HENNEBIQUE SILOS

HYBRID PREFABRICATED SYSTEM FOR FABRIC FORMWORK FOR CONCRETE SHELLS

The renovation of the Hennebique silos building.



Architectural Engineering Tutors: Ir. A. Snijders (Architecture) Dr. -Ir. M. Bilow (Research & Building Technology) P5 Architectural Engineering Giuseppe Campo-Antico 4454847

INDEX

1. context

2. existing situation restrictions

3. concept

4. research

construction process

5.design

circulation material concept steel additions concrete demolition office market hotel

1.CONTEXT











M.



M/L



















2.EXISTING SITUATION



LANDMARK



Postcard, 1918



Maritime Station project

INNOVATIVE CONSTRUCTION



Hennebique construction method



View from the first floor next to the sea















Hennebique silos building

SITE | UNEXPRESSED POTENTIAL



SITE | BUFFER ZONE



SITE | VACANT BUILDINGS



SITE | PONTE PARODI



The two maritime stations, 1967

SITE | DEMOLITIONS



Demolished silos building, 2002

SITE | VISIONS 90s





MVRDV, 2001



Hennebique silos building



Hennebique silos building




BUILDING HERITAGE COMMISION

- maintain the facade on the sea side
- keep the central tower as a main characterizing element of the construction
- keep the intervention confined within the existing volume of the building



MUNICIPALITY

- public functions must be 51% of the total surface
- proposed main functions: public services hotel market
- proposed secondary functions: private services shops/retail local community spaces (max 10%) parkings (not necessarely within the plot)





How is it possible to push the boundaries of architecture, while maintaining the greatest possible degree of feasibility and complying with the restrictions?

3.CONCEPT





Terrazze di marmo Ignazio Gardella Sr. 1835 - 1886



Terrazze di marmo Ignazio Gardella Sr. 1835 - 1886



CONCEPT







Existing situation













Articulate













Cross cut towards the sea





ELEVATION IN THE CONTEXT

St.

1

41444

SECTION IN THE CONTEXT

St. Ast



PROGRAM







Organization and layout



light diagram

SUSTAINABILITY



Water management



Climate and air flow



Thermal line





4.RESEARCH







Form studies

General need for a flexible mould principle

Table 2.1: Comparison of various formwork methods

method	amount of manual labour needed	machining and tooling	costs	speed of shaping	freedom of form	surface quality	reuse of shaped elements	recycling of raw material
timber formwork	large, usually on-site	high-tech only if complex shape	high	low	large, but complex shapes require CNC	medium (shuttering generally visible)	limited, and if same shape	yes
steel formwork	limited, due to repetition	high-tech only if complex shape	high	low	limited (double- curved is expensive)	high	often, if same shape	yes
CNC-milling	average, mainly finishing	high-tech	high	medium	practically unlimited	high, if finished properly	only in mould banks	partially
hot-wire- cutting	average, mainly finishing	medium- tech	medium	medium	only ruled surfaces	high, if finished properly	only in mould banks	partially
fabric formwork (air)	limited, during erection of inflatable shape	cutting patterns / sewing	medium	high	limited to controllable pneumatics	high, depending on fabric	yes, if same shape	partially
fabric formwork (concrete)	limited, during preparation	cutting patterns / sewing	low	high	limited to controllable form-finding	high, depending on fabric	limited, if same or similar shape	partially
3D-printing	limited, set-up of installation	high-tech, presently not on full building scale	high	low	large, but limited resolution	low (at present, but improving rapidly)	not applicable	not applicable
flexible mould	limited, edge positioning	medium- tech	unknown	high	large, but less than CNC	high	formwork is reshape-able	possible

Schipper, H. R. (2015). Double-curved precast concrete elements: Research into technical viability of the flexible mould method.

21





HiLo roof, ETH Zurich, 2017








Existing situation



Partial demolition



Prefabricated beam



Wire mesh + fabric



Completed roof structure

CONSTRUCTION PROCESS













OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL ELEMENTS





General need for a flexible mould principle

Table 2.1: Comparison of various formwork methods

method	amount of manual labour needed	machining and tooling	costs	speed of shaping	freedom of form	surface quality	reuse of shaped elements	recycling of raw material
timber formwork	large, usually on-site	high-tech only if complex shape	high	low	large, but complex shapes require CNC	medium (shuttering generally visible)	limited, and if same shape	yes
steel formwork	limited, due to repetition	high-tech only if complex shape	high	low	limited (double- curved is expensive)	high	often, if same shape	yes
CNC-milling	average, mainly finishing	high-tech	high	medium	practically unlimited	high, if finished properly	only in mould banks	partially
hot-wire- cutting	average, mainly finishing	medium- tech	medium	medium	only ruled surfaces	high, if finished properly	only in mould banks	partially
fabric formwork (air)	limited, during erection of inflatable shape	cutting patterns / sewing	medium	high	limited to controllable pneumatics	high, depending on fabric	yes, if same shape	partially
fabric formwork (concrete)	limited, during preparation	cutting patterns / sewing	low	high	limited to controllable form-finding	high, depending on fabric	limited, if same or similar shape	partially
3D-printing	limited, set-up of installation	high-tech, presently not on full building scale	high	low	large, but limited resolution	low (at present, but improving rapidly)	not applicable	not applicable
flexible mould	limited, edge positioning	medium- tech	unknown	high	large, but less than CNC	high	formwork is reshape-able	possible





















Public space as a playground

5.DESIGN







EXISTING/ CONCRETE

NOT FIXED ELEMENTS/ WOOD

INTEGRATIONS/ STEEL



NEW/ CONCRETE











Bumpy white concrete

Rough concrete post-demolition

Casted in-situ concrete

Prefab concrete tiles



Main market hall





Zenital light





Sense of scale

















Hotel stairs





Market mezzanine



Support column in the main market hall



Handrail detail



Helicoidal stair in the main hall



Bridge in the main hall




Material contrast

STRATEGY

Demolition area <30% than the total area of the wall











Intervention evidence

PROCESS READABILITY





PROCESS READABILITY







PROCESS READABILITY





Wall



PROGR'AMMATIC FLEXIBILITY THROUGH MODULARITY





Co-working spaces





Sense of perspective













suite room 2-unit

> communicating room 3-unit



scale 1:100



Single unit room - closed



Thank you