

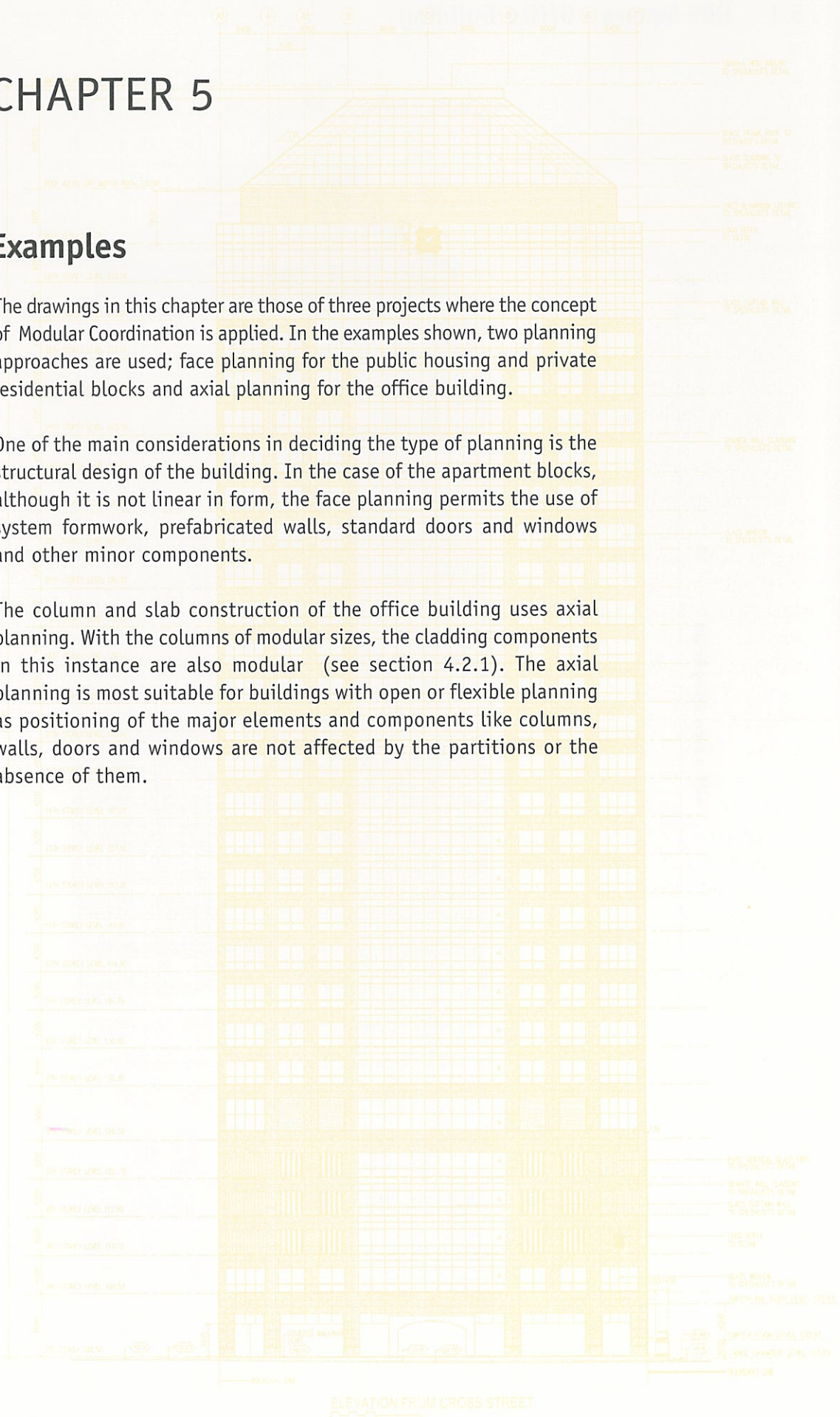
CHAPTER 5

Examples

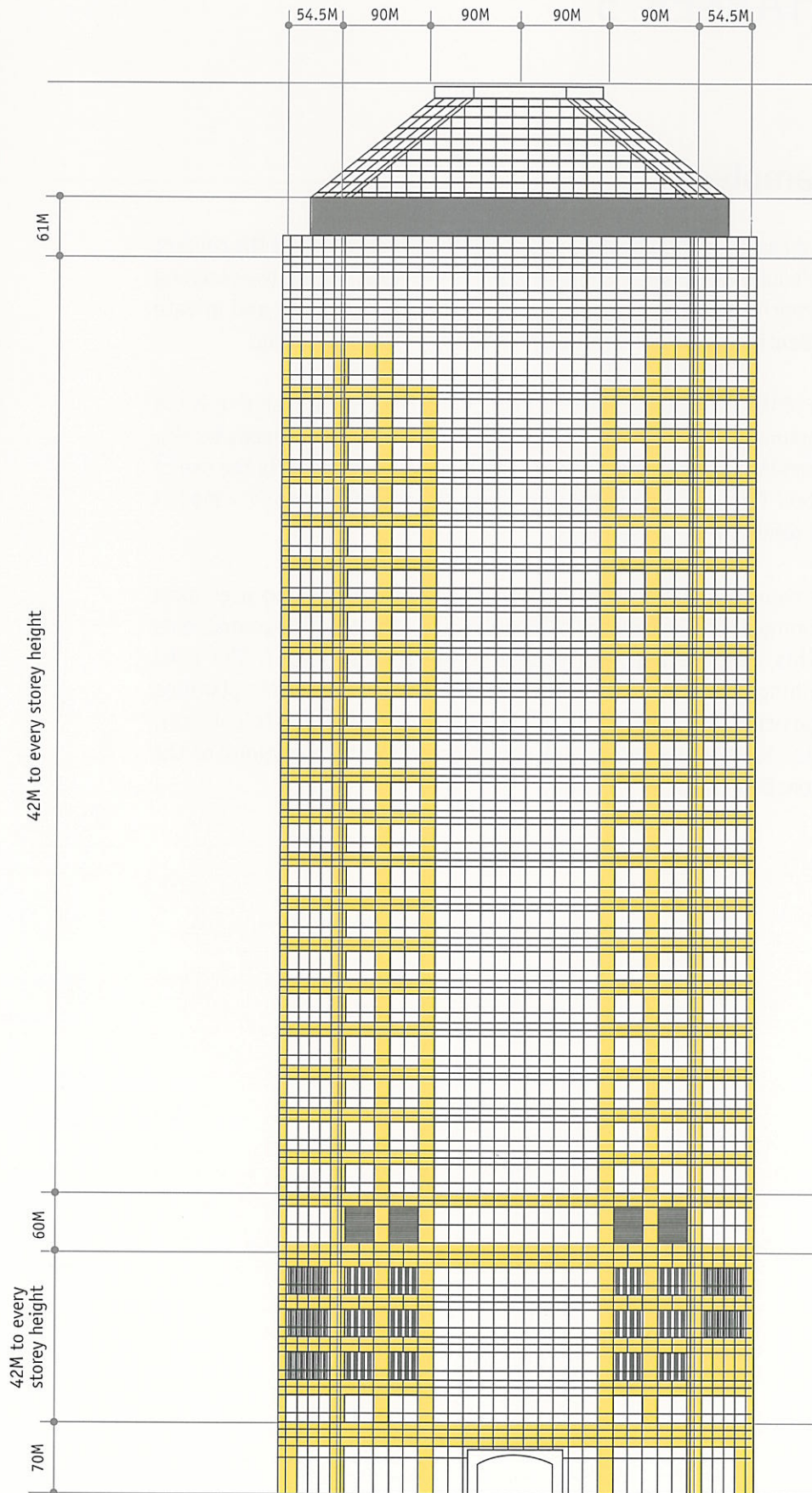
The drawings in this chapter are those of three projects where the concept of Modular Coordination is applied. In the examples shown, two planning approaches are used; face planning for the public housing and private residential blocks and axial planning for the office building.

One of the main considerations in deciding the type of planning is the structural design of the building. In the case of the apartment blocks, although it is not linear in form, the face planning permits the use of system formwork, prefabricated walls, standard doors and windows and other minor components.

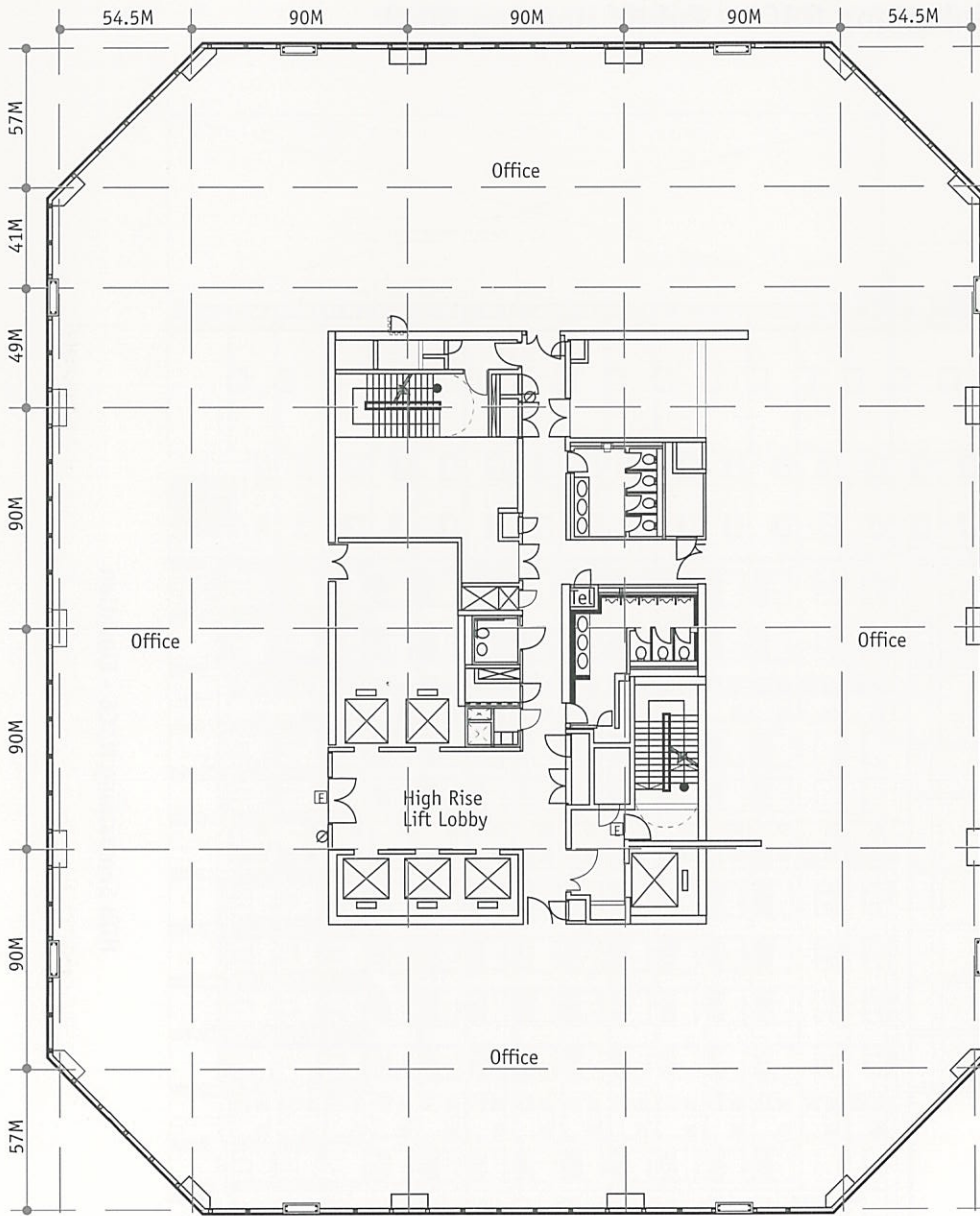
The column and slab construction of the office building uses axial planning. With the columns of modular sizes, the cladding components in this instance are also modular (see section 4.2.1). The axial planning is most suitable for buildings with open or flexible planning as positioning of the major elements and components like columns, walls, doors and windows are not affected by the partitions or the absence of them.



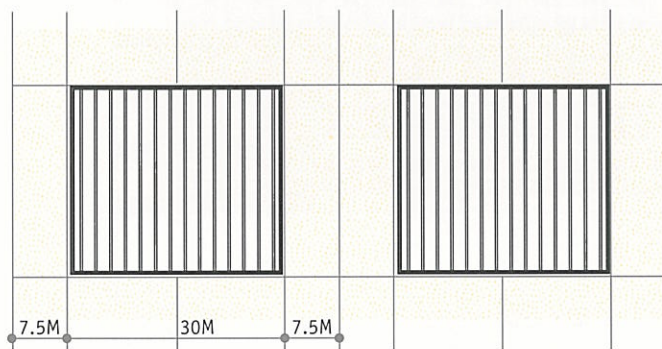
5.1 DBS Square - Office Building



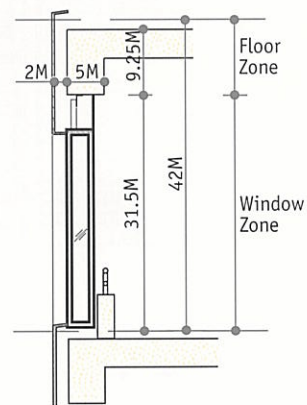
DBS Square - Elevation



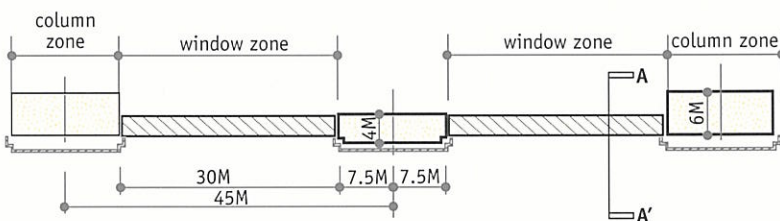
DBS Square - Typical Floor Plan



DBS Square - Facade Part Elevation

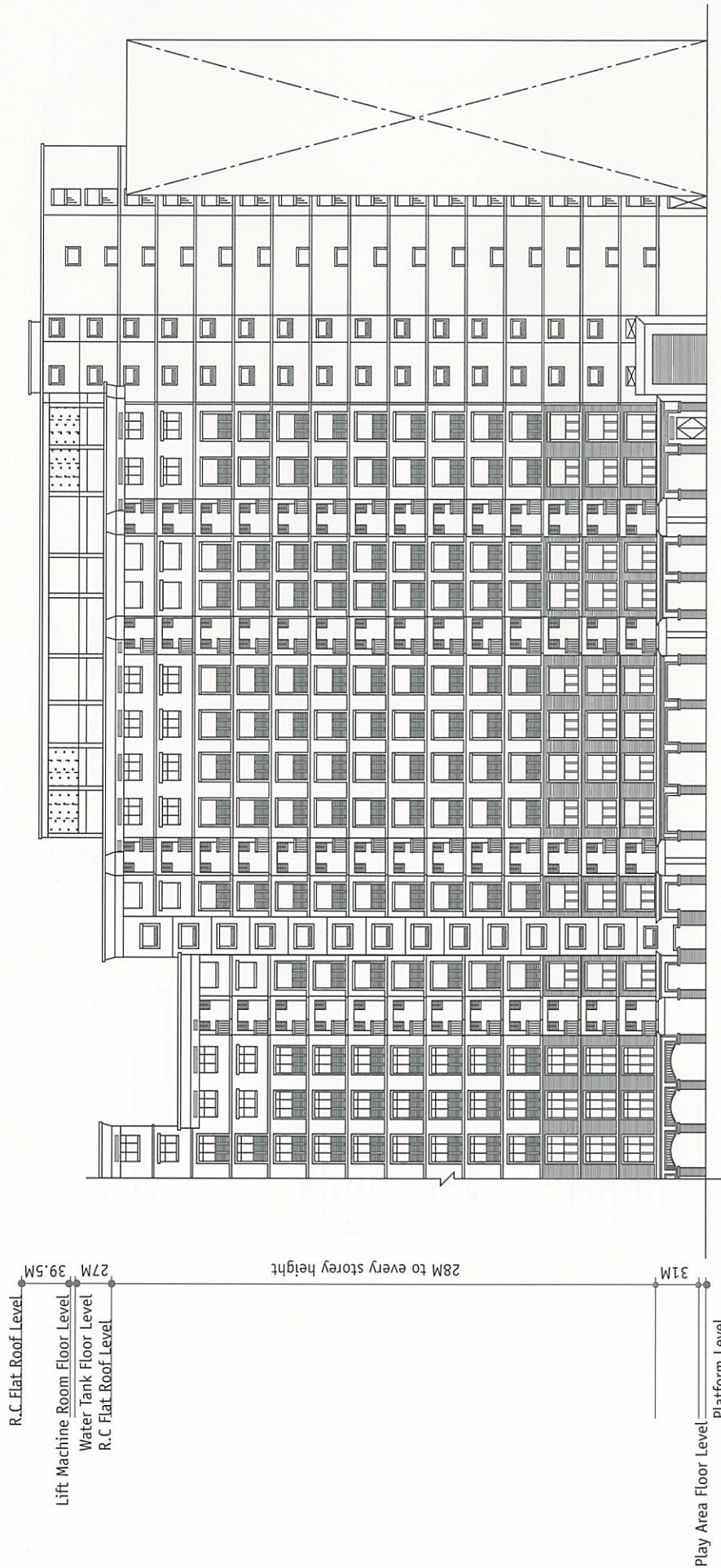


Section AA'



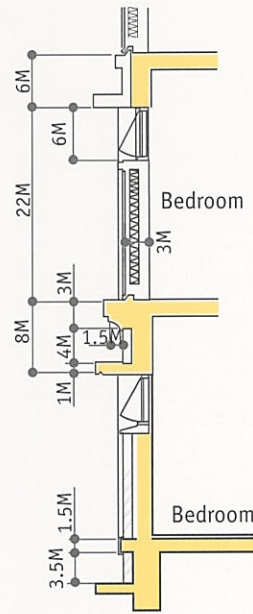
DBS Square - Facade Part Plan

5.2 HDB Sembawang N3C6 - Public Housing Block

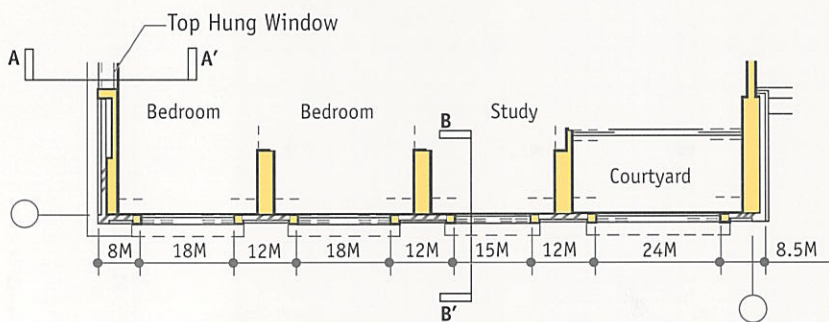




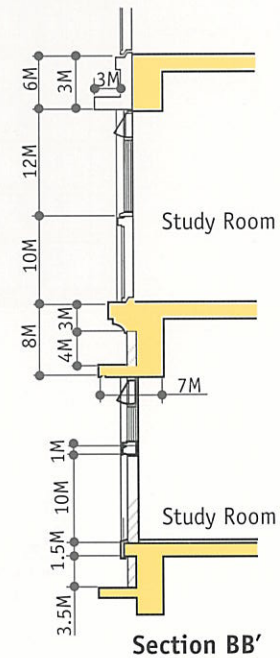
HDB Sembawang N3C6 - Facade Part Elevation



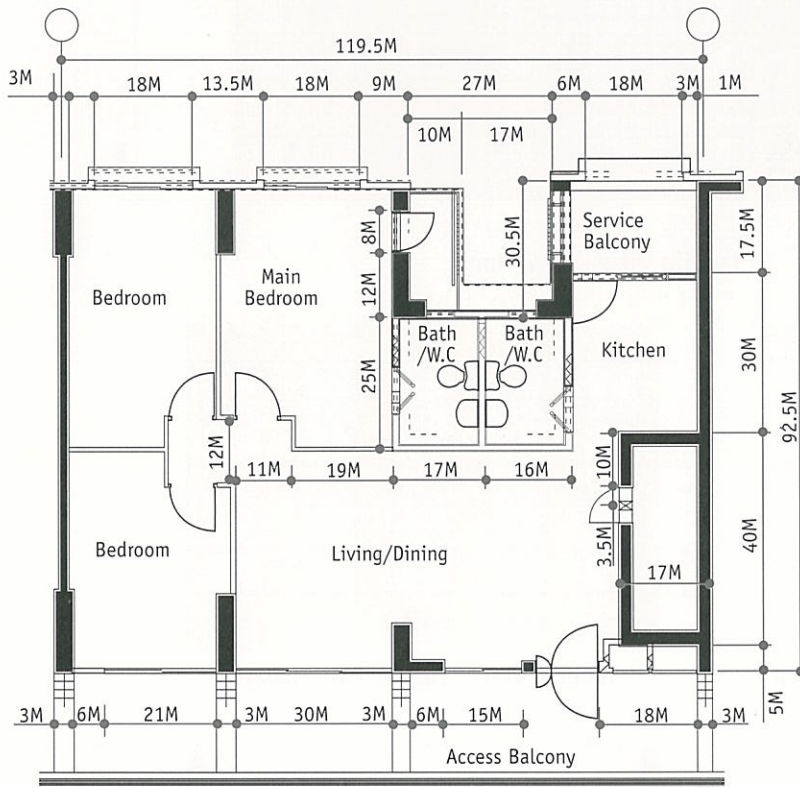
Section AA'



HDB Sembawang N3C6 - Facade Part Plan

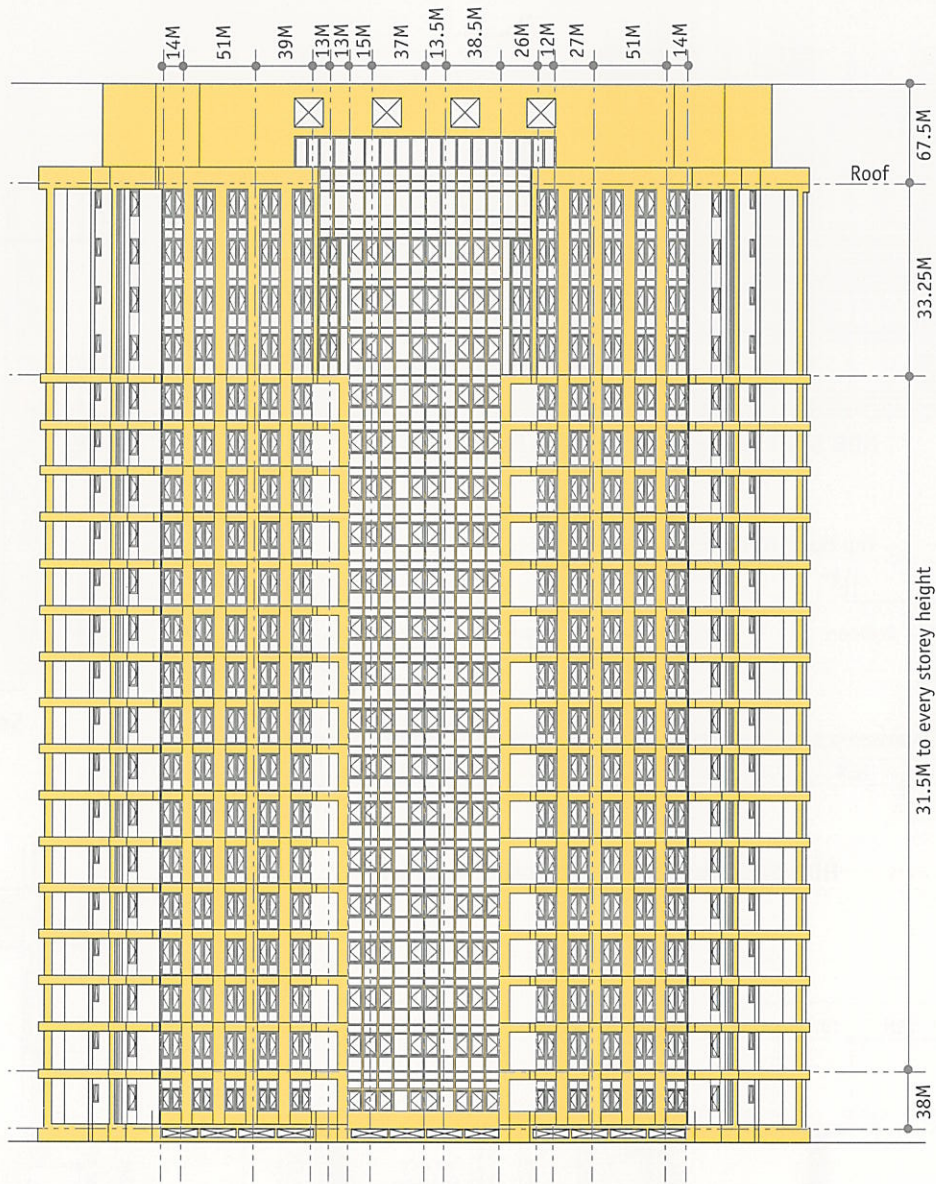


Section BB'

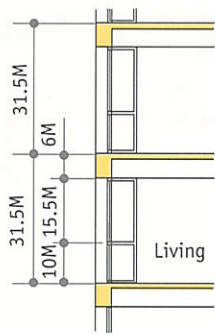


HDB Sembawang N3C6 - Typical Apartment Plan

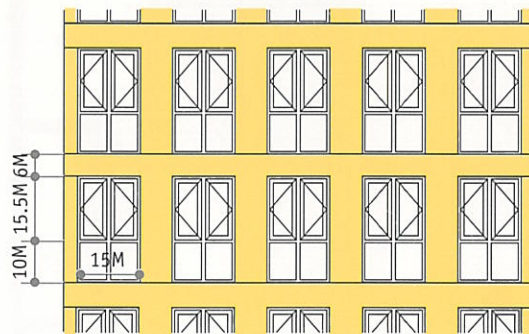
5.3 Tanglin View - Private Residential Block



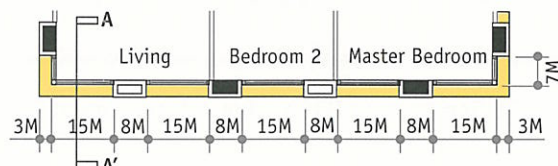
Tanglin View - Elevation



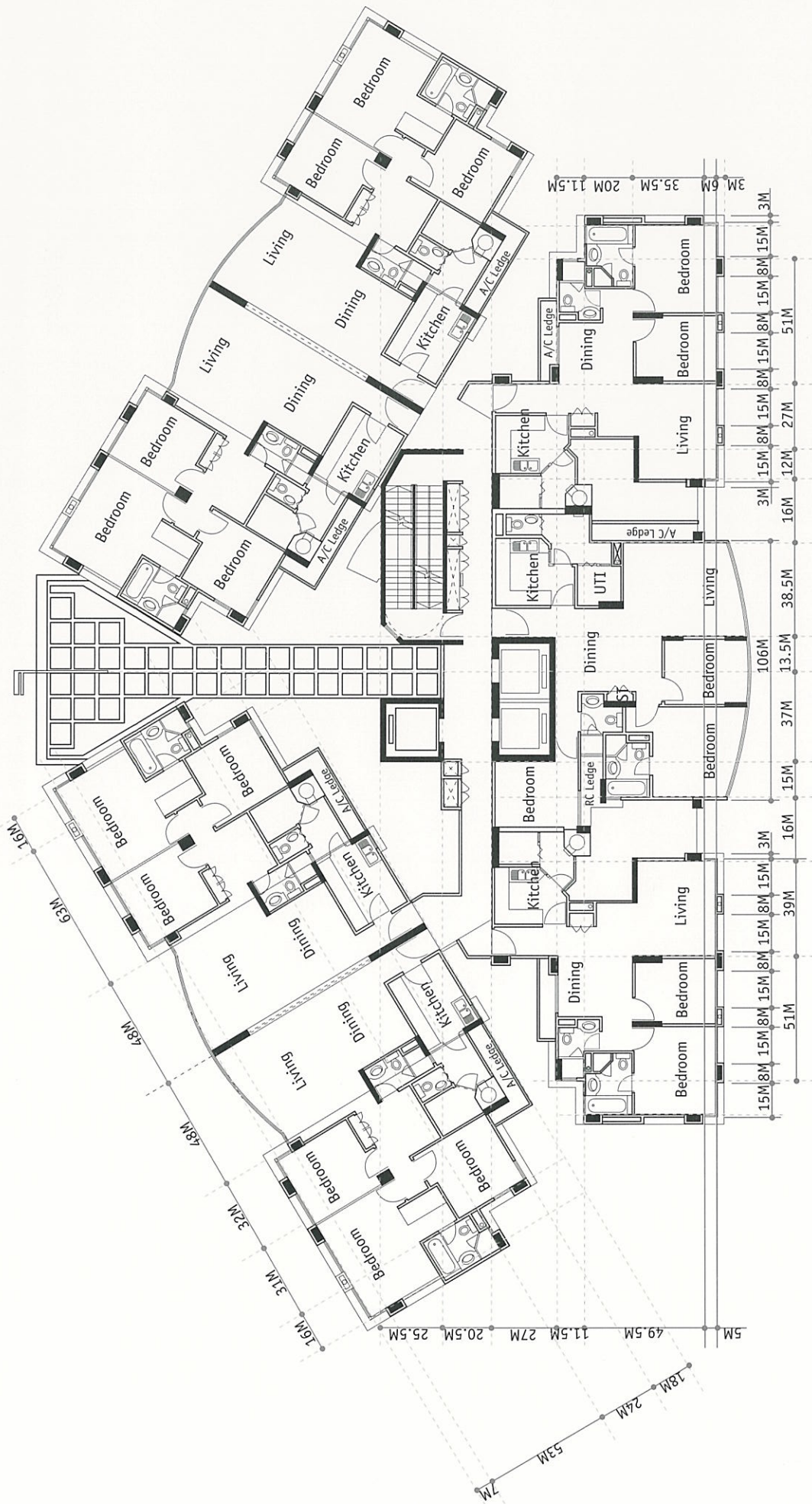
Section AA'



Tanglin View - Facade Part Elevation



Tanglin View - Facade Part Plan



Tanglin View - Floor Plan

