

Summary

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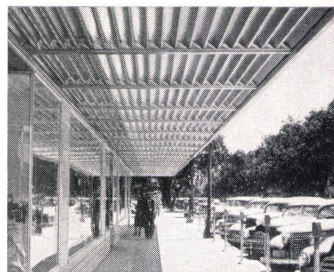
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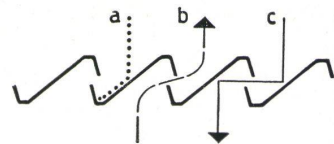
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Fabrique et bâtiment administratif de la S.A. Rivella, Rothrist (pages 245-248)

Le bâtiment administratif s'étend devant la fabrique vers le sud-est. La centrale des chaudières qui y est annexée, est reliée à la fabrique (sous-station de chauffage) par un couloir souterrain de communication contenant aussi les conduites. Un pont mène à la cage d'escalier principale. Les bureaux de l'administration donnent sur le nord-est et le sud-ouest. Construction de la fabrique: cadre de béton armé avec remplissage de grès calcaire, isolation de liège et maçonnerie intérieure en briques cellulaires. Charge admissible des planchers: 2000 kg/m². Plafonds en béton armé, isolés avec des plaques Pora, puis espace vide aéré et toiture en gravier aggloméré sur armature simple avec écoulement d'eau intérieur. Construction du bâtiment administratif: corps de bâtiment en béton armé suspendu entre piliers, planchers en béton armé, plafonds en hourdis d'argile et toiture aggloméré sur armature simple au-dessus d'un espace vide aéré.

Summary

Open-air baths, Oberer Letten, Zurich (pages 205-208)

The entrance is on the side facing downstream and leads past a small service building to the actual baths. The approach to the men's section is on the left, and straight ahead - over a descending ramp under the sun-terrace - is the way to the women's dressing-room and bathing-section. The upper floor of the men's section contains dressing-rooms, and the lower floor of the service building includes the staff dressing-room, a laundry and a drying room. The sun-terrace is between the two sections and measures approx. 65 x 14 m. At one end of it there is a diving tower with a refreshments kiosk beneath. The women's dressing-room consists of a main section, its ground floor being occupied by service rooms and its first floor by a dressing-room with separate cabins. The ground floor of the south section contains a large general dressing-room, and on the roof is the separate sun-terrace with shower-baths for women and children.

Marginal structures ferry-harbour Constance-Staad/Lake of Constance (pages 209-212)

The steady increase in the use of the ferry across the Lake of Constance from

Constance to Meersburg has for long called for enlargement of the harbour installations, the approaches and the accommodation for those waiting at the landing stages.

Three sections were constructed: the café-restaurant «Lände» as a two-storey construction right on the quay, the single-storey public waiting-room with milk-bar and milk-kiosk in the middle, and the shops and kiosks at the upper end of the open space. Each group is divided from the others by a pathway for pedestrians between ferry and Staad village with its new coach stand.

Reconstruction of Library of Technical University in Berlin (pages 213-216)

In 1950/51 the south part of the main building of the T.U. was reconstructed, though not yet plastered. The rooms to be provided for the library were a book store for 200 000 volumes, a large reading room with reference library and seats for about 80 readers, a room for periodicals with shelves for about 700 periodicals, a lecturers' room with about 20 seats, a catalogue room with public loan of books, and rooms for the staff. Store room, reading rooms and staff rooms could be connected with a vertical communication rope (lift, pneumatic post). The reading room measured approx. 5,80 m. in height and 10 m. in depth, and thus gained much better proportions.

Trade Union in Hanover (pages 217-219)

In accordance with the proprietor's wish for the trade unions to be separated a multi-storey block was built in which each major trade union has the use of the rooms on one floor.

In order to get a two-sided lay-out, which alone is economical in multi-storey blocks, a north-south position was aimed at as far as the site permitted, so that the offices face either east or west.

The following 8 floors have a clear, even, axial division of 3.25 m. in breadth and 4.60 m. (±0.40 files cupboard) in depth in each case. Six offices with an area of 2.80 x 3.80 m. project breadthwise, three to the north and three to the south on each floor.

The supporting construction is a combination between a steel concrete and a steel frame. Internal supports and girders of steel concrete; the outer steel supports are loaded only centrally (hinged radius rods).

Retail market hall at Frankfurt a. M. (pages 220-222)

On the ground floor of the hall 88 detached stalls were erected in groups of four according to plan. The area of each stall is approx. 9.7 sq.m., and the passages between them are 2 or 2.20 m. wide, while the main distribution passage in the middle of the hall is 3.37 m. wide. The

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detached stalls are for the flower, fruit, greengrocery and grocery trades. 30 stall units are constructed under the gallery.

Alteration of the University of Frankfurt (pages 223-224)

Through the reconstruction the rector's section was given a centralised position opposite the main entrance. It now forms a separate block of offices.

On the top floor of the Senckenberg library a rehearsal stage was built with an auditorium containing seats for 80 to 100 people.

The top floor of the Senckenberg library also contains flats for visiting lecturers, consisting of three single-unit flats and one double-unit flat with bath and kitchenette.

Apartment house on the Schanzen-graben, Zürich (pages 225-227)

The site was to be used for the construction of an apartment house containing one- and two-unit flats and also some offices and garages.

While the ground and first floors contain only one-unit flats, those on the second floor have two storeys. Each of them has a narrow staircase leading to a second room, which is again connected with a large terrace facing south.

The individual flats consist of a small cloakroom which has space on one side for the kitchenette cupboard with built-in refrigerator and on the other for the door to the bathroom with W.C., and of a

spacious living-room facing south and almost entirely glazed. Construction in reinforced concrete.

New dwelling houses in Geneva (pages 228-231)

On the almost square site the architect planned nine blocks situated chiefly on its edge round an open green space. Three six-storey houses (type A) built mainly on a square plan contain four-unit flats for families with children, while two blocks composed of two and three houses each and facing east-west (types C and D) contain two- and three-unit flats and single-unit studios. The two- and three-unit flats have a kitchen-living-room and one or two bedrooms each. These flats are for unmarried or elderly tenants without children. A last block (type B) contains two-storey flats of four rooms, again for families with children. The flats in this block are immediately accessible from the garden and from an arcade. The buildings are skeleton constructions of reinforced concrete.

Small dwelling houses at Berlin (pages 232-233)

All houses have two storeys. Each landing gives on to three or four flats. All rooms face east or west; no room in the whole colony faces north. Chiefly two-bed flats (28 sq.m.) and three- to four-bed flats (from 42 to 47.5 sq.m.) were built. In some of the flats living-room and kitchenette are combined, in others living-room and bedroom. In the

latter case a separate partition wall gives these flats a roomier appearance. The building costs for one flat amounted on an average to only DM 9 000, while the costs per cubic metre of enclosed space were DM 47,85 (building costs alone). The rent for a single-unit flat (two beds) is DM 0.95 per sq.m. = DM 26.25, and for the two-and-a-half unit flat (three to four beds) DM 0.90 per sq.m.; this means rents of DM 38 to 44.20.

Swedish «Ladder Shelf» book-case (page 237)

This Swedish book-case, which can be combined with drawers, a small writing-desk, and a glass case or sloping shelves for periodicals, consists of wire ladders 20 or 30 cm. wide supplied with white plastic finish, and single wooden shelves 40 or 80 cm long.

New department store of Grands Magasins Jelmoli S.A., Zurich-Oerlikon (pages 241-244)

The main rooms of the whole building complex with its volume of approx. 34 500 cub.cm. are distributed as follows: Lower basement: stock-rooms, air-raid shelter, technical control stations. Upper basement: goods reception, forwarding department, carpark with descending ramp, staff cloakrooms, decoration corridors. Ground floor: sales department (approx. 1 000 sq.m.), sales premises of Konsumverein Zürich.

First floor: sales department (approx. 1000 sq.m.), restaurant, kitchen with store-room.

Second floor: sales department (approx. 700 sq.m.), customer service, showroom, staff canteen, offices. Roof building: roof-garden for staff.

Third and fourth floors: offices, telephone exchange.

Factory and administration building of Rivella AG, Rothrist (pages 245-248)

The administration building projects in front of the factory on its south-east side. The boiler-house attached to it is connected with the factory (lower heating control station) by a subterranean passage with pipes. Above ground a bridge leads to the main staircase. The administration offices face north-east and south-west.

Factory: reinforced concrete frame with filling of sand-lime brick, insulated with cork and cellular clay backing. Bearing capacity of the floors 2 000 kg/sq.m. Ceiling reinforced concrete insulated with Pora slabs. Above it cross-ventilated hollow space and gravel-coated roof on rafters with internal drainage.

Administration building: body of building suspended between supports in reinforced concrete, its floors being of reinforced concrete, ceiling of clay rubble and roof, as in the factory, with gravel coating on rafters above cross-ventilated hollow space.



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