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**Obr. 1:** *Grafitový kelímek s taveninou cínového bronzu*



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**Obr. 2:** Lití bronzu do keramických forem



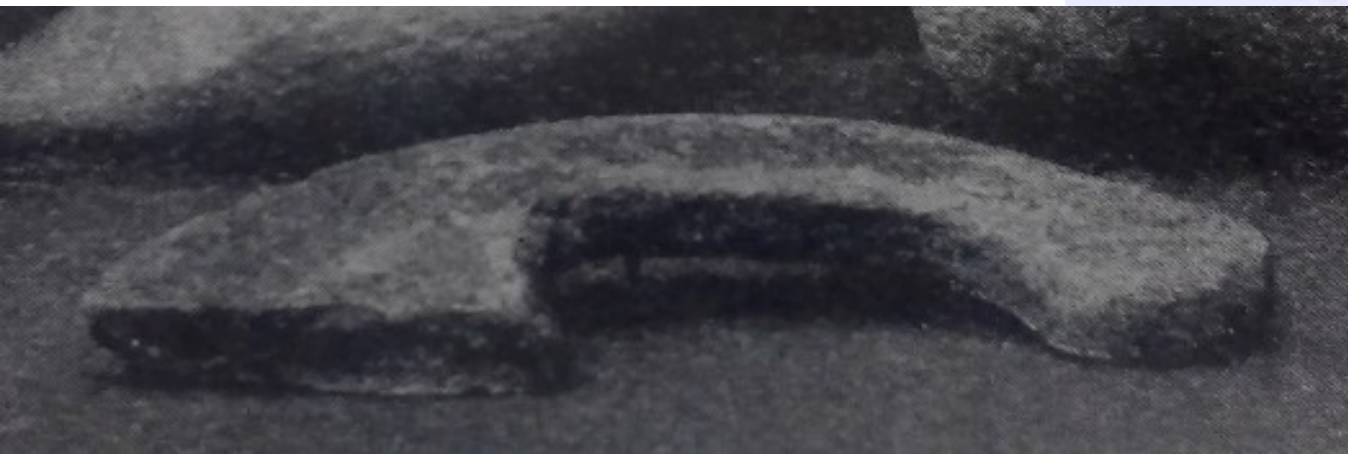
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**Obr. 3:** *Tavící pec na pevné palivo během tavby*

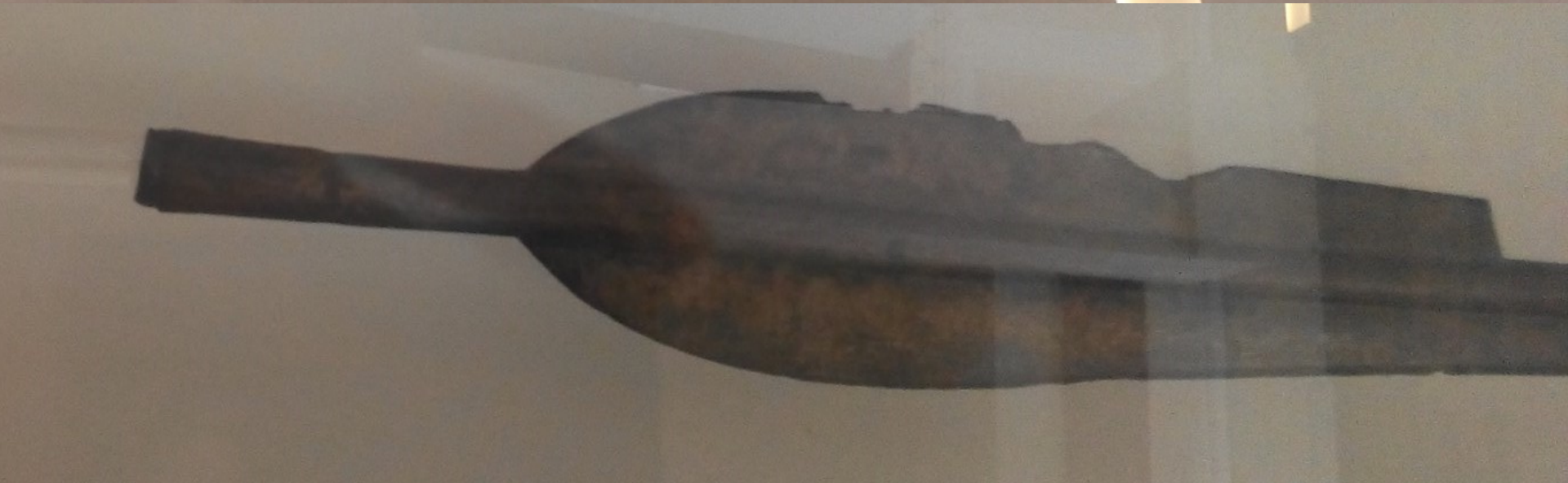


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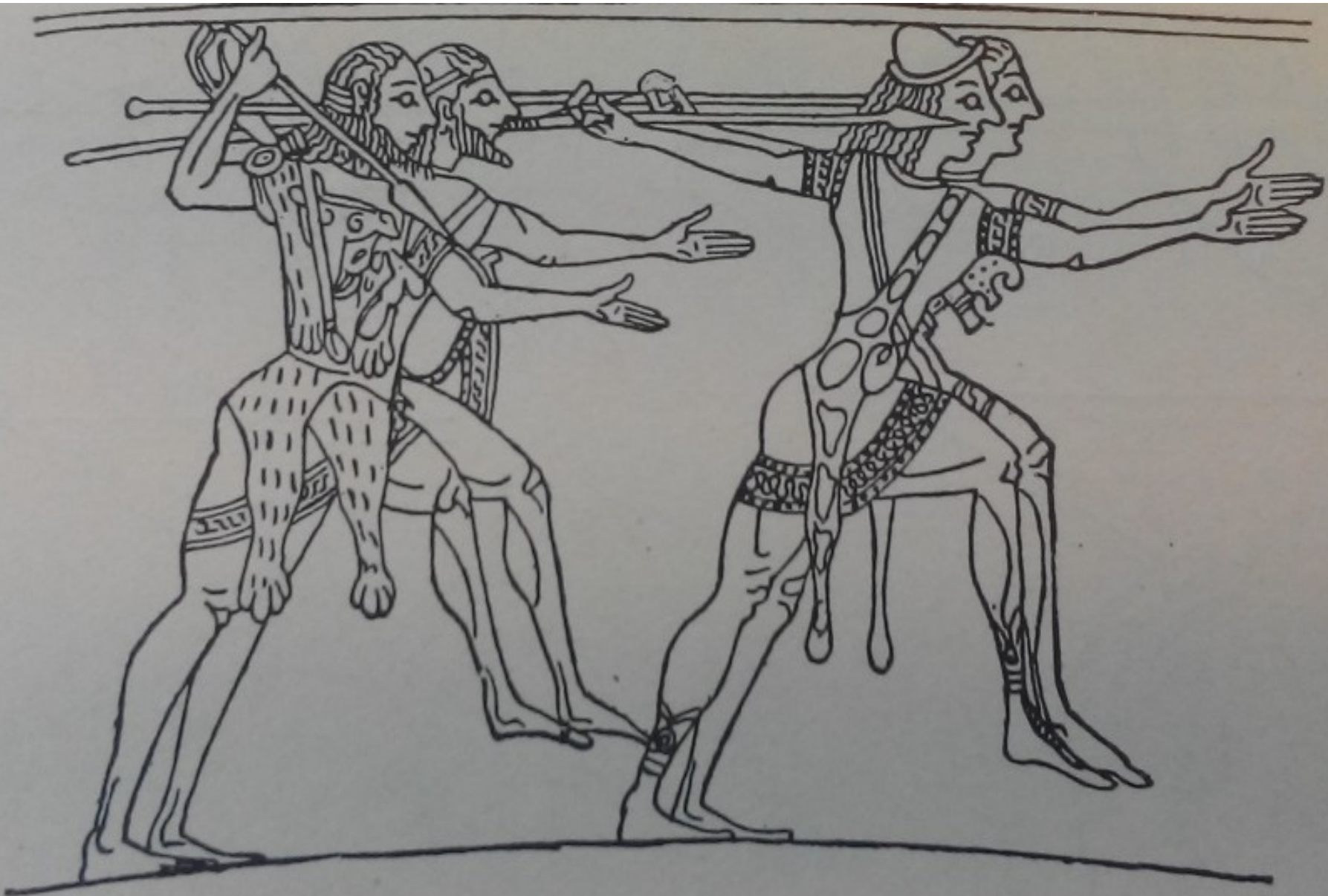
**Obr.4:** *Vyjímání tavícího kelímku před umístěním do licího oka*







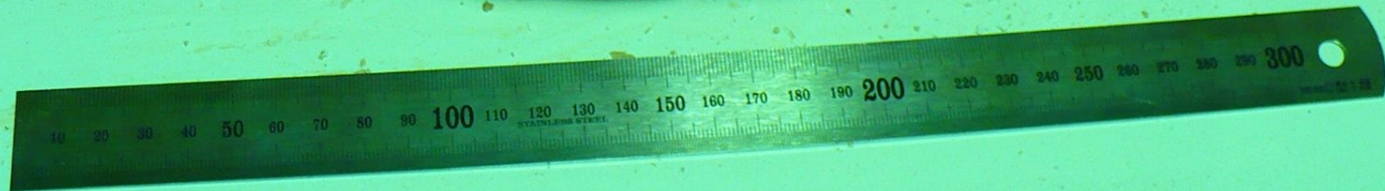






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**Obr. 7:** Keramické jádro pro výrobu oštěpu po výpalu v peci při teplotě 800 °C





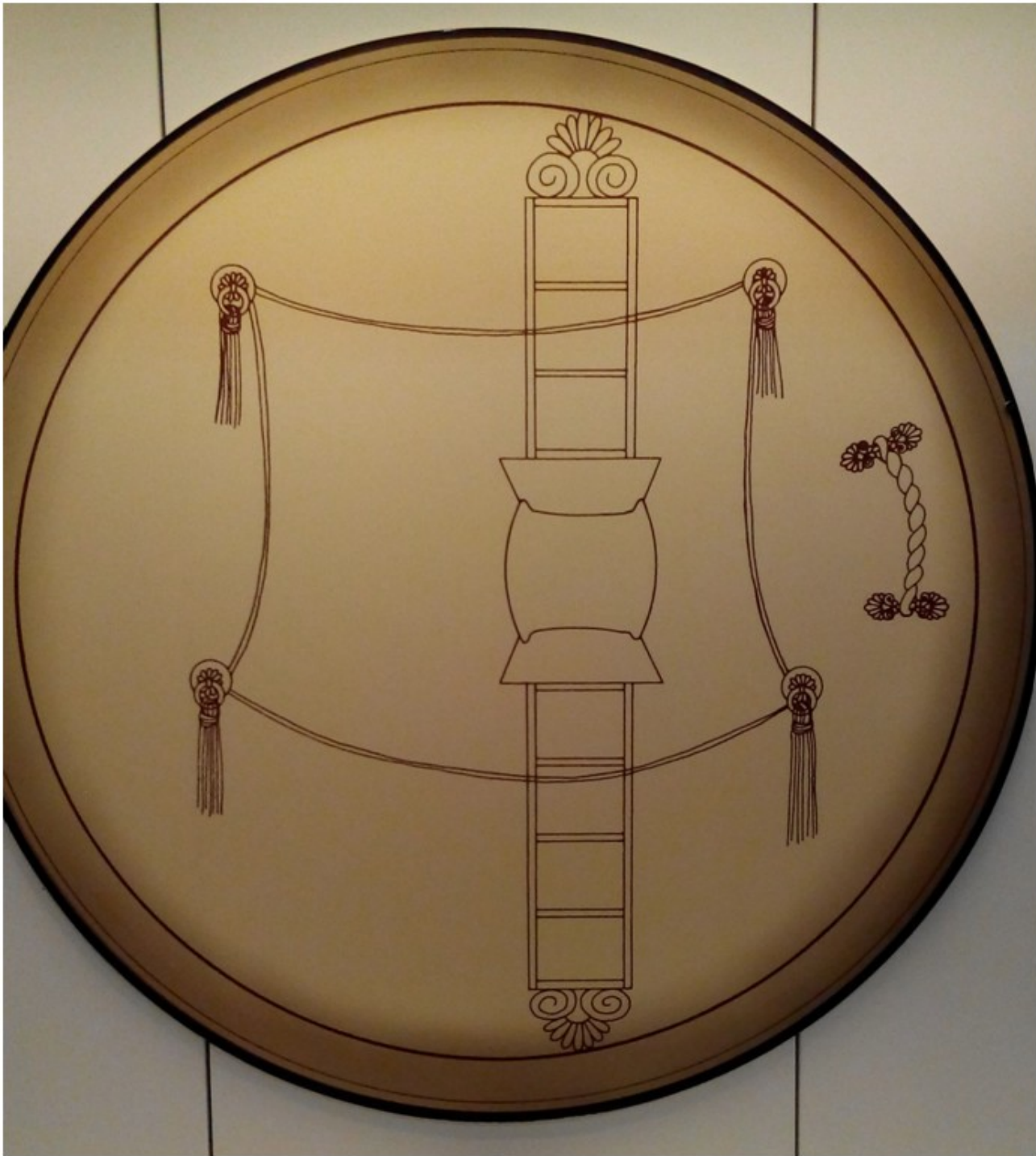


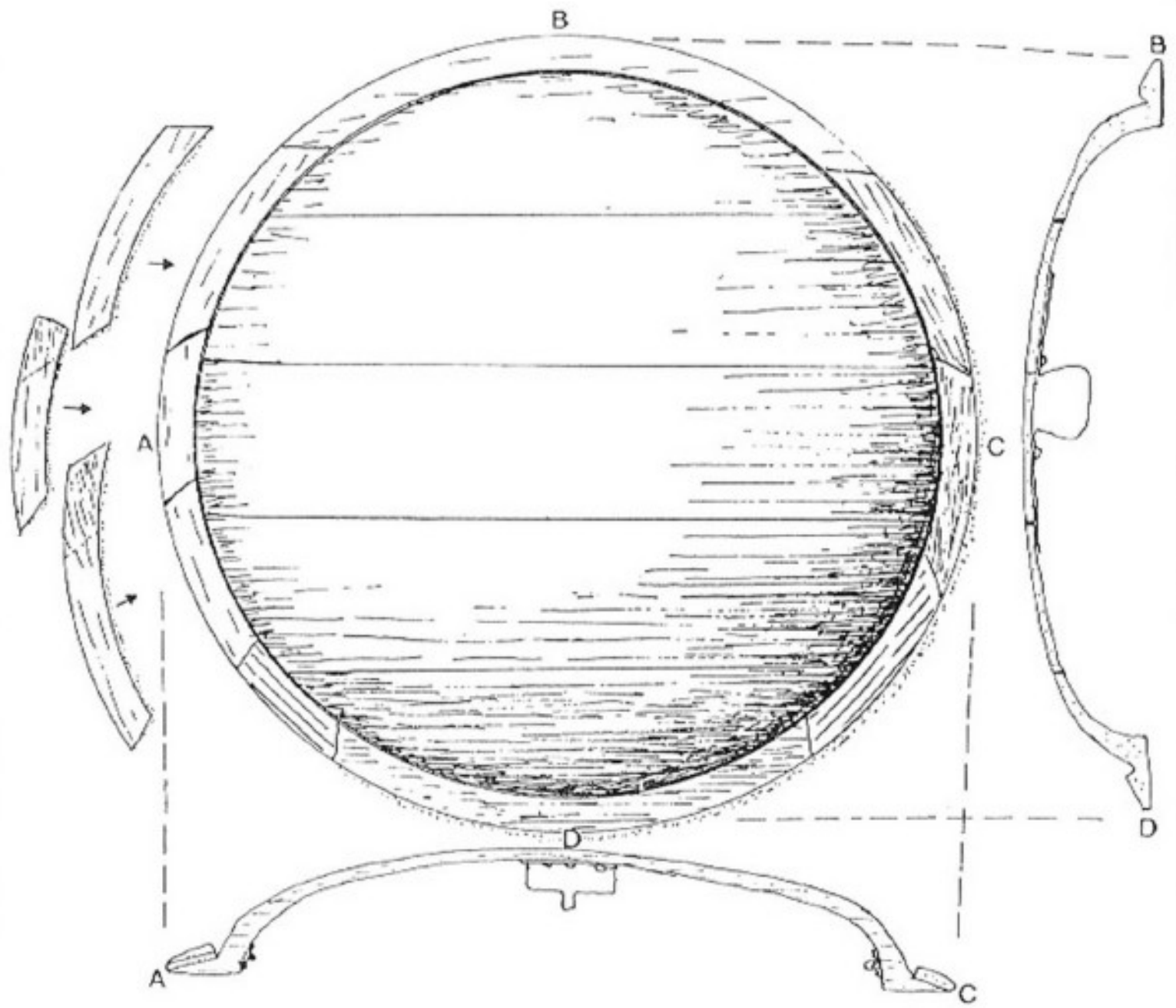


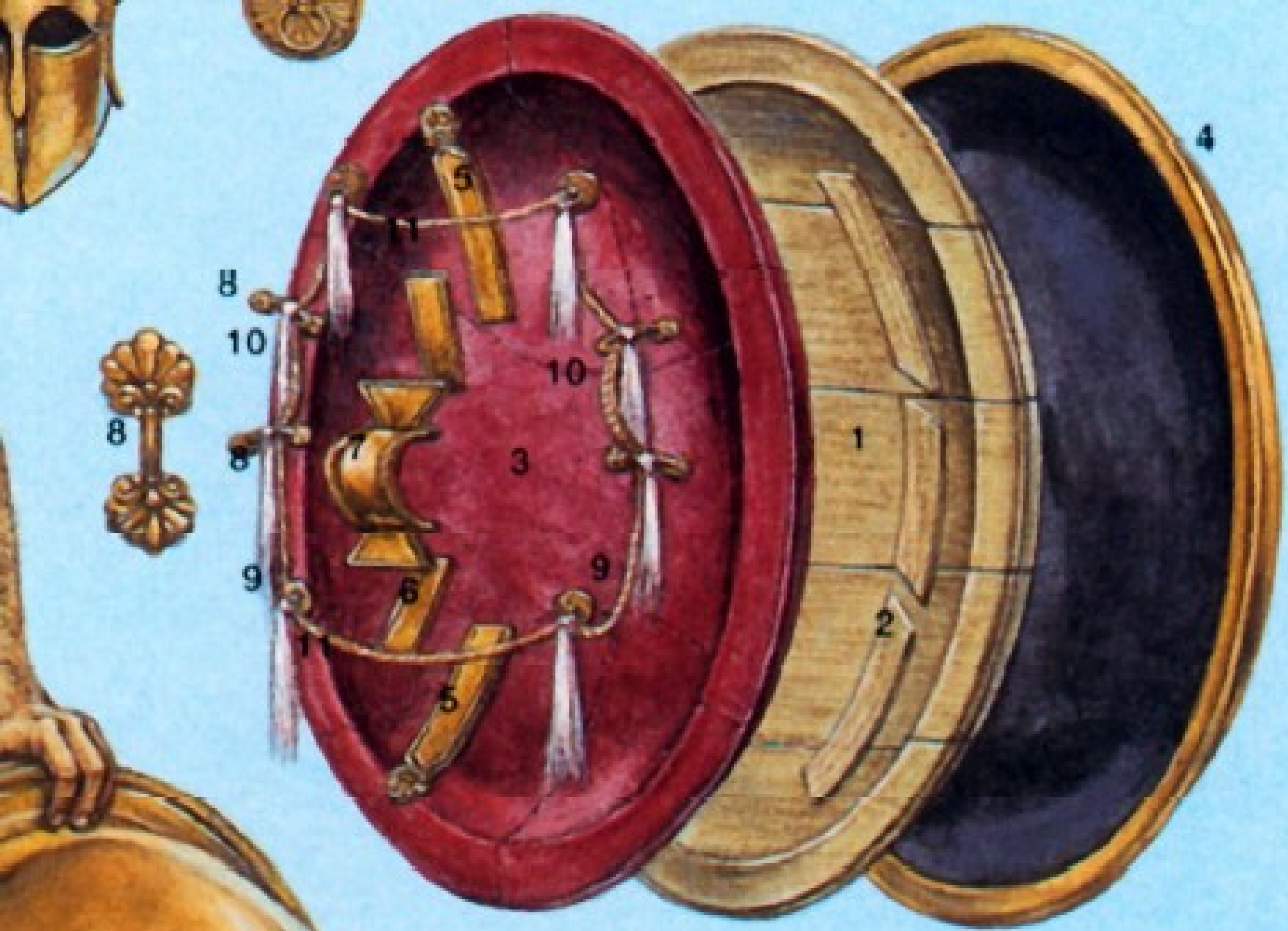






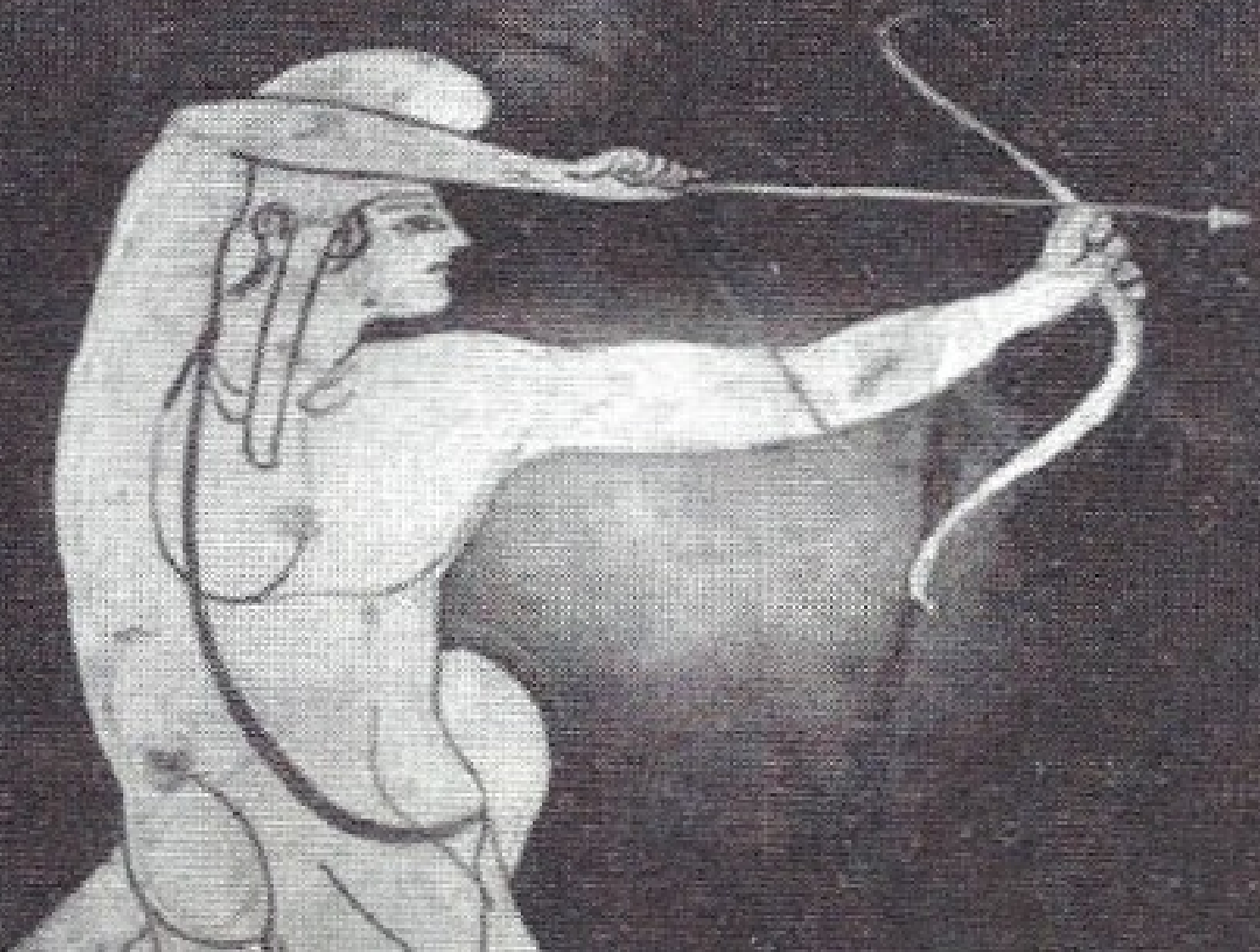




















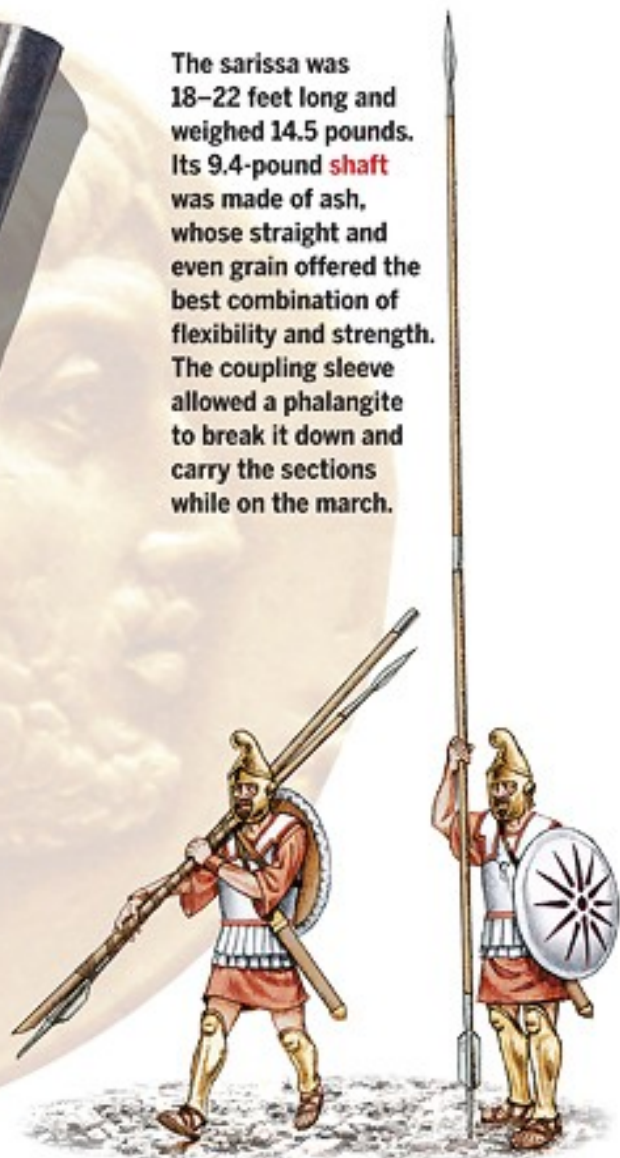


Affixed to the wooden shaft with pitch, the iron **spearhead** was 20¼ inches long and weighed 2.7 pounds.

A 7-inch **coupling sleeve** joined the two shaft sections.

The sarissa was 18–22 feet long and weighed 14.5 pounds. Its 9.4-pound **shaft** was made of ash, whose straight and even grain offered the best combination of flexibility and strength. The coupling sleeve allowed a phalangite to break it down and carry the sections while on the march.

A phalangite could drive the 2.4-pound **butt spike** into the ground as an anchor when repelling cavalry.







А. Карацун  
2001



THE BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE, 480 BC

