

## **METAMORPHOSIS**

perivatization and breakthrough

## 变形记

建筑立面的衍生与突破上册

#### 基本形

香港理工国际出版社 编著







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#### ART COMES FROM REALITY BUT

艺术源自于现实而终止于抽象,

#### ENDS IN ABSTRACT.

而建筑作品则相反,

#### **WHILE ARCHITECTURAL WORKS ARE**

源自于抽象概念,形成于现实。

#### ON THE CONTRARY.

By US Modernism Architect John Hejduk

美国著名现代主义建筑师约翰·海杜克

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#### IN WALKING TO NEW BUILDINGS.

勒·柯布西耶在

#### LECORBUSIER SAYS.

《走向新建筑》中说过:

#### "ARCHITECTURE HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH

"建筑跟各种风格无关,

#### STYLES AND IT STIMULATES ITS POTENTIAL

建筑以它的抽象性激发最高级的才能。

#### THROUGH THE ABSTRACT FEATURE WHICH IS

建筑的抽象性

#### SO UNIQUE AND GLORIOUS

具有如此独特又如此辉煌的能力,

#### THAT IT IS DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE

以至假如它扎根在俗物中,

#### ERRTHLINGS. AND UDLUME AND SURFACE

它能把俗物精神化……

#### ARE THE KEY ELEMENTS TO REPRESENT

体块和表面

#### ARCHITECTURE."

是建筑借以表现自己的要素。"



序言

In recent years, with technology development and blend of international design concepts, the architectural surface makes breakthroughs in the original shapes and aesthetic framework and focuses more on humanity and environment to provide creative sources for the surface design. Now the surface design revives with the information wave, and becomes the primary means for architects to represent the building image. It is now increasingly important.

From the contextual perspective, the plane contains the plane itself and its composition. The plane is the two dimensional feature while the composition refers to the composition of structure. Another complete definition is to disintegrate all existing forms into a perfect form. The plane composition creates a rational, orderly and abstract visual beauty through the unique visual form and shape.

The surface composition is represented in the form to bring rich effects. As the architectural surface becomes increasingly diverse, creation in surface has become the pursuit of a designer. The book tries to analyze the surface and dig out elements and compositions and the mental experience in accordance with the high definition details, offering the complete surface design concepts.

In the surface demonstration, geometric transition is mostly used, to make the abstract the architectural form become the basic form. The form beauty of basic forms gives two different mental differences, namely the different mental feeling of shape, structure and form, and the architectural concept of history and culture which contains the accepted mental feeling. Thus the book is divided into three categories of basic, creative and bionics forms and it is different from most books published. The book summarizes the plane form and composition and comes up with the surface design strategy which is illustrated by cases to take on the diverse development trend of architectural surfaces that can be drawn upon by the designer.

Architects abroad have obtained rich experiences in surface design. Development of new materials and technology has brought opportunities to the surface diversity. On the contrary, domestic architectural design started late and it is still in the stage of passive absorption and digestion. Meanwhile domestic design blindly pursues the form creation and ignores the relationship between architectural concept and local culture. Anyway, the domestic design represents the ground-breaking trial in architecture image. For the project selection, the book selects primarily the foreign projects and some excellent domestic projects and we hope the successful cases can inspire domestic designers more.

近年来,随着科技的进步和国际间设计理念的交融,建筑表皮的设计方法打破了以往单纯的造型表现和美学追求的框架,而是更多地关注人文主义和环境,并通过寻求技术与艺术的融合,为建筑表皮的创新设计提供源泉。建筑表皮设计在如今的信息化浪潮中觉醒过来,成为建筑师们表达建筑形象最常用的表现手段。建筑表皮逐渐占据着日趋重要的地位。

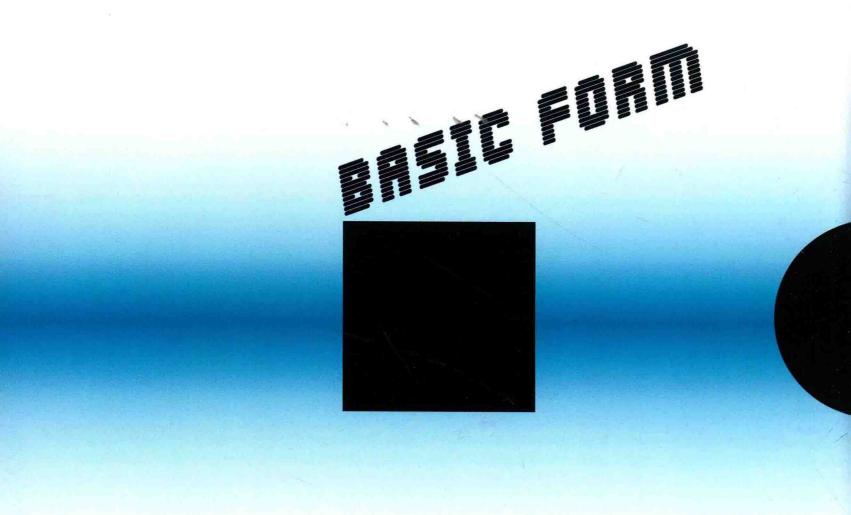
平面构成从字义上理解,可以分为两个方面来认识——"平面"和"构成",平面是指其所运用的形体所表现出来的二维平面特征;"构成"则是指形体的组合方式。另一种较完整的定义是:将既有的形态(包括具象形态和抽象形态——点、线、面)在二维平面内按照—定的秩序和法则进行分解、组合,从而构成理想形态的组合形式。平面构成以其特有的视觉形态和构成形式组成严谨但又不乏节奏感的画面,营造一种理性、秩序与抽象的视觉美感。

建筑表皮的平面构成表现形式主要是利用平面构成原理以不同的组合方式在建筑表皮上大作构成文章,创造出丰富多彩的构成效果。在建筑表皮的表现形式日益丰富和多元化的今天,表皮的创新无疑成了设计师极力追求的目标。本书试图从平面构成的独特角度对建筑表皮进行深入分析,挖掘平面构成各要素及其构成方式以及其引发的心理体验,结合高清细部全彩图,给设计师呈现最完整、立体的创意表皮设计构思。

在建筑表皮的平面表现形式中,最通常的做法就是几何转换,即把建筑形态抽象为基本几何形,来创造独特的建筑形象。基本几何形的形态美给人带来的视觉心理差异可分为两种:一种是由于形态本身的不同外形、结构、形式给人造成的不同心理感受;另一种则是由于历史、文化的沉淀令人自然而然地想到建筑的理念与个性,它蕴涵着人们约定俗成的心理感受。本书由此划分基本形、创意形、仿生形三大类别,区别于市面上的大多数同类图书,从平面构成的角度,通过总结归纳其构成形式和方法,得出建筑表皮的设计策略,并通过成功案例进行说明论证,呈现建筑表皮的多元化发展趋势,便于设计师参考与借鉴。

在国外,建筑师们在表皮设计方面已积累了丰富的经验,新材料和新技术日新月异,为建筑表皮的多样化发展创造了契机。相对于国外,国内的建筑表皮设计起步较晚,还处于吸收和消化阶段,在技术和表现形式方面依然相对落后;同时盲目地追求外形上的标新立异,忽视建筑理念与地域文化的关联。但无论其功过得失,都代表了国内设计师对建筑形象创作的突破性尝试。而本书对于项目的筛选,主要侧重于以国外项目为主,再精选出一些国内的优秀项目汇集成册,希望能通过这些成功的案例带给国内设计师更多的思考与启发。

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# 基本形



#### BASIC FORM

基本形

014-097 SQUARE 方形

098-177 LINEAR 线形

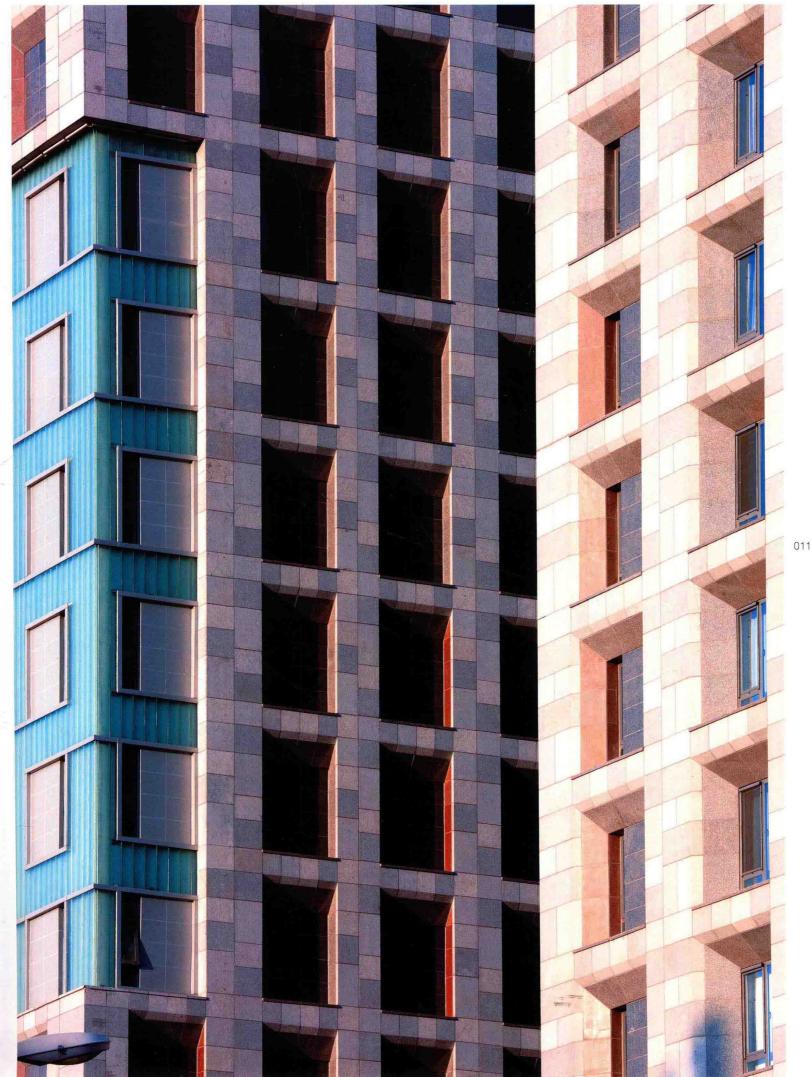
178-215 TRIANGULAR 三角形

216-211 AUDMBUS 菱形

242-261 ROUND 圆形

262-327 MINED 混合形

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## 基本形

THE US architecture critic 美国著名建筑历史理论家
Francis Derchin Saus 弗朗西斯.德钦曾说:

"THE FORM, PUPER and MORE "形态越是规矩和单纯,

CUSCOMARY, IS PASIER to 越容易被感知和理解。" Perceive and understand."

PURE, MEAT, STRIKING

纯粹、规整、形象鲜明

Colors can be reduced into red, yellow and blue while diverse architectural shapes are composed of basic forms. With the development of world economies and increase in international exchanges, architecture is steadily making progress as can be seen in the emergence of residential, sports, commerce, cultural and tourist facilities of unique form. The buildings are characterized by novel façade, complex planar combinations, basic geometrical forms, all of which together take on the various facades. For example, the circle, oval, triangle and curved forms are used to form the simple façade, easy to walk close to.

The basic planar forms like rectangle, trapezoid, parallelogram, circle, triangle, etc make up the architectural body, striking and clear. Thus, those forms are aesthetically recognized and bring to us spiritual enjoyment. Besides, they exist only confined by themselves. Under such circumstances, the architectural function, material and volume only consider to offer a pleasant visual experience.

Currently, it has become a design trend to maximally economize on materials, purify the surface, discard all non-essential elements, and interconnect life with space in order to present a multi-level façade and to enrich the whole architectural space through the basic, pure geometric forms. Specifically, the basic geometric shapes can create the most harmonious architecture forms and their combinations can bring cordial and lifelike feelings.

In addition, the basic planar forms can be the life of architectural design and the designer captures the "picture" inside to freely present the space ideology and to maximally display individuality and creativity. For instance, square, circle, rhombus, linear or any other planar forms, when processed in a abstract, diverse way, can make buildings look rich in form and unique in beauty. Then the spaces won't be of matter and are offered a spiritual meaning apart from distance and volunme.

Square / Linear / Triangular / Rhombus / Round / Mixed

方形/线形/三角形/菱形/圆形/混合形

五彩缤纷的颜色可以分解为红、黄、蓝三原色,丰富多姿的建筑形体也可以由最基本的几何形态构成。当前随着各国经济的发展以及国际交流日益增多,建筑技术在不断地进步,各种外观造型新颖的住宅、体育、商业、文化、旅游等建筑不断出现。这些建筑的特点是:立面造型新颖、平面组合复杂、利用各种最基本的几何图形组合成建筑的立面和平面,构成了丰富多彩的外立面形象,例如圆弧形、椭圆形、三角形、曲线形等平面图形的运用,它们构成了简洁而不简单的建筑外观,让人感到平易近人。

这些基本的平面状态是最纯粹的基本形式,由矩形、梯形、平行四边形、圆形、三角形等构成的建筑形体,形象鲜明、实在、毫不含糊,由于这个原因,这些形式一直得到美的认可,并带给人们精神上的享受;这些形体,作为建筑平面在几何状态下组合的母体,以它们为原型进行组织,可以得到多种平面形态,而它们的存在状态只与自身的约束条件有关,在这样的状态下,功能、材料、尺度等在实际操作中可以不再考虑,只从自身条件出发带给人们规整又不失韵律的视觉体验。

在建筑设计的趋势下,要最大限度地简约材料,纯化表面,去除一切非本质的因素,把生命与空间交织在一起,以极端简化的形式,最大程度地创造平衡,可以通过这些最基本、单纯的几何形式,将多层次的复杂的建筑立面展现出来,丰富整个建筑空间。最基本的几何形态能够创造出和谐与丰富的建筑形体,它们之间的组合能够给人以亲切感与生命感。

另外,最基本的平面形态,可以成为建筑设计的生命,设计师把整个建筑作为一个画面空间的"场"来捕捉图形,使自由的空间意识充分展现出来,最大限度地体现着自身的个性和创造意识。例如方形、圆形、菱形、线形或者是任意的平面形式,利用这些基本的几何构图加上对空间作出抽象、多样性的想像,使建筑散发出丰富而独特的美,这时空间不再是物质的,它排除了距离、尺度等观念,而被赋予一种精神空间的内涵。

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