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## Summary

### Large-scale office with central core

Lenz Planen + Bauen, Mainz

**Rehau-Plastiks GmbH**

(Pages 9-11)

The central administration of the seven factories constituting Messrs. Rehau-Plastiks in which approx. 4,000 people are employed required an office building with large-scale offices to function in close cooperation with the technical administration. This building is also designed to accommodate a conventional and a computer calculating system, an auditorium with studio, seven conference rooms and the required service-rooms. This new building is located on the rail route between Hof and Rehau and is connected to the technical administration building by a pedestrian flyover bridging the rail lines and connecting the first floor of the new building. A supporting beam system with main subbeams spaced at 8 m. and divided by pilot beams at intervals of 4 m. running in both directions was chosen as the static system due to the rather low storey height (4 m.) and the required span of 8 m. in both directions. Room height beneath the double ceiling is 2.95 m. The round concrete pillars located at the cross-sections of the 8 m. grid have a diameter of 40 cm. The 12 cm. storey ceilings have an overhang of 75 cm. over the edge supports. The pedestrian flyover is a steel construction of 54.5 m. length.

### Large-scale office room with asymmetrical core

Hubertus von Alwörden, Gerhard Balser, Rolf Schloen, Frankfurt a. M.

**Kravag Hamburg**

(Pages 12-14)

The pre-design proposal worked out by the Dr. Rosenkranz consultants envisaged a basic layout with asymmetrical enclosure. On one side of the core provision is made for a room of square proportions and on the other three sides individual rooms are envisaged with can be but must not be related to the large capacity room. This proposal was carried out by the architects with but minor modifications. The standard floor measuring 60×37.5 m. is repeated four times, and is enclosed by an internal core to maintain the passage way as well as the supply line as short as possible. The core accommodates all vertical connections including the service-rooms with the sanitary installations and the cloak-rooms. This enabled the complete front and all of the remaining storey area to be maintained free from disturbing units and the utility to be kept flexible.

The emergency escape is provided outside to avoid detrimenting the design and use of the large-scale room. The building is in steel framework concrete on an axis of 7.5 on 7.5 m. The relatively small spacing of supports for a large-scale office room was decided upon due to financial considerations and proved itself to be no disturbance.

### Single storey office building

Suter & Suter, Basel  
Engineers: A. Stucky, Lausanne  
With the cooperation of the Engineering  
Dept. of Messrs. CIBA Basel

**CIBA SA, Usine de Monthey/Valais**

(Pages 15-17)

This is a pure large-scale office accommodating the engineering department of the chemical works in Monthey: i.e. a large community room where technical drawings are produced and evaluated. The basic layout covers a large area

construction grid measuring 16.5 m. so that in the present form only three pillars are used, the larger number of cross-shaped steel supports are arranged in front of the façades resulting in an overhang of 2.5 m.

In planning this large-scale office, advanced engineering was used for the construction of this novel form of building. This applies especially to the management of manpower as well as to the design and technical efforts. Great attention was given to meeting the lighting, sound and air conditioning requirements. They are the main characteristic requirements in designing a large-scale office and should not be looked upon as representing an excessive amount of comfort.

Karl Schwanzer, Munich and Vienna

### Project for the BMW administration building, Munich

(Pages 18-19)

For the town planning conception the emphasis was placed on the dominating mass of the administration building in a compact multi-storey building in opposition to the rather heterogeneous factory site. This solution is most attractive from the point of view of publicity and achieves the desired city planning accent on the Middle Ring Road of the town. A typical form of building is elevated here to become the symbol of a business undertaking, which located on the edge of the buildings for the Olympic Games is also related to these buildings.

### Multi-storey building with large-scale and individual office rooms

W. Kallmorgen, K. H. Riecke, G. Karres, Th. Kallmorgen, Hamburg  
Project Head: H. Dierks  
Owner: Anna M. M. Vogel + Grundstücksgesellschaft Dovenhof

**IBM Building, Hamburg**

(Pages 20-22)

This building serves the IBM administration for North Germany and also accommodates the Hamburg business premises. The first and second floors are used as a training centre for North Germany. The cantine and kitchen rooms are located on the 15th floor. The computer centre is housed in a two-storey pavilion connected to the main building. With respect to the most important documents of the Hamburg architecture of the early twenties, Chilehaus and Ballinhaus, the dominance of the much higher building for IBM had to be diminished by small scaling the façade and using dark tones.

This group of building includes a 17-storey building and a two-storey pavilion connected by a single storey entrance and underground parking facilities for 63 cars.

The 62 m. high office building with a base area of 14×37 m. has a basement floor and is constructed in concrete steel framework. Landings, lifts, WC's and utility installations are concentrated in an internal core.

The first super-building of Arne Jacobsen in Germany

Arne Jacobsen – Otto Weitling Assoc. Copenhagen  
Staff: Dieter Fremerey, Klaus Gütschow, Reinhardt Schmidt-Petersen

### Administration building of the Hamburg Electricity Works in the new Business City Hamburg-Nord

(Pages 23-30)

This project was awarded through competition in 1963 and was completed in the years 1965-1969.

## Actuality

### Large-scale room covering as a plastically shaped support

Sanchez Elia, Peralta Ramos, Agostini and Clorindo Testa, Buenos Aires

### Bank de Londres, Buenos Aires

(Pages 31-36)

In 1960 four Argentinian teams of architects were invited to compete for the design of a new building. The bank presented them with a complete room programme containing all the required functions and communications. The owners allowed the architects full freedom of design but the building, located in the banking centre of the city, must represent the bank's international name, the significance of its contribution to business in Argentina and Latin America, its long tradition combined with modern, dynamic management.

The architects, Sanchez Alia, Peralta Ramos, Agostini and Clorindo Testa, won the competition and were awarded the project contract.

The basic architectonic idea behind the project is the single large capacity office room covering an area of 3000 sq. metres accommodating all the departments of the bank. Six gallery floors are grouped around the central hall with a height of 26 m. which are interconnected by flights of stairs, escalators and lifts. Internal and external traffic is directed separately by two vertical systems which divide the hall accordingly as cores in faced concrete: these systems contain stairs and lifts. The hall offers a large variety of views horizontally and vertically which create highly interesting visual inter-connections among the various planes and sections.