

Zeitschrift: Bauen + Wohnen = Construction + habitation = Building + home : internationale Zeitschrift

Herausgeber: Bauen + Wohnen

Band: 10 (1956)

Heft: 2

Rubrik: Summary

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TRIX

Die einbaufertige Kleinküche
als umwälzende Neukonstruktion

Schiesser & Lüthy A.-G. Aarau



Fin des résumés

Projet d'un hôpital de district à Riedlingen (pages 71-72)

Pour cet établissement, il fallait introduire dans un seul bâtiment, tout le programme de construction s'étendant sur 150 lits de malades avec toutes les installations médicales, techniques et économiques, ainsi que les salles de séjour et chambres à coucher pour une cinquantaine d'infirmières, de médecins et d'employés. La solution strictement économique d'un tel projet est plus avantageuse qu'une construction à un seul étage; cette solution présente de plus l'avantage que tous les chemins dans l'établissement peuvent être réduits à un minimum. Les cages d'escaliers flanquant le bâtiment permettent le développement simultané et sans accrocs de plusieurs mouvements. Pour les malades alités, le nombre d'étages est sans importance; pour les autres, les chemins des ascenseurs sont minimes.

La masse du pavillon des lits prend un aspect plus léger grâce aux deux cages d'escaliers qui en sont séparées.

La longueur des différents services médicaux est donnée par le nombre de lits nécessaires à chaque unité. La répartition des pièces annexes sur cette longueur entraîne en deux endroits un agrandissement du couloir sur une longueur de $1\frac{1}{2}$ axe (axe = 7,5 m de longueur). Un retrait du mur extérieur à ces endroits permettrait éventuellement de réaliser des économies dans les frais de construction qui porteraient surtout sur les plafonds, puisque les parois latérales des parties formant saillie devraient être construits comme murs extérieurs.

Construction à squelette en béton armé, avec maçonnerie mixte. Les surfaces extérieures sont ou bien crépies ou bien revêtues de dalles de pierre naturelles ou d'argile. Pour des raisons thermiques, on a prévu des plafonds en béton armé nervuré (pour chauffage par rayonnement). Les loggias en saillie, qui protègent

également du soleil, reposent sur des dalles massives.

End of summaries

Project of a District Hospital in Riedlingen (pages 71-72)

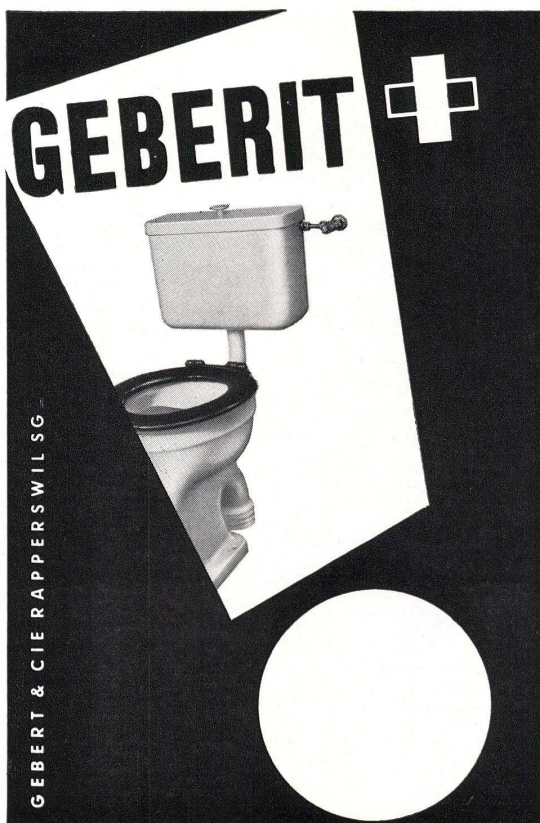
An attempt was made in the plan to house 150 beds for patients with all the medical, technical and housekeeping equipment as well as living- and bedrooms for about 50 nurses and orderlies in one building. Such a building is economical because of its flat construction. In addition this arrangement has the advantage of reducing to a minimum all passageways inside the hospital. The exterior stair-wells make it possible for individual cases to be handled smoothly without mutual disturbance. The number of floors is of no concern to bed patients. For patients who can walk, the passageways are kept as small as possible by the use of lifts.

The solid bulk of the patients' section was broken up by the separation of the two stair-wells.

The length of the wards depends on the required number of beds for each ward. The distribution of the subsidiary rooms along this length results in a double hallway extension on each ward of $1\frac{1}{2}$ axes (axis 7.50 m.). If circumstances require, a still larger working area be created by drawing back the outer wall at these points. The economy in construction costs would relate principally to the ceilings, since the lateral walls of the recesses had to be constructed as exterior walls.

Steel-reinforced skeleton-frame compound construction type. The exterior surfaces are plastered or sheathed with native stone slabs or tiles. A steel-reinforced rib ceiling (for radiant heating) is provided for heating purposes. The projecting loggias, which at the same time serve as good sun guards, are constructed as solid ceilings.

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Summary

Flats for American consular officials in Bremen (pages 37-39)

Eight apartments with two bedrooms each and eight with three bedrooms—in the two groups one bath for every two bedrooms—were to be built for the sixteen families of American employees of the U.S.A. Consulate General in Bremen.

In addition a caretaker's apartment and one maid's room for each family were to be included in the plan, as well as the necessary storeroom, heating unit, etc.

A relatively large building site was at the architect's disposal in a suburb with good transportation facilities and with an exceptionally fine stand of trees.

There were erected two three-story arcade houses with two upper floors for apartments and the ground floor for maids' rooms (one bath to four maids' rooms), caretaker's apartment (comprising living-room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath (bicycle garage, storerooms, heating unit for both houses in common and grouped in the ground floor and basement of one house) and a transformer station.

Construction: Steel reinforced concrete framework (axis = 3.75 m).

Cavity ceiling (LKD).

Walls: light building stone masonry (ytong).

Stairway: steel reinforced concrete supporting structure with "terrazzo" covering. South elevation: parapets bright yellow "opak", curtains yellow, red, blue greyish brown.

Arcade side: plastered wall surfaces with all kitchen doors grey. Apartment entrance doors alternatively blue and red. Supports buttresses white. Railings and roof cornice grey.

Staircase main wall: blue on inside.

Block of flats and offices in Frankfurt o. M. (pages 40-42)

An office and shop building is to be constructed on a 1,200 sq. m. site located at a street intersection on Berliner Strasse with its large shopping area in a district of the old town that was destroyed during the war. The special requirement is roomy storerooms and subsidiary rooms for the shops as well as means of employing the office floors for exhibitions, in addition to 6 small apartments and one photographer's studio.

Construction: Main structure steel reinforced concrete framework with a 5x5 m axial arrangement with solid floor slabs which project on three sides to about one half the axial measurement.

Sunblinds facing south for the three office floors in concrete. In centre lift housing of steel reinforced concrete as firmly anchored structural element with all installations built into it one above the other.

A large glass façade makes up the north side of all three office floors. This glass element is functionally and rhythmically integrated into the whole by the black network design resulting from the steel frames of the exterior cladding of the floors of each storey, and by the recessed perpendicular connecting elements of the

office partitions, as well as by the white steel window elements fitted with thermopanes.

Block of flats in Chicago (pages 43-44)

An apartment house for 32 families with cheap one- to six-room apartments was to be erected in the vicinity of the University of Chicago. Two buildings, one two storeys high, the other four storeys, were built next to each other so as to form an L.

On the ground floor of the higher building are located all the public rooms such as a hobby-room, a workshop, a laundry, a storeroom.

Two apartments in the lower building are built two storeys high. On the ground floor are a large living-room and the kitchen. A stairway of one flight goes directly from the living-room up to the bedroom floor with three bedrooms in each apartment, and a bath. In the middle of the building are four three-room apartments, in the north lateral section four two-room apartments with kitchenette.

In the large block have been built three- and two-room apartments with a balcony running all the way through on the south side.

Church and Boarding School in Munich (pages 45-48)

The plan called for the erection of the following elements:

Girls' Home for about 150 girls Sisters' Cloister for about 45 Sisters, Church, Kindergarten, Children's Shelter and manual training shop.

Girls' Home: Untreated masonry framework, finished with Hebel Gas Concrete slabs, plastered, larger closed wall surfaces finished with high quality hard burned brick masonry. Roof developed as terrace with Gartenmann covering.

Sisters' Home: Composite construction, partly untreated concrete framework, partly high quality hard burned brick masonry. Roof: flat wooden rafters with sheet iron covering.

Church: Untreated concrete framework finished with high quality hard burned brick masonry. Roof: Concrete shell construction, covered with copper sheathing.

New construction of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York (pages 49-52)

The effect of lightness conveyed by the whole building is achieved principally by the central structural idea. 8 marble-sheathed ferro-concrete columns support the whole building. The ceilings project on all four sides, and from the topmost ceiling are hung the outer glass walls like curtains. By means of this statically unusual procedure the dimensions of the window spaces (we are really no longer concerned with jambs but with rungs) could be held to a minimum. The impression of the curtain-like outer shell is reinforced most effectively by the floor of the first storey being recessed by about 2 meters, so that it does not extend all the way out to the glass walls.

The ceilings which divide up the volume of the building consist of translucent and partially corrugated plastic slabs on which are fitted fluorescent tubes which transform the ceilings day and night into uniformly luminous surfaces. These shining surfaces prevent the window panes everywhere from being reflectors. The building is completely transparent by day and by night. The hollow spaces formed by the suspended plastic ceilings are used in air-conditioning the bank and office areas. The ceilings are articulated into an open grillwork by wide and narrow aluminium bands. Over the narrow bands are section irons which hold the plastic slabs in place. Into the wide bands are built blower gratings.

The ground floor hall, measuring 20 m x 30 m, reveals itself to the visitor on entering as a large bank hall capable of being seen at a glance. Facing the main street, opposite the entrance, is installed an

escalator which carries the visitor to the "balcony level" of the first floor. A long counter angular in the ground plan is used by the bank employees. In addition, five desks are set up independently, as well as a few tables. This bank hall situated on the ground floor is used for ordinary banking business, check cashing, etc. The large safe-deposit room already mentioned is easily visible opposite the wall on the entrance side.

W. Franke's Administration Building, Aarburg (pages 53-56)

The architects have succeeded in working out a clear and direct solution corresponding to the manufacturing program of this firm, the outstanding one in its field. The west front with the entrance appears as a box structure with sharply recessed window placements. Instead of arranging the windows in a line as would otherwise be the case, the architect introduces rhythm into the elevation by grouping the windows into pairs one above the other. Two precisely angled, brightly painted structural elements bind these pairs together covering three floors. Overhanging roofs were devised as sun shields; they extend to the outer edge of the box structure which frames the entire elevation. The windows in addition have Venetian blinds. The parapets of this side of the building which functions as front elevation are constructed of glass. The ground floor is sharply recessed and entirely in glass. Three iron columns support the superimposed section of the elevation.

In contrast to this sharply angled front elevation, the north elevation has been made considerably more flat. The windows have the appearance of bands. The parapets are plastered. The overhanging roof sun shields emphasize the horizontal effect.

Supporting structure: Iron framework.

Masonry: Durisol masonry.

Ceilings: Pre-fabricated concrete beams treated with thinned concrete.

Factory with garage Wiedau, Zurich (pages 57-58)

The Wiedau factory building was to be erected on the steeply sloping site available for it with utmost use being made of the ground at the architect's disposal. As there were as yet no definite tenants for the greater part of the building, the proprietor wanted a general utility structure adapted to all possible purposes. Large spacious rooms were demanded to give tenants maximum space for all their needs.

In addition to the workshops, two four-room apartments were to be installed. Only the untreated concrete window parapets of the façade were coloured. Moreover the natural harmony of brick, glass and concrete was stressed.

Workshop and Office Building in Heidelberg (pages 59-60)

The building site of about 8,000 sq. m. is located on one of the arterial roads of Heidelberg near the autobahn approach. The operations of the Daimler-Benz Heidelberg branch are distributed among the sales department with office and display space, the repair and service department, storerooms and offices belonging to them. Next to these buildings there has to be provided an open space for cars to be driven in and stored.

The entire lay-out comprises three buildings corresponding to the three functions: the workshop building, the storage and office building and the display and sales building.

Workshop Building

Steel grillwork bearers on steel supports, painted bright blue and covered with pumice slabs.

Parapets: cavity stone, sheathed with black "Mettlacher" slabs. Steel window-frames and sheet steel doorways painted slate grey.

Concrete floor treated with cement.

Office and storage building.

Steel reinforced concrete ceilings, untreated concrete with unplastered white limestone walls.

Warehouse and Studio Building Franz Carl Weber AG, Zurich (pages 61-64)

The architects were given the problem of creating a centralized warehouse, which was to house all the stocks of merchandise which had been in various places up to then, and at the same time the necessary workshops for mechanics, electrotechnics, sewing-room for the doll department, bookbinding, cabinet maker's shop, paint shop, etc. The experiences that the firm had acquired in the field of toy-making were to be applied in relation to the spatial arrangement and the rationalization of the work carried out on the spot. The building with about 6000 sq. m. of storage area had to be erected in a very short time.

The basement floor comprises: storage for heavy articles, heating unit, electric control room, automatic telephone booths and the necessary cloakrooms and wash-rooms for the employees as well as air raid shelters.

On the ground floor are: hall for incoming merchandise, connected with the SBB branch track and cross-country trucking services. In this hall all the work is carried on which has to do with inspection of merchandise, price tagging, and in a continuous operation the stowing of the toys on their designated floors. Goods are sent to the forwarding department in lifts and winding chutes.

On the first floor maximum use is made of the light, and here are located the work-rooms, mechanics, electrotechnics, cutting-room, cabinet maker's shop, as well as packing department. On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors are the storerooms, where less light is necessary. On the fifth floor is reserve space for overflow business. At present used as a workshop. In the centre of the block, which in its structure serves at the same time as a ventilation shaft for the whole building, is located the office section with stair well and passenger lift. The storerooms and workshops are oriented around this part as nucleus.

Ferro-concrete framework type with cellular ceilings. The uprights are correspondingly recessed from the elevation. The elevation is not a supporting structure and consists of vertical and horizontal section irons which are clamped between the ceiling plates.

Cable Works Administration Building, Brugg (pages 69-70)

In order to provide a place for the extensive building plan the first prize winners proposed on the restricted site, a compact point house of eight full storeys, penthouse and two basement floors. The full storeys thereby present an area of about 400 sq. m. each. The upper basement is situated on the west side, at grade level, for which reason it houses the garages. The entrance for the public and employees is situated four meters above the street which runs along the south side. The administration building is reached by way of a wide open-air flight of steps and a terrace extending in front of the entrance. The standard office ground plan comprises two groups of rooms facing east and west, accessible from a rhombus-shaped and centrally placed stairway and corridor hall. A wide window opens onto this hallway towards the south. The stairs have one flight. As a matter of principle each department has one full floor to itself. The partitions, of the Koller type, are movable, and as the need arises are variously soundproofed. They are for the most part glazed. On the roof floor is located a lounge room with bar for the management and guests. The administration building is a ferro-concrete structure with completely sealed window panes on the north and south sides of the office area and with two steel supports each on the inside of the glass elevations on the east and west.

Summaries continued on page 46