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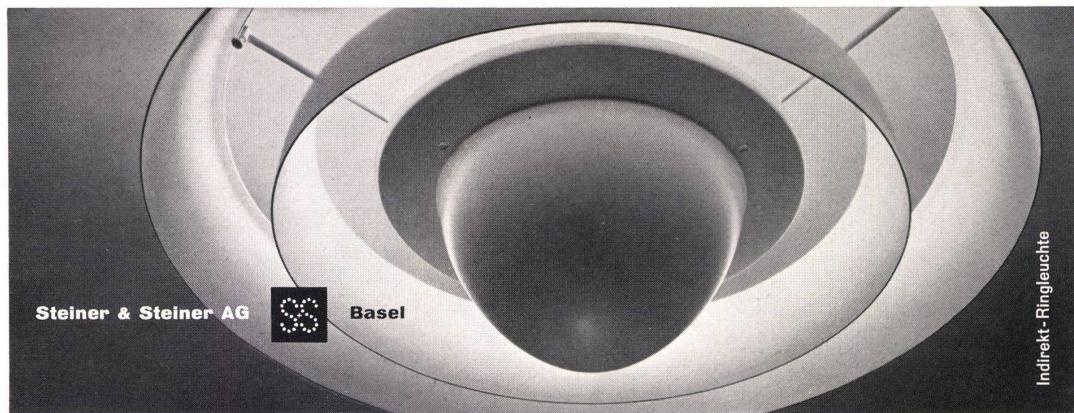
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Ecole à Wolfwil/Soleure (pages 172-174)

L'école comprend:
4 classes avec collections
1 classe industrielle
1 salle de travaux manuels avec local du matériel
1 salle des maîtres
1 salle de gymnastique avec locaux accessoires.
Le plafond du rez-de-chaussée est en béton; celui de l'étage supérieur à solivage avec toit plat de tuiles. Murs extérieurs: briques en terre cuite avec isolation intérieure en plaques cellulaires. Fenêtres: à double vitrage. Fenêtres de la salle de gymnastique: en verre Sécurit. Planchers: classes en linoléum, corridors en pierre artificielle, salle de gymnastique en liège aggloméré avec traitement antidérapant. Murs: crépi peint à la couleur dispersoïde. Plafonds: béton nu, recouvert partiellement de plaques acoustiques; classes: pavatex; salle de gymnastique: Perfekta.

Summary

Private house at Elmwood Park, Illinois (pages 137-139)

A one-storey house with a garage and covered playground was to be built for a small family on a site near a cross-roads. The architects designed the house as a one-storey building on an L-shaped plan and sited it on the northern side of the lot. Two thirds of the whole house actually consists of a single space, in the centre of which the auxiliary rooms with plumbing installations are placed. These are a kitchen, which opens directly towards the dining-area, a WC, a small heating-room and a bathroom. Round this central block of rooms are grouped the living-room with fireplace, the dining-area, a guest-room, and on the right of the entrance a cloakroom and a sewer. On the west side there are two bedrooms which are quite separate from the rest of the house. The crystal clarity of its construction puts the house in the same category of building as those designed by Mies van der Rohe.

Private house at Lagrange, Illinois (pages 140-141)

A dwelling-house was to be built for a small family with one child and to have

the standard lay-out of rooms with a living-dining room with kitchen, and two bedrooms with two bathrooms.

The architects chose an extremely simple rectangular plan, of which two fifths is occupied by the two bedrooms with the bathrooms sandwiched between, while the rest of the plan is devoted to a single large space. The kitchen is placed in a corner of this area and opens directly into the dining-room.

This small house is of an unsurpassed simplicity and cubic clarity. The disposition of the rooms is clearly discernible in the external appearance.

Private house at Ville d'Avray, France (pages 142-144)

The plan of this one-storey house is basically T-shaped. In a wing sited in the east are two children's rooms, grouped round a central playroom. The parents' room, with an open side facing south, and the bathroom are placed in the centre of the house. A large living-room with a dining-area occupies the west wing. The kitchen adjoins the dining-area and there is a garage sited on the northern side. The entrance is placed between the north and the east wing and gives access to a cloakroom fitted out with cupboards.

Experimental houses at Meudon (pages 145-147)

There are two types of houses, one containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ rooms and the other 4 rooms. In type 4, which contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, the elements mentioned impinge upon a rubble wall situated at the rear. Concrete walls with a plaster finish are built up to door level at the sides. On the southern side there is a narrow section of wall built of rubble which divides the balcony running in front of the rooms into two.

A feature of house 6, in contrast to house 4, is two walls of rubble at the narrow ends over a ground floor of masonry, while the house walls running in a north and south direction are constructed of Prouvé window, door and wall elements. The «Coq» roofing element is in this case arranged perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis of the house. House 6 has three bedrooms on the upper floor, a spacious living-room into which a kitchen opens directly, as well as a toilet and a bathroom. A balcony runs the full length of the south façade.

Private house with studio at Stuttgart (pages 148-151)

The structure of the house is monolithic. The outer walls are of hollow pumice blocks. Ceilings on the Remy system. Stanchions (glazed front): cast steel tubes. Flat roof with 2 to 3% incline. The roof is drained by means of a gutter on one side. Fall-pipe in the wall. Glazed front of aluminium frames and plate glass. Two of the large sashes slide horizontally, the smallest sashes are pivoted. The north-facing window of the studio is also constructed of aluminium frames. Other windows are of wood. Heating: radiant heating units distributed over ceilings, walls and floors and fired by gas.

Private house near Zurich (pages 152-155)

It is planned to put up a group of three one-storey private houses on a gentle slope where there has been no previous building. The houses are to form a spatial unit from the architectural standpoint, yet they must fulfil the necessary requirements cubically and in regard to size. The first type completed was designed to have three zones (living, dining and sleeping zones).

Outer walls of 30 cm bricks with air space between. Fireplaces of unrendered brickwork. Roof natural-finished maple or plaster. Glass wool. Fural covering. A timber casing was not necessary with this arrangement. Woodwork of veneered maple. Walls plastered and painted with coloured emulsion. Floors of cube parquet or linoleum.

Weekend and bathing house at Goldbach near Zurich (pages 156-158)

The plan is divided into a residential house and a bathing house, the latter with a day room, kitchen and two bathing cubicles. The residential house contains, besides a cellar, a large living-room projecting over the lake as well as a kitchen, laundry with shower and WC. On the first floor there is a large bedroom as well as two children's rooms and a bath. On the south side there is an encircling balcony which projects far over the lake.

Industrialist's holiday house at Ascona (pages 159-160)

The living-room, which measures 8 metres by 10, is placed so that its large windows

have a southern aspect and there is a wide exit on the western side leading to a covered sitting area in the garden with an outdoor fireplace. The dining-area is in a niche in the living-room which projects a metre towards the south. The group of chairs in the eastern section centre on a large fireplace. A walled-in patio is built as an extension to the living-room in the hot season. Between this patio and the living-room there are windows and doors, some of which may be completely opened. The south-facing glazed wall in front of the actual living-area may be opened completely so that the garden, swimming-pool, living-room and courtyard form a unit.

French school at Landau/Palatinate (pages 161-163)

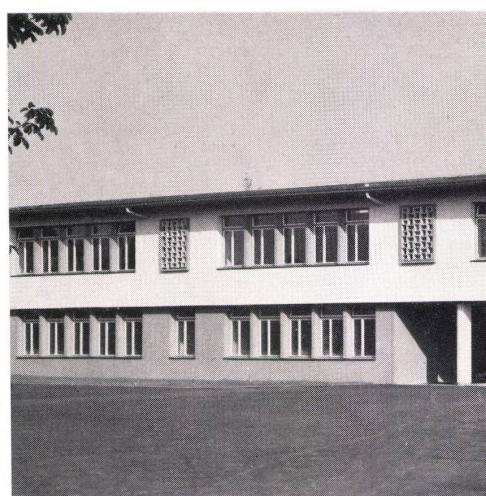
The clear plan of this school designed to accommodate five classes made it possible to construct the building on neat and simple lines. The foundations were made in the usual manner of rammed concrete with light reinforcement and covered with a layer of sand on 25 cm of ballasting. The rough floor was formed by a bed of concrete with a light reinforcement of structural steel.

Particular importance was attached to equipping the classrooms and halls with warm-toned, sound-resisting floors. This could be achieved by laying 3.5 cm Heraclith slabs on top of which green and red compressed asphalt tiles 2.5 cm thick were bedded down in mortar. The playtime hall was floored with Solnhofer tiles.

Kindergarten at Hirschau/Upper Palatinate (pages 164-165)

The design of the plan was determined by a desire to decentralize to a large extent so that the children might form play-groups which could easily be supervised by the staff. By adding a raised gallery a further playing area was obtained and also a differentiation of room level which gave rise to an interplay of high and low, and of open and concealed sections.

The structure of the roof, ceiling and load-bearing parts is of ferro-concrete, the smooth sections of the wall are of brick. On the flat concrete roof with suspended Heraclith sheets two layers of roofing-felt were laid with a gravel finish.



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