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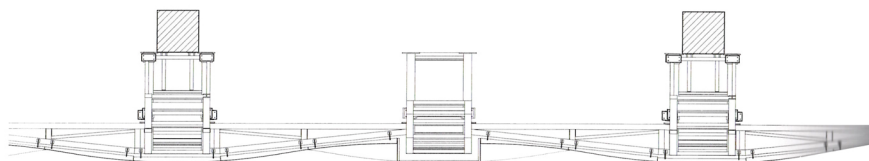
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奥古的“编织”建筑

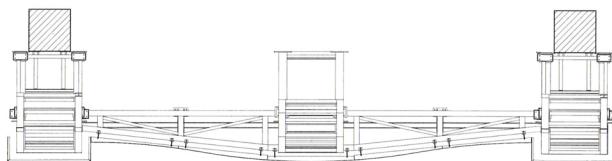
Argul Weave

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摄影师: thomasmayerarchive.de

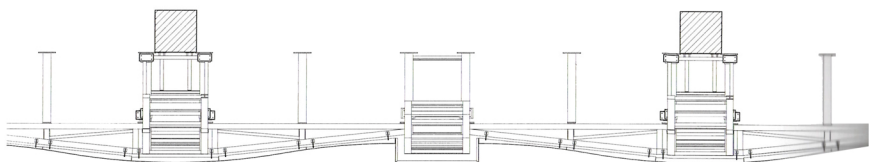
部分立面平面
Facade plan cuts



三层
Level 3



二层
Level 2



一层
Level 1

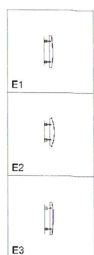
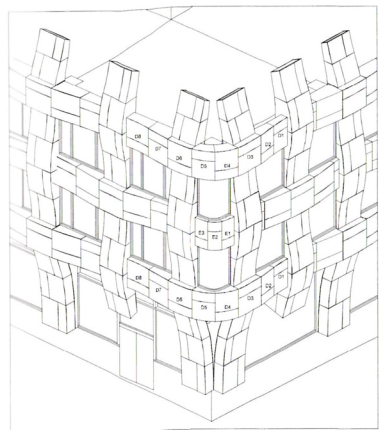
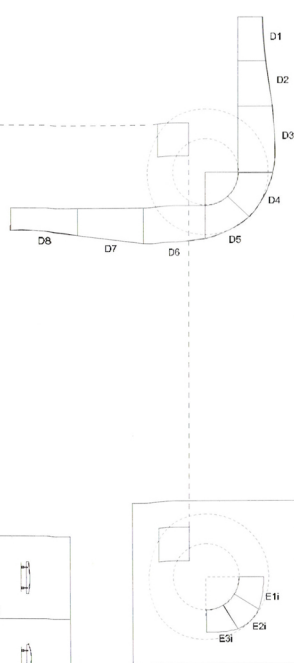
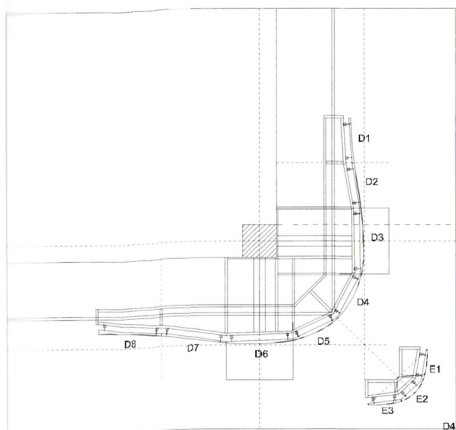
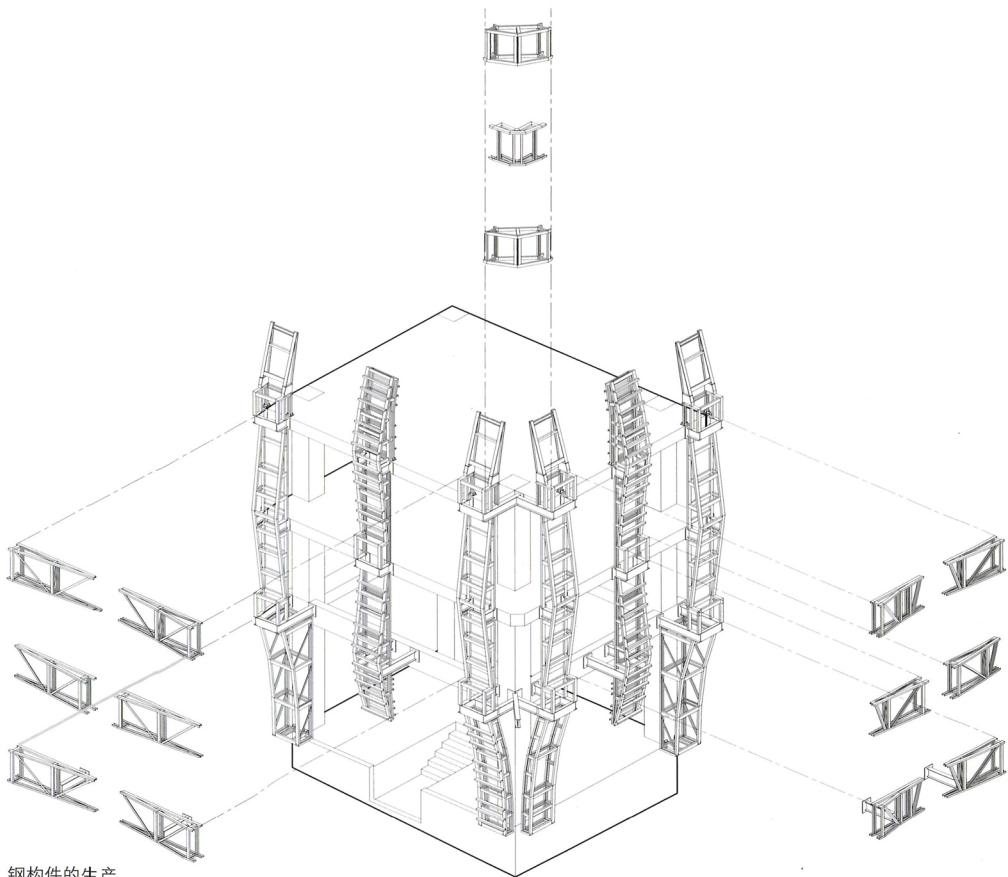
奥古的“编织”建筑位于小亚细亚半岛土耳其伊斯坦布尔南100km的布尔萨。项目的甲方是一位纺织品经销商，他现有的工厂就位于项目场地的东侧，与建筑紧邻。该建筑面积为4500m²，共有三层，一层为商铺，二层和三层为办公室，此外还有一座屋顶餐厅。

为了实现甲方的愿景，建筑师在设计时充分考虑了土耳其纺织品的悠久历史和巨大的织布机将单根丝线经纬交错织就这些纺织品的过程。这一主题的采用将项目的各个单独部分整合为统一协调的整体，





钢构件的生产
Steel production

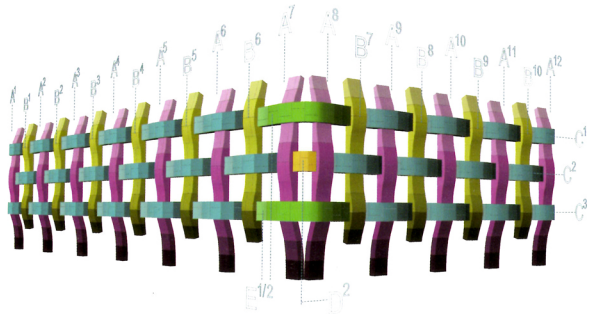


钢构件铣削示意图
Steel CNC diagram

同时也清晰地阐述了这一地区所具有的重要意义。

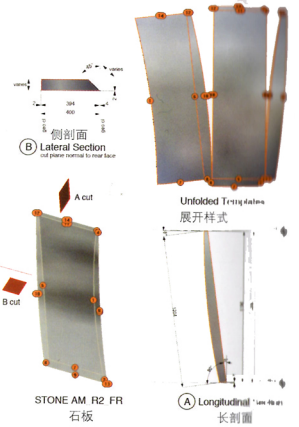
当人们沿着立面行走时，会发现波浪状的结构产生了富于变化的效果，一天中光影的连续互动更增强了这种效果。在室内，建筑师将一层的绿柄桑木立面向外延伸，以打造全玻璃的入口门厅，使室内和室外有一个温暖的过渡。立面带状结构的内外、上下交错使建筑的二层和三层充满活力，并使每个窗口都变得独一无二，呈现出非对称性。立面的垂直带状结构在屋顶处终止，构成了一个个垛口，从这些垛口处可以欣赏周围区域和远处乌鲁达山的风景。这座城市就位于乌鲁达山麓。

控制数字模型被用于微调所有的几何形体和施工构件，同时它也是成本评估的利器。制造商时常将生产中遇到的阻碍与限制反馈到模型的制造过程中，以根据需求更好地调整构件的几何形状和设计。整个设计过程是这一位置独特的地区的各个参与者相互合作的结果。在项目的进行过程中，研究、设计和施工这三者相互间并行反馈，最终成就了奥古的“编织”建筑这个项目。



1 SET //	////// 3 TYPES IN 3 PIECES ////	////// 600 KG - 21 HOURS
2 SETS //	////// 8 TYPES IN 16 PIECES ///	////// 3200 KG - 112 HOURS
10 SETS //	////// 8 TYPES IN 80 PIECES ///	////// 16000 KG - 560 HOURS
12 SETS //	////// 9 TYPES IN 106 PIECES //	////// 21200 KG - 742 HOURS
30 SETS //	////// 5 TYPES IN 150 PIECES //	////// 30000 KG - 900 HOURS

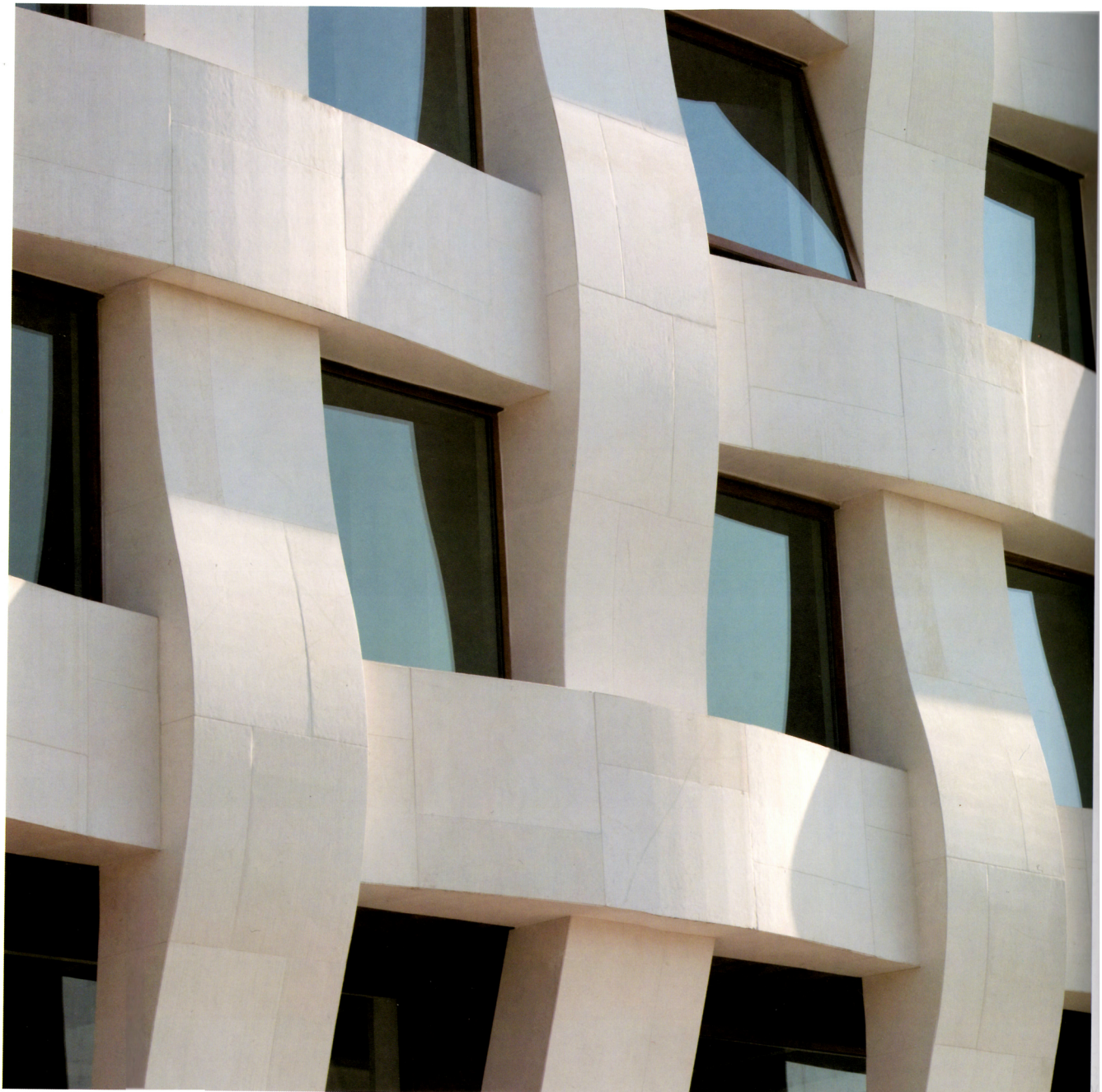
石材类型
Stone types

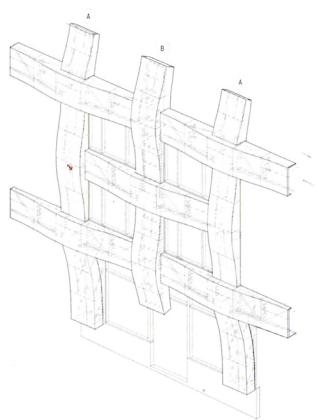


COL TYPE AM
柱子类型

STONE AM R2 FR
石板

Longitudinal
长剖面





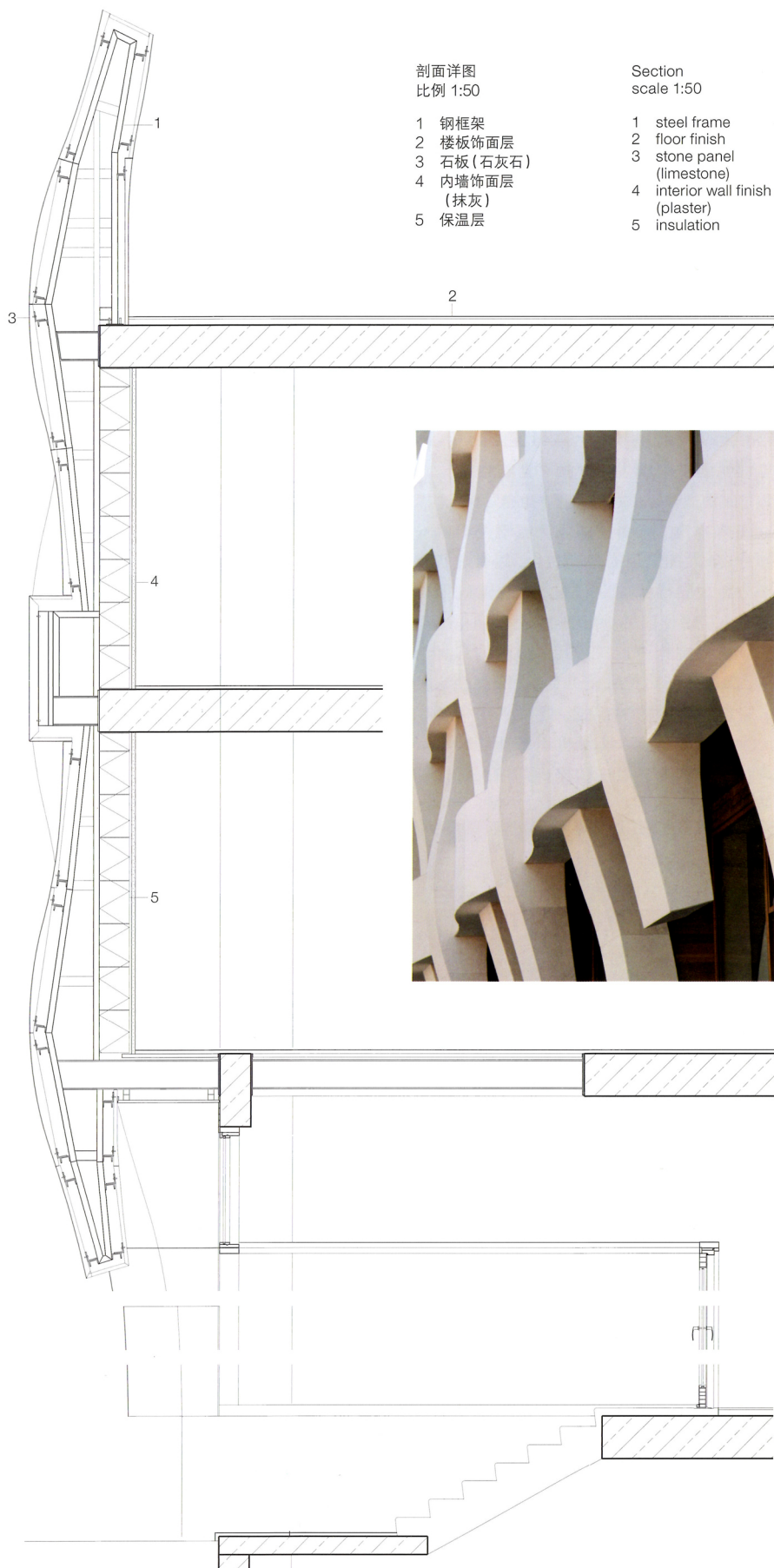
Argul Weave is sited in Bursa Turkey located 100 km south of Istanbul in the Asia Minor peninsula. The client is a textile distributor with his existing facility directly adjacent to the east of the project site. The Weave is 4,500 sqm distributed over three storeys with retail on the ground floor, offices on levels two and three and capped off with a rooftop restaurant.

To satisfy the client's vision the design considered the rich tradition of Turkish textiles and their making through the interweaving of individual threads by giant looms. This motif offered a means to integrate the disparate parts of the project into a singular and coherent whole while making a clear statement as to the importance of this district.

As one walks along the facade its undulations create a changing rhythmical pattern that are enhanced by the continuous play of light and shadow evolving throughout the day. On the interior the Iroko wood of the facade projects in on the ground floor to form fully glazed entry vestibule vitrines creating a warm transition between exterior and interior. Levels two and three are animated by the alternating in and out and up and down of the facade banding that creates a unique and asymmetric view for every window opening. The vertical strands of the facade terminate at the rooftop forming crenellations from between which is a serial framing of the surrounding district and the distant Uludag Mountains that anchor the city.

Digital technologies were tailored to adapt to local practices for fabrication and construction. Master digital models were used to fine tune and control all geometries and construction assemblies and also used as a means to evaluate costs.

Often constraints from the fabricators were fed back into the model to further tune the geometries and design as required. As in the design the overall process can be conceived as an interwoven collaboration of actors located in distinct geographies. Research, design and execution fed each other in parallel progressions throughout the project that led to the realization of the Argul Weave.



剖面详图
比例 1:50

- 1 钢框架
- 2 楼板饰面层
- 3 石板 (石灰石)
- 4 内墙饰面层 (抹灰)
- 5 保温层

Section
scale 1:50

- 1 steel frame
- 2 floor finish
- 3 stone panel (limestone)
- 4 interior wall finish (plaster)
- 5 insulation