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Summary

Wasgenring School, Basle (pages 310-317)

The Wasgenring School comprises 28 classrooms for 1200 primary pupils, two gymnasiums, three kindergartens and the usual secondary rooms. It is surrounded by exceptionally spacious grounds. The main entrance is on Welschmattstrasse; two secondary entrances are connected with Bachgrabenweg by two extended, roofed passageways between which is situated the intermediate part of the building with all the secondary rooms to the sides of which are adjoined the classrooms in groups of four and of three. Within the intersection of the main and secondary entrances, in front of the caretaker's flat, the lecture hall and the gymnasium dressing room, is formed a spacious area making up the centre of the whole complex. Left of the main entrance are located the kindergartens and farther south the large sports ground. In seven two-storied pavilions the classrooms are housed in groups of four. The plan at first is provided for one row for girls and one for boys. The architectural design is derived strictly from the functions of the elements of the building, and particularly from their mode of construction.

Professional Training College in Lausanne (pages 318-322)

Half-way between the central railway station and the industrial quarter of Lausanne a new technical school was to be planned, which should, in addition to the classrooms proper and workshops for training apprentices, include also the Typographical School for Western Switzerland and the Federal Industrial Hygiene Museum. The plan of the Professional Training or Technical School comprised classrooms and laboratories in which theoretical and practical instruction is given. In addition there were in the plan special rooms for the individual specialized professions, a secretariat, common rooms such as reading-room, dining-rooms and kitchen, lecture and conference rooms and finally the workshops for the actual training courses. The main building rests upon 160 depth piles with a diameter of 50 cm and a length of 6 to 17 m, as well as 10 depth foundations with a diameter of 150 cm and a length of 17 m. The storeys consist of a ferro-concrete framework of very restricted dimensions.

Professional Training College in Olten (pages 323-325)

For the technical and commercial college of Olten a new structure was to be built, comprising a large number of rooms on a relatively confined building site. In addition to one area, which was shared by both schools (offices, teachers' rooms, caretaker's flat, library, social rooms and lecture hall), there was to be an area for classrooms and special rooms for both professional schools as well as workshops for the technical school. The latter were to be isolated and situated apart from the other classrooms on account of their size and their noisiness. The workshop building with its great breadth was framed in steel, all other structures in ferro-concrete. The main building consists of a clearly executed ferro-concrete structure with a 3 meter interval between the uprights.

Commercial and Technical College in Como (pages 326-328)

On an approximately square building site in the city of Como, space was to be provided for 28 classrooms, a gymnasium and a series of special rooms. The architect has comprised the classrooms in two perpendicularly adjoining wings, in such a way that in the wing running parallel to the street the classrooms face the street and in the other wing face the adjoining lot. At the upper end of this wing and running crosswise to it there is an area taking up the entire height of the wing, which is used as teachers' room, library or typing classroom depending on the storey. On the ground floor of the classroom wing is included the technical school, on the three upper floors the commercial school. The building has been constructed with a combination of ferro-concrete and bricks.

University Library in Saarbrücken (pages 329-332)

At the end of 1951 the University of the Saarland sponsored an international competition for a University City plan. All public reading rooms of the library are situated on the ground floor as well as most of the rooms devoted to the scientific and technical branches. On the upper floor of the structure, which has only two storeys, are situated the administration office, a caretaker's flat, several maintenance shops and the Europe Institute. The book stacks are housed in a fourteen-storey point house which, with the vertical disposition of its freight and book lifts, provides the most direct access to the book shelves. The office area two storeys high and embracing the entire building complex of reinforced concrete is one unit and rests upon a 2.50 m axial foundation.

Building of Instruction Centre, Marl/ Westphalia (pages 333-335)

The People's University of Marl was in 1945 established as an Institute for Adult Education by the city of Marl. The various units are given access to a courtyard by means of a central hall and are thereby made subordinate to the whole plan. Administration office and general group rooms are situated on the upper floor, a large number of the additional study rooms in the basement which has normal lighting. The site offers an equally extensive view on all four sides into the surrounding countryside. Materials and Method of Construction: The outside wall surfaces and those facing the courtyard consist of red facing material with windows framed in metal.

Garden Baths St.Jakob, Basel (pages 336-341)

The problem was to create school baths with room for 500 pupils, boys and girls, as well as about 290 single cabins and about 1600 clothing lockers in public dressing rooms with adjoining dressing cabins. Next to the dressing rooms were to be provided a pool for swimmers with diving boards as well as a pool for non-swimmers and a wading pool for small children. A small self-service restaurant and maintenance rooms completed the plan. Very few materials are used in the construction: ferro-concrete, Dutch brick and untreated masonry, wood partitions and iron doors or lockers. All ferro-concrete, except for two partitions in the two-storey dressing room building, is left plain white and with a rough facing. The white of the concrete elements is dominant. In clear contrast to it are the groups of dressing lockers painted Zürich blue and the wooden partitions of the cabins in corn yellow.

Main Administration Building of the Karlsruhe Life Insurance Co., Karlsruhe (pages 342-344)

The location and the dimensions of the site offer a rare opportunity for planning on a grand scale. The 50 m point building stands in full view at the convergence of several streets and at the same time forms the gateway to the city centre. The units which serve as offices are aligned exclusively north and south. This location exercised considerable influence on the general planning. The great volume of the structure of about 72000 cu m, the desired lightness of the entire complex and the axial measurement of 1.75 m most suitable for office rooms were decisive for the vigorous arrangement of the building. In the construction about 900 tons of steel, 14500 cu m of concrete and masonry were necessary.

Project of a one-family house for an industrialist in Carinthia, Austria (pages 345-346)

On the uppermost floor are situated the workrooms with kitchen, maid's room, ironing room and garage with direct drive-in from the street. The sleeping quarters are located one floor below and comprise parents' bedroom, two children's rooms and a guest

room with direct access to the sun terrace running along the entire length of the house. On the lowest floor with access to the garden lying in front is located the living area proper with study, library, dining-room, living-room with a large fireplace and the hallway. All three floors are connected with each other by a staircase.

Project for architect's house, Munich (pages 347-348)

A one-family house was to be planned so as to take account of alterations that will prove necessary. In order to meet all requirements, a framework 4 x 4 m was placed on the ground. Upon this the ground area of the house measures 16 x 16 m; an area 8 x 8 m is excavated. At the intersections of the coordinates stand steel supports, which bear the flat concrete roof. The elevations consist partly of masonry, partly of glass. They are erected freely in the roofed area as current needs require and can be altered at any time without disturbing the plan of the structure as a whole.