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## Summary

### **Point house Steinentor, Basle** (pages 401–405)

After a 16-floor point house with concave building line facing the Heuwaage had originally been planned, the authorities finally permitted a 13-floor point house with straight south elevation. As adjoining structure, facing Steinentorstrasse, a 6-floor connecting building was authorized, and facing the suburb of Steinen a 5-floor connecting building. On the ground floor is noticeable an interior passageway for pedestrians which was built in view of the creation of additional shops and further display windows.

On the 2nd to the 5th floors are situated office and work-rooms, a hairdresser's, a steam bath and a dancing school.

On the 6th to the 13th floors are one to four-room apartments.

The point house has been erected with a ferro-concrete framework, the lower lateral wings on the other hand in untreated brick masonry with concrete ceilings. The windows are fitted with special glass, something like polarized glass.

### **Office building «Zur Bastei», Zürich** (pages 406–409)

The building rises as a slender point house in nine floors over a somewhat recessed ground floor serving as shop level. In the middle of the ground plan the building shows slight bulges which lend it a certain tension.

The staircase is located at the north end where the point house adjoins an already existing office building.

On the roof floor was installed a unit of light construction which is entirely open toward the south and on the north is in glass.

The building consists of a ferro-concrete framework with the ferro-concrete narrow sides worked out in disk-shapes and left untreated. In front of the ferro-concrete framework was hung a light ferro-construction sheathed with industrial eloxated peraluman sheets.

Each longitudinal elevation, which contains two angles, measures, in the main building, 26 m. in breadth and 28 m. in height.

### **«Dornacher-Court» with shops and flats, Solothurn** (pages 410–413)

The building plan comprises a garage with exhibition room, shops, offices and twelve apartments.

The offices and the apartments are separated and housed in two different parts of the building, the offices on the projecting area of the square facing south, in five floors, the apartments on the traffic-free approach to the Aare facing west, in four floors. The building rests on a 40 cm. thick reinforced concrete bed. The street elevations on the ground floor are entirely in glass; the weight is taken by columnar steel supports. The south part is a reinforced concrete framework with solid reinforced concrete ceilings and a blind fire-wall on the east side.

### **German Mortgage Bank, Wiesbaden** (pages 414–418)

The architects have situated in front of the main structure of the point building the extremely articulated executive committee area, and in connection with it next to Paulinenstrasse the lower casino structure. This arrangement in steps was simply to stress the individual sections with different, distinct functions, the welfare department, the executive wing with consciously spacious display and the point house with the large block of offices; on the other hand, it was to bring about a harmonious integration of this complex of buildings with the landscaping of the Warmer Damm Park and the surrounding buildings.

The point house is deliberately oriented north and south in spite of the relatively narrow site, in order to avoid rooms with sunlight on one side only. Also it was considered that a narrow building, even if it is high, casts a smaller shadow on the building just to the north, that is, a farther-

reaching shadow for a shorter time than a long not quite so high building as was projected by the building authorities of Wiesbaden. In the case of the latter the extent of the shadow would be probably less, but the site would be in shadow for an essentially longer time.

### **Patients' house and nurses' house of a mental home in Oetwil on the Lake** (pages 419–423)

The new building finished in 1954 is used especially for the seriously ill and combines in one unit two buildings which formerly were separate. The structure has a U-shape and forms a courtyard which faces northeast toward the wide-spreading Zürich foothill region.

The new building has the purpose on the one hand of answering the need for more bed space and—in line with modern requirements—in particular for smaller bedrooms and private rooms; on the other hand of contributing to an enhanced operational efficiency of the whole institution, in that it is introduced as a connecting building between the two structures already there.

The design of the new building is clearly distinguished from that of the already existing building. There is a ferro-concrete framework which appears in various ways according to the requirements of the individual parts of the building.

### **One-family house near Munich** (pages 424–427)

The construction plan comprised a large living-room with garden terrace, a roomy hallway, a work-room, two bedrooms and a maid's room as well as a garage. The site was completely level. The house is entered by a small hall, which connects directly with a hallway. The latter can be sub-divided by a sliding glass partition. From the hallway you enter the living-room which is of generous dimensions and whose west side in glass faces a garden terrace and a garden enclosed on three sides. The living-room is adjoined on the sides by a serving-room, the kitchen and the maid's room. A stairway leads from the serving-room into the cellar. From the part of the hallway on the garden side you enter the work-room and a wardrobe room situated on the north side. The latter again adjoins the two bedrooms situated at the west end of the sleeping area.

### **House of an architect in Saarbrücken** (pages 428–432)

The architect had at his disposal a building site of about 3000 sq. m. on a southern slope with a beautiful view. The construction plan comprises a roomy living and dining-room, two bedrooms for the parents, a living-bedroom for the daughter, a maid's room, kitchen and bath as well as the architect's studio with adjoining rooms.

The central framework consists of four firmly braced steel columns 28 x 28 cm. on the garden floor, upon which the cubic structure of the living floor freely rests. The latter again consists of four steel columns 28 x 28 cm. from which project the girders of the floor structure as well as of the ceiling structure, now placed on top, now placed underneath respectively.

The example shown belongs to the rare, entirely unconventional buildings of our time. The architect has succeeded in achieving utterly clear, pure cubic conceptions.

### **New Radio and Television Sets** (pages 435–436)

The TS-G in plain maple or walnut is the normal radio set. At the same time as the design was worked out there was also solved the problem of developing a container that provides the correct resonance. It should be particularly noticed that this set has equal resonance on all sides, for which reason it can be placed in the middle of a room without further ado.

### **One-family house in Indiana** (pages 437–438)

The problem was to plan a one-family house with large living-room, kitchen, terrace, bath-room, two children's play- and bedrooms, parents' bedroom and a studio. The building site slopes to the north and in the winter has a view of a neighbouring range of hills.

The living-room measuring 13 x 5 x 6 m. takes up nearly half the ground plan. The windows provided on the south-east and north-west sides have fixed panes and exhibit only two air vents each. The kitchen is essentially circular, installed in the middle of the living area. This disposition of the ground plan reduces the housewife's movements to a minimum. All serving can be done comfortably from the middle of the kitchen. In addition to a dish-washing machine and a refrigerator, an elevated oven is also provided. Fixed to the ceiling is a plastic casing with a built-in electric ventilator. The kitchen can be opened up on one side for breakfast.

### **One-room house near Zürich** (pages 439–440)

The main construction idea—vertical sliding walls—determines the basic design of the plan. U-shaped girders 50 cm. high form, on level 226, the roof structure of the house. These girders are also recognizable in the elevation as strong bands. There they contain the window-frames and blinds, whereas in the interior of the house the partitions slide up like a telescope into the U-girders. If these sliding partitions are opened up the house becomes one room, visibly divided by the supporting structure.