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sallée d'exposition oblongue à large baie vitrée, donnant sur la rue. Le terrain plat se prêtait bien à la solution de ce problème. La construction est en béton armé et en maçonnerie nue.

Hôpital de district à Schongau au Lech/Bavarie (pages 130—133)

L'hôpital de district de Schongau dans la région des préAlpes bavaroises devait répondre à des exigences non seulement d'organisation, mais aussi de qualité architectonique.

Tâche

Le terrain se trouve à 1 km au nord de la ville, sur un plateau s'affaissant légèrement au sud. Le programme comprend: 1° section d'opérations septiques et aseptiques avec toutes pièces annexes, salle d'opérations oto-rhynolaryngologiques et ophtalmiques; 2° section des rayons X; 3° premiers soins; 4° bains; 5° administration; 6° cellules des religieuses, appartements du personnel, salle de séjour des médecins; 7° laboratoires, pharmacie, traitements mécaniques, inhalation; 8° réfectoire des médecins; 9° chapelle; 10° installations nécessaires.

Solution

Deux pavillons à 2 étages, distants de 24 m, en direction est-ouest, reliés par deux couloirs vitrés.

Les couloirs du rez-de-chaussée sont réservés aux visites et aux malades; ceux de l'étage supérieur à la circulation entre les différentes sections. Le pavillon sud contient les chambres de malades, celui du nord l'administration et les salles de traitement; les visites et les patients y accèdent du côté est, les malades alités et accidentés du côté ouest.

Les chambres sont généralement profondes de 3 lits et entièrement vitrées au sud avec vue libre sur les préAlpes. Chaque section a, en plus, des chambres à 1 ou 2 lits au nord pour les malades ne supportant la lumière vive du sud. Les chambres sont pourvues d'une niche/toilette et de placards muraux près du couloir, au dessus desquels les conduites électriques et sanitaires sont posées librement.

La cuisine est au sous-sol, sous la section centrale; les mets sont transportés verticalement sur des chariots préchauffés dans deux monte-charge vers les cuisines à thé des différentes sections, si bien que l'acheminement est réduit au minimum.

Les malades alités passent sur une petite rampe à la sortie de l'ascenseur pour arriver sur une galerie de 50 cm disposée latéralement dans la chapelle.

Construction

Pavillon sud: cloisonnement à murs transversaux portants de 24 cm, distants de 7,20 m = largeur de deux chambres; piliers en béton armé devant les murs portants et de refend. Pavillon nord: construction massive avec murs extérieurs et deux murs de refend portants, permettant un aménagement très différencié.

Motel à Interlaken (pages 134—136)

Le premier motel construit en Suisse est situé en aval de la route du Brunig, là où l'Aare quitte le Lac de Brienz. De par sa situation, il est surtout destiné aux estivants, soit des passants qui prennent la route bienôt classique des cols des Alpes, soit des clients permanents qui y ont élu leur résidence comme point de départ pour l'Oberland bernois et la Suisse centrale.

21 chambres d'hôtes contenant au total 73 lits sont logées dans deux pavillons à un étage. Deux autres chambres se trouvent dans le corps central qui abrite également le restaurant avec pièces annexes, un magasin libre service et la réception. L'hôte s'arrête devant la réception, y prend sa clé et roule jusque devant sa cabine où il gare sa voiture. Une cabine comporte un palier, les bains avec WC, le lavabo et les douches, puis la chambre à deux lits et un ou deux divans. Une cabine mesure 8,10 x 3,50 m, une chambre d'hôte 3,50 x 6,00 m. L'hôte peut ou bien manger à la carte au restaurant ou bien s'approvisionner au magasin libre service. Les chambres d'hôte sont pourvues de boîtes de jonction pour l'installation ultérieure d'un réchaud électrique, d'un chauffage, d'un appareil de téléphone et d'un poste de radio. Pour l'instant, le motel n'est pas ouvert en hiver, saison pendant laquelle les

cabines sont chauffées par des radiateurs électriques.

Tous les planchers sont des dalles à corps creux disposées sur un vide. Les murs sont soit maçonnés et crépis, soit érigés en construction à pilastres de bois avec coffrage double. Les poutres de la toiture sont posées comme des pannes; la toiture consiste en un coffrage en bois recouvert de panneaux ondulés de ciment d'asbeste. La surface inférieure de la toiture est coffrée des deux côtés. Tous les vides des constructions en bois sont bourrés de nattes de laine de verre. Les ruelles sont asphaltées, les trottoirs couverts de dalles de ciment.

Au dehors, les couleurs sont réparties comme suit: crépi blanc; coffrage et portes lisses rouge pêche foncé; stores sable; cadres de fenêtres blanc; tôle vert de nuit; colonnes métalliques bleu noir.

Projet d'habitation familiale à Grunwald (pages 141—142)

On disposait, en banlieue de Munich, de 5000 m² pour y construire une habitation familiale pour un couple avec deux filles adultes. Le bureau du propriétaire devait être logé dans le même corps de bâtiment, ne pas communiquer avec l'appartement, mais avoir sa propre entrée.

Solution

Afin de relier toutes les pièces au jardin, l'architecte choisit une construction à un seul étage. L'habitation a été poussée dans le coin nord-est du terrain: le garage et les bureaux sont orientés vers la route si bien qu'il est impossible de voir le séjour en plein air avec la piscine situés dans l'angle formé par la grande salle de séjour, la bibliothèque, la chambre des parents et celles des jeunes filles. L'accès du garage à l'habitation est couvert. Le niveau de la chambre des parents, du cabinet-placards, de la chambre d'amis et de la bibliothèque est surélevé de la hauteur de trois marches, tandis que le plafond de la chambre des parents et de la salle de séjour est de 50 cm plus haut que celui de l'aile ouest et du garage: la salle de séjour est donc plus haute que toutes les autres pièces de l'habitation.

Construction

Maçonnerie de briques, soit crépie soit badigeonnée. Dalles massives. Toiture à revêtement Gartenmann ou Paratek. Chauffage central à mazout avec radiateurs.

A quelques détails près (emplacement de la cheminée, saillie des avant-toits), le modèle ne correspond plus aux plans qui ont été améliorés après coup. Ce projet bien étudié qui allie si bien les désirs et besoins du propriétaire à la netteté de la conception architectonique sera bientôt mis en exécution.

Projet pour une double maison de vacances au bord du Lac de Pfäffikon (pages 143—144)

Le projet prévoit cette double maison de vacances pour deux familles amies dont l'une a trois, l'autre quatre enfants. Deux corps cubiques sont séparés par un fort mur mitoyen dépassant la toiture.

Le terrain se trouve dans un bosquet peu dense à proximité du lac, et permet d'aménager, à l'ombre de quelques vieux arbres de ravissants coins de sièges et de repos.

Le sol de l'entrée-vestiaire, de la cuisinette et du coin de repas est carrelé; le coin de séjour a un parquet de frises de sapin. Construction à pilastres sur plaque de béton. Les installations sanitaires et la cheminée pour un simple fourneau à bois longent le mur mitoyen. La façade en coffrage de bois contraste agréablement avec les moellons du mur mitoyen. La maison ne servant que de refuge, les dimensions en sont minimum. Le volume de chaque moitié est de 230 m³ seulement qui coûteront env. sfrs 25.000.—.

Summary

Northland Regional Shopping Center, Detroit, Michigan (pages 109—112)

An ever increasing number of city dwellers in the USA are going into the outskirts of their cities to do their shopping, thus perhaps initiating a third phase in the development of cities. For centuries cities were centres of trade, government, defense and cultural life; with the Industrial Revolution they became centres of work, but rapid growth threatens to cripple their industrial function, the traffic problem being only the most striking symptom of the crisis. There is now under way a movement into satellite towns, pioneered by the large department stores.

A notable pioneer in this development is Hudson's large department store with 12,000 employees, in the heart of Detroit. Careful demographic studies in the Detroit area have led to selection of three locations for shopping centres: Northland Center in thickly populated north-west suburbs, Eastland Center to east toward Lake St. Clair, under construction, and another shopping centre to the south in planning stage. Northland Center on main north-west highway. Level site 66 hectares. Accessible on all sides by planned traffic approaches, feeding into parking areas for 7500 cars and overflow area for 4500 cars. In centre of traffic network shopping centre, built over area about 6 hectares.

Power and heating plant and other facilities on north, on south by highway restaurant.

Traffic and pedestrian approaches separate. Service entrance through tunnel to storerooms in lower floor. Upper floor reserved for pedestrians. Between square store building and adjoining retail wing resembling a windmill partially roofed shopping streets and parklike areas with fountains and sculpture.

Smaller shops grouped around central installation shaft inside store, whereas larger shops situated along outside elevations closed on upper floors. Leads to cheerful circular promenade with small shops adjoining.

Retail area concrete beam ceiling supported by ferro-concrete tie-trusses, extending over three bays each 13 m. wide and projecting out 3.30 m., making possible extensions. Store ceilings concrete slabs reinforced crosswise by ribs, intervals about 10 m. in both directions.

Figures:

Eighty retail shops and department store cover area that can be let of 97,000 sq. m., which can be increased to 138,000 sq. m. Construction costs not counting fees, wages and not counting special installations such as airconditioning etc. 22,500,000 dollars. 550,000 potential customers within maximum twenty minutes by car. Turnover even in first year of opening more than 50 million dollars, thus exceeding the most optimistic forecasts.

Northland Center has for the first time on a large scale shown what can be done in putting into effect modern ideas on shopping centres. Once again everything has been adjusted to the psychology and to the practical needs of the pedestrian. But the pedestrian city does not represent a retreat into the past; its arrangements are geared to the modern tempo. The whole lay-out, down to its smallest detail, is an expression of order, scale and proportion.

American consulates in Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt and Stuttgart (pages 113—118)

USA General Consulates in various German cities, embodying principle of ideal consulate, office building with one section

almost exclusively devoted to internal operations and greater or smaller section accessible to the public, along with corresponding utility rooms such as stores, snack bar, garages etc. Large surrounding park. Bremen: Corner site surrounded by old buildings, facing stand of trees, and Düsseldorf: site on wide boulevard among villa properties near Rhine.

Both buildings similar in organization: large scale internal operations, relatively little public business.

Hence all offices in three upper floors of main building which rest on pillars upon ground floor structure which forms integral part of whole building and houses utility rooms. Only one-storey section has basement, for heating, transformer station and stores.

Construction: Steel skeleton axial dimension 6 x 6 m. static principle: middle supports rigid, outer supports pendulum stanchions (IP 20). Cavity ceilings fixed crosswise. Outer walls and parapets Ytong plus 3 cm. Roman travertine facing. Steel frame window construction. Hinged casements permitting simultaneous lowering (12 cm.) and swinging outwards (up to 40 cm.), simple glazing.

Aluminium Venetian blind casings and lighting fixtures built into sheet steel acoustic suspended ceiling. Acoustic ceiling runs continuously over entire office area, permitting easy re-arrangement of rooms. Rendered light partitions run only from floor up to acoustic ceiling. Roofing: Four-ply sanded roofing paper on cork insulation. Stairs: Steel staircase with steps of pre-fabricated black terrazzo. Steel elements painted white. Front walls of stair-well painted bright blue.

Floors: Linoleum tiles grey in offices and passage-ways; entrance hall and open-air space under main building finished in Jura cream-coloured marble. Office walls painted beige.

Heating: Central hot water convection heating, entrance hall hot air heat. Frankfurt a. M.

Site in park with very beautiful, old stand of trees immediately next to the Palmengarten and in area built with villas from turn of century.

Division of building into three-storey main office building (2nd, 3rd and 4th upper floors) and a ground floor for public business. This ground floor houses large visa and passport department and a number of rooms for medical examinations of emigrants with requisite entrance hall and waiting room around garden courtyard. On mezzanine floor utility rooms such as snack bar, kitchen, telephone room, battery room etc. are housed. Other utility rooms and heating in basement.

Not much attention devoted to main staircase as it is intended to be used only as emergency stairs and in case of failure of lifts.

Garage in separate building on edge of large parking area.

Construction: Ferro-concrete skeleton, axial dimension 6 x 6 m. static principle: middle supports rigid, outer supports pendulum stanchions. Cavity ceiling. Exterior: Aluminium window construction with built-in dark grey glass insulation elements as parapet, forms façades of entire building.

In main building this construction runs from roof all the way through to ceiling of mezzanine floor and is hung in front of intermediate floors. Ceilings appearing on outside fitted with section irons flush with elevation, permitting better mounting of aluminium elements, painted white. Hinged casements swinging outward with attachment for simultaneous lowering.

Stairs: ferro-concrete with black terrazzo flooring. Heating: central hot water convection heating in all offices. Entrance hall and waiting room and medical division hot air heating.

All other details of building, e.g. roof, acoustic ceiling etc., correspond to those of Consulate in Düsseldorf (see above). Stuttgart

Site set back from street on sloping park ground of Wilhelm Palace.

Two upper floors for purely internal operations; recessed ground floor with central entrance hall and offices for public business. Basement floor on an elevation like parking area in rear houses all utility rooms such as garage, heating, stores, snack bar, kitchen, telephone switchboard, batteries and transformer.

Parking area and street connected by ramp run along front of building.

Construction: Outside walls of plinth (basement) floor unrendered concrete.

To right and left of completely glazed entrance hall on ground floor, outside wall on side facing street finished in Gothic-red granite slabs carried up to

2.10 m. continued on lateral walls of entrance hall.

Heating: central hot water convection heating in all rooms including entrance hall.

All other construction details of building correspond to those of Consulate in Frankfurt (see above).

Administrative building of the welfare department of Bayer dye factory (page 119—120)

Building situated at approaches to city of Leverkusen with driveway leading in from Düsseldorf-Cologne highway to general administration building of Agfa, to one of principal factory entrances and to canteen.

Was planned to be fully visible to travellers coming out from Cologne and from the city centre of Leverkusen and to dominate the skyline as viewed from the Autobahn and railway.

These town-planning considerations also justified by operational factors. Large construction program on restricted site necessitated high building.

Building of new polyclinic already completed in rough. In case Cologne highway embankment is widened, sidewalk to be run under the building, main entrance for new building and for polyclinic to open on to resulting passage-way.

Ground plan calls for width of 20 m. and length of 42 m. Individual offices reached from two parallel halls along north and south sides. Passage-ways kept as short as possible. Special care devoted to correct placing and dimensioning of lifts and stairs. Interior with colourful walls, cabinets and curtains offers pleasant working conditions. Mosaics by Prof. Spuler and relief by the sculptor Kuhn account for less than one percent of total construction costs.

As to exterior, clinkered parapet bands harmonize with already existing factory buildings. Native stone frames give new building its individual character. Enamel sheathing of window jambs utilized for first time in Germany.

Walter Wirz Furniture Factory in Sissach/Basel (pages 121—123)

A furniture factory located on the periphery of a new industrial zone on the edge of the city. Site gently sloping to the north. Combined with house for plant manager. Isolated situation unhampered by surroundings made possible great flexibility in plan. Three independent buildings corresponding to operational requirements of the plant. Workshop section along cantonal highway. Ground floor production, upper floor exhibition area and storage for finished furniture, veneers storage in basement along with employees' cloakroom and installations.

Opposite it the two-storey open wood storage shed with saw-mill and heating plant in west corner. Manager's house on east boundary of zone adjoining farmland. Closes factory yard with its more elevated sleeping section and garages beneath, lower living area aligned with wood storage shed.

Construction:

Factory: System of ferro-concrete frames with superimposed slabs forming ceiling and roof. Continuous roof slabs of constant thickness provides base for application of cork insulation and gravel stucco roof. On both ends re-inforced walls take over support function from framework. Upper floor finished in porous concrete, windows and sand-lime brick parapets of ground floor placed behind continuous framework struts. Stair-well and spraying room walls sand-lime brick. Stairs rubbed concrete block steps. All other partitions glazed lightweight placed upon continuous flooring. Ground floor adhesive oak parquet flooring, upper floor inlaid. All concrete structural elements unrendered. Porous concrete plain outside, inside rendered with thin mortar. Sand-lime brick masonry with flush joints, plain outside, painted inside.

Wood storage shed: Ferro-concrete frames with framed partitions and continuous roof slab. Intermediate ceiling timber beams and openwork floor boarding. Masonry and chimney casing sand-lime brick.

Manager's house: Living area outside walls sand-lime brick, roof slab ferro-concrete. Inside insulation cork. Sleeping area end walls, ceiling and roof ferro-concrete. Walls finished with porous concrete slabs outside, rendered inside. Inside partitions sand-lime brick with flush joints washed. Windows double glazed, swinging casement type. Floors

in all living-rooms inlaid on insulated foundation, mosaic in kitchen and bath. Colour scheme: Ferro-concrete struts ground floor factory, ferro-concrete frames wood storage shed and concrete walls garage grey. End walls factory, manager's house and wood storage shed together with edges of ceiling slabs and of roof white.

Porous concrete walls ochre, window frames grey, movable casements white, doors and factory gates light blue, doors manager's house yellow and green, timber construction wood storage shed yellow, visible parts of ferro-concrete structure green.

Canteen and Administration Building of an Industrial Concern in Pfalz (page 124)

A new intimate canteen building replaces an outmoded kitchen arrangement. Well organized lay-out with dining-room for 200 persons, refrigerators, sales room and guest rooms with separate entrance. Garage with space for 10 cars, motorcycles and bicycles.

Roomy entrance hall on east leads to large dining-room situated on south side of building. Cigarette and chocolate stand in the entrance hall, with another stand in the dining-room. Kitchen consists of a pantry, kitchen proper and a dishwashing room. Kitchen area directly connected with play-rooms, storerooms and stairs to basement storerooms. Latter joined to service entrance on north. Guest rooms on west side with separate entrance with cloakroom and WC.

Front elevation of dining-room unrendered concrete. Lemon-yellow wood window frames, parapets black Mettlacher slabs. Roof corrugated asbestos cement. All other windows painted blue-grey.

Factory and Administration building of the Coca Cola Factory, Innsbruck (pages 125—127)

A Coca Cola Factory for the Tyrol Beverage Company on site eastern outskirts of Innsbruck. In first building stage bottling capacity of 5000 bottles per hour. Operations in display window for reasons of publicity.

Organization:

- sanitary rooms for installation of machinery
- offices, lounge rooms and two apartments
- ample storage space, garages, workshops.

Sections a and b housed in main building facing highway, c in shed structure set back and connected with main building, with removable partitions.

Display window opens toward highway where it can be seen easily, with driveway leading into parking area for customers. Delivery entrance and exit for empty bottles in rear of building approached by side street.

Production section east half of main building two floors, administration and apartments three lower floors west side.

Construction: Main building standard brick construction. Over basement and ground floor solid ceilings, whereas roof of whole building consists of timber rafters. Roofing material novel plastic covering ("Rüsit"). Shed structure 3-hinge trusses each of the eight trusses being placed on two ferro-concrete partitions and anchored in lengthwise direction of shed by steel profiles.

Heat supplied to machines by low pressure steam plant, fired by oil furnace. Entire shed as well as main building heated by low pressure steam. Hot water heat in lounge rooms, offices and apartments.

Under sides of ceilings in recreation rooms fitted with Tiroton acoustic slabs to deaden noise.

Floors in corridors and lounge rooms rubber composition slabs laid in quick-drying asphalt. Floor in shed structure cement, workshops larch beading.

All walls interior of building smooth planed brightly painted. Floor around machines black clinker slabs, elsewhere dull blue slabs. Elevations light grey or white or sheathed with dark bluish-grey asbestos cement slabs.

Entire elevation animated by vivid window frames and red and ochre outside doors.

Farm Machinery Factory in Copenhagen (pages 128—129)

A small farm machinery factory comprising workshop, machinery depot, spare parts depot and office section along with extensive exhibition hall. Level site.

A hallway runs to exhibition hall, offices on right. A wide doorway in exhibition hall opposite office section leads to L-shaped machinery depot. Plus small workshop, with cloakrooms and lavatories.

Partly ferro-concrete, partly unrendered brick. Depots and workshops illuminated by skylights.

District Hospital in Schongau on the River Lech/Bayern (pages 130—133)

Prize-winning plan by Munich architect Fritz Florin for district hospital in Schongau in Bavarian pre-Alpine country. Site about 1 km. north of old town on a high level area with steep slope to south.

Organization: 1 Operations

- X-ray
- Out-patients
- Bath section
- Administration
- Staff quarters
- Laboratories
- Doctor's lounge room
- Chapel

Essentially two-storey building preferred because of high site. Two sections joined by two glazed passage-ways, 24 m. apart parallel in east-west direction, makes for unhampered movement within building.

Patients' rooms on south, administration and treatment on north. On ground floor south lounge room and laboratories, on north out-patients. Upper floor south X-ray room, north operating rooms. Second floor houses staff quarters. Wards in south section. Patients' rooms on glazed south side with wide view of pre-Alps. Awnings on south windows for protection against sun. Chapel adjoining south section.

Construction: Foundation bulkhead structure with 24 cm. thick supporting cross-walls, interval between which of 7.20 m. corresponding to width of two rooms. Additional ferro-concrete supports placed outside supporting walls and intermediate partitions. Treatment section solid structural elements with supporting outside walls and two supporting intermediate partitions. Strong ceiling construction: cavity stone, Remy system, permits light partitions to be installed as need arises. Linoleum flooring laid over asphalt base. Tela-mat sound-proofing. Flat roof surfaces Gartenmann-roofing. Inside rain gutters.

Carefully worked-out harmonious colour scheme for both outside and inside under direction of Munich painter Christof Drechsel, who took into account psychological effect of colour schemes on patients.

Motel at Interlaken (pages 134—136)

First motel in Switzerland located below Brüning road by outlet of river Aare from Lake of Brienz. Intended for holiday guests, both transients and permanent guests. 21 guest rooms with 73 beds two one-storey sections. Two additional guest rooms in central building also containing restaurant with service rooms, self-service shop and reception. Each cabin comprises vestibule, bath with WC, lavatory and shower, and bedroom with two beds and one or two cots. Cabin 8.10 x 3.50 m., bedroom 3.50 x 6.00 m. For time being not to be operated in winter; during cold weather bedrooms warmed by electric radiant heat.

All floors built over hollow air spaces as cavity ceiling. Walls either rendered moulded stone or wooden stanchion construction sheathed on both sides with fibre beading. Roof beams set up as purlins. Roofing material wooden sheathing and corrugated asbestos cement sheets natural colour, under surface of roof sheathed inside and out with fibre beading. All spaces in wooden cavity construction insulated with glass wool. Driveways asphalt, sidewalks cement slabs.

Exterior: colour scheme: rendering white, wooden sheathing and planed doors dark Persian red, blinds sandy coloured, window frames white, sheeting dark green and tubular supports blue-black.

Project of a one-family house at Grünwald (pages 141—142)

Site 5000 sq.m. situated in Grünwald, suburb of Munich. One-family house for married couple with two grown-up daughters. Owner's office in house but not directly connected with living area and with separate entrance.

All rooms on ground floor so as to bring them into close relationship with garden shaded by old trees. In north-east corner office, service rooms and garage; all living-rooms however on south-west away from street and adjoining garden. Garden with swimming pool not visible from office. In front of garage roofed area for shelter from rain. Passage from garage to house also roofed.

Ground plan very functional. Door opens from vestibule into basement, second door into large living-room and third into hall leading to dining nook adjoined on street side (NW) by maid's room, kitchen and bath, on garden side two daughters' rooms. Library adjoins living-room and parents' bedroom with bath, linen room and small guest room. Floor level of this part of house including library raised three steps, ceiling of parents' section and living-room however 50 cm. higher than in west wing and garage, making it more light and roomy than other rooms.

Brick masonry partially rendered, partially washed. Solid ceilings. Roofing material Gartenmann covering or Paratekt. Oil burner with hot water heating, radiators. In a few details, e.g. situation of chimney, ground plan not entirely in accord with model as latter was over-elaborated. Plan which is well thought out and corresponds closely to owner's needs and wishes will soon go into construction stage.

Plan for a semi-detached holiday chalet on the Pfäffikon lake (pages 143—144)

Lightly wooded site on shores of Lake of Pfäffikon.

Two small cubic week-end houses on two sides of a fire-wall extended above roof level.

Seating area shaded by old trees.

One large room on ground floor, on south living-room and dining area, behind latter kitchenette. Vestibule (with cloakroom) and kitchenette with dining area stone slab, living-room pine beading floor. Three bunkrooms, each two beds and shower with WC, on upper floor.

Construction stanchions on concrete slab. Sanitary installations and chimney for simple wood stove in dividing wall. Elevation horizontal wood sheathing, contrasted with fire-wall of unrendered quarry stone. Dimensions small as possible, as families intend to spend much time outdoors.

Volume per half house 230 cu.m. Cost 25,000 Fr.