

建筑设计全方案

HOSPITAL

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# 医院建筑

韩国A&C出版社 著



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北京科学技术出版社

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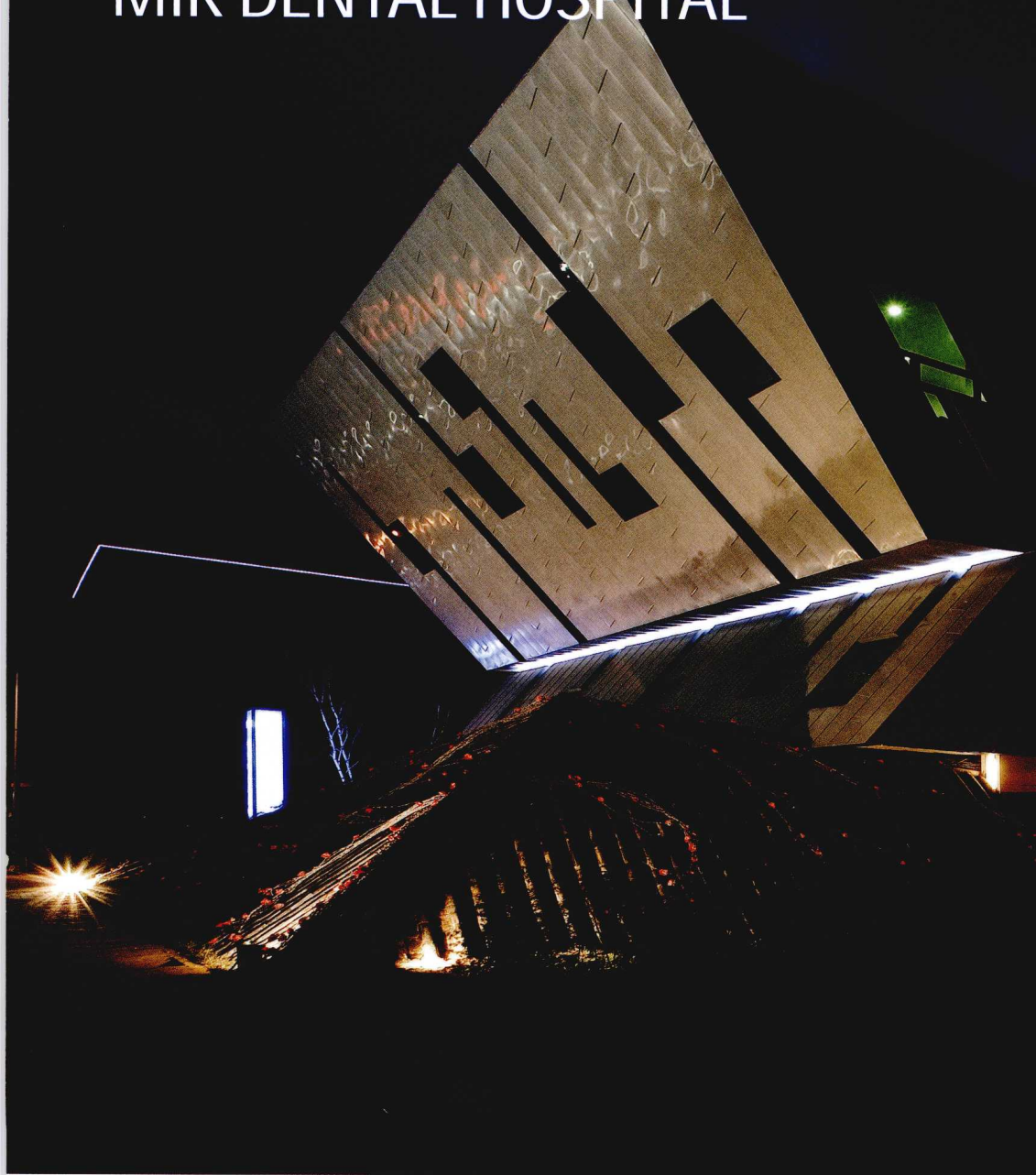
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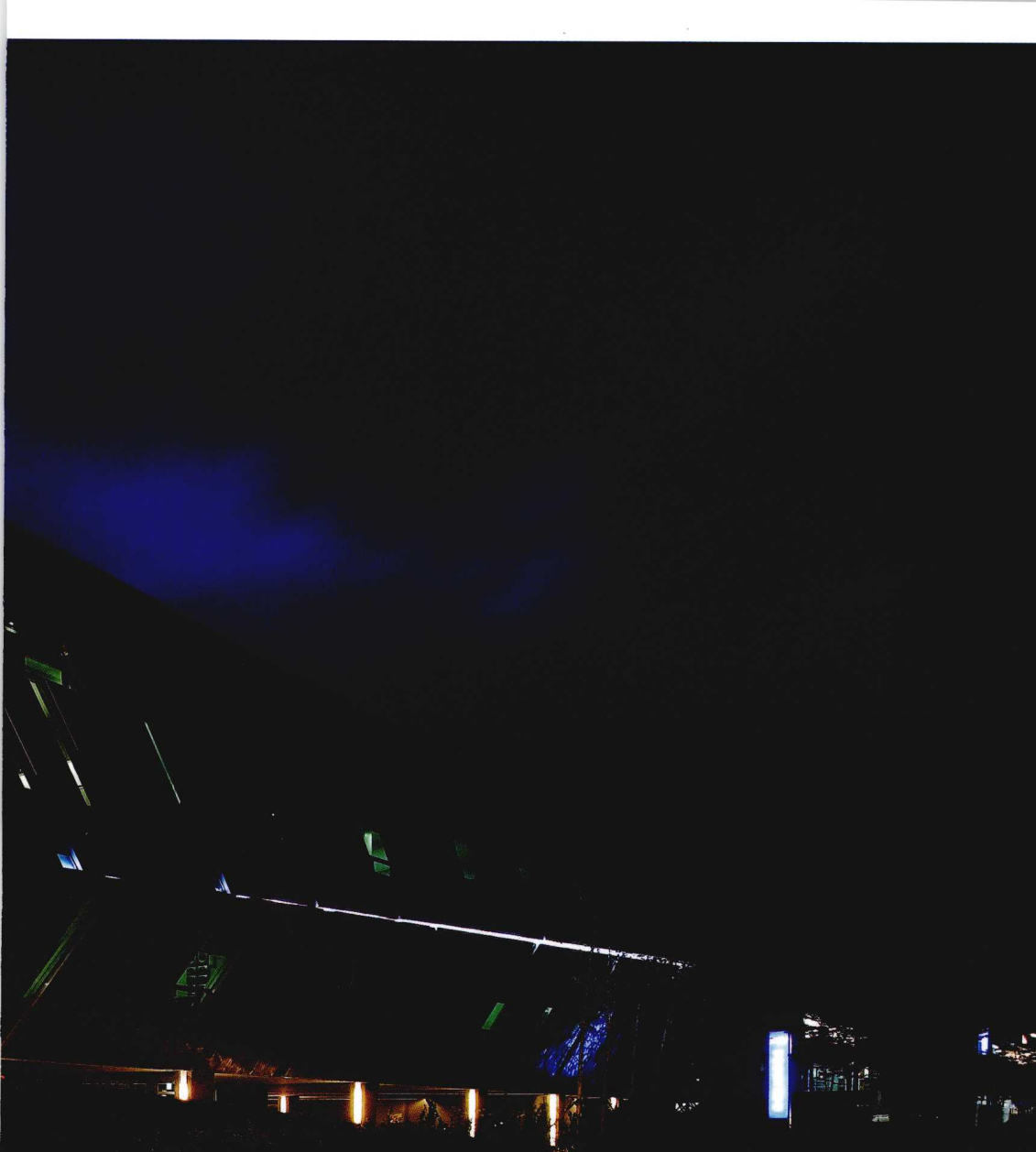


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# GWANGJU MIR DENTAL HOSPITAL





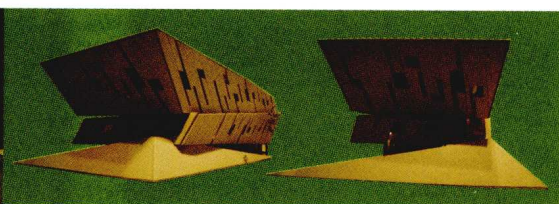


Location Ssangjam-dong, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju, Korea | Site Attribute Commerce, General  
Aesthete | Site Area 1,727.10m<sup>2</sup> | Building Area 989.26m<sup>2</sup> | Total Floor Area 1,803.01m<sup>2</sup>  
Building Coverage Ratio 57.28% | Floor Area Ratio 104.4% | Building Scope 3F  
Structure SC | Exterior Finish Zinc-Titanium Alloy Panel | Interior Finish Floor\_Marble & Tile,  
P-Tile / Wall\_V.P, Wallpaper / Ceiling\_V.P, Barrisol | Design Period 2005.8-2005.9  
Construction Period 2005.9-2006.7 | Architecture Design Park Seong-chil | wallga  
associates + DOOYOUNG Architects | Design Team Lee Kil-ho, Park Kyung-sil | Interior Design  
Baek Jong-hwan, Yun Hui-sun | wallga associates | Construction wallga associates + HIGH ST  
General Construction | Client MIR Dental Hospital | Photographer Yun Seung-hoon



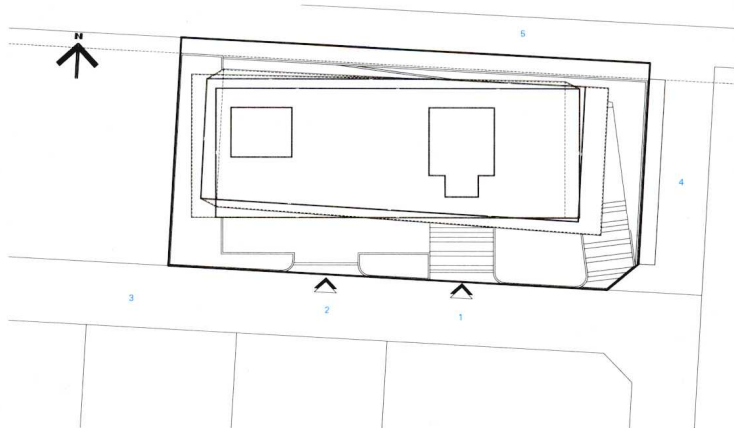
General view from the north. The rectangular building forms an east-western layer.

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GWANGJU MIR DENTAL HOSPITAL



STUDY MODEL

- 1 MAIN ENTRANCE FOR WALKER
- 2 MAIN ENTRANCE FOR CAR
- 3 8M ROAD
- 4 8M ROAD FOR WALKER
- 5 7M ROAD



SITE PLAN

In designing a medical space, the architects are faced by the same problem of breaking away from the absolute image of a clinic. The task is to provide a comfortable atmosphere as that of a non-medical space, while satisfying the original function. A new building was constructed in Gwangju, confusing the passersby with the museum-like exterior. Gwangju MIR Dental Hospital is the largest dental clinic facility in South Korea. Gwangju-based MIR Dental Hospital opened High-tech MIR Dental Hospital in Ssangam-dong, Gwangju last July 2006, following the Sangmu MIR Dental Hospital in Seo-gu ad Geumnam MIR Dental Hospital in Dong-gu, Gwangju.

**HIGH TECH VILLAGE** Located in the high-tech district in Gwangju, the building overwhelms the viewer with the east-western axis of rectangular form and the strength and motility of straight lines. Park Seong-chil, the chief designer of wallga associate, focused on the fact that the target site was inside a high-tech district. This, in fact, was the third MIR Dental Hospital project commissioned to the designer, thus demanding all the more a differentiated idea. The high-tech district played a key role in differentiating the project. Through the notion of a vector, the future-oriented image of high-tech was interpreted into a sleek line, giving the sense of direction to the building. The lines, along with the architectural mass clad in titanium zinc, is repeated in the strong oblique array of the lighting equipments in the piloti type parking lot on the ground. The concept of high-tech is also found in the geometrical windows on the elevation, which reflects the futuristic image through the shape of a PCV electric circuit.

**CONCEPT\_LAYER** n. Layer: a single thickness, course, or fold laid or lying over or under another. The concept of the building was a layer. The layers are commonly found in all architecture. However, in this building, they signify the peculiarity of a geographical stratum. In order to break the horizontality of each axis of the building, the architect created the most characteristic element: a concept layer. High-tech MIR Dental Hospital has natural layers like the old geographic strata compressed and distorted by an earthquake.

The architect created an image by the annex in the east to symbolize the evidence of diastrophism. The materials introduced to the first floor annex is the antique tile-roof from the late Joseon period, generating a striking contrast to the titanium zinc finish of the second and third floors. Constructed using the yellow earth and a traditional construction method, the first floor is also contrasted to the second and third floors built in a contemporary construction method: the past versus the future, the old versus the new, the East versus the West, and the light versus the dark.

**SPACE** The space is divided into a parking lot and a tea room on the first floor, general treatment rooms on the second floor, and children's treatment rooms on the third floor. Each zone is presented with a leeway and an artistic ambience through the introduction of objet. All the spaces have the colors of their own. In the parking lot, the strong oblique line of the lightings draws attention to the ceiling and the columns. The tea room features Bangasayusang (Maitreya Bodhisattva Half-sitting Thinking Statue), a spiritual objet of the architect that emphasizes the unique scale of the annex building. On the second floor, a long rectangular corridor forms a spatial axis to clearly divide the circulation patterns of the medical staff and the patients. The circulation open space is the core zone, which forms the simple cantilevered main staircase based on the axis of the vertical elevator and a functional space. Finished in Indian color silk fabrics and exterior reflective glass, it becomes the ground of performing experience, making itself into a living space that stimulates the senses rather than merely conducting the function of conveying people. On the second floor, the overall monotone marble stone finish gives out an elegant feel and the indirect lighting harmonizes the light and dark. On the third floor, which is occupied by the treatment rooms for children, the designer aims at creating a pure space by applying white color to the flooring, walls and the ceiling while giving each space the appropriate colors and property, thus establishing an artistic objet.

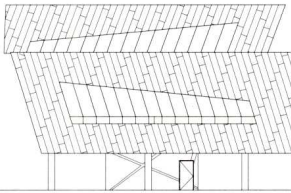




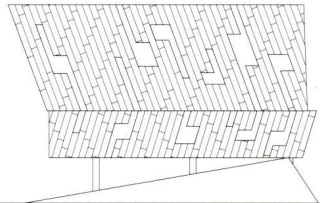
Night view from the north-west. The L-shaped annex appears as a geographical layer rising from the ground.



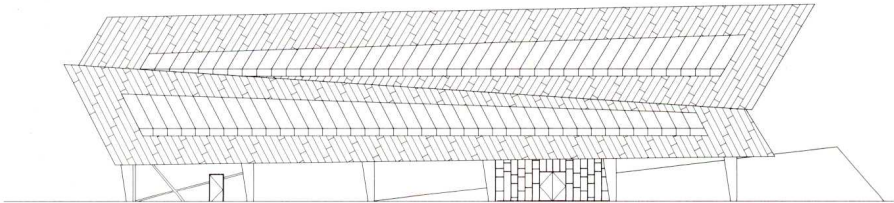
The geometric windows were designed after the shape of a PCV electric circuit.



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



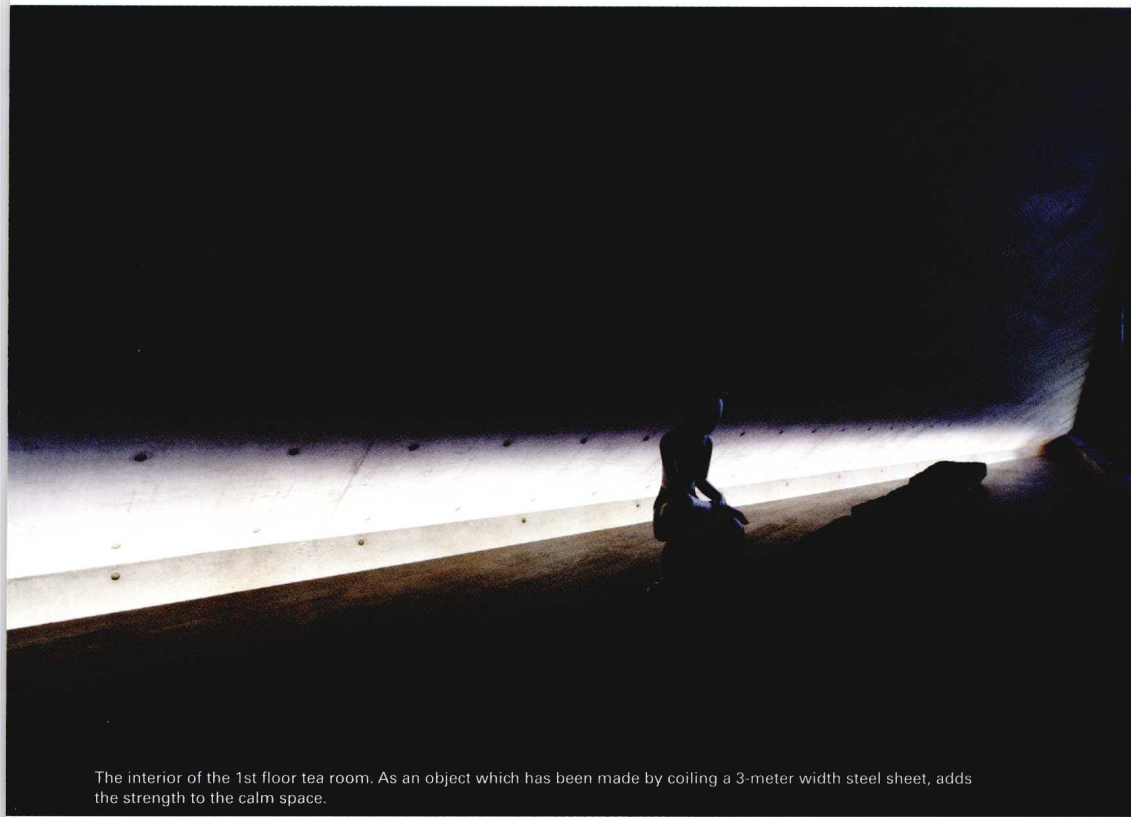
SOUTH ELEVATION



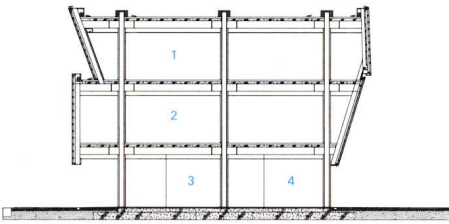




The 1st floor annex finished by old tile-roof and the 2nd and 3rd floors by titanium zinc create a contrast between the past and the future, the tradition and the contemporary, and the East and the West.

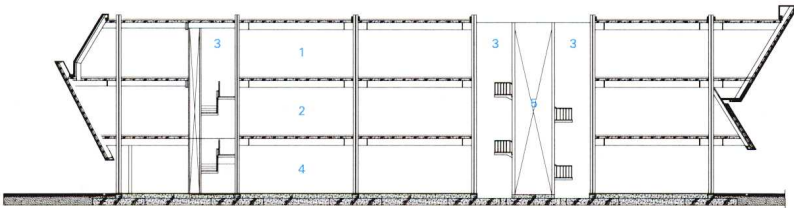


The interior of the 1st floor tea room. As an object which has been made by coiling a 3-meter width steel sheet, adds the strength to the calm space.

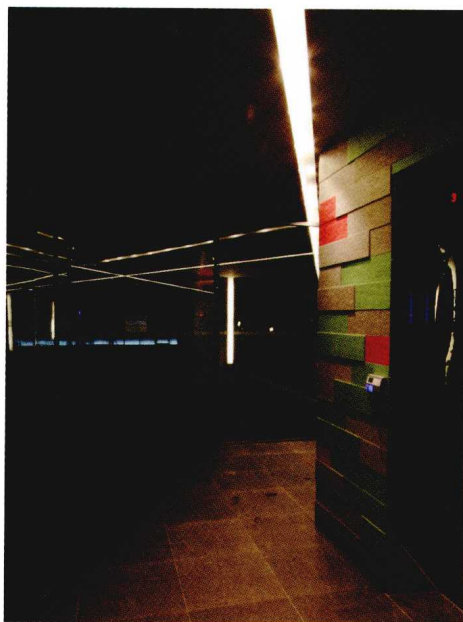


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

- 1 PEDIATRIC TREATMENT AREA
- 2 GENERAL TREATMENT AREA
- 3 STAIR HALL
- 4 PARKING LOT
- 5 ELEVATOR



CROSS SECTION



The sharp straight line is continued in the light type lighting fixtures of the piloti type parking light.