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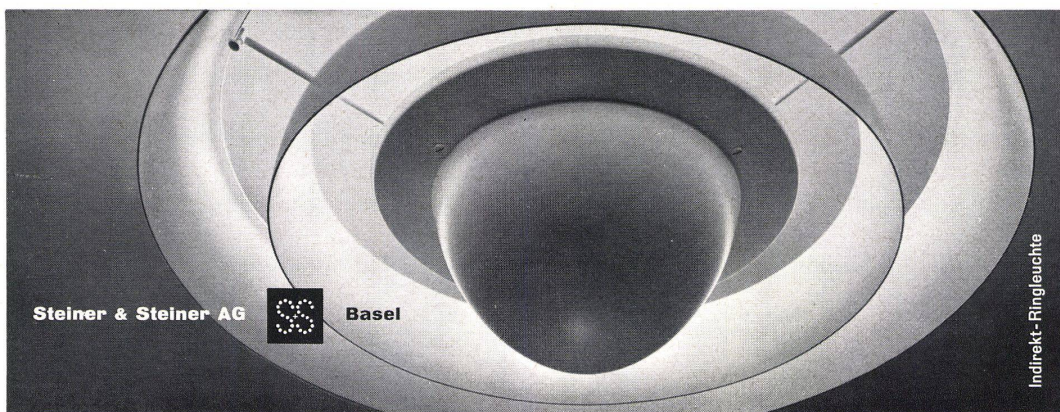
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Riesbacherhof flats, Zurich (pages 358-361)

A simple corridor system makes possible the construction of 12 flats on each of the five floors. Five flats with cooking cupboard and bathroom (bath, W.C., wash-basin) are situated side by side on the south-west side of the corridor. At both ends of the passage there are two larger flats with bed-sitting-room, kitchenette and bathroom.

On the south-west elevation and the two narrow ones the reinforced concrete ceilings are fixed in the continuous elevation element 39 cm in height. The support for the windows is composed of a finished element about 48 cm in height.

The whole south-west elevation is constructed as a non-supporting element and even in its closed parts (the outer wall parts angled off to the south) is composed of prefabricated wall elements.

A doctor's private house in the Californian desert (pages 362-365)

A country doctor had a house designed for himself and his family which had to contain a large living-dining-room, a parents' bedroom, a children's room for two boys and a guest-room with two beds. For this purpose he had bought a mountain in a desert area near Los Angeles. On its western slope, reached by a long, winding road, the house was to be planned. Substructure pressed concrete. Floor construction reinforced concrete with floor radiated heating. Walls and ceilings in wooden frame, plastered outside, and on the inside partly panelled in birch and partly plastered. Ceiling panelling in red-wood.

House and studio of a graphic artist in Baar/Zug (pages 366-368)

The living-room section (without equipment room) measures about 85 sq. m. and the volume of the whole house together with equipment room and cellar is about 380 sq. m. The foundations, plinth, cellar and supporting walls were cast in concrete and left raw. Floor, walls and ceiling form a compact wooden frame. The outer elevations were given a wooden facing,

while the inner walls were lined with semi-hard pavatex plates.

The flat roof insulation consists of a triple layer of gravel coating.

One-storey house near Düsseldorf (pages 369-370)

The house is open only to the south and the east where there is an outlook on to the garden. The living-room section is separated from the household and bedroom section by the chimney block. Like the study and the bedrooms, the kitchen has windows along its whole breadth. Along the whole length of the landing past the bedroom doors there are built-in cupboards equipped with luminous pipes. The living-room is separated from the vestibule by a sliding door which can be pushed into the chimney block. The long wall of the living-room facing the garden is made of thermopane glazing from floor to ceiling. The ceiling rests on two steel supports.

Outer and inner walls are made of brick-work.

Multi-family house with shops in Munich (pages 371-372)

The narrow bombed area is in a closely built-up part of the city of Munich. Through transposition of the staircase and the lavatories etc. into the inside of the house a way was found of constructing serviceable flats with pleasantly proportioned rooms. It was even possible to vary them on the different floors to suit individual requirements. Thus of the five living floors one is constructed with a double span, one with a triple one, and three with a quadruple one.

Flower shop in Milan (page 373)

The architects solved the problem set them by making the whole sales premises visible from the show-window. A small pane of glass and the glass door adjacent to it permit an unhindered view of the shop.

A second spatial element consists of a slightly raised display ledge.

A distinct contrast in material to these two spatial elements in stone is formed by a curved wooden wall in profiled panelling.

New shop premises of the Herman Miller Furniture Co., New York (pages 374-375)

The show-rooms are enclosed by a ceiling painted black and partly black walls. Sunken spotlights show up individual groups of furniture effectively. In this example too the architects use adjustable partition screens intended to suggest rooms and having a separating and also combining effect. Other walls are composed of narrow boards placed obliquely and reaching from the ground to the ceiling.

Alterations to the premises of the «Spindel» stores, Zurich (pages 376-377)

The shop-window opens on the inside of the shop, and the light passes through the full height of the window into the shop. A curved maple ceiling is suspended in the high shop space. The gallery is opened up as a show-room by means of a newly constructed staircase.

The show-window gives a view in two directions - towards the street and towards the shop.

New shop premises of a Lucerne fashion house (pages 378-379)

The main part of the building is formed by the circular department for ladies' wear and stockings. A radiate canopy emphasises and completes this basic shape and at the same time covers the ugly sky-light. The other departments are grouped all round this central section. The choice of illumination was determined by a desire to show off the brilliance of the textiles. This led to restraint in the arrangement and use of fluorescent lighting.

Reconstruction of the office premises of the firm of Soennecken in Bonn (pages 380-381)

One problem consisted in the requirement that if necessary it should be possible to make a slight change in the size of the rooms. This presupposes the use of standardised wall elements. The frames of the wall elements consist of bar profiles in steel plate. The upper part of each wall space is closed with glass, and the lower with plywood. In order to fix the

panels the aluminium-coloured bars of light metal are screwed to the beech strips through the steel plate profiles.

Adjustable couch-chair (page 382)

Through simple manipulation with the connecting rods serving as levers the upholstery can be transposed into various positions which permit different possibilities for one to four persons to sit or lie. The rollers fixed on two lever ends can be used for easy movement of the couch-chair in its basic position like a wheel-barrow.

New extension table (page 383)

When folded the table can seat 4 to 6 persons. The surface of the table is divided into two leaves which give a size of 86/140 cm.

To enlarge the table to 210/86 cm the two leaves can be pushed apart on ball-bearing rollers and a central leaf inserted. For enlargement to a length of 280 cm the under-carriage can be extended like a tripod, giving a table surface for 12 persons.

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