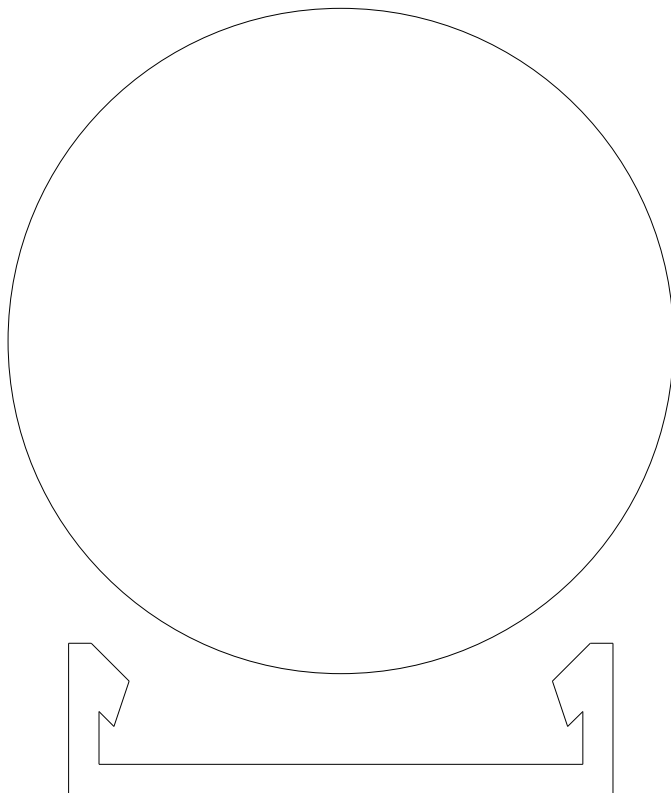
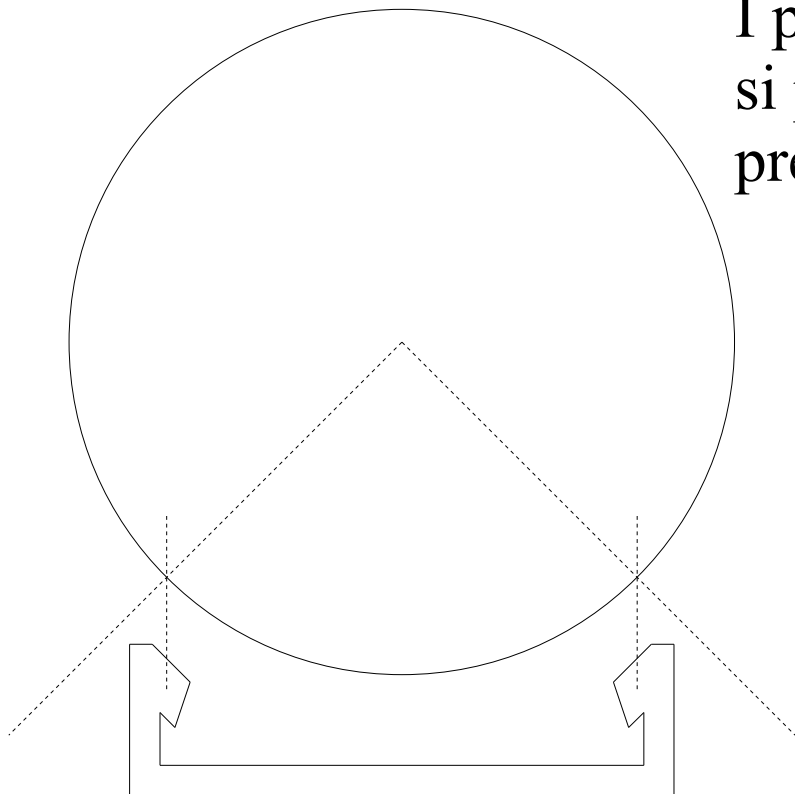


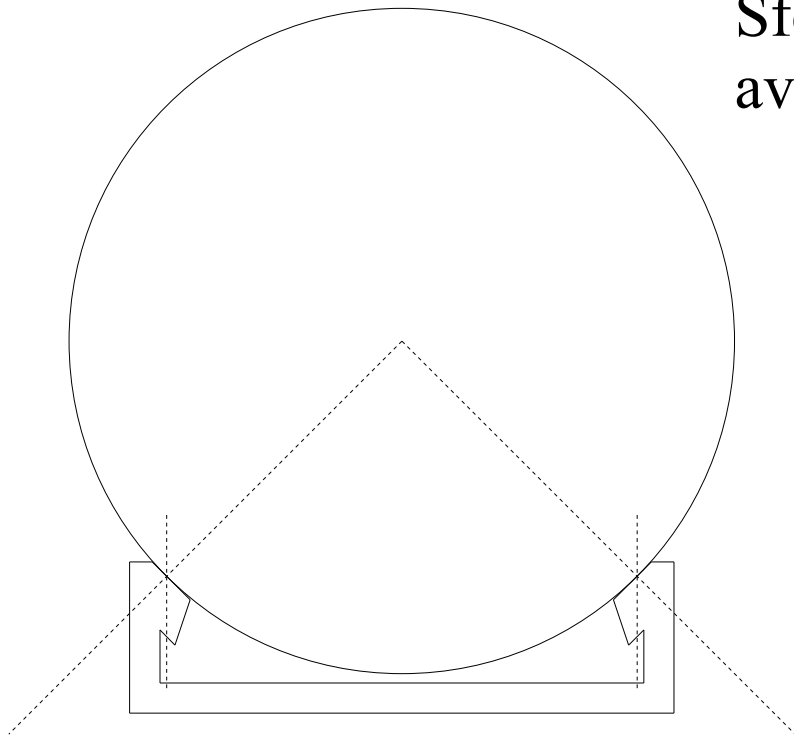


Profilato e sfera.
Guide a 45°.
Mettere a contatto.

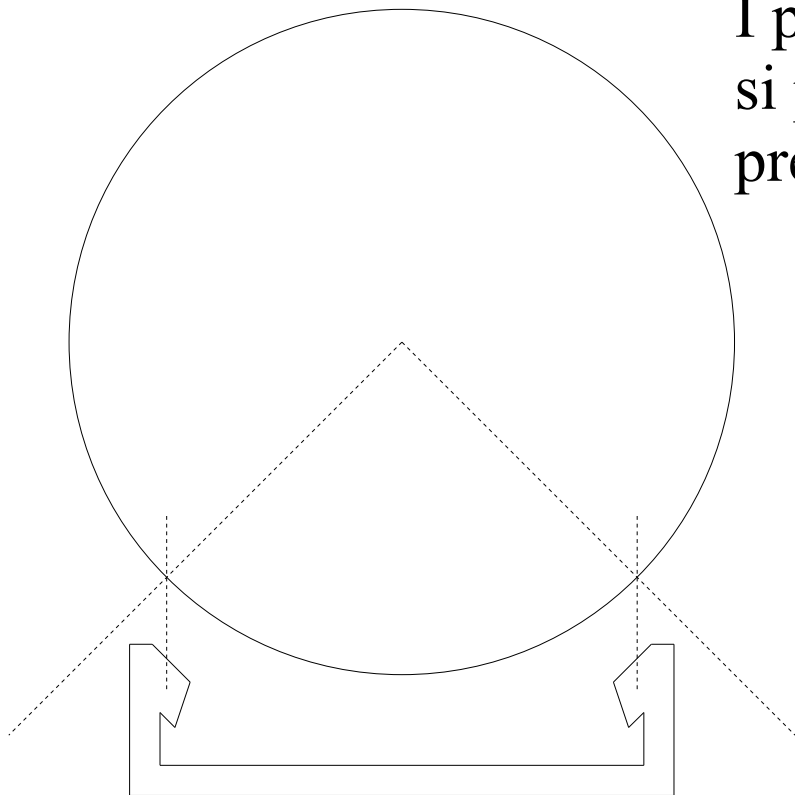
I punti di contatto
si possono
preveder-calcolar



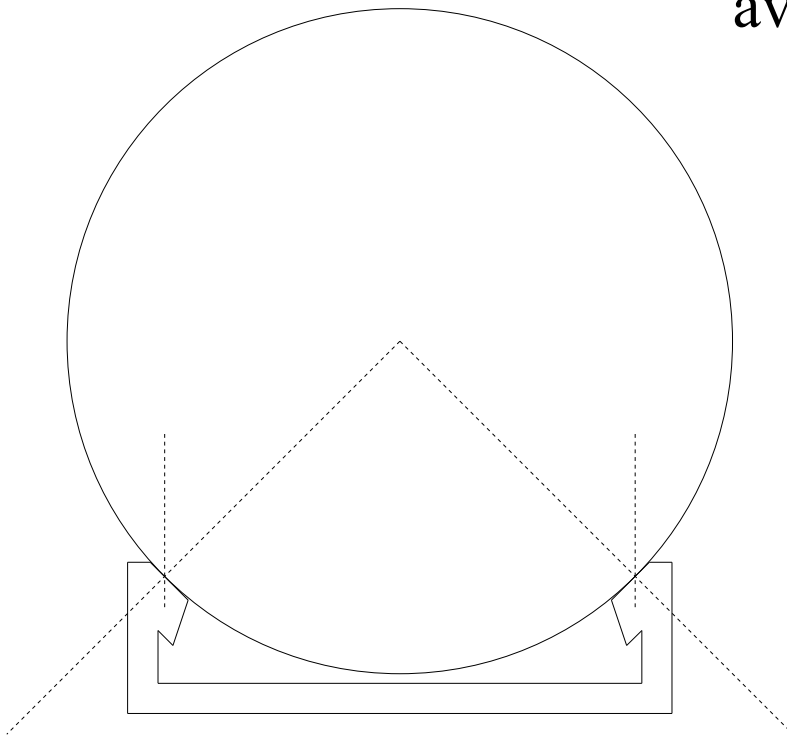
Sfera ferma,
avvicino profilato.



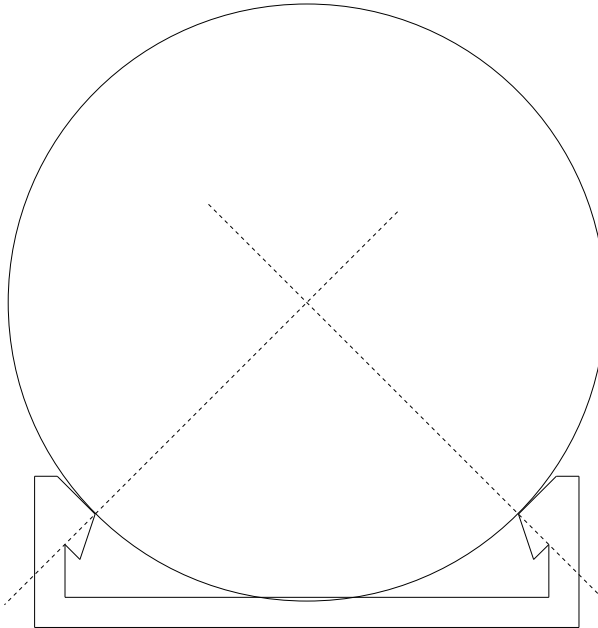
I punti di contatto
si possono
preveder-calcolar.



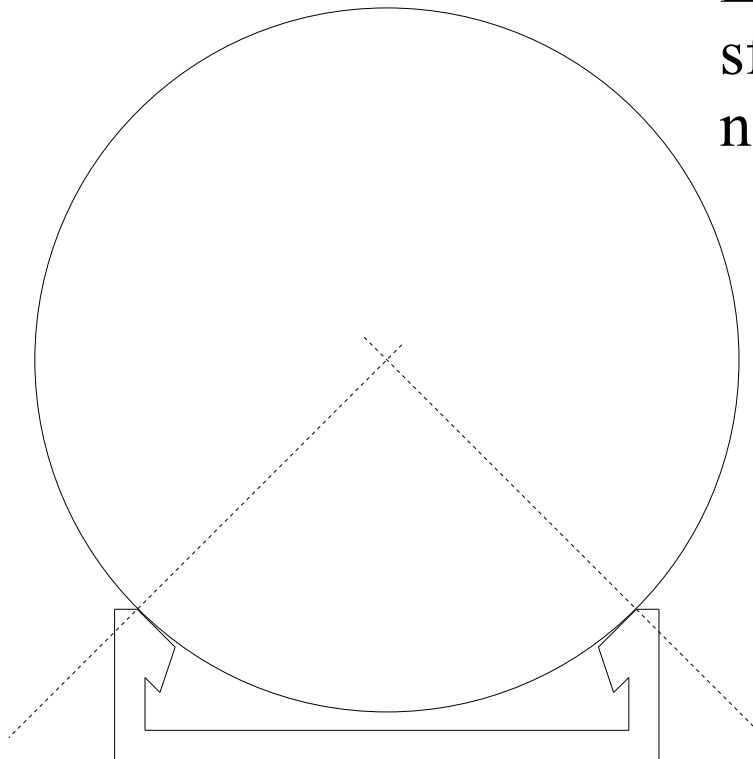
Profilato fermo,
avvicino la sfera.



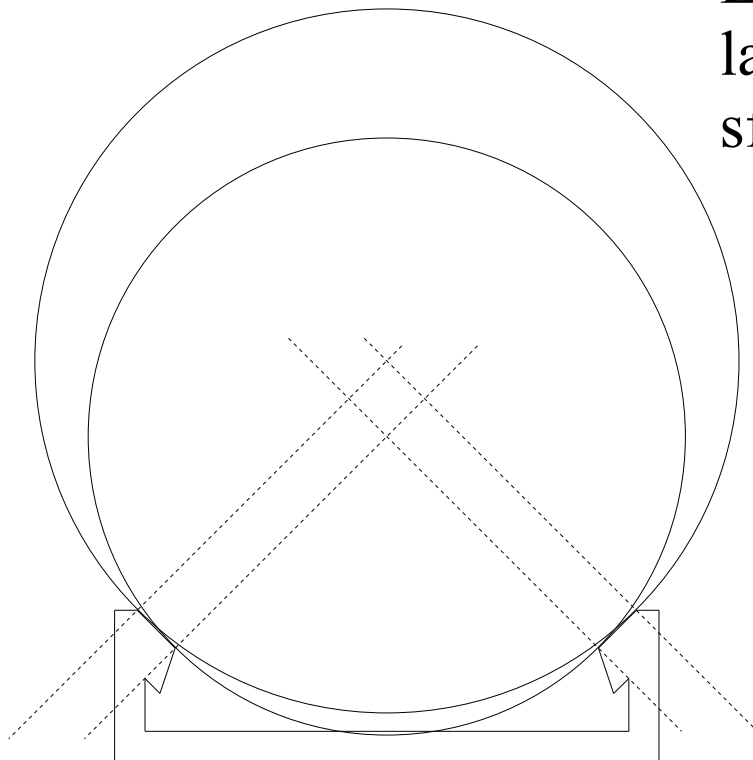
La piu' piccola
sfera tangente, ma
sfonda.



La piu' grande
sfera tangente,
non tocca il fondo.

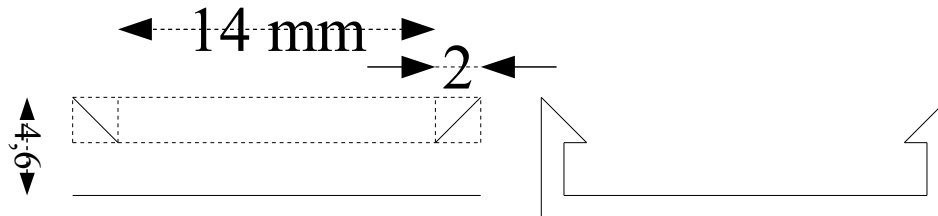


La piu' piccola e
la piu' grande
sfera tangente.

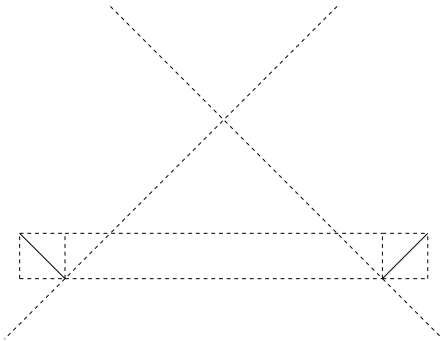


(1) Profilato. Interno 14 mm; guide 45°, diagonale di quadrato di lato 2 mm. Scala 3:1.

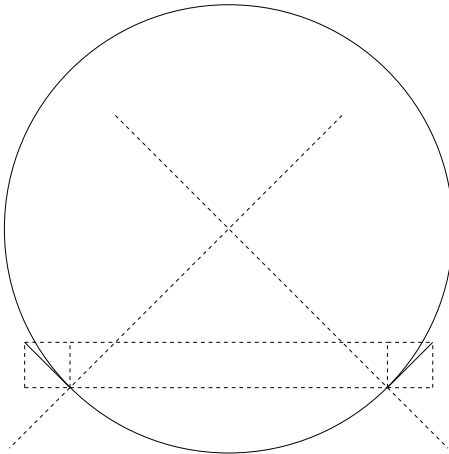
La guida ha un fondo. Nel disegno in scala 3:1 il 4,6 mm e' stato disegnato 13 mm. Allievi: fare 14.



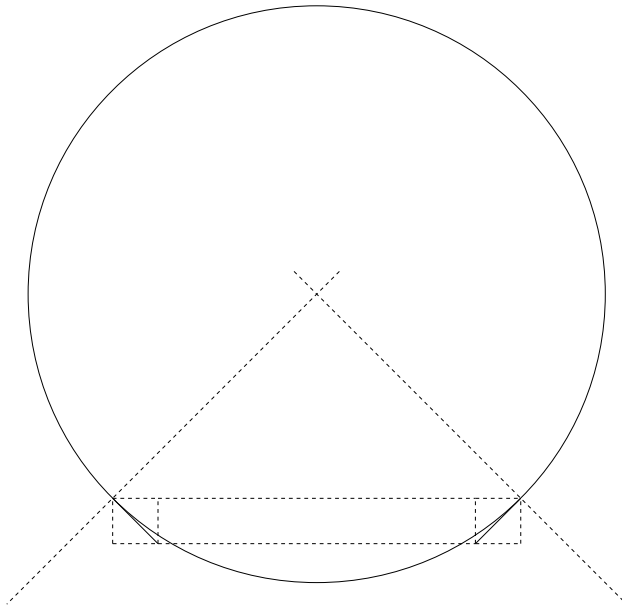
(2) La piu' piccola
sfera tangente.



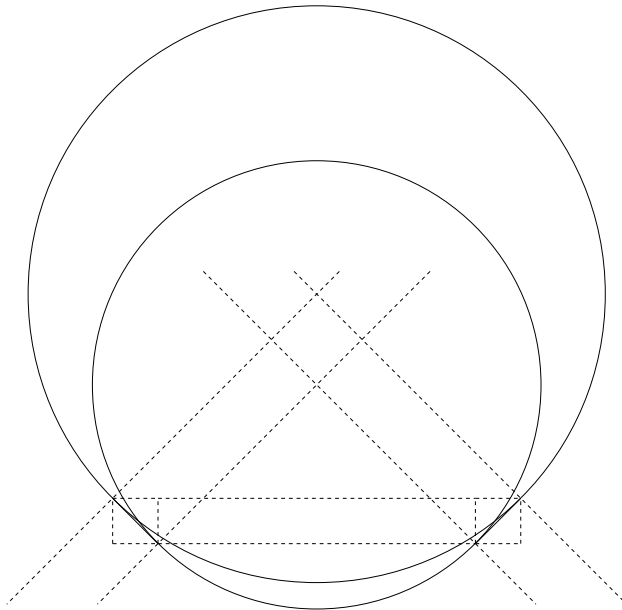
(3) La piu' piccola
sfera tangente.



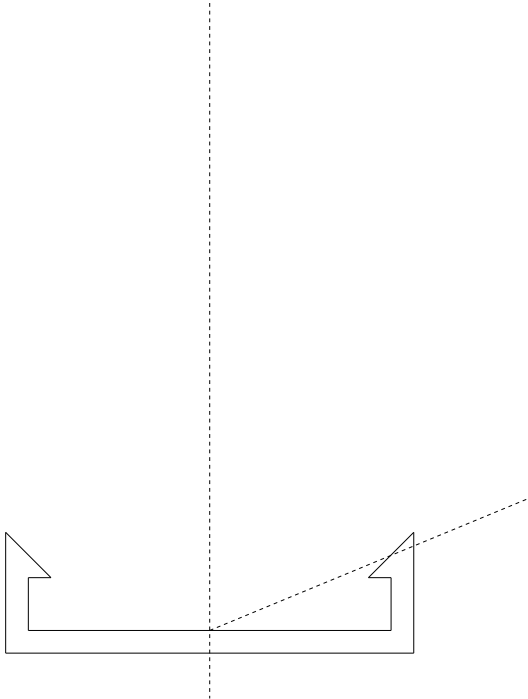
(4) La piu' grande
sfera tangente.



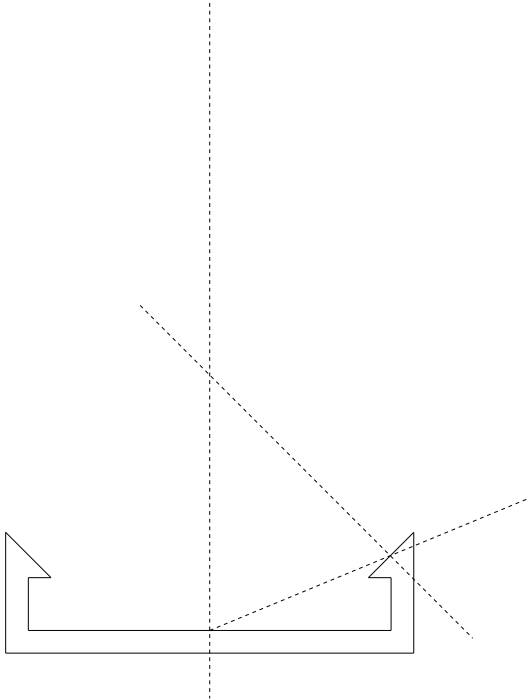
(5) Confronto
contemporaneo.



(6) Calc sfera tangent
che tocca il fondo.
Segmento corda
inclinato $22,5^\circ$
intercetta guida.



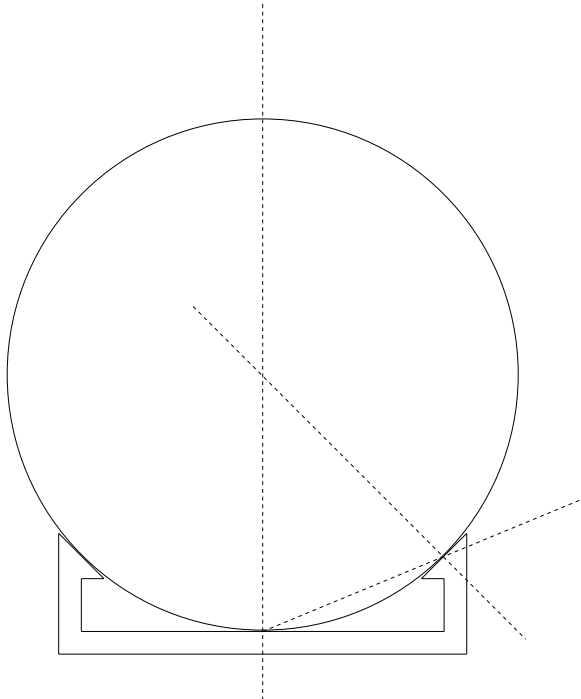
(7) Raggio perpendic
alla guida.



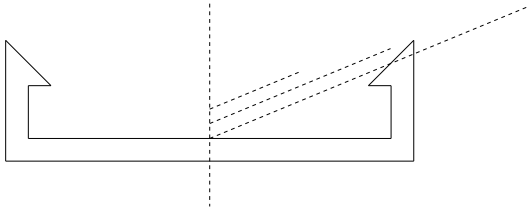
(8) La sfera tangente
che tocca il fondo.

Misurare: raggio e
raggio di rotazion di
ogni sfera.

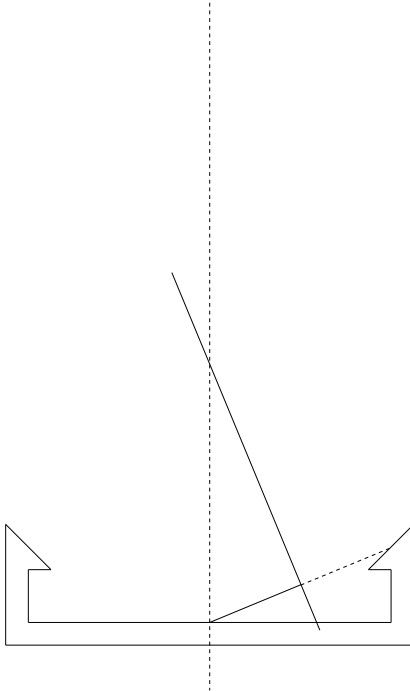
Raggio di rotaz della
sfera di raggio 22 mm



Segmento corda
inclinato $22,5^\circ$
intercetta la guida.
Punto centrale.
Costruzione piu'
complicata fatta
per ingenuita'.



La perpendicolare
incrocia l'asse nel
centro della sfera



La sfera tangente
che tocca il fondo.

