

# Tectonics

## Tectonics

- (n) Geological structural features

The structural components and their connections make up the very core of architecture. A beautiful design is nothing without the frame that connects the pieces. One must design a structural frame that can withstand the tests of time and its environment. But a beautiful design would be flawed by a frame which does not compliment its other

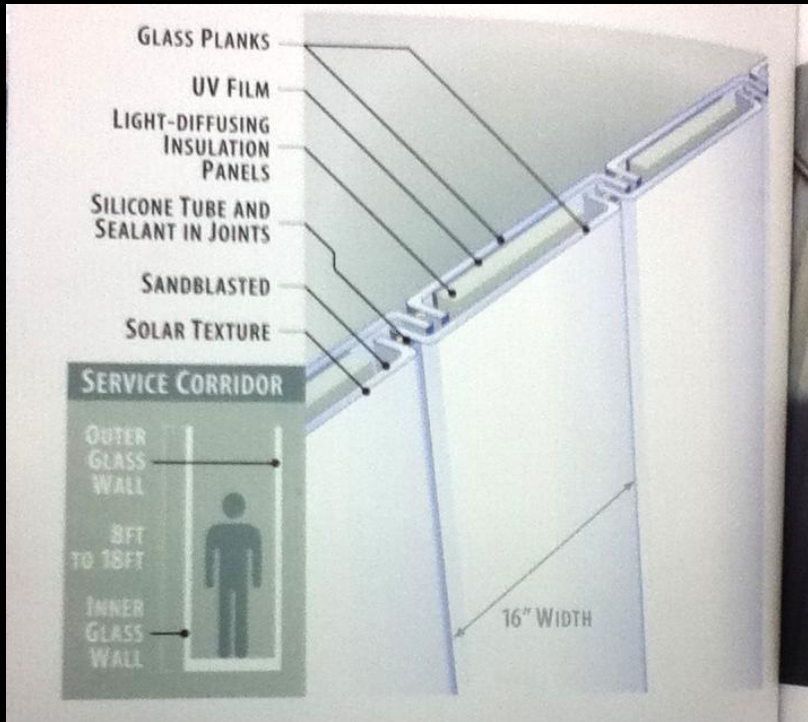


features. In this study I will redesign the connecting elements of the Bloch Building windows.

My inspiration for this project was

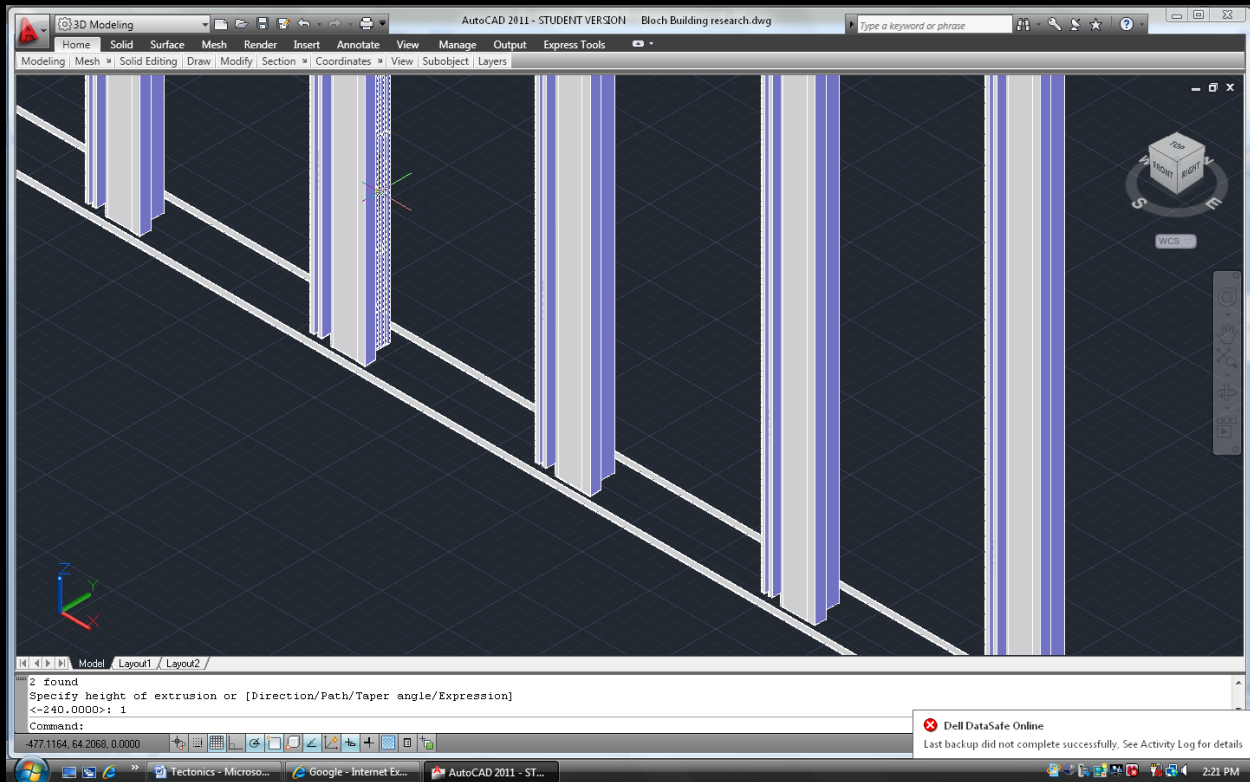
relatively simple. The Bloch Building is an addition to the 1930's built Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art. To design a connection between this classic building and its contemporary companion must have been a tremendous feat.

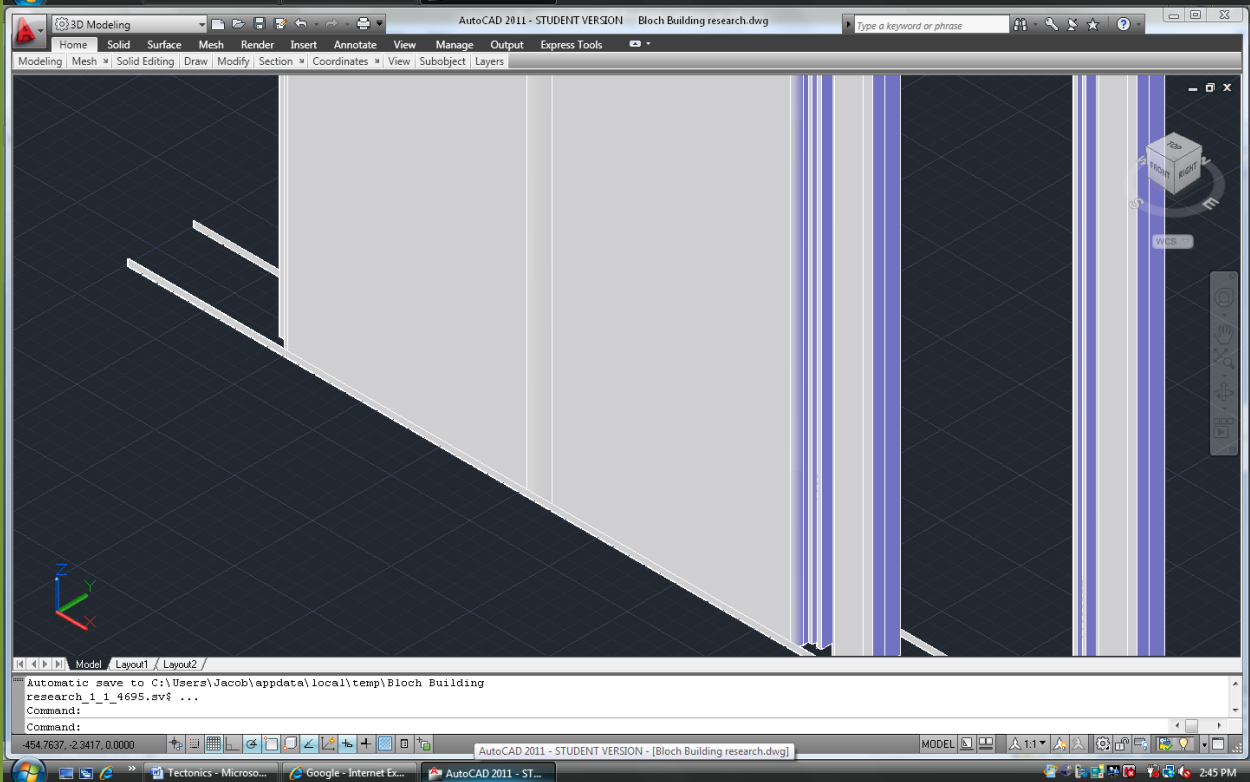
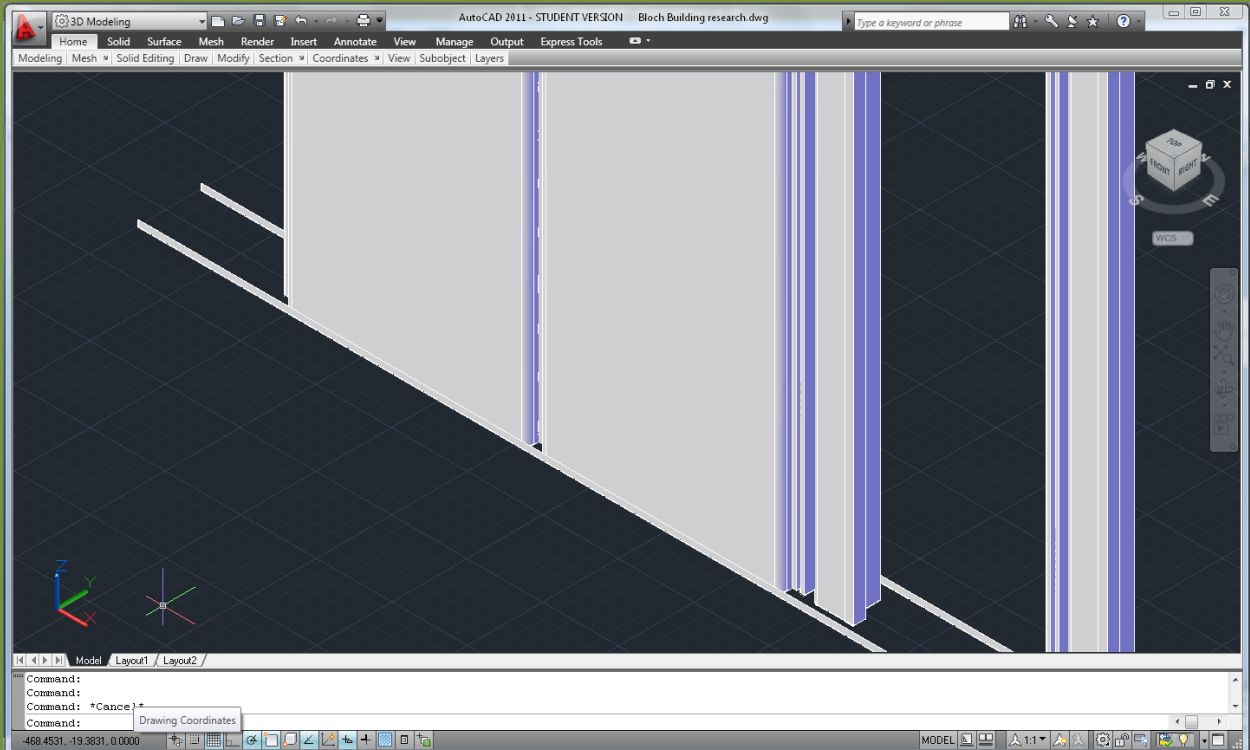


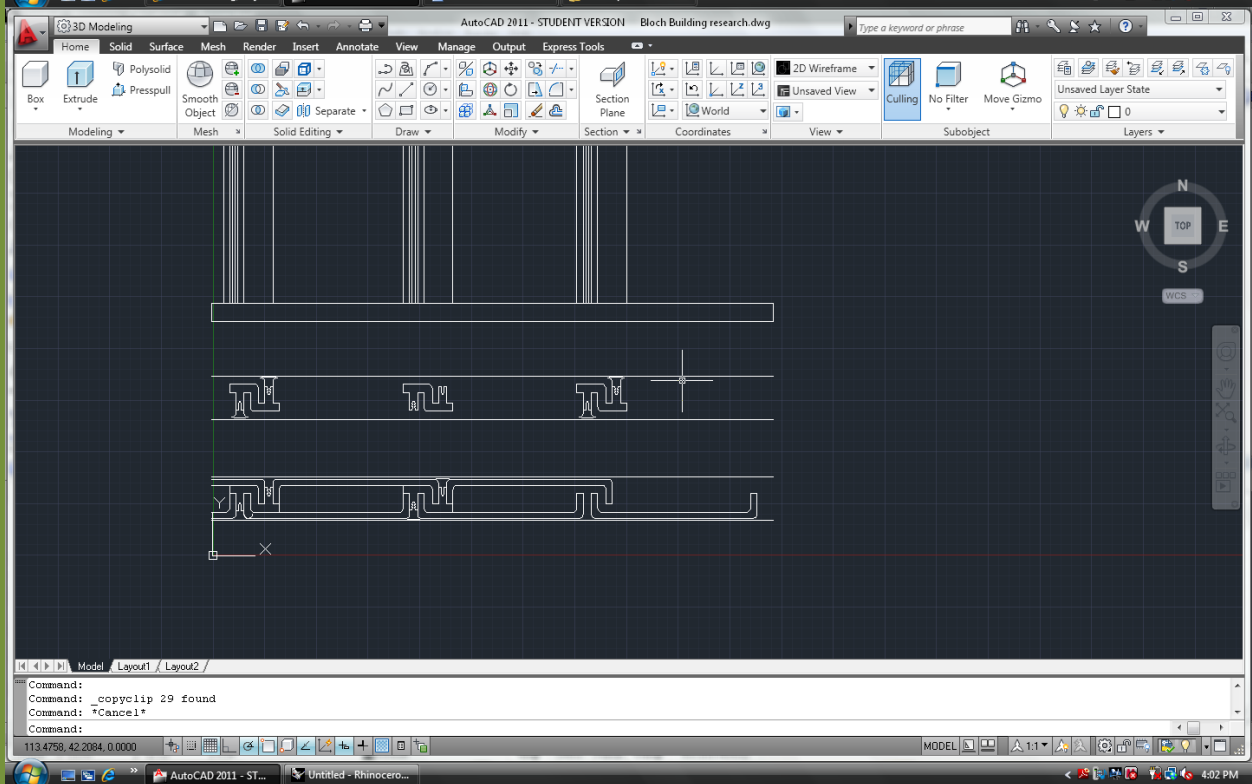
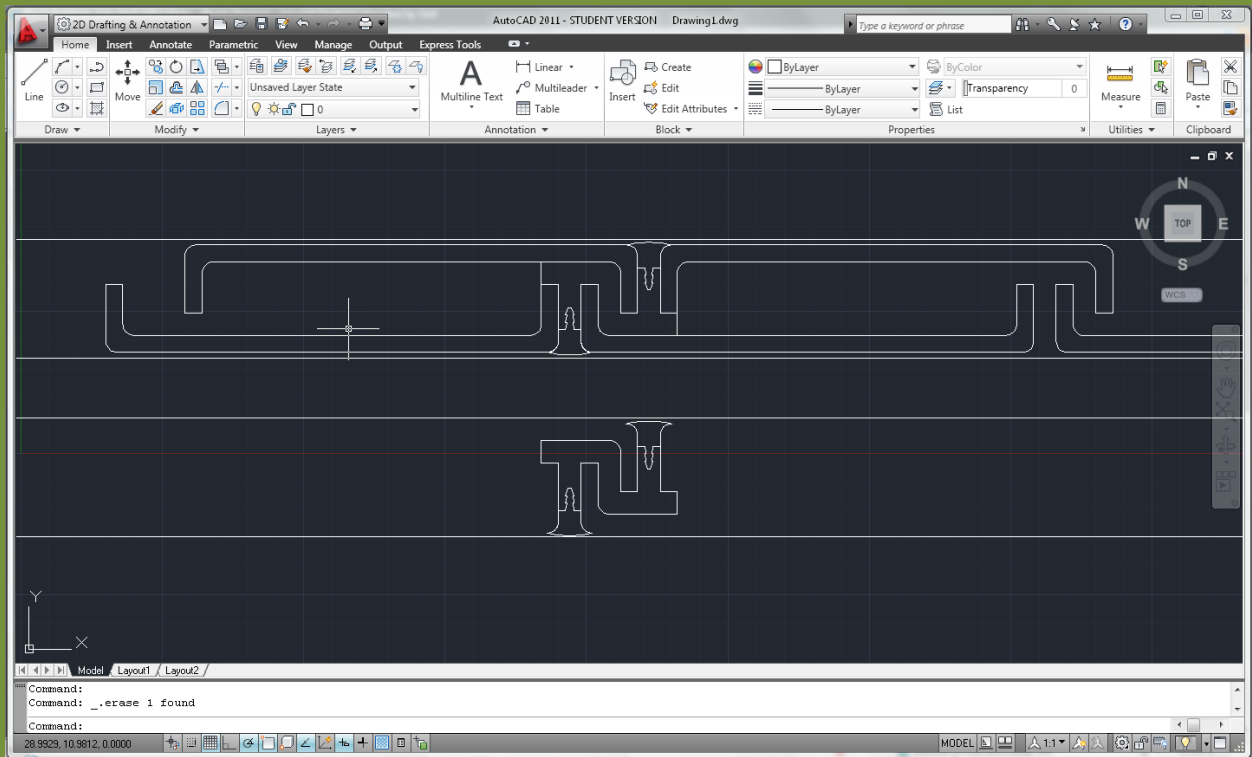


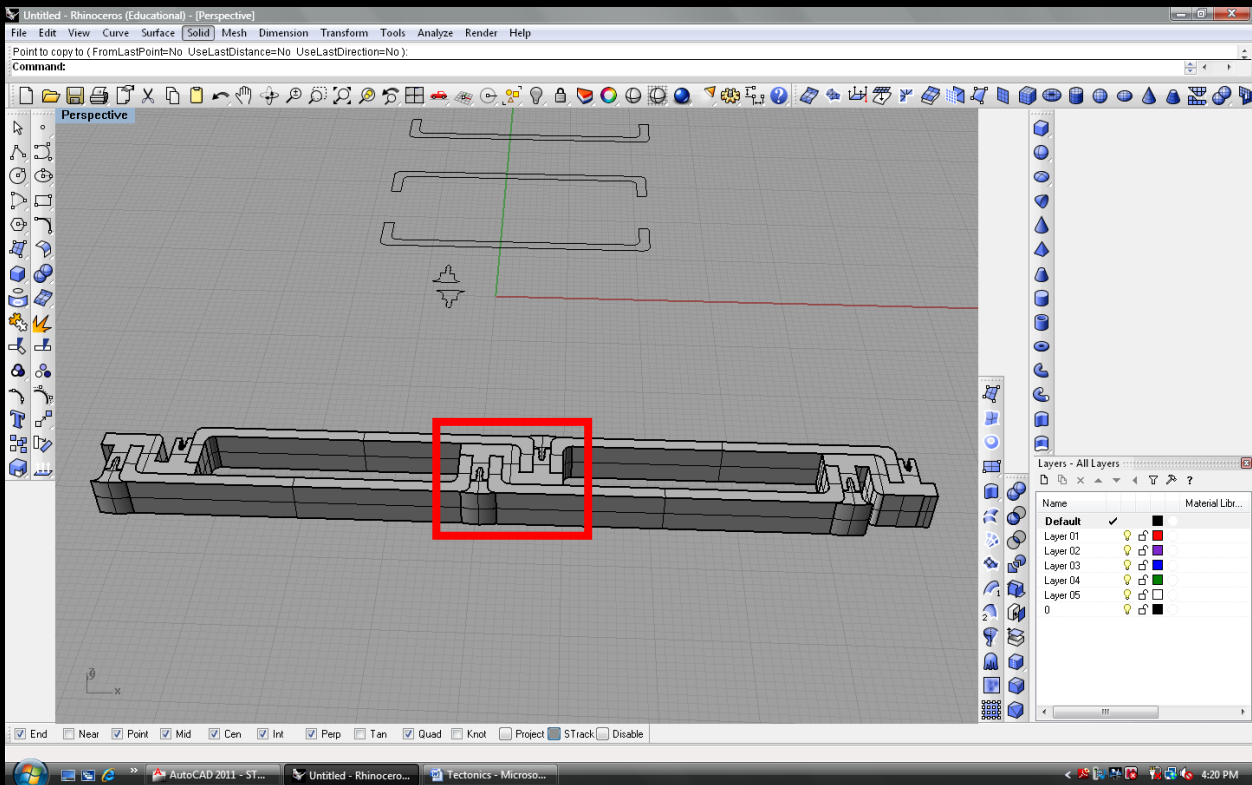
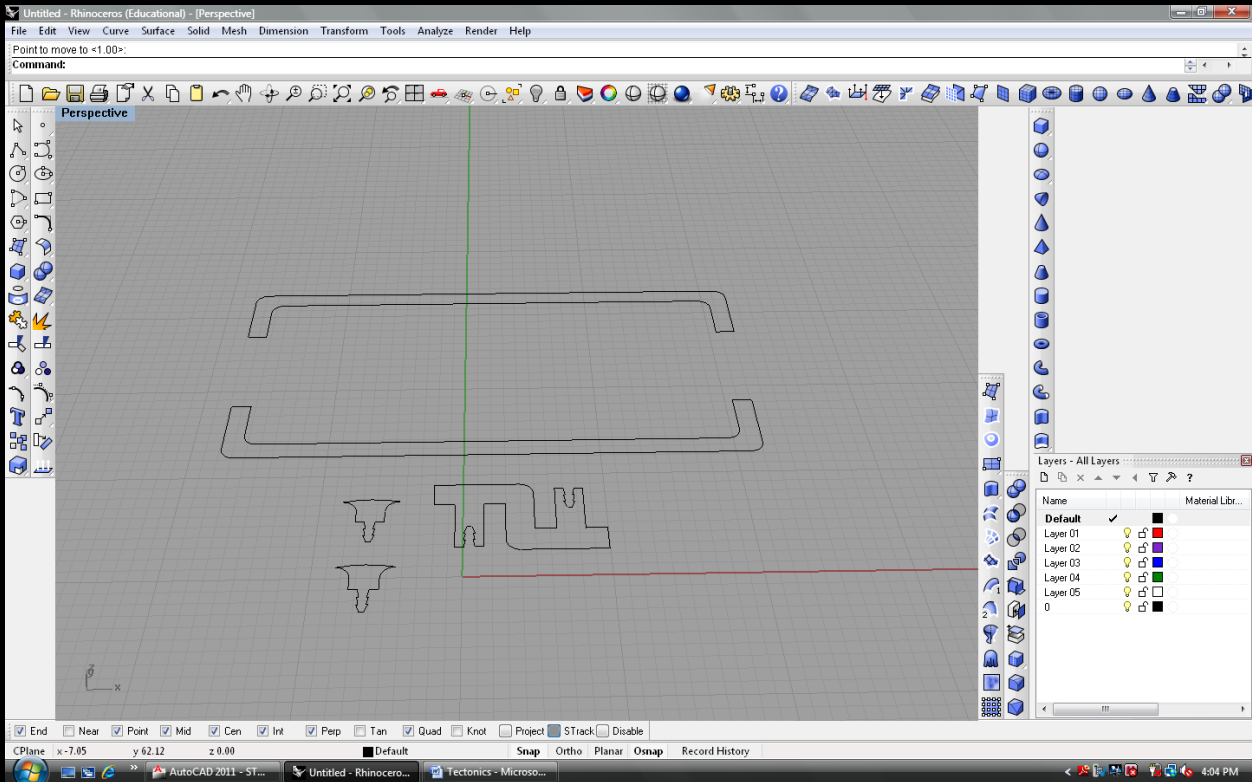
I found this in a booklet about the Bloch Building and after examination I decided this would be an interesting applicable project. Being an aspiring architect this will be a useful problem solving exercise relating to architecture.

In my design the connection between the panels will actually be the supporting frame. I have portrayed that stud/ connection support wall in this picture.

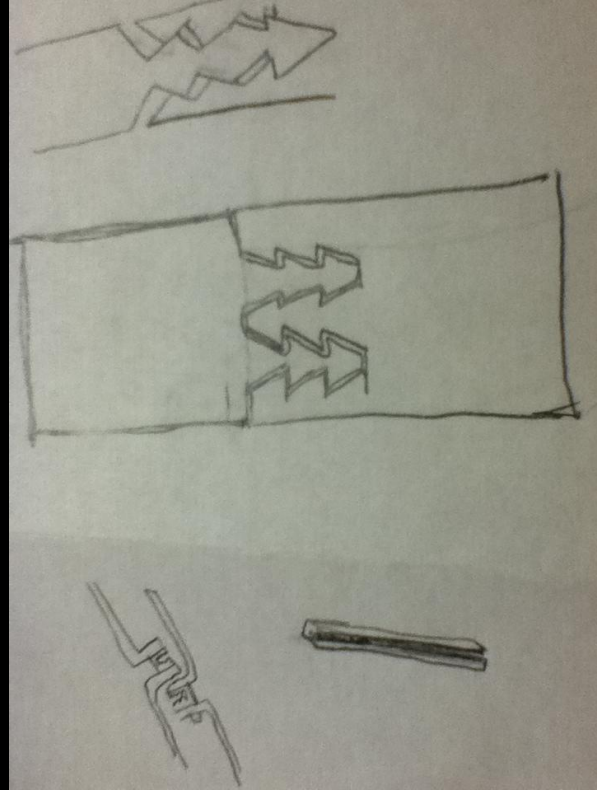
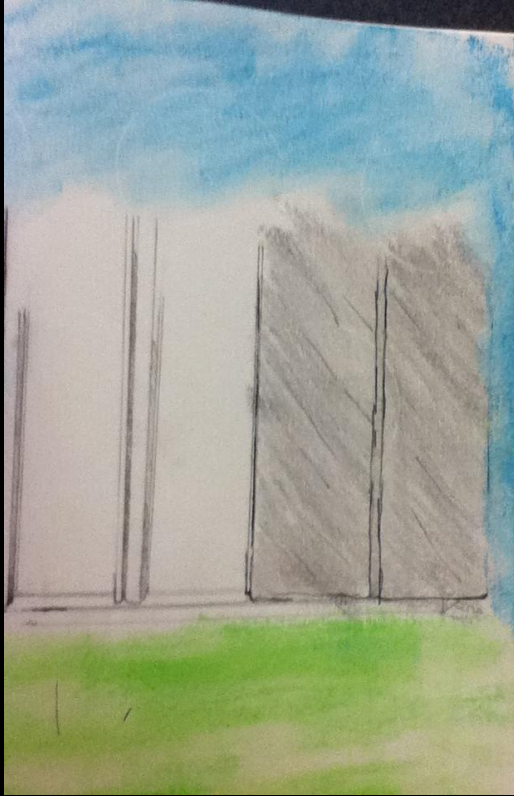








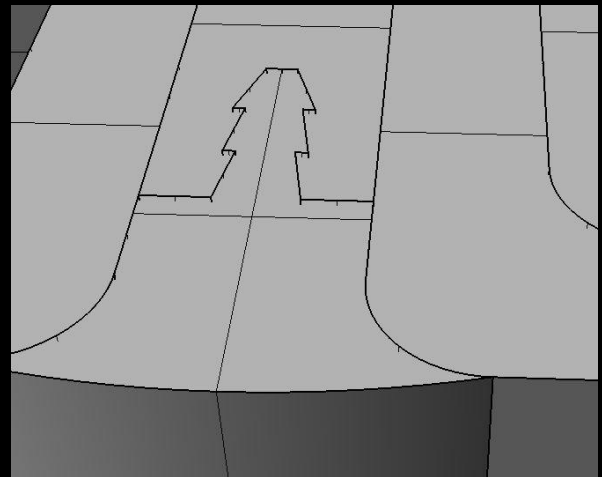
This is an issue with glass panels. The support / connection will not be translucent. This type of connection would be better for aluminum wrapped insulated panel.



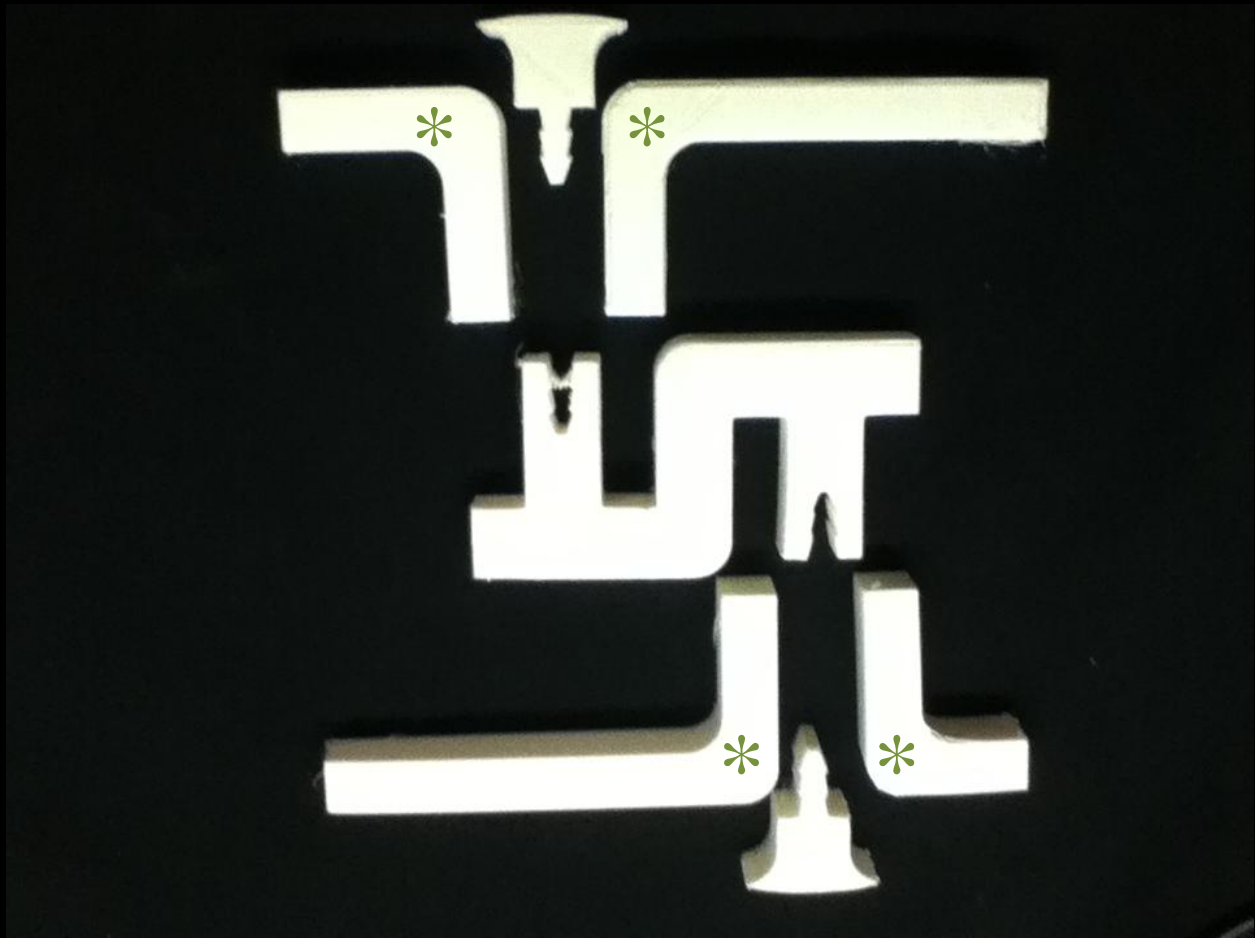
I did some initial drawings to get an idea of how aluminum panels would look in the environment and to get an idea of how my connection would work.

## 3D Printer Troubleshooting Discoveries

I had some interesting discoveries while trying while trying to print my connection. One important part of printing a connection is to determine the tolerance needed to make the pieces fit together. Originally I printed all of my pieces on the BFB 3000. I printed them with no tolerance (shown here).

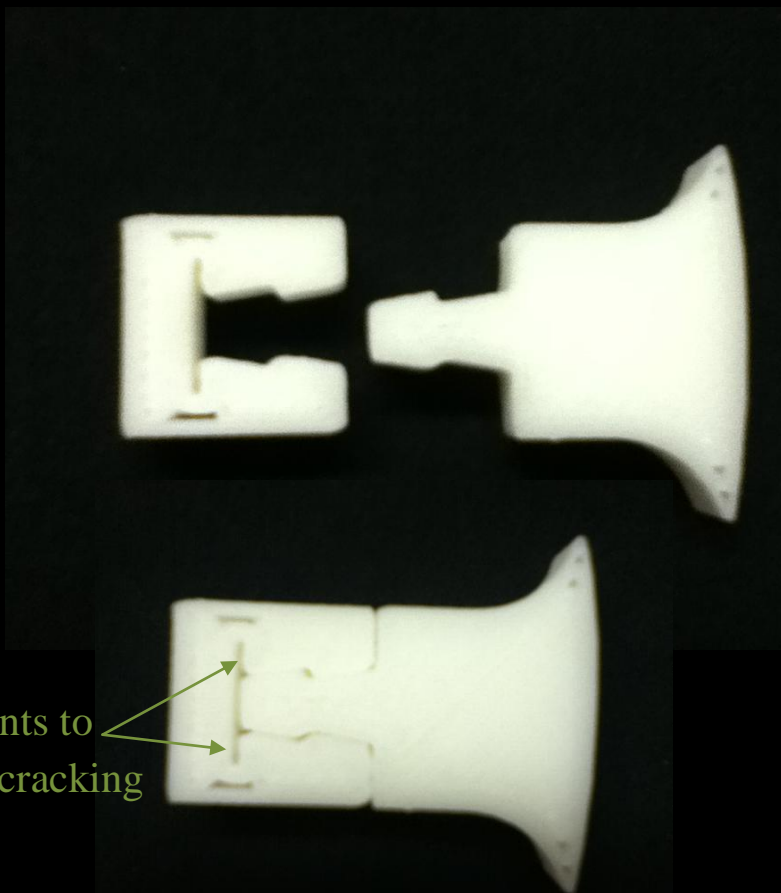
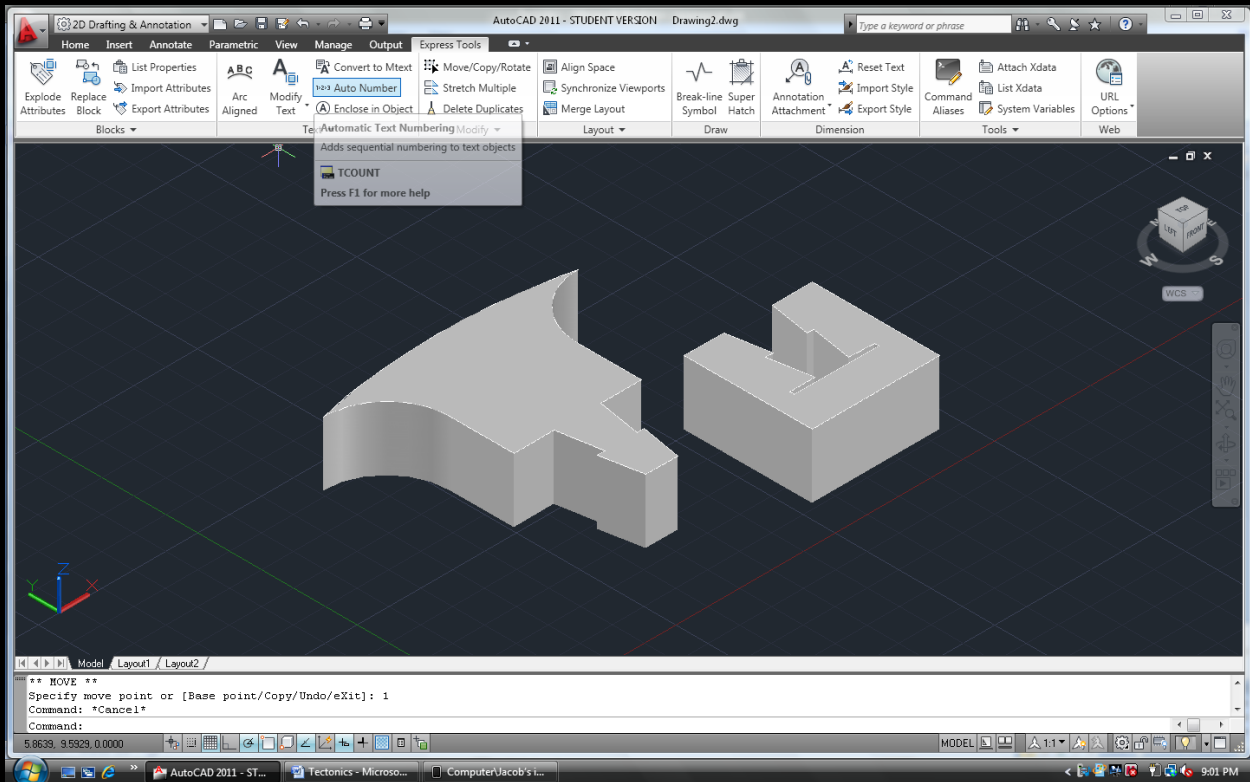


Once the pieces were printed I discovered I needed a tolerance, or at least on the BFB 3000. I also noticed that due to possible temperature factors the print was warping.



\* Insulated aluminum wrapped modular panels.

I decided on this next print to use the RapMan 3.1 printer because of some noticeably more accurate prints. On the BFB 3000 I felt as though the tolerance would have been much higher because my pieces were far from fitting together. I also decided to switch it up and learn how to use AutoCAD 3D.



I scaled the project down for shorter print times and because my focus was merely to define a perfect tolerance for connections on the RapMan 3.1. I also went with a single gripping element for this application.

Though trial and error I found that a 1/8 millimeter tolerance on all sides was almost perfect. With more time I would take that even further to possible 1/16 of a millimeter.

Flex points to prevent cracking