

RESIDENTIAL INTERIOR DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANALYSIS IN THE PERIOD

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Abstract

In this article, the main task is to identify the most effective design methods and the sequence of development of a design concept

Key words: Pre-project period, author's decision, author's concept, pre-project analysis, colorist, visual inspection, psychological portrait, versatile placement, ambition, ergonomics, interior.

INTRODUCTION

The initial analysis of the project is one of the most important problems in the architectural design direction. Such an analysis is carried out in the initial period of the project and serves as an environment for the technical assignment prepared for the project.

The more consistent and meaningful the analysis of the environment in which the project is carried out is brighter, the later period of the design plays an important role in the emergence of the author's solution. If the pre-design analysis is done superficially, the author's concept will never come out satisfactorily. It goes without saying that comprehensive analysis of the problems of the object being designed is fruitless. The main difficulty in the design of residential interiors, as a creative process, is manifested as a result of pre-project analysis and is expressed in the formation of the project task.

In fact, each technical assignment creates the need to define the concrete issue of the project by highlighting the complete characteristics of the object being designed.

The pre-project analysis methodology of the region can be based on the following factors:

1. Assessment of the conditions and tasks to be solved in the existing environment being formed (architectural - scientific analysis of planning).
2. On the basis of pre-project analysis, to identify future problems in the solution of colorist and lighting issues, and to receive direct personnel in the design of their future design.
3. As a result of the analysis of a specific element in the residential object, for example: the condition of the floor in the cement-sand mixture, it is envisaged how to check the quality of the floor with an external view (eyes and hands).
4. In the same way, it is possible to determine the curvature of the wall simply by using an ideal straight-edged ruler made of the smallest size (in terms of surface) of the examined wall.
5. Most of the problems encountered in load-bearing and intermediate walls consist of changing their places, adding additions to some places, making some places look like arches, and so on. problems

can be done freely and conveniently in single-family houses, not at all in multi-story buildings.

6. If the problem is expressed in the lighting of the rooms, the first task of the designer is the arrangement of the windows, their position in relation to the sunrise and sunset, and finally the presence of panoramic windows in the room. All of the above-mentioned factors determine the need for artificial lighting devices or, if not, for artificial cooling and heating sources, which will be necessary in the future.

7. Based on the content of the received task, it is possible to visualize the spiritual portrait of each customer, to create an opportunity to perfectly and clearly express his wishes and desires in the design of the future project.

8. It is required to introduce the full content of the project design in a timely manner in clear words without confusing the customer's mind.

9. It is absolutely impossible to say "no", "this is wrong", "it can't be like this" to the customer.

10. Without harshly condemning the customer's request, it is appropriate to explain the elements that need to be changed skillfully and sincerely express that these changes are an objective factor.

11. To sincerely support the opinion of the customer of the design of the residential project, to explain the truly maximum comfort of the design of the future project in an excellent mood without ambition:

12. Deal directly with regulatory documents containing economic requirements and sanitary-technical standards:

13. To prove compliance of interior, working drawings, methods of execution of architectural construction working drawings, fire standards, heating, cooling, ventilation, and natural and artificial lighting standards to legal documents.

14. To be able to describe the architectural design idea of the project, that is, to be able to express organizational technical proposals in a comprehensive form based on the customer's request.

15. Do not neglect the following from the most necessary concluding comments:

- a) not to make mistakes in element sizes,
- b) providing additional comments to the specified complex elements.
- c) dimensions in m, cm or mm according to regulations. to interpret correctly.

Thus, based on the scientific analysis presented above, we believe that any designer has fully achieved the possibility of creating a project that technically meets the requirements of all regulatory documents in the pre-project analysis he performs.

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