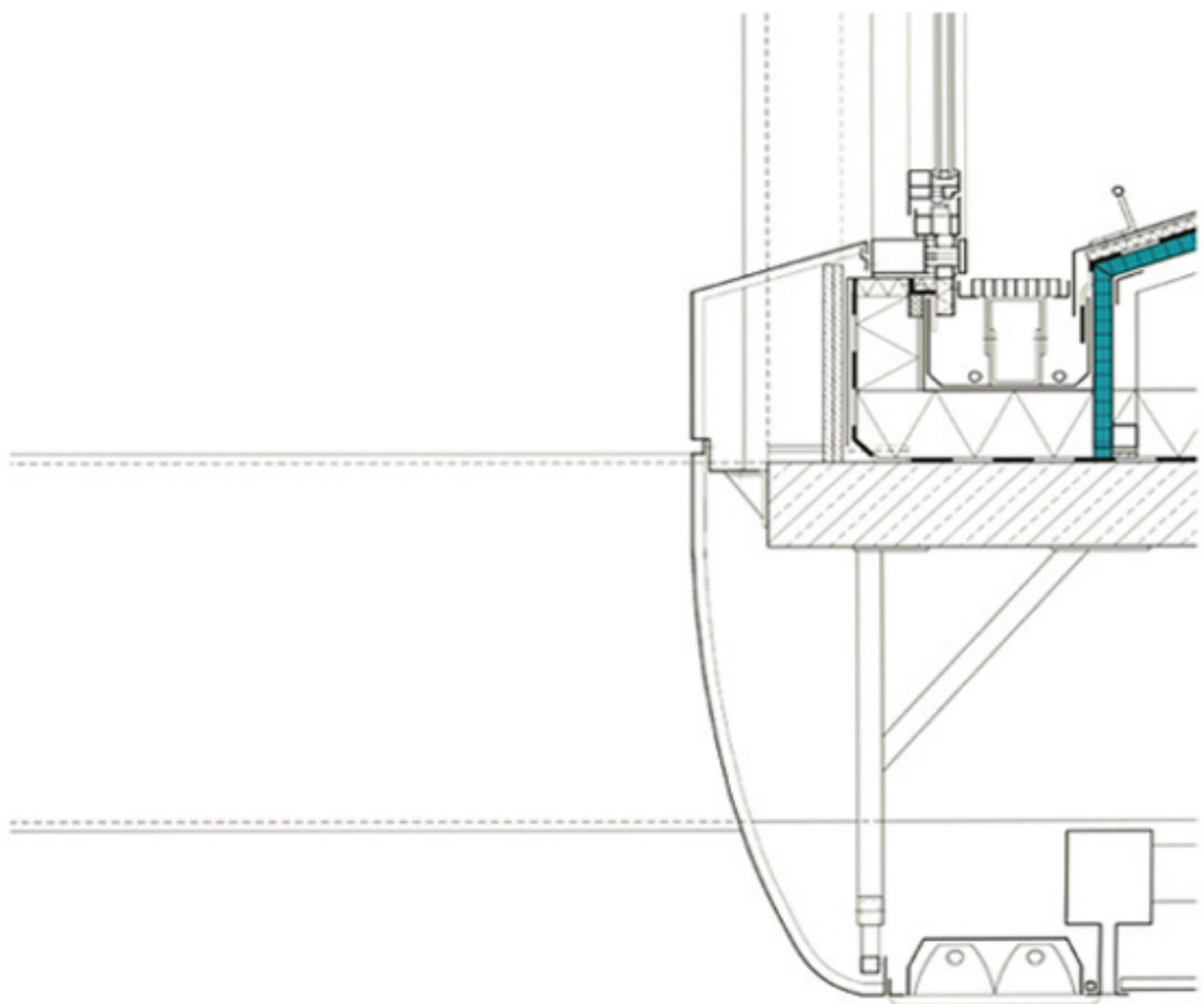


DETAIL

建筑细部 | ARCHITECTURE & DETAIL



芝加哥的Planner住宅 Planner House in Chicago

业主:
Peter Planner and Zaha Zaha
建筑师:
Zaha Zaha
结构工程师:
Huber Horne Engineering
摄影:
Craig A. Higgins, © 2014
位置:
1127 West Ohio Street Chicago, IL 60622



Planner住宅(该住宅以建筑师Zaha Zaha的丈夫和儿子的姓氏命名)是建筑师Zaha Zaha在美国本土的第一个设计项目。该住宅设计于2009年,获得了《建筑》杂志的“年度住宅奖”。

对于建筑师而言,这个项目意味着对于“开放空间”这一新概念的一次不一样的研究。这里所说的空间开放,目的不是为了某种空间本身,而是指某一空间与另一空间的连接。建筑师认为这一概念在以前很少有人探讨过。

该住宅位于Chicago's Loop以西的一块面积不大的住宅基地上。住宅的特色与周围大部分建筑的特色一致。这栋宅与周边建筑的主要不同之处——它的开放程度——也说不准理解了。

大家可能知道,芝加哥是一个特殊城市,其主要的规划与规范条例允许建造最大允许建筑高度等对城市进行划分的。类似的住宅项目位于特殊的中间、有效、以和规划,可以被打进行调查。这样以来,相



1. 1001 1/2
 2. 1001 1/2
 3. 1001 1/2
 4. 1001 1/2



1. 1001 1/2
 2. 1001 1/2



1. 1001 1/2
 2. 1001 1/2



1. 1001 1/2
 2. 1001 1/2



1. 1001 1/2
 2. 1001 1/2

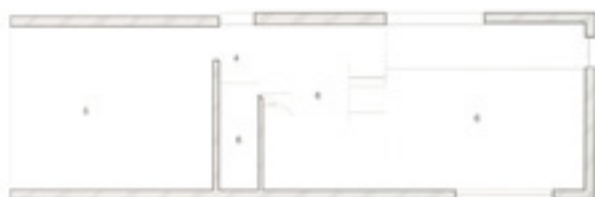




RTB-A8
Basement recessed level



RTB-A9
Basement entrance level

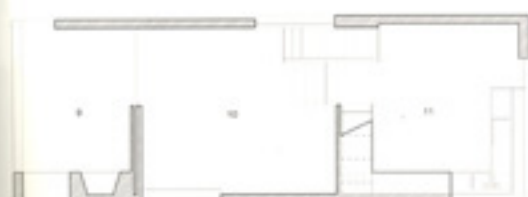


RTB-C08
Basement multi-room level



二樓
Second floor

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 工作區 | 4 車庫 | 11 書房 | 1 study | 6 廁所 | 11 kitchen |
| 2 客廳 | 7 洗衣房 | 12 浴室 | 2 storage | 7 library | 12 balcony |
| 3 廚房 | 8 浴室 | 13 客廳 | 3 store | 8 bathroom | 13 closet |
| 4 J.C. | 9 露台 | 14 書房 | 4 entrance | 9 terrace | 14 bedroom |
| 5 走廊 | 10 洗衣房 | 15 洗衣房 | 5 garage | 10 living room | 15 laundry |



一樓
First floor

- 1 居住单元
- 2 卫生间 浴室和淋浴间
- 3 工作区
- 4 厨房
- 5 楼梯
- 6 厨房
- 7 楼梯

- 1 exterior work platform
- 2 night illumination with LED in window
- 3 stairs
- 4 kitchen
- 5 office
- 6 living space
- 7 stairs

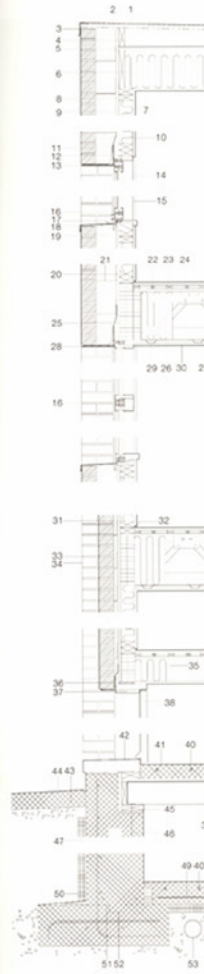


透建筑之间的空间(和楼梯)通常都会显得拥挤不堪,小小的瑕疵也容易放大,和住宅之间,而楼梯和厅不过是被隔开的两个建筑和高空中的一个距离。

Phaser住宅提供了一种更加与住宅进行都市化的方法。住宅设计提供了一个新的,以建筑提供更高的空间,地层的两面没有障碍,因此人们也容易穿过,到新的楼层,通过楼梯和楼梯,并加高和新的设计,使人们可以轻松地走了,但是利用过高的空间,并建造新的方法,使建筑也可以,另一种使此都市化的方法就是通过平台,来自对住户居住的空间,是通向街道。

有趣的是,Phaser住宅的公共空间概念,使建筑了更加年轻人的社交生活,住宅建成后,每天都有年轻人前来参观。

文/图/王 宇



- 1 翻修后的瓦屋顶
 - 2 外部高级胶合板
 - 3 "Hickman" MBEED G型边
 - 4 构成屋顶斜度的枕木
 - 5 用于屋顶支撑作用的外部高级胶合板
 - 6 屋顶桁架
 - 7 保温棉
 - 8 5/8" 外部高级石膏板
 - 9 4" 岩棉板
 - 10 保温层
 - 11 6" 气隙
 - 12 PVC 过梁泛水
 - 13 钢过梁
 - 14 白橡木制窗饰
 - 15 石膏板金属 J 型边
 - 16 galvalume 铝窗
 - 17 钢制窗边
 - 18 支撑钢制窗边的 1/2" 板
 - 19 支撑 1/2" 板的垫块
 - 20 木框架, 2" x 4" 以及 2" x 6" 立柱, 16" o.c.
 - 21 热浸镀锌连接件, 纵向 16" o.c., 水平方向 32" o.c.
 - 22 1/2" 地板内嵌供排管固定在底层地板上
 - 23 用于地板钉钉和支撑两端的胶合板条
 - 24 3/4" 白栎实木地板
 - 25 LVL 过梁
 - 26 框架外边缘的保温棉
 - 27 地板框架
 - 28 钢过梁, 栓结于 LVL 过梁之上
 - 29 槽钢
 - 30 5/8" 镀锌石膏板
 - 31 1" 气隙
 - 32 防止风化的支撑杆
 - 33 砂浆
 - 34 4" 砖
 - 35 2" x 6" 地板
 - 36 悬空空腔
 - 37 门框, 白栎实木, 漆漆
 - 38 入口木门, 实木芯, 漆漆
 - 39 外部高级胶合板, 在 2" x 6" 槽钢上
 - 40 地板内嵌供排管
 - 41 轻质加固混凝土板
 - 42 石窗门台阶
 - 43 4" 砂砾垫层
 - 44 4" 混凝土垫层
 - 45 门框板, 在灰泥找平层上 + 密封胶
 - 46 5/8" x 10" 锚栓
 - 47 2" 保温
 - 48 4" 加固混凝土板
 - 49 增强网
 - 50 厚厚的沥青毡层
 - 51 防水材料
 - 52 2" x 4" 键
 - 53 4" 基脚排水瓦, 外包 8" 石瓦
- 1 modified bitumen roofing
 - 2 exterior grade plywood
 - 3 edge by "Hickman" MBEED Type G sleepers forming roof slope
 - 4 exterior grade plywood for roof tracing
 - 5 roof trusses
 - 6 batt insulation
 - 8 5/8in. exterior grade gyp. board sheathing paper, 4in. lap
 - 10 insulation
 - 11 6in. air gap
 - 12 PVC inlet flashing
 - 13 steel lintel
 - 14 white oak window trim
 - 15 gyp. board metal J edge
 - 16 galvalume aluminum window
 - 17 copper window sill
 - 18 1/2in. brack supporting copper sill
 - 19 blocking supporting 1/2in. board wood frame, 2in. x 4in. and 2in. x 6in. studs, 16in. o.c.
 - 21 hot dip galvanized tes, 16in. o.c. vertical and 32in. o.c. horizontal
 - 22 1/2in. in-floor heating tubing stapled to subfloor
 - 23 plywood strips for parkett nailing and support
 - 24 3/4in. solid white oak parkett
 - 25 LVL lintel
 - 26 batt insulation at exterior edges of the trusses
 - 27 floor trusses
 - 28 steel lintel, bolted to LVL lintel
 - 29 steel channels
 - 30 5/8in. gyp. board painted
 - 31 1in. air gap
 - 32 backing rod used as a dust stop
 - 33 brick mortar
 - 34 4in. nominal brick
 - 35 2in. x 6in. floor
 - 36 shim space
 - 37 door frame, solid poplar, painted
 - 38 entrance door, wood, solid core, painted
 - 39 exterior grade plywood, on 2in. x 6in. joists
 - 40 in-floor heating tubing
 - 41 lightweight reinforced concrete slab
 - 42 limestone door step
 - 43 4in. gravel base
 - 44 4in. concrete pavement
 - 45 sill plate on mortar to level sill plate + sill sealer
 - 46 5/8in. x 10in. anchor bolts
 - 47 2in. rigid insulation
 - 48 4in. reinforced concrete slab
 - 49 reinforcing mesh
 - 50 heavy coat of bituminous mat.
 - 51 water stop material
 - 52 2in. x 4in. key
 - 53 4in. flashing drain tile with 8in. stone cover all around



Planner house (named after the architect Zaha Zola's husband's and child's last name) is her first American project. The house won Home of the Year Award in 2003 with Architecture magazine.

For the architect, this house has been a rigorous search into the new concept of open space, defined as a space open to another space, instead of open in order to extend itself. This, to the architect's eye, was historically very rare.

The house is located 3 km west of Chicago's Loop on an undersized residential lot. The brick is the same color as most of the buildings surrounding the house, so that the main difference between this building and the other buildings—its degree of its openness—is understood more easily.

As one might know, Chicago is a gridded city mostly regulated through its zoning ordinance, which divides city lots according to permitted uses, maximum permissible building heights, and required yard regulations. The typical residential building is placed in the middle of the lot with its required front, back and side yards and enclosed with a fence. As a result the space between adjacent buildings (their combined side yard) is usually a tight and poorly defined space, back yards are small spaces trapped between the garage and house, and the front yards are used mainly as a spacer, enclosed with a fence, between the building and the street.

The house suggests a way of urbanizing residential planning in Chicago. It is placed

on a corner lot in a way that articulates yard spaces around it. There is no fence around the lot, so it is possible to walk through the site. The side yard is wide enough to plant four cottonwood trees that will provide shade and privacy to the south side windows. The back yard is used as a garden, but it is also a potential site for a building that could utilize the remaining allowable built area. The other means of urbanizing this lot are by opening the interior of the house to the street through its balconies, terraces, and windows.

An interesting thing about the house is that it, due to its idea of openness, seemed to strike a social cord with Chicagoans. Since it was constructed it is visited daily by Chicagoans.

