



Design for Learning:

Success in Creating
Library Instruction Classrooms

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Developing a proposal

- ❑ Include a rationale for the project.
- ❑ Outline benefits.
- ❑ Improve odds for funding and approval.
- ❑ Identify users.
- ❑ Suggest planning group.
- ❑ Identify the client(s).



The architectural program

- ❑ Provides scope and parameters
- ❑ Lists functional requirements
- ❑ States the problem, not the solution
- ❑ Quantifies rather than qualifies



Benefits of an interior architect

- ❑ Asks questions client may not think of
- ❑ Coordinates the construction schedule
- ❑ Supervises construction
- ❑ Estimates cost with accuracy
- ❑ Is familiar with sources for equipment and materials
- ❑ Can develop specifications for equipment and materials



Space inventory

- Helps identify options and possibilities
- Lists features, such as square footage, geometry, structural and spatial intrusions, lighting, ceiling heights, level of HVAC, condition of surfaces

Essential components of the smart classroom

- ❑ Computer work station for each student
- ❑ Proctor station for instructor
- ❑ Projection equipment
- ❑ VCR, DVD player, stereo receiver & speakers
- ❑ Storage for supplies
- ❑ Multi-media cart
- ❑ Printer and printer stand
- ❑ White board



Standard projection option



- ❑ **LCD (data) projectors**
- ❑ Suspension from the ceiling allows for better sight lines, a direct projection angle, and preservation of calibration.
- ❑ Replacement bulbs are costly.

Alternate projection option



- ❑ **LCD television monitor**
- ❑ Small screen is suitable for small classrooms only.
- ❑ Aspect ratio often needs adjustment.
- ❑ Background images are sometimes erased.
- ❑ May be positioned on a multi-media cart.
- ❑ A separate lectern for the keyboard is essential, so that the monitor is not blocked by the instructor.
- ❑ Maintenance costs are minimal.

First spatial prototype

- ❑ **Fixed seating**
- ❑ Must include adequate space between rows
- ❑ May impede communication between students and instructor if large monitors are selected



Second spatial prototype

- **Flexible or clustered seating**
- Allows students to work in smaller groups
- Facilitates discussion
- May be achieved through trapezoidal tables on wheels



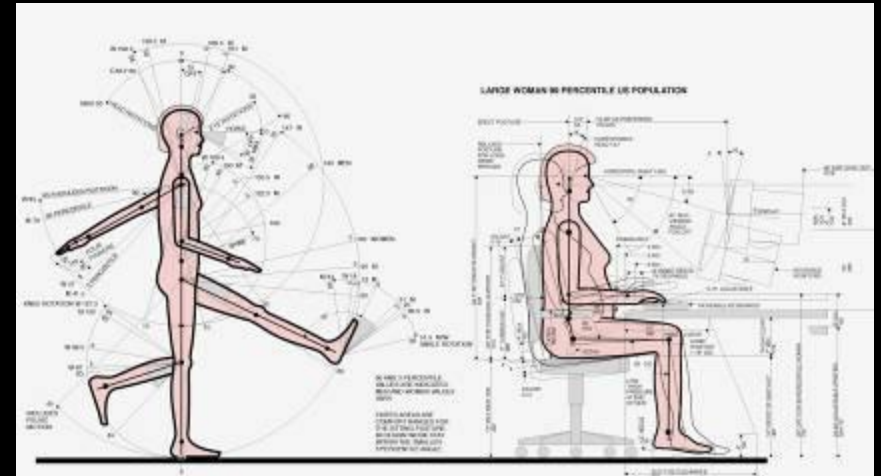
Third spatial prototype

- ❑ **Stadium seating**
- ❑ Provides better sight lines
- ❑ Requires adequate space between rows
- ❑ Needs work station at entry level for ADA compliance



Anthropomorphic data

- Developed by industrial designer Henry Dreyfuss
- Useful for mock-ups of space between rows



White boards

- ❑ Do not locate behind projection screen.
- ❑ Interactivity is provided by SMART Technologies.
- ❑ Select between SMART Board and Sympodium.



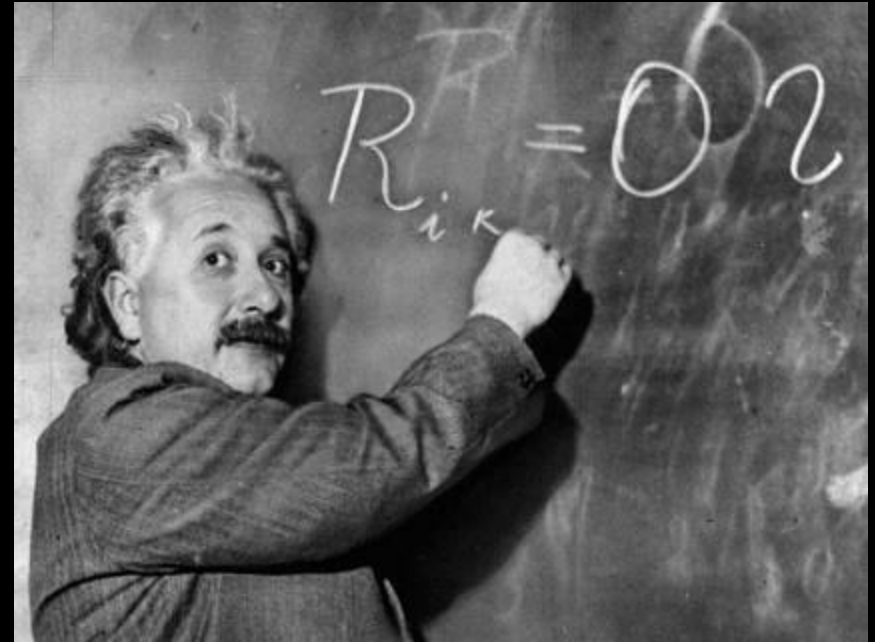
Lectern

- ❑ Consider location carefully.
- ❑ Position to side so as not to block screen.
- ❑ Position in center to achieve equidistance.
- ❑ Be cautious of catalog options.



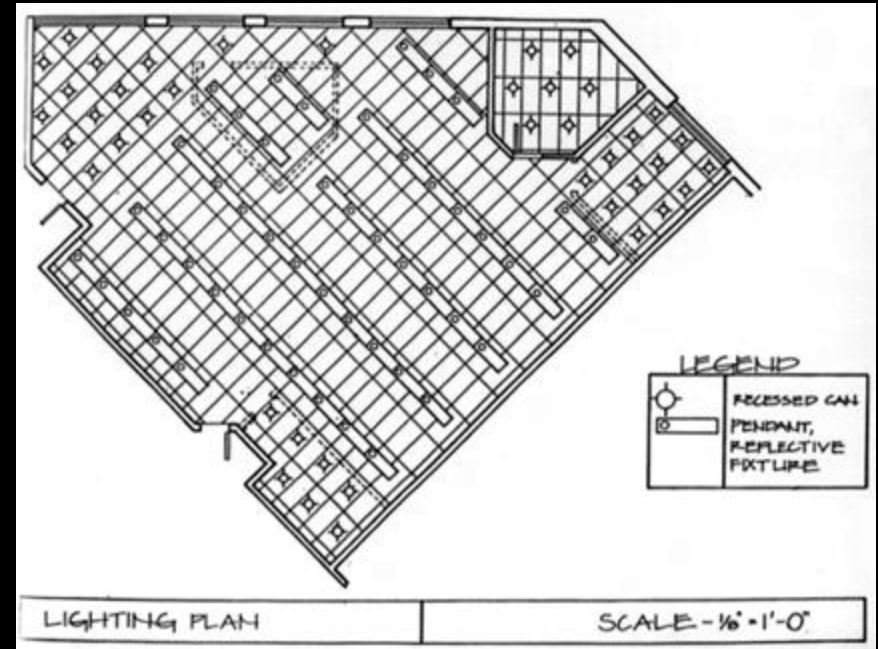
Classroom management software

- ❑ Controls hands-on experience
- ❑ Broadcasts information to individuals or entire class
- ❑ Serves as disciplinary tool



Lighting

- Ambient
- Task
- Reflected ceiling plan
- Placement of light switches
- Rheostatic controls
- Separate controls for ambient and task lighting



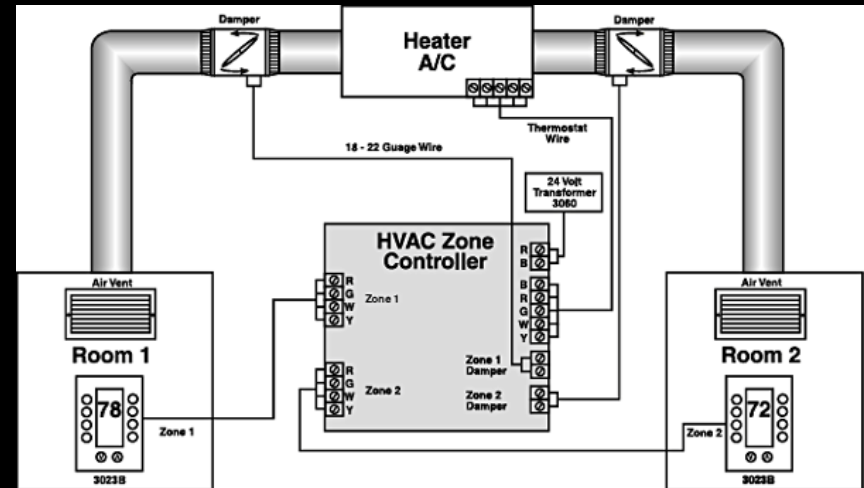
Power

- ❑ Install outlets near each station.
- ❑ Customized furnishings often include outlets.
- ❑ Power outlets and data jacks are usually integral.
- ❑ Remember to provide power for the printer.



Heating, ventilating & air conditioning (HVAC)

- ❑ Most spaces were designed for lower heat loads.
- ❑ Computer equipment more than doubles the heat load.
- ❑ A dedicated thermostat is a welcome feature.



Types of work stations

Desktop computers

- ❑ Modularity
- ❑ Lower cost
- ❑ Consume more area
- ❑ Obtrusive monitors



Types of work stations

Laptop computers

- ❑ Smaller footprints
- ❑ Fewer cords
- ❑ Reconfiguration of space easier
- ❑ Closeable covers
- ❑ Short battery life
- ❑ Difficulty of internal mice
- ❑ Fixed relation between monitor & keyboard



Maintenance

- ❑ Technology services
- ❑ Housekeeping



Conclusion

- ❑ Increasing engagement by library administrator in space planning & design
- ❑ Benefits of thorough information gathering
- ❑ Wisdom of doubling the time anticipated

