



Exterior view 建筑外观

## "Steel" House

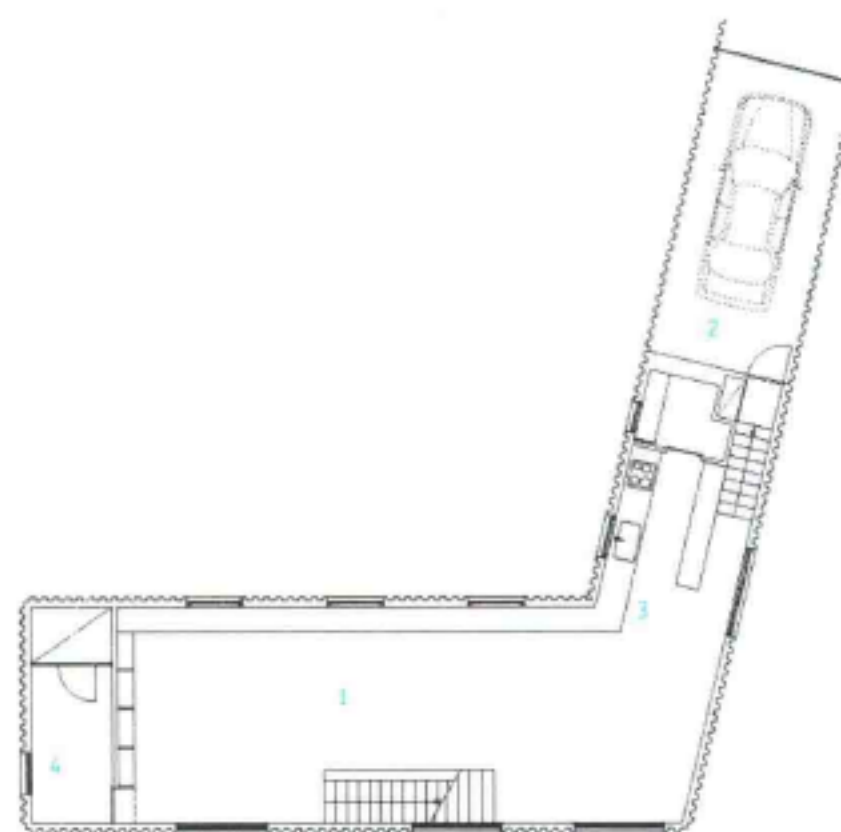
Using 3.2-millimetre-thick corrugated steel plates, a house of monocoque construction which resembles a freight car was made, without having any beams or columns. The client, Professor Hirose, has been a devoted fan of railroads cars since childhood, and stores a few thousand models of trains in his home. He himself had wanted to live a kind of life in a freight-car environment. Fitting in to the L-shaped site, the house looks like a freight car stopping on a slope, curving into an "L" shape.

The basic idea of the architectural structure is to bend the steel plates to gain strength. By bending them, the detail of the bent parts tells us how soft the material of steel is. If the steel plates were used without being bent and the surface were to be painted, we would not be able to recognise that the material used is steel. There would only be the presence of a white abstract plane, the same as plaster boards or concrete. With such abstract detail, communication does not exist between the substance of steel and people. On the other hand, the detail created by bending the steel establishes communication between steel and us.

## 钢铁住宅

钢铁住宅采用了3.2毫米厚的波纹钢板，没有采用任何梁柱结构，看起来像一辆厢式货车。屋主广濑教授从小就是有轨电车的爱好者，并且在家里收集了上千辆火车模型。他一直想居住在一个类似厢式货车的环境中。钢铁住宅位于一块L形的场地上，看起来就像是停在坡道上的厢式货车一样。

建筑结构的基本设计理念是通过弯曲钢板来获取力量。在使钢板弯曲的过程中，弯折的细节展示了材料的柔软度。如果未经弯折便使用钢板，并将钢板漆上颜色，建筑外观只会呈现出一块白板，和塑料板或是水泥墙没有区别，人们无法辨识建筑使用了钢铁材料，钢铁和人之间也就无法形成一种对话。相反，弯折的钢板让人与钢铁进行了沟通。



1. living and dining area
2. car parking
3. kitchen
4. wash room

1. 起居和餐饮区
2. 停车场
3. 厨房
4. 洗手间





建筑外墙一角 Façade corner



底部架高结构 Stilts



走廊 Corridor



会客区 Common space

Photo: Mitsumasa Fujitsuka

Residential

Completion Date: 2007

Architect: Kengo Kuma & Associates