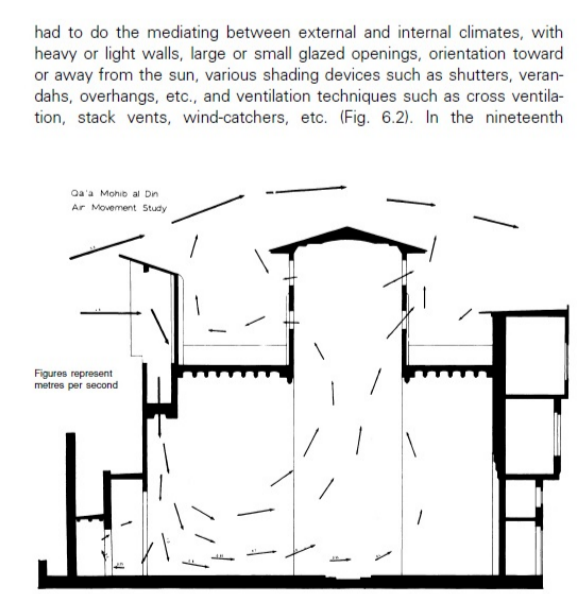
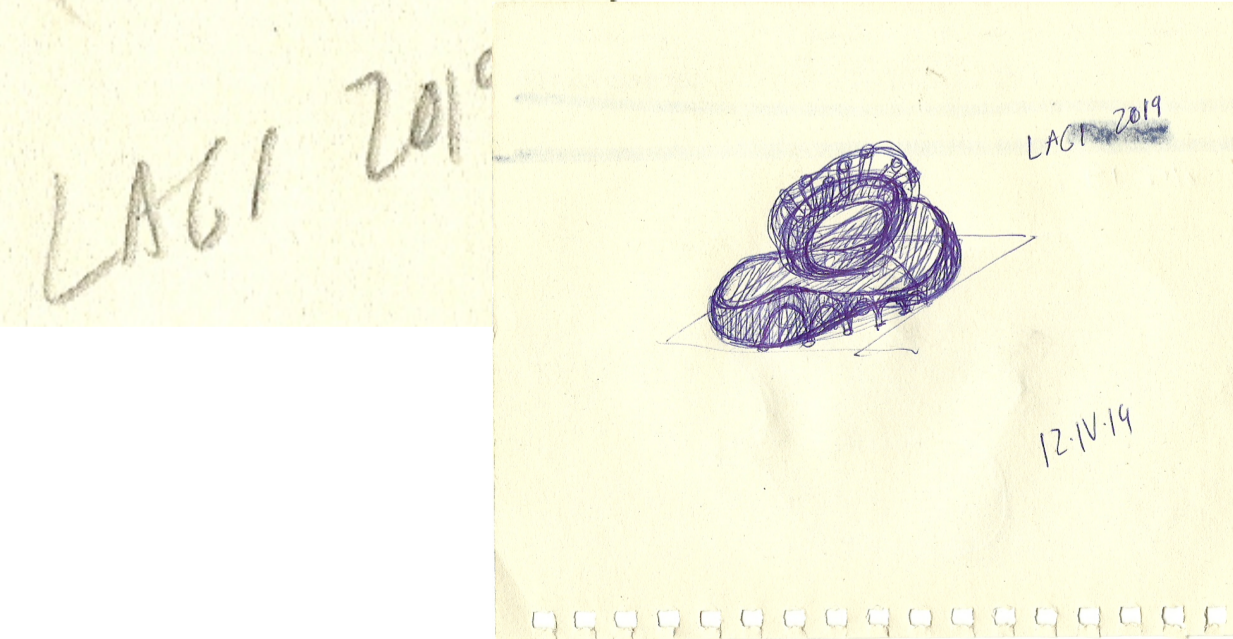
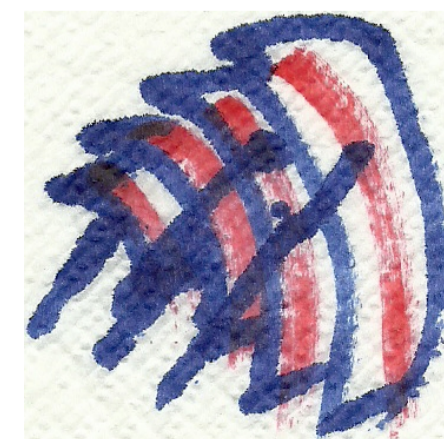
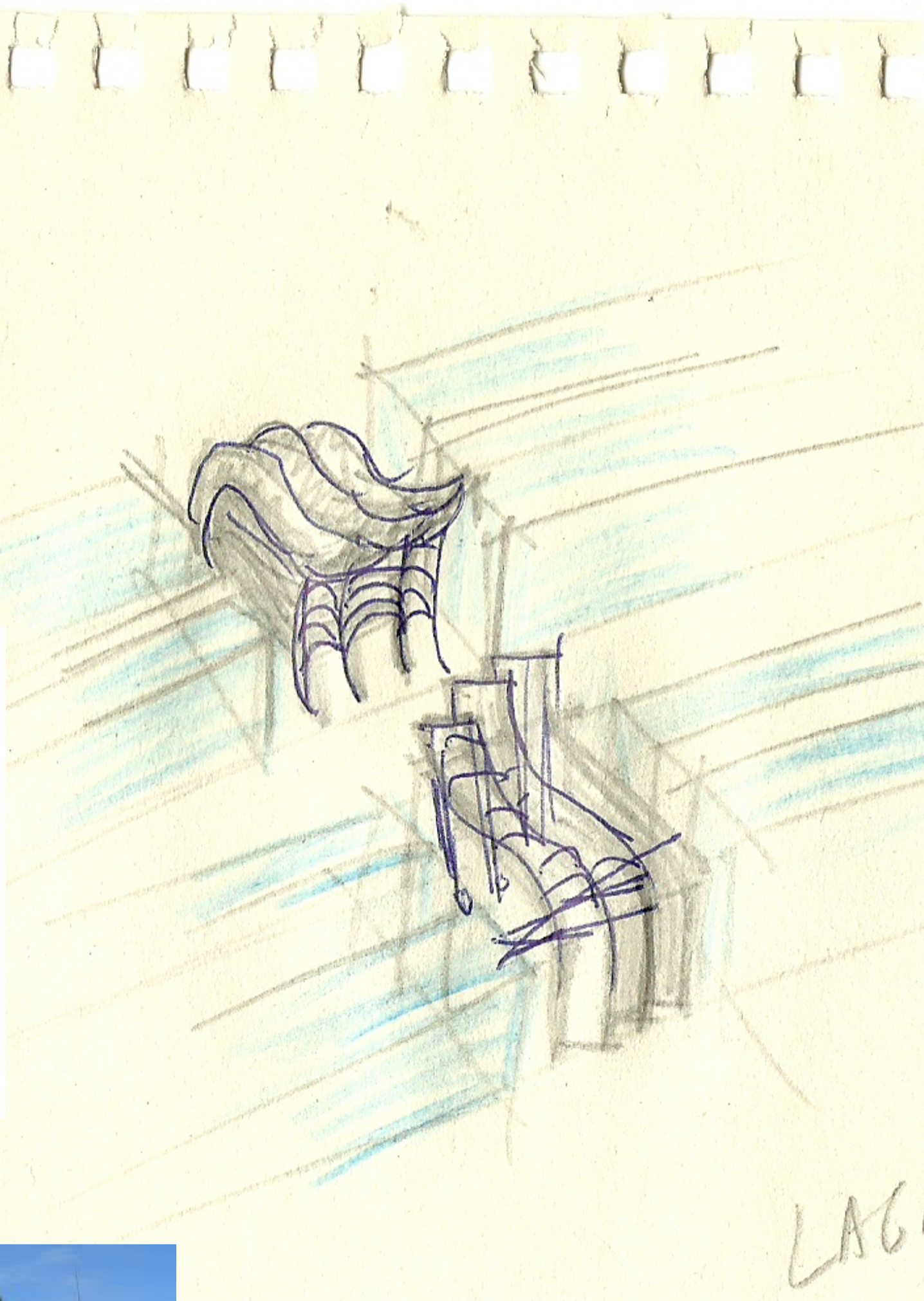
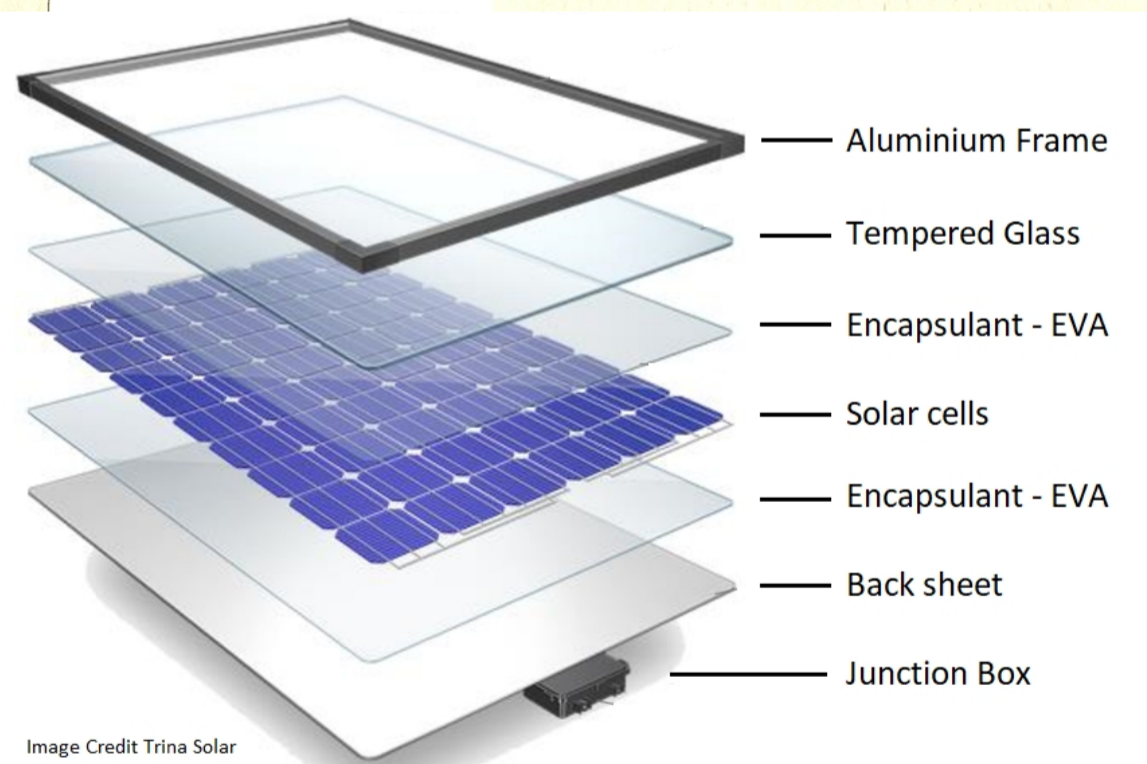
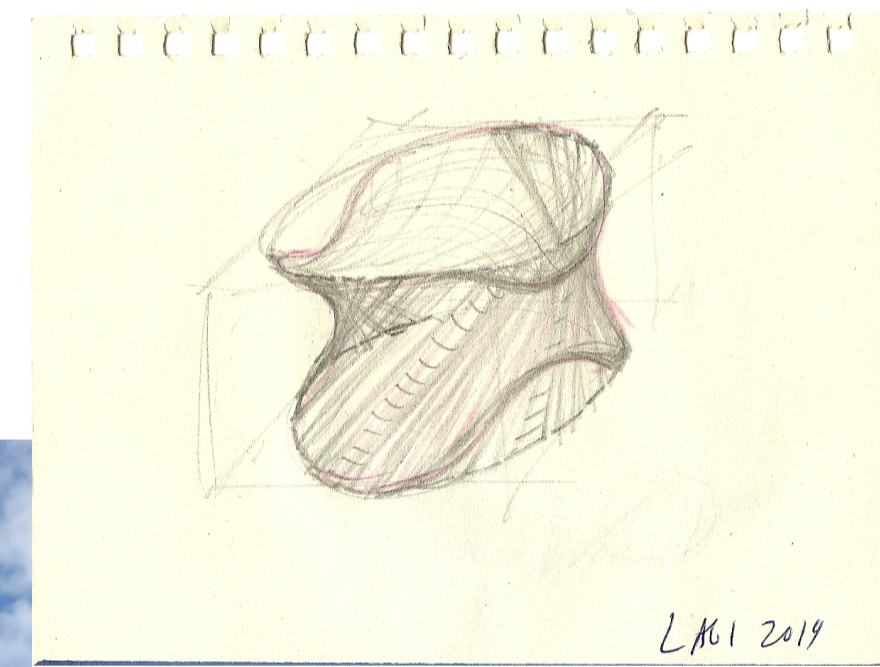
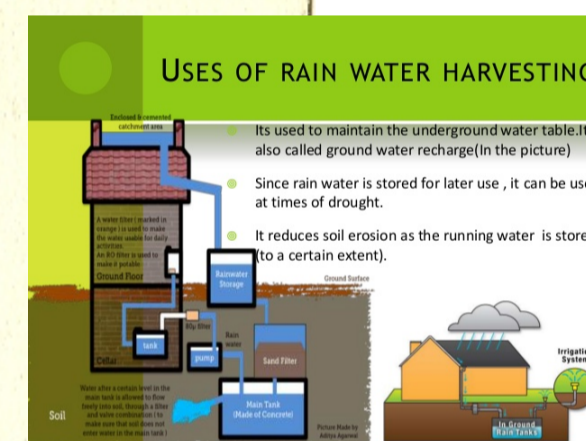
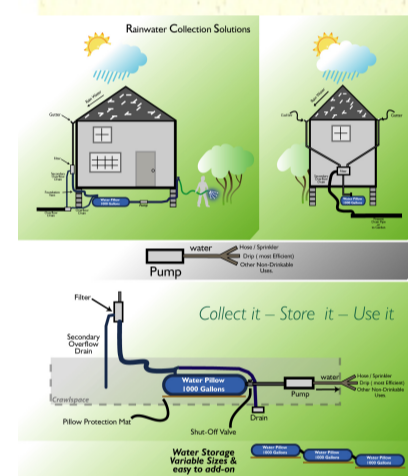
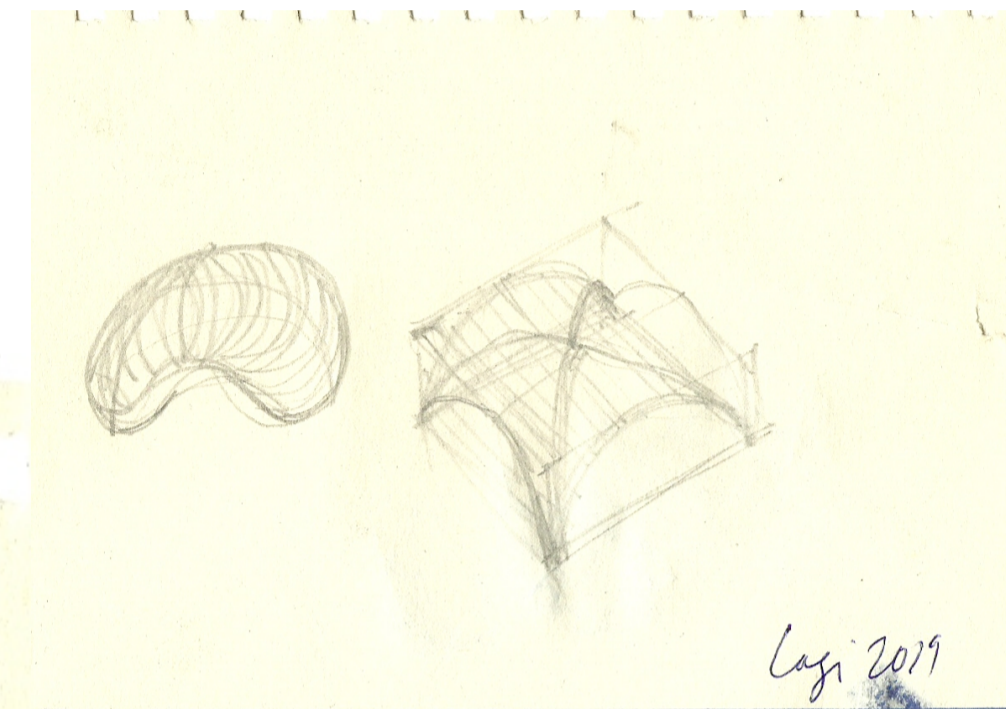
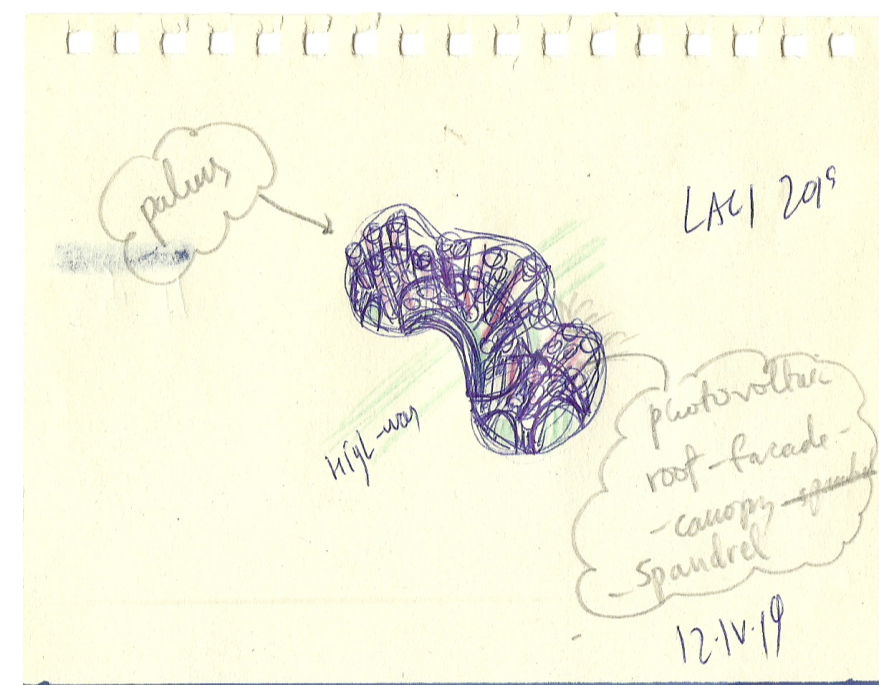
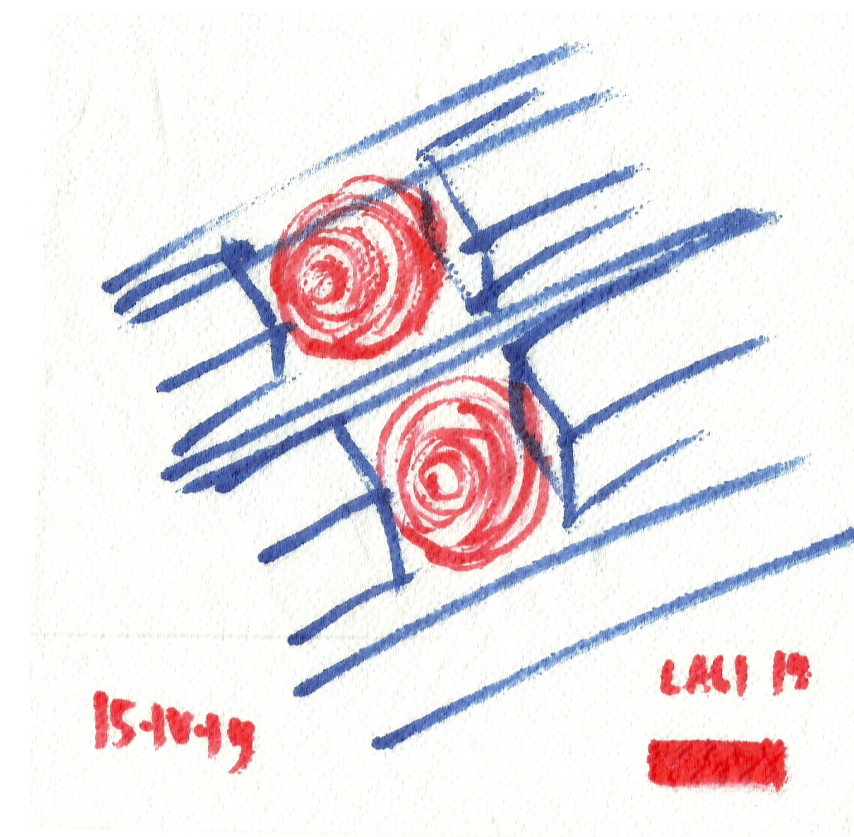
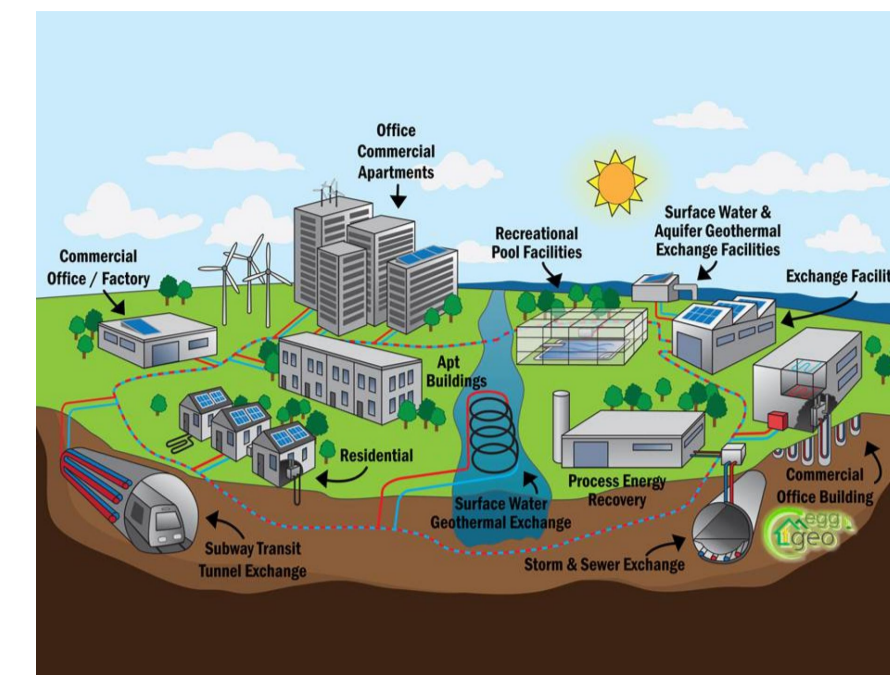
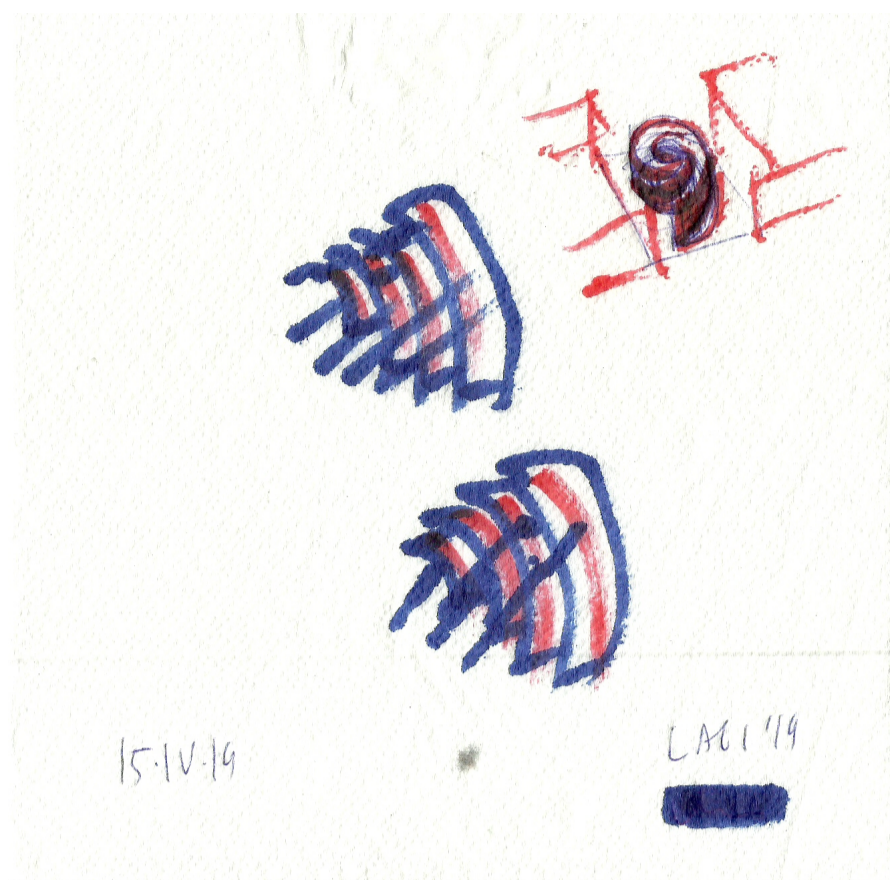


# Artwork Instalation

# brainstorming



had to do the mediating between external and internal climates, with heavy or light walls, large or small glazed openings, orientation toward or away from the sun, various shading devices such as shutters, overhangs, etc., and ventilation techniques such as cross ventilation, stack vents, wind-catchers, etc. (Fig. 6.2) In the nineteenth century, as inventions for heating and ventilating buildings were manufactured, the dream of complete control over the interior climate seemed within reach. In the US, the goal was pragmatic: to make the skyscraper, the new temple of commerce, habitable. Architectural historians tend to dwell on structural steel and the invention of the lift as the keys to this new building type, but HVAC systems, electricity, the telephone and even the flush toilet were also vital, as Reyner Banham showed (Banham, 1984: 72). In Europe, however, by the time of the