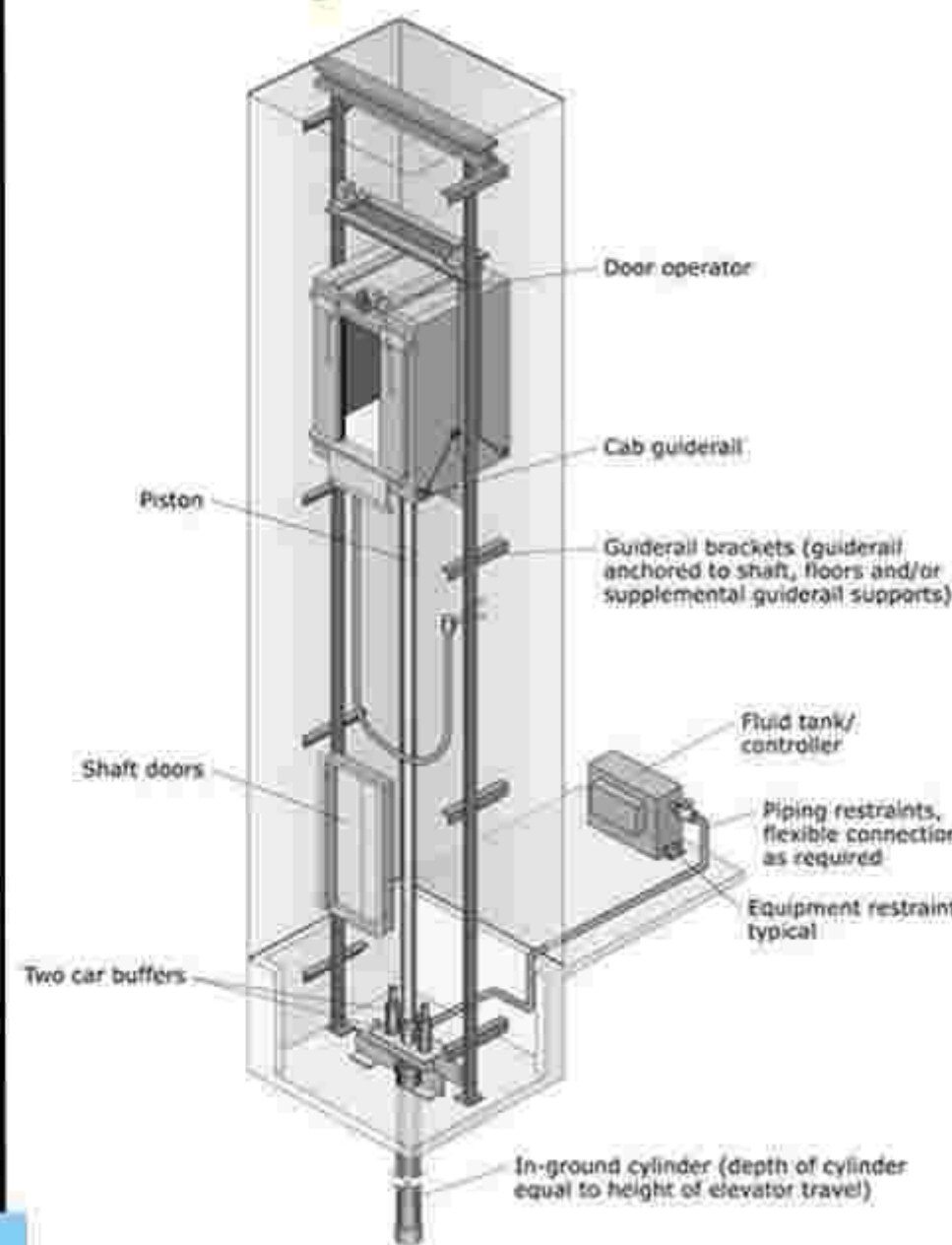


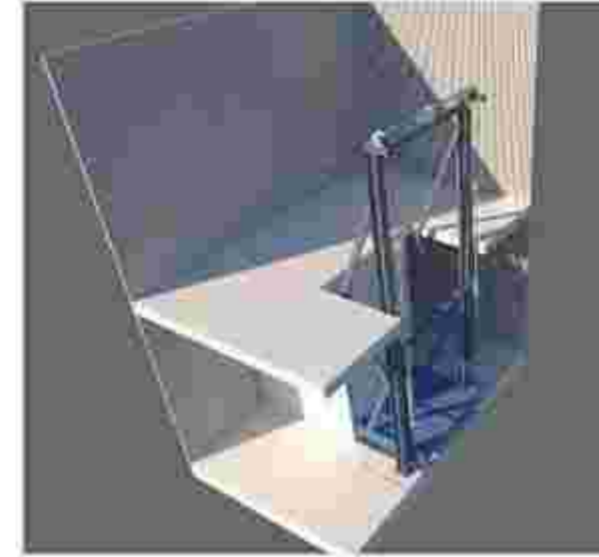
Hydraulic Lift

Hydraulic Elevators are lift systems that use a hydraulic piston to raise and lower the elevator car. Hydraulic Elevators are typically used for low-rise and mid-rise buildings below 6 stories due to the elevator system's slower speed and limited piston lengths.



VIEW

The hydraulic piston sheave and cylinder is located below the elevator pit and must be at least the overall rise plus 4'-7" (1.2-2.1 m). Hydraulic Elevators have a low initial cost but are limited by a slow travel speed of 200' (61 m) per minute and a limited distance of approximately 60' (18.3 m).

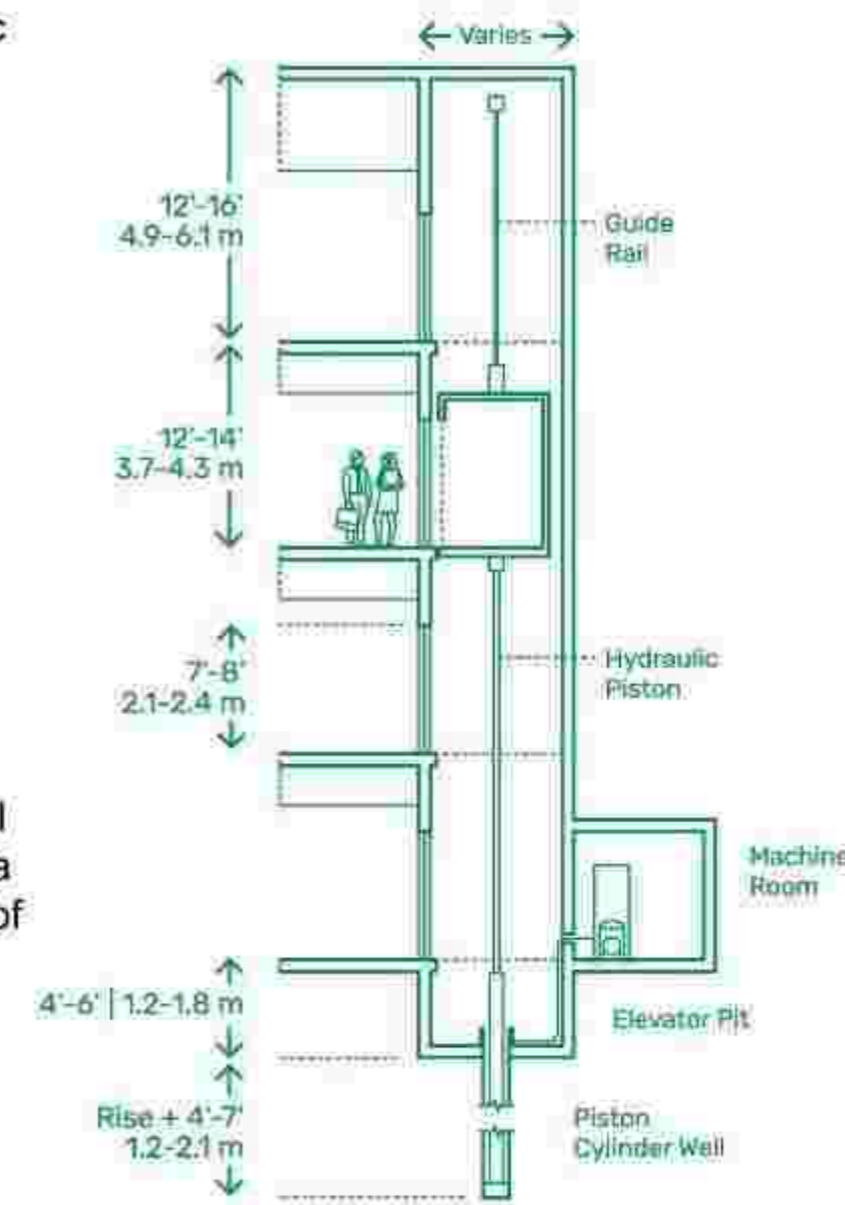


SECTIONAL VIEW

Hydraulic Elevators have an elevator pit depth of 4'-6" (1.2-1.8 m) and require an additional machine room at the ground floor adjacent to the elevator shaft.



VIEW



VIEW

NAME-VIGNESH VASANTH
USN-ICF17AT110

FREIGHT HYDRAULIC LIFT

Freight elevators usually travel at lower speeds than passenger elevators, but they are built to carry heavier loads and finished to withstand tougher working conditions. Freight elevators may have manually operated doors, and often have rugged interior finishes cab to prevent damage while loading and unloading. These elevators are specially constructed to withstand the rigors of heavy loads.

Features:
Outstanding Power and Performance
Wide Load Range 500-3000 Kg.
Easy Loading and Unloading
Extra Wide Doors
Easy Maintenance with Low Operating and Cost

ENGINEERING CHARACTERS:
-Low to medium rise buildings
-Low to medium speed
-Loading capacity is typically higher than a passenger elevator
-Optimal for industrial environments

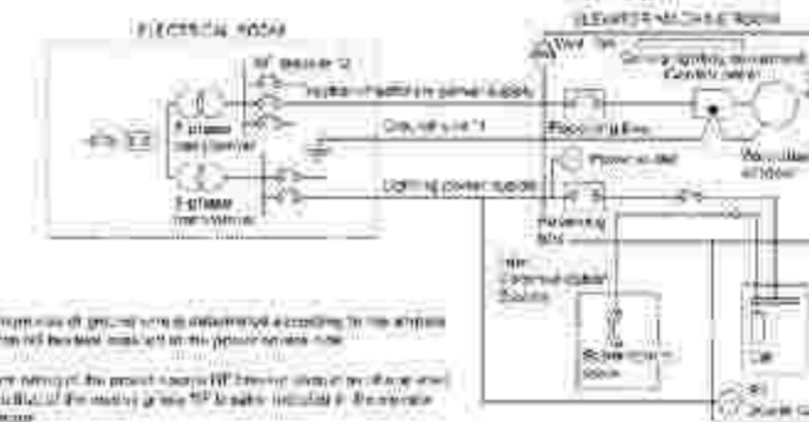
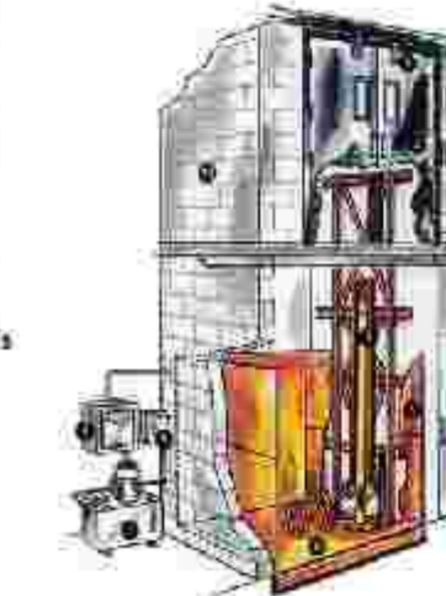


Table showing the different lift dimensions for different weight and loads

LOAD	GOODS LIFT									
	LIFT SHAFT		CAR RISE		MACHINE ROOM		LIFT CAR			
WEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT	PIT	O.H.	
1000	1800	1200	1100	1200	750	3000	3800	2500	1900	4000
1500	2300	1700	1400	1500	1000	3000	4000	2500	1900	4800
2000	2800	2200	1700	2000	1250	3300	4200	2500	1900	5300
2500	3300	2700	2000	2200	1500	3500	4400	2500	1900	5800
3000	3800	3200	2300	2500	1750	3700	4600	2500	1900	6300
4000	4800	4200	2900	3100	2200	4000	5000	2500	1900	7300



Elevator to transport automobile vertically

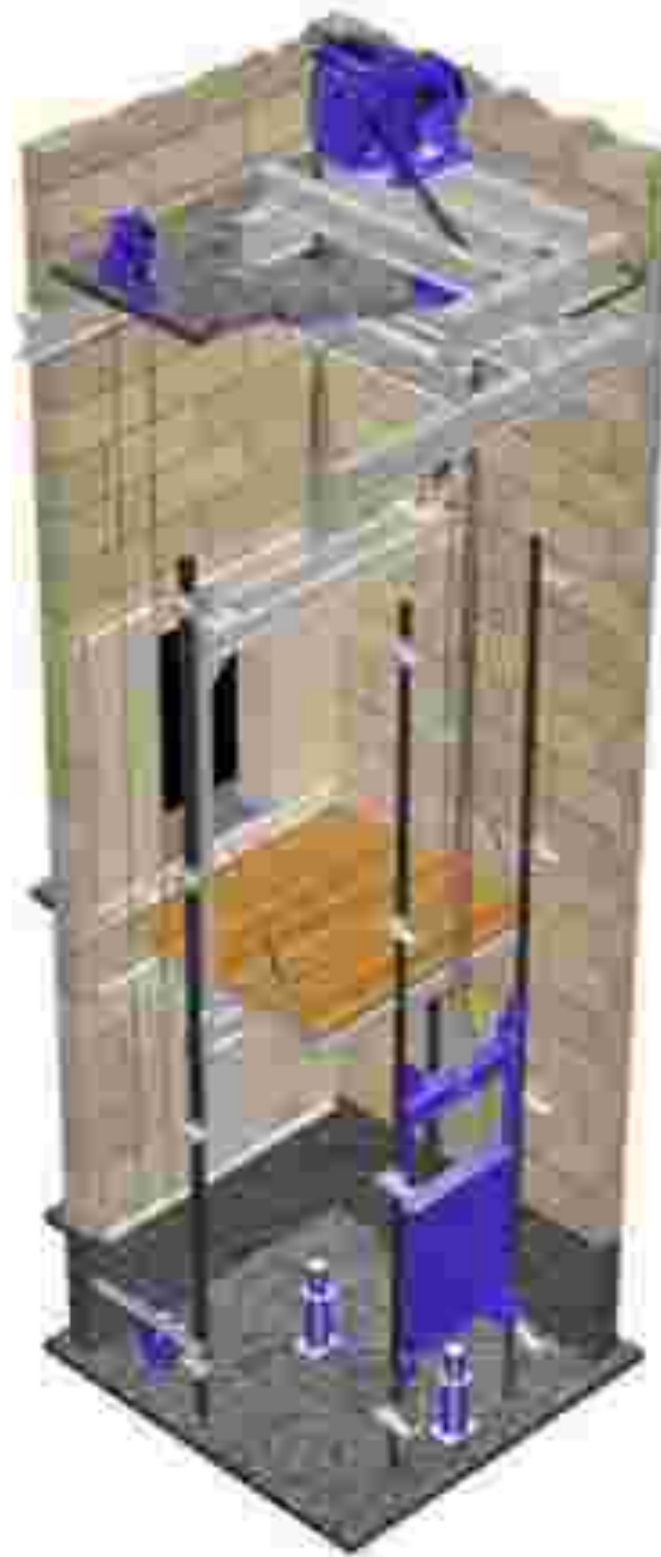


Freight lift to transport heavy goods to different floors.

NAME : SHARVARI SHARATH
USN : ICF17AT086
CLASS : 6C , BMSCA

BUILDING SERVICES - III

Building Services - III



Working:

Traction lifts use a cable system. A rope is attached to a counterweight and the other end is attached to the lift car. The rope is anchored at one end to the lift car, and on the other end to a counterweight.

When the lift is called to a floor, the rope runs the wheels. The rope runs over a pulley in both directions - one to move the lift up and the other to move it down.

All the lift cars have a counterweight system - and vice versa. The counterweight system must be able to support the weight of the lift car when it is moving up or down. This is done by using a system of pulleys and ropes. The counterweight system is designed to be able to support the weight of the lift car when it is moving up or down.

Most lifts also have an Overhead Counterweight system. The speed of the lift is slowly reduced to the rails in the shaft and then into the lift car through a rope.

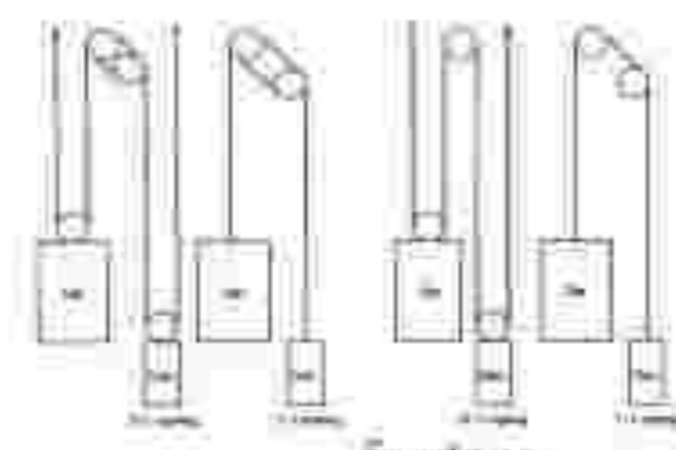
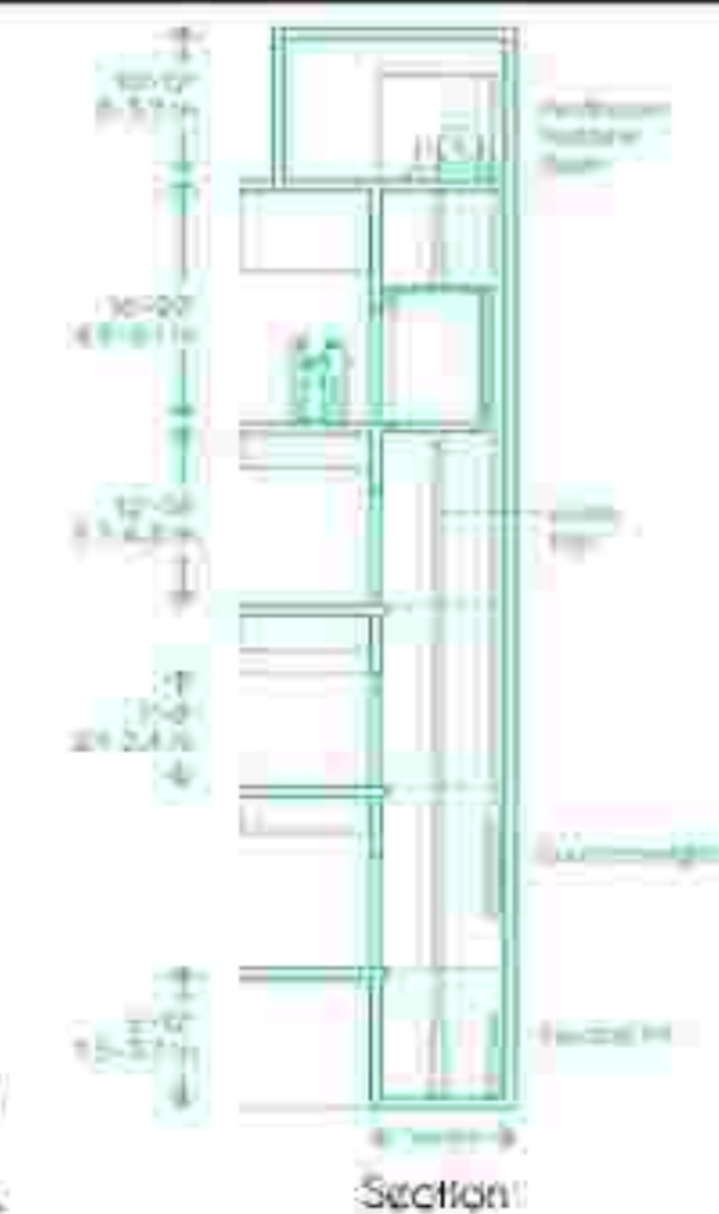


Parts:

Traction lifts are referred to as all sorts of things including cable lifts, counterweight lifts or rope lifts. The main components of a traction lift are:

1. cables or ropes
2. a sheave or pulley
3. counterweight
4. motor.

Traction Elevator



Name: Shifa Talath
USN: ICF17AT087
Class: VI 'C'

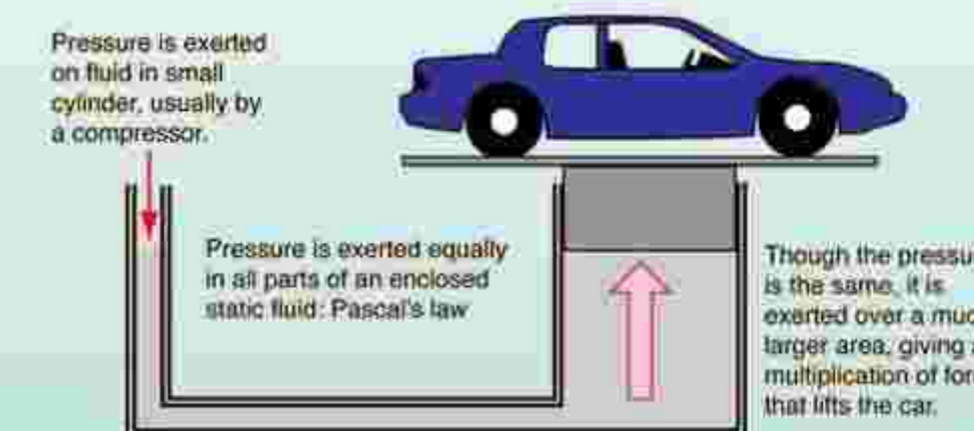


INTRODUCTION

Hydraulic lift is a device used for carrying passenger or goods from one floor to another in multi-storied building to raise heavy objects.

WORKING OF HYDRAULIC LIFT

PRINCIPLE-Works on PASCAL'S LAW-Fluid mechanics



THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM HAS THREE PARTS

- A TANK (the fluid reservoir)
- A PUMP, powered by an electric motor
- A VALVE between the cylinder and the the reservoir

HYDRAULIC LIFT

NAME:SIMRAN.L.LOONAWAT

USN:ICF17AT090

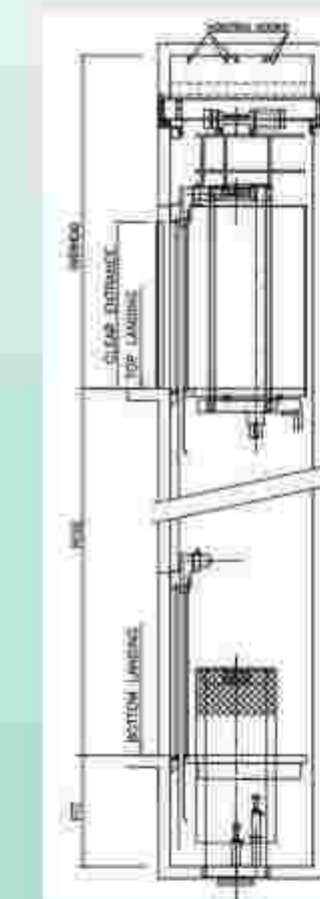
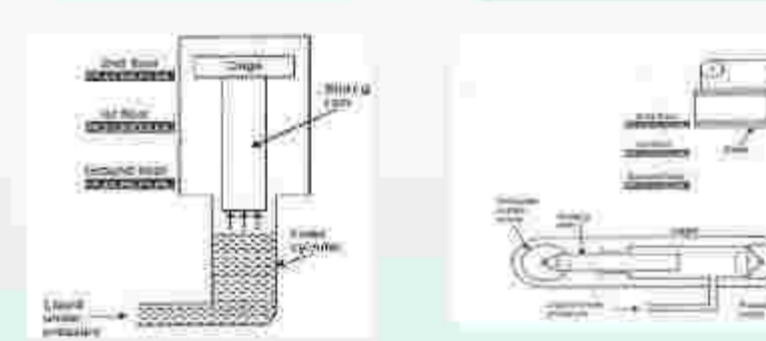
SEM:VI 'C'

SUBJECT:BUILDING SERVICES

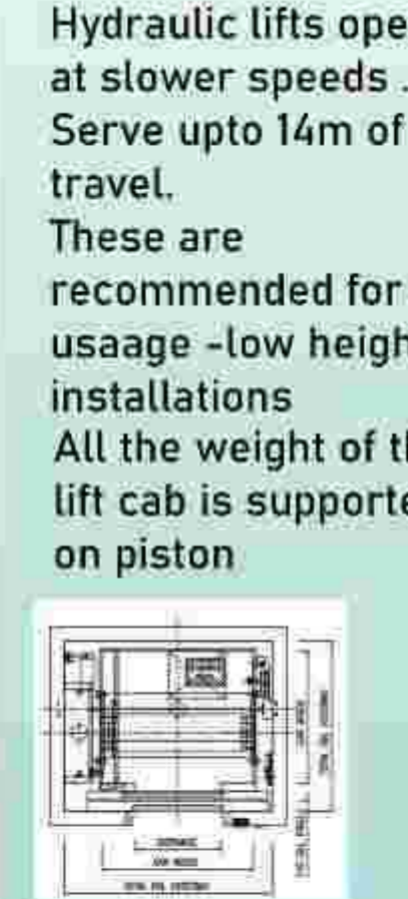
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TYPES OF HYDRAULIC LIFT

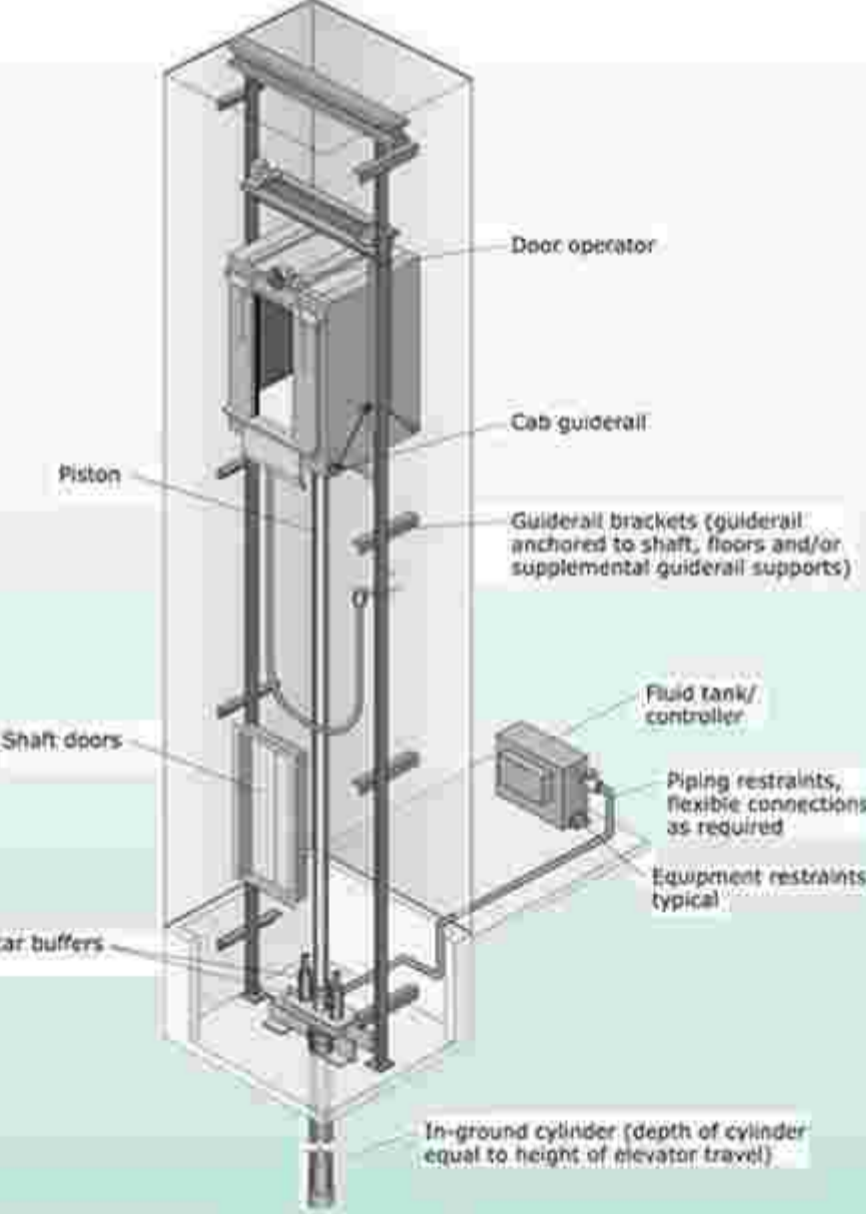
- DIRECT ACTING HYDRAULIC LIFT
- SUSPENDED HYDRAULIC LIFT



ELEVATION



PLAN



BENEFITS-Quick installation

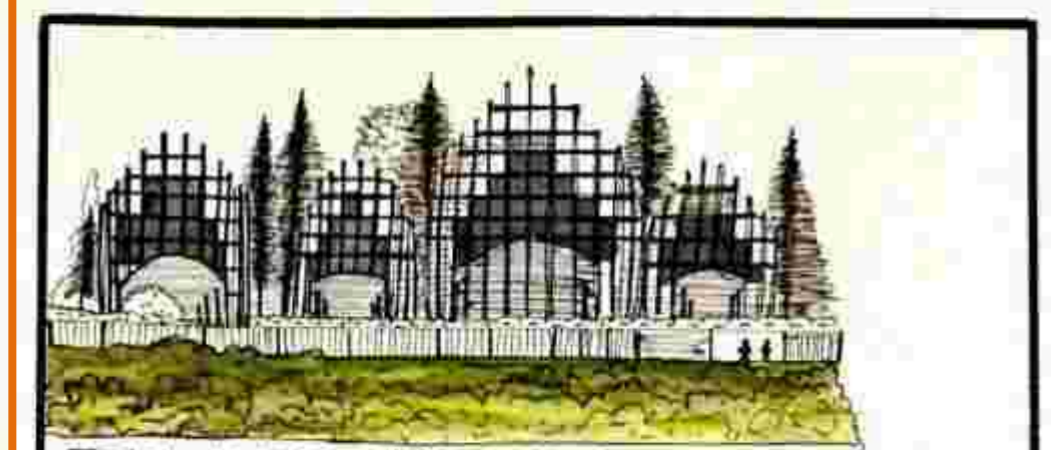
- no overhead machine room
- lower cost for installation
- Flexibility in the location of motor room.
- can come down in case of power cut through manual valve

DRAWBACKS- Noisy, slow and poor ride quality.

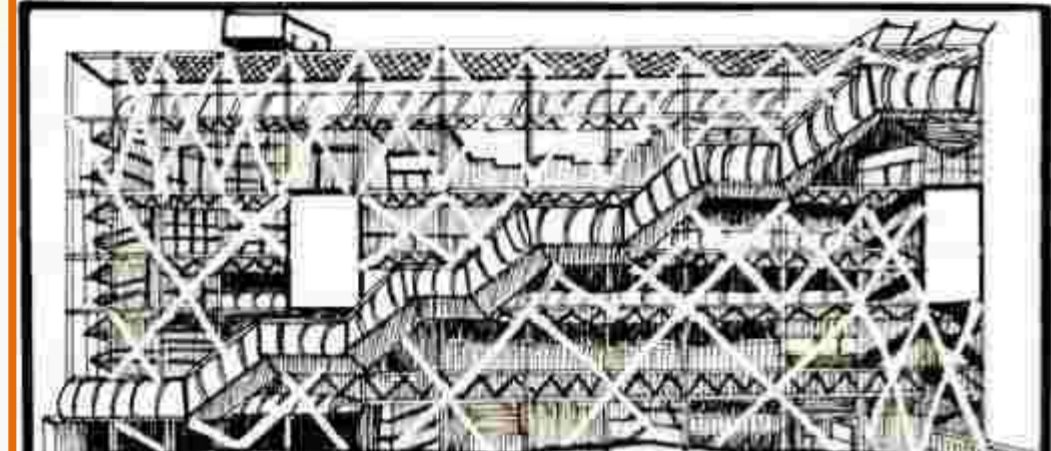
- high on energy consumption



ARCHITECTURE IS ART, BUT ART VASTLY CONTAMINATED BY MANY OTHER THINGS CONTAMINATED IN THE BEST SENSE OF THE WORD - FED, FERTILIZED BY MANY THINGS
~RENZO PIANO

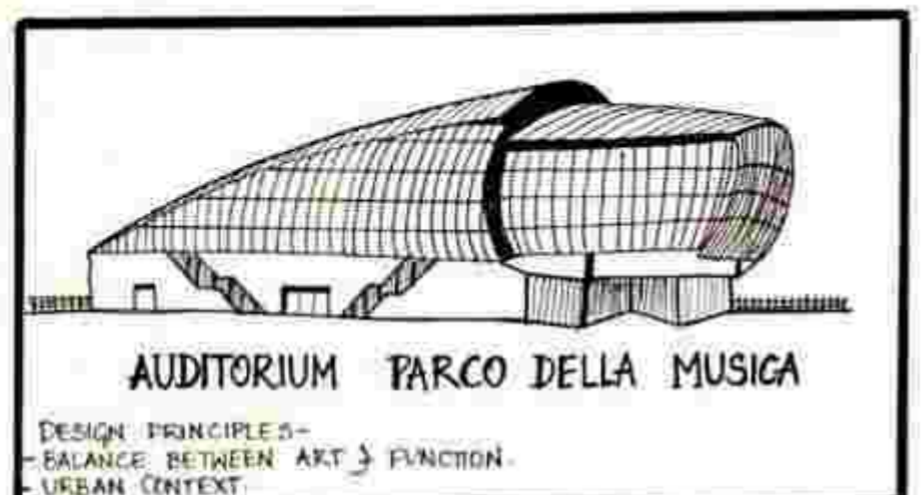


JEAN-MARIE TJIHAOU CULTURAL CENTRE
DESIGN PRINCIPLES-
-ACHIEVE NATURAL VENTILATION-STACK VENTILATION
-VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE
-DIVISION OF SPACES ACCORDING TO THE FUNCTION
-INTEGRATION OF ART & FUNCTION
-LIGHTNESS IN THE CONSTRUCTION.



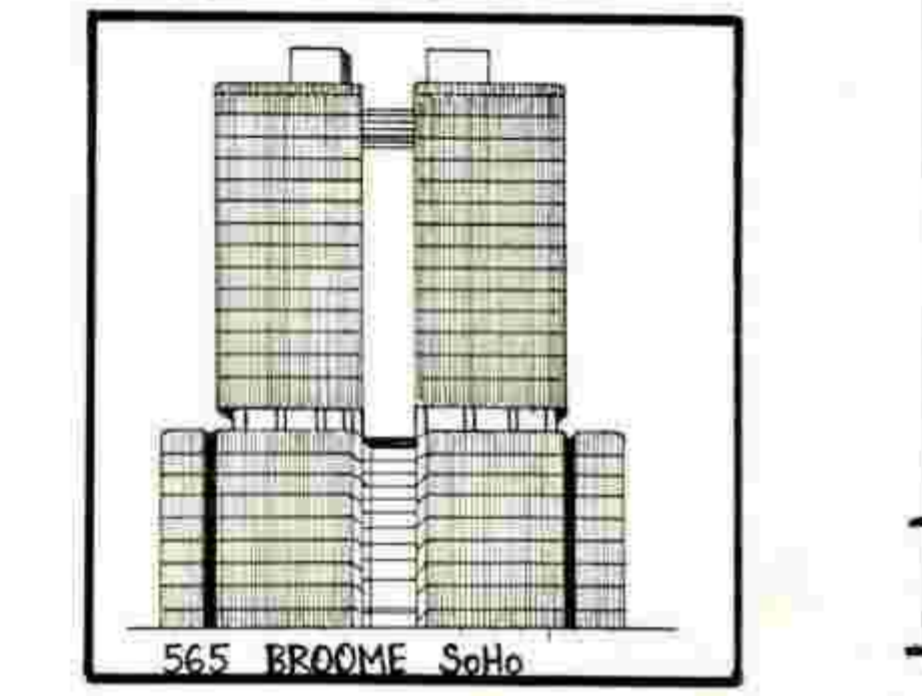
THE CENTRE POMPIDOU
DESIGN PRINCIPLES-
-MAXIMIZE INTERNAL SPACE-CONSTRUCTION WAS DONE INSIDE-OUT
-EXPOSED STRUCTURAL SKELETON
-PRESENCE OF COLOURS-ENLIVEN THE FACADE & DIFFERENT COLOURS FOR DIFFERENT SERVICES
-LIGHTNESS & TRANSPARENCY IN THE FORM & FACADE.

LIGHT HAS NOT JUST INTENSITY, BUT ALSO A VIBRATION, WHICH IS CAPABLE OF ROUGHENING A SMOOTH MATERIAL, OF GIVING A THREE DIMENSIONAL QUALITY TO A FLAT SURFACE.
~RENZO PIANO



AUDITORIUM PARCO DELLA MUSICA
DESIGN PRINCIPLES-
-BALANCE BETWEEN ART & FUNCTION
-URBAN CONTEXT
EVEN IF YOU DO IT BY MACHINE, IT DOESN'T MATTER, YOU STILL FEEL THE WAY THE PIECES COME TOGETHER, AND COMING TOGETHER THEY CREATE SOMETHING THAT MAKES SENSE.
~RENZO PIANO

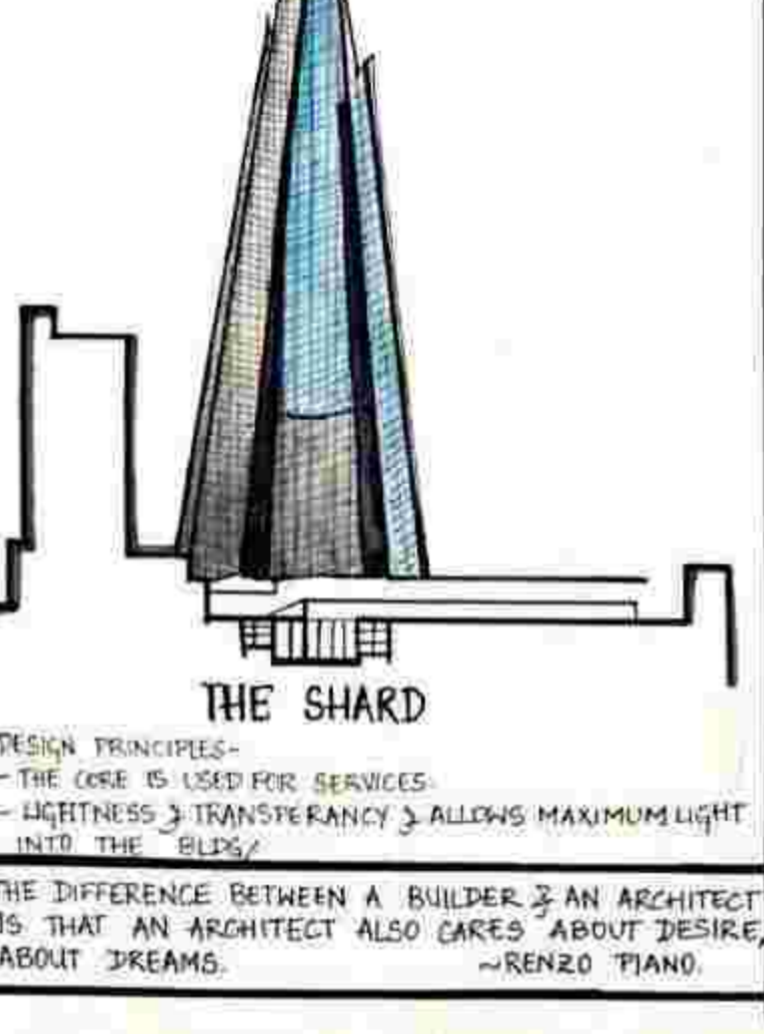
DESIGN PRINCIPLES/STYLE OF RENZO PIANO WORKS
-HIS WORKS ASHINED A BALANCE B/W ART & FUNCTION. IT HAS ALSO ALWAYS SUCCEEDED IN BEING HUMANE, INTELLIGENT & RESOURCERFUL.
-SPACES ARE MADE UP OF VOLUMES, HIGH & LOW VOLUMES, COMPRESSION AND EXTENSION.
-THE ELEMENTS OF THE BUILDING SEEM EMOTIONAL
-PRINCIPLES OF OPENNESS, ACCESSIBILITY WERE FOLLOWED
-HARMONY WITH NATURE
-LIGHT WAS AN IMPORTANT THEME
-AESTHETIC SENSE OF LIGHTNESS & TRANSPARENCY
-HIS PHILOSOPHY BROUGHT FORTH "SOCIAL-CULTURAL & TECHNICAL TRUTHS"
-TO ADAPTIBLE TRANSPARENT & LAYERING
-DE-MATERIALISE SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS
-HIS STYLE WAS NAMED AS HIGH-TECH ARCHITECTURE BECAUSE HIS DESIGN SHOWCASE TECHNOLOGICAL SHAPES & MATERIALS
-HE HAD MORE OPEN INTERIOR SPACES AS HE DESIGNED INSIDE-OUT & HAD STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS EXPOSED.



565 BROOME SoHo



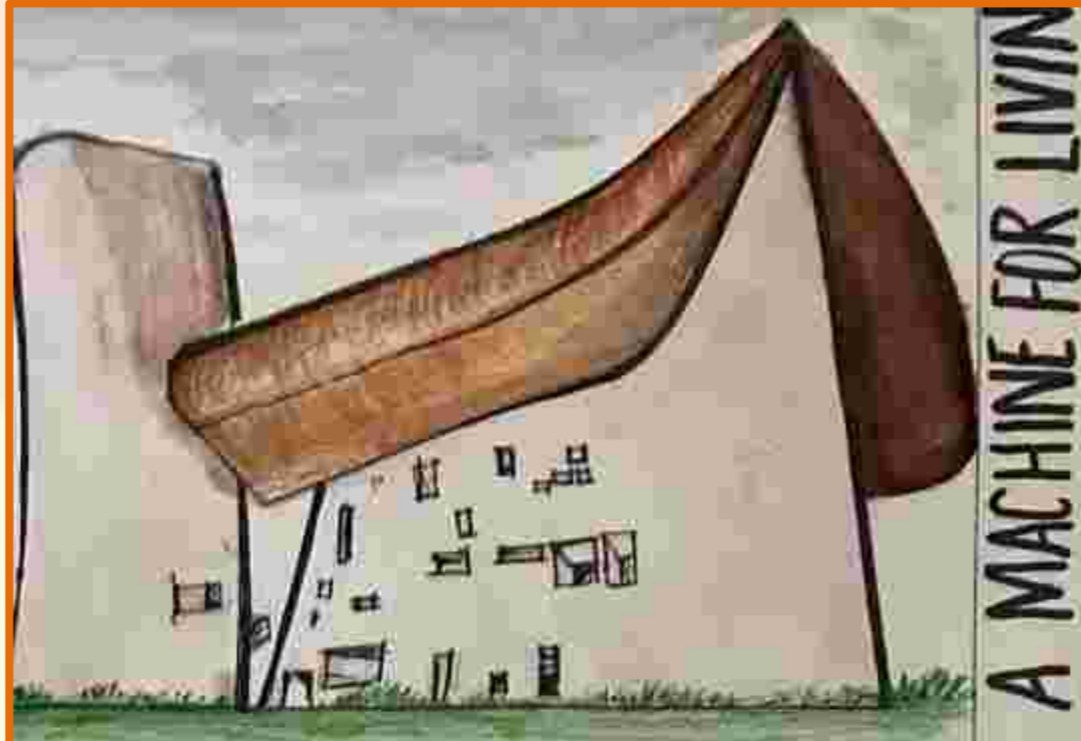
WHITNEY MUSEUM OF ART



THE SHARD
DESIGN PRINCIPLES-
-THE CORE IS USED FOR SERVICES
-LIGHTNESS & TRANSPARENCY & ALLOWS MAXIMUM LIGHT INTO THE BUILDING
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BUILDER & AN ARCHITECT IS THAT AN ARCHITECT ALSO CARES ABOUT DESIRE, ABOUT DREAMS.
~RENZO PIANO

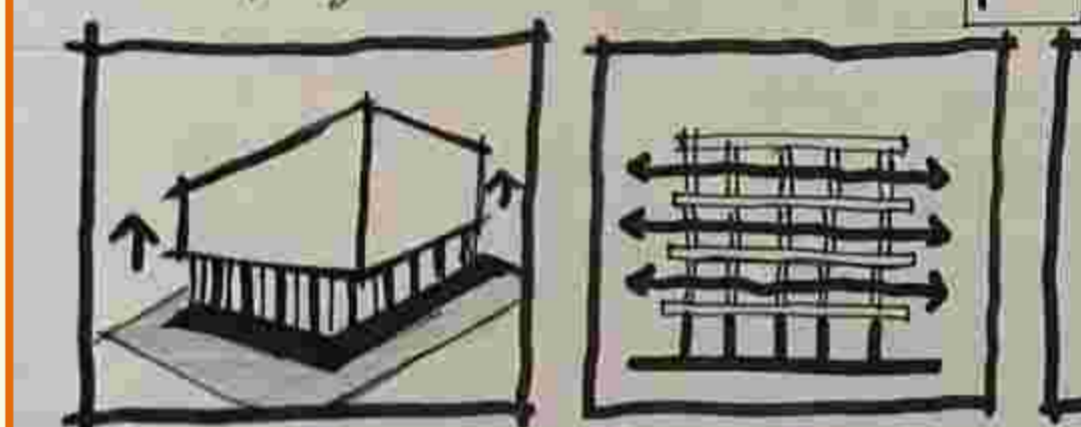
RENZO PIANO

Apoorva Anand



RONCHAMP
IN 1950, LE CORBUSIER ACCEPTED TO BUILD THE CHAPEL AT THE REQUEST OF ARCHBISHOP OF BESANCON.
* It has a two side entrance.
* The work is done with simplicity
* 4ft to 12ft thick whitewashed, sprayed concrete walls.

THE HOUSE IS A MACHINE FOR LIVING



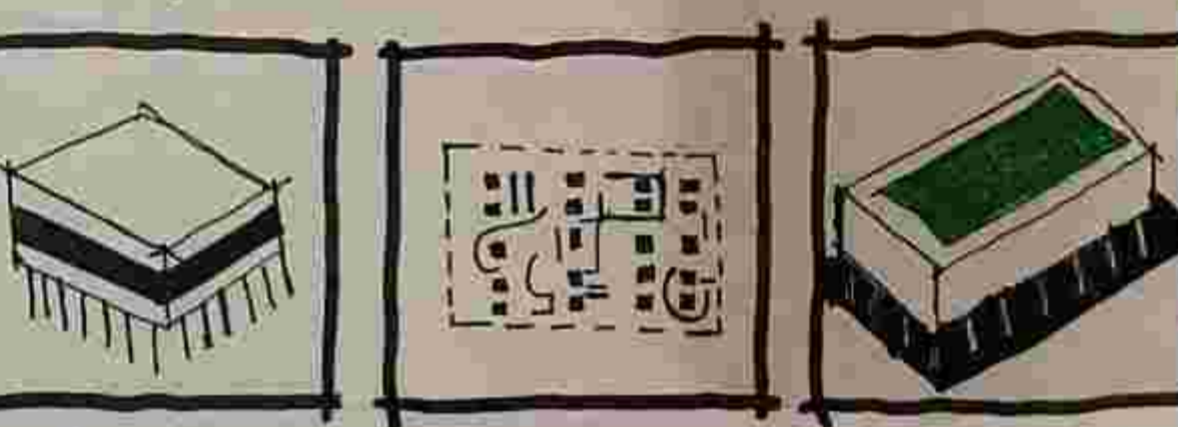
Pilotis Free Facade Ribbon Window. Open floor Plan Roof Terrace

Akanksha R



VILLA SAVOYE.
BUILDING WITH MODULAR SYSTEM.
* The reinforced concrete gives us the pilotis.
* The house is up in the air.
* The columns set back from the facades inside the house.
* Until now: Load-bearing walls forming the ground floor & upper stories, up to the eaves.

STAIRS...

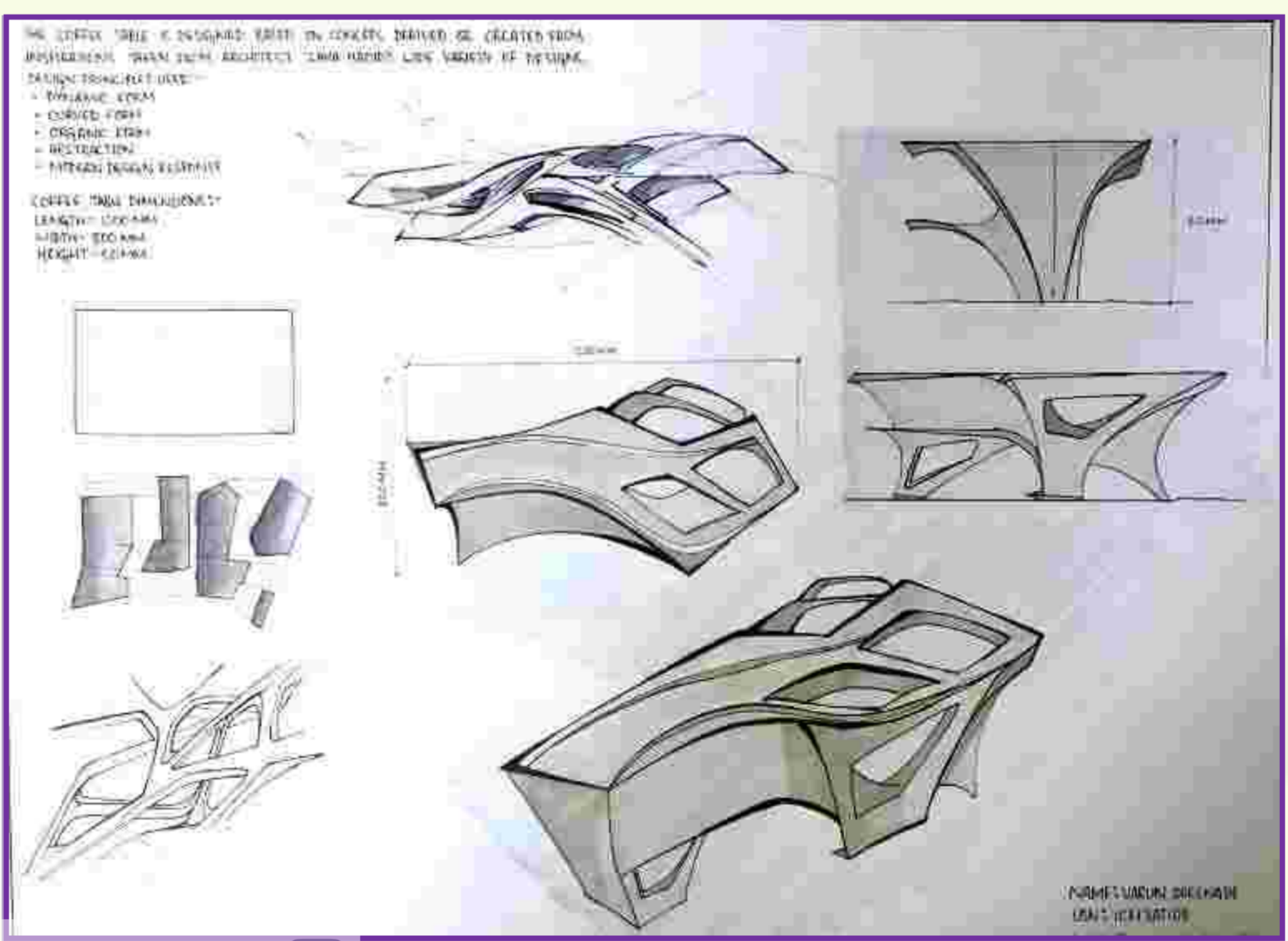


IDEAS • MODULAR
* Le Corbusier explicitly used the golden ratio in his Modular system.
* Use of golden ratio for the scale of architectural proportion.

LE CORBUSIER



Japreet Kaur



ZAHA HADID
DECONSTRUCTIVISM
REVOLUTIONARY
RADICAL FREEDOM OF FORM

Varun & Vaishnavi



CHARLES CORREA

Nidhi Shree V

TUPE HOUSING

GANDESI SMARAK SANGRAHALAYA

KACHHEJUNG APARTMENTS

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

COURTYARDS IN 'SARAL BHAVAN' OFFICES

UPPER HEIGHTS & COURTYARD SPACES IN 'SARAL BHAVAN'

"ARCHITECTURE IS A THREE-LEGGED STOOL: CLIMATE, TECHNOLOGY, AND CULTURE."

- CHARLES CORREA

RANZO PIANO

Misbah Farial

THE SHARD
FEBRUARY 1, 2013
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

POST MODERN ARCHITECTURE

HIGH TECH

FRITZKER PRIZE IN 1978

SYMMETRY

"LIGHT HAS NOT JUST INTENSITY, BUT ALSO A VIBRATION, WHICH IS CAPABLE OF ROUGHENING A SMOOTH MATERIAL"

- RENZO PIANO

SOLID CONSTRUCTION MADE BY EXCELLENT MATERIALS.

THE CENTRE POMPIDOU
JANUARY 31, 1977, PARIS, FRANCE

THE ZENTRUM PAUL KLEE
BERN, SWITZERLAND 2005

INTEGRATION WITH NATURE

RENZO PIANO

TJIBAOU CULTURAL CENTER
MAY 1998
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA

IN RELATIONSHIP WITH TOPOGRAPHY

"ARCHITECTURE IS AN ARTISTIC CRAFT, BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT IS ALSO A SCIENTIFIC PROFESSION. IT IS PRECISELY ITS DISTINCTIVENESS"

NAME: MISBAH FARIAL
USN: 10CL7AT053

RENZO PIANO

Simran L Loonawat

KANSAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT USANA
TERMINAL BUILDING

CENTRE POMPIDOU

CONCEPT - INSPIRED FROM CENTRE POMPIDOU PARIS FRANCE

SIMPLE GEOMETRIC FORM

INCLINED ELEMENTS WHICH ARE EXPOSED THESE ADD CHARACTER

INCLINED PLANE

HORIZONTAL PLANE

"ARCHITECTURE IS A SERIOUS BUSINESS BEING BOTH ART AND SERVICES"

THE DESIGN OF THIS REFLECTS THE IDEOLOGY SEEN IN CENTRE POMPIDOU SUCH AS SIMPLE GEOMETRIC FORM, STEEL ELEMENTS, USE OF DIFFERENT PLANES AND VOLUMES.

MASTER CRATER

NAME: SIMRAN LOONAWAT
USN: 10CL7AT053

CENTRE POMPIDOU PARIS FRANCE

ELEVATION

TUBULAR ESCALATOR ON THE FRONT FACADE OF THE BUILDING.

DIFFERENT VIEWS SHOWING THE DIFFERENT BUILDING SERVICES OUTSIDE ON THE FACADE.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

UTTAM CH. JAIN

Pavan Kumar

Uttam Chand Jain

ARCHITECTURE BEGINS AFTER YOU PUT UP FOUR WALLS AND A ROOF - NON-MANIFEST PART.

Kia Engineering College

Capitol Complex, Naya Raipur

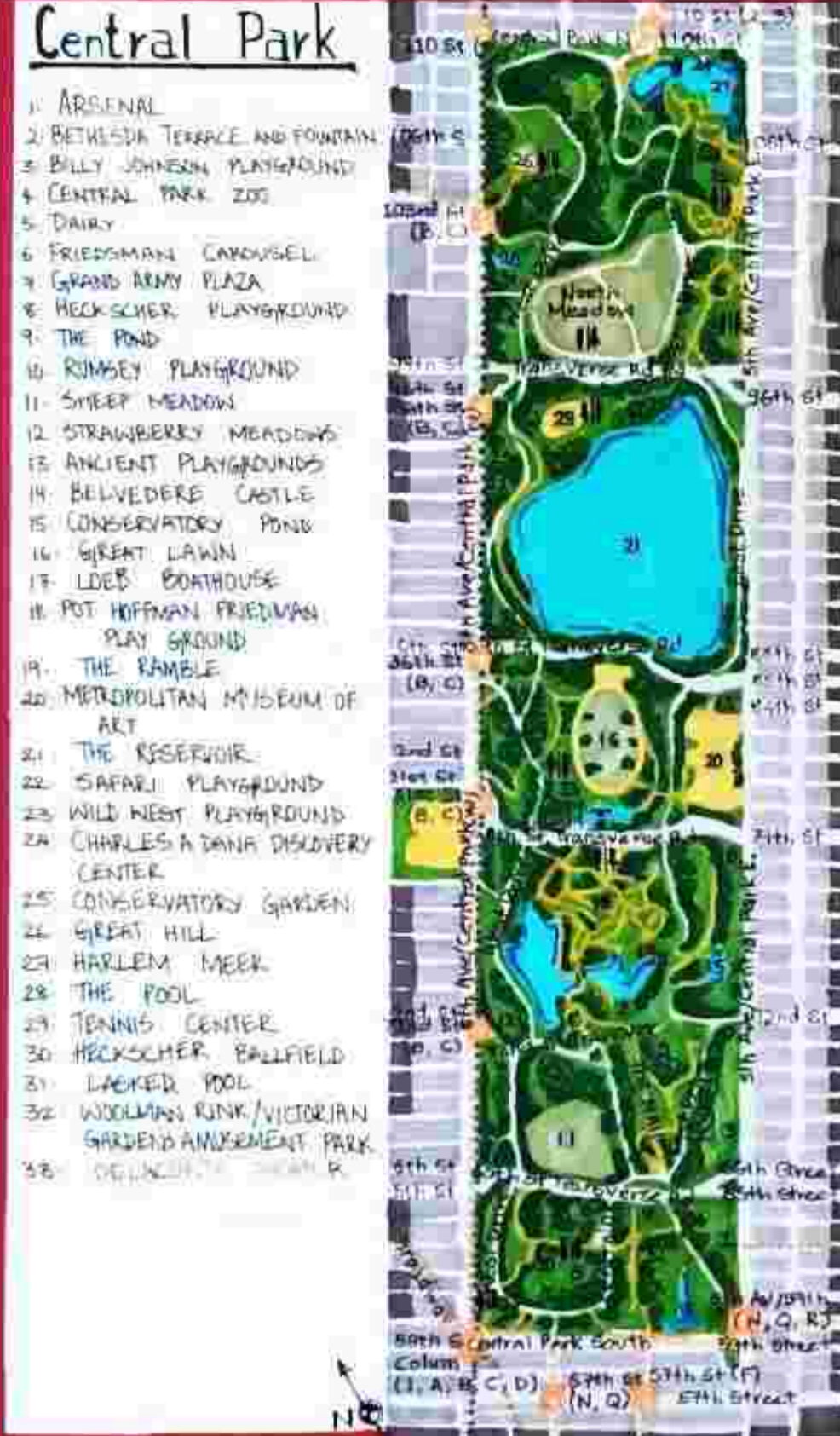
UNIVERSITY OF JODHPUR

FORM. REALIZATION OF SHELTER FORN AND ITS CONTENT ART IN RESPONSE TO A GIVEN PLACE, CLIMATE AND TIME. CONTEXT IS IMPORTANT.

THERE IS A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING HAS ITS PLACE.

PAVAN KUMAR, M.B.
10CL7AT053 - VI - B
COA





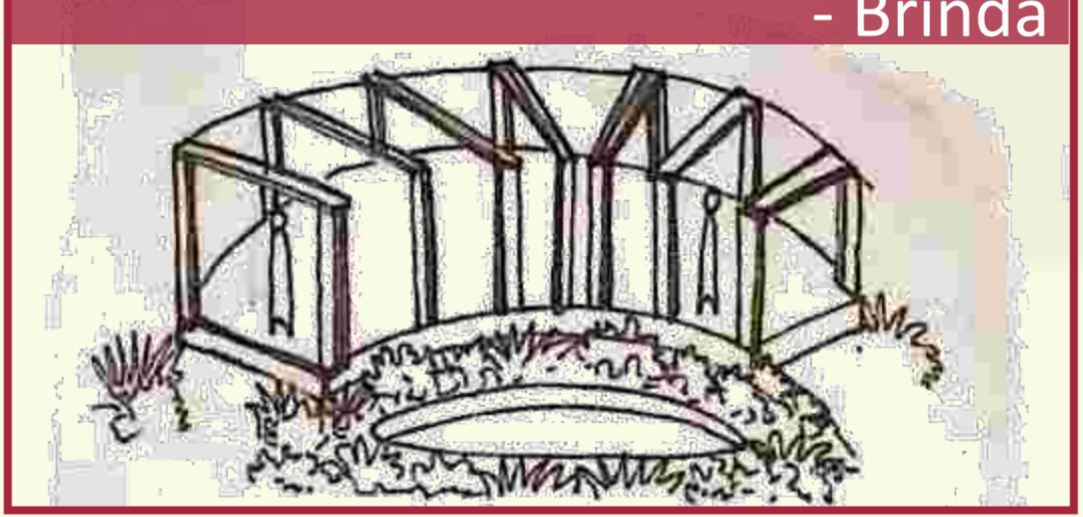
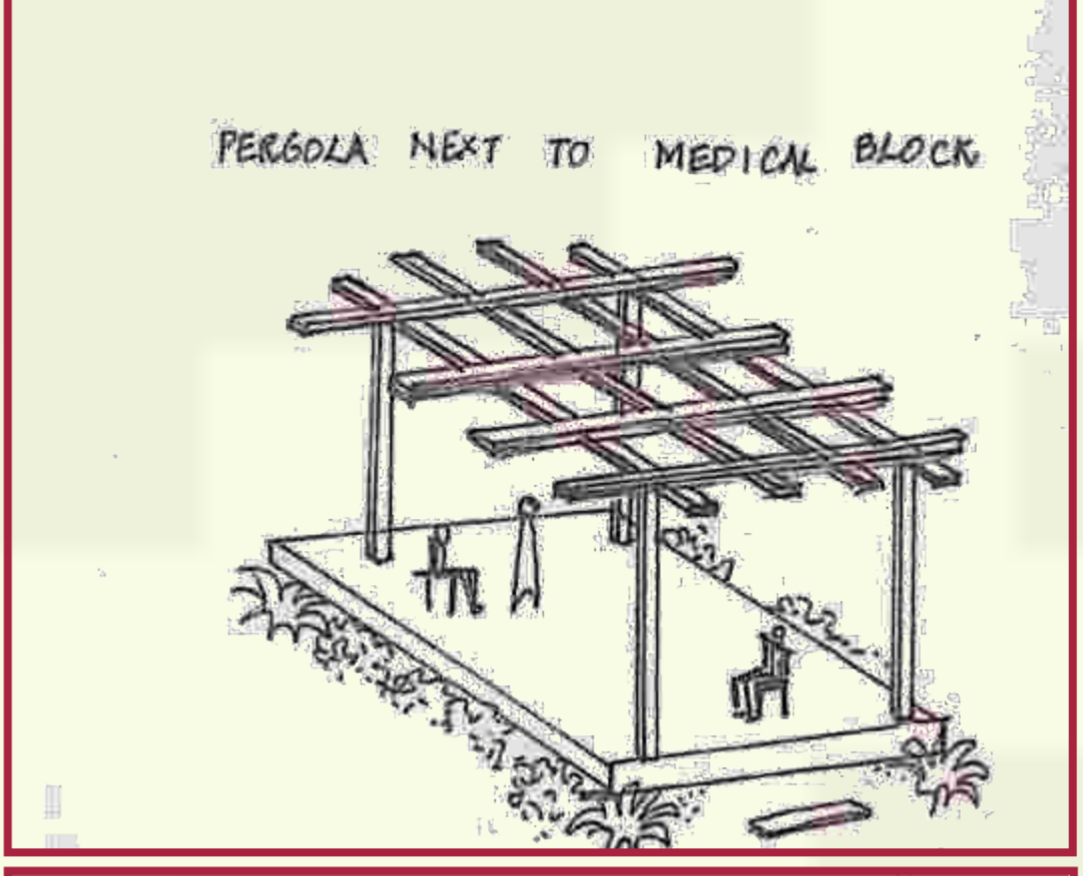
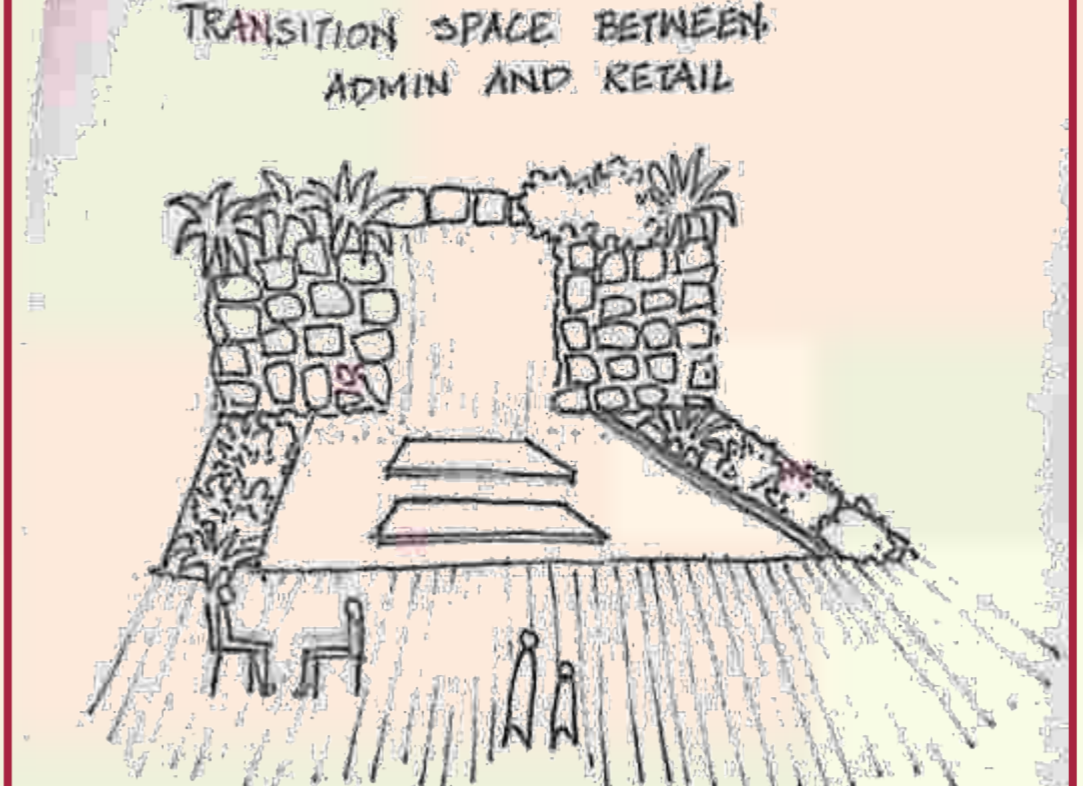
- Ponnappa



- Ponnappa



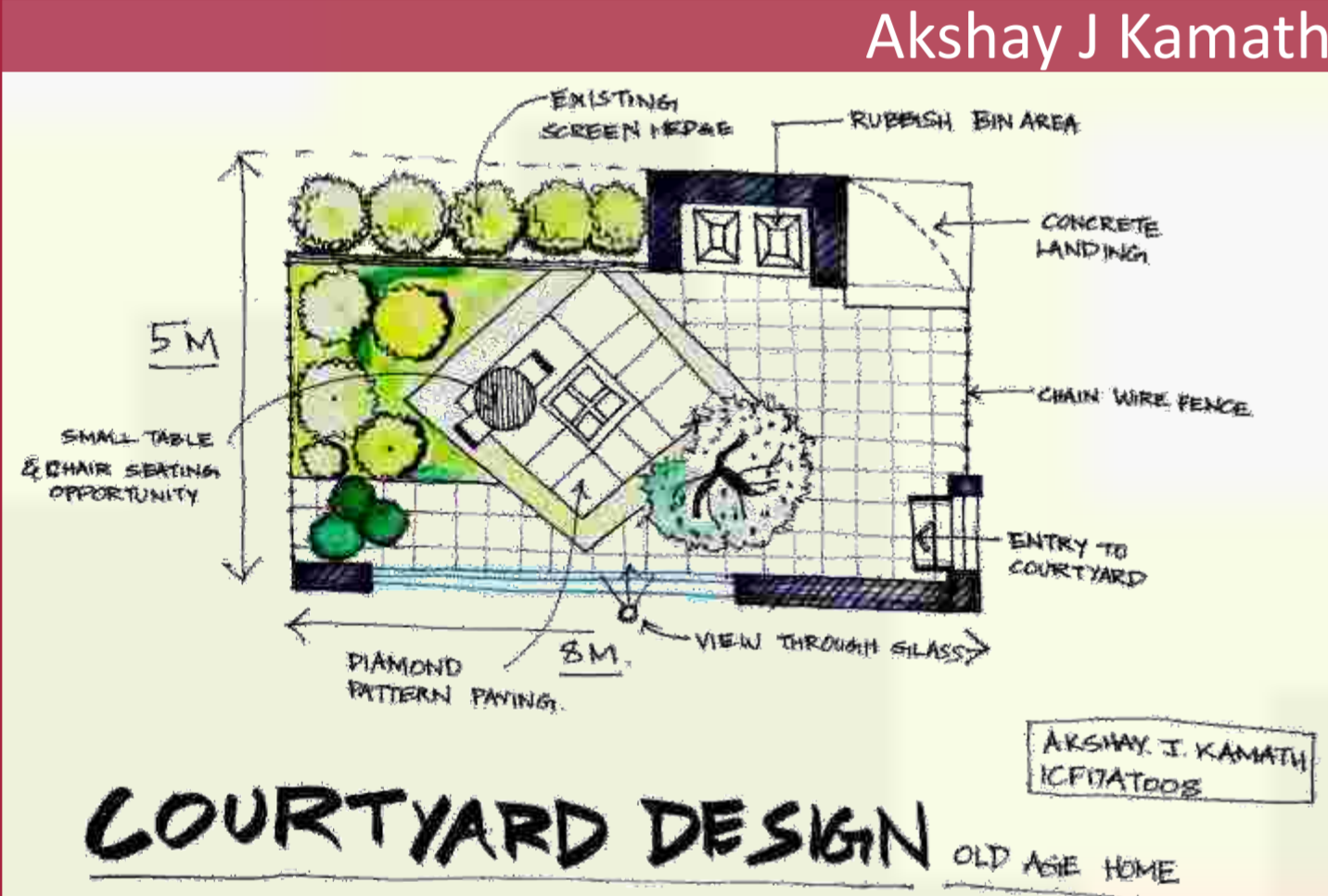
- Keerthika



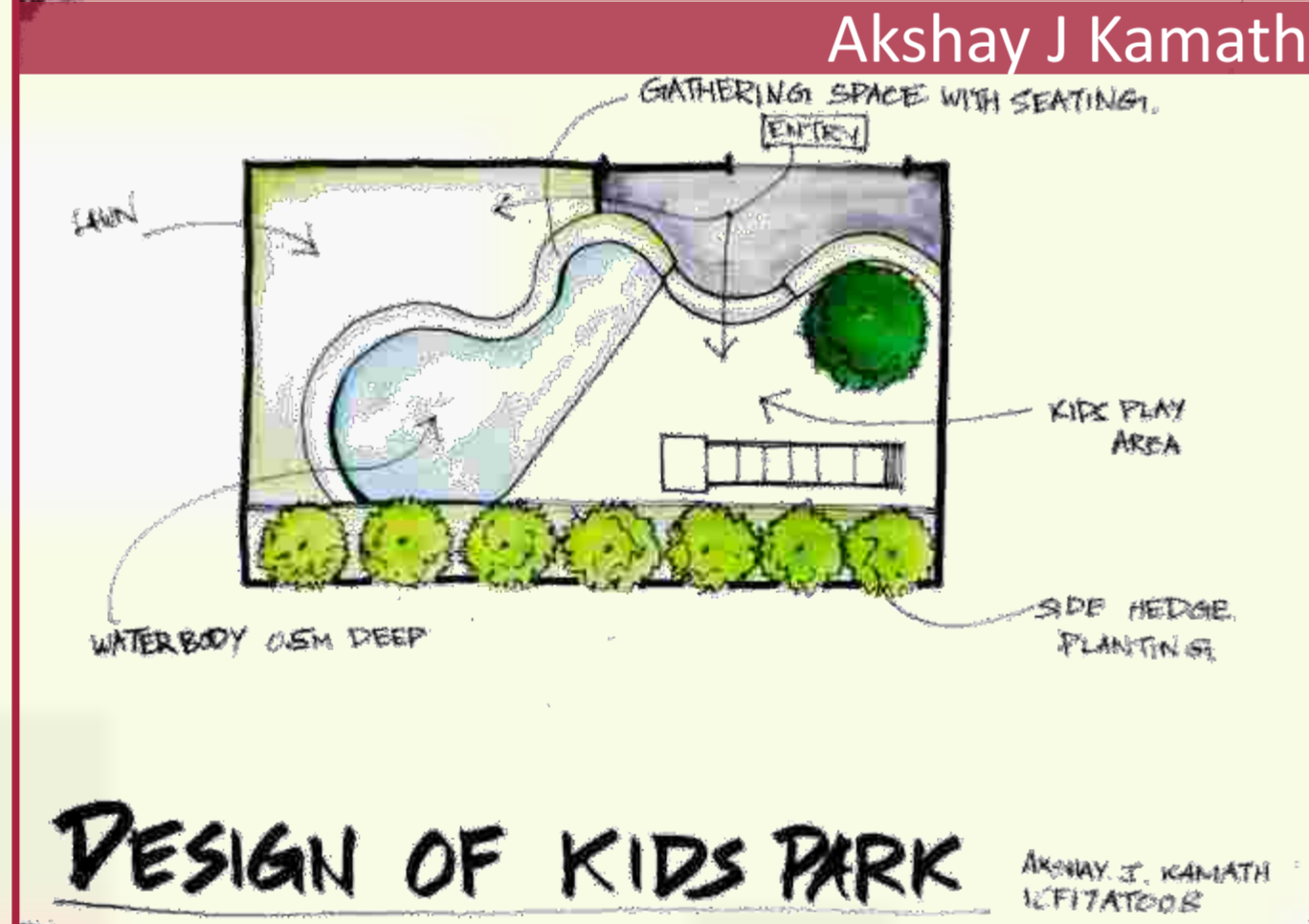
- Brinda



- Jaspreeth Kaur



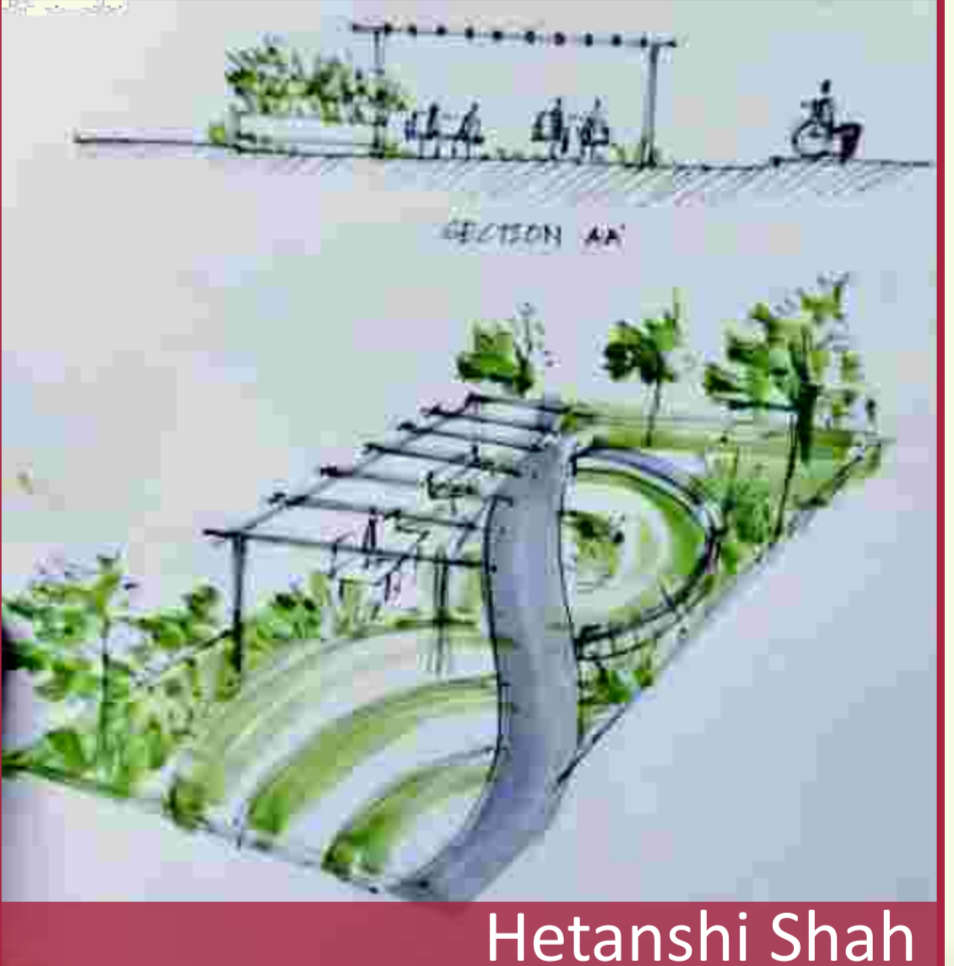
Akshay J Kamath



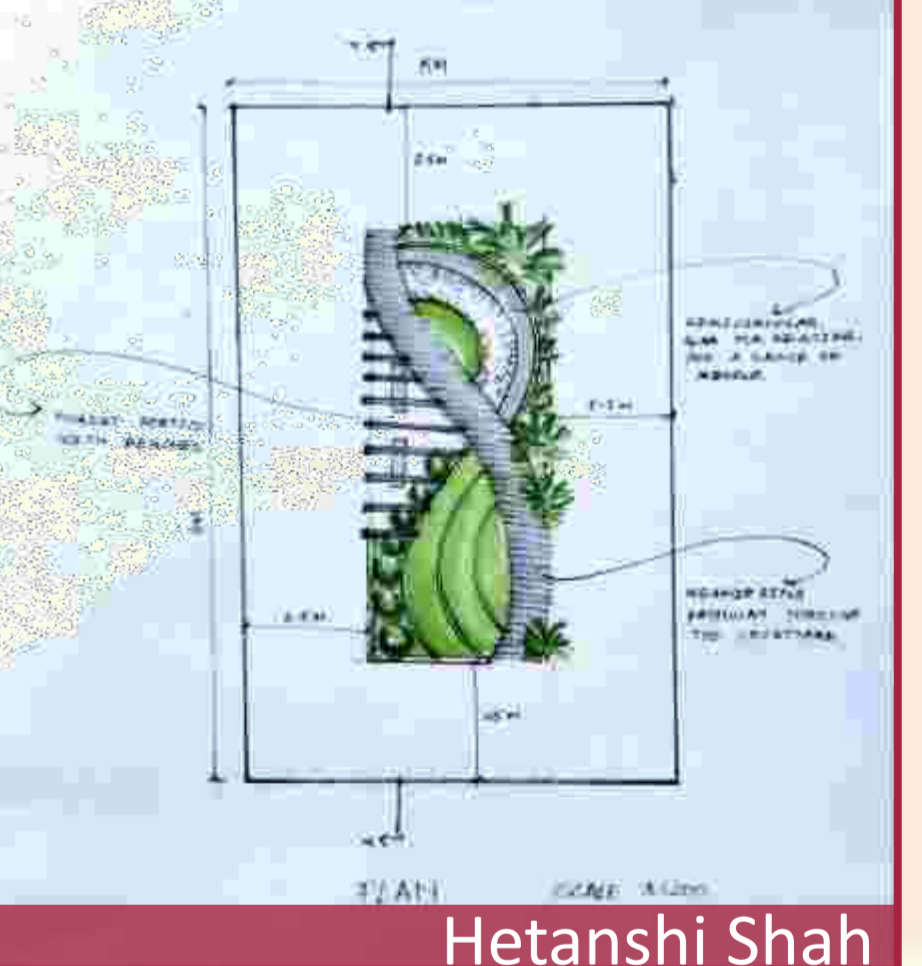
Akshay J Kamath



- Keerthika



Hetanshi Shah



Hetanshi Shah



All Renders by Rishab Umarani

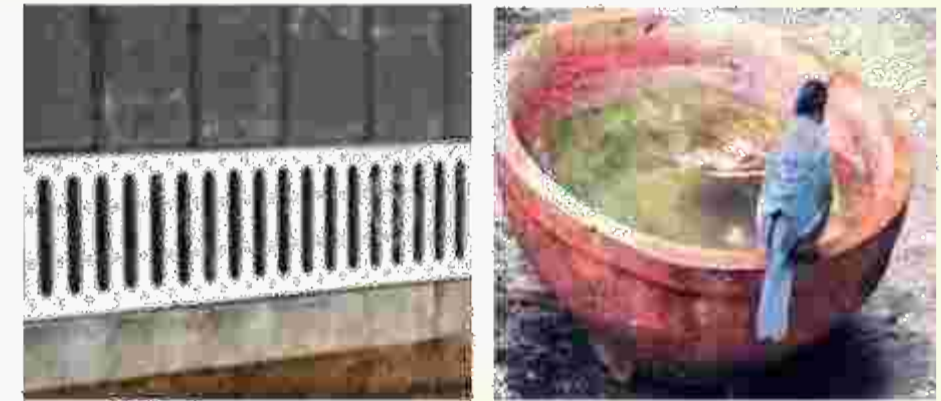


DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1. MORE NUMBER OF SEATINGS
2. PRIVACY PROVIDE FOR SEATINGS
3. IDEAL PLACING OF SEATINGS OTHER THAN AROUND KATTE.
4. INCREASE THE PAVEMENT WIDTH
5. BETTER PLACEMENT OF WASH BASIN
6. OUTDOOR EXHIBITION OR REVIEW SPACE
7. RAIN WATER DRAINS
8. LIGHTING
9. FOCAL POINTS
10. SOFTSCAPE
11. HARDSCAPE
12. SEASONAL PLANTATION

INFERENCE DRAWN FROM ISSUES

REDESIGNING OF RAINWATER GUTTER AND STORIN FOR THE PLANTS AND BIRDS USE.



LANDSCAPE AND SEATINGS

LANDSCAPE ARE PUSHED TOWARDS THE CORNER A SEATINGS IS PROVIDE INWARD TO HAVE PRIVACY A WELL AS TREES ACTS HAS A BUFFERS TO THE NOISE WELL AS FOR THE INAPPROPRIATE VIEW POINTS

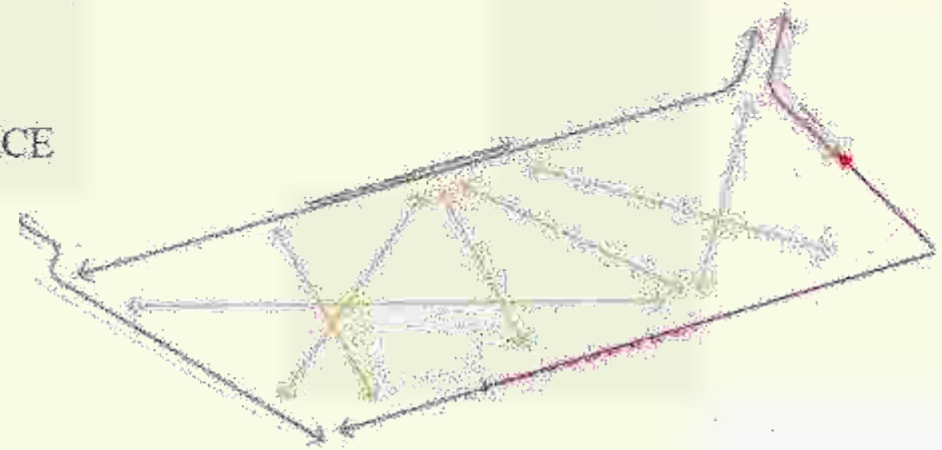


SEASONAL GARDENING

BY USING A PLANTS WHICH IS ALREADY PRESENT AND BY FLOWERING OR FRUITING PLANTS ACCORDING TO SEASONS THE LANDSCAPE THE AREA CAN ACT HAS CHANGING COLOUR LANDSCAPE

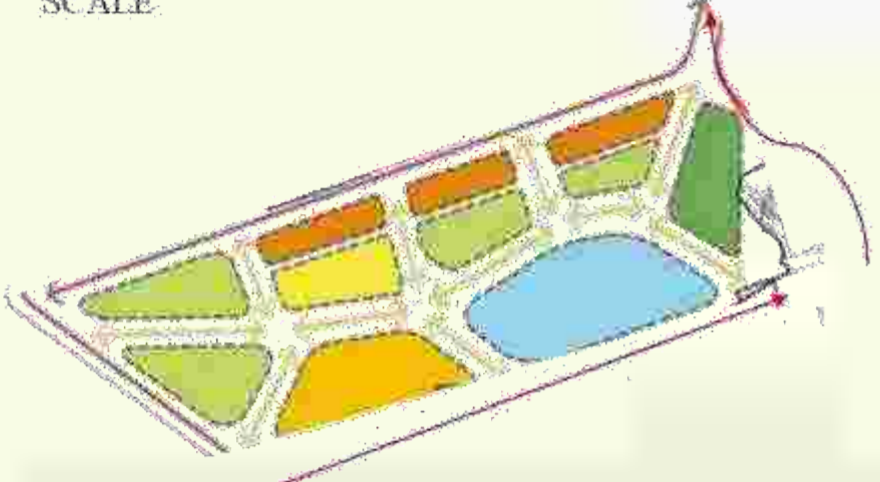
CONCEPT

PUSING AND PULLING OF LAND TO CREATE DIFFERENT LANDFORMS. THEY FRAME NEW PATHWAYS, PROVIDES EMBANKMENTS FOR PRIVACY AND CREATE INTERACTIVE SPACES TO SEE AND TO BE SEEN



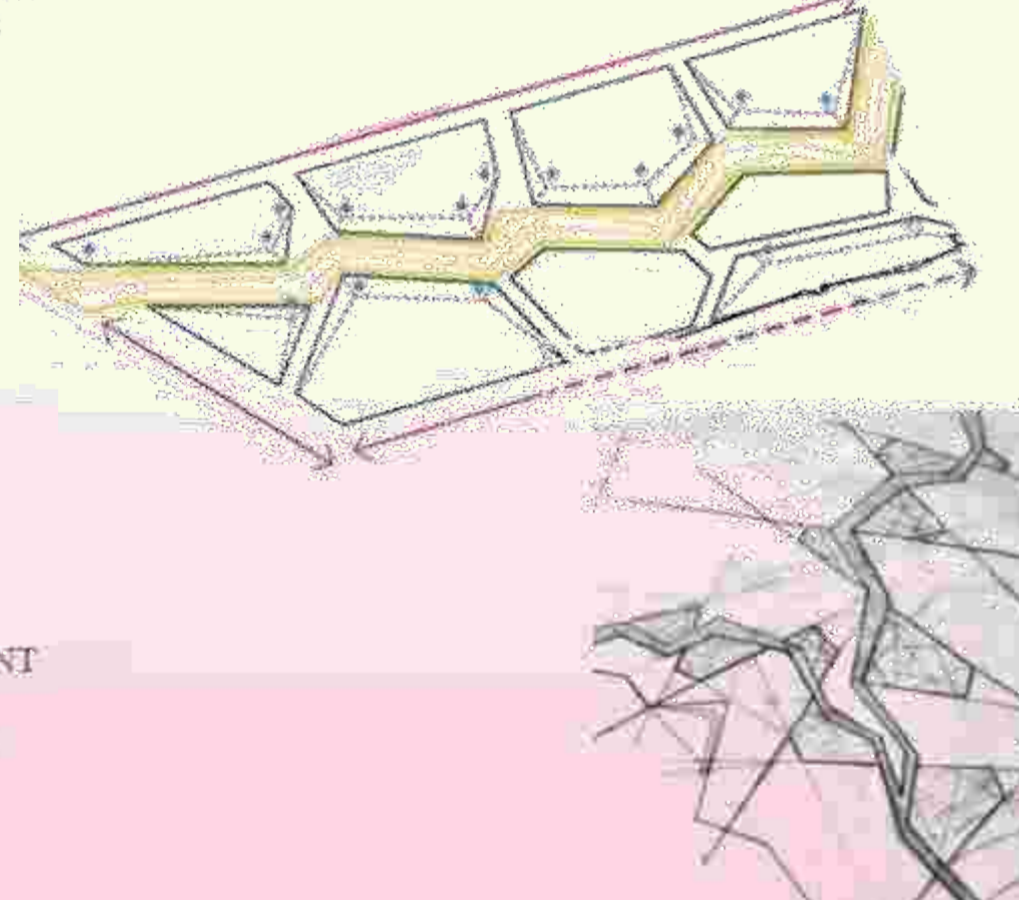
CIRCULATION

BY PROVIDING SHORTCUT CONNECTIVITY THROUGH PATHWAYS AND FRAGMENTING A SITE INTO MORE COMFORTABLE HUMAN SCALE.



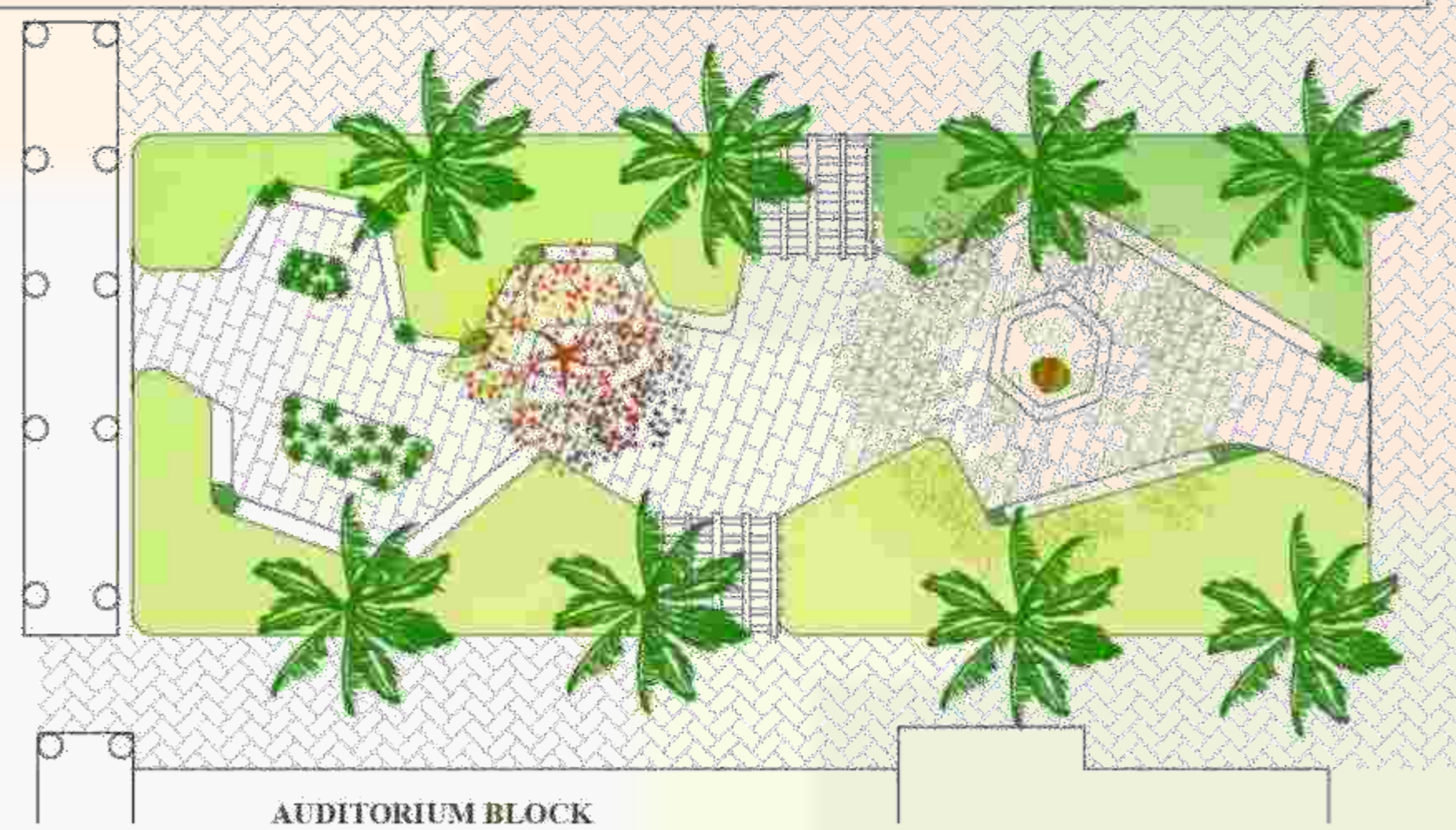
PATHWAY

DUE TO THE LANDSCAPE PROVIDED THE CIRCULATION PROVIDE INSIDE THE QUADRANGLE FORMS ZIG ZAG PATERN



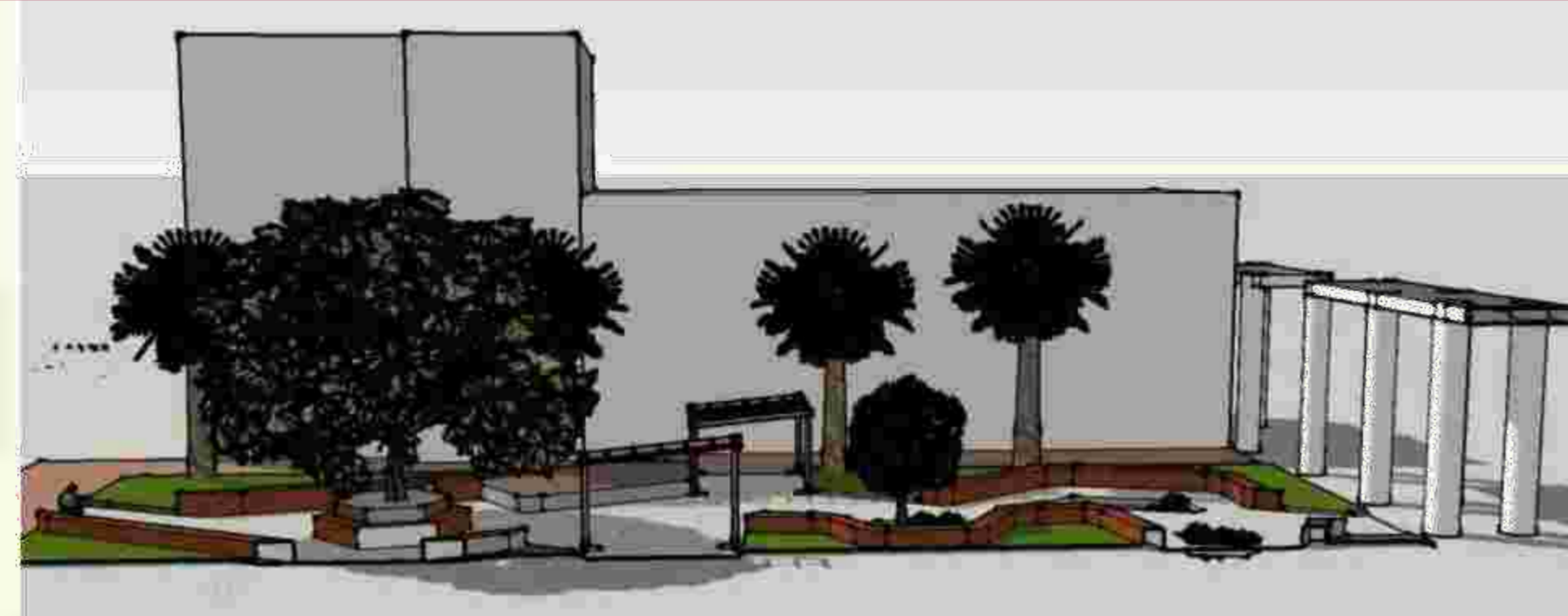
- Varshitha

CLASSROOM BLOCK

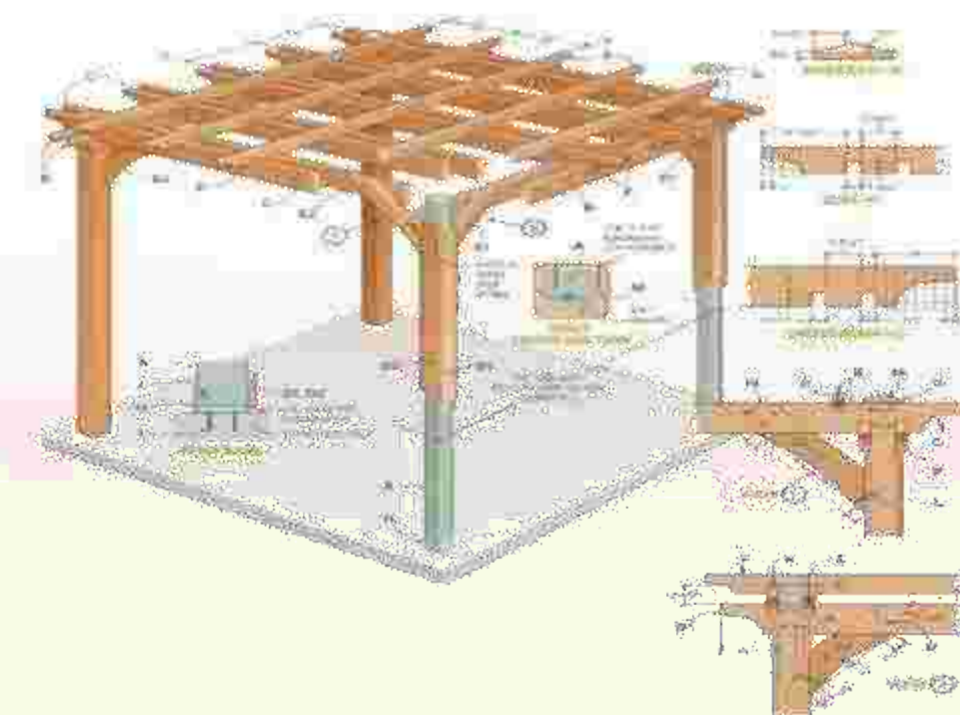


AUDITORIUM BLOCK

- Varshitha



PERGOLA



All Renders by Rishab Umrani

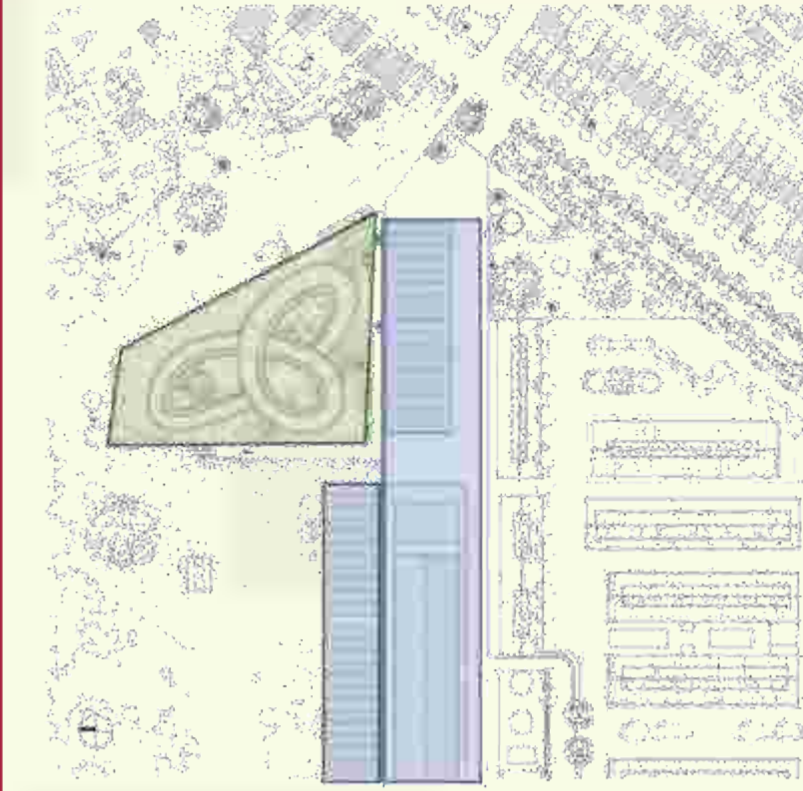
FARMING KINDERGARTEN

• ARCHITECTS: VO TRONG NGHIA ARCHITECTS

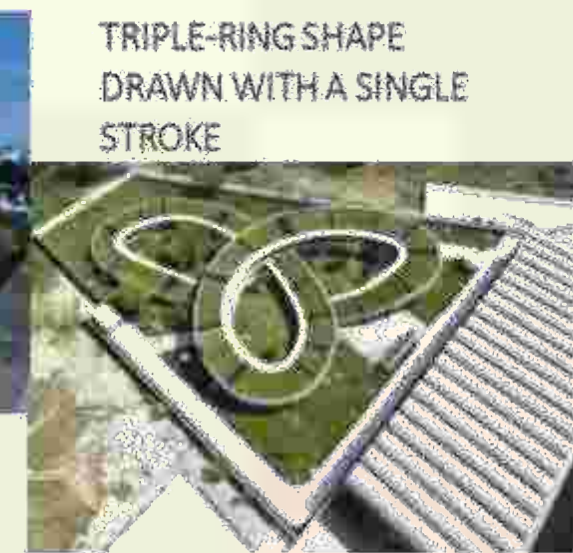
• AREA: 3800.0 M²

• YEAR: 2013

- FARMING KINDERGARTEN IS A CHALLENGE TO COUNTER THESE ISSUES. LOCATED NEXT TO A BIG SHOE FACTORY. AND DESIGNED FOR 500 CHILDREN OF THE FACTORY'S WORKERS.
- THE BUILDING IS CONCEIVED AS A CONTINUOUS GREEN ROOF
- PROVIDING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXPERIENCE TO CHILDREN
- AN EXTENSIVE PLAYGROUND TO THE SKY.



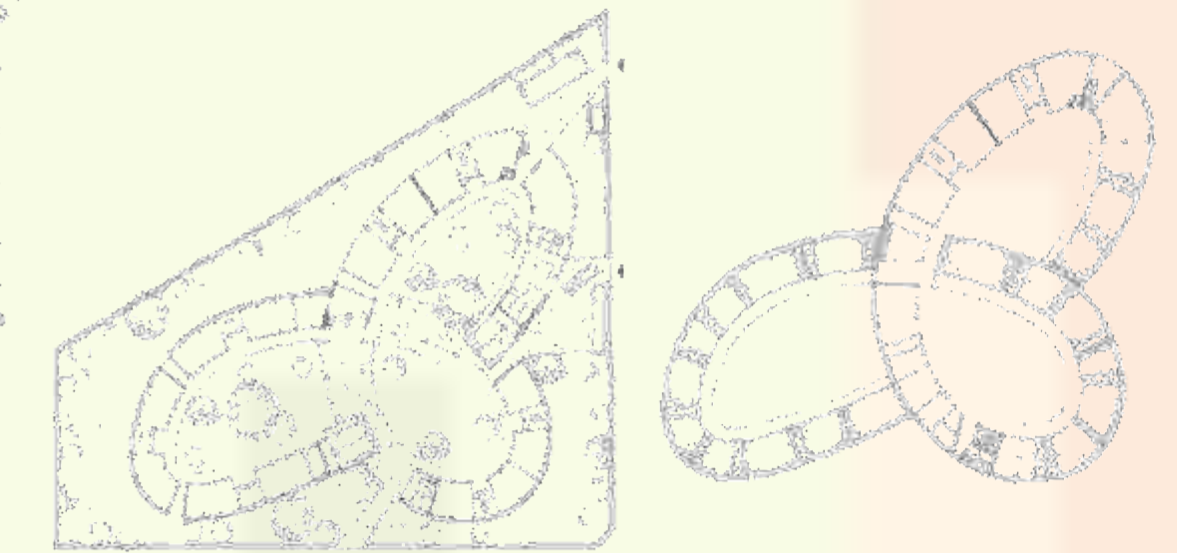
- GREEN ROOF AS INSULATION, GREEN FACADE AS SHADING AND SOLAR WATER HEATING.
- FACTORY WASTEWATER ARE RECYCLED TO IRRIGATE GREENERY AND FLUSH TOILETS



THREE COURTYARDS INSIDE AS SAFE PLAYGROUNDS

- RECENTLY, AN EXPERIMENTAL VEGETABLE GARDEN WAS REALIZED ON ITS TOP. FIVE DIFFERENT VEGETABLES ARE PLANTED IN 200M² GARDEN FOR AGRICULTURE EDUCATION.
- ALL FUNCTIONS ARE ACCOMMODATED UNDER THIS ROOF AS THE ROOF LOWERS TO THE COURTYARD IT PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE UPPER LEVEL AND VEGETABLE GARDENS ON TOP. THE PLACE WHERE CHILDREN LEARN THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND RECOVER CONNECTION TO NATURE.

- SHOE FACTORY
- FARMING KINDERGARTEN



SEATING SPACES GIVEN AROUND A TREE



AGRICULTURE AND SEASON PLANTS GROWN

INFERENCE

- CHANGING COLORS, AND SEASONAL VARIETY CAN BE ENJOYED AND STUDIED IN THIS GARDEN.
- THEY ARE DIVIDE INTO TWO GARDENS AGRICULTURAL GARDEN WHERE STUDENTS LEARN THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTATION AND PLAY GARDEN WHERE STUDENTS ARE LET TO PLAY AND SIT AROUND

RETAINING OF EXISTING TREES AND WITH WHICH GROWING PLANTATION

- Varshitha



All Renders by Rishab Umrani