

# PARLIAMENT HOUSE

## Office Furniture Style Guide



## CHANGE HISTORY

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The following points outline the underpinning principles of the Style Guide.

Version	Date	Author	Description
0.1	November 2010	Furniture Replacement Team	Initial draft for comment
0.2	December 2010		Draft circulated to internal stakeholders
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0.3	January 2011	Furniture Replacement team	Final draft prepared ready for SMCG

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## INTRODUCTION

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## INTRODUCTION



## PREFACE

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The 'Office Furniture Style Guide' (Style Guide), is designed to provide guidance on the look and feel of administrative office furniture within Parliament House. The Style Guide does not cover functional aspects of the furniture, nor is it a statement of requirement.

The Style Guide is intended to assist departments as a model to follow for the procurement of standard office furniture. The Style Guide has been developed so ..."that there should be a consistent and common approach to procurement across Parliament House – a 'One Parliament House' model for furniture procurement." The intent is to ..."restrict furniture provision to one design by many suppliers (prepared to meet the design requirement)."<sup>1</sup>

The Style Guide concerns Status C furniture only. This document refers only to office furniture for administrative staff, including Members, Ministers' and Senators' staff. For a detailed explanation of the three levels (Status) of furniture, refer to Appendix A at the end of this chapter. Office furniture is located in the administrative spaces within the Department of the House of Representatives, the Department of the Senate and the Department of Parliamentary Services.

## PURPOSE

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The following points provide a consistent approach in the purchase of new office furniture. The generic principles are:

- The Accommodation Review Steering Committee recommendation "there should be a consistent and common approach to procurement across Parliament House – a 'One Parliament House' model for furniture procurement. This did not entail restricting furniture provision to one supplier; rather, the intent was to restrict furniture provision to one design by many suppliers (prepared to meet the design requirement)."<sup>2</sup>
- Provide a guideline to simplify the procurement of office furniture.
- Create effective workspaces for staff.
- Maximise the available space without altering the fabric of the building.
- Ensure the workspace offers flexibility, allowing for reconfiguration with minimal disruption.
- Provide an homogeneous approach in the look and feel of office furniture throughout the building.
- Re-establish a consistent aesthetic to office furniture.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of the House of Representatives Report for Parliament House, Strategic Accommodation Review by GHD, Feb 2007, p 9

<sup>2</sup> Report for Parliament House, Strategic Accommodation Review, February 2007 by GHD, point 3.4.8, p 9

## DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

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The following points outline the underpinning principles of the Style Guide.

- Support and accommodate the diverse work styles and practices of staff across the building.
- Respect the design intent of the building.
- Continue the chromatic selection of materials and finishes of the building using commercially available materials.
- Achieve flexibility and adaptability for office accommodation.
- Contribute to a flexible workspace for users by adapting to work styles and patterns by:
  - providing ergonomic comfort with height adjustable furniture;
  - providing mobile height adjustable office table for collating, additional workspace and meetings; and
  - providing reconfigurable general office storage.
- The furniture to be:
  - easy to install and reconfigure;
  - easily re-located within similarly classified, Status C, spaces within the building;
  - modular, able to accommodate most changes without requiring substantial modification; and
  - appropriate for current work practices and technologies.
- Provide adequate, easily accessible storage for each staff member to enable them to have a clear worktop by:
  - providing storage for items required immediately on the accessory rail;
  - providing primary storage for frequently accessed items, generally located closely to the user's workstation; and
  - providing secondary storage for items shared by a team or requiring occasional access, generally, along a wall in each office suite.
- Enable staff to personalise the way they work by supplying:
  - document trays, in and out trays, small whiteboards, phone book holders and other accessories able to be attached to the accessory rail;
  - pinable substrates.
- Standardise and define the:
  - range, sizes and components of furniture; and
  - materials and finishes of furniture.
- Adhere to Australian Standards and/or International Standards.
- Ensure current work practices and technologies are incorporated in the design of the workstation.
- Select occupational health and safety compliant furniture.
- Purchase generic, proprietary (not custom-made) office furniture.
- Adopt environmental practices in regards to the durability, manufacture, materials, disassembly and recycling.
- Minimise clutter around workstations by providing housing for cables, CPU's and bins.
- Maximise natural light.



## DESIGN INTENT

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- One of the underlying premises for the Style Guide is to have furniture in the building that is consistent and in harmony with the building design.
- The intent is to form a single range of standard elements for the loose furniture and to achieve a flexible, integrated ergonomic workspace solution.
- Simple detailing and design language will enable the furniture to transcend changing fashions.
- The ..."aesthetic is also one of a reserved form of expression, of spare lines, and of a 'cleanness'..."
- When selecting furniture, the range of types, sizes and finishes are kept to a minimum, increasing flexibility.
- Real materials were used that reveal their true composition and character, not imitations of materials or finishes.
- The continuation of the colour language of the "materials, finishes, furniture, furnishings and carpets throughout the building is a critical element of the building's design."<sup>3</sup> Colour plays an integral role in the building's design.

The furniture should be:

- adaptable to future technological changes, especially in relation to hardware components and power/data changes; and
- able to conform to new environmental standards in the pursuit of sustainability.

## QUALITY

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The "feel" of the replacement furniture must be of sufficient quality to ensure durability and longevity of use.

The furniture quality is to be in keeping with the design intent of the building as outlined in the Central Reference Document. "A basic sense of quality shall be evident in all furniture in the building rather than a perception of sharp delineations between furnishings located in areas of different use and function. The meaning of "quality" in this sense is inseparable from the concept of durability, comfort and flexibility of function in furnishings."<sup>4</sup>

The furniture is to provide a consistent appearance, regardless of the function of the space.

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<sup>3</sup> Architect's Design Intent (Central reference document), Chapter 21, The Parliament House furniture program design intent, p 8

<sup>4</sup> Architect's Design Intent (Central reference document), Chapter 21, The Parliament House furniture program design intent, p 7

## HOW TO USE

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The Style Guide is divided into chapters, according to furniture type eg workstation, chairs etc. Each chapter can be read individually. (This necessitates a degree of repetitiveness across the chapters.)

Each chapter is broken into three sections:

Each chapter is broken into three sections:

### **Style**

The first section of the chapter defines and describes the appearance of the item of furniture by separating it into components. For example, the workstation chapter outlines the top by defining its shape, the way the veneer is laid, the depth of the solid timber edging etc, it then describes the frame, the feet and so on.

### **Materials and Finishes**

This section of the chapter describes the materials and finishes for each item of furniture by separating it into the same components as the style section.

### **Rationale**

This final section of the chapter outlines many of the reasons for the style, material and finishes selections.

## SCOPE

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The Style Guide includes the following items and is divided into chapters for each heading:

### **Chapter 1**

Workstations; inclusive of the desk, screen and workstation accessories

### **Chapter 2**

Storage; inclusive of general storage, storage walls, personal storage and mobile drawer units

### **Chapter 3**

Multifunction office table

### **Chapter 4**

Meeting room table

### **Chapter 5**

Meeting and visitor chairs

## FINISHES SCHEDULE

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A separate Finishes Schedule to accompany each chapter of the Style Guide provides a detailed description of each of the materials in the Style Guide.

## APPENDIX A

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*The following definitions outline the three levels (Status) of collections of furniture at Parliament house. It is a direct quote from the chapter 21 of the Architect's Design Intent, Central Reference Document, regarding the Parliament House Furniture Program.*

*The Parliament House Furniture Collection recognises the classifications as outlined in the Central reference Document however they operate with slightly different classifications, Status A are primarily regarded as being part of the Commissioned Furniture Collection and Status B are primarily part of the Global furniture Collection though some Status A items fall under this level of classification. The Office Furniture Collection is regarded the same as Status C.*

### **Categorisation of User Requirements Information**

To each room one of the three categories in terms of 'Status Classification' has been nominated. This classification recognises the particular functional and representational role for the various rooms.

The nomination of a classification to a room is intended to provide a guideline of the type of loose furniture and furnishings within that room, yet still allows subsequent alteration of the classification should this become necessary with the later identification of specific functional requirements.

Description[s] of the three 'Status Classification' groups are as follows:

#### **Status A**

All areas of Public and/or VIP status which require a unique and comprehensive design service for loose furniture and furnishings. These areas will lend themselves to the accommodation of highly crafted, custom-made and specialised furniture items. Areas considered as such are: the Chambers, Members' Hall, Reception Hall, Foyer, the Cabinet Rooms and Committee Room No. 1, the private Members' and Guests' Dining Rooms, Party and Party Committee Rooms. The following suites are also included in this category: the Presiding Officers, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the Government in the Senate.

#### **Status B**

All other Ministerial offices, Member's and Senator's offices and areas which require special design and/or selection services to develop a limited range of standard items of loose furniture and furnishings that will be duplicated within all areas of similar status throughout the building.

#### **Status C**

All areas throughout the building with exclusions of those listed as Status A and B which will require a selection service of ready-manufactured elements to form a single range of standard elements for loose furniture and furnishings within each area of similar status. Such office spaces within this classification are the House of Representatives Department, Senate Department, Parliamentary Library, Hansard and Joint House Department.

The range of standard elements will also include some light industrial items for use in plant rooms, stores, workshops and printing rooms."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Architect's Design Intent (Central reference document), Chapter 21, The Parliament House furniture program design intent, p 9-10





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**WORKSTATIONS**

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## WORKSTATIONS



## STYLE

The workstation is to have simple detailing which transcends particular styles or fashions, with a 'minimal', clean aesthetic and a quality that reflects the building.

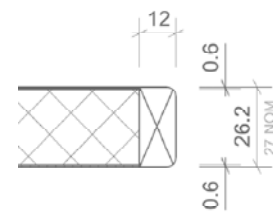
### Top:

The workstation top is to be rectilinear in shape. A limited range of top sizes will provide a uniform aesthetic throughout suites.



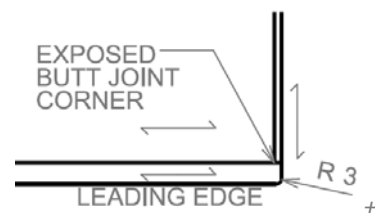
Example of rectilinear top on an adjustable desk frame

25mm deep substrate with 0.6mm veneer laid on either side – total depth of 26.2mm (*drawings are referenced as 27mm*).



Edge detail section

The veneered top has matching solid timber edges, 12mm on leading (long) edges and 4mm on sides (short) edges.



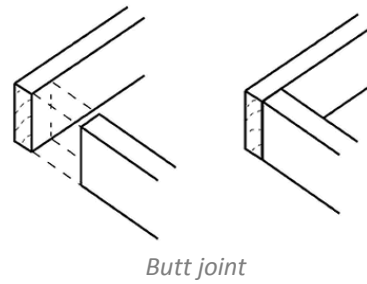
Edge detail plan



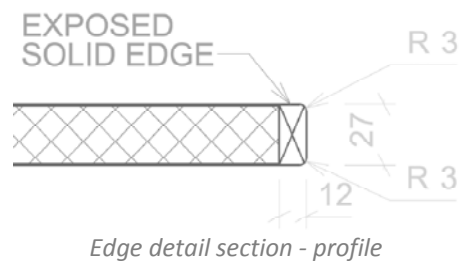
**Top:**

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The solid leading edge is to extend the entire length of the desktop, creating a butt joint with the solid side edges.



The solid timber edge is to have a square edge profile with a 3mm radius (R) applied to all edges and corners.



The preference is for the appearance of a floating worktop on a slim-line, unobtrusive support which is to be provided by the frame.



Height adjustable desk frame with 'floating top'  
Indicative image only

## Frame:

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The frame system should provide adequate flexibility enabling a limited number of different work tops, whilst maintaining a uniform look across the range of sizes. Frame and legs are to have minimal detailing with clean lines.

The support mechanism of the worktop, the underframe, is not to be visible to the user when in a standing position.

The workstation underframe should extend the length of the desktop.



The preference is for a single upright column leg located as close as possible to each end of the worktop.



*Plan view & image showing preferred location of desk-frame underneath the worktop*

The frame legs are to be telescopic with the extension section of the leg fitting neatly and unobtrusively into the lower section of the leg.

The preference is for there to be no obvious visible gap between each section of the leg; it should appear as one continuous leg.



*Example of telescopic leg*

The legs are to have relatively flat vertical sides with a slight convex curve to each face.



*Example of curved leg detail*

## Modesty:

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Executive workstations must have the ability to mount a fabric covered modesty panel from the workstation frame or underside of the worktop.

## Feet:

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The foot is not to protrude beyond the perimeter of the desktop.

A preference is for a simple, compact, bar-style foot running parallel to the ends of the worktop.

The foot is to have a low profile, sitting no higher than 80mm at highest point where leg and foot meet, from floor level to the top of the foot.



*Example of simple, low-profile foot*

Each foot on the workstation is to have a round adjustable glide.



*Adjustable glide*

If possible, a mobile drawer unit should be able to be placed over the foot of the workstation. The profile of the foot should be low enough to allow for this.

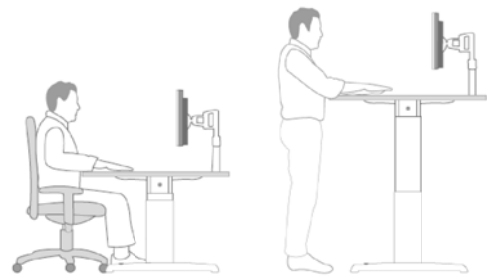


*Example of low profile foot*

## Height Adjustment Mechanism:

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In February 2010, the Senior Management Coordination Group agreed to adopt the recommendation for user height-adjustable workstations.



*Sit-to-stand height-adjustable desk frame*

The adjustment mechanism should be simple in detail and discretely located in an easily accessible position



*Winder that retracts out of the way, beneath worktop*



*Electric height adjustment controlled via foot pedal*



*Electronic height adjustment panel fixed to the underside of desktop*

If the adjustment mechanism has a height indicator, it is to be discretely located yet easy for the user to see whilst making adjustments.



*Discrete height indicator on leg*

The adjustment mechanism is not to protrude beyond the perimeter of the worktop.

## Power and data:

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Cabling to each workstation is to be discrete, housed neatly beneath the worktop and not visible to the user when in a standing position.



*Example of discrete cable management*

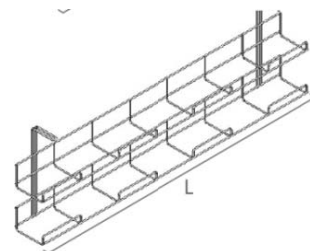
Provision made to allow for segregating both electrical and data/voice cables using cable tracks and/or a double tiered cable tray system housed discretely.



*Neat arrangement of cables in tray*



*No cable management system = messy cables*



*2 tiered cable basket variation*

## Screens and Modesty Panels:

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### Standard screen

The screen is to sit 580mm above and 320mm below desktop. The bottom of the screen is to sit 380mm above the finished floor surface. Total overall screen height to be 900mm. Screen depths to be slimline, between 25mm and 40mm. A separate accessory rail (tool belt) is to be desk mounted in front of screen.

### Reception screen

The screen is to sit 580mm above and 720mm below worktop as a single piece. Total overall screen height to be 1300mm. Screen depth to be slimline, between 25mm and 40mm.

A function rail of between 150 – 300mm, incorporated into the screen frame, is to sit on both sides of the screen to house personal (desk facing side) and office (outward facing side) accessories.

### Modesty panel

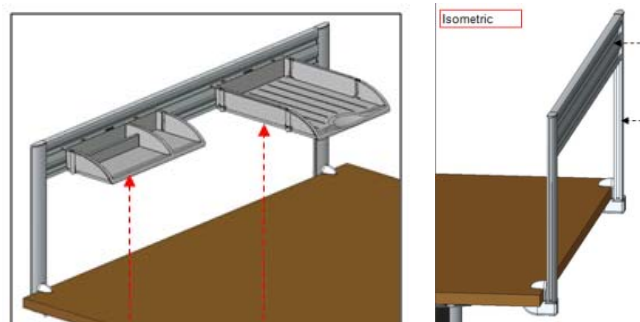
Workstations without screens must have a modesty panel. A preference is for the modesty to run the full width of the worktop. The panel should be 320mm high and affixed to the underside of the workstation frame to allow legroom both for the workstation user and visitor. A preference is for the modesty panel not to be affixed directly to the underside of the worktop; rather it should be attached to the frame. It must move up and down with any changes in height to the worktop.

Screens are to be attached to the workstation frame to ensure the worktop height can be varied whilst the screen height remains at a constant height.



*Fixed height screen, variable height workstation*

Each standard workstation is to have a 100 – 250mm accessory rail (tool belt). The accessory rail will enable accessories such as in-trays to be attached yet remain constant as the worktop height is altered.



*Desk mounted accessory rail for all standard workstations with screens*

## Screens and Modesty Panels:

Workstation screens are to be simple in detail with minimal components.

The design of the screen is of equal importance to the overall workstation design as the desk. It should appear to be an integrated component and not an addition.

The screen should be fully upholstered and comprise a pinable substrate within a full perimeter frame. It must be flush to and fully integrated with the system's standard frame and/or components.

All screens are to be slimline, inclusive of the frame.

Screen heights are to allow maximum natural light into the office, provide visual privacy when seated and allow communication when standing.

Screens should not be located directly in front of external windows.

Workstations in open plan offices are only to be partially surrounded by medium-height partition screens. Screens are not to enclose a workstation as though in a low height walled office.

The screen length is to align with the overall length of the worktop, ie if the worktop is 1800mm long, the screen inclusive of its frame, is to be 1800mm long.



*Height adjustable desk with screen and desk mounted storage*



*Slim-line screen*



*Example of preferred screen height both above and below the desk*



*Example of 'walled' screen construction Not the preferred height or style of screen*



## OPTIONS

### Mobility:

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Where workstations are required to be mobile the rolling mechanism is to be discrete, not adding another level of visual detailing to the workstation frame or storage furniture.

The mechanism is to be suitable to move across a thick pile carpet.

The mechanism is not to protrude beyond the perimeter of the worktop.



*Height adjustable desk frame with castors*

### Monitor Arm and CPU Holder:

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The monitor arm is either attached to the workstation top using a clamp system or mounted to the accessory rail or the function wall. This provides space below the screen on the worktop.



*Clamp system*



*function wall mounted monitor arm*



*Dual system - monitor and laptop clamp*

The CPU holder is to be located in the personal storage unit adjacent to the workstation.

If this is not possible, the CPU is to be positioned to the underside of the worktop using a cradle.

If workstation is less than 1200mm wide, the CPU should not be placed under the workstation.



*Desk mounted CPU holder with pull-out and swivel mechanism*

## MATERIALS AND FINISHES

### Top:

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All worktops are to use timber veneer with matching solid timber edge.

The colour of the veneer is a pale straw to pale yellowish brown. It must have some pinkish tinges, as well as green or grey tones running through the grain. The main colour of the timber must have a yellowish tinge.

The timber should be Southern Blue Gum (also known as Tasmanian Blue Gum, Victorian Blue Gum, and Blue Gum), or equal.

A sample of veneer must be provided for approval to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Actual veneer sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.

Veneer must be laid lengthwise (longitudinally).

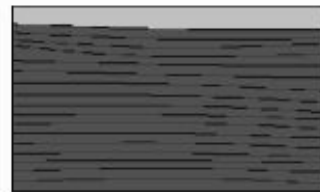
Veneer must be true grain quarter cut.



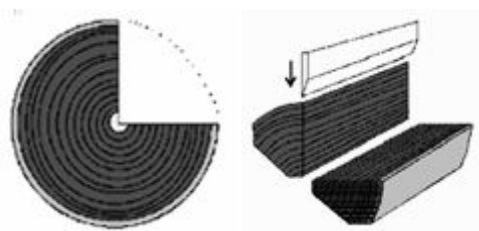
*Southern Blue Gum veneer with solid timber edge*



*Example of preferred veneer colour \**



*Veneer direction running the length of the worktop*



*Image shows where quarter cut veneer is cut from the log*

### **Please note:**

***The colours on these pages are not necessarily accurate. Samples must be checked against those on the sample board.***

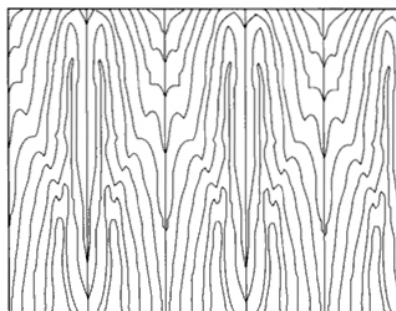
## Top:

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Veneer must be book matched.

Veneer should be good on top face with the same species in a downgraded veneer to underside.

The veneer should have a clear 30% gloss, acid catalysed, non-yellowing finish with UV inhibitors applied to both surfaces.



*Book matched veneer leaves*

NOTE: The veneer must **not** have a polyurethane finish.

## Frame:

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The longitudinal beam(s) is to be attached to the underside of the top. Any bracing of the frame is to be discrete and without low cross-beams or rails located neither near the floor nor at the edges of the workstation.

The entire workstation frame to be constructed from metal with only one powdercoat colour and finish.

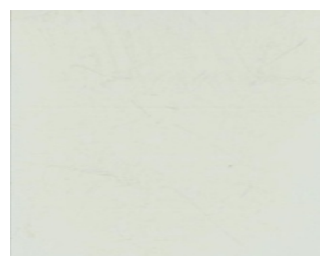


*Example of desk frame in a single powdercoat finish*

Metal powdercoat should be, or equal to Dulux – Off-White satin finished (33732).

Where an alternative is suggested, it is advisable that a sample be provided to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Actual powdercoat sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.



*Dulux, colour: Off White Satin – 33732 \**

There must not be dimples, bumps, or irregularities to the powdercoat finish. There should be no obvious imperfections to the finish.

The frame should have minimal chromed finishes.

### **Please note:**

***The colours on these pages are not necessarily accurate. Samples must be checked against those on the sample board.***

## Feet:

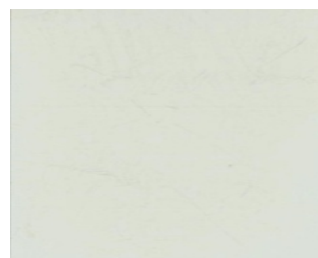
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The workstation desk feet are to match the overall frame in finish and colour.

Metal powdercoat should be, or equal to Dulux – Off-White satin finished (33732).

Where an alternative is suggested, it is advisable that a sample be provided to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Actual powdercoat sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.



*Dulux, colour: Off White Satin – 33732*

Feet should have minimal chromed finishes.

Adjustable glides should be black.

## Height Adjustment Mechanism:

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The preference is for the operation mechanism for the user-height adjustment mechanism to match the colour of the workstation frame.

## Power and Data:

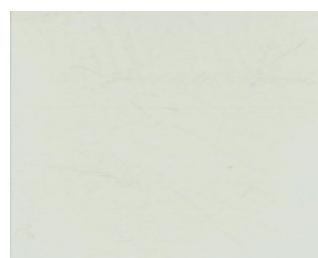
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Where there are exposed metal parts on the power and data components, the metal should be powdercoated to match the workstation frame.

Metal powdercoat should be, or equal to Dulux – Off White satin (33732).

Where an alternative is suggested it is advisable that a sample be provided to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Powdercoat sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.



*Dulux, colour: Off White Satin – 33732*

## Power and Data:

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Where there is plastic or materials other than powdercoated metal, they are to blend with the frame so that they are not obvious.

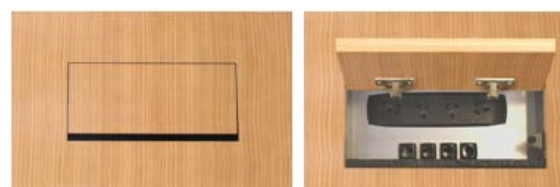


*Example of white above or below desk power outlet*

For workstations without screens, power and data should be accessible through the worktop via a discrete looking grommet.

For executive workstations, power and data should be accessible through a discrete veneered hinged box.

The outlet is to be centrally located.



*Cable grommet and examples of power and data access via a matching hinged cover in the worktop*

## Screens:

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Metal powdercoat should be, or equal to Dulux – Off White satin (33732).

Where an alternative is suggested it is advisable that a sample be provided to ensure colour match.

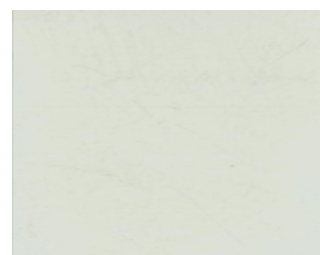
NOTE: Powdercoat sample can be seen on ‘Standard Finishes’ sample board.

All workstation screen frames, accessories rail and all connecting metal parts to the workstation top and frame are to be metal with a powdercoat finish.

Screens and standard modesty panels should be covered with Maharam Tek-Wall View, colour: 012 drift, code: 399432 or equivalent.

Where an alternative is suggested it is advisable that a sample be provided to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Fabric sample can be seen on ‘Standard Finishes’ sample board.



*Dulux, colour: Off White Satin – 33732*



*Maharam Tek-Wall View, colour: 012 Drift 399432*

## Screens:

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Executive modesty panels should be Southern Blue Gum veneer with a 4mm matching solid timber edge (also known as Tasmanian Blue Gum, Victorian Blue Gum, and Blue Gum), or equivalent.

Where an alternative is suggested it is advisable that a sample be provided to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Actual veneer sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.



*Southern Blue Gum veneer*

## OPTIONS

### Mobility:

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Where there is plastic or materials other than powdercoated metal, they should blend with the frame so that they are not obvious. The colour is to be integrated with the frame and the workstation components.

### Monitor Arm and CPU Holder:

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Where possible the metal components of monitor arms & CPU holders should be powdercoated to match the general workstation frame powdercoat.

Where there is plastic or materials other than powdercoated metal, they should blend with the worktop or screen so that they are not obvious.



## RATIONALE

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The intention of the Style Guide is to provide guidance for durable furniture that is ergonomic and meets best current OH&S practices as issued to Commonwealth agencies, meets Australian Standards, is appropriate for current workplace practices, and is commercially available whilst maintaining the design intent of the original architect.

### Top:

---

- The desk, screen, mobile pedestal, and personal storage unit are viewed as a single unit - a workstation module.
- Worktop sizes and shapes are standardised. By standardising the sizes of workstations and the amount and types of storage located in each office, floorplan layouts will become more homogeneous across the Parliament.
- Using 25mm thick board will give a more minimal appearance which is in keeping with the design intent of the architect ie one of a reserved form of expression, of spare "clean" lines. This thickness of board also minimises cost as it is an industry standard.
- A square edge profile rather than rounded edge allows the table to be readily butted up closely to another item of furniture with a minimal gap between surfaces.
- The 12mm thick leading edge and 4mm thick side edge of the top, both constructed from solid timber, is in keeping (albeit with a contemporary feel) with the original design intent and is consistent with industry standards. The width (12mm and 4mm respectively) of the solid edges will be consistent across all worktops and tables.
- The 3mm radius applied to all edges and corners provides comfort when leaned upon and is in keeping with the design intent of the original office furniture.
- The veneer and solid timber are to be the same species of timber. The recommended species meets environmental considerations of procuring timber from legal and sustainably managed forests and the veneer and solid are available in quantity.
- The timber and cut meet the existing colour palette and maintains the medium tone and relatively even texture of the existing furniture. The timbers selected throughout the building have chromatic overtones of red-ochre or grey-green pigmentation, "linking the symbolic Senate and House colours to the chromatic spectrum of native vegetation."
- True grain quarter cut is the standard for this species and gives a relatively straight parallel grain pattern. This continues the design intent of the original architect.
- Book matched is the most widely used method of assembling veneer leaves. The leaves are alternatively folded out as if opening the pages of a book so that one veneer leaf is a mirror image of the next. It is also in keeping with existing office furniture.
- Specifying the veneer to be good on one side with a downgraded same veneer on back (G1S/DGB) is the most appropriate for standard work where one side is more visible than the other. It is a more cost effective approach than specifying A grade face veneer to both sides. The existing office furniture is veneered in the same technique.
- The veneer to be 0.6mm on both sides, an industry standard and therefore cost effective.
- The gloss level is Parliament House standard for office furniture. The method is contemporary.



## RATIONALE

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### Frame:

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- The frame should be designed to give a light, minimal appearance.
- A straight, single column leg at either end of the worktop will give a minimal aesthetic. Specifying that the legs align with the end of the workstation means that when pushed up against another workstation or a storage unit, the individual leg(s) will not be as obvious. It will also ensure maximum leg room is provided for the comfort of the user.
- The original furniture deliberately employed a half-curved leg detail for the comfort of the user; an adaptation of this is the soft curve of the uprights.
- Minimising materials and finishes and using natural rather than synthetic materials where practical, retains consistency with the design principles of the original furniture.

### Feet:

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- A single, parallel-style bar foot means that the workstation frame leg can be located at the rear of the workstation while still providing adequate strength.
- The low profile will minimise bulking up the appearance of the frame, allowing the top to appear as if it is floating.

### Mobility:

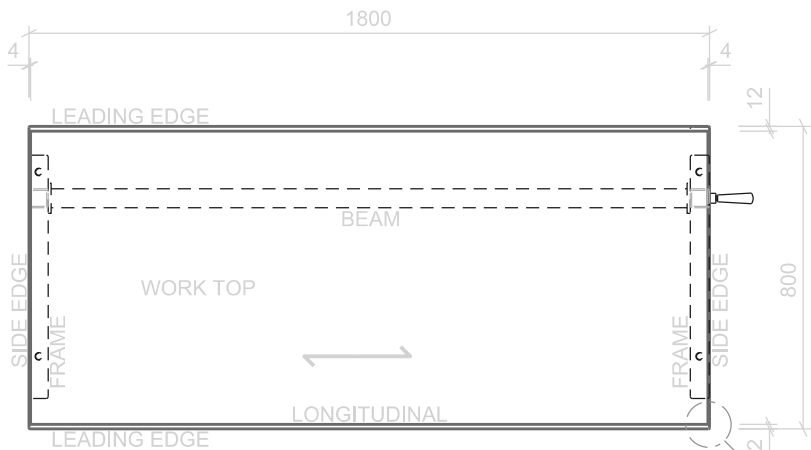
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- Where mobility of the workstation is required, the wheel, roller ball, or castor is to be discrete and not a feature.

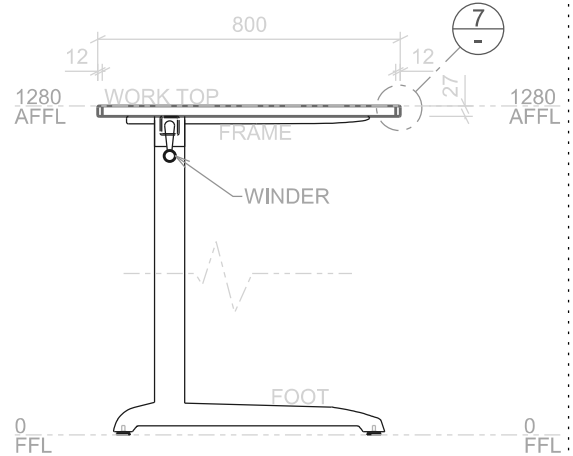
### Power and Data:

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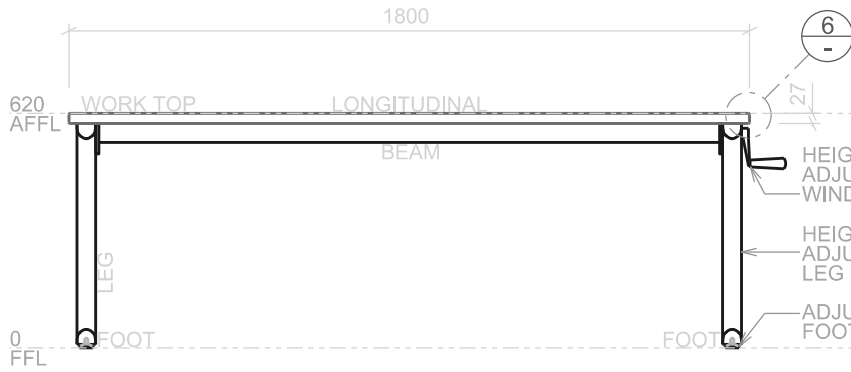
- To prevent the mess of tangled cords that can occur under a worktop, a cable management system is to be located under the worktop workstation.
- It is preferable that the cable management system is located at the rear of the workstation desk under the top so that it is away from view.



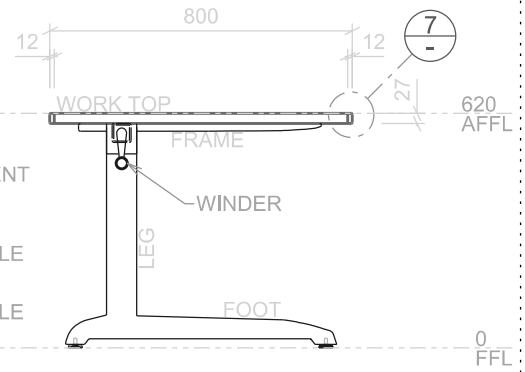
**1 WORKSTATION PLAN**  
SCALE 1:20



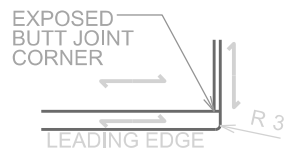
**2 WORKSTATION AT FULL HEIGHT SIDE ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:20



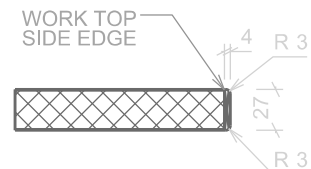
**3 WORKSTATION AT LOWEST HEIGHT FRONT ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:20



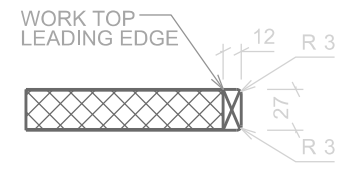
**4 WORKSTATION AT LOWEST HEIGHT SIDE ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:20



**5 EDGE DETAIL PLAN**  
SCALE 1:5



**6 EDGE DETAIL SECTION**  
SCALE 1:5



**7 EDGE DETAIL SECTION**  
SCALE 1:5

**LEGEND:**

- INDICATES TIMBER GRAIN DIRECTION
- INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN
- INDICATES MEASUREMENT AT FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL
- INDICATES MEASUREMENT ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS
2. SCREENS HAVE NOT BEEN SHOWN. REFER TO THE SCREEN DRAWINGS FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA  
**PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA**

PROJECT TITLE	STATUS C FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE	DRAWING No. <b>FD010</b>
DRAWING TITLE	FURNITURE DRAWING: WORKSTATION	SCALE 1:20 @ A4
		REV DATE 06/10/10
		REV C





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**STORAGE -Personal and General Office**

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# Furniture Specification

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## STORAGE

Personal and General



*Indicative image only*

## STYLE

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The design intent is to have a slimline, integrated, flexible range of storage solutions for administrative suites that provide a homogeneous aesthetic throughout the building.

### Shell:

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#### General

There should be clear and obvious design coordination between all storage types. All external components are to be visually compatible.

All storage should have simple detailing which transcends particular styles or fashions, with a 'minimal', clean aesthetic and a quality that reflects the building.

The overall design of the storage should allow the units to be disassembled and re-assembled into different configurations as required. This may be through altering the internal fittings/accessories of individual units or on a larger scale, through the stacking or combining of individual "modules" whilst still maintaining the appearance of one unified storage item.

## Shell:

---

### General

The general office storage units should be rationalised within a room, being banked along one wall where possible, to form a "store wall". Generally, individual storage units should be co-located with the workstation to form a "personal storage unit". A single mobile unit should be housed beneath the worktop for personal items.



*An example of a "store wall" system*

All storage units must be rectilinear in shape.

The external corners and edges of the storage units should have a square edge profile with a 2mm-3mm radius to form a smooth radial edge of 2mm-3mm of folded pressed metal.

NOTE: Accessories and internal fittings are excluded.

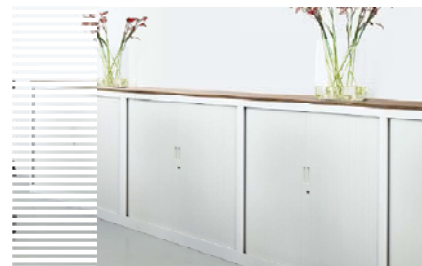


*2mm radius*



*3mm radius*

The front and rear faces of a single bank of storage units must be flush, each unit aligning with the unit next to it.



*Bank of storage – front faces & backs aligned*

The heights of storage units must align where units having the same number of tiers (lateral files or shelves) are co-located.

Adjustable feet should not be visible to the user and are to be concealed by a kick panel.

The line of the kick panel must be the same for each unit so that when viewed as a group they align horizontally.



*Storage cupboards with kick panel*

## Shell:

### General

Stackable units should be designed in a way that when in a stacked formation they appear to the user as a single storage unit.



*An example of lateral files and bookcases combined to look like a unified storage unit or "store wall"*

Open bookshelf units should be used for books and folders only. All other items should be stored behind doors or in drawers.



*Open shelves  
books and folders*



*all other items stored in closed  
units (drawers & doors)*

There should be no visible seams or welds on the external faces of storage units. The surface should be smooth and clean.



*Storage unit construction detail:  
No visible seams or welds*

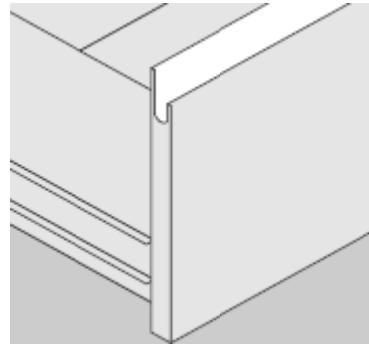


## Shell:

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### General

Where there are handles, the handles should be integrated into the design of the door or drawer. They should be finished to appear as part of the door or drawer front, not as a separate item.



*Flush-front, round facing finger pull is full width and integral with the drawer*

Where there is a door or drawer front, the handle should be a flush mounted, rounded finger pull. For full-height doors the finger pull should be on the vertical profile of the door's opening side, whereas for all other doors and drawers the finger pull should be on the horizontal profile of door/drawer closest to the user.

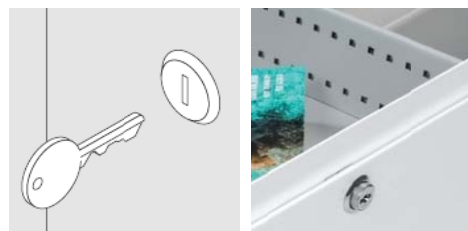


*Flush front, rounded facing finger pull handle detail*

The footprint of each unit is not to protrude beyond the perimeter of the top, aside from a slimline lock and key. A preference is for a bendable head on the key.



The lock should have a simple, circular and flat face no greater than 30mm in diameter. It should have a "minimal" appearance.



*Master keyed lock*

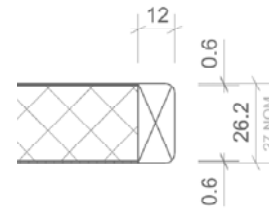
## Top:

Where the unit's overall height is 1100mm or below (2 and 3 tier height units), the units should have a timber worktop.



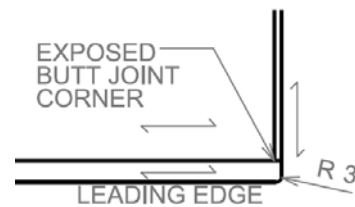
Storage units with a timber veneer top

25mm deep substrate with 0.6mm veneer laid on either side – total depth of 26.2mm, (drawings are referenced as 27mm).



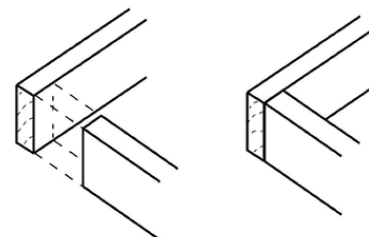
Edge detail section

The veneered top has matching solid timber edges, 12mm on leading (long) edges and 4mm on side (short) edges.



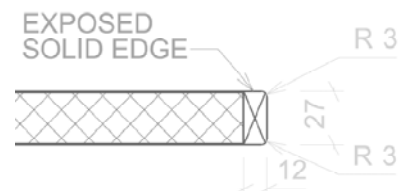
Edge detail plan

The solid leading edge is to extend the entire length of the top, creating a butt joint with the solid side edges.



Butt joint

The solid timber edge is to have a square edge profile with a 3mm radius (R) applied to all edges and corners.



Edge detail section - profile

## Top:

---

Timber veneer top should be mechanically fixed to the unit, though it must be removable to allow stacking of units. The location of the fixing points should not be visible from the outside of the unit when the top is in place or when removed - the fixing locations must be discrete.

*No image available –  
Manufacturer/supplier should provide detail*

The timber veneer top must sit flush with all four sides of the unit.



*Storage unit with flush timber top*

In some instances where there are two or more co-located low units that are the same height in a bank, a single large top that spans across the entire bank is appropriate. In this case, the top must be flush with the four sides of the entire bank of same height units.



*1 piece timber top spanning several tambour units*

## MATERIALS AND FINISHES

### Shell and Internal Carcass:

---

The unit's shell and carcass should be constructed from sheet metal with a flat, satin powdercoat finish.

All powdercoated surfaces must match in finish and colour.

All raw surfaces should be prepared so that the finished surface is smooth and without irregularities.

There should be no dimples, bumps, or irregularities to the finished powdercoat finish. There should be no obvious imperfections to the finish.

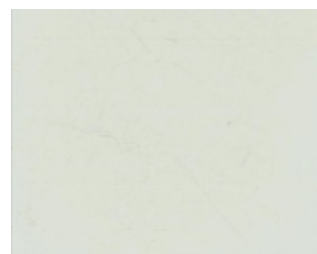
The units should not be pre-painted; the finish should be applied after the unit has been constructed to give a superior finish.

Metal powdercoat should be, or equal to Dulux – Off White satin (33732).

Where an alternative is suggested, a sample should be provided for approval to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Actual powdercoat sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.

Unit should have minimal chrome detailing.



*Dulux, colour: Off White Satin – 33732*

## Top:

All 2 and 3 tier height (low) units must have a timber veneer with matching solid timber edge worktop resting on the top of the unit(s).

Where there is a bank of low units at the same height, it is preferable that the entire bank has a single timber top. The timber tops are to be either 900mm or 1800mm in length.

The colour of the veneer is a pale straw to pale yellowish brown. It must have some pinkish tinges, as well as green or grey tones running through the grain. The main colour of the timber must have a yellowish rather than a pink tinge.

The timber should be Southern Blue Gum (also known as Tasmanian Blue Gum, Victorian Blue Gum, and Blue Gum), or equal.

A veneer sample must be provided for approval to ensure colour consistency.

NOTE: Actual veneer sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.

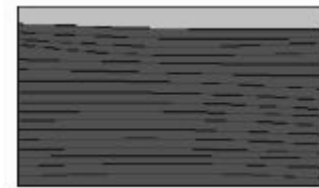


*Southern Blue Gum veneer with solid timber edge*



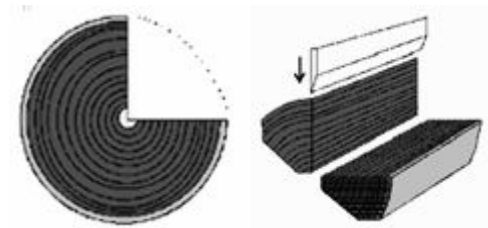
*Example of preferred veneer colour*

Veneer must be laid lengthwise (longitudinally).



*Veneer direction running the length of the worktop*

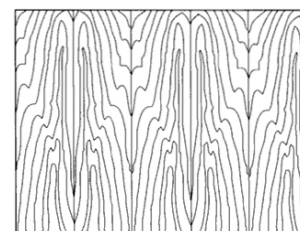
Veneer must be true grain quarter cut.



*Image shows where quarter cut veneer is cut from the log*

Veneer must be book matched.

Timber veneer should be good on top side with the same species in a downgraded veneer to underside. (G1S/DGB)



*Book matched veneer leaves*

NOTE:

The veneer must **not** have a polyurethane finish.

## Doors & Drawers:

---

Tambour doors should be metal slats that have been powdercoated to match the shell of the unit.



*Metal tambour door powdercoated to match shell*

Full height swing doors should be a composite wood-based substrate that has been powdercoated to match the shell of the units.



*Full height, composite wood doors powdercoated to match metal shell of the storage unit*

The door frame and surrounds should be powdercoated to match the shell of the units.

Drawers should be folded sheet metal that has been powdercoated to match the shell of the units.

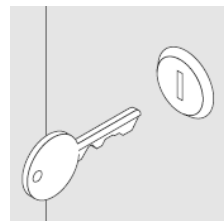


*Drawers powdercoated in the same finish as the shell*

## Fixtures:

---

Locks should have metal barrel and surround.



*Metal lock – Finish: brushed/satin*

Where there are handles, they should be powdercoated to match the respective door or drawer.



*Flush front finger pull handle, powdercoated to match*



*Discrete handles, powdercoated to match*

## Accessories:

---

Shelves, shelf dividers and drawers should be constructed out of a sheet metal.



*Shelf and shelf dividers made of heavy gauge metal and powdercoated to match shell*

Where possible, all accessories should be a powdercoated metal to match the internal carcass.



*i.*



*ii.*

*i. Shelf dividers powdercoated to match shell  
ii. Media drawer powdercoated to match shell*



*i.*



*ii.*

*i. Shelf with 'toast rack' file holder  
ii. Roll-out reference shelf/worktop*

Coat rail may be in a chrome finish; however the preference is for natural timber or a brushed/satin metal finish.



*Coat rail – preferred finishes are timber or brushed/satin metal*

## RATIONALE

---

The intention of the Style Guide is to provide guidance for durable furniture that is ergonomic and meets best current OH&S practices as issued to Commonwealth agencies, meets Australian Standards, is appropriate for current workplace practices, and is commercially available whilst maintaining the design intent of the original architect.

### General

---

- The storage, both general and personal alike, should be in keeping with the building's design intent of a uniform aesthetic of simple lines and geometric shapes.
- All storage should have simple detailing which transcends particular styles or fashions, with a 'minimal', slim-line aesthetic and be of a quality that reflects the building.

### Shell and Internal Carcass:

---

- One of the overarching principles is to be able to procure furniture that is readily available from proprietary ranges, with standard options, and not purpose built. Joinery is generally custom made whereas metal storage comes in a range of pre-determined sizes and offers a durable, consistent finish.
- Storage requirements are divided into three types:
  1. Storage for personal items, including a "personal storage unit" generally located adjacent to the workstation designed for frequently used items and computer hardware. A mobile drawer unit should be located below each worktop.
  2. General storage – general office storage is a variety of loose storage units located adjacent to each other including lateral filing, bookshelves and tambour cupboards. General storage units will generally be located in offices where there are a number of staff or in administrative reception areas. The majority of the tambour cupboard units are designed to have their contents emptied and the shell remain in place.
  3. General storage - a "store wall" is a modular system that houses a variety of storage including lateral filing, bookshelves and cupboards. The store wall will generally be located in single offices where the layout allows for a single bank of tall storage. It is a modular system and is able to be fully relocated or reconfigured.
- Standardising the footprint will also ensure a visual consistency in each suite and from unit to unit, regardless of its functional requirements.
- A rectilinear shape allows the storage units to be placed alongside each other in a lineal bank. Standardising the size and shape provides a consistent aesthetic and allows for modularity.
- Standardising the dimensions of all the storage units to be 900mm W x 500mm D x (variable heights), which is the same footprint as the original units supplied, will ensure that storage units will fit in standard office suites.
- The heights of the units are to be standardised and will thus provide an aesthetic uniformity across Parliament House. The lower units will provide useful bench surfaces to position printers, kettles and other electrical equipment.
- Using steel sheets or rolls for the shell and carcass rather than mild steel is an industry standard.
- Zinc steel provides a base that will ensure a smooth, even finish to the powdercoat.
- Specifying a 0.8–1.2mm gauge zinc steel to be used for the shell and carcass and 1–1.6mm gauge mild steel frame will ensure quality look to the units and ensure the storage unit is well constructed and durable.
- Using open bookshelf units for books and folders only, will prevent unsightly cluttering of open shelves, therefore assisting to maintain a more 'clean' aesthetic to the general office.



## Shell and Internal Carcass:

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- Where there is a tambour door, the unit should be designed with an external shell separate from the internal carcass, thus creating a space between the layers or 'pocket' that will allow the door to retract into without disrupting the internal functioning of the unit or the visual appearance of the external shell.
- Uniform finishes across all the furniture and storage items will promote a consistent aesthetic from suite to suite. This will also remove some of the existing visual clutter caused by disparate finishes/objects, along with the considered use of simply detailed doors to hide stored items.
- The use of chrome and other environmentally harmful manufacturing processes is to be used minimally. If emerging eco-friendly (no heavy metals) chrome optic coating technology becomes available this would be suitable to use.

## Feet:

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- Adjustable glides compensate for any discrepancies in the floor and allow units to be banked together without unsightly gaps or differences in overall height. This feature is also important when providing a long collation bench on the top of storage units. Differing heights over the expanse will inhibit the functionality of the tops.
- Having adjustable feet under a kick will prevent an unsightly build up of dust.
- Standardising the kick height minimises varying design alignments, thus maintaining the 'cleanliness' of lines.

## Top:

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- The timber tops for the units of and below 1100mm H are so the units can suit the secondary function of facilities (eg printer/fax/scanner) placement or collation. The 2 tier unit can be used to place printers or faxes at a user friendly height, while the 3 tier unit can be used for collation. Both are suitable heights for TV location.
- The 2 tier and the 3 tier units are to be co-located to create a benchtop. When the units are co-located, they will have one timber top spanning up to two units. This will maximise the use of the created bench top, preventing gaps between tops to form a workable surface.
- The use of a timber top to low units will provide a visual consistency with the original office furniture as well as prevent point loading caused by heavy items being placed on top. The top will evenly distribute any weight through and down the unit's frame.
- The 25mm depth of the substrate with 0.6mm veneer both sides will match the proposed workstation and meeting table tops. This will maintain a consistency across all office furniture items. However, where a unit does not meet the specified overall height with the 27mm top included, the top size may increase in thickness by a maximum of 20mm to compensate for a unit that is shorter than the required height.
- Using 25mm thick board will give a more minimal appearance which is in keeping with the design intent of the architect ie one of a reserved form of expression, of spare "clean" lines. This thickness minimises cost.
- A square edge profile rather than rounded edge allows the unit to be readily butted up closely to another unit with a minimal gap between surfaces.
- The 12mm thick leading edge and 4mm thick side edge of the top, both constructed from solid timber, is in keeping (albeit with a contemporary feel) with the original design intent and is consistent with industry standards. The width (12mm and 4mm respectively) of the solid edges will be consistent across all worktops and tables.
- The typical length of veneer is 2650mm. The unit's timber tops are either 900mm or 1800mm long.

## Top:

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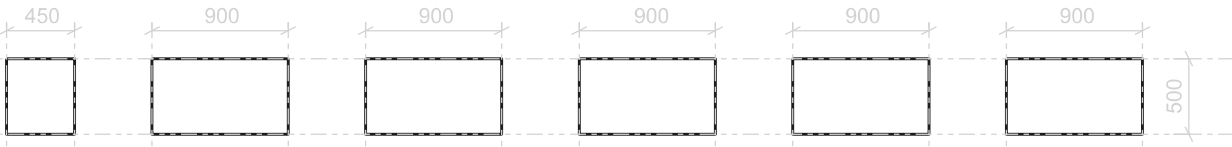
- 3mm radius applied to all edges and corners provides comfort when leaned upon and is in keeping with the design intent of original office furniture.
- The veneer and solid timber are to be the same species of timber. The recommended species meets environmental considerations of procuring timber from legal and sustainably managed forests as well as being from a renewable material. The veneer and solid are available in quantity.
- The recommended timber and cut meet the existing colour palette and maintains the medium tone and relatively even texture of the existing furniture. The timbers selected throughout the building have chromatic overtones of red-ochre or grey green pigmentation, "linking the symbolic Senate and House colours to the chromatic spectrum of native vegetation."
- True grain quarter cut is the standard for this species and gives a relatively straight parallel grain pattern. This continues the design intent of the original architect.
- Book matched is the most widely used method of assembling veneer leaves. The leaves are alternatively folded out as if opening the pages of a book so that one veneer leaf is a mirror image of the next. It is also in keeping with existing office furniture.
- Specifying the veneer to be good on one side with a downgraded same veneer on back (G1S/DGB) is the most appropriate for standard work where one side is more visible than the other. It is a more cost effective approach than specifying A grade face veneer to both sides. The existing office furniture is veneered in the same technique.
- The veneer to be 0.6mm on both sides, an industry standard and readily available, therefore cost effective.
- The gloss level is Parliament House standard for office furniture. The method is contemporary.

## Accessories:

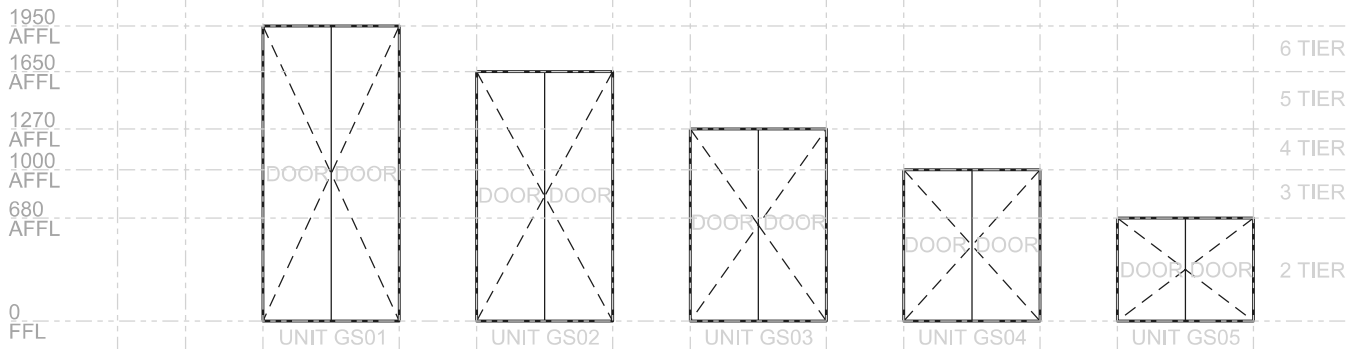
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- Slim-line accessories allow internal storage capacity to be maximised.
- Using strong, metal accessories where possible gives longevity to the product.
- Chrome is acceptable where another finish is not available. It is preferred that the coat rail is in a natural timber. An alternative metal finish to chroming is the second preference to a timber coat rail.

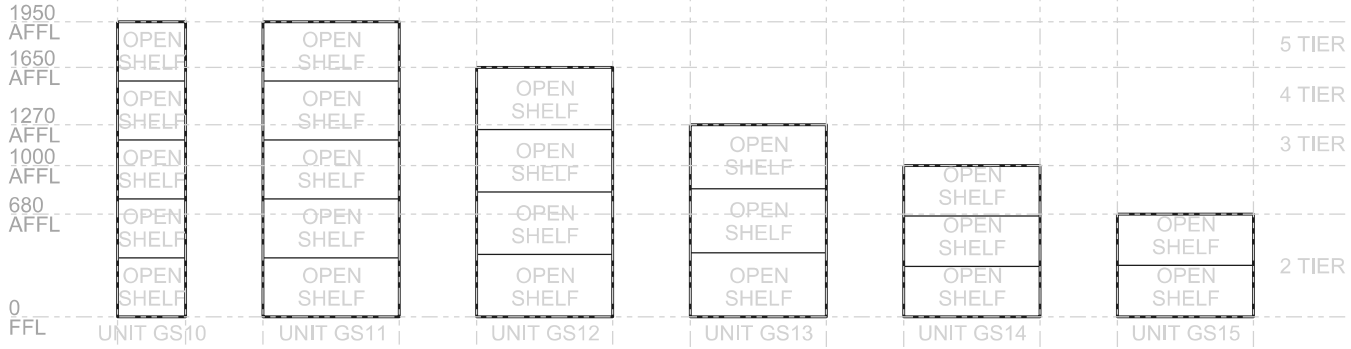




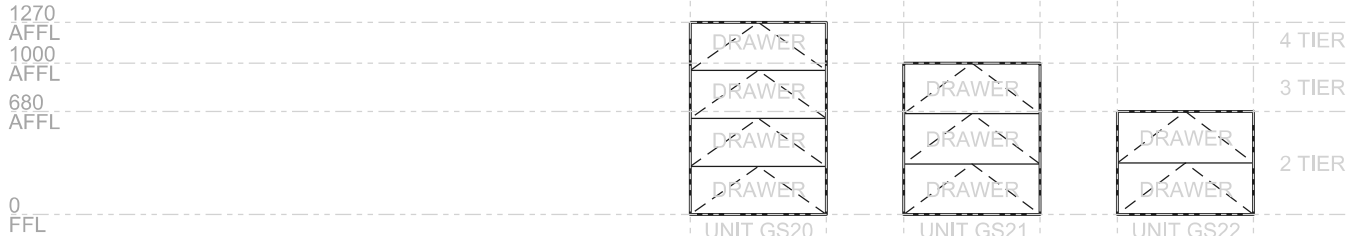
**1 GENERAL STORAGE PLANS**  
- SCALE 1:50



**2 GENERAL STORAGE: TAMBOUR DOOR UNIT ELEVATIONS**  
- SCALE 1:50



**3 GENERAL STORAGE: OPEN BOOK SHELF ELEVATIONS**  
- SCALE 1:50



**4 GENERAL STORAGE: LATERAL FILING UNIT ELEVATIONS**  
- SCALE 1:50

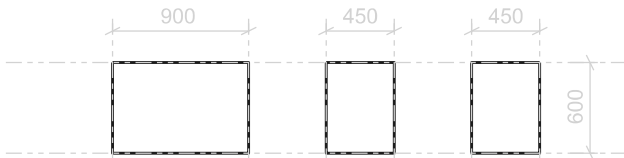
**LEGEND:**  
 INDICATES OPENING EDGE OF DOOR OR DRAWER

**GENERAL NOTES:**  
 1. ALL UNITS ARE TO BE STACKABLE WITH MECHANICAL FIXINGS.  
 2. ALL INTERNAL CONFIGURATIONS TO BE SPECIFIED INDIVIDUALLY BY THE THE PROCUREMENT OFFICER.

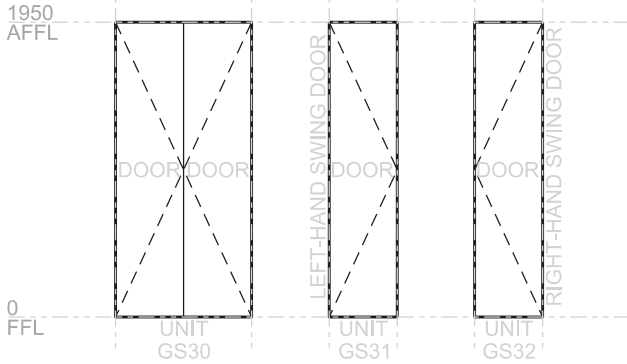


PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA  
**PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA**

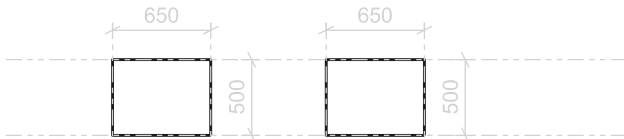
PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING No.
STATUS C FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE	<b>FD040</b>
DRAWING TITLE	SCALE 1:50 @ A4
FURNITURE DRAWING: GENERAL STORAGE	REV DATE 17/09/10
	REV B



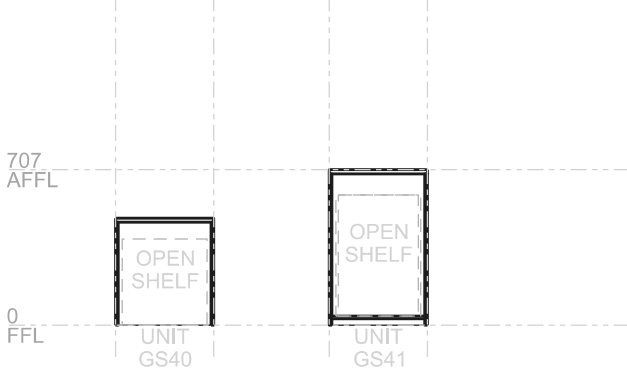
**1 GENERAL STORAGE: TAMBOUR DOOR COAT CUPBOARD PLANS**  
SCALE 1:50



**2 GENERAL STORAGE: TAMBOUR DOOR COAT CUPBOARD ELEVATIONS**  
SCALE 1:50



**3 GENERAL STORAGE: FRIDGE UNIT PLANS**  
SCALE 1:50



**4 GENERAL STORAGE: FRIDGE UNIT ELEVATIONS**  
SCALE 1:50

**LEGEND:**

INDICATES OPENING EDGE OF DOOR OR DRAWER

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. ALL COAT CUPBOARDS ARE TO BE PROVIDED WITH AN HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE COAT RAIL KIT.
2. ALL COAT CUPBOARDS ARE TO BE PROVIDED WITH A FULL HEIGHT MIRROR MECHANICALLY FIXED ONTO THE INTERNAL SIDE OF THE DOOR.
3. ALL FRIDGE UNITS ARE TO BE OF MDF CONSTRUCTION.



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PROJECT TITLE

STATUS C  
FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE

DRAWING TITLE

FURNITURE DRAWING:  
GENERAL STORAGE

DRAWING No.

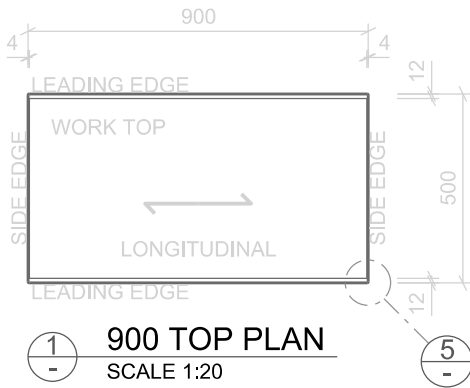
FD041

SCALE 1:50 @ A4

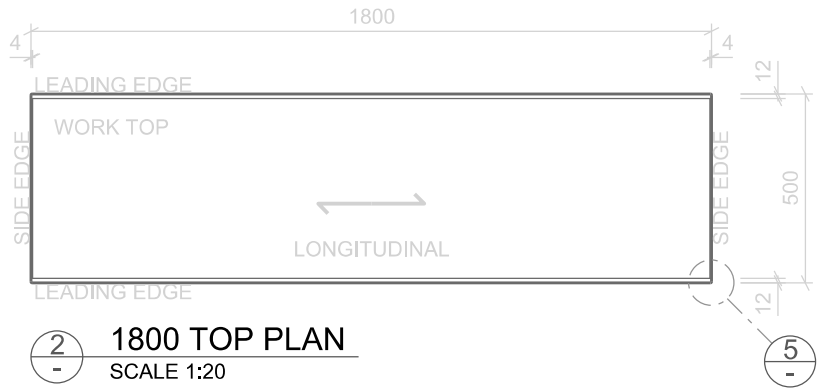
REV DATE 17/09/10

REV

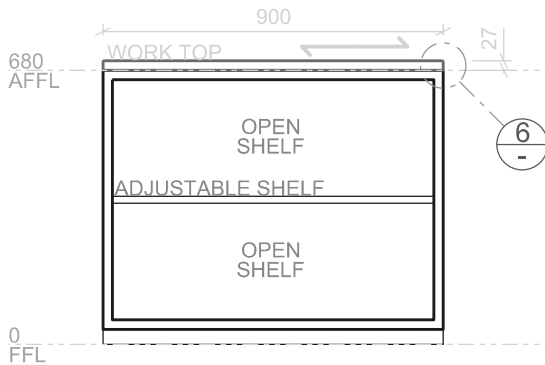
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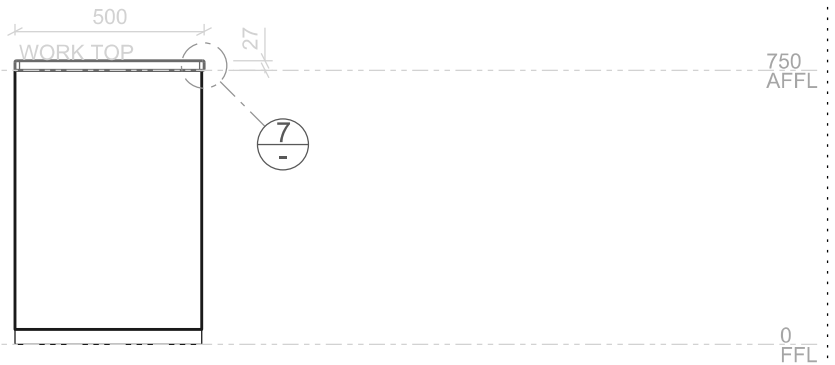
**1** 900 TOP PLAN  
SCALE 1:20



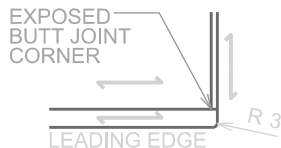
**2** 1800 TOP PLAN  
SCALE 1:20



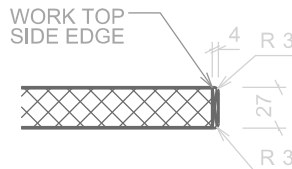
**3** FRONT ELEVATION  
SCALE 1:20



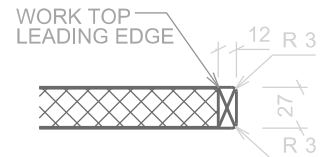
**4** SIDE ELEVATION  
SCALE 1:20



**5** EDGE DETAIL PLAN  
SCALE 1:5



**6** EDGE DETAIL SECTION  
SCALE 1:5



**7** EDGE DETAIL SECTION  
SCALE 1:5

**LEGEND:**

- INDICATES TIMBER GRAIN DIRECTION
- INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN
- INDICATES MEASUREMENT AT FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL
- INDICATES MEASUREMENT ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS
2. STORAGE UNIT IS INDICATIVE ONLY.
3. TOP IS TO BE USED ONLY WHEN SPECIFIED. REFER TO FURNITURE PLANS FOR PREFERRED LOCATIONS.



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PROJECT TITLE  
STATUS C  
FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE

DRAWING TITLE  
FURNITURE DRAWING:  
GENERAL STORAGE TOP

DRAWING No.  
FD042

SCALE 1:50 @ A4

REV DATE 17/09/10

REV B





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MULTIFUNCTION OFFICE TABLE

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## MULTIFUNCTION OFFICE TABLE



*Indicative image only*

### STYLE

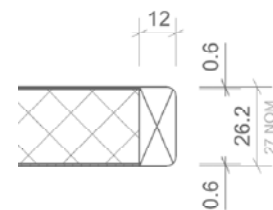
The table is to fulfil a number of roles. It is a meeting table, collating worktop and an additional section of worktop.

The table is to have simple detailing which transcends particular styles or fashions, with a 'minimal', clean aesthetic and a quality that reflects the building.

#### Top:

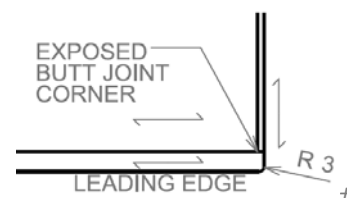
The table is to have an 800mm W x 800mm D square veneered timber top.

25mm deep substrate with 0.6mm veneer laid on either side – total depth of 26.2mm, (*drawings are referenced as 27mm*).



*Edge detail section*

The veneered top has matching solid timber edges, 12mm on leading (long) edges and 4mm on sides (short) edges.

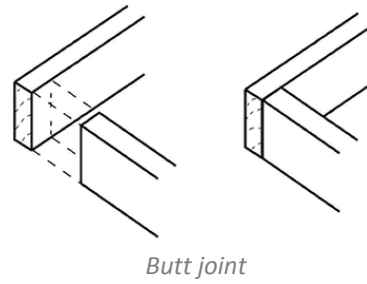


*Edge detail plan*

**Top:**

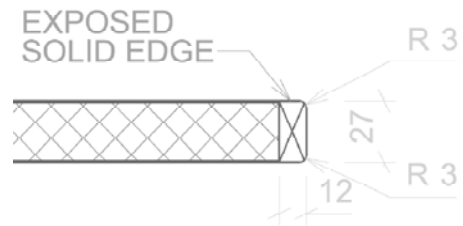
---

The solid leading edge is to extend the entire length of the tabletop, creating a butt joint with the solid side edges.



*Butt joint*

The solid timber edge is to have a square edge profile with a 3mm radius (R) applied to all edges and corners.



*Edge detail section - profile*

The preference is for the appearance of a floating worktop on a slim line, unobtrusive support that is to be provided by the frame.



*Height adjustable desk frame with 'floating top'  
Indicative image only*

## Frame:

---

The frame system should be height adjustable, allowing it to be converted from a seated to a standing table.

The frame should be height adjustable using a simple mechanism and not require power.



*Example of height adjustable frame that can converted from seated to standing height*

The feet must not protrude beyond the perimeter of the tabletop.

The frame and legs should have fine lines and minimal detailing.

The support plate for the tabletop should not be visible to the user when in a standing position.

The preference is for a central column that divides into four separate feet that are evenly spaced.

The footprint of the frame, inclusive of the feet and castors, should not exceed the size of the tabletop.



*Slim-line base with minimal detailing*



*4-star base*

**Feet:**

---

The base should not extend beyond the perimeter of the top.

A preference is for a simple, low profile and compact foot.



*Low profile foot with minimal detailing*

**Mobility:**

---

The table should have a rolling mechanism that allows the table to be easily moved and securely placed once in the correct position.

The mechanism is to be suitable to move across a thick pile carpet.

NOTE: The mechanism should not protrude beyond the perimeter of the desktop.



*Lockable castors*

## Height Adjustment:

---

The height adjustable mechanism must be simple in detail and discretely located.



*Discrete mechanism*

If the adjustment mechanism has a height indicator, it is to be discretely located yet easy for the user to see whilst making adjustments.

## MATERIALS AND FINISHES

### Top:

---

All worktops must use timber veneer with matching solid timber edge.



*Southern Blue Gum veneer with solid timber edge*

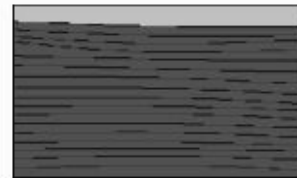
The colour of the veneer is a pale straw to pale brown. It must have some pinkish tinges, preferably with green or grey tones. The preference is for Southern Blue Gum (also known as Tasmanian Blue Gum, Victorian Blue Gum, and Blue Gum). Sample should be provided for approval.



*Example of preferred veneer colour*

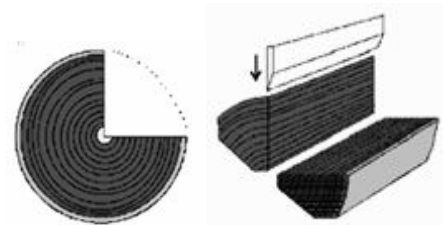
NOTE: Actual veneer sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.

Veneer must be laid lengthwise (longitudinally).



*Veneer direction running the length of the worktop*

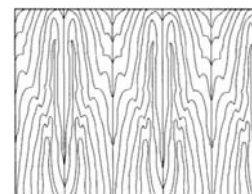
Veneer must be true grain quarter cut.



*Image shows where quarter cut veneer is cut from the log*

Veneer must be book matched.

Timber veneer should be good on top side with the same species in a downgraded veneer to underside. G1S/DGB



*Book matched veneer leaves*

NOTE: The veneer must **not** have a polyurethane finish.

## Frame:

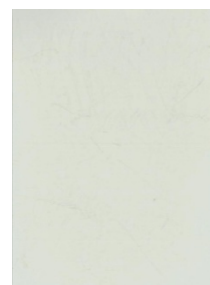
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The side table frame must be constructed from metal with only one powdercoat colour and finish.

Metal powdercoat should be, or equal to Dulux – Off White satin (33732).

Where an alternative is suggested, a sample should be provided for approval to ensure colour match.

NOTE: Actual powdercoat sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.



*Dulux, colour: Off White Satin – 33732*

There must be no dimples, bumps, or irregularities to the finished powdercoat finish. There are to be no imperfections to the finish.

The frame should have minimal chromed finishes

The user-height adjustment mechanism should to match the table frame in colour.

## Feet:

---

Where there is plastic or materials other than powdercoated metal, they should blend with the frame.

The rolling mechanism colour(s) should be discrete.

Feet should have minimal chromed finishes.



## RATIONALE

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The intention of the Style Guide is to provide guidance for durable furniture that is ergonomic and meets best current OH&S practices as issued to Commonwealth agencies, meets Australian Standards, is appropriate for current workplace practices, and is commercially available whilst maintaining the design intent of the original architect.

### Top:

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- The side tabletop size matches the width of the workstation, enabling it to be located adjacent to it. The size of the top will enable it to be a useful size for small, informal meetings. The size will also enable it to be used as a utility collating worktop located adjacent to the storage wall in a standard office fitout.
- The 25mm board will give a minimal appearance which is in keeping with the design intent of the architect ie one of a reserved form of expression, of spare "clean" lines.
- The 12mm leading edge and 4mm side edge width of the solid timber on the top is in keeping with original design intent while still remaining within industry standards. The width of the solid edges will be consistent with the worktops.
- 3mm radius provides comfort when arms lean upon the edge and is in keeping with the design intent of the original office furniture.
- The veneer and solid timber are the same species of timber.
- The timber and cut meets the existing colour palette and maintains the medium and relatively even texture of the existing furniture. The timbers selected throughout the building have chromatic overtones of red-ochre or grey green pigmentation, "linking the symbolic Senate and House colours to the chromatic spectrum of native vegetation."
- True grain quarter cut gives a relatively straight parallel grain pattern.
- Book matched is the most widely used method of assembling veneer leaves. The leaves are alternatively folded out as if opening the pages of a book so that one veneer leaf is a mirror image of the next. It is also in keeping with the original design intent.
- Specifying the veneer to be good on one side with a downgraded same veneer on back (G1S/DGB) is the most appropriate for standard work where one side is more visible than the other. It is a more cost effective approach than specifying A grade face veneer to both sides. The existing office furniture is veneered in the same technique.
- The gloss level is Parliament House standard for office furniture.

## **Frame:**

---

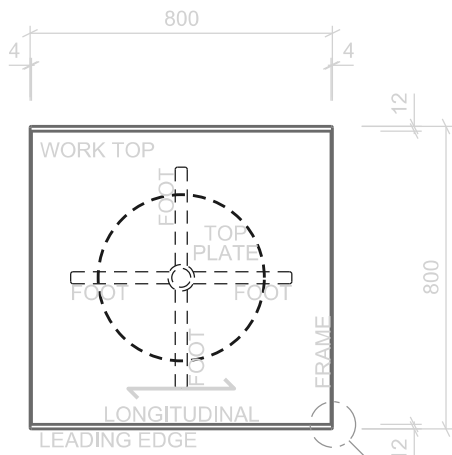
- The top plate is to be discrete when viewed in standing position. It is to be large enough to adequately support the size of the top.
- The frame should be designed to give a light, minimal appearance.
- A straight, centrally located single column leg will give a minimal aesthetic. It will ensure maximum legroom is provided for the comfort of the user.
- Minimising materials and finishes and using natural rather than synthetic materials where practical, retains consistency with the design principles of the original furniture.
- Specifying that the frame and legs are to have minimal detailing and smooth lines without obvious curves ensures that the table appears as a minimal and discrete furniture item within the office suite. This item is to be an understated, utilitarian furniture item that is able to sit within any of the administrative offices without looking out of place.

## **Feet:**

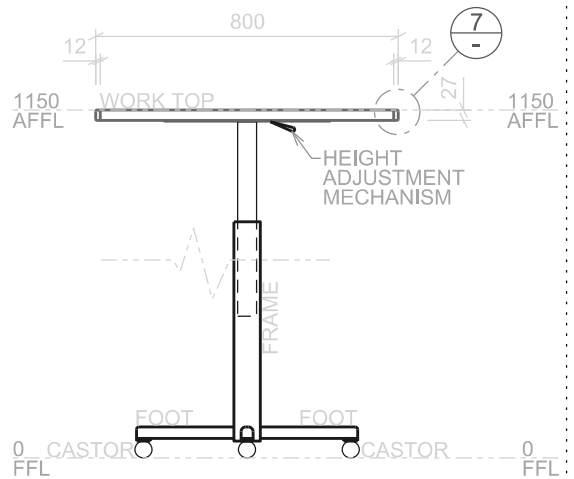
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- The side table is to be mobile as it is intended to be a multi-functional item within the office. The rolling mechanism must allow the table to be easily manoeuvred. The table must be able to be locked in place.

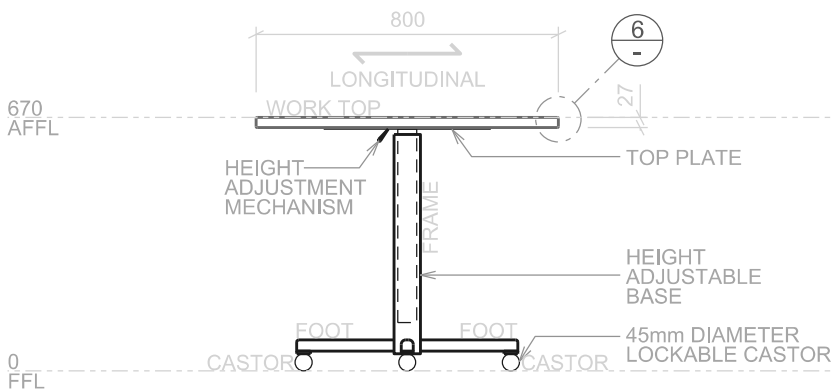




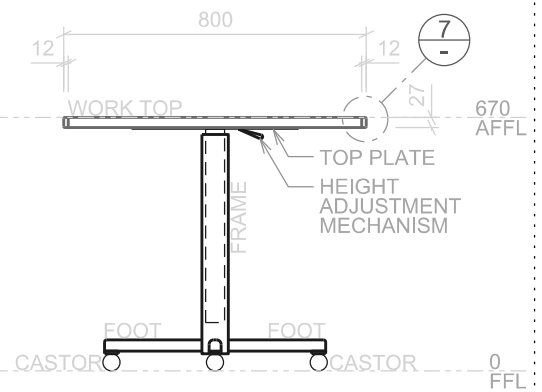
**1** SIDE OFFICE TABLE PLAN  
SCALE 1:20



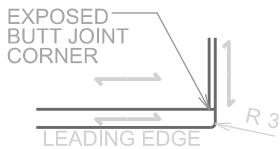
**2** SIDE OFFICE TABLE AT FULL HEIGHT SIDE ELEVATION  
SCALE 1:20



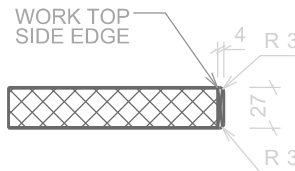
**3** SIDE OFFICE TABLE AT LOWEST HEIGHT FRONT ELEVATION  
SCALE 1:20



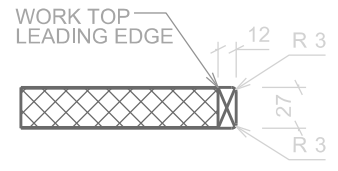
**4** SIDE OFFICE TABLE AT LOWEST HEIGHT SIDE ELEVATION  
SCALE 1:20



**5** EDGE DETAIL PLAN  
SCALE 1:5



**6** EDGE DETAIL SECTION  
SCALE 1:5



**7** EDGE DETAIL SECTION  
SCALE 1:5

**LEGEND:**

- INDICATES TIMBER GRAIN DIRECTION
- INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN
- INDICATES MEASUREMENT AT FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL
- INDICATES MEASUREMENT ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS



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PROJECT TITLE  
STATUS C  
FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE

DRAWING TITLE  
FURNITURE DRAWING:  
SIDE OFFICE TABLE

DRAWING No.  
FD090

SCALE 1:20 @ A4

REV DATE 17/09/10

REV B





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MEETING ROOM TABLE

---



## MEETING ROOM TABLE



*Indicative image only*

### STYLE

The design intent is to have a table for meeting rooms in offices that has the space capacity for a table to seat six, or an additional table to seat either eight or ten.

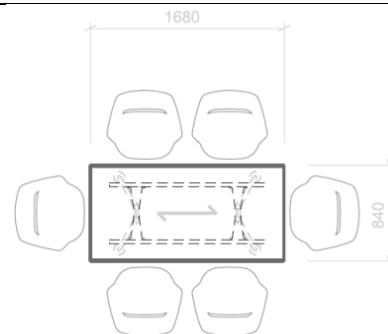
The meeting table is to have simple detailing which transcends particular styles or fashions, with a 'minimal', clean aesthetic and a quality that reflects the building.

### Top:

The standard top is rectilinear.

A round top is available as an option.

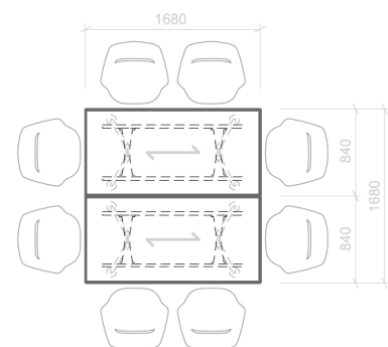
Office meeting tables are suitable to seat six.



*Rectangular table to seat 6*

### Seating for eight

Possible configuration using two standard rectilinear top tables, attached together along the leading edges.



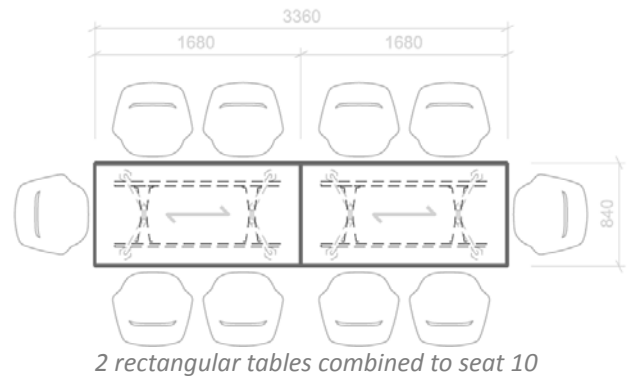
*2 rectangular tables combined to seat 8*



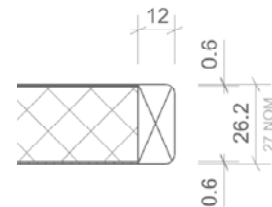
## Top:

### Seating for ten

Possible configurations using the standard rectilinear top tables, attached together along the short edges.

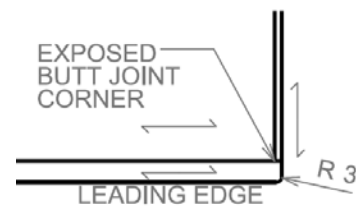


25mm deep substrate with 0.6mm veneer laid on either side – total depth of 26.2mm, (drawings are referenced as 27mm).



Edge detail section

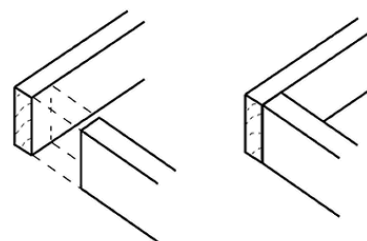
Rectilinear veneered top must have matching solid timber edges, 12mm on leading (long) edges and 4mm on sides (short) edges.



Edge detail plan

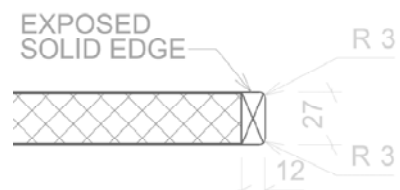
If a circular veneered top is used it must have matching solid timber edges 4mm around the perimeter.

The solid leading edge must extend the entire length of the table top, creating a butt joint with the solid side edges.



Butt joint

The solid timber edge must have a square edge profile with a 3mm radius (R) applied to all edges and corners.



Edge detail section - profile

## Frame:

---

The original furniture all has an underlying design language, of which one of the key elements is expressed in the curving and softening of the edges of the building and furniture elements that come into contact with the user. The frame should reflect this softening.

The underframe is to be affixed to the underside of the top.

Any cross bracing or rails are to be positioned so that they are not visible to the user when in a standing position.

Frames with rails joining the upright columns low to the floor are not acceptable.



*Discrete underframe that isn't visible when in a standing position*

Closely aligned, double circular uprights are preferred, however a slim-line, single upright will be considered if other criteria are met. A 'minimal' aesthetic, with a slim-line appearance is to be sought.



*i. Base with twin uprights, closely aligned  
ii. Single column base with slim proportions*

The frame and legs should have minimal detailing.



*Table base with clean lines and minimal detailing*

## Feet:

---

Low profile, slightly angled down from uprights to meet round adjustable glides.

Feet angled towards table corners are preferred, however other feet angles will be considered if other criteria are met.

The feet should not protrude beyond the perimeter of the top.



*Table base with gently sloping feet that angle toward the corners of the table top*

## OPTIONS

### Mobility:

---

If tables are moved around regularly, a folding (or flip top) table option with the same frame detail should be specified.



If mobile, the castors are to be lockable.

The legs should be able to intertwine and nest, minimising the footprint.



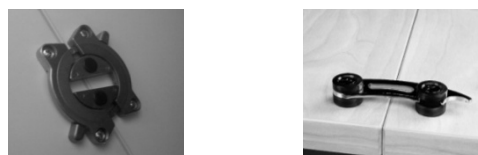
### Linking device:

---

If a number of tables are to be co-located to form a larger table, linking devices should be mounted below the tabletop.



The co-joined table should have a flush surface.



## OPTIONS

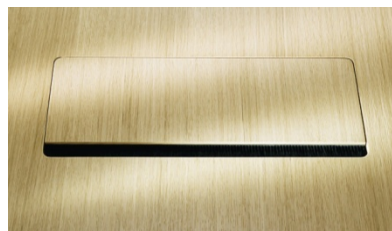
### Power and data:

---

If power and data outlets are required, they should be integrated into the top of the table by flush-mounting the data box.

Box unit must have a matching veneered cover and is to be centrally located in the top. The technology should be an integral but discrete part of the table configuration.

Any cables to the table are to be as discrete as possible and should be housed below the top.



*Power and data box with veneer lid*



*An example of neat cable management using clips and cable tracks mounted to the underside of the table top*

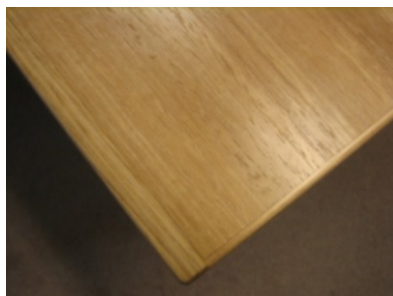
## MATERIALS AND FINISHES

### Top:

---

All tabletops must use timber veneer with matching solid timber edge.

The colour of the veneer is a pale straw to pale yellowish brown. It must have some pinkish tinges, as well as green or grey tones running through the grain. The main colour of the timber must have a yellowish rather than a pink tinge.



*Southern Blue Gum veneer with solid timber edge*

The timber should be Southern Blue Gum (also known as Tasmanian Blue Gum, Victorian Blue Gum, and Blue Gum), or equal.

A sample of veneer must be provided for approval, to ensure colour consistency.

NOTE: Actual veneer sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.



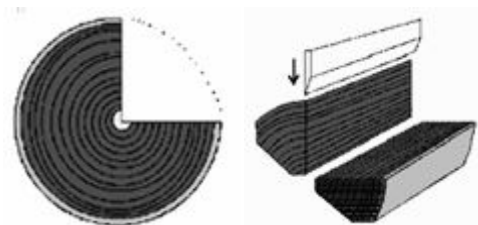
*Example of preferred veneer colour*

Veneer must be laid lengthwise (longitudinally).



*Veneer direction running the length of the worktop*

Veneer must be true grain quarter cut.



*Image shows where quarter cut veneer is cut from the log*

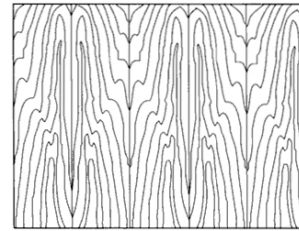
## Top:

---

Veneer must be book matched.

Veneer should be good on top face with the same species in a downgraded veneer to underside.

The veneer must have a clear 30% gloss, acid catalysed, non-yellowing finish with UV inhibitors applied to both surfaces.



*Book matched veneer leaves*

NOTE: The veneer must **not** have a polyurethane finish.

## Frame:

---

The frame of the table should be predominantly constructed using either aluminium with either a clear anodised finish or no surface coating and/or stainless steel with a brushed or lished finish.



*Example of table base with uniform, matt steel finish*

The frame should have minimal chromed finishes.

## Feet:

---

Feet should be made of die-cast aluminium or stainless steel with a polished finish.

Glides should be black plastic.



*Black plastic glide*

## RATIONALE

---

The intention of the Style Guide is to provide guidance for durable furniture that is ergonomic and meets best current OH&S practices as issued to Commonwealth agencies, meets Australian Standards, is appropriate for current workplace practices, and is commercially available whilst maintaining the design intent of the original architect.

### Top:

---

- Standardising the size and shape provides a consistent aesthetic throughout the suites and open spaces.
- Using 25mm thick board will give a more minimal appearance which is in keeping with the design intent of the architect ie one of a reserved form of expression, of spare "clean" lines. This thickness of board also minimises cost as it is an industry standard.
- A square edge profile rather than rounded edge allows the table to be readily butted up closely to another item of furniture with a minimal gap between surfaces.
- The 12mm thick leading edge and 4mm thick side edge of the top, both constructed from solid timber, is in keeping (albeit with a contemporary feel) with the original design intent and is consistent with industry standards. The width (12mm and 4mm respectively) of the solid edges will be consistent across all worktops and tables.
- The 3mm radius applied to all edges and corners provides comfort when leaned upon and is in keeping with the design intent of original office furniture.
- The veneer and solid timber are to be the same species of timber. The species meets environmental considerations of procuring timber from legal and sustainably managed forests as well as being from a consistently renewable material. The veneer and solid are available in quantity.
- The timber and cut meet the existing colour palette and maintains the medium tone and relatively even texture of the existing furniture. The timbers selected throughout the building have chromatic overtones of red-ochre or grey green pigmentation, "linking the symbolic Senate and House colours to the chromatic spectrum of native vegetation."
- True grain quarter cut is the standard for this species and gives a relatively straight parallel grain pattern. This continues the design intent of the original architect.
- Book matched is the most widely used method of assembling veneer leaves. The leaves are alternatively folded out as if opening the pages of a book so that one veneer leaf is a mirror image of the next. It is also in keeping with existing office furniture.
- Specifying the veneer to be good on one side with a downgraded same veneer on back (G1S/DGB) is the most appropriate for standard work where one side is more visible than the other. It is a more cost effective approach than specifying A grade face veneer to both sides. The existing office furniture is veneered in the same technique.
- The veneer to be 0.6mm on both sides, an industry standard and therefore cost effective.
- The gloss level is Parliament House standard for office furniture. The method is contemporary.

## RATIONALE

### Frame:

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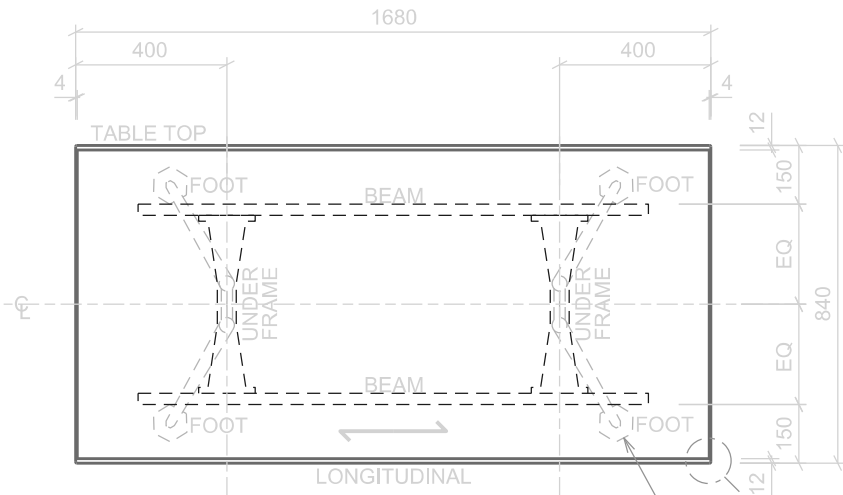
- The double column uprights reflect the structure and aesthetics of existing tables; they also add strength without the visual bulk of a large diameter, single column upright. The twin column mode of construction is the preferred style and is available from a number of proprietary ranges.
- Minimising materials and finishes and using natural rather than synthetic materials where practical, retains consistency with the design principles of the original furniture.

### Linking device:

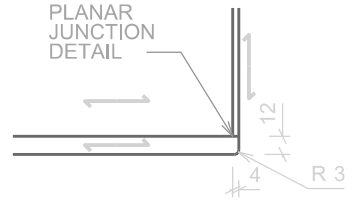
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- Table connectors (table linking devices) help minimise gaps when tables are placed together; they also assist with levelling the tops and providing an even surface.
- Mounting the linking devices on the underside of the top ensures they are not visible.

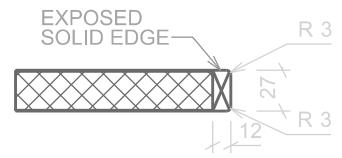




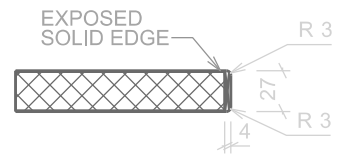
**1 MEETING TABLE PLAN**  
SCALE 1:20



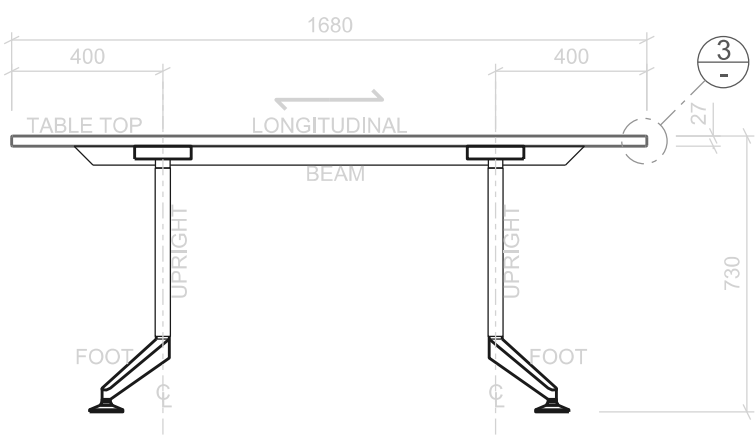
**2 EDGE DETAIL PLAN**  
SCALE 1:5



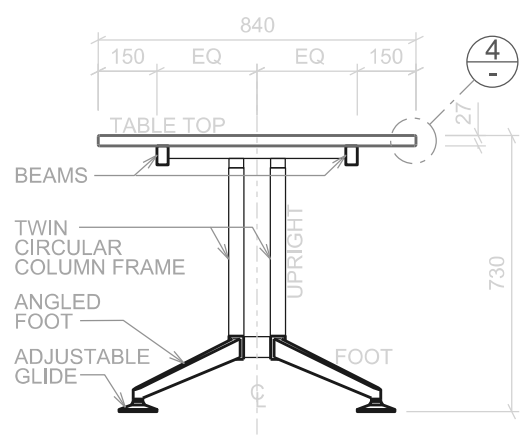
**3 EDGE DETAIL SECTION**  
SCALE 1:5



**4 EDGE DETAIL SECTION**  
SCALE 1:5



**5 MEETING TABLE FRONT**  
SCALE 1:20



**6 MEETING TABLE SIDE**  
SCALE 1:20

**LEGEND:**

- INDICATES TIMBER GRAIN DIRECTION
- INDICATES CENTRE LINE
- INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN

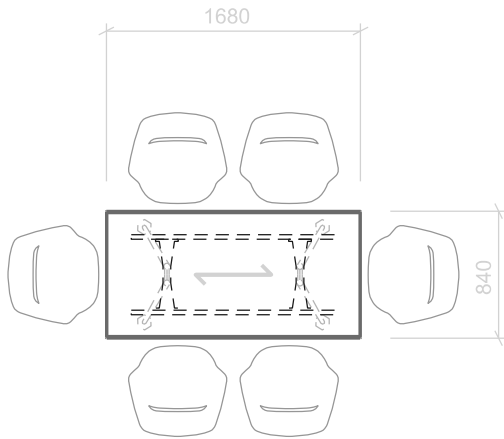
**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS

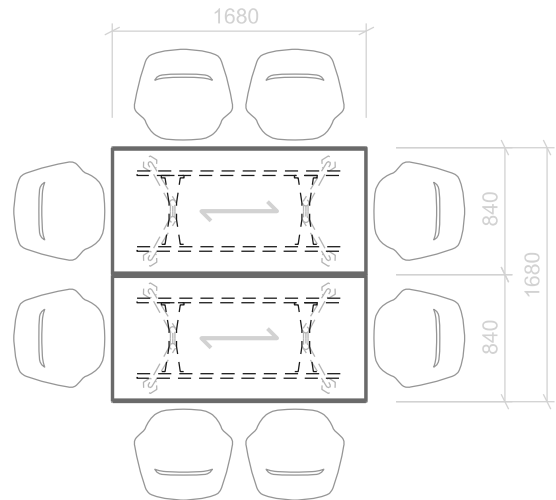


PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA

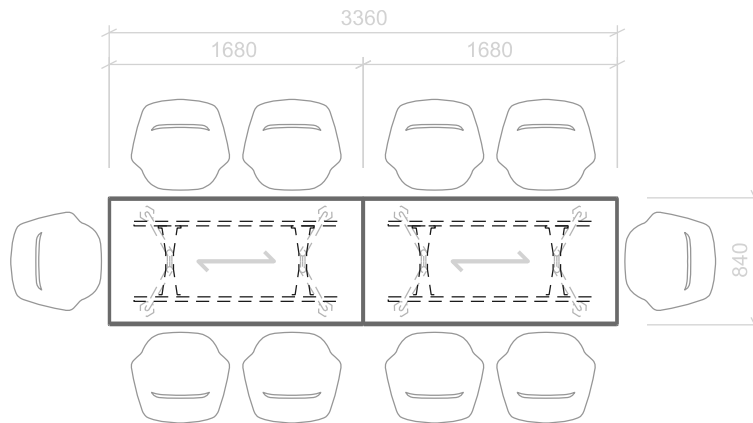
PROJECT TITLE	STATUS C FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE	DRAWING No. <b>FD030</b>
DRAWING TITLE	FURNITURE DRAWING: MEETING TABLE	SCALE 1:20 @ A4
		REV DATE 19/02/10
		REV B



**1 6 PERSON MEETING LAYOUT**  
- SCALE 1:50







**2 8 PERSON MEETING LAYOUT**  
- SCALE 1:50



**3 10 PERSON MEETING LAYOUT**  
- SCALE 1:50

**LEGEND:**

-  INDICATES TIMBER GRAIN DIRECTION
-  INDICATES CENTRE LINE
-  INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN
-  SHOWS INDICATIVE LOCATION FOR CHAIR

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS



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PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA

PROJECT TITLE  
STATUS C  
FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE

DRAWING No.  
FD031

DRAWING TITLE  
FURNITURE DRAWING:  
MEETING TABLE LAYOUT OPTIONS

SCALE 1:50 @ A4  
REV DATE 19/02/10  
REV B





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**MEETING and VISITOR CHAIRS**

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## MEETING and VISITOR CHAIRS



*\* Indicative image only*

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## STYLE

One of the underlying premises for the Style Guide is to have furniture in the building that is homogeneous and in harmony with the building design.

The design intent is to select loose furniture that is in harmony with Parliament House. There is to be design consistency between the meeting and visitor chairs. The loose furniture is to be perceived as an integral part of the architectural spaces.

..."A preference is to be made for the use of natural materials such as timber and cotton or wool textiles for use in furniture and upholstery rather than metal, plastic and synthetics."<sup>6</sup>

The **meeting** chair should have:

- arms
- a sled or cantilever base (preferred options)
- a compact footprint
- simple, clean lines

The **visitor** chair should have:

- no arms
- a four leg base (preferred option)
- a compact footprint
- simple, clean lines

*\* Note: each image throughout this chapter is illustrating a style point. Not all of the chairs illustrated meet the totality of the style brief.*

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<sup>6</sup> The parliament house furniture program design intent, Chapter 21 of the Central Reference Document, p 7

## General:

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There is to be an obvious aesthetic link between the meeting and visitor chairs as they will often be co-located. They do not have to belong to the same "family".

The chair is to have simple detailing which transcends particular styles or fashions, with a 'minimal', slim-line aesthetic and a quality that reflects the building.



*A chair with slender proportions and simple detailing*

The true composition and character of the materials and joints should be apparent.



*Materials and mode of construction clearly expressed*

The *visitor* chairs will be located in front and beside desks and thus the aesthetics of all views of the chair are important.



*The aesthetics and detailing of the chair are important from every angle*

The *meeting* chairs will be located around meeting tables and thus the aesthetics of the back view of the chair are important.



*The detailing of the back is particularly important for the **meeting** chairs*

## SHELL:

### Backrest

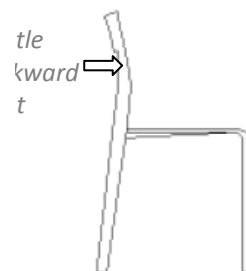
The backrest should be angled backward slightly, from the rear of the seat pan, extending to the top of the seat back.

The top of the chair should have a gentle arc running horizontally across the top of the backrest, forming a minimal curve. This will create a slightly dipped effect on either side of the seat back. However, if the top of the backrest is straight, the corners should be rounded slightly from front to back.

The top of the seat back will be primarily straight between these curves. The top of the backrest should **not** be an exaggerated curve from side to side **nor** should it have an exaggerated curve in the centre.

The corners and edges should have smooth radius edges on either side of the top of the backrest.

The chair should be moulded to the body's contours, producing a softly curved backrest.



*Straight backrest with corners rounded from front to back*



*Example of exaggerated curved backrest shape*



*Backrest with gently radiused corners*



*Both seat and back moulded for comfort*



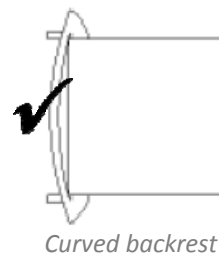
## SHELL:

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### Backrest:

The backrest of the shell should have a slightly scooped out profile running from side to side.

If the backrest extends and wraps around the sides, it must extend only slightly and be a curved shape, not a folded shape with sharp angles.



*Curved backrest*

The backrest must appear as one piece. The chair's shell can appear as a single unit or have a gap between the backrest and seat pan, either full or partial. The detailing should be simple.



*Separate seat and back*



*Chair with a 1-piece shell*

The seat back is to have a slim-line profile when viewed from side on.



*Seat and back with a slim-line profile*

A preference is for the chair to have a low back to minimise visual impact in the room. The height should not exceed 850mm.



*Overall height not to exceed 850mm high*

## SHELL:

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### Seat pan:

If upholstered, the seat pan is to have a relatively flat, slim-line profile, running from front to back when viewed from the side.



*Slim-line upholstered seat*

The seat pan should curve downwards at the front (waterfall shape) with a slight dished shape profile along each side. A preference is for the seat pan to be slightly moulded to the body's contours.



*Contoured seat for comfort*

The chair should have a compact footprint whilst maintaining the correct scale in relation to the building:

The **meeting** chair is not to exceed 600mm wide x 650mm deep, including arms;

The **visitor** chair is not to exceed 550mm wide x 600mm deep;

The seat heights are to have a balanced appearance in the scale to the rest of the chair of approximately 450mm.

**Arms:** (Meeting chair only):

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A preference is for a foreshortened arm extending no further along the seat pan than midway. If the arm does extend to the front of the seat pan, the arm should slope downwards from the seat back to the front of the chair.



If the arm is fully extended it should slope downward so that it appears to fall off as it joins the front of the seat pan.



The chairs must be able to be pushed under the meeting table when not in use.



A preference is for open space between the arm and the rest of the chair. The arm must appear lightweight and elegant.



The arms should be integral and viewed as either distinctly part of the shell or part of the frame and **not** as a separate third substance or element. There should be only two main materials that compile the chair.



**Frame and Legs:**

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The frame should be slim-line with minimal obvious bracing. The majority of the bracing should be located under the seat pan, to provide strength to the frame without being visible when viewed standing.

The preference is for the *meeting* chair to be **sled-based or cantilevered**, however other options can be considered if the majority of the other criteria are met.



## FRAME AND LEGS:

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The preference is for the *visitor's* chair to be a **4-legged** base, however other options can be considered if the majority of the other criteria are met.



Legs that will **not** be considered are 4 or 5 star, legs that splay away from a central plate below seat pan, legs that splay from a single central column attached below the seat pan, legs with "elbow" bends or any obvious extension that forms the frame to the seat back.



*Example of 4-star base that has high arching legs that stem from a central column close to the seat pan*

Legs must not protrude beyond the perimeter of the seat pan as the desired aesthetic is for an elegant and compact chair.

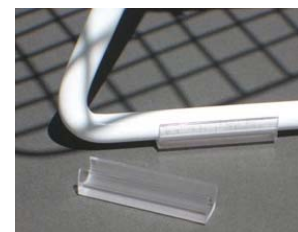
## Feet:

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The chair should have discrete glides.



*Glides for a sled base chair*



*Glide for a 4-leg frames*

## MATERIALS AND FINISHES

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### SHELL - GENERAL

The shell should be only one visible material; **either** fully upholstered, **or** timber **or** laminated moulded veneer ply **or** moulded steel. Each component of the chair should be a single material and have simplicity as an implicit aspect of the design.

#### If the shell is:

**Upholstered**, then a preference is for it to be fully upholstered.

**Timber**, it should be a natural (not stained or fabricated) moulded plywood, veneer, or timber.

**Veneered**, it should be natural (not stained or fabricated). It should have a minimum of seven layers on the seat pan and nine on the backrest and be a minimum of 9mm on the seat pan and 10mm on the seat back to achieve an elegant line.

The visible shell must **not** be a plastic or polyurethane material, though if the shell is upholstered and thus not visible, these materials are acceptable.

#### If the shell is upholstered:

The fabric should be "visually expressive at close range" and at a distance look plain, like a solid block of colour. A defined textural effect running in one direction is required with no pattern repeat.

The colours should be muted, providing a gentle contrast with the timber tones in the new workstation furniture (Southern Blue Gum) within the staff offices. The colours have been selected to integrate with the existing colours, materials and finishes.

The characteristics of the upholstery fabric which must be met are:

- tone and hue of the colour range across the departments,
- minimal pattern matching with seams and around shell curves, and
- composition and use of natural fibres.

The Pantone equivalent colours to the Kvadrat Balder 2 colours are:

- Red combination of 491C & 505C
- Blue combination of 646C & 5415C
- Green combination of 5753C & 5783C

**The fabric should be, or equal to the Balder 2 range from Kvadrat.** The same range must have three acceptable colour options to meet the three departments' colour palette.



Code - 0533, red  
Department of the Senate



Code – 4068, green  
Department of the House of  
Representatives



Code – 1549, blue  
Department of Parliamentary  
Services

**NOTE:** Fabric samples can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.  
Where an alternative is suggested, a sample should be provided for approval to ensure colour match.

## MATERIALS AND FINISHES

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The colours of the chairs should be muted, providing a gentle contrast with the timber tones in other furniture, which is a pale straw to pale brown colour with pinkish tinges and green or grey tones. The colours have been selected to integrate with the existing colours, materials and finishes.

### FRAME:

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#### If shell is:

If the shell is *fully upholstered or timber or moulded timber ply*, a preference is for the frame to be predominantly constructed using steel or aluminium or solid timber.

#### If frame is timber:

The preference is for one that combines well with the Southern Blue Gum veneer or equal as this is the veneer finish on all co-located worktops and multifunction tables.

NOTE: Veneer sample can be seen on 'Standard Finishes' sample board.

There should be no visible indents or roughness on the surface, nor any rough joins.

#### If frame is metal:

The preference is for a satin (finished) finish. A highly polished finish will only be considered if other criteria are met. Preference for minimal chromed finishes.

The frame should be a round solid steel rod with a minimum diameter of 11mm in the legs and 13mm in the arms. The diameter must **not** appear stocky.

There should be no obvious visible seams or joins on the frame or legs. There should be no visible weld marks or weld deposits.

There must not be visible pitting.



*Example of preferred veneer colour*

## RATIONALE

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The intention of the Style Guide is to provide guidance for durable furniture that is ergonomic and meets best current OH&S practices as issued to Commonwealth agencies, meets Australian Standards, is appropriate for current workplace practices, and is commercially available whilst maintaining the design intent of the original architect.

The use of natural materials and repairable coating systems is consistent with the original design intent.

Minimising materials and finishes and using natural rather than synthetic materials where practical, retains consistency with the design principles of the original furniture.

### SHELL:

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- A slim-line profile provides a "minimal" appearance and thus is in keeping with the design intent of the architect ie one of a reserved form of expression, of spare "clean" lines.
- The curved profile concept "derives from the fundamental principle of curving and softening the edges of building and furnishing elements which are touched by or come into contact with the building's users at human scale".
- The shape of the back of the chair is important aesthetically as a gently curved back rather than a hard-edged shape will provide the same edge profile used throughout the detailing of the building in Parliament House. One of the fundamental design principles is softening the edges of the building and the furniture using curves.
- Arms that are integral to the shell and not a separate element were an element of the design intent of the original office chairs. This aspect is still important, as office chairs will be placed within spaces where Status B chairs in other rooms will be visible.
- The shape of the shell or frame should discretely provide a way to move the chair.
- The original architect paid careful attention especially in relation to the sequence of colours as interrelated through furnishing materials and fabrics throughout the building. The fabrics and materials selected continue this tradition.

## RATIONALE

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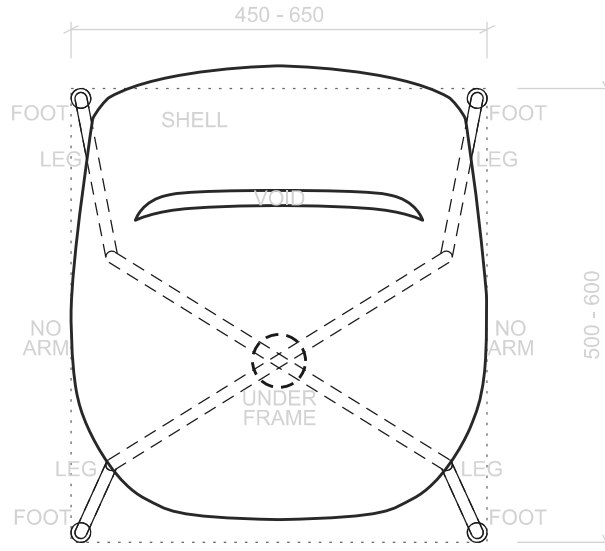
### If shell is upholstered

- The original design team intended that "the same fabric be used in a variety of different locations in the building, performing different visual tasks within different colour schemes." As part of this philosophy, visitor and task chairs were upholstered in the same blue fabric and located in Senators' and Members' staff offices throughout the building.
- The original upholstery was supplied by Sebel, part of the Status T 3221 range, colour A 49 Blue and is no longer available. The fabric was a ribbed twill with a self-patterning diagonal stripe.
- Over the years as task chairs have been replaced, the fabric selected has moved away significantly from the original premise of the design team as each department has selected different styles and colours of fabric without any reference to the original design intent.
- In recognition of the change that has already occurred, ie moving away from one fabric colour across all departments to separate ones for the three departments, the practice of selecting three different colours is to continue.
- One of the original dictates by the design team was for the fabric to serve as a "lively accent in relation to the neutral fabric panel" of the Co-Design workstation screens and the "faded" tones of the staff office carpet in the House and Senate suites. The new colours meet this requirement.
- When viewed from a distance the fabric is to have a uniform, smooth, even weave and slightly broken monotone colour. When viewed up close, the fabric is to have a noticeable irregular directional weave that provides texture.
- The upholstery fabric is commercially available. The range has three colour ways to match the three departments' existing fittings.
- The characteristics of the selected upholstery fabric range meets the design intent requirements in relation to:
  - colour,
  - texture,
  - weave, and
  - finish.

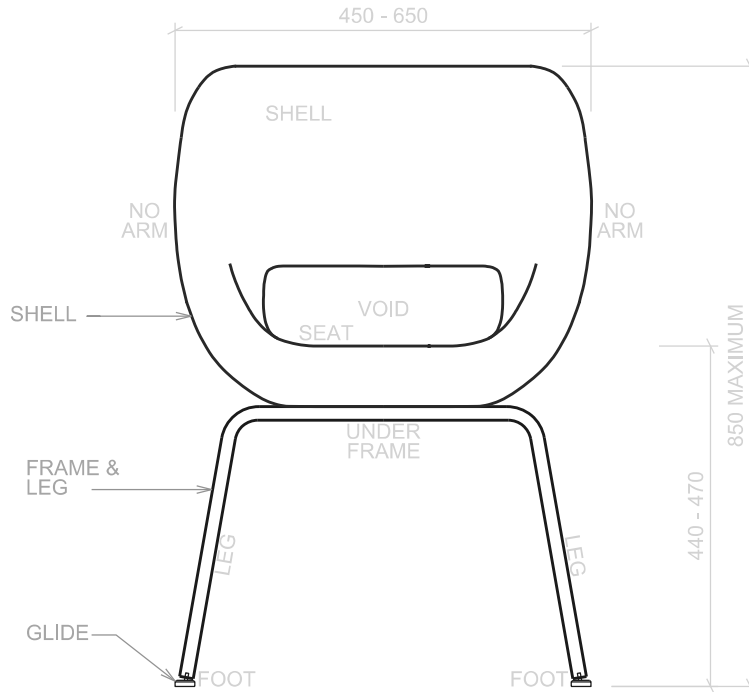
### Frame:

- A slim-line frame and leg provides a "minimal" appearance and thus is in keeping with the design intent of the architect.
- The legs of the chair are to sit tightly below the shape of the shell. The size of the legs and frame are to be in proportion to the shell.
- The requirement for a mix in the finishes between the shell and the frame provides juxtaposition between materials, eg an upholstered shell with a metal frame, **or** a metal shell with a timber frame, **or** a timber ply shell with a timber frame. This is in keeping with the design intent of the original furniture.
- Satin (finished) finish metal frame is in keeping with other finishes at Parliament House and is an environmentally sustainable manufacturing process.





**1 VISITOR CHAIR PLAN**  
- SCALE 1:10



**2 VISITOR CHAIR ELEVATION**  
- SCALE 1:10

**LEGEND:**

----- INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS



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PROJECT TITLE  
STATUS C  
FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE

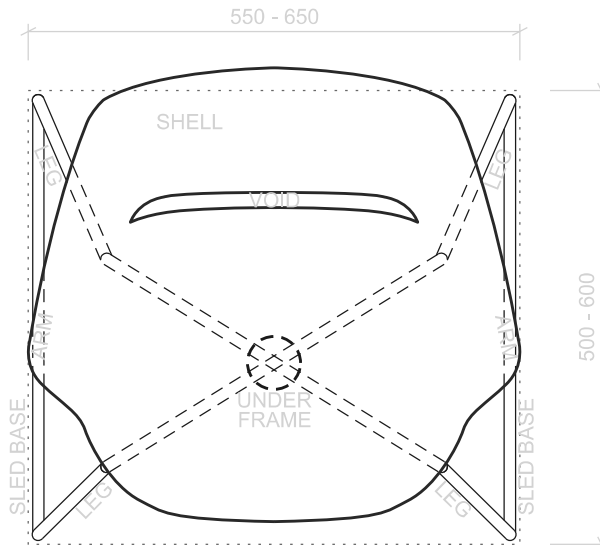
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FURNITURE DRAWING:  
VISITOR CHAIR

DRAWING No.  
FD100

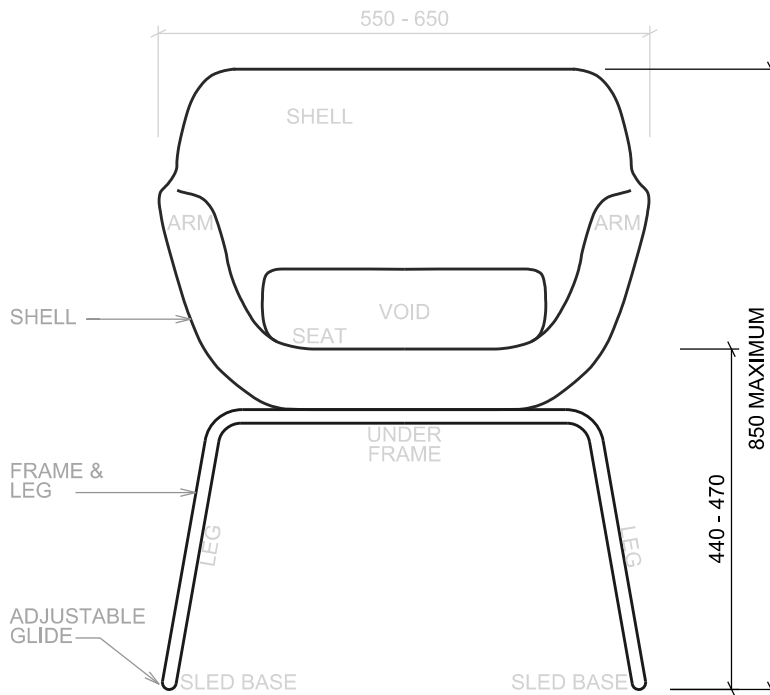
SCALE 1:10 @ A4

REV DATE 17/09/10

REV B



**1 MEETING CHAIR PLAN**  
- SCALE 1:10



**2 MEETING CHAIR ELEVATION**  
- SCALE 1:10

**LEGEND:**

----- INDICATES DETAIL UNDER SURFACE SHOWN

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WRITTEN DETAILS



PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA

PROJECT TITLE  
STATUS C  
FURNITURE STYLE GUIDE

DRAWING TITLE  
FURNITURE DRAWING:  
MEETING CHAIR

DRAWING No.  
FD110

SCALE 1:10 @ A4

REV DATE 17/09/10

REV B