

居住空间I

RESIDENTIAL SPACE

INTERIOR DESIGN

室内设计

01



别墅/公寓 I

住宅/公寓 II

VILLA/APARTMENT I

HOUSE/APARTMENT II

建筑世界株式会社 编
福建科学技术出版社

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居住空间室内设计程序

Residential Space Interior Design Process

李江武/京院大学室内建筑系教授

- 1956年生于汉城
- 先后在洪基大学主修建筑学硕士、博士学位课程
- 现为韩国室内设计学会、韩国木建筑工程师协会、韩国室内建筑师协会的会员、
- 于1983年获第二届韩国建筑学比赛一等奖，并获2000年韩国室内设计学会最佳研究论文奖。
- 主要作品：耶常冬写字楼
曼洁东邻近居住设施
大居艺术画廊训练中心

- Born in 1956 in Seoul
- Majored in architecture at Hongik University(MA, Doctorate)
- Member of Korean Institute of Interior Design, Korea Wooden Structure Engineers Association, Korean Society of Interior Architects / Designers
- Won the Grand Prize of 2nd Korea Architecture Competition in 1983 and Best Research Paper Prize of 2000 Interior Design Society
- Major works: 'Yeomchang-dong Studio', 'Munjeong-dong Neighbouring Living Facility', 'Daegu Art Gallery Training Center'

■ 引言

住所就是在人类和环境之间建立一个意义长远的关系。换言之，住所是由生活环境决定的。

因此，住宅环境反映了人们基于彼此关系上所表现出的个性和品位。

住房和内部结构的选择就是通过改变墙壁和入口的位置，反映出对独立居住空间的需要性。因此，独立的生活方式已成为最值得重视的问题，而住所也不再是简单的居住空间了，而成为了一种新型的住宅文化。

另一方面，由于家庭人数的减少和夫妻均工作的家庭及独身人群的增加，家庭观念渐渐弱化，家庭成员之间的联系渐渐疏远，立刻建立一种新型的家庭观念就很有必要了。因此，家庭成员的快乐与亲情这样一种情绪面貌也更为强调了。所以，空间的情感取向正日趋强化，并加入了一些象征性的意义，即对于一个空间而言，情感已更甚于实用功能一样。

由于社会变化，价值观、家庭模式、新增设施以及建筑技术的改变，住所的功能也应该多元化，这都需要建立新型的住宅文化和风格。因此这个基于文化分析结果上的居住空间设计，将提供前瞻性对策，并用以解决诸多问题。

■ Introduction

To reside is to establish a meaningful relation between human being and given environment. In other words, the residence is decided by the living environment of human being.

Therefore the residence environment is a space to reflect the personality and tastes of life based on the correlation of human being.

The introduction of option system for apartment housing and variable interior structures by means of change of position of wall and entrance reflects the need for the individual residential space. Therefore the individual life style of the resident shall be regarded as important and the resident space shall be recognized as a new residential space creating culture instead of the simple residential space.

On the other hand, it is necessary to establish a new concept for family at the moment when the meaning of family is weakened and the relation of family members is individualized due to the reduction of family members and increase of working couple and single person. As a result the emotional aspect including happy or relation of family members is more emphasized. Therefore the residence space will gain the symbolic meaning as a space for emotional sympathy more than the functional convenience.

As a result, a new residence culture and style will be established and the function of the existing residence will be diversified owing to the change of society and sense of value, change of family living pattern and development of facility and architecture technology. Therefore the design of the residence space should propose future-oriented countermeasures based on the culture analysis to solve such problems.

■ 居住空间的分类

住宅建筑风格不是单一的，是依照群体水平、建造风格、楼层布局而定的。典型的住宅类型包括独立住宅、公寓、家庭房屋和经济住宅。然而现代人想要一个符合他们品味的个性化的住宅风格，以此取代那种只强调功能的统一风格。工作室式公寓有最新的附属设施，吸引了学生和单身人群。由于单身人群的住房需求量正在不断增长，这种趋势还在持续。这种住宅风格是基于生活方式的分析、价值观、偏好的变化上的。考虑到各种不同的文化层次和生活方式，为了适应用户的行为和对环境的偏好，在建筑基本完工后，决定材料、颜色、分隔空间，布置照明、家具的一项工作。实际上，必须提出一个适当的设计方案。

■ 居住空间的室内设计程序

人们都把室内设计说成是在建筑基本完工后，决定材料、颜色，分隔空间，布置照明、家具的一项工作。实际上，在室内设计工作开展前，准备阶段是必需的，这样可以便于一些不确定的设计因素系统化并指导设计进程的开展。

■ Types of Residential Space

The building style for residence is various according to the grouping level, construction style and floor constitution. The typical residence style consists of the detached house, apartment, multi-family house and tenement house. However the moderns want to have an individual residence style according to their tastes instead of a unified style emphasizing the physical functions owing to the improved consciousness for the diversified houses. The studio apartment targets the students or single people by introducing the option system with the newest subsidiary facility. This tendency is expected to be spreaded because the house for single person is increasing. The residence style should be based on the analysis of living style, change of sense of value and preference (SAR- Society of Architecture Research). Considering the various culture blocs and different living styles, it should suggest the design solution so that the research for user's behavior and environmental preference is reflected to the physical environment planning.

■ Interior Design Process of Residential Space

People say that the interior design is to decide the materials and colors and arrange lighting and furniture by dividing the space when the architectural basic work is completed. However the preparation phase is required before the visual work for interior design so as to systematize the uncertain design and conduct the

设计阶段可以诠释为一种过程，设计原则和设计方向的决定可以说是基础于这一阶段的。

居住空间的室内设计程序是由五方面组成：计划（规划）、基础计划（目的和系列设计）、基础设计（设计）、履行设计（总体协调）、施工和指导（完成和评估）。

1. 计划（规划）

计划是一个收集信息阶段，以便了解用户的需求和特性，并会考虑到他们在室内装饰中的预算和经济能力。而在美学志趣上，设计者和客户应该为特定的空间去确定一个统一的主题，所以设计者的作用就应该是在客户的预算中去调整需求。因此，这个阶段需要设计者和客户进行充分的沟通。

2. 基础计划（目的和系列设计）

这个阶段，是通过了解需求上的设计方向和受限因素，来决定单位空间的设计主题和设计气氛的时期。它表明了概念上的空间设计观念，通过结构、布置、照明、色彩、通道的图示去满足功能和美学上的需求。

design process.

The design phase can be expressed as process, and the concept and direction of design is decided based on this phase.

The process of interior design for residence space consists of planning(program) basic planning (objective and range of design) basic design(design phase) implementation design(total coordination) construction & supervision(generalization & evaluation).

1. Planning (Program)

The planning is an information collection phase to understand demands and characteristics of users, budget and economic power that is to be considered in the interior planning. The interest on the beauty of the designer and client should be unified as one theme for an effective space planning. The role of designer is to adjust the requirements within the budget of the client. Therefore this phase requires the enough communication of the designer with the client.

2. Basic Planning (Purpose & Range of Design)

This phase is to decide the design concept and the atmosphere for unit space by means of design direction and restricted elements based on the requirements. It shows the conceptional space design through the diagram of constitution, arrangement, lighting, color and circulation so as to satisfy with the functional and aesthetic requirements.

3. 基础设计（设计）

这一阶段是在上一阶段的基础上，进行详细的布置和绘图（地板、天花板、照明、家具、立面、剖面）。而对于家具安排，照明设备、材料和颜色的适当选择，都有必要和客户协商后再进行调整。只有对设计方向和内容满意，客户才会对设计充满信心。

4. 实现设计（总体协调）

这一阶段产生所谓的施工图，用来指导施工，是基础计划的最后决定。这是一个明确的施工方案，包含施工方法、装饰材料的决定、家具的挑选和布置、照明和色彩的选择，以及其他设备的陈列。这样一个详细的说明为的是实现正常的施工。

5. 施工和指导（完成和评估）

这个阶段，设计者按已形成的施工图来进行现场指导。设计者应该核对设计是否落实，是否准确反映用户的详细需求，家具的数量和尺码也应该与空间大小对应。若发现了不足和遗漏处，设计者应该当场告诉施工者。

3. Basic Design (Design)

It conducts the detailed space planning and drawing (floor, elevation, section, ceiling, lighting, furniture) based on the basic planning. It is necessary to adjust with the client once again in terms of furniture arrangement and selection of lighting, materials, and color suitable to the space. It is because that the client has confidence in the design when the design direction and conditions are normally conducted.

4. Implementation Design (Total coordination)

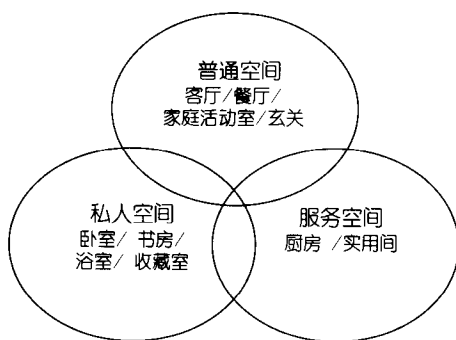
It indicates so-called construction drawing for the construction and manufacturing for the final decision of the basic planning. It is a specific drawing for construction containing the construction method, decision of finishing materials, selection and arrangement of furniture, selection of lighting and color, and display of other equipment. A specification for the details should be set up so as to implement the construction normally.

5. Construction & Supervision (Completion & Evaluation)

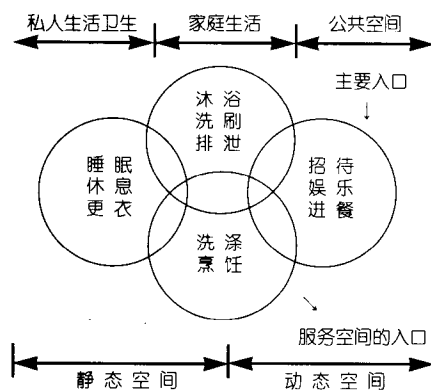
This phase is conducted on site by the designer according to the drawing of the implementation design. The designer should check if the design is properly conducted, the detailed requirements of the residents are correctly reflected, the number and size of furniture is proper for the size of space, and the circulation is effectively planned. If the missing part is identified, the designer should inform the constructor of it on site.

■ 居住空间的构造和安排

关于居住空间的构造和安排,应该通过空间的数量和类型来了解空间的构造,通过空间之间的联系来了解空间的安排。并按照住宅活动的内容来给生活空间分类,再通过这种分类来划分居住空间。居住空间的构造有个一体化的计划,这个空间计划始于空间和构造的分析结果,并在同类活动中进行必要的装备和连接。所以居住空间可以划分为公共空间、私人空间和服务



居住空间的各个空间划分



居住空间的功能

■ Constitution & Arrangement of Residential Space

Regarding the space constitution and arrangement for the residence space, the space constitution is understood through the number and type of space and the arrangement through the relation of spaces. The residence space is divided by the classification of living space according to the contents of residence activity. The space constitution for the residence space should have the integrated planning, and the space planning should start from the analysis of the spatial and structural conditions to accept necessary facility and connection between similar activities. Therefore the residence space is divided into the public space, private space and service space. When such spaces are organically connected, it secures the effective activity. The efficiency of the residence living decreases if the spaces are excessively overlapped. The space for each unit is arranged centering on the entrance considering the direction of building, space size and space function. As a result, the space constitution and arrangement classification style become the basis for the space planning.

■ Planning of Residential Space by Spaces

1. Common Space

The public space for the residence space indicates the living room, family room, dining room and entrance as a social space for all family members. The location of space, facility and furniture for the public space

空间。当这些空间被有机地连接后，有效的活动也就得以保障。如果空间被过度重复，生活效率也就降低了。考虑到建筑方向、建筑尺寸和空间功能，各部分空间都应围绕入口为中心来安排。因此，空间的结构和安排的划分风格成为了空间计划的基础。

■ 居住空间的各个空间计划

1. 普通空间

居住空间的公共空间指客厅、起居室、餐厅和入口，就像一个包含全体家庭成员的社会空间。它是通过主要通道和美学的协调性去安排空间位置、设施以及家具的。

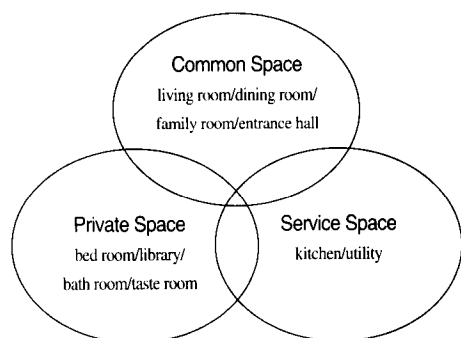
A. 客厅

对于全体家庭成员来说，客厅除了是多功能、多用途的空间，还是生活空间的中心。考虑到它的功能和作用的重要性，理想的客厅应安排在一个便利的位置。但是让它直接通到每个房间可不是个好主意，因为它并不是作为走道来连接各空间的。因此它的最佳位置是在餐厅旁边，

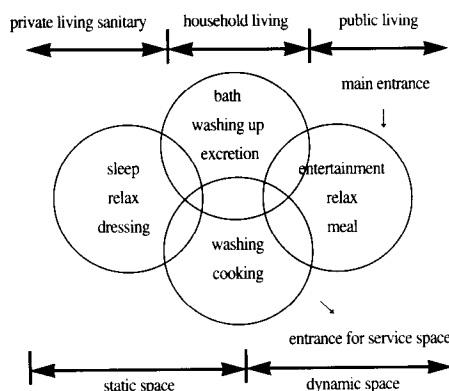
are arranged considering the main circulation and the aesthetic harmony.

A. Living Room

It is the multi-purpose and multi-functional space for all family members as well as the center of living space. Regarding the importance of its function and role, it is ideal to position it in the place for an easy approach. But it is not good idea to connect it directly with each room so as not to be used as the passage connecting spaces. Therefore it is desirable to position it next to the dining room separated from the private



<Classification of residential space by spaces>



<Diagram of function of housing life>

与私人空间分开。

一般客厅的大小占整个房屋的20%至25%不等，但也要考虑到家庭成员的数量、访客量和家庭风格。它通过摆放家具，建立了一个稳定的区域，在所提供的空间里满足需求。这样的空间构造为的是在最佳位置欣赏花园或风景，并建立一个稳定的气氛，以便让家庭成员尽情地看电视和听音乐。客厅可选用耐用且看上去很有趣的材料（油毡、石料、木板、瓷砖）来营造一个舒适的氛围。至于天花板和墙，可用壁纸、涂料、木材和玻璃砖与地面材料协调。

除此之外，家具、照明和色彩都有一个重要作用，即令空间在视觉上有更为宽阔的效果。对于客厅中家具的安排，将按照空间氛围来挑选家具的式样和颜色，以适应房间的整体风格和主题。一般用非彩色的或者中间色来制造一个明亮和舒适的氛围。至于照明，应恰当使用统一强度发光的反射灯和聚光灯的直射光。

B. 餐厅

它是一个类似于客厅的公共空间。对于家庭而言，它的功能已经扩充到了协助空间上，用来接待访客或是开展家务劳动，当然主要的功能还是集中在吃上。最理想的位置是把餐厅安排

space.

The size of the living room is 20%~25% of the house size and 4~6m² per head in general, but it should consider the number of family members and visitors and family style. It should satisfy with requirements within the given space by arranging furniture nearly to establish a smooth community. It constitutes the space so as to have a good view of garden or landscape and creates a stable atmosphere so that the family members watch TV and listen to music reasonably. For the finishing, it uses durable and sound-absorbing materials (floor-linoleum, stone, floor board, tile) to make a comfortable atmosphere. For the ceiling and wall, it uses wallpaper, painting, timber and terra cotta to harmonize with the floor materials.

In addition, the furniture, lighting and color play an important role to have effect that the space looks wider. Regarding the decision of furniture and arrangement suitable to the living room, it should select the style and color of furniture according to the atmosphere of space considering the whole style and motif of the house. It uses achromatic colors or intermediate colors that have a bright and cosy atmosphere in general. For the lighting, it uses the indirect lighting with uniform luminous intensity and direct lighting of spotlight properly.

B. Dining Room

It is a public space like the living room, and its function is extended to the auxiliary space for the family, visitors or housework focusing on its main function of eating. It is desirable to position the dining room in the place where the kitchen, service space, is connected with the living room, social space. The proper

在厨房（服务空间）和客厅（交际空间）相连接处。按照季节和用餐时间来考虑确切的方向、照明以及通风。

关于特定空间的表现，在内部可选用暖色调（橘色、粉红色、乳白色、浅褐色）材料来激发食欲，应避免眩目的色彩或是复杂的样式，营造出一个舒适的进餐环境。如果空间够宽敞，可设置一个玻璃壁橱来陈列小玩意。如果是窄小的空间，可以在墙上挂一个画框来突出轻松的氛围。至于餐厅的光线，可以在整个内部使用间接照明，但用吊射灯和支架灯的强光来照射餐桌。

C. 家庭活动室

家庭活动室是另一种家庭空间，它是一种近期兴起的居住模式。随意地安排家具，构筑家庭聚积空间，来体现居住者的独立性和个性。

它的空间表现方法类似于客厅，但可挑选更实际、更舒适以及便于维护的材料，比客厅更节约开支。

direction, lighting and ventilation should be considered according to season and meal time.

Regarding the space expression, it uses the warm colors (orange, pink, cream, beige) for the interior finishing to stimulate appetite avoiding the strong colors or complicated pattern to create the comfortable atmosphere of eating. If the space is enough wide, it positions a glass closet to display small items. If it is a narrow space, it hangs a picture frame on the wall to give a smart atmosphere. For the lighting of dining room, it uses pendant and bracket to light the dining table intensively and adapts the indirect lighting for the whole interior.

C. Family Room

The family room is another family space that is in mode recently. By arranging furniture and constituting the family-concentrated space freely, it expresses individuality and personality of the residents.

The method of space expression is similar to the case of living room, but it should select more practical and comfortable materials with easy maintenance in terms of economical aspect than the living room.

D. Entrance Hall

The entrance hall is the main entrance of the residence space. It is a small space, but it is the image space giving the first impression to the visitors and the social space expressing the living style, individuality and tastes of the family members.

The location of the entrance hall is decided by the style of site, entrance from the gate and relation with the

D. 玄关

玄关是居住空间的主要入口。它虽然是个小空间，但是却是一个想象的空间，给予了来访者第一印象；它也是个交际的空间，诠释了家庭成员的生活风格、个性及其品位。玄关的位置决定于地势风格、入口到门的距离，还关系到相邻过道是否和房间分隔。但是如果是一间房就别无选择了。玄关通常安排在每间房与入口距离很短的位置。

最小的玄关是1200mm长，900mm宽。如果有一个内门，就比通常要远。它是个小空间，如何营造宽敞效果是很重要的。对于一个小房子而言，在玄关和客厅用同样的材料，就有了一种扩充感。

2. 私人空间

居住空间的私人空间意味着独自一人。不会被别人打扰的地方。它包括卧室、书房、收藏室和浴室。这个私人空间是睡眠或休息的地方。因此，这个空间可保护私人生活和个人隐私。

neighbouring road in case of the detached house. However there is no other choice when it is an apartment. It is normally to position the entrance hall with the short circulation to each room from the entrance. The minimum size of the entrance hall is 1,200mm wide and 900mm long. If an inner gate is established, it should have more distance than usual. Since it is a small space, it is important to have a wide effect. For the small house, it uses the same finishing materials for the entrance hall as that of living room to give an extended feeling.

2. Private Space

The private space for the residence space means a space where a person is not interrupted by the others. It includes a bedroom, library, taste room and bathroom. The private space is a space for sleeping or relax. Therefore, this space should be planned to secure a private living and individual privacy.

A. Bed Room

The bedroom is a private space where a person thinks freely, relaxes comfortably and works without being interrupted by the others.

It is desirable to enter to the private space directly from the corridor without passing through other rooms. It should be positioned in a place with proper sunshine and ventilation to maintain a clear atmosphere. But it should be located away from the entrance hall and the road. The size of the bedroom should be properly planned considering various elements including the size of furniture, activity style and space style. If there

A. 卧室

卧室是一个人可以随心所欲、休闲放松以及工作时也不会被别人打扰的私人处所。它最好是能直接从走廊进入而不用穿过其它房间。但是它的位置要远离玄关和走道。考虑到了各种因素包括家具的尺码、活动的方式和空间风格,就必须正确计划卧室的尺寸。如果需要安放床,就需要一个较宽的空间。因此,每一项都要细心顾全,要安排床就需要使用尺寸固定的家具。考虑到床的大小,卧室的大小要大于 $3600\text{mm} \times 3600\text{mm}$ 。除此以外,如果卧室是给老人住的,就要让地面平坦,保证安全。给孩子的卧室,要包含睡觉、学习和玩耍的功能,设计中还要考虑到他们是正在成长的这一要素。

正因为卧室比其它地方更强烈的反映了主人的品味,因此可运用自由化且个性化的设计。然而它应该避免激烈的氛围,因为它毕竟是休息放松的地方。对于夫妇的卧室,较理想的材料是选用美丽天然的材料而不是很实质的材料,蓝色可以缓解紧张。而整个灯光,以间接柔和的光线风格为宜,可选用部分托架灯或是双重吊顶灯。而老人的卧室,整个灯光应该用明亮稳定的色彩和荧光灯。另外,在孩子的卧室里,应该使用明亮稳定的颜色如象牙色和米色,部分墙壁应使用鲜明式样的壁纸,可给予孩子们活力和创造力。

is a bed, it requires wider space. Therefore one should be careful to arrange the bed by using the fixed furniture in this case. The size of the bedroom should be over $3,600\text{mm} \times 3,600\text{mm}$ considering the size of the bed. In addition, it should remove the different height of floor and secure privacy and safety in case of the bedroom for the old. For the children's bedroom, it should contain the function of sleeping, learning and play, and their growing should be considered in the planning.

Since the bedroom reflects the taste of the client stronger than other spaces, it can be designed freely and individually. However it is better to avoid the stimulative atmosphere because it is a space for relax. For the couple's bedroom, it is desirable to use the beautiful and natural materials instead of the practical one, and the blue color eases tension. For the whole lighting, it adapts the indirect lighting style, partial bracket or double ceiling lighting. For the bedroom of the old, it uses a bright and stable color and fluorescent light for the whole lighting. In addition, it uses a bright and stable color like ivory and beige and wallpaper with strong pattern on the wall partially to give energy and creativity to the children for the children's bedroom.

B. Library / Taste Room

The library and taste room is a space for research activities and other art activities. It is desirable to position this space near to the entrance hall if it is used as the living room. If it is used as working space, it is better to position it near to the bedroom. Considering the circulation for the visual and auditory interception, it should be positioned away from the space with frequent movement of people to maintain privacy. It should arrange and select furniture according to the function and purpose for the library and taste room.

B. 书房/收藏室

书房和收藏室是从事研究活动和其他艺术活动的地方。如果把它当作客厅使用，那最理想的位置是靠近玄关。如果用来做工作间，那最好是把它放置在卧室附近。考虑到要隔离视觉和听觉流动，应放置在远离人们时常活动的地方以便维护私密，并按照书房及收藏室的功能和用途来挑选家具。

C. 浴室

即使浴室是全家人都可以用的，它仍然属于私人空间，因为毕竟是独自一人去使用。浴室的功能正在从仅仅满足生理需要的空间转变为休息、思考、享受文明和健康护理的舒适空间。

浴室有冷水和热水供应，也需要排水，因此它将被放置在厨房和洗手间附近。浴室被放置的处所要有良好的阳光和通风，为的是防潮防霉。另外，这里还必须要有平稳的供排水和通风系统。浴室需要使用防水、杀菌、防腐的材料以防漏水。随着浴室被视为休闲空间的新趋势，浴室的样式和尺寸也正在改变。浴室也正在多样化，在多功能的空间（化妆间、蒸汽室）里，应以多功能的风貌为目的，使用高级洁具和不同的颜色。

C. Bath Room

Even though the bathroom is used by all family members, it belongs to the private space because it is used by a single person. The function of bathroom is changing from the space for physiological desire to the comfortable space for relax, thinking, culture and health care.

Since the bathroom requires facilities for water supply, draining and hot water supply, it should be positioned near to the kitchen and washing room. The bathroom should be located in the place with sunshine and ventilation so as not to have humidity and mold. In addition it should be located in the place with a smooth circulation. For the finishing of the bathroom, it uses the waterproofing, mothproofing, and antiseptic materials so as not to have water leakage. The size and style of the bathroom is changing with the recent tendency of expressing the bathroom as a relax space. It diversifies the bathroom by importing the sanitary equipment and using differentiated color with the multi-purpose of the space (powder room, sauna room) in terms of multi-functional aspect.

3. Service Auxiliary Space

The service auxiliary space is the residence space supporting the housework to include the utility, machine and facility rooms such as kitchen, warehouse, washing room and dry space. While this space is reducing due to the change of living style and consciousness, the social and private space is increasingly extending.

A. Kitchen

3. 服务空间

居住空间的服务空间是进行家务劳动的地方，如厨房、仓库、洗刷间和烘干室。由于居住空间的风格和意识的变化，这样的空间正在减少，而交际空间和私人空间正在日益增加。

A. 厨房

对于当前的居住空间来说，厨房是一个重要的地方。厨房设施的开支占居住空间的一个很大部分，由于日常饮食生活和设备的改进，舒适便利的厨房正被重视。现在需要有效的工作安排和流程计划，以便家庭主妇可以有效率地工作。

厨房尺寸一般是建筑面积的10%，确切的长度和高度比率应是2:3。

首先确定洗涤槽和暖气的位置后，再按照平时工作的先后来安排厨房工作台。厨房工作台（包括桌子、厨具、洗涤槽、暖气）的安排是有别于厨房尺寸和形状的安排。

厨房的材料应使用防湿、防水、防火的材料。并使用相同颜色和花纹的瓷砖，使得色彩上和图案上有种统一感。尤其是设计上要和谐，要考虑到整体氛围，包括厨房工作台和存储柜的材料的颜色和感觉，它们决定了整个厨房的氛围。

The kitchen is an important space for the current residence space. Regarding the construction expense for the kitchen facility, it has a big portion for the residence space. The comfortable and convenient kitchen is emphasized owing to the improvement of dietary life and facility. It requires the effective worktable arrangement and circulation planning so that the housewife can work efficiently.

The size of the kitchen is 10% of the size of architecture in general, and the proper ratio of length and height is 2:3.

After deciding the position of sink and heating first, it arranges the resting worktables according to the working order in the kitchen. The arrangement of worktables (preparation table, sink, cooking, heating table) is different from the size and shape of kitchen.

For the finishing materials of the kitchen, it uses moistureproof, waterproofing, heat-resisting and fireproof materials. It uses tiles of various colors and patterns so as to give a unified feeling in terms of design and color. In particular, the design should be harmoniously planned considering the whole atmosphere in terms of the color and feeling of materials used for the worktable and storage closet, which decides the whole atmosphere of the kitchen.

B. Utility Space

This space supports the housework such as washing, dry and cooking, and it is planned as an independent space to improve the work efficiency for the auxiliary household and arrangement.

The utility space should be located near to the kitchen in general to shorten the work circulation. It uses the