



CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

The structure composes of three main precast elements. The top dome, the slab and the bottom dome. A normal capacity The Pier - House Connection crane can immediately start their life on the water, just after the elements are mounted in the site. Anytime during their lifetime, For overall stability and serviceability concerns, the houses they can be disassembled, and rebuilt in somewhere else, or are locked to the piers by anchors, which constraint their simply sailed to another place.



horizontal translation, whereas the buoyancy of the water maintains their vertical stability.



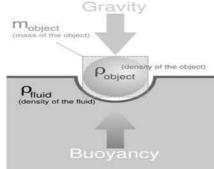
The project suggests a particular solution for an alternative life on the water, emphasizing the advantages of the concrete, reinforced with steel fibres. This composition provides the opportunity to construct a floating structure which differs from the traditional systems in terms of its homogeneity, flexibility and/the ease of production. As a whole, the project is questioning the limits of the concrete and suggests a whole new water-based urban quarters.

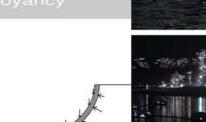
[Hybrid] as a System

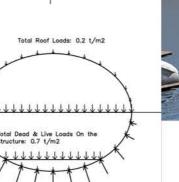
The floating houses neither require earth removal nor touching on the vegetation. The structure, taking the advantage of buoyancy and the uniform bearing pressure of the water, eliminates the foundation structure need.

The steel fibers inside concrete, lowering the permeability against water, lets the structure have a more life time without the need of extra water protection. Even if, some fibers close to the surface are corroded, due to their scattered and dependent state, the strength of the structural element is not ffected significantly. Besides, galvanizing the fibers or the using stainless fibers easily eliminate the corrosion risk in the

he uniform water pressure, which increases to the base of the tructure, utilizes the dome geometry to decrease tensile stresses in the dome, resolving them to the compressive stresses which can be well borne by concrete itself. The reduced amount of tensile stresses can be resisted by fiber einforcements in the concrete.

















[Hybrid] as Material

Fiber Reinforcement:

Unlike the traditional steel bar reinforcements, steel fibers are homogeneously oriented inside the concrete section which results in a better shear strength capacity of the element. Also, the steel fiber reinforced concrete is more resistant to minor cracks which may cause permeability problems to a structure floating on the water.



The Self Compacting Fiber Reinforced concrete is very well diffused to every part of the formwork that makes the concrete work with its full strength capacity at every point of the







The bottom part of the structure loaded by the water pressure, has lower moment values thanks to its dome geometry. The hybrid material that forms the structure. effectively balances the stresses due to the characteristics of its concrete and steel fiber

