

# Summary

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Familientradition  
in der Stahlverarbeitung

Wir lieferten für den Neubau Franz Carl Weber, St.Gallen (Architekt R.Gujer, St.Gallen), sämtliche

## Stahl- und Metallbauarbeiten

wie Stahl-Stützkonstruktionen, Stahl-Fenster, -Sturz- und -Fensterbänke, Stahl-Unterkonstruktion der Schaufensteranlage, Podestkonstruktion und Treppengeländer.

In Leichtmetall: Fenster mit Doppel-Verglasung, Schaufensteranlage mit Decke, versenkbare Pendeltüre, Fassaden- und Innen-Auskleidungen

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sible pourvu d'un maçonnerie de 12 cm. Ceci a été fait en tenant compte des possibilités de changement plus commode et aussi des vibrations des machines.

### Bâtiment social des usines de voitures utilitaires Büssing S.à.r.l. à Braunschweig (pages 179-181)

La Sàrl de voitures utilitaires Büssing à Braunschweig se proposait de construire un bâtiment dans lequel on puisse servir 1700 repas à une grande partie du personnel et aussi à quelques hôtes de la fabrique. La direction des usines avait dépeint les tâches à remplir par ce bâtiment dans un avant-projet qui prévoyait trois étages qui contiendraient, à la cave les vestiaires, salles de nettoyage et de préparations pour la cuisine, et aux trois étages les réfectoires, cuisines et salles annexes. L'élément portant est un squelette en béton armé à supports en retrait. Les murs extérieurs se composent, dans les allées en saillie et les pignons, d'ytong revêtu de dalles Buchtal de 15/30. Les plafonds sont en béton armé prévu pour une charge utile de 500 kg/m<sup>2</sup> sous la cuisine, pour une charge utile de 1000 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

### Cantine des ateliers Dr. C. Schlessner, Neu-Isenburg/Francfort-s.-M. (pages 182-184)

Le programme d'agencement des espaces nécessitait un réfectoire pour 250 personnes (voire 600 à 800 personnes lors de manifestations), des chambres d'hôtes pour 40 personnes, une cuisine capable de préparer en peu de temps quelque 1000 portions pour l'alimentation des différents services auxiliaires, et toutes les salles annexes pour le réfectoire et la cuisine. Murs extérieurs: cadres bruts en béton armé de 20/40 cm et de 20/60 cm. Colomage en briques jaunes de 25 cm, enduites à l'intérieur. Murs intérieurs: maçonneries de briques de 25 et 12 cm d'épaisseur, planchéiages de 6 cm, crépis des deux côtés. Plafonds des étages: dalles massives en béton armé avec sous-poutres, revêtues d'isolation en liège, de béton ponce, de plancher ou de toiture.

### Clinique pour méthodes de guérison biologiques du Dr. Otto Buchinger à Überlingen/Lac de Constance (pages 185-188)

Le point de départ pour la conception d'une telle maison est évidemment la chambre dans laquelle le patient séjourne la plupart du temps pendant la durée de la cure. Il s'agissait donc de créer un établissement dont l'ambiance appuie psychologiquement la cure que le patient y fait. Le profil en forme de dents de scie de la façade sud n'est pas dû uniquement au désir de pourvoir chaque chambre de sa propre terrasse à l'abri de celle du voisin, mais aussi, et surtout, à la nécessité de se protéger de l'insolation très forte venant du sud dont la chaleur est augmentée par le Lac de Constance. La surface des chambres en tant que cellules fondamentales (la maison comporte 64 lits d'hôtes dont un très petit nombre dans des chambres à deux lits) n'est que de 14 m<sup>2</sup>, antichambre comprise, et cependant d'un aspect spacieux et aéré.

## Summary

### New buildings of the F. Hoffmann-La Roche Co. in Basle (pages 153-157)

Various new buildings have been constructed during recent years as part of a considerable enlargement of the industrial premises.

The plan of construction for these buildings, which have a special purpose to fulfil, was clearly specified by the management of the factory in each case. Planning and architectural formation had to satisfy the requirements of the factory in every way and construction had to be technically perfect from the economic point-of-view. Building was based on the following principles: ferro-concrete raw constructions with unplastered concrete elevations painted white and iron windows painted blue. Flat covered, gravel-coated roofs, plumbing in galvanised sheet iron.

### Block of flats in Englischviertelstrasse, Zurich (pages 162-165)

This block of flats is based on the arrangement of the staircase, the design for the ground-plans and the differentiation of the levels for flats and arbours. The entrances to the one-and-a-half, two-and-a-half and three-room flats are situated right on an entrance court divided up into flowerbeds. Access to the arbours and the four-room flats at the western part of the block is by a single one-way staircase with lift.

Building and garage wing were constructed as single blocks: outer walls in brick, jambs to garage windows in ferro-concrete, north-west elevation with arbours in ferro-concrete skeleton construction with brick facing.

### Office building with restaurant at the Römerhof, Zurich (pages 158-161)

From the town-planning point-of-view this new building provides an interesting example of a generous interpretation of the building laws. Apart from the main line of construction, which by regulation had to be set back a few metres at the street-corner, the architect succeeded in achieving an upperfloor line which permitted the pavement to be built over for half the length of the whole building. This produces a delightful system of arcades which is also of assistance to the traffic and ensures the ground-floor shops and the restaurant a roofed space in front. This build-over of the pavement was permitted only for one floor and will thus, in connection with the multi-floor building to be erected later, produce a vital and interesting gradation consisting of arcade construction, triple-floor construction in height. In the formation of the elevation, too, the arcade is treated differently from the triple-floor main building, for the upper floor elevation with restaurant and hair-dresser's saloon is largely glazed, while a relatively compact effect is achieved in the elevation of the triple-floor building, which is set back a little and is over a ground-floor mainly in glass.

### Post office flats, Rietterplatz, Zurich (pages 166-167)

The variety of purposes of the building - post office and flats etc. - led to the adoption of an unusual solution.

The clearly two-fold purpose of the building is expressed in its exterior. The upper floors with the flats rest as a unified construction on the independent concrete pillars, the post office being so to speak, inserted. In this way an interesting differentiation in height was also achieved with the object of obtaining lightness and compactness of construction.

### Department store Franz Carl Weber AG., St. Gall (pages 168-169)

Spatial division of the buildings. Ground-floor: show-windows graded in depth.

1st floor: shop.  
2nd, 3rd and 4th floors: offices.  
Constructional principle: concrete slabs were inserted between the fireproof walls. The court elevation in concrete and walling took over the stiffening of this construction. The main elevation was «suspended in front» as a free element. It consists solely of glass and aluminium. In the show-window section the lower surface of the projecting roof and of the entresol was covered with special aluminium plates.

### Engine workshop and engine testing bench of Swissair, Kloten/Zurich (pages 170-172)

The engine workshop in a modern airline company is used for the supremely important task of overhauling the airplane engines at regular intervals. The engines are removed from the planes, transported into the workshop on carriages, completely dismantled there and after various parts have been replaced are re-assembled. They are then subjected to an operational check of 8 to 10 hours on the testing bench.

The main problem in constructing this engine workshop consisted in the techni-

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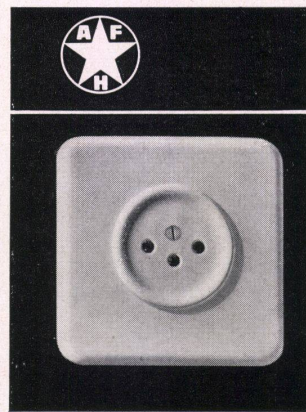
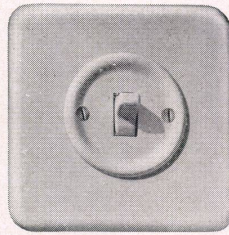
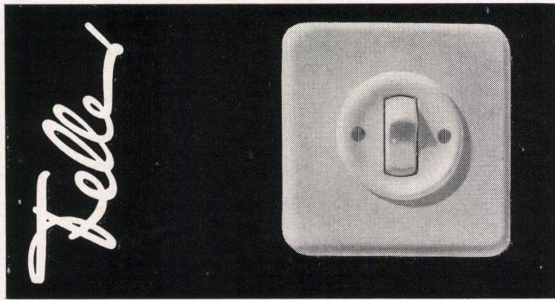
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cal organisation of the individual phases of the work, beginning with dismantling, then cleaning, the propeller workshop, the marking and measuring control, the overhauling of the individual parts of the engine and finally re-assembly.

**Haniel Power Station in Bottrop/Rheinland** (pages 173-175)

In a completely open area a high-pressure steam power-station with a performance of 50 000 kw had to be built inside a large, brand-new colliery.

In all purely industrial parts of the building the idea of using windows for natural lighting and ventilation was abandoned. The premises are lighted exclusively by luminous tubes.

Coal bunker, boiler- and turbine-house and also the building for control, servicing and the workshop are constructed as a closely concentrated block instead of in the usual loose style.

Operations inside the power-station were also to take place accordingly in one single large space. Even the dividing wall between boiler-house and turbine-house usual in all power-stations was to be abandoned.

**Ore-dressing installations of the Germania mine in Marten/Dortmund** (pages 176-178)

Dressing coal requires large apparatuses and correspondingly large buildings of even greater proportions than the actual pit sheds.

The type of construction of the buildings depends on their contents and purpose. Since the bunkers are usually built of steel concrete this part is constructed in

concrete as a solid building of some height. Those floors, however, which house the mechanical section are usually built in steel, i.e. in unfaced steel paneling with underpinning 12 cm thick. This is in order to facilitate change-overs and on account of the vibration of the machines.

**Welfare Centre of the Büssing Utility Vehicle Co., Brunswick** (pages 179-181)

Büssing Nutzkraftwagen Ltd. in Brunswick intended to construct a building in which 1700 people, a large part of the staff and also guests of the firm, could eat at the same time. The management drew up a preliminary draft providing for triple-floored premises containing, in the basement, a cloakroom, washrooms and preparation rooms for the kitchen and, on the three floors, dining-rooms, kitchens and auxiliary rooms.

The framework is a steel concrete skeleton with set-back supports. The outer walls consist of the continuous jutting parapets and the gable walls of Ytong, faced with Buchtal slabs 15/30. The ceilings are made of siderite to support a weight of 500 kg/sq.m. and, under the kitchen, of steel concrete to support a weight of 1000 kg.

**Canteen of the Dr. C. Schleussner Photographic Works, Neu-Isenburg/Frankfurt a.M.** (pages 182-184)

The spatial plan required a dining-hall for 250 persons (on special occasions for 600 to 800), with guest-rooms for 40 persons, a kitchen able to supply meals at short notice for the various subsidiary

branches, and the ancillary rooms needed for dining-room and kitchen.

Outer walls: steel concrete frame 20/40 cm or 20/60 cm in rough facing. Panelling with 25 cm yellow bricks, plastered inside. Inner walls: 25 cm and 12 cm brick walling, 6 cm pumice-board walls plastered on both sides. Floor ceilings: solid steel concrete slab with supports, then cork insulation, pumice concrete, flooring or roof-facing.

**Clinic for biological treatment, Ueberlingen/Bodensee** (pages 185-188)

The starting-point for planning a building of this kind is the individual room, the place where the patient spends most of his time during his cure.

It was therefore a question of creating a building capable of reinforcing psychologically the cure the patient was undergoing.

The reason for the saw-tooth profiling of the south elevation was not only the idea of providing each room with its own terrace and privacy from its neighbour, but mainly the desire to avoid the reflection of the rays of the hot southern sun from the Lake of Constance.

Patients' rooms. The single room, as basic unit (the building contains 64 guest-rooms, including only a few double rooms) is only 14 sq.m. with its anteroom, but creates a roomy and broad impression.

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