

Café: Design of cafe interior to maintain study and meeting purposes.

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Abstract - This research paper investigates the function of cafés as adaptable locations that may be used for both study and socializing. It emphasizes essential design aspects that improve the usefulness and comfort of café areas for study and gathering. The findings can help cafe owners and designers develop locations that match modern society's shifting requirements. It will discover design features that improve usability and comfort and analyze the various sorts of users that visit cafés for study and meetings.

Key Words: Café, study, socializing, design, comfort, meeting.

1. INTRODUCTION

A café is a sort of restaurant that generally offers coffee and tea and provides refreshments in addition to the atmosphere. It creates a social setting where people may converse with their friends, a place to brighten the mood, and occasionally a place to read newspapers and periodicals. Different locations are referred to by different names, such as a coffeehouse, a coffee shop, a tea shop in English, a café in French, and a bar in Italian. Café has the qualities of both a bar and a restaurant, including a wide variety of foods.

2. Body of Paper

HISTORY: Cafés have a long and complex history that spans centuries and countries, having started in the Middle East. In the 16th century, the Arab world saw the establishment of the first coffeehouses, which served coffee as a beverage as well as a space for socialization and intellectual dialogue. The coffeehouse tradition expanded throughout Europe from there, with the first coffeehouse opening in Venice in 1645. Coffeehouses had become popular meeting places throughout Europe by the 18th century when people from all walks of life could come together to sip coffee, talk politics and philosophy, and participate in cultural pursuits such as chess and literature.

Café culture peaked in the nineteenth century in Paris, where the city's many cafés were a focus of intellectual and creative activity. Café culture in the United States dates back to the 18th century when the first coffeehouses were established in towns such as Boston and New York. Cafés had become a vital part of American society by the twentieth century, with brands like Starbucks, Peet's Coffee, and Dunkin' Donuts becoming household names.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

1. Creating a different space for the meeting purpose.
2. A different space hub is to be defined for the students.
3. A different type of environment for all three purposes i.e., for business meetings, for students, and for regular customers.
4. A waiting space for customers to be provided.
5. Since the main purpose is for the students and the business meeting holders, the environment will be made to soothe their moods.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

In today's generation, people use the café as a study and meeting hub. While studying, students need a quiet and calm environment, which is impossible in public areas. The same goes for meetings as meetings require privacy and, in a café, getting privacy is a hard task.

CASE STUDIES:

a) Modernist Coffee:

Modernist Coffee is located in Gujarat, India, near Vadodara. The café was created by "The Cross Boundaries" architects in 2019. The design brief for Modernist Coffee was to establish a modern crossroads of coffee culture, art, and public life. The 1,350-square-foot café idea, which features 900 square feet of terrace gardens and an infinity pool, was designed by the Crossboundaries architecture company. The café is designed with an openness that encourages flexibility and a natural link between art and public life. The materials are employed in their natural state, i.e., actual shape, textures, and materials that display ageing qualities. With Micro-Crete flooring and exposed brick cladding, we created a raw, unfinished, and edgy appearance with metals, wood, and treated plaster. To generate openness, sleek metal barriers with clear glass are employed, and lighting fixtures and sculptures made of jute and fibre are shown around the café. To produce spotted, diffused lighting for art exhibitions, Modernist Coffee employs a unique grid system of spotlight lamps. Metal dividers with thin glass add transparency, and the business also made creative interventions out of raw jute and carved wooden beads.

b) Capriole Café:

Capriole Café is in The Hague in Gujarat, India. The café was designed in 2016 by "Bureau Fraai" architects who transformed a former paint factory into a coffee bar spread over an area of 3412ft². The café is a coffee bar, a restaurant, and a business centre. The building's old modest windows were replaced with 5-meter-high steel window frames and doors that opened up the interior to the terrace and waterfront in front of the café. The major purpose of the café's design was to offer a complete experience of all aspects of "coffee" production and

consumption. The first level houses a barista training facility, a showroom, an office and a conference room for Capriole Coffee Service, while the ground floor houses a coffee roastery, coffee bar, and restaurant. These two floors were visually connected with the conference room as a "lantern" above the restaurant by establishing a central gap with a 4.5-meter-high black steel bar element.

COLOR PALETTE

Color is an extremely effective communication tool that may be used to convey action, alter emotion, and even influence physiological reactions. Certain colors have been linked to physiological changes such as elevated blood pressure, metabolism, and eyestrain.

The color palette for the café:

Blue and purple: Relaxation

Green and Earthy tones: Healthy and Fresh

White, Beige and Neutral Colors: Welcoming

Yellow and Orange Shades: Unpleasant

Red Shades: Playfulness

The color palette for the study area:

Classic cream and White: Soothing color combination, suitable for eyes.

Beige and White: This makes the space look more spacious and airier.

Lavender and Grey: Give the feeling of Subtlety and Calm.

Cedar Green and Coffee: Creates a perfect escape from the world. It makes to feel energetic and coffee reminds us of freshness and warmth.

White and Blue: The colors make feel calm and sophisticated and bring rhythm to study color schemes.

The color palette for the meeting area:

Red color: It represents emotional intensity.

Green color: It represents stability, growth, and freshness.

Orange color: It represents success, determination, happiness, and encouragement.

Blue color: It induces calmness, upbringing trust, loyalty, wisdom, intelligence, faith, and truth.

Grey color: Grey is the color of neutrality, whereas darker greys are viewed as more business-like.

MATERIAL RESEARCH

Rug on the wall: Rugs are generally intended for use on the floor, but they may also be utilized as wall art or to provide texture and warmth to a room. A rug wall can provide aesthetic appeal, sound absorption, insulation, protection, and

adaptability. A rug wall may bring visual appeal and texture, as well as sound absorption, insulation, protection, and adaptability to any space, making it a useful and elegant addition. Rugs are available in a wide range of colors, patterns, and textures, making them adaptable design components that may match a wide range of designs and aesthetics.

Laminate: If you want to save money and have more customization possibilities, laminate is a wonderful alternative for table tops. It is constructed of synthetic elements that are combined to make a thin coating that can resemble wood, marble, stone, or a uniform solid hue. It is resistant to heat and scratches, making it perfect for use in the food service business. It is less expensive than solid wood and more robust, heat and scratch resistant. It is also easier to clean and maintain, as well as more sanitary than other surfaces.

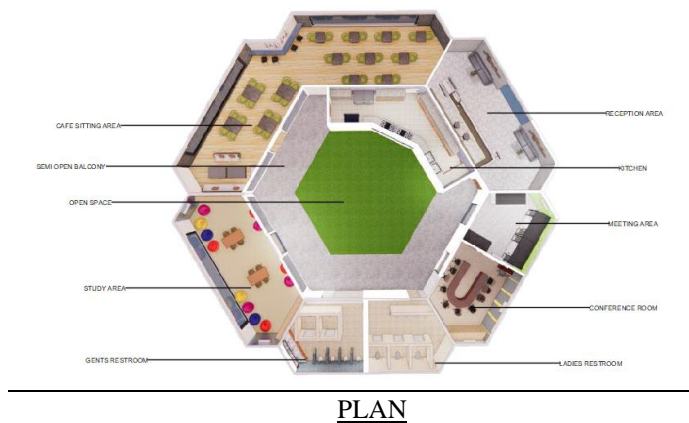
Veneer: Because of its realistic appearance, homogeneity, warp resistance, lightweight construction, and restoration possibilities, veneer is a cost-effective alternative to solid wood. It is comprised of a thin veneer of actual wood and is designed to seem as natural as possible. It is also warp-resistant, lightweight, and refinishable to resemble genuine wood. Veneer tables' cores are built of lightweight materials like MDF and particle board, making them lighter and simpler to move about.

Wooden flooring: Wood flooring is a popular choice for interior designers, architects, and business owners since it is timeless and has been around since 1885. It is simple to keep clean, requiring only a weekly sweep and a thorough clean with a steam mop. It is also long-lasting and cost-effective, as it does not need to be renewed every 10 years unless you wish to. Wood flooring has a longer life expectancy than carpets, which means it will not fade or wear down over your lifetime. This makes it a cost-effective solution because it does not need to be updated every 10 years unless you choose to.

Textured wall: Textured walls may be an excellent addition to a conference room, providing a professional appearance, sound absorption, masking of faults, and minimal upkeep. They may provide a professional and polished appearance, absorb sound, hide flaws, and eliminate echoes, making it simpler for guests to hear and comprehend one another. Furthermore, they may conceal tiny defects or flaws on the surface, giving them a clean and professional appearance.

Glass wall: Glass walls are an important resource for increasing the amount of light that enters a home. They create a better feeling of space, subtly separate areas, experiment with contrasting styles, and convey a sense of modernism. They are an important resource for increasing the amount of light that enters the home and providing a larger sense of spaciousness than an opaque wall.

DESIGN PROPOSAL:



3D View of Reception Area



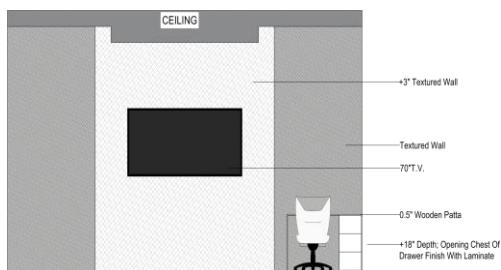
3D View of Café Sitting Area



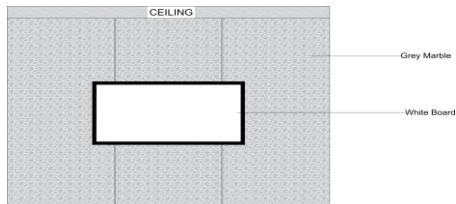
3D View of Conference Area



3D View of Meeting Area



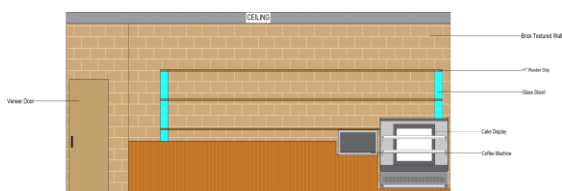
Elevation from the conference area



Elevation from the conference area



Elevation from the study area



Elevation from the reception area

3. CONCLUSIONS

This topic investigates the function of cafés as adaptable locations that may be used for both study and socialising. It found critical design aspects, such as dedicated study and meeting areas, appropriate seating options, decent lighting, and dependable Wi-Fi, that improve the usefulness and comfort of cafe spaces for both study and meeting purposes. It also emphasised the necessity of knowing the many sorts of consumers who frequent cafes for study and meetings, such as students who may prefer quieter spaces with power outlets or groups who may require larger tables or separate meeting rooms. The findings of this thesis may be used to guide the design and functioning of cafés in order to offer consumers with a productive and sociable atmosphere.

BIOGRAPHIES



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