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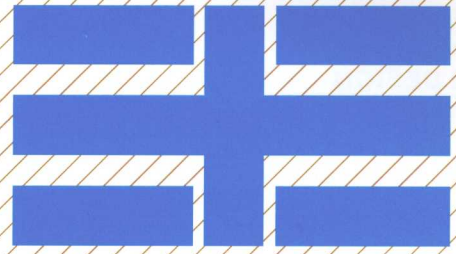
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序

在伟大的时代里成就伟大的设计作品 ——写在中国室内设计的黄金年代

中国设计30年

一段坎坷艰难的发展历程
一次凝结几代设计人的辉煌与荣耀
一段囊括中国设计语言与智慧的光荣与梦想

室内设计33人

传承中国室内设计艺术的扛鼎人物
展示中国室内设计水平的奥运军团
集结中国室内设计与国际对接的经典作品
中国室内设计走向世界的开拓先锋

“城市是文化的容器”，这是刘易斯·芒福德(Lewis Mumford, 美国社会学家、城市规划师)的名言。因此这座有着悠悠几千年文化的城市应用何种姿态去容纳它？中国室内设计在发展之路飞奔30年后，让我们驻足回望。33位知名设计师用他们的代表作品互相激荡着思想，产生着共鸣，30年艰辛的探索，30年辉煌的成就，30年澎湃的设计激情，在设博会这一国际设计艺术平台上绽放。新老辈的知名设计师，心心相映，用亲历的历史，共铸中国室内设计的主题，让中国设计师的梦想飞得更高更远。建国至今的60年是中国发展异常迅猛、中国设计生机活现的一段时间，设计做为一种映射的艺术，无形中见证、演绎着中国历史的皓然流变。暮然回首，我们与中国设计在一起，我们的一举一动都伴随着中国设计的默默升华，也正是这种不离不弃的坚定设计精神让我们在一起共同见证了这波澜起伏的中国设计60年。在单向度的时间线索上，今天也终将成为历史，而优秀的设计会令记忆得以复新，解构、重构、后现代、波普……有多少艺术手法，就有多少条解读历史的通路。用设计铭记历史，这算是当代设计师们最卓越的超越了时空的献礼。33位室内设计师用当下的新锐设计演绎中国设计60年里那些丰富多彩的历史潮绪；让这个时代情怀和设计感悟在你、我的设计中产生共鸣，振聋发聩，让我们继续在中国室内设计的黄金年代里创意、创新、创造，在伟大的时代里成就伟大的设计作品。

中国国际设计艺术博览会

2009年11月

Preface

Great Masterpieces Created in Great Era

—Written in the Golden Age of Chinese Interior Design

Thirty years of Chinese Design

A zigzag and arduous development history

A splendor demonstrating achievement of several generations of people in design area

A glory and dream covering the language and wisdom about Chinese design

Thirty-three figures in interior design

Backbones of passing on Chinese interior design art

Olympic delegation representing the level of Chinese interior design

Classic works connecting Chinese interior design and international counterpart

Vanguards paving the way leading Chinese interior design to world

“City is the container of culture.” , said by Lewis Mumford, an American sociologist and urban planner. With thousands years of cultural history, what stance should the city take to contain the culture? After 30 years of rapid development in Chinese interior design, let us stop a while and have a retrospect. Thirty-three famous designers inspire thinking of each other with their masterpieces and produce a resonance. Thirty years of painstaking exploration, splendid accomplishment, unremitting passion in design, all of them are bursting forth through the CIDF as a platform. Regardless old or young, well-known designers are joining hands in promoting the development of Chinese interior design with hearts close to each other and the dream to fly higher and farther. Over 60 years since the founding of the PRC, China has achieved a remarkable development and vigor of Chinese design has been displayed. As a kind of reflection art, design has been witnessing and playing a role in tremendous change of Chinese history. Summarily, we stand by Chinese design and keep endeavoring in its promotion. Just also this kind of firm design spirit encourages us in experiencing the 60 years of ups and downs in Chinese design. From the point of view of one-dimensional time, nowadays will eventually become history; however, excellent designs do remind us of deconstruction, reconstruction, post-modern and Pop art... That means the artistic expressions are as many as the ways to understand history. To treasure up history through design, the contemporary designers offer the significant dedications beyond times. Through the latest cutting-edge designs, the thirty-three interior designers showcase highlights in the 60 years of history of Chinese design. Wish the era aspiration and design ideas to resonate you and me with a marvelous strength. Let us strive to create and innovate in the golden age of Chinese interior design. Great masterpieces are bound to be created in great era!

China International Design & Art Fair

November, 2009



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2009室内设计三十三

峥嵘设计岁月 几度发展春秋 ——中国室内设计60年

UPS AND DOWNS, SPRINGS AND AUTUMNS WITH DESIGN INDUSTRY ——SIXTY YEARS OF CHINESE INTERIOR DESIGN

2009年是新中国成立60华诞,60年风雨兼程,中国室内设计经历了艰辛、困惑、曲折的探索发展历程。在建国的第60个年头,据各种调查数据显示,中国室内装修设计已逐渐开始“回暖”,一些行业人士纷纷预测,经过2008年的洗牌、重组后,室内设计将逐步进入成熟发展期。回顾60年来中国室内设计行业的发展历程,我们会感到无比自豪,因为室内设计已发展成为中国最有发展潜质的行业,就全世界范围来看,中国室内设计的发展速度也是最快的。但同时,我们的发展也伴随着许多不可回避的问题:效果图大战;“游击队”的出现;人才流动性大等等。我们对60年来中国室内设计的发展历程作一个简要梳理,将新中国室内60年分为四个具有鲜明特征、文化、精髓的阶段,萌芽阶段(1949~1953年)、停滞阶段(1953~1977年)、追赶阶段(1977~1999年)、全面发展期(进入21世纪后),这四个时期具有时代特征、时代文化、时代精髓,是中国室内设计发展的节点和分界线,让我们一起分享对于这个时代的设计感悟,产生记忆的共鸣,感悟心灵的共振。

萌芽阶段: 1949年~1953年

其实,早在几千年前,人类就开始“观鱼翼而创橹,师蜘蛛而作网”,这应该算是最早的设计“行为”吧!自懂得建筑始,人类就无意识或有意识地修饰、美化自己的居室,但在几千年的时间里,中国的室内设计进步不大,而中国建筑艺术的发展则蔚为奇观。新中国成立后的几年里,这种现状未得到明显改观,但随着经济的发展,在温饱问题得到解决后,国人开始追求高品质的生活,室内装潢成为了一种需求。在这种条件下,现代室内设计被催生出来并开始萌芽。

Last year marks the 60th anniversary of New China, over the sixty years the Chinese interior design has had a difficult, confusing and tortuous development course. Today, as indicated by survey data, the Chinese interior design starts to “rally”. Some insiders have predicted that after reshuffle and reconstruction in 2008, the interior design will step into a mature development period. Reviewing the sixty years of development of Chinese interior design industry, we can be proud because the interior design has become the most promising industry in China. Even in the world, the progress of Chinese interior design is the fastest. However, there are many problems that must be faced in the development of the industry, such as “effect drawing wars”, appearance of “guerrillas”, frequent personnel mobility, etc. After summing up the sixty years of development of Chinese interior design, we can divide the sixty years into four stages with distinctive features, cultures and essences: budding stage(1949-1953), stagnation stage(1953-1977), catch-up stage(1977-1999), and all-round development stage (since the beginning of 21st century). The four stages have characteristics, cultures, essences related to the times. Let's share the design inspiration and memory resonance!

Budding stage: 1949 - 1953

In fact, as early as a few thousand years ago, the human began to “Creating paddle after seeing fin, netting learnt from spider”, which should be regarded as the first design “activity”! Since understanding construction, the human started to decorate and beautify their homes consciously or unconsciously. However, over a few thousand years, little progress has been made in terms of Chinese interior design while the development of Chinese architectural art is marvelous. The situation had not been significantly improved in the years after the founding of the PRC. But with the development of economy and satisfaction of subsistence problem, Chinese people begin to pursue the high quality of life, and the interior decoration has been becoming a strong demand. Under these conditions, modern interior design has been spawned out and began to sprout.

新中国成立之后，中国满足了推行自己的政治理想的所有前提条件，进入了试验阶段。从效仿苏联到中国全面体制化，从经济改革到塑造新人开展频繁运动，从百家争鸣到大跃进，这个时代的中国充斥着斗志和理想，以一种无畏的姿态昂首挺胸大踏步地向前方挺进。从全世界范围来看，现代室内设计兴起的时间距今也不过半个世纪，那时的中国室内设计尚未形成气候，设计风格也比较单一，朴实无华之风盛行。不过受来华帮助建设的前苏联专家的影响，当时的中国室内设计出现了复古主义的倾向，也算为单调的室内设计注入了一股活力。我们发现，中国现代室内设计一开始就注意向西方“取经”，这也是在沉寂几千年后中国室内设计能快速发展的又一重要原因。

停滞阶段：1953年~1977年

当时的室内设计现象只是零星的、个人的行为，从1953年到1977年的这段时间，中国现代室内设计长期处于停滞状态，因为从全国范围来讲，国民整体还不算富裕，市场需求不够旺盛。另一方面，与现代室内设计紧密相连的建筑行业发展得也不够充分，室内设计也没有能够“大展拳脚”的舞台。

进入50年代中期后，中国室内设计发展经历了长达20年的停滞阶段，这跟社会经济的发展紧密相关，现代室内设计的出现既可以用马斯洛的需求层次理论来解释，也可以诉诸于“生产决定消费，消费影响生产”这一简单的政治经济学原理，任何一个行业的兴亡都“万变不离其宗”，这个“宗”也就是指生产与消费的相互作用关系，室内设计的发展也离不开市场经济这个大环境。

从十周年国庆献礼工程看中国的建筑室内设计

1958年9月，为了迎接国庆十周年，张开济和其他30多位建筑师，在一个月里完成十座大型建筑的设计。这些建筑是：人民大会堂，钓鱼台国宾馆，中国革命历史博物馆，新北京火车站，民族文化宫，全国农业展览馆，中国军事博物馆，工人体育场，民族饭店，华侨大厦。张开济称建筑为三边工程，边设计，边勘探，边施工。这也是中国建筑设计和室内设计的一个历史性挑战。

After the founding of New China, under all prerequisites to realize its political ideals, China entered the trail period. From emulating the Soviet Union to implementing planned political and economic system, from economic reform to creating new models and carrying out frequent campaigns, from contending of hundreds schools to Great Leap Forward, China in that era is full of fighting spirit and ideals, striding forward with a fearless attitude. From the world-wide point of view, it takes only a half century from the appearance of modern interior design up to now, and then Chinese interior design had not yet been so strong with relatively simple design style. Nevertheless, affected by Soviet experts helping China in construction, retro tendency in Chinese interior design of that time emerged, which also can be deemed as a vitality in that monotonous interior design. As found by us, the Chinese modern interior design initially attached great importance to “studying” from the West, which is another important reason for why the Chinese interior design could make quick progress after a few thousands years of silence.

Stagnation Stage: 1953-1977

At that time, the interior design was merely a sporadic and individual practice. From 1953 to 1977, the Chinese modern interior design had been falling into a long period of stagnation. Around the country, the Chinese people were not so rich and the market demand was not strong enough. On the other hand, the construction industry close to modern interior design did not develop adequately, so there was no stage for the interior designers to “flex muscles”.

After mid-1950s, the development of Chinese interior design had a 20-year stagnation period. This phenomenon is closely related to the socio-economic development. The emerging of modern interior design can not just be explained by need-hierarchy theory of Maslow, but also by a simple principle of political economy, i.e. “Consumption depends on and affect production”. The rise and fall of any industry is not able to change out of the “essence”. The essence is the relation between production and consumption, so that the development of interior design also is inseparable from the market economy.

Look at the Chinese building interior design from the salute projects for the tenth anniversary of the National Day

In September 1958, in order to mark the tenth anniversary of National Day, Zhang Kaiji and other 30-odd designers completed design work of ten large-scale buildings, including the Great Hall of the People, the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse, the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, the new Beijing Railway Station, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities, the National Agricultural Exhibition Center, the Chinese Military History Museum, Workers' Stadium, Minzu Hotel, Prime Hotel. As said by Zhang Kaiji, the projects were being designed, surveyed and constructed synchronously, which was a history challenge facing the Chinese building design and interior design.

追赶阶段：1977年~1999年

清晰地把握时代的脉搏:20世纪70至90年代中国室内设计——演变轨迹

1978年，中国开始实行改革开放，现代室内设计随之步入发展正轨，从旅游建筑、商业建筑、居住建筑开始，室内设计有了蓬勃的发展。1983年后，由于室内设计任务增多，一些建筑装饰协会、学会纷纷成立，许多大学也开设室内设计专业，一批专业的室内设计人才开始出现。同时，装饰装修公司在各地如雨后春笋般涌现，据统计，到1995年底，全国装饰企业达6.5万余家，从业人员超过400万。为加强规范化管理，这一年8月，建设部颁发了《建筑装饰装修管理规定》。除经济快速发展外，这一时期，欧美发达国家先进的设计理念和水平开始“西学东渐”，国外设计师纷纷来到中国，留下了不少震撼人心的作品，为我们提供了很好的学习机会，受此影响，中国室内设计出现了多种流派的设计风格，中国开始经历向西看齐的追赶阶段。

改革开放后，中国室内设计经历了第一轮发展高峰期，尤其是专业设计人才的出现，让中国有了追赶西方的一点资本，不过仍有大部分设计人员未受过本专业的基础教育，他们无论是搞中国文化风格的设计还是模仿外国流派，都追求形式上的相似，设计时东拼西凑，缺乏原创性、抄袭之风盛行这也是长期困扰中国室内设计的问题。另外，当时盲目追求奢华之风也为后来人诟病。尽管如此，中国室内设计在改革开放前20年的发展成绩还是值得肯定的，这段时间所交的“学费”也是值得的，在经历了不成熟、不完善的追赶阶段后，中国的室内设计开始焕发出新的生命力。

70年代清一色的果绿墙，水泥地面，让全国人民的家都统一风格。

80年代的“豪华装修”——80年代十大建筑，建筑外观或室内设计比70年代更丰富，木纹纸质贴面的吊顶，墙面上部全部是丝绸面的软包，下部是合成板材的墙包，墙壁上钉着塑料荷花头的壁灯。整个一乡村小镇的KTV包房。这种装修风格在那个年代非常“in”，有档次。

Catch-up Stage: 1977-1999

Clearly grasp the pulse of the times: the Chinese interior design in 1970s, 1980s and 1990s—— track of evolution

In 1978, China launched the reform and opening up while the modern interior design returned to the right track. Initiated from tourist buildings, commercial buildings and residential buildings, the interior design saw a robust growth. After 1983, with the increase of interior design tasks, some building decoration associations or societies established in a row, many universities also set up design major, and a group of professional interior designers began to appear. At the same time, decoration companies mushroomed across China. According to statistics, by the end of 1995, China had as many as 65000 decoration enterprises with 4 millions of employees. In order to enhance the standardized administration, in August that year, the Ministry of Construction promulgated the “Regulations on Building Decoration Management”. In addition to rapid economic growth, in that period, the advanced design concepts and professional standards in Europe, the United States and other developed countries began to influence China. Foreign designers had come to China one after another with many stunning works, and provided wonderful learning opportunities for us. Under that influence, a variety of schools of Chinese interior design had come out when China began the catch-up stage following the West.

After the reform and opening up, the Chinese interior design underwent the first round of development peak. Especially professional design talents served as a little capital for China to pursue the West. Though the majority of them still had not received basic education of the major, they were pursuing similarities in form, indulging in patchworks without originality while designing in Chinese cultural style or imitating foreign genres, which is also a long-time problem plaguing the Chinese interior design. Moreover, the blind pursuit of sumptuousness is also been criticized afterwards. Nevertheless, the achievement in first twenty years after reform and opening up deserved praise. And the “tuition” in that period is valuable as well. After experiencing immature and imperfect catch-up stage, the Chinese interior design began to shine with new vitality.

In 1970s, houses in China have a uniform style with same apple green interior walls and cement floors.

“Luxurious decoration” in 1980s —— top 10 buildings in 1980s, either building exteriors or interior designs are more diversified than 1970s, such as ceiling overlaid with wood grained paper, walls wrapped with silk cloth upper and synthetic board lower, and wall lamp with plastic head. Totally, they are KTV private rooms in a rural town. This kind of decoration style in those days was very “in” and seen as high-grade things.

90年代特征——90年代十大建筑，世界水准的设计理论的运用，民族主义的复古潮流的运用，让中国建筑及室内设计有了更丰富的阐述。最特征化的是塑料花式大吊灯，然后是阳台和客厅之间，也就是暖气片处的隔断式吧台或者是多层搁物架，摆放着书本、花瓶等。

现代——风格多样化。简洁透出时尚，豪华展露品位，个性彰显气质。大吊顶很少，墙面简洁，漂亮的壁挂炉……风格多样。

全面发展期：进入21世纪后

进入新世纪后，随着我国城市土地使用制度改革与住宅商品化步伐的加快，装饰行业面临了新的发展机遇，室内设计也迎来了发展的“黄金期”，如今的室内设计已不再仅仅满足于实现某种功能的需要，或追求高雅、或追求时尚、或追求个性、或追求环保、或追求民族特色等，同时在现代营销的整合推广下，室内装修设计更是被钉上了“朝阳产业”的牌子。

人们的生活方式在新世纪发生了翻天覆地的变化，如互联网的盛行，让更多的非专业人士也能在网络上“纸上谈兵”，各种设计思潮空前活跃，各种设计比赛盛行，室内设计得到了前所未有的重视。同时，随着科学技术的发展，各种新材料的出现和施工技术的改进，创造了中国现代室内设计文化的新形态。目前，中国室内设计面临的问题是如何实现规模化、产业化经营，同时形成自己的品牌优势，让中国的室内设计的整体水平迈上一个大台阶。另外，我们的业界也需要有一些在全世界范围之内赫赫有名的设计大师的出现。

进入21世纪，北京新创意十大建筑的诞生，中国经济的飞速发展，中国经济实力的不断提升，促成了中国成为全世界建筑室内设计师成就设计梦想的天堂。同时也引出了很多对于新解构主义等新建筑理念运用之争，让设计师在艺术和功能上不断寻求平衡的支点，让更多的中国和国际的室内设计师跻身于中国室内设计的艺术殿堂，也造就了一代又一代室内设计风云人物。

中国国际设计艺术博览会
中国建筑装饰协会
2009.11

Characteristics in 1990s —— top buildings in 1990s. The application of world-level design theories and retro trend of nationalism gave more contents to Chinese building and interior design. The most typical aspects included big plastic flower-style chandelier, then between balcony and living room, and above heating radiator, partition bar table or multi-compartment shelf stocked with books, vases and so on.

Modern ——diversified styles. Simple and fashionable, deluxe with taste, distinctive showing temperament; few large ceiling, with simple wall, beautiful fireplace...

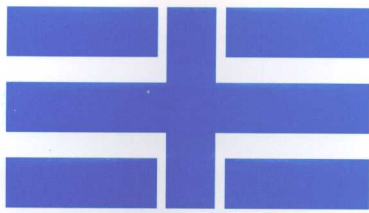
All-round Development Stage: Since the beginning of 21st Century

Entering the new century, as the launch of the reform of China's urban land use system and the acceleration of housing commercialization, the decoration industry was facing a new opportunity for development, and interior design also hailed the "golden period" of development. Nowadays, the interior design no longer merely gratifies demand for a certain function, such as pursuit of elegance, fashion, individuality, environmental protection or ethnic characteristics, but also becomes a "sunrise industry" on the grounds of integration and promotion by modern marketing.

In the new century, people's lifestyles have undergone tremendous changes, for instance, more non-professionals can also "fighting on paper" via network; various design ideas are unprecedented active; numerous design contests are prevalent; the interior design has got attention unusually. Meanwhile, with the scientific and technological development, thanks to improvement of a variety of new materials and new construction technologies, many new forms of Chinese modern interior design culture have been created. At present, the issue facing the Chinese interior design is how to realize large-scale and industrialized operations, and how to shape our own advantageous brands, so that the overall level of the Chinese interior design can be updated. Furthermore, our industry also desires a group of international-famous Chinese design masters.

Coming into 21st century, the emergence of Beijing top 10 new creative buildings, rapid growth of China's economy, continuous improvement of China's economic strength, all these factors enable China to become the paradise for building interior designers all over the world to realize their design dreams. Also, many discussions about application of New Deconstruction and other fresh building concepts are beneficial for designers to continuously seek the balance point between art and function, and encourage more and more domestic and foreign interior designers to walk into art palace of the Chinese interior design, leading to emergence of interior design big names generation after generation.

China International Design & Art Fair
China Building Decoration Association
November, 2009



**2009TOP
33'PORTFOLIO OF
INTERIOR DESIGN**
2009室内设计三十三

Organization of the "Top 33 Portfolio of Interior Design" 《室内设计三十三》编委会

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目录 | Contents

012-113 设计的高度

- 014-033 任禹青
- 034-051 欧阳志刚
- 052-067 邹志雄
- 068-075 肖红东
- 076-087 朱斌
- 088-095 陶纪东
- 096-105 冀晓勇
- 106-113 徐海波

1

114-179 设计的骄傲

- 116-125 曾建龙
- 126-135 丛宁
- 136-141 陈建秋
- 142-149 傅国松
- 150-155 王刚
- 156-165 许刚
- 166-173 黄景春
- 174-179 孙继志

2

180-243 设计的成就

- 182-189 沈立东
- 190-197 杨天劲
- 198-205 赵胜利
- 206-213 蒋缪奕
- 214-221 孙德峰
- 222-229 沈洪涛
- 230-237 孙铮
- 238-243 胥文清

3

244-317 设计的境界

- 246-253 胥昌群
- 254-259 范日桥
- 260-267 夏克祖
- 268-273 潘灿辉
- 274-279 黄群生
- 280-287 何均胜
- 288-295 金范九
- 296-305 李学锋
- 306-317 关英凯

4

设计的高度

The height of design



新中国60年的辉煌发展，30年的改革开放造就了一大批优秀的室内设计师，也形成了建筑装饰行业优秀设计师的培养机制，《室内设计三十三》正是这一优秀群体和设计阵营的集中体现和代表，希望他们作为中国室内设计的中流砥柱带动更多的年轻设计师的成长。

——马挺贵 中国建筑装饰协会会长

Over 60 years of splendid development of New China and 30 years of opening up and reform, quite a large number of outstanding interior designers have emerged, and the cultivation mechanism of excellent designers in area of building decoration has been set up as well. The "Top 33 Portfolio of Interior Design" is just the reflection and representative of this outstanding design group. I hope they, as the backbones in Chinese interior design, could encourage more and more young designers to grow up.

——Ma Tinggui, Chairman of China Building Decoration Association



一流的城市建筑、高超的建筑装饰总是和优秀的设计师息息相关，中国建筑装饰行业中涌现出一大批杰出的青年设计师值得我们骄傲，值得新一代设计师学习，他们中有的人、有的作品都已经具备了“大师级”的水准，希望《室内设计三十三》能够把他们的设计思想、优秀作品传播开来。

——徐朋 中国建筑装饰协会副会长

First-class city architecture and superior building decoration always are in close relation to excellent designers. In Chinese building decoration industry, a large number of prominent young designers are worth our pride and should be studied by new generation of designers. Some of them and their works have reached the level of 'master'. I hope the "Top 33 Portfolio of Interior Design" may serve to spread their design thoughts and wonderful works.

—— Xu Peng, Vice-chairman of China Building Decoration Association



**2009TOP
33'PORTFOLIO OF
INTERIOR DESIGN**
2009室内设计三十三



設計對自己真實的東西
對眾人也會非常真實。

任世青
2008年12月2日於北京