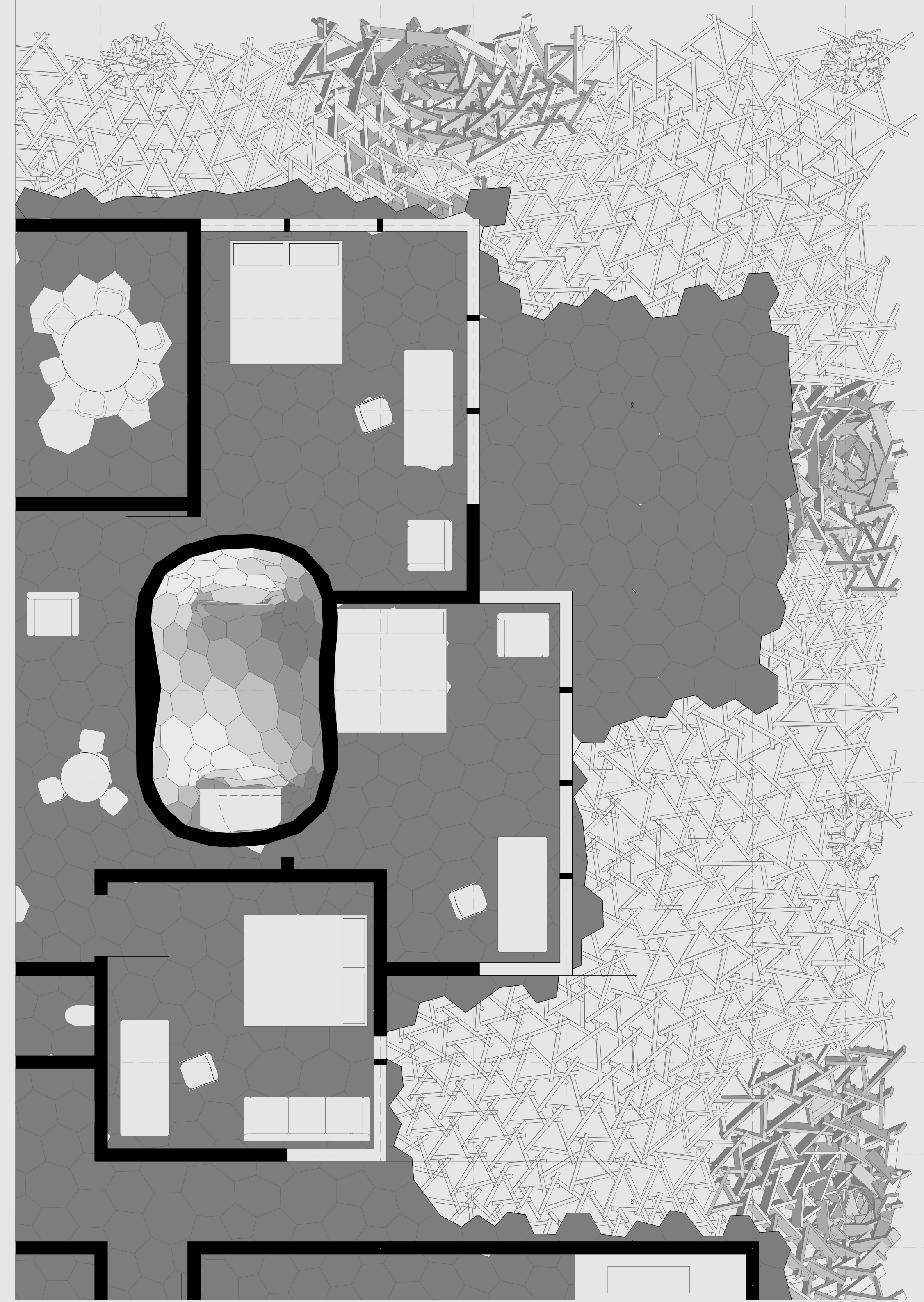


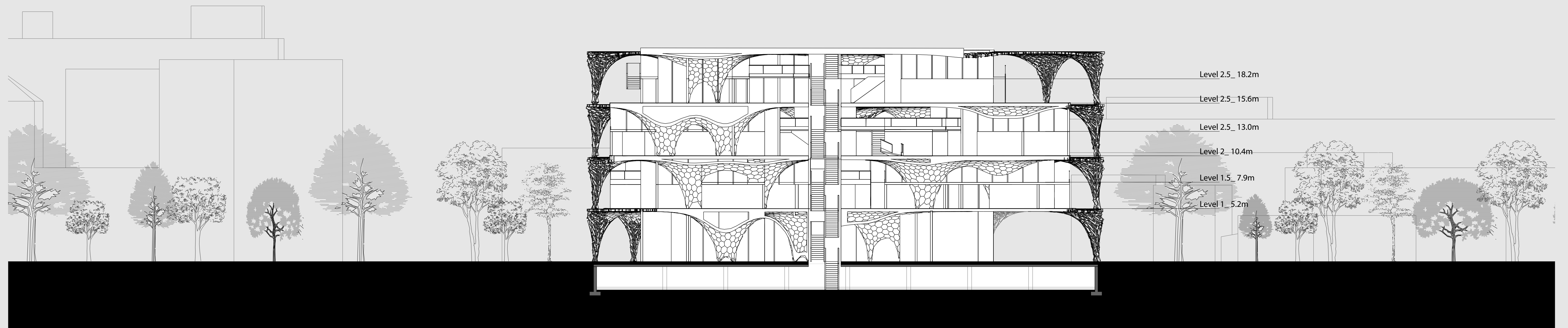
- a. Linoleum 5mm; 70mm screed; polythene film separating layer; 20mm impact-sound insulation; 30mm leveling layer;
- b. 5mm Wood Parquet; 70mm screed; polythene film separating layer; 20 mm impact sounds insulation; 250 reinforced CLT floor; 40x100 timber beam;
- c. 40mm timber fibre board; 20mm Insulation; 250 CLT wall Module;
- d. 10mm Exterior Wood Finishing; 70mm screed; polythene film separating layer; 20 mm impact sounds insulation; 250 reinforced CLT floor; 40x100 timber beam;
- e. 10mm Exterior Aluminum Finish; 2° angled - 70mm screed; 80mm compressed rock-wool slab thermal insulation; 160mm rock-wool thermal insulation vapour barrier; 250mm CLT timber roofing



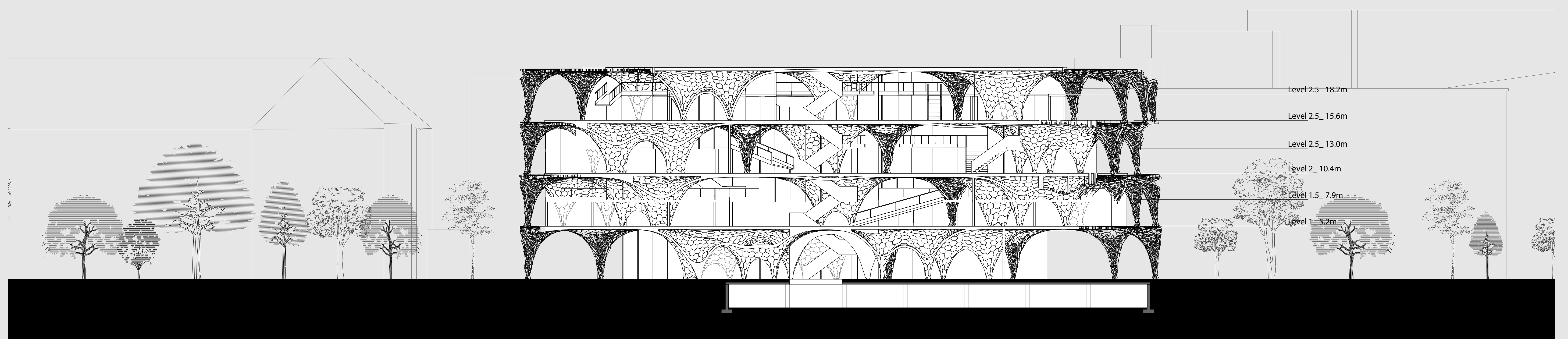
A Key aspect to this thesis is the combination of non-standard elements and standard elements. To define these two categories, I define non-standard elements as elements that must be built with robotic building methodologies. Standard elements can then be proceed manually or with a CNC. Looking at the plan above, we see that the finish have extremely unique forms which need to be proceed with either a cnc robot or 6 axis robot. I believe that the combination of both standard and non standard building methodologies softens the impact on the industry and doesn't promote an extreme paradigm shift. All the panels that are closer to the column have significant depths to take most of the compression weight. The Timber reciprocal structure takes the tension forces that run across the timber shell. I believe the combination will mitigate the negative force effects on either building methodologies and creates a new building system that can be replicated at different scales.

1:50 Detail Facade Section

1:50 Sample Finish Plan



1:200 Cross Section



1:200 Long Section