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## Summary

### On this Issue

Industrial buildings at the present time constitute one of the most important assignments an architect can be confronted with. The essential thing in the planning of factory buildings is the establishment of a system and of a method for their design conception. The article by Peter Müller, "Layout Planning in Factory Construction", serves as an introduction and deals with problems that come up in this field. The examples presented show the solutions that are feasible in connection with various building programs.

Under the heading Flash-back, which subjects a building to criticism after ten years of use, we study the case of the office building of the Unterharzer Berg- und Hüttenwerke in Goslar. Bearing in mind the current controversy on the "big space" formula, it is extremely useful to know whether the principle of individual offices has given satisfaction to users.

Under Furniture and Interior Fittings, we present a system by Mangiarotti suitable both to furniture and to filling cabinets or partitions.

The article by Walter Kuhn, "Concretization of Geometric Grids", reveals the possibility of systematically realizing buildings on the basis of precisely defined geometric relations.

As our special feature we are presenting the town hall of Sindelfingen, which has just been completed and which, in structure, is characteristic of this kind of building program.

"Forecast" is devoted to urban structures and to the organization of mobile residence units.

Jürgen Joedicke

### A cigarette factory in Ireland

Michael Scott and Partners  
Design direction: Ronald Tallon  
Carroll Factory, Dundalk

(Pages 96-100)

The building is situated 3 km from Dundalk in the direction of Dublin on slightly undulating ground.

This works was founded in 1824, and it is a milestone in the industrial development of Ireland and in the modern processing of tobacco. The construction was carried out only after a study tour undertaken by the owner and his architects.

The building program comprises office premises and production tracts for tobacco and cigarettes.

The architects conceived large units measuring 20.55×20.55 m, for the most part glazed. Management and production are accommodated in one single building, and separated by an intermediate zone housing workshops and annex facilities.

The steel structural skeleton is made up of supports carrying lattice girders which are load-carrying in 2 directions. All the technical installations are located vertically. The visual aspect of the building is determined by a very legible construction, in which there can be clearly distinguished the supporting parts and the different fill elements.

### Integrated office and factory building

Bouwkundig Ingenieursbureau Funktiefbouw, Rotterdam  
J. F. M. Boelen, J. Hamel  
Associates: R. J. Jongepier, A. Algera  
Factory: W. A. Hamel, N. V. Hendrik Ido Ambacht

(Pages 101-103)

This building is situated in the new Ido Ambacht industrial complex 15 km from Rotterdam. The new factory accommodates three distinct production divisions (roller blinds and awnings, Venetian blinds and Haro folding partitions).

The conception of the project is based on a precise analysis of the spatial program providing for extensions. The 3 divisions are disposed parallel to the ground-floor level in a factory measuring 73×64 m. The reception office is located on the north side, the shipping department on the south. The offices and the personnel facilities are placed on the 1st floor, directly above the production lines without jeopardizing the smooth flow of production.

The structure with a maximum span of 24 m is of steel. The faces are of Durisol slabs or of glass and steel curtain-wall construction.

Total construction cost: SFr. 3 million, or Fr. 62.- per cubic meter.

### Laboratory building without corridors

Heinrich Schmitt, Gerd Volker Heene, Ludwigshafen  
Associates: H. Ammersbach, V. Tinti, K. Köymen

(Pages 104-106)

Pharmaceutical and testing laboratories of Boehringer GmbH, Mannheim

— Location: Rhine Plain, industrial zone  
— Solution: Square plan with central core, no corridors. A level is composed of:

731.52 m<sup>2</sup> of laboratory utility surface or 86%  
85.46 m<sup>2</sup> of lavatory facilities and communications 10%  
33.40 m<sup>2</sup> of shafts and lift wells 4%

Minimal window area, mechanical ventilation. Structural grid = furnishing grid = 1.10 m.

Finishing: floors of Mipolam, acoustic ceilings, rendering and painted surfaces washable.

— Conception, aspect: The escape balconies, which are called for by the building code, give the building its charac-

ter. The windows, with limited total area, ensure adequate illumination for all the work locations.

Cost estimate 1967 DM 5,579,000.-  
Calculation 1970 DM 5,521,000.-  
Cost per m<sup>3</sup> of building volume DM 185.-

F. W. Kraemer, Brunswick

### Office building of the Unterharzer Berg- und Hüttenwerke

(Pages 111-114)

Office building on the periphery of the old town centre of Goslar. This was the title given by the Editors of B+W 11 years ago now to its presentation of the office building of the Unterharzer Berg- und Hüttenwerke by F. W. Kraemer, even going so far as to conclude with the euphoric statement... "we have to do here with one of the best architectural projects completed in recent years in Europe...". Franz Füg confirmed this judgment speaking of "unity of function, construction and of aspect", "elegance rarely found in Germany" "airy lightness". Anyone who knows Franz Füg knows how little he is given to compliments. One would have to search in B+W for a long time to find similar declarations by him.

What had happened? Was Franz Füg the victim of a faulty judgment? Is this building so good?

At any rate, good enough to warrant a trip to Goslar to question owners and architects and to analyze whether the building has stood the test of use and in what way. The following questions in particular had to be dealt with:

1. Have the aims set by the architects been reached in terms of everyday use?
2. What modifications have proved to be necessary to adapt the building to new uses?
3. Have the structural details given satisfaction?
4. Is the formula expressed formerly: "Unity of function, of construction and of aspect" still valid at the present time?

To the extent that the individual office has evolved in the last few years in the direction of the "officescape", it is likewise of general interest to know whether:

5. The individual cubicle type of office has given satisfaction.

Those interviewed were Mr. Konitzer of the management of the firm as well as the architect. It has to be said at once that there were some surprises in store for us.

### Furniture and interior fittings

Angelo Mangiarotti, Milan  
IN-OUT System

(Pages 115-116)

This system is made up of various interchangeable elements capable of fulfilling different functions.

By means of this system it is possible to make up not only furniture but also lockers forming partitions.

The assembly element permits combinations in four directions. To increase stability, it is also possible to double units in parallel fashion. Thanks to the characteristics of the assembly piece, all the elements of the system could be fabricated on die presses. The material utilized is PVC owing to its light weight,

its resistance, its durability and its elasticity.

During the preliminary studies, especial attention was devoted to the problem of ease of assembly and dismantling. Composition was effected under pressure, advantage being taken of the elasticity of the material.

The firm of Knoll represents the IN-OUT system on the international market.

Walter Kuhn, Hans-Joachim Steiner, Hanover

### Concretization of geometric grids

(Pages 117-123)

A note from the Editors

The architects Walter Kuhn and Hans-Joachim Steiner have distinguished themselves in the last few years by a series of projects and buildings that are highly interesting and unusual, especially exhibition pavilions. Their construction is based on geometric principles from which W. Kuhn believes he can derive a grammar of aesthetics. He speaks of aesthetic planning and considers it to be a sector of archimetry, the science of the measurable in architecture. We present below in illustrated form a system of geometric grids.

Aesthetic planning considered as a sector of archimetry.

The concretization of geometric grids is a method permitting an understanding of shapes and relations of shapes of buildings and spaces.

The method comprises the following phases:

1. Geometric grids as mathematical basis. These are systems of reference, in three dimensions, of points determining loci in space and of vectors defining relations among the points.
2. Concretization of these grids. By means of a geometric process and with the aid of hypotheses on the dimensions and materials, the loci and their relations become shapes and relations of shapes.
3. The realization of these concretized grids is obtained in relation with other fields of archimetry.

Associates: Horst Küsgen, Barbara Steiner, Fritz Sulzer.

### The town hall of a district centre

Günter Wilhelm  
Jürgen Schwarz, Stuttgart  
Associates: H. Egenhofer, H. Neidlinger, A. Torabli, E. Wagnier

The town hall of Sindelfingen

(Pages 124-128)

A note from the Editors

The town of Sindelfingen in the German Federal Republic is a centre with a rapid population increase and growing industries. The industrial development of Sindelfingen is outstanding in West Germany. Aside from small and medium-sized concerns, the Daimler-Benz plant is situated here. This explains the rapid population increase. The figure doubled from 1936 to 1954, increasing from 7700 to 15,300.

This hectic growth is reflected at the present time in the juxtaposition of historic buildings and new structures, in a blend of the old and the new.

The transformation of the small town of Sindelfingen into an important industrial city is also reflected in the construction of its town hall.