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Up till now 8000 m<sup>2</sup> of a site of 17000 m<sup>2</sup> have been built up. The buildings have been so planned that they make a highly rationalized work procedure possible. The paper is delivered, in rolls and partly in reams, on the east side, and is brought from the ramps into the paper-warehouse. The rotary printers, which are over two-storeys high, are set up in halls next to the paper-storerooms. Three of the five halls planned have been built up till now. Once it has passed through the machines, the paper will be taken automatically, after being printed, to the upper storey and there bound and sorted.

The refuse under the cutting- and binding-machines is collected mechanically, conveyed to the basement, cleaned and packed in bales. It is then taken on moving belts to the exit ramps on the west side.

The printed matter goes from the binding-section to the dispatch section on the same level, and from there to the dispatch-ramp. The binding-section, which covers 4,500 m<sup>2</sup>, is joined to the two-storey-high hall where the rotary machines are set up and the dispatch section and dispatch ramp in the form of an ear of corn. In the basement of the four-storey main building on the south side there are entrances and cloakrooms for 400-500 people, the heating system, the transformer station, and the preparation room for the reams of paper; on the ground-floor is the main entrance, the offset-litho machines and the main store; on the first floor the photographic department; and on the top floor, which is set back, the administrative and management offices.

#### Pintable Factory in Bingen (pages 180-181)

The N.S.M. Machine Construction Co. Ltd., had its works premises distributed throughout the whole of West Germany. It has acquired a site in an industrial zone in Bingen which will enable it to concentrate its activities on one spot and allow enlargements to be made in stages. An overall building-scheme has been worked out for this purpose.

In the first part of the construction plan a works premise and an office-building have been erected till now. The work premise contains a display hall on the ground-floor, the commercial and technical offices on the upper floor, and the draughting-room on the gallery floor. The reinforced-concrete building is made up of storey-high frames with the outer supports in the form of socketed stanchions. The girders do not lie under but above the ceiling panels, so that the under surface of the ceilings runs through without a break. The upper surface of the ceilings is filled up with pumice gravel to the height of the girders. The power lines are laid in the pumice bed.

#### Cooper Taber Warehouse, Witham (pages 182-188)

The first glance at the building-layout gives the impression that it is a design element which has been created where no need for attention to practical or constructive requirements was demanded. Illustration 3 on page 182, which shows the connecting passage between the two buildings, gives only a first impression of the methods of approach of the architects. And further observation makes it apparent that the configuration of the complex has been derived with all its consequences from the problem confronting them. In order to shield the stored goods in the warehouse from the radiation of the midday summer sun appropriately, and to hamper the passage of fire from one storey to another along the length of the elevation, the ceilings have been thrown outwards. The stairway of the warehouse is installed on the outside of the body of the building as it must be separated from the storerooms in a way which is proof against fire. In the production building the form of the ground-floor differs from that of the three upper floors corresponding to use. The outer skin is of glass down to the floor, with the exception of the parapets on the ground-floor, which are walled in order

to reduce the danger of glass breakage. Battens are mounted in front of the windows inside to protect them: to the height of the parapets in the production building; and in the warehouse, on account of the height of the stored goods, up to the air vent below the ceiling. The glazing of the production building is only transparent up to half its height. The air vents in the production building consist of wooden boarding on wood frames; the vents are horizontal and narrow so that they do not project far when opened. The production building and stairwell have a steel skeleton construction; the warehouse is constructed with mushroom supports of reinforced concrete. The connecting building has only been glazed on the north side. Each constructional detail has its share in the form of the buildings (see design sheets). The active processes of drying and cleaning are so different from the passive role of the warehouse that the lay-out has been split up into two separate buildings: the production building with the drying-plant, the cleaning-machines, the laboratories for research into the fertility of the seeds, and offices; and the warehouse for the storage of seed.

The high value of the stored seed necessitates effective protection against fire. The warehouse is divided into three fireproof storeys by means of concrete slabs, and the vertical communications (stairs and lift) are set outside the building. The production building is separated from the warehouse in that the outer wall has no window but is finished with glazed brick to hinder the spread of fire. The connecting passage between the two buildings is open on the south side, so that it will not act as a chimney in the event of fire. The water basin on the west side of the production building serves as a reserve supply for fire-fighting.

The steel skeleton of the production building is in the form of a cube of 13.70 x 13.70 x 13.70 m., and stands upon a blue-glazed brick base. The floors consist of wooden planks, which rest

upon the steel framework. The planks allow for easy alterations, should they be required because of the installation of new machines or a new disposition of the power lines.

The axial interval between the supports of the steel skeleton is 4.52 m. The storey height amounts to 2.70 m., the floors have a carrying capacity of around 1,100 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The steel framework has been sprayed with sand before painting and protected against corrosion with a coating of zinc. With the exception of small casements of clear glass, non-transparent ray-absorbent glass is used. The brick fillers are glazed white; the steel construction has been painted dark crimson; the wooden frames of the casements of clear glass, the doors, the battens behind the windows and the undersurface of the ceilings are white, the wooden air-vents dark blue.

The warehouse consists of three concrete platforms placed once upon the other on mushroom supports with an axial interval of 4.52 m. The storey height amounts to 2.70 m. The floors have a carrying capacity of around 1,100 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Absorbent glass cuts down the amount of radiation from the sun. In order to be able to store different types of seed and to do justice to varying requirements a system has been elaborated, with the aid of steel tubing and battens, which permits the stalls which partition the storage areas to be easily regrouped (see design sheet). The projecting floor tiles serve as means of access to the air-vents, in addition to being fire-preventive elements; in this way they can be used when the access routes within the warehouse are blocked by stored goods.

The steel construction is dark crimson; doors, wooden air-vent frames, the sheet-steel surfacing of the stairwell, the undersurface of the ceilings and the protective battens behind the windows are painted white. The mushroom supports remain untreated; and the movable stall-tubing inside is black.

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