

# POLITECNICO DI TORINO

Collegio di Ingegneria Civile

Master Degree Thesis in Civil Engineering

## Seismic Vulnerability of None(TO)



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

My thesis work is inspired by the fact that, very often, we hear or read about seismic events that our territory is often subjected. It is good to know that this problem is affected by the position of our country, that is located on two continuous-moving faults, and for this reason high risk . Our building heritage over the years has suffered countless damage, this is a direct consequence of the stresses suffered by the structure and consequent collapse. Precisely for these reasons, it is of fundamental importance to understand which are the most vulnerable structures, in order to prevent substantial damage and/or loss of life. For this purpose we are offered the possibility of carrying out a seismic vulnerability analysis. Obviously we are not able to predict exactly the seismic intensity of an earthquake, but it is possible to assess how much a structure can resist under certain stresses.

My project deals with the assessment of the seismic vulnerability of a territory, and then focus on the structural response of an existing reinforced concrete structure, representative of a certain zone, with residential use.

In the first part of the thesis, I focused on the analysis of the seismic vulnerability of my city of residence, and more precisely to the Municipality of None, in the Turin area, which detects a 3S seismic zone, this was allowed thanks to the application of the CARTIS card of first and second level.

Before being able to proceed with the compilation of the forms, it was necessary to divide the territory into so-called "homogeneous zones", in which structures with the exhibits same characteristics, similar construction techniques, similar materials used and construction period, called "sectors" are identified.

The next step was to identify representative structures of the before mentioned "sectors" and consequent application of the forms. These cards refer to constructions ordinary with a resistant structure in reinforced concrete or load-bearing masonry. It originally was developed as part of the three-year ReLUIS 2014-2016 project in collaboration with the Department of Civil Protection, with the aim of identifying a systematic methodology for assessing seismic exposure at a territorial scale based on the typological characteristics structural of buildings.

In order to better compile the CARTIS card, it was necessary to refer to the Technical Office Municipal, with which, interfacing and carrying out inspections, I was able to understand better the territorial criticalities.

Finishing this first part, referring to the data obtained from the compilation of the CARTIS card, in the second phase of my thesis I applied a methodology that allowed me to assess the seismic vulnerability of an existing building, thanks using the DOLMEN software. My case study is a structure reinforced concrete belonging to the third sector.

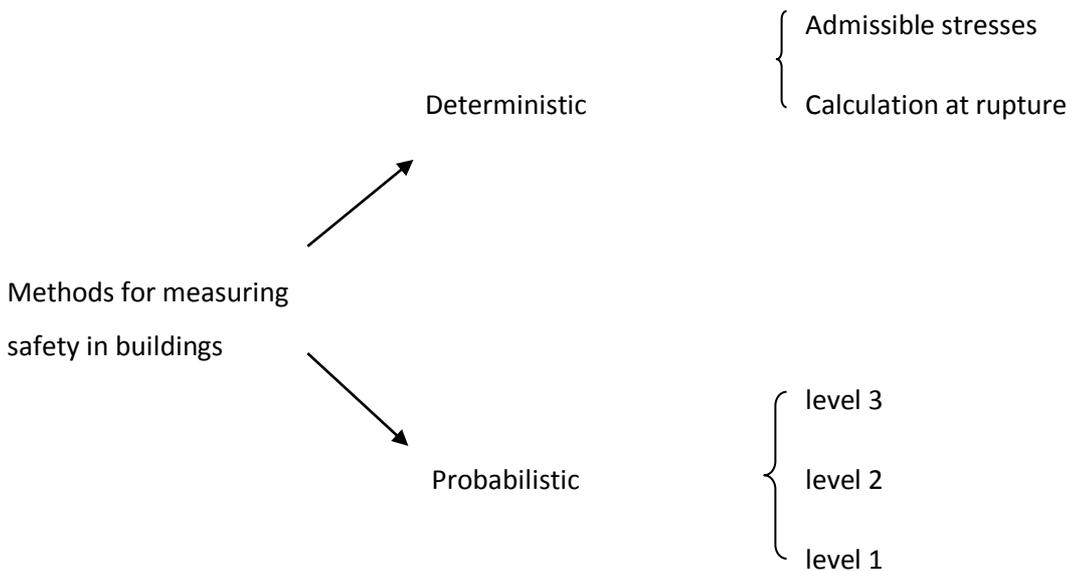
As a first step, it is necessary to create a three-dimensional drawing of the structure under study using all the tools provided by the software, where it was possible to model beams and columns through the use of rods and nodes. After that, we continue with the dimensional definition of each single element and the assignment of the structural and non-structural loads of the building on the floors. Once the modeling of the structure is completed, we move on to the dynamic and static analysis, based on the regulations on the subject in force (NTC 18), comparing the executive documents extracted from the program with those relating to the state of the work. The differences that emerged are then quantified through the definition of a parameter called "Conformity Degree" (GDD) referring to the entire structure.

## 2. Structural Safety

Fundamental requirement that gives us the guarantee on maintaining the reliability of the structure in the presence of actions:

- Design
- Construction
- Use of structural works

Methods of safety assessment that allow to verify its positivity in all the states in which it will find itself structure.

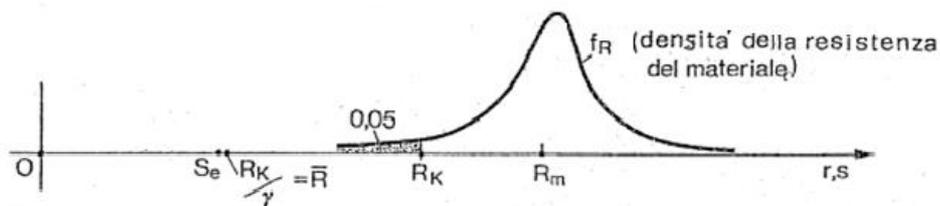


### 2.1. Deterministic Methods

#### 2.1.1. Method of admissible tensions

The measurement of safety takes place in the space of stresses.

We report the stresses and resistances on the abscissa; since they are not deterministic but random quantities, they are identified in the graph by a pdf Referring to a characteristic value  $R_k$  which constitutes the 5% fractile.



$$S_e \leq \bar{R} = \frac{R_k}{\gamma}$$

Where:

- $S_e$  it represents the voltage of the most stressed point of the material due to the operating actions
- $\bar{R}$  fractile 5% of the frequency distribution of the resistances (characteristic resistance)
- $\gamma$  safety coefficient
- $\frac{R_k}{\gamma}$  admissible tension

DISADVANTAGES:

- stresses evaluated in a deterministic way without considering any uncertainty and / or randomness
- linear elasticity that does not allow to take into account inelastic and rheological phenomena (cracking, fluage, ...) and any non-linear behavior of the material
- necessarily large safety coefficients because they must cover all the causes of uncertainty on the action and resistance side ---> dangerous effect

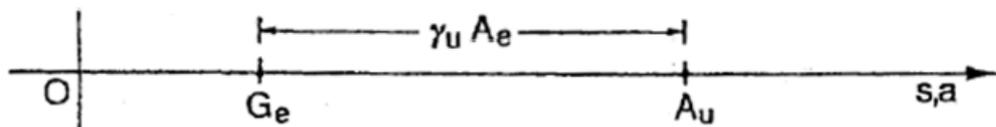
ADVANTAGES:

- ease of determination of stresses due to the possibility of applying the principle superposition of effects
- ease in identifying the heaviest load combinations (influence lines)
- good reliability ( in the static field) of the stresses determined in the fields usual use
- good behavior in the numerous structures made

### 2.1.2. Rupture calculation method

The measurement of safety takes place in the space of forces.

Method created to respond to the disadvantages of the previous method. The stresses and actions are represented in an axis. If the  $G_e$  is the level of permanent actions in operation, the variable actions are amplified by a coefficient such that:  $G_e + \gamma_n \cdot A_e \leq A_u$



Where:

- $A_e$  represents the operational action
- $A_u$  represents the variable action
- $G_e$  represents the permanent action

DISADVANTAGES:

- Safety measure still deterministic
- Does not evaluate the conditions of operation
- Coefficients of safety necessarily large because they must cover all the causes of uncertainty on the action and resistance side

ADVANTAGES:

- Possibility of taking into account inelastic phenomena or non-linearity of behavior
- Correct evaluation of the effects of the deformations applied
- Possibility of controlling the safety

Both methods have significant gaps in the assessment of structural safety.

## 2.2 Probabilistic Methods

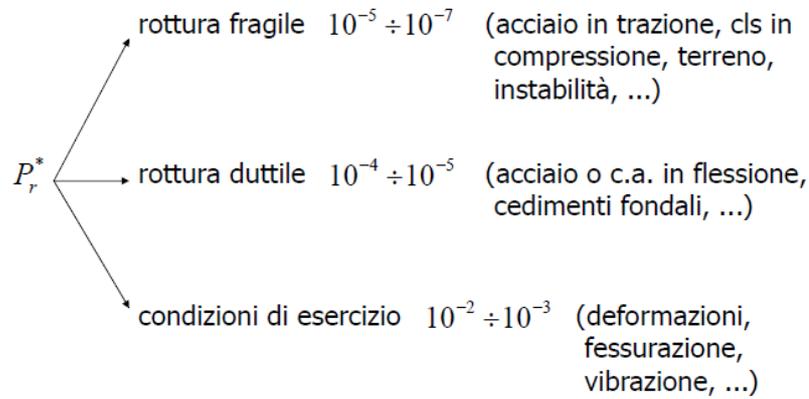
### 2.1.1. Limit State Conditions

- Limit state: linked to a specific requirement, it is a state of the structure, reached which, it is unable to satisfy it
- Limit state requirement: divides the space of a failure domain and a domain of success, whose boundary between the two is called LIMIT STATE
- Probability of failure: Probability of non-fulfillment of the requirement
- Limit state function: is the representation of the limit state condition. Analytically expresses a condition beyond which the structure can no longer perform the functions for which it was designed

### 2.1.2. Probabilistic Method Level 3

The measure of security against a general state is to determine the relative probability of failure  $P_r$  and in its comparison with a sufficiently small target reference value:

$$P_r \leq P_r^*$$



Both  $X$  is the representative vector of the random  $n$  variables that intervene in the definition of safety;  $f_x$  is the function of joint probability density of random  $n$  variables. If the failure domain  $D_r$  is known, the probability of  $P_r$  failure can be immediately calculated as the probability that the  $X$  vector is located within  $D_r$ :

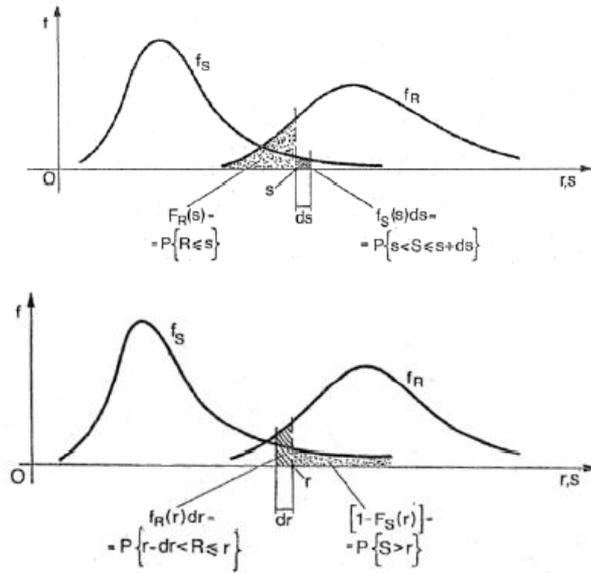
$$P_r = \int_{D_r} f_x(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

We introduce a simplification where I can separate the  $n$  variables into favorable and unfavorable, thus defining as two random variables:

$$R = g_R(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

$$S = g_S(x_{m+1}, x_{m+2}, \dots, x_n)$$

If R and S are independent, the joint probability  $f_{R,S}(r,s) = f_R(r)f_S(s)$ , the following graphical representation:



If R and S are also normal distribution, we can say that:

$$R \rightarrow N_R(\mu_R, \sigma_R)$$

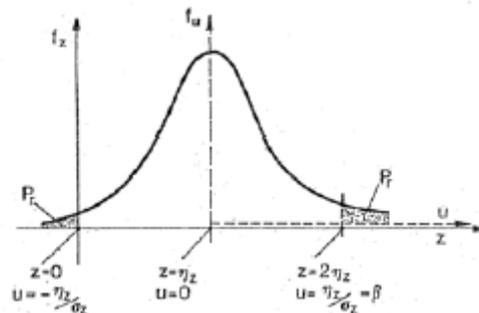
$$S \rightarrow N_S(\mu_S, \sigma_S)$$

Being  $\mu$  an average value and  $\sigma$  mean quadratic deviation

At this point, the random variable  $Z = R - S$  is also normal:

$$Z \rightarrow N_Z(\mu_Z, \sigma_Z)$$

Graphical representation:



Probability of it failing:

$$P_r = \int_{-\infty}^0 f_z(z) dz$$

It is possible to measure safety through the "standardized variables" by adopting standardized variables:

$$\beta = \frac{\mu_Z}{\sigma_Z} = \frac{\gamma_0 - 1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0 C_R^2 + C_S^2}} \quad \text{con } \gamma_0 = \frac{\mu_R}{\mu_S}$$

$\gamma_0$  coefficiente di sicurezza centrale

By fixing  $C_R$  and  $C_S$  we can get curves where for high values of  $C_R$  the  $\gamma_0$  is not within the low limits of  $P_r$

--->  $\gamma_0$  is therefore not a good safety index.

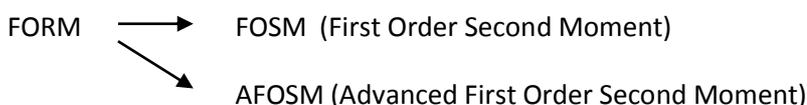
### 2.1.3. Probabilistic Method Level 2

The probabilistic method of level 3 is difficult to apply because we do not know the laws of distributions  $f_r$  e  $f_s$ . Therefore this level expresses only the concept of safety variation. Level 2, on the other hand, shows practical applications but still remains a non-operational level for designers.

1. Level 3 difficulties overcome with level 2
2. The limit state function is approximated:
  - a.  $g(r, s) = 0$  Linear -> FORM
  - b.  $g(r, s) = 0$  Non Linear, approximated with second degree function -> SORM

Il metodo probabilistico di livello 3 è di difficile applicazione perché non conosciamo le leggi di distribuzioni  $f_r$  e  $f_s$ . Quindi questo livello esprime soltanto il concetto di variazione della sicurezza.

#### Case a



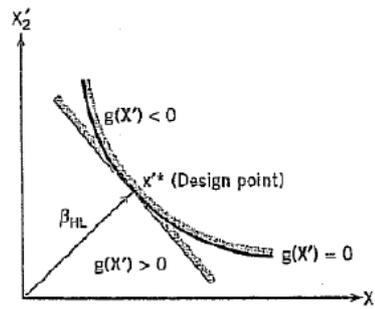
FOSM: based on a first order approximation of Taylor developments of the linearized limit state function to mean values, using only means and covariances of the random variables.

The safety check consists in verifying that  $\beta \leq \beta_{target}$

$$\beta_{target} \begin{cases} 3.8 & \text{for civil structure : 50 years} \\ 4.2 & \text{life over 100 year} \end{cases}$$

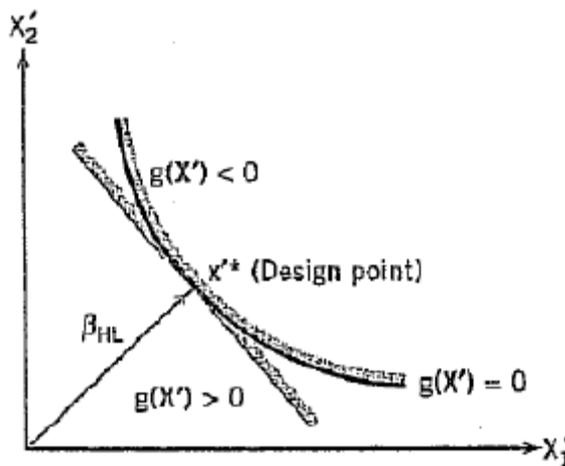
AFOSM: A safety index is defined which  $\beta_{HL}$  represents the minimum distance of the axes with respect to the limit state surface

FOSM and AFOSM return equal values if R and S are normal and the limit state function is linear.



**Case b:**

SORM: more accurate because it better describes the limit state function because the second order is added to the Taylor expansion giving us information on the surface curvature of the limit state function.



Both approximations of the limit state functions have the same distance and the FORM approach provides the same level of safety  $\beta$  safety. In reality, the probability of breaking the non-linear approximation of the function should be lower due to its shape. FORM ignores the curvature of the limit state function because it uses a 1st order approximation

$$(P_R)_{SORM} < (P_R)_{FORM}$$

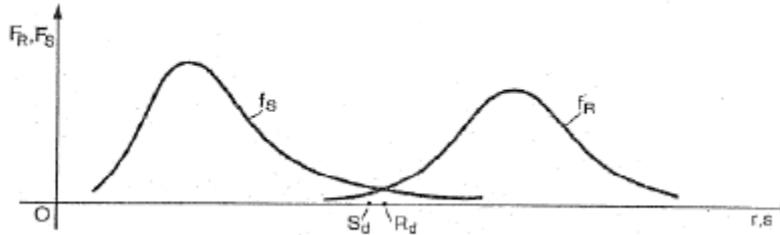
### 2.1.4. Probabilistic Method Level 1

The measurement of the safety of a generic state is carried out by comparing two significant values of R and S called calculation values:

$$R_d = g_R(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

$$S_d = g_S(x_{m+1}, x_{m+2}, \dots, x_n)$$

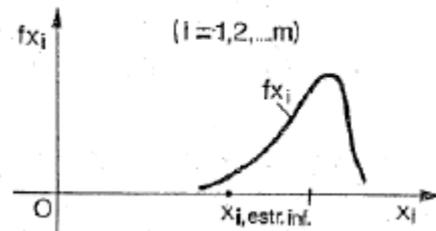
verifying that:  $R_d \geq S_d$



The choice of extreme values is carried out by increasing the  $n-m$  variables (S) and decreasing the  $m$  variables (R).

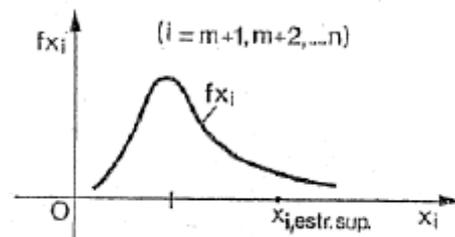
For the resistances the fractiles are assumed 0.05:

$$F_x = 0.05$$



For the stresses the fractiles are assumed 0.95:

$$F_x = 0.95$$



The method, called extreme values, does not take into account the randomness and uncertainties of the functional bonds  $g_R$  (..) and  $g_S$  (..). The use "for litteram" of the procedure can sometimes involve problems of consistency, for example when an action intervenes at the same time on the stress side and on the resistance side, as it should be both increased and impaired at the same time! The problem is solved in such cases by assuming a deterministic value for this action rather than two extreme values.

With this method, some of the random variables on which the measure of safety depends are assumed to be deterministic and the effect of their randomness and uncertainty is covered by the introduction of a safety factor  $\gamma$  (there are 3 types):

- $\gamma_m$  side resistances (m = material)
- $\gamma_f$  stress side (f = forces)
- $\gamma_n$  behavior factor

The method derives in principle from that of level 1 and is therefore defined as “semi-probabilistic”. The term “limit states” underlines the need to carry out the verification in respect of all states that can lead to unsatisfactory behavior of the structure.

In particular we assume:

- the geometric dimensions as deterministic
- the functional link  $g_R(\dots)$  as deterministic, for the many experimental results;
- On the resistance side, the random variables considered are the breaking strength of the materials ( $f_c, f_y$ ) to which the coefficient is applied  $\gamma_m$  ;
- the functional link  $g_S(\dots)$  is assumed to be deterministic, so it is necessary to introduce the coefficients  $\gamma_f$  that take them into account. Also in this case it is possible to introduce the uncertainty of the model with  $\gamma_m = \gamma_{Sd} \rightarrow S_d = \gamma_{Sd} \cdot S_d$
- stress side the only random variables considered are the actions (A) of which are the maximum statistics considered, for which it is necessary to introduce the coefficients, as well as additional coefficients  $\psi$  (combination coefficients) that they keep the reference unitary to the maximum statistics



### 3. BASIS OF STRUCTURAL DESIGN:

Structural requirements:



Life durability:

Anni	Tipologia
10	Temporarily structure
10/15	Removal elements
15/30	Structural
50	Buildings
100	Bridges

The works and structural components must be designed, carried out, tested and subjected to maintenance in such a way as to allow their intended use, in an economically sustainable form and with the level of safety required by current regulations.

The safety and performance of a work or part of it must be assessed in relation to the limit states that may occur during nominal life. The limit state is the condition that its exceeding implies the non-satisfactory, by the construction, of the requirements for which it was designed.

In particular, as established by the NTC 2018, the works and the various structural types must possess the following requisites.

#### 3.1. Security against ultimate limit states (ULS):

Ability to avoid collapses, loss of balance and serious, total or partial disruption, which may compromise the safety of persons or result in the loss of assets or cause serious environmental and social damage or putting the building out of service.

#### 3.2 Security against operating limit states (SLE):

Ability to guarantee the performance required for operating conditions;

- Deformations and displacements that affect the appearance or use of the structure
- Vibrations that cause a lack of comfort to people, give to the structures or materials that compose them;

- Damage that negatively affects the appearance, durability and operation of the structure
- Observable damage caused to fatigue or other time-dependent effects

### 3.3 Robustness against exceptional actions:

Ability to avoid disproportionate damages compared to the extent of triggering causes such as a fire, explosions, shocks.

The overcoming of a ultimate limit state is irreversible and is defined as collapse.

The overcoming of a limit operating status can have a reversible or irreversible character.

For the evaluation of the safety of buildings, scientifically proven probabilistic criteria must be adopted based on the use of partial safety factors, applicable in the majority of cases; this method is called first level. For works of particular importance it is possible to adopt higher level methods, taken from technical documentation of proven validity.

In the semi-probabilistic method to limit states, structural safety must be verified by comparing the resistance and the effect of actions.

$$R_d \geq E_d$$

With:  $R_d$  is the design resistance, evaluated on the basis of the material resistance design values, and the nominal values of the geometrical quantities involved:

$$R_d = \frac{R_k}{\gamma_m}$$

Where:

- $R_k$  resistance characteristic of materials;  $\gamma_m$  coefficient of safety relative to the material;
- $E_d$  is the project value of the effect of the actions, assessed on the basis of the project values defined by:

$$E_d = E_k \cdot \gamma_q$$

where:  $E_k$  actions nominal,  $\gamma_q$  Coefficient of safety relative action

The partial safety coefficients associated respectively to the  $i$  - th material and to the  $j$  - th action, take into account the variability of the respective quantities and the uncertainties relative to the geometric tolerances and to the reliability of the calculation model.

In order to apply this method, it is necessary to determine the effects produced by the actions on the structure, or the effects induced by the loads acting on the structure. In practice it is necessary to know how to calculate:

- permanent loads
- variable loads

- wind action
- snow action

Action is defined as any cause, or set of causes, capable of inducing boundary states in a structure. The actions can be classified according to the variation of their intensity over time:

#### **a) PERMANENT (G)**

Actions that act throughout the nominal life of the construction, whose intensity variation over time is so small and slow that they can be considered with sufficient approximation constant over time:

- Self weight of all the structural elements; safe weight of the terrain, when relevant; forces induced by the ground (excluding the effects of variable loads applicable to the ground); forces resulting from water pressure (when configuring constants over time) [G1];
- Self weight of all non-structural elements [G2];
- Displacements and deformations imposed, provided by the project and realized at the time of construction;
- Pretension and pre stressing [P];
- pull back and viscosity;
- Differential displacements.

#### **b) VARIABLES (Q)**

Actions on the structure or on the structural element with instantaneous values that can be significantly different from one another over time:

- long-term: action that act with a significant intensity, even if not continuously for a not inconsiderable time compared to the nominal life of the structure;
- short-time: actions that act for a short period of time with respect to the nominal life of the structure.

#### **c) EXPONENTIAL (A)**

Actions that occur only exceptionally during the nominal life of the structure:

- fires;
- explosion;
- impacts;

#### **d) SEISMIC**

Actions deriving from earthquakes.

Specifically, the permanent actions are determined starting from the geometrical dimensions and safe weights for volume unit of the materials which compose the construction both in the structural and in the non structural parts: the weights of the volume unit and the relevant loads must be defined from recognized sources.

Loads are generally to be considered statically applied, except in special cases where dynamic effects must be evaluated. In addition to the final situation, the loads that acting in all the executive phases of the construction must be considered.

## 4 SEISMIC RISK

### 4.1 Introduction of seismicity

Seismicity indicates the frequency and force of earthquakes and represents a physical characteristic of an area. If we know the frequency and the energy of the earthquakes that characterize a certain area and we attribute a value to the probability of a seismic event of a given magnitude occurring in a certain interval of time, we can calculate the seismic hazard. With a greater seismic hazard, the more probability there is of an earthquake occurring of great magnitude in the same interval of time.

The consequences of an earthquake also depend on the resistance of buildings to the effects of a seismic tremor. A building's potential for damage is called vulnerability. The more vulnerable a building is (due to its type, inadequate design, poor quality materials and construction methods, lack of maintenance), the greater the consequences will be. Finally, the number of assets exposed to risk, the possibility in other words of damage in economic terms, to cultural heritage or the loss of human lives, is called exposure.

Seismic risk, determined by the combination of hazard, vulnerability and exposure, is the measurement of the damage expected in a given interval of time, based on the type of seismicity, the resistance of buildings and an thropisation (nature, quality and quantity of assets exposed).

Seismic hazard (H) expresses the probability that, in a certain period of time, an area will be affected by earthquakes that can produce damage. It depends on the type of earthquake, the distance between the epicenter and the affected location as well as the geomorphologic conditions. It is independent and does not know what man has built.

Exposure (L) is a measure of the importance of the risk-exposed object in relation to the main characteristics of the built environment. It consists in the identification, both as a number and as a value, of the elements component of the territory or the city, whose state, behavior and development can be altered by the seismic event (the settlement system, population, economic activities, monuments, social services).

Vulnerability (D) is an assessment of whether people, buildings, or businesses will be harmed or changed when the seismic event occurs. It measures on the one hand the loss or reduction of efficiency, on the other hand the residual ability to perform and ensure the

functions that the territorial system as a whole expresses under normal conditions. For example, in the case of buildings, vulnerability depends on materials, construction characteristics and maintenance status and expresses their resistance to the earthquake.

The aim is to limit seismic risk by acting, as far as possible, on all three factors described above.

First, there is a need to improve knowledge of seismicity throughout the country, through the use of monitoring networks, accelerometric networks and seismic studies by the relevant bodies (I.N.G.V. and Department of Civil Protection). Important is the knowledge of the vulnerability of a building or a category of buildings, it allows to predict the effect that a seismic event will have on them, planning interventions to contain the damage.

Italy has a medium-high seismic hazard (due to the frequency and intensity of phenomena), very high vulnerability (due to the fragility of building, infrastructural, industrial, production and service assets) and an extremely high exposure (due to population density and its historical, artistic and monumental heritage that is one of its kind in the world). Our peninsula therefore has a high seismic risk, in terms of victims, damage to buildings and direct and indirect costs expected after an earthquake.

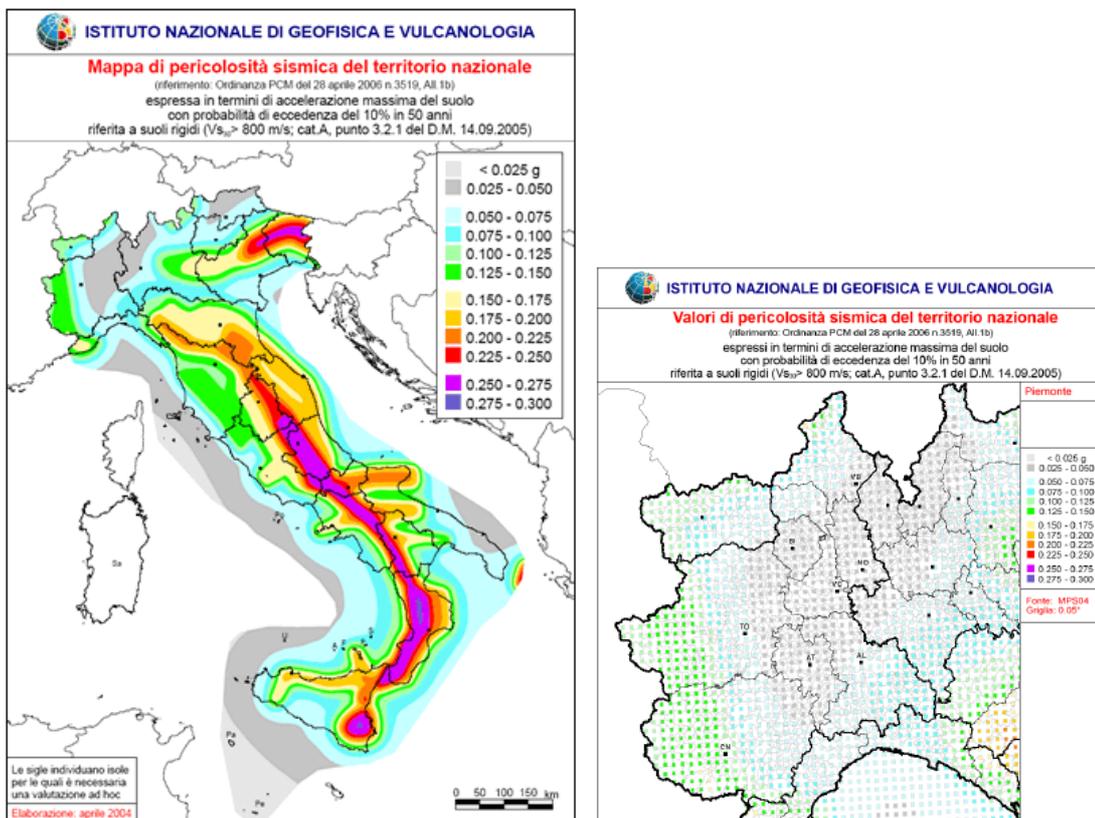


Figure n. 1 - Seismic map of Italy

## 4.2 Seismic hazard

Represent the probability that an earthquake will occur in a given geographic area, within a given window of time, and with ground motion intensity exceeding a given threshold. With a hazard thus estimated, risk can be assessed and included in such areas as building codes for standard buildings, designing larger buildings and infrastructure projects, land use planning and determining insurance rates.

There are two methodologies available for carrying out seismic hazard analysis at a given location: probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA) and deterministic seismic hazard analysis (DSHA). DSHA only considers the critical scenario by assuming the occurrence of the maximum credible earthquake (MCE) at the closest possible distance to the site. Hence, DSHA often gives an upper bound value for the seismic hazard at the site. However, the PSHA considers and quantifies all major uncertainties in the earthquake process for the calculation of seismic hazard at the given site. Thus, it provides different values for seismic hazard for different return periods. For the design of small structures, the peak ground acceleration and spectral acceleration for lower return period can be used. The DSHA is employed for determining peak ground acceleration and spectral acceleration for the design of critical structures.

Calculations for determining seismic hazard depending on their level of importance and use, can be quite complex. The regional geology and seismology setting is first examined for sources and patterns of earthquake occurrence, both in depth and at the surface from seismometer records; secondly, the impacts from these sources are assessed relative to local geologic rock and soil types, slope angle and groundwater conditions. Zones of similar potential earthquake shaking are thus determined and drawn on maps. Each zone is given properties associated with source potential: how many earthquakes per year, the maximum size of earthquakes (maximum magnitude), etc. Finally, the calculations require formulae that give the required hazard indicators for a given earthquake size and distance. For example, some districts prefer to use peak acceleration, others use peak velocity, and more sophisticated uses require response spectral ordinates.

The computer program then integrates over all the zones and produces probability curves for the key ground motion parameter. The final result gives a “chance” of exceeding a given value over a specified amount of time. Standard building codes for homeowners might be concerned with a 1 in 500 years chance, while nuclear plants look at the 10,000 year time

frame. The results may be in the form of a ground response spectrum for use in seismic analysis.

More elaborate variations on the theme also look at the soil conditions. Higher ground motions are likely to be experienced on a soft swamp compared to a hard rock site. The standard seismic hazard calculations become adjusted upwards when postulating characteristic earthquakes. Areas with high ground motion due to soil conditions are also often subject to soil failure due to liquefaction. Soil failure can also occur due to earthquake-induced landslides in steep terrain.

### **4.3 Exposure**

The first objective for a general earthquake protection programme is safeguarding human life. For this reason it is very important to assess the number of people involved, dead and/or injured. There are various different causes for loss of human life: the collapse of buildings, bridges and other constructions and also road accidents. Then there are those linked to phenomena triggered by the earthquake, such as landslides, land liquefaction, tidal waves and fires. Various statistics obtained from major earthquakes around the world have shown that around 25% of deaths in an earthquake are due to none structural damage of buildings (falling partition walls, glass, cornices, roof tiles, etc.) and phenomena caused by the earthquake. It can generally be estimated, with a certain margin for error and especially for more severe earthquakes, how many people were involved, using calculations based on the number of collapsed or damaged buildings. Several considerations are needed to be able to make these estimates:

- the number of people living in the buildings
- the possibilities of escape and/or protection
- how people were affected (dead or injured)
- the possibility of dying even after aid has been given.

It is very difficult to accurately estimate the consequences of an earthquake in terms of human lives at different times of the day and year. The number of people living in a house in fact varies from region to region, from the city to the countryside and depends on the size of families. Furthermore, in the daytime, the number of people present in a building depends on its use. For example, offices have maximum presence during the middle of the day and are virtually empty during the night. On the other hand, the number of people in a city dwelling in the evening and at night is, on average, lower than those present in a house

in the countryside because cities offer more alternatives at these times, both for pleasure and work, often outside the home. Reference to the kind of buildings and relative inhabitants, however, may provide a global estimate acceptable for violent earthquakes that affect large areas.

#### **4.4 Vulnerability**

Seismic vulnerability is a building's potential for a given level of damage due to a seismic event of a given intensity.

One of the main causes of death during an earthquake is building collapse. To reduce the loss of human lives, buildings must be made safe. Laws governing construction in seismic zones today state that buildings must not be damaged by low-intensity earthquakes, must not be structurally damaged by medium-intensity earthquakes and must not collapse in the event of severe earthquakes despite suffering serious damage.

A building may suffer structural damage to its load-bearing parts (pillars, beams) and/or non-structural parts that do not affect its instability (chimneys, cornices, partitions). The kind of damage depends on: the structure of the building, its age, materials, location, vicinity to other buildings and non-structural elements. When an earthquake occurs, the ground moves horizontally and/or vertically, pushing a building backwards and forwards. The building thus starts to sway and deform.

If the structure is flexible and therefore able to undergo great deformation, despite suffering great damage it will not collapse. The damage also depends on the duration and intensity of the earthquake.

After an earthquake, to assess a building's vulnerability, it is enough to inspect the damage caused, associating it with the intensity of the tremor. Whereas assessment of building vulnerability before a seismic event occurs is more complex. This is why statistical and mechanistic methods have been perfected, in conjunction with expert opinions. Statistical methods classify buildings according to their construction materials and techniques, based on damage observed in previous earthquakes to the same kind of buildings. This technique requires damage data from past earthquakes, which is not always available, and cannot be used to assess the vulnerability of individual buildings, because it is statistical in nature and not specific. Mechanistic methods, on the other hand, use theory models that reproduce the main characteristics of the buildings being assessed for study of the damage caused by simulated earthquakes.

Finally, some methods use expert opinions to assess the seismic behaviour and vulnerability

of predefined structural types or to identify the factors that determine the behaviour of buildings and assess their influence on vulnerability. In order to assess the vulnerability of buildings throughout Italy, statistical methods must be used that adopt standard data regarding their characteristics. ISTAT census data regarding homes are available for Italy and used in the application of statistical methods.

An important thing to say, is that the vulnerability express the relationship between seismic action (A) and level of damage (D):

$$D = f(A)$$

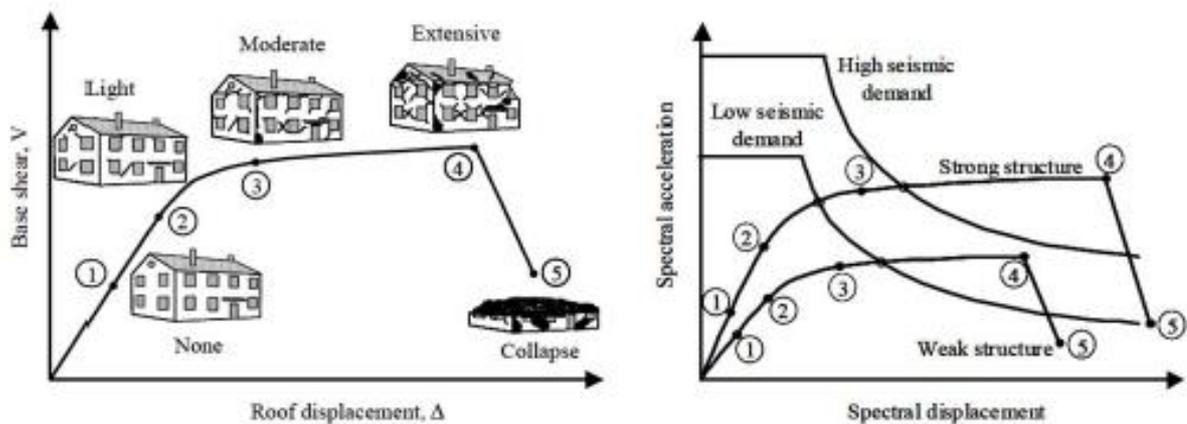


Figure n. 2 - Relationship between spectral acceleration and spectral displacement

In general, the structures must to follow simple and important role in order to obtain an low value of vulnerability, and so an low value of seismic risk:

1. Simplicity of the structure
2. Regularity in elevation and in plan
3. Hyperstaticity
4. Regularity and symmetry
5. Resistance and flexion stiffness in two orthogonal directions
6. Torsional stiffness and resistance
7. Rigidity and stamina of the floors in their plan

According the definition of vulnerability, we need to identify a parameter measure of the severity S of the earthquake and one of that of damage D and then to establish a law of

correlation D (S) between the two that is able to provide the level of damage each earthquake of a given severity.

There are, of course, several options for choosing the S and D parameters and numerous it is the methods, for purposes and processing techniques, that can be to explain the relationship between earthquake severity and damage. Methods of assessing seismic vulnerability are also possible different strategies that aim to achieve differentiated purposes, with tools appropriate and that, precisely on the basis of these peculiarities, may also be appropriately distinct and classified.

CLASSIFIC. DELLA METODOLOGIA	TIPI DI TECNICHE	DESCRIZIONE
IN BASE AL TIPO DI RISULTATO	Dirette	Forniscono in un solo passo il risultato come previsione del danno sismico.
	Indirette	Comportano prima la determinazione di un indice di V e successivamente utilizzano una correlazione severità-danno che è funzione anche dell'indice di V.
	Convenzionali	Sono di tipo euristico: in base a vari criteri consentono di assegnare un indice di V; non associano alcuna previsione di danno e sono utili per confrontare costruzioni in siti a diversa sismicità.
IN BASE AL TIPO DI MISURA	Quantitative	Forniscono il risultato (danno) in forma numerica (probabilistica o deterministica).
	Qualitative	Ricorrono a descrizioni in termini di livelli qualitativi (Basso, Medio, etc.).
IN BASE AL TIPO DI ELABORAZIONE	Statistiche	Ricercano il risultato attraverso l'elaborazione statistica di dati osservati, in particolare quelli di danno e vulnerabilità rilevati dopo eventi sismici.
	Di modellazione	Ricercano il risultato attraverso lo studio della risposta sismica.
	Di expertise	Si basano sul giudizio soggettivo di esperti.
	Ibride	Ricercano il risultato combinando più tecniche.
IN BASE AL MODO DI CONCEZIONE DEGLI ORGANISMI STRUTTURALI	Tipologiche	Assumono la possibilità di differenziare il comportamento sismico (vulnerabilità) delle costruzioni attraverso la definizione di classi tipologiche in funzione della qualità dei materiali, delle caratteristiche e delle tecniche costruttive, etc.; comportano un modesto impegno nei rilevamenti e sono quindi adatte per operare su aree estese.
	Semeiotiche	Considerano gli edifici come organismi la cui V può essere descritta attraverso l'osservazione di alcuni sintomi comportamentali, che si traducono in parametri che contribuiscono in diversa misura a definire un valore di vulnerabilità globale; richiedono una certa perizia per il rilevamento dei dati, che però sono utilizzabili anche per altri approcci.
	Meccanicistiche	Sono quelle che ricorrono a modellazioni il più possibile realistiche del comportamento sismico delle costruzioni; sono adatte a valutazioni che riguardano o singoli edifici o gruppi molto simili; possono essere di ausilio alle altre tecniche, sia per trasferire sui singoli edifici i risultati per classi tipologiche, sia per suffragare meglio le attribuzioni dei livelli di V attraverso i parametri comportamentali.

Figure n. 3 - Methodologies for the seismic vulnerability definition

#### 4.4.1 Fragility curve

Fragility curves graphically represent the probability that a structural system subject to a seismic event will reach a certain level of damage.

These curves are constructed by relating the damage index to a seismic parameter that takes into account the intensity of the natural phenomenon (Housner intensity, Peak Ground Acceleration, ...).

The vulnerability index is defined against 11 parameters detected by the board and necessary for characterization of the seismic behavior of the construction. Each of these 11 parameters is evaluated and associated with different classes, identifying the quality of the

structure relative to the property described by the parameter considered. Each class is matched by a  $V_i$  score and a  $P_i$  weight.

$$I_v = \sum V_i \cdot P_i$$

At this point, the vulnerability scenario is converted into a potential damage scenario, defining a damage index ( $I_d$ ), which represents the probability that a building with a certain vulnerability will be damaged as a result of a seismic event. The acceleration to the that produces the initial damage (corresponding to  $I_d = 0$ ) and the ac acceleration that leads to the collapse (corresponding to  $I_d = 1$ ) Once the vulnerability indices ( $I_v$ ) and damage ( $I_d$ ) are assessed, the results are extrapolated throughout the territory, according to the default parameters, in order to obtain potential vulnerability and damage scenarios on a large scale.

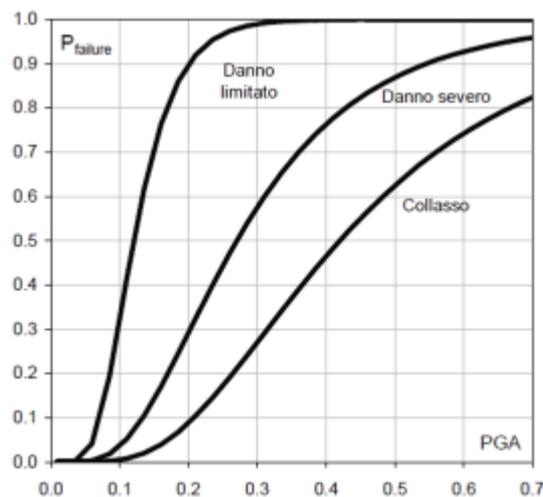


Figure n. 4 - Fragility curve example

#### 4.4.2 Vulnerability parameter

We know, that the correct estimation of vulnerability is based on the following parameters:

1. Parameter 1 - Type and organization of the resistant system
2. Parameter 2 - Strength of the resistant system
3. Parameter 3 - Conventional Resistance
4. Parameter 4 - Building Location and Foundations
5. Parameter 5 - Horizontals
6. Parameter 6 - Plan Configuration

- 7. Parameter 7 - Configuration in Elevation
- 8. Parameter 8 - Links and Critical Elements
- 9. Parameter 9 - Elements with low ductility
- 10. Parameter 10 - Non-structural elements
- 11. Parameter 11 - Actual status

**4.4.2.1 Parameter 1 - Type and organization of the resistant system**

*Definition:*

The reinforced concrete structure reacts by calling into question the walls generally present in the fields frame.

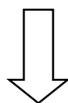
The behaviors of the three main types are schematized as follows:

1. The construction of *type A*) is rigid due to the presence of reinforced concrete walls or solid masonry in the canvas fields I; it is assumed that the resistance characteristics will be maintained even on the occasion and at the end of the most intense expected seismic event;
2. The construction of *type B*) has an initial rigid-brittle behavior, upon the onset of the earthquake, followed by putting out of use of the rigid elements and subsequent behavior with good characteristics of resistance and ductility, even if with greater deformability, due to the presence of "anti-seismic" frames;
3. The construction of *type C*) has an initial rigid-brittle behavior followed by a strong decay of the stiffness and strength characteristics.

To identify the main resistant system, it is necessary to evaluate the resistance offered by the single resistant elements in the direction identified as the worst.

For this purpose, two basic hypotheses are made:

- a. the fully reacting sections are considered;
- b. each plane can only undergo horizontal translations or rotations around the axis vertical (shear-type deformation).
- c. Deformation by bending is neglected;
- d. The shape factors of the sections are assumed to be equal to the unit



$$A \cdot \tau \cos^2(\alpha) / h$$

$A$  = section area

$\alpha$  = acute angle between the reference direction and that of the "strong" plane of the wall

$h$  = Height

$\tau$  = Tangential resistance

The evaluation of the main resistance system is necessary for class assignment purposes.

*Classes:*

**A. Rigid-resistant structure** - maintenance of the resistance characteristics even on the occasion and at the end of the most intense expected seismic event;

**B. Rigid-brittle / deformable-resistant structure** - initial rigid-brittle behavior followed by decommissioning of the rigid elements and subsequent behavior with good resistance and ductility characteristics, even if with greater deformability

**C. Rigid-brittle / deformable-weak structure** - initial rigid-brittle behavior followed by a strong decay of the stiffness and strength characteristics.

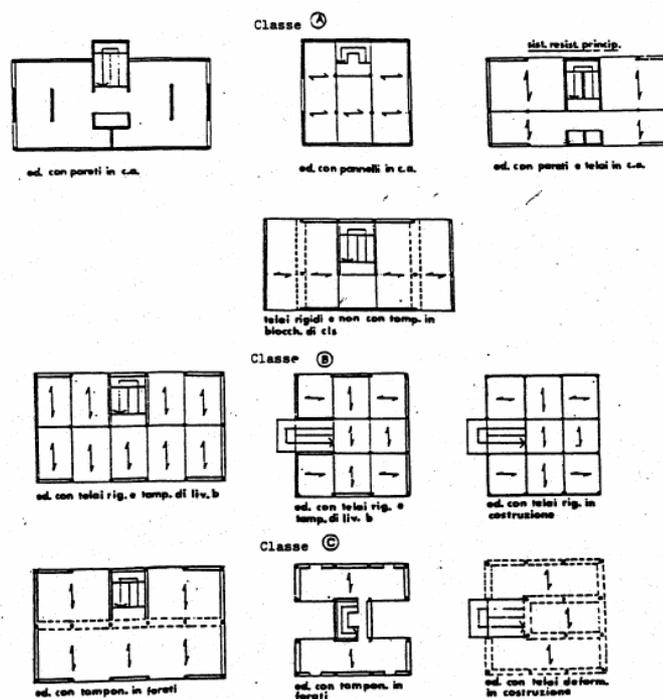


Figure n.5 - Classes

#### 4.4.2.2 Parameter 2 - Strength of the resistant system

*Definition:*

The judgment on the quality of the resistant system is given on the basis of the following groups of information:

- a. Type and quality of the materials used.
- b. Features of execution of the work.
- c. Design features of the work.

As regards the first group, in addition to the direct view of the materials are of great help the knowledge of the age of the building and the assessment of the state of decay of the building in general.

As regards the second group of information, in addition to the assessment direct, it is important to know the type of construction methods used in the area. The third group of information relates to the level of design, ascertainable not only by direct examination of the documents, where available, but also indirectly, through information on the type of choices most frequently made by the designer.

*Classes:*

**A. GOOD**

The concrete used appears to be of good consistency, devoid of large "crawl space" areas, hard to scratch and well executed (with limited and sparse patches). The cast shots are barely visible and well executed. The steel is in bars with improved adhesion (information taken from design elements ), not in sight and not oxidized. The walls are made up of compact and non-degraded elements, the mortar is not degraded and does not remove easily.

**B. MEDIUM**

**C. BAD**

**4.4.2.3 Parameter 3 - Conventional Resistance**

*Definition:*

The parameter takes into account a sort of degree of safety with respect to seismic forces reference, calculated with the following assumptions:

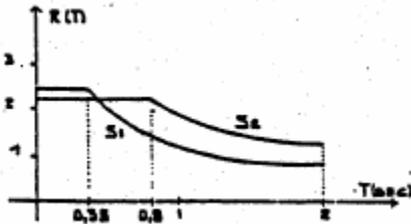
- a. Equivalent static actions.
- b. Absence of eccentricity or irregularity in the plan.
- c. Taking into account, for the purposes of resistance, only the elements of the main resistant system in the most unfavorable direction (in the absence of masonry, only must be considered the pillar sections, which must be divided in half for frames that do not satisfy the requirements of level **B**, for the type of main structure).
- d. The resisting force of each section is conventionally  $A \cdot \tau$  in which  $A$  is the area of the

section and  $\tau$  assumes the values indicated in the "Definition criteria" of the type and organization of the system resistant.

The reference seismic forces are calculated, at each of the N floors, with the following relationship:

$$F = 0.4 \cdot R \cdot W_i \cdot h_i \frac{\sum W_i}{\sum W_i \cdot h_i}$$

where:  $W_i$  is the weight of the floor,  $h_i$  is the height of the floor from the height with zero displacement,  $R$  is a function of the period  $T$  according to the following figure:



	$T_0$	$r$	$R_0$
$S_1$	0,35	2/3	2,6
$S_2$		2/3	2,2

$$\text{if } 0 \leq T \leq T_0 \text{ ----} \rightarrow R = R_0$$

$$\text{if } T_0 \leq T \text{ ----} \rightarrow R = \frac{R_0}{(T - T_0)^r}$$

The coefficient  $\alpha$  is defined as the ratio between resisting forces and seismic forces:

$$\alpha = \frac{A \cdot \tau}{F}$$

Classes:

A.  $\alpha \geq 1,5$

B.  $0,7 \leq \alpha < 1,5$

C.  $\alpha < 0,7$

#### 4.4.2.4 Parameter 4 - Building Location and Foundations

Definition:

The aspects to be considered are:

- 1) Existence (or not) of foundations and their typology.
- 2) Characteristics of the terrain.

The difficulties in both groups of parameters mean that it is necessary to limit oneself to considering: of the first group the existence (or not) of foundations, of the second group, as certaining the ascertainable type of terrain and its plano-altimetric trend. The is added to the second group presence (or not) of pushing embankments as this is quite frequent and of considerable importance.

*Classes:*

- A. Pushing embankments as this is quite frequent and of considerable importance.
- B. Buildings not classifiable A or C
- C. Buildings without foundations or with obviously insufficient foundations on any type of terrain. Buildings with maximum height differences in the laying surface greater than 3.0 m on 10.0 m on loose ground or 6.0 m on 10.0 m on rock.

#### **4.4.2.5 Parameter 5 - Horizontals**

*Definition:*

1. Plate operation and high stiffness due to deformations in its plane (good connection of the construction elements);
2. Effective connection to heavy duty vertical elements.

*Classes:*

**A. Rigid and well connected.**

Buildings whose horizontals fall within one of the cases listed in the "definition criteria" (for at least 70% of their surface).

**B. On average rigid and connected.** Buildings that are not classified into **A** or **C**.

**C. Little rigid and badly connected.** Buildings in which horizontals do not fall within, or do fall within for surfaces of less than 30%, in the cases provided (or similar) in the "definition criteria".

#### **4.4.2.6 Parameter 6 - Plan Configuration**

*Definition:*

1. *Masses anche stiffness distribution*
2. *Shape on plan*

Classes:

A. Regular

B. Irregular

C. More irregular

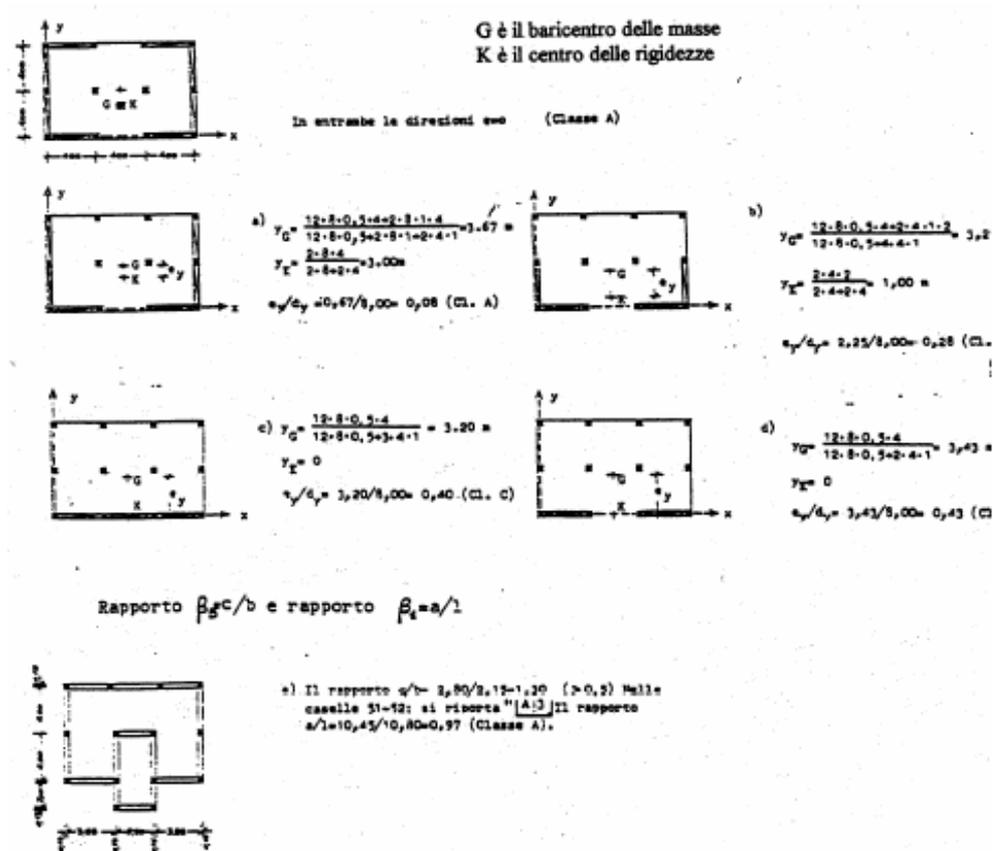
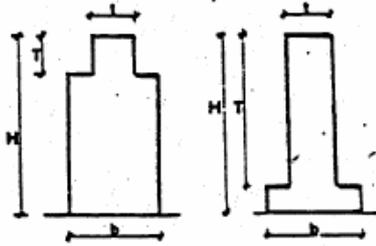


Figure n. 6 - Examples of plan configuration

#### 4.4.2.7 Parameter 7 - Configuration in Elevation

Definition:

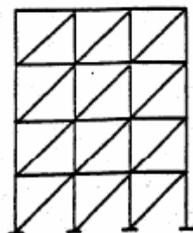
The first criterion is based on the calculation simplifications proposed by the S.E.A.O.C., referring to a scheme of a "base" of width  $b$  and a "tower" of width  $t$  and height  $T$  while the entire building (base + tower) is  $H$  height.



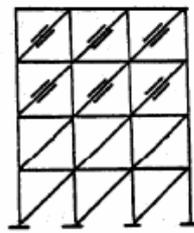
The second criterion is based on variations in the resistant system, which can be of two types:

- a. level differences in the structural type of the main resistant system;
- b. differences within the same level, due to the different quantity and / or type of elements resistant.

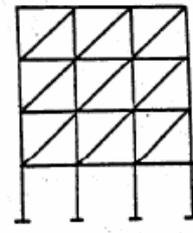
While the variations from a less rigid to a more rigid resistant system (from bottom to top) considerably raise the demand for ductility and must be penalized considerably (as shown in the table), variations of the opposite sign are less dangerous from the point of view vulnerability (they generally lead to the exaltation of some modes of vibration).



a) telai con tampon. di forati

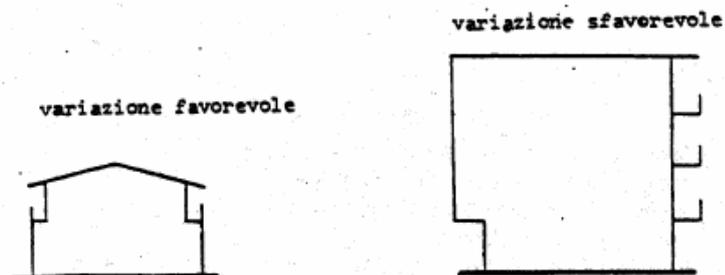


b) telai rigidi con tampon. di blocch. di cis sopra e di forati sotto



c) telai rigidi con tampon. di mattoni e piano pilotis.

The third criterion takes into account possible distributions that are favorable from the point of view of dynamic behavior (pyramids, etc.) or unfavorable (masses increasing upwards).



*Classes:*

**A:** There are no significant variations in the resistant system (parameter 1) between two floors successive. There are no significant variations in the mass distribution in elevation above the verification plane and in any case the increases are within 20%. The T / H ratio is less than 0.1 or greater than 0.9.

**B:** Buildings not classifiable in A or C.

**C:** Buildings with variations in the resistant system of 2 classes (eg case c) of fig.2. Buildings with variation of 1 class (e.g. case b) of fig. 2 and with mass increase (upwards) greater than 20% or with T / H ratio between 0.1 and 0.3 (or between 0.7 and 0.9) . Buildings with insignificant variations in the resistant system, but with T / H between 0.3 and 0.7 or with mass gain greater than 40%.

#### **4.4.2.8 Parameter 8 - Links and Critical Elements**

*Definition:*

It is defined as the connection areas between the structural elements (nodes beam-column, beam-floor joining areas, foundation-pillars or walls nodes, joints between the structural elements if prefabricated). Critical elements are all those of primary importance for the resistance to seismic actions. Almost all connections are included in this definition (can central and well confined beam-pillar, almost all are excluded joints beam-floor joining); the pillars; the walls of ca; the panels of reinforced concrete; all elements that have an average compression force greater than 15% of the latter; the squat elements.

*Classes:*

A. *GOOD*

B. *MEDIUM*

C. *BAD*

#### **4.4.2.9 Parameter 9 - Elements with low ductility**

*Definition:*

The parameter takes into account the cases in which the behavior of the building or parts of it is made critical by fragile and / or remarkably rigid elements and relatively little ductile.

The "definition criteria" are of two types:

- a. the free height of the resistant element;
- b. the high demand for ductility.

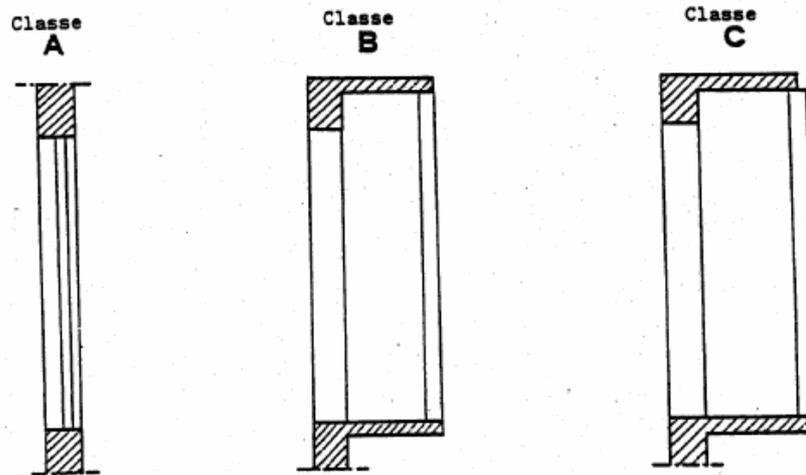


Classes:

A. *Connected*

B. *Stable, but with no connection*

C. *Instable*



#### **4.4.2.11 Parameter 11 - Actual status**

*Definition:*

The elements whose integrity must be evaluated are (in order of importance):

- 1) Resistant elements in elevation (pillars, walls , cladding, beams, floors).  
In particular, elements classified as critical (must be considered parameter 9).
- 2) Resistant elements in the foundation.
- 3) Non-structural elements (parameter 10)

Classes:

**A:** Buildings with type 1 elements all in the first stage (not cracked).

Absence of damage in the foundation. Presence of damage in type 3 elements, but such as not to compromise stability under seismic actions.

**B:** Buildings not classifiable at levels A or C

**C:** More than 30% of the critical elements of type 1 are in the 2nd stage (cracked). In the horizontals there are significant detachment cracks (over 5 mm.) Damages in the foundation are ascertained (cracks in the span in the inverted beams, cracks in the connections of the plinths).

**D:** The building must be classified with the maximum possible vulnerability (code D) in the following cases:

- 1) even a single pillar or reinforced concrete wall in the advanced 3rd stage (yield steel);
- 2) punching cracks in foundations, broken poles are ascertainable;

#### **4.4.3 Schedule for vulnerability classification**

Among the methods based on expert judgment, the most widespread and the one currently used in Italy are the first and second level vulnerability cards developed as part of the activities of GNDT (*Gruppo Nazionale per la Difesa dai Terremoti*) in the last twenty years (GNDT 1994, Corsanego and Petrini 1994).

- a) **card level 1°** for damage detection, emergency intervention and usability for buildings ordinary in post-earthquake emergency.
- b) **card level 1°/2°** level for detecting the exposure and vulnerability of buildings (masonry or reinforced concrete);
- c) **card level 1°/2°** level for detecting the exposure and vulnerability of buildings particular(industrial sheds, churches, etc.);

Degree of information reliability:

**E** - high quality: predominantly direct information with a degree of reliability close to certainty.

**M** - average quality: information mainly deduced with an degree of reliability intermediate between the previous (E) and the following (B).

**B** - low quality: information mainly presumed with a degree of reliability slightly higher than a purely random choice of the class.

**A** - absent information: with a degree of reliability around the limits of a choice random. In these cases, the surveyor's assessment is purely indicative.

##### **4.4.3.1 GNDT-CNR 1° LEVEL SHEET**

The first level sheets of the GNDT (National Group for Earthquake Defense) present a very detailed typological classification of structural elements, in fact they are characterized by 18 types of vertical structures and 9 types of horizontal structures .

By filling in the cards, however, the surveyor carries out a purely aesthetic analysis,

verifying that the building substantially corresponds to what is described in the cards, avoiding an assessment regarding vulnerability and usability.

The idea is to obtain a evaluation completely objective, without the possibility of interpretation by the surveyor. The study of the cards has highlighted imposing limits linked to the impossibility of describing within all the possible types of buildings the cards. It consists of eight sections, of which the first two are dedicated to general information where identification and localization data are requested (ISTAT codes, Municipality ,references cadastral).

In Section 3 it is necessary to indicate the main metric data, while sections 4 and 6 relate, respectively, to the use of the building and the state of finishes and systems. Instead Section 8 is dedicated to the coding of the extent and level of damage, while Section 7 is dedicated to the classification of the structural typology.

The 1st level card is shown below as an example.

<p><b>Sezione 1 – DATI RELATIVI ALLA SCHEDA</b></p> <p>Codice ISTAT Provincia <sup>1</sup> _____</p> <p>Codice ISTAT Comune <sup>3</sup> _____</p> <p>Comune _____</p>	<p>Scheda n° <sup>6</sup> _____</p> <p>Data <sup>11</sup> _____</p> <p>Squadra <sup>17</sup> _____</p> <p>Prescheda _____</p>																																																																																						
<p><b>Sezione 2 – LOCALIZZAZIONE EDIFICIO</b></p> <p>Codice ISTAT sezione Censuaria <sup>19</sup> _____</p> <p>RIFERIMENTO CATASTALE                  Foglio <sup>22</sup> _____ Mappale <sup>25</sup> _____ Particella <sup>28</sup> _____</p> <p>CARTOGRAFIA DI RILEVAZIONE                  Foglio <sup>32</sup> _____ Aggregato strutturale <sup>34</sup> _____ Edificio <sup>38</sup> _____</p> <p>URBANISTICA                  Zona di piano <sup>40</sup> _____ Piano attuativo <sup>41</sup> _____ Vincoli <sup>42</sup> _____</p>	<p>Aggregato strutturale _____ Edificio _____</p> <p>0 via, viale 1 corso                  2 vicolo 3 piazza, largo <sup>43</sup> _____                  4 località</p> <p>Nome <sup>44</sup> _____</p> <p>N° civico <sup>56</sup> _____</p> <p>N° accessi <sup>60</sup> _____ N° fronti a comune <sup>62</sup> _____</p>																																																																																						
<p><b>Sezione 3 – DATI METRICI</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>N° piani a superficie media coperta uguale</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>N° piani ad altezza media interp. uguale</p> </div> </div>	<p>Altezza massima fuori terra valutata alla gronda (m) <sup>88</sup> _____</p> <p>Altezza minima fuori terra valutata alla gronda (m) <sup>101</sup> _____</p> <p>Larghezza stradale fronte principale (m) <sup>104</sup> _____</p>																																																																																						
<p><b>Sezione 4 – USO</b></p> <p>Totale unità d'uso <sup>106</sup> _____</p> <p>Stato dell'edificio <sup>108</sup> _____ F finito                  N non finito                  C in costruzione</p> <p>Totale unità d'uso <sup>109</sup> _____ 1 totalmente utilizzato                  2 parzialmente utilizzato                  3 non utilizzato                  4 abbandonato</p>	<p>Proprietà <sup>110</sup> _____</p> <p>Conduzione prevalente <sup>111</sup> _____ 1 diretta                  2 in locazione</p>																																																																																						
<p>1 si 2 no <sup>112</sup> _____ Abitazioni occupate <sup>113</sup> _____ N° <sup>115</sup> _____ Sup.% <sup>115</sup> _____</p> <p>Abitazioni libere <sup>116</sup> _____ N° <sup>118</sup> _____ Sup.% <sup>118</sup> _____ Abitazioni occup. salt. <sup>119</sup> _____ N° <sup>121</sup> _____ Sup.% <sup>121</sup> _____</p>																																																																																							
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<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Unità d'uso</th> <th colspan="4">Intensità d'uso</th> <th>Bacino Di utenza</th> </tr> <tr> <th>N°</th> <th>Codice</th> <th>Tipo</th> <th>Sup.%</th> <th colspan="2">Periodo di utilizzazione</th> <th colspan="2">Utilizzazione Potenziale</th> <th rowspan="2">h/gg</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Mesi</th> <th>giorni</th> <th>media</th> <th>max</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>138</td><td>140</td><td>143</td><td>144</td><td>145</td><td></td><td>150</td><td></td><td>157</td><td>159</td></tr> <tr><td>160</td><td>162</td><td>165</td><td>166</td><td>167</td><td></td><td>172</td><td></td><td>179</td><td>181</td></tr> <tr><td>182</td><td>184</td><td>187</td><td>188</td><td>189</td><td></td><td>194</td><td></td><td>201</td><td>203</td></tr> <tr><td>204</td><td>206</td><td>209</td><td>210</td><td>211</td><td></td><td>216</td><td></td><td>223</td><td>225</td></tr> <tr><td>226</td><td>228</td><td>231</td><td>232</td><td>233</td><td></td><td>238</td><td></td><td>245</td><td>247</td></tr> <tr><td>248</td><td>250</td><td>253</td><td>254</td><td>255</td><td></td><td>260</td><td></td><td>267</td><td>269</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Unità d'uso				Intensità d'uso				Bacino Di utenza	N°	Codice	Tipo	Sup.%	Periodo di utilizzazione		Utilizzazione Potenziale		h/gg					Mesi	giorni	media	max	138	140	143	144	145		150		157	159	160	162	165	166	167		172		179	181	182	184	187	188	189		194		201	203	204	206	209	210	211		216		223	225	226	228	231	232	233		238		245	247	248	250	253	254	255		260		267	269
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Figure n. 7 - GNDT-CNR first level example(page 1)

Scheda di 1° livello per il rilevamento dell'esposizione e della vulnerabilità degli edifici

<b>Sezione 5 – ETÀ DELLA COSTRUZIONE – INTERVENTI</b>				<b>Sezione 6 – STATO DELLE FINITURE E IMPIANTI</b>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>Classi di età</b></p> <p>A prima del '19</p> <p>B '19 '45</p> <p>C '46 '60</p> <p>D '61 '71</p> <p>E '72 '81</p> <p>F dopo l' '81</p> <p>G .....</p> <p>H .....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INTERVENTI</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Norme sismiche precedenti</td> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Adeg. Antisism. D.M. 241186</td> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Migli. Antisism. D.M. 241186</td> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Interv. Non antisismico</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>/</td> <td>C</td> <td>Ampliamento</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>/</td> <td>F</td> <td>Sopraelevazione</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G</td> <td>H</td> <td>I</td> <td>J</td> <td>Ristrutturazione</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K</td> <td>L</td> <td>M</td> <td>N</td> <td>Restauro</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O</td> <td>/</td> <td>P</td> <td>Q</td> <td>Manutenzione</td> </tr> </table>	Norme sismiche precedenti	Adeg. Antisism. D.M. 241186	Migli. Antisism. D.M. 241186	Interv. Non antisismico		A	B	/	C	Ampliamento	D	E	/	F	Sopraelevazione	G	H	I	J	Ristrutturazione	K	L	M	N	Restauro	O	/	P	Q	Manutenzione	<p>Classe di età di costr. <sup>270</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Classe di età ultimo intervento significat. <sup>271</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Tipo ultimo int. signif. <sup>272</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>R = in deroga (Art.30 L. 64/74)</p>	<p>E Efficiente      Intonaci e paramenti esterni <sup>273</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>N Non efficiente      Infissi esterni <sup>274</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Z Non esistenti      Impianto elettrico <sup>275</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>                                 Impianto idrico <sup>276</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>                                 Finiture interne (intonaci, pavim., ...) <sup>277</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>                                 Riscaldamento <sup>278</sup> <input type="text"/></p> <p>                                 Servizi igienici <sup>279</sup> <input type="text"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																												
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Strutture verticali</b></p> <p>A Muratura a sacco</p> <p>B Muratura a sacco con spigoli, mazzette, ricorsi</p> <p>C Muratura pietra sbazzata</p> <p>D Muratura pietra sbazzata con rinforzi c.s.</p> <p>E Muratura pietre arrotondate</p> <p>F Muratura pietre arrotondate con rinforzi c. s.</p> <p>G Muratura blocchetti tufo, pietra ben squadrata</p> <p>H Muratura blocchetti calcestruzzo inerti pesanti</p> <p>I Muratura blocchetti calcestruzzo inerti leggeri</p> <p>L Muratura mattoni pieni o multifori</p> <p>M Muratura mattoni forati</p> <p>N Pareti calcestruzzo non armato</p> <p>O Pareti calcestruzzo armato</p> <p>P Telai di c.a. non tamponati</p> <p>Q Telai di c.a. con tamponature deboli</p> <p>R Telai di c.a. con tamponature consistenti</p> <p>S Ossatura metallica</p> <p>T Miste</p> <p>U <input type="text"/></p> <p>V <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Strutture orizzontali</b></p> <p>A Legno</p> <p>B Legno con catene</p> <p>C Putrelle e voltine o tavelloni</p> <p>D Putrelle e voltine o tavelloni con catene</p> <p>E Laterocemento o solette in c.a.</p> <p>F Volte senza catene</p> <p>G Volte con catene</p> <p>H Miste volte solai</p> <p>I Miste volte solai con catene</p> <p>L <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Coperture</b></p> <p>M Legno spingente</p> <p>N Legno "poco spingente" (vedi manuale)</p> <p>O Legno a spinta eliminata o travi orizz.</p> <p>P Laterocemento o solette in c.a.</p> <p>Q Acciaio spingente</p> <p>R Acciaio non spingente</p> <p>S Mista spingente</p> <p>T Mista non spingente</p> <p>U <input type="text"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Figure n. 8 - GNDT-CNR first level example(page 2)

#### **4.4.3.2 GNDT-CNR 2° LEVEL SHEET**

The 2nd level GNDT board collects typological and construction information referring to each individual building examined. This sheet is aimed at preventive vulnerability analyzes seismic, which can be a valid support for the definition of economic investments for systematic building reinforcement operations.

It is also possible to observe how the 2nd level form on the one hand requires the compilation preliminary of the 1st level form, on the other hand it presents a series of overlapping data and information already encoded in the latter. It is therefore a substantially, although not totally, autonomous procedure.

The use of this sheet allows to obtain a precise assessment of the vulnerability for each construction, by assigning a score between 0 and 100, for masonry buildings, and between -25 and 100, for reinforced concrete buildings. .

For a given intensity seismic, the damage suffered by a certain building is an increasing function of the score to it assigned. The basic concept is to attribute to each building a vulnerability index ( $I_V$ ) established according to 11 parameters reported on the sheet, which are interpreted as symptoms of the building suitability to withstand the dynamic actions generated by the event seismic.

The vulnerability index is calculated by assigning a class to which to each parameter a score corresponds and, for masonry buildings only, “weighing” each parameter by attributing a factor  $p_i$  in relation to the influence it has on the seismic behavior global.

It should be noted that the definition of this index, with reference to each building analyzed, must be interpreted as a factor indicative of belonging to a vulnerability wide range, rather than as a real and proper assessment.

The 2nd level sheet is shown below as an example.

G.N.D.T. – SCHEDA DI VULNERABILITÀ DI 2° LIVELLO (MURATURA)



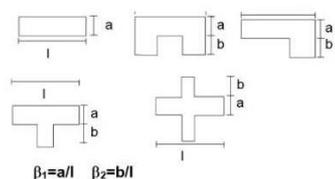
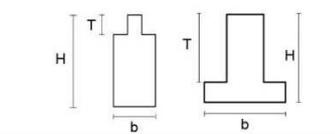
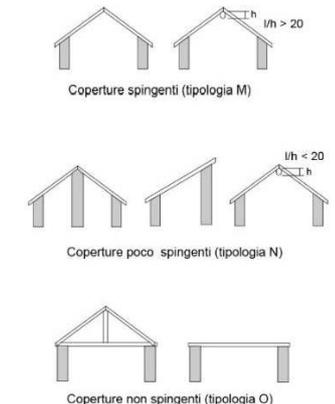
Codice ISTAT Provincia 1		Codice ISTAT Comune 3		Scheda N° 7	
PARAMETRI	Classi	Qual. Inf.	ELEMENTI DI VALUTAZIONE		SCEMI – RICHIAMI
1			Norme nuove costruzioni (Clas. A) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Norme riparazioni (Clas. A) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Cordoli e catene tutti i livelli (Clas. B) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Buoni ammorsam. fra muri (Clas. C) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Senza cordoli cattivi ammors. (Clas. D) <input type="checkbox"/> 5		<b>Parametro 3. Resistenza convenzionale</b>  Tipologia strutture verticali $\tau_x$ (t/mq)  Minimo tra $A_x$ ed $A_y$ A (mq) _____ Massimo tra $A_x$ ed $A_y$ A (mq) _____ Coeff. $a_0 = A/A_t$ _____ Coeff. $\gamma = B/A$ _____ $q = (A_x + A_y) h p_m / A_t + p_s$ _____ $C = \frac{a_0 \tau_k}{qN} \sqrt{1 + \frac{qN}{1,5 q_b \tau_k (1 + \gamma)}}$ $\alpha = C/0,4$ _____
2			(vedi manuale) <input type="checkbox"/> 34		
3			Numero di piani N <input type="checkbox"/> 35 Area totale coperta $A_t$ (mq) <input type="checkbox"/> 37 Area $A_x$ (mq) <input type="checkbox"/> 41 Area $A_y$ (mq) <input type="checkbox"/> 44 $\tau_x$ (t/mq) <input type="checkbox"/> 47 Alt. media interpiano h (m) <input type="checkbox"/> 50 Peso specifico pareti $p_m$ (t/mc) <input type="checkbox"/> 52 Carico permanente solai $p_s$ (t/mq) <input type="checkbox"/> 54		
4			Pendenza percentuale del terreno <input type="checkbox"/> 56 Roccia Fondazioni: Si <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Terr. sciolto non sping Fond. Si <input type="checkbox"/> 3 No <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Terr. sciolto spingente Fond. Si <input type="checkbox"/> 5 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Differen. max di quota $\Delta h$ (m) <input type="checkbox"/> 59		<b>Parametro 6. Configurazione planimetrica</b>   $\beta_1 = a/l$ $\beta_2 = b/l$
5			Piani sfalsati Si <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Orizzontamenti rigidi e ben collegati <input type="checkbox"/> 63 1 Orizzontam. deformabili e ben collegati <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Orizzontam. rigidi e mal collegati <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Orizzontam. deformabili e mal collegati <input type="checkbox"/> 4 % Orizzontam. rigidi e ben collegati <input type="checkbox"/> 64		
6			Rapporto percentuale $\beta_1 = a/l$ <input type="checkbox"/> 66 Rapporto percentuale $\beta_2 = b/l$ <input type="checkbox"/> 70		<b>Parametro 7. Configurazione in elevazione</b>  
7			% aumento (+) o diminuzione(-) di massa <input type="checkbox"/> 74 Rapporto percentuale T/H <input type="checkbox"/> 77 Percentuale superficie porticata <input type="checkbox"/> 79 Piano terra porticato Si <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		
8			Rapporto massimo l/s <input type="checkbox"/> 82		<b>Parametro 9. Copertura</b>   Coperture spingenti (tipologia M)  Coperture poco spingenti (tipologia N)  Coperture non spingenti (tipologia O)
9			Copert. non sp. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> poco sp. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sp. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Cordoli in copertura Si <input type="checkbox"/> 85 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Catene in copertura Si <input type="checkbox"/> 86 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Carico perman. coper. $p_c$ (t/mq) <input type="checkbox"/> 87 Lungh. appoggio coper. $l_s$ (m) <input type="checkbox"/> 90 Perimetro copertura l (m) <input type="checkbox"/> 93		
10			(Vedi manuale)		
11			(Vedi manuale)		

Figure n. 9 - GNDT-CNR second level example(wall bricks)

Codice ISTAT Provincia 1		Codice ISTAT Comune 4		Schema N° 7	
PARAMETRI		Classi		ELEMENTI DI VALUTAZIONE E SCHEMI – RICHIAMI	
1	TIPO ED ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL SISTEMA RESISTENTE			<p><b>La valutazione va riferita alla direzione più debole.</b></p> <p>1 Pareti in c.a. in entrambi le direzione                      2 Pilastrì e travi alte                      3 Pilastrì e travi in spessore di solaio                      4 Altro _____                      5 Non so</p>	
2	DISTRIBUZIONE DELLE TAMPONATURE			<p><b>Considerare solo le tamponature esterne e i campi di tamponatura pieni per più del 70% a contatto con la maglia strutturale (travi e pilastrì).</b></p> <p>A Su 4 lati esterni                      B Su 3 lati esterni                      C Su 2 lati esterni                      D Su 1 lato esterno</p>	
3	CONFIGURAZIONE PLANIMETRICA	<p><b>Forma</b></p> <p>   </p>		<p><b>Il nucleo scale e ascensore sono da considerarsi resistenti quando sono realizzati o in pareti di c.a. o a struttura intelaiata con tamponatura consistente (Blocchi cls o tufo, mattoni pieni o forati doppio UNI)</b></p> <p>1 Forma compatta con nucleo scala/ascensore resistente centrale                      2 Forma compatta con nucleo scala/ascensore resistente eccentrico                      3 Forma non compatta con nucleo scala ascensore resistente centrale                      4 Forma non compatta con nucleo scala/ascensore resistente eccentrico</p>	
4	IRREGOLARITÀ IN ELEVAZIONE	<p><b>Piano debole</b></p> <p>   </p> <p><b>Pilastrì tozzi</b></p> <p>   </p>		<p><b>Per piano debole si intende un piano che ha una rigidità ridotta rispetto agli altri come il caso di piano pilotis o piani con grandi aperture o piani privi di tamponature o tamponature poste in aggetto o arretrate rispetto alla maglia strutturale</b></p> <p>A Assente                      B Diverso dal piano terra con nucleo scala/ascensore resistente                      C Al piano terra con nucleo scala/ascensore resistente                      D Diverso dal piano terra senza nucleo scala/ascensore resistente                      E Al piano terra senza nucleo scala/ascensore resistente</p> <p>1 Assenti                      2 Per travi a ginocchio o piani sfalsati                      3 Per finestre a nastro                      4 Altro _____</p>	

Figure n.10 - GNDT-CNR first level example (concrete)

#### **4.4.3.3 SCHEDA AeDES**

The AeDES card is the Usability and Damage card in Seismic Emergency. It was born following the advent of the 1997 earthquake in the Umbria-Marche region, to testify the damage suffered in a rather expeditious way, also defining the emergency measures and the estimate of the post-seismic practicability of the buildings examined.

The buildings studied by the cards are buildings that have an ordinary structural type, that is masonry, reinforced concrete, steel or wood. It is important not to apply it to industrial buildings, such as prefabricated warehouses, churches and infrastructures. A fundamental characteristic of the cards, which distinguishes it from those used in the past (up to 1997) is the classification of the various types of construction elements.

In fact, in the previous ones a descriptive criterion was used, defining the typology on the basis of the characteristics of the materials and their combination, causing strong limits overcome subsequently by the AeDES card [10].

The form is compiled considering an entire 'sky-earth' building, differentiating it from the others on the basis of the type that concerns them using criteria such as: height difference, age in which the building was built, staggered floors.

It consists of 9 sections, and is filled in by ticking the boxes both in the case of a single choice and in the case of multiple choices.

The Aedes example is in the figure below.

**SCHEDA DI 1° LIVELLO DI RILEVAMENTO DANNO, PRONTO INTERVENTO E AGIBILITÀ  
PER EDIFICI ORDINARI NELL'EMERGENZA POST-SISMICA**

(AeDES 06/2008)

Codice Richiesta

<b>SEZIONE 1 Identificazione edificio</b>		<b>IDENTIFICATIVO SOPRALLUOGO</b> <span style="float:right">giorno mese anno</span>	
Provincia:	_____	Squadra	Scheda n.   Data
Comune:	_____	<b>IDENTIFICATIVO EDIFICIO</b>	
Frazione/Località: (denominazione Istat)	_____	Istat Reg.	Istat Prov.   Istat Comune   N° aggregato   N° edificio
1 <input type="radio"/> via	_____	Cod. di Località Istat	Tipo carta
2 <input type="radio"/> corso	_____ Num. Civico _____	Sez. di censimento Istat	N° carta
3 <input type="radio"/> vicolo	_____	<b>Dati Catastali</b> Foglio _____ Allegato _____	
4 <input type="radio"/> piazza	_____	Particelle _____	
5 <input type="radio"/> altro	(Indicare: contrada, località, traversa, salita, etc.)	<b>Posizione edificio</b> 1 <input type="radio"/> Isolato 2 <input type="radio"/> Interno 3 <input type="radio"/> D'estremità 4 <input type="radio"/> D'angolo	
<b>Coordinate geografiche</b> (ED50 - UTM fuso 32-33)	E _____ Fuso _____ N _____	<b>Denominazione edificio o proprietario</b> _____ <b>Codice Uso</b> _____	

Fotocopia dell'aggregato strutturale con identificazione dell'edificio

<b>SEZIONE 2 Descrizione edificio</b>							
Dati metrici			Età	Uso - esposizione			
N° Piani totali con Interrati	Altezza media di piano [m]	Superficie media di piano [m <sup>2</sup> ]	Costruzione e ristrutturaz. [max 2]	Uso	N° unità d'uso	Utilizzazione	Occupanti
1 <input type="radio"/> 9	1 <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 50 I <input type="radio"/> 400 ÷ 500	1 <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1919	A <input type="checkbox"/> Abitativo	_____	A <input type="radio"/> > 65%	100 10 1 0 0 0
2 <input type="radio"/> 10	2 <input type="radio"/> 2.50÷3.50	B <input type="radio"/> 50 ÷ 70 L <input type="radio"/> 500 ÷ 650	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo	_____	B <input type="radio"/> 30÷65%	1 1 1
3 <input type="radio"/> 11	3 <input type="radio"/> 3.50÷5.0	C <input type="radio"/> 70 ÷ 100 M <input type="radio"/> 650 ÷ 900	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio	_____	C <input type="radio"/> < 30%	2 2 2 3 3 3
4 <input type="radio"/> 12	4 <input type="radio"/> > 5.0	D <input type="radio"/> 100 ÷ 130 N <input type="radio"/> 900 ÷ 1200	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici	_____	D <input type="radio"/> Non utilizz.	4 4 4
5 <input type="radio"/> >12		E <input type="radio"/> 130 ÷ 170 O <input type="radio"/> 1200 ÷ 1600	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 81	E <input type="checkbox"/> Serv. Pub.	_____	E <input type="radio"/> In costruz.	5 5 5 6 6 6
6	<b>Piani Interrati</b>	F <input type="radio"/> 170 ÷ 230 P <input type="radio"/> 1600 ÷ 2200	6 <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 91	F <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito	_____	F <input type="radio"/> Non finito	7 7 7
7	A <input type="radio"/> 0 C <input type="radio"/> 2	G <input type="radio"/> 230 ÷ 300 Q <input type="radio"/> 2200 ÷ 3000	7 <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 01	G <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico	_____	G <input type="radio"/> Abbandon.	8 8 8
8	B <input type="radio"/> 1 D <input type="radio"/> ≥3	H <input type="radio"/> 300+ 400 R <input type="radio"/> > 3000	8 <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2002	H <input type="checkbox"/> Turis-ricet.	_____		9 9 9

Figure n.11 - AeDES example (page 1)

**SEZIONE 3 Tipologia** (multiscelta; per gli edifici in muratura indicare al massimo 2 tipi di combinazioni strutture verticali-solai)

Strutture verticali / Strutture orizzontali	Non identificate	Strutture in muratura								Altre strutture		
		A tessitura irregolare e di cattiva qualità (Pietrame non squadrato, ciottoli,...)				A tessitura regolare e di buona qualità (Blocchi: mattoni; pietra squadrata,...)				Telai in c.a.	REGOLARITA'	
		Senza catone o cordoli	Con catone o cordoli	Senza catone o cordoli	Con catone o cordoli	Pilastri isolati	Mista	Rinforzata	Telai in c. a.	Non regolare	Regolare	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		A	B	
1 Non identificato	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2 Volte senza catene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1	H1				
3 Volto con catone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4 Travi con soletta <b>deformabile</b> (travi in legno con semplice tavolato, travi e volteine...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	G2	H2				
5 Travi con soletta <b>semirigida</b> (travi in legno con doppio tavolato, travi e tavelloni...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
6 Travi con soletta <b>rigida</b> (solai di c.a., travi ben collegate a solette di c.a....)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		G3	H3				

REGOLARITA'	Non regolare	Regolare
	A	B
1 Forma pianta ed elevazione	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 Disposizione tamponature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Copertura**

1 <input type="radio"/> Spingente pesante
2 <input type="radio"/> Non spingente pesante
3 <input type="radio"/> Spingente leggera
4 <input type="radio"/> Non spingente leggera

**SEZIONE 4 Danni ad ELEMENTI STRUTTURALI e provvedimenti di pronto intervento (P.I.) eseguiti**

Livello estensione / Componente strutturale - Danno preesistente	DANNO (1)									PROVVEDIMENTI DI P.I. ESEGUITI						
	D4-D5 Gravissimo			D2-D3 Medio grave			D1 Leggero			Nullo	Nessuno	Demolizioni	Cerchiature e/o tiranti	Riparazione	Puntelli	Trasenne e protezione passaggi
	> 2/3	1/3 - 2/3	< 1/3	> 2/3	1/3 - 2/3	< 1/3	> 2/3	1/3 - 2/3	< 1/3							
1 Strutture verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
2 Solai	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
3 Scale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
4 Copertura	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
5 Tamponature-tramezzi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
6 Danno preesistente	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									

(1) - Di ogni livello di danno indicare l'estensione solo se esso è presente. Se l'oggetto indicato nella riga non è danneggiato compire **Nullo**.

**SEZIONE 5 Danni ad ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI e provvedimenti di pronto intervento eseguiti**

Tipo di danno	PRESENZA DANNO	PROVVEDIMENTI DI P.I. ESEGUITI					
		Nessuno	Rimozione	Puntelli	Riparazione	Divieto di accesso	Trasenne e protezione passaggi
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1 Distacco intonaci, rivestimenti, controsoffitti...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Caduta tegole, cornignoli...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Caduta cornicioni, parapetti...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Caduta altri oggetti interni o esterni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Danno alla rete idrica, fognaria o termoidraulica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Danno alla rete elettrica o del gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SEZIONE 6 Pericolo ESTERNO indotto da altre costruzioni e provvedimenti di p.i. eseguiti**

Causa potenziale	PERICOLO SU			PROVVEDIM. DI P.I. ESEGUITI	
	Edificio	Via d'accesso	Vie interne	Divieto di accesso	Trasenne o protez. passaggi
	A	B	C	D	E
1 Crolli o cadute da altre costruzioni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Rottura di reti di distribuzione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SEZIONE 7 Terreno e fondazioni**

MORFOLOGIA DEL SITO	DISSESTI (in atto o tombili): <input type="checkbox"/> Versanti incombenti <input type="checkbox"/> Terreno di fondazione			
1 <input type="radio"/> Cresta 2 <input type="radio"/> Pendio forte 3 <input type="radio"/> Pendio leggero 4 <input type="radio"/> Pianura	A <input type="radio"/> Assenti	B <input type="radio"/> Generali dal sisma	C <input type="radio"/> Acuti dal sisma	D <input type="radio"/> Preesistenti

Figure n. 12- AeDES example (page 2)



#### 4.4.4 Seismic risk assesment

The seismic risk can therefore be expressed according to the following relationship:

$$\textit{Seismic Risk} = \textit{Danger} \times \textit{Vulnerability} \times \textit{Exposure}$$

$$R = D \times V \times E$$

This formula can be reduced to a simplified expression of the type:

$$R = H \times E$$

where H means the *damage*, which is calculated as  $H = D \times V$ .

Damage values:

1. mild (reversible disorders in a few days, chronic exposures with rapidly disorders resolving)
2. modest (disorders reversible in a few months, chronic exposures with disorders reversible)
3. severe (permanent partial or irreversible disability, chronic exposures with effects permanent partial or irreversible disability)
4. very serious (total or fatal disability, chronic exposure with fatal or completely disabling).

From here, the damage probability matrices are generated, which are matrices generated by building category and express the probability that a certain level of damage will occur for each seismic intensity.

Once the Probability (P) and the severity of the Damage (D) have been defined, the Risk (R) can be calculated with the formula  $R = H \times E$  and can be represented in a matrix representation:

	ESPOSIZIONE		
DANNO	L	M	H
L			
M			
H			

Figure n.14 - Risk classification example

The result obtained will allow us to quantify the residual risk and evaluate the prevention and protection measures to be implemented.

<b><math>R &gt; 8</math></b>	Azioni correttive indilazionabili	<b>Priorità P1</b>
<b><math>4 \leq R \leq 8</math></b>	Azioni correttive necessarie da programmare con urgenza	<b>Priorità P2</b>
<b><math>2 \leq R \leq 3</math></b>	Azioni correttive e/o migliorative da programmare nel breve medio termine	<b>Priorità P3</b>
<b><math>R = 1</math></b>	Azioni migliorative da programmare non richiedenti un intervento immediato	<b>Priorità P4</b>

*Figure n.15 - Risk ranges*



## 5 CARTIS CARD

Our territory is very often subject to natural phenomena such as a seismic event, so it is important to be able to carry out a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the elements exposed to these phenomena, so it is important to be able to carry out a risk analysis, necessary for the definition of any interventions. The evaluation of existing buildings is based on the application of methods of different nature (observational, statistical, mechanical), which refer to a database exposure of building. Clearly, this assessment turns out to be very complex due to the scarcity of available information, with a consequent high level of uncertainty on estimate the vulnerability. Hence the need to set up a database containing information typological referring to ordinary buildings on the Italian territory, which is able to provide the necessary elements for researchers to perform an effective assessment of exposure and which constitutes a starting point. for the improvement of a method for estimating seismic vulnerability.

### 5.1 Origin of the Cartis First Level

The first level sheet (structural typological characterization sheet) is aimed at detecting the ordinary building types prevalent in municipal or sub-municipal areas, called sectors, characterized by homogeneity of the building fabric for age of first installation and construction and structural technologies.

The sheet refers to ordinary buildings, mainly for residential and / or service use, characterized by a reinforced concrete structure with frame or partitions or load-bearing masonry are excluded.

The categories attributable to monumental assets, strategic structures and special structures (industrial warehouses, commercial buildings, ...), as they do not have an character ordinary. The form was developed as part of the three-year ReLUIS 2014-2016 project, in the line "*Development of a systematic methodology for the assessment of exposure on a territorial scale based on the typological / structural characteristics of the buildings*", part of a broader agreement stipulated between the ReLUIS consortium and the Civil Protection Department (DPC).

The Network of University Laboratories of Seismic Engineering (ReLUIS) is a university consortium, established in April 2003, which aims to coordinate the activity of university laboratories seismic engineering, providing scientific, organizational, technical and financial support to universities consortium members and promoting their participation in activities

in the field of seismic engineering, in accordance with national and international research programs. The Consortium is based in Naples at the Department of Structural Engineering of the Federico II University. The construction techniques have differentiated over the centuries throughout the country, with substantial differences in terms of the seismic response of the buildings. For this reason, the structural typological characterization study aims to investigate the national landscape construction, identifying the main properties a qualitative and quantitative point of local buildings from of view.

Therefore, the typological characterization analysis defined through the use of the Cartis card first level, lends itself to multiple applications and different operational implications, among which the main ones concern the collection of data useful for improving the inventory of typological distributions structural on the territory national, an indispensable element for future vulnerability analyzes large-scale(therefore risk), regardless of the methodology with which they are carried out.

## **5.2 Characteristics of the Cartis Card**

The Cartis level I card has as its objective the structural typological characterization of the urban "compartments", that is, those areas characterized by the presence, within them, of buildings homogeneous from the point of view of construction typology and construction period. . As described previously, reference is made only to buildings for residential use and / or services, which have ordinary characteristics.

For each Municipality investigated, the form must be filled in by an expert from the Unit ReLUIS Research of reference, with the necessary help of an interview with a local technician, belonging to a Public Body (Region, Province, Municipality, Mountain Community, Civil Engineers) or who carries out a private profession, and who has a thorough and reliable knowledge of the area under study.

The compilation of the form must follow a path in which the information is acquired by the compiler, researcher of the RU, with a critical spirit, making use of the information obtained through the "interviews" with one or more "local" technicians having a thorough knowledge of the territory under consideration, be it the entire municipal area or the individual "sectors". In any case it will be advisable that, preliminarily, during and / or at the end of the interview, the compiler carries out one or more inspections to get a first idea of the territorial area in question.

Finally, it is important that the compiler of the form, prior to the interviews, proceeds to an autonomous "study" of the territory, so as to improve the critical spirit in the collection of the information itself and, above all, to better understand the information that will be provided. The same subdivision of the municipal territory in question should be addressed taking into account information deriving from historical investigations, of a bibliographic and documentary type, which allow to define the various construction phases of the building, and from these implicitly draw indications for the subdivision definitive.

To the bibliographic and documentary sources, one can add the cartographic and cadastral sources. It is useful to consult aerial photos and satellite photos, even using the most modern tools made available through the WEB.

The form must contain only the information of which there is a good "certainty", obviously within the limits of the reliability of the interlocutor who provided it and the feedback that the compiler was able to make. Therefore the form does not have to be filled out necessarily in all its parts.

The fields left empty will indicate the absence of reliable information on the relevant parameter. The subject of the Cartis survey is the entire municipal area including any hamlets or localities, as long as they are significant from the point of view of the building population and characterization typological.

The preliminary phase of the work provides for the recognition of the homogeneous Sections, which will be appropriately marked on the map (to be attached to the card), tracing the boundaries, and progressively numbered. The Sections are homogeneous areas that are characterized by the presence, within them, of homogeneous buildings from the structural point of view and age of construction.

Although the Cartis data sheet offers the possibility of characterizing each sector with a number maximum of 8 types (4 masonry and 4 of ca), it is in the spirit of the entire methodology to limit itself to describing those actually representative of the same.

The preparatory material for the perimeter of the compartments consists, if possible, of:

- basic municipal cartography CTR;
- orthophoto;
- any cadastral papers from different periods;
- any aerial photos even from different eras;
- PRG and any PP;
- any other urban planning instruments already in possession of the administration (recovery plans, structural plans).

The superimposition of the basic cartography with the elaborate relative to the chronological development or in the absence of it the comparison between cadastral maps of different epochs, allow to frame the phases of growth of the city and to be able to date them.

From these documents it is possible to identify the nuclei or historical areas (ie built before 1919), those built before 1974 and the date of seismic classification of the municipality, and the areas built after these "watershed" dates for the more buildings recent.

The form is divided into the following four sections:

- *Section 0*, for the identification of the Municipality in question and the sectors identified in it;
- *Section 1*, for the identification of each of the prevailing typologies characterizing the generic sector of the assigned Municipality;
- *Section 2*, for the identification of the general characteristics of the typology in question;
- *Section 3*, for the characterization of the structural elements of the typology in question.

In general, the data is entered by deleting the boxes of a proposed list (in some cases it is allowed to report more than one indication) or by entering alphanumeric data (mainly percentages). In addition, space is left at the bottom of the card for any additional notes. Each level I sheet (called CARTIS 2014) is associated with the compilation of a level II sheet for the structural typological characterization of an ordinary building, called CARTIS BUILDING 2016. The latter is strictly similar to the first level sheet in terms of setting , with the substantial difference that it refers to a single sample building and not to a generic typology.

### **5.2.1 Section 0 – Identificazione of the Municipality and sectors**

Section 0 provides for the identification of the Municipality under study and the sectors identified in it. It must necessarily be filled in for each municipality examined and is divided into two parts, A and B.

Part A collects information referring to:

- *Location data*: relating to the Region, Province, Municipality and Municipality, Fraction Locality;
- *General data of the Municipality*: total number of residents, year of the first seismic classification,

- year of adoption of the last General Plan, possible presence of a Detailed Plan Town for the historic center and finally the total number of buildings and houses (ISTAT and from relief);
- *Number of Sections*: number of homogeneous sub-municipal areas identified;
  - *Identification data of the ReLUIIS Research Unit (UR) and of the technicians interviewed*: including the name of the contact person, the institution to which they belong, the qualification and the educational qualification;
  - *City plan with perimeter of the sections and numbering of the same*: plan of the urban center with the graphic representation of the sub-municipal areas identified.

Part B, on the other hand, collects the following information for each sector identified:

- *Code and Name of the sector*: alphanumeric code (usually 3 digits) and full name of the sector in question;
- *Period of first installation of the sector*: indication of the century or decade according to the information available;
- *Number of residents, buildings, dwellings and covered area*: it is necessary to refer to the data collected directly by the compiler of the form;
- *Main types present in the sector*: indication of the percentage associated with each category detected, expressed through an alphanumeric code;
- *Reliability of information*: expressed through 3 different degrees (low, medium and high).

It should be noted that most of the information reported in this first section, being of a general nature, will not be requested when completing the Cartis Card 2016.

### **5.2.2 Section 1 – Typology Identification**

Section 1 aims to identify each of the construction types prevailing recorded for each sector and listed in section 0.

It must be completed for each type of the generic sector of the assigned Municipality.

Collects information referring to:

- *Type code*: it is necessary to cross the type code identified in section 0 (MUR1, MUR2, CAR1, CAR2, ...);
- *Identification code of the type in the sector*: indication of the code that identifies uniquely the type in question, consisting of an alphanumeric string of 15 digits obtained from the succession of 5 codes (ISTAT Region, ISTAT Province, ISTAT Municipality, Section, Type);

- *Position of the typology in the urban context:* indication of the percentage of buildings of the typology that are isolated and / or in aggregate (in this case it is necessary to specify whether adjacent or statically independent), with the aim of investigating the nature of possible interactions between buildings under the effect of the earthquake (manual extract in figure 29);
- *Graphic drawings of the typology:* report at least one photograph, a standard plan and a section reference, of one or more buildings of the type in question.

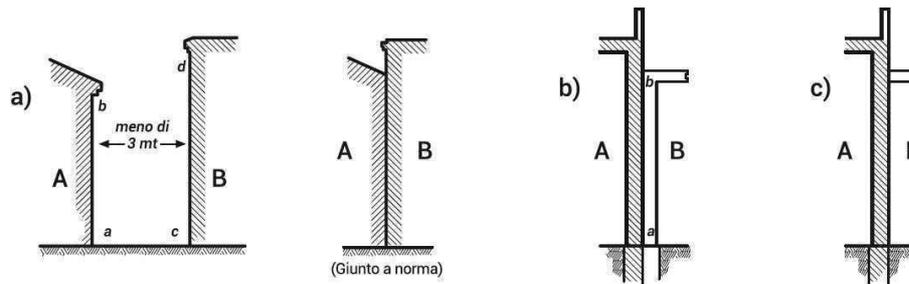


Figure n.16 - Building positions (a-isolated, b-adjacent, c-structures connected)

### 5.2.3 Section 2 – General Characteristics

Section 2 provides a description of the main properties of the type under study.

The fundamental factors for are highlighted through a box with a thicker border defining the typology.

It collects the following information:

- *Total floors including basements:* indication of a maximum of two values representing the range of variability of the total number of floors;
- *Average floor height:* indication of the variability interval of the average floor height of most of the buildings of the type in question;
- *Average height of the ground floor:* indication of the range of variability of the average height of the ground floor of most of the buildings of the type in question;
- *Number of underground floors;*
- *Average floor area:* indication of a maximum of two values representing the range of variability of the average floor area representative of at least 80% of the buildings of the type;
- *Age of construction and prevailing intended use:* indication of a maximum of two values representing the range of variability of the average age of construction and the intended use prevailing, with reference to at least 80% of the buildings of the type in exam.

The information required to fill in section 2 of the Cartis Card 2016 form is exactly the same, with the only difference that it is necessary to indicate only one answer for each category of information shown above, as it refers to a single sample building.

#### **5.2.4 Section 3 – Typological characterization of the structure**

Section 3 aims to characterize the structural elements of the typology examined.

It is divided into 3 parts: 3.1A, 3.1B, 3.2. The first two parts are alternatives to each other, depending on the structural type (masonry or reinforced concrete), while 3.2 must always be completed.

Section 3.1A refers to structural types in load-bearing or mixed masonry. In order to classify the type of masonry, the following information is requested:

- *Masonry characteristics*: indication of the type of vertical structure of the category analyzed, prevalent with respect to the expected seismic response.

The Cartis card allows you to classify the type of masonry in a synthetic way, bringing it back to three macro classes in relation to the texture of the wall devices: regular, rough and irregular. By irregular masonry we mean a typology made up of shapeless elements, which can have river pebbles of small size, smooth or not, or as quarry bachelors or flakes.

The rough-hewn masonry is made by means of roughly worked elements, with a not cut perfectly squared, which appear in a semi-regular form or with a stone slab structure. Instead, the regular masonry is made up of elements with a perfectly squared regular cut, as allowed by the tuff and bricks. For the purpose of a correct typological evaluation, a more detailed classification is proposed of the masonry, which takes into account the variety of situations present in the Italian building heritage. Figures 30, 31, 32 and 33 show the tables (extracted from the AeDES manual) used by the Cartis manual relating to this characterization.

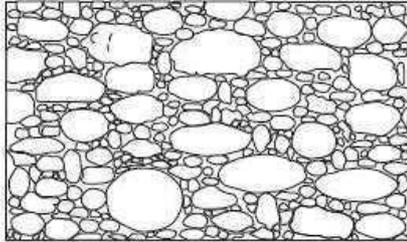
Tabella 1. Abaco delle murature irregolari (Manuale AeDES).

**A1: Pietra arrotondata**

Costituita prevalentemente da elementi con superficie liscia e forma arrotondata, o da ciottoli di fiume di piccole e medie dimensioni; si presenta tanto con tessitura ordinata quanto disordinata.

**Senza Ricorsi (S.R.)**

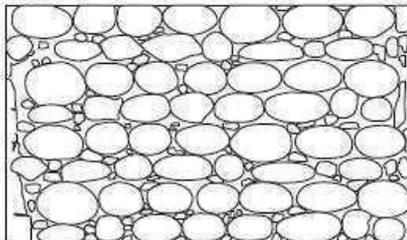
**A1.1**



- Senise (PZ) -  
Ciottoli con tessitura  
disordinata.



**A1.2**

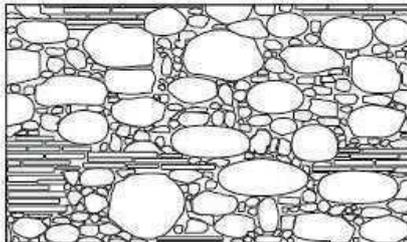


- Assisi -  
Ciottoli di varia natura  
con tessitura ordinata.



**Con Ricorsi (C.R.)**

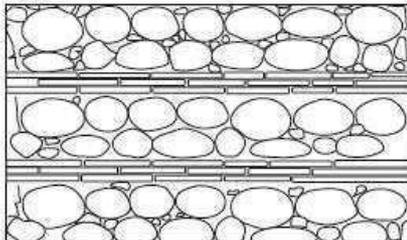
**A1.3**



- Sassuolo (MO) -  
Ciottoli e mattoni.



**A1.4**



- Castel dei Sauri (FG) -  
Muratura di pietrame  
con ricorsi laterizi.



Figure n.17 - Bricks abacus- CARTIS 2014 (part 1)

Tabella 2. Abaco delle murature irregolari (Manuale AeDES).

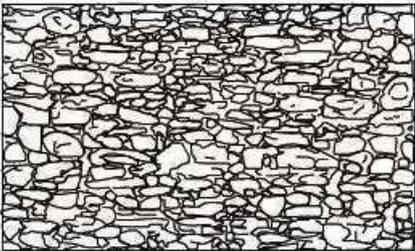
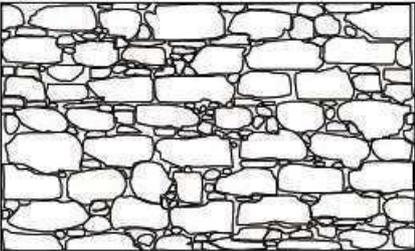
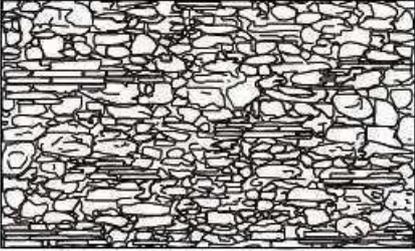
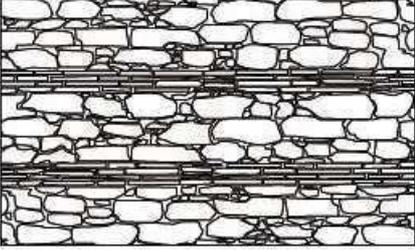
<b>A1: Pietra grezza</b>	
Costituita prevalentemente da pietra grezza, generalmente non lavorata o di difficile lavorazione: elementi di forma irregolare o di varie dimensioni come scapoli di cava o spezzoni di pietre.	
<b>Senza Ricorsi (S.R.)</b>	
<b>A2.1</b>	
	
	- Benevento - Pietrame a tessitura piuttosto ordinata.
<b>A2.2</b>	
	
	- S. Angelo Limosano - Pietrame con tessitura disordinata.
<b>Con Ricorsi (C.R.)</b>	
<b>A2.3</b>	
	
	- Alia (PA) - Muratura disordinata con embrici e calcare.
<b>A2.4</b>	
	
	- Benevento - Muratura disordinata con ricorsi laterizi.

Figure n.18 - Bricks abacus - CARTIS 2014 (part 2)

**Tabella 3. Abaco delle murature sbazzate (Manuale AeDES).**

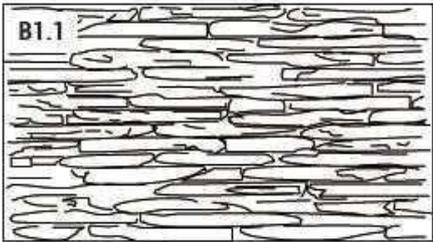
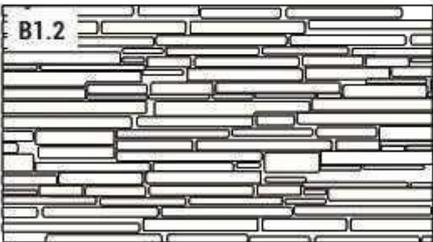
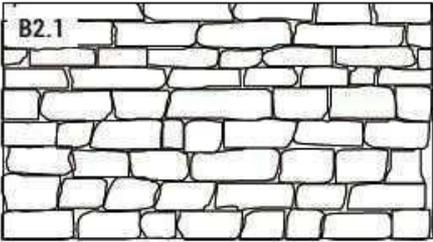
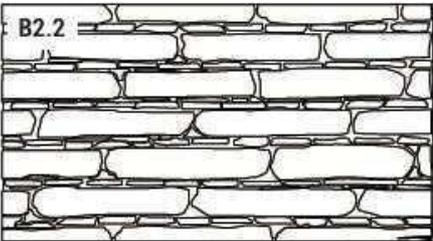
<p><b>B1: Pietra lastriforme</b></p> <p>Costituita prevalentemente da elementi semilavorati, lastriformi (pietra a soletti) ottenute da rocce di scarsa potenza che tendono a sfaldarsi lungo il loro piano orizzontale. La forma quasi regolare degli elementi esclude quasi sempre la tessitura disordinata.</p>	
<p><b>Senza Ricorsi (S.R.)</b></p>	
<p><b>B1.1</b></p> 	<p>- Nocera Umbra (PG) -</p>  <p>Foto tratta da "Manuale per la riabilitazione e la ricostruzione post-sismica degli edifici" - Regione Umbria - Edizione DEI - Tipografia del Genio Civile - 1999 -</p>
<p><b>Con Ricorsi (C.R.)</b></p>	
<p><b>B1.2</b></p> 	<p>- Isola del Piano (PS) -</p> 
<p><b>B2: Pietra pseudo regolare</b></p> <p>Costituita da pietra semilavorata quasi regolare e di dimensioni maggiori rispetto alla precedente. La pseudo-regolarità degli elementi esclude la tessitura disordinata.</p>	
<p><b>Senza Ricorsi (S.R.)</b></p>	
<p><b>B2.1</b></p> 	<p>- Cerchiana (CS) - Pietra calcarea semilavorata</p> 
<p><b>Con Ricorsi (C.R.)</b></p>	
<p><b>B2.2</b></p> 	

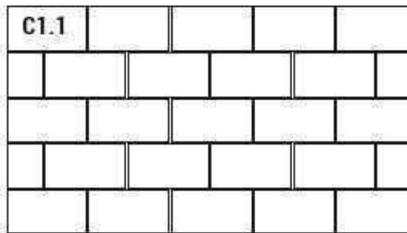
Figure n.19 - Bricks abacus - CARTIS 2014 (part 3)

Tabella 4. Abaco delle murature regolari (Manuale AeDES).

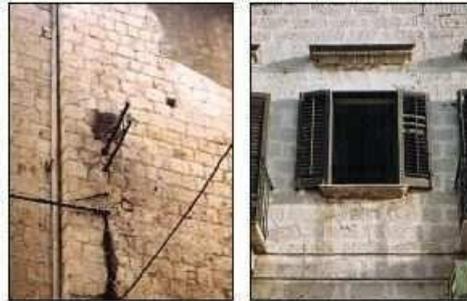
**C1: Pietra squadrata**

Costituita da pietre squadrate di forme prestabilite. La regolarità degli elementi esclude la tessitura disordinata.

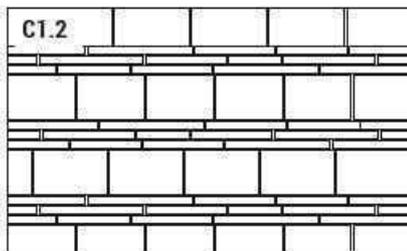
**Senza Ricorsi (S.R.)**



- Benevento -  
Tufo vulcanico.



**Con Ricorsi (C.R.)**



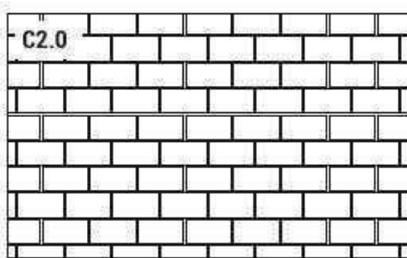
- Napoli -  
Tufo vulcanico  
e mattoni.



**C2: Mattoni**

Costituita da elementi laterizi che, per la loro regolarità, escludono la tessitura disordinata.

**Senza Ricorsi (S.R.)**



- Nocera Umbra (PG) -



Figure n.20 - Bricks abacus - CARTIS 2014 (part 4)

- Presence of sack masonry;
- Presence of chains or curbs and transversal links: indication of the percentage of buildings characterized by the presence of chains and or curbs and transverse links. With reference to the latter, typical examples are shown in figure below, extracted from the manual;

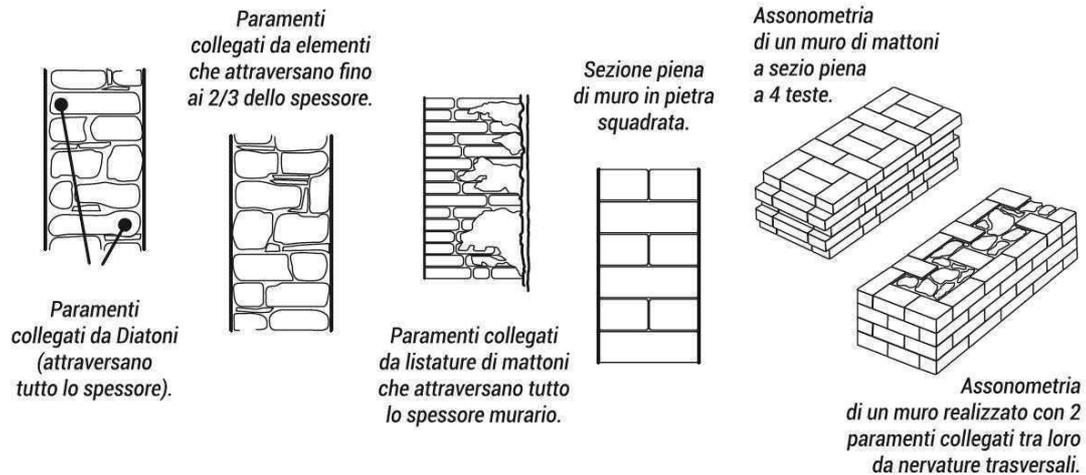


Figure n. 21- Connection examples - CARTIS 2014

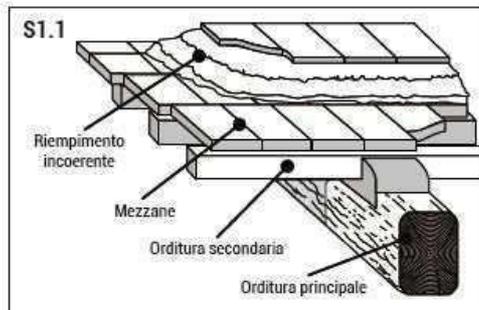
- Average prevalent thickness of ground floor walls;
- average center distance prevailing walls;
- Characteristics of the floors: indication of the prevailing types (at most two) of the horizontal structures, coexisting or not in the same building, which are characteristic of most of the buildings of the type in question.

Taking up when defined through the AeDES sheet, the Cartis sheet distinguishes three types of floors, according to their deformability in the plane: deformable slab, semi-rigid slab and rigid slab. Deformable floors are defined as simple wooden planks, bricks or slabs of iron with vaults, or in any case all those systems that are not able to redistribute the forces seismic between the walls. By semi-rigid slabs we mean those systems that constitute a sufficiently constraint rigid to the walls stressed outside the plane. These are mainly wooden planks with double warping, iron horizontals and slabs and SAP-type floors without reinforced slab. Finally, the rigid slab is able to form a rigid constraint to the walls stressed outside the plane and to redistribute the seismic forces between the walls themselves. This category includes concrete slabs with full slab or slabs in brick-and-mortar cast in situ or with prefabricated joists. By way of illustration, figures 35 and 36 show some examples extracted from the CARTIS manual 2014.

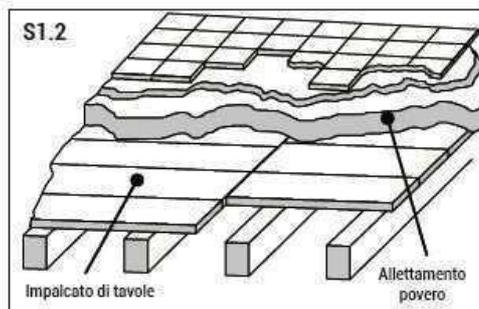
Tabella 5. Abaco delle strutture orizzontali deformabili (Manuale AeDES).

**4: Pietra lastriforme**

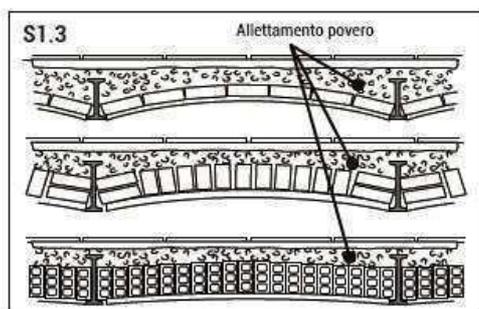
Solai in legno a semplice o doppia orditura (travi e travicelli) con tavolato ligneo semplice o elementi laterizi (mezzane), eventualmente finito con caldana in battuto di lapillo o materiali di riuscita (cretonato). Solai in putrelle e voltine realizzate in mattoni, pietra o conglomerati. In entrambi i casi, se è stato realizzato un irrigidimento, mediante tavolato doppio o, meglio ancora, soletta armata ben collegata alle travi, tali solai potrebbero intendersi rigidi o semirigidi, in base al livello di collegamento tra gli elementi.



Solaio in legno con mezzana



Solaio in legno con tavolata a semplice orditura.



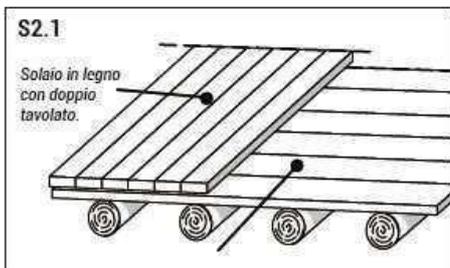
Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine.

Figure n.22 - Horizontal structures abacus - CARTIS 2014 (part 1)

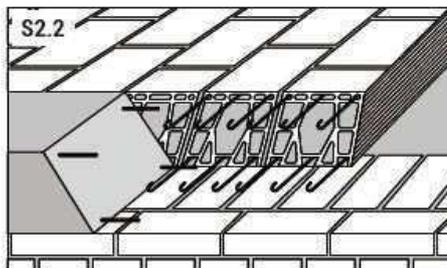
**Tabella 6. Abaco delle strutture orizzontali semirigide e rigide.**

**5: Travi con soletta semirigida**

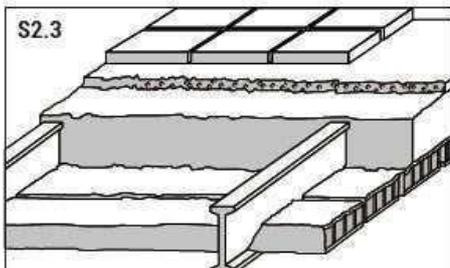
Solai in legno con doppio tavolato incrociato eventualmente finito con una soletta di ripartizione in cemento armato. Solai in putrelle e tavelloni ad intradosso piano. Solai laterizi prefabbricati tipo Sap.



S2.1 Solai in legno con doppio tavolato.



S2.2 Solai in prefabbricato del tipo SAP.

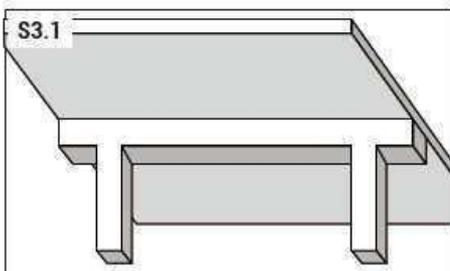


S2.3 Solai in ferro e tavelloni.

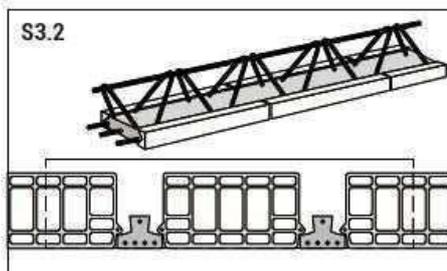


**6: Travi con soletta rigida**

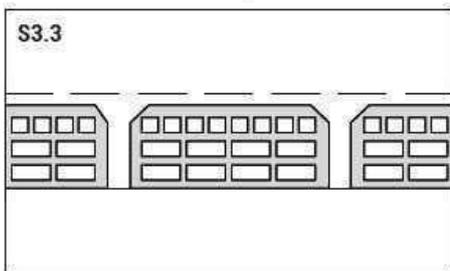
Solai in cemento armato a soletta piena. Solai in latero-cemento con elementi laterizi e travetti in opera prefabbricati.



S3.1 Solai in cemento armato a soletta piena.



S3.2 Solai in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati.



S3.3 Solai in laterocemento gettato in opera.



Figure n. 23- Horizontal structures abacus - CARTIS 2014 (part 2)

- *Characteristics of the vaults*: indication of the prevailing types of horizontal " vaulted" structures (maximum two) and their location in the buildings of the type in question (floor only ground or all levels construction);
- *Mixed reinforced concrete structures*: indication of the percentage of buildings of the typology characterized by type structures;
- *Type of mortar*: indication of the type of mortar used and the state of conservation;
- *Presence of arcades, loggias and shafts*;
- *Presence of further elements of vulnerability*: indication of any further elements of vulnerability, including non-structural ones.

Section 3.1B relates to structural types in reinforced concrete. It collects the following information:

- *Qualification of the reinforced concrete structure*: indication of the prevailing type of vertical structure in reinforced concrete that characterizes most of the buildings of the type analyzed. In analogy with the AeDES card, the Cartis card distinguishes the structures into 7 different categories, in infill, the relation to the presence of consistent or not substantial size of the beams and the quantity of partitions detected;
- *Separation joints*: indication of the percentage of buildings separated from the contiguous ones by the possible presence of standard joints. The manual defines the joints made according to the law, indicatively, following the seismic classification;
- *Presence of structural bow windows*;
- *Presence of frames in one direction only and of squat elements*: indication of the percentage of buildings of the type characterized by unidirectional frames and or by the presence of any squat elements, specifying the type;
- *Arrangement of the cladding on the ground floor and positioning with respect to the frame*: indication relating to the regularity or otherwise of the cladding near the ground floor (average condition) and relative to the quality of the positioning with respect to the structural frame;
- *Size of the ground floor pillars*: indication of the average size of pillars the ground floor that characterize most of the buildings of the analyzed type;
- *Reinforcement*: indication of the average amount of longitudinal and transverse reinforcement present in the pillars;
- *mean center distance of the structural grid*;

- *Possible presence of SAP or similar floors.*

Section 3.2 refers to further information necessary to characterize both types masonry and framed reinforced concrete. It collects the following data:

- *Coverage*: indication of the type of roof structure characterizing at least 80% of the buildings in the category in question. The roofs influence the seismic behavior of the entire building through two factors: the weight and the possible pushing effect on the walls or perimeter structures. The first factor is strictly linked to the material constituting the load-bearing structure of the roof and the roof covering, while to evaluate the pushing effect or not, is proposed in the manual a summary table of the possible static configurations;
- *Openings in the facade and openings on the ground floor*: indication of the average percentage of openings on the entire facade of the building and with particular reference to the portion corresponding to the ground floor;
- *Regularity*: indication of the average conditions of planimetric regularity and elevation;
- *State of conservation of the buildings*;
- *Vulnerable non-structural elements*: indication of the percentage of presence factors of vulnerability regarding non-structural elements;
- *Foundations*: indication of the type of foundation characterizing most of the buildings in the category under study.

Tabella 7. Abaco delle coperture. Valutazione della spinta (Manuale AeDES).

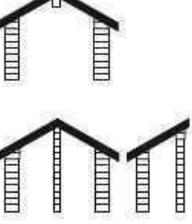
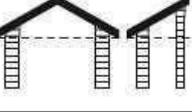
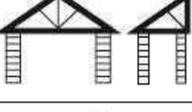
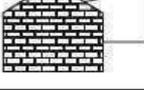
COPERTURA	CONFIGURAZIONE STATICA	NOTE
 <b>SPINGENTE</b>	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            ASSENZA DI CORDOLO            ASSENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            ASSENZA DI CATENE            ASSENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            ASSENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	
	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            PRESENZA DI CORDOLO            ASSENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            ASSENZA DI CATENE            ASSENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            ASSENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	
 <b>COPERTURA CON SPINTA DIPENDENTE DA VINCOLI</b>	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            ASSENZA DI CORDOLO            ASSENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            ASSENZA DI CATENE            PRESENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            ASSENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	<p><i>Il carattere più o meno spingente di questo schema dipende dalla rigidità della trave di colmo; travi snelle non consentono di limitare efficacemente l'azione spingente, pertanto, a vantaggio di sicurezza, si propone per questo schema la definizione spingente. Tuttavia se al colmo i travetti sono ben collegati alla trave rigida di colmo e al cordolo, la copertura può considerarsi non spingente.</i></p>
	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            ASSENZA DI CORDOLO            PRESENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            ASSENZA DI CATENE            ASSENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            ASSENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	
 <b>COPERTURA GENERALMENTE NON SPINGENTE</b>	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            PRESENZA DI CORDOLO            PRESENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            ASSENZA DI CATENE            ASSENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            ASSENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	<p><i>Vanno verificate le condizioni di vincolo al contorno (esistenza di efficaci collegamenti tra elementi) in modo che le travi trasmettono alle pareti di sostegno solo carichi verticali</i></p>
	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            ASSENZA DI CORDOLO            ASSENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            PRESENZA DI CATENE            ASSENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            ASSENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	
	 <p>① ② ③ ④ ⑤            ASSENZA DI CORDOLO            ASSENZA DI MURO DI SPINA            ASSENZA DI CATENE            ASSENZA DI TRAVE RIGIDA DI COLMO            PRESENZA DI CAPRIATE</p>	
		<p><i>Orditura principale disposta longitudinalmente all'inclinazione della falda e poggiate tra due muri perimetrali o tra due capriate a spinta eliminata.</i></p>
		<p><i>Copertura piana (presenza di travi orizzontali).</i></p>

Figure n. 24- Roof abacus - CARTIS 2014

After the generic analysis of the structural typological characterization sheet, we move on to the example of its application, with reference to the case study of None, developed in detail in the following chapter.



## 6 CARD CARTIS APPLICATION

### 6.1 Area Location

None city is located in the southern area of the Turin plain. It is about twenty kilometers from Turin. The coordinates are:

- North Latitude from 44°24' to 44°57';
- Ovest Latitude from da 4°52' to 4°57'.

The height above sea level varies in altitude from 250 to 232 meters. The city has an area of about 25 square kilometers and a population of about 8000 inhabitants. The territory includes the hamlet of San Dalmazzo made up of Ciuchè d 'Bosc and Palmero. It borders to the north with the municipality of Orbassano, to the east with the municipalities of Candiolo and Piobesi, to the south with the municipalities of Castagnole and Scalenghe, to the west with the municipalities of Airasca and Volvera. The town is bathed by the Chisola stream, towards which the ground slopes slightly and which marks the border between None and Candiolo, and the Rio Essa which divides the territories of None and Castagnole. It can be reached with the Turin-Pinerolo railway line, the Sestriere state road 23, the provincial road 140, the provincial road 141 for Castagnole, the provincial road 141 for Volvera.



Figure n. 25- Old town center (NONE)

## 6.2 Precipitation of the territory

The waters of the None area originate from the Govone springs, in the area between None and Airasca. The hydraulic connections represented a characteristic component of the time peasant. They traveled the length and breadth of the territory and were used to irrigate the lawns. Currently the hydraulic connections are largely covered.

None presents a delicate situation regarding the waters which manifests itself punctually in prolonged periods of rainy weather. The town has been flooded several times: popular memory handed down an event dating back to the early 1900s, another to the early 60s. The alluvium events most recent lead to 2000 and 2002. The latest alluvium is destined to remain etched in local memory. September 2, 2002.



*Figure n. 26- Flood event 2002 (part 1)*



*Figure n.27 - Flood event 2002 (part 2)*

Following the flood, the administration began to think of a work capable of protecting the industrial area but also civilian homes. From the environmental point of view it is the work most important that the municipality has been able to carry out. From a technical-hydraulic point of view, after 3 emergency situations it was possible to ascertain that the embankment held up in a decidedly positive way, without causing problems to the land surrounding or to the houses that insist on part of the work.

### 6.3 History

The date and time of the origin of None are unknown. The oldest reference to the village known dates back to the 11th century. Goffredo Casalis explains that in a map of 1021 this town is called 'Castrum Nono'. The hypothesis according to which the term derives from a Roman milestone bearing the inscription "ad nonum lapidem" has no basis. Casalis, on the other hand, believes that the name derives from the Chisola stream, called Nono by the ancient geographers. "None" could therefore mean "Fortified camp on the Chisola". In the *Middle Ages* None was under jurisdiction of the Counts of Piosasco, feudal lords of a large territory. They had extended their dominion over the town around 1200, and they built a castle in None which became their home.

In 1728 Count Gian Michele Asinari Derossi Piosasco di None, former viceroy of Sardinia, decided to build a new castle, but was unable to carry out his project which seems to have been grandiose. It was Count Adami Bergolo who had the building of modest proportions still existing and known as Castello Quaranta built, from the name of the family that became the owner.



Figure n.28 - Castle (None)

*During the wars* of the past Nona was in a particularly unfavorable situation.

Because of its geographical position, in fact, it turned out to be an easy transition for the troops.

In 1690 the king of France Louis XIV declared war on the Duke of Savoy.

In May a column of the French army, coming from Orbassano, made up of fifteen thousand men, mostly of cavalry, and led by Marshal Catinat, reached Nona. The stay of the French was 23 long days. The troops sowed destruction in the countryside of Nonesi, except those of the farm called Tetti delle Oche, which belonged to a French nobleman. The *twentieth century* is the century of the two world wars. The war of '15 - '18 belongs to a reality that more and more few can now describe as a direct experience. The labor forces male were called to the front, in the countryside women and girls faced as they could exhausting jobs, the elderly and children took care of the livestock. Meanwhile, 'the Spanish fever' reached the village and claimed victims. The echo of the terrible epidemic of that flu that made the nose bleed and killed, has reached us.

The *Second World War* is deeply engraved in Nona's memory. On 13 June 1940 the first air raid on Turin takes place, the sound of sirens becomes a component of everyday life. Its sound will signal to the population the alarm for the imminence of enemy air raids. The atmosphere of war soon emerges in the village: a time of suspension from reality, which leads to a surreal, dreamlike dimension made of cold, darkness and silence. Darkness is not just symbolic. It is the concrete darkness of obscurity and fear. The Nonesi got used to living with this new reality. The military area included the railway station and its surroundings. The memorable date of the armistice arrives: 8 September 1943. For the Italians the winds of war change, the partisans organize the guerrilla war against the Germans. The Ollera area becomes the place destined to receive the air launches of weapons, ammunition, food from the allies. A signaling system is agreed by means of fires placed at a certain distance from each other: "The plane passed, if it saw the fires it released, if it did not see the fires it did not release anything" (Michele Ghio).

After various hardships, under the protection of the partisans, the British find refuge at the sanctuary of San Ponzio with the consent of Monsignor Vigo. Through the collaboration of various partisan groups they will be able to be repatriated. In 1944 the clashes between Germans and partisans became intense. On the night of March 9, the partisan carries out an action at the TOOD warehouse-workshop in the military area of the station Nona. Lieutenant Kronix hits them with a burst of machine gun. The lifeless bodies are left on the

ground as a warning to the population, visible to the workers and students who next morning go to the train.

In 1946 the Municipality of None erected the plaque with the names of the three young people:

Aldo Camosso, Alfredo Cresti and Angelo Serra. finally arrives on April 28 *Liberation*.

The allies led by Colonel Fiore arrive in None. The whole town is waiting for them and from the balcony of the town hall the colonel declares the town free. The reorganization work begins. The first postwar mayor of Nonese was the communist Giovanni Farò.

It is a short and phase transitory, but the figure of Farò, limping and with his stick painted in red, remains etched in the None memory.

## 6.4 Industrialization and Immigration

At the end of the 1950s, Italy achieved considerable prospects for economic development. The leading sector was industry. In the years between 1958 and 1963, known as the 'economic miracle', employment, consumption and wages grew. It was the beginning of a real social revolution. The automobile industry, led by Fiat, was the driving force behind the economic expansion. Emigration from the South to the North was a consequence inevitable. Piedmont represented an immigration center. None, near Turin, with the Indesit and Fiat settlements and not far away Fiat-Volvera, Fiat-Rivalta, became a point of reference. Until 1950 None was an agricultural town. Its inhabitants represented a single soul, constituted a community.

The eruption of modernity and industrialization hit brutally the heart of the peasant world. Many emigrants arrived in None from the South. The main purpose was to find a job, but entering the northern environment could be tiring and hard. In the years between 1958 and 1975 the town doubled its inhabitants, going from 2713 to 5810 residents. In None the buildings began to rise. The territory changed, the landscape was often defaced. The rhythms of existence, the perception of time and space changed.

Two dramas met and clashed: that of the people of the South, broken up, shattered and not always well received, and that of the agricultural and urban communities of the North who could not and did not want to bear the weight of radical and pressing changes, which would have brought even among them disintegration and crushing. But economic interests took over and already dominated every human drama.

The numbers mentioned above are confirmed by the following data, in which we note a densification of the population, with on average the same surface consumed :

**None**  
Crescita % (dati indicizzati a valore  $T_0=100$ )

	1990	2000	2006	2010	2012
<b>Popolazione</b>	7692	7714	7862	8034	8026
<b>Sup. cons.</b>	260.69	260.13	262.62	269.12	273.18

## 6.5 Seismic Classification

The *seismic classification* of the national territory has introduced specific technical regulations for the construction of buildings, bridges and other works in geographical areas characterized by the same seismic risk.

Piedmont is characterized by a relatively frequent seismicity, also with medium-low intensity, not uniformly distributed over the regional territory, but mostly concentrated along the western sector of the provinces of Turin and Cuneo.

It can be said, in general, that about every century there has been at least one earthquake that caused damage and that almost every year there are shocks in some area of our region felt by the population.

It is now recognized by all studies that seismicity is not uniformly distributed over the regional territory, but mainly concerns the approximately North - South strip distributed along the edge western, and the South-East and North-East extremities, which are also affected of the earthquakes occurring in adjacent regions. To obtain information on the reference seismic hazard, are used probabilistic criteria which determine the accelerations expected on the ground for a time predetermined return, which in Italy is 475 years; the results are organized according to increments discrete(0.025) of the  $a_g$  value which are synthesized by hazard maps made with traffic light colors (from gray-blue-green for lower values, to yellow-red-violet-blue for progressively more elevated).

The seismic hazard studies represent the starting point for the seismic classification of the territory.

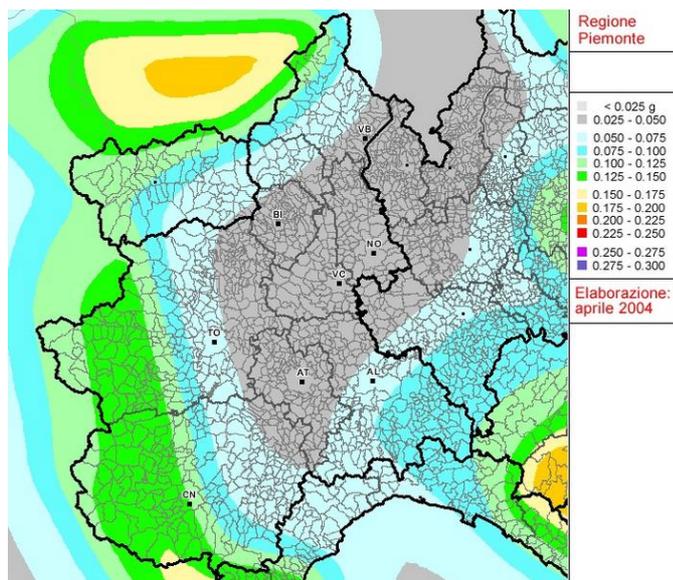


Figure n.29 - Acceleration of the soil on Piedmont

The seismic classification of the Piedmont Region in force divides the territory into zones 3S, 3 and 4 and was approved with DGR n. 65-7656 of 21 May 2014

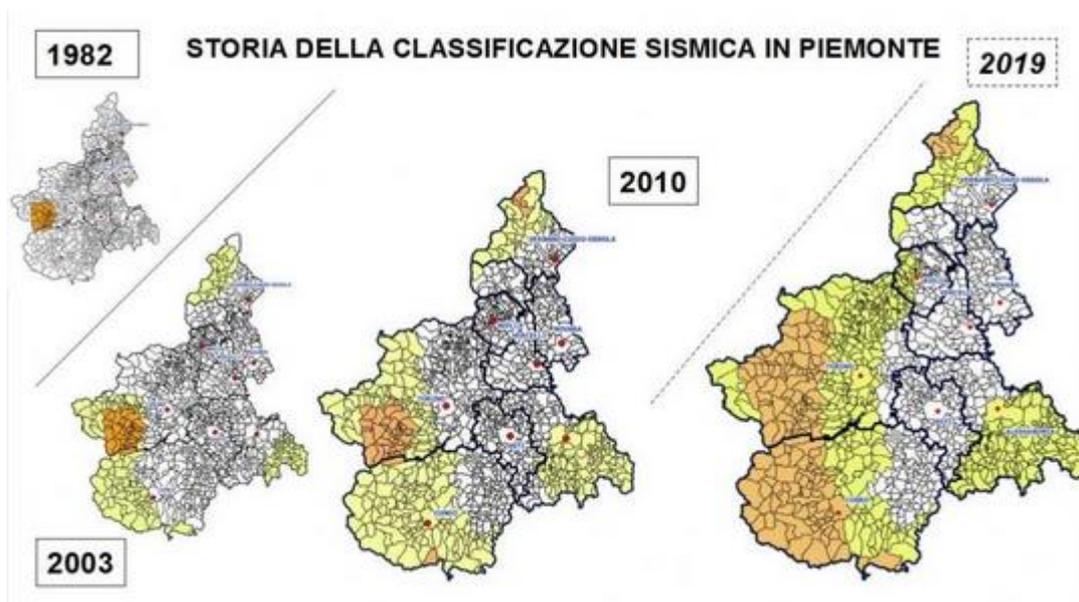


Figure n.30 - History of classification in Piedmont

According to the current legislation, the seismic classification of the territory is up to the regions, on the basis of the general criteria for the identification of the seismic zones established by the State, currently represented by the OPCM 3519/06.

For Piedmont, the list of seismic zones was initially updated with the DGR n. 11-13058 of 19/01/2010 and subsequently specified by DGR n. 65-7656 of 21/05/2014, currently in force, which also updated the management and control procedures for urban-building activities for the purpose of preventing seismic risk. On BU no. 4 of 23 January 2020, the DGR n. 6 - 887 of 30.12.2019 "OPCM 3519/2006. Acknowledgment and approval of the updating of the seismic classification of the territory of the Piedmont Region "of updating the regional classification.

As regards the None city, indicated in the Ordinance of the President of the Council of Ministers no. 3274/2003, updated with the Resolution of the Regional Council of Piedmont n. 4-3084 of 12.12.2011 and subsequently amended with DGR n. 65-7656 of 21 May 2014 and with DGR n.6-887 of 30 December 2019.

It falls within the seismic zone:

<b>SEISMIC ZONE 3</b>	Area with low seismic hazard, which can be subject to modest shakes.
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The criteria for updating the seismic hazard map were defined in the PCM Ordinance no. 3519/2006, which divided the entire national territory into four seismic zones based on the value of the maximum horizontal acceleration ( $a_g$ ) on rigid or flat ground, which has a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years.

Zona sismica	Descrizione	accelerazione con probabilità di superamento del 10% in 50 anni [a <sub>g</sub> ]	accelerazione orizzontale massima convenzionale (Norme Tecniche) [a <sub>g</sub> ]	numero comuni con territori ricadenti nella zona (*)
1	Indica la zona più pericolosa, dove possono verificarsi fortissimi terremoti.	a <sub>g</sub> > 0,25 g	0,35 g	703
2	Zona dove possono verificarsi forti terremoti.	0,15 < a <sub>g</sub> ≤ 0,25 g	0,25 g	2.224
3	Zona che può essere soggetta a forti terremoti ma rari.	0,05 < a <sub>g</sub> ≤ 0,15 g	0,15 g	3.002
4	E' la zona meno pericolosa, dove i terremoti sono rari ed è facoltà delle Regioni prescrivere l'obbligo della progettazione antisismica.	a <sub>g</sub> ≤ 0,05 g	0,05 g	1.982

Figure n.31 - Acceleration values according the seismic zone

## 6.6 None's Card Cartis

As the first objective for the application of the Cartis card in the municipality of None, it appears to be that of identifying the ordinary building types prevalent in municipal and sub-municipal areas, called "sectors" characterized by homogeneity of the building fabric by age of installation and / or construction and structural techniques. The first phase consists in the research of what is described above, analyzing the entire territory, considering hamlets and farms located outside the inhabited center.

In order to achieve this, an accurate historical research of the territory was carried out, evaluating the evolution of the population within the territory, thus distinguishing the areas of greatest expansion, as, especially in the post-war period, it was characterized by a strong demand for new housing units.

Furthermore, thanks also to the Regulatory Plan Municipal (PRGC) rules and prescribes interventions relating to the entire municipal territory, according to the provisions contained in the plans and in these implementation rules, it has been possible to identify the areas more easily than by similar construction and structural type . The placement from the temporal point of view was more difficult, as in the absence of reliable documentation it was not possible to obtain information on the matter, or at least not 100% reliable.

Naturally, to be able to carry out this data collection activity, numerous were carried inspections out, in order to better understand the municipal building fabric.

As a first impact, along Via Roma, a first distinction can be made between the different construction techniques, as we note how, for example, the presence of a portico above which there are housing units consisting of balconies with a thin attic, detailed finishes and wooden roofs, already make us guess that this is the historic center, because nowadays this type of construction has been completely abandoned. Referring to that area we notice how the buildings are very similar to each other, including the side streets. The redevelopment works of some structures were important as they are subject to severe states of decay.



*Figure n.32 - Old Town (None)*

It is necessary to follow the street further, arriving in the first square called “Piazza Cavour”, to notice a change in the structural typology. In fact, these are structures that are less "overlapped" on each other, with the presence of some green space and in the neighboring areas also the presence of condominiums, frequent in the area due to the strong growth in demand that took place after the war and following of industrialization and consequent emigration.

We therefore have an alternation of condominiums and semi-detached houses, with ages construction around the 60s - 70s. These types of structures are widely used in the territory considered, as it was possible to satisfy the demand in a very simple and fast way.



*Figure n.33 - Cavour Square (None)*



*Figure n.34 - Building type 1 (None)*

Moving further from the historic center, it is possible to notice how in the following years, such as the 90s, the residential buildings have changed further, as it is possible to see a strong growth of independent houses and / or villages residential buildings, such as those in the village of San Lorenzo and the village of Salici.



*Figure n. 35- Indipendet building (None)*



*Figure n. 36- San Lorenzo's Village (None)*



*Figure n.37 - Salici's Village (None)*

While, in the last decade, in the areas bordering the neighboring countries, the building fabric has had a further expansion with the construction of properties with a superior value both in terms of construction techniques, with detailed finishes, both from a structural point of view, as they are made according to NTC08 and subsequent NTC18 seismic regulations.



*Figure n.38 - Buildings type 2 (None)*

At this point, we moved on to consulting the available documentation, referring to the regulatory instruments in force in an urban planning manner.

From the site of the municipality, it was possible to consult the Regulatory Plan Municipal (PRGC) rules, in which it defines that any activity involving urban and building transformation of the municipal area is subject to a building permit or declaration of start of activity as indicated in art. 10 and 22 of the Consolidated Law on construction (DPR 6/6/2001 n° 380) and subsequent amendments and additions.

The municipal area is generally divided into territorial areas divided by orographic, historical and functional characteristics:

- a. Capital town;
- b. INDESIT area;
- c. Fractions Palmero and S. Dalmazzo

Although not significant at the level of the PRGC project, this subdivision is used for the preparation of the plan cartography. The PRGC is made up of graphic tables and illustrative annexes:

1. Technical Implementation Standards
2. Illustrative Report Vol. I and Vol. II (R1 and R2)
3. Building Consistency Analysis (R3 and R4)
4. Photographic Documentation (R5 )
5. Observations on the preliminary draft PRGC and counter-arguments of the Public Administration (Vol. I, Vol. II and Vol. III - R6, R7, R8 and R9).
6. The survey and project

The following drawings are also part of the PRGC:

"Verification of hydraulic and hydro geological compatibility of the forecasts of the tool current urban planning" consisting of:

- Descriptive report and attachments;
- Geomorphologic and instability map;
- Map of the dynamics of surface and groundwater;
- Map of existing and planned hydraulic works;
- Historical and criticality map;
- Map of the latest flood events;
- Summary map of the geomorphologic hazard and suitability for use urban;
- Summary map of the geomorphologic hazard and suitability for use urban planning (on a cadastral basis);
- Litho technical paper.

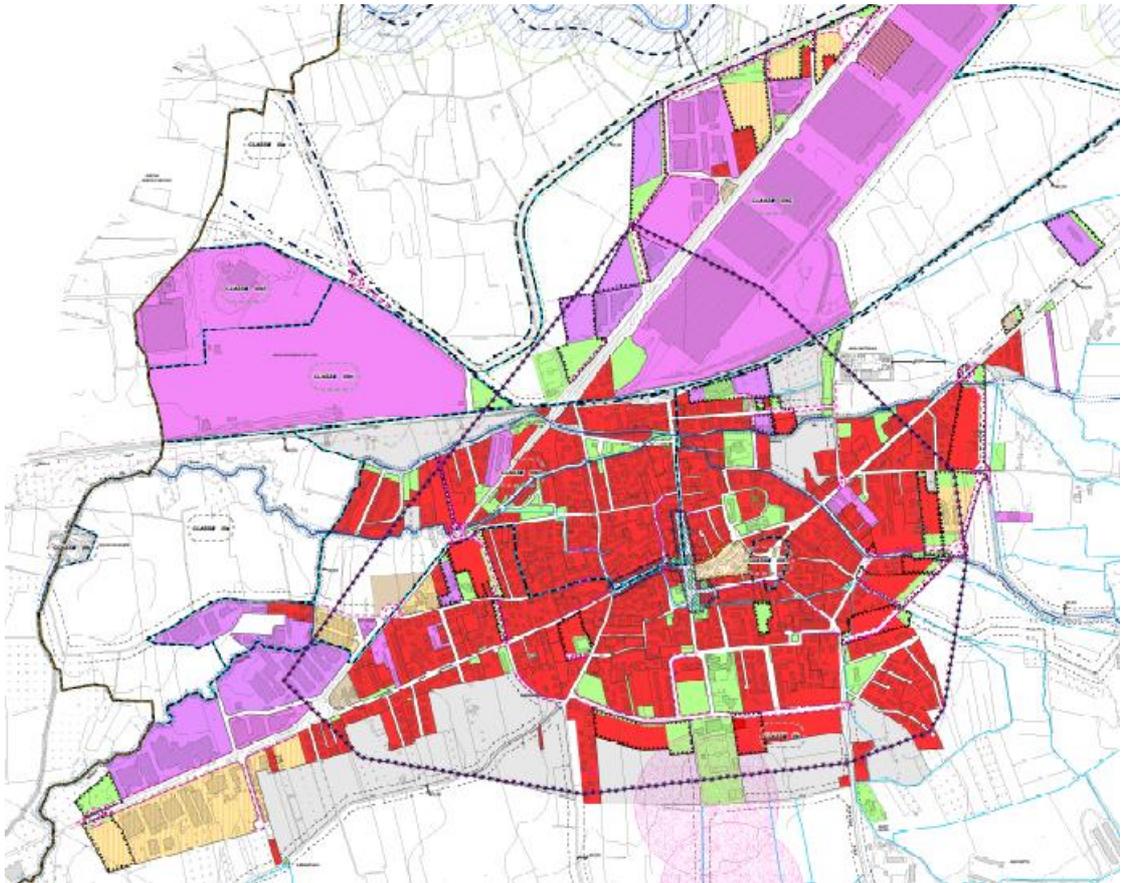
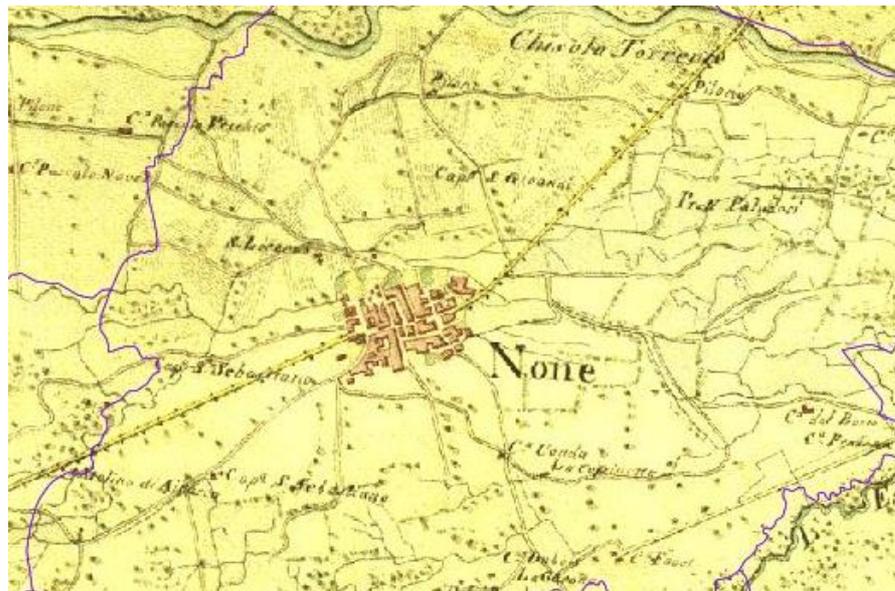


Figure n.39 - Destination use graphical representation (PRGC)

From the cartography, it is possible to distinguish the areas for residential use, the buildings are used for housing and ancillary uses, and for activities compatible with the residential use such as professional and artisanal non-harmful service activities and not annoying, and tertiary in general. Unless otherwise specified by the health legislation, new premises for commercial use must have a minimum height of 3.00 m: the same height is required for existing buildings unless there are particular structural impediments, as for the CS and CS areas.

The R zones, so the height minimum can be reduced to 2.70 as long as hygiene regulations are respected.

Furthermore, to integrate the research, starting from the historical cartographies, it was possible to understand better what the evolution of the building fabric of the territory has been, by doing so it is possible to identify the oldest buildings, built in the mid-1800s. This cartography was obtained from a survey in the historical archive of the municipality of None.



*Figure n.40 - None's map (1850)*

Furthermore, consulting the service offered by the Metropolitan City of Turin, it was possible to consult the online archive, in which further maps were downloaded, useful in describing the temporal evolution of the territorial building fabric. In fact, towards the end of the 19th century, we notice an increase in housing units, concentrated above all in the historic center.

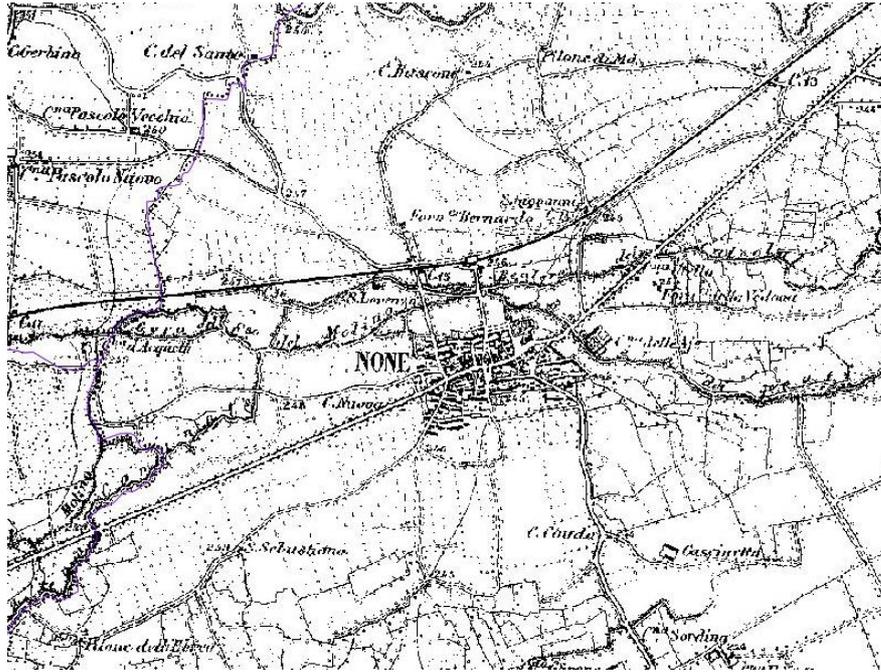


Figure n.41 - None's map (1880)

At the beginning of the twentieth century, from a comparison with the previous figure, it is possible to note that the context building has not undergone significant changes. The few differences, we note that they are always concentrated in the area identified as the historic center.

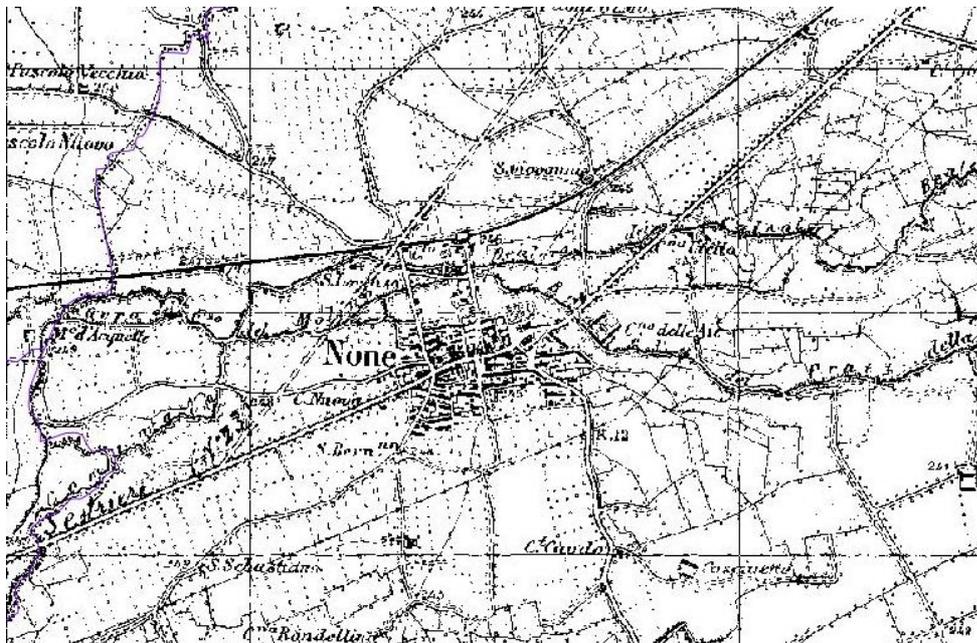
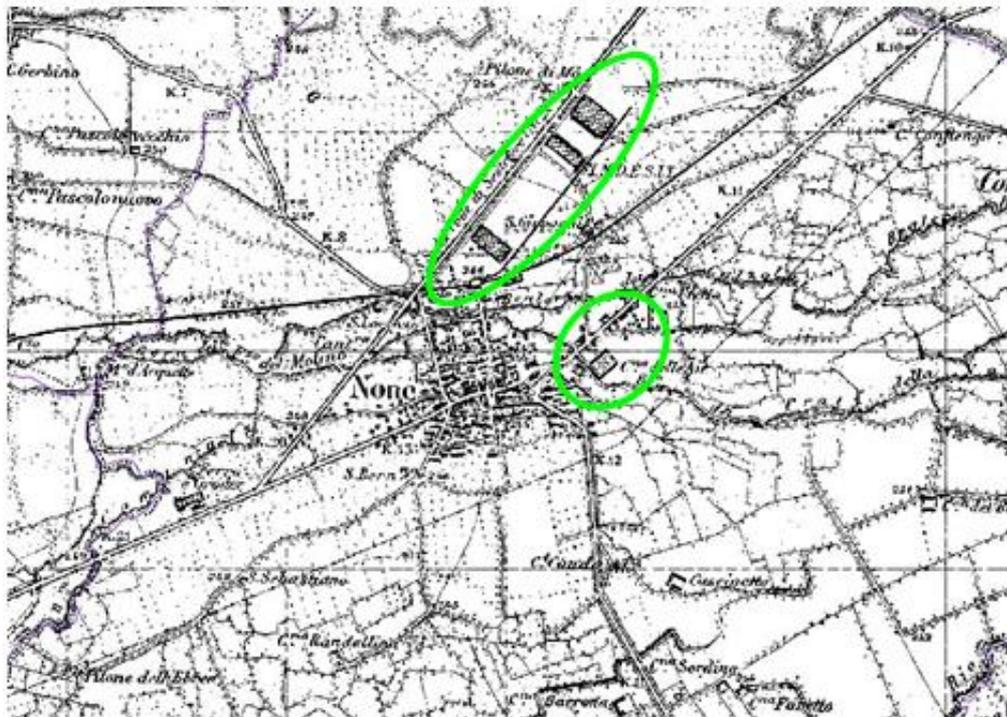


Figure n.42 - None's map (1920)

The story changes instead, when instead we focus on a cartography of the 1960s, in which it is evident how the demographic growth due to the end of the wars, to territorial industrialization, has led to a strong demand with consequent expansion territorial, with the construction of new residential and especially industrial buildings (in green). This is thanks to two important companies that have invested in the None's area, which are Fiat and Indesit. As shown by the graphs previously reported, there has been a strong population growth, also due to migratory phenomena from the South to the North. The expansion, also is not in large numbers, has affected not only the area near the center historic, but also the northern part of the territory, thus expanding the urban area.



*Figure n.43 - None's map (1955)*

From that moment onwards, the economic boom that involved part of northern Italy revolutionized the city from a social and urbanistic point of view. The building underwent a sensational increase, necessary to satisfy the increase in demands housing. The expansion peaked in the late 1990s, as is evident from the figure following.

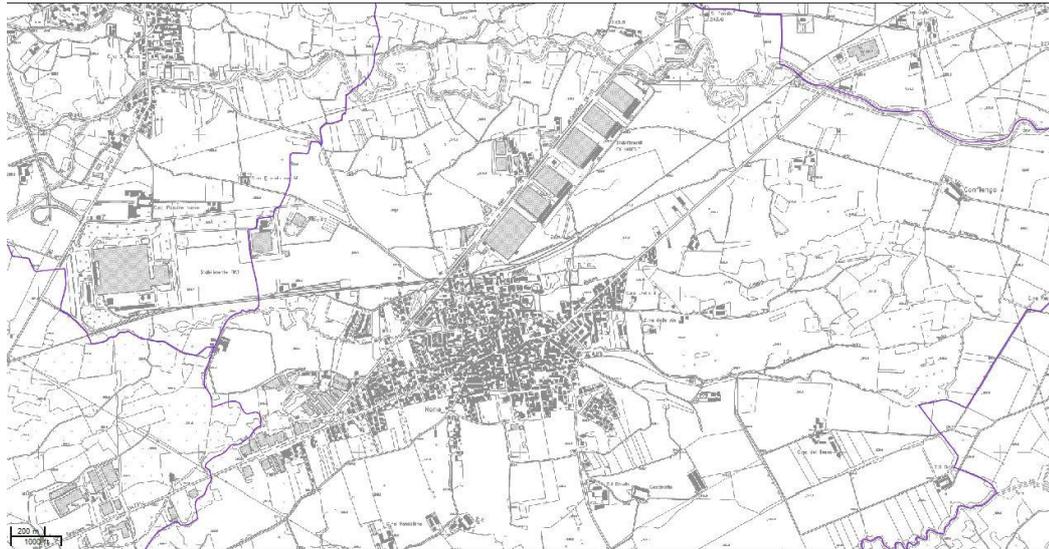


Figure n.44 - None's map (2000)

To date, extracted from the topographical database of the Piedmont Region and more precisely from the "Geoportal", the situation is almost in a stalemate, also due to a collapsed demand for residential buildings and the events that have affected our peninsula and beyond, seeing economic crisis.

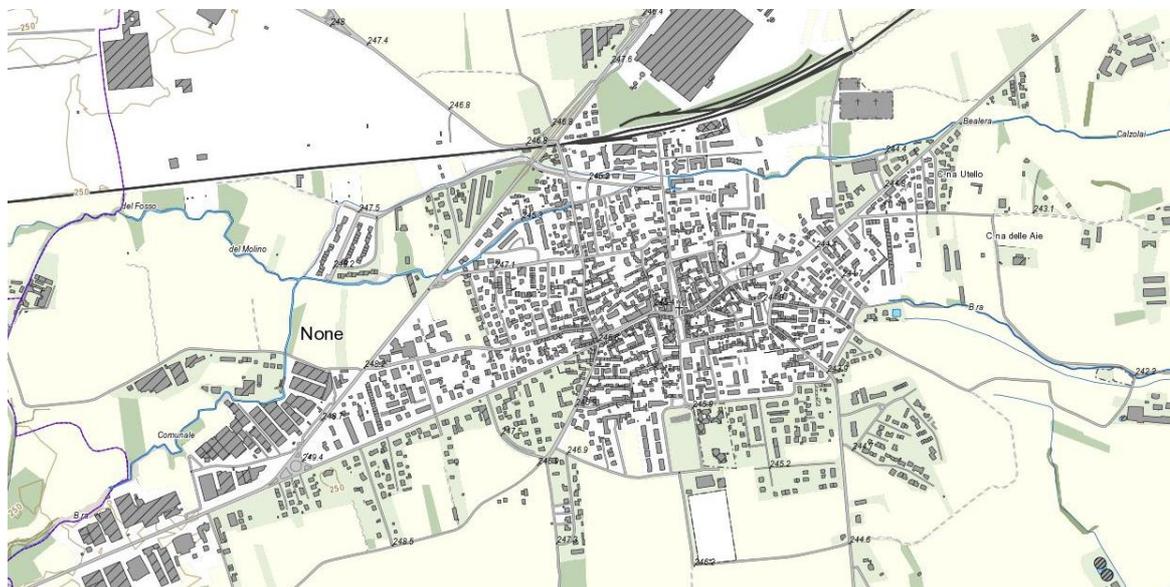


Figure n.45 - None's map (2020)

Therefore, it is clear that the data collected so far, subsequently integrated with a more in-depth study of the building types prevalent in the area, suggest the definition of the different sectors, which divide the territory by the same constructive and structural characteristics municipal for homogeneity.

### 6.6.1 Section subdivision

Remembered that the Cartis card distinguishes between first level (2014), referring to the description of the entire building typology considered, while the second level (2016), refer to a particular building describing it and evaluating its vulnerability in more detail.

The first phase of study and research allowed us to define the homogeneous sectors, considering 3 of them:

- 1) Historic Center - buildings built around 1800 (C01)
- 2) Area of first expansion after the war - built after 1920 (C02)
- 3) Area of second expansion - built up to the present day (C03)

Furthermore, as required by the Cartis card, it is necessary to define the location data by means of the ISTAT code, number of residents, buildings and homes:

<b>Piedmont Region</b>	Codice ISTAT: 001
<b>Torino Province</b>	Codice ISTAT: 001
<b>None municipality</b>	Codice ISTAT: 168
<b>Residents numbers</b>	8028
<b>First seismic classification</b>	2003
<b>Year approvalPRGC</b>	1993
<b>Dwellings numbers</b>	4381
<b>Buildings numbers</b>	1208

Table n.1 - Location Information

Data from the municipality of None:

<b>Compart.</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Residents</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Surface [ mq]</b>	<b>Dwellings</b>
Old Town	1800	3177	20	9.3*10 <sup>6</sup>	700
first-expansion zone	1900	2441	550	163*10 <sup>6</sup>	1350
Second-expansion zone	1970	4942	800	246*10 <sup>6</sup>	2480

Table n.2 - Building Information

The data above reported, are an estimate as it is difficult to collection more detail such information.

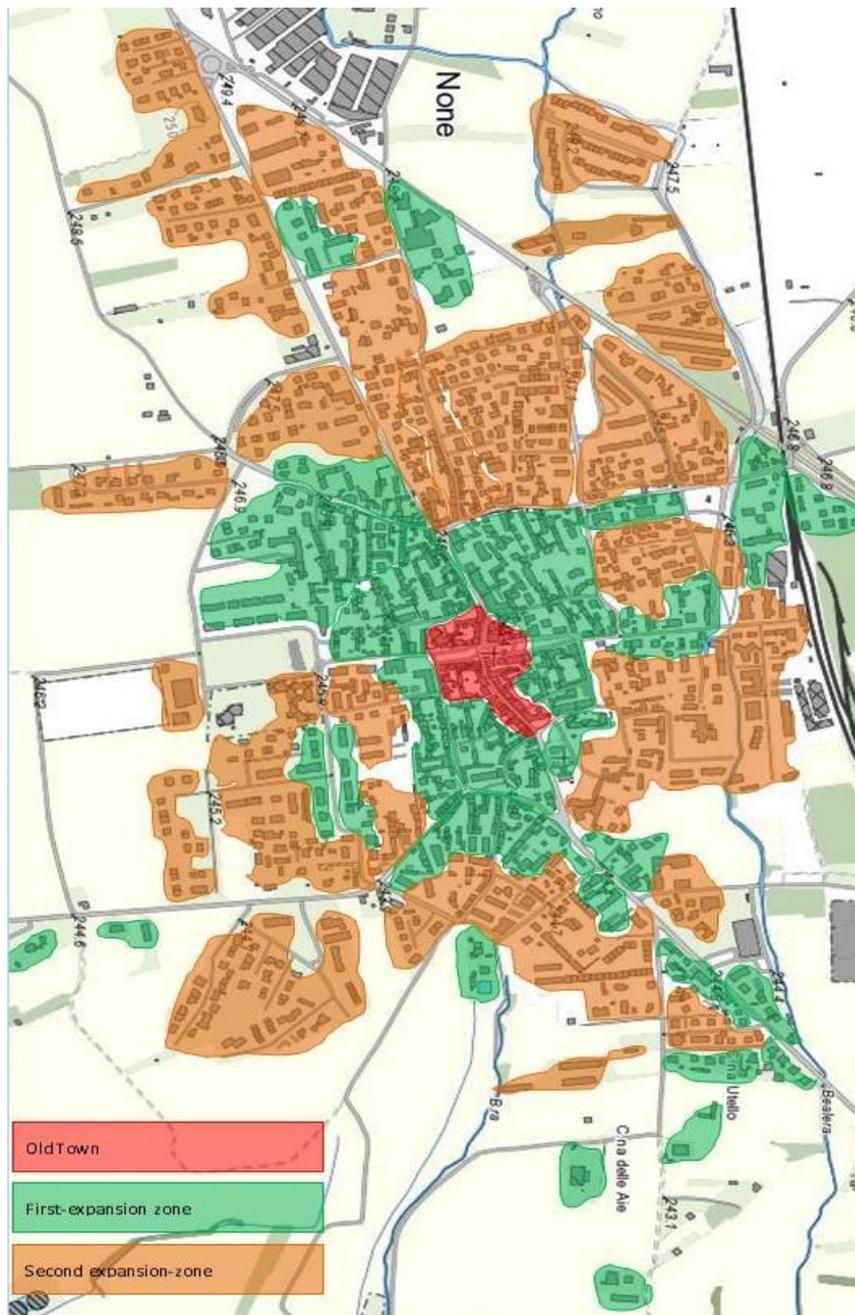


Figure n.46 - Section divisions

### 6.6.1.1 C01 - Old Town

The historic center located in the heart of the town extends along the main street, called “Via Roma”, where there are a series of residential buildings all with the same typological characteristics. It is important to point out that it was difficult to collect data regarding the buildings in this sector, due to the lack of documentation.

The first building type found in the area of the historic center, identifies with C01 MUR1 code, it is a building that is spread over 2 or 3 floors with an overall average height of about 2.50 and 3.50 meters, with the presence of a portico on the lower floor which houses commercial activities, and as visually verifiable, it appears to be connected with the adjacent structures (in aggregate for which).

Below we find the classic portico, very frequent at that time, with the units above housing :



*Figure n.47 - Building (Via Alfieri 2)*

These types of buildings are usually irregular in plan and regular in height. The non-structural elements are in excellent condition, this is because they have been recently renovated, so we can say that they are in a good state of conservation.

An extremely vulnerable element is represented by the presence of flue pipes and arcades. The roof has an inclined pitch and being made with a traditional wooden framework, they are classified as light.

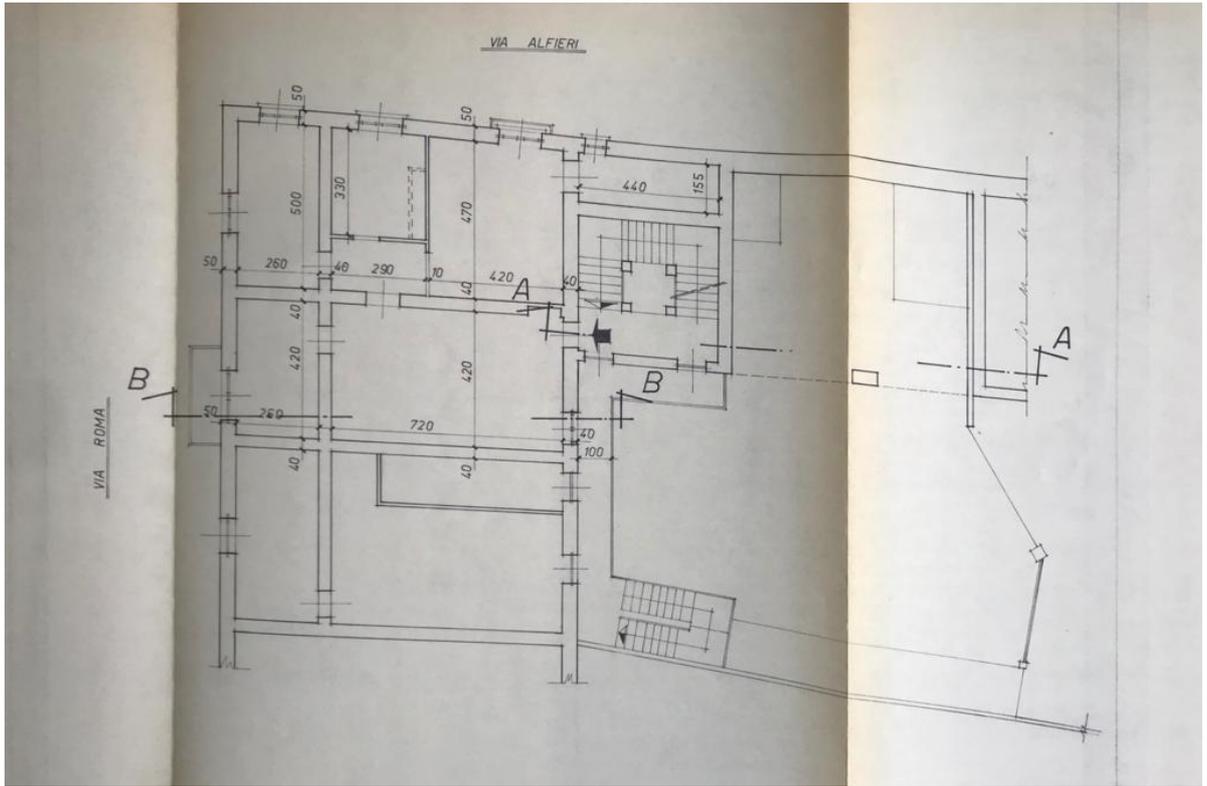


Figure n.48 - First Floor Plan (Via Alfieri 2)

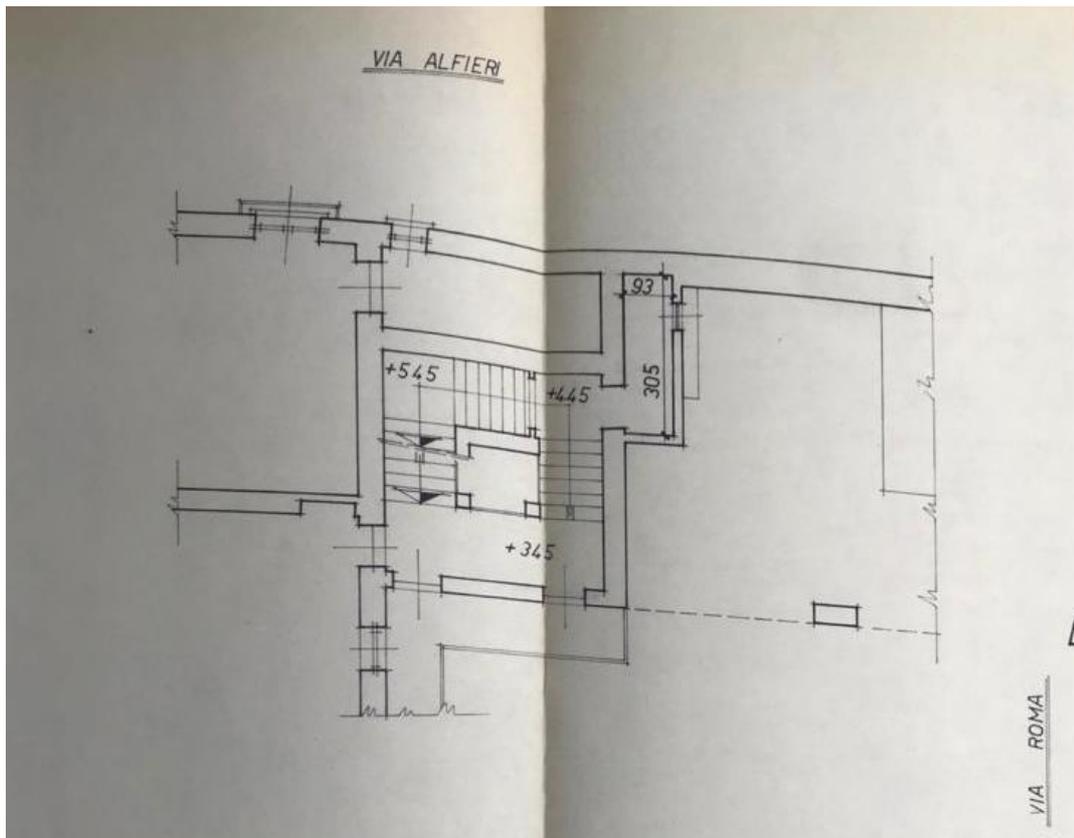


Figure n.49 - Mezzanine Floor Plan (Via Alfieri 2)

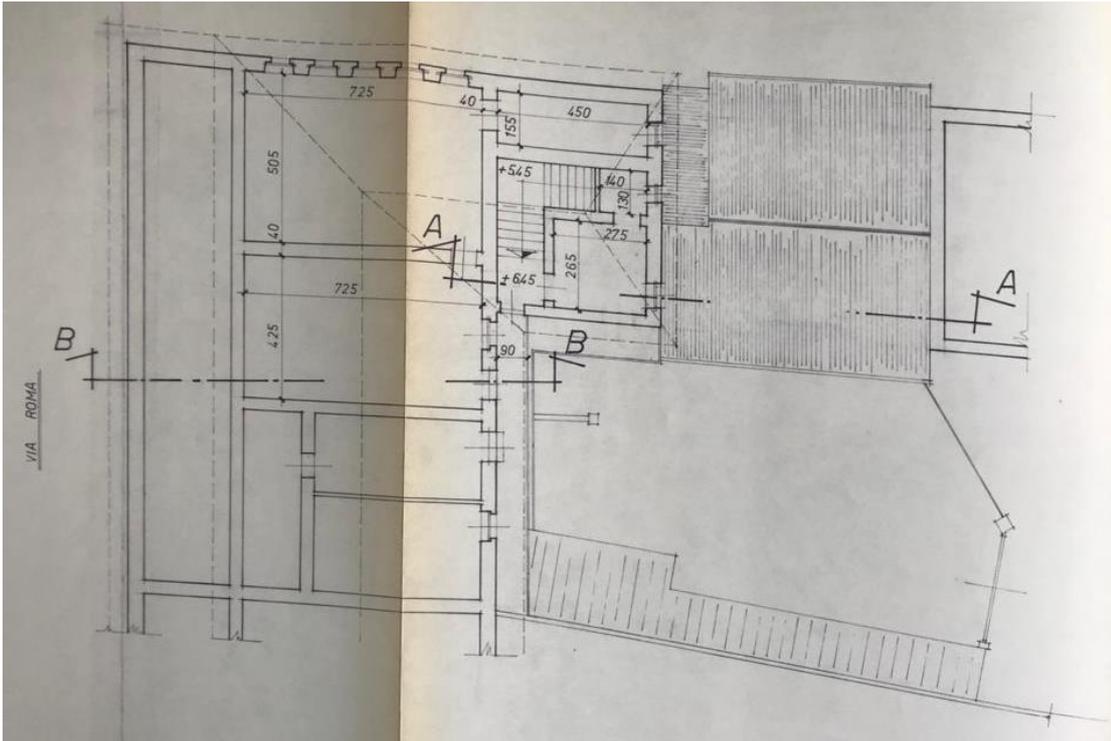


Figure n. 50 - Attic floor plan (Via Alfieri 2)

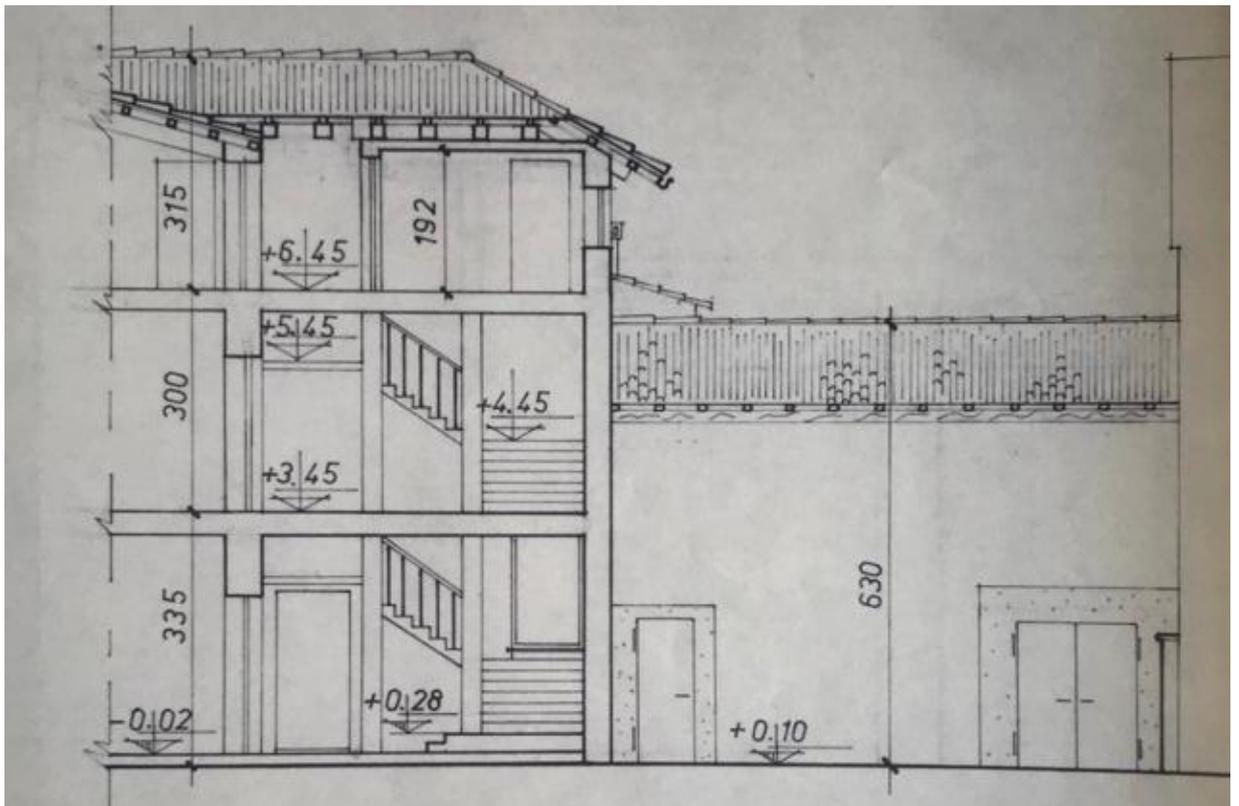


Figure n.51 - Section (Via Alfieri 2)



Figure n. 52 - Cadastral extract (Via Alfieri 2)

The second building type found in the historic center area, identifies with C01 MUR2 it is a masonry building that is spread over 2 or 3 floors with an overall average height of about 2.50 and 3 , 50 mt., And in this case, it turns out to be semi-independent. As the age of construction, we are of the same years as the previous structure, but this time without the presence of a portico on the lower floor.



Figure n. 53 - Building (Via Alfieri 4)

Also in this case, due to the state of decay, it is a building recently renovated with the execution of local interventions and is presented as a whole in a good state of conservation. In plan, also in this case it turns out to be irregular, while the regularity in elevation continues to exist. Vulnerable elements in this case are the flue pipes and other vertical objects. The roof has an inclined pitch and, being made with a traditional framework wooden, they are classified as light.

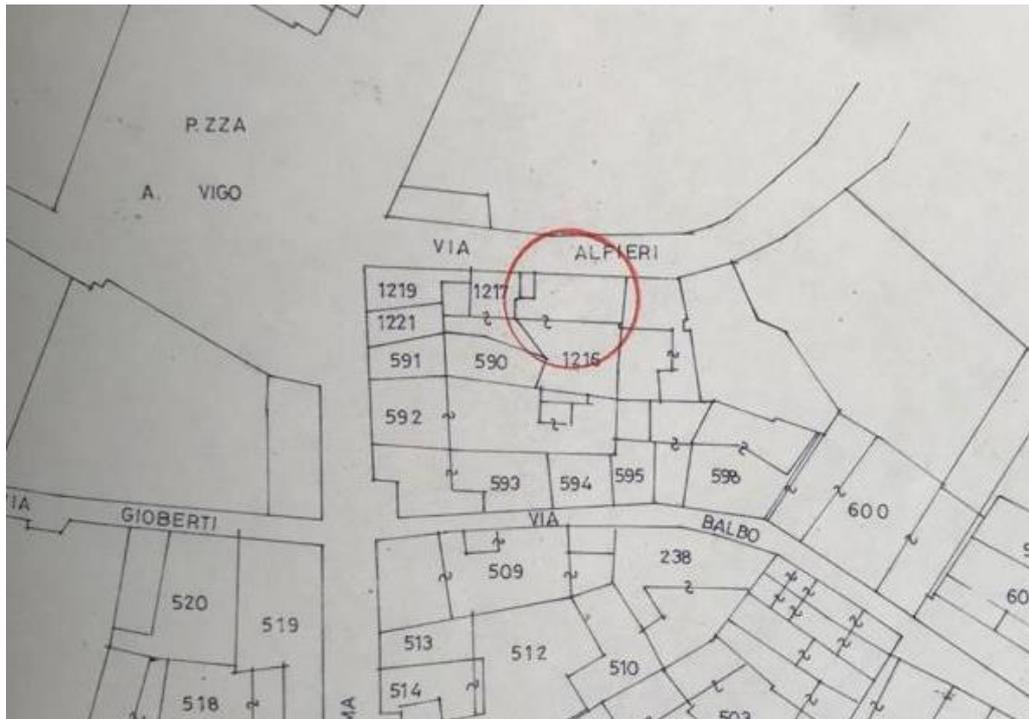


Figure n.54 - Cadastral extract (Via Alfieri 4)

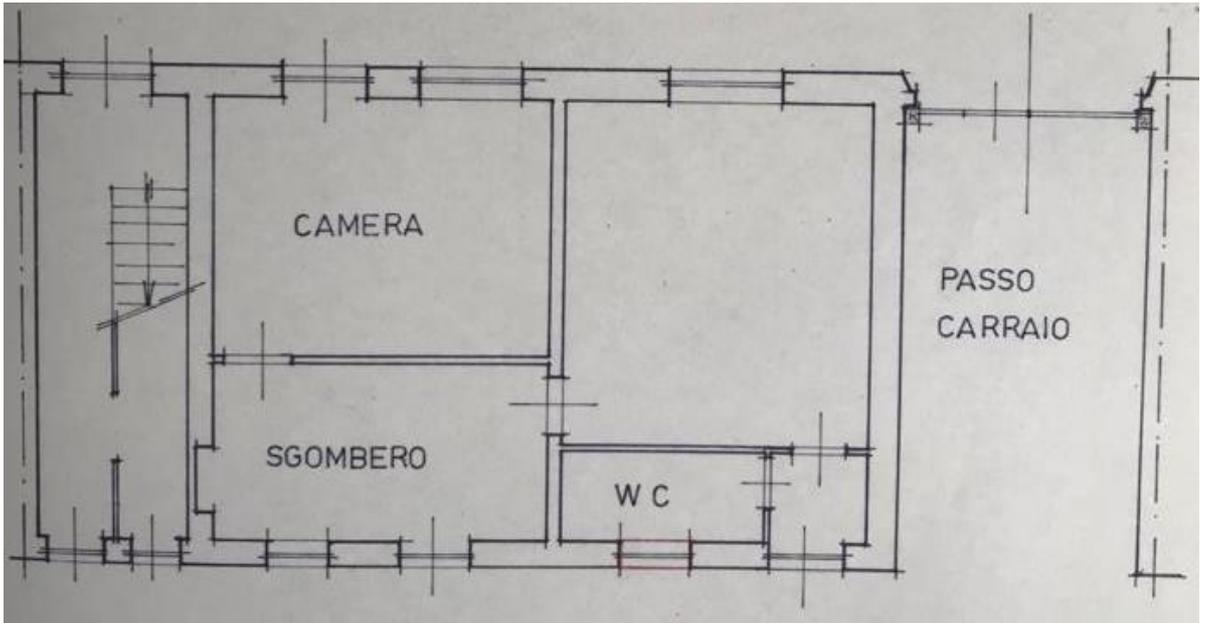


Figure n.55 - Ground Floor Plan (Via Alfieri 4)

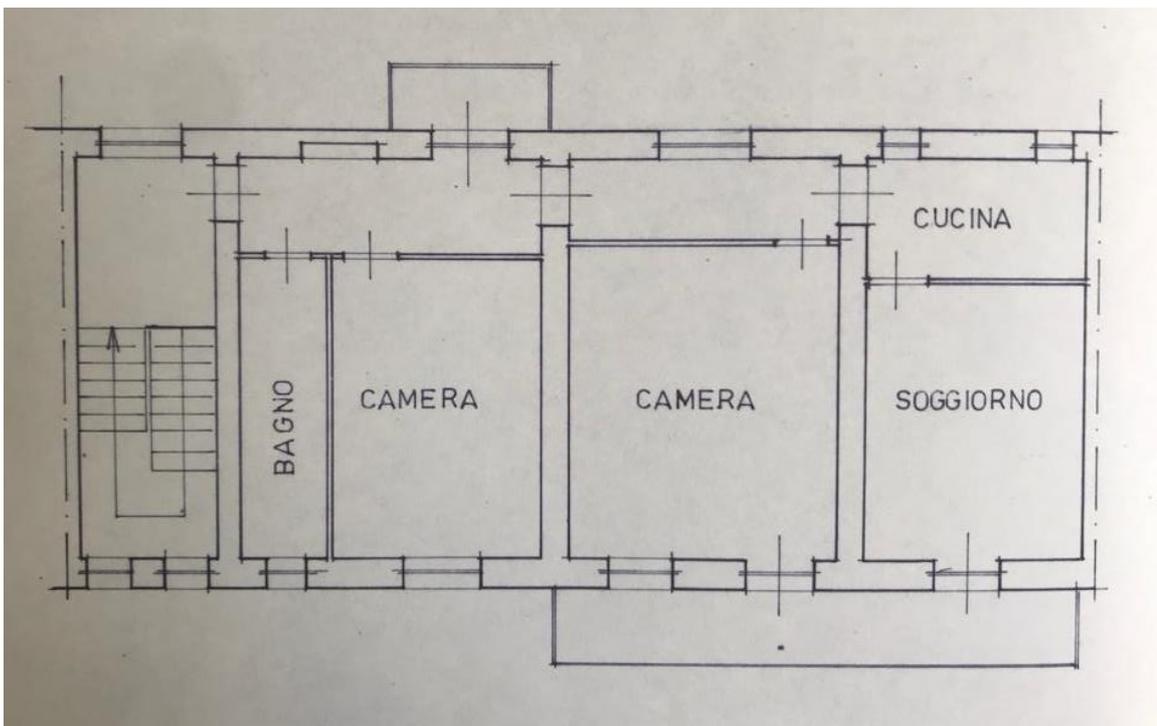


Figure n.56 - First Floor Plan (Via Alfieri 4)

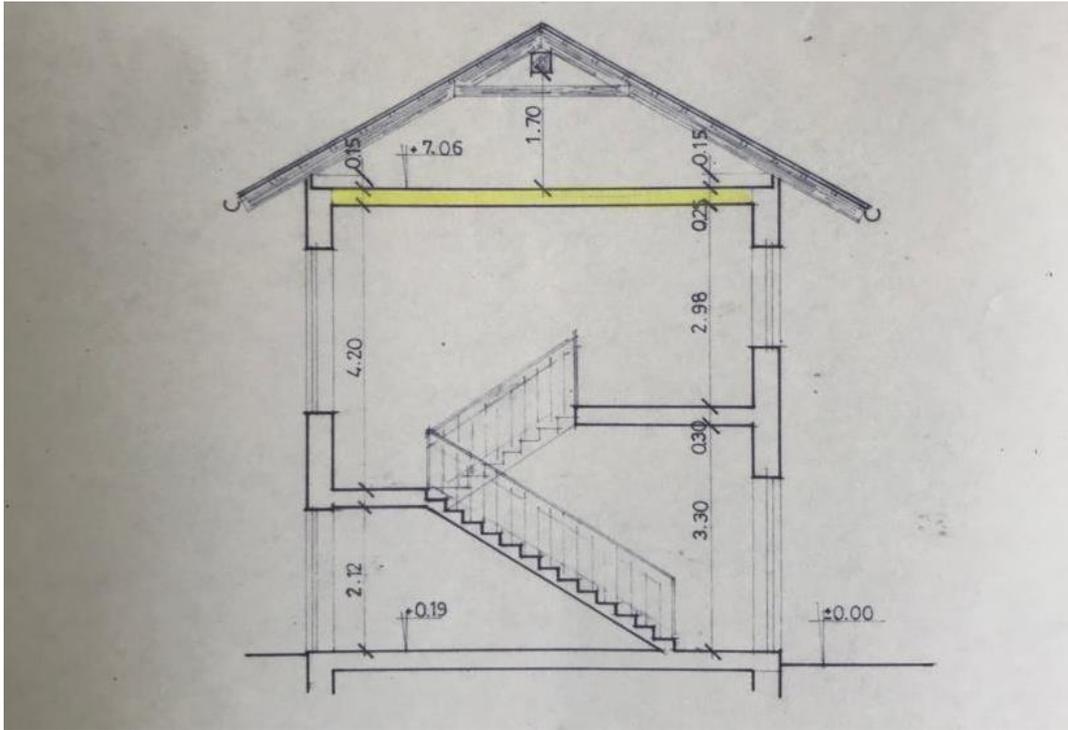


Figure n.57 - Section (Via Alfieri 4)

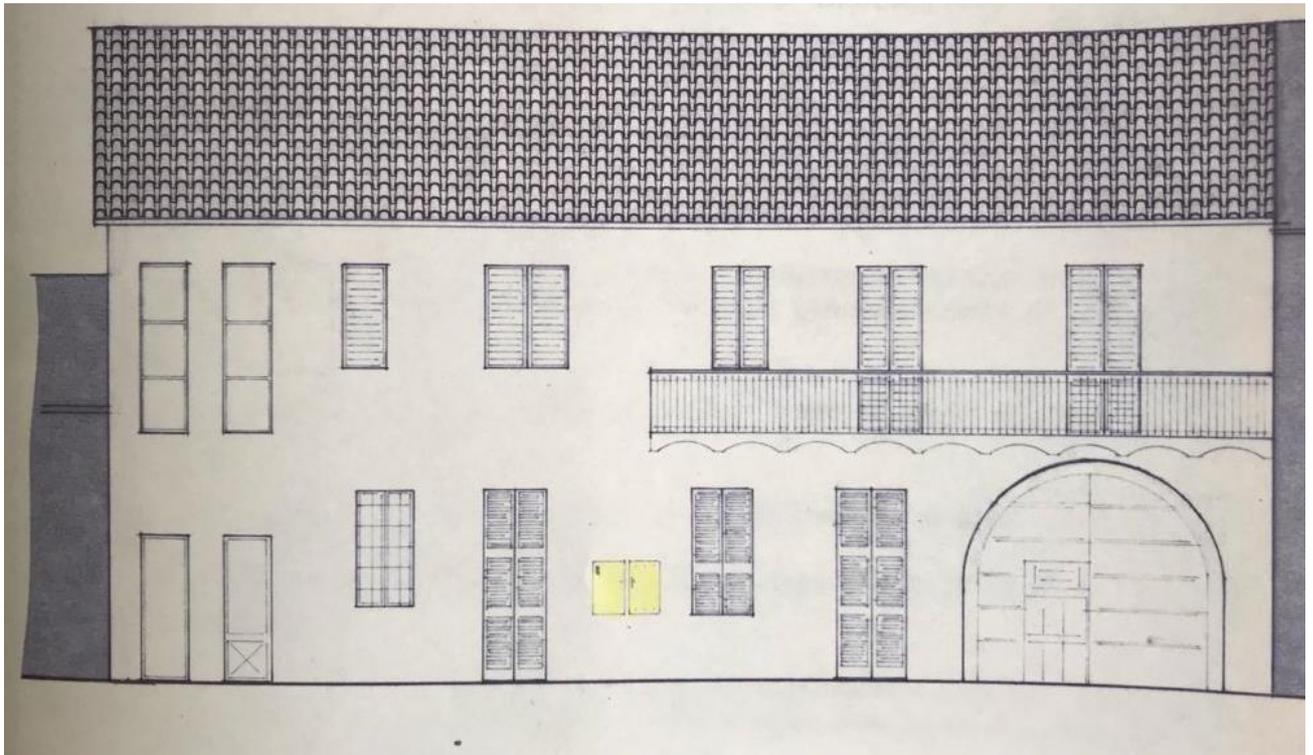


Figure n.58 - Prospectus (Via Alfieri 4)

The third building type found in the historic center area, identifies with C01 MUR3, is a structure also in this case made of masonry, with the particularity of being entirely independent (therefore classified as "isolated") and corresponds to about 20% of the total number of homes in the sector. They are built with a regularity in plan and elevation, and being renovated due to infiltrations and some damaged parts of the structure that required this type of intervention. Generally they develop on about 2 or 3 floors above ground and an average overall height of about 2.50 - 3.50 meters.



*Figure n.59 - Building (Via Roma 2)*

The regular masonry building has a sloping wooden pitched roof, with stairs designed in wood and elevated façade openings. The building does not contain vaults and has continuous surface foundations. Vulnerable elements can be balconies, cornices and non-structural partitions.

### **6.6.1.2 C02 - First expansion area**

The second sector includes buildings built in the years following the first post-war period, and being a particular period, here we can see a diversity in terms of materials construction applied, in fact, the buildings can be both masonry and reinforced concrete. It is represented by a large area and includes a large part of the building fabric of the city. In this sector, the buildings are characterized by regularity in plan and height, some in an evident state of decay that require renovation, especially the roof and facade.

The first building type found in the area identifies with C02 CAR1 located shortly after the historic center, on the road that connects the town center with the railway station of FS. It is one of the buildings that were built in reinforced concrete, a novelty at the time, subject to some local renovations. These structures are composed of the reinforced concrete cornice, which represents a weak point from a structural point of view, furthermore another unfavorable point is the presence of a balcony supported by two pillars, outside the perimeter of the house, an point extremely vulnerable.

It is an independent structure and therefore isolated in aggregate, consisting of an height average floor between 2.50 - 3.50 meters, it is structures with concrete floors. In support of the structure, the foundations appear to be continuous superficial and also the presence of walls load-bearing. The roof has inclined pitches and reinforced concrete.

Below you can see the building described above:



*Figure n.60 - Building (Via Stazione 30)*

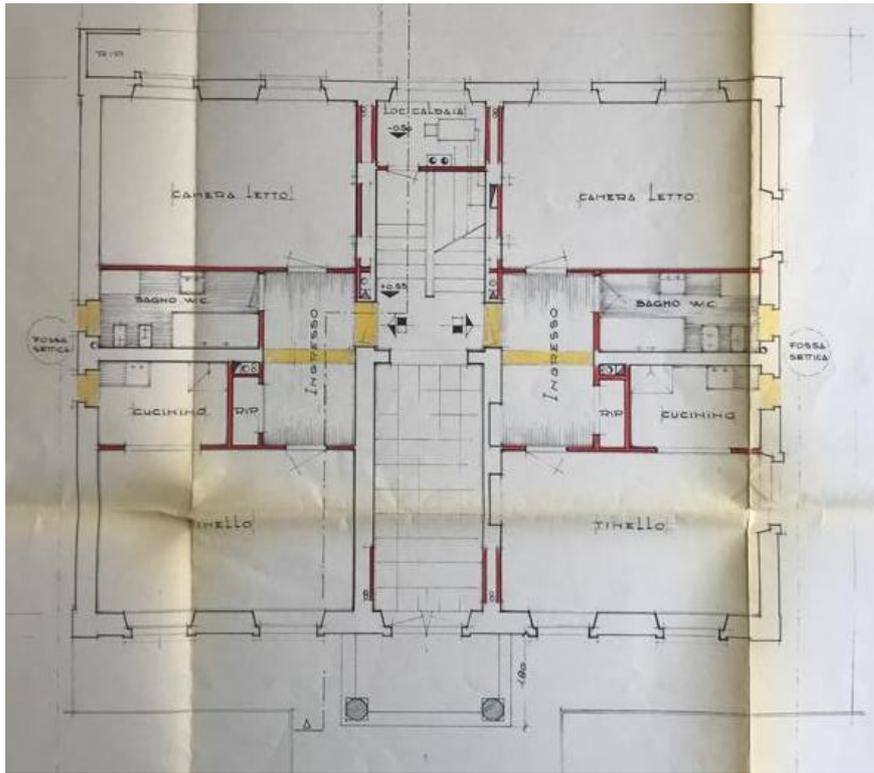


Figure n.61 - Ground Floor Plan (Via Stazione 30)

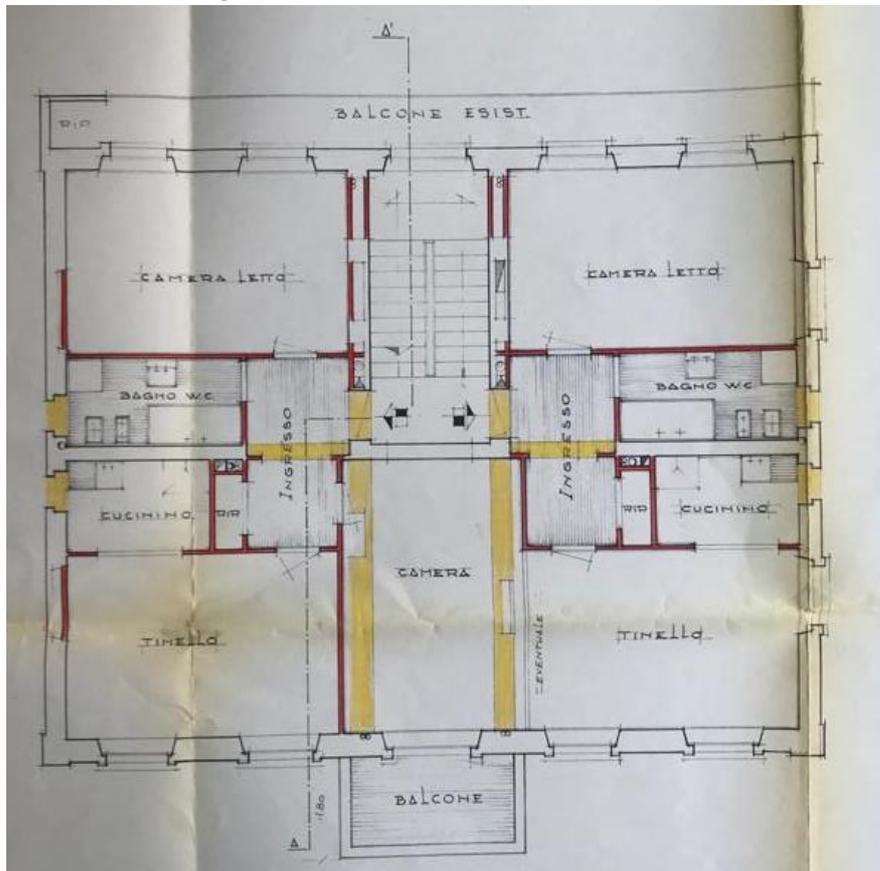


Figure n.62 - First Floor Plan (Via Stazione 30)

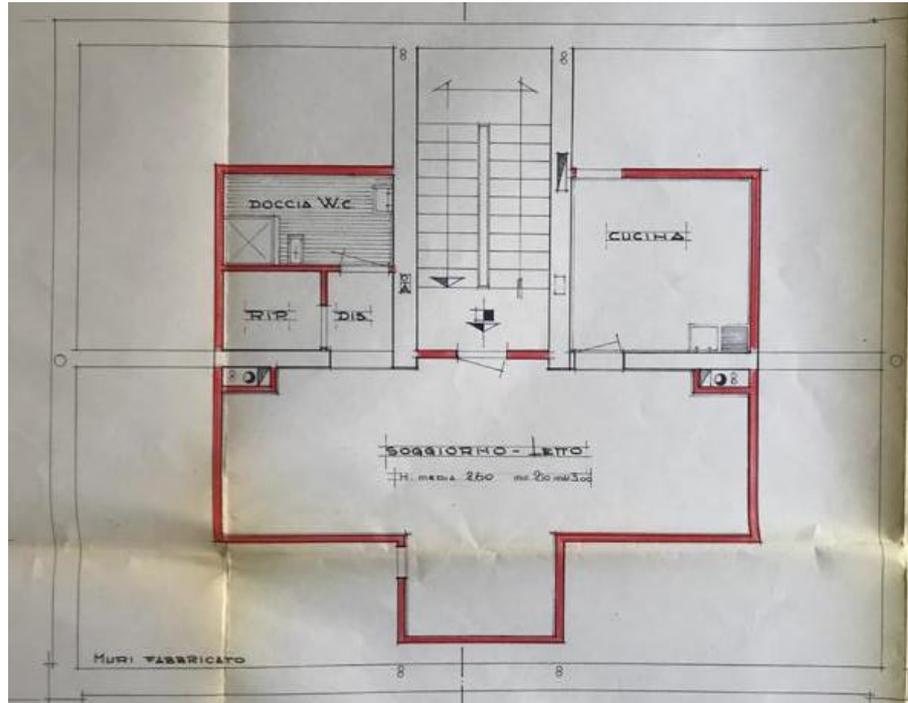


Figure n. 63 - Attic floor plan (Via Stazione 30)



Figure n.64 - Prospectus (Via Stazione 30)

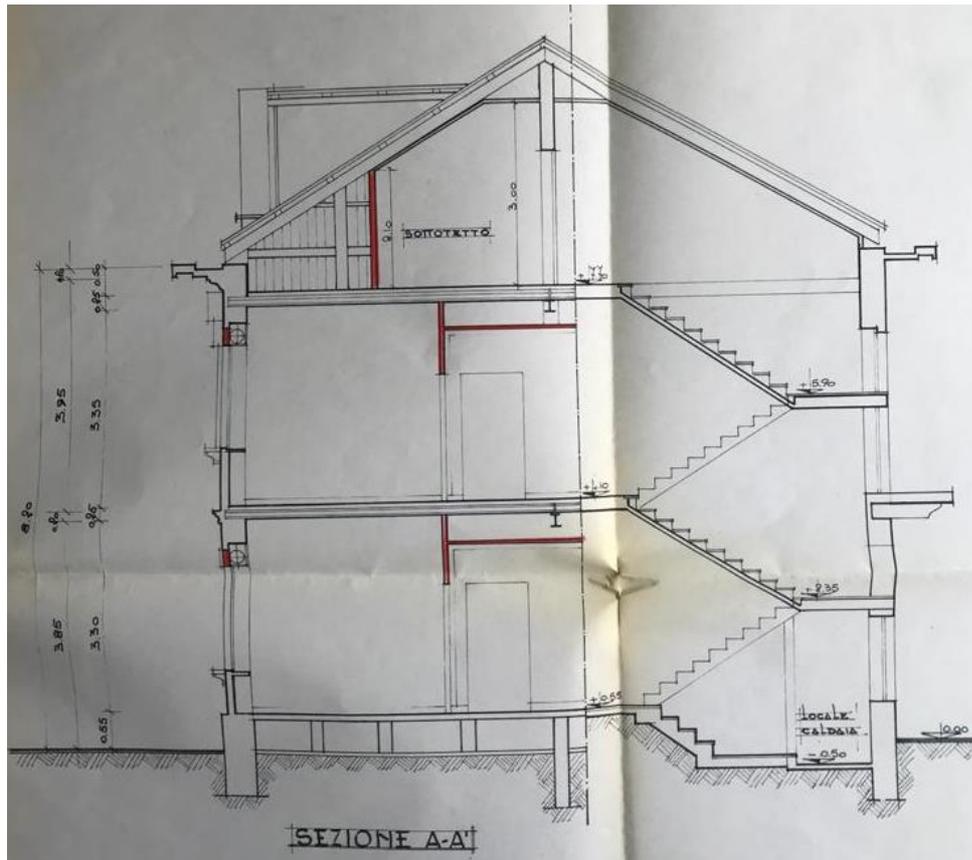


Figure n.65 - Section (Via Stazione 30)

The second type of construction belonging to the second sector consists of a building in concrete and masonry, therefore a mixed structure, located far from the historic center, consisting of 6 residential units. This structure has been identified with the code C02 CAR2, construction age 1960 - 1970, semi-independent. The typology in question is almost isolated from the adjacent buildings, with the characteristic of being regular in plan, often rectangular in shape, and in elevation. They usually consist of 4 or 5 floors above ground, with an average floor height of about 2.50 - 3.50 meters and a basement.

Composed of regular brick masonry and a rigid reinforced concrete slab and no vaults. The foundations of these structures are made of load-bearing masonry, solid often bricks used, forming bonds with the other masonry. The load-bearing masonry is integrated with the presence of reinforced concrete pillars supporting the beams. The floors of these structures are made of cast-in-situ concrete and sometimes prefabricated joists.



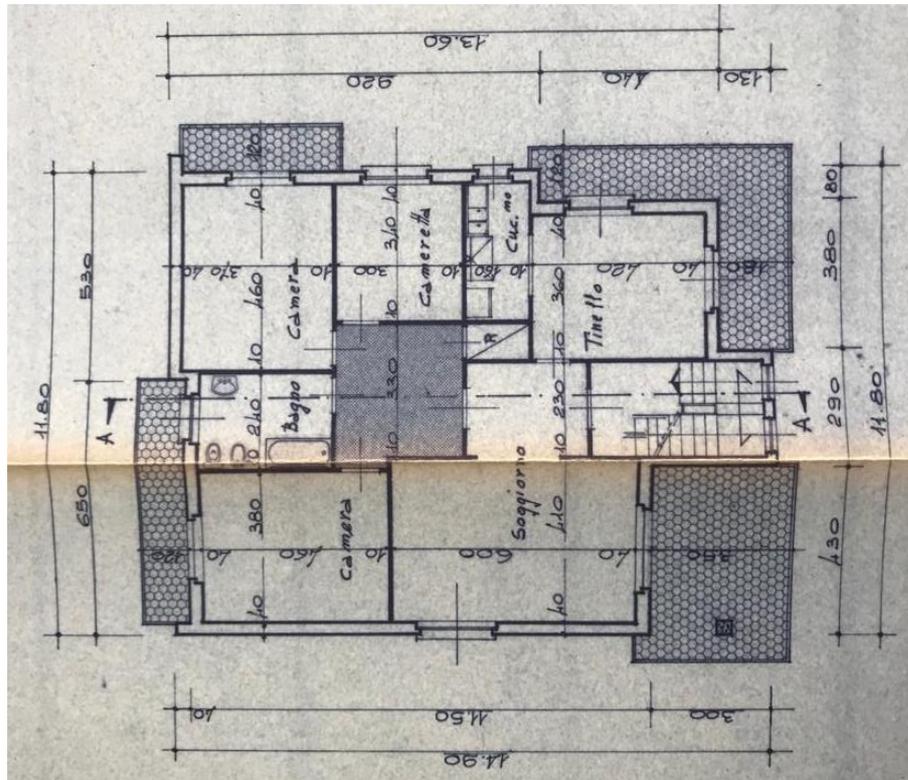


Figure n.68 - First Floor Plan (Via Marconi 4)

The third type of construction belonging to the second sector consists of a building in concrete and masonry, therefore a mixed structure, located far from the historic center, consisting of 6 residential units. This structure has been identified with the code C02 CAR3. The typology in question is isolated in aggregate, compared to the other buildings, with the characteristic of being irregular in plan, but regular in elevation.

It is spread over 2 or 3 floors above ground, with an average floor height of about 2.50 - 3.50 meters and a basement. There is no load-bearing masonry, but the presence often infill consistent.

The foundations are deep and continuous with the presence of 25/45 cm pillars.

Vulnerable elements are the structural partitions and the type of roof covering. The roof has inclined pitches and consists of beams and a small wooden frame. The structural typology has been subject to restructuring interventions with local interventions, but on some structures also seismic improvement interventions.



Figure n.69 - Building (Via Parrocchiale 4)

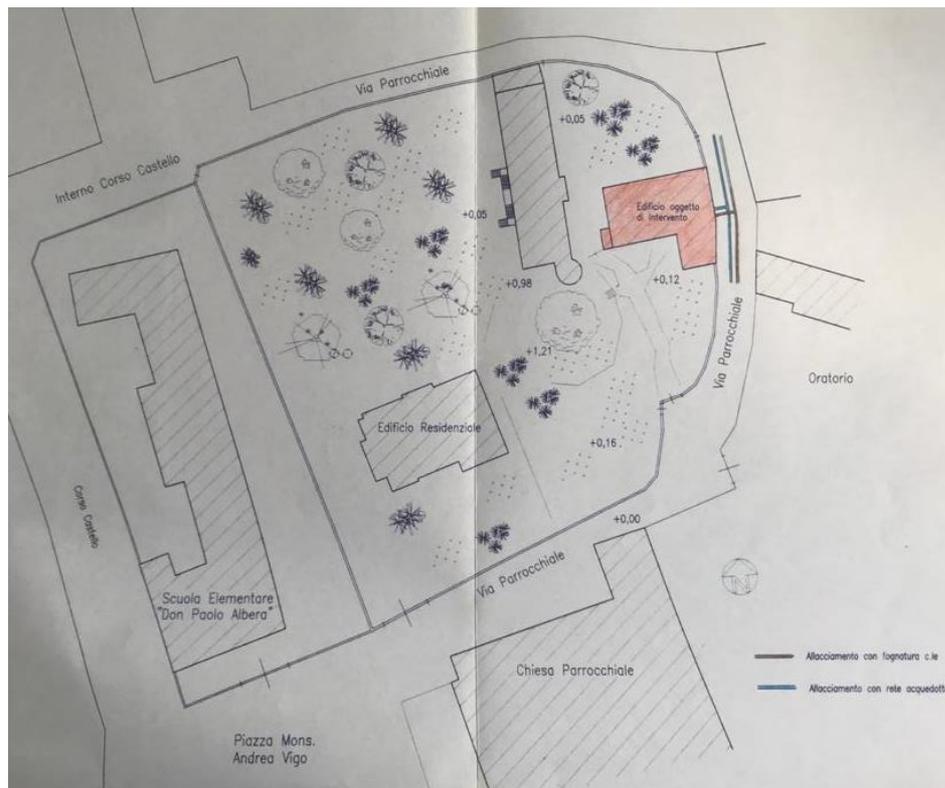


Figure n.70 - General plan (Via Parrocchiale 4)

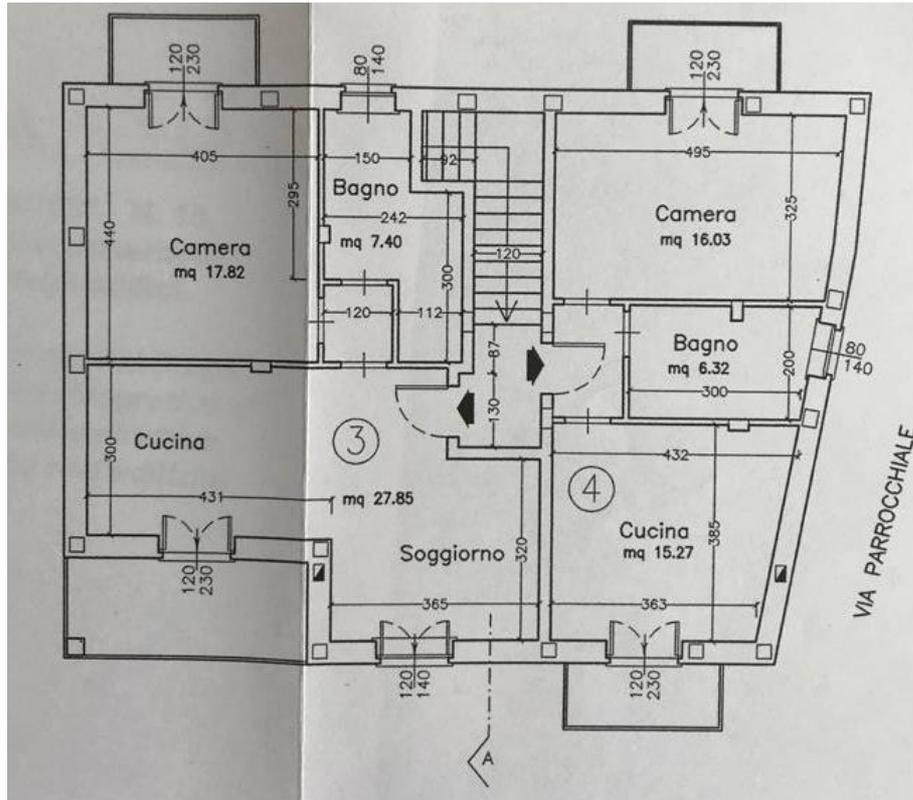


Figura n.71 - Ground Floor Plan (Via Parrocchiale 4)

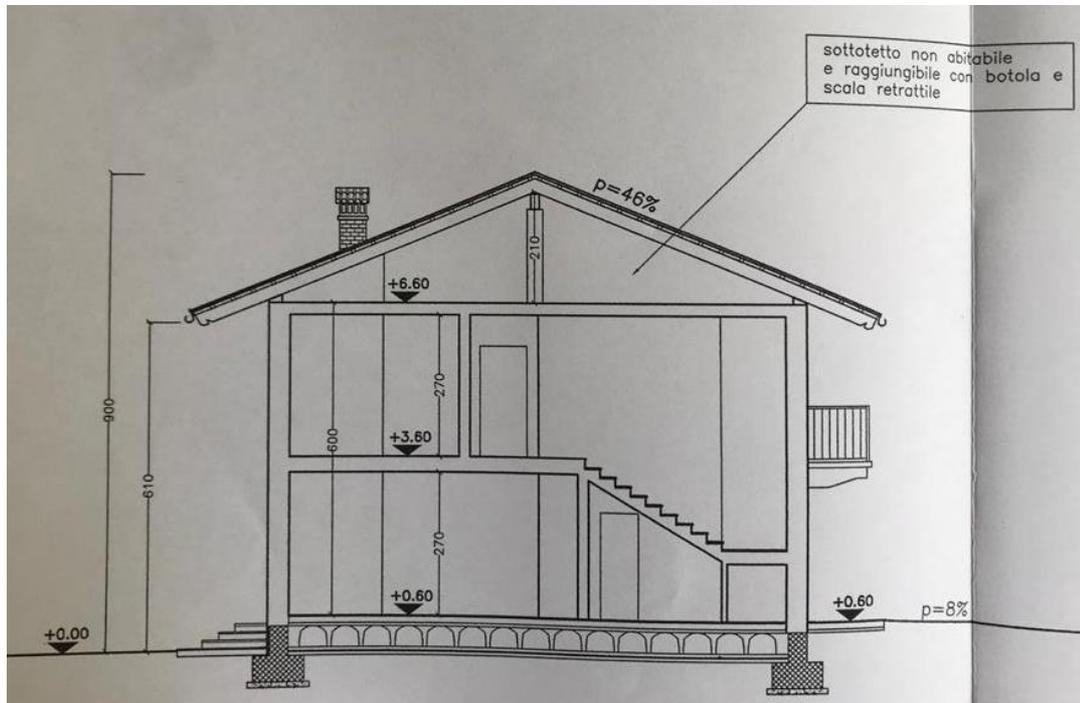
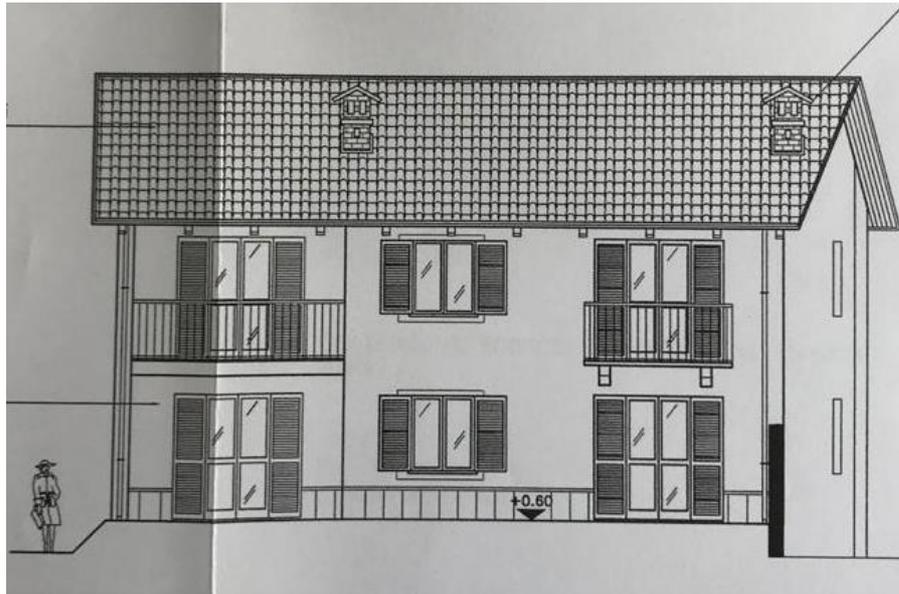


Figure n.72 - Section (Via Parrocchiale 4)



*Figura n.73 - Prospectus (Via Parrocchiale 4)*

The fourth type of construction, identified with the code C02 MUR1, corresponds to a building characterized by a mixed structure in reinforced concrete and masonry. It is an isolated typology in aggregate, and has the residential use as its main use. Typical construction of the 1950s - 1960s, consisting of regular brick masonry. It is a condominium consisting of 6 residential units, with a reinforced concrete structure. With a strong regularity in plan and elevation and a percentage of openings in the facade in the standard. The foundations are characterized by insulated plinths with connecting beams or inverted beams.



*Figure n.74 - Building (Via Scalenghe 8)*



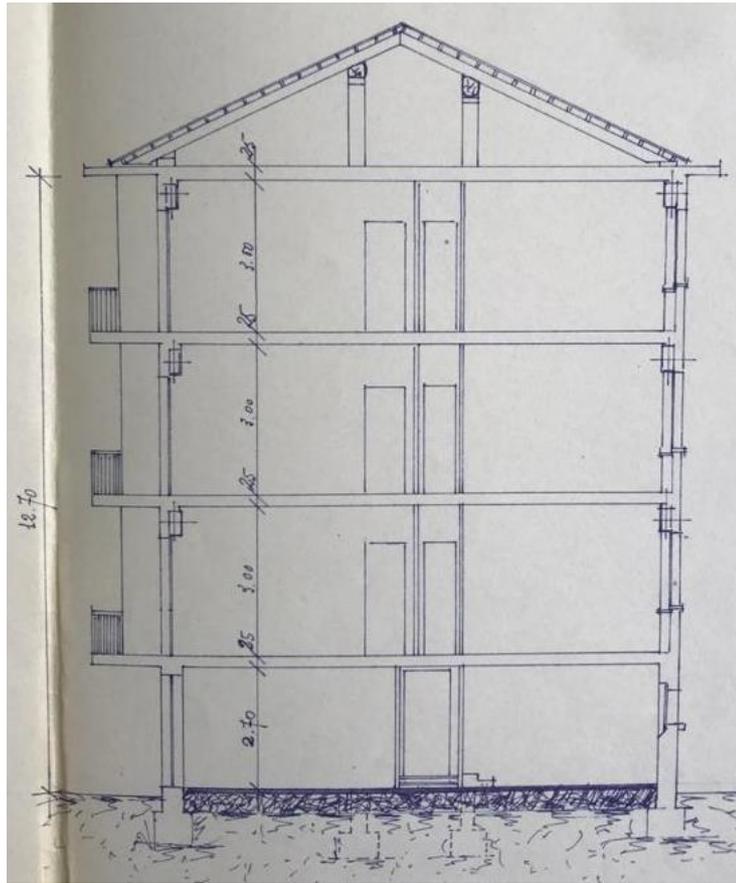


Figure n.77 - Section (Via Scalenghe 8)

### 6.6.1.3 C03 - Second expansion area

The third sector includes buildings built in the years in which there was a strong expansion of the building fabric in the territory, which I have referred to as the second expansion area. Within this sector, we can see how reinforced was widely used concrete. In this sector, the buildings are characterized by an average regularity in plan and height.

The first building typology found in the area identifies with C03 CAR1 located on the edge of the area industrialized west. It is a complex of buildings, consisting of 12 residential units, with the same typological - structural characteristics, built in reinforced concrete. These structures are composed of the reinforced concrete cornice, which represents a weak point from point of a structural view, like the existing vertical elements. It is an isolated structure in aggregate, which can vary from 4 to 5 number of floors and the presence of the basement. It is a building of new construction, in fact the year 2008. We have a regularity in plan and elevation, roof and sloping pitches with the presence of roof tiles. No have been detected on this structure particular types of interventions. To support the structure, the foundation in reinforced concrete. Below you can see the building described above:



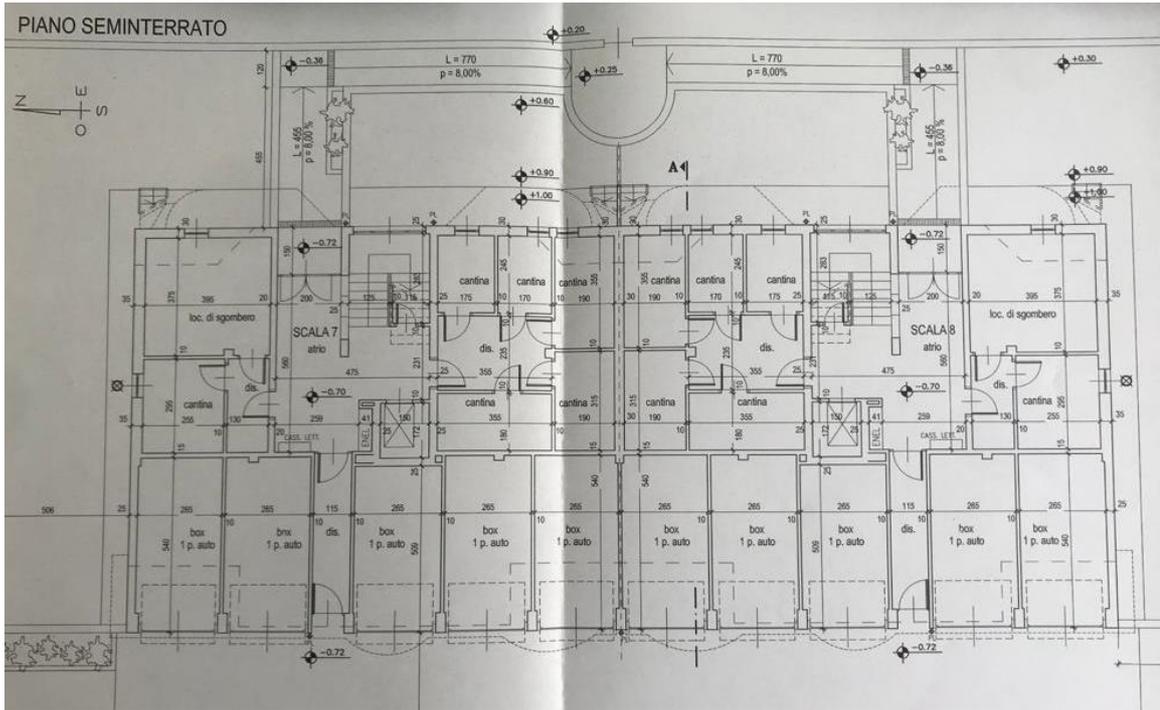


Figure n. 80 - Basement Floor Plan (Via S. Francesco da Paola 5)

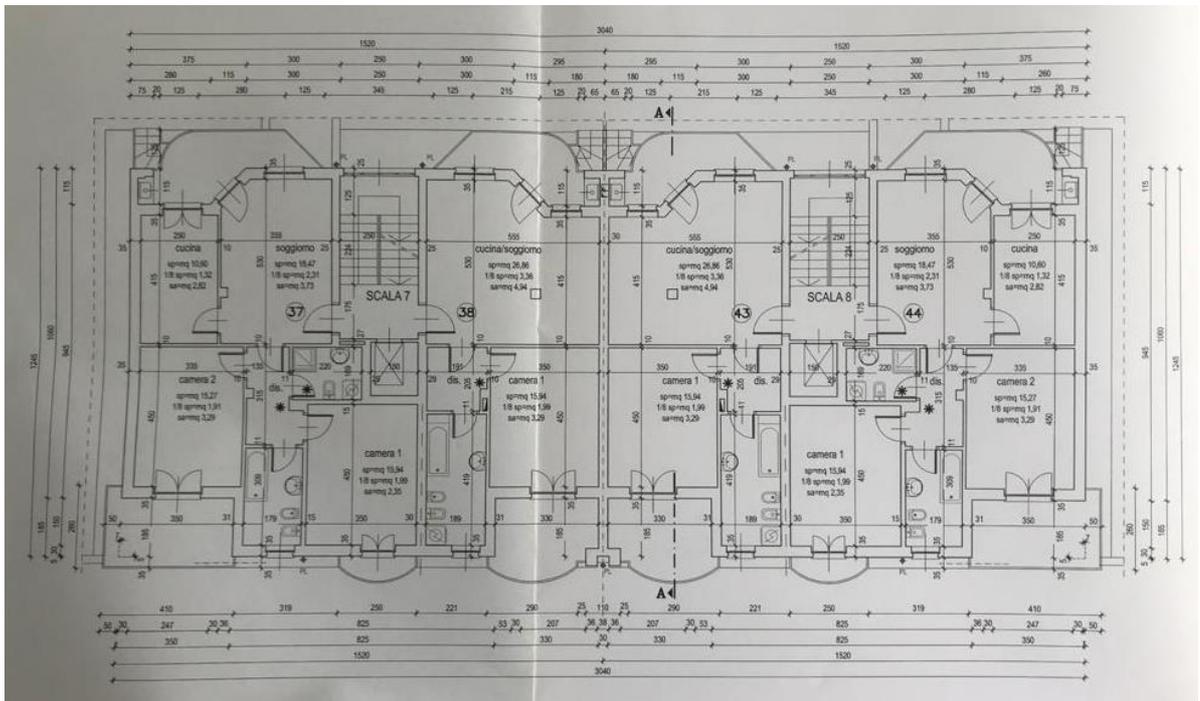


Figure n.81 - Ground Floor Plan (Via S. Francesco da Paola 5)

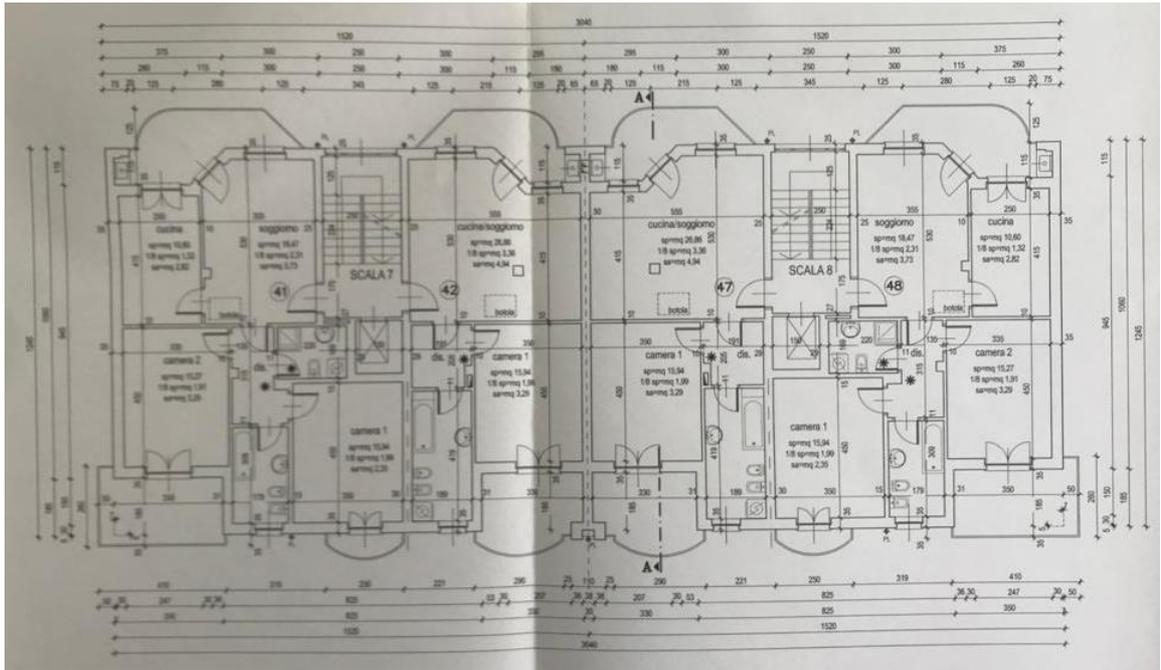


Figure n.82 - First Floor Plan (Via S.Francesco da Paola 5)

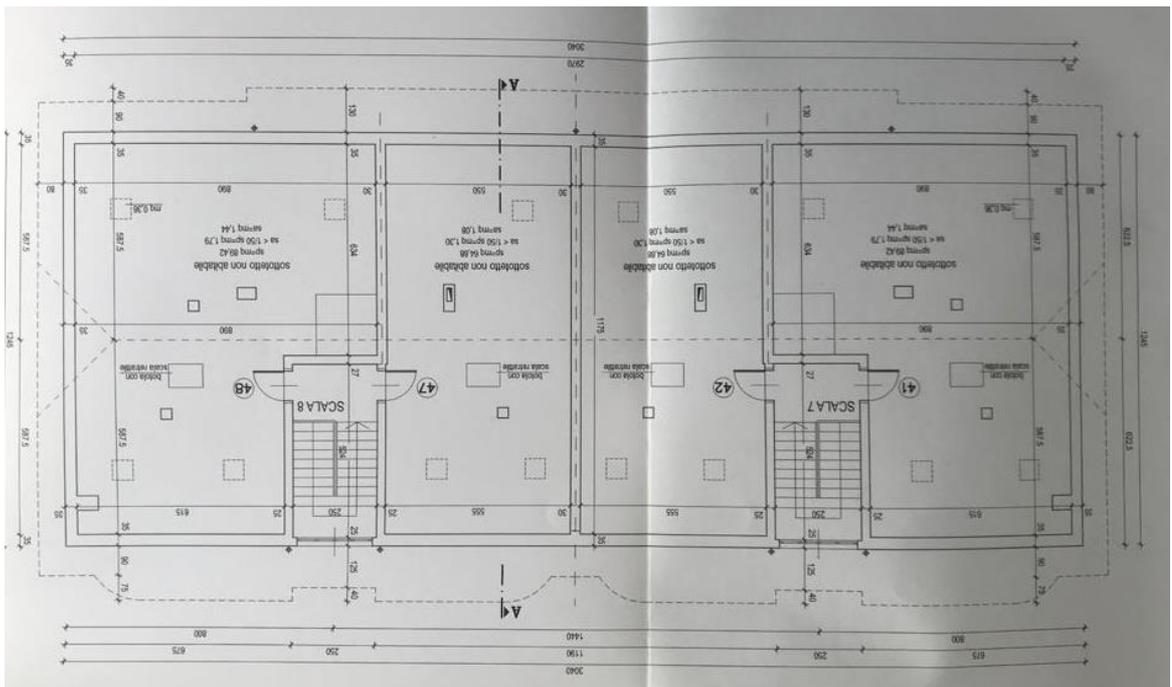


Figure n.83 - Attic floor plan (Via S.Francesco da Paola 5)

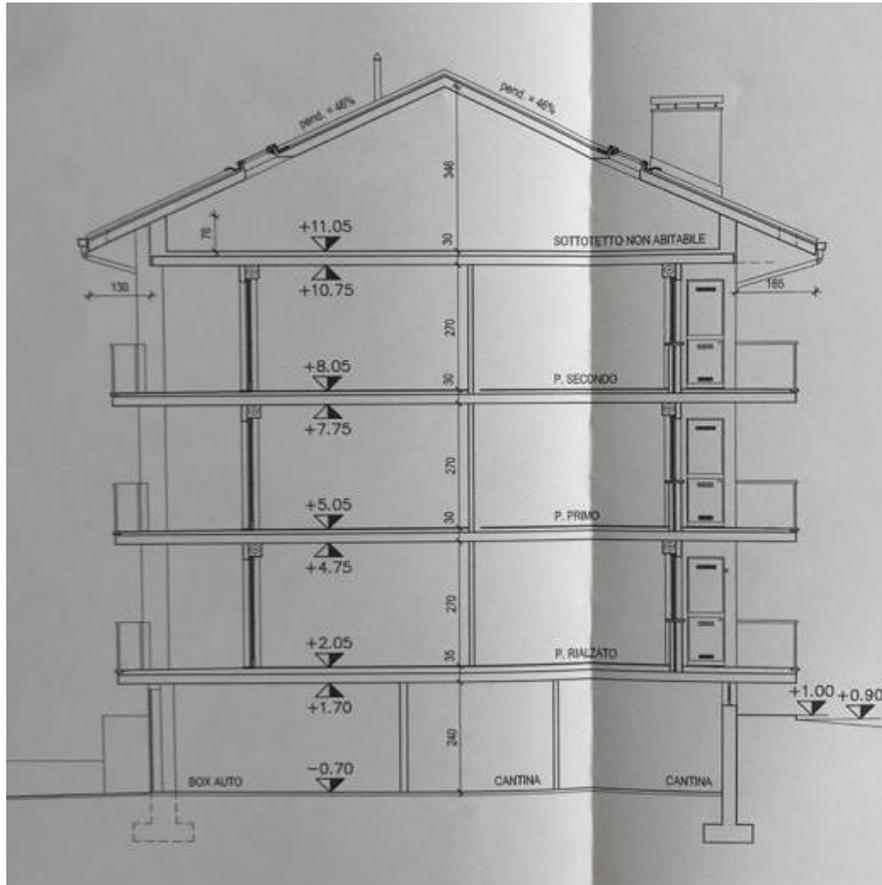


Figure n.84 - Section (Via S.Francesco da Paola 5)

The second type of construction belonging to the third sector consists of a building concrete, located on the road that is traveled to reach the town of Castagnole Piemonte. This structure has been identified with the code C03 CAR2, and is semi- independent. It has a basement and three floors above ground and a floor height of about 2.50 - 3.50 meters, and has a regularity in plan while on average regular in elevation. As this is a recent construction, the most used material is concrete. It consists of a stalls foundation, where we have some pillars that stop at the mezzanine to support the terrace, and others that arise from the mezzanine to support roofs staggered. The roof is made of reinforced concrete and is pitched with the presence of tiles Marseillaise. Presence of some vulnerable elements, such as the staggered roof, and other elements vertical on the roof. No restructuring interventions are reported.

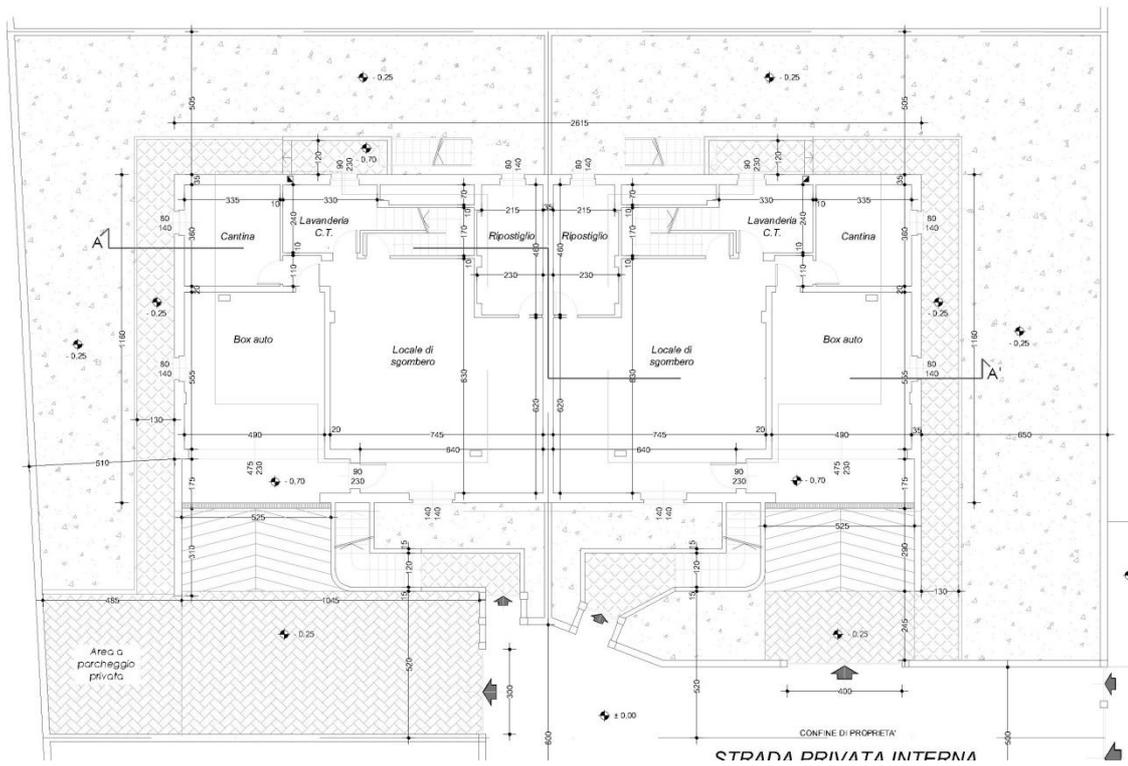


Figure n.85 - Basement Floor Plan (Via Melhab 1)

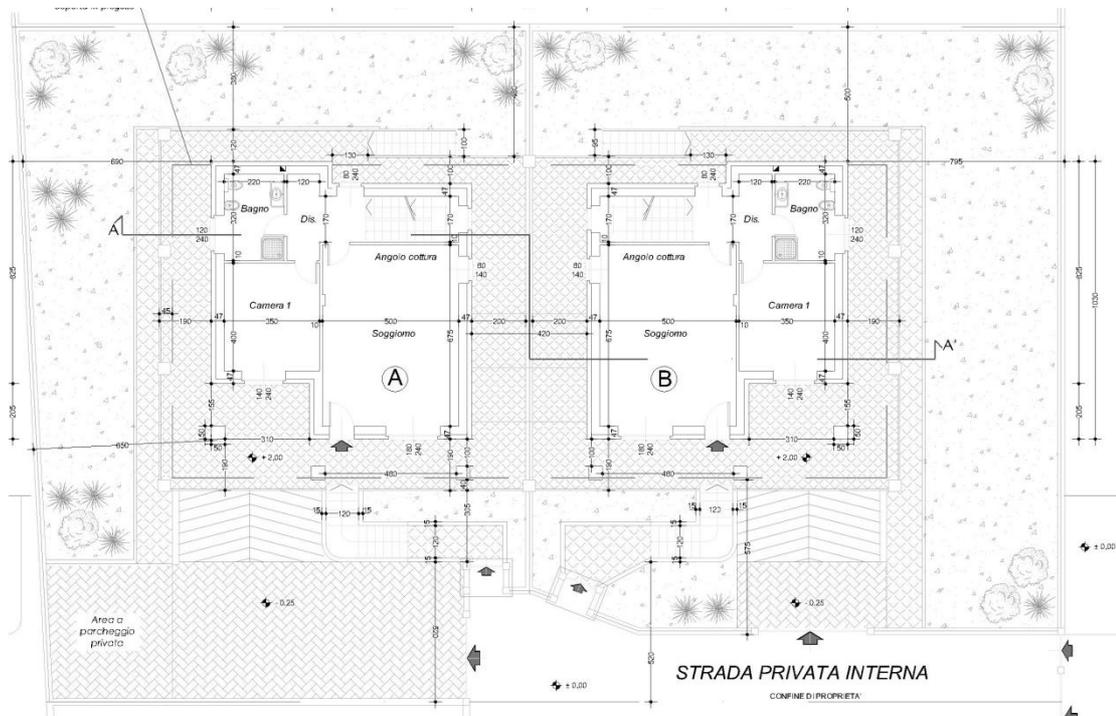


Figure n.86 - First Floor Plan (Via Melhab 1)



Figure n. 87 - Prospectus (Via Melhab 1)

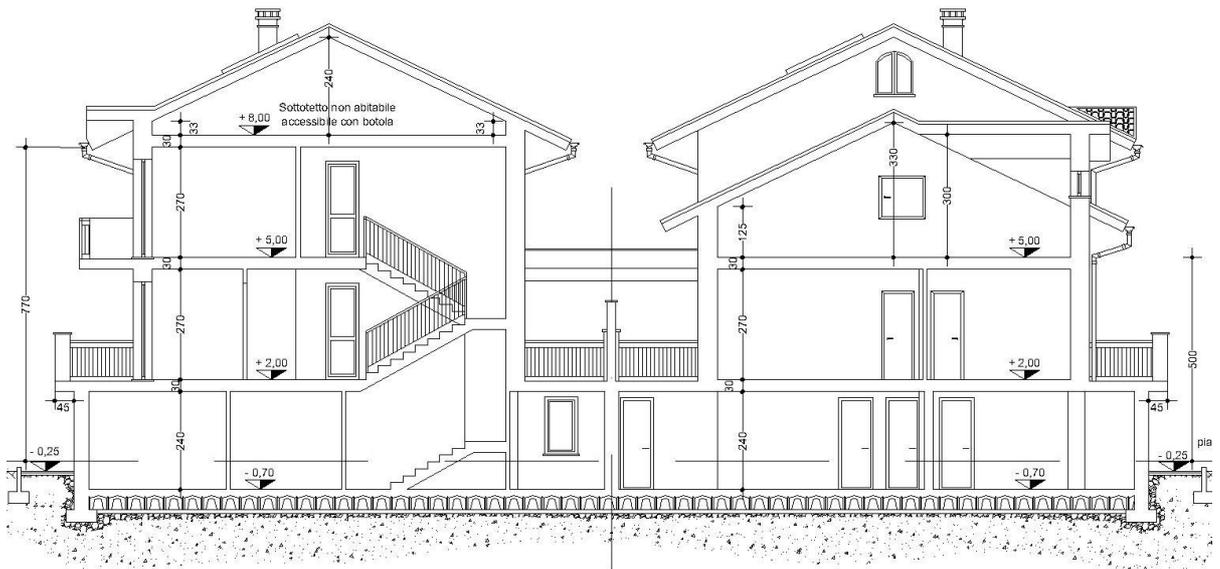


Figure n.88 - Section (Via Mehlab 1)

The third type of construction belonging to the third sector consists of a building concrete, located on the road that is traveled to reach the municipality of Castagnole Piemonte. This structure has been identified with the code C03 CAR3, and is connected on two sides with the other structures. It has a basement and two floors above ground and a floor height of about 2.50 - 3.50 meters, and has a regularity in plan and elevation. As this is a recent construction, the most used material is concrete. It is composed of a slab foundation while

the roof is made of reinforced concrete and is pitched with the presence of Marseillaise tiles. Presence of some vulnerable elements, such as flue pipes and other vertical elements on the roof. No interventions are reported restructuring



Figure n.89 - Building (Via Mehlab )

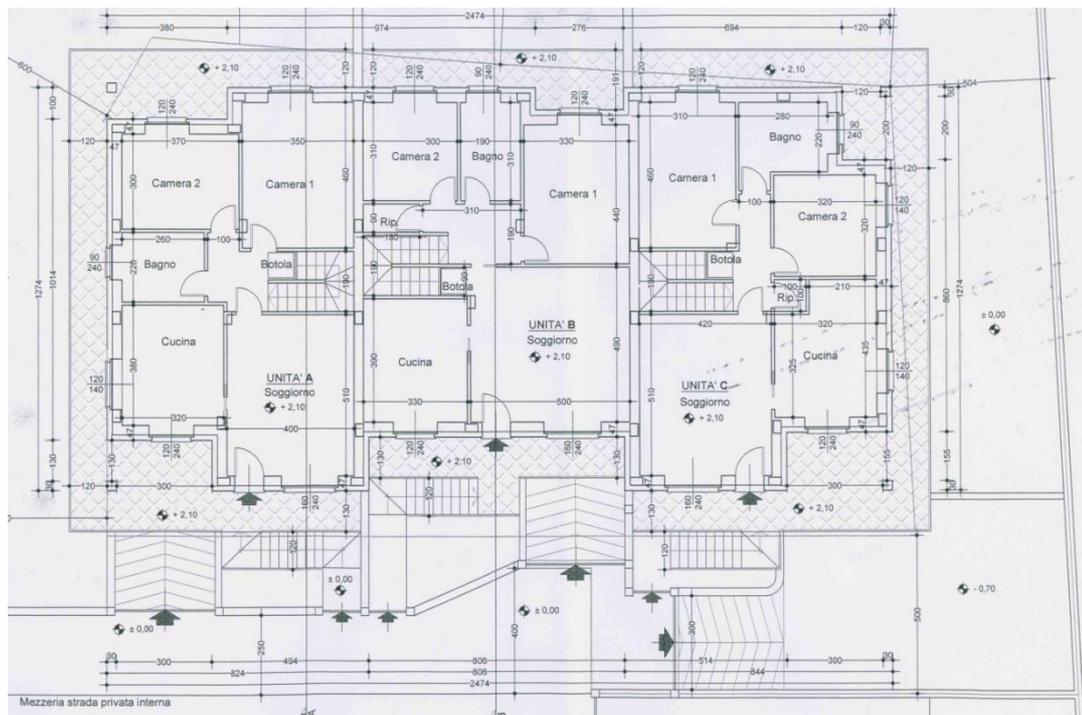


Figure n.90 - Ground Floor Plan (Via Mehlab 1C)

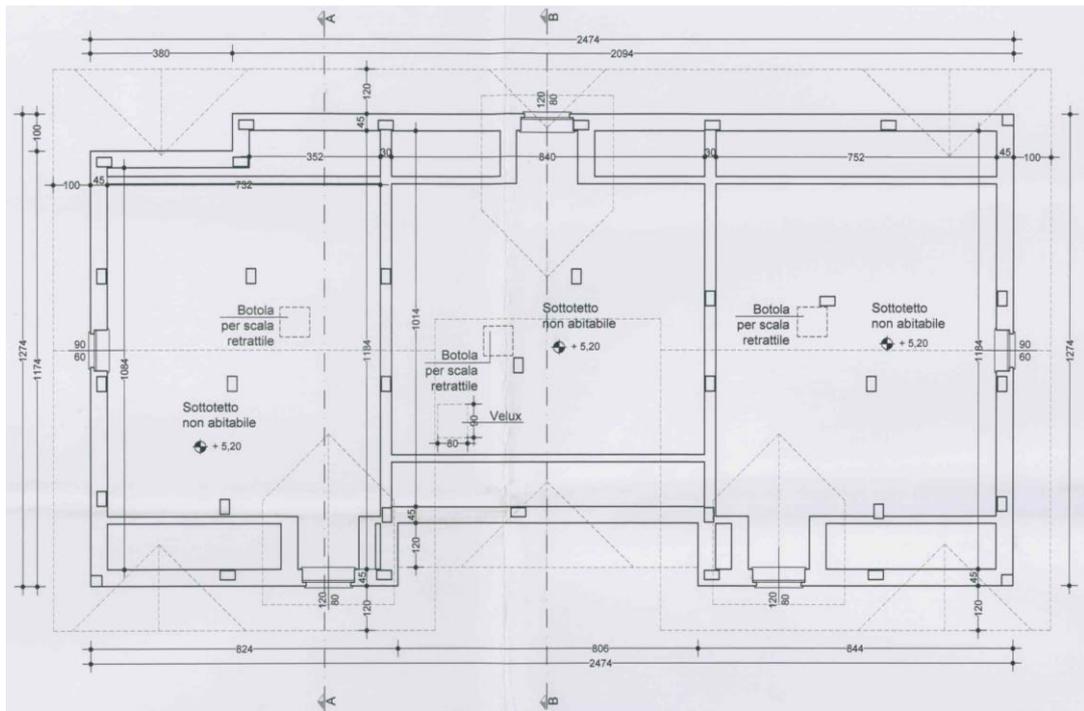


Figure n.91 - Basement Floor Plan (Via Mehlab 1C)

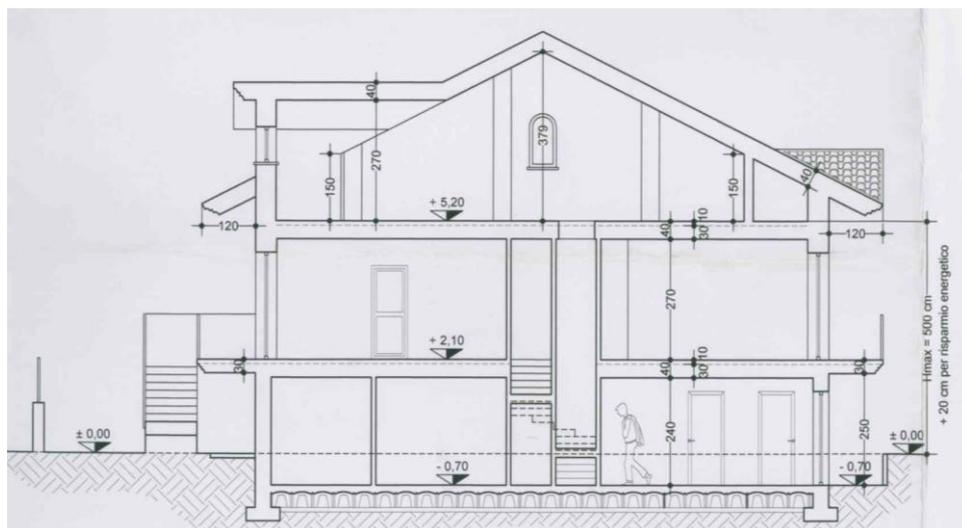


Figure n.92 - Section (Via Mehlab 1C)

The consultation of building practices took place at the municipal offices at the, thanks to the availability of Mrs. Margherita and the help of the technical staff of the office itself.

## 6.7 Characteristics comparison between selected buildings

A comparison of different buildings from different period of constructions can be useful in understanding what the evolution of geometric characteristics in buildings has been. In order to do this, we started from elaborate graphs, such as executive projects, recovered from the archives. The buildings considered are some of those analyzed in the previous Cartis cards.

The analysis was concentrated among the buildings below:

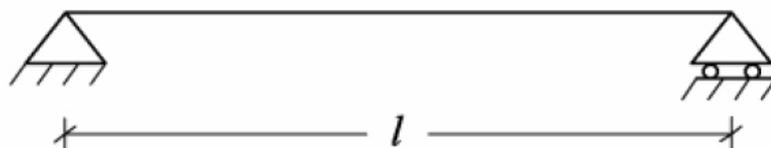
- Via Marconi (1965)
- Via Scalenghe (1978)
- Via Parrocchiale (1985)
- Via S.Francesco da Paola (2003)
- Via Mehlab (2007)

The goal is to classify buildings from a structural and geometric point of view, creating a database capable of collecting geometric information for the various buildings different eras, thus differentiating the existing building heritage. In detail, the features analyzed are: beams and columns.

For beams, the process is to create for each of these structural elements a sheet of Excel file that would collect useful information for analysis, these can be summarized in all those geometric dimensions of the various sections and in the percentage of rebar present within the concrete, as an example:

- Span (L);
- Height (H);
- Width (B);
- Span/Height ratio;
- Width/Height ratio.

In the study of armor, however, it is necessary to evaluate the percentage of armor at three different points; the first at the first support, in the center, and at the second support.



For the columns case, we refer to:

- Inter-floor height of the column;
- Dimensions of the columns.

While for the reinforcement we use the same approach used for beams.

At this point it is necessary, starting from the elaborate graphs, you could build a table that collected all the information described above, necessary for the creation of a database.

Here's an example below:

1965					
Name	Geometrics properties				
N.Beams	Span	B	H	Span/H	B/H
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[-]	[-]
101	400	30	25	16	1.2
102	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
103	180	30	25	7.2	1.2
104	420	30	25	16.8	1.2
105	290	30	25	11.6	1.2
106	130	30	25	5.2	1.2
107	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
108	400	30	25	16	1.2
109	450	30	25	18	1.2
110	450	30	25	18	1.2
111	530	30	25	21.2	1.2
112	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
113	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
114	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
115	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
116	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
117	410	30	25	16.4	1.2
118	250	30	25	10	1.2
119	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
120	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
121	210	30	25	8.4	1.2
122	360	30	25	14.4	1.2
123	200	30	25	8	1.2
124	280	30	25	11.2	1.2
125	210	30	25	8.4	1.2
<b>MEAN</b>	332.4	30	25	13.296	1.2

Table n.3 - Example data collected referred at 1965

The table of the next years are in chapter "Annex".

At this point, once the data has been extrapolated and inserted into the Excel tables, we can proceed with the calculations of the reference values for each of the characteristics, obtainable by the creation of probability curves, derived from the average of the individual values obtained. These values then they will be used as characteristic values of that reference year in order to derive the trend in the years of the individual characteristics.

**Beams:**

For the beams case, the fundamental characteristics are:

- Span (L)
- Height (H)
- Thickness (B)
- L/B
- B/H
- Percentage of reinforcement on the first support
- Percentage of reinforcement in the middle span
- Percentage of reinforcement on the second support

Then, the results obtained of this probabilistic analysis are reported on the graphs below:

YEARS	SPAN
[-]	[cm]
1965	332.4
1978	350
1985	298.8571429
2003	275
2007	312.6315789

Table n.4 - Span data

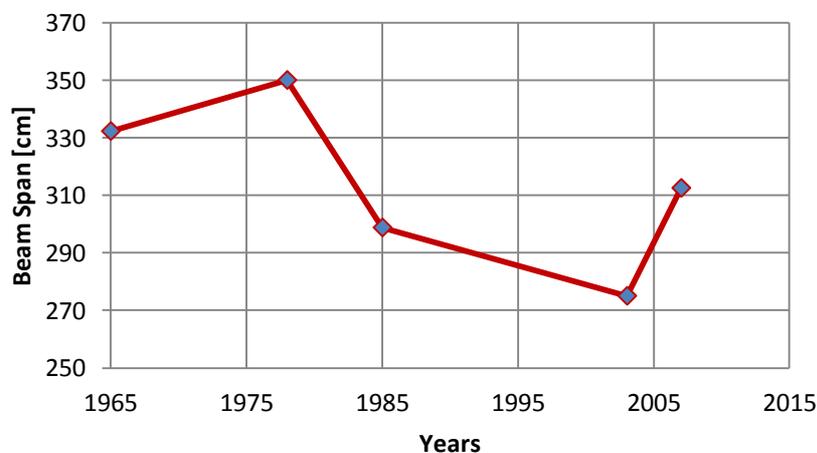


Figure n.93 - Span/Years Plot

YEARS	B
[-]	[cm]
1965	30
1978	45.33
1985	51.42
2003	44.54
2007	51.58

Table n.5 - Base data

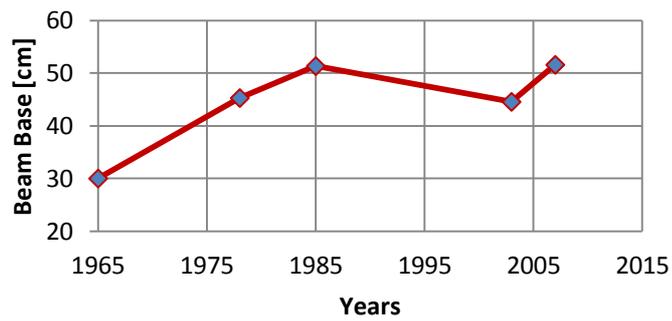


Figure n.94 - Base/Years Plot

YEARS	H
[-]	[cm]
1965	25
1978	22
1985	20
2003	25
2007	32.632

Table n.6 - Height data

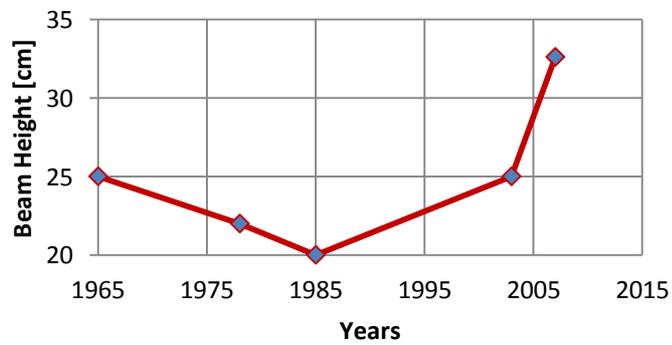


Figure n.95 - Height/Years Plot

YEARS	L/H
1965	13.296
1978	15.909
1985	14.9428
2003	11
2007	11.065

Table n.7 - L/H data

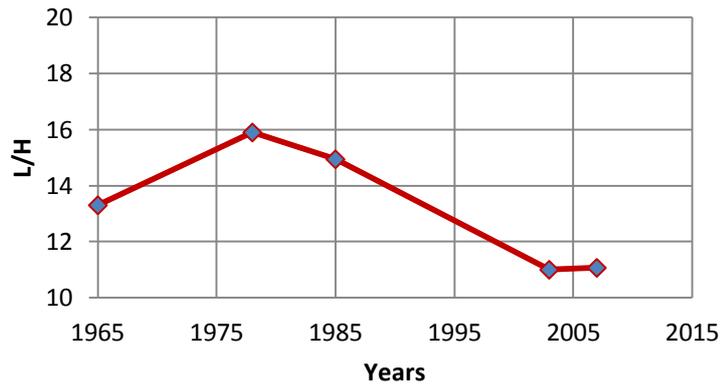


Figure n.96 - Span - Years Relationship

YEARS	B/H
1965	1.2
1978	2.06
1985	2.57
2003	1.78
2007	1.657

Table n.8 - B/H data

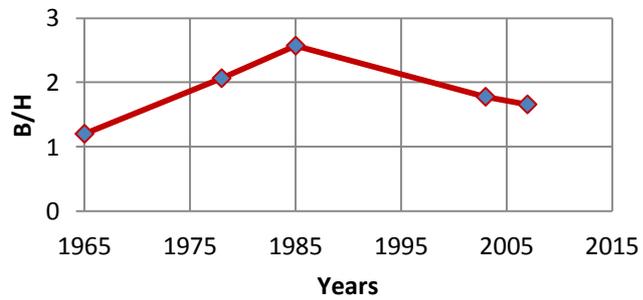


Figure n.97 - Height Relationship

YEARS	%SUP1
1965	0.522133
1978	0.55873
1985	1.143
2003	0.94128
2007	1.01

Table n.9 - Percentage reinforcement support 1 data

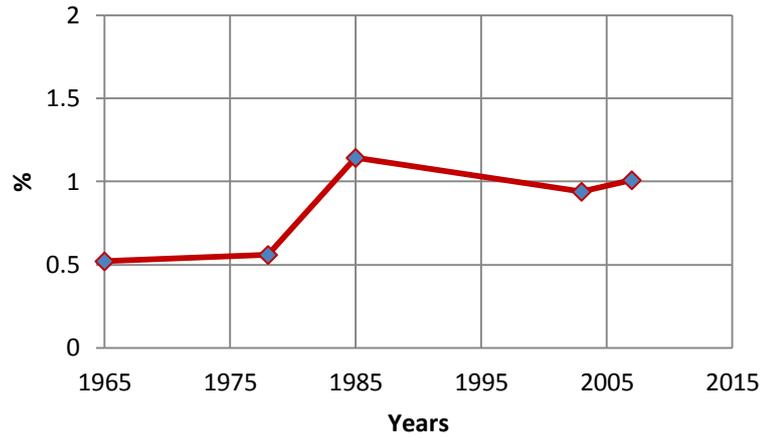


Figure n.98 - Percentage Reinforcement support 1

YEARS	%MIDDLE
1965	0.3882667
1978	0.472171
1985	1.025
2003	0.702
2007	0.765

Table n.10 - Percentage reinforcement in the middle data

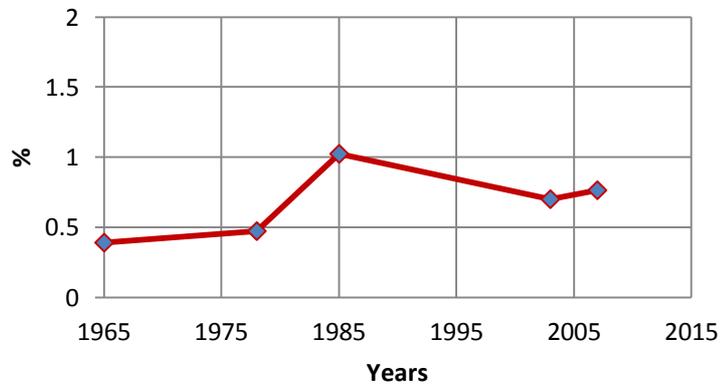


Figure n.99 - Percentage Reinforcement middle

YEARS	%SUP2
1965	0.51573
1978	0.57306
1985	1.1926
2003	0.8691
2007	0.8742

Table n.11 - Percentage reinforcement support 2 data

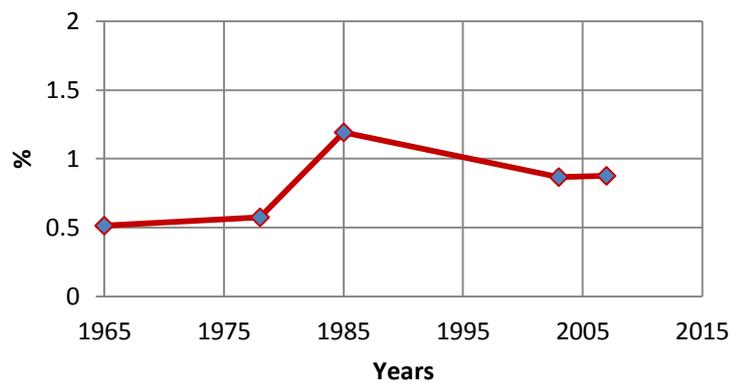


Figure n.100 - Percentage Reinforcement support 2

**Columns:**

In the case of the pillars, as happened for the beams, tables were made on Excel files with their fundamental characteristics and in detail:

- Inter-floor height (H)
- Thickness in the main direction
- Thickness in the secondary direction
- Percentage of longitudinal reinforcement within the column section

Columns along perimeters:

YEARS	HEIGHT [cm]	B [cm]	H [cm]	% Long. Reinf.
1965	330	25	30	0.52
1978	325	30	35	0.53
1985	325	46	34.5	0.76
2003	315	48	25	0.8415
2007	315	40	26	1.1

Table n.12 - Perimeters columns fundamental characteristics

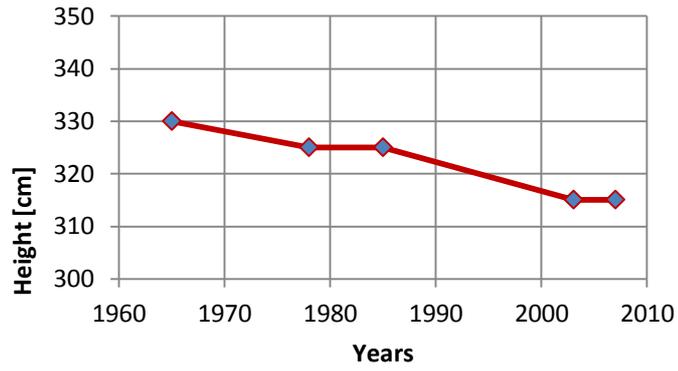


Figure n.101 - Interstorey Height (1)

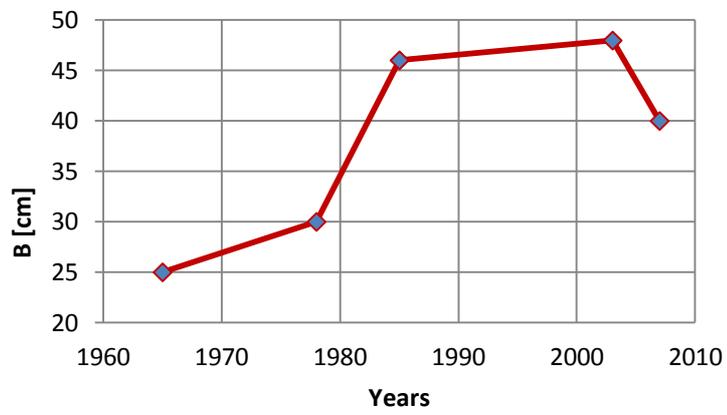


Figure n.102 - Columns geometry relationship B (1)

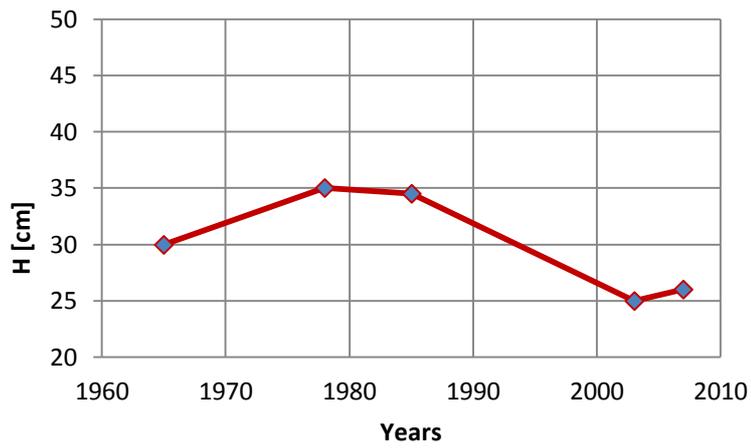


Figure n.103 - Columns geometry relationship H (1)

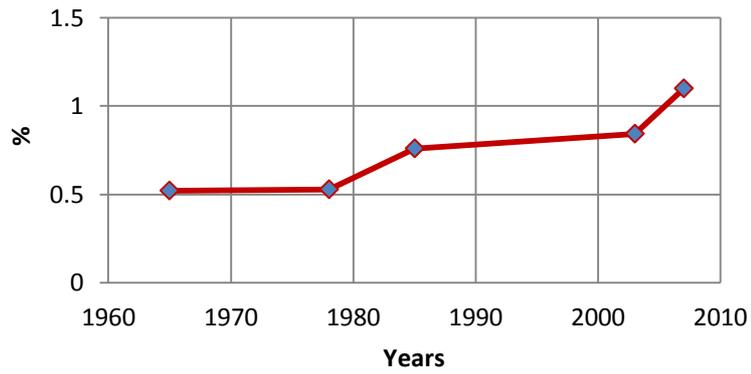


Figure n.104 - Percentage Reinforcement Columns (1)

Internal Columns:

YEARS	HEIGHT [cm]	B [cm]	H [cm]	% Long. Reinf.
1965	330	25	24	0.61
1978	325	30	35	0.48
1985	325	50	35	0.73
2003	315	46.66	26.66	0.869
2007	315	40	20	1.38

Table n.13 - Internal columns fundamental characteristics

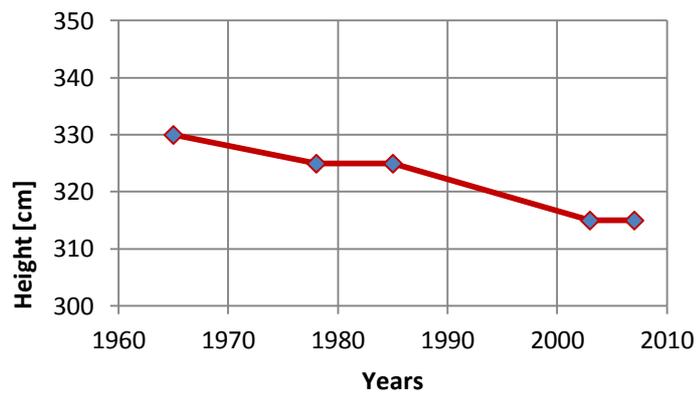


Figure n.105 - Interstorey Height (2)

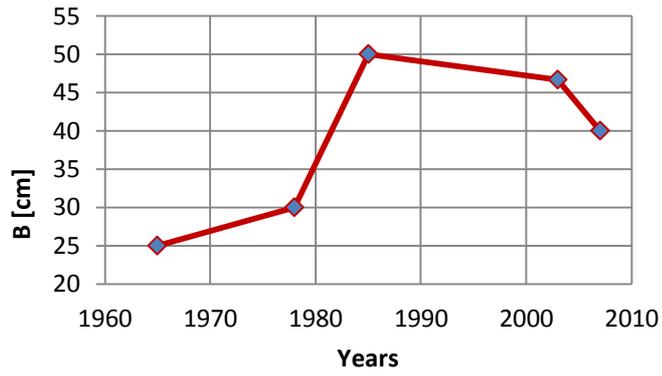


Figure n.106 - Columns geometry relationship B (2)

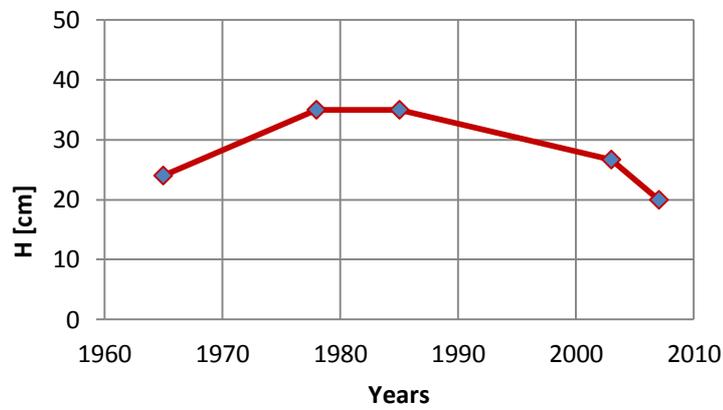


Figure n.107 - Columns geometry relationship H (2)

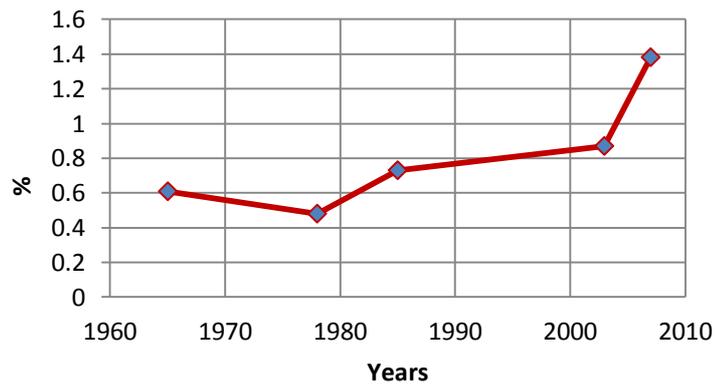


Figure n.108 - Percentage Reinforcement Columns (2)

## 7 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Once the compilation of the Cartis card has been completed, the next objective of the thesis is the choice of the method for assessing the seismic vulnerability of a building representative through the use of the information collected.

A first approach was certainly provided by the cards with the aim of detecting the types of buildings present in the area, without however associating any type of criteria to be able to classify the degree of vulnerability in the presence of seismic actions. This investigation, carried out through inspections on-site or through the consultation of design documents, made it possible to evaluate in a way generic, the possible elements that could compromise the structure, following actions seismic.

The proposed evaluation method for determining the degree of vulnerability consists of the following phases; the first part consists in the identification of a reference case, representative of a building category widespread in the analyzed territory, among those studied in the Cartis card. The next step will consist in the search for further design documentation, complete with drawings, graphic such as executive projects and final projects, of the carpentry and reinforcement of the constituent elements, in order to be able to create a three-dimensional analytical model of the chosen building.

The modeling of the structure will be extremely useful for a correct evaluation of the real behavior of the building, under the effect of seismic actions. It must represent adequately the actual spatial distributions of mass, stiffness and resistance, with particular attention to situations in which horizontal components of the seismic action can produce vertical forces of inertia. Horizontals can be considered infinitely rigid in their middle plane provided that they are made of reinforced concrete, or brick-cement with a reinforced concrete slab at least 40 mm thick, or in a mixed structure with a reinforced concrete slab of at least 50 mm of thickness connected to elements the suitably sized structural. In defining the model, non-elements not structural specifically designed as collaborating (such as infill and partitions) can only be represented in terms of mass;

Subsequently, were carried out design and verification of the main elements that make up the structure, following the criteria imposed by the NTC 18 and subsequently comparing the design carried out with the previous legislation with the current one, highlighting the differences.

This will be possible, thanks to the use of the "CDM DOLMEN and omnia IS", software structural, , geotechnical and fire resistance calculation, provided by CDM DOLMEN itself, company located in Via Drovetti 9 / F, giving me the opportunity to use of all the modules present in the updated version of 2020, according to the current NTC 18. It was possible to model, first of all, the structure in a three-dimensional way and then to carry out the seismic analyzes and calculate the stress actions.

## 7.1 3D Modeling of the structure

As previously said, it is important to recover all the executive drawings of the work being analyzed, found at the municipal office. First of all, since documents cannot be consulted in digital format, it was necessary to reconstruct the format digital with AutoCAD platform, the plans and the roof, as well as the structural section.

The structure consists of two residential units, sharing a perimeter wall of the only basement. The structure is spread over four levels, with a rumpus room in the basement and its garage, after which we have the mezzanine floor, first floor and second floor.

From a structural point of view, the type of foundation appears to be a spread footings, from which 9 pillars of the same size but some simply rotated (dim. 40x20 cm) . The pillars A, B, C, D, E, F stop on the mezzanine floor, where purely pillars will rise . We note, from the plans received, that some pillars will change orientation, rotating 90 ° such as the pillars: 9, 12, 13, 18; while other plates will starter from the first floor, the pillars 19, 22, 23, 28. Instead they assume a square shape of 25x25 cm, the pillars 29,30,31,32. The latter will have the function of supporting the first part of the roof, defined as the "small roof", having two pitches composed by "marsigliesi" tiles and with an inclination of about 26 °. The numbering of the pillars and beams refers to the one followed by the designer.

Starting from the second floor, the pillars will undergo a further change of orientation, in fact the pillars 14, 19, 17, 22 will rotate by 90 °, while the pillars 23, 28 will assume a rectangular shape. From the second floor, with a minimum height of 1.15 meters, we will have the second roof, supported by the pillars, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, consisting of a dormer, gable roof with an inclination of about 26 °, roof called "low roof".

After that from the third and last floor, the pillars will not undergo any changes in size, and with a minimum height of 1 m, we will have the third roof, also composed of a dormer, two pitches and an inclination of about 22 °, roof called: " high roof ". The roofs, following the inspections carried out, appear to be in theft, while the roof is in "marsigliesi" tiles. The presence of perimeter walls was found only in the basement, up to the level of the first floor



*Figure n.109 - Building (Via Mehlab 1)*

The positioning of the pillars and beams with their number is shown below identification:

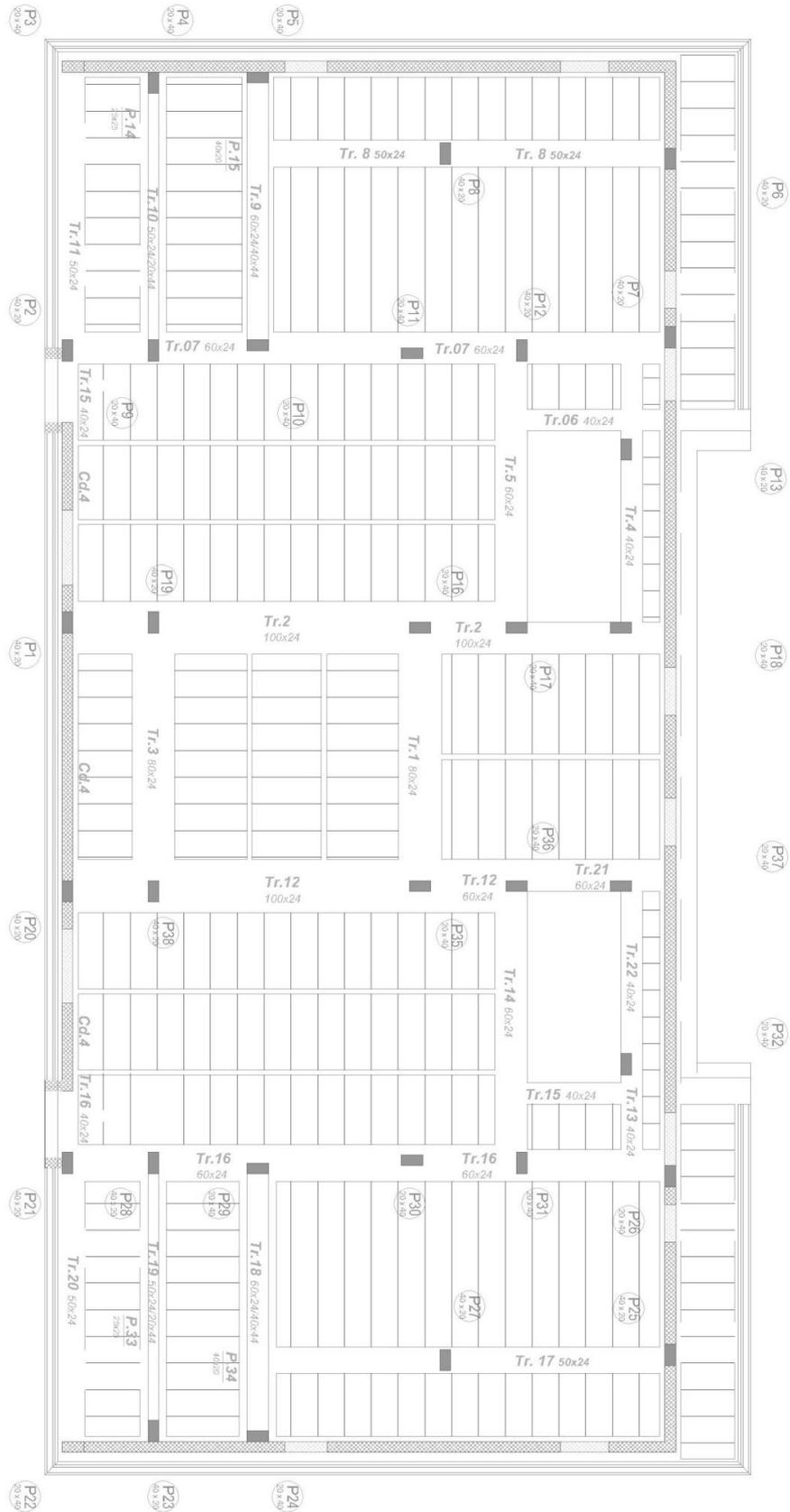


Figure n.110 - Columns and beams identifications (Floor 1)



Figure n.111 - Beams identifications (Floor 2)

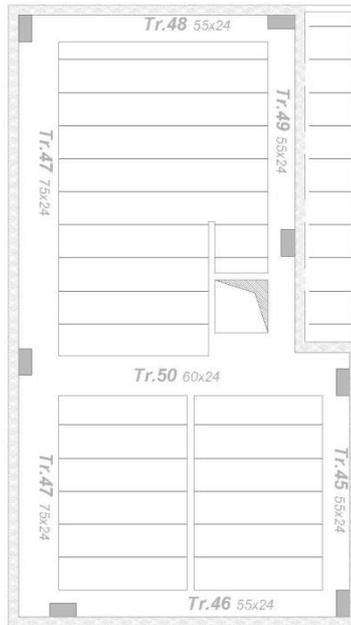


Figure n.112 - Beams identifications (Floor 3)

Starting from the graphical and the plants reported on the AutoCAD platform, the latter was first saved in .DXF format and then reported on the CDM DOLMEN software, with drawings the aim of reconstructing a three-dimensional model that respect reality as much as possible. In way such as to be able to evaluate the behavior of the elements of the structural frame according to the application of static and dynamic actions required by current legislation.

The use of the DOLMEN software is divided into different phases; The first concerns the construction geometric of the building, exploiting the functions integrated into the building starting to draw the center of gravity of the beams and pillars in the form of simple segments. In the next step it is possible to define the various sections of the structural elements, both in terms of size and material, and they are assigned to each segment, using the command: "Structure - Auctions - management Section - Assign"; from this moment beams and columns will be identified as members and their intersection as nodes.

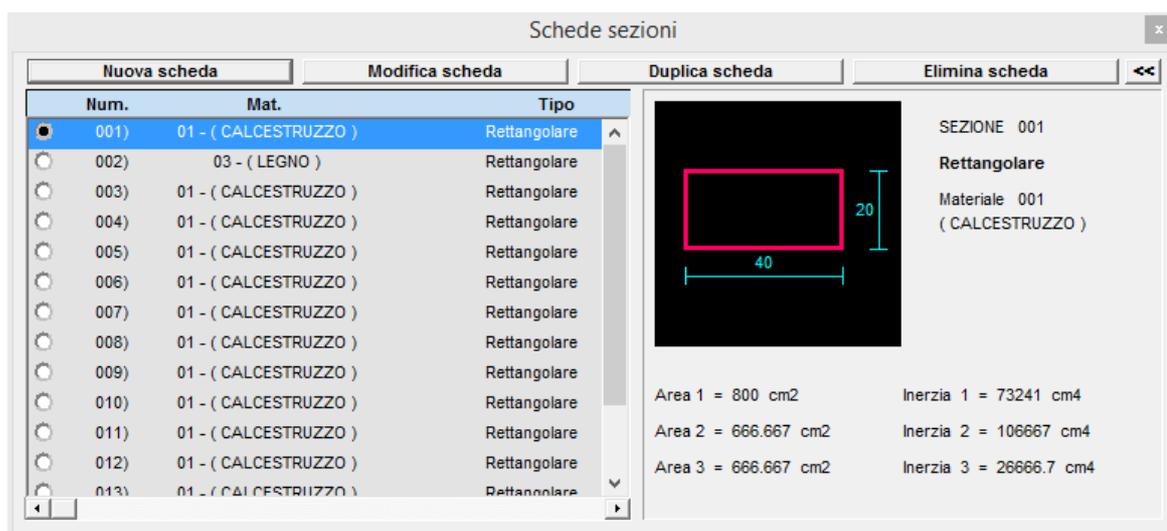


Figure n.113 - Section characteristic (Dolmen)

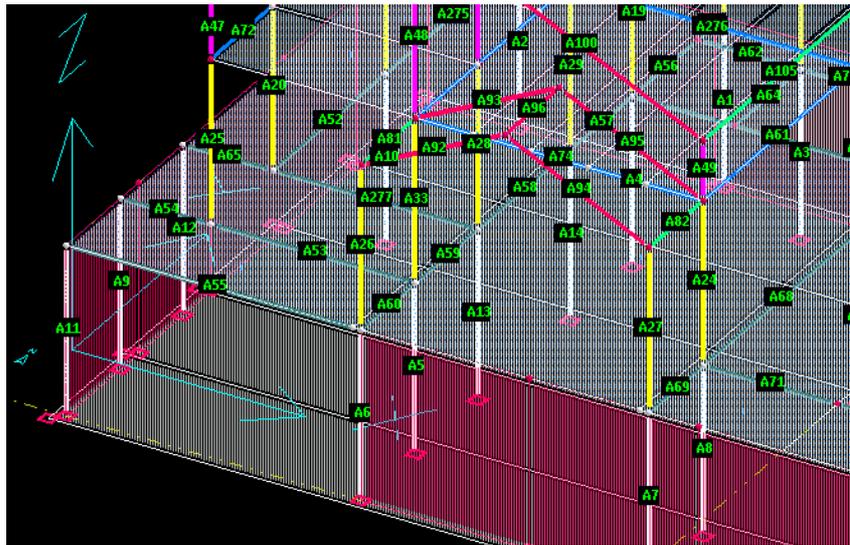


Figure n.114 - Representation on Dolmen

The retaining walls and the stalls foundation can be modeled using the shells command, to which the thickness and type of material can be assigned.

As for the floors, they are reproduced as simple surfaces on which they will bear various gravitational loads, indicating only the direction of the beams, so as to allow the program to automatically define the areas of competence of the beams on which they will unload, the same thing happens for the configuration of the coverage.

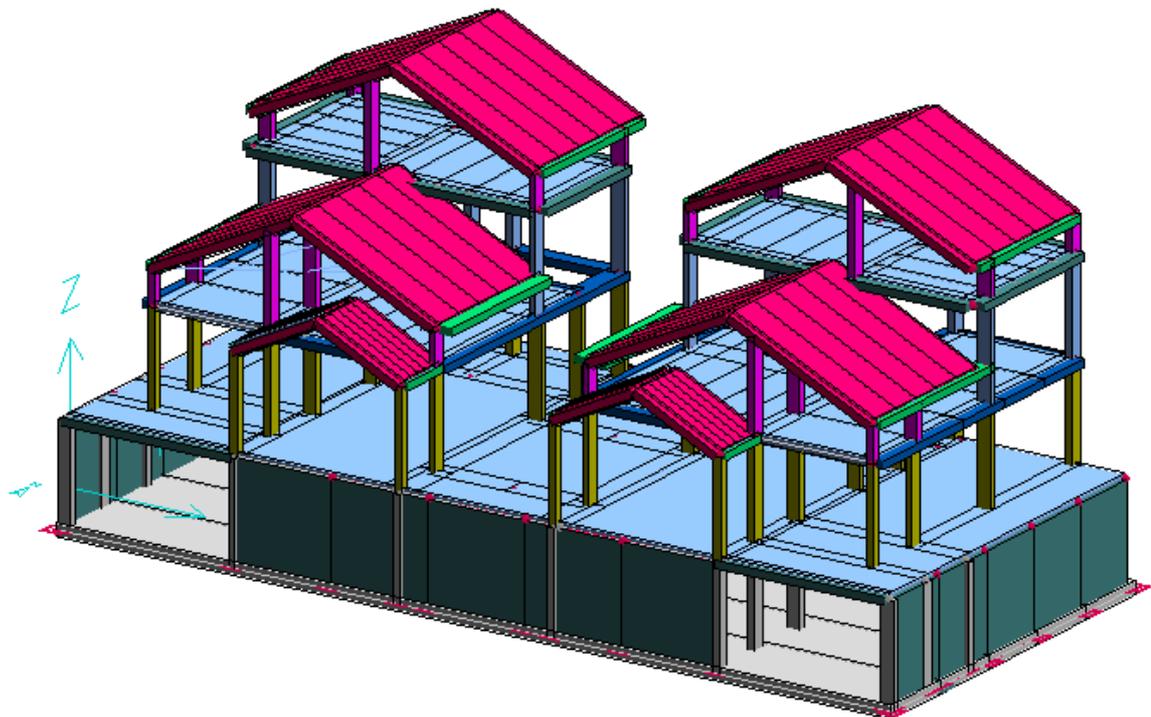
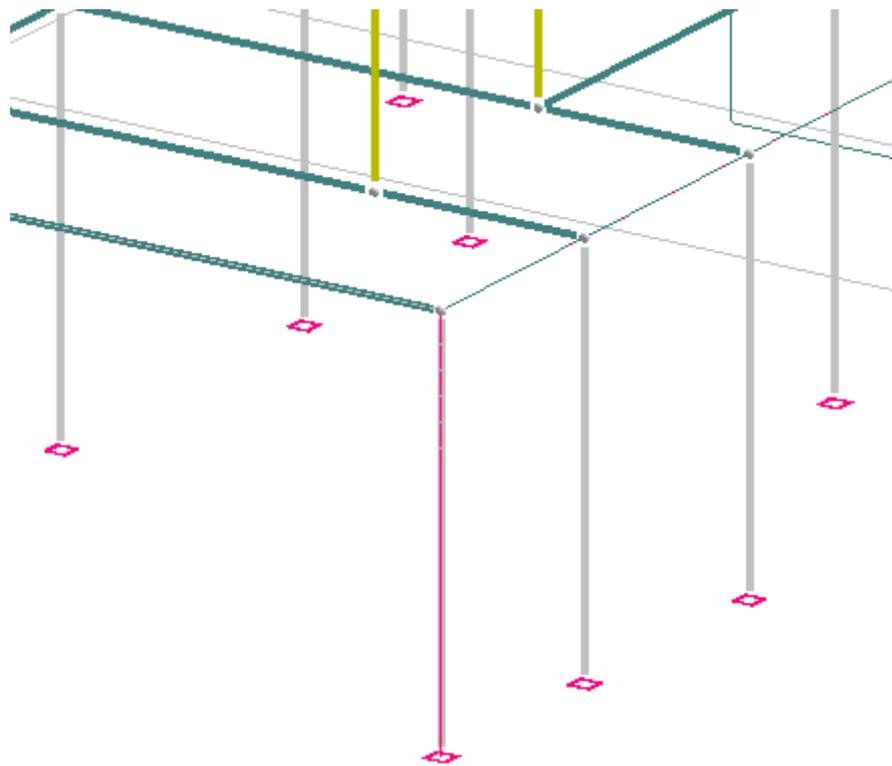


Figure n.115 - 3D Model on Dolmen

Another fundamental step is the assignment of the internal constraints, with reference to the ends of each rod. Through this it is possible to communicate to the program which solicitations to transmit between one auction and the next. It was decided to maintain the situation of assigning as a constraint "horizontal block" in the pillars that arise from the foundation.



*Figure n.116 - Columns constrains (Dolmen)*

The last operation to be performed before moving on to the evaluation of static and dynamic loads and their application, is the definition of the external constraint conditions of the structure. Therefore, horizontal block constraints are assigned to the nodes generated by the intersection of the pillars with the foundation. This condition “blocks” their movement in their plane (X – Y), simulating their expected behavior in reality.

Additional external constraints should be placed at the nodal points where the structure is in contact with the adjacent building. However, it was decided to leave out this binding condition as the analysis carried out on the structural frame in question aims to characterize from the point of view of a building category widespread in the municipal area vulnerability, rather than a single building

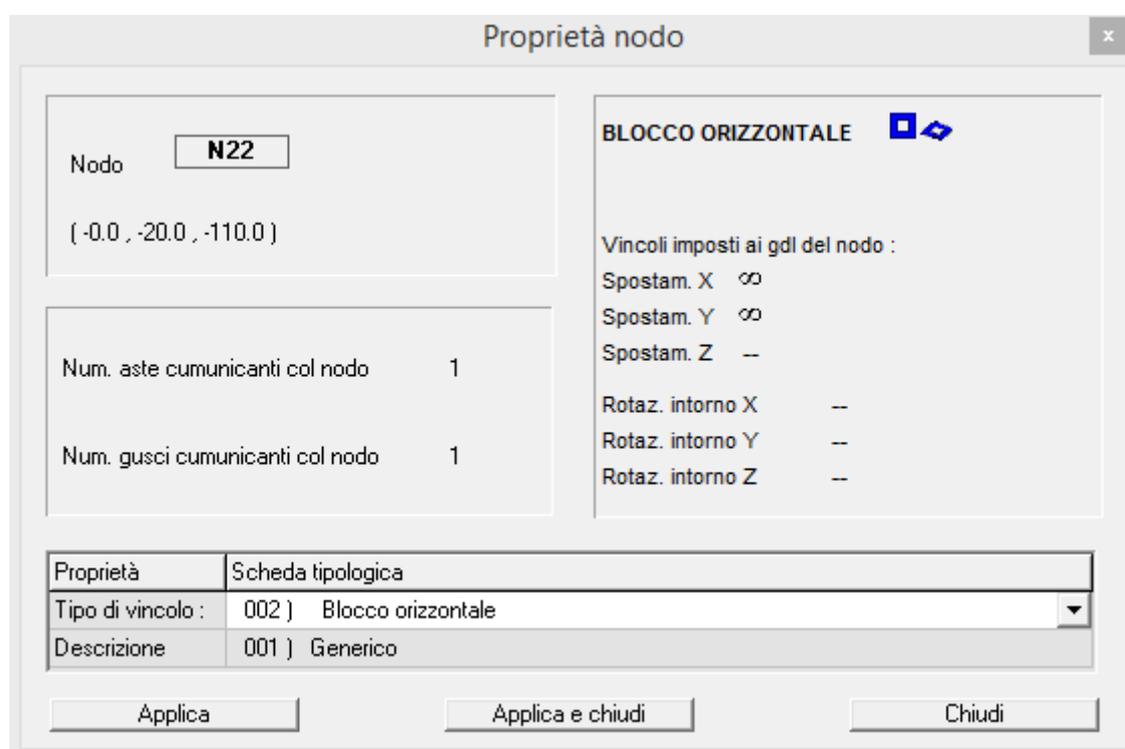


Figure n.117 - Constrains characteristics (Dolmen)

## 7.2 Vertical Loads Analysis

Once the 3D modeling of the structure is finished, by assigning to each element created the respective geometric properties, the next step concerns the assignment of the gravitational loads, but before that it is necessary to define them.

Their definition, clearly, starts from the graphical drawings and more precisely from the representations of the construction details. Stratigraphic determination plays a role fundamental in determining the vertical loads weighing on the structure. To define the weights of the materials used, reference was made to what is reported by the NTC18.

### 7.2.1 Slab

The floor slab from the boards is 20 + 4 cm thick, with the presence of joists and brick, while as regards the finishes they are not reported clear information. The assumed use of a typical stratigraphy is therefore, shown below:

Table n.14 - Slab Stratigraphy

SLAB				
Material	Thickness	Unit Volumetric Weight	Unit Volumetric Weight	Weight
[-]	[m]	[kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	[daN/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
Ceramic	0.02	18	0.32	0.003
Screed	0.05	18	0.9	0.009
Background	0.05	20	1	0.01
Structural Element	0.24	-	3	0.03
Plaster	0.015	20	0.3	0.003
Total Weight				0.055

### 7.2.2 Roof

With regard to the roof, the graphical drawings show that it was made of reinforced concrete. Not modeling all the components of the frame, it was necessary to obtain a distributed load per m<sup>2</sup>.

Table n.15 - Roof Stratigrafy

ROOF				
Material	Thickness	Unit Volumetric Weight	Unit Volumetric Weight	Weight
[-]	[m]	[kN/m3]	[kN/m2]	[daN/cm2]
Roof Tiles "Marsigliesi"	-	14 (number)	0.42	0.0042
Insulation	0.1	38	3.8	0.038
Structural element	0.24	-	3	0.03
Plaster	0.015	20	0.3	0.003
Total Weight				0.0752

### 7.2.3 External Wall

In the case of external wall, the drawings appear as follows:

Table n.16 - External Wall Stratigrafy

EXTERNAL WALL				
Material	Thickness	Unit Volumetric Weight	Unit Volumetric Weight	Weight
[-]	[m]	[kN/m3]	[kN/m2]	[daN/cm2]
Plaster	0.02	20	0.4	0.4
Brick	0.12	15	1.8	1.8
Cavity	0.1	-	-	-
Insulation	0.1	1	0.1	0.1
Brick	0.12	22	2.64	2.64
Total Weight				4.94

### 7.2.4 Partitions

Considering the possibility that there are internal partitions different from each other, it was decided to hypothesize a single typical stratigraphy:

Table n.17 - Internal Wall Stratigraphy

INTERNAL WALL				
Material	Thickness	Unit Volumetric Weight	Unit Volumetric Weight	Weight
[-]	[m]	[kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	[daN/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
Plaster	0.01	20	0.2	0.58
Brick	0.12	11	1.32	3.83
Plaster	0.01	20	0.2	0.58
Total Weight				4.99

According to the NTC 18 standard, it is possible to define the load uniformly distributed on the floor surface as a function of the self-weight per unit of length of the internal partition.

- per elementi divisorii con  $G_2 \leq 1,00 \text{ kN/m}$  :  $g_2 = 0,40 \text{ kN/m}^2$  ;
- per elementi divisorii con  $1,00 < G_2 \leq 2,00 \text{ kN/m}$  :  $g_2 = 0,80 \text{ kN/m}^2$  ;
- per elementi divisorii con  $2,00 < G_2 \leq 3,00 \text{ kN/m}$  :  $g_2 = 1,20 \text{ kN/m}^2$  ;
- per elementi divisorii con  $3,00 < G_2 \leq 4,00 \text{ kN/m}$  :  $g_2 = 1,60 \text{ kN/m}^2$  ;
- per elementi divisorii con  $4,00 < G_2 \leq 5,00 \text{ kN/m}$  :  $g_2 = 2,00 \text{ kN/m}^2$  .

The case in question falls into the last condition, therefore a distributed load of 2.00 kN / m<sup>2</sup> will be considered, which will be converted into daN / cm<sup>2</sup> for inclusion in the calculation program.

### 7.2.5 Stairs

With regard to the stairs, it is necessary to introduce an important condition, in fact it will not be fully modeled, as its contribution is distributed as a distributed load linearly on the members constituting the beams on which the stair itself rests.

The numerical values are shown in the table:

Table n.18 - Stairs Stratigrafy

STAIRS				
Material	Thickness	Unit Volumetric Weight	Unit Volumetric Weight	Weight
[-]	[m]	[kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	[daN/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
Pavement	0.02	16	0.32	0.003
Structural element	0.16	25	4	0.04
Plaster	0.015	20	0.3	0.003
Total Weight				0.0462

### 7.2.6 Variable load

The variable loads are defined according to the intended use of the work and the values reference are reported according to NTC 18.

As this is a residential building, the data relating to will be taken into consideration category A (residential environments) and category C2 (environments susceptible to crowding), such as stairs and balconies.

Cat.	Ambienti	$q_k$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$Q_k$ [kN]	$H_k$ [kN/m]
A	<b>Ambienti ad uso residenziale</b>			
	Aree per attività domestiche e residenziali; sono compresi in questa categoria i locali di abitazione e relativi servizi, gli alberghi (ad esclusione delle aree soggette ad affollamento), camere di degenza di ospedali	2,00	2,00	1,00
	Scale comuni, balconi, ballatoi	4,00	4,00	2,00
B	<b>Uffici</b>			
	Cat. B1 Uffici non aperti al pubblico	2,00	2,00	1,00
	Cat. B2 Uffici aperti al pubblico	3,00	2,00	1,00
	Scale comuni, balconi e ballatoi	4,00	4,00	2,00
C	<b>Ambienti suscettibili di affollamento</b>			
	Cat. C1 Aree con tavoli, quali scuole, caffè, ristoranti, sale per banchetti, lettura e ricevimento	3,00	3,00	1,00
	Cat. C2 Aree con posti a sedere fissi, quali chiese, teatri, cinema, sale per conferenze e attesa, aule universitarie e aule magne	4,00	4,00	2,00
	Cat. C3 Ambienti privi di ostacoli al movimento delle persone, quali musei, sale per esposizioni, aree d'accesso a uffici, ad alberghi e ospedali, ad atrii di stazioni ferroviarie	5,00	5,00	3,00
	Cat. C4. Aree con possibile svolgimento di attività fisiche, quali sale da ballo, palestre, palcoscenici.	5,00	5,00	3,00
	Cat. C5. Aree suscettibili di grandi affollamenti, quali edifici per eventi pubblici, sale da concerto, palazzetti per lo sport e relative tribune, gradinate e piattaforme ferroviarie.	5,00	5,00	3,00
	Scale comuni, balconi e ballatoi	Secondo categoria d'uso servita, con le seguenti limitazioni		
		≥ 4,00	≥ 4,00	≥ 2,00

Table n.19 - Categories classification

VARIABLE LOAD		
Category	Unit Volumetric Weight	Weight
[-]	[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	[daN/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
A	2	0.02
Total Weight		0.0462

Table n.19b - Variable Load

### 7.2.7 Snow Load

The load last load to be defined is the snow load acting on the roof, where according to NTC 18 it is:

$$q_s = q_{sk} \cdot \mu_i \cdot C_E \cdot C_t$$

Where:

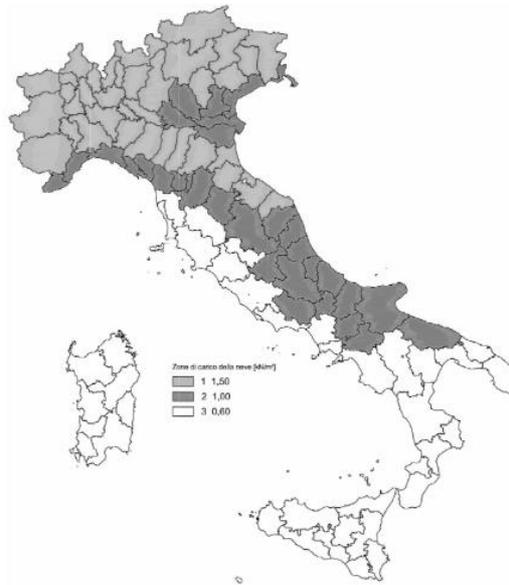
- $q_s$  is the snow load on the roof;
- $q_{sk}$  is the reference characteristic value of the snow load on the ground (expressed kN/m<sup>2</sup>), provided in paragraph 3.4.2 for a return period of 50 years;
- $\mu_i$  is the form factor of the hedge;
- $C_E$  is the exposure coefficient;;
- $C_t$  is the thermal coefficient.

**$q_{sk}$  :**

The snow load on the ground depends on the local climate and exposure conditions, considering the

variability of snowfall from area to area. In my specific case we are in Zone I

- Alpina, with an altitude of 245 meters above sea level



#### Zona I - Alpina

Aosta, Belluno, Bergamo, Biella, Bolzano, Brescia, Como, Cuneo, Lecco, Pordenone, Sondrio, Torino, Trento, Udine, Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Vercelli, Vicenza:

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{sk} &= 1,50 \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &\leq 200 \text{ m} \\
 q_{sk} &= 1,39 [1 + (a_s/728)^2] \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &> 200 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.4.2}$$

#### Zona I - Mediterranea

Alessandria, Ancona, Asti, Bologna, Cremona, Forlì-Cesena, Lodi, Milano, Modena, Monza Brianza, Novara, Parma, Pavia, Pesaro e Urbino, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia, Rimini, Treviso, Varese:

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{sk} &= 1,50 \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &\leq 200 \text{ m} \\
 q_{sk} &= 1,35 [1 + (a_s/602)^2] \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &> 200 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.4.3}$$

#### Zona II

Arezzo, Ascoli Piceno, Avellino, Bari, Barletta-Andria-Trani, Benevento, Campobasso, Chieti, Fermo, Ferrara, Firenze, Foggia, Frosinone, Genova, Gorizia, Imperia, Isernia, L'Aquila, La Spezia, Lucca, Macerata, Mantova, Massa Carrara, Padova, Perugia, Pescara, Pistoia, Prato, Rieti, Rovigo, Savona, Teramo, Trieste, Venezia, Verona:

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{sk} &= 1,00 \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &\leq 200 \text{ m} \\
 q_{sk} &= 0,85 [1 + (a_s/481)^2] \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &> 200 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.4.4}$$

#### Zona III

Agrigento, Brindisi, Cagliari, Caltanissetta, Carbonia-Iglesias, Caserta, Catania, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Crotone, Enna, Grosseto, Latina, Lecce, Livorno, Matera, Medio Campidano, Messina, Napoli, Nuoro, Ogliastra, Olbia-Tempio, Oristano, Palermo, Pisa, Potenza, Ragusa, Reggio Calabria, Roma, Salerno, Sassari, Siena, Siracusa, Taranto, Terni, Trapani, Vibo Valentia, Viterbo:

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{sk} &= 0,60 \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &\leq 200 \text{ m} \\
 q_{sk} &= 0,51 [1 + (a_s/481)^2] \text{ kN/m}^2 & a_s &> 200 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.4.5}$$

$$q_{sk} = 1,39 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{245}{728} \right)^2 \right] = 1,54 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$\mu_i$  :

The shape coefficients of the roofs depend on the shape of the roof itself and on the horizontal inclination of its component parts and on the local climatic conditions of the site where the construction is located.

Coefficiente di forma	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 30^\circ$	$30^\circ < \alpha < 60^\circ$	$\alpha \geq 60^\circ$
$\mu_1$	0,8	$0,8 \cdot \frac{(60 - \alpha)}{30}$	0,0

Table n.20 - Shape Coefficient

In our case the value is 0.8, as we are in the case of a pitch inclination equal to  $26^\circ$

$C_E$  :

The exposure coefficient takes into account the specific characteristics of the area in which stands the work. Recommended values of this coefficient are provided by the table below

$C_E = 1$

Topografia	Descrizione	$C_E$
Battuta dai venti	Aree pianeggianti non ostruite esposte su tutti i lati, senza costruzioni o alberi più alti	0,9
Normale	Aree in cui non è presente una significativa rimozione di neve sulla costruzione prodotta dal vento, a causa del terreno, altre costruzioni o alberi	1,0
Riparata	Aree in cui la costruzione considerata è sensibilmente più bassa del circostante terreno o circondata da costruzioni o alberi più alti	1,1

Table n.21 - Exposure Coefficient

$C_t$  :

thermal coefficient takes into account the reduction of the snow load, due to its melting the heat loss of caused by the construction. This coefficient depends on the thermal insulation properties of the material used in roofing. In the absence of a specific and documented study,  $C_t = 1$  must be set. We therefore obtain:

$$q_s = 1,24 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

At this point we proceed with the assignment to the three-dimensional model of the vertical loads calculated. The introduction data into the program is done according to the structural elements that will be loaded (floors, rods, nodes, shells, ...). First of all it is necessary to define the load conditions, through the specific conditions sheet, through which it will be possible to divide the loads into permanent structural and non-structural, variable, snow and earthquake. This step is fundamental as the program signs automatically the multiplicative safety coefficient defined in the load cases envisaged by the regulations.

Schede condizioni

NUOVA SCHEDA					
		Modifica scheda	Duplica scheda	Elimina scheda	
Num.	Nome	Coeff.	N° carichi	Categoria in NTC2008	Categoria in norme preced
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 001)	Peso_proprio	1	496	Peso proprio	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 002)	Permanente	1	118	Permanente	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 003)	A:Var_abitazione	1	6	A:Var abitazione	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 004)	Neve	1	2	Neve (<1000m slm)	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 005)	C2:Balconi_e_scala	1	6	C2:Balc,Sca,Cinema,Trib	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 006)	Autovett_001_(Y)	1	231	Modo proprio Y	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 007)	Autovett_003_(X)	1	231	Modo proprio X	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 008)	Autovett_004_(Y)	1	231	Modo proprio Y	Altro ...
<input type="radio"/> 009)	Autovett_006_(X)	1	231	Modo proprio X	Altro ...

Figure n.118 - Conditions load schedules (DOLMEN)

Once the load conditions have been defined, the values are entered according to the type of element to be loaded.

Schede carichi di solaio

Num.	Sist. rif.	Intensi[daN/cm2]	Identificatore
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 001)	globale	-0.029	16+3
<input type="radio"/> 002)	globale	-0.003	pavimento
<input type="radio"/> 003)	globale	-0.005	massetto
<input type="radio"/> 004)	globale	-0.010	sottofondo_
<input type="radio"/> 005)	globale	-0.003	intonaco
<input type="radio"/> 006)	globale	-0.020	tramezzo_
<input type="radio"/> 007)	globale	-0.020	Var_A
<input type="radio"/> 008)	globale	-0.040	Var_C2
<input type="radio"/> 009)	globale	-0.040	scala
<input type="radio"/> 010)	globale	-0.004	manto_copertura

Figure n.119 - Load slabs schedules (DOLMEN)

Schede carichi aste

Num.	Tipo	Dir.	Sist. rif.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 001)	Carico distrib.	Z	globale
<input type="radio"/> 002)	Carico distrib.	Z	globale

Schede carichi aste

001) Carico distrib. Z globale  
 002) Carico distrib. Z globale

CARICO ASTE 001  
 Carico distribuito tamponature  
 Riferimento globale  
 Direzione Z

Intensità  $q = -5.12$  daN/cm

Figure n.120 - Load rods schedules (DOLMEN)

As can be seen from the previous figures, the values of the loads are expressed in negative, as they are gravitational loads referred to a global reference system. Once all the values have been reported, the loads are assigned to each element of the frame. With regard to the wind load acting on the structure, it is neglected as this load is irrelevant with respect to the conditions generated by the earthquake.

### 7.3 Methods of Analysis of the seismic action

According to the NTC 2018, the methods of analysis can be linear and non-linear, and depend on:

- characteristics of the structure
- model of behaviour adopted

Tab. 7.3.I - Limiti su  $q$  e modalità di modellazione dell'azione sismica

STATI LIMITE		Lineare (Dinamica e Statica)		Non Lineare	
		Dissipativo	Non Dissipativo	Dinamica	Statica
SLE	SLO	$q = 1.0$ § 3.2.3.4	$q = 1.0$ § 3.2.3.4	§ 7.3.4.1	§ 7.3.4.2
	SLD	$q \leq 1,5$ § 3.2.3.5	$q \leq 1,5$ § 3.2.3.5		
SLU	SLV	$q \geq 1,5$ § 3.2.3.5	$q \leq 1,5$ § 3.2.3.5		
	SLC	---	---		

Table n.22 - Type of seismic action model

#### 7.3.1 Linear Analysis

The analysis can be used to calculate the seismic demand in the case of behavior both non-dissipative and dissipative structural. In both cases, the seismic demand is calculated, referring to the design spectrum obtained, for each limit state, assuming for the factor behavior  $q$ .

##### Values of the behavior factor $q$

In the case of structural behavior **dissipative** the value  $q$  to be used for the limit state considered depends on the structural type, its degree of hyperstaticity and the criteria design adopted and also takes into account the dissipative capacity of the material. The structures can be classified as belonging to a typology in a horizontal direction and to another typology in the horizontal direction orthogonal to the previous one, using for each the corresponding behavior factor direction. The upper limit  $q_{lim}$  of the SLV behavior factor is calculated using the following expression:

$$q_{LIM} = q_0 \cdot K_R$$

where:

- $q_0$  is the basic value of the SLV behavior factor, the maximum values of which are shown in the table; the choice of value must be explicitly justified;
- $K_R$  is a factor that depends on the characteristics of regularity in height of the building, with a value equal to 1 for buildings that are regular in and equal to 0.8 for buildings that are not regular in height.

If the resistance demand at SLV is lower than that at SLD, one can choose to design the resistance capacity based on the demand at SLD instead of SLV. In this case the behavior factor at the SLV must be chosen so that the ordinates of the spectrum design for the SLV are not lower than those of the design spectrum for the SLD.

### **7.3.2 Non-Linear Analysis**

The non-linear analysis can be used both for structural systems with non-behavior dissipative and for structural systems with dissipative behavior and takes into account non-material and geometric linearities. In structural systems with dissipative behavior, the bonds constitutive used must also take into account the reduction in resistance and resistance residual, if significant.

### **7.3.3 Static or Dynamic Analysis**

The analysis is based not only on linear or non-linear ones, but also on whether we are in dynamic or static equilibrium. Normally, the determination of the seismic effects is carried out using the reference linear analysis method to determine the effects of the seismic action, or by carrying out a modal analysis with response spectrum or "dynamic linear analysis", where the equilibrium is treated dynamically and the seismic action is modeled across the design spectrum. As an alternative to modal analysis, more targeted analysis techniques can be applied, such as step integration, by modeling seismic action through time histories of motion ground.

Only for buildings whose seismic response, in each main direction, does not depend on the significantly higher vibration modes, it is possible to use, for behavior both dissipative and non dissipative structural, the lateral forces method or "static linear analysis", with the

equilibrium treated statically, the analysis of the structure is linear and the seismic action is modeled through the design spectrum.

The non-linear, dynamic or static analysis can be used for the following cases:

- evaluate the displacements relative to the SL of interest;
- perform ductility checks relating to the SLC;
- identify the distribution of inelastic demand in buildings designed with the behavior factor  $q$ ;
- evaluate the over strength ratios
- as a design method for new buildings, as an alternative to methods linear analysis;
- as a method for assessing the capacity of existing buildings.

Therefore, for a correct evaluation of the structural response, the can generally be carried out following analyzes:

- Linear static analysis
- Linear dynamic analysis
- Non linear static analysis
- Non linear dynamic analysis

#### **7.3.4 Linear Static Analysis**

The linear static analysis consists in the application of static forces equivalent to the forces of inertia, generated by the seismic action and can be carried out for constructions that comply with the requirements specific reported in the following paragraphs, provided that the period of the vibration mode main in the direction under consideration ( $T_1$ ) does not exceed  $2,5 T_C$  or  $T_D$  and that the construction is regular in height.

For civil or industrial constructions that do not exceed 40 m in height and whose mass is distributed approximately uniformly along the height,  $T_1$  (in seconds) can be estimated, in the absence of more detailed calculations, using the following formula:

$$T_1 = 2\sqrt{d}$$

With  $d$  that is the elastic lateral displacement of the highest point of the building, expressed in meters, due to the combination of loads applied in the horizontal direction.

The value of the forces is obtained from the ordinate of the design spectrum corresponding to the period  $T_1$ .

### 7.3.5 Linear Dynamic Analysis

From a mathematical point of view, the objective is to decouple the equations of motion, each equation of motion referred to each degree of freedom can be traced back to the equation of motion of a SDOF (Single Degree of Freedom System). The answer of a Master Degree of Freedom System (MDOF) with  $n$  degrees of freedom consists in the linear combination of  $n$  SDOF systems. The system expressed as:

$$[M]\{\ddot{u}\} + [C]\{\dot{u}\} + [K]\{u\} = \{P(t)\}$$

is composed of coupled differential equations, and must be transformed into a set of decoupled equations.

The system of equations will be decoupled when  $[M]$  and  $[K]$  are diagonal. The eigenvectors, on the other hand, represent the modes of vibration of the system, since the mass and matrix stiffness are diagonal, it is stated that each eigenvector is independent from the others, and that each is orthogonal with respect to the stiffness and mass matrix. The eigenvectors are important elements as they make possible the diagonalization of the mass and matrix stiffness, favoring the decoupling of the motion.

The linear dynamic analysis consists:

- in the determination of the vibrating modes of the construction (modal analysis);
- in the calculation of the effects of the seismic action, represented by the response spectrum design, for each of the vibration modes identified;
- in the combination of these effects.

All modes with significant participant mass must be considered, i.e. all modes with participant mass greater than 5% and a number of modes whose mass total participant exceeds 85% must be considered.

For the combination of the effects relative to the single modes, a combination of the effects relative to each mode must be used complete quadratic, such as that indicated in the expression:

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_j \sum_i \rho_{ij} \cdot E_i \cdot E_j}$$

where:

$E_j$  : value of the effect relative to mode  $j$

$E_i$  : value of the effect relative to mode  $i$

$\rho_{ij}$  : correlation coefficient between mode  $i$  and mode  $j$

### **7.3.6 Non Linear Static Analysis**

Static nonlinear analysis requires that an system be associated with the real system equivalent nonlinear structural. In the event that the equivalent system has a degree of freedom, gravitational loads are applied to said equivalent structural system and, for the considered direction of the seismic action, in correspondence with the horizontals of the building, horizontal forces proportional to the force of inertia having resultant (base cut)  $F_b$ . These forces are scaled in such a way as to cause to grow monotonously, both in positive and direction the displacement negative and until the local or global collapse conditions are reached. horizontal dc of a control point coinciding with the center of mass of the last level of the building. Alternative control points should also be considered, such as the ends of the plan of the last level, when the coupling of translations and rotations is significant. The diagram  $F_b - d_c$  represents the capacity curve of the structure. At least two must be considered distributions of inertia forces, one falling into the main distributions (Group 1) and the other into the secondary distributions (Group 2).

### **7.3.7 Non Linear Dynamic Analysis**

The non-linear dynamic analysis consists of calculating the seismic response of the structure by integrating the equations of motion, using a non-linear model of the structure and the defined time histories of the ground motion. It has the purpose of evaluating the behavior dynamic of the structure in the non-linear field, allowing the comparison between required ductility and ductility available to the SLC and the related verifications, as well as to verify the integrity of the elements structural against possible fragile behavior. The dynamic nonlinear analysis must be compared with a modal analysis with design response spectrum, in order to control the differences in terms of global stresses at the base of the structure. In the case of buildings with base insulation, non-linear dynamic analysis is mandatory when the system insulation cannot be represented by an equivalent linear model. The effects torsional on the insulation system are evaluated as specified in chapter 7.10.5.3.1 of the NTC18, adopting values of the equivalent stiffness consistent with the displacements resulting from the analysis. In this regard, reference can be made to documents of proven validity.

## 7.4 Seismic Analysis applied to the Dolmen

At this point, once the vertical loads of our structure have been defined within the Dolmen program, it is necessary to introduce the seismic action. To be able to do this, first the following data must be entered:

- Zone:



Dati generali per sismica (NTC 2018)

Zona | Suolo | Topografia | Fattore comport. q | Dati progetto | Vulnerabilità

Località: NONE

Comune: None (Torino) - Piemonte

Zona sism.: 3

Latitudine: 44.9330

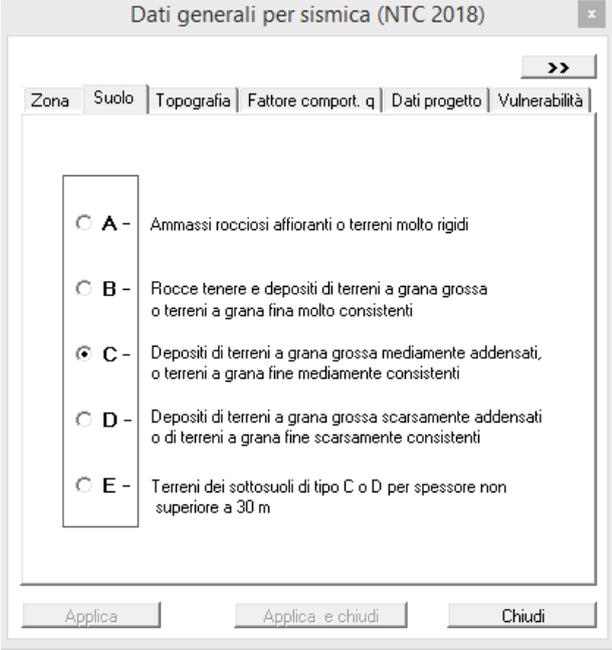
Longitudine: 7.5407

ID= 14234, ID= 14235, (7.5407, 44.9330), ID= 14456, ID= 14457

Applica | Applica e chiudi | Chiudi

Figure n.121 - Location for seismic action calculation (DOLMEN)

- Soil type:



Dati generali per sismica (NTC 2018)

Zona | Suolo | Topografia | Fattore comport. q | Dati progetto | Vulnerabilità

A - Ammassi rocciosi affioranti o terreni molto rigidi

B - Rocce tenere e depositi di terreni a grana grossa o terreni a grana fina molto consistenti

C - Depositati di terreni a grana grossa mediamente addensati, o terreni a grana fina mediamente consistenti

D - Depositati di terreni a grana grossa scarsamente addensati o di terreni a grana fina scarsamente consistenti

E - Terreni dei sottosuoli di tipo C o D per spessore non superiore a 30 m

Applica | Applica e chiudi | Chiudi

Figure n.122 - Subsurface characteristic (DOLMEN)

- Topography:

Dati generali per sismica (NTC 2018)

>>

Zona | Suolo | **Topografia** | Fattore comport. q | Dati progetto | Vulnerabilità

Coefficiente di amplificazione topografica

Tab.3.2.V \_ Valori massimi del coefficiente di amplificazione topografica

Categoria topografica	Ubicazione dell'opera o dell'intervento	S <sub>T</sub>
T1	-	1,0
T2	In corrispondenza della sommità del pendio	1,2
T3	In corrispondenza della cresta del rilievo	1,2
T4	In corrispondenza della cresta del rilievo	1,4

Figure n.123 - Topography characteristic (DOLMEN)

- Structure factor q:

Dati generali per sismica (NTC 2018)

>>

Zona | Suolo | Topografia | **Fattore comport. q** | Dati progetto | Vulnerabilità

**Per azioni verticali :**  
**q**

**Per azioni orizzontali :**  
**q**

**q = q<sub>0</sub> · K<sub>R</sub> = 3.30 · 0.80**

Tipologia strutturale

Classe di duttilità

$\alpha_u / \alpha_1$

per struttura regolare in pianta

K<sub>R</sub>  K<sub>w</sub>

Figure n.124 - Structural factor (DOLMEN)

The structure factor  $q$  for seismic actions is equal to 1.50 as per standard. As for the structure factor for horizontal actions, useful for taking into account the dissipative capacity of the structure, which depends on the construction system, the class ductility and the regularity of the construction. The program is able to calculate automatically the maximum value of the structure factor  $q_0 = 3.30$ ; then the value of the was defined ratio between  $\alpha_u$  and  $\alpha_i$  (ratio between the value for which the formation of a number of occurs plastic hinges which leads the structure to be labile). Then the value was defined of  $K_R$ , a reduction factor depending on the characteristics of regularity in height and elevation, equal to 0.80.

- Design Data:

The image shows a software dialog box titled "Dati generali per sismica (NTC 2018)". It has several tabs: "Zona", "Suolo", "Topografia", "Fattore comport. q", "Dati progetto", and "Vulnerabilità". The "Dati progetto" tab is selected. Inside the dialog, there is a section for "Struttura esistente" which is checked. Below this, there are several input fields and dropdown menus: "Vita nominale dell'opera  $V_N$ " with a value of 50; "Coefficiente d'uso  $C_U$ " with a dropdown menu showing "1.0 (Classe d'uso II)"; "Periodo di riferimento" with a value of 50; "P di progetto (%)  $V_R$ " with a dropdown menu showing "10% (SLV)"; "P di esercizio (%)  $V_R$ " with a dropdown menu showing "10% (SLV)"; and "Coeff. di smorzamento viscoso  $\xi$  (%)" with a value of 5. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: "Applica", "Applica e chiudi", and "Chiudi".

Figure n.125 - Design data (DOLMEN)

Finally, the value corresponding to the nominal life of the structure expressed in years has been entered, which is equal to 50, as it is an ordinary building. As a class of use, the structure falls within the second class and for which a corresponding value equal to 1. The probabilities of overcoming the design and operation, have also been entered both equal to 10%, corresponding to the SLV.

As output, the program provides the elastic (blue) and design (black) spectrum. In which the design spectrum corresponds to the scaled spectrum of the structure factor.

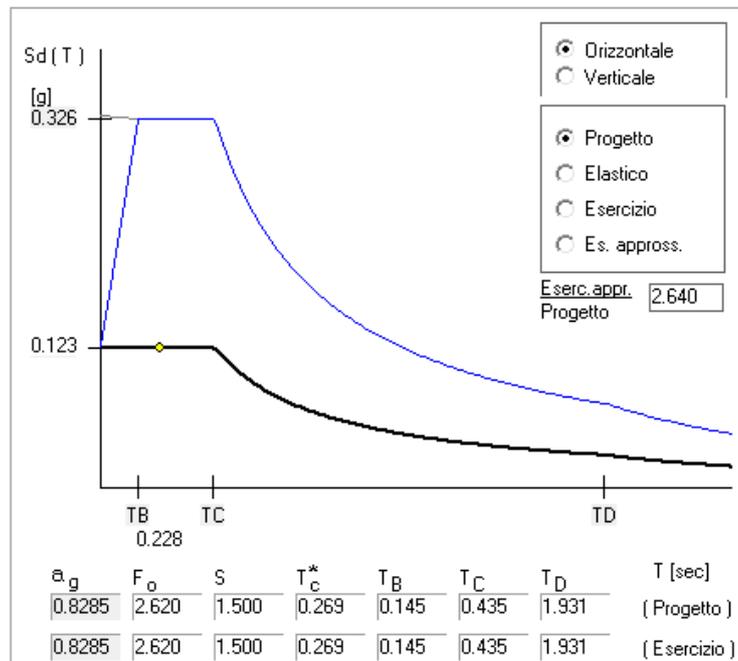


Figure n.126 - Spectra (DOLMEN)

Once the seismic data has been entered, the next step is to define the calculation conditions and therefore the safety coefficients associated with the combination seismic. The software allows you to identify them automatically through the command "Propose".

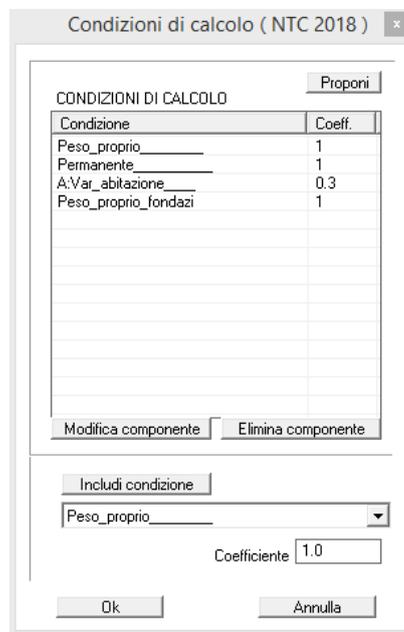


Figure n.127 - Calculation Condition (DOLMEN)

Finally it is necessary to define the rigid plane condition for each slab created. The program automatically generates this condition as soon as the levels corresponding the heights defined at the height of the floors.

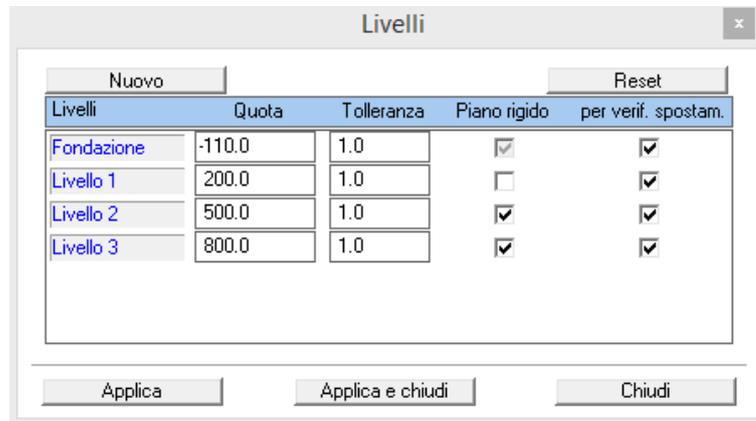


Figure n.128 - Levels set up (DOLMEN)

Now, we are ready to proceed with the analysis.

Let's start *from the dynamic analysis*, launching the program that will perform the calculations, the only input yet to be entered will be the number of modes that it will have to calculate. The latter must be increased until 85% of active mass is reached (by default they are 15). With the command "Static condensation" the program will start calculating the matrices mass and stiffness, while the subsequent calculation of the eigenvalues will define the proper periods and the forms of vibration of the structure. Below is the calculation sheet of the dynamic analysis:

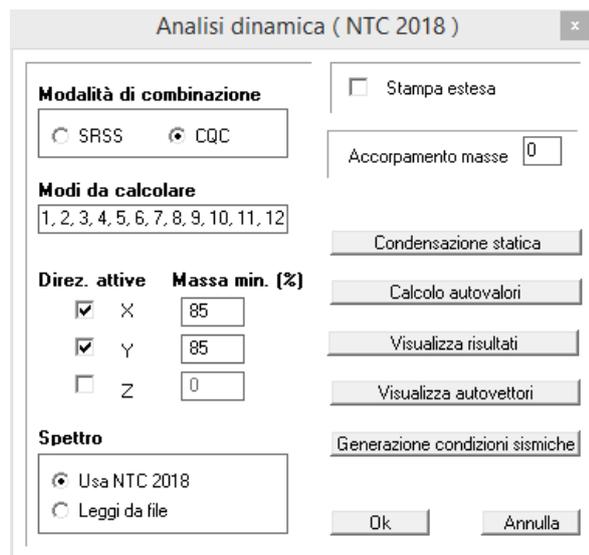


Figure n.129 - Dynamic Analysis (DOLMEN)

the calculation operations are finished, the program allows you to view the results of the analysis modal. The results for an earthquake occurring along the X axis are shown below, and is the relative maximum displacement along the same direction indicated ( $X = 1.78$ ):

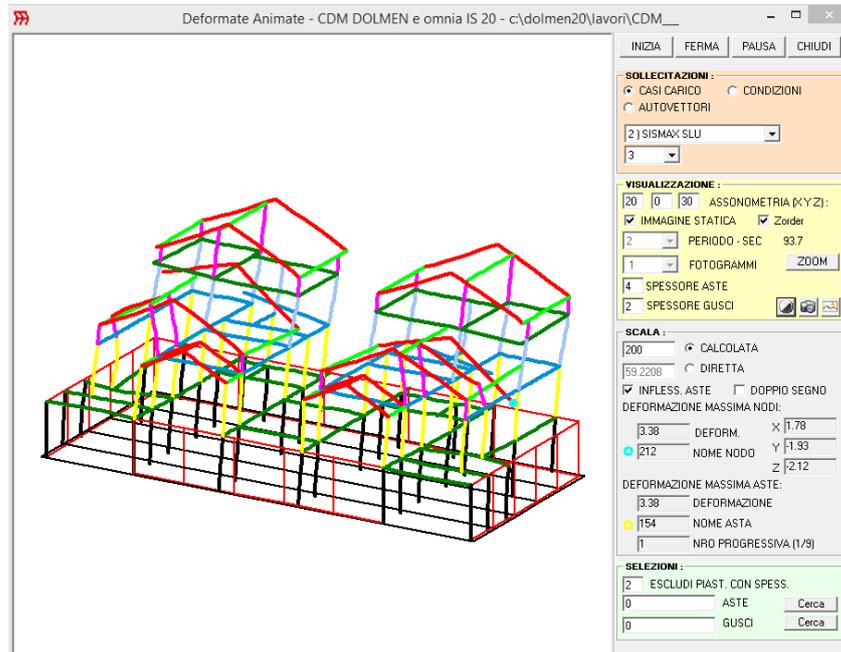


Figure n.130 - Dynamic Analysis Result with seismic action along X (DOLMEN)

The results for an earthquake occurring along the Y axis are shown below, and is the relative maximum displacement along the same direction indicated ( $Y = 4.57$ ):

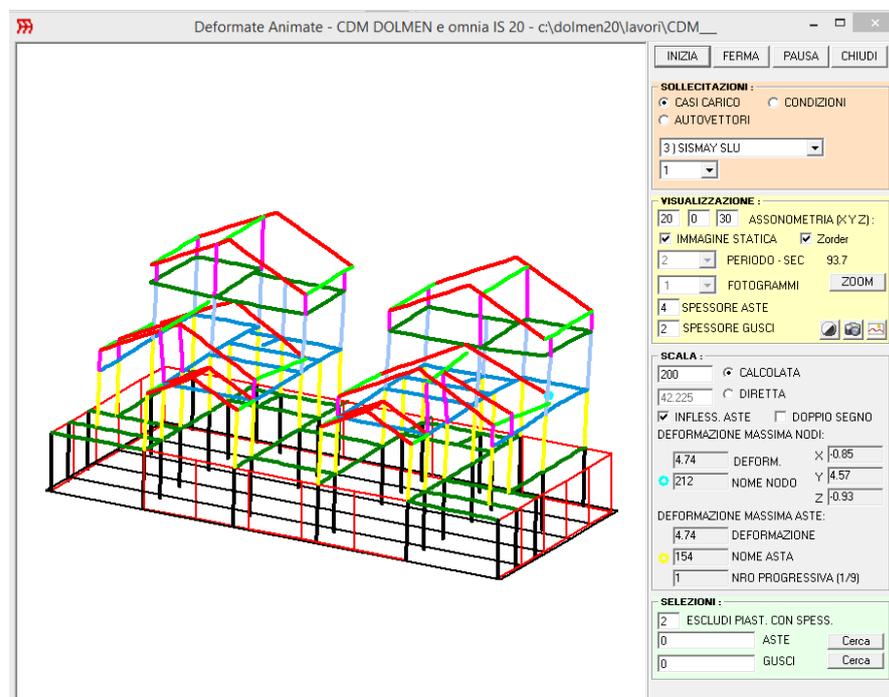


Figure n.131 - Dynamic Analysis Result with seismic action along Y (DOLMEN)

Then you can proceed with the static analysis, which has the purpose of evaluating the additional torque, according to the first period of the structure. In the following figure, the condition “Additional torque along X” is represented, in which the displacement is equal to  $X = 0.1$

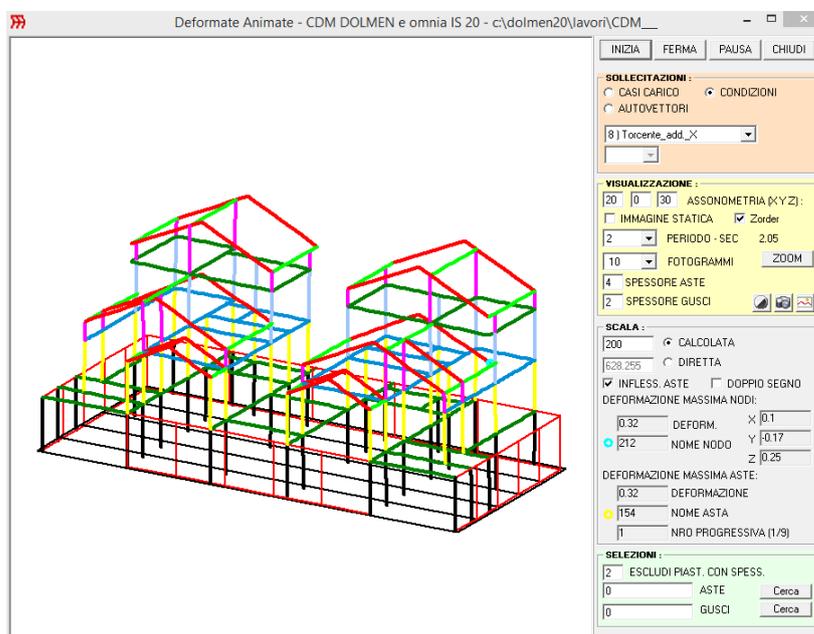


Figure n.132 - Static Analysis Result with seismic action along X (DOLMEN)

In the following figure, the condition “Additional torque along Y” is represented, in which the displacement is equal to  $X = 0.72$

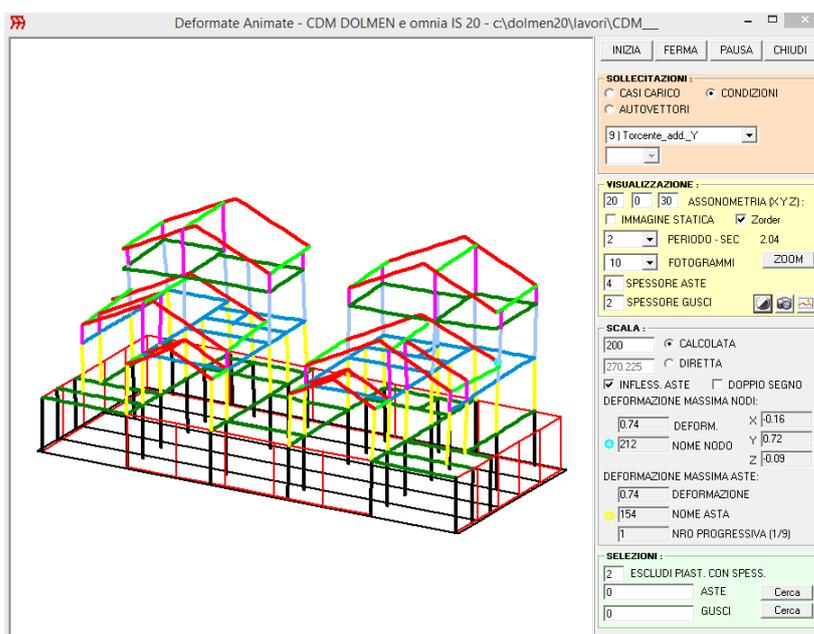


Figure n.133 - Static Analysis Result with seismic action along Y (DOLMEN)

## 7.5 Dolmen Stress Analysis

Defined the vertical and horizontal loads (the latter obtained in the program with the introduction of "rigid type plane", this obtained by defining the various planes of the two-dimensional elements with only membrane effect, by purely connecting the existing nodes), we can proceed with the calculation of the stresses, through the finite element method. The program generates an arrangement of equations which is a function of the number of elements present (members, shells, nodes, floors, ...), of the loads imposed, etc. Calculation procedure:

```
ANALISI STRUTTURALE (c:\dolmen20\lavori\CDM___)
Lettura dati grafici...
Tolleranza xyz : 1.0E-01
... eseguita
Nodi           : 296
Aste           : 245
Creazione piano rigido 1 - quota 499.0 / 501.0
Creazione piano rigido 2 - quota 799.0 / 801.0
Gusci triangolari: 0
Gusci quadrang. : 70
Carichi nodi    : 0
Carichi aste   : 639
Carichi gusci  : 25
Condizioni     : 5
Banda utente   : 226
Banda effettiva : 226
Elementi inseriti:
allocating 4.344 Mbytes...
aste gusci tr. gusci quad.
543 0 70
Costruzione matrice carichi
Triangolarizzazione
Equazioni 1776
1776
Calcolo sollecitazioni aste
245
Calcolo sollecitazioni gusci quadrang.
70
Generazione archivi
Condizioni Energia/Lavoro
1 1.0000000
2 1.0000000
3 1.0000000
4 1.0000000
5 1.0000000
```

Figure n.134 - Solicitation assessment (DOLMEN)

Subsequently it is possible to determine the load cases with which to proceed to the verification of the members attributed to the frame. The definition of the load cases represents the assignment of the combination of actions according to legislation, in fact the cases are generated automatically, allowing you to select those relating to the limit state for which you intend to check the structure. The cases we will take into consideration will be those ULS with and without earthquake, also removing the wind actions as we consider them negligible:

Proponi casi NTC18

**Crea casi per:**

- S.L.U. senza sisma (STR)
- S.L.U. solo permanenti
- S.L.U. con sisma (STR)
- S.L.D.
- S.L.E.
- S.L.U. Geotecnica (GEO)
- S.L.U. Equilibrio (EQU)
- S.L.U. Fondazioni
- S.L.U. Gerarchia
- Azione del vento
- Incendio

Prevedi carichi variabili principali e secondari

Elimina casi esistenti

Calcolo semplificato (  $ag + S \leq 0,075g$  )

**Coefficienti**

S.L.U. senza sisma (NTC18 - 2.6.1)		S.L.E., S.L.U. e S.L.D. Sismico e S.L.U. Eccezionale (NTC18 - 2.5.3)			
Pesi propri struttura:	1.3		$\psi_0$	$\psi_1$	$\psi_2$
Carichi Permanenti:	1.5	Categoria A Ambienti uso residenziale:	0.7	0.5	0.3
Carichi Variabili, Neve, Vento:	1.5	Categoria B Uffici:	0.7	0.5	0.3
<b>S.L.U. GEO (NTC18 - 2.6.1)</b>		Categoria C Ambienti con affollamento:	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pesi propri struttura:	1	Categoria D Ambienti uso commerciale:	0.7	0.7	0.6
Carichi Permanenti:	1.3	Categoria E Biblioteche, archivi, magazzini e amb. ind.:	1	0.9	0.8
Carichi Variabili, Neve, Vento:	1.3	Categoria F Rimesse e parcheggi (peso autov. < 30kN):	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>S.L.U. EQU (NTC18 - 2.6.1)</b>		Categoria G Rimesse e parcheggi (peso autov. > 30kN):	0.7	0.5	0.3
Pesi propri struttura:	0.9	Categoria H Coperture:	0	0	0
Carichi Permanenti:	1.5	Vento:	0.6	0.2	0
Carichi Variabili, Neve, Vento:	1.5	Neve (quota < 1000 m s.l.m.):	0.5	0.2	0
<b>S.L.U. Fondazioni (NTC18 - 7.2.5)</b>		Neve (quota > 1000 m s.l.m.):	0.7	0.5	0.2
<input type="radio"/> CD"A"	<input checked="" type="radio"/> CD"B"	Variazioni termiche:	0.6	0.5	0
Coef. applicato al sisma:	1.1	Applica per SLD il coefficiente:	2.64		

[Reimposta valori di default](#)

Esegui    Annulla

Figure n.135 - Loaded Cases (DOLMEN)

The last image represents the summary of the calculated load cases, where are the load conditions and the corresponding multiplicative coefficient reported for each. It is also possible to graphically represent the results obtained, for example, if we choose directly the load case for ULS with earthquake we obtain the following scheme:

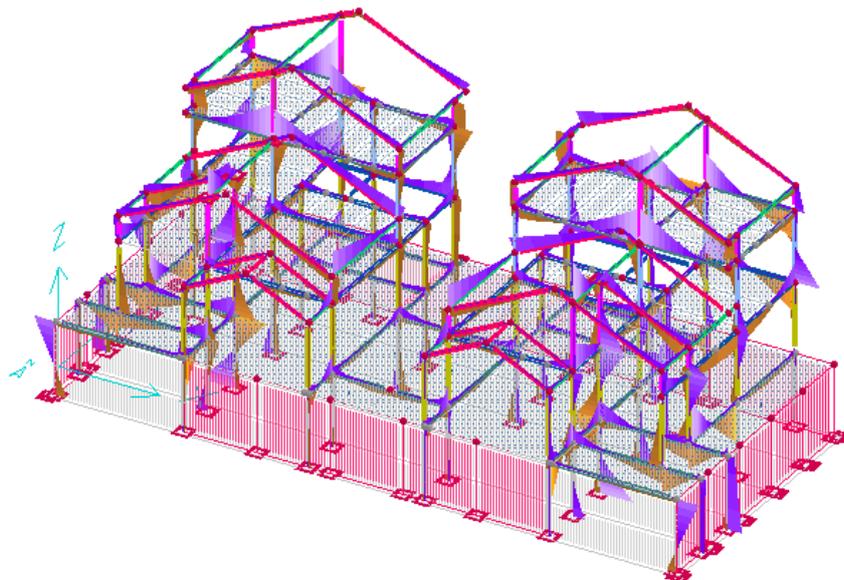


Figure n.136 - Graphical rods solicitation representation (DOLMEN)

## 7.6 Properties of material (provide by the project)

As reference has been made to an existing building, the choice of materials is clearly binding on the choice made by the designer. As indicated by the graphs, the concrete used has a characteristic resistance of not less than  $250 \text{ daN / cm}^2$  while the type of steel used is FeB44K. For the structural works the use of concrete class C20 / 25 and consistency of type S3 and steel B450C.

## 7.7 Design and Verification of structural elements

The next step concerns the design and verification of the elements of the reinforced concrete frame, through the module present on the Dolmen program called CA. In fact, starting from the 3D structural of the building, and setting the calculated vertical, horizontal and seismic loads the stresses, it is possible by imposing load cases to propose schemes of the reinforcement according to the design criteria of NTC18.

The program also offers the possibility to modify at will the arrangement of the bars and stirrups and the dimensions of the reinforcement.

In our case, we have limited ourselves to evaluating the results proposed by the program, not being a practical application, but in any case some evaluations with respect to the results obtained will be made. For example, the first thing we can say is that the pitch of the brackets, especially near the nodes, turns out to be really too small.

Another element that affects the design of the reinforcements is linked to the properties of the materials used for the execution of the work.

In summary, a truss and a pillar will be designed and verified, analyzing the main differences and relative criticalities.

### 7.7.1 Beam Design

Starting from the design of a beam, and considering in detail the existing beam on the first floor, identified by the Dolmen program with T002. It is a beam measuring  $100 \times 24 \text{ cm}$  by three quarters of the length, with the last end measuring  $60 \times 24 \text{ cm}$ .

The figure below shows the beam in plan:



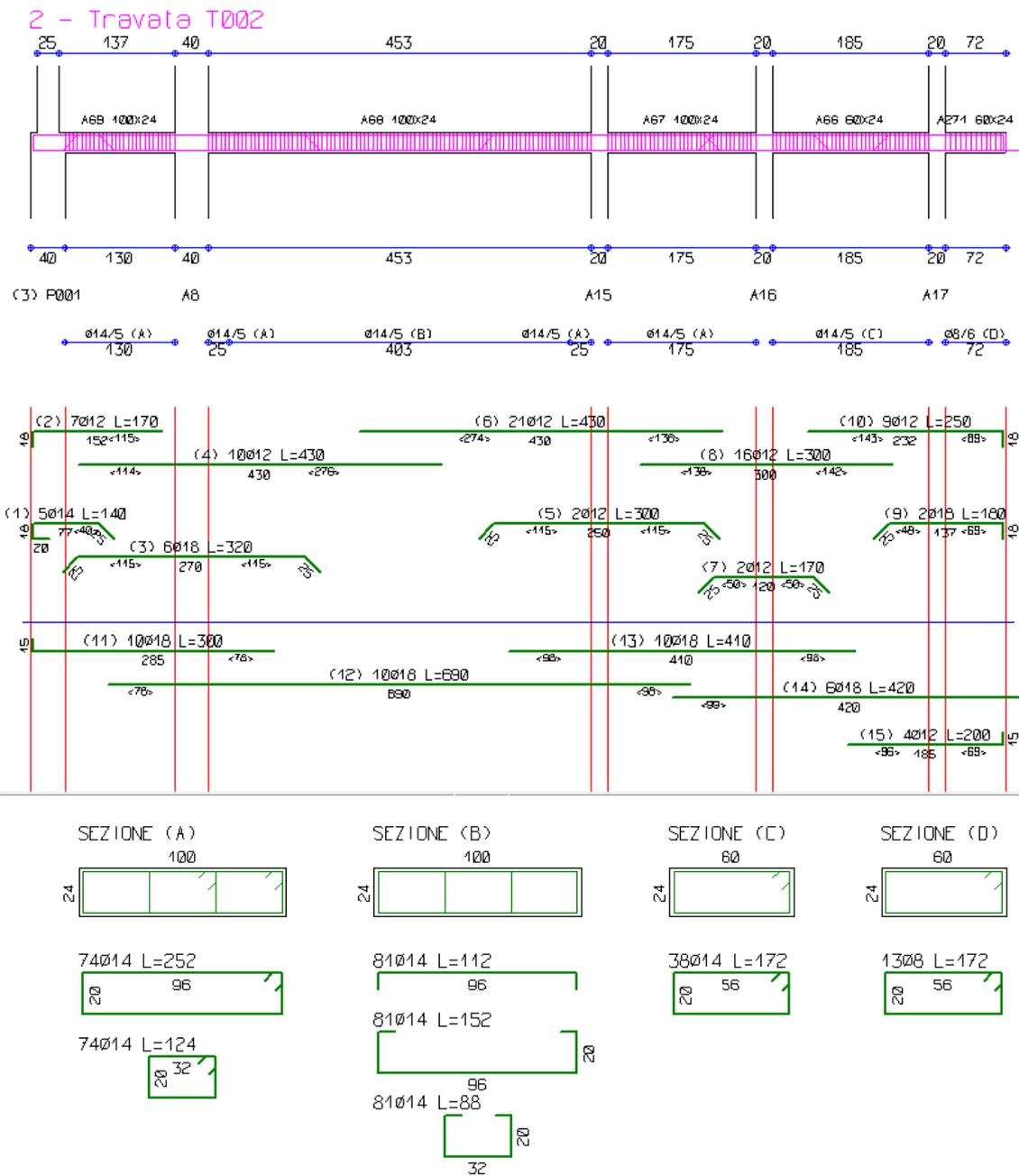


Figure n.138 - Design Reinforcement T002 (DOLMEN)

From this excerpt we note the representation of the longitudinal reinforcement, with the colored green bars with relative dimensions and length. It also shows the diameter and the brackets near the dimensions. The sections of the structural element are also shown in detail, in fact, as previously mentioned, the section of the beam undergoes a variation. Finally, a table summary is created automatically by the program:

	∅	cm	daN
STAFFE	8	2236	9
	14	62872	760
LONG.	12	23310	207
	14	700	8
	18	18800	376
TOTALE			1360
CLS:		2.448 mc	
		6121. daN	

Figure n.139 - Reinforcement details T002 (DOLMEN)

The of the structure drawn up by the designer are also shown below, which by design the beam is identified as Tr.24, Tr.25, Tr.26, Tr.27, necessary in order to draw up a comparison with the data obtained from the calculation program:

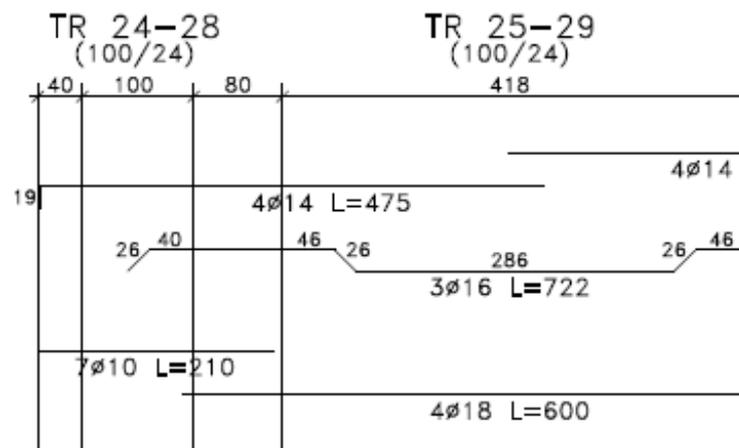


Figure n.140 - Real reinforcement (EXECUTIVE PROJECT)

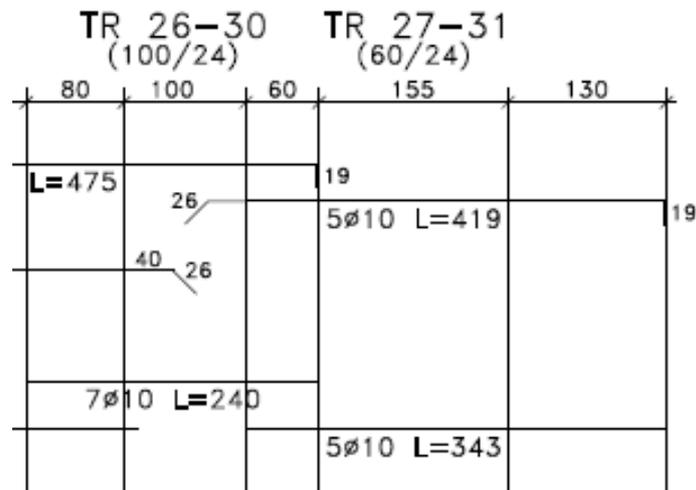


Figure n.141 - Real reinforcement (EXECUTIVE PROJECT)

TRAVI [1-37]	DIMENSIONI	STAFFE
TR 1-2-3-4 15-16-23-32 M. 23-32	40 x 24	 staffe #8/15 L=100
TR 6-7-18-19 20-21-22-27-31 33-34-35-36-37	60 x 24	 staffe #8/15 L=120
TR 8-12	80 x 24	 staffe #8/15 L=140
TR 9-10-11-13		SEZIONI NELLA TAVOLA
TR 14-17 CD 1-2	50 x 24	 staffe #8/15 L=110
TR 24-25-26 28-29-30	100 x 24	 staffe1 + 1#8/15 L=100-160
per travi parallele ai solai: collegamento ai travetti laterali RETE ELETTROSALDATA #8/20x20  larghezza minima 140 cm      larghezza minima 120 cm TR 9-10-11-13      TR 6-7-14-15-16-17 vedasi anche carpenteria		

Figure n.142 - Real reinforcement (EXECUTIVE PROJECT)

At this point we can see that, in the upper part of the beam, in the execution of the structural element, mainly bars with a diameter of 14 mm and 10 mm were used, while instead according to the NTC18, as calculated by the program Dolmen, it is evident that it is suggested to use iron with a diameter of 12 mm and 18 mm, the latter because in that area there is greater stress due to the loads imposed. So we notice how there is a big difference

between the two projects regarding the transverse reinforcement. With regard to the stirrups used, we note instead that both the project provided by the software and the one created by the designer use steel with a diameter of 8mm and 14 mm, so a minimum difference.

In general, we can say that only the transverse reinforcement is not verified according to the regulations (NTC18), while as regards the longitudinal are very similar. In a few word, due to the effect of vertical loads alone, noise expected failure by the structure, while under seismic actions of maximum intensity expected for the site under study, it could lead to damage to the structure, especially in the critical areas identified from the beam-pillar joints, in any case a structural collapse is not expected sudden.

### 7.7.2 Column Design

As happened for the case of the previously designed beam, the same is carried out procedure for the design and verification of the pillar taken into consideration. The chosen pillar is identified by the Dolmen program with the code P001. The structural element is located on the facade of the house and the main function is to support the first roof of the building. The peculiarity of this structural element is that, born in the foundation with a size of 40x20 cm, when it reaches the height of the first floor, from the project, the element undergoes a dimensional variation, in fact it assumes a square shape of 25x25 dimensions. The position of the element is identified below:

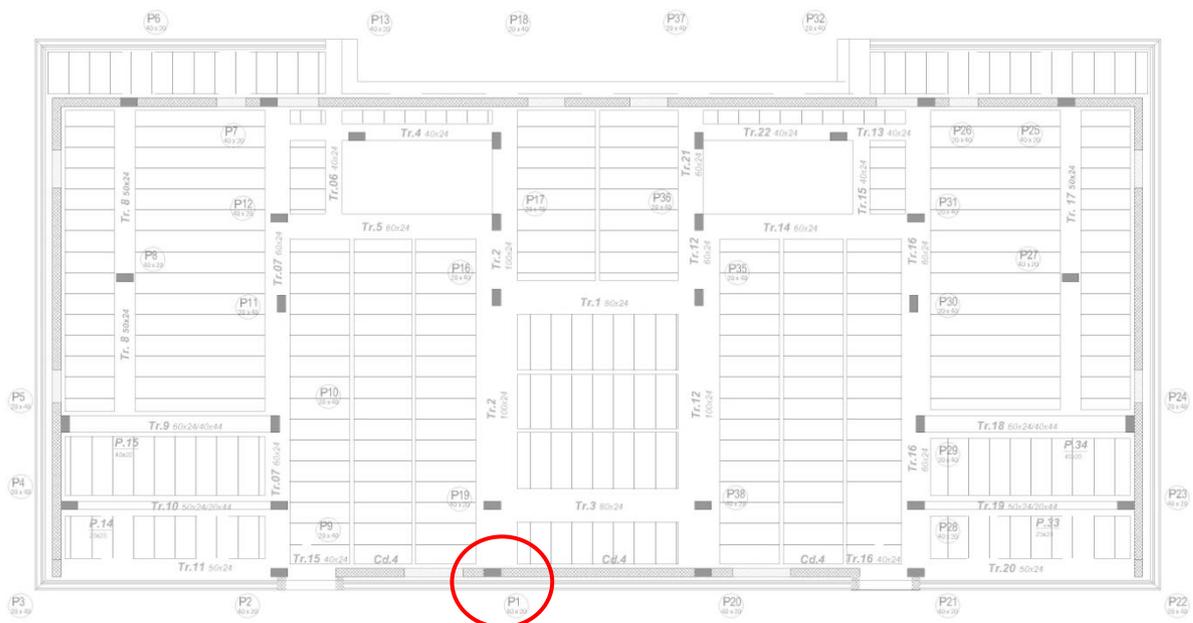


Figure n.143 - Plan view P001

According to what is reported by the software calculations, the reinforcements designed that comply with the regulations in force must be in this way:

P001

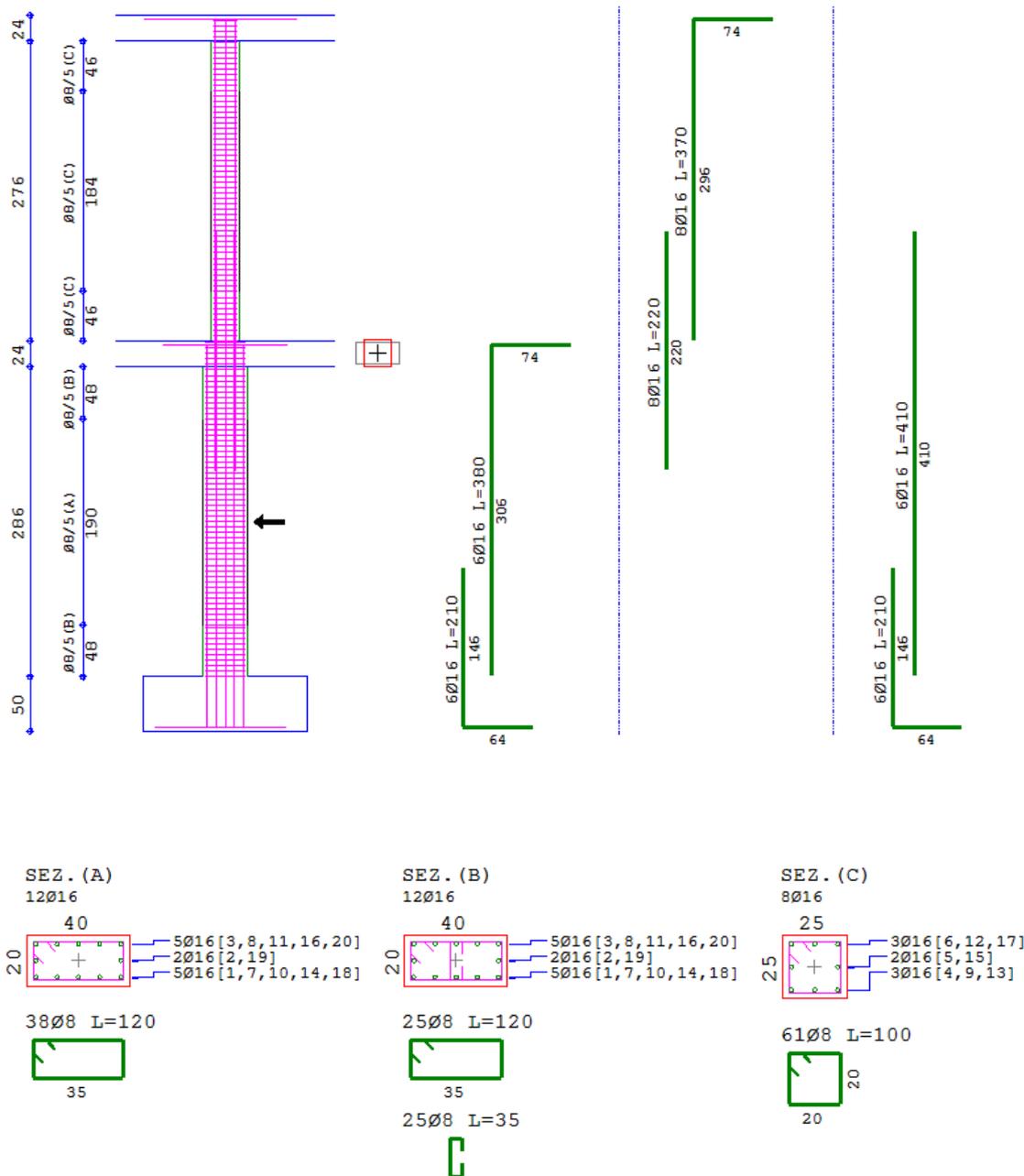


Figure n.144 - Column P001 reinforcement (DOLMEN)

The sections with the relative transverse reinforcement and are also shown in detail stirrups. At this point, in order to be able to make a comparison with the reinforcements actually used during the construction of the building, it is necessary to take into consideration the graphics obtained relating to the building in question, useful for achieving our purpose.

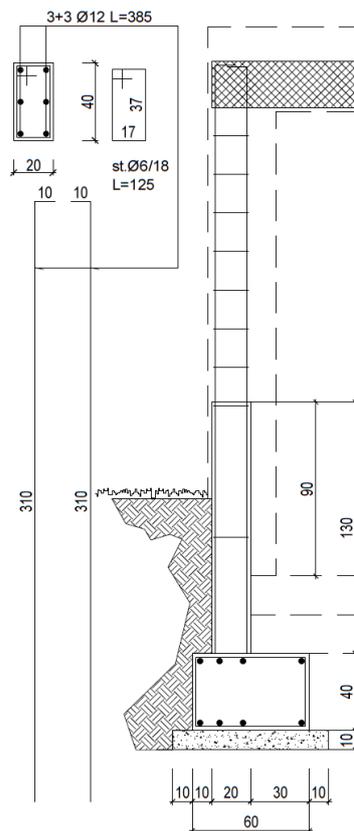


Figure n.145 - Column reinforcement (EXECUTIVE PROJECT)

By comparing the results obtained according to NTC18 and the state of affairs, as in the case of the beam, even in the case of the column it is possible to highlight some substantial differences. Starting from the longitudinal reinforcement, in the case of the design according to Dolmen, we note that for the same dimensions are used the entire length of the structural element, in fact the bars used have a diameter of 16 mm.

Different speech for the case of the stirrups, which are of the “closed” type, where in this case 8 mm diameter irons are used; moreover, graphically it can be seen how a pitch of about 5 cm was chosen, and therefore with a considerable amount of steel required, mainly due to seismic actions. If, on the other hand, we take as a reference the details of the reinforcement used in the construction of the structural element, as longitudinal reinforcement we have 12mm-sized bars, used for the entire length of the pillar. Instead, as transverse reinforcement, are used stirrups, also in this case “closed”, but with a size of the bars equal to 6 mm. From the comparison, it can be seen that, as happened in the case of the beams, the transverse reinforcement has a great difference in size and quantity, while the longitudinal one almost complies with current legislation. In general, we can also state in the case of the pillars, the reinforcements are out of standard according to the minimum criteria required by the NTC18.

## 7.8 Analysis of the output results

For a real comparison, we cannot simply rely on the visual point of view, but we need to go into more specifics, and an excellent solution is guaranteed by the evaluation of an important parameter for the evaluation of the difference in the reinforcement of the structural elements, the degree of non-conformity. It is in fact a parameter capable of giving us useful information about the resistant structure, so as to allow us to characterize the building from a point of structural view, in which we obtain information relating to the vulnerability of the structure. With the evaluation of this parameter it will be possible to analytically highlight the substantial differences previously found. The degree of non-conformity takes into account the difference between the quantities of existing longitudinal reinforcement and that required by current legislation, referring to the total weight of the rods inside each structural element. It is expressed as a percentage and the analytical formula for the  $i$ -th element is:

$$[\%] \quad gdd_i = \frac{c_{2i} - c_{1i}}{c_{1i}} \cdot 100$$

where:

- $c_{1i}$  : represent the total weight of the reinforcement calculated in accordance with the current NTC18 standard
- $c_{2i}$  : represent the total weight of the reinforcements envisaged in the original project of the  $i$ -th structural element
- $gdd_i$  : degree of non-conformity of the  $i$ -th structural element

This formula must be applied for all structural elements, both for existing and planned elements according to NTC18, after which the following formula is applied:

$$[\%] \quad GDD = \frac{\sum gdd_i \cdot c_{1i}}{\sum c_{1i}}$$

where:

- $c_{1i}$  : represent the weight overall of the reinforcements calculated in accordance with the current NTC18 standard
- $gdd_i$  : non-conformity degree of the  $i$ -th structural element
- $GDD$  : non-conformity total of the structure

This formula has the purpose of processing a global value, and more specifically it is a weighted average of the degree of non-compliance.

## 7.9 Non-conformity degree of the Beam

The table below shows the values of the longitudinal reinforcements and related brackets as regards the design of the beams according to NTC18 and the values obtained from the executive projects as regards the existing reinforcement:

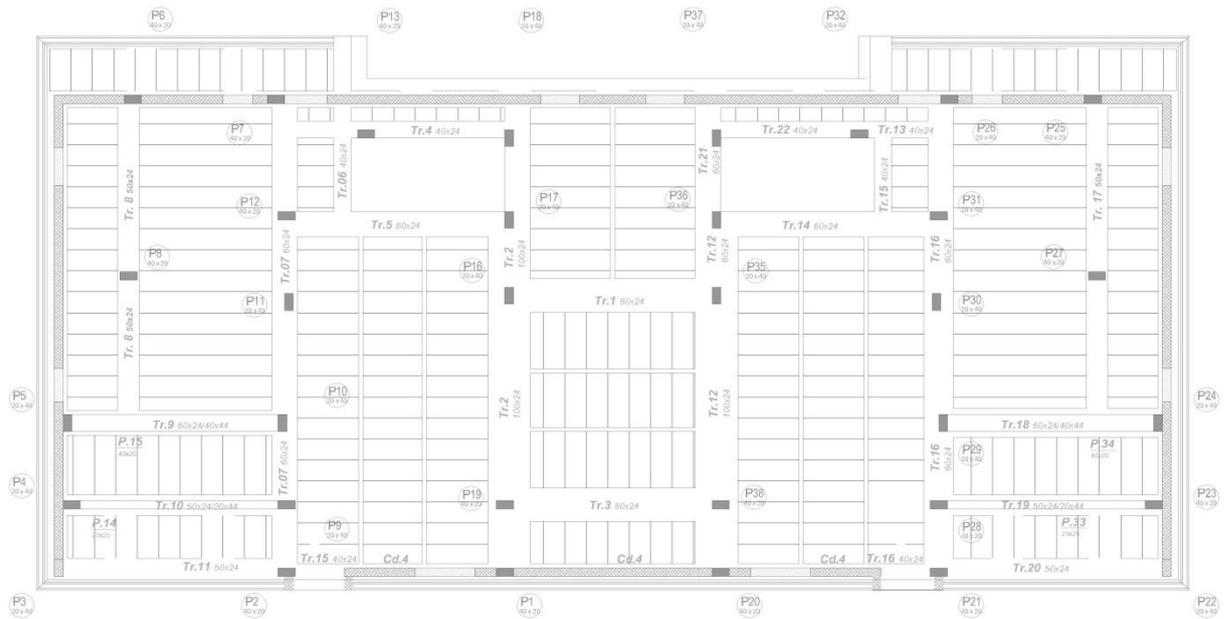


Figure n.146 - Beams representation (Floor1)

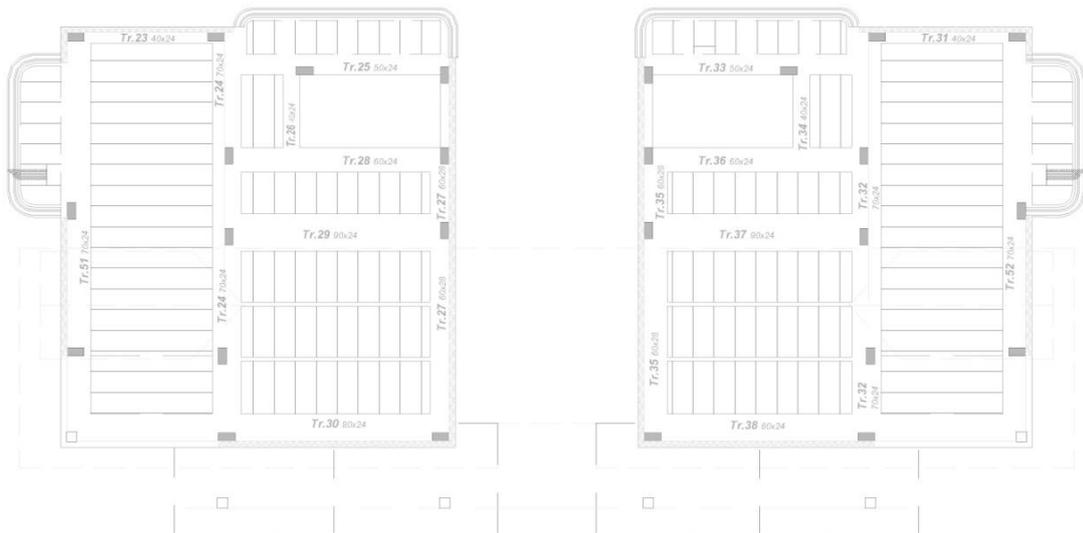


Figure n.147 - Beams representation (Floor2)

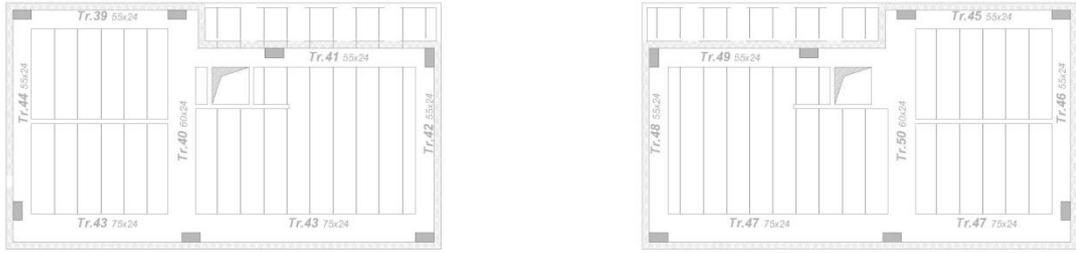


Figure n.148 - Beams representation (Floor3)

BEAM	Reinf. NTC18 (kg)	Existing reinf. (kg)	gdd (%)
1	140	43	225.6
2	360	115	169.6
3	143.5	43	233.7
4	74.5	18	313.9
5	43	32	34.4
6	8	30	-73.3
7	260	40	550.0
8	134	55	143.6
9	110.5	64	72.7
10	95	52.5	81.0
11	90	18	400.0
12	310	115	169.6
13	74.5	18	313.9
14	43	32	34.4
15	44	30	46.7
16	260	40	550.0
17	134	55	143.6
18	110.5	64	72.7
19	95	52.5	81.0
20	90	18	400.0
23	52.5	33	59.1
24	283	110	157.3
25	59	56	5.4
26	19	13	46.2
27	195	140	39.3
28	57	54	5.6
29	163	88	85.2
30	153.5	52.5	192.4
31	52.5	33	59.1
32	283	110	157.3
33	59	56	5.4

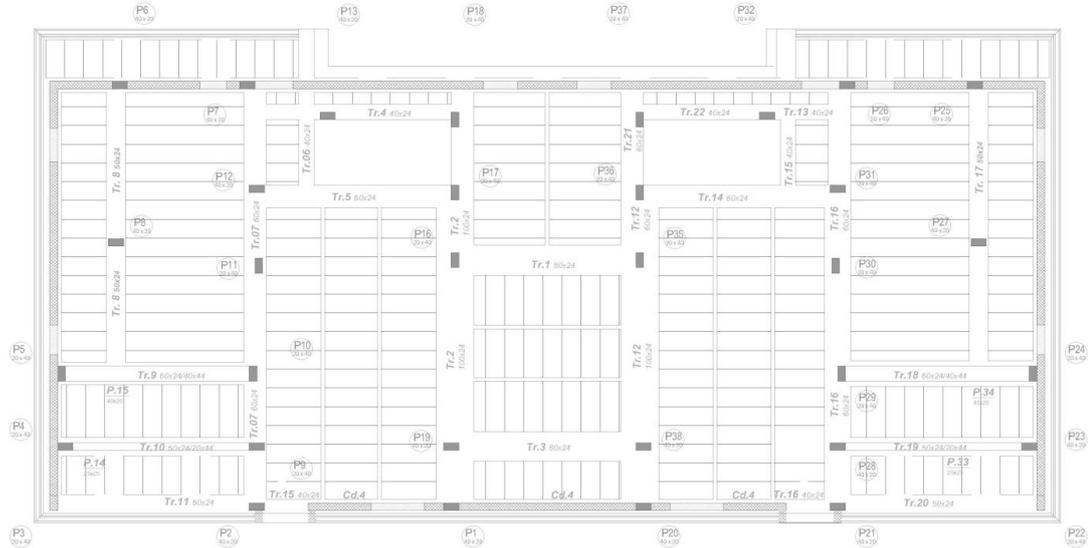
34	15	13	15.4
35	195	140	39.3
36	57	54	5.6
37	163	88	85.2
38	153.5	52.5	192.4
39	105	29	262.1
40	85	43	97.7
41	290	49	491.8
42	110	43	155.8
43	160	105	52.4
44	75	36	108.3
45	36	29	24.1
46	75	36	108.3
47	160	105	52.4
48	85	43	97.7
49	290	49	491.8
50	110	43	155.8
<b>GDD (tot)</b>			<b>204.03</b>

Table n.23 - GDD beams estimation

This value confirms what was visually intuited, that is the fact that there is an important difference between the project reinforcements and the existing ones.

## 7.10 Non-conformity degree of Columns

The table below shows the values of the longitudinal reinforcements and related brackets as regards the design of the columns according to NTC18 and the values obtained from the executive projects as regards the existing reinforcement:



Columns	Reinf. NTC18 (kg)	Existing Reinf. (kg)	gdd (%)
1	123	105	17.14
2	123	105	17.14
3	72.5	35	107.14
4	72.5	35	107.14
5	72.5	35	107.14
6	235	105	123.81
7	220	105	109.52
8	265	105	152.38
9	175	105	66.67
10	175	105	66.67
11	290	105	176.19
12	240	105	128.57
13	175	105	66.67
14	64	105	-39.05
15	110	105	4.76
16	225	105	114.29
17	125	105	19.05
18	205	105	95.24
19	150	57	163.16
20	123	57	115.79
21	123	57	115.79
22	72.5	35	107.14

23	72.5	35	107.14
24	72.5	35	107.14
25	235	35	571.43
26	220	57	285.96
27	265	57	364.91
28	175	57	207.02
29	175	57	207.02
30	290	57	408.77
31	240	57	321.05
32	175	57	207.02
33	64	57	12.28
34	110	57	92.98
35	225	57	294.74
36	125	57	119.30
37	205	57	259.65
38	150	57	163.16
<b>GDD (tot)</b>			<b>180.92</b>

Table n.24 - GDD columns estimation

This value confirms what was visually intuited, namely the fact that there is a difference between the project reinforcements and the existing ones.

Looking at the final value of the GDD for both cases, we can notice that the level of vulnerability of the entire building, expressed in terms of the amount of reinforcement missing when the standard of legislation is reached, is very high;

Factors influencing these results are multiple and refer not only to the different construction era, but also to geometry, material sections, masses and rigidities, which lead to have a differentiation of structural behavior under seismic action (localized and variable stresses).



## 8 Conclusions

At the end of the project some reflections must be made according to the activities carried out so far that have led me to certain results, retracing all the steps necessary for assessing the level of vulnerability of the building, limited to the area under study.

The CARTIS card is an excellent tool capable of providing useful information and important regarding the characteristics of the existing building stock. Its compilation was not easy, not so much for the parts that compose them, but as in collecting all the information necessary for their compilation, as in some cases difficult to recover and that for these reasons some sections left empty.

Although facilitated by the fact that I already knew the area, the division into sectors was not so immediate because it was necessary to take into account countless variables.

First of all, a study to deepen the historical knowledge of the territory was necessary, also managing to recover historical maps that very well describe the evolution over time of the building fabric of the territory.

After that, interfacing with municipal technicians, as well as being useful for achieving my purpose in this thesis, was useful on a professional level by learning new skills and becoming aware of certain procedures to collect information. Not simple especially due to the fact that society is experiencing a delicate and surreal situation, because of the pandemic that has spread in recent months.

Once the tabs were completed, you switched to applying the DOLMEN software to my case study. With the program, updated to the current technical construction standards (NTC 18), it was possible to carry out checks and static and dynamic analyzes, useful for determining the seismic vulnerability of the structure.

Then, once the static and dynamic analysis had been carried out, the design of the pillars and beams that make up the structure was carried out, with consequent determination of the necessary reinforcements, a useful procedure to be able to perform a comparison between the structure verified to the current standards and to those previous.

This comparison was possible with the assessment of the degree of non-conformity, which made it possible to evaluate the difference between the existing and the project according to DOLMEN.

From the results obtained, there appears to be a substantial difference, in the beams more than in the pillars, essentially because seismic action generates greater stresses in these structural elements compared to other, but this result must be read according to precise points of view, because this does not mean that the structure is not resistant.

This result was quite predictable, in fact, with the introduction of the new regulations, the limits were amplified as a precautionary measure.

It is important to state that the application of this procedure to the structures belonging to the same sector, as identified by the application of the Cartis form, allows to define first of all the vulnerability of the reference sector and then, applying it to all the other sectors, to evaluate the vulnerability of the internal territory; exceptional result if you think about the help it can give to us professionals.

In conclusion, we must not underestimate the criticality of our territory, and it is our spelling, to identify all those high-risk structures in order to preserve, first of all, people's lives and in the future to design and build buildings that are able to withstand to these sudden and devastating events.

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- ✚ Carpinteri A. "Analisi non-lineare delle strutture"

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## 11 ANNEX

1. CARTIS 2014 - C01MUR1
2. CARTIS 2016 - C01MUR1
3. CARTIS 2014 - C01MUR2
4. CARTIS 2014 - C01MUR3
5. CARTIS 2014 - C02CAR1
6. CARTIS 2014 - C02CAR2
7. CARTIS 2014 - C02CAR3
8. CARTIS 2016 - C02CAR3
9. CARTIS 2014 - C02MUR1
10. CARTIS 2014 - C03CAR1
11. CARTIS 2016 - C03CAR1
12. CARTIS 2014 - C03CAR2
13. CARTIS 2014 - C03CAR3
14. Beams Database (1965)
15. Beams Database (1978)
16. Beams Database (1985)
17. Beams Database (2003)
18. Beams Database (2007)
19. Columns Database (1965)
20. Columns Database (1978)
21. Columns Database (1985)
22. Columns Database (2003)
23. Columns Database (2007)



**PROTEZIONE CIVILE**  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

# CARTIS 2014

SCHEDA DI 1° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DEI COMPARTI URBANI COSTITUITI DA EDIFICI ORDINARI



Reti dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

## SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti

REGIONE: PIEMONTE CODICE ISTAT: 0101  
 PROVINCIA: TORINO CODICE ISTAT: 0104  
 COMUNE: NONE CODICE ISTAT: 1168  
 MUNICIPALITÀ/ FRAZIONE/ LOCALITÀ (denominazione ISTAT): \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATA: 01/03/2020

## PARTE A

**a. DATI DI LOCALIZZAZIONE**  
 Regione: PIEMONTE Codice ISTAT: 0101  
 Provincia: TORINO Codice ISTAT: 0104  
 Comune: NONE Codice ISTAT: 1168  
 Municipalità/ Frazione/ Località (denominazione ISTAT): \_\_\_\_\_

**b. DATI GENERALI COMUNE**  
 Numero totale residenti del Comune: 8028 Piano  
 Anno di prima classificazione sismica: 2003 Particolareggiato  
 Anno di approvazione Piano Regolatore Generale: 1993 Centro Storico  
 Anno di approvazione Programma di fabbricazione: \_\_\_\_\_ O SI  NO  
 Numero totale abitazioni: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dato ISTAT: 3105 Dato rilevato: 4391  
 Numero totale edifici: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dato ISTAT: 1149 Dato rilevato: 1208

**c. NUMERO ZONE OMOGENEE (COMPARTI)** 13

**d. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI UNITÀ DI RICERCA (UR) RELUIS**  
 Codice UR: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Referente: ALESSANDRO FANTILLI Mail: alessandro.fantilli@polito.it  
 Ente di appartenenza: POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
 Qualifica: PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO  
 Titolo di studio: MUREA IN INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
 Indirizzo: CORSO DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI 24  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-094900 Cell.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compilatore: GALLAGE MICHELE Mail: michele.gallage@unibo.it  
 Firma del Compilatore: Gallage Michel

**e. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI TECNICO INTERVISTATO**  
 Referente del Comune: EROS PRIMO Tel./Cell.: 011-9990811  
 Nominativo: EROS PRIMO  
 Ente di appartenenza: COMUNE DI NONE  
 Qualifica: TECNICO COMUNALE  
 Titolo di studio: ARCHITETTO  
 Indirizzo: PIAZZA CANTOR 9  
 Mail: eros.primo@comune.none.it  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-9990811 Cell.: \_\_\_\_\_

Elaborazione: Centro Studi PLIN.I.V.S.

Codice	b. Denominazione Comparto	c. Epoca di impianto	d. Residenti	e. Edificio Superficie Coperta	f. Abitazioni	g. Tipologie presenti nel comparto				h. Affidabilità informazione
						MURATURA (Codice)	CEMENTO ARMATO (Codice)	Alta	Media	
C1	CENTRO STORICO	1800	3177	937x106	700	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C2	PRIMA ESPANSIONE	1900	2447	163x110	1350	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C3	SECONDA ESPANSIONE	1970	1942	246x110	2480	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C4						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C6						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C8						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## ELENCO COMPARTI

## PARTE B

## SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti



# CARTIS 2014

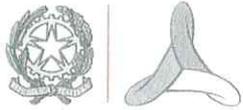
PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile



Elaborazione:

Centro Studi PLIN.I.V.S.





## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01001168C01MUR1

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

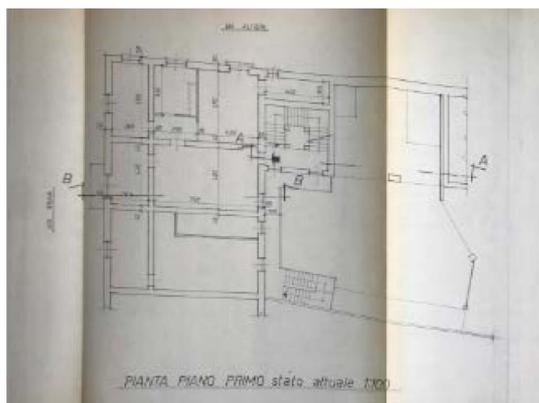
01	001	168	C01	MUR1
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		L 60 %	
		<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
	L 100 %	L 20 %	L 80 %

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168C01MUR1

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00	
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00	
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1	C <input type="checkbox"/> 2	D <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo			
	B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo			
	C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 4 6 8 C 0 1 M U R T

a. Caratteristiche Muratura					
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.2				Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
B 1.2				Con ricorsi	
B 2.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
B 2.2				Con ricorsi	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
C 1.2				Con ricorsi	
C 2.0			Mattoni		

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nella tipologia)    %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra  5  0 cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti  4  0  0 m

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)					
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %

i. Caratteristiche Volte tipologia (max 2)					
<input type="radio"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 04004168C04MUR4

**j. Strutture miste**

Percentuale nella tipologia %

<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture Intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

**k. Malta (max 2 scelte)**

○ Nessuna informazione	Tipo		Condizioni		
	1 Calce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE
2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
3 Argilla	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE

**l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nella tipologia)**

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%
--	---	--	---	---	---

**m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature**

	SI	NO	NON SO
1 Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidezza flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidezza e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SEZIONE 3.2 Altre informazioni

IDT 04004168C01N0R1

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	1997 ÷ 1999
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)			
	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



**SEZIONE 3.2**

**Altre informazioni**

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 8 C 0 1 M U R N

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Superficiale □□30 [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□30 [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□70 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Profonda □□70 [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Continua □□□□ [%]	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Discontinua □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○

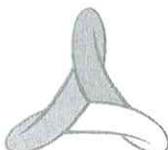


NOTE

IDT 010001168COLMURI

NOTA 1: EDIFICIO SOGGETTO A LAVORI DI MANUTENZIONE  
ORDINARIA E STRAORDINARIA IN QUANTO SOGGETTO  
A STATO DI DEGRADO





Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

## CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

SCHEDA DI 2° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DI UN EDIFICIO ORDINARIO

SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune ed Edificio

PARTE A

DATA 01 / 07 / 2020

a. DATI DI LOCALIZZAZIONE Regione: PIEMONTE Codice ISTAT 001  
 Provincia: TORINO Codice ISTAT 001  
 Comune: NONE Codice ISTAT 168  
 Municipalità/ Frazione/ Località (denominazione ISTAT)

b. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI  
UNITÀ DI RICERCA  
(UR) RELUIS

Codice UR:           
 Referente: ALESSANDRO FANTILLI Mail: alessandro.fantilli@pdv.it  
 Ente di appartenenza: POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
 Qualifica: PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO  
 Titolo di studio: LAUREA IN INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
 Indirizzo: CORSO DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI 24  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-994900 Cell.: -  
 Compilatore: GALLACE MICHELE Mail: michele.gallace@libero.it  
 Firma del Compilatore: Gallace Michele

c. DATI FONTE

Tecnico/i: ARCH. EROS PRIMO Tel./Cell.: 011-9990811  
 Progetto/i: INTERVENTO DI RIQUALIFICA IMMOBILE - VIA ALPERSI 2



PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

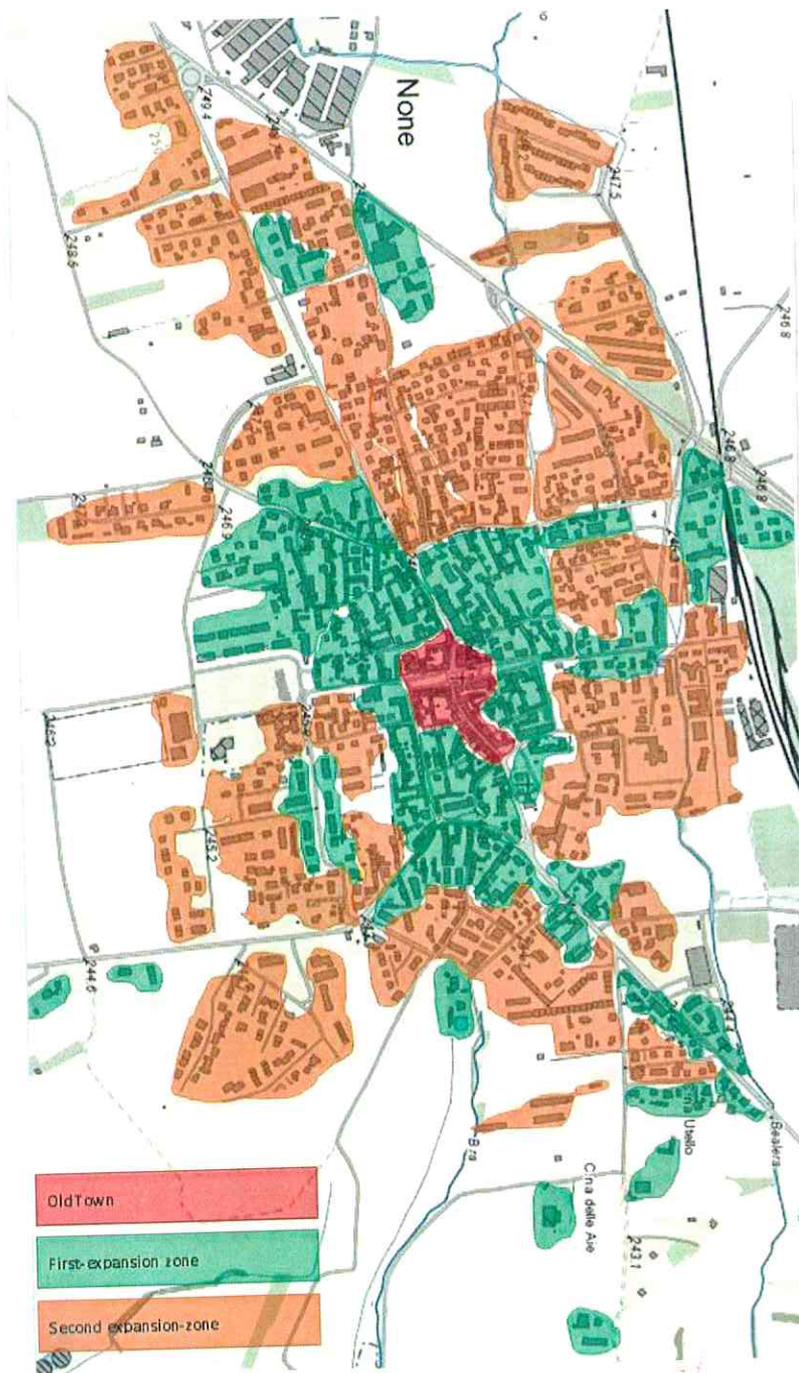


# CARTIS EDIFICIO-2016



Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

## d. PLANIMETRIA DEL CENTRO URBANO CON LOCALIZZAZIONE GEOGRAFICA DELL'EDIFICIO





PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile



Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Edificio

IDE 01001468C01MUR10001

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELL'EDIFICIO (IDE)

01	001	468	C01	MUR1	0001
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia	Codice Edificio

### c. POSIZIONE EDIFICIO NEL CONTESTO URBANO

ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO

IN AGGREGATO

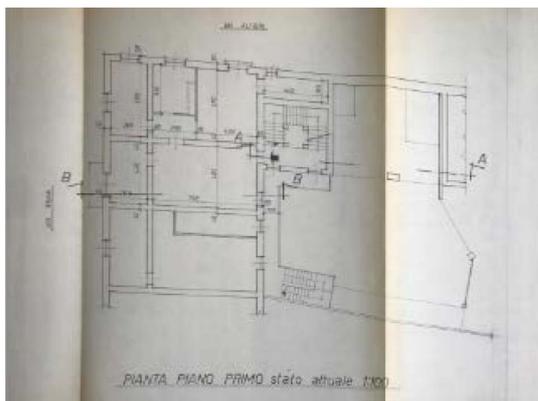
*In adiacenza*  
(strutture staticamente indipendenti)

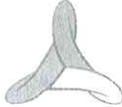
*In connessione*  
(strutture interagenti)

### d. FOTOGRAFIA EDIFICIO



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





# CARTIS EDIFICIO-2016

## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDE 01001168C01MUR10001

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°]</b>	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	B <input type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>]</b>	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 50	E <input type="radio"/> 170	I <input type="radio"/> 500	O <input type="radio"/> 1600
	B <input type="radio"/> 70	F <input type="radio"/> 230	L <input type="radio"/> 650	P <input type="radio"/> 2200
	C <input type="radio"/> 100	G <input type="radio"/> 300	M <input type="radio"/> 900	Q <input type="radio"/> 3000
	D <input type="radio"/> 130	H <input type="radio"/> 400	N <input type="radio"/> 1200	R <input type="radio"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione</b>	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="radio"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="radio"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="radio"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="radio"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="radio"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="radio"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="radio"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input type="radio"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="radio"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="radio"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="radio"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="radio"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDE 01001168C01MUR10001

a. Caratteristiche Muratura					
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.2				Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.1		Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 1.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 2.0		Mattoni	<input type="radio"/>		

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nell'edificio)     %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra   cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti    cm

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)				
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %

i. Caratteristiche Volte tipologia (max 2)				
<input type="radio"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> %



# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

## SEZIONE 3.1 A Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDE 0110001168 C01200210001

**j. Strutture miste**

Percentuale nell'edificio %

<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture Intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

**k. Malta (max 2 scelte)**

○ Nessuna informazione	Tipo		Condizioni		
	1 Calce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE
2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
3 Argilla	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE

**l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nell'edificio)**

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
--	--	---

**m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature**

	SI	NO	NON SO
1 Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidezza flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidezza e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

## CARTIS EDIFICIO-2016



Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

### SEZIONE 3.2

### Altre informazioni

IDE 01001168COIMUR10001

a. Copertura (max 2)		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale	
a1. Forma		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)		
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità	
Pianta	Elevazione
<input type="radio"/> Regolare (1)	<input type="radio"/> Regolare (1)
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mediamente regolare (2)
<input type="radio"/> Irregolare (3)	<input type="radio"/> Irregolare (3)

d. Interventi strutturali	
1 - Anno	[1997] ÷ [1999]
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)		Scadente	Medio	Buono
1	SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



**SEZIONE 3.2** | Altre informazioni

IDE 01001168C014UR10001

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi vulnerabili e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni <i>(Max 2)</i>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Superficiale	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□30 [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□70 [%]
	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Profonda	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Continua	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Discontinua	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione		○	



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# CARTIS EDIFICIO-2016

NOTE

IDE 01001168 COLMUR10001

NOTA 1: PRESENZA DI ATTIVITÀ COMMERCIALI AL PIANO  
TERRA SOTTO IL PORTICATO DELL'EDIFICIO







## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 04004468C04MUR2

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

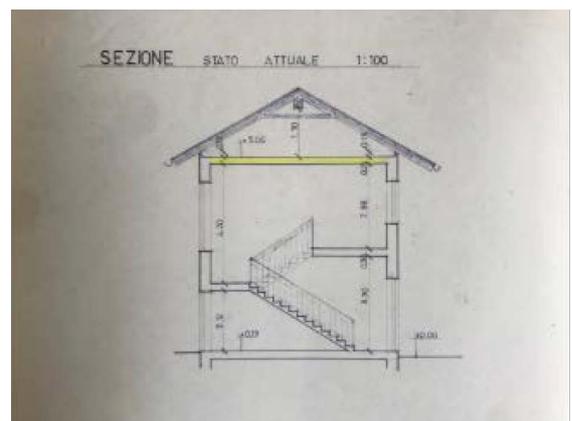
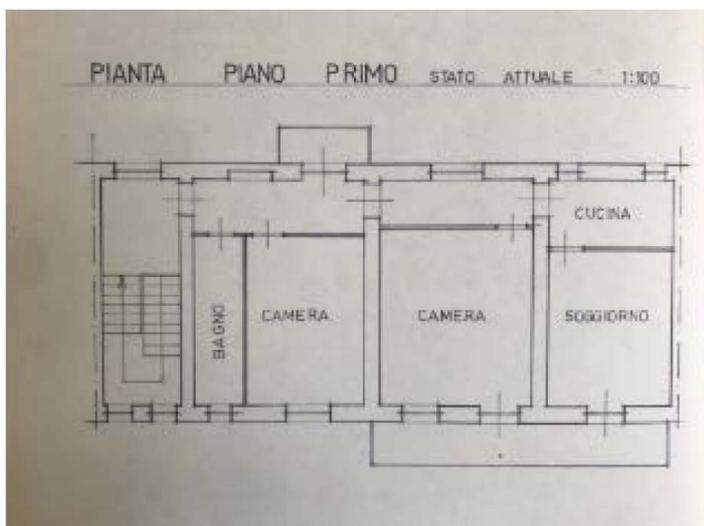
<input type="text" value="04"/>	<input type="text" value="004"/>	<input type="text" value="468"/>	<input type="text" value="C04"/>	<input type="text" value="MUR2"/>
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		<input type="text" value="90"/>	
	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168CB1MUR2

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	B <input type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			

**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | B | C | 0 | 1 | M | U | R | 2

a. Caratteristiche Muratura					
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.2				Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.1		Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 1.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 2.0		Mattoni	<input type="radio"/>		

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nella tipologia) %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

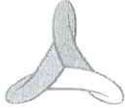
f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra  7 | 9 cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti  4 | 5 | 0 m

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)					
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	

i. Caratteristiche Volte <i>tipologia (max 2)</i>					
<input type="radio"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	





## SEZIONE 3.2

## Altre informazioni

IDT 01001168C01MUR2

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	1996 ÷ 1997
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)				
	Scadente	Medio	Buono	
1	SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>

**SEZIONE 3.2**
**Altre informazioni**

 IDT                     

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> □□□□ [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□30 [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□70 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> □□10 [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> □□30 [%]	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○



## NOTE

IDT 01001163 COIMUR2

NOTA 1: EDIFICIO SOGGETTO A MANUTENZIONE STRAORDINARIA  
IN FACCIATA CAUSA STATO DI DEGRADO DELL'INTONACO

NOTA 2: STRUTTURA CONNESSA PER LO PIU' ALLE STRUTTURE  
ADIACENTI TIPICA TECNICA COSTRUTTIVA DELL'EPOCA







## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01004168C04MUR3

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

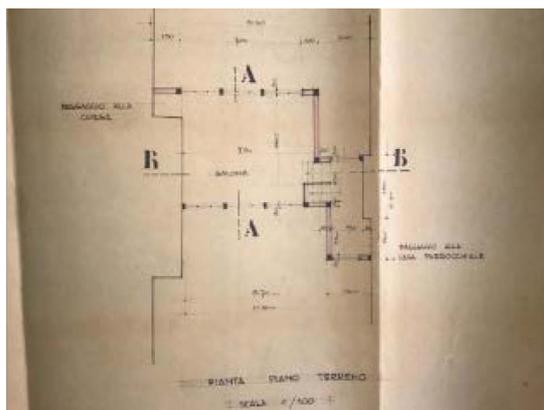
01	001	168	C04	MUR3
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		□□□□%	
	100%	In adiacenza (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	In connessione (strutture interagenti)
		□□□□%	□□□□%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE



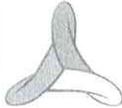


## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | C | 0 | 1 | 4 | U | R | 3

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	B <input type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 3.1 A Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 011001168C01RUR3

a. Caratteristiche Muratura						
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>	
A 1.2			Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>	
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni		<input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio		<input type="radio"/>
A 2.1		Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel parametro		<input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel parametro		<input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare		<input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio		<input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>	
B 1.2			Con ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.2			Con ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.2			Con ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>	
C 2.0		Mattoni				<input type="radio"/>

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nella tipologia)    %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

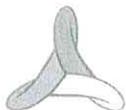
e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra     cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti     cm

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)					
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %

i. Caratteristiche Volte tipologia (max 2)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 01001168C014UR3

**j. Strutture miste**

Percentuale nella tipologia     %

<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

**k. Malta (max 2 scelte)**

	Tipo		Condizioni		
Nessuna informazione	1 Calce	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	3 Argilla	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE

**l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nella tipologia)**

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
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**m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature**

	SI	NO	NON SO
1 Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidità flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidità e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>







## NOTE

IDT 01001168C01MUR3

NOTA 1 : TIPOLOGIE COMPLETAMENTE ISOLATE CHE SI SVILUPPANO  
SU MULTIPIANO E MOLTO REGOLARI IN PIANTE E IN  
ELEVAZIONE

NOTA 2 : SOGGETTO A RISTRUTTURAZIONE SOPRATTUTTO LA  
COPERTURA, CAUSA A STATO DI DEGRADO DOVUTA  
AD AZIONI ATMOSFERICHE









## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01001168C02CAR1

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

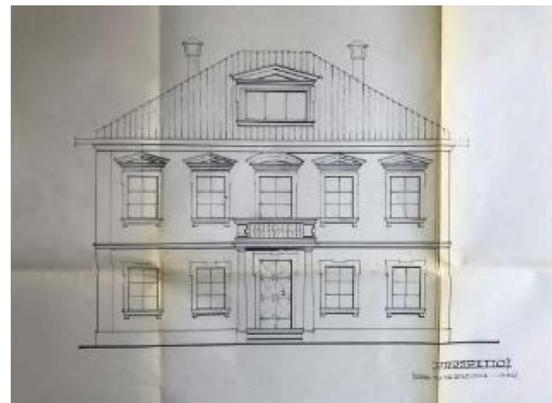
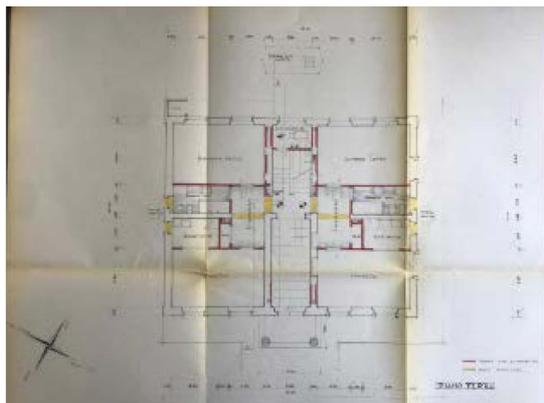
01	001	168	C02	CAR1
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		□□□□%	
		<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
□□□□%	□□□□%	□□□□%	□□□□%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168C02CARI

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00	
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00	
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	B <input type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860		H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86	
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19		I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91	
	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45		L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96	
	D <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61		M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01	
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71		N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08	
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75		O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11	
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81		P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011	
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			





**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 8 C 0 2 C A E 1

j. Strutture miste	
Percentuale nella tipologia <input type="checkbox"/> 50%	
<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture Intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

k. Malta (max 2 scelte)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nessuna informazione	Tipo		Condizioni		
		1 Calce	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE		
3 Argilla	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE		
4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE		
5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE		
6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE		
7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE		

l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nella tipologia)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI	<input type="checkbox"/> 005%	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> 000%
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> 000%

m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature		SI	NO	NON SO
1	Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidità flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0005%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16	Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18	Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidità e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21	Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0000%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SEZIONE 3.2** Altre informazioni

IDT 01001168CB2CARU

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<b>a4. Spingente</b>		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	1990 ÷ 1994
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] 20 [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)				
	Scadente	Medio	Buono	
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



## SEZIONE 3.2

## Altre informazioni

IDT 01 001 168 C02 CAR1

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40 [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60 [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30 [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 80 [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 [%]	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100 [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100 [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 20 [%]	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 [%]
Nessuna informazione			0





NOTE

IDT 01001168C02CARI

NOTA 1: STRUTTURA PORTANTE MISTA, PRESENZA DI  
N°2 PILLASTRI IN C.A. NELLA PARTE CENTRALE  
A SOSTEGNO BALCONATA









## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01001168CP2CAR2

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

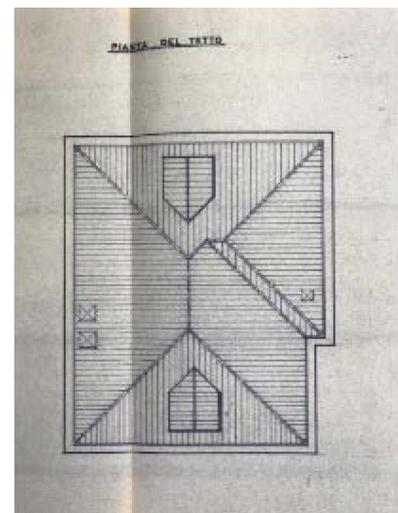
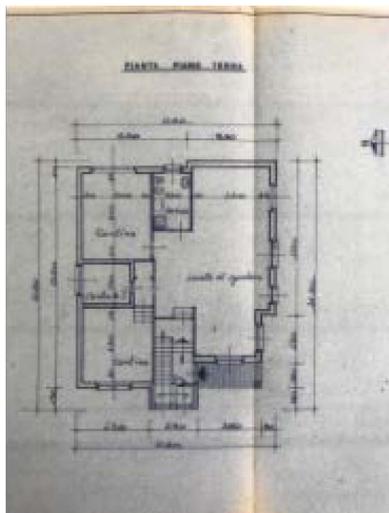
<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		□□□□%	
	□ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> □□%	<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
		□□□□%	□□□□%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168C02CAR2

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1	C <input type="checkbox"/> 2	D <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 8 C 6 2 C A R 2

a. Caratteristiche Muratura					
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.2				Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.1		Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 1.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
B 2.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 1.2			Con ricorsi	<input type="radio"/>	
C 2.0		Mattoni	<input type="radio"/>		

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nella tipologia) %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra  35 cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti  3,00 m

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)				
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %

i. Caratteristiche Volte tipologia (max 2)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 01 0001 168 C02 CFA R2

**j. Strutture miste**

Percentuale nella tipologia %

<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture Intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

**k. Malta (max 2 scelte)**

	Tipo		Condizioni		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Nessuna informazione	1 Calce	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	3 Argilla	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE

**l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nella tipologia)**

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
---	---	--

**m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature**

	SI	NO	NON SO
1 Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidità flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14 Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15 Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16 Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17 Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidità e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SEZIONE 3.2** Altre informazioni

IDT 01001168C02CAQ2

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	Legno <input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]		<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	1980 ÷ 1985
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ][ ][ ][ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)			
	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 3.2

## Altre informazioni

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 8 C 0 2 C A R 2

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1000 [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1000 [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	600 [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	800 [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	800 [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> 030 [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> 000 [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> 070 [%]	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> 000 [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	000 [%]
Nessuna informazione			0



## NOTE

IDT 01001168 C02 C1A R2

NOTA 1: PRESENZA DI PARTICOLARI FESSURE COMPARSE  
ALL'INTERNO DELLE CANTINE, PROBABILMENTE  
CAUSA ASSESTAMENTO TERRENO E/O PER I  
RECENTI LAVORI ESEGUITI IN PROSSIMITÀ DELLA  
STRADA E CONSEGUENTE VIBRAZIONE DELLE  
FONDAZIONI







## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 0110011168 CP2 CAR3

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

011	0011	1168	CP2	CAR3
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

### c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO

ISOLATA  
IN AGGREGATO

1000%

### IN AGGREGATO

||||%

*In adiacenza*  
(strutture staticamente indipendenti)

||||%

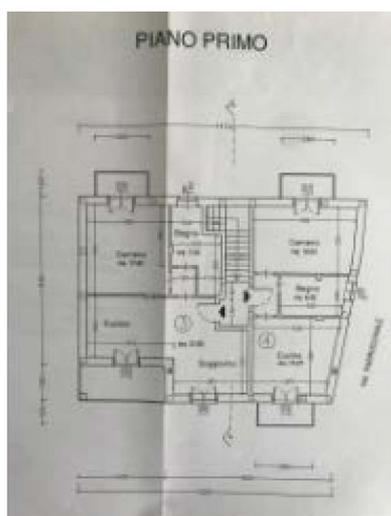
*In connessione*  
(strutture interagenti)

||||%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTA E SEZIONE





## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168C02CAR3

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1	C <input type="checkbox"/> 2	D <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 3.1 B | Caratterizzazione tipologica CEMENTO ARMATO (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 A)

IDT 01001168C02CAR3

a. Qualifica della struttura in cemento armato	
A	Prevalenza di telai tamponati con murature consistenti (senza grosse aperture, di materiali resistenti e ben organizzate) <input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte e tamponature poco consistenti (con aperture di grosse dimensioni e diffuse, materiali poco resistenti) <input type="radio"/>
C	Prevalenza di telai con travi in spessore di solaio e tamponature poco consistenti o assenti <input type="radio"/>
D	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte sul perimetro con tamponature poco consistenti o assenti e travi in spessore di solaio all'interno <input type="radio"/>
E	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi alte e nuclei in c.a. interni <input type="radio"/>
F	Prevalenza di setti <input type="radio"/>
G	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi a spessore e nuclei/setti in cemento armato interni <input type="radio"/>

<b>b. Giunti di separazione</b>	1) Giunti a norma <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Giunti fuori norma <input type="radio"/>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
---------------------------------	--	---	---

<b>c. Bow windows strutturali</b>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]		
1) Assenza di Bow windows <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Bow windows inferiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>	3) Bow windows superiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>	

<b>d. Telai in una sola direzione</b>	SI <input type="radio"/>	NO <input checked="" type="radio"/>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
---------------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	---

<b>e. Elementi tozzi</b>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]		
A - Assenti <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Travi a ginocchio/piani sfalsati <input type="radio"/>		
C - Per finestre a nastro <input type="radio"/>	D - Per altre cause <input type="radio"/>		

<b>f. Tamponature Piano Terra</b>		
A - Disposizione regolare <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Disposizione irregolare <input type="radio"/>	C - Assente <input type="radio"/>
Piano soffice piani intermedi SI <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>		

<b>g. Posizione dellatamponatura rispetto al telaio</b>			
1 - Tamponatura inserita nel telaio <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Tamponatura non inserita nel telaio <input type="checkbox"/>		
3 - Pilastri arretrati <input type="checkbox"/>	4 - Cortina esterna non inserita nel telaio <input type="checkbox"/>		

<b>h. Dimensione pilastri piano terra</b>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]		
1) Dimensione media < 25cm <input type="radio"/>	2) Dimensione media 25/45cm <input checked="" type="radio"/>	3) Dimensione media > 45cm <input type="radio"/>	

<b>i. Armature pilastri</b>	
1 Armatura longitudinale <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	
2 Interasse staffe pilastri <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [cm]	
3 Diametro staffe pilastri <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [mm]	
4 Lunghezza d'ancoraggio <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [Φ]	
5 Tipo armature <input type="radio"/> Liscia <input type="radio"/> Aderenza migliorata	

<b>j. Maglia strutturale</b>	
1 Interasse medio tra pilastri < 4,5m <input type="radio"/>	
2 Interasse medio tra pilastri 4,5/6m <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
3 Interasse medio tra pilastri > 6m <input type="radio"/>	

<b>k. Presenza solai SAP o Assimilabili</b>	<input type="radio"/> SI <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%] <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
---	--



SEZIONE 3.2

Altre informazioni

IDT 01001168 C02 CAR3

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	[ 2 ] [ 0 ] [ 0 ] [ 0 ] ÷ [ 2 ] [ 0 ] [ 0 ] [ 2 ]
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ 2 ] [ 0 ] [%]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ 8 ] [ 0 ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>

**SEZIONE 3.2** Altre informazioni

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 8 CP 2 CA R 3

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

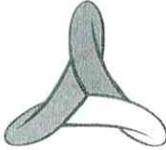
i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> □□□□ [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> □ △ ○ [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> □ 6 ○ [%]	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○



NOTE

IDT 01001168C02CAR3

NOTA 1: EDIFICIO RECENTEMENTE RISTRUTTURATO E  
CHE QUINDI PRESENTANO UN BUON ADEGUAMENTO  
SISMICO



PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile



Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

## CARTIS EDIFICIO-2016

SCHEDA DI 2° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DI UN EDIFICIO ORDINARIO

SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune ed Edificio

PARTE A

DATA 01 / 07 / 2020

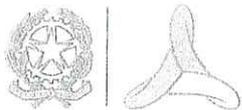
a. DATI DI LOCALIZZAZIONE Regione: PIEMONTE Codice ISTAT 0011  
 Provincia: TORINO Codice ISTAT 0011  
 Comune: NONE Codice ISTAT 168  
 Municipalità/ Frazione/ Località (denominazione ISTAT)

b. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI Codice UR:           
 UNITÀ DI RICERCA Referente: ALESSANDRO FANTILLI Mail: alessandro.fantilli@polito.it  
 (UR) RELUIS Ente di appartenenza: POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
 Qualifica: PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO  
 Titolo di studio: LAUREA IN INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
 Indirizzo: CORSO DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI 24  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-094900 Cell.:           
 Compilatore: GALLACE MICHELE Mail: michele.gallace@polito.it  
 Firma del Compilatore: Gallace Michele

### c. DATI FONTE

Tecnico/i: ARCH. EROS PRIMO Tel./Cell.:           
 Progetto/i: INTERVENTO DI RISTRUTTURAZIONE COMPLETA  
DELL'EDIFICIO RESIDENZIALE - VIA PARROCCHIALE 4





## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Edificio

IDE 01001168CO2CAR30001

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELL'EDIFICIO (IDE)

<u>01</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>CO2</u>	<u>CAR3</u>	<u>0001</u>
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia	Codice Edificio

### c. POSIZIONE EDIFICIO NEL CONTESTO URBANO

ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO

IN AGGREGATO

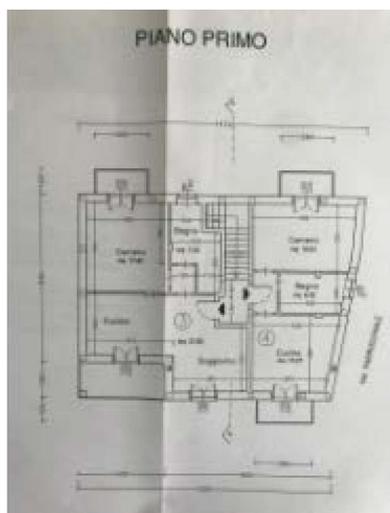
*In adiacenza*  
(strutture staticamente indipendenti)

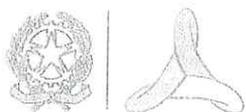
*In connessione*  
(strutture interagenti)

### d. FOTOGRAFIA EDIFICIO



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
 Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
 Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016



Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
 di Ingegneria Sismica

## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDE 01001168C02CAR30001

### DATI METRICI

a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°]	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> ≥ 12
b. Altezza media di piano [m]	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00	
c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00	
d. Piani interrati [N°]	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	B <input type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
e. Superficie media di piano [m <sup>2</sup> ]	A <input type="radio"/> 50	E <input type="radio"/> 170	I <input type="radio"/> 500	D <input type="radio"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 70	F <input type="radio"/> 230	L <input type="radio"/> 650	P <input type="radio"/> 2200
	C <input checked="" type="radio"/> 100	G <input type="radio"/> 300	M <input type="radio"/> 900	Q <input type="radio"/> 3000
	D <input type="radio"/> 130	H <input type="radio"/> 400	N <input type="radio"/> 1200	R <input type="radio"/> > 3000
f. Età della costruzione	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 1860		H <input type="radio"/> 82 ÷ 86	
	B <input type="radio"/> 1861 - 19		I <input type="radio"/> 87 ÷ 91	
	C <input type="radio"/> 19 ÷ 45		L <input type="radio"/> 92 ÷ 96	
	D <input type="radio"/> 46 ÷ 61		M <input type="radio"/> 97 ÷ 01	
	E <input type="radio"/> 62 ÷ 71		N <input checked="" type="radio"/> 02 ÷ 08	
	F <input type="radio"/> 72 ÷ 75		O <input type="radio"/> 09 ÷ 11	
	G <input checked="" type="radio"/> 76 ÷ 81		P <input type="radio"/> ≥ 2011	
g. Uso prevalente	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			





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# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016



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**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDE 01001168 C02 CAR30001

a. Caratteristiche Muratura					
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.2				Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni	<input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel parametro	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare	<input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio	<input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
B 1.2			Con ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
B 2.2			Con ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
C 1.2			Con ricorsi		<input type="radio"/>
C 2.0		Mattoni			<input type="radio"/>

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nell'edificio)  %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra  cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti  m

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)					
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%

i. Caratteristiche Volte tipologia (max 2)					
<input type="radio"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	%



# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

## SEZIONE 3.1 A Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDE 0100116802CAR30001

**j. Strutture miste**

Percentuale nell'edificio     %

<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

**k. Malta (max 2 scelte)**

○ Nessuna informazione	Tipo		Condizioni		
	1 Calce	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	
3 Argilla	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	
4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	
5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	
6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	
7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	

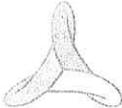
**l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nell'edificio)**

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %
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**m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature**

	SI	NO	NON SO
1 Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidità flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidità e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





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## SEZIONE 3.1 B Caratterizzazione tipologica CEMENTO ARMATO (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 A)

IDE 01001168 C02 CAR3 0001

a. Qualifica della struttura in cemento armato		
A	Prevalenza di telai tamponati con murature consistenti (senza grosse aperture, di materiali resistenti e ben organizzate)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte e tamponature poco consistenti (con aperture di grosse dimensioni e diffuse, materiali poco resistenti)	<input type="radio"/>
C	Prevalenza di telai con travi in spessore di solaio e tamponature poco consistenti o assenti	<input type="radio"/>
D	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte sul perimetro con tamponature poco consistenti o assenti e travi in spessore di solaio all'interno	<input type="radio"/>
E	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi alte e nuclei in c.a. interni	<input type="radio"/>
F	Prevalenza di setti	<input type="radio"/>
G	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi a spessore e nuclei/setti in cemento armato interni	<input type="radio"/>

b. Giunti di separazione	1) Giunti a norma <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Giunti fuori norma <input type="radio"/>
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c. Bow windows strutturali	% nell'edificio <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	
1) Assenza di Bow windows <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Bow windows inferiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>	3) Bow windows superiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>

d. Telai in una sola direzione	SI <input type="radio"/>	NO <input checked="" type="radio"/>
--------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

e. Elementi tozzi		% nell'edificio <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	
A - Assenti <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Travi a ginocchio/piani sfalsati <input type="radio"/>		
C - Per finestre a nastro <input type="radio"/>	D - Per altre cause <input type="radio"/>		

f. Tamponature Piano Terra		
A - Disposizione regolare <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Disposizione irregolare <input type="radio"/>	C - Assente <input type="radio"/>
Piano soffice piani intermedi SI <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>		

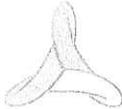
g. Posizione dellatamponatura rispetto al telaio			
1 - Tamponatura inserita nel telaio <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Tamponatura non inserita nel telaio <input type="checkbox"/>		
3 - Pilastrini arretrati <input type="checkbox"/>	4 - Cortina esterna non inserita nel telaio <input type="checkbox"/>		

h. Dimensione pilastri piano terra		
1) Dimensione media < 25cm <input type="radio"/>	2) Dimensione media 25/45cm <input checked="" type="radio"/>	3) Dimensione media > 45cm <input type="radio"/>

i. Armature pilastri		
1	Armatura longitudinale	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
2	Interasse staffe pilastri	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [cm]
3	Diametro staffe pilastri	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [mm]
4	Lunghezza d'ancoraggio	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [ $\phi$ ]
5	Tipo armature <input type="radio"/> Liscia <input type="radio"/> Aderenza migliorata	

j. Maglia strutturale		
1	Interasse medio tra pilastri < 4,5m	<input type="radio"/>
2	Interasse medio tra pilastri 4,5/6m	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	Interasse medio tra pilastri > 6m	<input type="radio"/>

k. Presenza solai SAP o Assimilabili	<input type="radio"/> SI <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
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## SEZIONE 3.2 | Altre informazioni

IDE 01001168C02CAR30001

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7100 [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

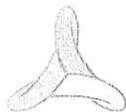
c. Regolarità	
Pianta	Elevazione
<input type="radio"/> Regolare (1)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Regolare (1)
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	<input type="radio"/> Mediamente regolare (2)
<input type="radio"/> Irregolare (3)	<input type="radio"/> Irregolare (3)

d. Interventi strutturali	
1 - Anno	2005 ÷ 2010
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)		Scadente	Medio	Buono
1	SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2	SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="checkbox"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="checkbox"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="checkbox"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="checkbox"/>



# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

## SEZIONE 3.2

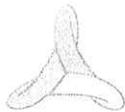
## Altre informazioni

IDE 011901168C02CAR30001

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi vulnerabili e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

## i. Fondazioni (Max 2)

<input type="checkbox"/> Superficiale	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadrati	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadrati	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Profonda	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continua	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Discontinua	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			<input type="radio"/>



NOTE

IDE 01001168C02CAR30001

NOTA 1: DALLE PRATICHE EDILIZIE DELL'IMMOBILE IN  
QUESTIONE SI È NOTATO COME DA UN EVIDENTE  
STATO DI DEGRADO (RISCONTRO DALLA RELAZIONE  
FOTOGRAFICA) SIA STATO ESEGUITO UN INVASIVO  
INTERVENTO DI RISTRUTTURAZIONE RENDENDO L'IMMOBILE  
PIÙ REGOLARE SIA IN ALTEZZA CHE IN PIANTE E  
SOPRATTUTTO RENDENDOLO PIÙ SICURO ALLE  
AZIONI SISMICHE



**PROTEZIONE CIVILE**  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

**CARTIS 2014**

SCHEDA DI 1° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DEI COMPARTI URBANI COSTITUITI DA EDIFICI ORDINARI



Reti dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

Codice	b. Denominazione Comparto	c. Epoca di impianto	d. Residenti	e. Edificio Superficie Coperta	f. Abitazioni	g. Tipologie presenti nel comparto												h. Affidabilità informazione
						MURATURA (Codice)	CEMENTO ARMATO (Codice)											
						MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4	Bassa	Media	Alta		
c1	CENTRO STORICO		3177	937x106	700	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
c2	PRIMA ESPANSIONE		2447	163x110	1350	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
c3	SECONDA ESPANSIONE		1970	244x110	2480	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
c			1970	1970	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>												
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c			1970	1970	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<									





## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01001168CO2MUR1

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

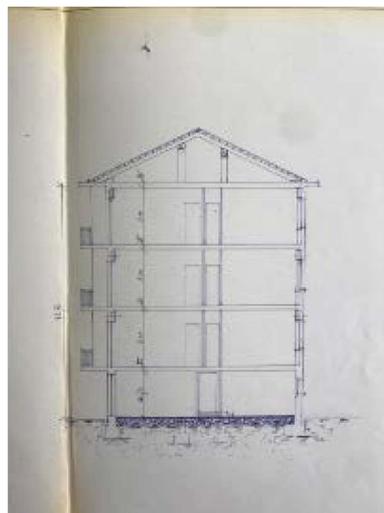
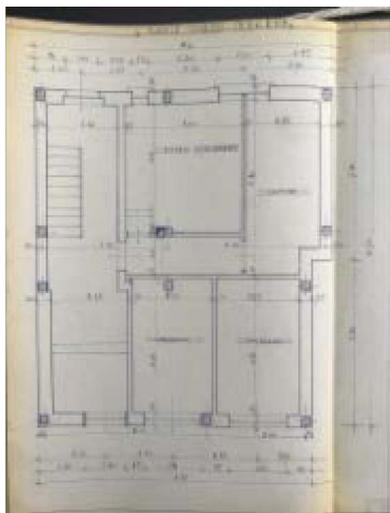
01	01	168	CO2	MUR1
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

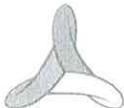
c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		□□□□%	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> □□□□%	<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
		□□□□%	□□□□%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTA E SEZIONE



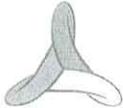


## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT  01  001  168  CB2  MUR1

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00	
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50		C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49		D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00	
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1	C <input type="checkbox"/> 2	D <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860		H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86	
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19		I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91	
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45		L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96	
	D <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61		M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01	
	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71		N <input type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08	
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75		O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11	
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81		P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011	
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo			
	B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo			
	C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico			
	D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



SEZIONE 3.1 A Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 01 01 01 16 8 C 0 2 M N R U

a. Caratteristiche Muratura					
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE ○	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	○
A 1.2			Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	○
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni	○
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio	○
A 2.1		Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel paramento	○
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel paramento	○
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare	○
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio	○
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA ○	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi	○	
B 1.2			Con ricorsi	○	
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi	○	
B 2.2			Con ricorsi	○	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE ⊗	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi	○	
C 1.2			Con ricorsi	○	
C 2.0		Mattoni	○		

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco ○ SI ⊗ NO ○ NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nella tipologia) □□□□%

d. Collegamento trasversale ⊗ SI ○ NO ○ NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti ○ SI ○ NO ⊗ NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra □□35cm

g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti □□3,00m

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)					
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE	□	Solaio in legno con mezzane	□	□□□□%
S 1.2			Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo	□	□□□□%
S 1.3			Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine	□	□□□□%
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA	⊗	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato	□	□□□□%
S 2.2			Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP	□	□□□□%
S 2.3			Solaio in ferro e tavelloni	□	□□□□%
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA	□	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena	□	□□□□%
S 3.2			Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati	□	□□□□%
S 3.3			Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera	□	□□□□%

i. Caratteristiche Volte tipologia (max 2)				
⊗ ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	□	□□□□%
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	□	□□□□%
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	□	□□□□%
□ PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	□	□□□□%
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	□	□□□□%
	V 6	Volta a crociera	□	□□□□%
□ PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	□	□□□□%
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	□	□□□□%



**SEZIONE 3.1 A** Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDT 01001168 C02 MUR1

**j. Strutture miste**

Percentuale nella tipologia %

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

**k. Malta (max 2 scelte)**

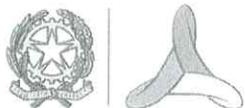
○ Nessuna informazione	Tipo		Condizioni		
	1 Calce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE
2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE	<input type="checkbox"/> CATTIVE
3 Argilla	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE	<input type="checkbox"/> CATTIVE
4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE	<input type="checkbox"/> CATTIVE
5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE	<input type="checkbox"/> CATTIVE
6 Malta bastarda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE	<input type="checkbox"/> CATTIVE
7 Cemento portland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIE	<input type="checkbox"/> CATTIVE

**l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nella tipologia)**

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %
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**m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature**

	SI	NO	NON SO
1 Mancanza di ammorsamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidità flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7 Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8 Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13 Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14 Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15 Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16 Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17 Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18 Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19 Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20 Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidità e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21 Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**SEZIONE 3.2** Altre informazioni

IDT 011001168C02MURU

a. Copertura (max 2)					
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale	
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	Legno	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		
<b>a4. Spingente</b>		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	1986 ÷ 1990
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)				
	Scadente	Medio	Buono	
1	SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



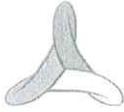
**SEZIONE 3.2**

**Altre informazioni**

IDT 0 1 0 0 1 1 6 8 C 0 2 M U R U

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> □□□□ [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadriati	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadriati	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> □□□□ [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> □□□□ [%]	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○



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Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

# CARTIS 2014



Rete dei Laboratori Universitari  
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NOTE

IDT 01001168C024UR1

NOTA 1: ESEGUITI LAVORI DI MANUTENZIONE STRAORDINARIA  
PER SISTEMAZIONE COPERTURA









## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01001168C03CAEU

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

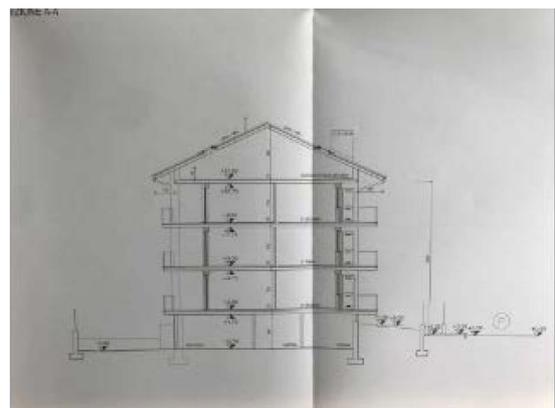
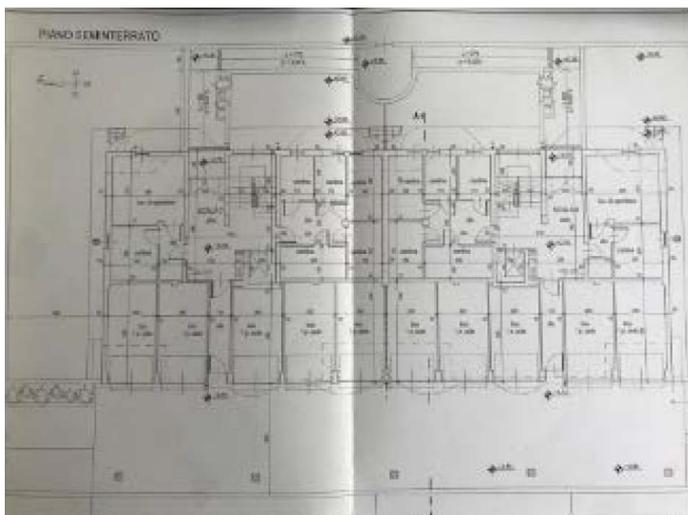
01	001	168	C03	CAEU
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		□□□□%	
		<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
	400%	□□□□%	□□□□%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168C03CARI

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> 0	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	C <input type="checkbox"/> 2	D <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 3.1 B | Caratterizzazione tipologica CEMENTO ARMATO (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 A)

IDT 01 | 001 | 168 | C03 | CAR1

a. Qualifica della struttura in cemento armato		
A	Prevalenza di telai tamponati con murature consistenti (senza grosse aperture, di materiali resistenti e ben organizzate)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte e tamponature poco consistenti (con aperture di grosse dimensioni e diffuse, materiali poco resistenti)	<input type="radio"/>
C	Prevalenza di telai con travi in spessore di solaio e tamponature poco consistenti o assenti	<input type="radio"/>
D	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte sul perimetro con tamponature poco consistenti o assenti e travi in spessore di solaio all'interno	<input type="radio"/>
E	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi alte e nuclei in c.a. interni	<input type="radio"/>
F	Prevalenza di setti	<input type="radio"/>
G	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi a spessore e nuclei/setti in cemento armato interni	<input type="radio"/>

<b>b. Giunti di separazione</b>	1) Giunti a norma <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Giunti fuori norma <input type="radio"/>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
---------------------------------	--	---	--

<b>c. Bow windows strutturali</b>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	
1) Assenza di Bow windows <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Bow windows inferiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>	3) Bow windows superiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>

<b>d. Telai in una sola direzione</b>	SI <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>	% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
---------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--

<b>e. Elementi tozzi</b>		% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	
A - Assenti <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Travi a ginocchio/piani sfalsati <input type="radio"/>	C - Per finestre a nastro <input type="radio"/>	D - Per altre cause <input type="radio"/>

<b>f. Tamponature Piano Terra</b>		
A - Disposizione regolare <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Disposizione irregolare <input type="radio"/>	C - Assente <input type="radio"/>
Piano soffice piani intermedi SI <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>		

<b>g. Posizione dellatamponatura rispetto al telaio</b>			
1 - Tamponatura inserita nel telaio <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Tamponatura non inserita nel telaio <input type="checkbox"/>	3 - Pilastri arretrati <input type="checkbox"/>	4 - Cortina esterna non inserita nel telaio <input type="checkbox"/>

<b>h. Dimensione pilastri piano terra</b>			% nella tipologia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
1) Dimensione media < 25cm <input type="radio"/>	2) Dimensione media 25/45cm <input checked="" type="radio"/>	3) Dimensione media > 45cm <input type="radio"/>	

<b>i. Armature pilastri</b>		
1	Armatura longitudinale	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
2	Interasse staffe pilastri	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [cm]
3	Diametro staffe pilastri	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [mm]
4	Lunghezza d'ancoraggio	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [Φ]
5	Tipo armature	<input type="radio"/> Liscia <input type="radio"/> Aderenza migliorata

<b>j. Maglia strutturale</b>		
1	Interasse medio tra pilastri < 4,5m	<input type="radio"/>
2	Interasse medio tra pilastri 4,5/6m	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	Interasse medio tra pilastri > 6m	<input type="radio"/>

<b>k. Presenza solai SAP o Assimilabili</b>	<input type="radio"/> SI <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]	<input type="radio"/> NO
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**SEZIONE 3.2**

**Altre informazioni**

IDT 010101168403CARI

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000 [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000 [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<b>a4. Spingente</b>		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	1000 [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	2010 ÷ 2012
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)			
	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



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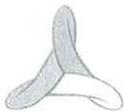
## SEZIONE 3.2

## Altre informazioni

IDT 0|1|0|0|1|1|6|8|C|0|3|C|A|R|1|

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

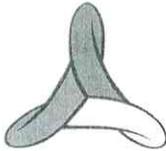
i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> □□□□ [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadrate	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadrate	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> □□□□ [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> □□□□ [%]	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	8. Platee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○



NOTE

IDT 0110001168 C03CARI

NOTA 1. NON SONO STATI RISCOPERTI INTERVENTI DI  
RISTRUTTURAZIONE SULLA STRUTTURA, MA SOLO  
INTERVENTI SU ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI DI  
POCO ~~MA~~ IMPATTO



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## CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

SCHEDA DI 2° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DI UN EDIFICIO ORDINARIO

SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune ed Edificio

PARTE A

DATA 01 / 07 / 2020

**a. DATI DI LOCALIZZAZIONE** Regione: PIEMONTE Codice ISTAT 0011  
 Provincia: TORINO Codice ISTAT 0011  
 Comune: NONE Codice ISTAT 1168  
 Municipalità/ Frazione/ Località (denominazione ISTAT)

**b. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI**  
UNITÀ DI RICERCA  
(UR) RELUIS

Codice UR:           
 Referente: ALESSANDRO FANTILLI Mail: alessandro.fantilli@polito.it  
 Ente di appartenenza: POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
 Qualifica: PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO  
 Titolo di studio: LAUREA IN INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
 Indirizzo: CORSO DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI 24  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-091900 Cell.:           
 Compilatore: GALLACE MICHELE Mail: michele.gallace@libero.it  
 Firma del Compilatore: Gallace Michele

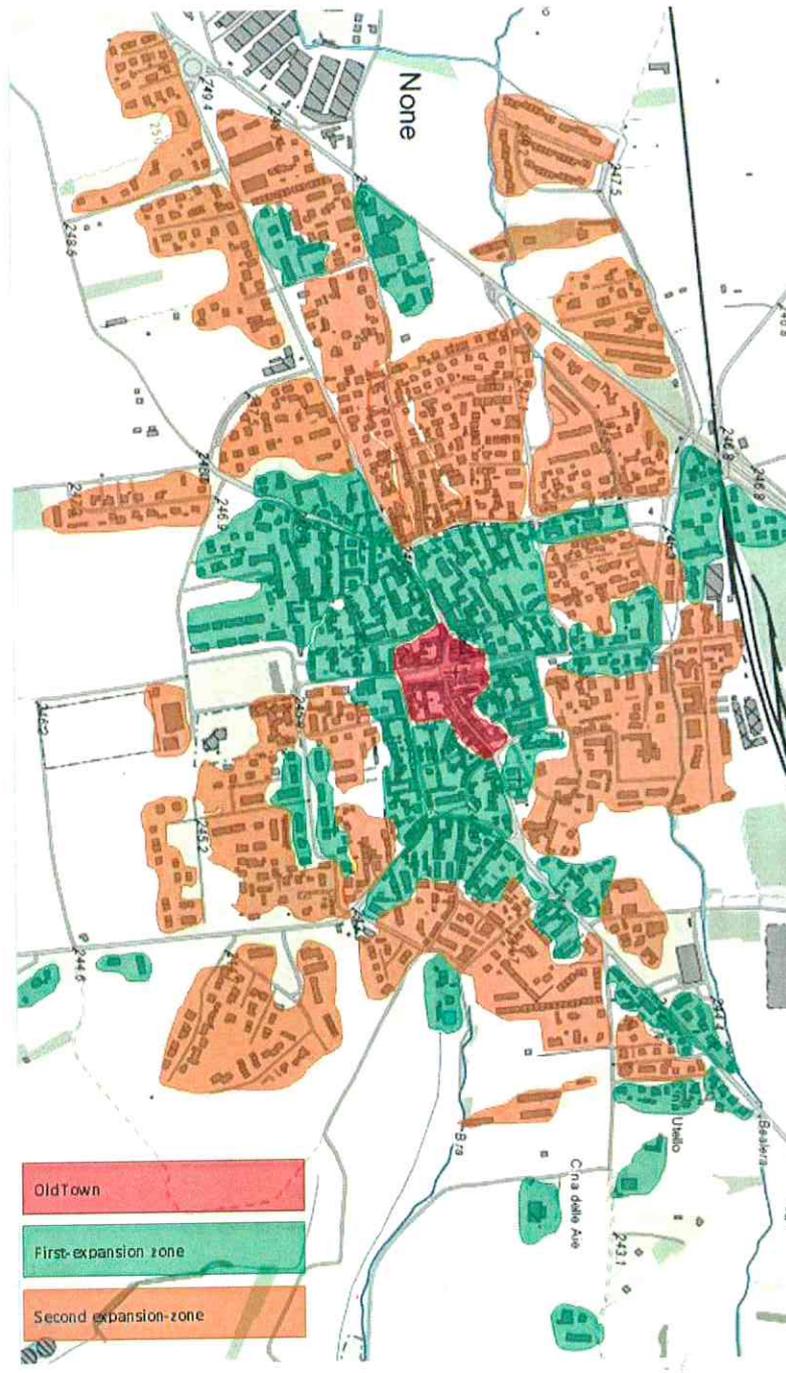
**c. DATI FONTE**

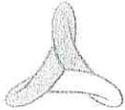
Tecnico/i: ARCH. EROS PEINO Tel./Cell.:         

Progetto/i: INTERVENTO DI NUOVA COSTRUZIONE DI UN COMPLESSO  
RESIDENZIALE MULTIPIANO - VIA S. FRANCESCO DA PAOLA 5



## d. PLANIMETRIA DEL CENTRO URBANO CON LOCALIZZAZIONE GEOGRAFICA DELL'EDIFICIO





## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Edificio

IDE 01001168C03CAR10001

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELL'EDIFICIO (IDE)

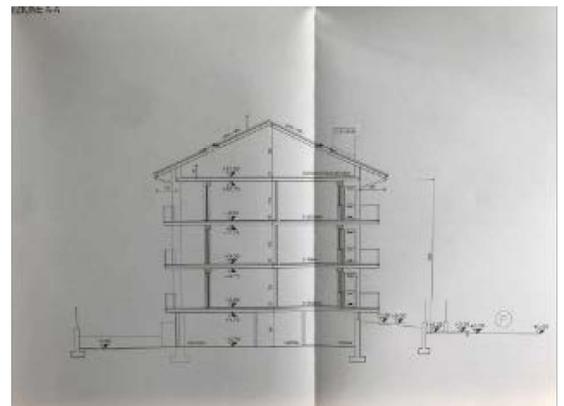
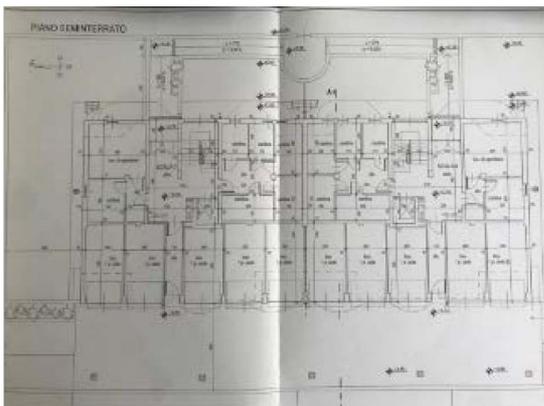
01	001	168	C03	CAR1	0001
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia	Codice Edificio

c. POSIZIONE EDIFICIO NEL CONTESTO URBANO	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	○ IN AGGREGATO	
		<input type="radio"/> <i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<input type="radio"/> <i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)

### d. FOTOGRAFIA EDIFICIO



### d. PIANTA E SEZIONE





# CARTIS EDIFICIO - 2016

## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDE 010001168CP3CAR10001

### DATI METRICI

a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°]	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> ≥ 12
b. Altezza media di piano [m]	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00
c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00
d. Piani interrati [N°]	A <input type="radio"/> 0	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
e. Superficie media di piano [m <sup>2</sup> ]	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> 50 B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 70 C <input type="radio"/> 100 D <input type="radio"/> 130	E <input type="radio"/> 170 F <input type="radio"/> 230 G <input type="radio"/> 300 H <input type="radio"/> 400	I <input type="radio"/> 500 L <input type="radio"/> 650 M <input type="radio"/> 900 N <input type="radio"/> 1200	O <input type="radio"/> 1600 P <input type="radio"/> 2200 Q <input type="radio"/> 3000 R <input type="radio"/> > 3000
f. Età della costruzione	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 1860 B <input type="radio"/> 1861 - 19 C <input type="radio"/> 19 ÷ 45 D <input type="radio"/> 46 ÷ 61 E <input type="radio"/> 62 ÷ 71 F <input type="radio"/> 72 ÷ 75 G <input type="radio"/> 76 ÷ 81	H <input type="radio"/> 82 ÷ 86 I <input type="radio"/> 87 ÷ 91 L <input type="radio"/> 92 ÷ 96 M <input checked="" type="radio"/> 97 ÷ 01 N <input checked="" type="radio"/> 02 ÷ 08 O <input type="radio"/> 09 ÷ 11 P <input type="radio"/> ≥ 2011		
g. Uso prevalente	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



SEZIONE 3.1 A Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

IDE 010001168 C03 CAR 100011

a. Caratteristiche Muratura				
A 1.1	MURATURA IRREGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra arrotondata	Senza ricorsi	Ciottoli con tessitura disordinata nel parametro <input type="radio"/>
A 1.2				Ciottoli con tessitura ordinata nel parametro <input type="radio"/>
A 1.3			Con ricorsi	Ciottoli e mattoni <input type="radio"/>
A 1.4				Ciottoli e mattoni con ricorsi in laterizio <input type="radio"/>
A 2.1		Pietra grezza	Senza ricorsi	Pietrame con tessitura disordinata nel parametro <input type="radio"/>
A 2.2				Pietrame con tessitura ordinata nel parametro <input type="radio"/>
A 2.3			Con ricorsi	Murata disordinata con embrici e calcare <input type="radio"/>
A 2.4				Pietrame con ricorsi in laterizio <input type="radio"/>
B 1.1	MURATURA SBOZZATA <input type="radio"/>	Pietra lastriforme	Senza ricorsi <input type="radio"/>	
B 1.2			Con ricorsi <input type="radio"/>	
B 2.1		Pietra pseudo regolare	Senza ricorsi <input type="radio"/>	
B 2.2			Con ricorsi <input type="radio"/>	
C 1.1	MURATURA REGOLARE <input type="radio"/>	Pietra squadrata	Senza ricorsi <input type="radio"/>	
C 1.2			Con ricorsi <input type="radio"/>	
C 2.0		Mattoni <input type="radio"/>		

b. Presenza muratura a Sacco  SI  NO  NON SO

c. Presenza Catene o Cordoli (% nell'edificio)  %

d. Collegamento trasversale  SI  NO  NON SO

e. Presenza di Speroni/Contrafforti  SI  NO  NON SO

f. Spessore medio prevalente Pareti Piano Terra  cm

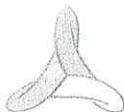
g. Interasse medio prevalente Pareti  m

h. Caratteristiche Solai (max 2)				
S 1.1	SOLETTA DEFORMABILE <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con mezzane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 1.2		Solaio in legno con tavolato singolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 1.3		Solaio con travi di ferro a voltine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 2.1	SOLETTA SEMIRIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in legno con doppio tavolato	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 2.2		Solaio prefabbricato del tipo SAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 2.3		Solaio in ferro e tavelloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 3.1	SOLETTA RIGIDA <input type="checkbox"/>	Solaio in cemento armato a soletta piena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 3.2		Solaio in cemento armato a travetti prefabbricati	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
S 3.3		Solaio in latero-cemento gettato in opera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %

i. Caratteristiche Volte <i>tipologia (max 2)</i>				
<input type="radio"/> ASSENZA DI VOLTE	V 1	Volta a botte	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
	V 2	Volta a botte con lunette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
	V 3	Volta a botte con teste a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AL PIANO TERRA	V 4	Volta a specchio o a schifo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
	V 5	Volta a padiglione	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
	V 6	Volta a crociera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
<input type="checkbox"/> PRESENZA DI VOLTE AI PIANI INTERMEDI	V 7	Volta a vela	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %
	V 8	Volta a imbuto o ventaglio su pianta quadrata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> %



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SEZIONE 3.1 A Caratterizzazione tipologica MURATURA e STRUTTURE MISTE (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 B)

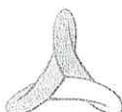
IDE 01001168 CP3 CA 210001

<b>j. Strutture miste</b>	
Percentuale nell'edificio <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
<input type="radio"/> C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) su muratura (G1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri interni in C.A. (G3.2)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura su C.A. (o altre strutture intelaiate) (G2)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura perimetrale e pilastri esterni (G3.3)
<input type="radio"/> Muratura con ampliamento in pianta in C.A. (G3.1)	<input type="radio"/> Muratura confinata (G3.4)

<b>k. Malta (max 2 scelte)</b>					
<input type="radio"/>	Tipo		Condizioni		
	1 Calce	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	2 Gesso	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	3 Argilla	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	4 Calce idraulica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	5 Calce pozzolanica	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
	6 Malta bastarda	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE
7 Cemento portland	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="radio"/> BUONE	<input type="radio"/> MEDIE	<input type="radio"/> CATTIVE	

<b>l. Portici, logge e cavedi (% nell'edificio)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - PORTICI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - LOGGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - CAVEDI <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %

<b>m. Ulteriori elementi di vulnerabilità per le murature</b>		SI	NO	NON SO
1	Mancanza di ammassamenti tra pareti ortogonali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Presenza di cordoli in breccia su murature a doppio paramento.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Presenza di architravi con ridotta rigidità flessionale o con inadeguata lunghezza di appoggio.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Presenza di archi ribassati e/o piattabande con imposte inadeguate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Riduzioni localizzate della sezione muraria (presenza di canne fumarie, cavedi, nicchie, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Discontinuità localizzate (chiusura vecchie aperture, sarciture mal realizzate, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Presenza di aperture poste in prossimità della linea di colmo della copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Presenza di pilastri isolati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Aperture in prossimità degli angoli del fabbricato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Presenza di pareti in muratura ad una testa, molto caricate e di snellezza inadeguata a carichi verticali.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Sopraelevazioni in muratura su muratura esistente.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Elevata percentuale di aperture di vani al piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Presenza di struttura di copertura rigida e mal collegata.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Presenza di travi di colmo di notevoli dimensioni mal collegate.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Orizzontamenti di qualsiasi tipo mal collegati alle pareti.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Mancanza di connessione della parete alla copertura.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Fondazione inadeguata a sostenere l'incremento di carico verticale dovuto al sisma.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Presenza di grotte o cavità al di sotto del solaio di piano terra.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Irregolarità della forometria rispetto alla scatola muraria esterna.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Presenza di piccoli corpi aggiunti di differente rigidità e/o con collegamenti localizzati.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Presenza di piani sfalsati anche rispetto ad edifici contigui nell'aggregato.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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## SEZIONE 3.1 B Caratterizzazione tipologica CEMENTO ARMATO (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 A)

IDE 011000111681031CAR1100011

a. Qualifica della struttura in cemento armato	
A	Prevalenza di telai tamponati con murature consistenti (senza grosse aperture, di materiali resistenti e ben organizzate) <input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte e tamponature poco consistenti (con aperture di grosse dimensioni e diffuse, materiali poco resistenti) <input type="radio"/>
C	Prevalenza di telai con travi in spessore di solaio e tamponature poco consistenti o assenti <input type="radio"/>
D	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte sul perimetro con tamponature poco consistenti o assenti e travi in spessore di solaio all'interno <input type="radio"/>
E	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi alte e nuclei in c.a. interni <input type="radio"/>
F	Prevalenza di setti <input type="radio"/>
G	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi a spessore e nuclei/setti in cemento armato interni <input type="radio"/>

<b>b. Giunti di separazione</b>	1) Giunti a norma <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Giunti fuori norma <input type="radio"/>
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<b>c. Bow windows strutturali</b>	% nell'edificio <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
1) Assenza di Bow windows <input type="radio"/>	2) Bow windows inferiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>
	3) Bow windows superiori a 1,5m <input type="radio"/>

<b>d. Telai in una sola direzione</b>	SI <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
---------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

<b>e. Elementi tozzi</b>	% nell'edificio <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
A - Assenti <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Travi a ginocchio/piani sfalsati <input type="radio"/>
C - Per finestre a nastro <input type="radio"/>	D - Per altre cause <input type="radio"/>

<b>f. Tamponature Piano Terra</b>		
A - Disposizione regolare <input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Disposizione irregolare <input type="radio"/>	C - Assente <input type="radio"/>
Piano soffice piani intermedi SI <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>		

<b>g. Posizione dellatamponatura rispetto al telaio</b>	
1 - Tamponatura inserita nel telaio <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2 - Tamponatura non inserita nel telaio <input type="radio"/>
3 - Pilastri arretrati <input type="radio"/>	4 - Cortina esterna non inserita nel telaio <input type="radio"/>

<b>h. Dimensione pilastri piano terra</b>		
1) Dimensione media < 25cm <input type="radio"/>	2) Dimensione media 25/45cm <input checked="" type="radio"/>	3) Dimensione media > 45cm <input type="radio"/>

<b>i. Armature pilastri</b>	
1	Armatura longitudinale <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%]
2	Interasse staffe pilastri <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [cm]
3	Diametro staffe pilastri <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [mm]
4	Lunghezza d'ancoraggio <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [Φ]
5	Tipo armature <input type="radio"/> Liscia <input type="radio"/> Aderenza migliorata

<b>j. Maglia strutturale</b>	
1	Interasse medio tra pilastri < 4,5m <input type="radio"/>
2	Interasse medio tra pilastri 4,5/6m <input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	Interasse medio tra pilastri > 6m <input type="radio"/>

<b>k. Presenza solai SAP o Assimilabili</b>	<input type="radio"/> SI <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [%] <input type="radio"/> NO
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## SEZIONE 3.2 Altre informazioni

IDE 01001168C03CARRI0001

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

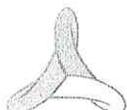
c. Regolarità	
Pianta	Elevazione
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)
<input type="radio"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	<input type="radio"/> Mediamente regolare (2)
<input type="radio"/> Irregolare (3)	<input type="radio"/> Irregolare (3)

d. Interventi strutturali	
1 - Anno	2010 ÷ 2012
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50%	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)			
	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



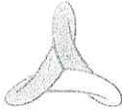
SEZIONE 3.2

Altre informazioni

IDE 01001168C03CAR10001

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi vulnerabili e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni (Max 2)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Superficiale	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadriati <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadriati <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Profonda	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Continua	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	8. Platee <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Discontinua	10. Travi rovesce su pali <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali <input type="checkbox"/> □□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione <input type="radio"/>	



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NOTE

IDE 011001116B/C03CARI/0001

NOTA 1 : AMPIE APERTURE IN PROSSIMITÀ DEL PIANO  
TERRA

NOTA 2 : IMPIEGO DI UNA STRUTTURA INTEGRALE CON  
LA PRESENZA DI TRAVI RIBASSATE





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**CARTIS 2014**

SCHEDA DI 1° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DEI COMPARTI URBANI COSTITUITI DA EDIFICI ORDINARI



Reti dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

Codice	b. Denominazione Comparto	c. Epoca di impianto	d. Residenti	e. Edificio Superficie Coperta	f. Abitazioni	g. Tipologie presenti nel comparto				MURATURA (Codice)	h. Affidabilità infonazione			
						MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4		CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4
C1	CENTRO STORICO	1800	3177	200	93x106	700	60	20	20	60	20	20	20	20
C2	PRIMA ESPANSIONE	1900	2447	550	163x110	1350	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	
C3	SECONDA ESPANSIONE	1970	1942	800	246x110	2480	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	

ELENCO COMPARTI

SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti

PARTE B

SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti

**PARTE A**

**a. DATI DI LOCALIZZAZIONE**  
 Regione: PIEMONTE Codice ISTAT 0101  
 Provincia: TORINO Codice ISTAT 0104  
 Comune: NONE Codice ISTAT 1168  
 Municipalità/ Frazione/ Località (denominazione ISTAT): \_\_\_\_\_

**b. DATI GENERALI COMUNE**  
 Numero totale residenti del Comune: 10028 Piano  
 Anno di prima classificazione sismica: 2003 Particolareggiato  
 Anno di approvazione Piano Regolatore Generale: 1993 Centro Storico  
 Anno di approvazione Programma di fabbricazione: \_\_\_\_\_ O SI  NO  
 Numero totale abitazioni: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dato ISTAT 3705 Dato rilevato 4391  
 Numero totale edifici: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dato ISTAT 1149 Dato rilevato 1208

**c. NUMERO ZONE OMOGENEE (COMPARTI)** 3

**d. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI UNITÀ DI RICERCA (UR) RELUIS**  
 Codice UR: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Referente: ALESSANDRO FANTILLI Mail: alessandro.fantilli@plin.it  
 Ente di appartenenza: POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
 Qualifica: PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO  
 Titolo di studio: MUREA IN INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
 Indirizzo: CORSO DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI 24  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-094900 Cell.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compilatore: GALLAGE MICHELE Mail: michele.gallage@unibo.it  
 Firma del Compilatore: Gallage Michel

**e. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI TECNICO INTERVISTATO**  
 Referente del Comune: EROS PRIMO Tel./Cell.: 011-9990811  
 Nominativo: EROS PRIMO  
 Ente di appartenenza: COMUNE DI NONE  
 Qualifica: TECNICO COMUNALE  
 Titolo di studio: ARCHITETTO  
 Indirizzo: PIAZZA CANTOR 9  
 Mail: eros.primo@comune.none.it  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-9990811 Cell.: \_\_\_\_\_







## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 0110011168 CO3 CAR2

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

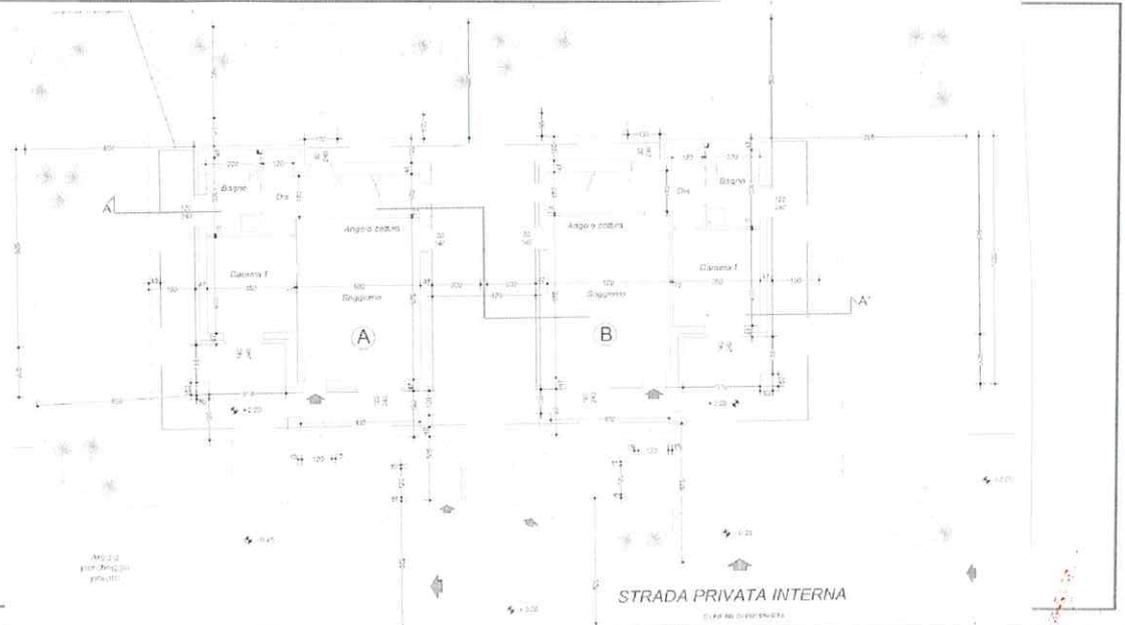
<u>011</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>CO3</u>	<u>CAR2</u>
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTE E SEZIONE





# CARTIS 2014

## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168C03CAR2

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="checkbox"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="checkbox"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> 0	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	C <input type="checkbox"/> 2	D <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			



**SEZIONE 3.1 B** Caratterizzazione tipologica CEMENTO ARMATO (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 A)

IDT 0110011168C03CAR2

a. Qualifica della struttura in cemento armato		
A	Prevalenza di telai tamponati con murature consistenti (senza grosse aperture, di materiali resistenti e ben organizzate)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte e tamponature poco consistenti (con aperture di grosse dimensioni e diffuse, materiali poco resistenti)	<input type="radio"/>
C	Prevalenza di telai con travi in spessore di solaio e tamponature poco consistenti o assenti	<input type="radio"/>
D	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte sul perimetro con tamponature poco consistenti o assenti e travi in spessore di solaio all'interno	<input type="radio"/>
E	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi alte e nuclei in c.a. interni	<input type="radio"/>
F	Prevalenza di setti	<input type="radio"/>
G	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi a spessore e nuclei/setti in cemento armato interni	<input type="radio"/>

<b>b. Giunti di separazione</b>	1) Giunti a norma <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Giunti fuori norma <input type="radio"/>	% nella tipologia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]
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<b>c. Bow windows strutturali</b>				% nella tipologia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]
1) Assenza di Bow windows	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) Bow windows inferiori a 1,5m	<input type="radio"/>	3) Bow windows superiori a 1,5m	<input type="radio"/>				

<b>d. Telai in una sola direzione</b>	SI <input checked="" type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>	% nella tipologia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]
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<b>e. Elementi tozzi</b>				% nella tipologia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]
A - Assenti	<input type="radio"/>	B - Travi a ginocchio/piani sfalsati	<input checked="" type="radio"/>						
C - Per finestre a nastro	<input type="radio"/>	D - Per altre cause	<input type="radio"/>						

<b>f. Tamponature Piano Terra</b>									
A - Disposizione regolare	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B - Disposizione irregolare	<input type="radio"/>	C - Assente	<input type="radio"/>				
Piano soffice piani intermedi			SI <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>					

<b>g. Posizione dellatamponatura rispetto al telaio</b>			
1 - Tamponatura inserita nel telaio	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 - Tamponatura non inserita nel telaio	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 - Pilastrini arretrati	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 - Cortina esterna non inserita nel telaio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<b>h. Dimensione pilastrini piano terra</b>				% nella tipologia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]
1) Dimensione media < 25cm	<input type="radio"/>	2) Dimensione media 25/45cm	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3) Dimensione media > 45cm	<input type="radio"/>				

<b>i. Armature pilastrini</b>				
1	Armatura longitudinale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]
2	Interasse staffe pilastrini	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[cm]
3	Diametro staffe pilastrini	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[mm]
4	Lunghezza d'ancoraggio	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[Φ]
5	Tipo armature	<input type="radio"/> Liscia	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Aderenza migliorata	

<b>j. Maglia strutturale</b>		
1	Interasse medio tra pilastrini < 4,5m	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2	Interasse medio tra pilastrini 4,5/6m	<input type="radio"/>
3	Interasse medio tra pilastrini > 6m	<input type="radio"/>

<b>k. Presenza solai SAP o Assimilabili</b>	<input type="radio"/> SI	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	[%]	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
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**SEZIONE 3.2**

**Altre informazioni**

IDT 01001168 C03 C4E2

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
<b>a4. Spingente</b>		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	[ 2 ] [ 0 ] [ 1 ] [ 4 ] ÷ [ 2 ] [ 0 ] [ 1 ] [ 5 ]
2 - Interventi tipici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)			
	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>



**SEZIONE 3.2**

**Altre informazioni**

IDT 01001168C03C4R2

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> □□□□ [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> □□□□ [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> □□□□ [%]	8. Platee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○



NOTE

IDT 01 0101 168 C03 CAR2

NOTA 1: NESSUN IMPORTANTE INTERVENTO È STATO  
EFFETTUATO SULLA STRUTTURA, SOLO INTERVENTI DI  
RIPARAZIONI INTERNE



**PROTEZIONE CIVILE**  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

# CARTIS 2014

SCHEDA DI 1° LIVELLO PER LA CARATTERIZZAZIONE TIPOLOGICO-STRUTTURALE  
DEI COMPARTI URBANI COSTITUITI DA EDIFICI ORDINARI



Reti dei Laboratori Universitari  
di Ingegneria Sismica

## SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti

REGIONE: PIEMONTE CODICE ISTAT: 0101  
 PROVINCIA: TORINO CODICE ISTAT: 0104  
 COMUNE: NONE CODICE ISTAT: 1168  
 MUNICIPALITÀ/ FRAZIONE/ LOCALITÀ (denominazione ISTAT): \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATA: 01/03/2020

## PARTE A

**a. DATI DI LOCALIZZAZIONE**  
 Regione: PIEMONTE Codice ISTAT: 0101  
 Provincia: TORINO Codice ISTAT: 0104  
 Comune: NONE Codice ISTAT: 1168  
 Municipalità/ Frazione/ Località (denominazione ISTAT): \_\_\_\_\_

**b. DATI GENERALI COMUNE**  
 Numero totale residenti del Comune: 10028 Piano  
 Anno di prima classificazione sismica: 2003 Particolareggiato  
 Anno di approvazione Piano Regolatore Generale: 1993 Centro Storico  
 Anno di approvazione Programma di fabbricazione: \_\_\_\_\_ O SI  NO  
 Numero totale abitazioni: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dato ISTAT: 3105 Dato rilevato: 4391  
 Numero totale edifici: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dato ISTAT: 1149 Dato rilevato: 1208

**c. NUMERO ZONE OMOGENEE (COMPARTI)** 13

**d. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI UNITÀ DI RICERCA (UR) RELUIS**  
 Codice UR: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Referente: ALESSANDRO FANTILLI Mail: alessandro.fantilli@polito.it  
 Ente di appartenenza: POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
 Qualifica: PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO  
 Titolo di studio: MUREA IN INGEGNERIA CIVILE  
 Indirizzo: CORSO DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI 24  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-094900 Cell.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compilatore: GALLAGE MICHELE Mail: michele.gallage@unibo.it  
 Firma del Compilatore: Gallage Michel

**e. DATI IDENTIFICATIVI TECNICO INTERVISTATO**  
 Referente del Comune: EROS PRIMO Tel./Cell.: 011-9990811  
 Nominativo: EROS PRIMO  
 Ente di appartenenza: COMUNE DI NONE  
 Qualifica: TECNICO COMUNALE  
 Titolo di studio: ARCHITETTO  
 Indirizzo: PIAZZA CANTOR 9  
 Mail: eros.primo@comune.none.it  
 Tel. ufficio: 011-9990811 Cell.: \_\_\_\_\_

Codice	b. Denominazione Comparto	c. Epoca di impianto	d. Residenti	e. Edificio Superficie Coperta	f. Abitazioni	g. Tipologie presenti nel comparto				h. Affidabilità informazione
						MURATURA (Codice)	CEMENTO ARMATO (Codice)	Alta	Media	
C1	CENTRO STORICO	1800	3177	93x106	700	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C2	PRIMA ESPANSIONE	1900	2447	163x110	1350	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C3	SECONDA ESPANSIONE	1970	1942	246x110	2480	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C4						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C6						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C8						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti

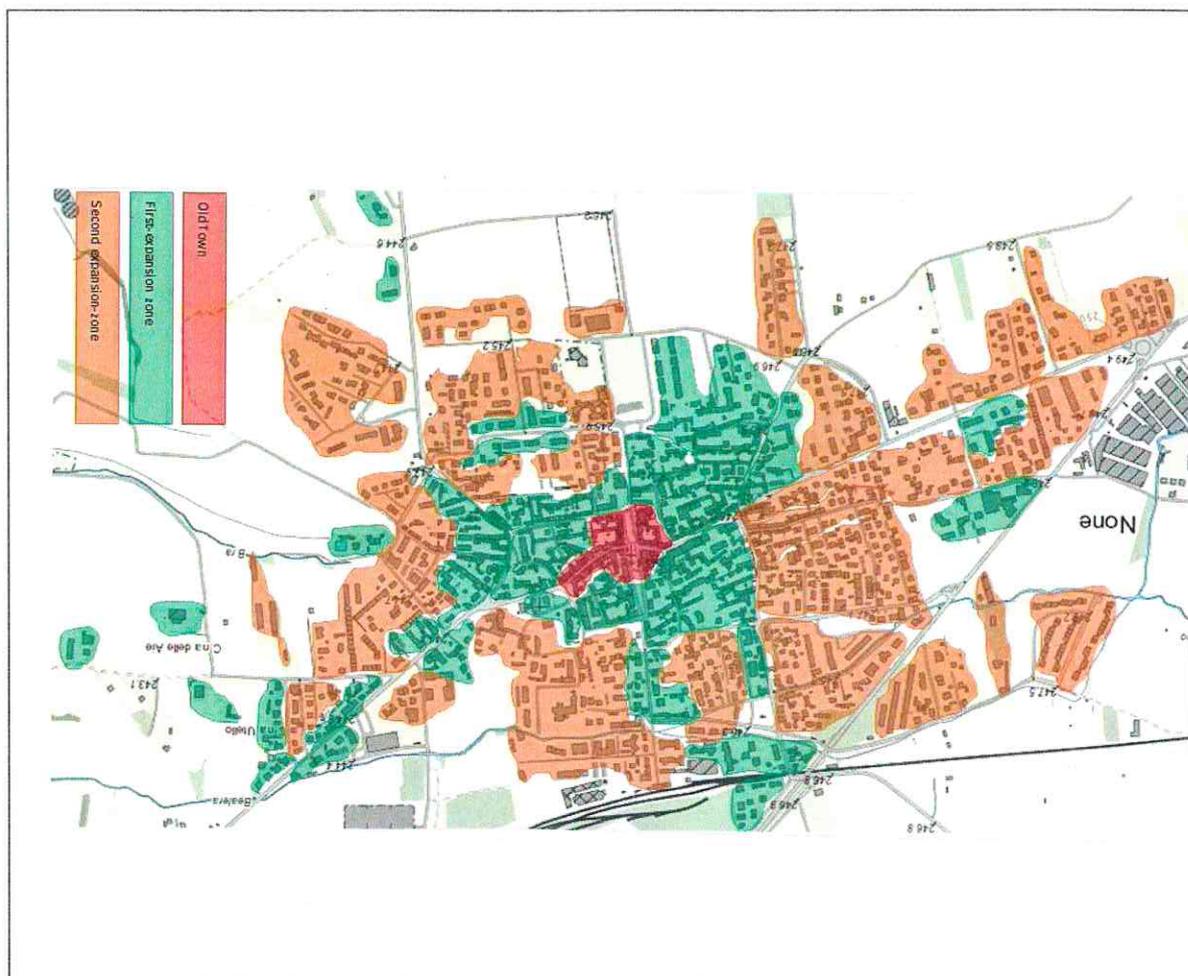
**PARTE B**

PROTEZIONE CIVILE  
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

CARTIS 2014

Elaborazione: Centro Studi PLIN.I.V.S.

A1/4



SEZIONE 0: Identificazione Comune e Comparti

PARTE B

ELENCO COMPARTI

a. Codice	b. Denominazione Comparto	c. Epoca al primo impianto	d. Residenti [N°]	e. Edifici e Superficie Coperta [mq]	f. Abitazioni [N°]	g. Tipologie presenti nel comparto								h. Affidabilità Informazione				
						MURATURA (Codice)				CEMENTO ARMATO (Codice)								
						MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4	Bassa	Media	Alta		
C01	CENTRO STORICO	1800	3177	200	4,3 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	700	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C02	PRIMA ESPANSIONE	1900	2447	550	10,3 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	1350	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C03	SECONDA ESPANSIONE	1970	4942	800	24,6 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	2480	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C04							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C05							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C06							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C07							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C08							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C09							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C10							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C11							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
C12							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				



## SEZIONE 1: Identificazione Tipologia

IDT 01001168003CAR3

### a. CODICE TIPOLOGIA

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
MUR 1	MUR 2	MUR 3	MUR 4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4

### b. CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO DELLA TIPOLOGIA NEL COMPARTO (IDT)

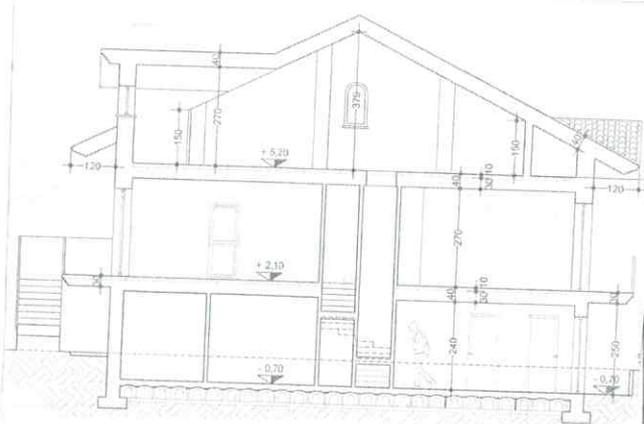
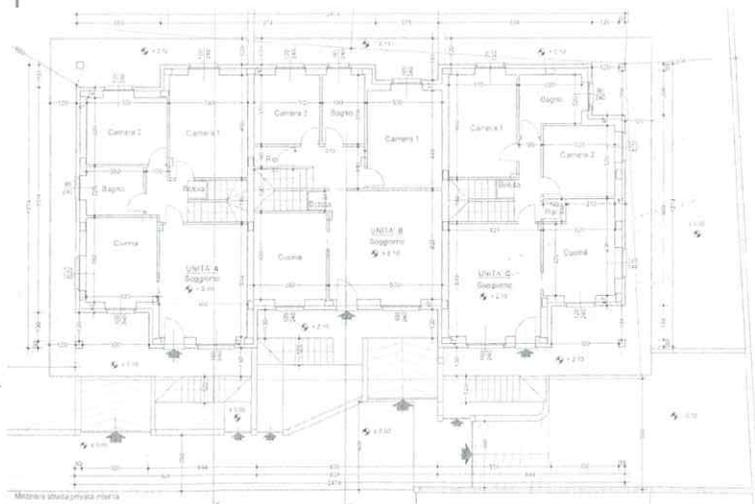
01	001	168	003	CAR3
Codice ISTAT Regione	Codice ISTAT Provincia	Codice ISTAT Comune	Codice Comparto	Codice Tipologia

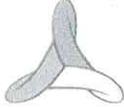
c. POSIZIONE TIPOLOGIA NEL CONTESTO URBANO	ISOLATA IN AGGREGATO	IN AGGREGATO	
		□□□□%	
		<i>In adiacenza</i> (strutture staticamente indipendenti)	<i>In connessione</i> (strutture interagenti)
□□□□%	□□□□%	□□□□%	□□□□%

### d. FOTOGRAFIA TIPOLOGIA



### d. PIANTA E SEZIONE





## SEZIONE 2: Caratteristiche generali

IDT 01001168 COBCLAR3

### DATI METRICI

<b>a. Piani totali compresi interrati [N°] (max 2)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 12
<b>b. Altezza media di piano [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>c. Altezza media di piano terra [m]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> ≤ 2.50	C <input type="radio"/> 3.50 ÷ 5.00		
	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.50 ÷ 3.49	D <input type="radio"/> > 5.00		
<b>d. Piani interrati [N°]</b>	A <input type="radio"/> 0	B <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	C <input type="radio"/> 2	D <input type="radio"/> ≥ 3
<b>e. Superficie media di piano [m<sup>2</sup>] (max 2)</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50	E <input type="checkbox"/> 170	I <input type="checkbox"/> 500	O <input type="checkbox"/> 1600
	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 70	F <input type="checkbox"/> 230	L <input type="checkbox"/> 650	P <input type="checkbox"/> 2200
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 100	G <input type="checkbox"/> 300	M <input type="checkbox"/> 900	Q <input type="checkbox"/> 3000
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 130	H <input type="checkbox"/> 400	N <input type="checkbox"/> 1200	R <input type="checkbox"/> > 3000
<b>f. Età della costruzione (max 2)</b>	A <input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 1860	H <input type="checkbox"/> 82 ÷ 86		
	B <input type="checkbox"/> 1861 - 19	I <input type="checkbox"/> 87 ÷ 91		
	C <input type="checkbox"/> 19 ÷ 45	L <input type="checkbox"/> 92 ÷ 96		
	D <input type="checkbox"/> 46 ÷ 61	M <input type="checkbox"/> 97 ÷ 01		
	E <input type="checkbox"/> 62 ÷ 71	N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 02 ÷ 08		
	F <input type="checkbox"/> 72 ÷ 75	O <input type="checkbox"/> 09 ÷ 11		
	G <input type="checkbox"/> 76 ÷ 81	P <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 2011		
<b>g. Uso prevalente</b>	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abitativo B <input type="checkbox"/> Produttivo C <input type="checkbox"/> Commercio D <input type="checkbox"/> Uffici D <input type="checkbox"/> Servizi pubblici D <input type="checkbox"/> Deposito D <input type="checkbox"/> Strategico D <input type="checkbox"/> Turistico - ricettivo			

**SEZIONE 3.1 B** Caratterizzazione tipologica CEMENTO ARMATO (da compilare in alternativa alla Sezione 3.1 A)

IDT 01001168C03C4E3

a. Qualifica della struttura in cemento armato		
A	Prevalenza di telai tamponati con murature consistenti (senza grosse aperture, di materiali resistenti e ben organizzate)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte e tamponature poco consistenti (con aperture di grosse dimensioni e diffuse, materiali poco resistenti)	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Prevalenza di telai con travi in spessore di solaio e tamponature poco consistenti o assenti	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Prevalenza di telai con travi alte sul perimetro con tamponature poco consistenti o assenti e travi in spessore di solaio all'interno	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi alte e nuclei in c.a. interni	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Prevalenza di setti	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Presenza contemporanea di telai con travi a spessore e nuclei/setti in cemento armato interni	<input type="checkbox"/>

**b. Giunti di separazione** 1) Giunti a norma  2) Giunti fuori norma  % nella tipologia     [%]

**c. Bow windows strutturali** % nella tipologia     [%]

1) Assenza di Bow windows  2) Bow windows inferiori a 1,5m  3) Bow windows superiori a 1,5m

**d. Telai in una sola direzione** SI  NO  % nella tipologia     [%]

**e. Elementi tozzi** % nella tipologia     [%]

A - Assenti	<input type="checkbox"/>	B - Travi a ginocchio/piani sfalsati	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C - Per finestre a nastro	<input type="checkbox"/>	D - Per altre cause	<input type="checkbox"/>

**f. Tamponature Piano Terra**

A - Disposizione regolare  B - Disposizione irregolare  C - Assente   
Piano soffice piani intermedi SI  NO

**g. Posizione dellatamponatura rispetto al telaio**

1 - Tamponatura inserita nel telaio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Tamponatura non inserita nel telaio	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 - Pilastri arretrati	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 - Cortina esterna non inserita nel telaio	<input type="checkbox"/>

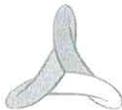
**h. Dimensione pilastri piano terra** % nella tipologia     [%]

1) Dimensione media < 25cm  2) Dimensione media 25/45cm  3) Dimensione media > 45cm

i. Armature pilastri		
1	Armatura longitudinale	<u>   </u> [%]
2	Interasse staffe pilastri	<u>   </u> [cm]
3	Diametro staffe pilastri	<u>   </u> [mm]
4	Lunghezza d'ancoraggio	<u>   </u> [Φ]
5	Tipo armature	<input type="checkbox"/> Liscia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aderenza migliorata

j. Maglia strutturale		
1	Interasse medio tra pilastri < 4,5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Interasse medio tra pilastri 4,5/6m	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Interasse medio tra pilastri > 6m	<input type="checkbox"/>

**k. Presenza solai SAP o Assimilabili**  SI     [%]  NO



**SEZIONE 3.2**

**Altre informazioni**

IDT 01001168C03CAR3

a. Copertura (max 2)				
a1. Forma		a2. Tipo		a3. Materiale
		Leggera (1)	Pesante (2)	
1	Singola falda	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Legno <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
2	Falde inclinate	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Acciaio <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
3	Terrazzo praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Cemento Armato <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
4	Terrazzo non praticabile	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	Muratura <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
5	Volte	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	
a4. Spingente		<input type="radio"/> SI [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]		<input type="radio"/> NO [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

b. Aperture in facciata (% sulla superficie della facciata)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

c. Regolarità			
Pianta (max 2)		Elevazione (max 2)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regolare (1)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediamente regolare (2)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregolare (3)	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

d. Interventi strutturali della tipologia	
1 - Anno	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] ÷ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
2 - Interventi tipici	<input type="checkbox"/> A. Interventi locali [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Miglioramento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]
	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Adeguamento sismico [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [%]

e. Aperture Piano terra (PT) (% sulla superficie della facciata al PT)	
< 10 %	<input type="radio"/>
10/19 %	<input type="radio"/>
20/29 %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30/50 %	<input type="radio"/>
> 50 %	<input type="radio"/>

f. Stato di Conservazione (SdC)			
	Scadente	Medio	Buono
1 SdC d'insieme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 SdC strutture verticali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 SdC strutture orizzontali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 SdC elementi non strutturali	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

g. Tipologia scale	
A - Scale a soletta rampante	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B - Scale con travi a ginocchio e gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
D - Scale con gradini a sbalzo	<input type="radio"/>
E - Scale in legno	<input type="radio"/>
F - Scale su volta rampante	<input type="radio"/>

**SEZIONE 3.2**
**Altre informazioni**

IDT 01001168 C03C443

h. ELEMENTI NON STRUTTURALI VULNERABILI		<i>(elementi a tipologia vulnerabile e/o in cattive condizioni)</i>	
1	Tramezzi non strutturali (forati, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
2	Manto di copertura tipico (tegole, coppi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
3	Comignoli ed altri aggetti verticali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
4	Balconi (in muratura, acciaio, c.a., etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
5	Cornicioni (muratura, scarsa qualità ancoraggi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
6	Parapetti (in muratura, c.a. etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
7	Controsoffitti leggeri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
8	Controsoffitti pesanti	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
9	False volte pesanti (mattoni in foglio)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
10	False volte leggere (incannucciata)	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]

i. Fondazioni (max 2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Superficiale</b> □□□□ [%]	1. Fondazione superficiale continua in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	2. Fondazione profonda in pietrame o blocchi squadri	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Profonda</b> □□□□ [%]	3. Fondazione su archivi rovesci	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	4. Plinti isolati senza travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	5. Plinti isolati con travi di collegamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	6. Travi rovesce	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	7. Reticolo di travi rovesce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Continua</b> □□□□ [%]	8. Platee	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	9. Plinti su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Discontinua</b> □□□□ [%]	10. Travi rovesce su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
	11. Platee su pali	<input type="checkbox"/>	□□□□ [%]
Nessuna informazione			○



NOTE

IDT 01001168 C03 CAR3

NOTA 1: NESSUN INTERVENTO DI MANUTENZIONE RISULTA  
ESSERE ESEQUITO



Beam Database (1965)

1965					
Name	Geometric properties				
N.Beams	Span	B	H	Span/H	B/H
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[-]	[-]
101	400	30	25	16	1.2
102	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
103	180	30	25	7.2	1.2
104	420	30	25	16.8	1.2
105	290	30	25	11.6	1.2
106	130	30	25	5.2	1.2
107	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
108	400	30	25	16	1.2
109	450	30	25	18	1.2
110	450	30	25	18	1.2
111	530	30	25	21.2	1.2
112	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
113	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
114	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
115	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
116	380	30	25	15.2	1.2
117	410	30	25	16.4	1.2
118	250	30	25	10	1.2
119	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
120	310	30	25	12.4	1.2
121	210	30	25	8.4	1.2
122	360	30	25	14.4	1.2
123	200	30	25	8	1.2
124	280	30	25	11.2	1.2
125	210	30	25	8.4	1.2
<b>MEAN</b>	332.4	30	25	13.296	1.2
<b>MEAN</b>					

1965					
Reinforcement [cmq]			% Reinforcemnet		
Tot Reinf (support 1)	Tot Reinf (middle)	Tot Reinf (support 2)	Tot Reinf (support 1)	Tot Reinf (middle)	Tot Reinf (support 2)
[cmq]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]	[%]	[%]
4.9	4.4	5.3	0.653333333	0.586666667	0.706666667
5.1	5.4	5.6	0.68	0.72	0.746666667
4.7	2.2	4.8	0.626666667	0.293333333	0.64
5.6	2.6	5.1	0.746666667	0.346666667	0.68
5.1	2.1	5.4	0.68	0.28	0.72
6.1	5.2	5.6	0.813333333	0.693333333	0.746666667
5.9	2.5	4.5	0.786666667	0.333333333	0.6
4.2	3.1	4.9	0.56	0.413333333	0.653333333
4.8	3.5	4.8	0.64	0.466666667	0.64
5.2	2.1	5.2	0.693333333	0.28	0.693333333
5.3	2.5	5.5	0.706666667	0.333333333	0.733333333
4.9	2.4	4.8	0.653333333	0.32	0.64
4.7	3.1	4.6	0.626666667	0.413333333	0.613333333
3.2	3.6	2.8	0.426666667	0.48	0.373333333
2.8	2.8	2.8	0.373333333	0.373333333	0.373333333
2.6	2.4	2.8	0.346666667	0.32	0.373333333
2.6	3.1	3.1	0.346666667	0.413333333	0.413333333
2.5	2.6	1.8	0.333333333	0.346666667	0.24
1.9	1.8	1.9	0.253333333	0.24	0.253333333
2.1	2.8	2.5	0.28	0.373333333	0.333333333
2.8	2.5	2.6	0.373333333	0.333333333	0.346666667
3.2	2.5	3.1	0.426666667	0.333333333	0.413333333
1.9	2.6	1.7	0.253333333	0.346666667	0.226666667
3	2.5	2.5	0.4	0.333333333	0.333333333
2.8	2.5	3	0.373333333	0.333333333	0.4
			0.522133333	0.388266667	0.515733333
			<b>MEAN</b>		

Beam Database (1978)

1978					
Name	Geometric properties				
N.Beams	Span	B	H	Span/H	B/H
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[-]	[-]
101	370	70	22	16.81818182	3.181818182
102	190	40	22	8.636363636	1.818181818
103	420	50	22	19.09090909	2.272727273
104	450	50	22	20.45454545	2.272727273
105	280	50	22	12.72727273	2.272727273
106	390	80	22	17.72727273	3.636363636
107	150	50	22	6.818181818	2.272727273
108	490	40	22	22.27272727	1.818181818
109	450	50	22	20.45454545	2.272727273
110	390	50	22	17.72727273	2.272727273
111	370	30	22	16.81818182	1.363636364
112	200	30	22	9.090909091	1.363636364
113	340	30	22	15.45454545	1.363636364
114	340	30	22	15.45454545	1.363636364
115	420	30	22	19.09090909	1.363636364
	350	45.3333	22	15.90909091	2.060606061
<b>MEAN</b>					

1978					
Reinforcement [cmq]			% Reinforcemnet		
Tot Reinf (support 1)	Tot Reinf (middle)	Tot Reinf (support 2)	Tot Reinf (support 1)	Tot Reinf (middle)	Tot Reinf (support 2)
[cmq]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]	[%]	[%]
6.2	5.6	5.9	0.402597403	0.363636364	0.383116883
5.6	5.1	5.8	0.636363636	0.579545455	0.659090909
5.3	5.1	5.5	0.481818182	0.463636364	0.5
5.6	5.2	5.5	0.509090909	0.472727273	0.5
5.9	5.3	5.6	0.536363636	0.481818182	0.509090909
7.1	5.8	6.4	0.403409091	0.329545455	0.363636364
5.9	4.8	7.5	0.536363636	0.436363636	0.681818182
5.3	4.3	4.9	0.602272727	0.488636364	0.556818182
5.5	4.3	5.9	0.5	0.390909091	0.536363636
6	4.5	6.3	0.545454545	0.409090909	0.572727273
4.9	4.1	4.9	0.742424242	0.621212121	0.742424242
4.3	3.5	4.5	0.651515152	0.53030303	0.681818182
3.7	3.4	4.5	0.560606061	0.515151515	0.681818182
4.1	3.3	4.2	0.621212121	0.5	0.636363636
4.3	3.3	3.9	0.651515152	0.5	0.590909091
			0.558733766	0.472171717	0.573066378
<b>MEAN</b>					

Beam Database (1985)

1985					
Name	Geometric properties				
N.Beams	Span	B	H	Span/H	B/H
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[-]	[-]
101	170	40	20	8.5	2
102	370	50	20	18.5	2.5
103	432	50	20	21.6	2.5
104	365	40	20	18.25	2
105	340	60	20	17	3
106	90	50	20	4.5	2.5
107	395	50	20	19.75	2.5
108	200	60	20	10	3
109	280	50	20	14	2.5
110	160	50	20	8	2.5
111	330	70	20	16.5	3.5
112	150	50	20	7.5	2.5
113	250	40	20	12.5	2
114	480	40	20	24	2
115	380	40	20	19	2
116	400	40	20	20	2
117	480	40	20	24	2
118	380	40	20	19	2
119	350	40	20	17.5	2
120	360	50	20	18	2.5
121	210	60	20	10.5	3
122	210	70	20	10.5	3.5
123	300	70	20	15	3.5
124	430	50	20	21.5	2.5
125	220	80	20	11	4
126	365	70	20	18.25	3.5
127	210	50	20	10.5	2.5
128	150	50	20	7.5	2.5
129	395	70	20	19.75	3.5
130	200	40	20	10	2
131	280	60	20	14	3
132	160	50	20	8	2.5
133	330	60	20	16.5	3
134	150	80	20	7.5	4
135	250	70	20	12.5	3.5
136	180	40	20	9	2
137	410	40	20	20.5	2
138	350	40	20	17.5	2
139	240	40	20	12	2
140	300	40	20	15	2
141	450	40	20	22.5	2
142	400	40	20	20	2
	298.8571	51.4286	20	14.94285714	2.571428571
	<b>MEAN</b>				

1985					
Reinforcement [cmq]			% Reinforcemnet		
Tot Reinf (support 1)	Tot Reinf (middle)	Tot Reinf (support 2)	Tot Reinf (support 1)	Tot Reinf (middle)	Tot Reinf (support 2)
[cmq]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]	[%]	[%]
9.8	8.1	12.4	1.225	1.0125	1.55
8.9	9.8	9.9	0.89	0.98	0.99
14.5	9.9	12.4	1.45	0.99	1.24
10.5	9.9	11.3	1.3125	1.2375	1.4125
9.2	9.1	9.9	0.766666667	0.758333333	0.825
16.4	11.6	15.9	1.64	1.16	1.59
8.9	11.1	13.3	0.89	1.11	1.33
10.5	9.9	10.6	0.875	0.825	0.883333333
12.9	12.5	19.2	1.29	1.25	1.92
11.6	11.5	11.9	1.16	1.15	1.19
11.2	8.9	11.2	0.8	0.635714286	0.8
9.5	8.8	9.9	0.95	0.88	0.99
9.6	8.8	10.5	1.2	1.1	1.3125
10.5	10.1	11.3	1.3125	1.2625	1.4125
11.2	9.5	12.2	1.4	1.1875	1.525
13.2	11.6	12.9	1.65	1.45	1.6125
11.5	9.6	12.1	1.4375	1.2	1.5125
10.1	11.5	10.9	1.2625	1.4375	1.3625
14.8	11.3	13.4	1.85	1.4125	1.675
9.6	9.9	12.1	0.96	0.99	1.21
11.2	10.6	14.2	0.933333333	0.883333333	1.183333333
15.1	12.8	13.3	1.078571429	0.914285714	0.95
10.5	9.5	10.5	0.75	0.678571429	0.75
9.9	8.8	9.9	0.99	0.88	0.99
10.5	10.6	10.5	0.65625	0.6625	0.65625
15.6	11.5	15.6	1.114285714	0.821428571	1.114285714
9.5	9.1	9.5	0.95	0.91	0.95
11.6	10.9	11.6	1.16	1.09	1.16
9.4	9.2	9.4	0.671428571	0.657142857	0.671428571
9.9	9.1	9.9	1.2375	1.1375	1.2375
13.5	9.9	13.5	1.125	0.825	1.125
9.5	9.1	9.5	0.95	0.91	0.95
10.2	8.9	10.2	0.85	0.741666667	0.85
10.3	9.7	10.1	0.64375	0.60625	0.63125
10.9	9.8	11.3	0.778571429	0.7	0.807142857
9.9	8.9	12.1	1.2375	1.1125	1.5125
11.2	10.5	10.3	1.4	1.3125	1.2875
11.9	9.1	11.9	1.4875	1.1375	1.4875
10.2	10.1	10.2	1.275	1.2625	1.275
12.3	10.1	11.4	1.5375	1.2625	1.425
10.9	10.1	10.9	1.3625	1.2625	1.3625
12.1	10.1	10.9	1.5125	1.2625	1.3625
			1.143401361	1.025219671	1.192429138
			<b>MEAN</b>		

Beam Database (2003)

2003					
Name	Geometric properties				
N.Beams	Span	B	H	Span/H	B/H
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[-]	[-]
101	320	50	25	12.8	2
102	240	50	25	9.6	2
103	360	40	25	14.4	1.6
104	350	40	25	14	1.6
105	180	40	25	7.2	1.6
106	150	50	25	6	2
107	280	70	25	11.2	2.8
108	460	70	25	18.4	2.8
109	190	70	25	7.6	2.8
110	300	40	25	12	1.6
111	450	50	25	18	2
112	400	40	25	16	1.6
113	200	40	25	8	1.6
114	180	40	25	7.2	1.6
115	300	40	25	12	1.6
116	345	50	25	13.8	2
117	300	50	25	12	2
118	180	40	25	7.2	1.6
119	200	40	25	8	1.6
120	200	40	25	8	1.6
121	320	40	25	12.8	1.6
122	300	40	25	12	1.6
123	300	40	25	12	1.6
124	210	40	25	8.4	1.6
125	210	40	25	8.4	1.6
126	20	40	25	0.8	1.6
127	380	40	25	15.2	1.6
128	220	40	25	8.8	1.6
129	280	40	25	11.2	1.6
130	350	40	25	14	1.6
131	360	40	25	14.4	1.6
132	360	40	25	14.4	1.6
133	180	40	25	7.2	1.6
	275	44.5455	25	11	1.781818182
<b>MEAN</b>					



Beam Database (2007)

2007					
Name	Geometric properties				
N.Beams	Span	B	H	Span/H	B/H
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[-]	[-]
101	300	50	40	7.5	1.25
102	250	50	40	6.25	1.25
103	350	50	40	8.75	1.25
104	300	50	40	7.5	1.25
105	130	50	40	3.25	1.25
106	400	60	40	10	1.5
107	130	60	40	3.25	1.5
108	350	60	40	8.75	1.5
109	210	60	40	5.25	1.5
110	330	70	40	8.25	1.75
111	350	70	40	8.75	1.75
112	370	70	40	9.25	1.75
113	300	40	20	15	2
114	370	40	20	18.5	2
115	370	40	20	18.5	2
116	400	40	20	20	2
117	400	40	20	20	2
118	250	40	20	12.5	2
119	380	40	20	19	2
	312.632	51.579	32.632	11.0657895	1.657894737
	<b>MEAN</b>				



## Columns Database (1965)

1965						
Name	Geometric properties			Reinforcement		
N.Columns	Heights	B	H	Cross Section	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Longitudinal reinforcement
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]
1	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
2	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
3	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
4	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
5	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
6	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
7	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
8	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
9	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
10	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
11	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
12	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
13	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
14	330	25	30	750	3.9	0.52
	330	25	30			0.52
<b>MEAN (perimetral columns)</b>						<b>Mean</b>
15	330	25	25	625	3.7	0.592
16	330	25	25	625	3.9	0.624
17	330	25	25	625	3.4	0.544
18	330	25	25	625	4.1	0.656
19	330	25	20	500	3.2	0.64
	330	25	24			0.6112
<b>MEAN (internal columns)</b>						<b>Mean</b>

Columns Database (1978)

1978						
Name	Geometric properties				Reinforcement	
N.Columns	Heights	B	H	Cross Section	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Longitudinal reinforcement
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]
1	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
2	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
3	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
4	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
5	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
6	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
7	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
8	325	30	35	1050	5.9	0.561904762
9	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
10	325	30	35	1050	5.5	0.523809524
	325	30	35			0.527619048
<b>MEAN (perimetral colums)</b>						<b>Mean</b>
15	325	30	35	1050	5.1	0.485714286
16	325	30	35	1050	5.1	0.485714286
17	325	30	35	1050	5.1	0.485714286
	325	30	35			0.485714286
<b>MEAN (internal colums)</b>						<b>Mean</b>

Columns Database (1985)

1985						
Name	Geometric properties				Reinforcement	
N.Columns	Heights	B	H	Cross Section	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Longitudinal reinforcement
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]
1	325	40	35	1400	11.5	0.821428571
2	325	40	35	1400	13.1	0.935714286
3	325	50	30	1500	13.5	0.9
4	325	50	35	1750	12.9	0.737142857
5	325	50	35	1750	11.5	0.657142857
6	325	40	35	1400	11.4	0.814285714
7	325	60	35	2100	10.8	0.514285714
8	325	40	35	1400	11.4	0.814285714
9	325	50	35	1750	11.9	0.68
10	325	40	35	1400	11.4	0.814285714
	325	46	34.5			0.768857143
<b>MEAN (perimetral columns)</b>						<b>Mean</b>
15	325	50	35	1750	12.9	0.737142857
16	325	50	35	1750	12.9	0.737142857
17	325	50	35	1750	12.9	0.737142857
	325	50	35			0.737142857
<b>MEAN (internal columns)</b>						<b>Mean</b>

Columns Database (2003)

2003						
Name	Geometric properties				Reinforcement	
N.Columns	Heights	B	H	Cross Section	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Longitudinal reinforcement
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]
1	315	60	20	1200	10.1	0.841666667
2	315	40	20	800	10.1	1.2625
3	315	50	30	1500	8.8	0.586666667
4	315	50	30	1500	8.8	0.586666667
5	315	40	20	800	8.8	1.1
6	315	40	20	800	10.1	1.2625
7	315	50	30	1500	10.1	0.673333333
8	315	40	30	1200	8.8	0.733333333
9	315	60	30	1800	8.8	0.488888889
10	315	50	20	1000	8.8	0.88
	315	48	25			0.841555556

MEAN (perimetral columns)						Mean
15	315	40	20	800	10.1	1.2625
16	315	50	30	1500	10.1	0.673333333
17	315	50	30	1500	10.1	0.673333333
	315	46.6667	26.6667			0.869722222
MEAN (internal columns)						Mean

Columns Database (2007)

2007						
Name	Geometric properties				Reinforcement	
N.Columns	Heights	B	H	Cross Section	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Longitudinal reinforcement
[-]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[cmq]	[cmq]	[%]
1	315	40	20	800	10.8	1.35
2	315	40	20	800	10.8	1.35
3	315	40	30	1200	11.2	0.933333333
4	315	40	30	1200	11.2	0.933333333
5	315	40	20	800	10.8	1.35
6	315	40	20	800	10.8	1.35
7	315	40	30	1200	11.2	0.933333333
8	315	40	30	1200	11.2	0.933333333
9	315	40	30	1200	11.2	0.933333333
10	315	40	30	1200	11.2	0.933333333
	315	40	26			1.1
MEAN (perimetral columns)						MEAN
15	315	40	20	800	11.1	1.3875
16	315	40	20	800	11.1	1.3875
17	315	40	20	800	11.1	1.3875
	315	40	20			1.3875
MEAN (internal columns)						MEAN