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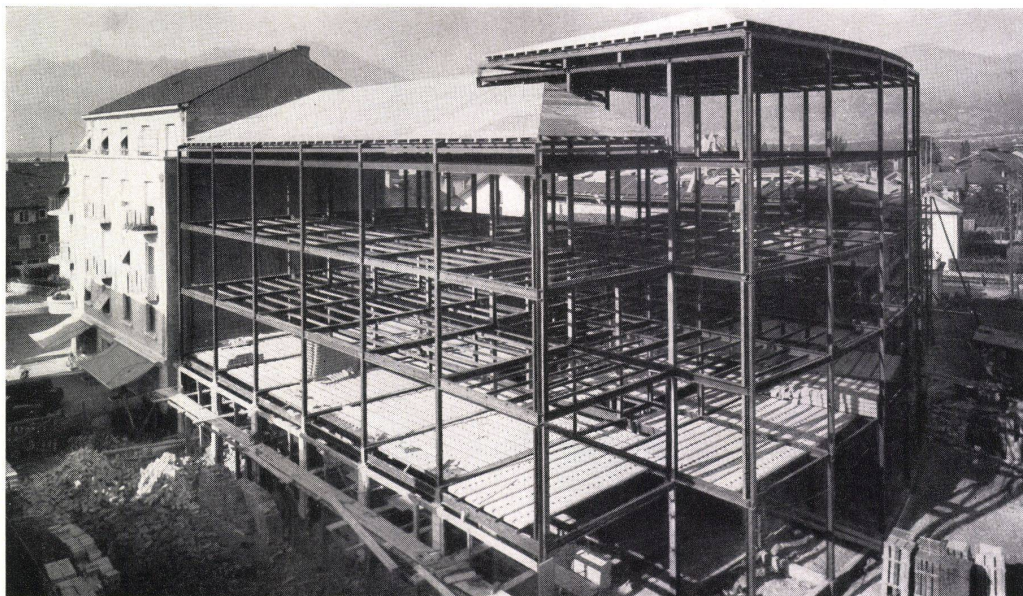
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# GIOVANOLA MONTHHEY

Ponts  
Charpente  
Chaudronnerie  
Mécanique  
Télesiège  
Télési



Ossature métallique  
d'un bâtiment locatif  
env. 300 tonnes

plafond au bord inférieur d'un autre plafond, forment la paroi extérieure de l'axe des bureaux (environ 1,10 m).

**Bâtiment commercial de la Compagnie d'assurance de Mannheim** (pages 34-38)

Le principal élément constructif de ce bâtiment est le squelette en béton armé avec plafonds rainurés dans lesquels on a encastré le chauffage par rayonnement pour l'immeuble tout entier. La façade donnant sur une grande artère commerciale a reçu une coloration forte et peu commune: la construction en béton armé est revêtue de travertin jurassien de Gundelsheim et les appuis de fenêtres sont recouverts de plaques de verre opaque noir. Les magasins au rez-de-chaussée sont également pourvus d'un revêtement sombre (dalles de grès).

**Visite chez Alvar Aalto** (pages 39-44)

L'Hôtel de Ville de Säynätsalo est un bâtiment de briques hollandaises avec beaucoup de bois et des surfaces vitrées, entourant une cour intérieure de proportions japonaises. Du côté rue, on trouve un groupe de magasins dont le rez-de-chaussée est entièrement vitré, surmontés des bibliothèques pour enfants et pour adultes auxquelles on accède de la cour intérieure dont le niveau

est plus haut. La construction est un squelette en béton avec appuis en saillie disposés dans un très beau rythme. De la cour intérieure, on accède aussi aux salles administratives de l'Hôtel de ville, à la salle de conférences qui domine le groupe entier, ainsi qu'aux appartements des employés.

## Summary

**Buildings of Sulzer Bros. Ltd. at their Oberwinterthur works** (pages 2-6)

The buildings illustrated, which are closely related to the existing works, are situated on a broad east-west axial road of recent construction. Its western section, which lies somewhat lower than the rest of the site, is adjoined principally by subsidiary buildings such as garages, fuel and timber stores etc. On its eastern section are situated factory buildings and power plants with direct sidings. Far-sighted planning has made it possible to use a spread-out design which is entirely divorced from the old-fashioned conception of a factory as a row of gloomy buildings. Areas served by road and those served by rail are clearly demarcated

and this, together with the separated siting of spacious storage and garage buildings and a generous lay-out of verdant zones with suitable shrubberies, gives the factory a character of its own.

**Multi-storey factory building of AG. Brown, Boveri & Co., Baden** (pages 7-10)

When the building development scheme is completed, this factory structure will consist of a longitudinal seven-storey building some 300 metres long with a height at the parapet of about 30 metres and of five lower arms joined to it at right angles each with a height of about 19 metres and a length of about 100 metres. Between these arms attached at right angles it is planned to construct workshops lit by skylights and also roads. Only the longitudinal tract is provided with a cellar.

The building programme comprises almost exclusively workshops and their subsidiary rooms such as staircases, lifts, cloakrooms, WCs and installation rooms. Besides these, drawing and general offices are accommodated in the zoned roof storey.

All workshops had to present the same cross section throughout in order to permit crane tracks to be fitted wherever desired.

**Modern aircraft hangars** (pages 11-13)

The aircraft buildings at Cointin/Geneva consist of a hangar 170 metres in length and 62.5 metres in depth and an assembly shop 80 metres in length and 42.5 metres deep, built side by side so that they present a common door frontage of some 253 metres. With the exception of a central supporting member bearing the main beam of the hangar, which is set back, both constructions are without piers. The load of the structural steel of both the hipped roofs is borne by this supporting member and the enclosing wall through a reinforced concrete frame with cement brick masonry.

The hangar at Kloten is 150 metres long and 37.5 metres deep. The main beam, which is set back behind the wall containing the doors, has a central pier.

The structure has windows in an inclined arrangement and a projecting roof of 5 metres, thus considerably enhancing the lighting of the interior and the protection of the doors. The main beam and girders were executed in steel of Str. 44 reckoned according to carbon content.

**Workshop of the Metal Works Ltd., Dornach** (pages 14-15)

The newly constructed section of the manufacturing shop is part of a works extension scheme which is being realized



## Tisch

Modell Architekt Max Bill, Entwurf 1950. Das Geheimnis der vollendeten Form liegt in der Konstruktion aus einem Kreis, unterteilt in drei Kreise unter Verwendung ihrer Tangenten. Ausführung in Ahorn mit Linolplatte. Durchmesser 110 cm, Höhe 44 cm. Preis Fr. 230.—.

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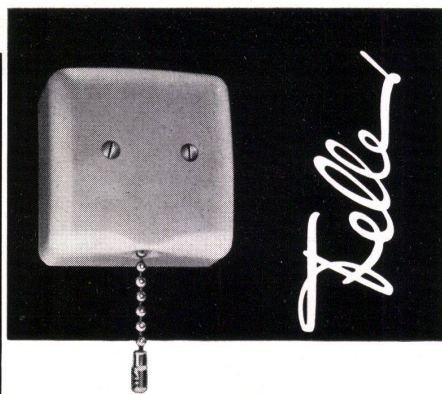
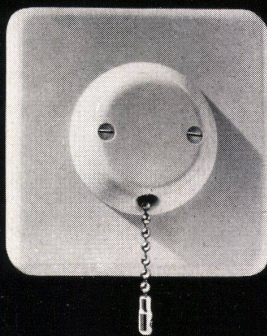
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within the framework of an overall building plan. To the north of the old factory site a dispatch and storage building was put up in 1948 and was planned and built from the outset as the first structure of a new manufacturing area. The two newly constructed bays represent the southern section of this manufacturing area and provision has been made to extend them to the north. A cantonal road and a railway line preclude any extension to the east.

### TV aerial (pages 16-17)

Access to the platform is by means of rungs welded in the interior of the tower, which also houses the various cables. Under the prevailing circumstances the diameter of 85 cms represents approximately the statically necessary minimum and at the same time permits comfortable access, the tube wall providing protection on the rear side. From the platform upwards the rungs are secured to the exterior of the tower.

### Westphalian Hall in Dortmund (pages 18-21)

A significant aspect of the formal planning is that the hall appears to visitors free from all adjoining structures and the fine sweep of the oval design can exercise its effect without hindrance. The essential subsidiary structures were therefore sited on the south-west and thus hidden from sight. Round the restaurant court-yard are grouped the riding-hall, the stables, the administration, the game offices, accommodation for clubs, a small hostel with conference rooms, and the main kitchen with the restaurant in which there is seating accommodation for 2,500 guests to be served at a time.

The plan of the hall is an ellipse, which is also visible in the external design of the building. The overall area inclusive of all subsidiary buildings runs to 9,000 sq. metres, accommodation varies between 12,000 and 20,000 according to whether the hall is used for riding competitions and races, cycling or boxing.

### Philips Tower (pages 24-25)

The tower consists of three sections constructed of glass, of which one,

arranged at right angles to the others, supports exterior stairs with 168 steps. These stairs and a glass lift which operates externally between the two other sections give access to the platform at a height of 30 metres. The steel frame of this remarkable structure is clad with wired Difulit glass 6 to 8 mm in thickness which is obscured and thus renders the interior invisible. More than a thousand lighting tubes have been installed in the three enclosed sections formed by the glazing.

### Plant display building (pages 26-27)

The building has a steel frame in parabolic form. Main beams 1 to 7 consist of Peiner sections 20 with inferior foot-plates. The purlins consisting of Peiner sections 16 are superimposed on the parabolic beams from a height of 3 metres upwards. Two U-shaped sections 16 rest on the concrete base as an inferior purlin. The tropical building is enclosed by patent glazing up to the roof, which consists of a double layer of roofing felt laid on tongue-and-grooved boarding. The soffit is formed by standard Heraklith sheets. On both the long sides below the shell of the roof ventilating shutters operated by a crank device are incorporated in the glazed surfaces. Ventilators in the glass partition facing the tropical display provide for the ventilation of the whole building.

### Book pavilion (page 28)

The book pavilion lies in an open position in the form of an airy one-storey structure closely related to the natural surroundings on all sides and protected from wind and rain only by large sheets of glass. The external walls are so arranged that there is a lively rhythm between the glass and stock brick sections. Stock brick walls have likewise been used as partitions internally. All other structural members are of wood. The roof beams project in the form of a pergola.

### Administrative building in Düsseldorf (pages 29-33)

The site was at a corner in a southern district of Düsseldorf. The building like

determined by a superseded block building plan had to be observed. Since the vertical development of the building was officially restricted because of the neighbouring structures, the top storey had to be set back somewhat from the front so that it did not come behind a steep-pitched roof.

The building has a reinforced concrete frame with internal reinforced concrete supporting members and external steel ball-and-socket stanchions which bear only vertical loads. The latter served at the same time as backing for steel wall panels extending from the upper to the lower edge of the ceiling slab and enclosing the full length of the office at a sill height of 1.1 metres.

### Offices for the Mannheim Insurance Company, Mannheim (pages 34-38)

This building has a reinforced concrete frame with ribbed floors and ceilings in which a radiation heating system for the whole house is incorporated. Thus there are no beams visible.

Cladding the reinforced concrete frame with Gundelsheimer Jura travertine and filling in the window spandrels with black opaque glass sheets has given the facade overlooking the business street a powerful and unconventional colour scheme. The cladding of the shops on the ground floor is likewise dark, but in black earthenware tiles.

### Journey to Alvar Aalto (pages 39-44)

The Town Hall at Säynätsalo is a stock brick construction with a great deal of timber and glazed surfaces, grouped round an interior courtyard of Japanese proportions. Facing the street there is on the ground floor a row of shops entirely glazed, and above these, accessible from the internal courtyard, which is at a higher level, are the children's and adults' libraries. The structure has a concrete frame fronted with spandrels projecting in a free rhythm. From the interior courtyard access is gained to the administrative rooms of the Town Hall, the Council Chamber, which rises above the whole complex and dominates it, and the flats of the employees.

### Fotografenliste

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