



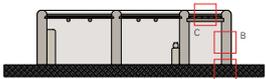
Simplicity and low-tech – one knot for all situations



An easy understandable low-tech construction system, which can be copied and further developed by the local artisans, was the precondition to build the school Tipu Sultan Merkez feasible and sustainable. Thus, a simple bamboo knot with a steel dowel and a string bond was taken as the main construction principal for the bamboo construction system of the porch and the top floor. All basic construction elements like posts, beams and ceiling are based on this or are a slightly modified joint. This requires just a small amount of tools like hammer, knife, drill machine and some kind of lashing straps. Most building parts like beams and posts can be preproduced on site in a little workshop. Assembled to wall elements flat



Research on traditional local building culture



A – Foundation: Missing a foundation as well as a horizontal damp proof the earth walls are exposed to harmful raising humidity from the ground  
 B – Walls: The monolithic earth walls are earth plastered and have to be replastered at least every two years. Due to a missing reinforcement and foundation the walls are in danger of getting cracks.  
 C – Roof: The flat roofs lack a proper water proofing and are built of rare untreated timber and partly expensive steel beams. In general they are constructed too weak.

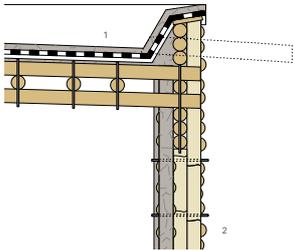
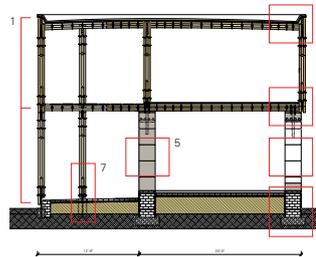
Construction details

1. Double Story Building

In a dense populated country like Pakistan, where families have just limited space a double story building helps saving land.

2. Window Openings

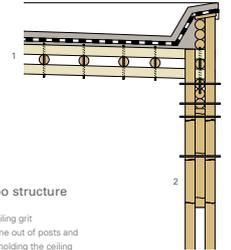
Bigger window openings, which are not exposed to direct sun light provide better inside comfort and enable a proper air circulation to cool the building down especially at night.



3. Connection roof to bamboo frame

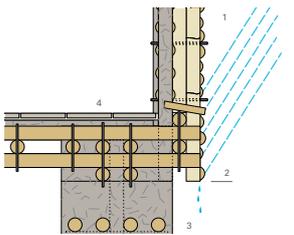
The bamboo roof rests on the earth filled bamboo frame structure. A damp proof course on top of the earth filling guarantees that no water comes in.

- 1 roof structure from top to bottom:  
 earth layer for sun protection  
 Bitumen membrane  
 lime coating  
 straw earth filling  
 3-layer bamboo ceiling
- 2 bamboo frame structure:  
 inside filled with straw earth  
 outside bamboo strip facade



3. Bamboo structure

- 1 Bamboo ceiling grit
- 2 Bambo frame out of posts and multi-layer holding the ceiling



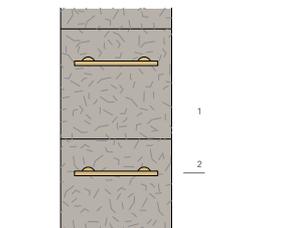
4. Connection bamboo frame to cob wall  
 The facade of the light bamboo frame construction of the second floor has an overhang to the earth walls of the ground floor. Rain running down the bamboo facade can drop down in front of the earth wall.

- 1 bamboo frame structure:  
 inside filled with straw earth  
 outside bamboo strip facade
- 2 overhang of wall
- 3 cob wall out of straw earth
- 4 3-layer bamboo ceiling with tiles



4. Bamboo structure

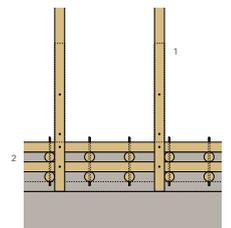
- 1 Bamboo posts and multi-layer resting on ceiling overhang
- 2 Bamboo ceiling connected through bamboo ring beam with earth wall



5. Cob wall

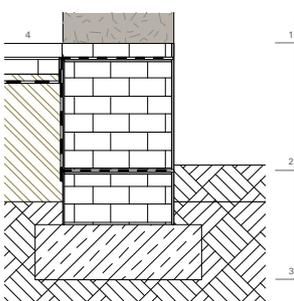
The addition of straw and a horizontal bracing in all corners improves the strength of the monolithic earth walls, especially in the case of an earthquake. Furthermore the straw makes the earth wall more rain resistant.

- 1 cob wall out of straw earth
- 2 horizontal bamboo reinforcement in corners



7. Column footing on Veranda

- 1 Bamboo post
- 2 Steel footing, connected to post through steel dowel and concrete filling
- 3 Concrete foundation



6. Waterproof foundation

Brickwork in combination with two moisture barriers prevents damages caused by upraising humidity. Raised more than 60 cm from the ground the earth walls are protected in the case of a flood.

- 1 cob wall out of straw earth
- 2 over ground foundation:  
 one brick layer  
 bitumen membrane  
 brickwork (2 ft)
- 3 underground foundation:  
 bitumen membrane  
 brickwork (1 ft)  
 cement stabilized rammed earth (1 ft)
- 4 flooring:  
 bricks or tiles  
 rammed earth  
 moisture barrier  
 compacted earth

