

The relationship between wind pressure and the architectural formation of the Mamluk minarets in Al-Mu'izz Street, Cairo City.

Summary

There were many archaeological studies that dealt with the minarets of Cairo in the Mamluk era, but studying the effect of wind pressure on their design, and showing the architectural treatments, and the structural solutions applied by the Mamluk architecture in their construction, and which contributed to their survival until now is of great importance, especially since previous studies did not address So. This study deals with the presentation and analysis of how the Mamluk minarets, specifically located in Al-Mu'izzLidin Allah Street in Cairo, resisted the influence of wind pressure on them, and this is related to the uniqueness of their structural and architectural formation, and to prove that the architects at that time realized the effect of wind as a dynamic load on the body of the minaret. Which made them follow construction methods, which contributed mainly to the steadfastness of the minarets, and their resistance to the impact of pressure on them from the wind as one of the damaging natural environment factors, despite their height and thinness.