

op: Concrete cast experiments: Photo. smooth surface of Aalborg white cement, crushed Carrara marble and fine sand from Lønstrup possesses a 'wet' quality that is very pleasant to touch.

Right: Concrete experiments. Collage. The typical bath space. The collage is made from photos of concrete experiments.

CONCEPTS

INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS

With historical bath complexes in mind - e.g. the Turkish Hammam [see CASES] - these places offer a sense of liberation. There is a sense of being in touch with the this material through the bath experience. essence of existence, rather than distracted by the trivial.

A strong bodily Hammam experiences is various publications and specifically through inside the undecorated space at night time. a series of casts [see SKETCH STUDIES]. The space lit only by a single light bulb hanging in its cord suspended from the Concrete is basically the mixture of ceiling, right in the center of the vault. cement (the binding agent), sand and

simplicity of each bath space, yet at the used to add tensile strength. same time maintain honesty in detail is the Concrete is cast in a form which provide explicit ambition of Industrial Bath.

hus the projects seeks integrated solutions o construction, ventilation, insulation, installations for water, electricity, drainage floor and furniture, he other kind is merely artificial light, acoustics and heating in a touched visually e.g. the vault. way that does not compromise with the simplicity of the space. On the contrary On the floor and furniture the project the solutions must further strengthen the wishes to highlight the sensuous quality of atmosphere of the spaces.

allows for great structural freedom as the of 1/4 white cement, 1/4 crushed Carrara construction is self supporting, both in marble 1/4 fine sand and 1/4 water. The terms of absorbing the forces of the ground surface is reinforced by polypropylene and the stress from the cantilevered pool. micro fibers. The shape and size of the space provide a long resonating acoustics mirroring the Through the vault the project wishes to Hammam space. The effect is sensuous highlight the aesthetic quality of 'plain' as sounds of water are abstractly thrown grey concrete. It has been tested to cast the around the room, and intimate as only near concrete in situ with rough imprints of the human voices are understandable.

One above level for visitors and one lower for installations. The details are designed glass wall which convey the transition to allow easy access to the installation aggregates from underneath.

CONCRETE

SURFACES

The primary material of the baths - concrete is a cardinal point in the project as it is the explicit ambition to highlight the qualities of

The material is studied theoretically through

gravel (aggregates) and water. Embedded This innate, inner quality of sustaining the reinforcement e.g. steel or fibers is often shape and structure to the final result.

> The building contains two types of surfaces. The one kind is touched by human skin, e.g.

concrete by implementing a surface that is extremely pleasant to touch. The circular cross section of the building This has been achieved through a mixture

wooden planks from the form.

Industrial Bath is a building in two floors. In the building the concrete materials are complimented by a light translucent end between spaces. The wall contain artificial lighting, the large round shape light the room in night time.

CONSTRUCTION



ISOMETRIC SECTION



electricity are contained in the lower part

of the building.



DETAIL CC

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DAYLIGHT

CONTRAST

Daylight strategies implemented in most buildings e.g. housing or offices aims to ensure even distributed light conditions of abundant daylight (btw. 100-500 Lux), yet aim to avoid overheating in summertime. This approach has many advantages such as improving the indoor quality of life or reducing the energy demand of buildings.

The focus of Industrial Bath - to create a strong bodily experience - deviates from the traditional daylight logic.

Just as the chambers contains extreme temperatures, there is a focus to provide strong experiences of daylight in the building. The contrast of light in transitions or in the space itself is valued differently than in traditional building.

The project operates with a series of spaces, each one with a particular idea to take in daylight.

In the project, daylight is used to bring forward qualities of concrete surfaces. In some spaces daylight stream down curved surfaces. In others daylight is cast into the cylindrical building in a gradient of light. In the outside space daylight reflects on the excavated chalk walls.

The location of the bath complex - situated underneath a forest - greatly impacts the quantities of daylight possible in the spaces during the seasons of the year. Studies of the percentage of light lost to foliage show between 25-70% reduction of light depending of the height of trees and wood species. |2|

In the outside area direct sunlight is utilized to heat the platform and the pool.



Digital light studies. Warm room. Ecotect. Daylight highlights the hot stone central in the room. Changes in width and depth of the skylight enhance this effect as there is a relation between a relative small skylight and contrast in the room.







Digital light studies. Hot space. Ecotect. The main motive of the space: Daylight stream down as a gradient along the parabolic form.



Digital light studies. Changing space. Ecotect. The room is lit indirectly to ensure the privacy of visitors in the changing room. Daylight provide we beyond 100 Lux in the darkest areas of the space, ev in summer when the leaves of trees shade the space



Digital light studies. Changing space. Ecotect. High quantities of daylight highlights the structure of the concrete vault.

Detail CC 1:10. Wall and deck.