Westwood Community Church Chanhassen, Minnesota

Overview

Introduction

- Waiting / Gathering Space
 - Lighting Design
- Worship Space
 - Introduction
 - Structural Breadth
 - Lighting Design
- Open Office Plan
 - Lighting Design



About Westwood Community Church

- Former Westwood Church existed only on paper
- Created by church leaders to allow for an expanding congregation



Building Characteristics

- Owner.
 - Westwood Community Church
- Architect / Engineer.
 - Hammel, Green and Abrahamson
- Building Cost.
 - \$18,000,000
- Construction Dates.
 - February 2002 August 2003
- Building Size.70,000 Square Feet



Overview

Introduction

- Waiting / Gathering Space
 - Lighting Design
- Worship Space
 - Introduction
 - Structural Breadth
 - Lighting Design
- Open Office Plan
 - Lighting Design



Waiting / Gathering Space

- Immediate entrance space
- Used primarily for gathering and waiting
- Space is modeled to include hallways both north and south of the lobby



Design Goals / Criteria

- Appearance of the space should be comfortable / non-threatening
- Use light as a guide
- Ensure light is diffuse enough for facial modeling

Floor illuminance	10 fc
Desk Illuminance	50 fc



Lighting Design

- T5 high output lamps in cove
- Wall washers along south and east walls
- Downlights over reception desk and down halls







View upon entering the space



Looking back into the Gathering Space



View from information desk

View from reception desk



Power Density

Lamp	#	Input Power	Total Power
Cove	28	59	1652 W
Wall washer	11	38	418 W
Downlight	10	52	520 W

Area of Lobby space: 3290 ft2 Power Density: 2590 W / 3290 ft2 <u>= .79 W/ft2</u>

Allowable Power Density: 1.72 W/ft2



Overview

- Introduction
- Waiting / Gathering Space
 - Lighting Design
- Worship Space
 - Introduction
 - Structural Breadth
 - Lighting Design
- Open Office Plan
 - Lighting Design



Worship Space



Worship Space Intentions

- Current Proposition:
 - Structural Steel Truss
 - Hanging Acoustic Panels

- My Proposition
 - Structural Timber Truss
 - Removal of Acoustic Panels
 - Relocation of Acoustic System



Overview

- Introduction
- Waiting / Gathering Space
 - Lighting Design
- Worship Space
 - Introduction
 - Structural Breadth
 - Lighting Design
- Open Office Plan
 - Lighting Design



Structural Breadth

- Change trusses from steel to heavy timber
- Trusses located at three column lines



Structural Breadth



Bottom chord: W14x120 Top Chords: W33x118 Webs: Vary

New Truss – Structural Breadth

Fink truss

- Douglas Fir Larch timber
 - Modulus of elasticity = 1600 ksi
 - Density = $1.97 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kips/in}^2$
 - Poisson's Ratio = .292

- Live load = 40 psf
- Dead load = 14.18 psf
 - Shingle load = 3 psf
 - Decking load = 3.5 psf
 - Truss self-weight = 7.68 psf





New Truss – Structural Breadth

Truss Size Attempted: 8-3/4" x 19-1/2"



Three Goals

- Deflection
- Compression
- Tension

Design Goals

Deflection

- Allowable Deflection = L / 360 = 4"
- Max Deflection = 1.12" @ node 6, 7

Compression

- Allowable Stress = 1600 psi
- Max Compression = 765 psi @ beams 4, 7





Tension

- Allowable Stress = 1250 psi
- Max Tension = 606 psi @ beams 1, 2, 3

Overview

- Introduction
- Waiting / Gathering Space
 - Lighting Design
- Worship Space
 - Introduction
 - Structural Breadth
 - Lighting Design
- Open Office Plan
 - Lighting Design



Design Criteria

Used for worship activities and masses

- Still a very multi-purpose space
- All chairs in the center are movable



Worship Space

- Create a flexible environment
- Visual focus should be on stage
- Create atmosphere suitable for worship space (drop light level)

Seat illuminance	10 fc minimum
Wall Illuminance	3 fc minimum

Lighting Layout

- Metal Halide Pendants
- T5 Wallwashers
- 4'x7" T8
- 4'x2" T5

Compact Fluorescent downlights

IIIIII JAANNA DIA VI

1010

Lighting Layout



View upon entering the worship space



Looking up at the Ceiling



View from the Pulpit



View from the risers during worship service

Power	l lensitu

Fixture Type	Quantity	Number of Lamps	Watts / Lamp	Total Power
Pendant	14	1	100	1400
Ceiling Wash	46	1	150	6900 W
Cove Lamp	30	2	40	2400
T5	28	2	54	3024 W
Downlight	24	2	26	1248 W

Total Power = 14972 W

Total Area = 12959 ft2 **Power Density = 1.155 W/ft2 (before stage lighting)**

Allowable Power Density = 5.2 W/ft2



Overview

- Introduction
- Waiting / Gathering Space
 - Lighting Design
- Worship Space
 - Introduction
 - Structural Breadth
 - Acoustic Breadth
 - Lighting Design
- Open Office Plan
 - Lighting Design



Open Office Space

- Can be entered from elevators and stairwells
- Space uses:
 - Circulation
 - Office work (writing, typing, calculating)
 - Meetings at table
- Points of interest:
 - Raised ceiling area over conference table
 - Cubicle area



Design Criteria

- Visual environment should be free of clutter
- Keep direct and reflected glare to a minimum
- Ensure light is diffuse enough for facial modeling and reduction of shadows
- Ensure enough light is present on horizontal surfaces



Lighting Layout

- T8 2'x4' Troffers
- T5 High Output Wallwashers
- T5 Pendants
- Floor Lamps





Coming out of the stairwell



View from the corner conference room

Light Values



3:1 ceiling ratio



2:1 VDT to desk ratio (max. 3:1)



35-55 footcandles on cubicle surface

Power Density

Fixture	#	Input Power	Total Power
T8 Pendant	15	85	1275 W
Wall washer	17	60	1020 W
T5 Pendant	2	176.4	352.8 W
Floor Lamp	2	60	120 W

Total Power = 2767.8 W

Area of open office space: 3265 ft2 Power Density: 2767.8 W / 3265 ft2 = .85 W/ft2 Allowable Power Density = 1.3 W/ft2



Conclusions

- Lighting designs used to create a comfortable, organic atmosphere
- Switched trusses in worship space from steel to timber
- Power densities all very low

Room	Allowable	Designed
Gathering Space	1.7 W/ft2	0.8 W/ft2
Worship Space	5.2 W/ft2	1.2 W/ft2
Open Office Space	1.3 W/ft2	0.8 W/ft2



Thanks!

Dr. Moeck. Professor Ling.

> Professor Davidson. Christa Henry. Sandy Olson.

> > Dr.

Mistrick.

All other fifth years, especially the L/E and

Structural students. Ed Wonderly. My family!

Professor Parfitt. Everyone at the fall Lutron presentations. Todd Kraft.

Questions?

Acoustic Breadth

Three concerns:

- (1) Will speakers located behind the pulpit create feedback?
- (2) Is the central cluster capable of covering the entire central seating section?
- (3) Can the side fill speakers effectively fill the side seating areas?



Acoustic Breadth

- Beam spread clears pulpit area
- Central clusters entire central seating area



Acoustic Breadth

Side fill speakers effectively fill side seating areas



Light Values

