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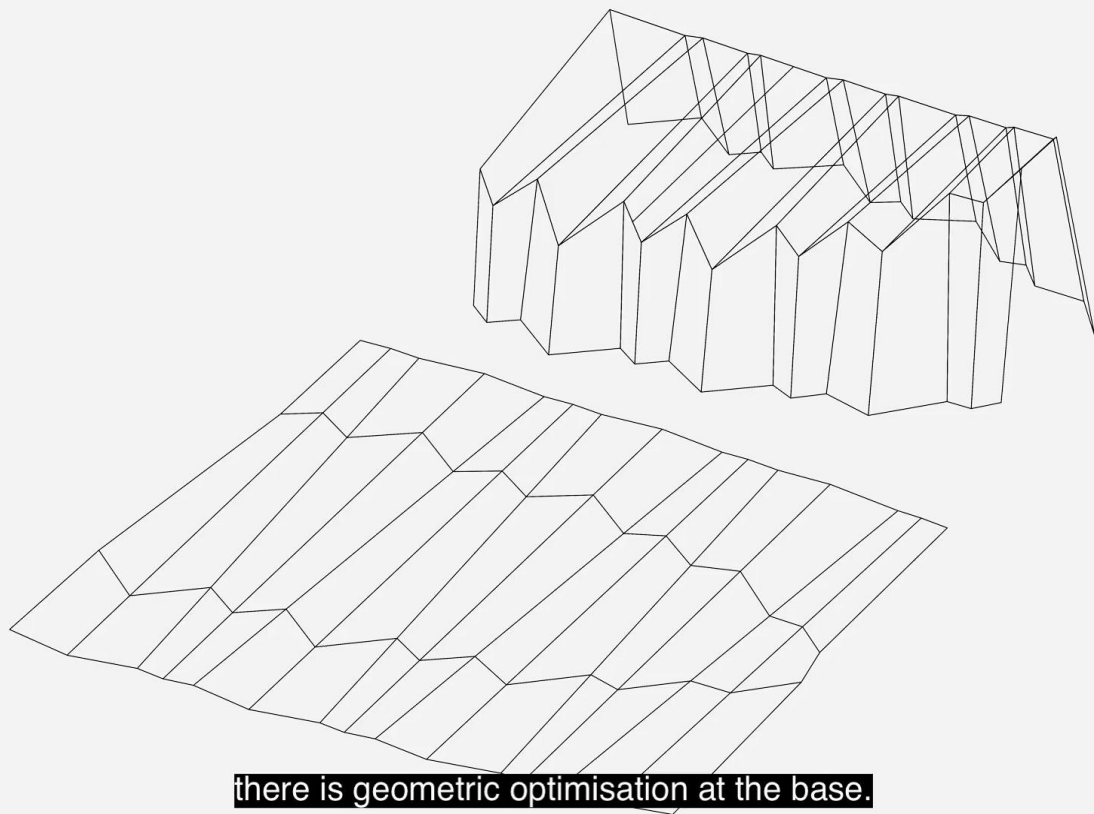
We are in Saint-Loup, in the commune of Pompaples in the canton of Vaud. It is a hospital run by nuns. Their chapel was being renovated, and we were contacted because they needed a temporary chapel. The reference was the cost of renting a heated tent for two years. We used this data to suggest a first technology transfer from IBOIS by applying the tool that Dr Hani Buri had developed in the thesis that he wrote in 2010. It is a tool that allows surfaces to be generated in space according to the principles of origami: folding thus. If you imagine this chapel unfolded, and laid flat, it would be a single sheet of paper. So, theoretically, there are no scraps.

Notes

Summary

0m 22s





With this basic origami constraint, there is geometric optimisation at the base.

- Notes

Summary





It only measures two millimeters,

It looks good in the light. From a distance you can see the mountains, I was thinking « that's really an abstract object in the middle », it really stands out. It was the first building that did a technological transfer between IBOIS and the outside world. We had won an architectural competition that we hoped to build all in wood. Oh yes ! Unfortunately, with public contracts, we had an engineer who was not very daring. You shouldn't let that happen. It's difficult to keep... You have to keep the spirit of the competition and of the project. Engineering is, by definition, conservative. It's repetitive but it's true that I could never have built that if I hadn't taken the responsibility as a civil engineer. These are metal sheets that we bent 2 millimeters. - 2 millimeters? - 2 millimeters only. The roof panels are 60 millimeters thick, 6 centimeters. They are chamfered. Two panels that come together. And we've covered it with a sheet just on the outside. You see? These are pre-punched sheets. Yes. It's not even an engineer's detail, it's part of carpenters details. Of course! It only measures two millimeters, so it's really cheap.

Notes

Summary

1m 30s





- Yes, yes, that's it.

Then there is a waterproof layer on top, a ventilated cavity, and then there is a wooden cladding that you see here, which has to be replaced every 15 years. The load bearing structure that you see inside, stays as long as you want, it's not exposed, while the wood of this cladding is exposed to the weather. It needs to be renewed. It is screwed on from the outside on all its edges. When you see it inside, it's holding up, although it was temporary. The chapel was meant to stay for two years. - What was the cost of the chapel? - 185.000 Swiss francs. - That's okay! - It's not expensive. There are just 4 studs on the four corners because I was afraid it would fly away. Is it anchored to the studs? There are just studs, but then the sides act as continuous beams that are linked to these four studs. - So it's not anchored to the ground? - No. - It's just laid down! - There are just cylinders of 1 meter by 80 centimeters. When I came 5 years ago, I asked them what they were going to do with it « Well, it's a summer chapel... and then it will die naturally. » I thought « Now it's so famous that they are going to renovate it and it will be reborn again and again.» - Yes. they like their chapel, I think. - Yes, that's what I heard - Yes, yes, that's it.

Notes

Summary

2m 42s

