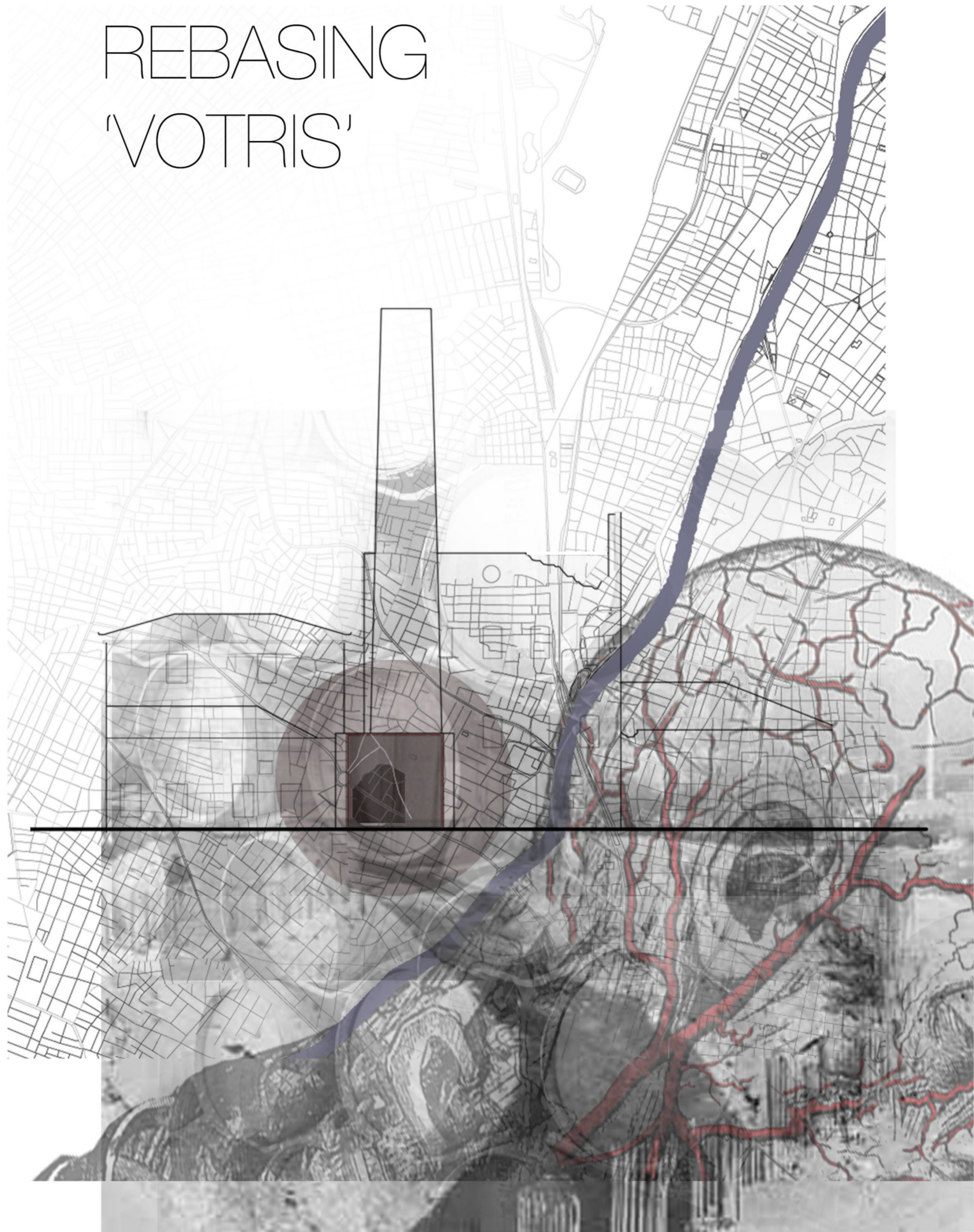
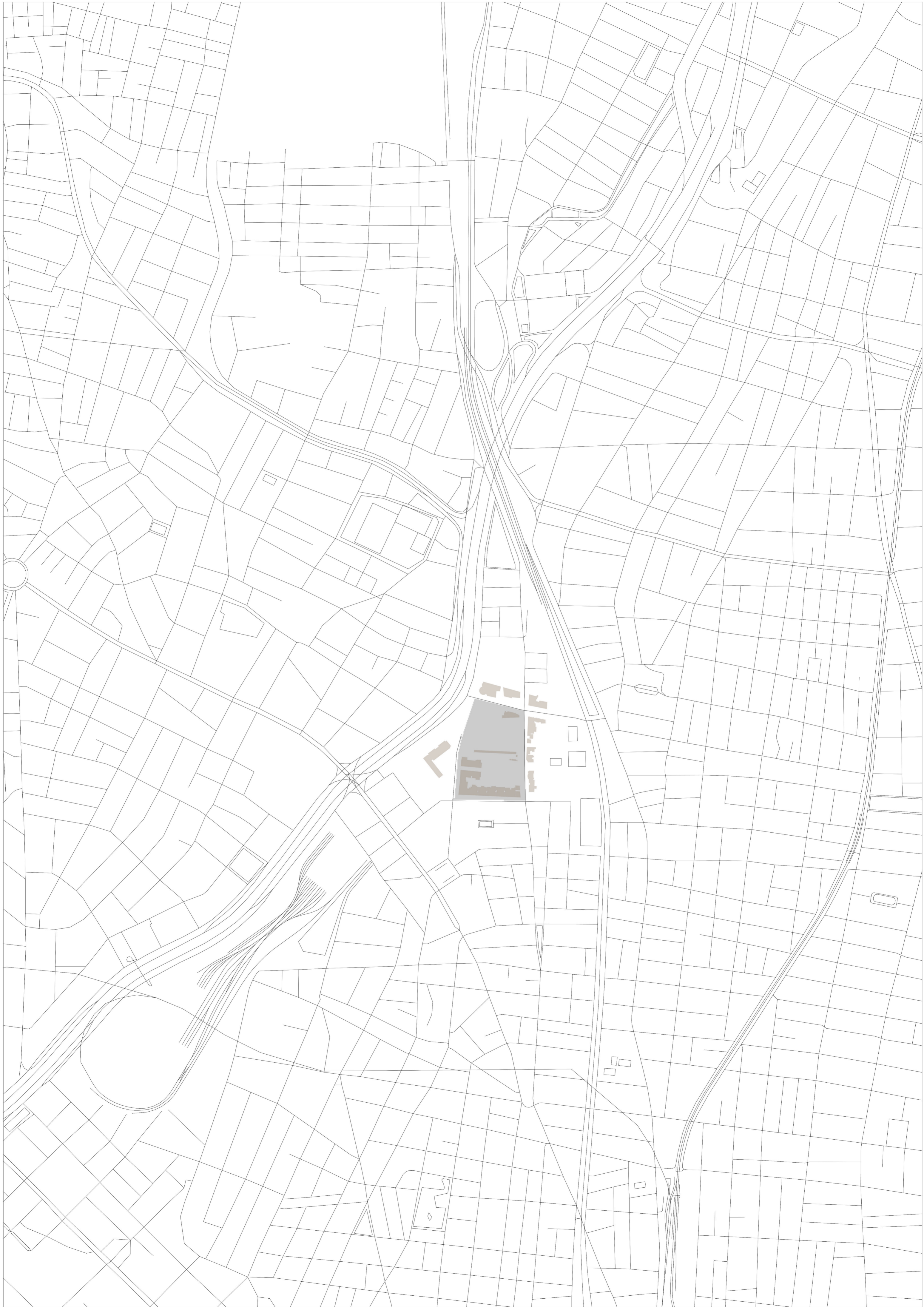


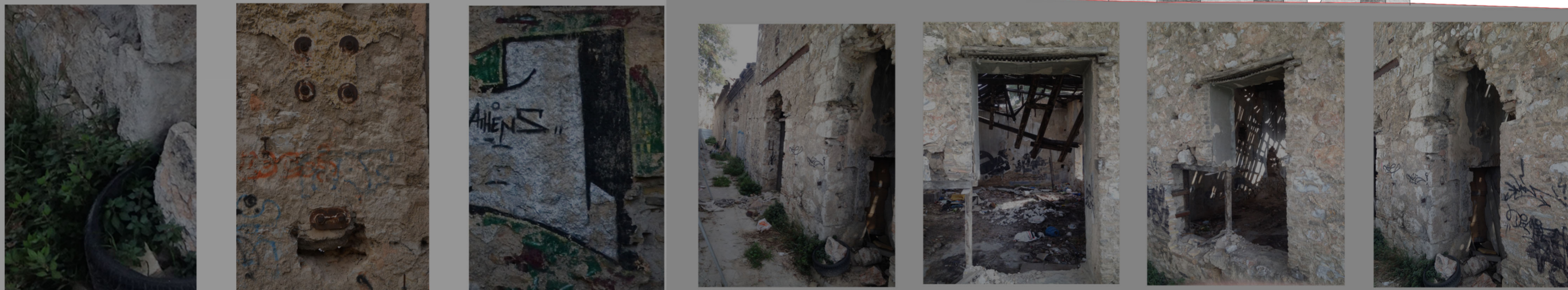
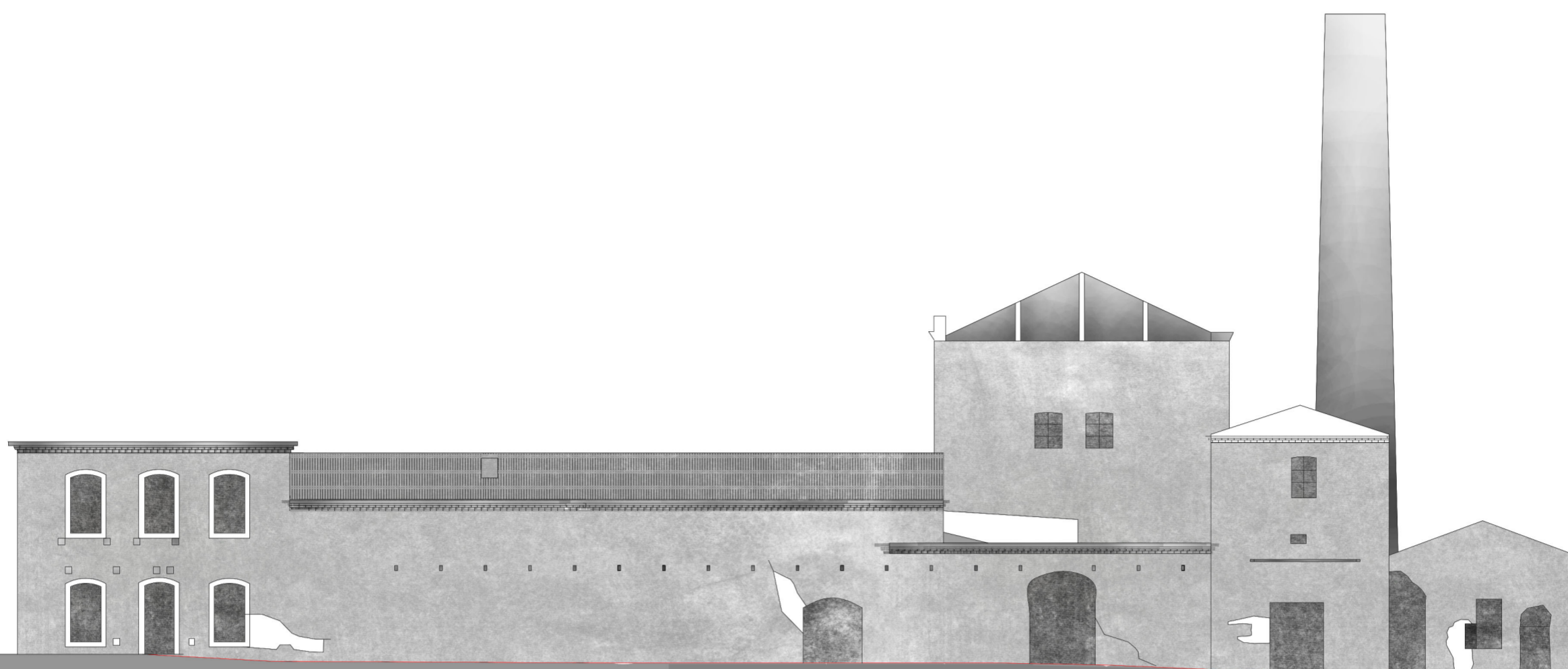
REBASING
'VOTRIS'











Name	Description	Causes	Photos
Erosion	Superficial changes or attack. It can lead to a superficial loss of material creating a kind of relief on or in the building-s material.	>Generally due to the action of weather or environment [mechanic erosion caused by rain or wind]. >Chemically aggressive products.	
Delamination	Detachment of one or more layers from a material with an originally laminated structure. Can be characterized by the separation of or loss of adhesion between plies.	Frost, salt crystallization in or under the surface layers, leaching, zones of weakness. Chemical or physical weathering.	
Soiling	Exogenic deposit of uncrystalline and unconsolidated material. It appears generally as a film darker than the colour of the background.	Deposit of different materials which create a staining phenomena. [in this case study for example dogs' urine].	
Crack	Partial fracture or break with separation of parts.	Tensile or shear stress exceeding the strength of the material. Due to: changes in the nature of soil, expansion or shrinkage gradients in the material itself, movement of the structure under charges].	
Lack	Complete missing of an element (bricks, or mortar for example IMAGE).	Frost and mechanical actions.	
Spalling	Detachment of a relatively thick part of surface.	Frost. Salt crystallization under surface layer. Movement of structure.	
Powdering	Pulverization phenomena related to the bricks. Loss of coherence starting from the surface resulting in separation of loosened particles.	Inferior firing or salt crystallization. The salt may come from the clay itself, the mortar and they react with the water from rising damp or infiltration.	
Encrustation	Crust-like deposit of leached mortar constituents. Generally constituted by calcitic or sulphatic materials. It has a dense and glassy structure and good adherence.	Crystallization of more or less insoluble salts on surface.	

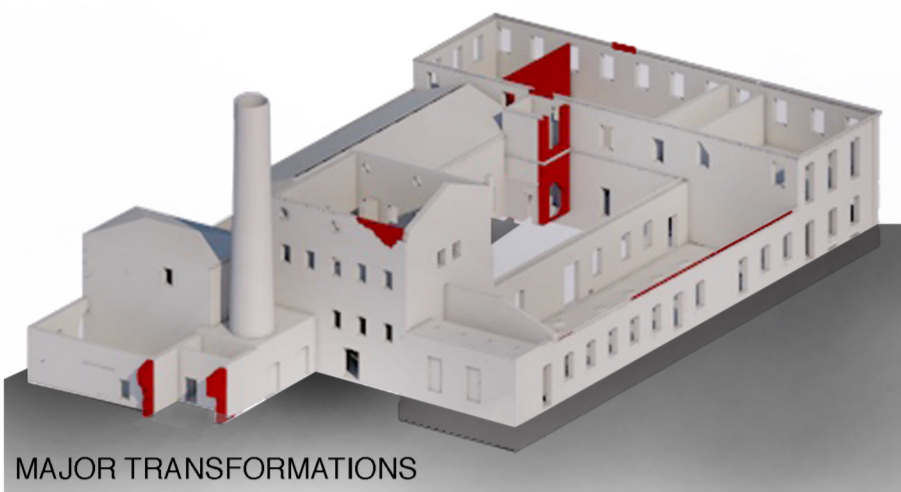
DECAY STUDY



VIEW AFTER TOTAL PRESERVATION

DEPENDING ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY, ACCORDING TO THE PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS, THERE ARE SEVERAL REUSE STRATEGIES AND TREATMENT METHODS, WHICH REALLY DEPEND ON THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION CHOSEN TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THEM. MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE FOLLOWING ARE DISTINGUISHED

- _ TOTAL CONSERVATION
- _ PRESERVATION AND REUSE
- _ PARTIAL CONSERVATION
- _ MENTAINANCE OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS WITH ADDITIONS AND REBUILDS OR RETENTION OF JUST THE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT



MAJOR TRANSFORMATIONS

THE STUDY FOR THE REDESIGN OF VOTRIS INDUSTRIAL SHELL REQUIRES AN EROSION CONTROL STRATEGY TO BE APPLIED IN ITS MOST PROBLEMATIC AREAS (HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED)
 IM BASICALLY RENEWING THE SHAPE, GIVING ANOTHER FUNCTION TO THE OLD CASING, THROUGH REARRANGEMENT, AND ADDITIONAL ADDITIVES.
 THE NEW PROGRAM, BASED ON THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY IS WORKING SPACES FOR NEW STARTUPS AND ENTERPRICES. MOREOVER THE NEW FUNCTION FOR THE OLD CASING AIMS TO ENCOURAGE THE PHYCOLOGY OF THE USERS, AS THE OLD BUILDING WAS AN EXEMPLAR OF GREEK INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ITS TIMES.
 I CHOOSE TO USE CLEAR EPOXY RESIN AND BEGUN TO EXPERIMENT DIRECTLY ON PIECES OF MASONRY COLLECTED FROM THE SITE.
 THE MATERIALS CHARACTERISTICS ARE APPROPRIATE FOR PRESERVING WHAT IS LEFT BUT ALSO FOR HIGHLIGHTING THE EROSION. IT WILL ADD A MEMORIAL EFFECT AND THROUGH ITS TRANSPARENT OUTCOME WILL AWAKEN THE SPIRIT OF THIS GREAT HISTORICAL INDUSTRIAL BUILDING PROVIDING WORKING SPACES AND HOPE IN A PERIOD WHERE ECONOMIC CRISIS MAKES EVERYTHING SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE.

PHOTOS	ISOLATING THE DAMAGE	CASTING THE DAMAGE
 VIEW OF THE CORNICES TODAY MADE FROM SOLID BRICKS	 SOUTH FACADE / REPLACING CORNICES	 DETAIL OF THE CORNICES MADE FROM SOLID BRICKS NEW RESIN CAST TO BE REPLACED WHERE THE ORIGINAL BRICK CORNICES ARE MISSING

RESIN CAST ON MASONRY



STRATEGY



- RESIN
- DURABILITY
- WATER (FRESH) EXCELLENT
- WATER (SALT) EXCELLENT
- WEAK ACIDS EXCELLENT
- STRONG ACIDS LIMITED USE
- WEAK ALKALIS EXCELLENT
- STRONG ALKALIS EXCELLENT
- ORGANIC SOLVENTS ACCEPTABLE
- UV RADIATION (SUNLIGHT) FAIR
- WEAR RESISTANCE LIMITED USE
- INDUSTRIAL ATMOSPHERE EXCELLENT
- RURAL ATMOSPHERE EXCELLENT
- MARINE ATMOSPHERE EXCELLENT



METAL PROFILE



PROCESS SCHEMATIC

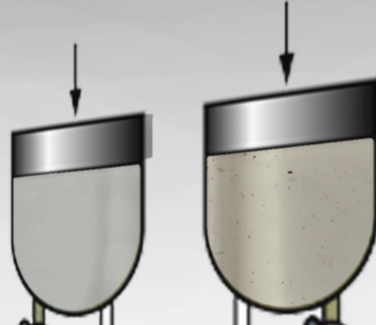
CLEAR EPOXY RESIN PLUS HARDENER



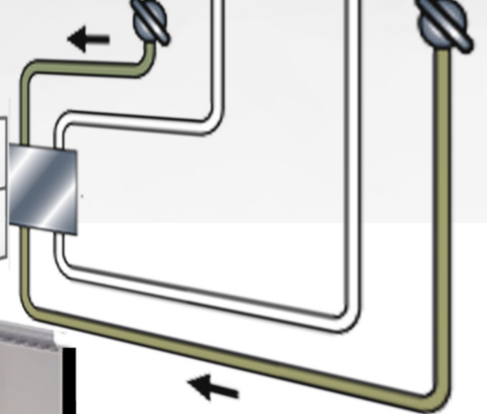
MIX



TANKS



MIXING HEAD



EJECTOR PINS



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

DESIGN GUIDELINES

COMPLEX SHAPES ARE POSSIBLE. MOLD RELEASE FOR THERMOSETS CAN BE PROBLEMATICAL.

TECHNICAL NOTES

RIM IS MAINLY USED FOR THERMOSETTING POLYURETHANE, PARTICULARLY FOR MAKING STRUCTURAL FOAM PARTS, BUT IT CAN ALSO BE USED FOR OTHER THERMOSETS: EPOXIES, POLYESTER, SILICONES, PHENOLICS, AND FOR NYLON 6. SHORT FIBER AND PARTICULATE FILLED COMPOSITES ARE ALSO PROCESSED (R-RIM/SRIM).

TYPICAL USES

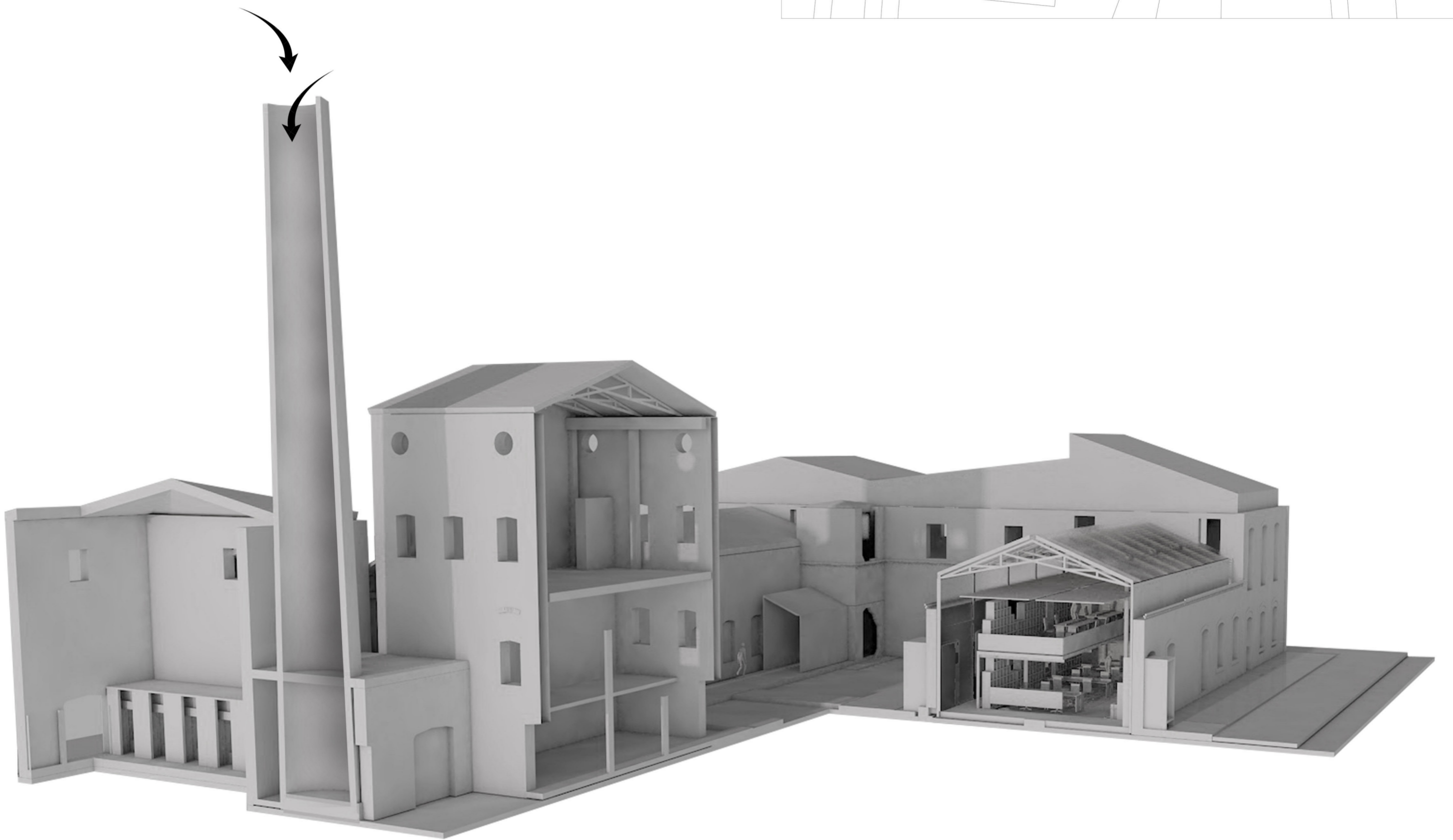
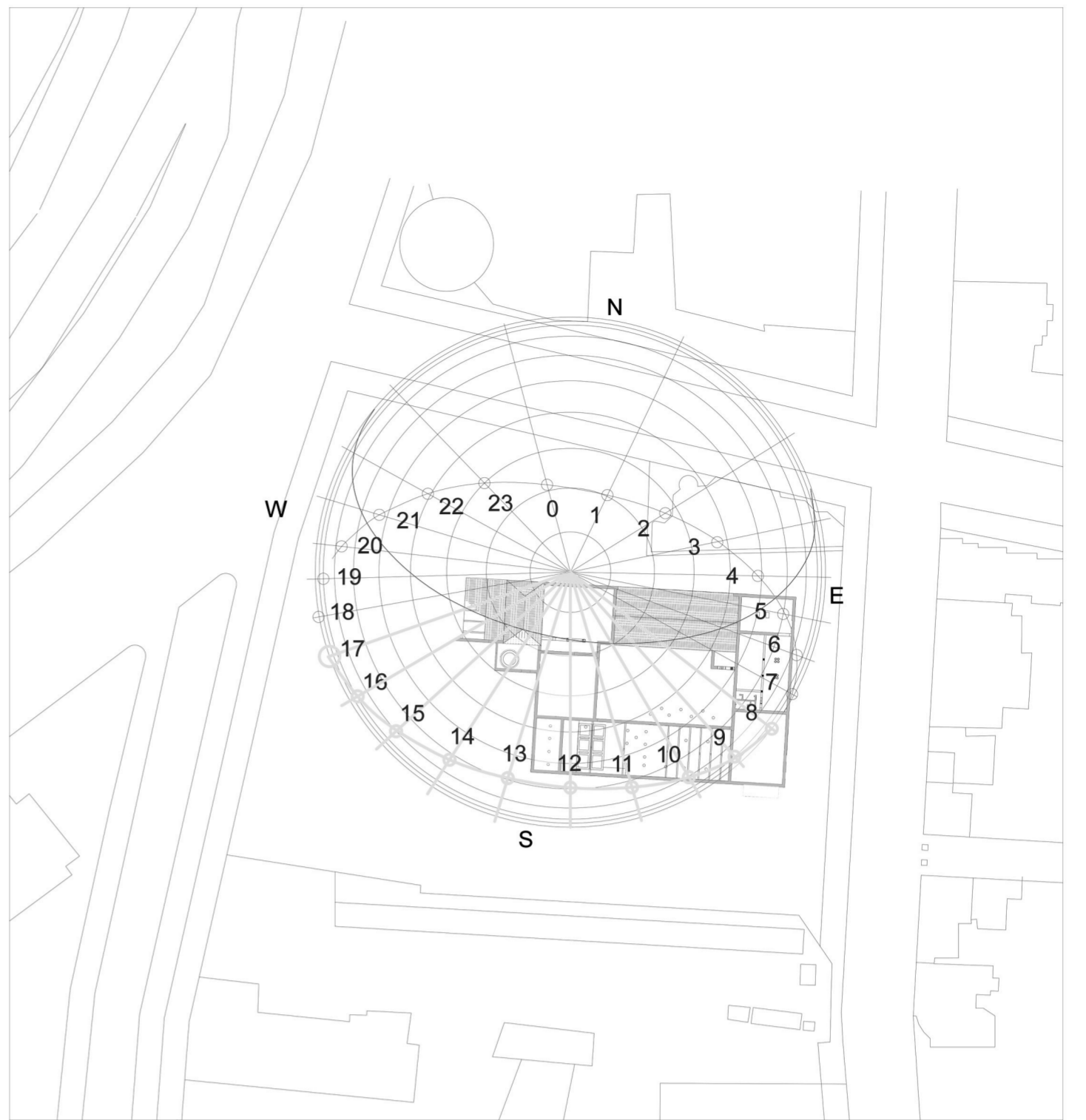
AUTOMOTIVE BUMPERS, THERMAL INSULATION FOR REFRIGERATORS, HOUSINGS, TV CABINETS, STEERING WHEELS, CAR SEATS, WINDOW FRAMES, CONSTRUCTION PANELS.

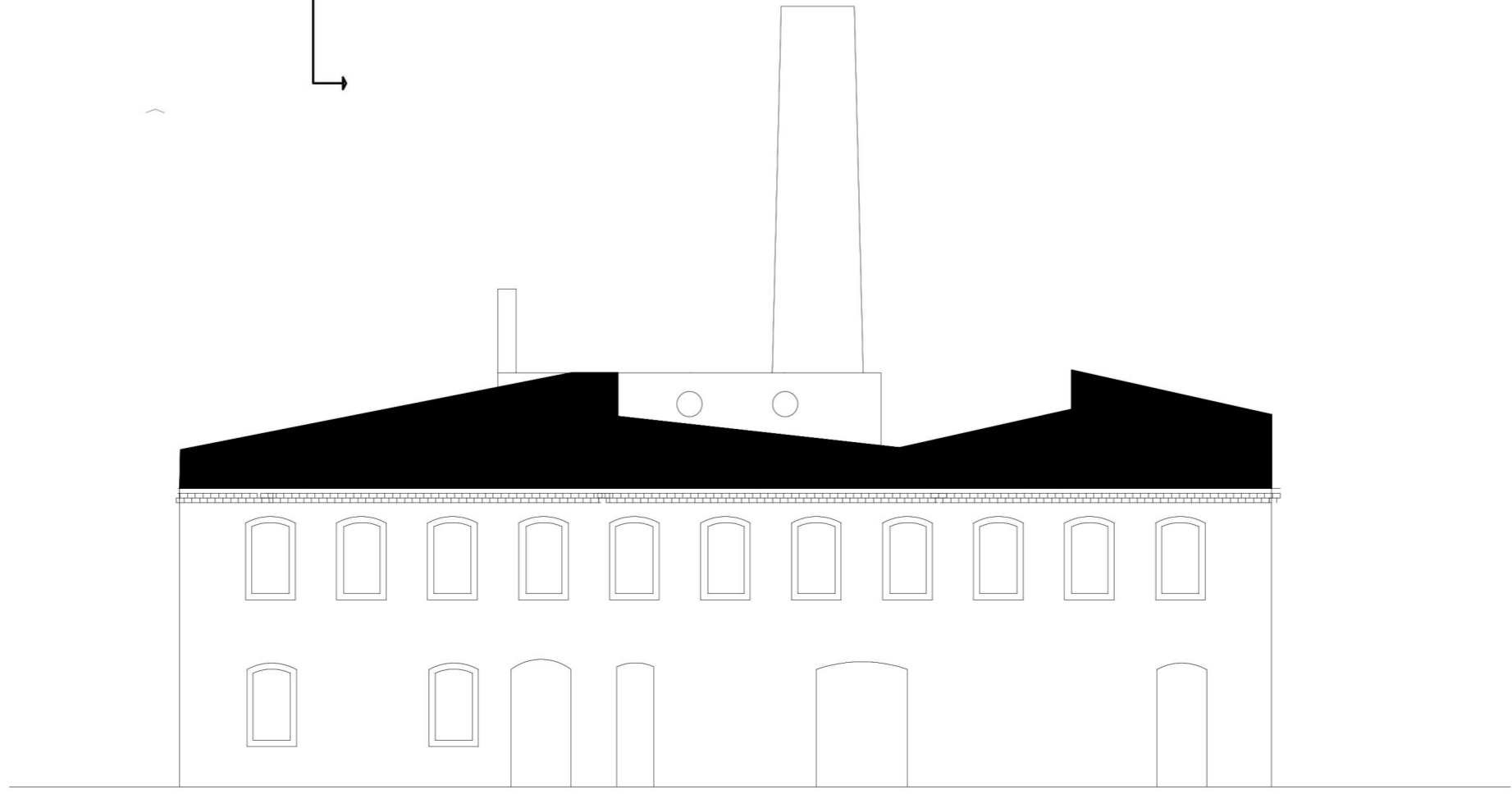
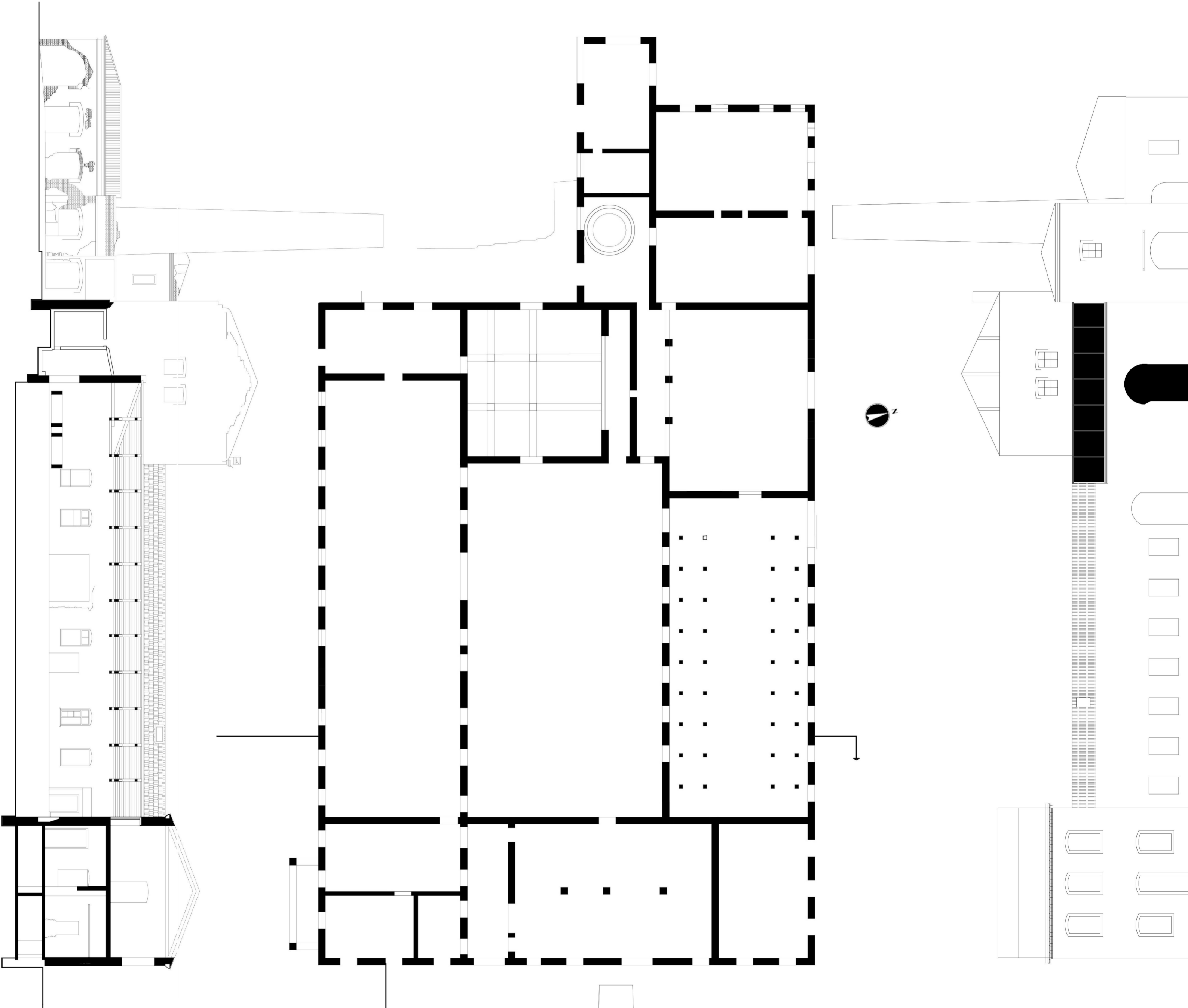
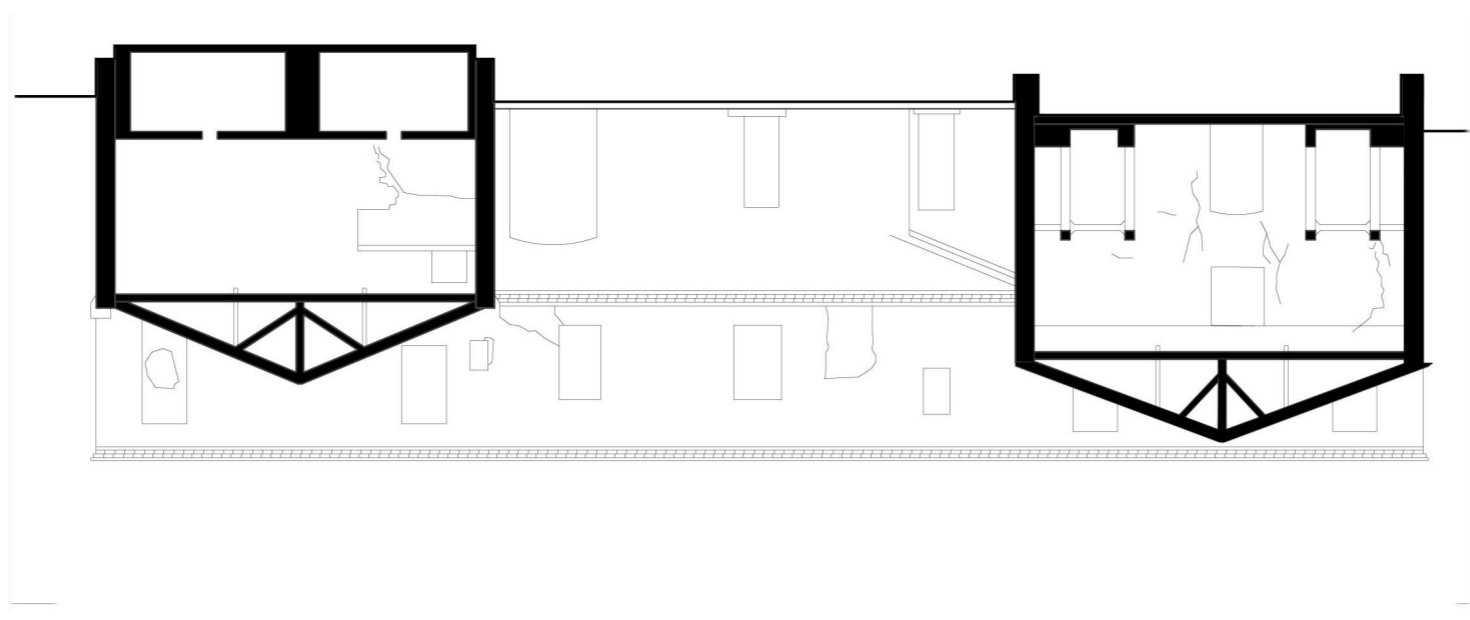
THE ECONOMICS

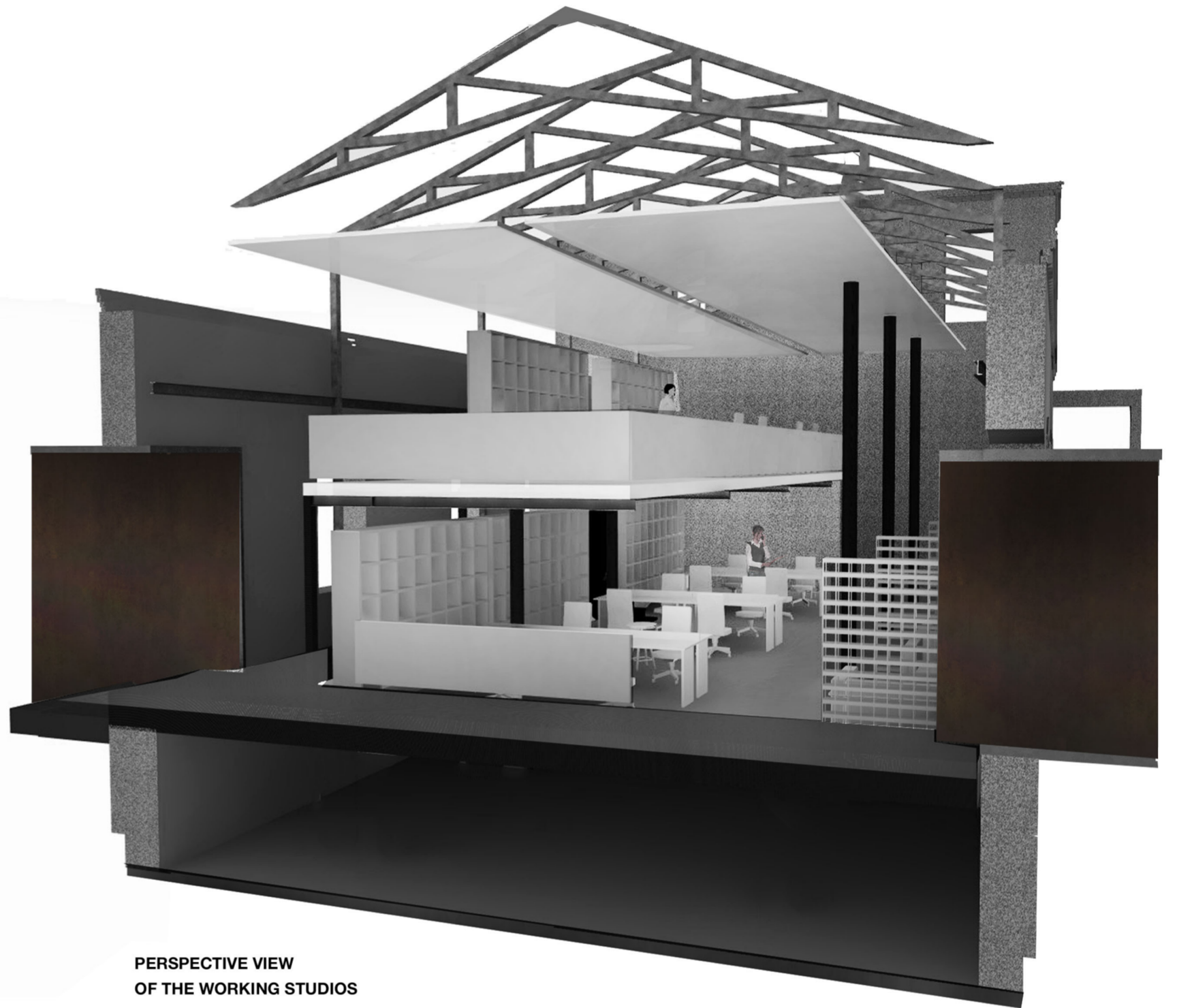
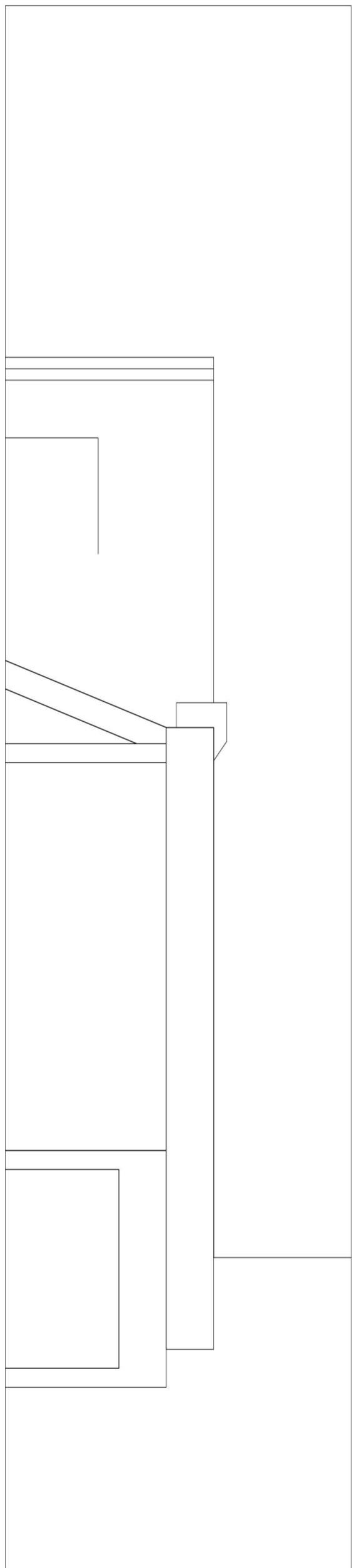
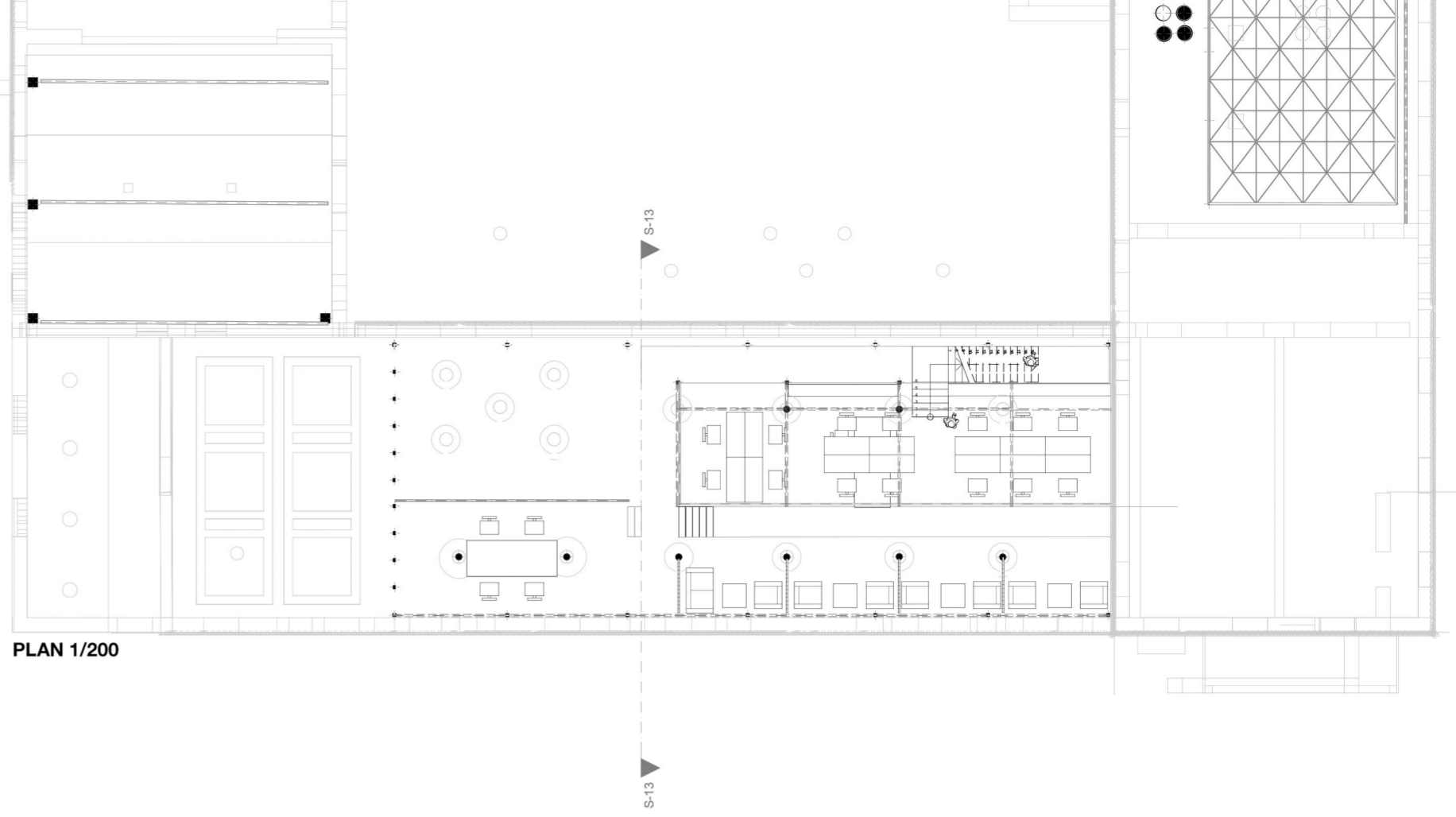
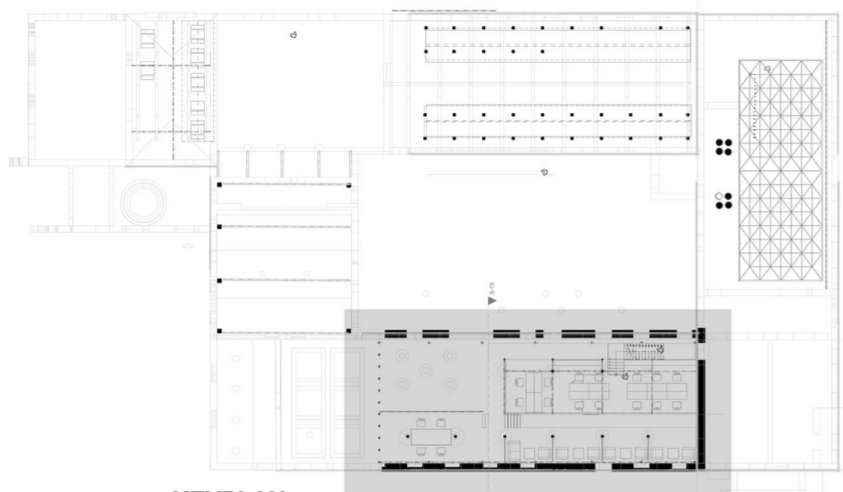
THE MOLD MATERIALS ARE VERY CHEAP; LARGE MOLDINGS AND SMALL BATCH SIZES ARE PRACTICAL, BUT LAY-UP METHODS ARE LABOR INTENSIVE.

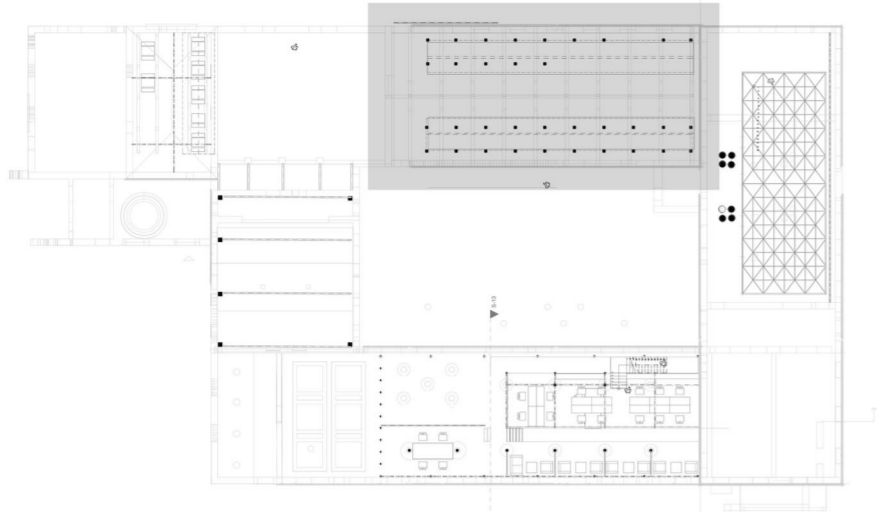
THE ENVIRONMENT

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IS RELATIVELY LOW - LESS THAN 50% OF MOST THERMOPLASTIC-FORMING PROCESSES.

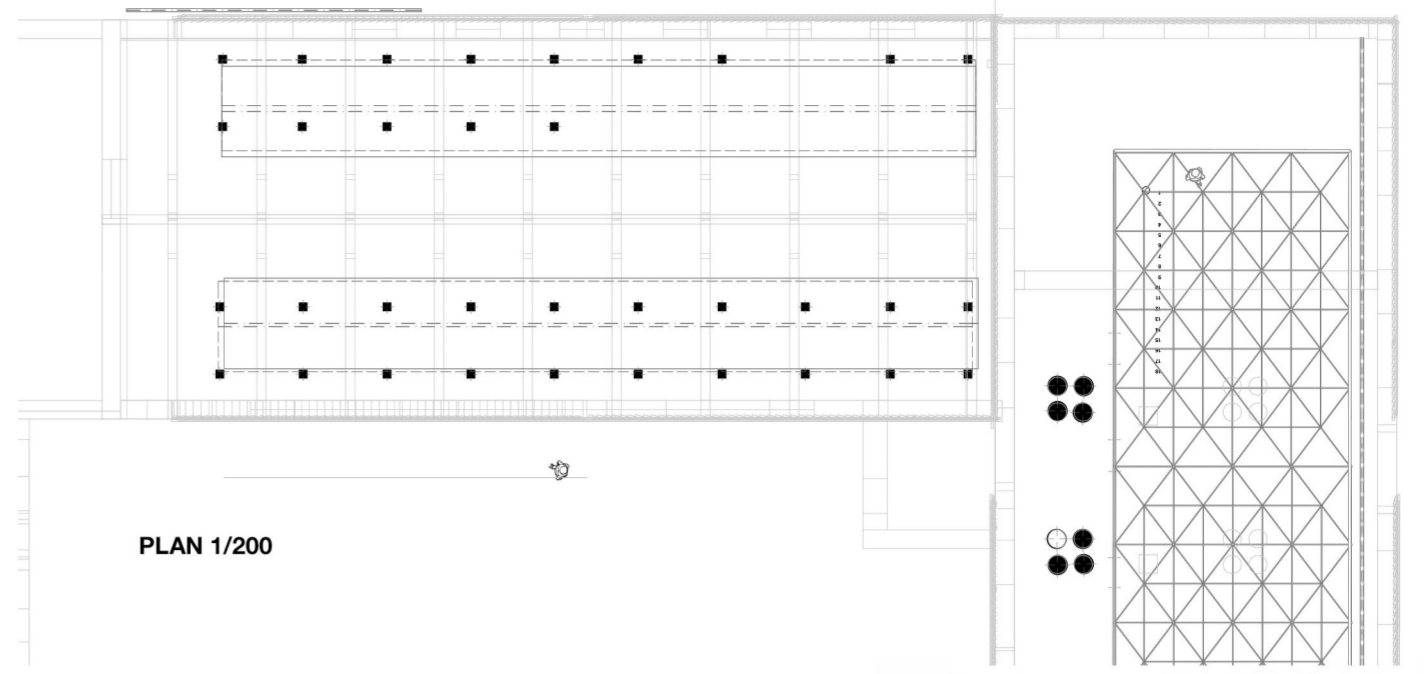




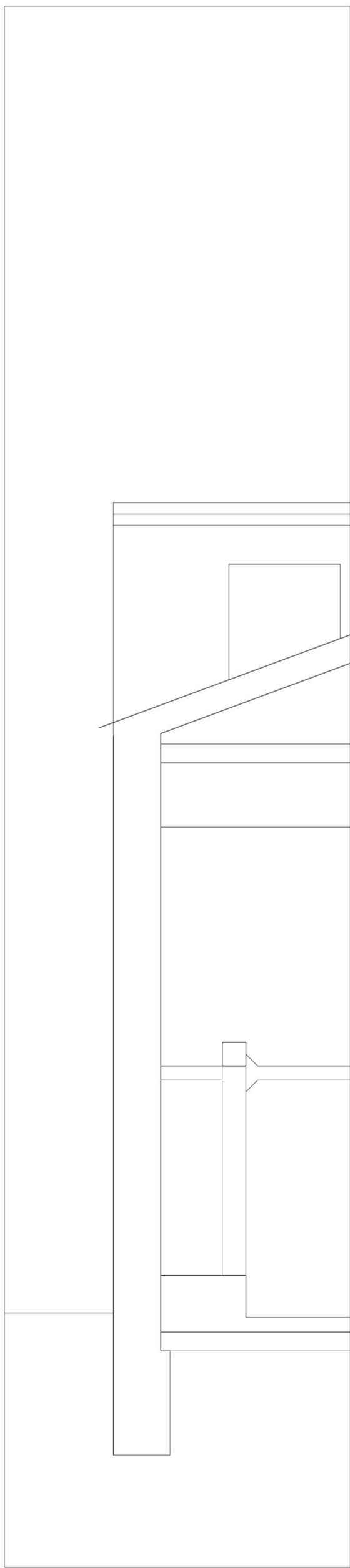




KEYPLAN



PLAN 1/200



SCALE 1/50



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE OFFICES



ATMOSPHERE

