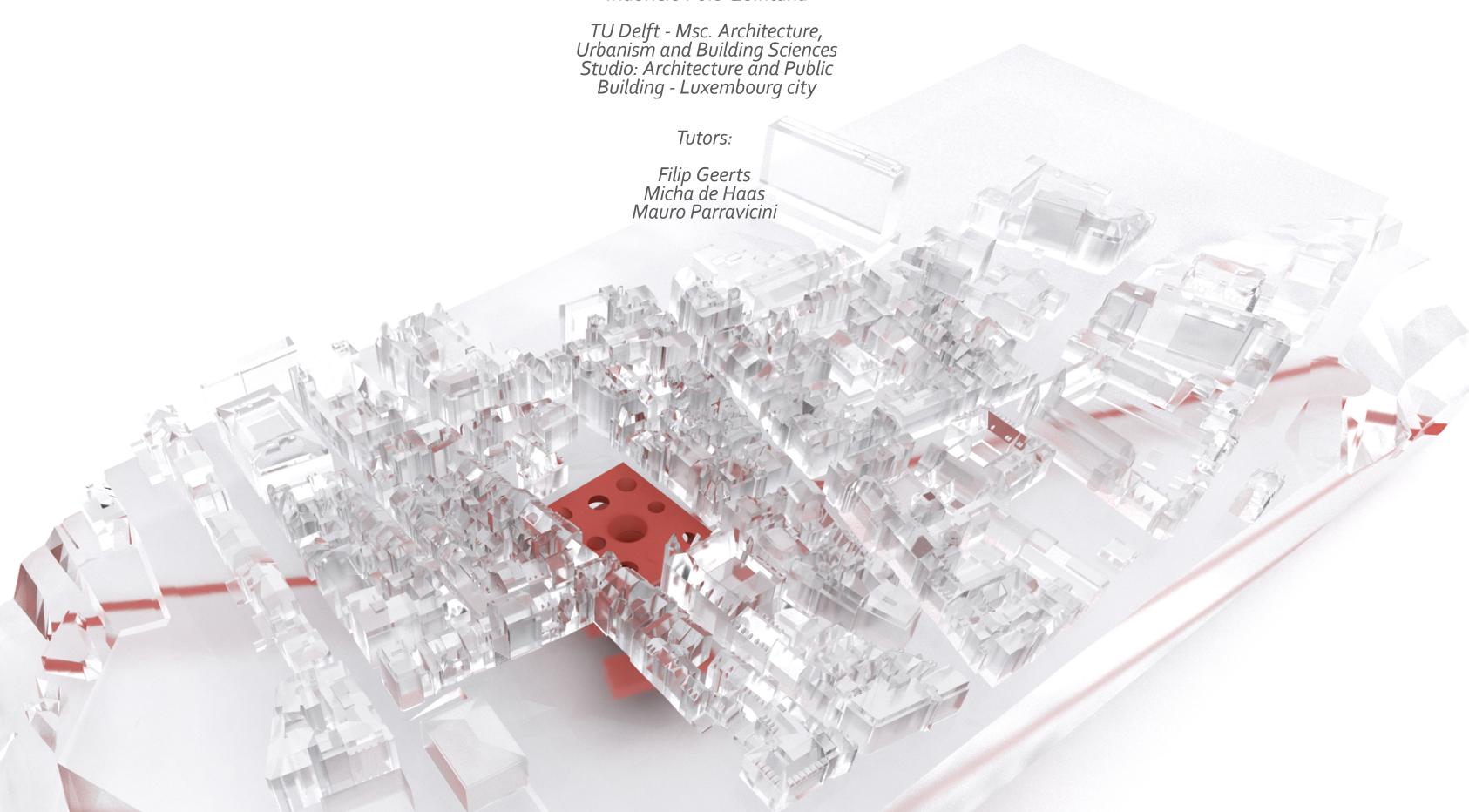
THE ELEVATOR DIAGRAM a food hub for Luxembourg city

Mauricio Polo Quintana



- 1.The generic city
 2. Site
- 3. The elevator diagram 4. The underworld
- I. Reusing the existing
- II. A climate strategy
- III. The machine (architectural experience)
 - IV. The structure
 - 6. The promenade
 - 7. The food Production chain



'Identity centralizes; it insists on an essence, a point. Its tragedy is given in simple geometric terms. As the sphere of influence expands, the area characterized by the center becomes larger and larger hopelessly diluting both strength and the authority of the core; inevitably the distance between center and circumference increases to the breaking point'

REM KOOLHAAS, THE GENERIC CITY, 1992.

The **blasé attitude** of Simmel is a state that help people to deal with "rapidly changing and closely compressed contrasting stimulations of the nerves." In other words, there is so much going on in a city at one time, that people eventually shut down and begin to ignore everything that is happening around them in order to stay sane.

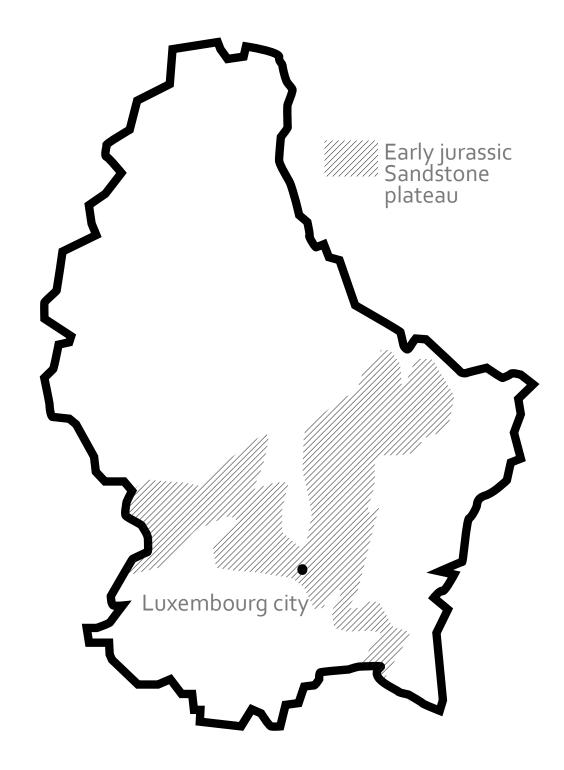
GEORG SIMMEL, ON INDIVIDUALITY AND SOCIAL FORMS, 1972

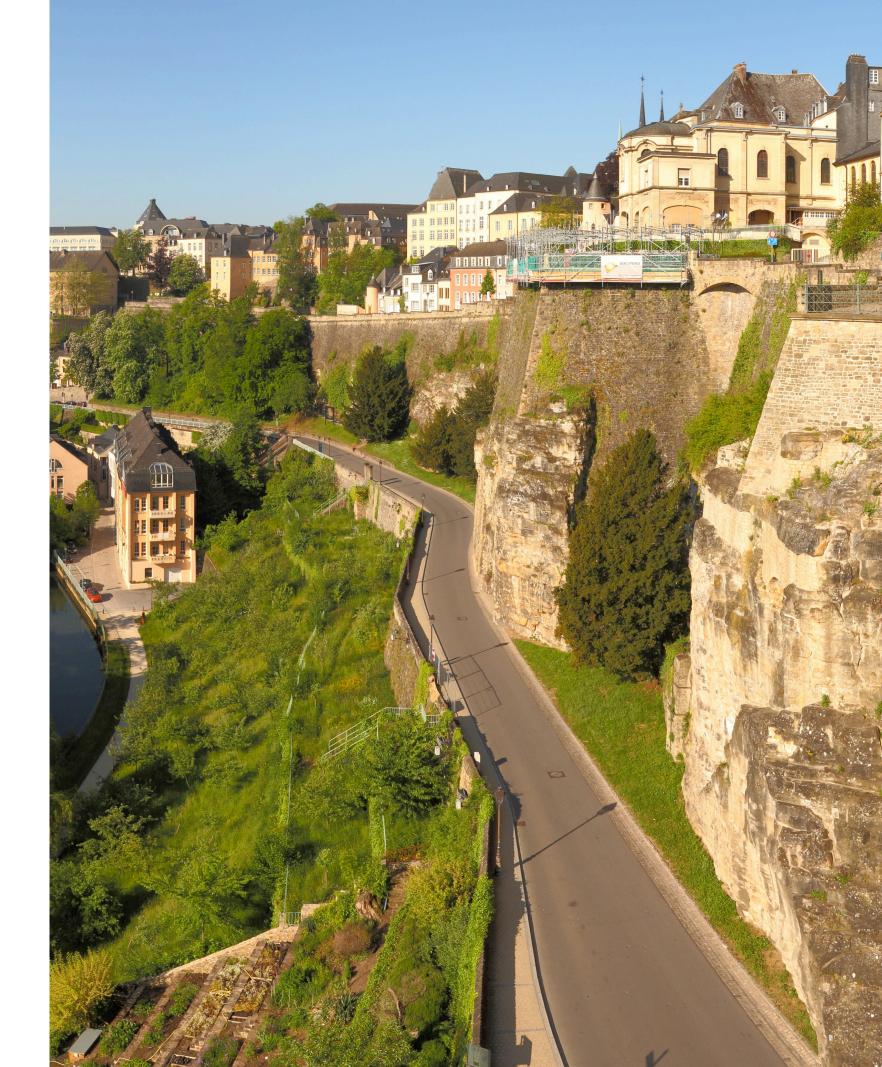
The writing of the city may be indecipherable, flawed, but that does not mean that there is no writing; it may simply be that we developed a new illiteracy a new blindness. Patient detection reveals the themes, particles, strands [...]

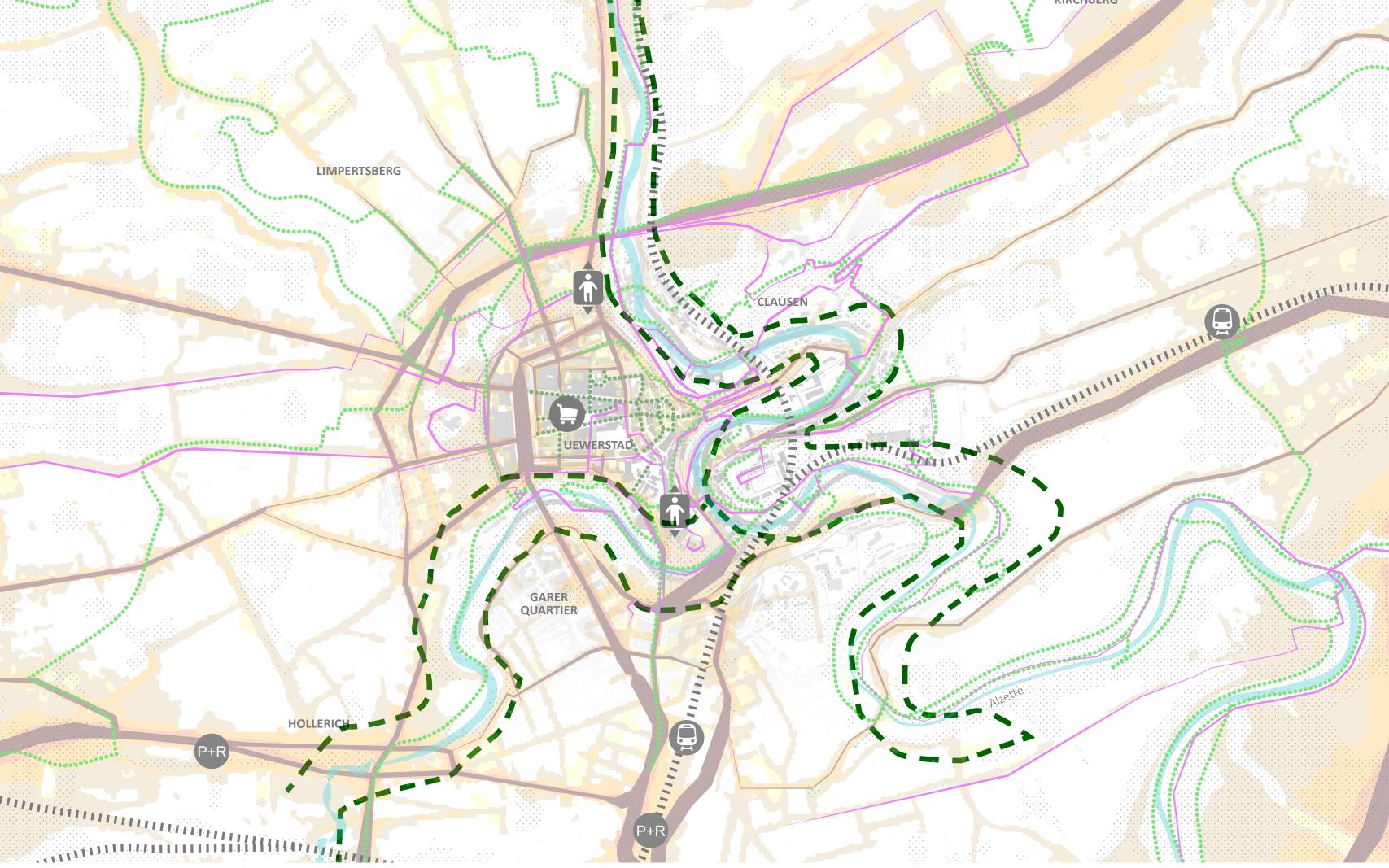
REM KOOLHAAS, THE GENERIC CITY, 1992.



The specificty









Types Of Buffer Zone





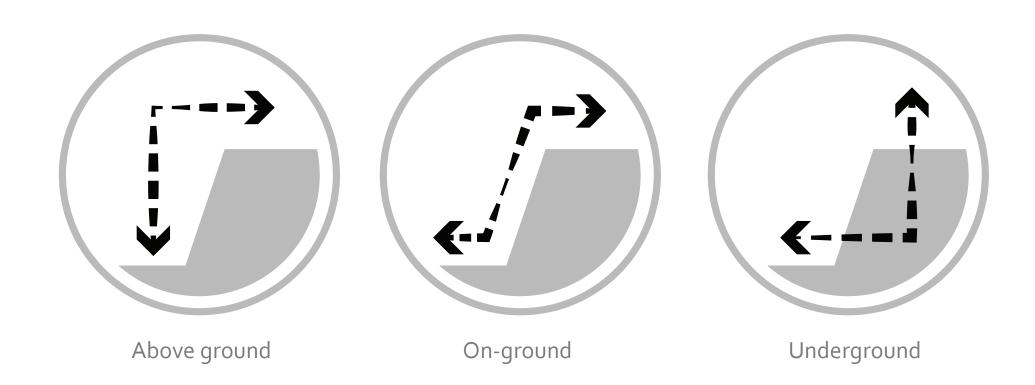


Fortress remains

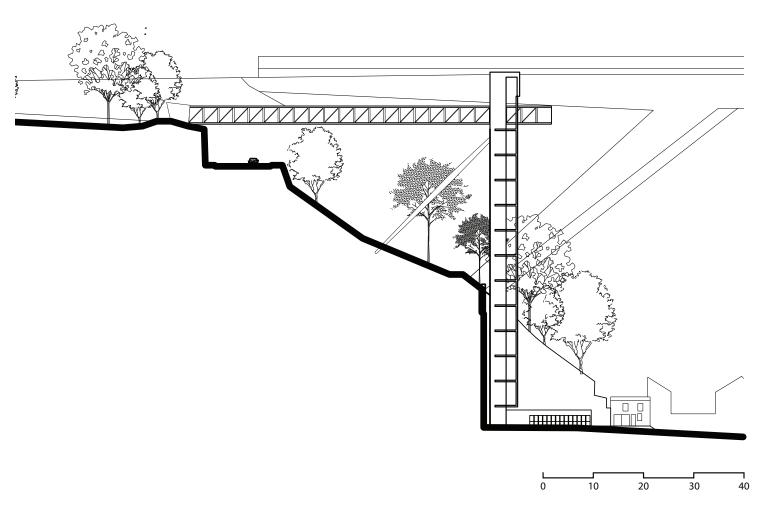


Natural Barrier

Types Of Intervention







Pfaffental elevator/ SteinMetzdeMeyer





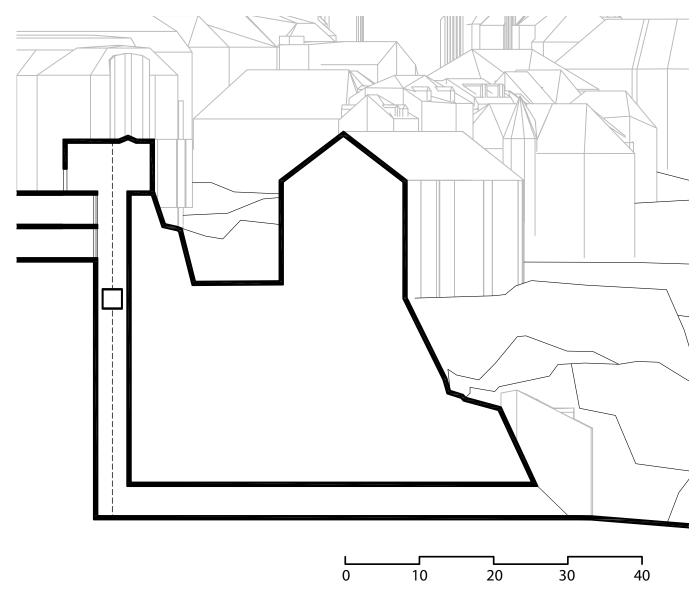




Musee de historie de la ville de Luxembourg / Conny Lentz







Elevator - Ville De Haute



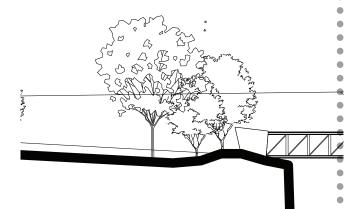




The Interstice The Opening the entrance The moment when one is still aware of the initial space-time reality. The space in between where there is a transition of strata Exposure to the new ground 20 30

the entrance

The moment when one is still aware of the initial space-time reality.

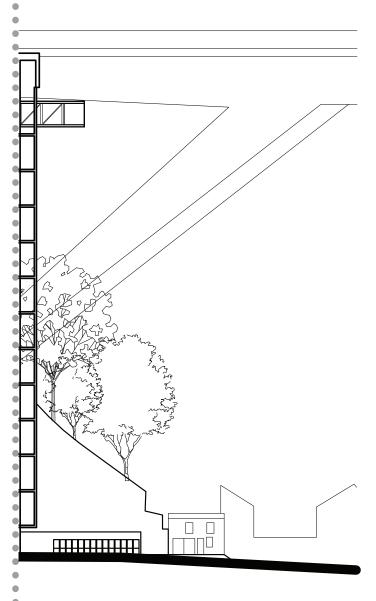






The Opening

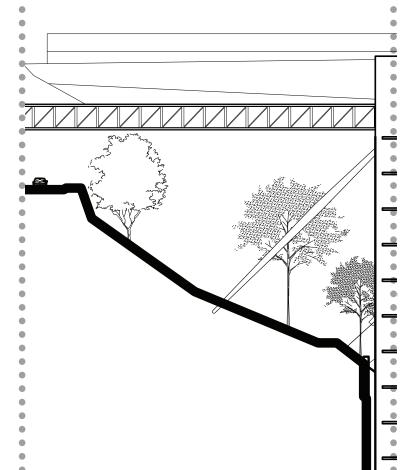
Exposure to the new ground

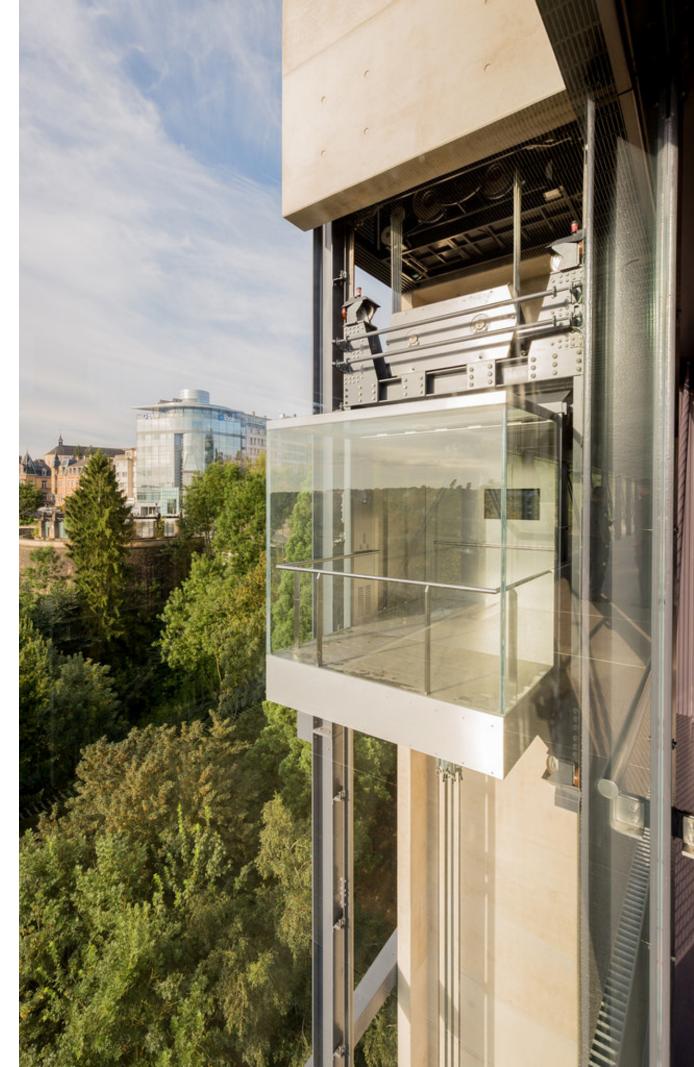




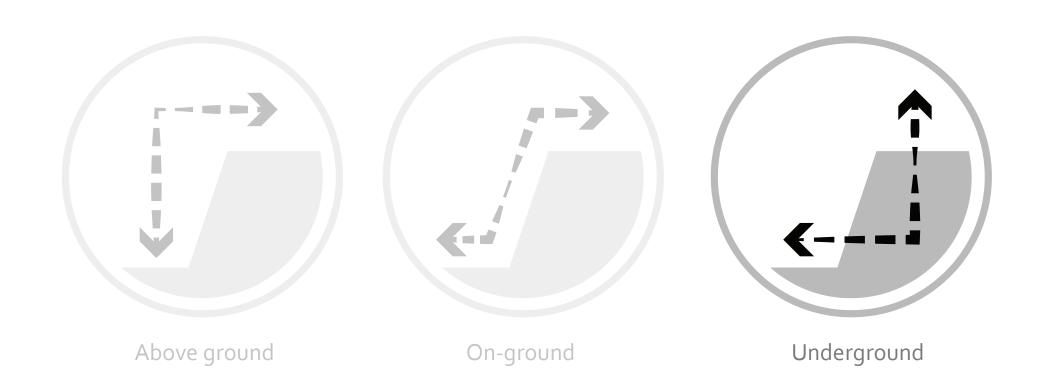
The Interstice

The space in between where there is a transition of strata



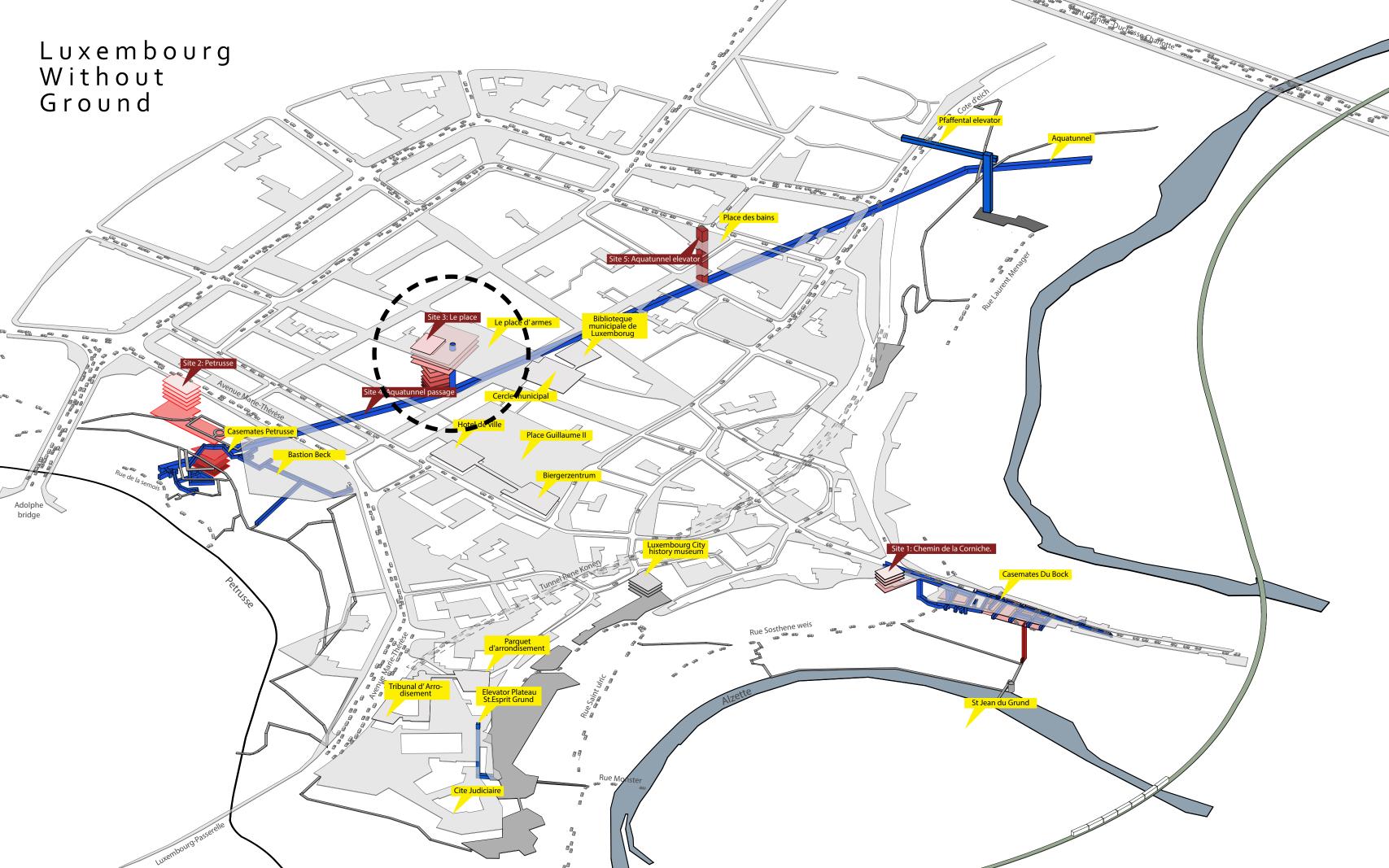


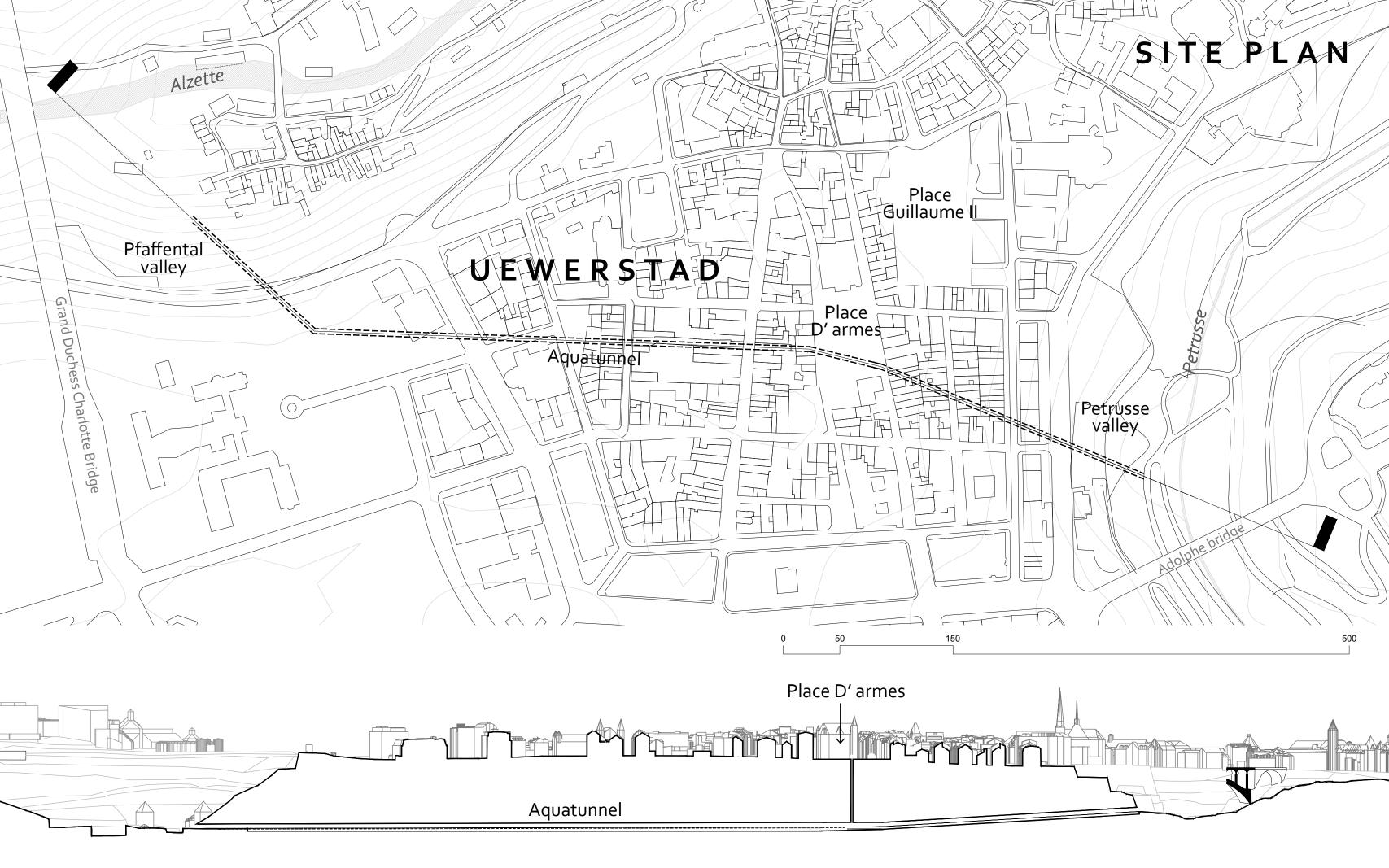
Types Of Intervention

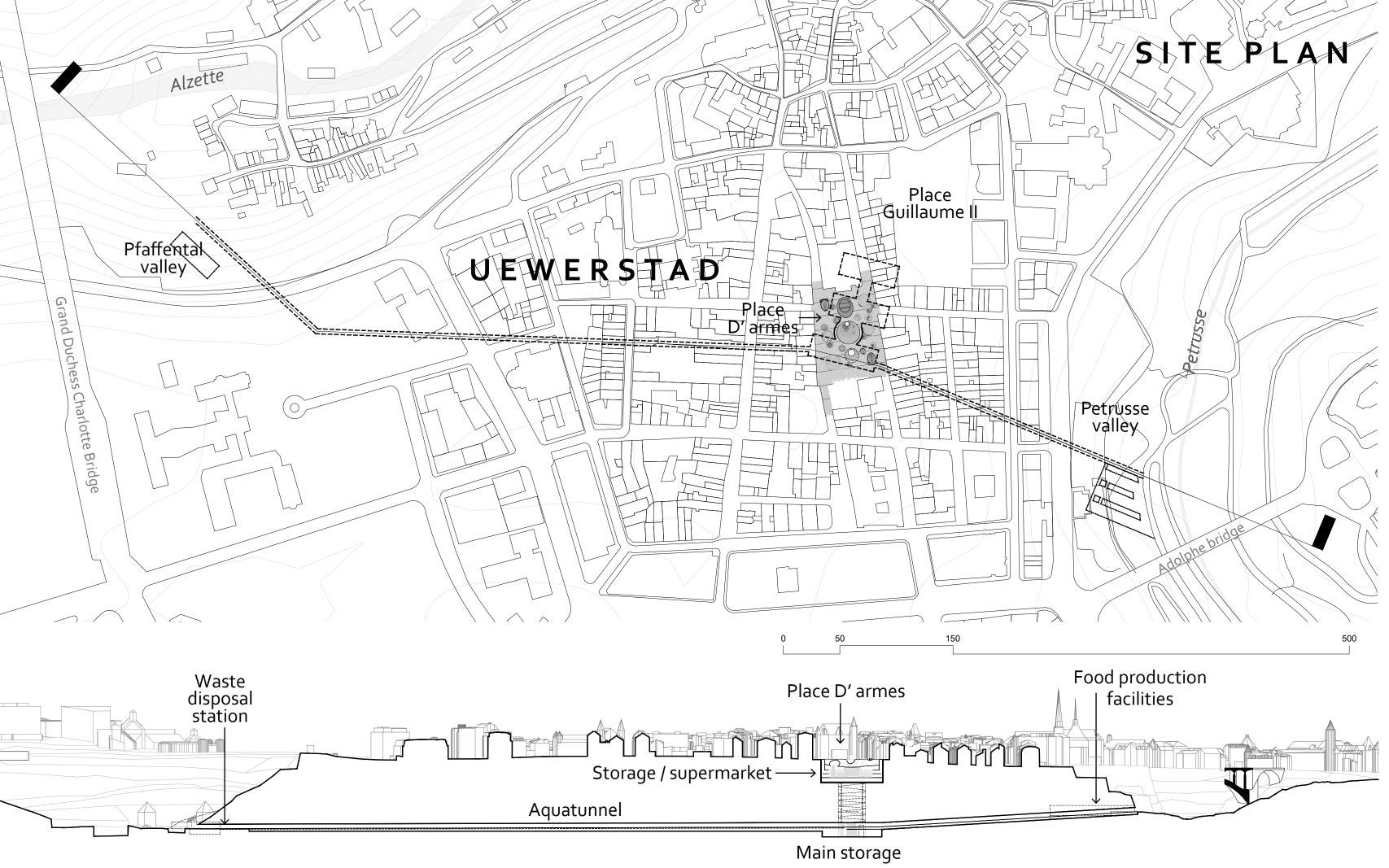


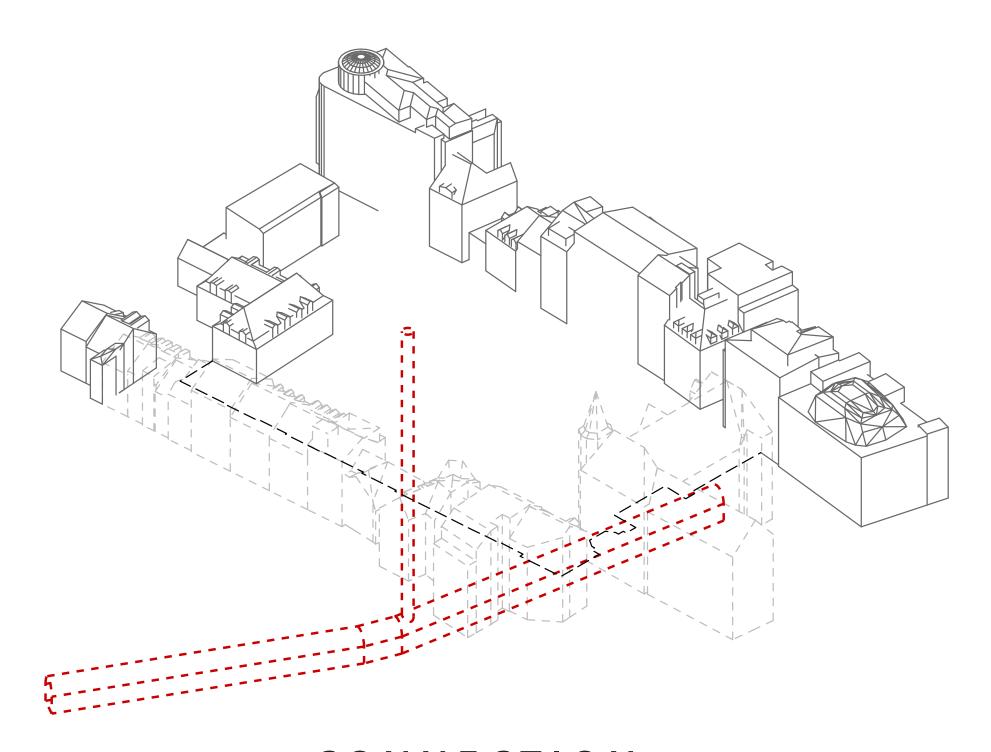


I. Reusing the existing



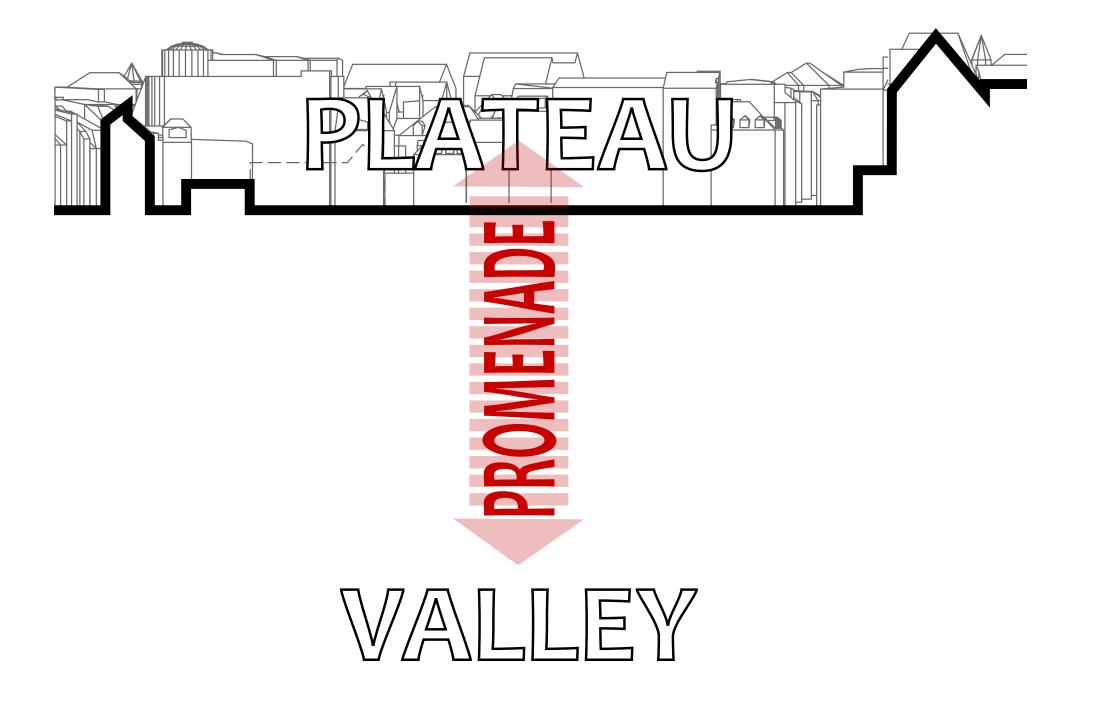






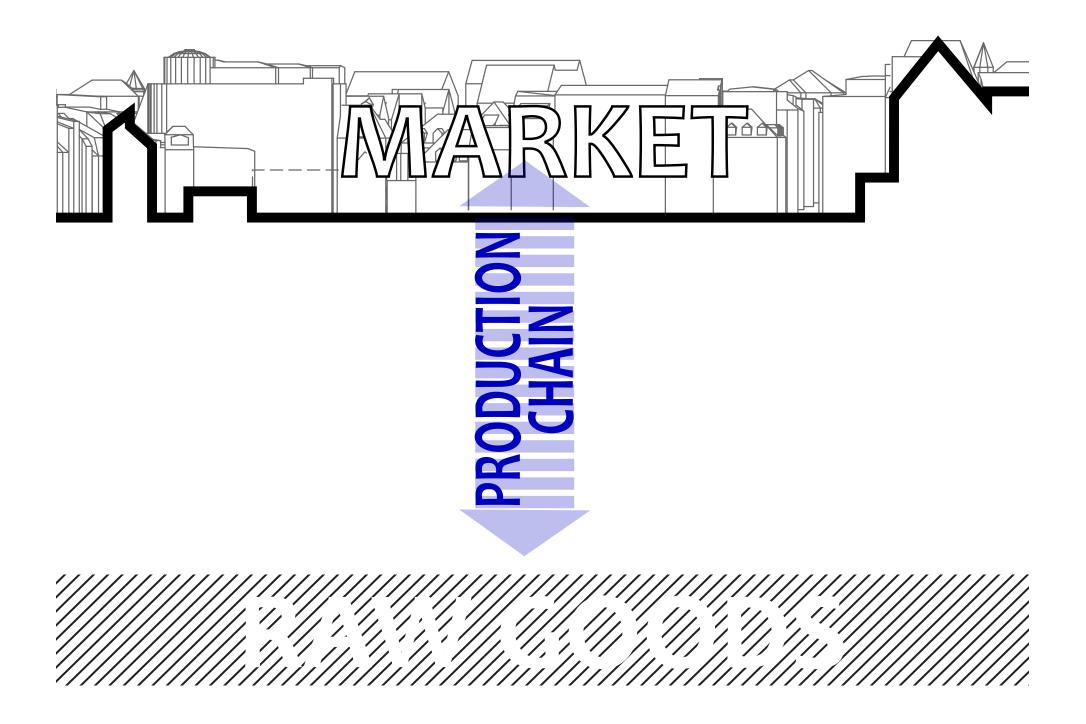
CONNECTION

The 'aquatunnel' connects through the underground the valleys around the city center plateau and it also has two vertical connections originally made for ventilation. This creates a link between the city center and the valley.



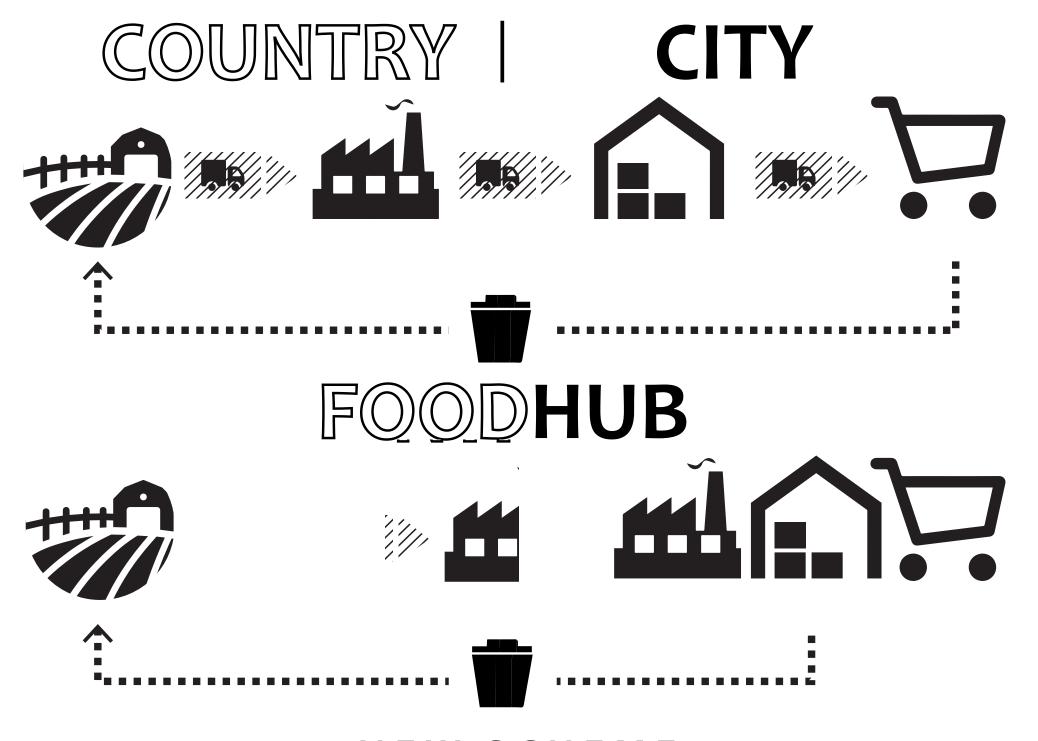
PROMENADE

This vertical connection to the tunnel and later to the valley represents a radical point, it creates a direct connection from the city center to the 'periphery' of the city. The connection is, therefore, a promenade to the valley.



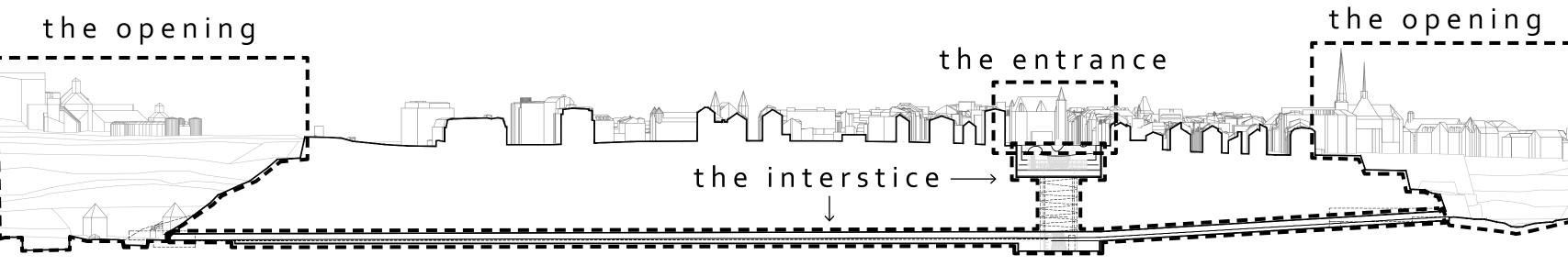
PROGRAM/ANALOGY

In order to relate the idea of this connection with an architectural intervention and based on the linearity of the promenade, the chosen program is a linear process. The food production also introduces a metaphor on how food is produced from the soil and taken to the surface.

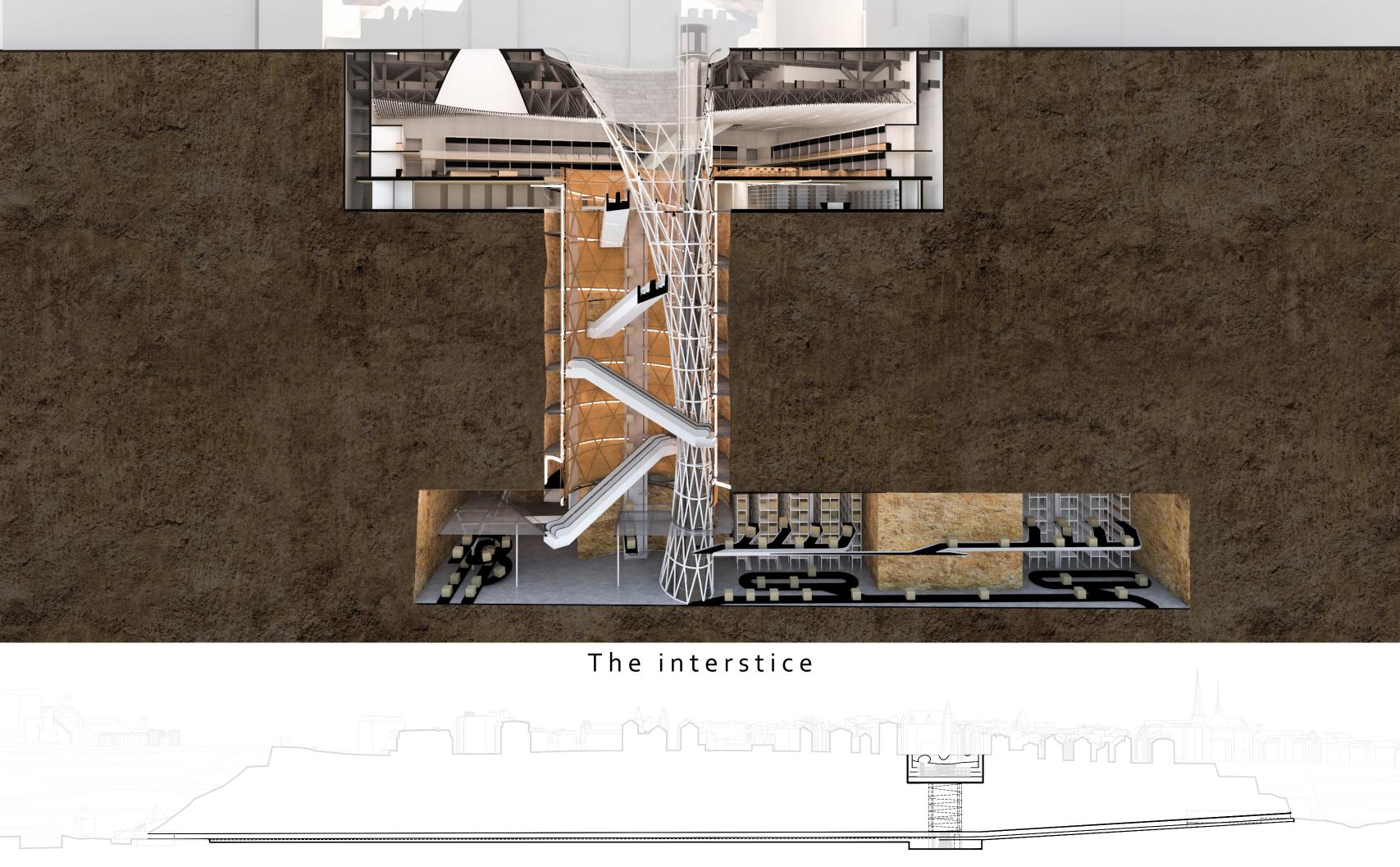


NEW SCHEME

The food hub presents an alternative to the current food production chain, reduces economic and environmental costs by eliminating the transportation between middle-man entities including distributors, processors, and retailers.





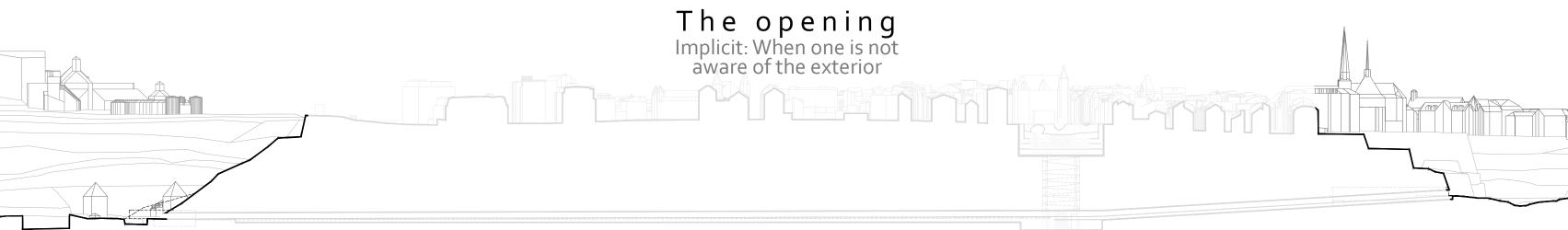




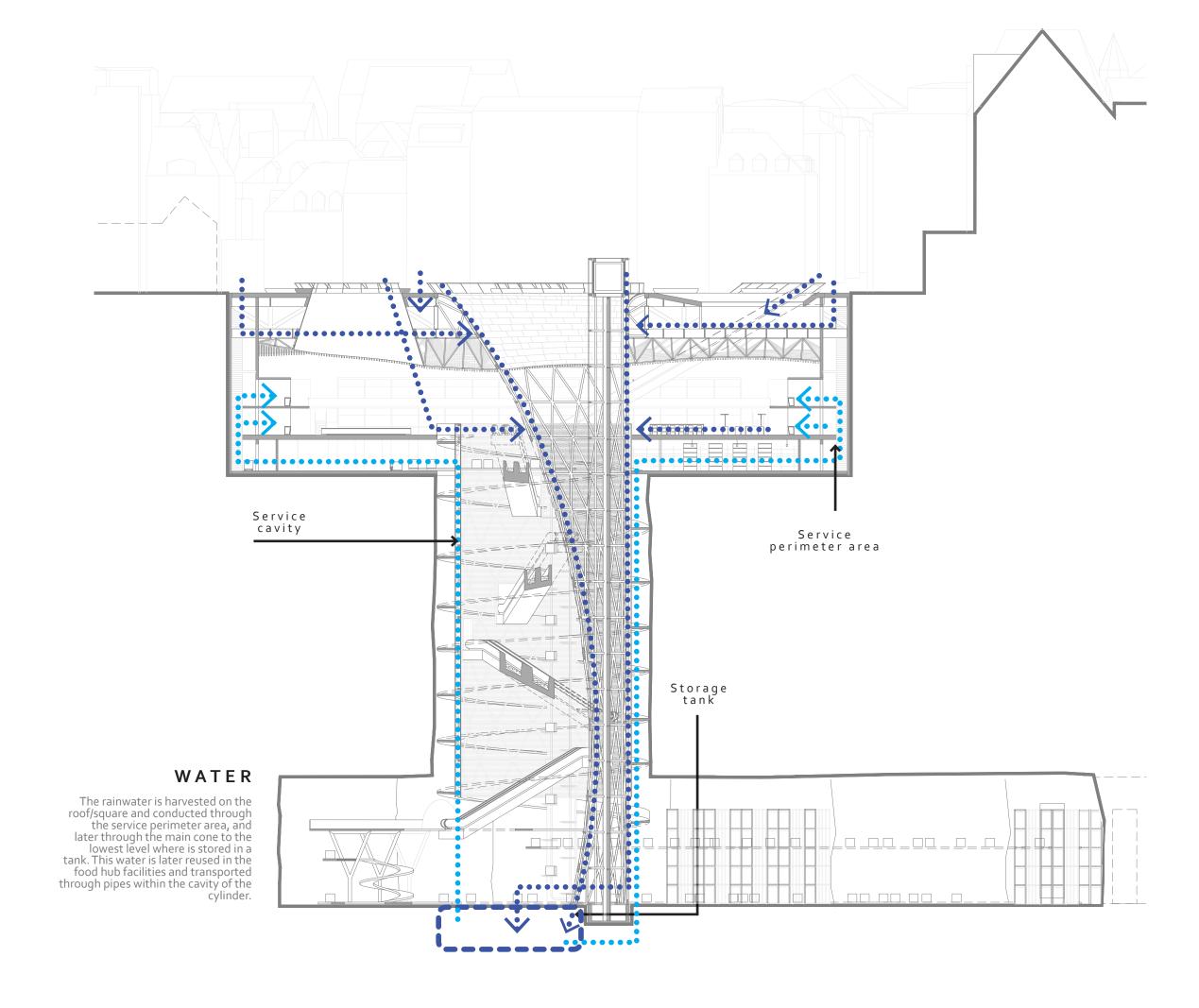


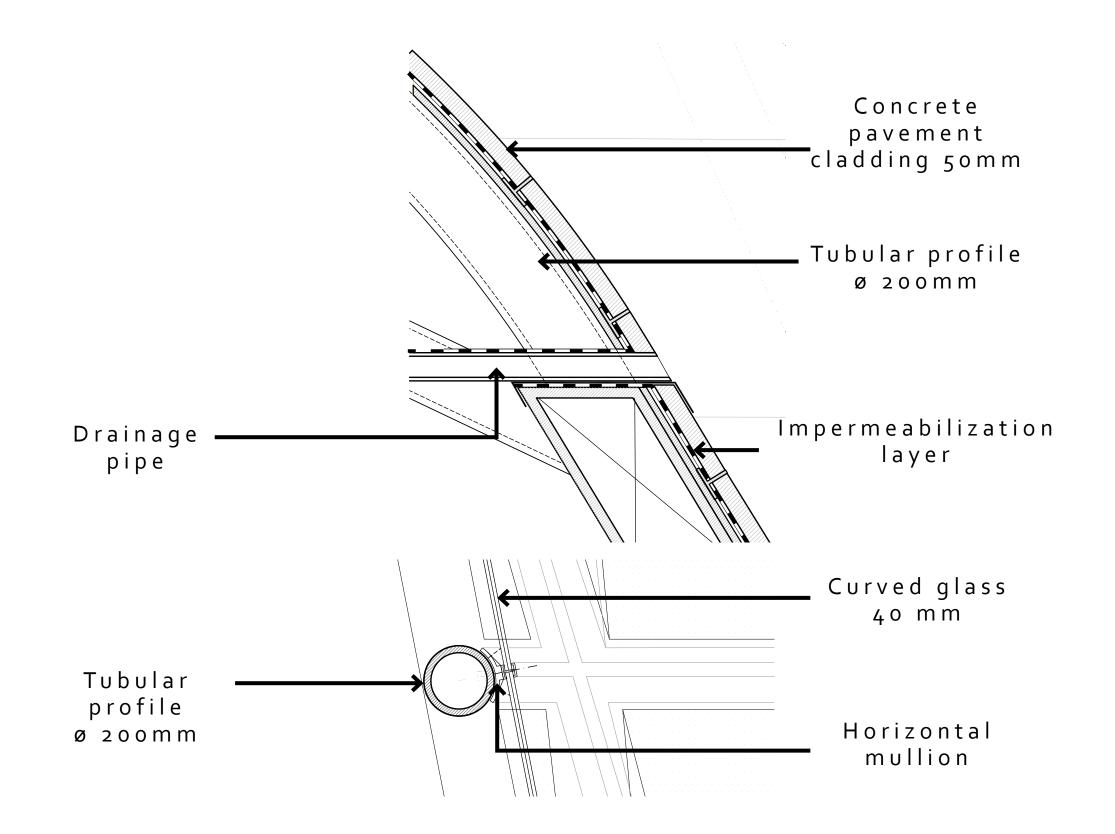
Petrusse valley

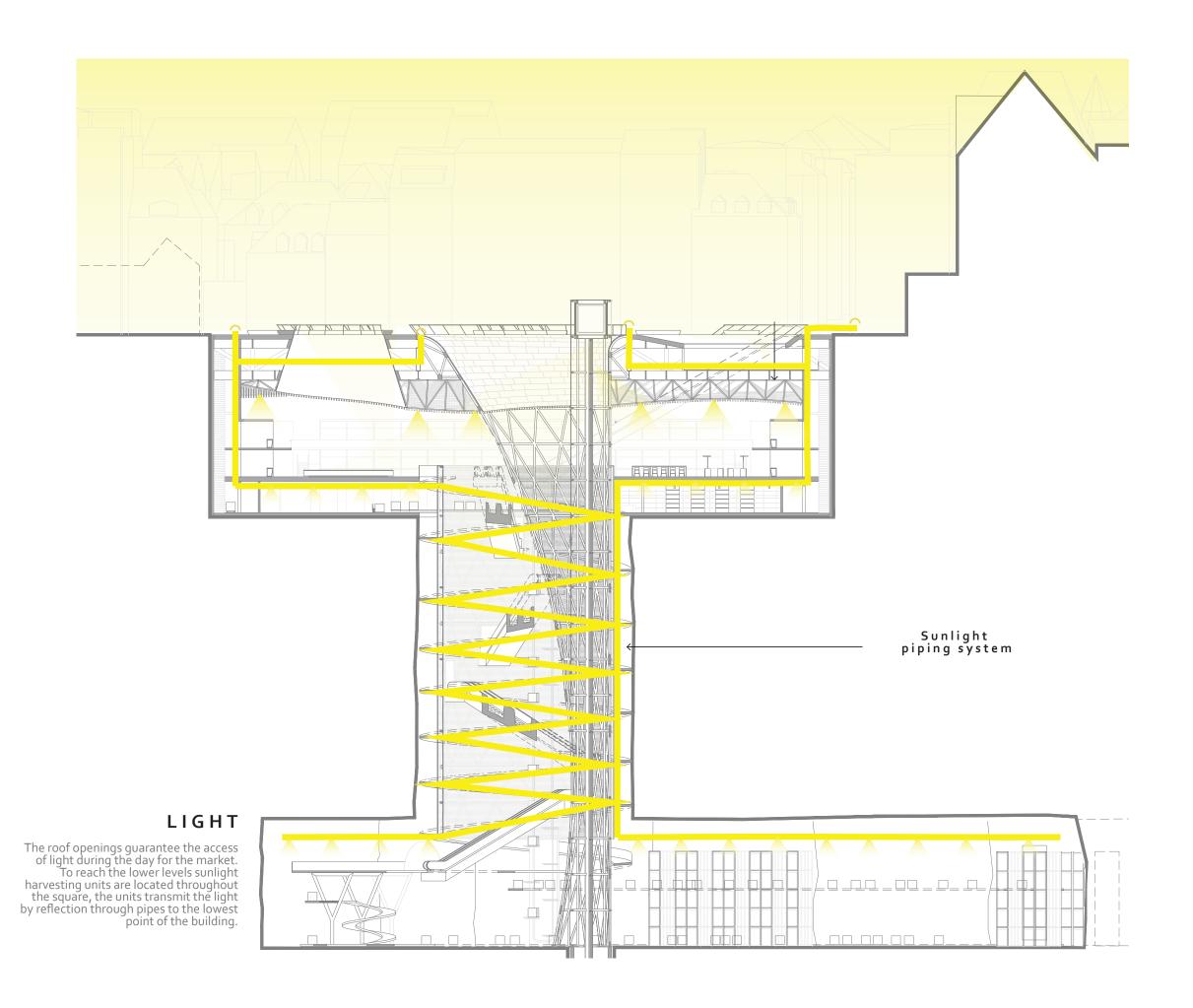
Pfaffental valley

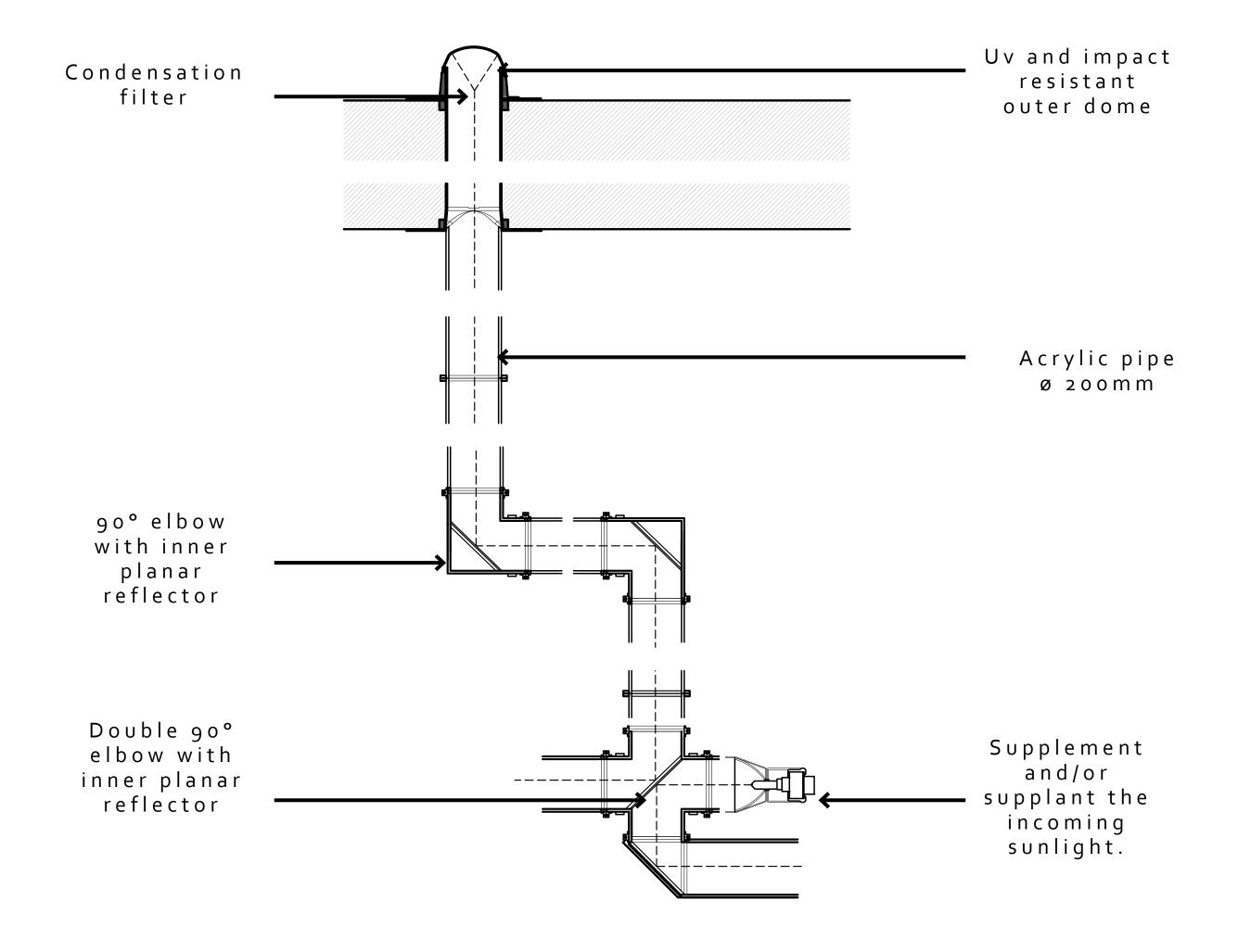


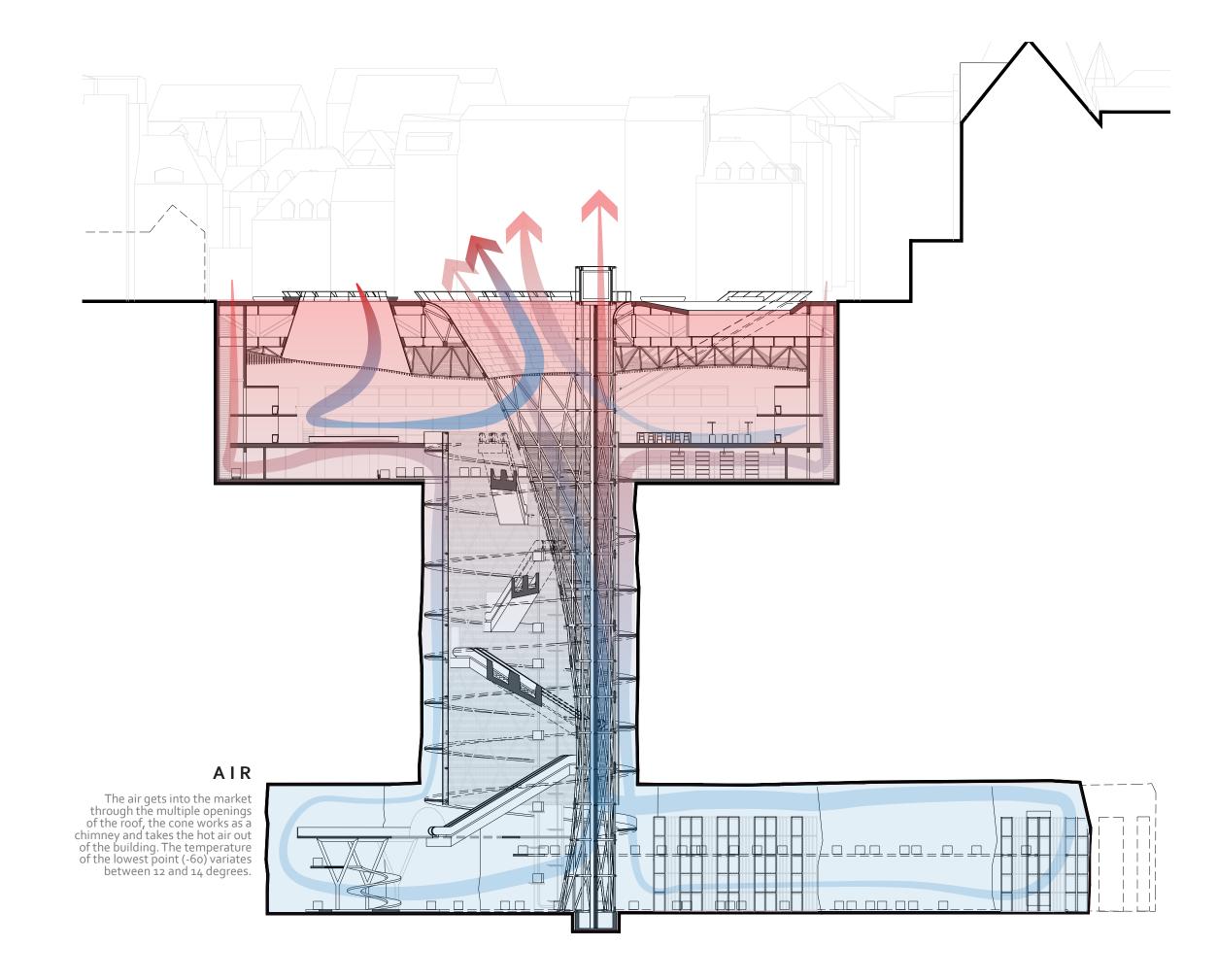
II. A climate strategy











III. The machine

"Subterranean surroundings, whether real or imaginary, furnish a model of an artificial environment from which nature has been effectively banished...human beings who live underground must use mechanical devices to provide the necessities of life: food, light, even air. Nature provides only space. The underworld setting therefore takes to an extreme the displacement of the natural environment by a technological one. It hypothesizes human life in a manufactured world."

NOTES ON THE UNDERGROUND, ROSALIND WILLIAMS, 1990.

The mechanism to transmit the idea to the user of being inhabiting a machine is far from being a superficial aesthetic feature. On the contrary, it is intended to be transmited by a process based on **signs** and the architectural experience.

"Signs are the object of a temporal apprenticeship, not of an abstract knowledge. To learn is first of all to consider a substance. An object, a being as if it emitted signs to be deciphered, interpreted"

GILLES DELUZE, 1964



The big duck. Flanders, New York.



Oakley headquarters in Foothill Ranch, California

Assembling nature

Manipulation of form towards a given pattern.



Pattern

Sign or Idea recognizable by the user.



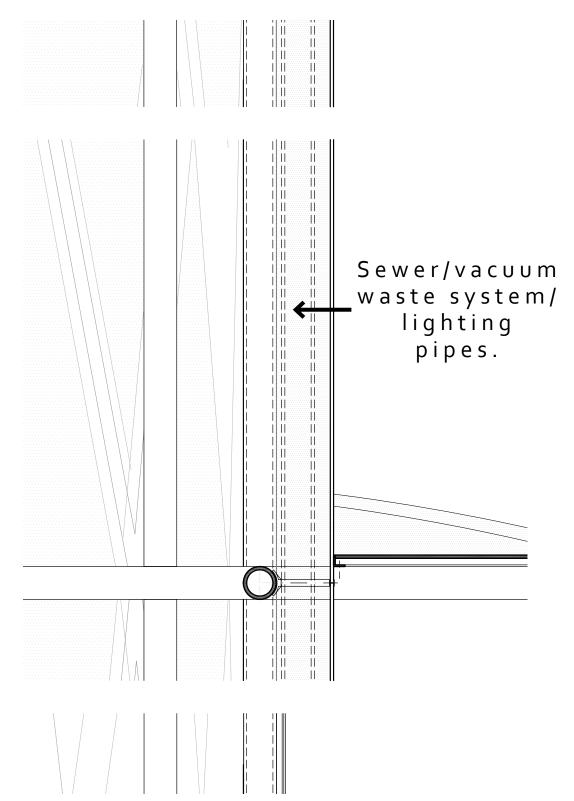
Common framework

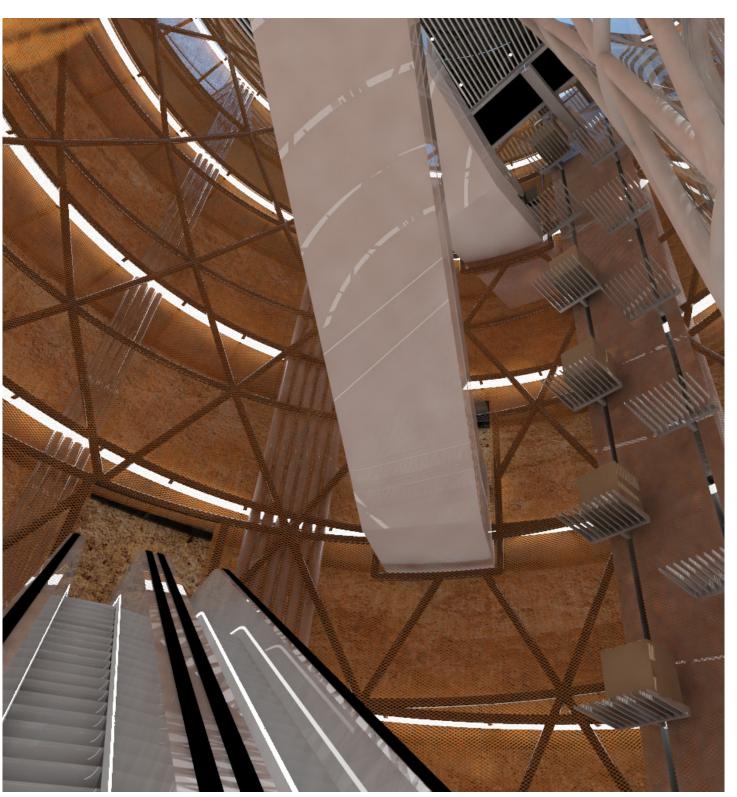
A limit stablished by the pattern where subjective perceptions are conceived.

Assembling nature

Pattern

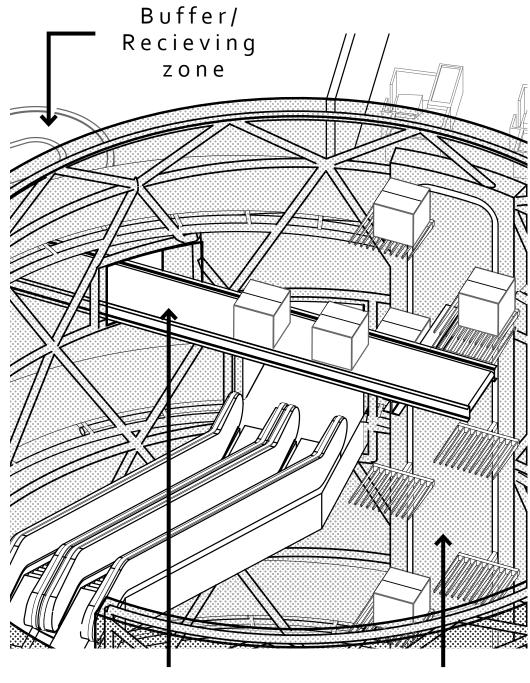
Common framework





The sensation of getting in and out of the machine

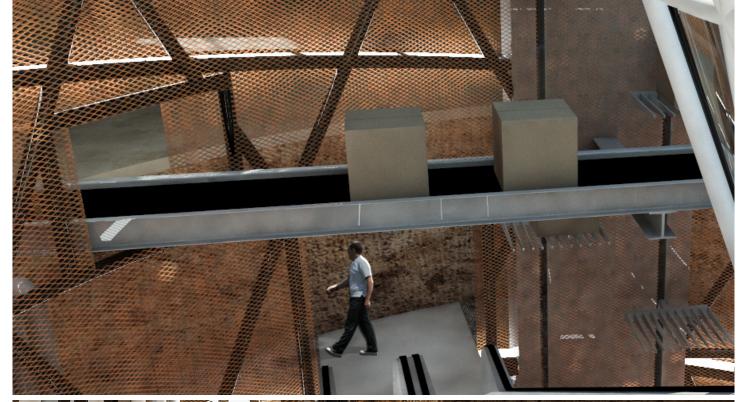
Assembling nature



Horizontal conveyor to buffer zone

Vertical conveyor system

Pattern



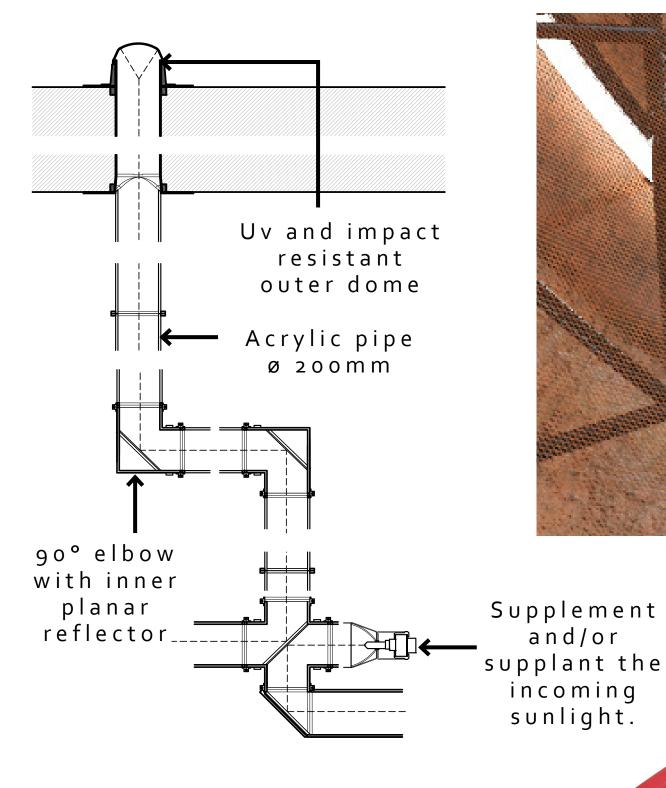


Common framework

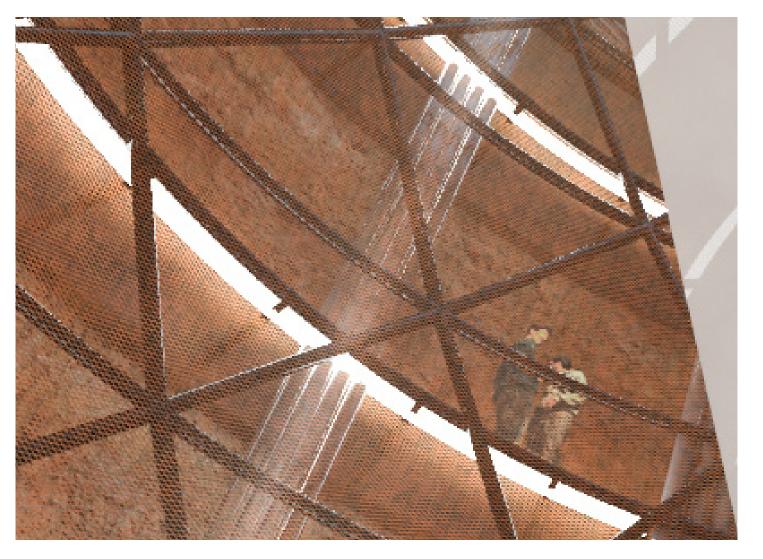
Evidence of the food processing chain. (the purpose of the machine)

and/or

Assembling nature



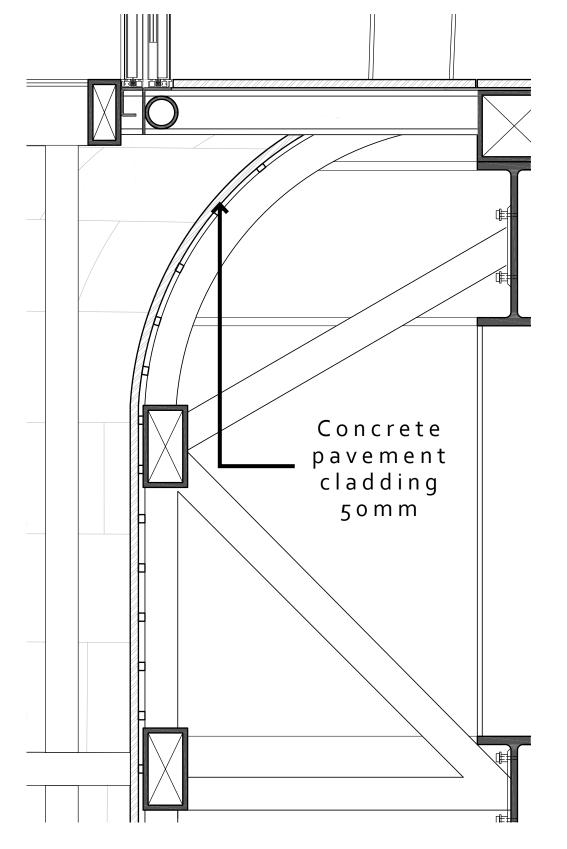
Pattern



Common framework

Resemblance with a rough service light or trouble light bulb (used for emergency inspections or industrial applications)

Assembling nature

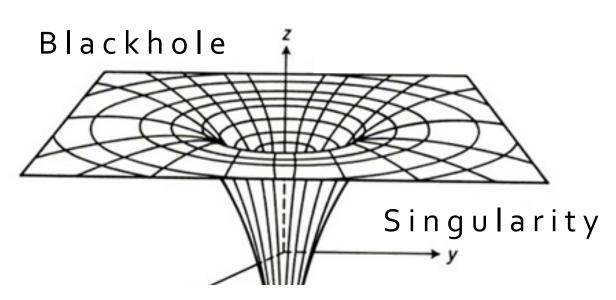


Pattern

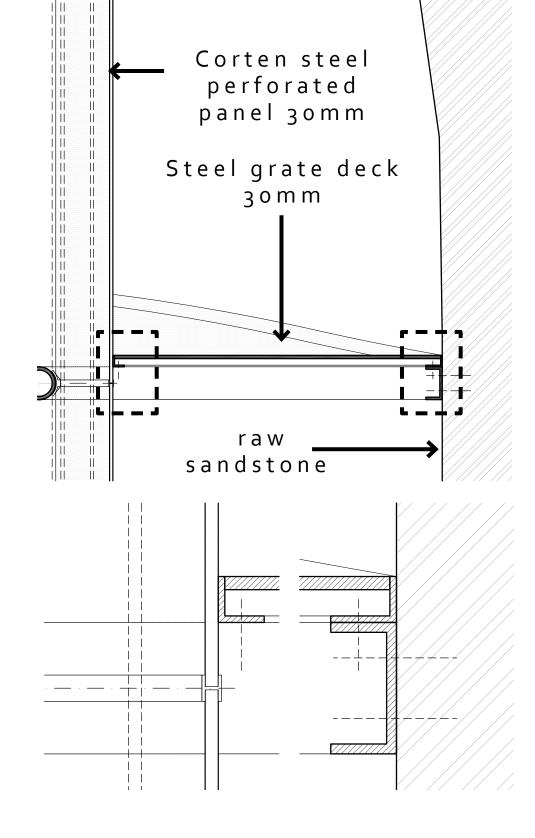


Common framework

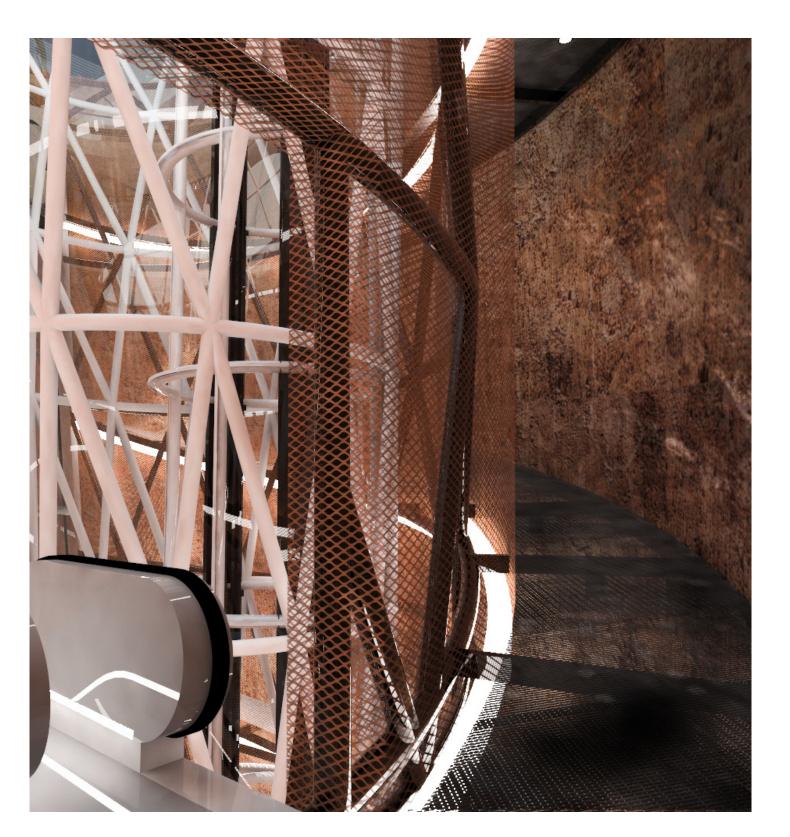
Identification with the conceptual image of a black hole (A change of dimension)



Assembling nature



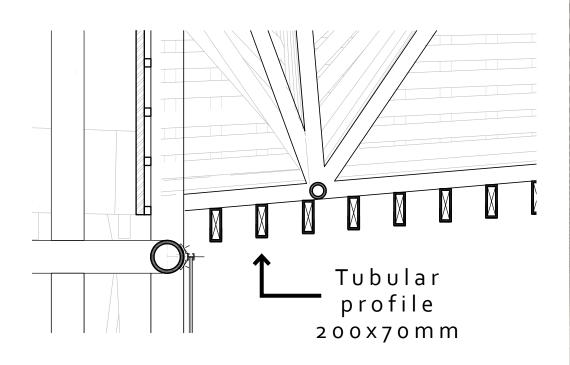
Pattern

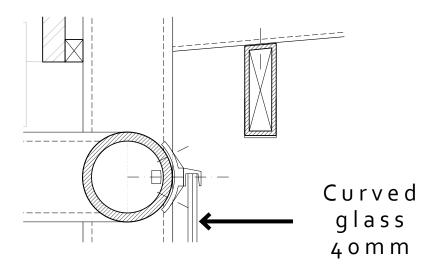


Common framework

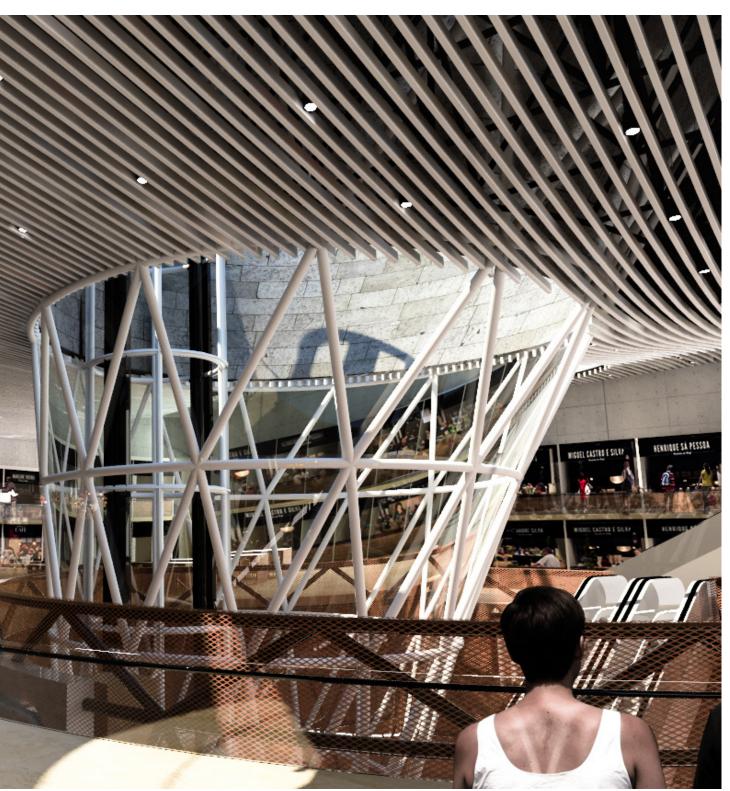
Remembrance of the act of the underground descent.

Assembling nature





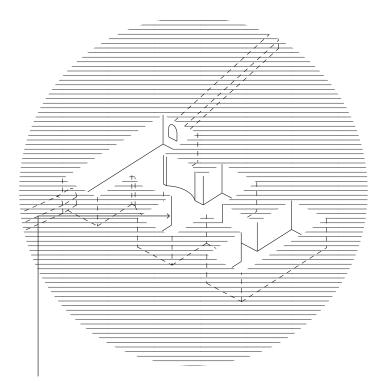
Pattern



Common framework

The evidence of the structure that may suggest an emphasis on how it works rather than how it looks (like in a machine)

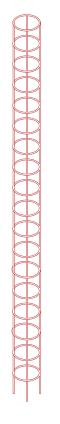
IV. The structure



Room and pillar grid 18x18m.

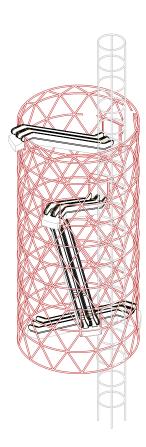
THE UNDERGROUND

The underground structures are supported by a technique used in mining called Room and pillar, where the "pillars" of untouched material are left to support the roof overburden, and open areas or "rooms" are extracted underground;



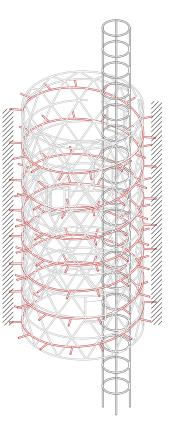
THE CORE

The elevator's structure is the main structural element and starting point.



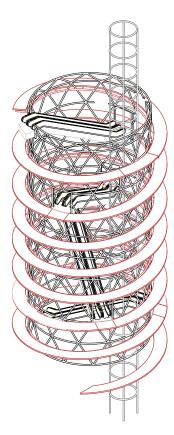
THE CYLINDER

A secondary structure is attached to the core to support the landings of the escalators, and create a visible gap between the main cylinder and the sandstone.



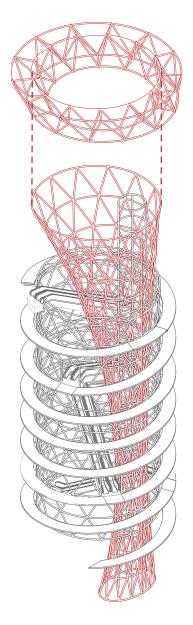
THE SPIRAL

A tubular spiral wraps the cylinder and attaches it to the underground sandstone by small perpendicular beams.



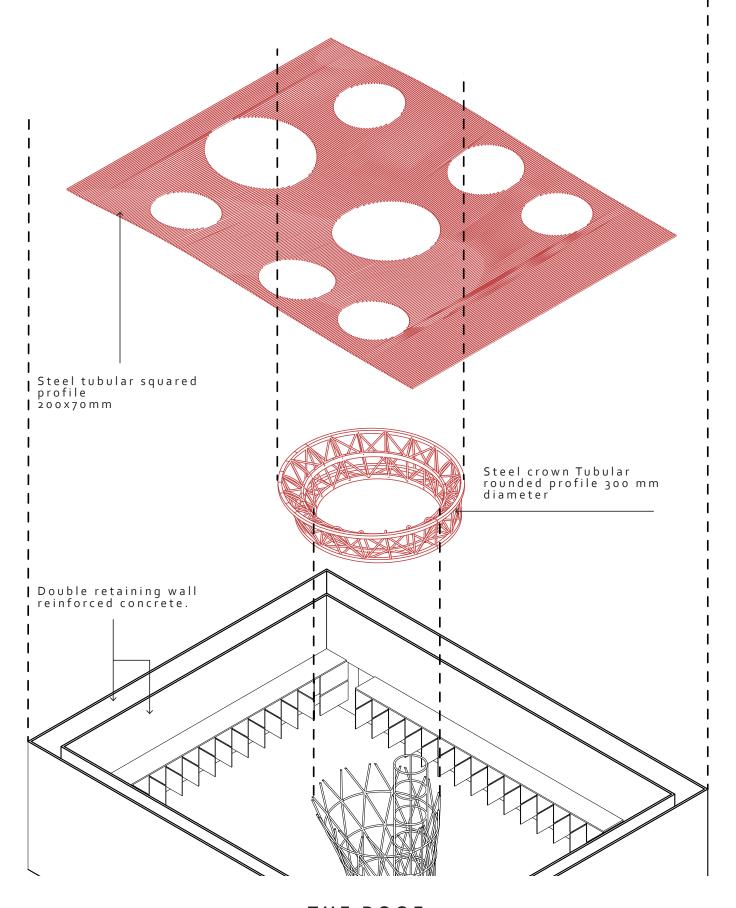
THE RAMP

The ramp lies on top of the beams coming from the spiral and also works as a structural element.



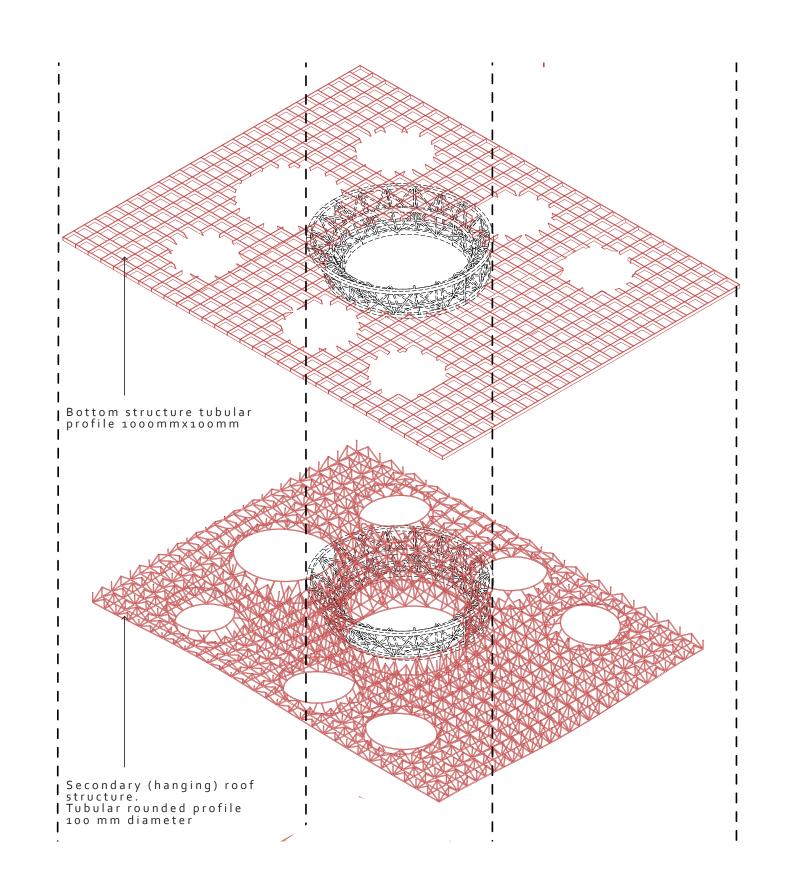
THE CONE

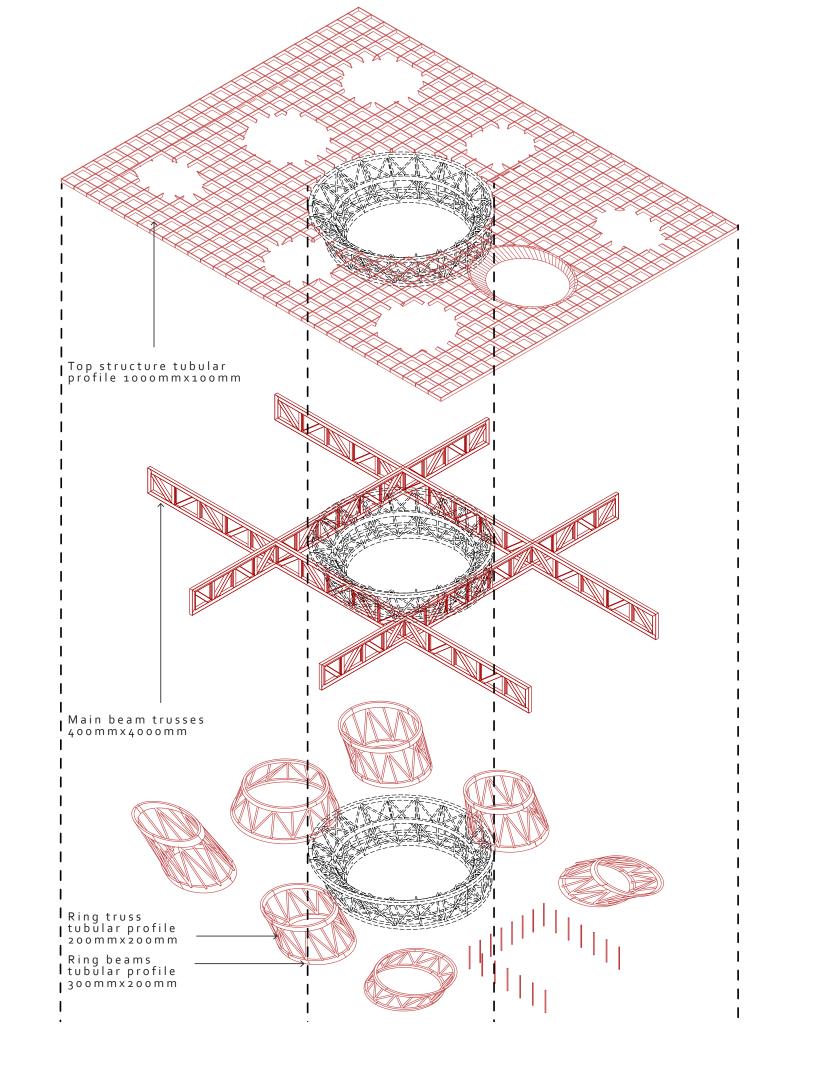
The conical shape also wraps the core and the cylinder providing extra stiffness and it extends to the top of the square where is surrounded by a crown that works as an interface between it and the roof.

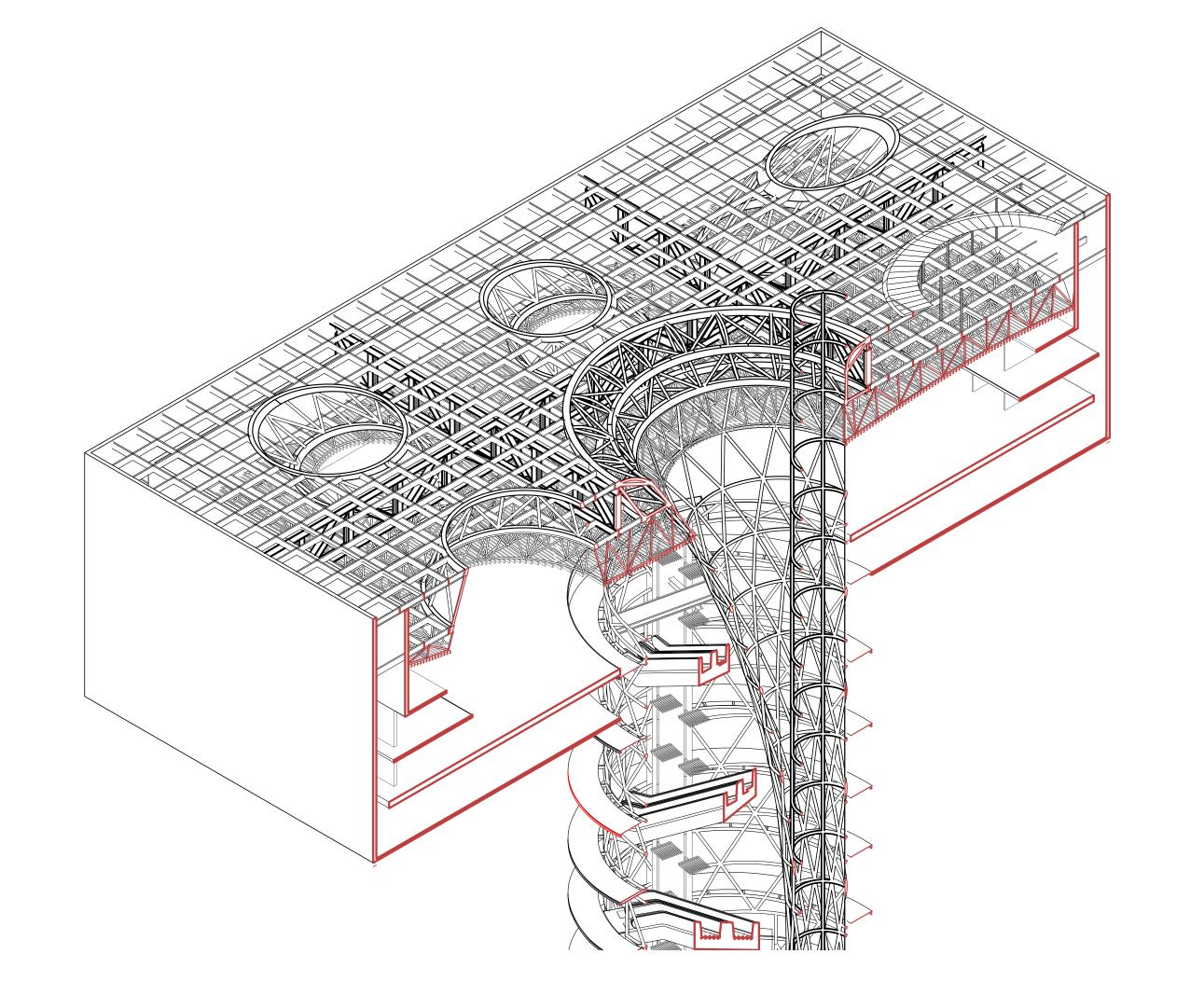


THE ROOF

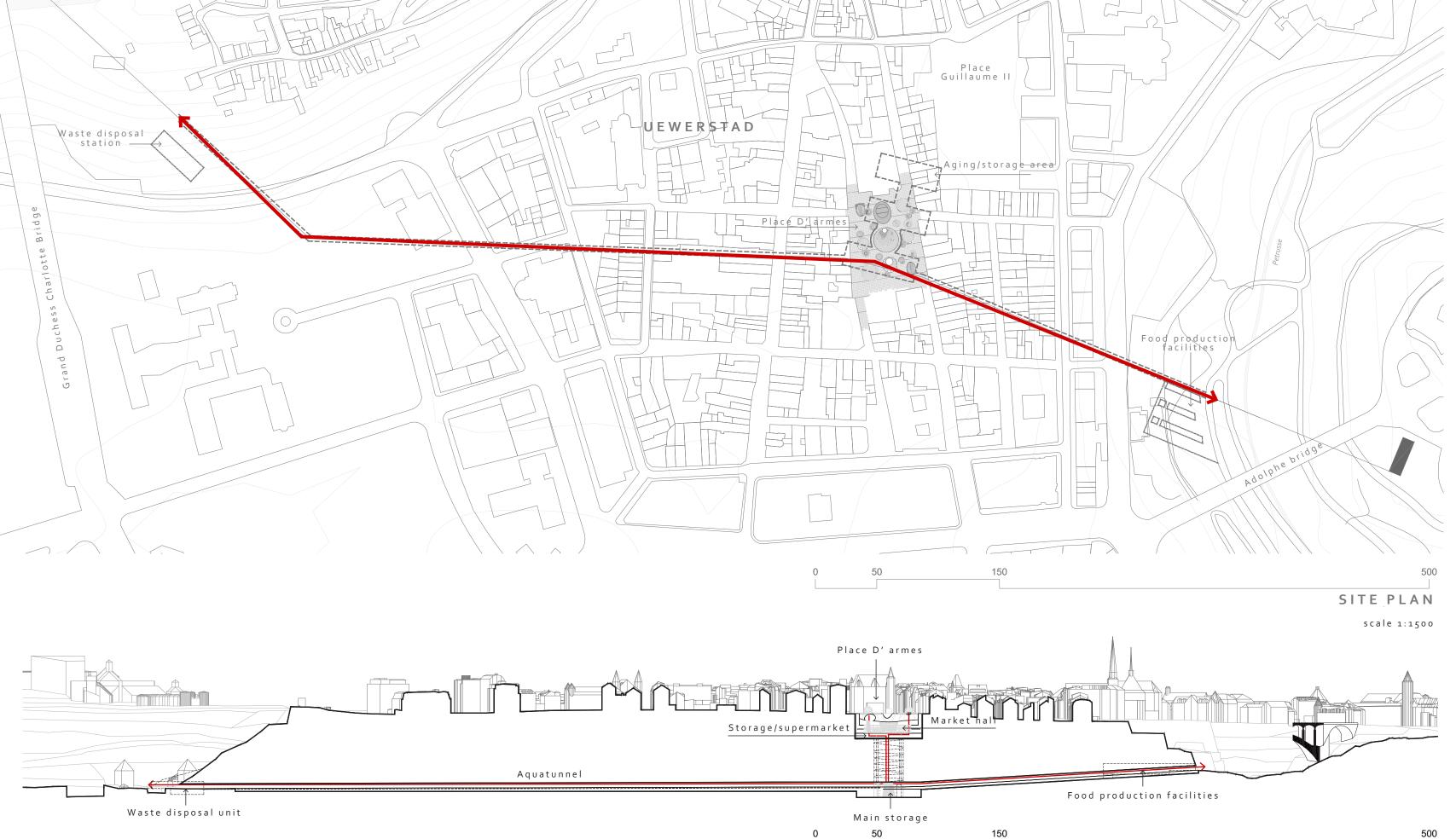
The crown connects the cone with the main structure of the roof, a similar scheme is used for the other perforations, a secondary structure hangs from the main one as a ceiling from which a series of parallel profiles bend. The whole roof structure lies on the concrete walls that surround the market.





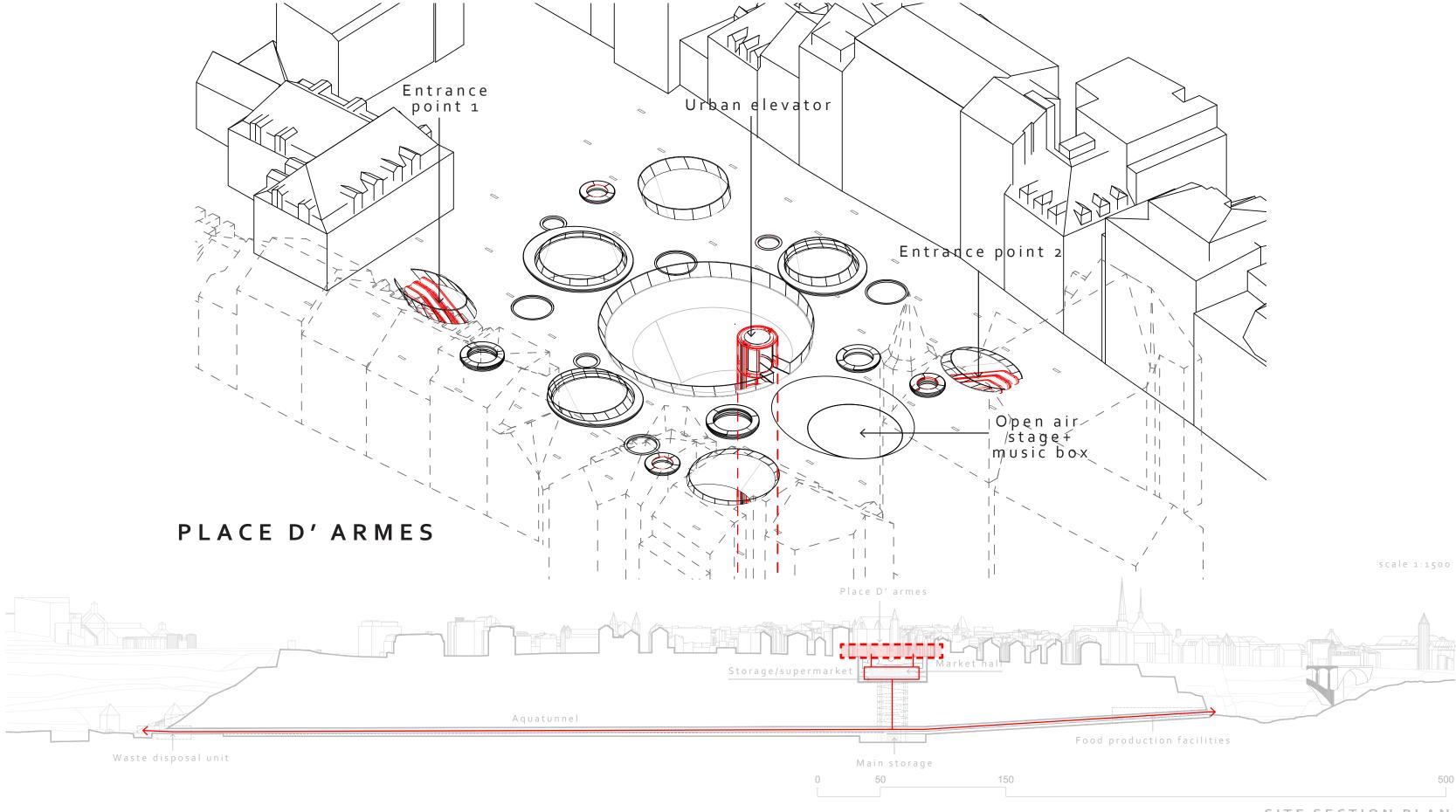




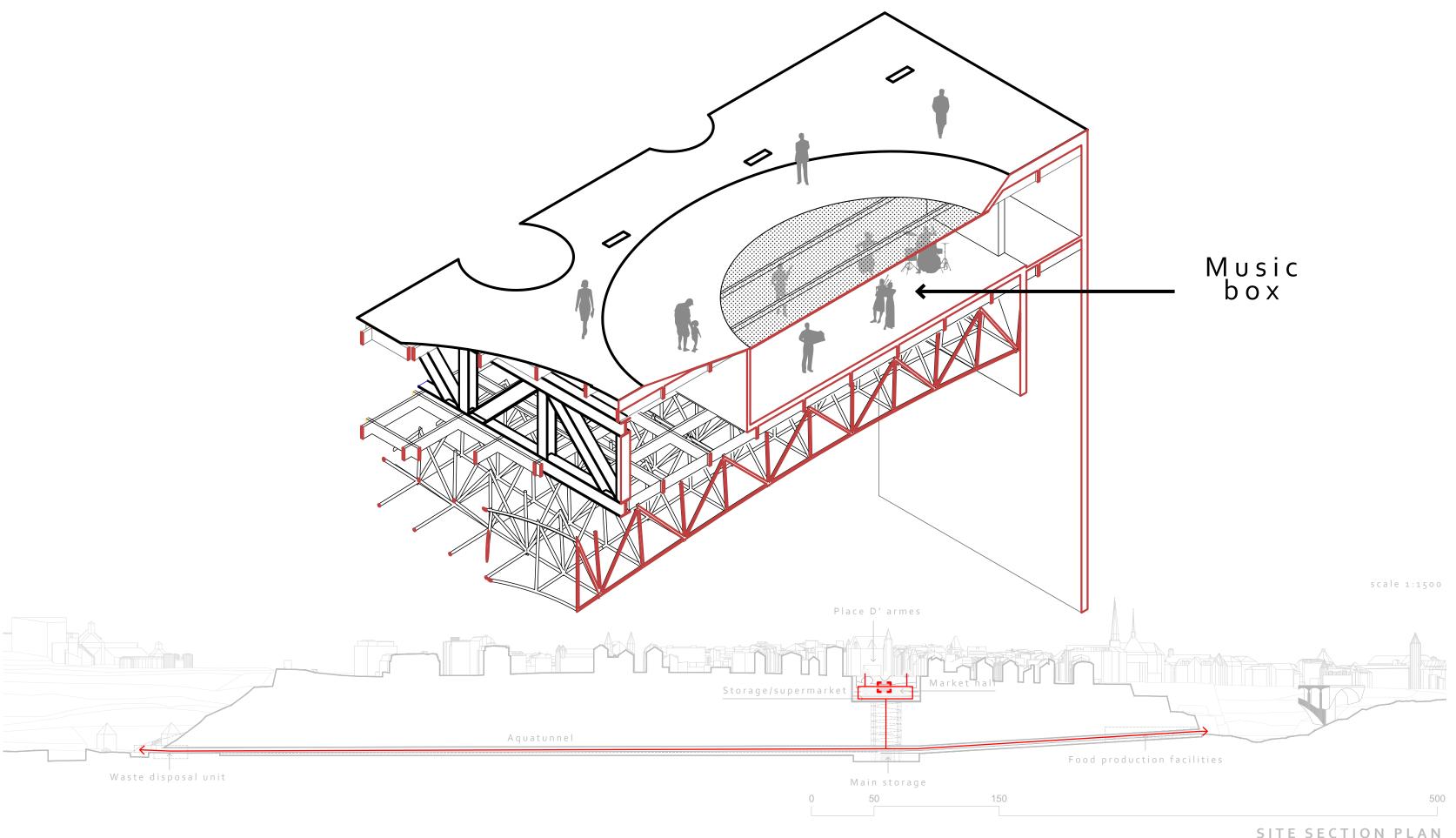


SITE SECTION PLAN scale 1:1500

PROMENADE

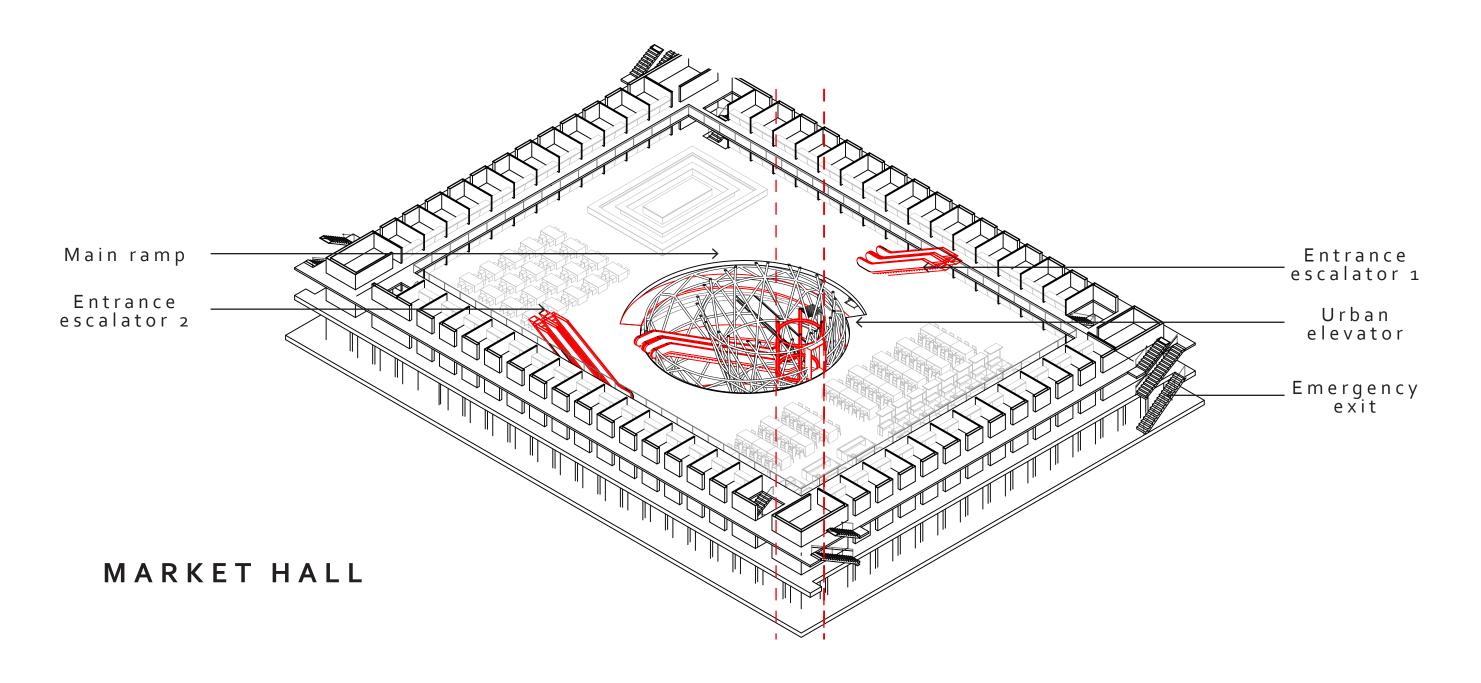


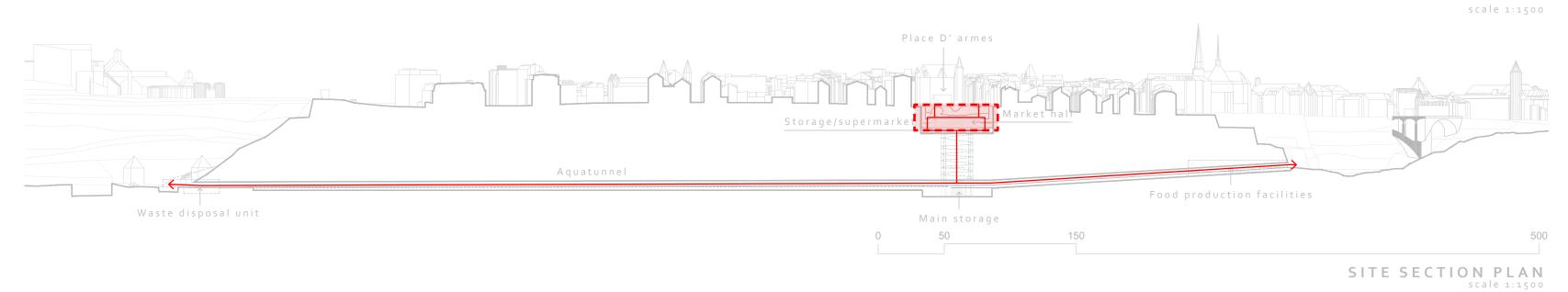


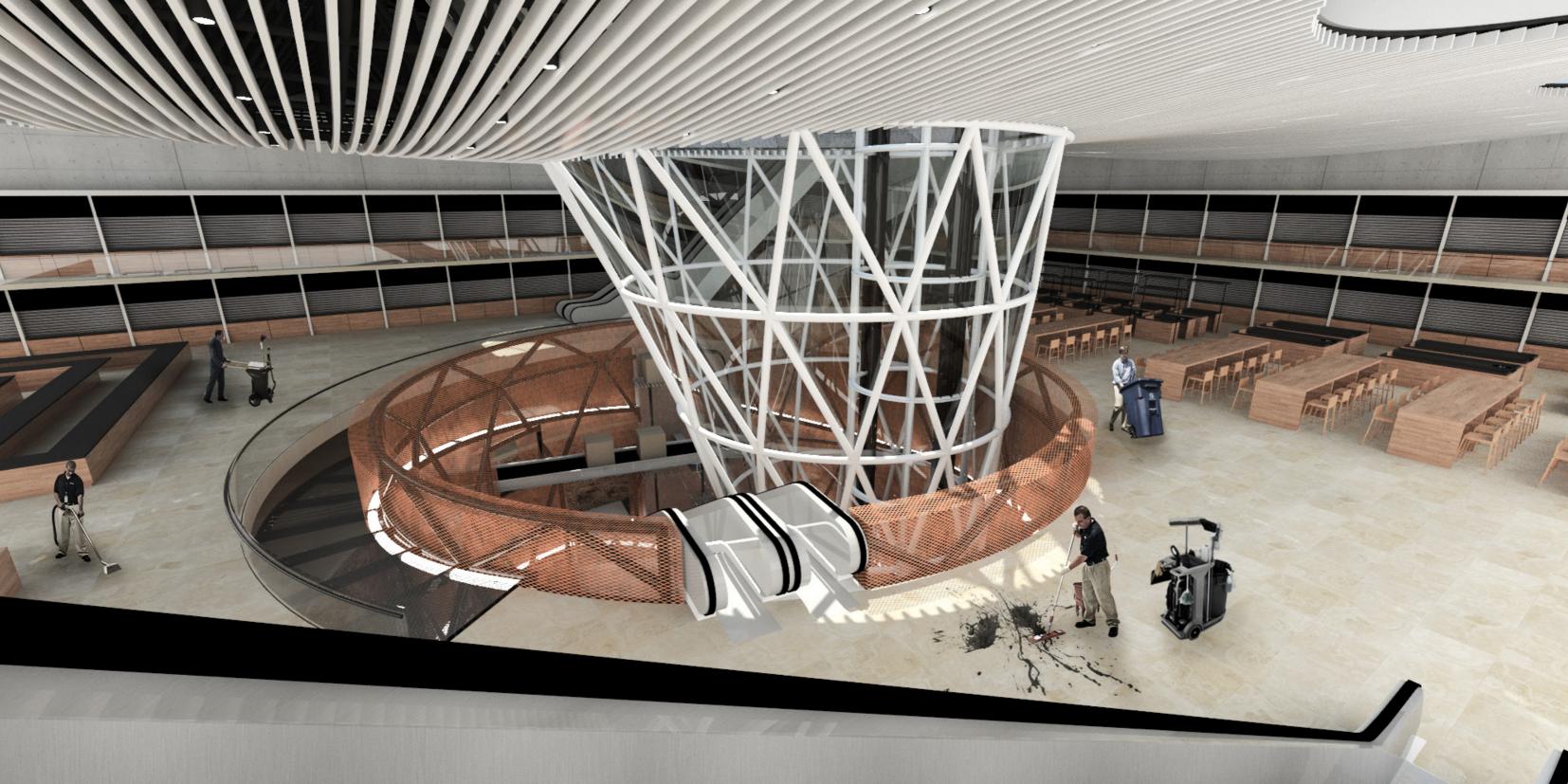




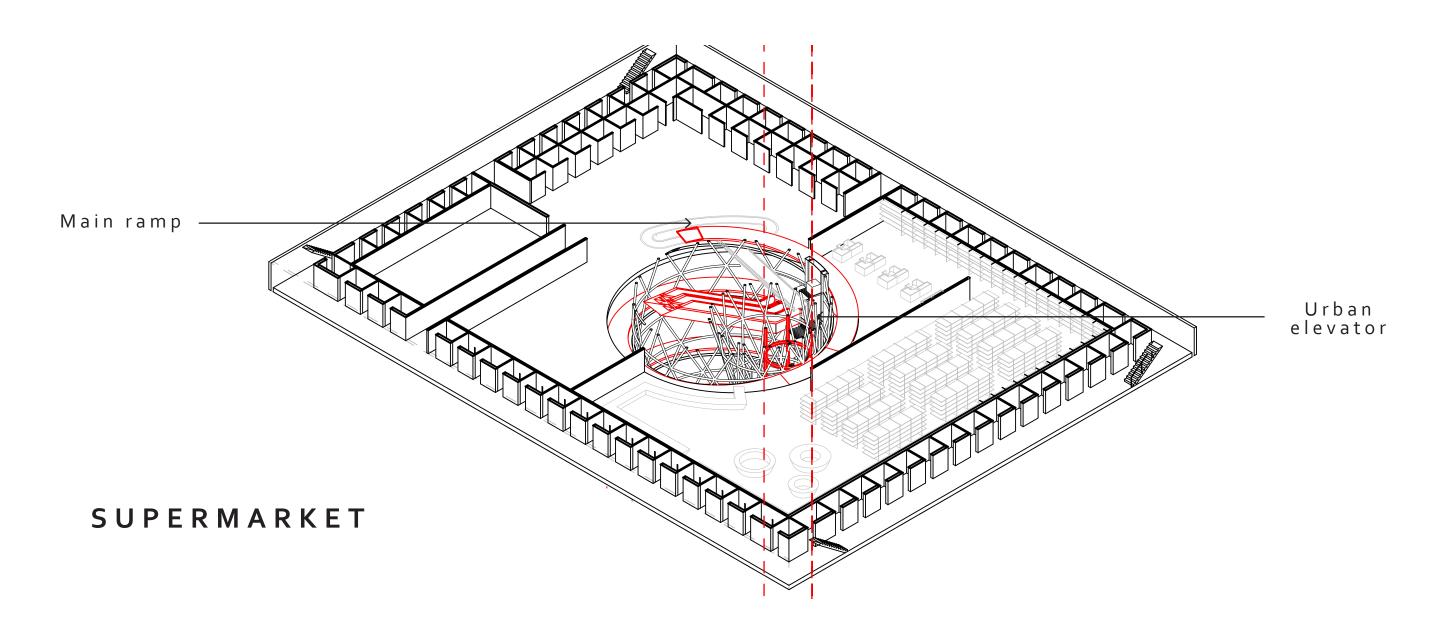


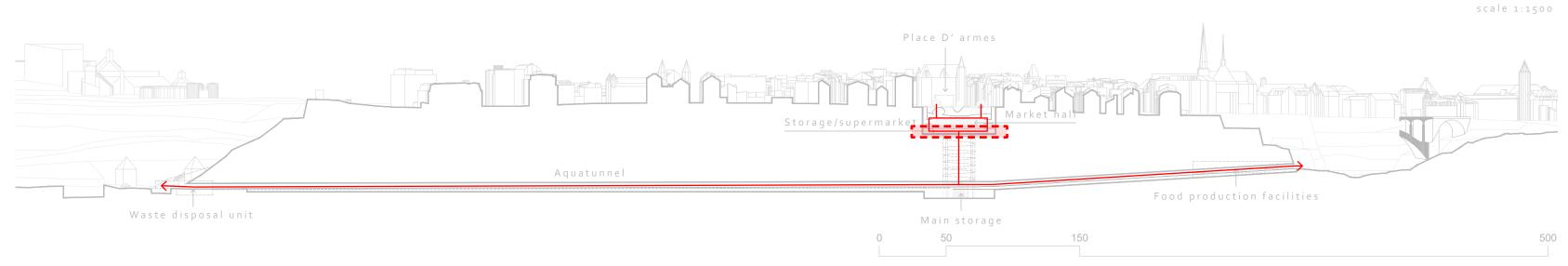


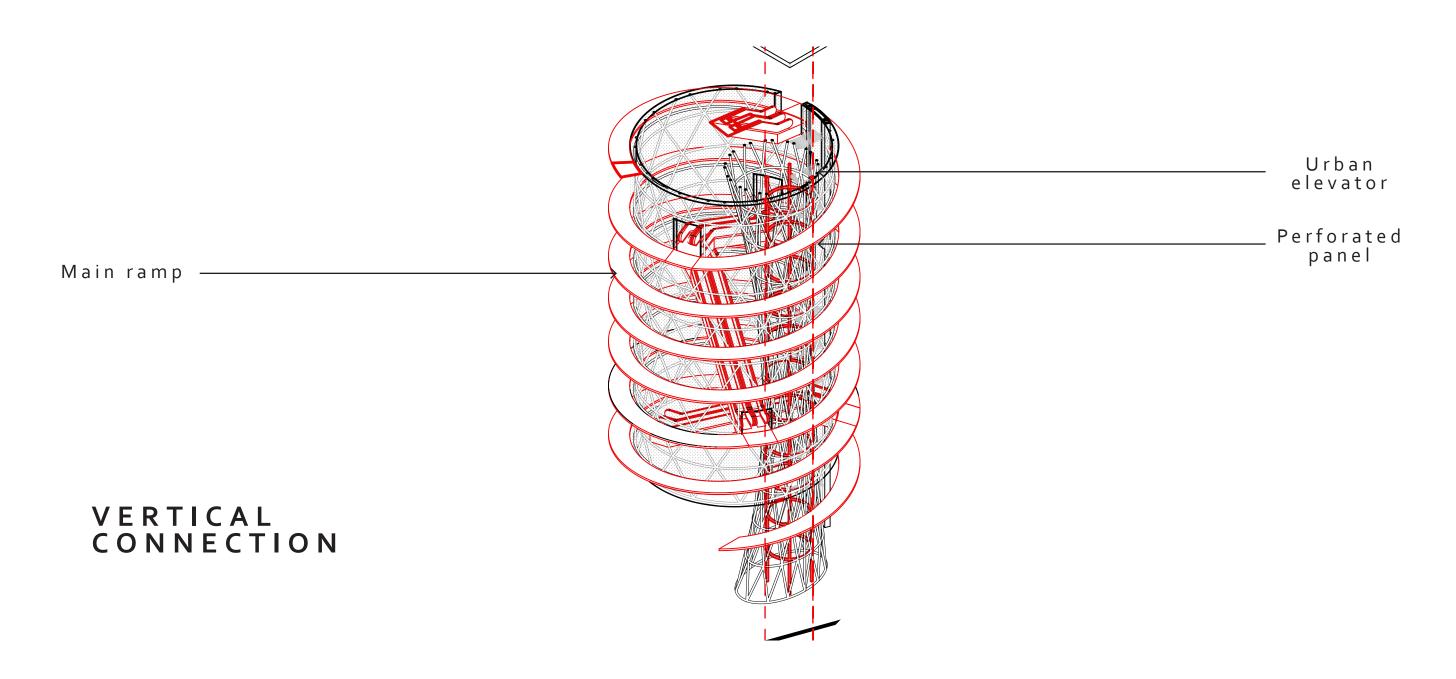


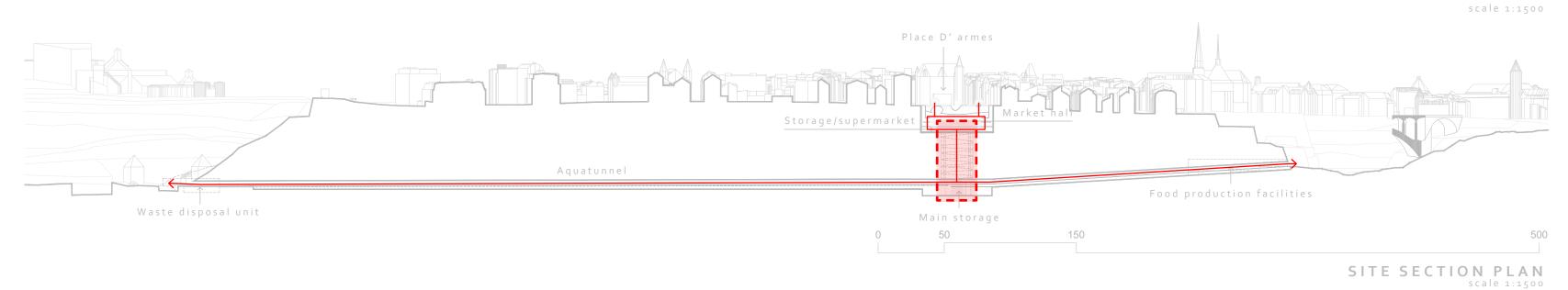






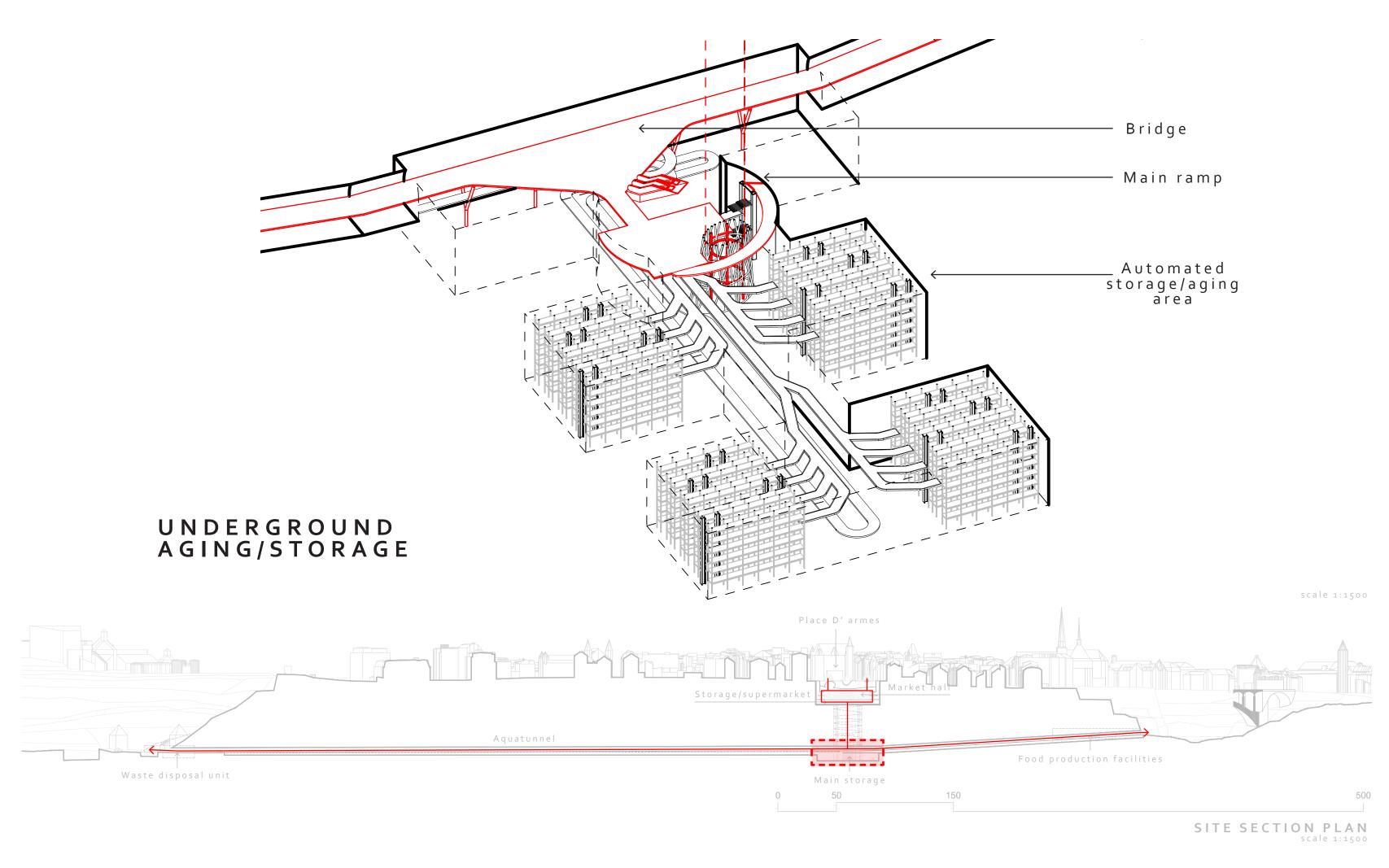




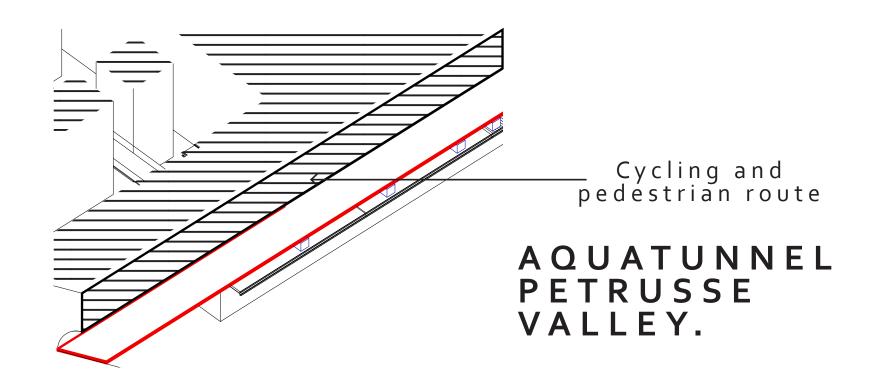


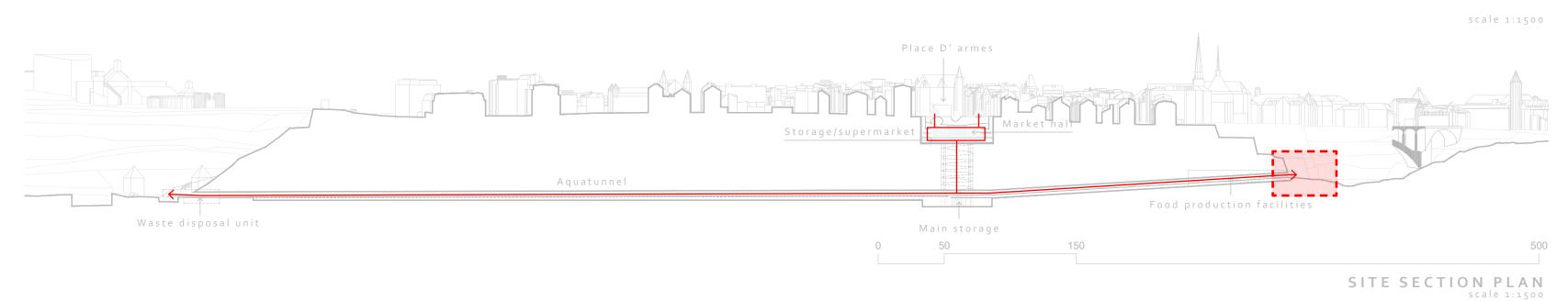




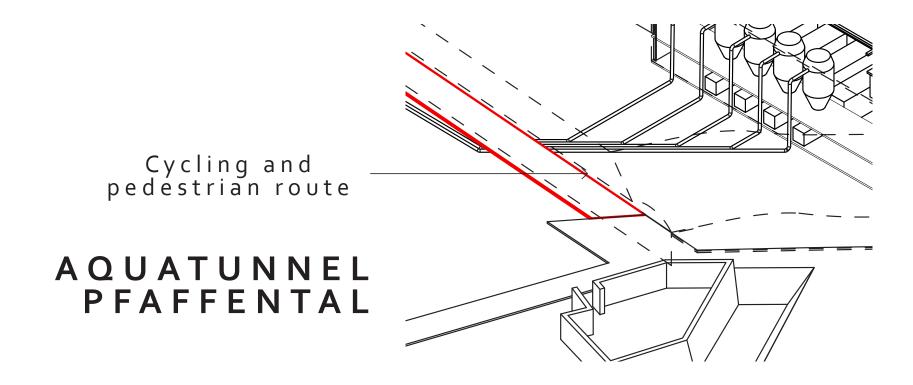


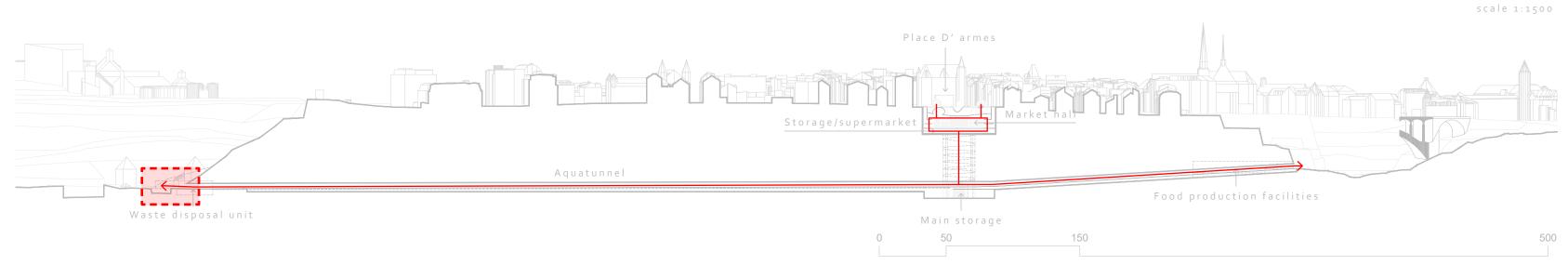








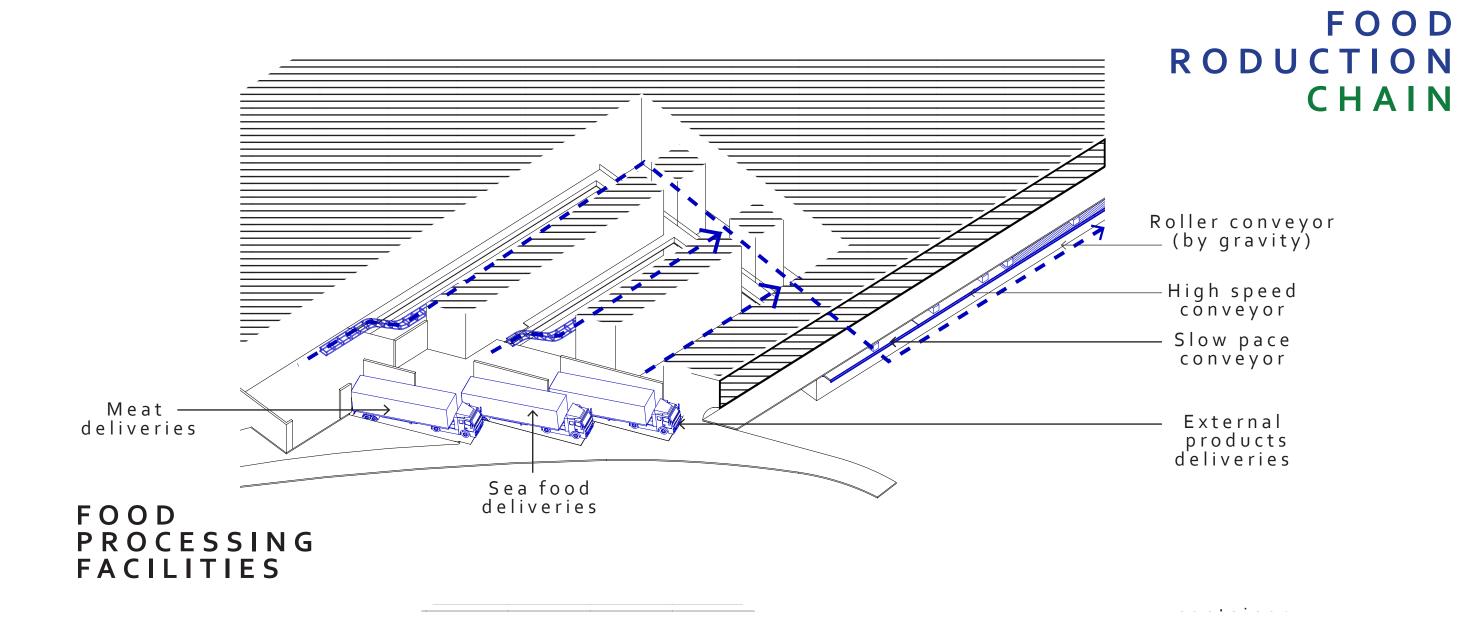


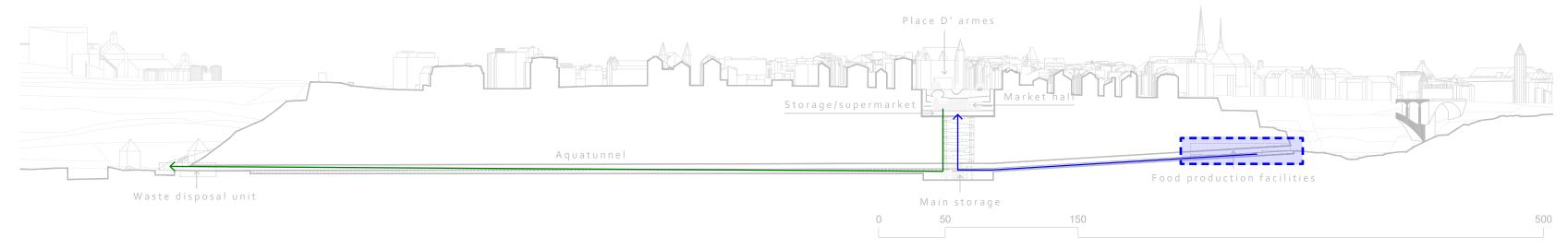




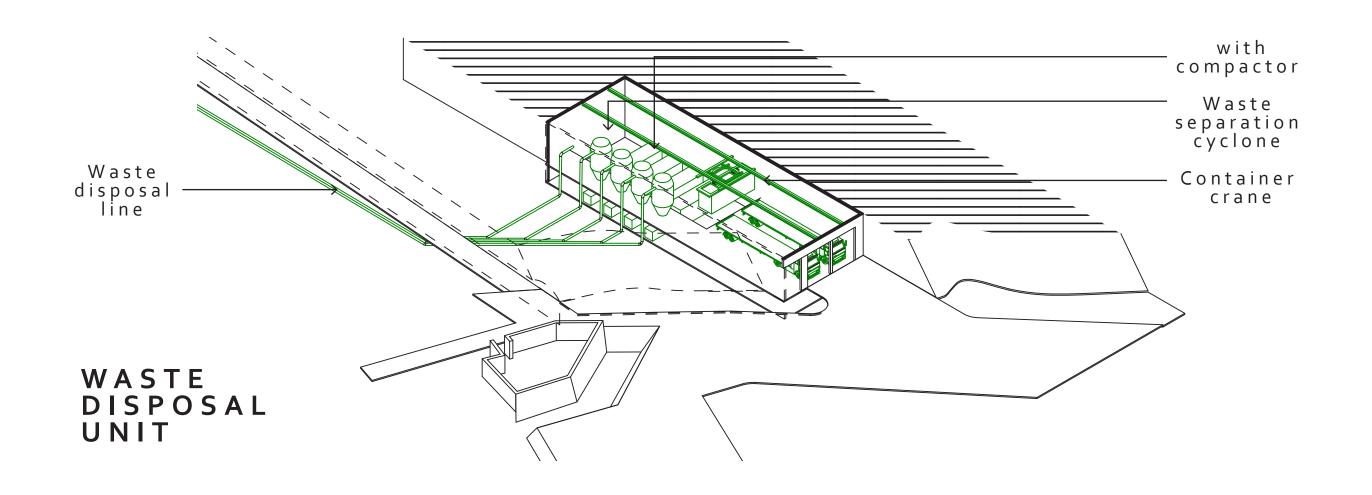


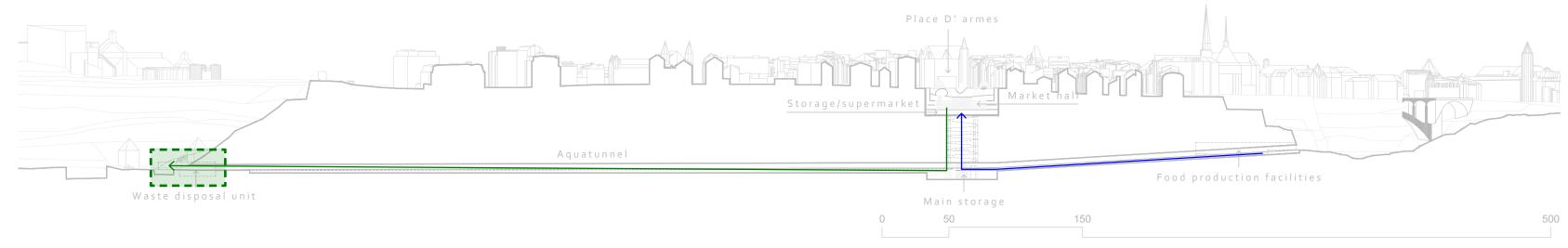




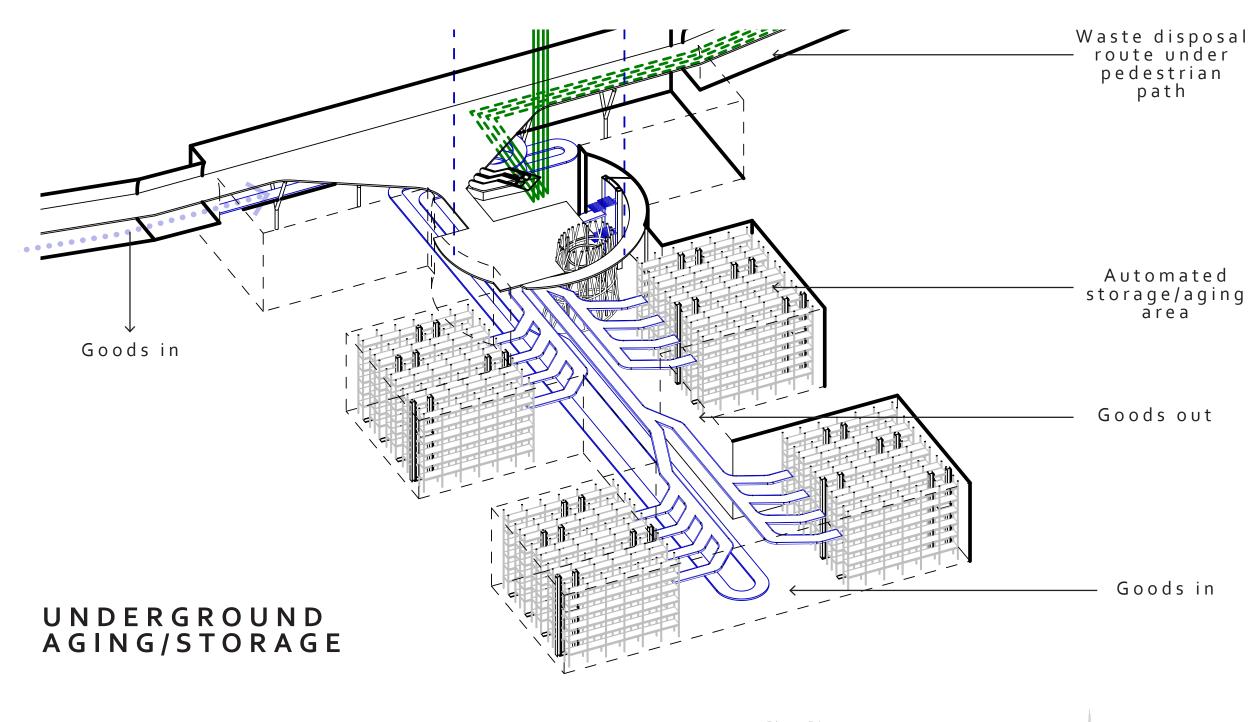


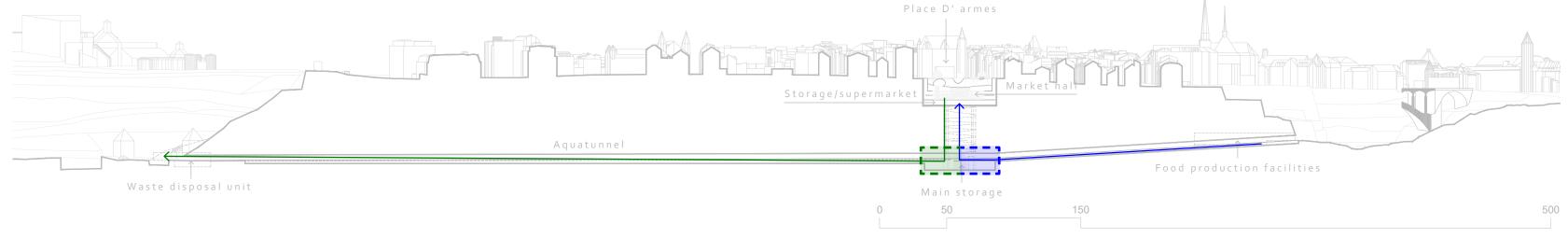




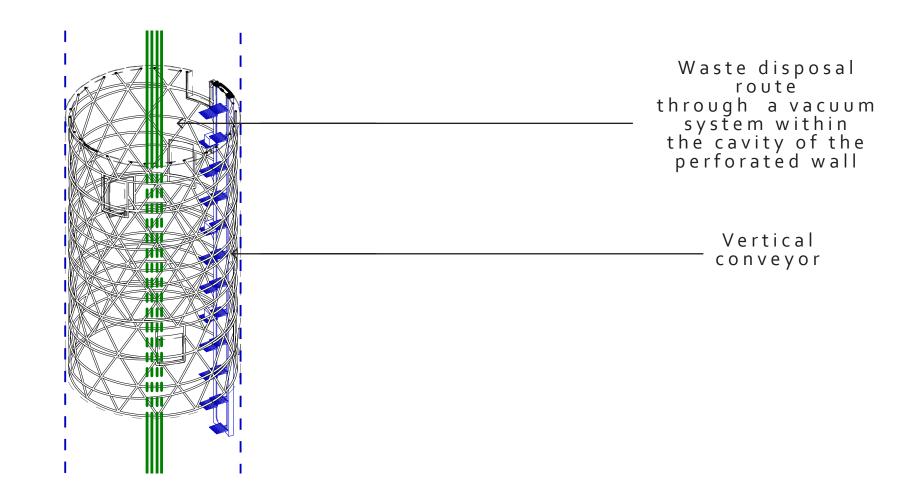












VERTICAL ROUTE

