

Detail Annual

디테일연감 **1**



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디테일연감 ■

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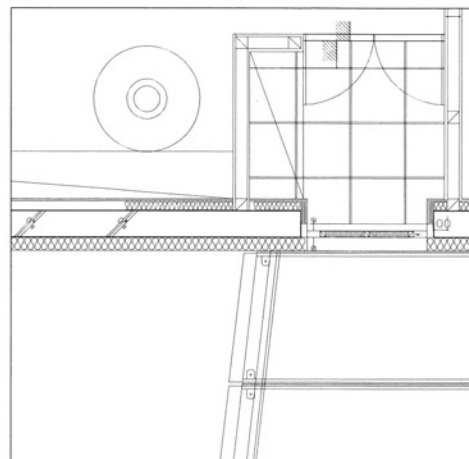
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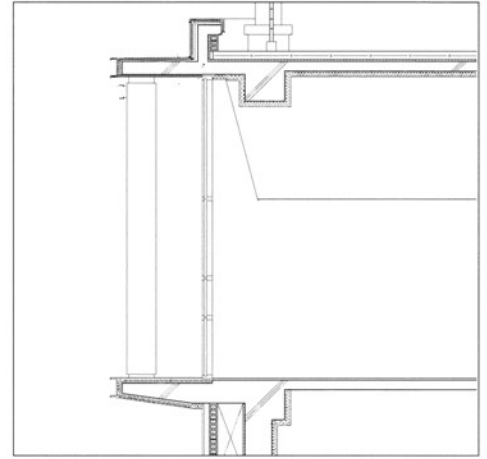
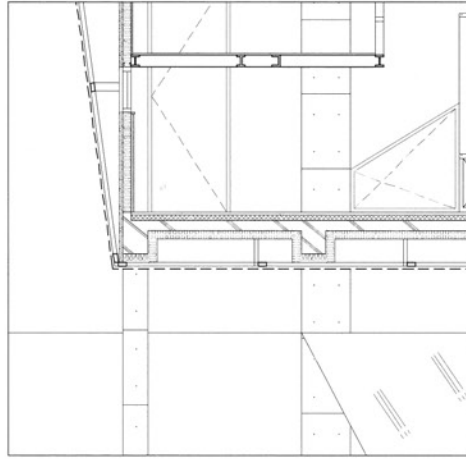
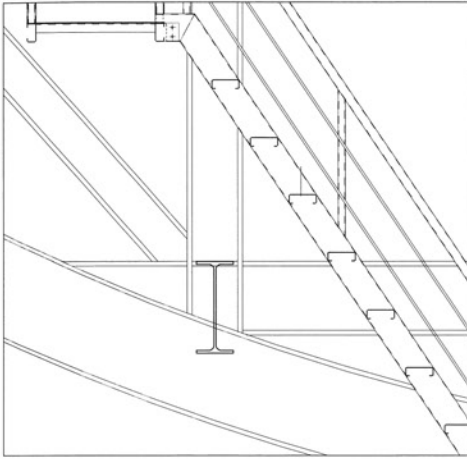
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Culture Facilities

MOA(Museum of Architecture) and Sikyung-dang
National Classical Music Institute in South Area
Leeum, Samsung Museum of Art
Asia Museum
Jesus Somang Mission Center
Artreon
Air Force Hall
Geoje Culture Arts Center

MOA(Museum of Architecture) and Sikyung - dang

건축박물관과 시경당



Architecture design : YEKONG Art Space Architects & Planners / Woo kyung kook
Building area : 166.81㎡
Stories : B1, 3FL
Structure : Reinforced concrete
Ext. finish : Exposed concrete, Copper(open joint)
Photographer : Lee jung hoon

건축설계 : (주)예공 아트스페이스 / 우경국
대지위치 : 경기도 파주시 탄현면 범흥리 1652
건축면적 : 166.81㎡
규 모 : 지하1층, 지상3층
구 조 : 철근콘크리트구조
외부마감 : 노출콘크리트, 동판오픈조인트방식
사 진 : 이중훈

This building, which has function of gallery, cafe and residence, is situated at D-5, Heyri Art Valley. This location where edge of the crossing point of a ridge and a street, has a unique nature that overlap of natural landscape and urban scape. Main concept of this building is that replace site's character and multi program with relationship's category.

That starts form the language of 'mutual communication'.

There are few solutions. First, choosing the way of 'floating' because of avoiding an interception of the stream of nature and keeping the nature of streets. Second, making the space of 'between'(deck, bridge and stair) which can trigger random happening for the solution of link with each multi programs. Third, voiding the center for link with flexibility and nature in internal space. Fourth, slow system movement for triggering multi action and recognition. Fifth, choosing material, which can be aware of a stream of time. Sixth, removing the border for relationship with community as a special system.

These concepts mean that 'need to be and be' start from the relation. Architecture is not a creating something between nature and human as a separate itself but it starts form the relationship between them, which exist before the two things. This building, which is situated at the boundary of separate beings, tries to extinct the border. Using perception and cognition create relation and reflection and light make strong relation. It pulls natural light into the architecture and gives light a form. The box in the empty space is divided by architectural zero point and the activity is triggered. Other spaces are that is consumed internal space, which needs to be changed. This house is a mini-eco box floating in a forest.

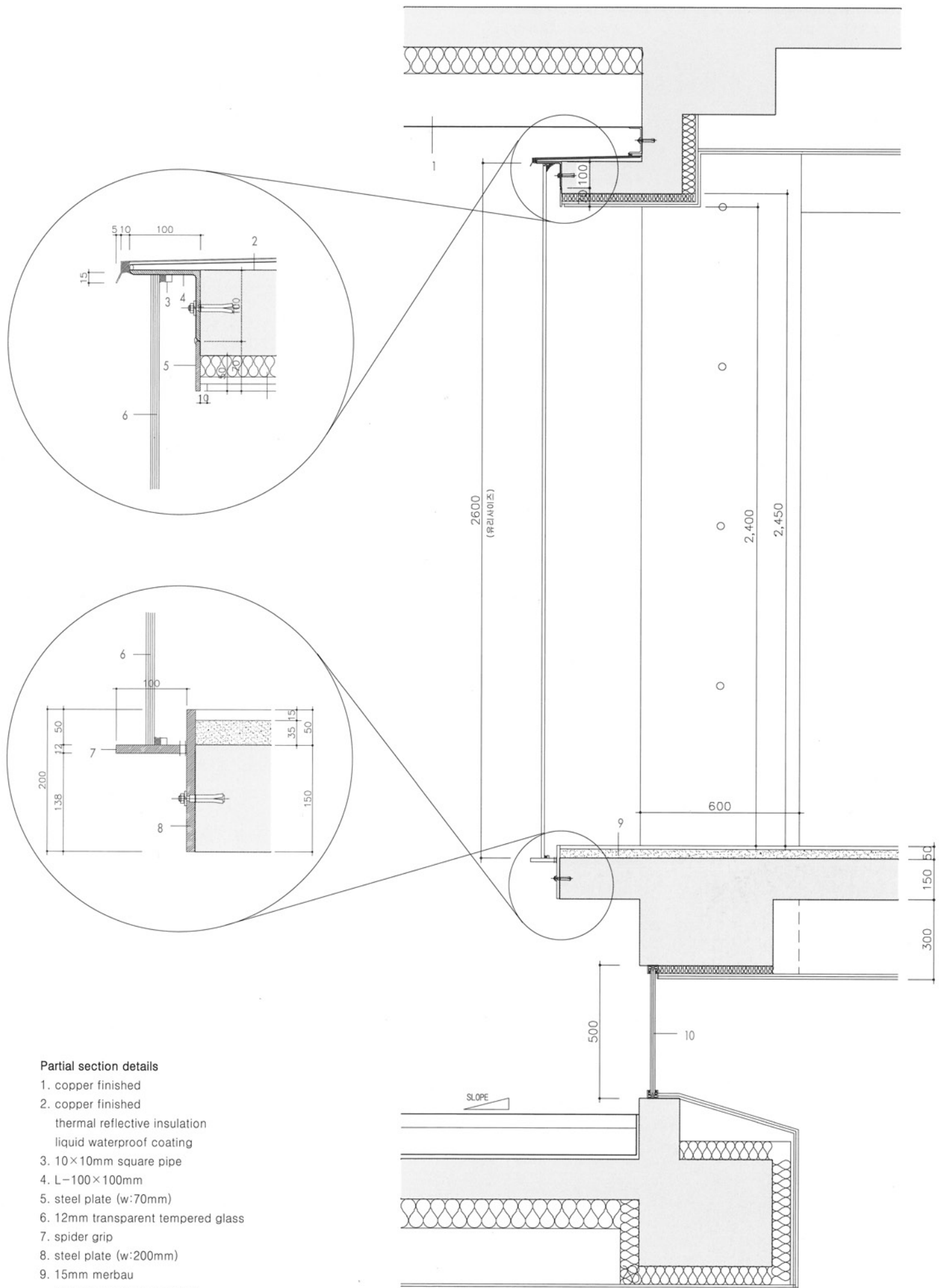
이 건물은 헤일리 아트밸리 D-5 지역에 있는 건축박물관(갤러리), cafe 그리고 주거의 프로그램으로 구성되어 있는 집이다. 능선과 가로가 교차되는 끝 지점에 위치하여 자연풍경과 도시적 경관이 겹쳐지는 독특한 성격의 대지이다. 대지의 특성과 프로그램의 다양성을 관계의 범주로 대치시키는 것이 이 집의 핵심이다. 그것은 '상호 소통'이라는 언어로부터 출발한다.

해결의 실마리로 첫째, 자연의 흐름을 차단하지 않고 가로(street)의 특성을 유지시키는 방법으로서 띄우기(floating) 방법을 채택하고, 둘째, 서로 다른 기능을 유기적으로 연결시키는 방법으로서 유연적 행위를 유발시킬 수 있는 사이공간 만들기(데크, 브릿지, 계단 등), 셋째, 내부공간에서의 가변성과 자연과의 연결을 위한 중심 비우기, 넷째, 인식작용과 다양한 행위 유발을 위한 느린 체계의 동선, 다섯째, 시간을 인식시킬 수 있는 재료의 선정, 여섯째, 커뮤니티와의 소통을 위한 공간체계로서 경계 없애기.

상기와 같은 개념들은 "있어야만 하는 것과 있는 것"과의 관계로부터 출발함을 의미한다. 즉 자연과 인간 사이의 서로 다른 실체가 독립적 존재로서 이들 간에 발생하는 그 무엇을 건축화 하는 것이 아니라 그 양자보다 앞서 있는 관계적인 사실로부터 출발하는 것이다. 이 집은 서로 다른 존재의 경계 사이에 존재시킴으로서 경계소멸을 일으키고자 하는 것이다. 지각과 인식작용을 통해 소통을 일으키며 투영과 빛을 매체로 하여 관계를 강화시킨다. 허공에 떠돌아다니는 빛을 건축 속으로 끌어당기어 형상화 시킨다. 빈 공간의 상자는 건축적 원점에 의해 영역이 구분되고 행위가 유발된다. 나머지 공간은 변화를 요구하는 소비되는 내부이다. 이 집은 숲 위에 떠 있는 mini-eco 상자이다.





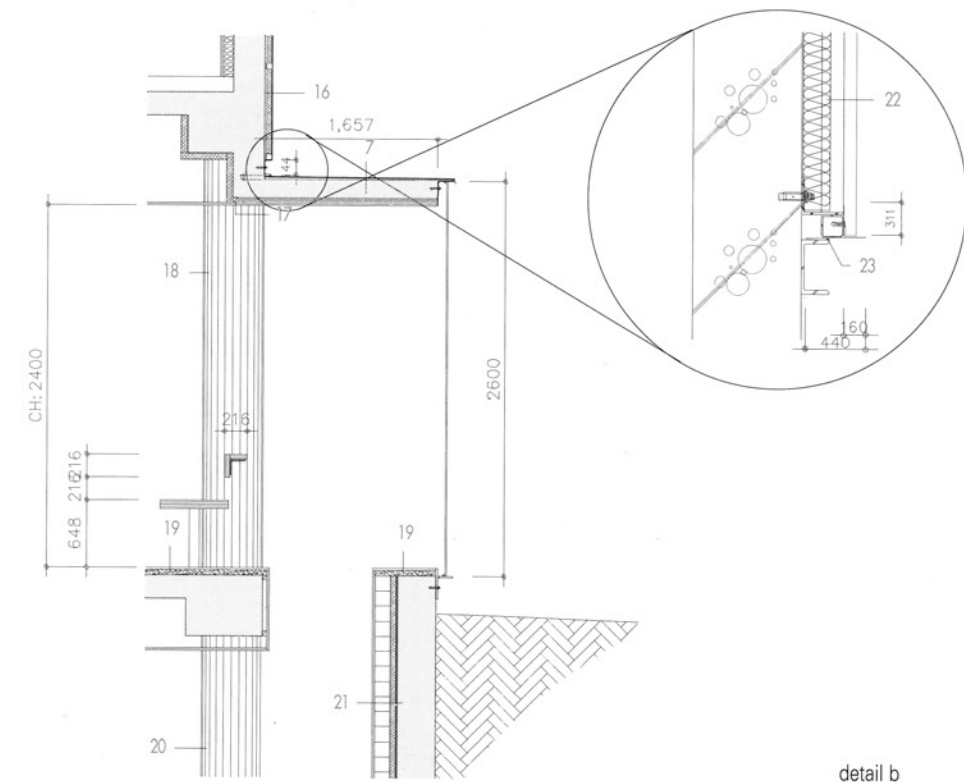
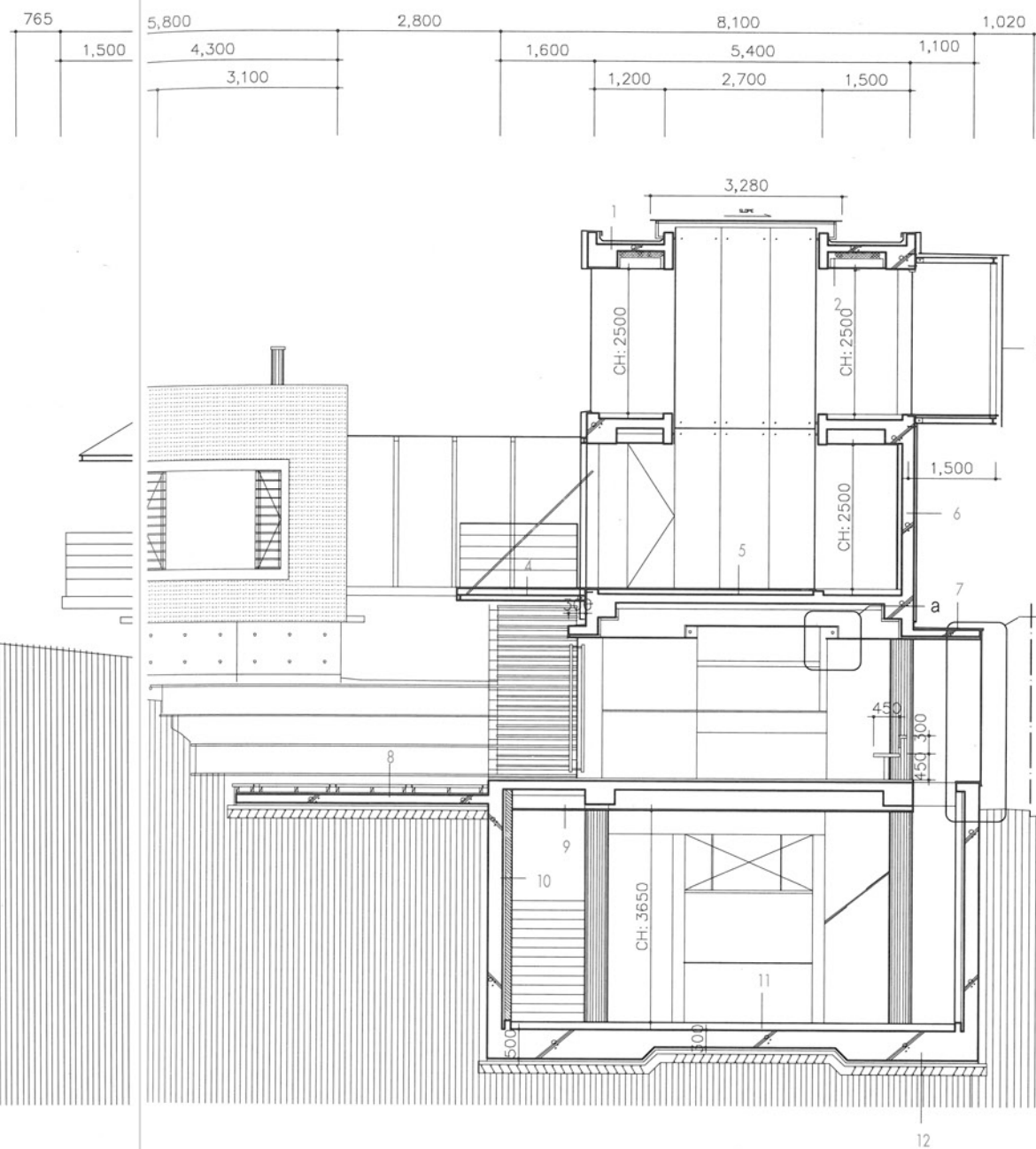
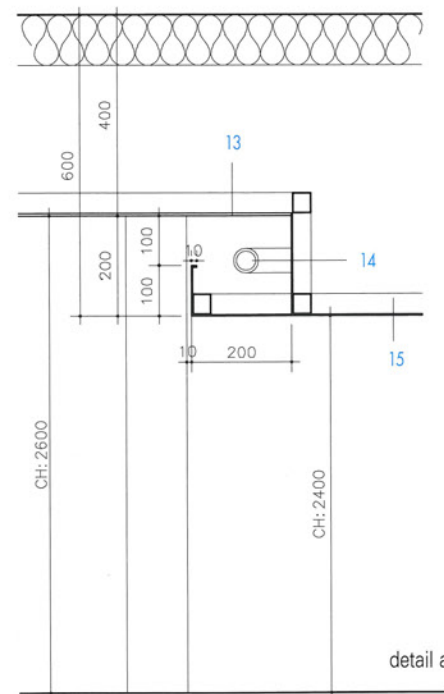


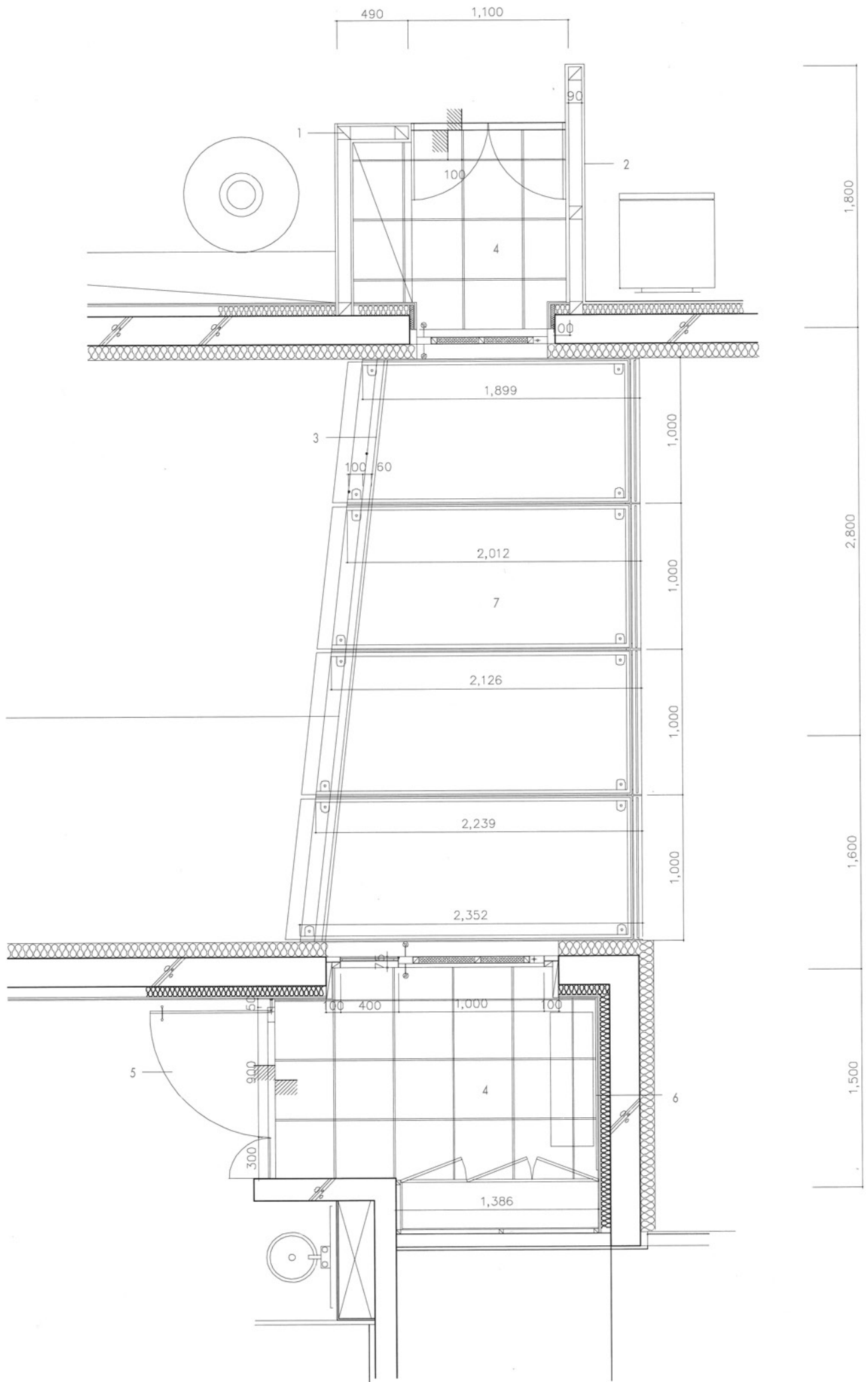
Partial section details

1. copper finished
2. copper finished
- thermal reflective insulation
- liquid waterproof coating
3. 10×10mm square pipe
4. L-100×100mm
5. steel plate (w:70mm)
6. 12mm transparent tempered glass
7. spider grip
8. steel plate (w:200mm)
9. 15mm merbau
- 35mm leveling mortar bed
10. 22mm transparent pair glass

1. 3mm resilient membrane waterproof
2. 10mm extruded polystyrene foam
appointment ceiling finished
3. 12mm tempered glass
4. appointment deck wood
100×100×6×8mm section steel
5. 30mm merbau
30×30mm urethane support beam 600mm
protective mortar bed
liquid waterproof two times
mortar bed
6. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
70mm heat insulating material
200mm concrete wall
appointment color fluorine resin coating
1.2mm galbarium
7. frashing
heat insulating material
membrane waterproofing
8. 38mm merbau deck wood (w:140mm)
(appointment color oil stain two times)
95×45mm merbau under floor support beam
@600mm
protective mortar bed
liquid waterproof two times
mortar bed
150mm concrete
9. 110mm extruded polystyrene foam
wood ceiling frame (30×30 @600mm)
appointment ceiling finished
10. 250mm concrete
liquid waterproof two times
50mm hollow wall
cement brick (0.5B)
6mm waterproof plywood
9.5mm gypsum board / water paint

11. harder (appointment color)
80mm plain concrete bed
drainage panel
liquid waterproof two times
12. 300mm concrete
0.08mm protective film
60mm leveling concrete bed
150mm broken stone harden
13. expended metal (appointment color)
14. fluorescent lamp (line-type)
2.3mm steel plate
40×40mm square pipe @1,000mm
15. 40×40mm square pipe @1,000mm
2.3mm steel plate
16. membrane waterproof coating
square pipe
heat insulating material filling
appointment finished
17. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ acryl paint (appointment color)
18. water repellents on exposed concrete
19. 15mm merbau
35mm leveling mortar
20. water repellents on exposed concrete
ø400mm column
21. 250mm concrete
liquid waterproof two times
50mm hollow wall
cement brick (0.5B)
6mm waterproof plywood
22. 0.5mm copper interlocking panel (@30mm)
sill sealer
1.6(t)×40×40mm square pipe @600mm
50mm insulation
23. caulking finished
0.6mm copper flashed (w:250mm)

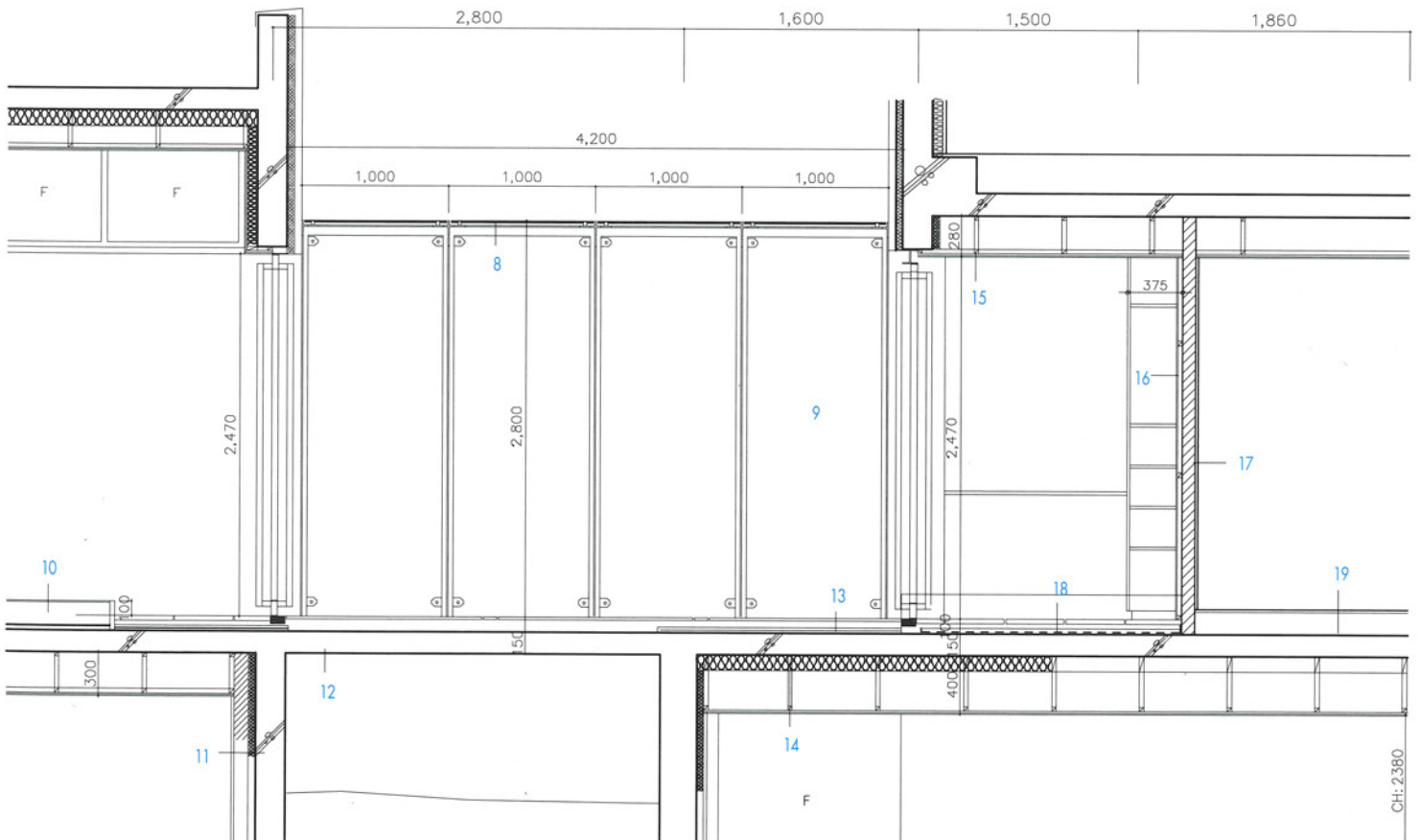


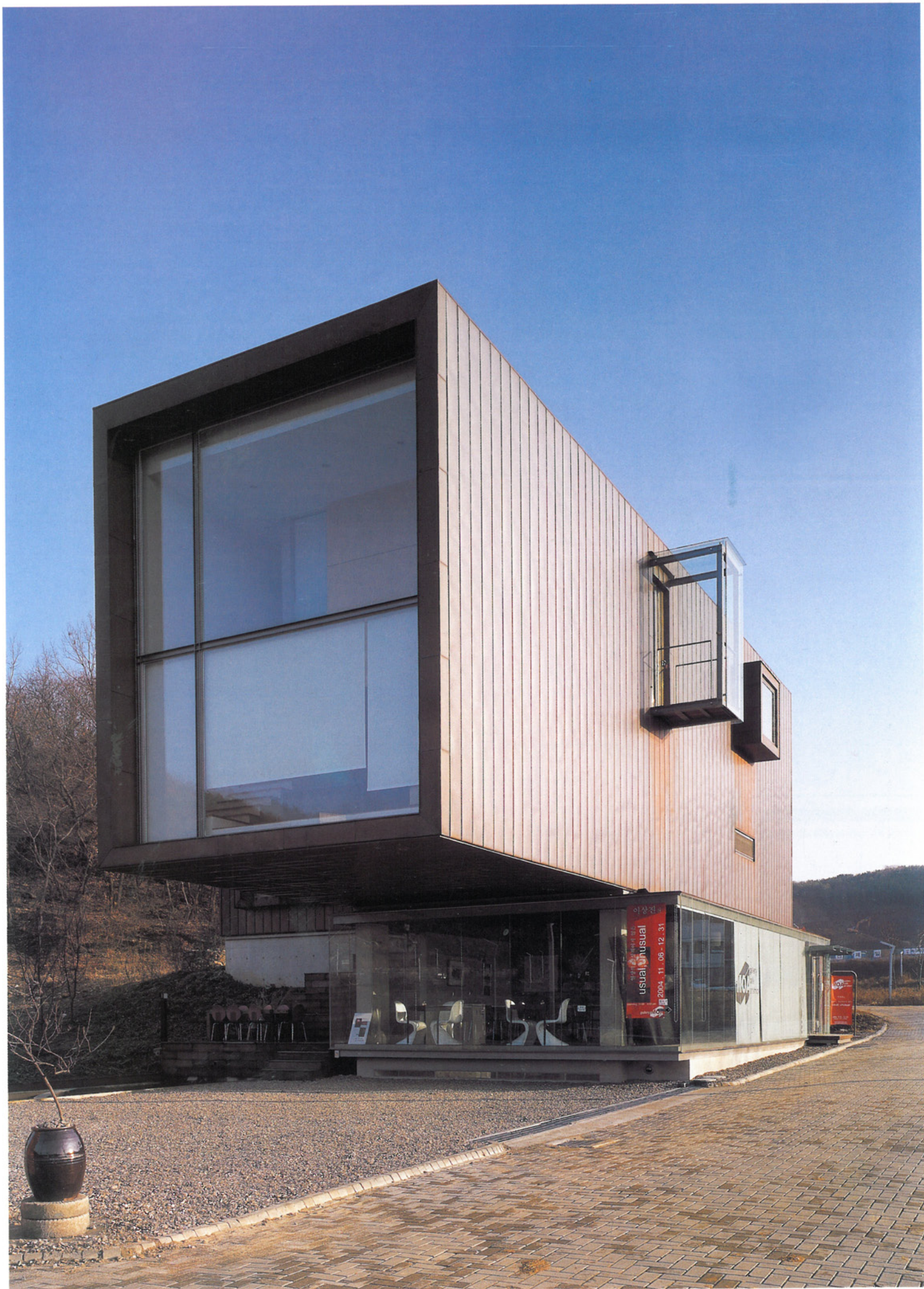


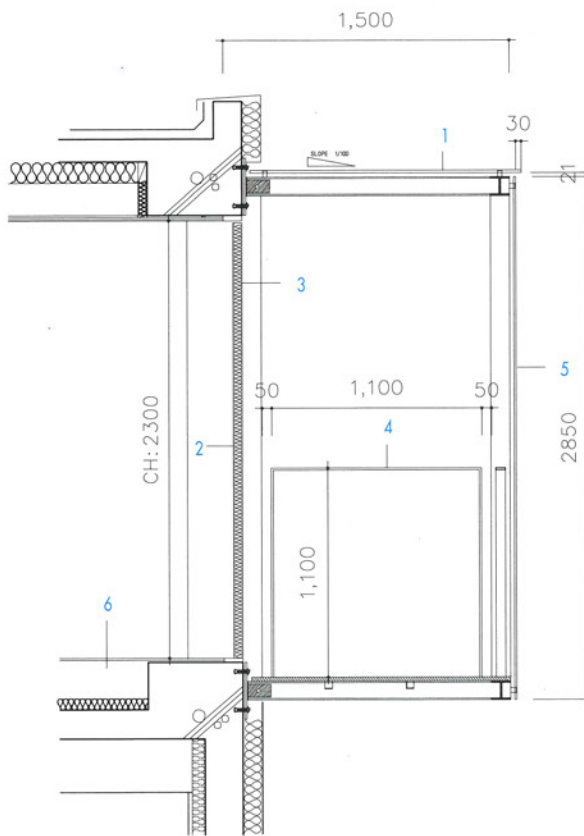


Canopy partial details

1. 90×90mm square timber
2. 12mm white birch plywood / transparent lacquer three times
3. L-20mm
4. 30(t)×400×400mm granite rubbing 12ea
5. 12mm tempered glass door
6. 5mm mirror
7. glass / silicone
- 12mm transparent tempered glass
8. 12mm transparent tempered glass
9. 12mm opacity tempered glass
10. 9mm appointment heated wood flooring
11. 200mm concrete on liquid waterproof two times
50mm hollow wall on cement brick(0.5B)
water paint (appointment) on 18mm deconstipating suppository
12. 150mm concrete on fluorine resin coating on 100×50×5×7.5(t)mm
13. 20mm merbau deck wood
45×45mm merbau underfloor support beam @600mm
protective mortar bed on liquid waterproof two times on mortar bed
14. 110mm extruded polystyrene foam on light steel ceiling frame
expanded metal
15. wood ceiling frame (30×30 @600mm)
9.5mm gypsum board two fold / water paint (appointment color)
16. built-in chest of drawers
17. brick laying (0.5B) on water paint coating (appointment color)
18. 30(t)×400×400mm granite rubbing on protective mortar bed
liquid waterproof two times on mortar bed
19. ceramic tile (appointment color) on 30mm cement mortar
liquid waterproof / mortar bed on mortar bed





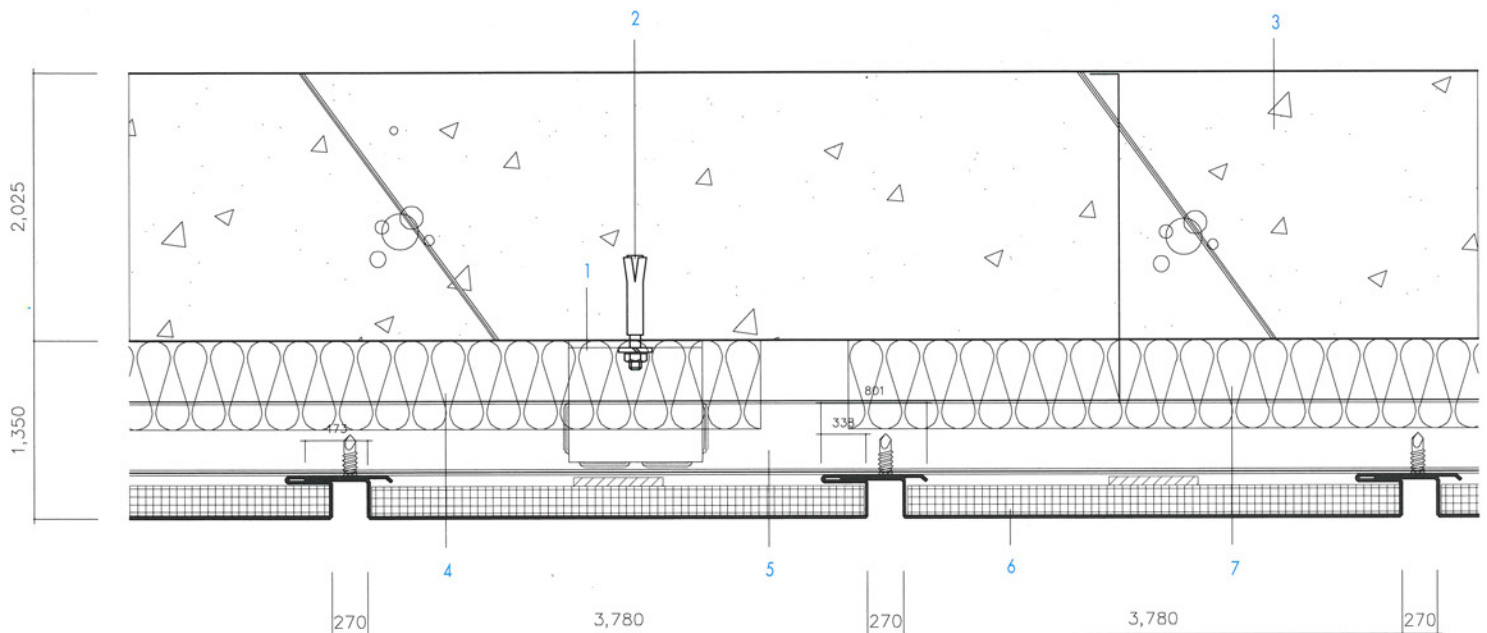


▲ Glass box partial details

1. 12mm transparent tempered glass
2. white lacquer paint
3. 2.3mm copper finished
4. 12mm flat steel handrail
5. 12mm tempered glass door
6. 9mm appointment heated wood flooring

▼ Interlocking panel detail

1. $75 \times 75 \times 4(t)$ mm angle @1,300mm
2. 3/8 inch anchor
3. concrete structure
4. 50mm heat insulating material
1.6(t) $\times 40 \times 40$ mm square pipe @600mm
sill sealer
5. 0.5mm copper interlocking panel @300mm
6. 1.6(t) $\times 40 \times 40$ mm square pipe @600mm
7. 0.5mm copper interlocking panel
8. 50mm heat insulating material



National Classical Music Institute in South Area

국립 남도국악원



Architecture design : WONYANG Architectural design
group CO. LTD
/ Lee jong chan, Seong jin yong
+ Hanin Architects & Engineers INC
/ Lee kwan young
+ Hong keun pyo
(Prof. Korea University)

Building area : 8,899.63㎡

Stories : Performing place - B1, 3FL
Education & Management - B1, 2FL
Dormitory - 3FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : Granite, Wood, THK24 colored pair glass

Int. finish : Wood flooring, Wood veneer sheet,
THK50 polyester sound absorbing
/ Fabric finished

건축설계 : (주)원양 건축사사무소 / 이종찬, 성진용
+ (주)한인 건축사사무소 / 이관영
+ 홍근표 (고려대학교 교수)

대지위치 : 전라남도 진도군 임회면 상만리 산 50

건축면적 : 8,899.63㎡

규 모 : 공연장동 - 지하1층, 지상3층
교육연구 및 관리동 - 지하1층, 지상2층
숙박동 - 지상3층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : 화강석, 목재, THK24 컬러 복층유리

내부마감 : 목재 후로링, 목재무늬 쉬트
THK50 폴리에스터 흡음재
/ 패브릭 마감

Convivial National Classical Music Village

Hitting upon an old village where could be seen affection, excitement, rhythm, streets and human, we set up a theme of "Convivial National Classical Music Village" and put the design into operation with five concepts such as axis, sound, motion in rest, excitement and nature.

• Axis

A main axis is a circulation axis to connect veins of Namdo performing arts toward Hallasan. Every program is connected to each other on the main axis. A sub axis linking the peak of Yeoguisan is established as a visual axis connected to nature.

• Sound

People can hear performance sound from an outdoor stage, water sound running along the main axis and wind sound from bamboos planted between dormitories.

• Motion in Rest

Indoor & outdoor stages symbolizing Jajinmori, a Korean classical rhythm meaning 'fast and vigorous' are arranged on the left side of the main axis in order to establish order through unity in variety while dormitories & educational spaces expressing Janyangjo, a Korean classical rhythm meaning 'slow and calm' on the right side.

• Excitement

slope levels' hierarchy of the site is established by analyze the composition elements and rhythms(introduction, development, turn and conclusion) in order to move the whole circulations.

• Nature

Facilities are arranged according to the site's topography in order to preserve natural environment. In addition, parking lots using pilotis are planned in order to use the site rationally.

신명나는 국악마을

정이 넘치고, 흥겨움이 있고, 울동이 있고, 길이 있고, 사람이 있는, 살갑던 우리의 옛 마을을 떠올리며, "신명나는 국악마을"이라는 테마를 설정하여 축(軸), 음(音), 정중동(靜中動), 흥(興), 자연(自然)이라는 다섯 가지의 개념으로 설계를 진행했다.

• 축(軸)

주축은 한라산을 바라보며 남도소리의 맥을 이어주는 동선 연결축으로 모든 프로그램은 이 축선상에서 이어지며, 여귀산 정상과 연결되는 부축은 자연과 이어지는 시각적 연결축으로 설정하였다.

• 음(音)

야외공연장에서 흘러나오는 공연소리와 주축을 따라 흐르는 수공간의 물소리, 숙소동 사이에 식재된 대나무숲을 통한 바람소리 등 자연의 소리를 느낄 수 있도록 계획하였다.

• 정중동(靜中動)

다양함속의 통일성을 통한 질서를 구축하기 위하여, 주축의 좌측 부분은 자진모리 국악장단의 빠르고 활기참을 표현하는 실내·외 공연장을 배치하였고, 우측은 진양조의 느린 장단을 의미하여 숙박과 교육연구시설의 조용한 기능을 배치하여 영역의 성격을 정의하였다.

• 흥(興)

전통마을의 안길 구성(起, 承, 鋪, 敘, 過, 結)과 울동을 현대적으로 해석하여 대지의 경사진 레벨의 위계를 설정함으로써 전체 동선의 흐름이 유도될 수 있도록 의도하였다.

• 자연(自然)

지형의 형국에 따른 시설물 배치로 자연 경관 및 지형을 최대한 보존하였으며, 대지 레벨차를 이용한 필로티 주차를 계획하여 합리적인 토지이용을 꾀하였다.



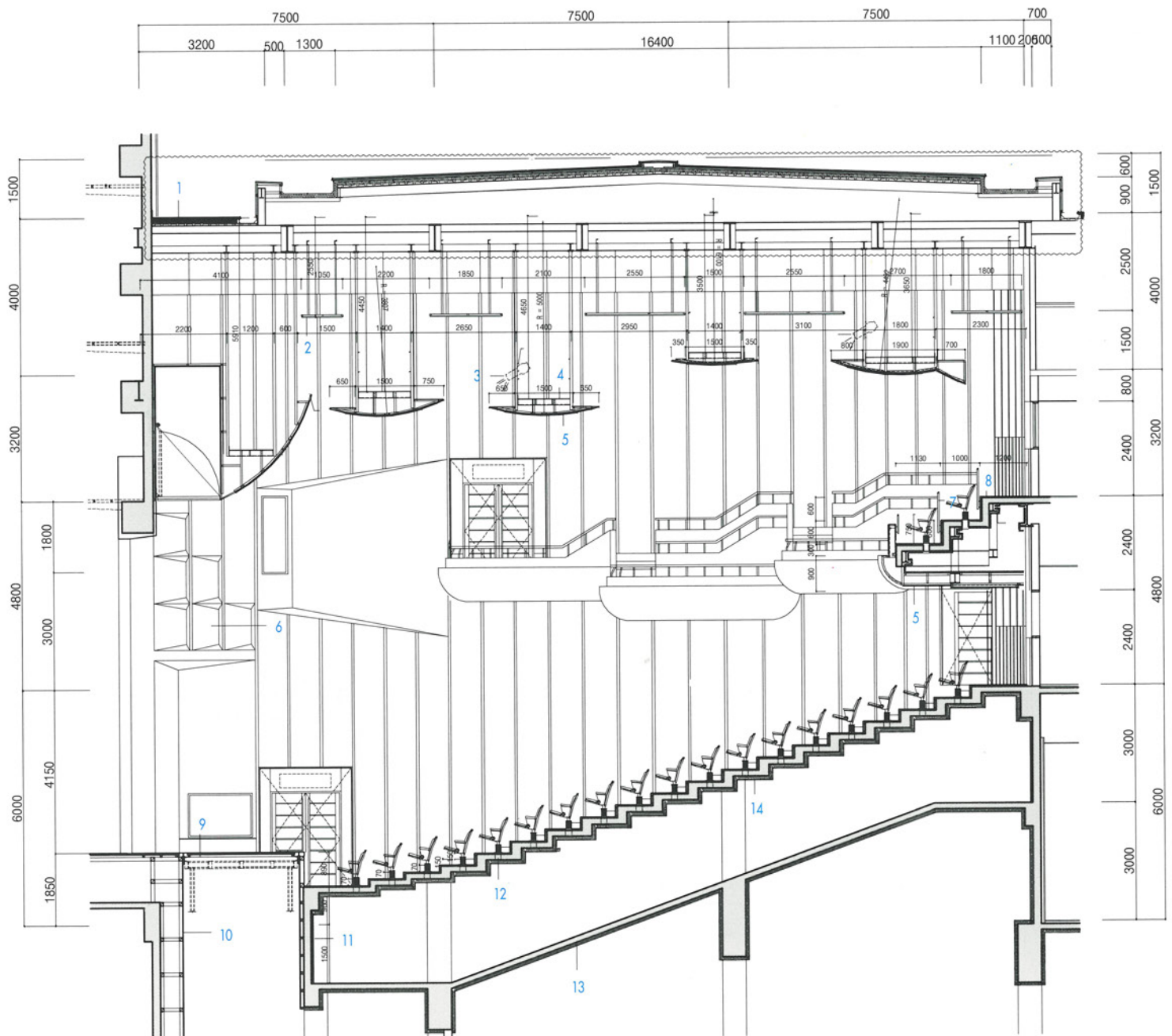






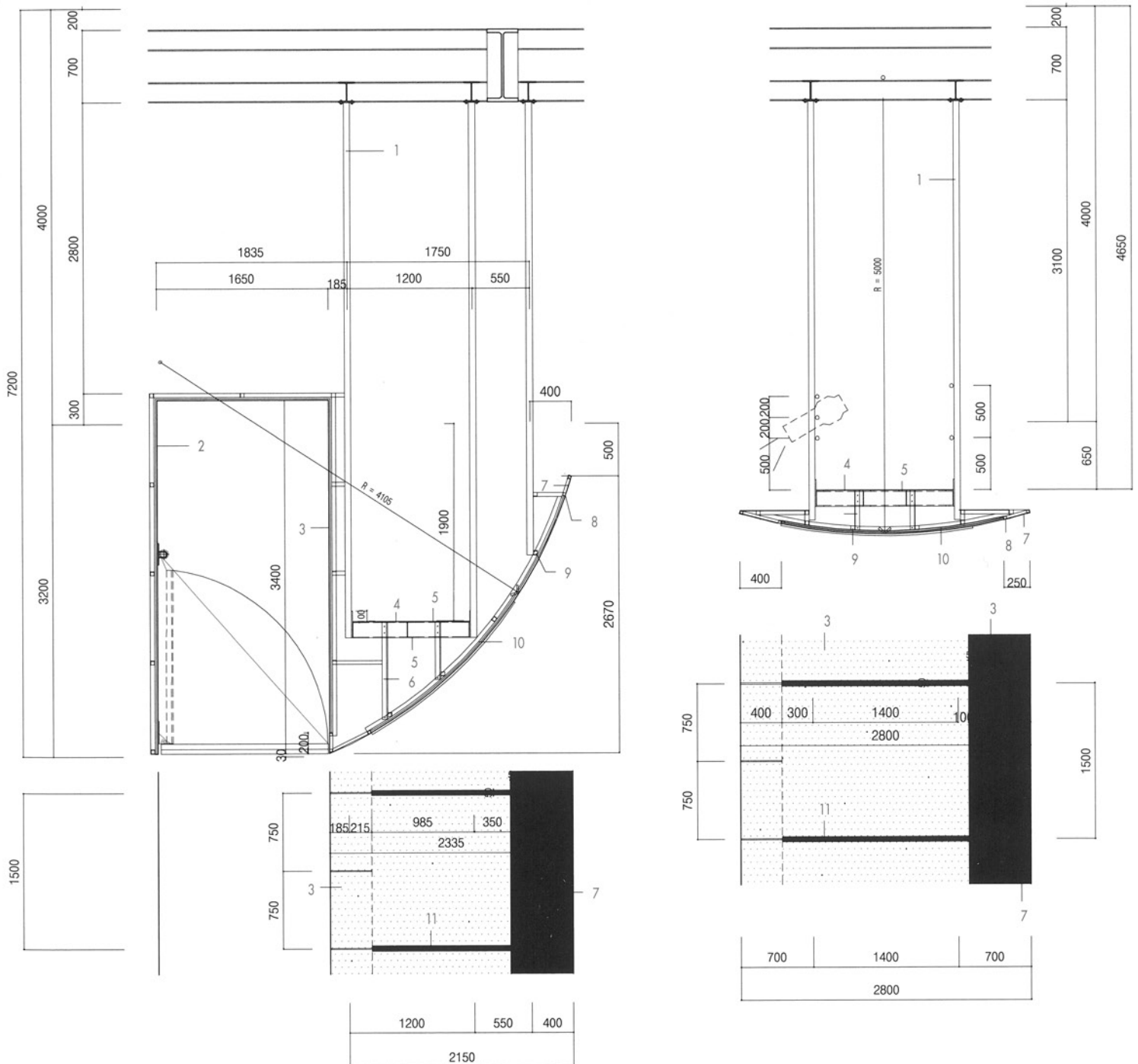
Section details (performing place)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 0.7mm aluminum sheet | 7. $\phi 38$ mm steel pipe (@1,800mm) |
| moisture proof paper flooring | / stainless material coating |
| 3mm sheet waterproof coating | / ready mixed paint (matte) |
| 12mm waterproof plywood | 8. 9.0mm wood flooring |
| 1.6 \times 40 \times 120mm steel bar | cement mortar |
| 100mm heat insulating material | 9. 14mm maple flooring |
| deck plate | 12mm plywood two fold |
| 2. 3.0mm aluminum swell plate | 45 \times 60mm pine tree @450mm |
| 3. $\phi 38 \times 2.0$ @1,800mm steel square pipe | 10. wood patterned sheet |
| 4. 4.5mm checked plate | 12mm plywood two fold |
| 5. 12.5mm gypsum board two fold | 11. 50mm heat insulating material |
| wood patterned sheet | 12. $\phi 190$ mm slab opening |
| 6. diffusers | 13. 80mm heat insulating material |
| | 14. 100mm rockwool mat |



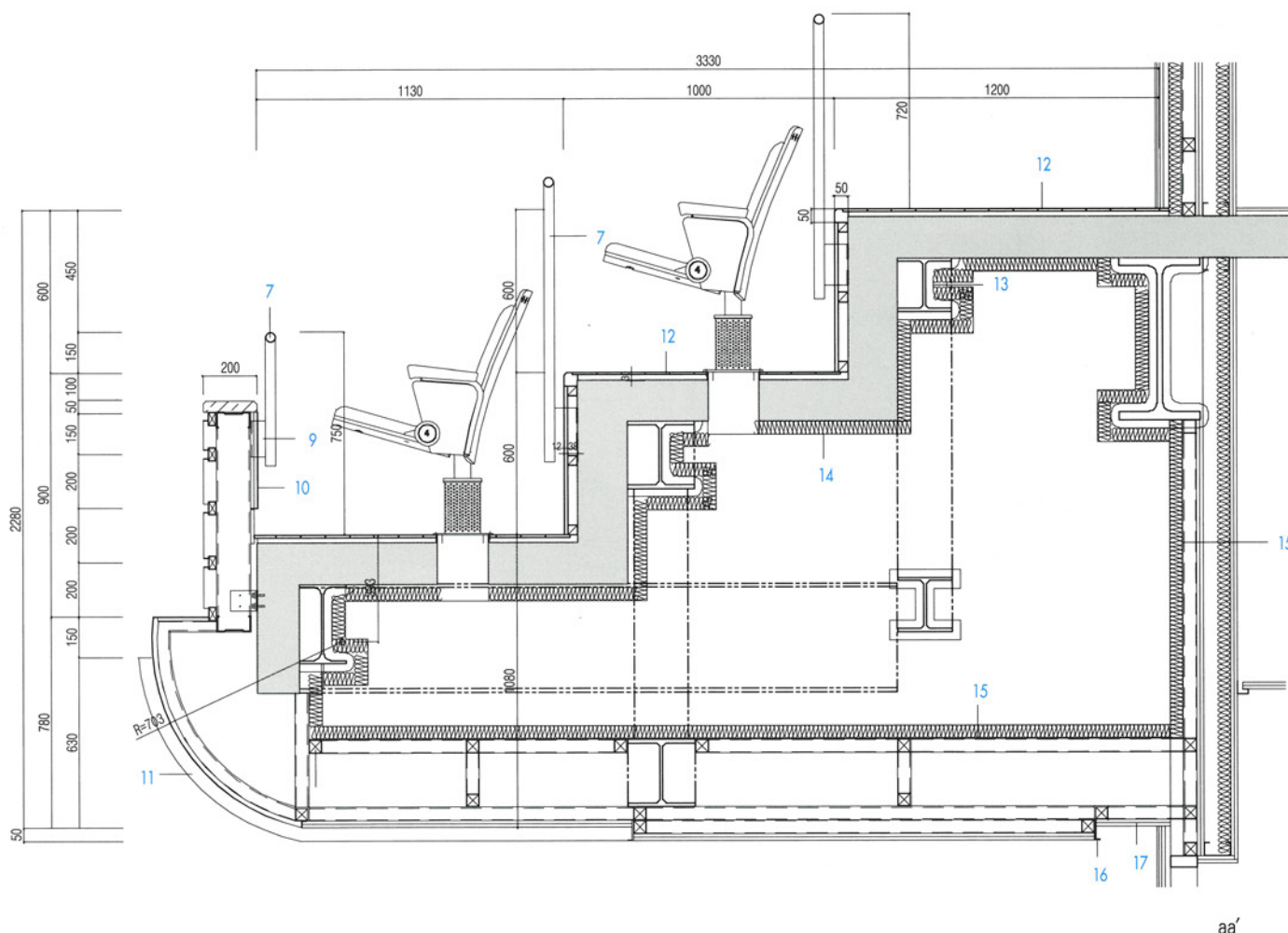
Diffuser details

1. $\phi 60.5 \times 3.65(t)$ @ 1,500mm
2. appointment coating finished
12.5 gypsum board two fold
3. wood patterned sheet
12.5mm gypsum board two fold
4. 4.5mm checked plate
5. $\square - 150 \times 75 \times 6.5\text{mm}$
6. $\square - 50 \times 50 \times 4\text{mm}$
7. wood patterned sheet
1.2mm zinc steel plate
8. $\square - 25 \times 25 \times 2.3\text{mm}$
9. $\square - 40 \times 40 \times 2.3\text{mm}$
10. $\square - 40 \times 40 \times 2.3\text{mm}$
12.5mm gypsum board two fold
wood patterned sheet
11. wood patterned sheet
 $\square - 50 \times 30\text{mm}$ lauan
12. wood patterned sheet
12.5mm gypsum board two fold



Floor details (performing place)

1. 25mm polyester sound absorbing material (black) (h:8,000mm)
2. wood patterned sheet on 12mm plywood
3. 12mm gypsum board two fold / water paint
4. wood patterned sheet handrail
 $\phi 50 \times 2.0\text{mm}$ steel pipe
5. cement mortar
6. $\phi 190\text{mm}$ slab opening
7. $\phi 38\text{mm}$ steel pipe / stainless material coating / ready mixed paint (matte)
8. 1.2mm zinc steel plate
 wood patterned sheet
9. fine blanking— $50 \times 140 \times 6(t)\text{mm}$
10. 4.8+9mm plywood two fold
 wood patterned sheet
11. 1.2mm zinc steel plate
 metal sheet
12. 15mm wood flooring
 cement mortar
13. 30mm fire-resistant
14. 50mm rockwool mat
15. 50mm rockwool mat
 1.6mm zinc steel plate
16. stainless flat bar (w:90mm, t:3mm)
17. 12.5mm gypsum board two fold
 vinyl paint

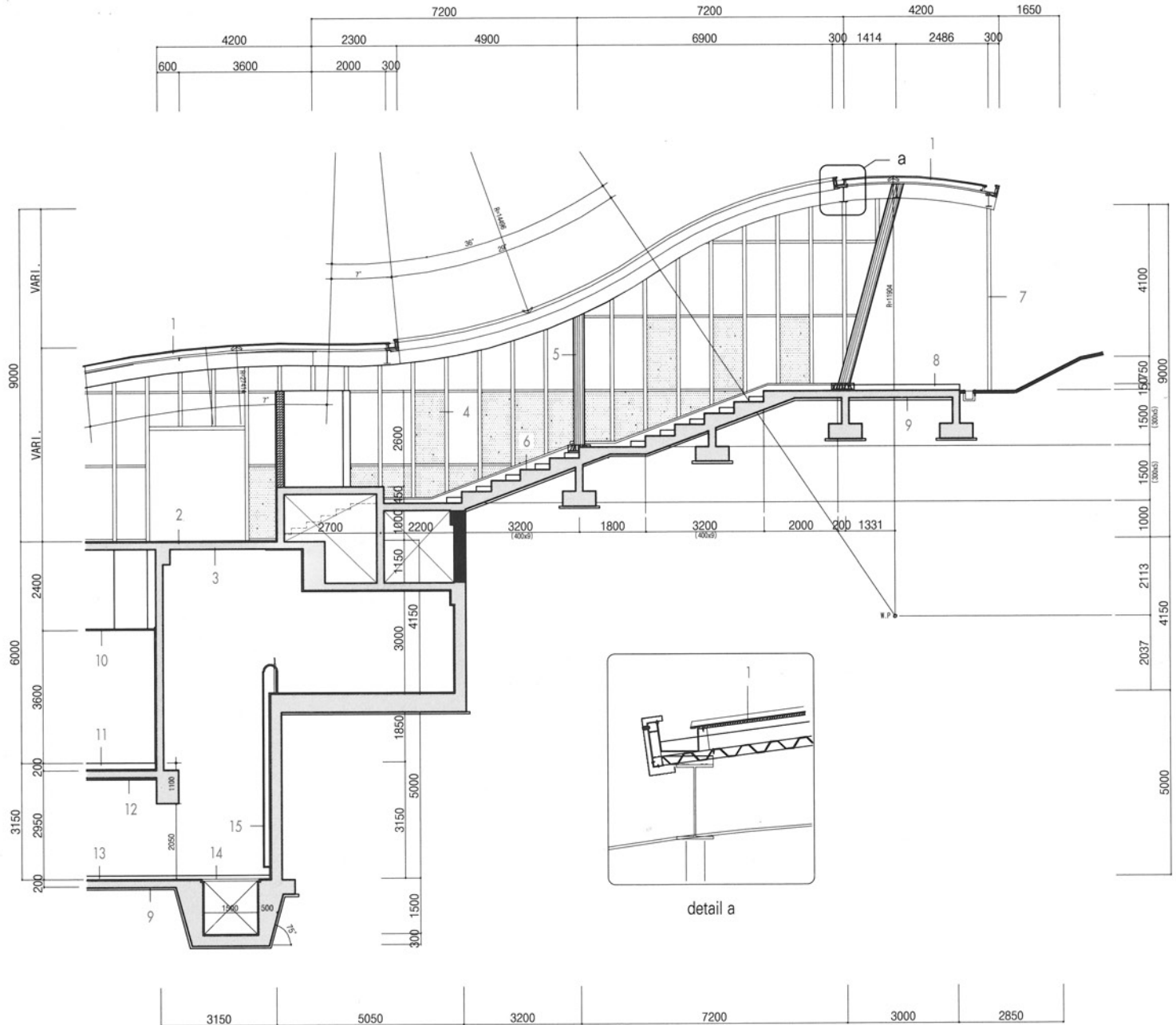


Section details (outdoor practice room)

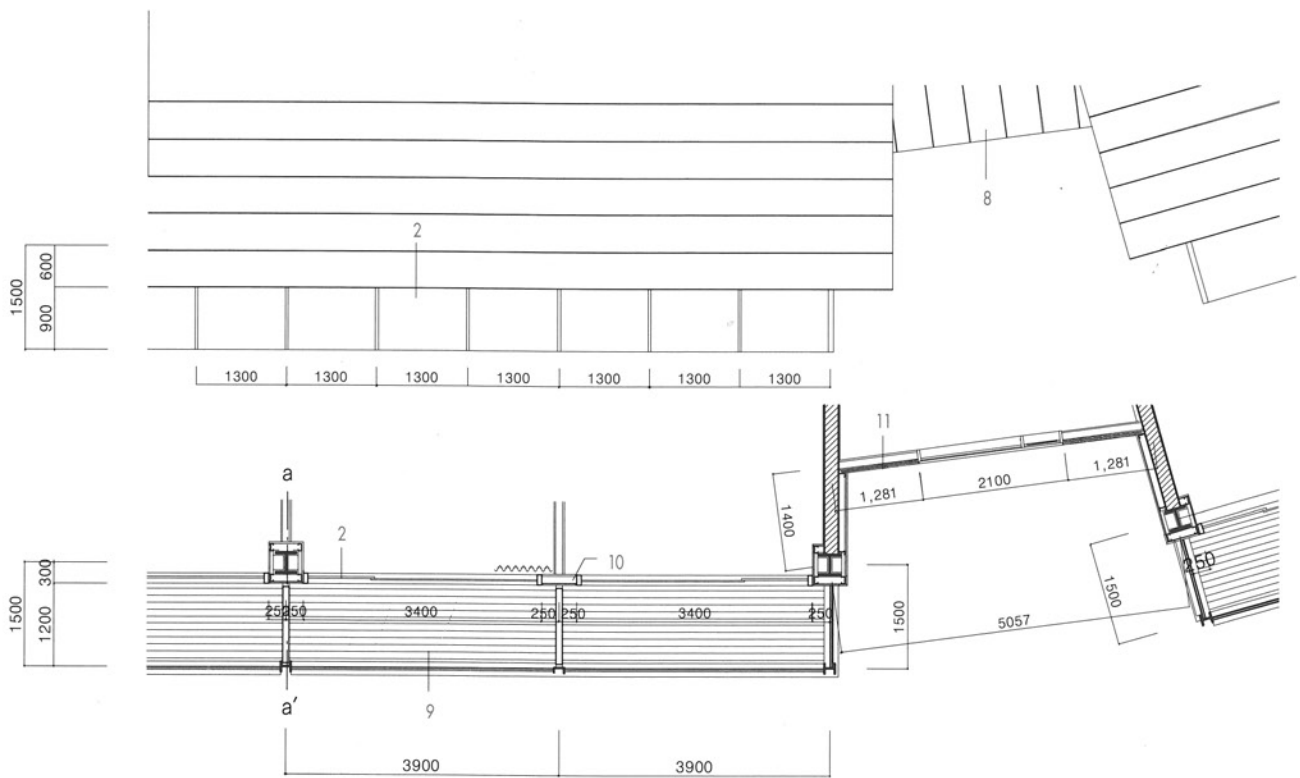
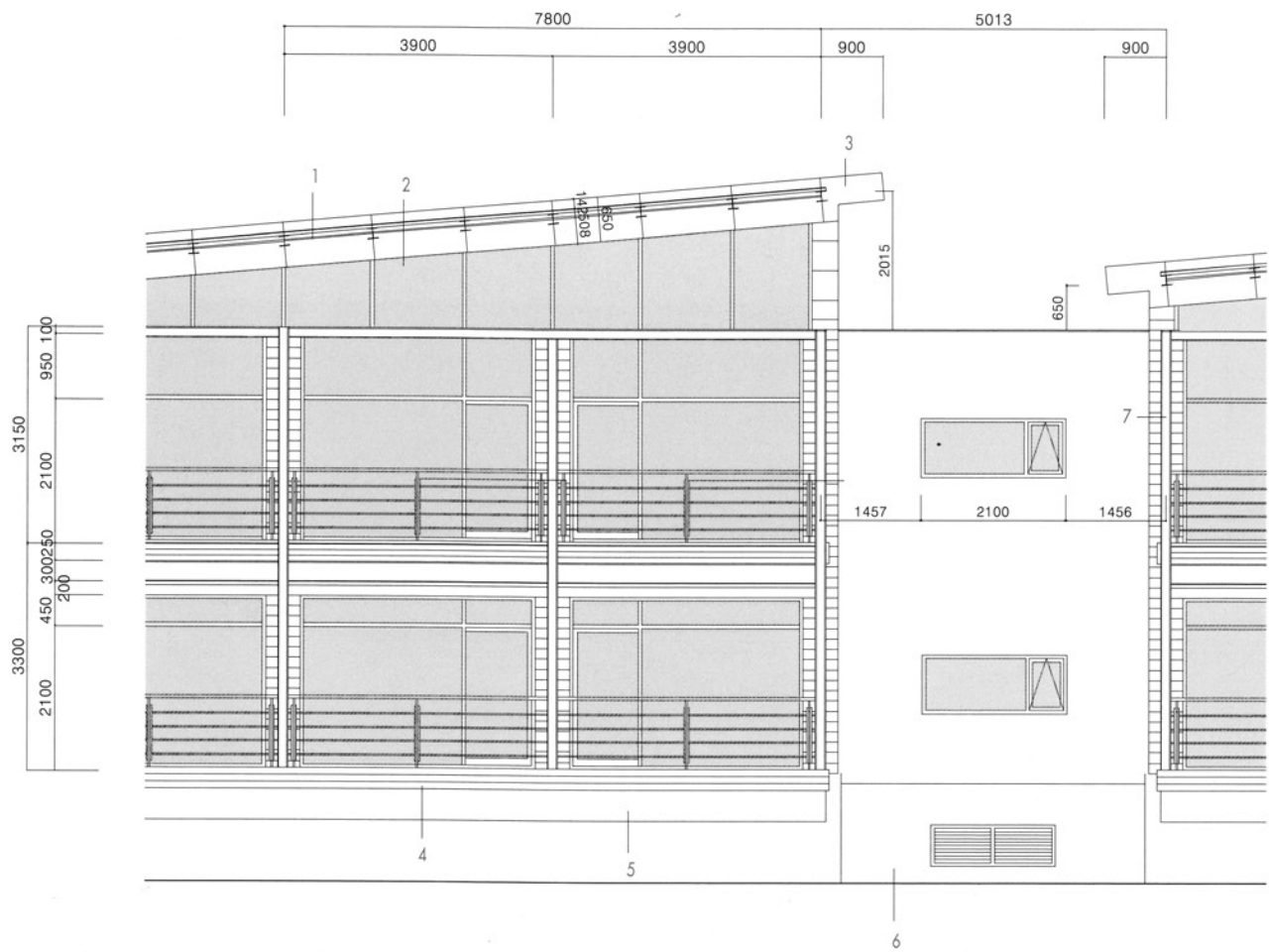
1. 0.7mm aluminum sheet
moisture-proof paper
3mm sheet waterproof coating
12mm waterproof plywood
1.6×40×120mm steel Z-bar
1.2×50mm metal deck plate
2. 3mm asbestos free vinyl tile
3. exposed concrete polished
4. 1.5mm stainless steel punching material coating

5. $\phi 318.5\text{mm}$ steel pipe
/ stainless material coating
6. concrete cement mortar
7. stainless steel gutter
8. polished on steel trowel finished
9. 60mm leveling concrete
0.03mm protective film two fold
10. light steel ceiling frame
colored aluminum ceiling plate

11. ceramic tile flooring
mortar bed
100mm plain concrete
3mm elastic membrane waterproof coating
12. 50mm heat insulating material
13. 100mm plain concrete
waterproof mortar coating
14. zinc steel grating
15. stainless ladder for check



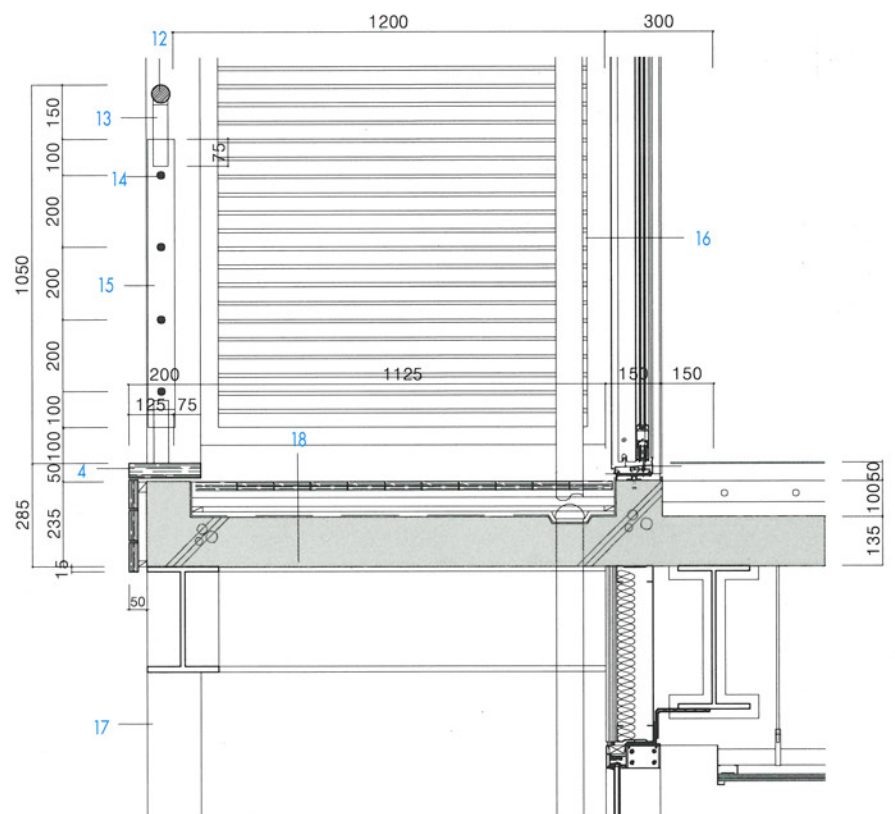






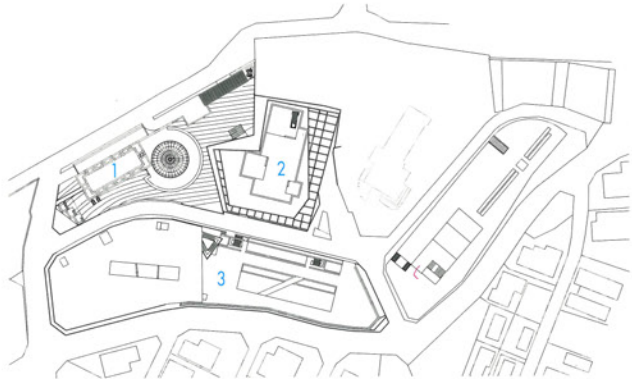
External wall details(dormitory)

1. 6mm polycarbonate
2. 18mm colored pair glass
3. 3.0mm aluminum sheet
4. 40mm corrosion-resistant wood
5. water paint on concrete polished
6. water paint on mortar
7. urethane paint on stainless material coating
8. 0.7mm aluminum sheet
9. 25mm corrosion-resistant wood
10. transparent oil stain on 18mm red lead
11. outside insulation system
12. $\phi 50$ mm corrosion-resistant wood handrail (h:1,100mm)
13. steel fine blanking-40 \times 9mm
/ urethane paint on anti-corrosive paint
14. $\phi 19$ mm steel round bar (4ea)
15. steel fine blanking-75 \times 9mm
/ urethane paint on anti-corrosive paint
16. stainless steel gutter
17. H-150 \times 150 \times 7 \times 10mm
/ urethane paint on anti-corrosive paint
18. 25mm corrosion-resistant wood flooring (w:100mm)
45 \times 45mm under floor support beam
protective mortar on liquid waterproof coating
concrete slab



aa'

Leeum, Samsung Museum of Art
삼성미술관 리움



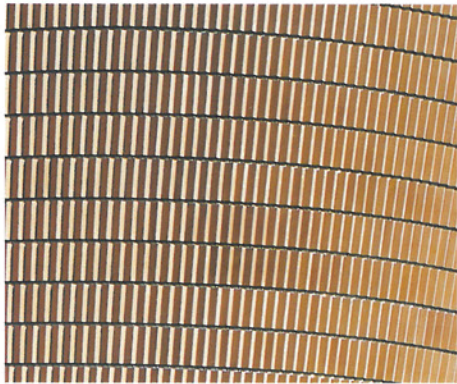
Site plan
1. MUSEUM1 – Mario Botta
2. MUSEUM2 – Jean Nouvel
3. Samsung Child Education & Culture Center
– Rem Koolhaas



MUSEUM 1

Museum of Traditional Art

고미술관



Architect : Mario Botta

Site area : 2,333㎡

Total floor area : 9,867㎡

Stories : B3, 4FL

Photographer : Lee jung hun,
Kim myeong sik

건축가 : 마리오 보타

대지위치 : 서울시 용산구 한남동 140-893

대지면적 : 2,333㎡

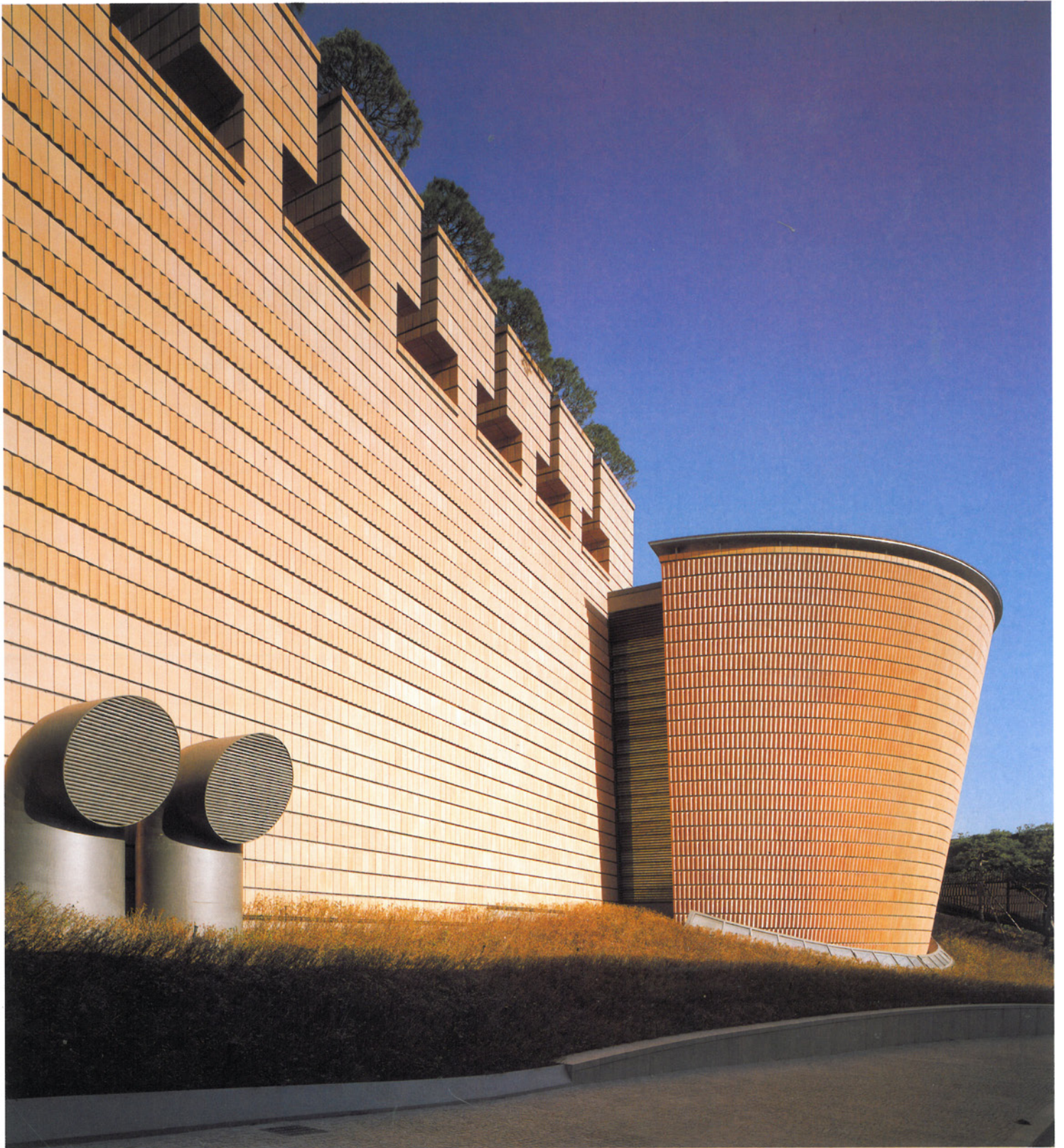
연면적 : 9,867㎡

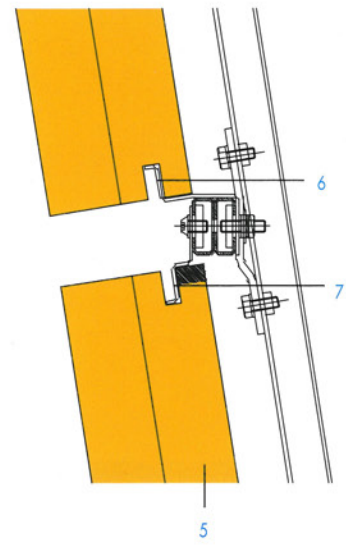
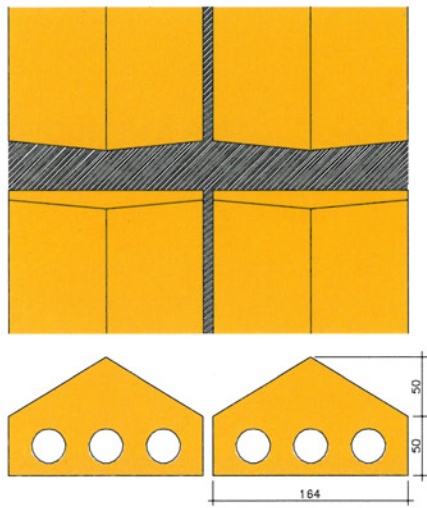
규모 : 지하3층, 지상4층

사진 : 이중훈, 김명식

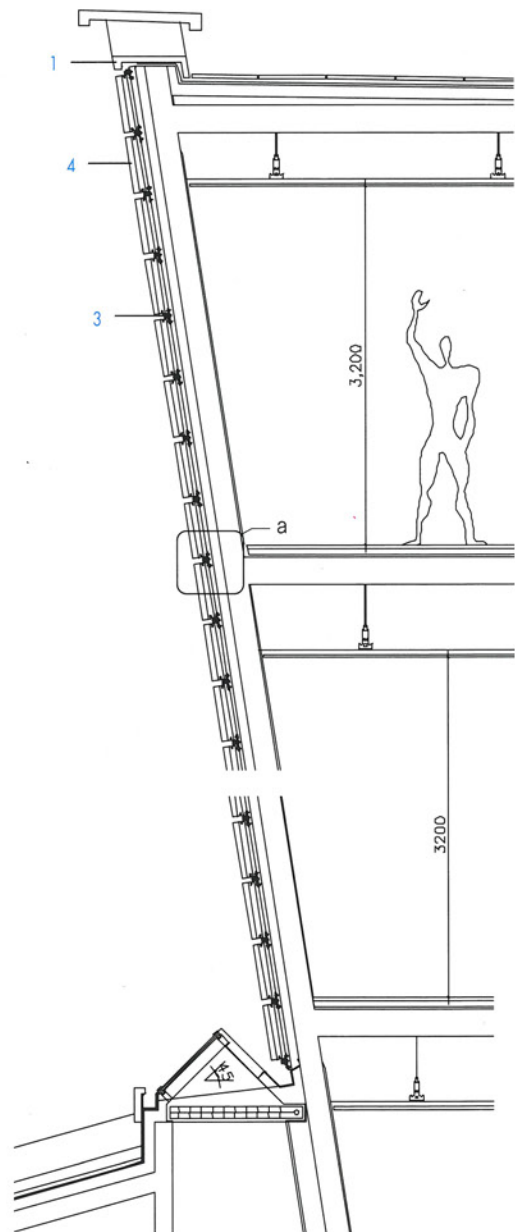
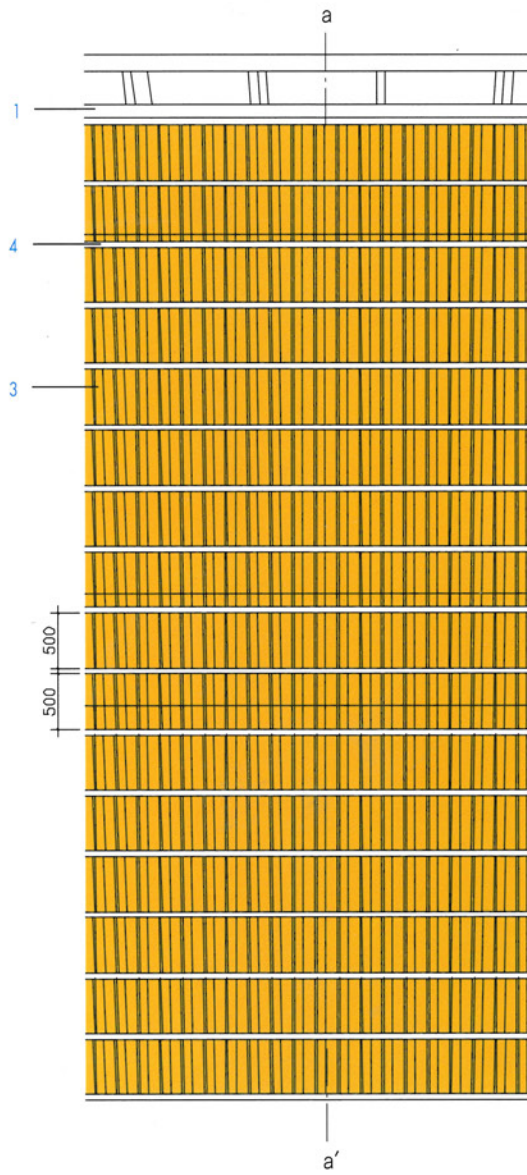
The MUSEUM 1's forms of a rectangular mass and a reverse-cone mass symbolize Mario Botta's architectural design. The rectangular mass escorting Namsan is quite different from the reverse-cone mass facing a road on the south, while, is harmonized with it. The firm form of the MUSEUM 1 represents a fortress which guards an unchanged value of ancient art works. In particular, the exterior wall made of terra-cotta bricks symbolizes Korean celadon porcelain which is famous around the world. The lobby of the MUSEUM 1 is located underground the reverse-cone mass, plays a role of a heart to link the MUSEUM 1 with the MUSEUM 2 and the Center for children's Education & Culture and contains a variety of convenient facilities. The reverse-cone mass introduces daylight to the lobby through the circular hall(rotunda space) with a circular ceiling to connect indoor exhibition spaces. In particular, the exhibition spaces of the MUSEUM 1 designed by Mario Botta enable spectators to appreciate art works from various perspectives. The individual exhibition case attached on the ceiling which makes exhibitions look afloat in the air is the first invention in the world.

MUSEUM 1의 단순한 직육면체와 역원추형 형태는 마리오 보타 건축 디자인의 상징과도 같다. 남산을 호위하는 듯한 직육면체 매스와, 남쪽 도로와 만나는 땅에 박힌 듯한 역원추형 매스는 서로 대비되면서도 단순한 볼륨의 조화를 이룬다. 견고한 MUSEUM 1의 형태는 고미술품의 불변하는 가치를 수호하는 요소를 연상하게 하며, 특히 흙과 불로 만들어지는 테라코타 벽돌로 처리한 외벽은 세계적으로 그 가치를 인정받은 한국의 도자기를 은유하고 있다. MUSEUM 1의 로비는 역원추형 매스 부분 지하에 자리하여 MUSEUM 1, MUSEUM 2, 아동교육문화센터를 잇는 심장 역할을 하며, 다양한 편의시설이 들어서게 된다. 역원추형의 매스는 둥근 천장이 있는 원형 홀 공간(로툰다)으로 자연광을 지하의 로비까지 전달하면서 자연스럽게 내부 전시 공간을 하나로 묶어 준다. 직육면체 공간에 위치하는 전시실과 로툰다 둘레의 원형 전시실은 수직 통로로 연결되는 기동없는 전시 공간이다. 특히 마리오 보타가 건물 컨셉트에 맞추어 직접 디자인한 MUSEUM 1의 전시실은 관객이 다양한 시점에서 작품을 감상할 수 있도록 되어 있어 관객과 작품이 모두 주인공이 되는 특별한 공간을 창출한다. 직육면체 전시장에는 벽면에 설치된 벽부장 유물 케이스가, 원형 전시장에는 천장에 고정된 정사각형의 독립장 케이스가 세계 최고의 제작 업체인 독일의 글라스바우 한(Glasbau Hahn)사와의 협력으로 4개월 동안의 설치 기간을 거쳐 제작되었다. 천장에 부착되어 전시물이 공중에 떠 있는 효과를 주는 독립장 케이스는 세계 최초로 시도된 것이다.





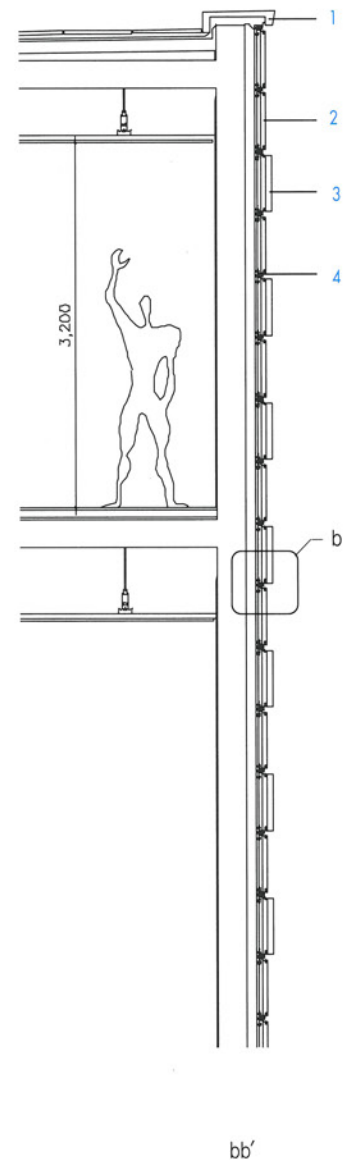
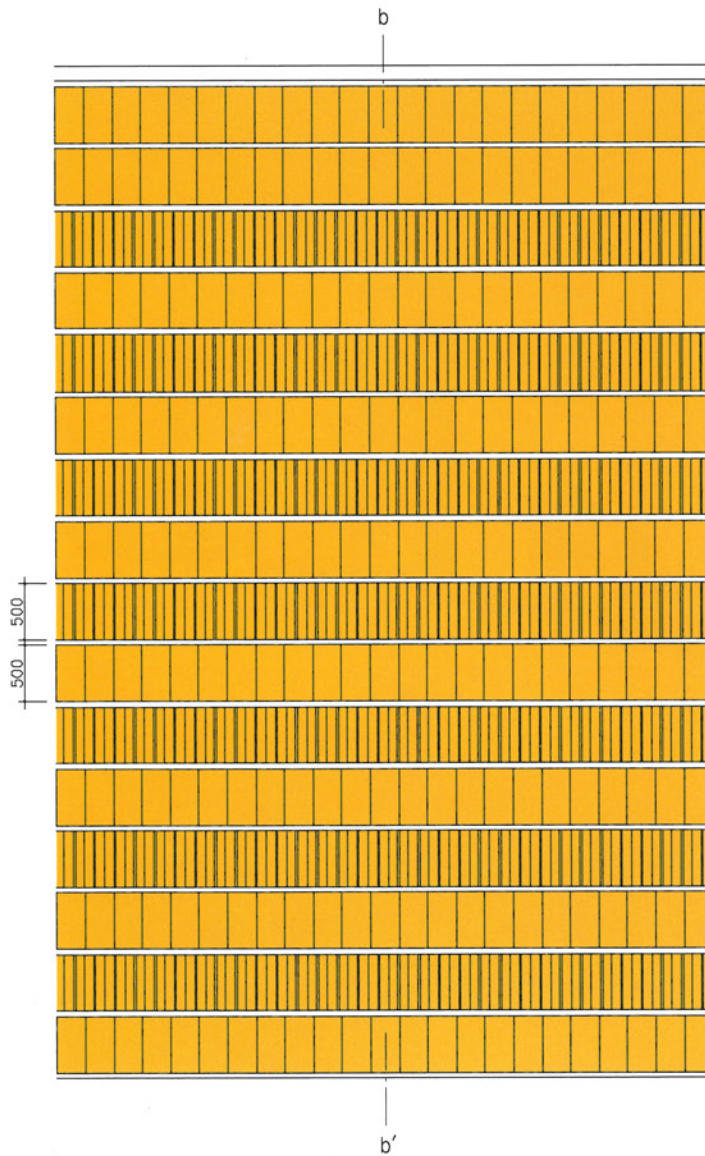
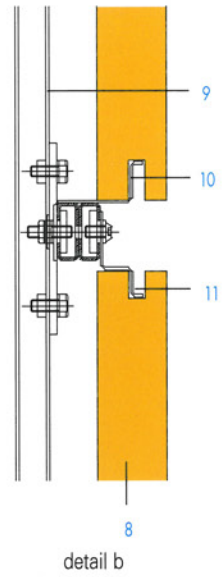
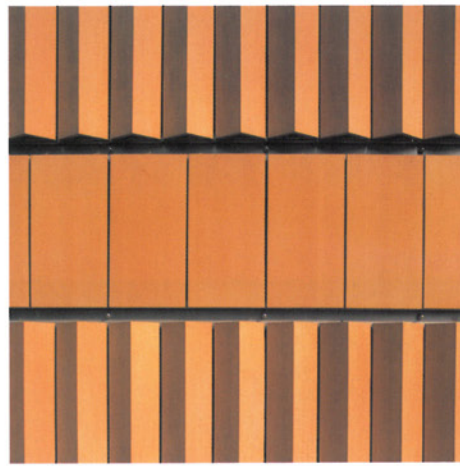
detail a



aa'

Exterior cotto stone block details

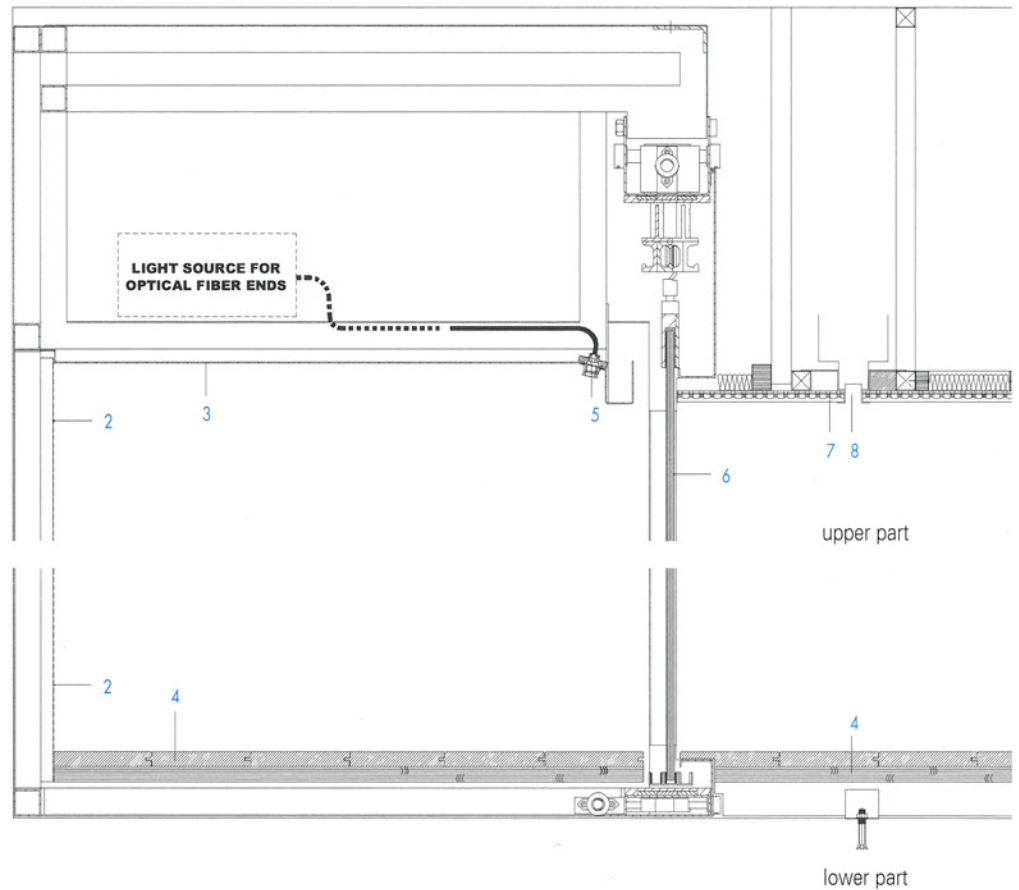
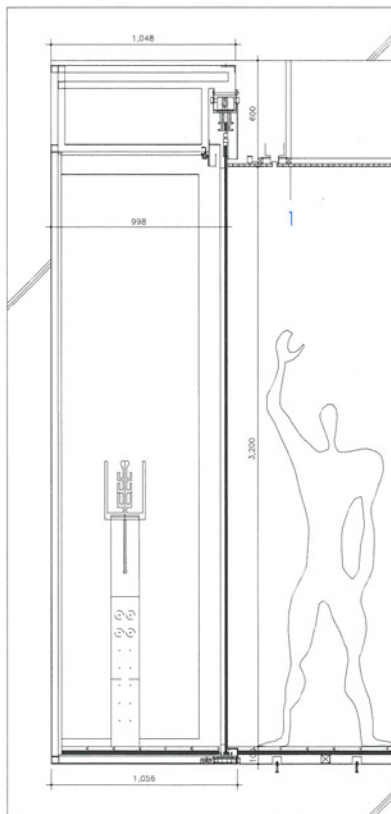
1. precast concrete parapet pigmented
2. $500 \times 250 \times 50\text{mm}$
3. $500 \times 150 \times 100\text{mm}$
hard cotto-stone (sannini-type)
4. stainless steel anchoring system
5. cotto stone block triangular section
6. 50mm stainless steel
7. stainless steel bar for extraction 50mm
8. $500 \times 250 \times 50\text{mm}$
cotto stone block rectangular section
9. stainless steel profile vertical
10. running stainless steel profile supporting cotto stone
11. 500mm mobile stainless steel profile to remove cotto stone blocks length



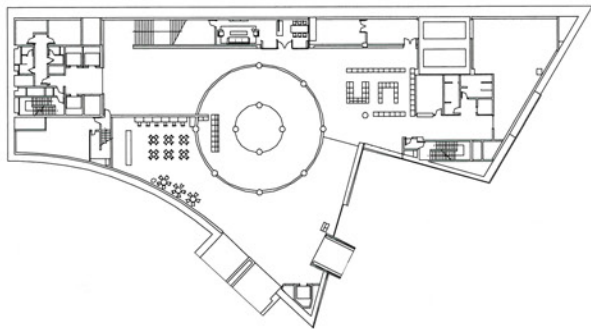


Showcase section details

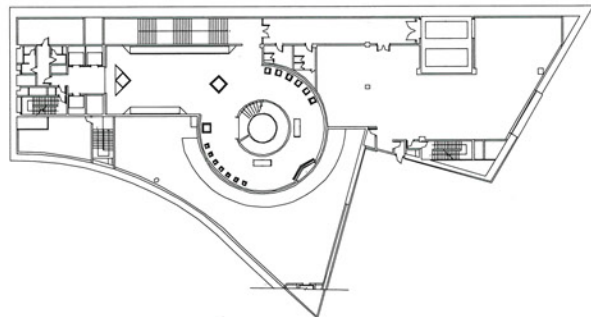
1. bottom of ceiling
2. fabric
3. steel / paint
4. 22mm walnut wood flooring
5. top end optic adjustable aluminum
6. opti-white glass (laminated)
7. 17mm topakustik panel european maple finished
8. linear diffuser







first basement floor plan



first floor plan

MUSEUM 2

Museum of Modern & Contemporary Art

현대미술관



Architect : Jean Nouvel

Site area : 1,786m²

Total floor area : 4,800m²

Stories : B3, 2FL

Photographer : Lee jung hun,
Kim myeong sik

건축가 : 장 누벨

대지위치 : 서울시 용산구 한남동 140-893

대지면적 : 1,786m²

연면적 : 4,800m²

규모 : 지하3층, 지상2층

사진 : 이중훈, 김명식

The museum contains exhibition spaces, small conference spaces and small office spaces. Spectators approach the museum through the mixing chamber. Exhibition boxes freely arranged on the floor are projected from a basic glass surface, strengthen a wild fauve impression and ensure exhibition spaces.

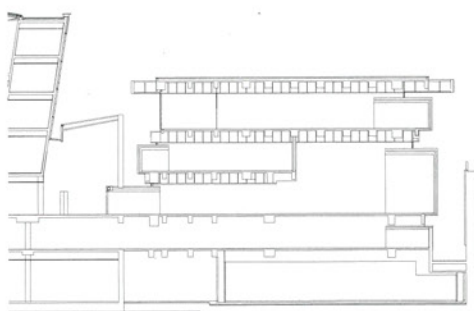
The exterior materials were originally intended as extra white glass with extreme transparency and a rusty corten steel plate. It was designed to communicate the inside with the outside through windows by witnessing the change in seasons.

Jean Nouvel has sought for transparency of glass through his works such as the Arabian Council or Cartier Center, controlled the introduction of daylight through artificial devices(the Arabian Council), reflected an image of neighbor streets on a glass wall(Cartier Center) or resolved glass into a tool for delivering an image(the Gallery Lafayette Department Store). He is focused on transforming glass which just permeates an image into a programmable condition. A glass wall between exhibition boxes in the Samsung art museum project shows the trend and put emphasis on the changing image of light from the inside to a sunken garden and the changing image of the city.

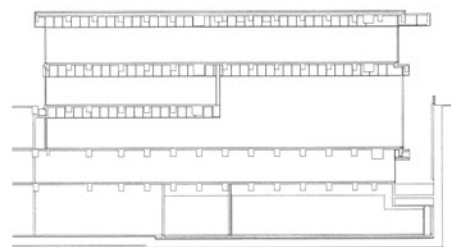
현대미술관은 전시와 관람 공간, 작은 회의시설, 약간의 사무실을 수용한다. 관람객들의 진입은 고미술관의 mixing chamber를 통해 이루어진다. 평면상에 자유분방하게 배치된 전시박스들은 그 매스가 기준 유리면으로부터 돌출되어 외관으로는 야수적인 인상을 강화하는 동시에 내부에는 예술 작품들의 전시 공간을 확보하고 있다.

당초 의도된 외장재는 극도의 투명도를 추구한 저철분 유리(extra white glass)와 녹슨 코르텐 철판으로 이는 계절의 변화를 창밖을 통해 내다보며 내·외부가 서로 교감하고 녹슬어 가는 모습이 시간의 흐름에 따라 변화하도록 하려는 것이 디자이너의 의도였다.

디자이너인 장 누벨은 이전의 아랍문화원, 카르티에 센터 등을 통해 유리의 투명성을 추구하면서도 기계적인 장치를 통해 빛의 유입을 조정하거나(아랍문화원), 인접한 가로 이미지가 유리벽을 통해 투영되도록(카르티에 센터)하거나, 유리자체를 이미지 전달의 도구로 환원하는(갤러리 라파예트 백화점) 방법을 통해, 그 자체는 단지 이미지를 투과할 뿐인 유리라는 무표정한 재료를 프로그래머블(programmable)한 상태로 변화시키는데 큰 관심을 갖고 있었다. 삼성 미술관 프로젝트의 전시박스 사이에 유리벽도 그러한 경향을 반영하여 미술관 내부에서 선긋는 빛의 이미지와 도시의 변화하는 조망이 제 2의 전시물로 제공되는 것에 초점을 맞추고 있다.



section I

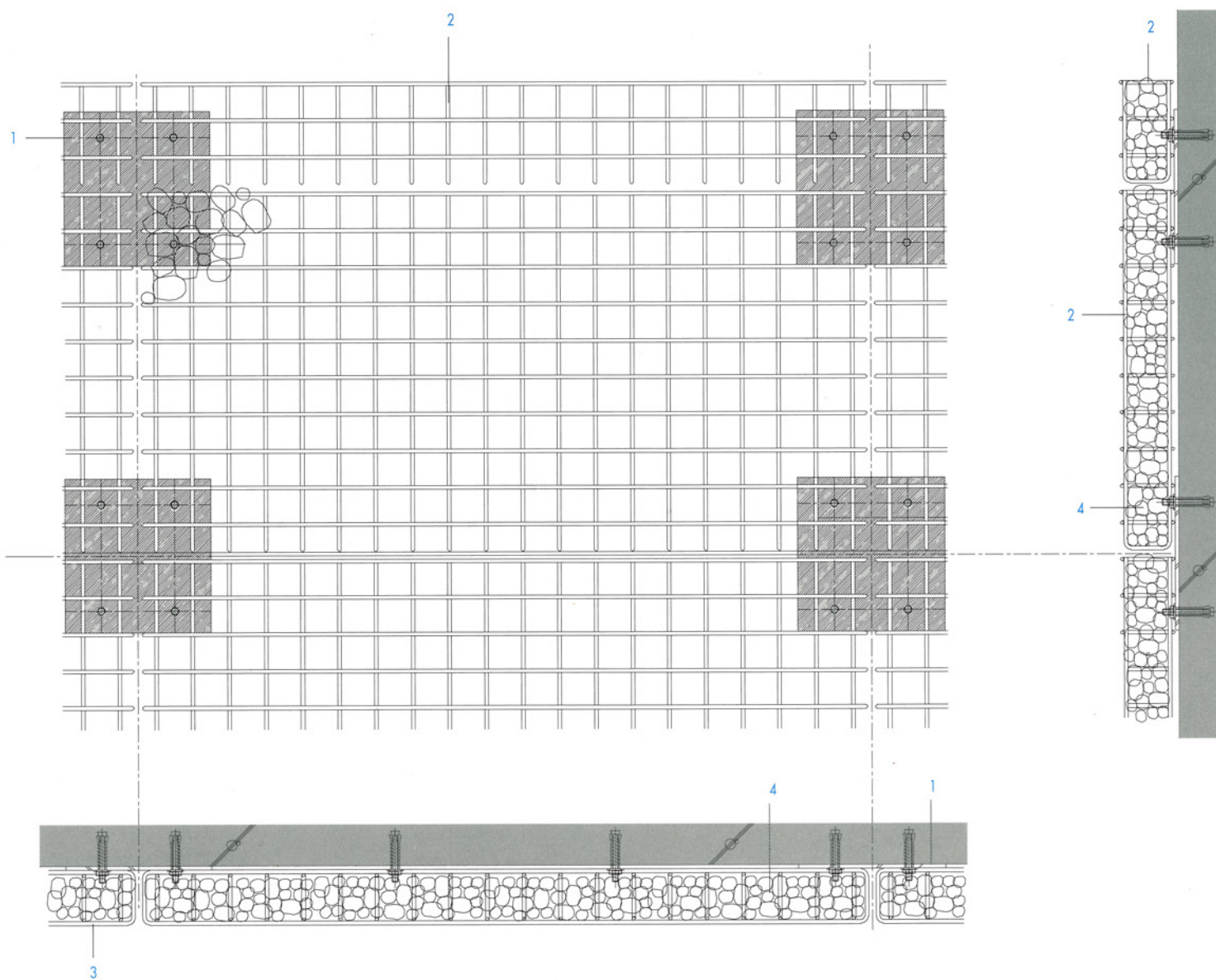


section II



Gabion wall details

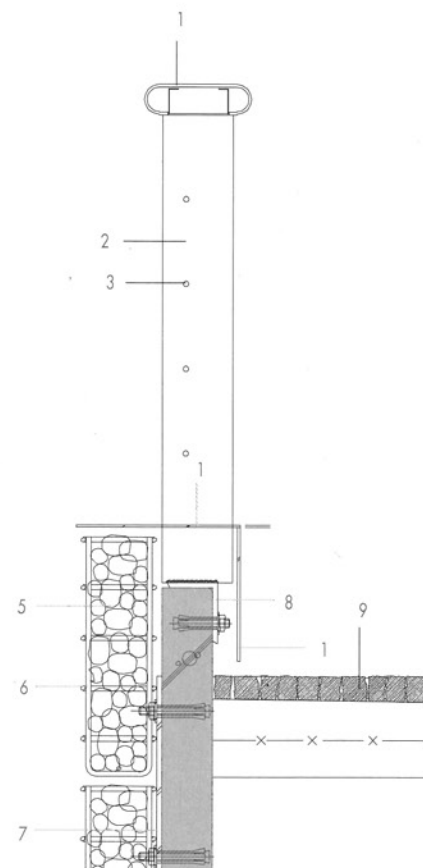
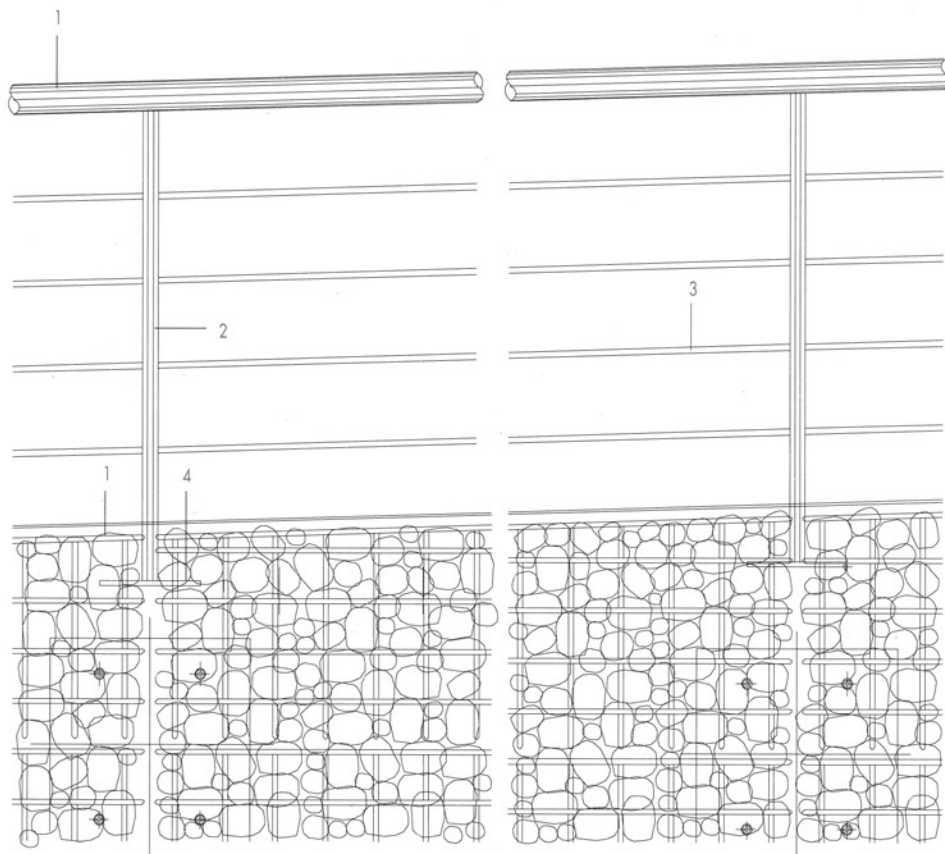
1. 10mm stainless steel base plate (420×400mm)
2. 10mm stainless steel round bar-black
3. 10mm stainless steel round bar-black
4. crushed stone



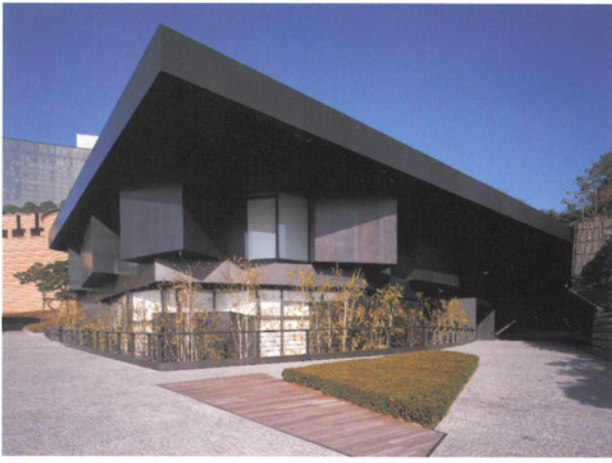


Gabion wall handrail details

1. 5mm oxidized stainless steel plate
2. 10mm oxidized stainless steel plate (w:140mm, @2000)
3. 12mm oxidized stainless steel plate (@168mm)
4. 10mm base plate (100×150×200mm)
5. crushed stone
6. 10mm stainless steel round bar-black
7. 10mm stainless steel base plate (420×400mm)
8. 10mm base plate (100×120×120mm)
9. cobble stone

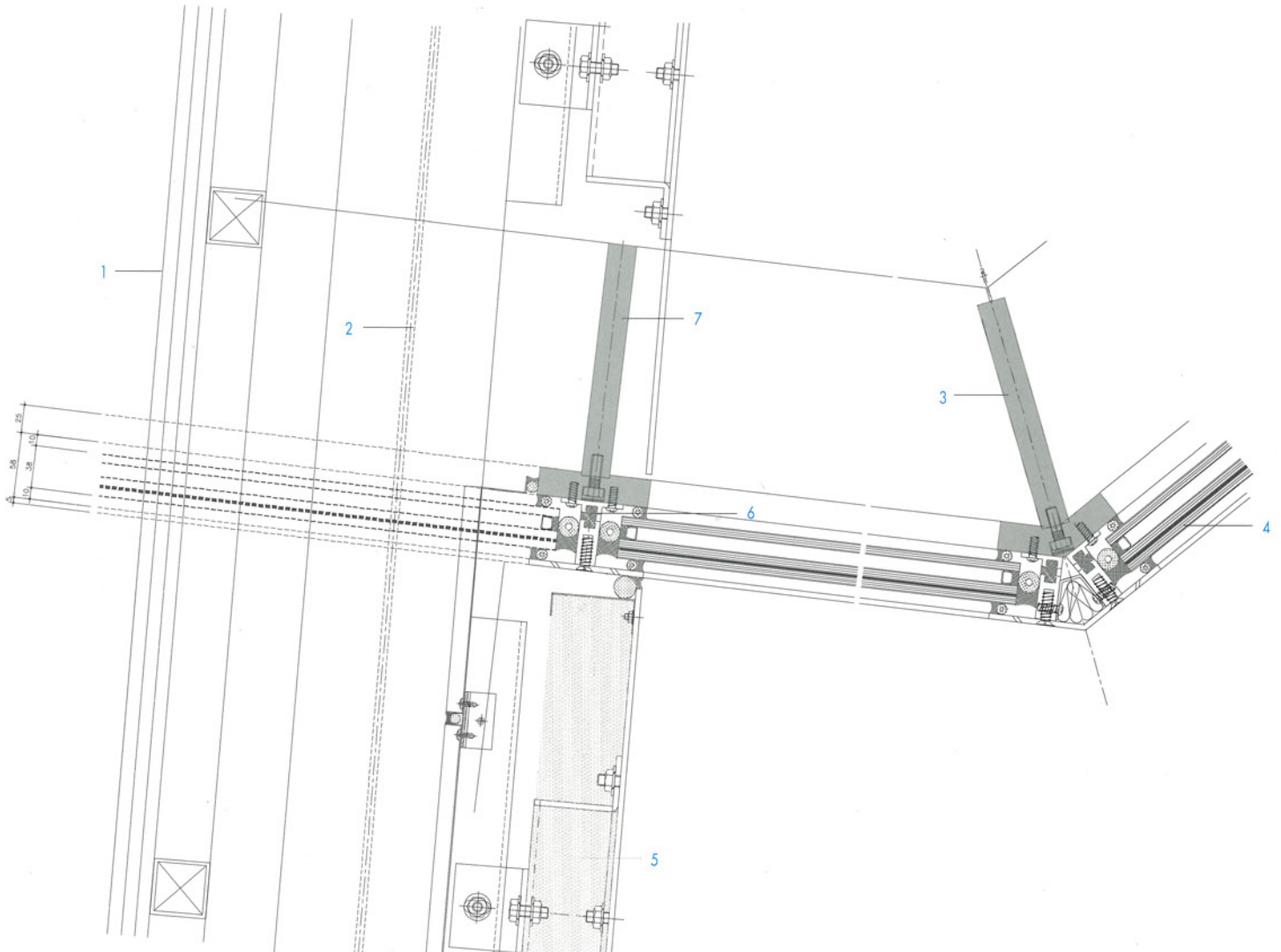






Exhibition box details

1. exhibition wall
2. structural steel of exhibition box
3. 25mm extruded stainless steel mullion (oxidized)
4. 37.52mm laminated extra white glass
5. 5mm oxidized stainless steel panel foam insulation
6. polyurethane thermal breaker
7. 25mm extruded stainless steel mullion (oxidized)





Samsung Child Education & Culture Center

삼성아동교육문화센터



Architect : Rem Koolhaas

Site area : 3,979m²

Total floor area : 13,000m²

Stories : B3, 2FL

Photographer : Lee jung hoon,

Kim myeong sik

건축가 : 램 쿨하스

대지위치 : 서울시 용산구 한남동 140-893

대지면적 : 3,979m²

연면적 : 13,000m²

규모 : 지하3층, 지상2층

사진 : 이중훈, 김명식

Samsung Center for children's Education & Culture is composed of a glass wall along with the borders of the site. The glass wall enables the center to be a public place, save characteristics of the topography of Seoul and be assimilated with neighbors.

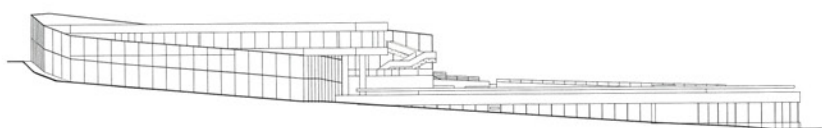
The most important area is the black box which has strong energy and vibrates in the glass wall. The black box makes up spaces which are completely individual. A soft space with the height of 17m including the black box makes different experiences possible in accordance with circulations or visual points. As it can be controlled and prevented from light, the black box can introduce a variety of multi media as well as paintings or sculptures through escalators which connect one exhibition space to another. In particular, black concrete is extremely important because it is the first in the world.

The main access street from Leeum Art Museum to the Center for children's Education & Culture contains pilotis to be directly connected to the lobby of the MUSEUM 1. It enables seniors, disabled persons or children to approach to the lobby easily and reminds spectators of Korean traditional structures which arrange the main access area under a tower. The deck above parking lots is a promenade architectural.

삼성아동교육문화센터는 대지의 경계면을 따라 자연스럽게 흐르는 유리벽으로 이루어져 있다. 이를 통해 모든 것이 밀집한 서울에서 진정으로 열려 있는 공공 장소가 되는 동시에, 굴곡이 많은 서울 지형의 느낌을 살리면서 보이지 않는 건물로서 주변과 자연스럽게 동화되도록 하였다.

이 건물의 하이라이트는 유리 벽 안에서 강력한 에너지를 품은 채 진동하고 있는 미래의 공간, 블랙박스(black box)이다. 건물 내에서도 완전한 독립 공간을 이루는 블랙박스와 그를 품고 있는 높이 17m의 유연한 공간은 동선과 시점에 따라 서로 다른 공감각적 체험을 가능하게 한다. 블랙박스는 이를 그대로 빛이 들어가지 않고 인공적 조작과 통제가 가능한 공간으로, 에스컬레이터를 통해 서로 다른 두 전시 공간과 관통되면서 회화, 조각 뿐 아니라 다양한 멀티미디어 작품을 소개할 수 있다. 특히 세계 최초로 시도되는 블랙 콘크리트 마감이 건축물로서의 의미를 더하고 있다.

삼성미술관 Leeum과 삼성아동교육문화센터로 들어가는 주 진입로는 필로티를 채용하여 MUSEUM 1의 로비로 직접 연결되도록 했다. 이는 노인, 장애인, 어린이가 쉽게 접근할 수 있도록 하는 동시에 누각 아래로 주 진입부를 두는 한국 전통 건축물을 연상시키는 효과가 있다. 주차장 위의 데크는 도시의 혼잡으로부터 평안을 느낄 수 있는, 일종의 산책로다.



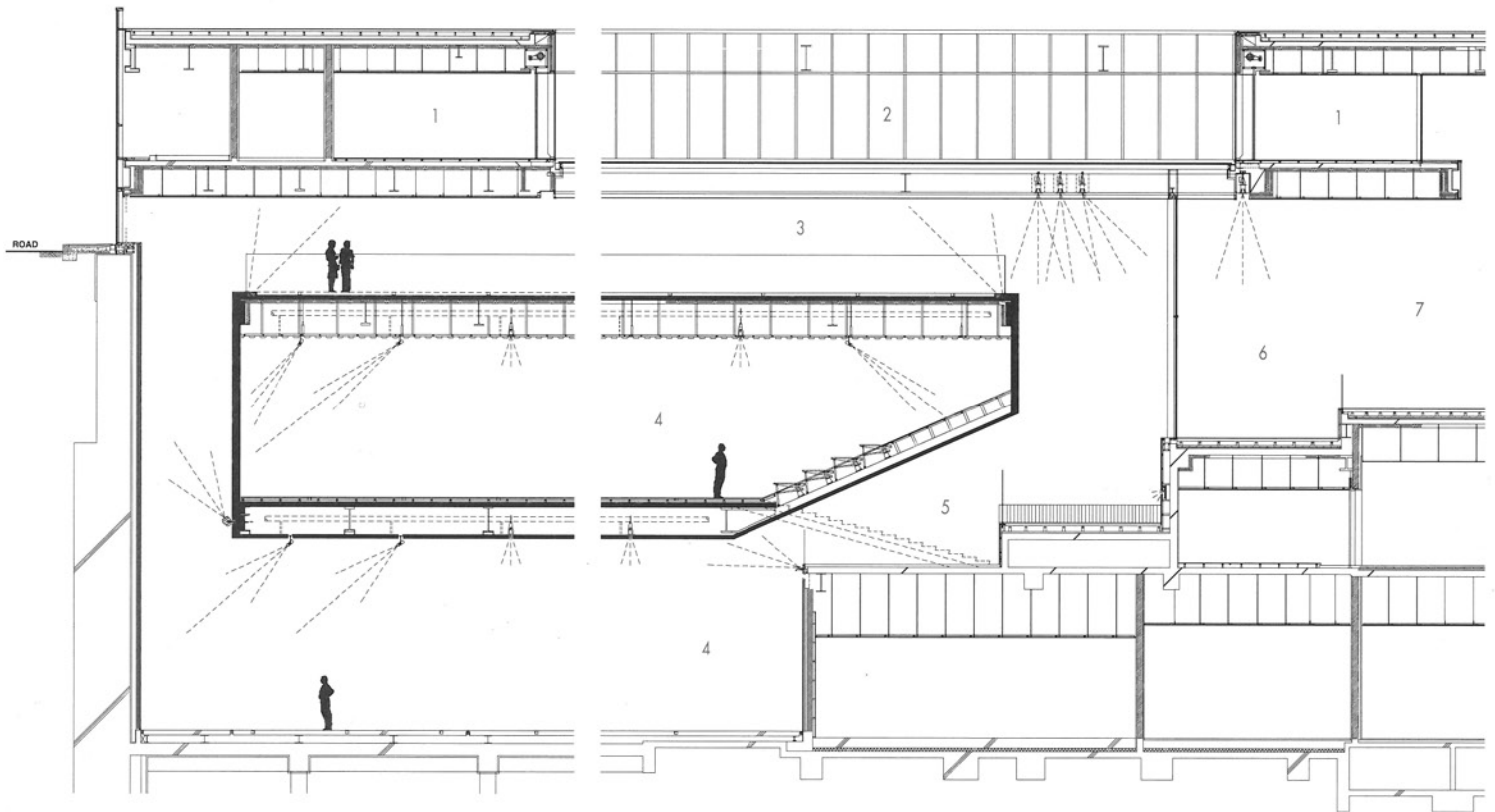
south elevation



east elevation







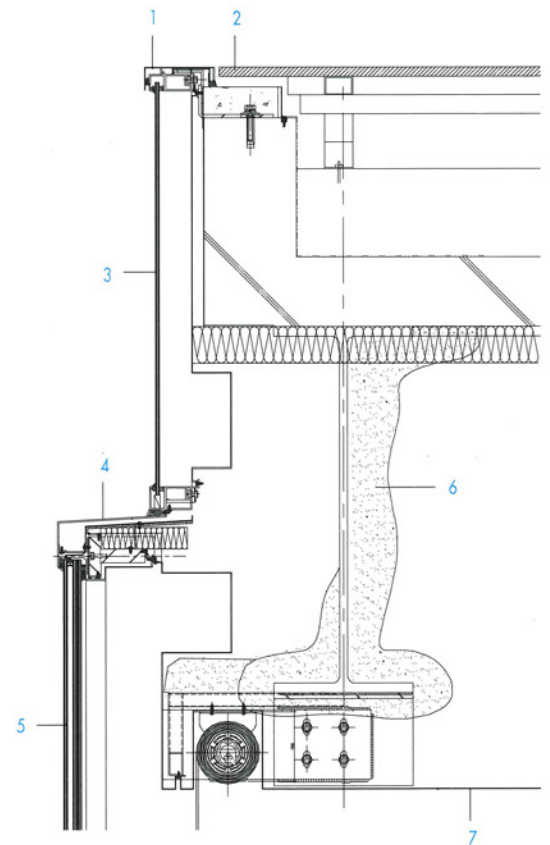
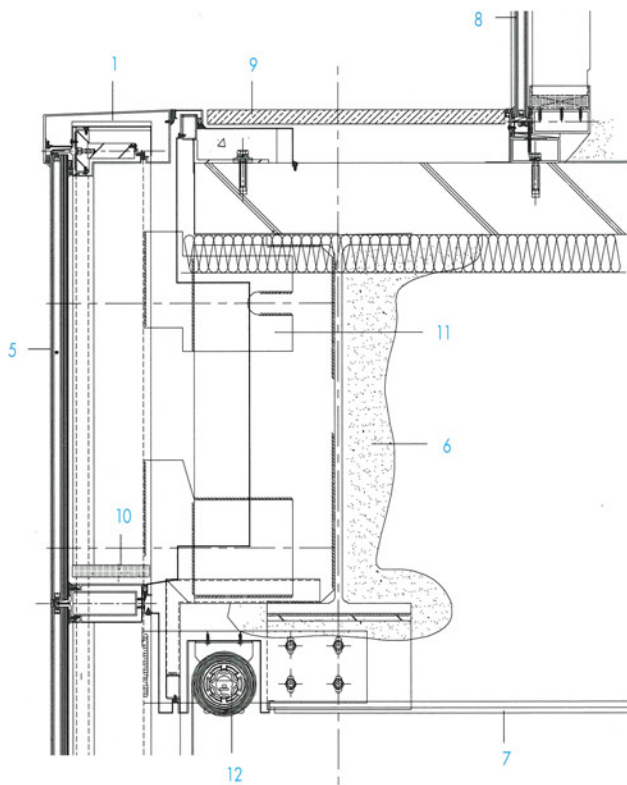
Black box section 1. office 2. patio 3. lounge 4. exhibition room 5. lobby 6. ramp 7. deck

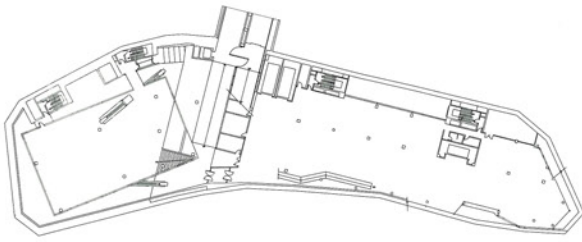




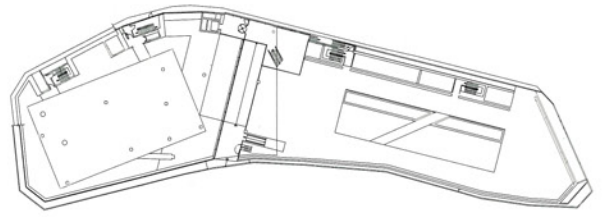
Curtain wall details that overlaps black box

1. 3.0mm aluminum sheet
2. 20mm jarrah wood
3. 8mm extra white glass
4. 3.0mm aluminum sheet
5. 37.52mm laminated extra white glass
6. foam insulation
7. bottom of ceiling
8. 28mm pair glass
9. 30mm limestone
10. silicone thermal breaker
11. shape steel bracket
12. roll screen



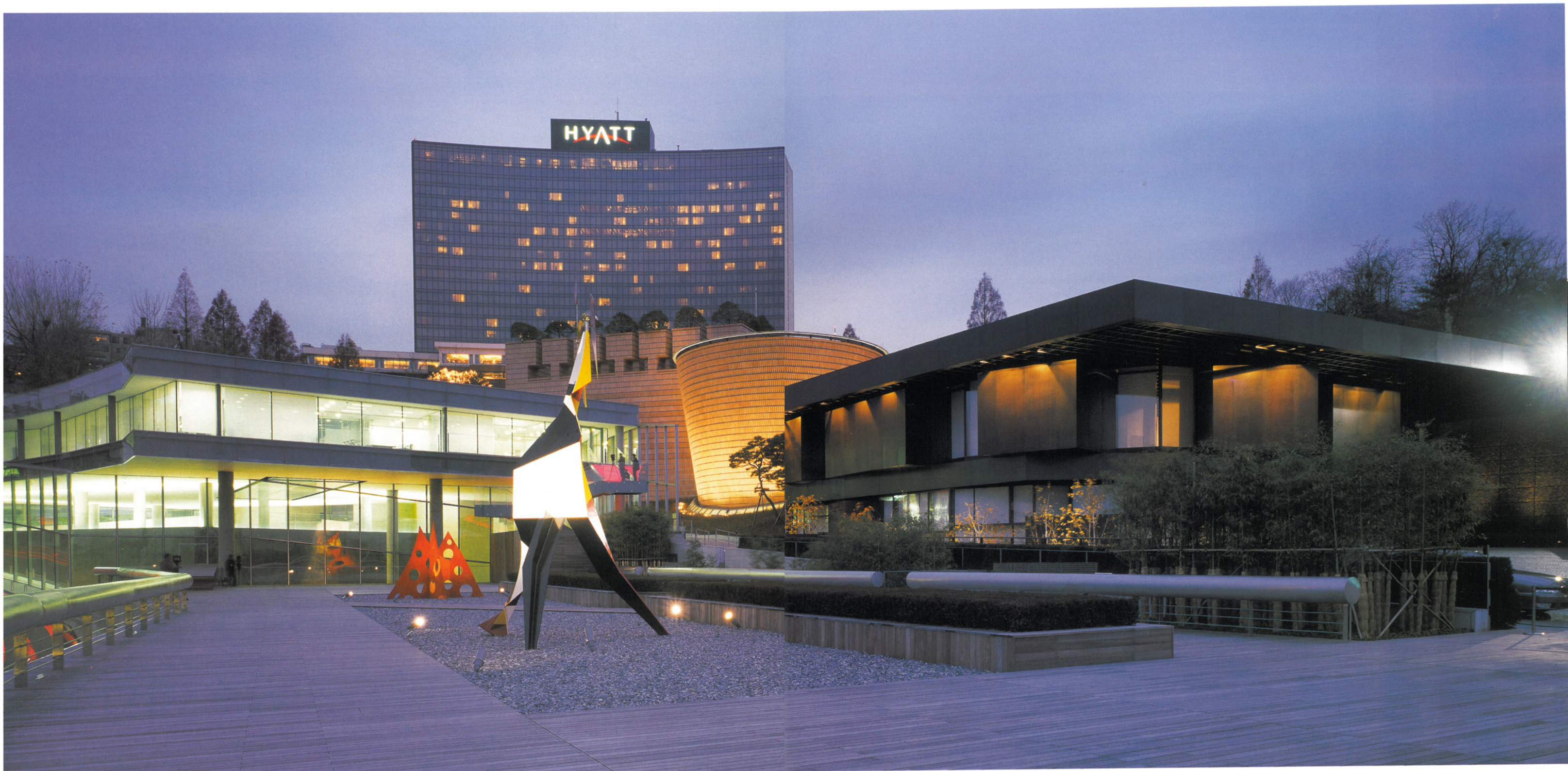


first basement floor plan



first floor plan





Asia Museum

아주미술관



Architecture design : Kim uk joong(Prof. Hannam University) + Atelier TAO

Building area : 1,422.94㎡

Stories : B2, 1FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete

Ext. finish : Exposed concrete, Corten steel,
Outside insulation system

Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : 김억중(한남대학교 교수) + 아틀리에 TAO

대지위치 : 대전시 유성구 화암동 195

건축면적 : 1,422.94㎡

규 모 : 지하2층, 지상1층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조

외부마감 : 노출콘크리트, 내후성 강판, 외단열 시스템

사 진 : 김명식

Spirit

“A procedure to flower does not advance from the outside to the inside. In spite of sun and rain, it advances from the inside to the outside. Our eyes can witness the procedure. It is a fullness that an invisible thing becomes a visible one. I still believe it, the procedure that a wound becomes a flower. I still believe it.” (Poem, “Wound”, Jeong jin gyu)

Gap

A space does not keep silent.

Chapter 11 of 「Tao-Te-King」 by Lao-Tzu shows the definite meaning of an architectural space. “We make a vessel with clay. An empty space in a vessel makes it useful. We make a window and a door for a room. An empty space in the room makes people live in.” A vessel exists as a form, though, an empty space in the vessel makes it useful. As a relationship between a vessel and an empty space, an architectural space is not an empty existence but a full one. Architecture is an art of the combination between an empty thing and a full one. A purpose of an architectural language is to empty and fill a space at the same time. A form and a space is not a language which is separated from each other but a language which coexists like a principle of light and shadow.

얼

“꽃이 피는 순서는 밖에서 안이 아니다. 고마우신 햇살과 단비도 있으셨겠지만 안에서 밖이다. 일단은 안에서 밖이다. 눈으로도 그대로 볼 수가 있다. 보이지 않던 것이 보이는 것이 되는 빠듯한 충만의 순서!

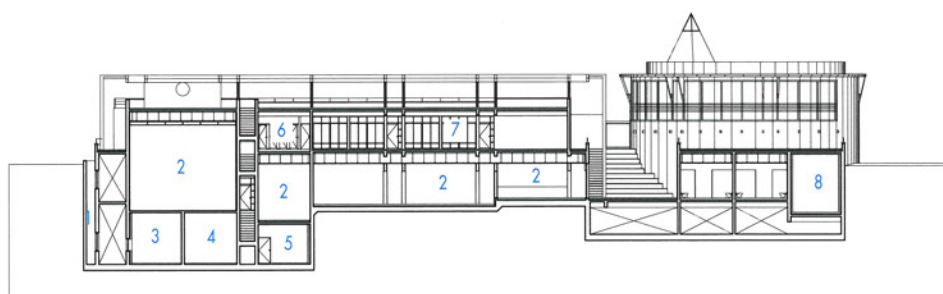
나는 아직도 그걸 믿고 있다. 상처가 꽃이 되는 순서!

그걸 아직 믿고 있다.” (몸시 55 / 상처 / 정진규)

틈

공간은 침묵하지 않는다

노자의 ‘도덕경’ 11장을 보면 건축 공간의 의미가 확연하게 드러난다. “우리는 진흙으로 그릇을 만든다. 그릇을 쓸모있게 하는 것은 그릇 내부의 빈 공간이다. 우리는 방을 위해 창과 문을 만든다. 그 방에서 살아갈 수 있게 하는 것은 그 방의 아무것도 없는 빈 공간이다.” 그릇은 분명 형태로 존재하나, 정작 쓸모있게 하는 것은 그 안이다. 그릇과 빈 공간 사이의 관계처럼, 건축 공간은 그저 비워진 무(無)가 아니라 ‘채워진 빈 것’이다. 건축은 채워진 것과 비워진 것이 교묘하게 결합한 예술이다. 잘 비우는 동시에 잘 채우는 일이 건축 언어의 본명이다. 형태와 공간은 서로 분리되어 존재하는 언어가 아니라 음양의 이치처럼 공생하는 관계의 언어다.



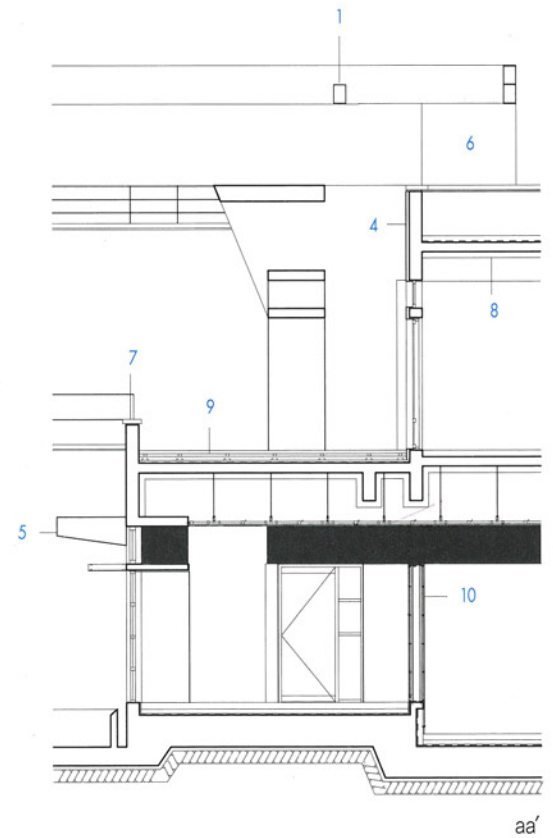
Section

1. dry area
2. exhibition room
3. electronic room
4. apparatus room
5. basement water tank
6. toilet
7. rest room
8. museum storehouse

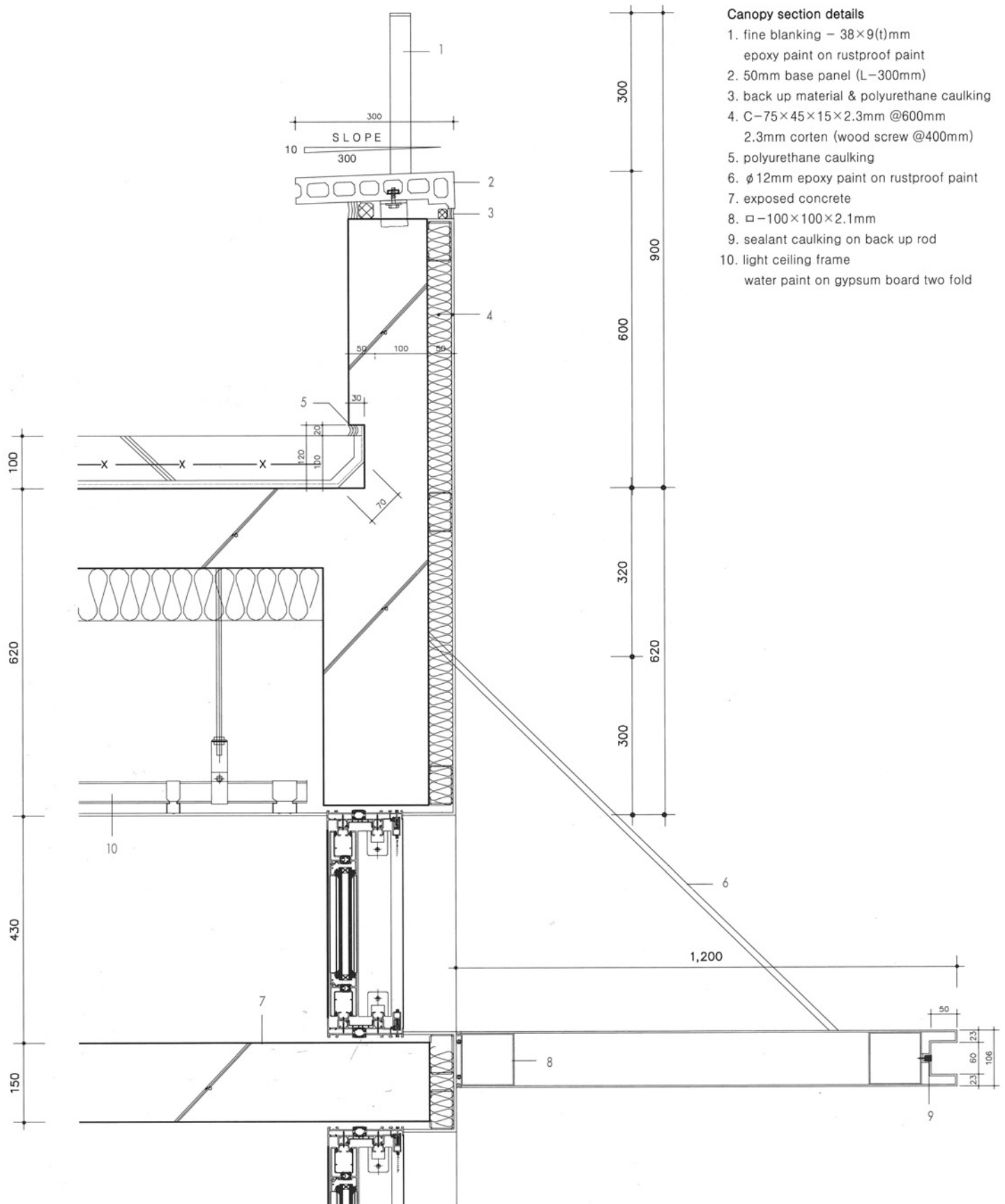


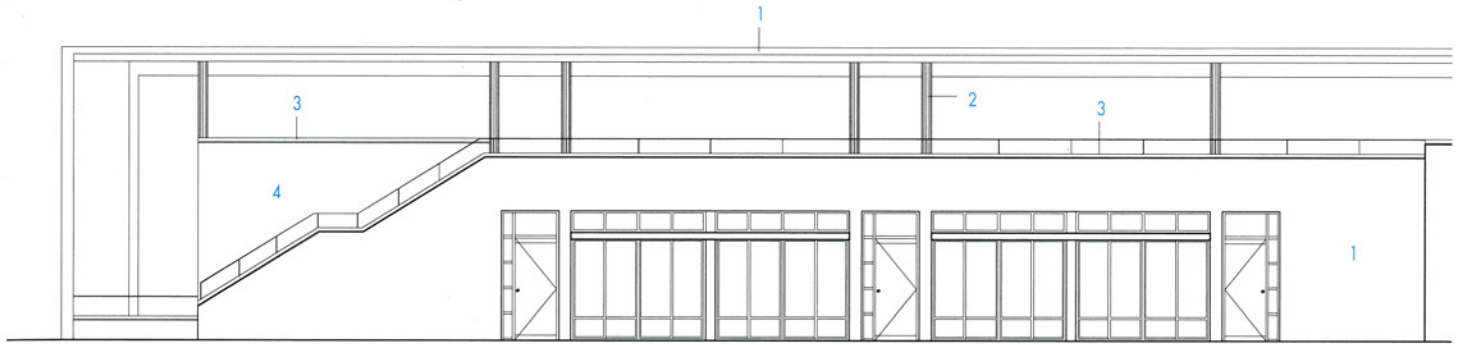
Front elevation details

1. □-300×200×8.8mm steel pipe (2ea)
epoxy paint on rustproof paint
2. 2.3mm corten steel
ø216×5.8mm circle pipe
3. exposed concrete
4. 50mm outside insulation system
5. 3mm aluminium sheet fold (black)
6. 3mm aluminium sheet fold (silver)
7. 50mm precasted concrete panel
8. 100mm heat insulating material
(specific gravity : 0.03)
light steel ceiling frame
gypsum board two fold
water painting
9. 50mm wood flooring
membrane waterproof material
10. water painting three times
9.5mm gypsum board + 9mm CRC board







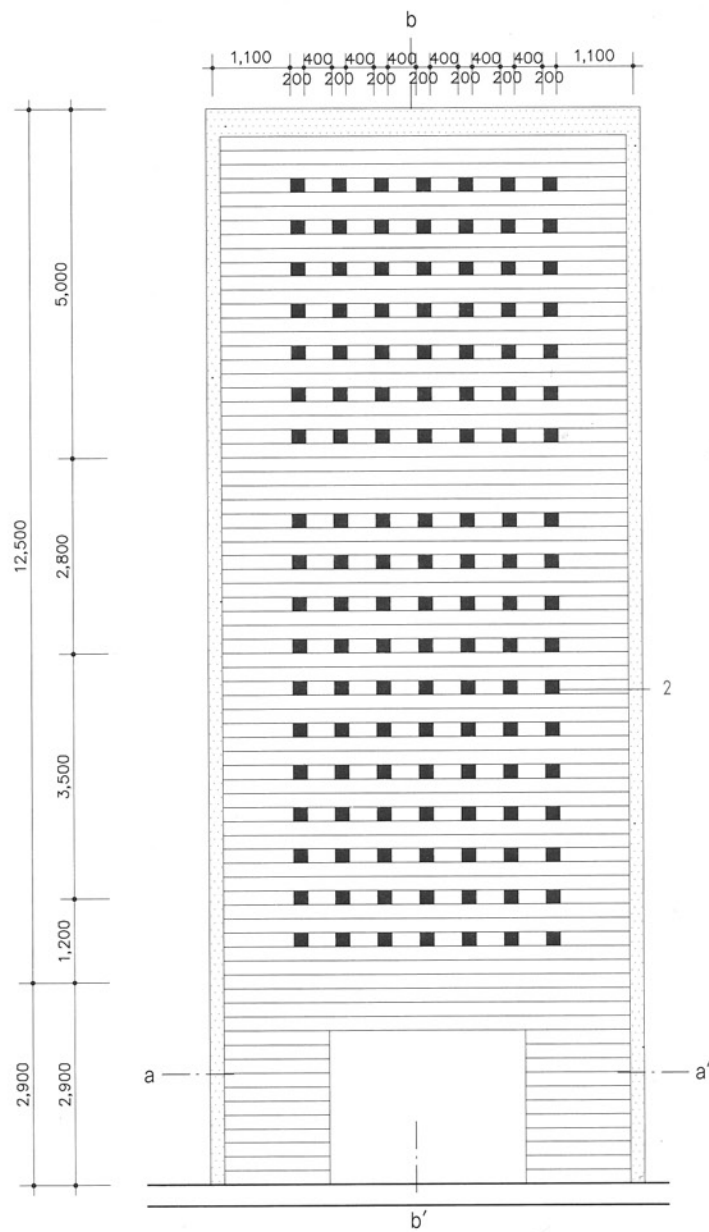


Rear elevation details

1. 2.3mm corrugated corten
□-200×100×2.3mm
2. 2.3mm corrugated corten
∅216×5.8mm circle pipe
3. top plates
(50mm precast concrete panel)
4. 50mm outside insulation system







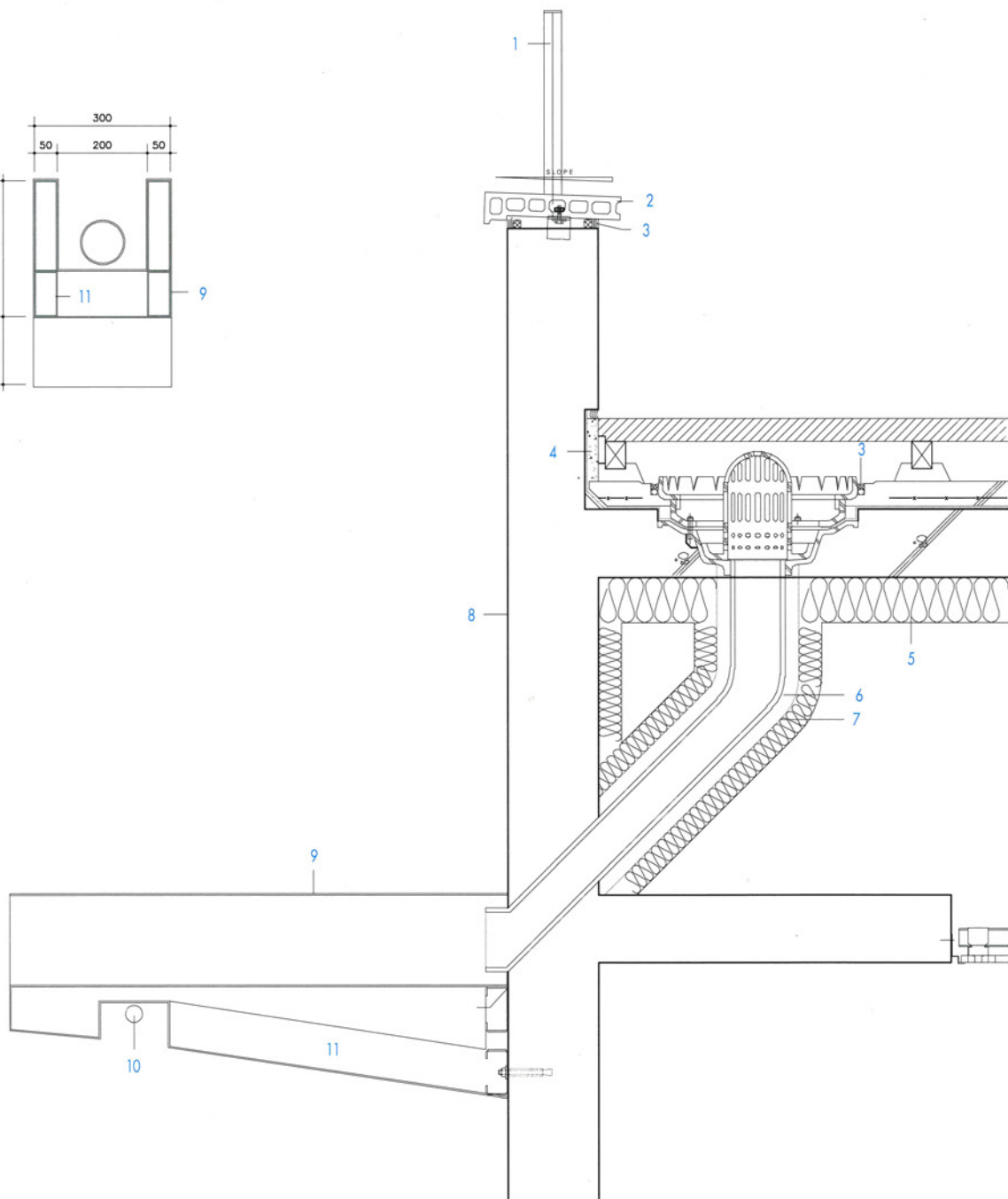
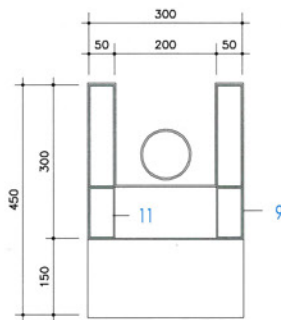
Main entrance detail

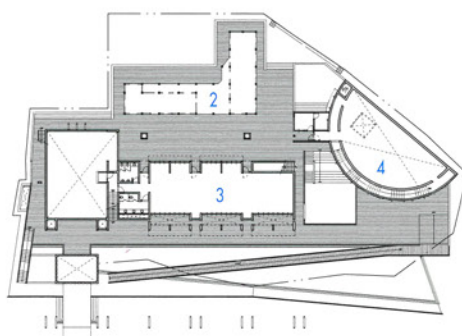
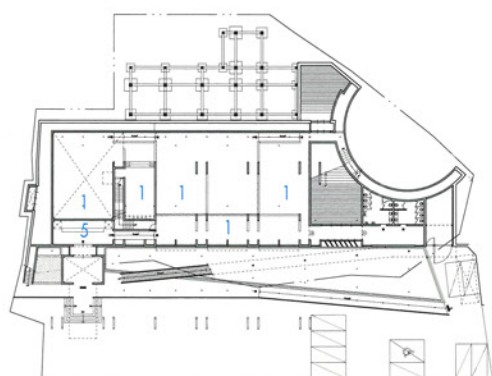
1. exposed concrete
2. 16mm pair glass
3. 3mm aluminium sheet (silver)
4. 3mm aluminium sheet (black)
5. automatic door
(12mm tempered glass)



Water gutter details

1. fine blanking -38×9(t)mm epoxy paint on rustproof paint
2. 50mm base panel (L-300mm)
3. back up material polyurethane caulking
4. mortar filling
5. 100mm heat insulating Material
(Specific gravity : 0.03)
6. $\phi 100$ mm steel pipe (rustproofing)
7. $\phi 180$ mm PVC pipe
8. exposed concrete
9. 3mm aluminium sheet fold (black)
10. light installation
11. $\square -100 \times 5 \times 2.1$ mm





First basement & First floor plan

- 1. exhibition room
- 2. office
- 3. lounge
- 4. boutique & event hall
- 5. information

Jesus Somang Mission Center

예수소망선교원



Architecture design : Seoinn Design Group
/ Choi dong kyu

Building area : 2,382.24㎡

Stories : B3, 8FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : Tempered glass, Tile, Cement base board

건축설계 : (주)서인 종합건축사사무소 / 최동규

대지위치 : 경기도 성남시 분당구 정자동 210-1

건축면적 : 2,382.24㎡

규 모 : 지하3층, 지상8층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

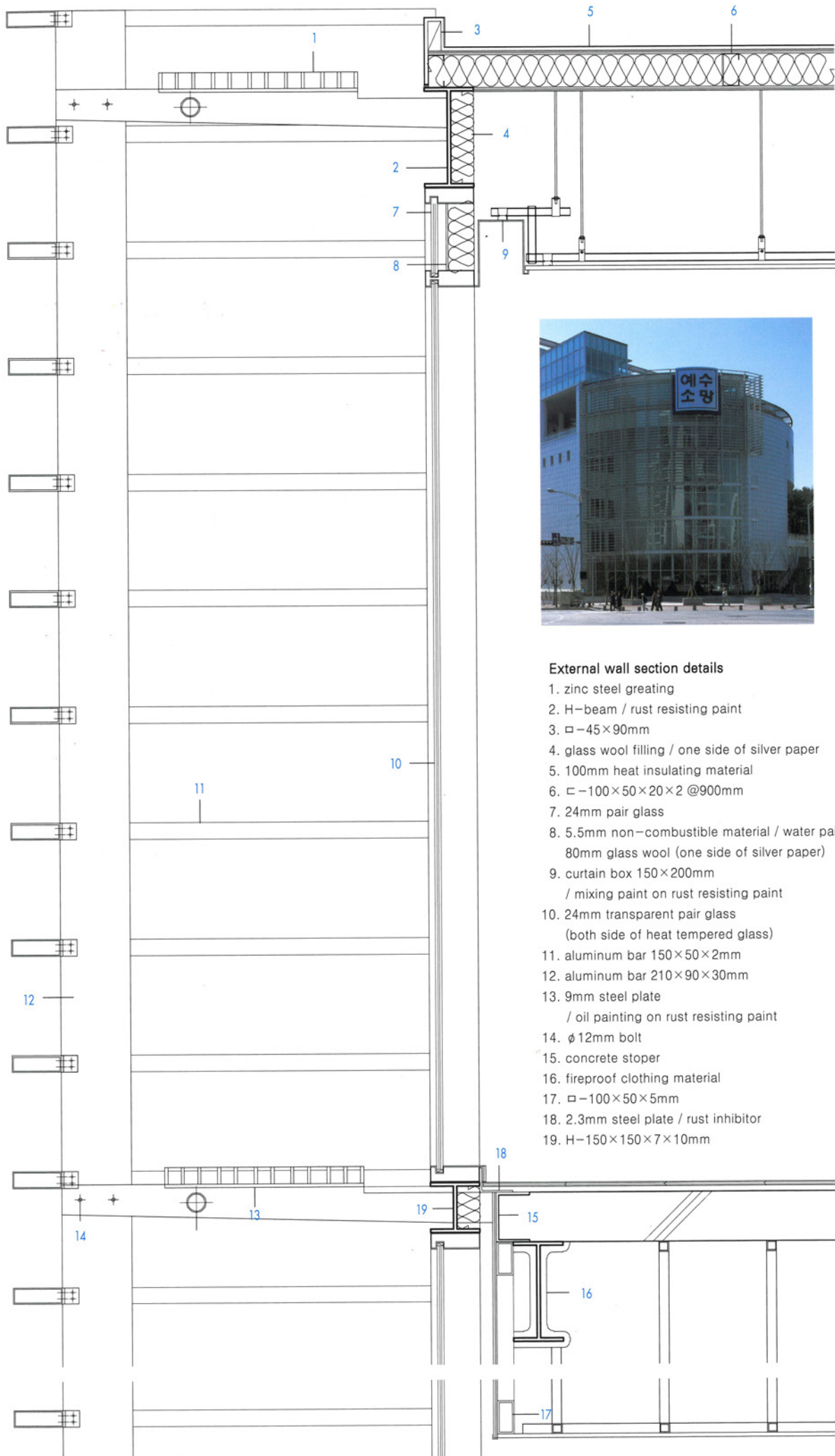
외부마감 : 강화유리, 타일, 시멘트베이스보드

Important function was stairs which seemed to be relatively overstated and directly connected from outdoor space of the first floor to a chapel of the second floor. The main purpose of the stairs means direct connection between the faithful and the chapel. In addition, it was possible to go up to the 3rd and the 4th floors from the outdoor stairs in order to approach from the indoor to the outdoor by solving the circulation on the outside. The stairs were designed by analyzing latent desires of users.

The reason why we organized a large garden on the roof of the 6th floor was that it was impossible to secure a silent garden on the ground. Strong trusses were fixed at a dining room in order to guarantee the large garden. It is obvious that the garden will play a catalytic role in promoting horizontal and vertical exchanges among persons staying in each educational space after attending chapel. In order to recognize the garden as a new space, without any object a space like traditional pavilion was arranged on the 2nd(the 7th in fact) floor. In addition, the lower parts are expected to be used as a temporary shelter for those who would use the garden during rain. The surface of the chapel on the front side is opened to the outside because it is a kind of an architectural expression that inside users desire to see the outside, while outside spectators desire to see the inside. A horizontal band made of aluminium was fixed at the corner of the building in order to be a visual threshold when people approach it from the road. It can be understood if you imagine a helmet a catcher wears to hide his face during a baseball game or a veil a bride wears during a wedding ceremony. Outdoor spaces such as a book cafe on the 1st floor, a belvedere, a pavilion and decks on the 2nd, the 3rd and the 4th floors are expected to be popular with users.

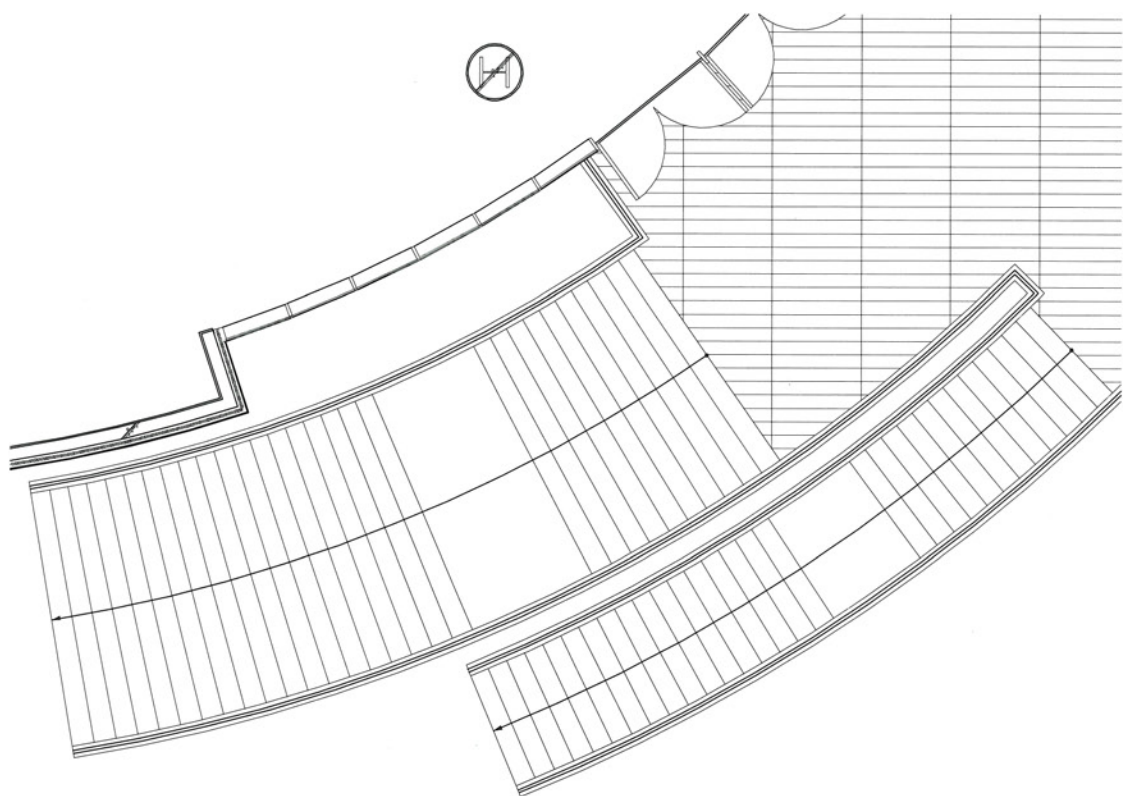
가장 중요하게 고려한 부분은 지상층에서 2층 예배당으로 직접 연결된 약간은 과장되어 보이는 계단이다. 이 계단의 주 목적은 처음으로 믿음을 갖게된 신자들과 그들이 가려하는 예배당으로의 직접적인 연결을 의미한다. 그리고 연이어 3, 4층까지 직접 외부계단으로 갈 수 있도록 하였다. 동선을 외부에서 해결하여 건물 외부에서도 최대한 접근가능토록 하기 위함이었다. 이용자들의 잠재 욕망을 분석하고 그것을 건축화한 것이다. 6층 옥상에 넓은 마당을 확보한 것은 지상에서는 조용한 마당을 확보하는 것이 불가능하기 때문이었다. 이 넓은 마당을 가능케 하기위해 식당부분에 강력한 트러스가 설치되었다. 이 마당은 예배 후 또는 각 교육공간에 머무는 사람들과의 형제·종적 교류를 촉진시키는 강력한 촉매역할을 잘 감당할 것으로 확신한다. 이 마당을 새로운 땅으로 인식시키기위해 2층(실제 7층)부분에 아무 목적없는 전통건축의 정자같은 공간이 만들어졌고, 하부는 우천시 마당을 이용하는 사람들의 임시 대피처로 이용될 것으로 기대한다. 정면의 예배당부분의 몸통부분의 외피가 많은 부분 개방되어있는데 이것은 내부 이용자들이 바깥을 보고 싶은 욕망과 외부인들의 내부를 보고 싶은 욕망이 합해진 건축적 표현이다. 건물의 모퉁이 부분은 큰길에서 접근할 때 시각적 타깃(visual threshold)역할을 할 수 있도록 수평띠의 알미늄을 드리웠는데, 이것은 마치 야구 경기시 캐처가 쓰고있는, 캐처의 표정을 간파하기 힘든 헬멧과, 결혼식때 신부가 쓰고있는 면사포를 상상하면 이해될 것이다. 1층 북카페, 옥상망루, 그리고 정자, 2, 3, 4층에 있는 외부데크 풍부한 외부공간이 사용자들에게 사랑받는 공간이 되기를 바란다.





External wall section details

1. zinc steel greating
2. H-beam / rust resisting paint
3. □-45×90mm
4. glass wool filling / one side of silver paper
5. 100mm heat insulating material
6. □-100×50×20×2 @900mm
7. 24mm pair glass
8. 5.5mm non-combustible material / water paint
80mm glass wool (one side of silver paper)
9. curtain box 150×200mm
/ mixing paint on rust resisting paint
10. 24mm transparent pair glass
(both side of heat tempered glass)
11. aluminum bar 150×50×2mm
12. aluminum bar 210×90×30mm
13. 9mm steel plate
/ oil painting on rust resisting paint
14. ∅12mm bolt
15. concrete stoper
16. fireproof clothing material
17. □-100×50×5mm
18. 2.3mm steel plate / rust inhibitor
19. H-150×150×7×10mm

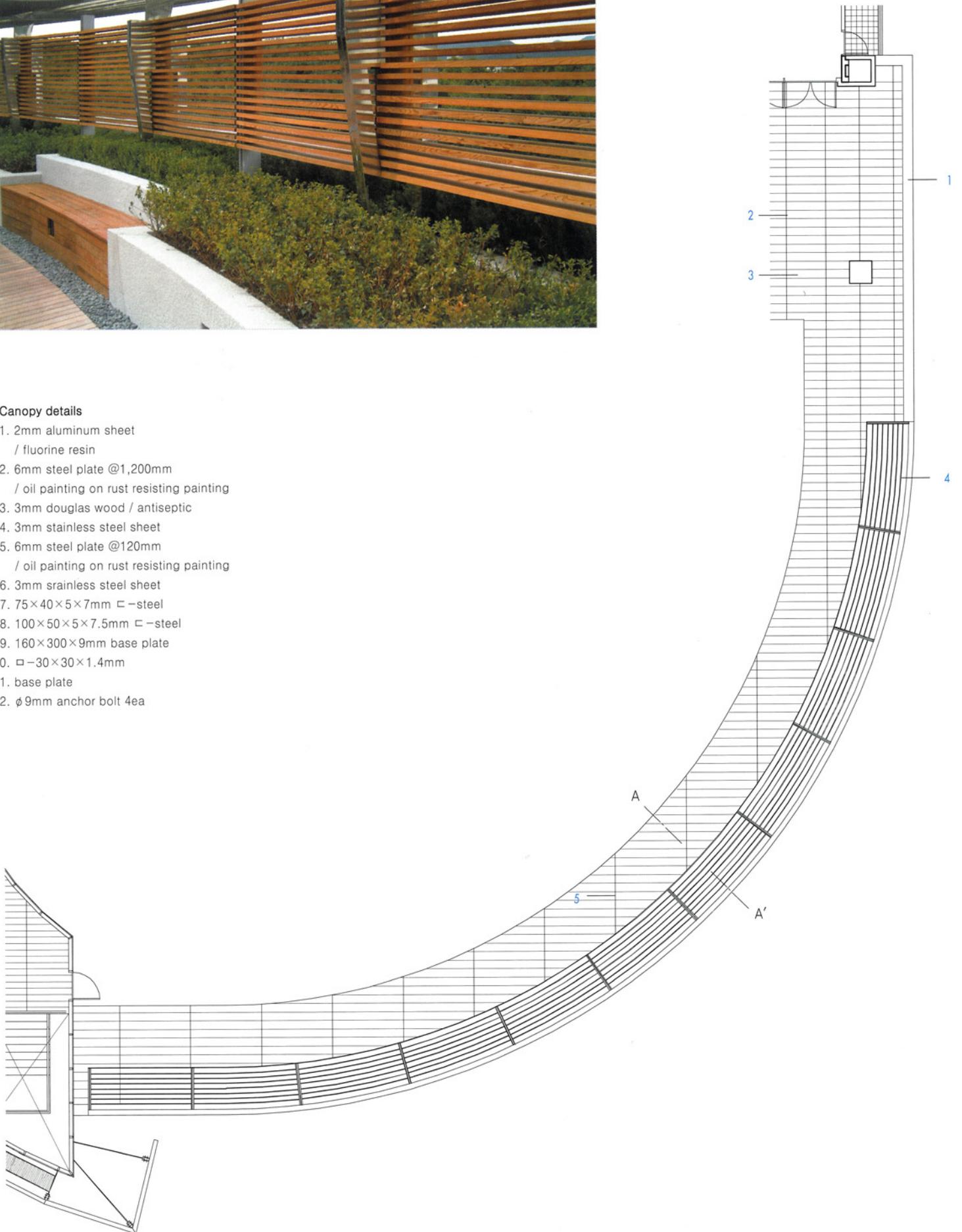


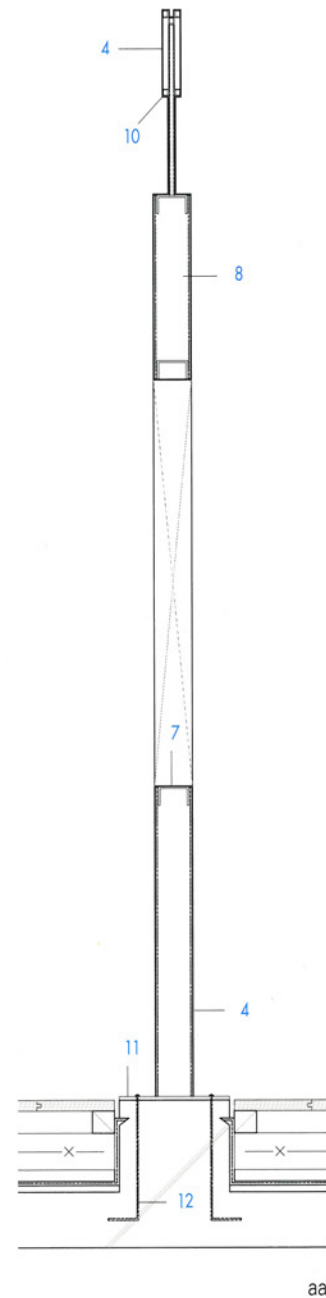
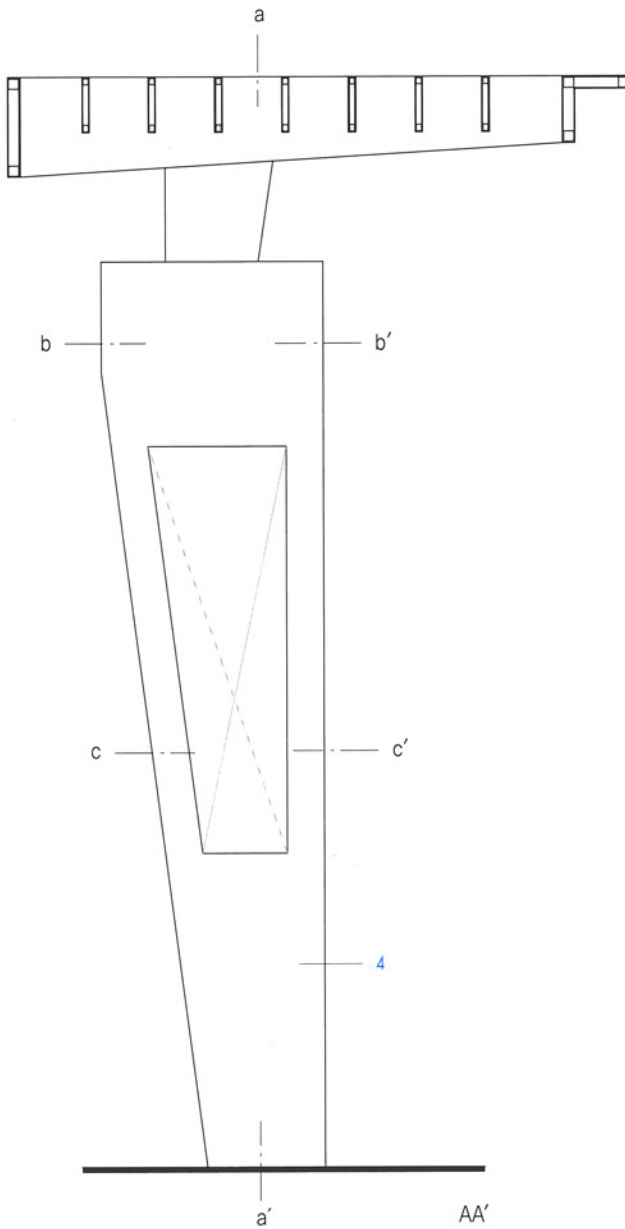
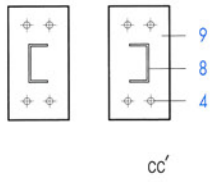
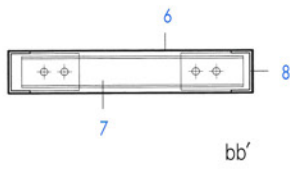
External stair plan



Canopy details

1. 2mm aluminum sheet
/ fluorine resin
2. 6mm steel plate @1,200mm
/ oil painting on rust resisting painting
3. 3mm douglas wood / antiseptic
4. 3mm stainless steel sheet
5. 6mm steel plate @120mm
/ oil painting on rust resisting painting
6. 3mm stainless steel sheet
7. 75×40×5×7mm C—steel
8. 100×50×5×7.5mm C—steel
9. 160×300×9mm base plate
10. □—30×30×1.4mm
11. base plate
12. $\phi 9$ mm anchor bolt 4ea

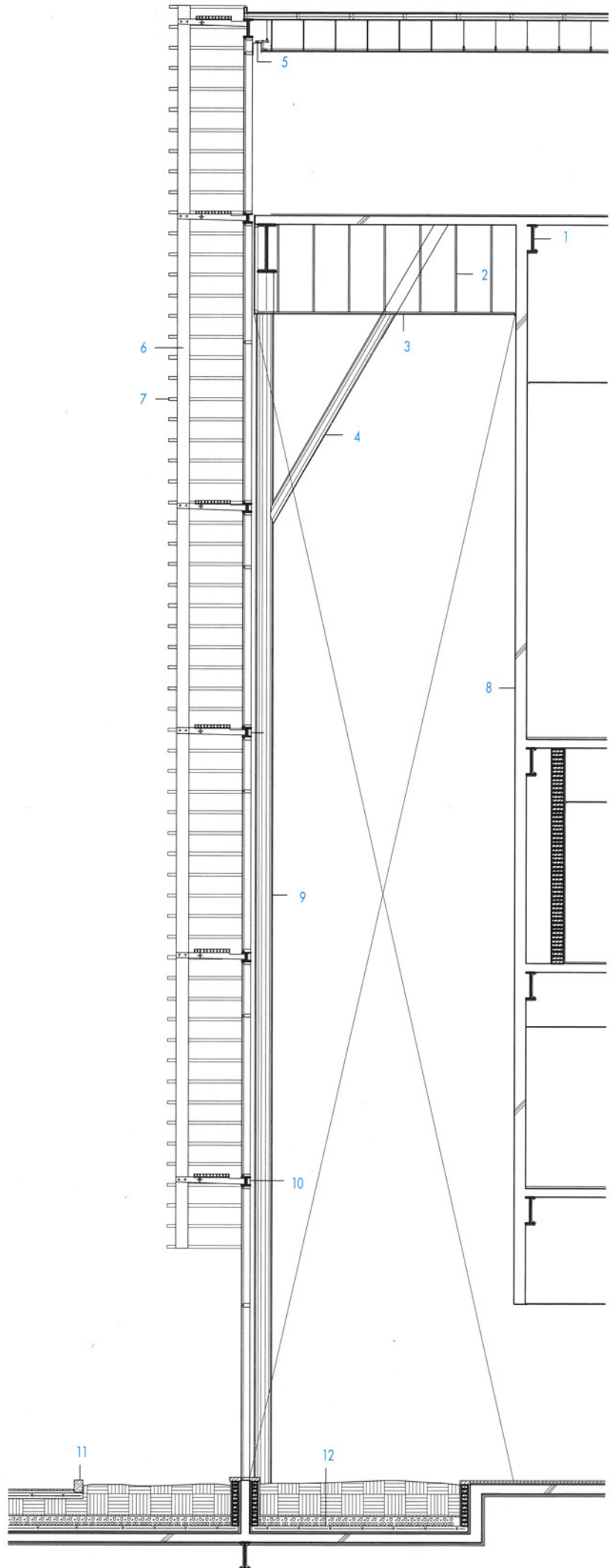






Atrium section details

1. fire resisting & clothing material
2. rust resisting painting on 30×30 mm square pipe
3. 3mm aluminum sheet / fluorine resin painting
4. $\phi 216.3 \times 6(t)$ mm steel pipe
/ oil painting on rust resisting paint
5. curtain box 150×200 mm
1.2mm steel plate
/ mixing paint on rust resisting paint
6. aluminum bar $150 \times 50 \times 3$ mm
/ fluorine resin painting
7. aluminum bar $150 \times 50 \times 2$ mm
/ fluorine resin painting
8. exposed concrete
9. $\phi 318.5 \times 9$ mm steel pipe
/ oil painting on rust resisting paint
10. 50mm heating insulating material filling
/ 2mm aluminum fluorine resin painting
11. granite (150×200 mm)
12. artificial soil
non-woven fabric laying
150mm gravel bed
100mm plain concrete bed
30mm protective concrete bed
asphalt mastic waterproofing
30mm concrete bed

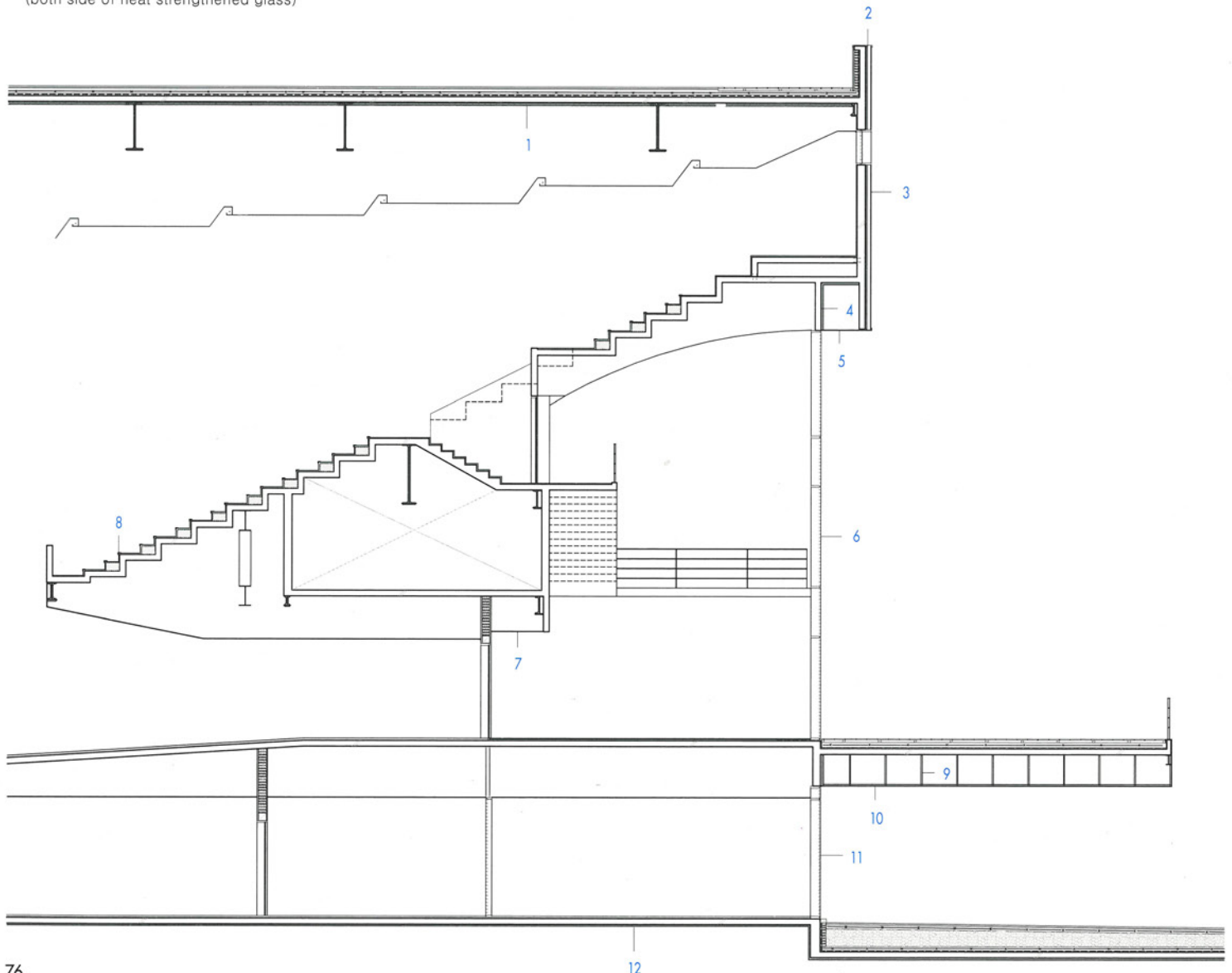


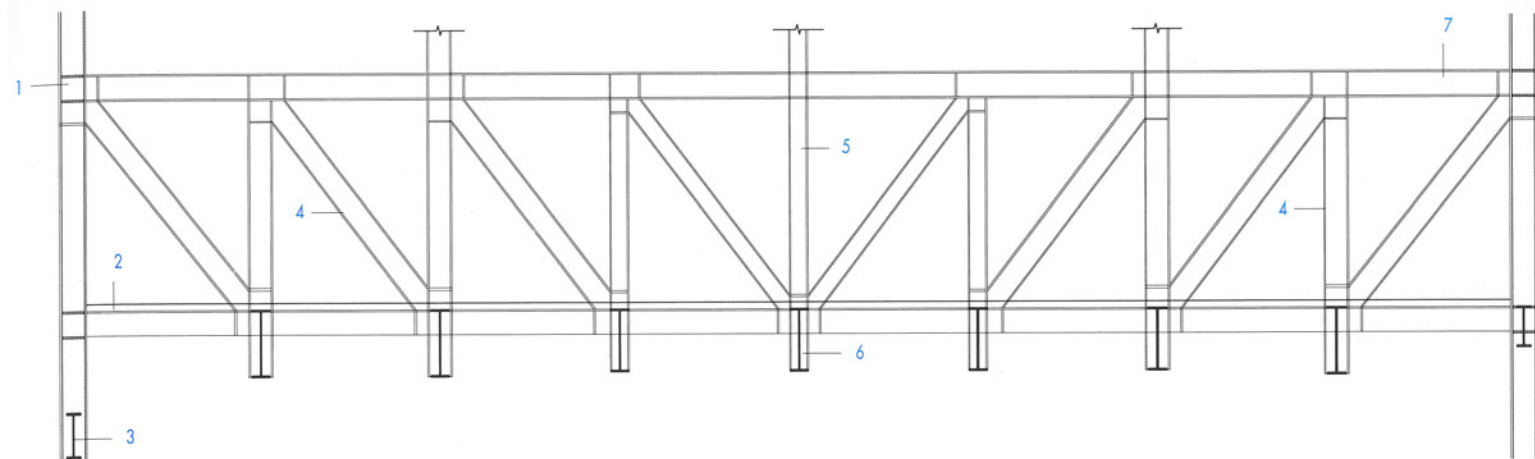




Balcony sections

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. put 100mm glasswool
on one side of silver paper | 7. vinyl paint on 9.5mm gypsum board two fold |
| 2. 2mm aluminum sheet | 8. non slip |
| 3. 80mm heat insulating material
11mm le crome tile | 9. □-30×30mm steel pipe @600mm
/ rust resisting painting two times |
| 4. 100mm heat insulating material | 10. 3mm aluininum sheet
/ flouorin resin painting |
| 5. 3mm aluminum sheet
/ flouorin resin painting | 11. 24mm transparent pair glass
one side of heat tempered glass |
| 6. 24mm transparent pair glass
(both side of heat strengthened glass) | 12. 100mm spray heat insulating material |





Truss section details

1. $\square - 600 \times 600 \times 45 \times 45 \text{ mm}$
2. MT1 truss lower chords
3. BH steel $- 1000 \times 300 \times 18 \times 30 \text{ mm}$
4. BH steel $- 550 \times 550 \times 25 \times 35 \text{ mm}$
5. H steel $- 414 \times 405 \times 18 \times 28 \text{ mm}$
6. H steel $- 1500 \times 400 \times 18 \times 30 \text{ mm}$
7. BH steel $- 600 \times 600 \times 30 \times 35 \text{ mm}$





Architecture design : Kim jun sung + BAUM Architects,
Engineers & Consultants Co., Ltd.
/ Park young gurn

Building area : 870.01㎡

Stories : B4, 15FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : THK12 tempered glass,
THK22 low-e pair glass,
THK0.8 aluminum bending sheet,
Exposed concrete

Photographer : Kim myeong sik, offered by BAUM

건축설계 : 김준성 + (주)종합건축사사무소 범건축 / 박영건

대지위치 : 서울시 서대문구 창천동 20-25

건축면적 : 870.01㎡

규모 : 지하4층, 지상15층

구조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : THK12 강화유리,
THK24 저반사유리,
THK0.8 알루미늄굴곡쉬트,
노출콘크리트

사진 : 김명식, 범건축 제공

The concept of Artreon competition of the summer of 1999 was 'Open & Close.' We think the main factor that our plan was selected was that the explanation about 'Open' as an event space 'Play garden' was good.

The play garden that opens on the first floor of Artreon at present overcome the condition of location that the site pass way of Shinchon lottery and Ihwa campus have, and the space is to absolve the specialty of neighbor campus culture. It is an interesting pocket space that is produced by the client's awakened thought that decide to empty the first floor where is the most important space as a profit facility and the architect's idea according to the analysis of site condition. The play garden filled culturally and emptied architecturally intensifies the roll as an event space and the lightness of glass elevation that is planned with screen.

The large glass elevation of Artreon is planned for the elevationization of screen is not only for the short effect by the 2hour - light that occurs in the black box. The building elevation on the boundary of Shinchon broad way forms a screen toward the city with the sandblast glass and penetrates the projected image to outside. Also, it inserts into the inside of building for the distortion of image.

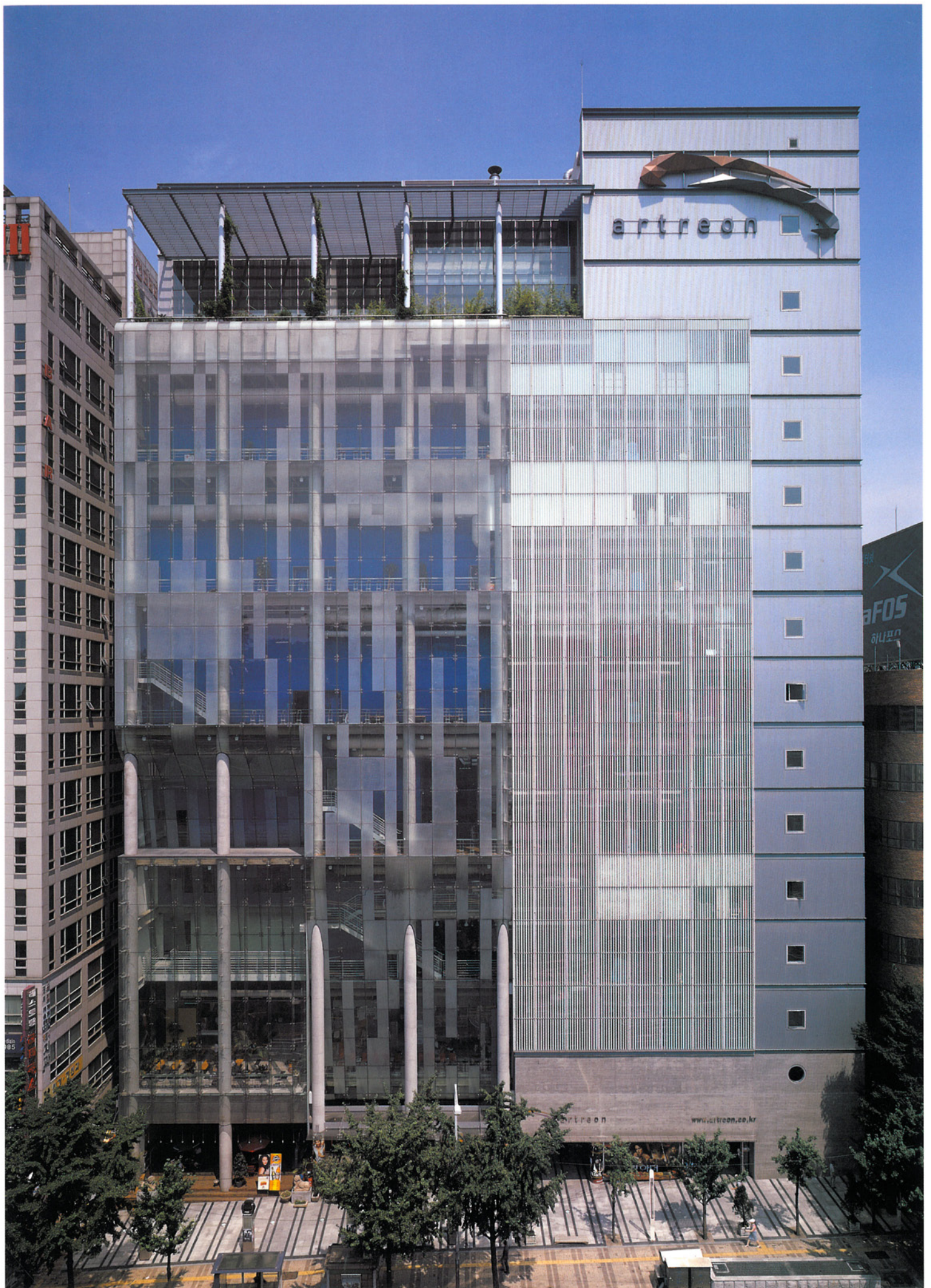
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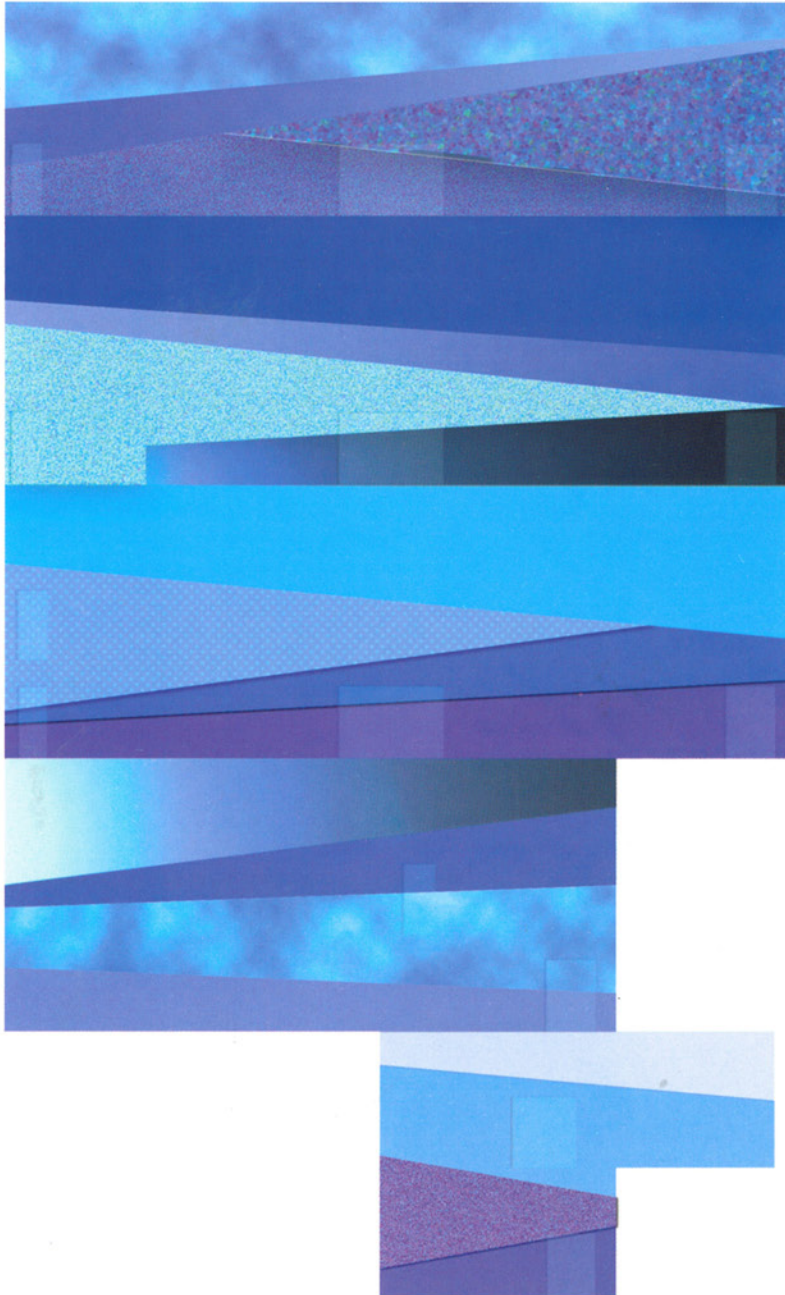
지난 99년 여름에 있었던 아트레온(artreon, 구.신영극장) 현상설계의 컨셉은 'open & close' 이었다. 당시 우리의 계획안이 당선된 가장 큰 요소가 '놀이마당'이라는 이벤트 공간, 즉 'open'에 대한 해석이 좋았던 것으로 판단된다.

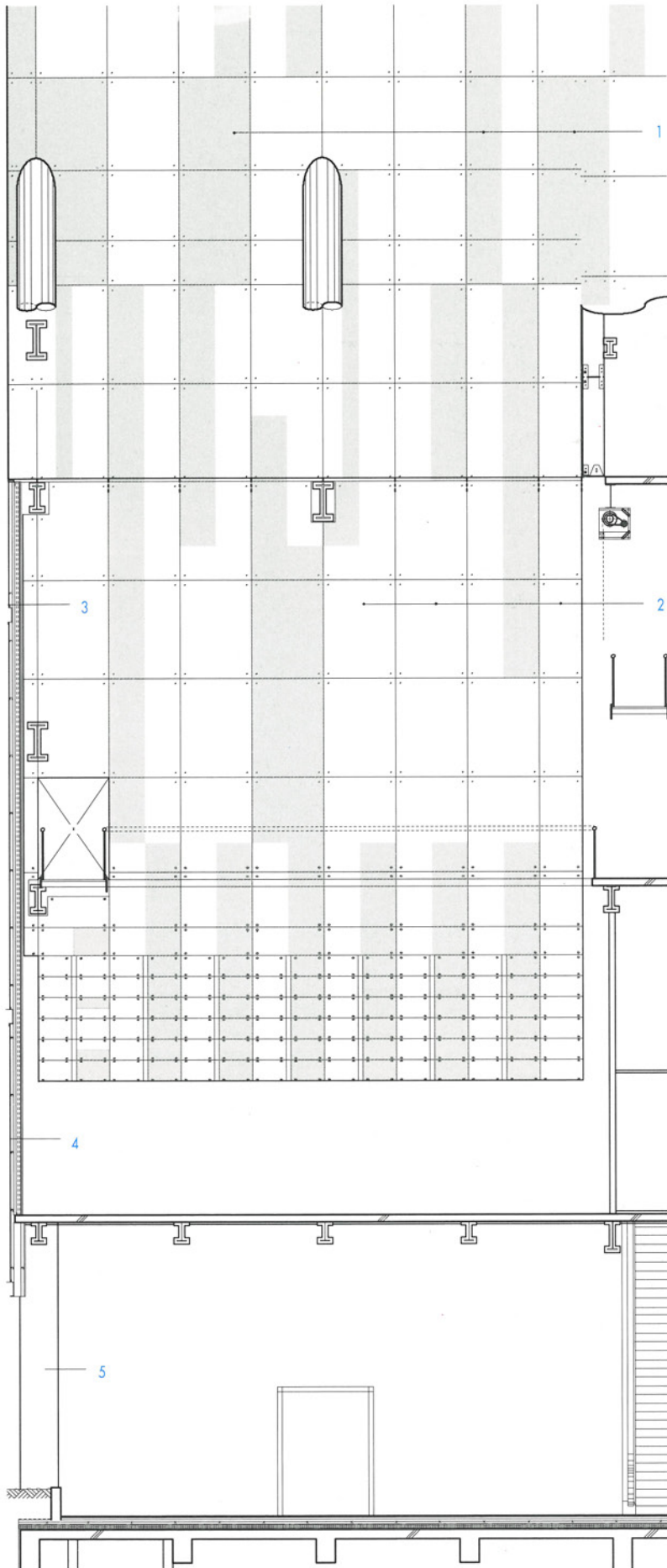
현재 아트레온 1층에 열려있는 놀이마당은 대지가 안고 있는 입지적 불리함 - 신촌로터리와 이화여대사이의 스쳐 지나는 길목 - 을 극복하고, 또한 주변의 대화문화가 가진 특수성을 흡수하기 위한 공간이다. 입지 환경의 분석에 따른 설계자의 아이디어와, 수익시설의 가장 중요한 공간인 1층을 과감하게 비워두기로 한 건축주의 깨어있는 사고가 만들어낸 재미난 포켓(pocket)공간인 것이다. 이렇게 건축적으로 비워진, 문화적으로 채워진 놀이마당은 이벤트 공간으로서의 역할 뿐만 아니라 스크린으로 계획되어진 유리입면의 가벼움을 강조하기도 한다.

아트레온의 커다란 유리입면은 영화관에 대한 해석을 단순히 블랙박스(black box)안에서 일어나는 2시간 여의 빛에 의한 짧은 영상효과에 그치지 않고, 영상 이미지의 입면화를 위하여 계획되어 졌다. 신촌대로와 경계에 있는 건물의 입면은 외부로 영사된 이미지를 투과하거나 반투명화 된 유리면(sandblast glass)에 맺혀 도시를 향한 스크린(screen)으로 형성되며, 또한 영상의 왜곡(distortion)을 위해 굽이치듯 건물의 내부로 삽입된다.

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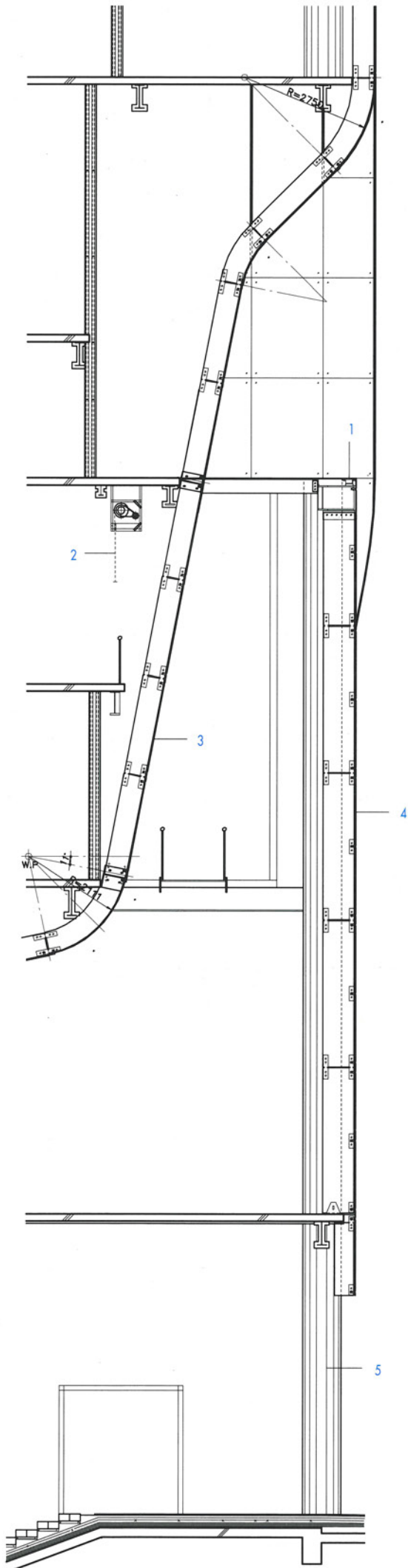






South elevation details

1. 19.52mm translucent glass
(S.P.G system, laminated glass)
2. 12mm transparent glass
(S.P.G system)
3. combination paint on 9mm steel plate
4. 0.8mm corrugated aluminum sheet
5. exposed concrete



South section details

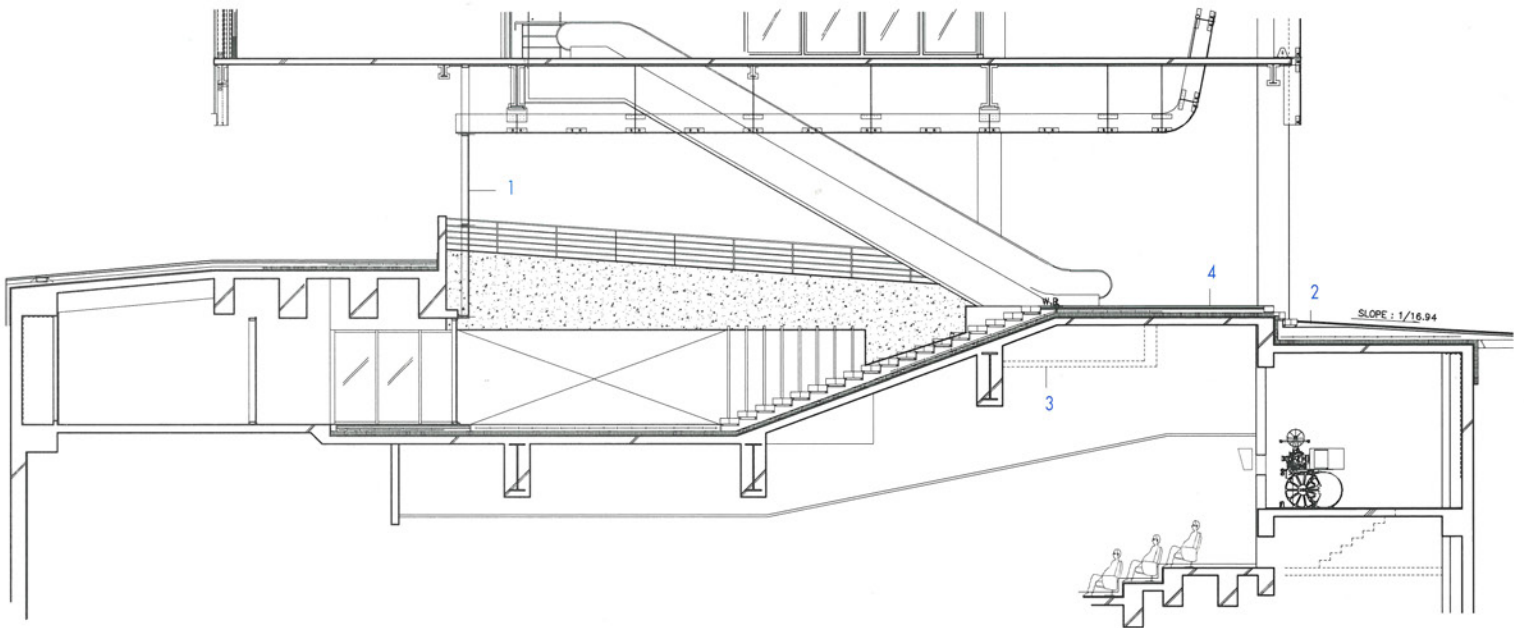
1. gutter installation
2. fireproof shutter
3. 19.52mm transparent / translucent glass
(S.P.G system, laminated glass)
4. 12mm transparent glass
5. exposed concrete





Sunken section details

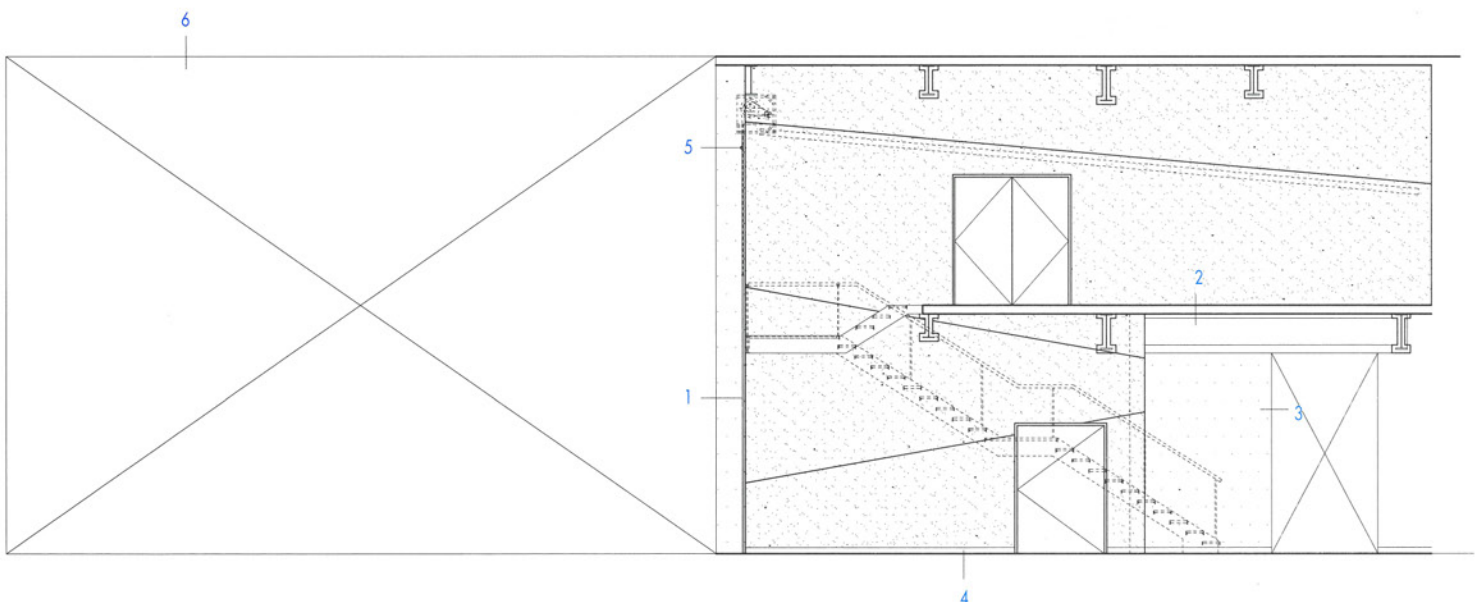
1. glass screen fixing
2. concrete panel paving
3. escalator pit hidden line
4. sleeper (apply antiseptic treatment)





Lounge unfolding drawing

1. guide rail
2. I-beam
3. appointment acryl paint finished
4. melamine paint on 12mm plywood
5. fireproof shutter
6. S.P.G. system



Air Force Hall

공군회관



Architecture design : WON YANG Architectural design group CO.,LTD.
/ Lee jong chan, Sung jin yong

Building area : 2,600.72㎡

Stories : B2, 7FL

Ext. finish : Outer wall - Aluminium sheet,
Glossy exposed concrete
Roof - Aluminium roof panel
Glass - THK24 tinted pair glass,
THK24 color pair glass

Photographer : Kwan yong gu

건축설계 : (주)원양 건축사사무소 / 이종찬, 성진용

대지위치 : 서울시 신길동 1245

건축면적 : 2,600.72㎡

규 모 : 지하2층, 지상7층

외부마감 : 외벽 - 알루미늄 시트, 광택노출콘크리트

지붕 - 알루미늄 지붕 판넬

유리 - THK24 파스텔 복층유리,
THK24 칼라복층유리

사 진 : 권용구

Basic concept

Air Force Hall is a complex building to provide a lodging place for air force servicemen on official business and support important events including affairs, wedding and banquets for the organization related to the Air Force. The basic concept is a design to emphasize the creative model representing the past, the present and the future in 50 years of the Air Force. This place will be not an isolated military space but an open space to the public. Compared movements of straight and curved lines by reflected night scenes in silhouettes of the atrium on the front side will bring curiosity to pedestrians and be memorized as a placid and active space.

Design motive

The Design motive are 'Gliding' and 'Wings', which represents the flying, light and strong image. The facade and the elevation are designed by harmonizing the 'Dynamic' image with the 'Air pattern motion' image extracted from the word, 'Air Force'.

The floor plan of the wedding hall, the main space, has the motives of the male and the female images. Therefore, its left side demonstrates 'Straight line' and 'Strong', While its right one shows 'Curve' and 'Soft'. Indoor and outdoor spaces use some natural elements such as a waterfall, a fountain, a mountain and a valley. A pond is used to reflect the past, the present and the future in 50 years of the Air Force.

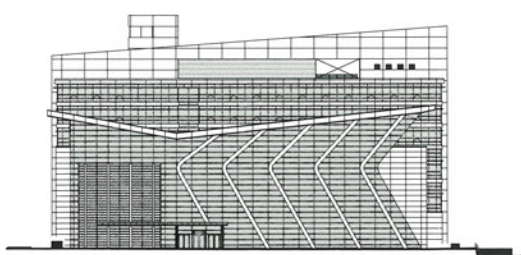
기본개념

공군회관은 서울지역 출장 군인에게 숙소제공과 공군관련 단체의 사무실, 예식, 연회 등 군대 관련 주요행사를 지원하는 복합시설이다. 공군 50년의 세월과 현재, 그리고 미래를 담아낼 수 있는 독창적인 조형성을 부각시킨 디자인을 기본 개념으로 하였다. 이곳은 독립된 군대 시설이 아닌, 시민과 함께 호흡할 수 있는 시설이 될 것이다. 실루엣으로 비쳐지는 전면 아트리움의 야경이 만들어내는 대비되는 직선과 곡선의 움직임은 지나는 이에게 호기심과 설렘을 유도하며, 머무르고픈 여유로움과 활기찬 공간으로 기억될 것이다.

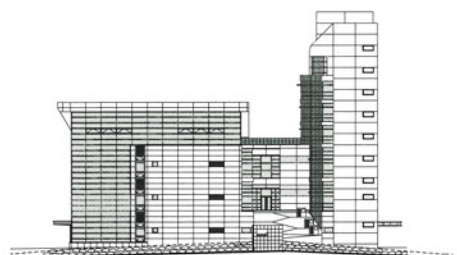
디자인 모티브

활공(gliding)과 날개(wings)를 모티브로 전체적으로 비상하는 듯, 가벼우면서도 강한 이미지로 표현한다. 전면, 입면 디자인은 공군이란 말에서 떠오르는 이미지인, 역동성(dynamic)과 기류의 형상(air pattern motion)을 조화시켜 계획했다.

주 용도인 예식장의 평면계획은 남성(male)과 여성(female)의 이미지를 모티브로 했다. 그래서 좌측은 남성적인 직선과 강직함을 의미하고, 우측은 곡선과 부드러움을 의미한다. 폭포와 연못, 산과 계곡의 자연요소를 내·외부 공간에 도입하였다. 연못은 공군의 지난 50년과 현재, 그리고 미래를 반추하는 장소로 의도되었다.



front elevation

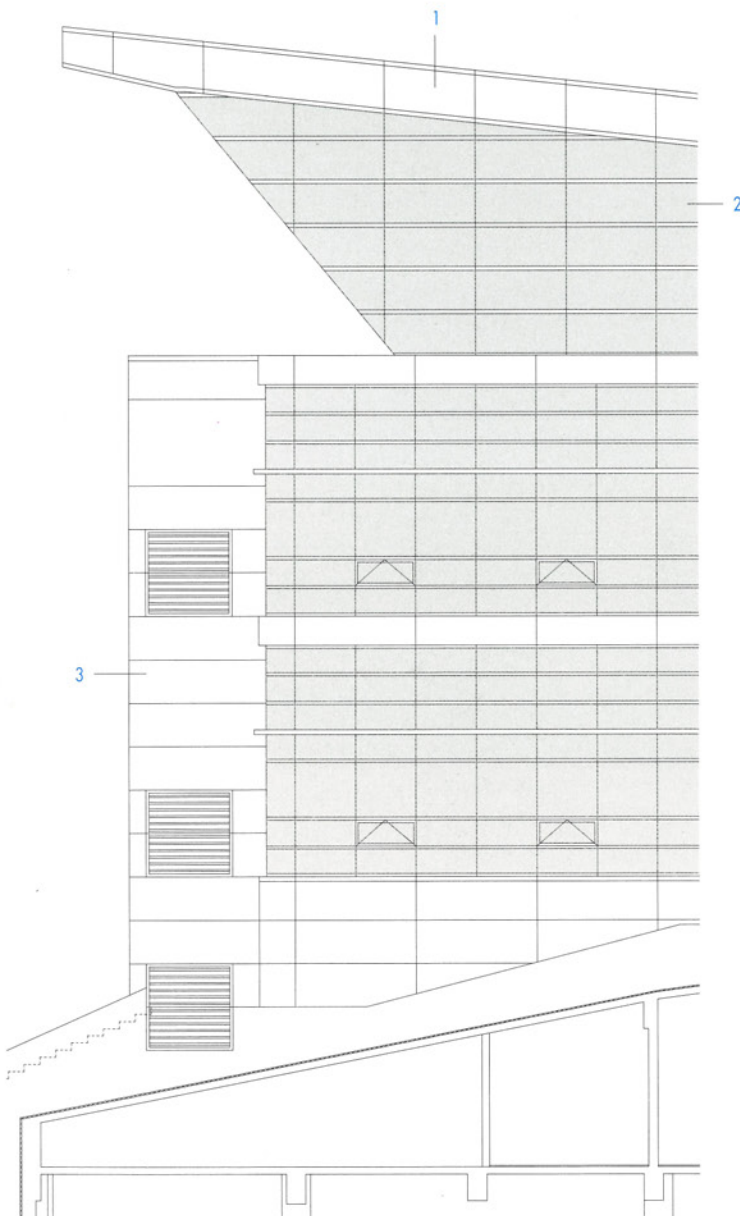


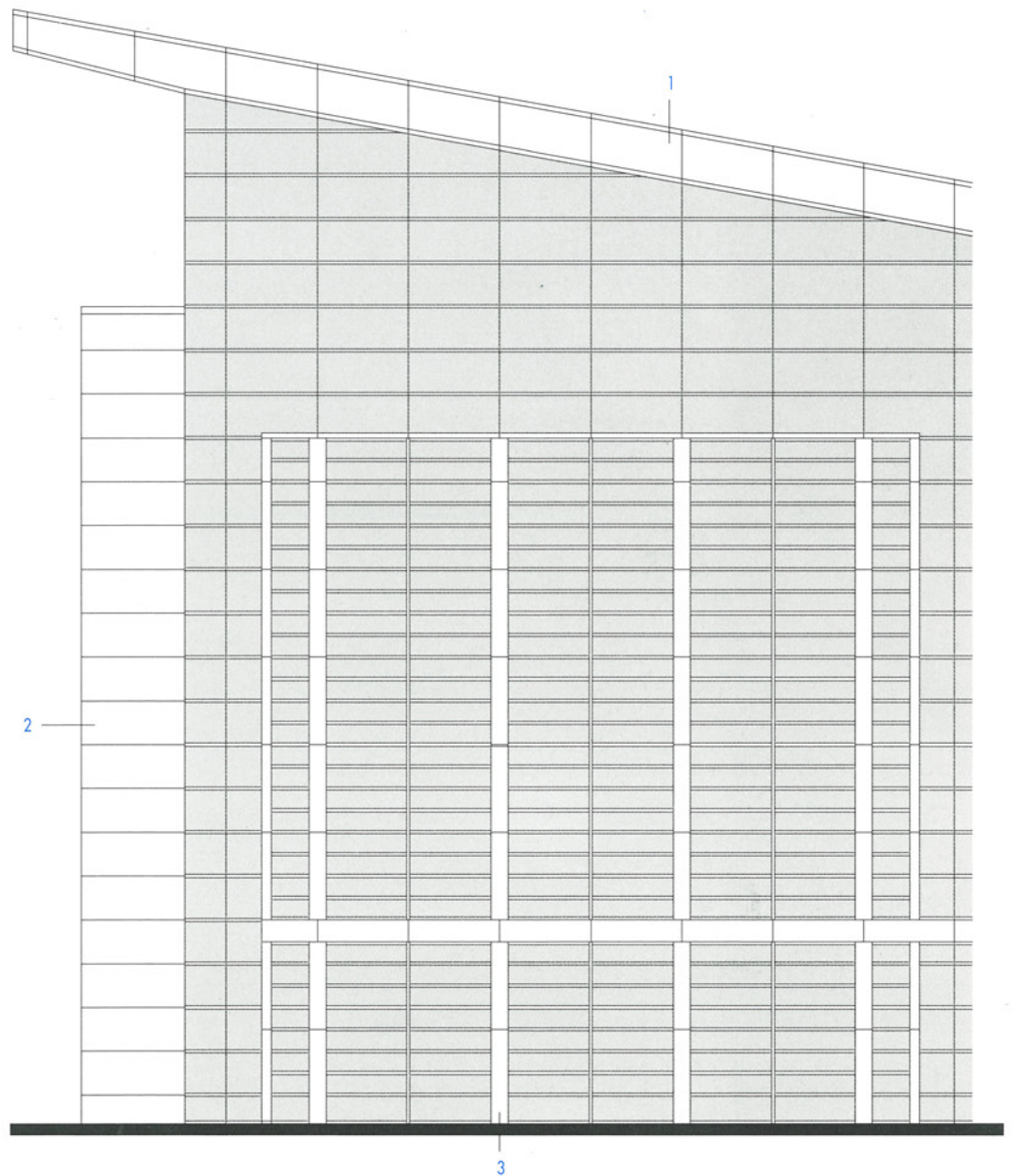
right elevation



Left & Front partial elevation
(ceremony wedding hall details)

- 1. 3.0mm aluminum sheet
- 2. 24mm tinted pair glass
- 3. 2.2mm aluminum sheet

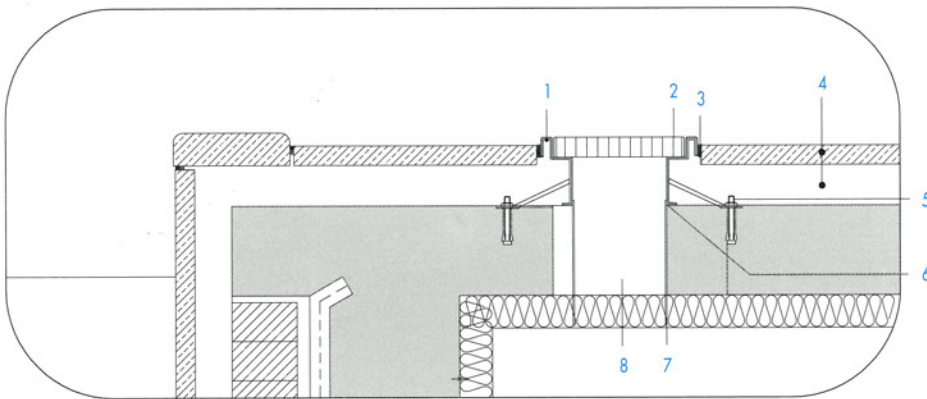




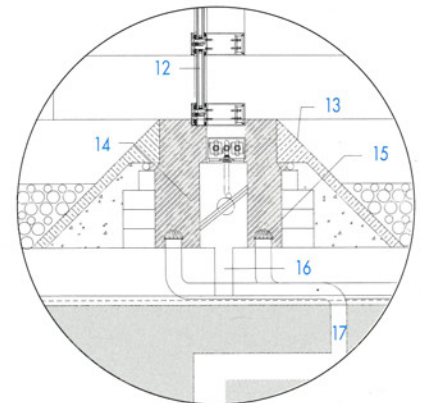


Pond sections

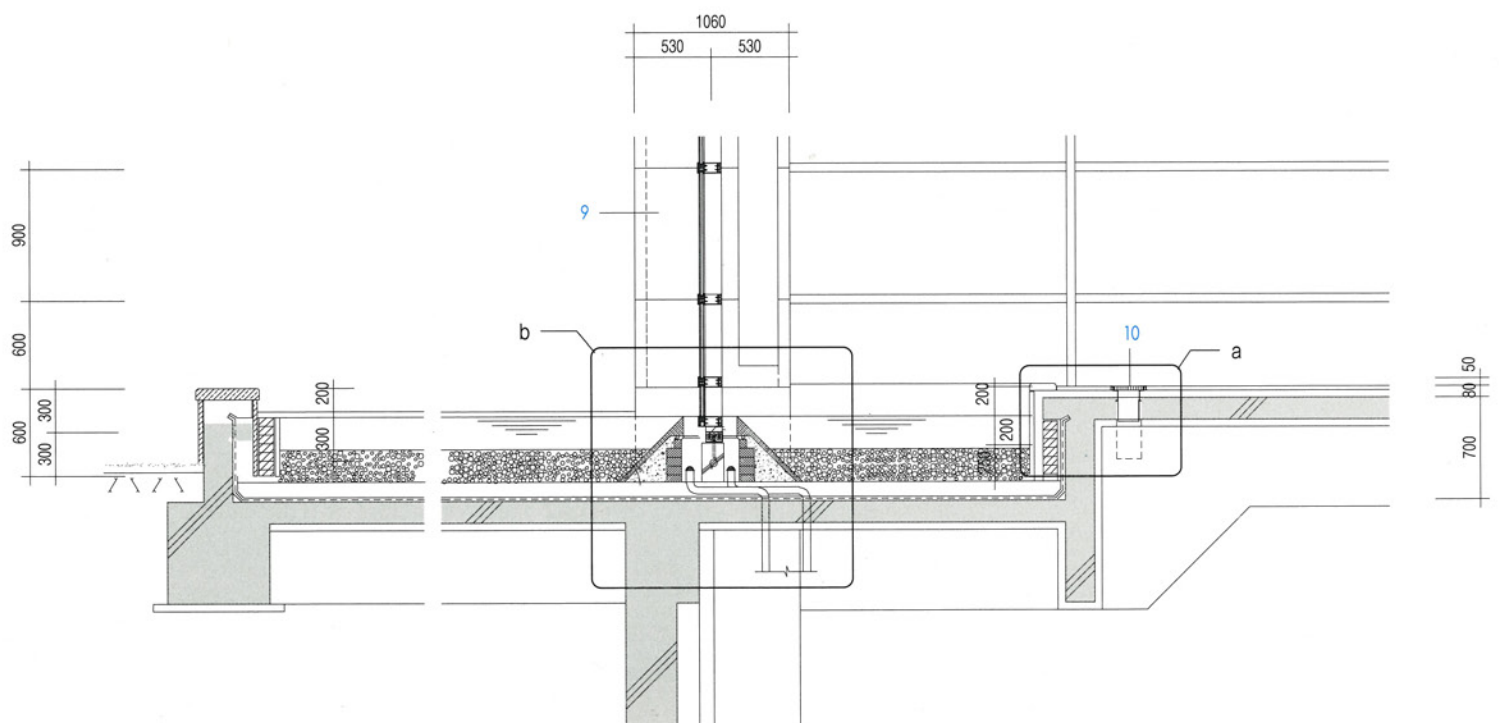
1. 1.5mm stainless steel plate
2. stainless steel fine blanking-3(t) × 58(ea) @25mm
3. caulking
4. 30mm granite rubbing
5. M10mm set anchor bolt
6. L-25 × 50 × 3mm
7. 30mm sound absorbing material
8. connection with duct
9. aluminum sheet
10. bury in diffuser
11. 100mm plain concrete (wire mesh) film of paint-waterproofing
12. 24mm tinted pair glass
13. 30mm granite rubbing
14. 1.2mm stainless steel plate
15. $\phi 100$ mm F.D
16. 50mm heat insulating material
17. connection with pond



detail a



detail b

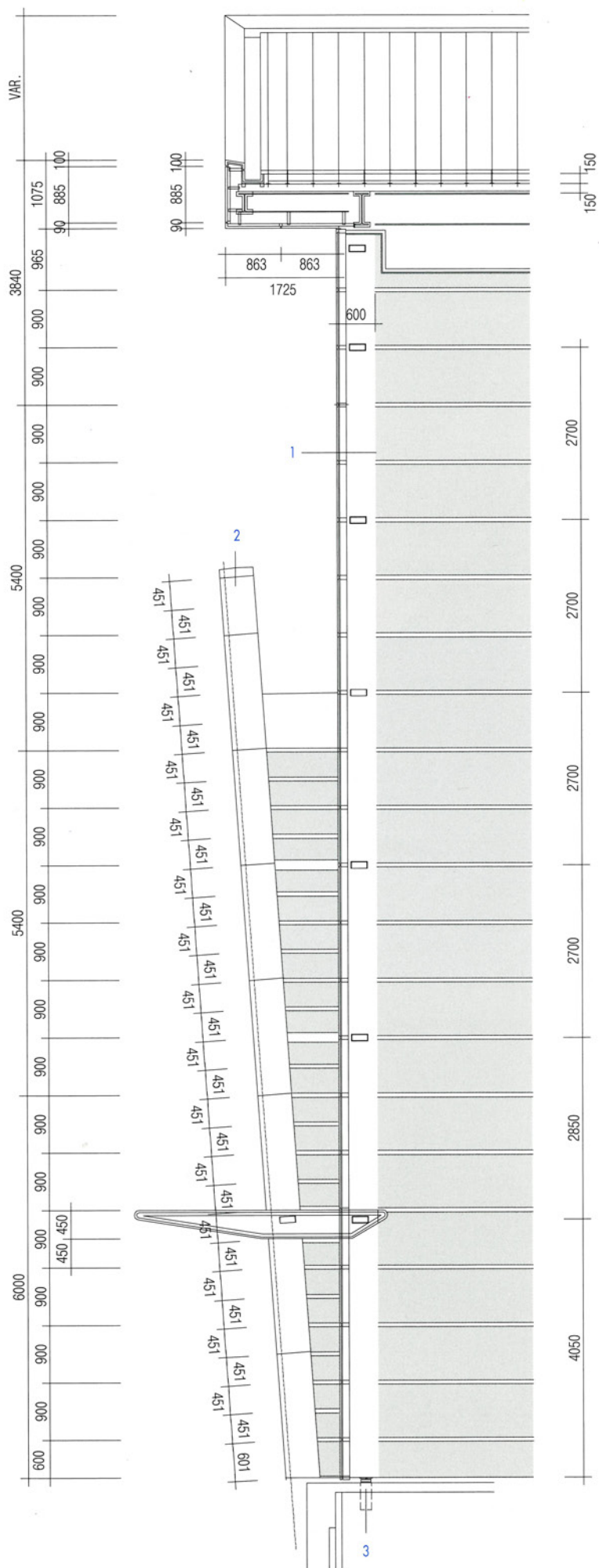






Right elevation of canopy

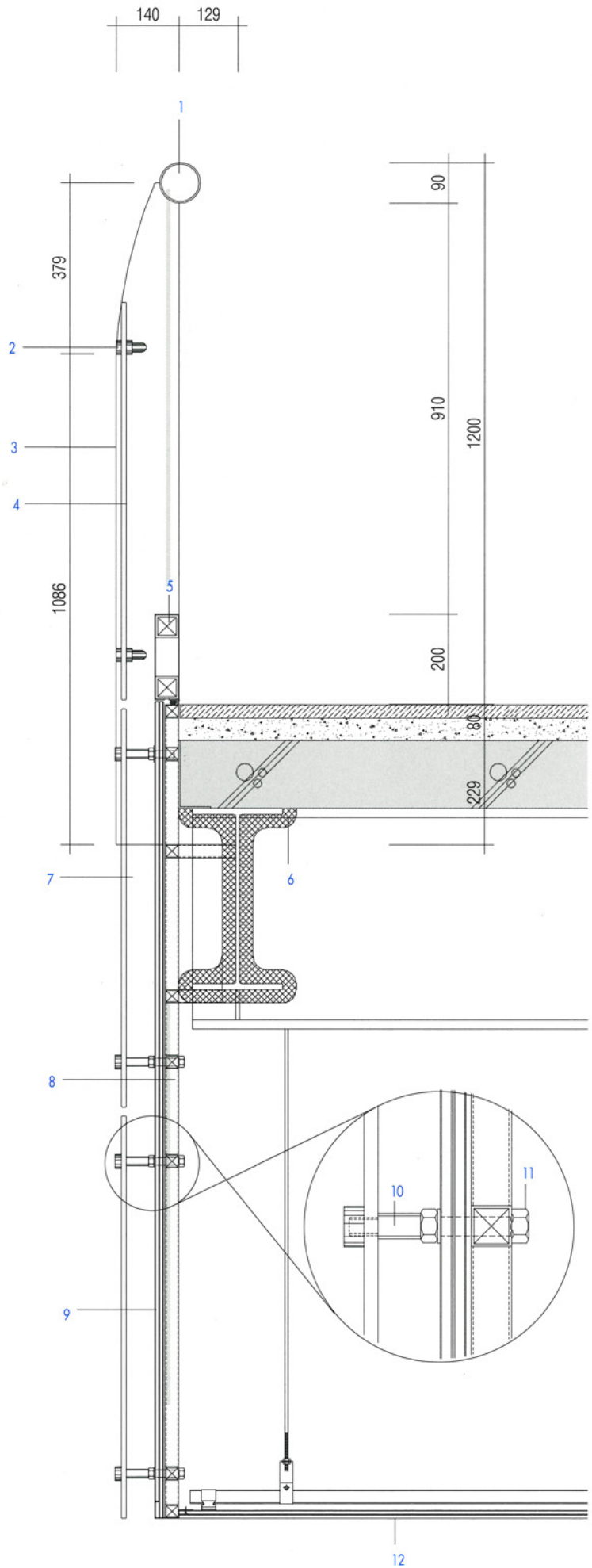
1. 24mm tinted pair glass
2. 3mm aluminum sheet
3. bury in diffuser





Parapet section of atrium

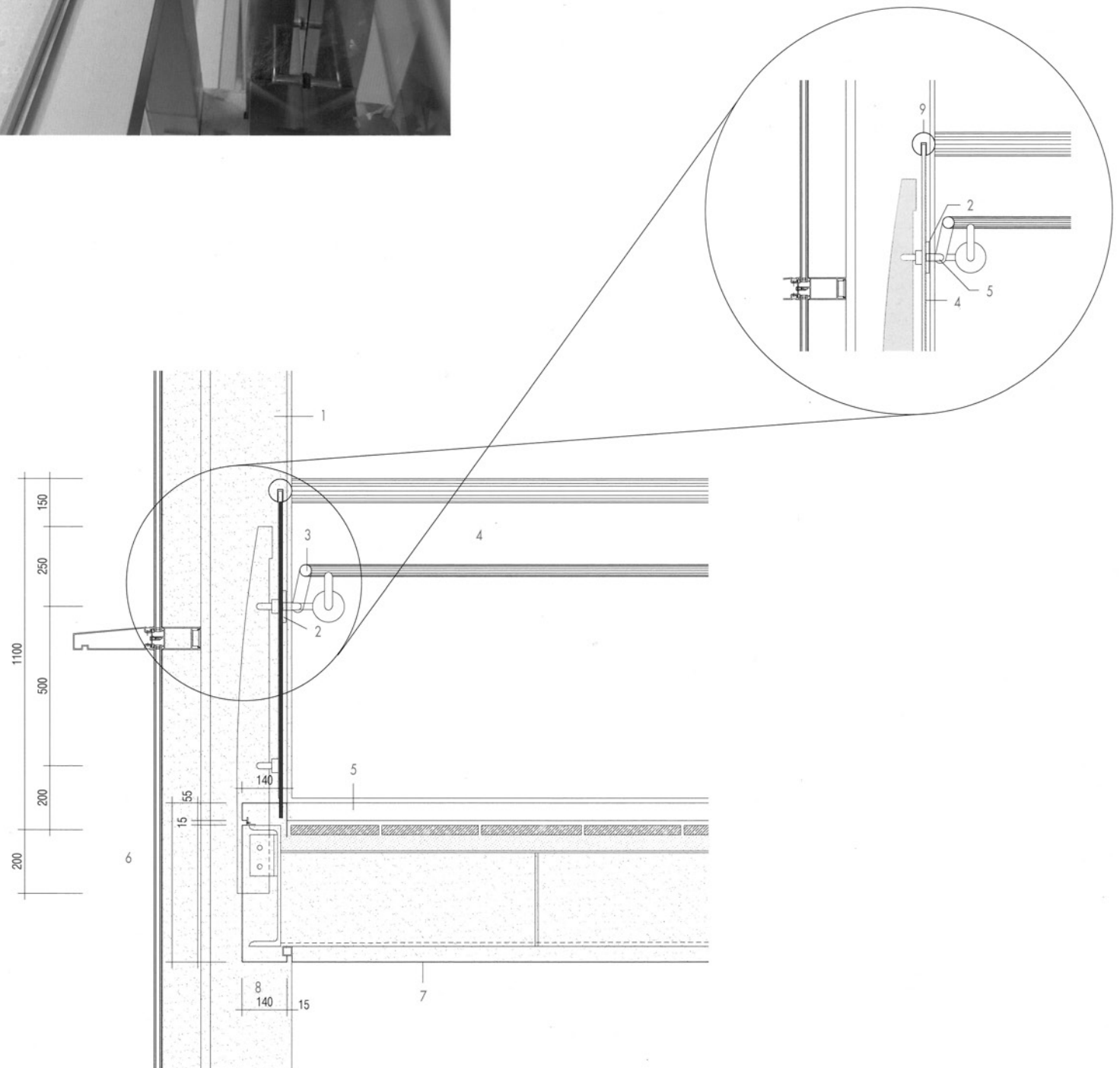
1. $\phi 76.3\text{mm}$ stainless steel polished
2. $\phi 30\text{mm}$ stainless steel H.L.
3. 12mm stainless steel V.B
4. 12mm transparent tempered glass
5. $\square - 50 \times 50 \times 2.3\text{mm}$
6. end plate
7. 10mm white glass
8. $\square - 30 \times 30 \times 1.6\text{mm}$
9. vinyl water paint
- 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
10. stainless steel pipe
 $\phi 17.3 \times 14 \times 28(\ell)\text{mm}$
11. hex bolt
12. ceiling





The landing details

1. 3mm aluminum sheet
2. S.P.G clip
3. $\phi 38\text{mm}$ stainless steel pipe (polished)
4. 12mm tempered glass
5. 1.2mm stainless steel (hair line)
6. $\phi 10\text{mm}$ stainless steel blot
7. 1.2mm stainless steel punching metal
8. $\text{C}-380 \times 100 \times 10.5 \times 16\text{mm}$
9. $\phi 76$ stainless steel pipe (polished)





Geoje Culture Arts Center

거제 문화예술회관



Architecture design : a-dome Architects & Engineers Inc.

/ Chang suk woong

Building area : 10,691.99㎡

Stories : Main building - B2, 3FL

Annex - B1, 4FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : Granite flamed, Stainless steel plate

Photographer : Chae su ok

건축설계 : (주)아도무 종합건축사사무소 / 정석웅

대지위치 : 경상남도 거제시 장승포동 426-33

건축면적 : 10,691.99㎡

규 모 : 본관동 - 지하2층, 지상3층

별관동 - 지하1층, 지상4층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : 화강석 버너구이, 스테인레스 스틸 플레이트

사 진 : 채수옥

Geoje is the Mecca of shipbuilding industry and the land of gift of nature where human being lives together with nature keeping with its rich cultural inheritances and beautiful landscape. We intended to construct a cultural and art field to attract the nature with mountains and sea by reinterpreting the architectural motif as a modern sense in order to emphasize the local identity of shipbuilding complex of international level.

The arrangement of a radial shape secures the frontality with various changes together with deck that is connecting with the mass of headquarters and outbuilding in order to secure the maximum view toward outside. The gradual ascent of volume using the geographical environment of slope induces the gradual visual changes, and the deck provides with stability by means of deck. The deck consisting of two platforms is the connecting point of two entrance circulations for securing the open space toward the sea from the narrow site. The vertical elements of colonnade in the strong horizontal elements of deck produce various expressions in the change of light.

To distribute the frontality considering the view introduced to Jangseungpo Port incorporates the image of district that is changing and developing by using the image of sail as a formative wing repeatedly.

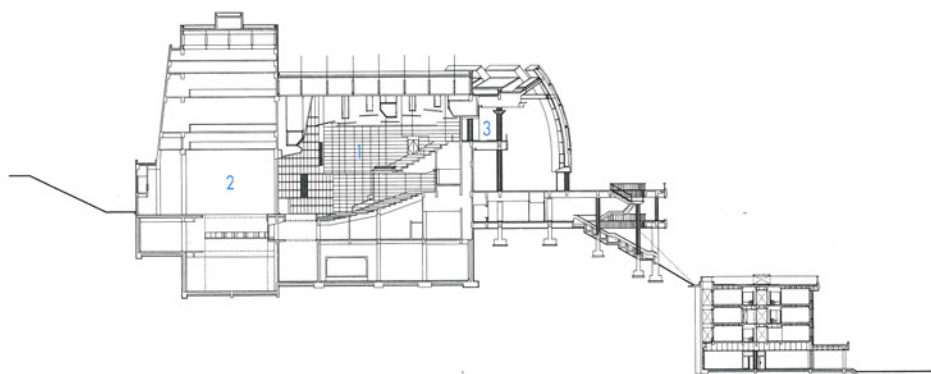
The temperate space of inside attracts the experience of dramatic space by means of changes of the light differently from the rich open feeling of outside. The rhythmical wall of lobby keeps the excitement of stage as an aftertaste and the connection toward outside through piloti makes the climax together with the sea.

거제는 조선공업의 메카이자 풍부한 문화유산과 아름다운 자연경관을 간직한 채 자연과 인간이 함께 살아가는 천혜의 땅이다. 세계 굴지의 조선공단이 주는 지역적 아이덴티티(identity)를 부각시킬 수 있는 건축적 모티프(motif)를 현대적 감각으로 재해석하여 산과 바다가 어우러진 자연과 함께 할 수 있는 문화예술의 장을 마련코자 한다.

외부로 최대한의 조망을 확보하기 위한 방사형 배치는 본관과 별관의 매스를 이어주는 데크와 더불어 다양한 변화를 갖는 정면성을 확보한다. 경사지인 지형적 환경을 이용한 볼륨의 점층적 상승은 단계적인 시각적 변화를 유도하며 데크에 의한 기단형식은 안정감을 더한다. 2단 구성으로 된 데크는 협소한 대지에서 바다를 향한 오픈 스페이스의 확보 및 두 진입동선의 연결점이기도하다. 기단(deck)이 갖는 강한 수평적 요소 속에서 열주랑의 수직적 요소는 스며드는 빛의 변화속에서 다양한 표정을 연출한다.

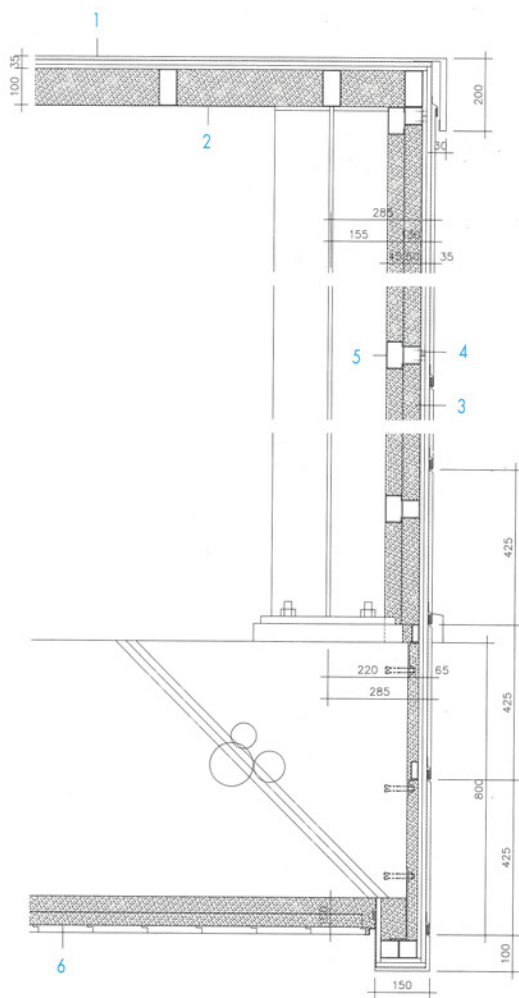
장승포항으로 유입되는 조망을 고려한 정면성의 부여는 돛의 이미지를 조형화 한 윙(wing)의 반복적 사용으로 변화하고 발전하는 지역의 이미지를 구현한다.

외부의 풍부한 개방감에 반해 내부의 절제된 공간은 빛의 변화에 의한 극적공간의 체험을 유도한다. 리듬감 있는 로비의 벽(wall)은 무대에서의 감흥을 여운으로 간직하게 해주며 필로티를 통한 외부로의 연계는 펼쳐진 바다와 더불어 절정을 이루게 한다.



Section
 1. seats
 2. stage
 3. projection room

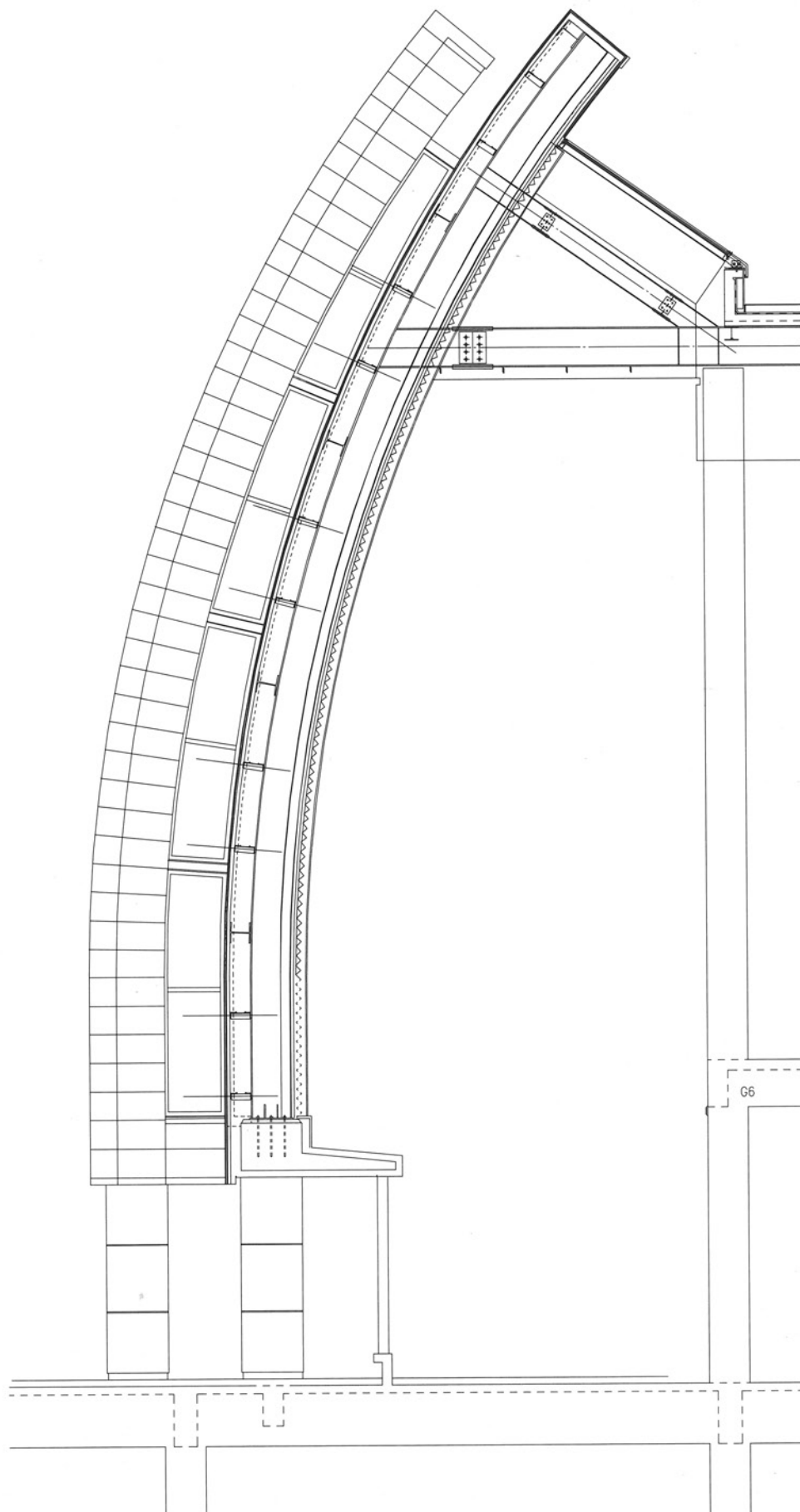
0 5 10 15 20m



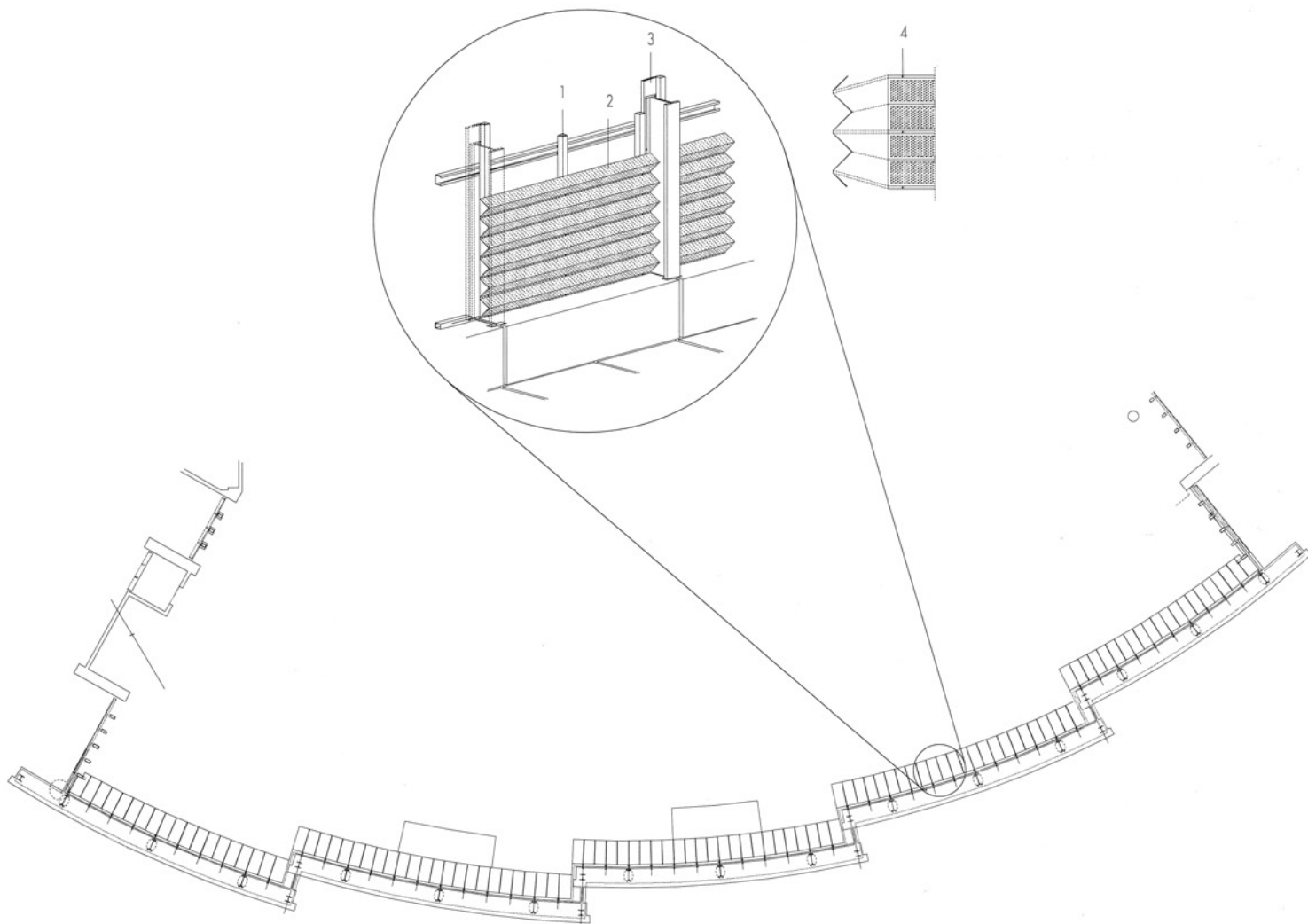
Section details

1. 12mm waterproof plywood two fold waterproof sheet
2. 1.6mm galvanized steel under
3. 50mm heat insulating material two fold (one side silver paper)
4. $\square - 50 \times 50 \times 2.3\text{mm}$
5. existing parts / C-75 \times 45 \times 15 \times 2.3mm
6. aluminum spendrel









Inner wall plan of grand theater lobby details

1. $\square - 40 \times 40 \times 2.3\text{mm}$ zinc
2. 1.6mm galvanized steel (punching metal)
/ appointment coating
3. 1.6mm galvanized steel
/ appointment coating
4. $\phi 5\text{mm}$ punching metal



Business Facilities

Get-Pearl Tower

POSTEEL Tower

Hyohyung Publishing Co.

Yeil PAT Building

Baejae Building, Jeong-dong

KT&G Corporation Yeongju New Tobacco Manufacturing Plant

Get-Pearl Tower

갯벌타워-송도벤처빌딩



Architecture design : SPACE Group / Lee sang leem,
Oh seom hun
+ Samoo Architects & Engineers

Building area : 2,449.6㎡

Stories : B3, 21FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : THK24 transparency pair glass,

Sandblaster pair glass

Photographer : Lee jung hoon

건축설계 : (주)공간종합건축사사무소 / 이상림, 오섬훈
+ (주)삼우종합건축사사무소

대지위치 : 인천시 연수구 동춘동 994

건축면적 : 2,449.6㎡

규모 : 지하3층, 지상21층

구조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : THK24 투명복층유리, 샌드블라스터 복층유리

사진 : 이중훈

Skin Transformation

As the unit floor was expected to be mainly used as an office space, the possibility of the change was originated from the formation of the building skin.

The building had three skin composition factors containing different layers. The furthest skin from the inside was glass composed of the whole side. It was somewhat reflected from a viewpoint and the whole side could be seen as a mass or the inside could be witnessed. The nearest layer from the inside was a punching metal composed of some parts of the side. It was designed to control or decrease sunlight from the west. It was thought that the deeper it is, the more cubical it is. The last layer was a see-through blind. It was also designed to control sunlight from the west. When the blind was lifted, a space looked deeper and in the opposite case, it was reversed by punching metal. In the next step, some factors of a roof garden were inserted among masses and the appearance of the lower floors resulted from a central garden corresponding to the existing main hall and the factory department.

Different gestures were exposed over a transparent glass wall by masses having different programs between two glass walls. An oval form on the top was a lighting box as well as a symbolic expression of different programs.

What does a skin in the building mean? Is there any room of the change or users' intervention with the minimum device on the skin? Therefore, another mobile image is expected to be created by avoiding a traditional elevation or a definite architectural image. We wanted to give the building characteristics by using light and some devices behind a smooth skin. An invisible identity of the building may indicate the integration of some intended devices as a layer, some layers or each image created at intervals.

표피 변주

기준층의 주요 용도가 사무실인 관계로 변화의 가능성은 표피의 조직에서 실마리를 찾았다.

이 건물은 커가 다른 세 가지 표면 구성요소를 가진다. 가장 바깥 면은 전부 유리면이다. 이 유리면은 보는 각도에 따라서 약간의 반사가 있어 전체를 매스로 보이게도 하고 혹은 내부나 다른 장치가 보이기도 한다. 맨 안쪽 커는 부분적으로 있는 편칭메탈 표면이다. 이 표면의 시작은 서향 빛에 대한 조절 내지는 감소의 목적이었다. 깊이를 깊게 줌으로써 표면에 입체감을 주고자 하였다. 마지막 한 커는 그 사이에 있는 see-through의 블라인드 커이다. 서향 빛에 대한 조절이 목적이다. 블라인드가 올라가 있을 때 실들이 깊이가 더 깊게 보이고, 내려오면 편칭메탈 패널들과 역전시키려 했다. 그 다음 단계로 매스 중간 중간에 옥상 정원 요소를 끼워 넣었고, 저층부의 모습은 기존의 본관과 공장동 등에 대응한 중정형성의 결과이다.

두 장의 유리벽 사이에 서로 다른 프로그램을 가진 덩어리들을 집어넣어서 투명한 유리 벽 너머로 투영되는 다른 제스처들이 은근히 드러나도록 계획했다. 꼭대기 부분의 타원형은 라이팅 박스인 동시에 꼭대기 층의 다른 프로그램의 상징적 표현이다

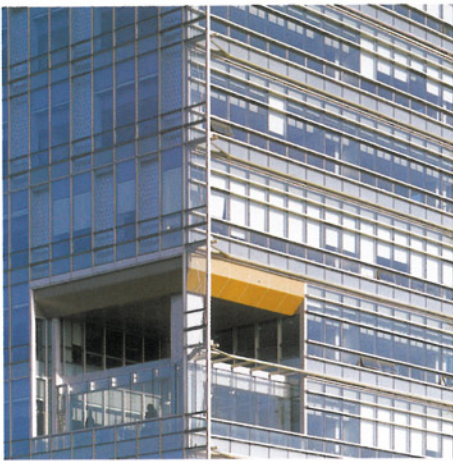
건축에서 표피가 주는 의미는 어디까지 가능할까. 표피의 장치에서도 최소한의 틀로써 변화의 여지 혹은 사용자의 개입 여지가 있을 수 있을까. 그래서 전통적 의미의 입면과 확정적인 건축 이미지를 벗어나서 또 다른 유동적 이미지가 형성되길 기대한다. 그래서 한 장의 미끈한 스킨 뒤로 몇몇 장치들과 빛을 사용하여 이 건물의 특성을 부여하고 싶었다. 의도된 몇 가지의 장치들이 때로는 한 가지의 커로 때로는 몇 가지가 동시에, 혹은 시간적 간격을 두고 형성된 각각의 이미지들이 따로 머릿속에 그려지는 것들의 통합이 이 건물의 눈에 보이지 않는 아이덴티티일지도 모르겠다.





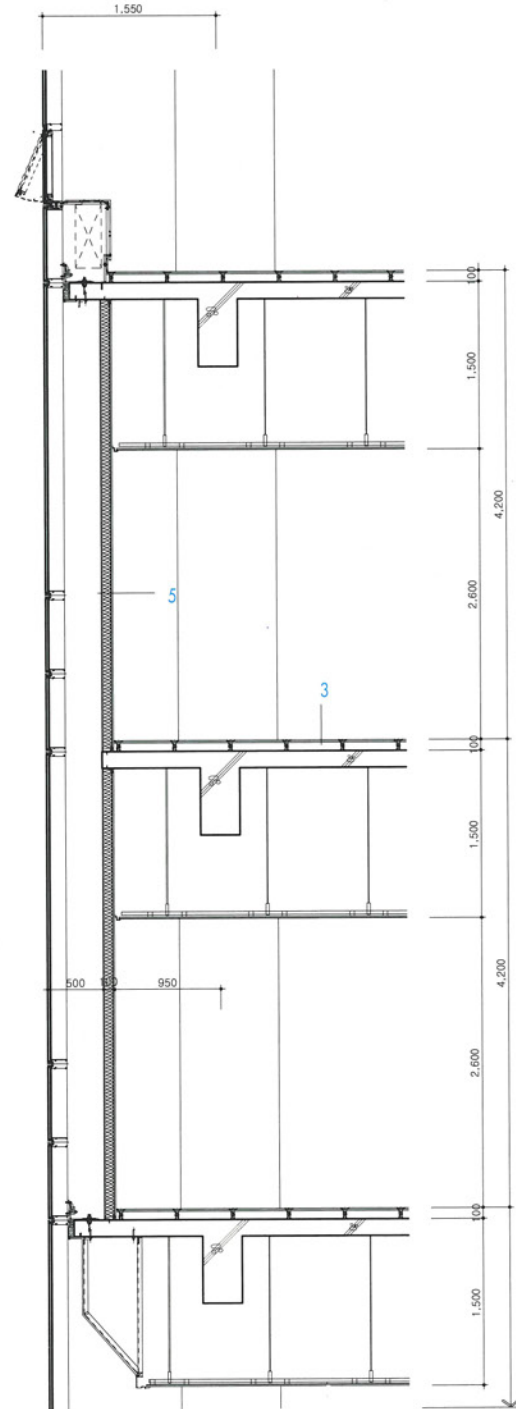
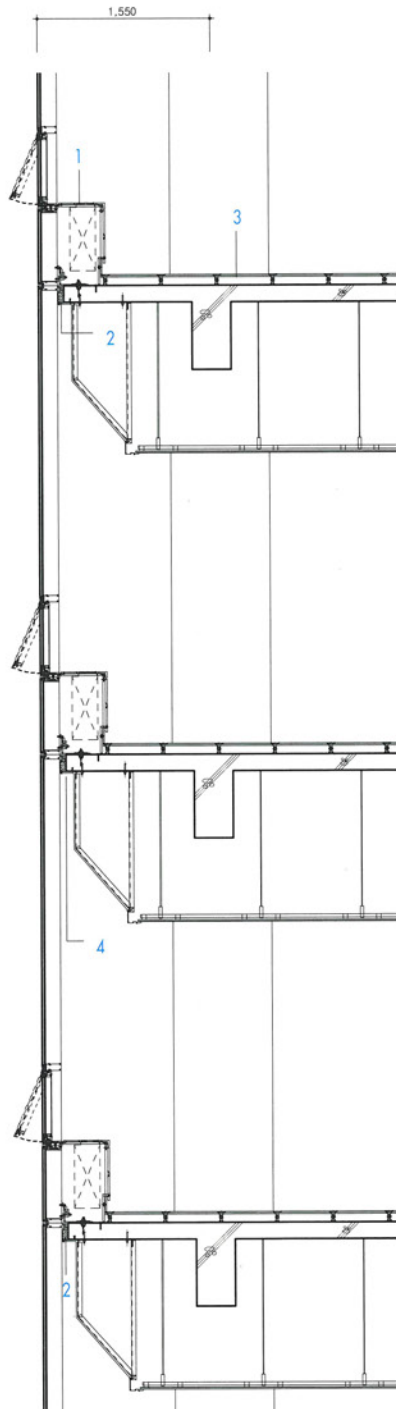
Partial section details I

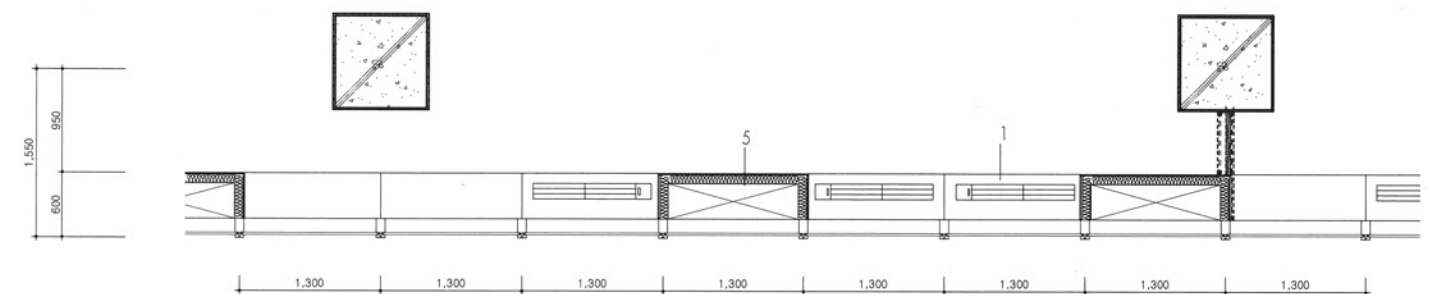
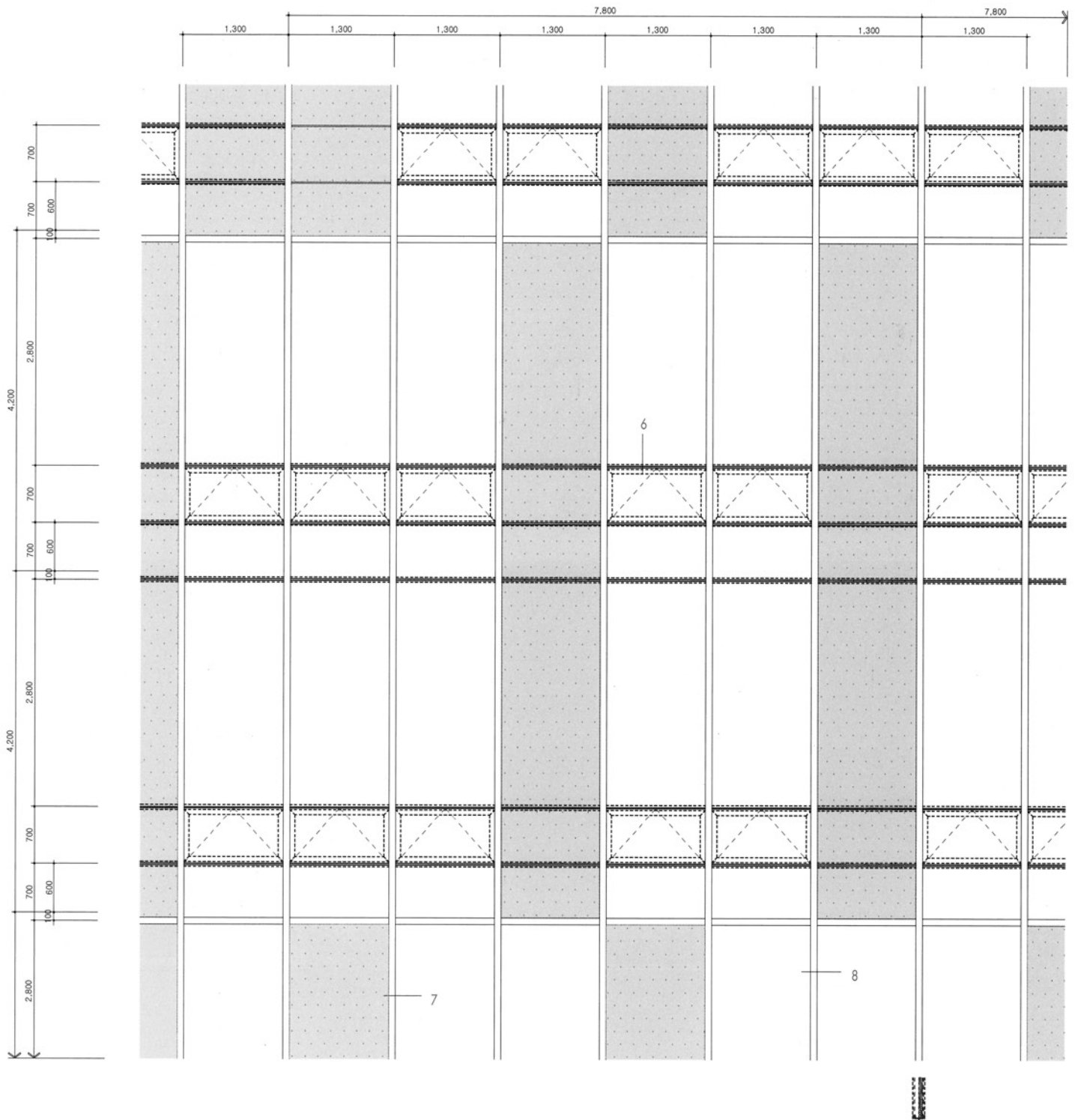
1. 500×500mm carpet tile
office automation floor (h:100mm)
epoxy paint on polished
2. light steel ceiling frame (tack bar)
12mm rockwool sound absorbing tex
3. $\phi 139.8 \times 4.5(t)$ mm steel pipe
fluorine resin coating
4. 24mm transparent low-e pair glass
5. 100mm heat insulating material
6. 3mm aluminum sheet
fluorine resin coating
(appointment color)
7. 24mm cement mortar
fluorine resin coating
8. 15mm stoneware tile flooring
37mm mortar bed
15mm protective mortar bed
9mm membrane waterproof coating
15mm mortar bed
9. deck plate
10. epoxy paint
30mm cement mortar bed
11. 24mm transparent pair glass
12. 6mm transparent tempered glass grill

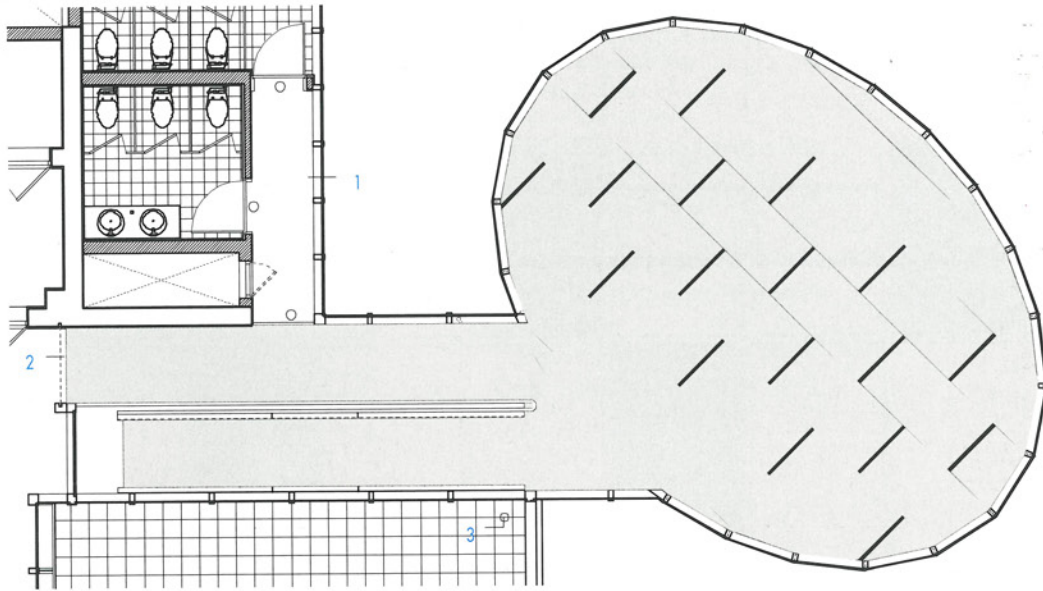


Partial section details II

1. convector installation
2. rockwool filling
- 1.6mm steel plate
3. 6.5mm carpet tile (500×500mm)
office automation floor (h:100mm)
polished / epoxy paint
4. curtain box
5. 1.2mm punching metal
6. silicone caulking attach for structure
(both side)
7. 8mm transparent heat strengthened glass
8. 24mm transparent low-e pair glass





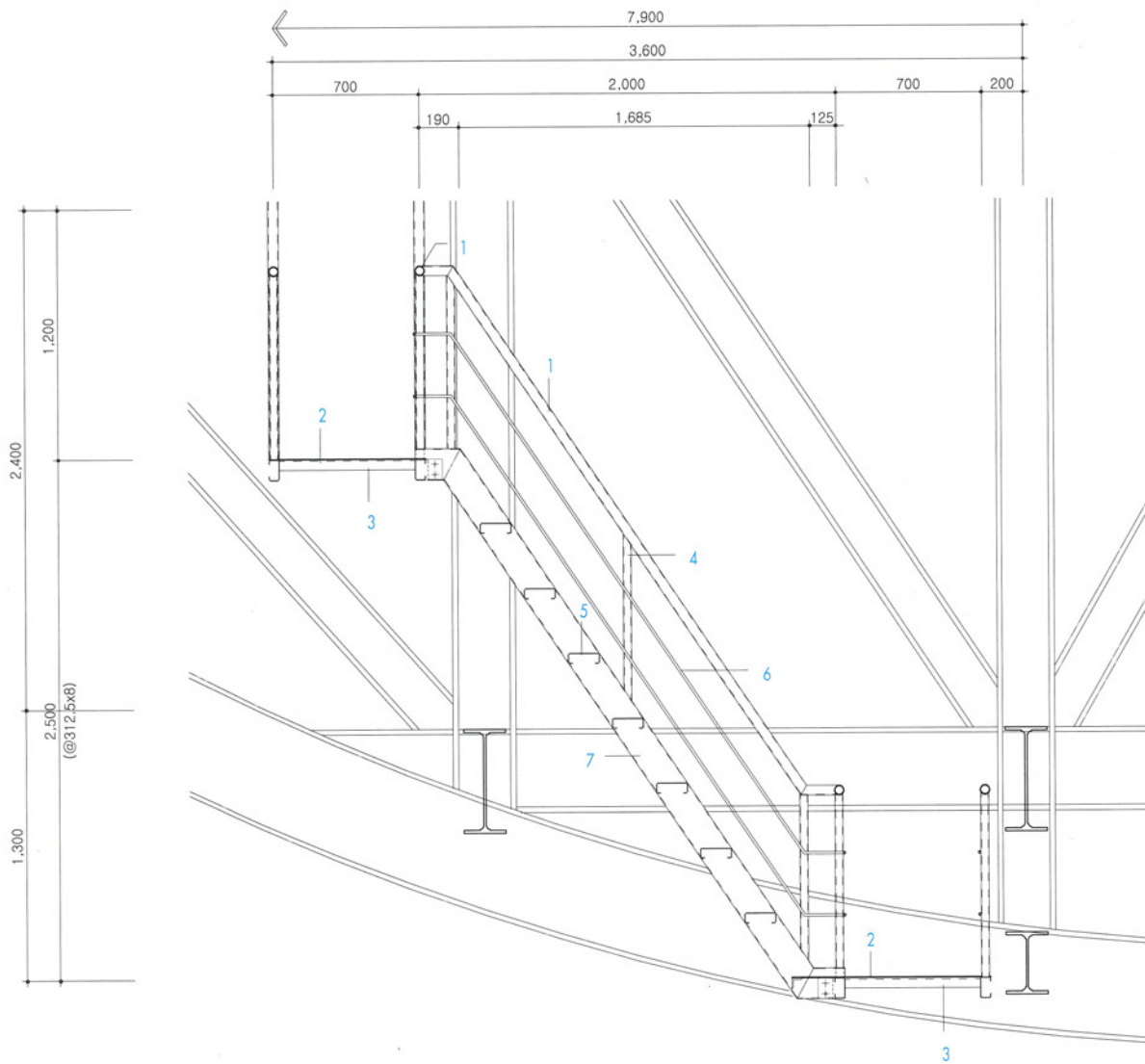


Observation space plan
 1. 3mm vinyl tile
 2. fire shutter installation
 3. ϕ 150mm roofdrain



Cat walk-way section details

1. $\phi 48 \times 2.0(t)$ mm handrail steel pipe
/ ready mixed paint
2. 3.2(t)mm expanded metal / ready mixed paint
3. L-50 \times 50 \times 6(t) @650mm / ready mixed paint
4. $\phi 38 \times 2.0(t)$ @1,300mm handrail post steel pipe
/ ready mixed paint
5. C-150 \times 50 \times 20 \times 3.2mm / ready mixed paint
6. $\phi 12$ mm steel rod middle rail
7. C-150 \times 50 \times 20 \times 3.2mm stringer
/ ready mixed paint







POSTEEL Tower

포스틸 타워



Architecture design : POSCO Architects & Consultants
/ Shim sung bo, Park kyong soo
+ KPF / William Pedersen

Building area : 1,236.90㎡

Stories : B6, 27FL

Structure : Steel frame reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : Curtain wall(Aluminum+Glass+

Stainless steel),

Stainless steel Pannel(open join system)

Int. finish : Access floor, Carpet tile,

Steel Panel, Steel Perforated pannel

건축설계 : (주)포스-에이.씨. 종합감리 건축사사무소

/ 심성보, 박경수 + 케이 피 에프 / 윌리엄 페더슨

대지위치 : 서울시 강남구 역삼동 735-3

건축면적 : 1,236.90㎡

규 모 : 지하6층, 지상27층

구 조 : 철골철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : 커튼월(알루미늄+유리+스테인레스스틸),

스테인레스스틸 판넬(오픈조인트 시스템)

내부마감 : 액세스 플로어, 카펫타일, 스틸 판넬,

스틸 유공판넬

Details

The curtain wall system in the building external wall is consisted of aluminum curtain wall and glass, stainless steel open joint cladding, stainless horizontal wing.(fin) The transparent part in the lower part is consisted of DPG(Dot Pointed Glazing) system.

The Low-e coated glass is applied for the glass outside because this glass has an excellent infrared rays in the whole. The transparency toward outside is more emphasized because the spandrel part is left only for 0.7m in order to make the vision part larger. In addition, the stainless horizontal wing(fin) of 15cm in the north and south part establishes a horizontal belt at intervals of 0.7m to emphasize a cubical feeling and formativeness of the building appearance. It gives a strong impression because it is in contrast to the reflected glass in the northeast side.

The floor of office space is finished with carpet tile and access floor of 13cm in order to cope with IBS system and the wall is finished with steel panel. As for the ceiling, the steel is cut as curve by the basic module of building of 1.35m to apply for the system ceiling made of one unit type in order to gain a cozy feeling and indirect lighting as well as a proper intensity of illumination.

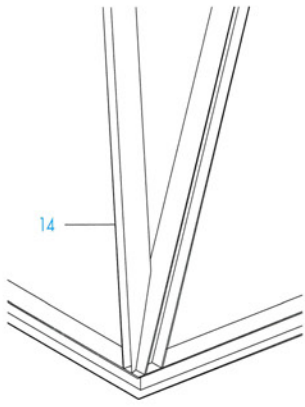
디테일

건물외벽의 커튼월 시스템은 알루미늄 커튼월과 유리, 스테인레스 스틸 오픈 조인트 클래딩(open joint cladding), 스테인레스 수평날개(fin)로 구성되고, 저층부의 투명한 부분은 DPG(Dot Pointed Glazing) system으로 구성되었다.

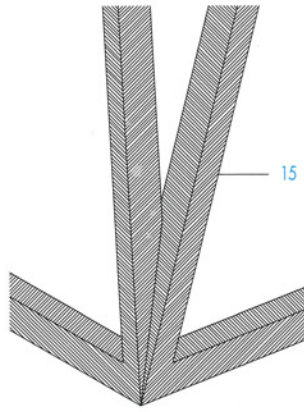
외부 유리는 전체적으로 단열성능이 우수한 저반사(low-e) 코팅유리를 사용하였으며, 시각적 효과 (vision part)를 크게 하기 위해 스펠드렐(spandrel)부분을 0.7m만 남게 하여 외부로의 투명성을 한층 강조했다. 또한 남북측면에 15cm폭의 스테인레스 수평날개(fin)가 0.7m 간격으로 수평띠를 형성하여 건물외관에 입체감 및 조형감을 강조하게 되며, 이는 동북측면의 반사유리와 대비 되어 더욱 강한 인상을 주게 된다.

사무공간의 바닥마감은 자동화시스템(IBS System) 설치를 위해 13cm 높이의 이중바닥구조(access floor)와 카펫타일 마감으로 구성되고 내부벽체는 스틸판넬로 마감했다. 천장은 건물의 기본모듈인 1.35m 모듈로 타공철판을 곡면으로 절곡해 하나의 유닛 시스템 천장(system ceiling)을 적용하여 적정 조도는 물론 아늑한 느낌의 간접조명 효과까지 주고 있다.

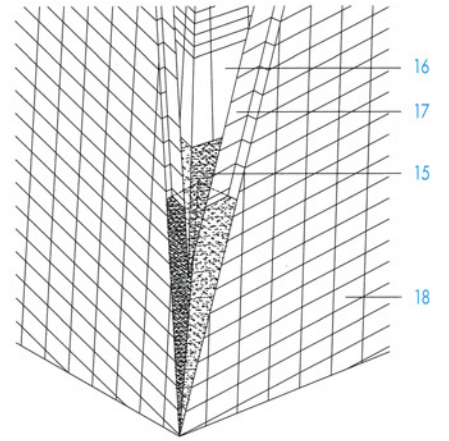




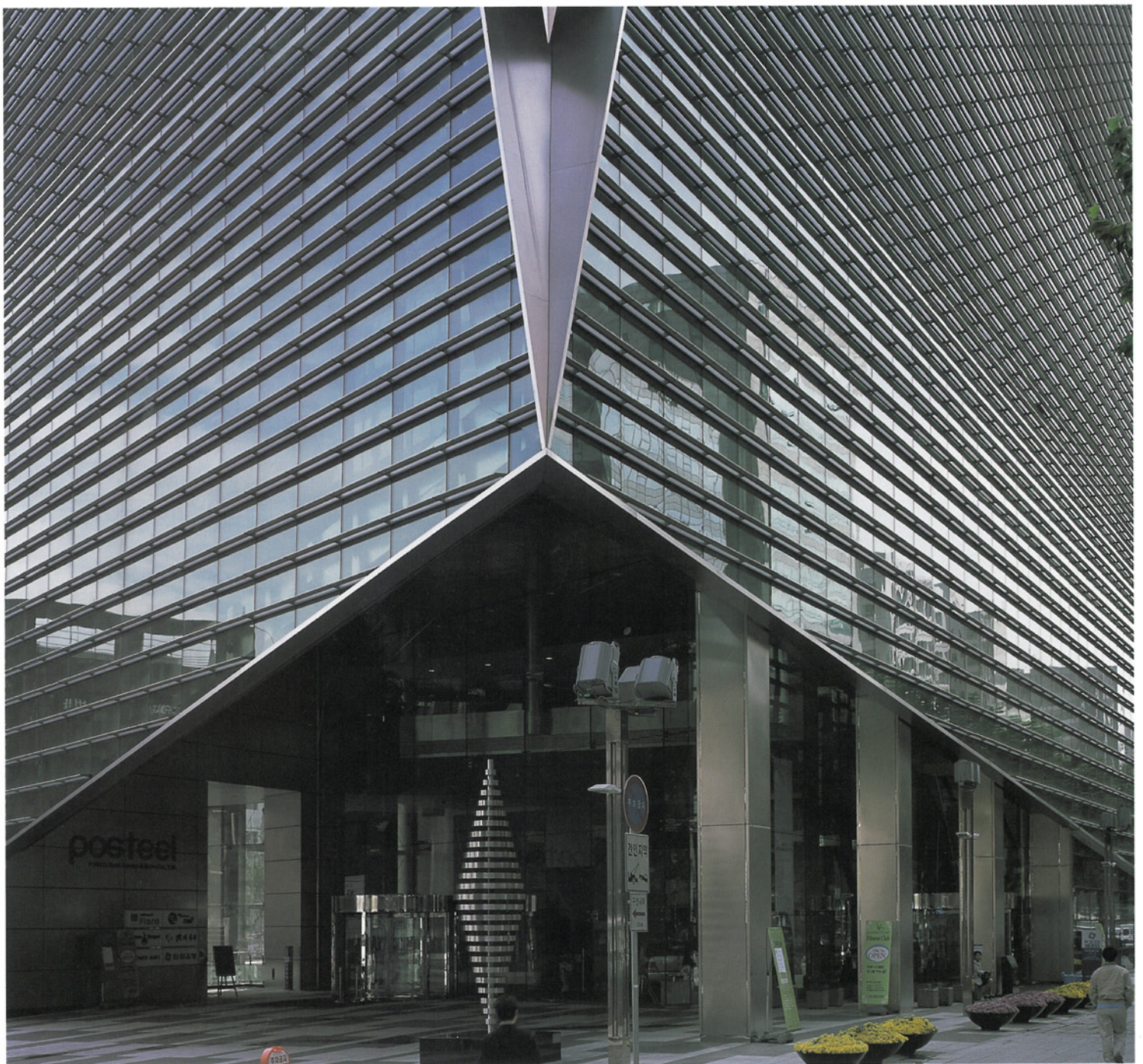
steel brace



stainless steel cladding

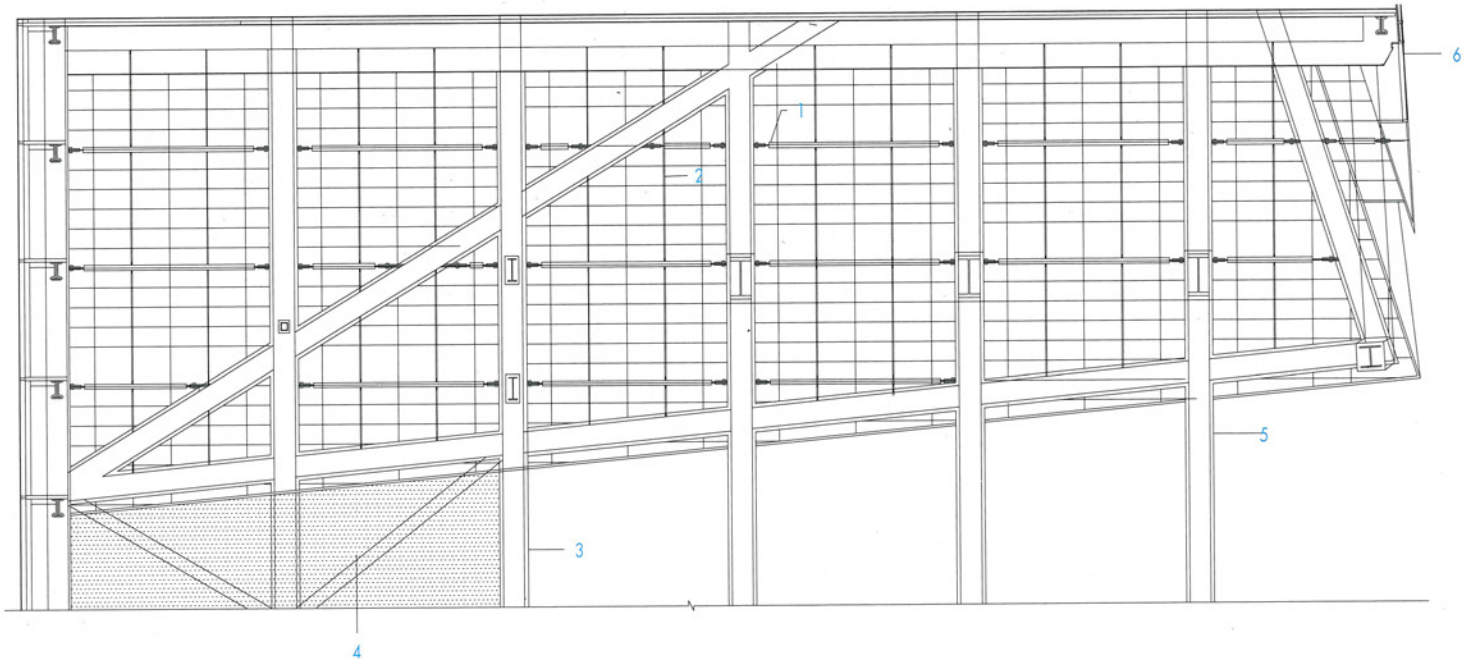


curtainwall



1. 75mm rockwool
w/0.8mm steel sheet
2. 4mm aluminum complex panel
3. curtain box
4. GL-1
5. 1.2mm steel / polyester power coating
6. grill installation for R.A.
7. grill installation for S.A. (w:80mm)
8. diffuser
9. ceiling system
10. aluminum mullion (AL-1)
11. fin (ST-2)
12. convector box
13. office automation floor / carpet tile
14. steel brace
15. ST-1
16. GL-2
17. GL-4
18. GL-14

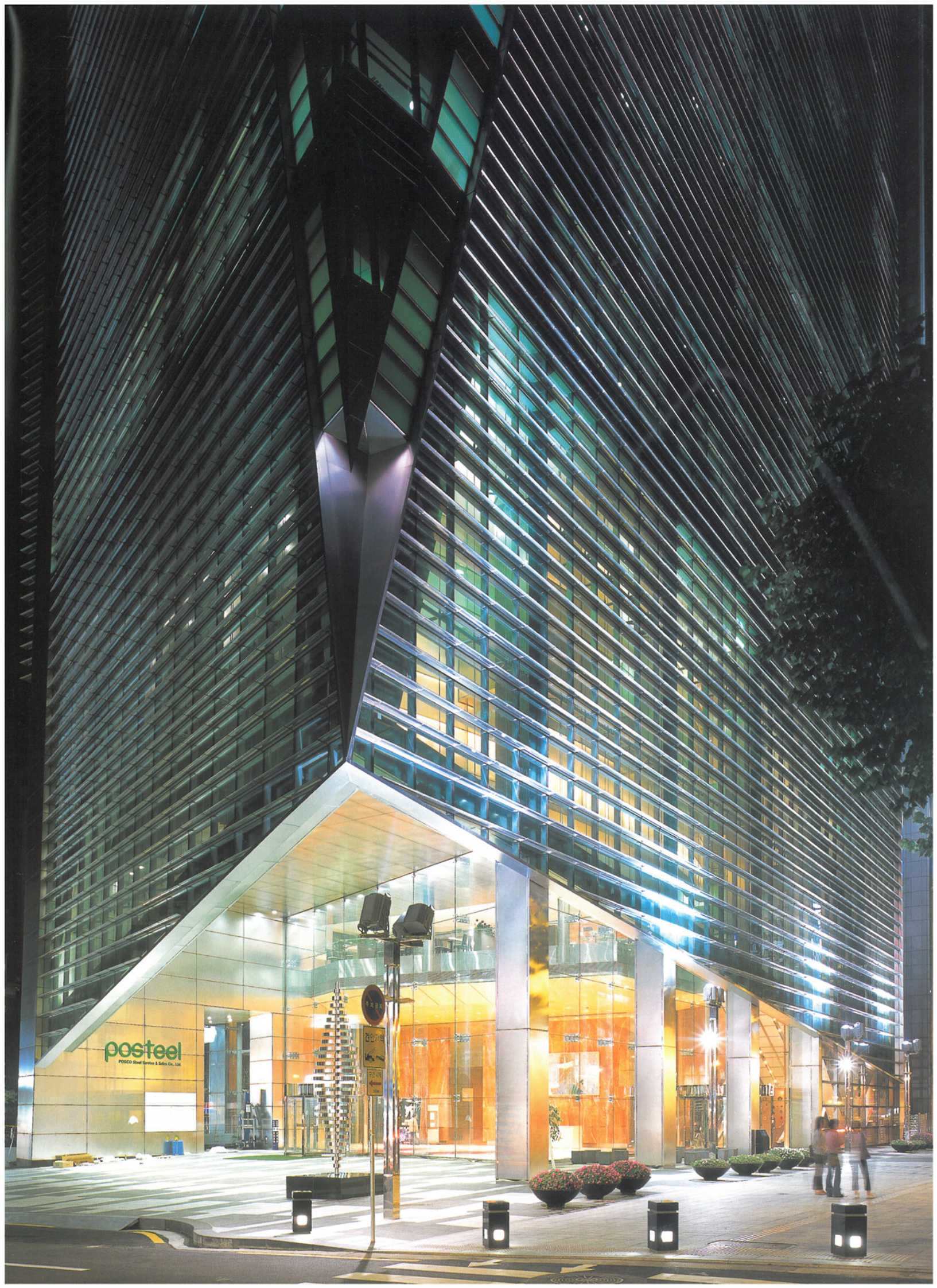




Elevation of lower part details

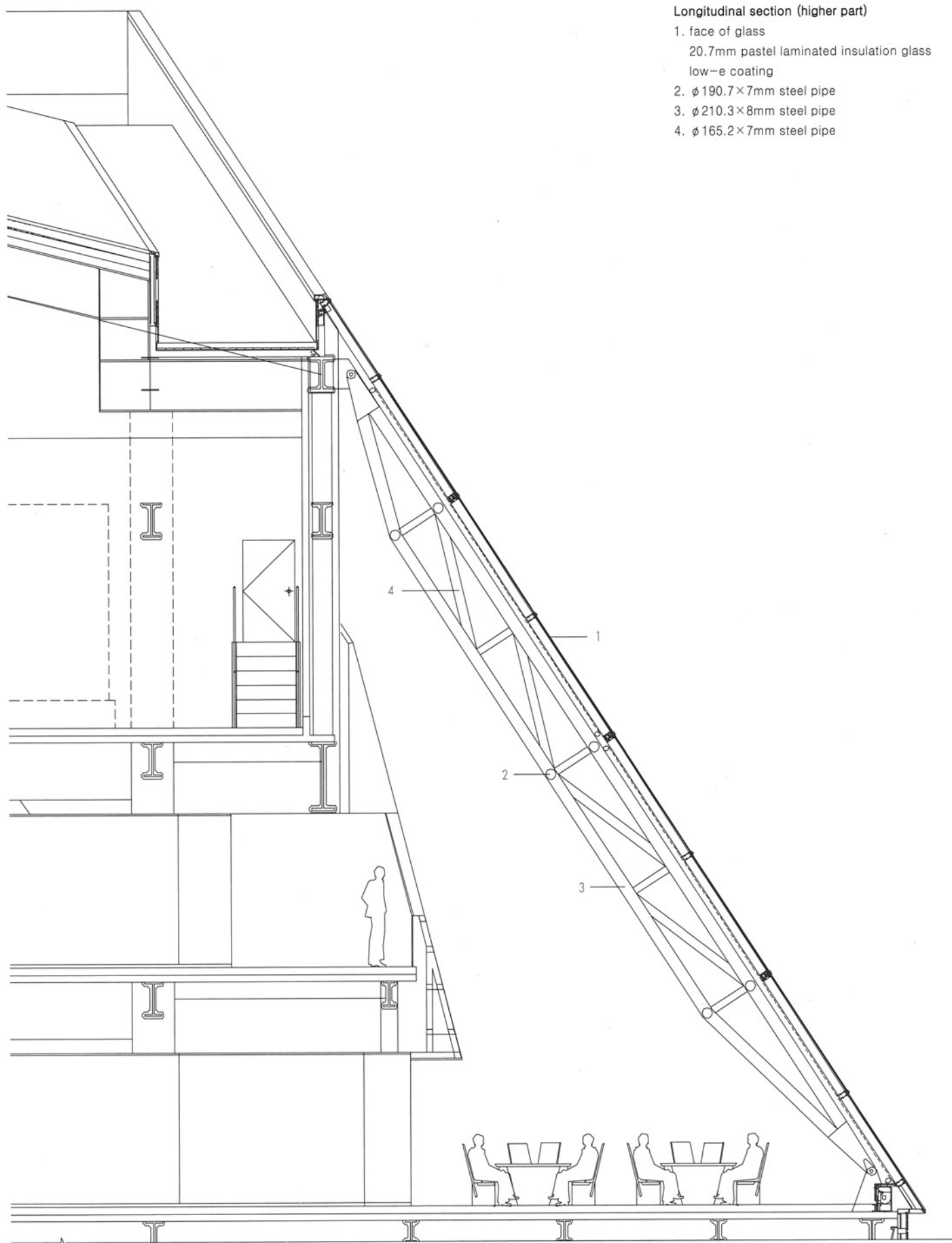
1. $\phi 101.5 \times 4(t)$ mm steel pipe
2. $\phi 16$ mm stainless steel rod
3. 12 mm transparent tempered glass (heat soak tested)
4. 2.0 mm perforated stainless steel sheet
5. column, brace—stainless steel capping
6. 24 mm reflective insulation glass





posteel
POSCO Steel Service & Sales Co., Ltd.











Architecture design : Seo hyun(Prof. Hanyang University)
+ Cemong Architects & Engineers

Building area : 492.74㎡

Stories : 4FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete

Ext. finish : White pine panel put on edge fixing,
Precast concrete, Exposed concrete

Photographer : Lee jung hun

건축설계 : 서현(한양대학교 교수) + 시몽 종합건축사사무소

대지위치 : 경기도 파주시 교하읍 문발리 출판문화정보산업단지
532-2

건축면적 : 492.74㎡

규 모 : 지상4층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조

외부마감 : 미송세워붙이기, 압출성형콘크리트판, 노출콘크리트

사 진 : 이중훈

Hyohyung Publishing Co. LTD consisted of columns and slabs. Slabs were flat. It was thought that flat slabs could make ceiling plates needless while make plainness of the building strong. The part including columns showed the structure of the building by exposing the exterior wall. When it is clear, shadows fall in the deep side of the part. No handrail is in the part due to the concern that it may spoil the plainness of the building. People were not permitted to enter or leave it. A door for ventilation was fixed inside the part.

Horizontal windows were attached to the bottom part of the slabs in order to emphasize the plainness of the flat slab and vertical windows were added for the view to the outside. Due to the combination between the horizontal and the vertical windows, they exposed the interior scenery to the outside at night which was composed of the most fundamental factors - ㄱ, ㄴ, ㅡ and ㅣ - consisting of letters.

Although the oregon pine tree was not completely satisfactory for confidence, it was picked as a material of an outdoor wall. A preservative and a stain were used to enhance the confidence. The oregon pine tree was sawed to hollow out a groove before it was assembled. As a book composed of pieces of papers was emphasized, a piece of the oregon pine tree which was 2.5cm thick was emphasized. The wooden plates were assembled by penetrating steel pipes and panels which was 60cm thick were fixed by steel angles at the both sides in order to prevent horizontal twist. The twist in the elevation was expected to enhance roughness of the building. The bottom part of the panels contained steel drips that were bigger than the required size in order to prevent dusts on the empty center of the wall from falling to the slabs.

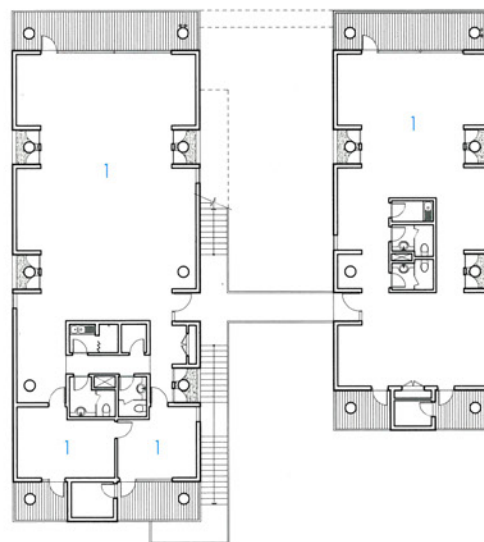
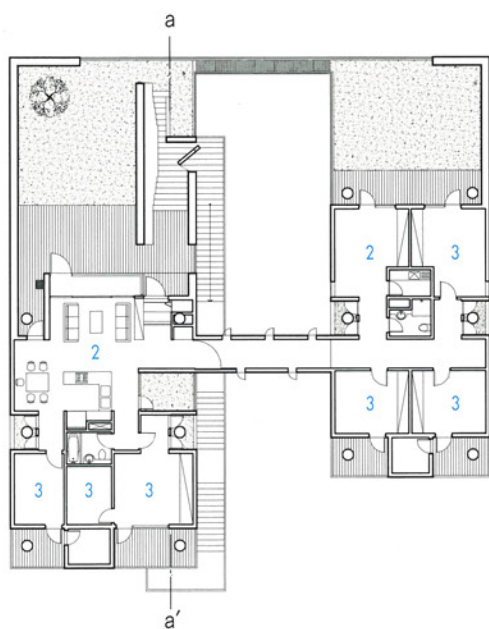
〈written by Seo hyun〉

효형출판사옥은 기둥과 슬래브로 이루어졌다. 슬래브는 서가가 그렇듯이 플랫슬래브로 결정되었다. 플랫슬래브가 사용되면서 천장판도 필요가 없어지고 건물이 갖는 명료함도 커질 것이라는 판단이었다. 기둥이 있는 부분은 외벽을 파내서 구조형식을 고스란히 보여준다. 날이 맑으면 여기 그림자가 깊이 떨어지게 된다. 건물의 명쾌함을 훼손한다는 우려에 의해 이 부분에는 난간이 없다. 당연히 이곳은 사람이 나올 수는 없는 곳이다. 환기문은 바로 이 부분의 안쪽에 설치되어 있다.

플랫슬래브의 명쾌함을 외부로 강조하기 위해 창은 슬래브 하단에 바로 붙여 설치하였고 외부 조망이 필요한 곳에 수직 창이 덧붙여졌다. 이들의 조합에 의해 창은 글자를 이루는 가장 기본적인 요소인 ㄱ, ㄴ, ㅡ, ㅣ로 이루어진 야경을 외부에 보여주게 된다.

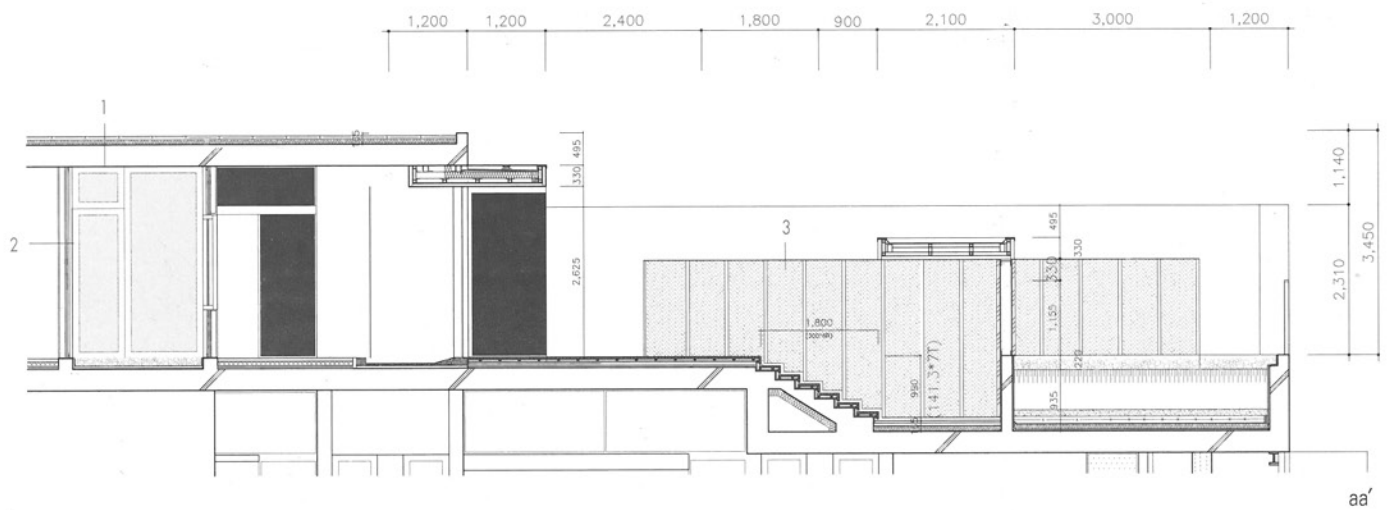
신뢰도라는 점에서 만족스럽지는 않지만 외벽재료는 미송이 사용되었다. 신뢰도는 방부와 스테인에 의존하기로 했다. 외벽을 이루는 목재에는 일일이 톱질을 하여 흠을 판 후 이를 조립했다. 낱장의 종이로 이루어진 책을 강조하듯 폭 2.5cm 두께의 나무판 한 장 한 장을 강조하기 위한 작업이었다. 나무판들은 철제봉을 관통시켜 조립하였고 폭 60cm내외로 조립된 판넬은 수평으로의 비틀림을 막기 위해 양단에 철제앵글로 고정되어 있다. 건물입면의 앞·뒤로의 비틀림은 오히려 건물이 갖는 거친 맛을 증대시켜 줄 것으로 기대한다. 판넬의 하부에는 벽체의 중공부에 쌓인 먼지가 슬래브면으로 흘러내리는 것을 막기 위한 철제 물끓기가 실제 최소필요 크기보다 과장되어 설치되어 있다.

〈글 / 서현〉



Third & Fourth floor details

1. operation room 2. living room 3. dormitory

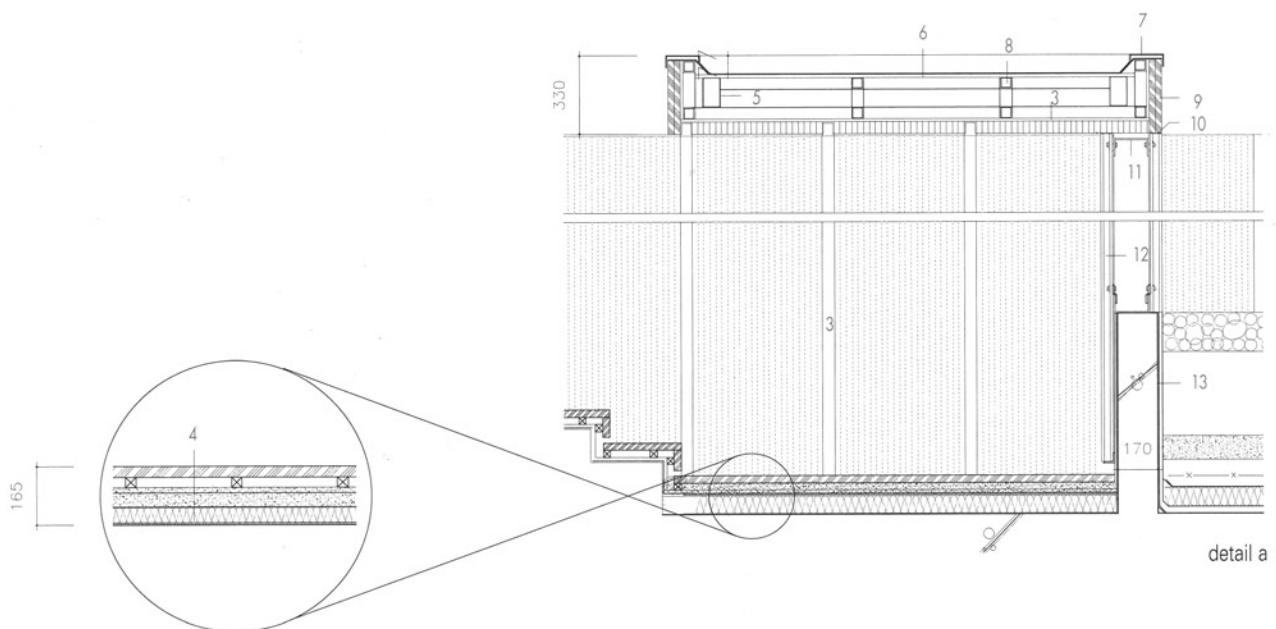


aa'—Outdoor stair details

1. exposed concrete
2. 50mm precasted concrete panel
housewrap
12mm waterproof plywood
50mm heat insulating material
9mm plywood
water paint on 9.5mm gypsum board
3. oil stain 50mm appointment wood

4. 30mm wood flooring
30×30mm underfloor support beam
20mm protective mortar
membrane waterproof coating
35mm mortar bed
50mm hardened heat insulating material
5. □-125×75×2.3(t)mm steel
6. 3mm zinc plate
12mm waterproof plywood

7. 3mm zinc plate capping
8. □-50×50×2.3(t)mm
9. oil stain on 50mm appointment wood
10. L-55×75×5(t)mm steel
11. □-125×75×6(t)mm
12. 50mm precasted concrete panel
13. asphalt membrane water
20mm protective mortar



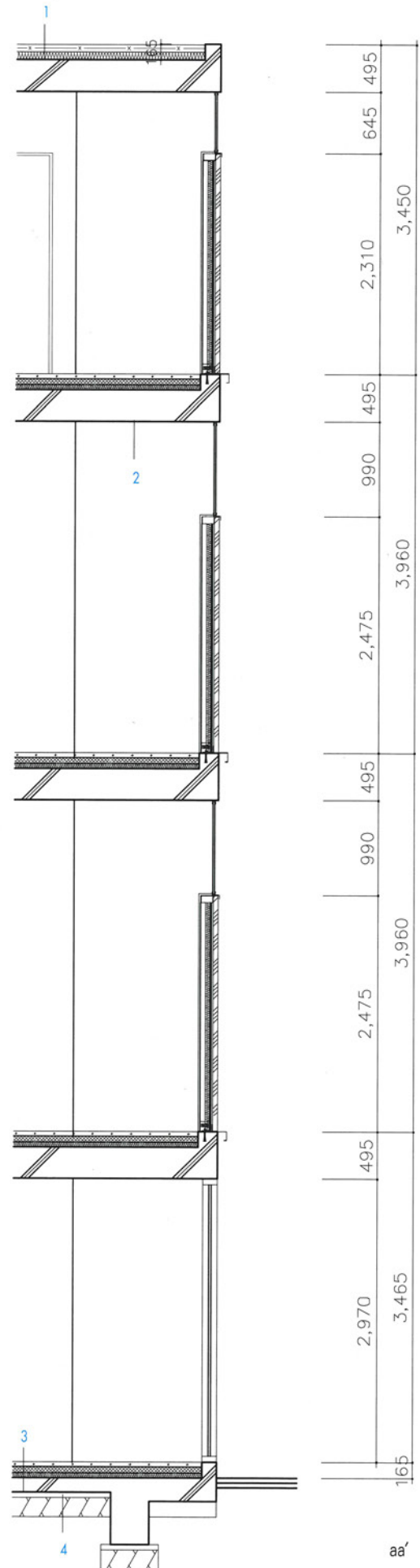


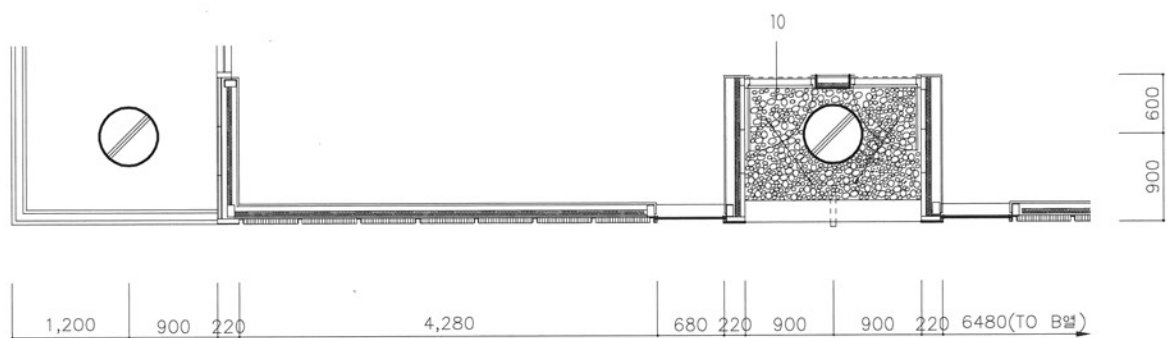


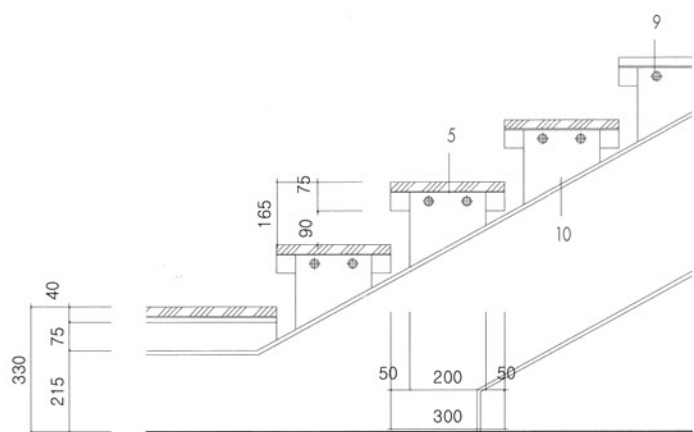
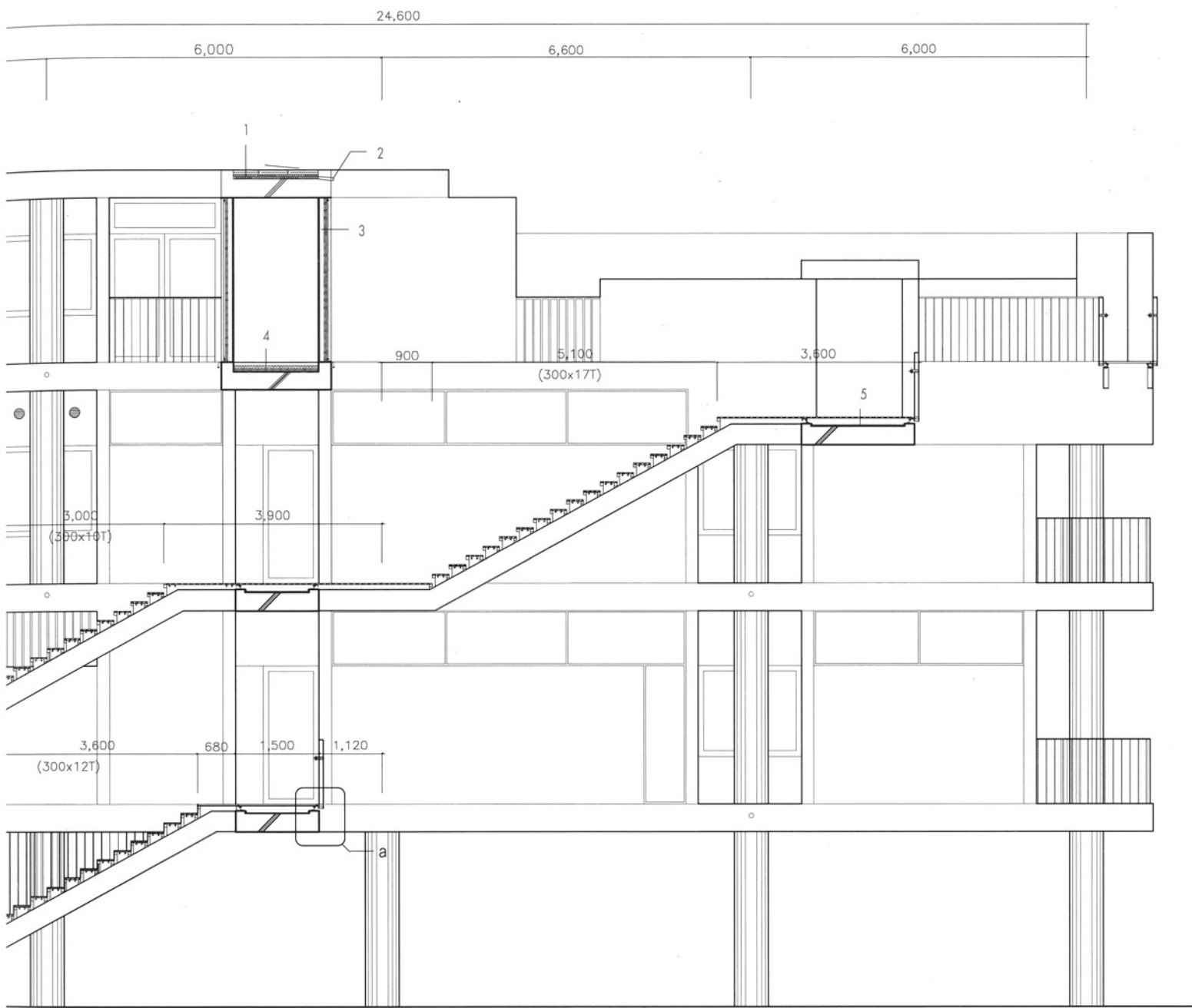
External wall partial details

1. 50mm mortar bed (slope:1/200)
0.03mm polyethylene film two fold
80mm hardened heat insulating material
asphalt membrane waterproof
2. exposed concrete finished
3. transparent epoxy paint for floor
5mm self leveling mortar
40mm cement mortar
30mm lightweight air entrained concrete
90mm extruded polystyrene foam
heat insulating material
4. 60mm leveling concrete
0.03mm protective film two fold
200mm broken stone harden
5. fluorine resin coating
1.2mm steel plate
6. oil stain on appointment wood
7. 28mm pair glass
8. $\phi 50$ mm zinc steel pipe waterway
9. 12mm tempered glass
10. pea gravel bed

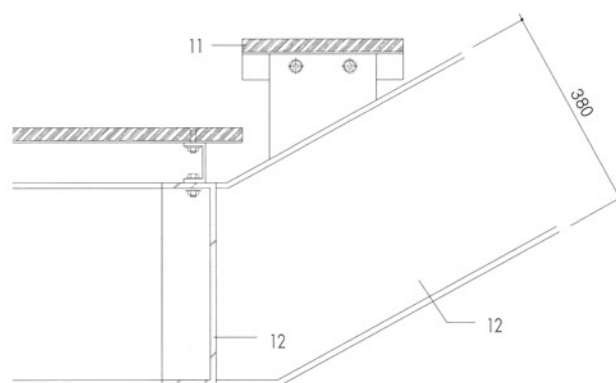
6600(TO 3월) 900







detail b



detail c

Yeil PAT Building

예일파트빌딩



Architecture design : PCK ARCHITECTS &
URBAN PLANNERS, Ltd.
/ Kang young ok, Choi ik hyun

Building area : 161.30㎡
Structure : Steel, Reinforced concrete
Ext. finish : Stainless sheet, Colored pair glass
Int. finish : Wood veneer, Vinyl paint, Carpet tile
Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : (주)PCK건축 종합건축사사무소 / 강영옥, 최익현
대지위치 : 서울시 강남구 역삼동 669-17
건축면적 : 161.30㎡
구 조 : 철골조, 철근콘크리트조
외부마감 : 스테인레스 쉬트, 칼라복층유리
내부마감 : 무늬목, 비닐페인트, 카펫타일
사 진 : 김명식

The project was designed to present a direction to urban streets, have a relationship with LG Tower, find its own characteristic and create a main concept to restore coordination and individuality in an urban landscape. The design concepts are to create a landscape connected to LG Tower through the feature for the composition of the facade(glass and stainless steel pillars), emphasize the comparison of the sizes of the masses by using vertical louvers, shorten unit modules of the facade and restore individuality by the coordination of the unit architecture with high-rise LG Tower.

In order to solve structural problems, we added steel frame warmboards to the extended parts of the 3rd and the 4th floors on the existing concrete structures of the 1st and the 2nd floors. Some pillars on the 1st were supported by steel plates covering them.

The elevation consisted of cold glass, stainless steel and warm wooden panels to solve the change in quality and color and visual confusion of louvers. Horizontal louvers were designed to have an angle or gap to cope with sunlight, prevent it, save energy and maintain pleasantness of indoor spaces. A staircase was organized by glass and stainless steel to expose the flow of indoor circulations and give the building vitality. A void space from the 2nd to the 3rd floors and a separate staircase was arranged to establish a comfortable atmosphere, create an identity of communication between users on the upper and the lower spaces and enhance an working efficiency. In addition, an indoor wall was composed of decorative veneer and fabric while an indoor floor consisted of carpet tiles.

본 프로젝트는 주변에 혼재된 도시 가로에 하나의 방향성을 제시하는 동시에 자신만의 색을 찾아 도시경관 형성에 있어 통일성과 단위건축의 개별성 회복을 주된 디자인 개념으로 LG타워와 관계 맺기를 시도하였다. 디자인 개념은 전면 파사드 구성의 특성(스테인레스 스틸로 마감된 기둥과 그 사이를 채운 유리)을 통해 LG 타워와 연속되는 경관을 형성하는 동시에, 수평루버 차용 등 매스의 크기 대비를 강조하여 전면 파사드의 단위모듈을 작게 하고 입체감을 부여함으로써 초고층 LG타워와 단위건축의 조화를 통한 개별성회복에 주안점을 두었다.

구조해결은 1, 2층의 기존 콘크리트 구조체 위에 3, 4층 증축부분에 철골조의 건식공법을 더하는 방법을 채택하였으며, 1층의 일부기둥은 철판으로 기둥외부를 둘러싸 구조보강을 하였다.

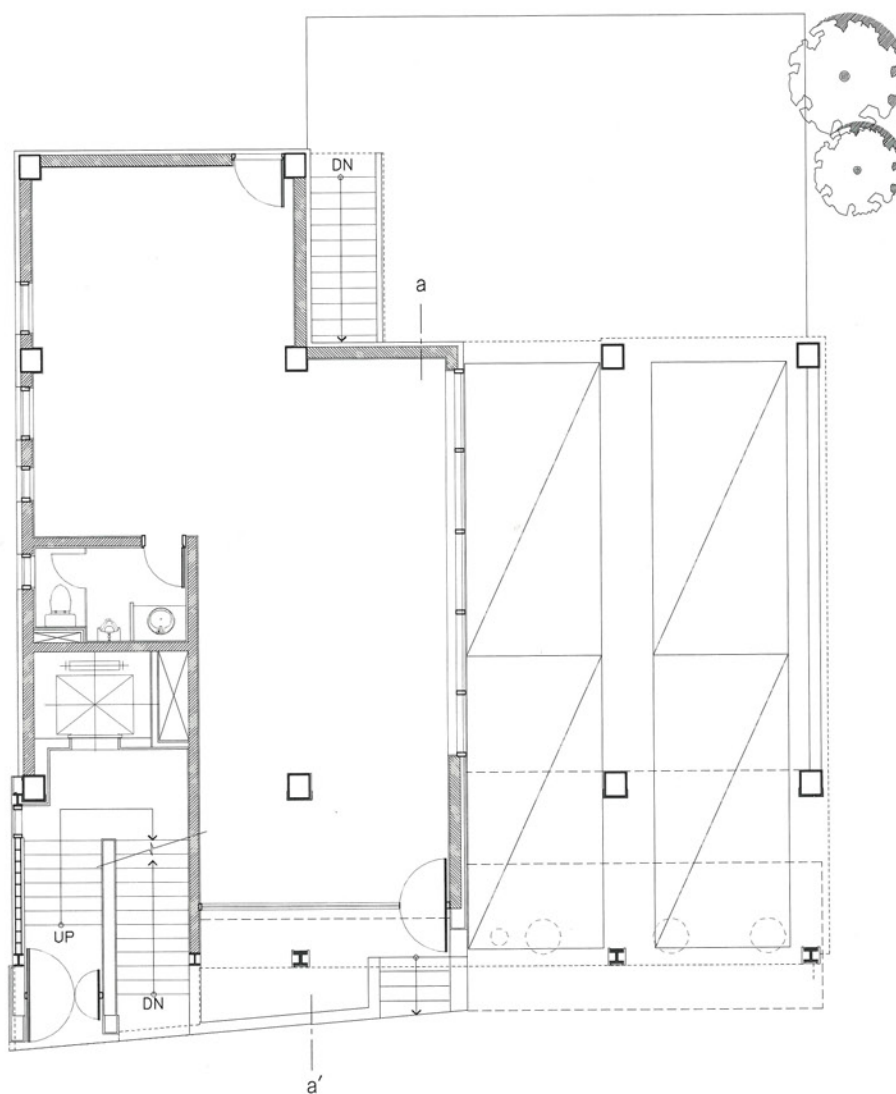
외관구성은 차가운 재질의 유리 및 스테인레스 스틸과 따뜻한 느낌의 목재패널로 구성하여 재질 및 색감의 변화와 전면루버의 시각적 혼란을 해결하여 간결하고도 독특한 외관이 되도록 하였다. 전면의 수평루버는 햇빛에 대응할 수 있는 각도 및 간격으로 계획함으로써, 직사광을 차단하여 에너지 절약 및 내부공간의 쾌적성을 꾀하였다. 입구에서 내부로 통하는 계단실은 유리 및 스테인레스 스틸재료를 사용하여 내부동선의 흐름을 노출하고 건축물에 생동감을 부여하였으며, 2, 3층공간은 2개층을 오픈하고 독립계단을 설치하여 쾌적한 환경을 형성하는 동시에 한 사무실로서 기능상 필요한 상·하공간 사용자의 의사소통과 입체감을 형성하여 업무능률 향상에 기여하도록 하였다. 또한 내부벽체는 무늬목 및 패브릭으로, 바닥은 카펫타일로 마감하여 포근한 사무실 환경을 조성하고자 계획하였다.

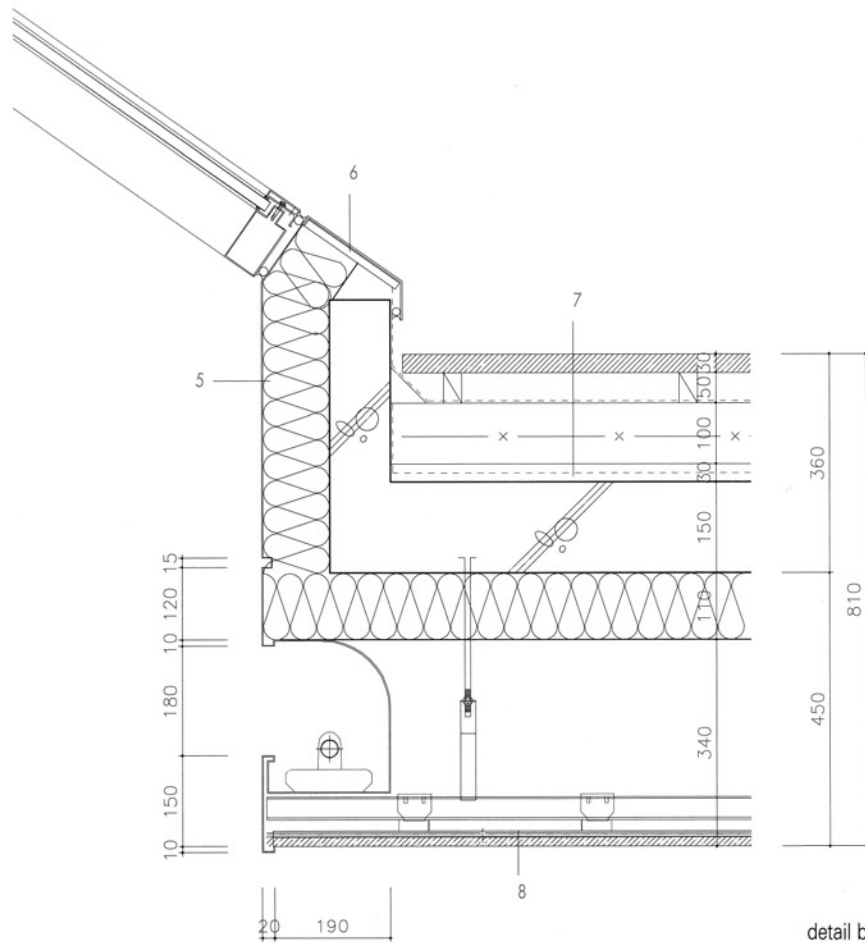
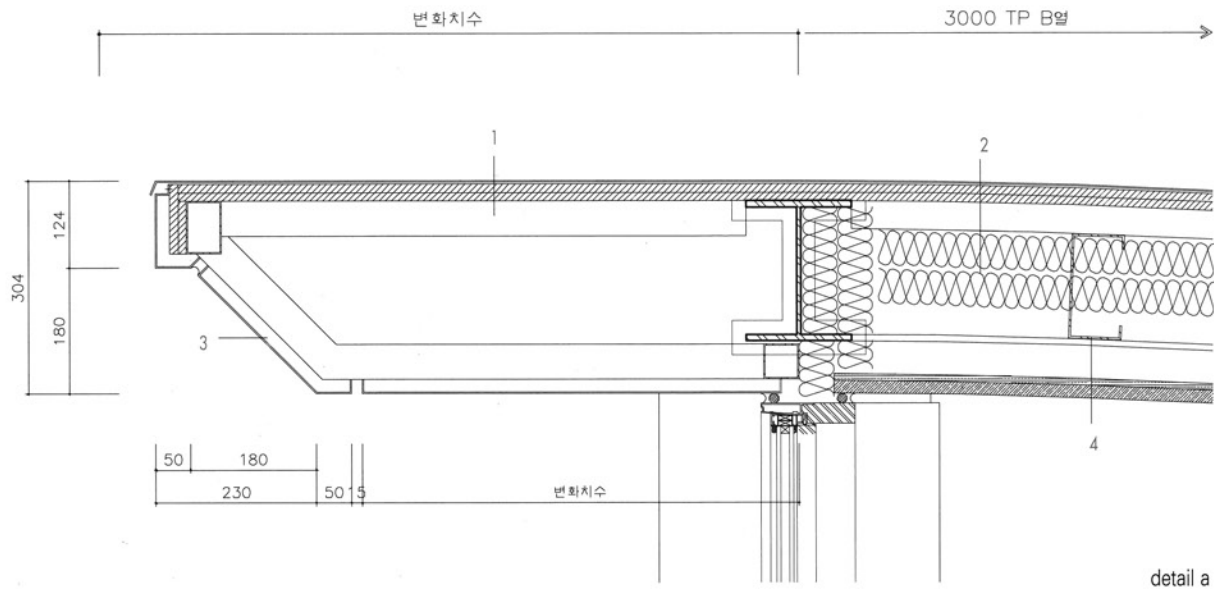




Section details

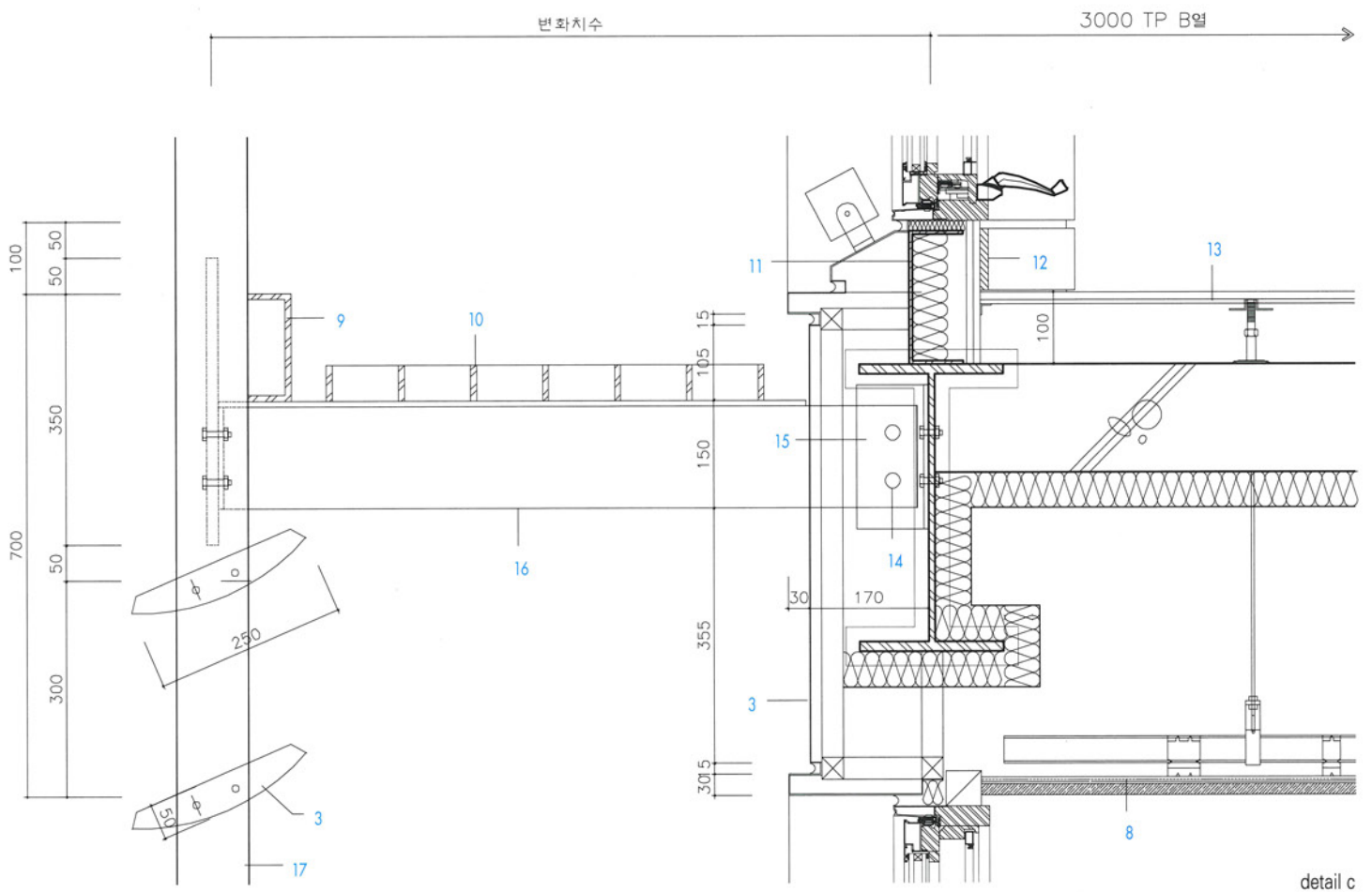
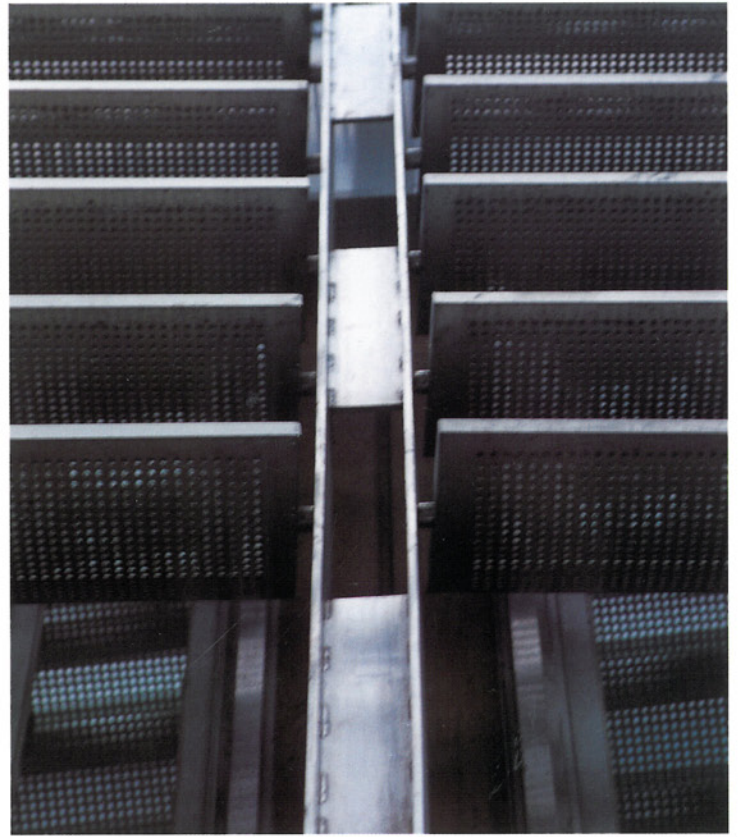
1. 0.6mm stainless steel sheet folding
3mm asphalt felt
12mm waterproof plywood two fold
□-40×40×2.3 @400mm
110mm heat insulating material
2. □-150×75×2.3 @600mm
9.5mm gypsum board
transparent lacquer
18mm red pine louver
3. 30mm marble (appointment color)
4. heated wood flooring on panel heating
5. 9.5mm gypsum board
15mm rockwool sound absorption tex
6. 30mm needle-leaf tree floor
3mm urethane membrane waterproof coating
100mm plain concrete
protective mortar on membrane waterproofing
7. 1.6mm stainless steel sheet
8. carpet tile
office automation floor
9. 3mm ascal tex
10. crime prevention shutter
11. mortar on brick (1.0B)
outside insulation system
(50mm heat insulating material)
12. 3mm vinyl tile
13. 30mm granite
100mm plain concrete bed
protective mortar on membrane waterproof
14. 200×100mm granite

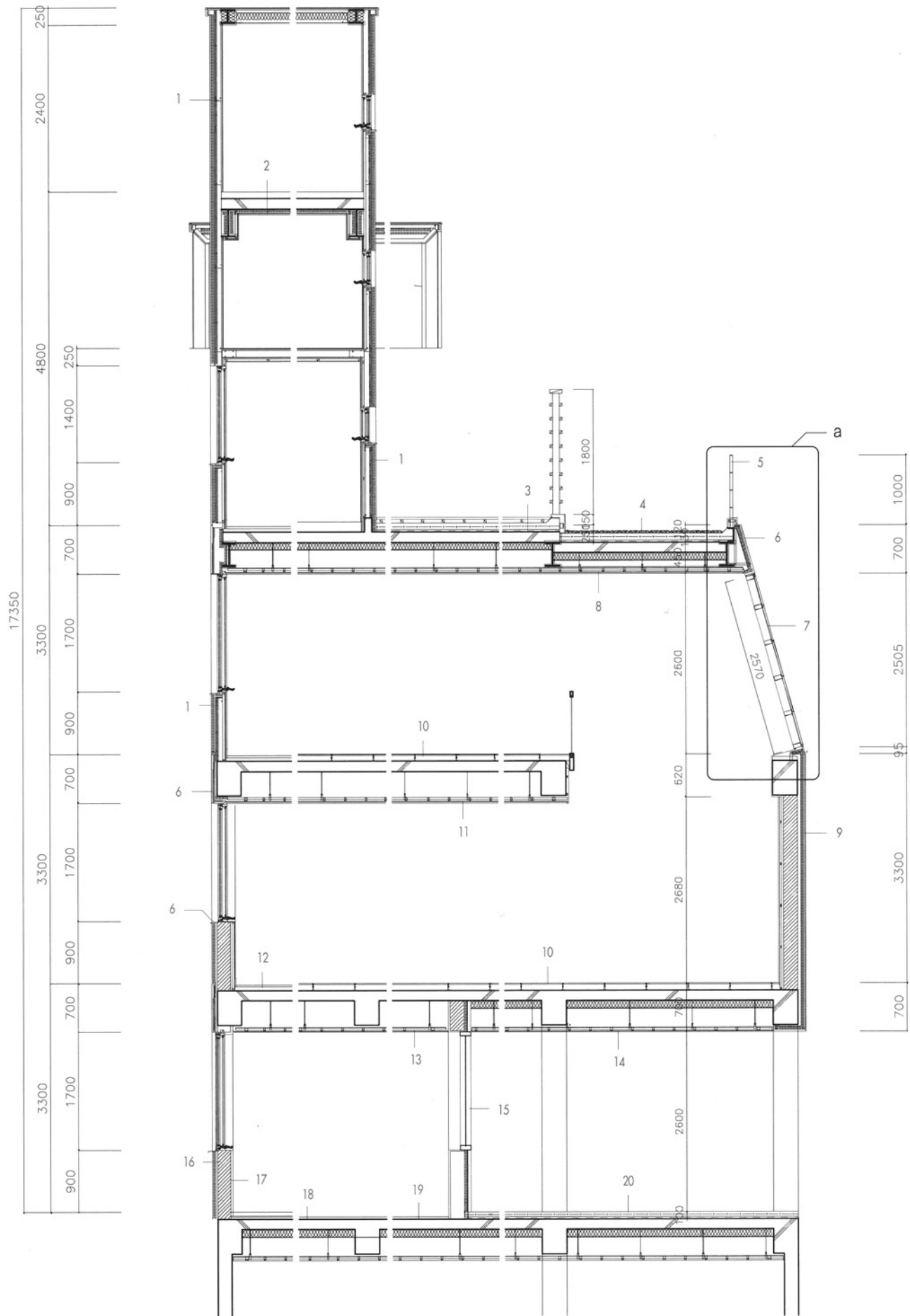




Detail a,b,c

1. 0.6mm stainless steel sheet folding
3mm asphalt felt
12mm waterproof plywood two fold
□-50×50×2.3 @400mm
110mm heat insulating material
2. 0.6mm stainless steel sheet folding
3mm asphalt felt
12mm waterproof plywood two fold
□-40×40×2.3 @400mm
110mm heat insulating material
3. 1.6mm stainless steel sheet folding
4. □-150×75×2.3 @600mm
9.5mm gypsum board
transparent lacquer
18mm red pine louver
5. oil paint on 1.6mm galbarium steel plate
6. 3mm aluminum flashing
asphalt felt
12mm waterproof plywood finished
7. 30mm needle-leaf tree panel flooring
3mm urethane membrane waterproof coating
100mm plain concrete bed
protective mortar on membrane waterproof
8. 9.5mm gypsum board
15mm rockwool sound absorption tex
9. □-150×60×8mm stainless steel
10. zinc steel grating
11. 4.5mm steel
12. oak wood base (h:100mm)
13. carpet tile
office automation floor
14. M-10mm bolt
15. L-100×100×6mm
16. T-80×150×8×8mm stainless steel
17. H-100×100×8mm stainless steel

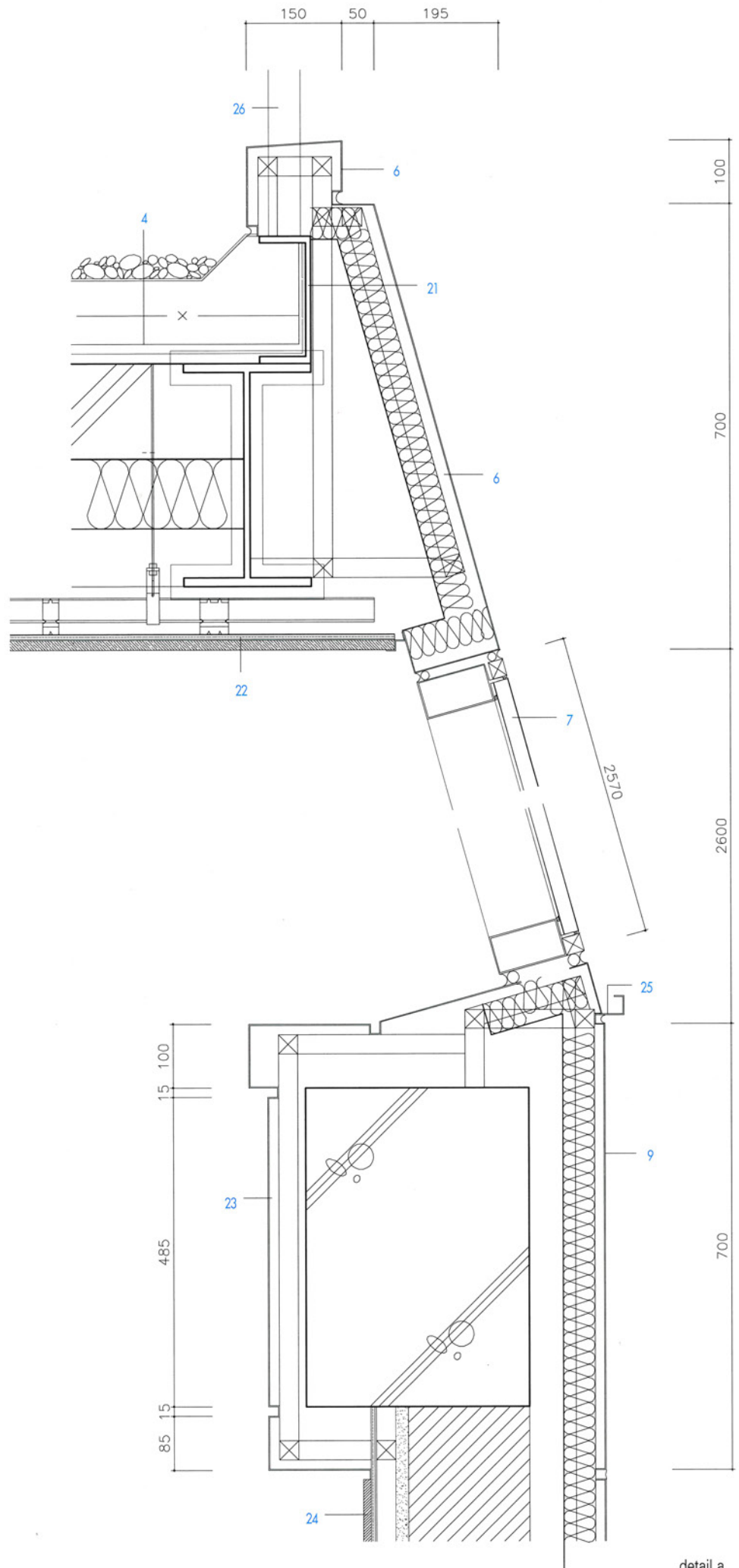






External wall details

1. C-100×50×2.3mm
12mm waterproof plywood
outside insulation system
(50mm heat insulating material)
2. chemical coating on 100mm plain concrete
3. 30mm needle-leaf tree panel flooring
3mm urethane membrane waterproof coating
polished on 100mm plain concrete
protective mortar on membrane waterproof
4. pea gravel bed
3mm urethane membrane waterproof coating
polished on 100mm plain concrete
protective mortar on membrane waterproof
5. 40×6mm stainless steel flat bar
6. 1.6mm stainless steel sheet folding
7. 24mm colored pair glass
8. 110mm heat insulating material
light steel ceiling frame
15mm rockwool sound absorption tex
9. 50mm heat insulating material
stainless steel panel
10. carpet tile
office automation floor
11. light steel ceiling frame
15mm rockwool sound absorption tex
12. 30mm marble
13. light steel ceiling frame ascac tex
14. 110mm heat insulating material
light steel ceiling frame
aluminum spandrel
15. 18mm colored pair glass
16. mortar on brick (1.0B)
outside insulation system
(50mm heat insulating material)
17. cement tile
18. porcelain tile
19. vinyl tile
20. stone tile
70mm plain concrete
membrane waterproof coating
21. □-200×80×7.5×11mm
22. 9.5mm gypsum board
15mm rockwool sound absorption tex
23. oil paint on 1.6mm galbarium steel plate
24. 9.5mm gypsum board
12mm oak wood panel
25. gutter
26. 8mm stainless steel flat bar



detail a

Baejae Building, Jeong-dong

정동배재빌딩

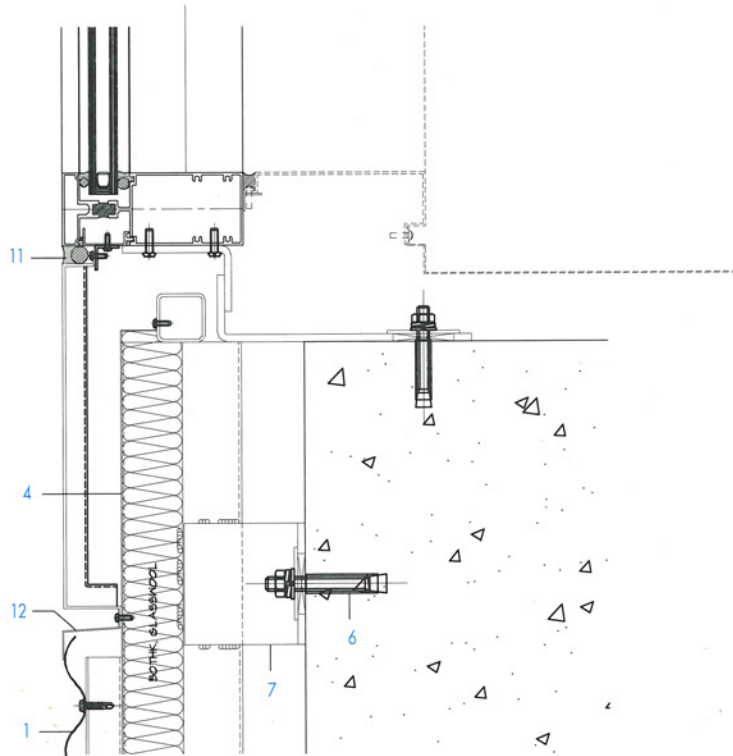
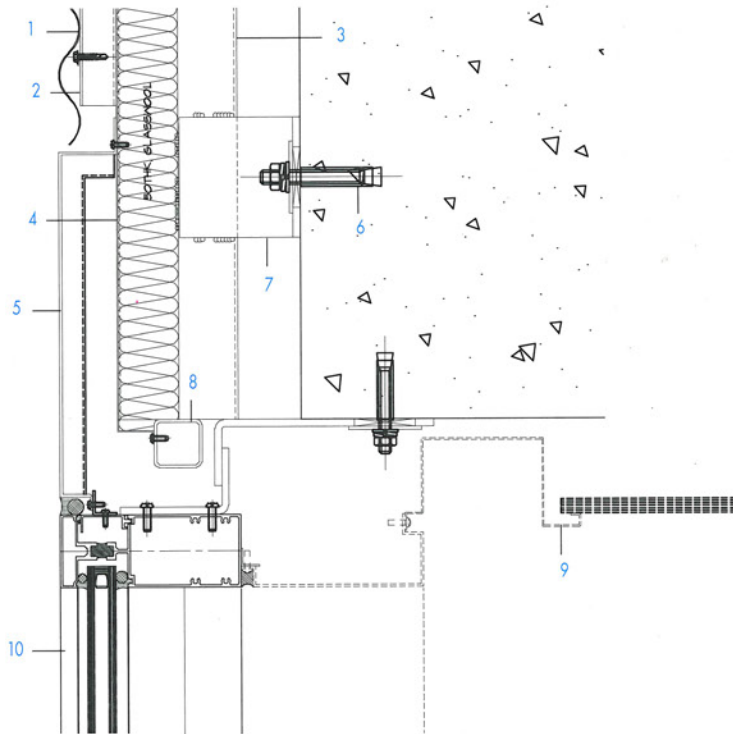


Architecture design : JINA ARCHITECTS
 / Bu dae jin, Kim mu hyeon
 Building area : 2,833.12㎡
 Stories : B4, 12FL
 Structure : Steel framed reinforced concrete
 Ext. finish : Granite, Stone tile,
 Aluminum corrugated panel
 Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : (주)진아건축 · 도시 종합건축사사무소 / 부대진, 김무현
 대지위치 : 서울시 중구 정동 34-5
 건축면적 : 2,833.12㎡
 규 모 : 지하4층, 지상12층
 구 조 : 철골 철근콘크리트조
 외부마감 : 화강석, 석재타일, 알루미늄 골패널
 사 진 : 김명식







Window & Aluminum corrugated panel

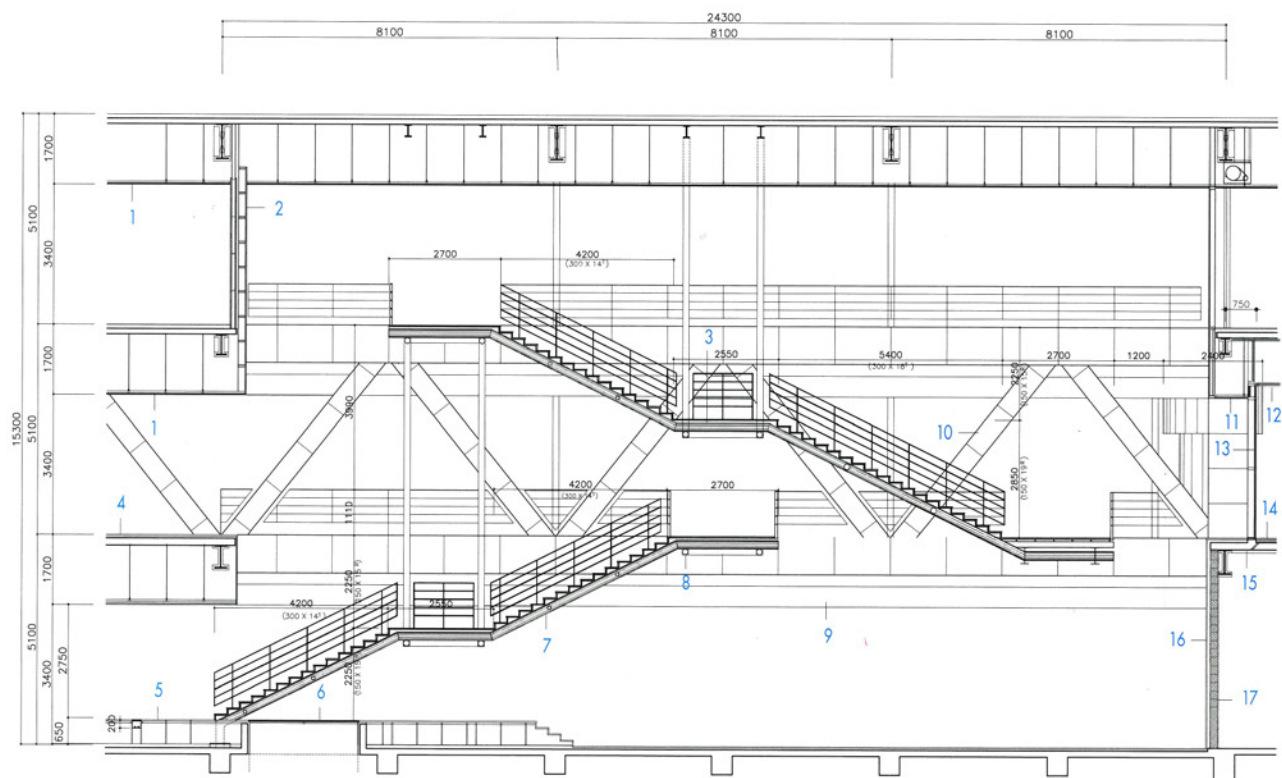
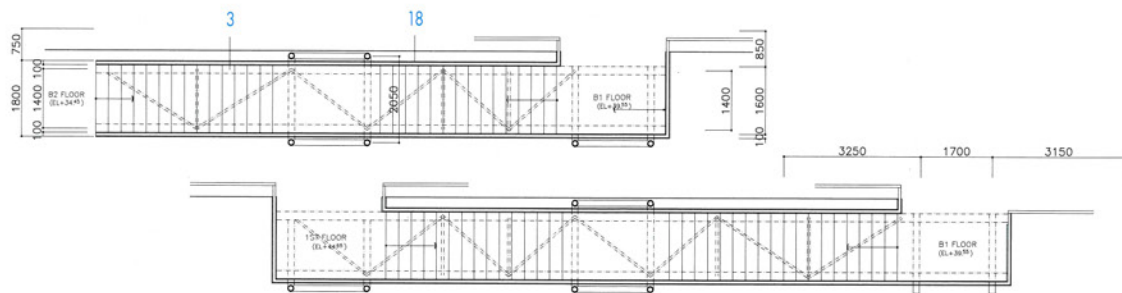
1. 1mm corrugated panel
2. 2.3mm galvanized Z-bar
3. C-100×50×20×2.3(t)mm
4. 0.8mm steel sheet
5. 2mm solid sheet
6. M12mm set anchor
7. L-100×100×6(t)mm, 80mm sheet
8. 40×40×2.3(t)mm, steel pipe
9. curtain box
10. 24mm insulated glass
11. field seal silicone sealant
12. 1mm solid sheet



Hall stair part section & Plan details

1. light steel ceiling frame
9.5mm gypsum board two fold
acrylic water paint
2. 0.7mm aluminum sheet folding
3. 20mm granite finished
10mm epoxy filling
4.5mm steel plate
4. 30mm granite rubbing
50mm cement mortar bed
5. 12mm tempered glass
sand blast finished
6. 30mm stainless steel grating
7. $\phi 216.3\text{mm}$ steel pipe
8. $\phi 165.2\text{mm}$ steel pipe
9. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ acrylic water paint
10. 2mm aluminum sheet folding

11. 80mm heat insulating material
light steel ceiling frame
9.5mm gypsum board two fold
acrylic water paint
12. 80mm heat insulating material
50×50mm steel pipe
3mm sheet aluminum folding
/ membrane
13. 24mm transparency low-e pair glass
14. 30mm granite
67mm mortar bed
3mm complex waterproof
15. top coating
50mm rockwool spraying
16. 20mm artificial marble
17. acrylic water paint
8 inch reinforcement black laying
18. stain finished on rust-resisting paint
4.5mm stainless steel plate

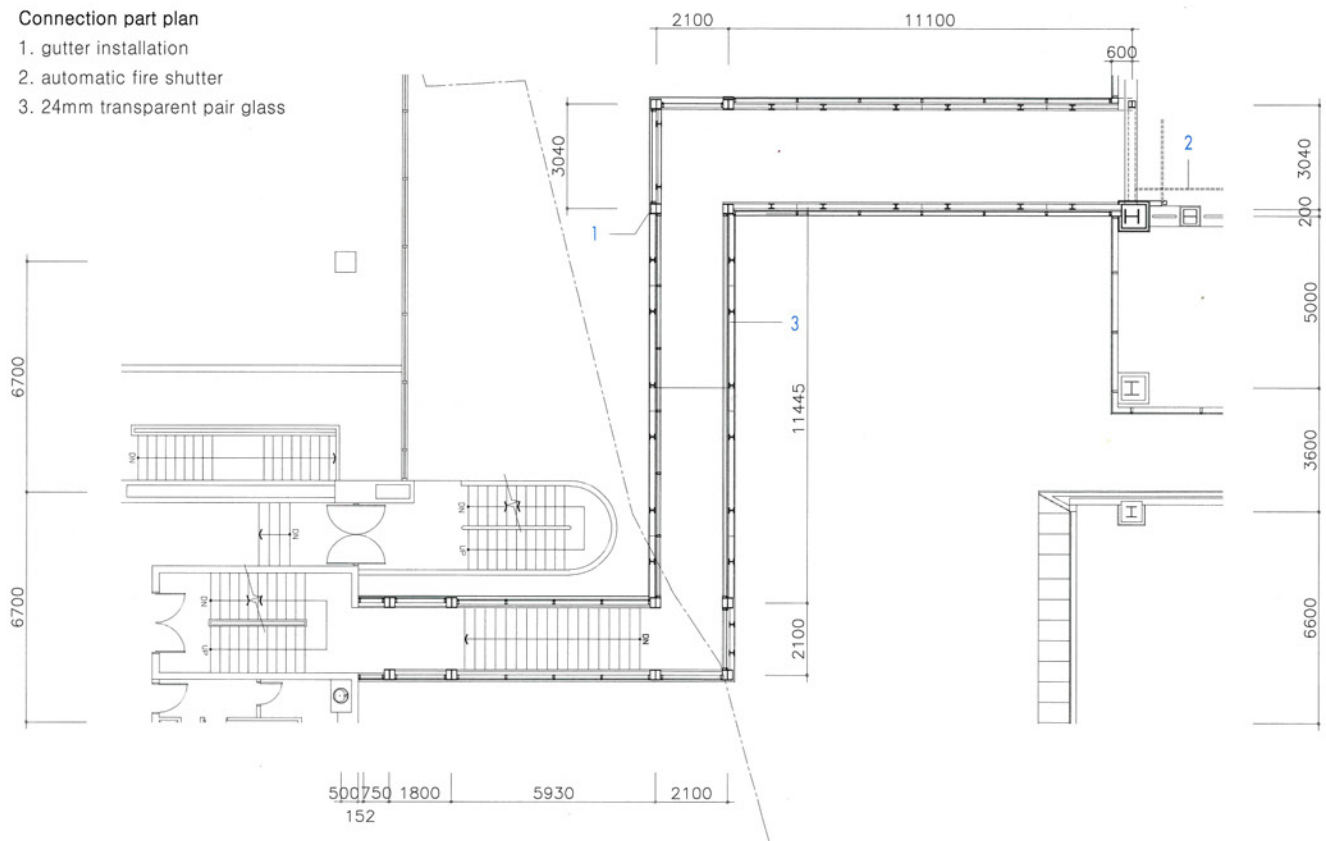


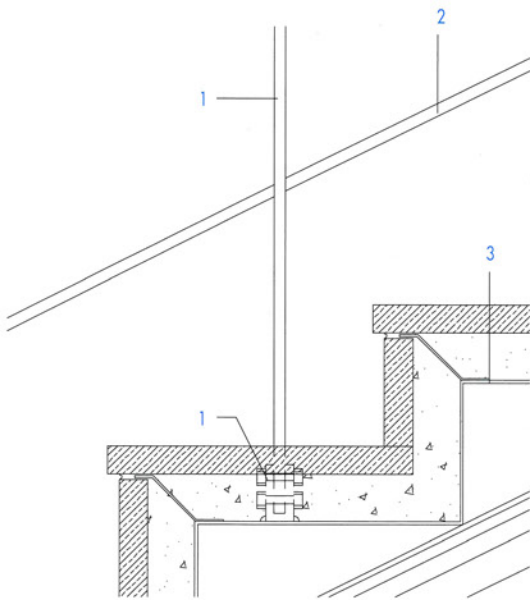




Connection part plan

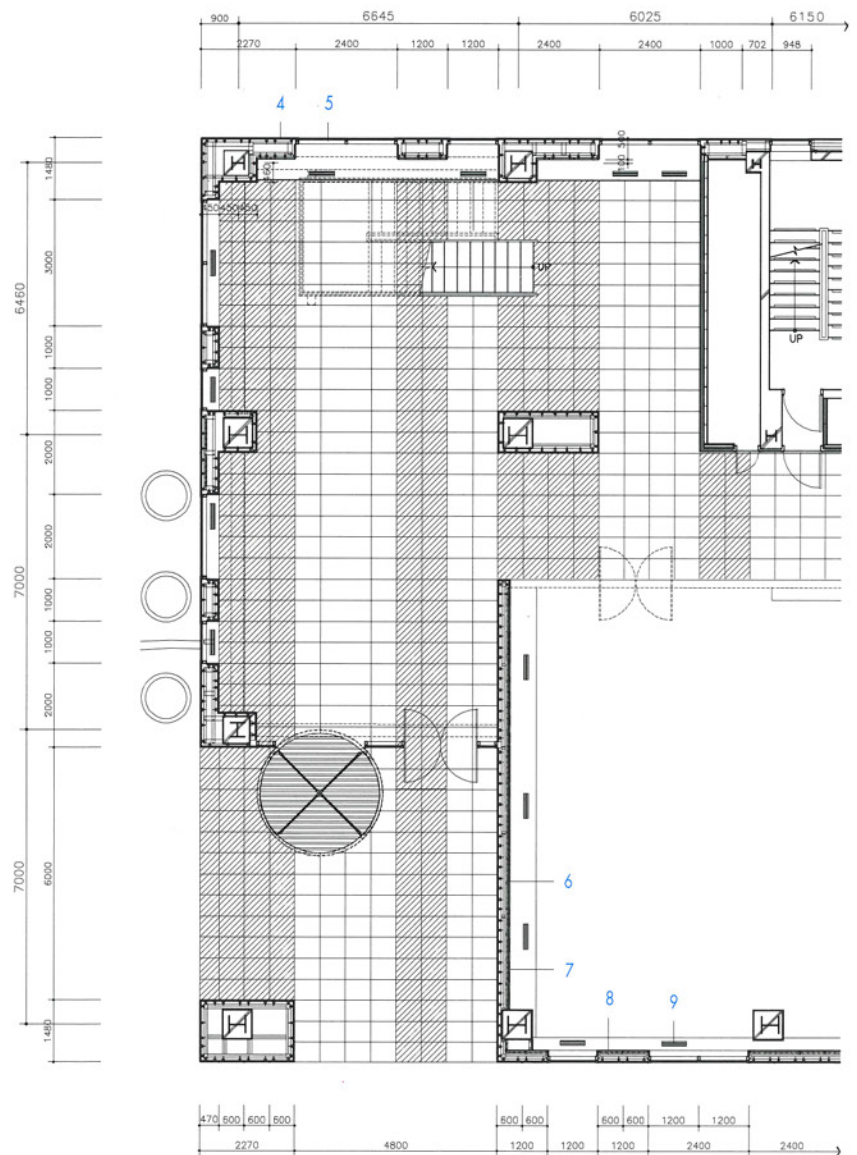
1. gutter installation
2. automatic fire shutter
3. 24mm transparent pair glass





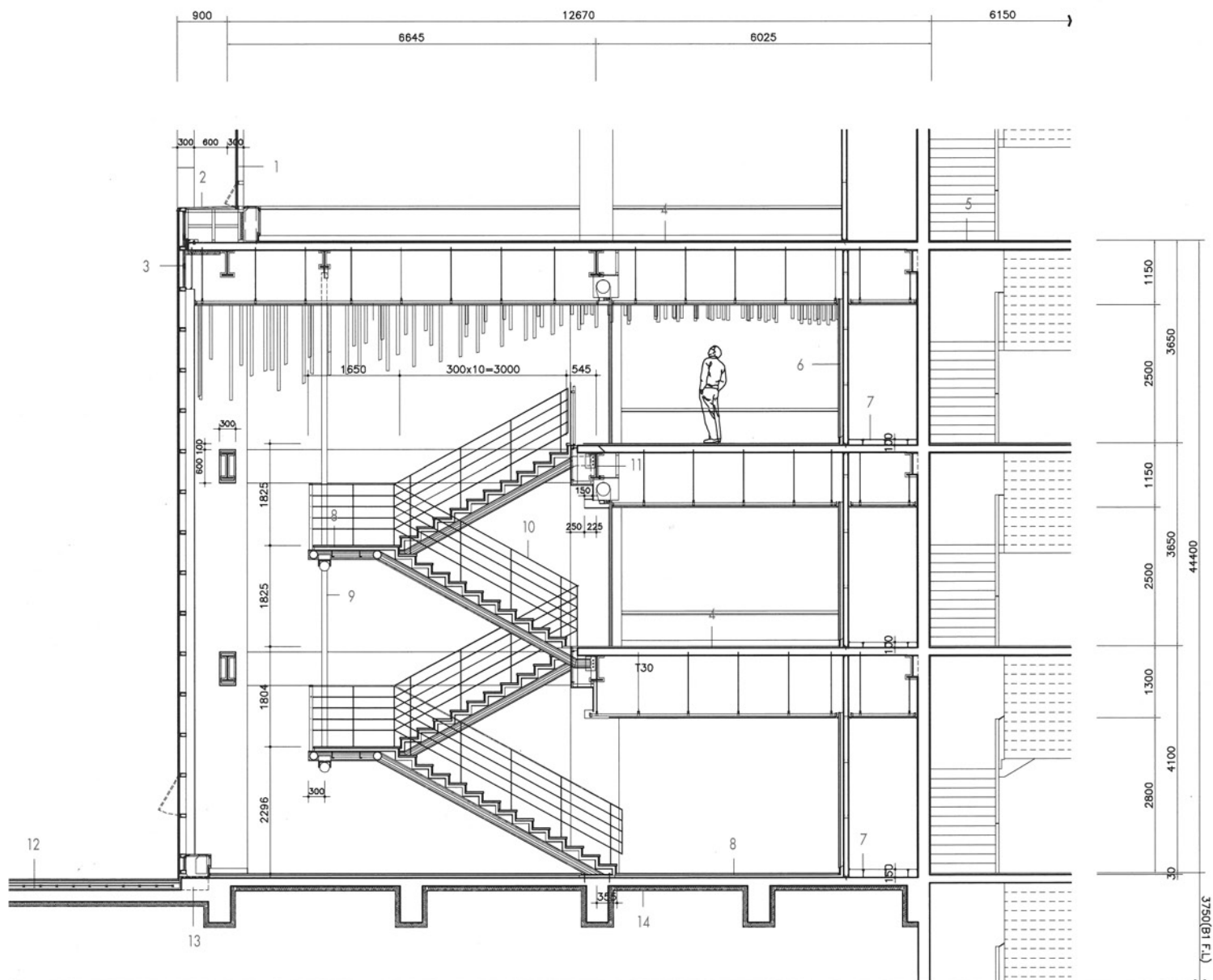
Lobby floor plan & Stair details

1. 6mm steel plate / fluorine resin coating
2. ϕ 12mm steel pipe / fluorine resin coating
3. 30mm granite rubbing
50mm mortar bed
6.0mm steel plate
4. 30mm granite rubbing
5. 22mm low-e pair glass
6. 12.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ acrylic waterproof coating
7. 65mm heat insulating material
8. 12.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ acrylic waterproof coating
65mm heat insulating material
9. fan coil unit



Lobby stair section details

1. 22mm low-e pair glass
2. 3mm aluminum sheet
L-30×30×3(t) @450mm
3. 1.2mm aluminum back panel
(appointment color)
50mm heat insulating material
(glass wool)
one side aluminum foil
4. 3mm vinyl asbestos free tile
27mm cement mortar bed
5. 5mm rubber tile
25mm cement mortar bed
6. 20mm granite rubbing
7. 3mm vinyl asbestos free tile
office automation floor
8. 30mm granite rubbing
50mm cement mortar bed
9. fluorine resin coating
10. 9mm steel plate
/ fluorine resin coating
11. 30mm rockwool spraying
12. 30mm granite processing
50mm cement mortar bed
90mm plain concrete bed
(w/#8-150×150mm wire mesh)
10mm water pipe
complex waterproof coating
13. concrete filling
14. 80mm rockwool spraying
top coating





KT & G Corporation Yeongju New Tobacco Manufacturing Plant

(주)KT & G 영주신제조창



Architecture design : Heerim Architects & Planners
+ Sunglim Architects & Engineers

Building area : 86,333.13㎡

Stories : B1, 2FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel, Steel truss

Ext. finish : THK50/75/100 sandwich panel

Photographer : offered by Heerim

건축설계 : (주)희림 종합건축사사무소

+ (주)성림 건축사사무소

대지위치 : 경상북도 영주시 적서동 255-1

건축면적 : 86,333.13㎡

규모 : 지하1층, 지상2층

구조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조, 철골트러스조

외부마감 : THK50/75/100 샌드위치 패널

사진 : 희림건축 제공

Arrangement Plan

The building was arranged alongside of a 30m road, the would-be central road of the industrial complex to promote the facade and the recognition of the manufacturing factory. Zones followed the order : green zone-parking lots-management / welfare facilities-factories-sheltering tree zone.

· Factories

- They sat side by side with the site axis according to distribution, delivery, production and expansion and loading / unloading facilities were instituted behind them to separate from other facilities.

· Management & Welfare facilities

- Facing the facade of the factories, on the center of the complex they were arranged to the south in accordance with the connection with the factories.

· Gymnasium

- It is expected to be the center of outside activities by joining outside space.

Traffic line Planning

· Pedestrian Circulation - enter the complex through waterside facilities.

· Distribution Vehicle Circulation - enter from a 14m road in the left side of the site and go out through the sub-entrance in the south by one-way traffic.

· General Vehicle - lead to parking lots for staffs and visitors through the main entrance in the southern road.

배치계획

건물배치를 공업단지의 중심적 도로가 될 전면 30m 도로와 나란히하여 제조창에 대한 정면성과 인지성을 높였다. 단계적 진입계획에 따라 주 출입구로부터 녹지공간 - 주차장 - 관리 · 후생동 - 공장동 - 차폐수림대를 차례로 형성하였다.

· 공장동

- 물류 입 · 반출, 제품생산, 확장 등을 고려하여 대지축과 나란히 배치하고, 후면부에 하역시설을 설치하여 일반시설물과 분리토록 하였다.

· 관리 · 후생동

- 단지의 중심에 공장과의 연계를 고려하여 공장동 전면에 남향배치 하였다.

· 체육관

- 야외공간과 연계 배치하여 야외활동의 중심이 되도록 하였다.

동선계획

· 보행동선 - 남측 주 출입구로부터 수변시설을 따라 단지로 진입하도록 하였다.

· 물류차량 동선 - 부지 좌측 14m 도로에서 진입하여 입 · 반출 작업이 완료된 차량이 일방향 진행으로 남측 부출입구로 신속하게 빠져나갈 수 있도록 하였다.

· 일반차량 동선 - 남측도로에서 주출입구를 통하여 근무자와 방문객 주차장으로 유도하였다.

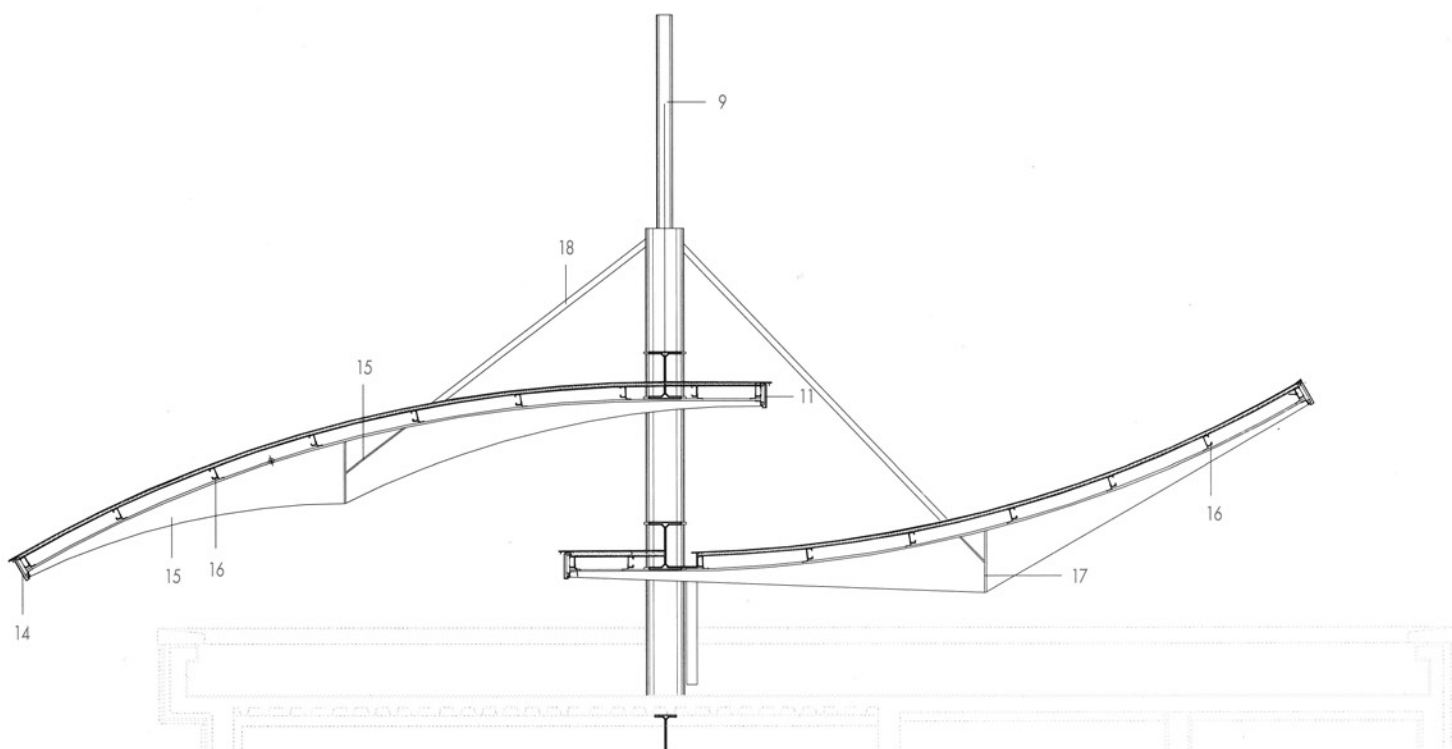
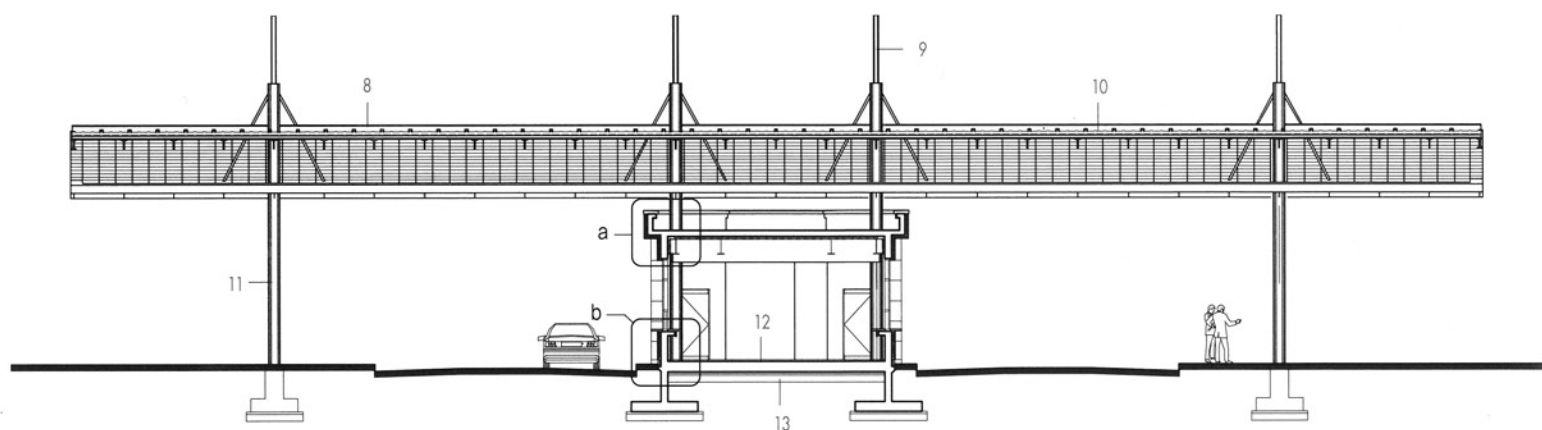


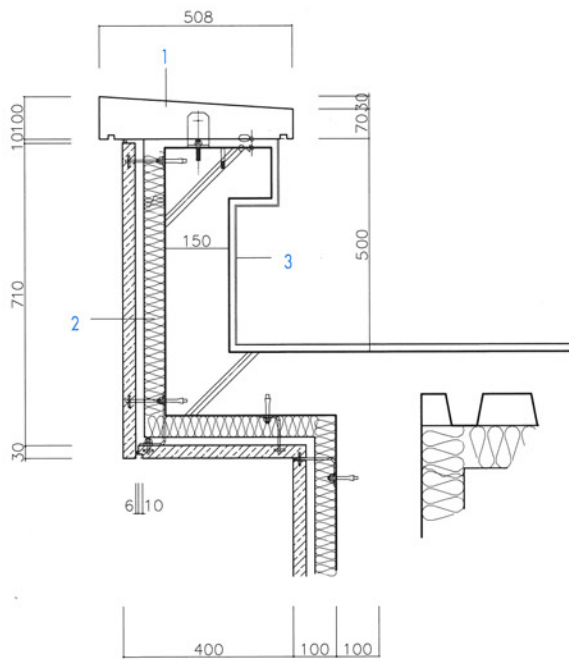
Canopy details (guard room)

1. 100mm granite flamed
2. 50mm heat insulating material
3. complex waterproof coating
4. 18mm pair glass
5. 50mm granite rubbing
6. 18mm cement mortar / water paint
7. 3mm asbestos free vinyl tile
liquid waterproof coating / cement mortar
8. H-440×300×11×18mm
/ anti-corrosive paint
/ ready mixed paint (appointment color)

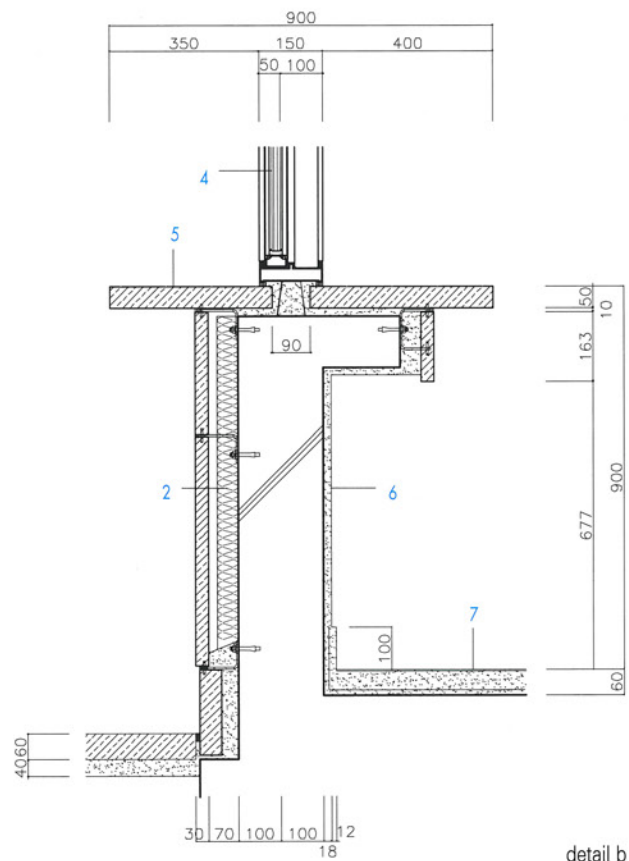
9. fluorine resin coating (appointment color)
10. U-280×0.8mm fluorine resin coating
50mm glass wool
U-280×0.5mm silicone polyester
11. $\phi 355.6$ mm steel square pipe
/ fluorine resin coating (appointment color)
12. 3mm vinyl asbestos free tile
liquid waterproof coating / mortar
13. 50mm heat insulating material
0.05mm protective film two fold
6mm leveling concrete

14. 1.2mm steel frashing
 $\square -30 \times 30 \times 2.3(t)$ mm
15. 12mm plate / anti-corrosive paint
/ ready mixed paint (appointment color)
16. purlin @1,000mm (MAX)
17. 19mm plate / anti-corrosive paint
/ ready mixed paint coating (appointment color)
18. $\phi 60.5 \times 3.2(t)$ mm steel pipe
/ anti-corrosive paint
/ ready mixed paint (appointment color)





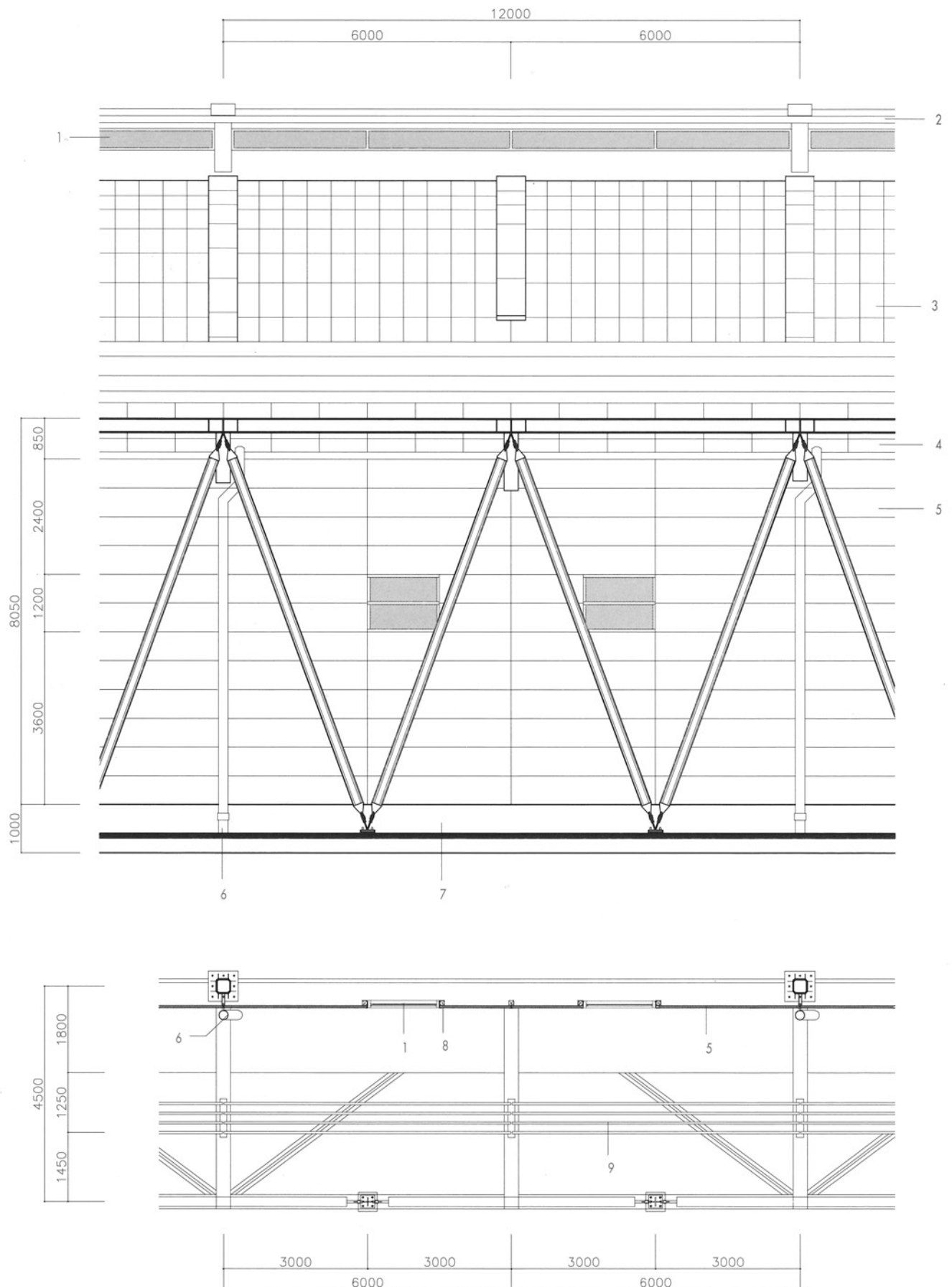
detail a



detail b

Wall details

1. 18mm colored pair glass
2. 1.2mm aluminum sheet
3. 75mm panel for roof
4. 1.2mm steel sheet
5. 50mm sandwich flat panel
6. 200mm stainless steel gutter
7. water paint on mortar (appointment color)
8. □-100×100×2.1mm
9. 50.8×1.5(t)mm stainless steel

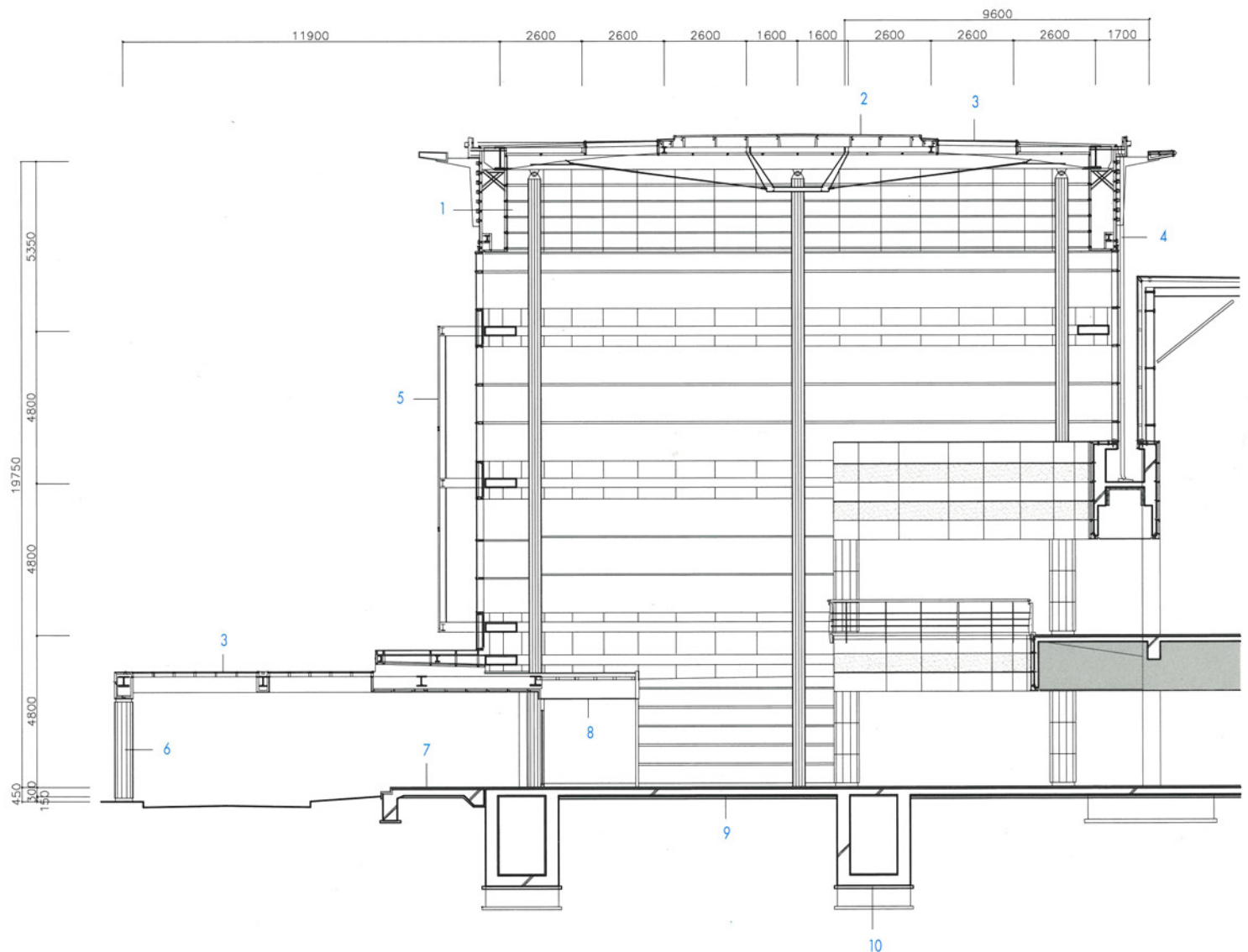






Rotunda section details

1. 1.2mm stainless steel mirror finished
2. aluminum sheet
/ appointment color coating
3. 32.76mm laminated glass
4. 150mm stainless pipe gutter installation
5. 1.6mm punched steel plate
/ polyester powder coating
6. 1.5mm stainless steel super mirror finished
7. 30mm granite flamed
8. 0.8mm colored aluminum ceiling frame
9. 50mm heat insulating material
0.05mm protective film two fold
60mm leveling concrete
10. 0.05mm protective film two fold
60mm concrete bed









Residence Facilities

Jo Rin Hun

UV House & Theater

Atelier Artforum Rhee

Heyri F55 House

Triangle

Bent House

Jo Rin Hun

조린헌



Architecture design : IROJE architects & planners
/ Kim hyo man

Building area : 100.28㎡

Stories : B1, 5FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete

Photographer : Kim jong oh

건축설계 : 이로재 김효만 건축연구소 / 김효만

대지위치 : 서울시 종로구 혜화동 15-152

건축면적 : 100.28㎡

규 모 : 지하1층, 지상5층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조

사 진 : 김종오

Multi-function of translucent skin & Mass being un-architecturally

By incoming the neighbored landscape with the expended metal translucent board, the light, wind, sound through the small vertical courtyard surrounded by each houses are effective and forming introverted calm spatial environment. It is intended to function hiding neighborhood, filtering surrounding landscape, control of the light by the lid of the outer cover adjoins neighborhood with translucent skin.

Indistinct landscape of the village, clearly visible shape of the Korean-style house, the whole view of Seoul with Namsan tower and the festive night views were the landscape program of Jo Rin Hun. The city and architecture are endowed with strong mutual response and finally this mass become to carry the un-architectural property of matter of transparency introversively, translucence extrorsely. It is intended to feel Jo Rin Hun, which is vertical and huge mass comparatively, as 'un-architectural' property of matter to harmonize with the horizontal stable landscape formed by the remaining Korean-style houses and to form a new city context that corresponds to the change. It lost by the shaded portion of road, right to enjoy sunshine, cultural property protection. By indoor planting to the remaining mass, it could be recognized as an ecological mass, as well as, the whole could be recognized as if translucent / opaque un-architectural object are covered with expended metal and intended to grant a formable sensitivity that harmonized with the image of Korean-style house to the structure of skin.

반투명 스킨의 다기능성과 매스의 비건축화

주변 이웃의 풍경을 익스펜디드메탈의 반투명막으로 끌어들이며, 각 세대에 의해 둘러싸인 수직의 작은 중정을 통한 빛, 바람, 소리의 유입은 유효한 것이며, 정적 내향적 공간환경을 조성하면서, 인접건물과 접하고 있는 외피부분은 익스펜디드 메탈의 반투명성 스킨을 덮어, 이웃과의 차면, 주변풍경의 여과, 빛의 조절 등을 기능하게 하려하였다.

흐릿하게한 동네풍경, 투명하게 보이는 한옥의 고즈넉한 모습, 남산타워가 보이는 서울의 전경과 그 축제적 야경 등이 이 조린헌의 풍경프로그램이 되었으며, 이것은 도시와 건축에 강한 교감을 부여해 주었고, 결국 이 매스는 내향적으로 투명함, 외향적으로는 반투명한 비건축적 물성을 띠게 되었다.

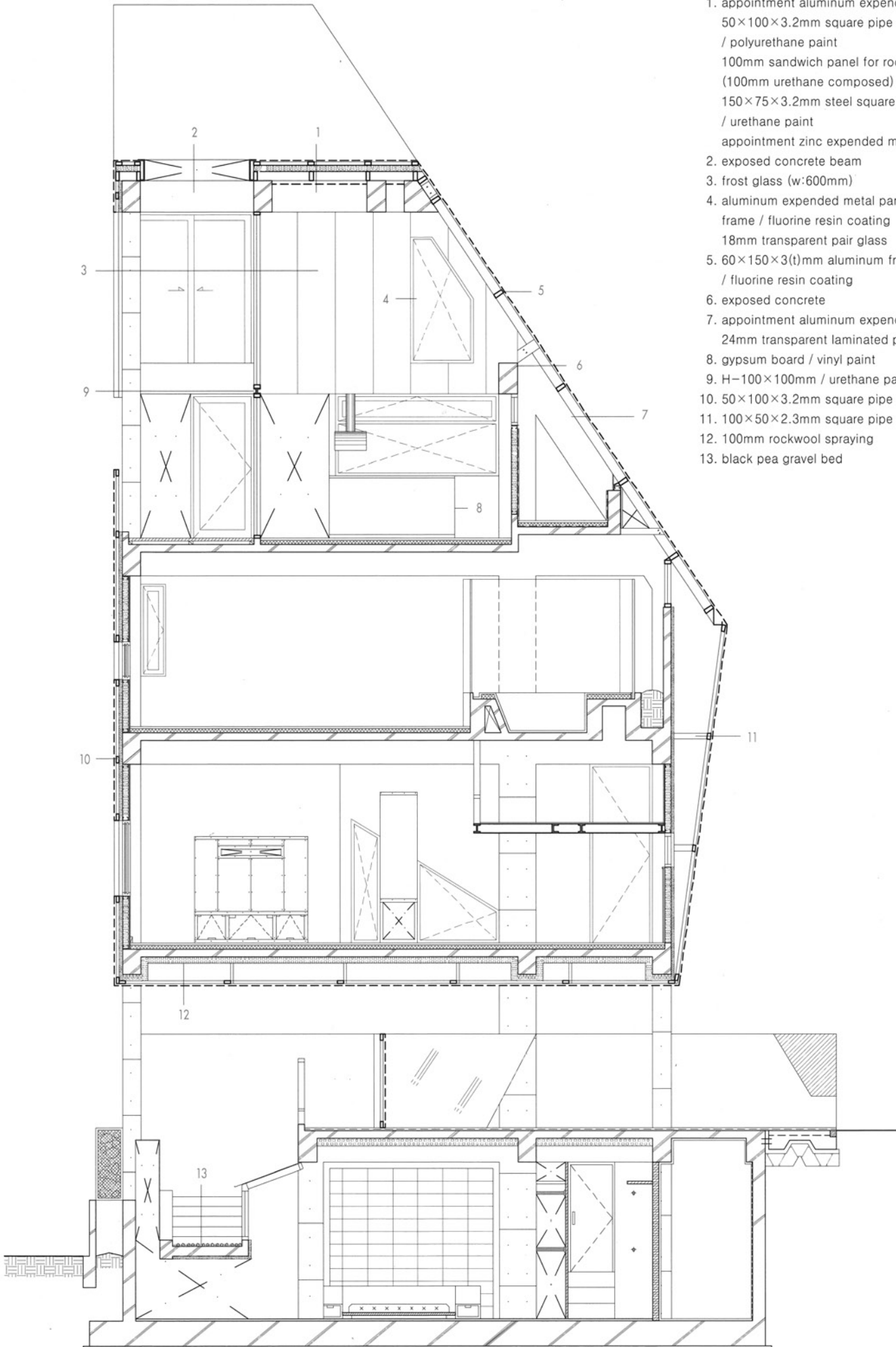
아직 남아있는 한옥들이 이루고 있는 수평 안정적 풍경과 조화될 수 있도록, 수직적이며 상대적으로 거대한 매스인 이 조린헌을 '비건축적'인 물성으로 느껴지게 함으로써, 변화에 대응하는 새로운 도시맥락을 구성 하려 하였으며, 그것은 도로사선, 일조권사선, 문화재보호사선 등에 의해 잘려지고 남은 매스에, 내부 식재를 함으로써 생태적 덩어리로 인식하게 되며, 그 전체가 익스펜디드 메탈망이 씌워진 반투명, 불투명의 비건축적 물체로 느껴지게 함과 동시에, 그 스킨의 조직에 주변 한옥의 이미지와 조화되는 형태적 감성 부여를 의도했다.



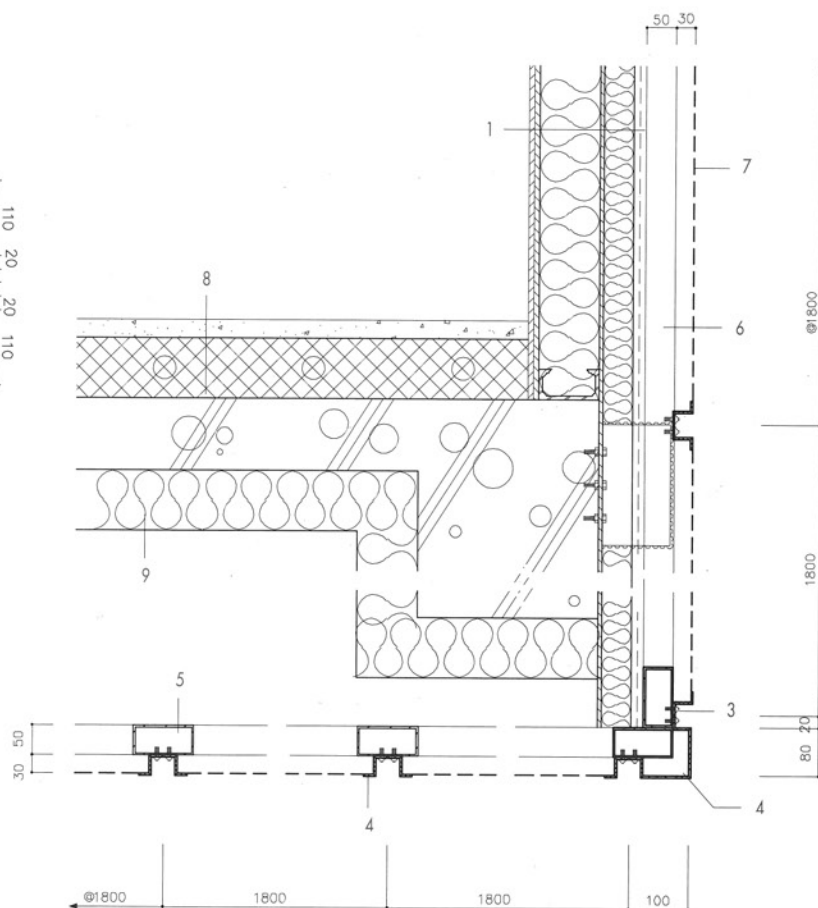


Section details

1. appointment aluminum expended metal panel
50×100×3.2mm square pipe
/ polyurethane paint
100mm sandwich panel for roof
(100mm urethane composed)
150×75×3.2mm steel square pipe
/ urethane paint
appointment zinc expended metal panel
2. exposed concrete beam
3. frost glass (w:600mm)
4. aluminum expended metal panel aluminum
frame / fluorine resin coating
18mm transparent pair glass
5. 60×150×3(t)mm aluminum frame
/ fluorine resin coating
6. exposed concrete
7. appointment aluminum expended metal
24mm transparent laminated pair glass
8. gypsum board / vinyl paint
9. H-100×100mm / urethane paint
10. 50×100×3.2mm square pipe @1,800mm
11. 100×50×2.3mm square pipe @900mm
12. 100mm rockwool spraying
13. black pea gravel bed







1. putty

appointment color vinyl paint

12.5mm gypsum board two fold

100mm styrofoam

6mm CFRC board

50mm styrofoam

driviv system (resin mortar finished)

2. C-100×50×20×2.3 @450mm

3. connecting plate

4. 3.2mm aluminum plate

5. 50×100×3.2mm steel square pipe urethane paint

6. drivit resin mortar

7. appointment aluminum expended metal panel
(900×1,800mm)

8. 50mm exposed concrete / epoxy transparent paint
100mm panel heating

9. 100mm rockwool spraying





Stair & Bridge handrail part details

1. $50 \times 100 \times 3.2\text{mm}$ steel square pipe
/ urethane paint @450mm
2. appointment aluminum expended metal panel
3. 3.2mm aluminum plate
4. connecting bolt
5. $100 \times 50 \times 3.2\text{mm}$ zinc square pipe @900mm
6. 2.3mm aluminum plate
7. black pea gravel bed
8. drivit / sand blaster finished
9. $100 \times 50 \times 2.3\text{mm}$ zinc square pipe @900mm



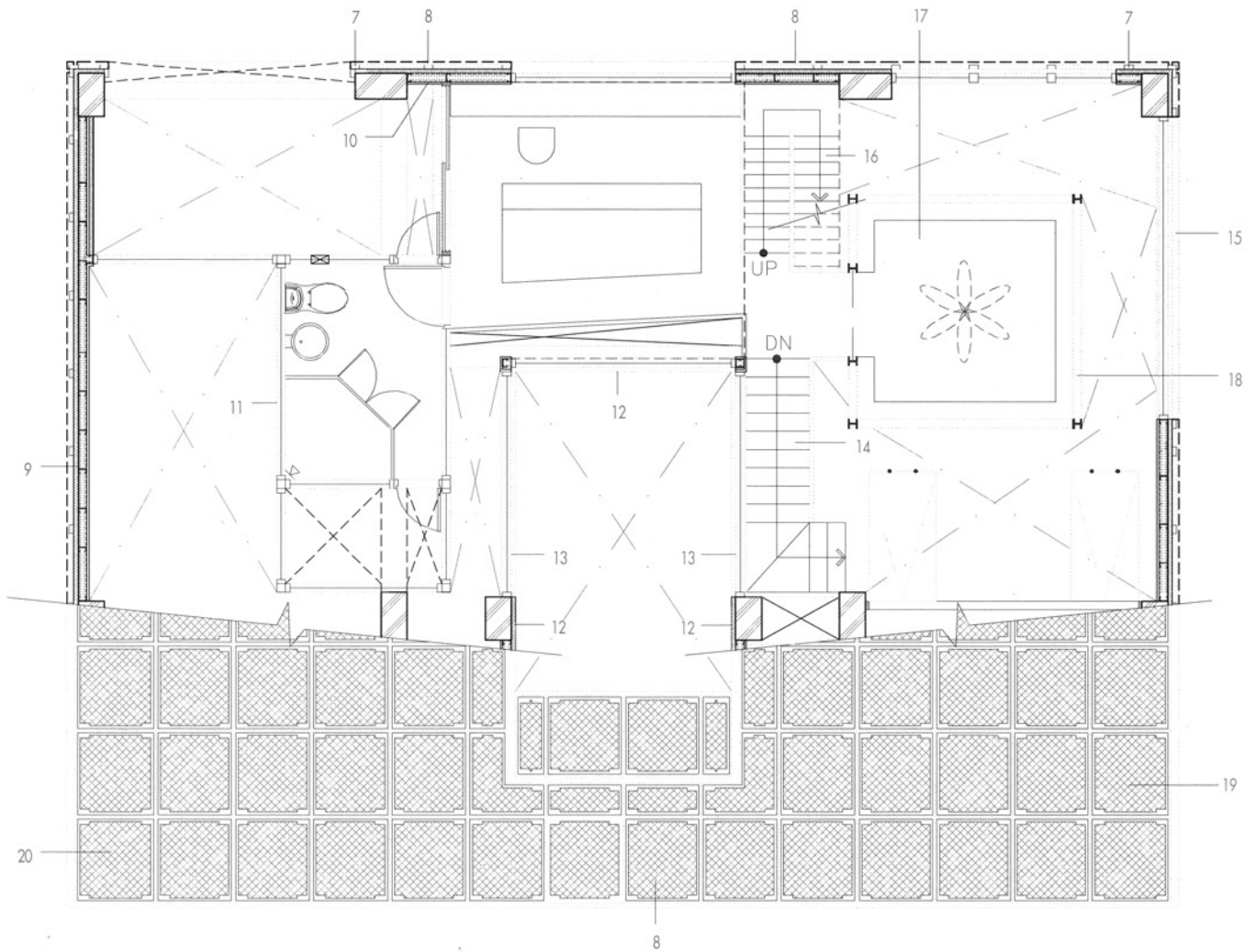
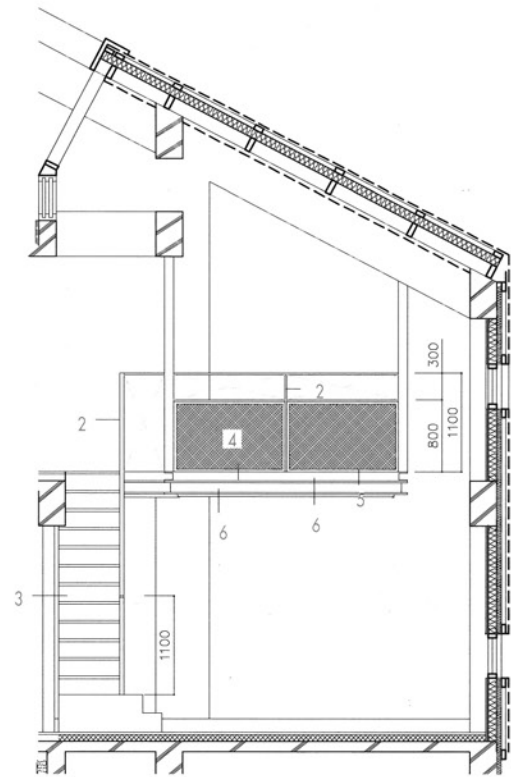
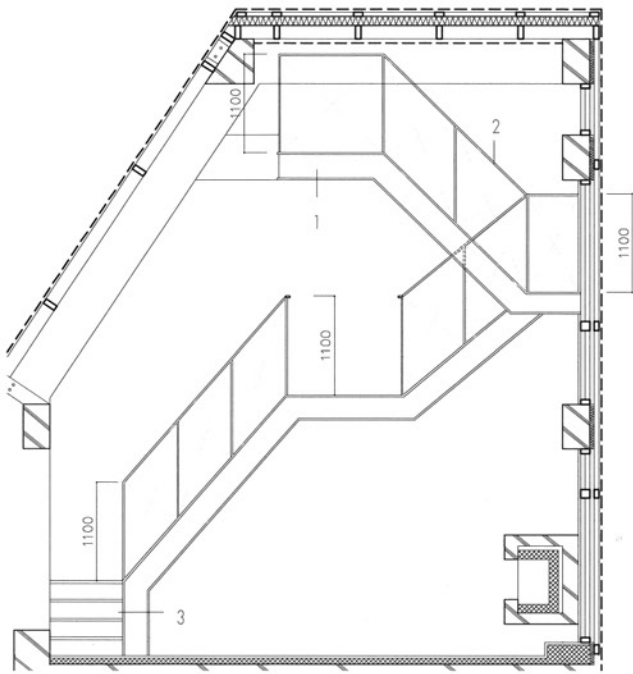




Fifth plan & Section

1. H-steel / red color
2. find blanking-20×50mm
/ red urethane paint
3. stair angle / silver metallic color
4. expended metal / silver metallic color
5. galbarium steel plate
/ 30×20mm silver metallic
6. red color
7. 100×50×3.2mm steel square pipe urethane paint @900mm
8. appointment aluminum expended metal panel (900×1,800mm)
9. drivit resin mortar steel square pipe
/ urethane paint
/ aluminum expended metal panel (900×1,800mm)
10. drivit finished
11. frost glass
12. appointment drivit sand blaster finished
13. 24mm transparent pair glass fixed window
14. zinc expended metal stair plate
15. aluminum flat plate folding
16. steel stair / urethane paint
17. steel plate / appointment carpet tile
18. handrail / steel square pipe
/ urethane paint
19. slope roof
/ aluminum expended metal panel
/ 18mm transparent pair laminated glass
20. aluminum transparent pair laminated glass



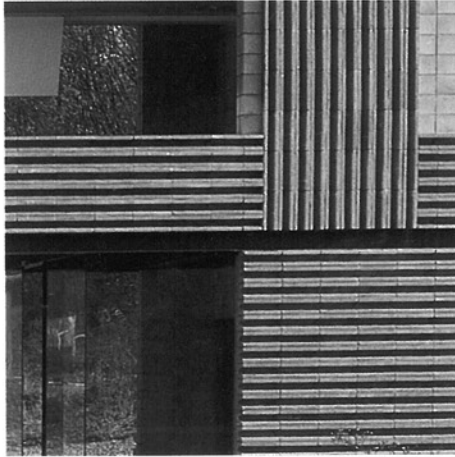






UV House & Theater

UV하우스 & 시어터



Architecture design : TOMA Architects / Min gyu am
Building area : 214.49㎡
Stories : B1, 3FL
Structure : Reinforced concrete
Ext. finish : Concrete block laying
Int. finish : Wood flooring
Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : 토마 건축사사무소 / 민규암
대지위치 : 경기도 파주시 탄현면 법흥리
통일동산내 헤이라트벨리 F-40
건축면적 : 214.49㎡
규 모 : 지하1층, 지상3층
구 조 : 철근콘크리트조
외부마감 : 콘크리트 블록 치장쌓기
내부마감 : 우드 플로어링
사 진 : 김명식

The biggest advantage of concrete bricks is a cheap price. In the case of general bricks, the cost for them has little influence on the total costs for the entire construction. Is there any disadvantage against the material? Of course, there is. The design is the most important in the material. It is easy to misunderstand that bricks used in 'a house in the thinking' or the project are special. However, they are not domestically produced. The bricks We used are very common in domestic markets. Probably, the exterior use of bricks such as U-type bricks causes many misunderstandings. The total construction cost depends on the interior finish. In the case of my house composed of bricks, the cost per pyong reaches 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 won, choosing materials with good quality. Each floor with the height of about four floors contains U-type beams on the low part and delivers the load of concrete bricks to the beams. The beams divide each floor and give monotonous elevations vitality. Individual and separate U-type bricks were attached to the beams on the large opening of the upper part at the approach area with the height of about two floors in order to emphasize the beams and change monotonous elevations. A band of the U-type bricks was fixed on every floor to create heavy and rough surface compared with general bricks. In particular, the 1st floor was concluded with a rough surface to have the effect like rustication which Michelangelo used in Palazzo Medici. In addition, the rough surface will keep UV House & Theater clean, preventing any advertisement stickers from being attached to the building.

콘크리트 블록의 가장 큰 장점은 가격이 저렴하다는 것이다. 일반 블록의 경우 천 원 미만의 가격에 한 장을 쌓는데 다시 천 원 정도의 비용이 소요될 뿐이다. 그 외 높은 벽을 쌓거나 복잡한 형상의 쌓기를 원할 경우 조금 비용이 추가되기는 하지만 그것은 전체 공사비에 큰 영향을 끼치지 못한다. 그럼 이 재료에는 단점이 없을까? 물론 있다. 설계가 이 재료의 경우 그 어떤 재료보다 중요하다. 그저 평범하게 설계된다면 보통의 군데막사나 소를 키우는 우사 이상도 이하도 아닌 평범한 건물로 바로 전락할 수 있다. 많은 분들이 하는 것으로 생각속의 집이나 UV 하우스에서 사용된 블록은 특수한 것이라고 생각하곤 하는데 국내에서 이런 특수한 블록은 전혀 생산되지 않는다. 본인이 쓰는 블록은 국내 어디서나 구할 수 있는 일반 블록일 따름이다. 아마도 U 형 블록과 같은 구조적 용도의 블록들의 의장적인 사용 때문에 많은 오해가 생기는 것 같다. 한편 공사비는 실내마감에 많이 좌우되지만 보통 본인의 블록집의 경우 실내를 석고보드 벽에 페인트마감하고 바닥을 좀 좋은 마루재로 깔면 평당 250~350만원 정도에서 시공된다.

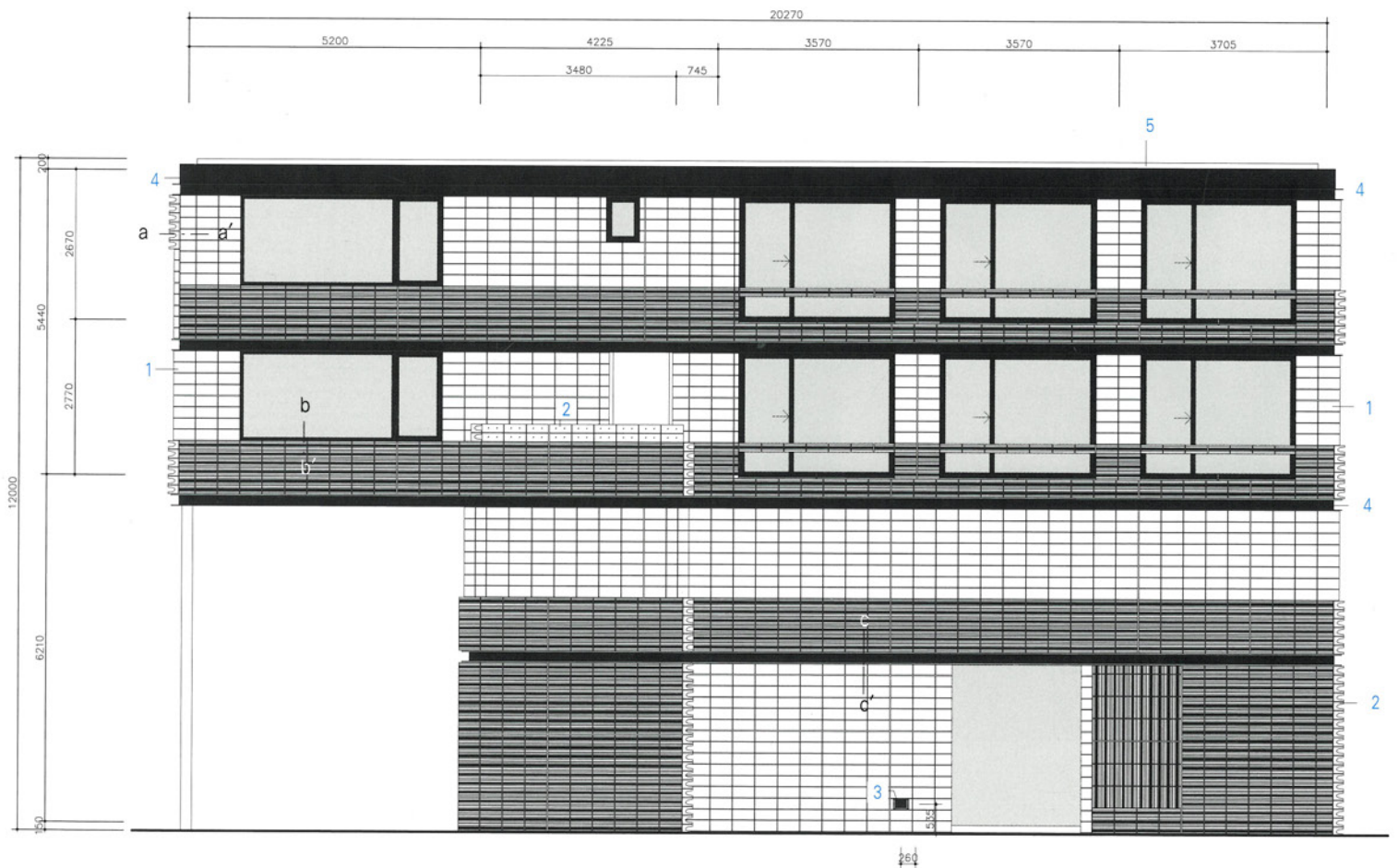
UV 하우스에서 4층 높이의 각층은 'c' 자 빔을 각층 하부에 설치하고 각층의 콘크리트 블록하중을 이것들에 전달하는 교과서적인 방법을 사용했다. 그리고 'c' 자 빔이 각층의 구분을 하면서 동시에 전체적으로는 단조로운 입면에 활기를 불어 넣는 역할을 하도록 했다. 한편 이 'c' 자 철재빔이 각층의 블록들을 잡고 있다는 강한 압시를 줄 수 있도록 2층 높이의 진입부 상부에 큰 개구부에서 철재빔 위에 독립적이면서 분리되어 쌓여진 U 형 블록을 설치해서 단조로운 입면에 변화를 주었다. 한편 철재빔과 같은 U 형 블록의 띠를 각층마다 설치해서 일반블럭과 대비되는 거칠고 음영에 드리워진 무거운 면들을 만들어 넣으로써 건물에 중량감을 실어주었다. 특히 1층은 모두 거친 면처리를 함으로써 마치 미켈란젤로가 팔라조 메디치 설계시 적용한 리스티게이션의 느낌과 같은 효과를 노렸다. 또한 이 거친 면은 어떤 광고물의 부착도 허용하지 않아서 항상 이 건물을 깨끗하게 유지시킬 것이다.

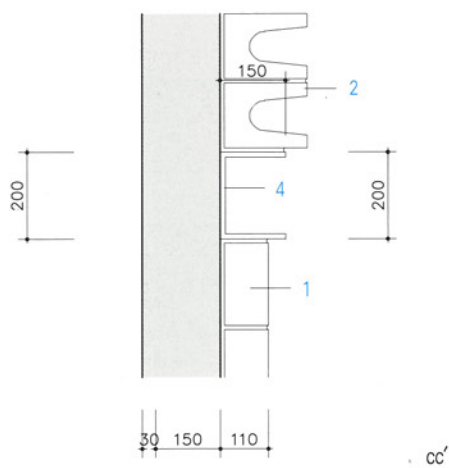
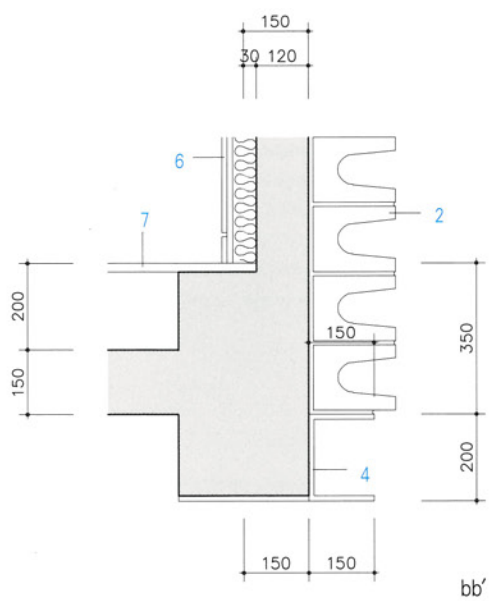
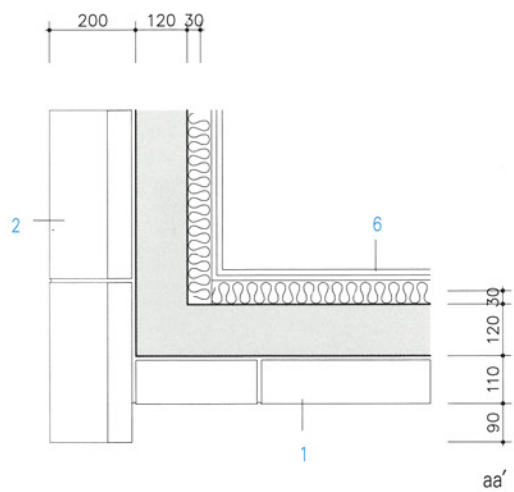


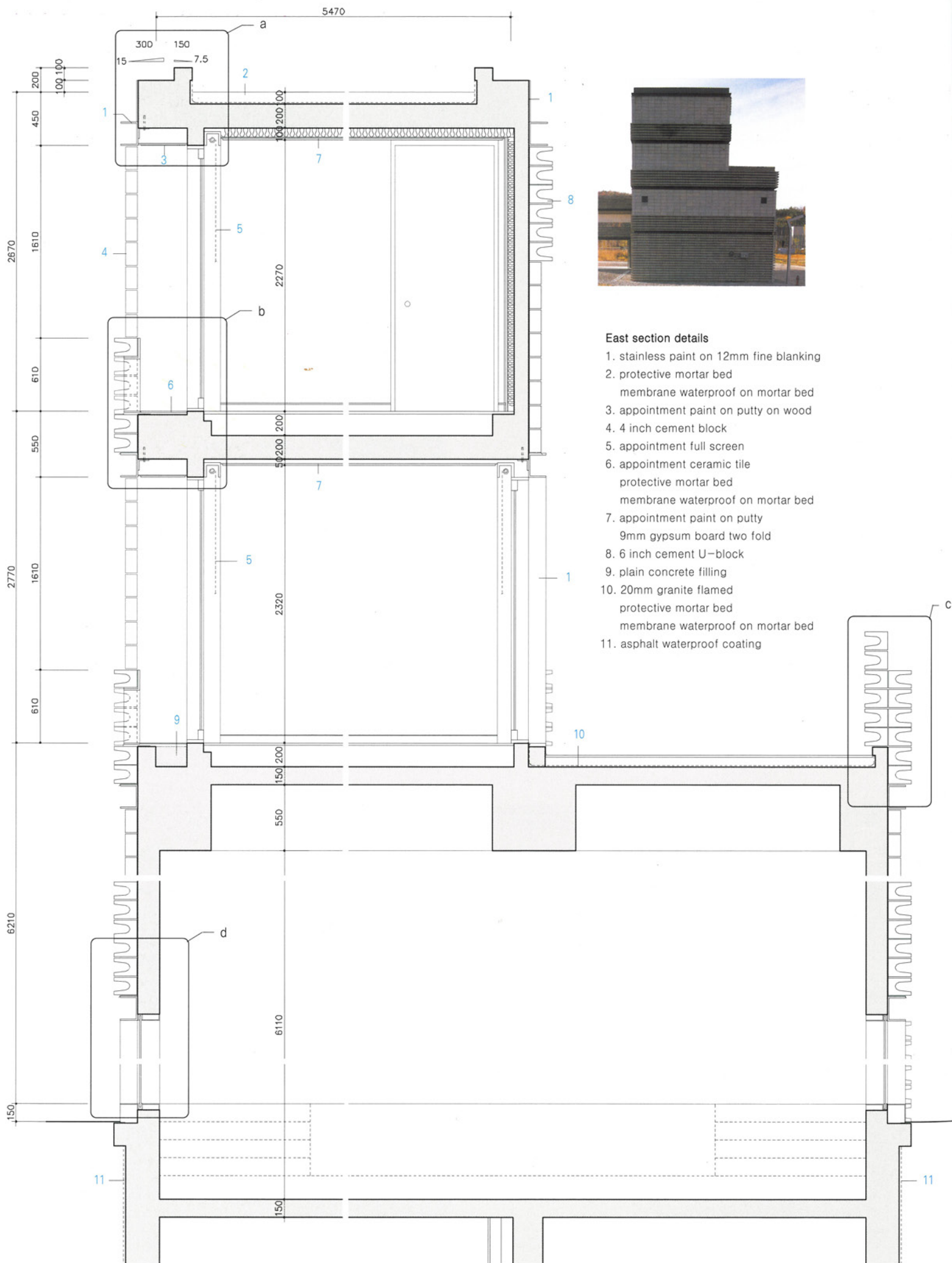


South elevation details

1. 4 inch cement black
2. 6 inch cement U-block
3. appointment illuminator
4. stainless paint on 12mm fine blanking
5. exposed concrete
6. wall paper on 12.5mm gypsum board two fold
7. appointment wood flooring

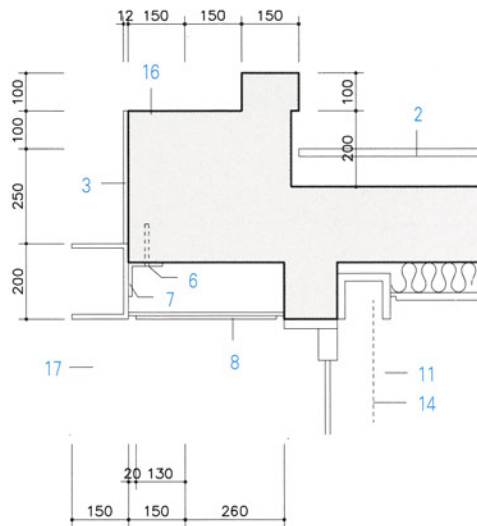
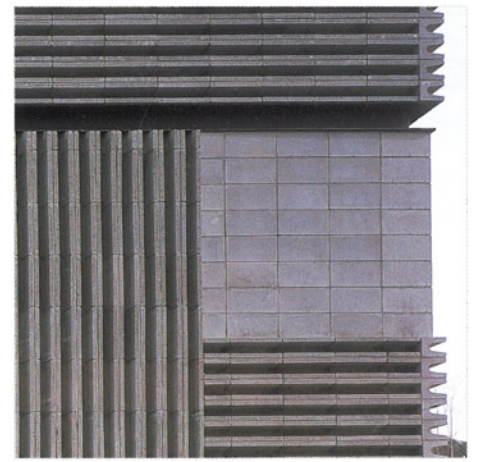




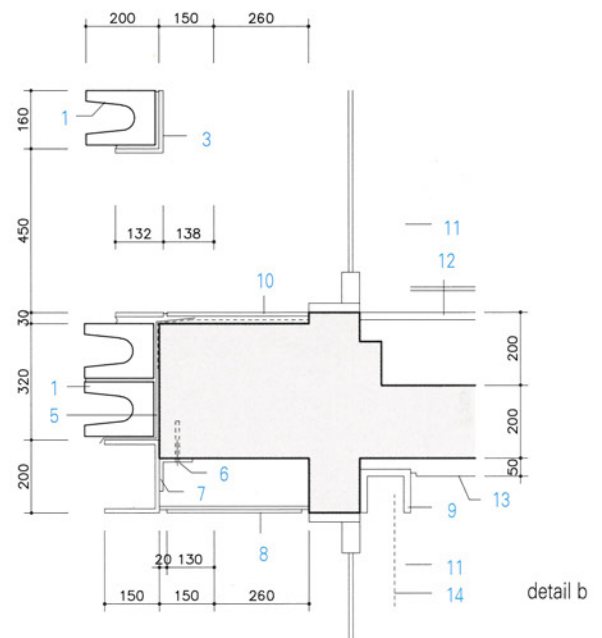


U-block details

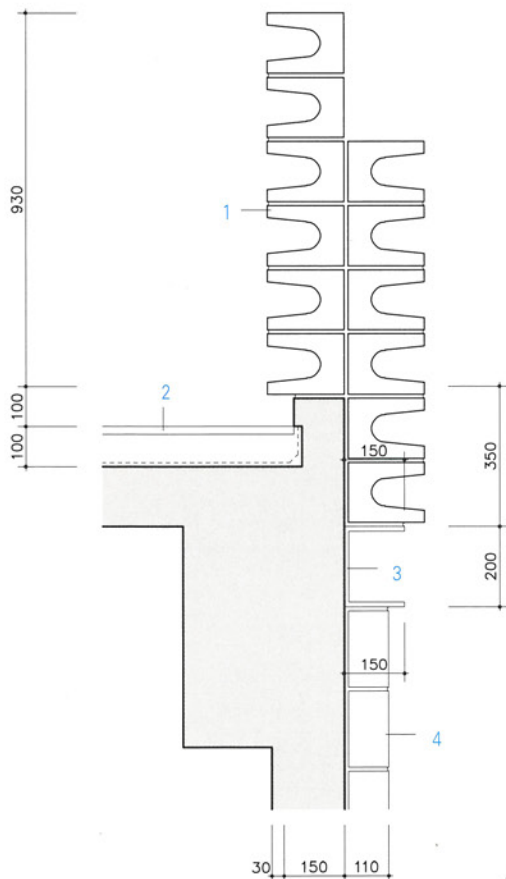
1. 6 inch cement U-block
2. 20mm granite flamed protective mortar bed
3. stainless paint on 12mm fine blanking
4. 4 inch cement block
5. flashing installation
6. anchor bolt
7. stainless paint on 7-steel
8. putty on wood
9. appointment paint on 20mm wood
10. appointment ceramic tile protective mortar bed
11. appointment paint on 25mm wood
12. appointment wood flooring
13. appointment paint on putty 9mm gypsum board two fold
14. appointment full screen
15. 12mm tempered glass
16. exposed concrete
17. 4 inch cement block



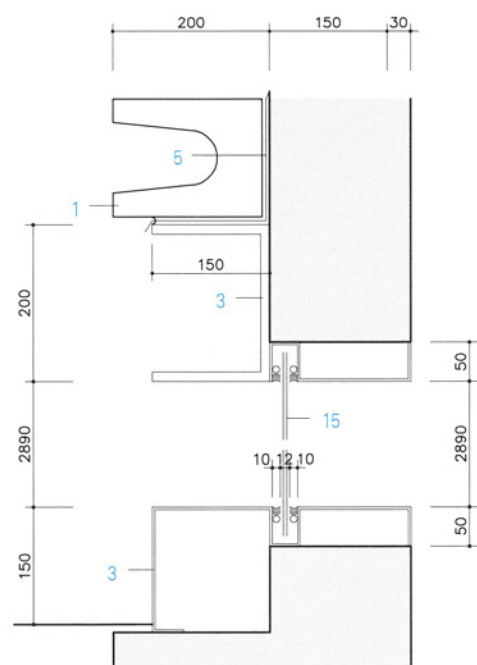
detail a



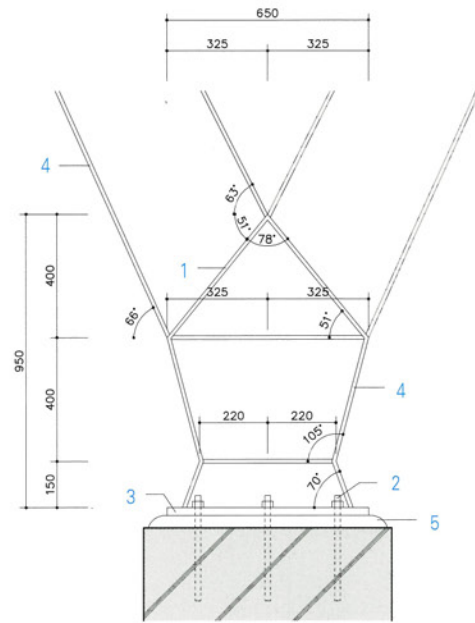
detail b



detail c



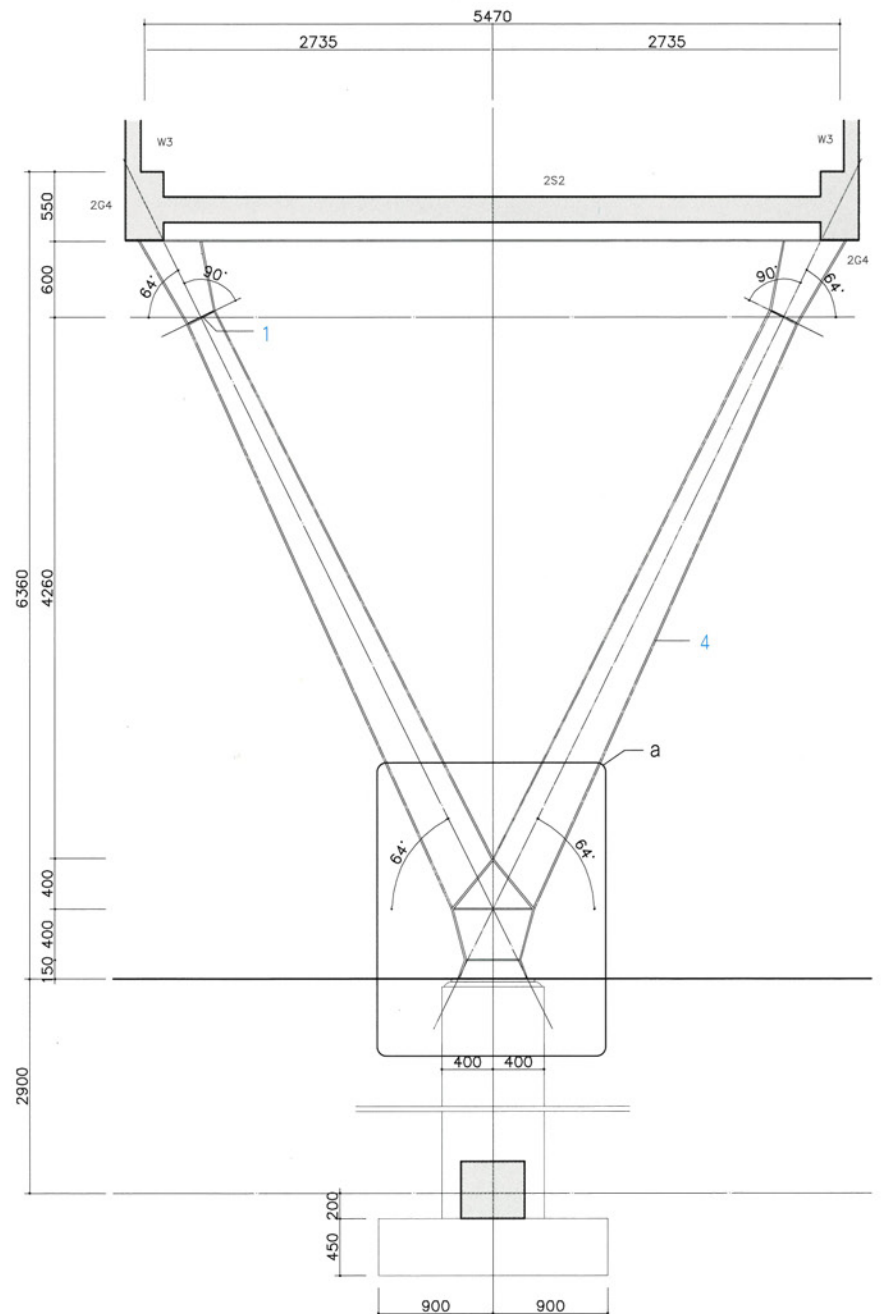
detail d



detail a

V-type steel structure details

1. 12mm steel plate
2. 6- ϕ 22mm anchor bolt
3. 25mm base plate
stainless paint on 25mm fine blanking
4. 12 \times 250(w)mm steel plate
5. grouting mortar filling



Atelier Artforum Rhee

이상덕화백의 집



Architecture Design : Atelier Mu / Lee il woo,
Kim yeong ok

Building area : 128.68㎡

Stories : B1, 3FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Wood

Ext. finish : Exposed concrete, Red pine channel siding,
Roof planting

Int. finish : Exposed concrete, Spruce rafter exposure

건축설계 : 건축사무소 건축공방 무 / 이일우, 김영옥

대지위치 : 경기도 부천시 상동 567-9

건축면적 : 128.68㎡

규 모 : 지하1층, 지상3층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트, 목구조

외부마감 : 노출콘크리트, 레드파인 채널사이딩, 지붕녹화

내부마감 : 노출콘크리트, 스프러스 서까래 노출

Relation between Vertical Zoning and Site

The pure concrete exterior wall is a fence against the city, and green spaces on each floor are doors of the fence. The underground sunken courtyard opens over the maple trees and upward to the sky. Green space on the roof serves as a visual lounge for surrounding apartments, and a low space of pilotis freely accessed by pedestrian becomes a border without a door. Water sounds from the sunken gives an unexpected pleasantness to passers-by. In a mass of concrete, along with a small pond made of rainwater, natural green spaces generates a joyful chaos of 'Another World of Nature' in a common building.

Soaking the greenness, rain water runs toward sunken garden, finally gathering on the pond. Still water goes bad; circulation is conducted through a carefully piled tiled wall, presenting visual and auditory pleasure. Thus, the rain water also becomes a part of the courtyard.

A glass wall for transparency often turns into a white screen due to a viewpoint and sunray. This makes us wonder - isn't glass architecture the screen architecture after all? Here, used as a screen wall, a glass wall faces the courtyard, which transforms into a gallery by installing spot illumination on the floor, and roll screens and wires at the space 300-400mm below the beams for paint hanging. Works of the owner/artist spreads giving no time even for a cup of tea. It is the way the artist approach. Work place awaits him beyond the screen.

〈written by Lee il wu〉

수직적 조닝과 대지의 상관관계

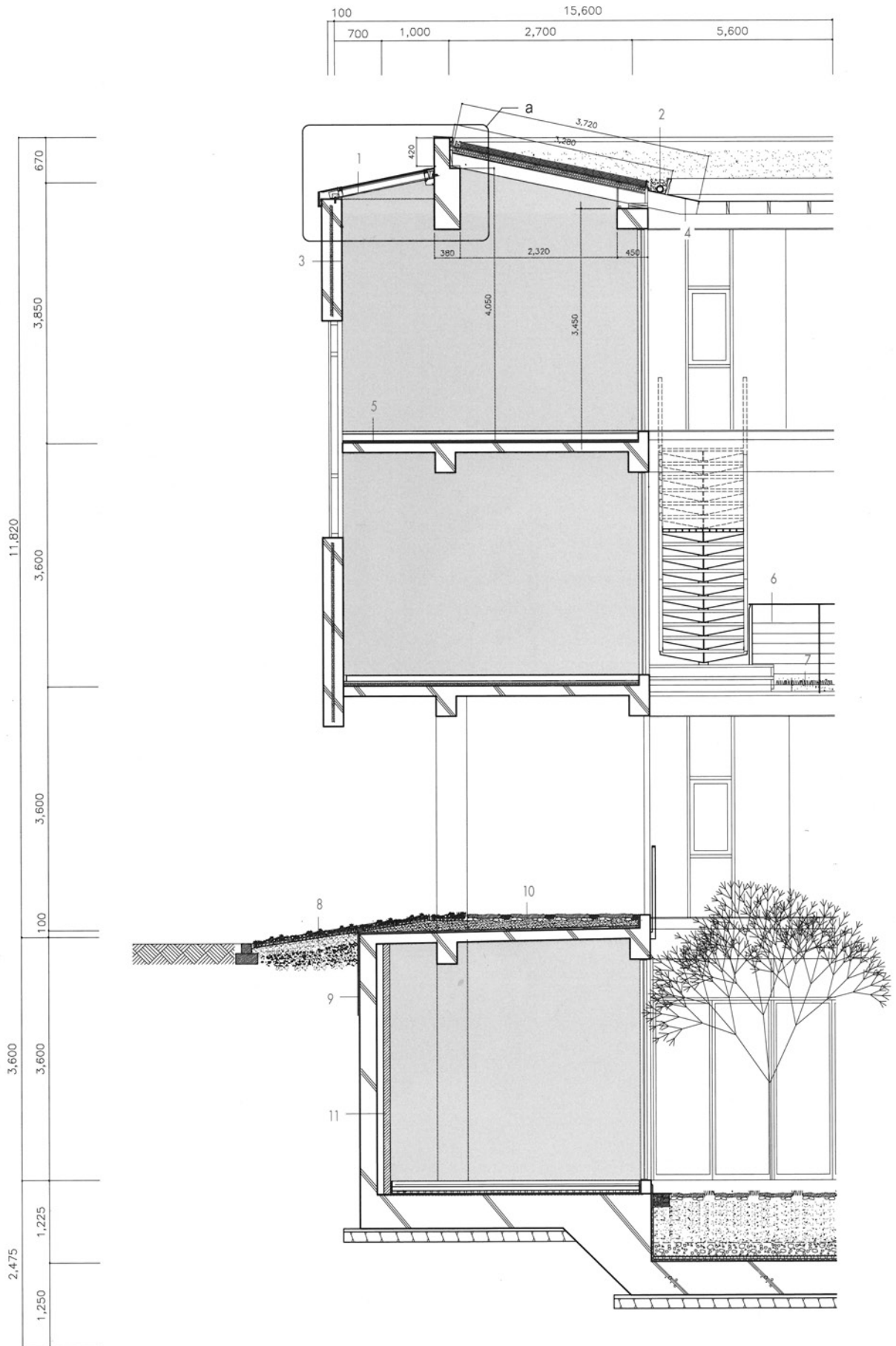
콘크리트의 순수한 외벽은 도시에 대한 담장이 되고, 층마다 비워진 녹지마당은 그 담장을 열어 도시의 문이 되어, 지하 썬큰마당에서 하늘까지 뚫려진 중정을 향해 활짝 열려진다. 활짝 뻗은 단풍나무 너머 하늘로 오른다. 지붕의 녹지는 주변 아파트의 시각적 휴식공간이 되며, 보행자에게 열려져 있는 필로티하부의 저층 공간은 건물내부 중정의 세계로 향하는 문없는 경계가 된다. 또한, 썬큰(sunken)에서 울려드는 물소리는 지나는 이에게 뜻하지 않은 반가움을 주며 손짓한다. 콘크리트덩어리 속에 각 층마다 형성된 자연의 녹지마당은 빗물이 모여 만들어낸 작은 연못과 더불어, 흔히 보는 건물속의 '또다른 자연의 세계'가 찾는 이에게 즐거운 혼란을 일으킨다.

지붕의 녹지를 흠뻑 적신 빗물은 썬큰마당으로 흘러들어 연못밑에 모여진다. 고인물은 썩는다고 시청각적인 즐거움을 뿜내며 정성스럽게 쌓아놓은 기와벽을 타고 올라 순환한다. 이로서 빗물도 중정의 한 요소가 된다.

투명성을 강조하기 위한 유리벽은 시선과 직사광선의 문제로 인해 가리게가 쳐진 하얀 스크린벽이 되고마는 것을 종종 보게된다. 유리건축은 결국 스크린건축이 아닐까하는 의구심도 갖게된다. 이 건물도 중정을 향해 유리벽이 서게된다. 오히려 스크린벽으로 활용한다. 300mm 혹은 400mm의 보 밑 공간은 롤스크린과 그림을 걸 수 있는 와이어, 그리고 바닥에서 비추는 국부조명으로 중정은 그럴듯한 갤러리로 변한다. 허공의 잔디밭 위에서 차나 한잔 하려했더니 화가의 작품이 펼쳐진다. 화가는 그렇게 다가간다. 스크린 너머에는 그의 작업실이 기다리고 있다.

〈글 / 이일우〉

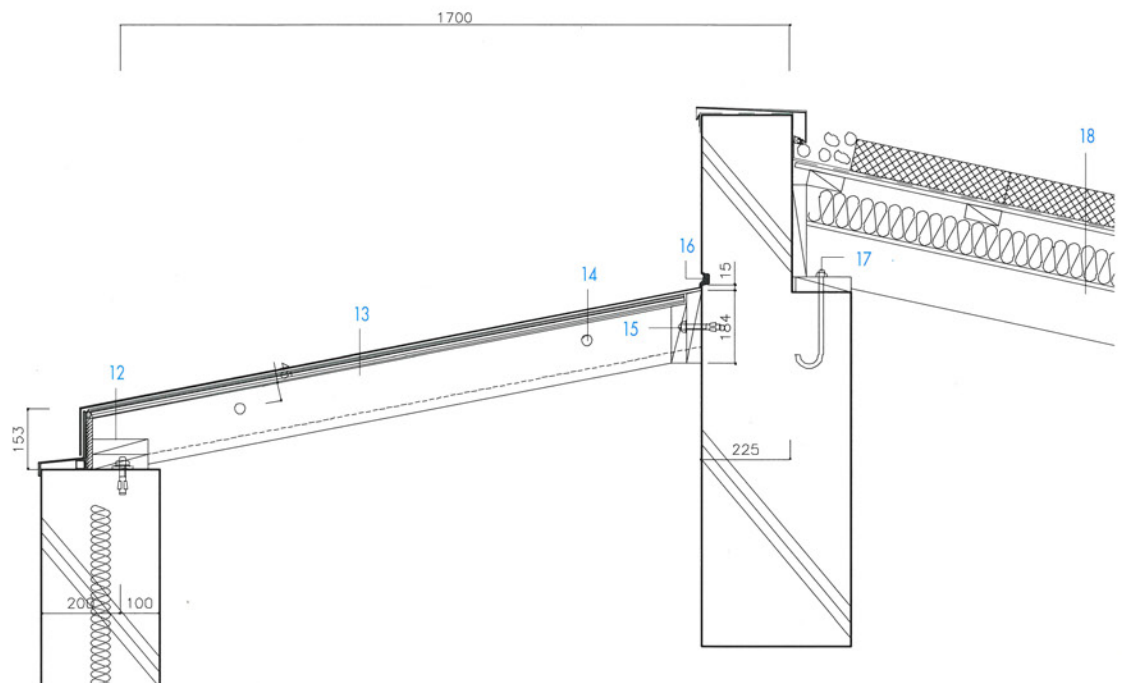




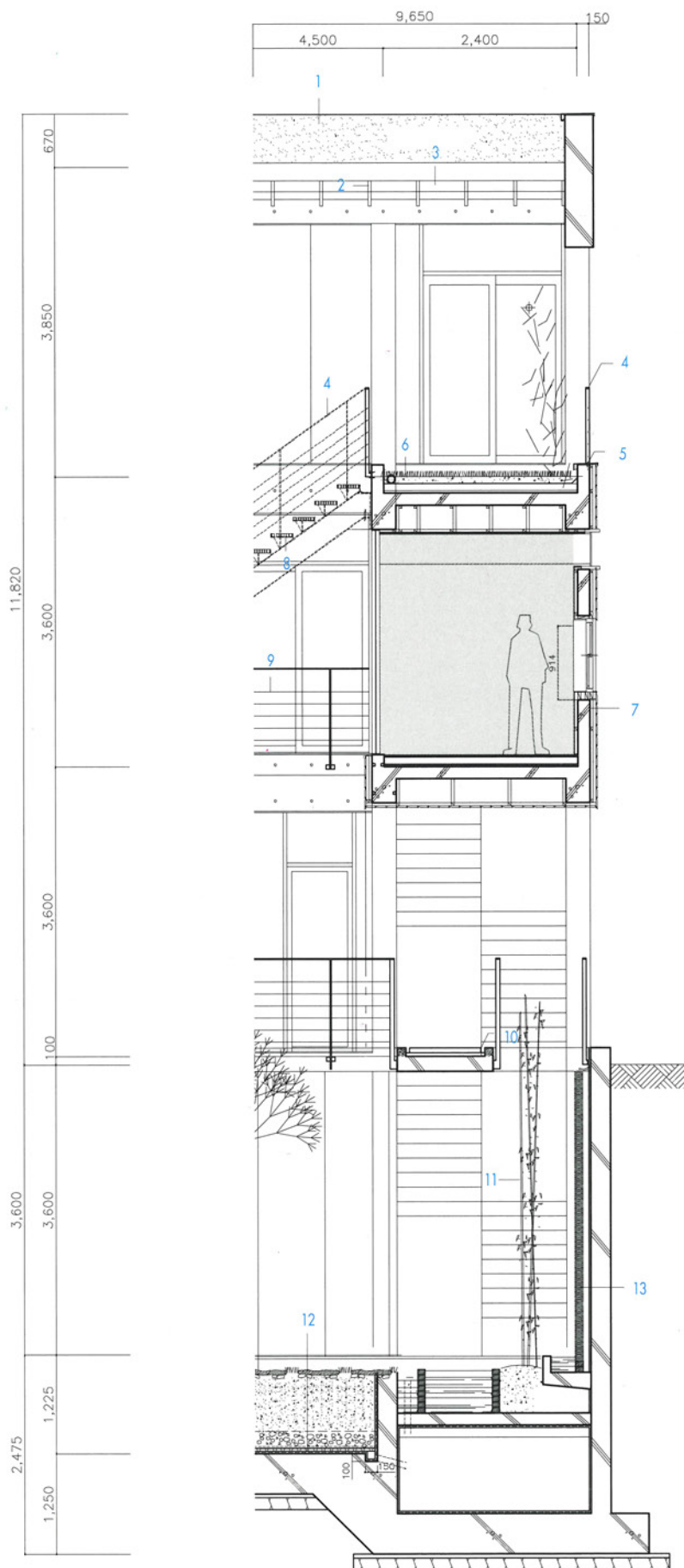


Section details I

1. 1.6mm galvalume sheet steel frashing
18.3mm transparent laminated pair glass
3mm×2 inch×6 inch S.P.F rafter
2. 2mm stainless steel gutter
3. exposed concrete (both side)
65mm extruded polystyrene foam
4. 10mm transparent pair polycarbonate
5. rubbing on colored glass
60mm plain concrete
30mm panel heating
30mm pea gravel bed
30mm extruded poly styrene foam heat insulating material
6. steel fine blanking 45×12mm / fluorine resin coating
3mm stainless steel wire
7. planting for four season
eco mat 400×400×100mm
elastic membrane waterproof coating
/ protective mortar
8. planting
75mm eco grass block for parking
/ non-woven fabric
130mm planting
9. waterproof coating 1,200mm
/ rubber asphalt membrane waterproof coating
10. 70mm bamboo sheath
100mm granite soil
elastic membrane coating / protective mortar
11. liquid waterproof two times
cement brick laying (0.5B)
12. 2×8 inch top plate
13. 2×6 inch rafter three fold
14. 12mm bolt
15. 12mm set anchor
16. sealant
17. 9mm J-bolt @1,200mm
18. planting
eco mat 400×400×100mm
waterproof sheet
11.1mm OSB
2×4 inch purlin @406mm
R11mm glass wool heat insulating material
2×10 inch rafter @610mm







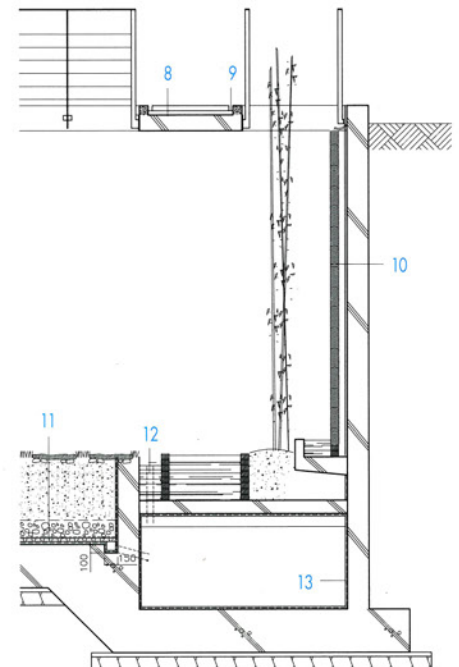
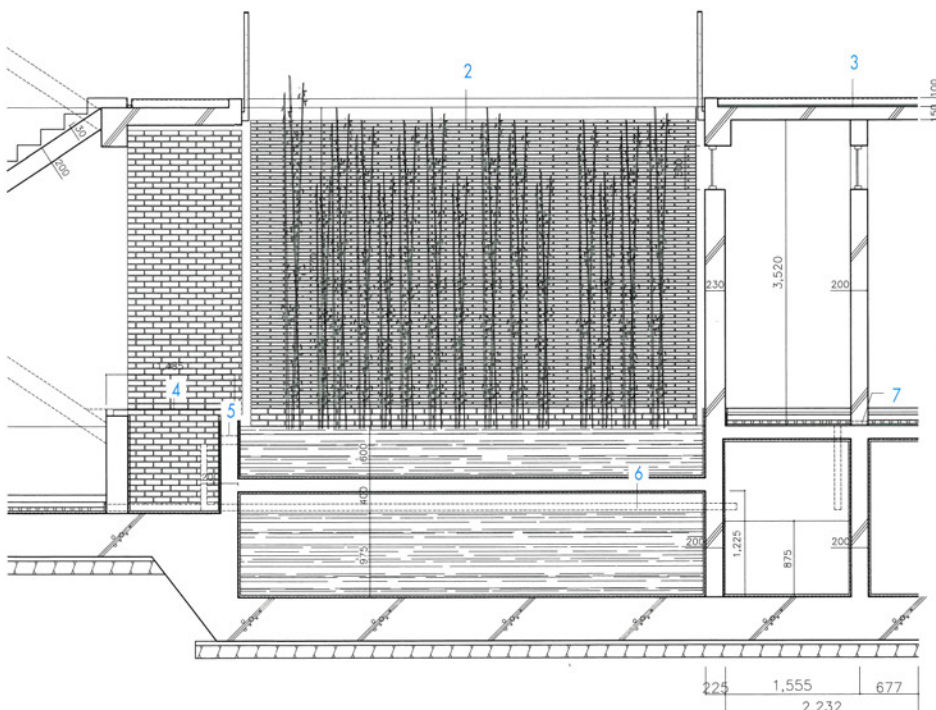
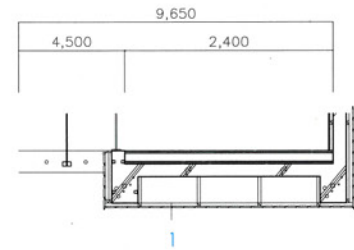
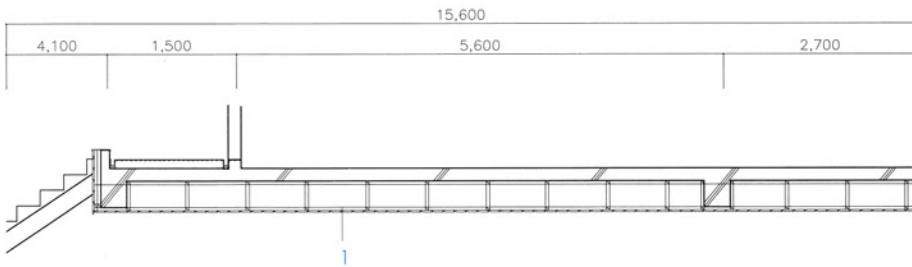
Section details II

1. planting
eco mat $400 \times 400 \times 100$ mm
waterproof sheet
2. 0.6mm aluminum cap
 2×10 mm rafter / transparent oil stain two times
3. 10mm transparent pair polycarbonate
4. steel fine blanking 45×9 mm / fluorine resin coating
5. 9mm set anchor 2ea
6. planting
eco mat $400 \times 400 \times 100$ mm
membrane waterproof coating / waterproof sheet
7. white vinyl paint after putty
12.5mm gypsum board two fold
super-R IMT heat insulating material
 2×2 inch CCA(cross)
tyvek
 2×2 inch CCA(longitudinal)
 17×148 mm svanszo siding
8. $300 \times 1,200$ mm zinc grating
9. 3mm stainless steel wire
10. open trench (w:50mm)
11. bamboo
12. bamboo sheath (400×500 mm)
300mm soil conditioner (made of earth worm)
400mm granite soil
200mm pea gravel bed
3mm waterproof sheet
40mm drain board
30mm liquid waterproof two times
13. liquid waterproof two times
plain tile decoration laying



Section details (rainwater storage)

1. 40×40mm wood cross-board frame for putting up a ceiling tyvek
- 17×148mm svanszo siding
2. plain tile decoration laying
3. rubbing on colored glass
- 80mm plain concrete
- 30mm permeability waterproof coating
4. 12mm tempered glass for floor
5. 100×2mm sleeve
6. 75mm PVC pipe
7. 30mm PVC pipe @300mm
8. rubbing on colored glass
- 80mm plain concrete
- (#8-150×150mm wire mesh)
- permeability waterproof
9. open trench (w:50mm)
10. liquid waterproof two times
- plain tile decoration laying
11. bamboo sheath (400×500mm)
- 300mm soil conditioner (made of earth worm)
- 400mm granite soil
- 200mm pea gravel bed
- 2mm waterproof sheet / non-woven fabric
- 40mm drain board
- 30mm liquid waterproof two times
12. lauter tun
13. elastic membrane waterproof coating





1. top plate 2×6 inch S.P.F
2. rafter 2×10 inch S.P.F @610mm
3. 2×4 inch purlin @450mm
4. top plate 2×2×12 inch S.P.F
5. purlin 2×10 inch
6. purlin 2×10 inch CCA





Heyri F55 House

헤이리 F55 주택



Architecture design : Atelier17 Architects & Associates
/ Kwon moon sung

Building area : 124.81㎡

Stories : 3FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete

Ext. finish : Exposed concrete, Drivit spraying,
Pea gravel concrete, White pine deck

Int. finish : Putty & Paint on gypsum board,
Silk patterned wall paper,
Lumber flooring

건축설계 : (주)건축사사무소 아틀리에17 / 권문성

대지위치 : 경기도 파주시 탄현면 범흥리 1652-295

건축면적 : 124.81㎡

규 모 : 지상3층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조

외부마감 : 노출콘크리트, 드라이비트쌓기, 풍자갈콘크리트,
미송데크

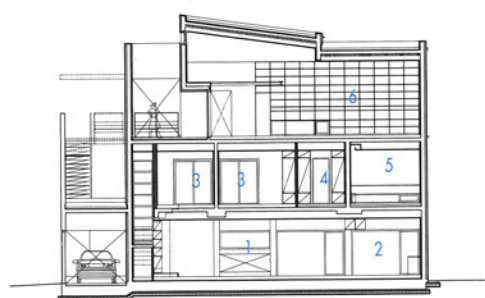
내부마감 : 석고보드 위 전면페티 · 수성페인트, 실크벽지,
원목마루

The building owner is a writer. He wanted to build a house with a separate workroom. Therefore, the workroom was arranged on the top floor(the 3rd) and the 1st and the 2nd floors were designed as a house. The 1st floor facing a courtyard on the south contained a living room, a dining room, a kitchen and an outdoor parking space, while, the 2nd floor included a master's bedroom, a guest room, and a children's room.

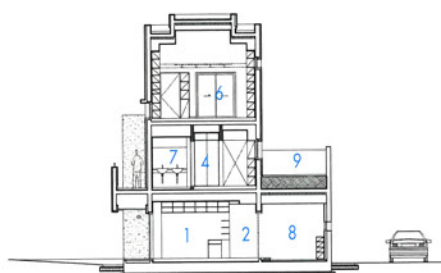
We organized the volume of the villa and the division of all spaces on each floor and considered outdoor spaces in the villa and the relations between the outdoor and the indoor spaces. The workroom was connected to the courtyard by guests without passing the house floors and contained outdoor stairs and a large balcony at both the point between the courtyard and the 2nd floor and the entrance on the 3rd floor. A series of solid concrete stairs and void steel stairs lead guests to the workroom, symbolizing open and close spaces. A balcony is automatically organized by the mass of the 2nd and the 3rd floors set back from the exterior wall of the 1st floor. The balcony facing the master's bedroom in the deepest side becomes the outdoor space only for the master's bedroom by making the wall higher. The tools to keep privacy of the balcony are trees on the courtyard and a box for plants at the edge of the balcony. The balcony toward a road plays a role of both an outdoor space for the master's bedroom and a passage from the house to the workroom. The front side of the master's bedroom was concluded with a wooden deck and the other sides were finished with gravel and concrete.

건축주는 글을 쓰는 부부이다. 작업실이 별도로 있는 주택을 짓고 싶어했다. 높은 층고의 넓은 작업실을 별채처럼 만들길 원했기에 건물 맨 위층인 3층에 놓고, 아래 1, 2층을 주택으로 하였다. 남쪽의 마당과 만나는 1층은 거실과 식당, 부엌, 그리고 외부 주차장으로 채워지고, 2층은 주인침실과 사랑방, 앞으로 태어날 아이의 방이 놓여지는 것이 자연스러웠다.

건물의 볼륨과 층별 실들에 대한 배분을 정리하고, 건물 속에 어떤 외부공간이 가능한지, 내부공간과는 어떤 관계를 갖게 만들 것인지 따져 보았다. 작업실은 외부 손님이 주택을 거치지 않고 접근할 수 있고 마당으로 직접 연결될 수 있도록 만들기 위하여 마당에서 2층으로 이어지는 부분과 3층 입구에 편안하고 넉넉한 발코니 마당을 만들고 외부 계단을 놓았다. 열리고 또 닫힌 공간의 성격을 대비적으로 적용하여 단단한 콘크리트 계단과 열린 상세의 철골 계단이 이어지며 작업실로 올라가게 만들었다. 1층 외벽에서 뒤로 물러선 2, 3층의 매스로 2층에서 도로쪽으로 발코니가 저절로 만들어진다. 가장 안쪽의 주인침실과 마주한 발코니는 벽을 조금 높게 올려 프라이버시가 존중되는 주인침실만의 외부공간으로 만들었다. 1층 입구 마당 상부에 하늘을 열어준 부분과 입구마당에 심어진 나무, 발코니 끝의 플랜트 박스는 주인침실 전용 발코니의 독립성을 만드는 장치이기도 하다. 도로쪽 나머지 발코니는 침실에서 쉽게 나가서 사용되는 외부공간이면서 주택에서 작업실로 직접 이동할 수 있는 통로이다. 주인침실 앞의 목재 데크로 나머지는 모두 작은 강자갈을 콘크리트 바닥에 심은 마감으로 하였다.



front elevation

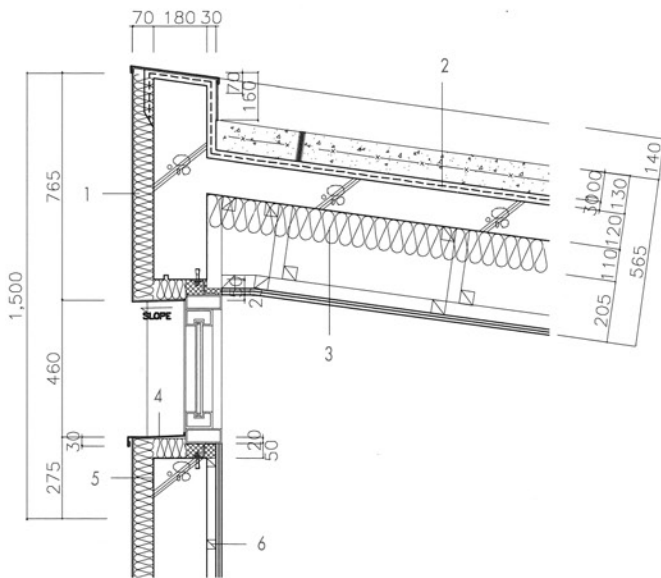


left elevation

Cross & Longitudinal section

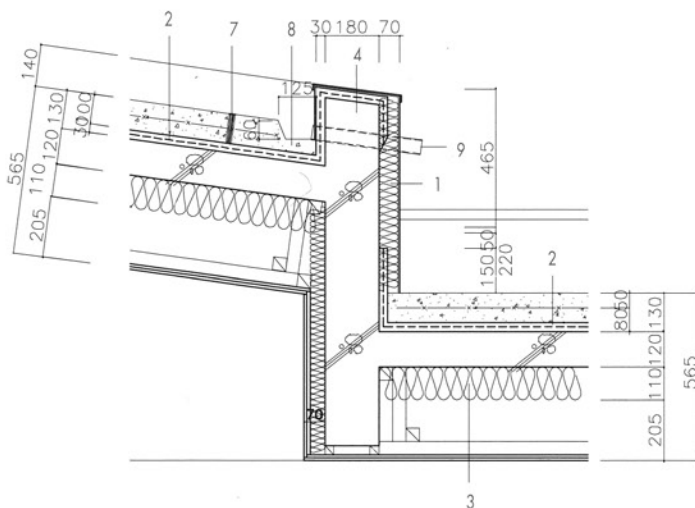
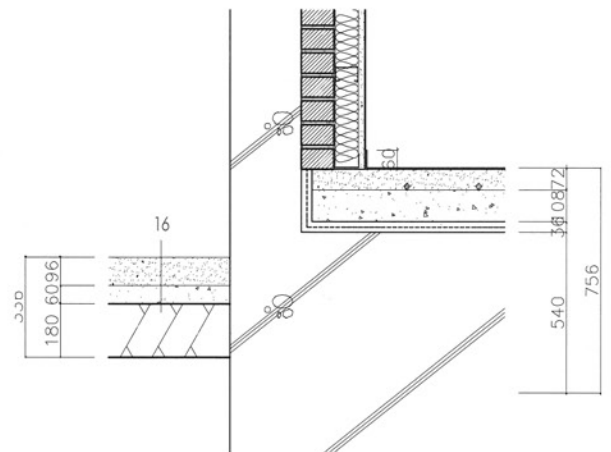
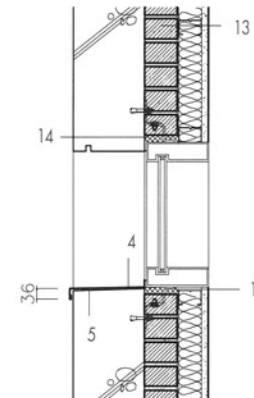
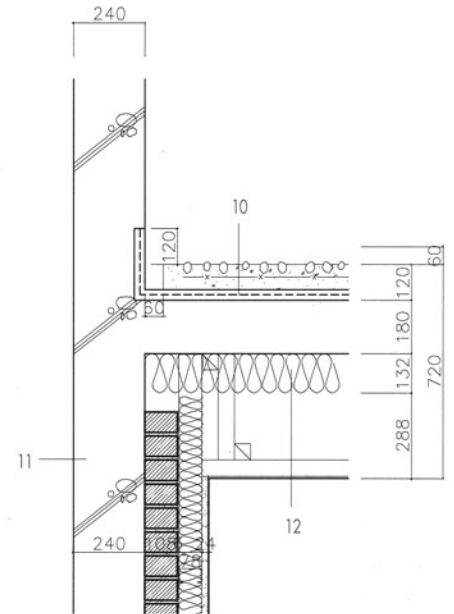
1. living room
2. dining room
3. bedroom
4. dress room
5. master's room
6. study room
7. bathroom
8. multi-purpose room
9. deck

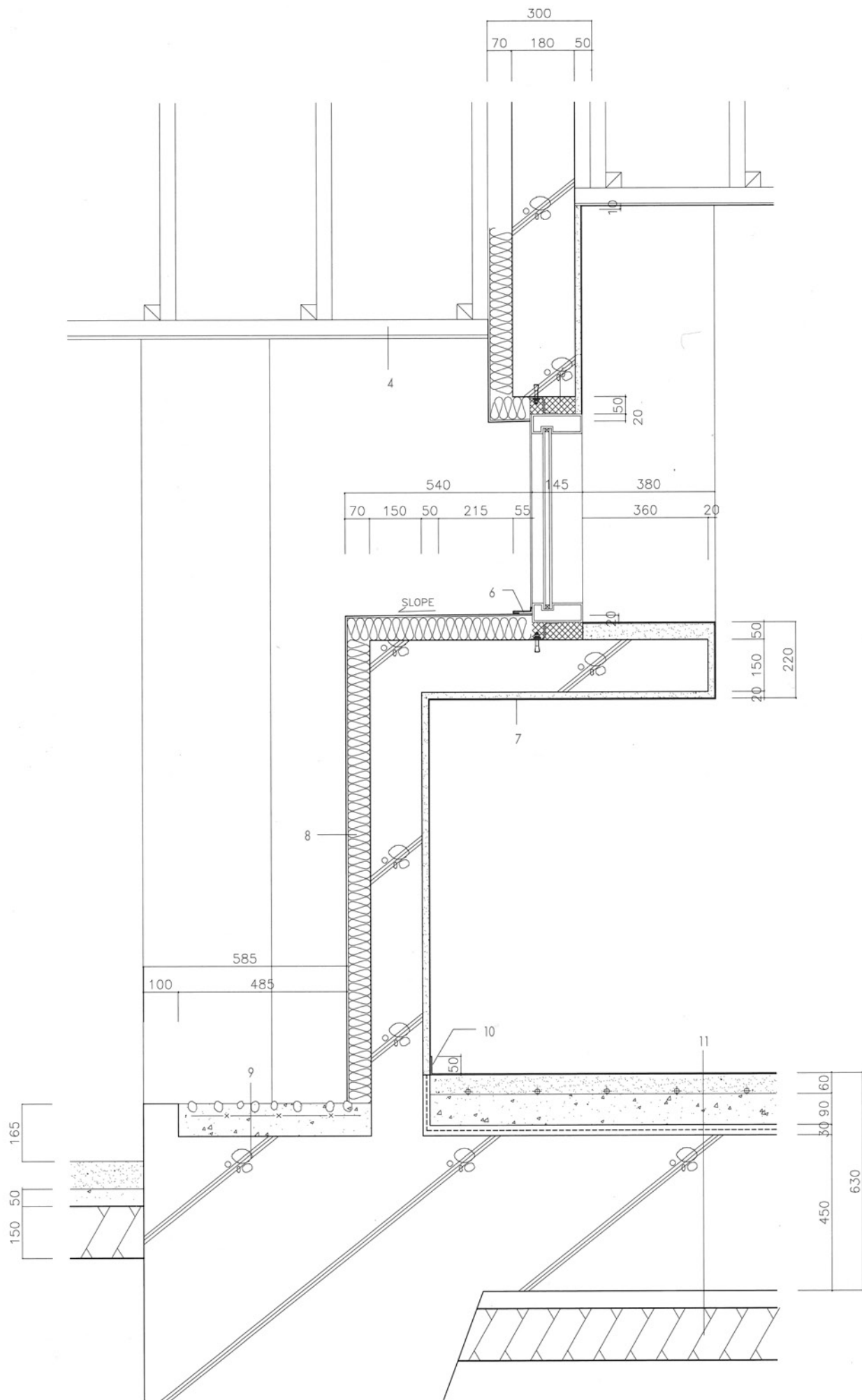


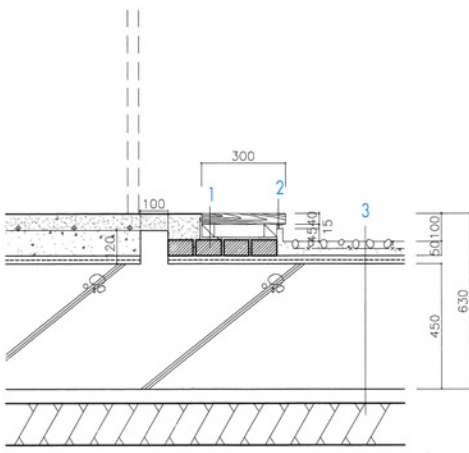


Partial details I

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 65mm heat insulating material
drivit spraying (appointment color) | 10. 70mm gravel concrete bed
(w/wire mesh #8-150×150mm) |
| 2. 100mm plain concrete bed
30mm protective mortar bed
membrane waterproof coating | 11. exposed concrete finished |
| 3. 110mm heat insulating material
wood ceiling frame
9.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ water paint on putty | 12. 110mm heat insulating material
wood ceiling frame
5mm plywood
/ appointment wall paper |
| 4. 1.6mm zinc plate flashed | 13. brick laying (0.5B) |
| 5. sill sealer | 60×40mm stud
/ 65mm head insulating material |
| 6. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ water paint on putty
30×30mm square timber
@450×450mm | 20mm mortar bed
/ appointment wall paper |
| 7. expansion joint | 14. urethane foam filling |
| 8. trench | 15. sealant caulking |
| 9. ϕ 50mm stainless pipe
(@2,100mm, 2ea) | 16. 80mm cement block
50mm leveling concrete
150mm broken stone harden |



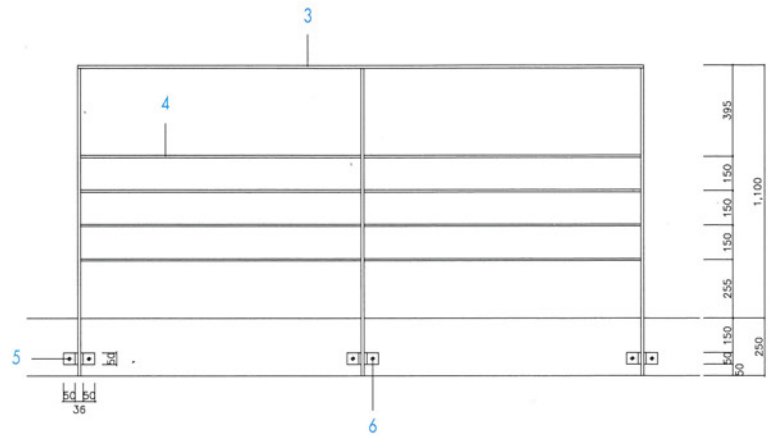
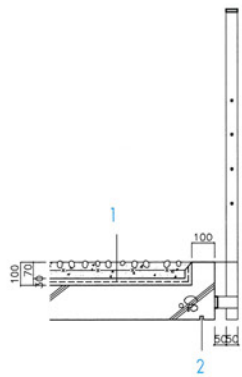




Partial details II

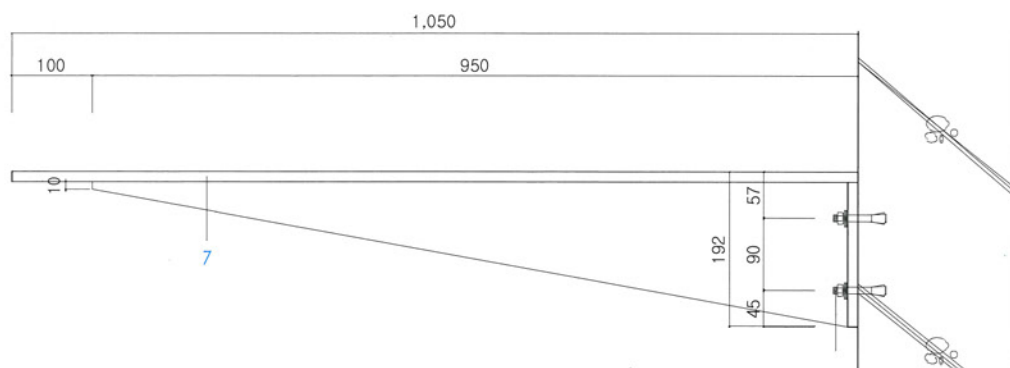
- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. 40mm appointment wood
45×45mm square timber
L-75×75×7mm stopper
brick laying | 0.2mm dampproofing film two fold
50mm leveling concrete
150mm broken stone harden | 7. 20mm mortar bed
/ appointment wall paper | 11. floor covered with laminated paper
cement mortar
90mm lightweight air entrained
concrete
protective mortar
30mm liquid waterproof two times
0.2mm dampproofing film two fold
50mm leveling concrete
150mm broken stone harden |
| 2. base board joiner (C-type) | 4. wood ceiling frame olympic stain
appointment color
8mm white pine plywood (w:300mm) | 8. 65mm heat insulating material
drivit spraying (appointment color) | |
| 3. 50mm pea gravel concrete bed
(w/wire mesh #8-150×150mm)
protective mortar
30mm liquid waterproof two times
450mm concrete slab | 5. urethane foam filling
6. sealant caulking
0.7mm zinc flashed | 9. 95mm pea gravel concrete
(w/wire mesh #8-150×150mm)
450mm concrete slab | |
| | | 10. roll up the rug | |





Outdoor stair details

1. 70mm pea gravel concrete bed
(w/wire mesh #8-150×150mm)
30mm protective mortar
membrane waterproof coating
2. drip edge
3. white epoxy paint
fine blanking 50×12mm
4. white epoxy paint on $\phi 9$ mm steel rod
5. white oil paint on 12mm steel plate
6. M12mm expansion anchor bolt
7. welding

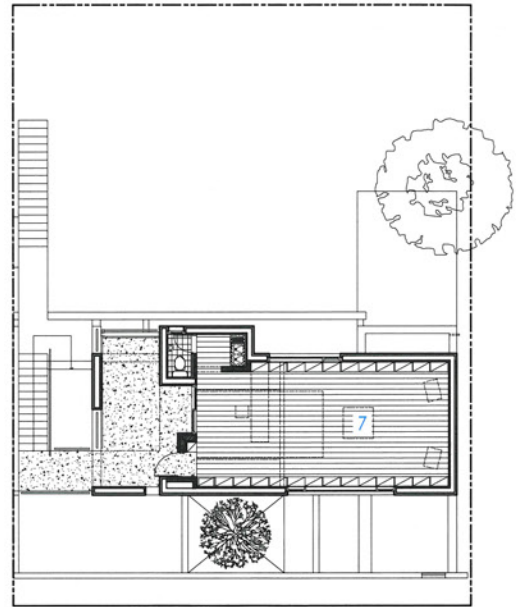
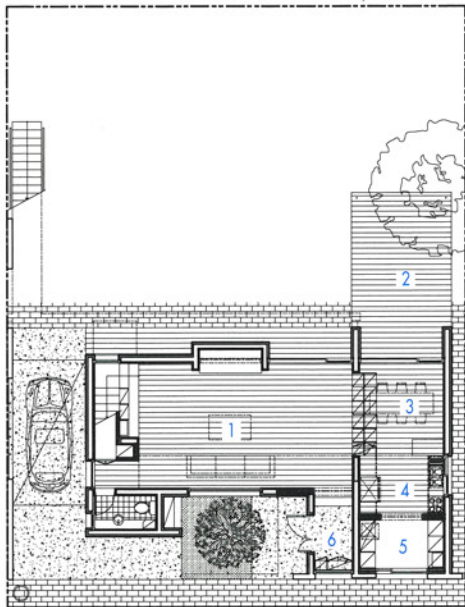




First & Third floor plan

1. living room
2. deck
3. dining room
4. kitchen
5. multi-purpose room
6. entrance
7. study room





Triangle

화성주택



Architecture design : BEYOND SPACE / Lee kwan jic
 Building area : 319.63㎡
 Stories : B1, 2FL
 Structure : Steel framed reinforced concrete, Wood
 Ext. finish : Pocheon stone, Wood
 Int. finish : Korean under floor heating system, Marble,
 Wall paper, Water paint
 Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : 비온드스페이스 건축 / 이관직
 대지위치 : 경기도 화성시 팔탄면 기천리 78
 건축면적 : 319.63㎡
 규모 : 지하1층, 지상2층
 구조 : 철근콘크리트구조, 목구조
 외부마감 : 포천석, 목재
 내부마감 : 온돌마루, 대리석, 벽지, 수성페인트
 사진 : 김명식

Hwaseong House selected a triangle as a geometrical diagram for the floor plan by analyzing the site(the form and the arrangement of the site). There were two rooms, a living room and a handy kitchen for sons and daughters and other remaining spaces organized a flat roof for later use on the 2nd floor. The roof on the 2nd floor is the most important part to express the characteristic of the form of the house. Owing to a flat form with a slope, it had a triangular corner and its two axes create a curved narrow corridor. The floor plans looked simple, though, the elevation plans looked diverse. In particular, the elevation on the south seemed to be provocative. The roof with deep eaves looked like a big comma on the horizontal mass could have been a little bit of rough if it was not finished with wooden end pieces and a steel cover. We think that the appearance of an architectural form can be completed with details.

A wooden plate was chosen as an exterior material, compared with stone. As exterior material, timber is not good to endure rain and wind, though, it is generally used in recent days under the condition to continuously preserve and maintain it. The roof was thought to consist of asphalt due to cost saving, though, be finally composed of steel for durability. In addition to it, glass was the other exterior material. Glass can be a material with limitless possibility because of a wall as a boundary, inter-penetration of transparency and an effect of visual perspective. We expect that a window and a court and a small garden on the south meet a dining room, a corridor and a screen and they will be used as an interesting space with a good view under pilotis.

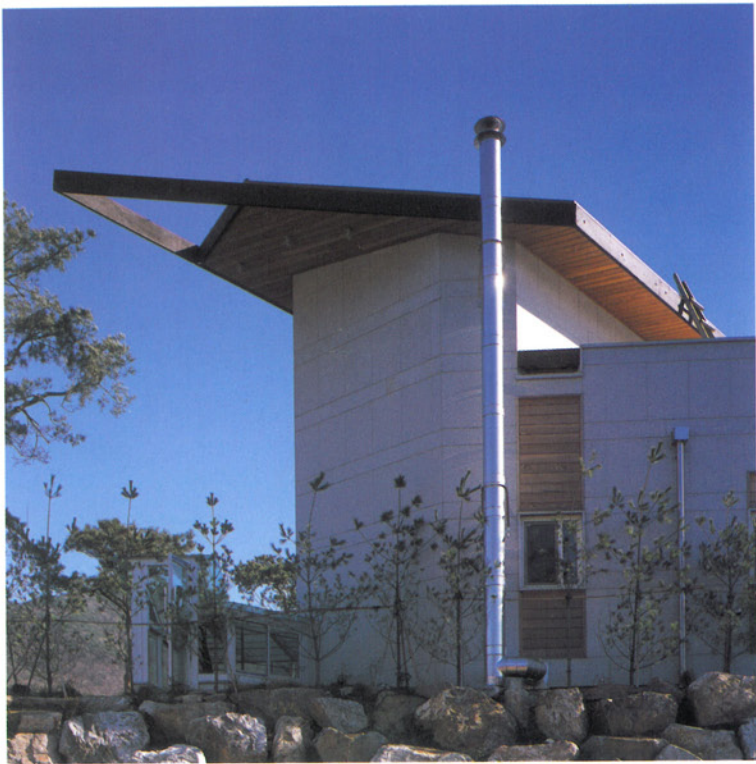
〈written by Lee kwan jic〉

화성주택은 대지의 해석(대지의 형태와 그대지의 이용방식으로서 배치)을 통하여 평면상 삼각형이 기하학 적도형으로 선택되었다. 2층은 자녀들의 2개의 방과 그들을 위한 거실과 간이 주방이 생기고 나머지 대부분 은 추후의 활용을 위한 평지붕 옥상이 되었다. 화성주택에서 조형상 표현력이 가장 드러나는 부분은 2층의 지붕이다. 경사물매를 가지면서 평면의 모양 때문에 삼각 모서리로 잘리고, 평면상 축을 달리한 부분이 꺾 인 골마루를 형성하면서 만난다. 평면은 비교적 간단해 보이는 데 외부에서의 표정은 의외로 다양해 졌다. 특히 정면이라고 할 수 있는 남쪽 입면상의 표정은 도발적이기까지 하다. 수평의 일층 매스위에 커다란 콧 마를 찍은 듯하다. 처마가 깊은 2층의 지붕이 그만한 두께의 마구리 목재와 세련된 금속지붕으로 마무리 되 지 않았다면 보기에 딱할 정도로 조잡해 보였을지 모른다. 건축 조형의 표정은 디테일로 완성되는 것이 아 닌까.

돌과 대비해서 외부 재료로 선택된 것은 목재 판재이다. 건물의 외벽 재료로서 목재는 우수, 풍로를 모두 견 디어야 하는 재료로는 어려움이 많은 재료이지만 최근에 방부처리, 지속적인 관리를 전제로 일반적인 재료 로 사용되고 있다. 지붕은 공사비의 절감을 이유로 아스팔트 성글에 거론되기도 했지만 내구성과 건물의 품 위를 위해서 꼭 필요하다는 점을 강조해서 금속지붕으로 남을 수 있었다. 그리고 주된 외장 재료는 유리이 다. 유리는 경계로서의 벽과 투명성의 상호 관입, 시선의 투과와 효과가 모순적으로 결합되면서 무한한 가 능성의 재료가 된다. 남쪽으로 난 창과 마당, 작은 중정이지만 식당과 복도와 스크린으로서 창과 만나고 피 로티 밑으로 트인 조망과 함께 흥미로운 공간으로 활용되었으면 좋겠다.

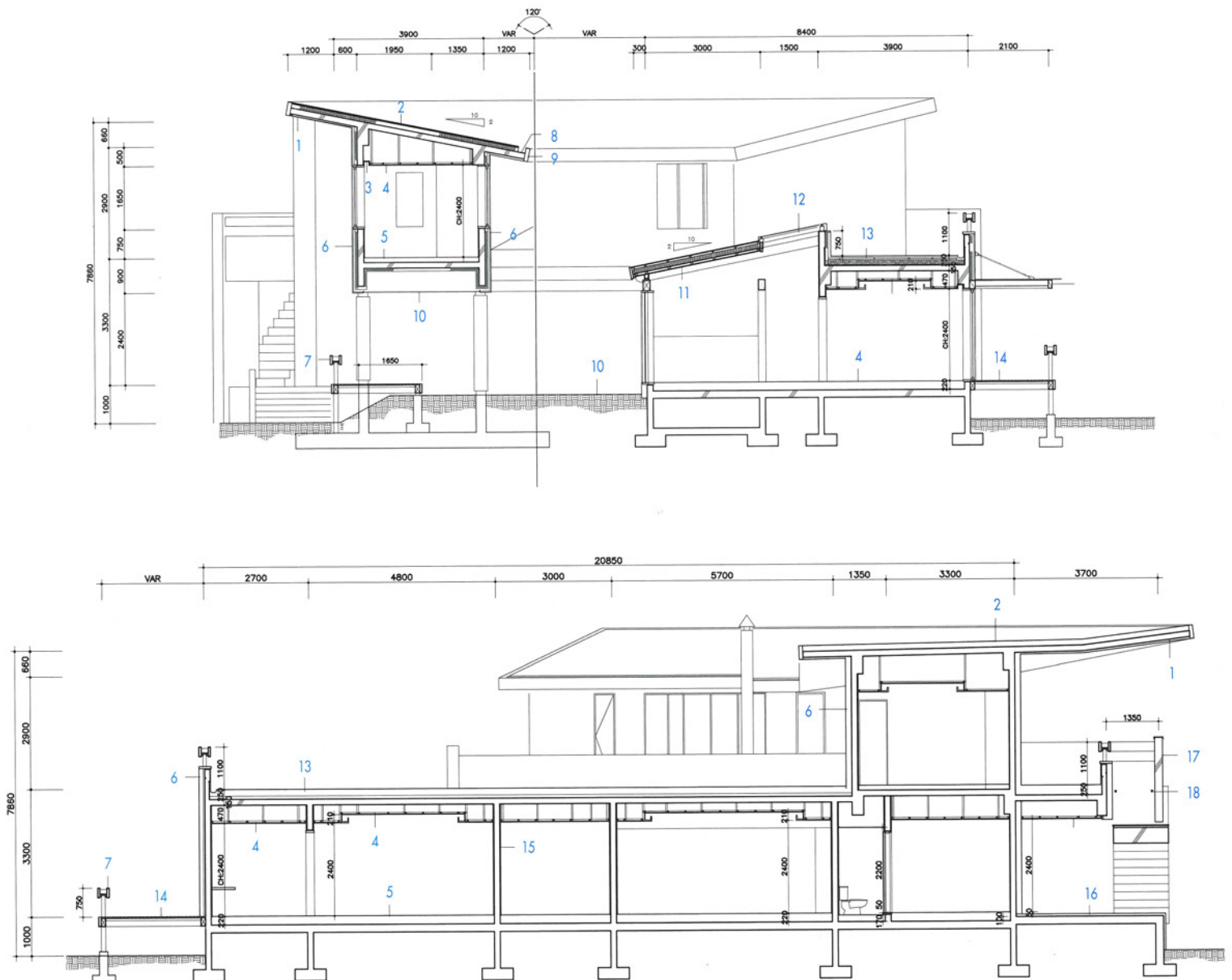
〈글 / 이관직〉





Cross & Longitudinal section

1. appointment color oil stain
260×21mm wood panel
2. 0.7mm zinc batten seam
3. wood curtain box
4. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
/ water paint
5. heated wood flooring on panel heating
6. 30mm marble
7. oil stain on 60×240mm wood
8. 200×120mm gutter
9. 60×300mm wood
10. gravel bed
11. appointment color oil stain
12mm plywood two fold
12. 21.76mm heat strengthened pair glass
13. stoneware tile on mortar
14. 45×90mm wood flooring
15. wall paper on mortar
16. 30mm stone flags on mortar
17. exposed concrete
18. ϕ 60mm stainless steel pipe

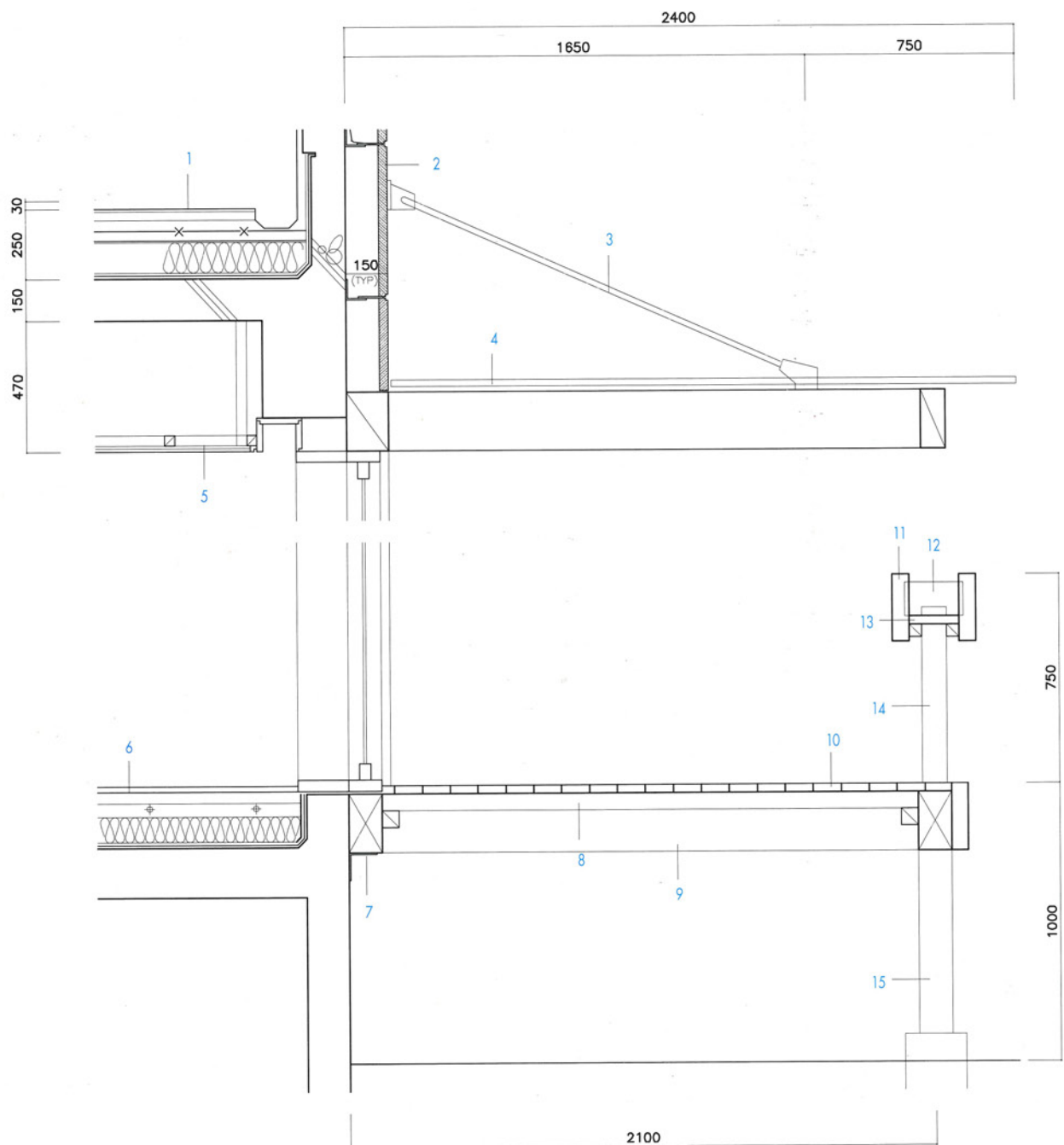




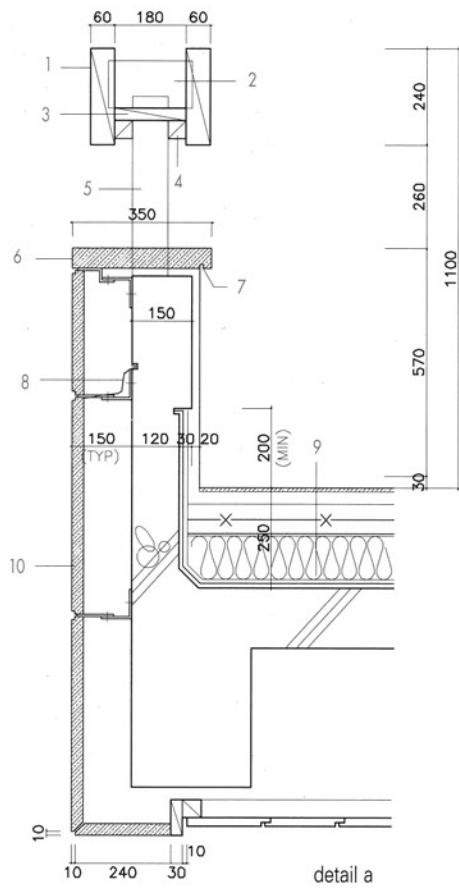


Canopy details

1. 9mm stoneware tile on mortar
2. 30mm marble
3. $\phi 20$ mm rod bar (@2,400mm)
4. 10mm tempered glass
5. 20mm rubber pad
6. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold / water paint
7. 20mm marble
8. L-100 \times 100mm
9. 60 \times 60 @450mm
10. 90 \times 150 @1,200mm
11. 45 \times 90mm white pine flooring
12. oil stain on 60 \times 240mm wood
13. 90 \times 120 \times 210 @600mm
14. 30 \times 180mm wood
15. oil stain on 90 \times 90mm wood (@1,200mm)
16. 120 \times 120mm wood column

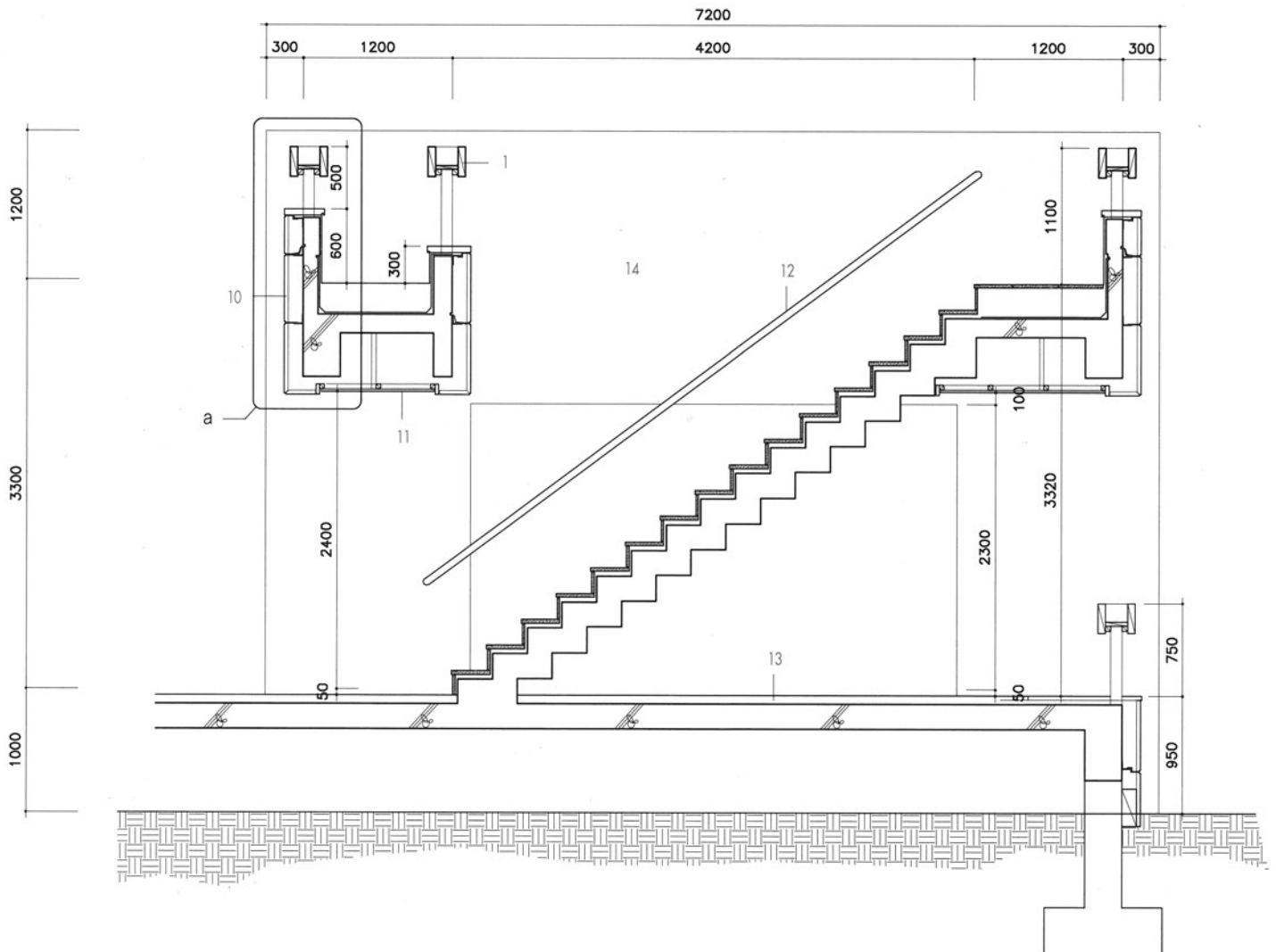




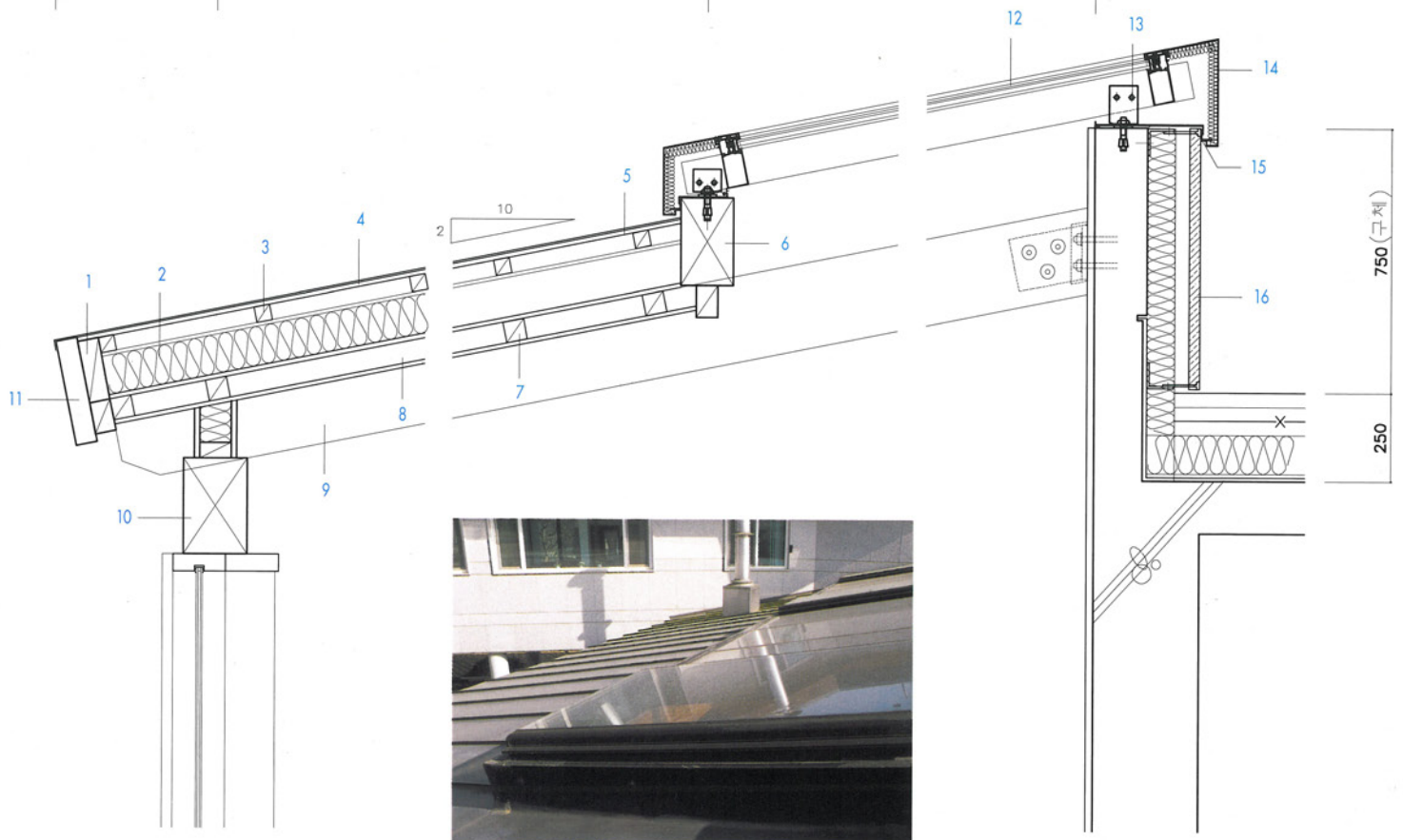


Outside stair details

1. oil stain on 60×240mm wood
2. 90×120×210 @600mm
3. 30×180mm wood
4. 45×45mm square wood
5. oil stain on 90×90mm wood concrete (@1,200mm)
6. 50mm marble top plate
7. drip edge (10×10mm)
8. drip edge flashed
9. 9mm stoneware tile on mortar
80mm plain concrete
0.04mm protective film two fold
110mm heat insulating material
membrane waterproof coating
(asphalt rubber)
10. 30mm marble
11. appointment color oil stain
260×21mm wood panel
12. ϕ 60mm stainless pipe
13. 30mm stone flag
14. exposed concrete





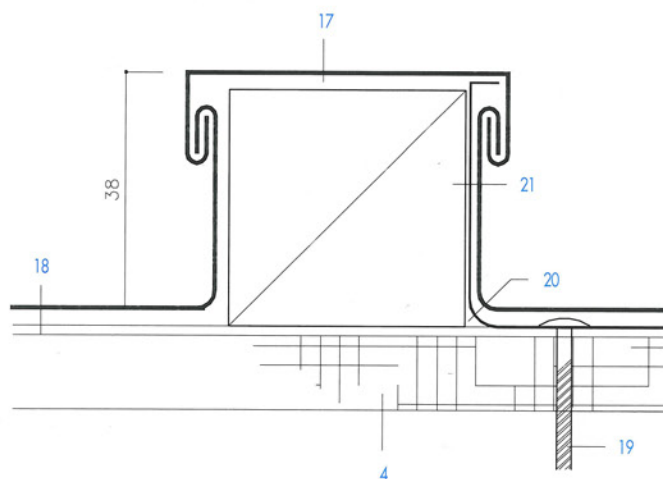


Roof details

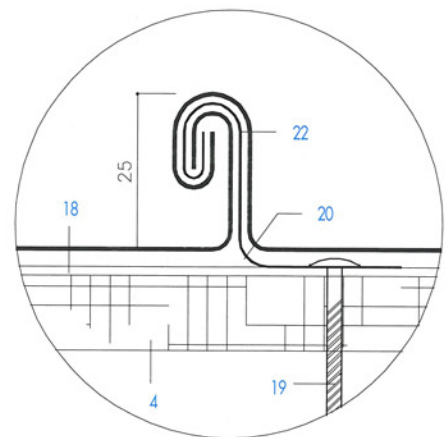
1. 180×60mm
2. 110mm heat insulating material
60×120 @600mm
3. square timber (45×45 @450mm)
4. 12mm plywood
5. 0.7mm zinc plate double standing seam
6. 150×240mm
7. 60×60 @450mm

8. appointment color oil stain
12mm plywood two fold
9. 120×240 @1,200mm
10. 180×270mm
11. 300×60mm
12. 21.76mm heat strengthened pair glass
13. aluminum bracket
14. aluminum sheet folding
15. gutter

16. 30mm marble
17. 0.7mm rheinzink
18. building paper
19. stainless nail
20. 0.5mm stainless clip
21. 38×38mm wood batten
22. 0.7mm rheinzink double standing seam
(h:25mm)



batten seam

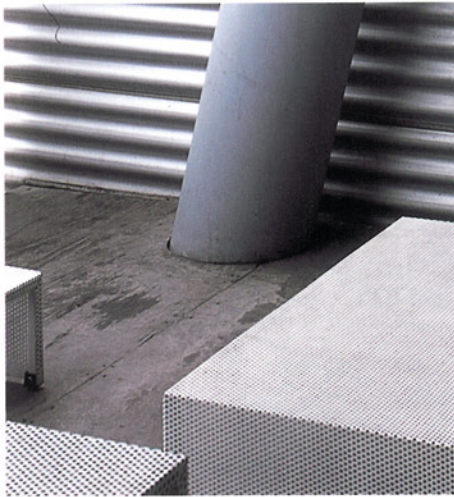


double standing seam



Bent House

휘어지는 집



Architecture design : Kim in cheurl(Prof. Chung-ang University)
+ archium architects Co. Inc

Building area : 173.80㎡

Stories : B2, 6FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : THK10 laminated galss

THK0.6 zinc galvanized corrugated steel plate

Int. finish : Color lacquer on gypsum board two fold

Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : 김인철(중앙대학교 교수) + (주)건축사사무소 아르키움
대지위치 : 서울시 강남구 신사동 589-18

건축면적 : 173.80㎡

규 모 : 지하2층, 지상6층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : THK10 점합유리, THK0.6 아연도 골강판

내부마감 : 석고보드 2겹 위 착색락카

사 진 : 김명식

As architecture is a process to materialize imagination, it is expressed as a realistic result. A method and a material are common. As a method of the process, the method and the material are a means, but the purpose for the process is an expression of the meaning. The imagination can be displayed through the progresses through erecting, closing, attaching, inserting and painting, though, what we do is not to make a material but to use it. Therefore, we try to seek for the meaning of the quality of the material.

We pay attention to glass.

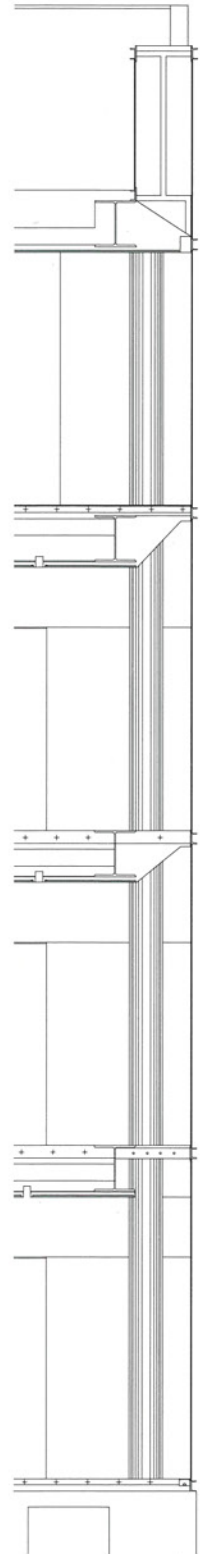
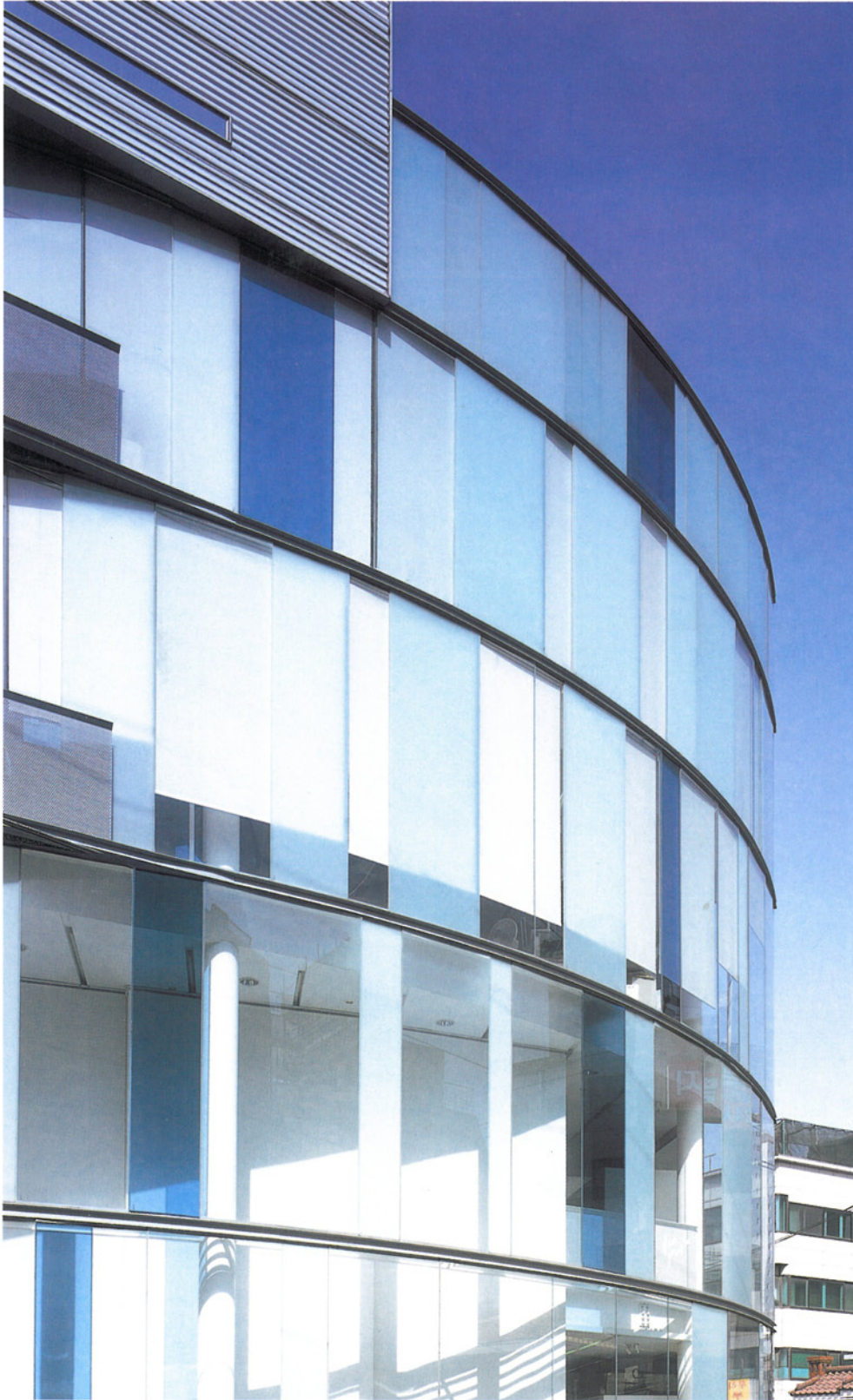
We focus our more attention on duplicity than the quality of transparency. It means that something to shade is needed to leave it unshaded. Shading is a basic demand for organizing a room. When a material shades a room under the condition that it is open, glass is a way to shade the room. It has a function to absorb light and air, draw landscape and show the inside in case that it defends rain and wind. Glass which is usually called transparent skin can become a characteristic including two opposite functions of openness and closeness. Glass plates are an example for the obvious application. They play a role in prectecting the inside which are added to pictures, though, their existence is not valid any more. Transparency should not be revealed like tranparent coating of synthetic resin. We blended transparency with semi-transparency and proposed the areas of opening and closing as an option. We thought the division was not a portion of architecture but a commom share for space and human. It is likely that street landscape will bring to life when architectural appearance does not have a fixed design but include our ordinary lives.

건축은 상상을 구체화하는 작업이므로 매우 사실적인 결과로 나타난다. 동원되는 기법과 구사하는 재료는 보편적이고 일상적인 것이다. 세우고 쌓고 막고 붙이고 끼우고 칠하는 등의 과정을 통해 상상이 드러나지만 재료를 만드는 것이 아니라 재료를 사용하는 것이므로 재료의 물성이 감추고 있는 의미가 무엇인지 찾아내려 한다. 작업의 방법론으로서 기법과 재료는 수단이지만 그것으로 하려는 목적은 의미의 표현이다.

유리에 주목한다.

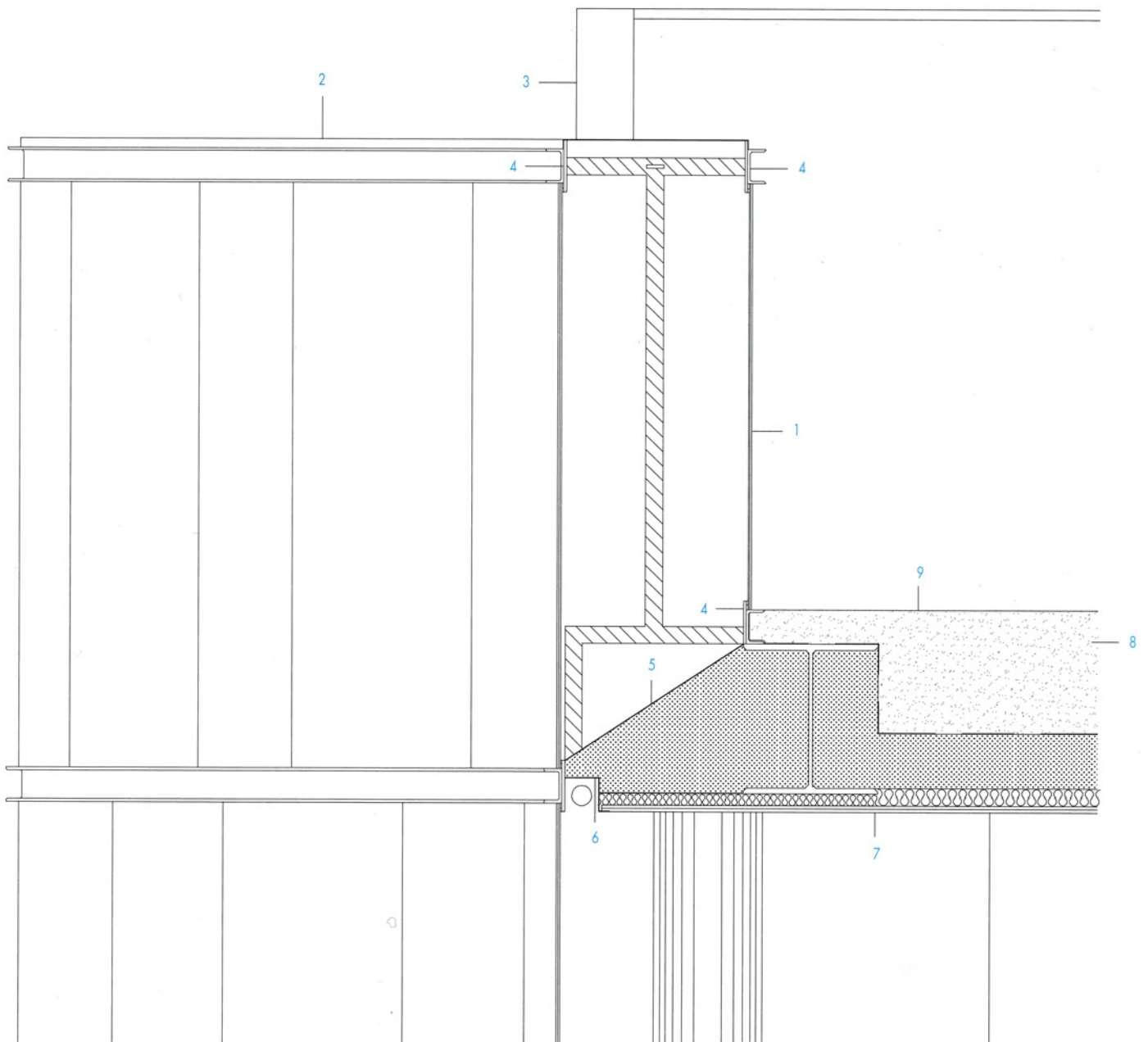
투명이라 특징지어지는 속성보다 가리기 위한 것이되 가려지지 않도록 하려는 이중성에 관심을 둔다. 가리려는 것은 방을 만드는 원초적인 요구이다. 둘러 세우고 닫아서 강고하게 안을 보호하는 벽을 만들어야 한다. 그럼에도 틈이 필요한 것은 스스로 원한 구축이 결코 편안하지 않기 때문이다. 안으로 만들어졌으나 밖과 연결되지 않으면 안은 제대로 안이 되지 못한다. 가리더라도 열어서 가리려는 계략에 동원되는 수단이 유리이다. 비바람을 막더라도 빛과 공기가 통하며 풍경을 끌어들이고 속 모양을 보여주는 유리는 기능이다. 투명한 껍질인 유리는 막히되 열린 형국이 되어 특징적인 요소가 된다. 그 극단적인 적용은 액자에 끼어진 유리판이다. 그림에 덧 씌워져 안을 보호하는 역할을 하지만 유리의 존재는 더 이상 유효하지 않다. 합성수지의 투명 코팅처럼 투명함은 드러나지 않아야 하는 것이다. 장치로서 쇼 케이스나 쇼윈도우 역시 유리로 만들어진 구조이나 막을 이루는 유리는 결국 존재하지 않는 것이 된다. 드러나 보인다는 것이 목적에 따른 것이라면 유리의 속성에 충실하게 의지해야 한다. 투명과 반투명과 불투명의 차이를 섞어 놓아 보임과 가림의 영역을 선택의 문제로 제안한 것은 그러한 구분이 건축의 뉘앙스 보다 그 장소와 그 사람들이 영위할 그 곳의 일상의 것이라 생각했다. 건축의 표정이 건축으로 디자인되어 고정되기보다 그 속의 일상이 투영되어 만들어진다면 거리의 풍경이 살아 움직일 것이다.





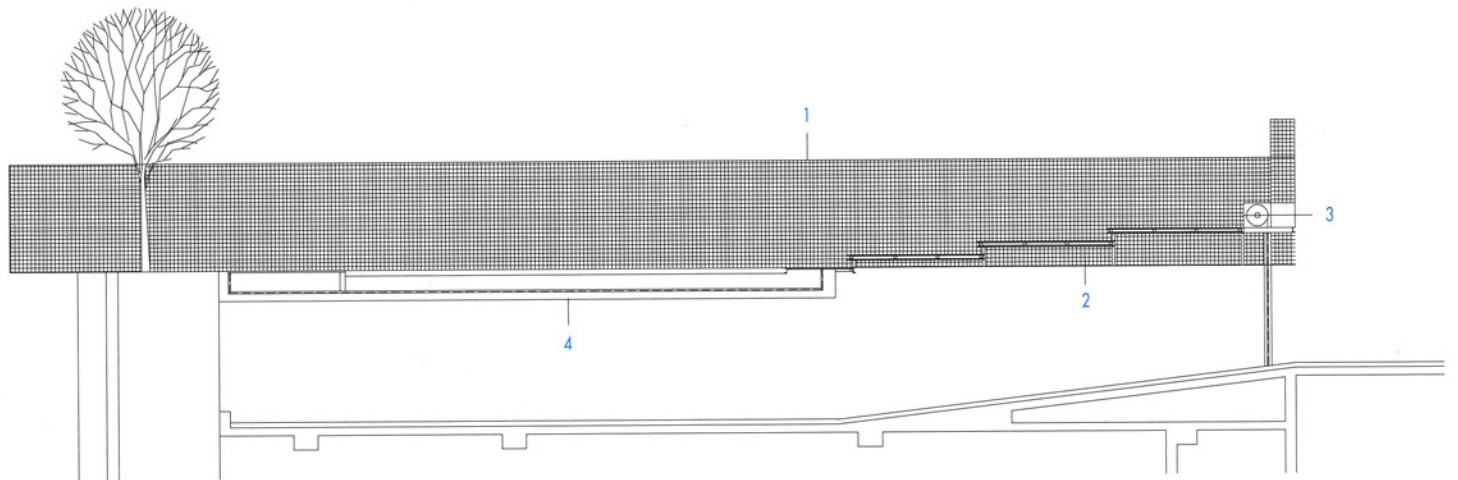
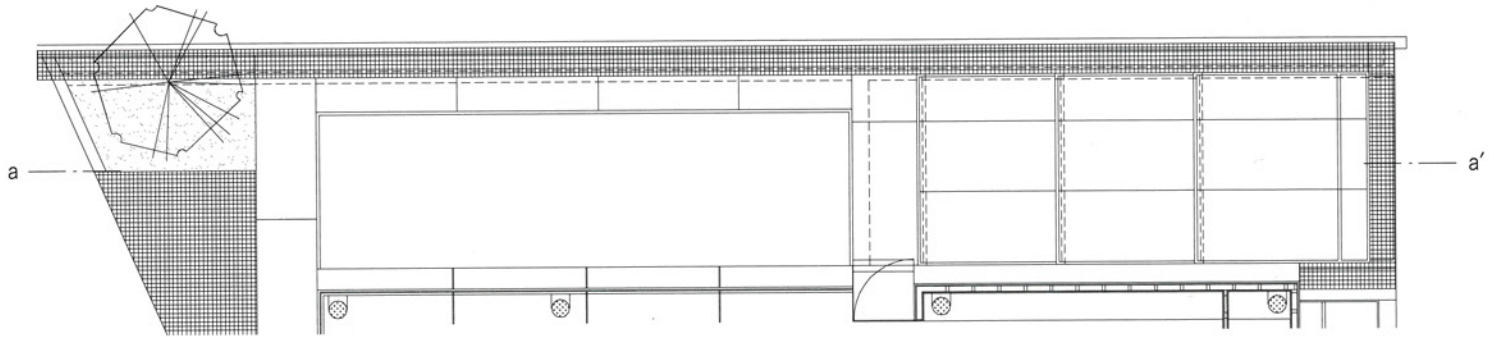
Crutain wall partial details

1. 10mm laminated glass
2. 2.3mm galvanized steel plate
3. 1.2mm galvanized steel plate flashing
4. 100×50×2.3mm C—steel
5. 3mm steel plate welding
6. 1.2mm glavanized steel plate folding (blind underground)
7. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
8. cover with earth
9. put in turf



First floor yard partial section details

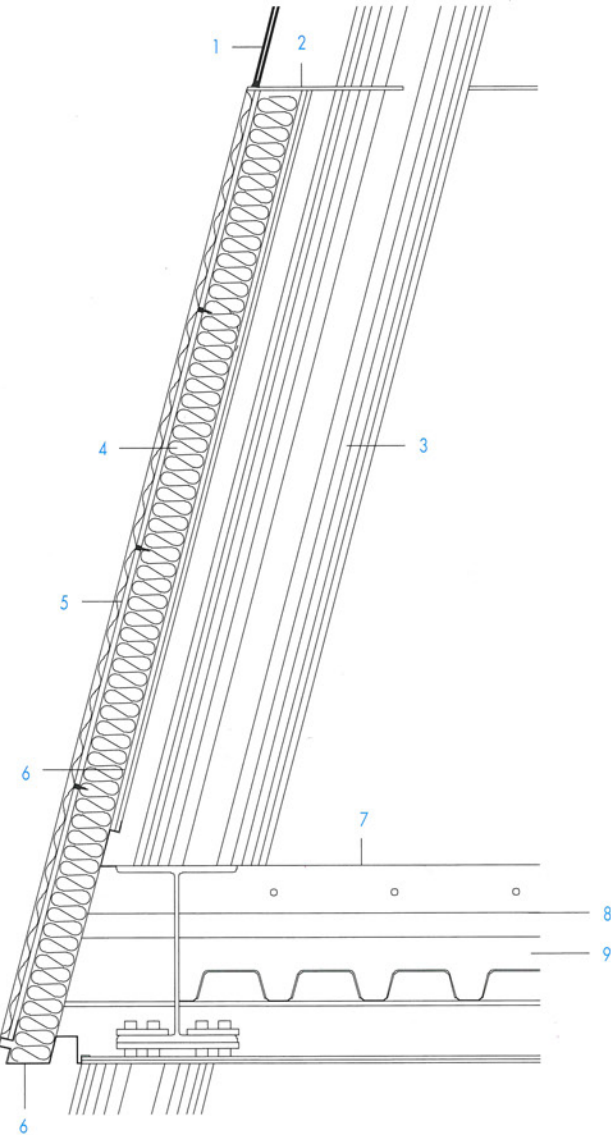
1. $\phi 3\text{mm}$ zinc wire netting
2. $100 \times 50\text{mm}$ \square -steel
3. crime preventive shutter installation
4. exposed concrete



aa'

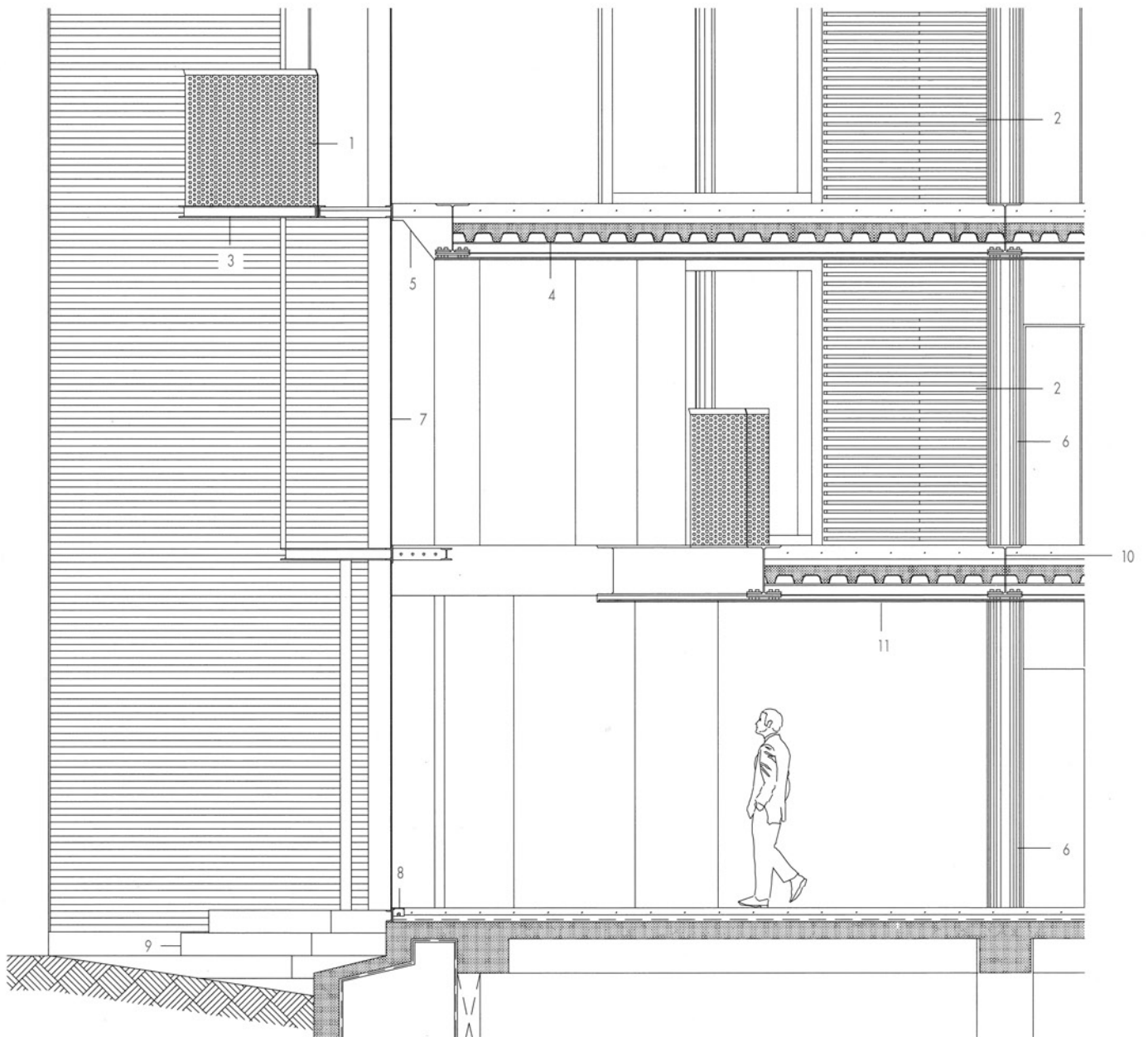


- Slop outerwall sectional details**
- 1. 18mm reflecting pair glass
 - 2. 9mm steel plate (w:400mm)
 - 3. 318.5×7mm steel pipe
 - 4. 100mm sandwich panel
 - 5. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold
 - 6. 1.2mm galvanized steel plate folding
 - 7. 120mm heating panel
 - 8. #8 wire mesh
 - 9. 160mm concrete slab on deck plate

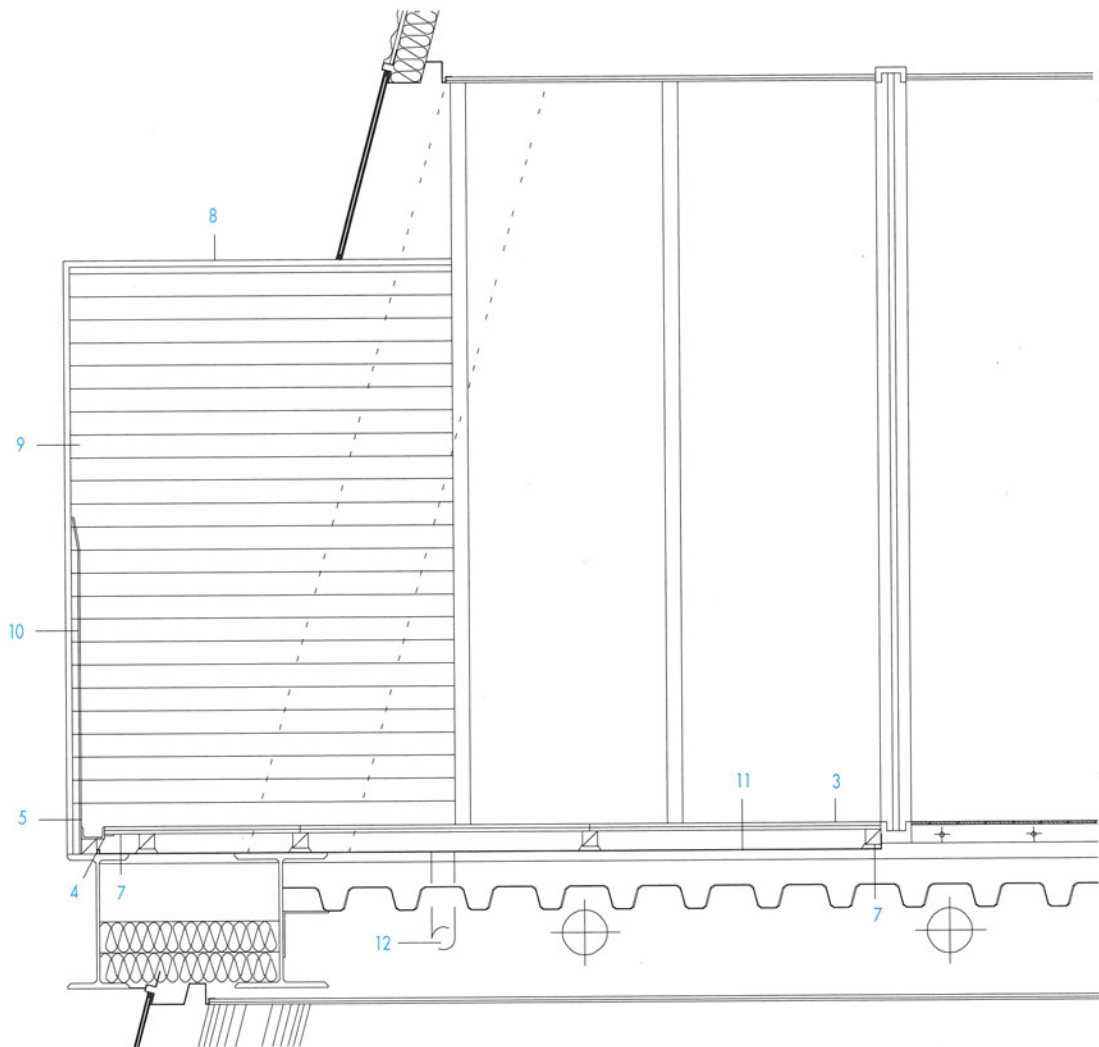
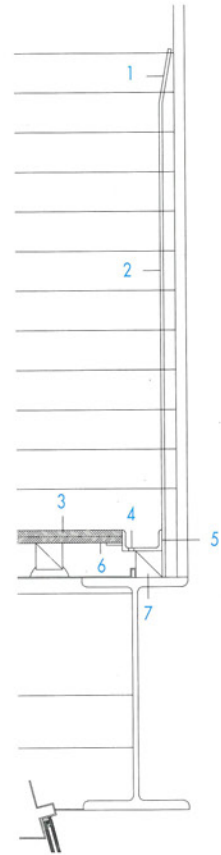


Open space sectional details

1. 9mm punching metal
2. 25×25mm square pipe
3. 100×50×2.3mm □-steel
4. 2.3mm deck plate
5. 1.2mm galvanized steel plate folding
6. 318.5×7mm steel pipe
7. 10mm laminated glass
8. acryl cover on fluorescent lamp installation
9. 2.3mm stainless steel
10. 440×300×11×18mm H-beam
11. 9.5mm gypsum board two fold

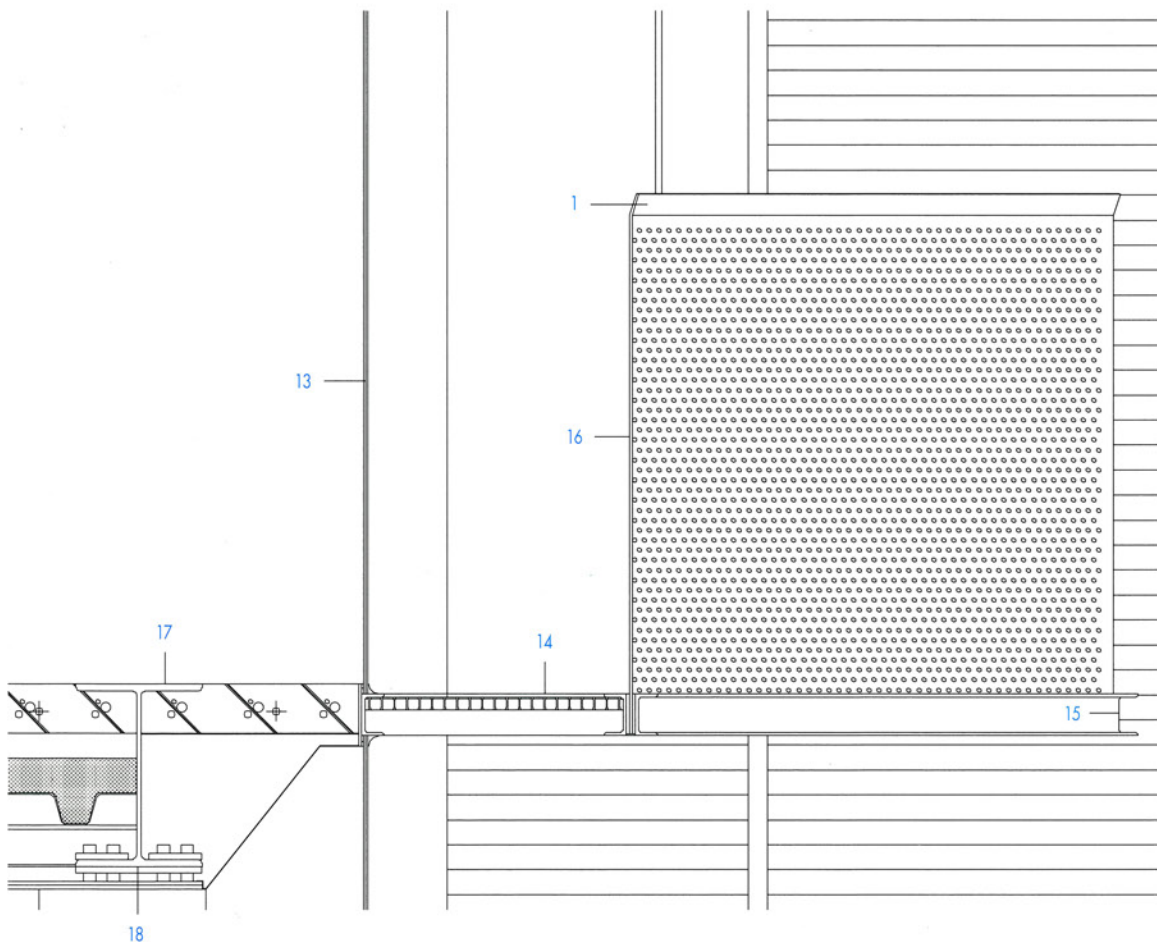
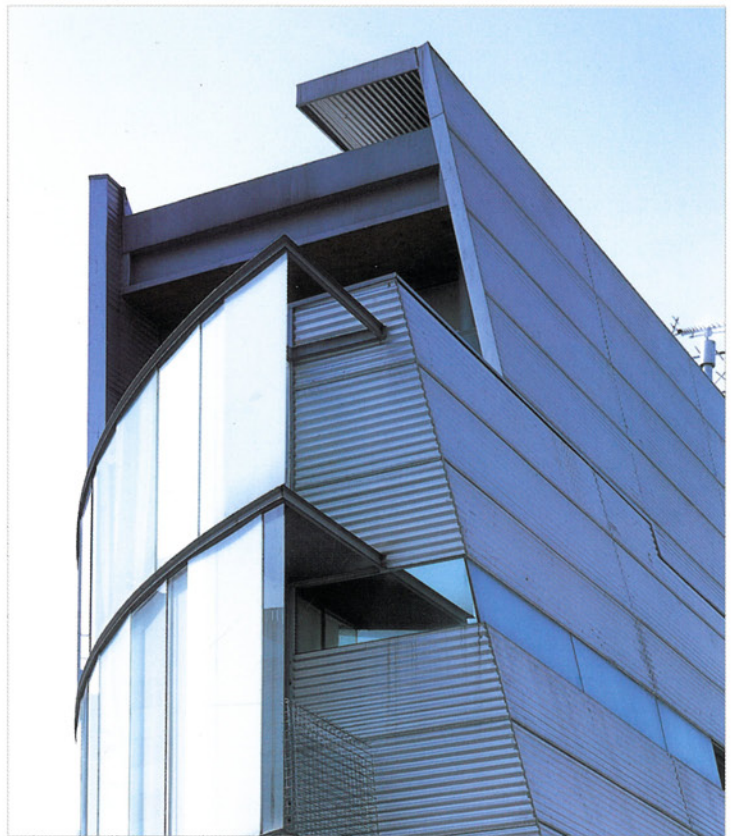






Balcony details

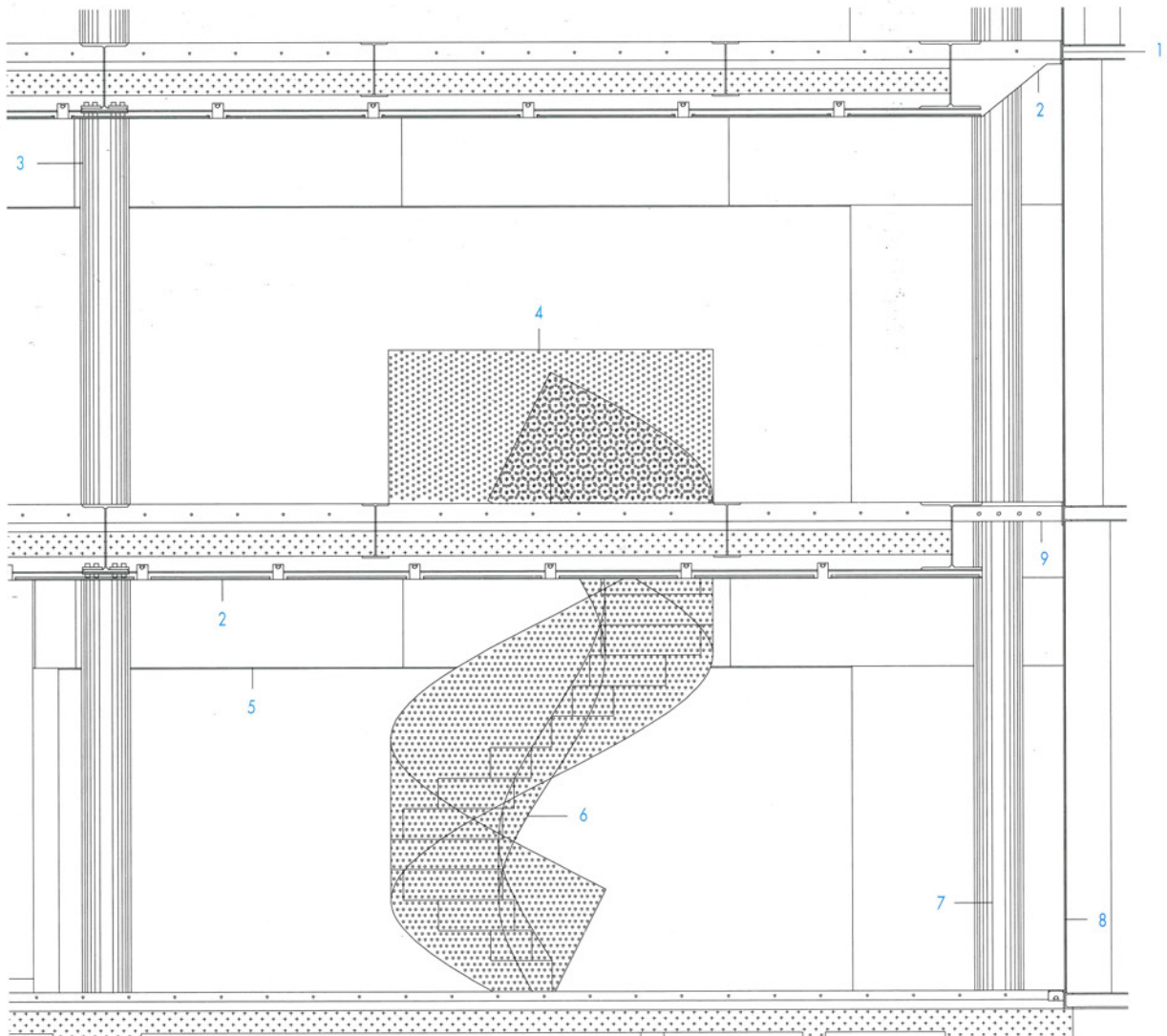
1. 10° bending porcessing
2. 6mm punching metal
3. transparent urethane painting on 12mm C.S.P
4. $\phi 10\text{mm}$ punching @50mm
(for rainwater drain)
5. $75 \times 40 \times 5\text{mm}$ C—steel
6. plate bar for C.S.P fixing
7. zinc square pipe $50 \times 50\text{mm}$
8. 1.2mm zinc steel plate flashing
9. 0.8mm zinc corrugated steel plate
10. 0.8mm punching metal
11. 2.4mm lead plate laying cortar
12. 75mm rainwater drain
13. 10mm laminated glass
14. 30mm steel grating
(C—steel welding)
15. $100 \times 50 \times 2.3\text{mm}$ C—steel
16. 9mm punching metal
(C—steel welding)
17. transparent urethane painting on harder
18. $440 \times 300 \times 11 \times 18\text{mm}$ H—steel

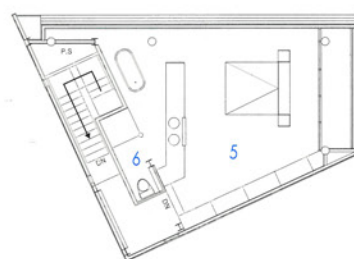
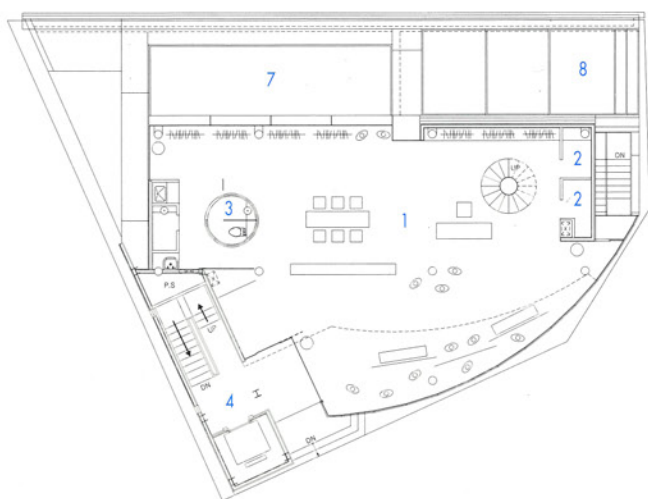




Circular stairway sectional detail

1. 100×50×2.3mm □-steel
2. 1.2mm galvanized steel plate folding
3. 18mm reflecting pair glass
4. 9mm punching metal (r:2,120mm)
5. 9mm steel plate (w:400mm)
6. 9mm punching metal (r:2,100mm)
7. 318.5×7mm steel pipe
8. 10mm laminated glass
9. 30mm steel pipe





First & Sixth floor plan

- 1. show room
- 2. fitting room
- 3. toilet
- 4. entrance
- 5. host's room
- 6. bathroom
- 7. pool
- 8. courtyard

Public Facilities & Bridge

- International Drinking Water Center
- High Speed Rail Gwangmyeong Station
- New Seoul Station
- Aqua-Art Bridge in Seocho-gu, Seoul
- Yonsei POSCO Bridge

Profile

International Drinking Water Center

국제 수돗물 종합검사센터



Architecture design : JUNGLIM Architecture

/ Beack moon ki, Hwang chul ho

Building area : 2,512.92㎡

Stories : B1, 2FL

Structure : Reinforced concrete, Steel

Ext. finish : THK3 aluminum sheet, Exposed concrete,
THK30 granite flamed

Int. finish : Floor - Granite, Vinyl tile, Vinyl sheet

Wall - Inorganic paint

Ceiling - Glass acoustic absorbent,

Meneral paint on gypsum board

Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : (주)정림건축 / 백문기, 황철호

대지위치 : 대전시 대덕구 연축동 174

건축면적 : 2,512.92㎡

규 모 : 지하1층, 지상2층

구 조 : 철근콘크리트조, 철골조

외부마감 : THK3 알루미늄 쉬트, 노출콘크리트,
THK30 후동석 버너구이

내부마감 : 바닥 - 화강석, 비닐타일, 비닐쉬트

벽 - 무기질계 페인트

천장 - 유리면 흡음천장재, 석고보드위 무기질계페인트

사 진 : 김명식

Design Concept

International Drinking Water Center is a house to deal with water.

The sentence, "The best thing is the same as water" means that water is the source and beginning of life. Water runs from a high place to a low. International Drinking Water Center seeks for a building which has solid, void and rich spaces.

High-Technology

The center symbolizes high-technology. We ponder what can architecturally express high-technology even if it is not a concept. We present a modern analysis for brise-soleil as an alternative. Aluminium brise-soleil accepts, filters and reflects light. At the same time, we present a new environment-friendly center that is suitable for the existing site. International Drinking Water Center will be a house in which scientists with cool nationality and warm heart will inhabit.

Propriety

"What is proper?"

The sentence becomes a question about the design for International Drinking Water Center The solution is a combination of various factors such as architectural concept, efficiency, demand of the building owner, function of the building, limitation of the site, regulation and budget. Our suggestion will become the solution.

계획개념 / 上善若水

국제 수돗물 종합검사센터는 물을 다루는 집이다.

"가장 좋은 것은 물과 같다." 물은 생명의 근원이며 시작이다. 물은 높은데 있으려 하지 않고 낮은데 즐겨 있으려 한다. 국제 수돗물 종합검사센터는 물과 같이 막혀 있으나 열려 있고, 열려 있으나 허술하지 않은 건축을 지향한다.

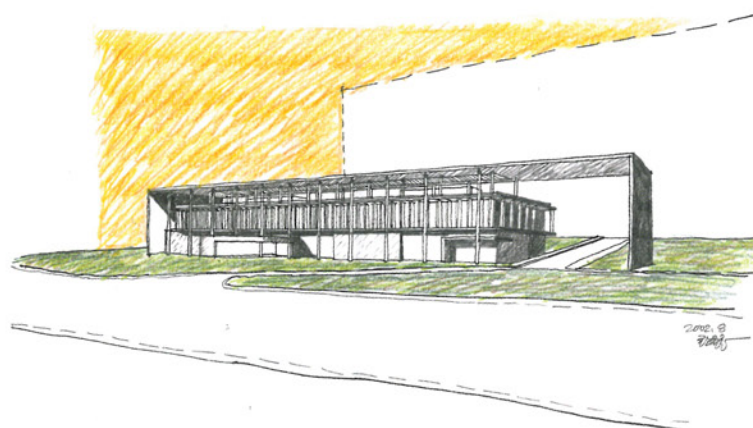
친환경 / 첨단건축

연구소는 첨단 과학기술을 상징하고 나타낸다. 거창하게 이 시대를 상징하는 개념은 아니더라도 무엇이 기술을 건축적으로 나타낼 것인가가 뇌리를 떠나지 않았다. 브리즈 솔레이유의 현대적 해석을 대안으로 제시해 보았다. 알루미늄 브리즈 솔레이유는 빛을 받아들이고, 걸러주고, 반사할 것이다. 동시에 친환경적이고, 기존의 대지에 적합한 새로운 연구소를 제안한다. 국제 수돗물 종합검사센터는 차가운 이성과 따뜻한 가슴을 가진 과학자가 거주하는 집이 될 것이다.

적정성

"무엇이 적절한 것인가?"

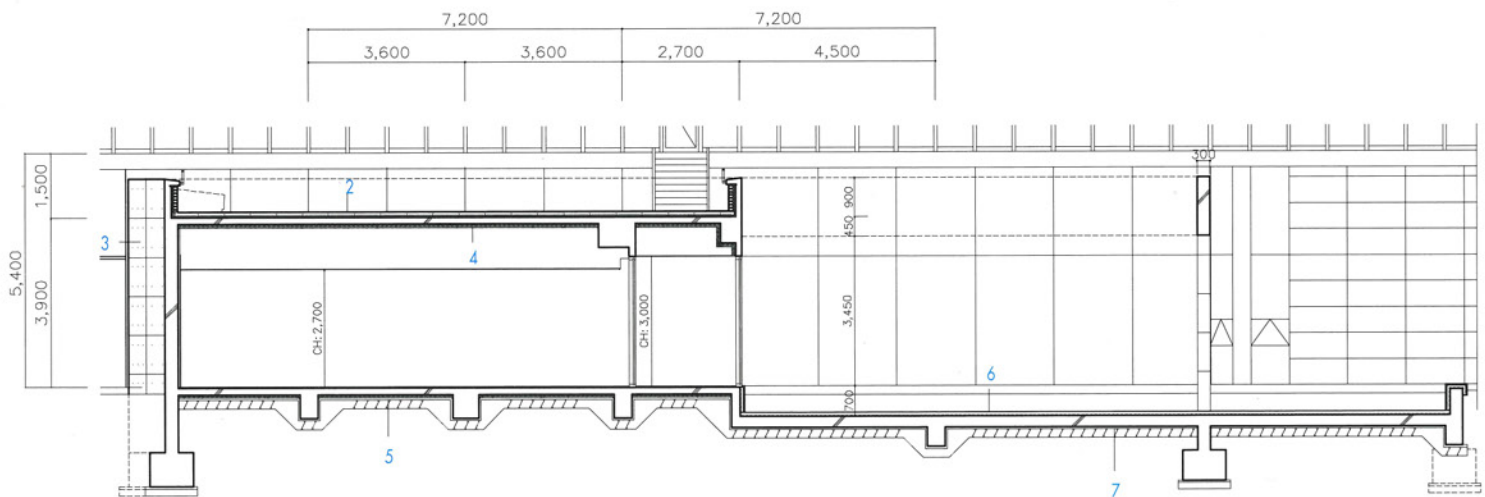
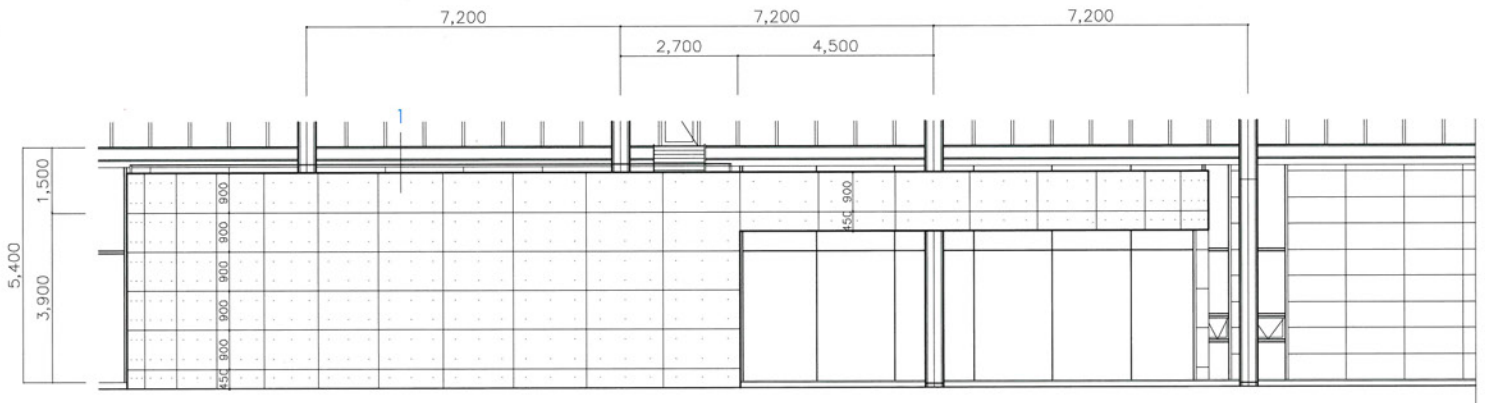
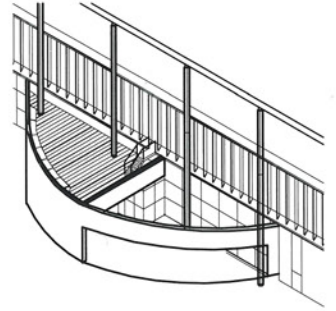
이 말이 국제 수돗물 종합검사센터 설계의 질문으로 다가왔다. 답은 여러가지 복합적인 요소(건축개념, 효율성, 건축주의 요구, 경제성, 건물의 기능, 대지의 제한요소, 법규, 예산 등)의 결합이었다. 우리의 제안은 그 답이 될 것이다.





Partial elevation & Section details

1. exposed concrete(1,350×900mm)
/ silicone water repellency material
2. 60~140mm plain concrete polished
(#8-150×150mm wire mesh)
5mm protective plate for waterproofing
rubber asphalt membrane waterproof coating
concrete polished
3. exposed concrete / silicone water repellency material
4. 90mm heat insulating panel
5. 70mm heat insulating panel
0.03mm protective film two fold
50mm leveling concrete
200mm broken stone harden
6. cement mortar
elastic membrane waterproof coating
7. 0.03mm protective film two fold
50mm leveling concrete
200mm broken stone harden

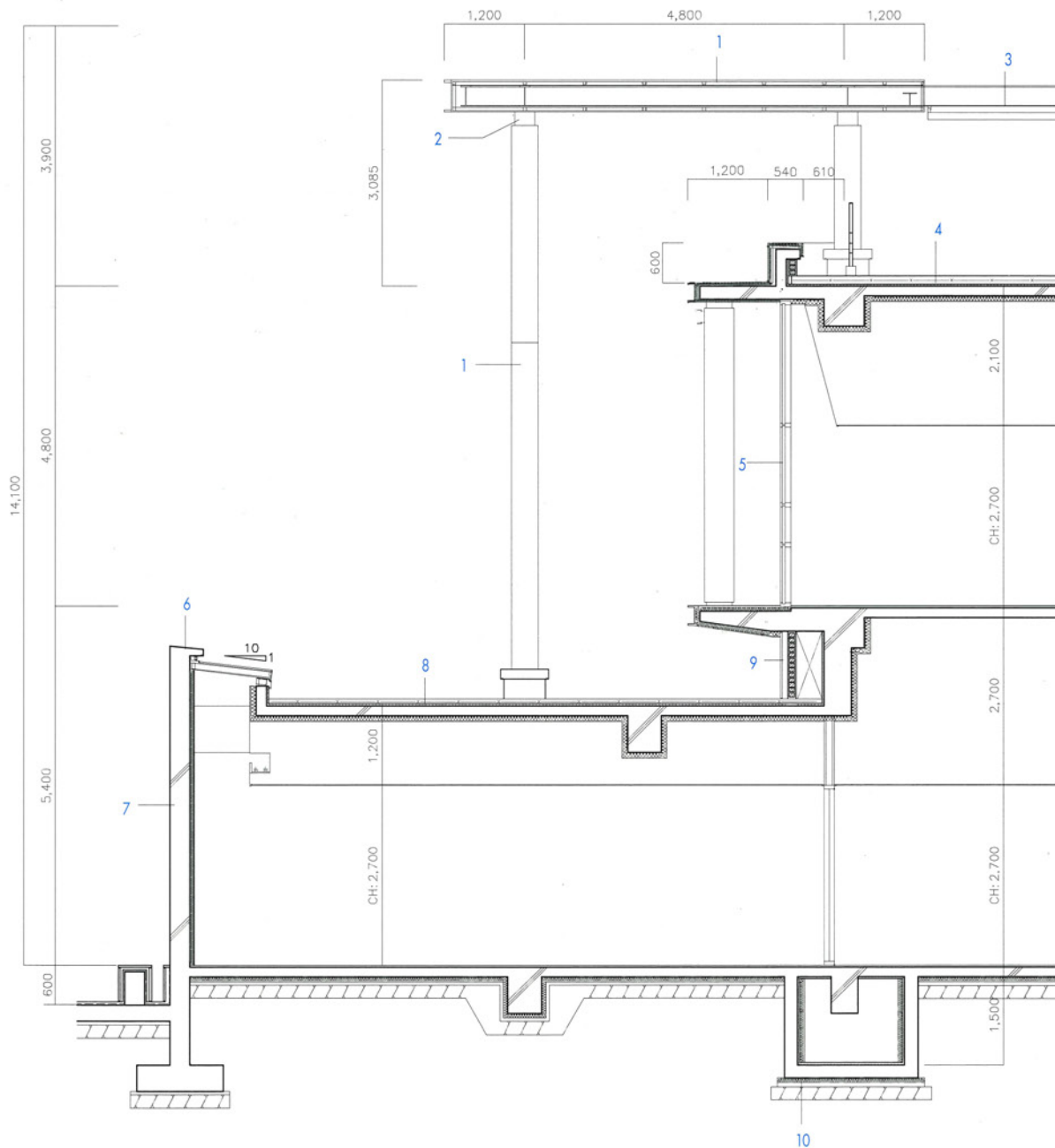




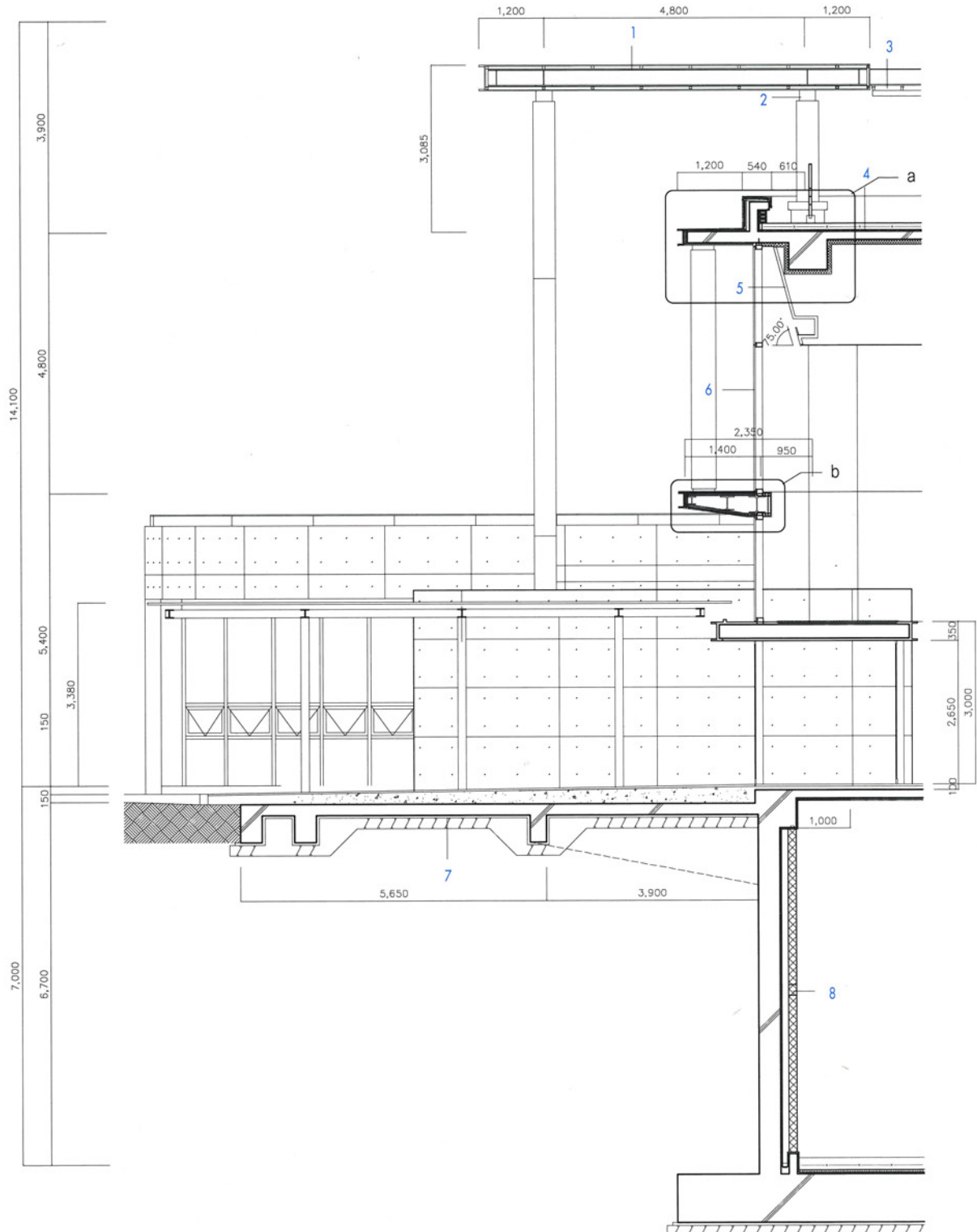


Outdoor section details I

1. 3mm aluminum sheet
2. steel framed / anti-corrosive paint / urethane paint
3. aluminum sheet louver
4. 60~140mm plain concrete polished
(#8-150×150mm wire mesh)
5mm protective plate for waterproofing
rubber asphalt membrane waterproof coating
concrete polished
5. 24mm transparent pair glass
6. 27.3mm transparent laminated pair glass
7. 300mm exposed concrete
8. 60~90mm plain concrete polished
(#8-150×150mm wire mesh)
5mm protective plate for waterproofing
rubber asphalt membrane waterproof coating
concrete polished
9. 30mm granite flamed
10. 70mm heat insulating panel
0.03mm protective film two fold
50mm leveling concrete
200mm broken stone harden

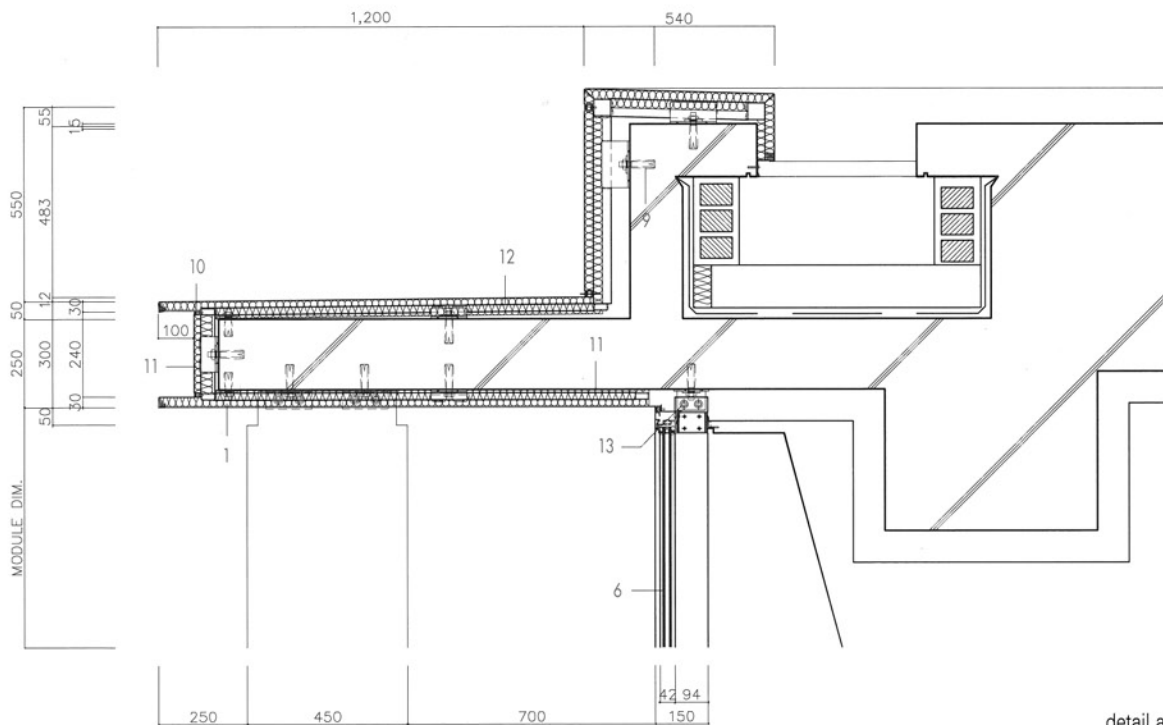




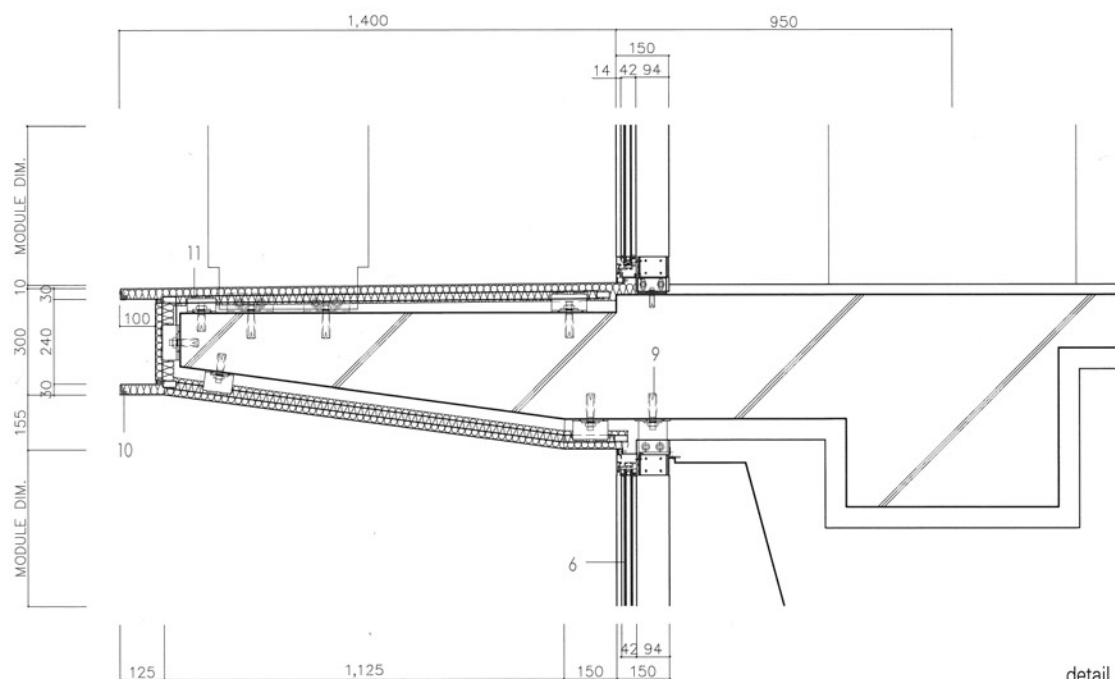


Outdoor section details II

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. 3mm aluminum sheet | concrete polished | 9. expansion anchor |
| 2. steel framed / anti-corrosive paint / urethane paint | 5. polyester powder coating on 1.2mm steel plate | 10. field seal silicone sealant w / back up rod |
| 3. aluminum sheet louver | 6. 24mm transparent pair glass | 11. 50mm thermal insulation |
| 4. 60~140mm plain concrete polished
(#8~150×150mm wire mesh) | 7. 0.03mm protective film two fold
50mm leveling concrete
200mm broken stone harden | 12. 40×20×2.3mm steel pipe |
| 5mm protective plate for waterproofing
rubber asphalt membrane waterproof coating | 8. U block | 13. $\phi 4 \times 10$ mm pan head screw |



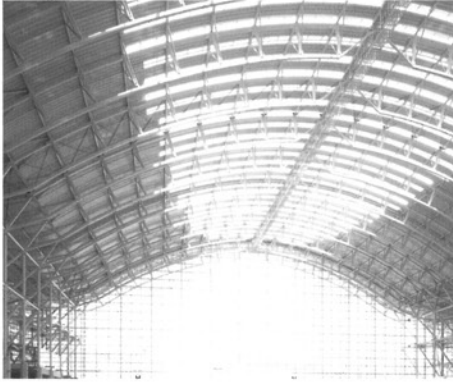
detail a



detail b

High Speed Rail Gwangmyeong Station

고속철도 광명역사



Architecture design : MOOYOUNG ARCHITECTS &
ENGINEERS

/ An kil won, Suh hak jo

Building area : 48,184.00㎡

Stories : B2, 2FL

Structure : Steel truss, Steel,
Steel framed reinforced concrete

Ext. finish : Tempered glass, Pair glass,
Stainless steel

Photographer : Kim myeong sik

건축설계 : (주)무영 종합건축사사무소 / 안길원, 서학조

대지위치 : 경기도 광명시 일직동 267-2

건축면적 : 48,184.00㎡

규 모 : 지하2층, 지상2층

구 조 : 철골트러스조, 철골조, 철골철근콘크리트조

외부마감 : 강화유리, 복층유리, 스테인레스 스틸

사 진 : 김명식

Roof Structures

The top had the steel-frame truss structure, while the bottom got steel-reinforced concrete structure to prevent the steel frames from bending. As a result, structural stability was possible. In addition, structural problems caused by the shaking of a train could be solved by separating engineering structures from architectural ones.

The most important factor for roof materials was durability owing to maintenance costs which would be equal to the initial investment expenses. As we could know from examples of Kansai Airport in Japan or Incheon Airport in Korea, we selected stainless steel panels whose durability is over three times more than other materials.

Transparency of Inside Spaces

People could see trains departing or leaving the station and passengers moving and also passengers could find their destination easily because the top and the bottom parts of both the concourse and the waiting rooms are open between glass curtain walls. Therefore, transparency of inside spaces will be helpful for way-finding.

The transparency will make the inside spaces more dynamic with the top windows on the roof and daylight from the curtain walls on the south and the north sides.

지붕구조

상부 구조형식은 철골 트러스조이고 철골의 좌굴을 방지하기 위해 하부구조형식은 철근콘크리트조를 택하여 구조적인 안정성을 취하였다. 또한 열차의 진동으로 인한 구조적 문제를 고려하여 토목구조물과 건축구조물을 분리함으로써 해결하였다.

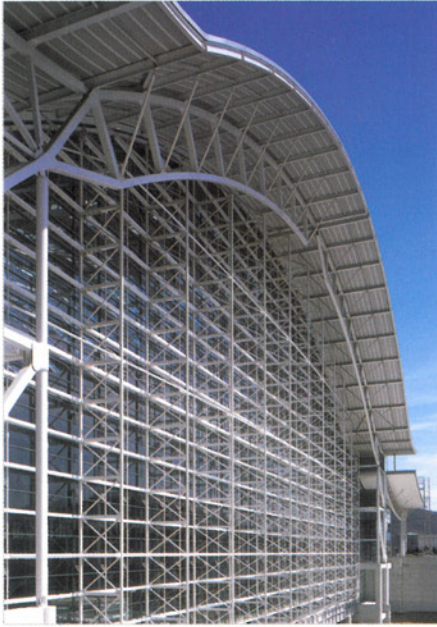
지붕재료의 선택에 있어서는 초기 투자비만큼이나 큰 유지 관리비를 고려하여 내구성을 가장 중요한 사항으로 판단하였고, 일본의 간사이 공항이나 인천 국제공항의 사례에서도 볼 수 있듯이 타 재료에 비해 상대적으로 내구연한이 3배 이상되는 스테인레스 스틸 패널로 결정하였다.

내부공간의 투명성

콘코스, 대합실이 승강장과 유리 커튼월 사이로 위·아래가 트여있어 열차의 진출입과 여객의 이동을 조망할 수 있으며, 승객이 가고자 하는 목적지를 쉽게 찾을 수 있도록 계획하였다. 따라서 방향성 찾기(way-finding) 측면에서도 내부공간의 투명성은 도움을 줄 것이다.

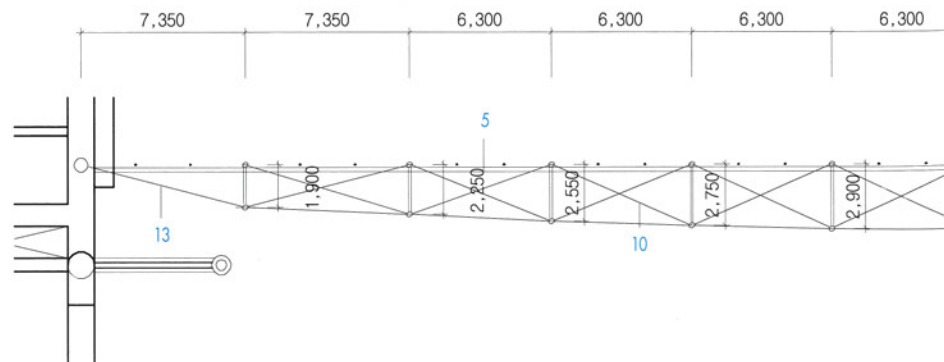
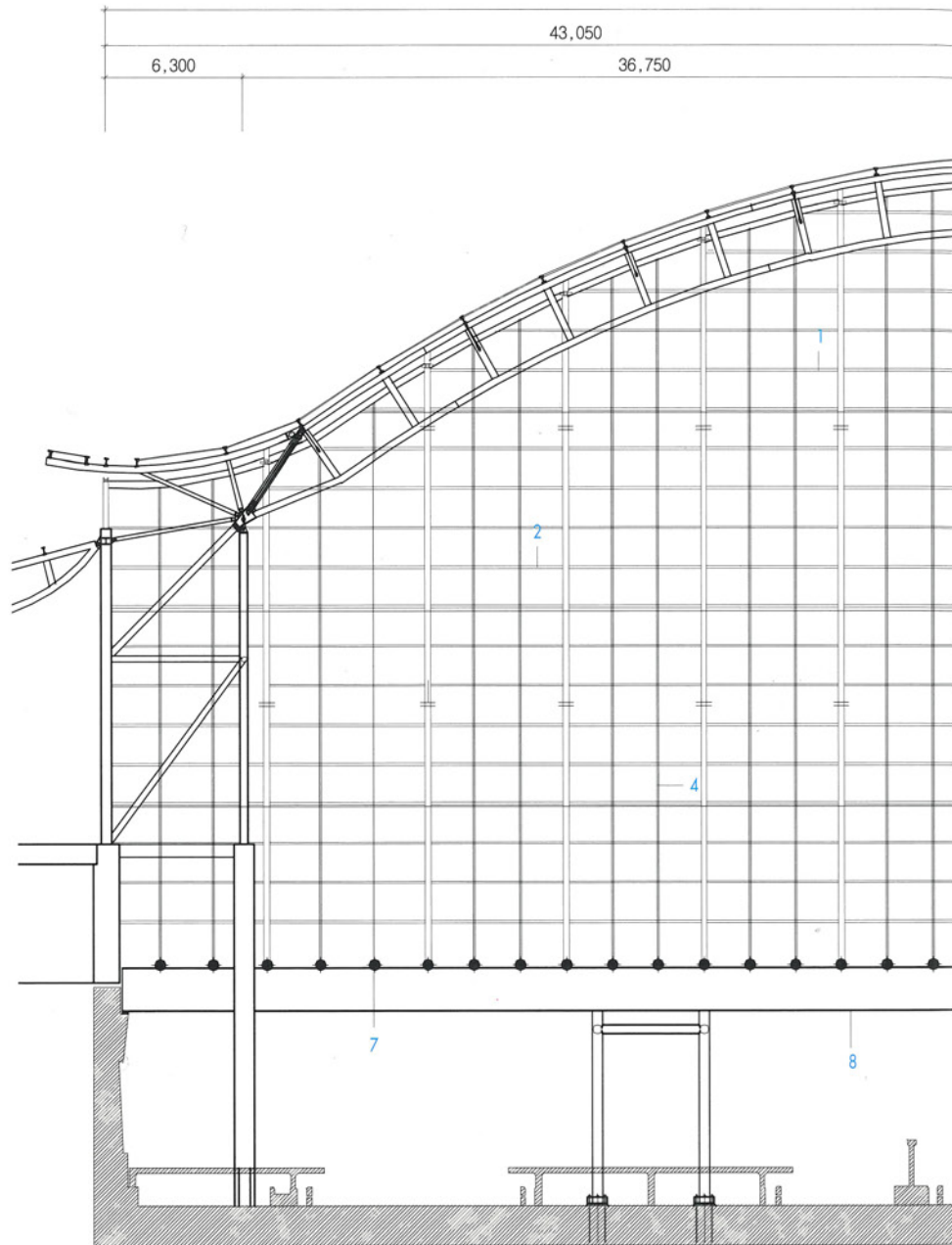
이는 지붕 상부의 천창과 남북측 커튼월로부터 내부를 밝혀주는 자연채광과 더불어 내부공간을 더욱 역동적으로 만들어 줄 것이다.

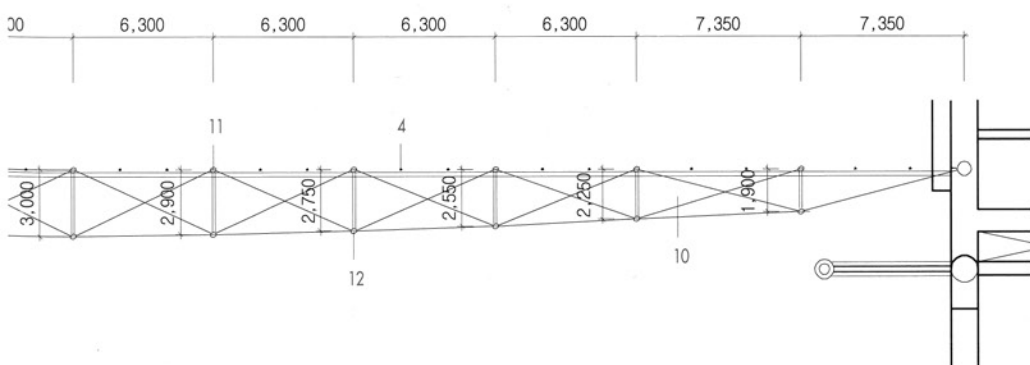
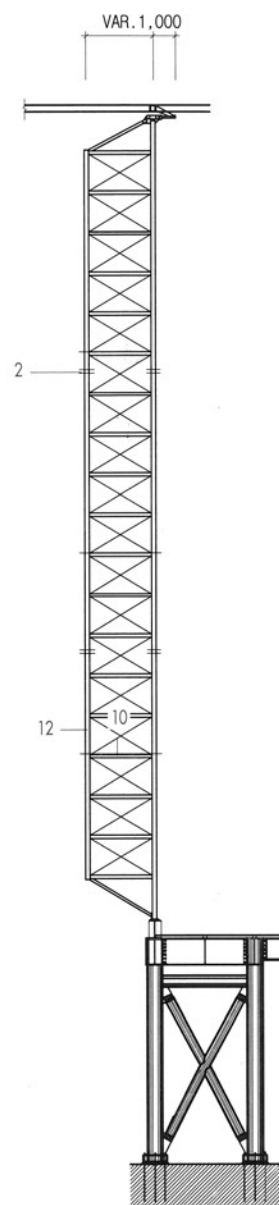
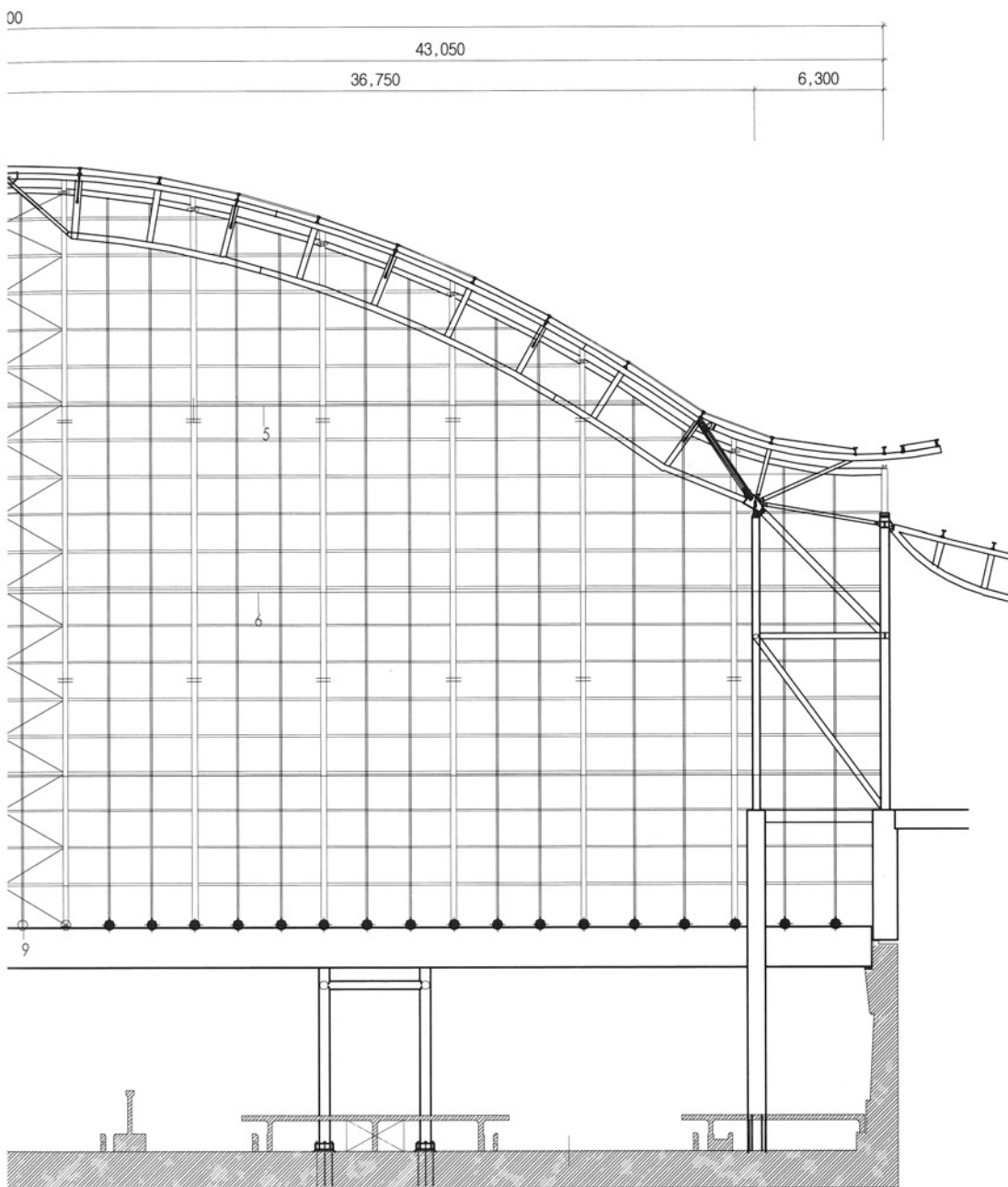




Facade truss elevation

1. transom (H-194×150×6×9mm)
2. assembly location of truss chords
3. cable bracing in central bay
 $\phi 22\text{mm}$ rod bar w/fork end
4. $\phi 80\text{mm}$ round bar mullion
5. transom (H-200×150×9×12mm)
6. horizontal X-bracing install line
 $\phi 22\text{mm}$ rod bars
7. sliding support
8. passenger corridor continuous beam
9. fixed support
10. horizontal X-bracing
 $\phi 22\text{mm}$ rod bar w/fork end
11. truss inner chord $\phi 168\times 12\text{mm}$
12. truss outer chord $\phi 168\times 12\text{mm}$
13. $\phi 114.3\times 5.6\text{mm}$

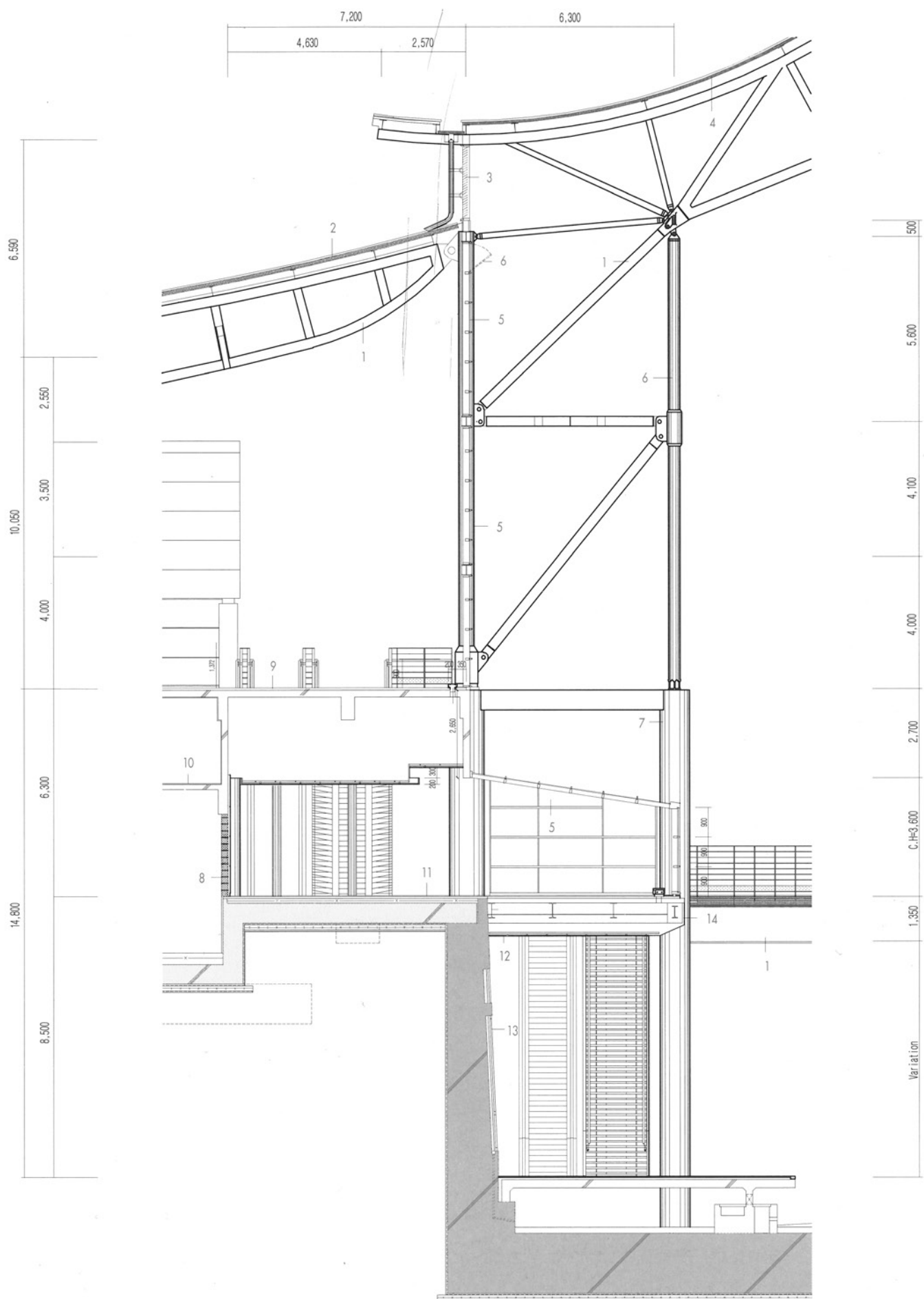




Interior wall partial section details

1. urethane coating
2. 0.5mm stainless steel roof plate
building paper
2mm membrane
12mm oriented strand board
100mm glass wool
/ glass cloth urethane coating
1.0mm punched steel plate
3. grill installation
4. urethane coating
1.0mm punched steel plate
75mm glass wool / glass cloth
12mm oriented strand board
2mm membrane building paper
0.5mm stainless steel roof plate
5. 18mm pair glass
6. urethane coating on refractory paint
7. exposed fair faced concrete
8. 8 inch concrete block laying
9. 30mm granite rubbing
50mm cement mortar bed
10. 30mm cement mortar bed
11. 30mm granite rubbing
50mm cement mortar bed
150mm concrete bed
/ #8-150×150mm wire mesh
hydraulic waterproof two fold
12. metal ceiling plate
13. precasdt concrete punched steel plate
14. 0.8mm aluminum plate
/ polyester power coating

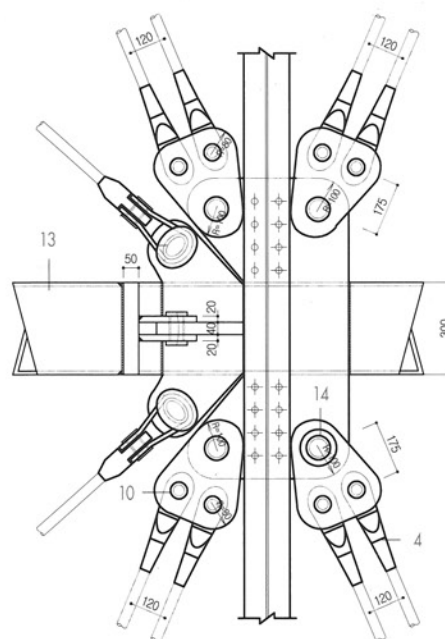
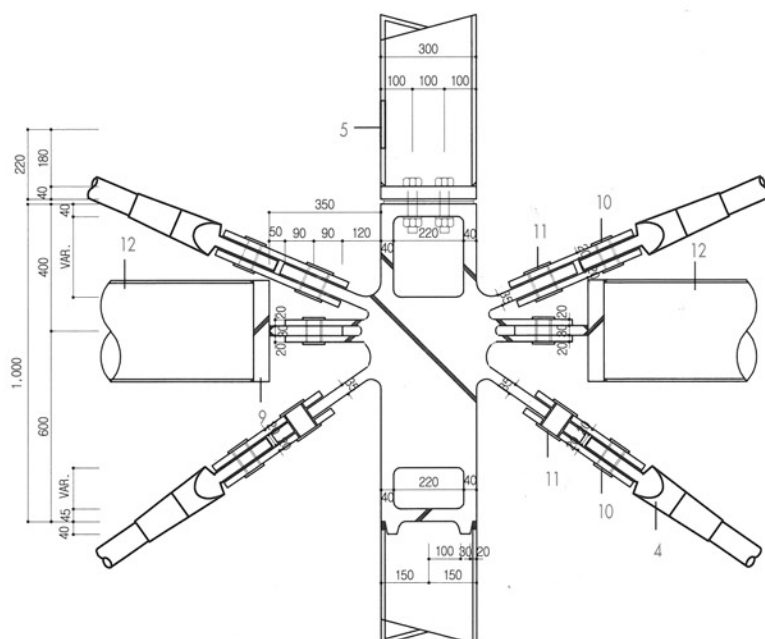
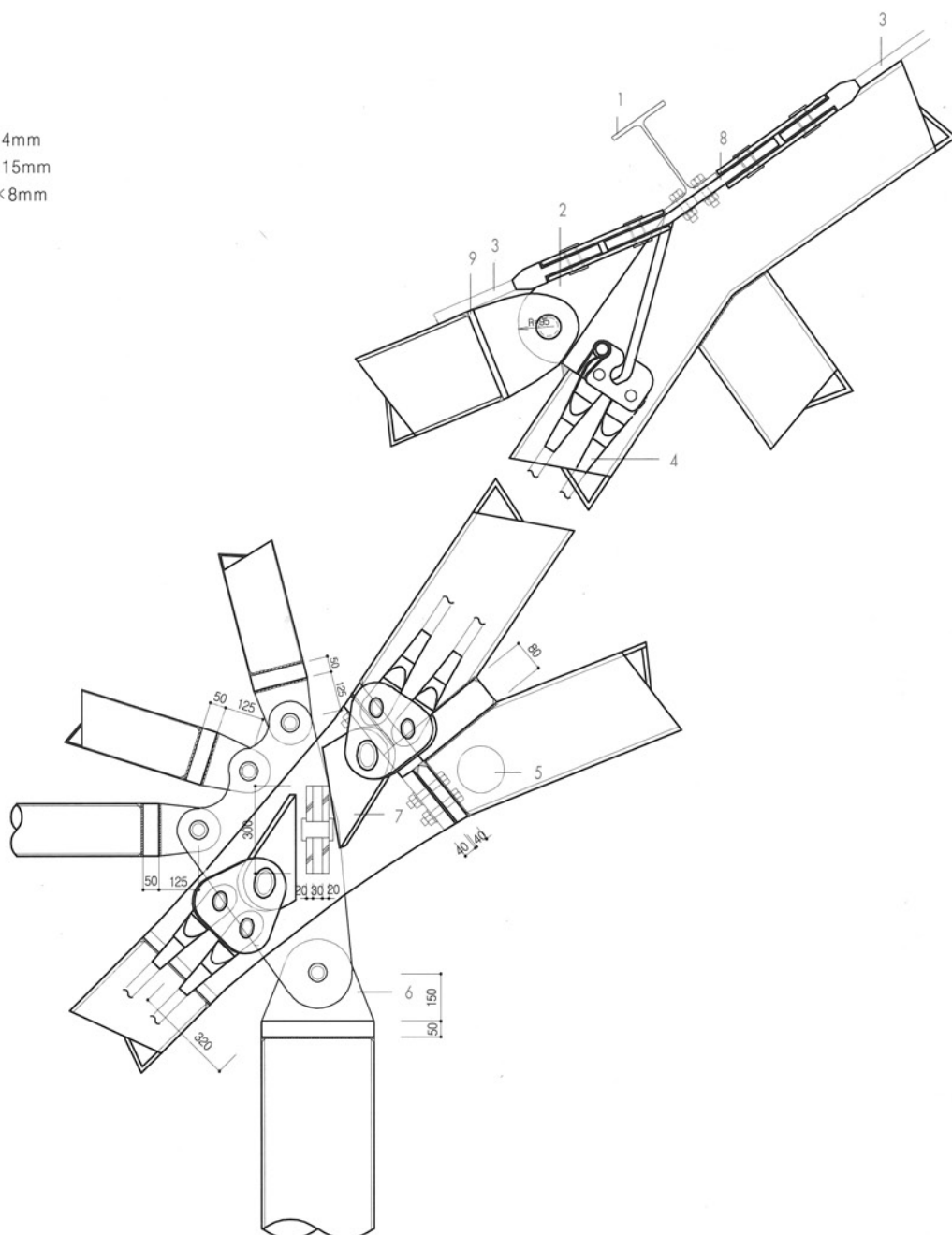


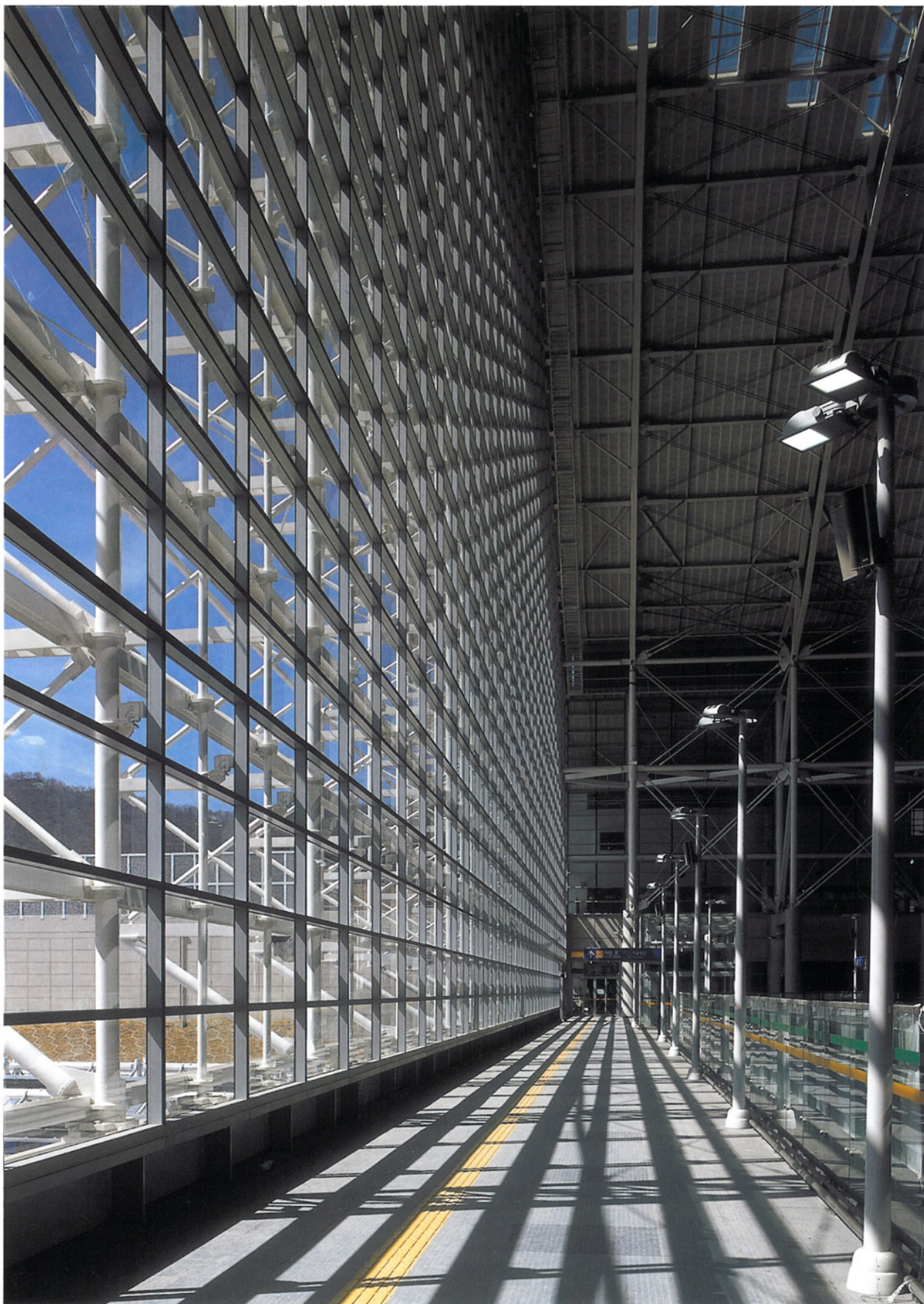


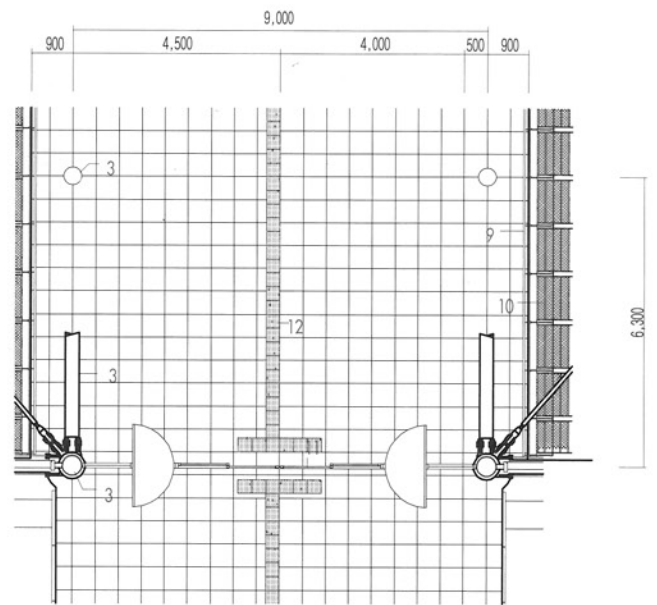
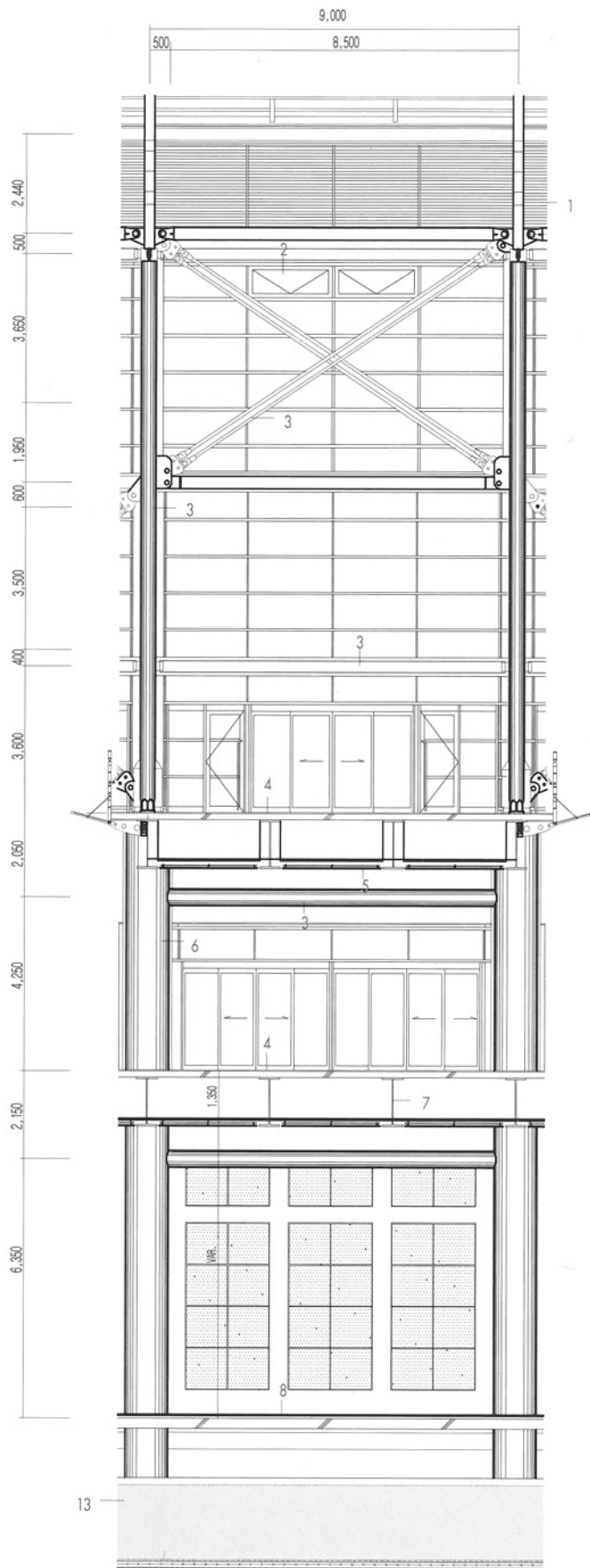


1. roof purlin H-298×201×9×14mm
H-300×300×10×15mm
H-298×149×5.5×8mm

2. 40mm gusset plate
3. 2- ϕ 34mm rod bar
4. spade end connector
5. ϕ 150mm hand hole
5(w)mm cover plate
site welded
6. 40mm steel plate
7. 35mm casting lug
8. 30mm gusset plate
9. 50mm steel plate
10. 2- ϕ 64mm round bar
11. 95mm round bar
12. ϕ 318.5 \times 8mm
13. \square -300 \times 300 \times 12mm
14. ϕ 56mm round bar







Interior wall partial elevation & floor plan

1. louver installation
2. smoke exhaust window
3. urethane coating on refractory paint
4. 3mm rubber tile on cement mortar
150mm concrete slab
5. metal ceiling plate
6. exposed fair faced concrete
7. urethane coating
8. 30mm granite flamed / rubbing
9. $\phi 50$ mm stainless steel handrail (h:1,500mm)
10. safety fence
11. automatic sliding door
12. braille tile for blind people (300×300mm)
13. civil works

New Seoul Station

서울 통합민자역사



Architecture design : Archiplan Architects & Planners
/ Kim woo seong + Lee jong tak,
Jo myeong kuk

Building area : 37,558.20㎡

Stories : B2, 5FL

Ext. finish : THK3 aluminum sheet,
Ceramic metallic coating

건축설계 : (주)아키플랜 종합건축사사무소 / 김우성
+ 이종택, 조명국

대지위치 : 서울시 중구 봉래동 2가 122, 122-11
및 용산구 동자동 43-205

건축면적 : 37,558.20㎡

규 모 : 지하2층, 지상5층

외부 마감 : THK3 알루미늄시트, 세라믹 메탈릭코팅

Seoul Station symbolizing many meanings as a gateway of Seoul had been used as a nest of the homeless since the IMF crisis in 1997 and is now used as an open space for those who are neglected. The main building of Seoul Station should be maintained, having a historical symbolism as a historical building. Therefore, the main issue for the design is to harmonize the main building with other buildings of the station which are expected to be built. The other buildings are established by formal languages that are quite different from the modern and antique architecture style of the main building.

Existing buildings of other stations are generally composed of one floor that is likely to confuse circulations of users for trains, while the concourse of Seoul Station introduces an European-type or an airport type program which divides the way-ins for passengers into those for them on both the 1st floor and the 2nd floor for the first time in Korea. As the main spaces of the station, large spaces of the concourse are finished with transparent glass to avoid a dark image of previous stations, give a bright, clean and high-tech image and excite passengers' emotion. Passengers have a broad view from a square in the outside to a ticket office in the inside. We try to transform crowdedness into openness which is an image of Seoul Station. Glass is used to reflect future-oriented and high technology on the elevation of the building. A curved form of the concourse reminds passengers of an image of a tight bow which means that Seoul Station is the beginning of all stations.

When it comes to an urban context, the front side of Seoul Station is splendidly decorated by high-rise buildings such as Daewoo building while the rear side is separated by railroads. Accordingly, the project is designed to link the front side with the rear through large spaces of the concourse and play an important role in equally developing east and west areas of Seoul Station.

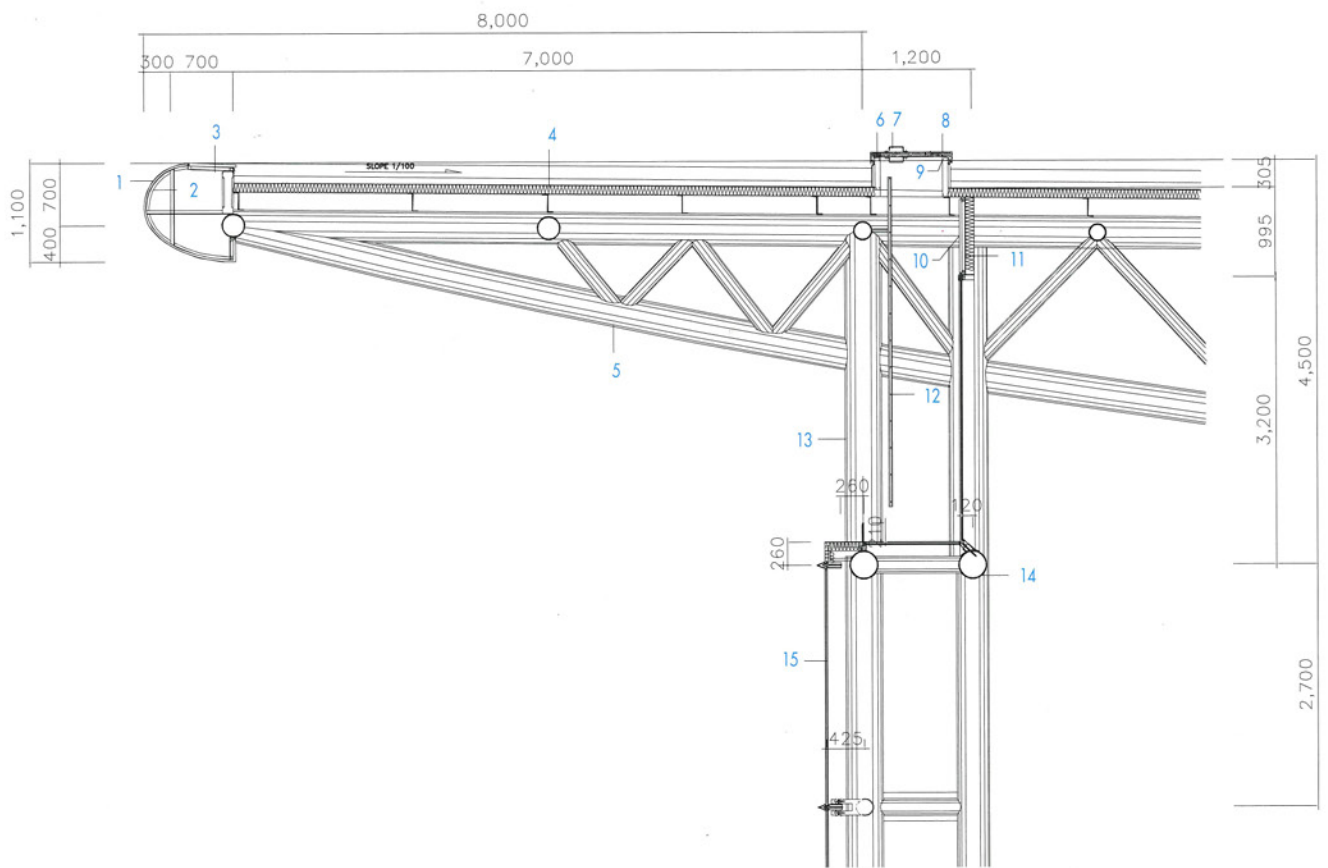
서울의 관문으로서 많은 것을 상징하던 이 서울역은 IMF직후 오갈 데 없어 거리를 방황하던 노숙자들의 삶의 보금자리로서, 지금도 소외받고 억울함을 호소하는 열린마당이기도 하다.

서울역 본 역사는 사적건물로서 역사적 상징성이 있어 보존이 필요하며 새롭게 건설되는 역사와의 조화가 설계 진행시 주요 이슈로 대두되었고 따라서 새로 건설된 역사는 수십 년간 우리 눈에 익숙해 있던 근대건축양식의 고풍스러운 서울역과는 전혀 다른 재료와 형태적 어휘로 구축되었다.

기존의 일반 역사들은 대부분 단층으로 열차 승하차객들의 동선이 혼란스러웠던 반면, 서울역 콘코스는 국내 최초로 승객들의 승차, 하차 입구가 내부에서 1, 2층으로 분리되는 유럽형 내지 공항형 프로그램을 도입하였다. 주요 역사 공간인 장대한 콘코스 공간은 투명한 유리로 마감하여 이전 역사의 어둡고 구석진 이미지를 탈피하고 밝고 깨끗하며 하이테크적 이미지로 고속철도를 이용하는 승객들의 기분을 설레임으로 가득 차게 한다. 기차를 타기위해 오는 사람들이 광장에서부터 역사내부의 매표소, 개찰구까지 한눈에 조망될 수 있도록 시선을 열어두고, '서울역' 하면 떠오르는 복잡한 공간감을 확트인 개방감으로 전환시키고자 노력하였다. 미래지향적이고 기계미학적인 측면을 역사의 외관에 부각시키고자 유리를 사용하였으며, 콘코스의 휘어진 형상은 시발역으로 언제라도 출발할 수 있는 긴장한 활시위의 이미지를 상기시키려 한다.

도시적 맥락에서, 서울역의 앞은 대우빌딩을 위한 고층건물들로 화려한 반면 철로에 의해 단절된 역 뒤의 청파동 일대는 무대의 뒤처럼 많이 낙후되어 있는게 현실이라서, 본 설계는 콘코스의 거대한 공간을 철로를 건너는 다리처럼 동·서로 연결해줌으로써, 새로운 서울역통합 민자역사가 차후 동·서지역의 균형있는 도시발전의 역할을 기대할 수 있도록 고려하였다.





detail a

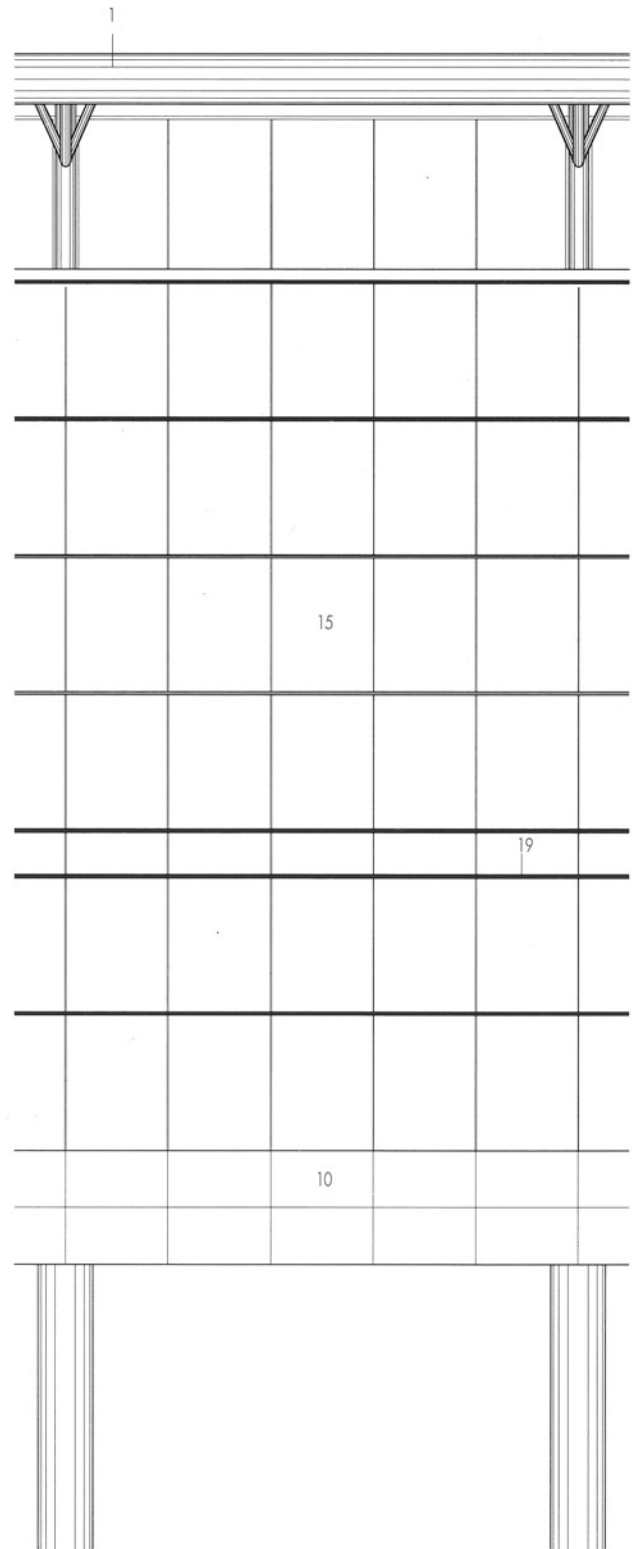
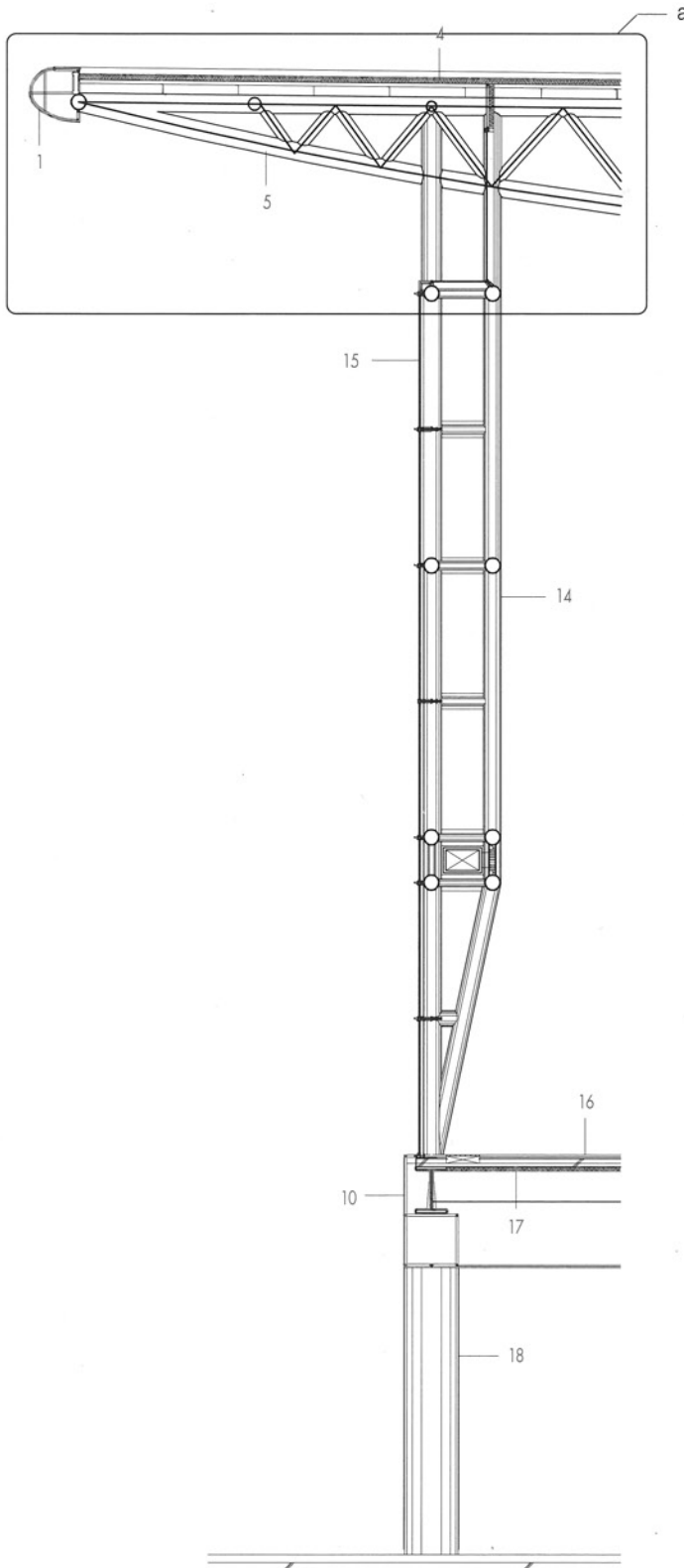
Front curtain wall section details

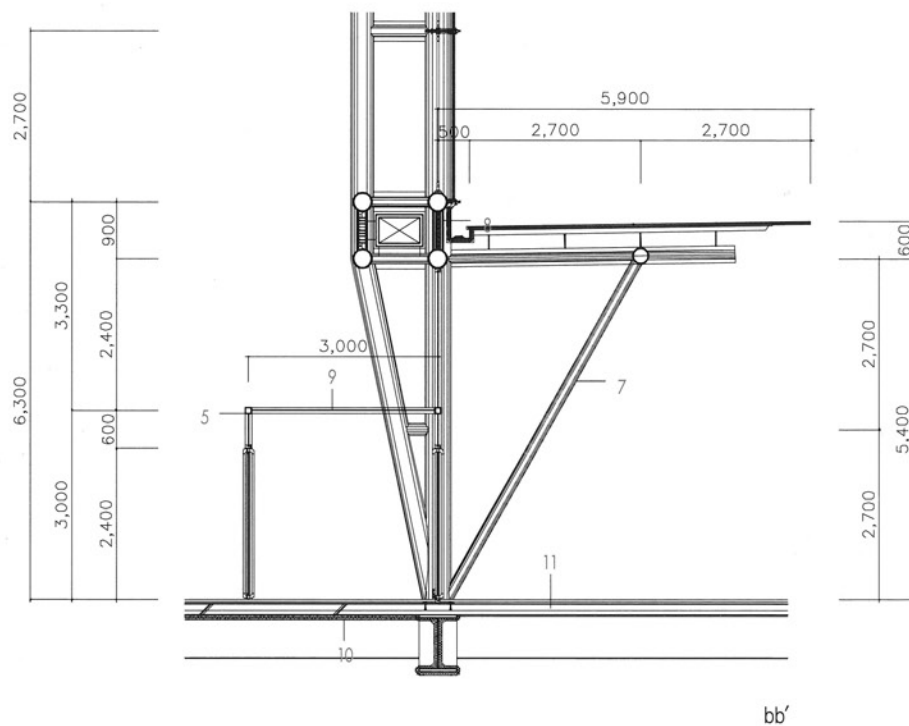
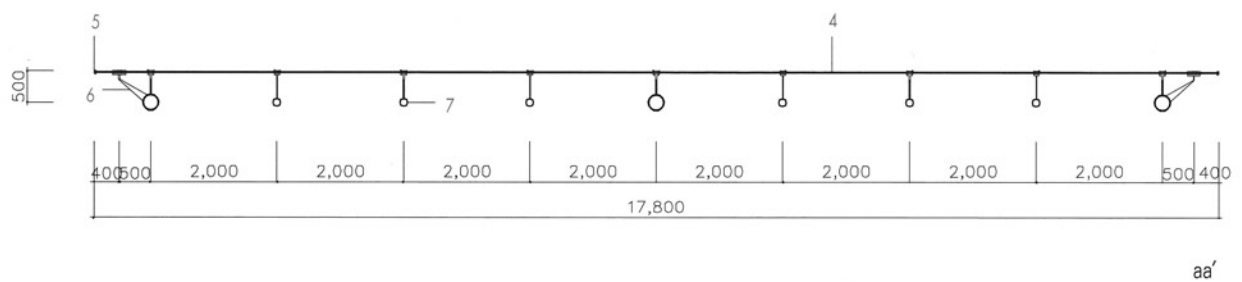
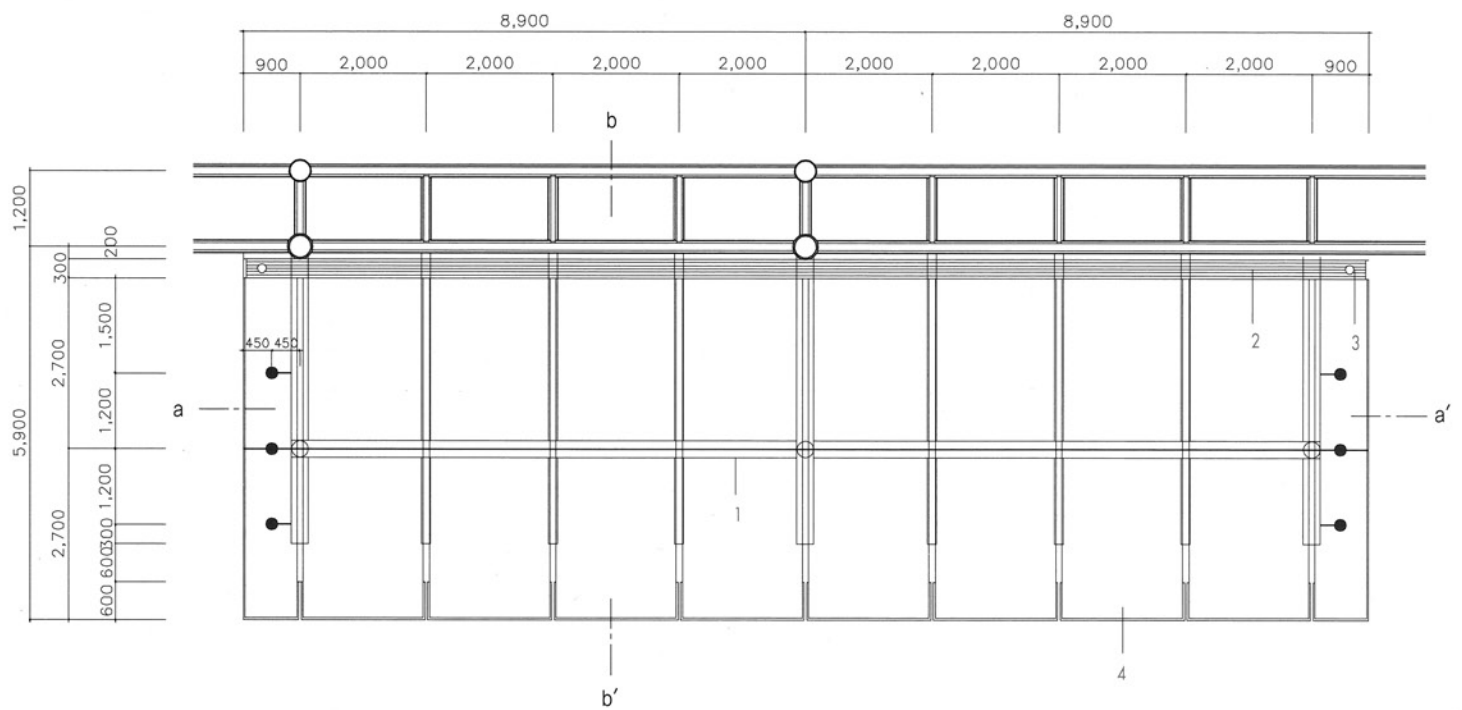
1. 3mm aluminum sheet
(fluorine resin matelic coating)
2. L-30×30×2.3(t)mm
3. □-40×40×3.2(t)mm
4. 0.5mm newtra roof
100mm sandwich panel
Z-purlin 200×60×15×1.5(t)
@1,500mm
5. urethane paint coating
6. 5mm neoprene

7. fine blanking 60×6mm
8. 1.2mm stainless steel plate
50mm heat insulating material
□-50×50×4 @300mm
1.0mm steel plate
9. C-60×30×10×2.3mm
10. 4mm aluminum complex panel
(fluorine resin metallic coating)
11. 80mm glass fibers
0.7mm steel sound absorbing panel

12. $\phi 22 \times 1.5(t)$ mm stainless ladder
installation
13. $\phi 406.4 \times 19(t)$ mm steel pipe
refractory paint
/ fluorine resin coating
14. $\phi 318.5 \times 6(t)$ mm steel pipe
refractory paint / urethane paint
15. 24mm colored pair glass
(appointment color)

16. 9mm polished stone
cement mortar bed
17. 80mm heat insulating material
spraying
18. fluorine resin metallic coating
1.6mm steel plate
19. 1.5mm aluminum sheet snap cover
membrane

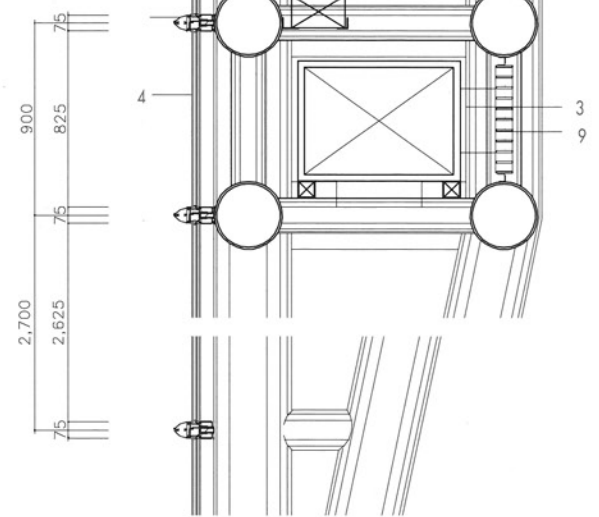
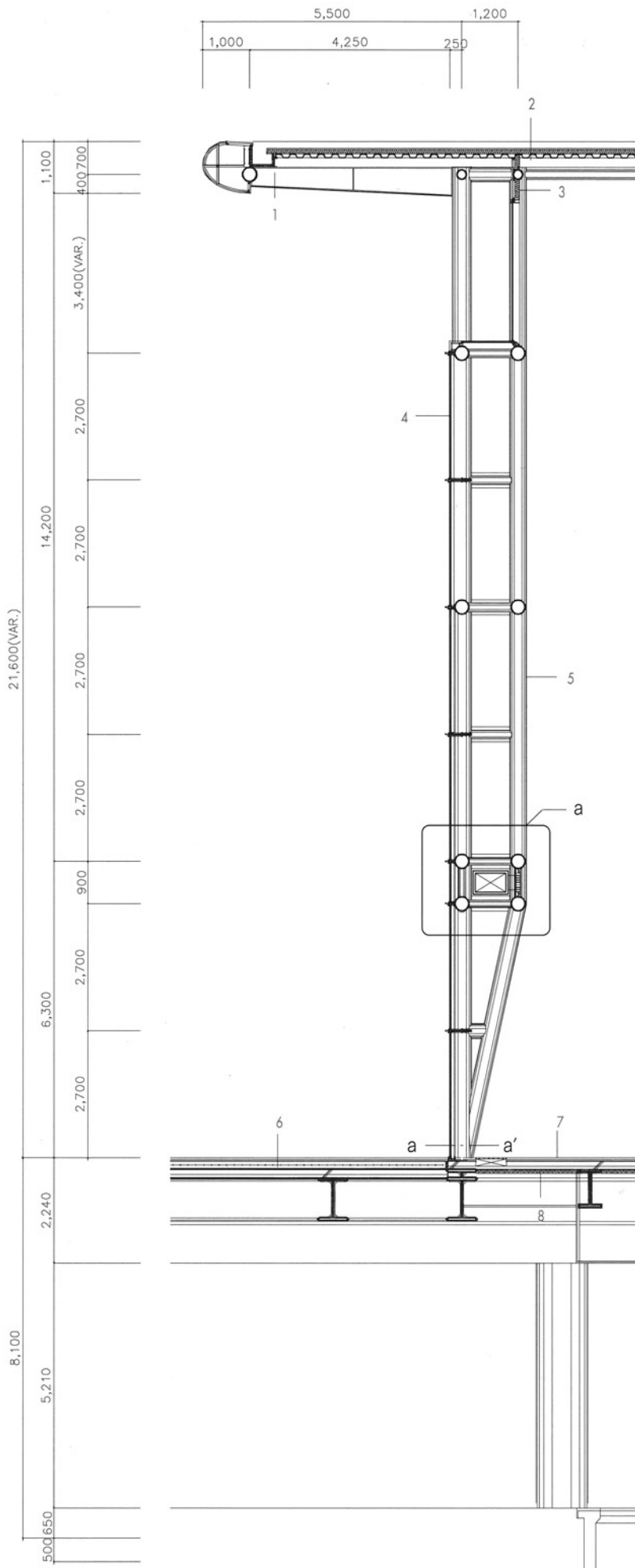




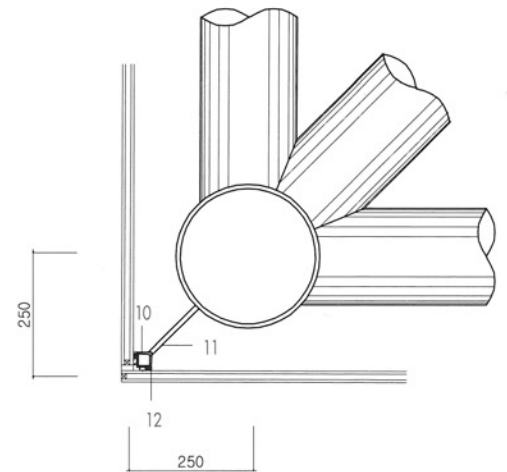
Second main entrance details

1. steel pipe (urethane paint)
2. 300×150mm drainage gutter
1.5mm stainless steel
3. ϕ 150 stainless steel drain pipe
4. 25.5mm laminated glass
5. 1.5mm stainless steel mirror
6. 10mm steel plate
(urethane metallic paint)
7. urethane paint coating
8. urethane paint coating
1.6mm steel plate
9. 12.7mm laminated glass
10. 80mm heat insulating material spraying
11. 9mm polished stone
40mm cement mortar





detail a

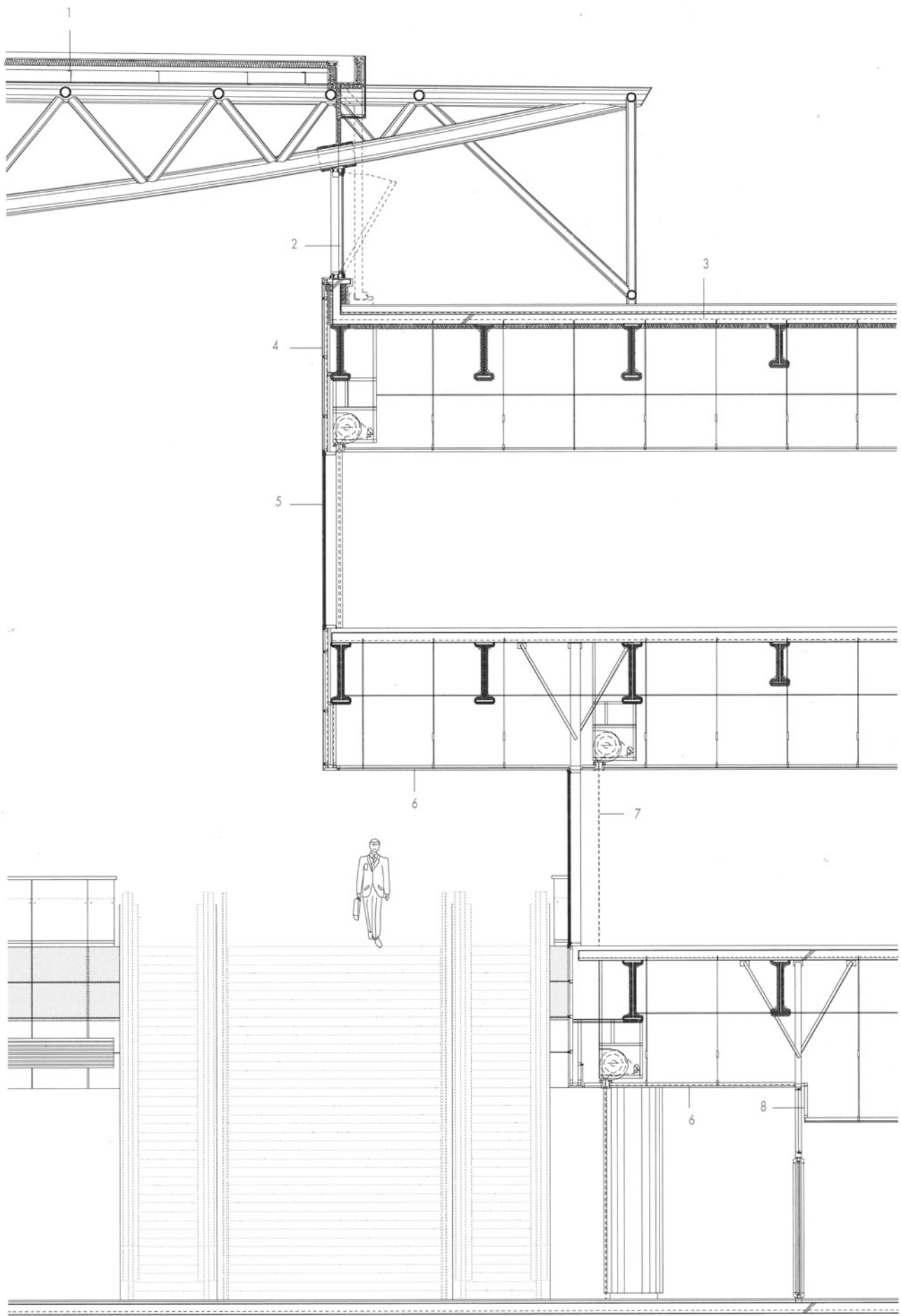


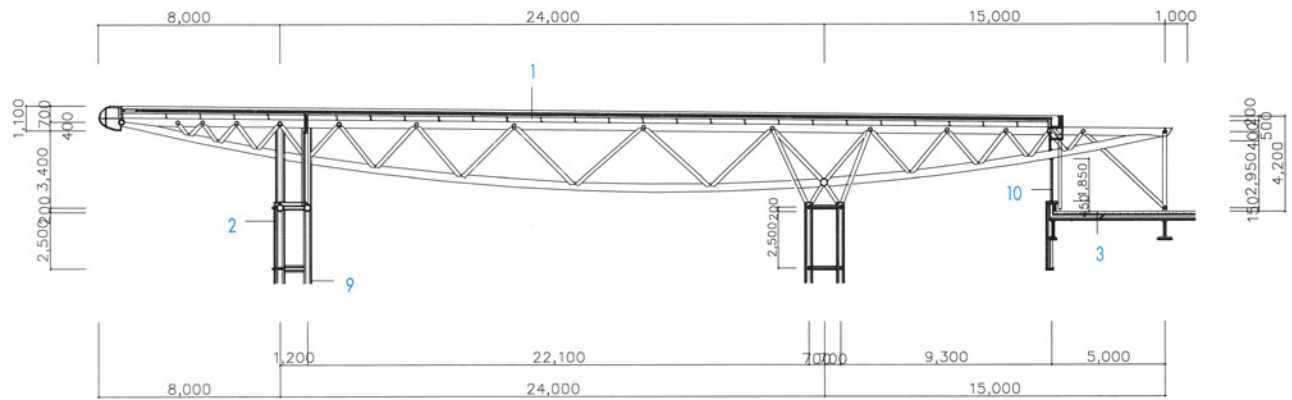
aa'

Curtain wall elevation & Section details

1. 1.6mm steel plate
(fluorine resin metallic coating)
2. 0.5mm newtra roof
100mm sandwich panel
Z-purlin 200×80×15×1.5(t) @1,500mm
3. 0.7mm steel sound absorbing panel
4. 24mm colored pair glass (appointment color)
5. refractory paint / urethane paint coating
6. stone coating
cement mortar bed
150mm plain concrete bed
18mm protective mortar
membrane waterproof coating
18mm mortar bed
7. 9mm polished stone on concrete mortar
8. 80mm heat insulating material
mortar bed
9. stainless steel grill
10. □-30×30mm steel tube
11. ϕ 10mm stainless steel rod @450mm
12. structural silicone sealant



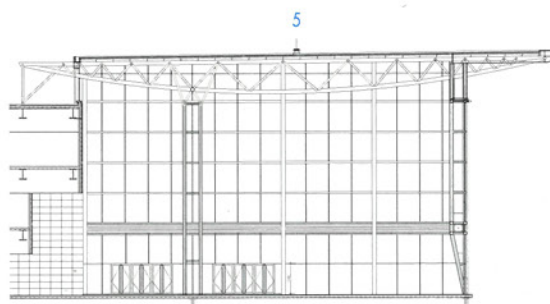
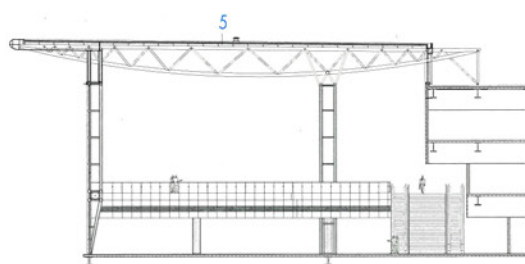
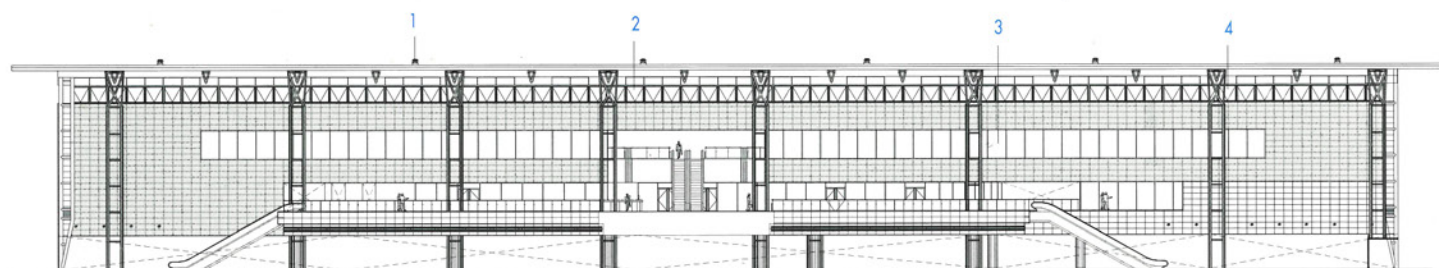




Inner wall elevation & Section details

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. 0.5mm newtra roof
100mm sandwich panel
fluorine resin material coating
Z-purlin 200×60×15×1.5(t)
@1,500mm | 3. stone coating
160mm plain concrete bed
18mm protective mortar bed
membrane waterproof coating
18mm mortar bed
deck plate / concrete | 5. 10mm transparent glass
6. 0.7mm steel sound absorbing panel
7. fire shutter
8. 1.2mm steel plate
/ polyester power coating |
| 2. 24mm colored pair glass | 4. steel sound absorbing panel
(952.5×600mm) | 9. steel pipe
refractory paint / urethane paint |
| | | 10. 24mm pair glass |





- Concourse unfolding drawing
1. roof ventilator—6ea
 2. 24mm colored pair glass
 3. 10mm transparent pair glass
 4. automatic window—54ea
 5. roof pan installation equipment



Aqua-Art Bridge in Seocho-gu, Seoul

아쿠아아트 육교



건축설계 : D.P.J. & Partners, Ltd. / 다비드 피에르 젤리콩
대지위치 : 서울시 서초구 반포동 산123-1
교량형식 : 비대칭 사장교
교량종류 : 강교
교량연장 : 50.0m
교 폭 : 3.2m
외부마감 : 우드데크, 탄성우레탄
사 진 : 김명식, 서민호, D.P.J. 제공

Architecture design : D.P.J. & Partners, Ltd.
/ David Pierre Jalicon

Bridge form : Asymmetry cable-stayed girder bridge
(Two connected Suspended bridge)

Bridge type : Steel bridge

Bridge length : 50.0m

Bridge wide : 3.2m

Ext. finish : Wood deck, Resilient urethane

Photographer : Kim myeong sik, Suh min ho,
offered by D.P.J

Design Concept

· Inter-Relationship - The bridge was directly connected to mountains in order to link them with downtowns or supervilles physically or psychologically.

· Delivery of Spirit - As slopes of Umyeonsan are gradually slow, its edge connected to downtowns is called 'spirit point' where the spirit of Umyeonsan is condensed or emitted. We arrange the bridge by emphasizing the features of the point.

The 'spirit point' contains a ring beam & glass to introduce symbolic role of a pipe or a hole delivering energy to the downtowns. In addition, the form of the tunnel is materialized to emphasize the role.

Glass Wing

A plate made of glass in token of completion of the bridge on the both top sides of a bracket on the center of the bridge induces Gwanaksan and adjacent scenes.

Water Event

We give the bridge speciality and meaning from an artistic view so that we organize glass panels on the ring beam in the form of stairs and perform a waterfall in the daytime while a water screen at night. Informations about performances in Seoul Arts Center or about Seocho-gu are reflected on the water screen by a projector from the rear side. The bridge is called Aqua-Art Bridge because of the lighting effects at night as well as new performances or events.

디자인 개념

- 상호연관성 - 이질적으로 양분화되어 있는 산과 도심, 산과 슈퍼빌을 물리적, 상징적으로 연결하고자 육교를 직접적으로 산에 연결하였다.
- 기의 전달 - 우면산의 경사면이 서서히 완만해지면서 도심 속으로 자연스레 연결되는 끝자락은 우면산의 기가 응집하여 방출되는 지점으로 이를 '기(氣) 포인트'라 명명하였고, 이 지점의 특성을 살려 산과 도심을 연결하는 육교를 배치하였다.

이 '기(氣) 포인트'에 원형의 원반(ring beam & glass)을 배치하여 에너지를 도시로 전달하는 배관 혹은 구멍과 같은 상징적 역할을 도입하였으며 이를 강조하기 위하여 기를 발산하는 터널의 형태를 형상화하였다.

글래스 윙(glass wing)

육교 중앙부 브라켓 상부 양측에 글라스로 제작한 준공패를 설치하여 이 곳에서 관악산 및 주변 경관 조망을 유도한다.

Water Event

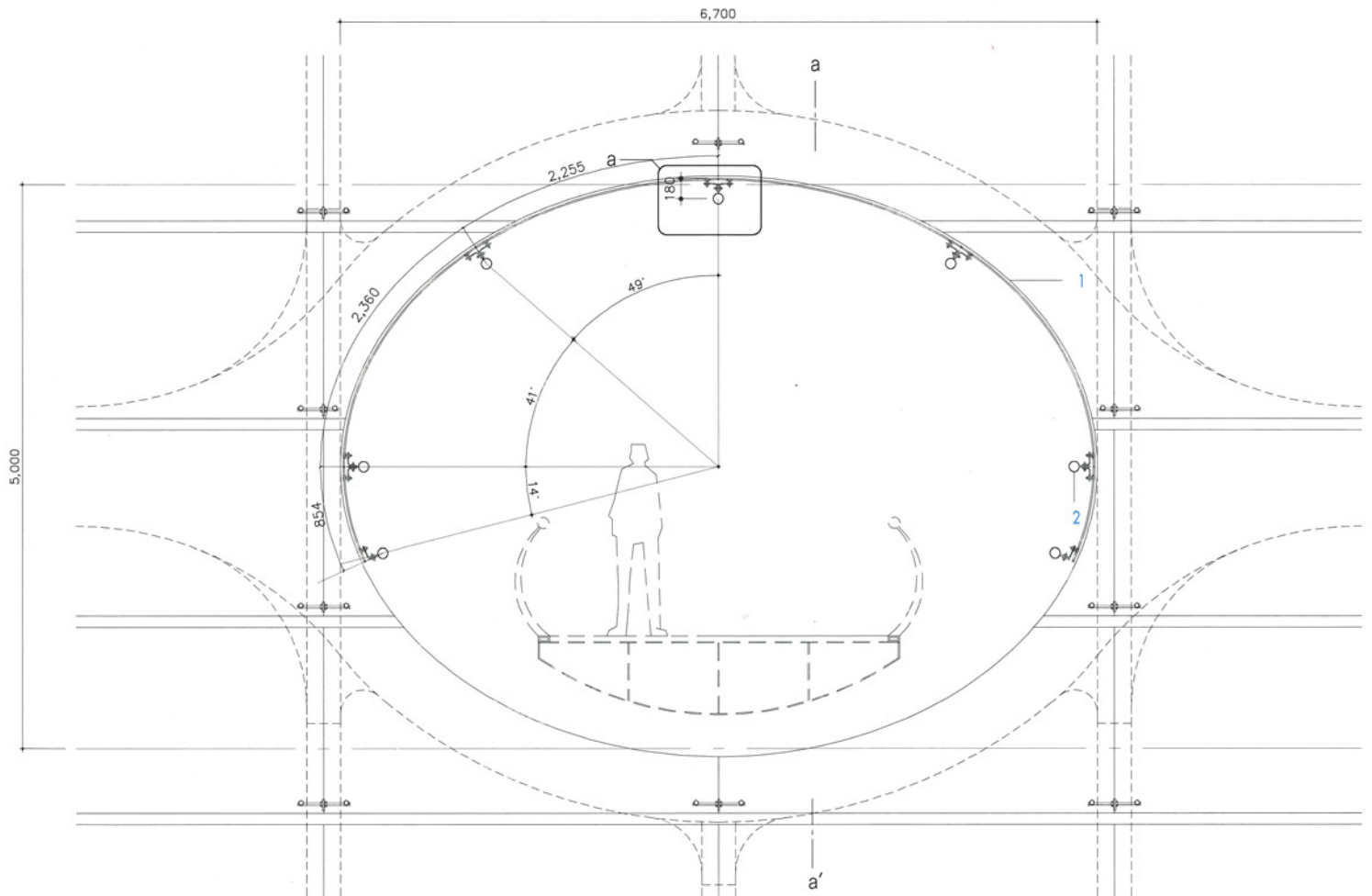
본 육교안의 특수성 및 예술적 관점에서의 의미 및 이벤트를 부여하기 위하여 원반에 글라스 판넬을 계단식으로 설치하여 주간에는 물을 흘려 폭포를 연출하고 야간에는 워터스크린 기능을 부여한다. 워터스크린 위로 예술의전당 공연안내 및 서초구 홍보자료 등을 후면 프로젝터를 통해 투영시킨다. 이 육교를 'Aqua-Art Bridge'라 명명한 이유는 야간 조명효과 외에 이와 같은 이벤트를 결합하여 새로운 도시쇼를 연출할 수 있는 데에 기인한다.

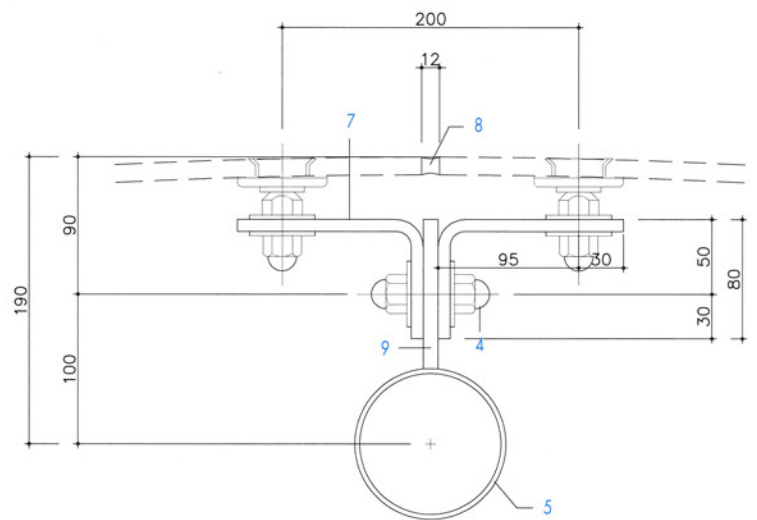
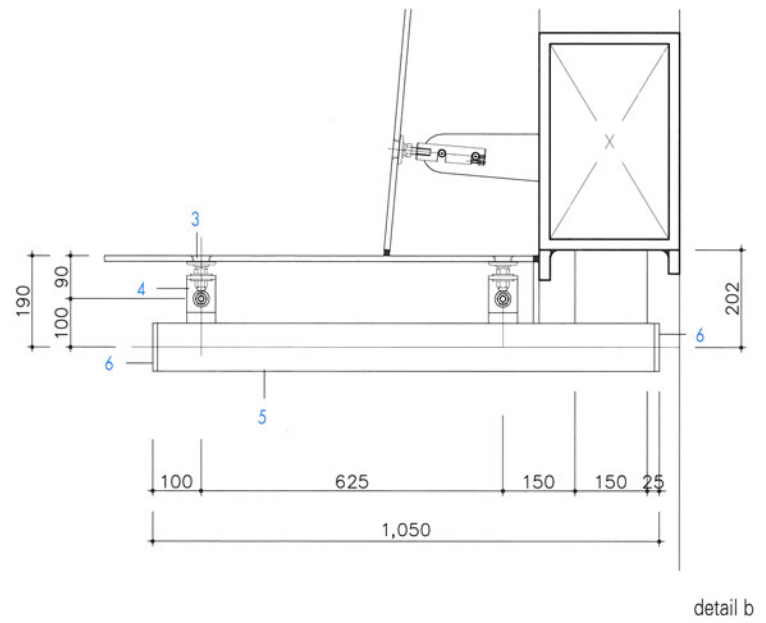
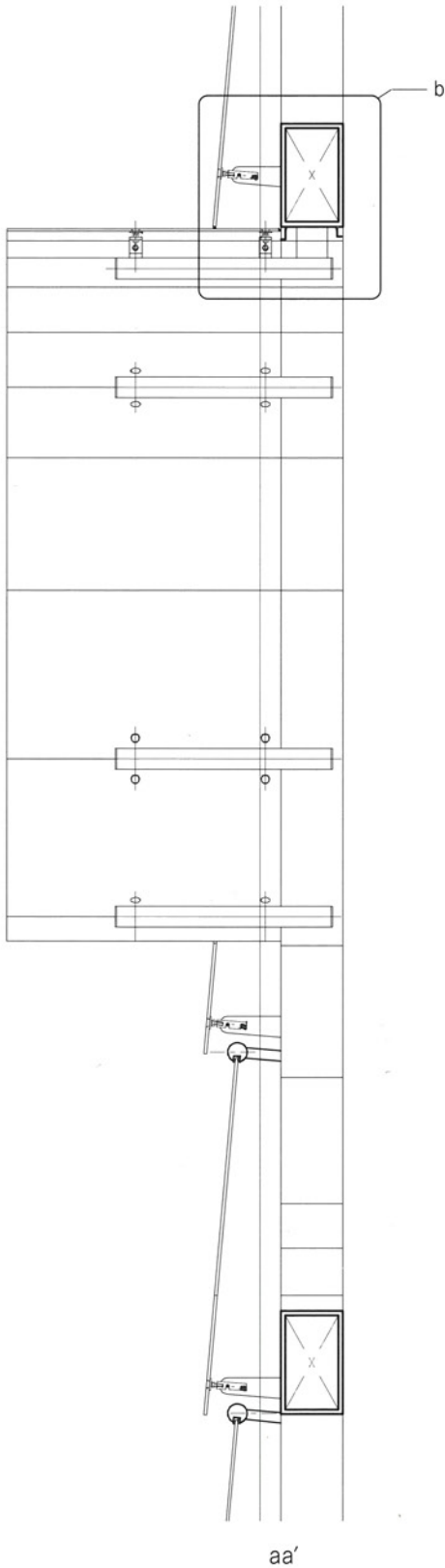
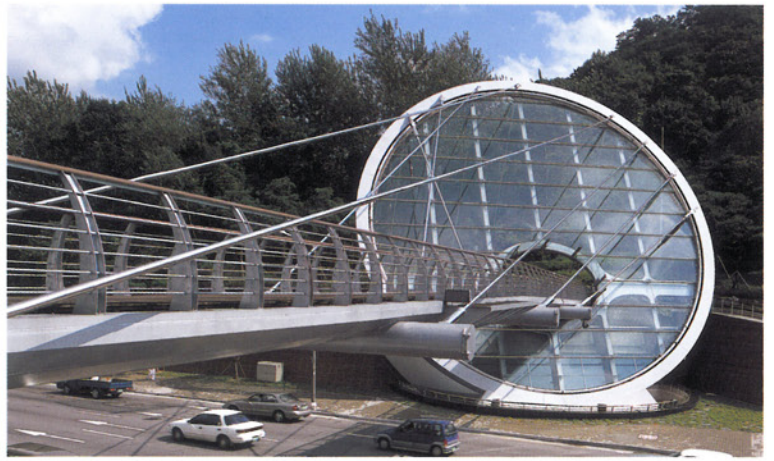




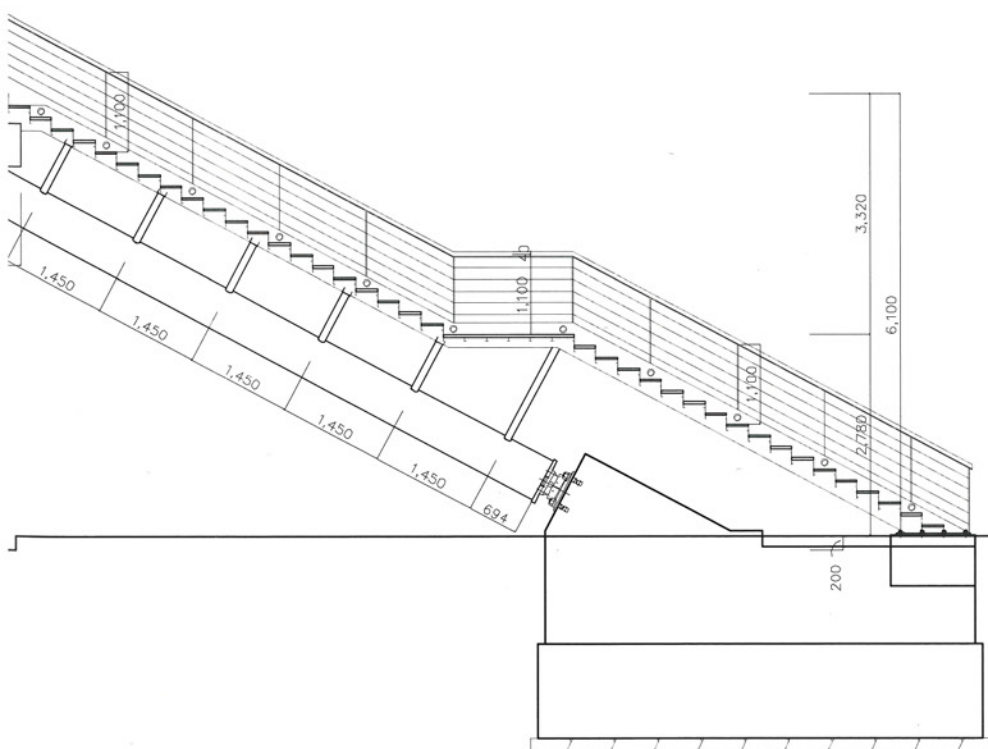
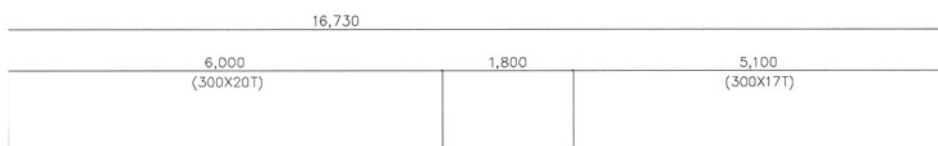
Ring canopy details

1. ring canopy
/ 12mm tempered glass
/ shatterproof film
2. $\phi 100\text{mm}$ steel pipe
3. hinge bolt
4. M14mm stud bolt / cap nut
5. $\phi 101.6 \times 4\text{mm}$ steel pipe
6. 10mm steel butt end mirror
7. 8mm stainless steel mirror plate
8. W/sealant
9. 10mm steel plate





detail a

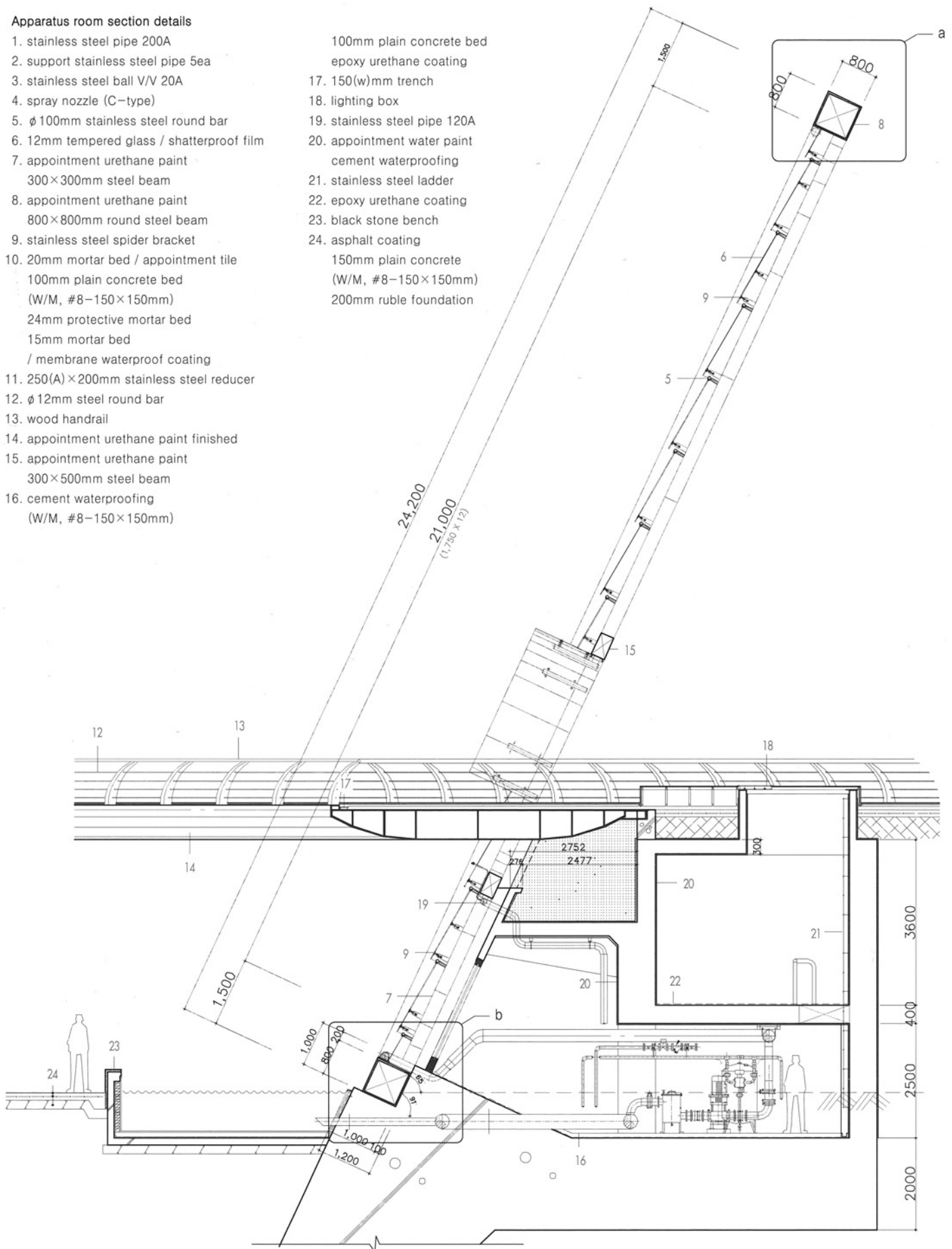


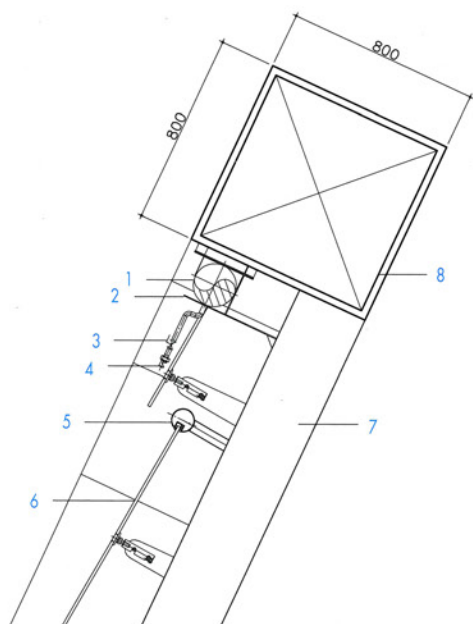
1. wood deck
2. handrail installation
3. stainless steel cover
4. appointment wood deck
5. wood handrail
6. 350×150×9mm stringer
/ appointment color urethane paint
7. wood handrail / appointment color oil stain
transparent lacquer
8. ϕ 20mm steel bar / galvanized material
9. ϕ 100mm steel pipe
/ appointment urethane paint
10. ϕ 600mm steel pipe
/ appointment urethane paint
11. lighting (C-type)
30mm wood deck (w:90mm)
12. 30mm wood deck (w:90mm)
13. ϕ 200mm lighting (luminescent diode)
14. steel panel
/ appointment color urethane paint

Apparatus room section details

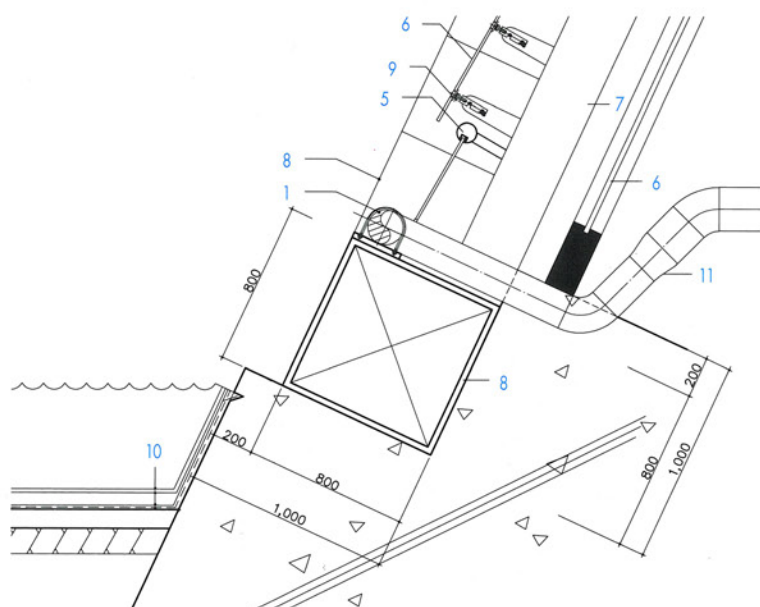
1. stainless steel pipe 200A
2. support stainless steel pipe 5ea
3. stainless steel ball V/V 20A
4. spray nozzle (C-type)
5. ϕ 100mm stainless steel round bar
6. 12mm tempered glass / shatterproof film
7. appointment urethane paint
300×300mm steel beam
8. appointment urethane paint
800×800mm round steel beam
9. stainless steel spider bracket
10. 20mm mortar bed / appointment tile
100mm plain concrete bed
(W/M, #8-150×150mm)
24mm protective mortar bed
15mm mortar bed
/ membrane waterproof coating
11. 250(A)×200mm stainless steel reducer
12. ϕ 12mm steel round bar
13. wood handrail
14. appointment urethane paint finished
15. appointment urethane paint
300×500mm steel beam
16. cement waterproofing
(W/M, #8-150×150mm)

- 100mm plain concrete bed
epoxy urethane coating
17. 150(w)mm trench
18. lighting box
19. stainless steel pipe 120A
20. appointment water paint
cement waterproofing
21. stainless steel ladder
22. epoxy urethane coating
23. black stone bench
24. asphalt coating
150mm plain concrete
(W/M, #8-150×150mm)
200mm rubble foundation





detail a



detail b

Yonsei POSCO Bridge

연세 포스코 브릿지



Architecture design : POSCO Architects & Consultants

Building area : 271㎡

Stories : 2FL

Structure : Steel

Ext. finish : Tempered glass, Stainless panel

건축설계 : (주)포스-에이.씨. 종합감리 건축사사무소

대지위치 : 서울시 서대문구 신촌동 연세대학교 내

건축면적 : 271㎡

규 모 : 지상2층

구 조 : 철골조

외부마감 : 강화유리, 스테인레스 패널

Yonsei Posco Bridge connects the 4th floor of the 1st Engineering Department Building to the 3rd floor of the Engineering Institute and is 30m long. The requisite principle was a steel structure because it was a Posco pavilion.

The field condition was complicated.

One building was about 1.5m higher than the other building. The entrances of the two buildings were not arranged at the same level. We needed to minimize the construction period and select different exterior materials of the two buildings in order to harmonize them.

To satisfy the first condition, triangulated octahedron was chosen. Octahedron is a strong structural concept. In addition, it has a lot of horizontal and vertical changes to meet design conditions and create various spaces.

The structures were very advantageous in the field condition. A scaffold was not necessary because they could be assembled and stood. In fact, it took just seven hours to assemble and stand them.

The third factor was selected to solve the problem for the exterior materials. Both glass and stainless panels were used to emphasize the Engineering Department Building.

It was inconvenient that we had to fix columns because it was not certain whether the two buildings could assume the load of the Posco bridge.

연세 포스코 브릿지는 연세대학교 제 1공학관 4층과 연세공학원 3층을 연결하는 30m 경관의 연결 통로이다. 포스코 파빌리온(pavilion)인 만큼 철골로 제작되어야 하는 것이 여러모로 큰 원칙이 되었다.

현장 상황은 비교적 까다로웠다.

우선 두 건물이 1.5m 정도 레벨 차이가 있었고, 수평상으로도 두 출입구가 같은 선상에 있지 않았다. 다음으로 현장에서의 공기를 최대한 단축하여 도로 점유기간을 최소화 해야만 했다. 마지막으로 양측 건물의 다른 외부 마감재를 조화로워 보이게 해야 한다는 것이었다.

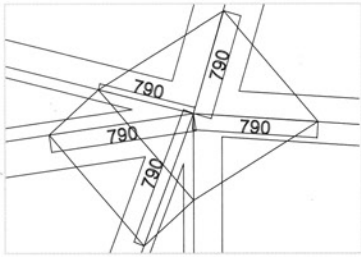
먼저 첫째 조건을 만족시키기 위해서 옥타히드론(triangulated octahedron)을 채택하였다. 옥타히드론은 매우 강한 구조개념이다. 또한 수평·수직의 변화가 풍부해서 설계조건을 잘 흡수할 수 있으며 공간의 다양함도 풍부하다.

둘째 조건으로 이 구조물은 현장상황에 상당히 유리하다. 비계가 거의 필요없이 땅위에서 조립하여 그대로 들어 올릴 수가 있기 때문이다. 실제로 세우기에 7시간 밖에 소요되지 않았다.

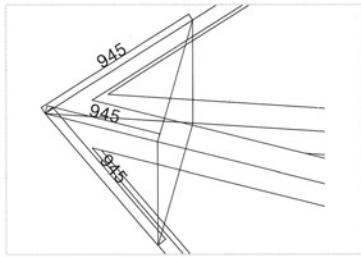
마지막으로 외부마감 재료에 대한 문제는 제 3의 요소를 도입하였다. 공학관을 최대한 돋보이도록 유리나 스테인레스 패널을 사용하여 양측 두 건물 사이에서 프리즘처럼 보이도록 했다.

기존 양측 건물들이 구조적으로 브릿지의 하중을 부담할 수 있을지가 확실하지 않았기 때문에 기둥을 설치할 수밖에 없었던 점이 아쉬웠다.

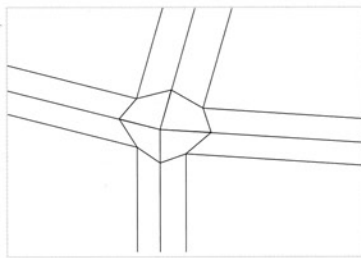




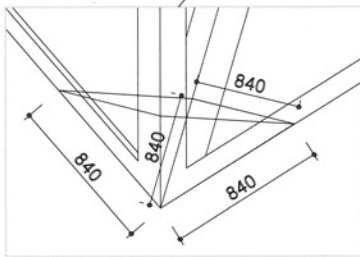
type c (upper part)



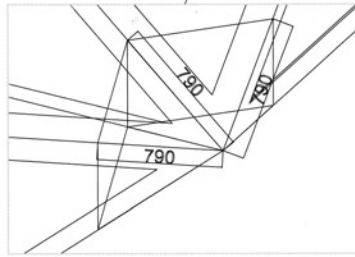
type d



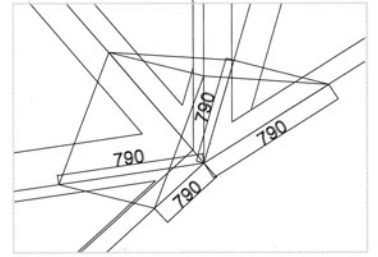
type a (upper part)



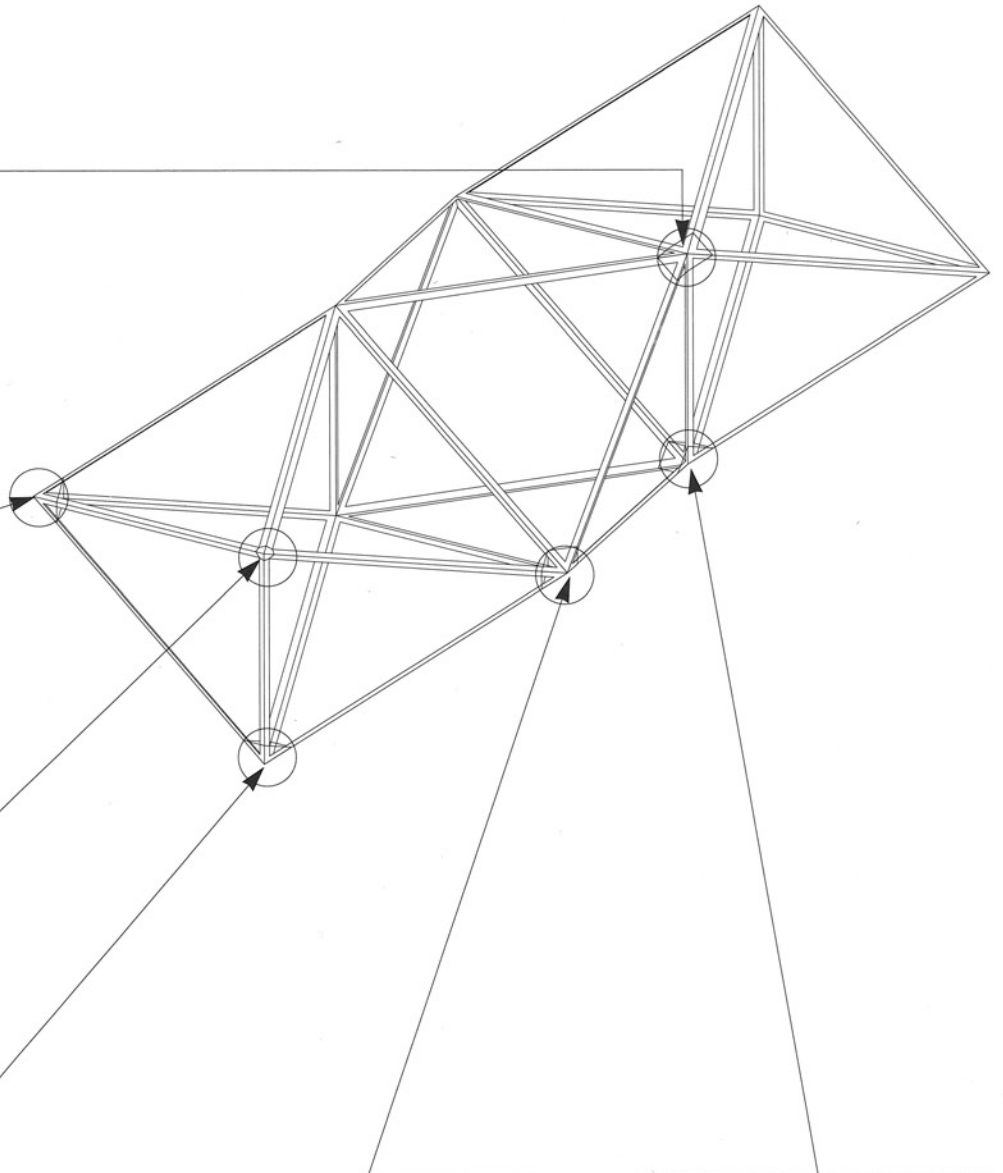
type a (lower part)



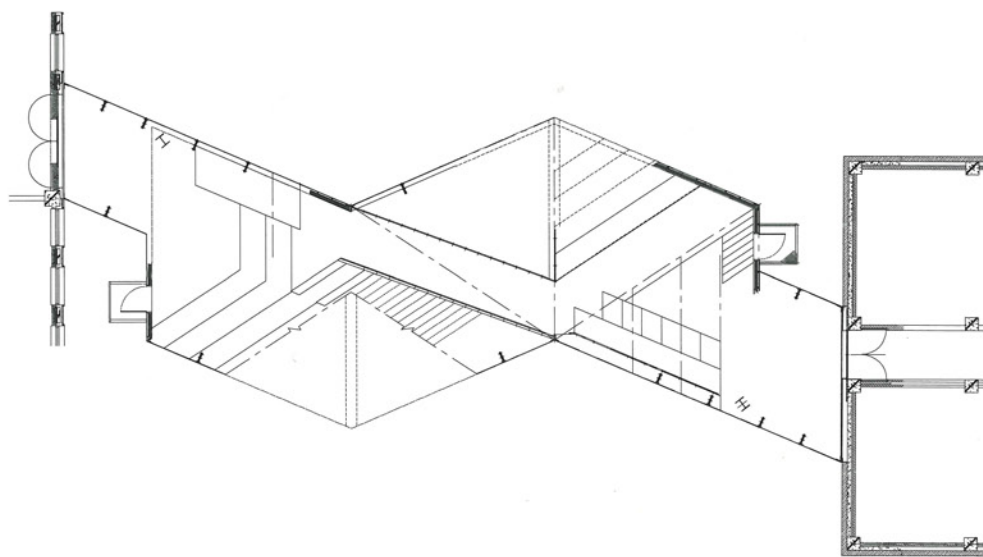
type b



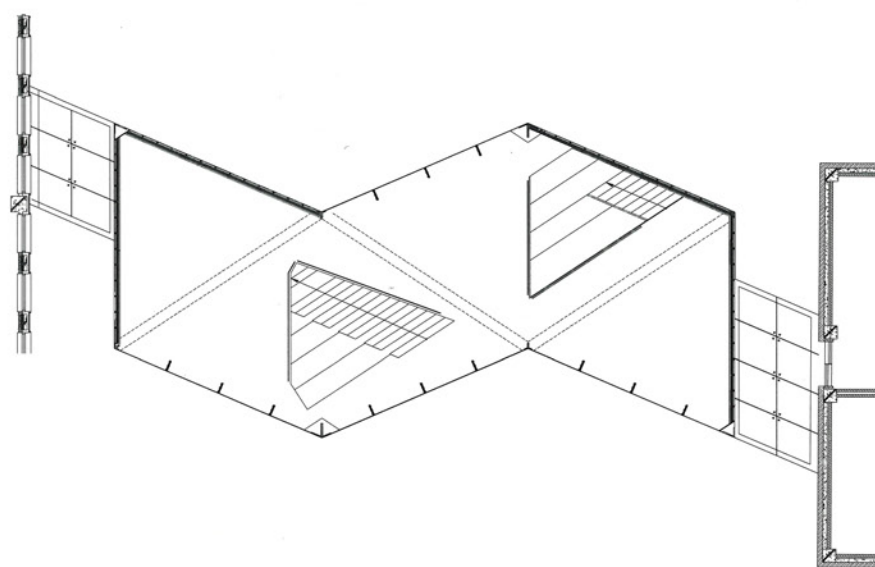
type c (lower part)



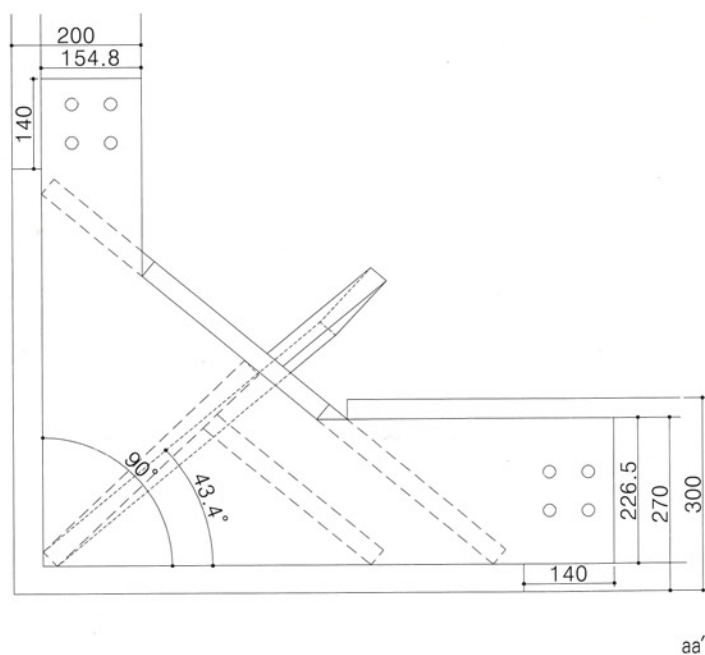
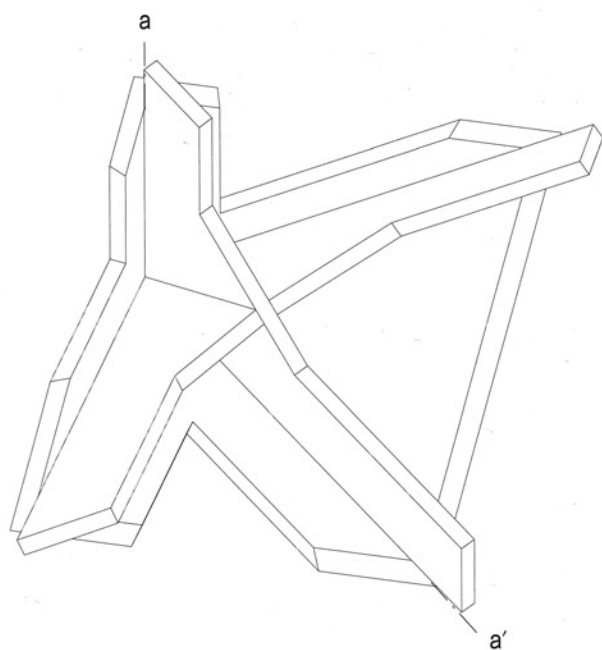




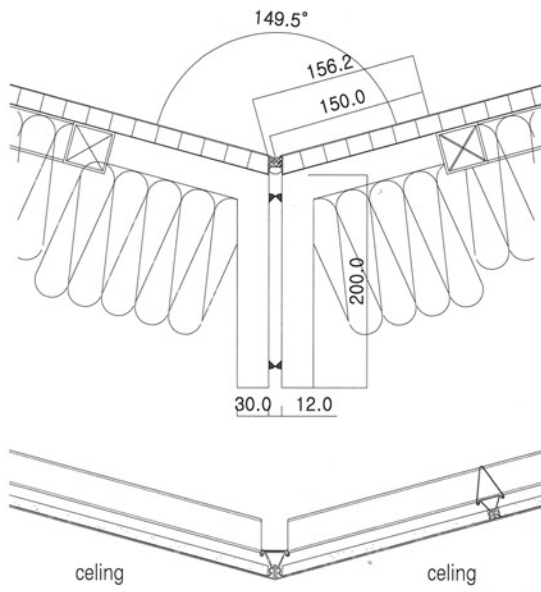
first floor plan



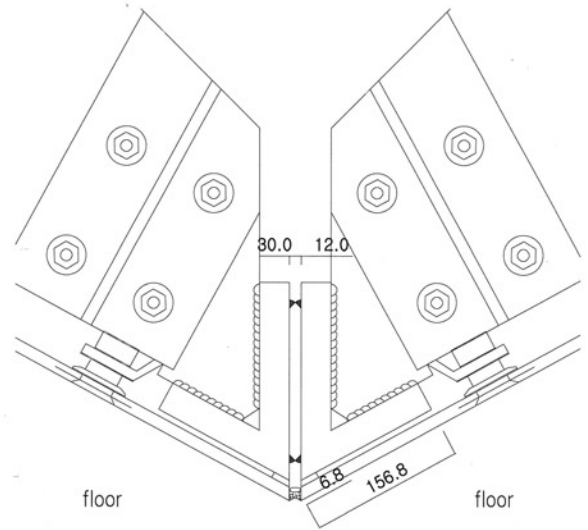
second floor plan





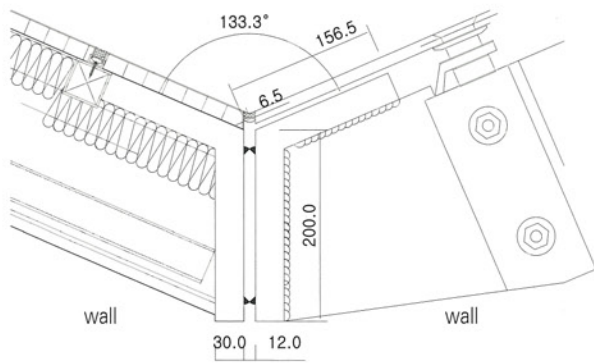


149.5° (steel+steel)

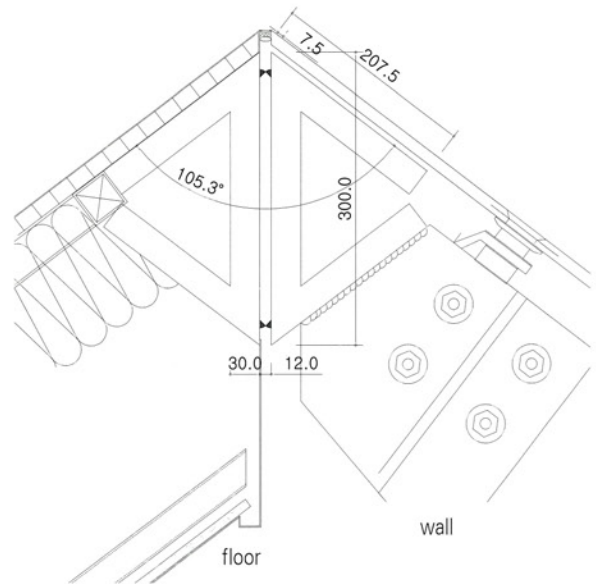


122.7° (glass+glass)





133.3° (steel+glass)



105.3° (steel+glass)



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