

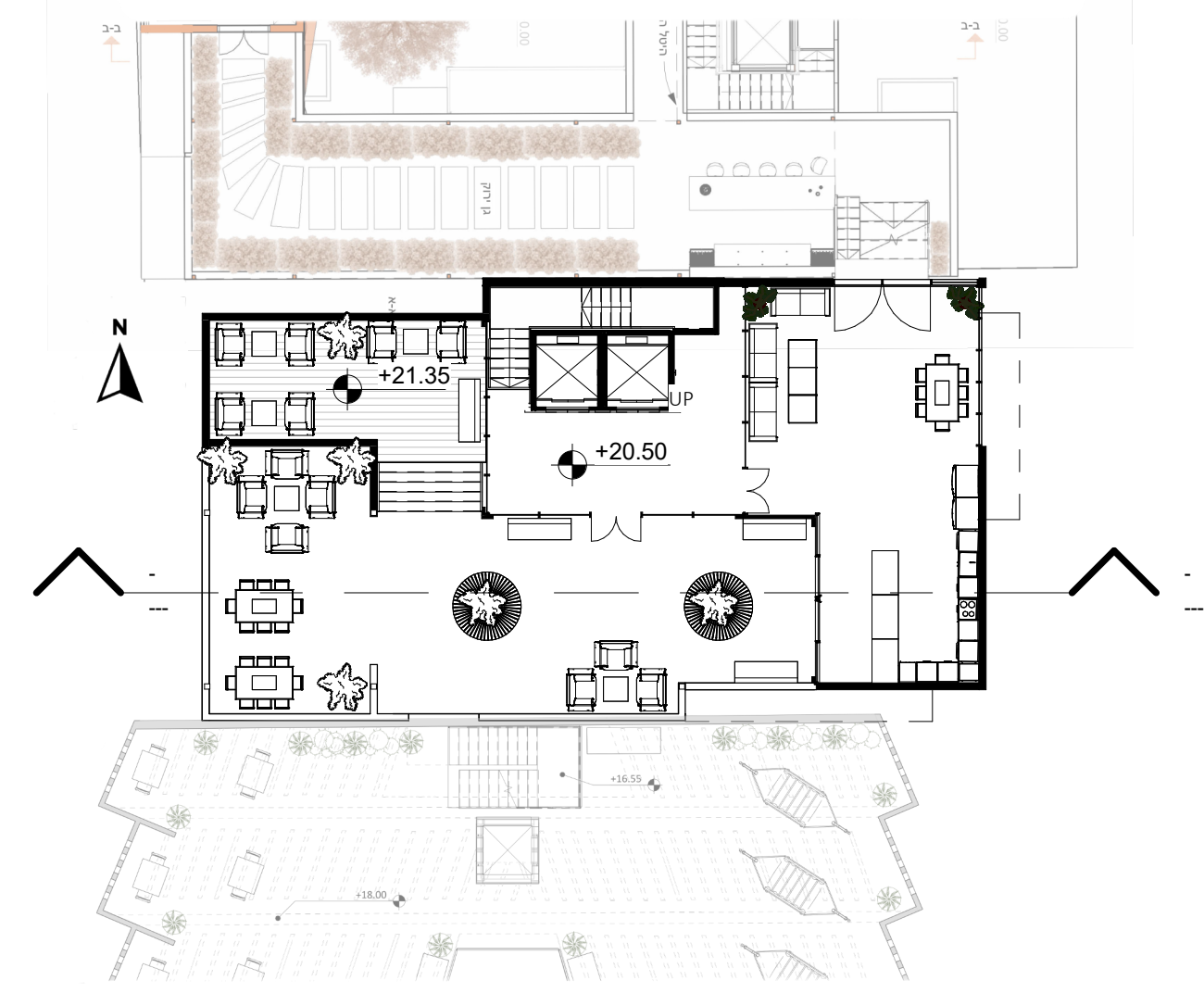
CAPSULE HOUSE

FLORENTIN | TEL AVIV
Yuval Dabach
Architectural studio 4 | 2nd year

ARIEL
UNIVERSITY



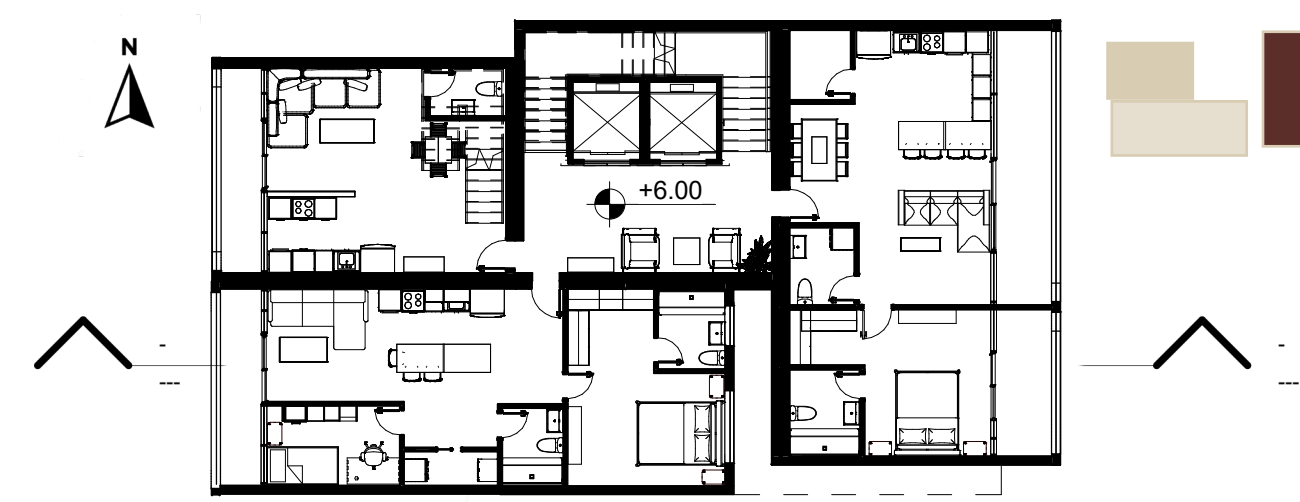
The Capsule House project offers an urban residential model to deal with high density on narrow lots in Florentine. The project breaks down the idea of the apartment into a clear, defined and independent capsule unit, which connects to a common traffic core and the existing urban fabric. The choice of the capsule is not only a formal gesture to the Nakagin Tower, but a planning tool that allows for order, flexibility and a variety of living situations. A fixed central core organizes around it three types of units: lengthwise, widthwise and vertically, which stack in different directions and create a changing facade. This results in a diverse building, in which each unit maintains its boundaries, while at the same time participating in a common, flexible and living residential system. The relationship between the fixed and the variable creates an identifiable, compact and relevant architectural language for the city and the dense local rhythm of life.



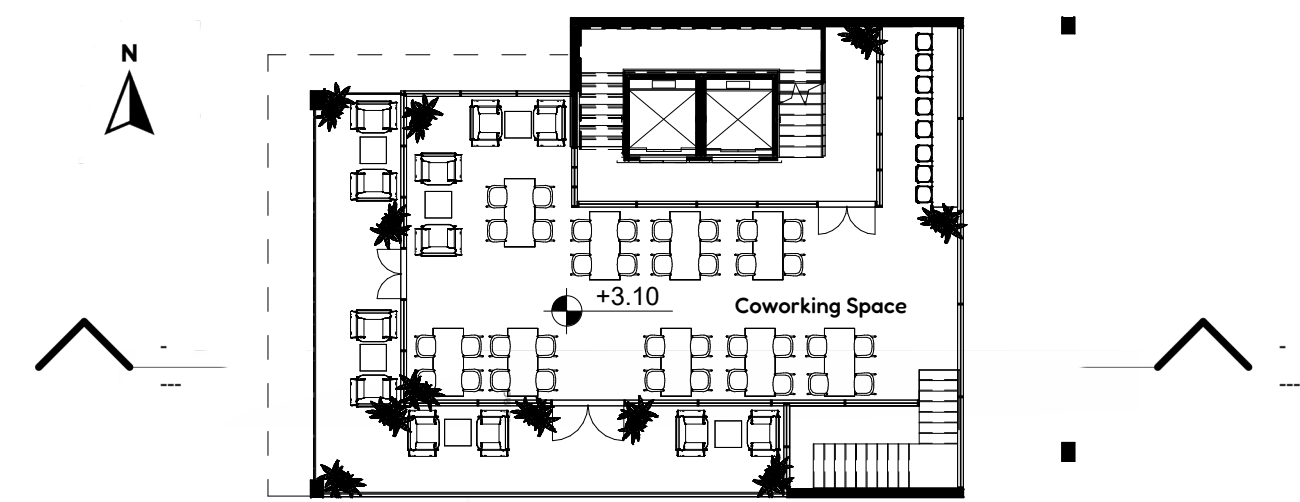
Roof plan
Scale: 1:200



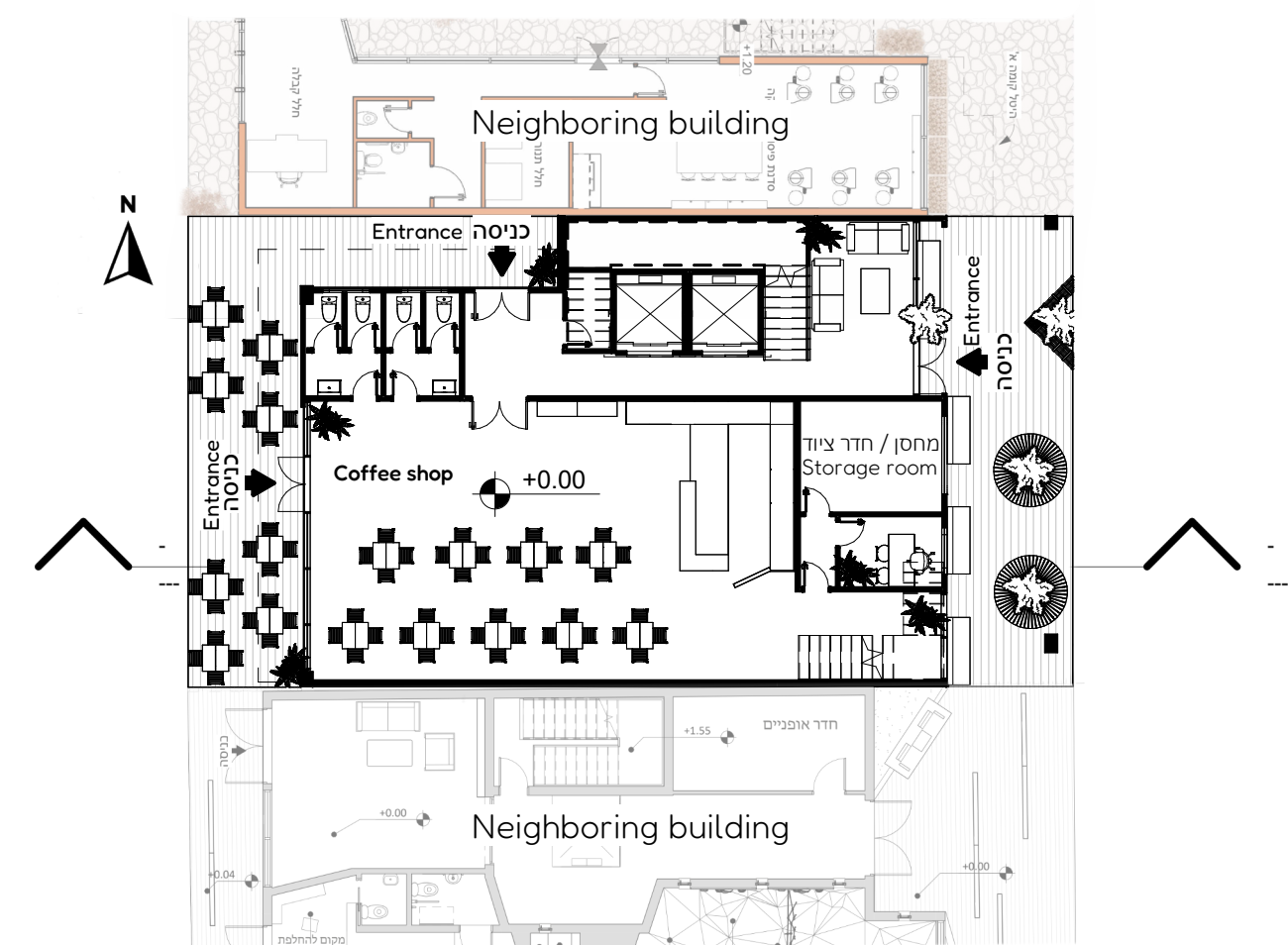
third floor plan
Scale: 1:200



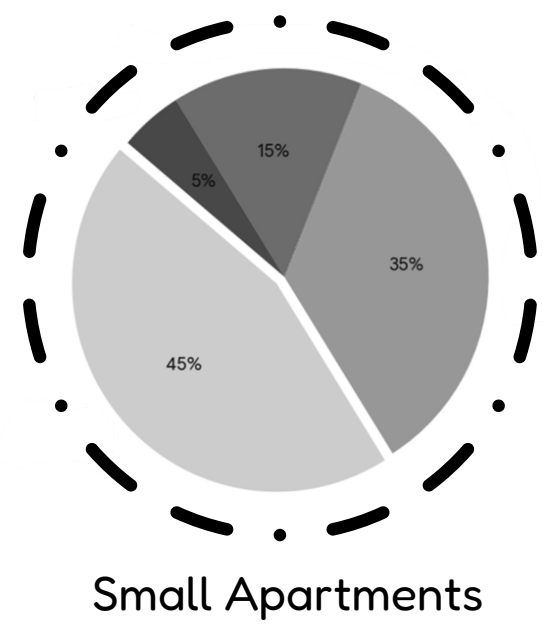
Second floor plan
Scale: 1:200



first floor plan
Scale: 1:200

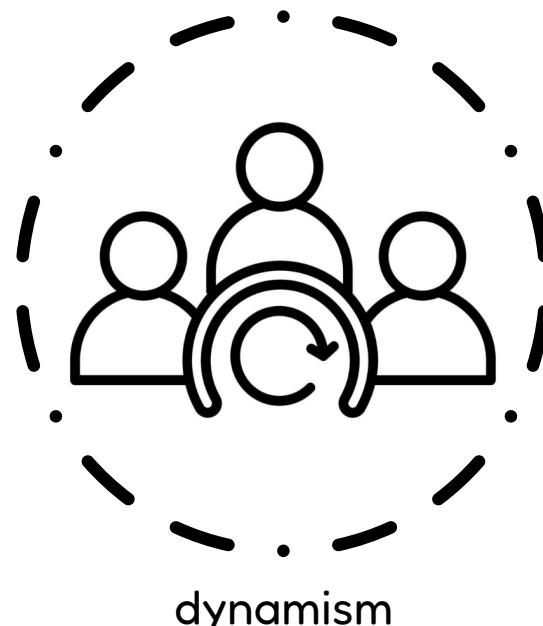


Ground floor plan
Scale: 1:200



Small Apartments

Average apartment size in Florentine
Approx. 05 sq m
%5 - 4+ rooms
%53 - 3 rooms
%54 - 2 rooms
%51 - Studio/room



dynamism

It arises from a mix of uses - residential, commercial, recreational and craft operating side by side in the same space. The average length of stay in the city is between one and two years.



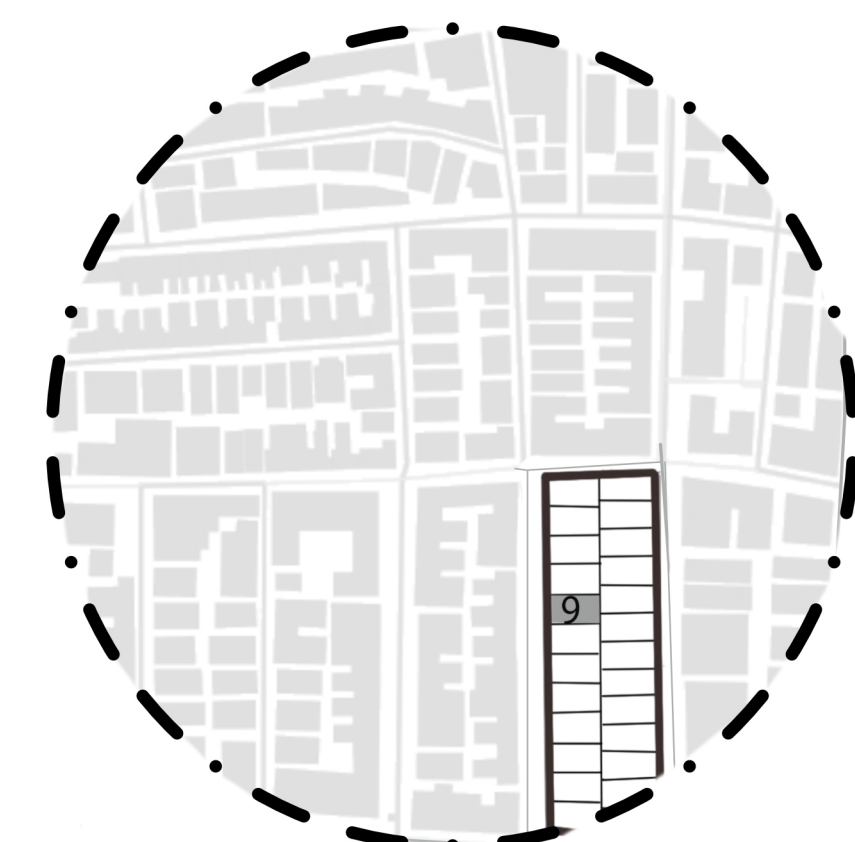
young population

70% of the population is between the ages of 20-39, meaning this is a neighborhood that attracts mainly young singles/ couples.



density

Very high. About 10,000 residents in the neighborhood, spread across 353 dunams. 28 residents per dunam, higher than the Tel Aviv average.

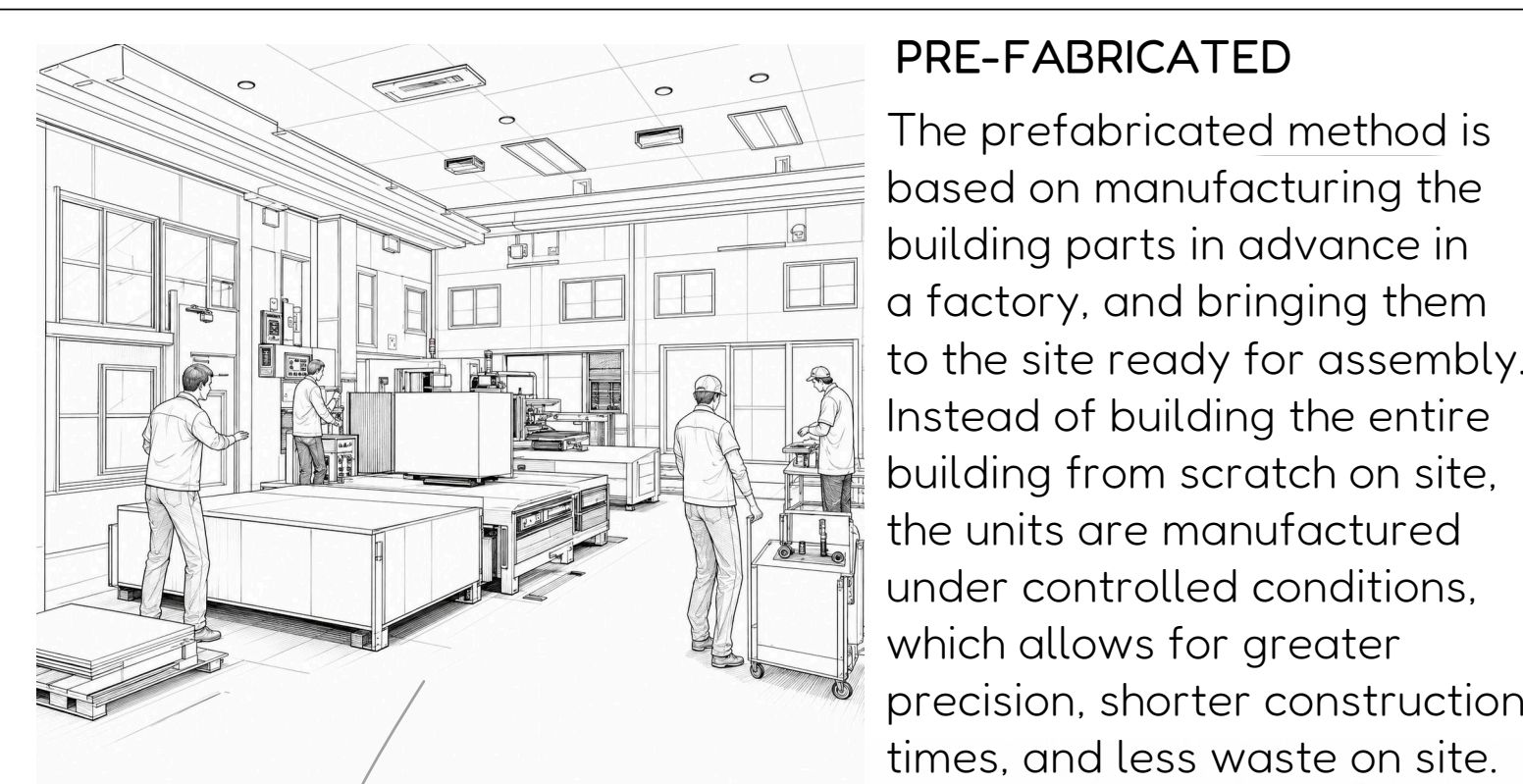


The block map



Architectural Visualization

*Assisted by AI



PRE-FABRICATED

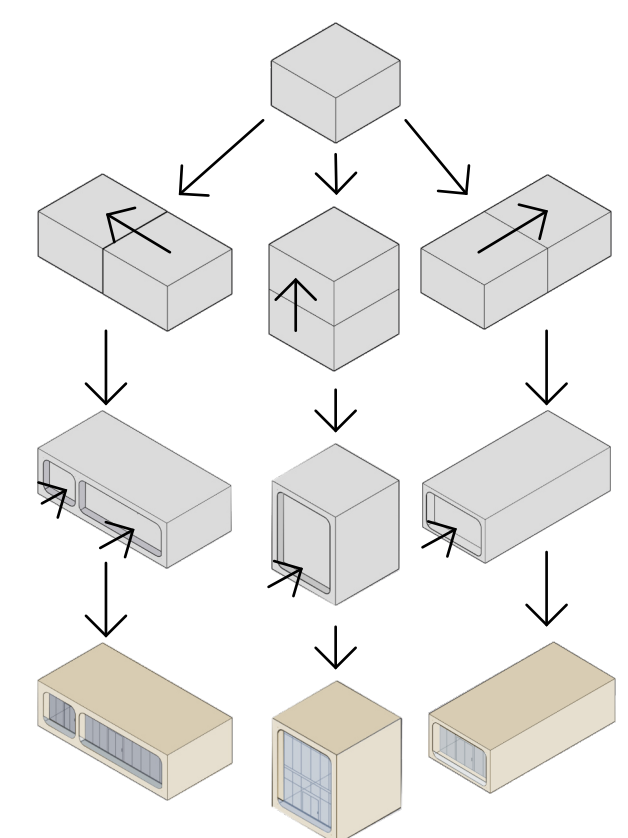
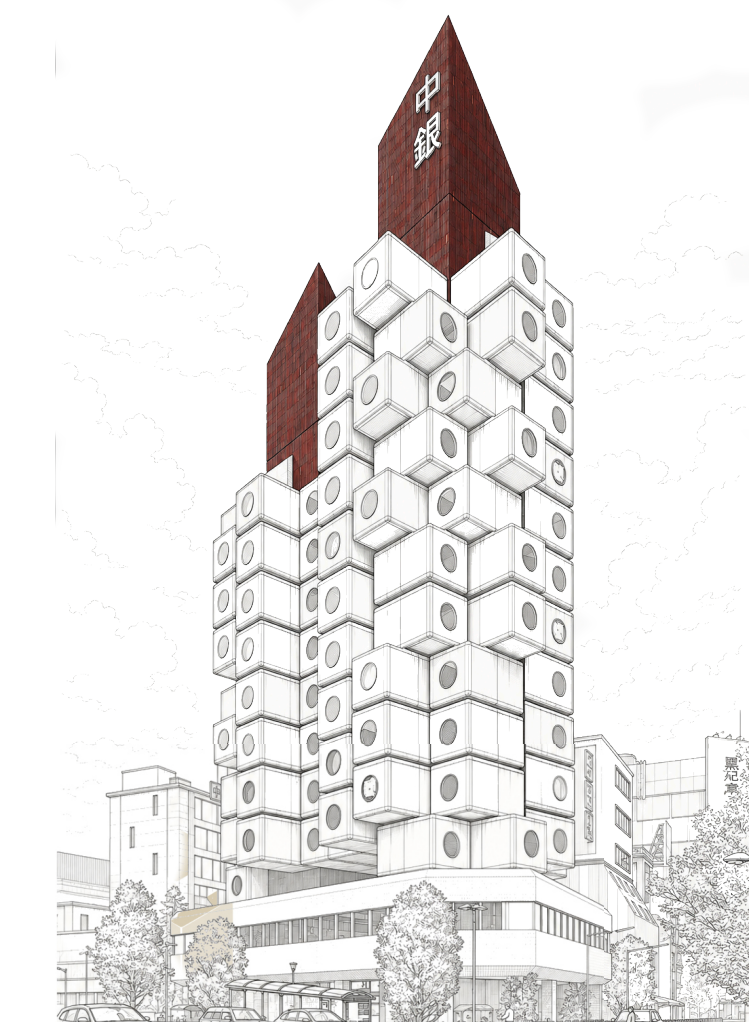
The prefabricated method is based on manufacturing the building parts in advance in a factory, and bringing them to the site ready for assembly. Instead of building the entire building from scratch on site, the units are manufactured under controlled conditions, which allows for greater precision, shorter construction times, and less waste on site.

In a capsule-based residential project, this method is particularly suitable because each capsule can be viewed as an independent, recurring unit that nonetheless allows for flexibility in terms of connection, arrangement, and integration within the structure.

Prefabricated construction reinforces the idea of the capsule as a modular element: a defined, efficient, and repeatable unit that connects to a common core and an existing urban system.

NAKAGIN Capsule Tower, kyoto

A residential and office building in the Ginza district of Tokyo, designed by architect Kisho Kurokawa in the 1970s. It consisted of 140 independent steel capsules screwed to two central concrete cores. The building was built using the prefabricated method. It was demolished in 2022 due to severe neglect.

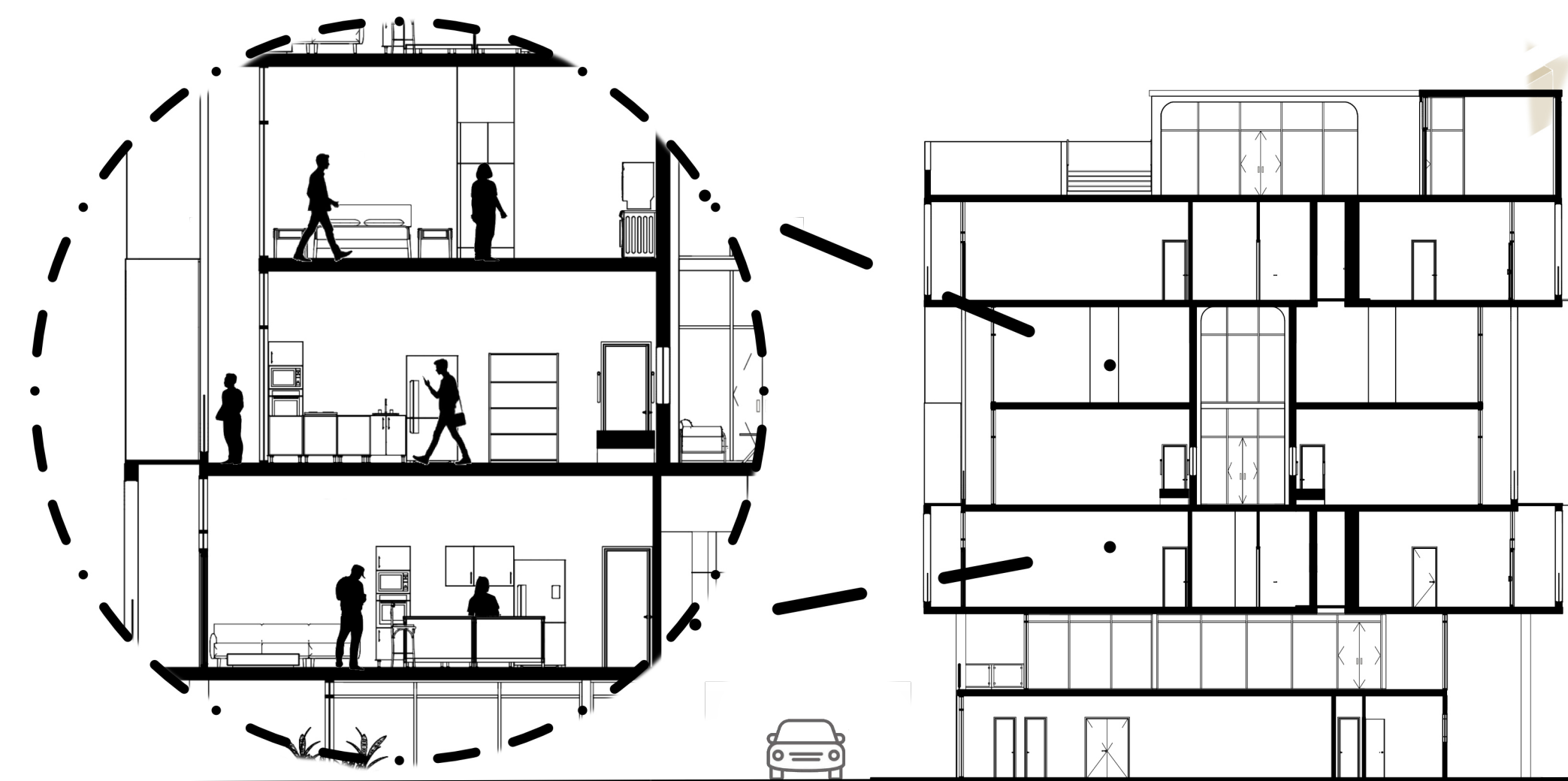


Capsule Variations Scheme



East Elevation
Scale: 1:200

West Elevation
Scale: 1:200



Partial Section
Scale: 1:100

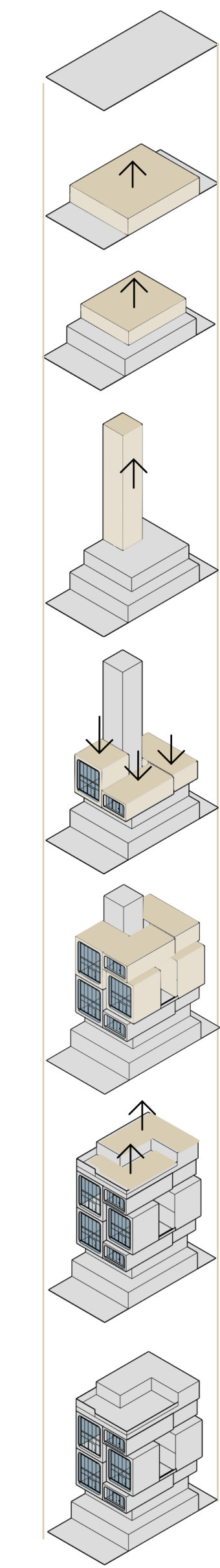
Section
Scale: 1:200



vertically

Lengthwise

Widthwise



Shape scheme