

INTERIOR 室内细部集成 II

DETAILS II

COLLECTION

House / Sales Office / Office

住宅 / 售楼处 / 办公

唐艺设计资讯集团有限公司 编著

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Creativity is productivity.

Design elaborately, and seek for great perfection.

Carve delicately, and detail determines success or failure.

The content contains not only the vigor of heaven and earth, but also the tiniest things.

- From *Jie Chao* by Xiong Yang, Han Dynasty

创意就是生产力。

精工细作，精益求精。

精雕细刻，细节决定成败。

大者含元气，细者入无间。

——汉·扬雄《解嘲》

PREFACE 前言

With the improvement of living standards in recent years, people have raised the requirement for interior environment. No matter residing, entertaining, shopping or traveling, interior design is closely interrelated to people's life and has become a fashionable and high-end trend. This developing industry brings up many excellent designers with exquisite skills; however, many more interior designers scramble for extensive conception, but ignore details. A wonderful and creative detail always can make the overall design striking and enjoyable. Therefore, creative detail design undoubtedly plays the role of finishing touch for designers so that promotes the quality of the overall design.

Creativity is productivity. It is no doubt that today is a period looking for more and more creative and distinctive products, and only bold and innovative design can win more market shares. However, no matter how exciting the word "creativity" is, the market is extremely cool and cruel. Strange and distinctive products are not the most creative; in contrast, gaining recognition from consumers is the everlasting standard. Therefore, excellent creativity should have a clear cause and effect. Cause is the real source that stimulates design inspiration, while effect means that creativity should own clear consumer direction, making sure that where are the people who are attracted by the creativity. In this sense, creative design should focus on applicability in certain significance, and satisfy guests as possible as it can be. If the design can not bring benefits to the enterprise, this design is not a significant design, and this creativity is not a valuable creativity.

Researching details is the symbol that recognizes and measures artistic skills of designers. Good details should withstand scrutiny and maintain everlasting charm. The use of materials and design methods are design elements that influence the quality of details.

Except focusing on function practicality and aesthetic scale, detail design should also research on ergonomics. The lack of research on ergonomics will make the interior space look specious and uncomfortable. Making full use of characteristics of materials and proportional relation between human body and materials, using humanizing design in the space will enable the space to be more comfortable.

Therefore, in this trendy and fiercely competitive market, in order to promote the development of China interior design industry, offer some enlightening and valuable creative designs to interior designers and facilitate exchanges between interior design peers, our editorial team particularly edits and publishes the *Interior Details Collection* series. This is a comprehensive reference book series for interior detail design and focuses on collecting the latest and invaluable creative elements of interior designs in recent years and refers to the application of planar design in space, detail designs such as color, material, lighting, wall, floor, ceiling, door, window and interior landscape. This series is especially for readers.

近年来随着生活水平的提高,人们对室内环境也提出了越来越高的要求。无论是居住、休闲,还是购物、旅行,室内设计都与人们的生活息息相关,成为一种时尚高端的潮流。这个方兴未艾的行业造就了不少技艺精湛的设计大师,但也有更多的业内新秀趋之若鹜,人们往往追求大意境,却容易忽略小细节。一个精彩、创意独特的细节往往能使整个设计变得亮眼,令人赏心悦目。因此,有创意的细节设计对设计师来说无疑是起到了画龙点睛的作用,从而也提升了整个设计的品质和品位。

创意就是生产力。毫无疑问这是一个需要创意的、个性产品层出不穷的时代,只有大胆创新的设计才能赢得更多的市场。但不管创意是一个多么令人激动的词汇,市场却是极其冷静和残酷的,并非另类、与众不同的产品最具创意价值,赢得消费者的认同才是亘古不变的标准。因此,优秀的创意应该有着明确的来龙去脉。来龙,即激发设计灵感迸发的现实源泉;去脉,是指创意应有相对准确的消费者指向,明确该创意所吸引的人群身在何处、心向何处。因此,创意设计在某种意义上要讲究适用性——最大限度满足客户的需求。如果设计师为企业做的设计不能给企业带来效益,这种设计不是真正的设计,这种创意也不是有价值的创意。

推敲细部是认识、衡量设计师艺术水准的标志。好的细部要经得起推敲,能保持恒久的魅力。材料的运用和设计手法等方面都是影响细部品质好坏的设计因素。

细部设计除了注重功能实用和美学比例外,还应当在人体工程学上进行推敲。缺少人体工程学上的研究,室内空间会显得华而不实,不够舒适。优秀的细部设计应当充分利用材料本身的性质、人体和材料间的比例关系,对空间细部进行人性化设计,使空间变得更舒适。

我们站在时代潮流和激烈的市场竞争中,为了促进我国室内设计行业的发展,给予室内设计师一些具有启发和借鉴价值的创意设计信息,方便室内设计同行之间互相交流、学习和观摩,我们特别编辑出版了《室内细部集成》这套书。这是一套丰富全面的室内设计细部资料丛书,以收集室内设计的创意元素为主,即收录近年来最新的、极具参考价值的室内设计创意元素,涉及平面设计在空间中的运用、色彩、材料、照明、墙体、地面、天花、门窗、室内景观等细部设计。谨以此书共飨读者。

GENERAL REMARKS 阅读指导



■ Bedroom is arranged
■ 卧室里的空间布局以





while bathroom and cloakroom are arranged appropriately centering on it too.
 室、衣帽间等都围绕这个中心进行合理的布局。



House 住宅	Living Room 客厅	Dining Hall & Kitchen 餐厅、厨房	Bedroom 卧室	Study Room 书房	Bathroom 卫生间	Corridor & Staircase 过道、楼梯	Other 其他	Interior Landscape 室内景观
平面元素	材料	色彩	空间	照明	细节			

First-level Classification
一级分类

Secondary Classification of Last Chapter
上一章二级分类

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本章所在的二级分类

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The function concept of residence space contains two aspects: basic function and layout design. The appropriate use of interior space lies in proper division and delicate layout of different functional areas, which seem orderly and make full use of functions of rooms.

住宅室内环境所涉及的功能构想有基本功能与平面布局两方面的内容,住宅室内空间的合理利用,在于不同功能区域的合理分割、巧妙布局、疏密有致,充分发挥居室的使用功能。

Living Room 客厅-----014~071

Living room is a place for reception and communication, it can be set close to entrance. Successful design of living room can combine spice of life and cultural literacy of host and decorative style into the unified space environment.

起居室和客厅是对外接待、交流的场所,可设在靠近入口的位置。成功的客厅设计可以将主人的生活情趣、文化素养和装饰风格融合于统一的空间环境中。

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Dining room is an important space for family dining, discussing and communicating. Dining room should be bright, with sufficient light that can bring fun to people and create a relaxed and leisure space.

家庭餐厅空间是一家人用餐、议事和融洽亲情的最重要空间。餐厅应该是明亮,光线充足的餐厅能带给人进餐时的乐趣,创造一个轻松和休闲的空间。

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Bedroom 卧室-----100~141

Bedroom design is very important in house decoration. Furthermore, the design should focus on practicality more than decorating. Bedroom design should pay attention to building, natural lighting, storing, interior floor paving and wall dealing.

卧室在家庭装修中尤为重要。卧室设计时要注重实用,其次才是装饰。在卧室的设计上,要考虑到建筑、采光、储藏、室内地面的铺设、墙壁的处理等因素。

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The design of study room can adhere to the four-word knack: brightness, tranquility, elegance and sequence. Brightness refers to lighting and natural lighting. Tranquility is very essential for study room. Fresh and elegant design enables study room to be more interesting. Sequence is the guarantee of efficiency.

书房设计可遵循四个字的要诀:明、静、雅、序。明,即照明与采光;静,安静对于书房来讲十分必要;雅,清新淡雅的设计能使书房增添几分情趣;序,是工作效率的保证。

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The design of bathroom focuses on convenience, safety, easy cleaning and beauty. It is appropriate to locate close to bedroom. The use of glass to enhance natural lighting, and selection of dry and easy care materials to build ventilation system with good air convection are design highlights of bathroom.

卫生间的设计基本上以方便、安全、易于清洗及美观得体为主,空间位置宜与卧室贴近。使用玻璃来加强采光、选用干燥易打理的材质、营造空气对流良好的通风系统,都是卫生间的设计重点。

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Space 空间-----	168~175
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As transitional spaces, corridor and staircase spaces of residence effectively utilize gray spaces, which enables transitional spaces of each functional space to be used efficiently and leads space orientation of functional spaces.

走廊楼梯作为过渡空间，有效地利用了灰空间，使各功能区间的过渡空间得以充分利用，并引导了功能区间的空间导向。

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Space 空间-----192~207

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Other 其他-----214~235

Other spaces, such as the entrances and doors of functional spaces, recreational space and so on, enrich the functional space of hotel as well as the pattern of interior design.

其他空间如各功能空间的入口和门、休闲空间等，丰富了住宅的功能空间，同时也丰富了室内设计的形式。

Planar Element 平面元素-----214~215

Material 材料-----216~217

Color 色彩-----218~219

Space 空间-----220~223

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Interior Landscape 室内景观-----236~239

The interior greening design can form or adjust space, enabling every part to keep its own function but not lack openness and integrity of the whole space.

利用室内绿化可以形成或调整空间，能使各部分既保持各自功能作用又不失整体空间的开放性和完整性。

Sales Office 售楼处

Sales office need to create a special atmosphere so as to make consumers experience overall characteristic and distinctive selling point of project deeply once they enter into the office.

售楼处需要构筑一种氛围，使客户在进入的第一时刻就能深刻地体会到项目的总体气质以及项目的独特卖点。

Lobby & Exhibition Hall 大堂、展示-----242~249

Lobby and exhibition area of sales office usually connect together. A transitional change between lobby and exhibition area enables the space to be more magnificent and highlights the location of model exhibition area.

售楼处的大堂和展示区通常会连接在一起，从大堂到展示区有一个过渡的空间变化，同时也使空间显得更为大气，从大堂通向展示区，更能凸显并强调模型展示区的位置。

Space 空间-----242~245

Lighting 照明-----246~247

Detail 细部-----248~249

Negotiation Area 洽谈区-----250~259

Negotiation area is situated behind model area. One passes through model area and then reaches negotiation area. This space layout is in accordance with the sales process, that is to say, guests can immediately reach negotiation area and discuss after visiting model area.

洽谈区位于模型区之后，经过模型区，到达洽谈区。这样的空间布局符合整个售楼流程，即客人在模型区观看之后，可立即到达洽谈区进行商榷。

Color 色彩-----250~251

Space 空间-----252~255

Detail 细部-----256~259

Other 其他-----260~265

Other spaces, such as the entrances and doors of functional spaces, recreational space and so on, enrich the functional space as well as the pattern of interior design.

其他空间如各功能空间的入口和门、休闲空间等，丰富了功能空间，同时也丰富了室内设计的形式。

Space 空间-----260~261

Detail 细部-----262~265

Office 办公

The decorating style of office should coordinate with the style of the building and avoids trivial details. Colors should be simple, vibrant and consistent with needs of modern people.

办公室的装修风格首先要考虑与整个建筑的风格相协调，切忌繁琐，色彩的选择要尽可能简单、明快，符合现代人的心理需求。

Lobby & Entrance 大堂、入口-----268~279

Foyer is not just a transitional space that connects interior and exterior office space, but also the place that gives clients and guests the first impression. Therefore, it represents the level of interior office design to a certain extent.

进厅是连接办公室内与室外的过渡空间，也是给用户和客人的第一印象所在，因此其在一定程度上代表整个办公空间室内装饰设计的水平。

Material 材料-----268~269

Color 色彩-----270~271

Space 空间-----272~273

Lighting 照明-----274~275

Detail 细部-----276~279

Workspace 办公区间-----280~293

Office space should be designed simply, decently yet stylishly. Office space is composed of office, corridor and other areas. For contributing to office layout, natural lighting and ventilation, 9-meter-depth is the basic dimension.

办公区间的设计应当简洁明快，大方而不失格调。办公区间由办公、走廊等区域构成，从有利于办公组织以及采光、通风等角度考虑，其进深通常以9米为基本尺寸。

Material 材料-----280~281

Space 空间-----282~285

Lighting 照明-----286~289

Detail 细部-----290~293

Meeting Room 会议室-----294~299

Generally speaking, conference room is an independent space, mainly for entertaining clients, training staff and holding conferences. Conference room had better not be located adjacent to street; otherwise, it should take noise prevention into consideration.

一般来说,会议室应当是一个独立的空间,主要用于接待客户、企业内部员工培训和会议之用。会议室不宜安排临街侧,如在临街侧时,应考虑防噪声问题。

Space 空间-----294~295

Detail 细部-----296~299

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休息处、接待处-----300~311

Lounge is a space for staff relaxing and relieving, which is usually located at the deepest place of office space and separated from other offices.

休息室是员工们休息、放松的空间,一般安排在办公空间的纵深处,与办公区间隔离。

Planar Element 平面元素-----300~301

Material 材料-----302~303

Color 色彩-----304~305

Space 空间-----306~307

Lighting 照明-----308~309

Detail 细部-----310~311

Corridor & Staircase 走廊楼梯-----312~319

As transitional space, corridor and staircase space enables the whole space to be used appropriately and sufficiently. The structure of corridor and staircase space is mainly helpful for guiding routes, which not only specifies the flow of people, but also plays the role of security management.

走廊楼梯作为过渡空间,使整体空间得到合理而充分的利用。走廊楼梯的空间构成主要是引导人们的行走路线,既规范人流走向,又有安全管理的作用。

Material 材料-----312~313

Space 空间-----314~317

Detail 细部-----318~319

Other 其他-----320~331

Other spaces, such as the entrances and doors of functional spaces, recreational space and so on, enrich the functional space of office space as well as the pattern of interior design.

其他空间如各功能空间的入口和门、休闲空间等,丰富了办公的功能空间,同时也丰富了室内设计的形式。

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House

住宅

Living Room

客厅

Dining Hall & Kitchen

餐厅、厨房

Bedroom

卧室

Study Room

书房

Bathroom

卫浴间

Corridor & Staircase

走廊楼梯

Other

其他

Interior Landscape

室内景观

Keywords: *relaxing rhythm, sense of hierarchy, warm, tranquil*

The concept of function for residence space contains two aspects: basic function and layout design. The basic function includes sleeping, rest, dining, meeting guests, recreation and study; all these functional factors create distinctive partitions, such as quiet, noisy, group, private, open and close areas. The layout design refers to relation between each functional area, syntagmatic relation between each room, facilities that each area needs, traffic flow line, area distribution, relation between plane and elevation materials, positioning of style and form feature, use of color and lighting and etc. The appropriate use of interior space lies in proper division and delicate layout of different functional areas, which seem orderly and make full use of functions of rooms.

关键词：节奏放松 层次感 温暖 安静

住宅室内环境所涉及的功能构想有基本功能与平面布局两方面的内容：基本功能包括睡眠、休息、饮食、会客、娱乐以及学习等，这些功能因素又形成环境的静、闹、群体、私密、外向、内敛等不同特点的分区；平面布局包括各功能区域之间的关系，各房室之间的组合关系，各平面功能所需家具及设施、交通流线、面积分配、平面与立面用材的关系、风格与造型特征的定位、色彩与照明的运用等。住宅室内空间的合理利用，在于不同功能区域的合理分割、巧妙布局、疏密有致，充分发挥居室的使用功能。

Living Room 客厅

Living room is a place for reception and communication, it can be set close to entrance. Successful design of living room can combine spice of life and cultural literacy of host and decorative style into the unified space environment. Small cozy living room should focus on extension of space, while large living room should concentrate on appropriate space planning. As a place for showing decorative style of living room or particular aesthetic taste, foyer can be designed as display area of small sculptures and ceramics. In addition, clarity of storing and audio-visual functions is an important aspect of appropriate arrangement of large living room.

起居室和客厅是对外接待、交流的场所,可设在靠近入口的位置。成功的客厅设计可以将主人的生活情趣、文化素养和装饰风格融合于统一的空间环境中。温馨的小客厅应注重空间拓展,大客厅则需注意合理进行空间规划。玄关作为显示主人居室装修风格或独特审美品味的区域,可以设计成小型雕塑和陶瓷制品的陈列区。此外,储物、视听功能的清晰化也是大客厅合理设置的一个重要方面。

Planar Element 平面元素

Keywords: *fresh, intimate, characteristic*

Repetition is the commonly used technique in planar design, so as to strengthen impression and create regular rhythm, making the picture unified. "Identity" means the same shape, color, size in the construction of repetition. The shapes that are repeated could be called as basic shape, which is very simple. Various repeated basic shapes form an overall picture, which draws the flexible and fluent outline by irregular lines, the whole space looks clean and vivid.

关键词: 清新 亲切 个性

重复是平面设计中比较常用的手法,以加强给人的印象,造成有规律的节奏感,使画面统一。所谓相同,在重复的构成中主要是指形状、颜色、大小等方面的相同。用来重复的形状称为基本形,基本形不宜复杂,以简单为主。无数重复的基本形构成一个整体画面,而画面再以不规则的线条勾勒出灵活、流畅的外形,使空间显得既整齐又活泼。





Living Room
客厅
平面元素

Dining Hall & Kitchen
餐厅, 厨房
材料

Bedroom
卧室
色彩

Study Room
书房
空间

Bathroom
卫生间
照明

Corridor & Staircase
走廊, 楼梯
其他

Interior Landscape
室内景观
细节

其他

其他

其他

其他

