

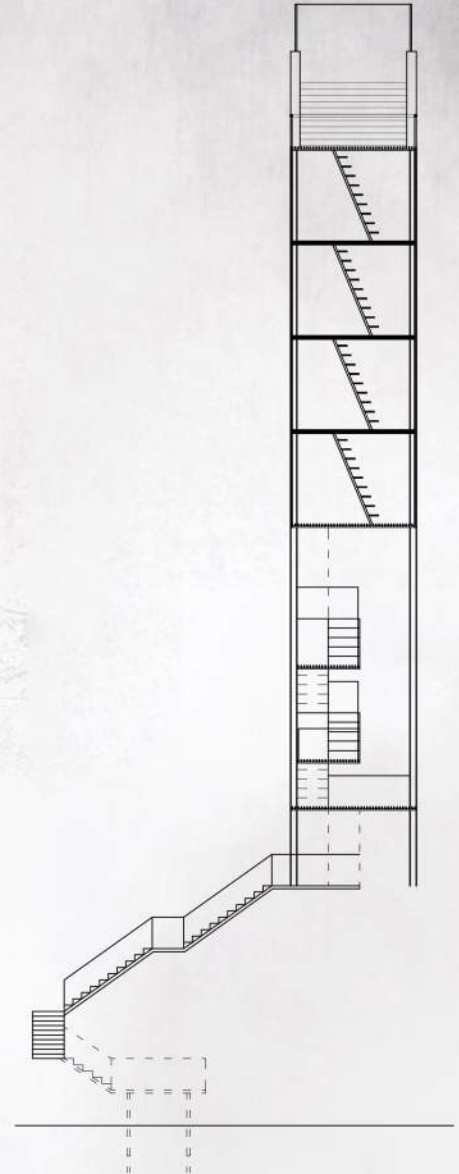
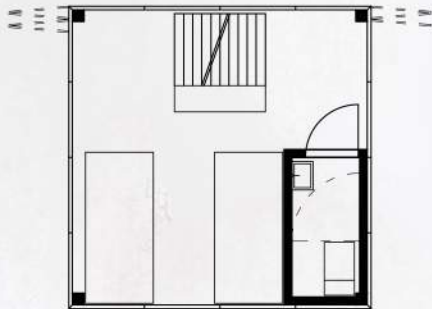
ENVY/SITE A

Arhitektski Fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Prva godina osnovnih akademskih studija 2013/14, Medul: geometrija arhitektonske forme
Kurs: Principi CAAD-a, Profesor: Dr Mirjana Bevelakovic Radojevic
Student: Nikolic Memir 180/2013

For effectiveness, the lamp must be high enough to be seen before the danger is reached by a mariner. The minimum height is calculated by trigonometric formula where H is the height above water in feet, and d is the distance to the horizon in nautical miles.

Where dangerous shoals are located far off a flat sandy beach, the prototypical tall masonry coastal lighthouse is constructed to assist the navigator making a landfall after an ocean crossing. Often these are cylindrical to reduce the effect of wind on a tall structure, such as Cape May Light. Smaller versions of this design are often used as harbor lights to mark the entrance into a harbor, such as New London Harbor Light.

Where a tall cliff exists, a smaller structure may be placed on top such as at Herten Point Light. Sometimes, such a location can be too high, for example along the west coast of the United States, where frequent low clouds can obscure the light. In these cases, lighthouses are placed below cliffs to ensure that they can still be seen at the surface during periods of fog or low clouds, as at Point Reyes Lighthouse. Another victim of fog was the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, which was replaced in 1991 with a lower lighthouse, New Point Loma Lighthouse.



LIGHT HOUSE | a. Hights b. Stairs c. Living | PLAN 1:100

