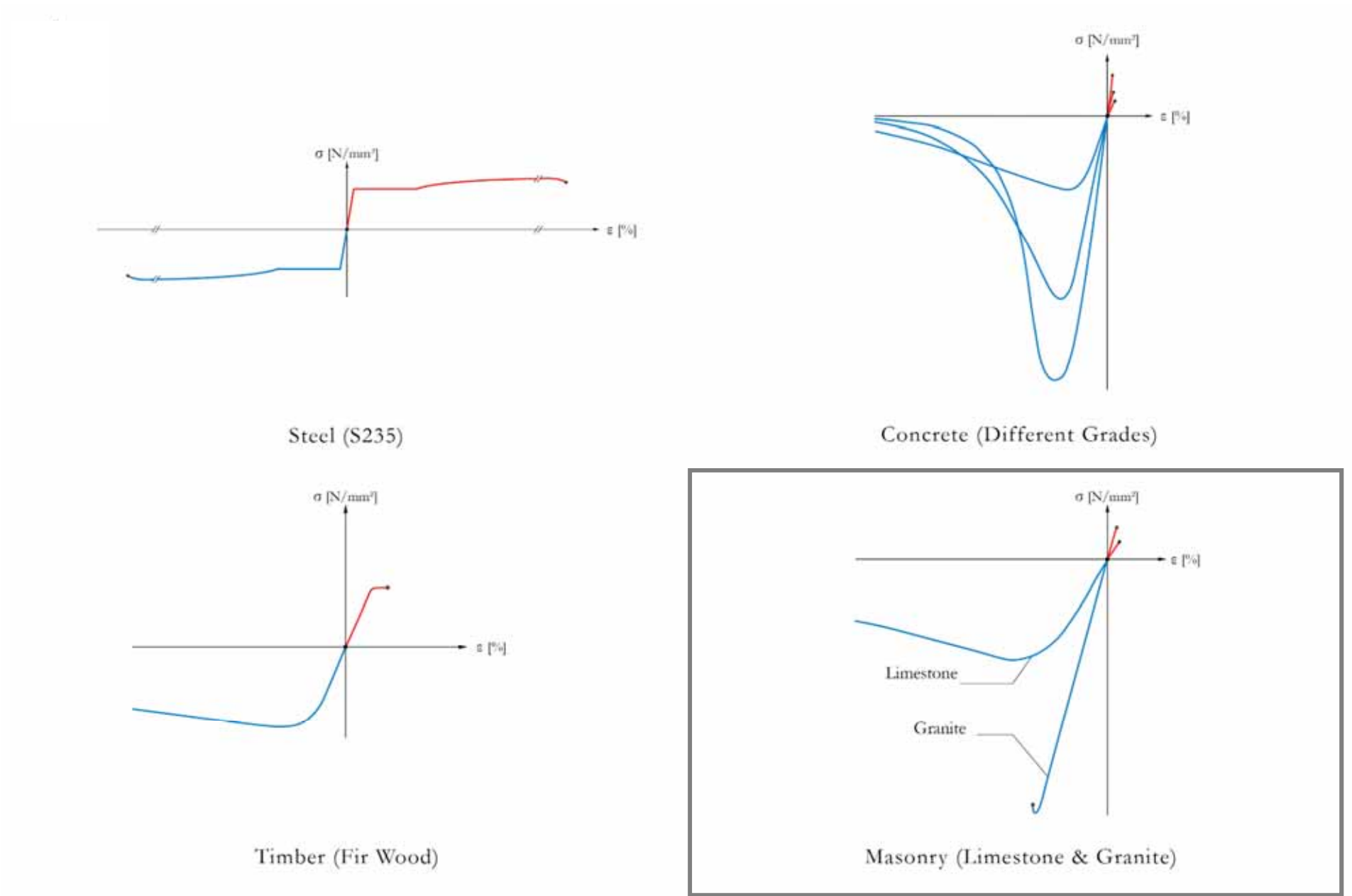




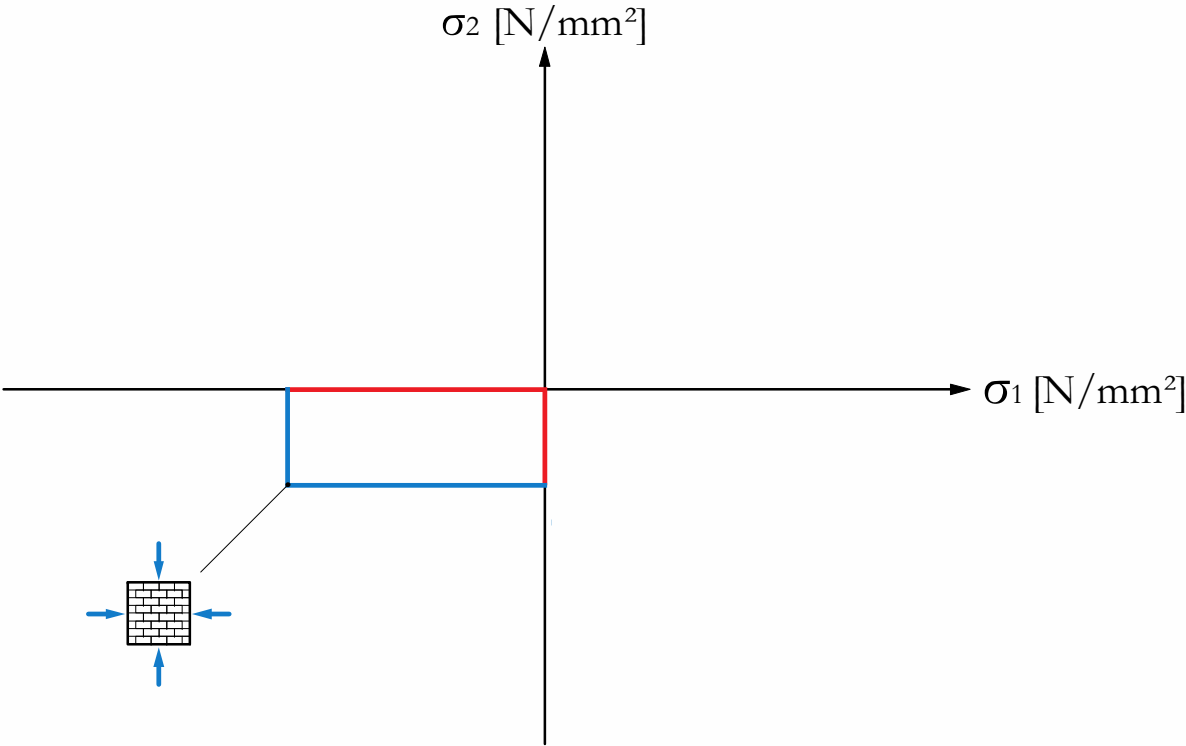


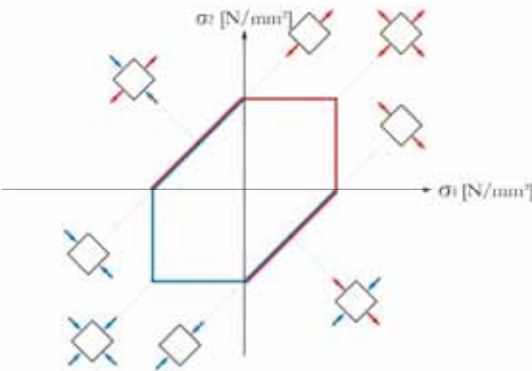
Mauerwerk (Granit, Kalkstein), Spannungs-Dehnungs-Diagramm  
*Masonry (Granite, Limestone), stress-strain diagram*



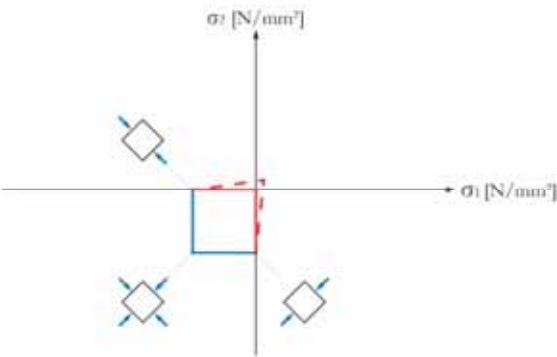


Spannungs-Dehnungs-Diagramme für die wichtigsten Baustoffe  
*Stress-strain diagrams for the main structural materials*

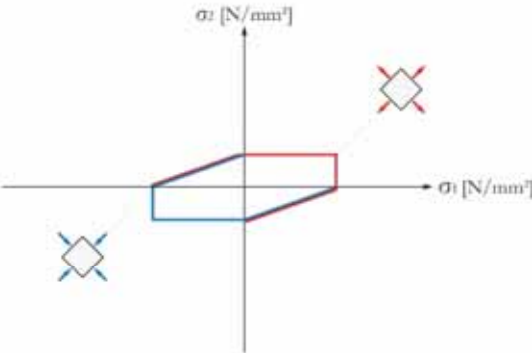




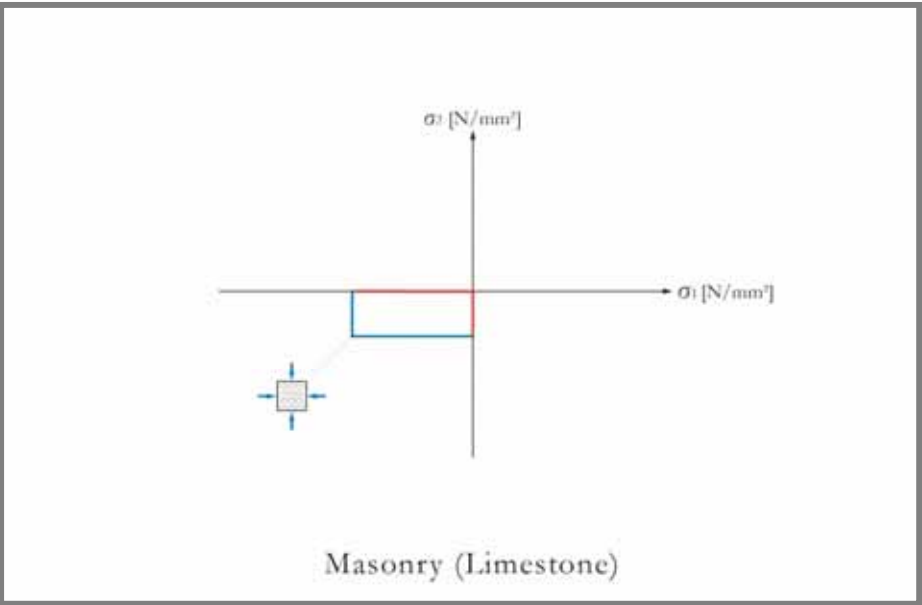
Steel (S235)



Concrete

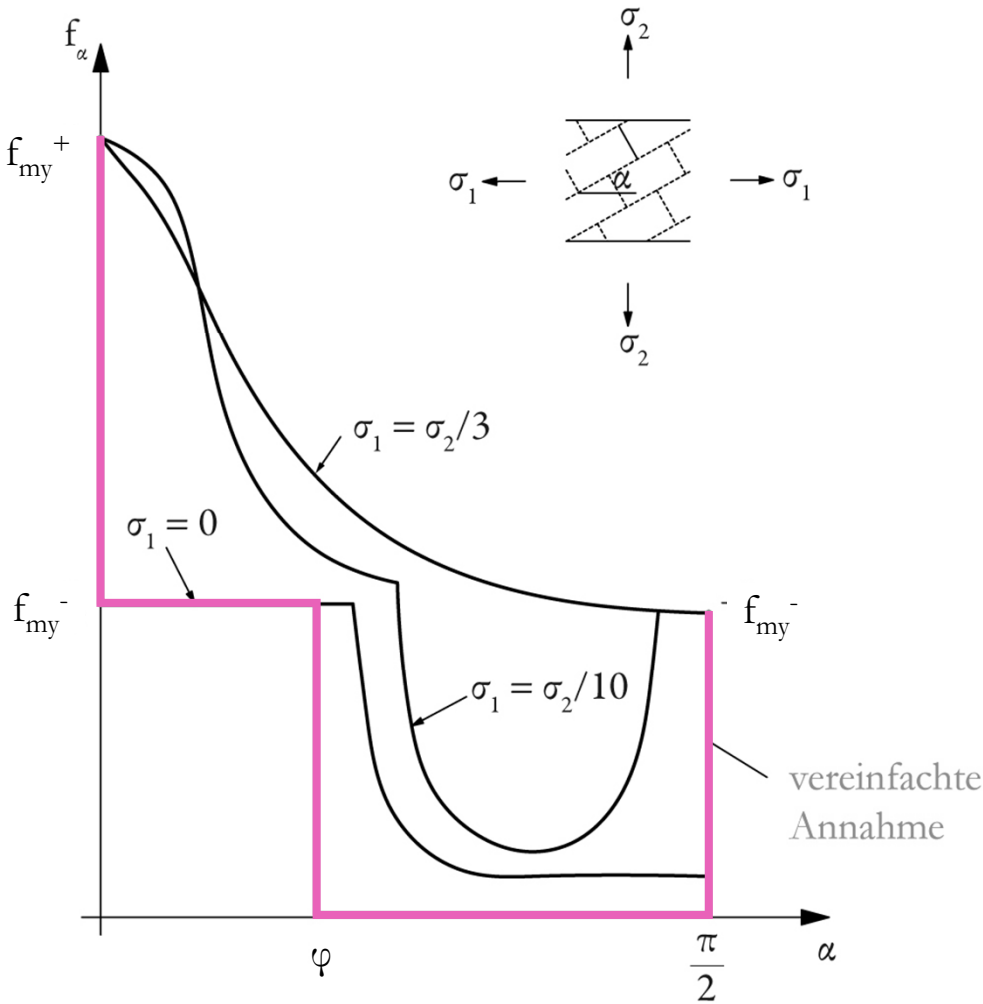
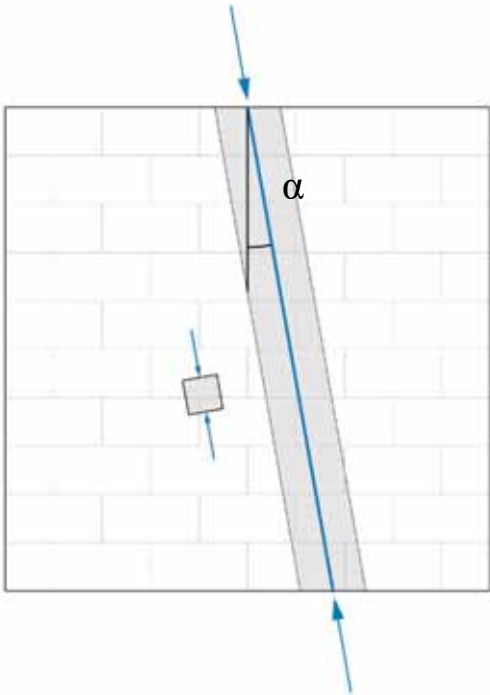


Timber (Fir Wood)

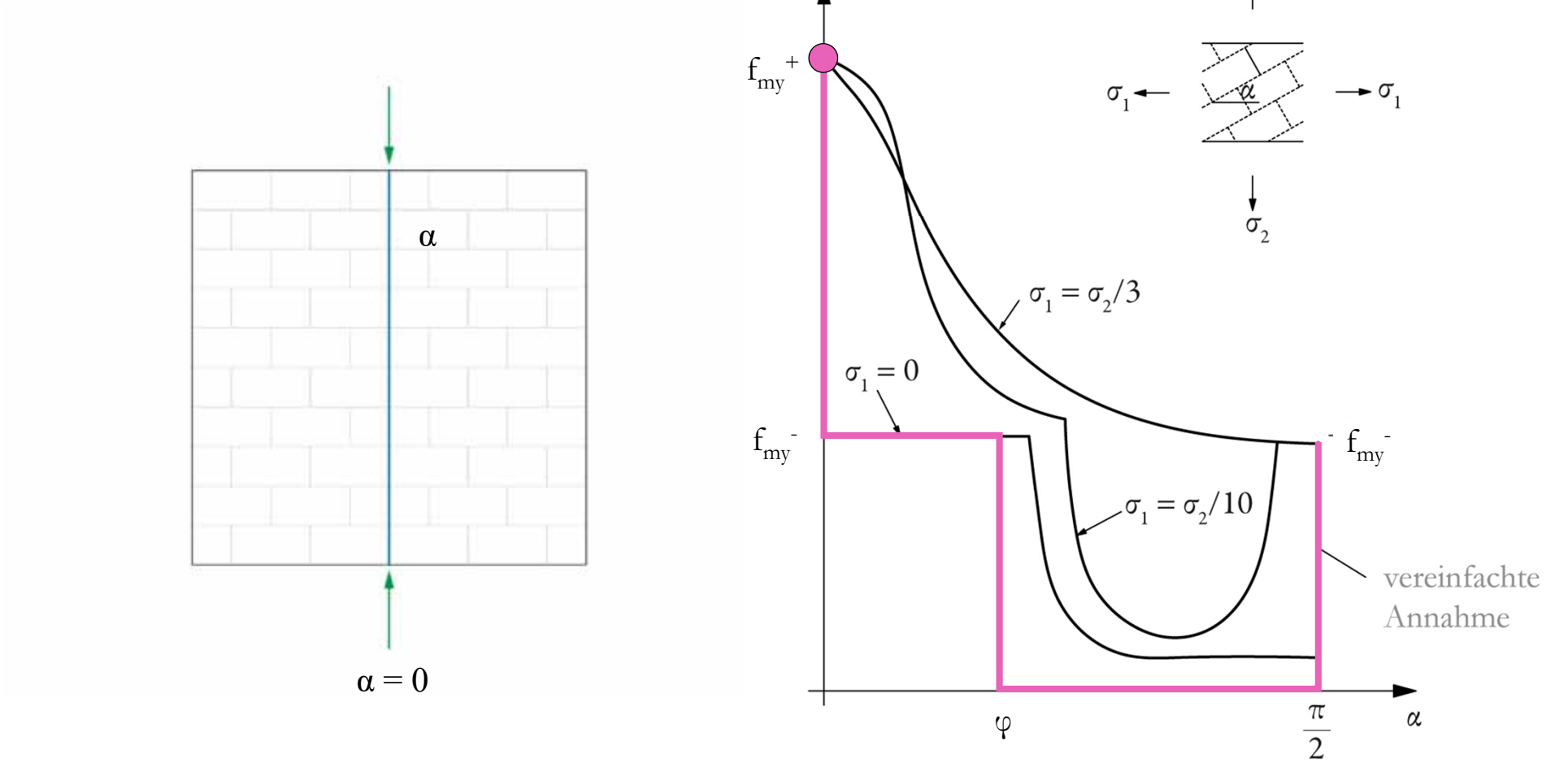


Masonry (Limestone)

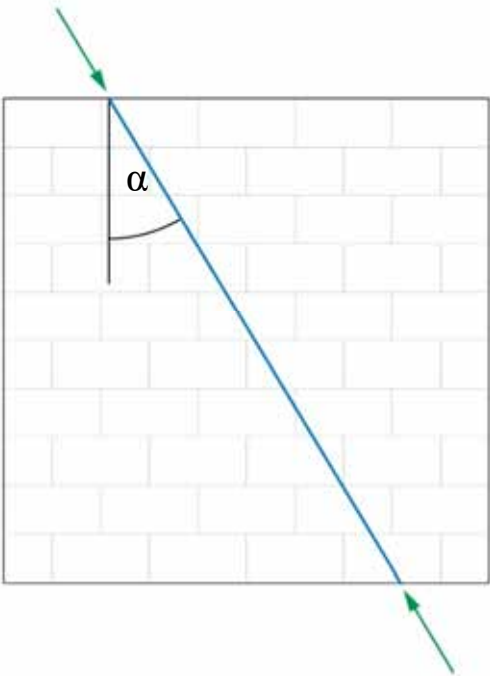




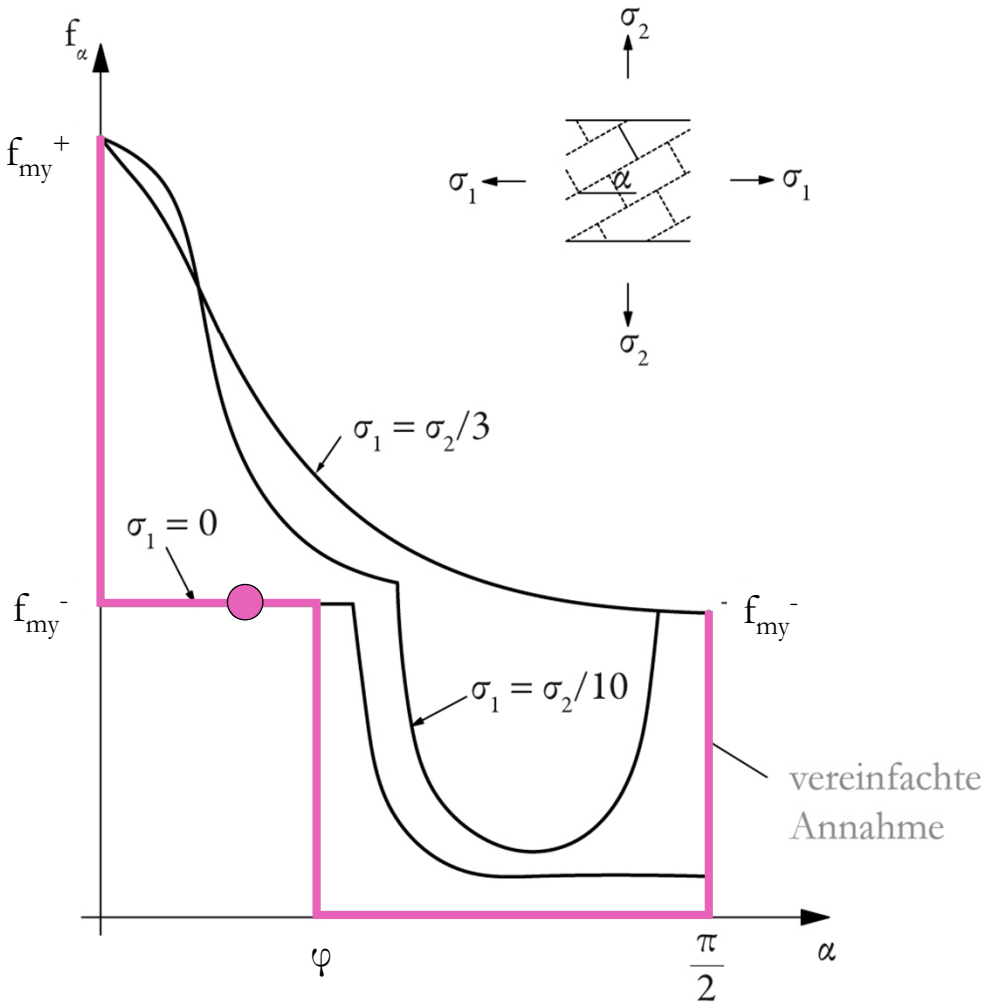
Druckfestigkeit im Verhältnis zur Neigung der inneren Druckkraft  
*Strength in relation to the inclination of the internal compression force*



Druckfestigkeit im Verhältnis zur Neigung der inneren Druckkraft  
*Strength in relation to the inclination of the internal compression force*

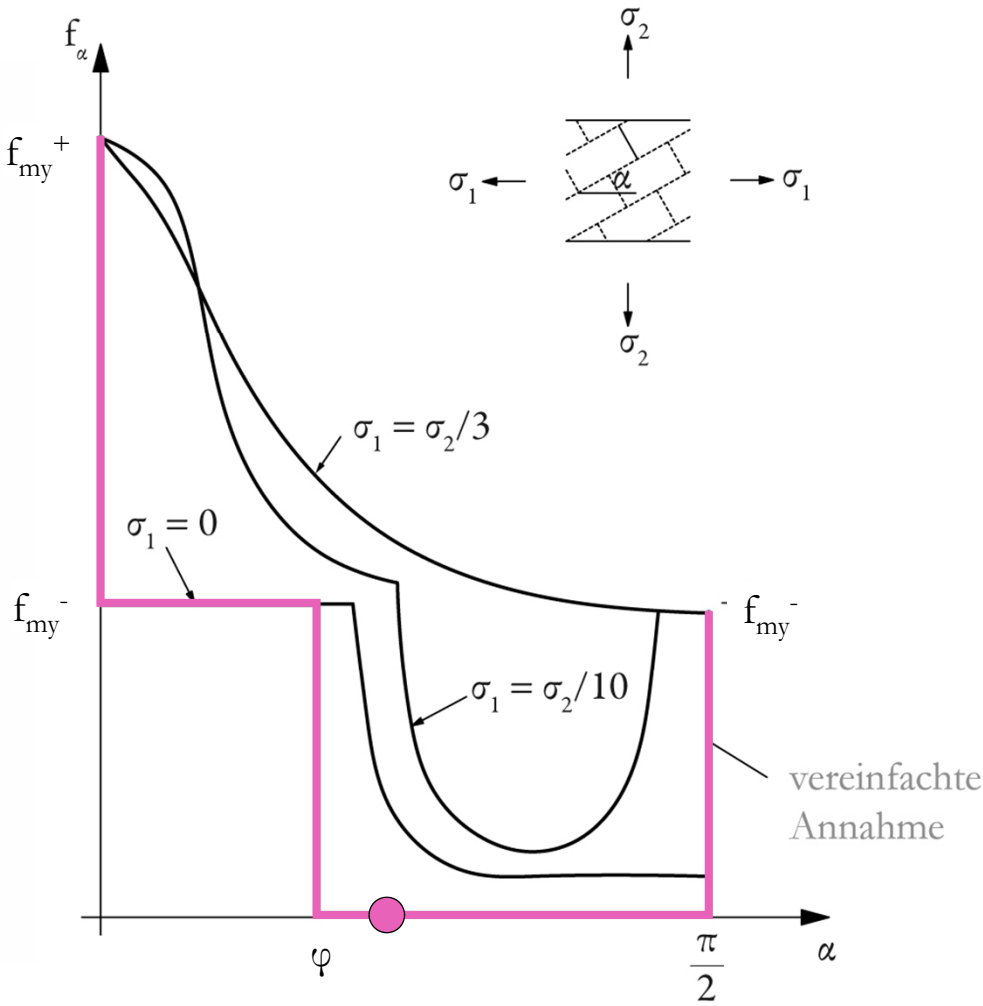
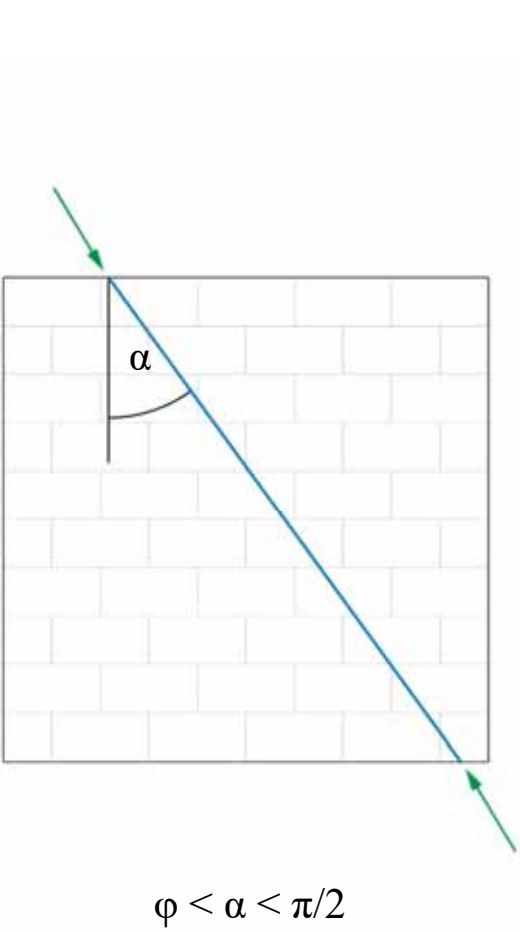


$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

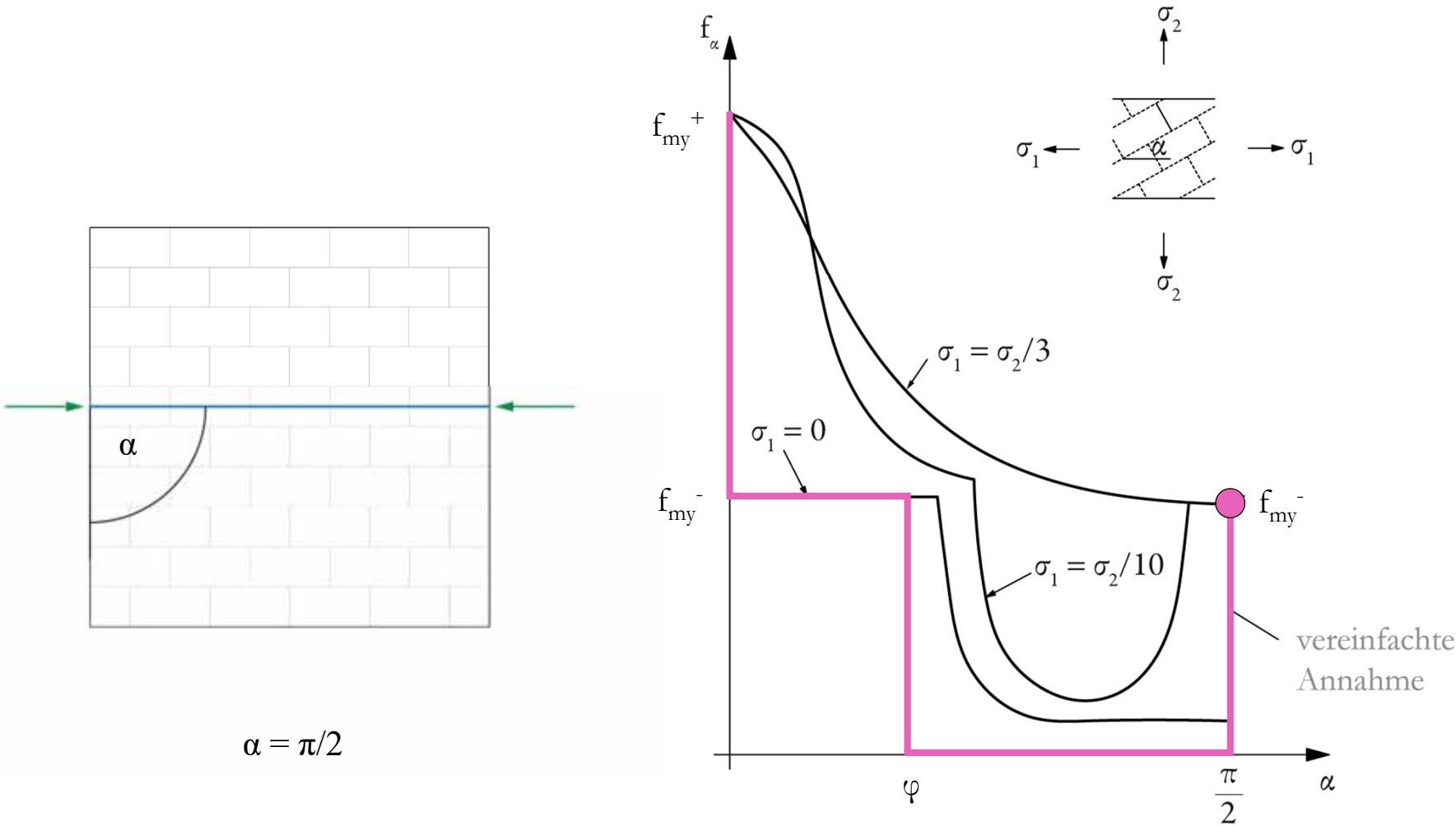


Druckfestigkeit im Verhältnis zur Neigung der inneren Druckkraft  
*Strength in relation to the inclination of the internal compression force*

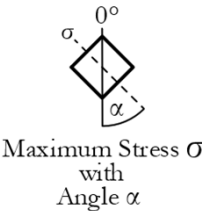




Druckfestigkeit im Verhältnis zur Neigung der inneren Druckkraft  
*Strength in relation to the inclination of the internal compression force*

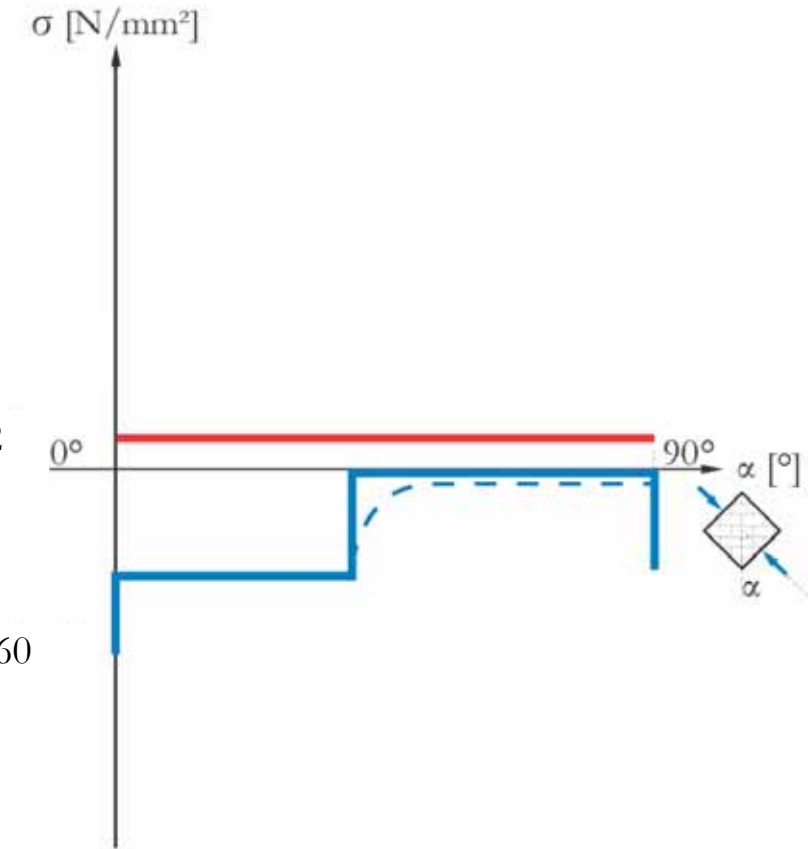


Druckfestigkeit im Verhältnis zur Neigung der inneren Druckkraft  
*Strength in relation to the inclination of the internal compression force*



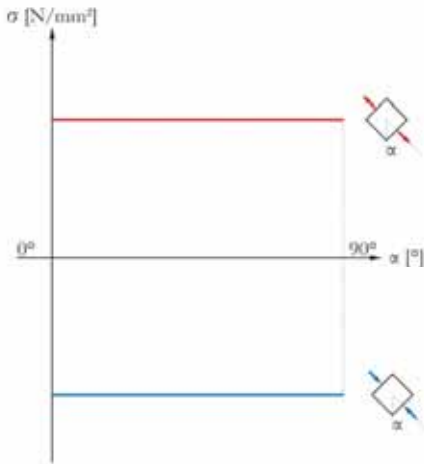
$f_{mx}^{+} = 1 \div 2$   
 $N/mm^2$

$f_{mx}^{-} = 10 \div 60$   
 $N/mm^2$

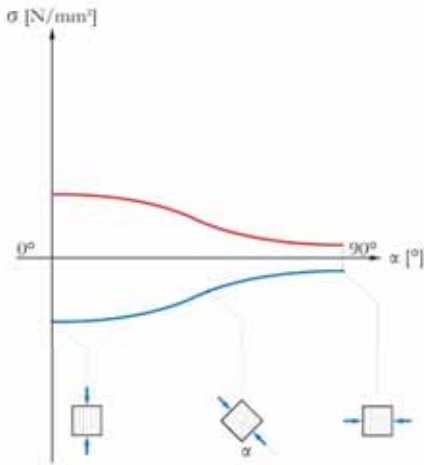


Mauerwerk (Kalkstein), Veränderung der Festigkeit in Abhängigkeit vom Spannungswinkel  
*Masonry (Limestone), strength variation according to the stress angle*

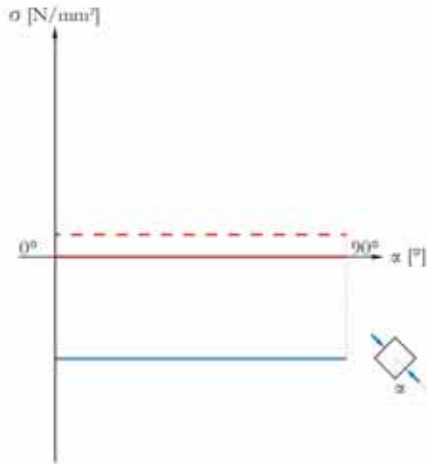




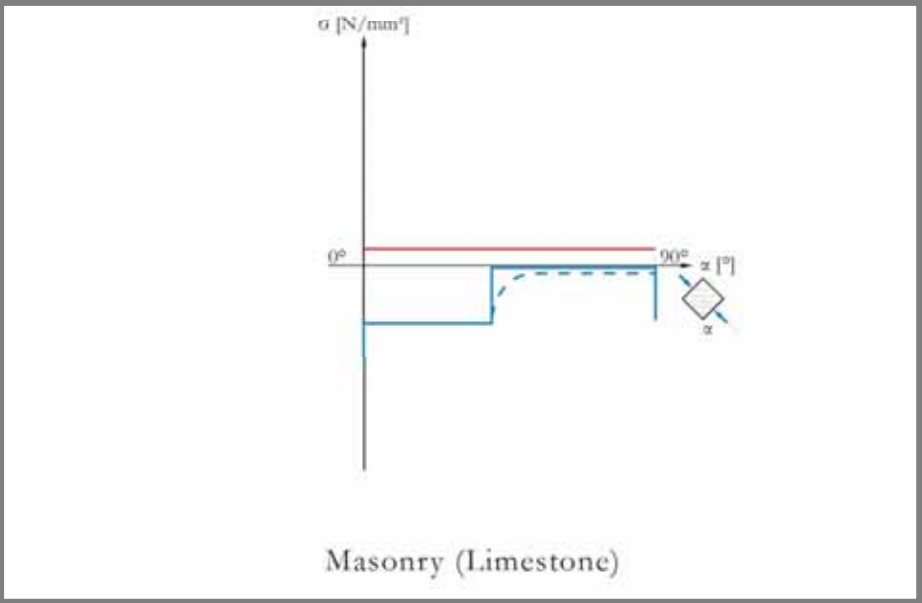
Steel (S235)



Timber (Fir Wood)



Concrete



Masonry (Limestone)



Backstein  
*Brick (B)*



Leichtbackstein  
*Lightweight Brick (LB)*



Betonblock  
*Concrete Block (C)*



Leichtbetonstein  
*Lightweight Concrete Block (CL)*



Kalksandstein  
*Sand-lime Brick (K)*



Porenbetonblock  
*Aerated Concrete Block (P)*



Porenleichtbetonblock  
*Aerated Lightweight Concrete Block (PL)*

Mauerwerk	Bezeichnung	$f_{mx,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$E_{mx,d}$ [kN/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	(tanφ) <sub>d</sub> [-]
Backstein	MB	3.5	1.0	3.5	0.6
Backstein leicht	MBL	1.6	0.5	1.6	
Kalksandstein	MK	3.5	1.0	3.5	
Zementstein	MC	3.5	1.7	3.5	
Zementstein leicht	MCL	0.9	0.4	0.9	
Porenbeton	MP	1.6	0.8	1.6	
Porenbeton leicht	MPL	0.9	0.4	0.9	

$\tan \varphi = 0.6$

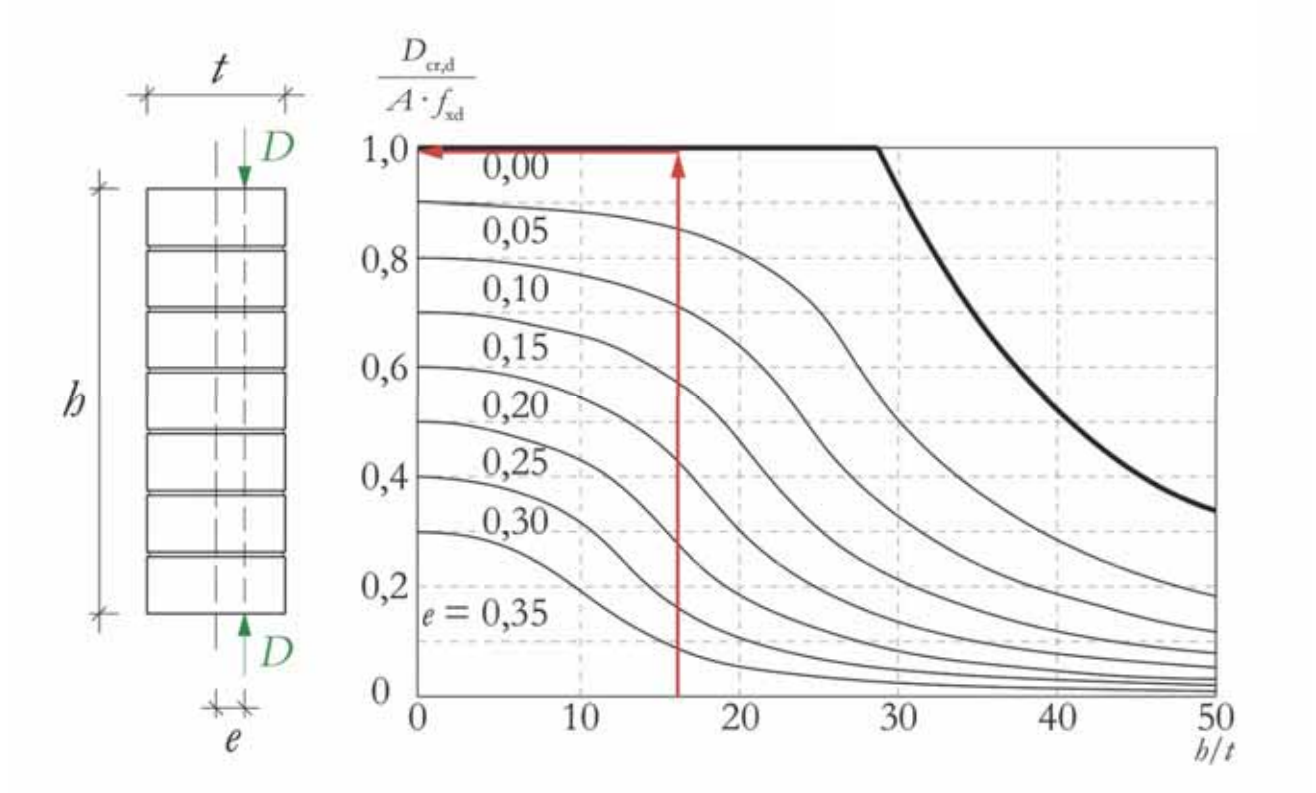
$\varphi = \tan^{-1} (0.6) = \sim 31^\circ$



Mauerwerk	Bezeichnung	$f_{mx,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$E_{mx,d}$ [kN/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	(tanφ) <sub>d</sub> [-]
Backstein	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Backstein leicht	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Kalksandstein	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Zementstein	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
Zementstein leicht	MCL	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Porenbeton	MP	1.6	1.2	1.6	
Porenbeton leicht	MPL	0.9	0.6	0.9	

$\tan \varphi = 0.6$

$\varphi = \tan^{-1} (0.6) = \sim 31^\circ$



Knickdiagramm für Mauerwerk  
*Buckling diagram for masonry*

# Mauerwerk

## *Masonry*

Einführung  
*Introduction*

Mechanische Eigenschaften  
*Mechanical Properties*

>> Bautechnologie  
*Building Technologies*

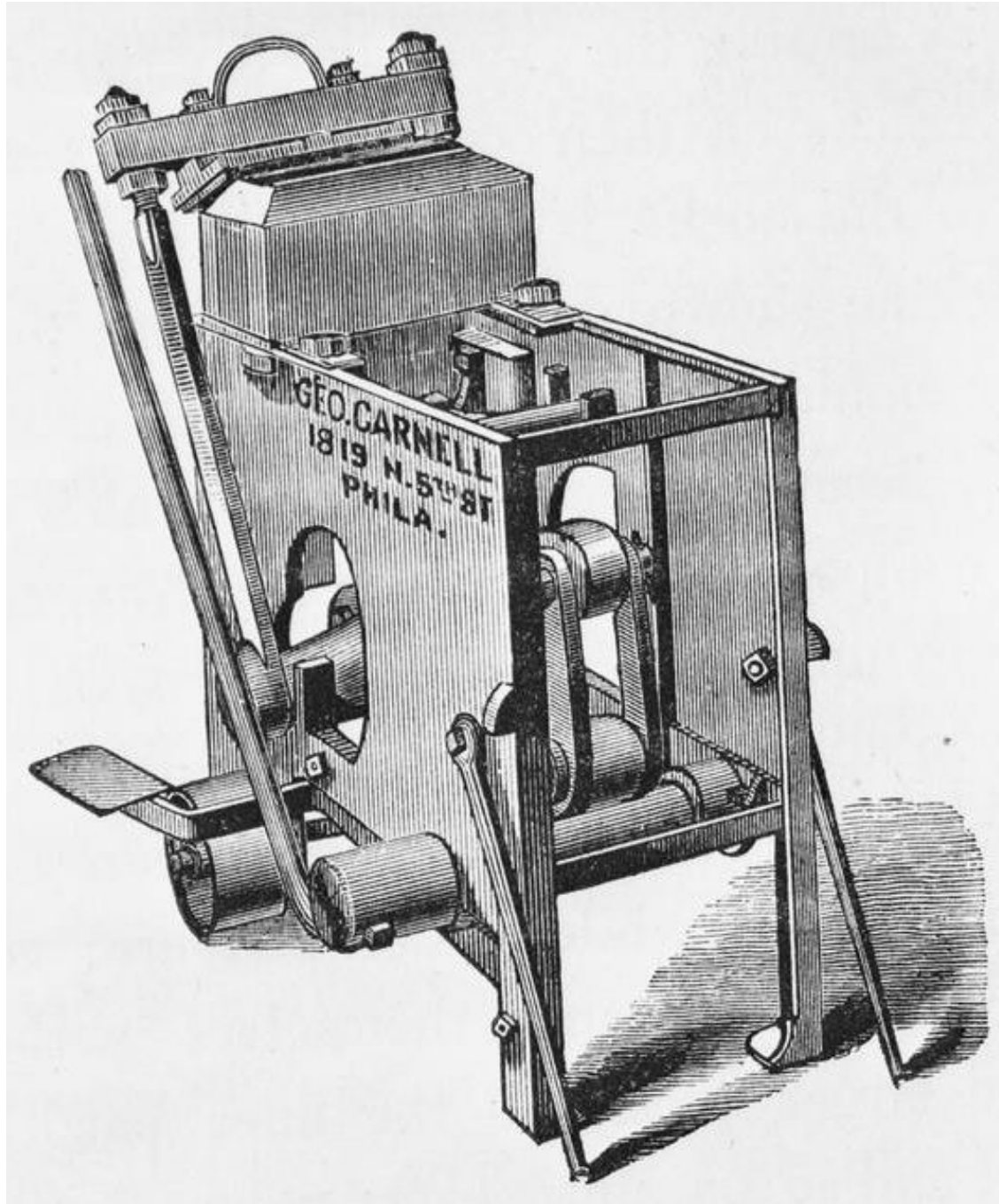
Fallstudie: Ayub Krankenhaus  
*Case Study: Ayub Hospital*

Ausgewählte Projekte  
*Selected Projects*









Backsteinpresse  
*Brick press*





© Egbert









Zum Trocknen ausgelegte Ziegel  
*Bricks set out to dry*



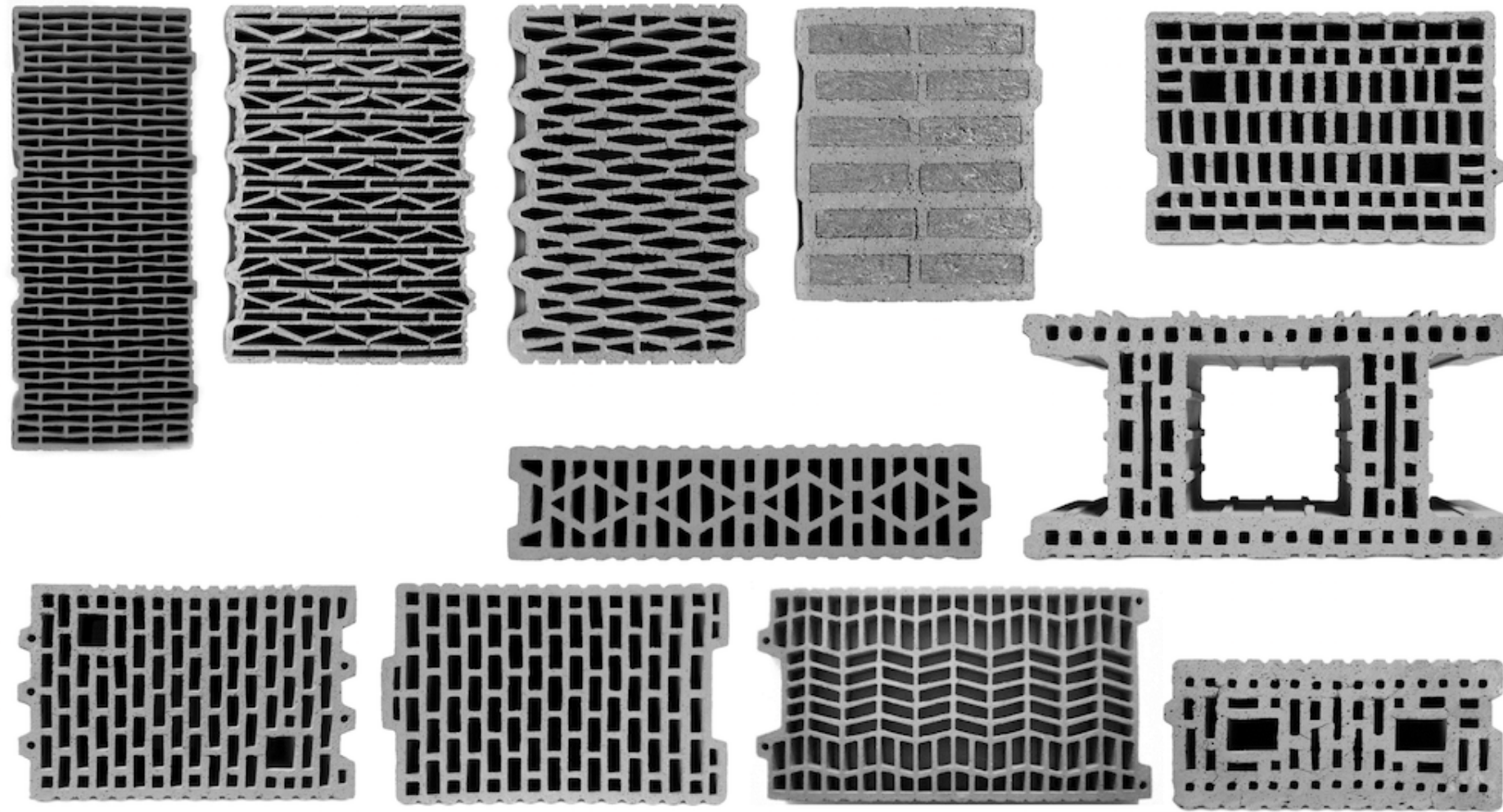






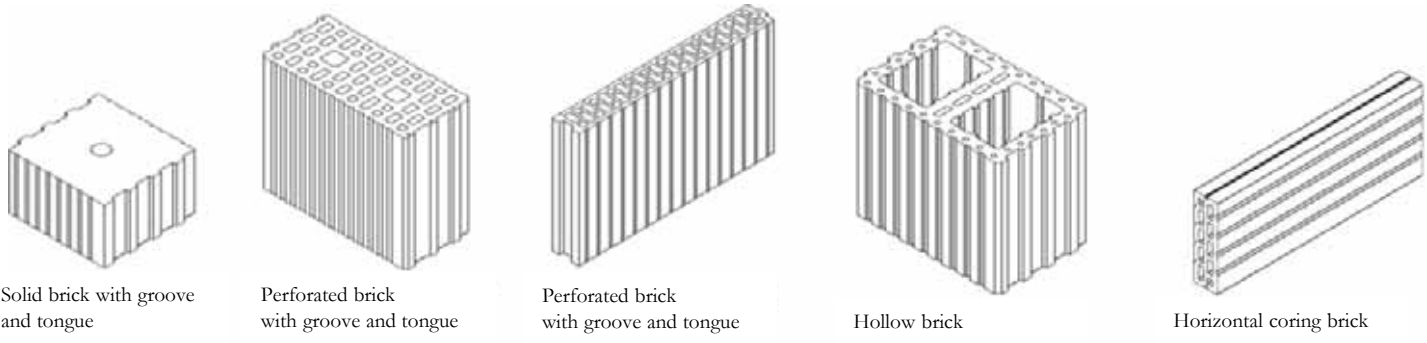
Stein								
Format L X B x H [mm]	290/60/190	290/75/190	290/100/240 290/100/190	290/125/240 290/125/190	290/150/240 290/150/190	290/175/240 290/175/190	290/200/190	290/250/190





Verschiedene Lochmuster von Backsteinen  
*Various hole patterns of perforated bricks*

Mauerwerk mit selbständiger Schutzschicht  
*Masonry with independent protective layer*



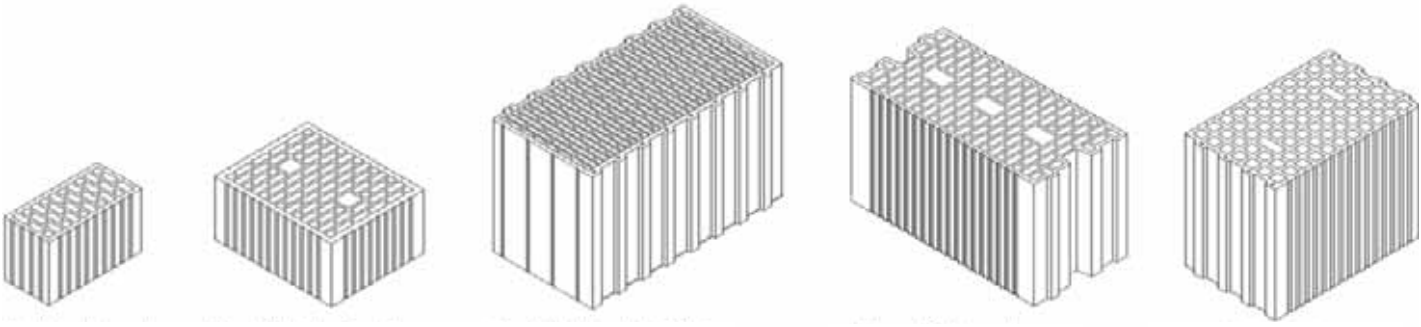
Solid brick with groove and tongue

Perforated brick with groove and tongue

Perforated brick with groove and tongue

Hollow brick

Horizontal coring brick



High-hole brick

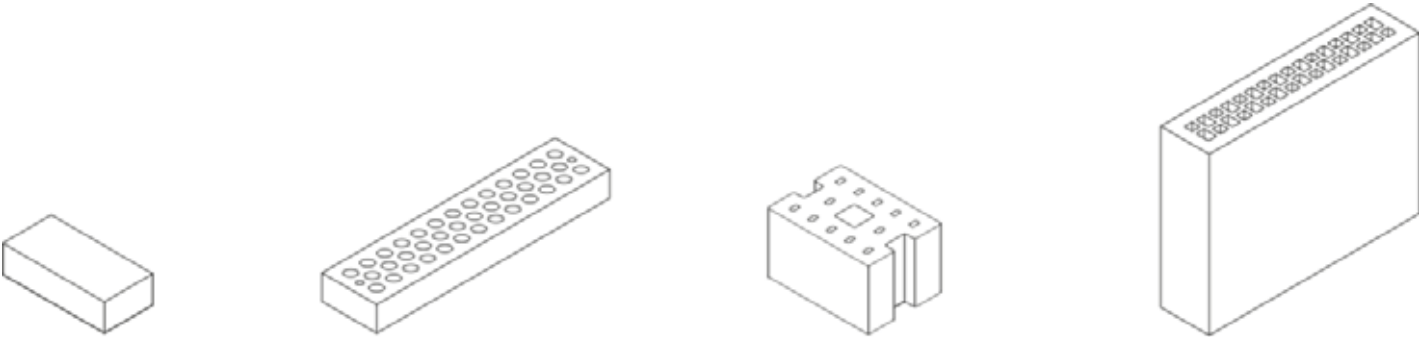
High-hole brick with handle opening

High-hole brick with groove and tongue

Wall panel brick

High-hole brick with groove and tongue

Freigelegtes Mauerwerk  
*Exposed masonry*

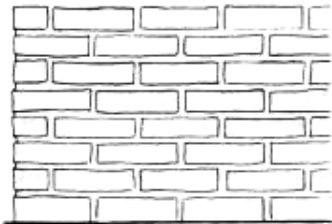
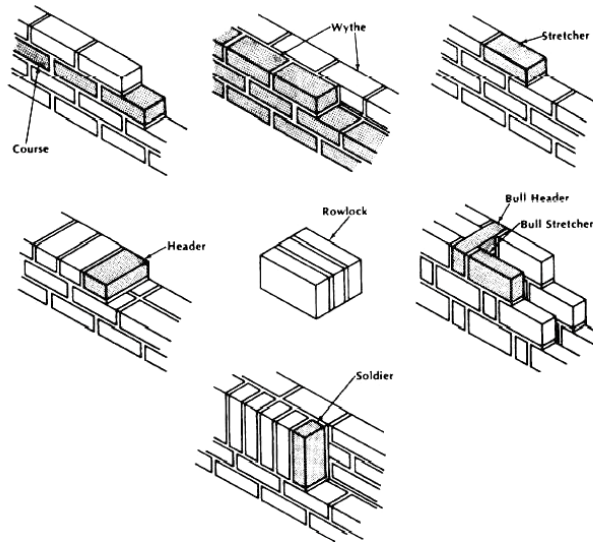


Solid brick

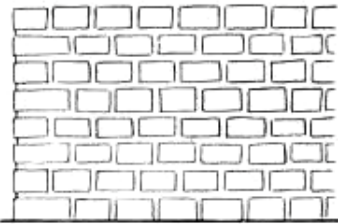
High-hole outside brick [Bar-Module]

Solid brick with mortar pocket

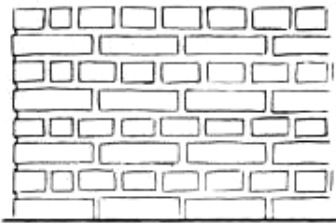
High-hole outside brick [Euro-Module]



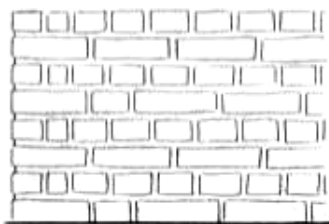
STRETCHING BOND.



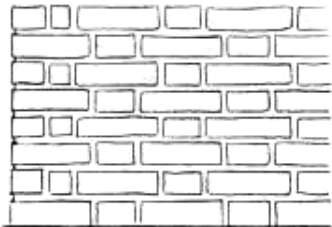
HEADING BOND.



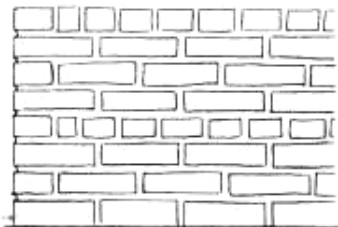
ENGLISH BOND.



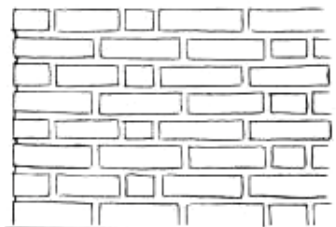
ENGLISH CROSS BOND.



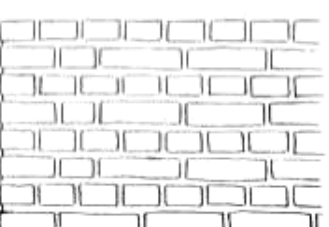
FLEMISH BOND.



ENGLISH GARDEN  
WALL BOND.

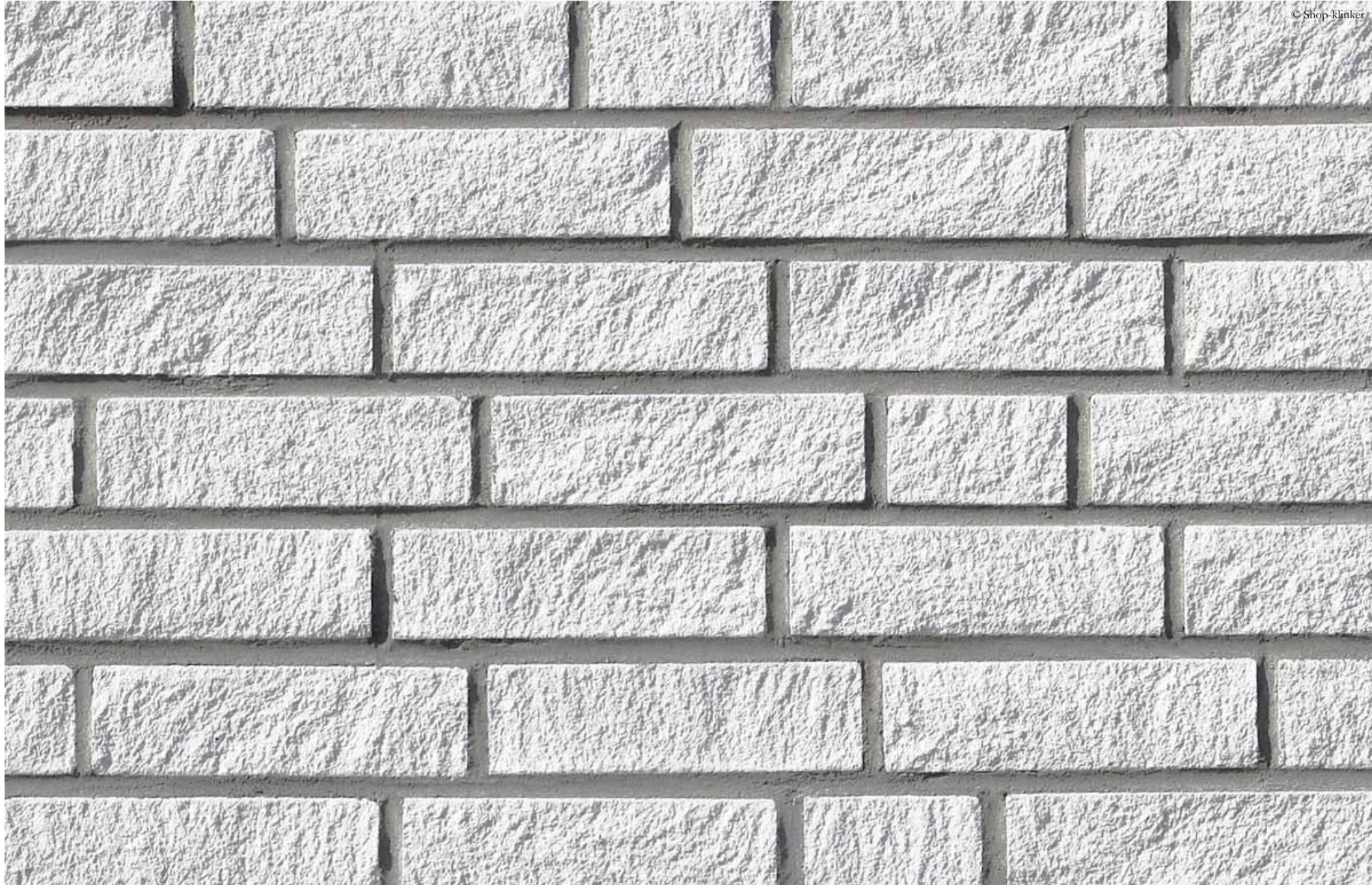


FLEMISH GARDEN  
WALL BOND.



DUTCH BOND.





Grober Kalksandstein  
*Rough Sand-lime brick*

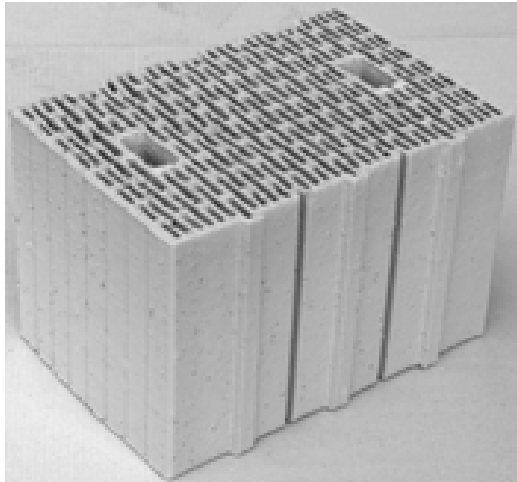
Stein					
Format L X B x H [mm]	250/100/190 250/100/140	250/120/190 250/120/140	250/150/190 250/150/140	250/180/190 250/180/140	250/200/140





Betonsteine  
*Concrete blocks*

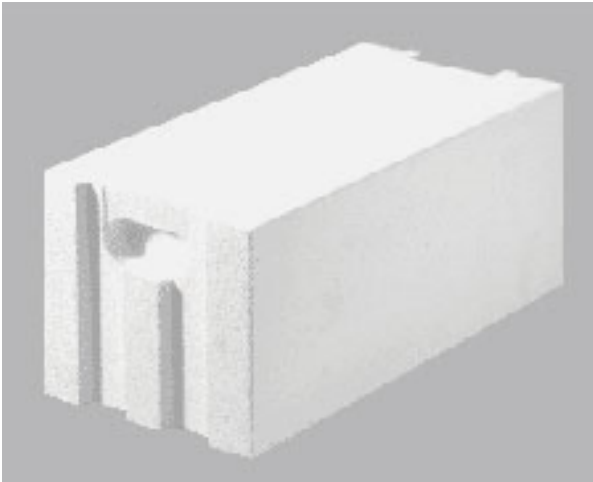




Leichter Backstein  
*Lightweight brick*



Leichtzementblock  
*Lightweight cement block*



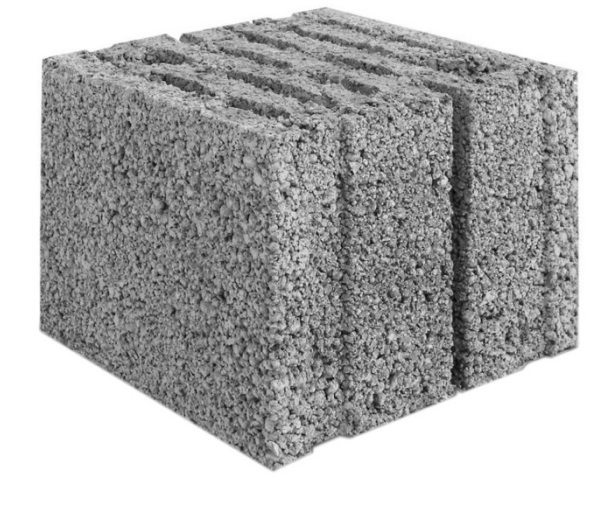
Autoklavierter Porenbetonblock  
*Autoclaved aerated concrete block*



Schallabsorbierender Backstein  
*Soundabsorbing brick*

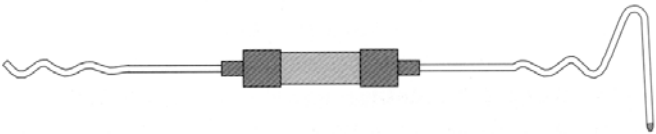
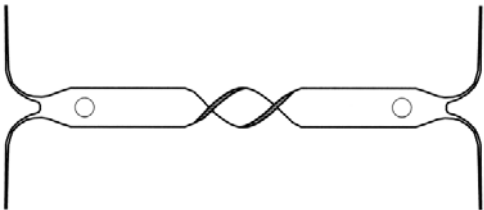
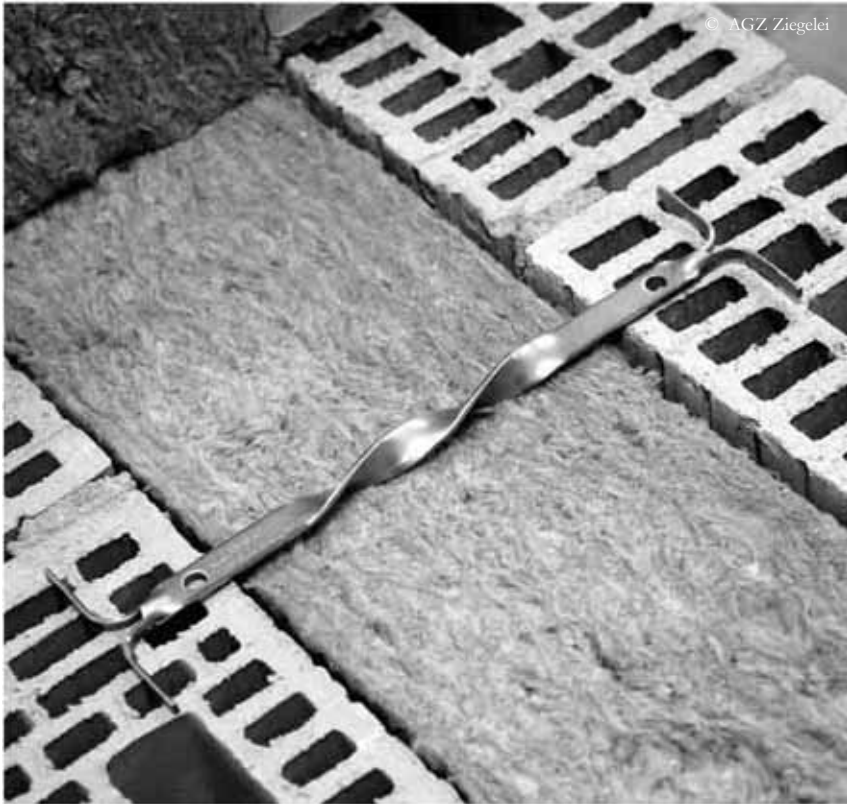


Schalldämmender Zementblock  
*Soundabsorbing cement block*



Schalldämmender Betonblock  
*Soundabsorbing concrete block*





Zweischaliges Mauerwerk  
*Double-shell ties*





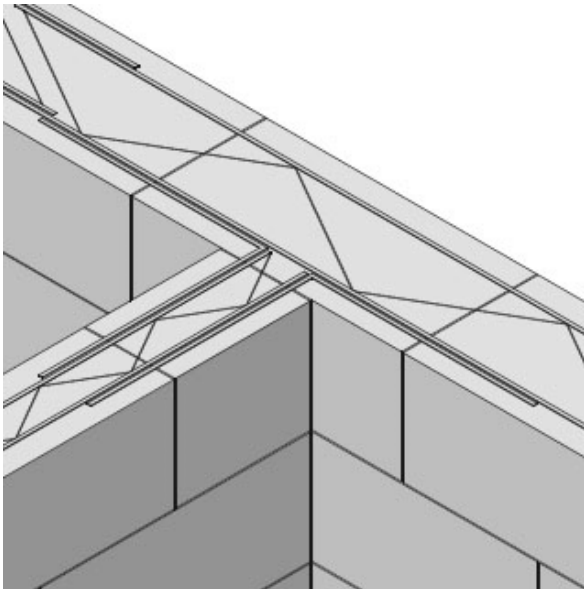
BEFESTIGUNG AN DER INNENWAND  
*FIX TO INTERIOR WALL*



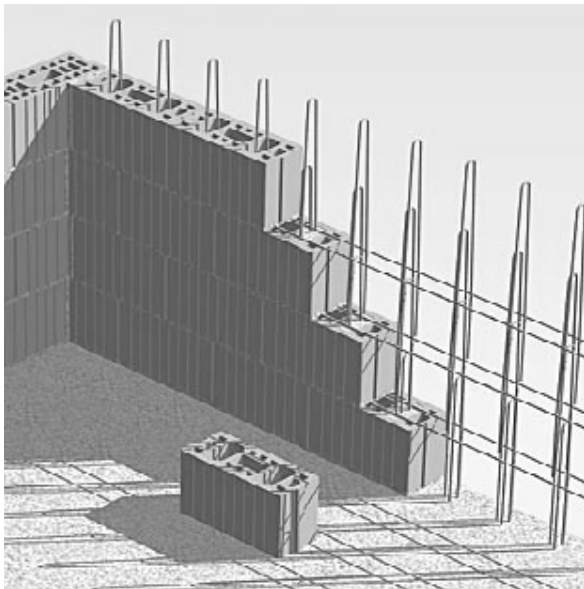
MIT BALKEN VERBUNDEN  
*CONNECT WITH BEAM*



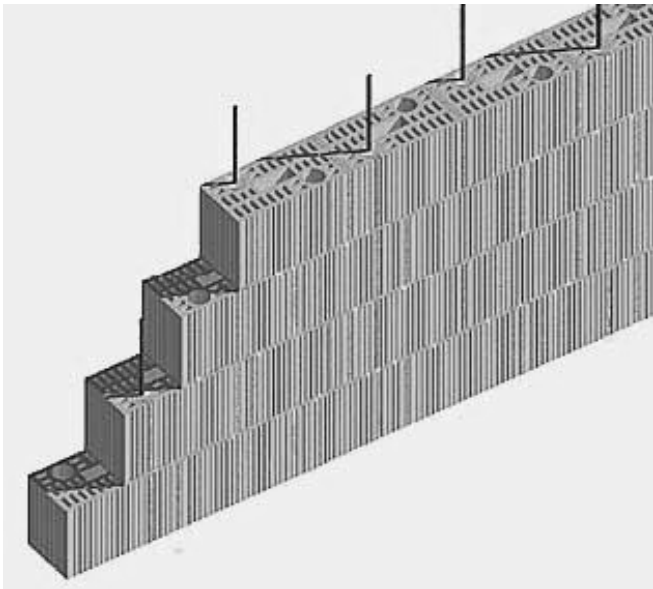
STAHLBEWEHRUNG  
*STEEL REINFORCEMENT*



HORIZONTALE BEWEHRUNG  
*HORIZONTAL REINFORCEMENT*



VERTIKALE BEWEHRUNG  
*VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT*



VERTIKALE BEWEHRUNG  
*VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT*



HORIZONTAL BEWEHRUNG  
*HORIZONTAL REINFORCEMENT*



VERTIKALE BEWEHRUNG  
*VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT*

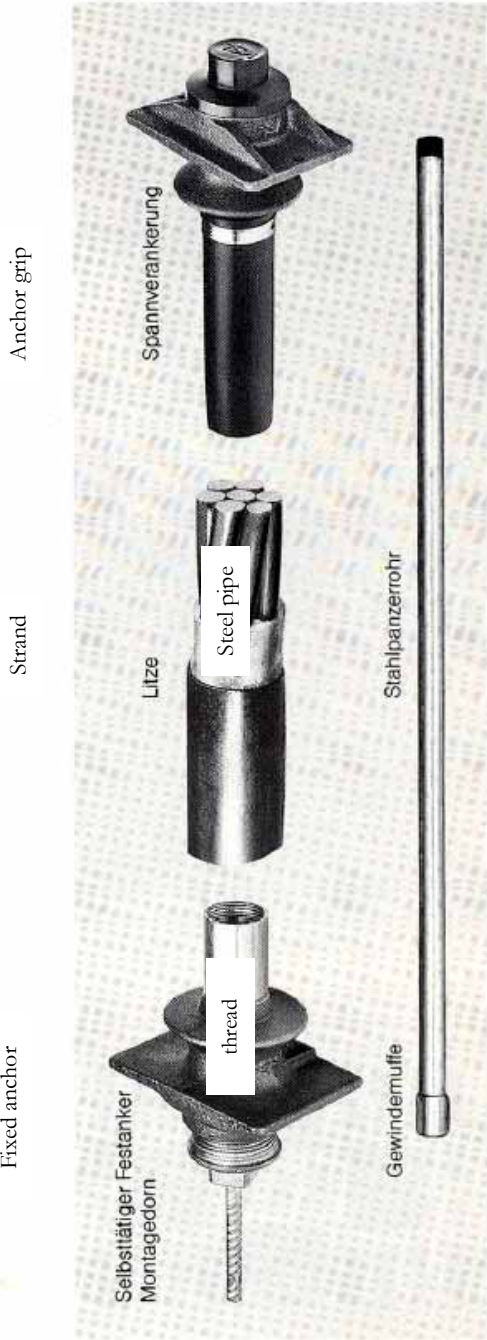
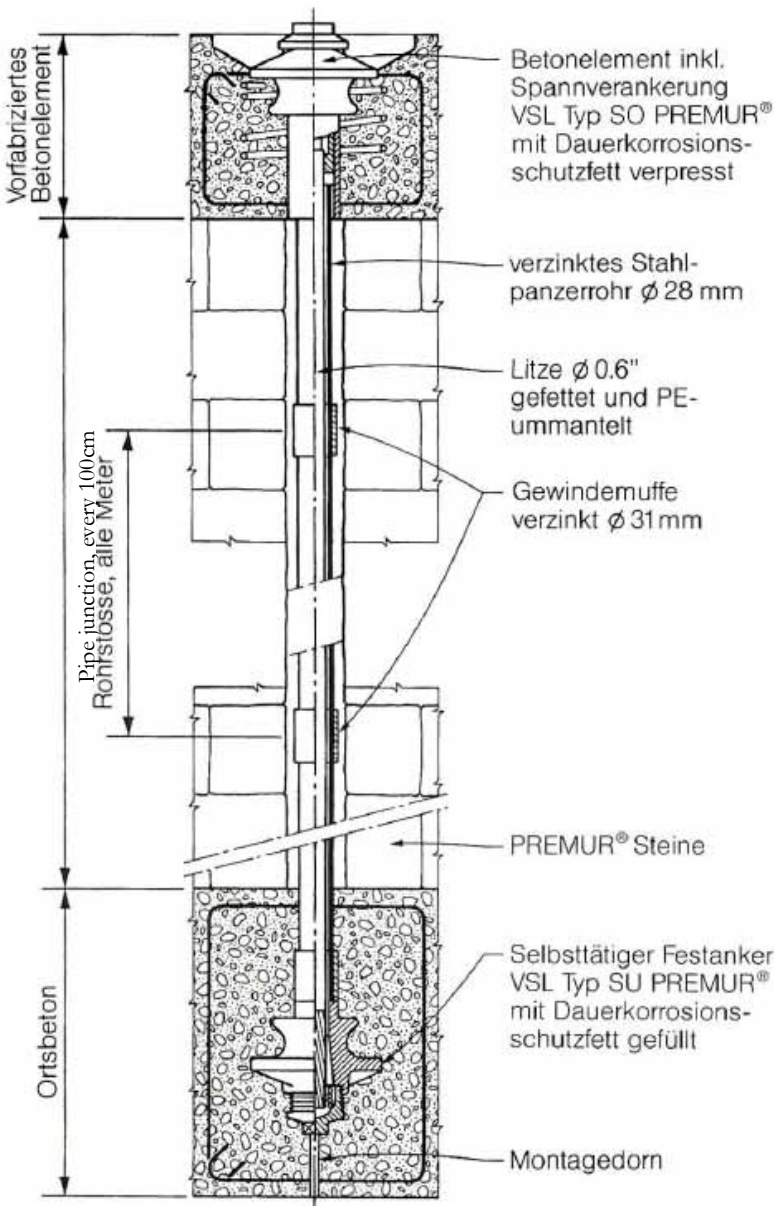


VERTIKALE BEWEHRUNG  
*VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT*



Systemkomponenten

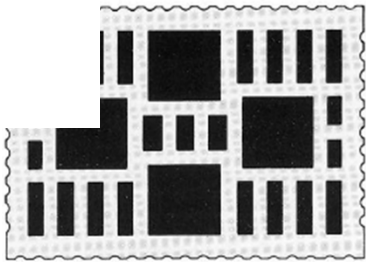
VSL-Spannglied



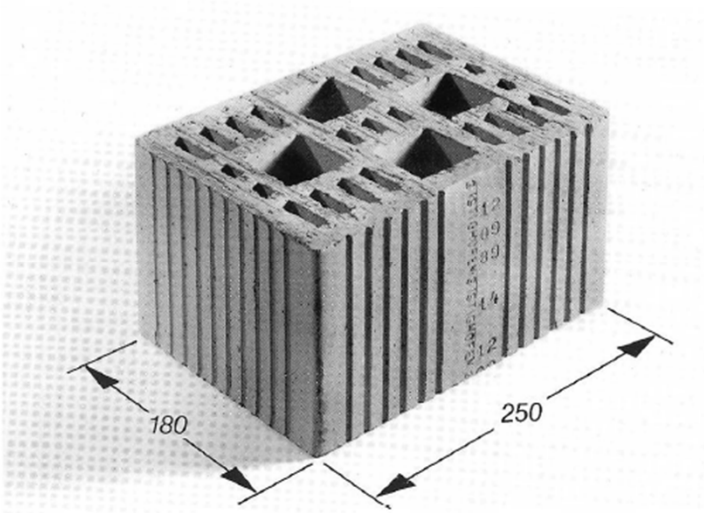
Vertikales Vorspannsystem für Mauerwerk  
*Vertical prestressing system for masonry*

System components  
zz-PREMUR© Bricks

Reinforcement against horizontal  
loads and buckling.

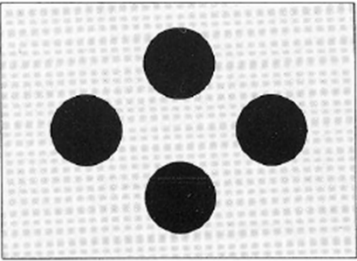
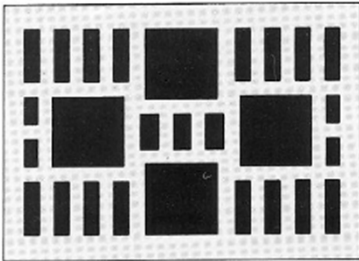


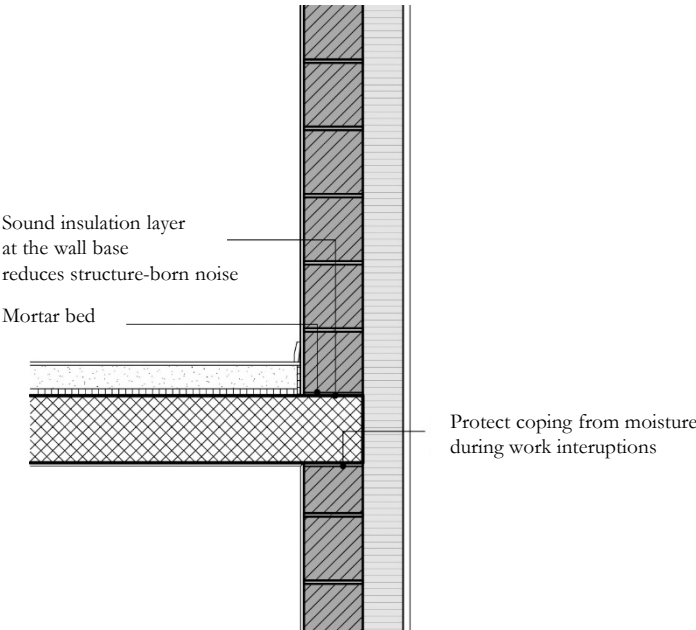
Standard brick BH18 PREMUR©



Exposed brick BH18 S PREMUR©

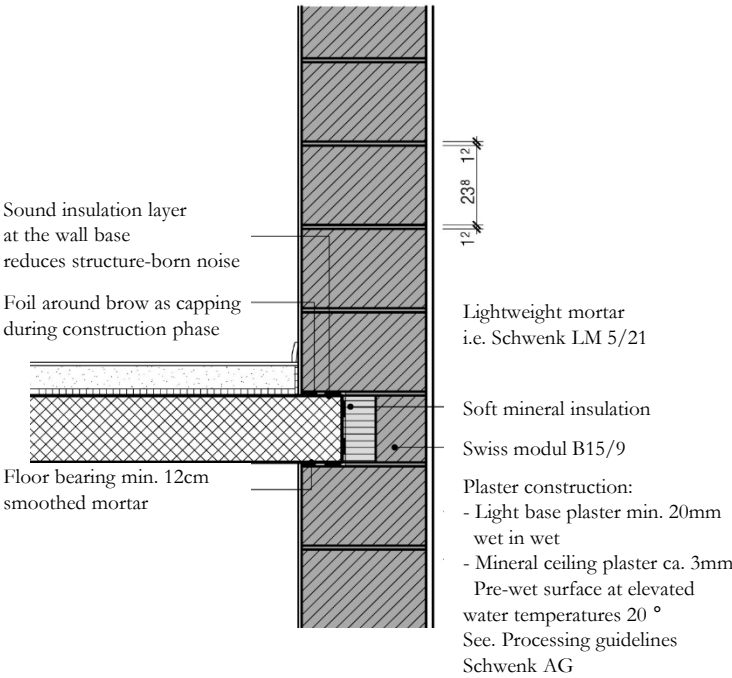
Sandstone KH18 PREMUR©



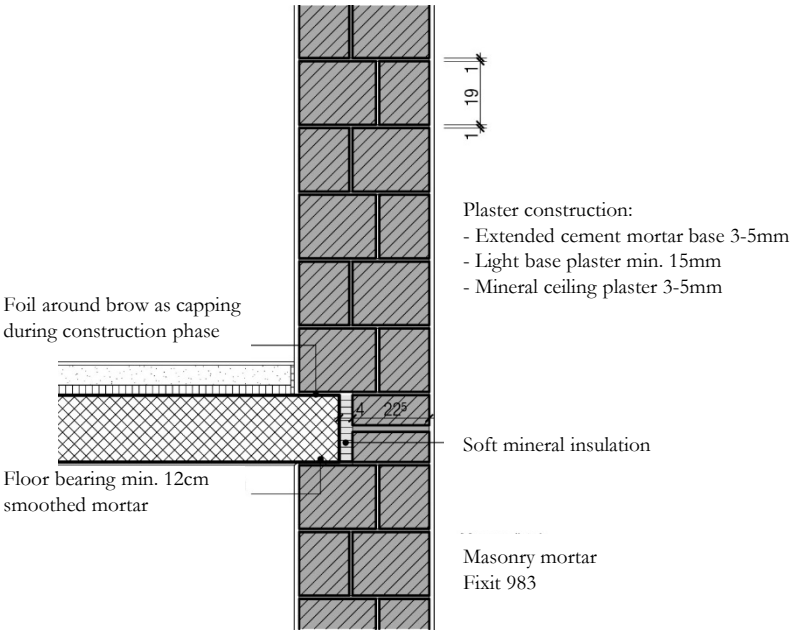


Mauerwerkswand mit Aussendämmung, Wohnsiedlung Kilchberg, Arch. Gigon/Guyer, 1996  
*Masonry wall with external insulation , Housing development Kilchberg, Arch. Gigon/Guyer, 1996*

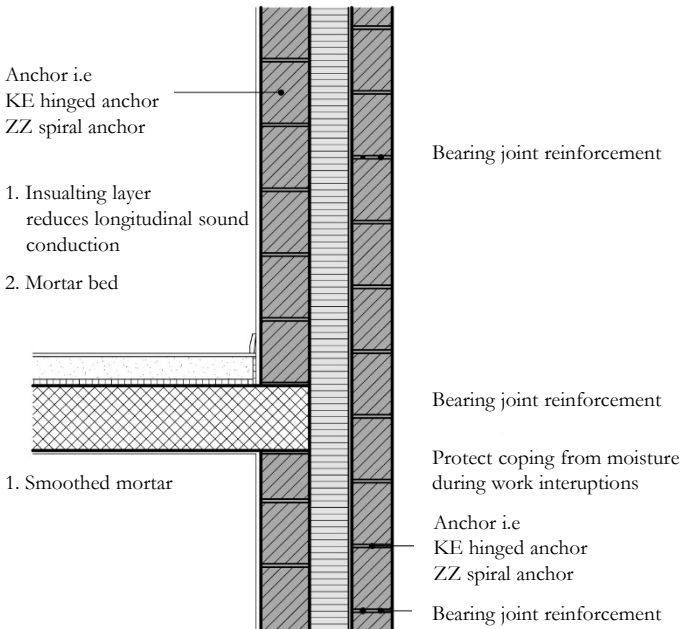




Wärmedämmendes Mauerwerk, Schulhaus Dreirosen Basel, 1996, Arch. Morger Degelo  
*Insulated masonry, School building Dreirosen Basel, 1996, Arch. Morger Degelo*

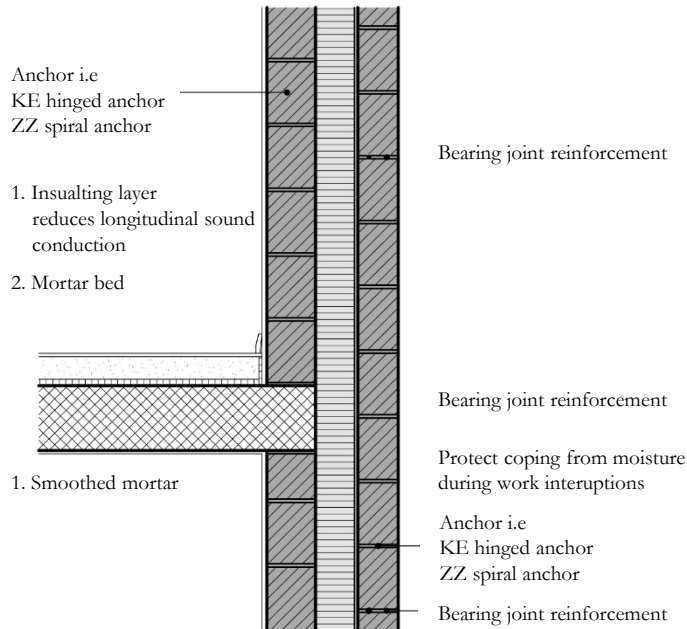


Wärmedämmendes Mauerwerk, Haus in Zürich, 1994, Arch. Gigon/Guyer  
*Insulated masonry, House in Zürich, 1994, Arch. Gigon/Guyer*

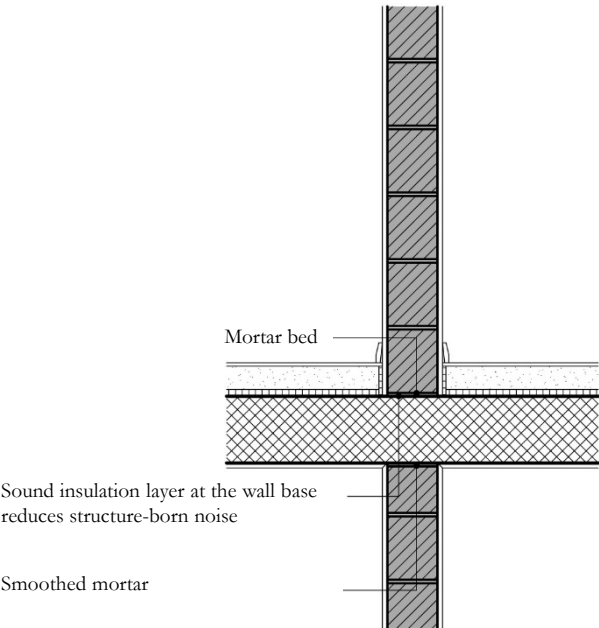
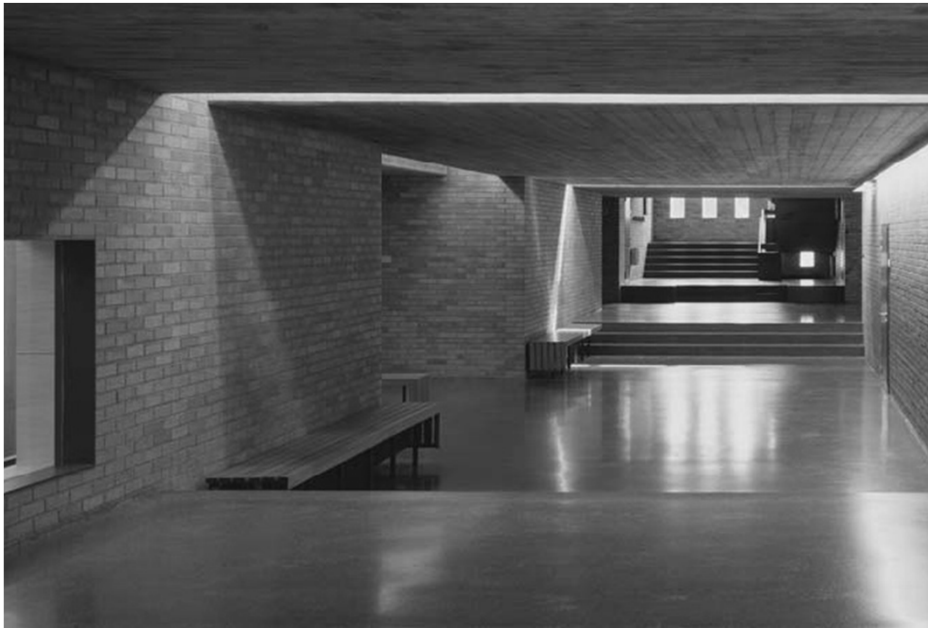


Zweischaliges Mauerwerk mit Aussenputz, Schule Ackermätteli, Basel, 1996, Arch. Ackermann & Friedli  
*Double-shell masonry with plaster outside, School Ackermätteli, Basel, 1996, Arch. Ackermann & Friedli*





Zweischaliges Mauerwerk mit Sicht-Betonsteinen, Einfamilienhaus in Ligornetto, 1976, Arch. M. Botta  
*Double-shell masonry with external concrete blocks, Single-family house in Ligornetto, 1976, Arch. M. Botta*



Tragende Innenwand aus Mauerwerk, Schule Schöna, 2003, Arch. Romero & Schae fle  
*Structural interior masonry wall, School Schöna, 2003, Arch. Romero & Schae fle*



Home Insurance Building, Chicago, 1885, Le Baron Jenney

*Home Insurance Building, Chicago, 1885, Le Baron Jenney*



Bauteil	Standard-mauerwerk	Feuerwiderstandsklasse					
		R 30	R 60	R 90	R 120	R 180	R 240
Tragend, nicht raumabschliessend	MB, MBL	115	125	175	250	300	350
		115	115	125	150	200	250
	MC, MCL	150	175	200	225	250	300
		125	150	175	200	225	275
Tragend, raumabschliessend	MK	115	125	150	175	225	275
		115	115	125	150	200	250
	MP, MPL	115	125	150	175	200	250
		115	115	125	150	175	200
Nicht tragend, raumabschliessend	MB, MBL	115	115	150	175	225	275
		115	115	115	125	175	225
	MC, MCL	125	150	150	175	200	250
		115	115	125	150	175	225
Nicht tragend, raumabschliessend	MK	115	115	125	150	200	250
		115	115	115	125	175	225
	MP, MPL	115	115	125	150	175	225
		115	115	115	125	150	200
Nicht tragend, raumabschliessend	MB, MBL	60	100	115	125	175	200
		50	60	75	100	150	175
	MC, MCL	75	75	100	115	150	175
		50	50	75	100	115	150
Nicht tragend, raumabschliessend	MK	75	100	125	150	175	200
		50	75	100	125	150	175
	MP, MPL	75	75	100	115	125	150
		50	50	75	100	115	125

Minimale Wandstärke  $t_F$  in mm. obere Werte ohne Putz, untere Werte mit Putz  
*Minimal wall thickness  $t_F$  in mm. Values above without plaster, values below with plaster*



Verwitterung des Mauerwerks  
*Masonry deterioration*





ALVEOLISIERUNG  
*ALVEOLIZATION*



PULVERISIERUNG  
*PULVERIZATION*



EFFLORESZENZ  
*EFFLORESCENCE*





BESTEHENDER GEMAUERTER BOGEN  
*EXISTING MASONRY ARCH*



STAHLBINDER  
*STEEL TIE*



HARZINJEKTIONEN  
*RESIN INJECTIONS*



STAHLBETONSCHICHT  
*REINFORCED CONCRETE LAYER*



KOHLENSTOFFFASERVERSTÄRKTES POLYMER  
*CARBON FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER*

# Mauerwerk

## *Masonry*

Einführung  
*Introduction*

Mechanische Eigenschaften  
*Mechanical Properties*

Bautechnologie  
*Building Technologies*

>> Fallstudie: Ayub Krankenhaus  
*Case Study: Ayub Hospital*

Ausgewählte Projekte  
*Selected Projects*



# Ayub Hospital

## Bangladesh, 1963

Architect: Louis I. Kahn

Engineer: M. G. Siddiqui





Louis I. Kahn bei der Arbeit an einem Stadtmodell von Dhaka

*Louis I. Kahn working on the urban physical model of Dhaka*





Parlamentsgebäude, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesch, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn

*Parlament Building, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn*



Parlamentsgebäude, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesch, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn

*Parlamentsgebäude, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesch, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn*



© David Greedy

Zitadelle, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesch, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn

*Citadel, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn*





Zitadelle, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesch, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn

*Citadel, Sher-e-Banglanagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn*



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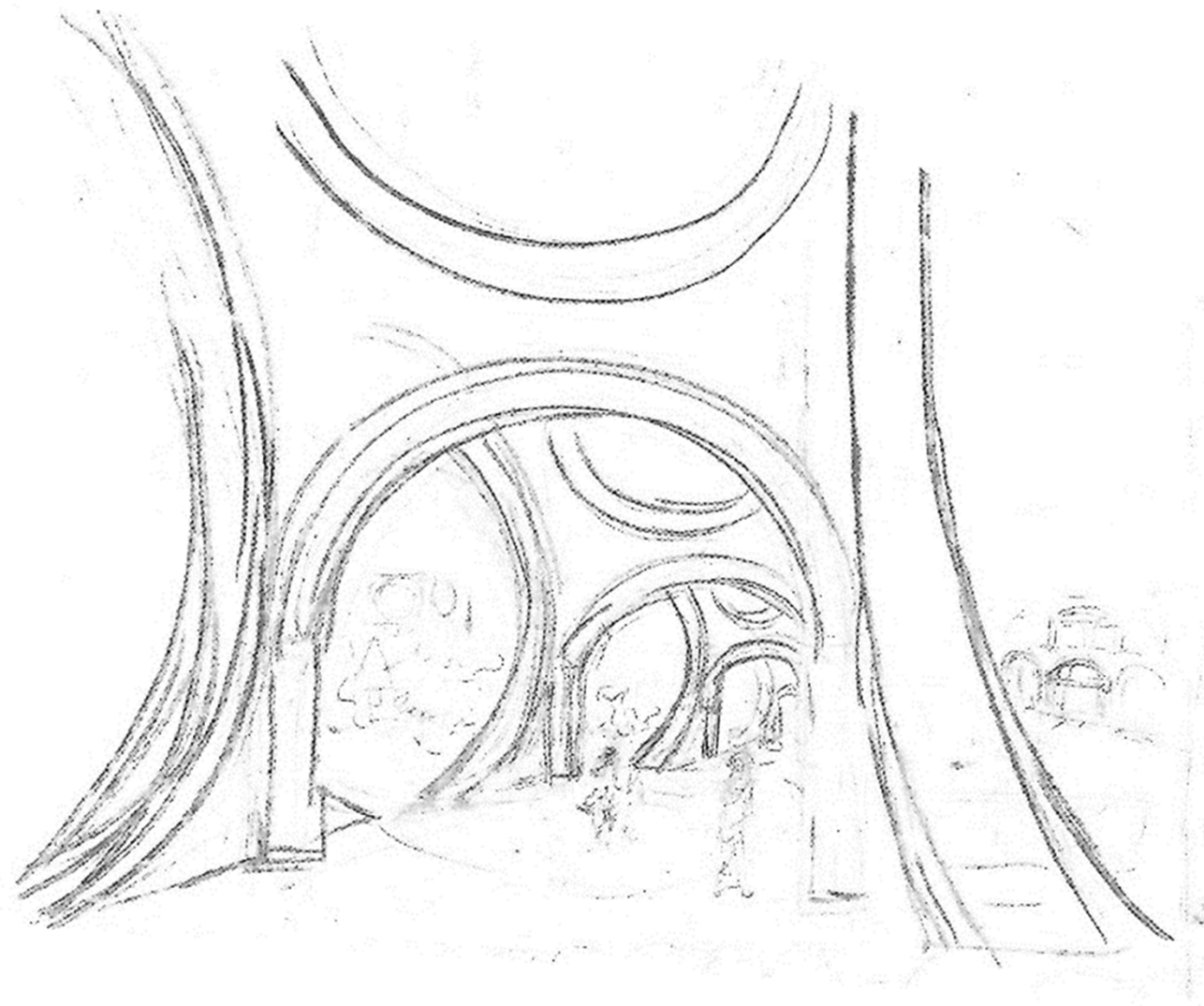




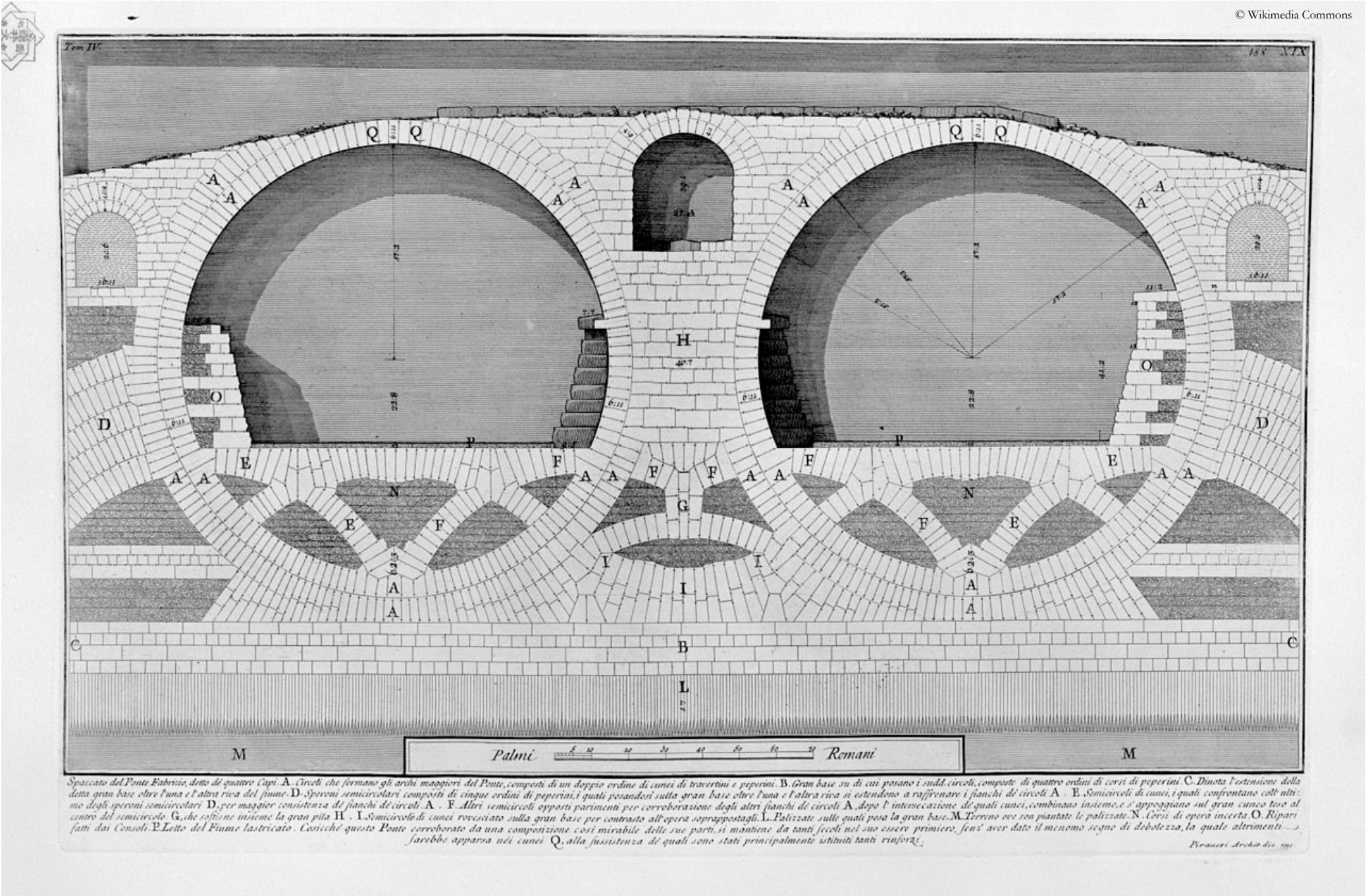
Variationen des Mauerwerks für die Gebäude in Dhaka, Bangladesch, 1962-1974, Arch. Louis I. Kahn

*Variations on masonry for the buildings in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1962-1974, arch. Louis I. Kahn*



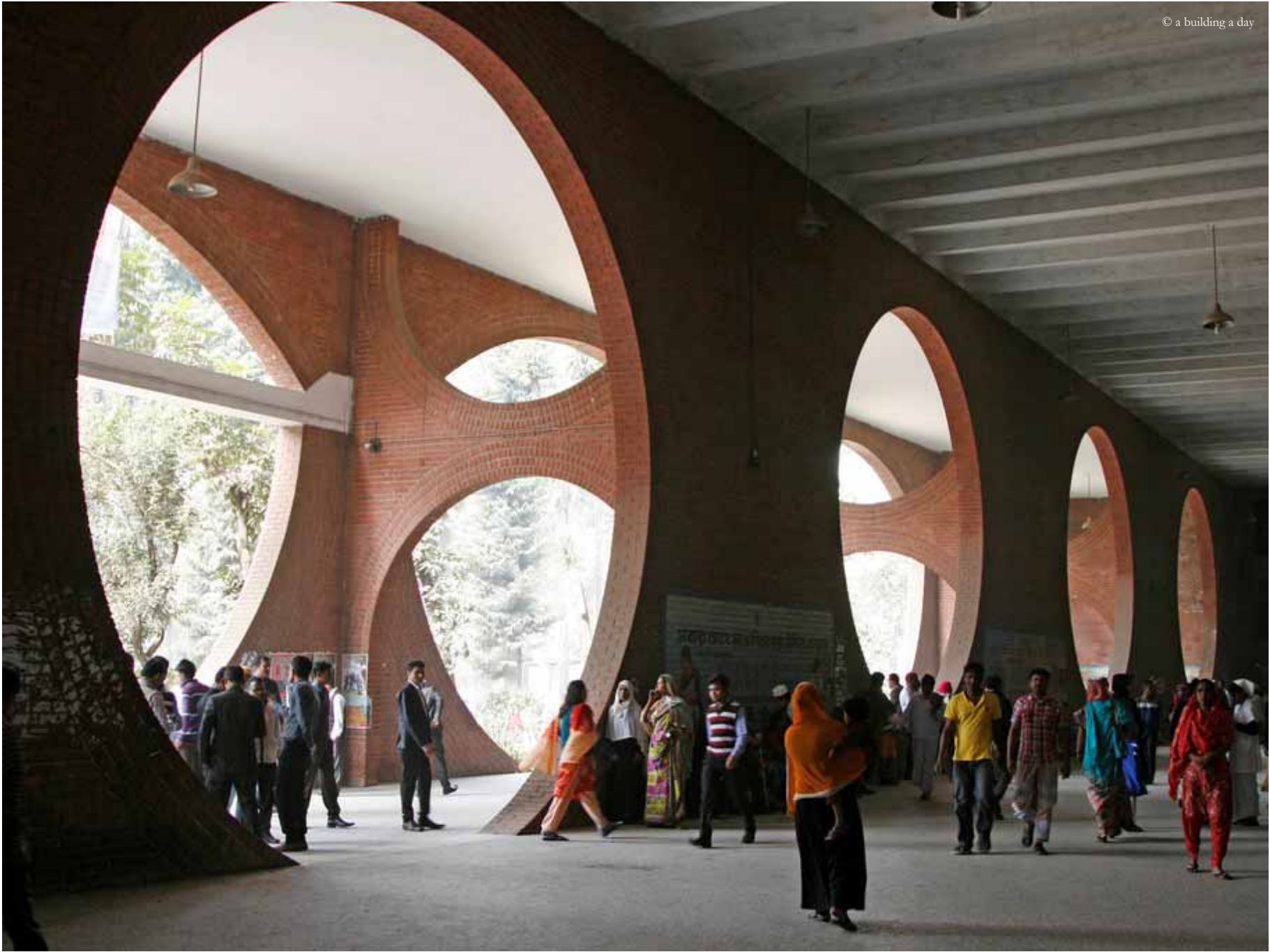




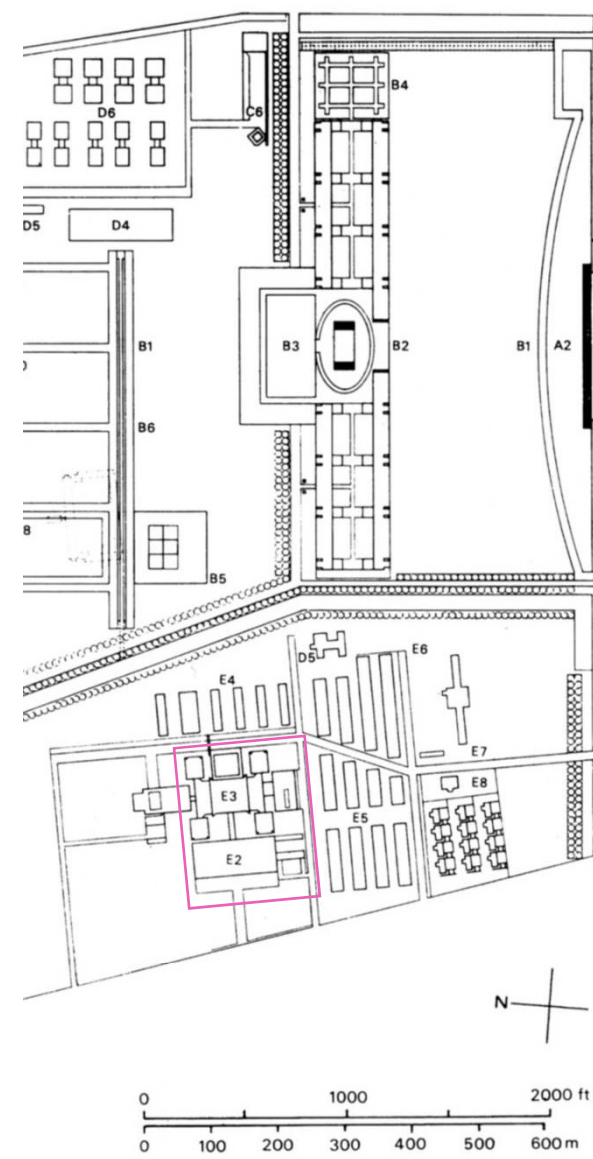


G.B. Piranesi, Ponte Fabricio, 1756







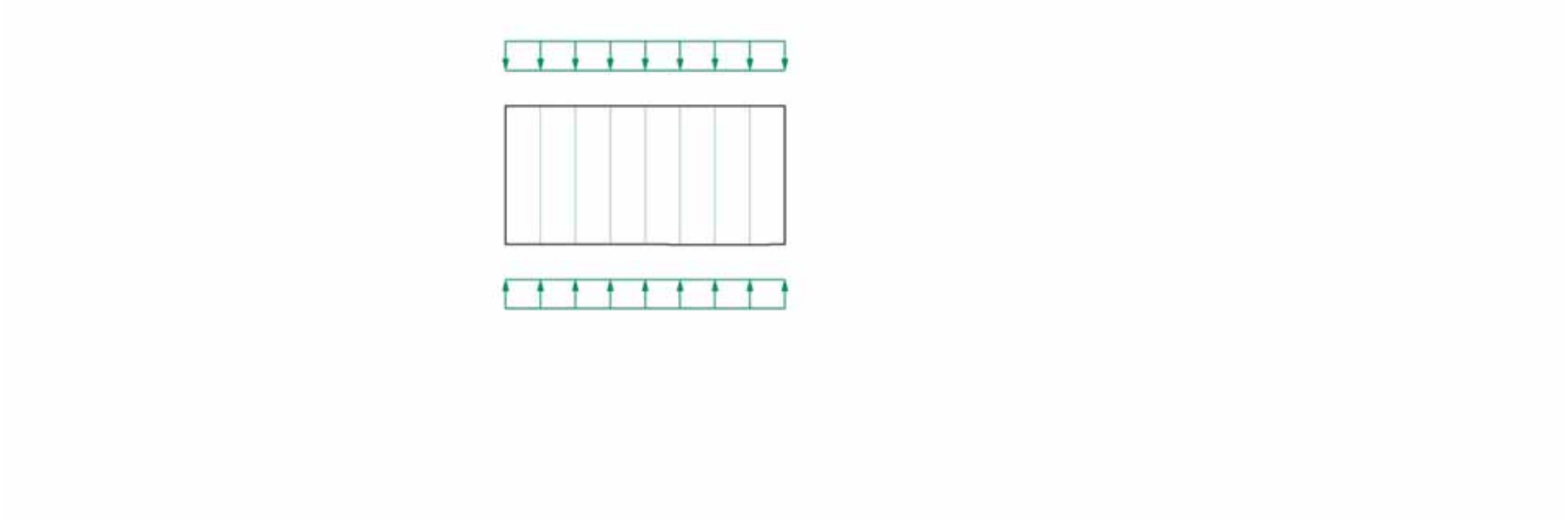


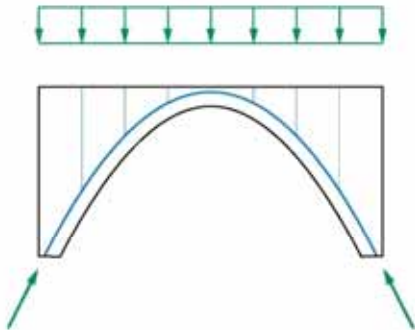


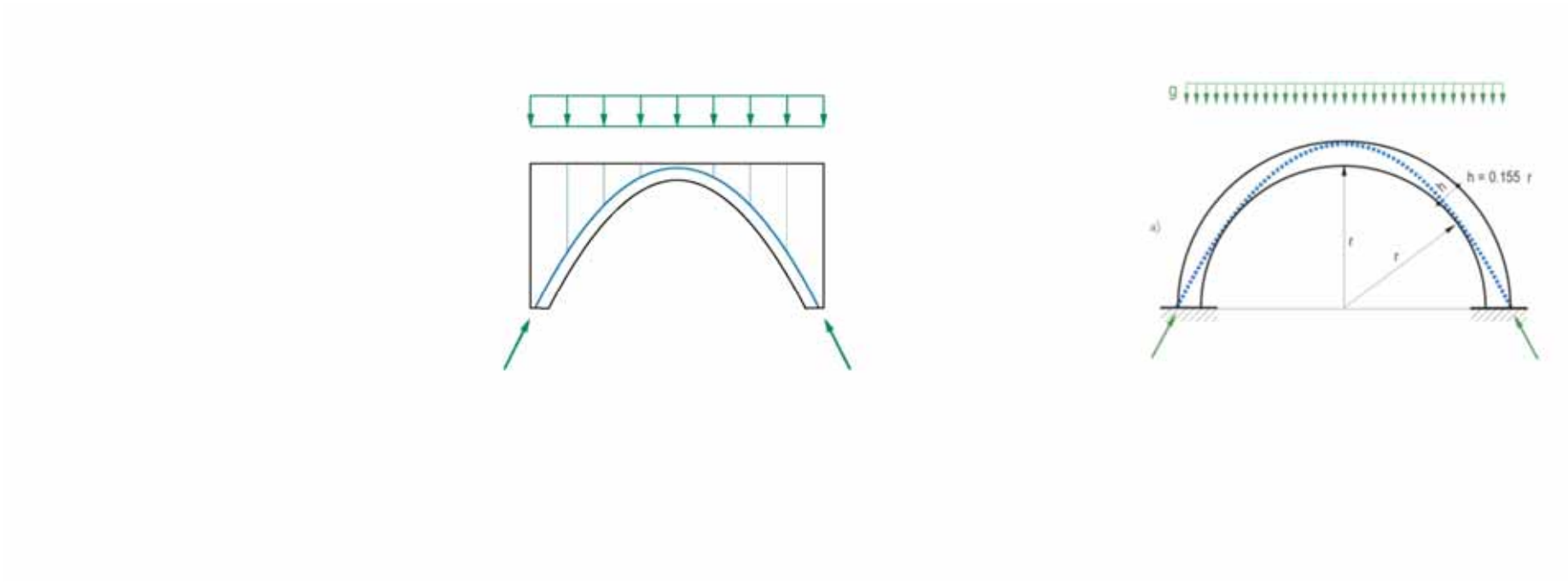




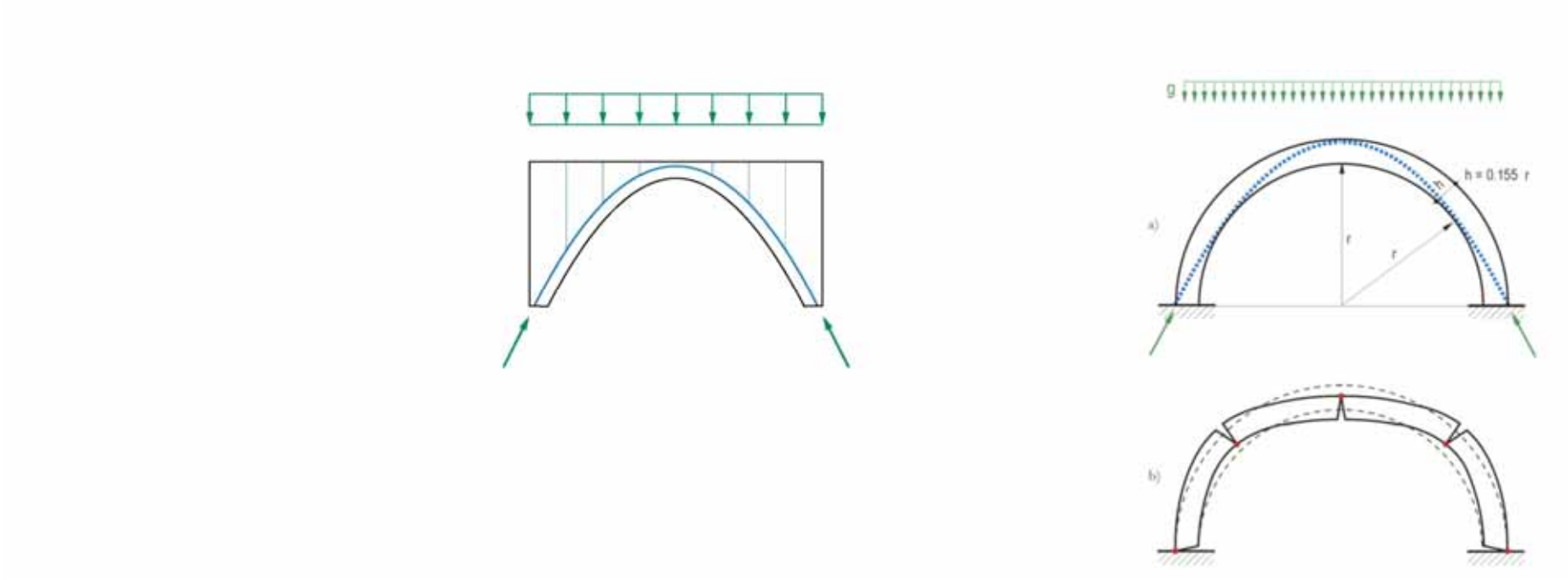


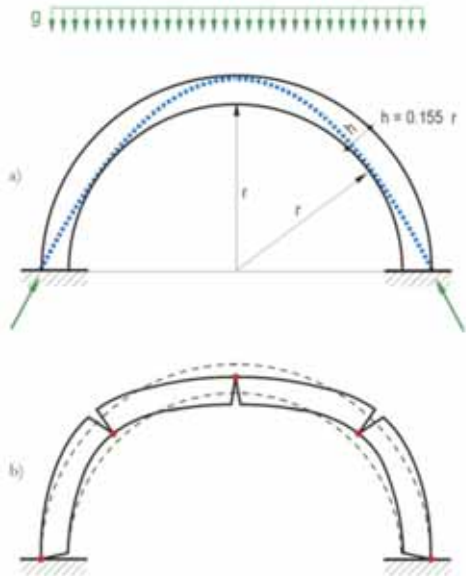
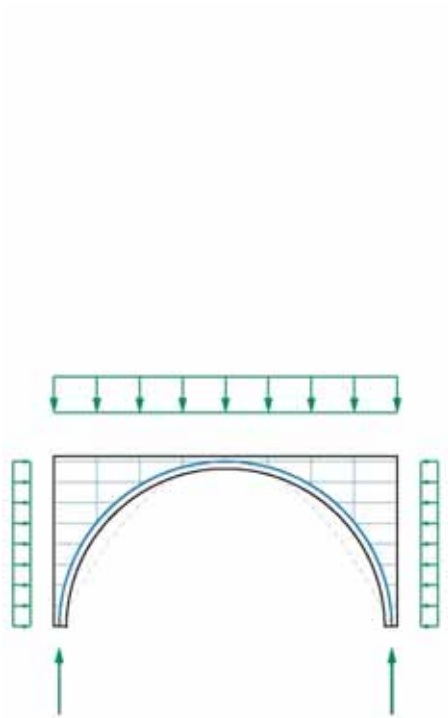


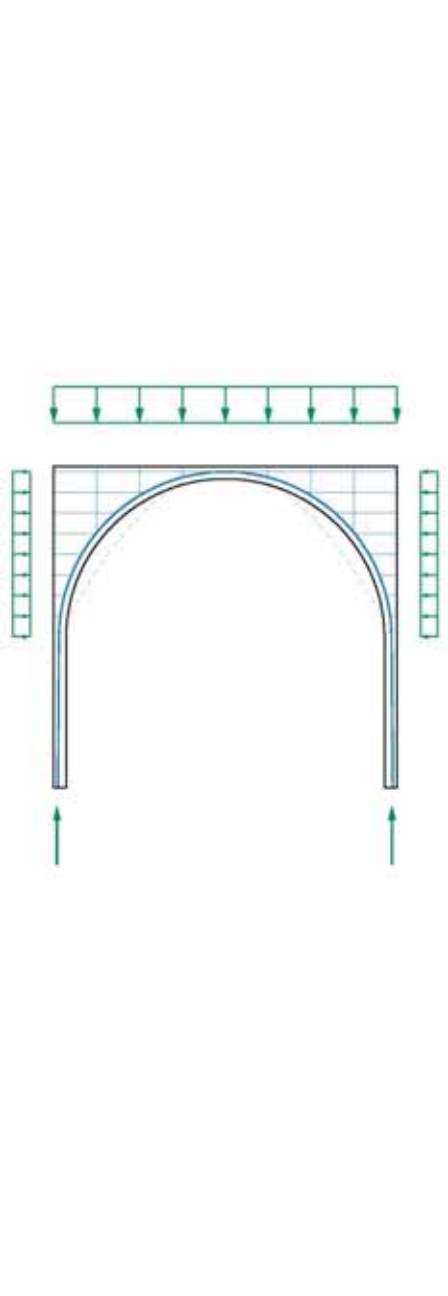




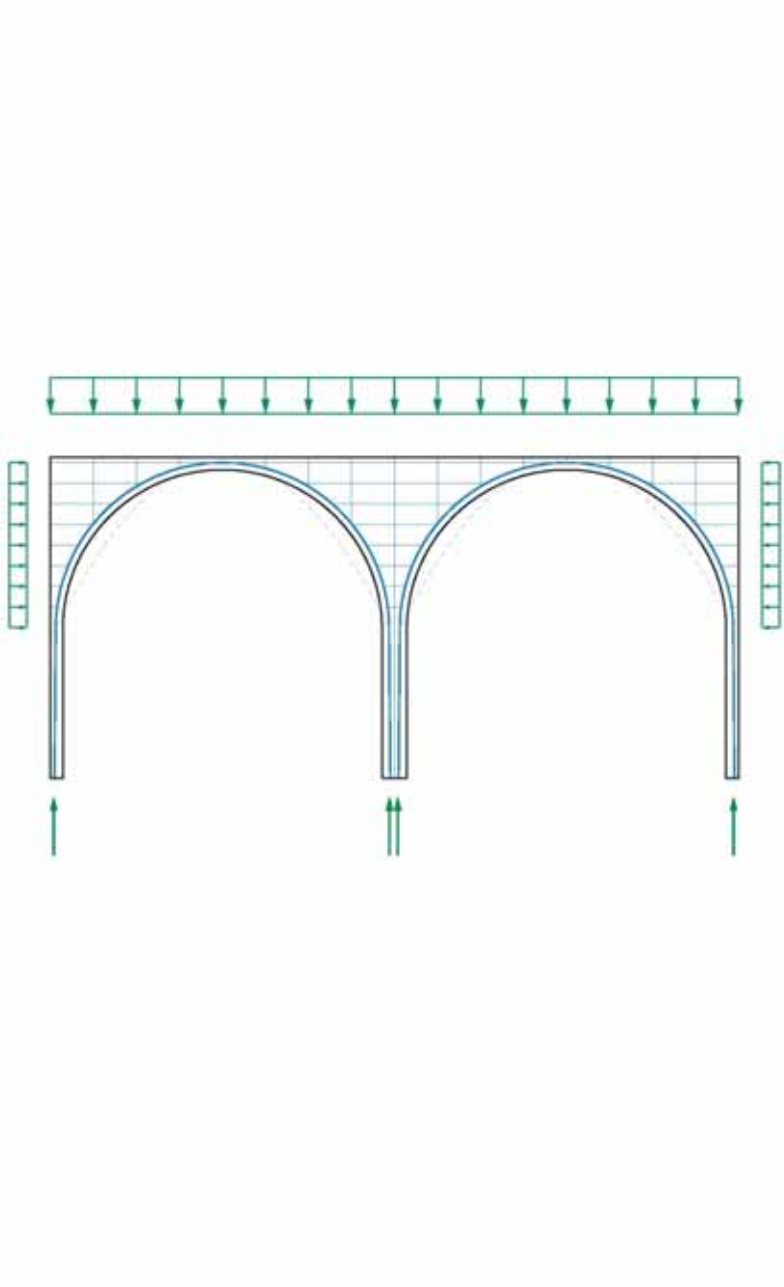


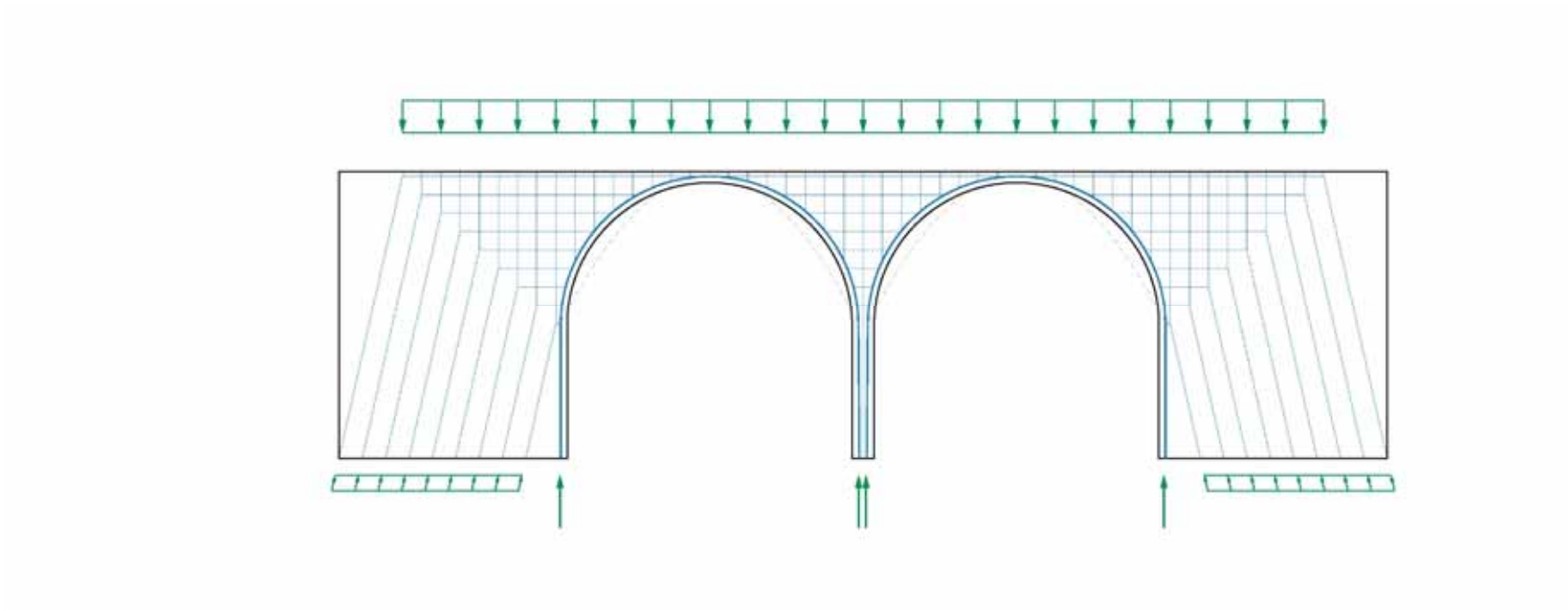


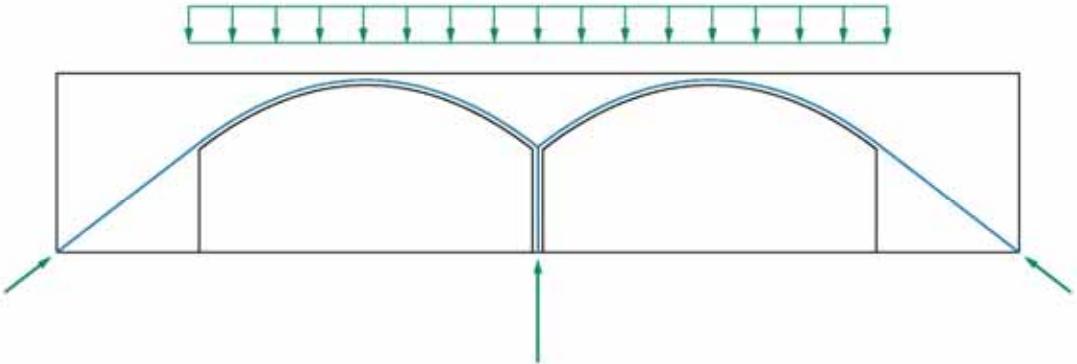




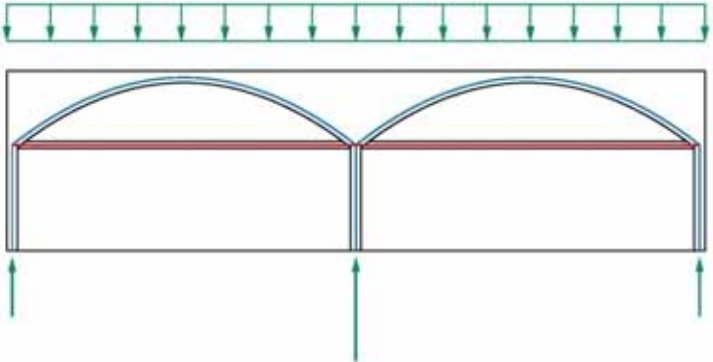


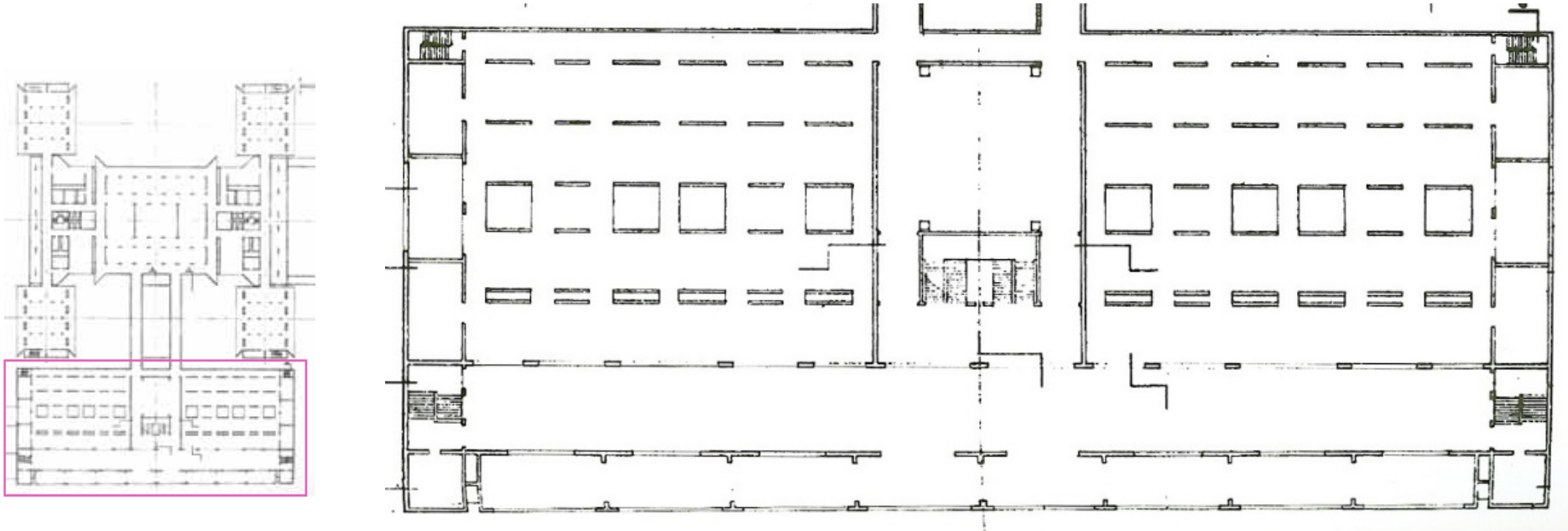




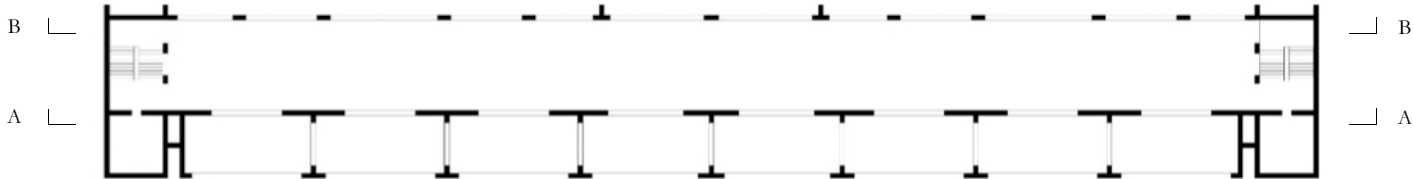






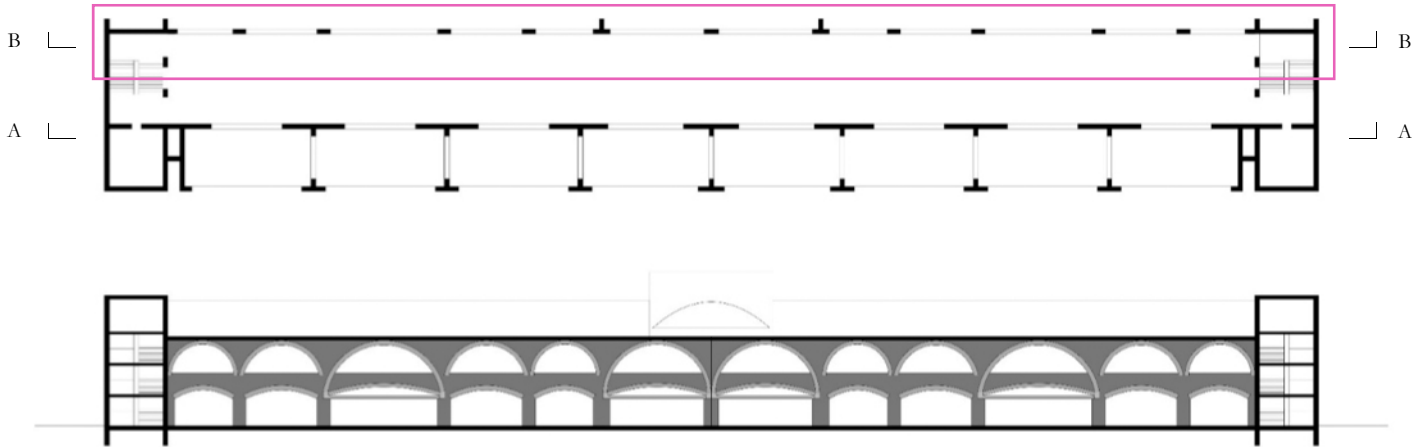


Grundriss  
*Floor plan*

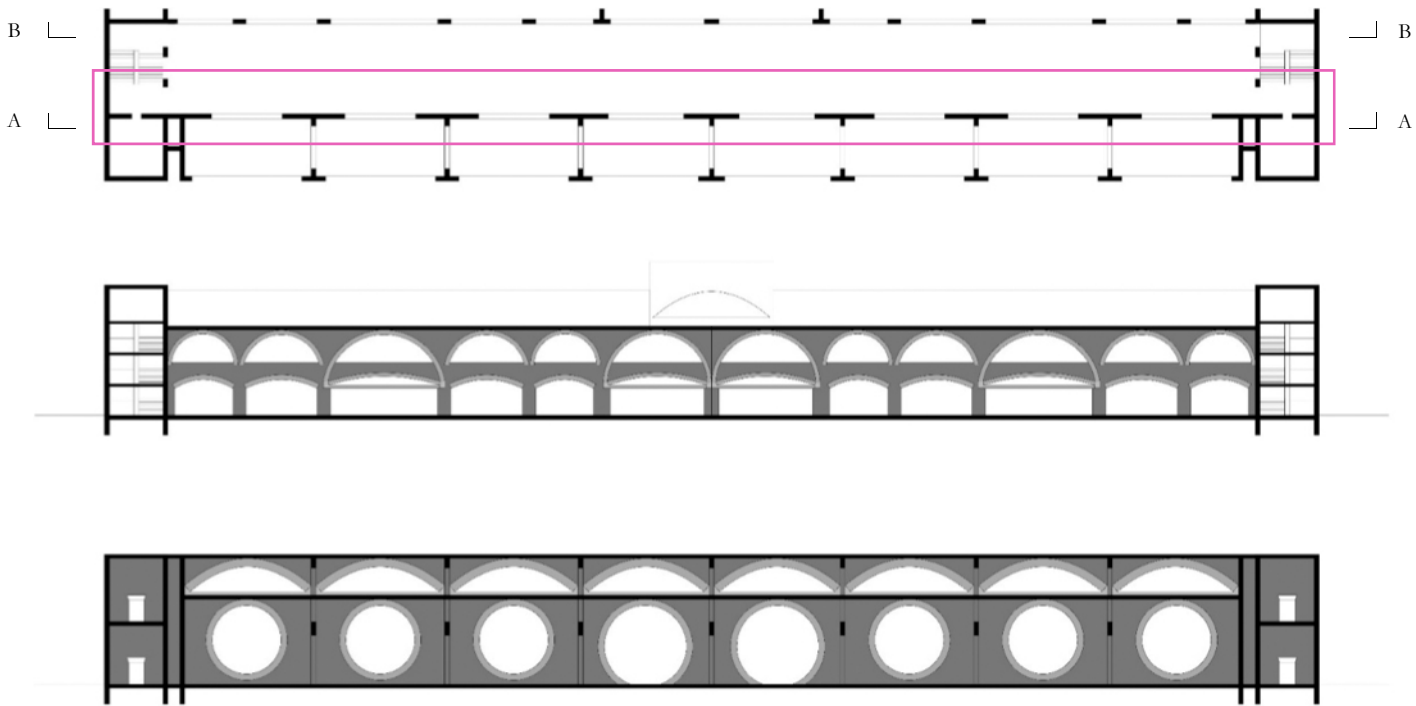


Wandabschnitte der beiden Eingangshallen  
*Wall sections of the two entrance halls*

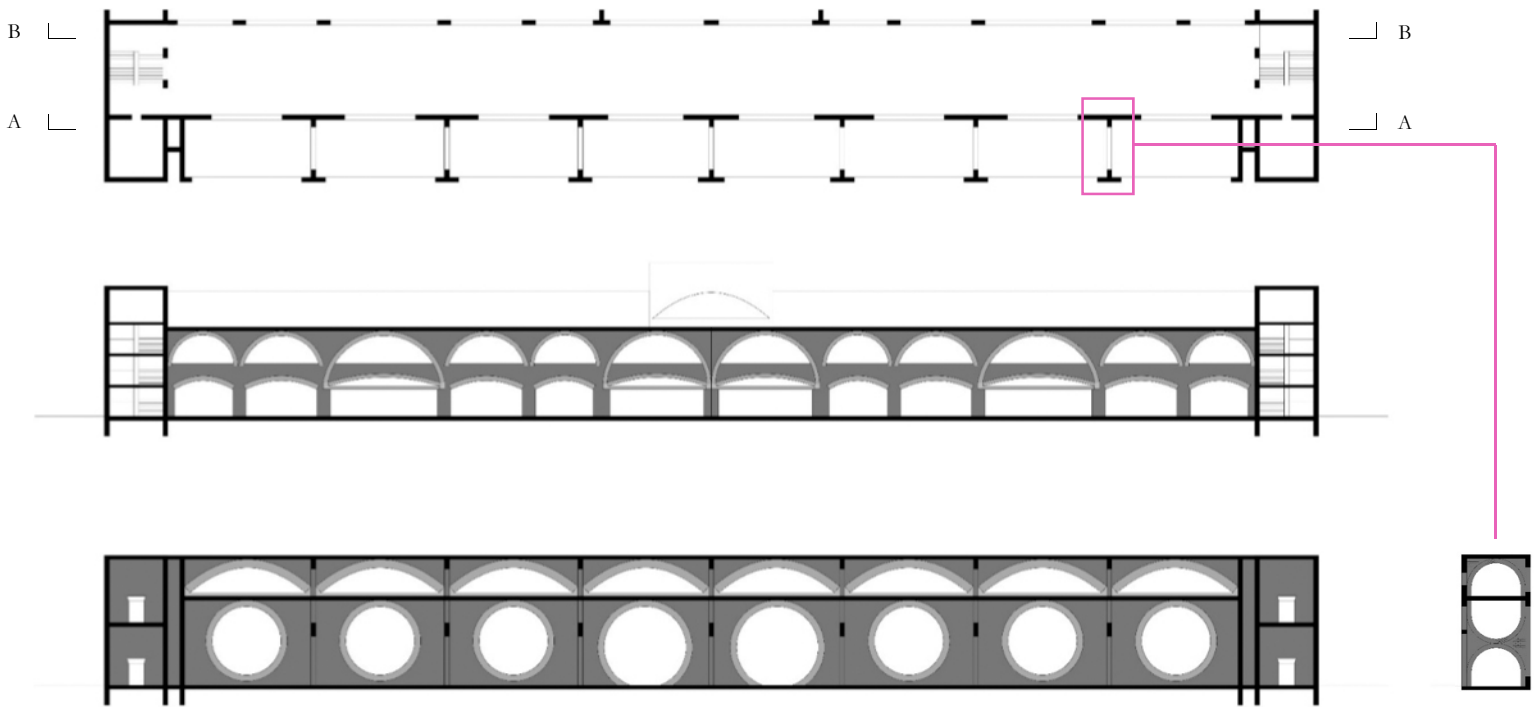




Wandabschnitte der beiden Eingangshallen  
*Wall sections of the two entrance halls*

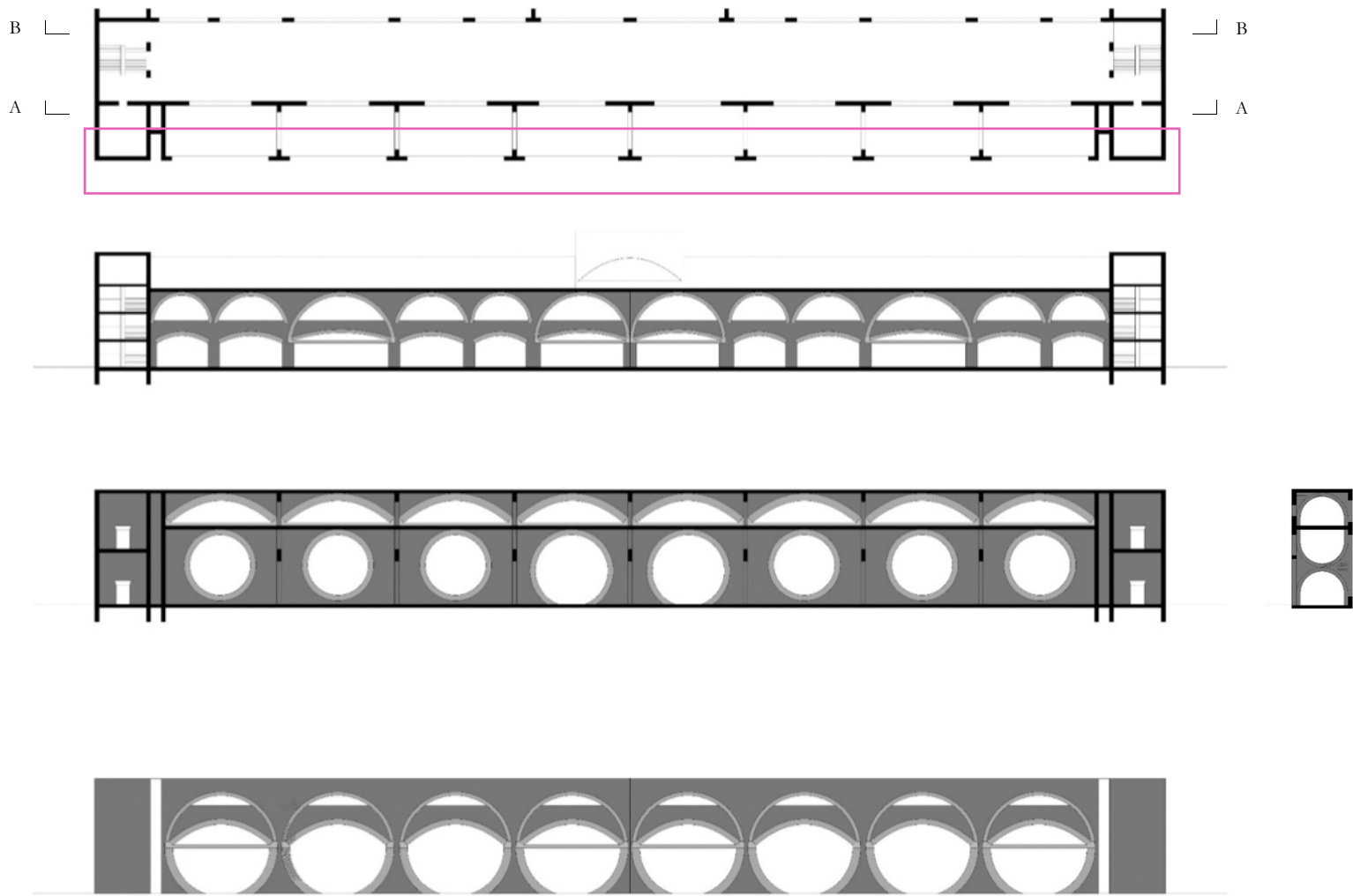


Wandabschnitte der beiden Eingangshallen  
*Wall sections of the two entrance halls*

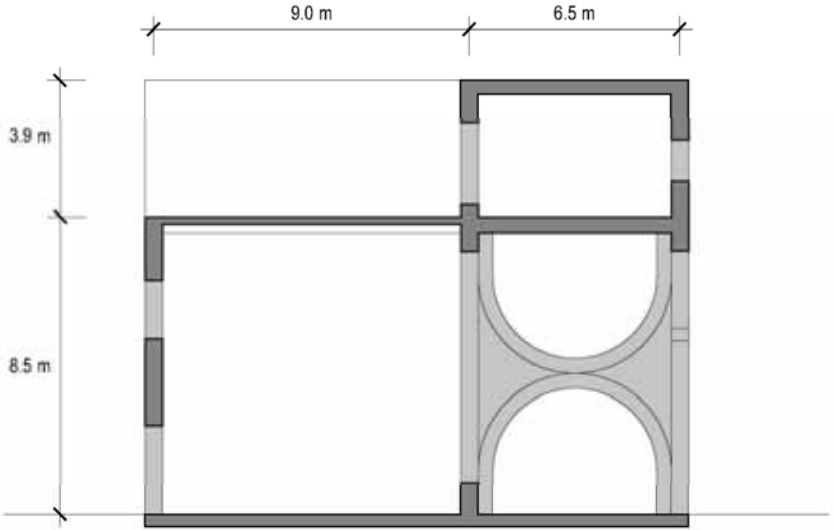


Wandabschnitte der beiden Eingangshallen  
*Wall sections of the two entrance halls*

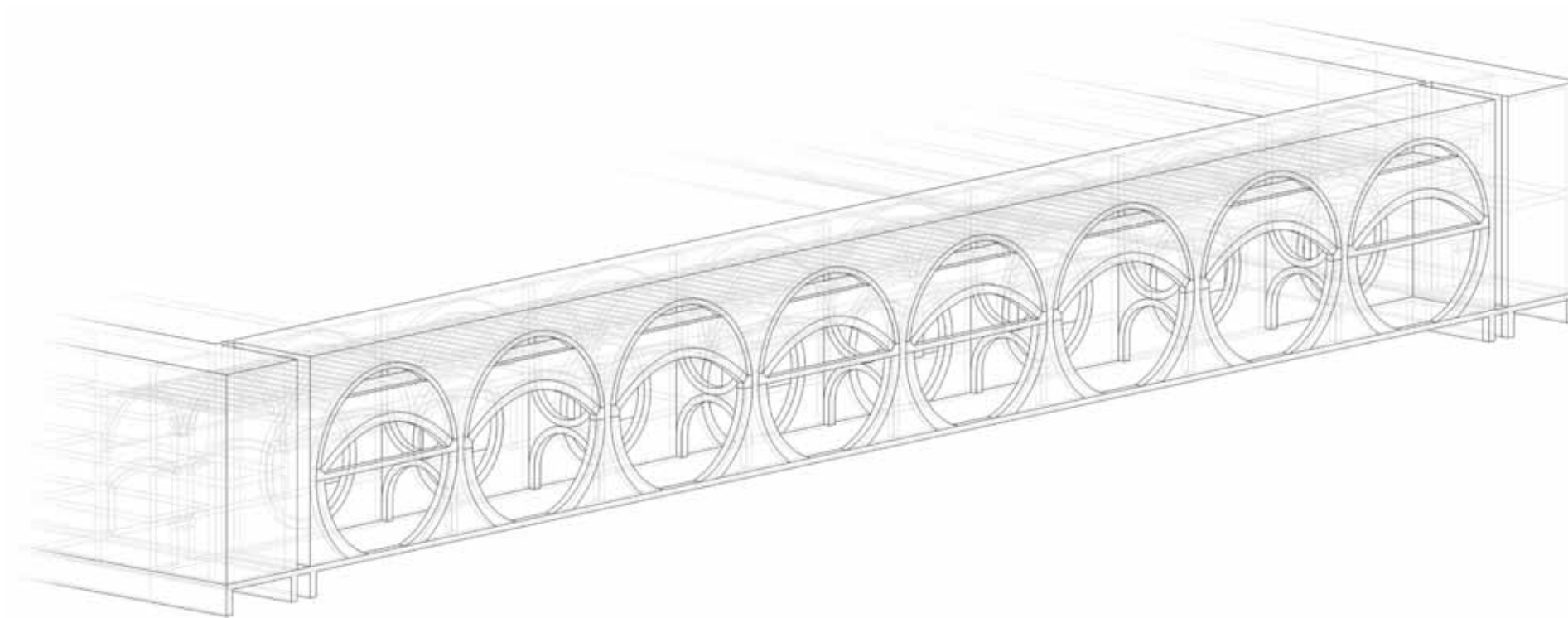




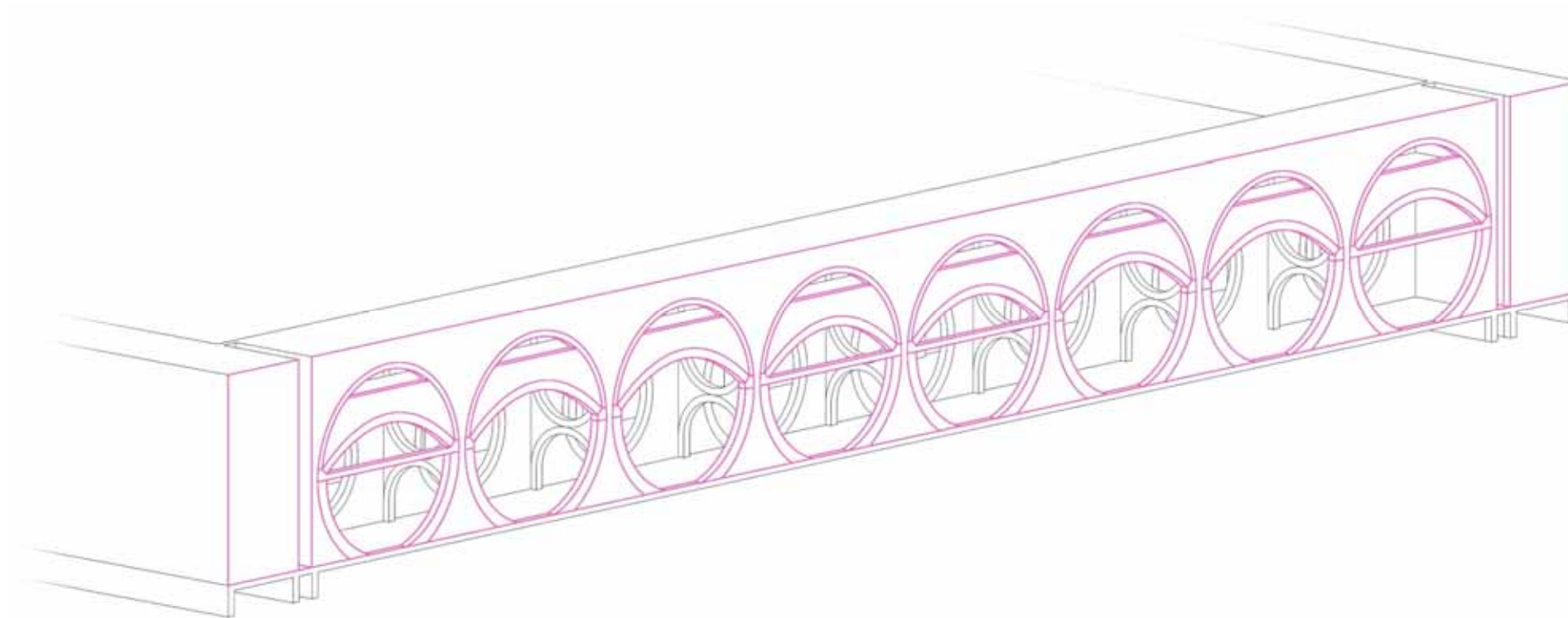
Wandabschnitte der beiden Eingangshallen  
*Wall sections of the two entrance halls*

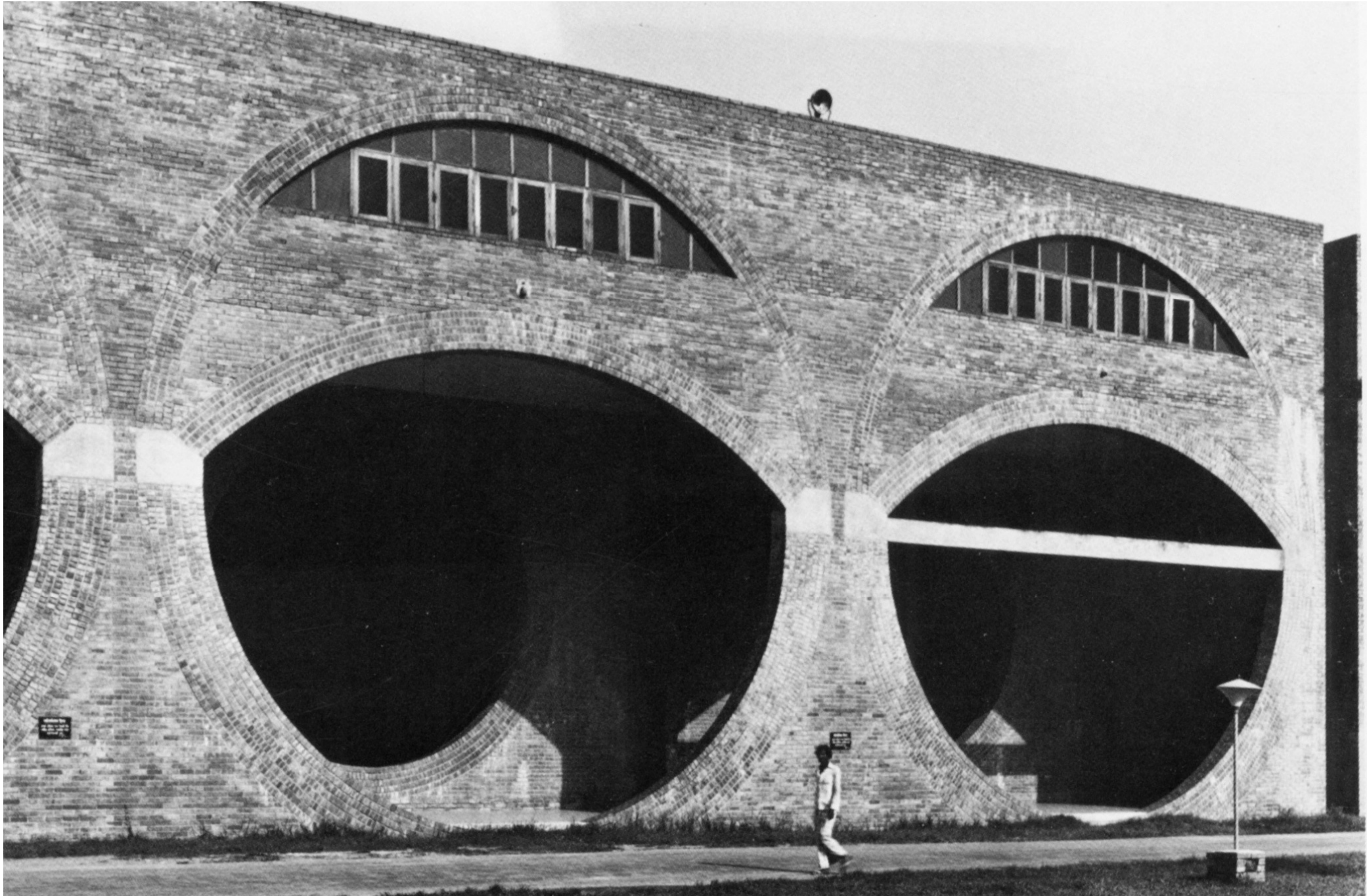


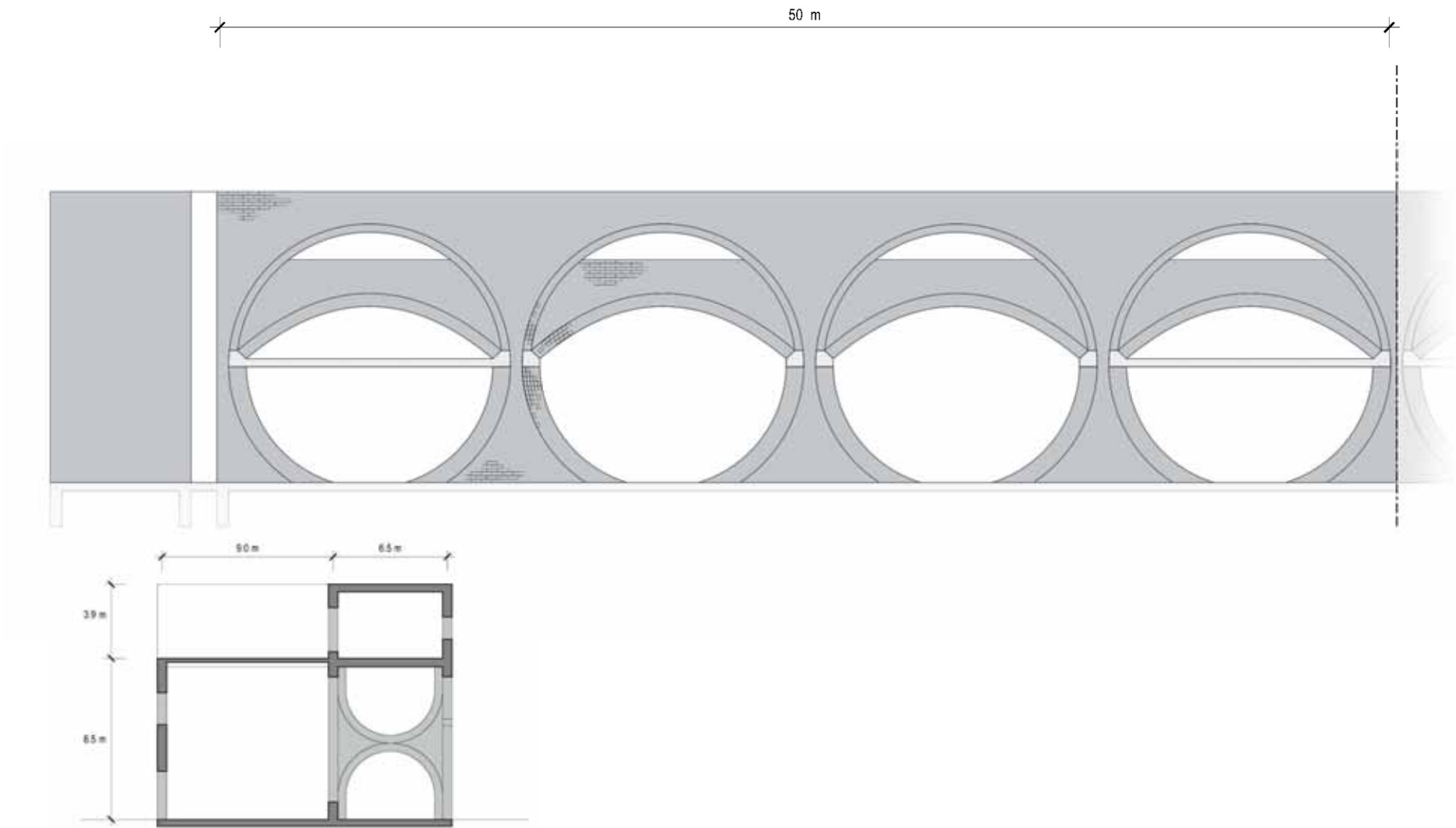
Transversaler Schnitt  
*Transversal section*



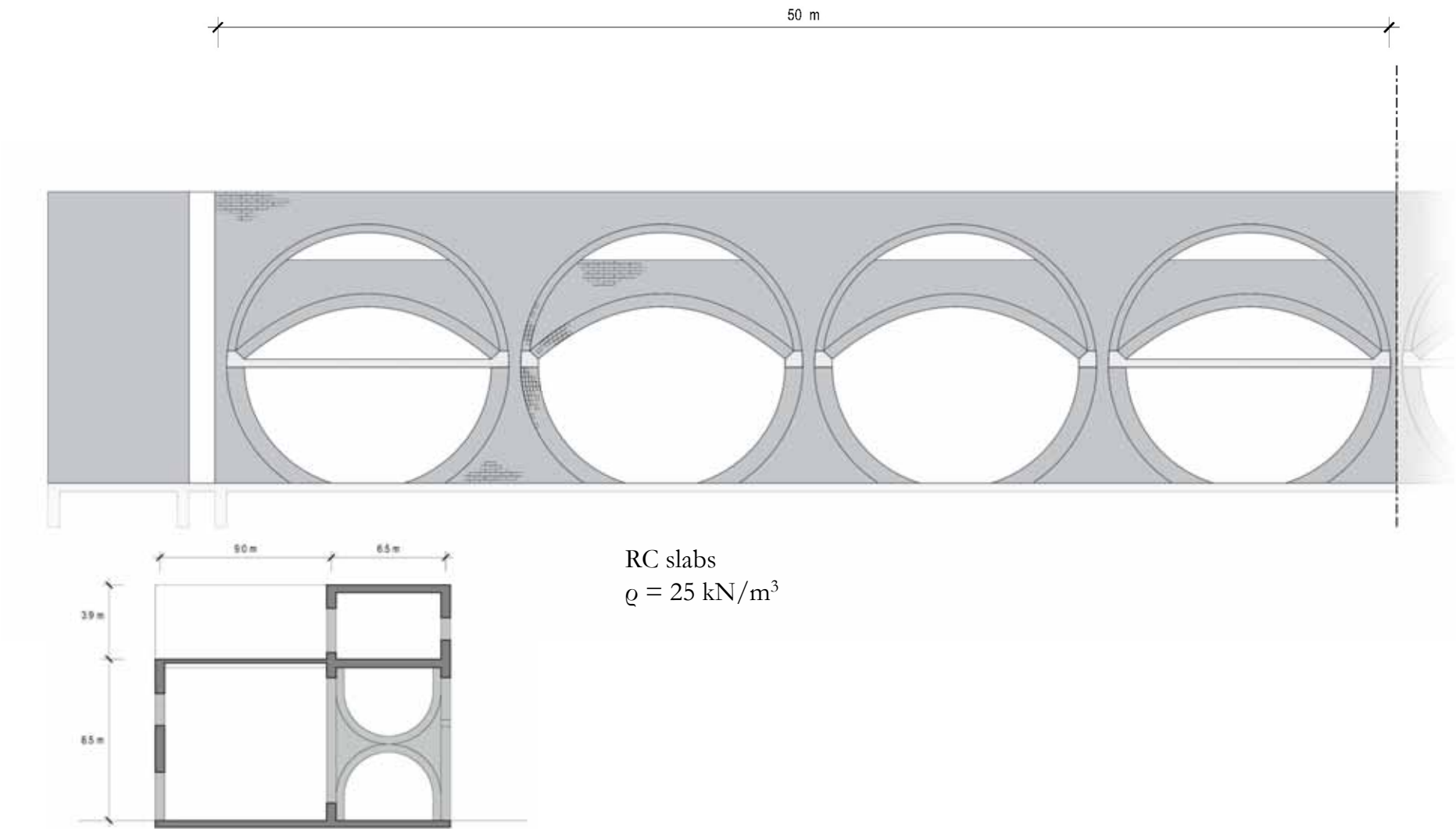


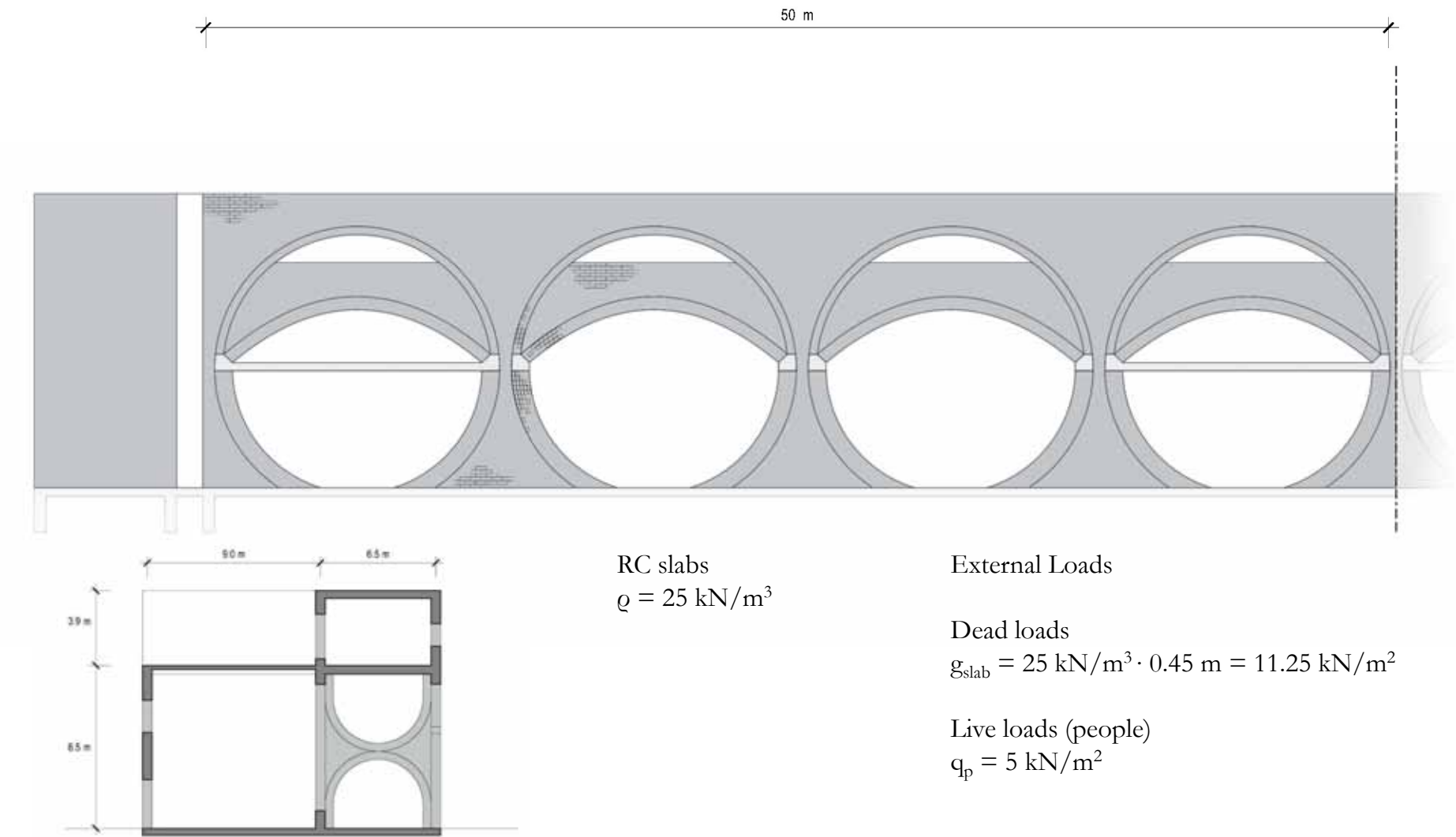


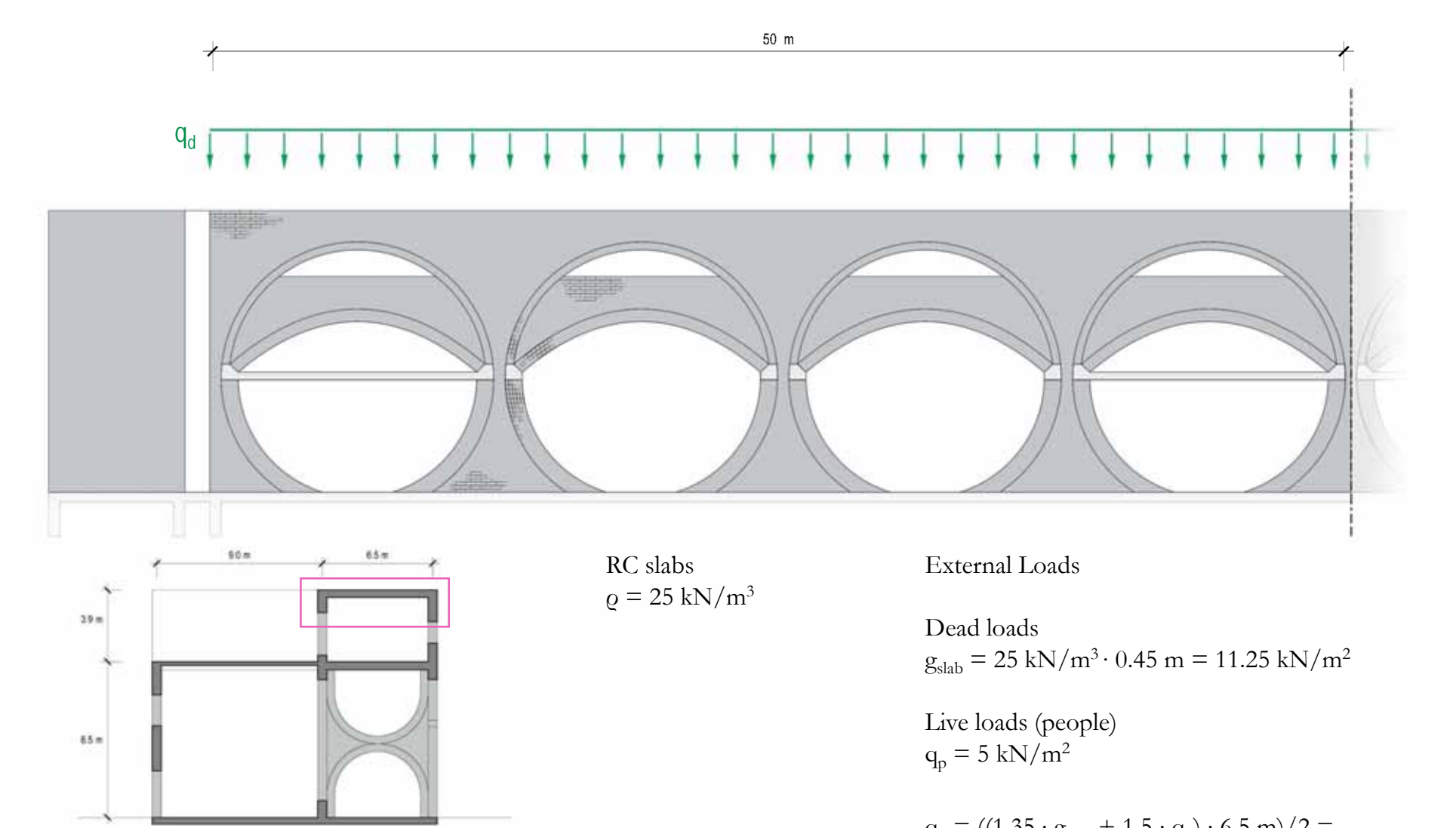




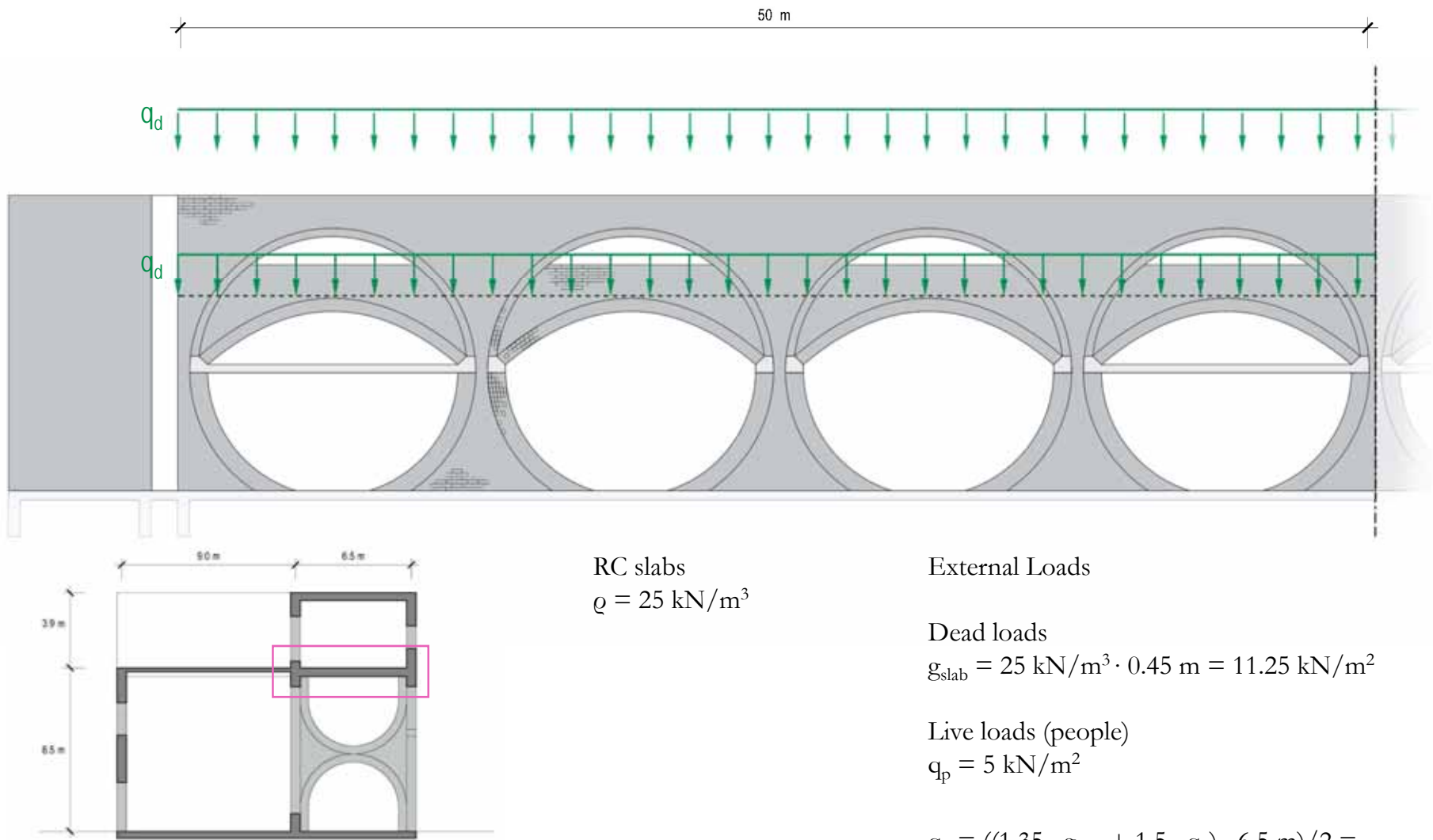


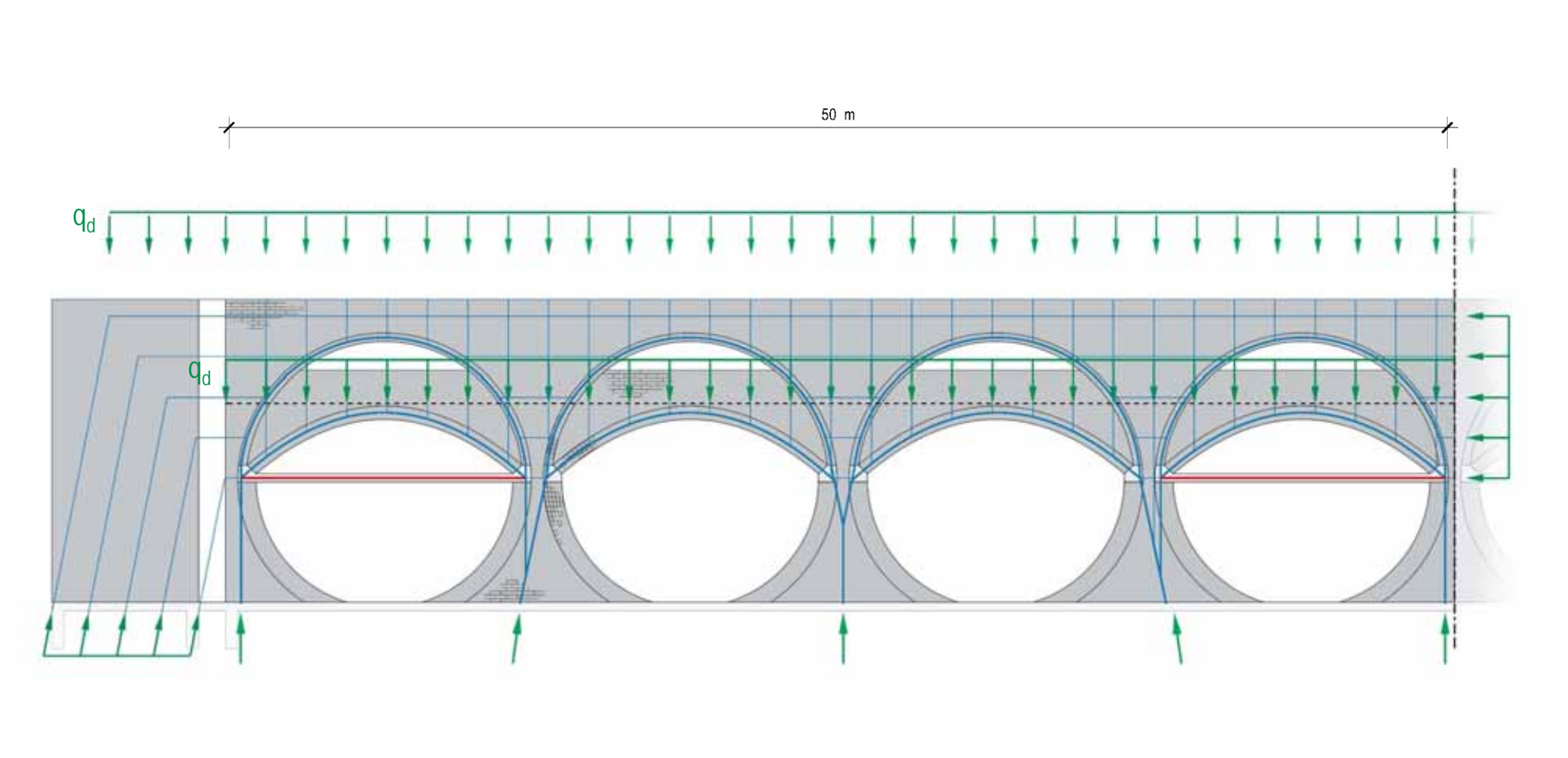


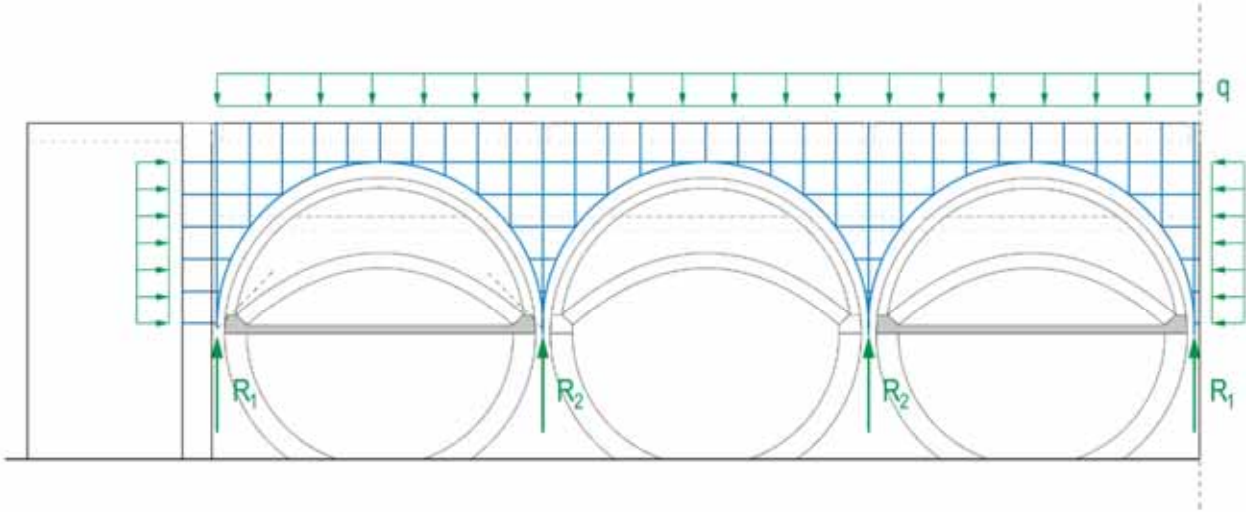






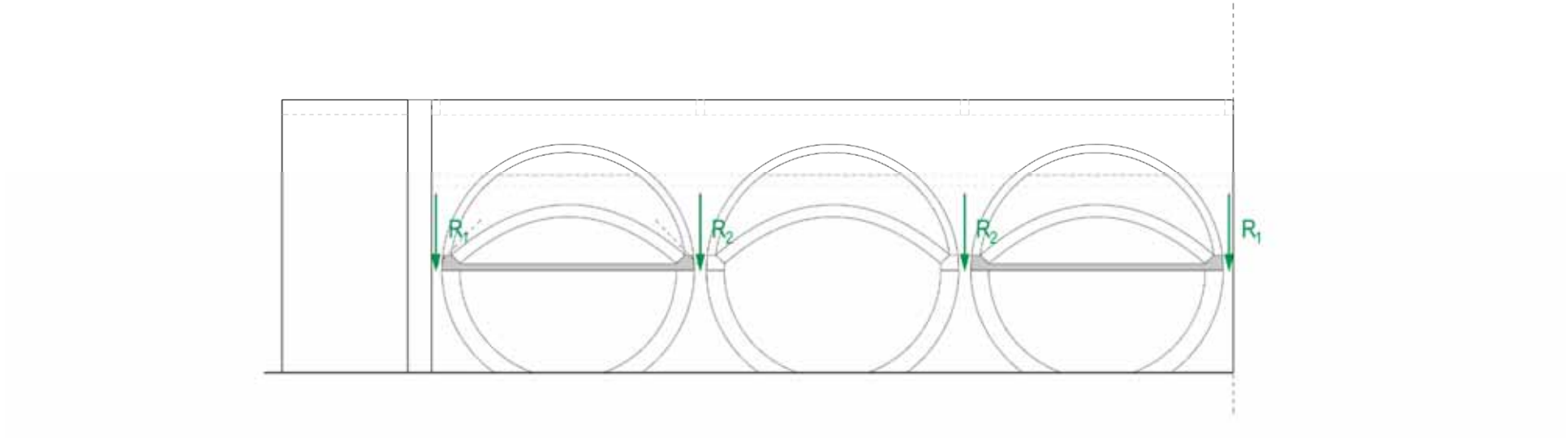


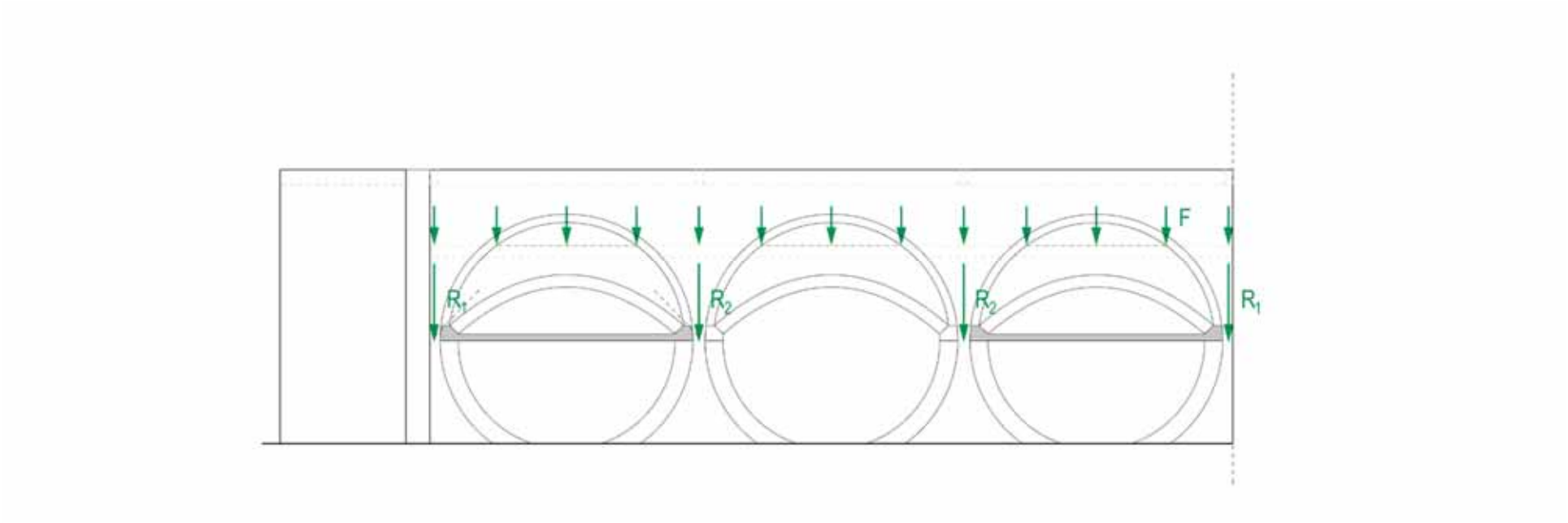


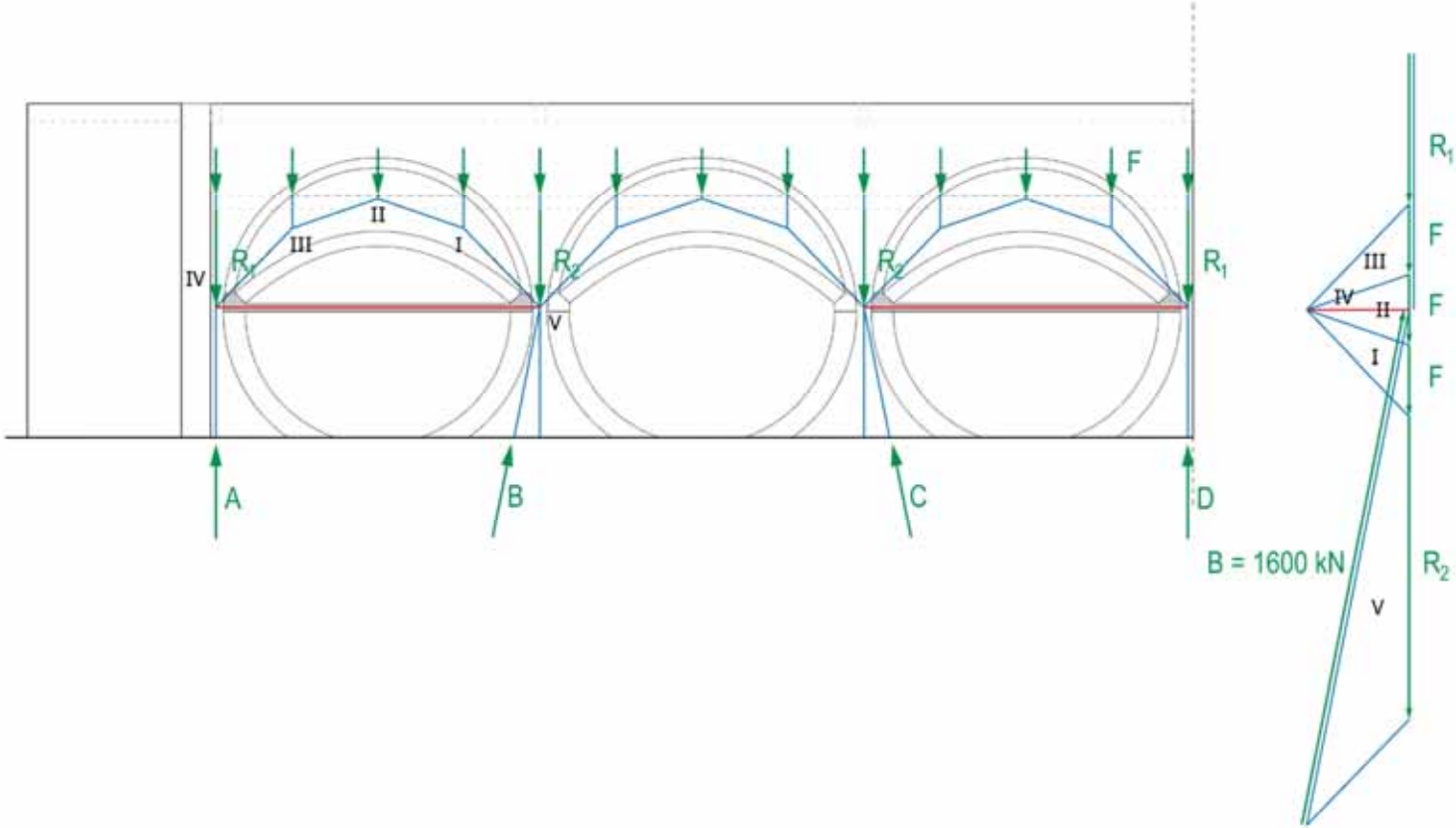


West-Fassade  
West façade



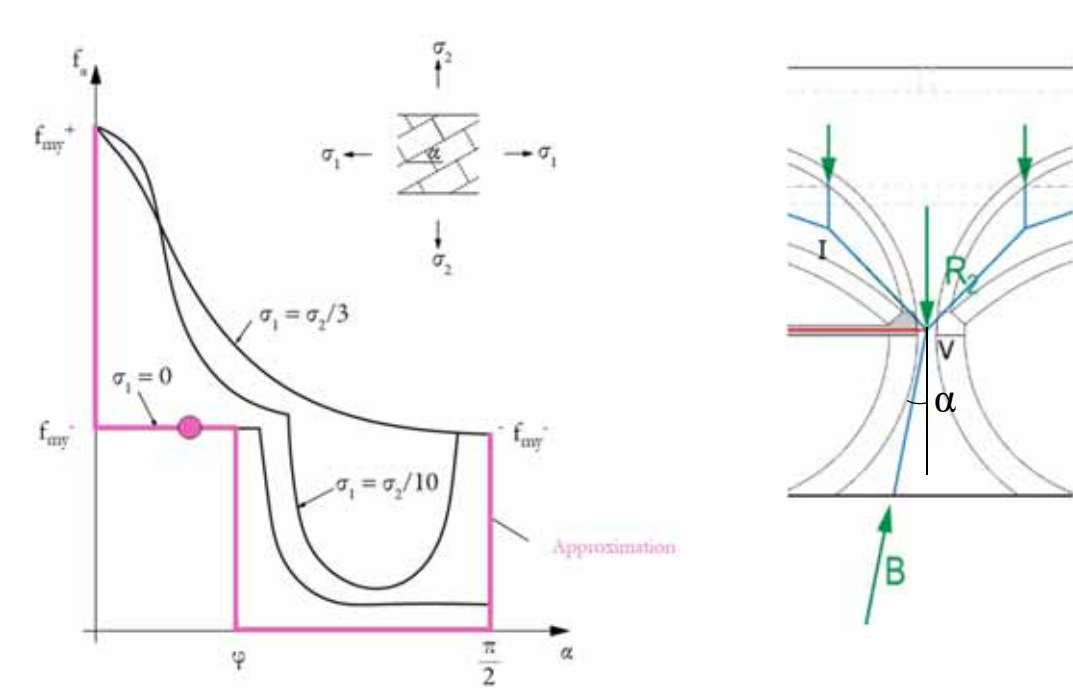




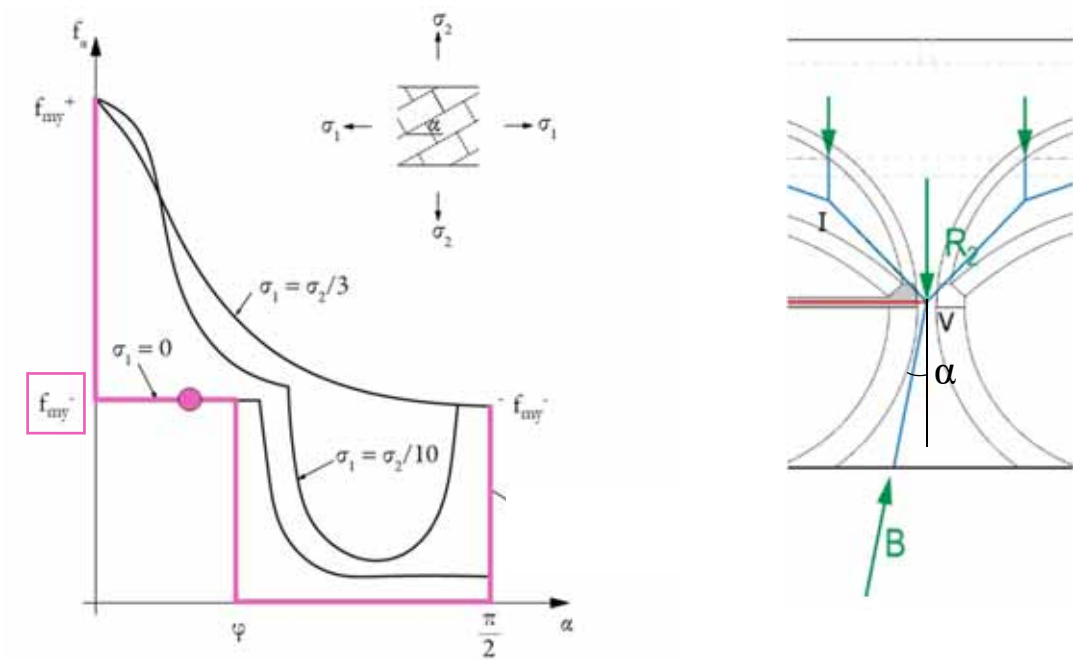


West-Fassade  
West façade



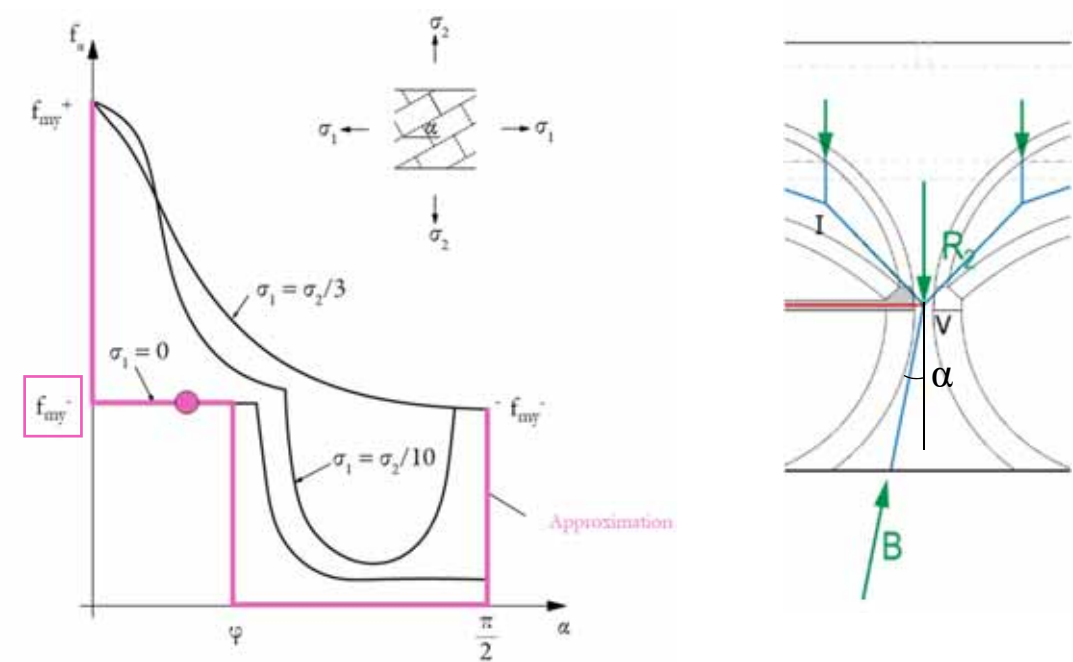


Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$f_{ny,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$E_{m,d}$ [kN/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$(\tan\varphi)_d$ [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
Lightweight Concrete Block (CL)	MCL	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Aerated Concrete Block (P)	MP	1.6	1.2	1.6	
Aerated L. Concrete B. (PL)	MPL	0.9	0.6	0.9	



$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm²]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm²]	$E_{my,d}$ [kN/mm²]	$(\tan\varphi)_d$ [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
Lightweight Concrete Block (CL)	MCL	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Aerated Concrete Block (P)	MP	1.6	1.2	1.6	
Aerated L. Concrete B. (PL)	MPL	0.9	0.6	0.9	

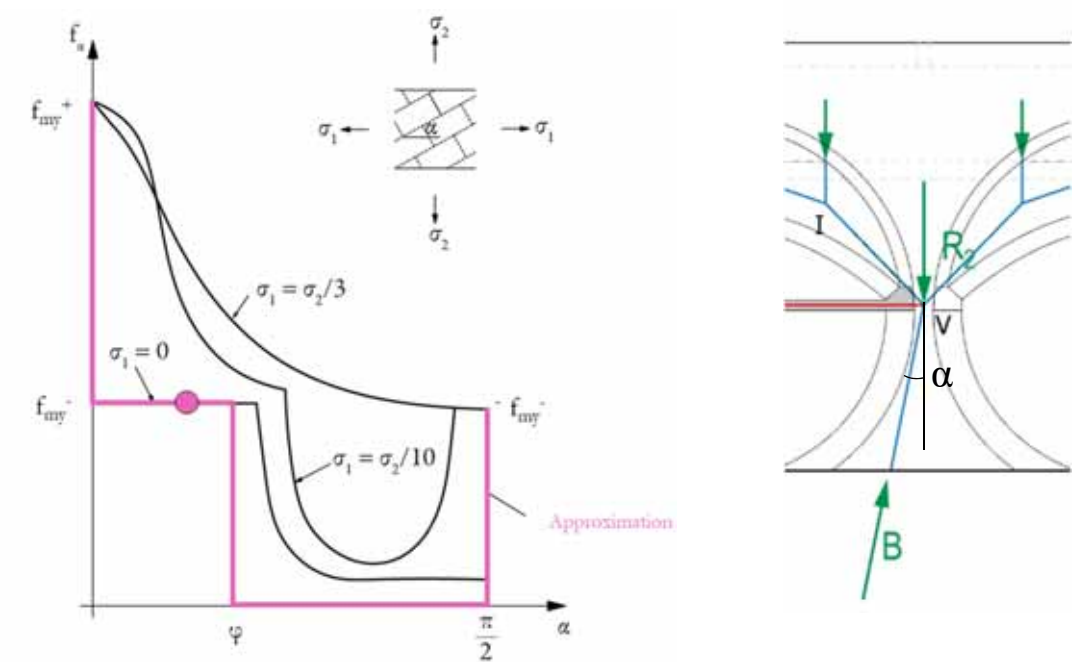


$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

Bricks  
 $f_{my} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$E_{my,d}$ [kN/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	(tanφ)d [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
Lightweight Concrete Block (CL)	MCL	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Aerated Concrete Block (P)	MP	1.6	1.2	1.6	
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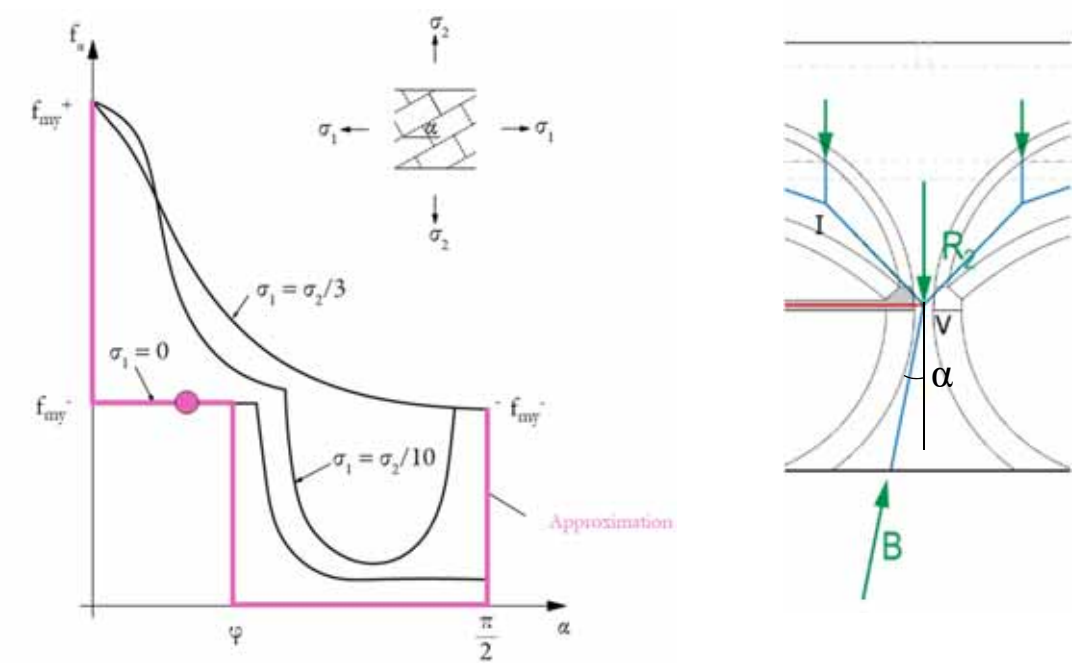
$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

Bricks

$f_{my} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$f_{my,d} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 1.5 = 1.9 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$E_{my,d}$ [kN/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	(tanφ) <sub>d</sub> [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
Lightweight Concrete Block (CL)	MCL	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Aerated Concrete Block (P)	MP	1.6	1.2	1.6	
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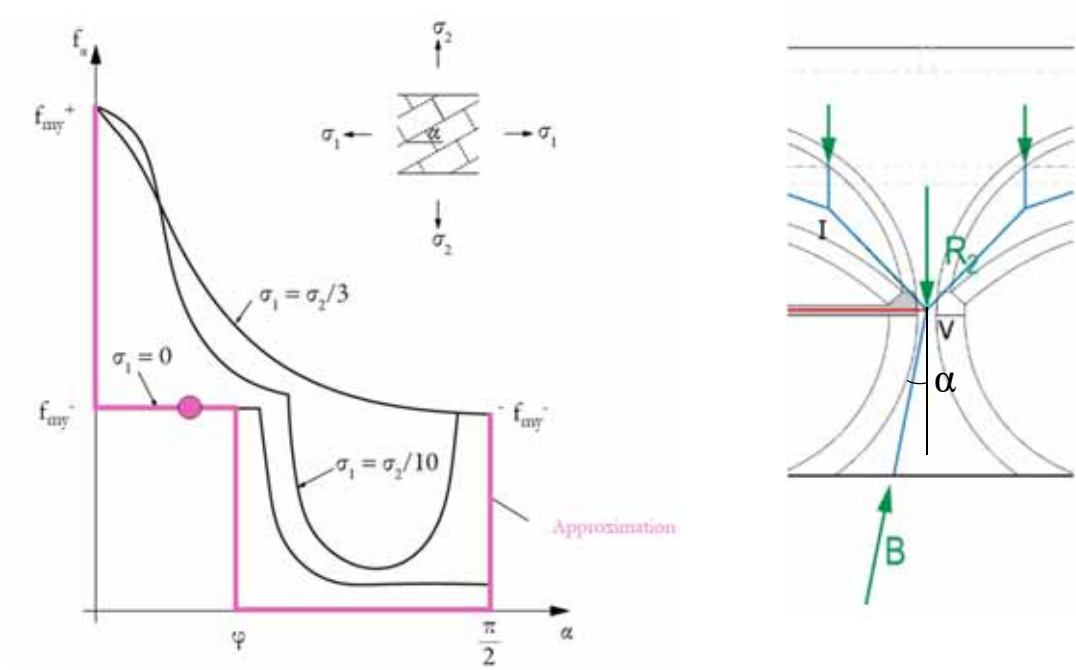
$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

Bricks  
 $f_{my} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$f_{my,d} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 1.5 = 1.9 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$B = 1600 \text{ kN}$   
Wall thickness  $t = 1.0 \text{ m}$   
Wall width  $w = ?$

Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm²]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm²]	$E_{my,d}$ [kN/mm²]	$(\tan \varphi)_d$ [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
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$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

Bricks  
 $f_{my} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

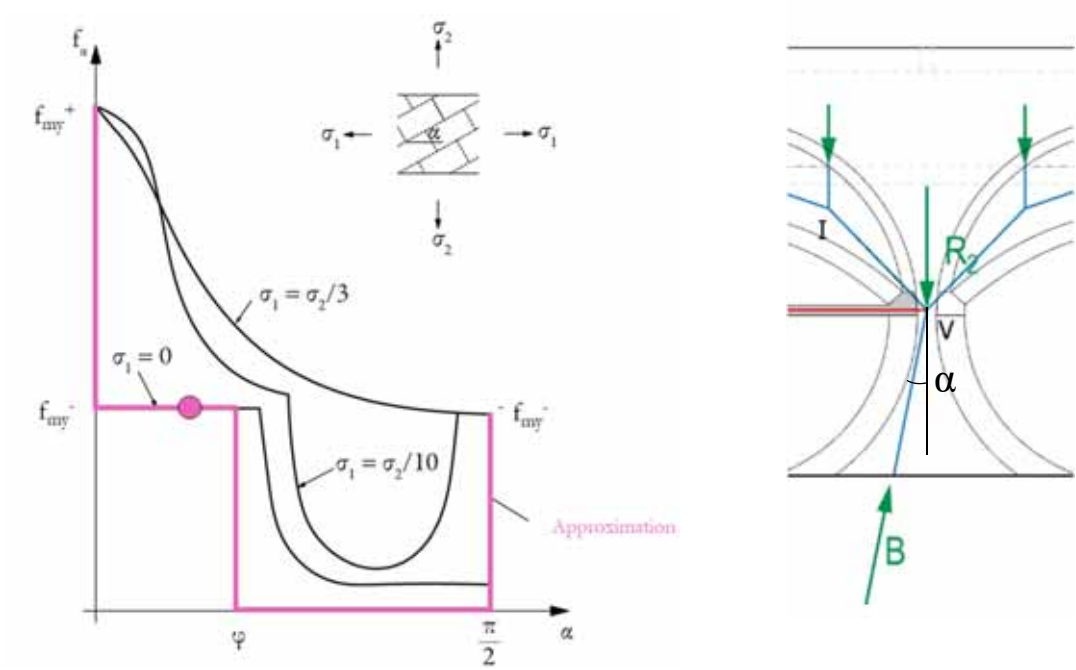
$f_{my,d} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 1.5 = 1.9 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$B = 1600 \text{ kN}$   
Wall thickness  $t = 1.0 \text{ m}$   
Wall width  $w = ?$

$B / \text{Area} \leq f_{yd}$

Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm²]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm²]	$E_{my,d}$ [kN/mm²]	$(\tan \varphi)_d$ [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
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$0 < \alpha < \varphi$

Bricks  
 $f_{my} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$f_{my,d} = 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 1.5 = 1.9 \text{ N/mm}^2$

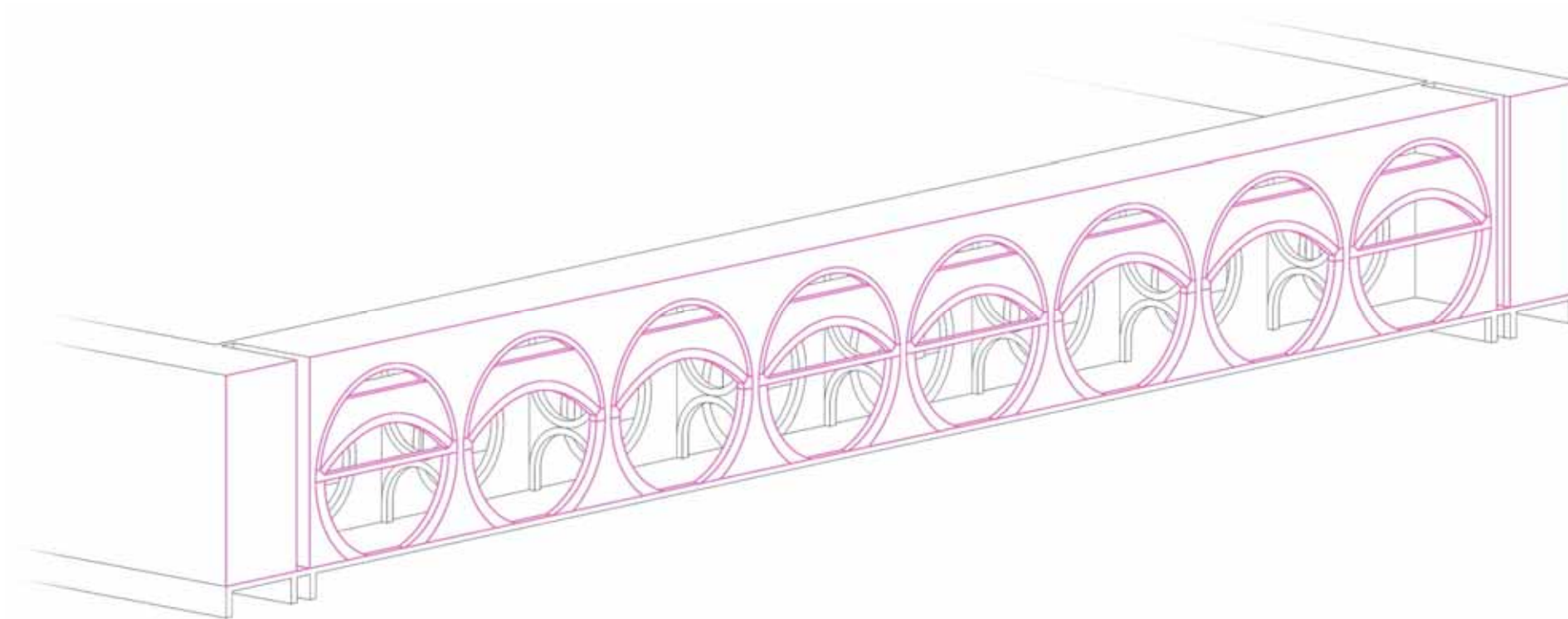
$B = 1600 \text{ kN}$   
Wall thickness  $t = 1.0 \text{ m}$   
Wall width  $w = ?$

$B / \text{Area} \leq f_{yd}$

$\text{Area} \geq B / f_{yd} = 1600 \text{ kN} / 1.9 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 0.84 \text{ m}^2$

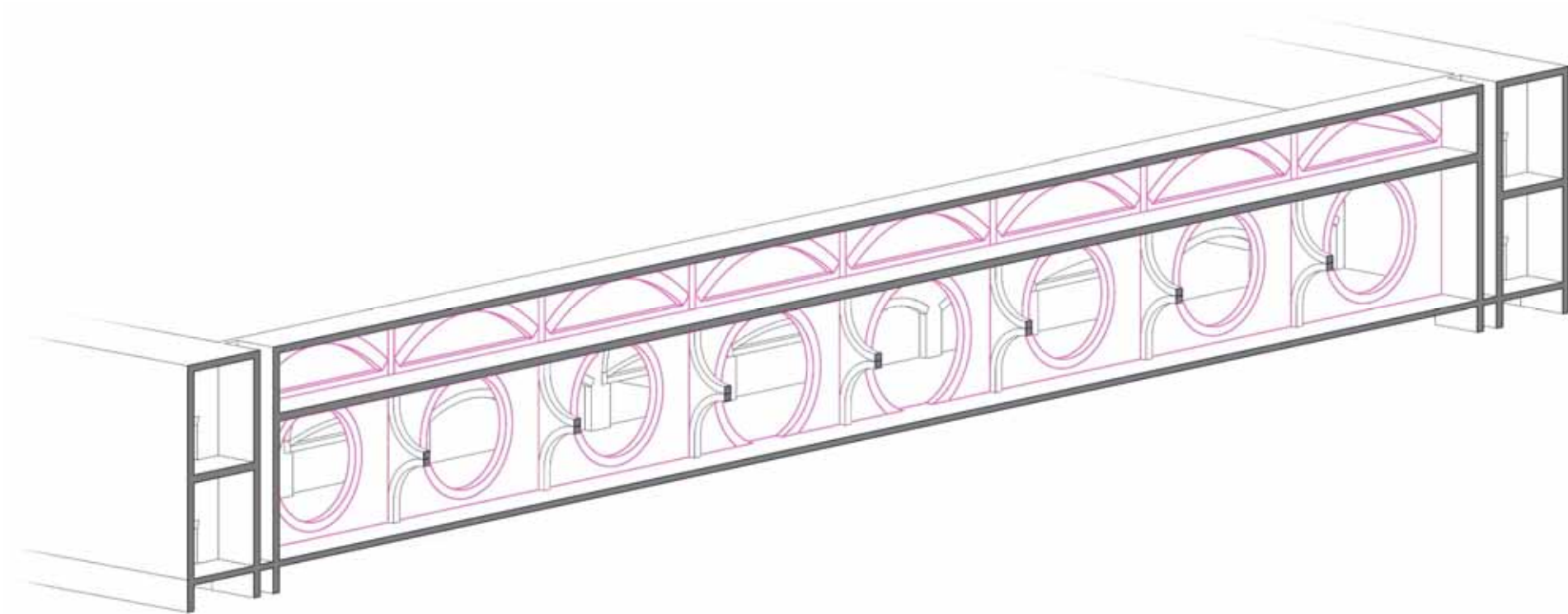
$\text{Area} = t \cdot w$   
 $w \geq A / t = 0.84 \text{ m}^2 / 1.0 \text{ m} = 0.84 \text{ m}$

Masonry	Standard Masonry Type	$f_{m,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$f_{my,d}$ [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$E_{my,d}$ [kN/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	$(\tan \varphi)_d$ [-]
Brick (B)	MB	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.6
Lightweight Brick (LB)	MBL	1.6	0.75	1.6	
Sand-lime Brick (K)	MK	3.5	1.5	3.5	
Concrete Block (C)	MC	3.5	2.55	3.5	
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West-Fassade

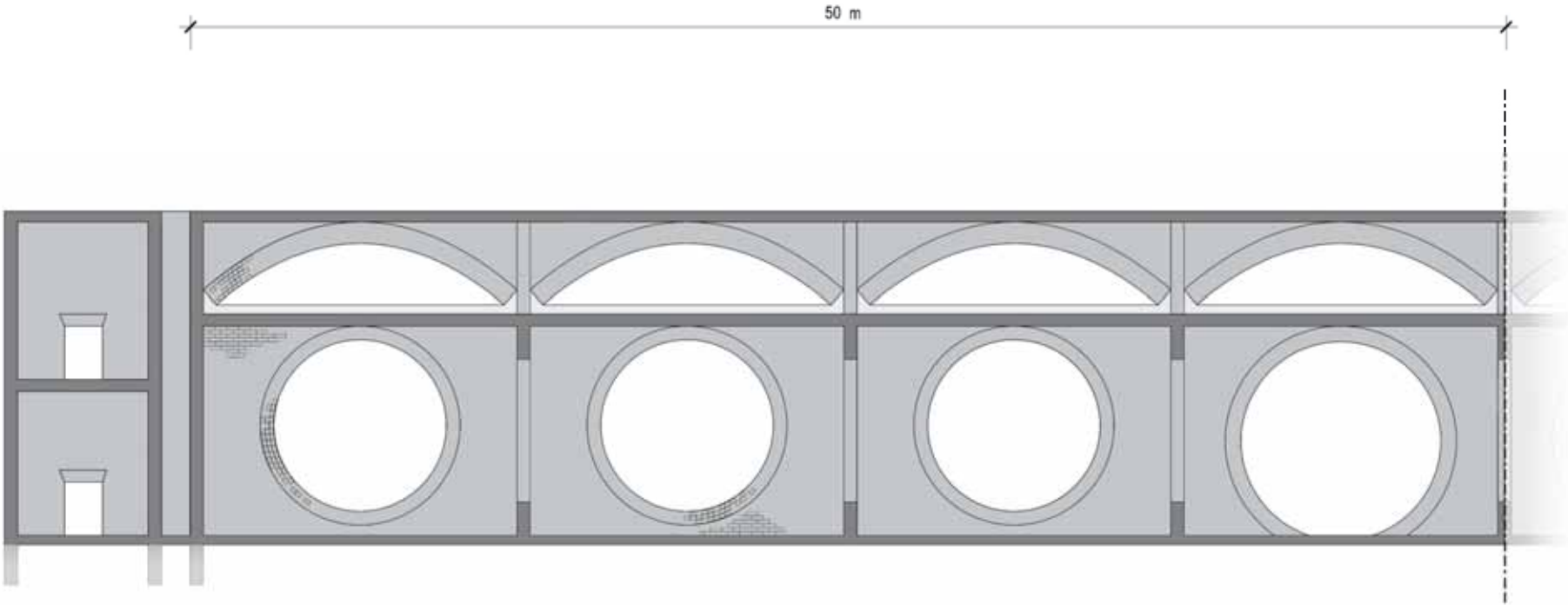
*West façade*

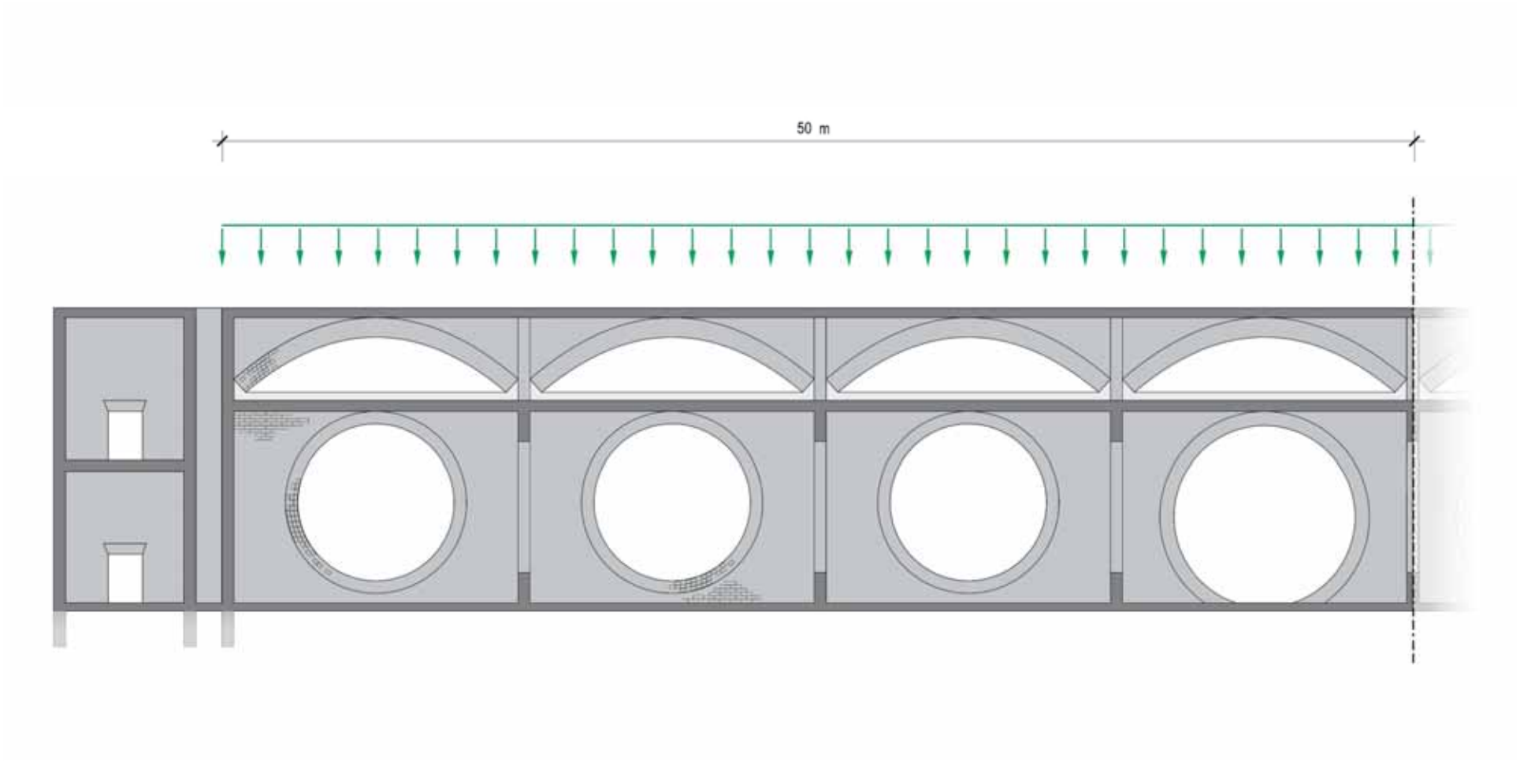


Wand A  
*Wall A*

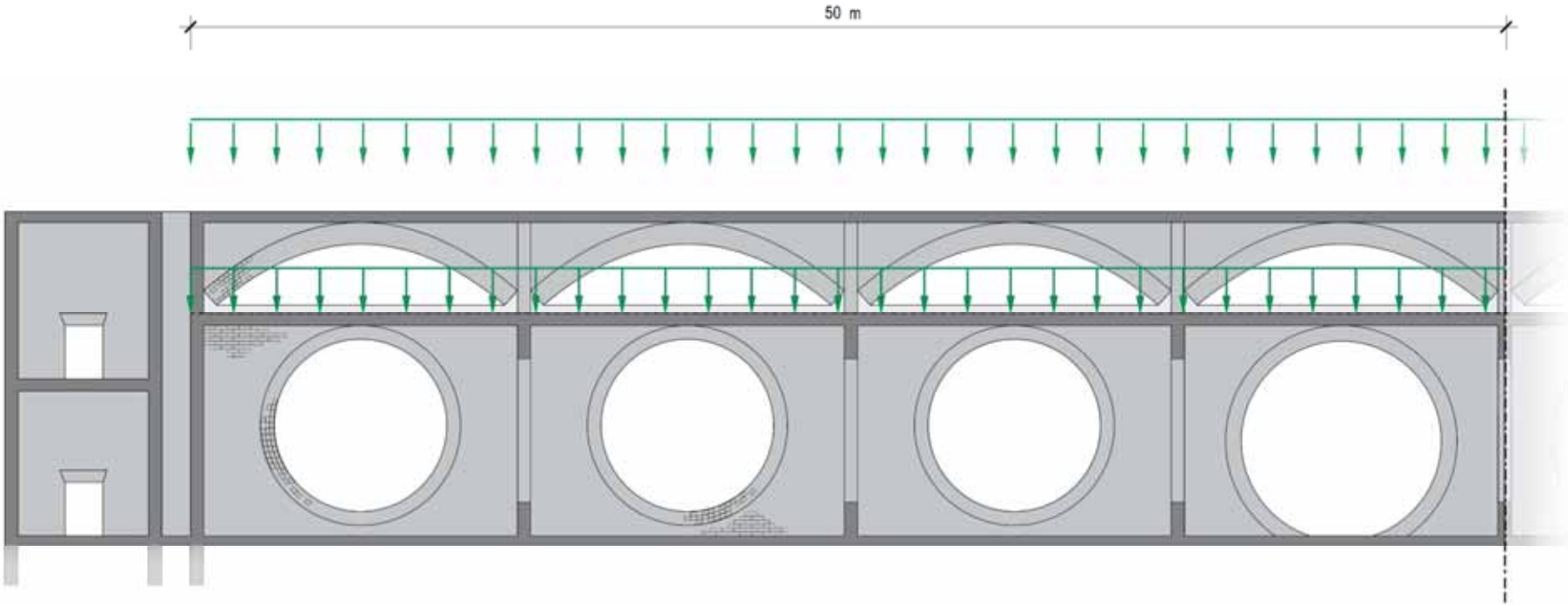


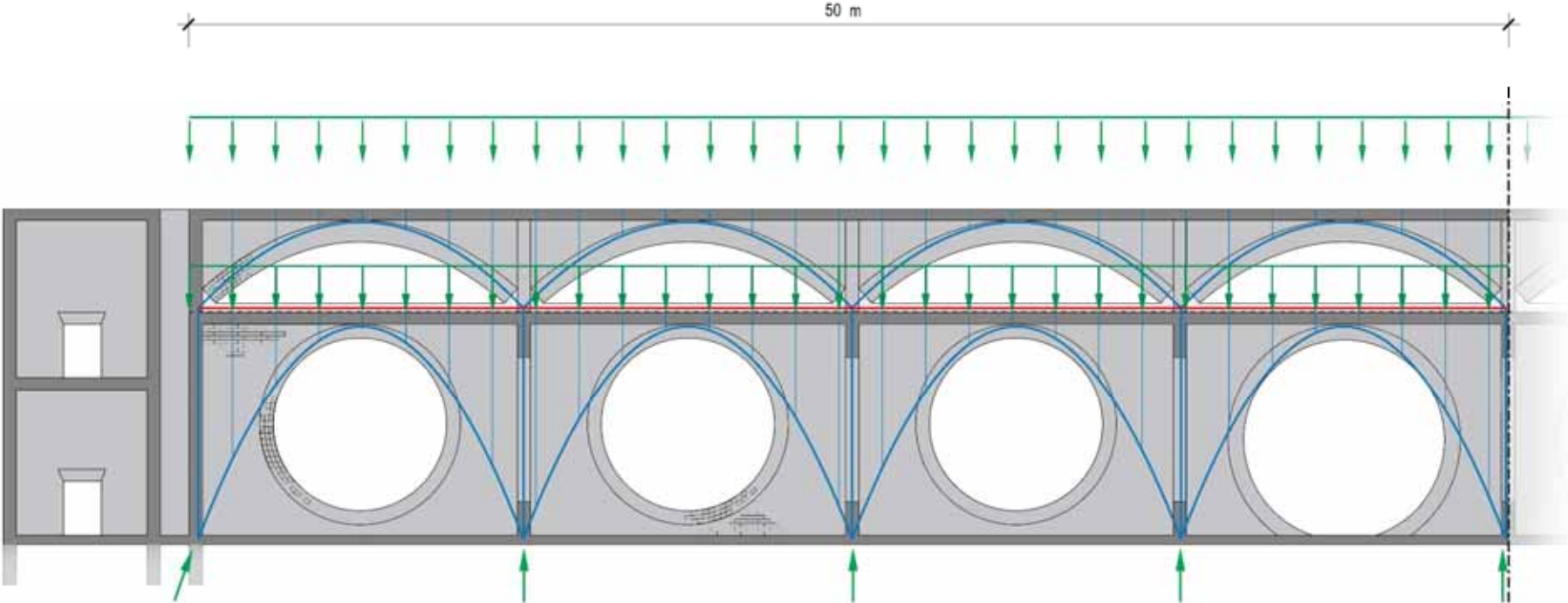


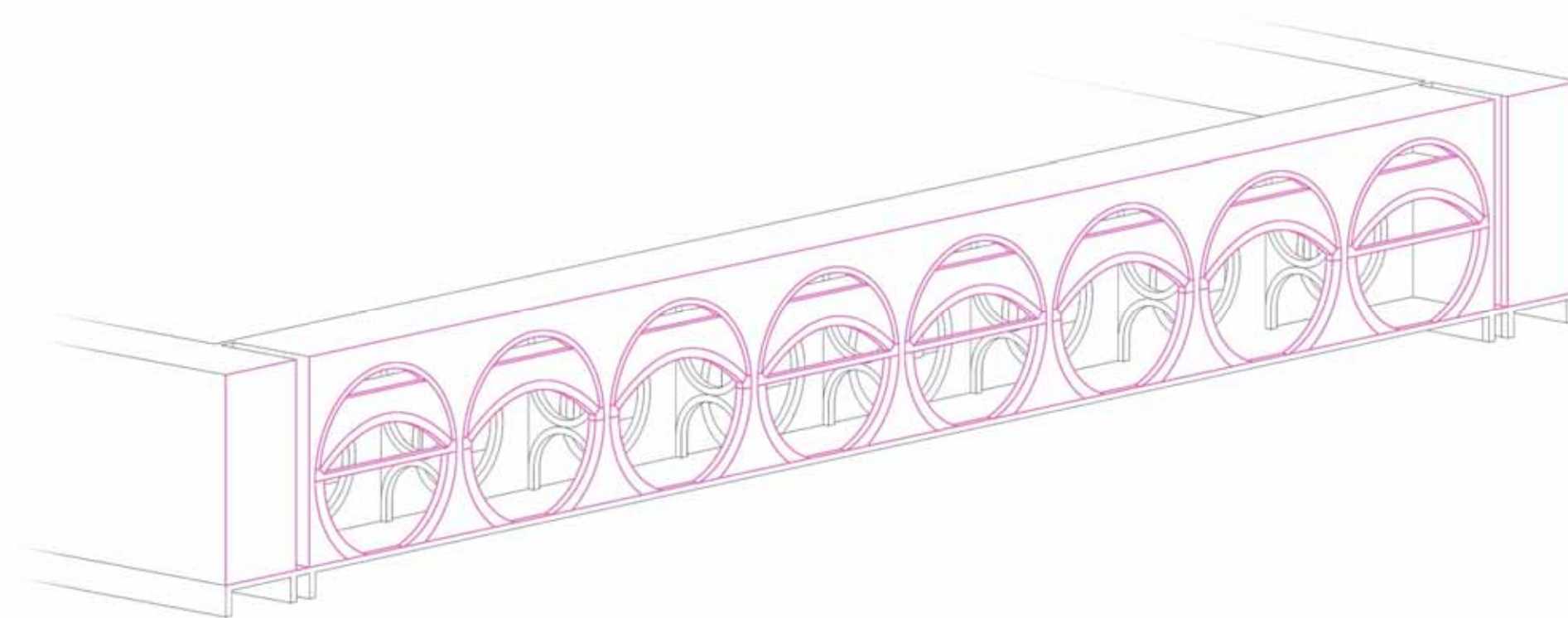








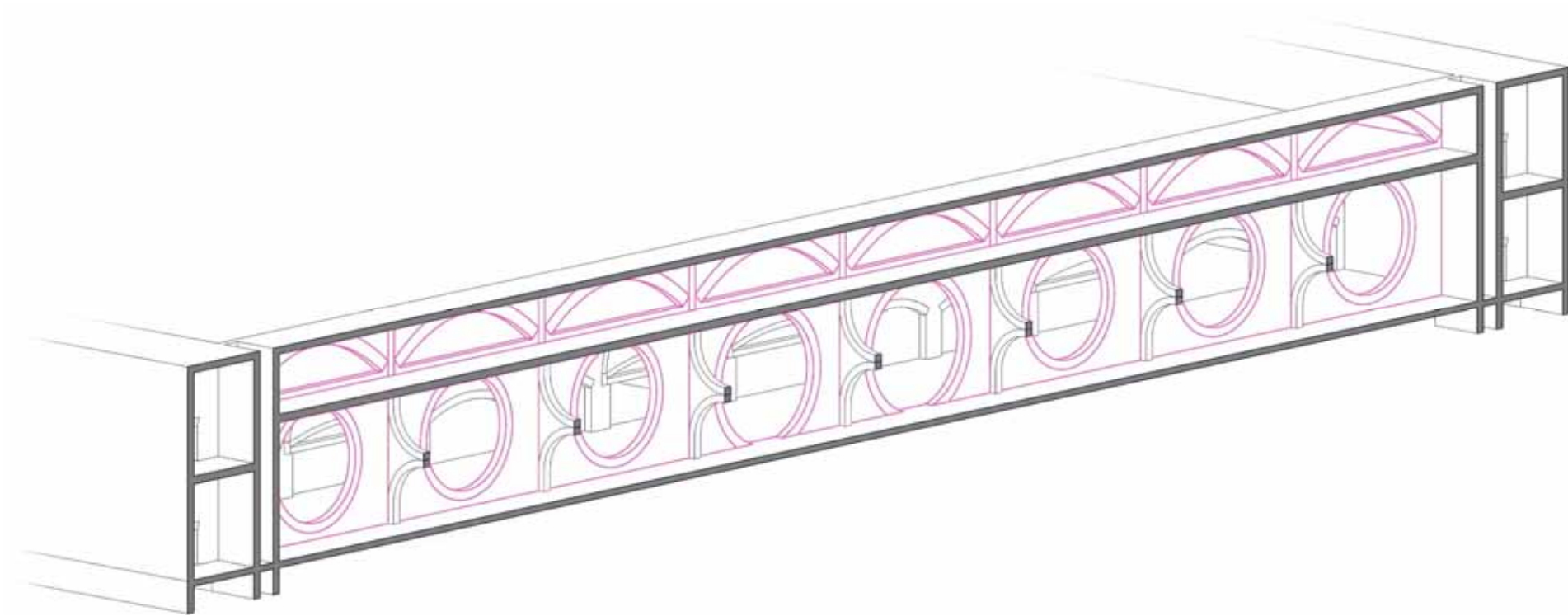




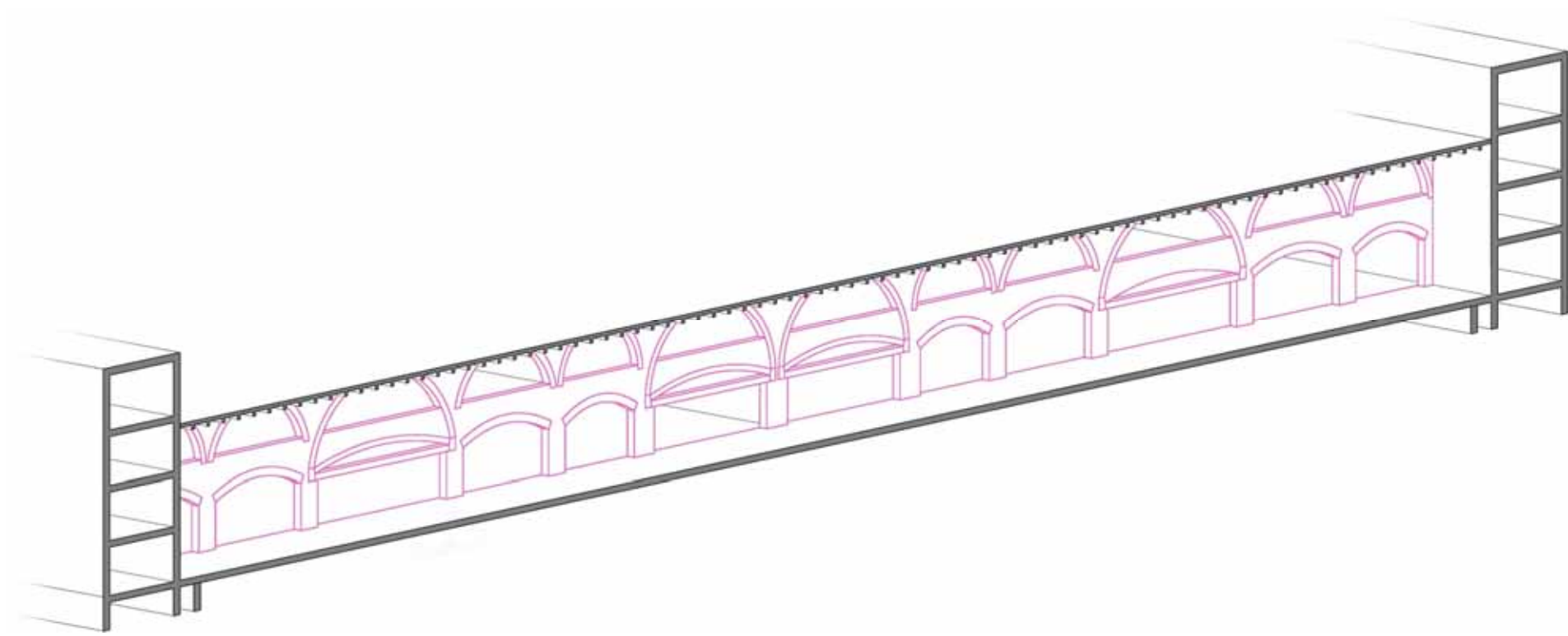
West-Fassade

*West façade*





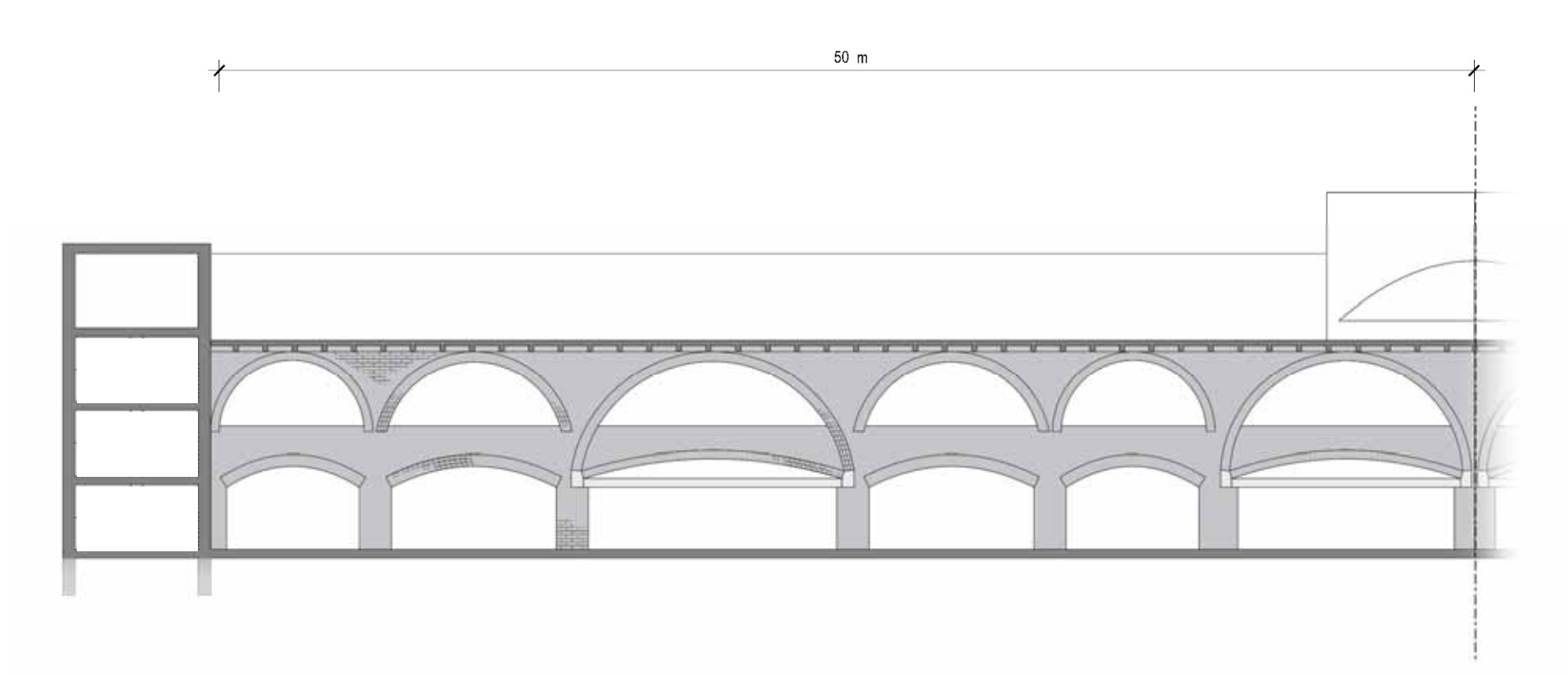
Wand A  
*Wall A*



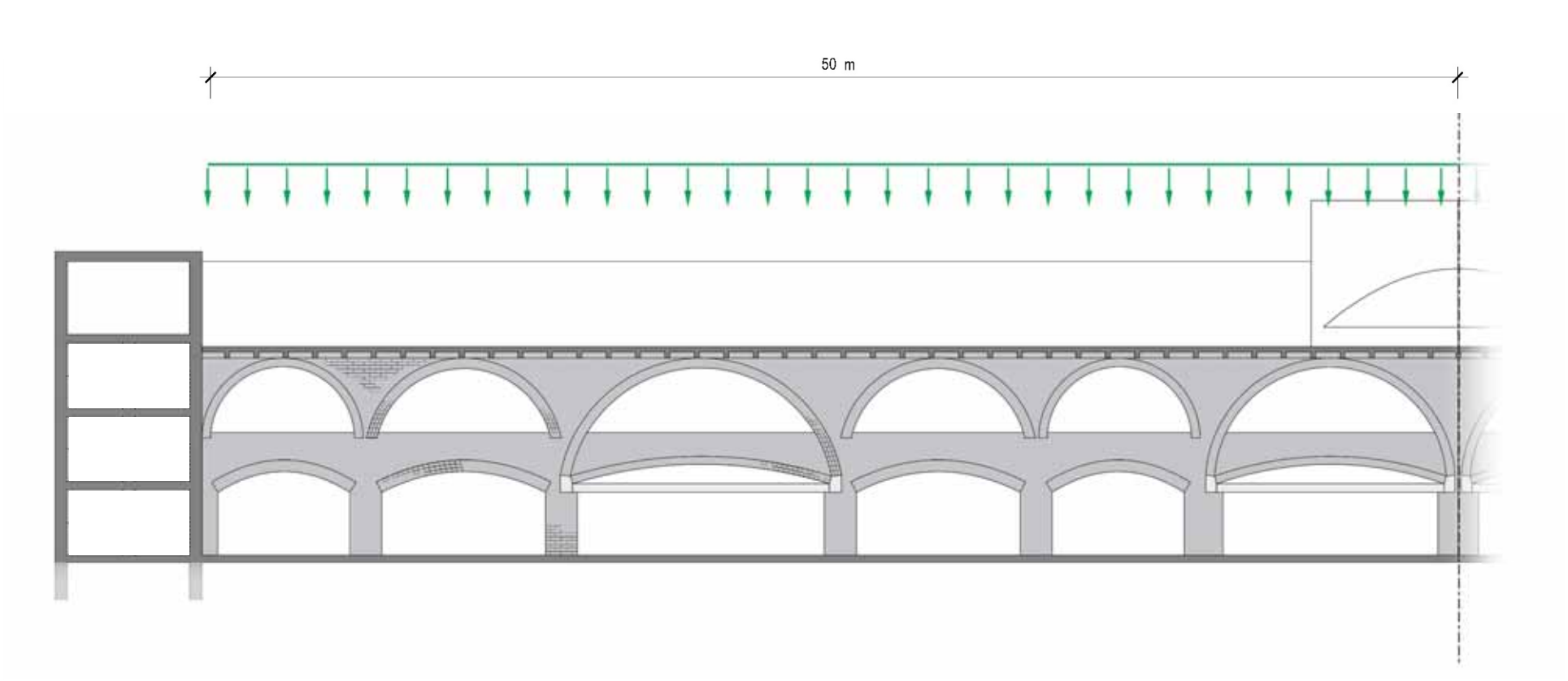
Wand B  
*Wall B*



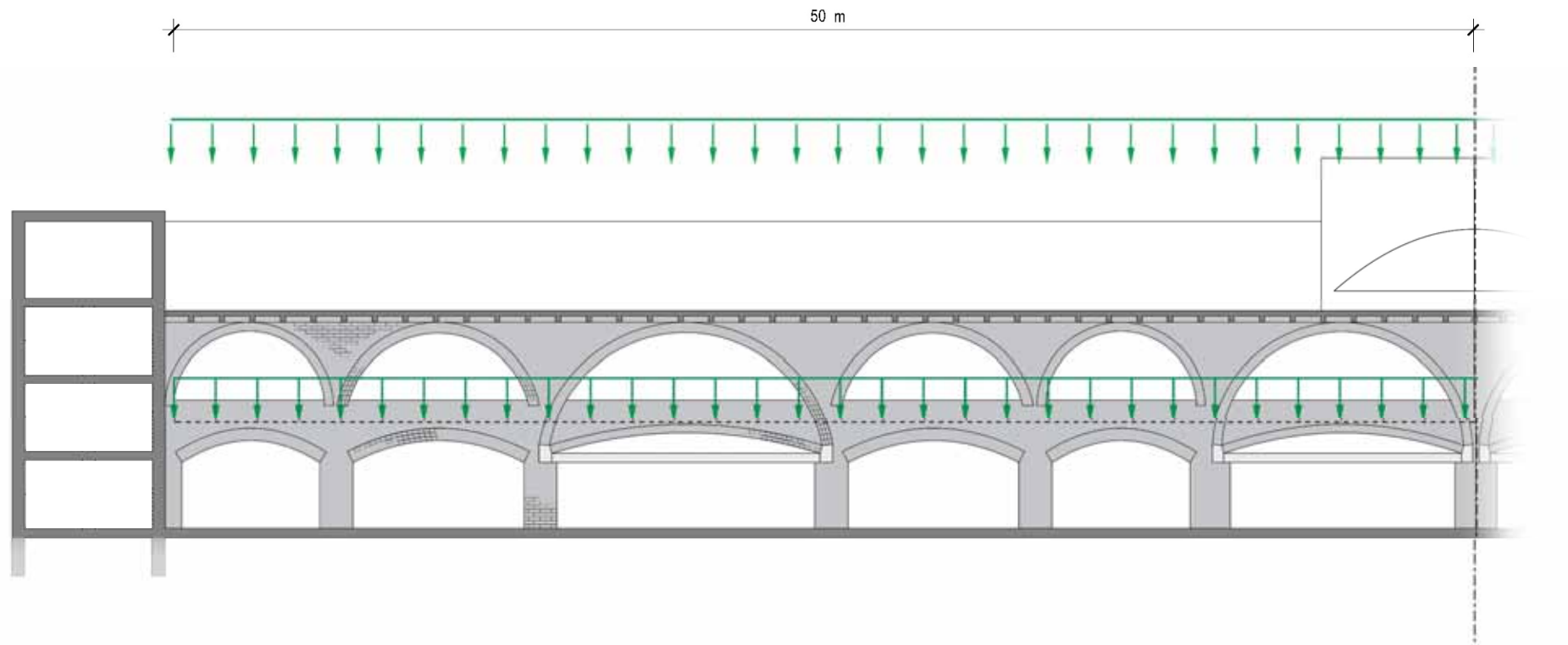




Wand B  
*Wall B*

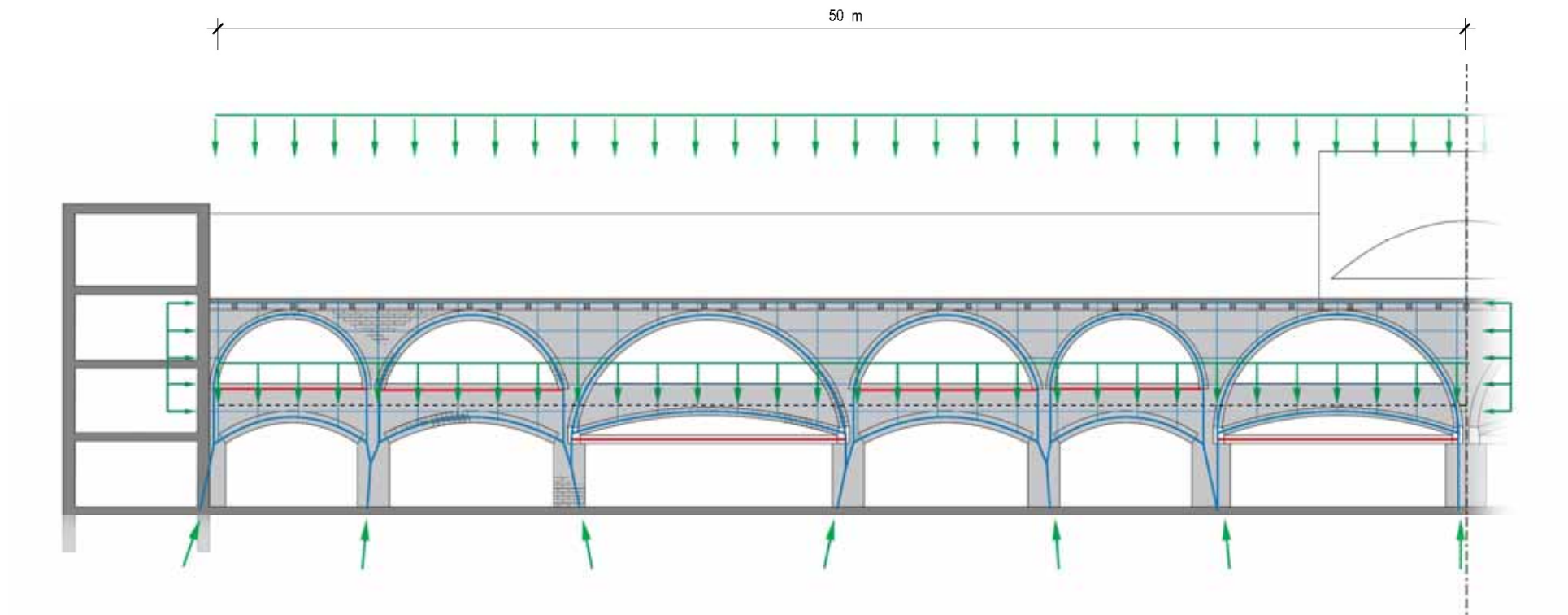


Wand B  
*Wall B*

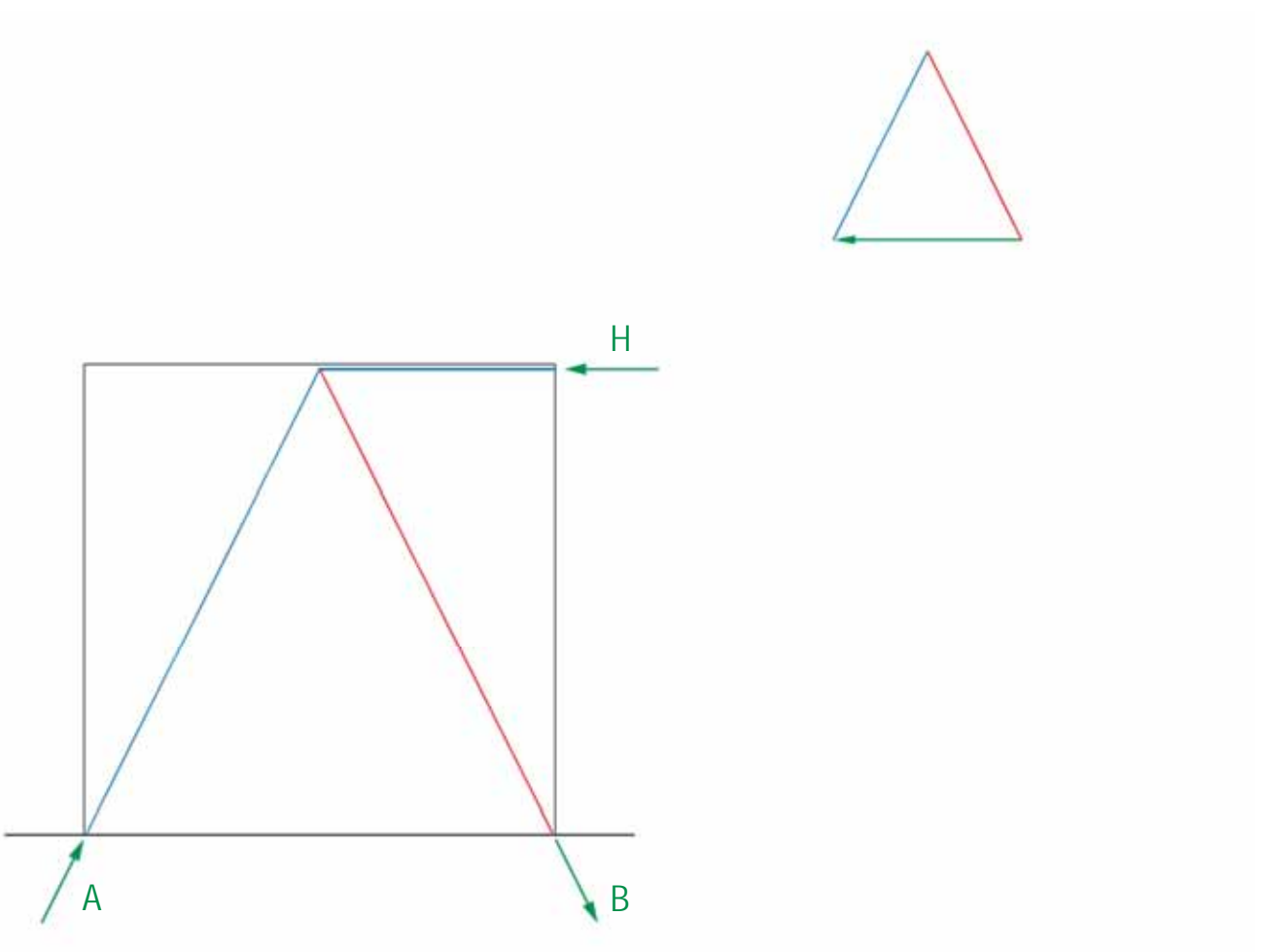


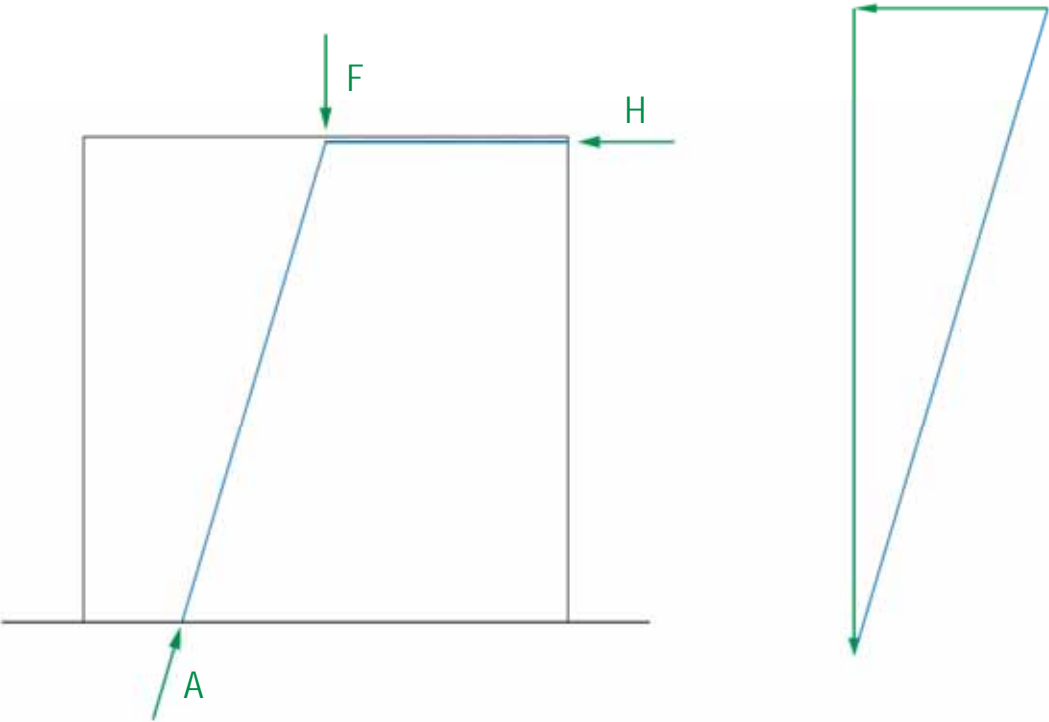
Wand B  
*Wall B*



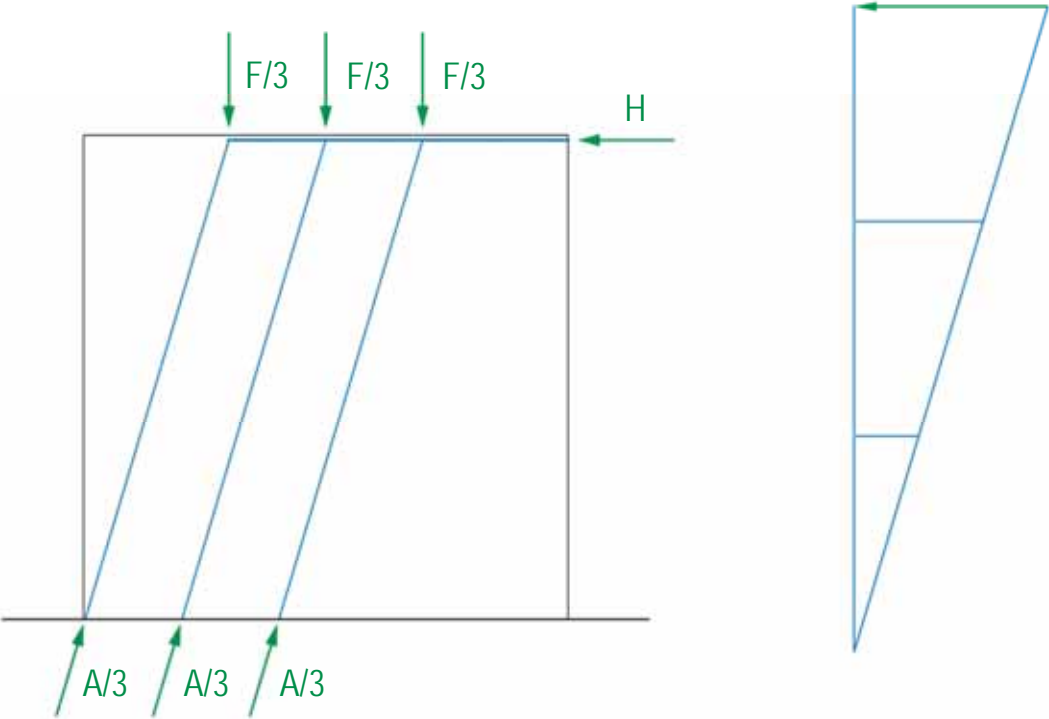


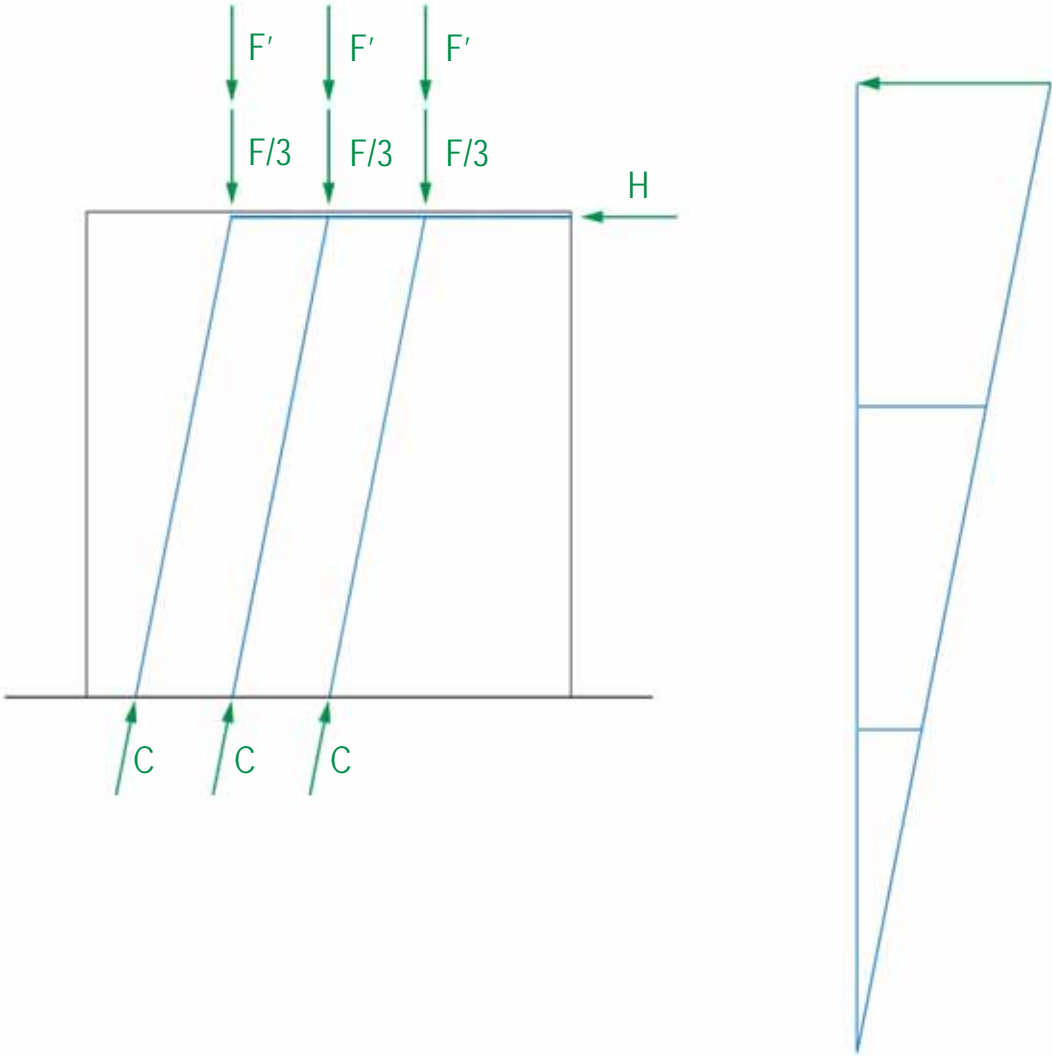
Wand B  
Wall B

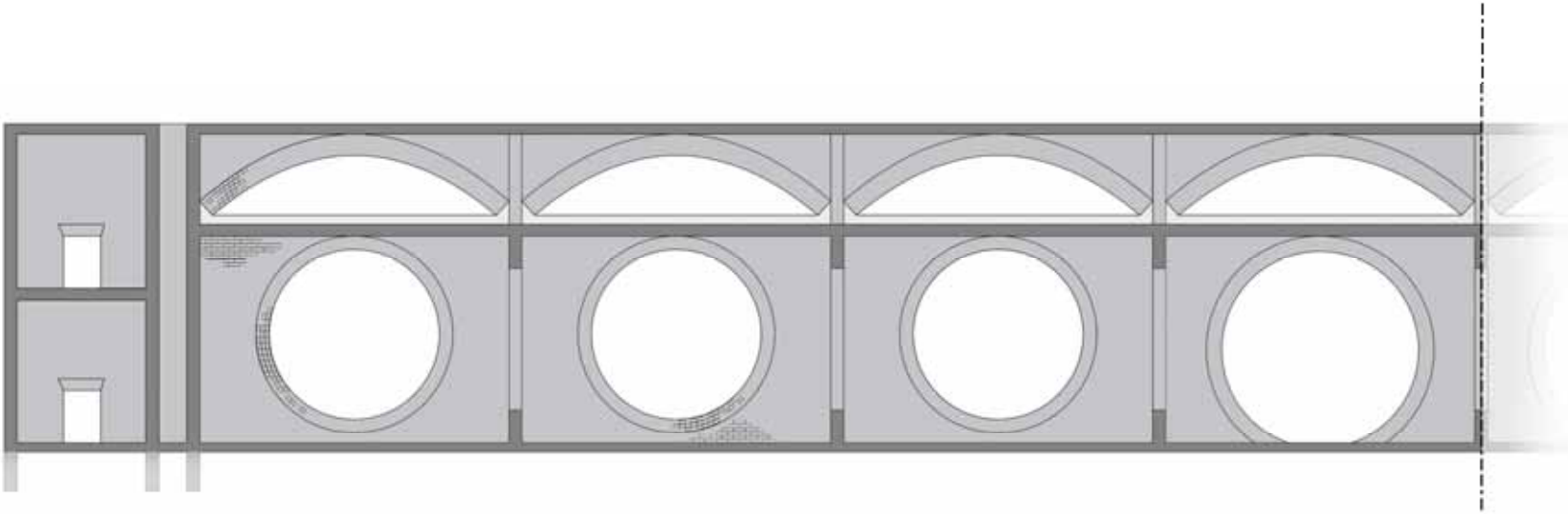






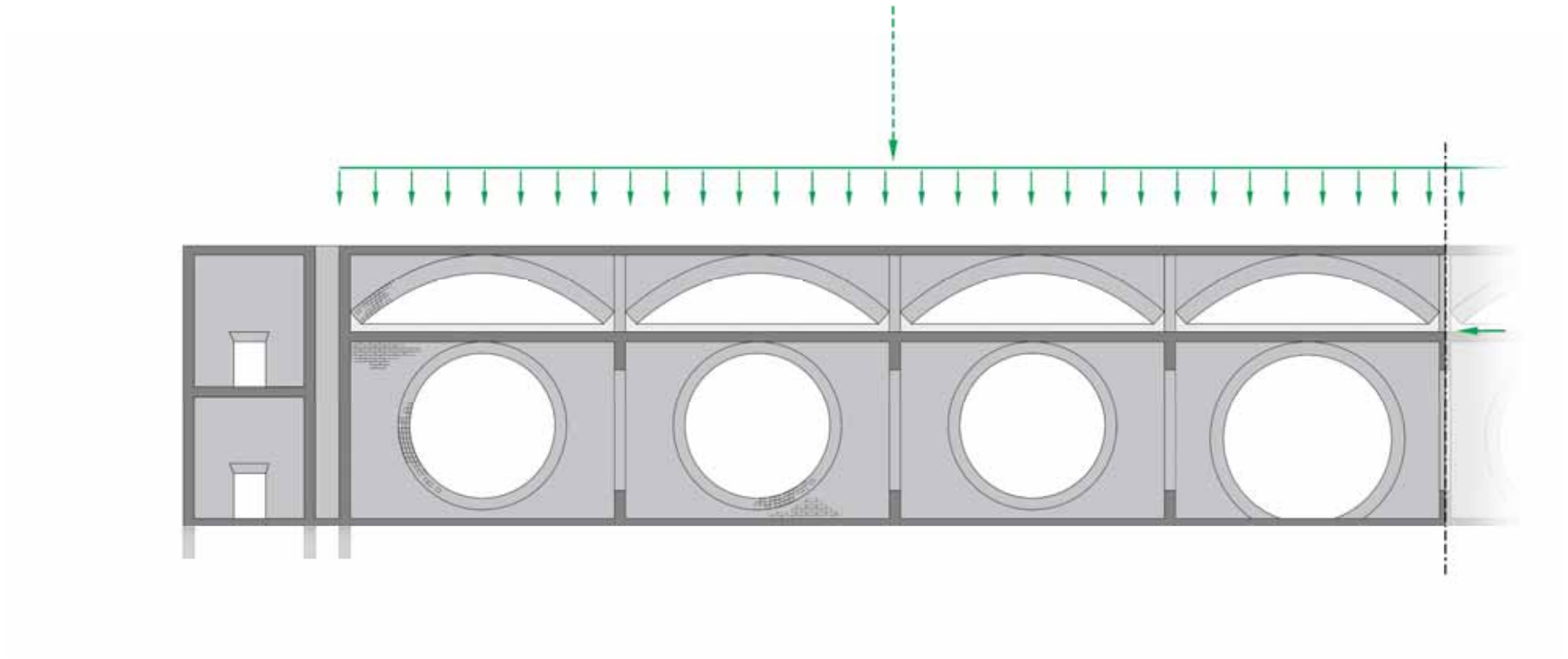




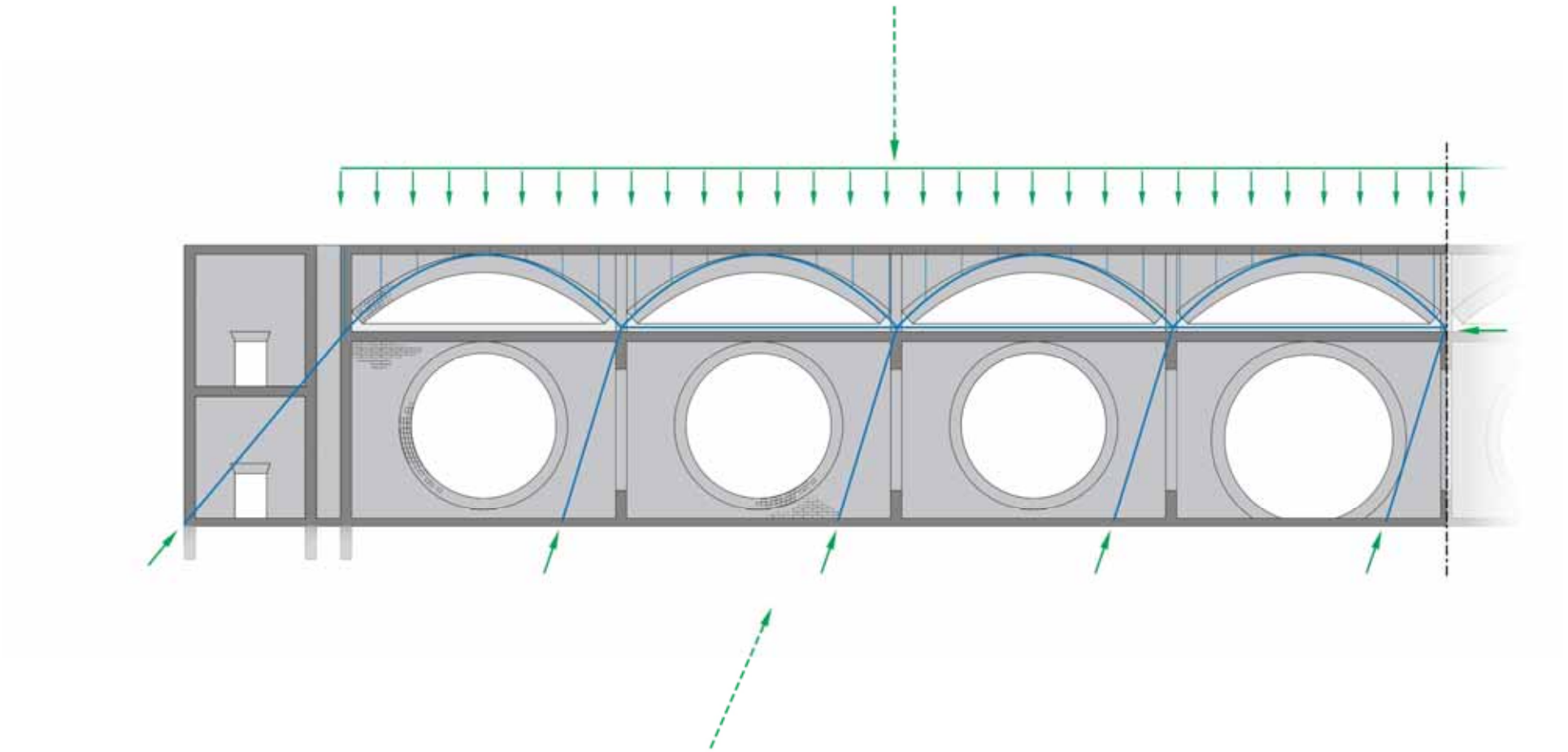


Wand A  
*Wall A*





Wand A  
*Wall A*



Wand A  
Wall A

# Mauerwerk

## *Masonry*

Einführung  
*Introduction*

Mechanische Eigenschaften  
*Mechanical Properties*

Bautechnologie  
*Building Technologies*

Fallstudie: Ayub Krankenhaus  
*Case Study: Ayub Hospital*

>> Ausgewählte Projekte  
*Selected Projects*



2D ELEMENTS IN SPACE



**Teletón Centre**  
Gabinete de Arquitectura

3D ELEMENTS IN SPACE



**Stadttor Isny**  
Peter Zumthor

3D STRUCTURES



**Armadillo Vault**  
Block Research Group

# **Teletón Children's Rehabilitation Center**

## **Lambare (Paraguay), 2010**

Architect: Gabinete de Arquitectura

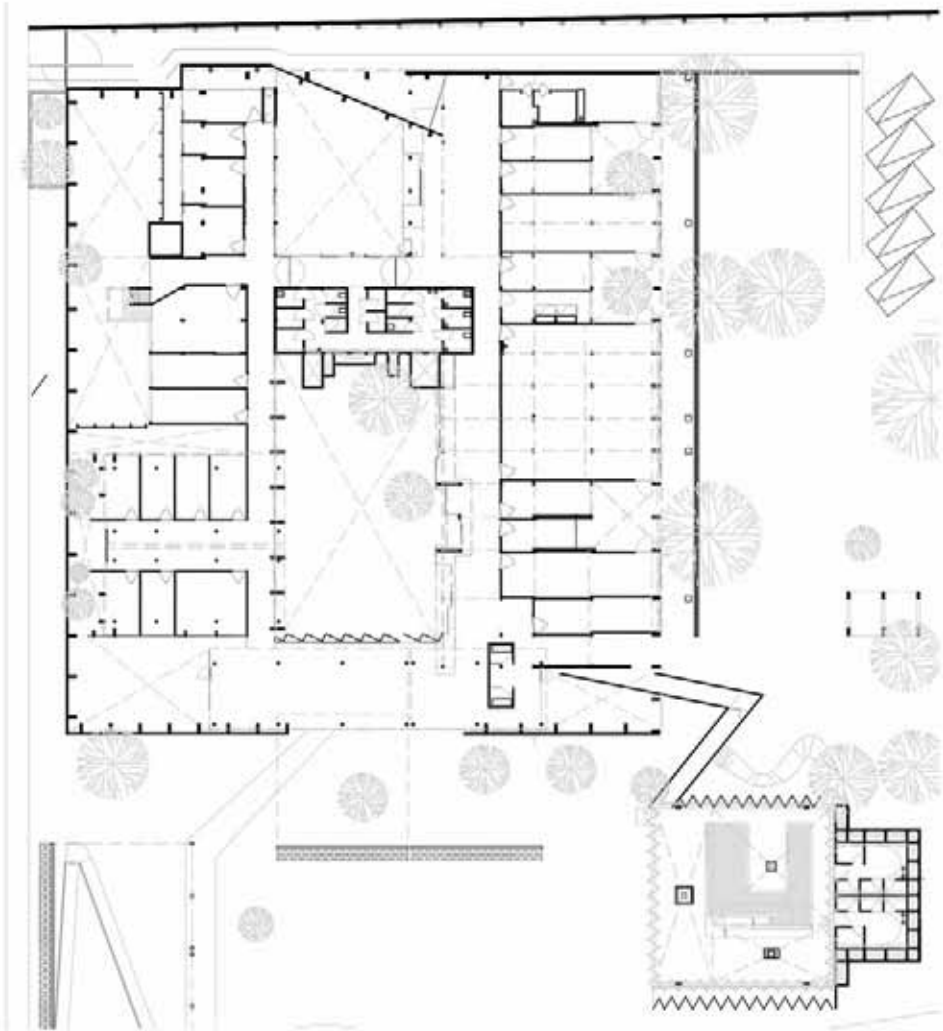
Engineer: Enrique Granada, Carlos Escobar

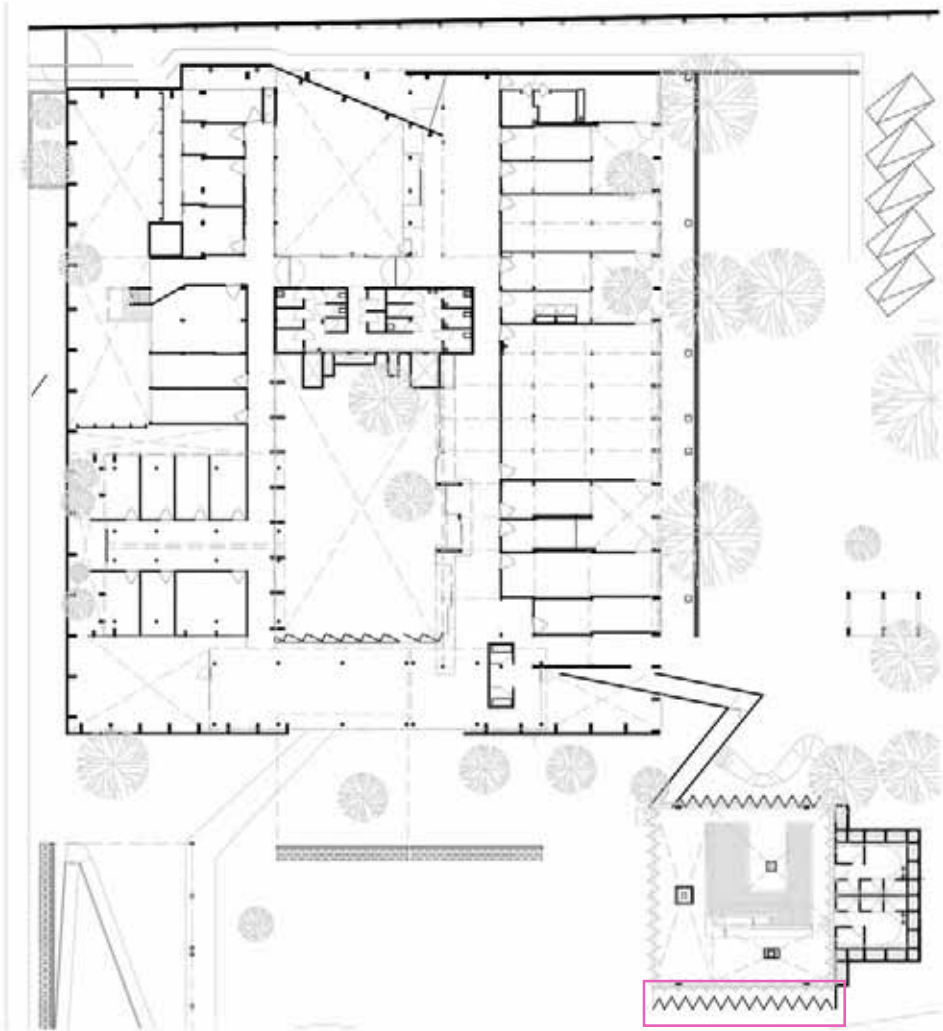


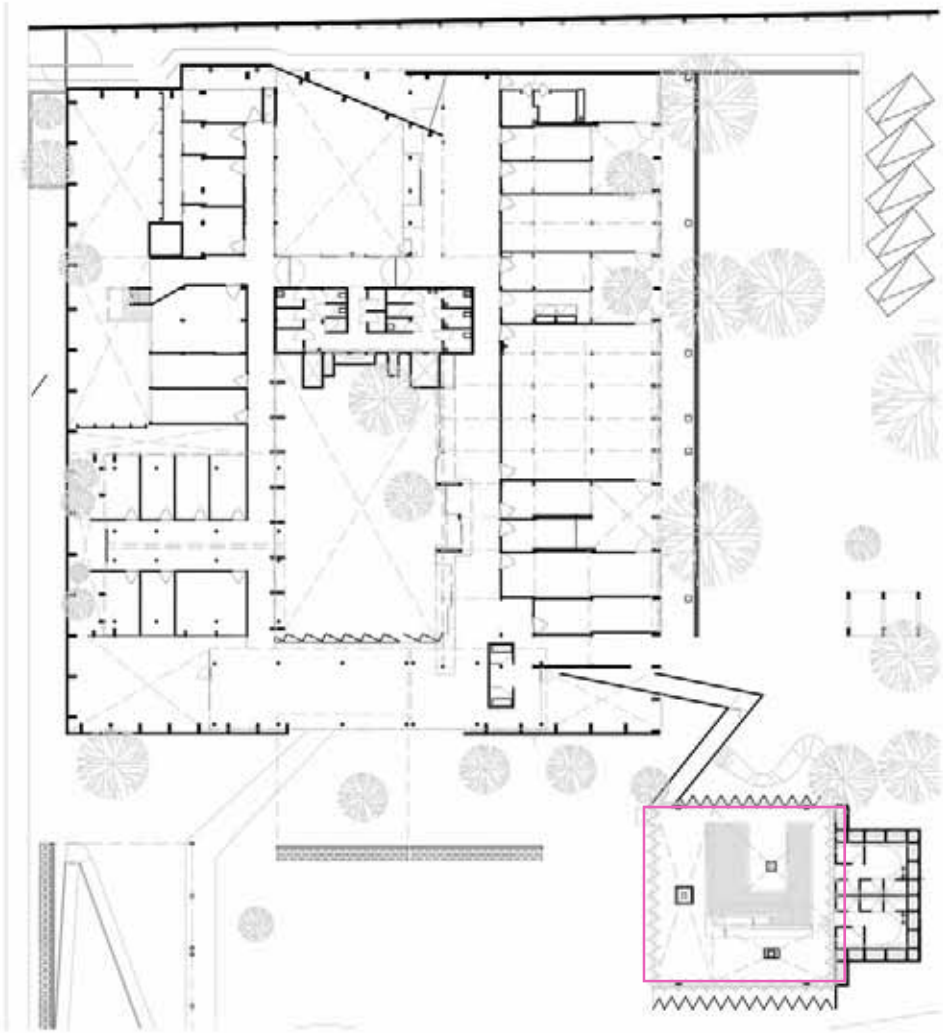


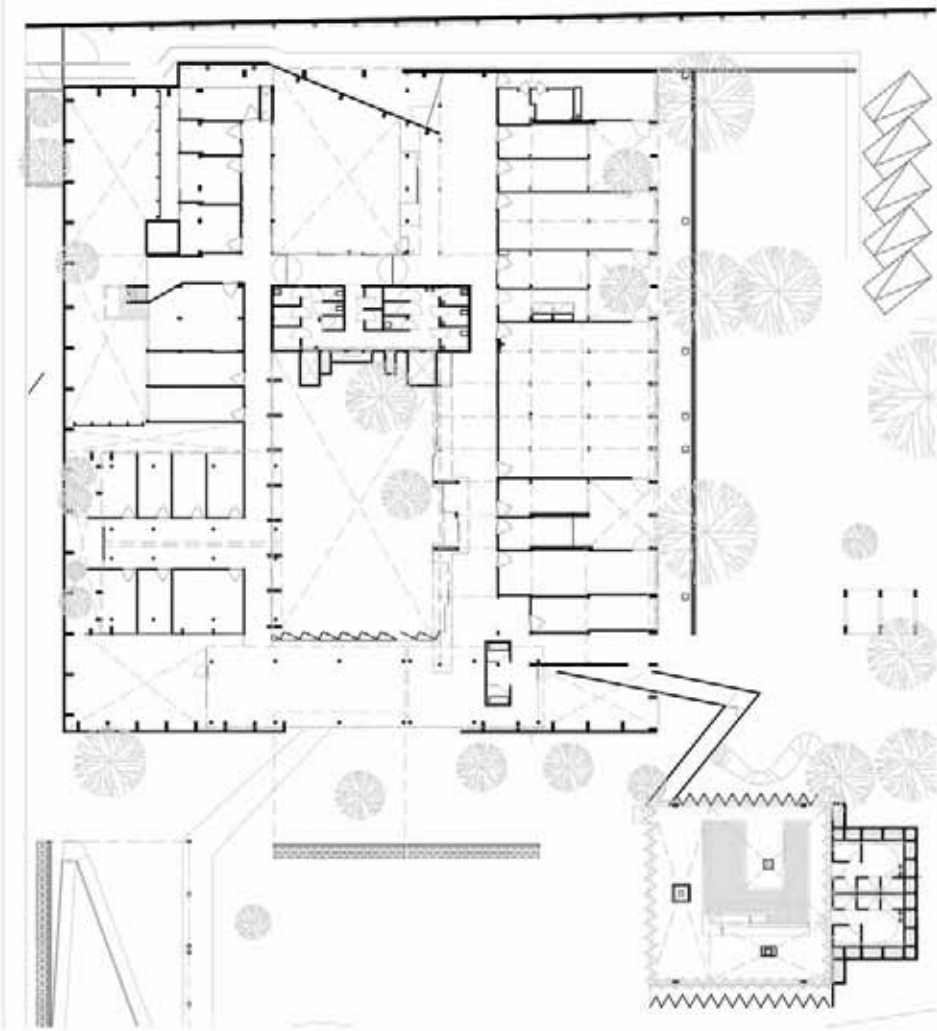
© Federico Cairolì



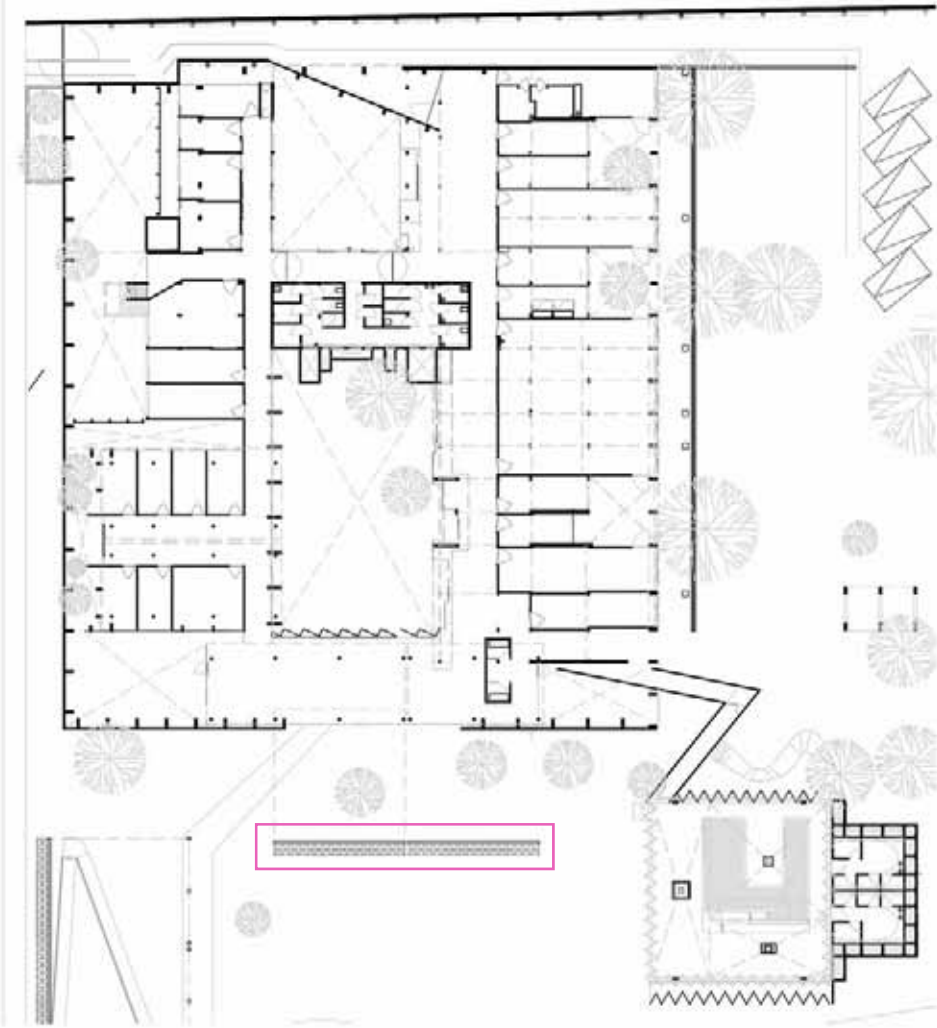




















Gefaltete Fassade  
*Folded facade*



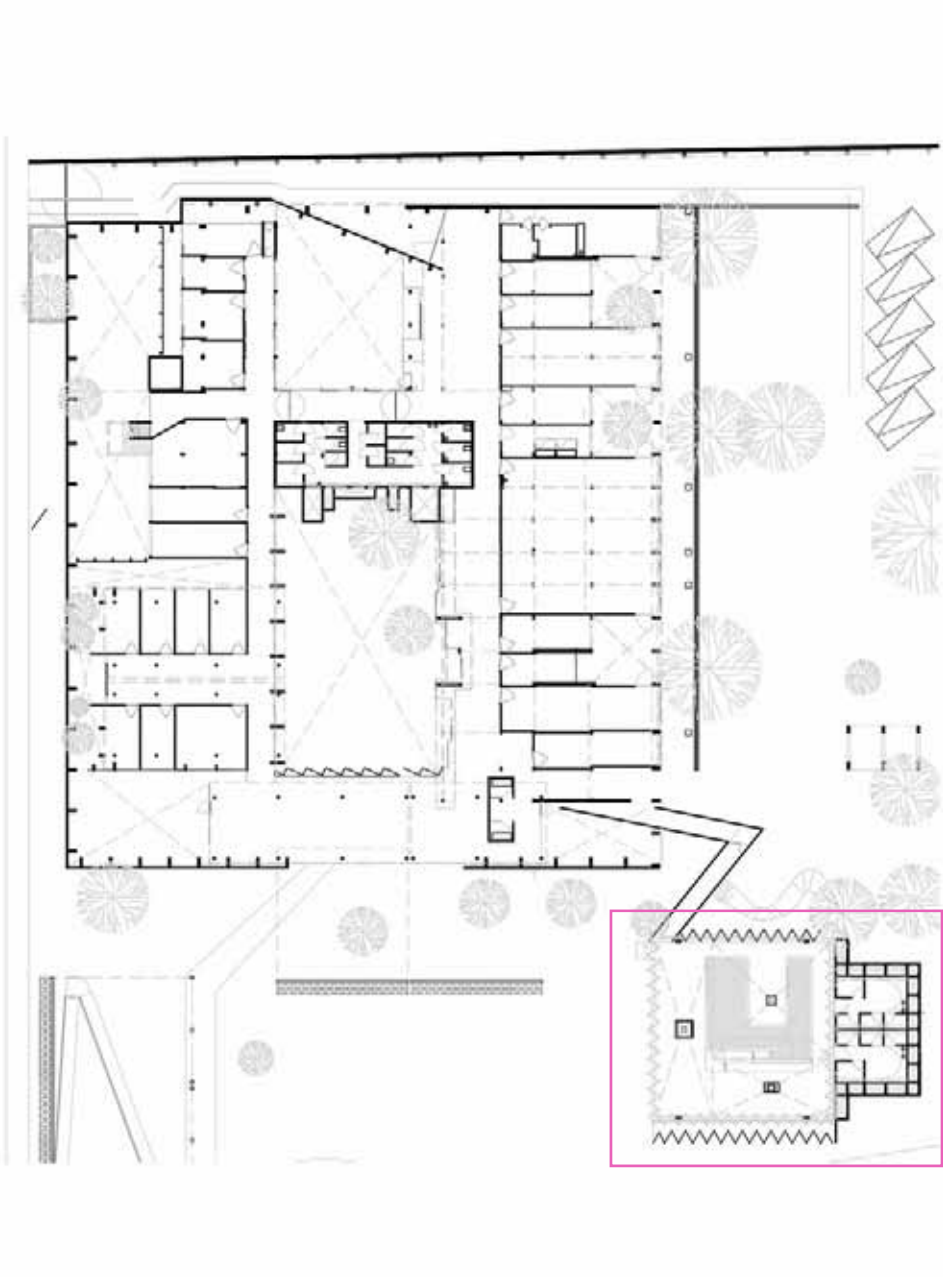


© Federico Cairolì

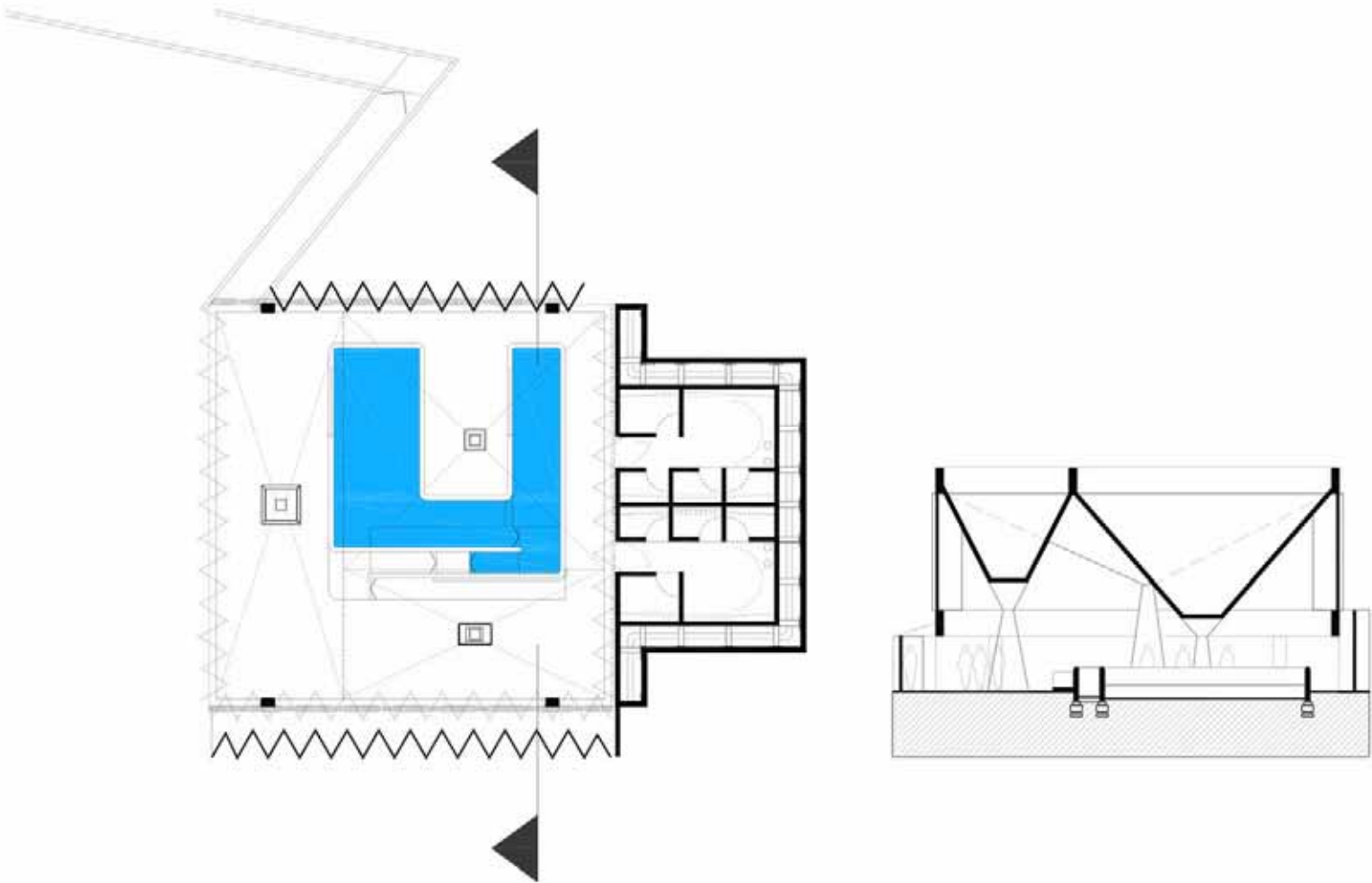
Gefaltete Fassade

*Folded facade*





Grundriss  
*Plan view*

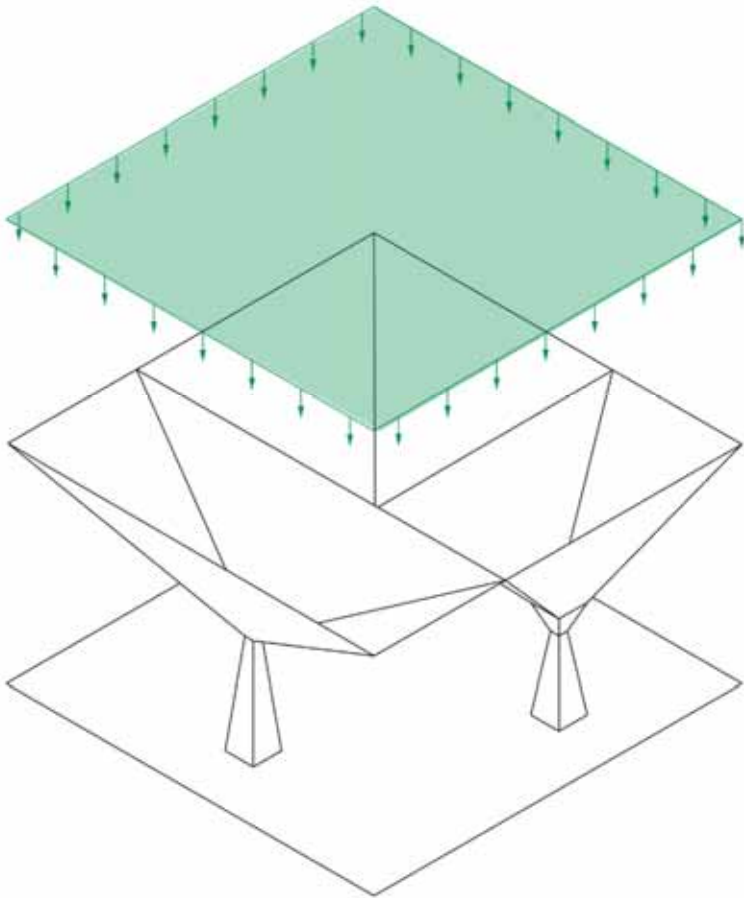


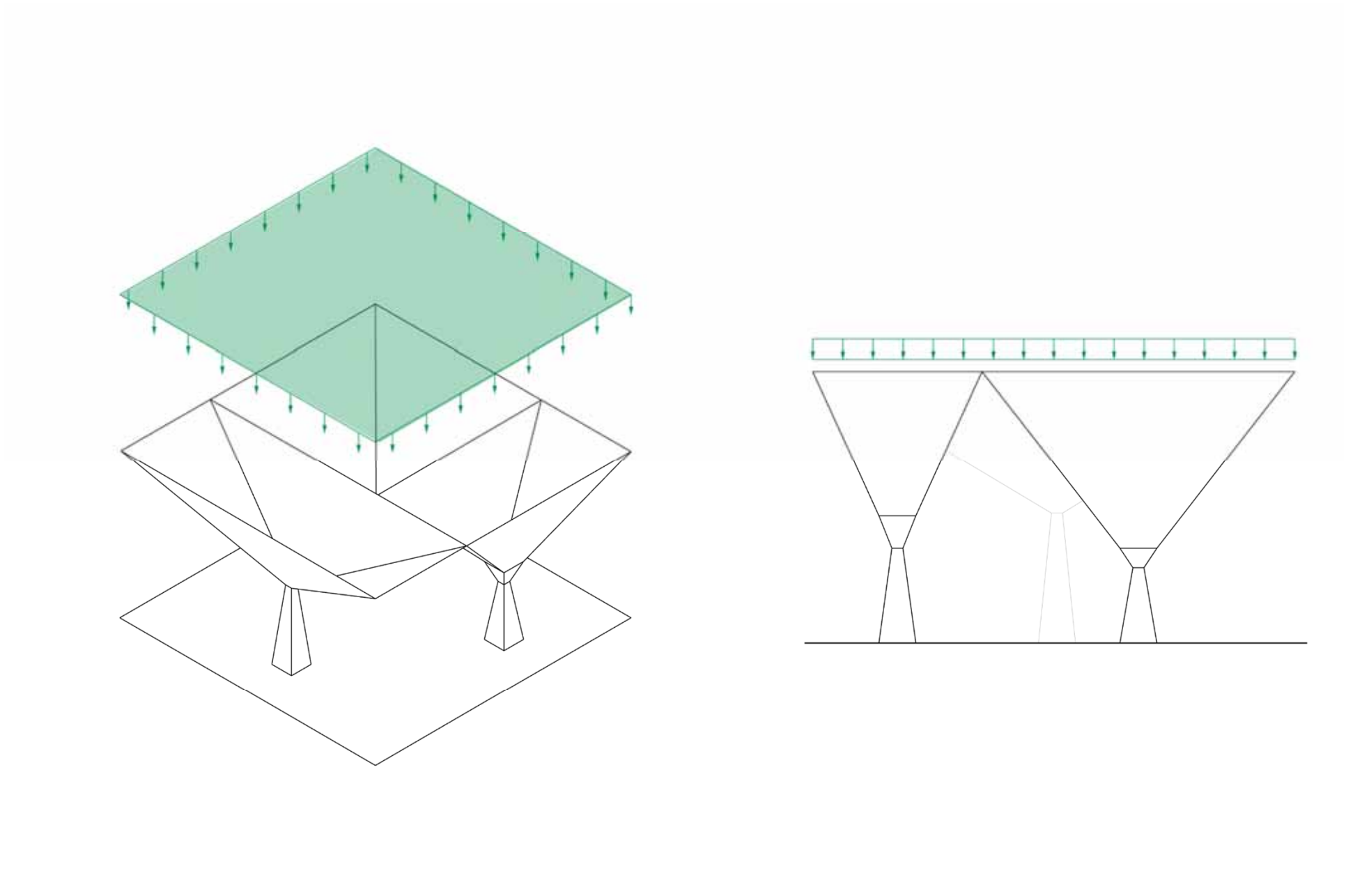
Schwimmbadgebäude, Grundriss und Schnitt  
*Swimming pools building, plan view*



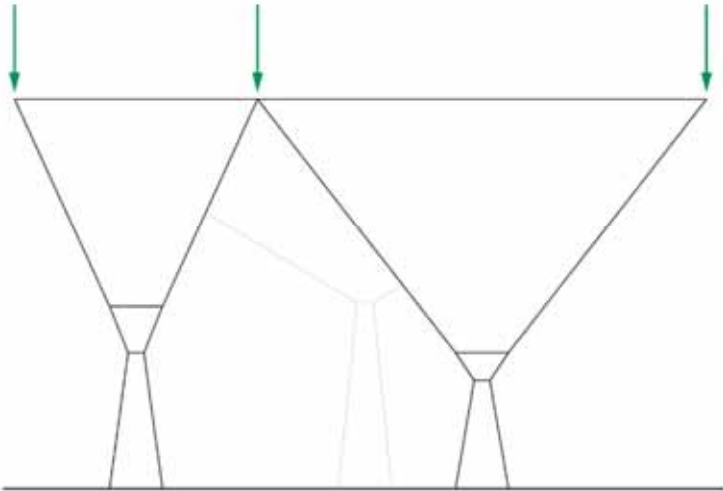
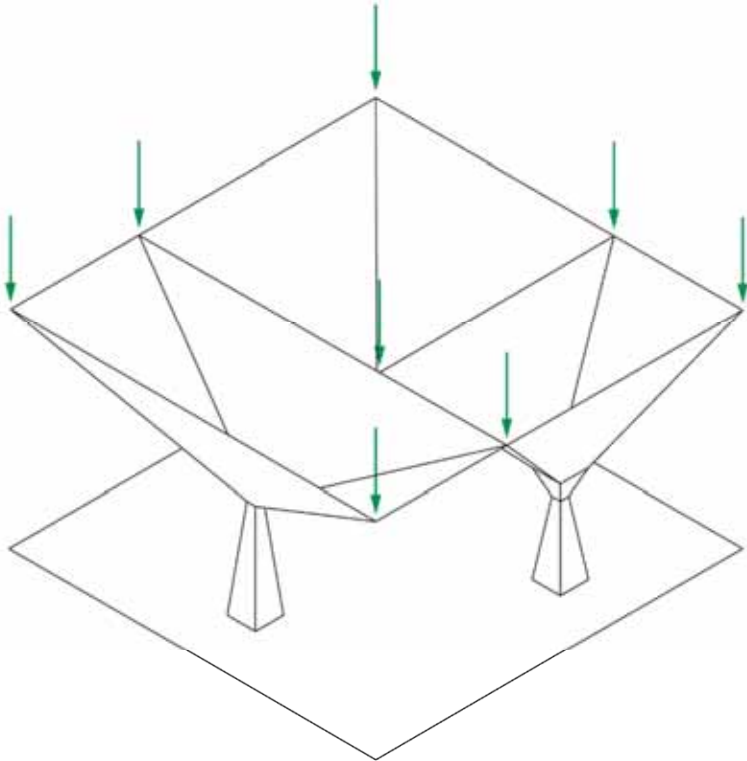




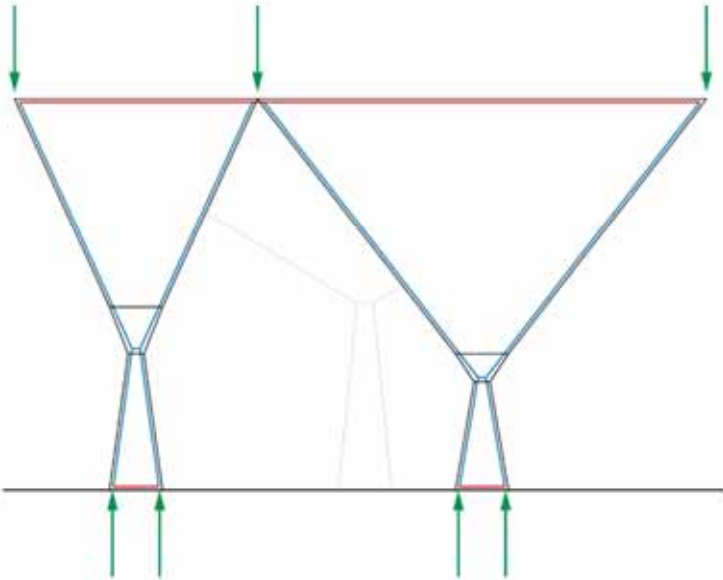
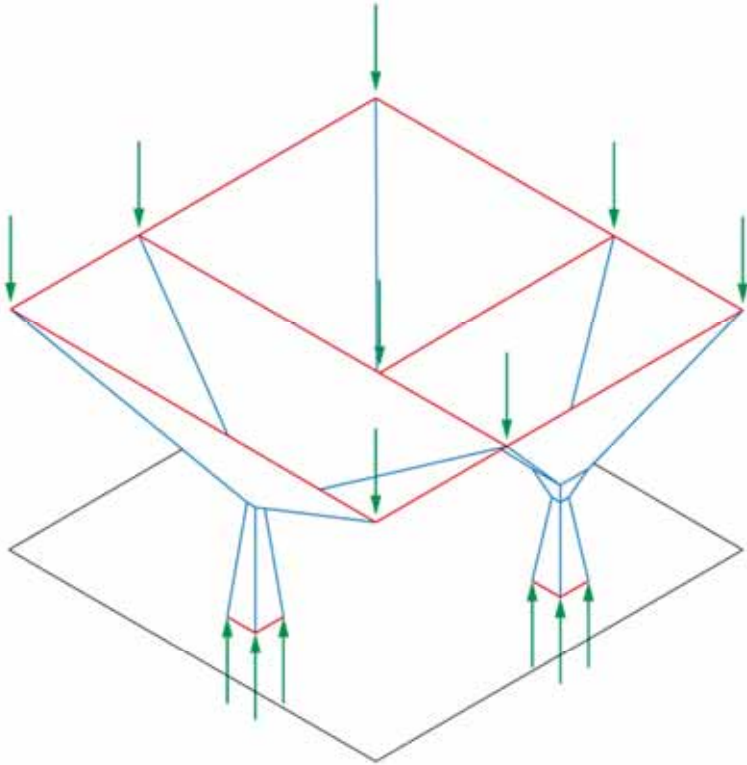


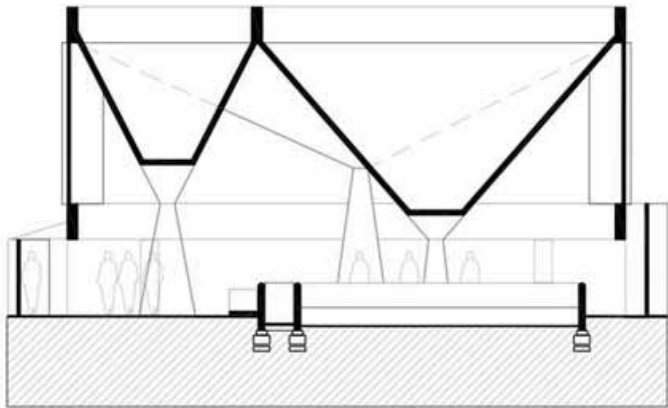


Schwimmbadbau  
*Swimming pools building*









Schwimmbadbau  
*Swimming pools building*





Gemauerter Bogen I  
*Masonry arch I*





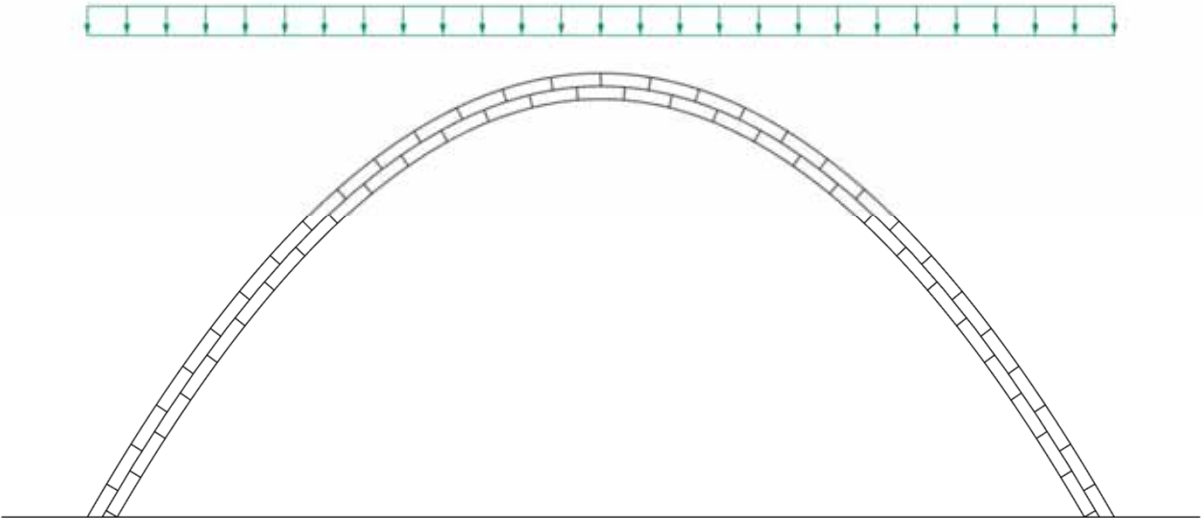




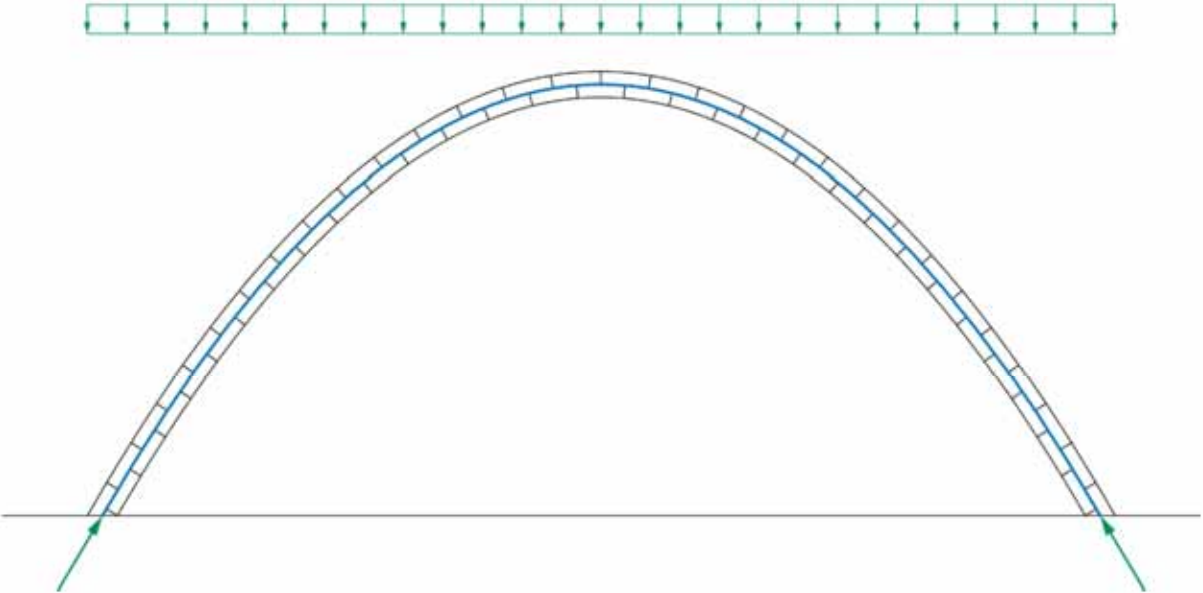




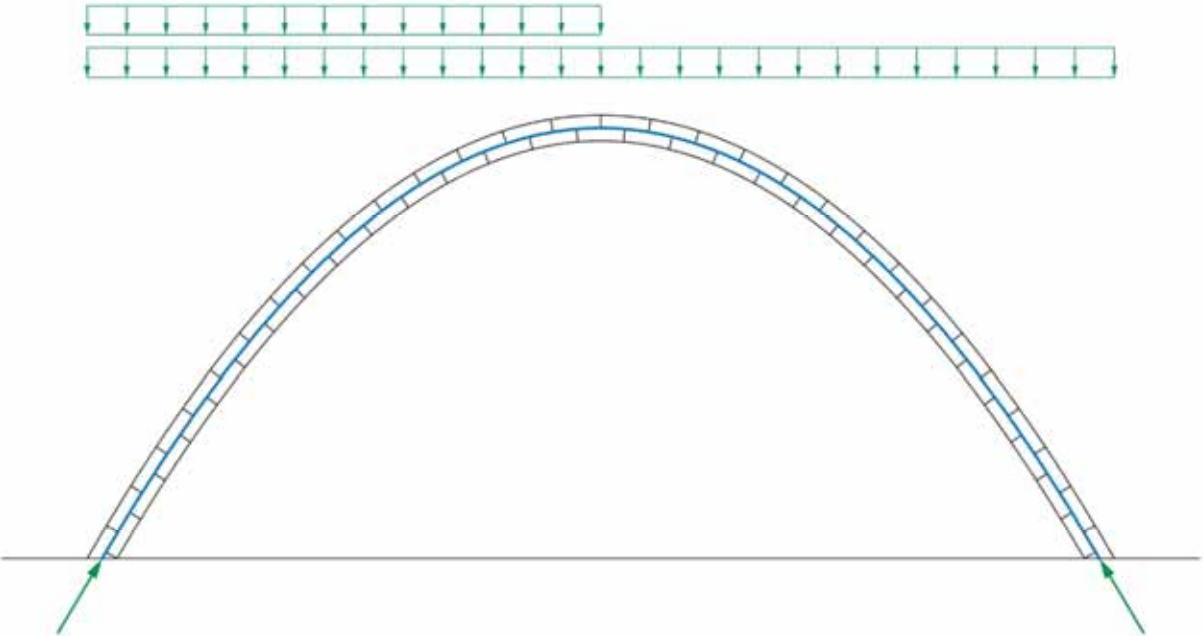




Parabelbogen unter gleichmäßig verteilten Lasten  
*Parabolic arch under uniformly distributed loads*

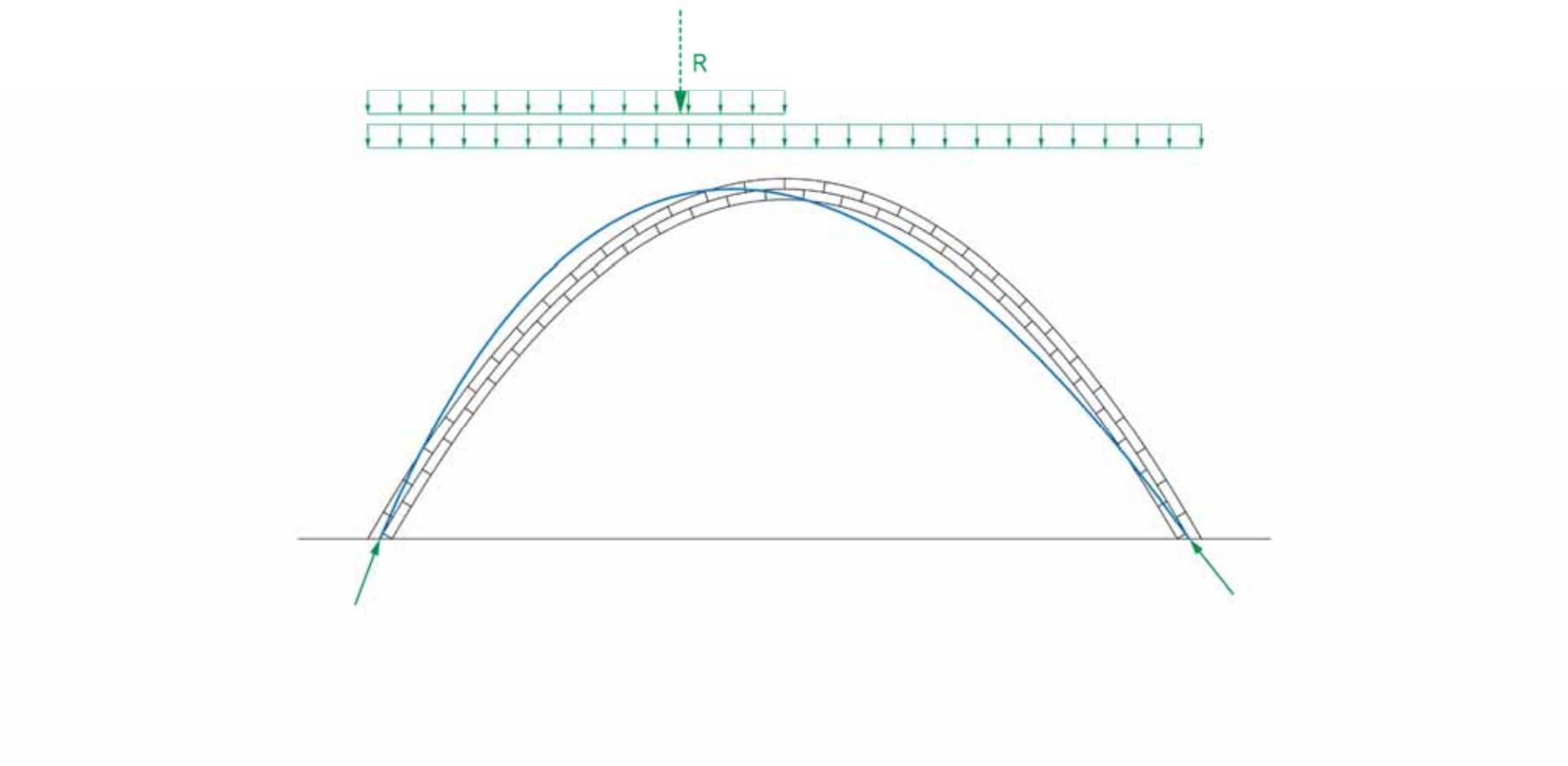


Parabelbogen unter gleichmäßig verteilten Lasten  
*Parabolic arch under uniformly distributed loads*

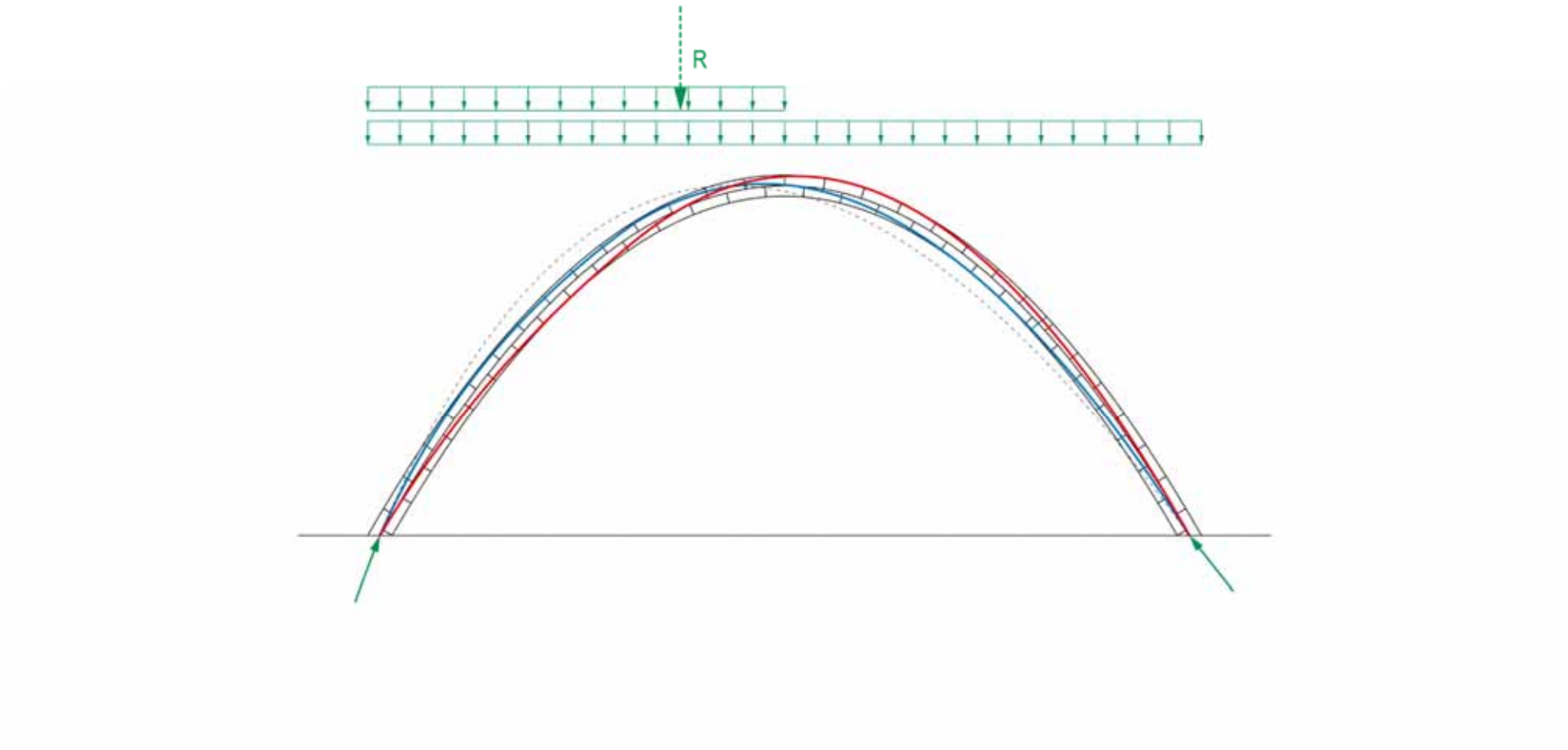


Parabelbogen unter gleichmäßig verteilten Lasten  
*Parabolic arch under uniformly distributed loads*

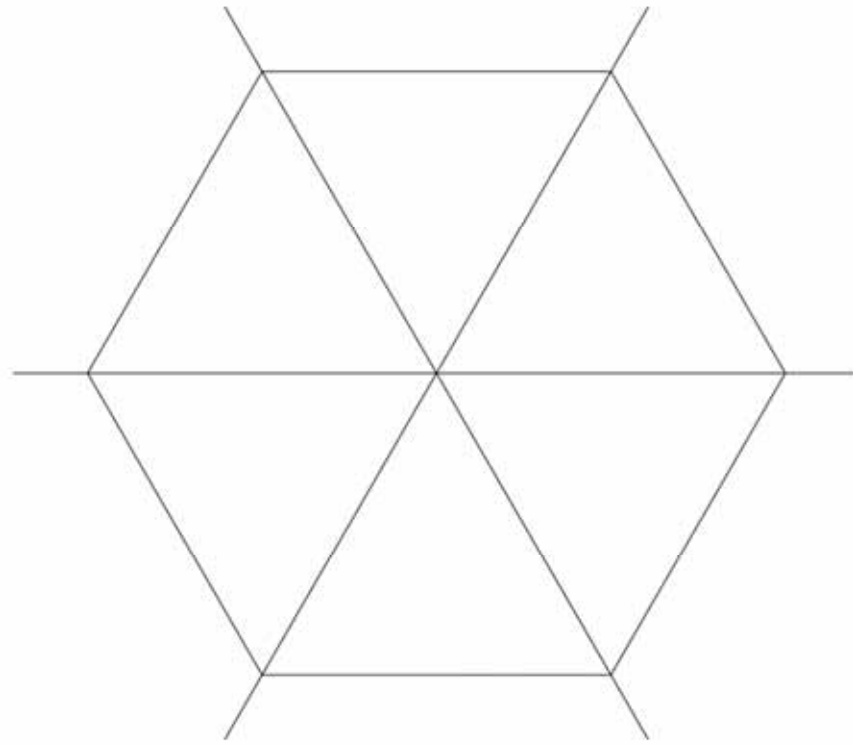




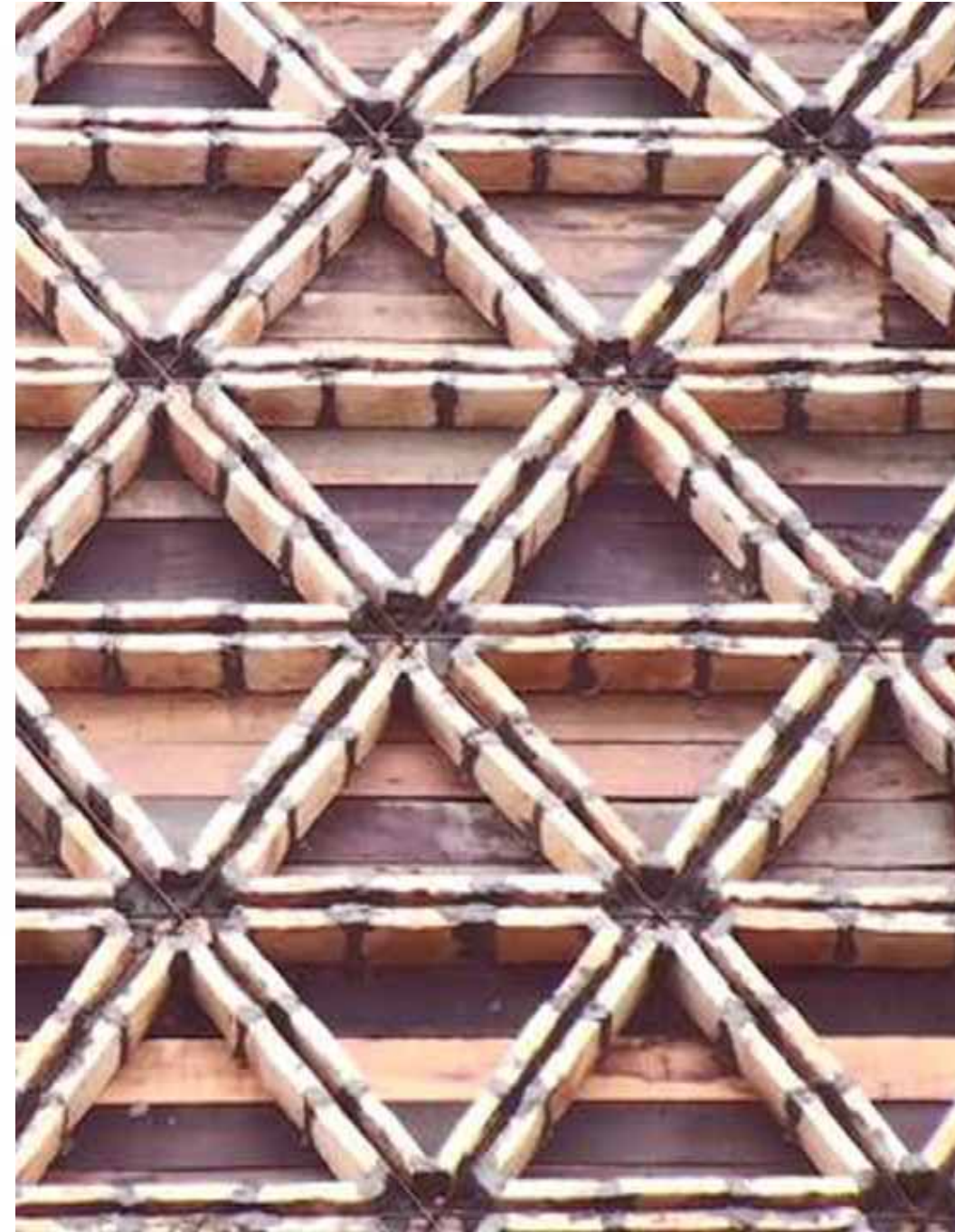
Parabelbogen unter gleichmäßig verteilten Lasten  
*Parabolic arch under uniformly distributed loads*



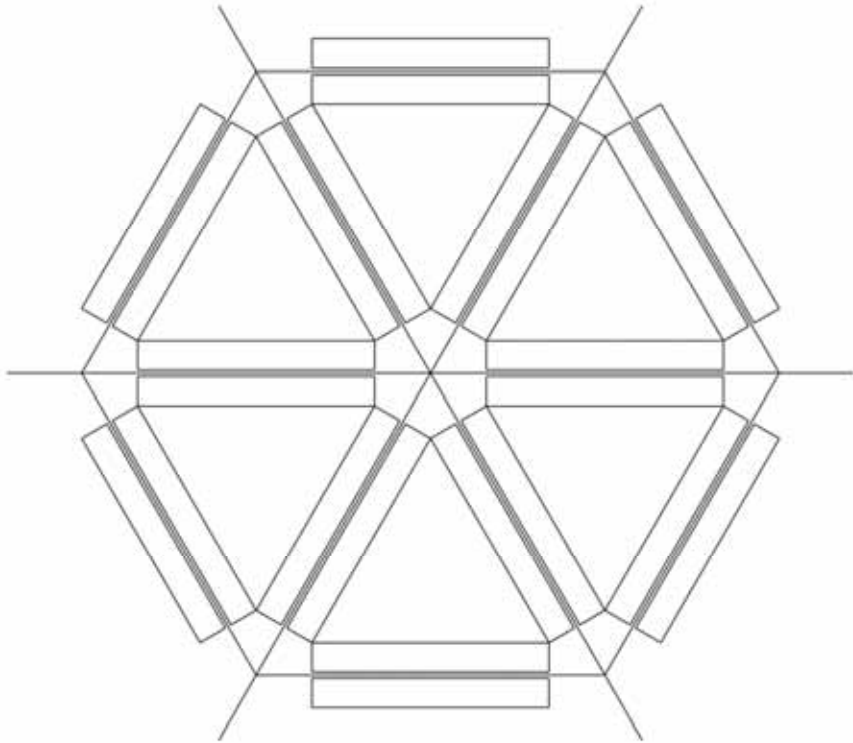
Parabelbogen unter gleichmäßig verteilten Lasten  
*Parabolic arch under uniformly distributed loads*



Stahlstäbe  
*Steel bars*



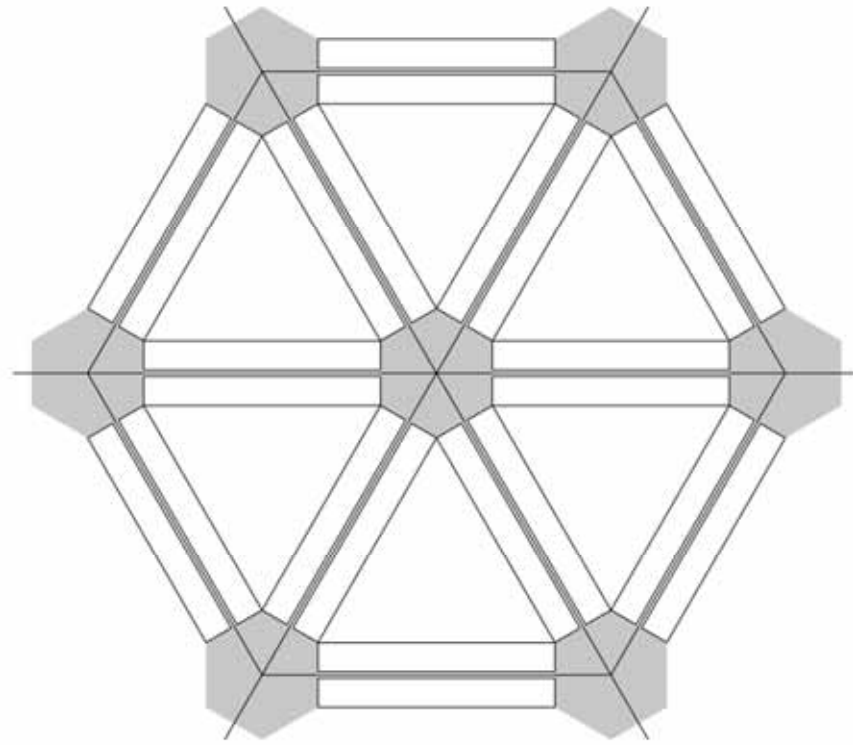




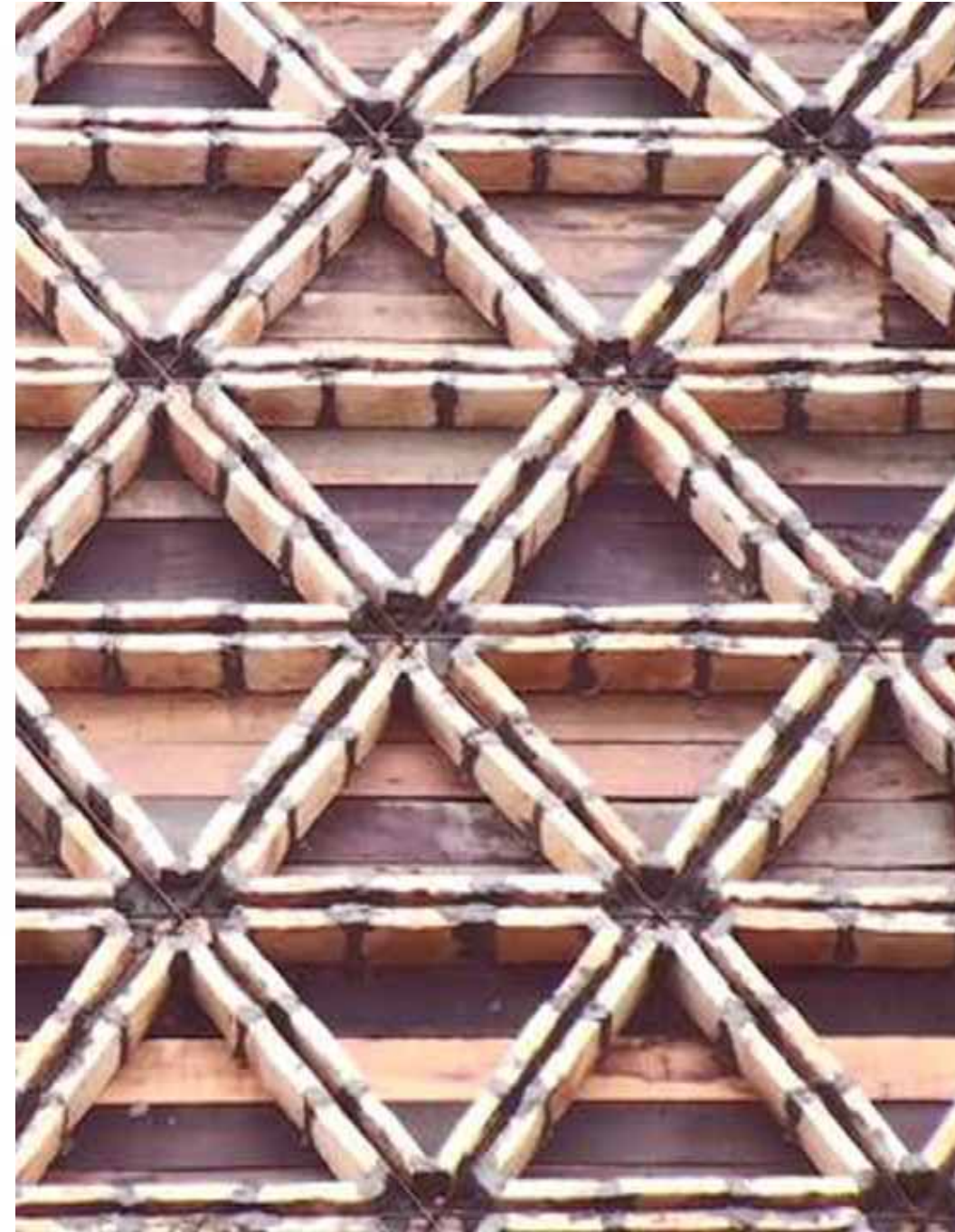
Stahlstäbe  
*Steel bars*







Stahlstäbe  
*Steel bars*  
+  
Backsteine  
*Bricks*  
+  
Mörtel  
*Mortar infills*









**Stadttor**  
**Isny, 2012**

Architect: Peter Zumthor

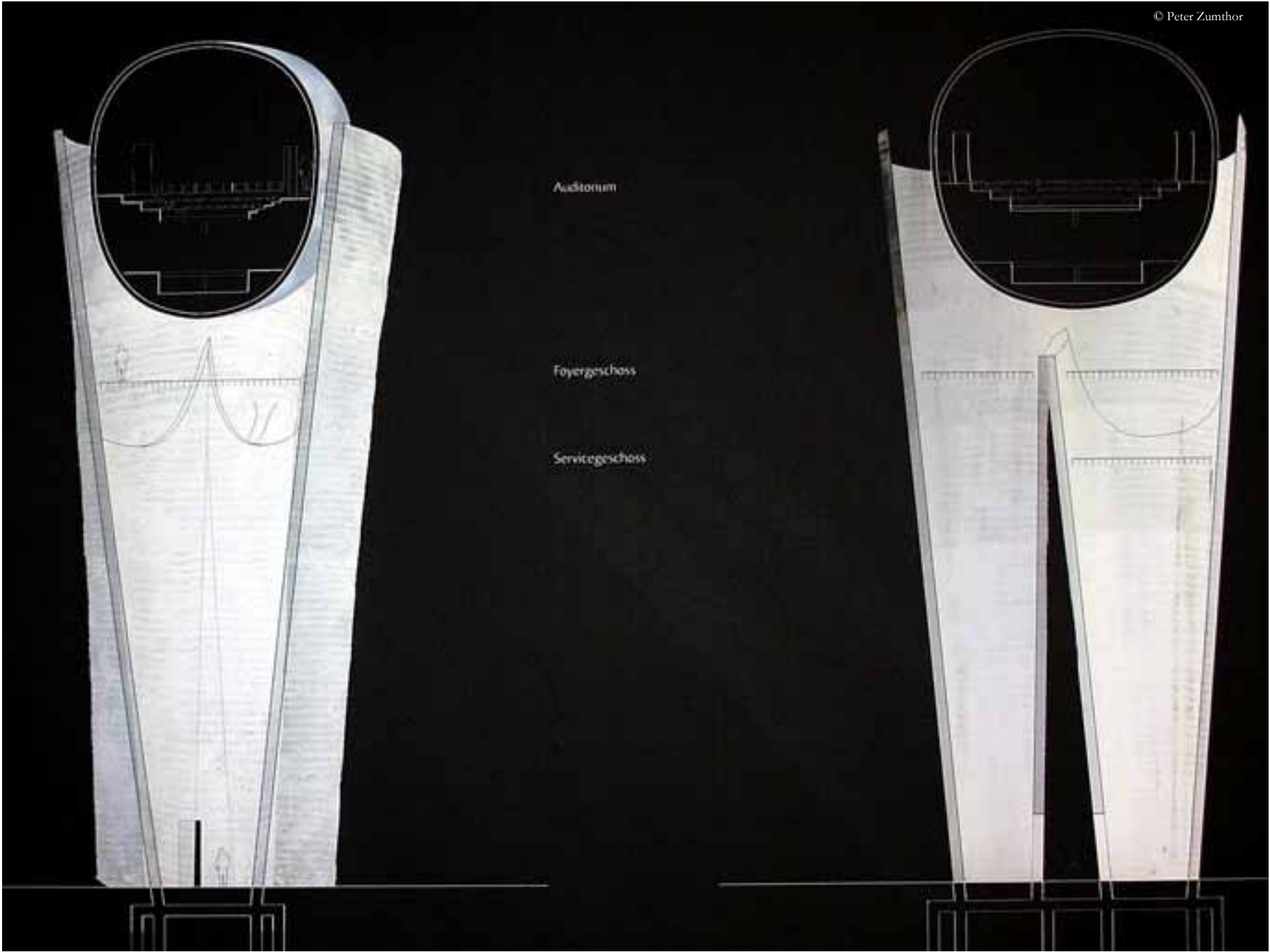
Engineer: Joseph Schwartz





Glasturm  
*Glasturm*









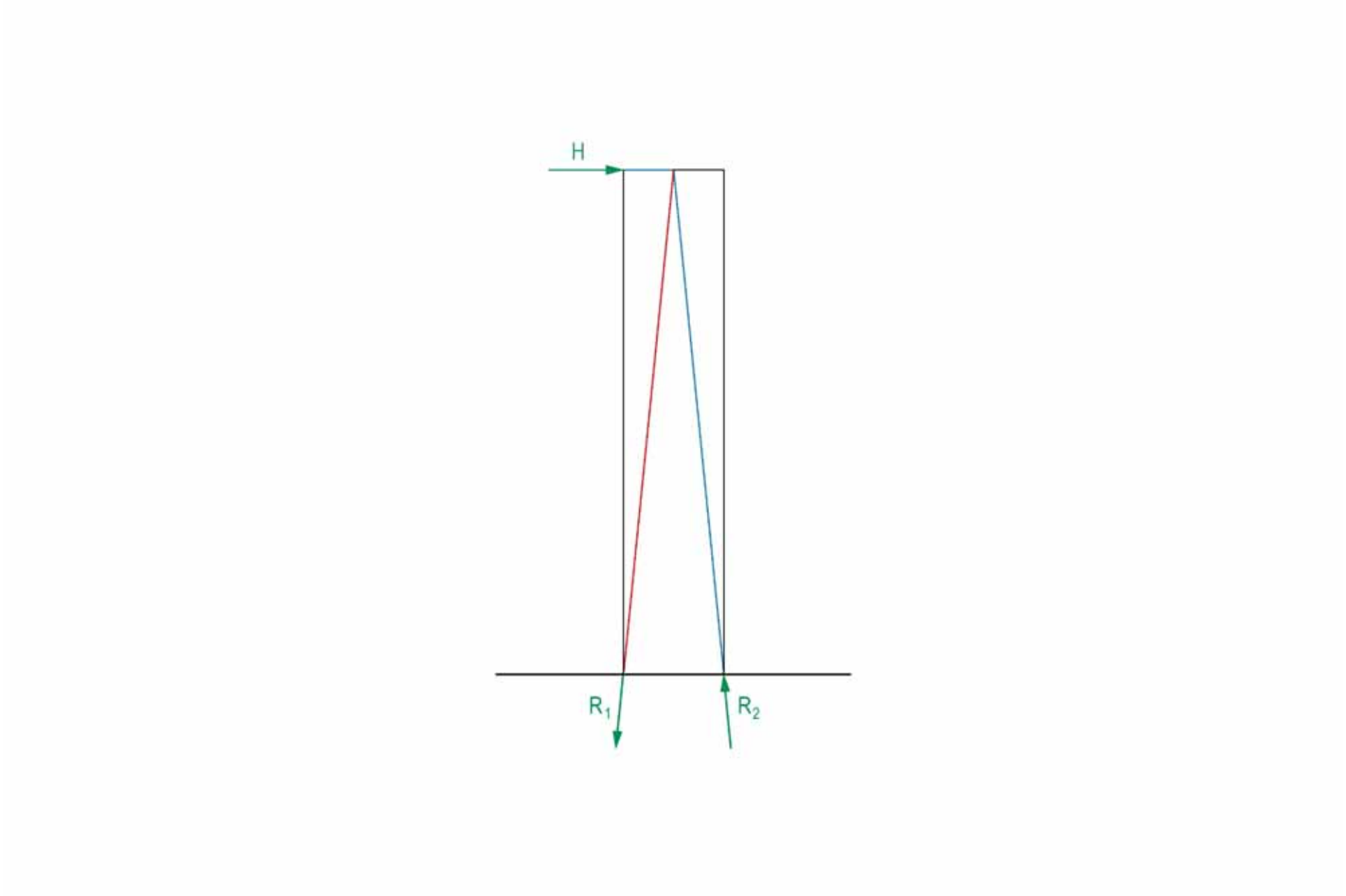
Mauerwerk mit Glassteinen  
*Masonry with glass blocks*

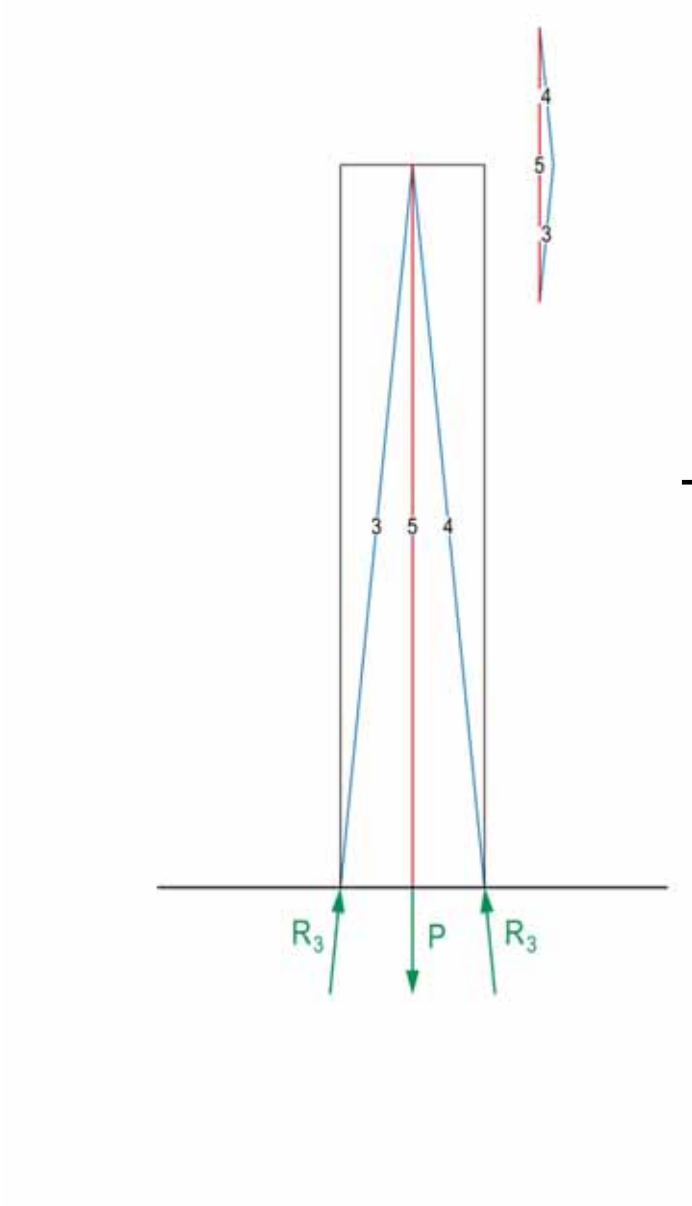




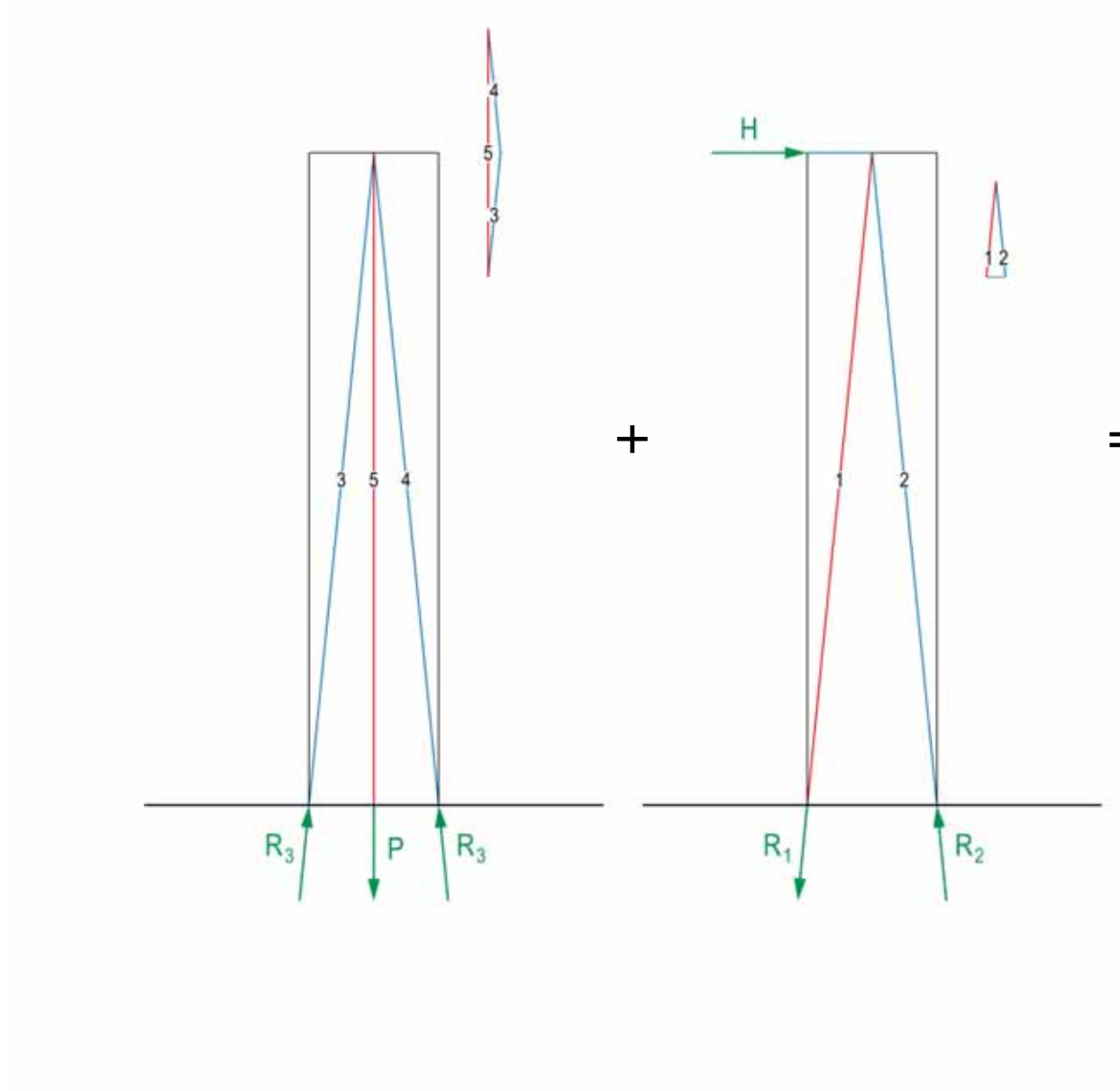
Druckfestigkeit des Mauerwerks mit Glassteinen

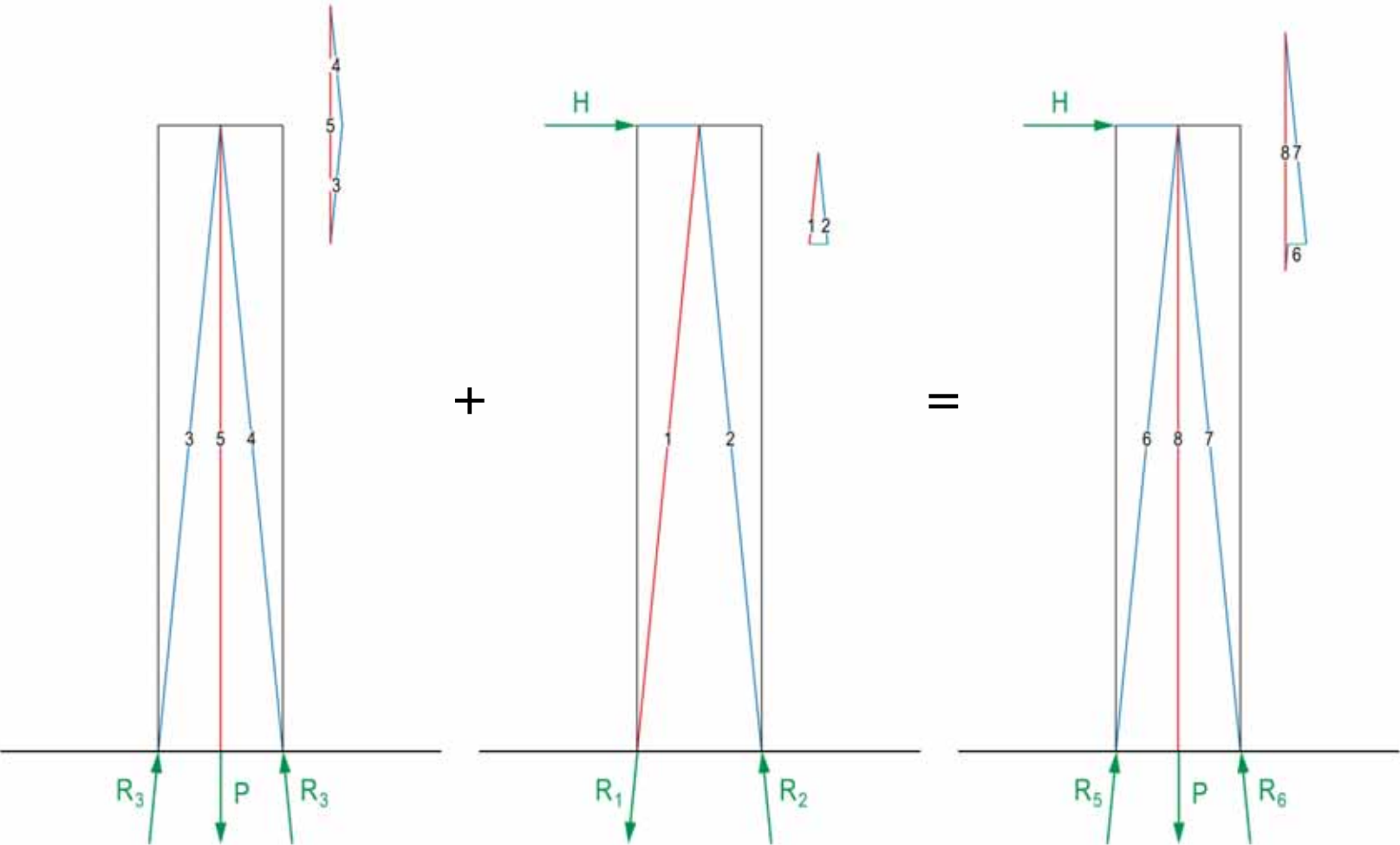
*Lack of resistance in compression for the masonry with glass blocks*

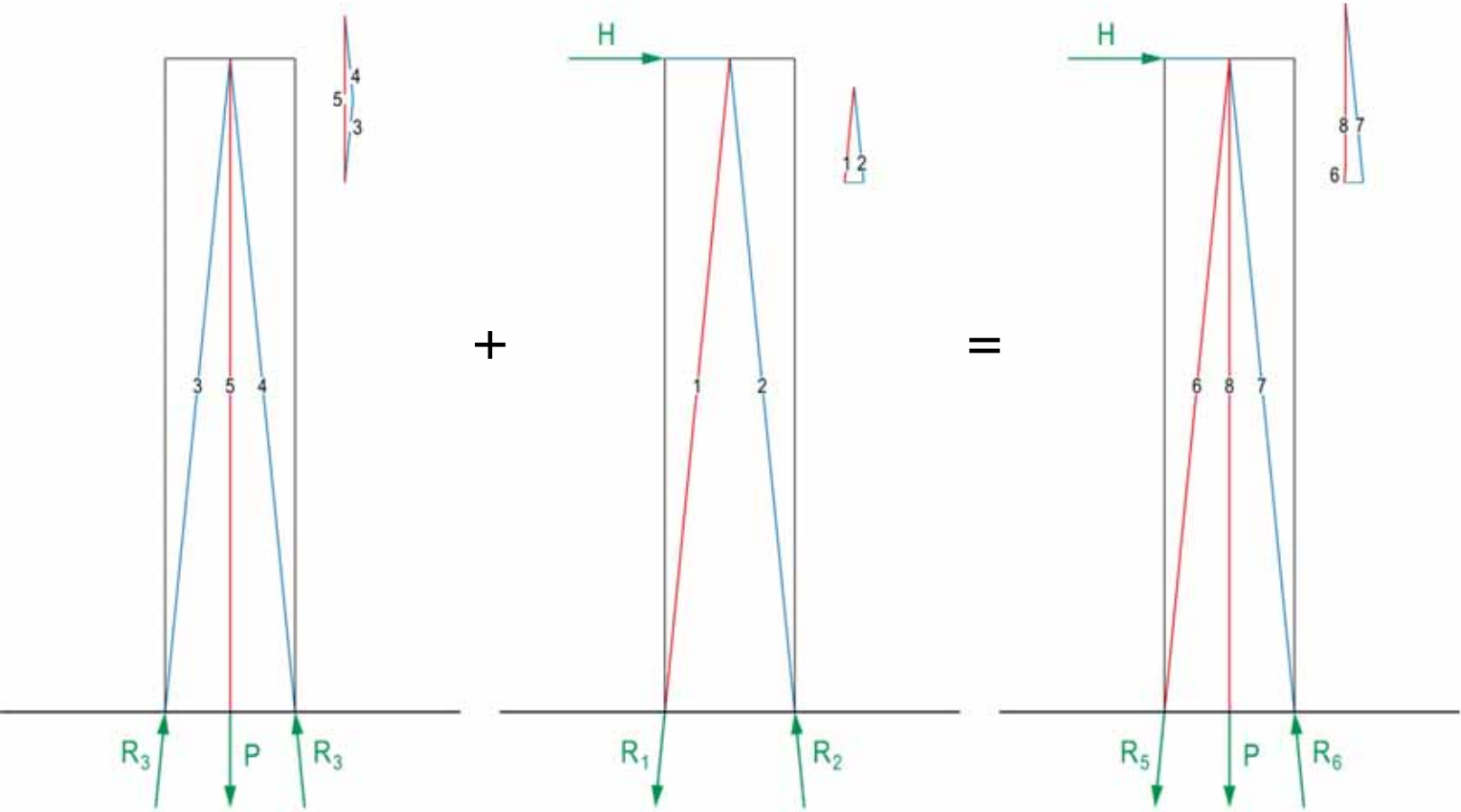




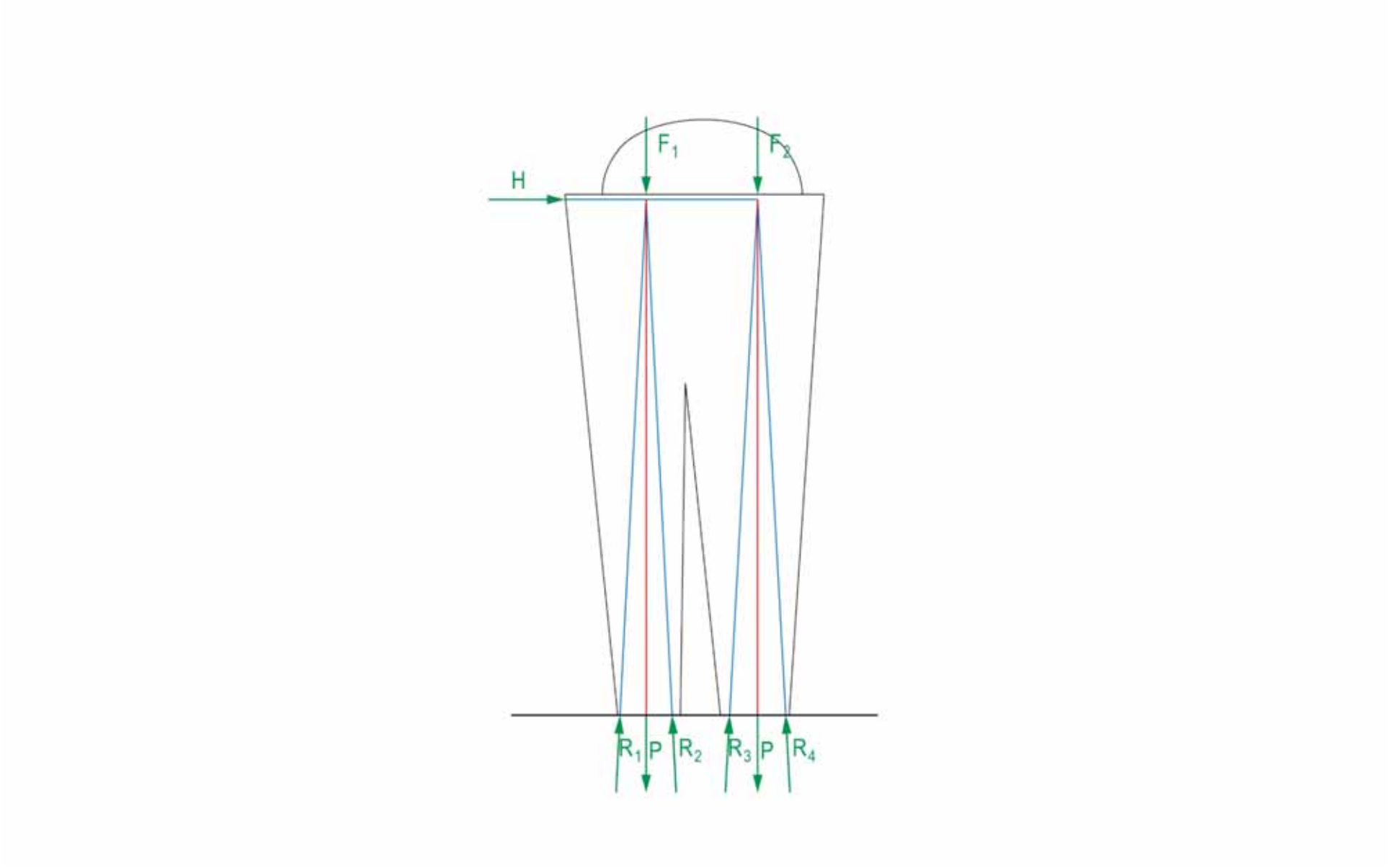












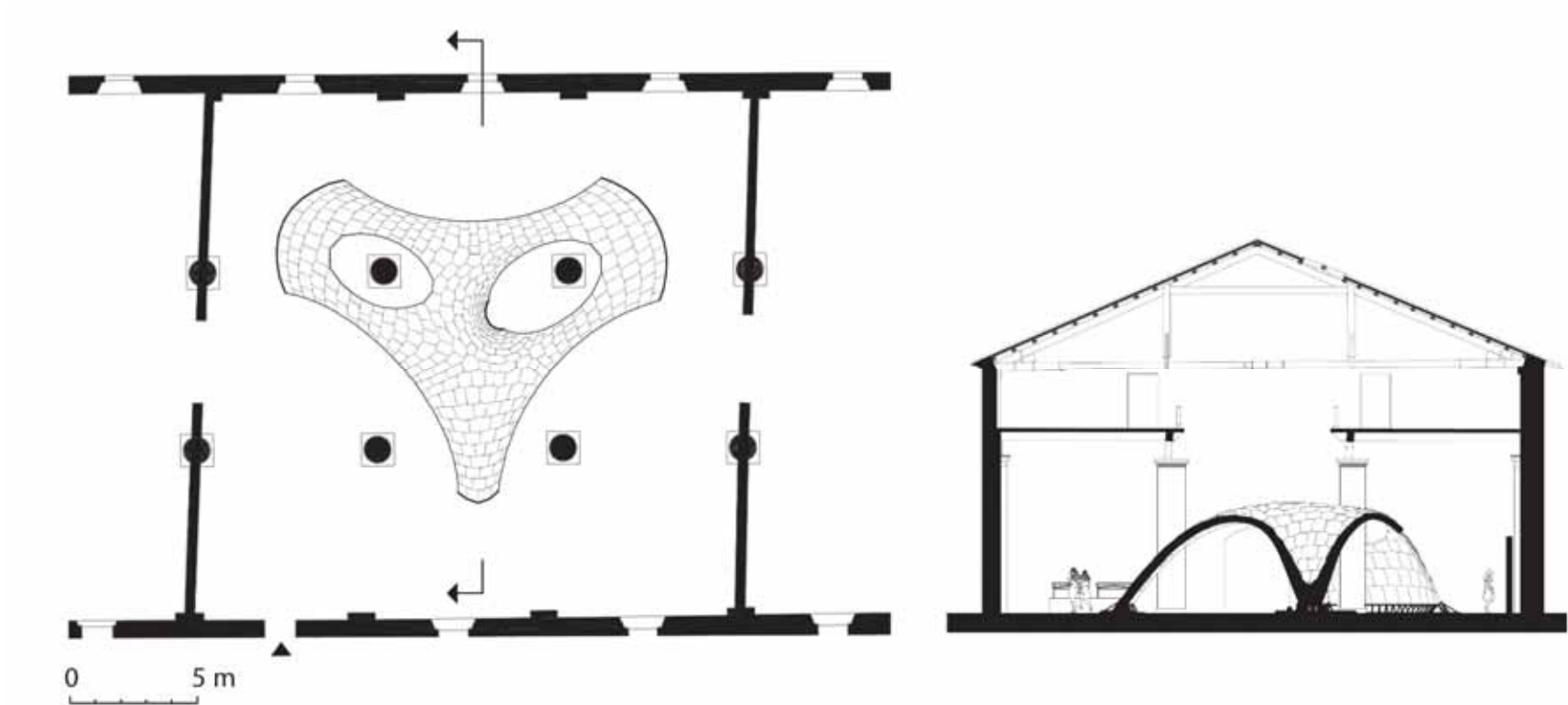
**Armadillo Vault**  
**Venice, 2012**

Architect: Block Research Group

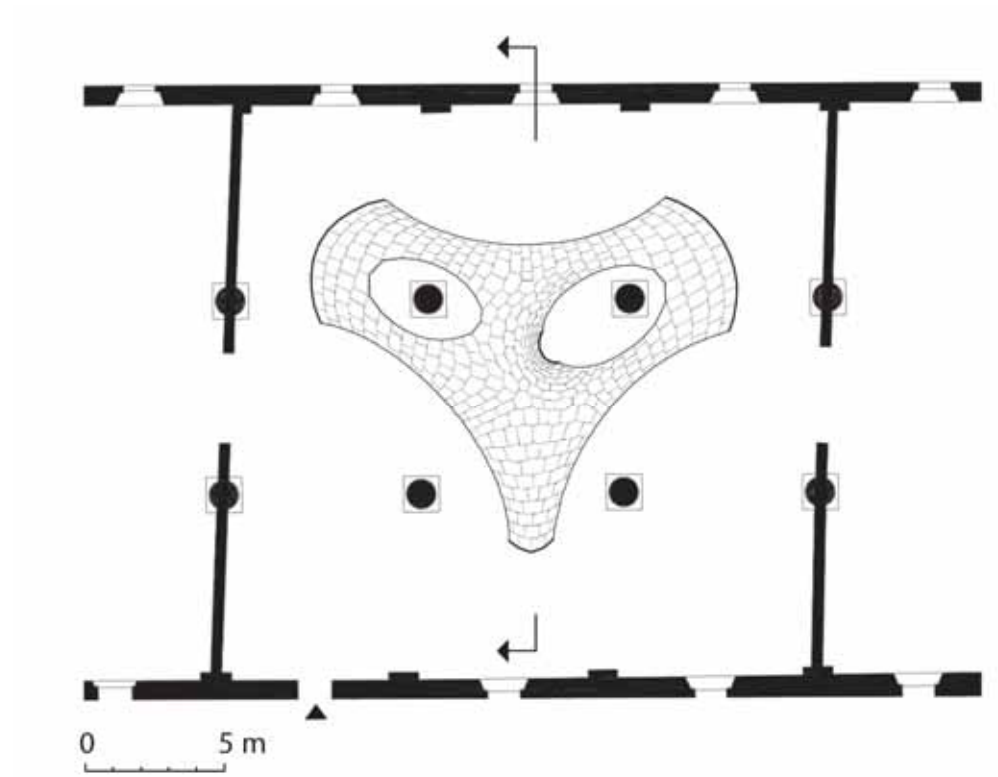
Engineer: Ochsendorf, DeJong & Block, Escobedo Group



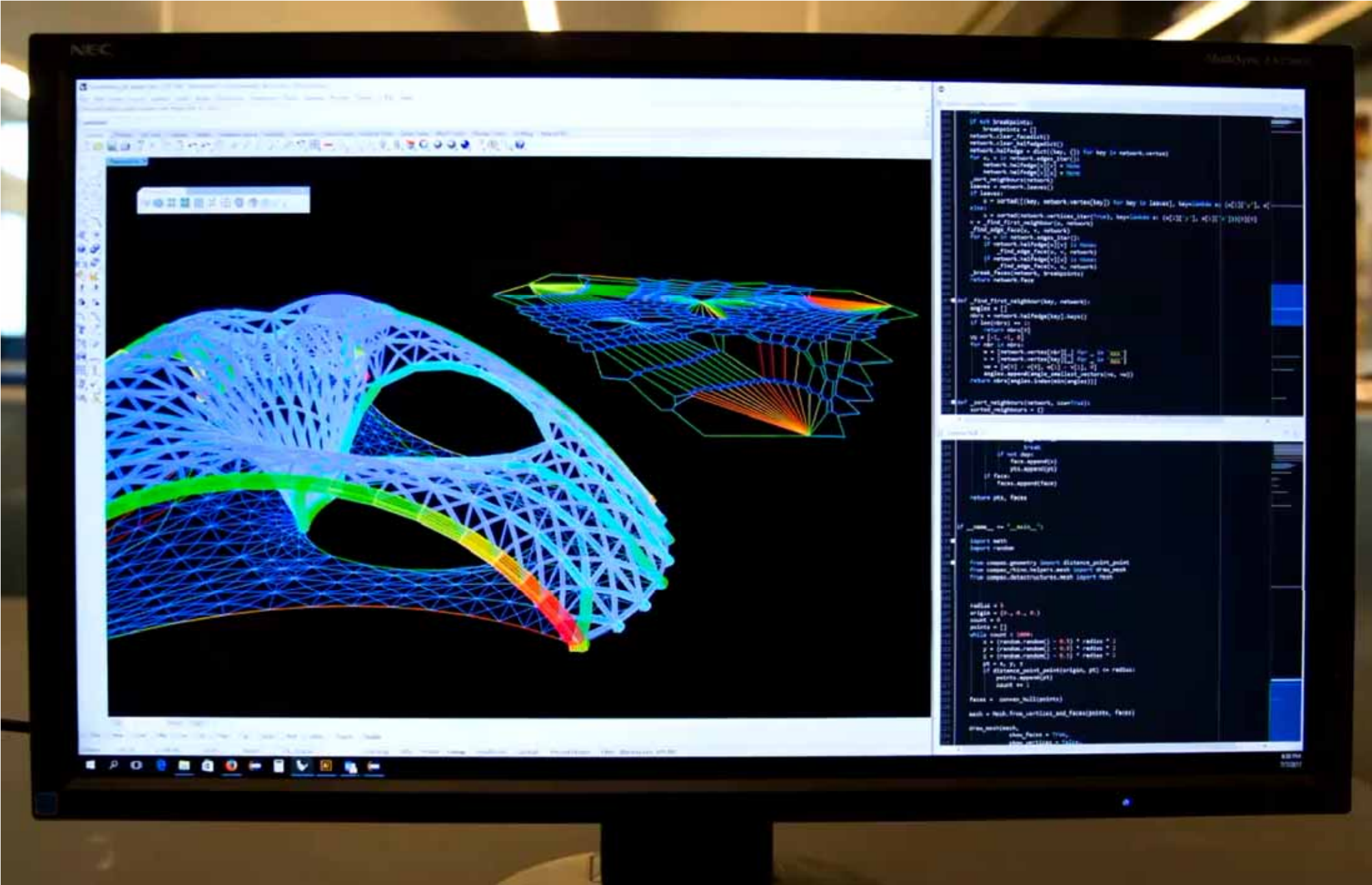




Grundriss  
*Floor plan*

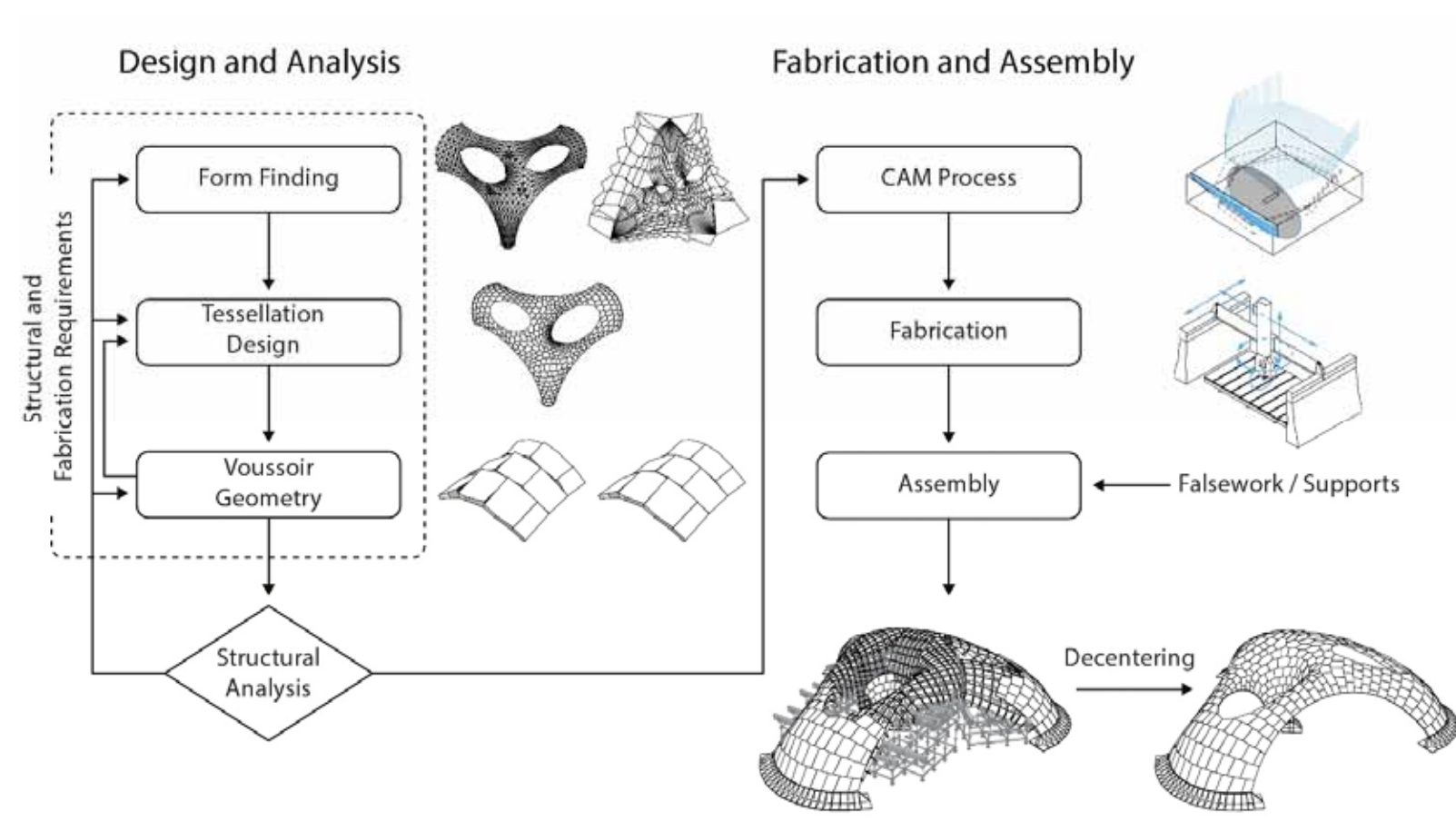


- **399 individual limestone blocks**
- **No mortar or mechanical connections**
- 75 m<sup>2</sup> covered area
- 4.3 m maximum height
- **15 m maximum span**
- **5 cm minimum thickness**
- 23.7 tons total weight (excl. supports)
- 48 kg average size of stone
- **185 span-to-thickness ration**

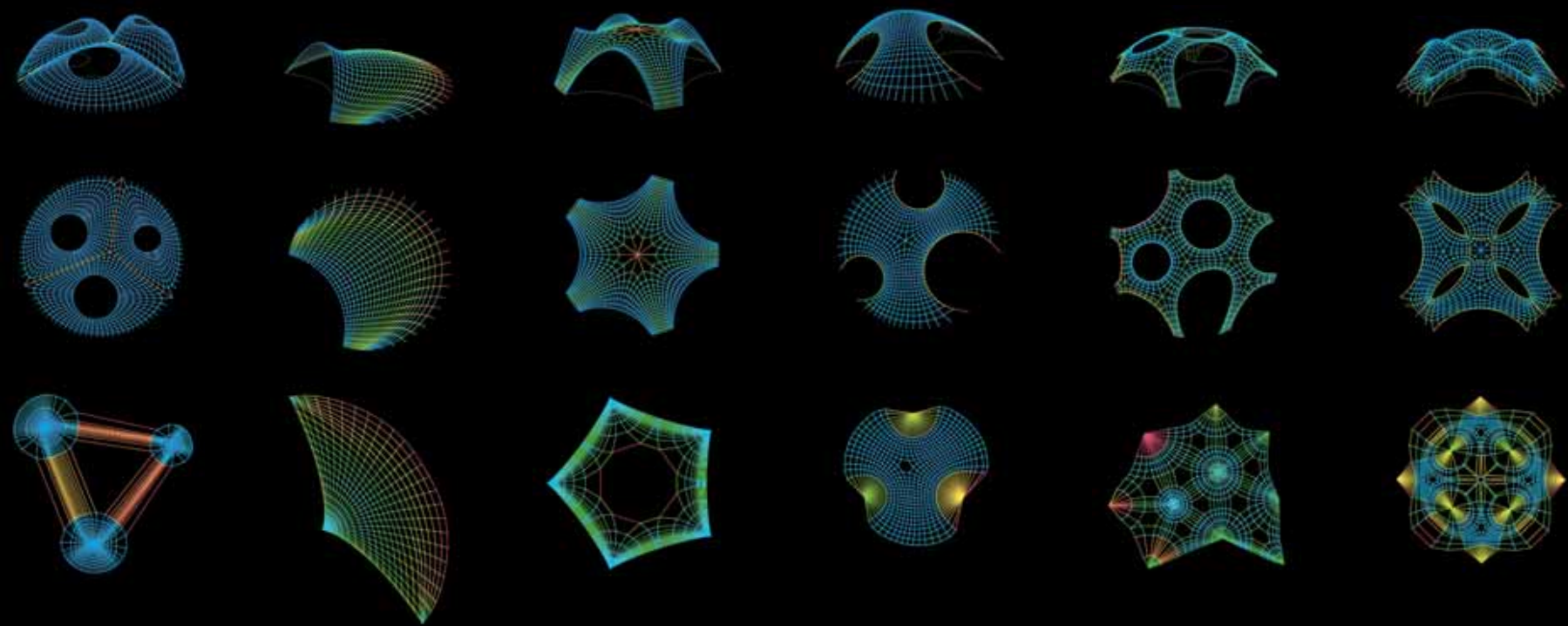




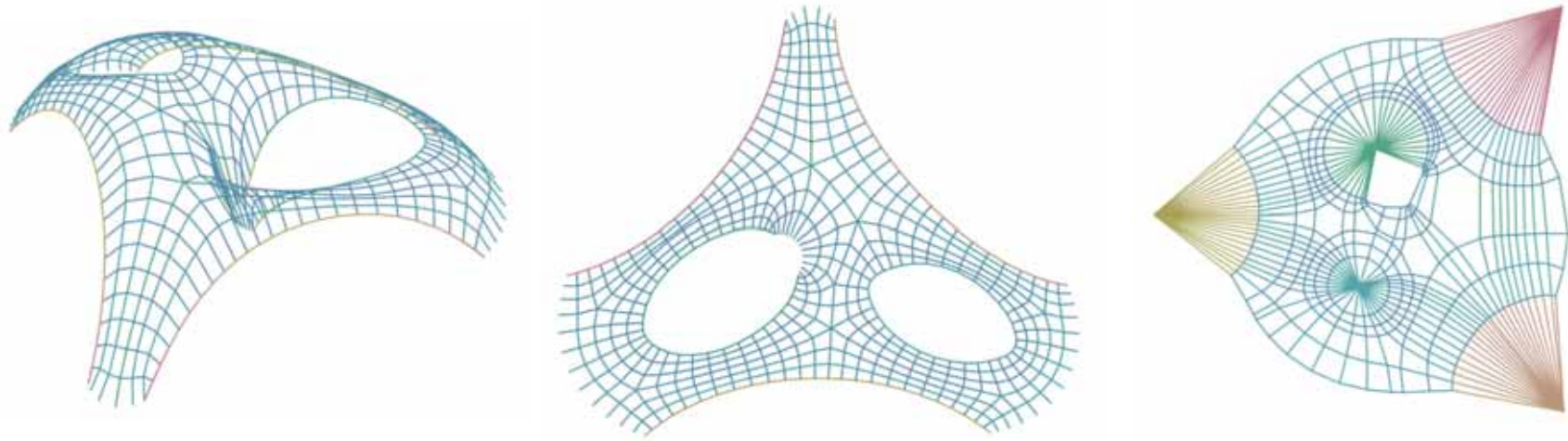


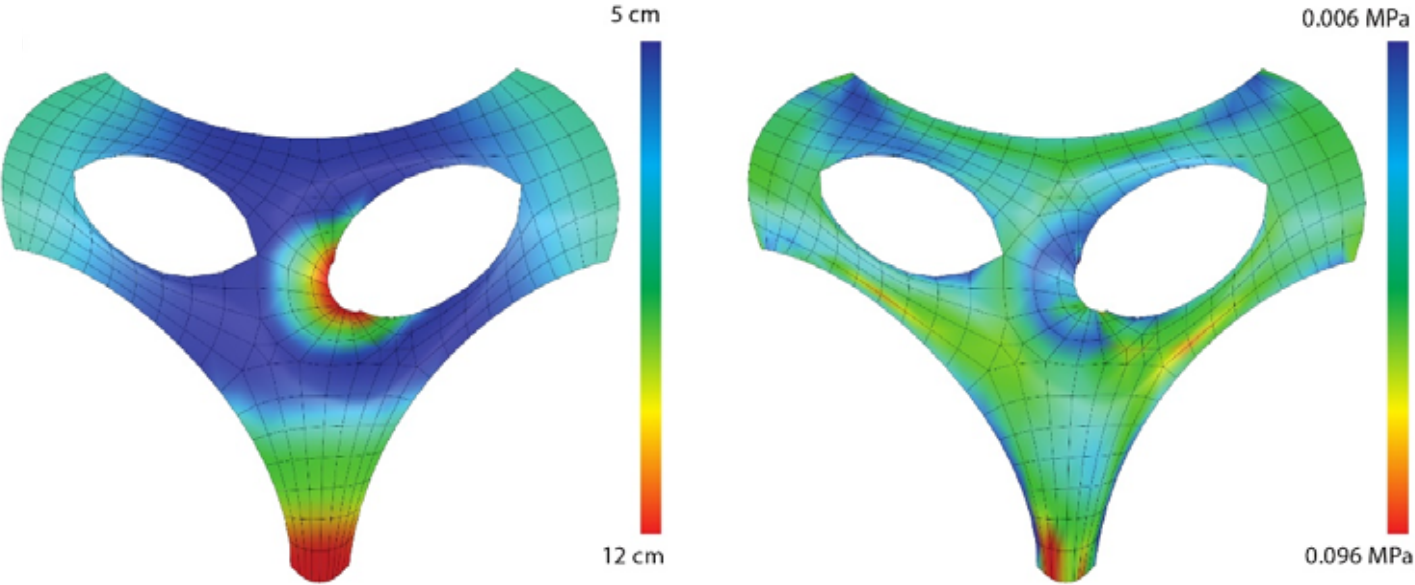


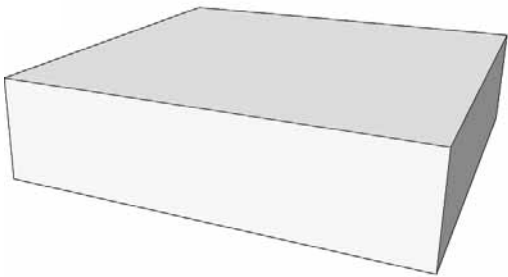
*Selected Projects*



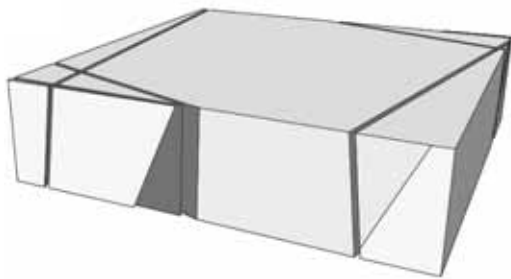


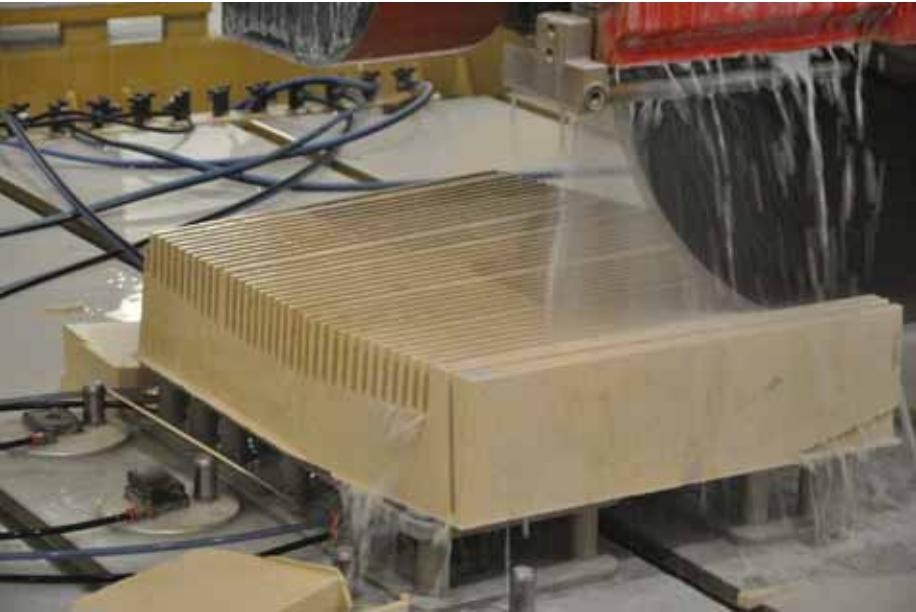
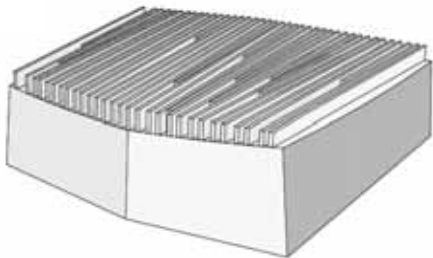


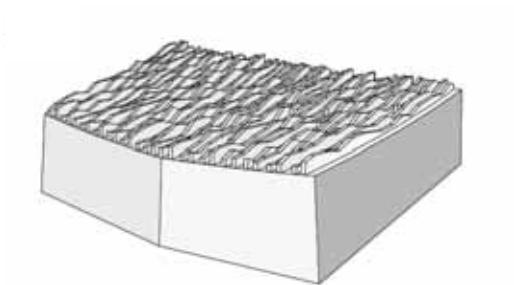




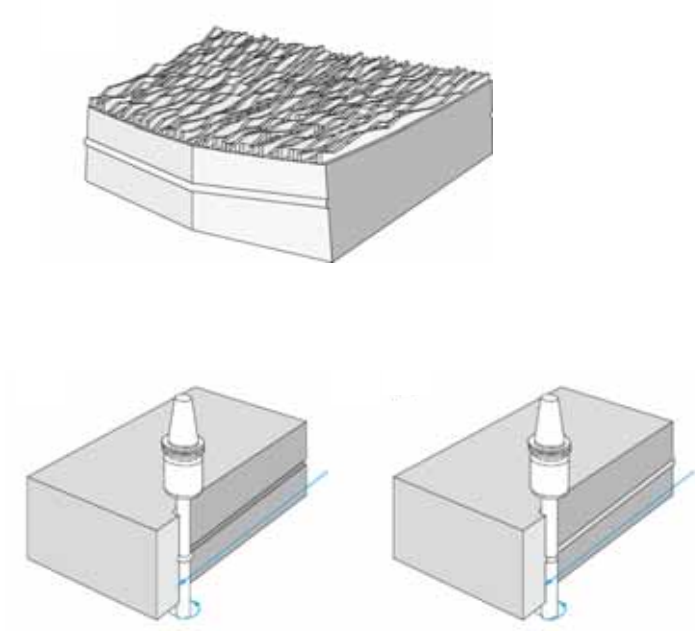
























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