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

Herausgeber: Bauen + Wohnen

Band: 7 (1953)

Heft: 3

Rubrik: Summary

férieur. Deux terrasses longeant toute la façade sont disposées devant la maison, vers le sud. Elles peuvent être presque entièrement isolées vers le sud par des stores à lames retenus par des rails en aluminium et formant parois. Il se forme ainsi grâce à ces parois transparentes fermées un second mur derrière lequel s'étendent les chambres agrandies de la maison. Ces parties extérieures sont très importantes en été et en hiver où elles agrandissent les chambres donnant sur le sud.

Summary

Factory for electrical apparatus at Horgen/Zurich (pages 115–119)

The plan is determined by the movement of goods from one department to the next in the sequential process of production, the dimensions by the superficial area required. In the single-storey warehouse wing (stage III) raw materials are stored for the metal-processing department and the plastic-pressing shop. The single-storey hall, which is annexed directly to the existing building and which lies at the same height above the datum line, i. e. on a level with the metal-processing shops, is designed to contain all the rooms for finishing processes. Annexed to this structure are the stores for porcelain and steatite components, which are supplied by rail, and also the store for half-finished metal components. A connecting way inside the building, parallel to the connecting way outside, links all these producing departments and stores. The general plan and the existing buildings precluded the exact orientation of the sheds to the north. It was this consideration that gave rise to the invention of zigzag glazing which has not hitherto been in used in practice. The panels of the shed roof lights which have an eastern exposure and the entire front facade of the assembly shop are glazed with Thermolux. The entire substructure up to the upper level of the ground-floor is constructed of ferro-concrete; the superstructure of the store and assembly buildings was made of steel in order to ensure good lighting. The triangular arrangement of the shed roof lights produced a unit of proportion which was continued in the plan of the internal partitions. The cost amounted to Fr. 371.30 per sq. metre of usable space. The volume of the buildings altered measures 21,500 cubic metres at Fr. 74.50. According to the estimate and the final account the first stage was carried out at a cost of Fr. 1 600,000.

«Chantier expérimental» with 800 flats at Strasburg (pages 120–124)

At the end of 1950, the French Ministry of Reconstruction and Town Planning held a large-scale competition for the construction of 800 cheap flats and an elementary school with 30 classes in the Rotterdam quarter of Strasburg. A maximum sum of Fr.frs. 1,550 millions was allowed for the construction of the 800 flats. This price included building costs exclusive of site work, roads and drainage, and the laying on of water, gas, electricity and public lighting. The designers were to be held liable in every respect for the prices they sent in. Moreover the 800 flats had to be ready for occupation 18 months after the placing of the contract.
With a margin of ±10 per cent., the 800 flats stipulated were classified according to number and size as follows:

Type 1 4 % 32 flats 22 sq. metres living-space*
Type 2 8 % 64 flats 30 sq. metres living-space*
Type 3 15 % 120 flats 45 sq. metres living-space*
Type 4 25 % 200 flats 57 sq. metres living-space*
Type 5 30 % 240 flats 68 sq. metres living-space*
Type 6 14 % 112 flats 82 sq. metres living-space*
Type 7 4 % 32 flats 96 sq. metres living-space*

*Living-space = rooms without corridors, stairs, balconies

806 flats are distributed among 11 blocks varying between 2 and 13 storeys in height. The distribution of the categories of flats among the 11 blocks may be seen from the following table:

Block	Floors	Flats	Living-space
A	4	60	62.8 m²
B	4	104	62.8 and 79 m²
C	4	40	79 m²
D	13	125	41.5 m²
E	6, 7, 8	198	52.7 m²
F	5	40	62.8 m²
G	5	60	62.8 m²
H	5	50	62.8 m²
I	8+9	97	25 and 32 m²
J	2	16	86.5 m²
K	3	16	86.5 m²

The flats for single persons and childless couples of 25, 32, 41.5 and 52.7 sq. metres living-space are accommodated in buildings with 13 or 6 to 9 floors with lifts. The flats for married couples with 2 to 3 children (62.8 and 79 sq. metres) are placed in four-and five-storey blocks, large families (living-space 86.5 sq. metres) live in two-and three-storey houses with outside living-quarters. In almost all cases the individual blocks contain only one type of flat.

Cheap workers' flats at Paris-Aubervilliers (pages 125–129)

In order to provide the working-class district of Aubervilliers with hygienic small and bijou flats which, without great structural alterations, could be made at a later date into larger living-units, two blocks of flats for single persons or young married couples have been built by the Ministry of Reconstruction and Town Planning in Avenue du Président Roosevelt near the Town Hall of Aubervilliers as an experiment. One of these consists of four floors apart from the basement, the other, which is in the course of construction, comprises eight storeys. The structure is based on a plan of 16.60 × 13.70 metres. There are flats of 2 or 3 rooms on each floor with one staircase. Apart from the south flats, which have windows in the living-room and a loggia with southern exposure, these small flats face east or west. The blocks consist of a ferro-concrete frame with panel walls.

Blocks of flats for employees of Olivetti & Co. SA., Ivrea/Italy (pages 132–133)

Two four-storey structures and a three-storey block form a court-yard in which a playground for the children living in the flats is located.
Block A: Twelve flats with three rooms each, accessible from two stair-cases which are open and situated on the north side.
Net living-space per flat 61.66 sq. metres
Wall cupboards ..... 3.71 sq. metres
Covered terrace ..... 5.90 sq. metres
Cellar ..... 18.00 sq. metres
Block B: Twelve flats with from five to seven rooms on three floors.
Block C: Twenty-four flats on four floors with three stair-cases. Most of the flats contain three or four rooms.
Flats on the first to the third floors have an eastern terrace which runs the full length of the building. It is an important architectural feature of the structure, for it serves to impart to the facade a very definite rhythm of open and closed spaces.

Casa d'abitazione Via E. de Amicis 40 (pages 134–135)

A block of flats was to be constructed on a site between two streets in the western quarter of Milan, Via de Amicis and Via Caminadella, and provision was to be made for a pedestrian passage linking the two streets across the site. Above a lower storey, partly below ground-level, there is a mezzanine floor containing the offices and the caretaker's flat. Above this there are seven floors each with two flats. The living-rooms and bedrooms look out over Via de Amicis. The part of the structure rising above the ground-floor is characterized by a system of honeycombs in front of the facade and consisting of balcony panels and vertical folding-screens which frame sections of the facade each of which contains a French casement. The plan of the flats shows a division (typical of modern Italian architecture) into a day zone, (living and social activities), night zone (sleeping) and service zone with kitchen and servant's bathroom and bedroom. The whole structure is of ferro-concrete and is supported by ferro-concrete pillars.

Case d'abitazione Via Lanzone e Via Ghislieri (pages 136–138)

Facing the old buildings on Via Lanzoni where the Chiesa San Bernardino alle

Monache stands, a four-storey block with a zoned fifth storey was built. A nine-storey building, with even more pronounced zoning and likewise set back from Via Ghislieri, was constructed at right-angles to this. The flats in the lower building (which are for letting) contain four or six rooms plus a servant's room, whereas the flats in the multi-storey building (which are for purchase) contain eight rooms plus a servant's room. The two facades facing west, which are the most important from the urban planning viewpoint because of the relatively free space in front, are characterized by full-length balconies in the lower building and glazed verandas and balconies in the multi-storey block. The roofs of the zoned top storeys project a considerable distance and produce a marked architectural effect.

Stillman house, Litchfield/Connecticut (pages 139–143)

A private house for a family with three children was to be built in a glade inclining slightly to the east and surrounded in the west by high trees in the midst of a spacious and open woodland landscape. Breuer's design displays his usual lucidity and straightforwardness. The house presents a broad aspect to the east where the landscape is open. On the upper floor the whole east facade from the kitchen to the terrace near the living-room is open to the light. On the western side there are only ventilation apertures and narrow windows placed high. The living-room and dining-room occupy the entire northern section of the house. The parents' bedroom runs from the front to the back of the house and is open on the southern side from floor to ceiling. A spacious veranda is surrounded by birches and ash-trees and forms an ideal rest area. The plan is extremely simple. A clearly-defined rectangle, free from all complexities, to which the two terraces are adjoined, gives the rooms their simple proportions. The entire house is built on a module. The eastern facade comprises six axes which, in a lively interplay of open and closed areas, consist partly of windows and partly – in the parents' bedroom – of an almost completely closed surface.

Dwelling-house at Velp near Arnhem/Holland (pages 144–146)

The relatively small design comprised a large living-dining room connected to a kitchen, two large double bedrooms and three single bedrooms, all contained in one storey. The entrance is on the northern side and gives access to a T-shaped hall leading at the far end into two small bedrooms, on the left, into the kitchen and living-dining room, and on the right, into the other bedrooms. The living-room is divided into dining and living areas: the dining area has a large window with an eastern exposure, the living area faces south and looks over the garden. The design of the facades makes the building particularly worthy of attention. Working with quite simple means, Rietveld has succeeded in imparting to his design unmistakable clarity combined with variety.

Dwelling and holiday house on Lake Como (pages 147–149)

The holiday house itself was to include a large wall-to-wall living-room with a fireplace, a parents' and a children's bedroom with bath and cupboard space, a guest-room with a wash-room and shower and a kitchen with a service entrance. The warden's house was to consist of a living-room-cum-kitchen, two bedrooms and a toilet. The heating, coal-store, laundry, cellar, pump-room, garage and boiler-room were to be accommodated in the cellar. The holiday house and the warden's house were incorporated in a strictly closed rectangular plan in which the two parts of the structure were separated as cubic masses by means of low intermediate building. The surfaces of the south-facing walls are painted lemon, the several walls facing the mountain side are painted in various rich tones such as lemon, grey and black.

Holiday house at Alassio (pages 150–151)

A design was required for a holiday house at Alassio, a sea-side resort on the Italian Riviera. The house was to contain a living-room, a dining-room, a kitchen, and a guest-room on the middle floor; four bedrooms with baths and clothes closets on the upper floor; and a garage as well as two more bedrooms on the ground floor. Two terraces run the whole length of the house on the south-facing side. These terraces can be almost completely closed by means of slat blinds running in aluminium slides. When these transparent screens are closed, they form a sort of second wall to the house and enlarge the rooms behind them. These external areas are very important in summer and winter as extensions of the south-facing rooms.

Hinweise

Die Wäschetrocknung im Hochhaus

Wohl in jedem Hochhaus stellt sich als eines der schwierigsten Probleme dasjenige der Wäschetrocknung. Hier ist es fast unmöglich, ohne bewährte automatische Trocknung auszukommen. Während die Trocknung im Tumbler bisher ein Privileg der Großbetriebe war, liegt es in der Natur des modernen Wohnbaues, speziell der Hochhäuser, daß hier die automatische Wäschetrocknung unentbehrlich ist. Der Avro-dry-Tumbler ist heute auch im Wohnbau sehr verbreitet und unzählige Hausfrauen erfreuen sich bereits seines Komforts.
Eine Mieterin der Hochhäuser Entenweid, deren drei Wohnblöcke bekanntlich mit je einem Avro-dry-Tumbler ausgestattet sind, schreibt spontan: «Ich bin sehr zufrieden mit dem Avro-dry-Tumbler. Der Apparat ist sehr praktisch und das Trocknen ist nicht teuer. Man hat viel weniger Arbeit, es ist direkt ideal. Ich freue mich schon auf die nächste Wäsche.»
Die Freude der Schreiberin läßt sich verstehen, wenn man bedenkt, daß eine Monats-Haushaltwäsche von vier Personen im Avro-Tumbler innert zwei Stunden getrocknet ist, wobei sich die Kosten bloß auf zirka 80 Rappen bis einen Franken belaufen. Dabei macht der Tumbler vom Regenwetter unabhängig und ist zudem hygienisch und sauber, was von unserer Staub- und rußdurchschwängerten Stadtluft in bezug auf das Wäschetrocknen im Freien nicht immer behauptet werden kann.
Avro-Tumbler werden in allen Größen und Heizarten gebaut. Verlangen Sie Unterlagen und Prospekte. A. von Rotz, Ing., Basel 12, Telephon (061) 22 16 44.