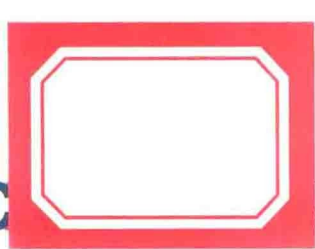




湖南人民出版社有限责任公司
深圳视界文化传播有限公司 编

The Art of 图书馆建筑空间 Libraries Constructing Reading Paradise



限责任公司
有限公司 编

The Art of 图书馆建筑空间

Libraries

Constructing Reading Paradise



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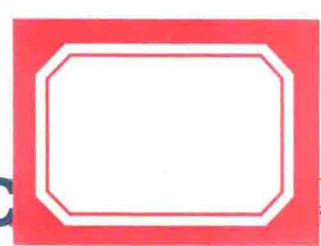
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PREFACE 序言

In March 1971, the American author Isaac Asimov sent a public letter to the citizens of Troy, Michigan, congratulating them on the opening of the City's new public library. In his letter he claimed that the library was a "space ship" that would take its patrons to the farthest reaches of the Universe, a "time machine" that would take them to the far past and the far future, a "teacher" that knows more than any human being, a "friend" that would amuse and console - and most of all, a "gateway", to a better and happier and more useful life. At that time, libraries around the world played an important role centred on civilizing the world and fostering social inclusion, bridging the gap between the knowledge deprived and the information rich. Although today's library continues to play this role, radical changes are occurring that will prevent them simply becoming the dinosaurs of the digital knowledge era.

The library of the 21st century is no longer simply a place in which literary and artistic materials are kept for reading, reference or lending. Economic changes and technological developments, such as the invention of the e-book, have now reshaped and redefined the notion of what constitutes a library. With access to information at a global scale now ubiquitous, the libraries of today that have embraced the digital revolution have become places where knowledge creation is fundamental to both their operations and to their sustainability. The modern library provides resources, public space, information literacy skills, ICT access and ongoing training and support. As such, the value of today's library takes many forms – economic, cultural, social and intellectual.

The role of the librarian has evolved to become that of a mentor: a gatekeeper for those without ready access to the internet. Today's libraries interact with users, learn about their changing needs and act as broker of services to entities such as community groups, corporations and government bodies. The library and the librarian serve as knowledge navigators, helping people to find their place in a changing digital world. Visiting the library has become an experience where, as knowledge is being created, patrons are being introduced to new, innovative communities that are evolving through time. We now find that the division between electronic gaming and the seriousness of the library has broken down – public space has become open and porous, local and global.

In terms of their physical structure, libraries of the 21st Century are being marked by multiple shifting rooms, where engagement with the community has become the main driver. The goal is to satisfy the diverse and demanding needs of the various patrons it serves. For example, some rooms are entertainment-oriented, others are more classically-focused on books, and yet others function as community gathering spaces.

Focusing on digital libraries, their design encourages the use of computers and related multi-media devices such as giant touch screens, high-resolution LCD monitors, and more. Those new libraries have sought a balance of supplied computers and docking stations. The extensive use of digital components and the electronic complexity needs to be accommodated with flexible interior design, adjustable and movable furniture, demountable walls and a raised or access floor system. The design of new digital libraries aims to allow its patrons to work anywhere, while still providing some structure and comfort, enabling the user to self direct their interaction and use of the space in a variety of expected and unexpected ways. In the case of universities and colleges, this new model for advanced and connected learning is at the cutting-edge of the digital revolution and reflects the role of the library as a 'central function' of the post-secondary education experience. The simplicity and transparency of the design emphasizes technology and interconnectivity, successfully enabling users to work anywhere, but to learn and engage everywhere. In order to meet with the requirements of LEED for New Construction (LEED-NC) Standards, the new libraries should incorporate a range of sustainable design, construction and operational features such as water reduction, energy efficiency and waste management.

Although these trends continue to mark the 21st century library, the world can still continue

to find comfort in the fact that today's library will also continue to offer an escape from a chaotic and increasingly noisy world, providing a quiet and calm space in which to seek solitude.

1971年3月，美国作家艾萨克·阿西莫夫给密歇根州特洛伊市的市民发了一封公开信，祝贺他们开放新的城市公共图书馆。他在信中声称，该图书馆是一艘“太空飞船”，可以把顾客带到宇宙最遥远的地方，是一台“时光机”，可以带领他们到遥远的过去和遥远的未来，是一个懂得比任何人都多的“老师”，是一个能够娱乐和安慰你的“朋友”，最重要的是它是一条能达到更好、更快乐、更实用生活的“通道”。当时，世界各地的图书馆发挥了重要作用，主要集中在使世界更文明和促进社会包容，在被剥夺的知识和丰富信息的鸿沟之间架起了一座桥梁。虽然当今的图书馆继续扮演着这个角色，但是它们也正发生着的急剧变化，以防止其完全成为数字知识时代的落伍者。

21世纪的图书馆不再是一个单纯地保存文学和艺术材料以供阅读、参考和借阅的地方。经济变化和技术发展，如电子书的发明，现在已经重塑和重新定义了图书馆的构成概念。伴随着当前全球范围内无处不在的信息通道，进行过数字化革命的图书馆已经成为知识创造是其运营和可持续发展之根本的地方。现代图书馆提供资源、公共空间、信息读写技能、ICT接入和持续的培训以及支持。同样地，当今图书馆的价值有很多形式——经济的、文化的、社会的和智力上的。

图书管理员已经演变为导师的角色，作为未曾涉及网络的人们的守门人。如今的图书馆要与使用者互动，了解他们不断变化的需求并且作为服务实体如社会团体、企业和政府机构的经纪人。图书馆和图书管理员作为知识的领航员，帮助人们在一个不断变化的数字世界找到他们自己的位置。参观图书馆已成为一种体验，因为在那由于知识的创新，人们被引入到那些与时俱进的新的创新团体。现在我们发现电子游戏和图书馆的严肃之间的分割不存在了，公共空间变得既开放又具有渗透性，既全球化又具有当地特色。

就他们的物理结构而言，二十一世纪的图书馆以多种转换室为标志，在那里参与社会团体已成为主要驱动力，其目的是满足不同顾客的各种需求。例如，有些房间是以娱乐为导向，其他房间则更多以书籍为主导，还有一些房间用作社区聚会场所。

针对数字图书馆，其设计鼓励使用计算机及相关的多媒体设备，如大型触摸屏，高分辨率液晶显示器，等等。这些新的图书馆已在提供的计算机和对接站中找到了平衡点。数字元件的广泛使用以及电子的复杂性需要配备灵活的室内设计，可调节和可移动的家具，可拆卸的墙壁和抬高的或无障碍地板系统。设计新数字图书馆的目的是让顾客能在任何地方工作，同时还提供了一些构造和舒适性，使顾客能够以各种预期的和意想不到的方式自我导向与图书馆的交互关系。在大学和学院里，这一先进的交互式学习新模式站在数字革命的最前沿，并反映图书馆在高等教育体验中扮演的“核心功能”角色。设计的简单性和透明性强调技术和互联性，成功地使用户能够在任何地方工作，同时使学习和从事活动无处不在。为满足LEED对新建筑标准的要求，新的图书馆应纳入一系列的可持续性设计、建设和操作特色，如节水、节能和废物管理。

虽然这些趋势继续是二十一世纪图书馆的标志，但世界仍然可以从一个事实中继续找到宽慰，这个事实就是当今的图书馆还将继续提供一个摆脱混乱和日益嘈杂的世界，提供一个安静的可从中寻求独处的空间。

Bill Chomik

Kasian Architecture Interior Design and Planning Ltd

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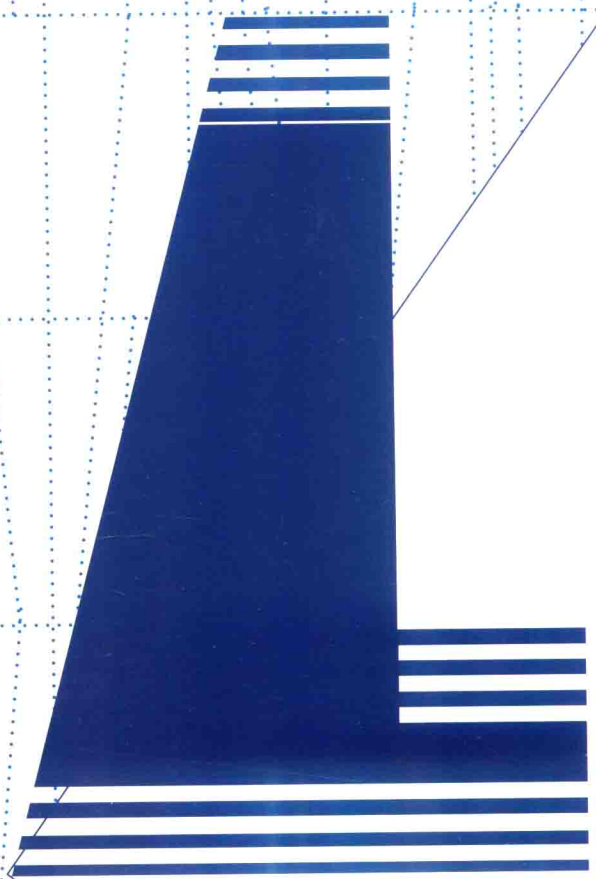
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The public library is to serve the community. It is an important part of the public cultural service system as well as an important place and knowledge resources for building a harmonious society.

Public libraries exist in many countries across the world and are often considered an essential part of educated and literate population. Public libraries are distinct from research libraries, school libraries, and other special libraries since their mandate is to serve the general public's information needs (rather than the needs of a particular school, institution, or research). Public libraries also provide free services such as preschool story times to encourage early literacy, quiet study and work areas for students and professionals, or book clubs to encourage appreciation of literature in adults. Public libraries are not just a cultural institution, but also embody a concept of public life: any citizen has the right to access to the information he needs and no one can stop him.

公共图书馆是为市民服务的图书馆，是公共文化服务体系的一个重要部分，是建设和谐社会的重要阵地和知识资源。

公共图书馆存在于世界各地的许多国家，常常被认为是一个受过教育和识字人的重要组成部分。公共图书馆不同于研究图书馆、学校图书馆、以及其他特殊的图书馆，因为它是服务于广大市民的信息需求（而不是一个特定的学校、机构或研究的需求）。公共图书馆还提供免费服务，如学龄前儿童的故事时间，以鼓励早期识字；给学生和专业人士提供安静的学习区域；设有读书俱乐部，以鼓励成人的文学欣赏。公共图书馆不仅仅是一个文化机构，还体现着一种公共生活的理念：任何一个公民都有权利接触他所需要的信息，没有人能够拦得住他。



公共图书馆

PUBLIC libraries

Design concept 设计理念 Feature 特色 Materials 材料
Description of the Project 设计说明

BIBLIOTECA SAO PAULO 圣保罗图书馆

设计公司 Design company: Affalo & Gasperini Arquitetos

地点 Location: Sao Paulo, Brazil

面积 Area: Site area (floor area): 3,502.25 m²; Construction area: 4,257 m²

室内设计师 Interior designers: Dante Della Mana Arquitetos

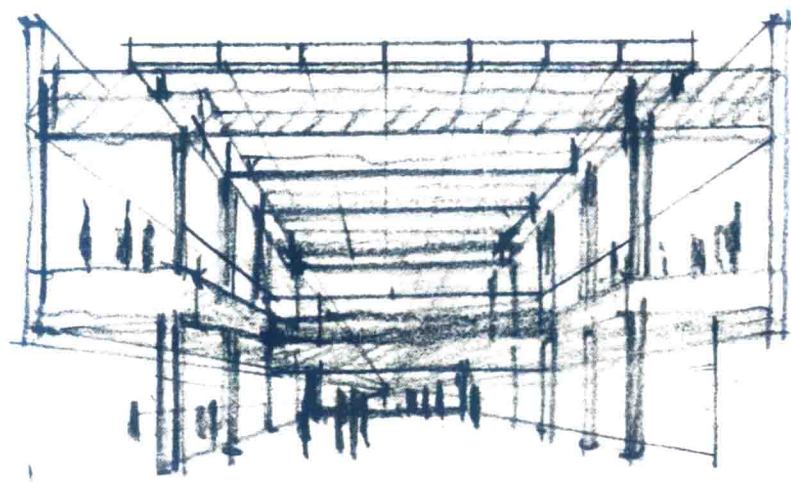
摄影师 Photographer: Daniel Ducci



Design Concept • 设计理念

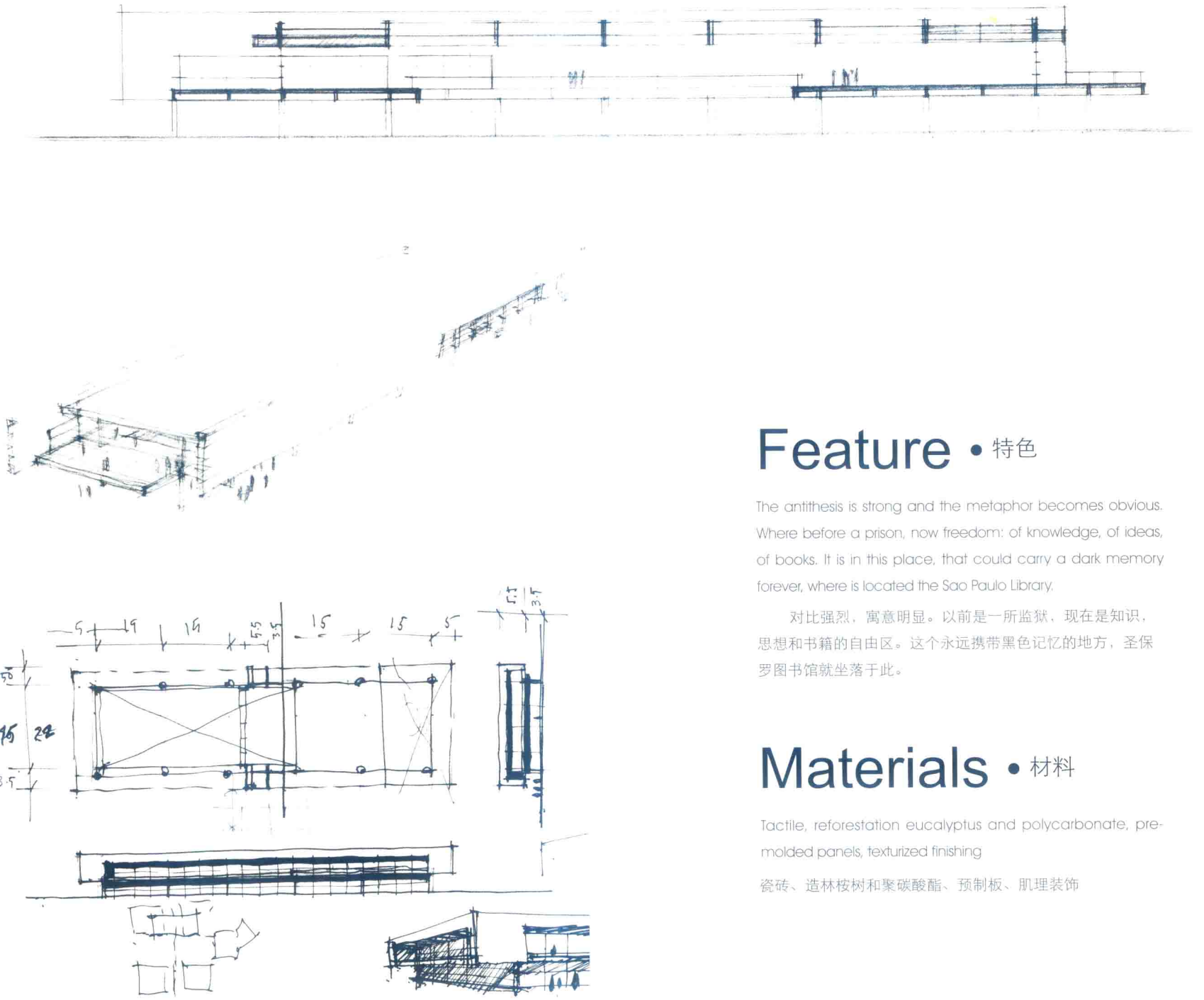
The building has an ample area with zenithal illumination, assuring great flexibility in the layout. The structure is composed by 20 columns and 10 beams, spaced each 10 meters. The furniture has funny and colorful tones and ludical serigraphies were proposed in the glasses to give more intimacy to those who will read or research. The library is organized as a bookstore, aiming to attract a non-reader public as well. The idea is that this project can be replied in other cities. A new library, implemented in Brazil but inspired in the public library of Santiago, Chile.

该大楼有天窗照明的充足面积，保证在布局上极大的灵活性。该结构由20根柱子和10根梁组成，每根的间隔是10米。家具色调丰富、活泼，玻璃中使用绢网印花，给阅读和研究的人一种更亲密的感觉。图书馆被设计成一个书店旨在吸引非读者的公众。设计师的想法是，这个项目可以在其他的城市得到响应。这个新图书馆虽是在巴西实施的，但也能给智利的圣地亚哥的公共图书馆以启发。









Feature • 特色

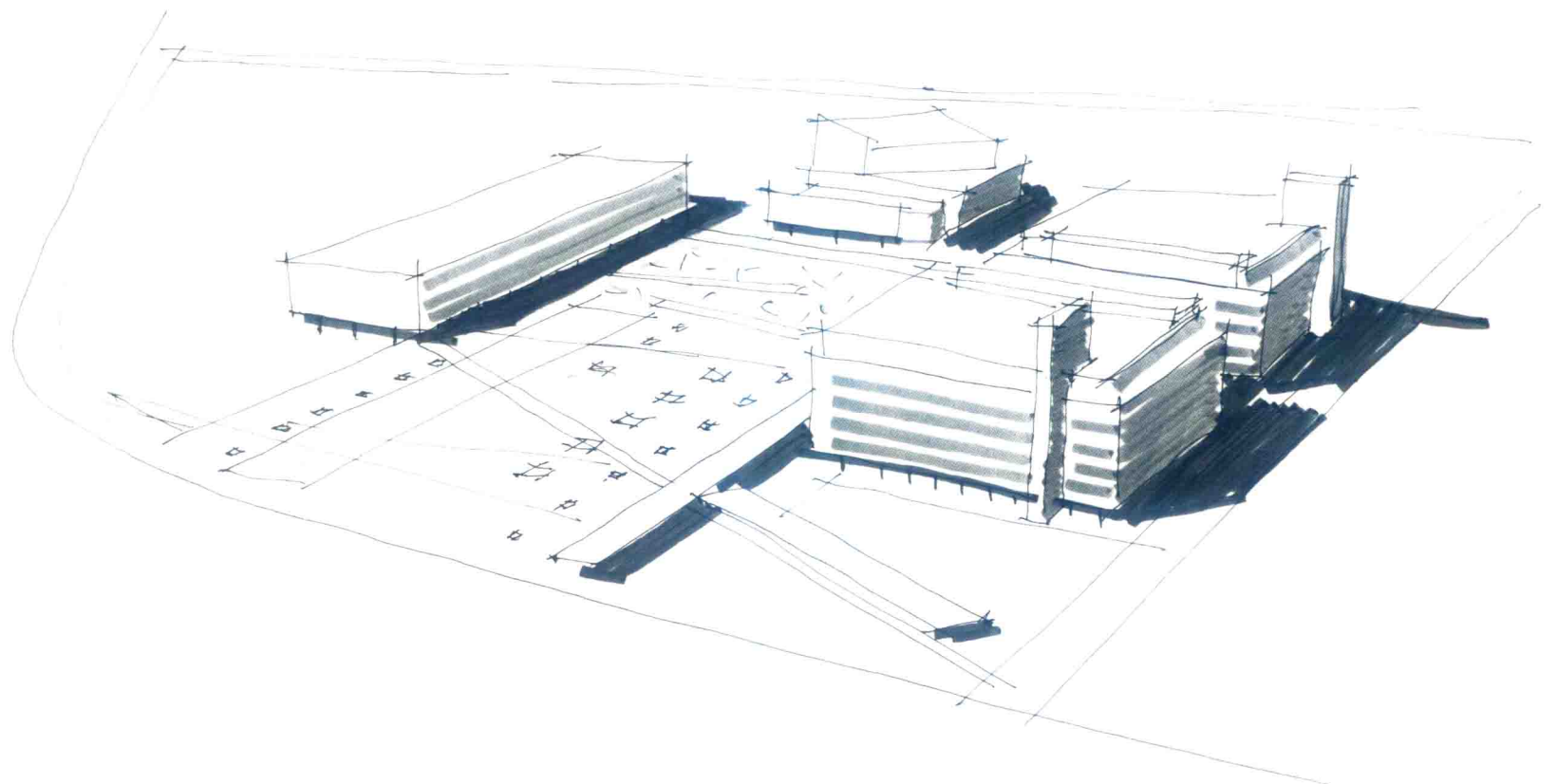
The antithesis is strong and the metaphor becomes obvious. Where before a prison, now freedom: of knowledge, of ideas, of books. It is in this place, that could carry a dark memory forever, where is located the Sao Paulo Library.

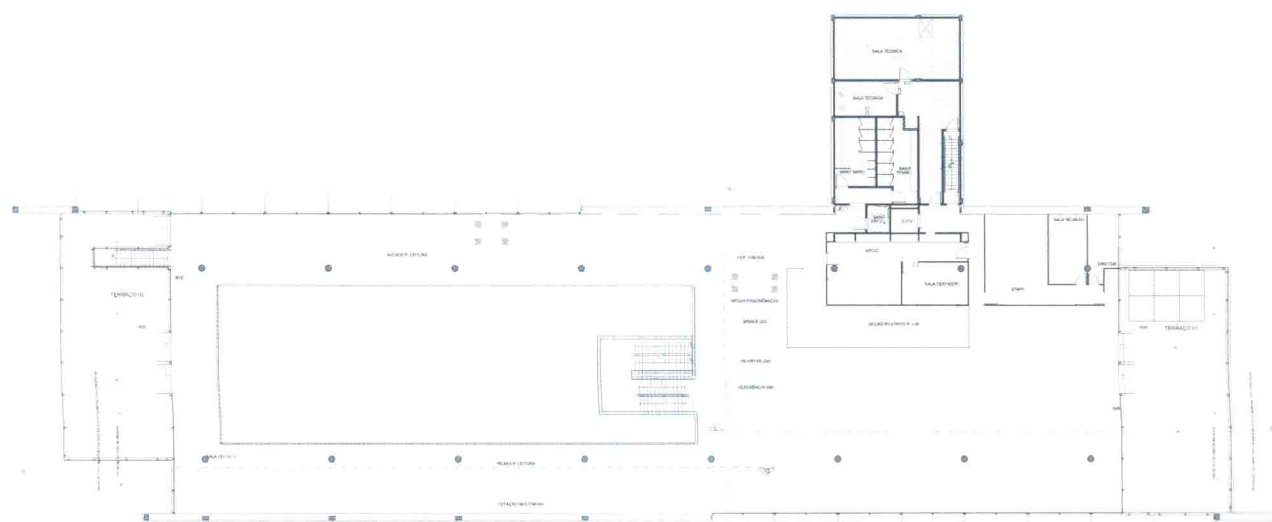
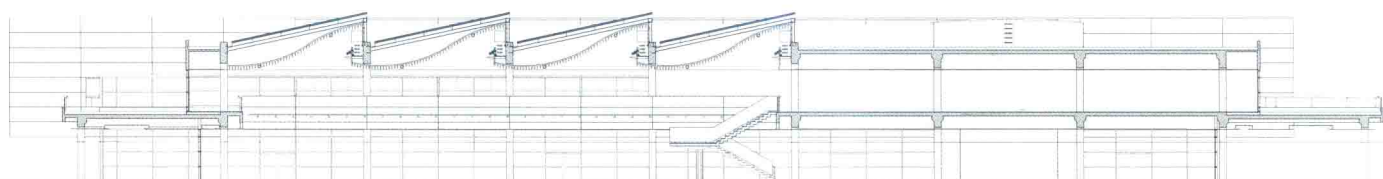
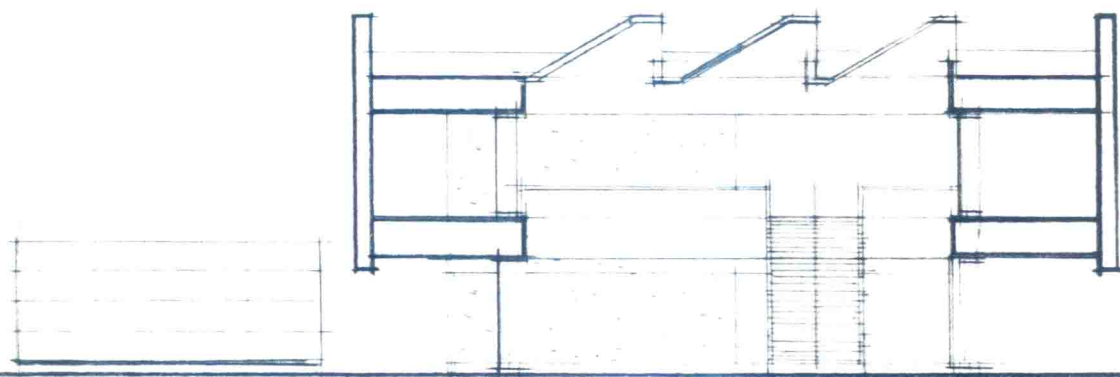
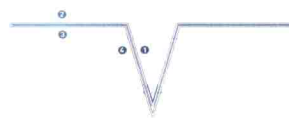
对比强烈，寓意明显。以前是一所监狱，现在是知识，思想和书籍的自由区。这个永远携带黑色记忆的地方，圣保罗图书馆就坐落于此。

Materials • 材料

Tactile, reforestation eucalyptus and polycarbonate, pre-molded panels, texturized finishing

瓷砖、造林桉树和聚碳酸酯、预制板、肌理装饰





First Floor Plant