

室内细部设计书系  
SERIES OF INTERIOR DESIGN

THE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF INTERIOR DETAILED DESIGN

室内设计节点手册

常用节点  
GENERAL DETAILS

主编  
EDITED BY

赵鲲 朱小斌 周遐德 李钦  
Zhao Kun Zhu Xiaobin Zhou Xiade Li Qin

DESIGN



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本书是根据dop设计公司近20年的施工图设计经验总结编写完成的,系统介绍了在室内装饰工程中具有代表性的百余种造型工艺做法,旨在为设计师朋友们提供一本尽量全面的通用节点工具书。为了便于设计师朋友们能够更直观地理解节点图纸,我们首次采用了三维模型和节点大样图一一对应的形式,帮助大家在设计工作过程中快速地参考和理解相关的节点工艺。

Based on experiences of construction drawings in nearly twenty years, dop compiled this book. It introduces over 100 typical details in interior decoration projects. We try to offer interior designers a handbook as comprehensive as possible. For designers' convenience to understand the details more directly, we adopted 3D models and corresponding detailed drawings for the first time. We hope that the designers could understand and learn the details and technologies in a short time.

我们把基础知识分享出来,目的是让大家降低学习成本,提高学习效率。除了本书以外,我们还有自己的公众号(dop设计)和论坛(dopsj.com),不断分享设计方面的知识和经验,希望能在您成长的路上给予帮助。

The goal that we share the knowledge of basic and general details of interior design is to reduce the cost of learning and improve the efficiency of learning. Besides this book, we have our own WeChat official account (Dop design) and forum (dopsj.com) to continue to share our knowledge of design. We hope it will be helpful.

- 墙面工艺节点 DETAILS OF WALL PROCESSING TECHNIQUES
- 吊顶工艺节点 DETAILS OF SUSPENDED CEILING PROCESSING TECHNIQUES
- 地坪工艺节点 DETAILS OF FLOOR PROCESSING TECHNIQUES
- 门工艺节点 DETAILS OF DOOR PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

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常用节点  
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主编 赵 鲲 朱小斌 周遐德 李 钦  
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## 赵 鲲

毕业于中国矿业大学环境艺术设计专业，从事施工图深化设计工作近 20 年，参与并完成一系列地标性项目设计及其管理工作，dop 设计联合创始人。

# 前 言

现代室内设计在中国发展了近 30 年时间，已经由依附于建筑设计和装修工程的配套设计服务发展成为一个分工细致且知识点繁多的体系，所涵盖的功能包括酒店、商业、办公、住宅、学校、医院等，所涉及的专业知识包括设计、软装、灯光、建筑、结构、材料、机电设计以及其他专业设计内容。

由于室内设计处于整个设计产业链条的后端，所以它必须具备承上启下的作用：上能整合所有其他专业的设计信息，准确融入室内设计方案；下要确保能够指导装饰招标以及施工的进行。目前市场上对于室内设计师的要求越来越高，室内设计师不仅要掌握更多的专业知识，还需要具备一定的现场经验，因为只有这样才能保证最终的设计成果——“装饰施工图纸”的准确性和可实施性。正常来讲，设计师的成长需要长时间的项目实践和经验总结，这是一个比较漫长的过程，但是大多数设计师从业后很难有完整、系统的在项目工地上实践的机会。因此，如何能够缩短经验累积的时间，快速提升制图水平和工作效率，在竞争激烈的设计市场中立于不败之地，是摆在所有设计师面前的问题。

本书是根据我们近 20 年的施工图设计经验总结编写完成的，系统介绍了在室内装饰工程中具有代表性的造型工艺做法，初衷是给设计师们提供一本尽量全面的通用节点工具书。为了便于设计师能够更直观地理解节点图纸，我们首次采用了三维模型和图纸对应的形式，帮助大家在设计工作过程中快速地参考和理解相关的节点工艺。由于室内装饰工程所涉及的材料众多，施工工艺差异较大，行业内又缺乏明确的标准依据，所以希望读者抱着开放的心态阅读本书，书中所提到的节点工艺并非是固定不变的，强调的是通用节点基础的工序和工艺。我们最大的希望是设计师看完本书后能够了解工艺原理，并能结合自己的工作做到举一反三。

对设计师来说，能力的提升是一个积累的过程，只有聪明和勤奋是不够的，我们把基础知识分享出来，目的是让大家降低学习成本，提高学习效率。除了本书以外，我们还有自己的公众号（dop 设

**Kun Zhao**

Graduated from Department of Environment and Art Design, China University of Mining and Technology, Kun Zhao has devoted himself to Construction Drawing (Interior Design) for nearly twenty years. He participated in the design and management of a great number of land mark projects. He is also the co-founder of DOP Design.

**Preface**

It has been nearly thirty years since contemporary Interior design appeared in China. It evolved from a subsidiary part of architectural design and renovation projects to a comprehensive system which has many specialized divisions and complex knowledge. By functions of the building, it can be divided into several parts: hotel, commercial, office, residential, school and hospital, etc. By professional knowledge involved, it can be divided into specialties as interior design, FF&E, lighting, architectural, constructional, material, mechanical design, etc.

Located at the downstream part of industrial chain, interior design should serve as a connection: integrating the information from other specialties in the upstream and merging those information into the scheme design of interior; ensuring the construction drawings can be used for project bidding and construction. The market demand for the professional quality of interior designer is much more—the designer should have enough professional industrial knowledge, he/she should also have on-site experience to guarantee the implementation of design. The accuracy and feasibility of construction drawings are both important for interior design. Routinely, before getting matured, an interior designer needs to practice on projects for a long time and keep summarizing what he/she learns from the projects. This is a long process, and the problem is that most of the designers have few chances to practice on site. Thus, it is a common problem that all interior designers are facing: how to find a fast track to shorten the process of accumulating experience to increase the quality of the drawings and improve the working efficiency, then finally keep a competitive advantage in the design market.

Based on experiences of construction drawings in nearly twenty years, we compiled this book. It introduces typical details in interior decoration projects. We try to offer interior designers a handbook as comprehensive as possible. For designers' convenience to understand the details more directly, we adopted 3D models and corresponding drawings for the first time. We hope that

计)和论坛(dopsj.com),不断分享设计方面的知识和经验,希望能在您成长的路上或多或少给些帮助。由于各种原因,书中难免有错误和不足之处,希望读者能给我们提出宝贵意见。

**赵 鲲**

2016年8月

上海北外滩

the designers could understand and learn the details and technologies in a short time. While, there must be different viewpoints due to the massive information involved, the difference of construction technology, and the lack of industrial standard. We hope that you can read it with an open mind. The detail and technology in this book are not changeless. We focus on the working steps in the basic and general details and the technology applied. We sincerely hope designers could understand how the details work, draw inferences from the details and applied the principles in those details into their projects.

It is a process of accumulation for designers to improve his/her design ability. And it is not enough to be clever and hard-working to be a capable designer. The goal that we share the knowledge of basic and general details of interior design is to reduce the cost of learning and improve the efficiency of learning. Besides this book, we have our own WeChat official account (Dop design) and forum (dopsj.com) to continue to share our knowledge of design. We hope it will be helpful on your road. However, it is endless to pursue absolute correctness. There must be some minor errors and flaws. We hope that you can give your kind comments to encourage us to compile more and better books, and thus to help more designers.

**Kun Zhao**

August, 2016

North Bund, Shanghai

## 004 前言

### 021 1 墙面工艺节点

- 024 瓷砖 / 石材湿贴墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 024 瓷砖 / 石材湿贴墙面 | 钢架墙体 |
- 026 涂料墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 026 涂料墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 028 石材干挂墙面 | 剪力墙 / 柱子 |
- 030 石材干挂墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 032 GRG/GRC 挂板墙面 | 剪力墙 / 柱子 |
- 034 GRG/GRC 挂板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 036 木饰面挂板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 038 木饰面挂板墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 040 木饰面粘贴墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 040 木饰面粘贴墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 042 金属薄板粘贴墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 042 金属薄板粘贴墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 044 金属挂板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 044 金属挂板墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 046 玻璃饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 046 玻璃饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 048 壁纸饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 048 壁纸饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 050 软包饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 050 软包饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |

## 005 Preface

## 021 1 DETAILS OF WALL PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

- 024 **Ceramic Tile/Stone Adhesive-Cladding Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 024 **Ceramic Tile/Stone Adhesive-Cladding Wall** | Steel Truss Wall |
- 026 **Paint Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 026 **Paint Wall** | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |
- 028 **Dry Stone Fixing Wall** | Shear Wall/Pillar |
- 030 **Dry Stone Fixing Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 032 **GRG/GRC Cladding Panel Wall** | Shear Wall/Pillar |
- 034 **GRG/GRC Cladding Panel Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 036 **Wood Finish Panel Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 038 **Wood Veneer Wall** | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |
- 040 **Wood Veneer Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 040 **Wood Veneer Wall** | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |
- 042 **Metal Veneer Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 042 **Metal Veneer Wall** | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |
- 044 **Metal Panel Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 044 **Metal Panel Wall** | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |
- 046 **Glass Finish Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 046 **Glass Finish Wall** | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |
- 048 **Wall Paper Finish Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 048 **Wall Paper Finish Wall** | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |
- 050 **Upholstered Finish Wall** | Light-Weight Brick Wall |
- 050 **Upholstered Finish Wall** | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |

- 052 硬包饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 052 硬包饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 054 木质吸声板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |
- 054 木质吸声板墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |
- 056 玻璃隔墙
- 058 轻钢龙骨墙一
- 058 轻钢龙骨墙二
- 060 钢架墙一
- 060 钢架墙二
- 062 轻质墙

## 065 2 吊顶工艺节点

- 068 石膏板吊顶 | 贴顶式 |
- 070 石膏板吊顶 | 悬吊式 |
- 072 石膏板吊顶 | 卡式承载龙骨 |
- 074 石膏板吊顶 | 高低差造型 |
- 076 石膏板吊顶 | 阴角石膏线条 / 顶面石膏线条 |
- 078 石膏板吊顶 | 常规灯槽造型 |
- 080 石膏板吊顶 | 带石膏线灯槽造型 |

052	<b>Hard Finish Wall</b>	Light-Weight Brick Wall
052	<b>Hard Finish Wall</b>	Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall
054	<b>Wooden Acoustic Insulation Panel Wall</b>	Light-Weight Brick Wall
054	<b>Wooden Acoustic Insulation Panel Wall</b>	Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall
056	<b>Glass Partition Wall</b>	
058	<b>Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall 1</b>	
058	<b>Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall 2</b>	
060	<b>Steel Truss Wall 1</b>	
060	<b>Steel Truss Wall 2</b>	
062	<b>Light-Weight Wall</b>	
065	<b>2</b>	<b>DETAILS OF SUSPENDED CEILING PROCESSING TECHNIQUES</b>
068	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Top Stick
070	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Suspended
072	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Clipping Load Bearing Joist
074	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	High and Low Shape
076	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Inner Corner Line/Top Surface Gypsum Line
078	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Conventional Light Trough Shape
080	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Light Trough Shape with Gypsum Line

- 082 石膏板吊顶 | 弧形石膏线灯槽造型 |
- 084 石膏板吊顶 | 靠墙风口带灯槽造型 |
- 086 石膏板吊顶 | 灯槽带风口造型 |
- 088 吊顶 | 顶面墙角留缝造型 |
- 090 石膏板吊顶 | 顶面留缝造型 |
- 092 明装式窗帘盒天花
- 094 暗装式窗帘盒天花
- 096 涂料顶面与涂料墙面交接天花
- 098 涂料顶面与石材墙面交接天花
- 100 矩形金属格栅天花
- 102 圆形金属格栅天花
- 104 木饰面吊顶天花
- 106 软膜吊顶天花
- 108 亚克力吊顶天花
- 110 伸缩缝工艺天花
- 112 成品检修口天花
- 114 反支撑工艺天花一
- 116 反支撑工艺天花二
- 118 挡烟垂壁天花
- 120 可升降挡烟垂壁天花
- 122 单轨钢制防火卷帘
- 124 双轨无机布防火卷帘

082	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Light Trough Shape with Compass Gypsum Line
084	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Light Trough Shape with Wall Whirl Tube
086	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Light Trough Shape with Whirl Tube
088	<b>Suspended Ceiling</b>	Top Surface Corner with Chute
090	<b>Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling</b>	Top Surface with Chute
092	<b>Open Equipping Curtain Box</b>	
094	<b>Submerged Curtain Box</b>	
096	<b>The Connection of Coating Ceiling and Coating Wall</b>	
098	<b>The Connection of Coating Ceiling and Stone Furnishing Wall</b>	
100	<b>Metal Grille Ceiling</b>	
102	<b>Circular Metal Grille Ceiling</b>	
104	<b>Wood Facing Surface Suspended Ceiling</b>	
106	<b>Stretch Ceiling Suspended Ceiling</b>	
108	<b>Acrylic Suspended Ceiling</b>	
110	<b>Control Joint Ceiling</b>	
112	<b>Inspection Opening Suspended Ceiling</b>	
114	<b>Counteracting Bearing Ceiling 1</b>	
116	<b>Counteracting Bearing Ceiling 2</b>	
118	<b>Smoke Restraining Screen Ceiling</b>	
120	<b>Lifting Smoke Restraining Screen Ceiling</b>	
122	<b>Monorail Steel Fire Shutter</b>	
124	<b>Double-Track Inorganic Rolling Fabric</b>	

## 127 3 地坪工艺节点

- 130 石材 / 瓷砖地坪 | 干铺法 |
- 130 水磨石地坪
- 132 木地板地坪 | 混凝土基层 |
- 132 木地板地坪 | 木龙骨基层 |
- 134 防腐木地板
- 134 环氧地坪
- 136 架空地板地坪
- 136 玻璃地坪
- 138 块毯地坪
- 138 满铺地毯地坪
- 140 塑胶地板地坪
- 140 地暖地坪
- 142 砌筑地台
- 142 钢架地台
- 144 石材 - 木地板交接地坪
- 144 石材 - 满铺地毯交接地坪
- 146 石材 - 除泥垫交接地坪
- 146 木地板 - 满铺地毯交接地坪
- 148 卫生间淋浴房挡水槛地坪 (铺法一)
- 148 卫生间淋浴房挡水槛地坪 (铺法二)
- 150 卫生间门槛石地坪 (铺法一)
- 150 卫生间门槛石地坪 (铺法二)

## 127    **3    DETAILS OF FLOOR PROCESSING TECHNIQUES**

- 130    **Stone/Ceramic Tile Floor** | Dry Laid Method |
- 130    **Terrazzo Floor**
- 132    **Wood Floor** | Concrete Base |
- 132    **Wood Floor** | Wooden Joist Base |
- 134    **Antiseptic Wood Floor**
- 134    **Epoxy Floor**
- 136    **Aerial Floor**
- 136    **Glass Floor**
- 138    **Area Rugs**
- 138    **Wall-to-Wall Carpeting Floor**
- 140    **Plastic Floor**
- 140    **Floor Heating Floor**
- 142    **Masonry Platform**
- 142    **Steel Structure Platform**
- 144    **Stone-Wood Floor Transition**
- 144    **Stone - Wall-to-Wall Carpeting Floor Transition**
- 146    **Stone - Silt Removal Mat Floor Transition**
- 146    **Stone - Wall-to-Wall Carpeting Floor Transition**
- 148    **Bathroom or Shower Room Water Retaining Sill Floor (Laying Method 1)**
- 148    **Bathroom or Shower Room Water Retaining Sill Floor (Laying Method 2)**
- 150    **Bathroom Stone Door Sill Floor (Laying Method 1)**
- 150    **Bathroom Stone Door Sill Floor (Laying Method 2)**

- 152 卫生间玻璃隔断墙面收口
- 152 墙地面防水
- 154 石材踢脚 | 凸 |
- 154 石材踢脚 | 平 |
- 156 金属踢脚 | 凹 |
- 156 金属踢脚 | 凸 |
- 158 石材踏步 | 混凝土楼梯 |
- 158 石材踏步 | 钢结构楼梯 |
- 160 木地板踏步 | 混凝土楼梯 |
- 160 木地板踏步 | 钢结构楼梯 |
- 162 地毯踏步 | 混凝土楼梯 |
- 162 地毯踏步 | 钢结构楼梯 |

152	<b>Bathroom Glazed Partition Wall Binding</b>
152	<b>Water Proofness of Wall and Floor</b>
154	<b>Stone Baseboard</b>   Convex
154	<b>Stone Baseboard</b>   Flat
156	<b>Metal Baseboard</b>   Concave
156	<b>Metal Baseboard</b>   Convex
158	<b>Stone Step</b>   Concrete Staircase
158	<b>Stone Step</b>   Steel Structure Staircase
160	<b>Wood Floor Step</b>   Concrete Staircase
160	<b>Wood Floor Step</b>   Steel Structure Staircase
162	<b>Carpet Step</b>   Concrete Staircase
162	<b>Carpet Step</b>   Steel Structure Staircase

## 165 4 门工艺节点

- 168 地弹簧玻璃门
- 170 玻璃铰链门 | 固定玻璃 |
- 172 玻璃铰链门 | 固定墙面 |
- 174 双开门
- 176 单开门
- 178 暗藏移门
- 180 石材暗门

## 165    **4    DETAILS OF DOOR PROCESSING TECHNIQUES**

- 168    **Floor Spring Glass Door**
- 170    **Glass Hinge Door** | Fixed Glass |
- 172    **Glass Hinge Door** | Fixed Wall |
- 174    **Double Door**
- 176    **Single Door**
- 178    **Hidden Door**
- 180    **Stone Hidden Door**



# 墙面工艺节点

## DETAILS OF WALL PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

本篇的主要内容是几种常见的墙面材料做法和隔墙做法，涉及的材料有瓷砖、石材、GRG（玻璃纤维增强石膏成型材料）、木饰面、金属、玻璃，工艺有干挂、湿贴等，涉及的隔墙有轻质砖墙、轻钢龙骨隔墙、钢架墙、玻璃隔墙等。

This part introduces common processing techniques of several wall materials and partition walls, including ceramic tiles, stone, GRG, timber finish, metal and glass. The techniques include dry stone fixing, stone cladding with adhesive, etc. The partition walls include light-weight brick wall, light-gauge steel framing wall, steel truss wall, glass partition, etc.

墙面采用不同的材料就需要不同的工艺做法，这会造成不同的墙体完成面厚度。完成面厚度会对空间的尺度和造型产生较大的影响。因此，在设计过程中，首先要清楚所用装饰材料的属性和规格，其次要了解工艺，比如石材的厚度是多少，安装完厚度是多少，有了这些基本判断就可以计算出完成面尺寸，从而让我们的设计更加准确、可行。

Different wall material needs different processing technique. It leads to different width of finished wall. The final width of the wall will greatly influence the size and shape of the space. Thus, in the period of design, the most important thing is to understand the material characters and specifications. And secondly is to understand the technique, i.e. the width of the original stone and the width of the stone after installation. Based on these information, it is easy to compute the size of the finished space, and finally to make our design more accurate and feasible.

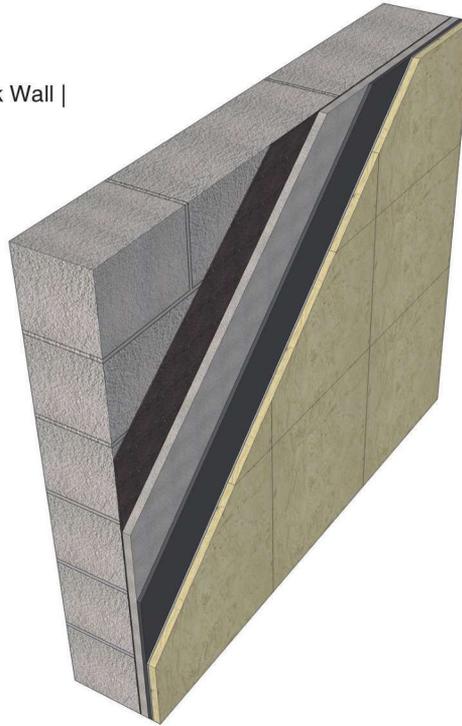
瓷砖 / 石材湿贴墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
 Ceramic Tile/Stone Adhesive-Cladding Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

024P ↗ 025P ↗

**重点 / KEY POINTS**

粉刷层厚度一般 2 cm 左右为宜，  
 专用粘结剂厚度一般在 3~5 mm。  
 具体根据饰面材料厚度及属性而定。

The width of paint layer is about  
 2 cm. And the special adhesive  
 is 3~5 mm. It should be adjusted  
 according to the width and feature  
 of the finish material.



**重点 / KEY POINTS**

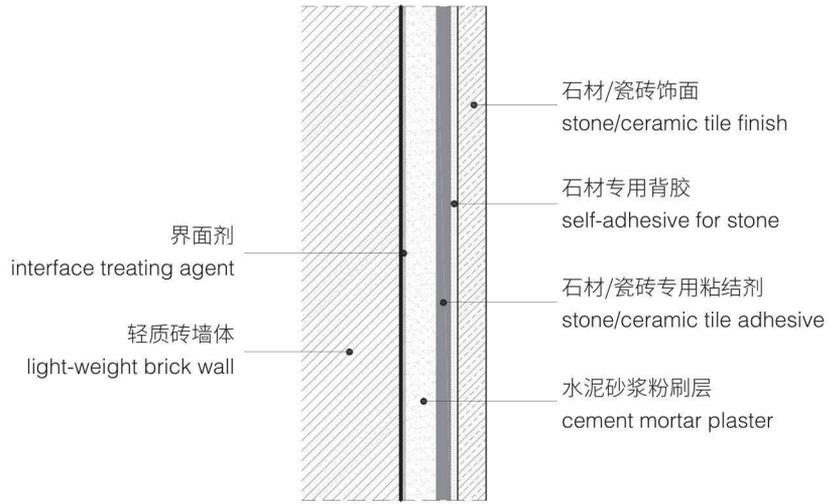
钢架墙特征：墙身薄，墙体轻，  
 施工方便快捷

Features of steel truss wall: thin, light-  
 weight, easy and quick installation.



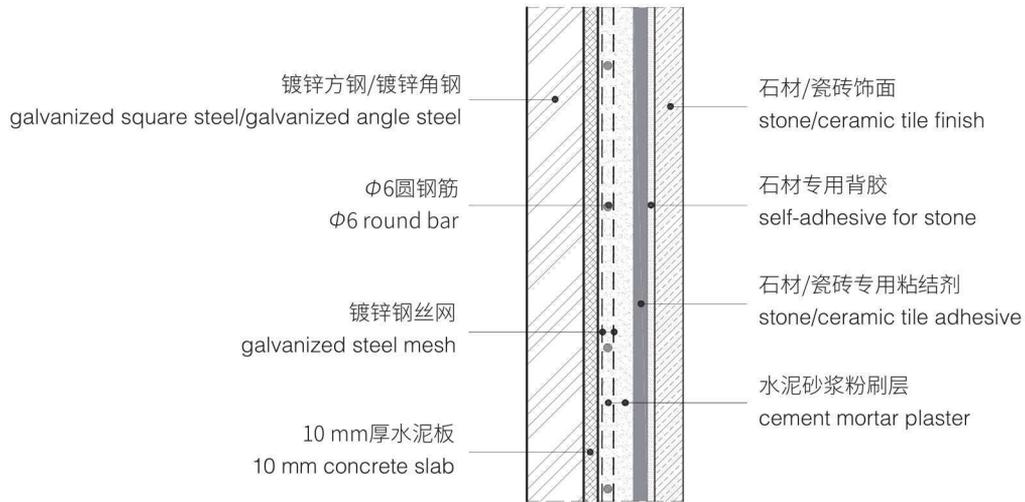
瓷砖 / 石材湿贴墙面 | 钢架墙体 |  
 Ceramic Tile/Stone Adhesive-Cladding Wall | Steel Truss Wall |

024P ↘ 025P ↘



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

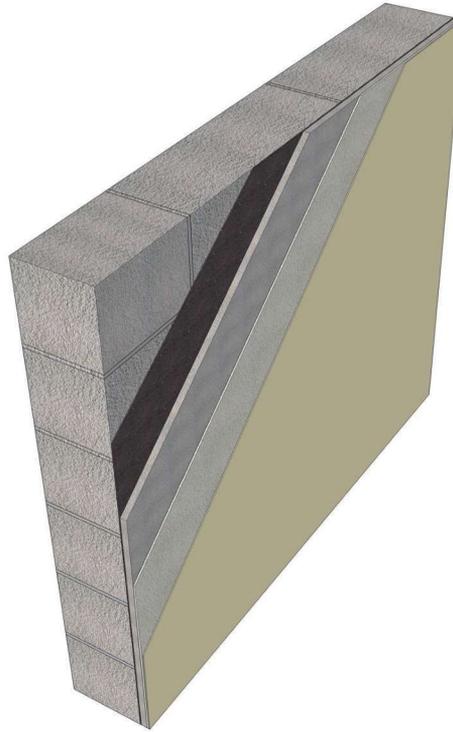
涂料墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Paint Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

026P  027P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

轻质砖墙砌筑好后用水泥砂浆粉刷，腻子找平，刷乳胶漆即可。

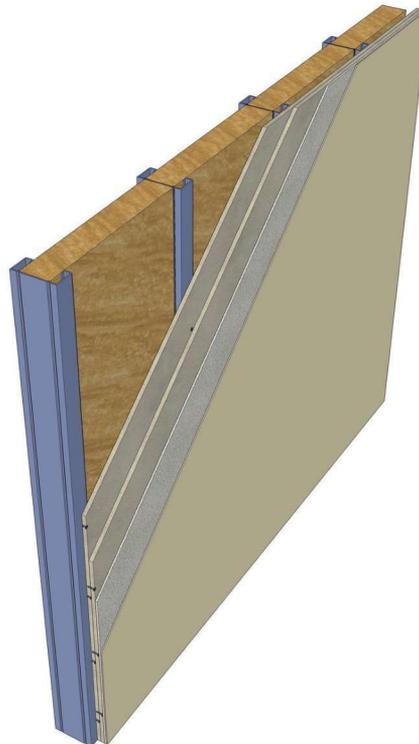
After the light-weight brick wall being mortared and constructed, paint it with cement mortar, then level it with putty, and finally apply a coat of emulsion paint.



重点 / KEY POINTS

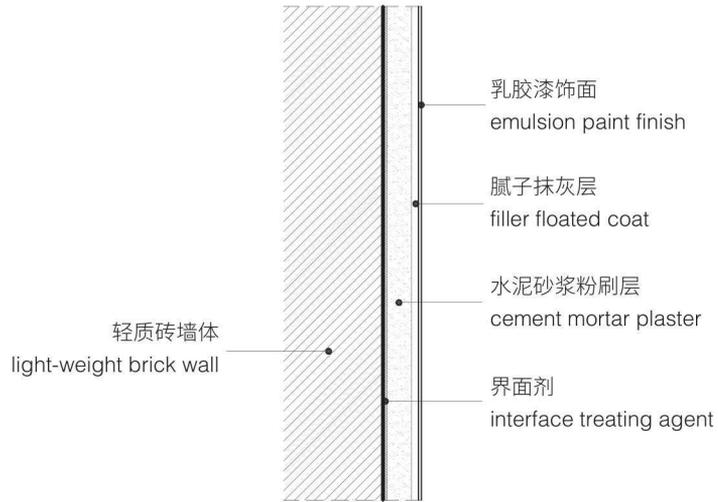
底层与面层石膏板必须错缝拼接安装；石膏板与石膏板交接缝隙以 5 mm 左右为宜，然后采用腻子填缝，贴上绷带后进行批嵌。

The base layer and surface layer of gypsum board should be installed by stitching joint. The gap between gypsum board should be 5 mm around. Fill the gap with putty, affix bandage and fill with putty again.



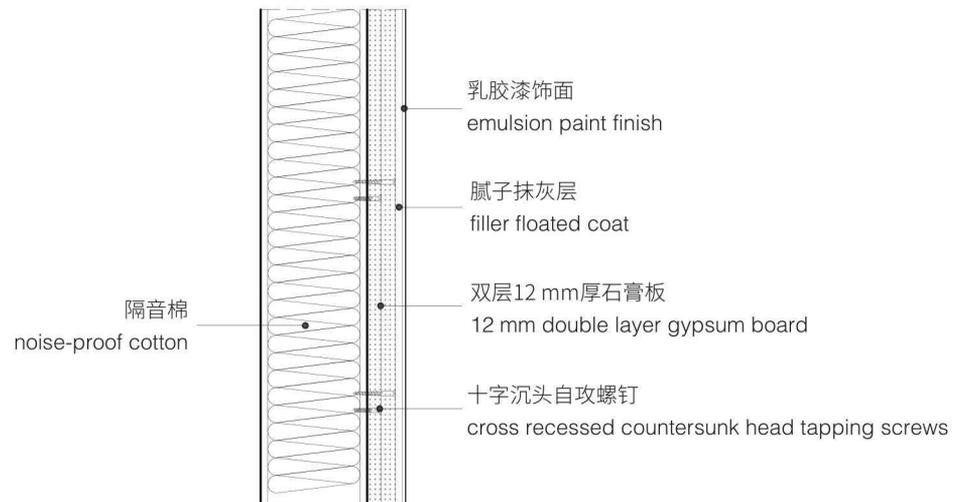
涂料墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Paint Wall | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |

026P  027P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



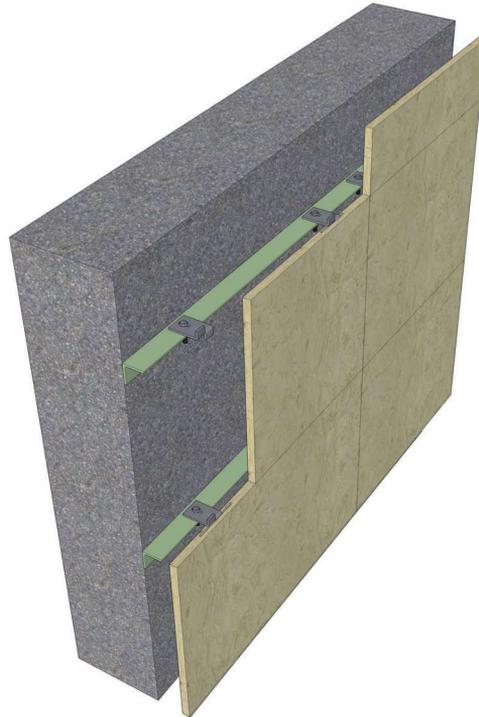
石材干挂墙面 | 剪力墙 / 柱子 |  
Dry Stone Fixing Wall | Shear Wall/Pillar |

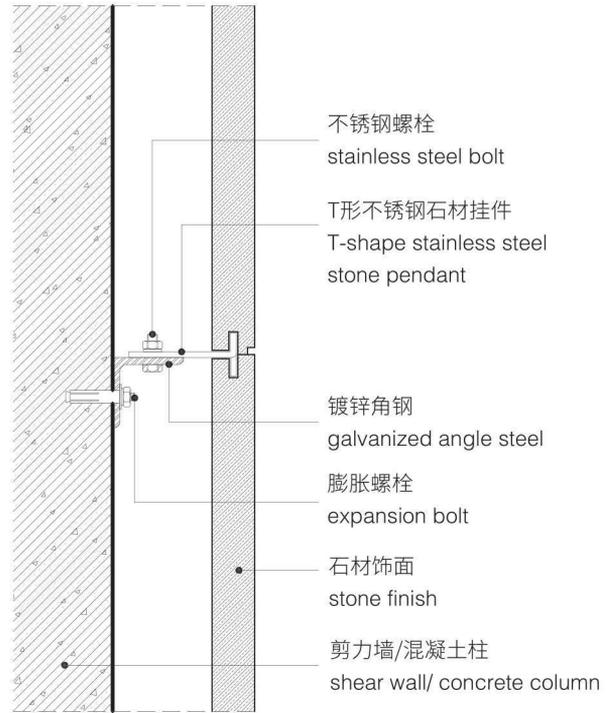
028P / 029P

重点 / KEY POINTS

剪力墙、柱子一般为钢筋混凝土结构，而只有这类结构才可以直接采用膨胀螺栓固定角钢，然后进行石材干挂。

Generally, the shear wall and pillar are made of reinforced concrete. Expansion bolt can be used to fixing the angle steel only with this structure.

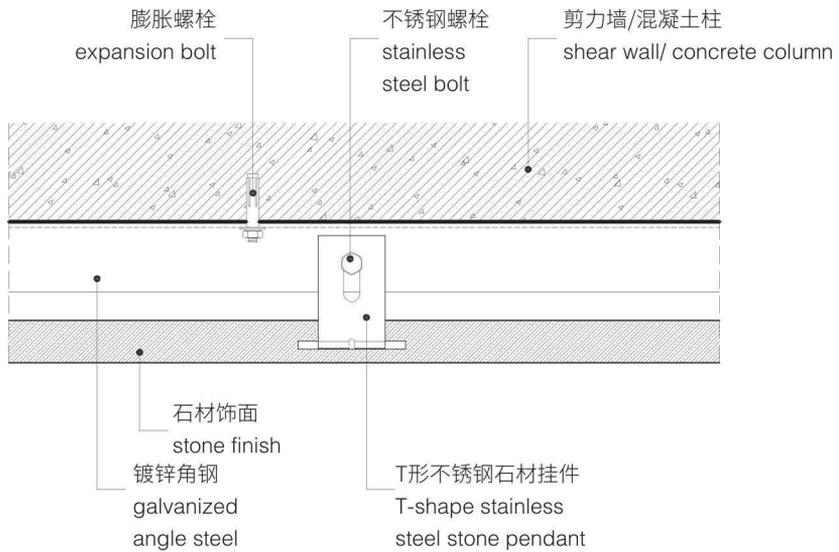




- 不锈钢螺栓  
stainless steel bolt
- T形不锈钢石材挂件  
T-shape stainless steel stone pendant
- 镀锌角钢  
galvanized angle steel
- 膨胀螺栓  
expansion bolt
- 石材饰面  
stone finish
- 剪力墙/混凝土柱  
shear wall/ concrete column

纵剖面 Longitudinal Section

比例: 1:5 | scale: 1:5



- 膨胀螺栓  
expansion bolt
- 不锈钢螺栓  
stainless steel bolt
- 剪力墙/混凝土柱  
shear wall/ concrete column
- 石材饰面  
stone finish
- 镀锌角钢  
galvanized angle steel
- T形不锈钢石材挂件  
T-shape stainless steel stone pendant

横剖面 Cross Section

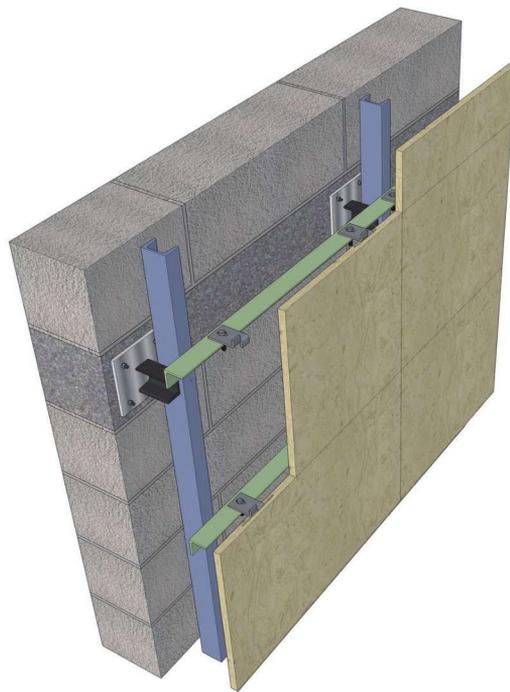
石材干挂墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Dry Stone Fixing Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

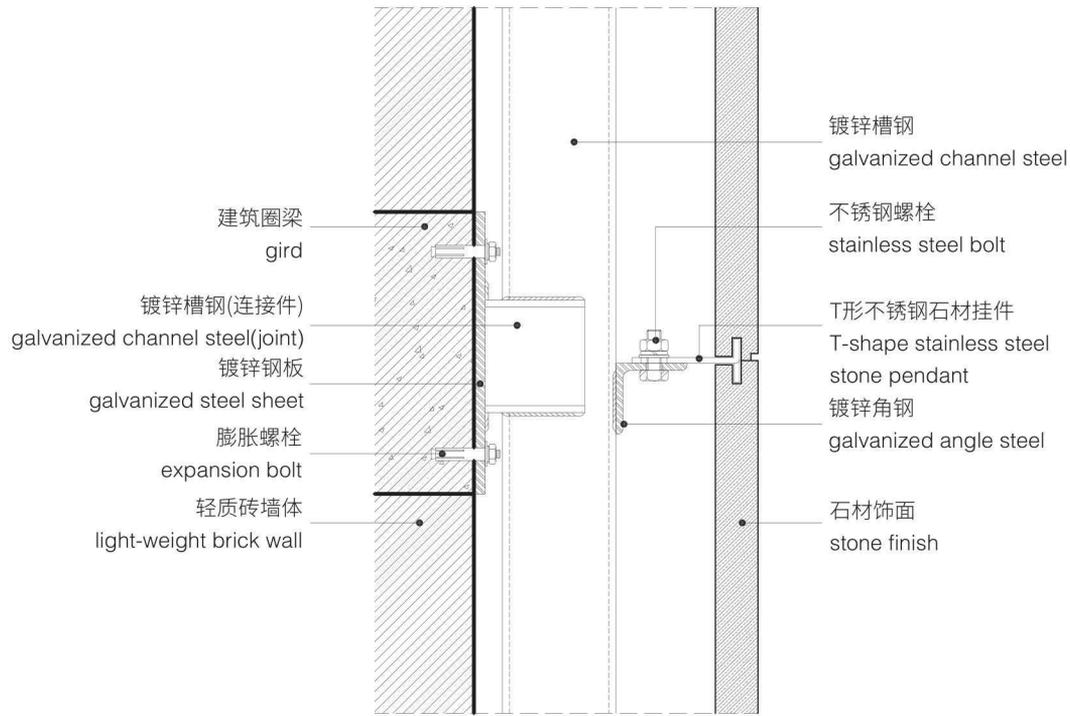
030P / 031P

重点 / KEY POINTS

轻质砖墙因无法像剪力墙、柱子一样直接进行石材干挂，所以一般采用独立钢架结构干挂，钢架一般“顶天立地”固定，在建筑圈梁处会进行加固处理。

For the reason that stone cannot be fixed to light-weight brick wall like shear wall and pillar, independent steel structure is always adopted for stone cladding fixing. The steel structure will be fixed to the ceiling and the floor, and be reinforced in the gird.





建筑圈梁  
gird

镀锌槽钢(连接件)  
galvanized channel steel(joint)

镀锌钢板  
galvanized steel sheet

膨胀螺栓  
expansion bolt

轻质砖墙体  
light-weight brick wall

镀锌槽钢  
galvanized channel steel

不锈钢螺栓  
stainless steel bolt

T形不锈钢石材挂件  
T-shape stainless steel stone pendant

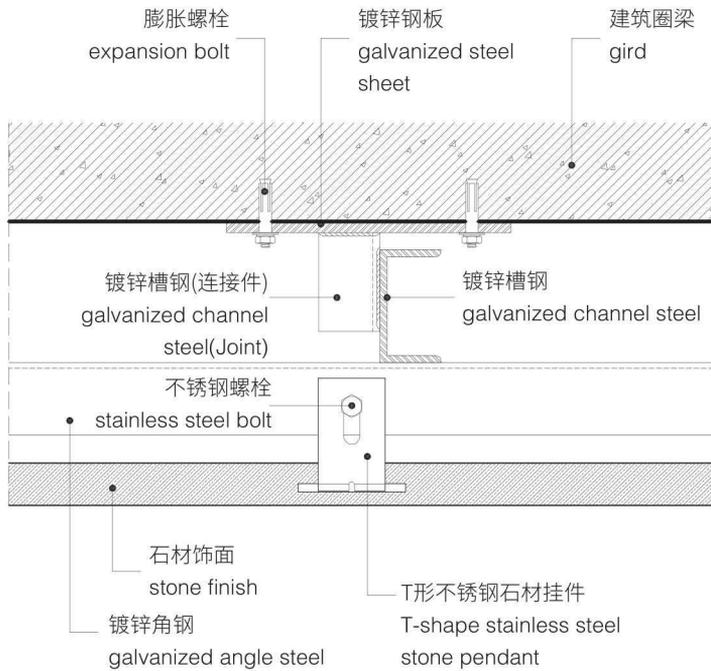
镀锌角钢  
galvanized angle steel

石材饰面  
stone finish

纵剖面 Longitudinal Section

比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



膨胀螺栓  
expansion bolt

镀锌钢板  
galvanized steel sheet

建筑圈梁  
gird

镀锌槽钢(连接件)  
galvanized channel steel(Joint)

镀锌槽钢  
galvanized channel steel

不锈钢螺栓  
stainless steel bolt

石材饰面  
stone finish

镀锌角钢  
galvanized angle steel

T形不锈钢石材挂件  
T-shape stainless steel stone pendant

横剖面 Cross Section

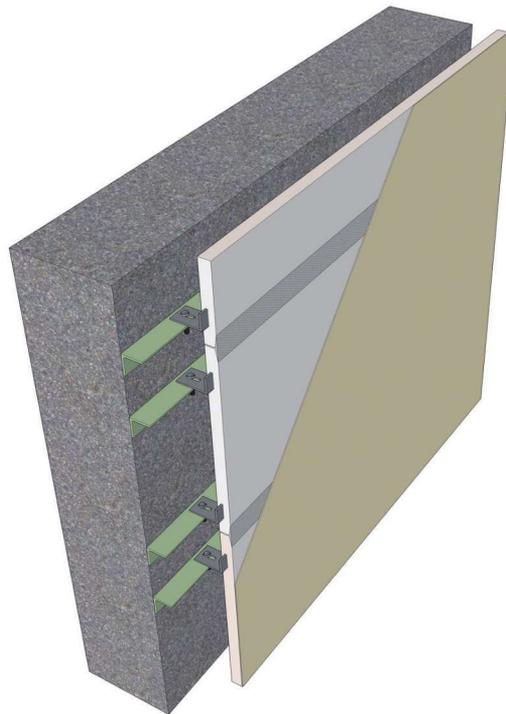
GRG/GRC 挂板墙面 | 剪力墙 / 柱子 |  
GRG/GRC Cladding Panel Wall | Shear Wall/Pillar |

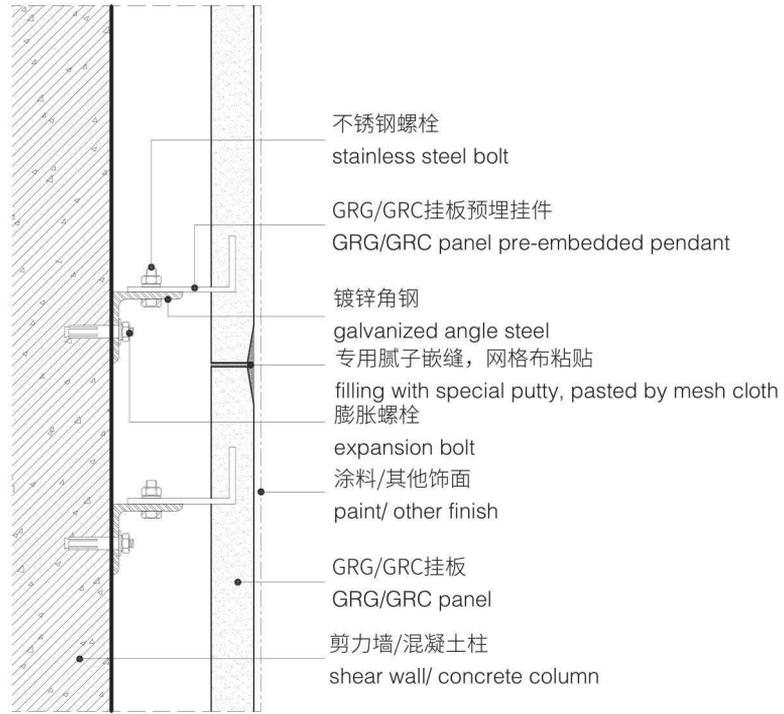
032P / 033P

重点 / KEY POINTS

GRG : 加强纤维石膏; GRC : 加强纤维水泥。它们的施工方式与石材干挂类似, 只不过其挂件在定制加工时已进行预埋, 与材料连成一体。

GRC: reinforced fiber gypsum;  
GRC: reinforced fiber cement. The technique of this material is similar to dry stone fixing. While the anchor is already embedded in the material when prefabricated in the plant.

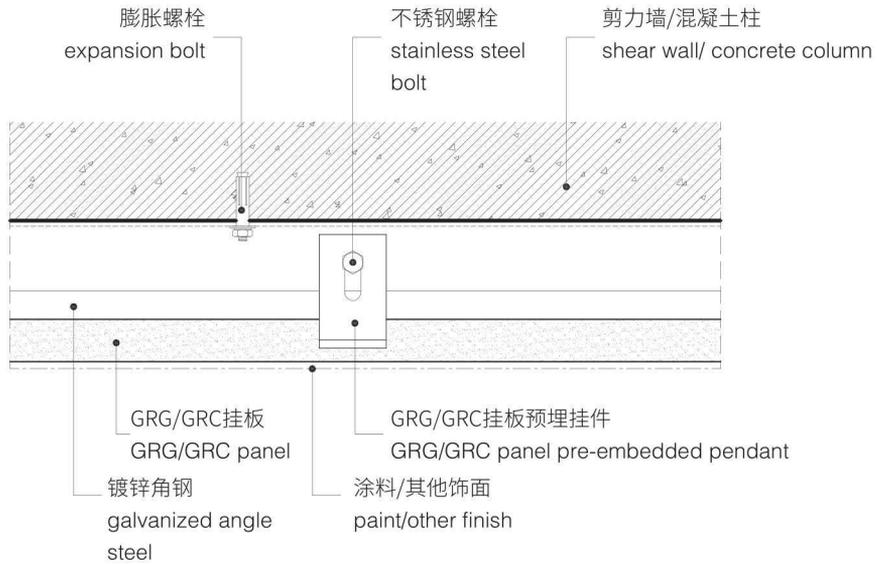




纵剖面 Longitudinal Section

比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



横剖面 Cross Section

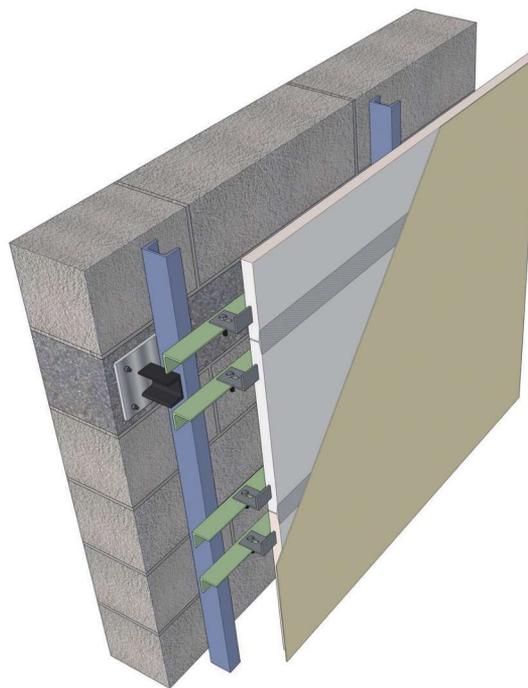
GRG/GRC 挂板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
GRG/GRC Cladding Panel Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

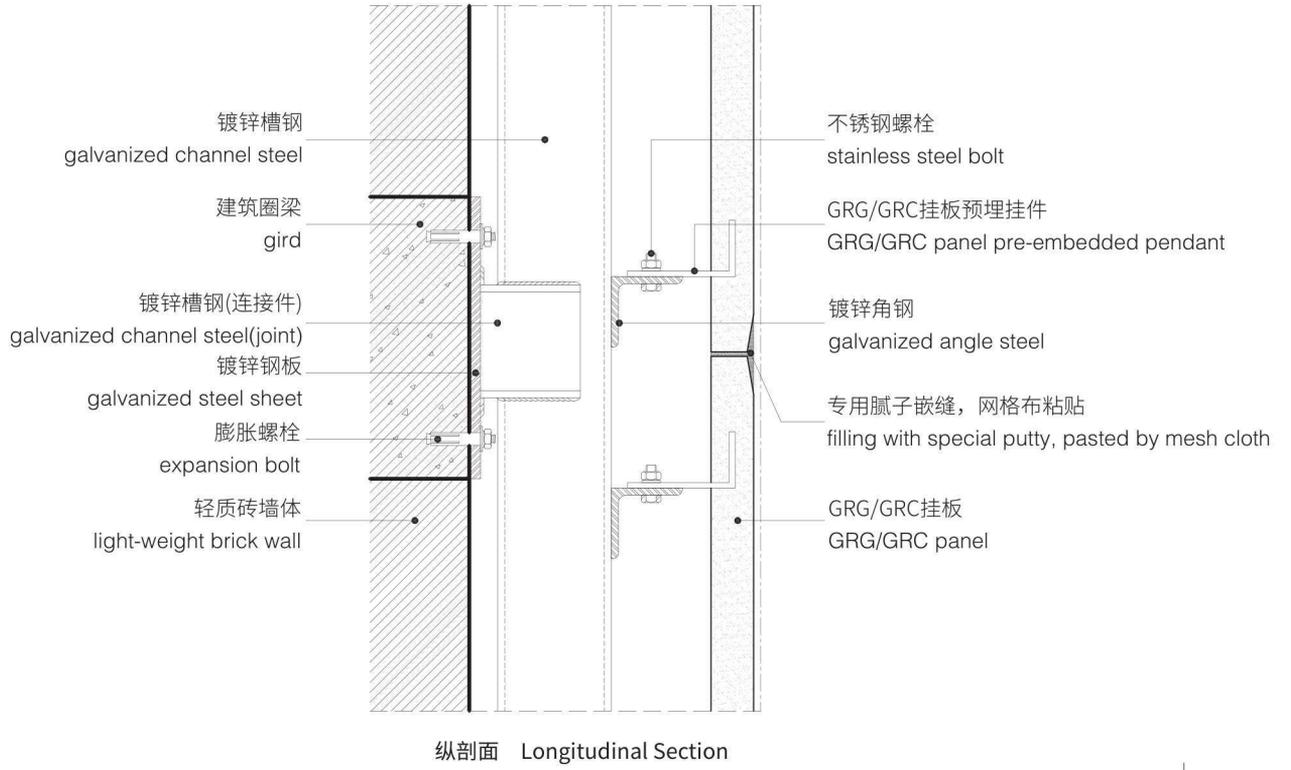
034P / 035P

重点 / KEY POINTS

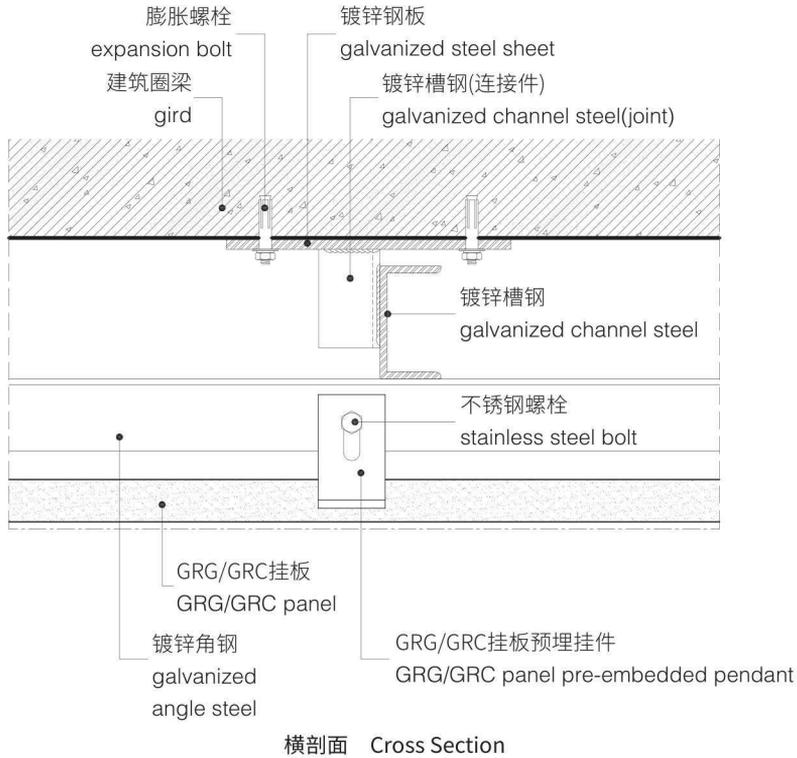
GRG 更多应用在室内，用来处理大型弧面、曲面造型；GRC 更多应用于室外，如建筑外立面、雕塑等。

GRG is generally applied in interior space. It is often used to make the shape of large arc or curved space; GRC is more often used in exterior space, i.e. architectural elevation, sculpture, etc.





比例: 1:5 | scale: 1:5



木饰面挂板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |

Wood Finish Panel Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

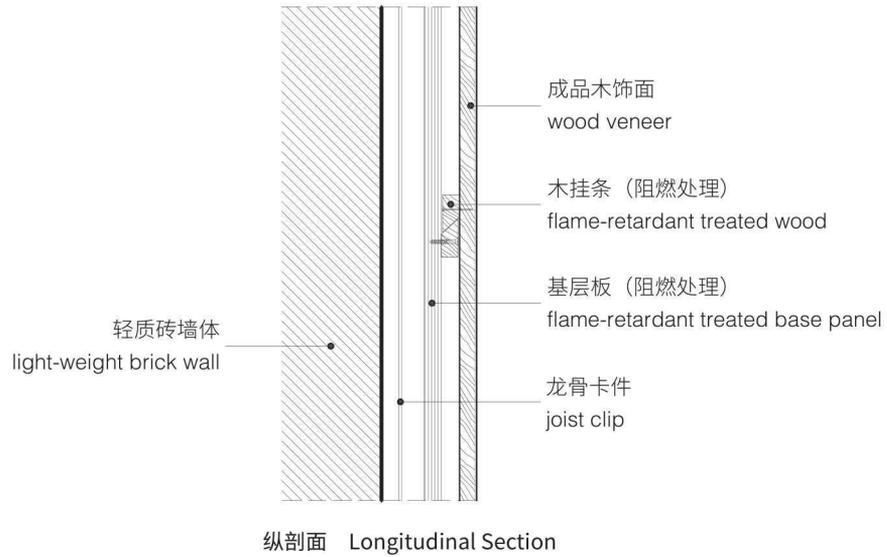
036P / 037P

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

在墙面完成面空间较小的情况下可以采用可调节 U 形夹 + 副龙骨的基层处理方式。

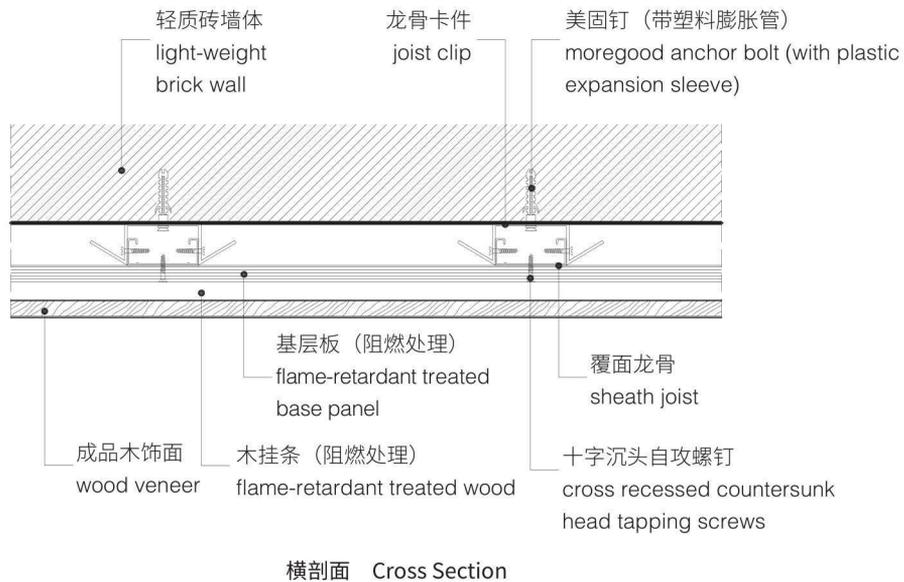
Under the scenario that the space is limited after the wall finished, U shape clip + auxiliary joist could be used to adjust the base layer.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



木饰面挂板墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Wood Veneer Wall | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |

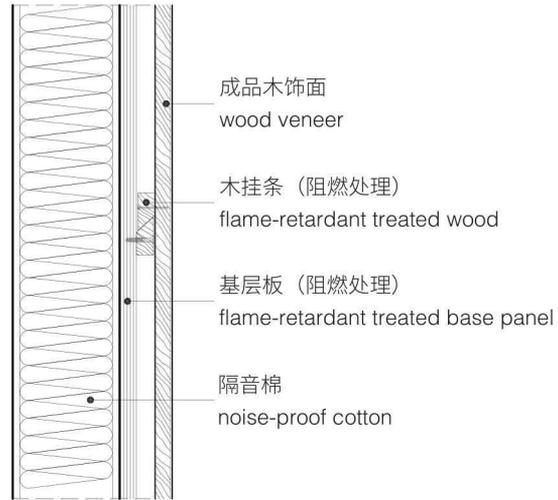
038P / 039P

重点 / KEY POINTS

成品木饰面板一般是由 0.6 mm 的木皮 +15 mm 多层板构成的。根据设计要求不同，多层板也可以采用不同的厚度。

Finished wood veneer panel is generally made from 0.6 mm-thick wood veneer and 15 mm-thick plywood. According to design requirement, the thickness of plywood may vary.

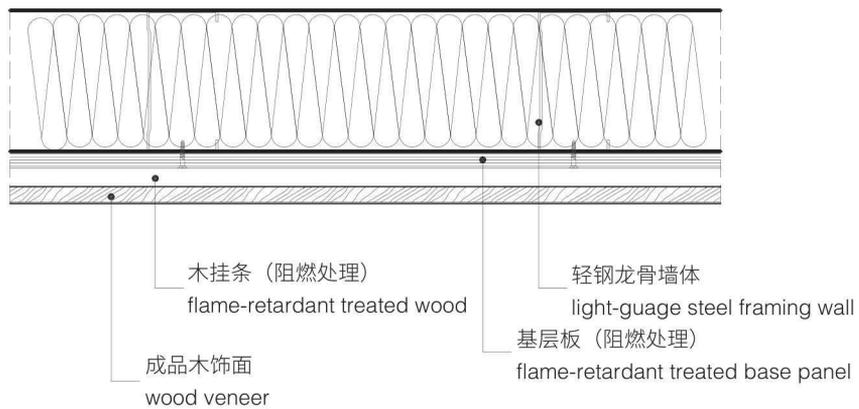




纵剖面 Longitudinal Section

比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



横剖面 Cross Section

木饰面粘贴墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Wood Veneer Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

040P ↗ 041P ↗

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

小范围的木饰面安装可以采用  
粘贴式。

If the area of wood veneer is limited,  
adhesive can be used for its installation.



### 重点 / KEY POINTS

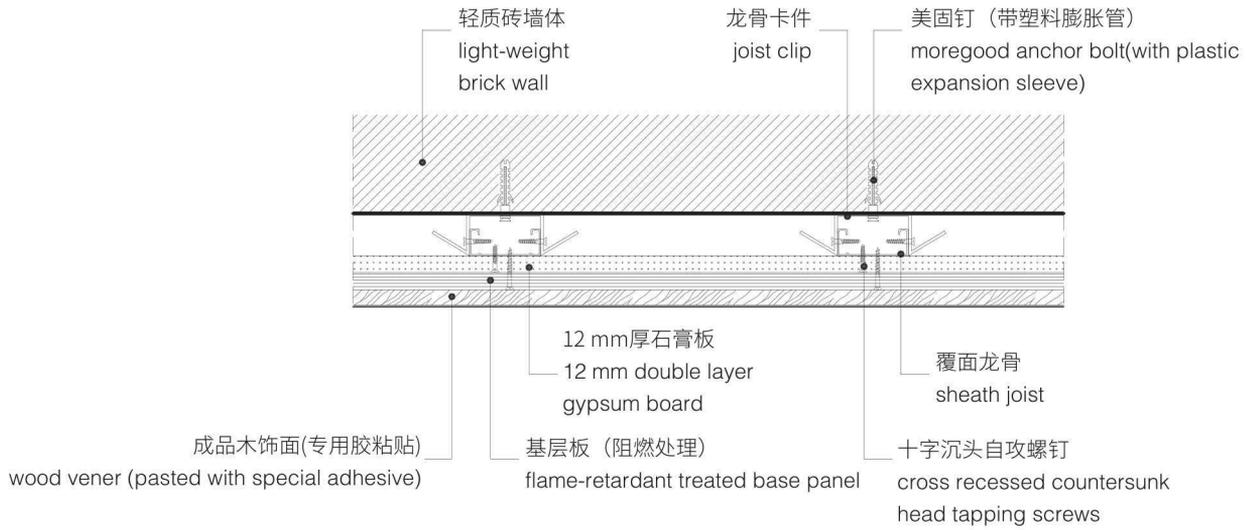
轻钢龙骨墙一定要加吸音棉，  
以保证隔音效果。

Acoustic absorption layer should  
be installed to ensure the effect  
of sound insulation in light-gauge  
steel framing wall system.

木饰面粘贴墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Wood Veneer Wall | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |

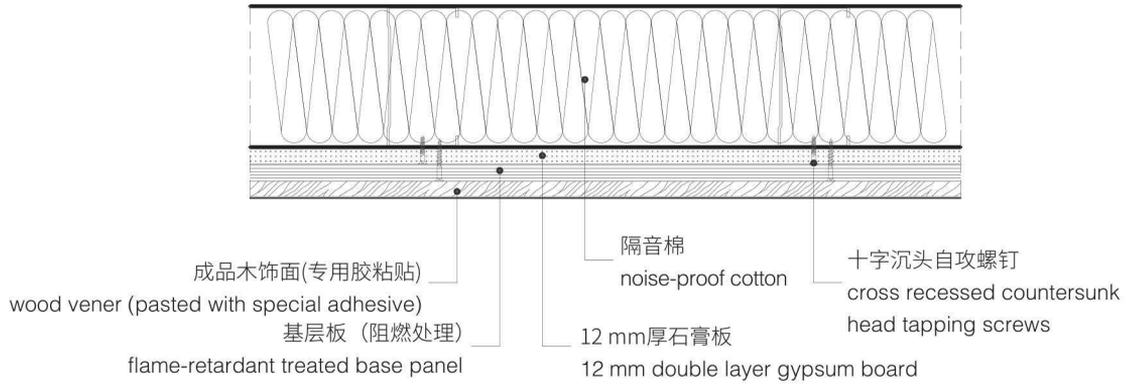
040P ↘ 041P ↘





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

金属薄板粘贴墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
 Metal Veneer Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

042P ↗ 043P ↗

**重点 / KEY POINTS**

这里所说的金属饰面板特指不锈钢板，装饰中常用的厚度规格有 1 mm、1.2 mm、1.5 mm、2 mm、3 mm 等。

The metal finish board mentioned here is stainless steel board, its common thickness are 1 mm, 1.2 mm, 1.5 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm, etc.



**重点 / KEY POINTS**

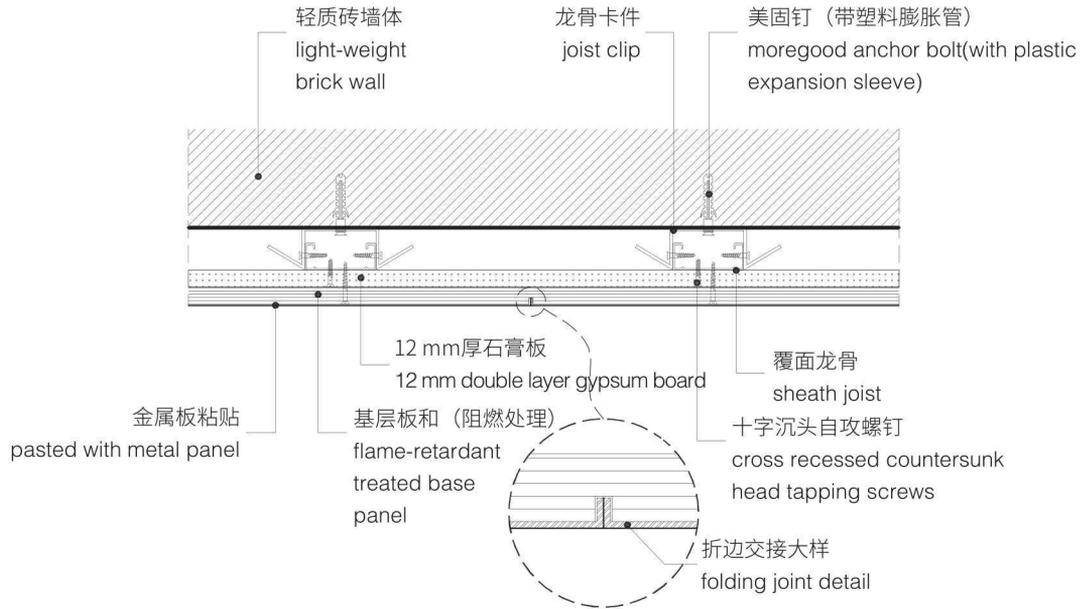
粘贴式通常应用于小面积的饰面。

Adhesive is usually applied in a small area of the finish.

金属薄板粘贴墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
 Metal Veneer Wall | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |

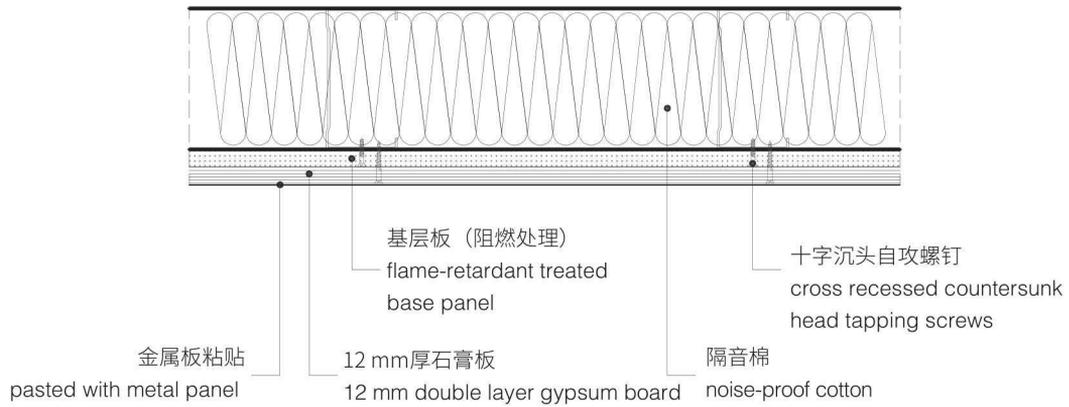
042P ↘ 043P ↘





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

金属挂板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Metal Panel Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

044P  045P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

挂板安装通常应用于大面积的饰面，由金属板折边后配合连接件与后部钢结构连接。

Panel cladding always used in large area of the finish installation. The ruffled metal panel is connected with the steel structure behind it by anchors.



重点 / KEY POINTS

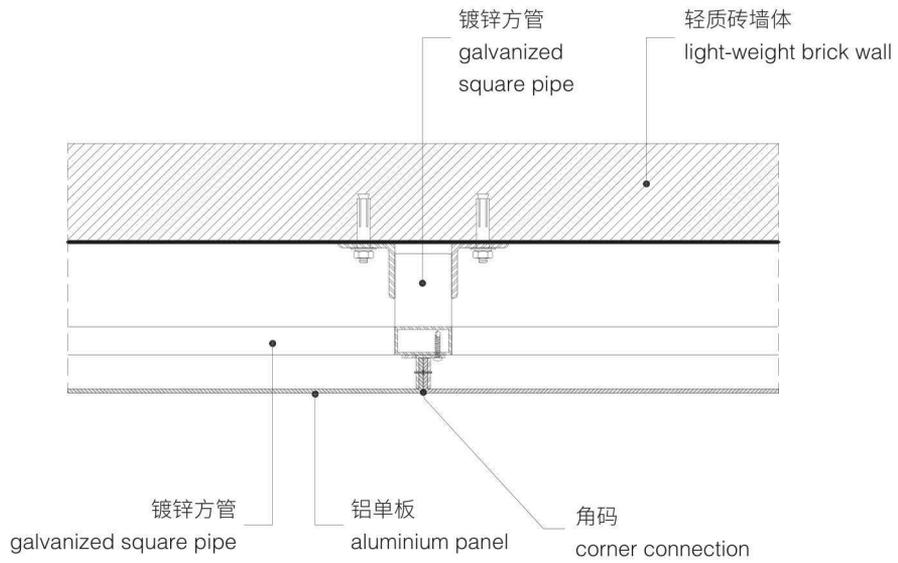
金属板面规格较大时，为保证平整度可以采用金属板后加筋的方式，或者可以采用金属板 + 瓦楞板（蜂窝板）的方式。

When the size of the metal panel is large, reinforced metal panel or metal panel + corrugated board can be used to ensure the smoothness of the finish.



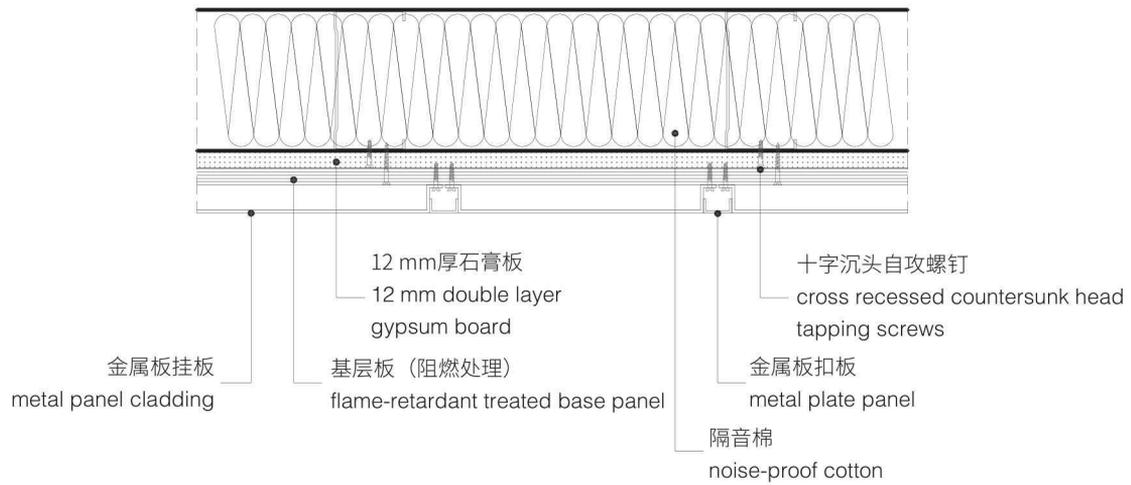
金属挂板墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Metal Panel Wall | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |

044P  045P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

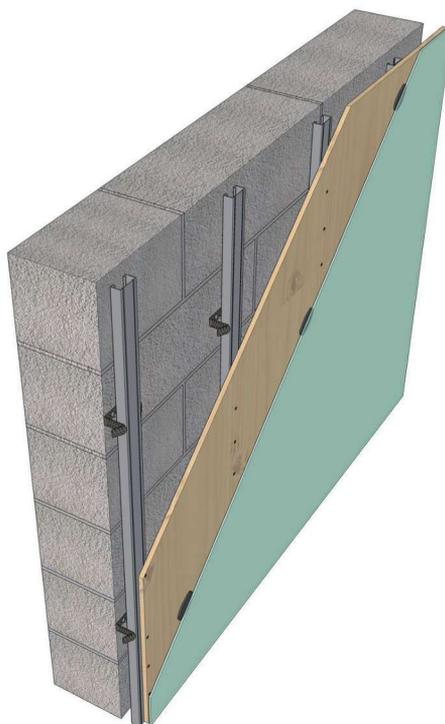
玻璃饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Glass Finish Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

046P  047P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

墙面饰面玻璃厚度一般在  
6 mm、8 mm、10 mm 左右。

The width of glass finish is generally  
6 mm, 8 mm, 10 mm, etc.



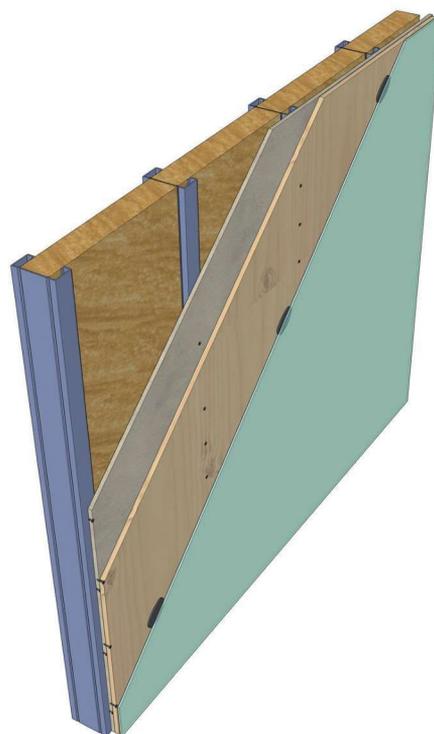
重点 / KEY POINTS

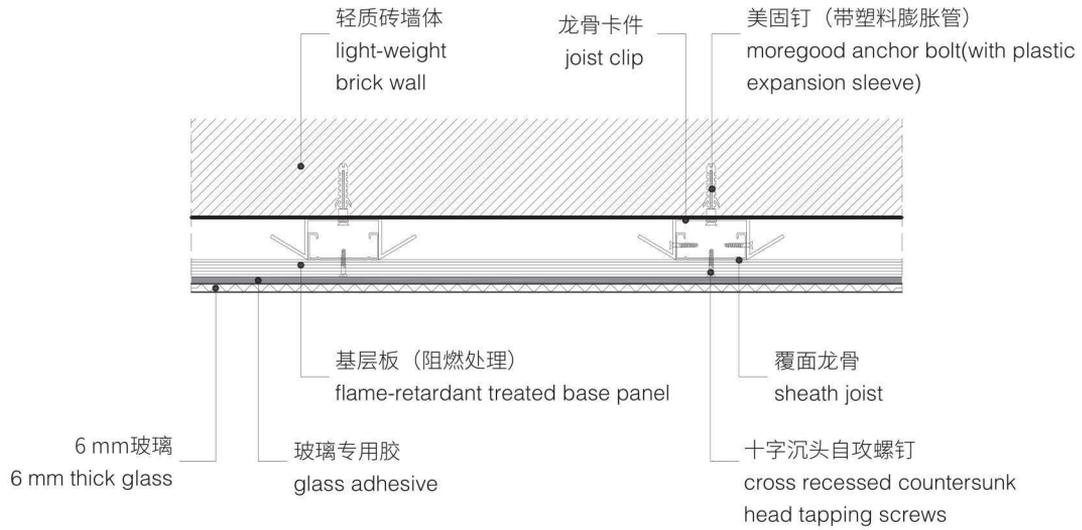
从安全角度考虑，最好采用钢化玻璃，安装时用双面胶配合玻璃胶固定。

From the sake of safety, it is best  
to adopt tempered glass and fasten  
by glass cement with double faced  
adhesive tape when installed.

玻璃饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Glass Finish Wall | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |

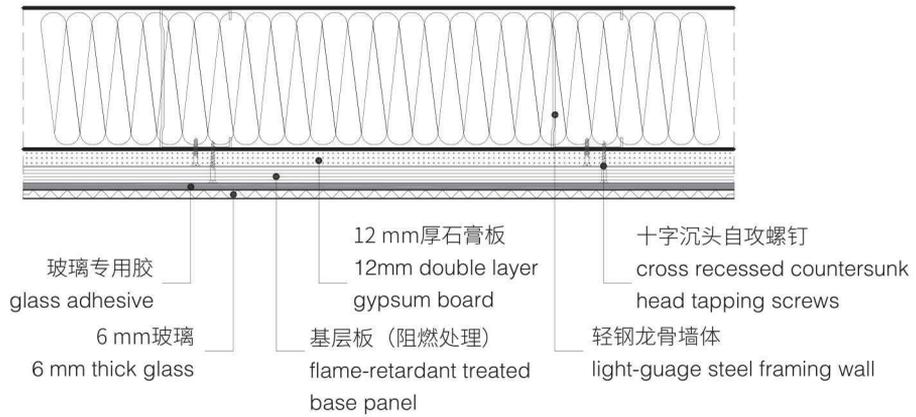
046P  047P 





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

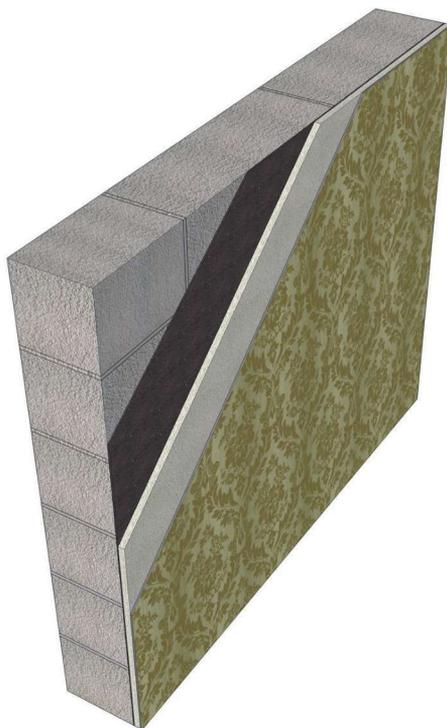
壁纸饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Wall Paper Finish Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

048P  049P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

墙面处理必须干净、平整、结实、光滑、颜色均匀一致，彻底干燥后施工。

The base should be clean, flat, solid, smooth and color-uniform, process after it dry thoroughly.



重点 / KEY POINTS

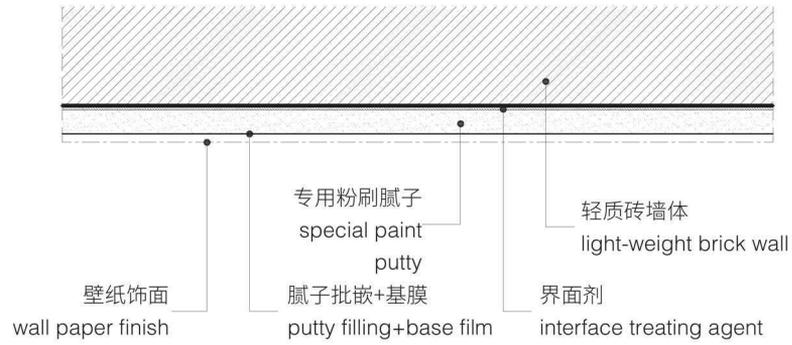
考虑到工艺质量及效果，在有条件的情况下，壁纸铺装的基础还是以石膏板为好。

Considering the quality and effect, if available, the best base of wallpaper is gypsum board.

壁纸饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Wall Paper Finish Wall | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |

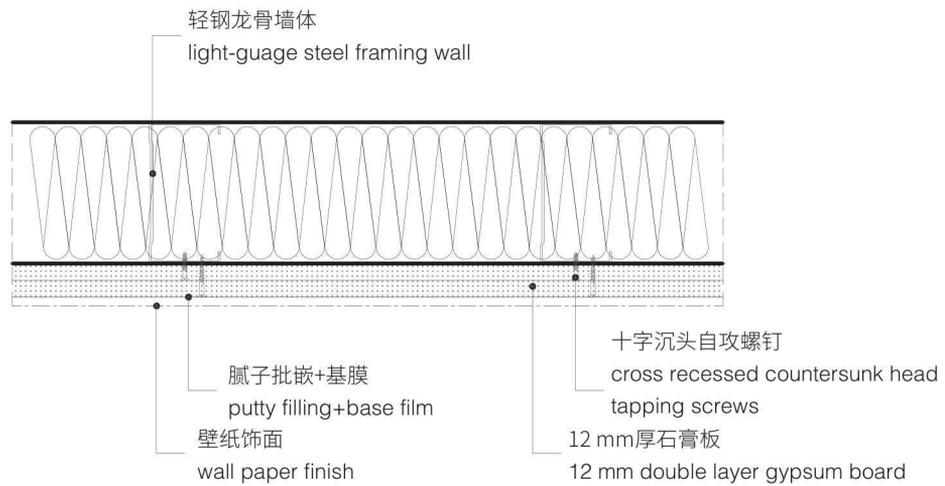
048P  049P 





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



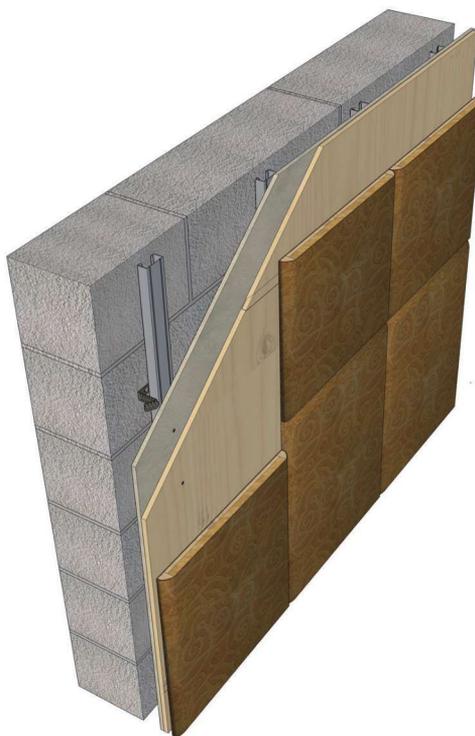
软包饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Upholstered Finish Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

050P ↗ 051P ↗

重点 / KEY POINTS

软包要求基层必须牢固，基层要做抹灰和防潮处理。

The basement layer of upholster must be firm and get plastering and dampproof treatment.



重点 / KEY POINTS

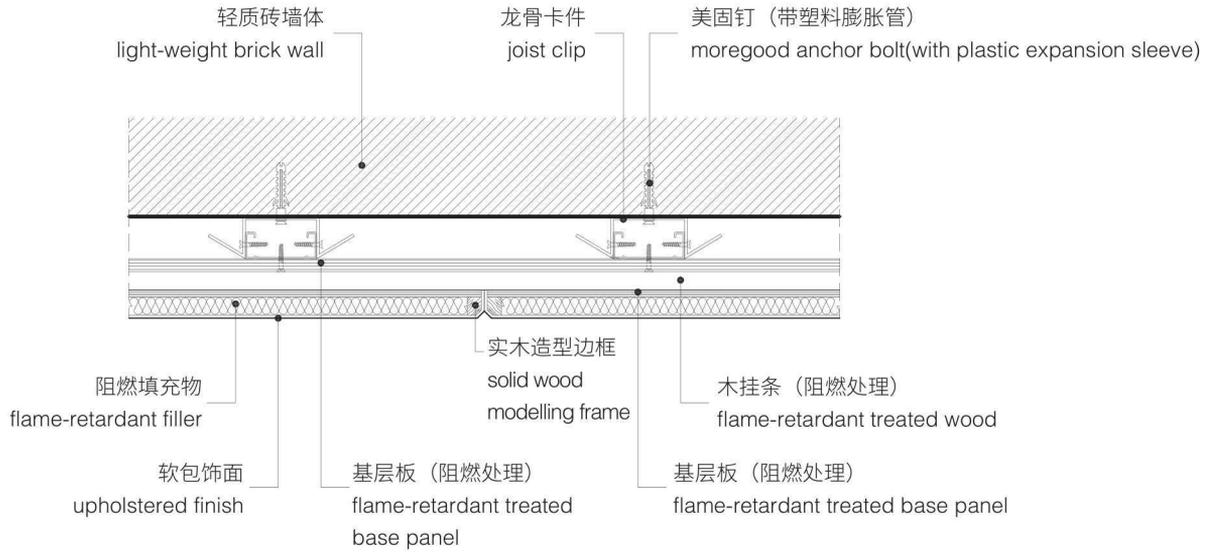
软包的安装方式有很多，胶粘、枪钉固定、魔术贴都可以。

There are many methods of upholster installation, pasting with adhesive, fastening with nailing gun or pasting with magic stick are all available.



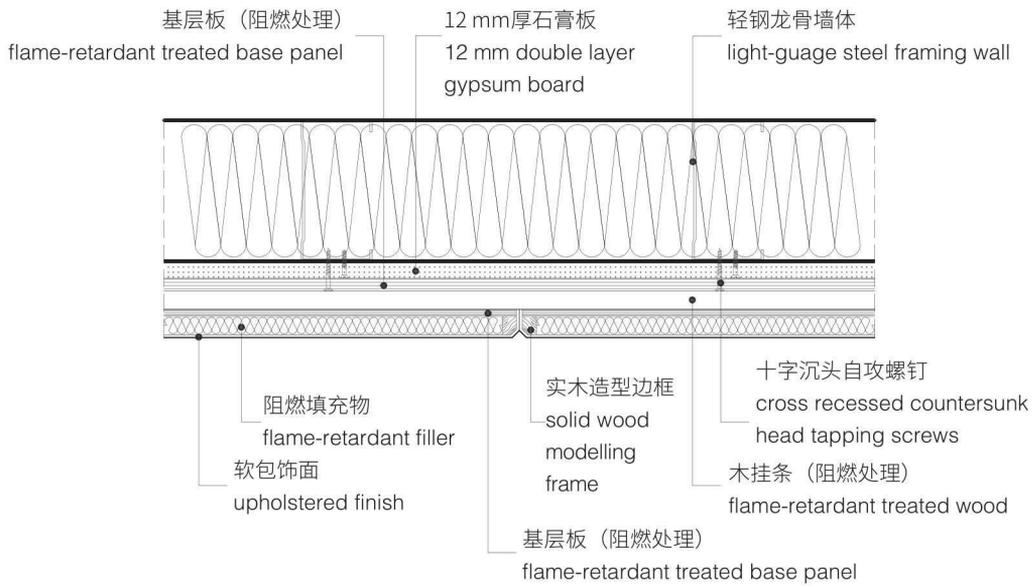
软包饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Upholstered Finish Wall | Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |

050P ↘ 051P ↘



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



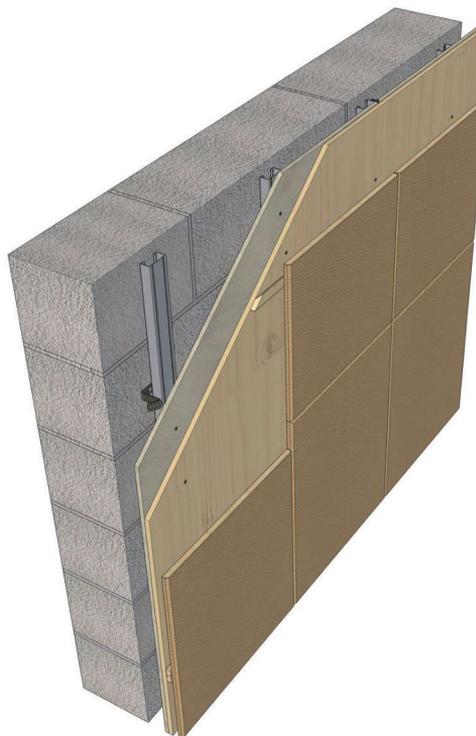
硬包饰面墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Hard Finish Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

052P  053P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

软包、硬包的区别在于基层板与面层材料之间的填充物，有填充物的为软包，硬包一般无填充物。

The difference between upholstered finish and hard finish is the filler between base board and surface layer of the material. Upholstered finish always has a filler layer, but hard finish doesn't.



重点 / KEY POINTS

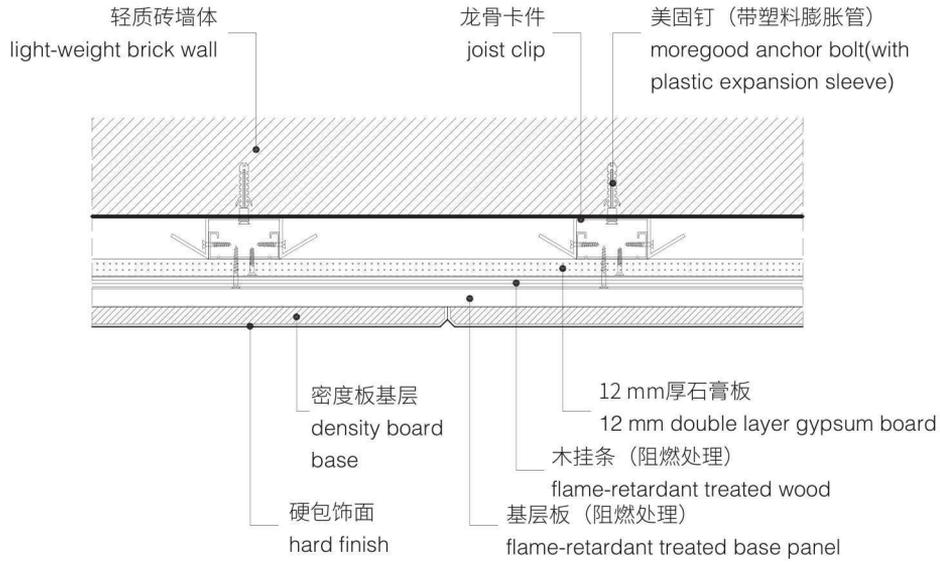
硬包加工好后，背面打上点状热熔胶，固定在基层板上即可。

After the hard finish has been prepared, it can be spot-bonded to base board by hot melt adhesive in the back.

硬包饰面墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Hard Finish Wall | Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall |

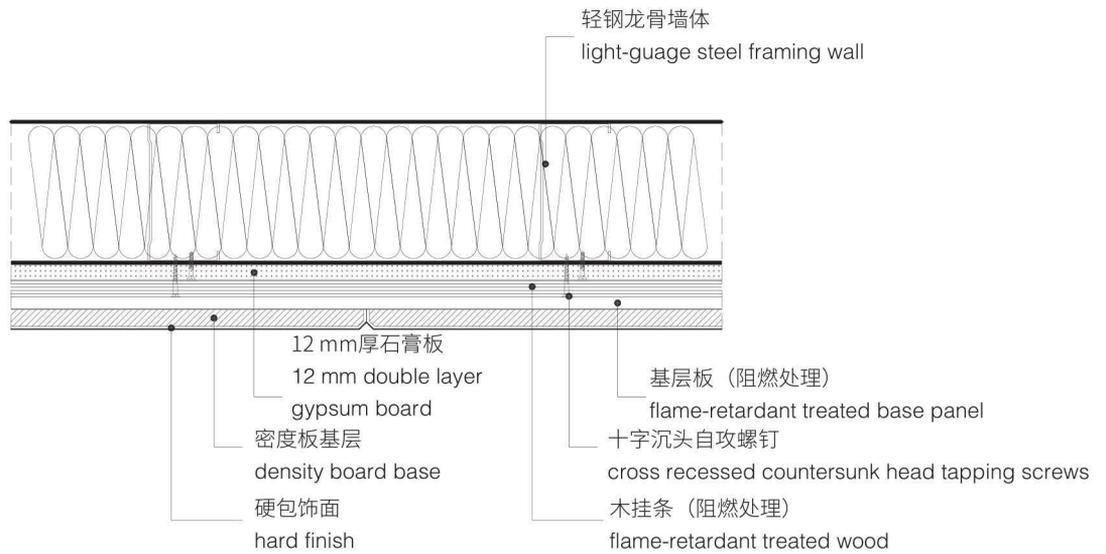
052P  053P 





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

木质吸声板墙面 | 轻质砖墙体 |  
Wooden Acoustic Insulation Panel Wall | Light-Weight Brick Wall |

054P ↗ 055P ↗

重点 / KEY POINTS

木质吸声板是根据声学原理精致加工而成，由饰面、芯材、吸音薄毡组成。

Wooden acoustic insulation panel is made of the finish, the core and sound-absorbing mat according to acoustic principles.



重点 / KEY POINTS

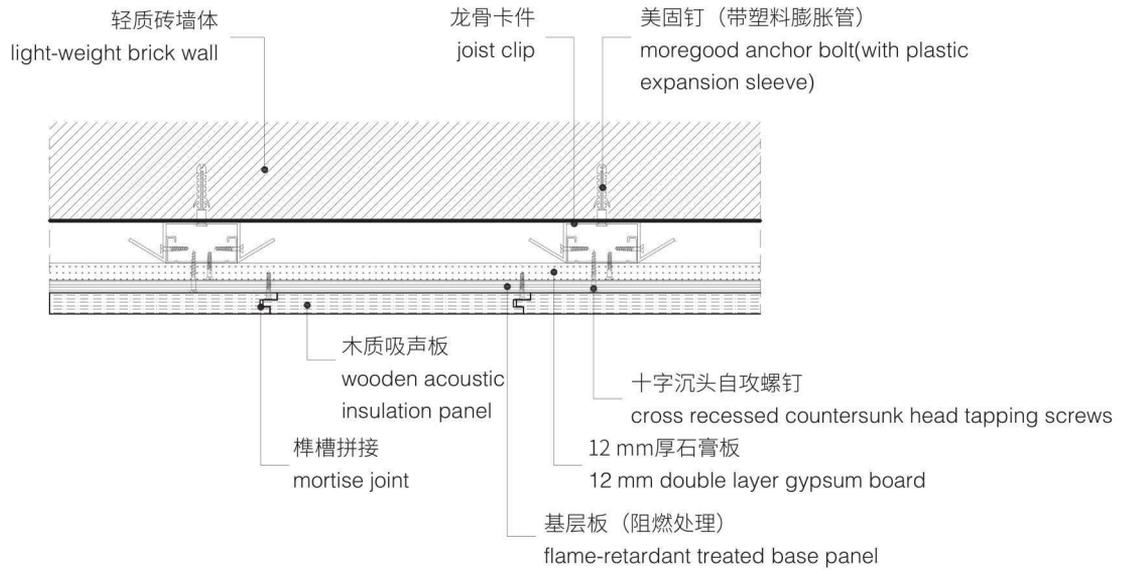
吸声板适用于演播室、录音室、剧场、影院等对音质要求较高的空间。

Acoustic insulation panel is used in the spaces which require superb sound quality such as television studio, recording studio, theater and cinema.

木质吸声板墙面 | 轻钢龙骨墙体 |  
Wooden Acoustic Insulation Panel Wall  
| Light-Guage Steel Framing Wall |

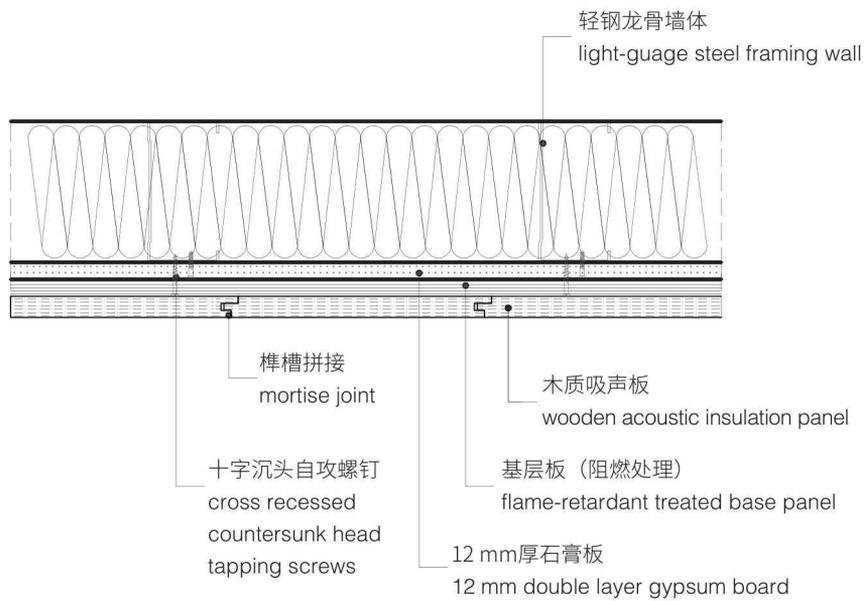
054P ↘ 055P ↘





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

### 玻璃隔墙

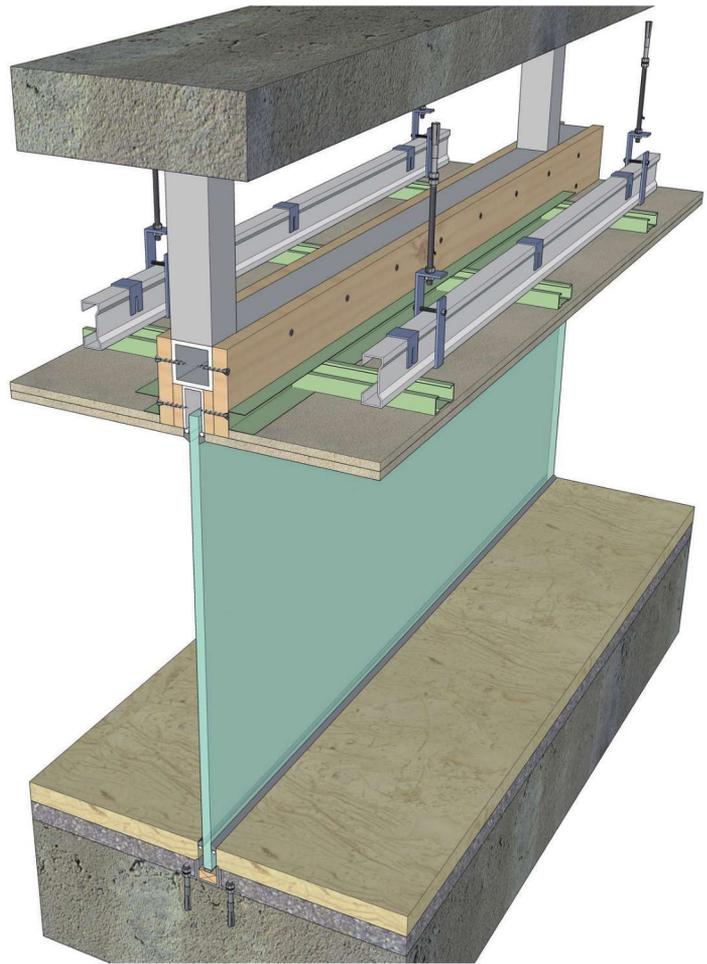
### Glass Partition Wall

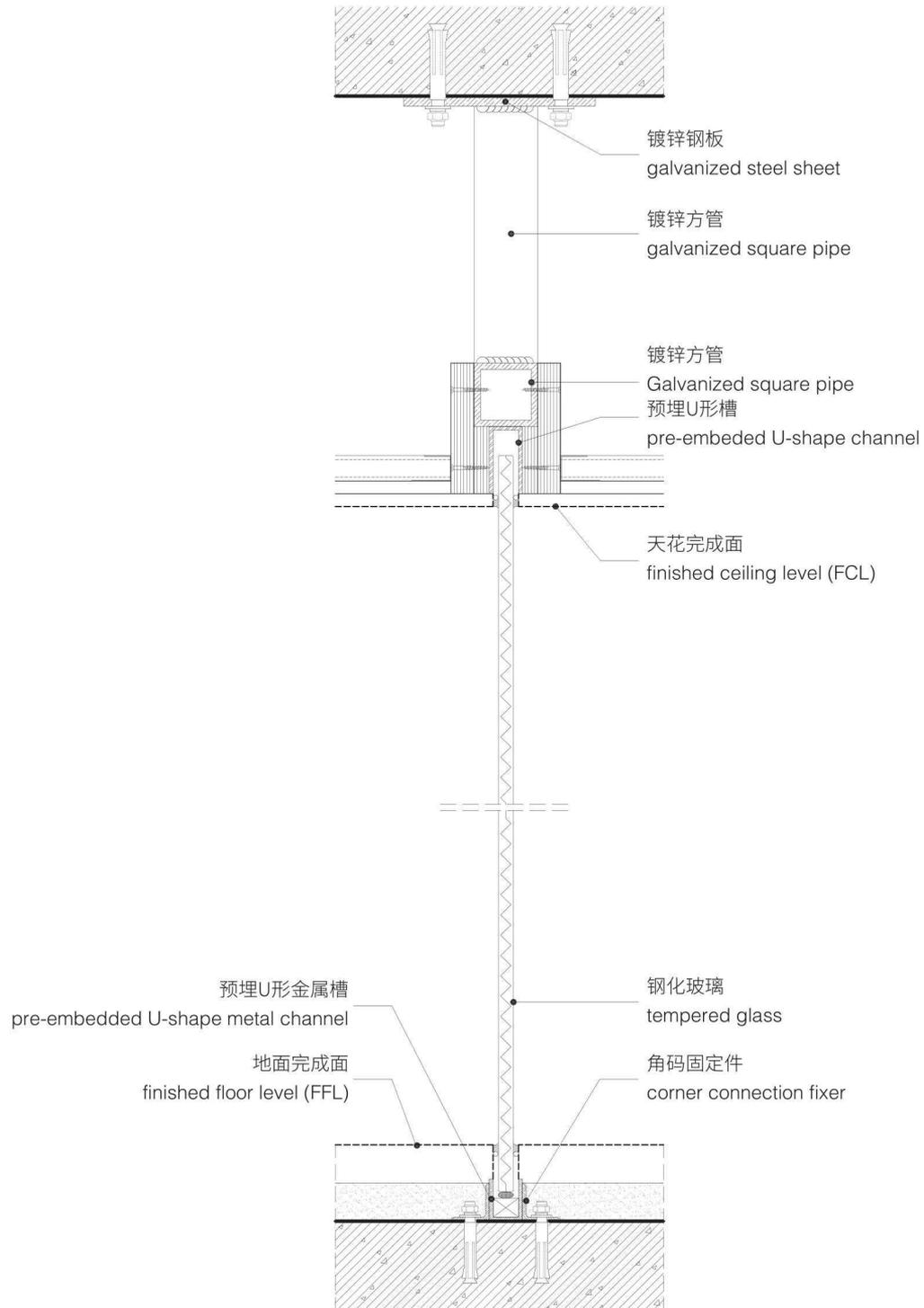
056P / 057P

#### 重点 / KEY POINTS

玻璃隔墙常用的玻璃厚度有 10 mm、12 mm，玻璃必须经过钢化。

Generally, the width of glass that the glass partition wall adopts is 10 mm or 12 mm and the glass must be tempered.





节点图 DETAIL

## 轻钢龙骨墙一

## Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall 1

058P  059P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

在有防水要求的区域，如：厨房、卫生间等，隔墙下部会设置混凝土导墙，导墙的高度一般在300 mm左右。

If the area has to be water-proof, i.e. kitchen, washroom, etc., the lower part of the partition wall will be built as guide wall, and the height of guide wall will be 300 mm.



## 重点 / KEY POINTS

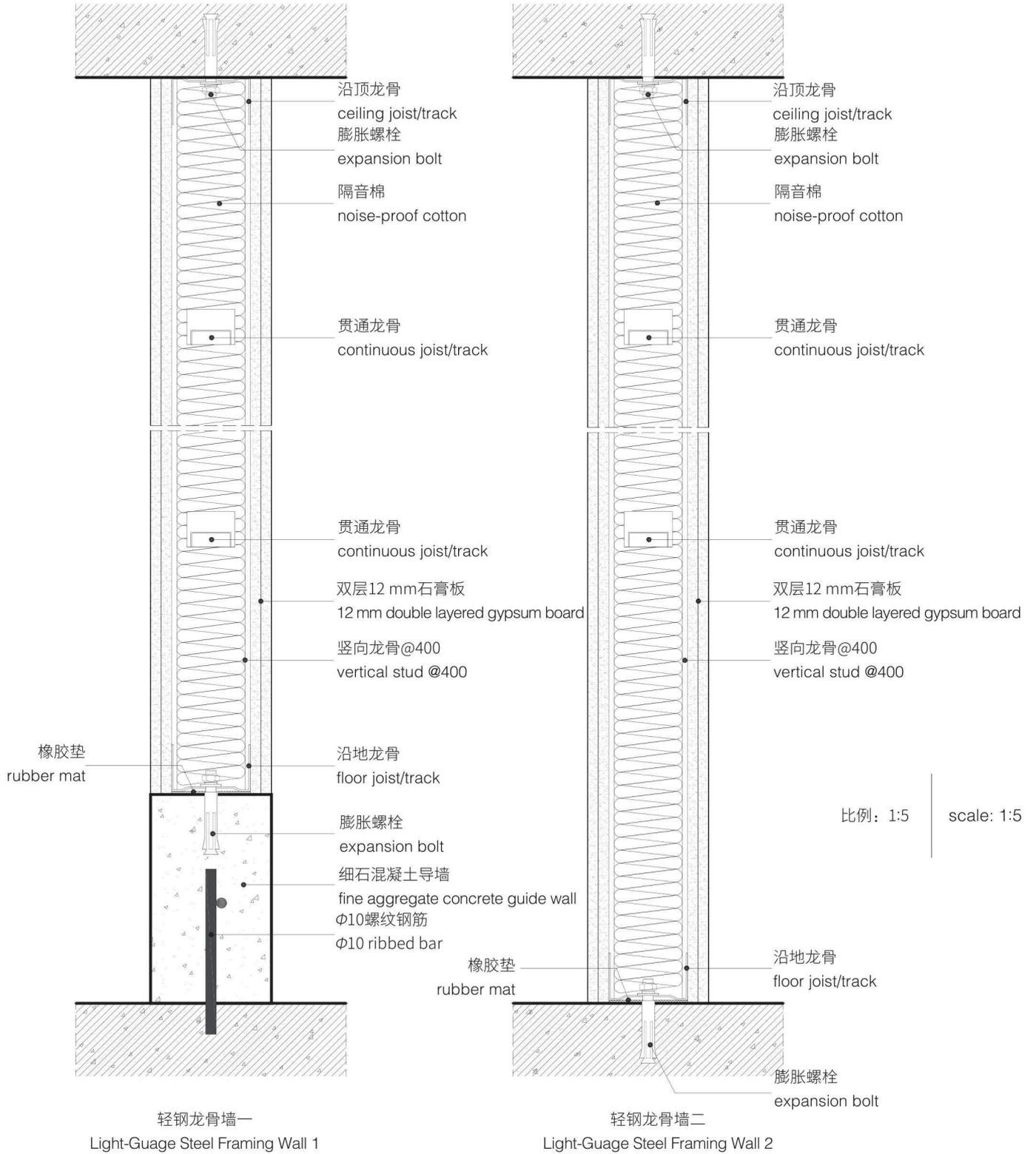
隔墙龙骨常见有50系列、75系列、100系列等，以竖向龙骨规格命名。隔墙龙骨主要由沿顶龙骨、沿地龙骨、贯通龙骨、竖向龙骨组成。竖向龙骨的间距一般不宜大于400 mm。贯通龙骨在隔墙低于3 m时安装一道，隔墙为3~5 m时，须装两道，也有一些欧系品牌不设置贯通龙骨。

The joist of partition wall has 50 series, 75 series and 100 series, etc. It is named after the size of vertical stud. The joists of partition wall include ceiling joist, floor joist, continuous joist and vertical stud. The vertical span is always less than 400mm. One continuous joist will be installed in the wall lower than 3m and if the partition wall's height is between 3m and 5m, two continuous joists should be installed. Some products of European and American brands do not have continuous joists.

## 轻钢龙骨墙二

## Light-Gauge Steel Framing Wall 2

058P  059P 



钢架墙一

Steel Truss Wall 1

060P  061P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

在有防水要求的区域，如：厨房、卫生间等，隔墙下部会设置混凝土导墙，导墙的高度一般在300 mm左右。

If the area has to be water-proof, i.e. kitchen, washroom, etc., the lower part of the partition wall will be built as guide wall, and the height of guide wall will be 300 mm.



重点 / KEY POINTS

钢架墙的固定需要“顶天立地”：在顶面与地面做预埋件处理，钢架墙再与预埋件焊接。所有构件均需做防锈处理。

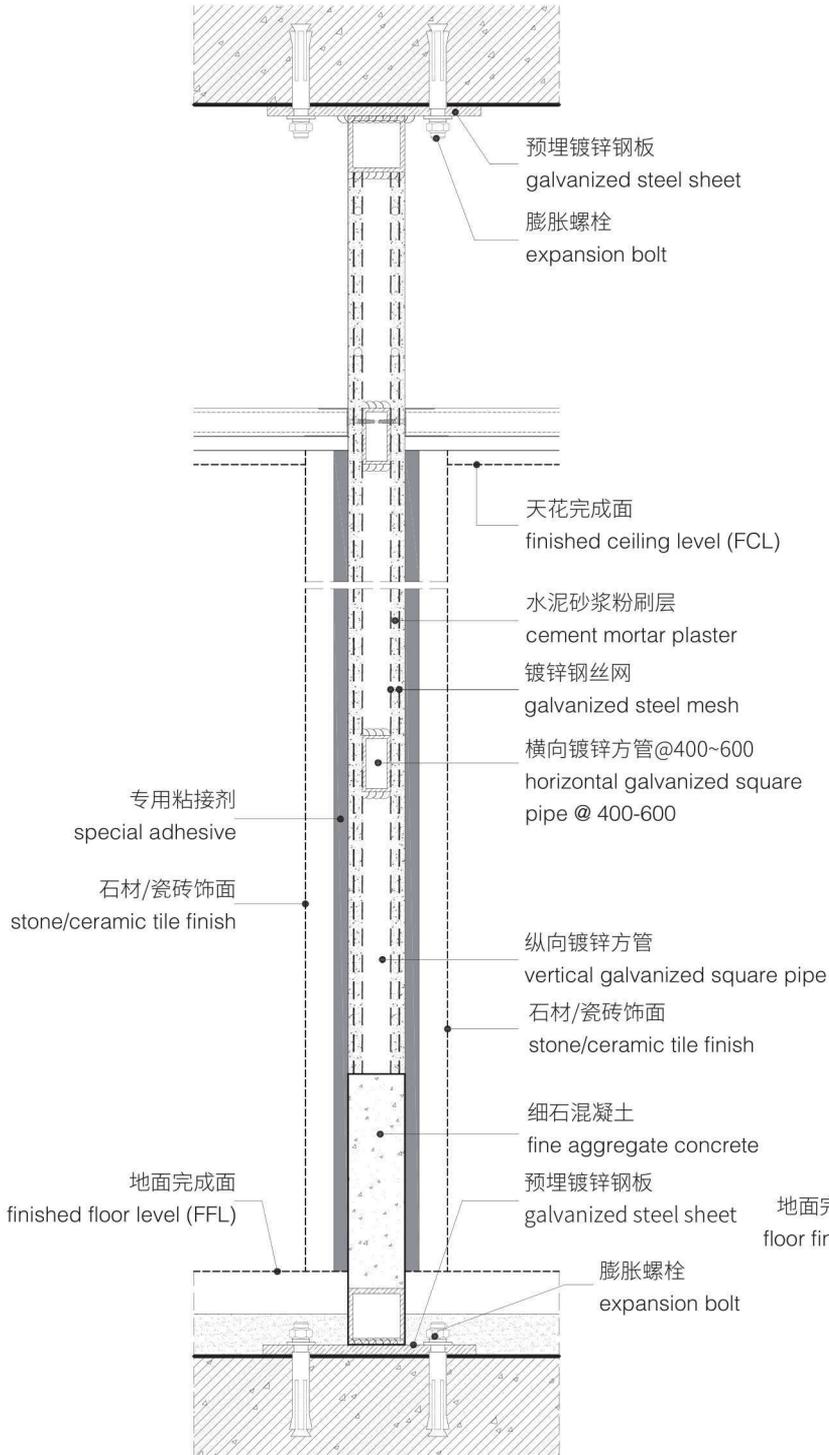
The steel truss wall should be fixed to the ceiling and the floor. The wall should be welded to pre-embedded anchors which have been built in the ceiling and floor. All the anchors should be anti-rust treated.



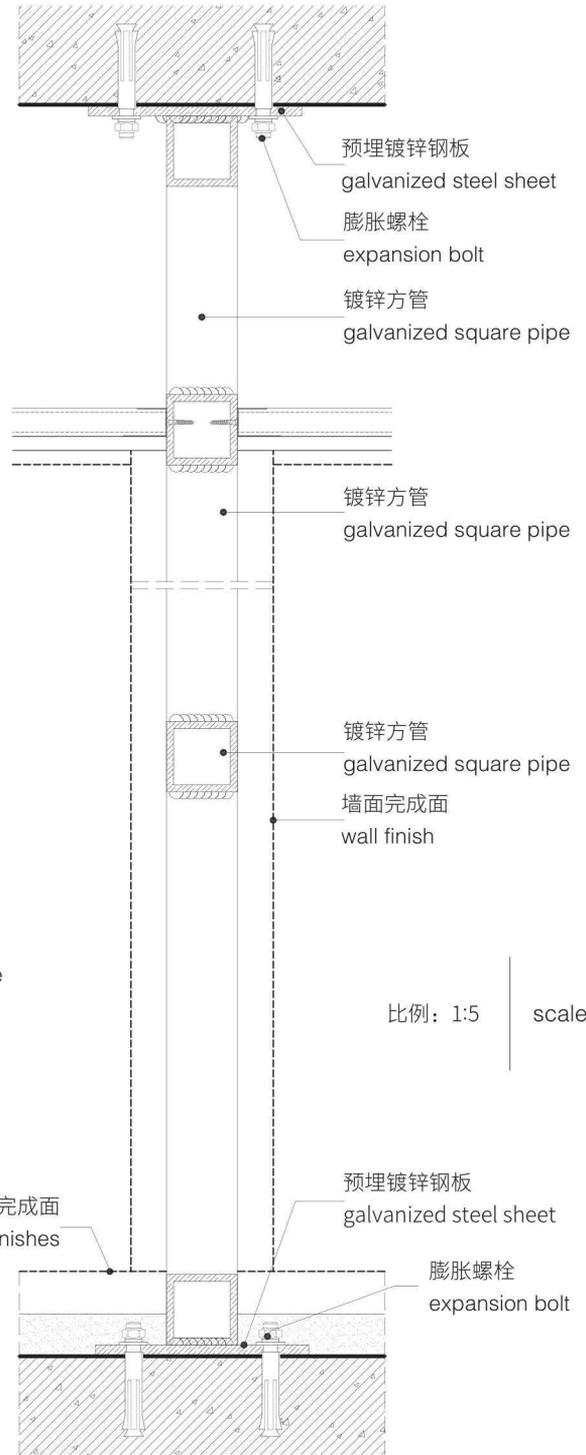
钢架墙二

Steel Truss Wall 2

060P  061P 



钢架墙一  
Steel Truss Wall 1



钢架墙二  
Steel Truss Wall 2

比例: 1:5 scale: 1:5

## 轻质墙

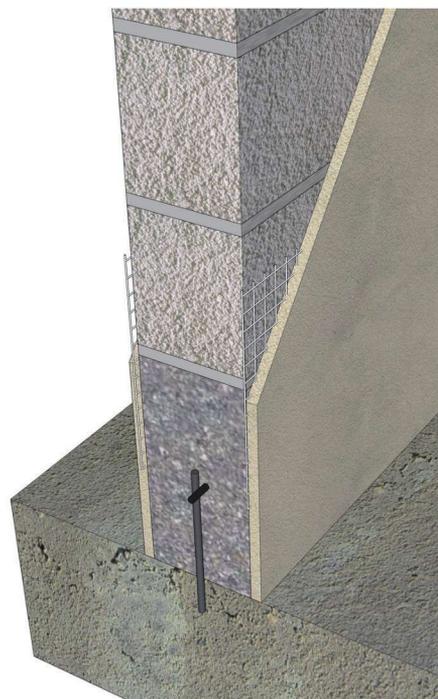
## Light-Weight Wall

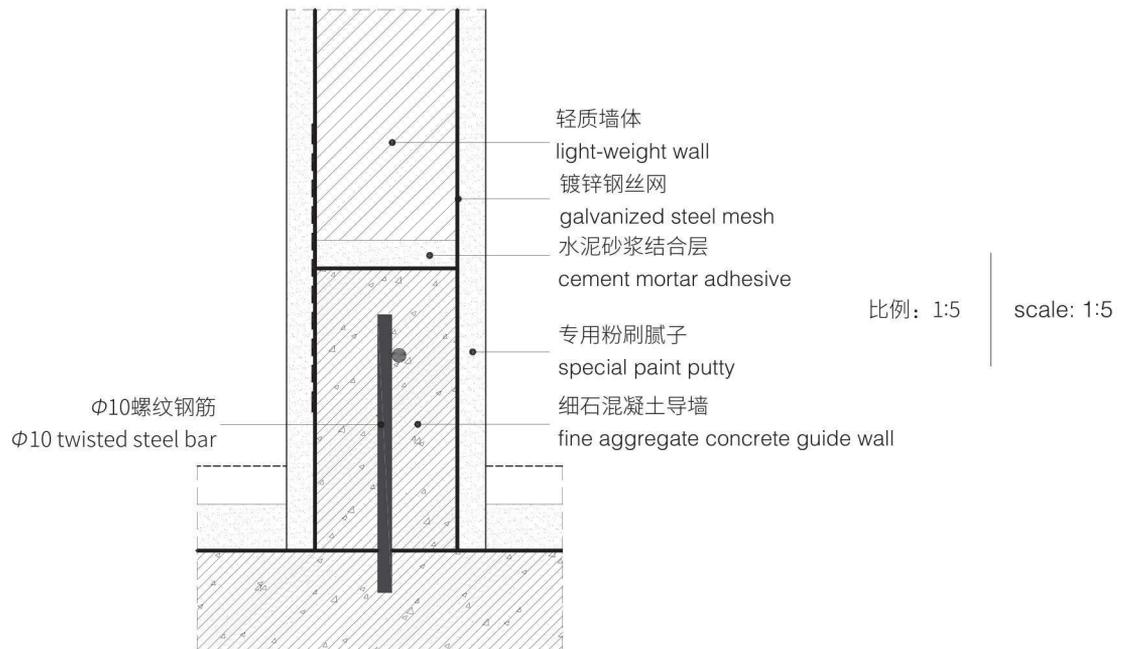
062P / 063P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

轻质墙是指用轻质砖或轻质砌块砌筑的墙体，一般由土建单位完成。其特点是重量轻、成本低、施工方便，但是由于强度较低，无法直接在墙体上负载重物。

The light-weight wall mentioned here is light-weight brick wall or light-weight block wall. It is always built by construction company. Its advantage is light-weight, low-cost and easy to build. But it also has disadvantages—it cannot bear load because of its low strength.







## 吊顶工艺节点

### DETAILS OF SUSPENDED CEILING PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

本篇的主要内容是常用吊顶的工艺做法，涉及的材料有石膏板、金属格栅、木饰面、亚克力、软膜等，涉及的构造有检修口、伸缩缝、挡烟垂壁、消防卷帘等。

This part mainly focuses on common construction of suspended ceiling. The materials include gypsum board, metal grating, wood facing surface, acrylic plate, stretch ceiling and so forth; concerned structures include the manhole, expansion joint, smoke stop screen, fire shutter and so on.

吊顶的造型根据设计方案会有多种表现形式，但是其中的工艺原理是相通的，设计师可以根据这些标准做法来举一反三。在工装设计中，很多和功能及规范有关的构造构件不可避免地会碰到，同时也是设计师容易忽略的，本篇提到的一些常见的做法供设计师参考，在实际项目中遇到时可以互相印证。

The molds of suspended ceiling may vary with the design plans adopted, yet amongst all programs there is a general process principle from which designers can draw inferences about other cases. In the process of engineering, architects tend to omit architecture and frame members related to function and code, thus the common practices mentioned in this part may function as references for designers to avoid omissions.

## 石膏板吊顶 | 贴顶式 |

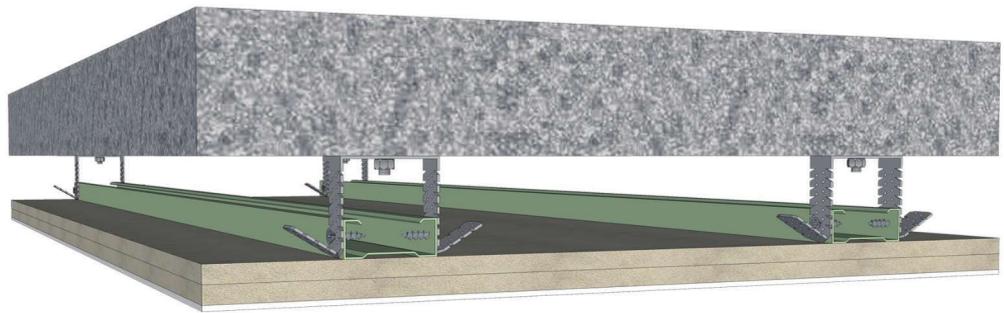
## Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Top Stick |

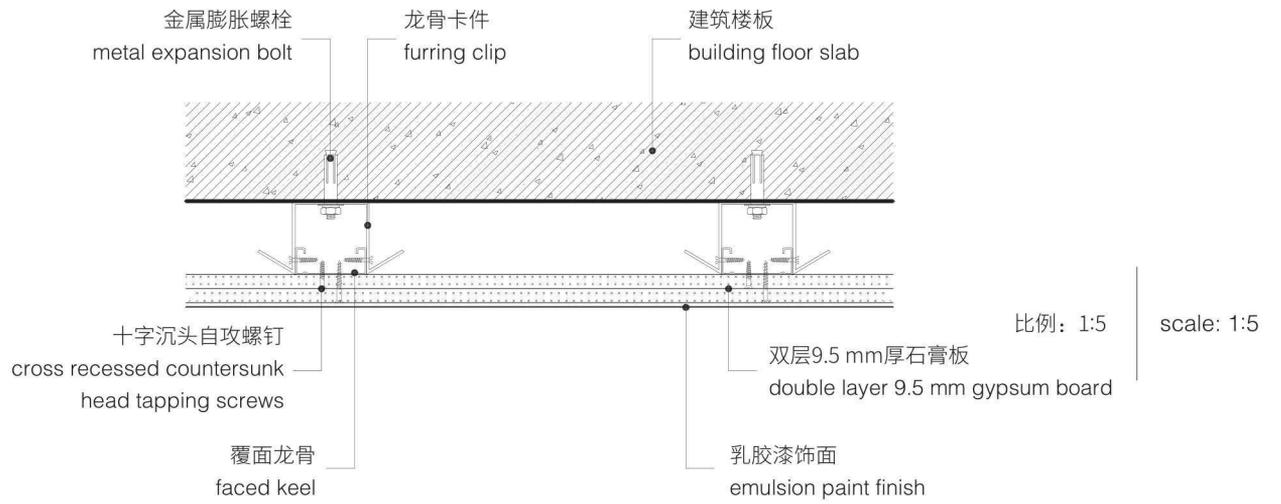
068P / 069P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

常用石膏板厚度为 9.5 mm 和 12 mm 两种，天花板一般采用双层 9.5 mm 厚的石膏板，平整度更好，也能有效防止开裂。

Gypsum board of 9.5 mm and 12 mm thick are commonly used, among which the former is employed in ceilings because of its better smoothness and effectiveness in preventing cracking.





石膏板吊顶 | 悬吊式 |

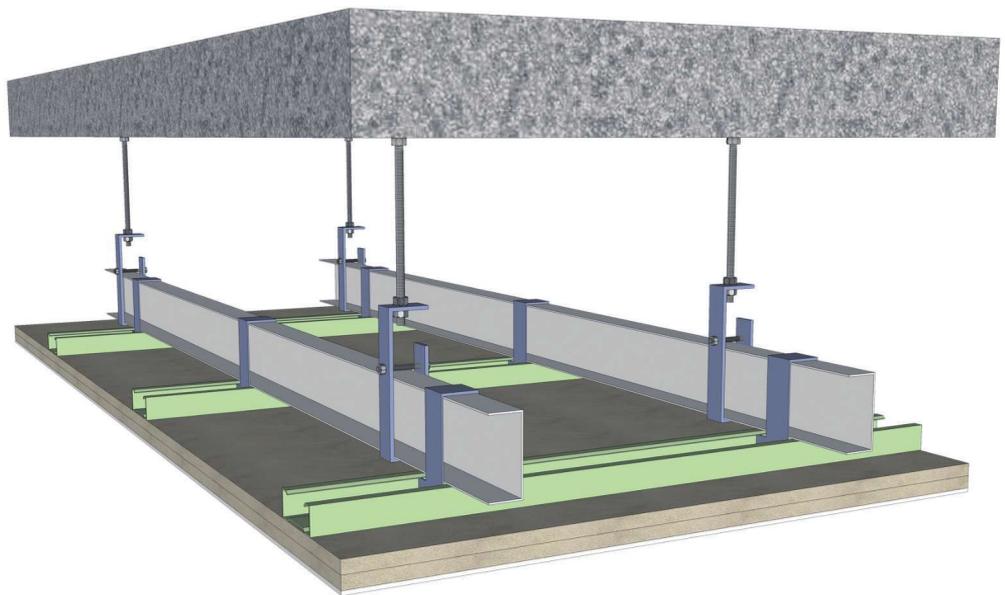
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Suspended |

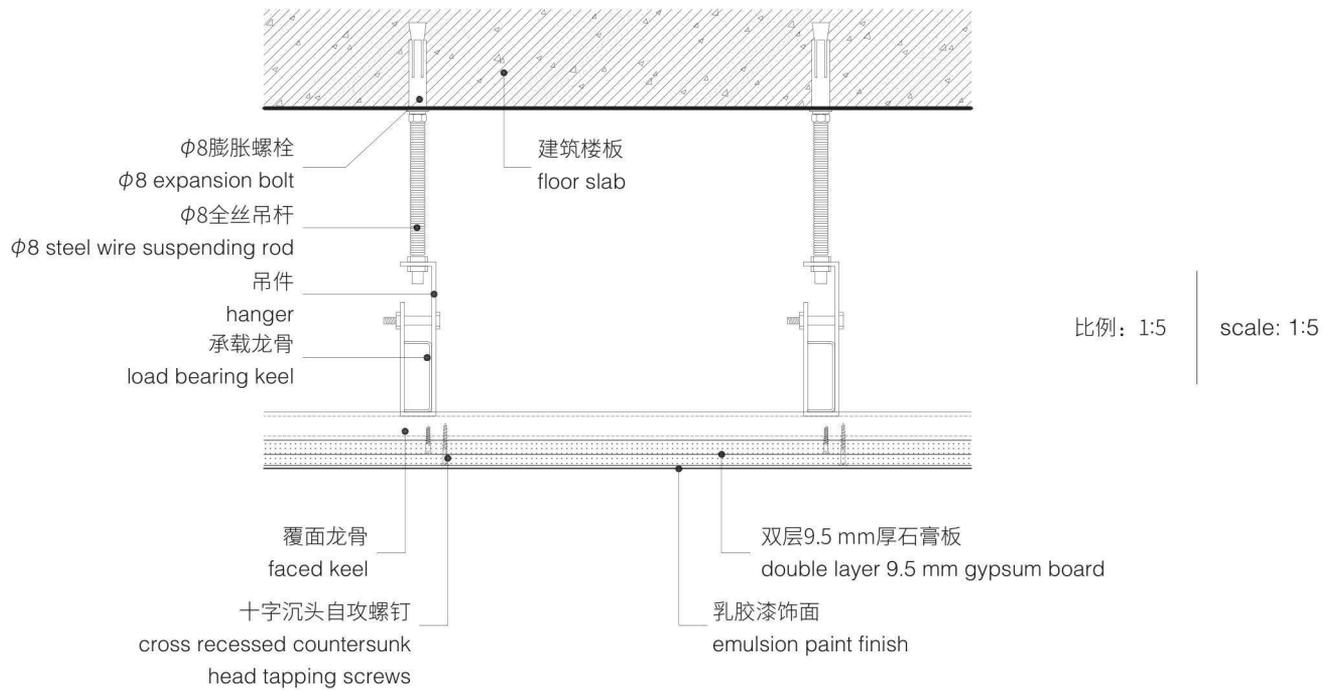
070P / 071P

**重点 / KEY POINTS**

天花龙骨分为 60 系列、50 系列、38 系列等，根据承载龙骨规格不同命名。装饰工程常用的有 50 系列、60 系列。

According to the specifications of loading bearing keel, ceiling keels are divided into different categories including 60, 50, 38 series, among which 50 and 60 series are commonly used in decoration engineering.





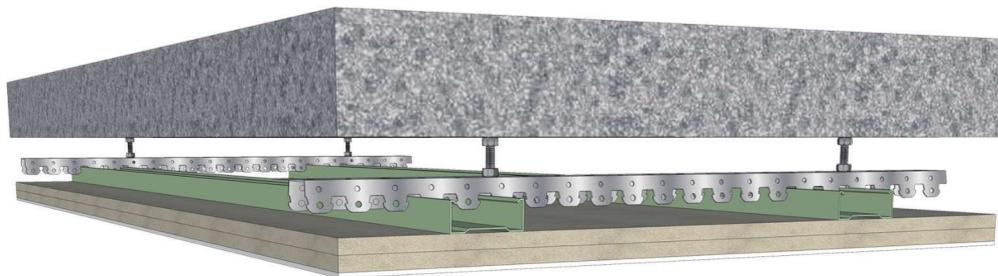
石膏板吊顶 | 卡式承载龙骨 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Clipping Load Bearing Joist |

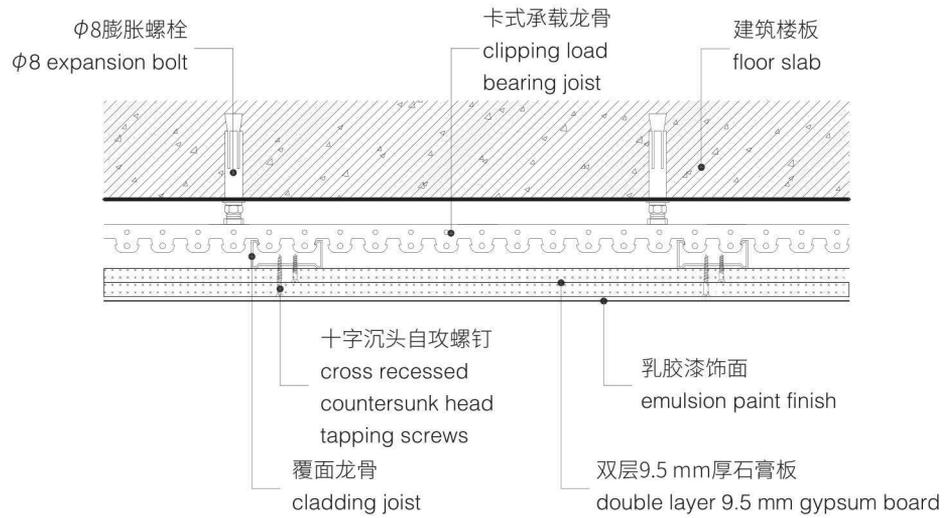
072P / 073P

重点 / KEY POINTS

卡式承载龙骨即使用有卡齿的可调节 U 形夹来取代主龙骨，直接与覆面龙骨卡合形成骨架体系，适用于安装空间狭小但又需要吊顶的部位。

Cladding joist and adjustable U-clip which owns latch displaces main runner can compose skeleton structure. The structure is suitable for narrow and small place which need suspended ceiling.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

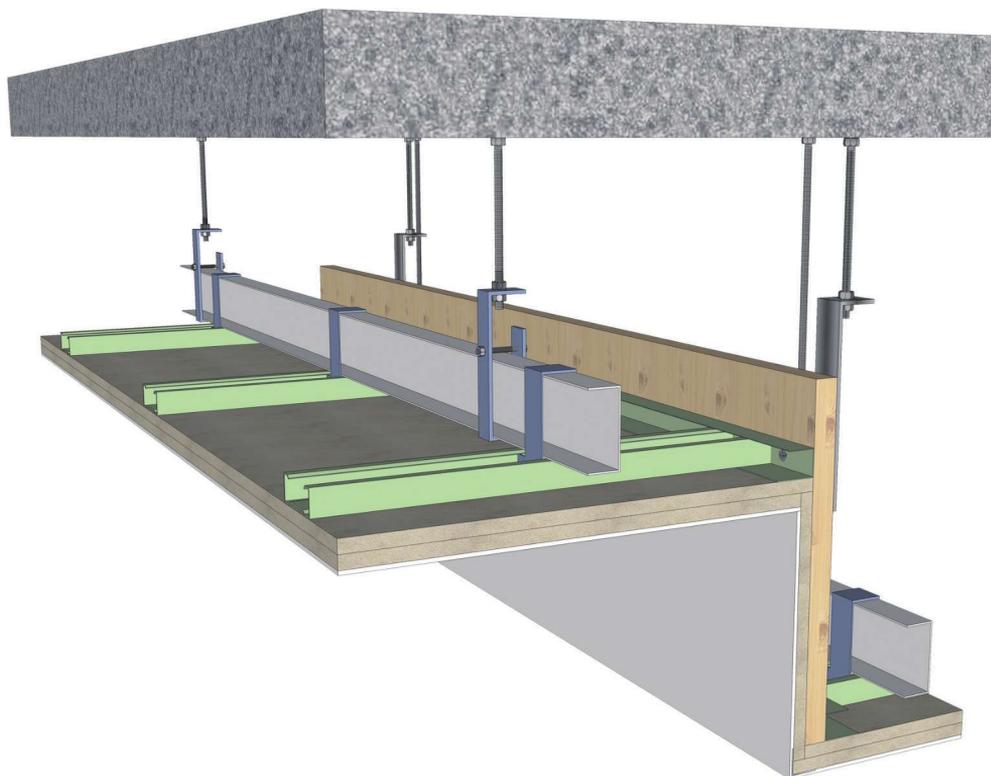
石膏板吊顶 | 高低差造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | High and Low Shape |

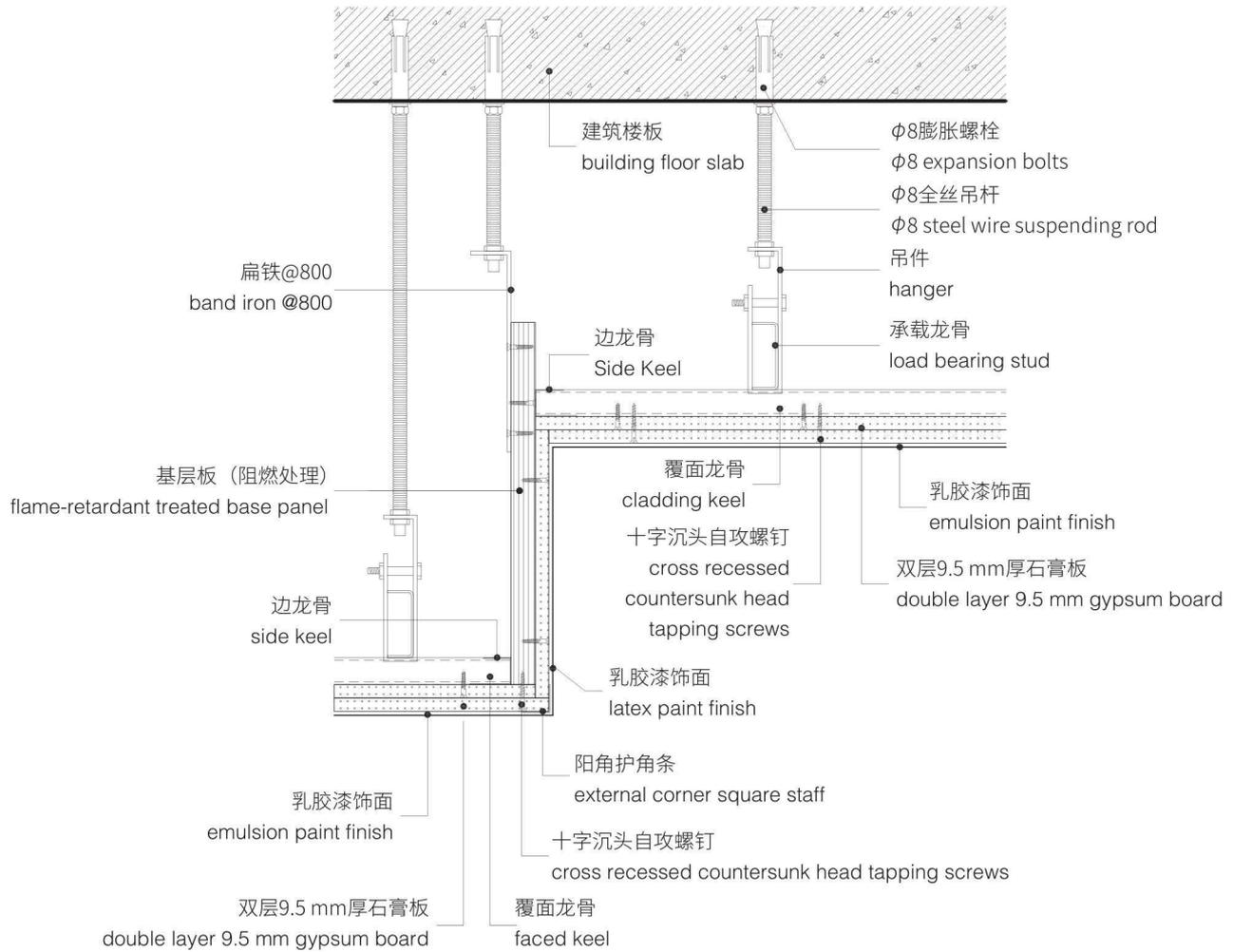
074P / 075P

重点 / KEY POINTS

高顶和低顶都采用常规轻钢龙骨吊顶形式，连接高低顶的部分一般用扁铁吊装基层板来处理。

Both high and low ceilings apply the form of conventional light steel keel suspended ceilings. Band iron which suspends base board is generally used in the connection portion of the two ceilings.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

石膏板吊顶 | 阴角石膏线条 / 顶面石膏线条 |

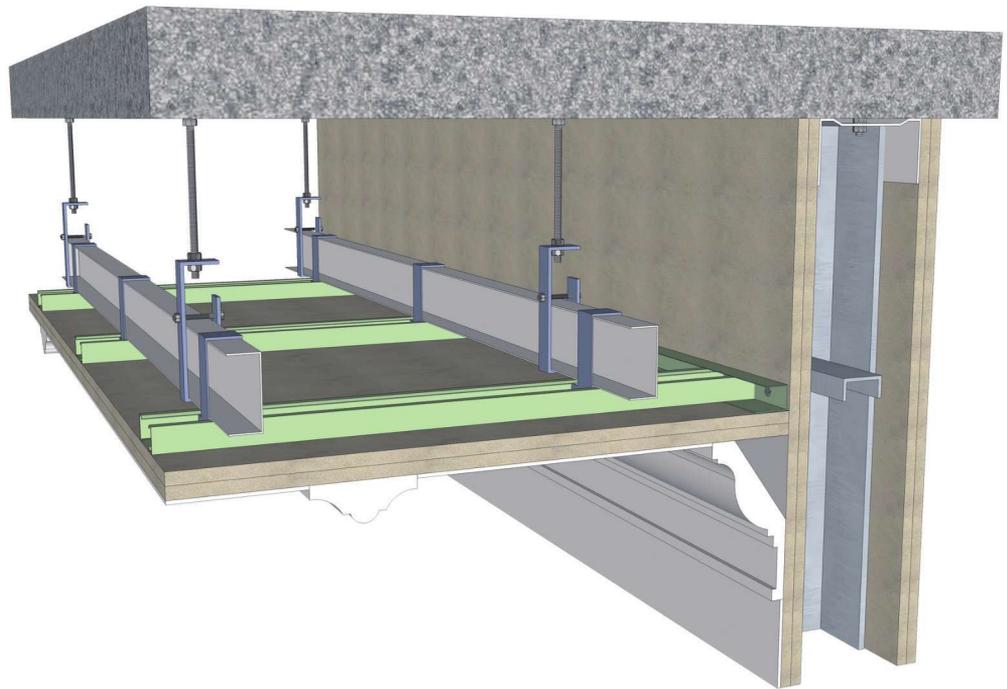
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Inner Corner Line/Top Surface Gypsum Line |

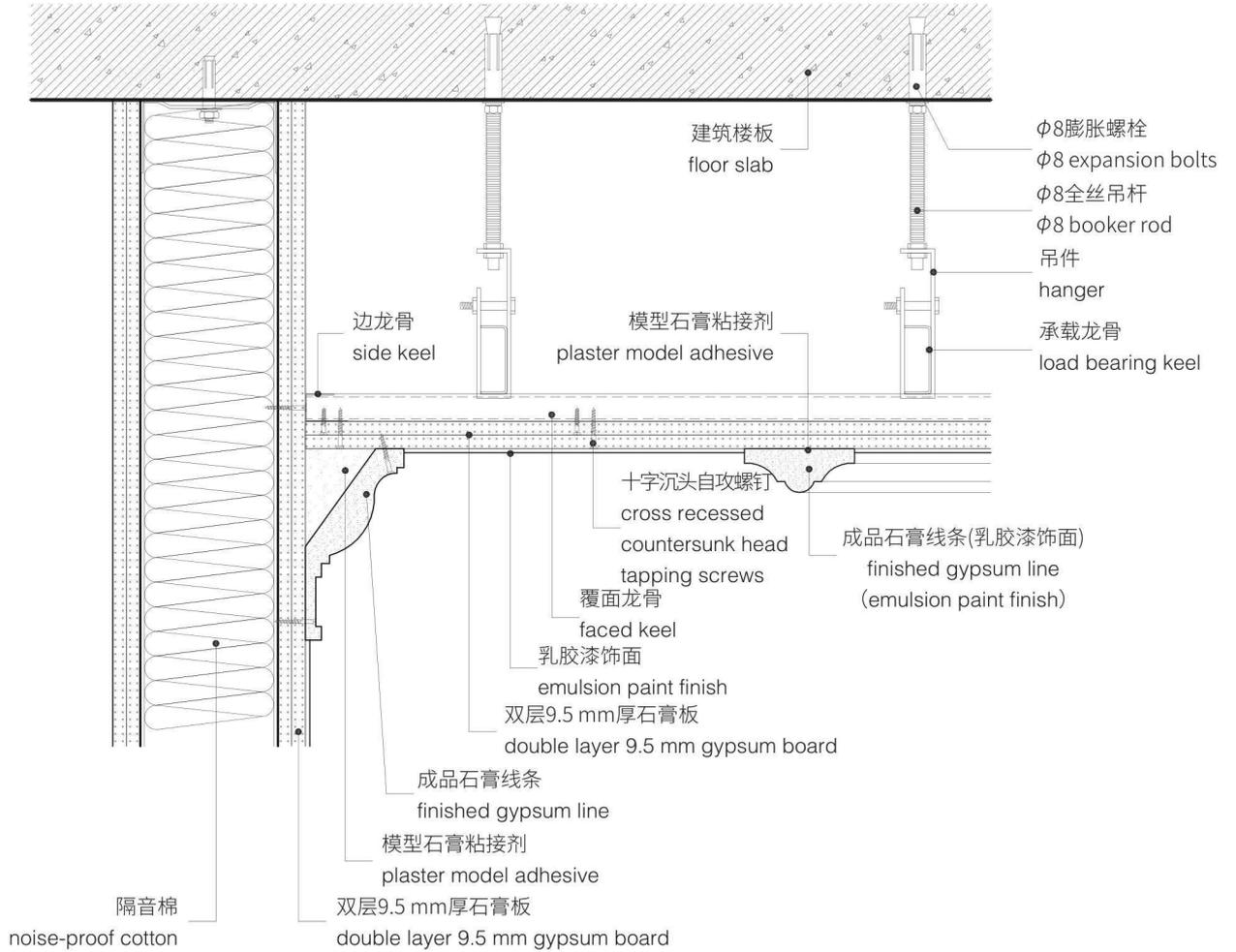
076P / 077P

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

石膏阴角安装分为粘线法安装工艺和钉线法安装工艺。

The methods of the mounting of gypsum on inner corners include stuck mould and devil float.





比例: 1:5 scale: 1:5

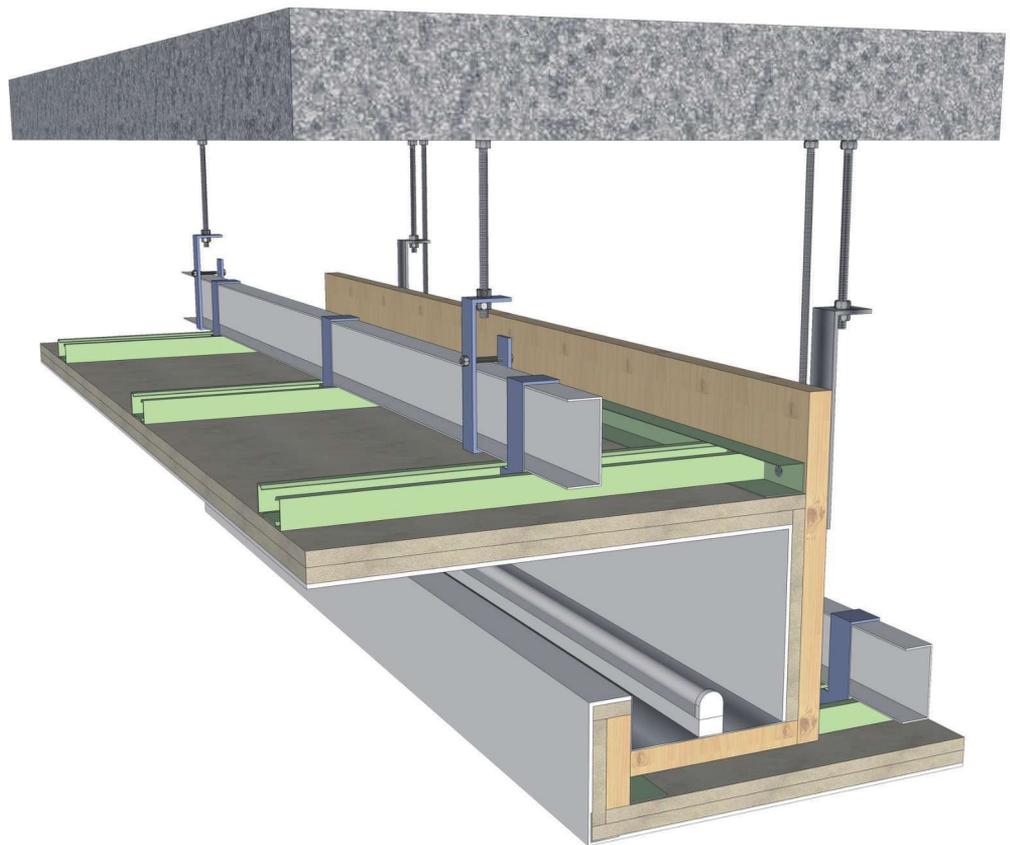
石膏板吊顶 | 常规灯槽造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Conventional Light Trough Shape |

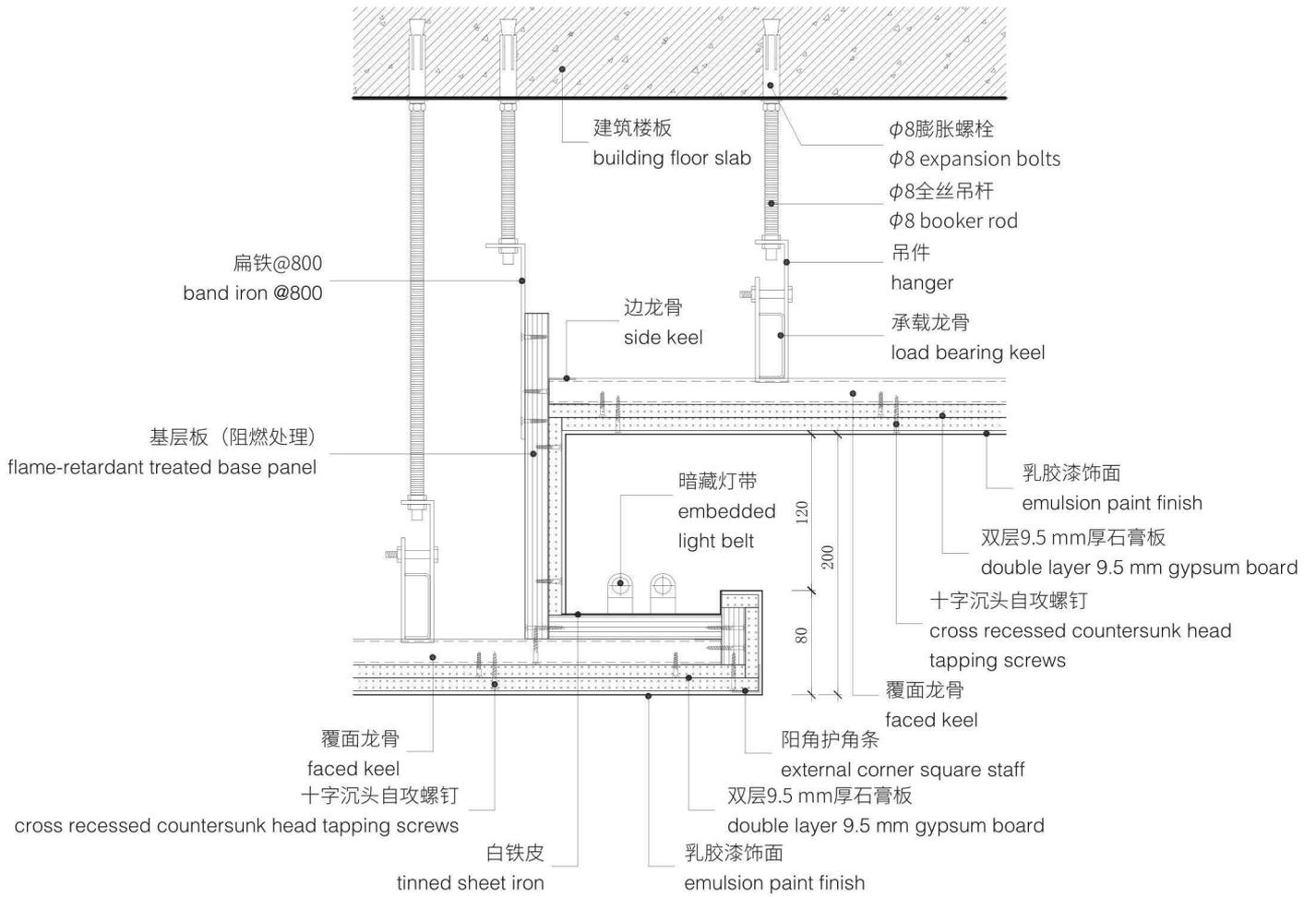
078P / 079P

重点 / KEY POINTS

灯槽深度及高度不宜过小，否则对出光效果会有影响；灯槽造型的基层板需要注意防火处理，灯槽内安装白铁皮可以起到防火效果，同时也便于灯具安装。

Light trough shouldn't be too shadow or low in order to maintain proper lighting effects. Base panels of light troughs shall be fire retardant. Tinned sheet iron in light troughs can function as fireproof material and ease the installment of lights.





比例: 1:5 | scale: 1:5

节点图 DETAIL

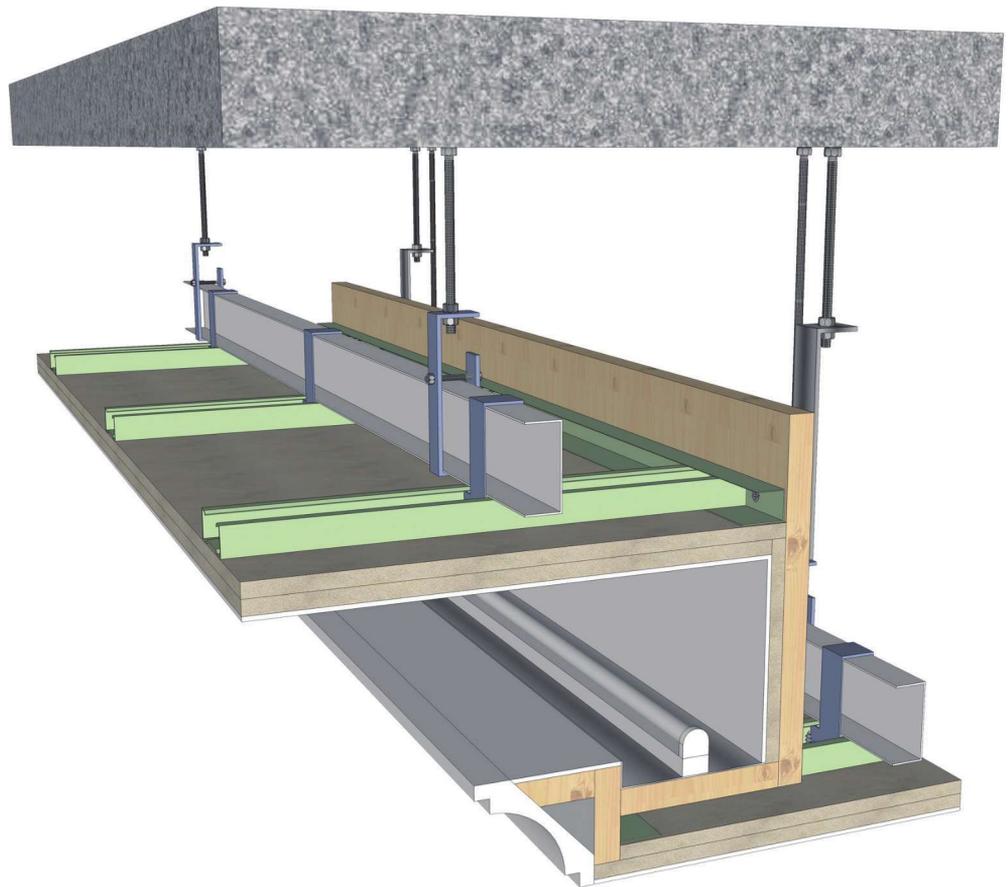
石膏板吊顶 | 带石膏线灯槽造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Light Trough Shape With Gypsum Line |

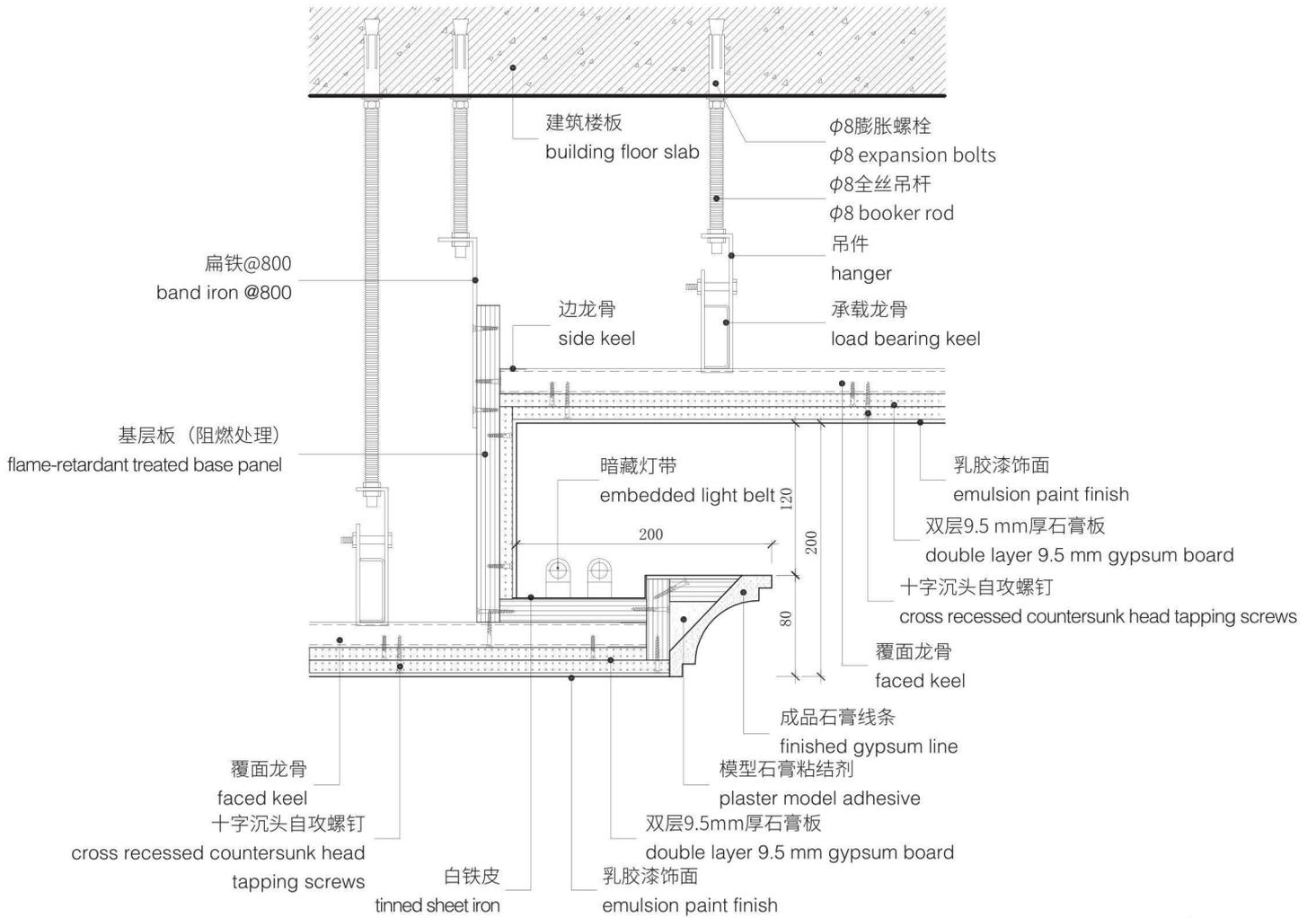
080P / 081P

重点 / KEY POINTS

灯槽内灯具常规选用 T5 灯管或 LED 灯带，如果选用后者则需注意 LED 灯带自带变压器的摆放位置。

Conventionally, lights in troughs are T5 lamp tube or LED lamp belt. In the use of the latter, the location of their transformers should be paid attention to.





比例: 1:5 | scale: 1:5

节点图 DETAIL

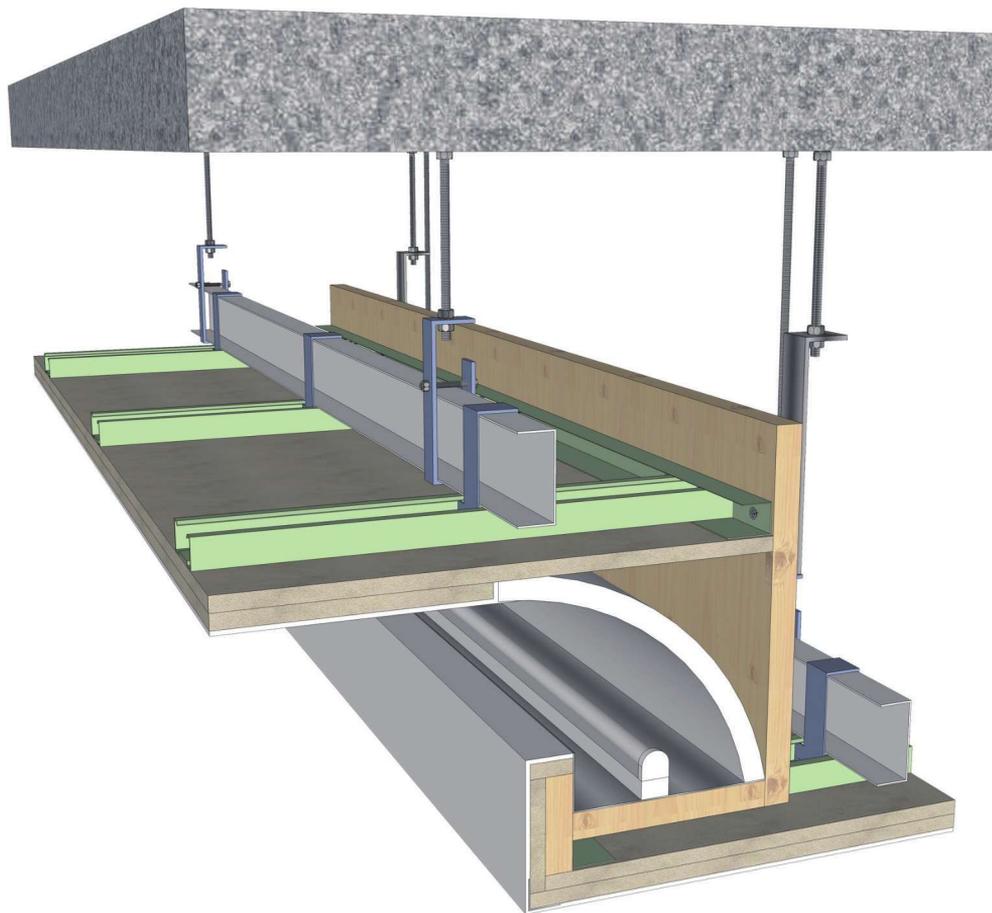
石膏板吊顶 | 弧形石膏线槽造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Light Trough Shape with Compass Gypsum Line |

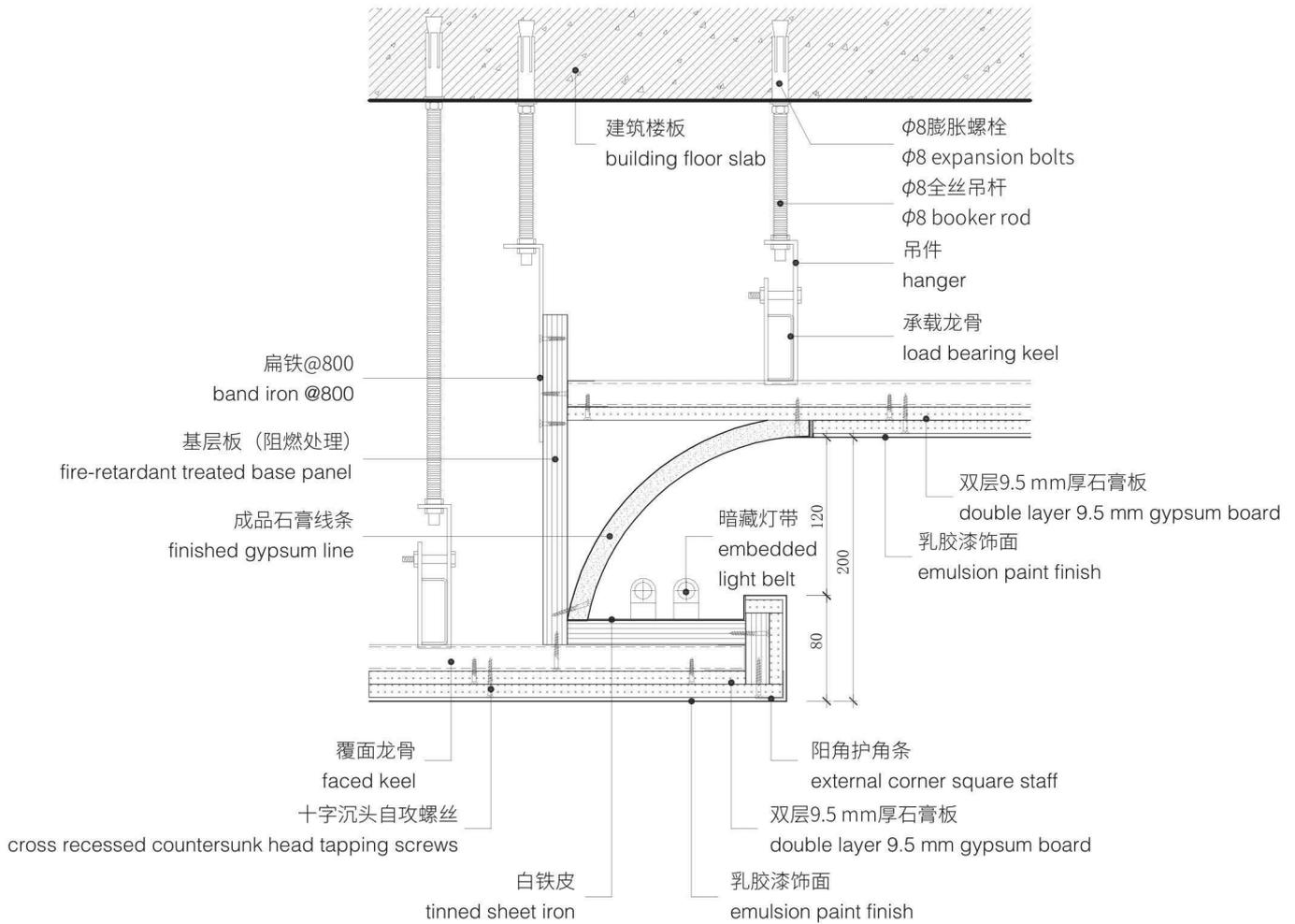
082P / 083P

重点 / KEY POINTS

弧形造型一般可采用石膏板弯曲或 GRG（加强纤维石膏板）成品两种方式，前者现场施工即可，后者需厂家定制现场安装，但是复杂造型后者效果更佳。

Cove shape can generally be achieved with bent gypsum board or finished GRG. While bent gypsum boards can be made on site, GRG require being made to order and set on site on the spot yet can better fit complex shape.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

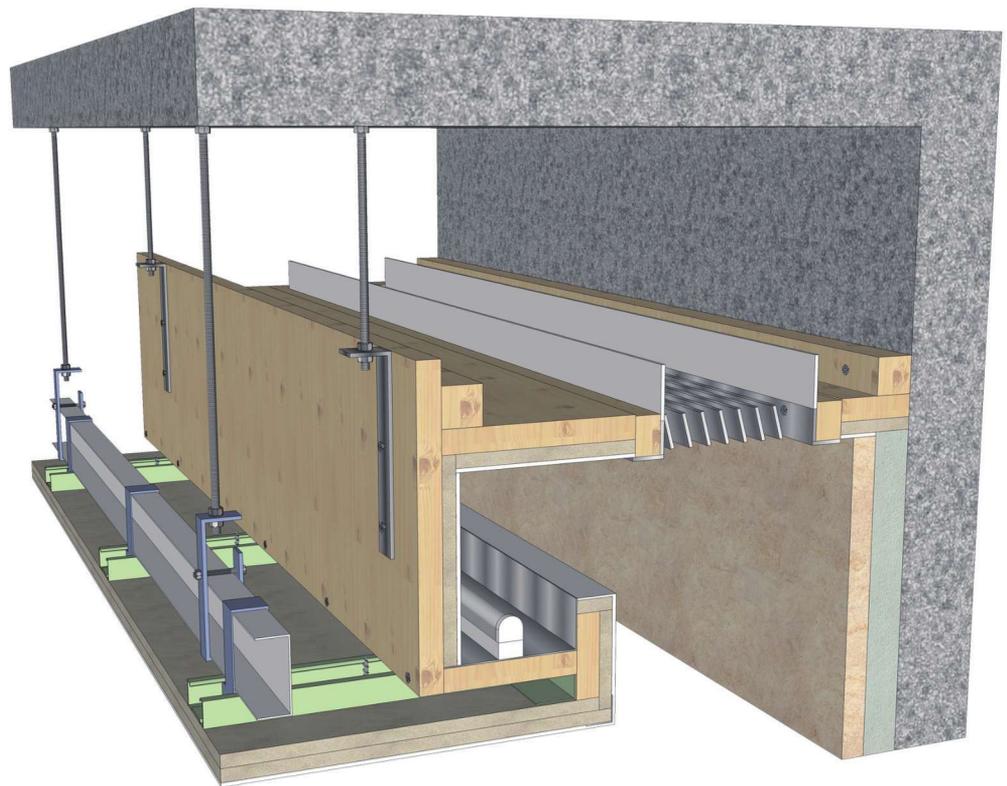
石膏板吊顶 | 靠墙风口带灯槽造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Light Trough Shape with Wall Whirl Tube |

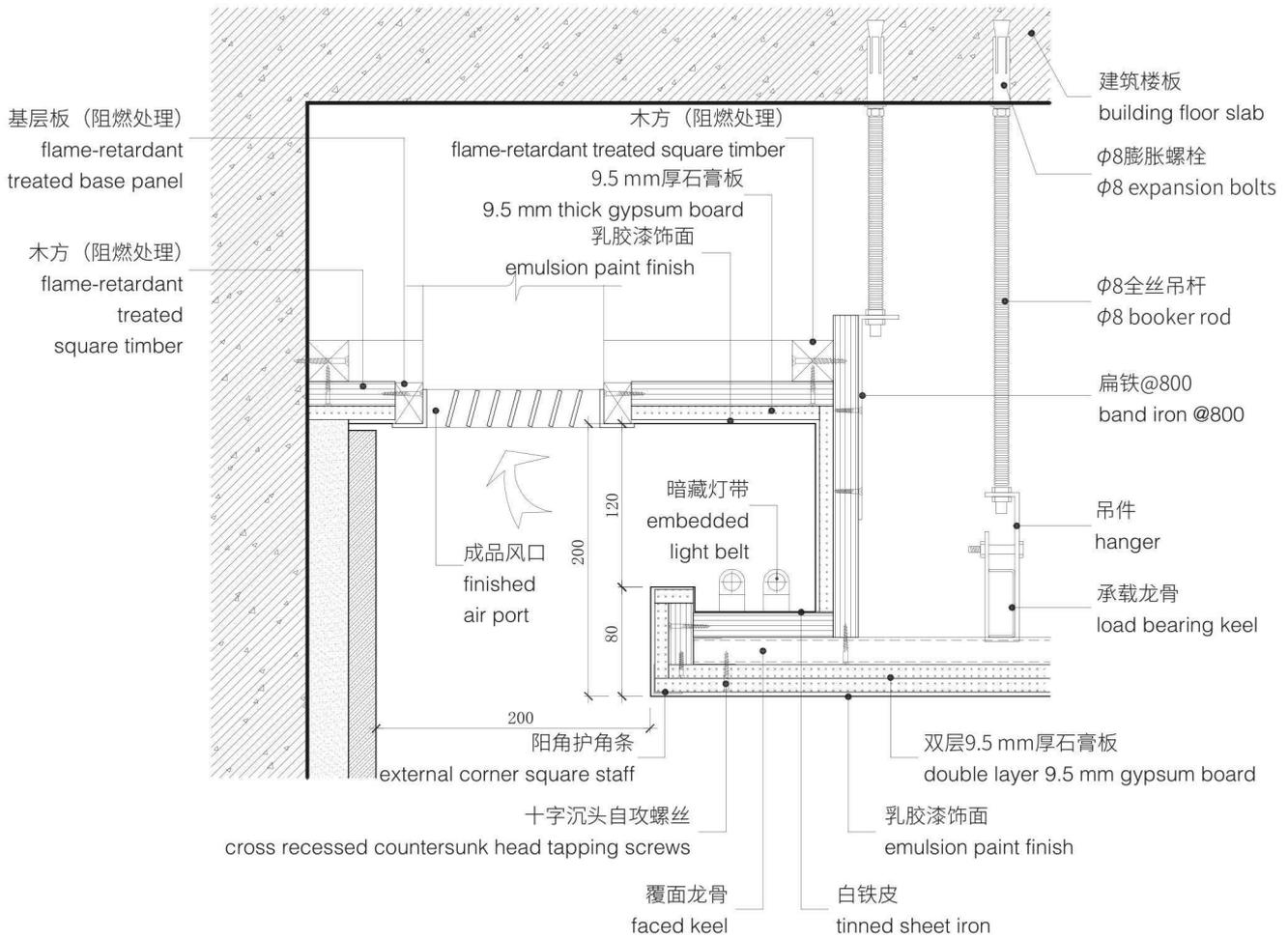
084P / 085P

重点 / KEY POINTS

灯槽距离墙面尺寸不宜小于 150 mm，否则会影响送回风的效果。

Distance between light troughs and walls shouldn't be less than 150 mm to keep air supply effective.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

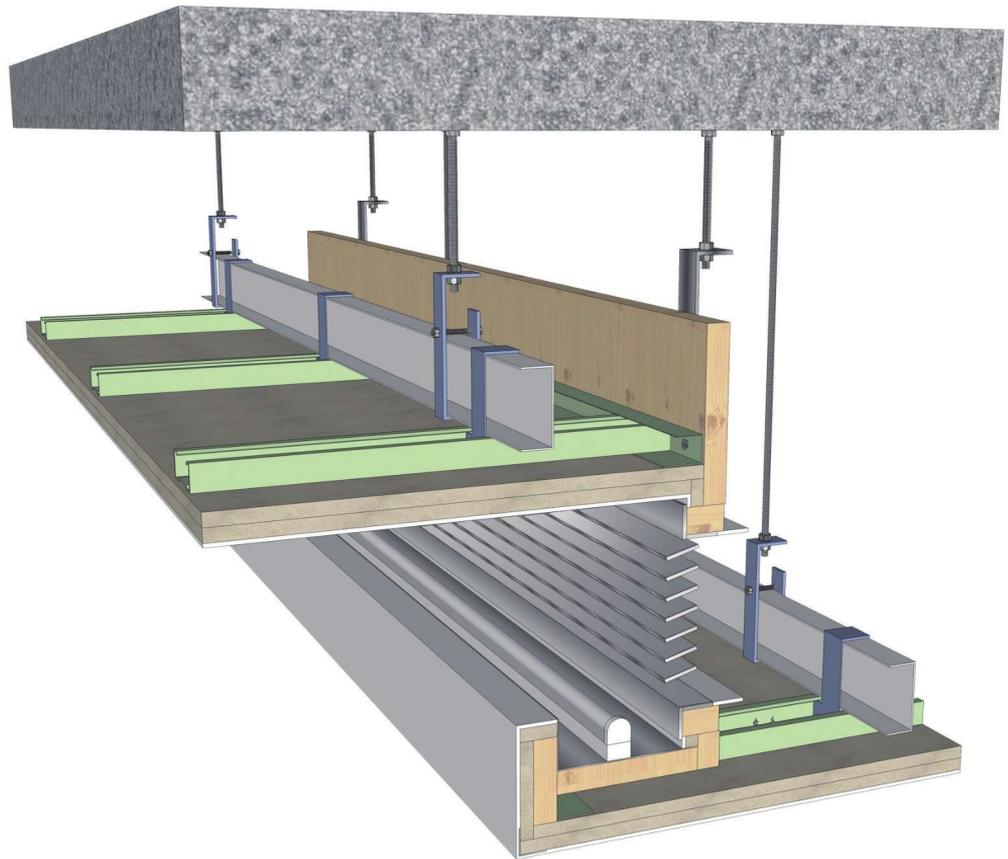
石膏板吊顶 | 灯槽带风口造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Light Trough Shape with Whirl Tube |

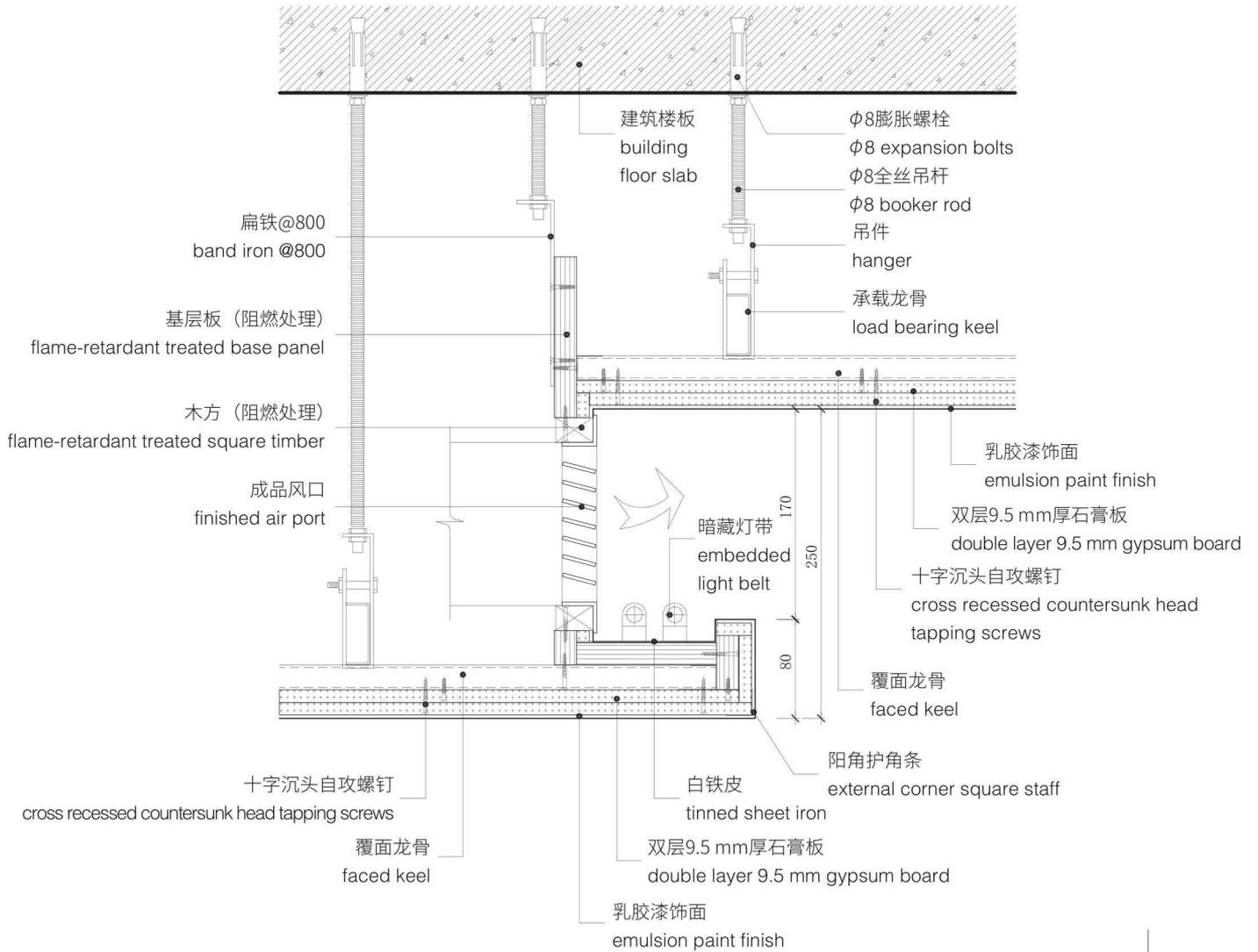
086P / 087P

重点 / KEY POINTS

安装风口的位置，应先用木方或木条进行加固，便于后期成品风口的安装固定。

The place for air ports should be reinforced by square wood and wood strips, preparing for later installment and fixing of finished air pots.





比例: 1:5 scale: 1:5

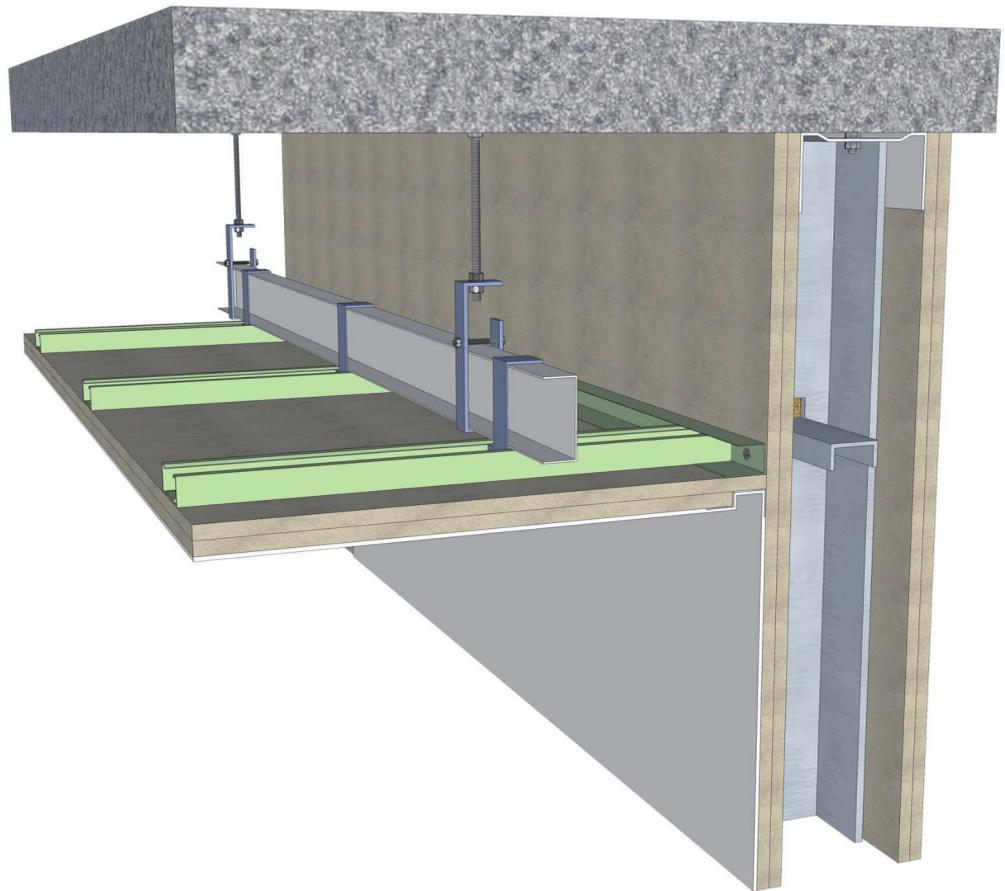
吊顶 | 顶面墙角留缝造型 |  
Suspended Ceiling | Top Surface Corner with Chute |

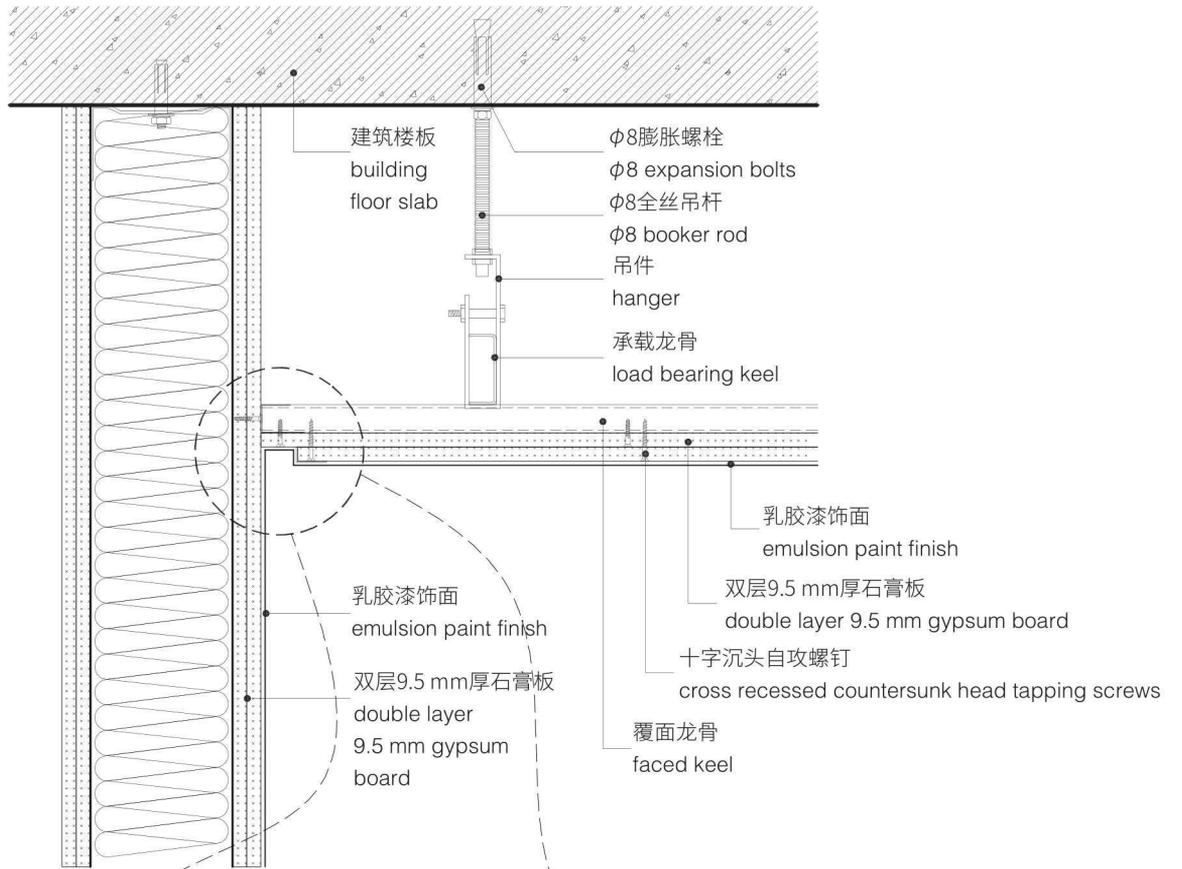
088P / 089P

重点 / KEY POINTS

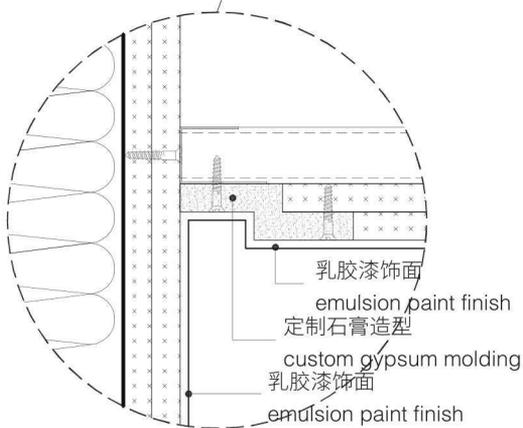
顶角留槽的做法对工艺要求较高，同时设计时需注意留槽造型尽量不要跨越不同高差，否则难以跟通。

The construction of top surface with chute have a very high demand, meanwhile it should be carefully designed instead of crossing step. Otherwise, the chute will not be straight.

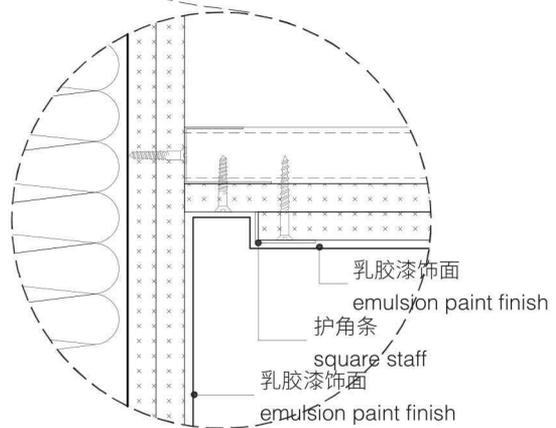




比例: 1:5 | scale: 1:5



做法 A  
construction A



做法 B  
construction B

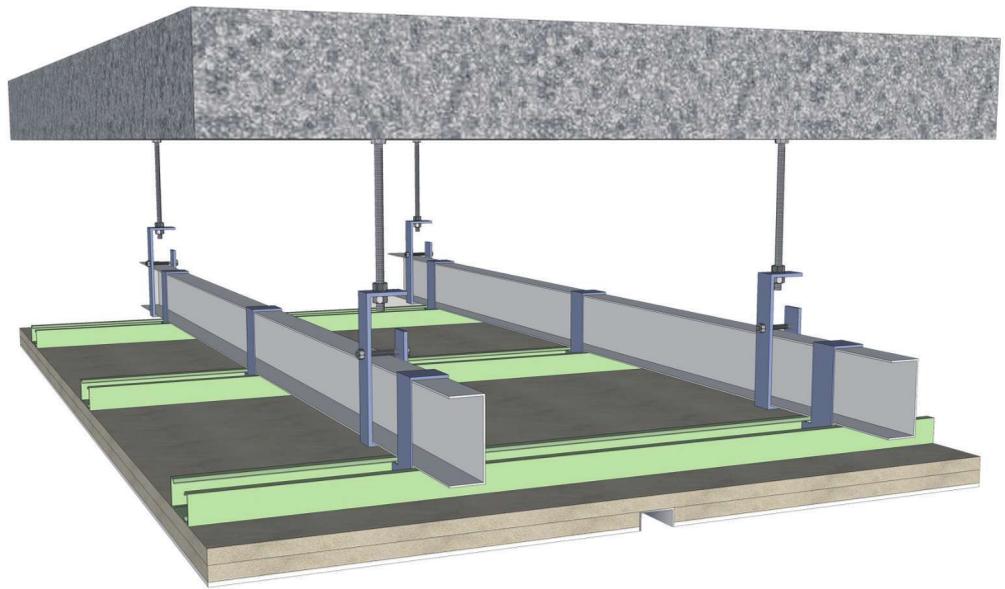
石膏板吊顶 | 顶面留缝造型 |  
Gypsum Board Suspended Ceiling | Top Surface with Chute |

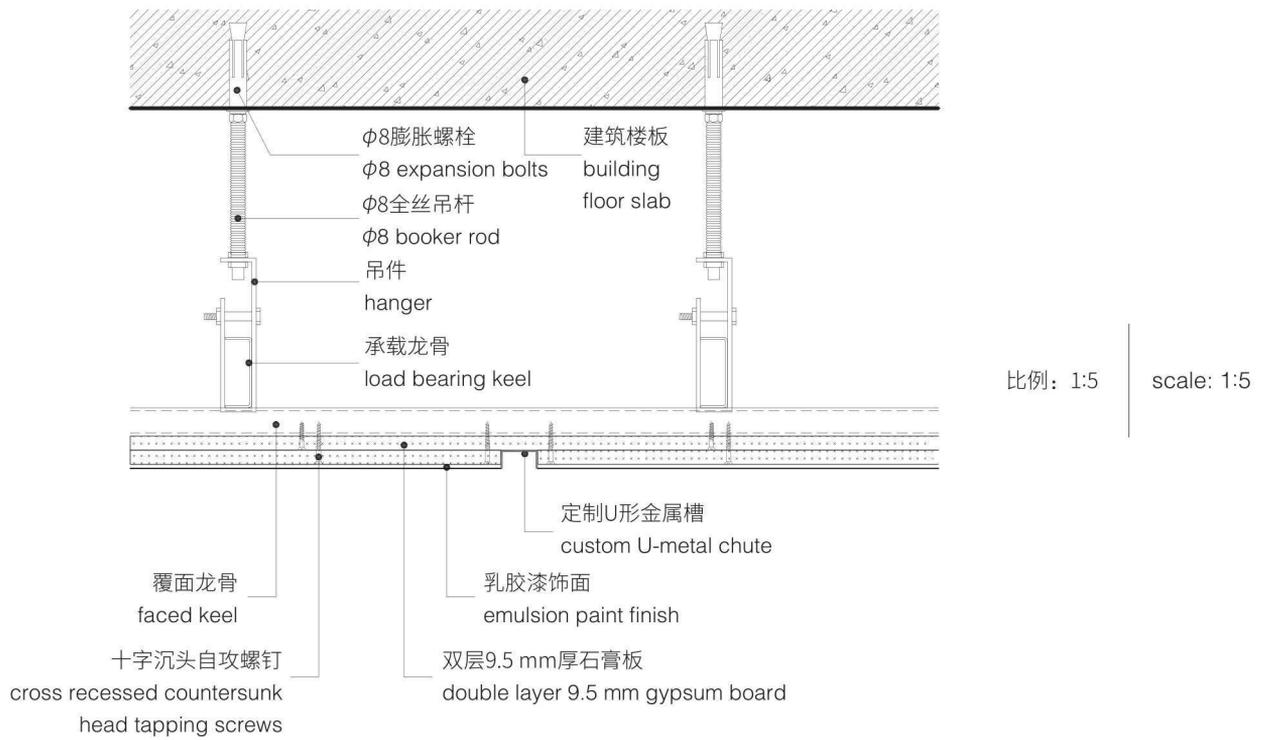
090P / 091P

重点 / KEY POINTS

石膏板棚留缝的常见宽度尺寸有 10 mm、15 mm、20 mm，高度以一块或两块石膏板厚为好，10~20 mm。

The common width of top surface's chute is generally 10 mm, 15 mm, 20 mm wide and properly 10~20 mm high, as the thickness of one or two gypsum boards.





## 明装式窗帘盒天花

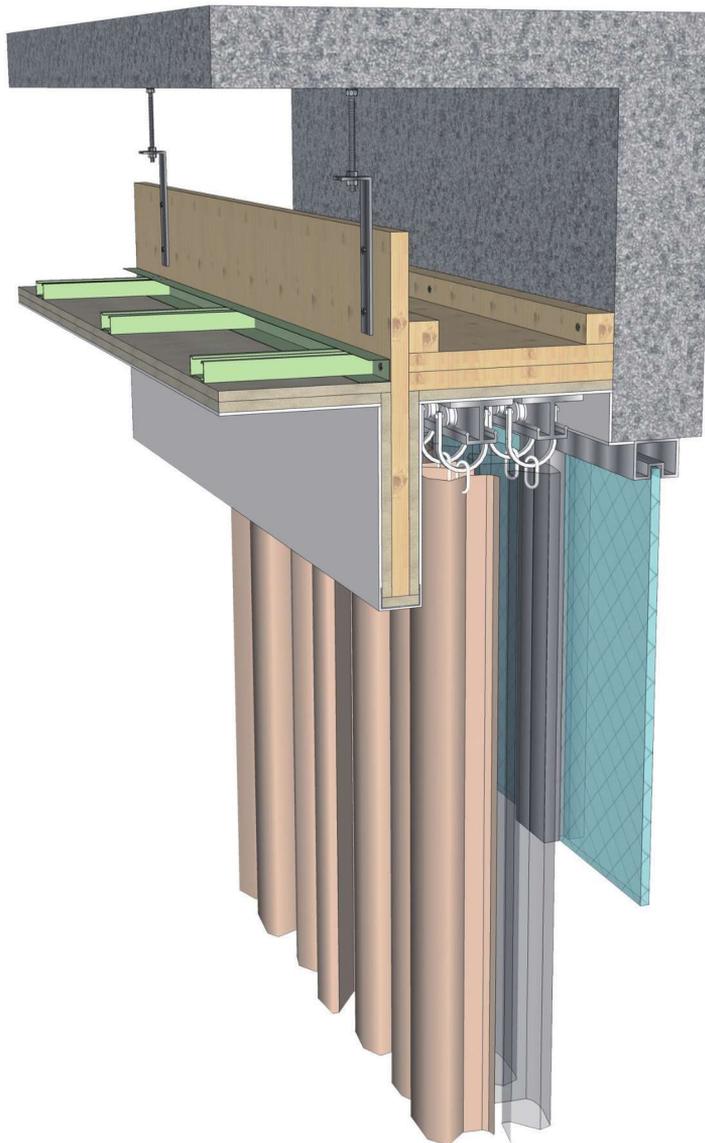
## Open Equipping Curtain Box

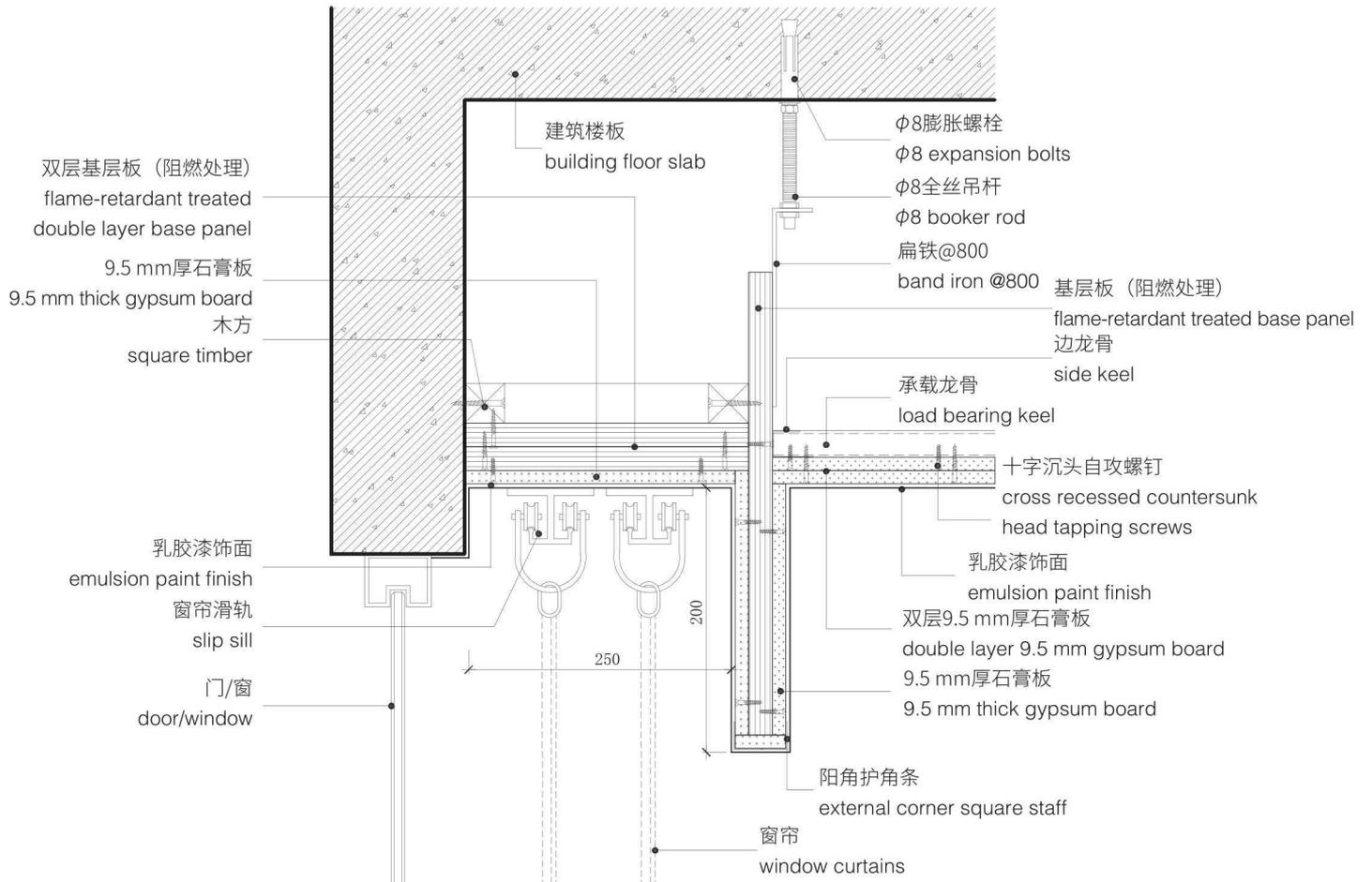
092P / 093P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

当吊顶高度不允许或设计风格需要时可采用明装式窗帘盒。窗帘盒宽度一般为 200 mm (双轨), 若是单轨, 可以考虑 150 mm 宽度。

When there's no high enough suspended ceiling or specific needs for style, open equipping curtain box can be put into use. Width is commonly around 200 mm (when it's in the situation of two-rail) wide, while a width of 150 mm maybe proper for monorail.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

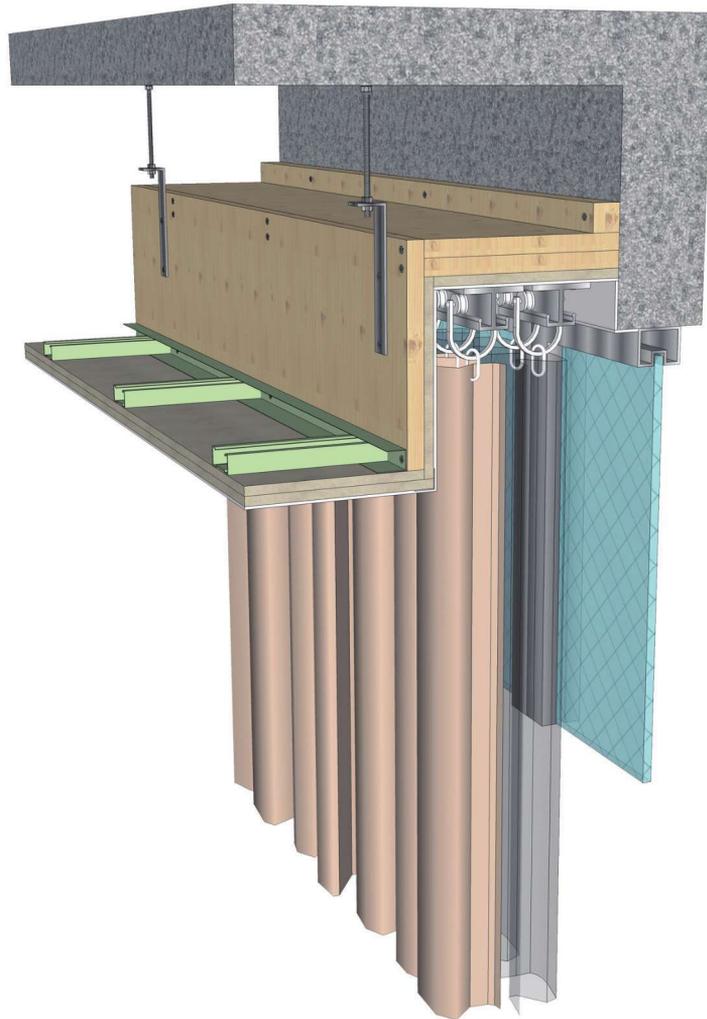
### 暗装式窗帘盒天花 Submerged Curtain Box

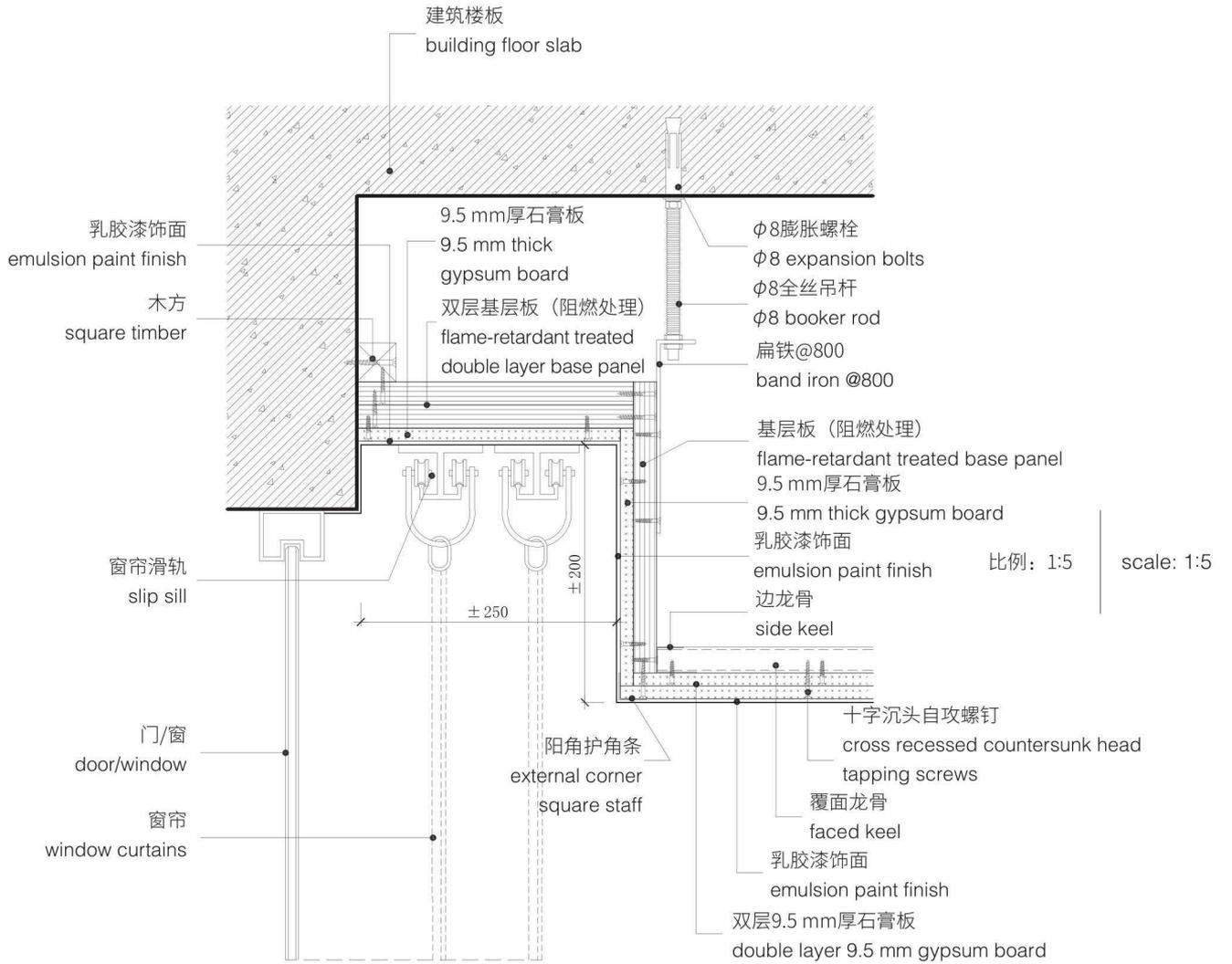
094P / 095P

#### 重点 / KEY POINTS

窗帘盒宽度一般为 200 mm (双帘), 若是单帘, 可以考虑 150 mm。双帘指一层纱帘一层遮光帘, 单帘就是一层遮光帘。

Width of double-curtain is generally 200 mm wide, and a width of 150 mm can be considered when it comes to single-curtain. Double-curtain refers to a layer of lace curtain and window blind, while single-curtain only consists a layer of window blind.





节点图 DETAIL

涂料顶面与涂料墙面交接天花

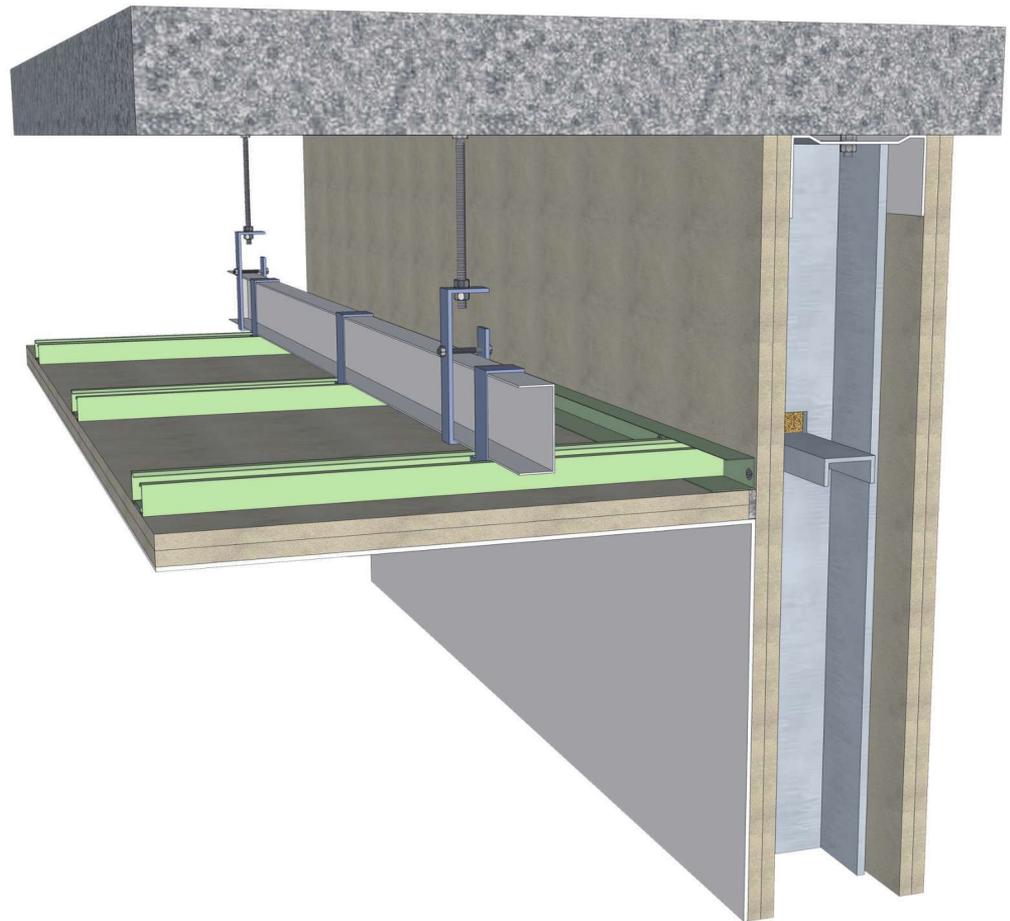
The Connection of Coating Ceiling and Coating Wall

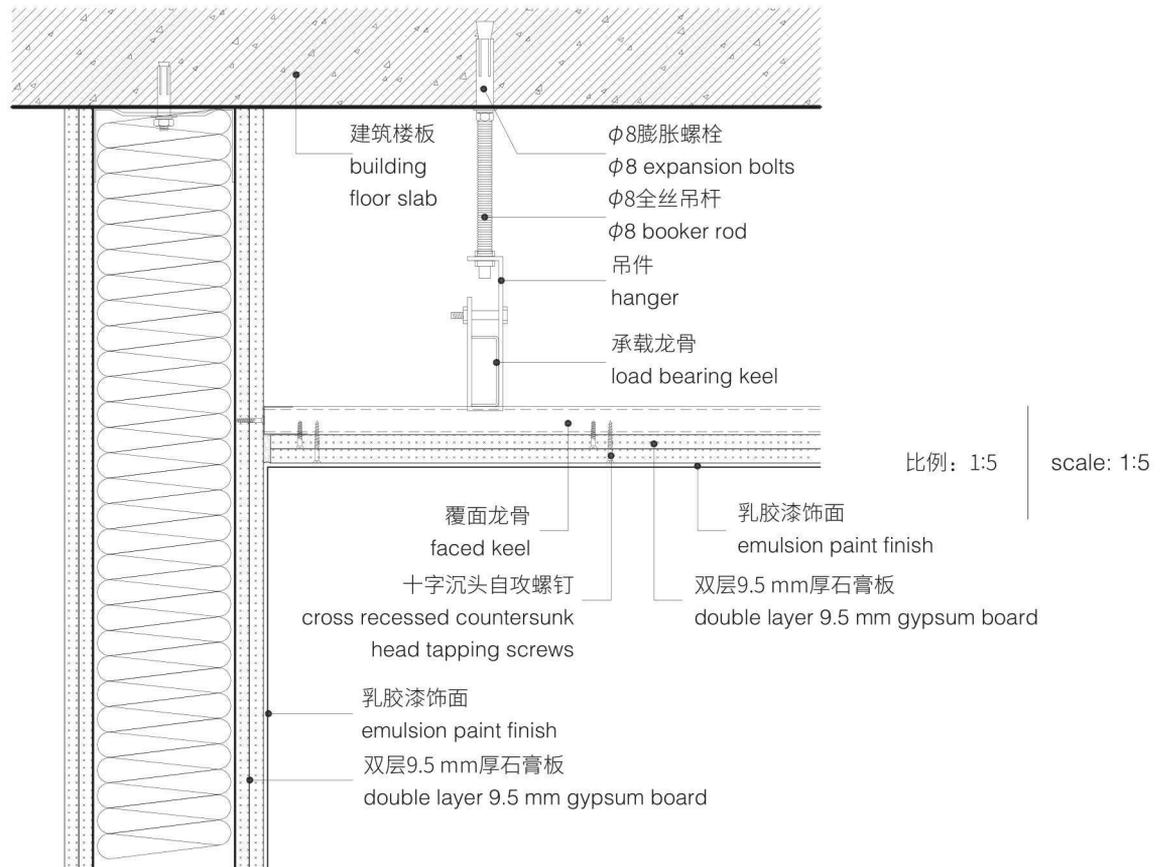
096P / 097P

重点 / KEY POINTS

天花石膏板与墙面石膏板墙交接需要安装边龙骨。

Side keel is needed in the connection portion of gypsum ceiling and wall.





涂料顶面与石材墙面交接天花

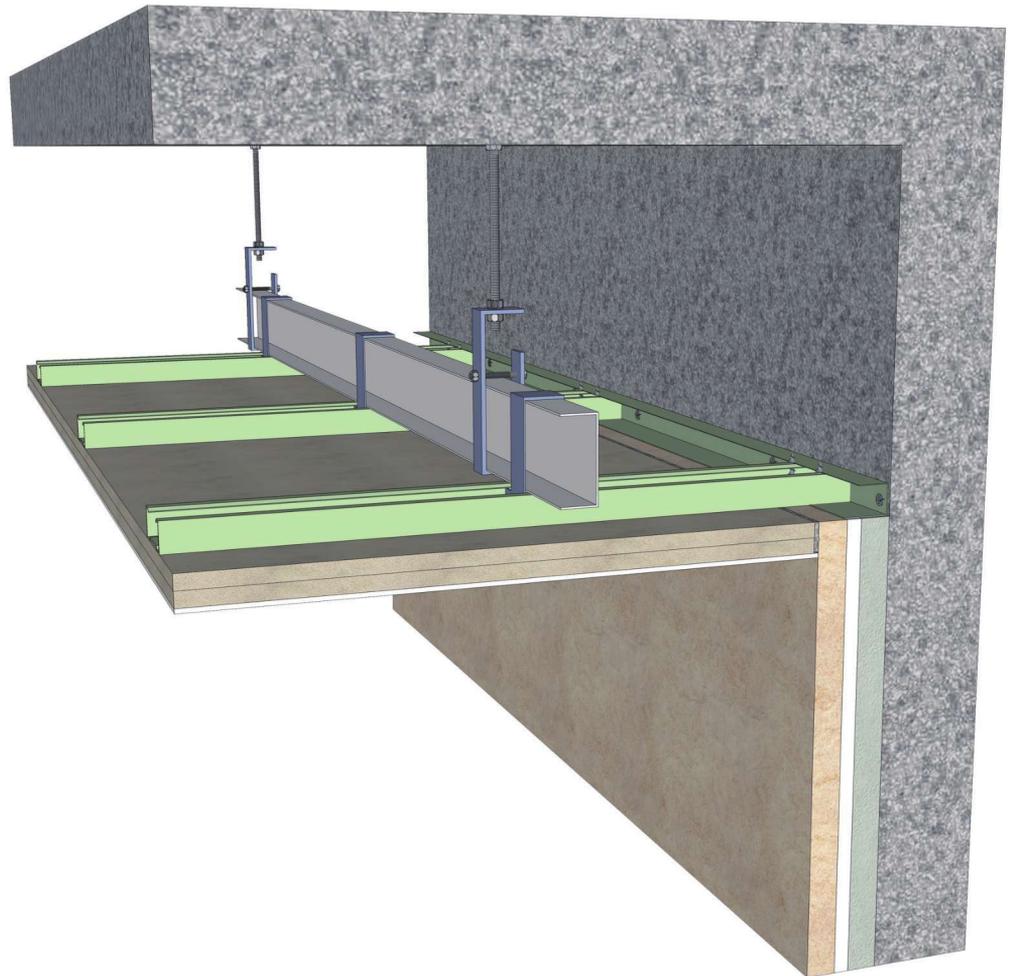
The Connection of Coating Ceiling and Stone Furnishing Wall

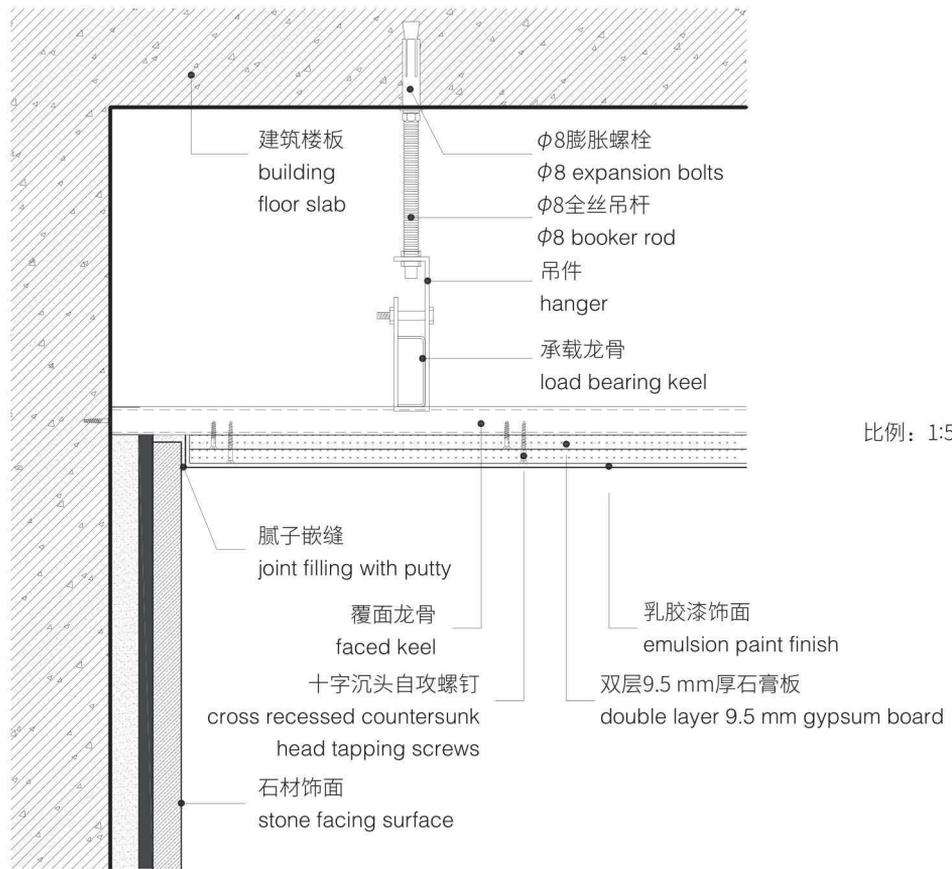
098P / 099P

重点 / KEY POINTS

施工顺序为：先做棚面吊顶龙骨，再做墙面石材。

The construction sequence is from suspended ceiling to stone furnishing wall.





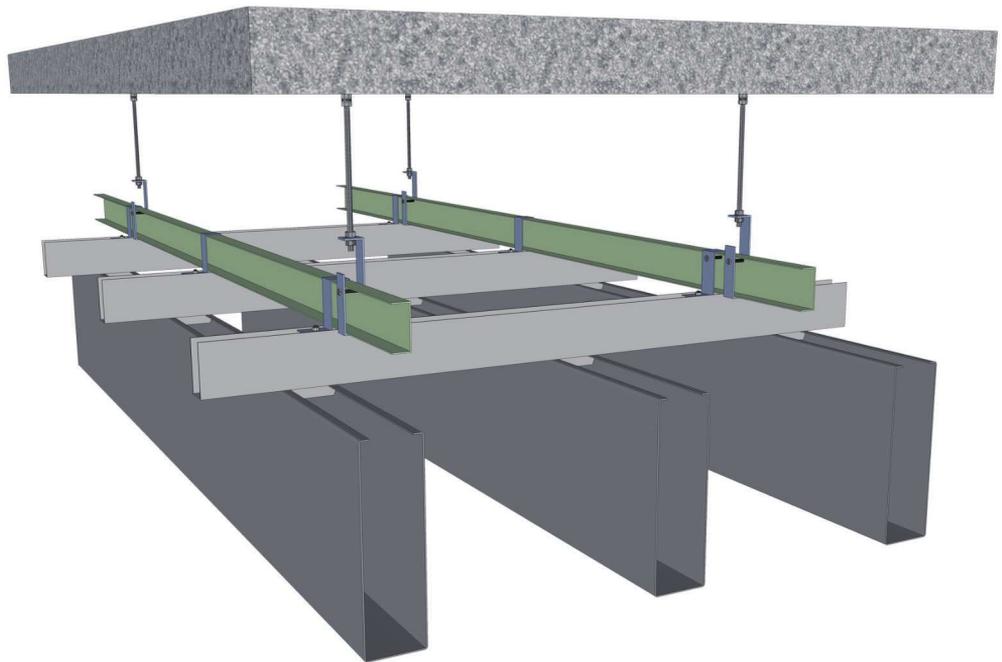
矩形金属格栅天花  
Metal Grille Ceiling

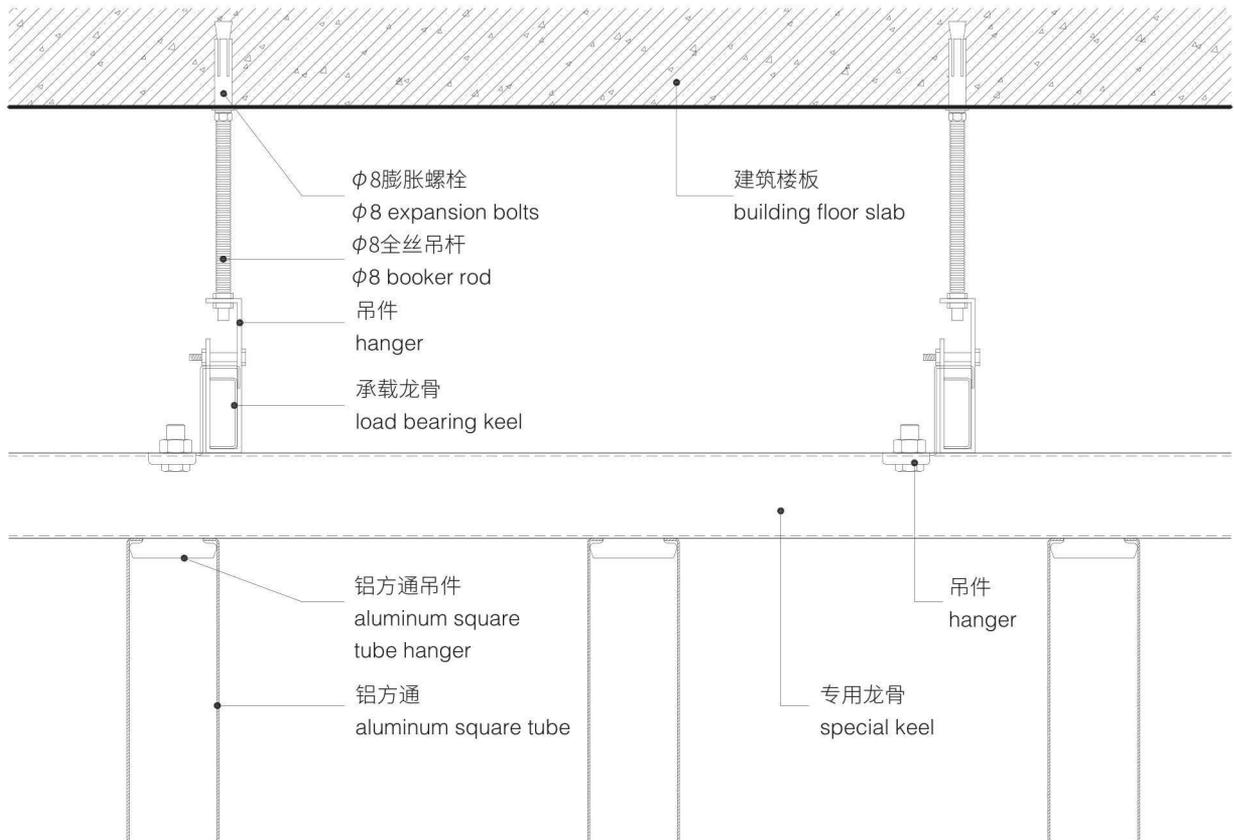
100P / 101P

重点 / KEY POINTS

金属格栅的规格尺寸可以定制，定制要考虑成本问题。

The size of metal grids/grills can be customized, yet the cost is to be considered.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

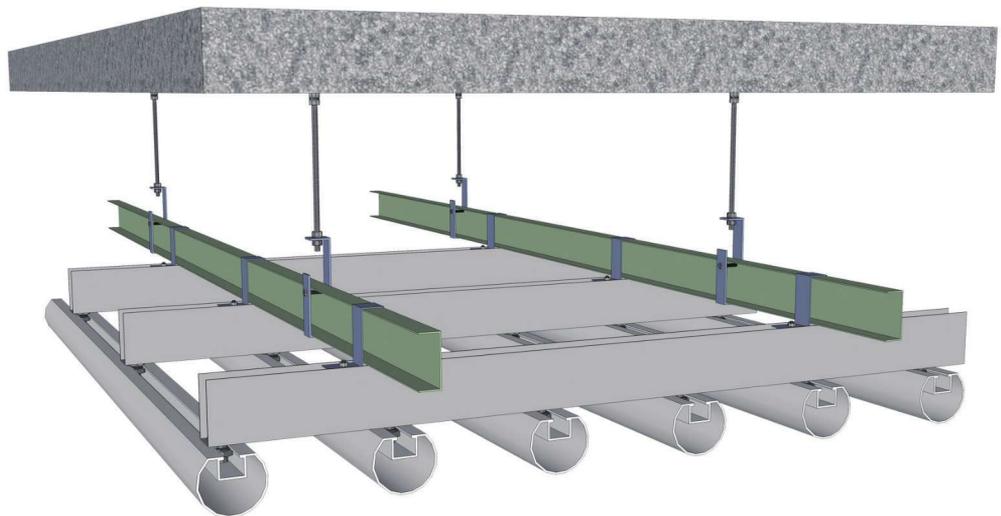
## 圆形金属格栅天花 Circular Metal Grille Ceiling

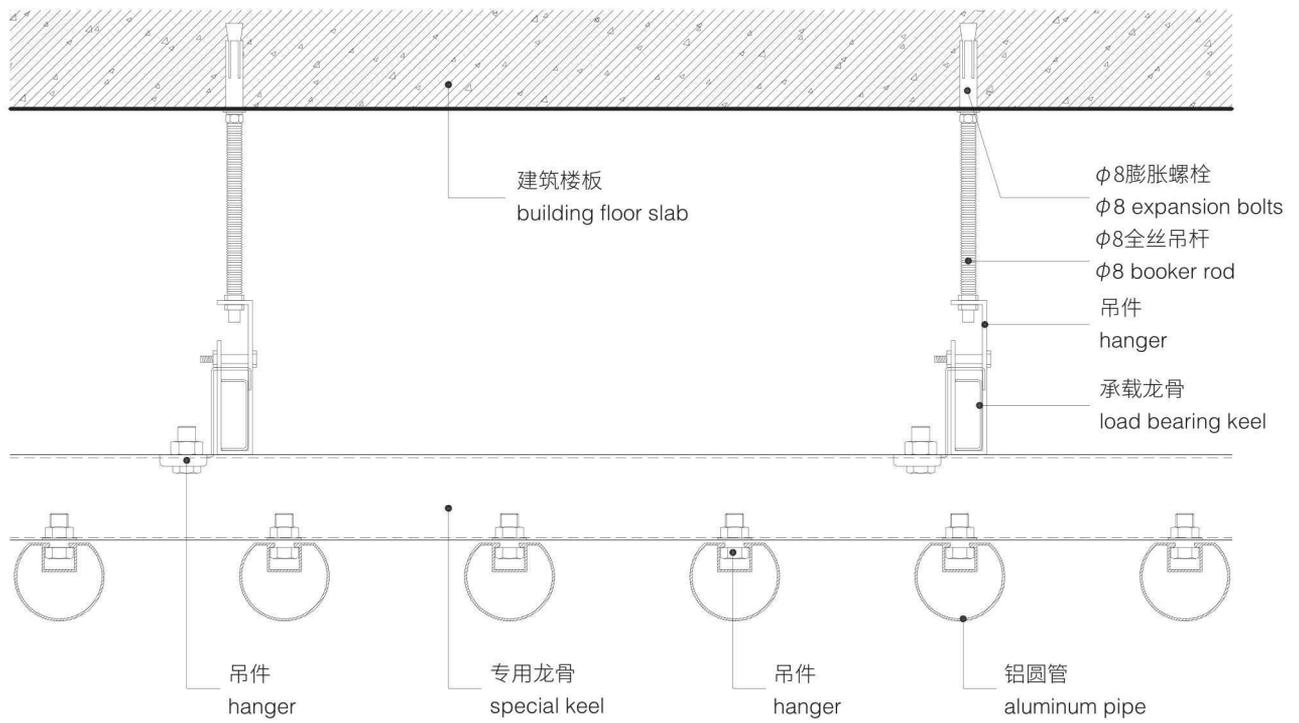
102P / 103P

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

在采用了金属格栅天花的情况下，需要考虑如何处理暴露的建筑楼板，灯具与格栅的安装方式也要考虑清楚。

When circular metal grille ceiling is used, the disposition of exposed floor slabs and the installment measure of lamp and grille require consideration.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

## 木饰面吊顶天花

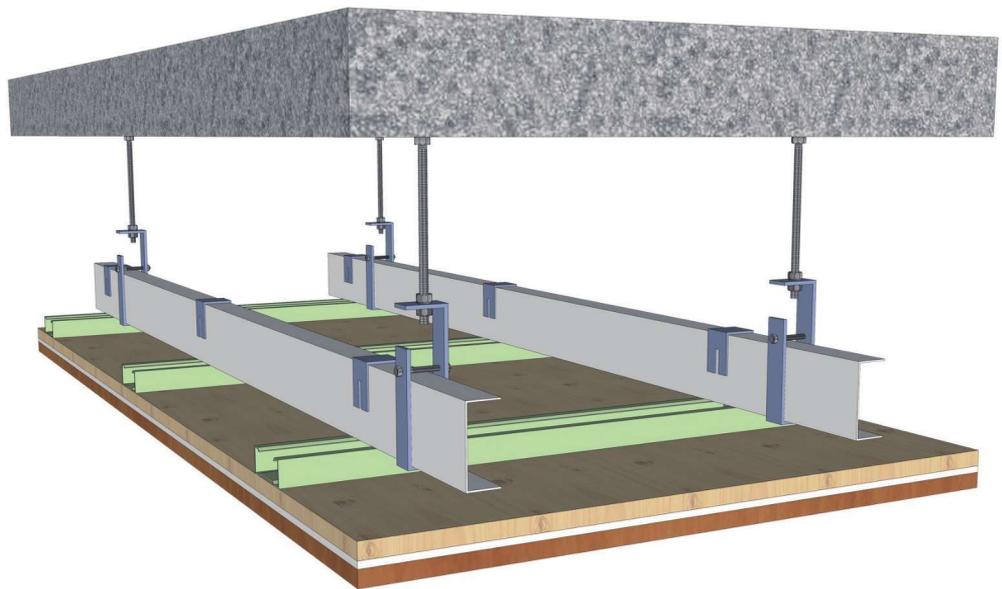
## Wood Facing Surface Suspended Ceiling

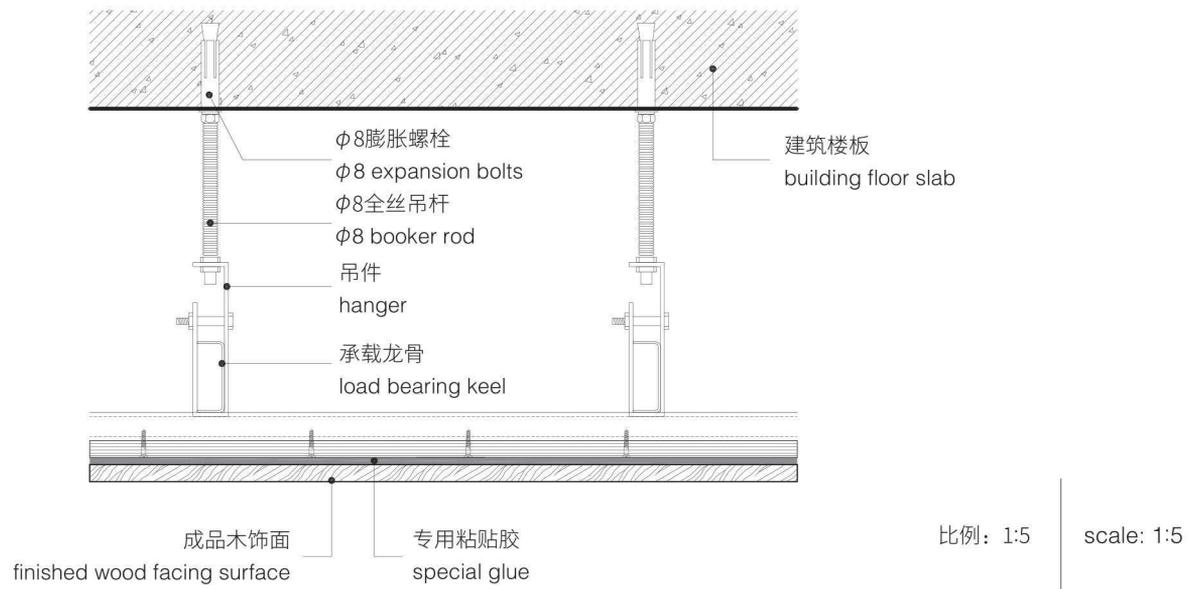
104P / 105P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

在防火等级要求高的项目中，不能在天花上使用木饰面，可以用木纹转印铝板或者复合木饰面（木皮覆于金属板或石膏板基层上）来替代。

In projects highly demanding fire retardation, in place of the wood furnish, graining aluminum plates and composite wood furnishing (i.e. metal or gypsum boards with veneer covering the base ) should be used on ceilings.





## 软膜吊顶天花

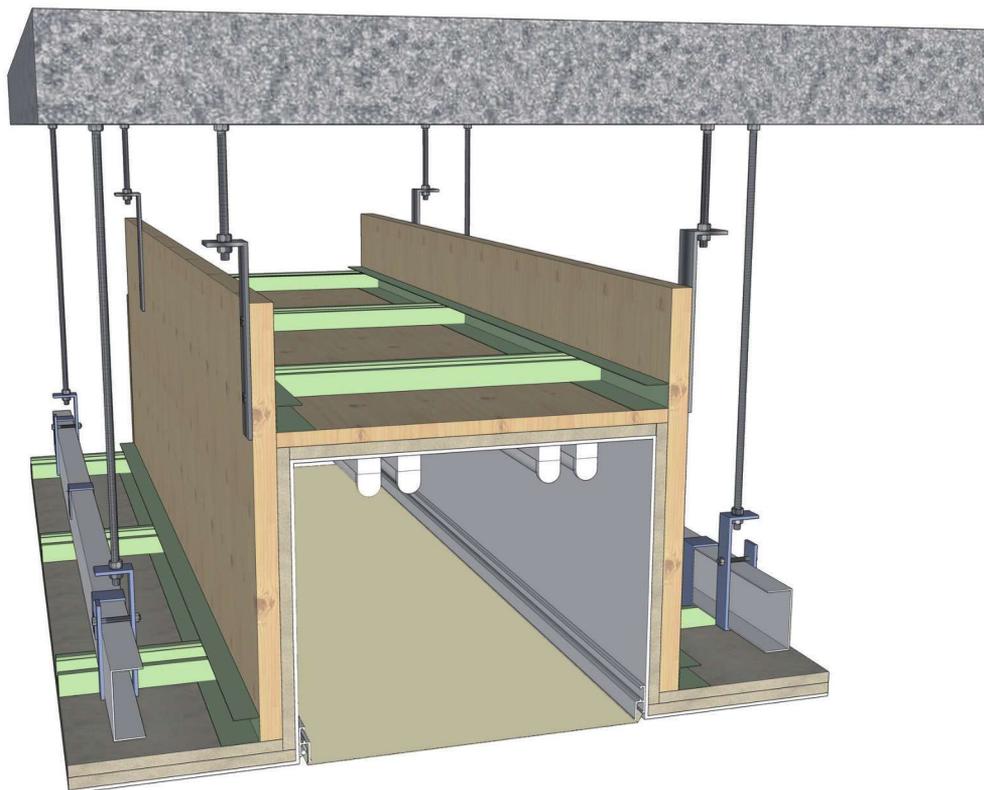
## Stretch Ceiling Suspended Ceiling

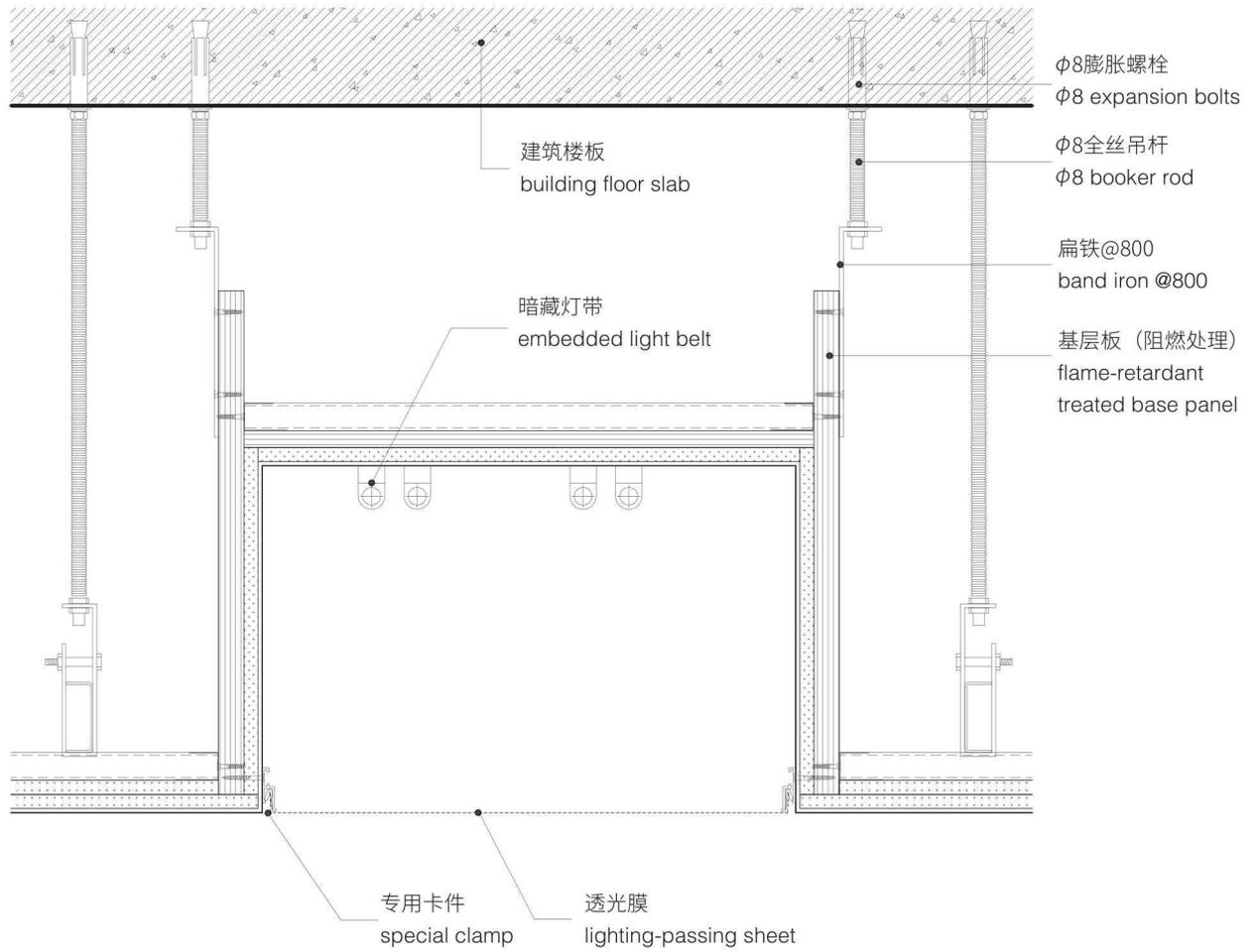
106P / 107P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

软膜天花内一般也需腻子批嵌后刷乳胶漆，或是贴上白铁皮。软膜天花龙骨分为扁码（H码）、F码、双扣码。在有防火要求的时候应该选用A级膜，但是A级膜的尺寸规格会比常规软膜的要小。

Stretch ceiling keel always needs joint filling with putty. Afterward, it also need to be brushed elusion paint or pasted with tinned sheet iron. Stretch ceiling keel is classified into flat size( size H), size F and double-clip size . Film A should be used to meet fireproof requirements, but its format dimension is smaller than conventional stretch ceiling.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

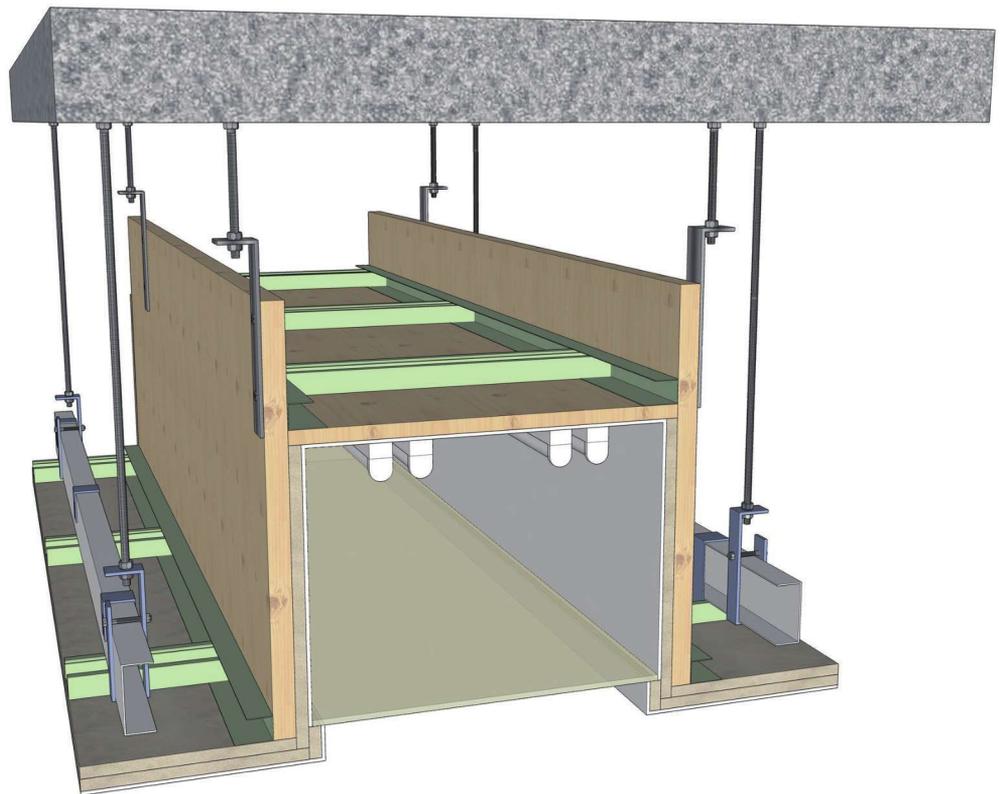
## 亚克力吊顶天花 Acrylic Suspended Ceiling

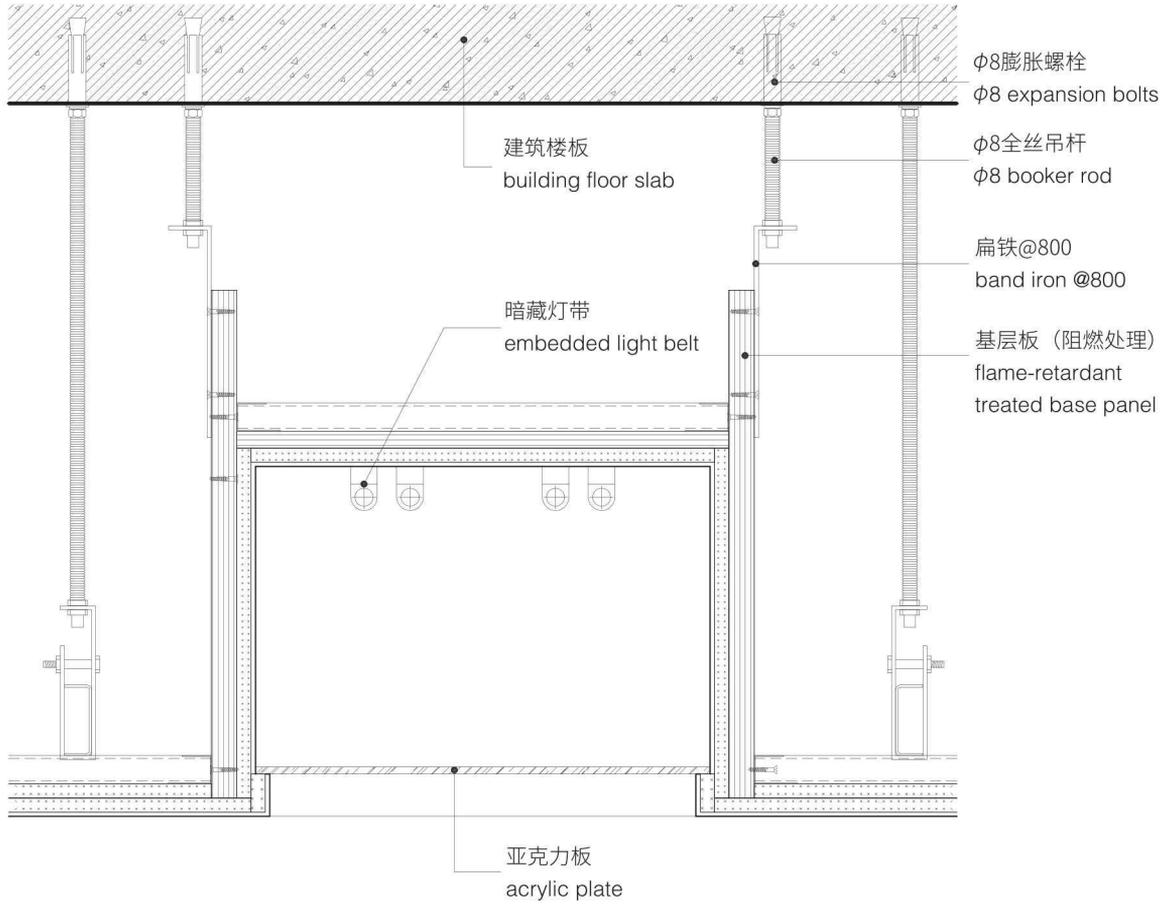
108P / 109P

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

亚克力俗称有机玻璃，在装饰设计中经常被用作透光板、灯箱片等，装饰设计中常用的亚克力板材厚度在 1~20 mm 之间。

Acrylic, known as Perspex, is regularly used as light-passing board and lamp house pieces and has a width of 1~20 mm in decoration engineering.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

## 伸缩缝工艺天花

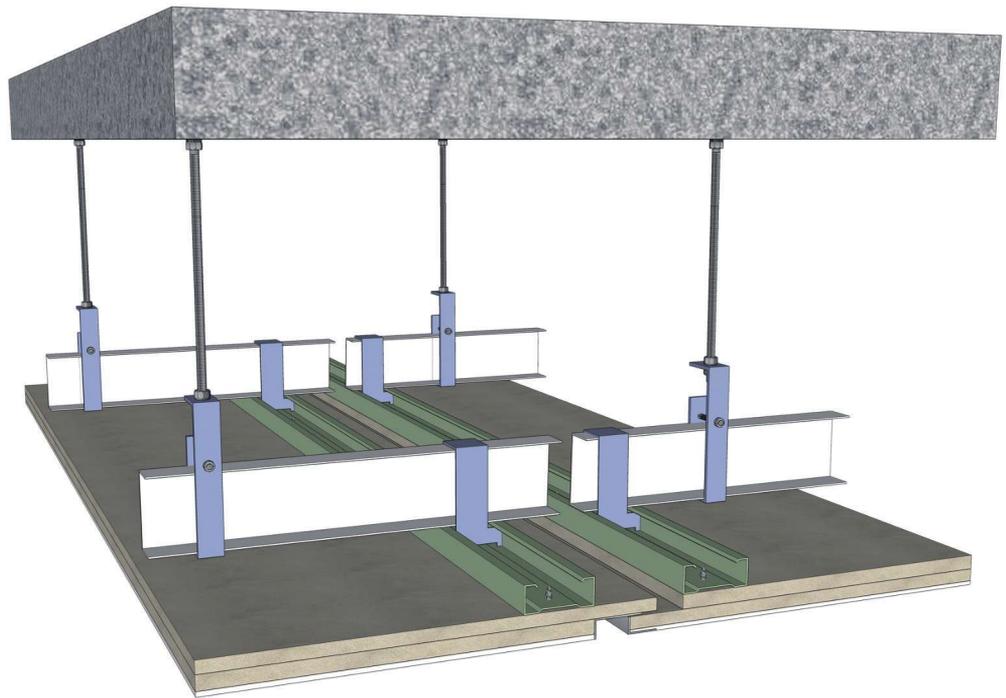
## Control Joint Ceiling

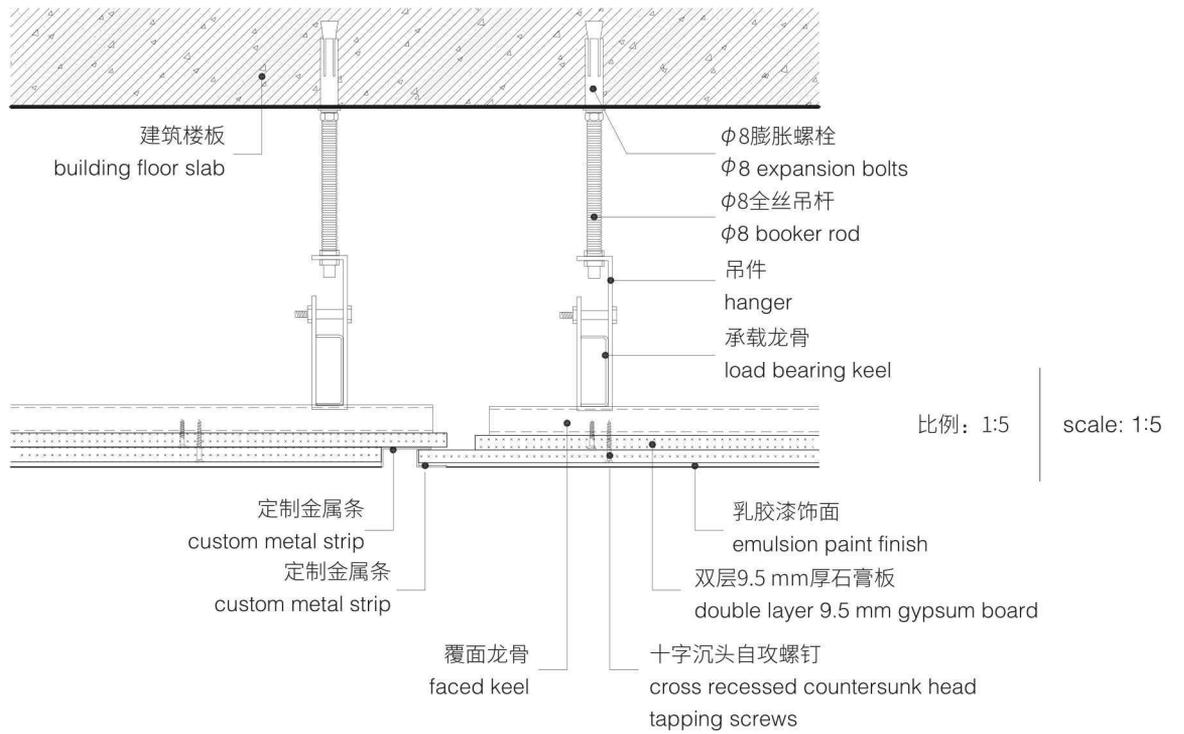
110P / 111P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

当石膏板天花吊顶面积过大或过长时，为避免由于变形或伸缩导致天花变形开裂而设置软连接结构，让天花在伸缩时能有余地缓冲。

When control joint ceiling is overly large or long, flexible connections can be employed to offer enough room for ceilings' expansion, thus ceilings won't crack as a consequence of stretching or deformation.





## 成品检修口天花

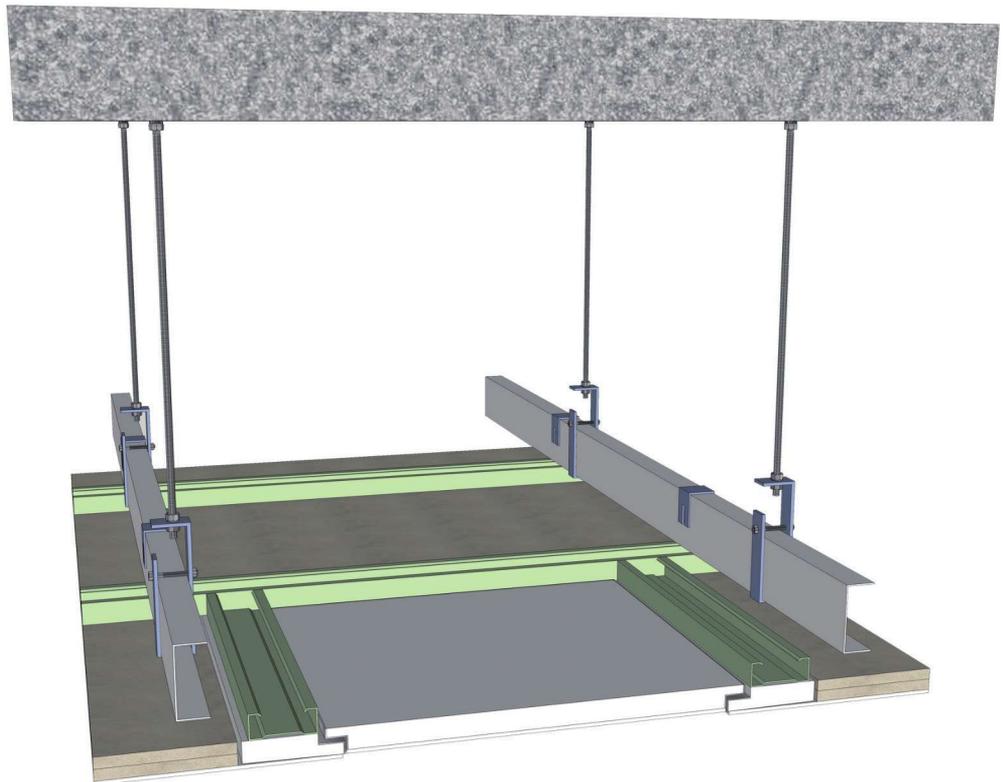
## Inspection Opening Suspended Ceiling

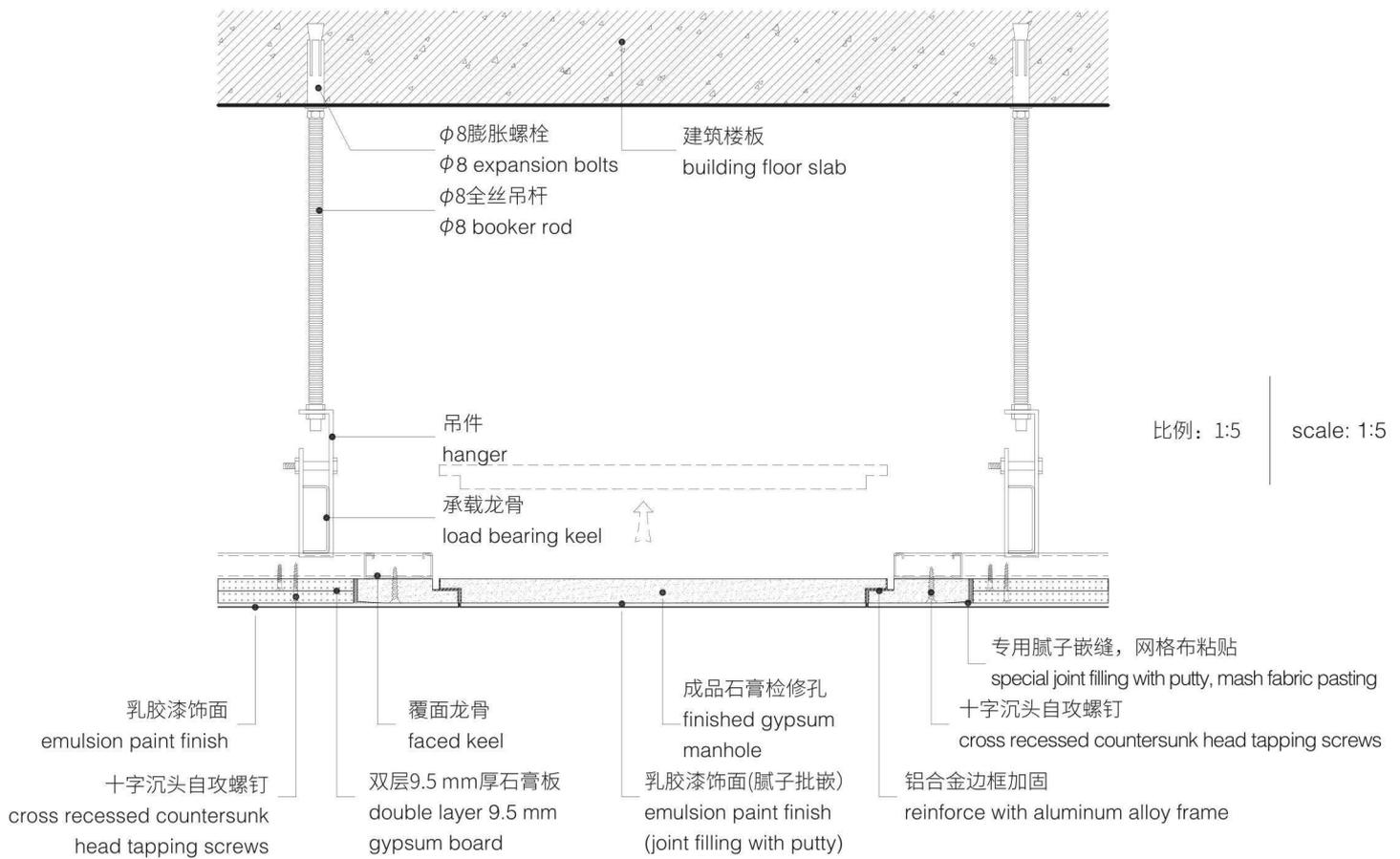
112P / 113P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

检修口的大小可以根据需求定制，一般不上人检修口为 300 mm×300 mm 左右；上人检修口为 450 mm×450 mm 左右。

The size of inspection opening can be customized as needed. Generally, sight hole is around 300 mm×300 mm large, manhole 450 mm×450 mm.





## 反支撑工艺天花一

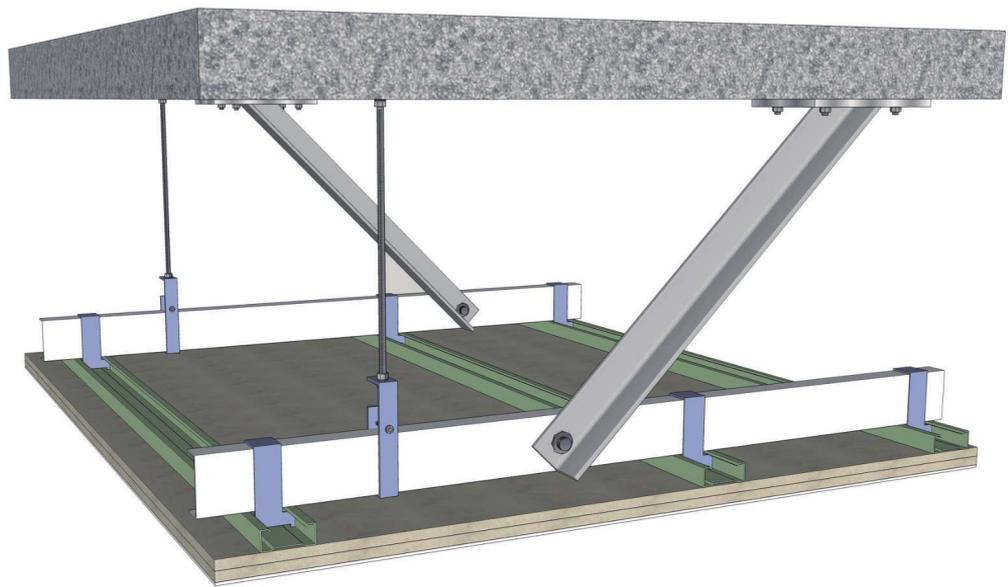
## Counteracting Bearing Ceiling 1

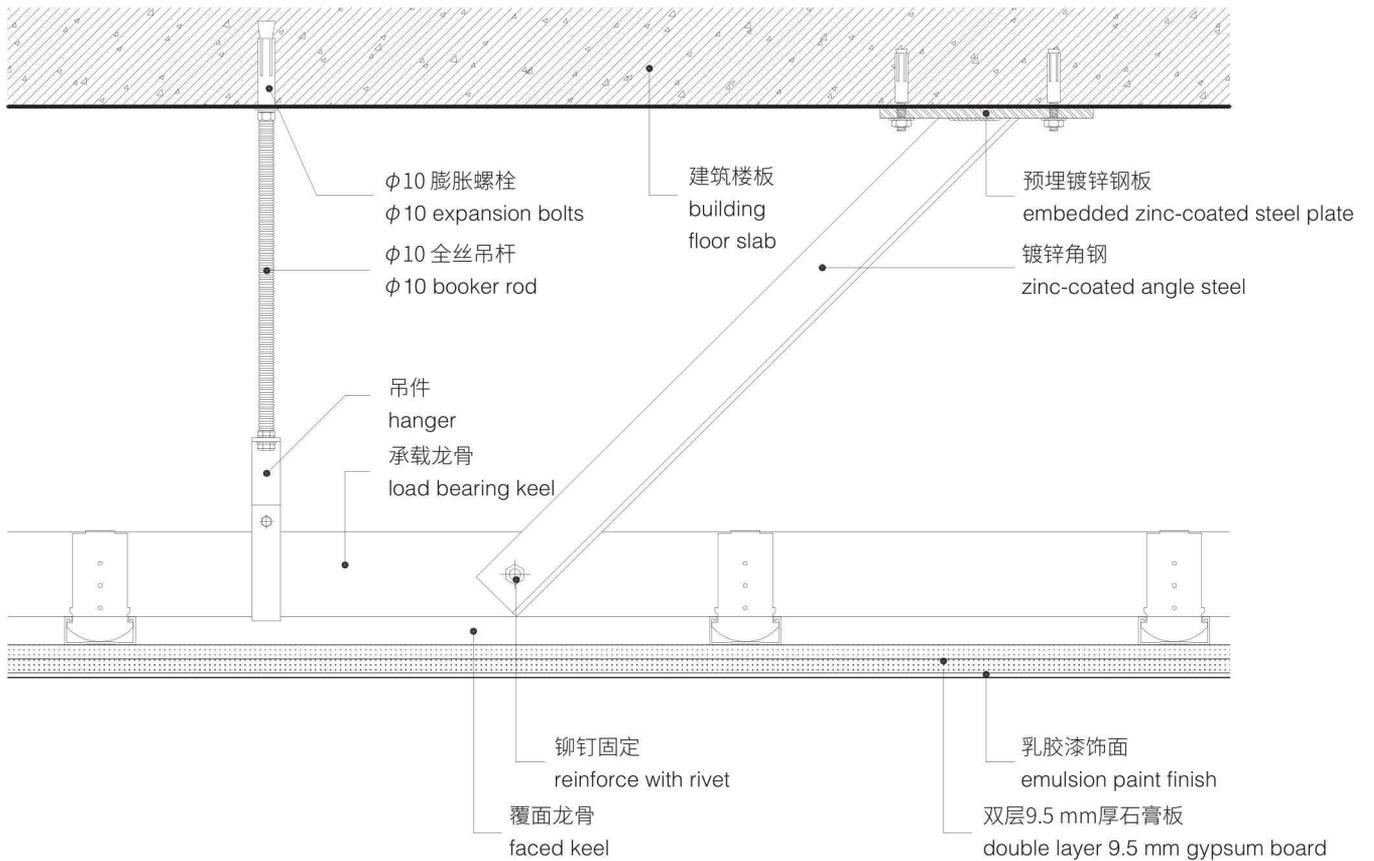
114P / 115P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

当吊筋长度大于 1 500 mm 时，应设置反支撑，反支撑（镀锌角钢）应与主龙骨连接，角度为 45°，反支撑间距一般为 2 mm 左右。

When the length of hanging steel bar is greater than 1 500 mm, counteracting bearing (i.e. zinc-coated angle steel) should be set up. Counteracting bearing should be connected to carrying channel. Its angle should be 45°, and its space is commonly about 2 mm.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

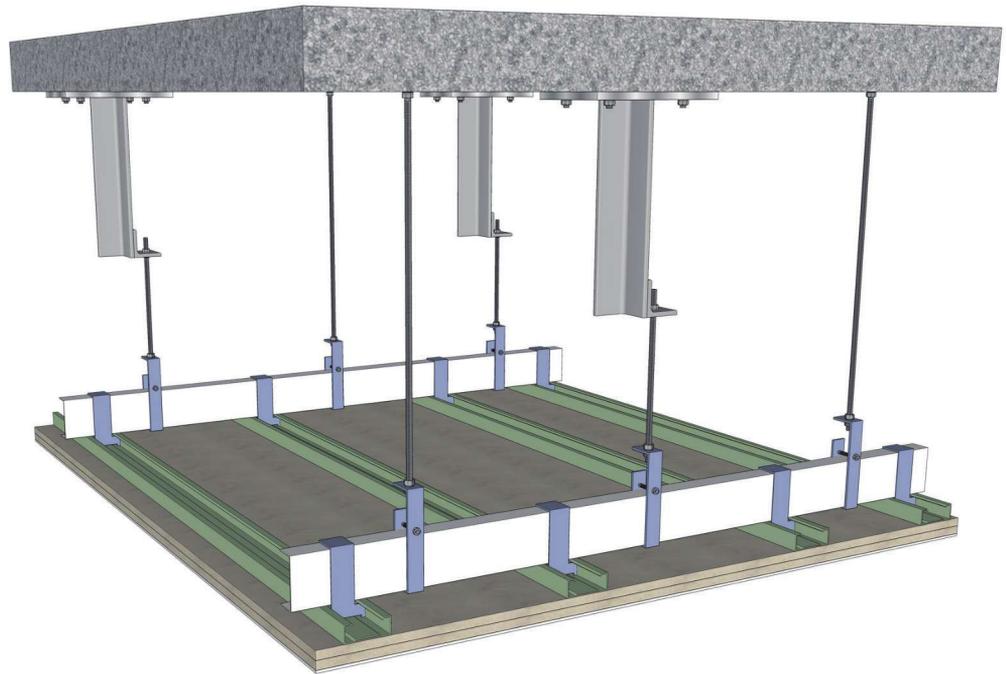
## 反支撑工艺天花二 Counteracting Bearing Ceiling 2

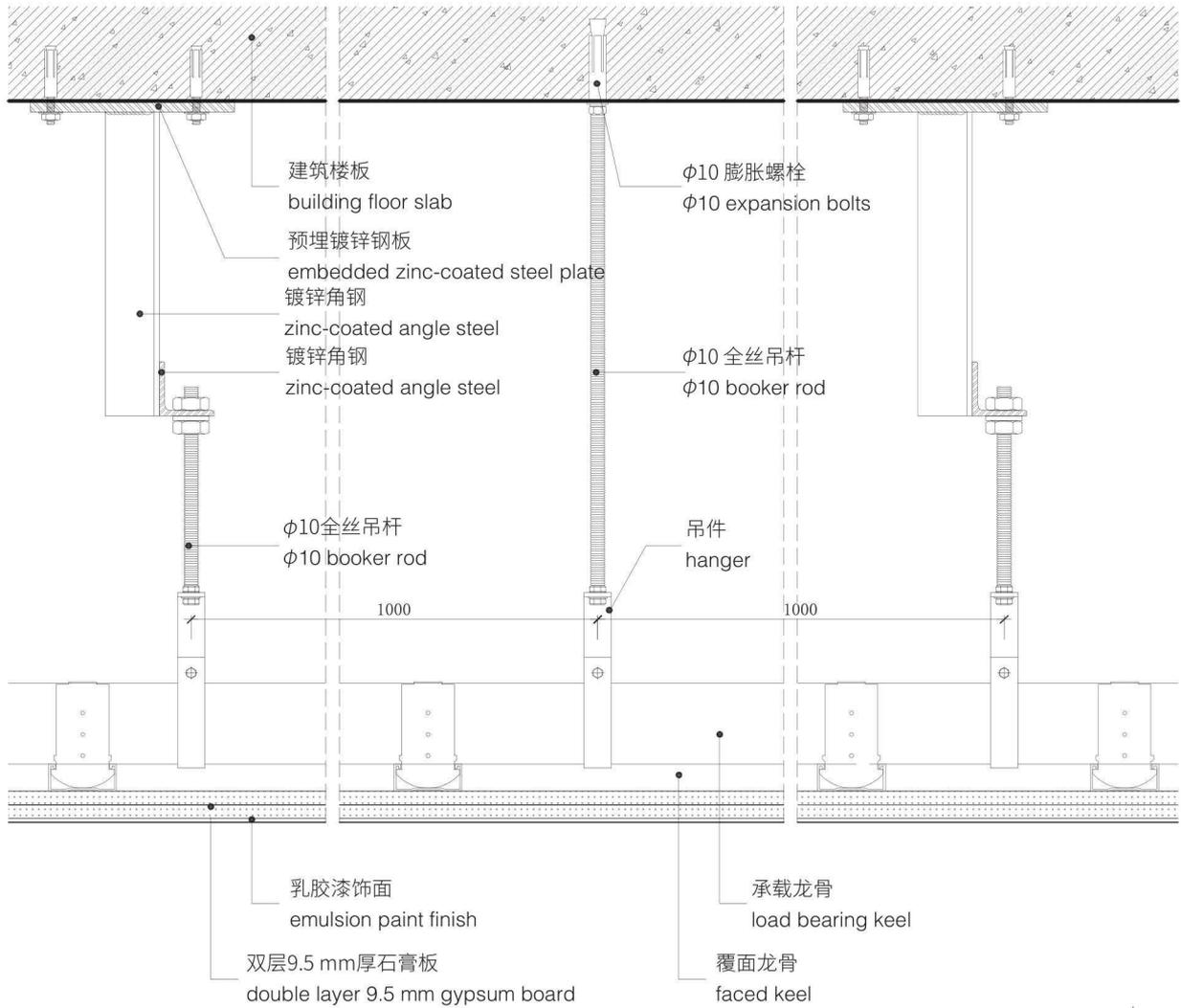
116P / 117P

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

当吊筋大于 1 500 mm 时，需要通过结构工程计算设置，用角钢或主龙骨与楼板、吊顶连接。

If hanging steel bar is longer than 1 500 mm, they should be connected with floor slabs and suspended ceiling with angle steel and carrying channel after structural engineering calculations.





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

## 挡烟垂壁天花

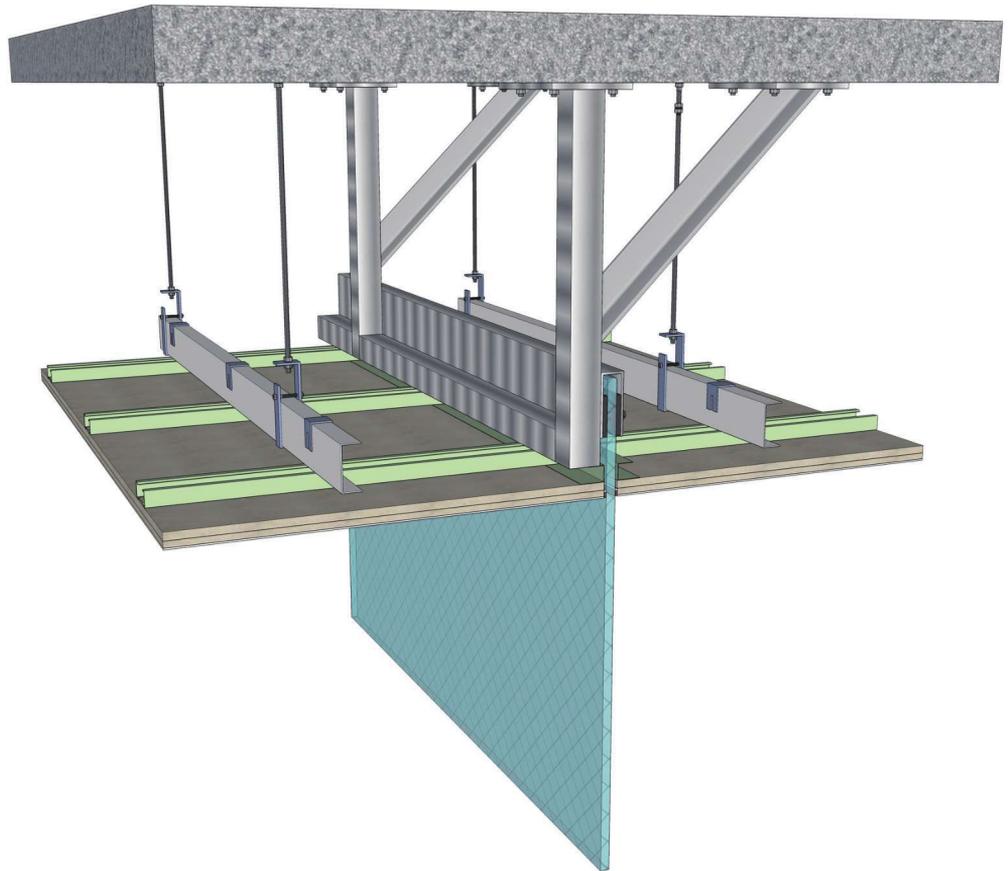
## Smoke Restraining Screen Ceiling

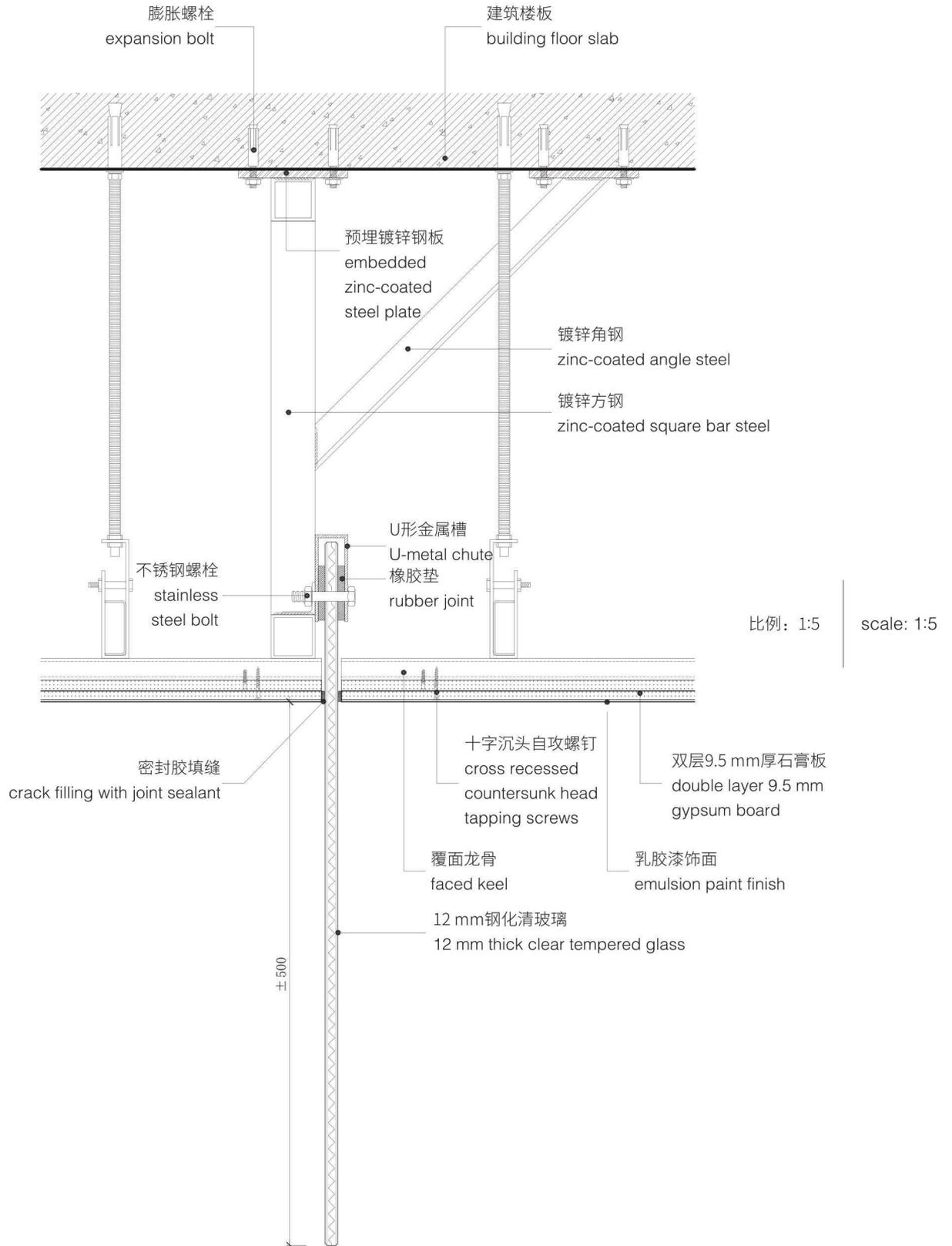
118P / 119P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

挡烟垂壁主要用于高层或超高层大型商场、写字楼以及仓库等场所，能有效阻挡烟雾在建筑顶棚下的横向流动，以利提高在防烟分区内的排烟效果。自楼板下垂500 mm，材质一般为玻璃。

Smoke restraining screen is mainly applied in buildings including high-rise and super high-rise shopping malls, office buildings, warehouses, and so on. It can effectively stop smoke from lateral flowing under ceilings so as to promote smoke extraction in smoke bays. It can hang down from floor slab for 500 mm. It is mostly made of glasses.





节点图 DETAIL

## 可升降挡烟垂壁天花

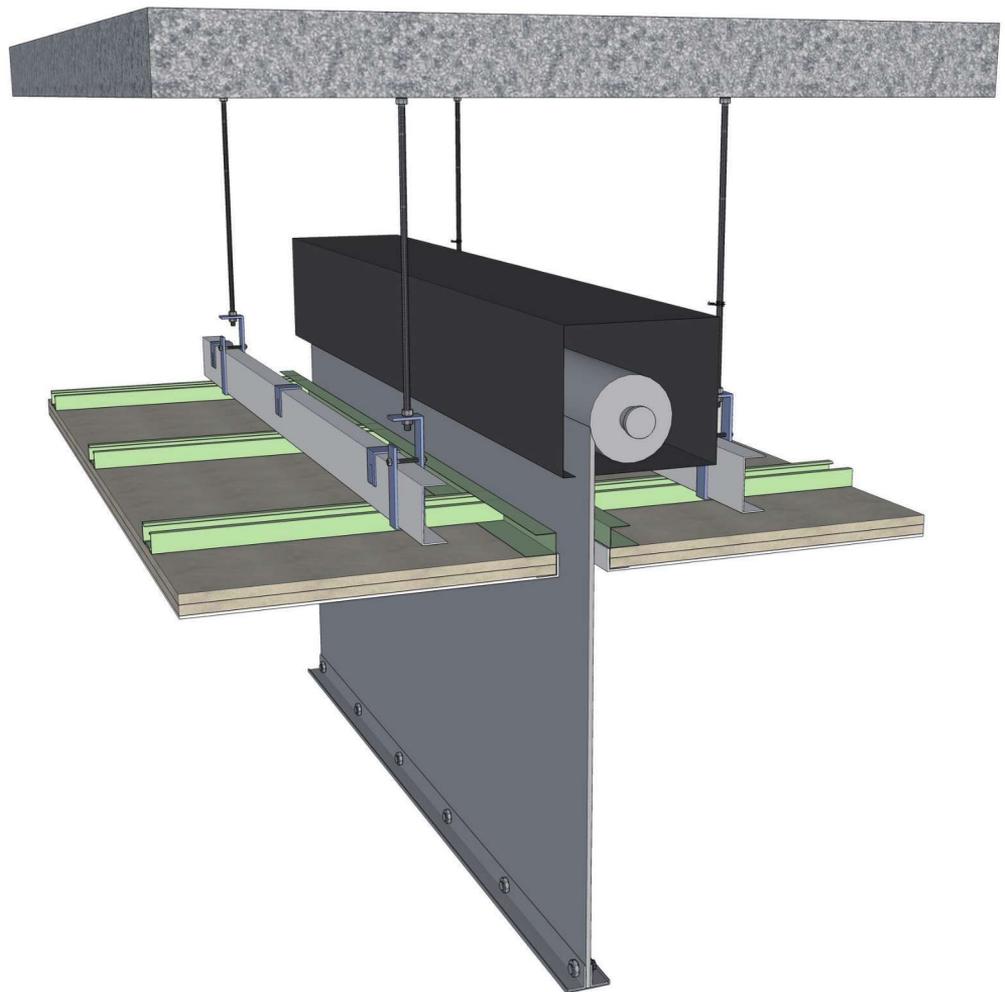
## Lifting Smoke Restraining Screen Ceiling

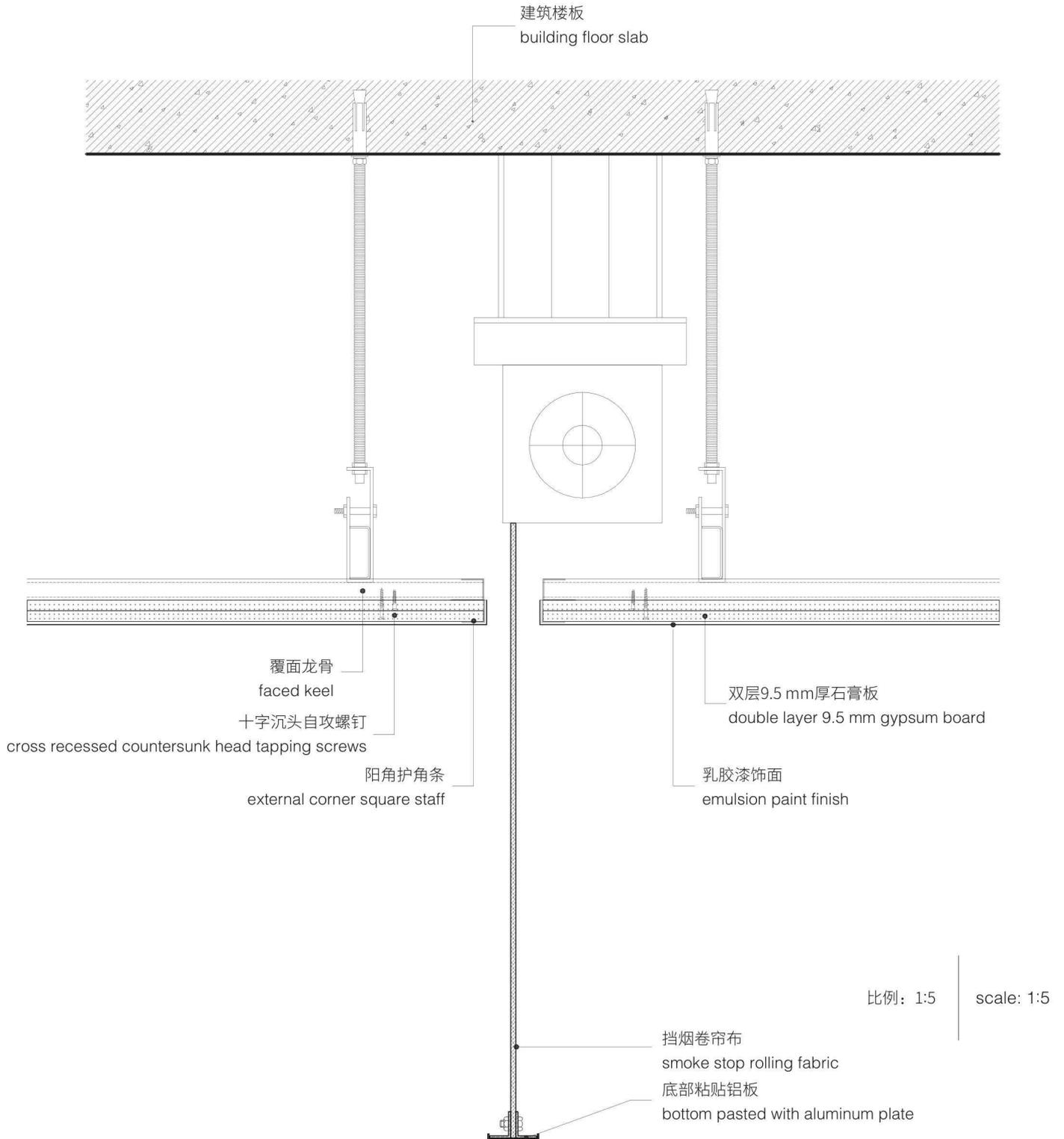
120P / 121P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

挡烟垂壁与烟感探测联动，当烟感器报警后，挡烟垂壁自动下降至挡烟工作位置，材质一般为无机布。

Smoke restraining screen ceiling are linked with smoke detectors. As the latter set off the alarm, smoke restraining screen automatically get down to the smoke stop position. The smoke stop rolling screen is generally made from inorganic fabric.





节点图 DETAIL

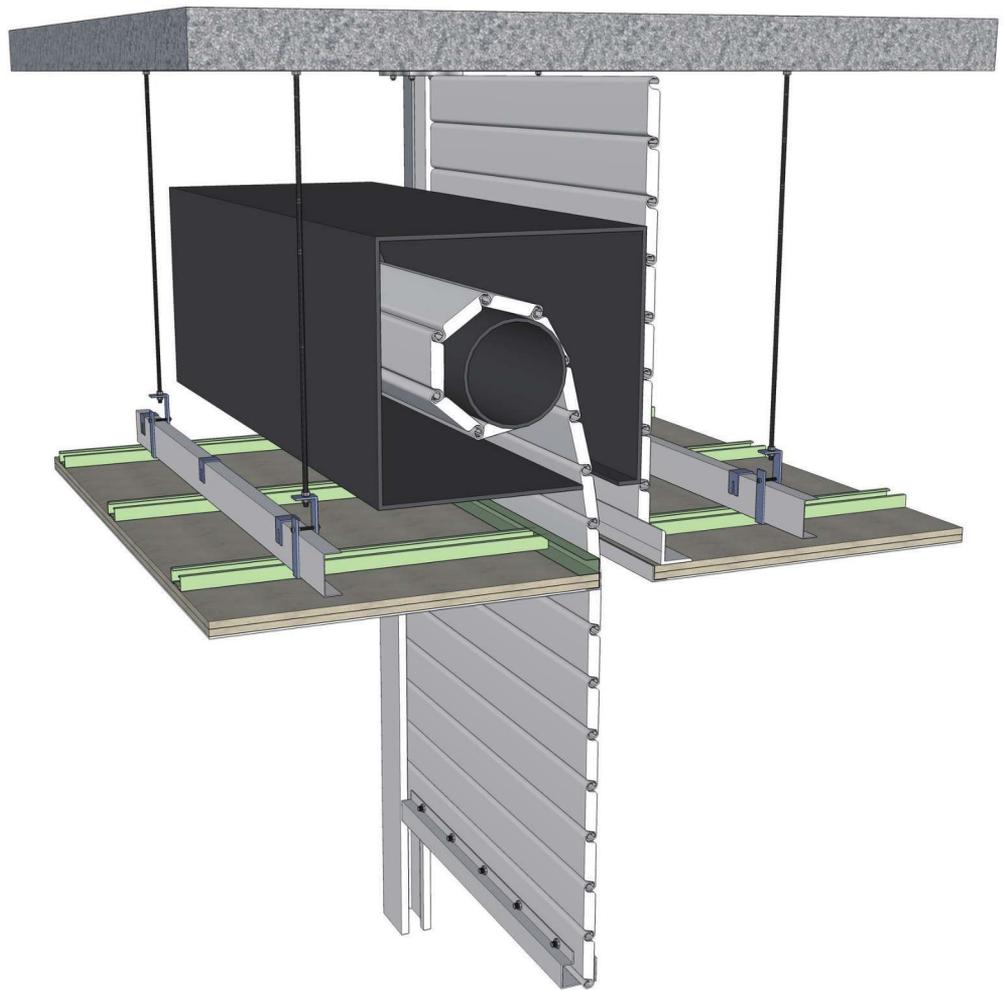
### 单轨钢制防火卷帘 Monorail Steel Fire Shutter

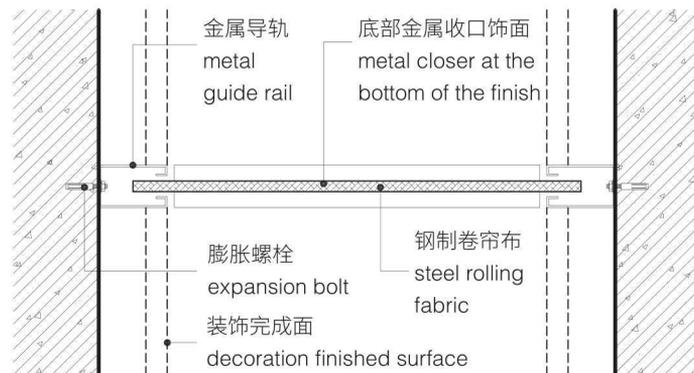
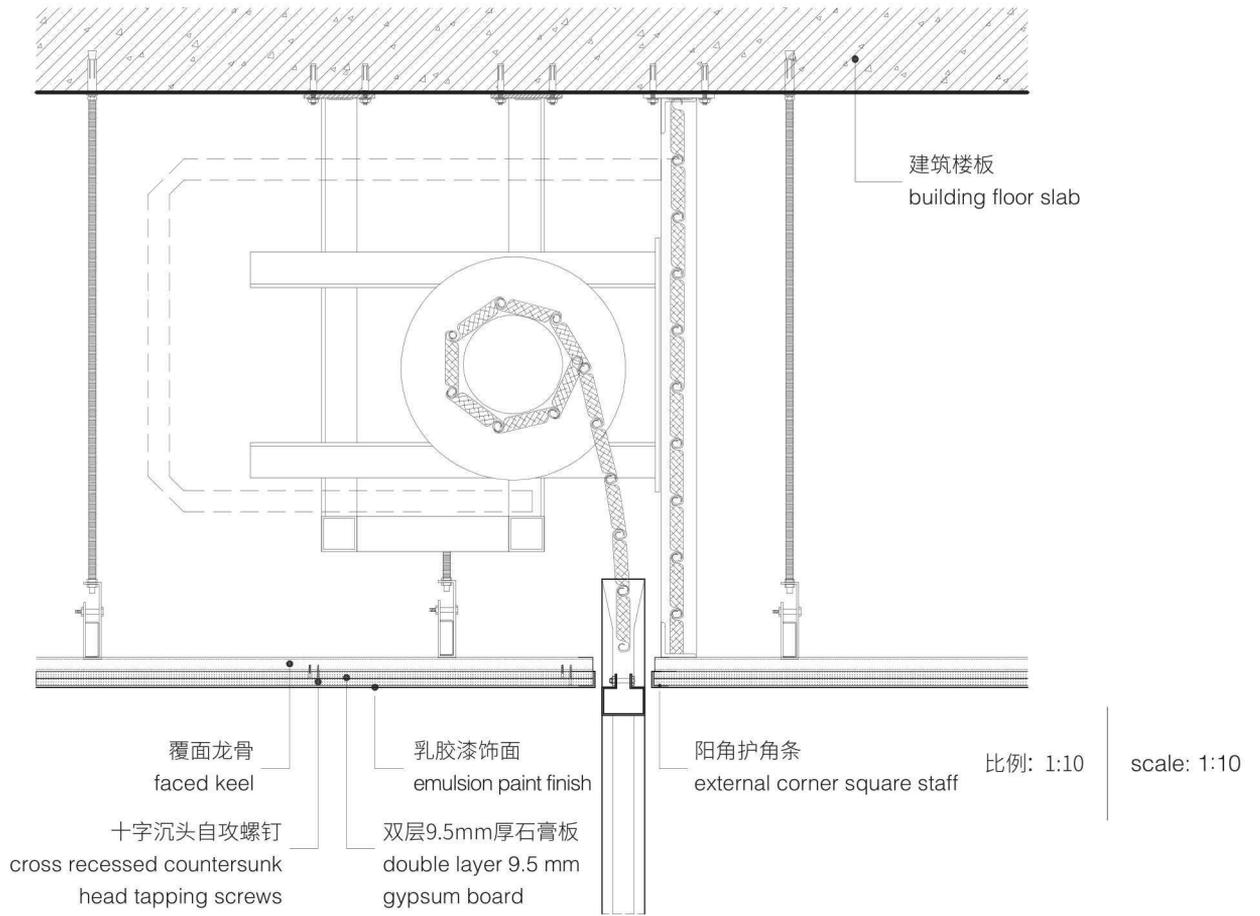
122P / 123P

#### 重点 / KEY POINTS

单轨钢制卷帘是最常见的卷帘形式，安装简单，和装饰天花的处理也先对容易。单轨钢制卷帘无法做成弧线形式。

As the most common rolling fabric, monorail steel fire shutter is easy to be equipped. Construction between monorail steel fire shutter and decorative railing is relatively easy. It cannot be made into arc.





节点图 DETAIL

## 双轨无机布防火卷帘

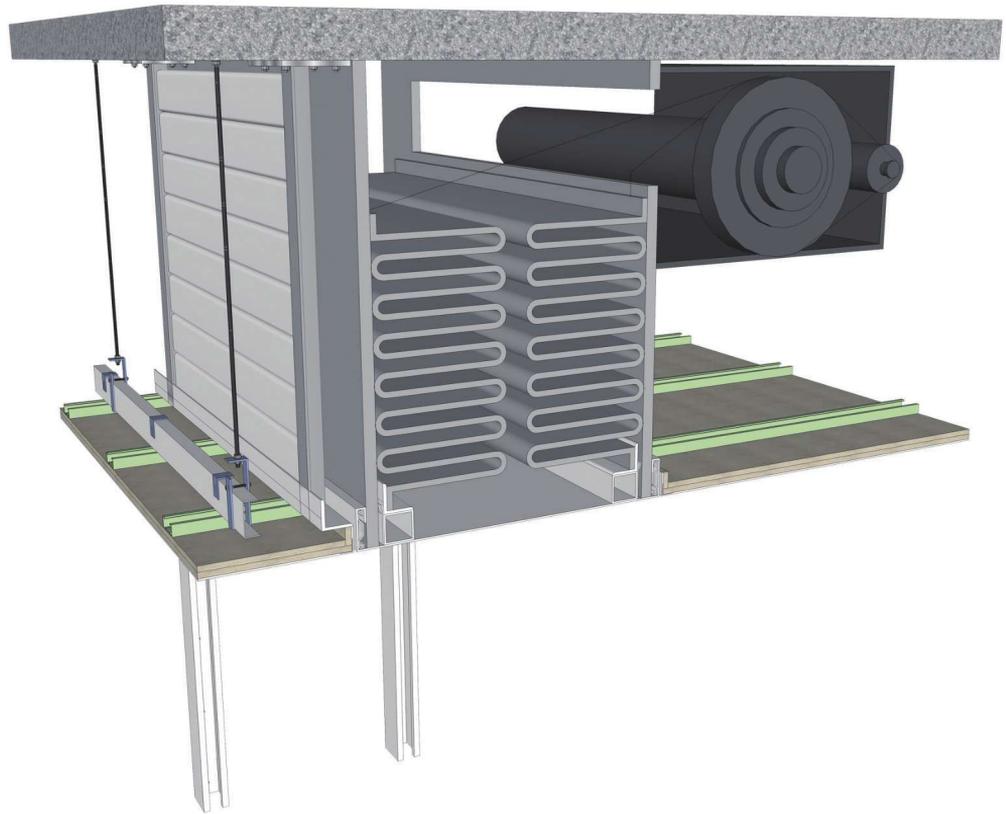
## Double-Track Inorganic Rolling Fabric

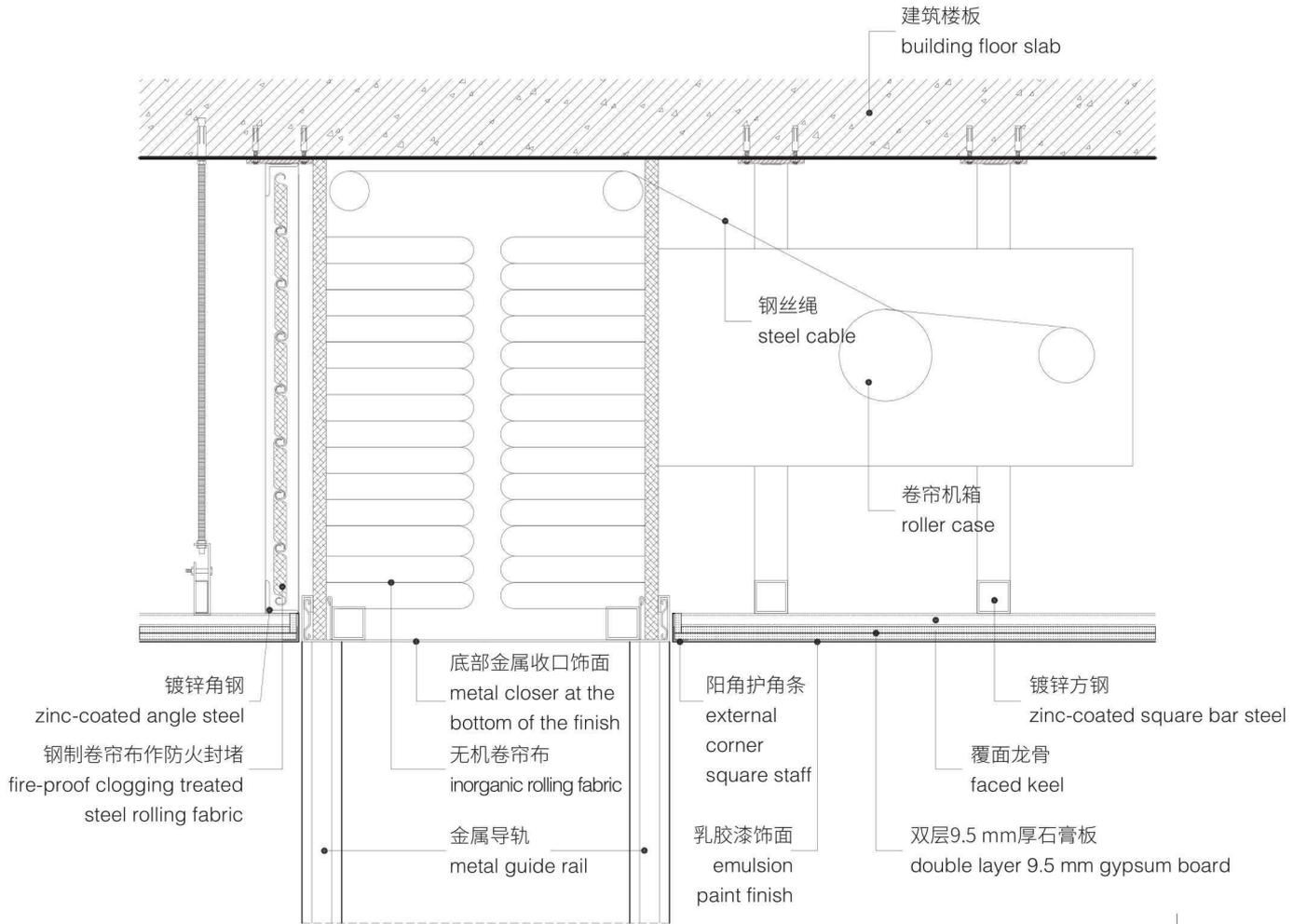
124P / 125P

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

单轨钢制防火卷帘适用于直线安装，双轨无机布防火卷帘适用于对抗风压要求低的场所。卷帘自重轻，可减少建筑载荷。特级无机复合防火卷帘门面 1.2 mm 厚双轨、双帘面，其安全性更可靠。

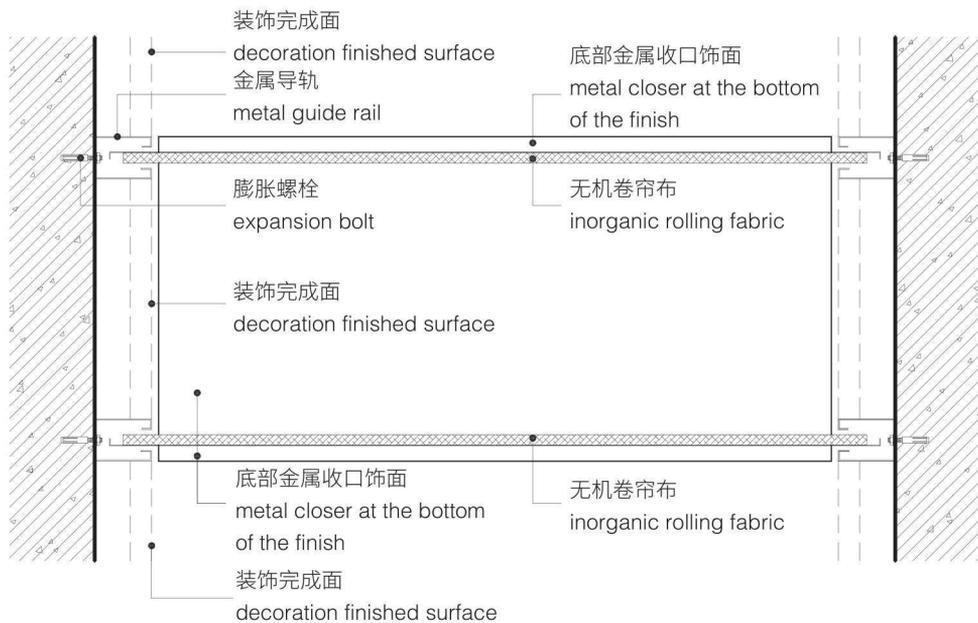
Monorail steel fire shutter is suitable for straight-line equipment, while double-track inorganic rolling fabric is suitable for buildings with lower level of wind pressure. Rolling fabric has lower deadweight, lightening loads on the structure. Super inorganic rolling fabric has a width of 1.2 mm thick double-track and double-curtain, which has reliable security.





比例: 1:10

scale: 1:10



节点图 DETAIL



## 地坪工艺节点

### DETAILS OF FLOOR PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

本篇的主要内容是不同地面材料的工艺做法，涉及的材料有石材、水磨石、木地板、地坪漆、地毯等，还包括防水处理及地坪抬高的常规做法。

This part focuses on different processes of varieties of materials, such as stone, terrazzo, wood floor, floor paint, carpet, etc. Common practices of water repellent treatment and floor raising are also included.

不管何种地坪材质，其工艺构造基本都可以概括为结构层、找平层、结合层、饰面层四部分。希望大家在设计过程和施工现场中可以发现其中的规律并合理利用。

Process construction of floor in any kind of material can be summarized as four parts: structural layer, leveling blanket, binder course, finish coat. Architects may find and make full use of the law in the design period and construction site.

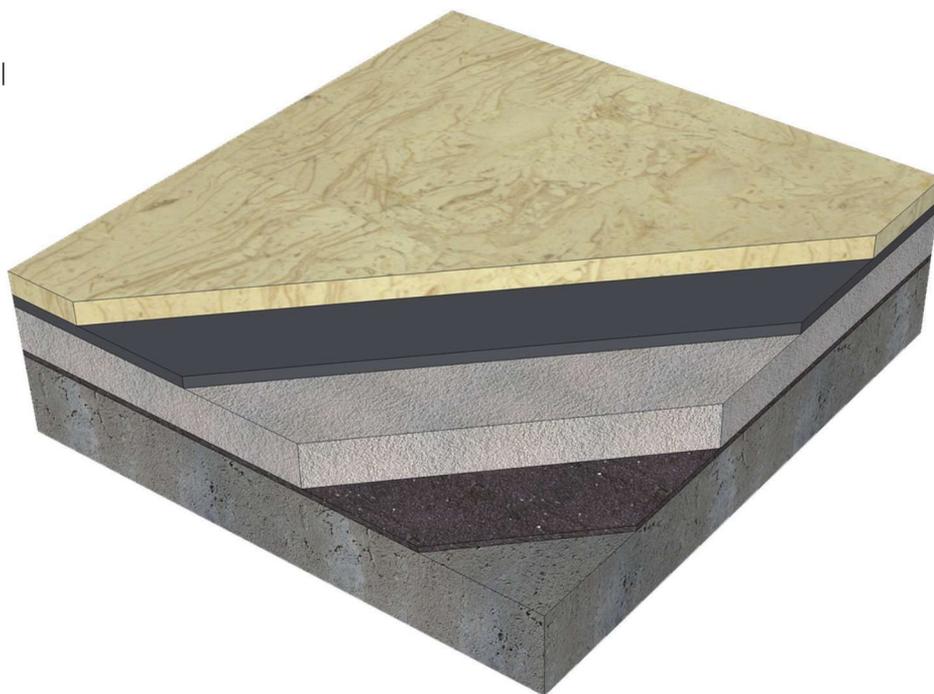
石材 / 瓷砖地坪 | 干铺法 |  
Stone/Ceramic Tile Floor | Dry Laid Method |

130P  131P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

石材干铺法：采用 1:3 干硬性水泥砂浆打底，再在石材背面刮满专用粘结剂，然后把石材铺装在干硬性水泥砂浆上。

Stone dry laid method: render with the 1:3 harsh cement mortar, and then pave specified adhesive on the stone, finally lay the stone on the harsh cement mortar.



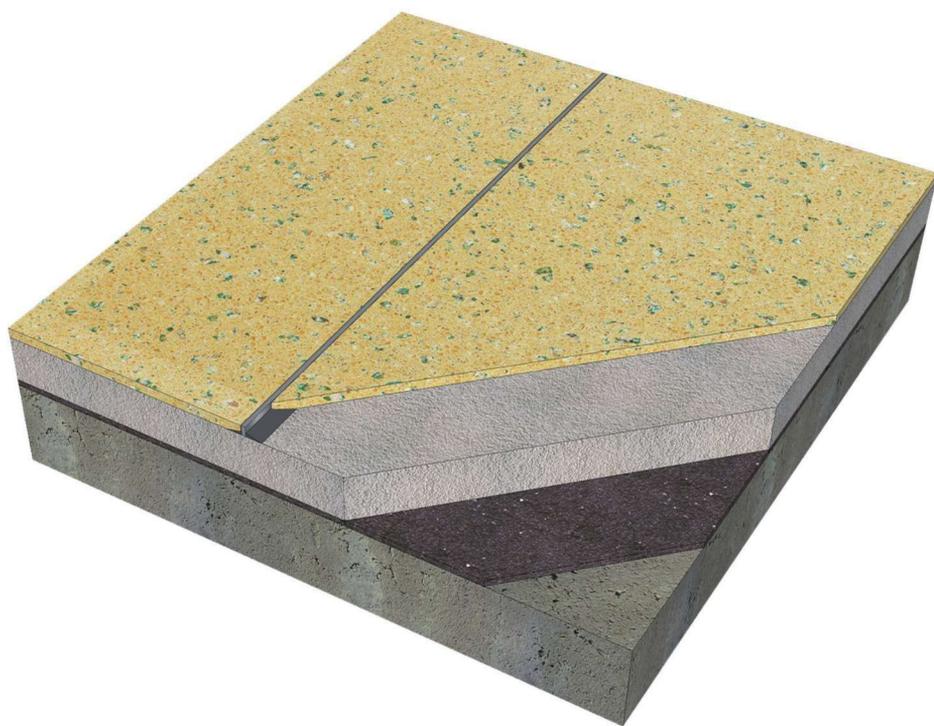
重点 / KEY POINTS

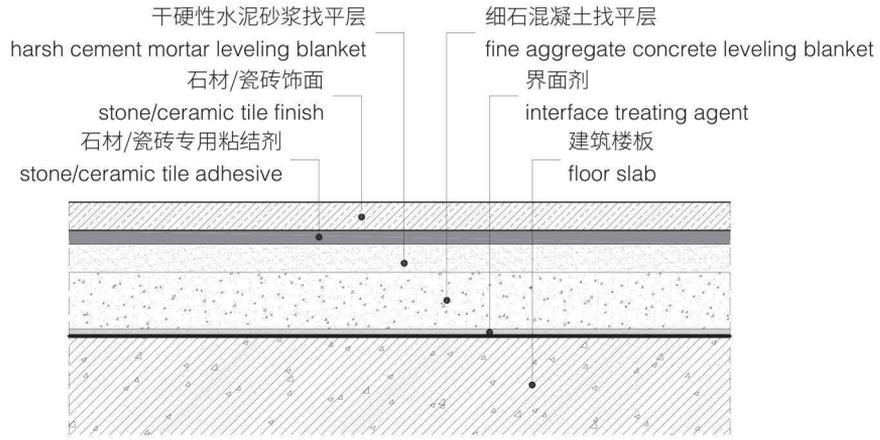
水磨石是采用透明玻璃、陶瓷颗粒、金属颗粒、贝壳、石英石等骨料与高分子树脂相混合，并经现场浇筑（摊铺）、研磨、抛光等工艺而打造出的一种整体无缝同质同心装饰地材。

Terrazzo is a seamless homogenous and concentric decorative flooring that is comprised of polymer resins and many kinds of aggregate such as clear glass, ceramic particles, metal particles, shell, quartz stone, etc. Processes of on-site pouring(paving), grinding, polishing are also used.

水磨石地坪  
Terrazzo Floor

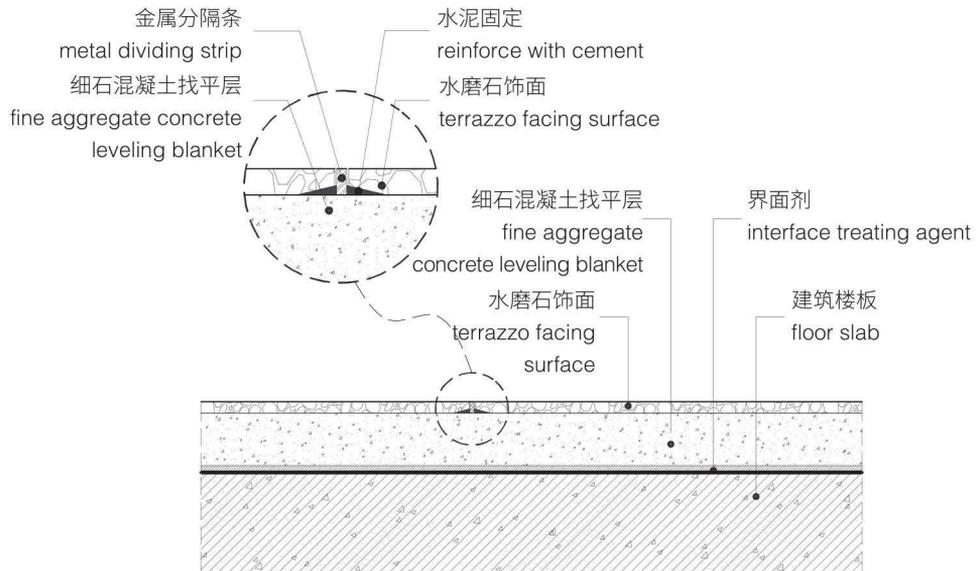
130P  131P 





比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

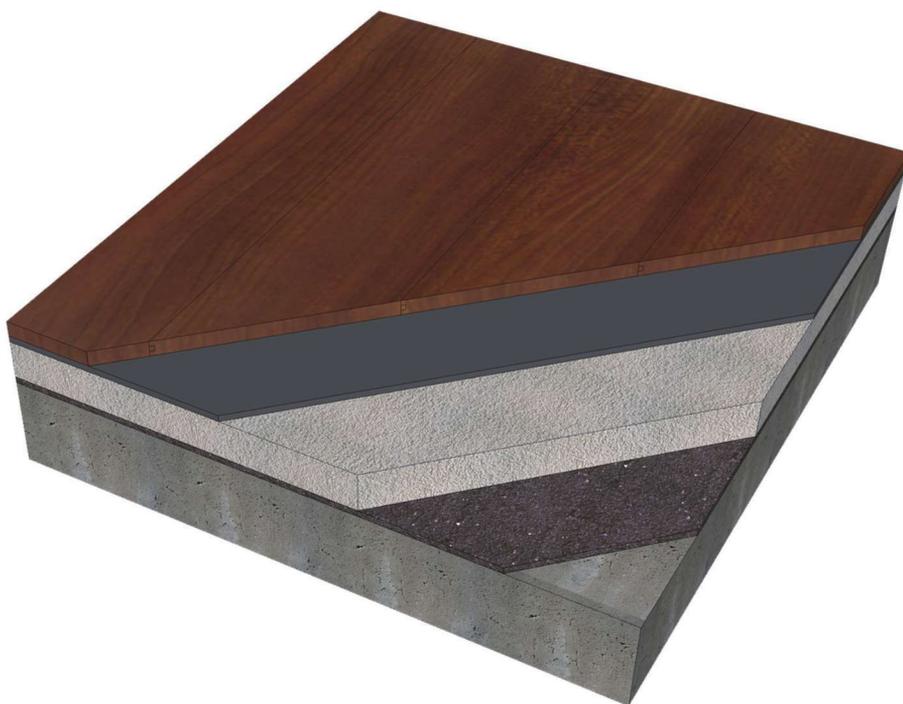
木地板地坪 | 混凝土基层 |  
Wood Floor | Concrete Base |

132P  133P 

### 重点 / KEY POINTS

选择复合地板或实木复合地板  
时可采用这种铺装方式。

This paving method is suitable for  
compound floor or parquet.



### 重点 / KEY POINTS

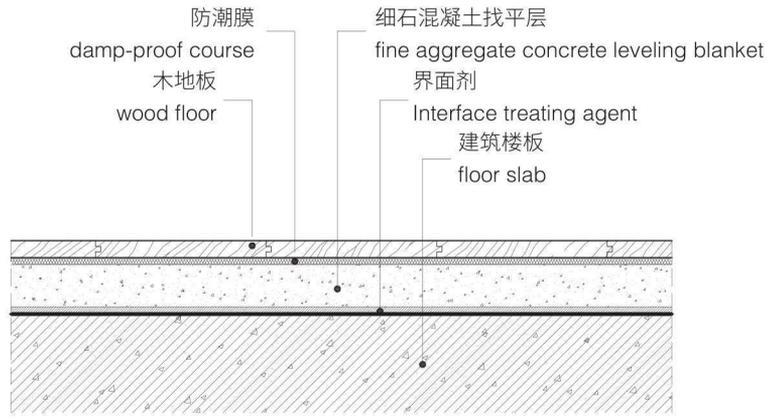
选择实木地板或高级实木复合  
地板时可采用这种铺装方式。

This paving method is suitable for  
wood floor or high quality wood  
compound floor.



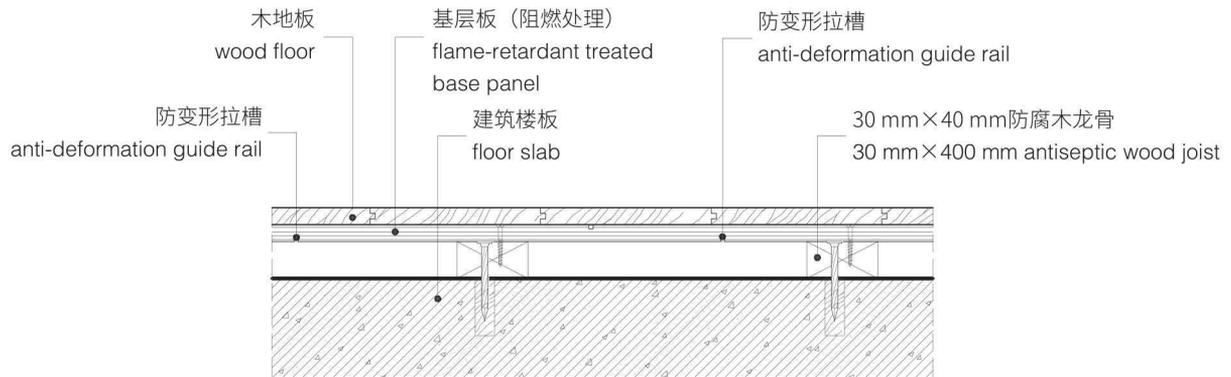
木地板地坪 | 木龙骨基层 |  
Wood Floor | Wooden Joist Base |

132P  133P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

## 防腐木地板

## Antiseptic Wood Floor

134P  135P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

防腐木是将普通木材经过化学处理后得到的，其稳定性高，多用于室外。

Antiseptic wood is chemically treated plain wood. It has high stability and is often used outdoors.



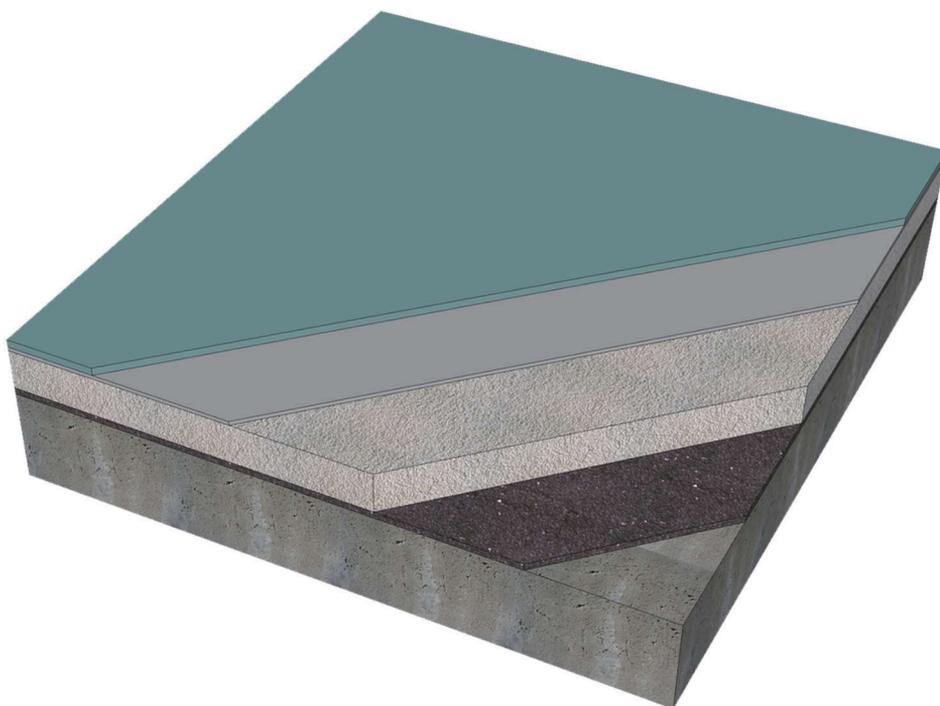
## 重点 / KEY POINTS

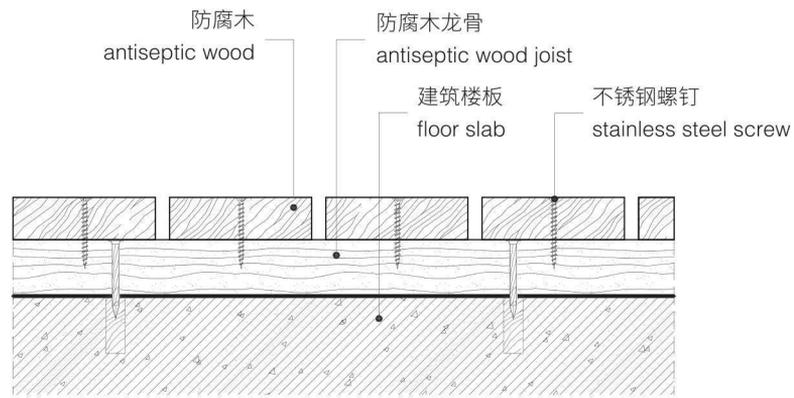
环氧地坪漆主要成分是环氧树脂和固化剂，多用于车库及创意型室内空间。

The main compositions of epoxy floor paint, often used in garage or creative interior space, are epoxy resin and curing agent.

## 环氧地坪

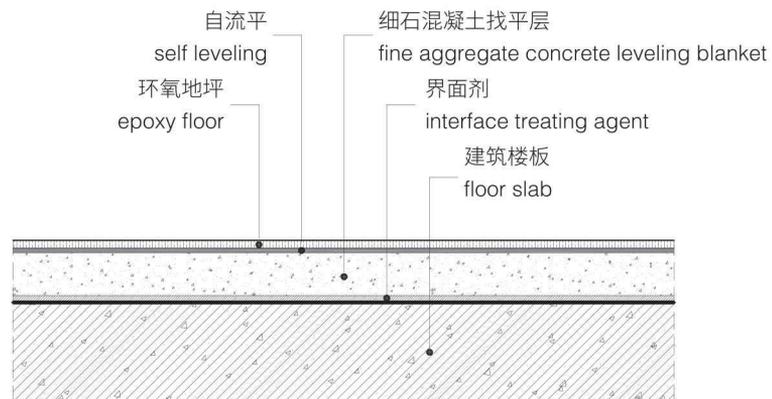
## Epoxy Floor

134P  135P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



## 架空地板地坪

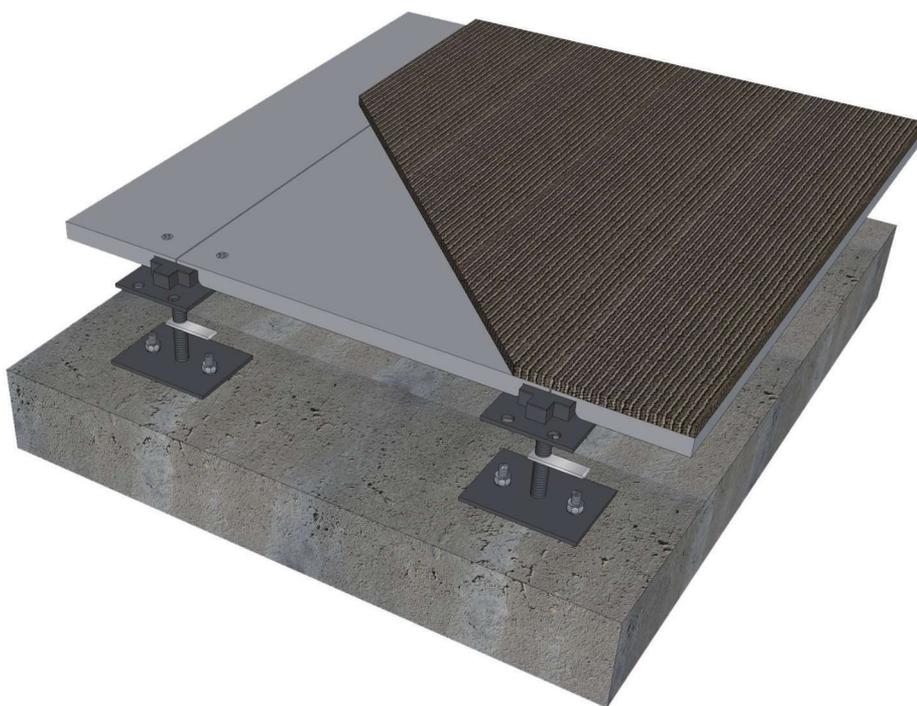
## Aerial Floor

136P  137P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

架空地板为成品，高度不宜小于 100 mm，用于地面穿管布线，铺设快捷，便于检修，多用于大空间办公。

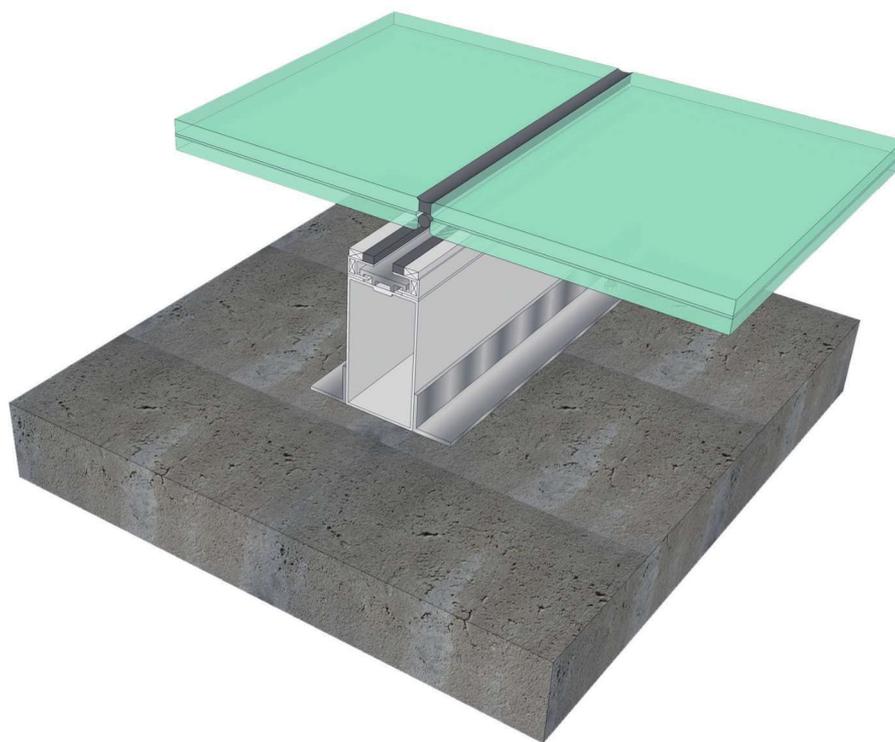
Finished aerial floor is used for pipelines and wires, it can be quickly deployed and easily overhauled and often used in open bullpen office. In addition, the height of aerial floor should not be less than 100 mm.



## 重点 / KEY POINTS

玻璃架空地坪往往和灯光效果结合，要注意灯具的安装及检修问题。

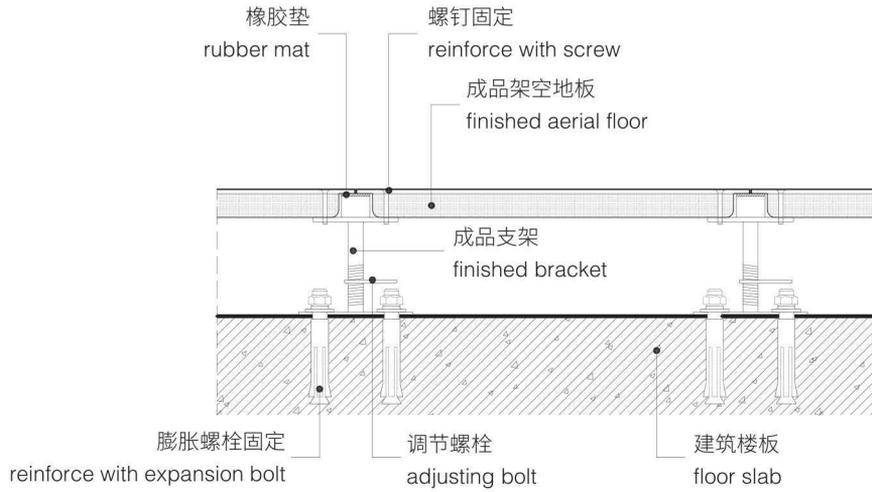
Glass aerial floor is usually combined with light effect. The installation and maintenance of luminaire should be paid attention.



## 玻璃地坪

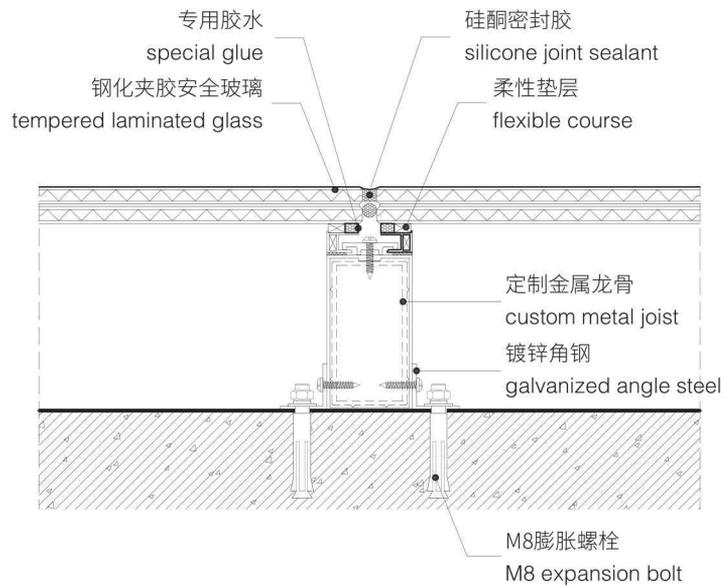
## Glass Floor

136P  137P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

## 块毯地坪

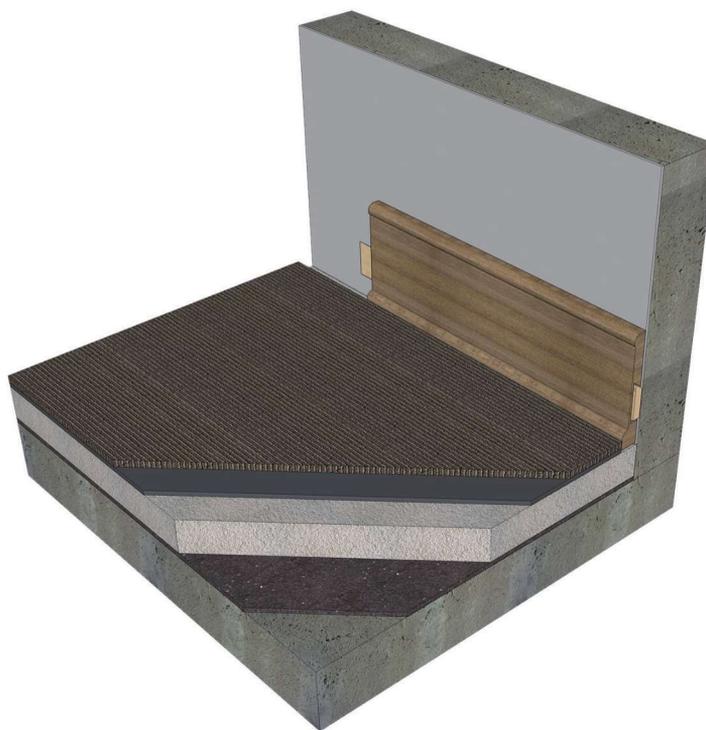
## Area Rugs

138P  139P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

块毯常用规格为 500 mm × 500 mm, 多用于办公场所, 直接粘贴, 不需要倒刺条。

The common specification of area rugs is 500 mm × 500 mm. It is often used workplace and can be paste directly without tack strip.



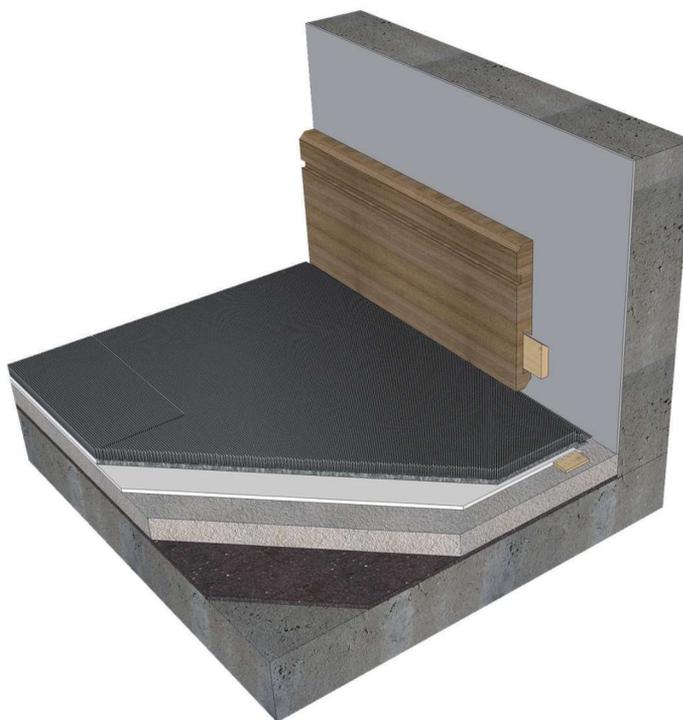
## 重点 / KEY POINTS

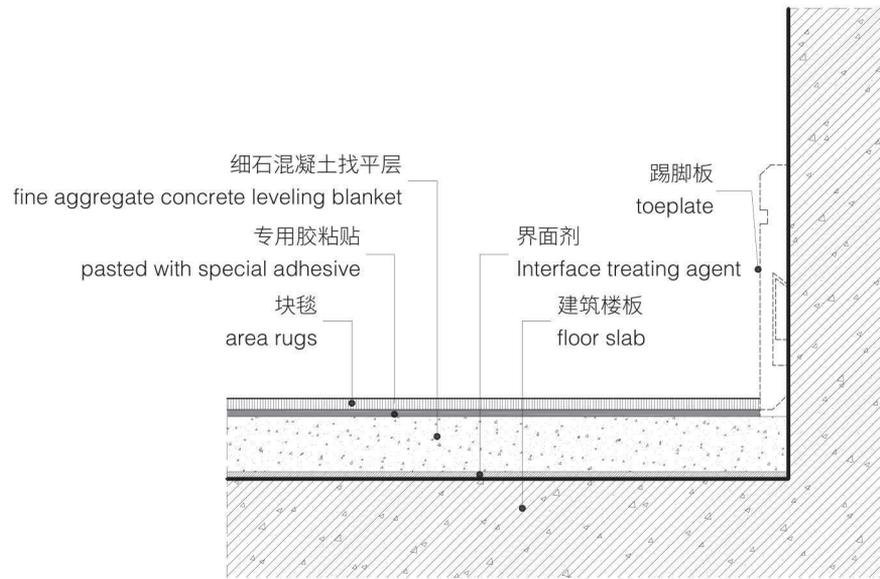
满铺地毯多用于宴会厅、贵宾厅等空间, 安装时在边缘处需要设置倒刺条固定。

Wall-to-wall carpeting is often used in banquet hall and VIP lounge. Tack strip to be set on the edge is necessary while installation.

## 满铺地毯地坪

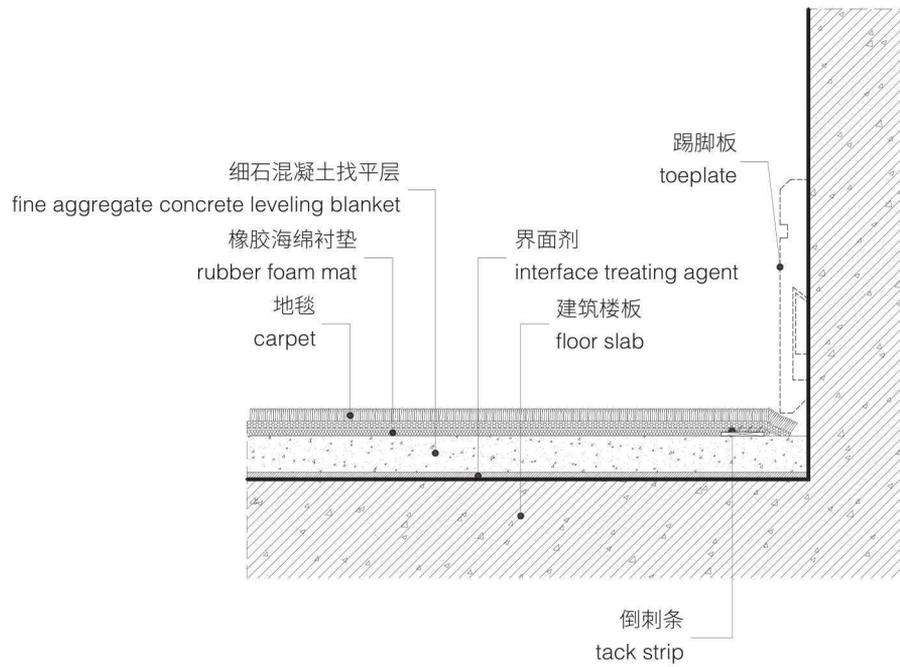
## Wall-to-Wall Carpeting Floor

138P  139P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

## 塑胶地板地坪

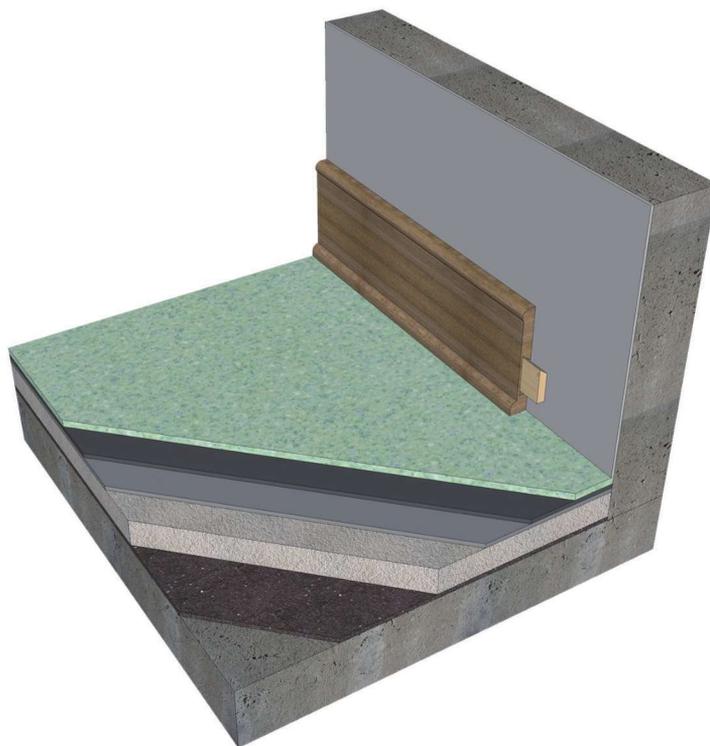
## Plastic Floor

140P  141P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

塑胶地板（PVC 地板）是一种人造材料，有卷材和块材两种形式，多应用于教育、办公、医疗等项目。

Plastic floor(PVC floor) is a kind of artificial material with the shape in coil and bulk. It is often used in education, office and medical projects.



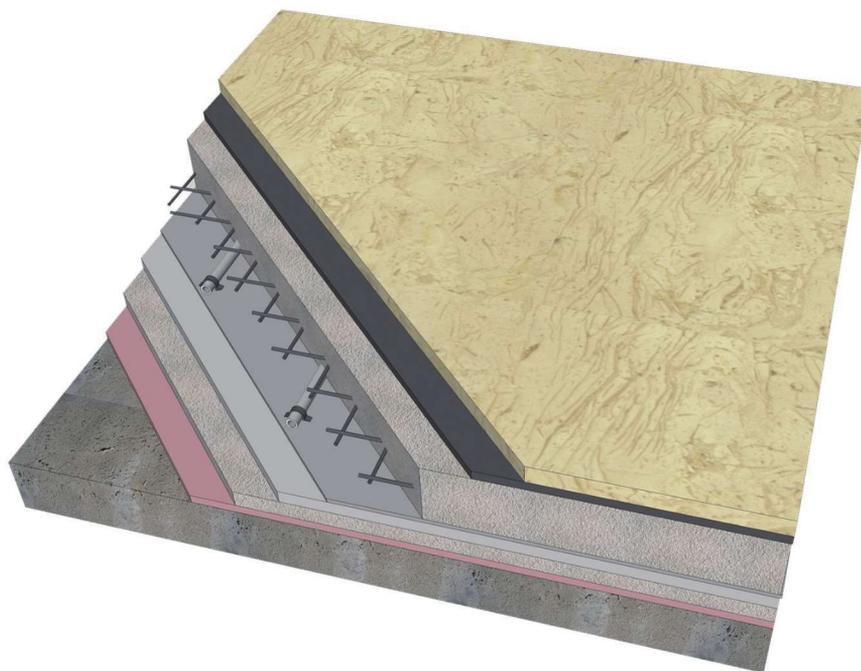
## 重点 / KEY POINTS

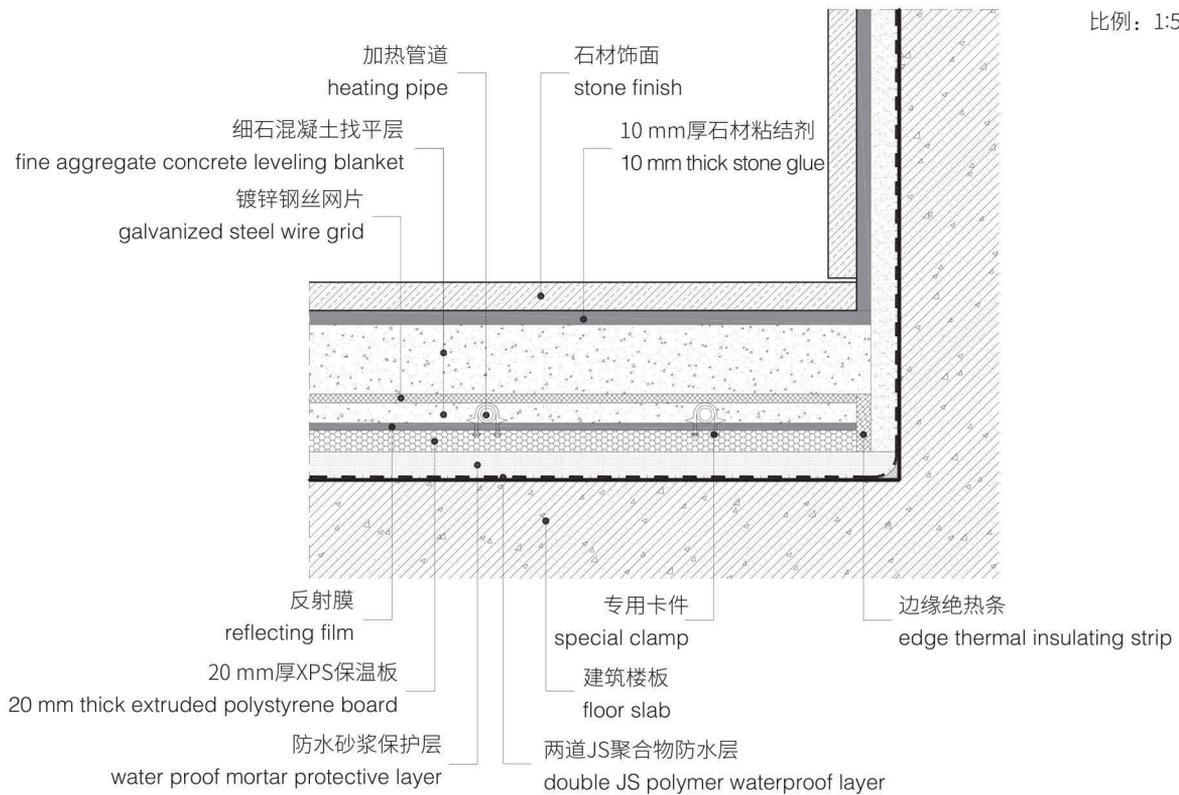
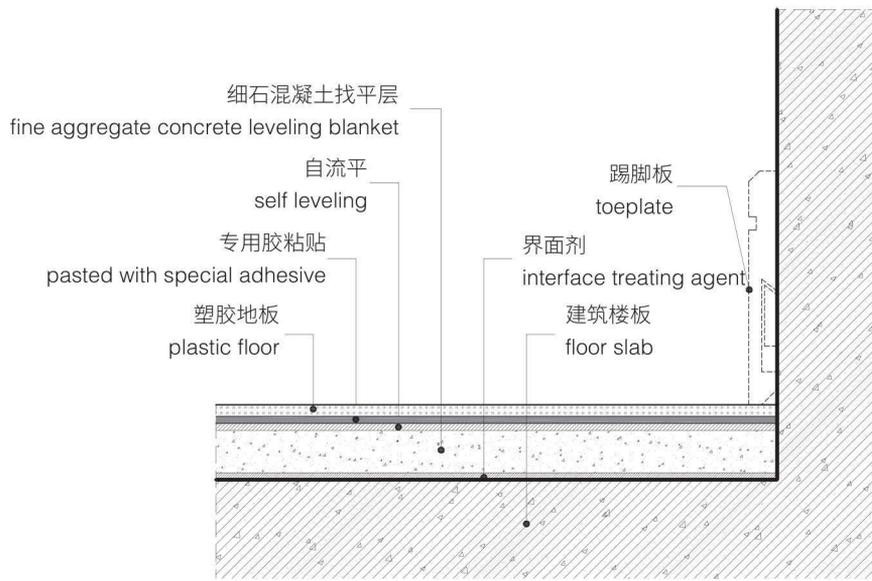
图中的地暖是指水暖形式，地暖区域的地面材料通常选用石材、地砖或木地板。在选择木地板时一定要注意的是是否为地暖木地板，否则地暖会导致普通木地板起拱变形。

The floor heating in the picture is water heating. Stone, tile and wood are common materials in the floor heating area. Wood floor special for floor heating rather than plain floor must be chosen to avoid bagging deformation due to the heat.

## 地暖地坪

## Floor Heating Floor

140P  141P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

节点图 DETAIL

## 砌筑地台

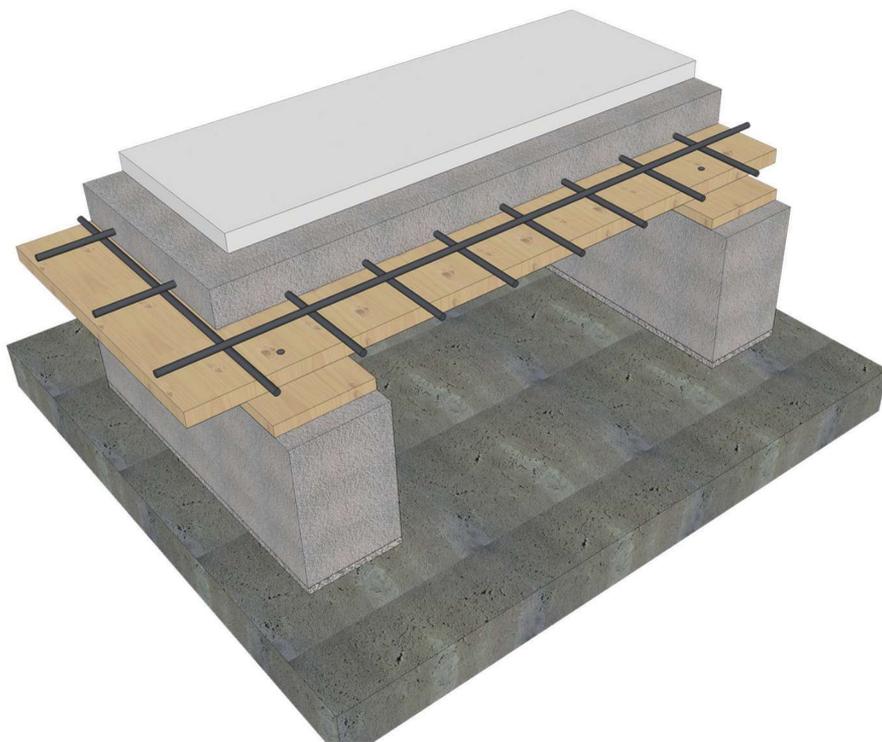
## Masonry Platform

142P  143P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

砌筑地台应用于地台高度较低(300~500 mm)或地面局部抬高时。

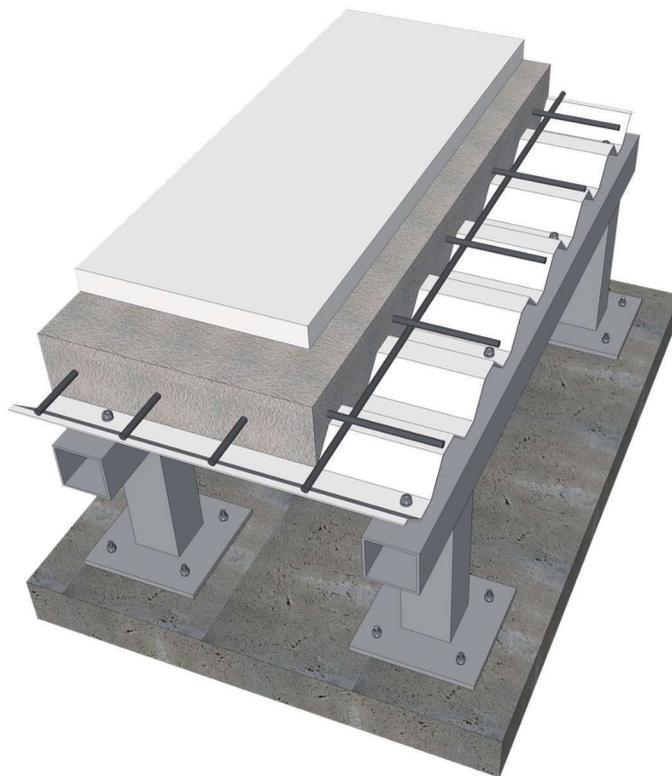
Masonry platform is used when the platform is low (about 300~500 mm) or ground is elevated partially.



## 重点 / KEY POINTS

地台高度较高,多用于阶梯教室、报告厅等,钢结构的尺寸及搭接方式需要根据实际情况具体分析。

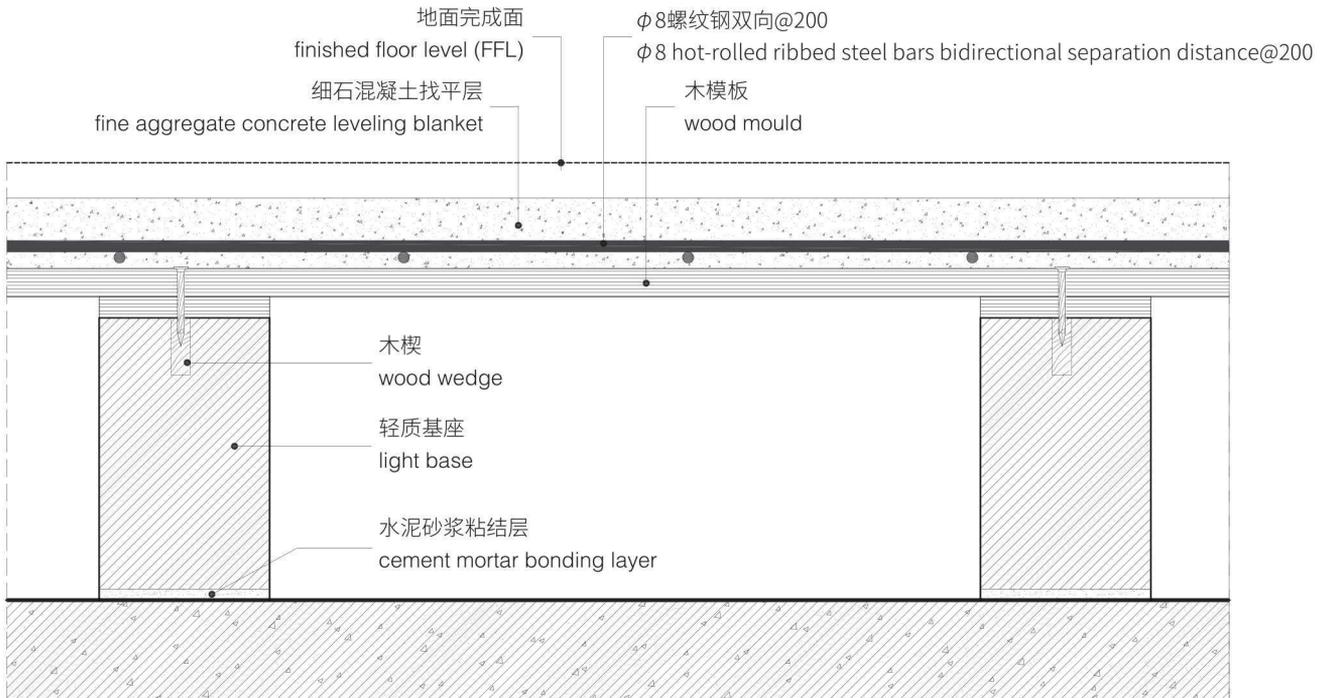
This kind of masonry platform is used when the platform is high, such as lecture theatre and lecture hall, etc. The size and building method of steel structure is different on each specific case.



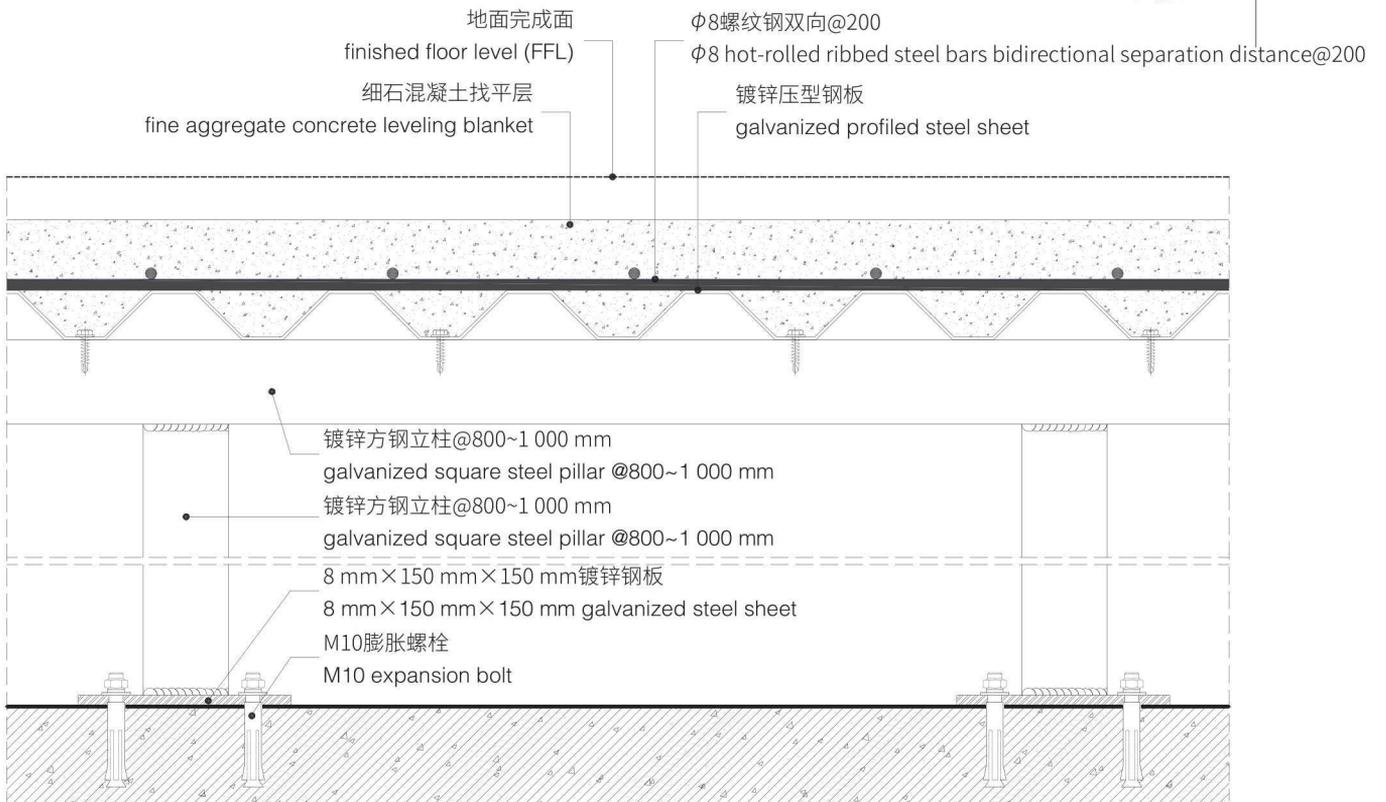
## 钢架地台

## Steel Structure Platform

142P  143P 



比例: 1:5 | scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

## 石材 - 木地板交接地坪

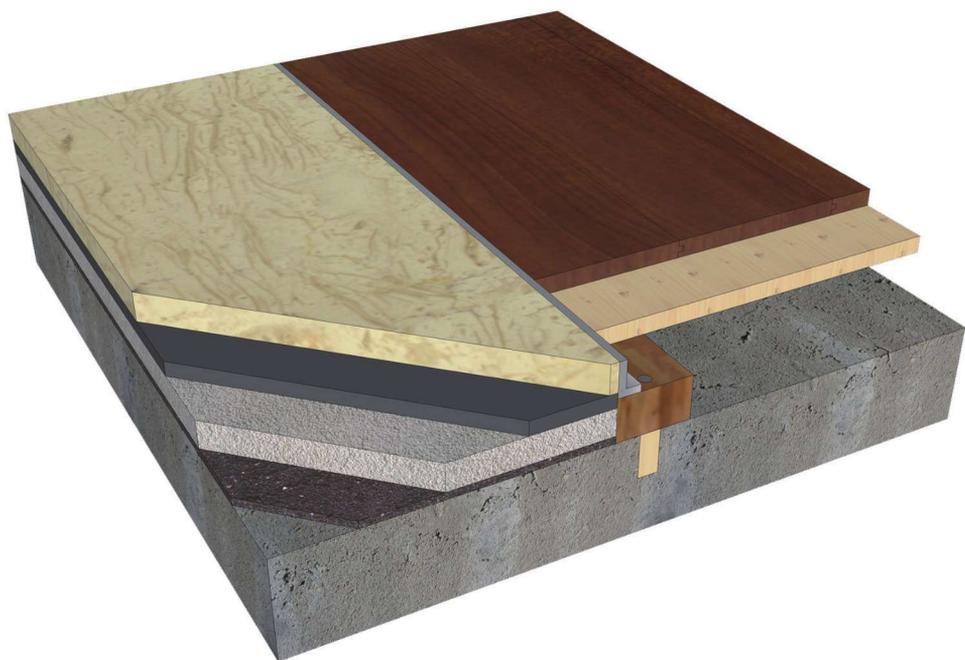
## Stone-Wood Floor Transition

144P  145P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

不同地面材质之间使用金属嵌条过渡是比较常见的做法，也可以不做嵌条，但是两种不同的材料平接对工艺及收口要求会更高。

Medal strip is often used for different floor materials' transition. Without strip, it would be more demanding for processing and binding to make one terminate flush with the other.



## 重点 / KEY POINTS

金属嵌条可以固定在地面，也可以粘贴在石材侧面。

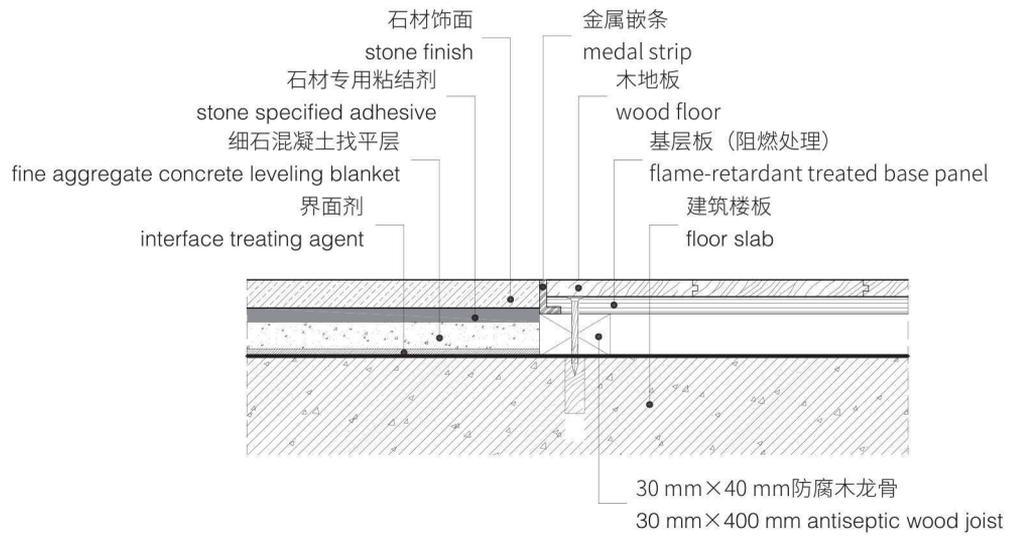
Medal strip could be fixed on the ground, or be pasted on the side of the stone.



## 石材 - 满铺地毯交接地坪

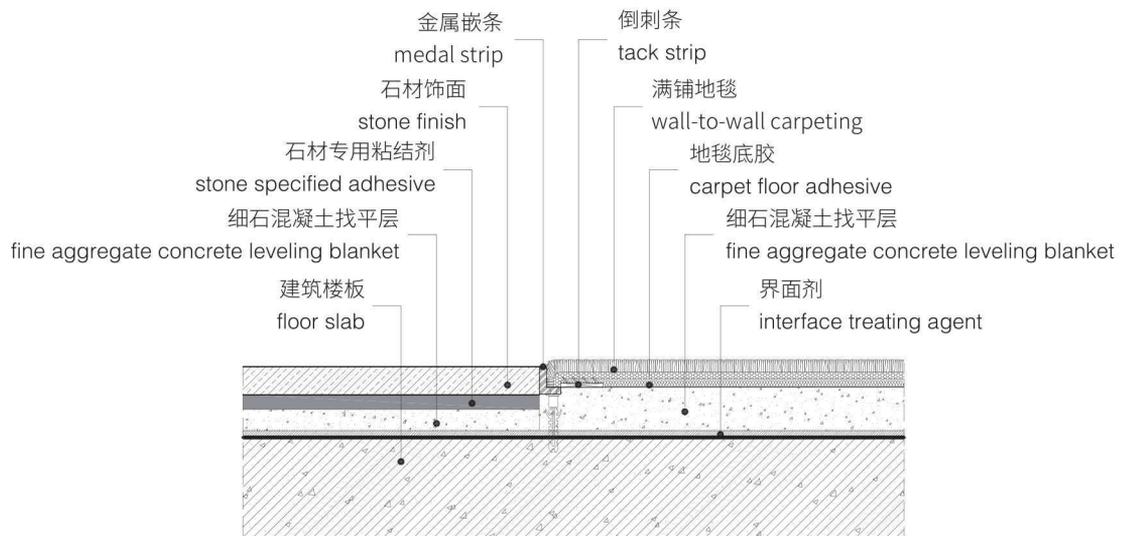
## Stone - Wall-to-Wall Carpeting Floor Transition

144P  145P 



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

## 石材 - 除泥垫交接地坪

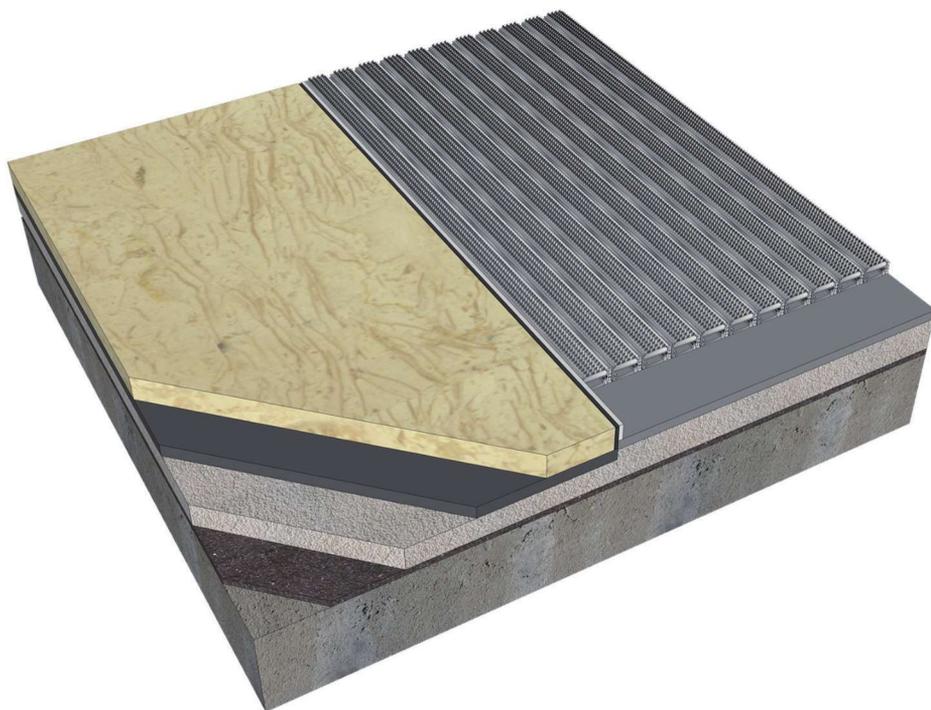
## Stone - Silt Removal Mat Floor Transition

146P  147P 

## 重点 / KEY POINTS

除泥垫是成品，多用于公共空间入口处，可有效地刮除泥尘和水分，保持室内整洁。

Silt removal mat is finish product, often used in the entrance of public area. It can scrape silt and water efficiently and keep the room clean.



## 重点 / KEY POINTS

不同地面材质之间使用金属嵌条过渡是比较常见的做法。

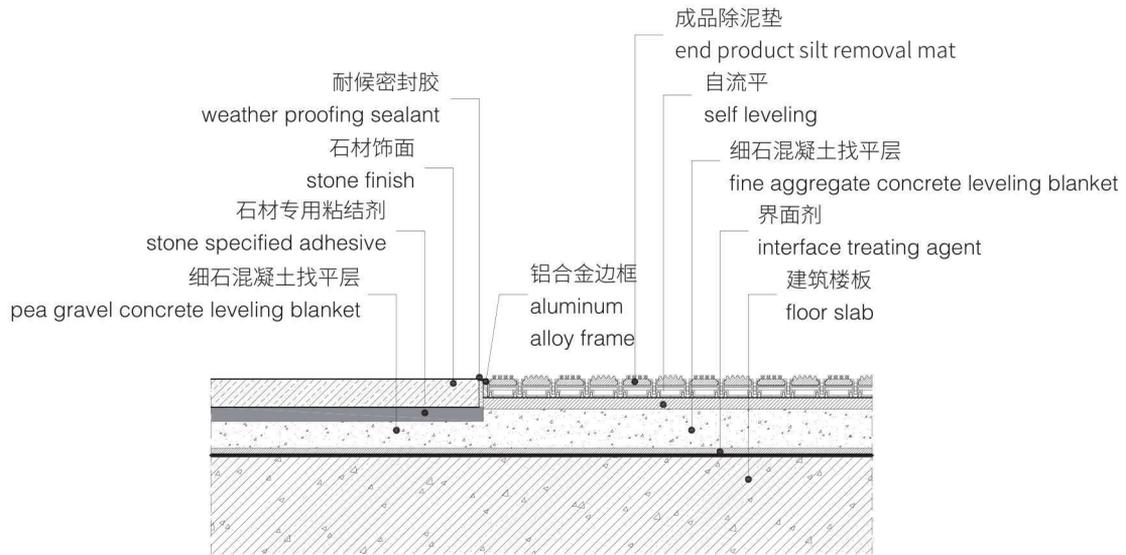
Medal strip is often used for different floor materials' transition.



## 木地板 - 满铺地毯交接地坪

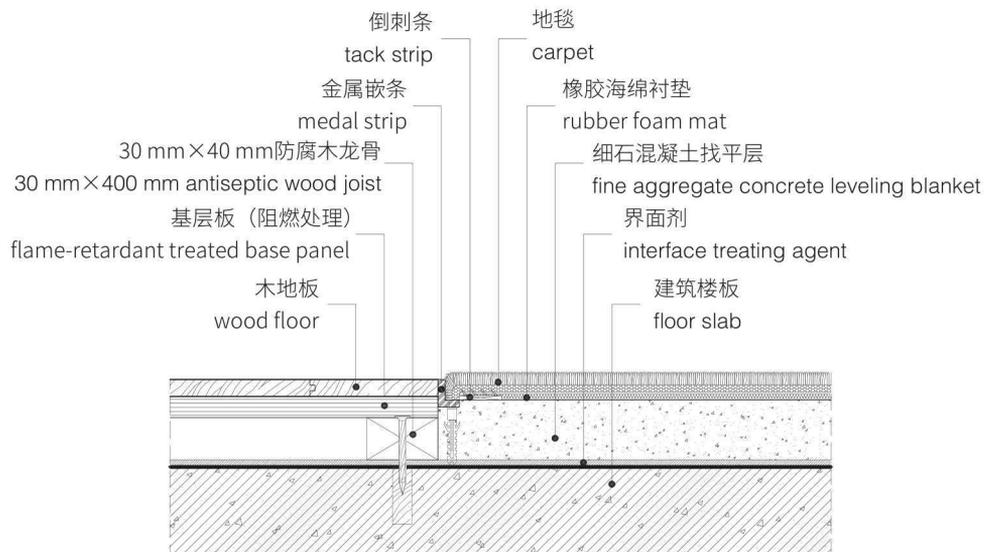
## Stone - Wall-To-Wall Carpeting Floor Transition

146P  147P 



比例: 1:5

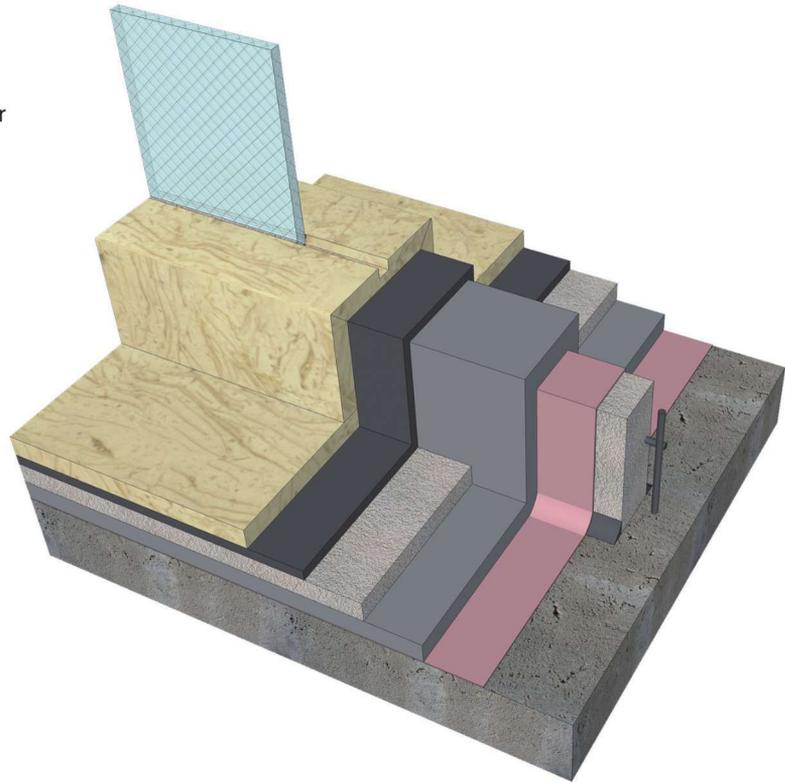
scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

卫生间淋浴房挡水槛地坪（铺法一）  
Bathroom or Shower Room Water Retaining Sill Floor  
(Laying Method 1)

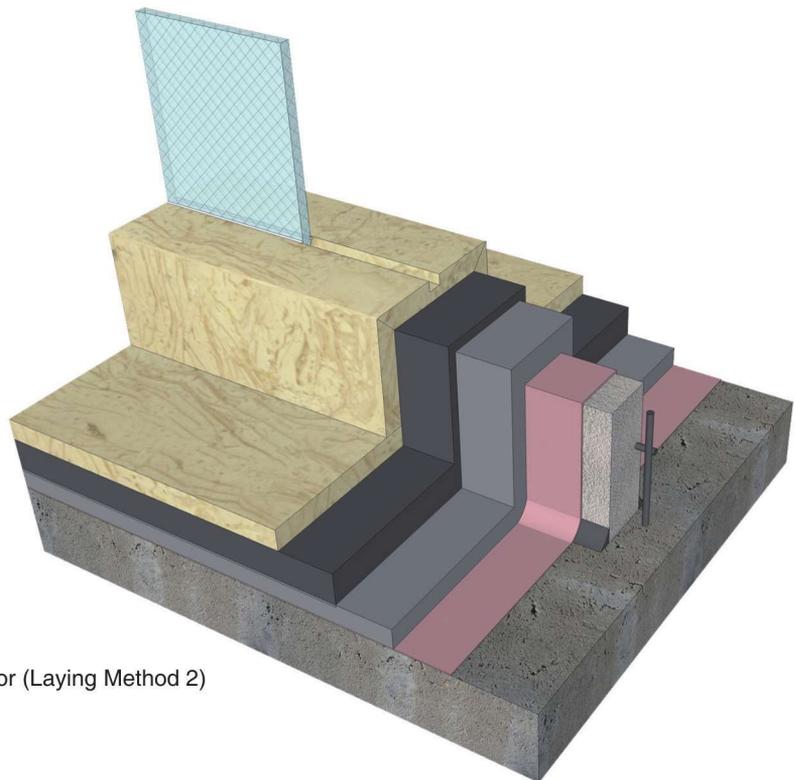
148P ↗ 149P ↗



重点 / KEY POINTS

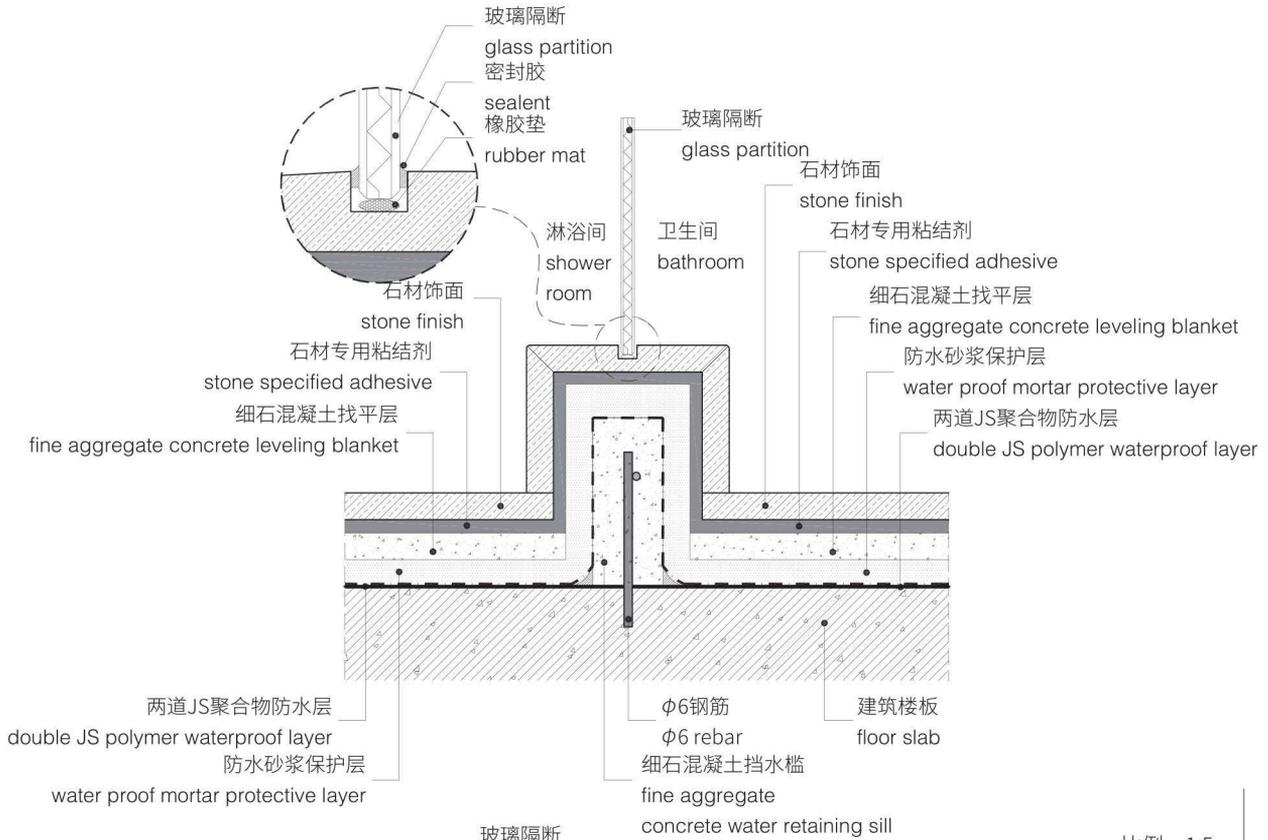
淋浴房挡水处需做导墙。

Diverting wall is necessary in the  
water retaining area of shower room.



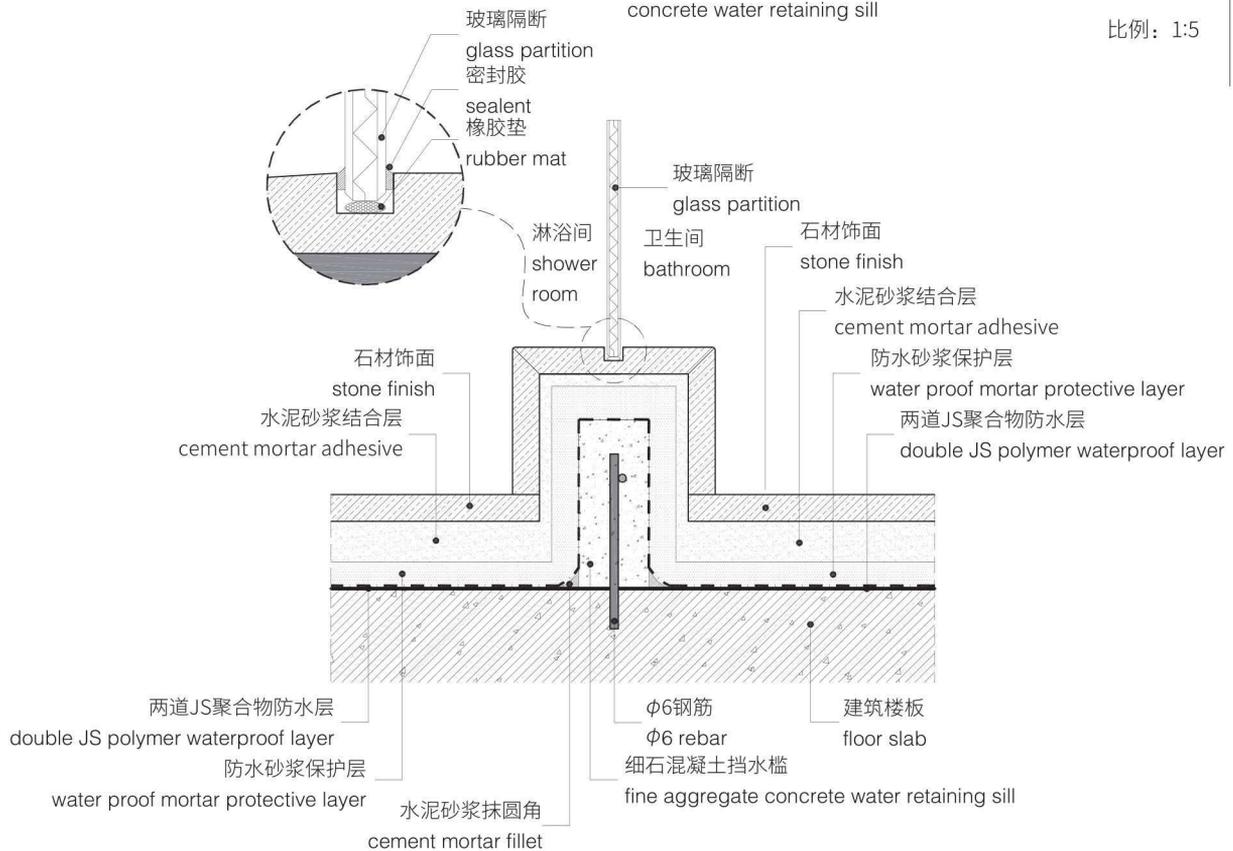
卫生间淋浴房挡水槛地坪（铺法二）  
Bathroom or Shower Room Water Retaining Sill Floor (Laying Method 2)

148P ↘ 149P ↘



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5

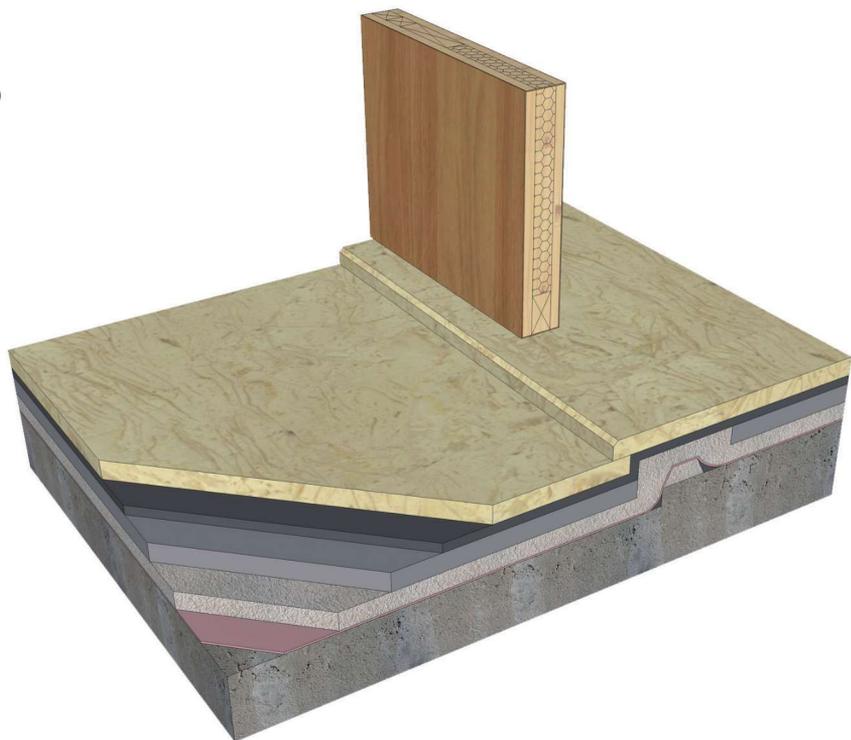


节点图 DETAIL

卫生间门槛石地坪（铺法一）

Bathroom Stone Door Sill Floor (Laying Method 1)

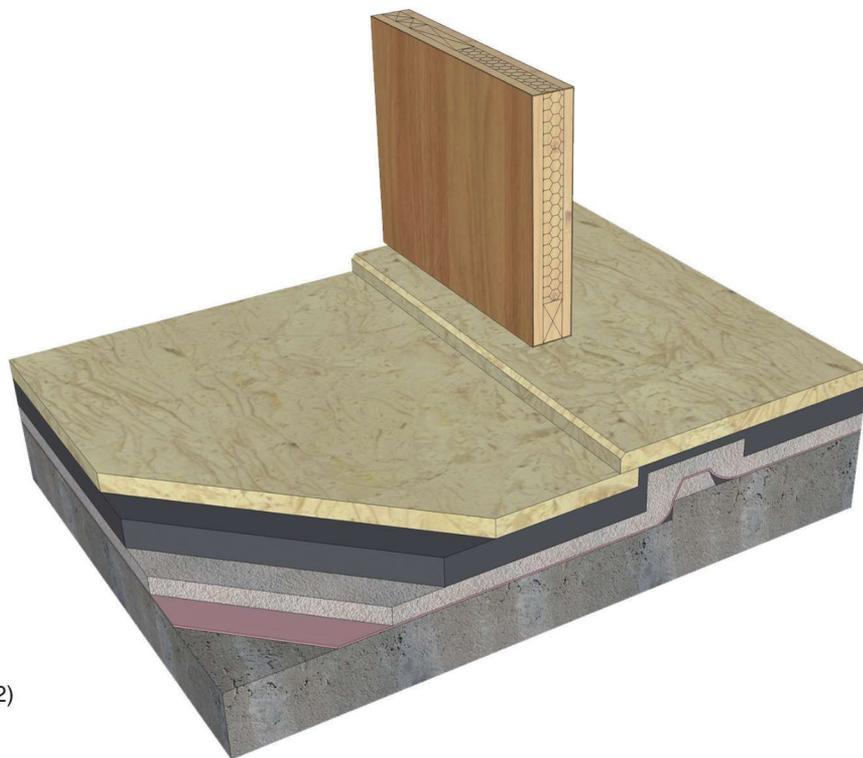
150P ↗ 151P ↗



重点 / KEY POINTS

卫生间区域一般会有 20 mm 的降低，但在门槛处最好加做挡水槛，用以分隔干湿区。

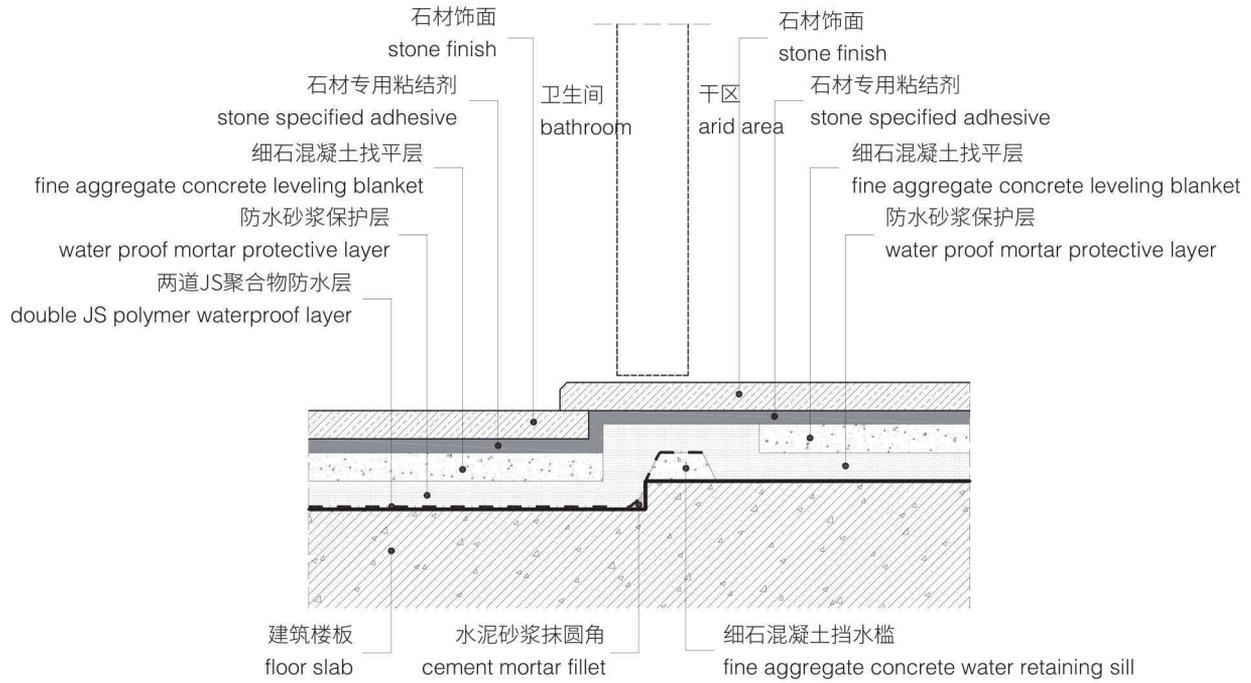
The bathroom area is generally lower than elevation by 20 mm. While it would be better to have a water retaining step to separate arid area and humid area.



卫生间门槛石地坪（铺法二）

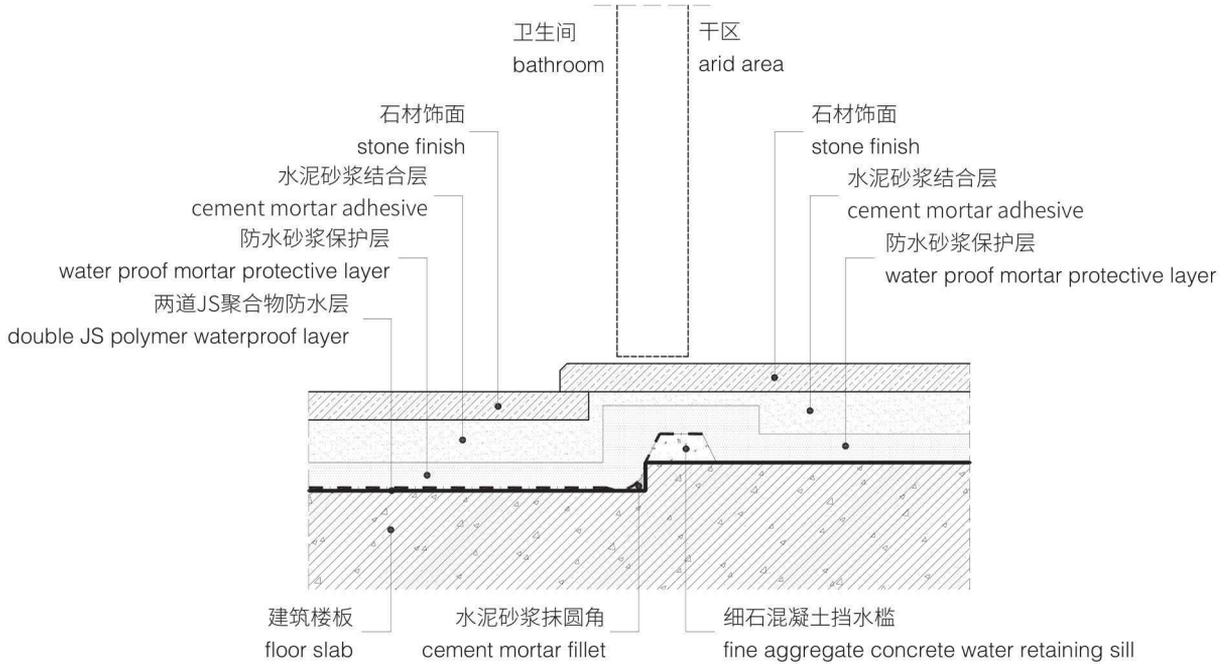
Bathroom Stone Door Sill Floor (Laying Method 2)

150P ↘ 151P ↘



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

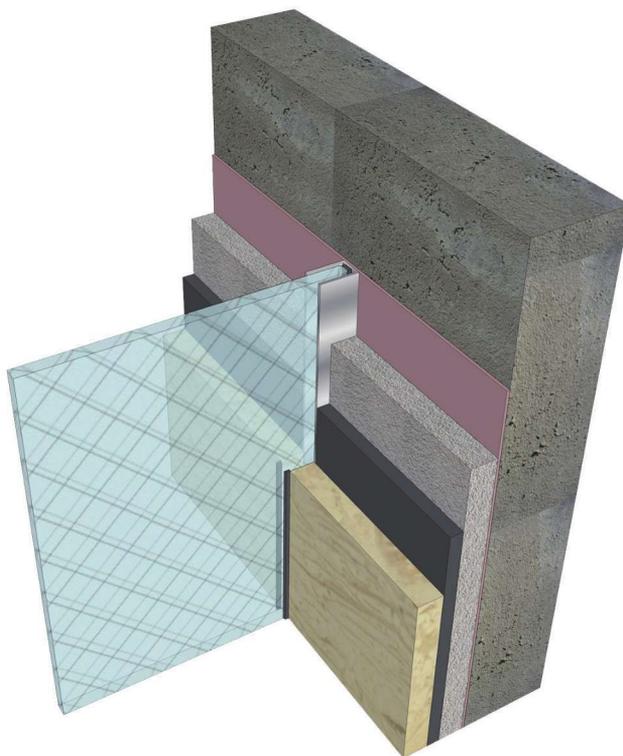
卫生间玻璃隔断墙面收口  
Bathroom Glazed Partition Wall Binding

152P  153P 

重点 / KEY POINTS

玻璃隔断的常见厚度为 8 mm、10 mm，必须钢化处理。

The thickness of glazed partition is usually 8 mm or 10 mm. Tempering treatment is necessary.



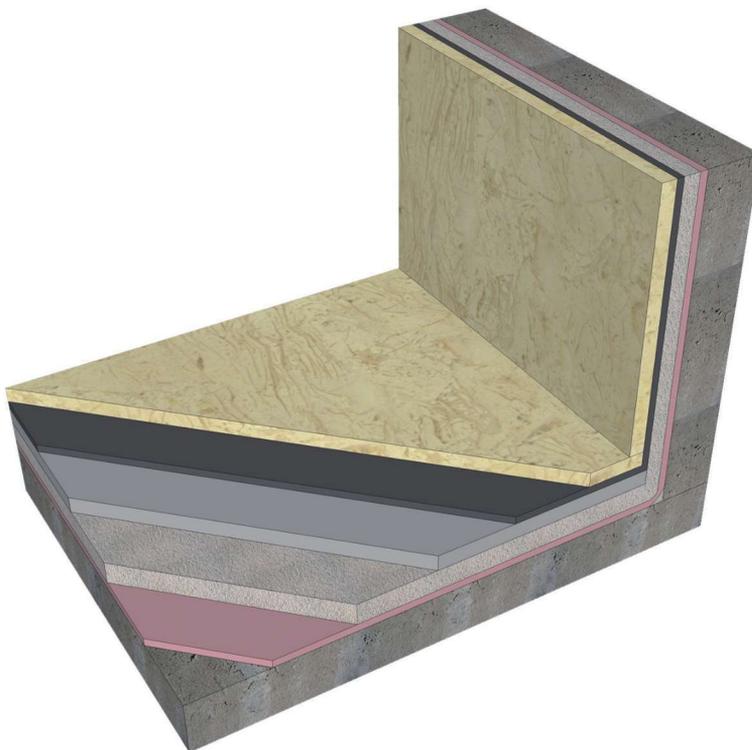
重点 / KEY POINTS

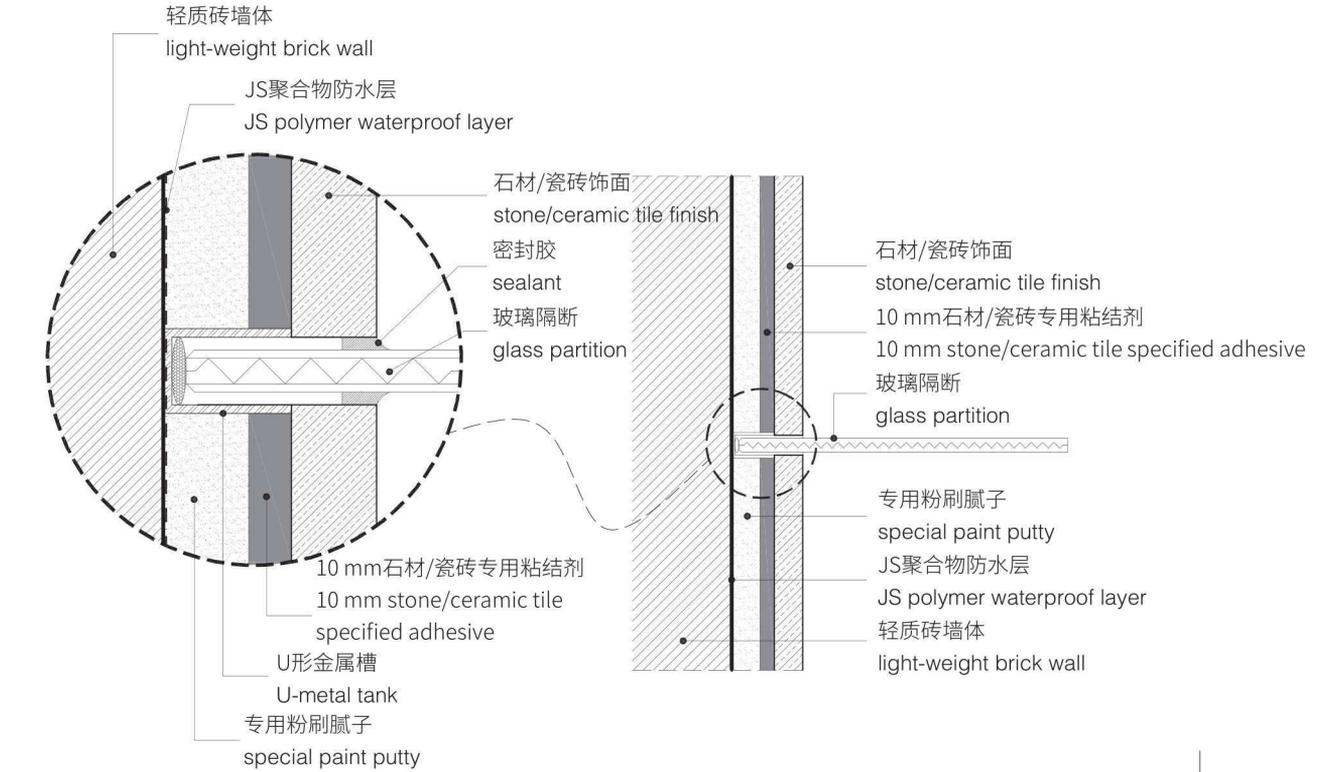
卫生间湿区墙面防水高度为 1 800 mm。

The height for water retaining of wall of bathroom humid area is 1 800 mm.

墙地面防水  
Water Proofness of Wall and Floor

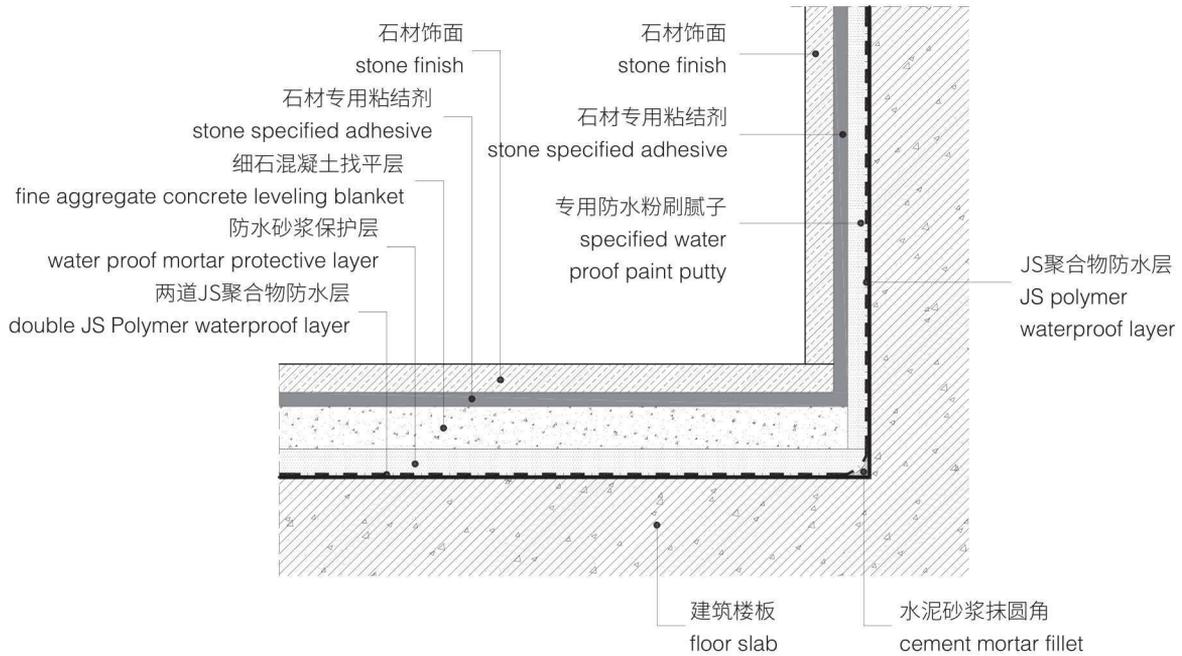
152P  153P 





比例: 1:5

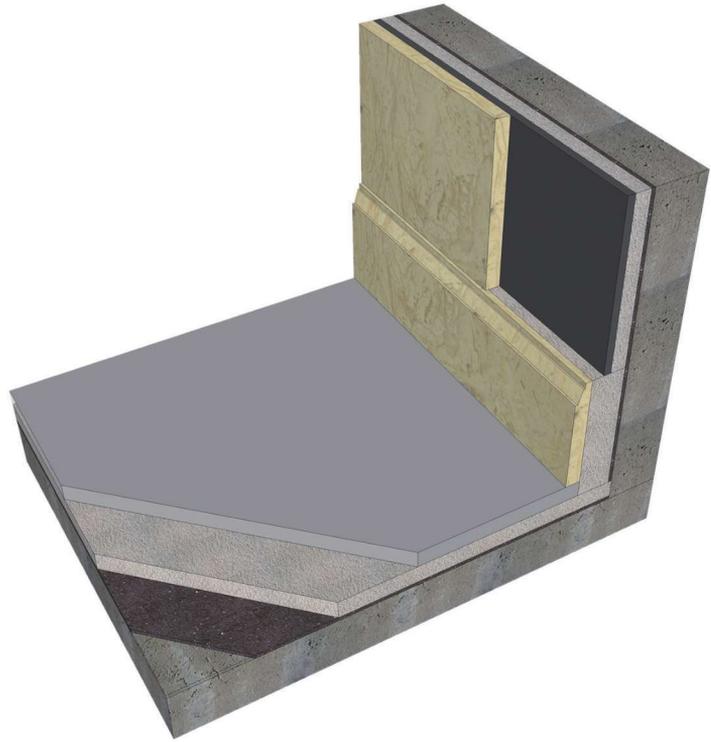
scale: 1:5



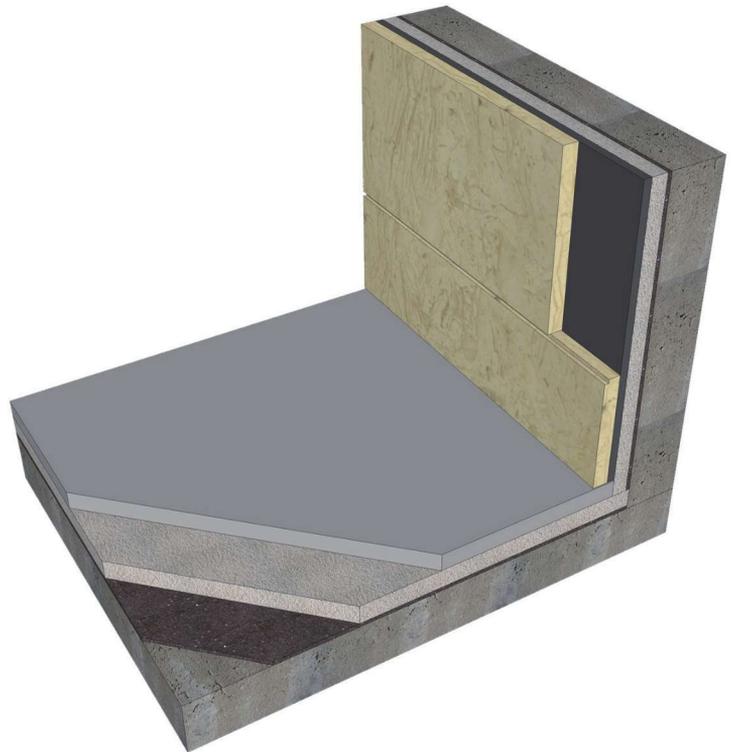
节点图 DETAIL

石材踢脚 | 凸 |  
Stone Baseboard | Convex |

154P  155P 



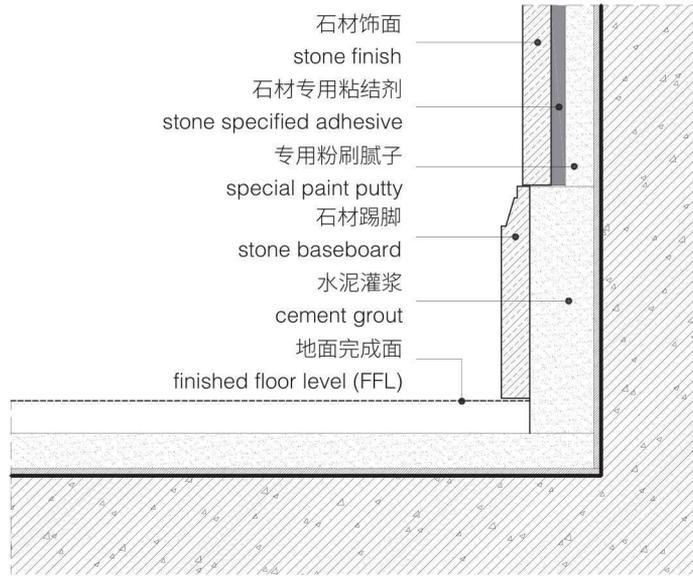
重点 / KEY POINTS



石材踢脚 | 平 |  
Stone Baseboard | Flat |

154P  155P 

三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:5

scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

金属踢脚 | 凹 |  
Metal Baseboard | Concave |

156P ↗ 157P ↗

重点 / KEY POINTS

内凹式金属踢脚需要一定的墙面完成面才能实现，设计时需要注意。

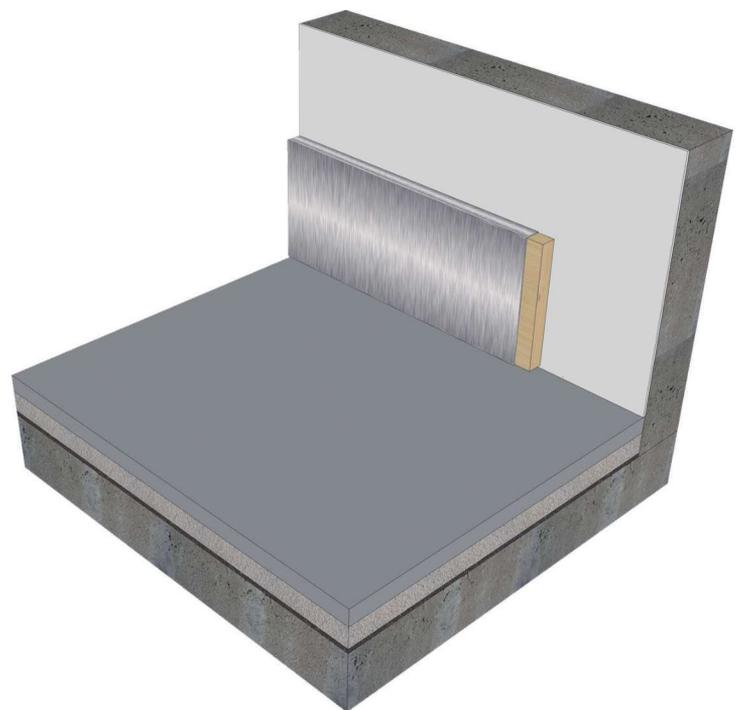
Here is one thing to note in the design period that concave metal baseboard is based on part of wall finish.



重点 / KEY POINTS

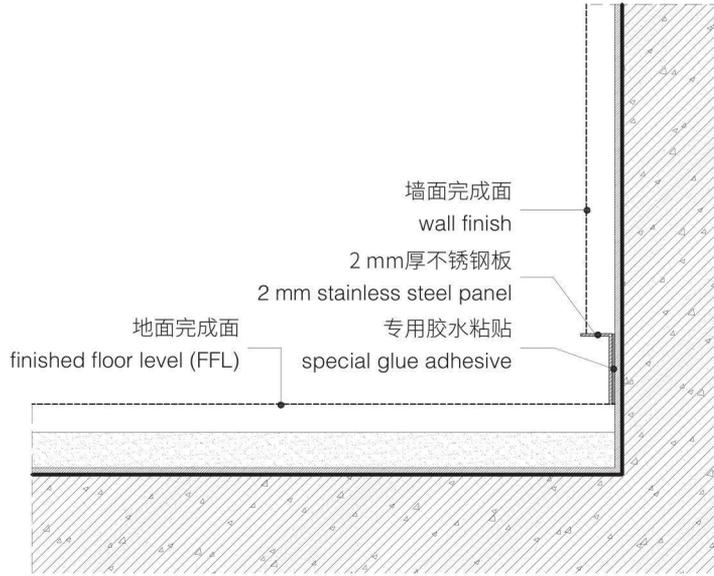
一般采用 1 mm 或 1.2 mm 厚不锈钢粘贴在基层板上。

The thickness of stainless steel panels pasted on the baseboard is generally 1 mm or 1.2 mm.



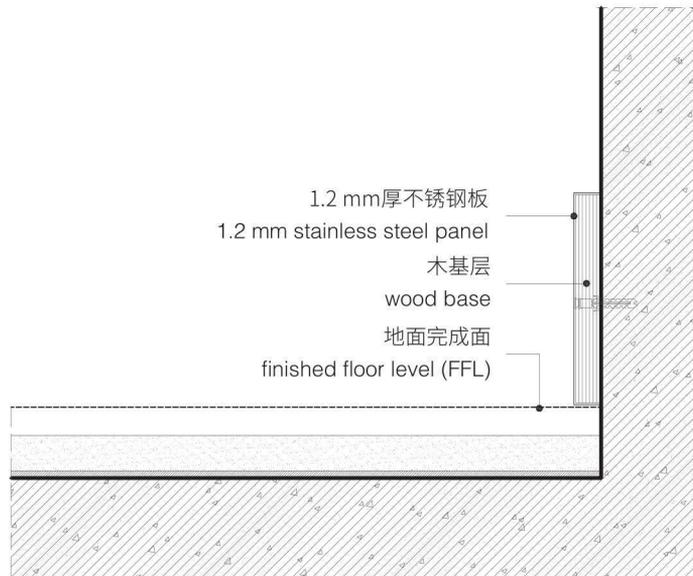
金属踢脚 | 凸 |  
Metal Baseboard | Convex |

156P ↘ 157P ↘



比例: 1:5

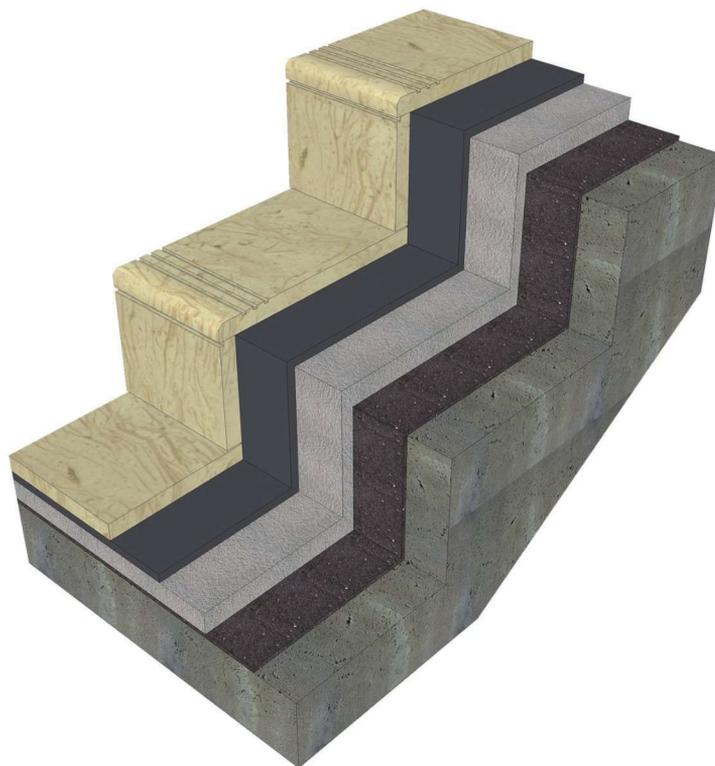
scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

石材踏步 | 混凝土楼梯 |  
Stone Step | Concrete Staircase |

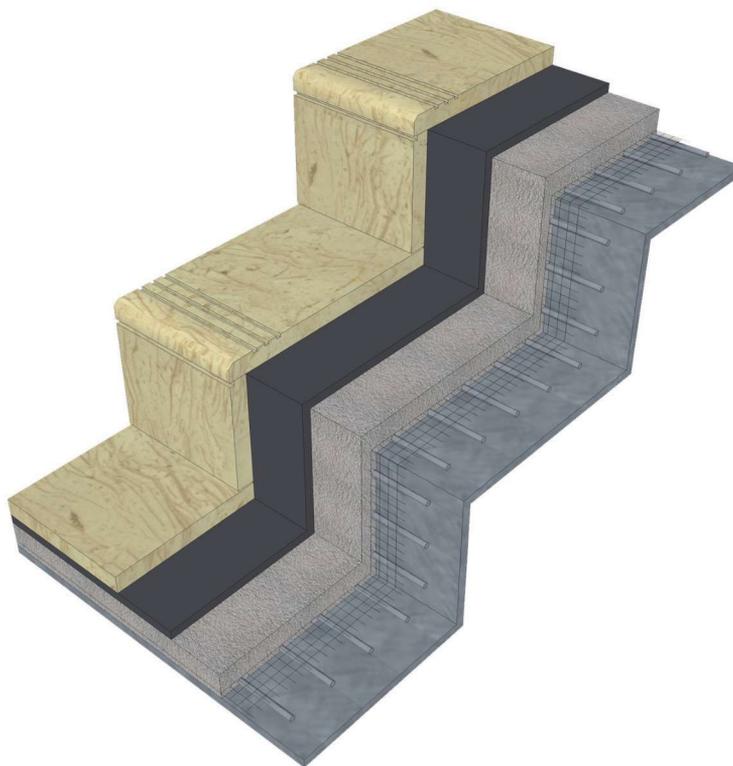
158P  159P 



重点 / KEY POINTS

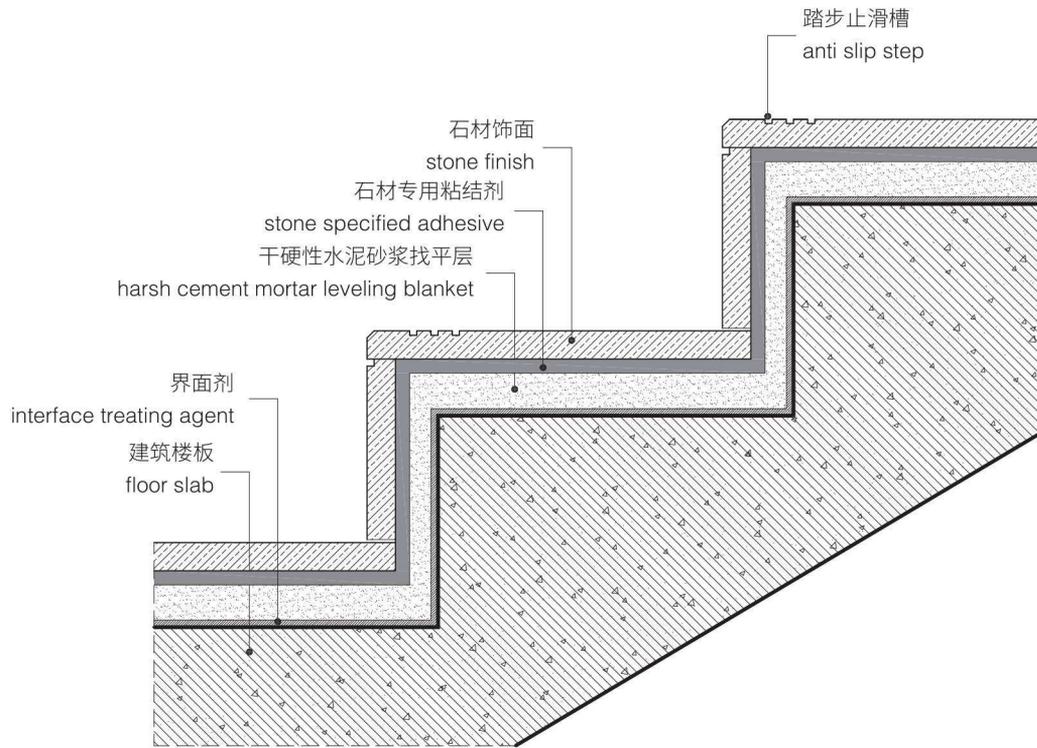
石材阳角要做倒角处理，踏步前端放置防滑槽。

Chamfering processing is necessary for stone external corner, and an anti-skidding slot should be placed in front of the steps.



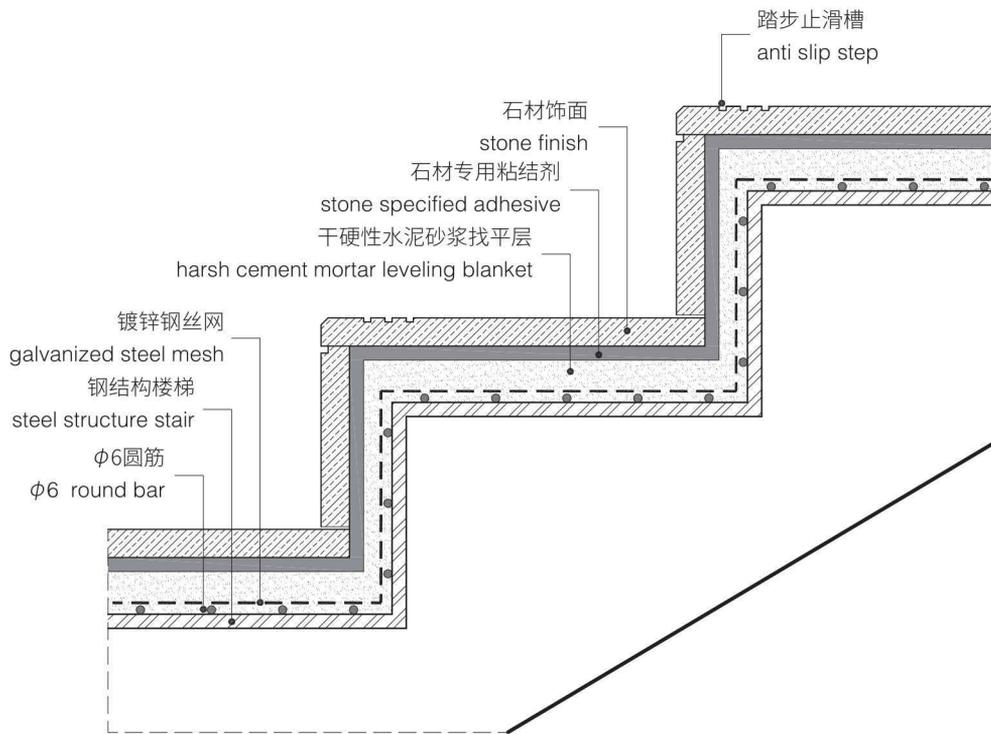
石材踏步 | 钢结构楼梯 |  
Stone Step | Steel Structure Staircase |

158P  159P 



比例: 1:5

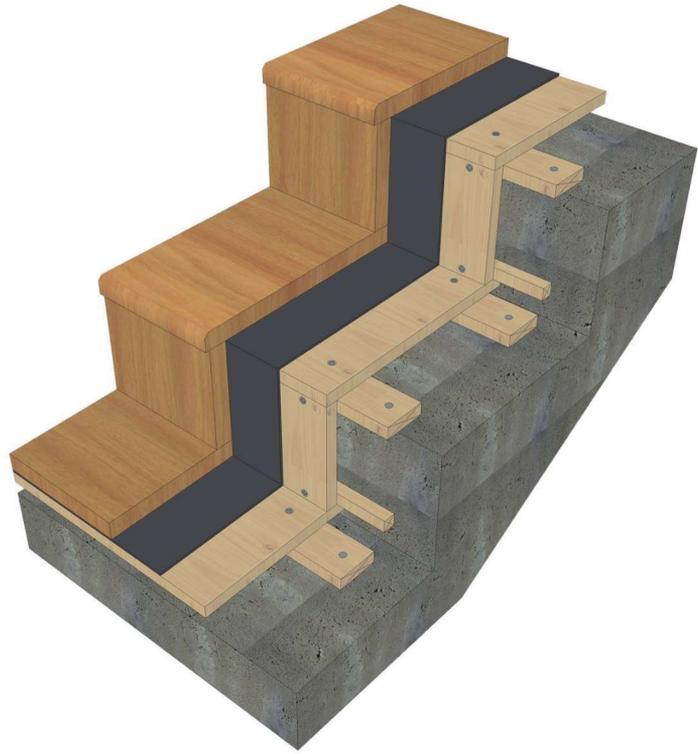
scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL

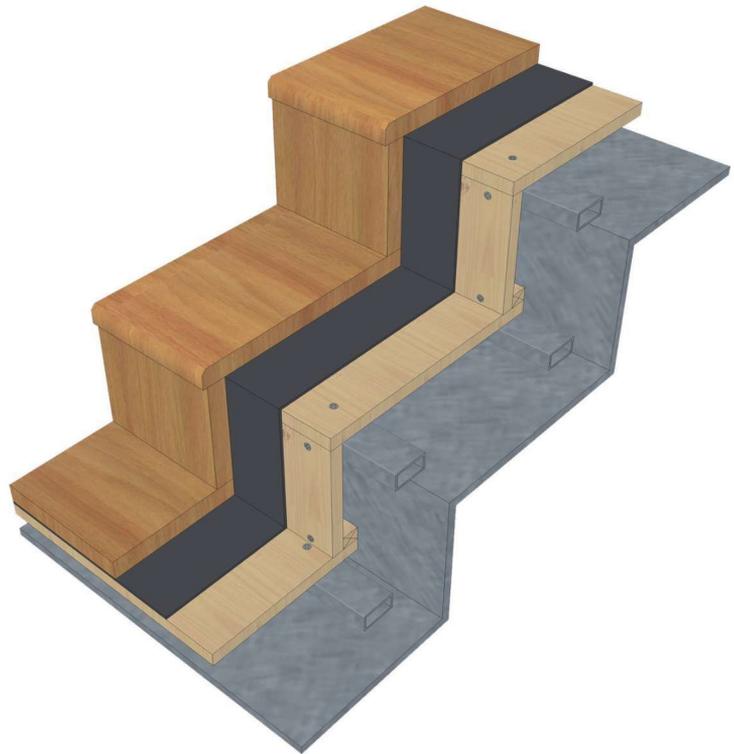
木地板踏步 | 混凝土楼梯 |  
Wood Floor Step | Concrete Staircase |

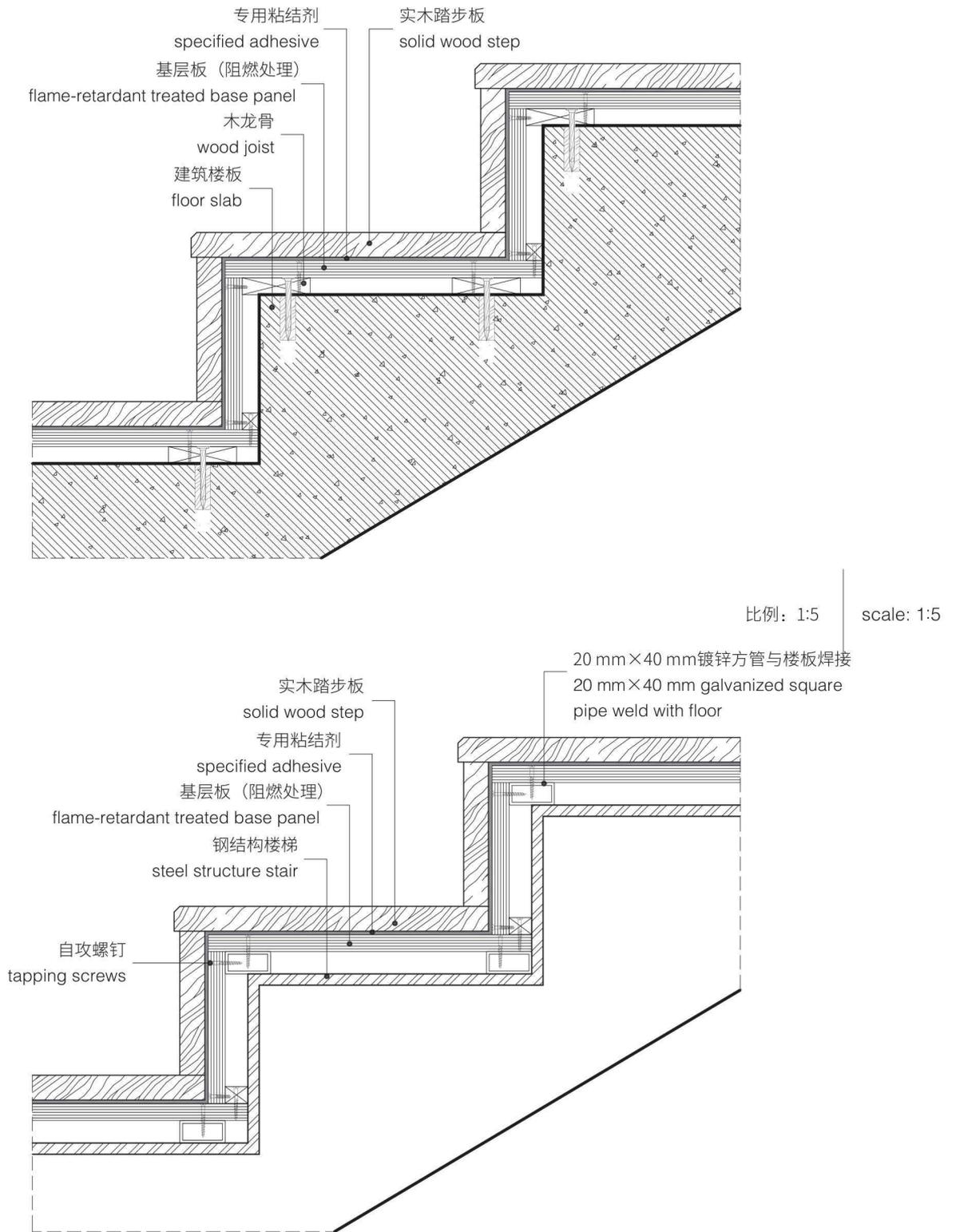
160P ↗ 161P ↗



木地板踏步 | 钢结构楼梯 |  
Wood Floor Step | Steel Structure Staircase |

160P ↘ 161P ↘

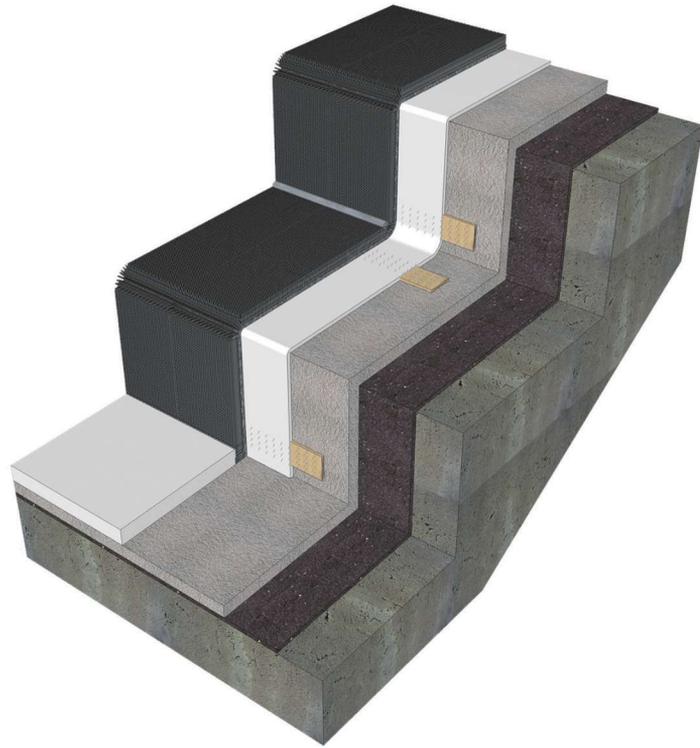




节点图 DETAIL

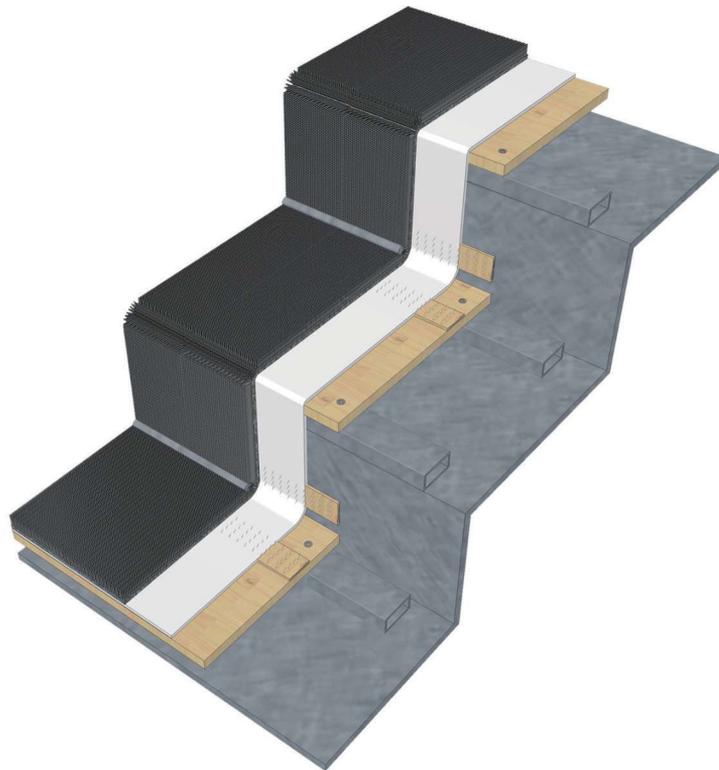
地毯踏步 | 混凝土楼梯 |  
Carpet Step | Concrete Staircase |

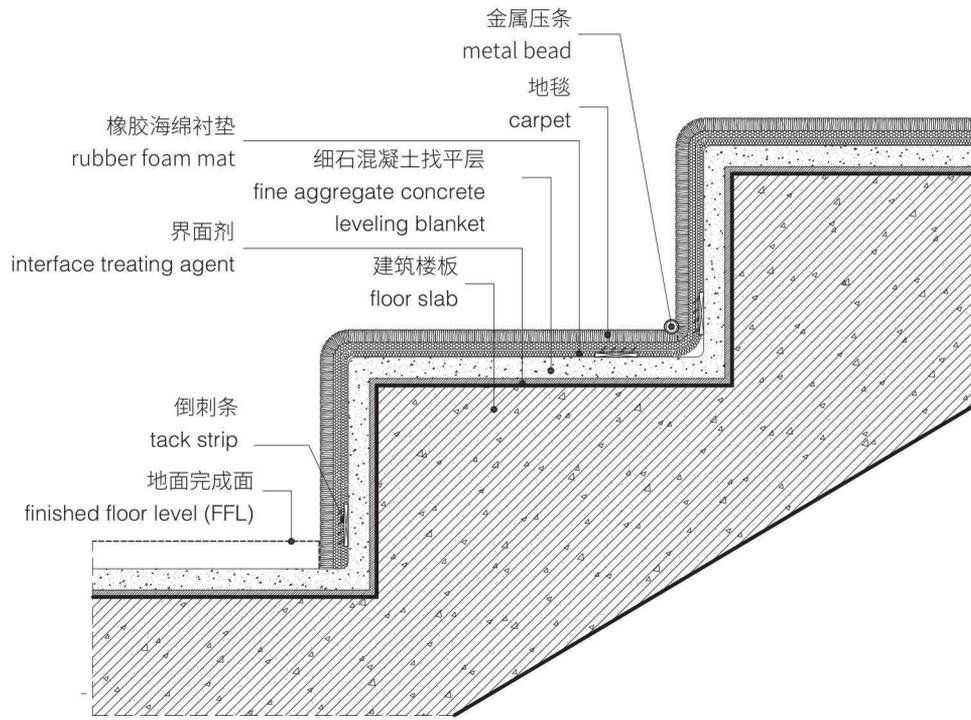
162P ↗ 163P ↗



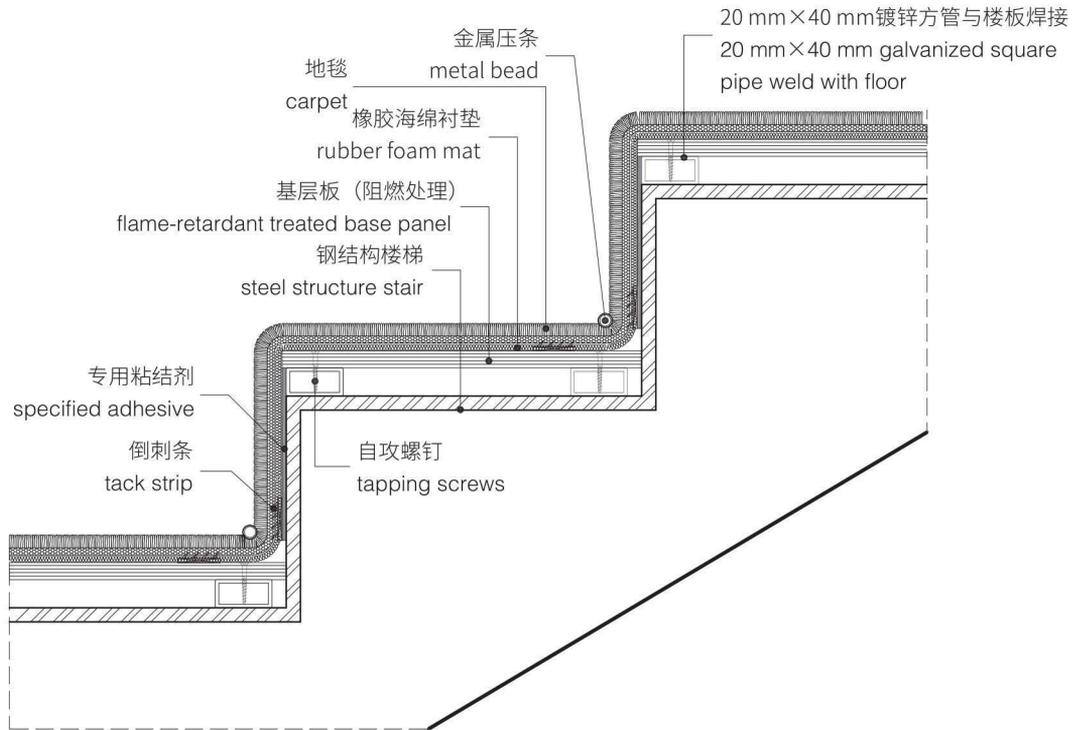
地毯踏步 | 钢结构楼梯 |  
Carpet Step | Steel Structure Staircase |

162P ↘ 163P ↘





比例: 1:5 scale: 1:5



节点图 DETAIL



## 门工艺节点

### DETAILS OF DOOR PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

本篇主要选取了几种常见的门的工艺做法，对门的基本构造、所用五金进行了分析。需要提醒设计师的是：由于装饰市场的发展，门基本可以理解为是定加工的成品，其加工制作都是由专业工厂制作，现场进行安装。但是由于各个工厂的加工习惯、选材、成本等的不同，门、门框的制作工艺肯定不尽相同，所以设计师不必过度在意成品门的内部构造如何。

In this part, we have chosen several common processes of door, and analyze the basic structure and hardware materials. Remember, doors are the finish products in provided process as the development of ornament market. They are produced by specialized factories and assembled on-site. However, the craftsmanship of doors and doorframes will not be exactly the same due to the differences of processing methods, materials and costs among factories. Therefore, it is not necessary to pay too much attention on internal structure.

在装饰设计中，门是比较特殊又非常重要的一项。它是视觉的焦点，同时又有着频繁的使用需求，在特殊的部位还有着严格的规范要求。门的分类方式也有很多，比如按开门方式有单开门、双开门、折叠门等；按材质有玻璃、木门、金属门等；按规范功能有防火门、常规门等。正是由于门体系比较复杂，设计师更应该了解不同的空间、功能应该选用什么形式的门，以及配合什么样的五金。在满足基本使用功能的前提下，再去进行装饰形态等美学上的思考。

Door is a special and important element in decorative design. Not only do it cause the main visual attention, but also uses frequently and has strict standard in special parts. Doors can be sorted in different ways. By the way of opening the door, it may be divided into single door, double door, folding door; by the material, it may be divided into glass, wood, metal and so on; while by the function, there are fire door and ordinary door. Architects should know that how to choose a door according to the function and condition and what kind of materials is suitable for the door. Architects could also further design with decorative pattern on the condition that basic function is met.

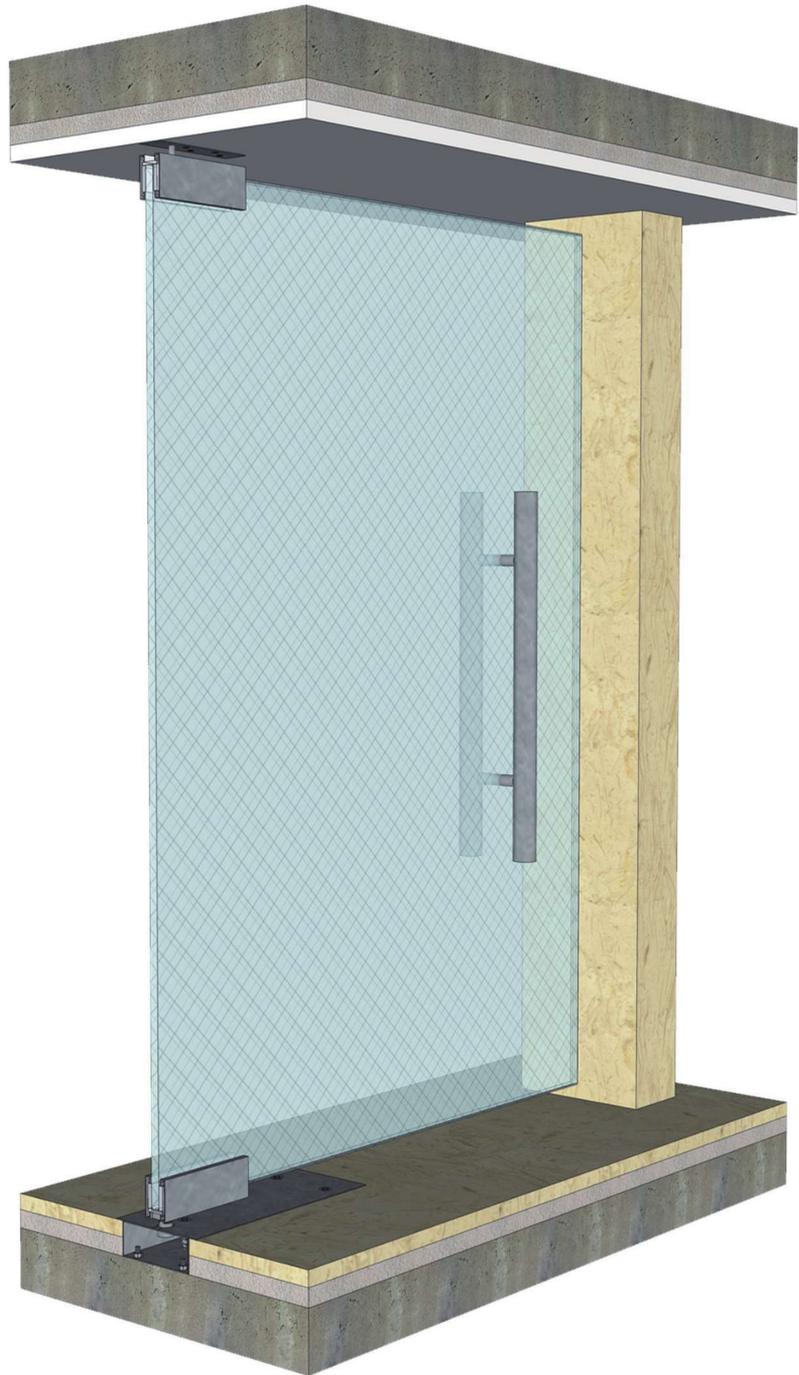
地弹簧玻璃门  
Floor Spring Glass Door

168P / 169P

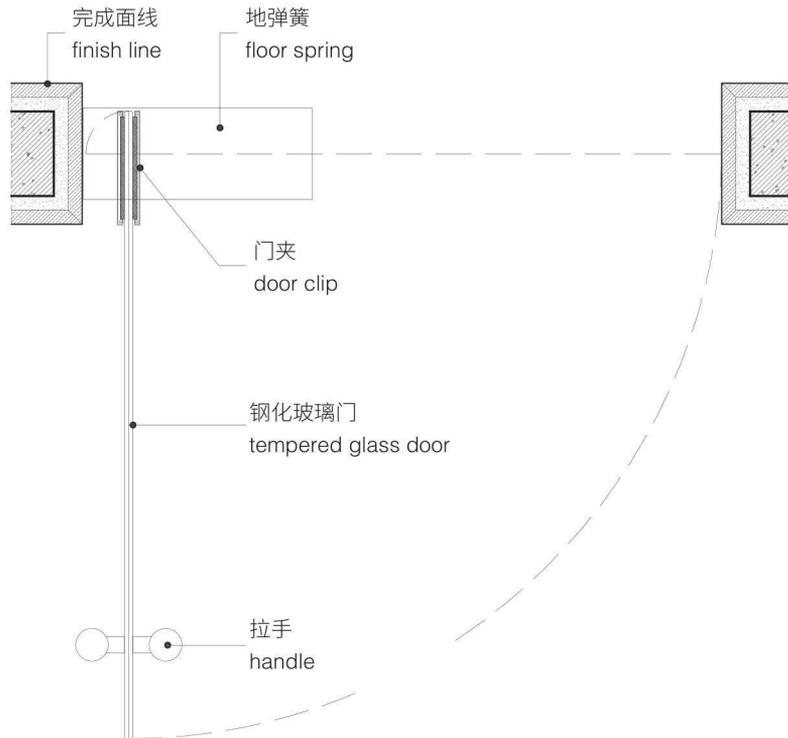
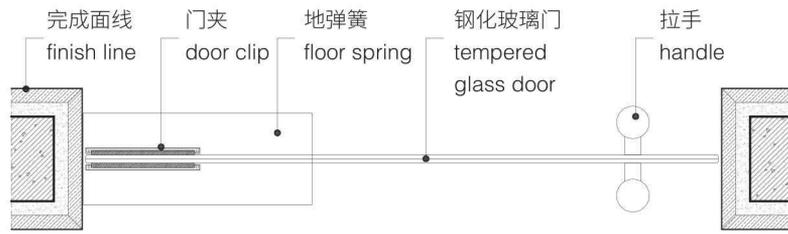
重点 / KEY POINTS

地弹门用地埋式门轴弹簧，门扇可以双向开启。

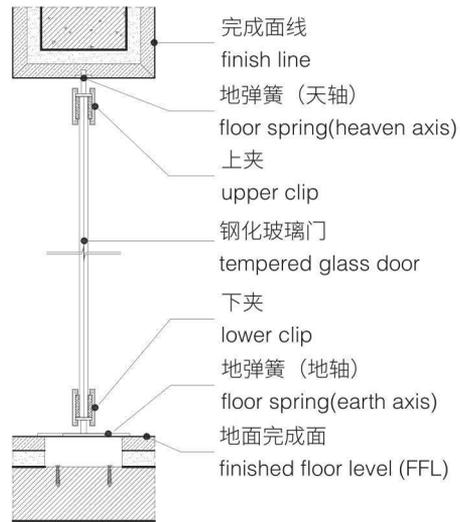
Spring door could be pushed or pulled by assembling underground pivot spring.



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10



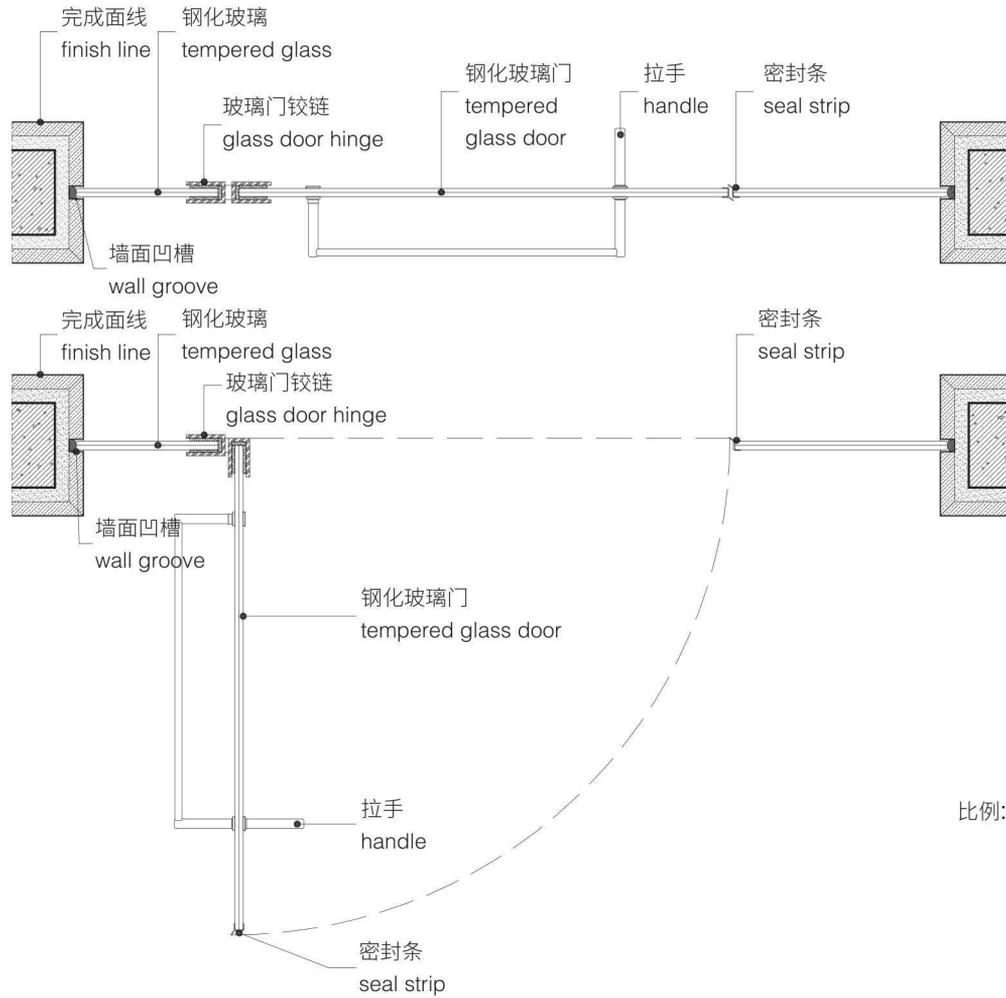
节点图 DETAIL

玻璃铰链门 | 固定玻璃 |  
Glass Hinge Door | Fixed Glass |

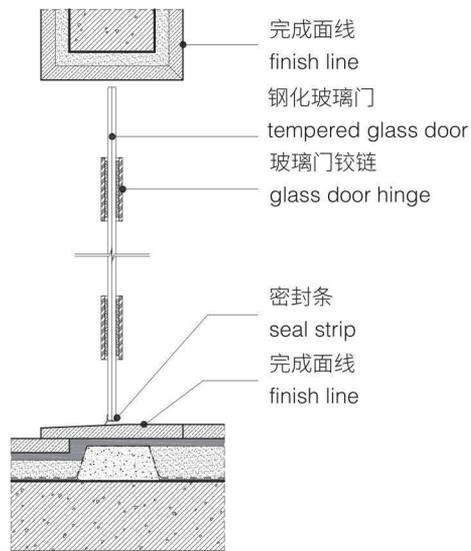
170P / 171P



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10



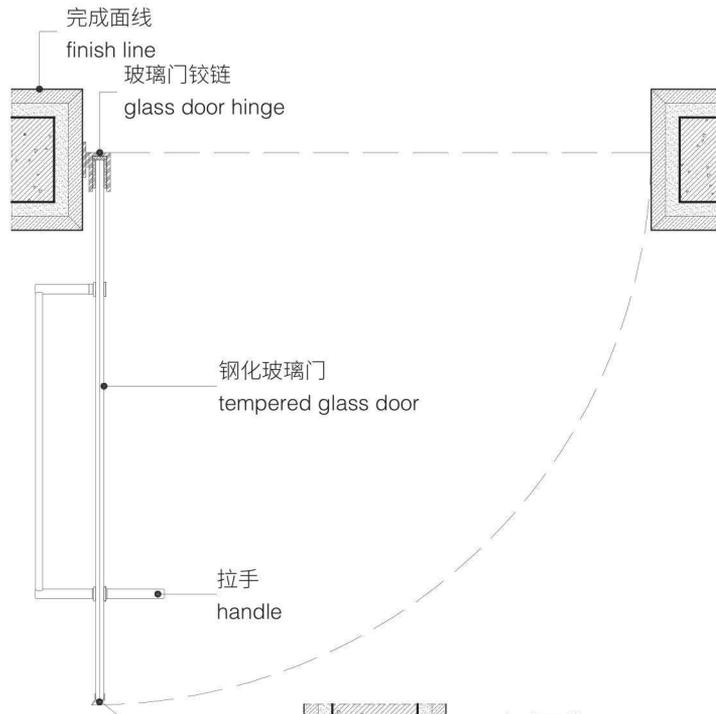
节点图 DETAIL

玻璃铰链门 | 固定墙面 |  
Glass Hinge Door | Fixed Wall |

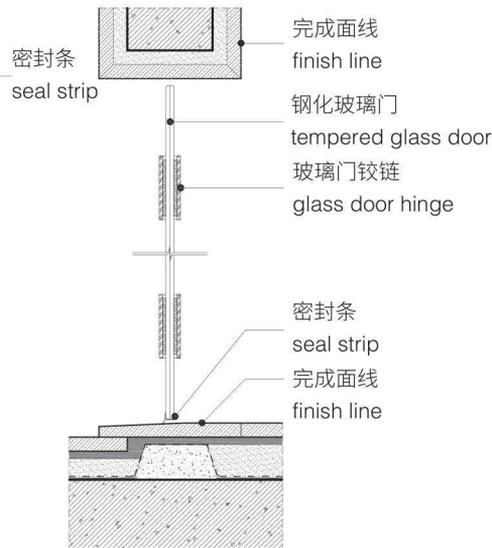
172P / 173P



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10



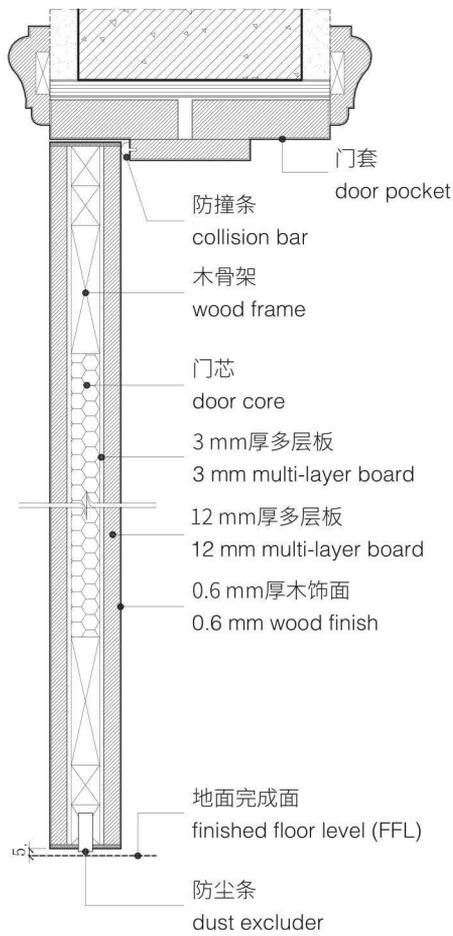
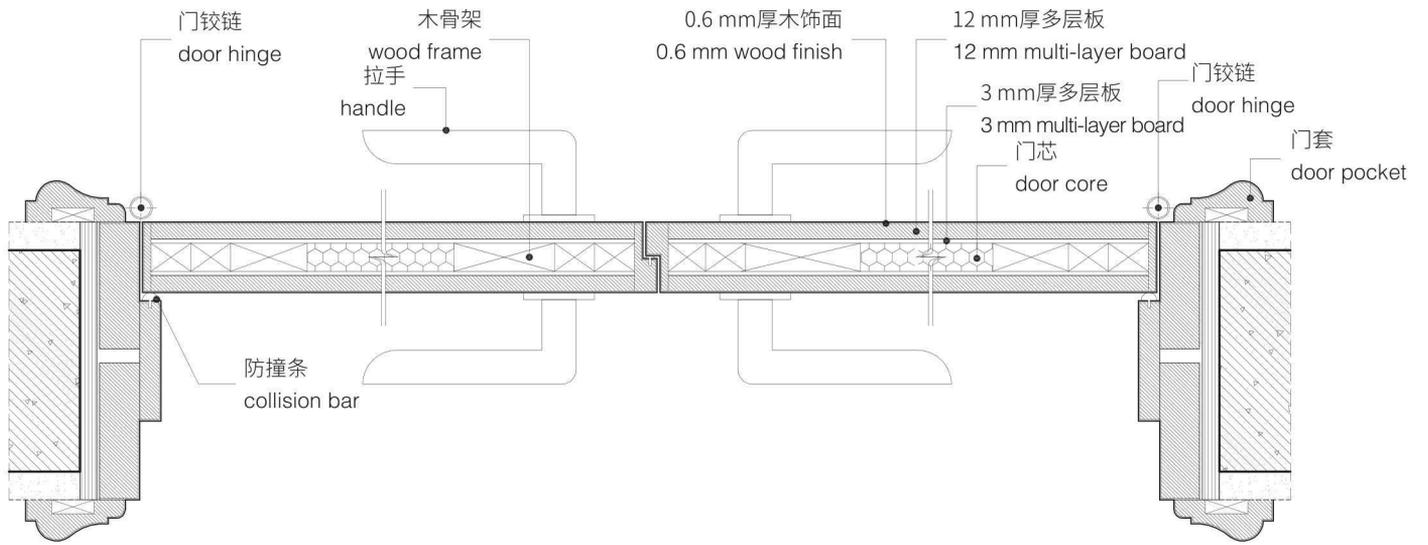
节点图 DETAIL

双开门  
Double Door

174P / 175P



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10

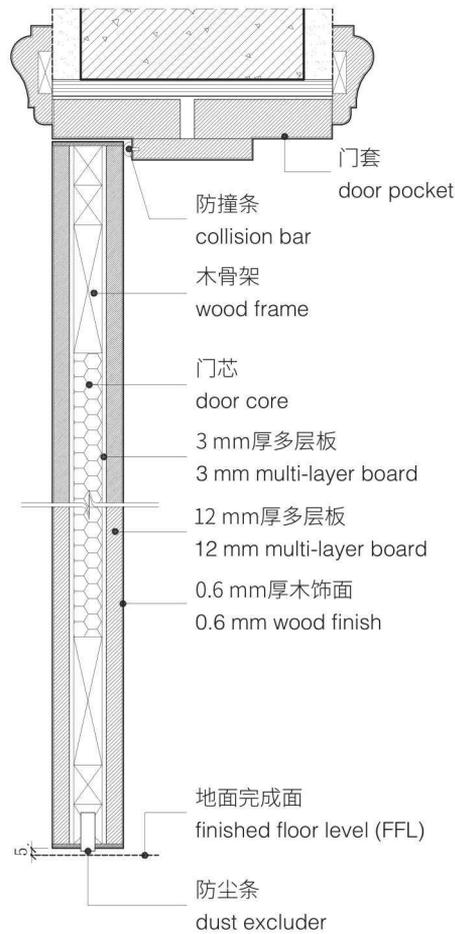
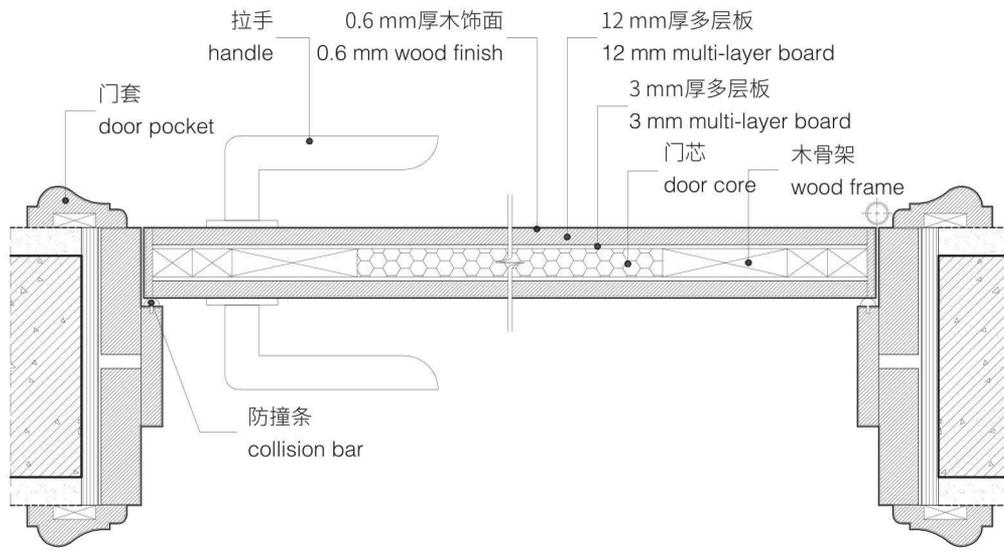
节点图 DETAIL

单开门  
Single Door

176P / 177P



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10

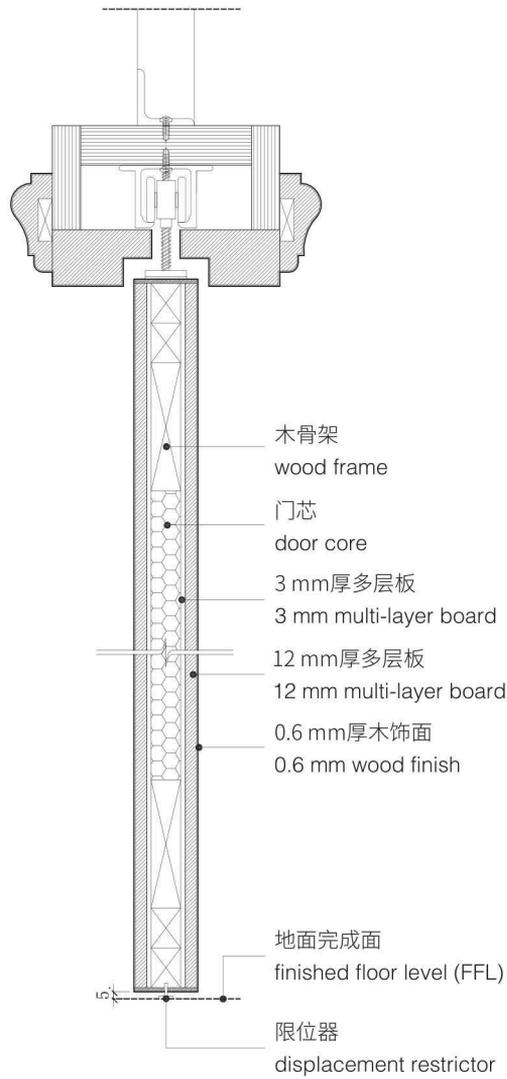
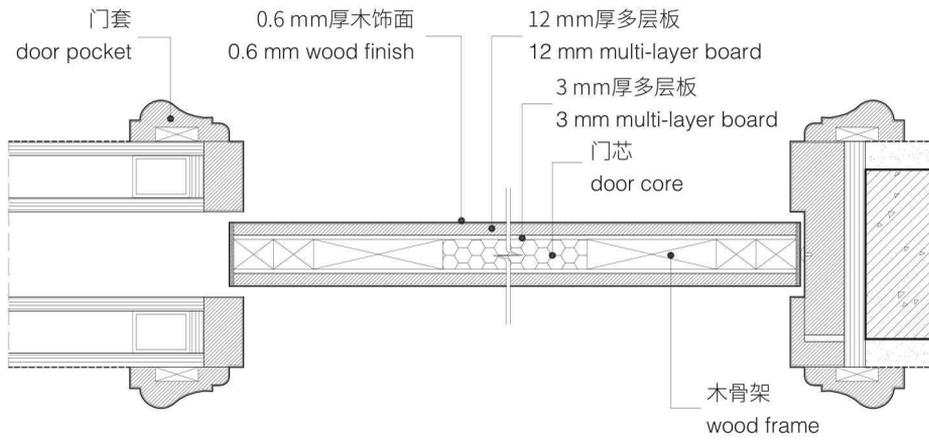
节点图 DETAIL

暗藏移门  
Hidden Door

178P / 179P



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10

节点图 DETAIL

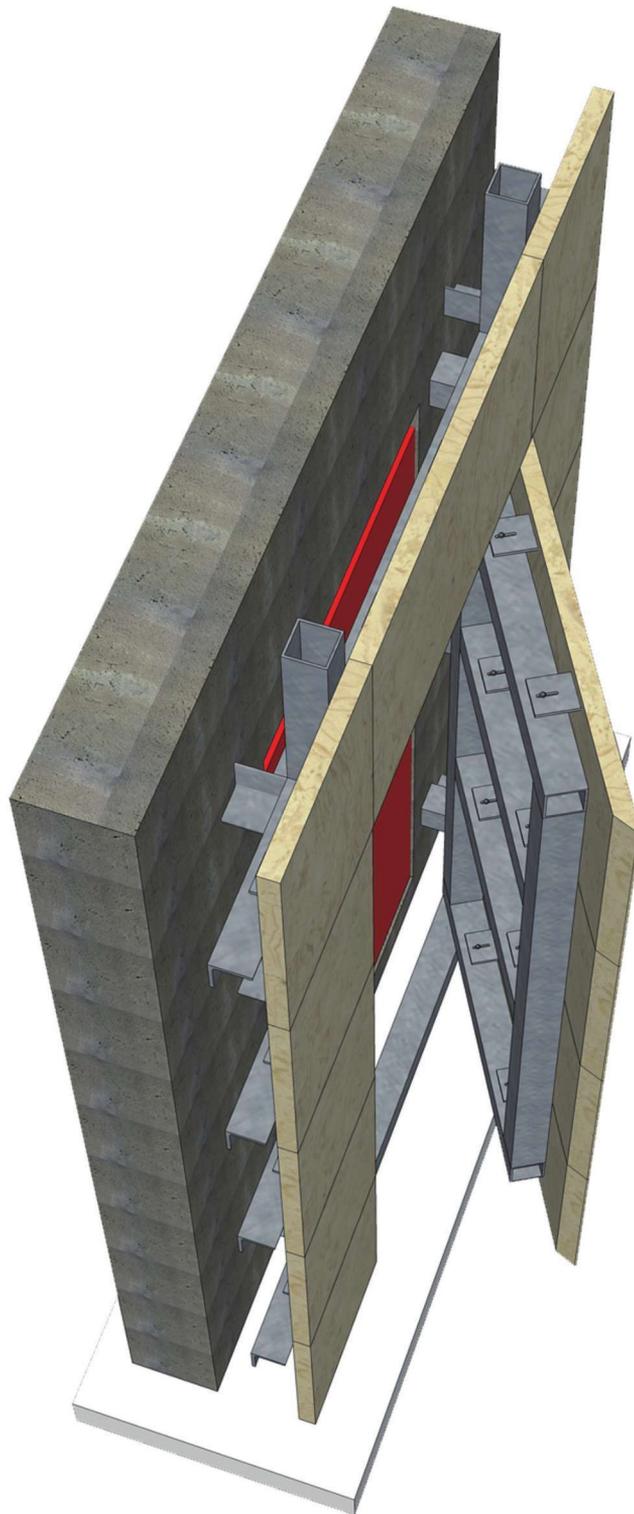
## 石材暗门 Stone Hidden Door

180P / 181P

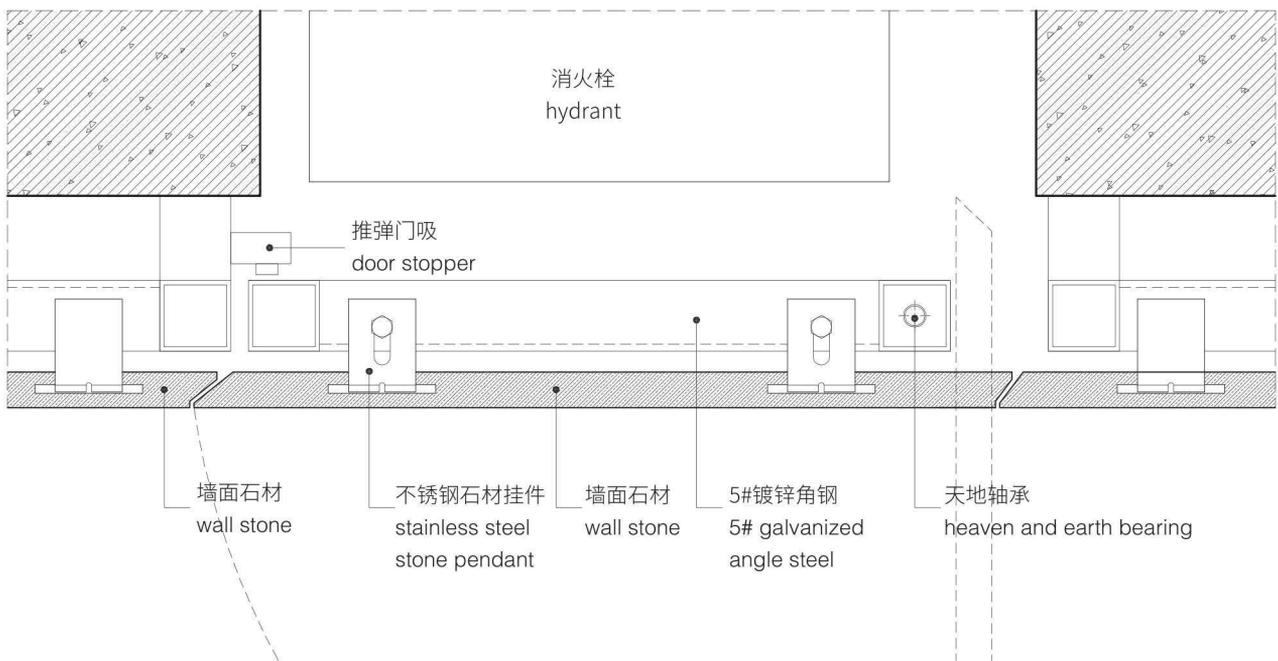
### 重点 / KEY POINTS

石材暗门在装饰设计中多应用于消火栓暗门，消火栓暗门需要做到开门见消火栓箱，不能有遮挡，同时门的开启角度理论上应该达到160°。

In decorative design, stone hidden door is often used in fire hydrant where the fire hydrant boxes must be seen without barrier immediately the door is open. And the opening angle of the door should reach 160° theoretically.

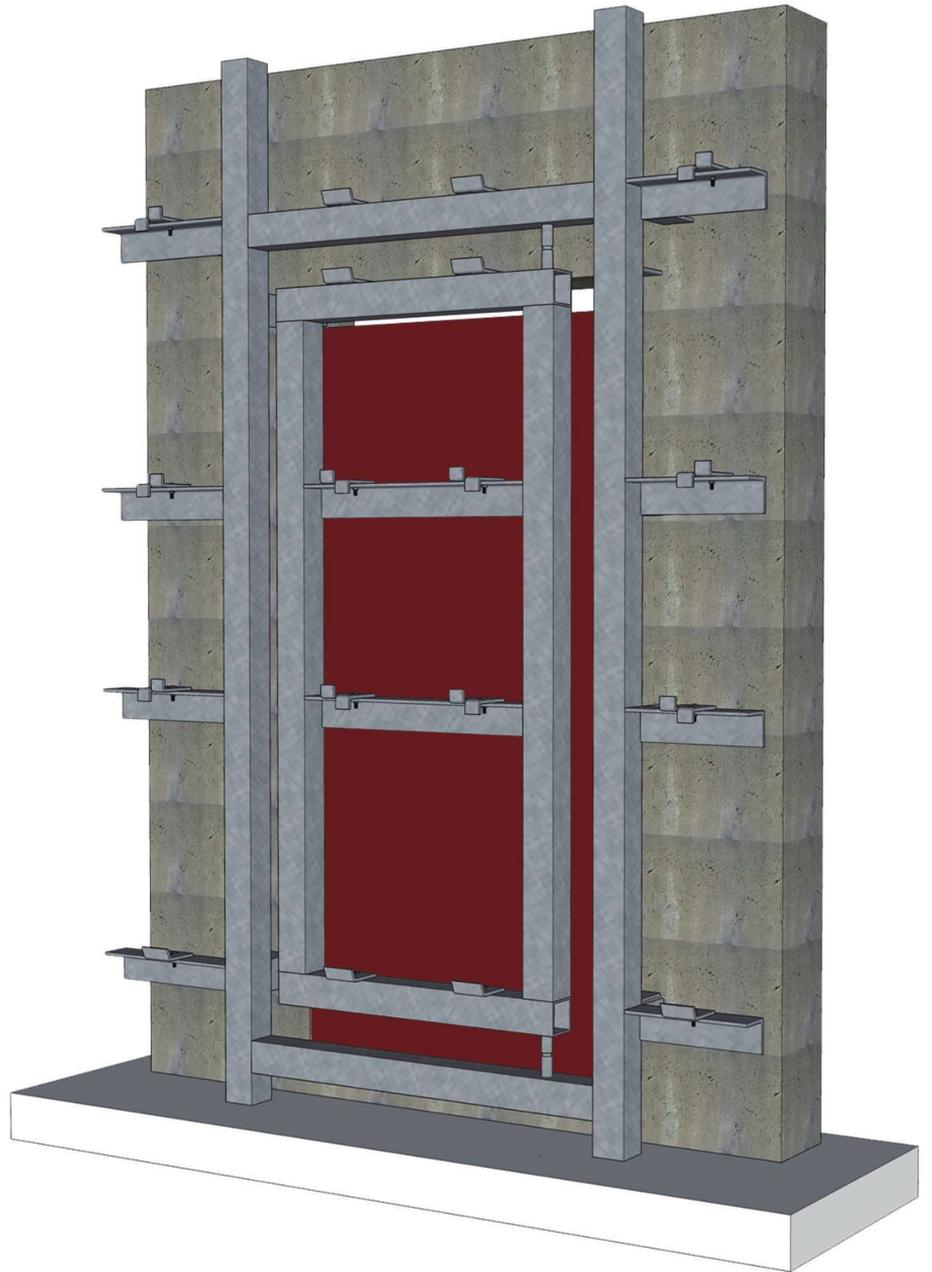


三维图 PERSPECTIVE

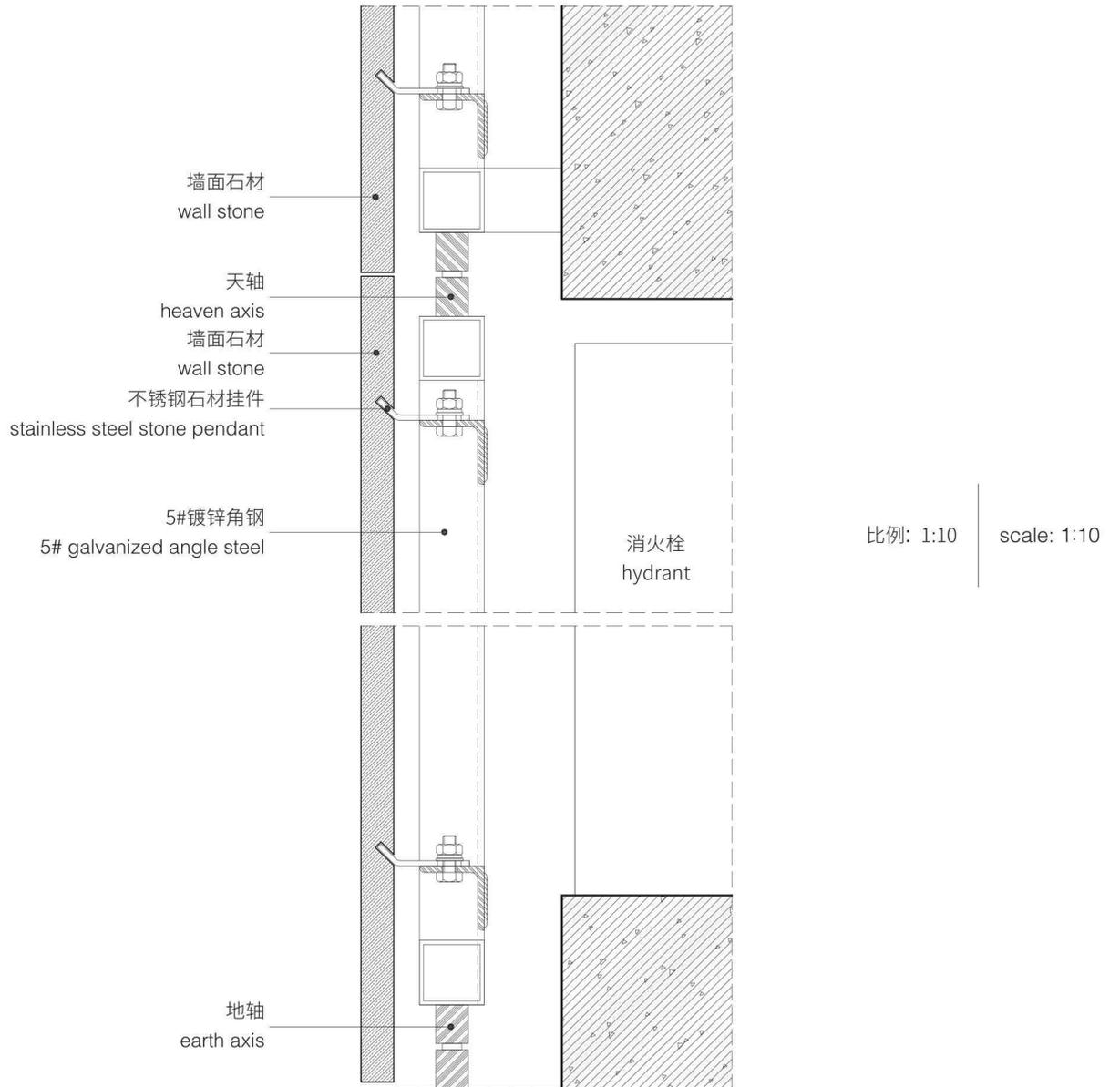


比例: 1:10 | scale: 1:10

182P / 183P



三维图 PERSPECTIVE



节点图 DETAIL

[General Information]

书名=室内设计节点手册 常用节点 =

THE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF

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