Concept

The goal is to design an economical, simple weather-proofing system that preserves the local atmosphere and the values of the barn, and that can be easily constructed and dismantled. The existing c.80m2 area of the barn is currently a space with no ceiling, and walls finished in horizontal wooden boards. It is a place for community events. Taking into account the above technical requirements, and in addition to maintain-ing the barn's ambience, we defined a number of important principles:

- The enclosing material should be made as a mobile structure, preferably using environmentally friendly and locally sourced materials
- The atmosphere of the barn is to be assured by preserving the interior, again primarily by not concealing the boarded wall finishes The primary goal is to improve the airtightness so that heated air
- does not escape from the building The thermal insulation is to be installed on the outside of the structure, using vapour-permeable construction, so that the existing building materials (made of natural materials) are not damaged
- By creating a slab , the volume of space to be heated and conditioned is greatly reduced, and allows the roof surface to be omitted from the programme of weather-proofing works (being itself difficult to seal and heat)

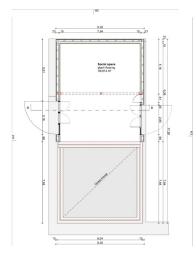
Structure

Based on the above, we have prepared a proposal that leaves the internal wall surfaces visible, and enables the installation of a uniform thickness of panel insulation to the outside. These panels can be built and dismantled quickly, and can enrich the local character of the building. In the interior, similar panels are to be used on the same principle of construction. The cladding of the panels is to be in various finishes – natural materials which allow the incorporation of local traditions and artistic ideas, with some parts pierced with glass and polycarbonate to allow the hidden structure of the barn to be seen, and to allow light to enter. At the huge gates, the new construction is placed within the plane of the existing timber-framed wall, and will thus not obstruct their opening and closing. This also presents an opportunity to create smaller and better-insulated doors.

Elements of the system:

- 1. Vertical, thermally insulated panels to the full height of the wall 2. Vertical panels for the barn doors with polycarbonate "glazing" and smaller door openings
- 3. Interior horizontal panels and a guide rail with integrated glazing, lighting and ventilation options.

FLOOR PLAN



Recommendation from the artists



In order to make the pattern of the satirized surfaces tangible and visible, the boards of the old barns would appear texture. For visually impaired visitors, the entre building could help them perceive the space andprovide information about its nature.



A panel from a crocheted tablecloth that shows the local crocheting traditions.





Bottom view

Longitudinal section

24 pieces needed.

Footing

ALTANUI

barns, interactive game (for adults, for a child).

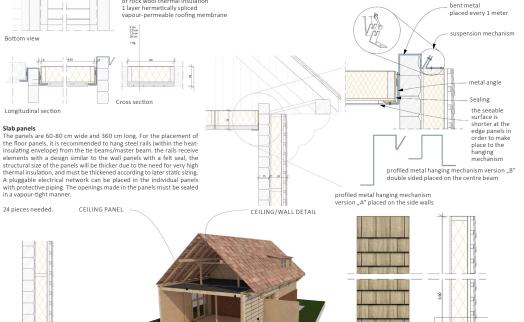


2 om 2,5 om 1,5 om

Cross sostio

CEILING PANEL

Fixing of the slab and wall panels The wall panels connect to the slab panels with a special bent metal form which is placed every 1 m on the top of the walls but without any direct connection. The metal forms are connected to each other on the inner side with another metal angle wich hold the slab panels. On the outer side they are screwed to the counter parts of them placed on the top of the new insulated wall panels so the whol directions and the built way without any destruction. structure could be built up without any destruction



DOOR PANEL

DOOR PANEL The panels have the same structure as general insulated wall panels, the sealing between the panels and in the wall opening is the same (wooden felt or wool). Doors fixed to the pallet frame can be placed on the underside of the panels. A4-cm-thick, water-clear polycarbonate cover must be placed above the doors (the door field can also be made of this), so the amount of light admitted by the door surface can be ensured. Planed 15/5 pallet frame, door and polycarbonate sheet in between, sealed airtight, with cover strip on both sides with cover strip on both sides

Mood and visualisation

15 cm existing wall structure] 1 layer vapour barrier with foil or OSB covering 15 cm pallet frame filled with wood fibre thermal insulation 1 layer roof foil 2.5 cm horizontal slat frame 1-2 cm "dránica" cover 1,5 cm 15 cm 1 rtg. 2,5 cm 2,5 cm 2,5 cm WALL PANEL 35 pieces needed

Vertical panels: The panels are 80 cm wide and 390 cm high. A 5/15 pailet frame runs on both sides, with vapour barrier film covering on the inner side, straw filling between the pailet frame or a wood fibre thermal insulation panel, and a vapour-permeable roof foil covering is made on the outside with ventilated laths and vertical Dránica covering. When two panels are joined, a felt or wood fibre insulating felt seal must be placed, and the covering must be designed in such a way that the joint is offset from the joint of the basic structure. that the joint is offset from the joint of the basic structure



FOOTING DETAIL

Footing The recommended placement of 15-20 cm XPS thermal insulation in the plinth strip, which is not sensitive to moisture, the panels must be placed on 10-15 cm high prefabricated (movable) concrete elements (point-like base bodies thermally insulated from the building side and between them).

Bat fossil: as an archaeological find, found in a barn bat skeleton, bird skeleton, pressed herbs or sinking the remains of an old tool into a clay slab.



The covered original wall panels can be made visible using the frottage technique





Barn—new facade

Barn—new facade

Guest house—existing facade

Wall panel made with basket weaving technique

Guest house-existing facade

Project team Hungary: Zoltán Berei, Krisztina Czétány, Dániel Magyar, Edit Nagy, Balázs Pintér, Gergő Radev • Project leader: Eszter Rodics • Project assistants: Eszter Tarnóczy, Zsófia Rubovszky