Modern Public Library

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Bachelor Thesis

Modern Public Library

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A library is a collection of sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. In the more traditional sense, a library is a collection of books. It can mean the collection "library" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use. Libraries most often provide a place of silence for studying.

Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to — or cannot afford to — purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs.
Content

History of Libraries.................................................................4
1.2 Types of Libraries.............................................................5
1.3 Public libraries...............................................................6
2.0 Idea for Library...............................................................8
3.0 New Modern Library descriptions.....................................9
  3.1 Function............................................................................10
  3.2 Floors description.........................................................11
  3.3 Reading rooms..............................................................13
  3.4 Architectural Concept.....................................................14
  3.5 Construction....................................................................15
  3.6 Facades and Materials....................................................15-16
  3.7 Library Services............................................................17

4.0 Project
  4.1 Siteplan
  4.2 Basement
  4.3 Ground floor
  4.4 First floor
  4.5 Second floor
  4.6 Third floor
  4.7 Sections
  4.8 Ground Floor Detail
  4.9 Details
  4.10 Facades
  4.11 3D

5.0 Goal.................................................................................31

6.0 References........................................................................32
History of Libraries

1The first libraries were composed for the most part, of published records, a particular type of library called archives. Archaeological findings from the ancient city-states of Sumer have revealed temple rooms full of clay tablets in cuneiform script. These archives were made up almost completely of the records of commercial transactions or inventories, with only a few documents touching theological matters, historical records or legends. Things were much the same in the government and temple records on papyrus of Ancient Egypt. The earliest discovered private archives were kept at Ugarit; besides correspondence and inventories, texts of myths may have been standardized practice-texts for teaching new scribes. There is also evidence of libraries at Nippur about 1900 B.C. and those at Nineveh about 700 B.C. showing a library classification system. Another early organization system was in effect at Alexandria.

Private or personal libraries made up of non-fiction and fiction books (as opposed to the state or institutional records kept in archives) appeared in classical Greece in the 5th century BC. The celebrated book collectors of Hellenistic Antiquity were listed in the late 2nd century in Deipnosophistae Polycrates of Samos and Pisistratus who was tyrant of Athens, and Euclides who was himself also an Athenian and Nicorrates of Samos and even the kings of Pergamos, and Euripides the poet and Aristotle the philosopher, and Nelius his librarian; from whom they say our countryman Ptolemæus, surnamed Philadelphus, bought them all, and transported them, with all those which he had collected at Athens and at Rhodes to his own beautiful Alexandria.

In the West, the first public libraries were established under the Roman Empire as each succeeding emperor strove to open one or many which outshone that of his predecessor. Unlike the Greek libraries, readers had direct access to the scrolls, which were kept on shelves built into the walls of a large room. Reading or copying was normally done in the room itself. The surviving records give only a few instances of lending features.

1is information taken from Wikipedia web
As a rule Roman public libraries were bilingual: they had a Latin room and a Greek room. Most of the large Roman baths were also cultural centers, built from the start with a library, with the usual two room arrangement for Greek and Latin texts.

Libraries were filled with parchment scrolls as at Library of Pergamum and on papyrus scrolls as at Alexandria: export of prepared writing materials was a staple of commerce. There were a few institutional or royal libraries which were open to an educated public (such as the Serapeum collection of the Library of Alexandria, once the largest library in the ancient world), but on the whole collections were private. In those rare cases where it was possible for a scholar to consult library books there seems to have been no direct access to the stacks. In all recorded cases the books were kept in a relatively small room where the staff went to get them for the readers, who had to consult them in an adjoining hall or covered walkway.

**Types of Libraries**

2Libraries can be divided into categories by several methods:

- Academic libraries
- Corporate libraries
- National libraries
- Historical society libraries
- Private libraries
- Public libraries
- School libraries

2is information taken from Wikipedia web
Public Libraries

The earliest example in England of a library to be endowed for the benefit of users who were not members of an institution such as a cathedral or college was the Francis Trigge Chained Library in Grantham, Lincolnshire, established in 1598. The library still exists and can justifiably claim to be the forerunner of later public library systems. The beginning of the modern, free, open access libraries really got its start in the U.K. in 1847. Parliament appointed a committee, led by William Ewart, on Public Libraries to consider the necessity of establishing libraries through the nation: In 1849 their report noted the poor condition of library service, it recommended the establishment of free public libraries all over the country, and it led to the Public Libraries Act in 1850, which allowed all cities with populations exceeding 10,000 to levy taxes for the support of public libraries. Another important act was the 1870 Public School Law, which increased literacy, thereby the demand for libraries, so by 1877, more than 75 cities had established free libraries, and by 1900 the number had reached 300. This finally marks the start of the public library as we know it. And these acts led to similar laws in other countries, most notably the U.S.

1874 is a well known year in the history of librarianship in the United States. The American Library Association was formed, as well as *The American Library Journal*, Melvil Dewey published his decimal based system of classification, and the United States Bureau of Education published its report, "Public libraries in the United States of America; their history, condition, and management." During the post-Civil War years, there was a rise in the establishment of public libraries, a movement led chiefly by newly formed women's clubs. They contributed their own collections of books, conducted lengthy fund raising campaigns for buildings, and lobbied within their communities for financial support for libraries, as well as with legislatures and the Carnegie Library Endowment founded in the 20th century. They led the establishment of 75-80 percent of the libraries in communities across the country. The American Library Association continues to play a major role in libraries to this day, and Dewey's classification system, although under heavy criticism of late, still remains the prevailing method of classification used in the United States.

³ is information taken from Wikipedia web
As the number of books in libraries increased, so did the need for compact storage and access with adequate lighting, giving birth to the stack system, which involved keeping a library's collection of books in a space separate from the reading room. This arrangement arose in the 19th century. Book stacks quickly evolved into a fairly standard form in which the cast iron and steel frameworks supporting the bookshelves also supported the floors, which often were built of translucent blocks to permit the passage of light (but were not transparent, for reasons of modesty). The introduction of electrical lighting had a huge impact on how the library operated. The use of glass floors was largely discontinued, though floors were still often composed of metal grating to allow air to circulate in multi-story stacks. As more space was needed, a method of moving shelves on tracks (compact shelving) was introduced to cut down on otherwise wasted aisle space.

Today's libraries are repositories and access points for print, audio, and visual materials in numerous formats, including maps, prints, documents, microform (microfilm/microfiche), audio tapes, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, video games, e-books, e-audio books and many other electronic resources. Libraries often provide public facilities to access to their electronic resources and the Internet.
Idea

Idea for construction of a new Library with this capacity came after the existing facility is very old and needs of citizens for a new facility are great.

The building in which the existing regional library now works in Gjilan is an object built in 1972. The object at the beginning has been made for other purposes, but later was used for the library. Except that has destroyed tooth of time, the building been damaged by earthquake 2002. So it took some time to function repaired library. As such this object has no conditions; no capacity to fill the requirements of readers and users with many ...

Space which now uses the library is 380m2.

Despite very difficult conditions, regional libraries in Gjilan was rewarded several times library being described as the best in the country.

Construction of a new facility would be a temple of wisdom which would have a regional character, being interconnected by three other municipalities in this part of Kosovo, such as: Dardania, Vitia and Artana.

Number of residents of these cities over 300 000 passes, which more than 60% are of a new age therefore potential users of the book and other library units and its space.

Number of pupils and students on Gjilane, Dardane, Viti and Artane is as follows:

- Preschool 1500
- Elementary School 30000
- High School 10000
- Student 4000

The number of literary artists, figurative, artistic, researchers of different fields of art, science and Cultures passes over 1000 figure for these four municipalities.

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4 is information taken from municipality of Gjilan
New Modern Library Description

In this object are planning to have different types of readers:

- Child readers
- Student readers
- Science readers
- Civic readers and,
- Area for disabled readers

Location

The site of location has an area about 4000 square meter, which has a flat topography.

Situation of the building is thought to be as functional, the main street is pedestrian access on sidewalks, as well as exterior parking lots and ramps that sends in the basement of the facility where vehicles can be introduced with officials and staff only, while by the way side entrance to the hall is the promotion and introduction of external administration offices.

Surface of the Object

The Library has a surface about 9500 square meter.

Object is 4th floor with basement means B+G+3
**Function**

The function is supposed to be as practical.

Reading spaces are organized in such form as to be more suitable for readers, as well as space for readers with disabilities are organized in a way easier for them.

Administration offices are planned in a way that staffs have the opportunity to work in the most contemporary.

In each floor are also planned special service areas of technical staff and economic elevator in order to do not have movement and access by readers.

It is envisaged that in every floor have toilets for readers and for people with disabilities.
Floors description

Basement

Basement has an area of 1828.04m\(^2\) and there has been planning:

Archive, treasury, technical installation, IT rooms, wardrobes and shower cabins for staff and parking for staff.

Ground Floor

Ground floor has an area of 2110m\(^2\) and there has been planning:

- Winds toper, area for security person, canteen, photocopy and scanner, technical storage, administration offices.
- Promotion hall, area for magazines, disabled people area, children area, common area, and gallery.

1\(^{st}\) floor

First floor has an area of 2110m\(^2\) and there has been planning:

- Areas for citizens with two scanners for their needs, electronic books area with a printer, computer lab, photocopy and scanner and special areas for some special documents of city.

2\(^{nd}\) floor

Second floor has an area of 1692.65m\(^2\) and there has been planning:

Areas for citizens also in this floor for the reason that the largest number of readers will be citizens, youth areas (student areas) with a scanner and three quite rooms for somebody that wants to read within walls.
3\textsuperscript{rd} floor

Third floor has an area of 1478.15m\textsuperscript{2} + terrace 209.71m\textsuperscript{2} and there has been planning:

Science area, conference room, video room, audio room server room, plus terrace.

\checkmark Every level has toilets, gallery, stair, 2 elevator (economic and for people) and technical storage room.
Reading rooms

Readers and books are connected to each other via open reading rooms where book stacks are located directly alongside tables and chairs (or reading desks).

Here the reader can browse, retrieve a book and sit nearby at a desk to use the material, which is then returned to the shelf. Such an arrangement typically places computer terminals in banks at the end of tables, producing a triangular relation between books, reader and screen.

Alternatively, there are closed access reading rooms where the reader spends a long period of time at a desk consulting material drawn from storage elsewhere (sometimes from a warehouse outside the building). The closed reading room is quite different from the open reading room preferred by humanities scholars and casual readers.

The open access reading room is the form of almost all modern libraries. The closed access reading room remains the basis for most major reference libraries, many academic ones and for private libraries.

Natural light and ventilation are planning, especially in the reader areas. The book stacks are centrally placed with readers around the building perimeter. This arrangement provides advantageous conditions for the reader (daylight, view) and the best conditions for books.
This sketch shows the integration of seating, lighting and book stacks

Necessary in modern libraries.

**Architectural Concept**

Public Library of the city is required to be attractive and interesting items for everyone.

Starting from this principle, is offering a modern architecture that offers a contemporary identity for contemporary Gjilan.

Shape of the object is square with a small angle going outsides in two first levels. (It seems like follows the form of location.)

The library consist a large atrium on lobby, in open reading spaces and stairs that makes the movement in the building and opens up to the roof.

Two floors of the building are larger and thus show the stability of the object. Entering the main object is representative, attractive and is planning to be inviting, wide and transparent while the entrance for staff is back with spatial entrance. As well as ramps located laterally to the basement and underground parking.
Construction

Construction of the facility is meant to be constructive system with columns (mushrooms system).

The reason of using this system is resistible with the large distance between columns, and the elimination of the use of beams.

The foundations of the building are the foundation slab $d=50\text{cm}$

Columns of the object are from reinforce concrete $40/40\text{cm}$

Mushrooms plates are from reinforced concrete $120/120\text{cm}$

Plates between floor are from reinforce concrete $60\text{cm}$

Roof construction is flat roof with gravel on top.

Façade and Materials

Library spaces have natural light from all four sides.

**Façade**- it is a part coated completely with glass and with windows that makes the structure of facades very interesting, as they are using windows that are arranged differently from floor to floor.

They allow maximum light insight into the depths of the object. To provide protection from the sun in excess of the hot months, I use this façade that is known as a low –e (low emissivity) coating, which filters non-visible light energy. The total shading effect of the glass is better than most tinted glass building, without the undesirable darkening, while in the colder months of the year when the sun is near horizon rays enable penetration sun up inside.

Façade will be half structural façade and pure concrete
Materials

Floors-Reading rooms, conference room and promotion room with grey linoleum,
Toilets with tiles. Usage of linoleum in the most areas is that is easier to clean, and also be more quite.
Canteen (buffet) with tiles.
Stairs- are from concrete to coat with linoleum.
Walls-Interior walls are acoustic insulation and gypsum wall board
Exterior walls are with concrete and glass façade
Doors- are with wood and resist fire- wood is use because is more attractive, and in case of fire or any natural event are planning to be resist fire.
Toilet’s doors are with plastic
Buffet door and enter door are from aluminum.
Library services

Photocopying

Photocopiers are provided in the library on both floors. Students can use this facility for photocopying books and other resources available in the library.

Lockers

Lockers are available for rental on a daily basis. May be use by children’s, adult's, students and staff.

Library security

The goal of the security system should be to provide a safe and secure facility for library employees, library resources and equipment.

The security system must perform these functions as seamlessly as possible, without interfering with the library’s objective of easily and simply providing patron services.

The following are that will have security issues that should be appropriately addressed in the design are:

   Exterior entrance
   Archive and special collection storage spaces
   Special collection reading areas
   Children’s library area
   Offices etc
**Goal**

With the construction of a new library facility would be met these goals:

Would create the possibility of putting in a professional way and with the 200,000 units library.

Will create the perfect opportunity with the 55,000 different users so that access to comfortable and the right literature and space to be created

Will create places (alcove) special for the workers, scientists and other scholars who will use the library literature.

Would create appropriate space for the use of the internet and other services through computers.
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