FAQs

1. **Brief about the early life and career of architect Felix candela?**

- Felix Cadela was a Spanish-Mexican architect who was born in the year 1910 in Madrid, Spain.
- He Graduated in 1935 from Madrid Superior Technical School of Architecture.
- He traveled to Germany to further study architecture.Developed a very keen sense of geometry and started teaching other students in private lessons.
- Moved to Mexico after Spanish civil war.
- He is famous for the development of Mexican architecture and structural engineering.
- He is also famous for the Development of thin shells made of Reinforced concrete, known as "Cascarones".

2. Write a brief note on "CASCARONES".

Cascarones are thin shelled structures made of reinforced concrete.Reinforced concrete is extremely efficient in a dome or shell like shape as itcompletely eliminates tensile forces in the concrete there by making the structure more stable.

3. Write a brief on the Pavilion of cosmic Rays.

- It is Located south of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

- The pavilion was designed using very thin reinforced concrete double curvature structure based on the geometry of the hyperbolic paraboloid.

- Candela justifies the construction of a hyperbolic paraboloid in the geometric trace since it would provide the stiffness, strength and stability necessary.

- The shell is 12 meters long and 10.75 meters wide. The cover of this laboratory specializing in the measurement of neutrons should respect the condition of not to exceed 15 millimeters thick its highest point, to fulfill its role optimally.
- Access is via a reinforced concrete stairs leading to the first bay of the building where there is a lobby that connects to an external cubicle and two laboratories.
- The pavilion consists of foundation based on isolated footings, which leads to two bays from three rigid frames with reinforced concrete columns that clearly divides the space into two.
- Laminar structures or reinforced concrete shells derive their stiffness and strength with respect to the geometry they acquire by allowing tangential stresses, that makes bending so small that is considered negligible.

4. Brief about the early life and career of architect Eero Saarinen.

- He grew up in Michigan, where his father was a teacher at the Cranbrook Academy of Art.
- He took courses in sculpture and furniture design.
- He studied sculpture at the Académie de la Grande Chaumière in Paris
- He then went on to study at the Yale School of Architecture, completing his studies in 1934
- He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1940
- He first started hid design career in the field of furniture design.
- Saarinen first received critical recognition, for a chair designed together with Charles Eames in 1940.

5. List down the projects of Architect Eero Saarinen.

- Crow Island School
- GM Technical Center
- MIT Chapel

- David S. Ingalls skating rink, Yale University
- Gateway Arch, St. Louis
- TWA Terminal