

the elements apart, put them in a truck and off you go to a new site. There the building is reassembled and is once again ready for use.

Facts and figures

These buildings are economical because of the savings in steel, timber and insulating materials. While the "Dnepr" uses seventy kilograms of metal for each square metre, other designs for container-type buildings use up to one hundred kilograms of scarce material. The result is that for every thousand square metres of usable space, the "Dnepr" saves up to three tonnes of metal. There is yet another significant advantage: the client can use the building over and over again in different climatic conditions throughout the country, for the "Dnepr" can be assembled and dismantled thirty or more times. Such a building pays for itself in one or two years.

However, regardless of its obvious advantages, the "Dnepr" construction system, with its high standard of factory-readiness, is not being widely used.

At the moment only two thousand units a year are being produced. This is clearly not enough to satisfy the builders' demands. So, what is wrong? In the opinion of the specialists, there are two fundamental problems which are holding up the wider use of the "Dnepr" building.

The first problem is that for a long time such building design systems remained outside the ken of the builders.

The second problem, which is hampering the larger-scale production of container-type buildings, stems