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Neuzeitliche Schalter und Steckdosen für Unterputzmontage Adolf Feller AG. Horgen, Fabrik elektrischer Apparate

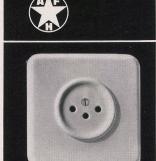




BI

ABCDE

FGH



férieur. Deux terrasses longeant toute la facade sont disposées devant la maison, vers le sud. Elles peuvent être presque en-tièrement isolées vers le sud par des stores à lames retenus par des rails en aluminium et formant parois. Il se forme ainsi grâce à ces parois transparentes fermées un second mur derrière lequel s'étendent les chambres agrandies de la maison. Ces parties extérieures sont très importantes en été et en hiver où elles agrandissent les chambres donnant sur le sud.

Summary

Factory for electrical apparatus at Horgen/Zurich (pages 115–119)

The plan is determined by the movement of goods from one department to the next in the sequential process of production, the dimensions by the superficial area required. In the single-storey warehouse wing (stage III) raw materials are stored for the metal-processing department and the plastic-pressing shop. The single-storey hall, which is annexed directly to storey hall, which is annexed directly to the existing building and which lies at the same height above the datum line, i.e. on a level with the metal-processing shops, is designed to contain all the rooms for finishing processes. Annexed to this structure are the stores for porce-lain and steatite components, which are supplied by rail, and also the store for half-finished metal components. A con-necting way inside the building, parallel to the connecting way outside, links all these producing departments and stores. to the connecting way outside, links all these producing departments and stores. The general plan and the existing build-ings precluded the exact orientation of the sheds to the north. It was this con-sideration that gave rise to the invention of zigzag glazing which has not hitherto been in used in practice. The panels of the shed roof lights which have an eastern exposure and the entire front facade of the assembly shon are clazed with Thermoexposure and the entire from facade of the assembly shop are glazed with Thermo-lux. The entire substructure up to the upper level of the ground-floor is con-structed of ferro-concrete; the super-structure of the store and assembly build ings was made of steel in order to ensure

good lighting. The triangular arrangement of the shed roof lights produced a unit of proportion which was continued in the plan of the internal partitions. The cost amounted to Fr. 371.30 per sq. metre of usable space. The volume of the build-ings altered measures 21,500 cubic metres at Er. 74 50. According to the octimate at Fr.74.50. According to the estimate and the final account the first stage was carried out at a cost of Fr.1 600,000.

«Chantier expérimental» with 800 flats at Strasburg (pages 120-124)

At the end of 1950, the French Ministry of

At the end of 1990, the French Ministry of Reconstruction and Town Planning held a large-scale competition for the con-struction of 800 cheap flats and an ele-mentary school with 30 classes in the Rotterdam quarter of Strasburg. A maxi-Rotterdam quarter of Strasburg. A maxi-mum sum of Fr.frs.1,550 millions was allowed for the construction of the 800 flats. This price included building costs exclusive of site work, roads and drai-nage, and the laying on of water, gas, electricity and public lighting. The de-signers were to be held liable in every respect for the prices they sent in. More-over the 800 flats had to be ready for occupation 18 months after the placing occupation 18 months after the placing of the contract. With a margin of ± 10 per cent., the 800

flats stipulated were classified according to number and size as follows:

Type 1 4 % 32 flats 22 sq. metres living-

Type 2 8 % 64 flats 30 sq. metres living-space*

Type 3 15 % 120 flats 45 sq. metres livingspace* Type 4 25 % 200 flats 57 sq. metres living-

snace Type 5 30 % 240 flats 68 sq. metres living-

space

Type 6 14 % 112 flats 82 sq. metres living-space* Type 7 4 % 32 flats 96 sq. metres living-space*

*Living-space = rooms without corridors, stairs, balconies

806 flats are distributed among 11 blocks varying between 2 and 13 storeys in height. The distribution of the categories of flats among the 11 blocks may be seen from the following table:

ock	Floors	Flats	Living-space
	4	60	62.8 m ²
	4	104	62.8 and 79 m ²
	4	40	79 m ²
	13	125	41.5 m ²
	6, 7, 8	198	52.7 m ²
	5	40	62.8 m ²
	5	60	62.8 m ²
	5	50	62.8 m ²
	8+9	97	25 and 32 m ²
	2	16	86.5 m ²
	3	16	86.5 m ²

The flats for single persons and childless couples of 25, 32, 41.5 and 52.7 sq. metres living-space are accommodated in buildinving-space are accommodated in build-ings with 13 or 6 to 9 floors with 1ifts. The flats for married couples with 2 to 3 children (62.8 and 79 sq. metres) are placed in four-and five-storey blocks, large families (living-space 86.5 sq. metres) live in two-and three-storev houses with outside living-quarters. In almost all cases the individual blocks contain only one type of flat.

Cheap workers' flats at Paris-Auber-villiers (pages 125–129)

In order to provide the working-class district of Aubervilliers with hygienic small and bijou flats which, without great structural alterations, could be made at a later date into larger living-units, two blocks of flats for single persons or young married couples have been built by the Ministry of Reconstruction and Town Planning in Avenue du Président Roosevelt near the Town Hall of Aubervilliers as an experiment. One of these consists of four floors apart from these consists of four floors apart from the basement, the other, which is in the course of construction, comprises eight storeys. The structure is based on a plan of 16.60×13.70 metres. There are flats of 2 or 3 rooms on each floor with one stair-case. Apart from the south flats, which have windows in the living-room and a loggia with southern exposure, these small flats face east or west. The blocks consist of a ferro-concrete frame with consist of a ferro-concrete frame with panel walls.

Blocks of flats for employees of Olivetti & Co. SA., Ivrea/Italy (pages 132-133)

Two four-storey structures and a threestorey block form a court-yard in which a

layground for the children living in the flats is located.

Block A: Twelve flats with three rooms each, accessible from two stair-cases which are open and situated on the north side

Net living-space per flat 61.66 sq. metres Wall cupboards3.71 sq. metresCovered terrace5.90 sq. metres seven rooms on three floors. Block C: Twenty-four flats on four floors

with three stair-cases. Most of the flats

contain three or four rooms. Flats on the first to the third floors have an eastern terrace which runs the full length of the building. It is an important architectural feature of the structure, for it serves to impart to the facade a very definite rhythm of open and closed spaces

Casa d'abitazione Via E. de Amicis 40 (pages 134-135)

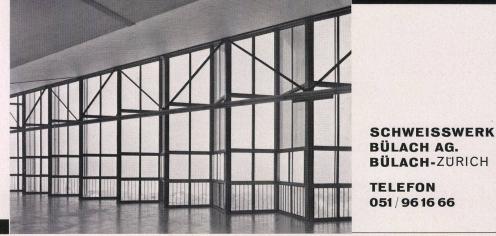
A block of flats was to be constructed on a site between two streets in the western quarter of Milan, Via de Amicis and Via Caminadella, and provision was to be made for a pedestrian passage linking the two streets across the site. Above a lower storey, partly below ground-level, there is a mezzanine floor containing the of-fices and the caretaker's flat. Above this there are seven floors each with two flats. The living-rooms and bedrooms look out over Via de Amicis. The part of the struc-ture rising above the ground-floor is characterized by a system of honey-combs in front of the facade and consisting of balcony panels and vertical fold-ing-screens which frame sections of the facade each of which contains a French casement. The plan of the flats shows a division (typical of modern Italian archi-tecture) into a day zone, (living and so-cial activities), night zone (sleeping) and service zone with kitchen and servant's bathroom and bedroom. The whole structure is of ferro-concrete and is supported by ferro-concrete pillars.

Case d'abitazione Via Lanzone e Via Ghislieri (pages 136-138)

Facing the old buildings on Via Lanzoni where the Chiesa San Bernardino alle

Am Neubau der Firma A. Feller AG. Horgen, wurden von uns folgende Arbeiten ausgeführt:

Stahlfenster Schiebetore **Eingangspartie** in Anticorodal





Monache stands, a four-storey block with a zoned fifth storey was built. A nine-storey building, with even more pronounced zoning and likewise set back from Via Ghislieri, was constructed at right-angles to this. The flats in the lower building (which are for letting) contain four or six rooms plus a servant's room, whereas the flats in the multistorey building (which are for purchase) contain eight rooms plus a servant's room. The two facades facing west, which are the most important from the urban planning viewpoint because of the relatively free space in front, are characterized by full-length balconies in the lower building and glazed verandas and balconies in the multi-storey block. The roofs of the zoned top storeys project a considerable distance and produce a marked architectural effect.

Stillman house, Litchfield/Connecticut (pages 139–143)

A private house for a family with three children was to be built in a glade inclining slightly to the east and surrounded in the west by high trees in the midst of a spacious and open woodland landscape. Breuer's design displays his usual lucidity and straightforwardness. The house presents a broad aspect to the east where the landscape is open. On the upper floor the whole east facade from the kitchen to the terrace near the living-room is open to the terrace near the living-room and dining-room occupy the entire northern section of the house. The parents' bedroom runs from the front to the bards build. The living-room and dining-room occupy the entire northern section of the house. The parents' bedroom runs from the front to the back of the house and is open on the southern side from floor to ceiling. A spacious veranda is surrounded by birches and ash-trees and forms an ideal rest area. The plan is extremely simple. A clearly-defined rectangle, free from all complexities, to which the two terraces are adjoined, gives the rooms their simple proportions. The entire house is built on a module. The eastern facade comprises six axes which, in a lively interplay of open and closed areas, consist partly of windows and partly –in the parents' bedroom - of an almost completely closed surface.

Dwelling-house at Velp near Arnhem/ Holland (pages 144–146)

The relatively small design comprised a large living-dining room connected to a kitchen, two large double bedrooms and three single bedrooms, all contained in one storey. The entrance is on the nor-thern side and gives access to a T-shaped hall leading at the far end into two small bedrooms, on the left, into the kitchen and living-dining room, and on the right, into the other bedrooms. The living-room is divided into dining and living areas: the dining area has a large window with an eastern exposure, the living area faces south and looks over the garden. The design of the facades makes the building particularly worthy of attention. Working with quite simple means, Rietveld has succeeded in imparting to his design unmistakable clarity combined with variety.

Dwelling and holiday house on Lake Como (pages 147–149)

The holiday house itself was to include a large wall-to-wall living-room with a fireplace, a parents' and a children's bedroom with bath and cupboard space, a guest-room with a wash-room and shower and a kitchen with a service entrance. The warden's house was to consist of a livingroom-cum-kitchen, two bedrooms and a toilet. The heating, coal-store, laundry, cellar, pump-room, garage and boilerroom were to be accommodated in the cellar. The holiday house and the warden's house were incorporated in a strictly closed rectangular plan in which the two parts of the structure were separated as cubic masses by means of low intermediate building. The surfaces of the south-facing walls are painted lemon, the several walls facing the mountain side are painted in various rich tones such as lemon, grey and black.

Holiday house at Alassio (pages 150–151)

A design was required for a holiday house at Alassio, a sea-side resort on the Italian Riviera. The house was to contain a living-room, a dining-room, a kitchen, and a guest-room on the middle floor; four bedrooms with baths and clothes closets on the upper floor; and a garage as well as two more bedrooms on the ground floor. Two terraces run the whole length of the house on the southtacing side. These terraces can be almost completely closed by means of slat blinds running in aluminium slides. When these

Hinweise

Die Wäschetrocknung im Hochhaus

Wohl in jedem Hochhaus stellt sich als eines der schwierigsten Probleme dasjenige der Wäschetrocknung. Hier ist es fast unmöglich, ohne bewährte automatische Trocknung auszukommen. Während die Trocknung im Tumbler bisher ein Privileg der Großbetriebe war, liegt es in der Natur des modernen Wohnbaues, speziell der Hochäuser, daß hier die automatische Wäschetrocknung unentbehrlich ist. Der Avro-dry-Tumbler ist heute auch im Wohnbau sehr verbreitet und unzählige Hausfrauen erfreuen sich bereits seines Komforts.

Eine Mieterin der Hochhäuser Entenweid, deren drei Wohnblöcke bekanntlich mit je einem Avro-dry-Tumbler ausgestattet sind, schreibt spontan: «Ich bin sehr zufrieden mit dem Avro-dry-Tumbler. Der Apparat ist sehr praktisch und das Trocknen ist nicht teuer. Man hat viel weniger Arbeit, es ist direkt ideal. Ich freue mich schon auf die nächste Wäsche.»

Die Freude der Schreiberin läßt sich verstehen, wenn man bedenkt, daß eine Monats-Haushaltwäsche von vier Personen im Avro-Tumbler innert zwei Stunden getrocknet ist, wobei sich die Kosten bloß auf zirka 80 Rappen bis einen Franken belaufen. Dabei macht der Tumbler vom Regenwetter unabhängig und ist zudem hygienisch und sauber, was von unserer Staub- und rußdurchschwängerten Stadluft in bezug auf das Wäschetrocknen im Freien nicht immer behauptet werden kann.

Avro-Tumbler werden in allen Größen und Heizarten gebaut. Verlangen Sie Unterlagen und Prospekte. A. von Rotz, Ing., Basel 12, Telephon (061) 22 16 44.

