

WOOD

RESIDENCE

木质住宅



海峡出版发行集团 | 福建科学技术出版社

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PREFACE

对于建筑师来说，现今的所有建筑材料都没有木材自然，灵活，可再生。

自从我们的祖先开创性将木条组合在一起搭成庇护棚，木材就一直在建筑业扮演重要的角色。锯，劈，染色，雕刻，抛光···世界每一个角落的各个名族都在使用木材制作工具或是艺术品，建造基础交通设施或是房屋，这些由木材衍生的产物对我们的生活至关重要。木材被用于建造寺庙，都铎时期的房舍，体育馆，甚至是舰船和飞机。毫不夸张地说，木材的建筑材料发展史与建筑史，社会发展史都是根本关联的。

对于建筑师来说现如今真正可持续再生的材料为数不多，木材是其中一种。通过光合作用，树木在阳光，二氧化碳，水，氮气和天然矿物质的滋养下日益成长。收获之后的木材不必经过复杂的处理便可以用于建造，这保证了木材极低的碳排放量。木结构就是树木从大气中吸收二氧化碳而转化而成的产物。

当代设计师选择木材作为建筑材料是因为木材优越的物理属性。木材材质温暖，这在材料中屈指可数。木料几乎不会产生冰冷的触感，它的渐变颜色能够为建筑带来质感与生气。木材反射阳光所产生的光线能够为室内空间带来能量。随着时间的流逝，木材能够焕发一种银亮光泽，诗意的记录了时光的荏苒。几乎任何颜色的染色和涂料都可以附着到木料之上，而同时木料还能保持它独特而丰富的表面图案。

就声效上来说，木材可以帮助建筑师平衡建筑内的声音。世界各地的歌剧院和演艺厅的墙壁都覆盖了木材板来减少多余回声，提高音效。

它也可以被用于会议厅来减少回声，并且提升空间氛围。木材的灵活性对于建筑师来说也是绝无仅有的。木材具备不同大小和形状，从宽平的木板到细长的木梁应有尽有。木材易于处理，标准的木工工具使用广泛，简单而安全，使用这些工具即可将其割据成各种大小，再用钉子，粘合剂，螺丝和栓可将其组合在一起。木材几乎可以用在任何地方，像是地面，天花板，架构组织，橱柜，屋顶桁架，围栏。木材的承受力和重量的比例卓越，通过层压，切割压制木材能够转化成木板，或是压成薄的装饰面。木材通过蒸汽可以弯曲成漂亮的形状，赋予建筑跳跃感，而且造价合理。

木材独特而多变的质地使之成为经久不衰，众人追捧的建筑材料。在建筑界难以找到另一种原料与其媲美。

安德鲁·T·博恩，建筑师

罗伯特·哈维·奥赫兹，建筑师

Of all the building materials that are available to architects today, none is more natural, more renewable or more flexible than wood.

Since our ancient ancestors first placed sticks together to form shelter from the elements, wood has played a pivotal role in architecture. In every corner of the world and across all cultures, wood has been sawn, split, stained, carved and polished to create the physical items that are essential to the way in which we live, from utilitarian tools to significant cultural artefacts, transportation infrastructure, and buildings. It has been used to build Buddhist temples, Tudor houses, sports stadiums and even ships and aeroplanes. It is without doubt that the development of wood as a building material is fundamentally linked with the development of architecture and of society as a whole.

Wood is one of the few natural and truly renewable building materials available to architects today. Trees are grown organically from the earth by synthesising the energy of the sun with carbon-dioxide, water, nitrogen and naturally occurring minerals found in the soil. Once harvested, timber requires little additional energy to be turned into products that can be incorporated into buildings. This ensures that wood has one of the lowest embodied energies of any building material. Wood structures are the product of carbon-dioxide drawn out of the atmosphere by trees, which effectively reduces the carbon footprint of buildings.

Wood is a natural choice for contemporary architects because of its many wonderful physical properties. Wood has a warmth that is found in few materials. It is seldom cold to touch and has a natural colour variation that helps to bring texture and life into a building. When reflecting sunlight, natural wood can produce a warm soft light that can energize an interior. When it is left amongst the elements to weather naturally, it gains a silvery patina that poetically marks the passing of time. Wood can also take on any colour required through stains and paints while maintaining a uniquely rich surface pattern.

Acoustically, wood can assist architects in balancing sound within buildings. Around the world, opera houses and concert halls are lined in timber to help mitigate unwanted reverberation and ensure rich, high quality acoustics.

It can also be used in conventional buildings to reduce echoing and improve the atmosphere in a space. Wood provides an architect with an amount of design flexibility that no other material can offer. It is available in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, from wide flat sheets to long slender beams. It can be easily cut to size using standard carpentry tools that are readily available and are easy and safe to use, and it can be nailed, glued, screwed or bolted together. Timber can be used for all elements of a structure, from floors and ceilings, rough framing and finished cabinetry, to roof trusses and boundary fences. It has an exceptional strength to weight ratio and can be laminated, chipped and pressed into boards, pressure treated and veneered. It can also be steamed and bent into beautiful sinuous shapes that can make architecture dance, yet it is still relatively affordable.

The unique and varied qualities of timber have made it one of the most popular building materials for centuries on end. For architecture, there really is no other material quite like wood.

Andrew T Boyne, Architect

Robert Harvey Oshatz, Architect

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| | 巴伊亚之家 |
| 016 | Sam's Creek |
| | 山姆的港湾 |
| 028 | Park House |
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| 036 | Garden House |
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Bahia House • 巴伊亚之家

StudioMK27

Location | Salvador, Brazil Area | 690 m² Photography | Nelson Kon

The Bahia House is an ecological house. But, not in the technological sense, not in the contemporary sense of the word "sustainability", it does not have the very latest state-of-the-art gadgets that make it possible to optimize electric expenditure. The organization of the floor plan and the use of materials come close to those of traditional architecture. The Bahia House makes use of the old popular knowledge that has been reinvented and incorporated throughout the history of Brazilian architecture. The house was considered for where it is, for the climate of where it is, for Bahia. And, for this no "green" software was used, no equipment and no calculations were made.

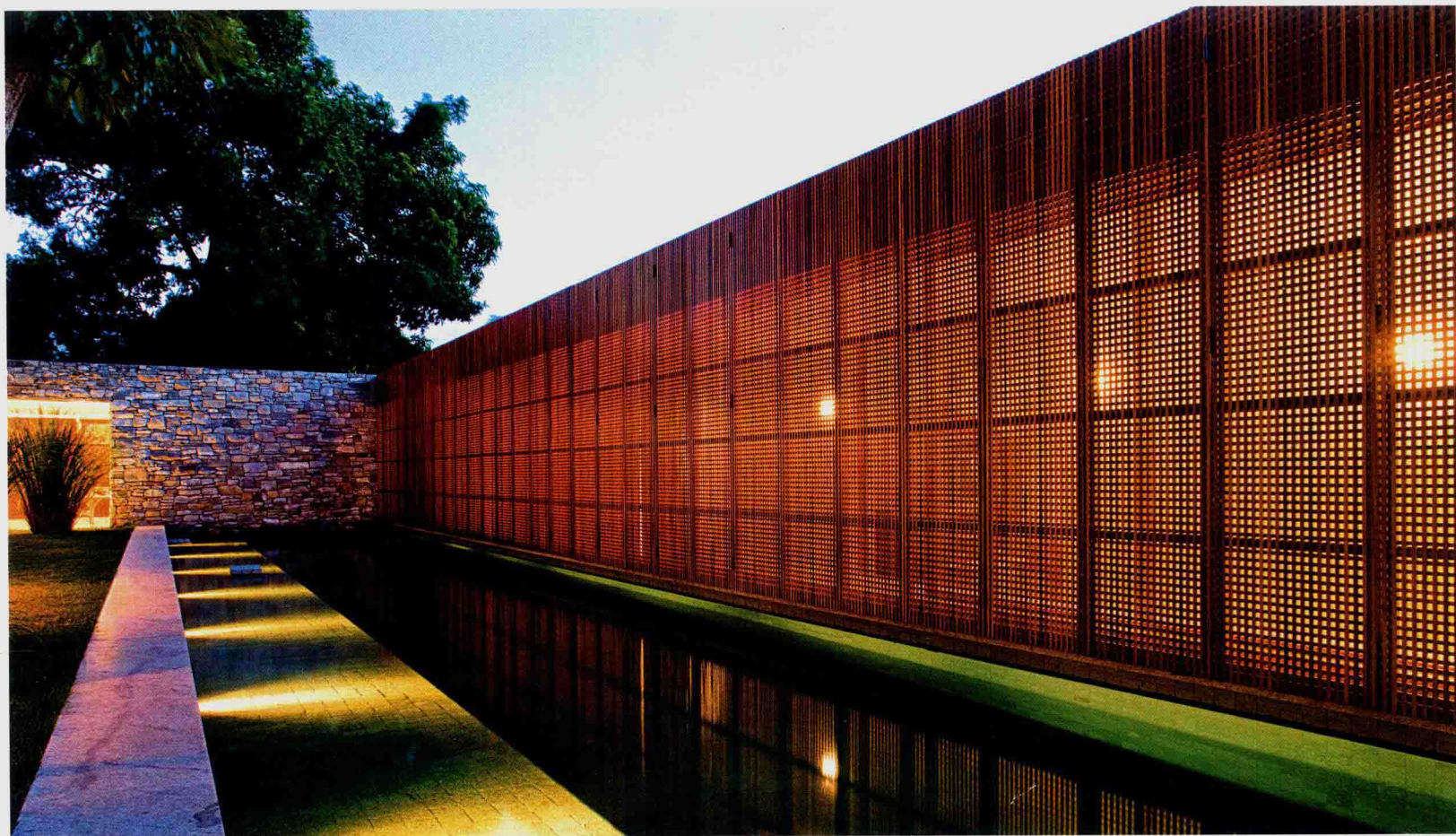
The builders of bahian traditional houses have long-known how to keep interiors cool even with a blazing sun of more than 40°C, long before the corbusian ideas had been tropicalized or even before Sir Norman Foster had given a precise, technological and scientific dimension to sustainable architecture.

These bahian houses have roofs of clay, a banial material made in a rustic manner, and wooden ceilings. The openings have large panels of wooden Mashrabiyas

brought to Brazil by the Portuguese colonial architecture since the first centuries of its occupation of the American territories, and its origin is of an Arabian cultural influence. These wooden panels provide vast comfort to the interior. The traditional bahian house uses the northeastern wind blowing in from the sea to organize the floor plan and has cross ventilation in its principal spaces, always making the interior cool and airy.

The Bahia House uses all these elements that are traditional to Brazilian houses. These adjustments of the Portuguese house to a tropical climate were always studied and applied by modernism in Brazil. The result in this case is a very pleasant house, where the interior protects from the hot and sunny climate outdoors.

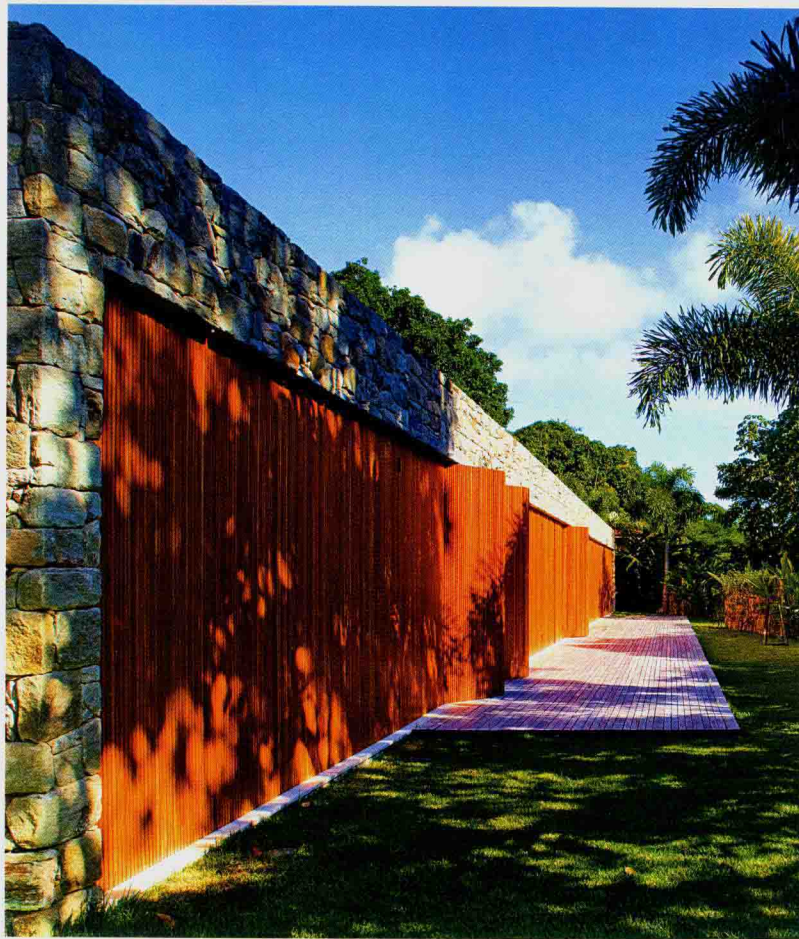
The floor plan is entirely organized around a central patio, making the cross ventilation in all the spaces possible and a view that looks in, to a grassed garden and two exuberant mango trees. The Bahia House privileges the environmental comfort of its dwellers but does not make use of the "most modern technology" for this.



巴伊亚之家是一栋生态住宅。但是，这并非体现在科技层面，也并非体现在现代意义上的“可持续性”上。它没有最新最先进的设备使其减少电力损耗。其平面图的设计和材料的使用都接近传统的建筑。它运用了古老流传的建筑知识，这些知识在巴西建筑的整个历史中被不断改造与运用。这栋住宅的建造考虑了其所在地理位置、当地的气候以及巴伊亚的特色，而它没有使用“绿色”软件、先进设备与精确的计量。

在可以耐高温的科布森理论产生之前，甚至在诺曼福斯特先生对于可持续建筑提出一个精确的、有技术性的科学架构之前，巴伊亚传统民居的建设者早就已经知道在温度超过 40 摄氏度时，如何保持室内凉爽。

这些巴伊亚民居采用普通材料制作的黏土屋顶以及木质天花板，体现出一种质朴的气息。开口处使用的木板，是在占领美国领土第一个世纪的时候，人们借鉴葡萄牙殖民时



期的建筑带到巴西的。它的起源受到阿拉伯文化的影响。这些木板的使用让人们在室内感觉非常舒适。传统的巴伊亚住宅的设计利用了从海上吹来的东北风以及交叉通风的原理，让室内持续保持凉爽和通风。

巴伊亚之家采用了巴西房屋所建造的传统元素。这些葡萄牙房屋为适应热带气候所做出的调整总是被巴西现代主义研究和应用。结果就建造出了十分惬意的房子，即使户外

烈日炎炎，室内也依然凉爽宜人。

从平面图可以看出，房屋完全围绕中央庭院而建，让每一个地方都可以交叉通风，并且透过长满青草的花园和两棵茂盛的芒果树，可以一窥屋内的布置。巴伊亚之家虽然没有利用现代技术，却让其居民拥有了享受舒适环境的特权。