TEAM BUCCODIBEPPO



Team Members

Eric Bruner Chris Buehler Wei-Li Cheng Sarah Harkins Benjamin Howe Issac Kwon Talia Perry Rebecca Peterkin Daniel Rapoport Medha Singh Zachary Weimer Karno Widjaja

100114 "House in Florida." *Arts and Architecture* 74 (June 1957): 14. (14) "This house is an attempt to expand space by bending plyworks."

- (14) "This house is an attempt to expand space by bending plywood in supporting it on a steel primary structure."
- "Glass areas with rolling windows sections expose most of the general living area of the house. Those portions where privacy is necessary are enclosed in concrete brick walls."

100114 Rudolph, Paul. "Paul Rudolph: New Directions." Perspecta 1 (Summer 1952): 18-25.

- "Project for the Eugene Knotts Residence [...] constructed to be of plywood vaults composed of two sheets of one quarter inch plywood nailed and glued in place . . . vaults to be bent by hand on the site and let into grooves in the built-up box type beams . . . bents to be constructed of steel 'T' sections . . . roof to by sprayed with cacoon to eliminate the difficult flashing problems."
- on regionalism: "Many problems could be solved more adequately by using light weight synthetic materials rather than the dense, locally available materials used for the most part. Since our economic, political, and social climate has not yet made possible a high degree of industrialization of component parts for buildings, architects, paradoxically, are forced to use the means at hand (craftsmanship methods)."
- on materials: "Experimentation with materials, developing their innermost potentialities has excited me. Steel when used in tension is more eloquent than used any other way (see Wheelan cottages). Any sheet material if bent will develop additional strength. In the Knott residence the bending of two pieces of one-quarter-inch plywood enables a span of seven feet six inches."
- on special qualities thereof: "These two examples possibly indicate a certain preoccupation with independent umbrella-like roofs under which partitions are moved at will. [...] My insistence on separating the roof structure from the walls and filling the void with glass has been done at the expense of controlling the natural lighting to the degree which I hope one day to achieve. I have attempted in the Knott project to create a 'cave' (the sunken area at the fireplace) within a 'goldfish' bowl."
- "The development of a new material has afforded the answer to waterproofing roof structures which are not completely rigid. Cacoon, the plastic developed by the armed forces to 'mothball' their material after the last war, has the unique characteristic of being stretchable to three time its original length, still returning to its normal state."

100116 Allen, Edward and Joseph Iano. Fundamentals of Building Construction. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2004.

- (98) "Standard plywood panels are 4 by 8 feet (1220 x 2440 mm) in surface area and range in thickness from one quarter to 1 inch (6.4-25.4 mm). Longer panels are manufactured for siding and industrial use."
- (98) "For structural uses such as subflooring and sheathing, wood panels may be specified either y thickness or by span rating. The span rating is determined by laboratory load testing and is given on the gradestamp on the back of the panel. [...] The designer must also select three exposure durability classifications for structural wood panels: Exterior, Exposure 1, and Exposure 2."

100116 Herzog, Thomas, Roland Krippner, and Werner Lang. Facade Construction Material. Boston: Birkhauser, 2004.

on a molecular level: "The basic building block of wood is the cell. We distinguish between different types of cells, according to their functions within the living tree, e.g., support, conduction and storage. Most of the cells have an elongated form. They are therefore also known as fibres and lie almost exclusively in the longitudinal direction within the trunk cross-section. The exceptions are the rays, whose cells lie in the radial direction. The – in evolutionary terms – older coniferous wood has a simpler structure; it consists mainly of one type of cell, which transports water and nutrients while providing support. In deciduous wood the cells are more specialized, and vessels form. The position and direction of the cells and vessels with respect to each other, in combination with the growth rings, are responsible for giving the wood its grain structure, that important characterizing, distinctive feature of each species of wood. The elementary structure of the cell walls is instrumental in determining the strength and elasticity of the wood. The walls have four layers, which essentially consist of lignin for withstanding compressive forces and microfibrils for withstanding tensile forces. Together, the lignin and the microfibrils form an efficient composite structure."

100116 Bell, Victoria Ballard. Materials for Design. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2006.

- (109) wood construction categories: log construction, timber-frame construction, balloon framing, and platform framing
- "One of the main adventages of plywood is its high uniform strength in relation to its weight. Its unique cross-layered structure in addition to the adhesives used give it a high strength. It is also less susceptible to shrinkage, swelling, and warping than a solid wood member. Plywood [...] also affords a way to create curved shapes to be framed in a project."
- (112) "Plywood I-beams and box beams can be used in place of traditional rafters or joists for long-span framing. These manufactured components can be custom designed and use timber resources more efficiently than conventional wood components."

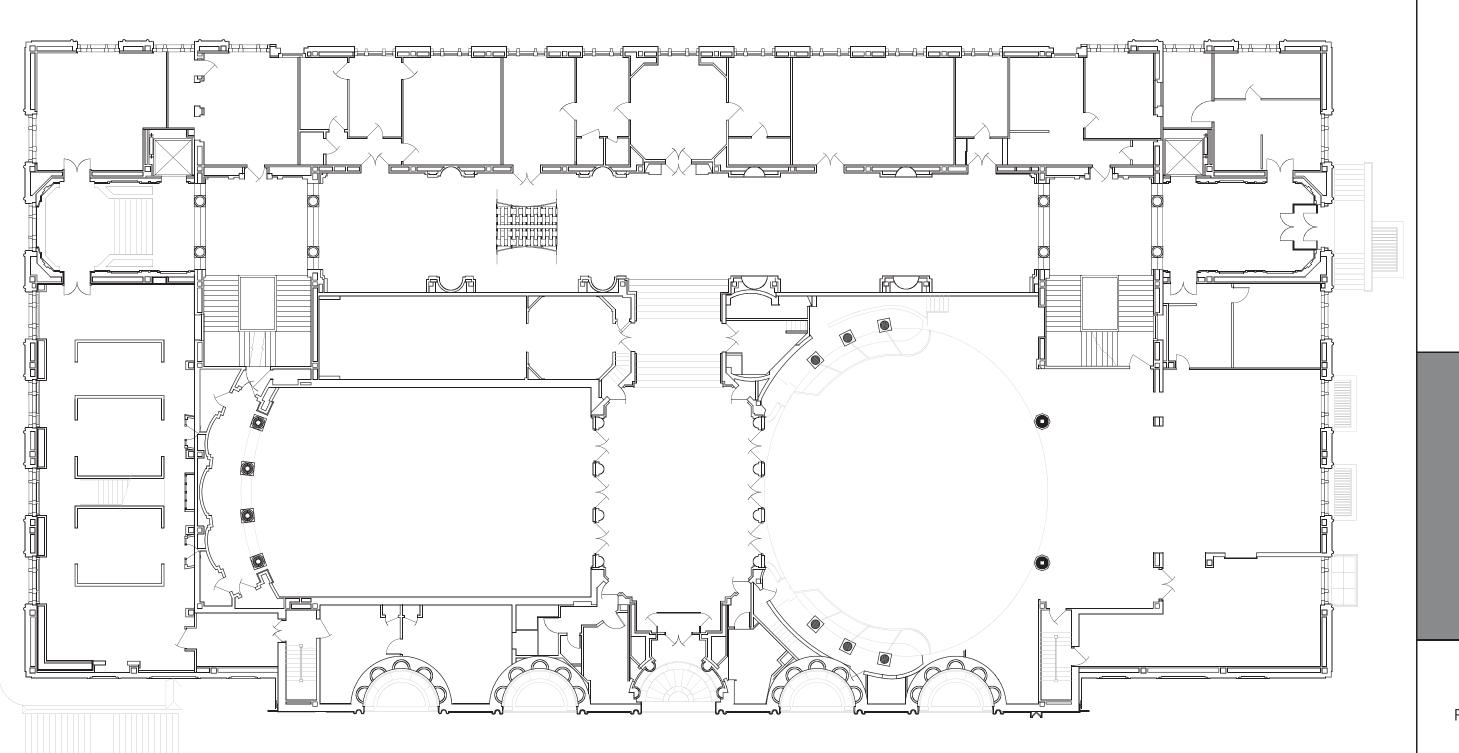
100116 Ching, Francis D.K. Building Construction Illustrated, Fourth Edition. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2008.

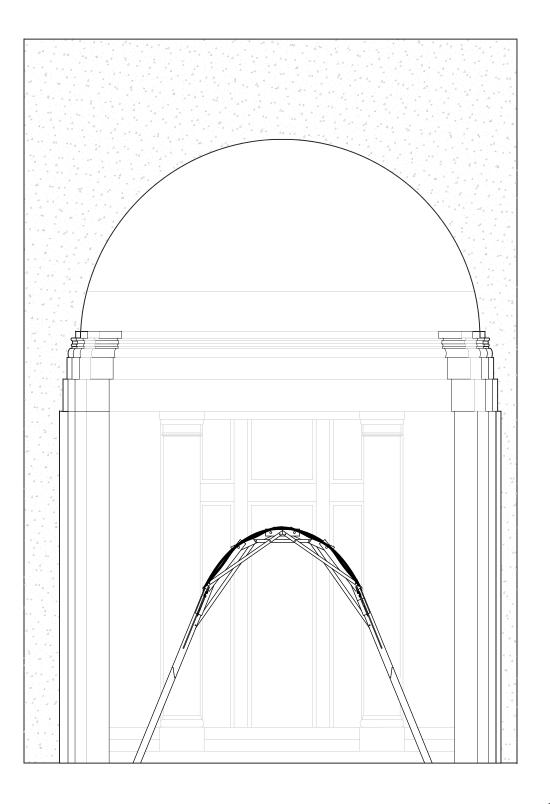
(4.35) see diagrams on Wood Beams, Wood Beam Supports, and Wood Post-beam Connections

22 APRIL 2010 REVISION FINAL

TEAM BUCCODIBEPPO 48-215 M&A SPRING 2010

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

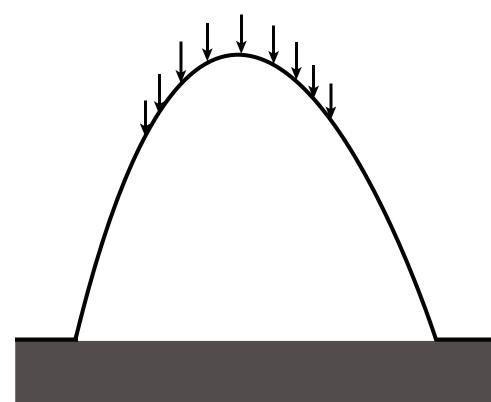


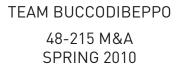


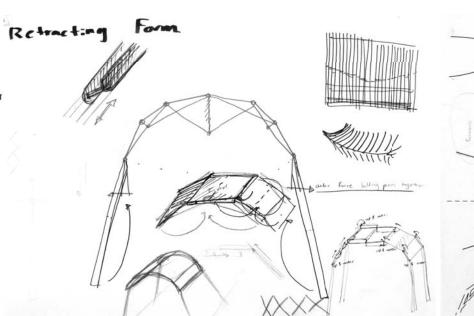
 $1 \frac{\text{SITE SECTION}}{\text{SCALE: } 1/4" = 1'-0"}$

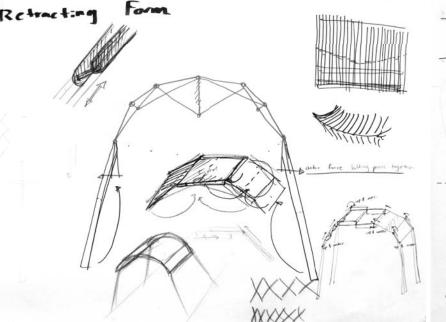


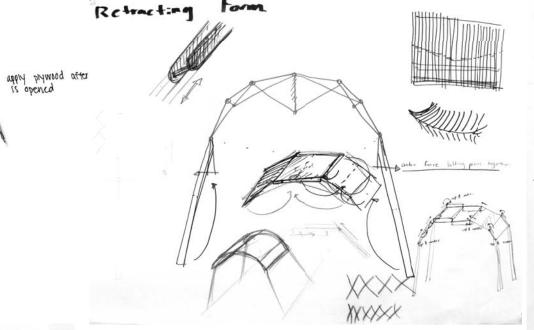


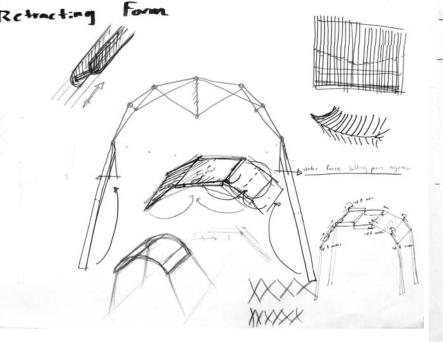


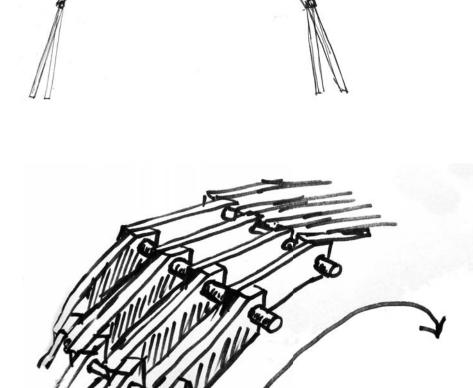


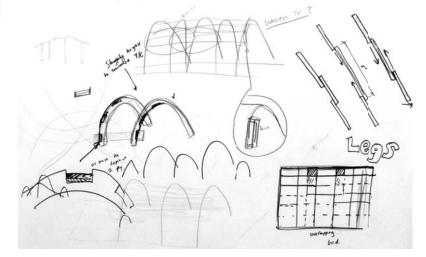




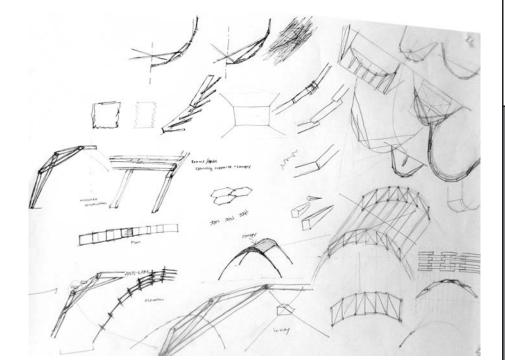


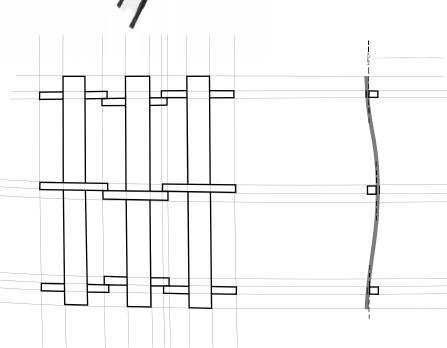


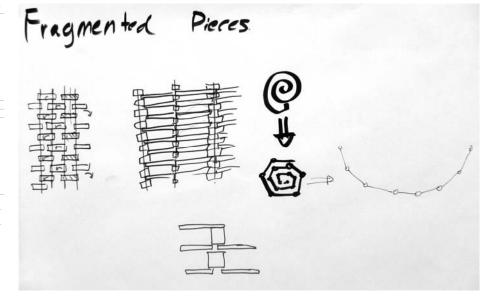


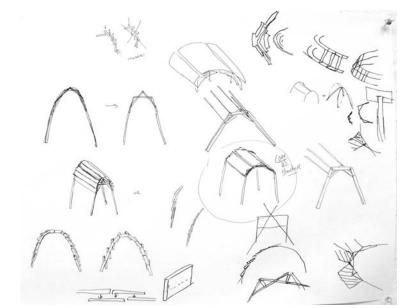


strips/Weaving

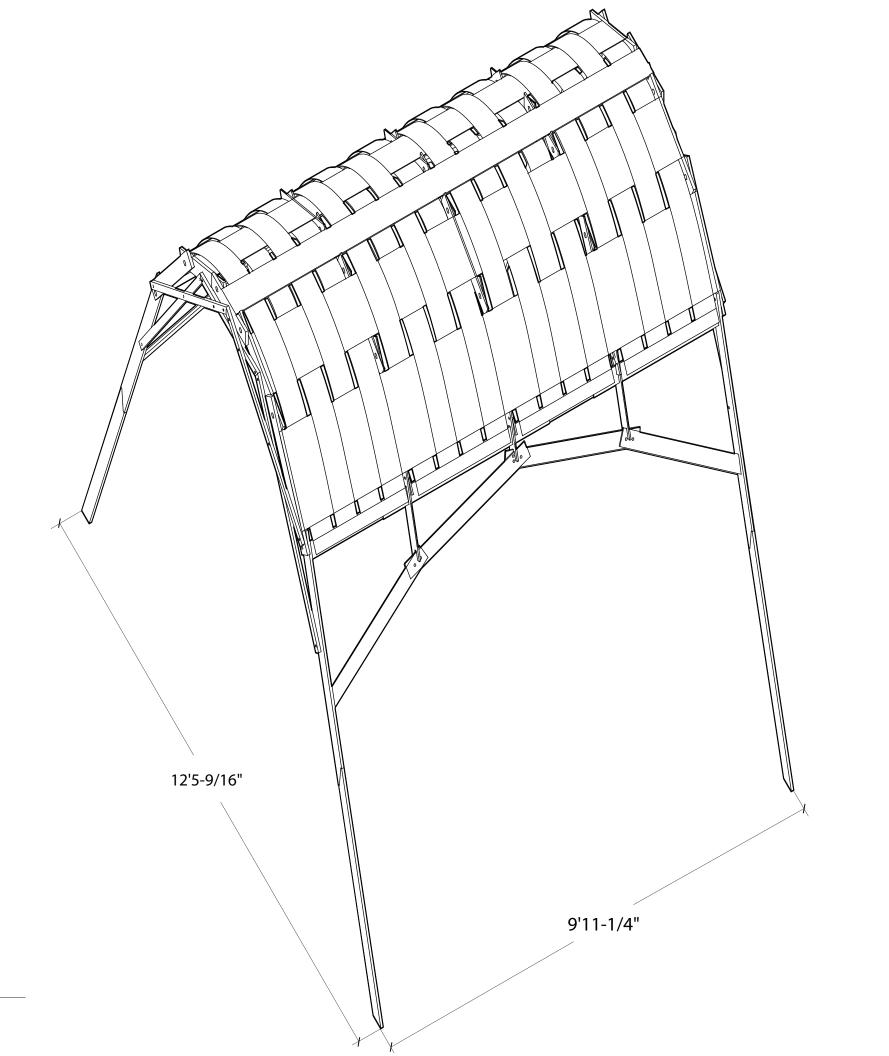








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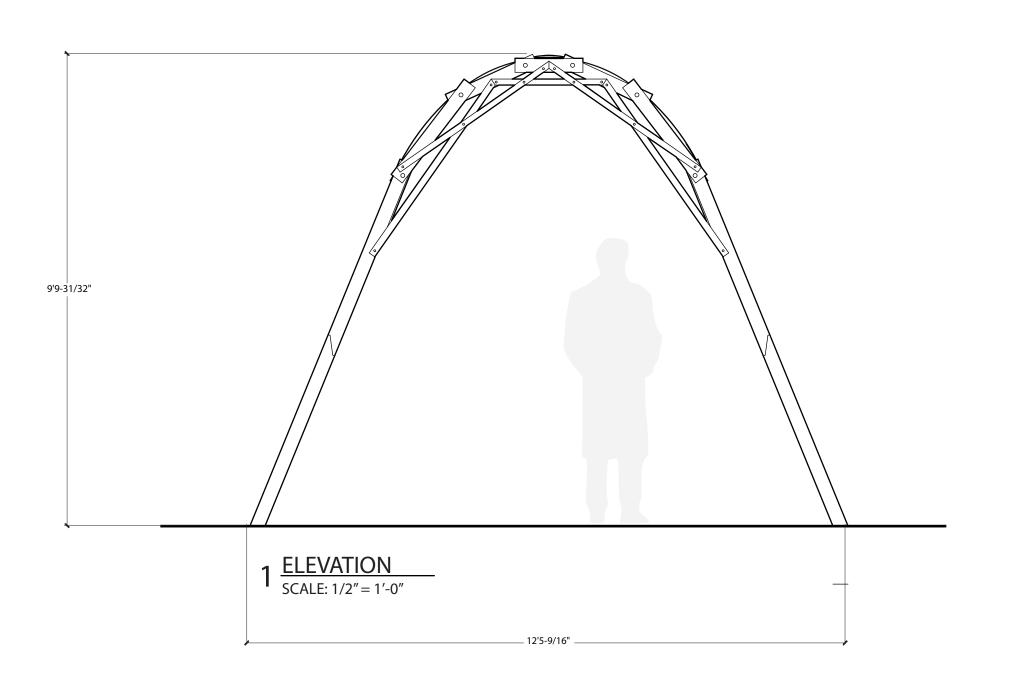


AXONOMETRIC SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

A 5.1 ROOF PL

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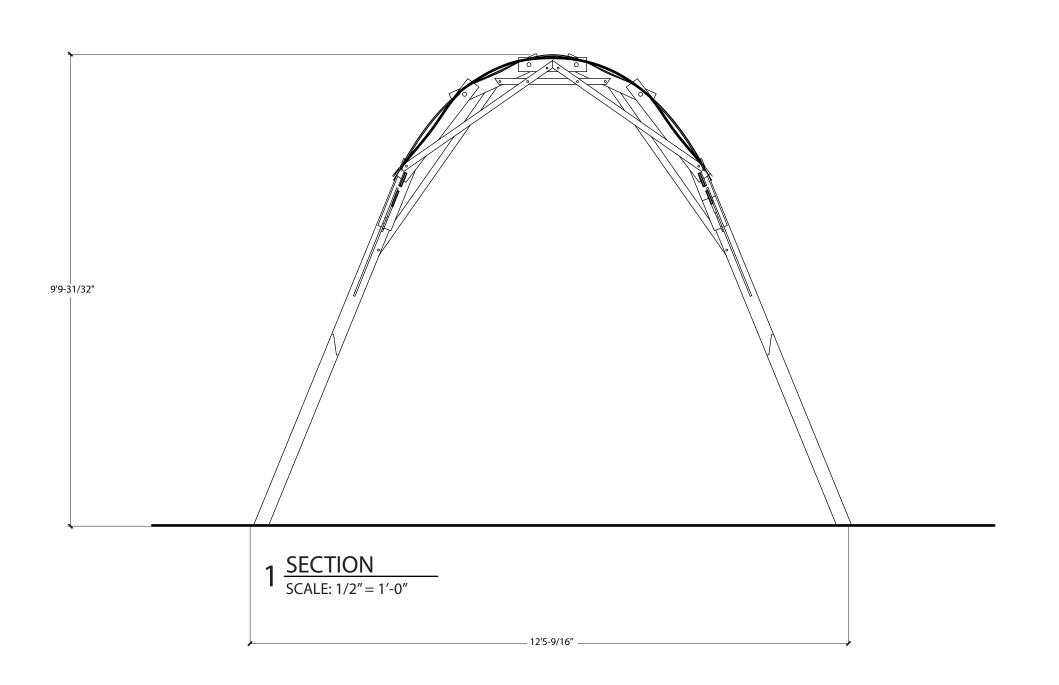
A 4.0 ELEVATION SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-

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 $1 \frac{\text{ELEVATION}}{\text{SCALE: } 1/2" = 1'-0"}$

T 4.C ELEVATION SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0

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SECTION
SCALE: 1/2"=1

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A 4.1 SECTION

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1 $\frac{1}{\text{SCALE: } 1/2'' = 1'-0''}$

7 4.7SECTION
SCALE:1/2"=1'-0

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A 4.2

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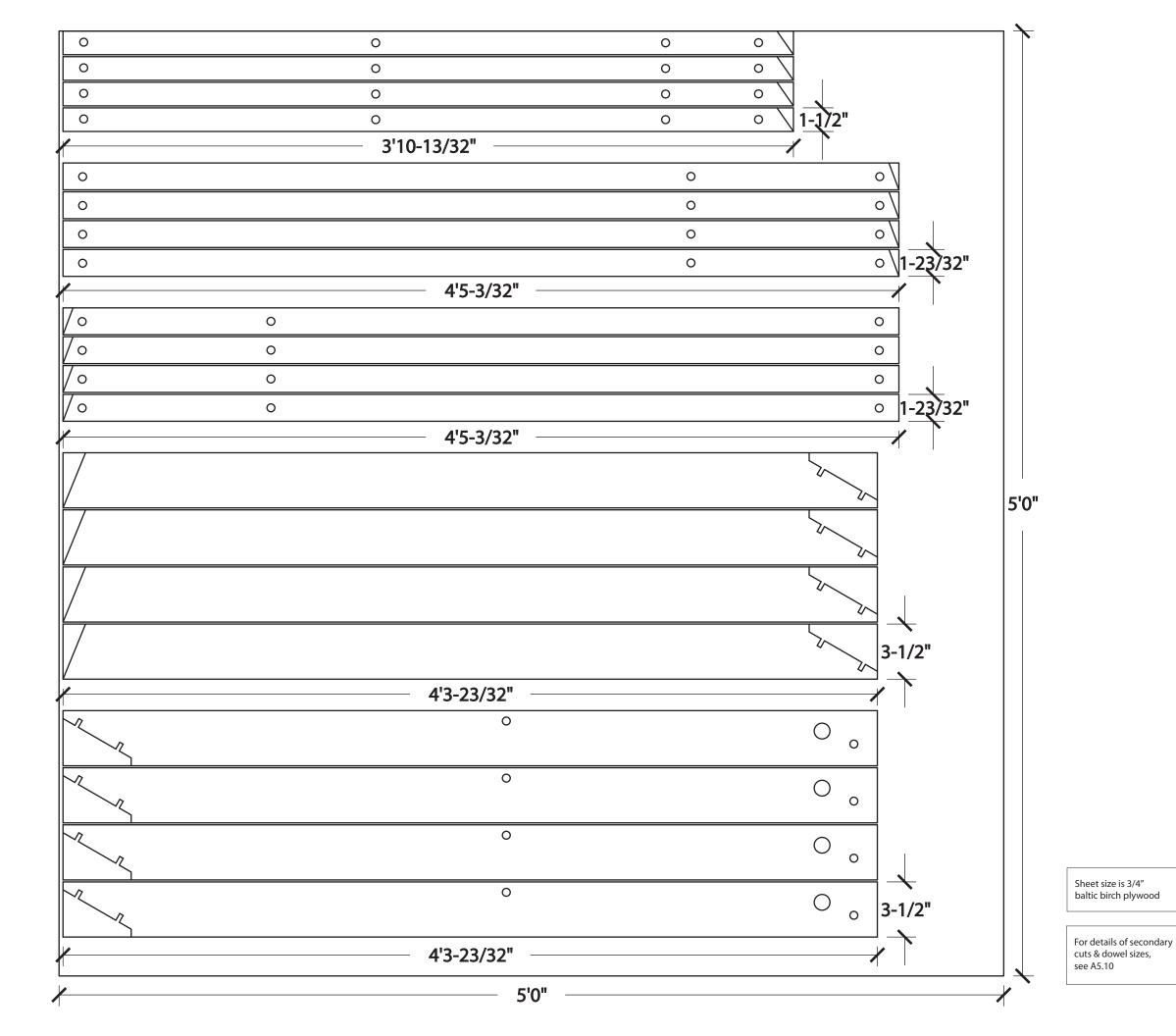


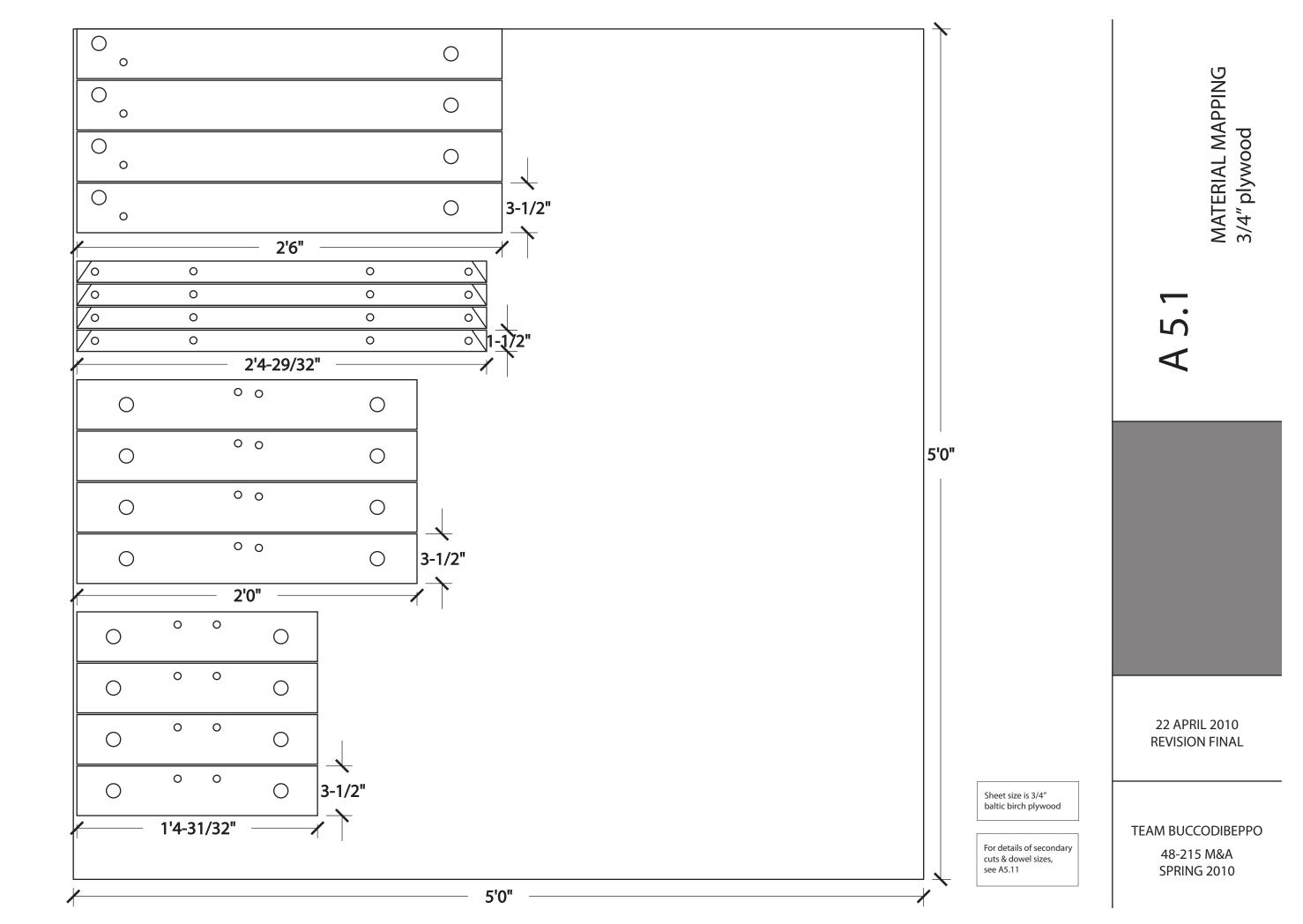
A 5.0

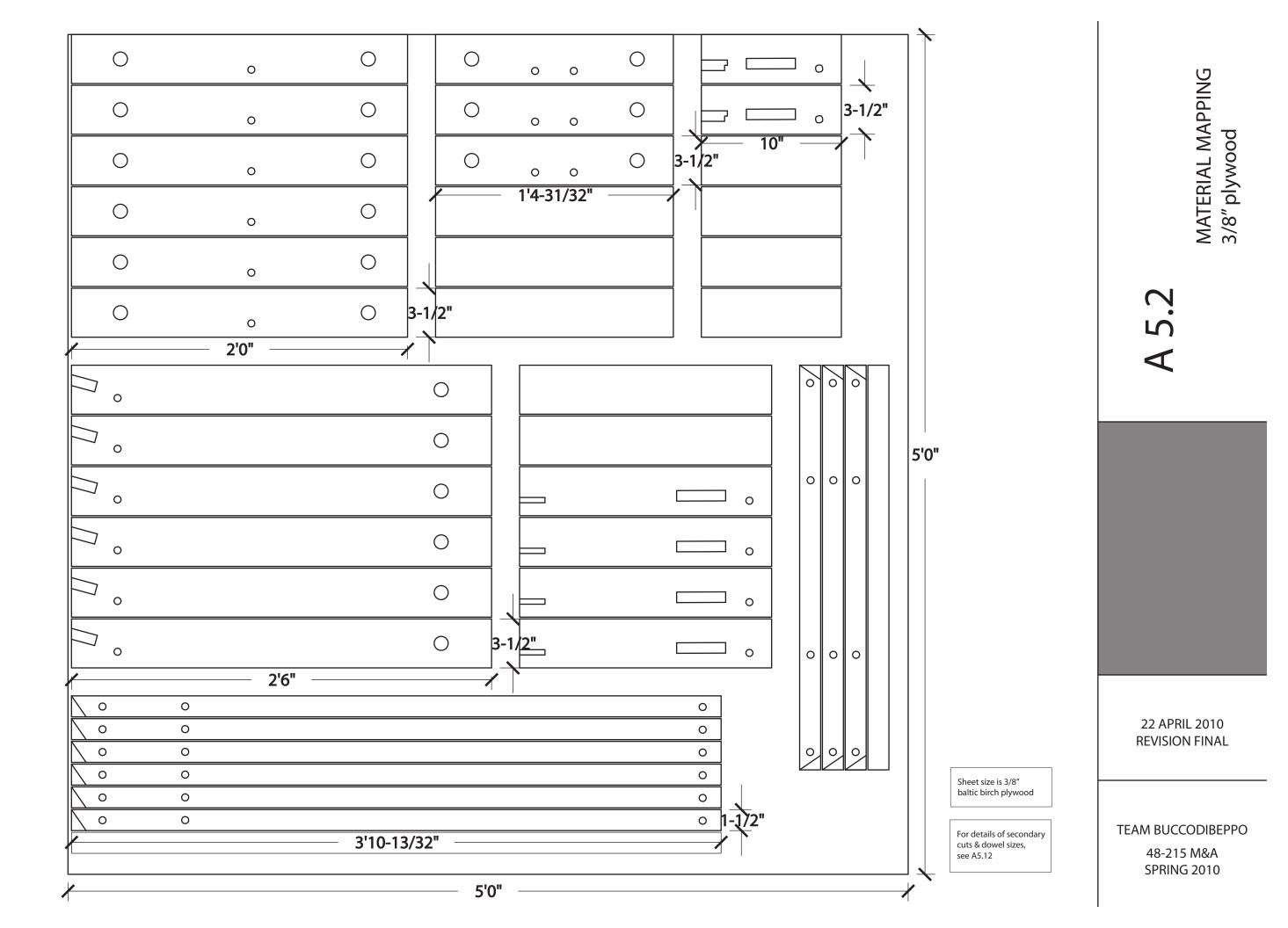
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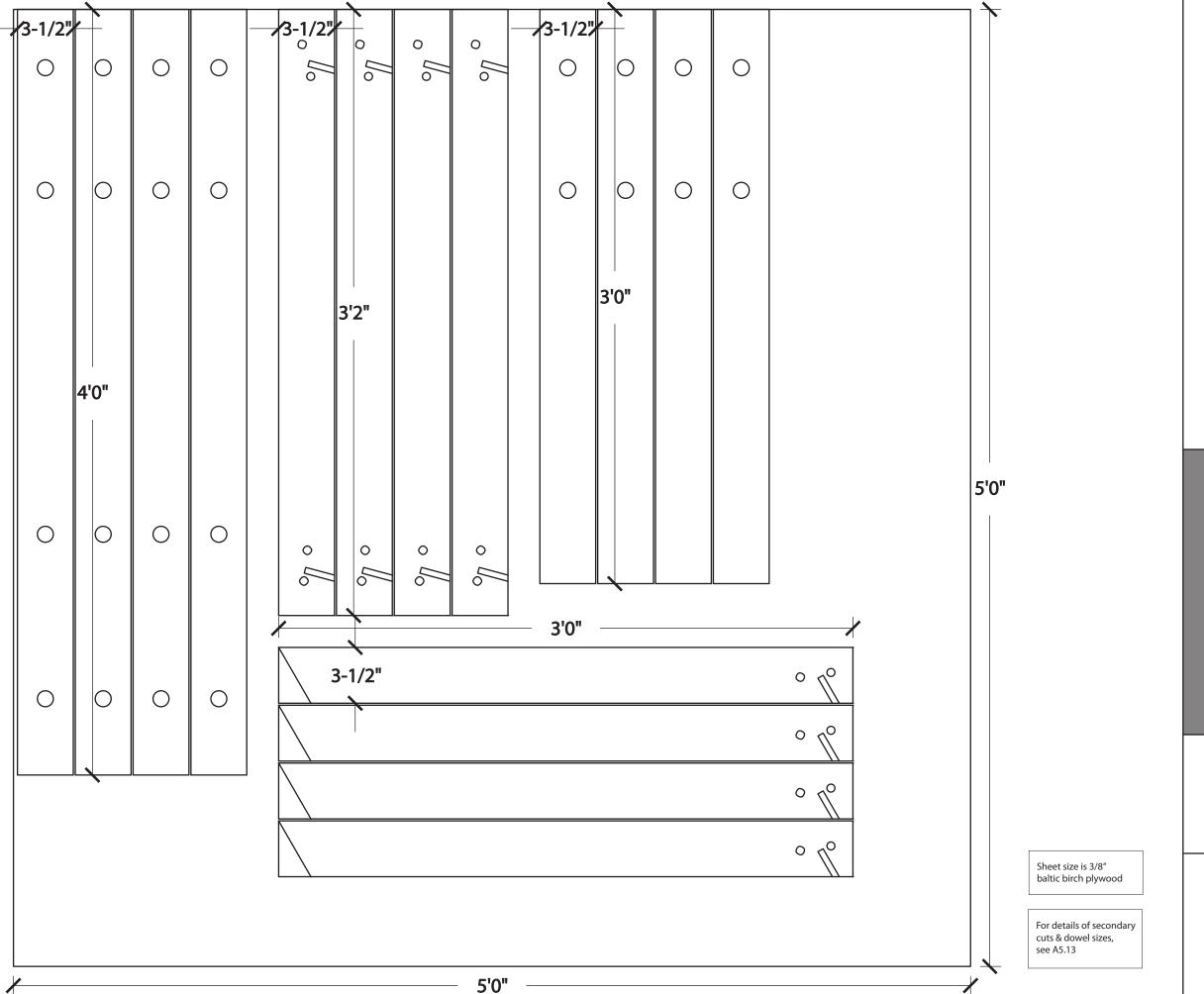
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48-215 M&A SPRING 2010









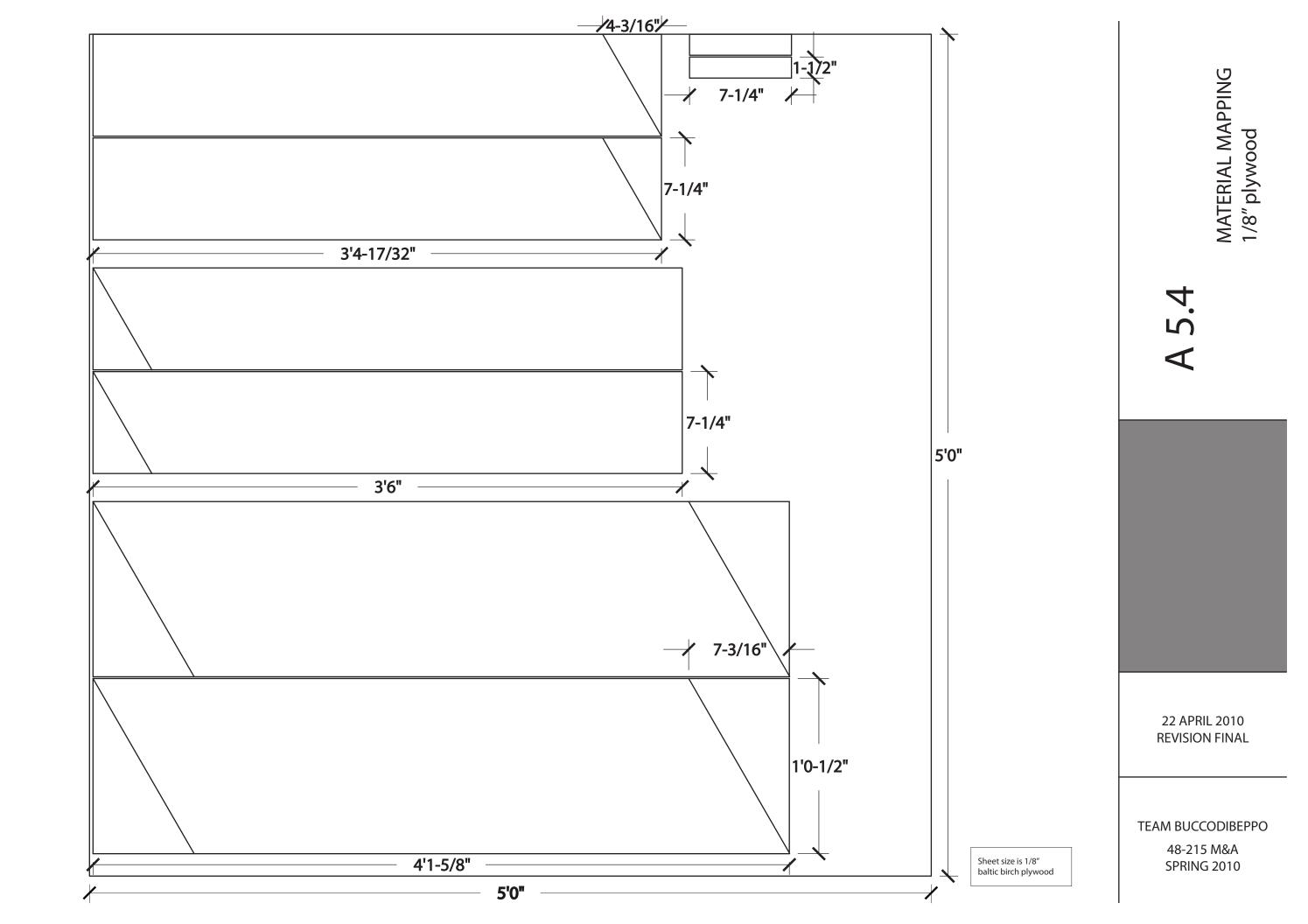
MATERIAL MAPPING 3/8" plywood

A 5.3

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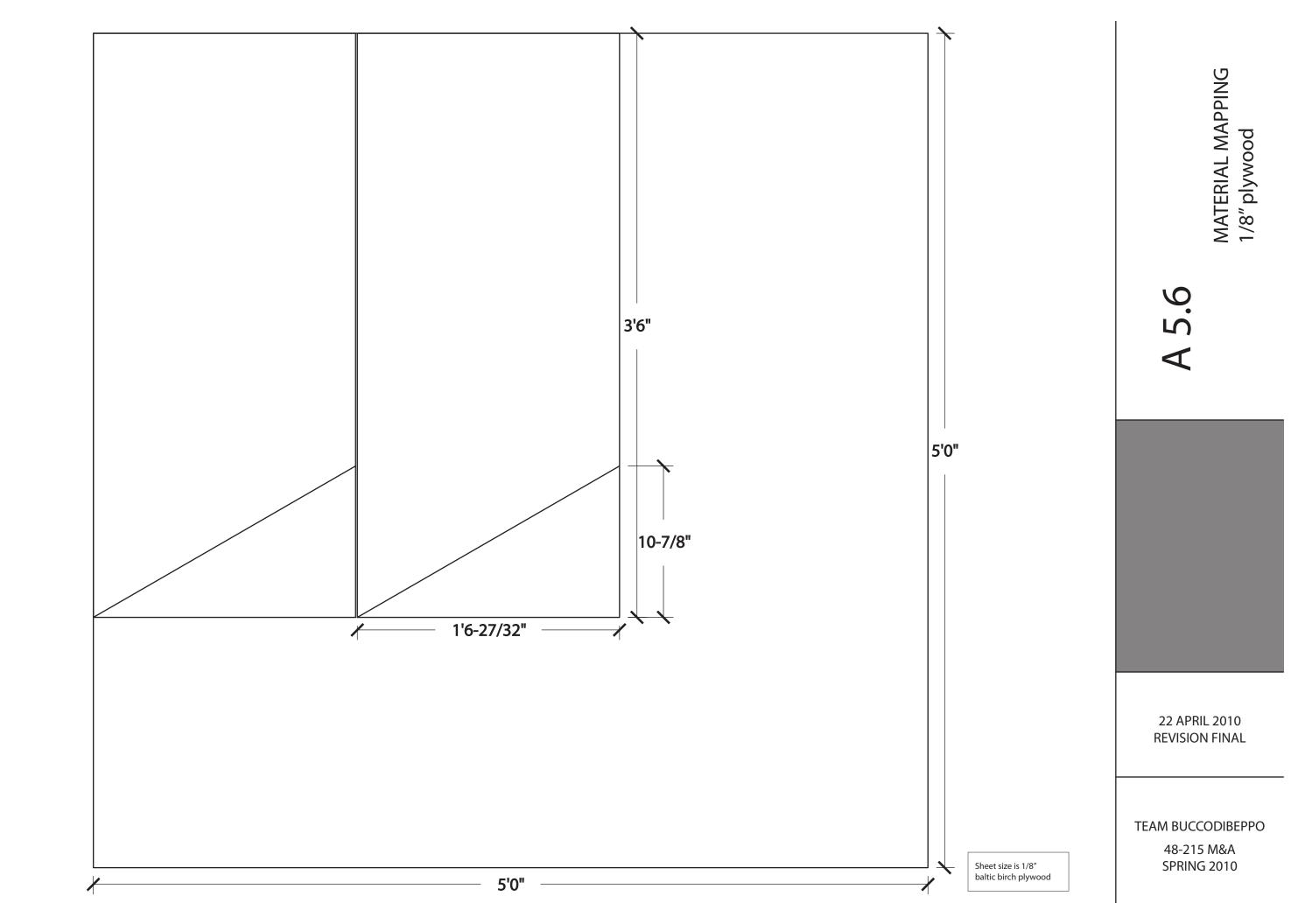
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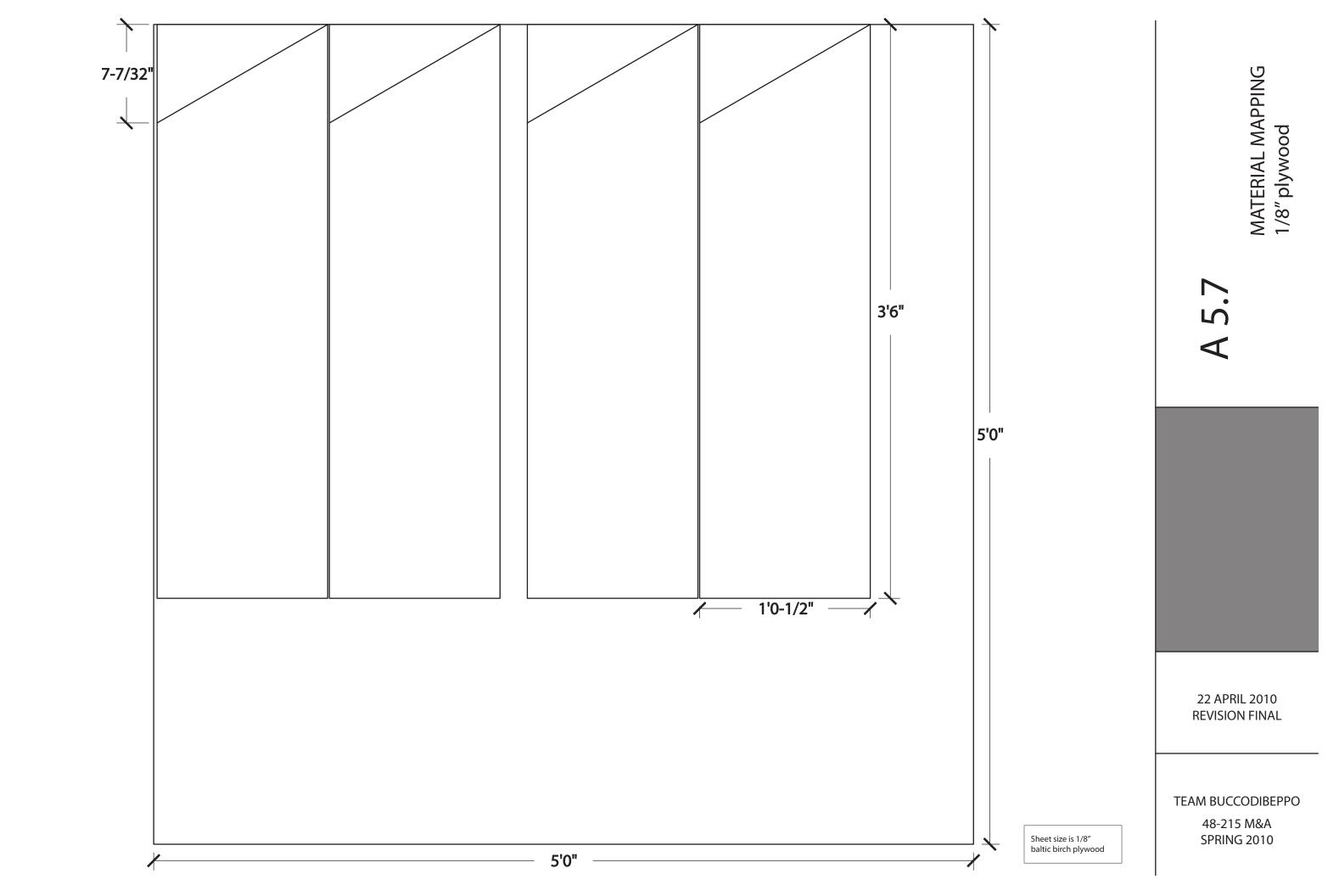


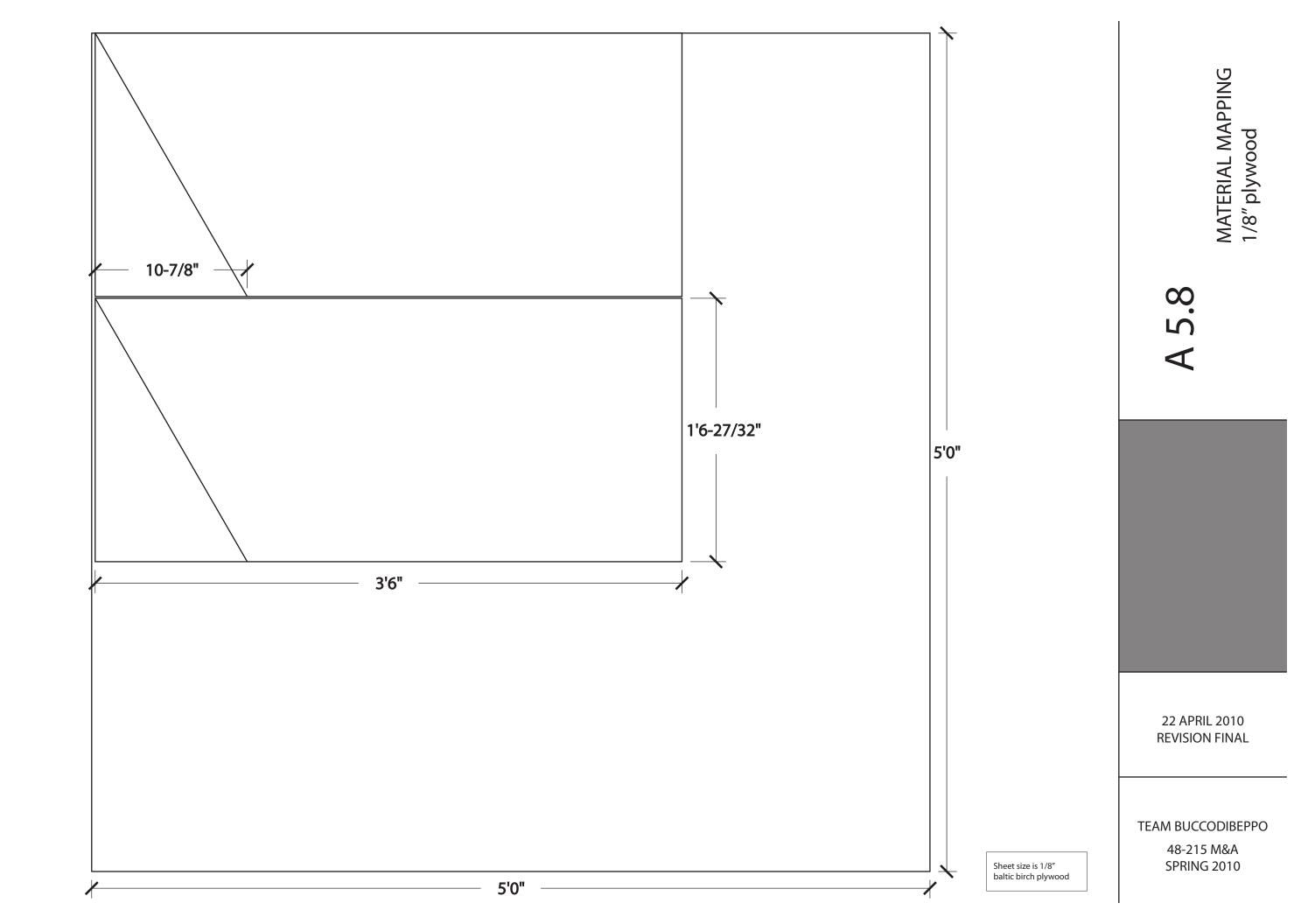
MATERIAL MAPPING 1/8" plywood

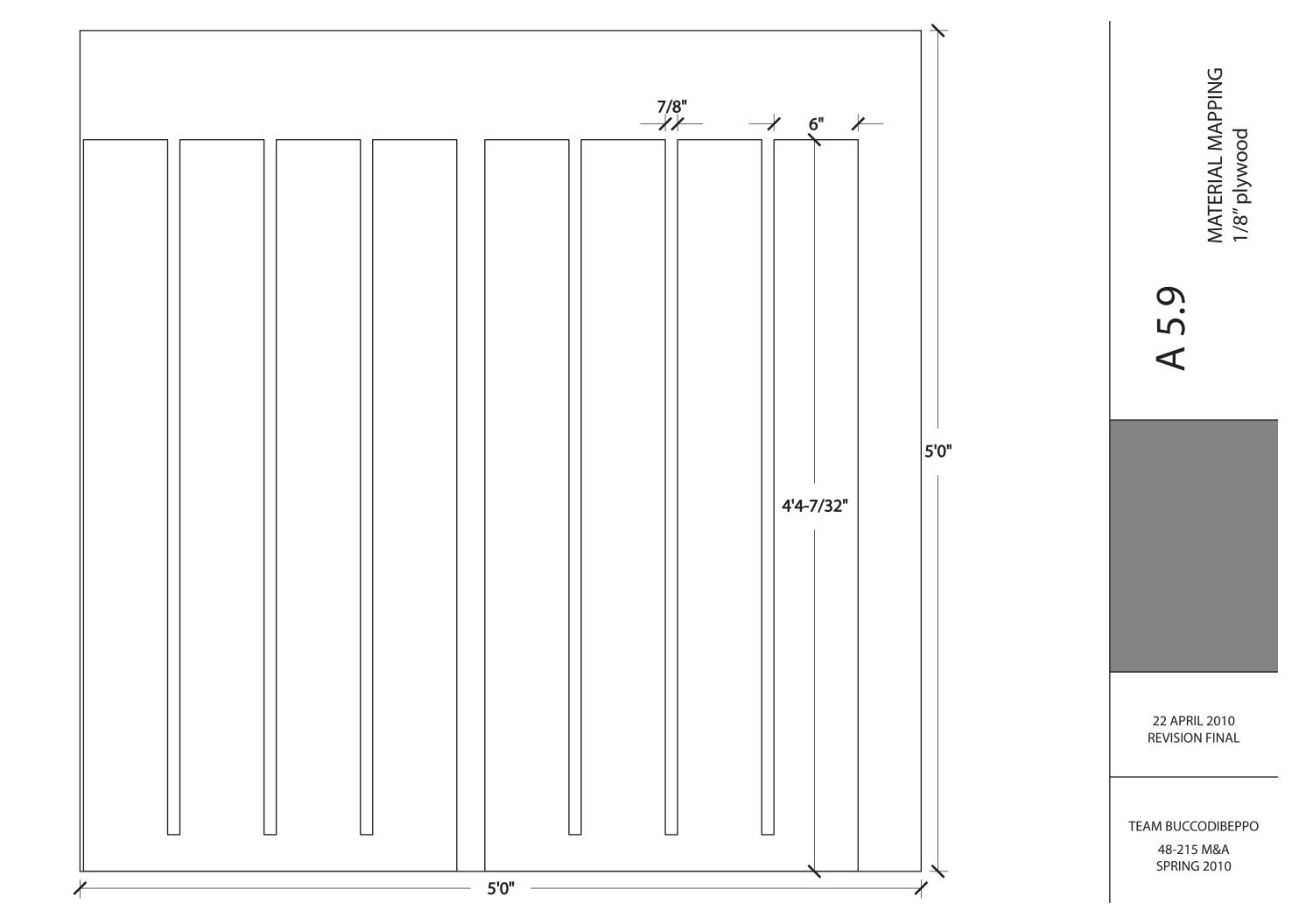
A 5.5

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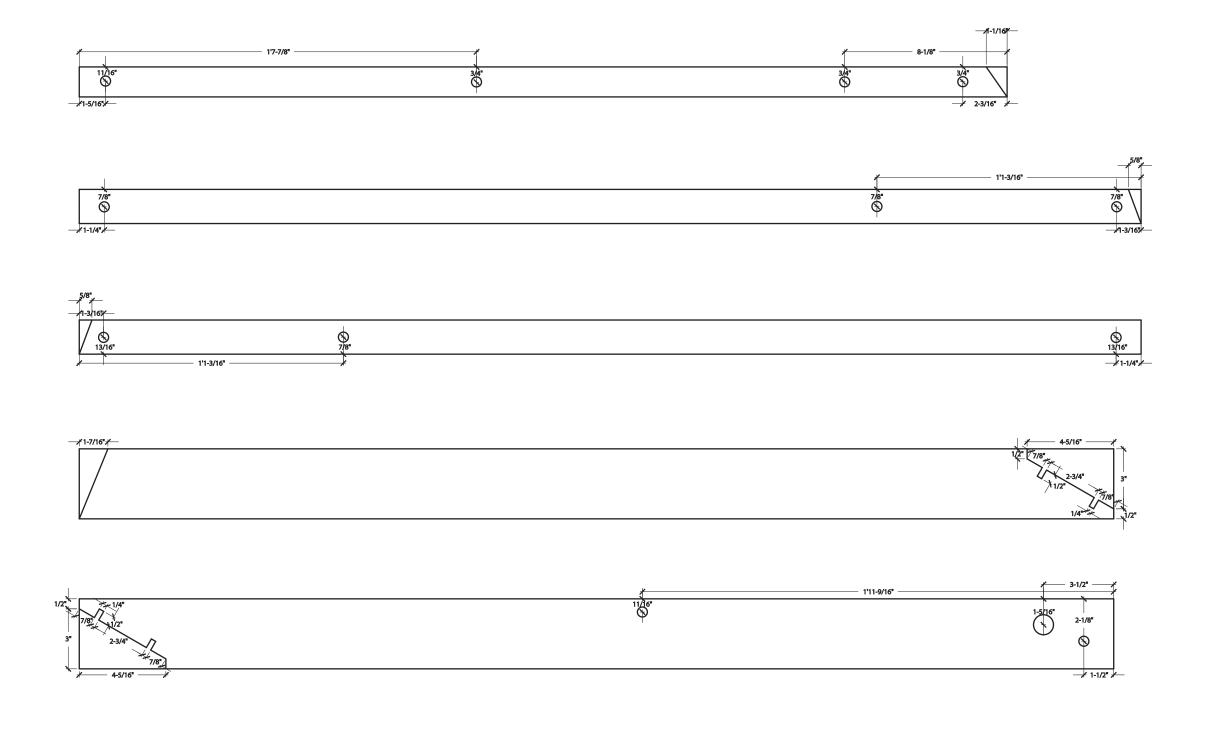








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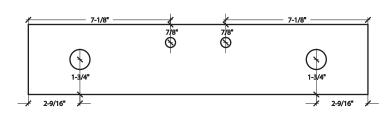


1 DETAIL OF MATERIAL MAPPING COMPONENTS SCALE: 2/1" = 1'-0"

From sheet A5.0



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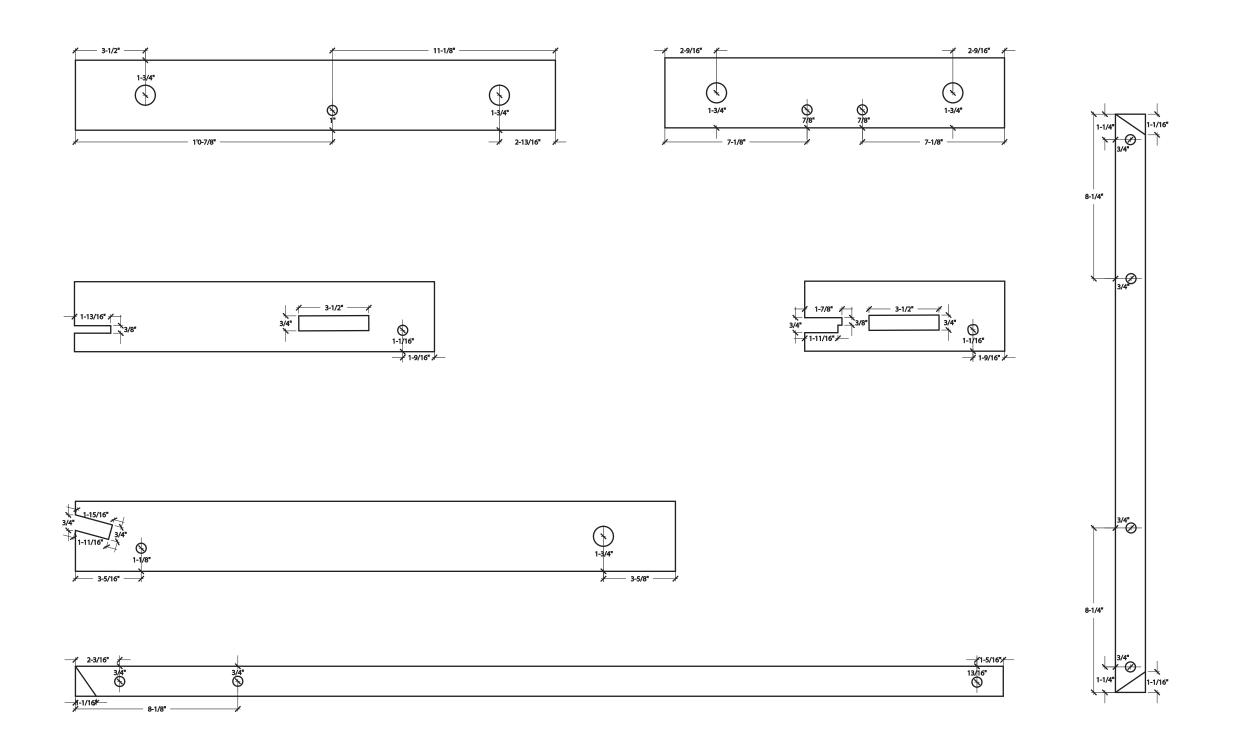
DETAIL OF MATERIAL MAPPING COMPONENTS

SCALE: 2/1" = 1'-0"

From sheet A5.1



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DETAIL OF MATERIAL MAPPING COMPONENTS

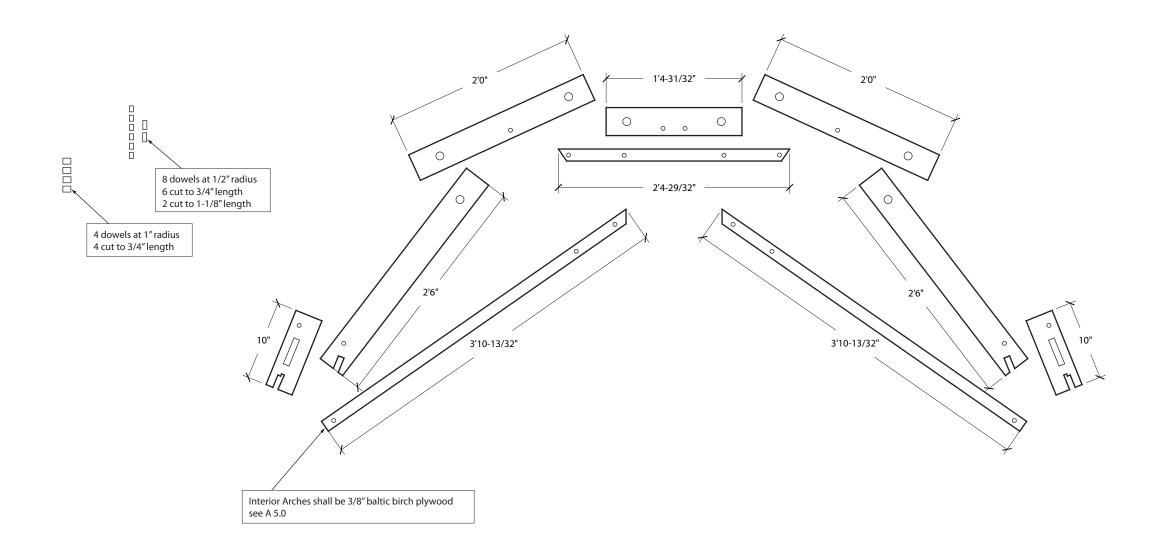
SCALE: 2/1" = 1'-0"

From sheet A5.2

MATERIAL MAPPING

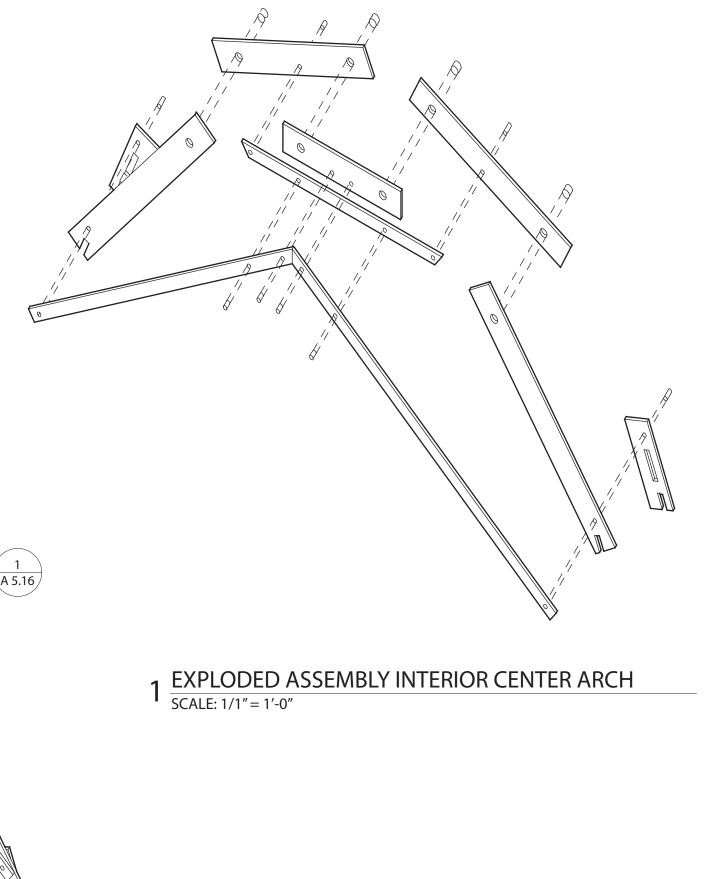
48-215 M&A

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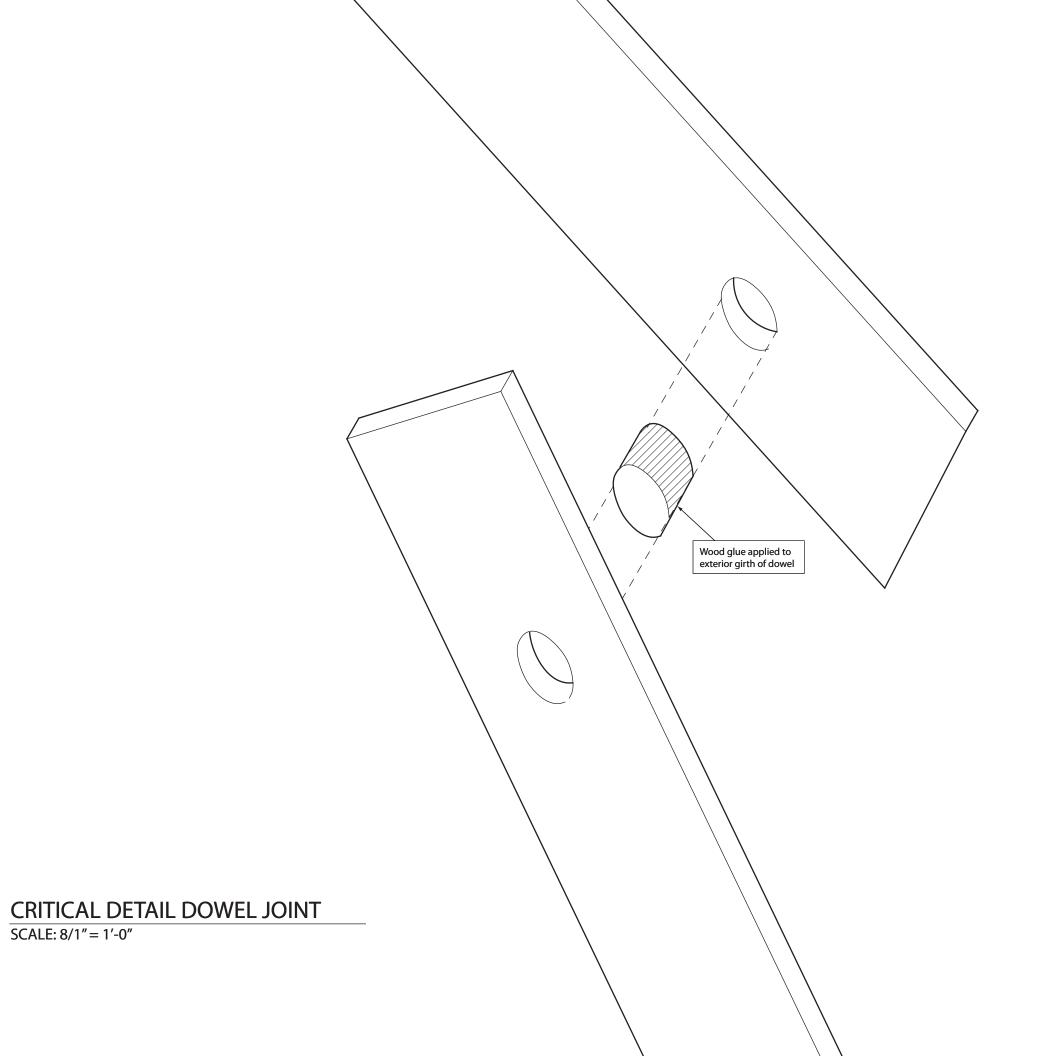
COMPONENT LAYOUT INTERIOR CENTER ARCH SCALE: 1/1" = 1'-0"

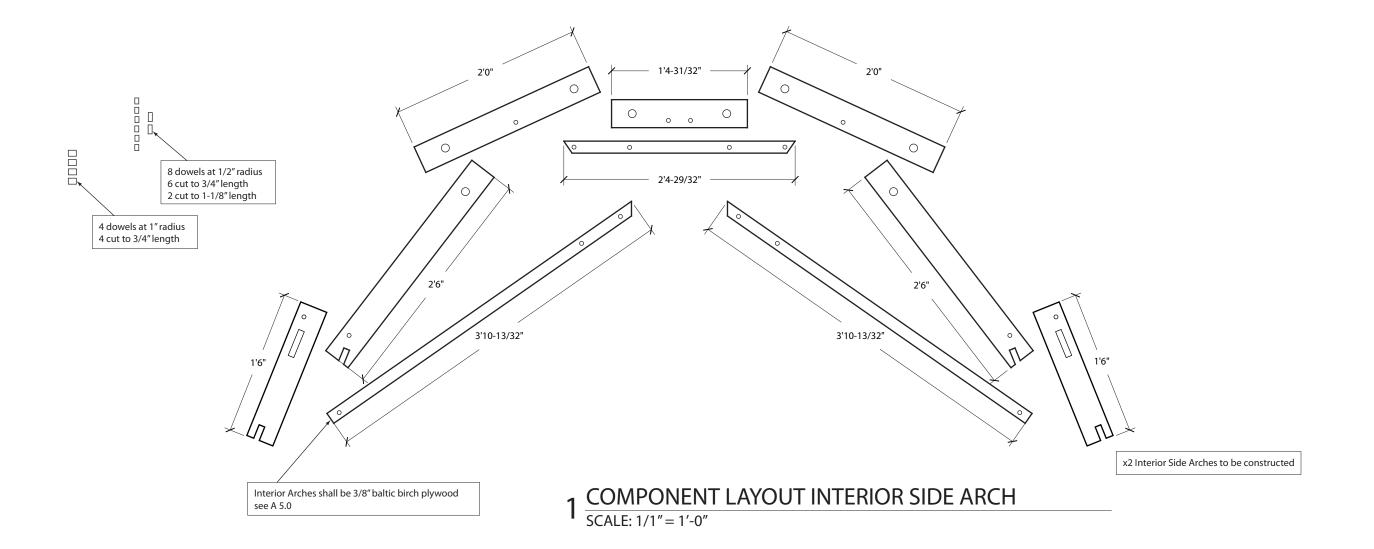
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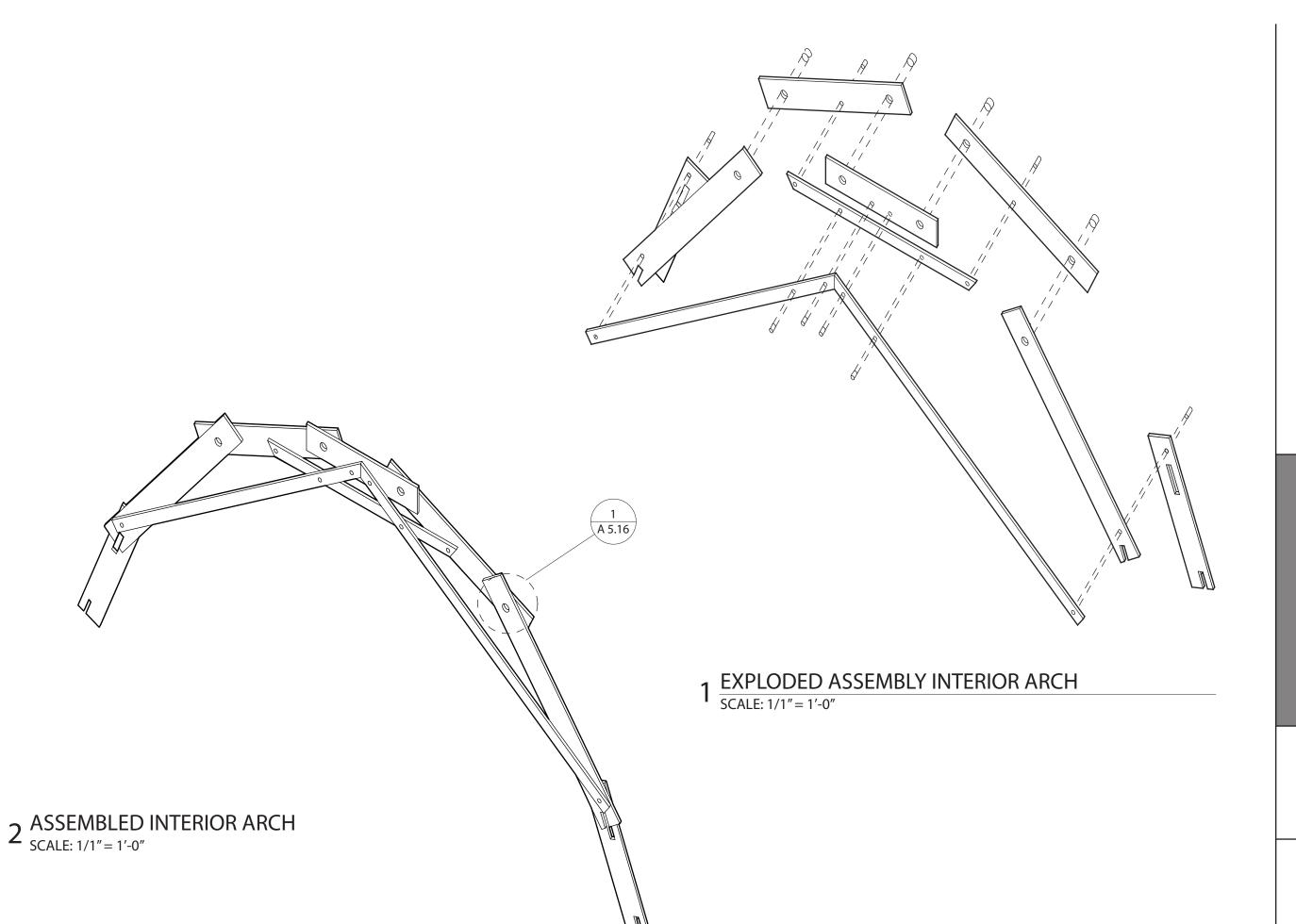


0 0 0 0 1 A 5.16

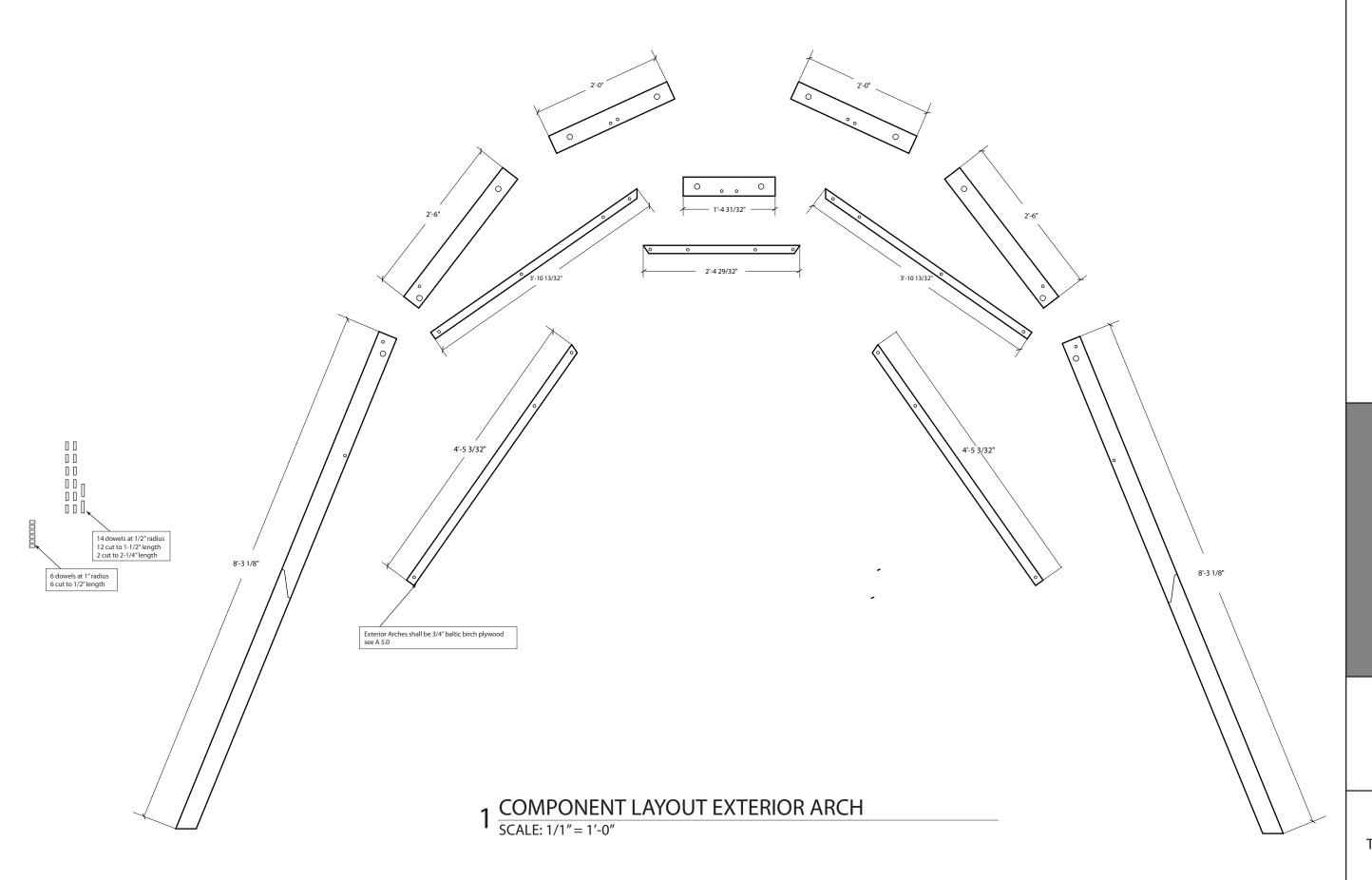
 $2\,\frac{\text{ASSEMBLED INTERIOR CENTER ARCH}}{\text{SCALE: }1/1''=\,1'\text{-0''}}$



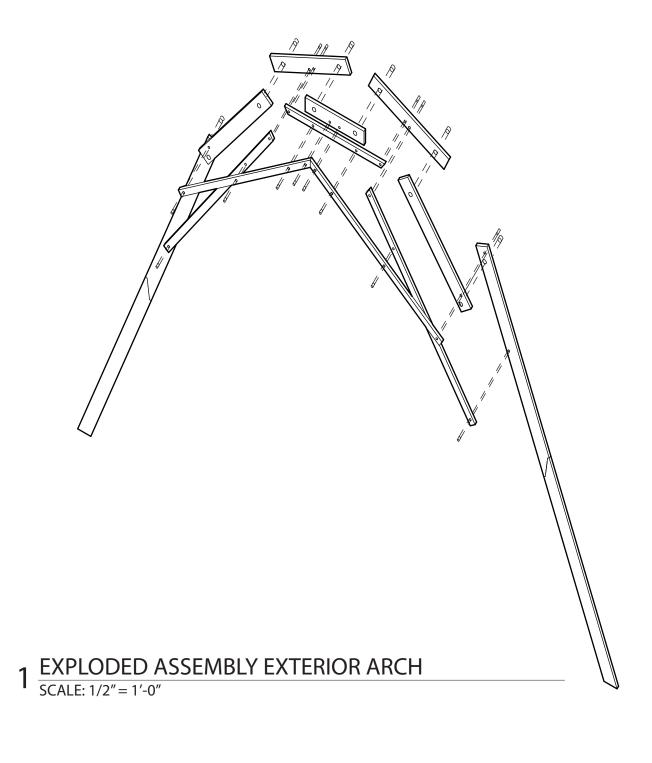








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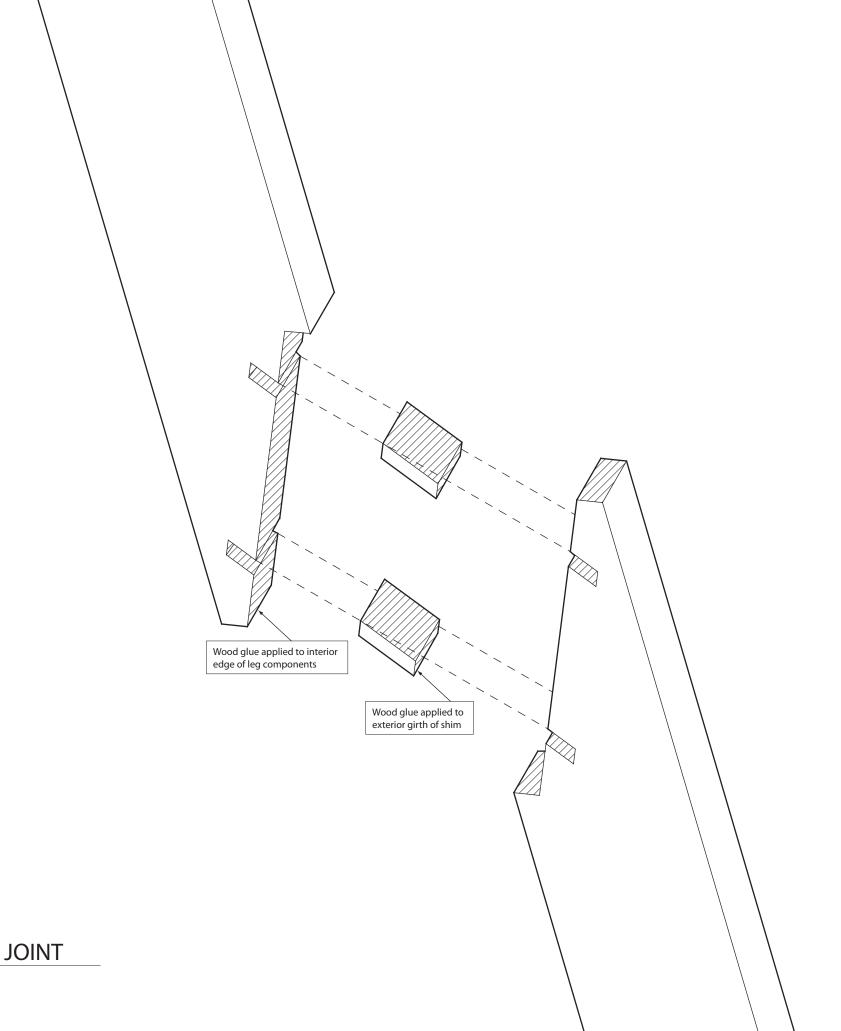


1 A 5.16

 $\frac{1}{A 5.21}$

 $2 \frac{\mathsf{ASSEMBLED} \; \mathsf{EXTERIOR} \; \mathsf{ARCH}}{\mathsf{SCALE} : \; 1/2'' = \; 1' \cdot 0''}$

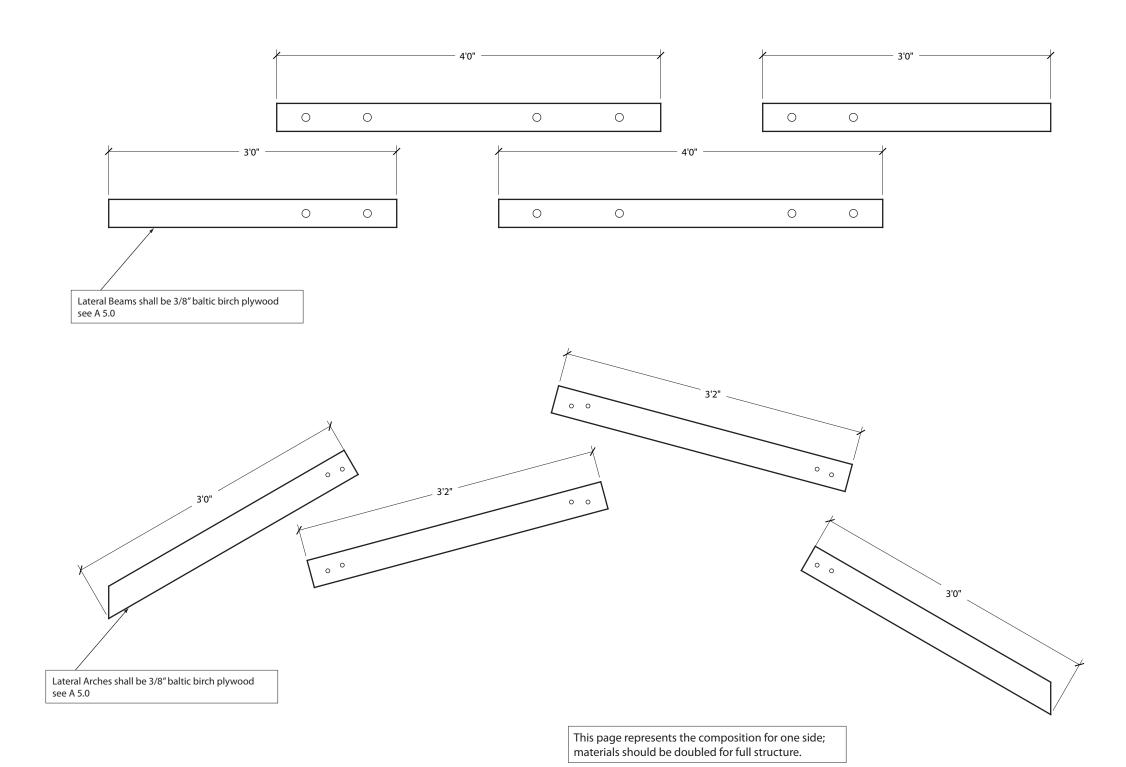
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1 $\frac{\text{CRITICAL DETAIL LEG JOINT}}{\text{SCALE: 8/1"} = 1'-0"}$



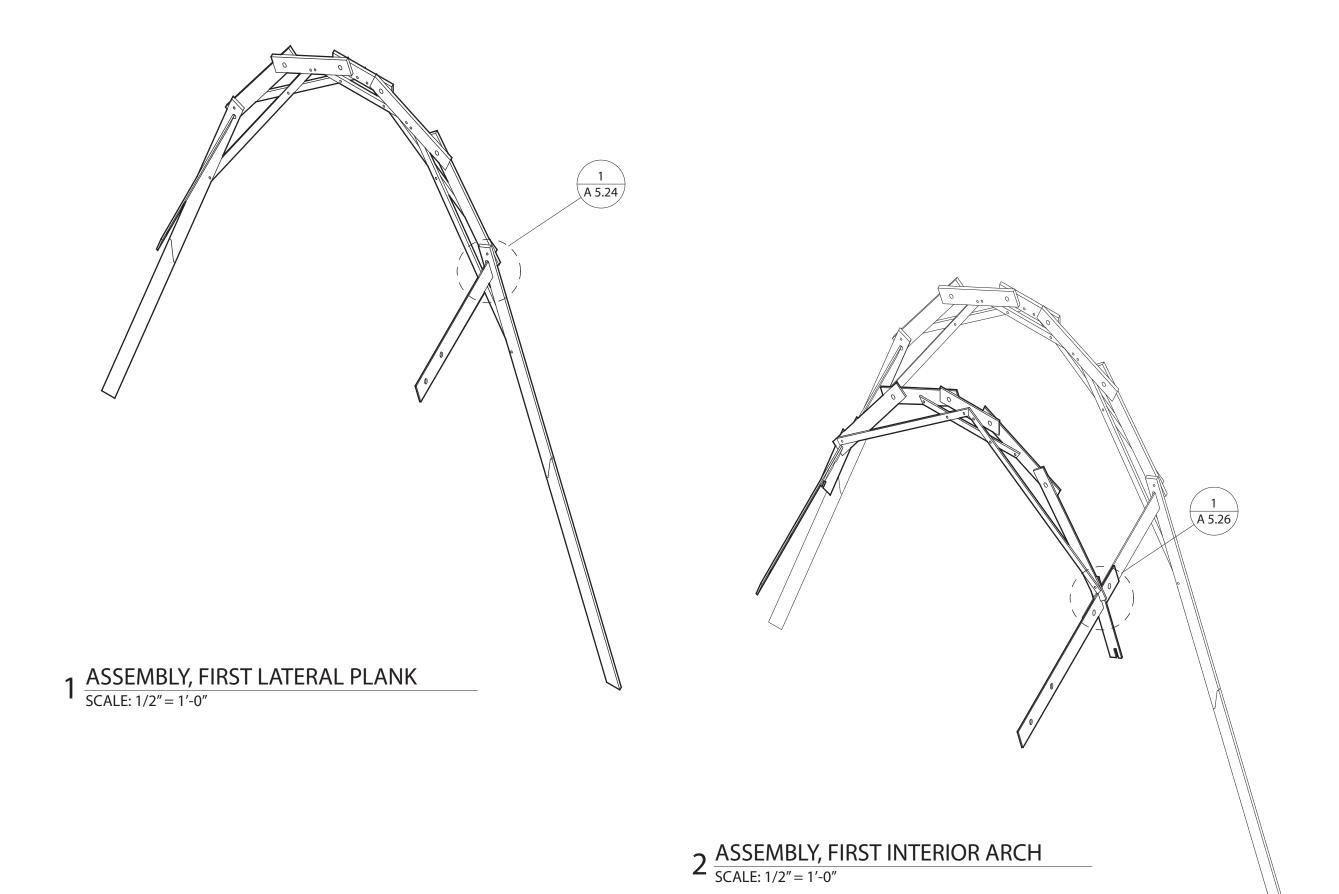
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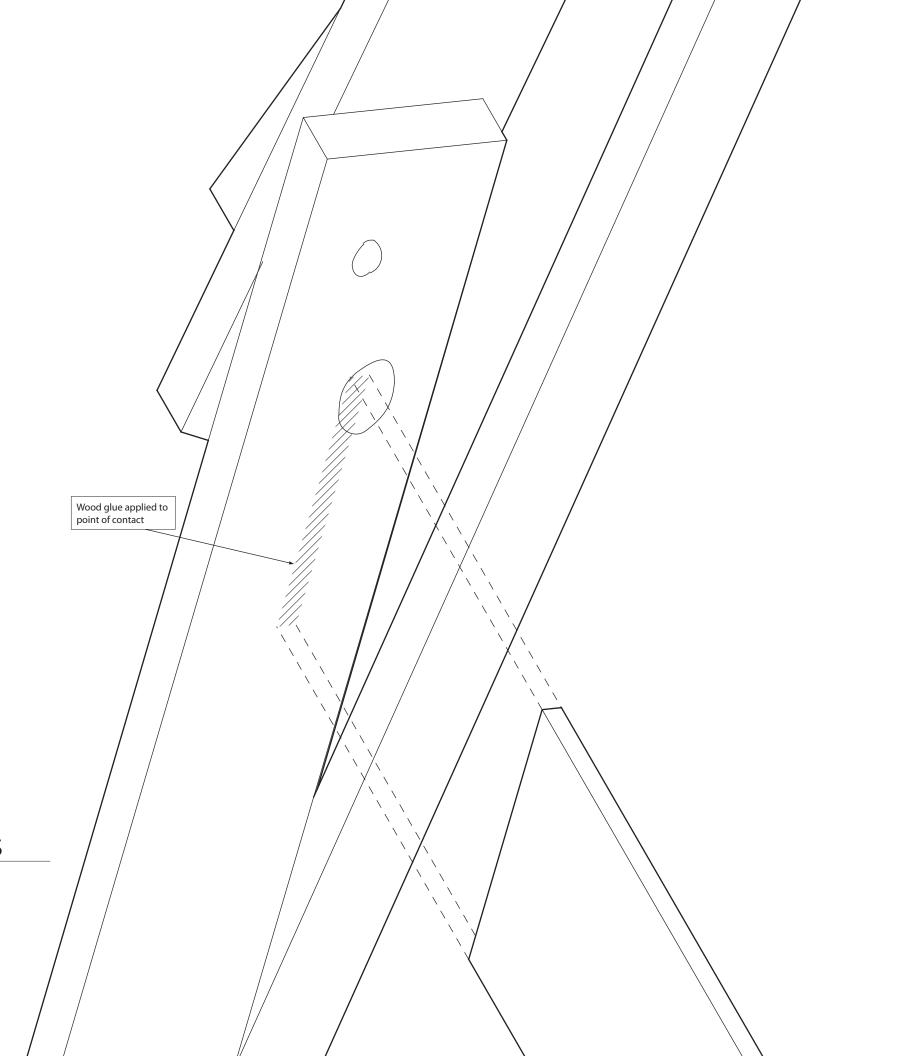
 $1 \; \frac{\text{COMPONENT LAYOUT LATERAL BEAM \& ARCH}}{\text{SCALE: } \; 1/1'' = \; 1' \text{-} 0''}$

6 dowels at 1/2" radius 6 cut to 3/4" length

6 dowels at 1" radius 6 cut to 3/4" length

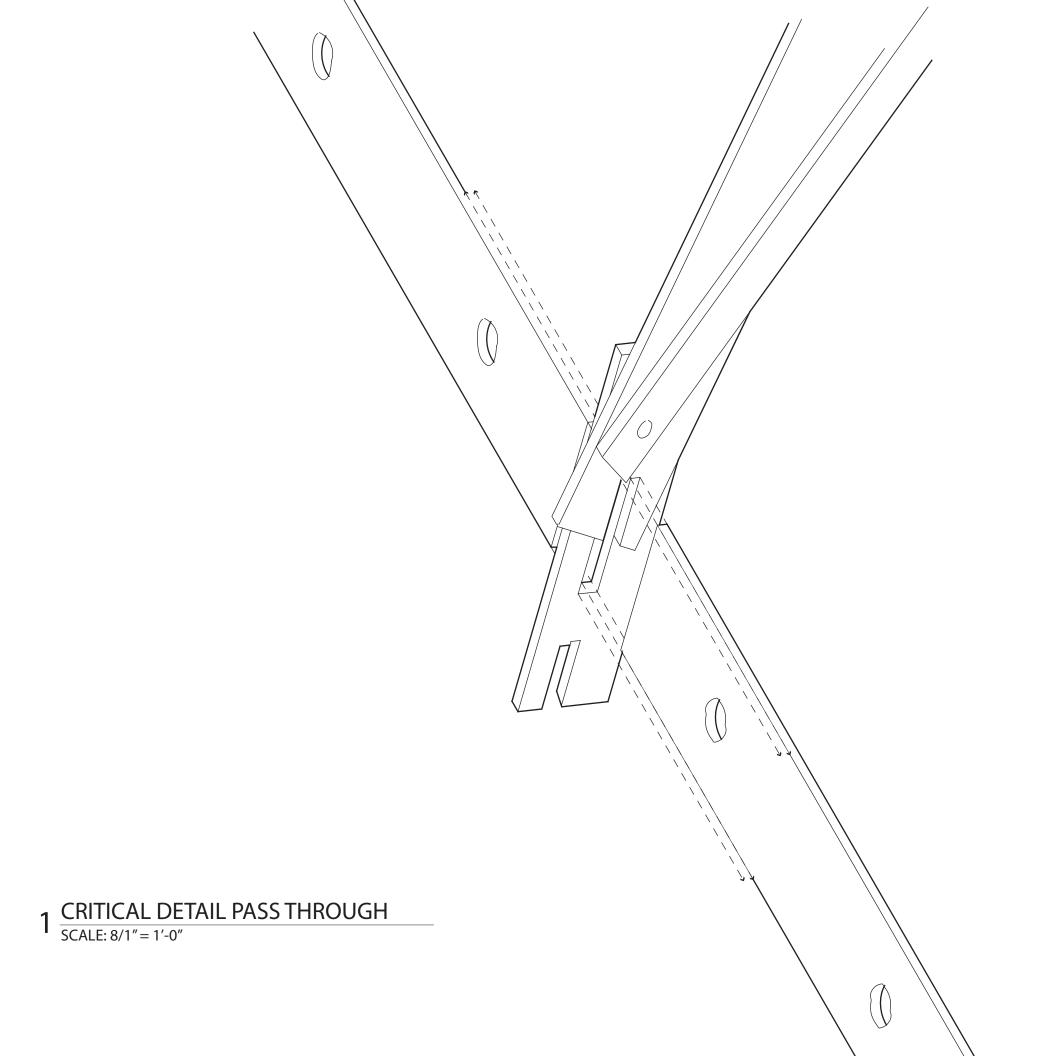


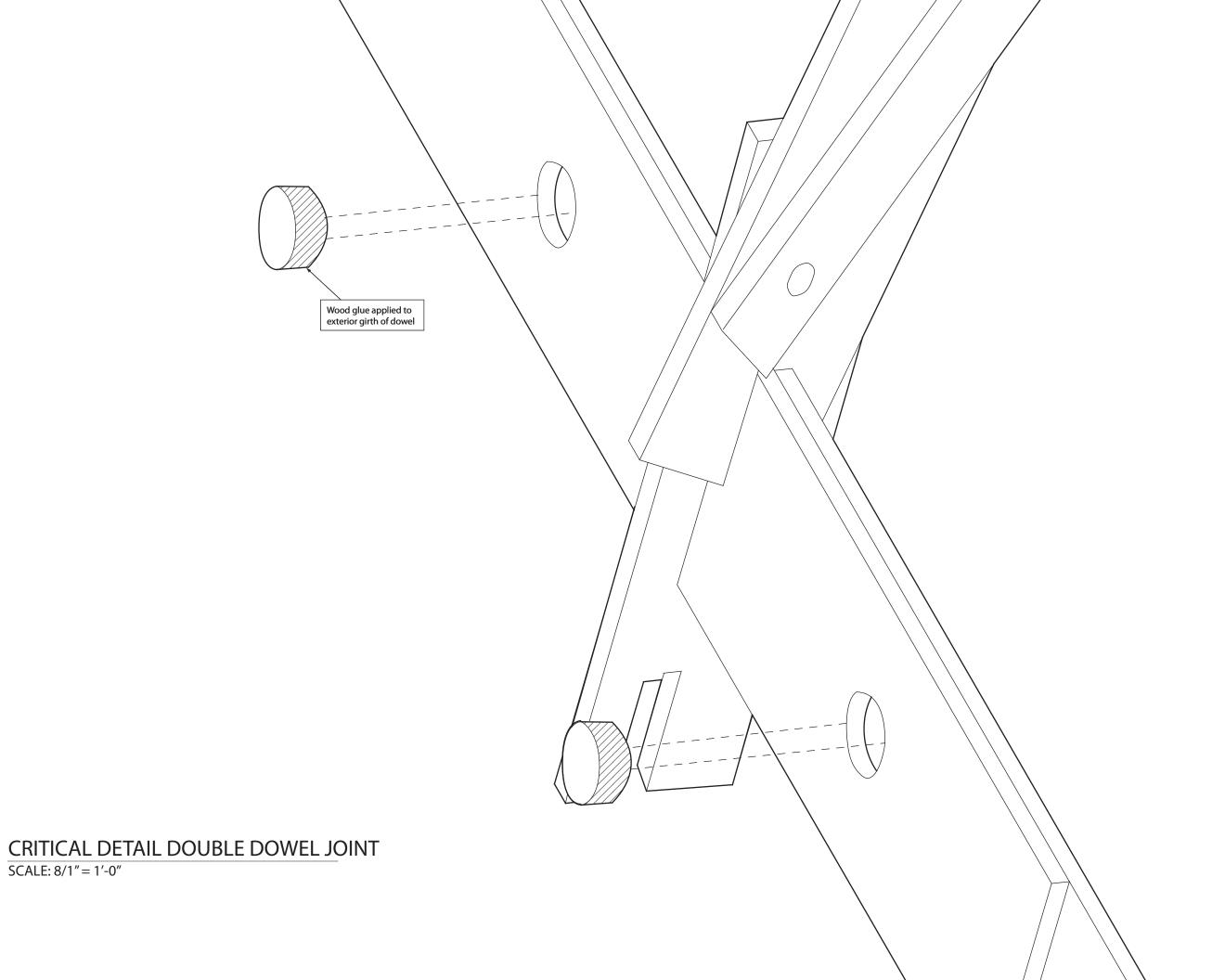
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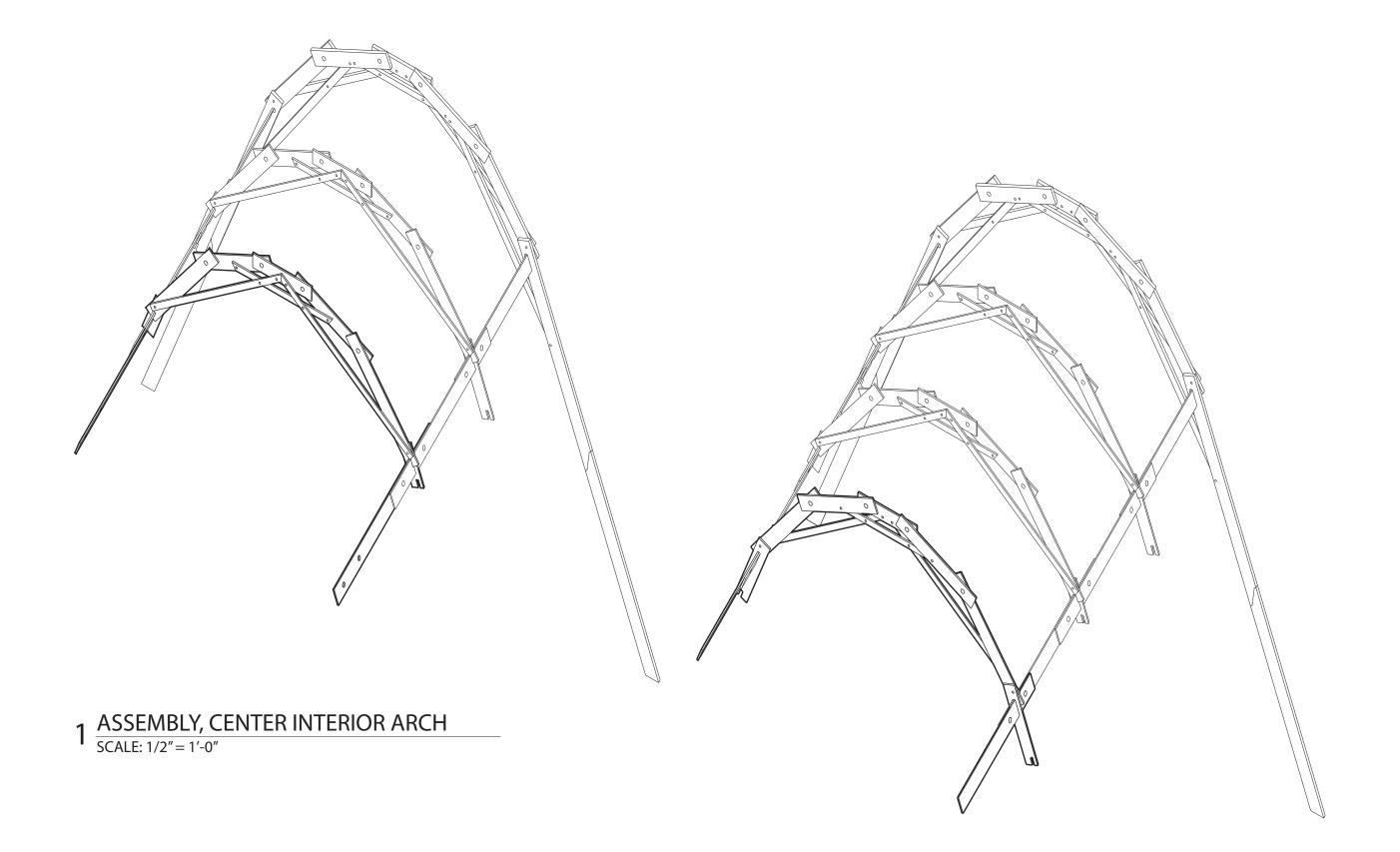


CRITICAL DETAIL LATERAL RENDEZVOUS
SCALE: 8/1" = 1'-0"

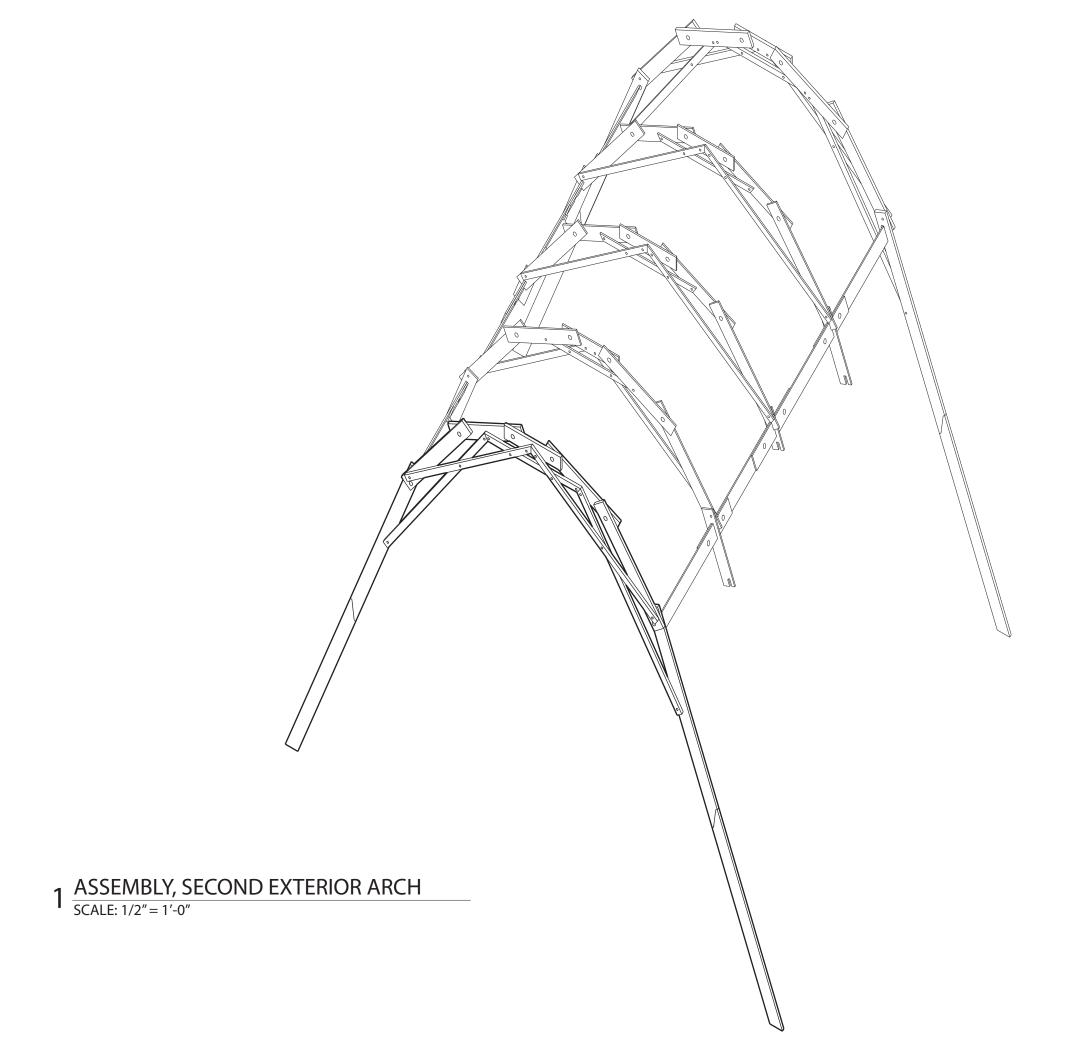
CRITICAL DETAIL MOMENT CONNECTION
SCALE: 8/1" = 1'-0"

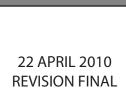


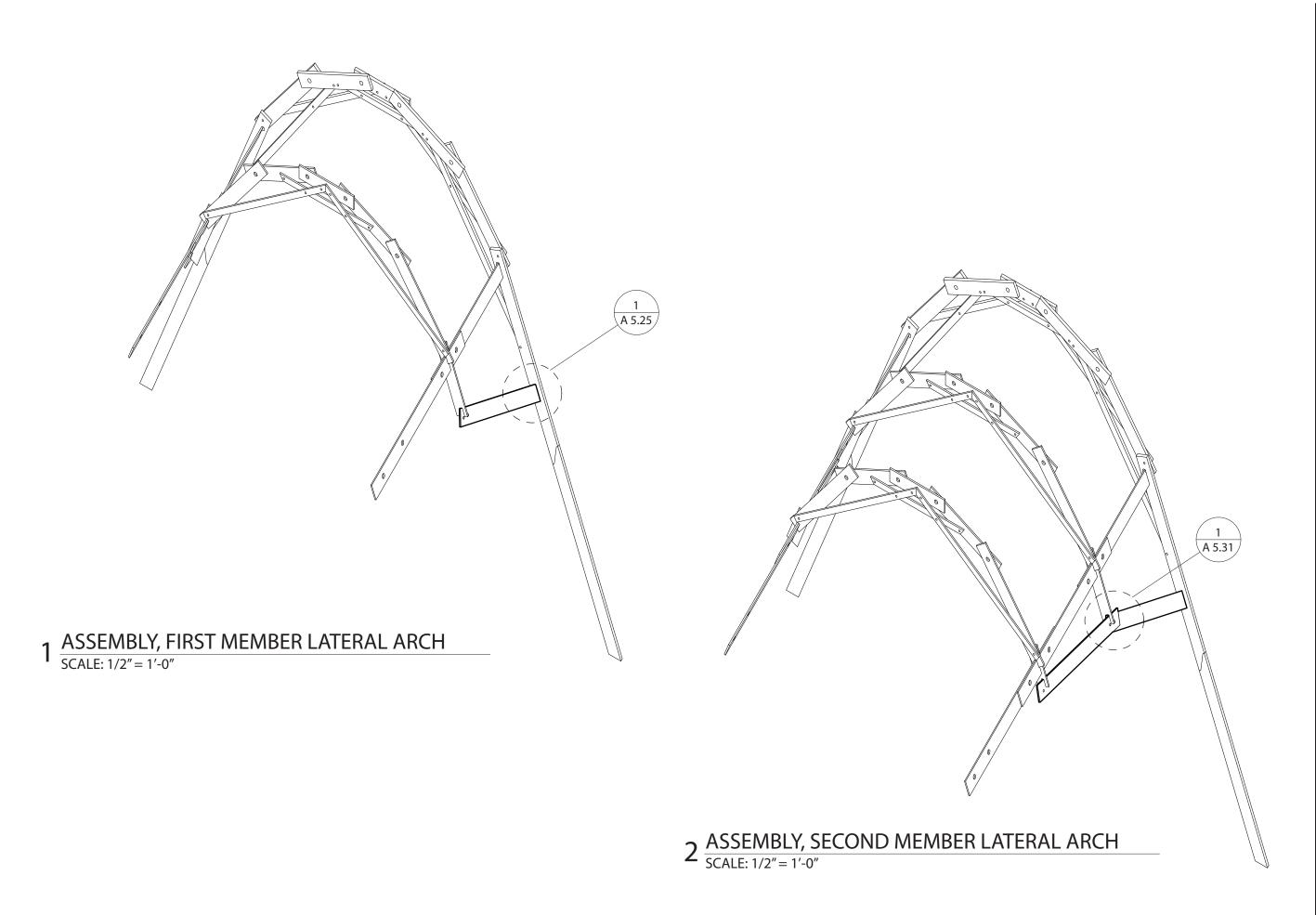




 $2 \frac{ASSEMBLY, THIRD INTERIOR ARCH}{SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"}$

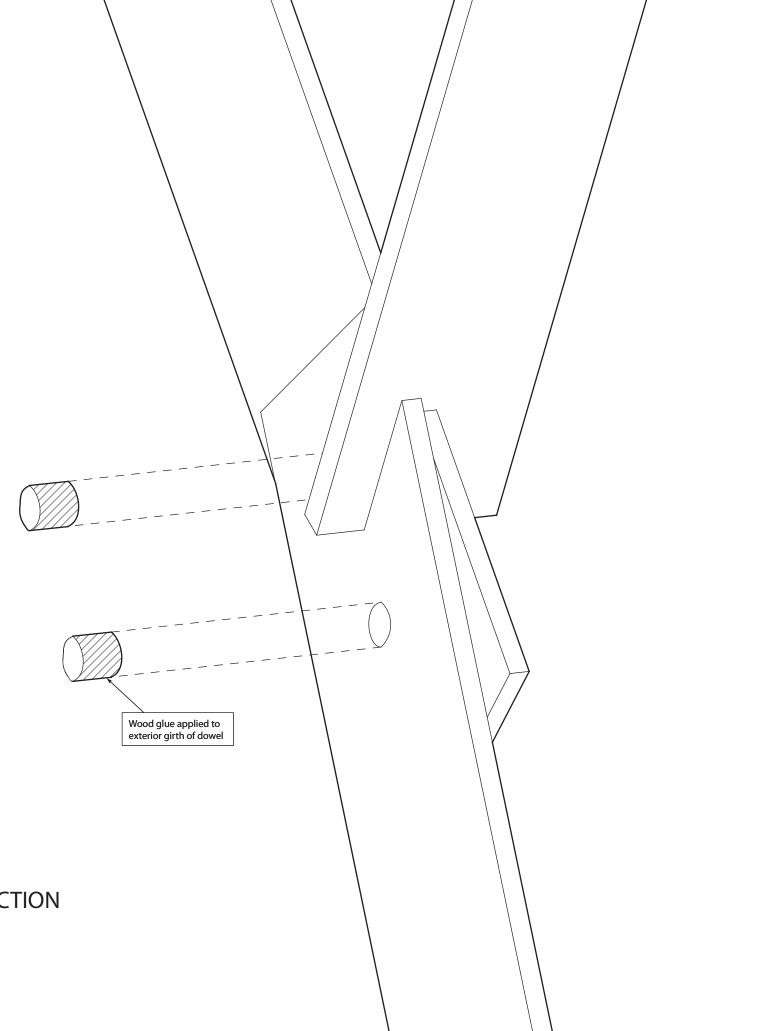




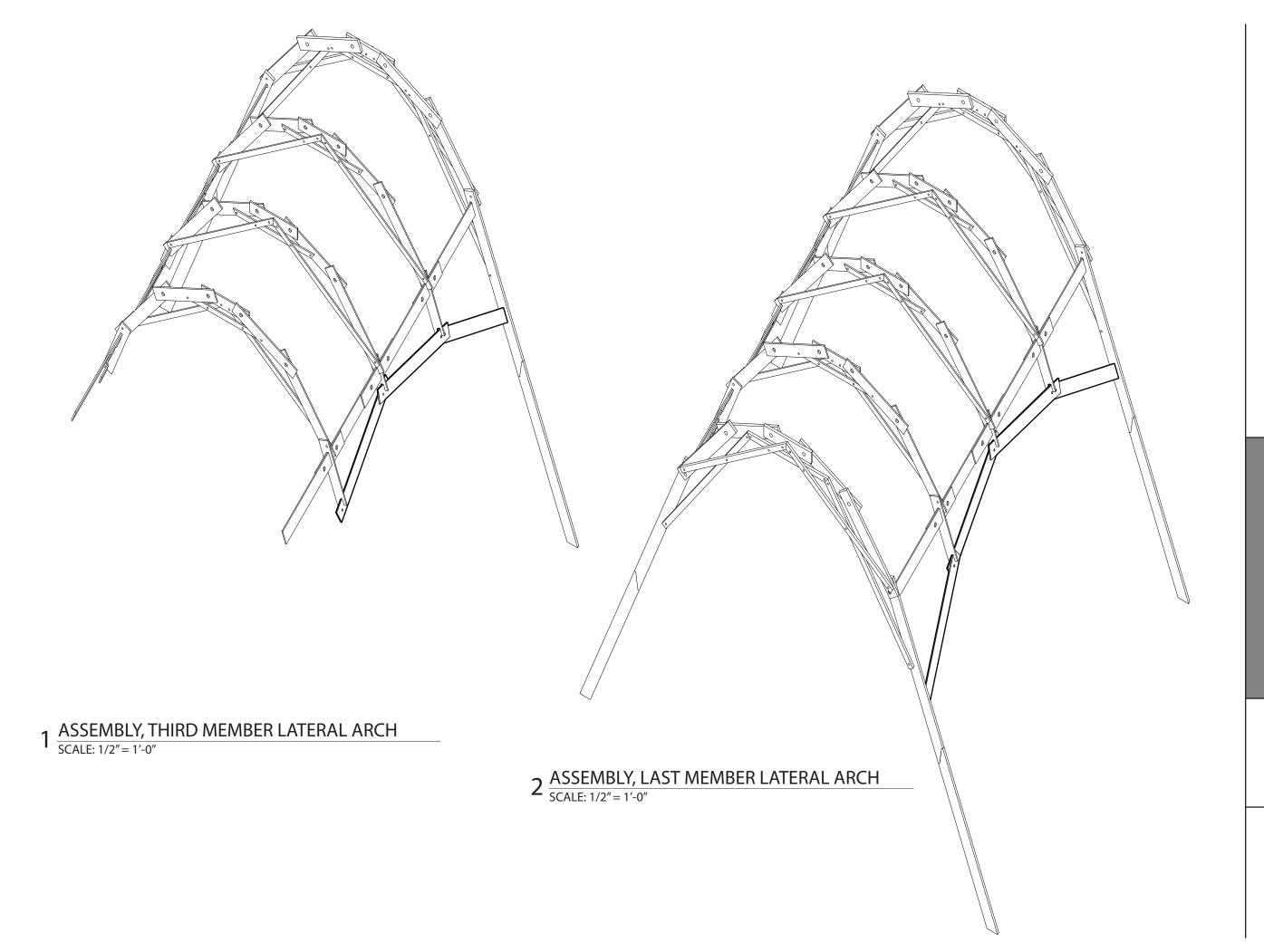


1 CRITICAL DETAIL SLIDE INTO NOTCH
SCALE: 8/1" = 1'-0"

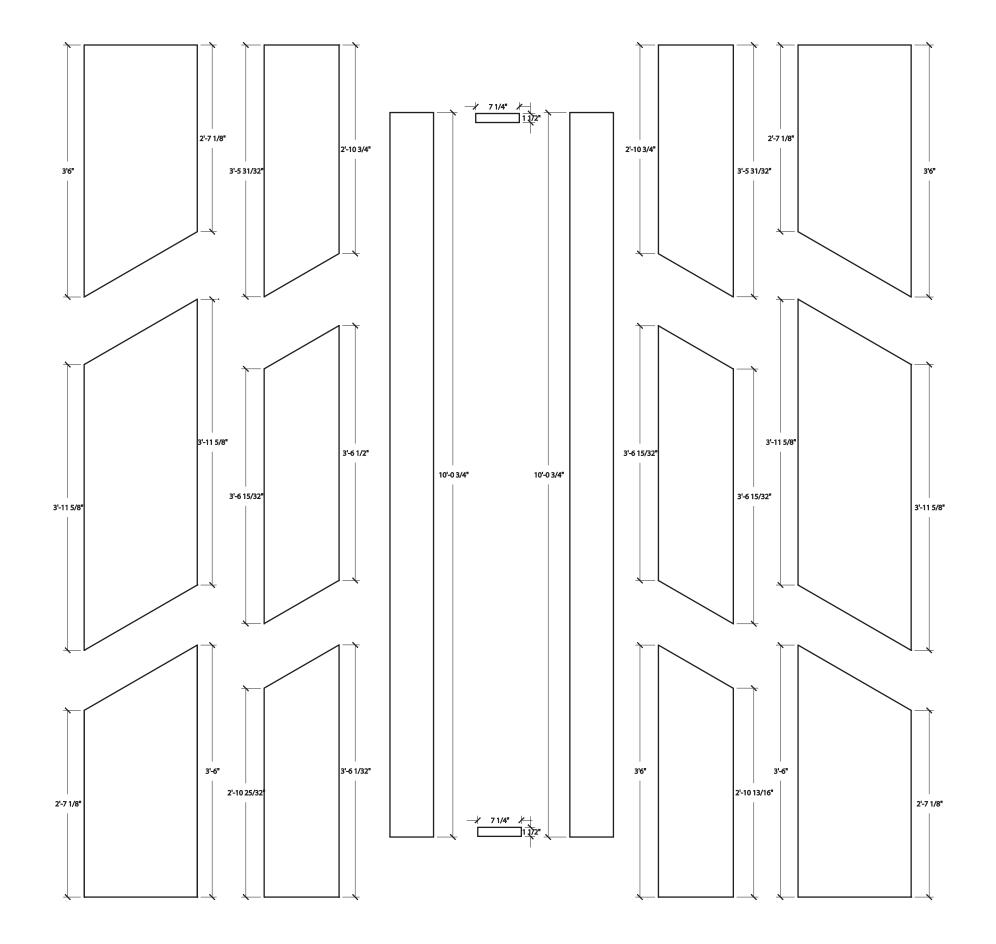
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 $1 \; \frac{\text{CRITICAL DETAIL LATERAL ARCH DOWEL CONNECTION}}{\text{SCALE: 8/1"} = 1'-0"}$



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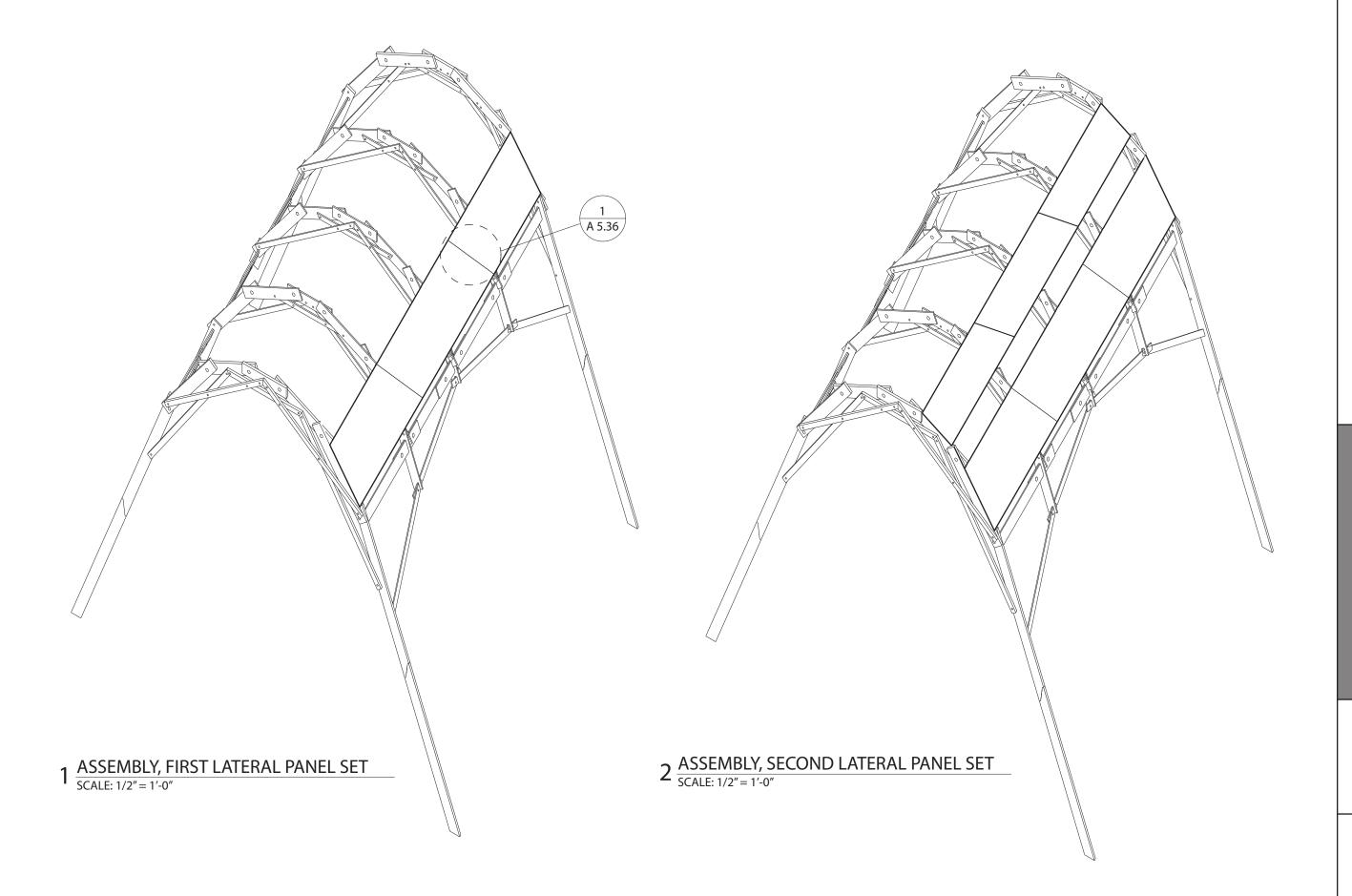


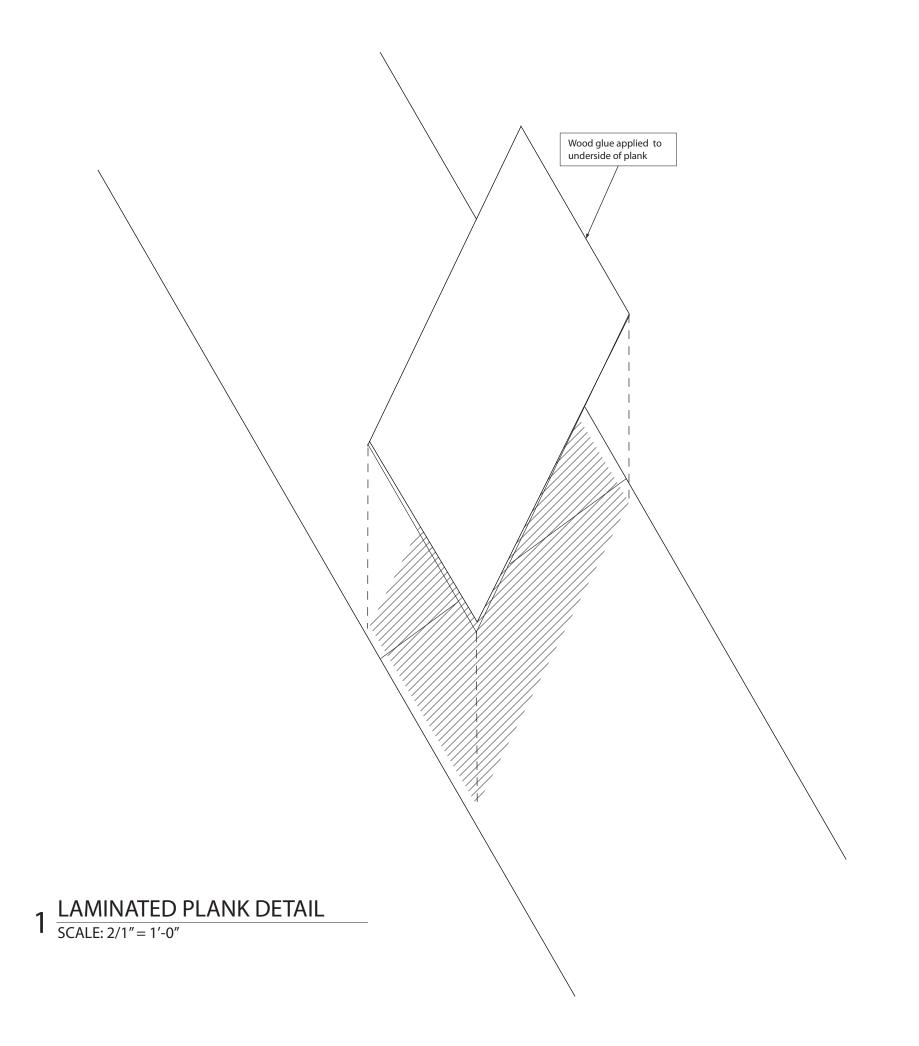
COMPONENT LAYOUT LATERAL PANELS
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

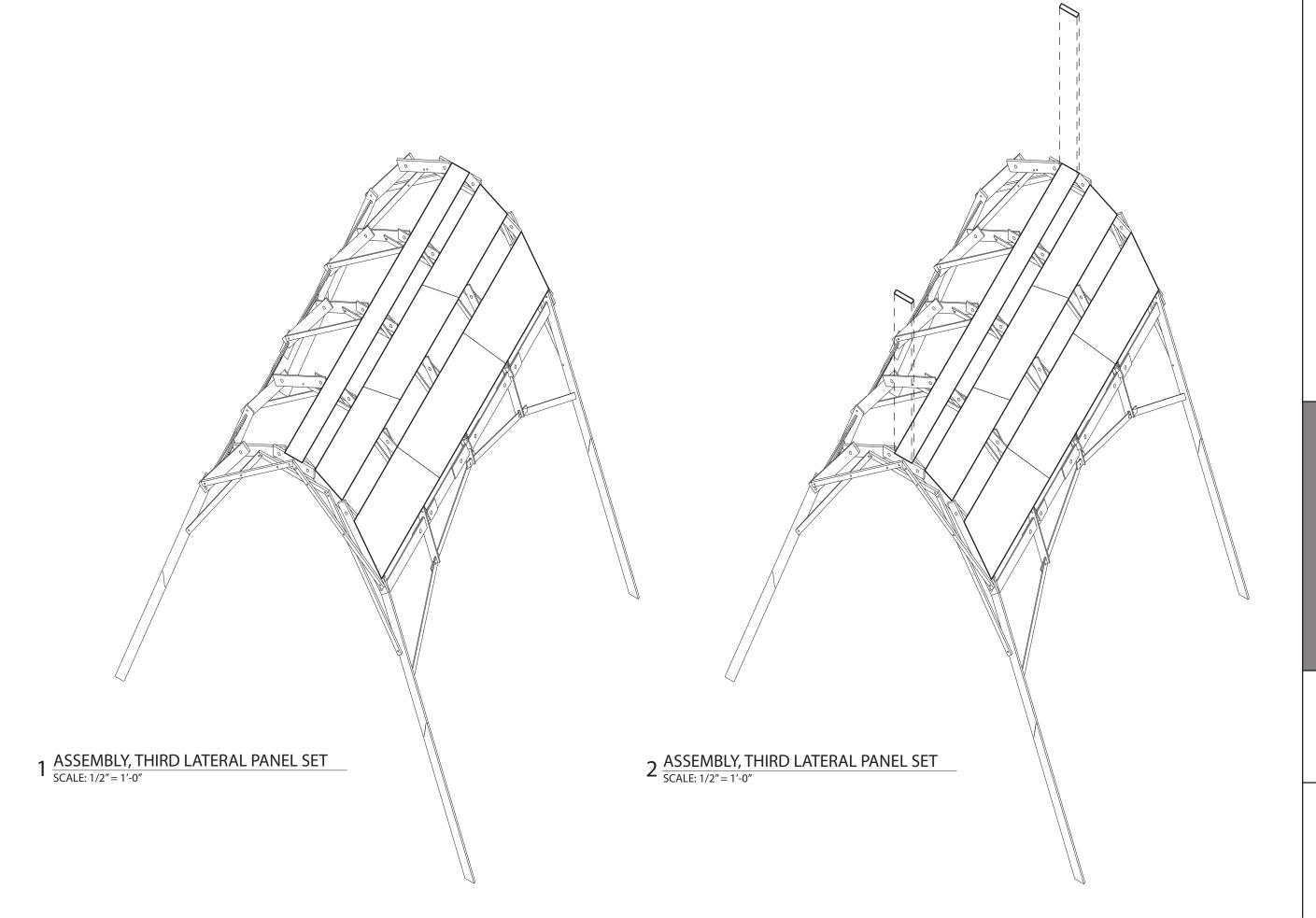


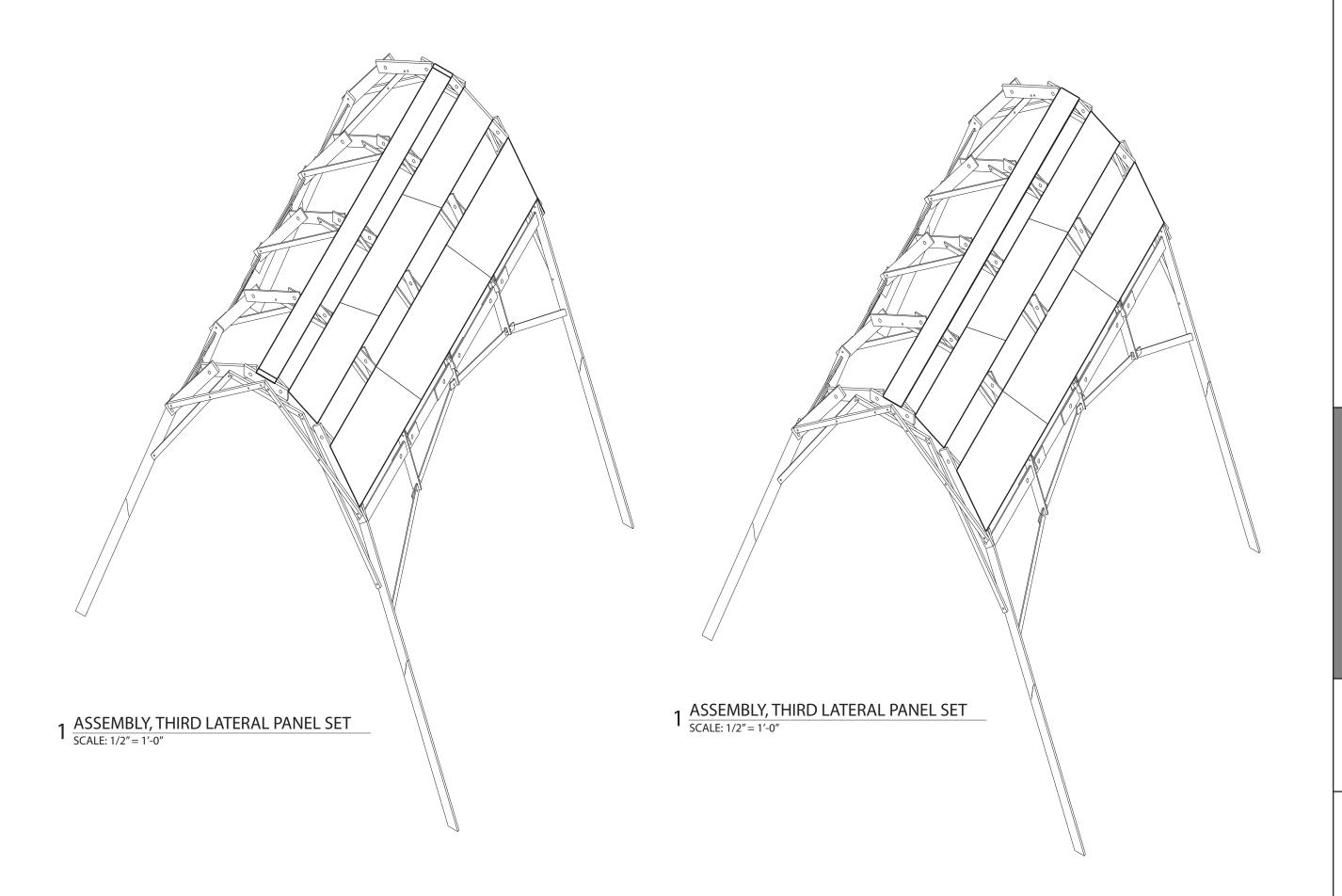
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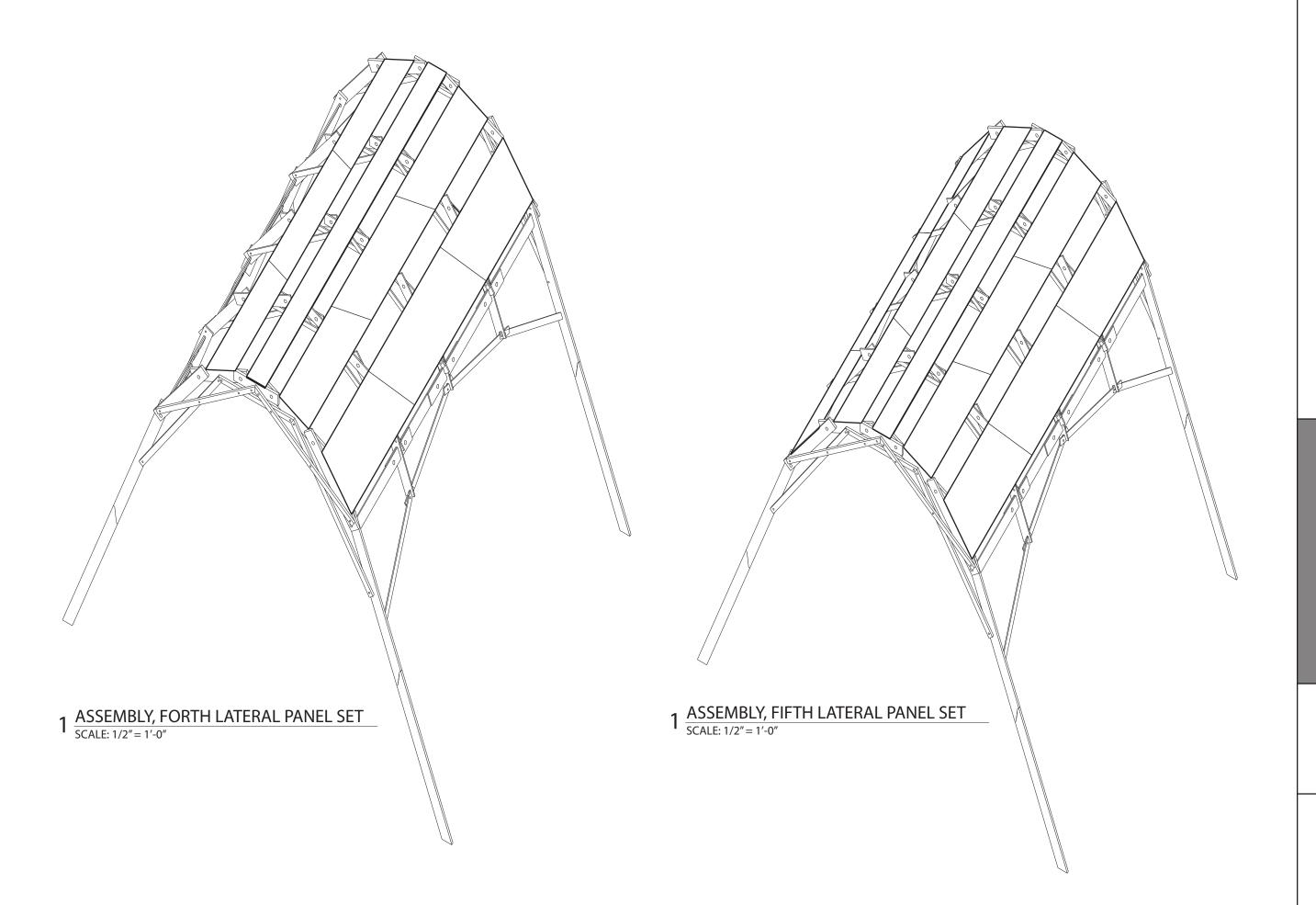


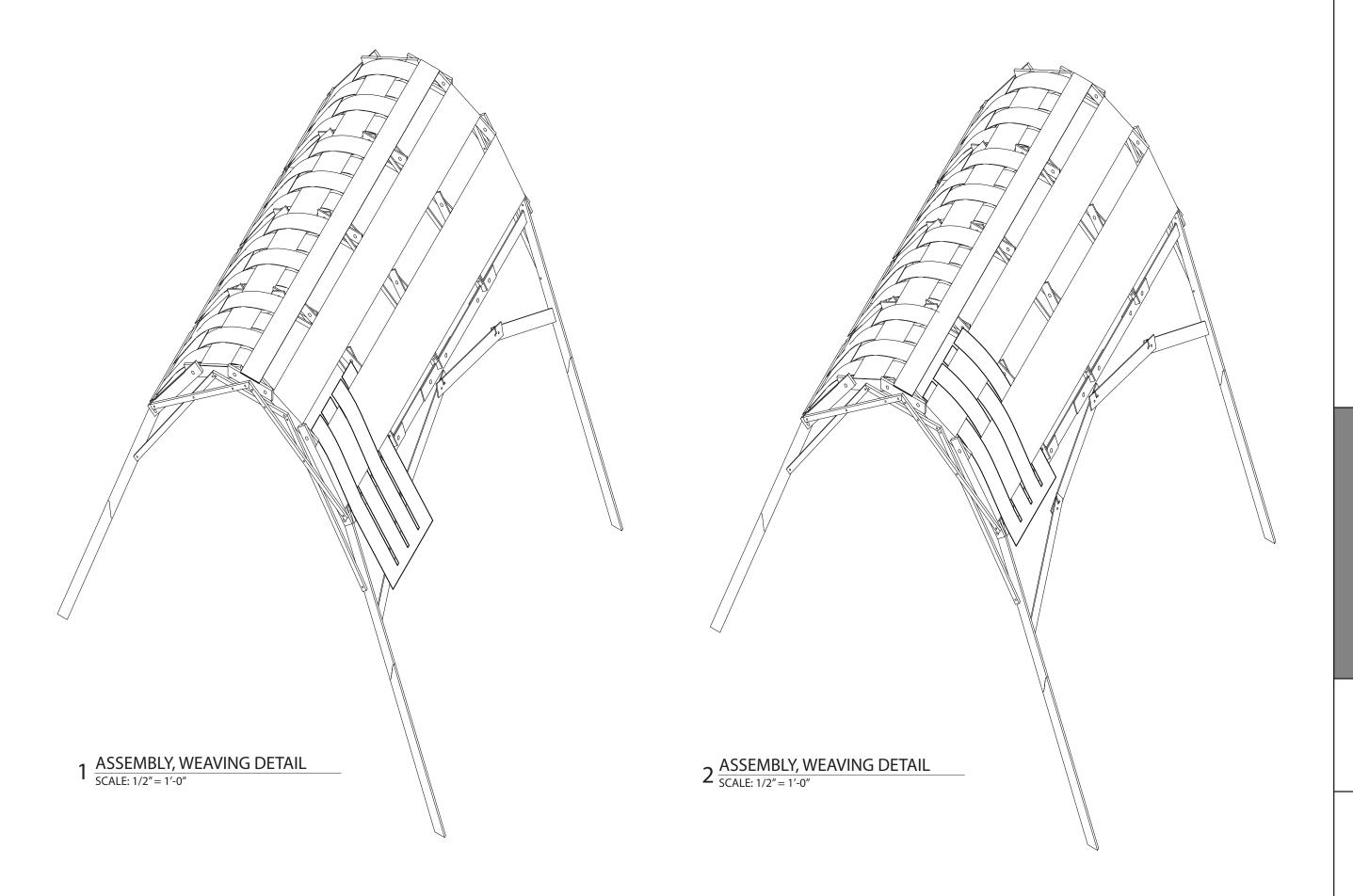












A 5.41

22 APRIL 2010 REVISION FINAL

