

MATERIALS

By the selection of the materials it is an important aspect to gain homogeneous surfaces, which help to change the scale. The demand on changing scale comes from the tensional relation between the historical city centre's chiselled world and the much more bigger functional claims of a modern building.

According to this, the building's skin is uniform, white, polished resin-based plaster, which has strong lightreflecting surface, as if it would be a wet skin.

The building of the creative industry centre adjusts to the framed building-line of the wider area. The details and the more divided facade which cannot be avoided here look out on the inside of the block, so the new urban space can remain liberal, visually homogenous.

The floor is overall cast industrial floor, which has bright surface mixed with white cement.

STRUCTURE

To gain big openings we applied wall-beams from reinforced concrete, which are stratified on each other, and the exterior box construction holds them together.

The walls without openings operate as high loadbearing elements with big inertia. So they ensure largeness and flexible forming of the temporary exhibition space.

MECHANICAL SOLUTIONS

To use renewable energy sources for the air conditioning of the UGM, the utilization of the energy of the Drava's water with a heat exchanger offers itself. The production of the sanitary hot water can be solved with solar collectors placed on the roof.

The hidden engineering details of the exhibition spaces are enabled by the multilayer-wall construction and the special section solution, where beside a mechanical maintenance area are placed.

