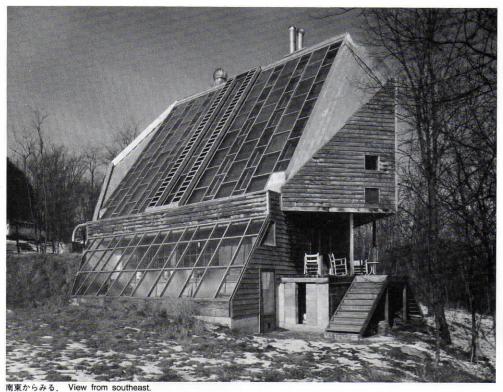
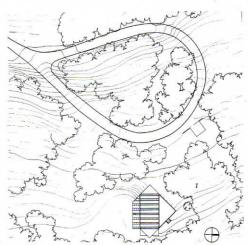


西側からみる。 View from west.



南東からみる. View from southeas 102 a+u 8302



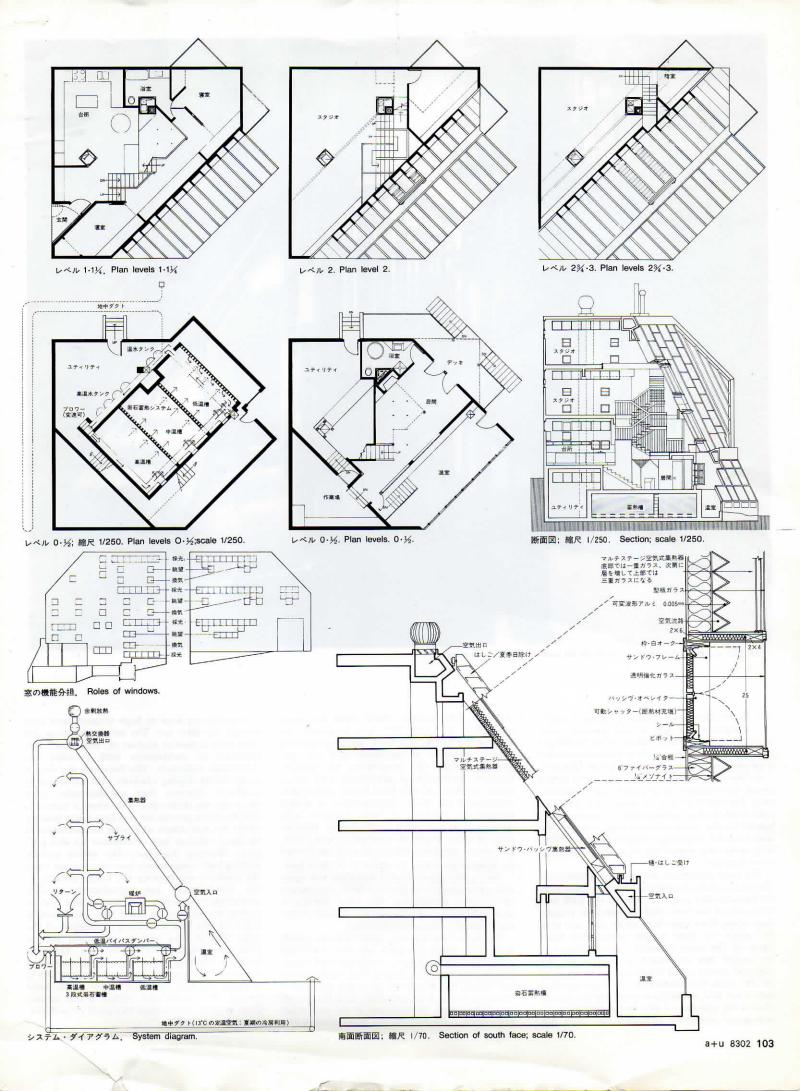
配置図;縮尺 I/I200. Site plan; scale 1/1200.

## 有機的につながる三つのソーラー・システム

ソーラー・ハウスは、日本でもそうだが、技術的な展開と同時に、そのシステムやデザインを追求する時代に至っている。この住宅も、アクティヴ +バッシヴ太陽熱利用によって、エネルギー効率・経済性の高い、しかもデザイン的にも魅力のある建築にしようとしている。

住宅は、一辺が 40フィートの立方体を水平面に対し 54°、垂直面に対し 45°の角度をもった平面で切断した形態である。54°という角度は、レキシントンの冬の太陽高度に合わせたものであり、切断面が南面する大きな斜面を形成する。切削された立方体は、北の隅に向かって丈の高い、下方では五角形、上部では直角二等辺三角形になる空間をつくる。その空間が 7 つのレベルに分割される。この幾何学的な秩序がソーラー・システムにうまく適合する。心心 24インチ、2″×6″の間柱が北東・北西面の壁をつくる。6 インチ 厚の壁は、断熱材を入れるのに十分であるし、24インチの間隔は、窓を取り付けるのも可能である。北東および北西側においては、これらの窓が三つの機能一採光・換気・眺望を分相する。

アクティヴ・システムでは、マルチステージ・空気式集熱器を使っている。このシステムは、蓄熱損失が低い。パッシヴ・システムは「サンドウ(Sundow)」を用いている。これは、日照時には自動的に開き、曇天時には、断熱材の充塡されたシャッターが自動的に閉じる窓のことである。このサンドウが働いている間は、アクティヴ・システムが蓄熱しつづける。この連繋作動が、ソーラー・システムを効果的にする。もうひとつのシステムは温室である。これらの働きにより、太陽エネルギーによって100%の暖房・冷房・給湯が計画され、これまでの冬に、まだ不完全なシステムながらこのレベルを達成している。





レベルー¼にある南側の廊下と階段。 Corridor on the south of level 1¼ and staircase

The Raven Run Solar House is a project where the integration of active and passive solar heating systems with the fabric of the building's construction creates a work of architecture that is attractive, energy efficient and cost effective.

At Raven Run energy concerns were a major initial determinant of geometry and organization. The evolved form develops from a 40 foot cube (with its low surface area to volume ratio) halved in the most complex way that a cube may be sliced, exposing a solar collection surface with maximum winter sun exposure for Lexington's latitude.

The main generators are the plan geometries. The most simple generating lines are those that are paralled and perpendicular to the (AE and NW) side of the cube. Halving the cube creates generating lines that face south and are at a 45° angle to these simple orthogonal lines. Some of the most complex relationships (i.e. the stairs) are generated in section by the diagonal slicing plane which makes an angle of 54°.44′ with the horizontal. The geometrical orders are also major generators for the energy conserving systems of the house. The simpler orthogonal geometry generates the large flat

NE and NW facades. These walls are made from  $2^{\prime\prime\prime} \times 6^{\prime\prime\prime}$  studs  $24^{\prime\prime\prime}$  o.c., necessary for walls of this height, but the  $6^{\prime\prime}$  depth permitting greater amounts of insulation and the  $24^{\prime\prime}$  spacing permit the installation of windows between studs without interfering with them. Small windows of this kind being unavailable encouraged the local development of simple inexpensive windows of three different sorts each with its own form of insulation. Because each of these types of windows,—light, vent, and view,—are placed between studs each could be located according to where it worked best.

Just as the generation of structure and space was accomplished by the synergistic interaction of different geometries, the solar heating is accomplished by the interaction of three different mutually supportive systems.

The active system uses multistage air collectors (U.S. Patent) which are site built and constitute the structure, insulation and water-proofing for the south sloping wall. As the design developed, the height of the cube encouraged thinking about long collectors, and the significant advantages in efficiency of the multistage principle was realized. Active systems work best

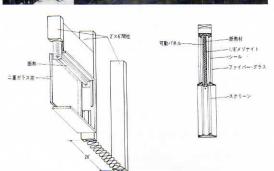
in transferring heat at high temperatures into storage for later use. The active collectors are used with a passive system of "Sundows" that alternate as inexpensive infill between the multistage collectors. The Sundows are simple south facing sloping windows with self actuated insulated shutters that automatically open when the sun shines and close when it does not. The Sundows provide all real time space heating when the sun shines and with its insulation is the most efficient sort of collector for this purpose. Working together,—the active system putting high temperature heat into storage while the sundows are heating the house directly,the combination has significantly greater performance at lower cost than either sort of system would have by itself. The third system is a food and heat producing greenhouse of the type that is now widely recognized for its synergistic relation with a dwelling. The only back up heating system is a draft controlled fireplace. The house is designed for near 100% heating, cooling and hot water from solar energy. During the past winter, a still incomplete system approached this level of performance.



レベル½にある居間、右手に温室がみえる。 Living room on the level ½. Greenhouse seen at right hand.

台所(レベル I). Kitchen on the level 1.





換気と採光の窓。 Vent and clerestory window.

浴室(レベル½). Bathroom on the level ½.

