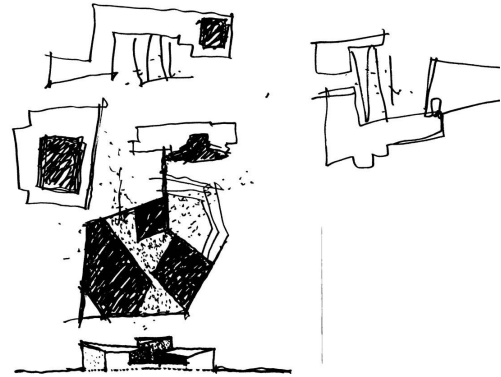
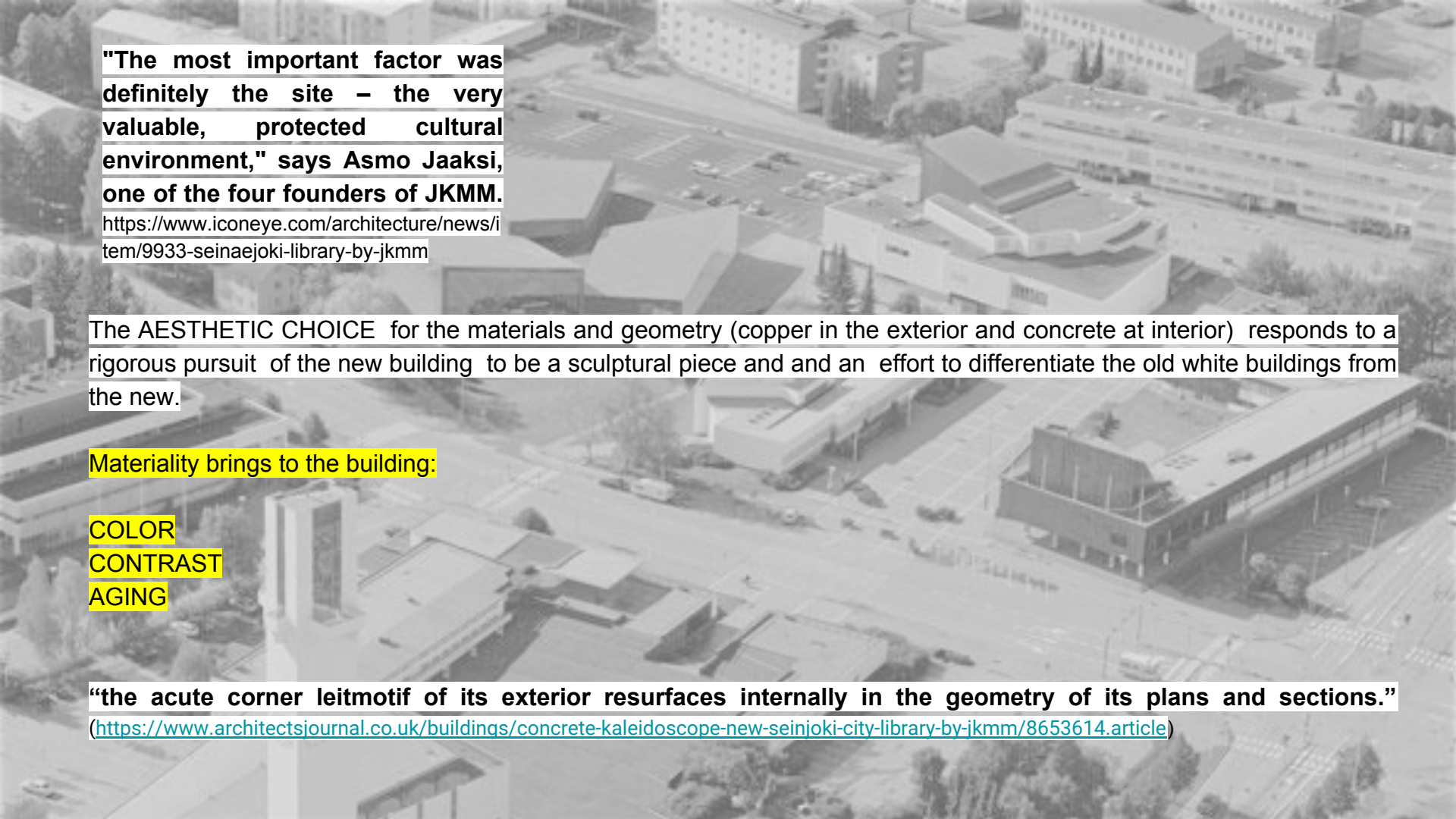


Seinäjäoki City Library

by JKMM Architects





"The most important factor was definitely the site – the very valuable, protected cultural environment," says Asmo Jaaksi, one of the four founders of JKMM.

<https://www.iconeye.com/architecture/news/item/9933-seinaejoki-library-by-jkmm>

The AESTHETIC CHOICE for the materials and geometry (copper in the exterior and concrete at interior) responds to a rigorous pursuit of the new building to be a sculptural piece and an effort to differentiate the old white buildings from the new.

Materiality brings to the building:

COLOR
CONTRAST
AGING

"the acute corner leitmotif of its exterior resurfaces internally in the geometry of its plans and sections."

<https://www.architectsjournal.co.uk/buildings/concrete-kaleidoscope-new-seinjoki-city-library-by-jkmm/8653614.article>

CONCRETE STRUCTURE

Some points to take into account:

- extremely expressive solution: structure and material are correlated and both define the space
- rough finishing makes the material even more expressive
- no vertical columns vs heaviness of the ceiling: architects create a relationship between contrasts
- it could refer to Alvar Aalto designs for library ceilings
- process: does it make sense to build a wooden form for the structure (in terms of craftsmanship and use of material)?

Are you referring here to the wood formwork for the concrete?

State what you mean by "wooden form for the structure"

Still unknown:

What is the alternative?

What type of formwork did they use? why?

- what kind of problems could happen with the concrete

Some say that with in situ concrete, you build the building twice, once to make the form, and then to place the concrete.

§ what supports these conclusions; provide relevant project drawings or images, or make your own

- What kind of problem would happen with copper (Expands and shrinks considerably, Extremely aggressive to plants, Corrodes other metals)
- how they avoid bad effects of copper material to the surroundings

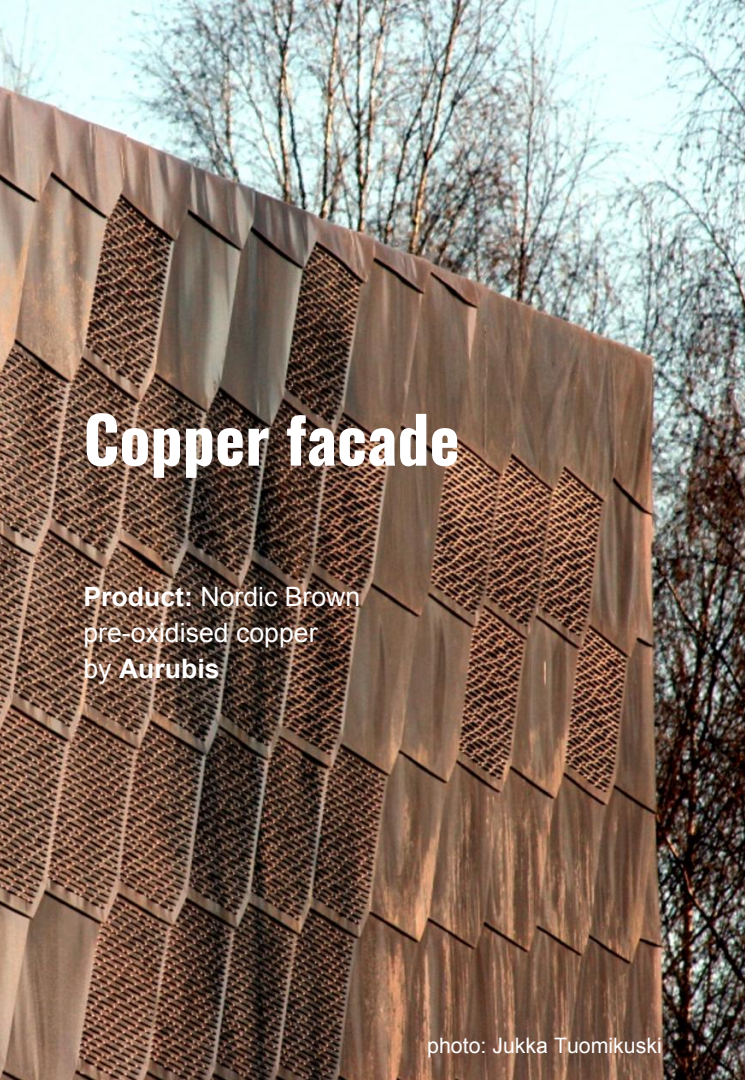
- COPPER

substructure of the exterior (why the facade is so plain) appears simple and plain from far away, but up close is more interesting.
weathering (bitween clovers, falling rainwater to the ground, window)

Look at Dipoli copper, which is 50+ years old.

Just gets better and better.

(JKMM renovated Dipoli a few years ago.)



Copper facade

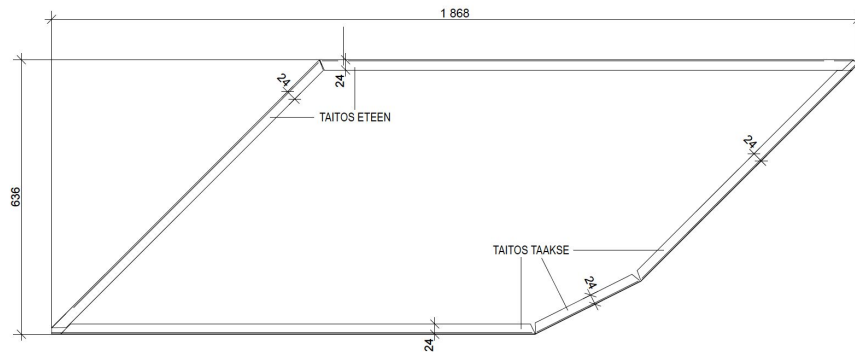
Product: Nordic Brown
pre-oxidised copper
by Aurubis

photo: Jukka Tuomikuski

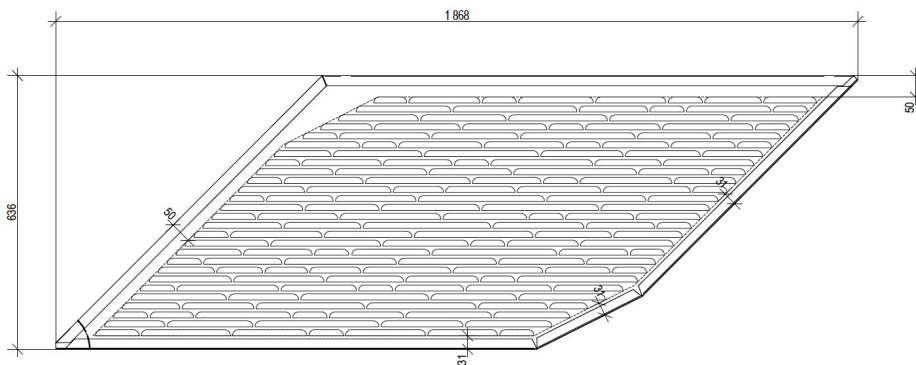
translate KEY terms to English please

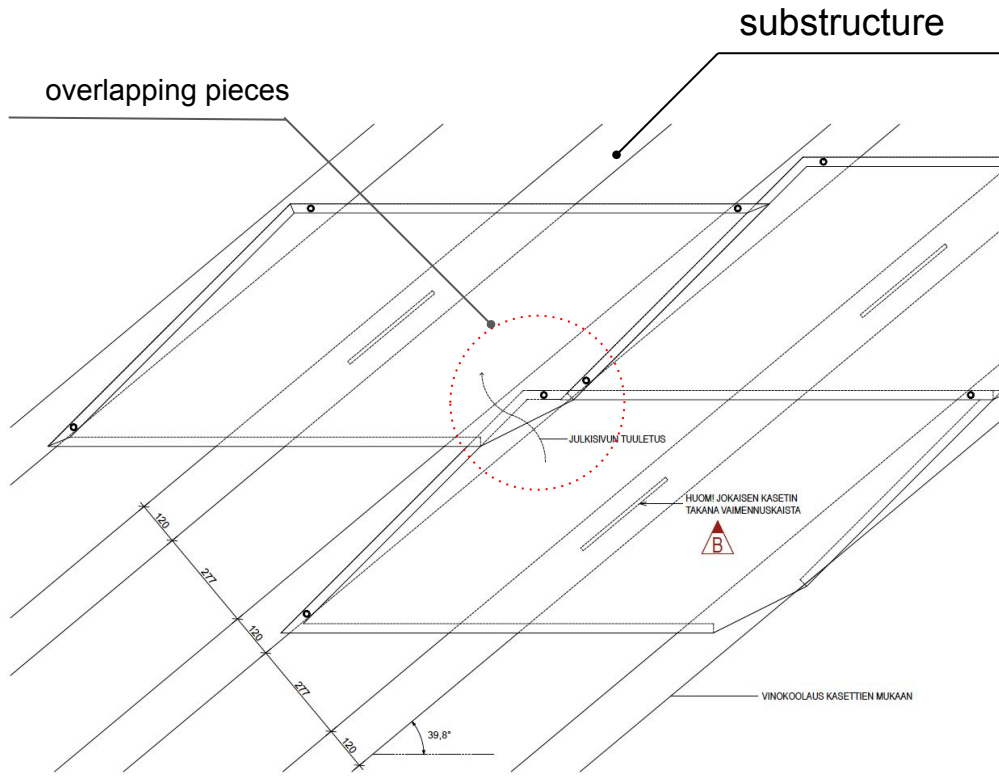
This applies to all pages and drawings

PIILOKINNITYS, RST-RUUVIT TAI -KIINNIKKEET VALMISTAJAN MUKAAN,
TAITOKSESSA AUKKO ASENNUSTA VARTEN



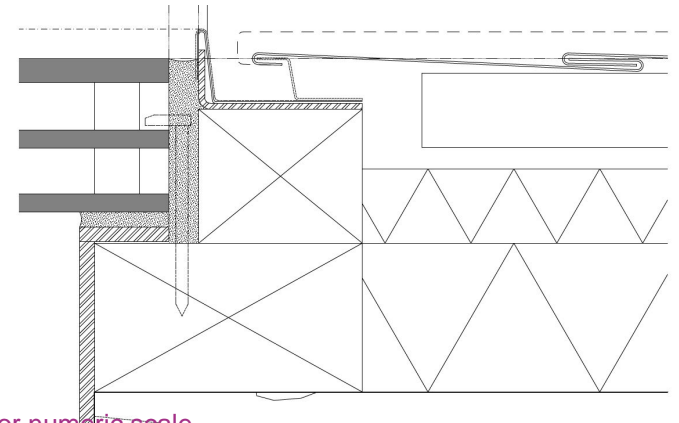
Of all the shapes and sized that could have been done, why were these chosen?
How does this geometry turn a corner, or meet a vertical feature like a window frame?





Where are perforated copper pieces used vs. not perf?
 Did workers use gloves to keep acids from their hands from chemically altering the copper, changing its look?

So far not using any of the wall sections in F31 010 JULKISIVULEIKKAUKSIA.pdf or ENG8 FACADE SECTION.PDF.
 Are they not revealing of anything important?



ASENNUSPERIAATE
 HUOMI MITAT TÄRKEINTUAT KUPARIKASETTIVALMISTAJAN MUKAAN.

Plan detail?
 please add graphic or numeric scale.
 identify elements in the drawing to indicate material and dimension.

Manufacture

Product: Nordic Brown pre-oxidised copper by **Aurubis**

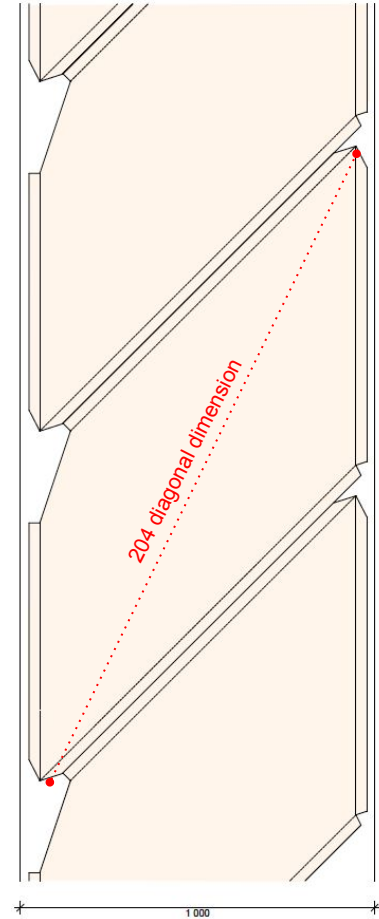
explain what this means in this project.

Usually it means that the manufacture chemically treated to copper to make it for copper oxide more quickly on the surface. Does it halt the normal oxidation of the metal?

The thickness of the oxide layer determines the color, the maximum width presented for this product in the Arubis catalogue is 1,000 mm, the design previews a cutting pattern getting a diagonal dimension of around 204 cm. The cut have a little amount of waste and impacts on the geometry of the piece

Product	Alloy	Thickness range mm	Maximum width mm
Nordic Brown & Nordic Brown Light	Cu-DHP ???	0.5-1.5	1,000 mm

Shapes: Sheet, coil



LEIKKAUSKUVIO
1000 MM LEVY

cutting pattern

very good! not much waste!

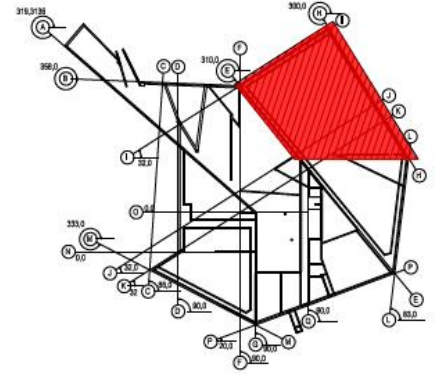
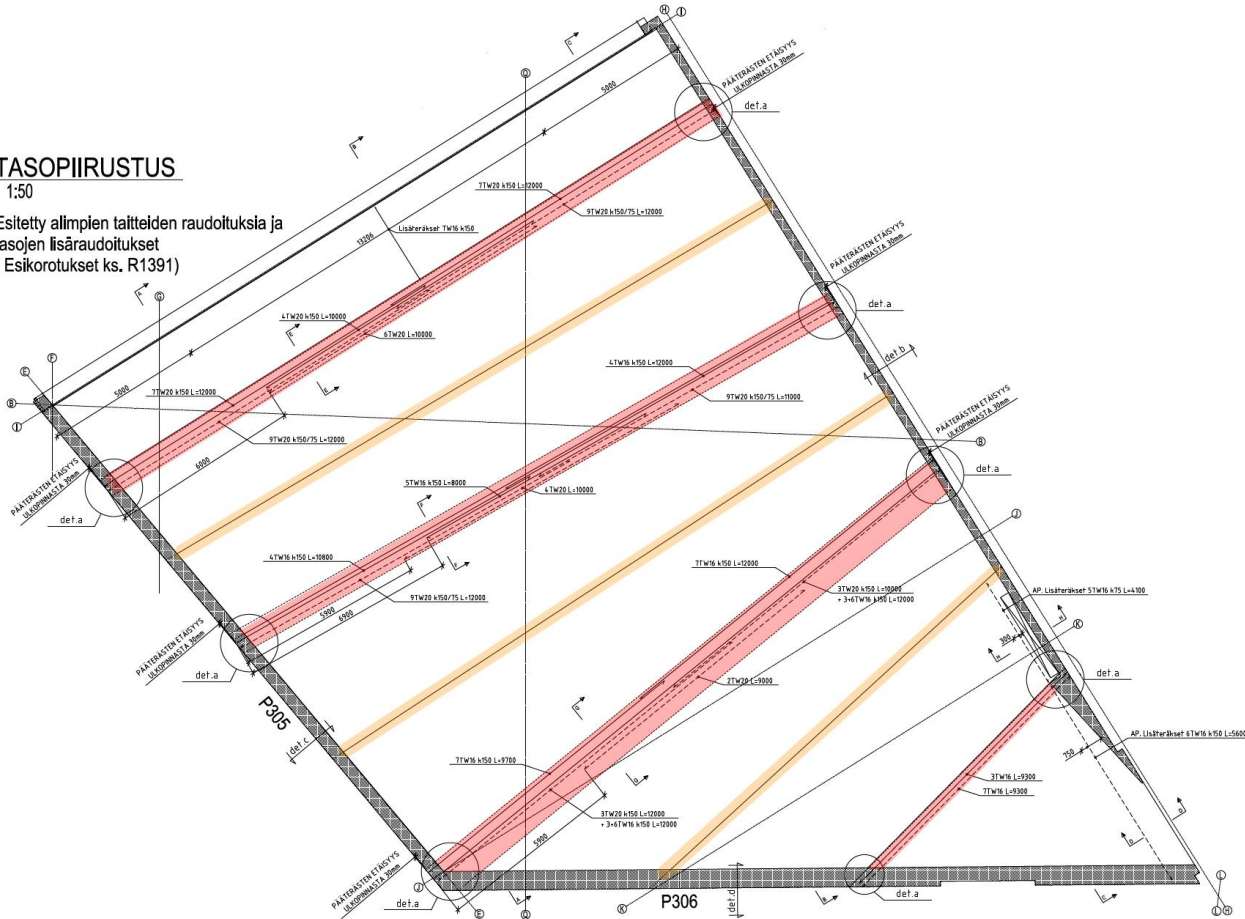


Concrete

TASOPIIRUSTUS

1:50

Esitetty alimpien taitteiden raudoituksia ja tasojen lisäraudoitukset (Esikorotukset ks. R1391)



need a caption or notes to tell us where we are in the building, and what is important about this.



need a caption.

What does this tell us about placing concrete on a steep slope vs a less steep slope?

What slump was specified for the concrete mix?

Does this rebar configuration look like what is drawn on the left in slide #10?

Interesting that these 2 guys are vibrating the concrete well before the concrete placement is finished. They must be trying to work it into the lower portion of the pour so there are no voids around the rebars against the formwork..



§ what remaining questions or clarifications need to be addressed

- how the pieces are installed???? when?how many pieces?work on site? how they metenance (replace)?
- relationship between copper facade and the grass on the ground
- the quality of concrete and what they cared about this material
- concrete interior facade, why that shape? structure reason or just aesthetics
- construction photo and explain the process to build

What time of year was the concrete placed?

if cold temps came soon after the pour, how was the concrete protected from freezing?

Was conventional reinforcement enough, or did they post-tension the concrete too?

Anything different about the concrete that is in the foundation and tunnel versus up here in the overhead spans? Different mixes? different formwork?

We will visit JKMM architect on next Monday and visit the site on next Wednesday.

source