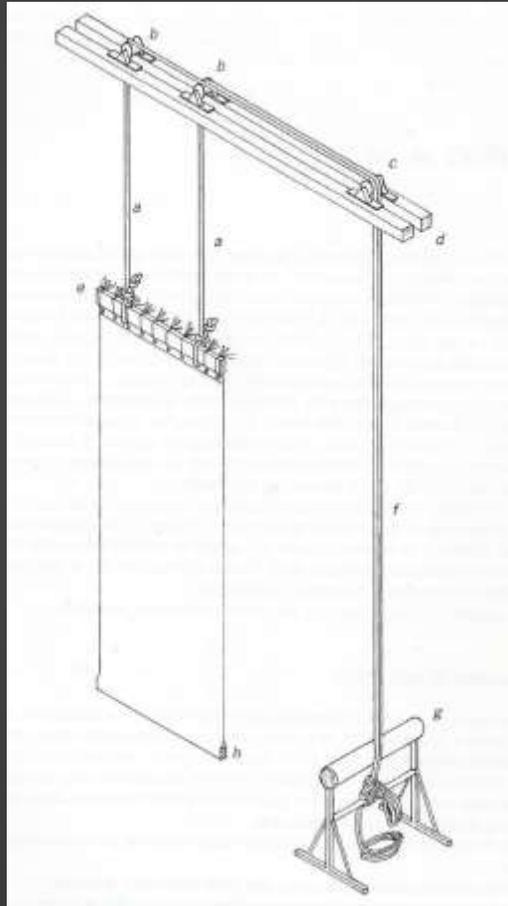
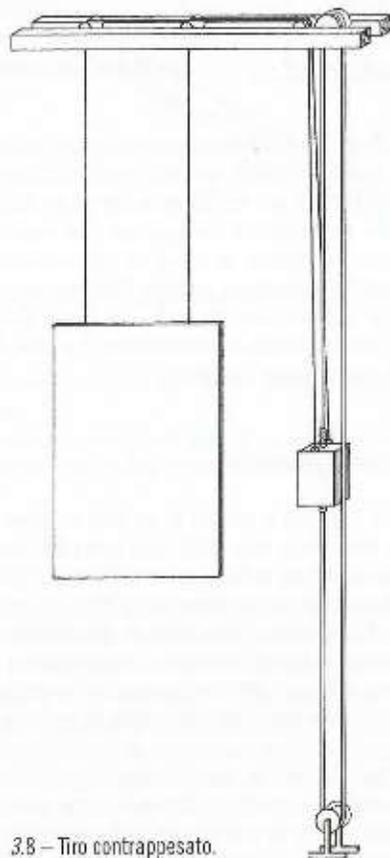


# Maniobras y efectos escenotécnicos

# Manual

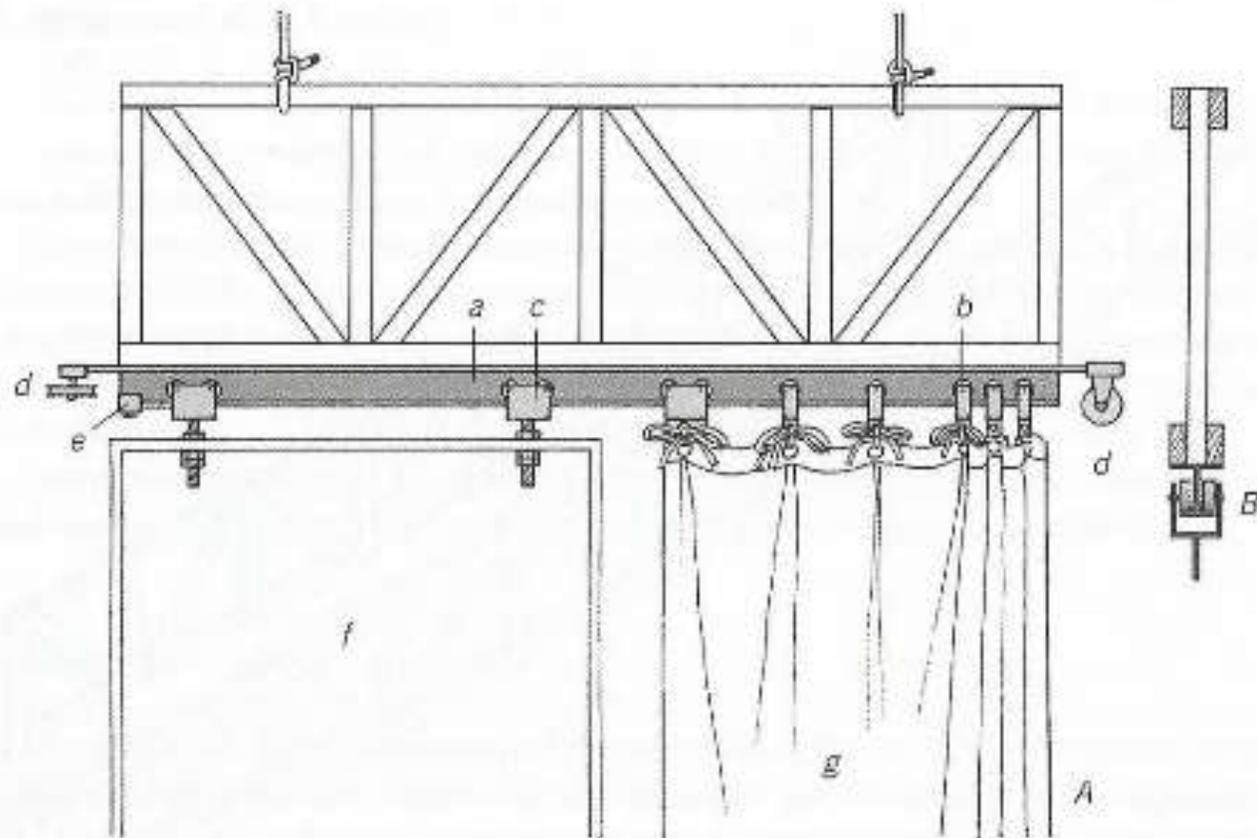


# Contrapesado



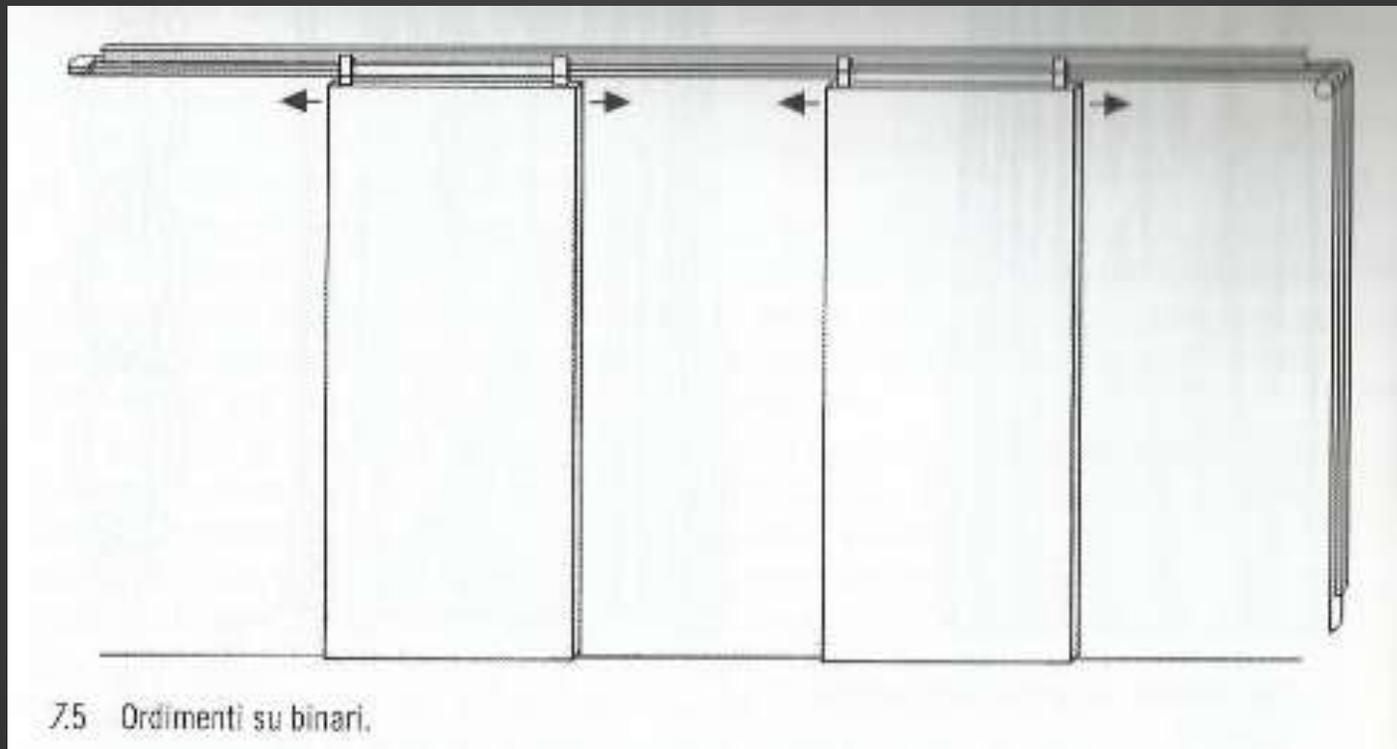
3.8 – Tiro contrapesado.

# Americana

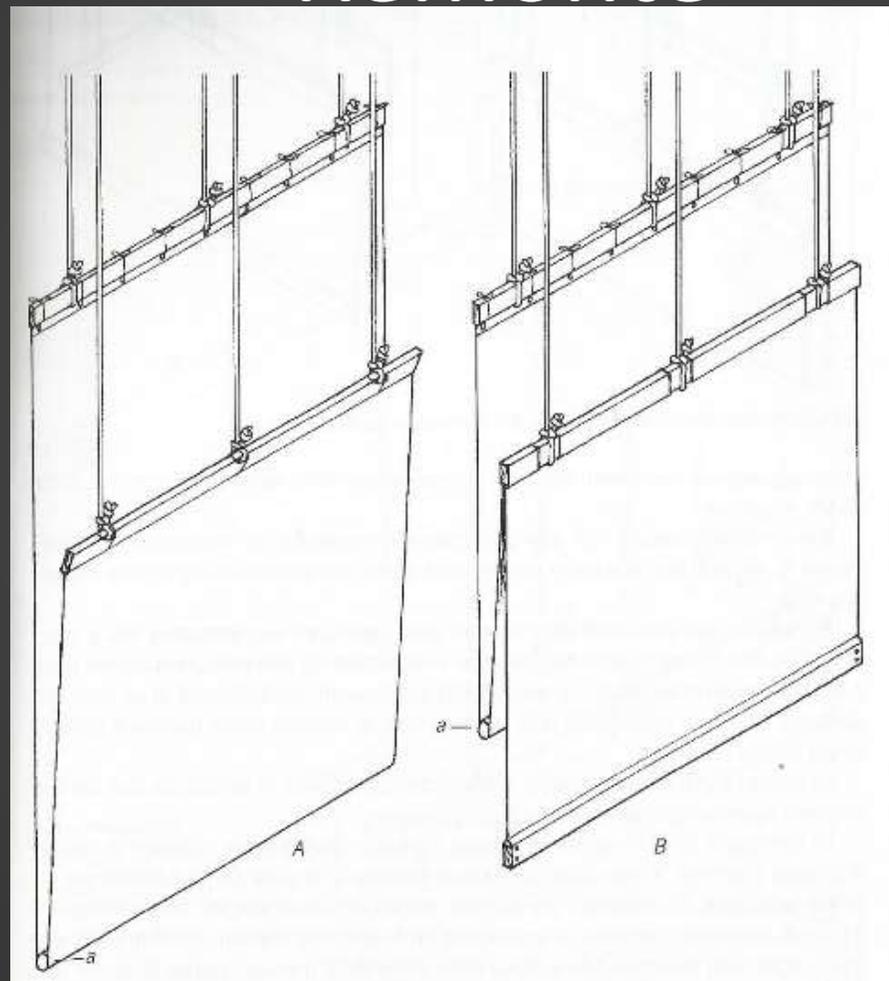


7.2 – Meccanismo di scorrimento: a) binario, b) carrello, c) carrello motrice, d) carrucola, e) stop, f) pannello, g) tenda. A) prospetto, B) sezione.

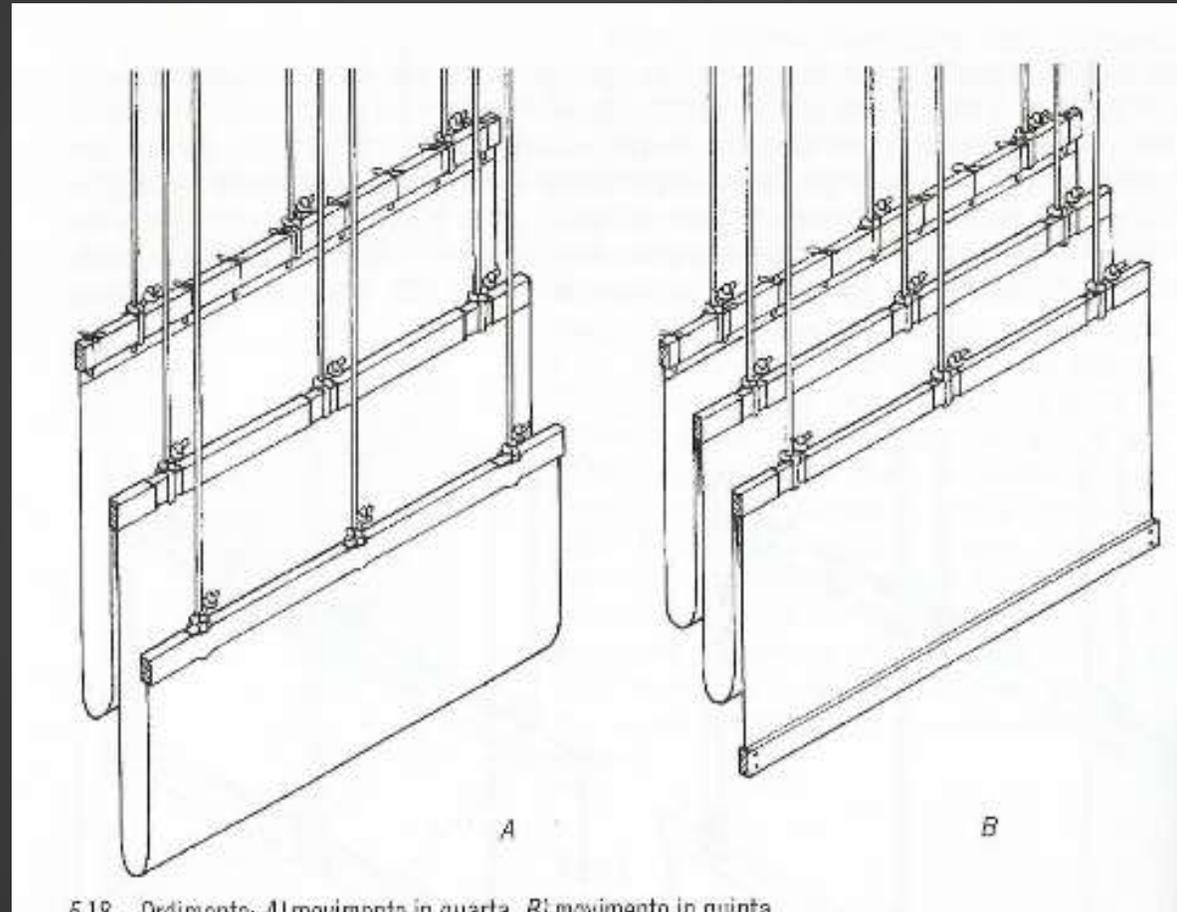
# Americana



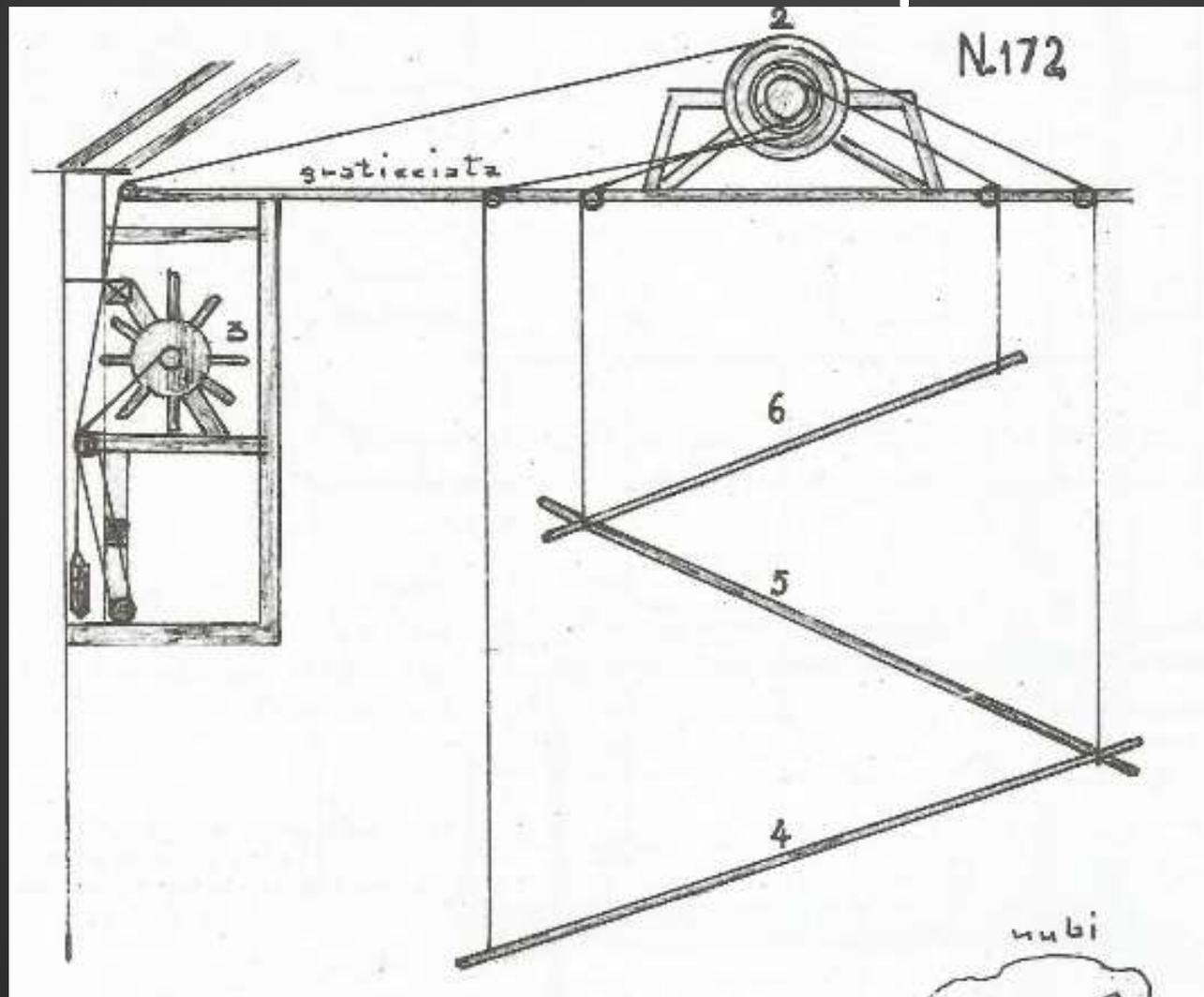
# Remonte



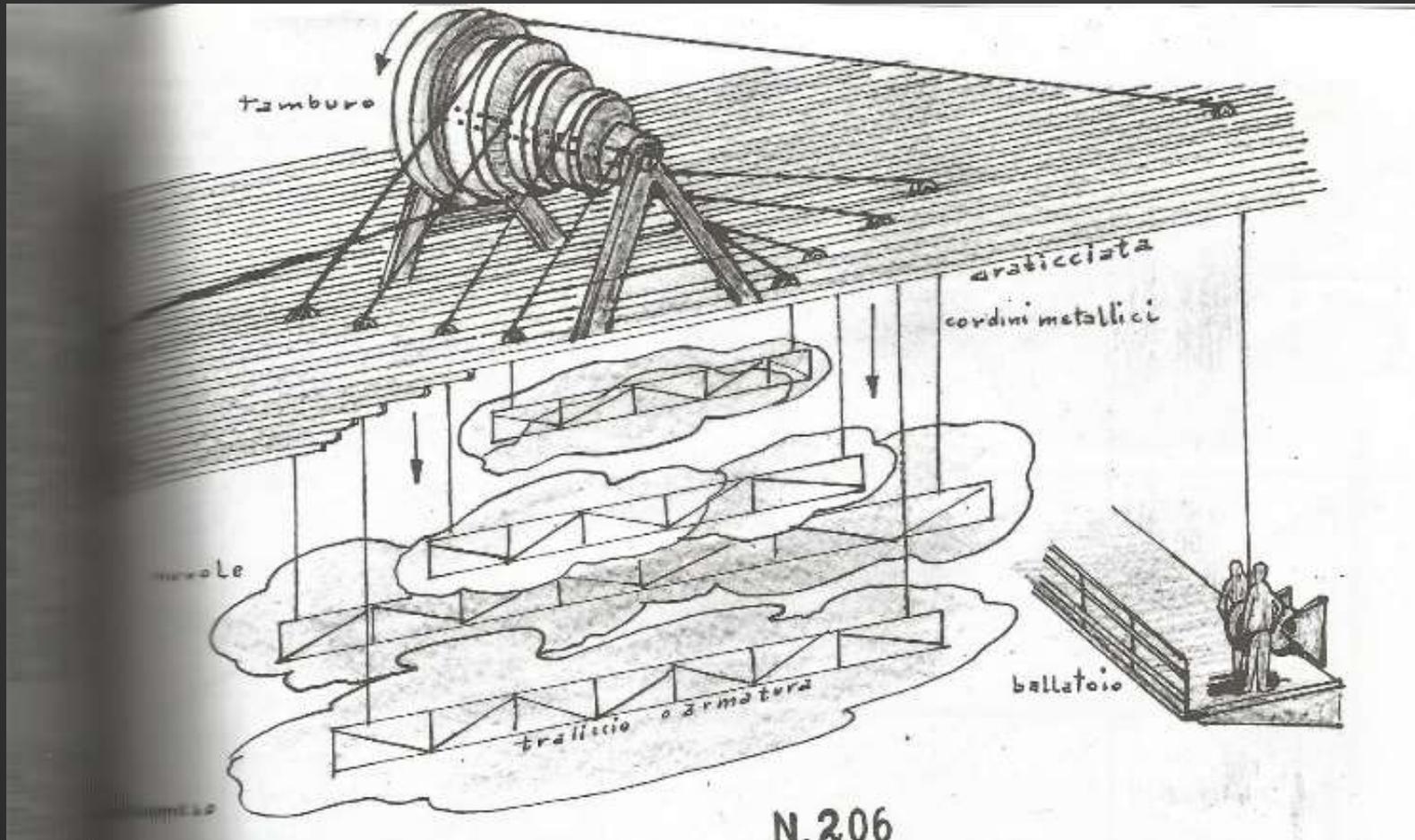
# A cuartos o mas



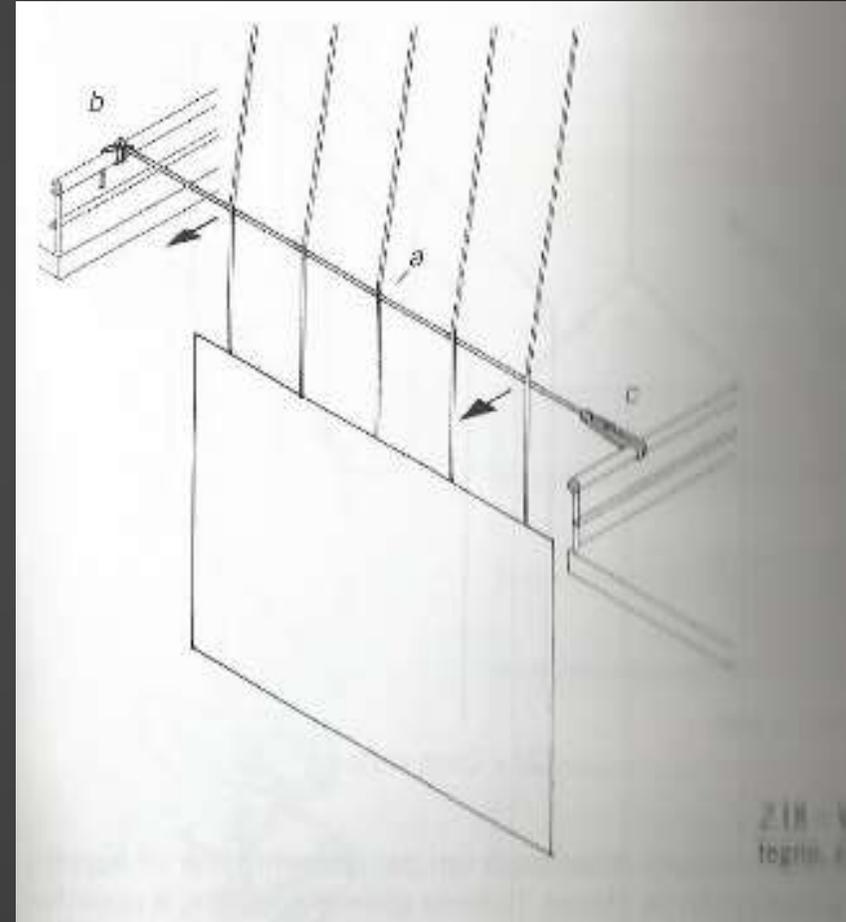
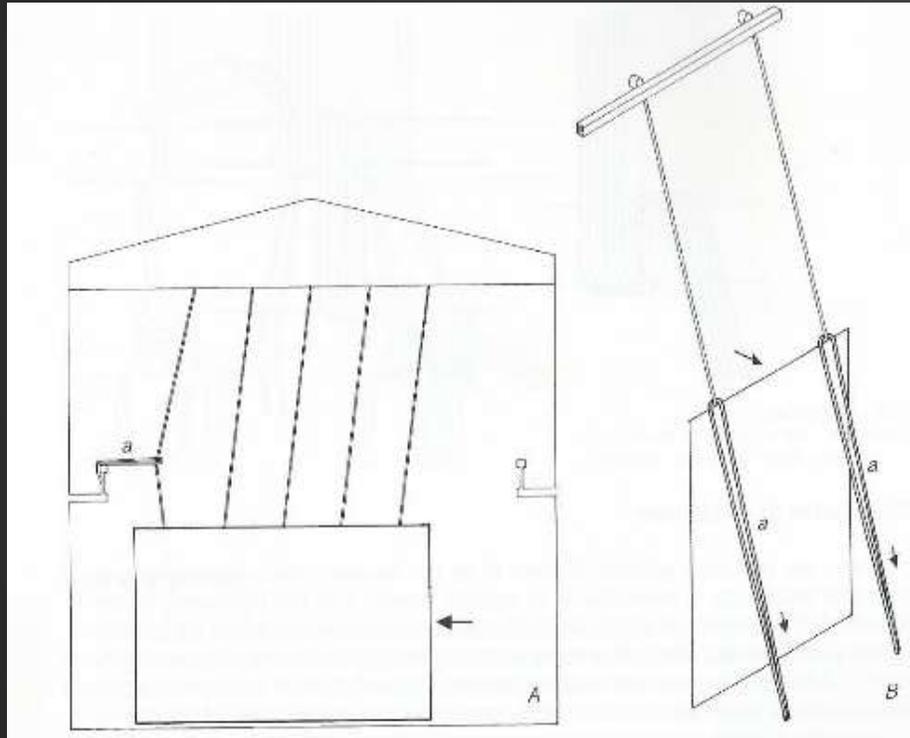
# Tambor desmultiplicador



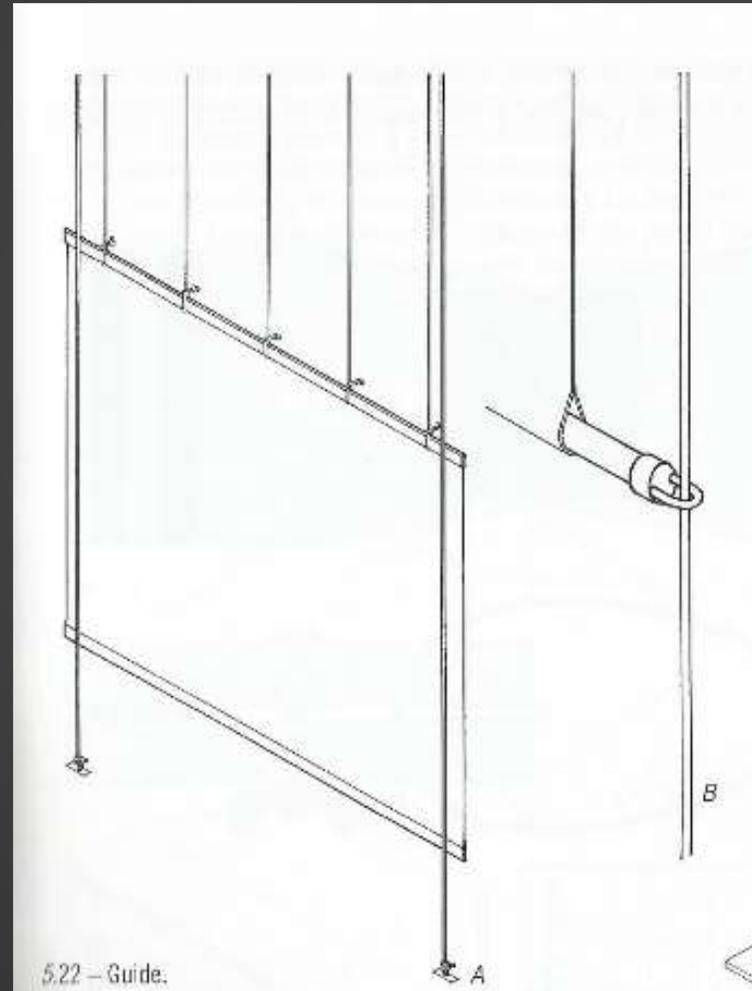
# Tambor desmultiplicador



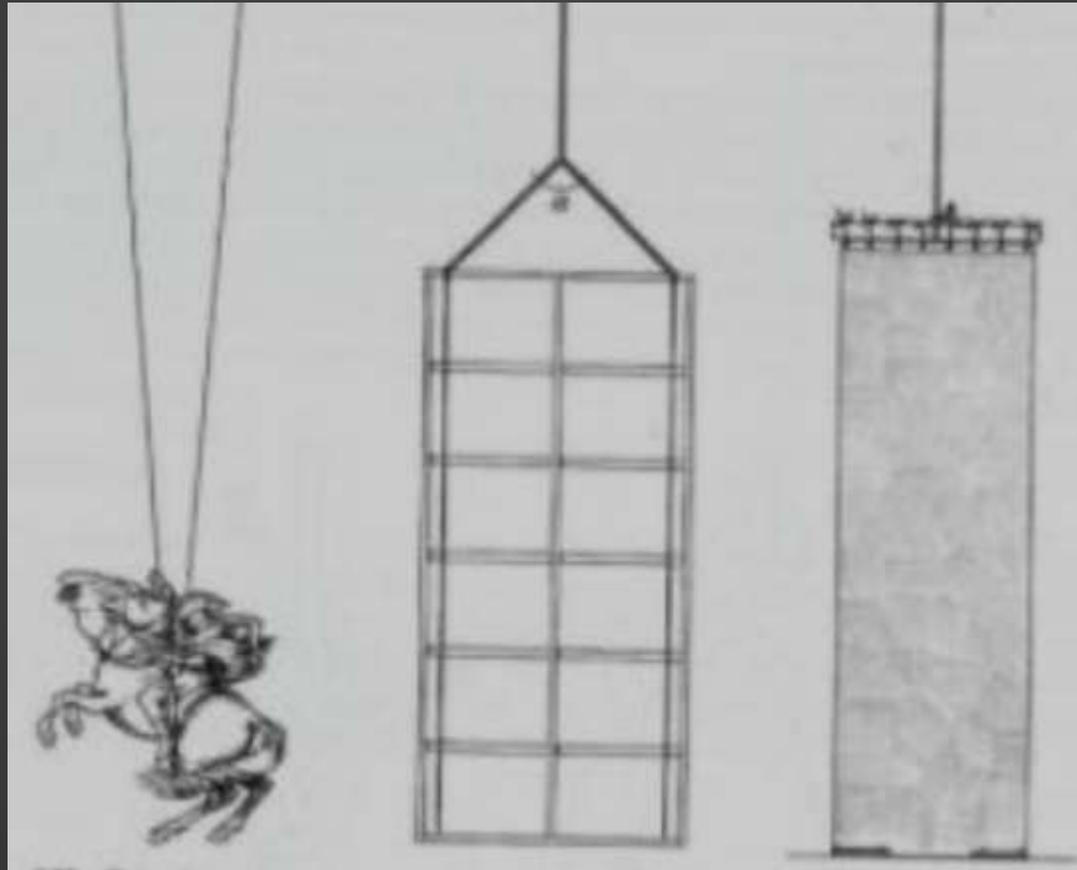
# Ventear Varas



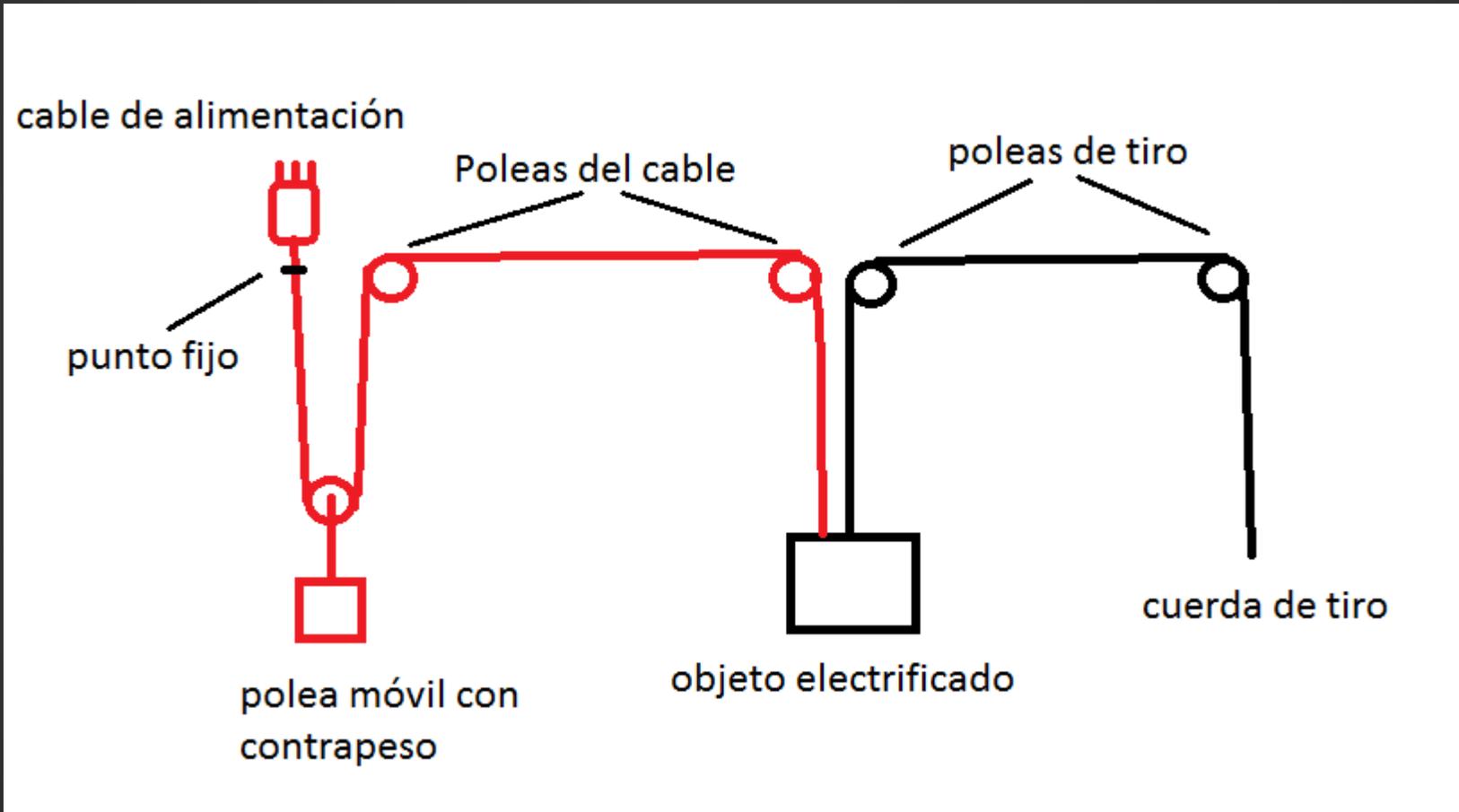
# Telón en guillotina con guías



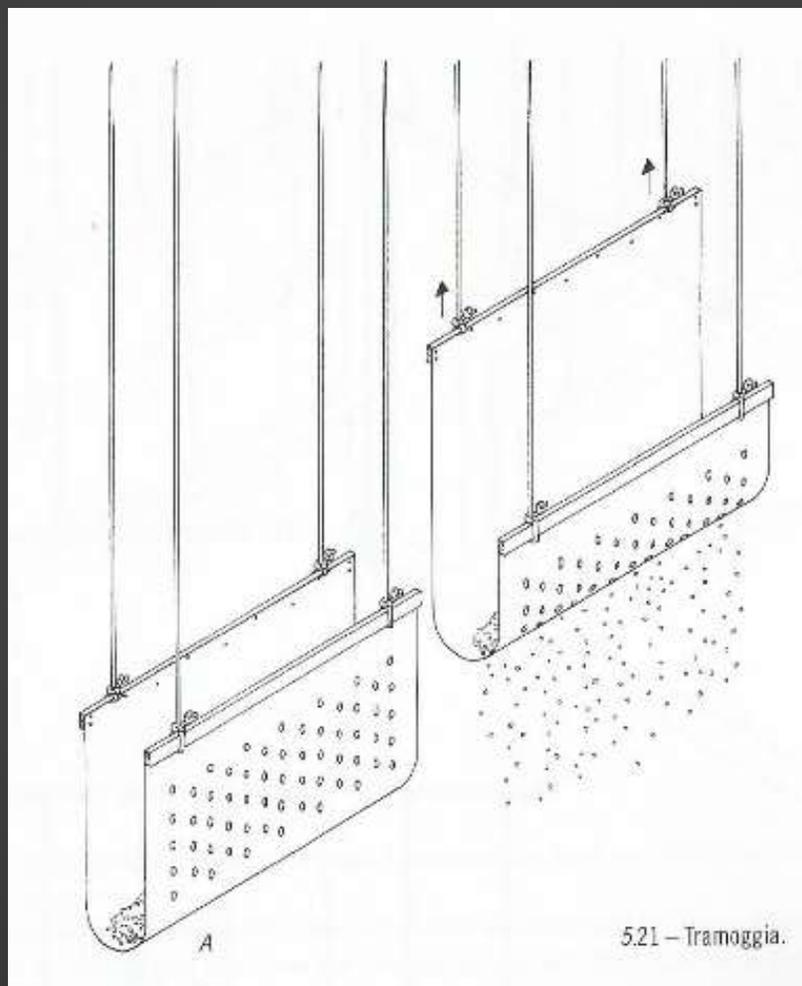
# Tiro único

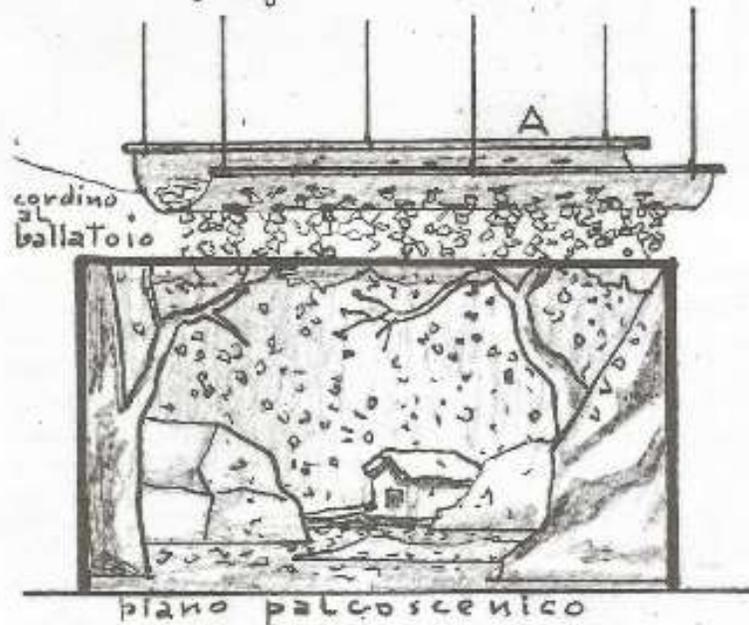
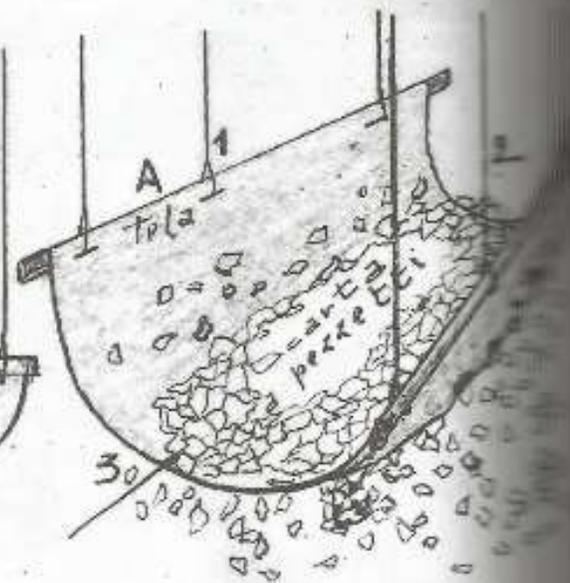
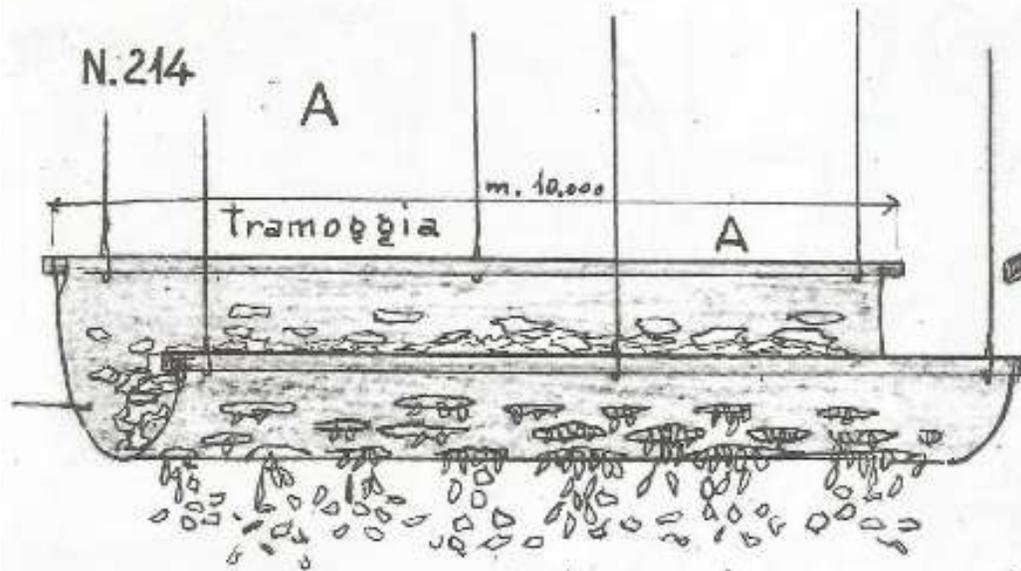


# Quinquet



# Cama o catre

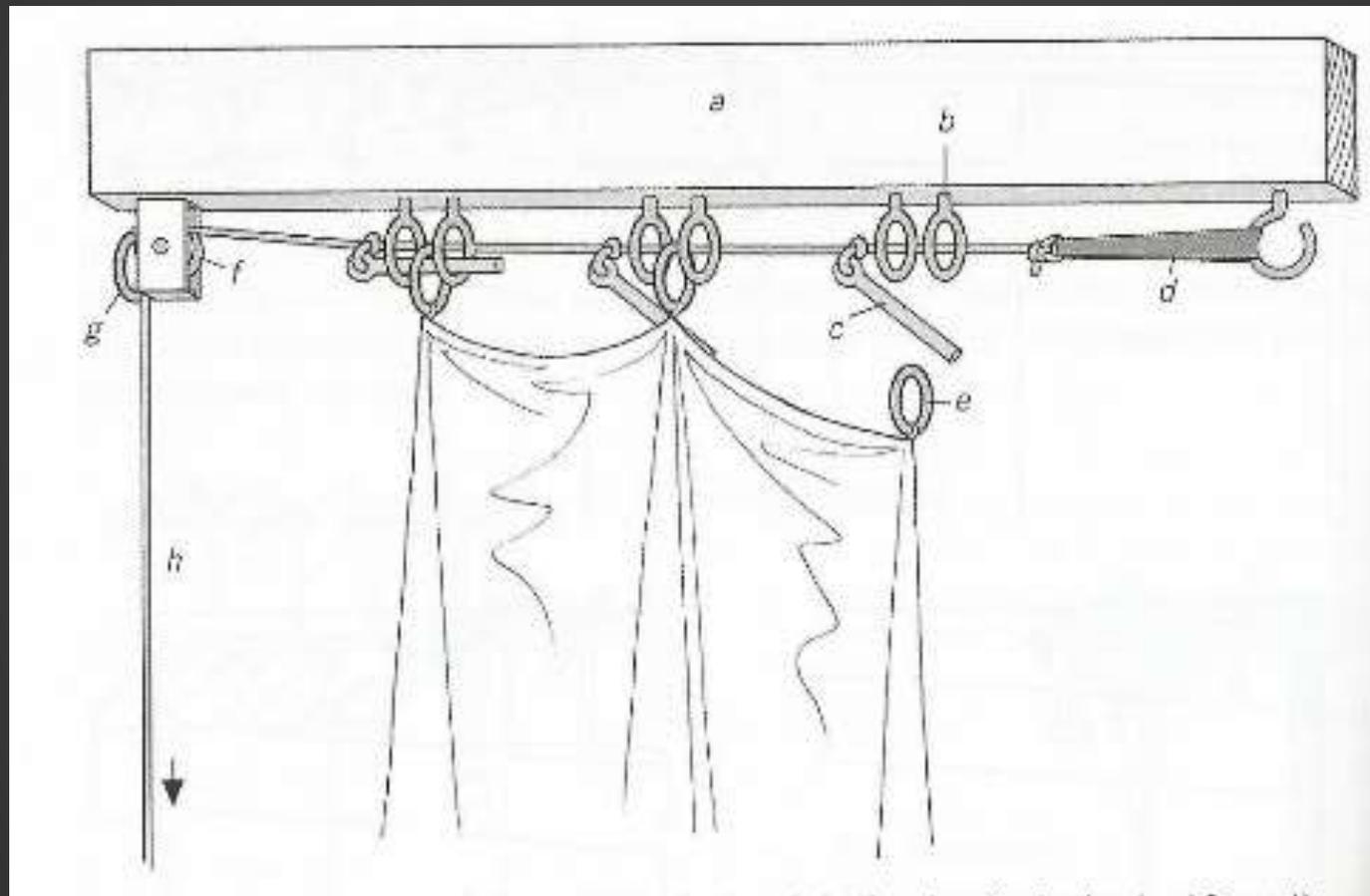




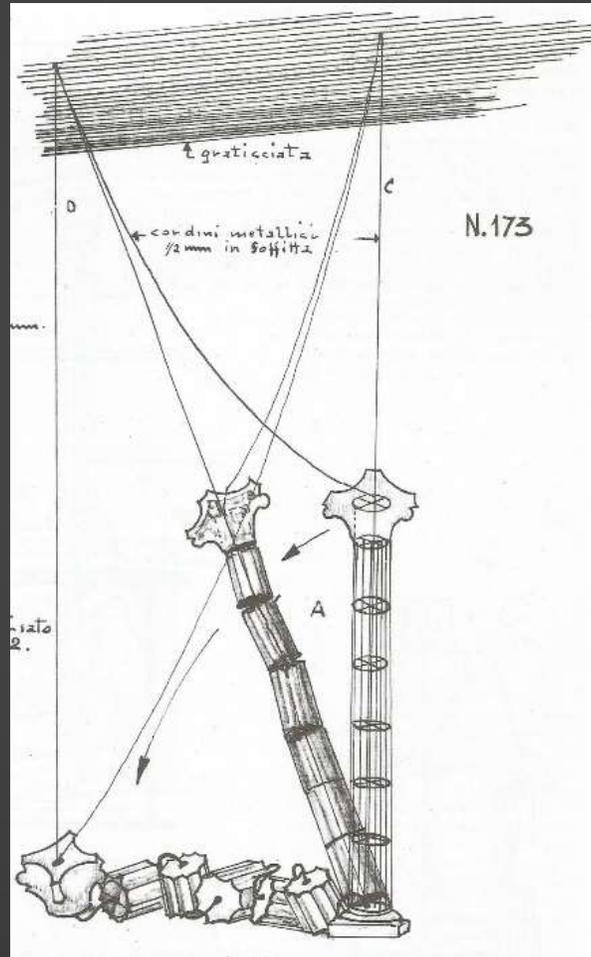
214 - Effetto di neve (tramoggia)

Una tela delle dimensioni volute (m. 12 x 3 (tela A). Alla estremità della misura più lunga, le due sacche sono infilato gli stangoni. La tela è tutta fori per permettere alla neve (pezzi di carta leggera) di poter cadere sul piano palcoscenico. Si ferma alla fitta da una parte (1) e dall'altra parte (2) si tiene in bando, per ottenere un movimento di alto e basso. Sulla (3) una corda viene presa dal macchinista posto sul ballatoio per premere alla tela (tramoggia) un movimento di altalena. Riempita la (tramoggia) di pezzetti di carta

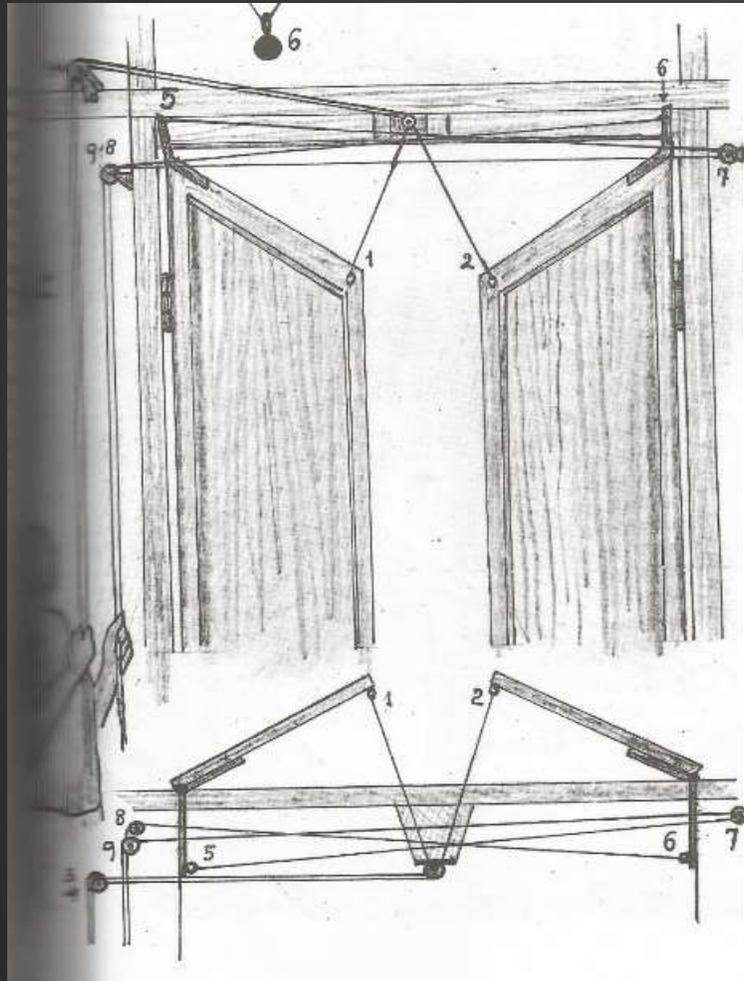
# Desgarros



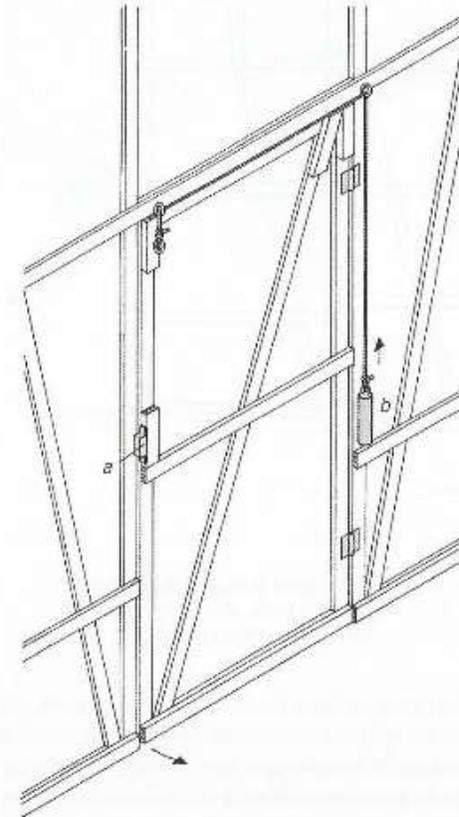
# Derrumbes



# Apertura y Cierre de puertas

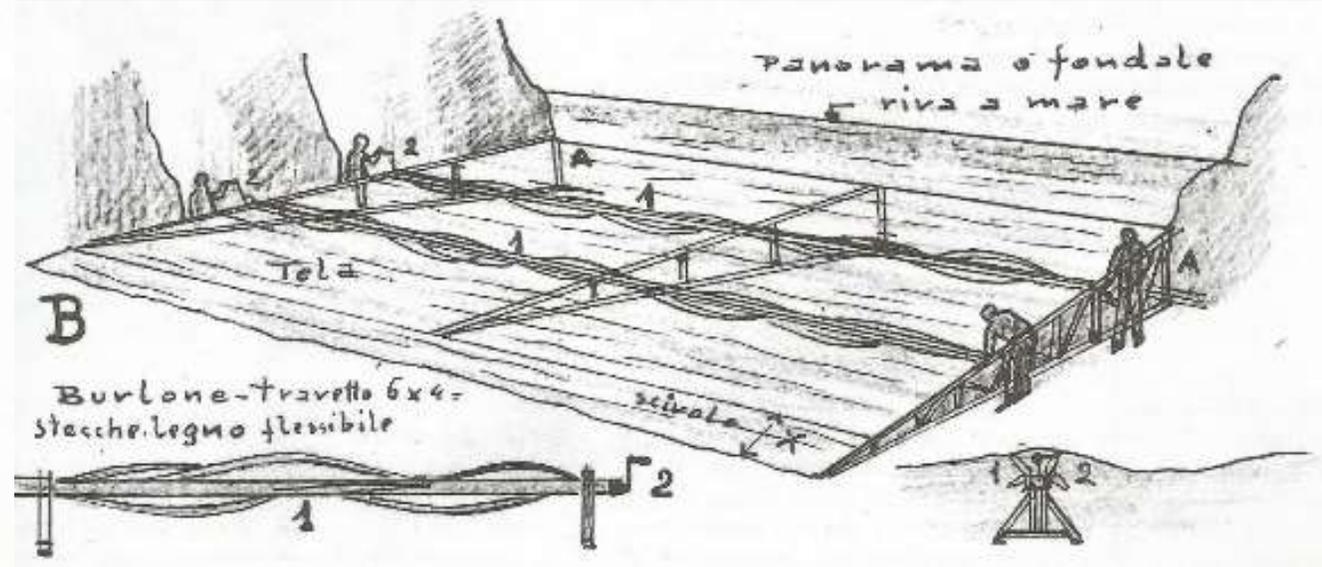
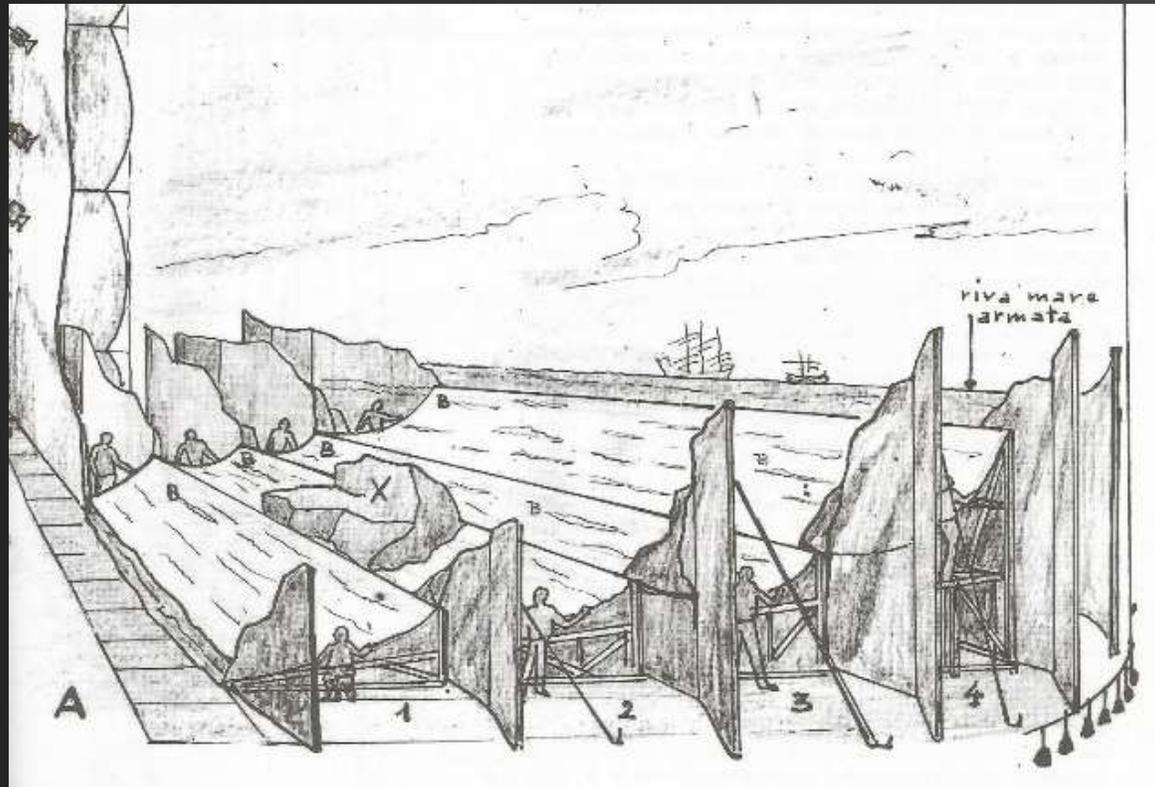


più lungo di 4 metri sistemiamo le giunzioni delle travi  
allineate tra loro.

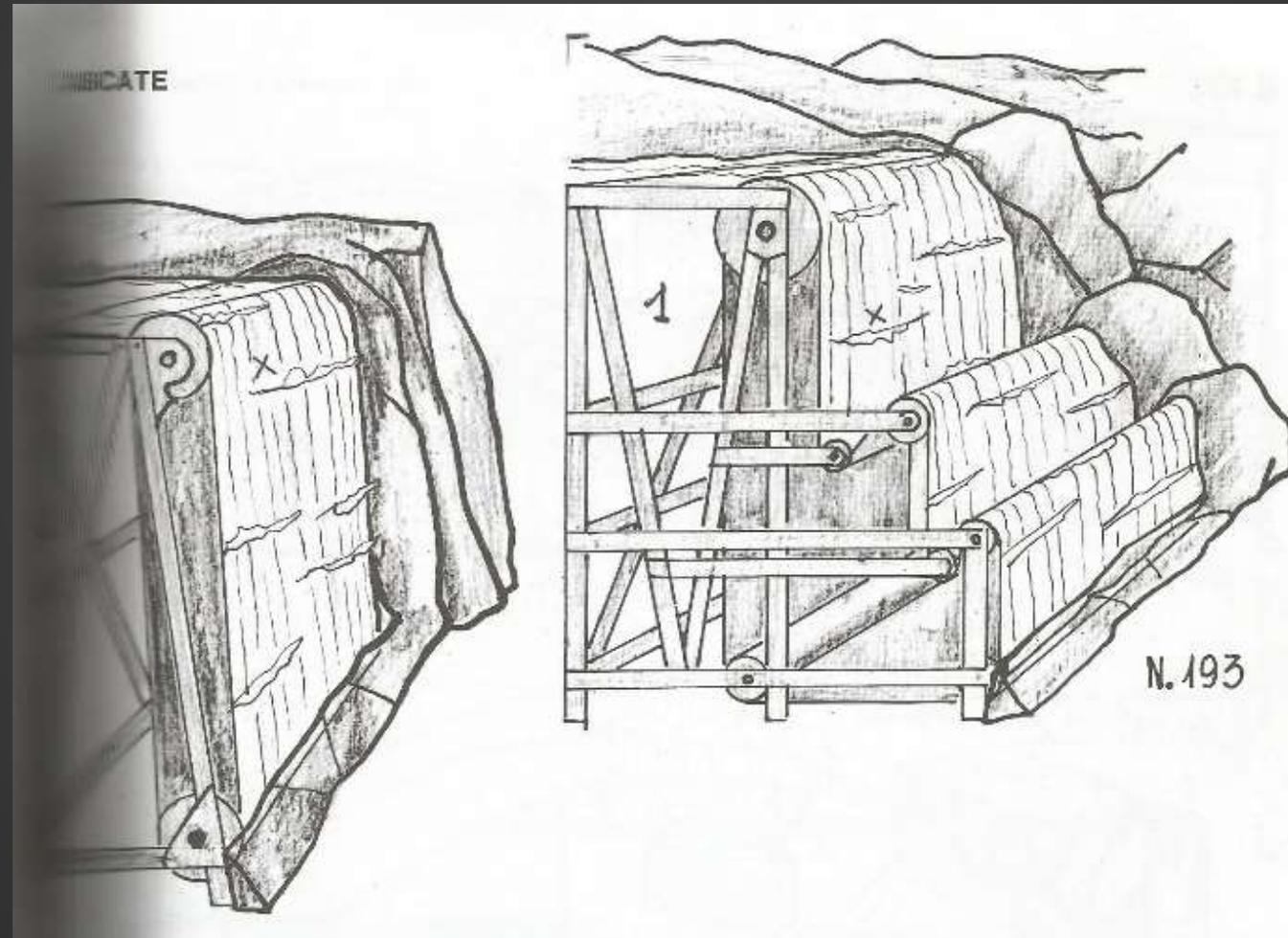


6.13 - Porta: a) calamita, b) contrappeso.

# Mar

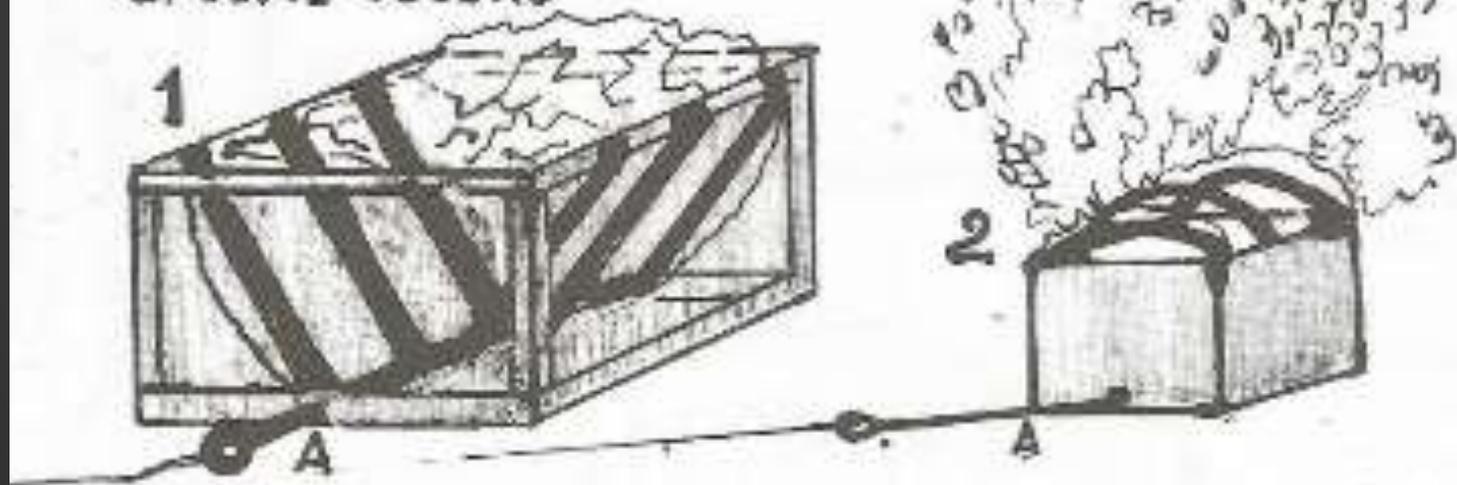


# Cascadas

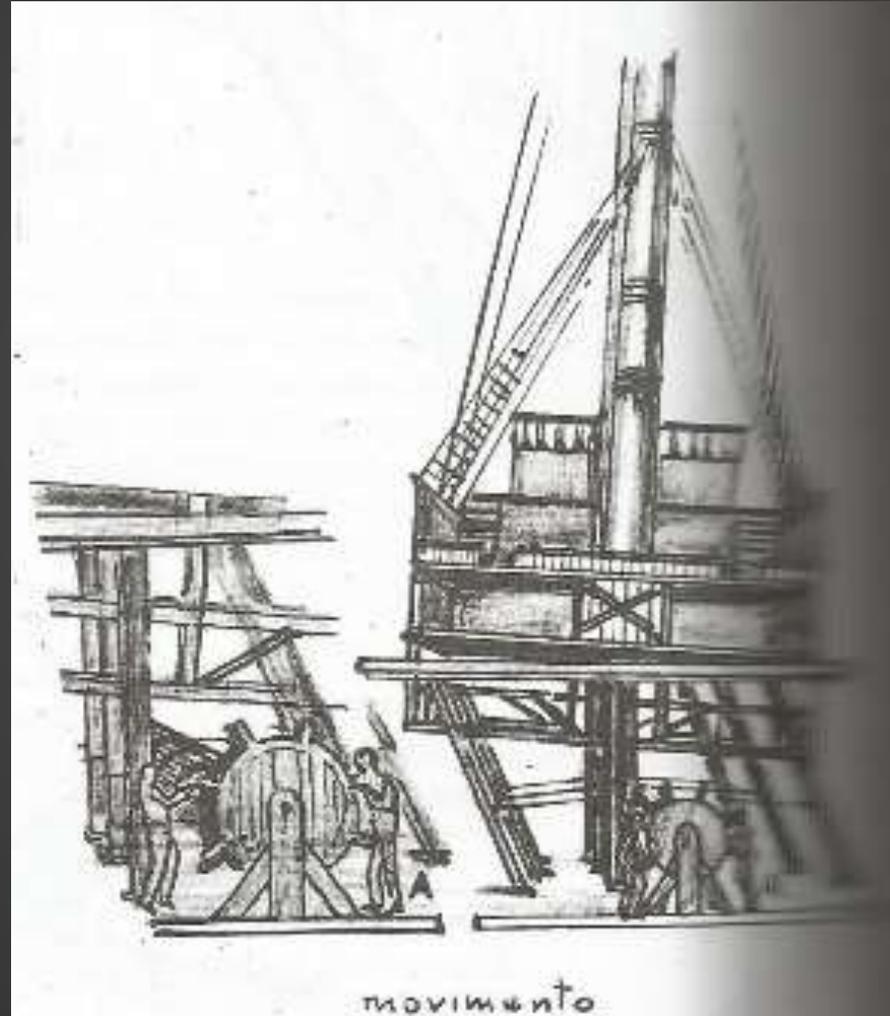


# Espuma

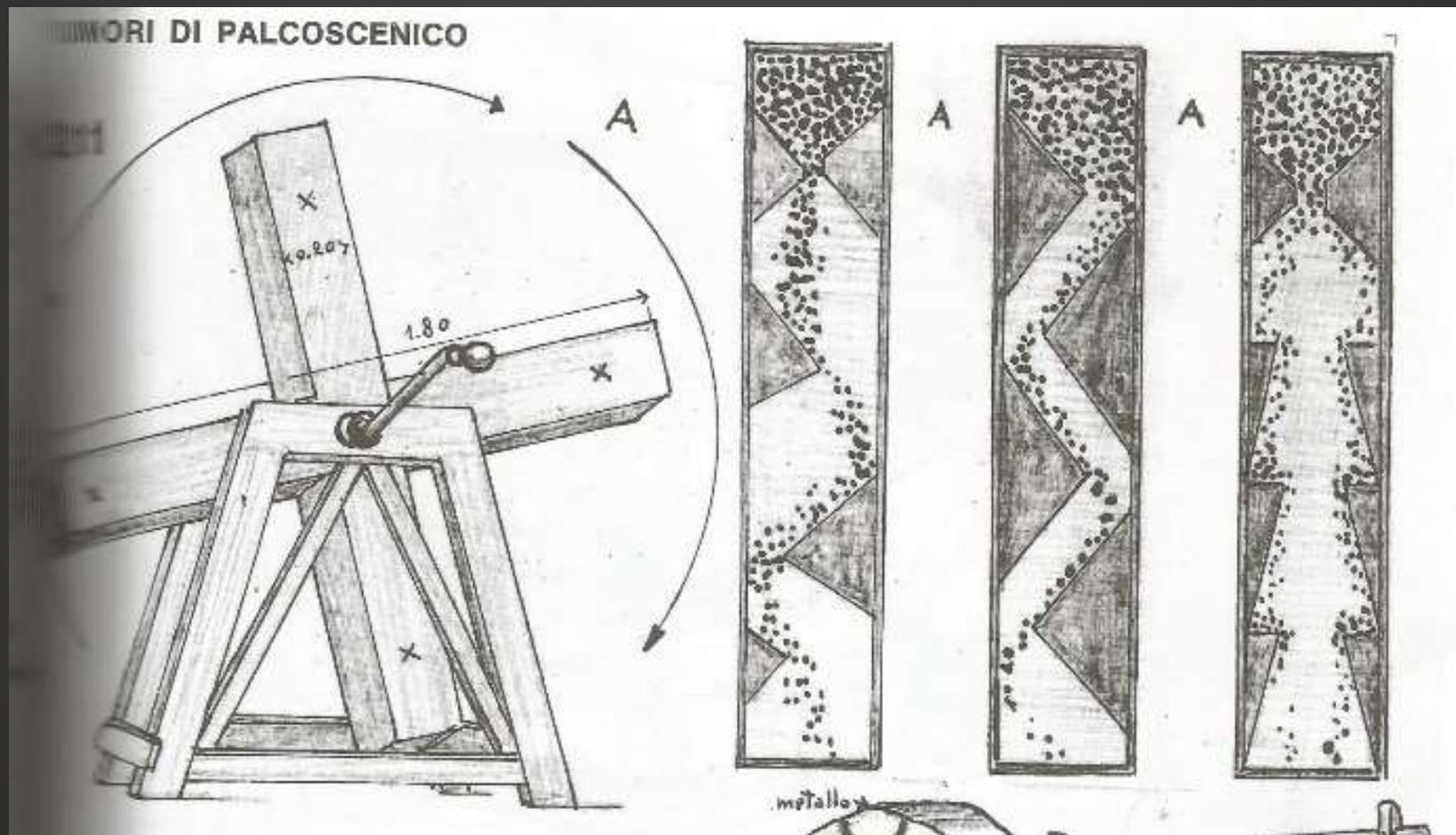
1. cassetta preparata con la spina A.  
2. levata la spina A i pezzetti  
di carta volante



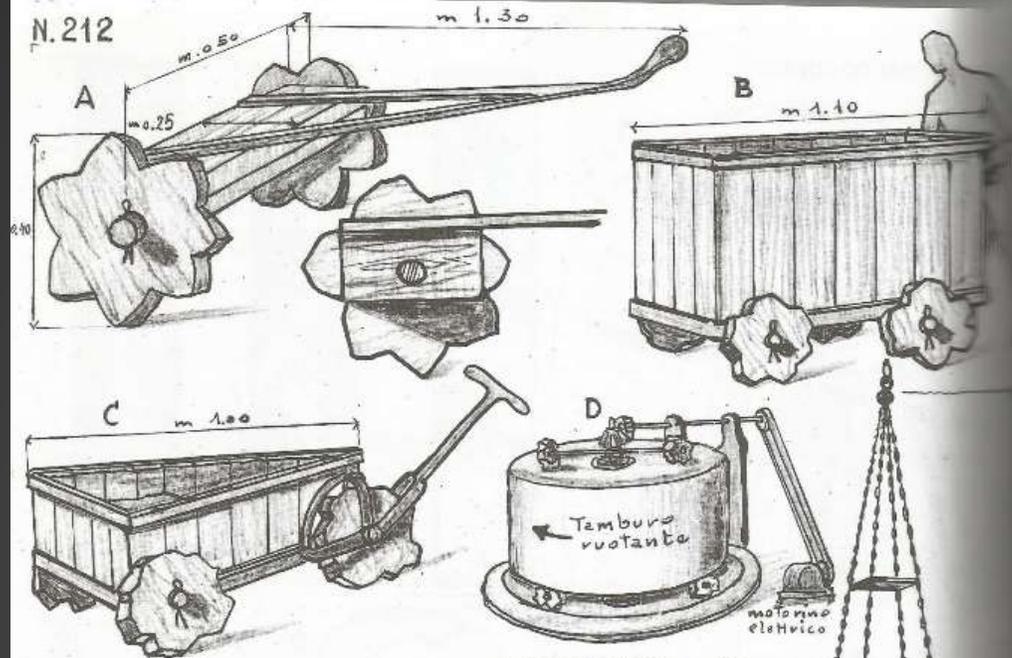
# Barcos



# Efectos de sonido



N.212



212 - Rumori di palcoscenico (macchine).

(Figg. A-B-C) - Macchine composte di un telaio di legno duro, e se occorre zavorrate con blocchi di ferro o altra. Può essere a due, tre, quattro ruote, sagomate irregolarmente.

Quando sono in movimento, tirate da un maestro sostituto o da altra persona, più o meno velocemente, imita il rumore del tuono, amplificata dal vuoto che si trova sotto il piano palcoscenico (sottopalco).

(Fig. D) - Tamburo ruotante.

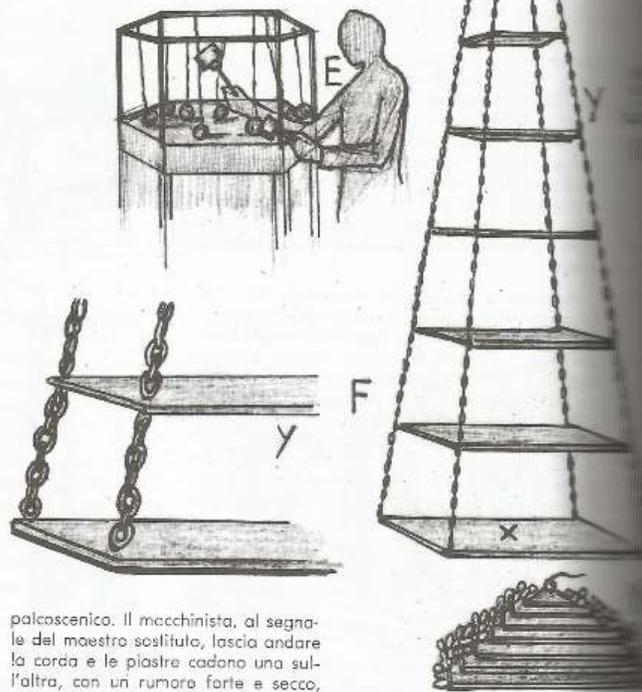
Quando è in movimento, azionato da un motore elettrico, obbliga le ruote dentate a girare producendo il rumore sui piani del tamburo.

(Fig. E) - Tamburo.

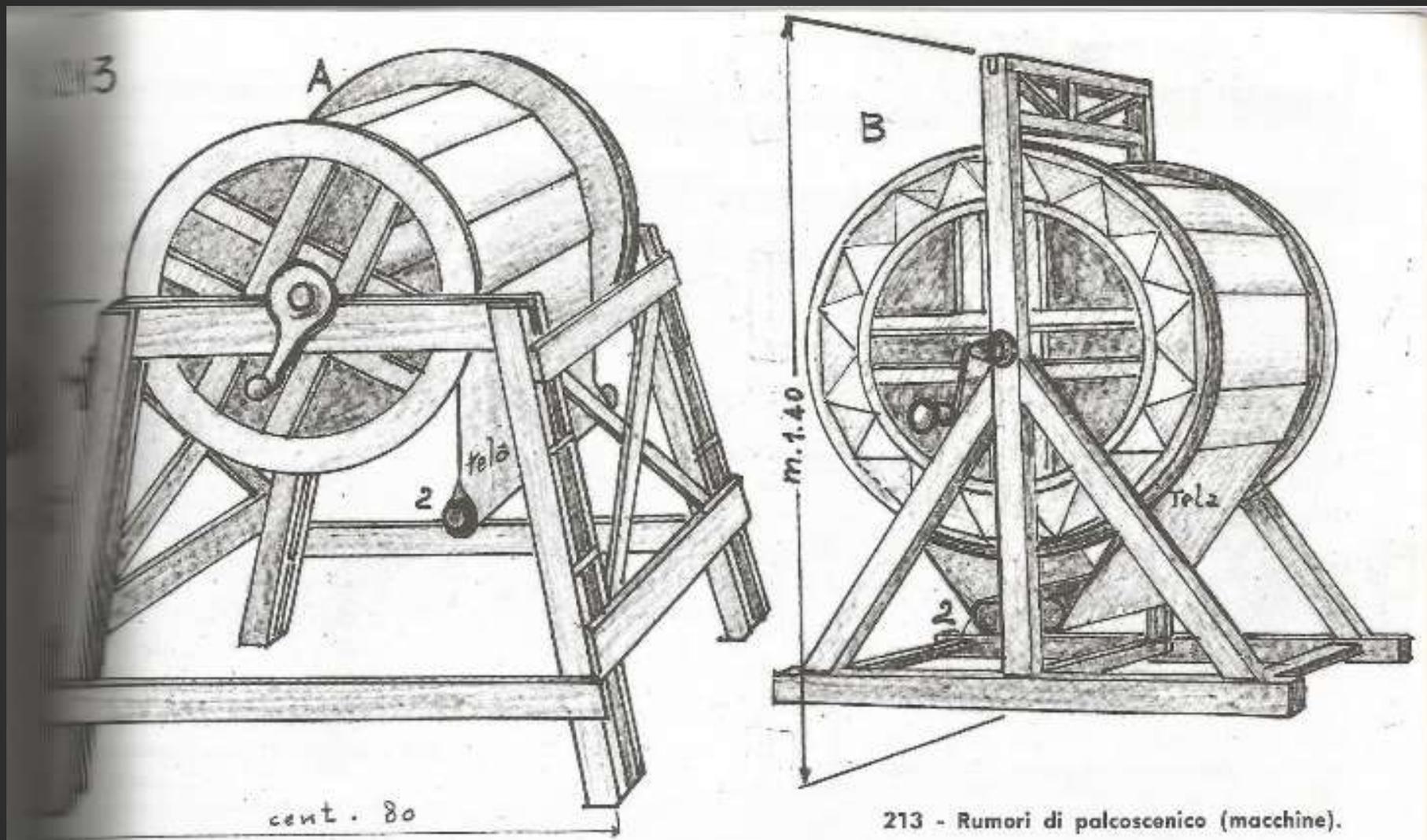
Un maestro con due martelli di fibra batte sulla pelle.

(Fig. F) - Saetta.

Il rumore secco e lacerante della saetta, si ottiene ottimamente con questa macchina. Un numero a piacere di piastre di ferro, del diametro p.e. da cm. 50 a cm. 15, degradanti a piramide e distanti una dall'altra cm. 50. Sono unite con catene. Tirata la piramide

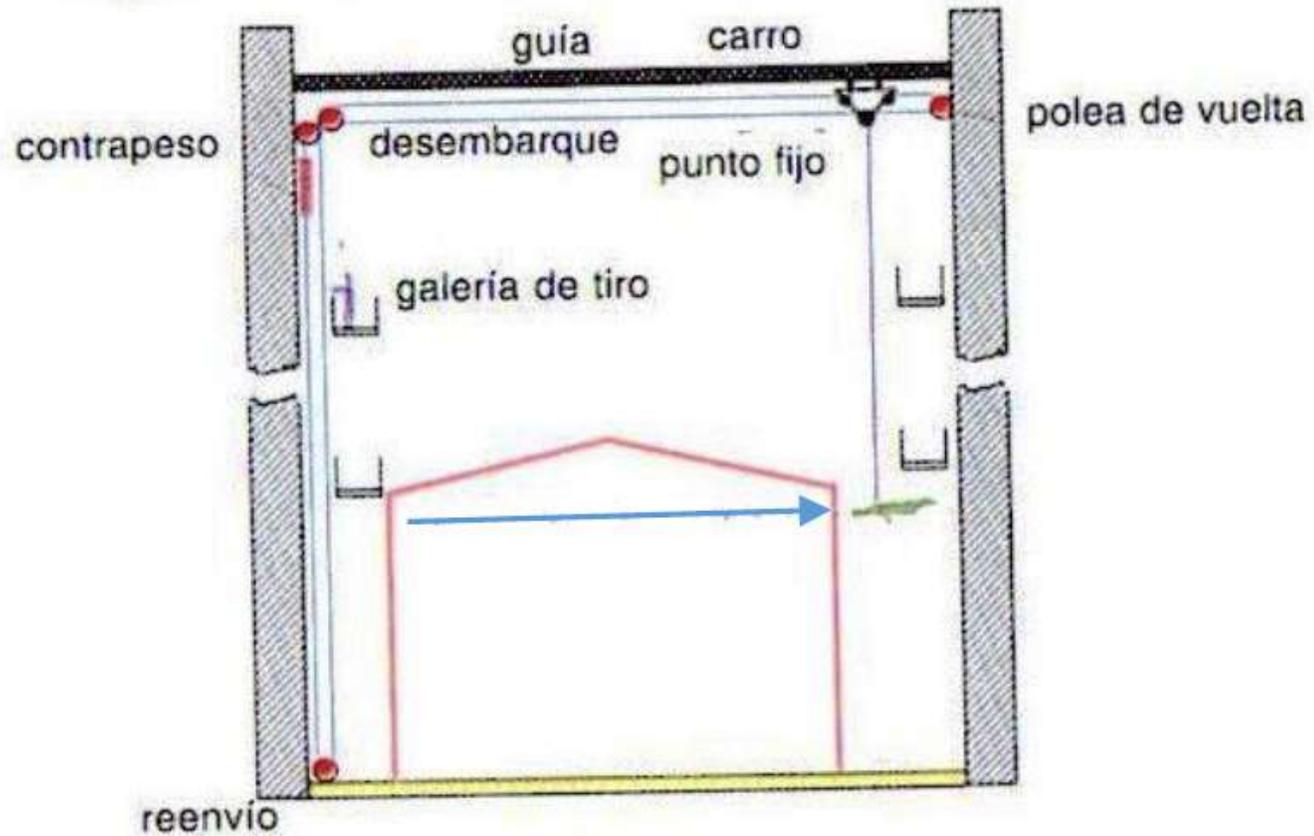


palcoscenico. Il macchinista, al segnale del maestro sostituto, lascia andare la corda e le piastre cadono una sull'altra, con un rumore forte e secco.

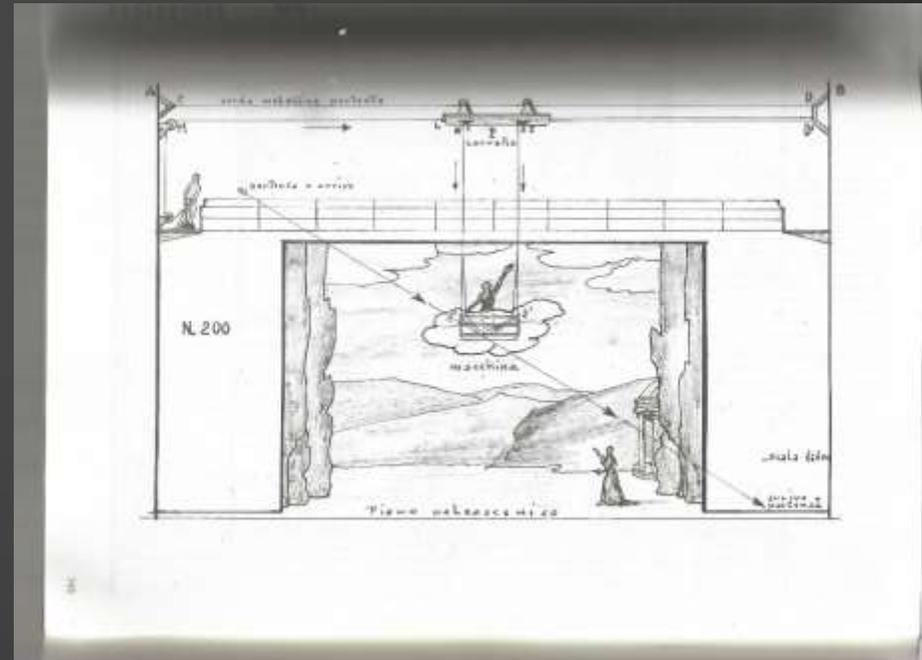
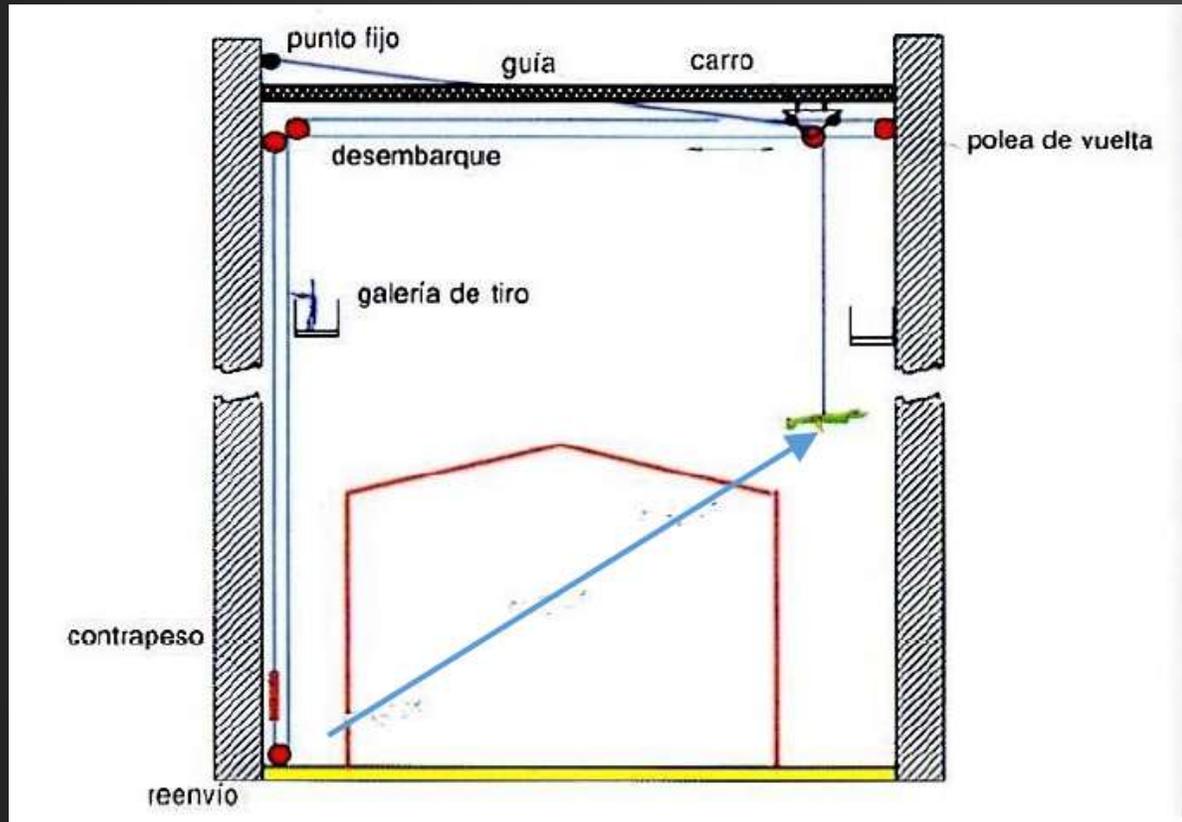




# Vuelo horizontal

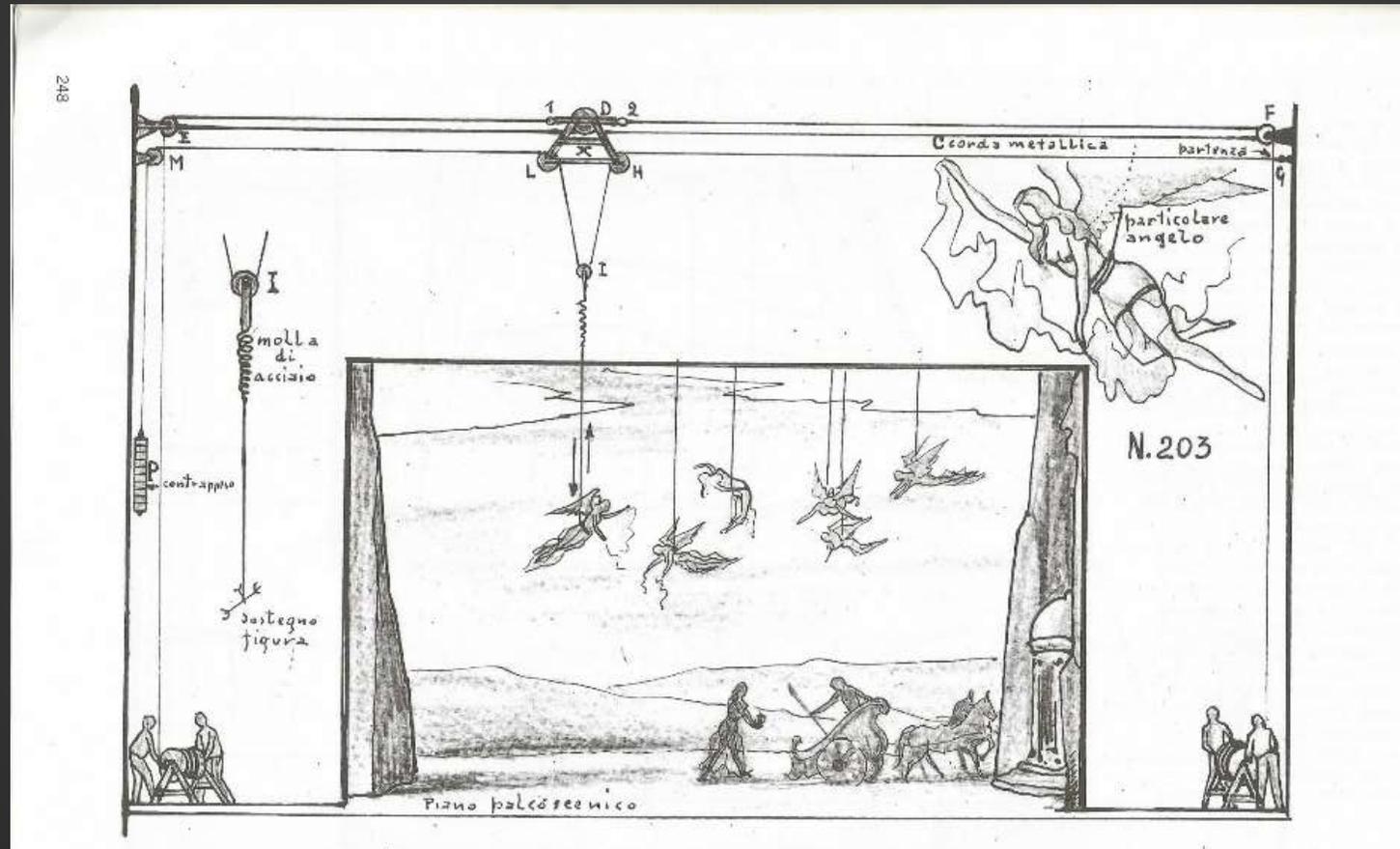


# Vuelo diagonal

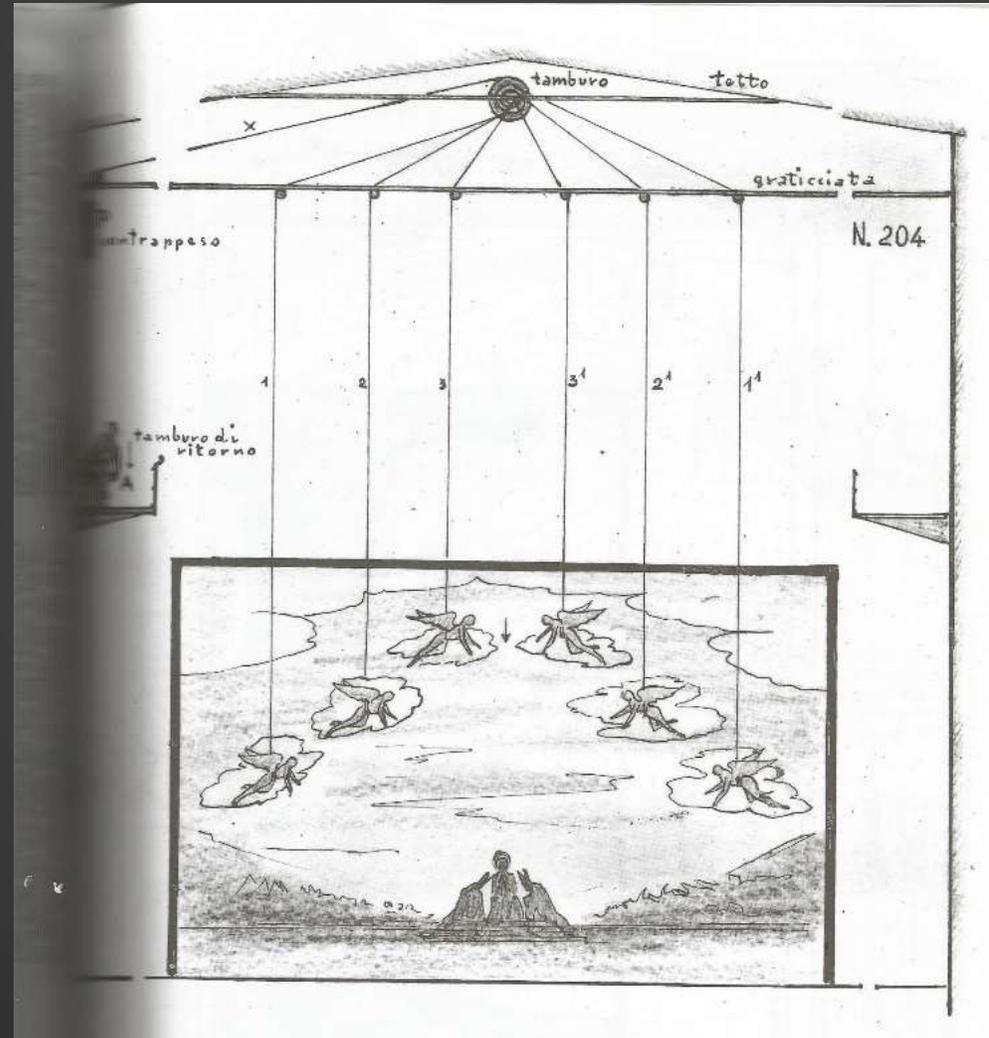




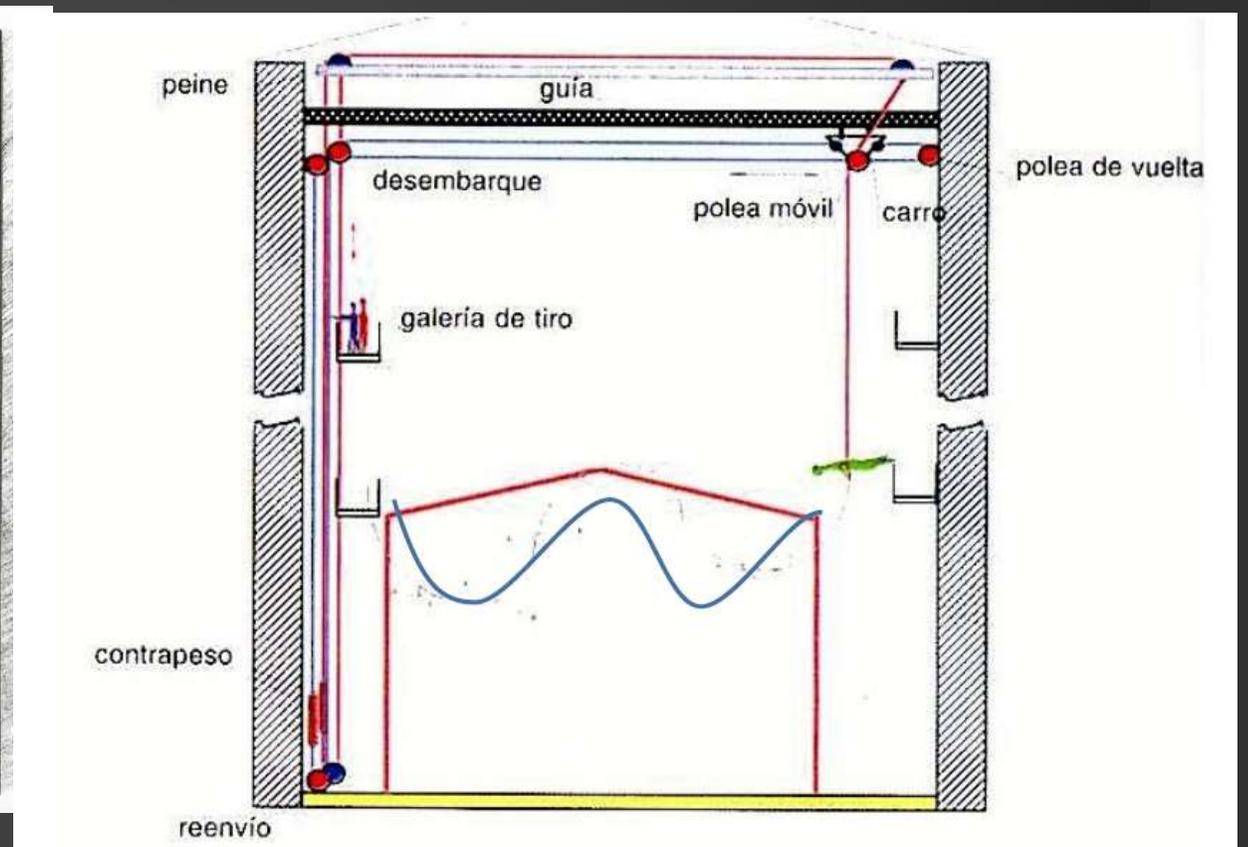
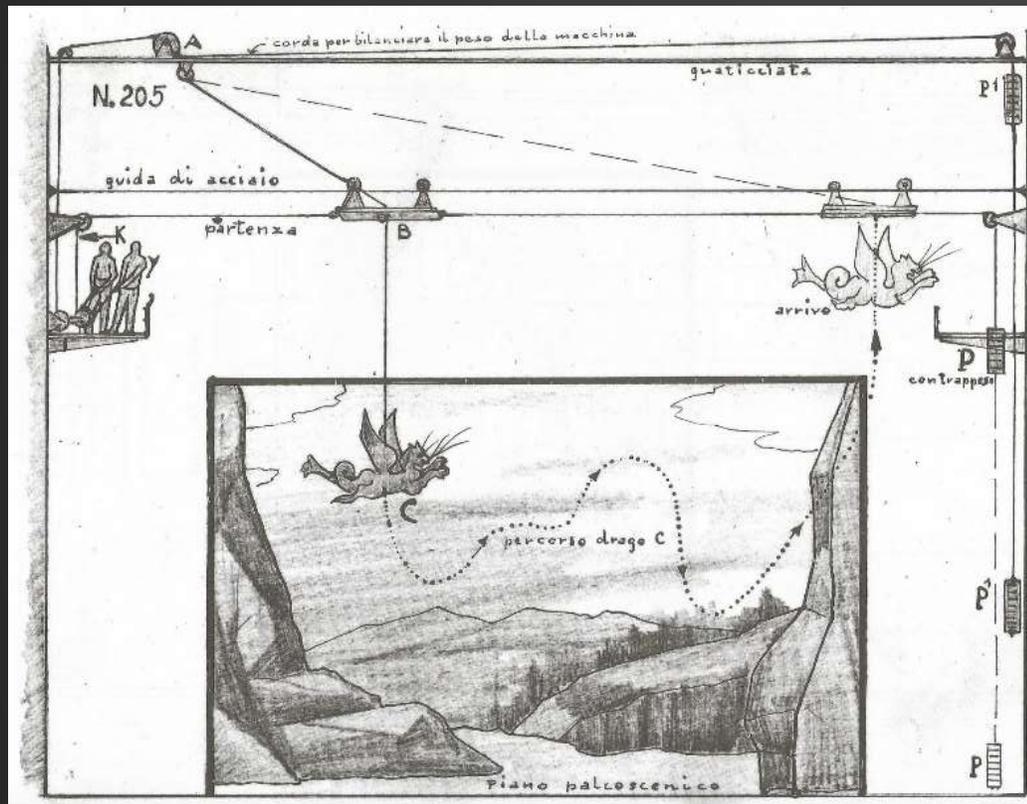
# Vuelo de figuras con resortes



# Vuelo con tambor alemán



# Vuelo doble movimiento



# Vuelo con guía

