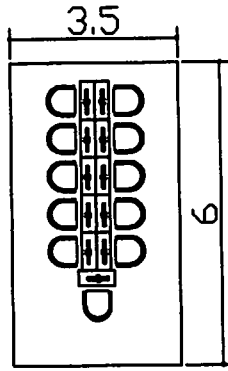
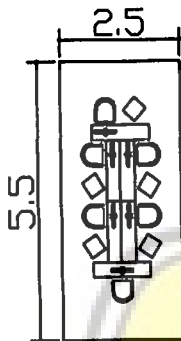


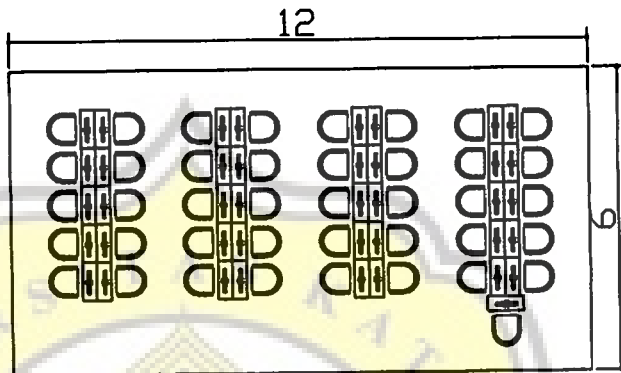
R.EDUKATIF MAYA
KLS 4-6



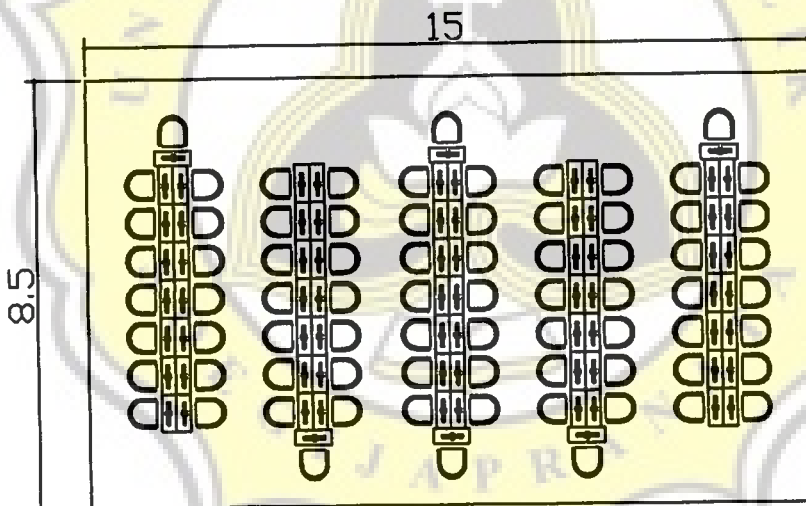
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KLS 4-6



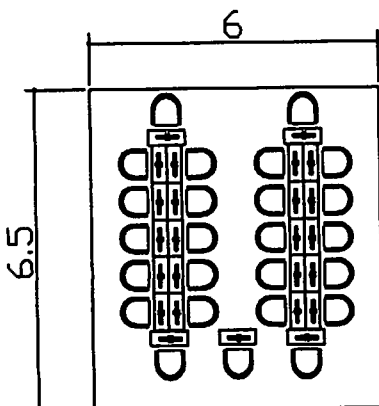
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TK - PRA TK



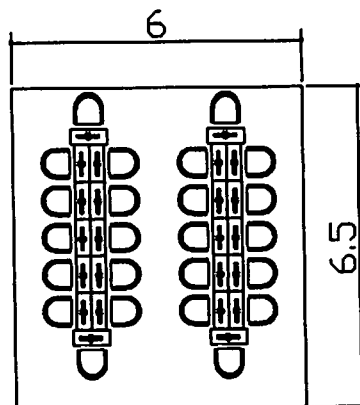
R.EDUKATIF DEWASA
NON SMOKING



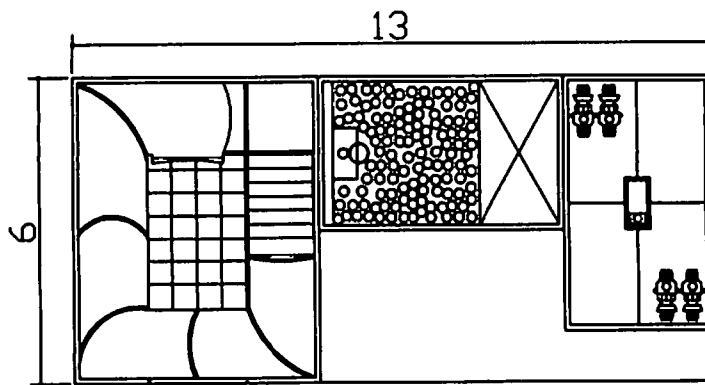
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SMOKING



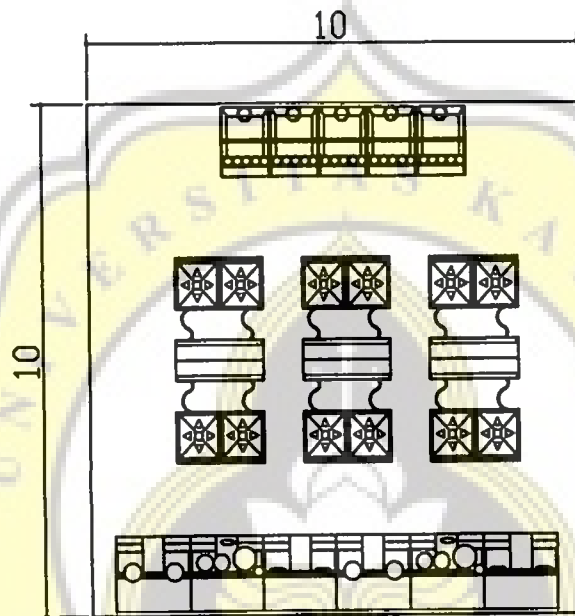
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SMA



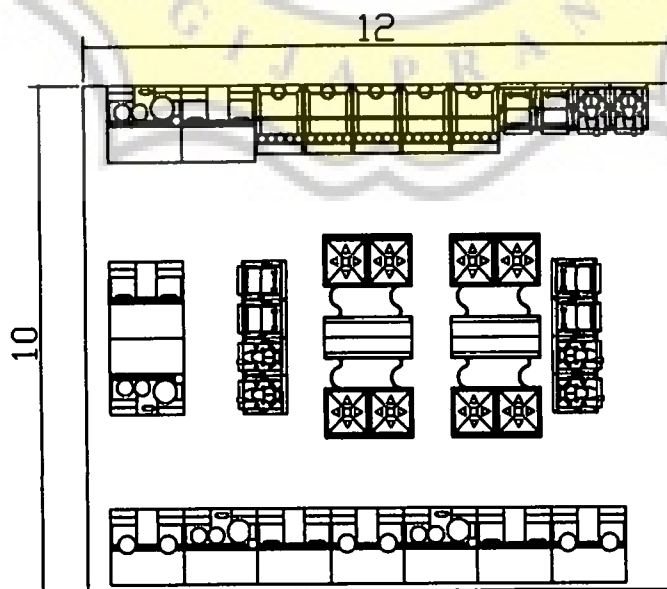
R.EDUKATIF REMAJA
SMP



PLAYGROUND



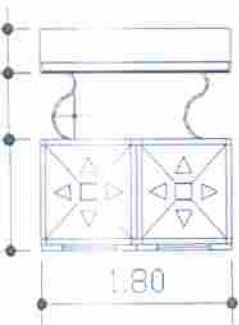
R. EDUKATIF AKTIF
ANAK SD



R. EDUKATIF AKTIF
REMAJA - DEWASA

Game Edukatif Aktif: Anak – Anak (SD)

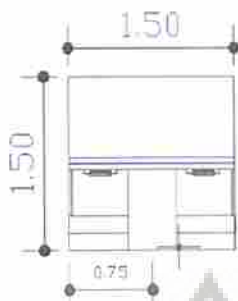
KETANGKASAN



Dance Dance Revolution

Jumlah: 10

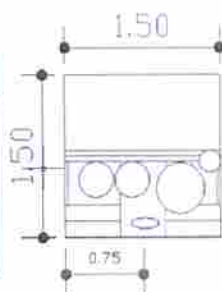
MUSIK 1



Guitar Freak

Jumlah: 5

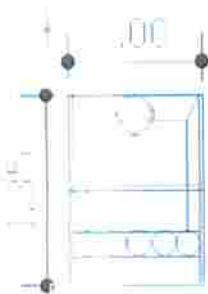
MUSIK 2



Drum Mania

Jumlah: 5

Olah Raga

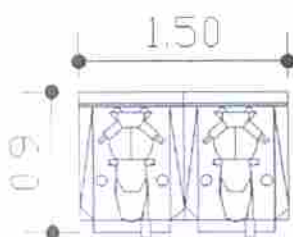


Lempar basket

Jumlah: 5

Game Edikatif Aktif: Remaja Dan Dewasa

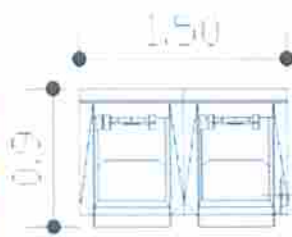
KETANGKASAN 1



Balap Motor Dukati

Jumlah: 10

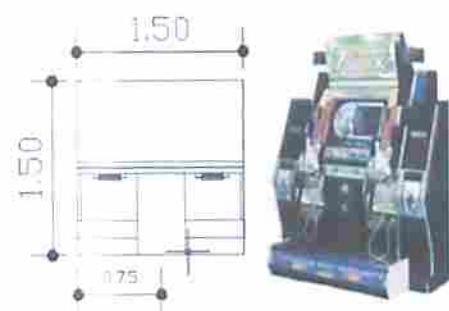
KETANGKASAN 2



Balap Mobil Nascar

Jumlah: 5

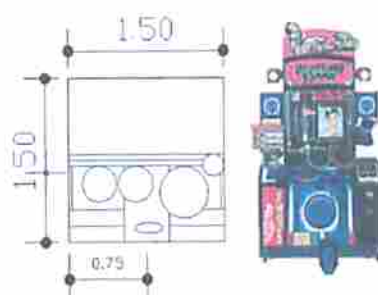
MUSIK 1



Guitar Freak

Jumlah: 7

MUSIK 2



Drum Mania

Jumlah: 5

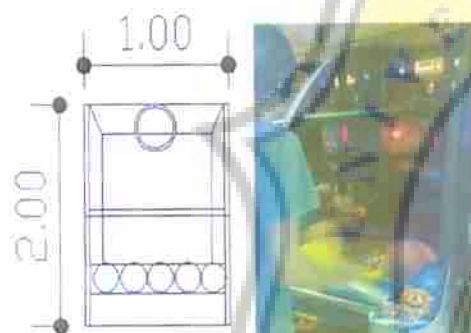
MUSIK 2



Mambo Agogo

Jumlah: 3

Olah Raga

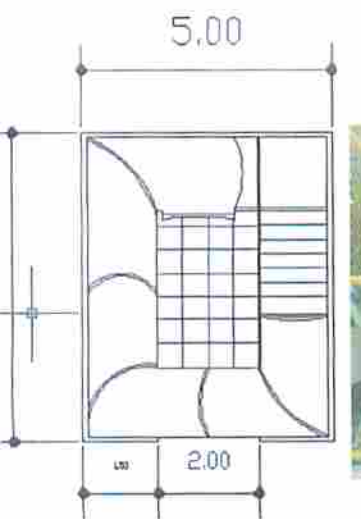


Lempar basket

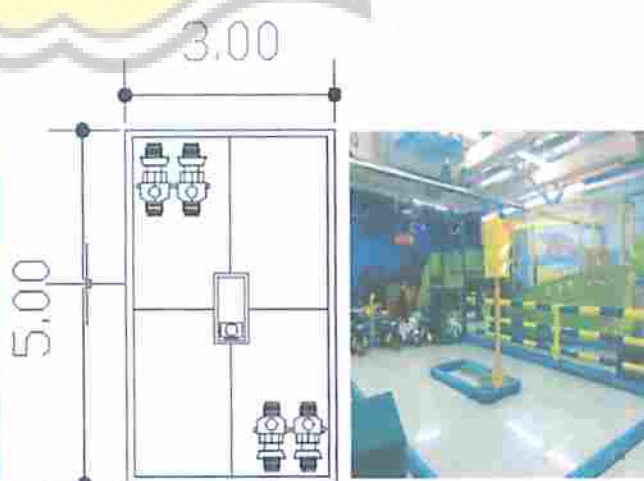
Jumlah: 5

Area Playground

KETANGKASAN


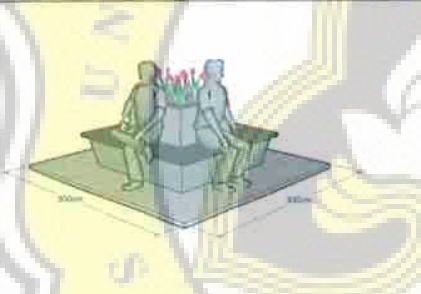
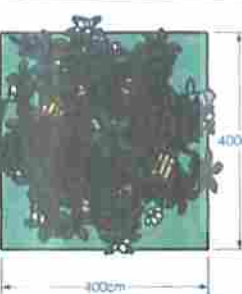

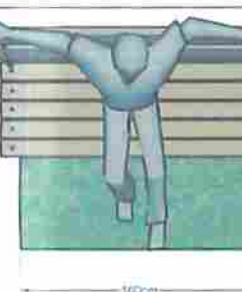



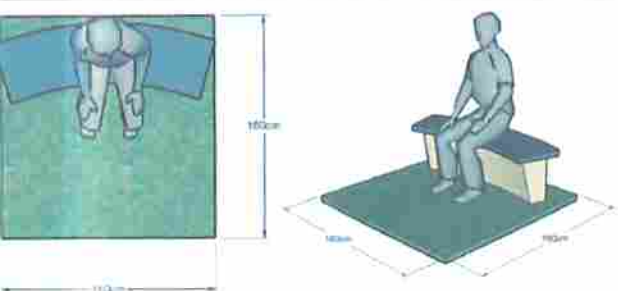
Arena Motor



Mandi bola



GAMBAR		LUAS
Tempat Duduk Kotak		
		1 set tempat duduk = $3.00 \times 3.00 = 9.00 \text{ m}^2$ Jumlah tempat duduk = 8 buah Luas = $8 \times 9.00 = 72.00 \text{ m}^2$ Sirkulasi 100% = 72.00 m^2 Luas Total= $72.00+72.00= 144.00 \text{ m}^2$
Tempat Duduk Lingkaran		
		1 set tempat duduk = $4.00 \times 4.00 = 16.00 \text{ m}^2$ Jumlah tempat duduk = 6 buah Luas = $6 \times 16.00 = 96.00 \text{ m}^2$ Sirkulasi 100% = 96.00 m^2 Luas Total= $96.00+96.00= 192.00 \text{ m}^2$
Tempat Duduk Kayu		
		1 set tempat duduk = $1.20 \times 1.60 = 1.92 \text{ m}^2$ Jumlah tempat duduk = 12 buah Luas = $12 \times 1.92 = 23.04 \text{ m}^2$ Sirkulasi 120% = 27.648 m^2 Luas Total= $23.04+27.648= 50.69 \text{ m}^2$
Tempat Duduk Beton		



1 set tempat duduk = $1.60 \times 1.60 = 2.56 \text{ m}^2$

Jumlah tempat duduk = 12 buah

Luas = $12 \times 2.56 = 30.72 \text{ m}^2$

Sirkulasi 120% = 36.864 m^2

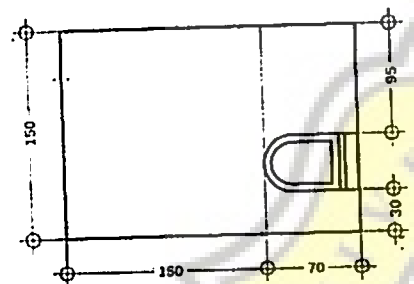
Luas Total = $30.72 + 36.864 = 67.58 \text{ m}^2$

Luas total area sitting group = $144.00 + 192.00 + 50.69 + 67.58 = 454.27 \text{ m}^2$



WC
Space for Movement

The space for movement to the left or right of the toilet bowl must be at least 95 centimetres wide and 70 centimetres deep. On one side of the toilet bowl, allowance must be made for a distance of at least 30 centimetres to the wall or other fittings. (P1/3.5)



P1/image 4: The space for movement in front of and alongside toilet bowl

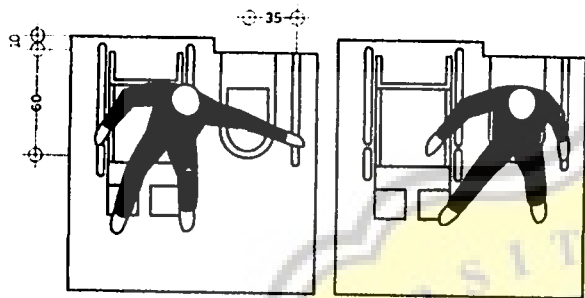
The seating height of the toilet bowl, including the seat, must be 48 centimetres. Where required, a height adaptation must be made. (P1/6.2)

Explanation: the height of the toilet seat is determined by individual requirements. On the one hand, the height of the wheelchair should be taken into account so that a parallel transfer is possible, and, on the other hand, the length of the lower leg is important, as the foot should be kept in firm contact with the floor. Only in this seated position are relaxation and so-called abdominal pressure (placing the lower arms on the abdomen with a slight inclination forward as support while evacuating the bowels) possible. In isolated cases, a toilet seat with an ergonomic design (adapted to the shape of the pelvis) is necessary, especially in absence of functioning buttock muscles).

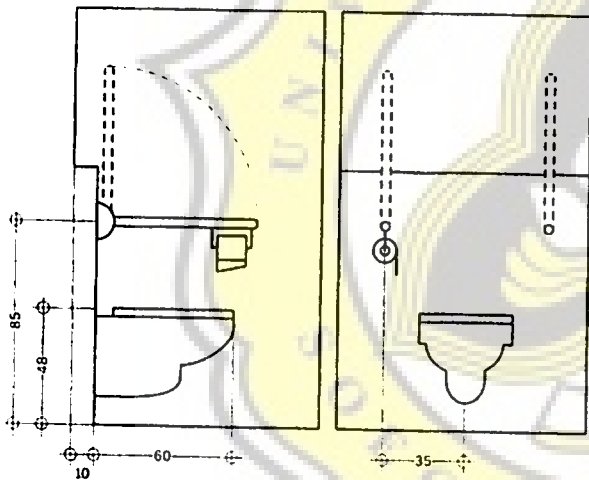
Because of their restricted reach, many severely disabled persons cannot reach the usual kind of sink. For this reason, a button should be fitted at a height of 85 centimetres in the front part of the folding lever, which can be used to start the water electro-pneumatically. As required, this equipment can be planned for at the preliminary installation stage, making an easy retrofit possible.

DIN 18025 Part 1

DIN 18025 Part 2



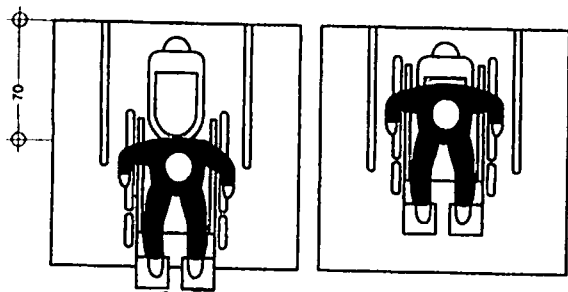
Trajectory when transferring from wheelchair to toilet bowl



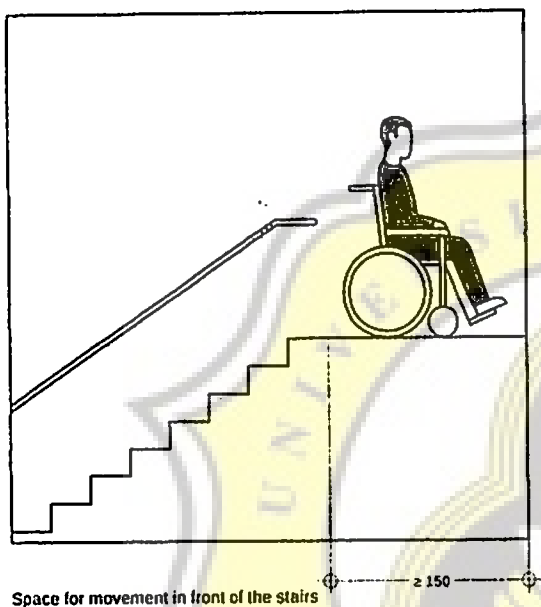
Requirements for the provision and location of the WC

Explanation: fold-up support handles should be located each side of the WC, at a height of 85 centimetres and each at a distance of 35 centimetres from the shaft of the WC. Provision should be made for fixing the folding handles as early as the preliminary building/installation phase.

Toilet paper should be within immediate reach (or integrated in the support handle).



Trajectory while using the WC wheelchair



Explanation: the area of the top step is not included in the calculation of the space for movement to protect the wheelchair user from falling down the stairs.

The 150 centimetre wide space for movement is determined by the dimensions of the spaces for movement between the walls outside the apartment e. g. corridors to staircases. Staircase half-landings can be smaller because wheelchairs cannot access them as a rule.

Technical Requirements

Note: *The flight of stairs should not curve. (P2/5.5)*

Explanation: curved stairs have uneven treads, which makes it difficult for persons with difficulty walking to use them.

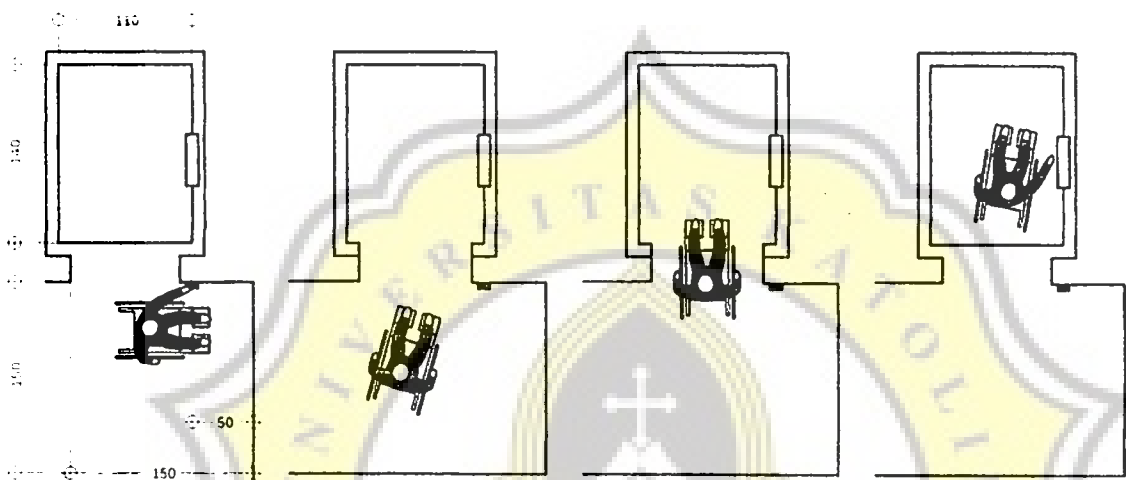
Undercut treads are not permitted. (P2/5.5)

Explanation: uneven treads, angled treads etc. can mean that the tips of the feet may go over the edges. This makes climbing the stairs more difficult, and can cause accidents.

Horizontal Access // Doors / Width for passing through doors

DIN 18025 Part 1

DIN 18025 Part 2



Trajectory when negotiating a lift

Width for Passing through Doors

Doorways must have a clear width of at least 90 centimetres. (P1/4)

Explanation: electric wheelchair users and wheelchair users with uncontrolled movement in particular require this clear width in order to pass through the doorway easily. The clear width is based on the door frame measurement in relation to the open sliding door. Restrictions to the clear width by the width of the door panel on revolving doors or fixtures (e. g. door handles, bars) should be avoided.

Doors must have a clear width of at least 80 centimetres. (P2/4)

Explanation: this clear width enables disabled persons to pass safely through the door. This width is also enough for wheelchairs, even though it makes passage considerably more difficult.

Entrances to buildings and apartments and lift shaft doors must have a clear width of at least 90 centimetres. (P2/4)

Explanation: this measurement is used in the interests of wheelchair-bound visitors in part 2. In addition, this requirement should make it easier to standardise the lift cabin size with a cabin size of 110 × 140 centimetres and 90 centimetre wide doors.

Door Height

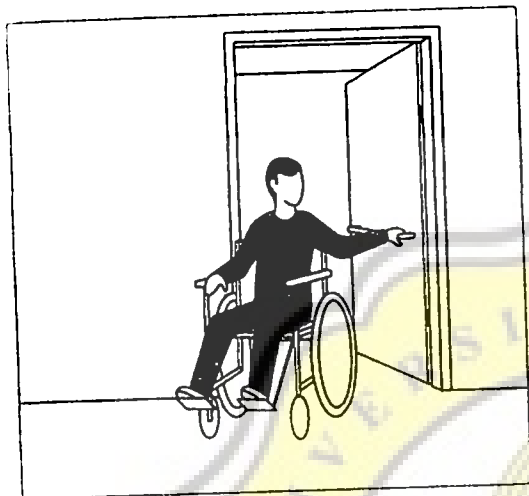
Note: doors should have a clear height of at least 210 centimetres. (P1/4, P2/4)

Explanation: people will be taller in future.

Horizontal Access // Doors / Lift shaft doors

DIN 18025 Part 1

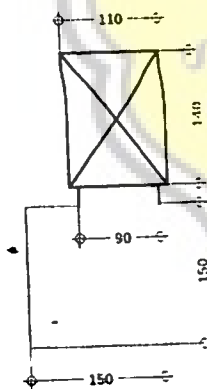
DIN 18025 Part 2



The revolving doors can only be opened and closed if a horizontal bar is fitted at a height of 85 centimetres.

Lift Shaft Doors

The space for movement must be at least 150×150 centimetres:
– in front of the lift shaft doors. (P1/3, P2/3.1)



P1/image 12, P2/image 1: Clear dimensions of the lift cage and space for movement in front of the lift shaft doors

Explanation: depending on the specific conditions, the space for movement must be laid out

- axial to the compartment or
- to the left or right of the door. It is important that the wheelchair user can reach the call button from the side. The distance between the call button and projecting walls, furniture or guard-rails should be 50 centimetres.