

1. Design

Vastu is a thousand-year-old Indian science of construction and architecture. The pavilion is designed according to vastu principles of construction with matrix elements (Figure 1)

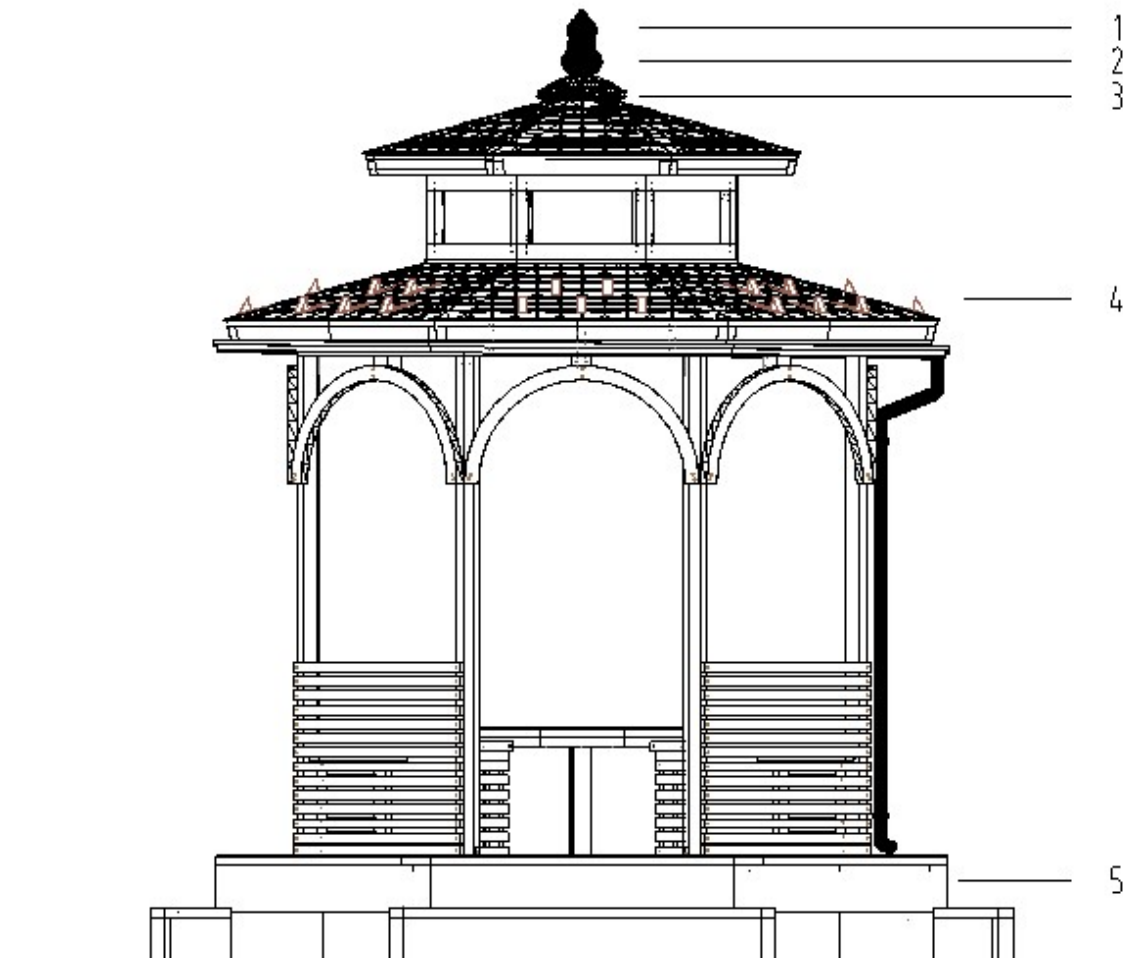
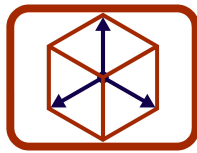


Figure 1

The basic matrix of construction consists of 5 elements: ether (1), air (2), fire (3), water (4) and earth (5). Each element of the matrix has a correctly spaced geometric element, which is an integral part of the overall structure. The foundations and platforms represent the element of earth, the load-bearing structure and the roofing represent the element of water, the rosette at the top consists of three parts, which represent the elements of fire, air and ether. The construction built in such a way allows for excellent interaction of the elements and their balance.



The pavilion is geometrically an octagon with 4 entrance segments and 4 segments with benches. Point foundations are concreted into the existing terrain, into which steel guides are installed centrally. The foundations and guides must be directed towards the 8 sides of the sky (4 main and 4 intermediate). 8 segments of pre-assembled platform supports with already installed platform segments are fixed to the guides. This is followed by the assembly of the supporting structure and the bench in individual segments. A roof structure is mounted on the supporting structure, with nailed boards, on which a tile with a snow guard is placed in the lower part. Next, a rosette is placed on top of the roof structure, which has a steel threaded rod in the middle, which is attached to the inside of the roof with a washer and a nut. At the edges of the roof, tin or copper borders and a gutter with a vertical drain are installed. An octagonal table is attached to the central part of the platforms.

2. Dimensions

Dimensions of pavilion is on figure 2 and figure 3.

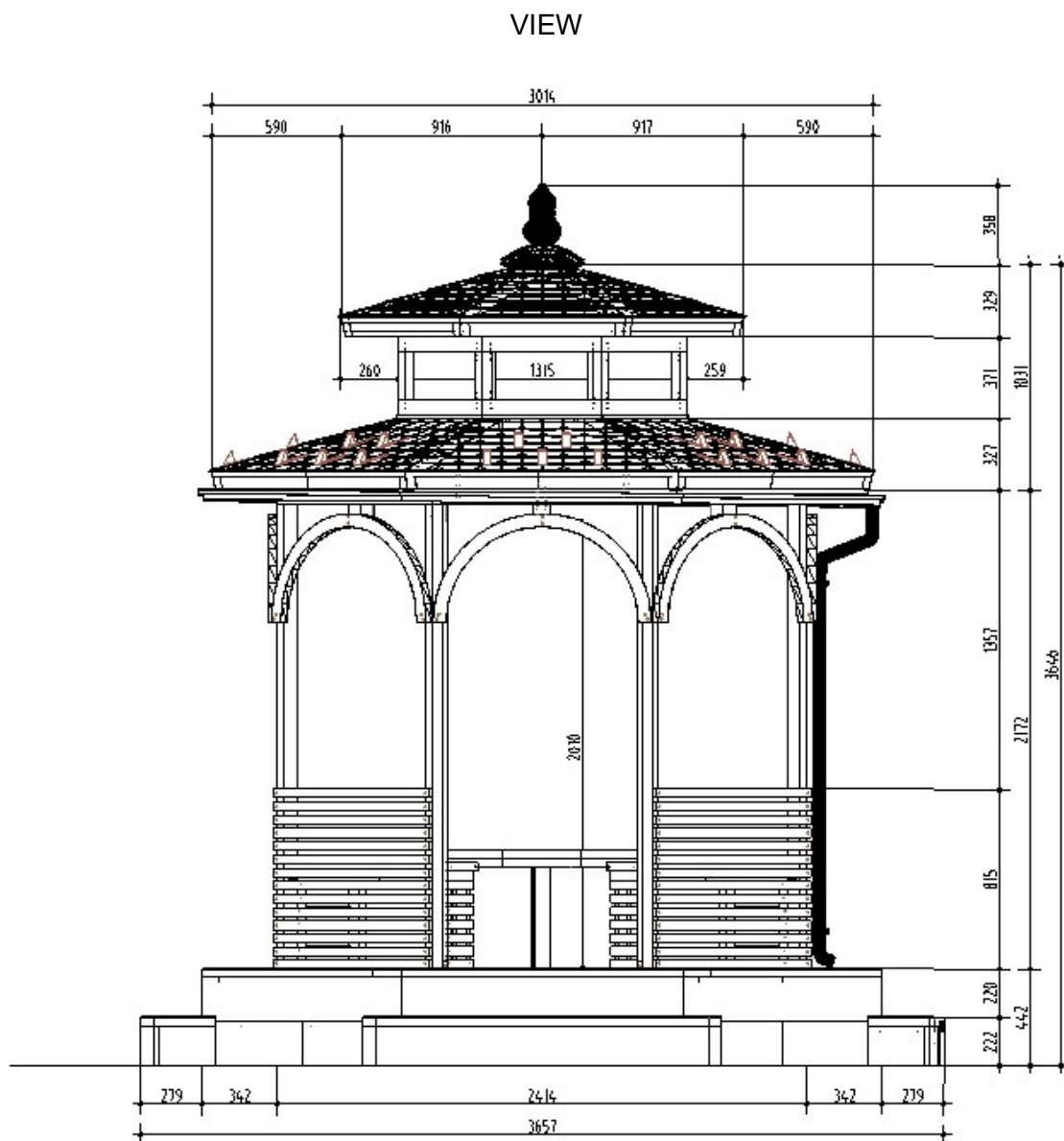
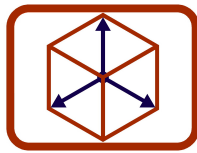


Figure 2



GROUND FLOOR

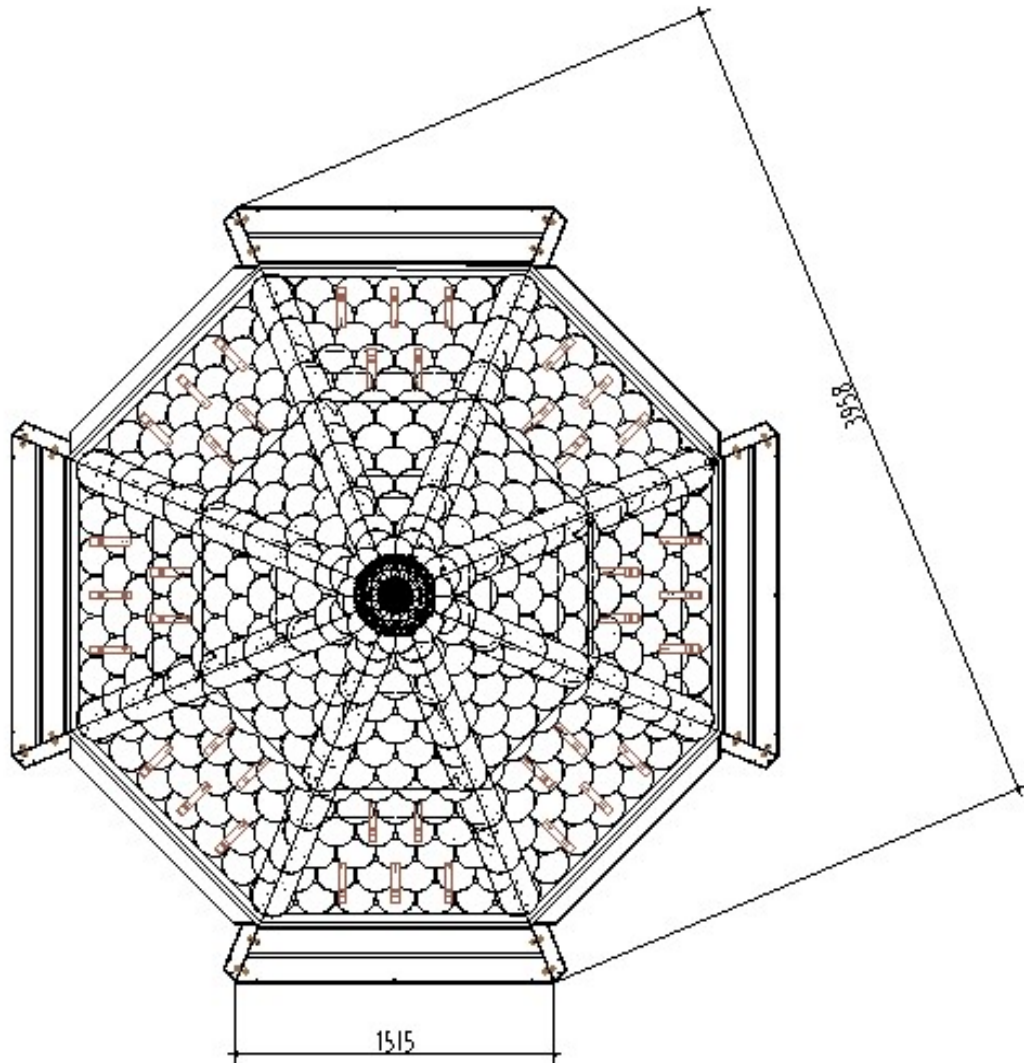


Figure 3

3. Materials

The quality of the materials must comply with EUROCODE regulations. Spruce or other wood can be used for elements of platforms, support structures, roof structures and tables, which must be protected with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine. The rosette can be made of light concrete, stucco or impregnated durable wood (larch, beech). Tile, sheet or brick (beaver) can be used for roofing. The segments of the supporting and roof structure are screwed with nut wood screws, and the roof edges, platforms, benches and table with slotted wood screws of different dimensions.