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

Herausgeber: Bauen + Wohnen

Band: 11 (1957)

Heft: 5

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In the shed structure. The manufacturing process is disposed along a U-shaped line of flow. If the daily production of cigarettes were laid out end to end, it would measure 500 km.! From the factory the finished the cigarettes reach the packing department and then the shipping department, which constitutes the end of the U in the south-east section of the factory building. Special air-conditioning arrangements had to be made, for cigarette manufacture is most ticklish depending on subtle gradations of temperature and humidity. The air-conditioning plant was installed by the firm of Sulzer. Both multi-storey buildings are of reinforced concrete. All windows are of Anticorodal. The walls of the warehouse building consist of Durisol masonry rendered. The complicated air-conditioning installations entailed a shed construction, steel being chosen on the basis of comparative studies with reinforced concrete and steel. The ground floor has been artificially raised as the site is subject to floods.

New Construction at Durban's Works in Milan (pages 168—169)

The site is nearly square and is bounded by three streets. The new works consists of a two-storey office building, a two-storey factory building and a one-storey annex with welfare services. These three structures form three sides of a courtyard. The office building with main entrance is situated on the main street. In general the buildings are recessed by around 5 m. from the boundary so as to leave space for a small front garden. In the front third of the office building there is a stair-well, and narrow fire stairs are situated on the gable ends of the buildings, and also, at regular intervals, in the factory building. The factory itself has a U-shaped plan and consists of three sheds. In order to shield the fabrication rooms as much as possible from direct sunlight, the north-east and north-west elevations were given a sawtooth plan in which in each case the west and the east side of the sawtooth is closed up, whereas the elevation sections facing north are completely glazed. A prominent feature of the elevations are the plinth columns covered with light blue glass mosaics.

The E. Muller AG Sheet Metal Works Munchenstein (pages 170-171)

The plan called for a new building to provide additional fabrication area, on a factory site, which is practically entirely built over with sheds and small brick structures. But production should not be interrupted by construction. And the building must be oriented in such a way as to allow as little light as possible on the ground floor. Building in several stories. It had to be erected in stages: Stage 1, not shown here, contains the utility services. We present Stage 2 with new fabrication and warehouse space. Construction: reinforced concrete skeleton structure. Good light distribution, no shadows from girders, i. e. clear ceilings. Lines to machines introduced simply under the ceilings and lead to connections on next floor above. This will facilitate shifting of machinery as need arises.

Stamping Works of Carl F. W. Borgward & Co. (pages 172-173)

The stamping works is situated in the south-east corner of the site and covers an area of around 129 x 136 m. The stamping works proper measures 25 m. wide x 15 m. high x 136 m. long from north to south with a large glass wall on the east side, the upper part of which is glazed all the way across without putty. It also houses large air vents. The front wall of the factory shed is also entirely glazed on the north side, whereas the south side is for the most part closed in to avoid sun glare. The adjoining buildings on the south and west front house the lavatories, etc. The factory offices on the south front were shielded against sun glare with thermopane glazing and awnings. The windows of light metal come from Marcus & Co. of Berlin. The stamping works shed proper, for reasons of economy and to save time, was constructed of steel by Schellhass & Druckenmüller, Bremen. The whole lay-out is surrounded by green areas and is sharply set back from the boundaries of the site.

Welfare and workshop building of two gasoline companies in Sydney, Australia (pages 174-175)

This is a welfare building for two gasoline companies. On the first floor there are two cloakrooms each and two shower rooms each for 60 men each and a common dining-room seating 120 persons. In addition there is a small wash-up room and snack kitchen adjoining. Also the lavatories on the ground floor consist of two groups of rooms. Moreover each floor contains a greasing room and a workshop. The building is accessible from the main street in a passageway with time-clock and offices adjacent to the stairwell. This is a reinforced concrete building with recessed supporting columns and ceilings projecting on all sides. Outside masonry of untreated brick. The windows are of galvanized iron. All cloakroom and lavatory spaces have air vents at eye level, whereas the dining-room is glazed down to floor level. The north window of the dining-room (in Australia the sunny side) is furnished with a sunbreak. All floors are tiled. Doors and door frames are of steel. The building can be enlarged to make room for 200 workers. Architecture is clearly conceived and of simple design.

Welfare building of dye works in Frankfort-Hoechst (pages 176-178)

Work with chemicals, poisons and also the fabrication of pharmaceutical products calls for special hygienic measures. In the new welfare building for the dye-works in Frankfort-Hoechst there were to be housed dressing-rooms, wash and shower rooms for around 850 men. Also: a dining-hall for 250 persons and a coffee room seating 100. The building is situated within the factory area and is a three-storey free-standing structure. The large dining-room and the coffee room were installed on the ground floor. The windows here are glazed down to floor level; French doors can be opened up wide so that workers can enjoy the lawn during pauses. The dressing-wash room, with no partitions, is divided by wardrobes into 8 stalls. Construction: Reinforced steel structure with supporting clinker walls at main ends. The static support interval amounts to 5.95 m. in the outside walls and to 7.90 m. in depth. In the bath rooms the reinforced concrete structure is glazed from floor to ceiling. There is a narrow double window at eye level, the remainder is closed with glass bricks.

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