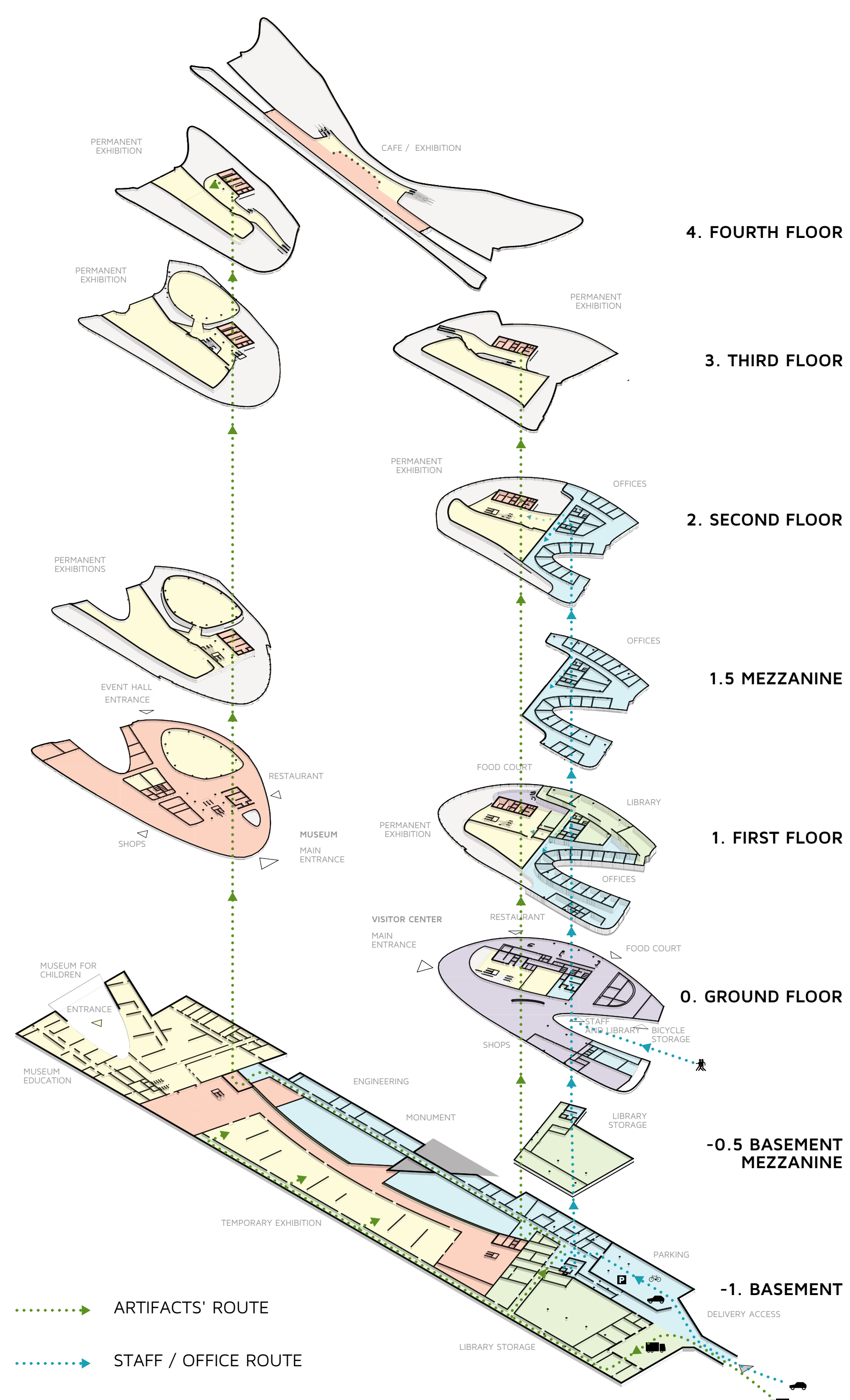
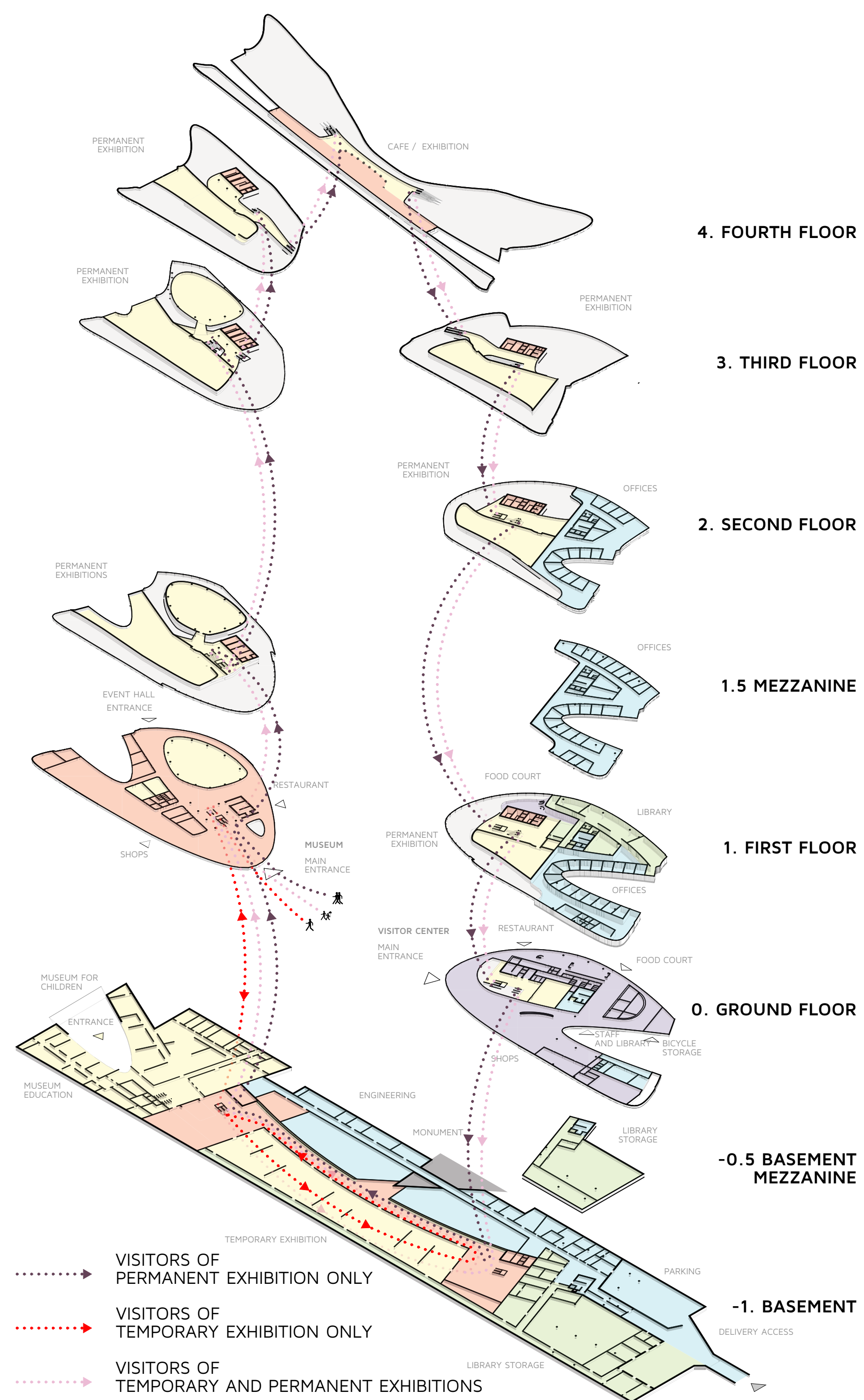


# FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS



## OPERATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The internal design can be flexibly handled from the museum technology perspective a fundamental condition is to separate the four functional zones (visitor-collection, visitor-non collection, non-visitor - non collection, non-visitor - collection), taking into account the functions according to the tender announcement. An additional consideration is given to the spatial connections of functions so that zones and connections between connections be set up in the most optimal way. The operation of the museum may be fundamentally influenced and determined by how the works of art are received, transported, moved/handled and related functions are arranged.

Handling of the work of art takes place in a closed loop system from the moment it is unloaded from the art object transporting truck. This system is equipped with the premises to serve the work of art and its handling: packaging room and an adjacent store room, transit warehouse, quarantine, restorer workshop, photo studio, and the store room for tools and devices assisting in object handling. From this point on the art object is transported on closed corridors to temporary exhibition rooms or the freight elevators. In order to protect the cleanliness of the functional zones these routes of art object transportation and operation are in direct connection with the freight elevators. They convey the object to exhibition spaces situated in higher storeys, if necessary, or can be brought back eventually an outbound shipment on the same route. Such freight elevators also serve operational functions provided a large size object needs to be transported for maintenance or other emerging works.

Also, the archives and the library warehouse are housed in the same block, having their own circulation core and mechanised transport is ensured to the reading rooms, research rooms on the first floor. Generic workshops (clean and dirty) and associated storerooms are also located here just as well as the installation storeroom, which is able to serve temporary exhibition areas due to its central position. Another closed loop traffic system is on the Liget side of the building, through which the other freight elevator can be accessed and exhibition rooms in the left wing can be approached.

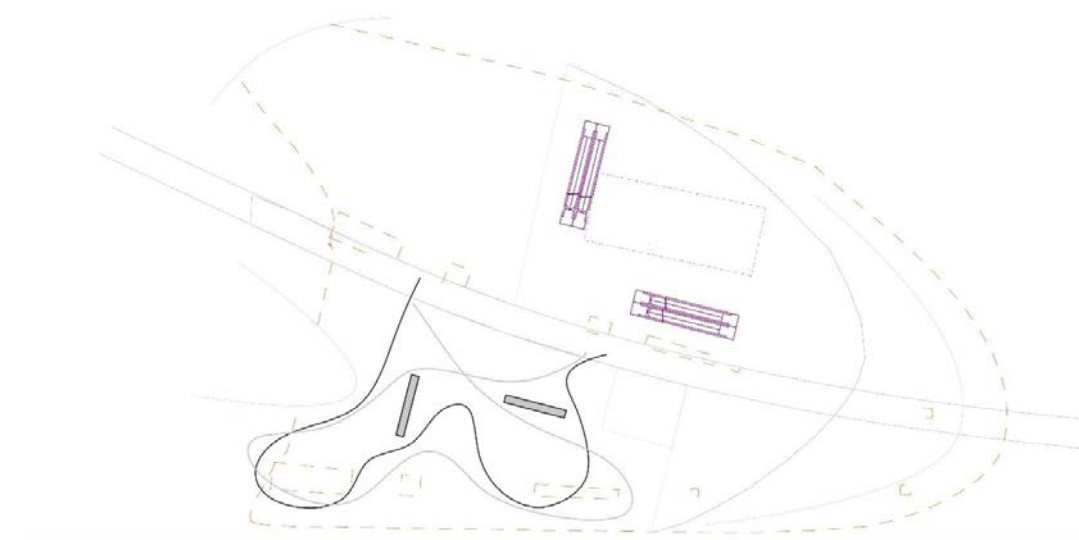
In the left wing museum education facilities can be approached from the ground floor lobby through inner passageways, and from the upstairs exhibition rooms, but it also has direct connection with the outdoors as well. The same considerations prevailed in the design of the Children's Museum and the lecture room as well. The three units have a common reception area, providing an opportunity by these separate entrances to receive multiple independent groups at the same time.

In the right wing of the building on the ground floor, library visitors and research permit holders may get to the library on the first floor and the research service through the staff entrance and passageway. This corresponds with the requirement that the route of library visitors and researchers did not mingle with that of other visitors. Especially because the library - although providing a public function - may only be entered using a reader ticket, while the research service closely associated with it cannot be used without a permit from the museum at all. This requirement is dissolved by the own passageway, which can be accessed from the staff entrance and thus both user types can be controlled. Visitor circulation in the strict sense of the word starts in the right wing of the building at the main entrance of the museum. Due to its dimensions the reception area allowed handling of larger groups and in case of a temporary exhibition visitor traffic can be safely controlled. The cloakroom was placed on this level as well, therefore regardless of the visitor route used (only temporary, only permanent exhibition, or both exhibitions are visited) visitors may place their coats and bags here and surely there is a control point here towards exhibition areas, whether the visitor wants to go to the exhibition rooms or downstairs.

An important aspect of exhibition rooms is that they need to be separated easily, thus, if any part of the permanent exhibition is remodelled, the rest can still operate smoothly, since they are situated in different floors, the visitor - depending on the future exhibition concepts implemented - can freely tour the various spaces, the exhibition does not have to be visited and interpreted along a strictly defined path. In some of the exhibition rooms a space unit can be optionally separated using an internal ramp, constituting a separate chamber part within the exhibition room concerned. This allows separate interactive engagement within the same exhibition room. Additionally, a sub-group or only certain elements of a thematic unit can be placed this way.

For exhibition rooms where natural lighting may occur, shading is necessary including light filtering and/or light excluding blinds. Protection against ultraviolet light is of paramount importance, having regard to the light sensitive objects placed in the collection of the Museum of Ethnography.

The exhibition warehouse is attached to the permanent exhibition rooms, connected partly to the upstairs exhibition spaces and partly in the passageways and resting place beside the temporary exhibition rooms on basement level -1. This exhibition warehouse has a different design than other customary warehouses. In fact it is a custom designed and custom built exhibition showcase, complying with each and every requirement necessary to be met for protecting the artefacts (can be air conditioned, if necessary), and has state of the art installation means.



The multifunctional spaces located on the top floor are a communication link between the two wings. On the other hand, they may also operate as chamber exhibition rooms attached to permanent exhibitions, they can be used for demonstration purposes and the artefact of the month related to the collection can also be exhibited.

A third issue which requires separate treatment beside the route of works of art and the visitors' circulation route is personnel traffic. Both staff entrances are situated in the right wing of the building, pedestrians may enter the building at street level, while those arriving by car can get in at basement level -1. The staff passageway core here provides its function up to the second floor, thus serving the offices just as well. Basement level block houses staff resting place and dressing rooms. After arrival everybody will circulate in the building in accordance with the internal protocol in place and as defined by his or her authorisation, either through the exclusive staff passage mentioned before, or through the personnel elevators and staircases situated in the central core of each wing. Using these separated communication cores and routes the zones partly or totally independent from each other and their respective functions can be isolated in an optimal manner.

