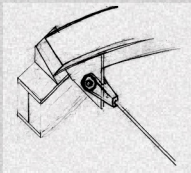
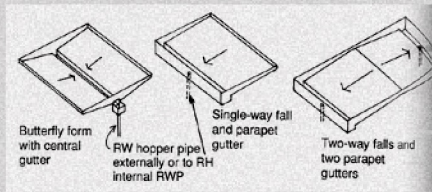


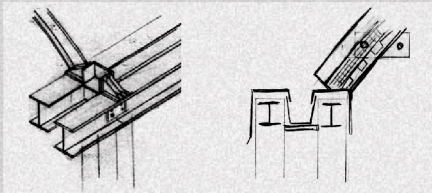
Floor/ Roof connection at lower levels



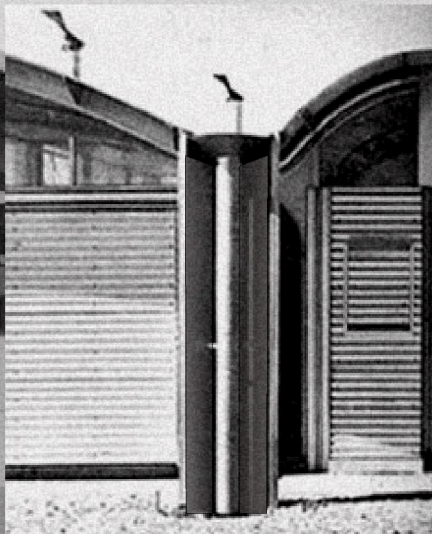
Tie-rod study



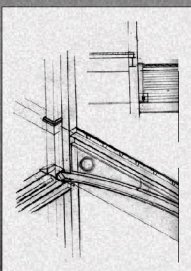
Gutter studies



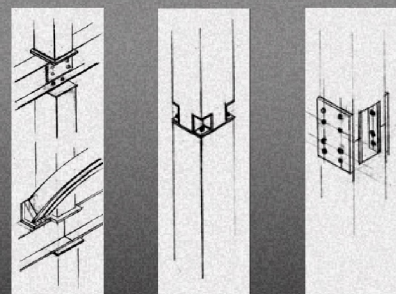
Roof to column studies



Warehouse in California



Floor/ ceiling study at lower levels

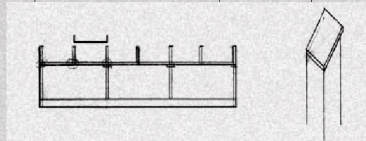


Column studies

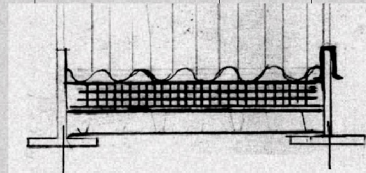
My initial decision to investigate the roof form as a series of vaults resulted from a desire to divide up the roof's mass. Metal vaulting roofs were something I saw in Europe on industrial warehouses and in rural areas.

The vaults developed from two arches sharing a column to being a pair of columns. This created a nice detail where the columns, gutter and truss arch connect together. One stepped vault extends through the parking area to begin the canopy walkway from Merchant Street to the building.

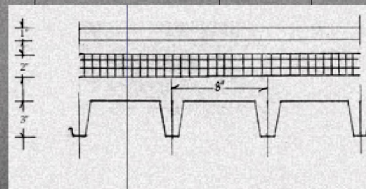
The roof and columns is a primary form that walls, a secondary system, must meet. The walls are placed in different parts of the structural grid. The walls fill the gaps. The limits of overhang, and placement of clerestory occur where wall meets vault. The boundaries of the building are due to the vaults.



Roof Structure Section



Roof Decking Studies



Corrugated Aluminum



The new addition to the Psychiatric Clinic Munsingen in Berne, Switzerland has a corrugated roof and infill partitions similar to my design. The building enclosing the workshops are one-story structures, where an interior street gives access to the various working spaces. They are of steel construction with visible supporting pillars, and an outer skin of aluminum. Characteristic features of the workshop building are the double roof-girders. The self supporting barrels of corrugated iron sheeting rest on the beam attached to columns. The diagonal tie rods in alternating bays show how lateral forces could be dealt with. The elevation shows how the building supports and braces for external loads.



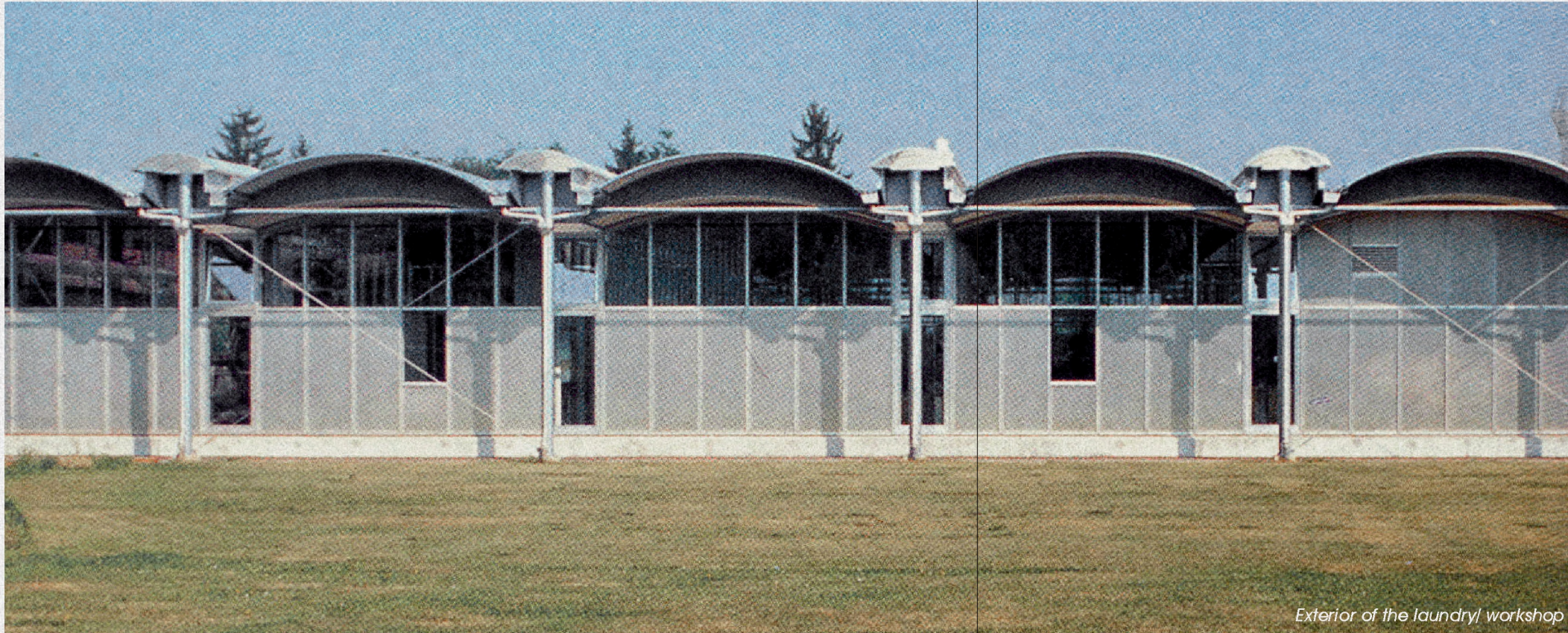
*View of Workshop*



*View of Workshop Above*



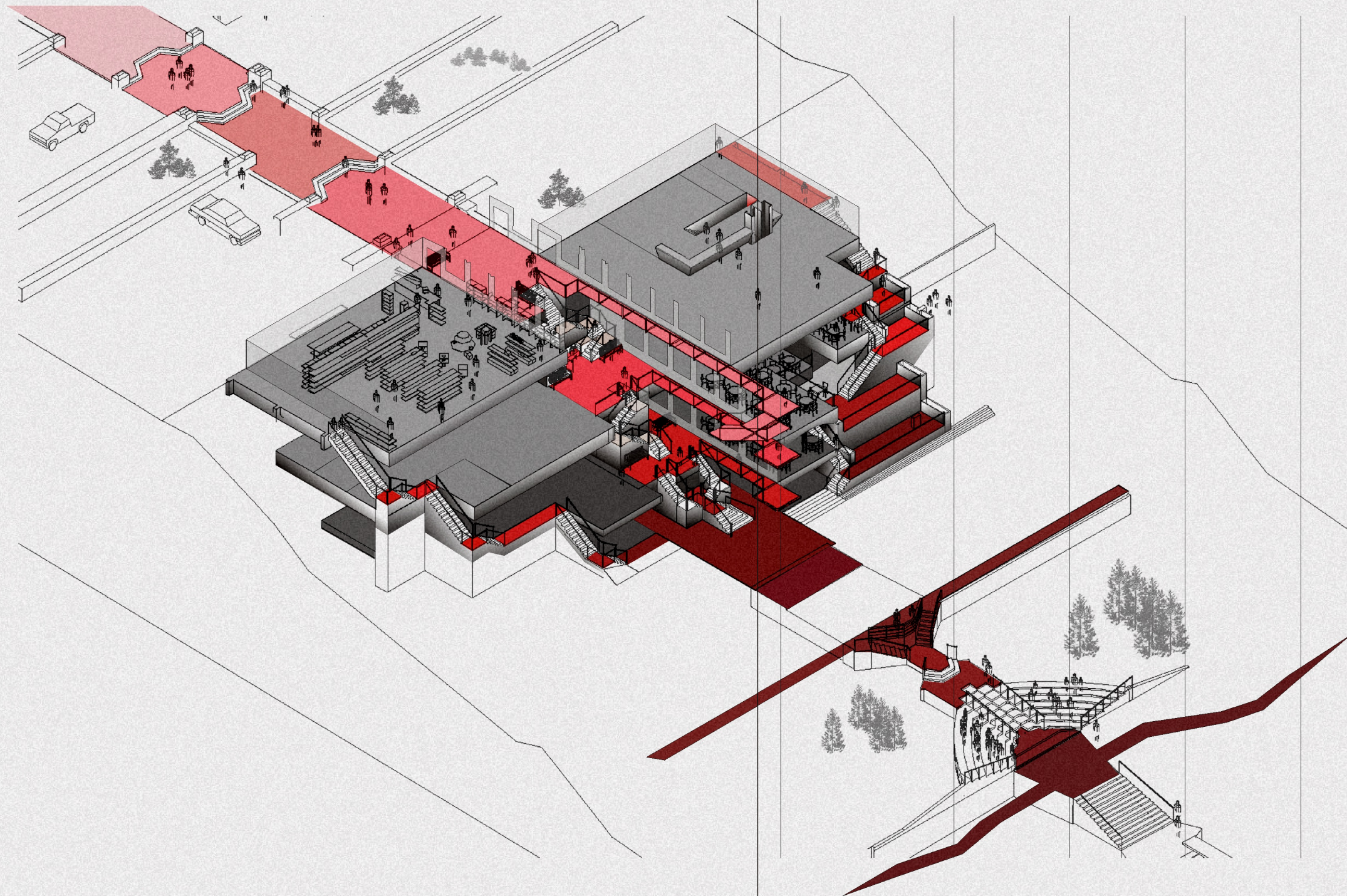
*View of skylights and the openings spaces in the workshop*



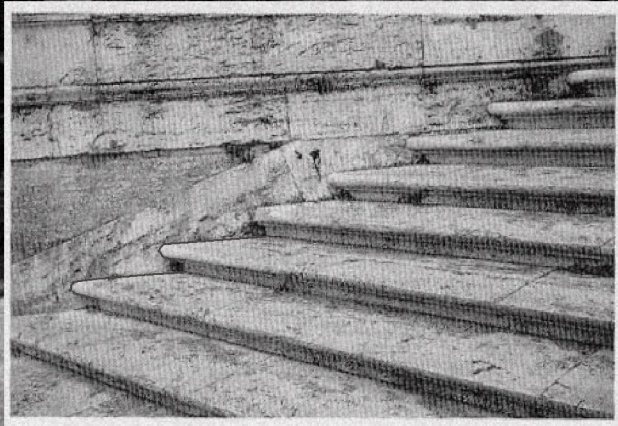
*Exterior of the laundry/workshop*



*Workshop connecting with skylights to main corridor*



The Scala di Spagna (1721 to 1725) was the culmination of many attempts to tame the steep Pincian Hill and connect the Piazza di Spagna and Piazza di Trinita. In addition to assimilating two urban spaces, the Scala di Spagna is also a thoroughfare joining a number of Rome's major roads. The staircase is a straight flight of steps flanked by a pair of convex staircases. Its design, which includes broad landings and a series of curving flights of stairs, invites the user to make a relaxed progress up the staircase, rather than a rapid ascension, though this is still possible via the central stair. The stairs were intended to be seen as piazza in its own right, not simply an elaborate thoroughfare, but a separate connecting piazza, with trees to shade, statues to provoke interest and cool fountains to relax by in the heat of an Italian summer.



*Deep tread and small rise offer seating*

*View up spanish steps*



