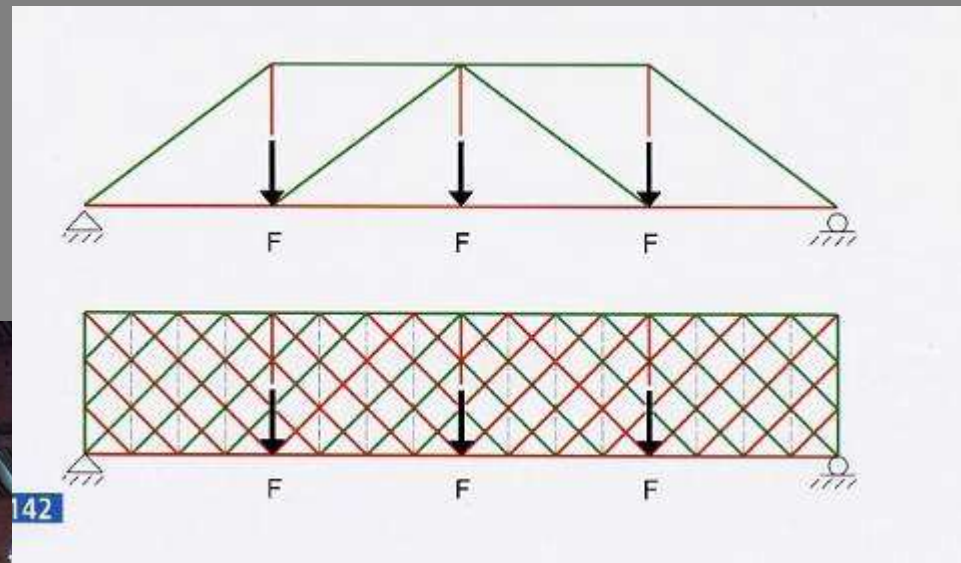


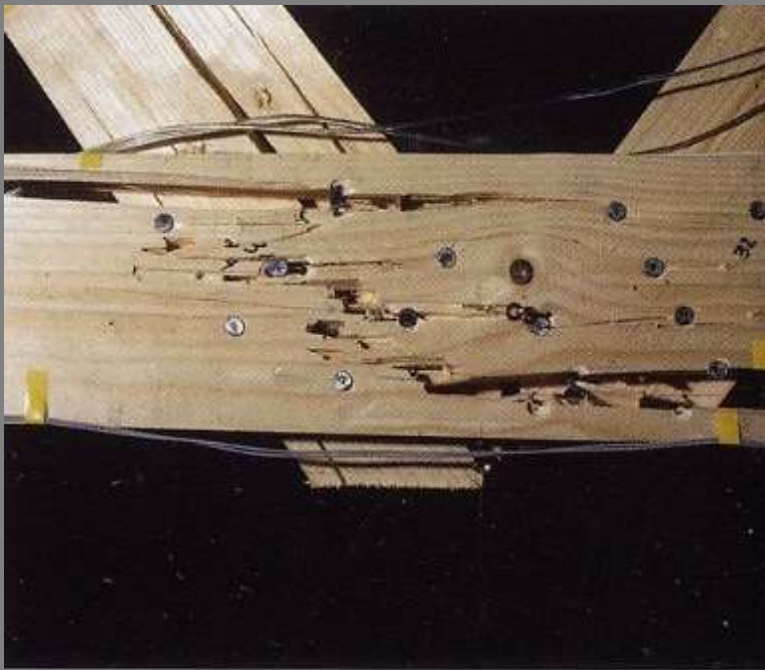
**Ξύλινες Κατασκευές  
Μέρος Β' - Σύθεση φορέων από γραμμικά  
στοιχεία**

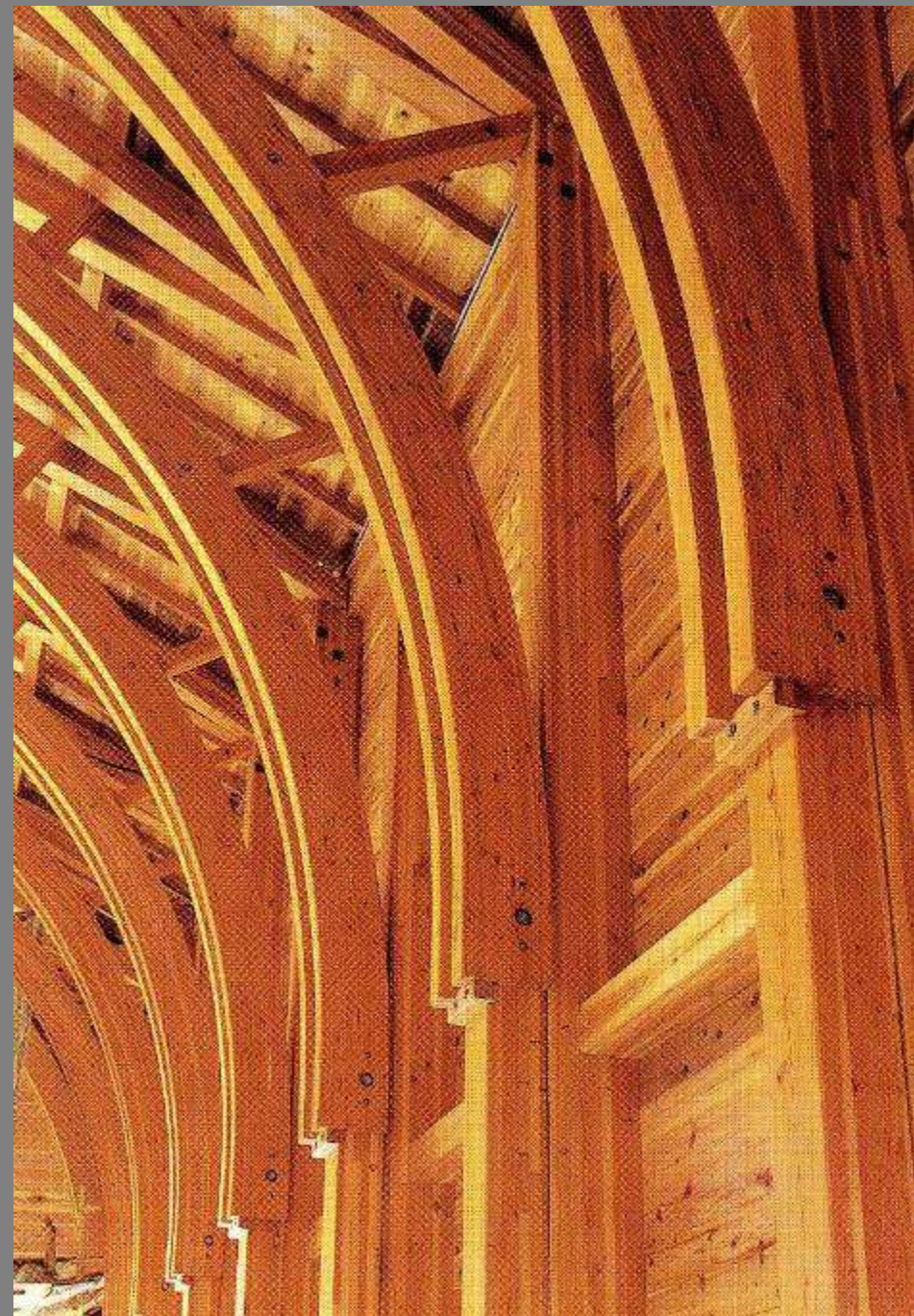
## Σύνθεση δικτυωμάτων

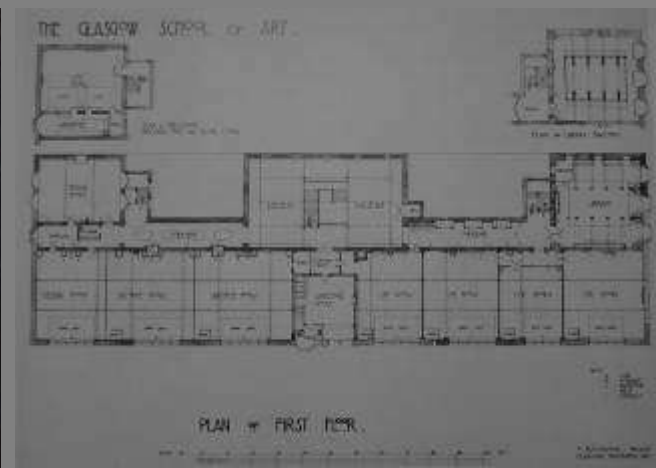


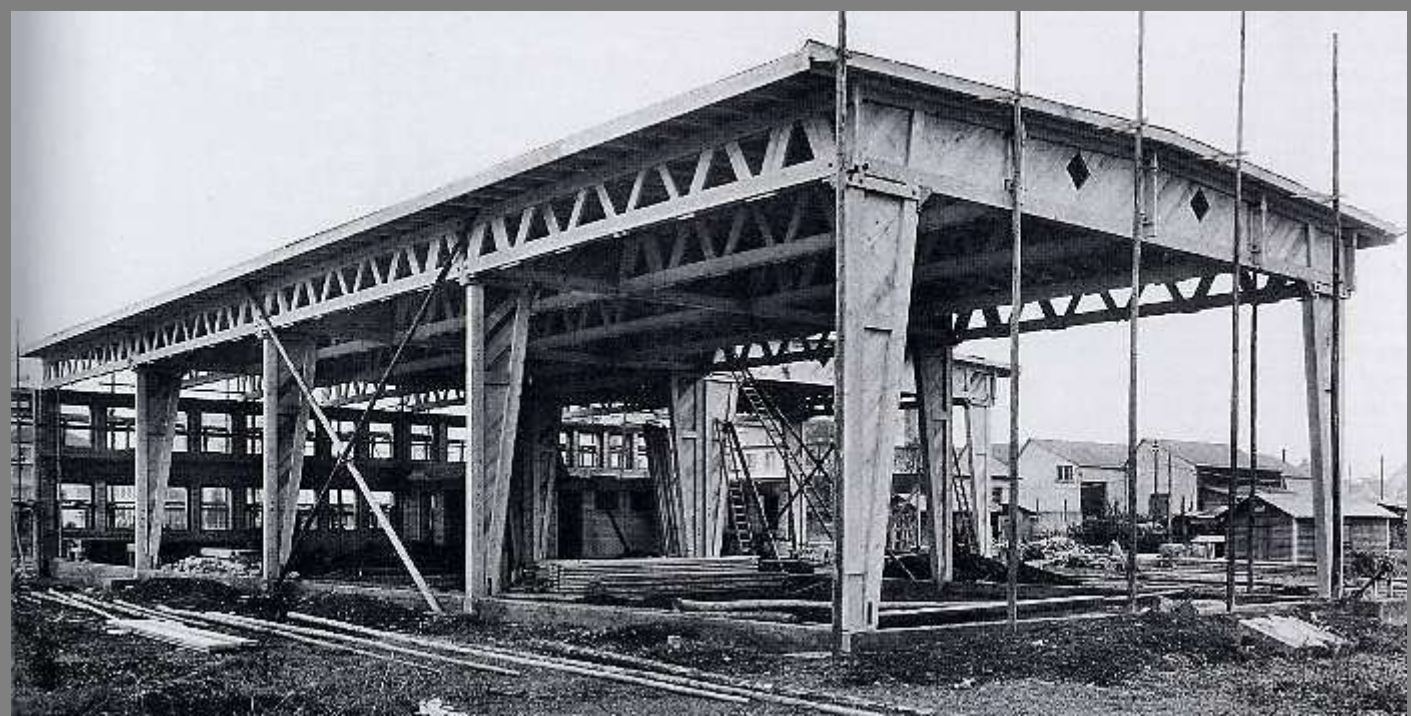
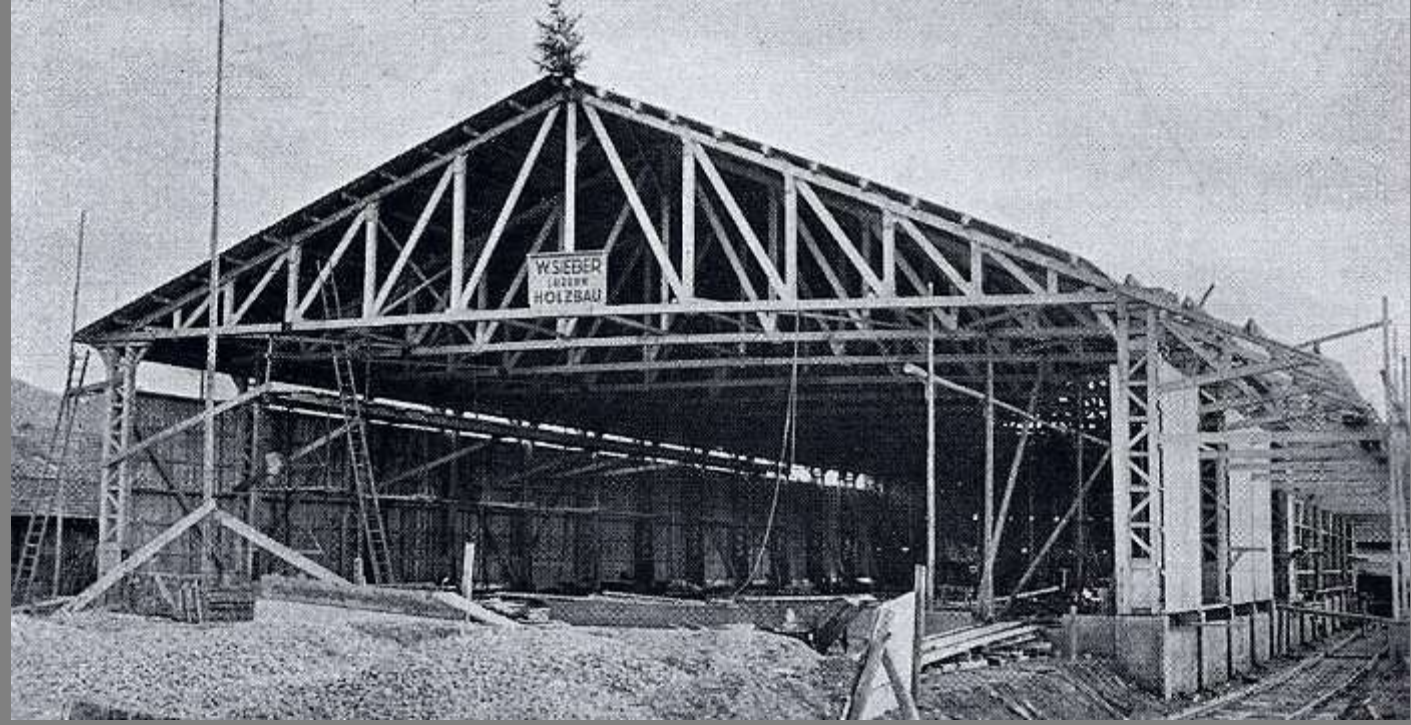
142

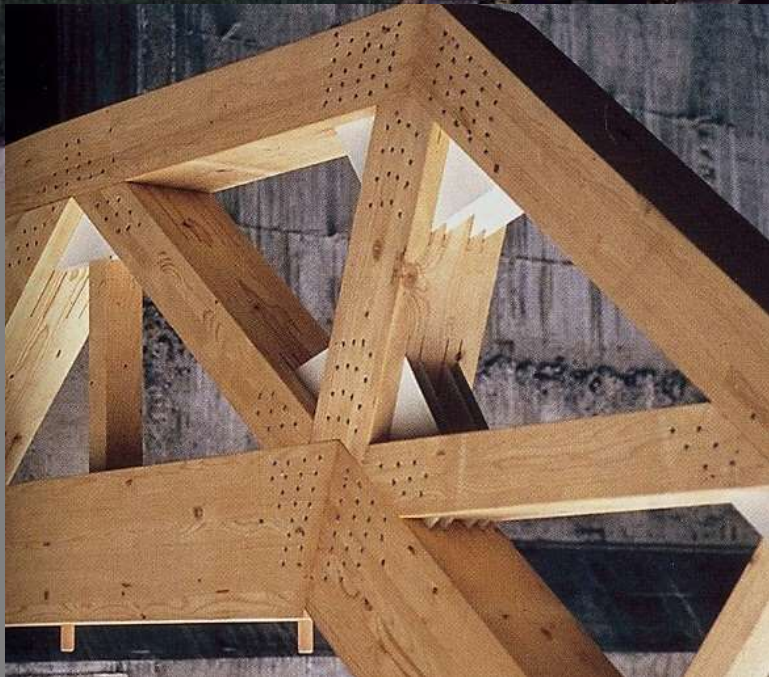






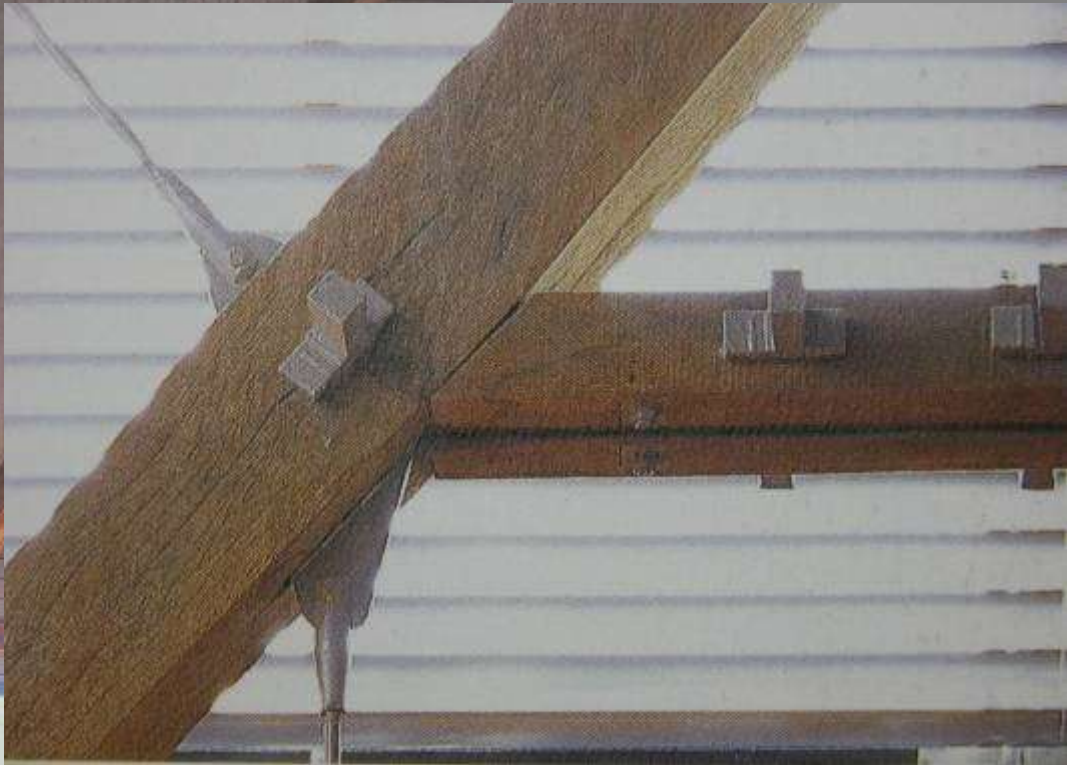


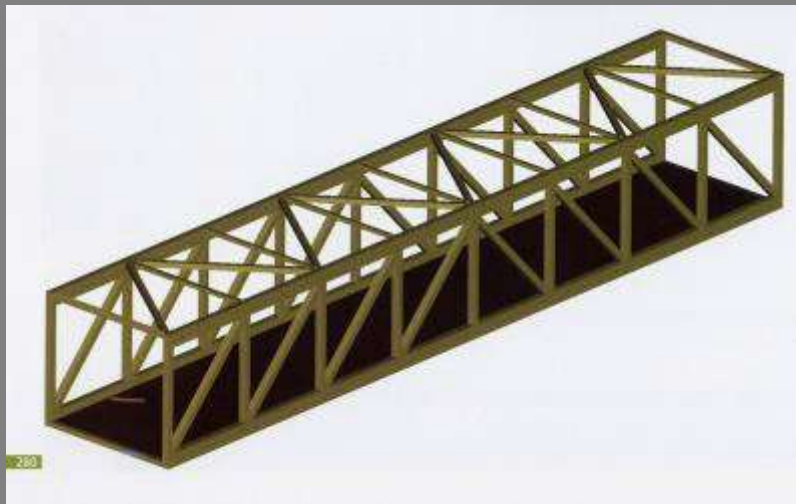






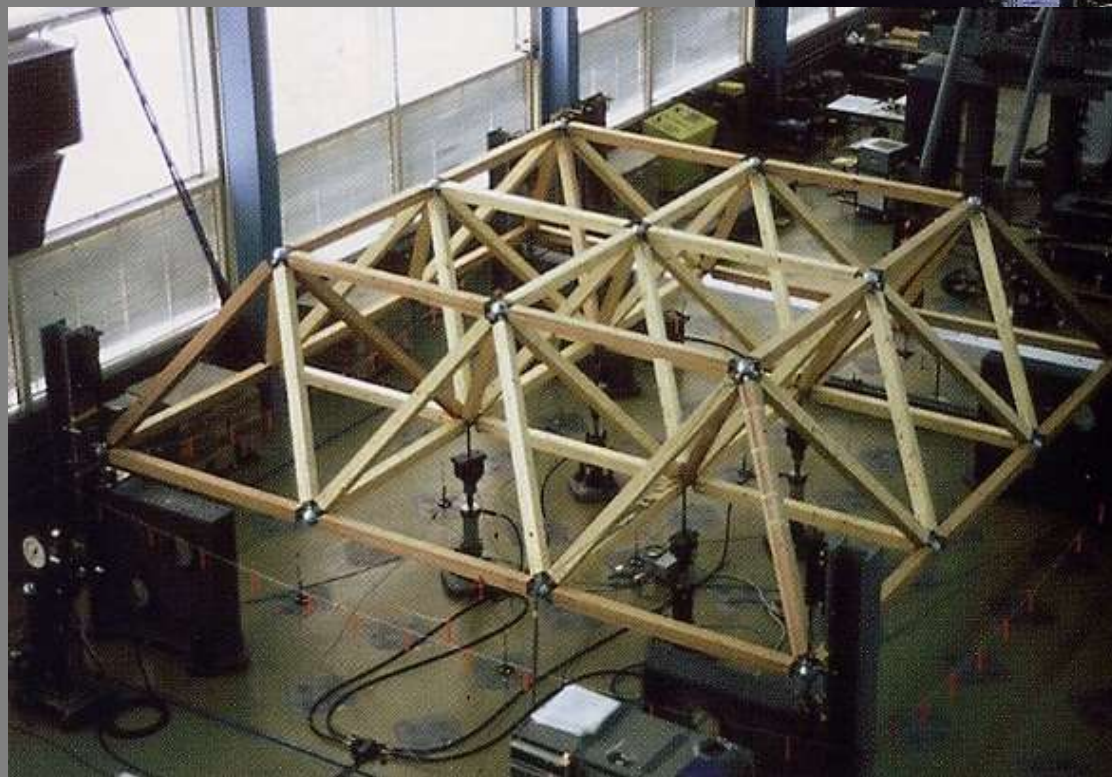


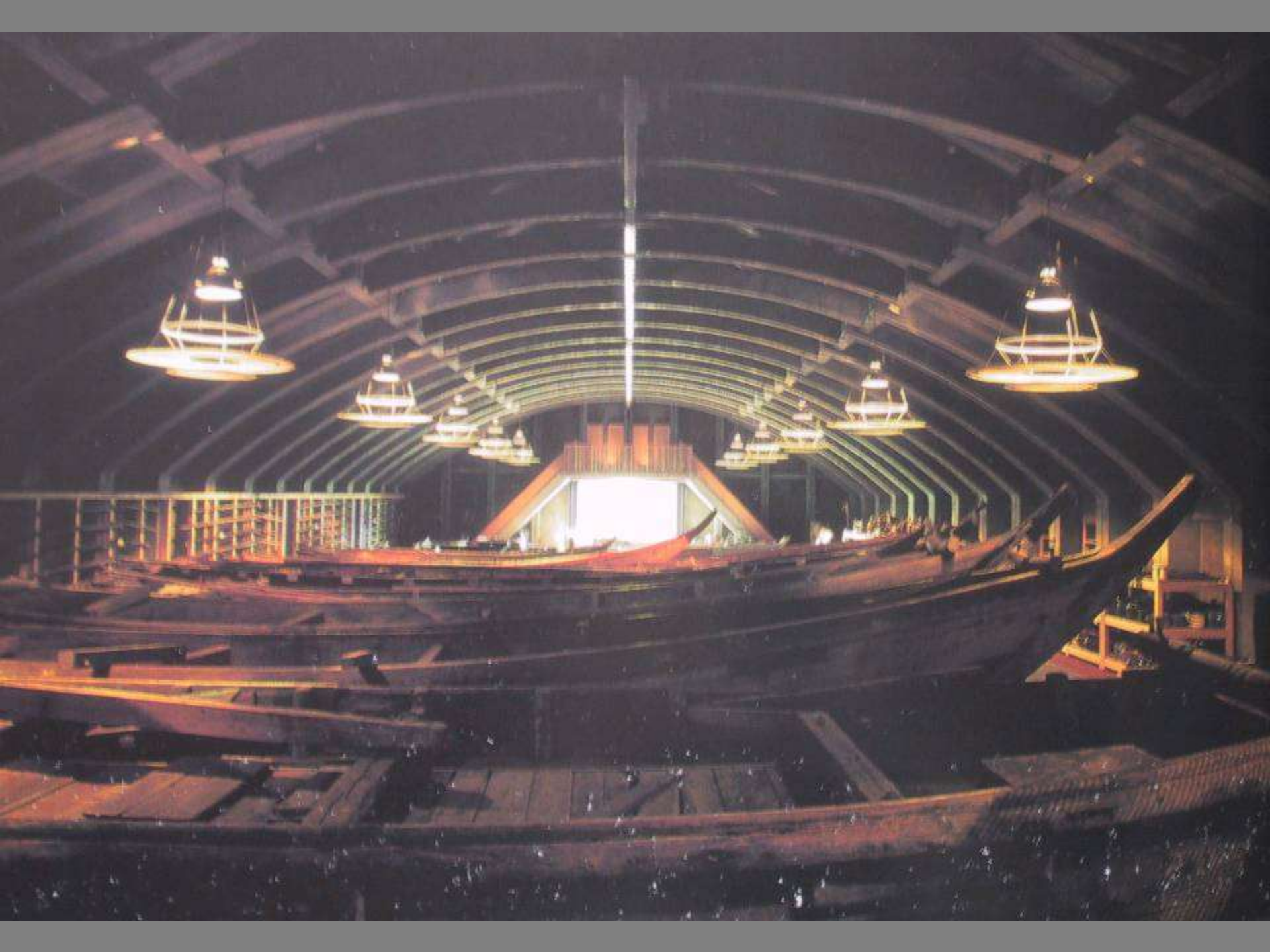




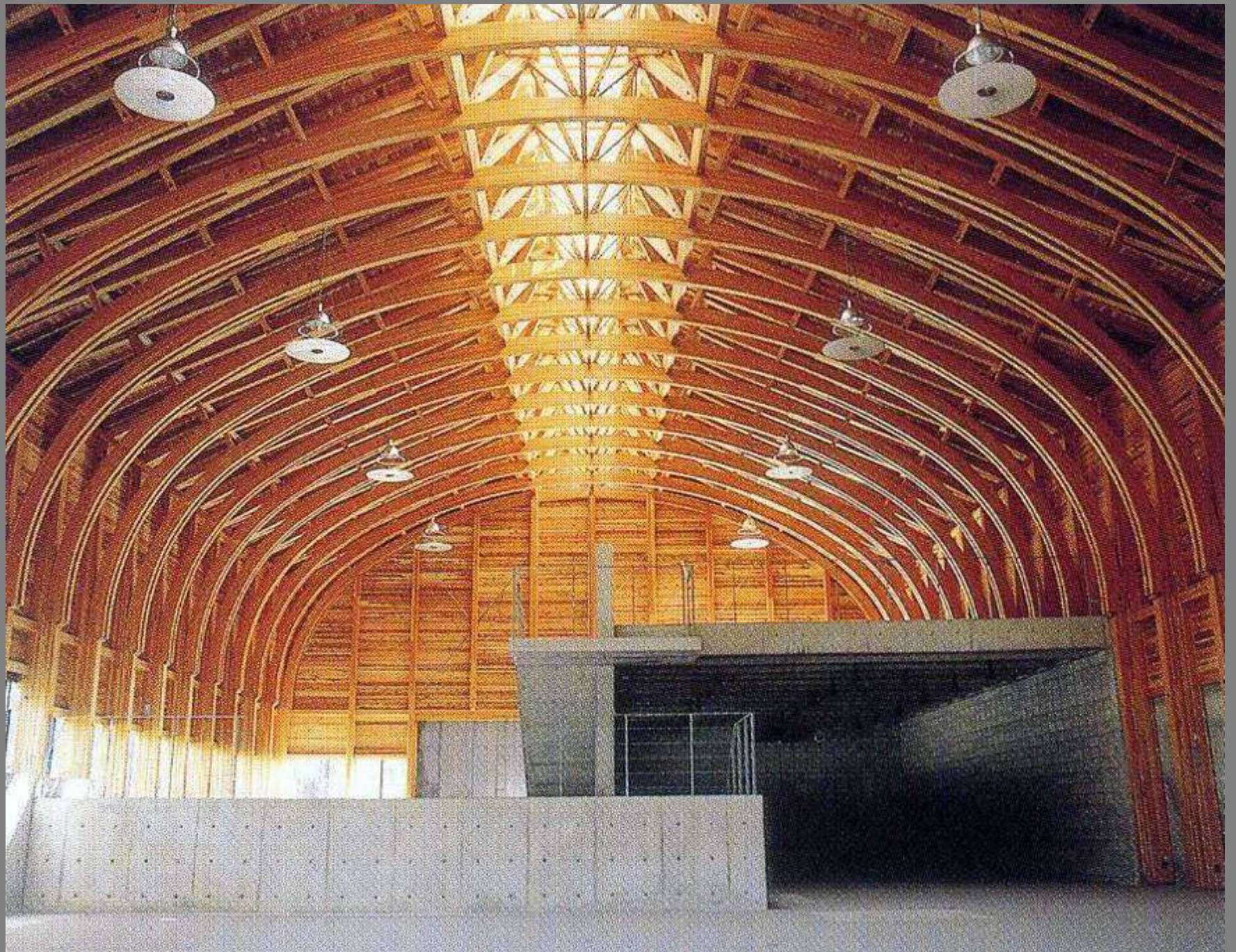




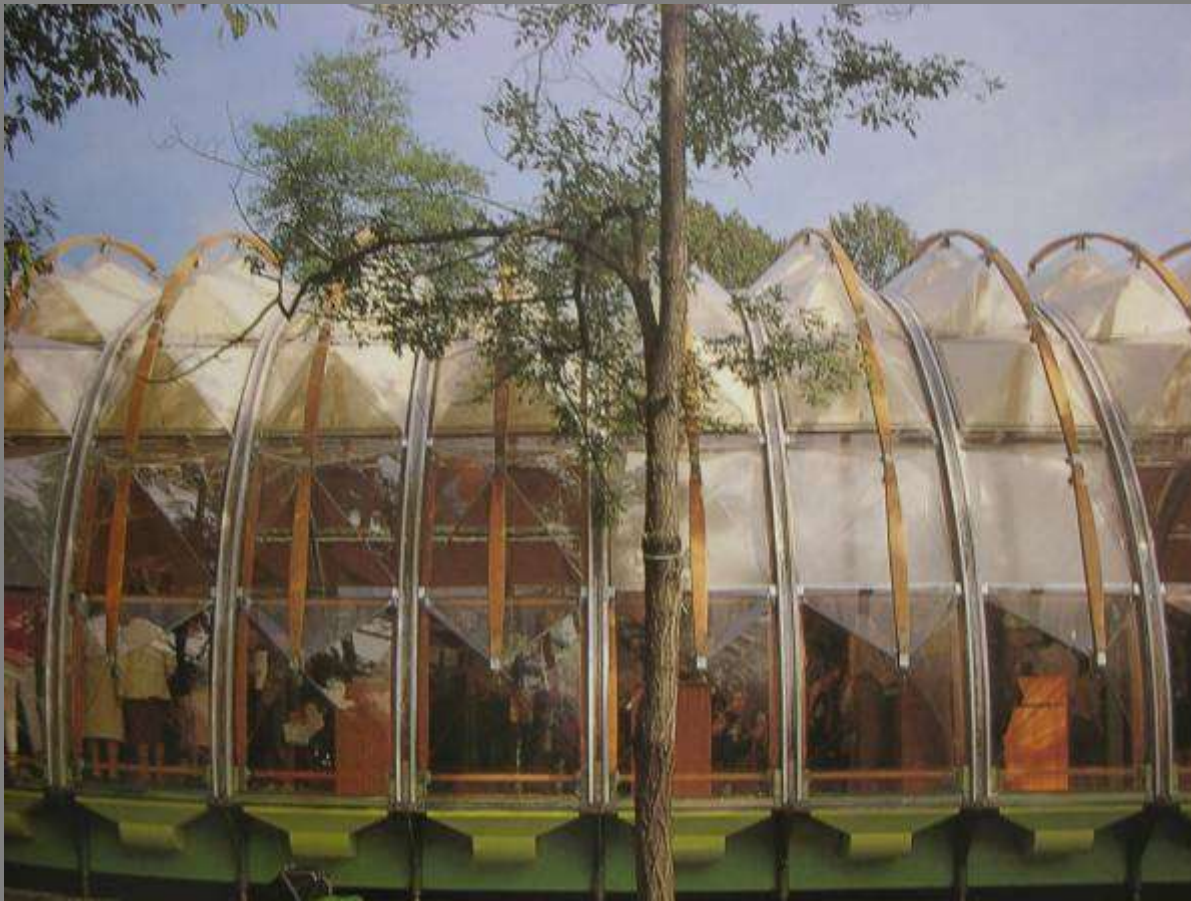


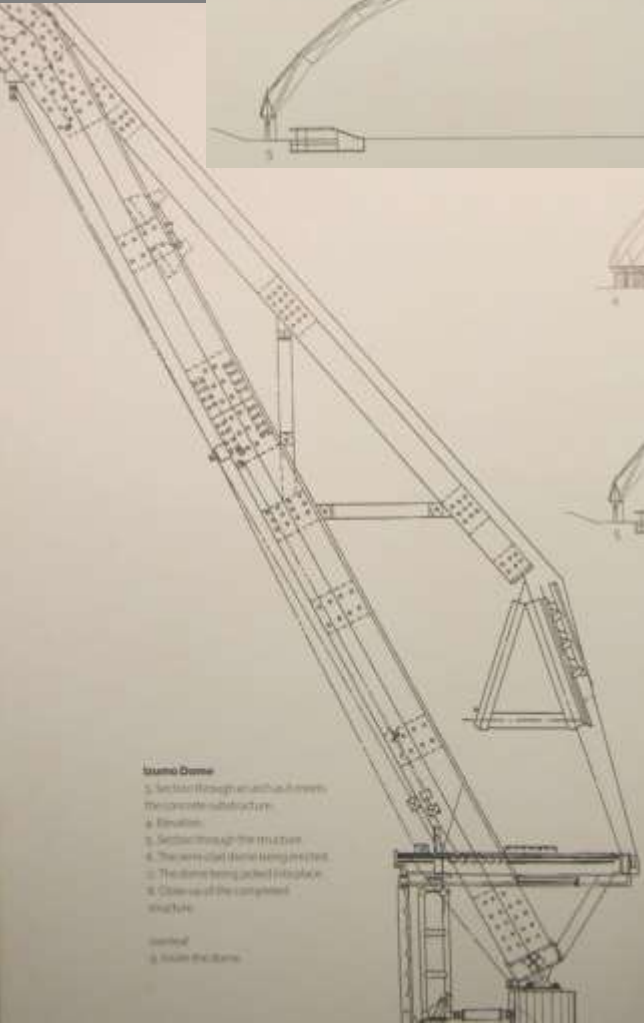
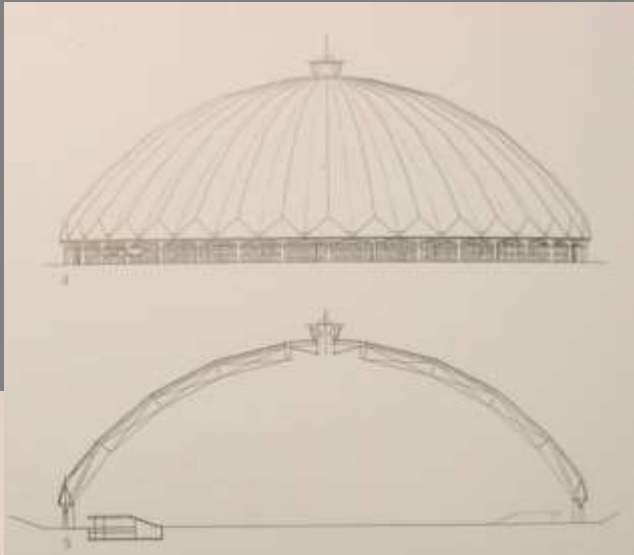










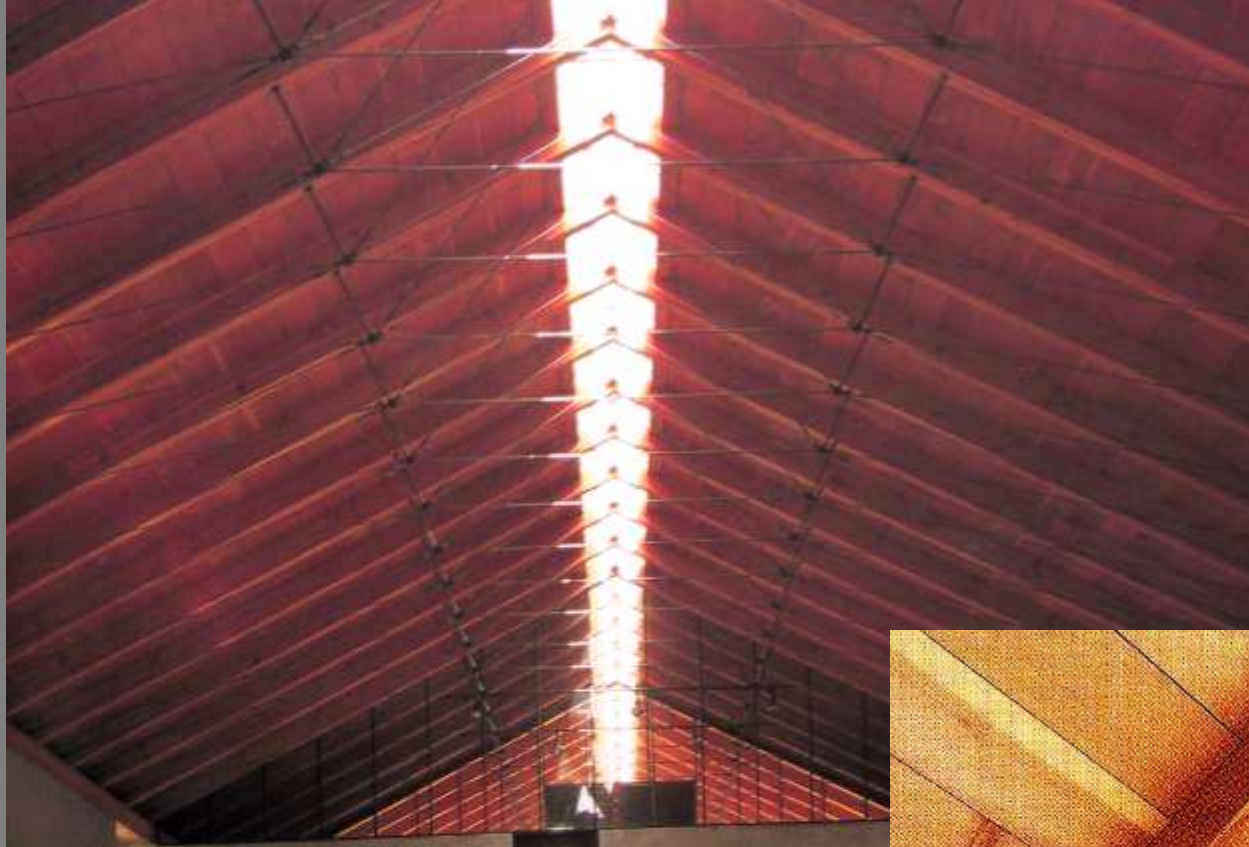


**Izumo Dome**

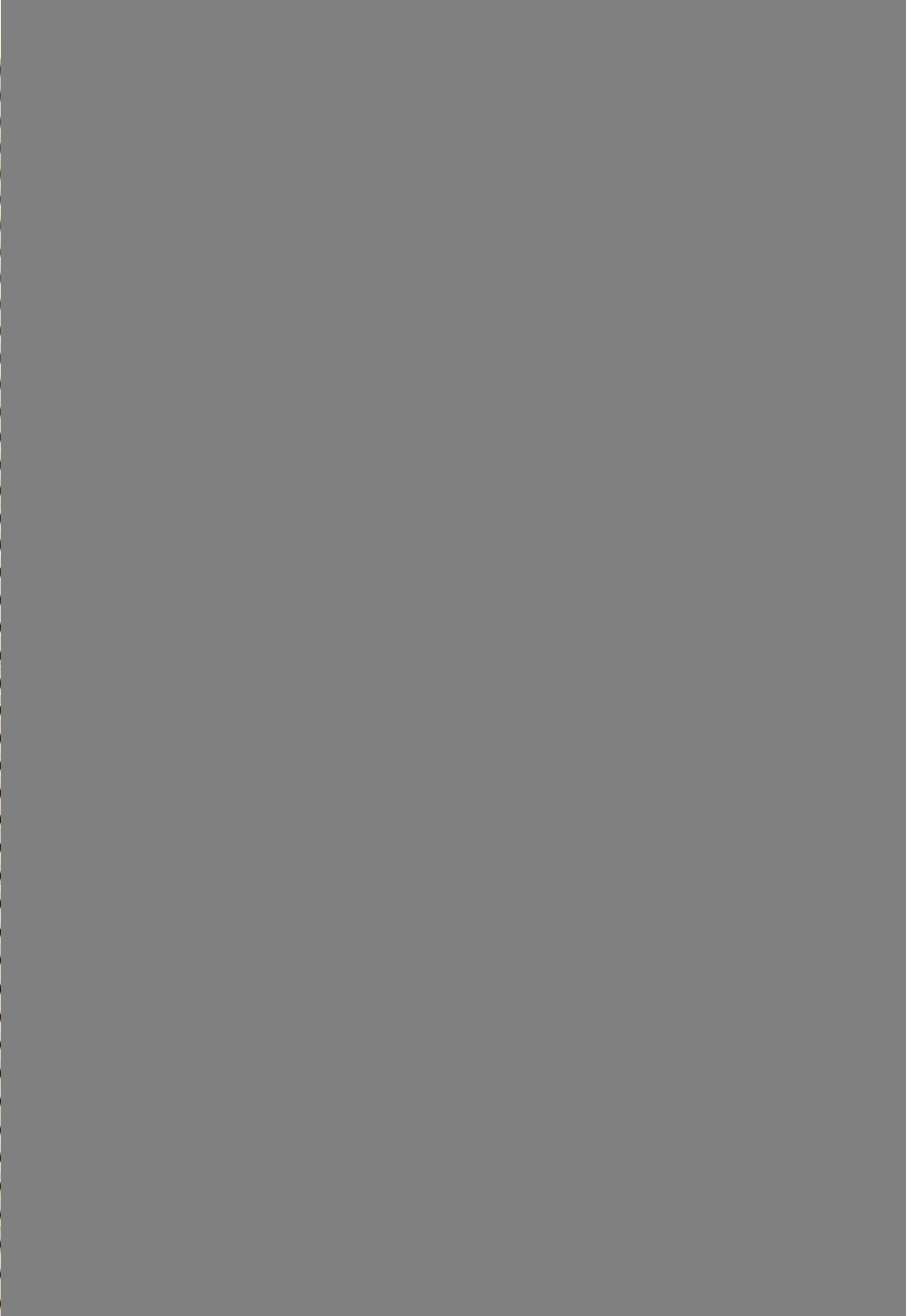
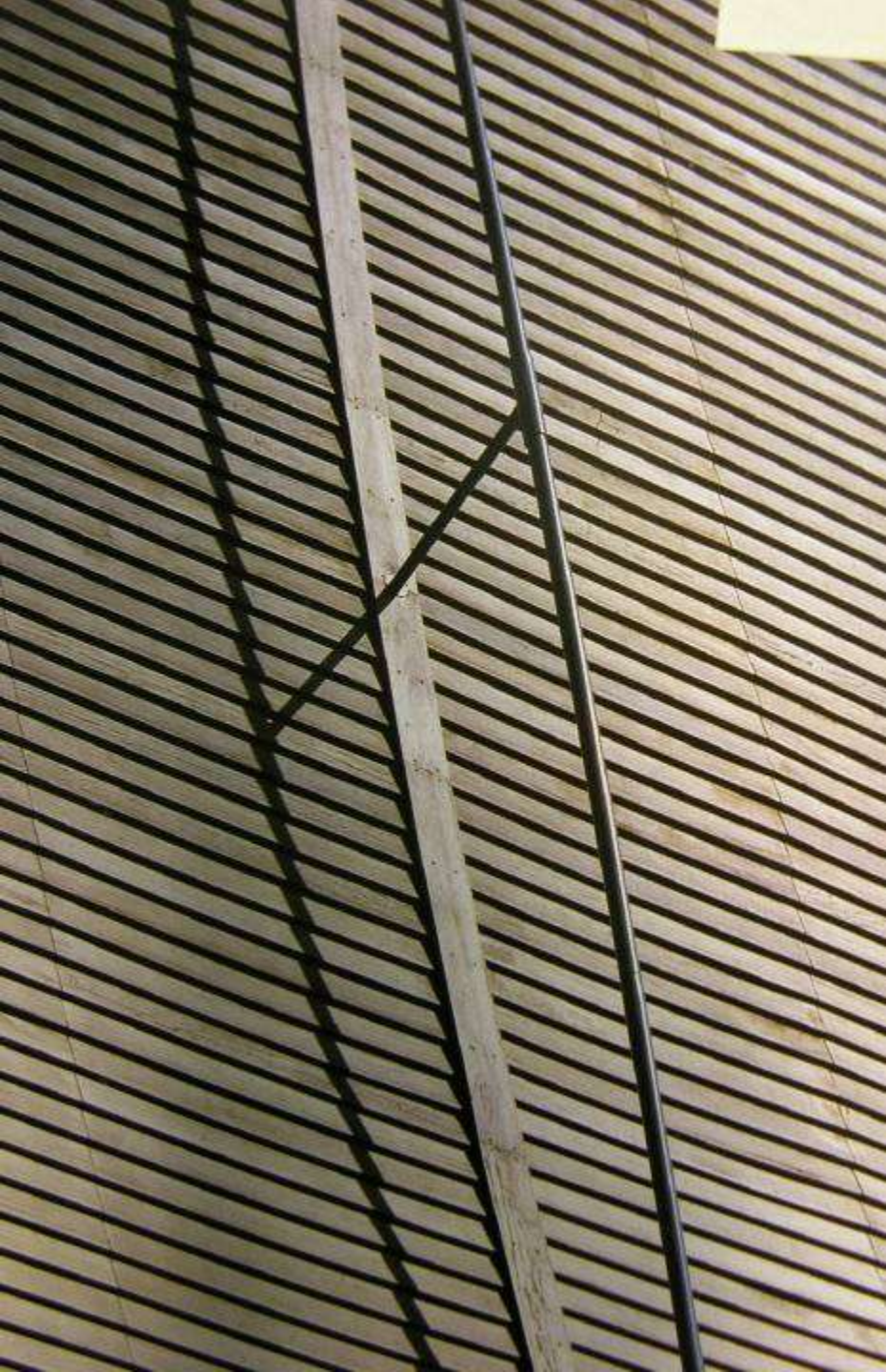
- 1. Section through structure with lantern
- 2. The concrete substructure
- 3. Elevation
- 4. Section through the structure
- 5. The dome ribs being erected
- 6. The dome being jacked into place
- 7. Close-up of the completed structure

Source:  
© Izumo Dome



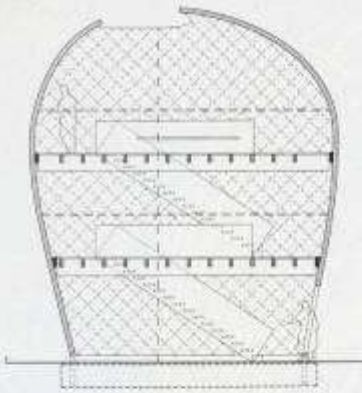




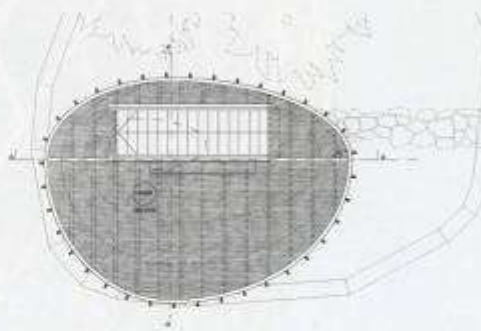


The Korkeasaari building, with more than 600 bolted joints, was created by eight students over some three months in the summer of 2002. Dry weather necessitated steaming the 72 component laminated battens to seven shapes determined by previous experiments. All wood components are treated with linseed oil and all steel elements are galvanized. The gazebo should last for generations. It is structurally like an eggshell, so it can withstand local damage or alteration (for instance the recilinear entrance door).

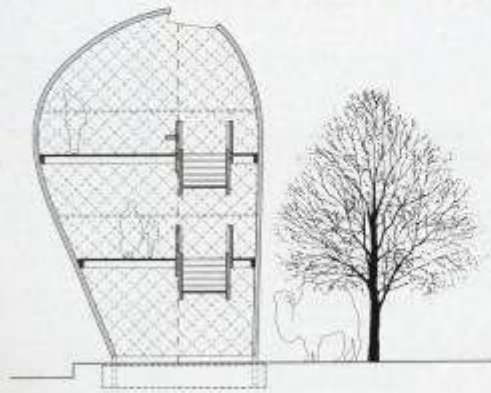
The jury was very impressed by the thoroughness of the creation of the little structure, its understanding of materials, and its generous response to location, both as a part of the harbour panorama, and as an observer of it. P. D.



section A-A



upper level (scale approx 1:1)



section B-B



site section

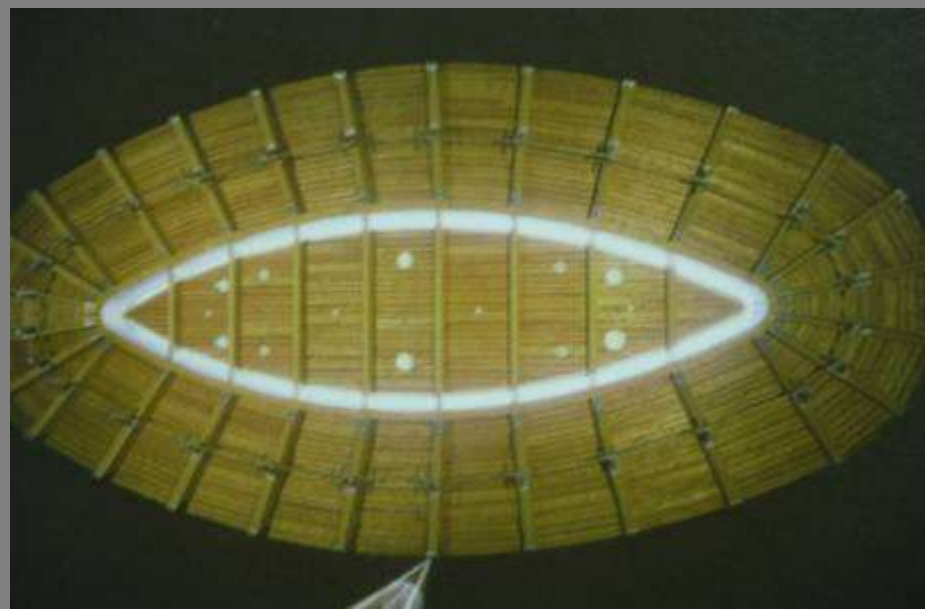
**BR+D PRIZEWINNER**  
**LOOKOUT TOWER, HELSINKI, FINLAND**  
 ARCHITECT  
**VILLE HARA WITH HUT WOOD STUDIO**

Architect  
 Ville Hara with HUT Wood Studio, Helsinki  
 Photographs  
 Jussi Tuomi

3  
 Shell has over 600 bolted joints which hold bent laminated larch battens into shell form.



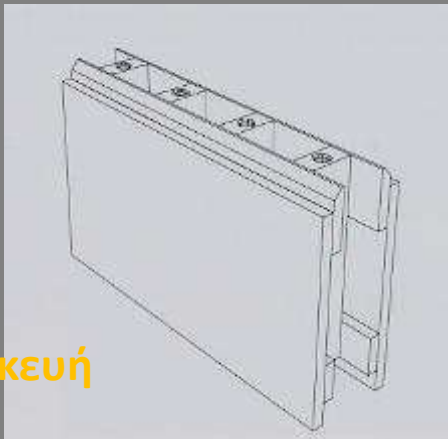
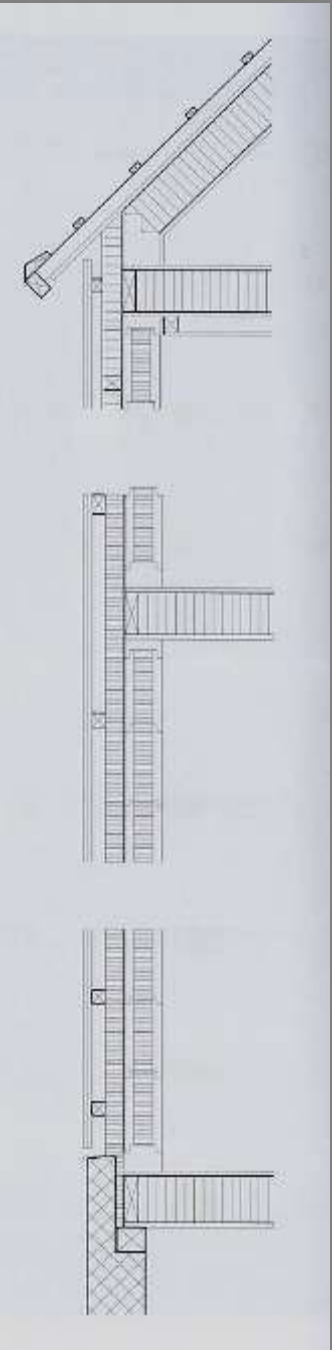




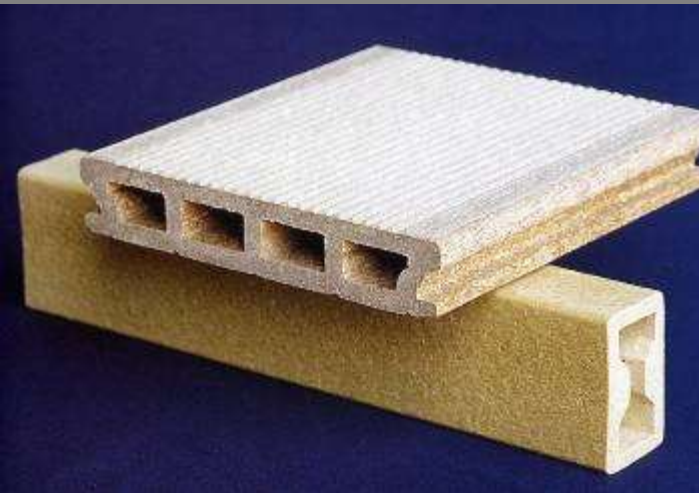








προκατασκευή







One of the biggest differences (and a difference with far-reaching consequences) is the means of production, that is, the actual process of "producing" the building. Whereas in traditional construction, houses are built piece by piece and successively finished on site, timber construction and its building systems call for prefabrication of entire components (normally wall and ceiling parts) in the factory using a basic system and industrial equipment.







The three-story research and development building constructed in 1998 for Schindler in Ebikon (Lucerne Canton) consists of 66 wooden "boxin" modules designed by the Zurich architects Kündig & Bickel. This building block system is based on a single module (3.5 m x 3.5 m x 7.5 m) plus a small number of additional components. Efforts to define both the structural relationship between the system's components and their joints played a formative role in its development.









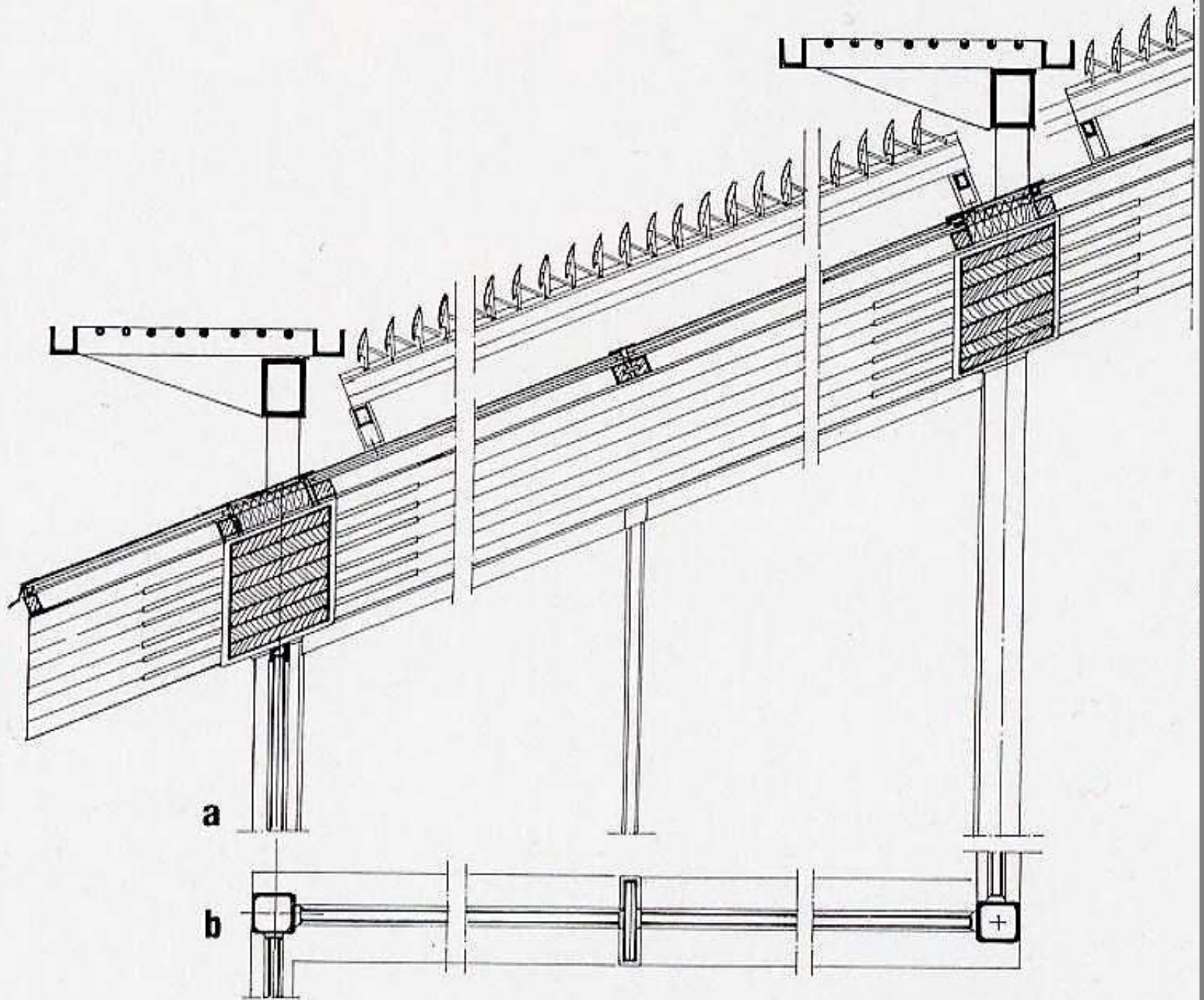




















ΣΥΚΑΡΗΣ





