

FRANKFURT TEA HOUSE

法兰克福茶屋

原项目名称：法兰克福茶屋
设计单位：隈研吾建筑都市设计事务所
项目地点：德国 法兰克福
总建筑面积：31.3m²
展览时间：2005年—2007年
摄影：Antje Quaram





为了比“负建筑”更进一步设计者想到了“呼吸建筑”。负建筑与环境的关系是被动的，但“呼吸建筑”则能与环境进行互动交流。

如果我们屏住呼吸而产生局促感，可能就会感觉建筑变小了。相反，如果我们深呼吸就会有开阔之感，于是就可能感觉建筑变大了，这样就产生了建筑的新动态风格。技术上，使用一种名为 Tenara 的新膜材料创建出了一个内含空间的双层膜结构。两层膜由聚氨酯线相连，膜的连接处和线放在 600mm 的树脂里，使其在膜上只是呈现点状。

室内的地板上铺棉米，被作为为茶室所设计的空间。茶室由来于一个叫做“Kakoi”的临时搭建出的空间。这个会呼吸的建筑尝试去接近原始的茶室，旨在反对 20 世纪时所建造的非呼吸混凝土建筑。

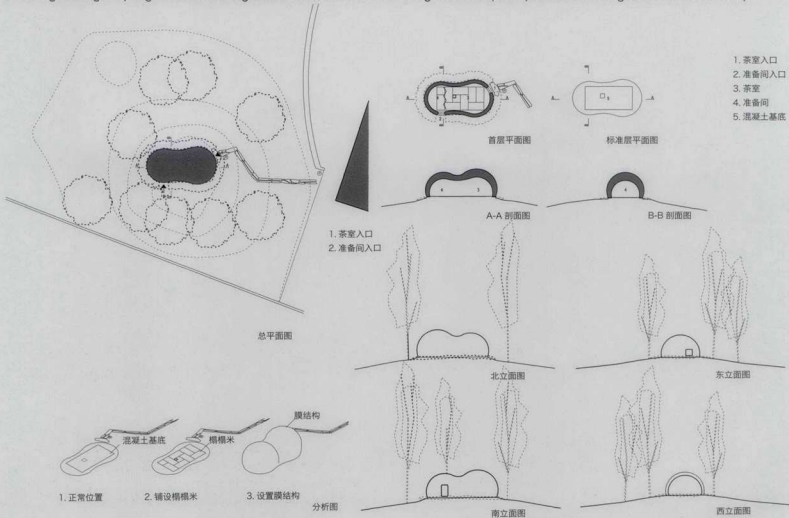


项目区位图

Further than the "negative construction, I think of breathing construction. Negative building relationship with the environment is passive, breathable construction is able to interact with the environment.

If we hold your breath and a sense of uneasiness, may be the feeling of building smaller, the contrary, if we take a deep breath will have Kongkuo a sense, so he could feel the building larger, thus creating a new dynamic style of the building. Technically, the use of new membrane material to create a containing space of the double membrane structure called Te-nara. Two membranes made of polyester line connected to the membrane connections and lines on the 600 mm of resin to make it in the film, only to express a point-like.

Room floor covered with tatami mats, designed for the tea ceremony space. The tearoom origin in a called "kakoi" temporary structures in space. A breathing building to try to get close to the original tea room; aimed at countering the non-respiratory concrete building built in the 20th century.





万方数据