PROJECT SUMMARY

New façade to the street New ground floor architecture Roof-integrated PV panels and solar thermal collectors

SPECIAL FEATURES

Sustainable living downtown "Zero energy renovation"

ARCHITECT

kämpfen für architektur, www.kaempfen.com

OWNER

Thomas and Pierre Ledermann, Zürich-Lausanne



Apartment Building Birmensdorferstr., Zürich, CH

(IN PROGRESS)



IEA – SHC Task 37
Advanced Housing Renovation with Solar & Conservation

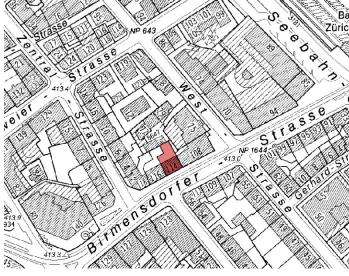
Birmensdorferstr., views from top balcony



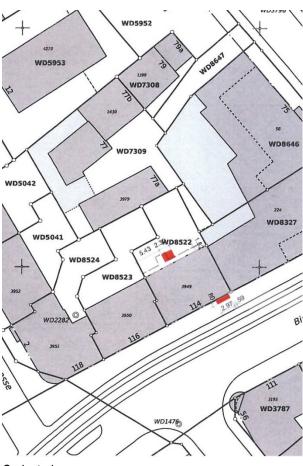
BACKGROUND: DOWNTOWN LIVING

The apartment building at Birmensdorferstrasse 114 in District 3 lies near the city center of Zürich. It was built in 1938 as part of a corner house on a compact street-front. Its central location is very attractive, except it is situated on a street with heavy traffic and noise; this will be minimized when the city reroutes the traffic.









Cadastral survey

Before: street front



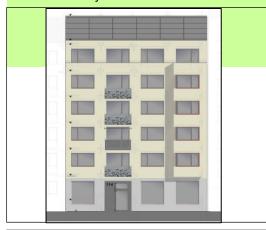


Before: courtyard facade

BEFORE RENOVATION

- Uninsulated plastered masonry façades, broken balcony slabs and plumbing needing replacement
- Apartment entries non-compliant to today's fire codes
- Original wooden parquet floors wellpreserved, but ceiling construction transmits of footstep noise
- Floor plans well-organized but too small for the contemporary apartment market
 - 3-rooms totaling 73 m²
 - 2-rooms totaling 58 m²
 Kitchens and baths need renovation.
- Two small, ground floor flats have blinds always closed because at street noise and lack of privacy intolerable

After: South façade to the street





After: courtyard façade

Old living room





Old kitchen

SUMMARY OF THE RENOVATION

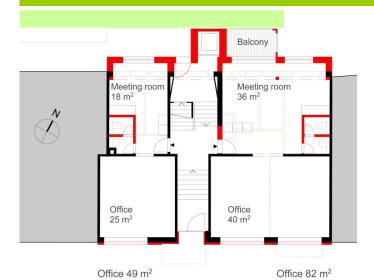
- Architectural concept: The appearance of the street-front façade is preserved to maintain the compactness of the block.
 The composition of the façade, as well as the choice of materials is derrived from the original historical building.
- A new architectural accent is achieved by installing bow windows and large display windows on the ground floor.
- As a result of the added insulation, the windows are deeper. On the courtyard side the new façade has been projected out one meter beyond the original façade to win additional living space. This façade is prefabricated wooden construction.
- A new window rhythm on the courtyard side is created by the projecting volumes in wooden construction for the lift and balconies. The Larch wooden facing creates an attractive atmosphere in the courtyard.

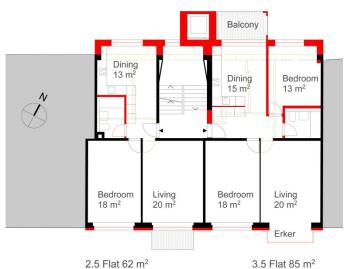
New Living room





New Kitchen



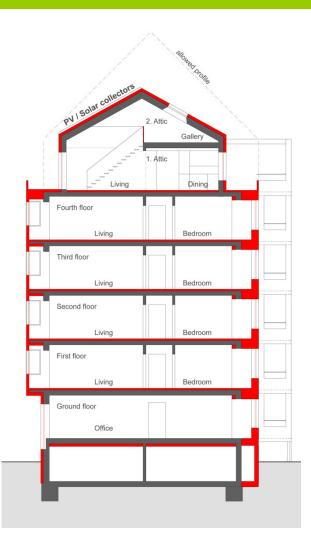


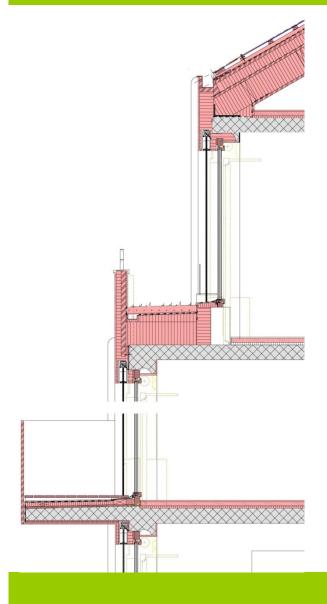
PROJECT GOALS

- Upgrade the building to newest energy standards
- Adapt apartments to contemporary market demands
- · Make the ground floor more functional
- Add an attic apartment
- Add a lift

SURFACE INCREASE/ ADDITIONAL VALUE

- The chance to renovate an existing structure in this was only possible due to the increased rental income from the larger apartments which are 126% the size of the original units.
 - rentable area before renovation: 744 m2
 - rentable area after renovation: 939 m2
- Today, this 1938 building is like new, meeting a high energy standard.
 The CHF 3 million effort has paid off well.
 The government contributed CHF 135,000.





CONSTRUCTION

Wall south	U-value: 0.20 W/(m²·K)	
(interior to exterior)		
Interior plaster	20 mi	m
Bricks	340 mi	m
Exterior plaster	15 mi	m
Thermal insulation (Flum	roc Compact) 140 mi	m
Exterior insulation	15 mi	m
Total	530 mi	m

Wall north U-value: 0.11 W/(m²·K)

(interior to exterior)

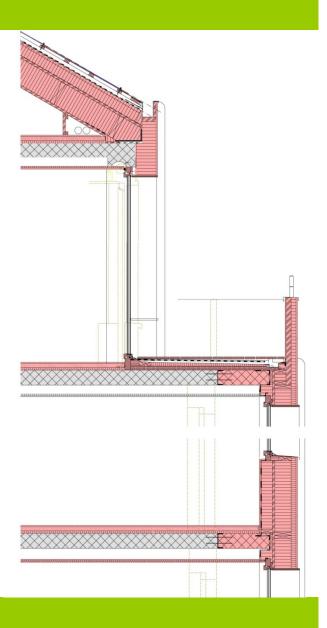
Fibre reinforced plasterboard
Flumroc insulation + pillars
Three-layer slab
Saglan insulation + pillars
Wood fibreboard (Diffutherm)
Exterior plaster
Total

15 mm
140 mm
200 mm
60 mm
457 mm

Roof *U-value:* 0.09 *W/(m²-K)*

(interior to exterior)

Three-layer slab (visible) 27 mm Thermal insulation with 60/280 rafters 280 mm Nailed three-layer slab 27 mm Thermal insulation with 60/120 rafters 120 mm Woodboard / Roof membrane 35 mm Counter lathing / Air space 60 mm Fibre cement (Eternit) roofing 10 mm 559 mm Total

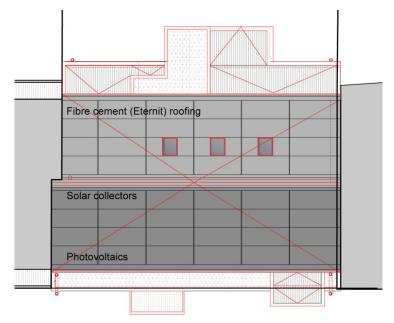


roof façade bay Section with prefabricated elements

PREFABRICATION

Wooden prefabrications:

- The north façade
- Bay windows
- The roof



Integrated PV, Collectors, Eternit System

Because these well-insulated elements comprise more than half the building envelope, it was possible to meet the strict, Swiss Minergie-P Standard. The opaque elements were constructed in as large units as large as possible (height: 3 x 10 m) There are no windows, air ducts or electric conduits in the elements.

BUILDING SERVICES AND RENEWABLE ENERGY USE

Ground-source heat pumps are prohibited at this site, but ground water usage is allowed.

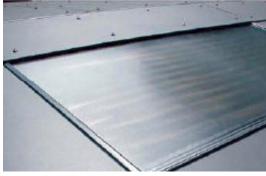
Two alternatives were therefor possible: a airwater heat pump or a wood-pellet furnace.

In the end, the decision was for a gas-fueled boiler complimented by thermal solar collectors.

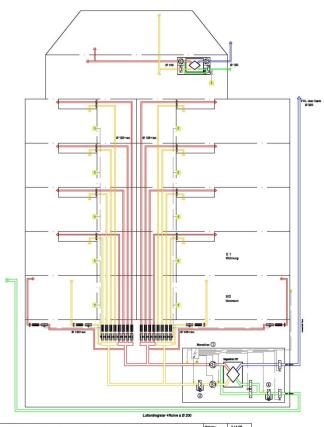
30m² of PV panels and 25m² of solar collectors were integrated into the new roof construction. A 3000 liters tank provides thermal storage. The collector area is based on 1m² per person.

Fresh air is supplied to the apartments by a central ventilation system. The apartments are supplied by ducts running through a central shaft and then distributed laterally above a suspended ceiling to each room. The new penthouse unit has its own seperate ventilation system.











Ventilation system

Summary of U-values W/(m²·K)

	Before	After
Basement ceiling	1.60	0.18
Roof construction	1.90	0.09
Wall construction (south)	1.07	0.20
Wall construction (north and bow windows)	1.07	0.11
Windows*	1.70	0.80

ENERGY PERFORMANCE

Space + water heating (primary energy)*

Before: 169 kW/m²a

After: 18 kW/m²a (Minergie-P Standard)

Reduction: 89%

INFORMATION SOURCES

Ventilation system: Planforum, Winterthur

Brochure authors

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