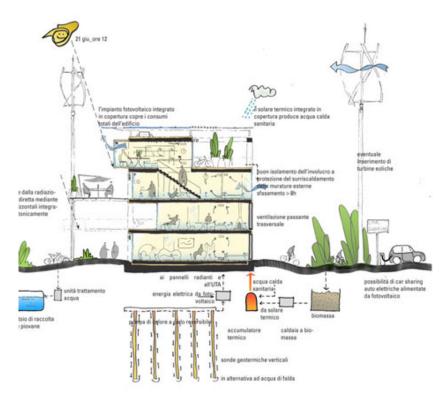
Materials for Architecture and Technological Innovation (6 CFU)

Materials Technologies for the Environment (6 CFU)

Prof. Alberto De Capua



MpA 3 Construction System

- Building System
- Technological System



Building system

The building is not a simple sum of spaces, technical elements, materials and systems, but it is a system in which each element relates to the other in a complex way to meet the needs of users.

It is a BUILDING ORGANISM and that is a structured set of spatial elements and technical elements, internal and external, relevant to the building, characterized by their functions and their mutual relations, designed to meet the needs of housing.

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BUILDING SYSTEM means all the parts that make up a building work. It is the structured whole of

environmental units/spatial elements (environmental system or environmental subsystem)

and

corresponding technological units/technological elements (technological system or subsystem).

The building system is a way of materializing a certain form, specifying the role of the different parts in order to:

delimiting, defining and classifying space;

to guarantee safety conditions;

to ensure the well-being of the living environment.

Technological system and manual classification of Petrignani



For the purpose of the delimitation and classification of the space, the apparatus-involvulus can present itself in two different forms:

- Global geometry
- Box geometry

It is in the second case, that is in the box geometry, that the parts are distinguished:

CV vertical closures

CO horizontal closures

PI internal partitions

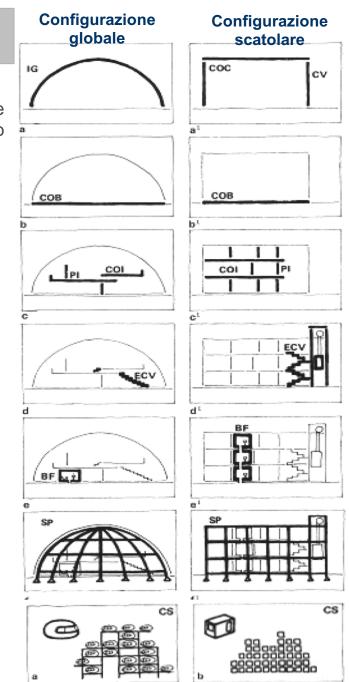
ECV vertical communication elements

SP load-bearing skeleton

BF function blocks

CS space cells

These parts constitute the components of the CONSTRUCTIONAL BODY

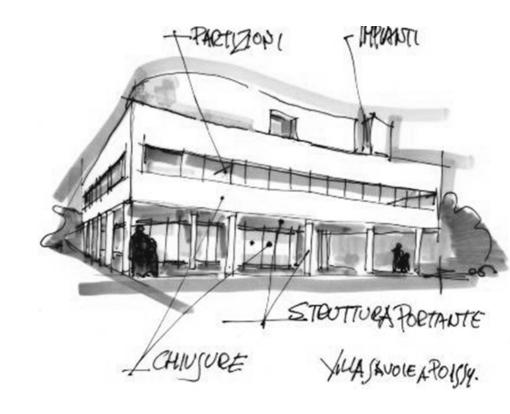


Technological system and classification UNI 8290

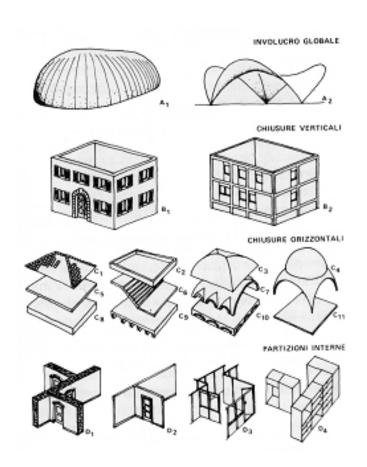
The UNI 8290 standard provides the classification and articulation of the technological units and technical elements that make up the TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

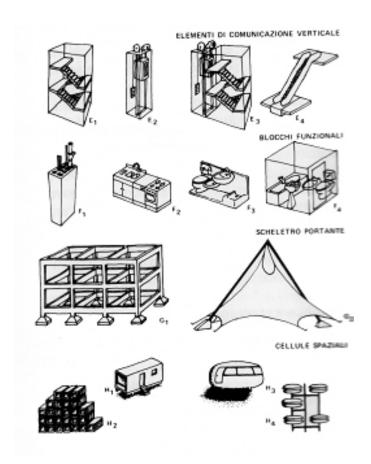
The decomposition defines three levels and gives rise to three sets called:

- 1 Classes of technological units (factory elements).
- 2. Technological units: grouping of technologically compatible functions necessary to achieve predetermined performance.
- 3. Classes Technical elements: elements capable of performing, in whole or in part, functions specific to one or more technological units.

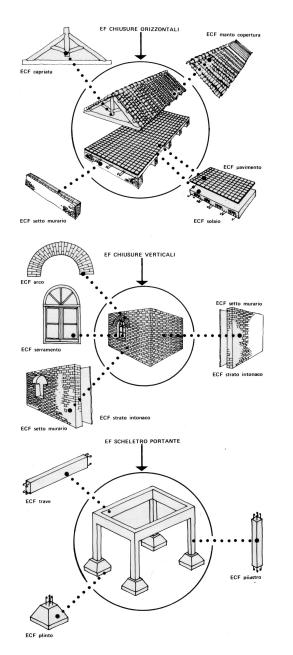


Supporting	Foundation Structure	Structure of direct foundations
structure		Structure of indirect foundations
	Elevation structure	Vertical elevation structure
		Horizontal and inclined elevation structure
		Spatial elevation structure
	Containment structure	Vertical containment structure
		Horizontal containment structure
Closures	Vertical closure	Vertical perimeter walls
		Vertical perimeter walls
	Horizontal lower closure	External vertical frames
		Floor slabs on the ground
		Horizontal windows
		Ceilings on outdoor spaces
	Horizontal closing on outdoor spaces	Roofing
	Top closure	External horizontal fixtures
Internal partitions	Vertical internal partition	Vertical internal walls
		Vertical interior doors
		Protective elements
	Horizontal internal partition	attics
		Mezzanines
		Horizontal interior fixtures
	Inclined internal partition	Internal stairs
		Internal ramps
External partition	Vertical external partition	Protective elements
		Separating elements
	Horizontal external partition	Balconies or loggias
		Walkways
	Inclined external partition	External stairs
		External ramps

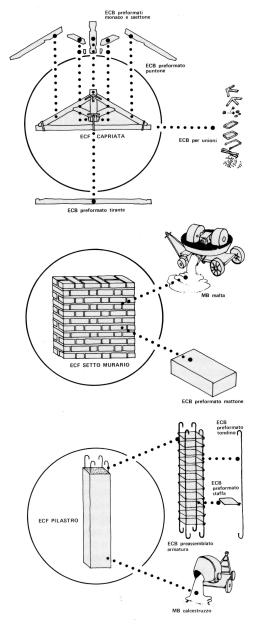




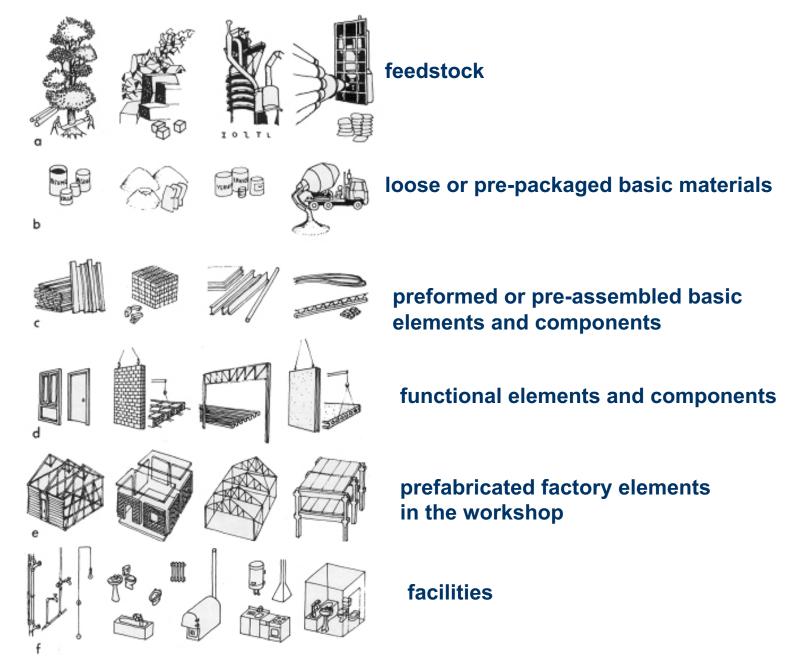
Classification of technological units (factory elements).



factory element as a whole correlated with functional building elements



functional construction element as a whole of basic components and basic materials



materiali da costruzione disponibili sul mercato

Standard UNI 8290 (II PART): Requirements for technical elements

Requirements for technical elements:

- Reliability
- Asepticity
- Acoustic absorption
- Ability to integrate
- Plant engineering
- Attractibility
- Convenient operation and manoeuvring
- Comprehensibility of manoeuvres
- Ease of intervention control
- Water repellency
- Water resistance to airborne fluids
- Liquid impermeability
- Acoustic insulation
- Thermal insulation

- Limitation of explosion risks
- Maintainability
- Cleanability
- Reaction to fire
- Recoverability
- Adjustable
- Resistance
- Reparability
- Disposal of harmful gases
- Substitutability
- Stability
- Sealing
- Ventilation

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