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## Summary

### **Blocks of flats in Lisbon** (pages 233-236)

The municipal authorities of Lisbon in 1951 gave the contract for the construction of apartment houses with middle-class flats of three and four rooms, a task that was carried out in such a distinguished way by the authors that their project was honored with first prize on the occasion of the Second World Biennial of the Museu de Arte Moderna in Sao Paulo. There are fundamentally two types, namely houses with three-room flats and those with four-room flats exclusively. The types vary only in their longitudinal extension, the three-room type measuring 15 meters in length, the four-room type 21.50 meters. In front of all rooms runs a continuous balcony, which in the section running in front of the kitchens, is provided with a cavity brick lattice.

The balcony railings are painted a bright yellow, the lattices brick-red or blue. The outside walls of the first floor are painted red, those of the other floors blue.

### **Flats for the employees of the Olivetti S.A., Ivrea** (pages 237-239)

The flats are arranged in compact groups of four, each group forming a «Quattro Alloggi» unit. Following the contours of the building site, two flats form an upper structure and two flats a lower, more lowly situated and set-back structure about half a story higher. The flats on the upper level of both sections, which are suspended as it were, are connected with their gardens by outside stairways. Those on the first floor have access to partially covered roof terraces. In the receding basement floors are located four garages and basement rooms.

### **Country house in Reinach/Aargau** (pages 240-243)

Two wings, living and bedroom, bound the level part of the garden on the north and east, which on the west side has a children's sand box dividing the lawn and the meadow.

The plan to let the structural organization of the house follow the contours of the site resulted in a terracing of the various living areas. The connections between house and garden are all at the level of the original slope.

### **New building cinema Rio in Binningen Basle** (page 244)

In an apartment-office building with a cafe, a cinema was built in on the ground floor, while the entrance with ticket window, cloak rooms and auditorium were all included within the central structure. For this arrangement the shortest possible approaches to the auditorium and balcony, as well as the optical and acoustic requirements, were decisive.

### **Flats and office block Drei-Strassenhof in Basle** (pages 245-246)

On a building site bounded by three streets, a dwelling and business house was to be built with shops, department stores, offices, an apartment for a doctor's practice as well as flats of one, two, and three rooms.

The apartments are arranged to the left and right of the stair well.

Next to it a roofed sun terrace provides the lodgers with a welcome lounging place with a view of the city.

### **New serial manufacture building of the chair and table factory Girsberger & Cie., Butzberg/Berne** (pages 247-250)

On a ground floor were to be housed a covered wood storage area, a preparation room with bending room and drying room, a machine room, a bench room with painting and polishing rooms and a forwarding room. In addition, offices for business operations, two caretaker flats, a store-room for semi-finished articles, and a

room for manufacture of individual orders as well as common rooms for the employees, such as cloak rooms and snack bar were to be accommodated. All individual groups of rooms had to be so arranged that they could be enlarged independently of each other.  
Factory building: entirely iron and concrete construction with solid ceilings.  
Silo tower: untreated masonry.  
Office area: iron and concrete structure dressed with brick, plastered.  
Dwelling house: plastered brick construction.

### **Ceramics factory Ernst Bodmer & Co., Zurich** (pages 251-254)

In place of several old factory buildings, a new factory for ceramic products was to be built on a site of approximately 5800 sq.m.

The entire construction problem was resolved in a building with four divisions. The central structure, built highest, contains the factory itself. It appears from the south to have two stories, from the north three stories. On that side in the basement is located a work room with complete lighting, in which are kept the preliminary processing machines. Connected perpendicularly to the corners of the central structure is an office and living area with stories of normal height. Facing the north is a two-story warehouse attached to the central building.

### **Personnel building at the construction of the Grande Dixence power station** (pages 255-256)

To be solved was the following unusual problem: along with the construction of the dam at Grande-Dixence in the Valais at an altitude of 2100 meters there was to be built during the winter time a lodging house for the 450 workers at the power. A nine-story structure of steel elements sheathed with light metal was chosen. The assembling of the structural steel skeleton was begun in November 1953; the 400 ton structure was in place on February 20, 1954, despite the temperature which at times went down to minus 30 degrees. In the two lowest stories are located a dining hall and a cinema which measure 12.70 meters in breadth, and the stories above are characterized by a central pillar connected with a corridor.

### **Technical School in Heilbronn** (pages 257-260)

The ground area of about 2000 sq.m. was exactly measured off (25 sq.m. per pupil) to fit the size of the school (everyday about 800 pupils). The simple shape of the site, the boundaries of which run parallel with the cardinal compass points; the prior possibility of grouping together the single trades in three sections on the basis of the very clearly formulated spacing, as well as the desire for the classrooms to face east, all required clear and simple planning.

The entire cost of construction amounted to 5.3 million D-Marks. This results in a price of 71 D-Marks per cubic meter.

### **Main administration building of the Kaufhof AG, Cologne** (pages 261-264)

Disposition of space: central structure in north-south direction eight stories plus two basement floors; extension toward west four upper stories; in between three wings in east-west direction with four upper floors also and two courtyards about 20 x 20 m.; then a connecting building between old and new structure. In the latter on the ground floor are located the large banquet hall, serving also as exhibition hall, on upper floor a lecture hall, a sitting room and subsidiary rooms. The utilized area on all floors amounts to about 22 000 sq.m., the volume of the building about 122 000 cu.m. of enclosed space plus 12 000 cu.m. in the old structure. The period of construction amounted to 12 months all told.

### **Administration building of the Hamburg-Nord district office** (pages 265-268)

1. Building stage (Construction year 1953/54): General division, District Legal Office, District Social Office, Department for Social Insurance, Family Welfare, Compensation Office, Division for Real Estate and Assessment, District Economic Office, Pay Office, District Property Office and District Tax Office with 2350 sq.m. office area.

2. Building stage (Construction year 1956/57): Registrar's Office, District Notification Office, District Housing Office, District Youth Office, District Survey Office, District Construction Office, City Planning Office, Building Testing Department, Department for Building Above Ground, Department for Building Below Ground, and Horticultural Department with combined office floor space of 2900 sq.m. In addition a conference room of 200 sq.m. was required.

3. Building stage (Construction year 1957/58): with the District Health Office with office floor space of 2000 sq.m.

The cost of this construction amounted to 67.50 D-Marks per cubic meter of enclosed space.

### **New construction of shop premises Jakob in Berne** (page 269)

The pavilion was introduced like a cube into the old shop area and is viewed by the observer through the display window. In this way it was possible to give the room clear proportions and independence of its surroundings similar to those of a shop-window.

### **House König in Herengasse, Berne** (pages 270-272)

In order not to imitate shapes, a tidy craftsmanlike reconstruction of the old facade was readily agreed upon, in which even the intermediate ceilings were executed in wood, so as to establish unity between facade and structural elements. A part of the intermediate ceilings had to be carried out in concrete in order to provide support for the house against the adjacent houses.

### **New sales premises of Hassler & Co. Ltd., Aarau** (pages 273-275)

On the ground floor of the firm Hans Hassler and Company A.G. a typical efficient salesroom was to be constructed on a building site of about 280 sq.m. with about 35 m. of display window.

On the ground floor was a floor space of 280 sq.m. for the carpet, rug, bedroom carpet and covers departments as well as for the rooms for floor coverings and sample and customer service. On the upper floor an additional area of 350 sq.m. was placed at the disposal of the oriental rugs department.

The intention was to give the articles for sale the proper emphasis.

Consequently the walls and floors should appear to recede, for which reason grey was chosen for the floors and white and black with anticorrosive for the walls. The few small partitions, columns, floor coverings and furniture were set off in vivid colors.

### **Display and sales rooms Troesch & Co., AG., Basle** (page 276)

A low partition, segmented in ten panels, bounds and frames in a wide-curving arc this exhibition group. Resting lightly upon slender white supports, its black panels contrast elegantly with the white ceramic and metal parts of the equipment on display. This arrangement is given an appearance of seclusion by the form of the more lowly projecting ceiling panels in yellow and of the pedestals treated in contrasting turquoise color.