











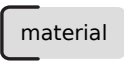



	Node	Description	Examples ref. sheet
USV nodes		<b>white rectangle = US</b> (or US) stands for Stratigraphic Unit (or Context). A specialization is the -SU or negative stratigraphic unit that describes a gap on a SU.	B1
		<b>white ellipse = US series.</b> A series of US objects like a group of <i>pilae</i> from a thermal bath can be considered as a whole. This seriation node acts like a proxy for the entire group.	B3
		<b>dotted white rectangle = UTR</b> Transformation Unit. Long time process of alteration or degradation of a surface of a physical object.	
		<b>black rhombus = continuity node</b> describes the end of life of a US/USV.	
		<b>white round rectangle = USD</b> Documentary Stratigraphic Unit (or Context). It is no more visible/accessible or does not exist anymore but surely existed by means of a documentary wisdom.	
		<b>black parallelogram = USV/s</b> or structural Virtual Stratigraphic Unit is a reconstruction hypothesis made starting from an <i>in situ</i> fragmented SU. It acts as a restoration of a -SU so that its presence is physically "proved".	B1
		<b>black hexagon = USV/n</b> or non-structural Virtual Stratigraphic Unit (reconstruction hypothesis made starting from "sources" like comparisons, general rules etc..). It is not connected to a -SU and, as a result, it is not physically "proved".	B2
		<b>white octagon = Special Find.</b> It refers to a not <i>in situ</i> element (fragmented or intact) that needs to be repositioned. It is a real object so that you know several properties (color, material, etc ..) <i>except</i> the original position.	B5
		<b>black octagon = Virtual Special Find.</b> It represents an hypothetical reconstruction of a fragmented Special Find ( <i>not in situ</i> element).	B5
		<b>black ellipse = USV series.</b> A series of USVn objects like a colonnade or a sequence of acroterion can be considered as a whole. This seriation node acts like a proxy for the entire group.	B3
validation nodes	-----		
	D.01.1 	<b>extractor icon = extractor</b> node capable of extracting specific information from a source and passing it to a property.	C1
	C01 	<b>combiner icon = combiner</b> node capable of combining information provided by two extraction nodes and passing the resulting value to a property.	C2
		<b>grey rounded square = property.</b> A property node validates a USV it is connected to. Examples of properties are "material", "dimension", "placement", etc..	C1
		<b>document icon = source.</b> A source node feeds a property of a USV it is connected to (through an extractor node). A source can be an image, a text, a reference, a 3D model etc.. More documents need a combiner node.	C1