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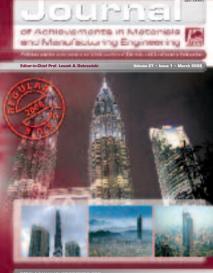
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The paper used for this Journal meets the requirements of acid-free paper Printed in Poland Sir Henry Bessemer, FH.S. (1813-1898), an English inventor and engineer, invented the first process for mass-producing steel inexpensively. An American, William Kelly, had held a patent for 'a system of air blowing the carbon out of pig iron' a method of steel production known as the pneumatic process of steelmaking. Air is blown through motlen pig iron to axidize and remove unwanted impurities. Bankruptcy forced Kelly to sell his patent to Bessemer who had been working on a similar process for making steel. Bessemer patented 'a decarbonisation process. Utilising a blast of air' in 1855. Modern steel is process. Bessemer was knipted in 1879 for his contribution to science. The 'Bessemer Process' for mass-producing steel, was scrapers. Official information for the skyscraper lies with George A. Fuller (1851-1900). He worked



Cover story

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What Bedryg A. Profile (1861-1800). He worked an solving the problems of the "load bearing capacities" of tall buildings. Using Bessemer steel beams, George Fuller created steel cages that supported all the weight in tall buildings in the Tacoma Building built by him in 1889. It was the first structure ever built where the outside walls did not carry the weight of the building. The next one was the Flation Building, one of New York Citys first skysorapers on Broadway and 23" Avenue, built in 1902 by Fuller's building company. However, it is possible to find information also that Chicago first adopted the use of steel loading-cernying structures with the construction of the Home Insurance Building in 1885 at LaSalle and Adams Street. A steel frame supports the entire weight of the walls instead of the walls themselves carrying the weight of the building which was the usual method at the time. The architect of this building was William LeBaron Jenney. This building in the lobby in this place, where the Home Insurance Building known at present as the LaSalle Bank Building. In the lobby in this section of the Field Building is encided on the site of the Home Insurance Building which structure, designed and built in eighteen hundred and eighty fuor by the late William LeBaron Jenney, was the first high building to utilise as the basic principle of its design the method known as skeleton construction and, being a primal influence in the acceptance of this principle was the true father of the skyscraper, 1932". The term "skyscraper" was first used during the BaBOs, shortly after the first 10 to 20 story built in the United States. Combining several innovations: steel structure, elevators, central heating, electrical plumbing pumps and the telephone, skyscrapers came to dominate American skylines at the turn of the 19" and 20" centuries. The work stellest building when it was opened in 1913, architect Cass Gilbert's Woolworth Ruilding was considered a leading exemple of tail building heinen.

Lasalle dank Bullang, in the lobol in this place, where the Home insurance Bullang once stood, there is a plaque with the following text: This section of the Field Bullang is erected on the site of the Hom Insurance Bullang which structure, designed and built in eighteen hundred and eight foru by the lat William LeBaron Jenney, was the first high bullang to utilise as the basic principle of its design th method known as skeleton construction and, being a primal influence in the acceptance of this prin ciple was the true father of the skyscraper. 1932'. The term "skyscraper" was first used during th 1880s, shortly after the first 10 to 20 story bullaings were bulk in the United States. Combinin several innovations: steel structure, elevators, central heeting, electrical plumbing pumps and the telephone, skyscrapers came to dominate American skylines at the turn of the 19" and 20" cer turies. The world's tallest building when it was opened in 1913, architect Cass Gilbert's Woolwort Bullang was considered a leading example of tall bullding design. At present the newest architectural trends, independently from building skyscrapers concern the conception of intelligent that is highly technically advanced building in which the achievements both of automation and robotics and applied computer science and also contemporary materials engineering mainly in the range of smart materials and materials processing technologies and hancethonlogies and solutions which were worked out in that field till the end of 1980s, enabled to apply them in th management of residential family and multi-family bulldings and also office ones. The intelligent bulk ing is equipped with a system of detectors and management system integrated with installation being in it. Signals coming from various system elements, ensure the possibility of the system real connocted with the mare alow interment in order to improve the building functionality an the safety of building, people and property baing in it and in order to lower the co

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