

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910710012403321
Autore	Kliment Stephen A
Titolo	How Houses can better resist high wind / / Stephen A. Kliment; Noel J. Raufaste; Richard D. Marshall
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Gaithersburg, MD : , : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, , 1977
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
Collana	NBSIR ; ; 76-1197
Altri autori (Persone)	KlimentStephen A MarshallRichard D RaufasteNoel J
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	1977. Contributed record: Metadata reviewed, not verified. Some fields updated by batch processes. Title from PDF title page.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910131652803321
Autore	Angotti Franco
Titolo	Alle radici della moderna ingegneria : competenze e opportunità nella Firenze dell'Ottocento // a cura di Franco Angotti, Giuseppe Pelosi, Simonetta Soldani
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Firenze, : Firenze University Press, 2010
Edizione	[91455.]
Descrizione fisica	xii, 140 p. : ill. ; ; 22 cm
Collana	Studi e saggi Studi e saggi ; ; 92
Disciplina	620 624 945 630 625
Soggetti	General & world history History: specific events & topics Electricity, electromagnetism & magnetism Electronics engineering Communications engineering / telecommunications
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Papers presented to a conferences, Florence, 2009. Florence (Tuscany).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	The subject around which the contributions in this volume gravitate is the creation of a higher institute of engineering studies in Florence in the late nineteenth-century. On the eve of the unification of Italy, Florence was a promising centre for a Polytechnic, in view of the experience of the Corpo di Ingegneri di Acque e Strade, the precocious railway building, the importance of the mining sector and the solidity of the Istituto Tecnico Toscano. Despite this, unlike what took place in Milan and in Turin, the Istituto Tecnico Toscano was not transformed into a Polytechnic for the training of engineers. The reasons for this non-development can be traced to the lack of "industrialist"

propensities in the managerial group that emerged victorious from the "peaceful revolution" of 1859, to a desire for independence from the national academic system built on the Casati law, and to a local demand for engineering skills that was less dynamic than expected. Consequently, the prevailing winds were those of "normalisation" blowing from the government, the universities and the most prestigious Colleges of Engineers. Nevertheless, Florence continued to represent an important technological centre, especially in relation to railway infrastructures, public works, and the mechanical engineering industries (for example Pignone and Galileo). In the end it was not until one hundred years after unification that the city finally became the seat of a Faculty of Engineering.

---