$Centre\ pompidou\ metz\ architecture\ pdf\ download\ 2017\ torrent\ download$ 

I'm not robot!

## Centre pompidou metz architecture pdf download 2017 torrent download

© Didier Boy De La Tour + 13 Architecture project Area: 11330 m² Completion year of this architecture project Area: 2010 Photographs: Didier Boy De La Tour Brands with products used in this architecture project Manufacturers: Alucobond Acoustics: Commins Acoustics workshop, Daniel Commins General Contractor: Demathieu & Bard, Metz Lighting: L'Observatoire 1, Icon, Geroges Berne, Anthony Perrot, Remy Cimadevilla, Akari-Lisa Ishii MEP: Ove Arup & Partners, GEC Ingénierie, Philippe Vivier, René Andrian, Emmanuelle Danisi, Florence Collier, James Whelan, Chris Moore Timber Roof Structural Analysis: SJB, Franz Tshuemperlin, Samuel Keller Competition Architects: Shigeru Ban Architects, Jean de Gastines Architects, Jean de Gastines Architectes, Gumuchdjian Architects, Jean de Gastines Architects, Jean de Gastines Architectes, Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Architects, Jean de Gastines Architectes, Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Site Administration: Shigeru Ban, Robutaka Hiraga, Mamiko Ishida, Asako Kimura, Anne ScheouDesign, Shigeru Ban, Shig Perez, Marc Ferrand, Jacques Marie, Fayçal Tiaïba, Elsa Neufville, Vincent Laplante, Alessandro Boldrini, Hiromi Okada, Jeong Hoon Lee, Jae Whan Shin, Jonathan Thornhill, Rahim Danto BarryCompetition Structure Consultant: Cecil Balmond, Ove Arup & PartnersDesign, Site Administration Structure Consultant: TERRELL, Zbigniew Koszut, Laurence Dallot, Paul Nuttall, Sophie Le Bourva, Ben Lewis, David Gration, Andrew Lawrence, Holger Falter, Mathieu Jacques de Dixmude, James McLean, Ove Arup & PartnersStructure For The Timber Roof: Hermann Blumer, Waldstatt (Switzerland)Quantity Surveyor: J.P Tohier & Associés, Paris - Eric Le Dreo, Gerald LamorySecurity Consultant : Michel Walkowiak, Cabinet Casso & CieTimber Roof : Holzbau Amann, Weilheim-Bannholz, Döbele Tobias, Martin Pfundt, Fredy Oberle, Klaus Tröndle, Peter AmannRoof Membrane : Koffi Alate, Peter AmannRoof Membrane : Koffi Alate, Peter Wright, Massimo Maffeis, Thomas Winkler, Taiyo CorporationStructure Timber Roof : Hermann Blumer, Waldstatt (Switzerland)More SpecsLess Specs © Didier Boy De La TourText description provided by the architects. My first thoughts when beginning the design were two recent phenomena concerning art museums throughout the world today. The first trend, which has become widely known as the "Bilbao Effect", was born from the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, designed by Frank O. Gehry and completed in 1998. The strategy was to create sculptural architecture in an internationally unknown city to draw tourism, and it was ultimately a success. But there is an opinion that this kind of architecture spoils its functionality by disregarding the concerns of artists and staff, to produce a personal monument resulting in poor conditions for displaying and viewing art. SectionAs an example at the other extreme, there is a method of renovating old industrial architecture may be. The Tate Modern in London, and the Dia:Beacon completed in 2003 in upstate New York for the Dia Art Foundation are such successful examples. Rather than choosing either extreme, I thought to create a design concept which considered the ease of displaying and viewing art, while architecturally leaving a deep impression with visitors. © Didier Boy De La TourIn order to create functional spaces, I articulated the program into simple volumes with a clear circulation amongst them. They were arranged three-dimensionally, in order to simplify their functional interrelationship. Floor PlanThe general galleries with long, 90m deep rectangular volumes inside. The three tubes are stacked vertically and arranged around a hexagonal steel frame tower which contains the stairs and elevators. The space created beneath the tiered ceilings of the three shifted Gallery Tubes make up the Grand Nef Gallery. Didier Boy De La TourThe main purpose for this annex to the Centre Pompidou was to be able to show more works to the public (only about 20% of the entire collection is exhibited in Paris), and to be able to display the very large works that cannot be shown in the Paris museum due to the 5.5m ceiling height under the Grand Nef Gallery. SectionThe site is the location of the original switchyard south of the current station, and is isolated from the city to the north. To establish contextual continuation with the city to the north. To establish contextual continuation with the city to the north. To establish contextual continuation with the city to the north. uppermost Gallery Tube 3 frames the view to the cathedral, the symbol of Metz, and Gallery Tube 2 frames the central station. Owing to Metz's proximity to the German border and the many wars of the past, the city has changed hands between France and Germany on several occasions. This station is thus an important part of the city's history, a monument in the neo-Romanesque style during a period when Metz was under German occupation. © Didier Boy De La TourAside from the three Gallery Tubes, there is a round volume containing an auditorium, offices, and other back of house program spaces. A timber roof structure in the form of a hexagon hovers over all of the separate volumes in order to unify them into a cohesive whole. To the French, the hexagonal is composed of a pattern of hexagons and equilateral triangles inspired by traditional woven bamboo hats and baskets of Asia. Although it is preferred to form triangles to create in-plane stiffness, by dividing up the whole surface into triangles, six wood elements would converge at each intersection producing extremely complex joints. By creating a pattern of hexagons and triangles only four wood elements ever intersect The intersections do not use mechanical metal joints, because if they were used, the surface would become voluminous and the lengths of the elements would all become unique, increasing the complexity and also the cost of the joints. Instead, each member overlaps one another similar to bamboo wickerwork. This idea came from a traditional woven Chinese hat I found in an antiques shop in Paris in 1999 while designing the Japan Pavilion for the Hanover Expo. I was collaborating with Frei Otto to design the pavilion as a paper tube grid-shell structure, and since first seeing his design of the Institute for Lightweight Structures and Conceptual Design at the University of Stuttgart, I was fascinated with the tensile wire-mesh structure while also being left with some doubts. When I saw the Chinese hat, these doubts were cleared. Floor PlanFrei Otto's wire-mesh allowed the formation of an interesting three-dimensional interior space using the minimum amount of materials, but in the end the wire was only a linear member, and in order to build a normal roof, a timber shell had to be formed over the wire-mesh. When I saw this, I wondered about the possibility of making a grid structure using wood (laminated timber) that can be easily bent two-dimensionally, where the roof can be placed directly on top. Since timber can be used as both a tensile member and compressive member, I thought it could be realized as a compressive shell structure, in addition to being a tensile mesh structure, in addition to be a tensile mesh structure, and the tensile mesh structure mesh structure mesh structure. Roof (Houston, Texas, 2002), Frei Otto Laboratory Proposal (Cologne, Germany, 2004), and this work has culminated in the now completed roof of the Centre Pompidou Metz. During the competition phase, through ties from Bamboo Roof, Cecil Balmond of Arup was in-charge of the structure for the roof, and a timber and steel hybrid structure was proposed, but after winning the competition, as stated above, a completely timber roof structure was developed. © Didier Boy De La TourAnother important aspect of the concept is the continuation of interior to exterior spaces, and the sequence of spaces borne from these relationships. Buildings are generally boxes that only begin when the interior and exterior are separated by walls. However, a space can be created with the presence of just a roof. In recent years art has become more and more conceptual that it is distancing the general public. There is an increasing number of people not willing to pay money to enter a box to view works that they may not even comprehend. Instead of a box, the museum is a gathering place under a large roof that is an extension of the surrounding park. As it is easier to enter without the presence of walls, the façade was composed of glass shutters that can be easily removed. Mies van der Rohe's New National Gallery in Berlin has walls that are all in glass, but is only visually transparent, and cannot be called physically transparent. Floor PlanThe large volume of the forum can be accessed free of charge, where people can have tea and freely enjoy the sculptures and installations there while they are drawn by glimpses of the artwork in the galleries, and gradually experience the sequences of spaces as they proceed further. The interstitial areas between the large roof and each volume have various functions. First, it is a forum space for gathering. Secondly, on top of Gallery Tubes 1 and 2, it is an exhibition space for displaying sculptures, taking advantage of the natural light filtering in through the roof. The 840 square meters of these two exhibition spaces were extra spaces not originally requested in the program. Unfortunately, the restaurant atop Gallery Tube 3 which was originally proposed during the competition had to be cancelled due to budgetary reasons (according to French building, which makes emergency evacuation and safety precautions very complex). These are the concepts of this architecture. Originally published on March 26, 2014 Published on January 25, 2020

