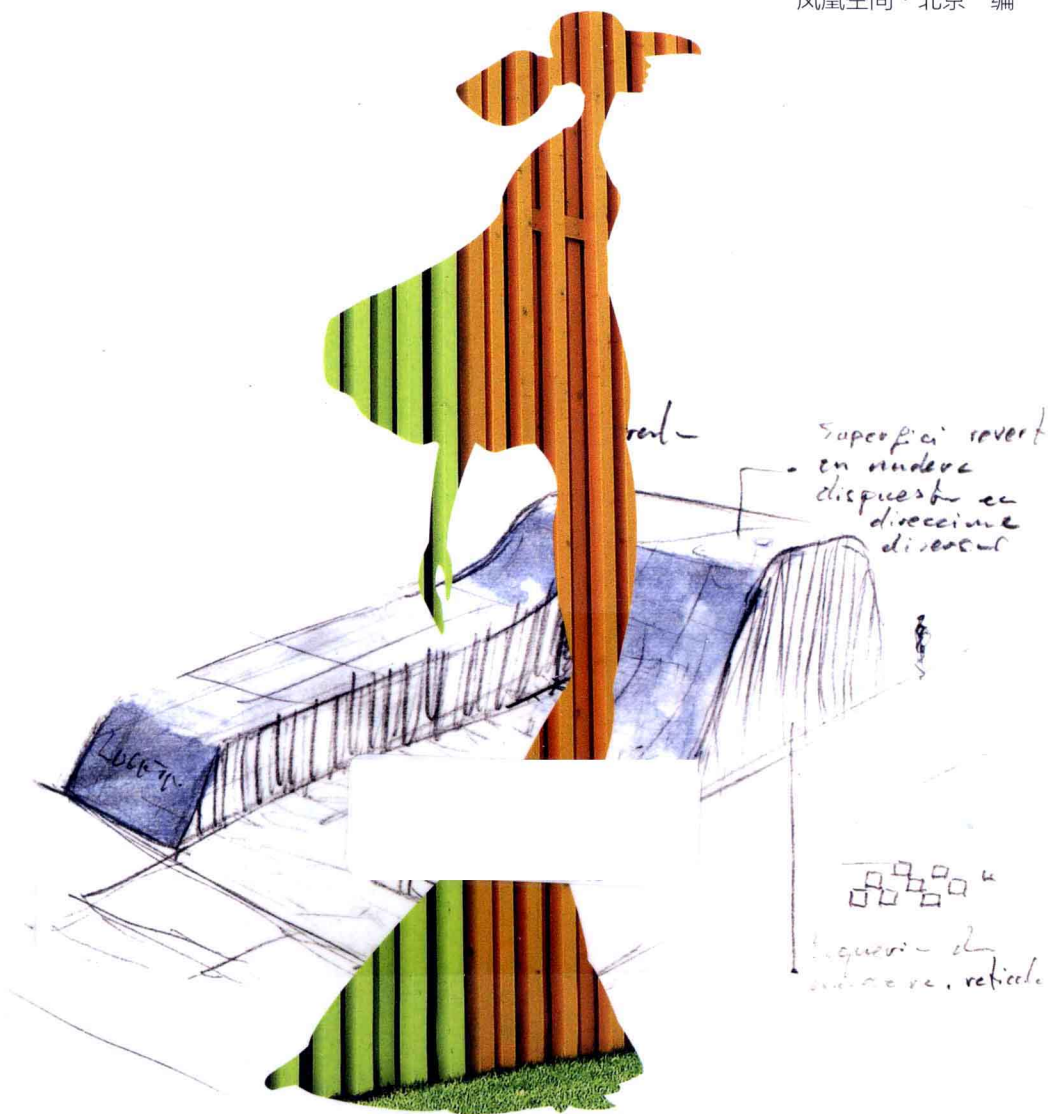


# 建筑“装”定制

FASHION IN ARCHITECTURE

木材  
WOOD

凤凰空间·北京 编



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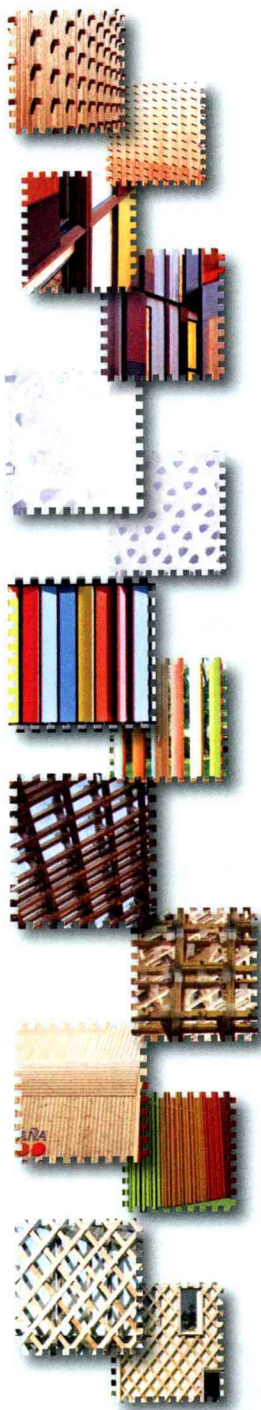
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谨以此书高调迎接建筑立面的个性化时代，或者说建筑  
“时装定制”时代的到来。

*This book is dedicated to the forthcoming era of individualized building facades, or the era  
of "custom fashion" for architecture.*

# 前言

## PREFACE



■木材是从人类原始时期就作为建材陪伴着人们。

■人们喜欢和它们打交道，喜欢触摸它们的感觉。无论是看到它还是触摸到它，都能引起感情的共鸣。

■最初，现代主义者蔑视木材的存在，认为它和他们的机器美学不能融合，木材的应用逐渐成了 20 世纪设计师的保留技能。

■在日语中，没有“树”和“木”的区别，树即是木，木也即是树，都是一个词。自古，日本人就认为原木跟生长着的大树一样，都是有灵性、有生命的神圣之物。

■在木材的多重纹理中，我们能够看到它对人类自身新陈代谢的启示。在它们变化无穷的纹理中，我们看到了大自然自身的艺术性。

■纵观历史，作为人类最古老的建筑材料之一，木材曾屡次被当做精致建筑结构的基础材料。它的作用从未像今天这样举足轻重，它的未来也同样让人期待。

■ Wood has accompanied people as construction material since the early stage of human history.

■ People like to use wood and enjoy its sense of touch. It always strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of people either when seen or touched.

■ Modernists once despised it and held the view that it could not merge with machine aesthetic. Therefore, the application of wood was gradually reserved as a basic technique for the designers in the 20th century.

■ There is no difference between 'tree' and 'wood' in Japanese language. 'Tree' means 'wood' and vice versa. They share the same word. Since ancient times, Japanese people have believed that as same as growing trees, crude wood is sacred with life and spirit.

■ The multiple textures of wood shows the hint of human metabolism, and its endless variations presents the artistry of nature.

■ Throughout history, wood - one of mankind's most ancient building materials - has time and again been the basis for exquisite buildings and structures. It has seldom been as relevant as it is right now and its future is also expecting.

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第一部分 PART 1

# 建筑木材“时装”历史

HISTORY OF WOOD "FASHION"  
IN ARCHITECTURE

在这里，我们一起来回顾一下建筑的木材立面设计的历史，带领大家穿越时空，共同领略建筑“时装”的美，领略建筑“时装”设计师们的别具匠心，体味带有木材质感的建筑奇观。

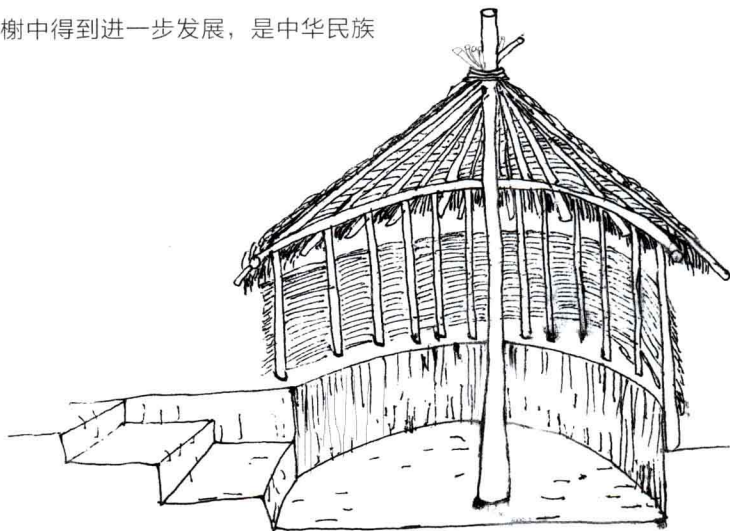
Here, let's look back over the history of metal façade in architecture, appreciate the magnificent wood "fashion" and the creativeness of architects, and enjoy the wood architecture wonders across time and space.



## 1. 古代

相传，古时候有个叫有巢氏的先人教会古人用树枝造房子，那恐怕是最早的“木建”了。根据河姆渡等地出土的考古遗迹来看，人们不但使用木结构，还采用了木材来围合建筑。原始社会中，建造房屋多用木质材料，而房屋以茅草覆顶，直到西周初年才有瓦，之前包括国王宫殿都以草覆顶。这时候的建筑木质“时装”，无论在设计上，还是外观上，都处于简单、艺术形式单一的阶段。这个时候的建筑“时装”的美感是不足的，多为实用性的辅佐，还未具备独立的审美价值。

我国的木质建筑在隋唐时期已形成一套严整的制作方法，最早见诸文献是在北宋李诫主编的《营造法式》中，这是我国也是世界上第一部以木质材质房屋建筑的设计、施工、材料及工料定额为内容的建造法规。其中对房屋设计规定，“凡构件之制；皆以材为祖。材有八等，度屋之大小，因而用之”。即将构件截面分为八种，根据跨度的大小选用。与梁、柱式的木构架融为一体的我国木质材质建筑艺术别具一格，并在宫殿和园林建筑的亭、台、廊、榭中得到进一步发展，是中华民族灿烂文化的组成部分。



古代木建筑，中国 Ancient Wood Architecture, China



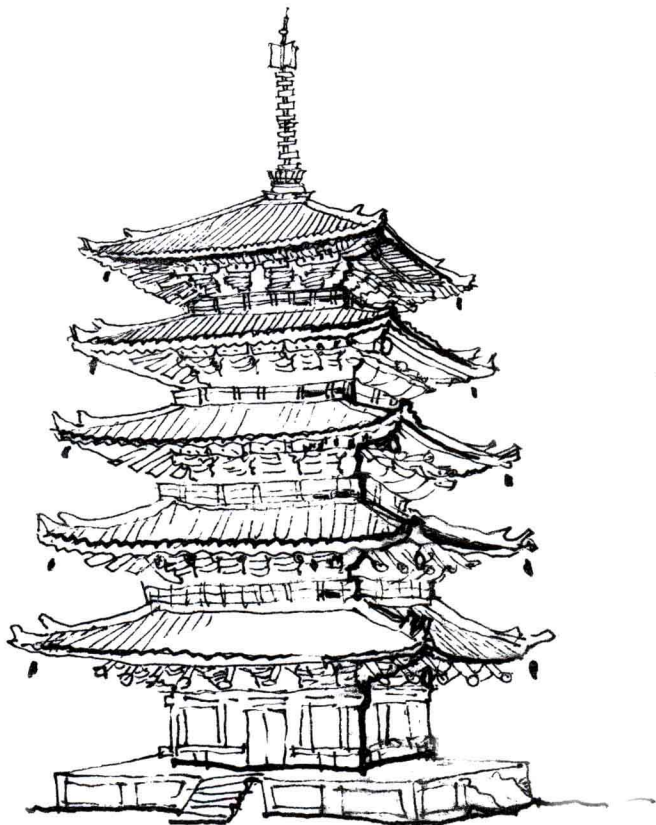
## 1. ANCIENT

According to China's ancient mythology, an ancestor named Youchao taught people how to build houses with branches, which are considered the earliest wood architecture. It can be clearly seen from the historical remains discovered in Hemudu site that ancient people not only used wood structures but also enveloped buildings with wood. In primitive society, most of the houses was built of wood and thatched with straw, including kings' palaces, until the early years of Western Zhou Period when tiles appeared. The wood "fashion" in architecture at that time was still, either by design or appearance, a rather simple art form. It was lack of beauty and served mostly as accessory to functionality, without independent aesthetic value.

Wood architecture had already formed a complete construction system during Sui & Tang Dynasties. However, it was first documented in "Treatise on Architectural Methods" edited by Li Jie in Northern Song Dynasty. It was the first technical treatise on the design, construction, materials and material consumption in the world. It set the standards for building design that "All the rules of construction are based on materials. Materials can be classified into eight kinds which shall be employed in accordance with the size of the house." That is to say, the construction materials are classified into eight kinds according to their cross-sectional area to be chosen for different spans. Integrated with wood beams and columns, Chinese wood architecture possess a distinctive artistic style, which has been further developed in palaces and garden architecture such as pavilions, terraces, corridors, etc. It has become an important part of Chinese splendid culture.

纵观古建筑的发展历史，我国的古建筑以木质材质为主体，并通过历代能工巧匠的不断创造、发展而日趋完善。在经历了数千年的演变后，无论在形式、构造方式，还是在工艺技术及制度等各个方面都形成了独特的风格和做法，在建筑领域形成了独具东方神韵的“木文化”。

当然，用木材构筑房子并非中华民族的专利。公元8世纪前及公元8世纪期间，在日本奈良县的法隆寺地区，有48座佛教建筑，它们代表了日本最古老的建筑形式，是木质建筑的杰作。



法隆寺五层塔，日本，奈良 Horyuji Temple, Nara, Japan



Wood has been the main material for architecture throughout the history of Chinese ancient architecture. Through continuous innovation and development by the skilled craftsmen over generations, wood architecture have become more and more mature. After thousands of years of improvement, they have developed a unique style in form, construction, technique and system, creating a unique Eastern "wood culture" in architectural field.

Certainly not only Chinese people build houses with wood. During the 8th century or earlier, 48 Buddhist Buildings were built in the Horyuji Temple in Nara Prefecture, Japan. They were the masterpieces of wood architecture, representing the oldest architectural form of Japan.

## 2. 近代

在近代的后期，木质建筑跟其他的传统建筑形式一样，受到了钢筋混凝土现代建筑的巨大冲击，遭遇前所未有的冰封时期。以日本为例，第二次世界大战以前，木材一直是日本的建筑主材，历代工匠传承着高超的技艺，人们乐于居住，一切都维系着木造住宅的兴盛。但是日本经历了战争的洗劫后，木建在各个城市遭受了毁灭性的打击，人们转而使用混凝土和钢材建造防火性能更好的住宅，政府也设置严格的规范来限制木材的使用。从此，公共建筑中也不见了木材的痕迹，甚至连寺庙也不例外。木建这种在日本文化中占有重要地位的建筑形态遭遇了一个长达几十年的断层。然而在一些高寒且植被茂密的北方国家，如俄罗斯、斯堪的纳维亚地区各国，依然延续着木建的传统，且创建出不少的建筑杰作，传承着古老的技艺。



布吕根木头镇，挪威 Bryggen Town, Norway





## 2. MODERN

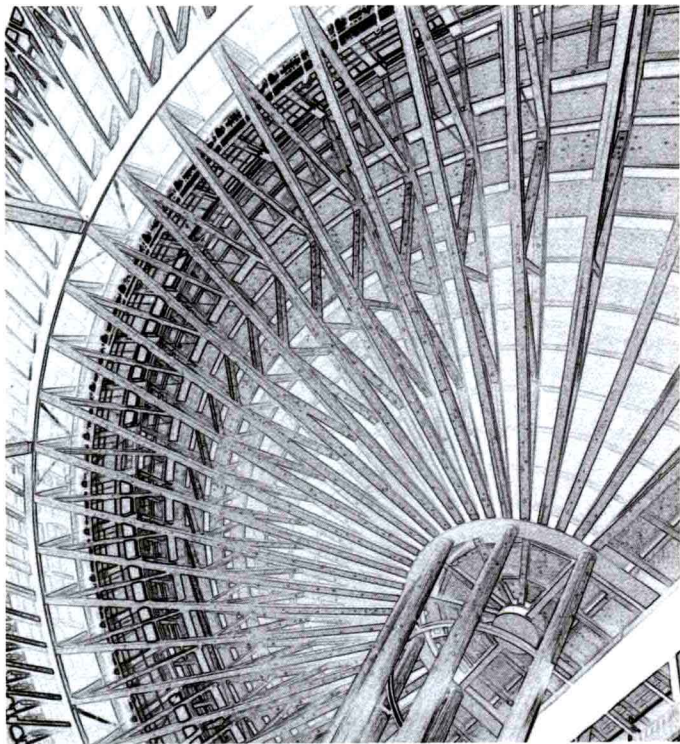
In late modern times, like other traditional architecture, wood architecture were greatly impacted by modern reinforced concrete buildings and entered an unprecedented "frozen period". Take Japan for instance, wood had always been the main construction material in architecture before World War II. The superb skills were inherited from generation to generation among craftsmen. And people's fondness contributes a lot to the prosperity of wood houses. Nevertheless, a great number of wood architecture were destroyed in many cities during World War II. People began to build houses with reinforced concrete and steel, which have better fire-proof performance. In addition, Japanese government made stricter regulations to limit the usage of wood. Wood lost their trace in public buildings ever since and even temples were no exception. Wood architecture, the vital cultural symbol in Japanese culture, disappeared for decades. However, the extremely cold, richly vegetated areas like Russia and countries in Scandinavia still kept the tradition of building wood architecture. Many architecture masterpieces were created there and the ancient technique was inherited.



### 3. 现代

当今涉及环保方面的争论使建筑师在资源丰富型结构方面更倾向于选择木质材质。相应的，鉴于木材对建筑生命周期评估的利好作用，建筑界对这种材料的需求与日俱增。目前，木材正在向迄今为止难以企及的领域进军，即城市环境和大型的多层公寓这一领域。原本就很广泛的潜在用途——从通常的结构构件拓展到建筑外围护结构和建筑设备——还在继续增加。

本书收录了近 20 个现代新木建筑案例，这些建筑或古朴温婉，或前卫时尚……展示了木质“时装”的新风貌，是一场别开生面的“木材建筑时装秀”。



国际教养大学图书馆，日本 AIU Library, Japan



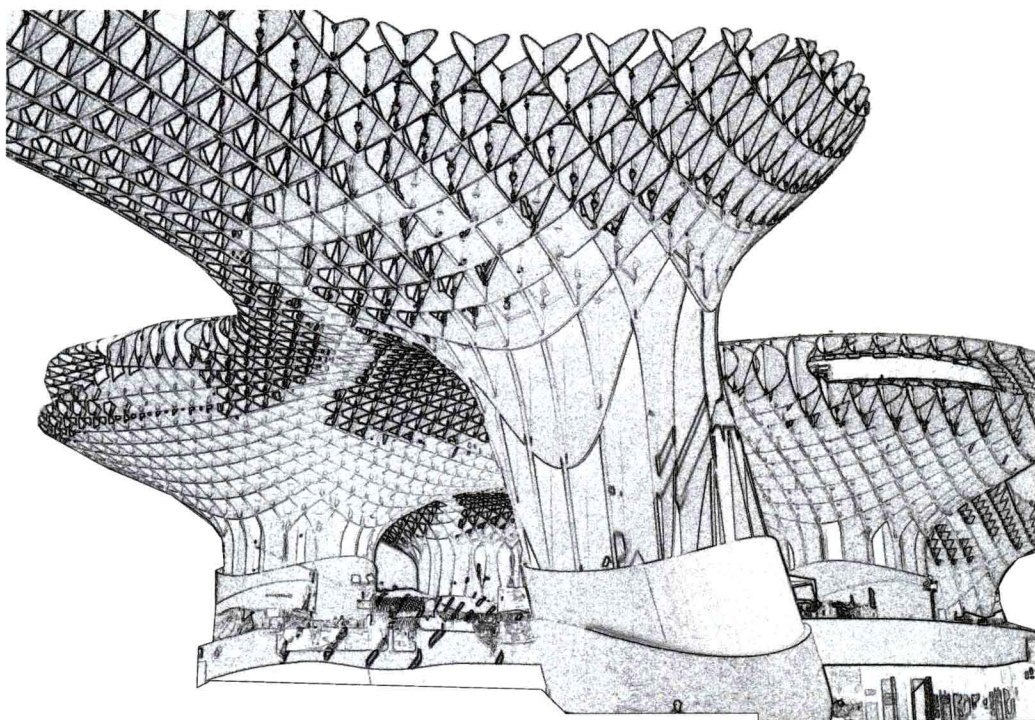
### 3. CONTEMPORARY

The current debate concerning the environment protection raises the bar for architects with respect to resourceful construction. Correspondingly, in view of wood's favorable influence on a building's life-cycle assessment, this material is increasingly in demand. Wood is forging ahead into areas that were to date beyond reach, be it the urban context or large-scale, multi-story apartment buildings. The wide range of potential uses, which has customarily extended from structural member to the building envelope and fitting-out, is continually being added to.

In this book, we includes around 20 new contemporary wood architecture projects, some of which are simple and graceful, some are fashionable and avant-garde... They exhibit the new features of the "wood fashion" in architecture, presenting a novel and unique "wood fashion show".

## 4. 未来

我们从许多实验性的建筑和装置上看到未来木建的风貌，这些作品大多数是新近由数字技术开发并组装的木质展馆和装置设施。这些结构大多摆脱了功能的束缚，并将重点放在了材料充满吸引力的潜质方面。斯图加特大学建筑系的学生们设计的 ICD / ITKE 研究展馆，模仿海胆设计而成的曲线壳体结构，由超薄的胶合板制成；伦敦维多利亚与阿尔伯特博物馆入口的临时装置也同样具有实验性特色，夺人眼球的波浪形结构展示了硬木材料的潜力。纵观历史，作为人类最古老的建筑材料，木材曾屡次被当做精致建筑 and 结构的基础材料。它的作用从未像今天这样举足轻重，它的未来也同样让人期待。



大都会阳伞，西班牙 Metropol Parasol, Spain