

中國一流飯店

China's First Class Hotels

4

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目 錄

CONTENTS

大堂與中庭	1	LOBBY AND ATRIUM
會議、商務、購物設施	22	CONFERENCE, BUSINESS AND SHOPPING FACILITIES
餐飲設施	38	WINE AND DINE FACILITIES
健身、娛樂設施	74	FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
客房	94	GUEST ROOMS
樓梯與走廊	130	STAIRWAY AND CORRIDOR
頂棚、牆面與地面	145	CEILING, WALL SURFACE AND FLOOR
家具與燈具	178	FURNITURE AND LIGHTING FIXTURES

大堂與中庭

大堂實際上是門廳、總服務臺、休息廳、大堂吧、樓(電)梯廳、餐飲和會議設施的前廳,以及各種輔助設施的總稱,其中最重要的部分是門廳和總服務臺。豪華飯店的門廳面積,一般為每間客房 1 平方米左右;飯店規模越大,平均面積可趨小,反之亦然。總服務臺長度,一般為每間客房 0.04 米。有的飯店不設中庭或四季廳,其時大堂面積宜適當擴大,特別是休息廳和大堂吧宜增加面積,並適當佈置水池、噴泉和綠化。

大堂輔助設施有多種。對於豪華飯店,以下設施是必不可少的:行李和小件寄存、衣帽間、珠寶或禮品店、花店、書店、郵政、銀行、電話間、衛生間。輔助設施佈局應適當,不必過於暴露,切勿反輔為主。

大堂給賓客以第一印象,其作用不容小視。對於豪華飯店,大堂必須體現出高貴、典雅、華麗的氣派。地面和牆面宜用高級材料裝修,色彩宜沉穩、潔淨。有的飯店門廳柱子使用不銹鋼貼面(如北京長城飯店和京倫飯店),確能營造不凡氣勢,但對施工質量要求極高,否則可能弄巧成拙。

必須注意的是,使用高級材料不等於自然產生高級品位。高層次高品位的產生,有賴於建築師自身具備較高的設計水平和藝術素養,有賴於對空間造型、比例尺度、色彩構成、光照明暗、材料質感等諸多因素的成功組合。實際上,大量堆砌高級材料,給人以炫耀財富的庸俗感,在高級飯店中也並不少見。這方面,北京奧林匹克飯店以樸素的手法取得高雅的效果,也許是一份很高明的學習材料。

大堂內如設置有樓梯,就會自然形成空間構圖中心,從而成為整座飯店最具有標志性的部位。其時,樓梯的造型、尺度、色彩、用料以及與燈具的搭配等均須精心設計。北京京倫飯店、廣州中國大酒店(以上為 T 形樓梯)、廣州東方賓館新樓、北京新大都飯店(以上為弧形樓梯)等,都是以樓梯作為大堂的視覺中心,體量宜人,造型端莊,色彩典雅,都是較好的實例。如果大堂中心部位沒有樓梯,則大型吊燈、噴泉和水池,乃至總服務臺,都可能成為賓客的注目點;對它們進行精心的裝扮也是必需的。

中庭是豪華飯店內一個特定型態的多功能共享空間。自從美國建築師波特曼於 1967 年在亞特蘭大海特

攝政旅館首先推出中庭之後,中庭迅即流傳於全世界,各國新建旅館爭相仿效,紛紛設置中庭。我國第一個旅館中庭於 80 年代初出現於廣州白天鵝賓館。

中庭確是一個令人嚮往的所在。優良的中庭空間不但有着高大寬敞的豪華氣派,而且具有變幻無窮的空間場景,綠化、水池、瀑布和透光頂棚使室內洋溢着室外庭園的情趣,觀光電梯的上下運動和穿流不息的人們打破了大空間原有的刻板和單調感。賓客在此小憩品茗,自能體驗到一種親切、活潑、新奇、歡樂的戲劇性效果。

設置中庭在空間、經濟、能源等方面均須花費不小的代價。因而,飯店一旦設置了中庭,應全力以赴對中庭進行精心佈置,讓它豐富、充實、多姿、多采。寧使其滿,勿使其空;寧使其鬧,勿使其清;寧使其動,勿使其靜。冷冷清清和空空蕩蕩的大空間是沒有生命力的,沒有生命力的空間不會對顧客產生吸引力,而沒有顧客光臨的空間是最大的浪費。

中庭四周的界面不宜過於平直,否則易使空間呆板。對於平直的界面,可用垂直綠化、懸吊織物和活動雕塑等手法加以處理。

設計中庭既要營造豪華、宏麗的氣勢,也要講究空間尺度感。中庭空間過於高大是不可取的。廣州白天鵝賓館的中庭“故鄉水”,造型活潑、尺度宜人,可謂是中庭設計的優秀範例。在國外,已有 46 層高的中庭;這種井筒式的奇異空間,與人的可識別尺度相差過大,已經沒有任何親切感可言了。

應該強調的是,並非所有豪華飯店都必須設置中庭。條件不具備時,不設無妨。事實上也有相當多的豪華飯店不設中庭(如北京中國大飯店、上海華亭賓館、廣州中國大酒店等)。但飯店內的休閒設施不可因此而減少,休息廳、大堂吧、咖啡廳和各種酒廊應該盡量發揮作用,讓賓客有一個美好的休閒去處。著名的上海和平飯店既無寬敞的大堂,更無高大的中庭,但它的爵士酒吧卻名揚海內外,有多少賓客慕名而來。這對飯店經營管理者是否有點啓發作用呢?

庭園是飯店中最具生機而又不可多得的實地。庭園綠化是飯店環境塑造的最有力的手段之一。位於風景區的飯店具有得天獨厚的景觀資源優勢,常以其庭園景觀與外部自然風景融為一體,使建築與風景互為映

射, 成為獨具一格的風景旅館(如北京香山飯店、廣東南海西樵山大酒店等)。但此類飯店畢竟為數不多。更多的城市飯店由於基地有限, 只能在較小的面積內點綴庭園, 造化意境。其時, 造園尤須遵循中國造園的固有法則, 使之“雖由人作, 宛若天開”“步移景異, 小中見大”, 讓賓客可觀、可遊、可息。杭州黃龍飯店、廣州東方賓館可能是在飯店內營造庭園最成功的兩例。而北京建國飯店在幾無空地的狹小基地上, 於客房樓與公共部分的

夾縫中, 佈置小型庭園, 做到有水、有石、有樹、有草, 實屬難能可貴之舉, 顯示了飯店設計與經營者優化環境的匠心。必須注意的是, 造園應盡可能減少人工痕迹, 過於規整的池岸和石橋最易產生僵直感而大失情趣。塑造小品尤忌媚俗而有失高雅。諸如塑造“福祿壽三星”、“送子觀音”、“鯉魚跳龍門”、“財神”等做法, 只能降低飯店格調, 令人嘆息。

LOBBY AND ATRIUM

The lobby is in fact the general name for entrance hall, the reception desk, the lounge, the hall bar, the staircase, the lift, the foyer of restaurant or meeting room, and various accessory facilities. Among these, the most important section is the entrance hall and the reception desk. The space of lobby for a luxury hotel is one square metre for every guest room. The larger the scale of the hotel, the average space of the lobby tends to reduce. On the contrary, if the scale of the hotel is small, the space of its lobby tends to increase in some extent. The length of the general front desk is general 0.04 metre for every guest room. Some hotels do not have an atrium, then the space of their halls should expand appropriately, especially the space of the lounge and lobby bar, and be supplemented with water pond, fountain, green plants, etc.

Auxiliary facilities of the lobby are various. For luxury hotels, the following are indispensable: Left-luggage office, cloakroom, jewelery and gift store, flower shop, bookshop, post, bank, telephone room and toilet. These should be properly arranged to avoid too much exposure so that they would not supersede the primary position of the hall.

As the hall gives guests the first impression of the hotel, its important role should not be overlooked. In a luxury hotel, the hall must have a dignified, elegant and magnificent style. High quality materials of quiet, steady and clean colours should be used to decorate the floor and wall. The columns in the lobbies in some hotels use stain-less steel veneering (For example, Great Wall Sheraton

Hotel and Beijing Toronto Hotel), and actually create extraordinary grandeur. However, it requires extremely high construction technique, otherwise, it will only end up with a blunder.

What must be borne in mind is the application of high-grade materials does not naturally make high-class buildings. The creation of high-class buildings depends on the high design level and artistic attainment of the architect, and on the successful combination of various factors such as space design, proportional scale, colour composition, lighting and the quality effect of materials. As a matter of fact, the piling up of a big amount of high-grade materials may show the vulgarity of making a display of wealth, and this is not rarely seen in high-grade hotels. In this respect, the Beijing Olympic Hotel has acquired elegance by simple technique and its success is a wise example worthy to be studied.

If there is a staircase in the lobby, it will naturally form the center of space composition and become the most symbolic place of the whole hotel. In this case, the form, scale and colour of the staircase, the materials used and the matching of lamps and supplementary decorations should be meticulously designed. Beijing Toronto Hotel, the China Hotel in Guangzhou (using "T" form staircase), the New Building of Dong Fang Hotel in Guangzhou and Beijing Mandarin Hotel (using curved staircase) all make the staircase the vision center of the hall with appropriate size, dignified form and elegant colours, and they are good examples. If there is no staircase in the center part of the lobby, then, large sized

chandelier, fountain and water pond as well as the general front desk may become the focus of attention, and elaborate decoration is necessary.

Atrium is a multi-functional space of special form shared by all guests in hotel. Since American architect Portman first brought forth the atrium in Hyatt Regency Hotel in Atlanta in 1967, it has spread rapidly throughout the world and new hotels in various countries have strived to imitate and set up atriums. The first atrium in hotel in China appeared in the White Swan Hotel in Guangzhou.

Atrium is actually a place that makes one yearn for. The space of a good atrium not only has a tall, spacious and magnificent style, but also has constantly changing views. The green plants, water pond, water-falls and the transparent ceiling fill the hall with outdoor garden landscape, the up and down of sightseeing lifts and the continual flow of people break the original stiffness and monotony of the spacious hall and attain a dramatic result. Guests may relax and enjoy a favourite drink in the atrium and experience the cordial, lively and joyful atmosphere.

A considerable cost is required for the space, construction and energy to set up an atrium. Therefore, in case a hotel sets up an atrium, every effort should be made to decorate it elaborately so as to make it rich, substantial and colourful. It is rather to make it full than to leave it empty; rather to make it bustling than to leave it desolate, and rather to make it full of movement than to leave it quiet and still. A desolate and deserted big space is lifeless, and a lifeless space has no attraction to the guests, and consequently, a space without guests is the greatest waste.

The boundary wall surface all around the atrium should not be too flat and straight, otherwise it would make the space look rigid. Vertical hanging plants, tapestries and mobile sculptures may be used as a technique to treat flat and straight wall surface.

The design of atrium should not only create a luxurious and magnificent style but also attach attention to space measurement effect. Excessive height and scale of space for atrium is inappropriate. The atrium "Home-town Water" in White Swan Hotel in Guangzhou has a lively form and suitable scale. It can be counted as a good model for atrium design. In foreign countries, there is an

atrium of 46 storeys high. This kind of queer space in shaft form is far from the scale that man can imagine, and has lost all approachability.

It should be stressed that, it is not necessary that all luxury hotels must have an atrium. If conditions are not provided with, a hotel does not have to set up an atrium. In fact, a considerable number of hotels are without atriums (For example, China World Hotel, the Hua Ting Hotel in Shanghai, and the China Hotel in Guangzhou, etc.). However, relaxation facilities in the hotel should not be reduced for this reason. Lounge, lobby bar, coffee shop and various wine lounges should play their roles to the most, to provide guests with ample places of relaxation and recreation. The famous Peace Hotel in Shanghai neither has a spacious hall, nor a tall and big atrium. But, its jazz bar is well-known at home and abroad and many guests come to the hotel out of admiration for it. This might be an enlightening idea for personnel of hotel management and administration.

Garden is the most lively and the rare treasure land of hotels. Greening of the garden is one of the most powerful techniques to create hotel environment. A hotel located at the scenic spot enjoys exceptional advantage of the superiority of landscape resources, and often mingles its garden and the natural landscape outside of it into one, make them complement each other and becomes an original landscape hotel. (e.g. Beijing Xiangshan Hotel, Xiqiaoshan Hotel in Guangdong Province). But, after all, such hotels are very few. Many urban hotels, due to limited site, can only build gardens of small size to create artistic environment. In such cases, one must adhere to the principles of Chinese garden-making "Though artificial, make it look real", "The view changes with every step you go forward, and to condense the broad landscape in a very limited space", so the guests can appreciate its beauty as well as enjoy and relax themselves in the garden. The Dragon Hotel in Hangzhou and Dong Fang Hotel in Guangzhou are the two most successful examples in building hotel gardens. However, Beijing Jianguo Hotel, on its limited ground, in the narrow space between its guestroom building and the part for public use arranged a small garden, and succeeded in arranging water, rocks, trees as well as flowers and grass in it. It is really an excellent performance deserving praise for. It indicates the ingenuity of the designer and the managing personnel of

the hotel in embellishing the environment. It is necessary to bear in mind that every effort should be made to reduce the artificial traces in garden-making. Too regular pond bands and stone bridges would look rigid and lose artistic charm. Artistic creations in the garden should avoid vulgarity and be elegant. To set up statues such as "The

three gods of good fortune, of high position and wealth and of longevity", "God of wealth" or "The carp jumping through the dragon gate", etc. can only lower the style of the hotel instead of giving a good impression to the guests.





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1. 深圳香格里拉大酒店大堂 2. 悦華酒店大堂
3. 銀海酒店大堂 4. 虹橋賓館大堂



1. Lobby of Shangri-la Hotel Shenzhen 2. Lobby of Xiamen Mandarin
3. Lobby of Silver Sea Hotel 4. Lobby of Rainbow Hotel





5

5. 米堤大飯店大堂 6. 廣信江灣大酒店大堂 7. 珠海賓館大堂



5. Lobby of Le Midi Hotel 6. Lobby of GITIC River-side Hotel 7. Lobby of Zhuhai Hotel



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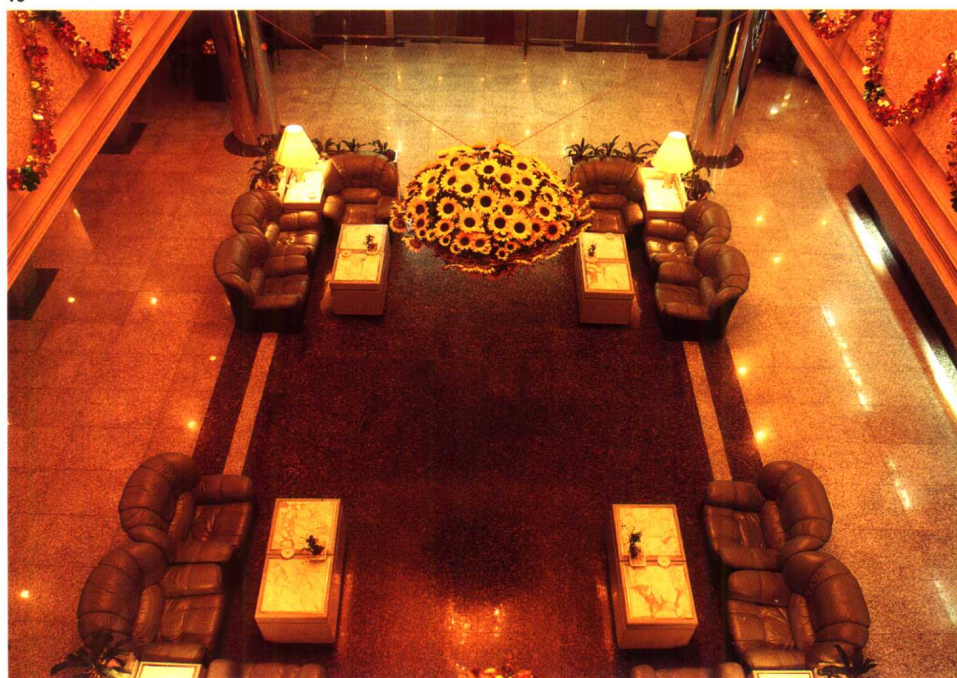






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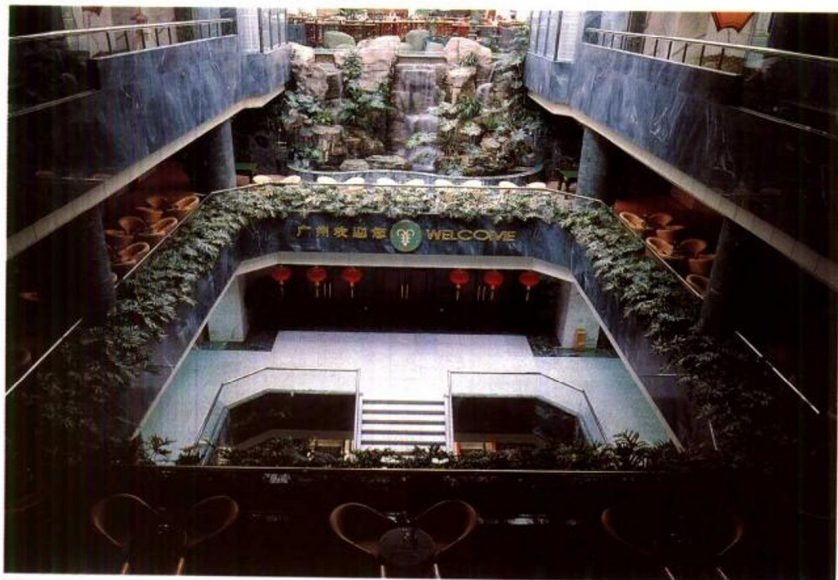
11



8. 大連富麗華大酒店大堂 9. 賽特飯店北大廳
10. 三亞國際大酒店大堂 11. 大連富麗華大酒店大堂



8. Lobby of Dalian Furama Hotel 9. North Lobby of CVIK Hotel 10. Lobby of Sanya International Hotel 11. Lobby of Dalian Furama Hotel



12

13



14



12. 廣東國際大酒店中央大廳 13. 北戴河金山賓館大堂 14. 昆明飯店大堂 15. 三九大酒店大堂 16. 北京港澳中心瑞士酒店大堂

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12. Central Lobby of Guangdong International Hotel 13. Lobby of Beidaihe Jinshan Hotel 14. Lobby of Kunming Hotel 15. Lobby of 999 Hotel 16. Lobby of Swissotel Beijing Hong Kong Macau Centre



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19



17. 西樵山大酒店大堂 18. 昆明飯店大堂 19. 大連富麗華大酒店大堂休息廳 20. 天津利順德大飯店大堂休息廳 21. 龍柏飯店大堂二樓休息廳

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17. Lobby of Xiqiaoshan Hotel 18. Lobby of Kunming Hotel 19. Lobby Lounge of Dalian Furama Hotel 20. Lobby Lounge of Tianjin Astor Hotel 21. Lobby Lounge on Second Floor of Cypress Hotel



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21





22
23



24



22. 上海靜安希爾頓酒店大堂休息廳 23. 上海建國賓館大堂吧 24. 長城飯店大堂副理 25. 北京香格里拉飯店大酒廊 26. 和平飯店總服務臺

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22. Lobby Lounge of Shanghai Hilton 23. Lobby Bar of Jianguo Hotel Shanghai 24. Assistant Manager in Lobby of Great Wall Sheraton Hotel 25. Lobby Bar of Shangri-la Hotel Beijing 26. General Reception of Peace Hotel Peace Hotel