

Zeitschrift: Bauen + Wohnen = Construction + habitation = Building + home : internationale Zeitschrift

Herausgeber: Bauen + Wohnen

Band: 9 (1955)

Heft: 2

Rubrik: Summary

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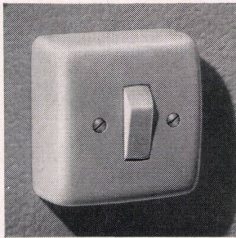
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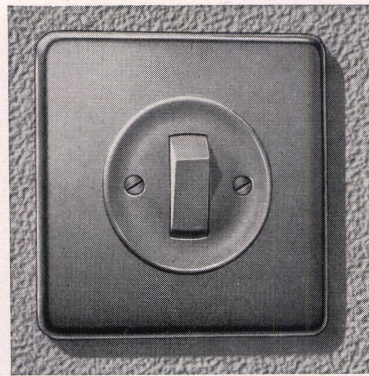
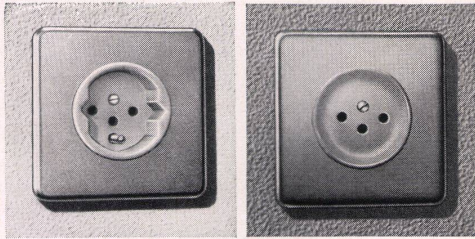
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GARDY

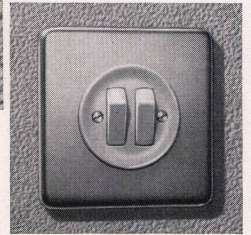
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GARDY S.A. GENF

Nouveau bâtiment de la radio hessoise à Francfort s.M. (pages 108-111)

En plus des différents agrandissements et transformations, ce bloc d'immeubles a reçu un cachet particulier par la construction accolée du bâtiment rond des assemblées plénières. Les tribunes qui avaient déjà été montées dans la construction brute de la salle plénière furent démontées et la rotonde vitrée divisée en cinq étages par de nouveaux planchers d'entrevous. La salle des concerts est une construction à double coffrage. La grande salle intérieure, séparée des vides dans lesquels on peut s'avancer et qui servent à contenir les conduites d'installation et de conditionnement d'air, repose comme châssis particulier et constructivement indépendant dans le grand corps de bâtiment visible de l'extérieur. La salle des concerts est longue de 50 m, large de 23 à 32 m et haute de 10,50 m au maximum. Elle peut recevoir 1200 personnes disposant chacune d'un espace d'env. 10 m² d'air.

Garderie d'enfants et pouponnière Frauenholz à Munich (pages 112-113)

La colonie Frauenholz est un baraquement pour sans-abri. Afin de satisfaire à un besoin des plus urgents, il fallait construire une garderie d'enfants sur une cave existante de baraques. En même temps, il s'agissait de bâtir une pouponnière. Les grandes vitres des fenêtres sont fixes, les petits vasistas s'ouvrent vers l'extérieur. Le toit qui forme également le plafond est légèrement incliné vers l'ouest: c'est une dalle de béton armé isolé par en-dessous par de l'Héraklith et par en-dessus par du liège recouvert de carton bitumé gravelé.

Garderie d'enfants Dornfinkenweg à Munich (pages 114-115)

Cette garderie comprend, en plus des deux écoles enfantines, deux asiles pouvant accueillir les enfants particulièrement menacés dans cette région, même à l'âge scolaire. On y accède du sud. Les salles de l'école enfantine sont à l'ouest, celles de l'asile à l'est. Les salles de dé-

pendance se trouvent dans la partie centrale, derrière l'entrée nord. Le plafond qui fait également toit se compose d'un plancher à corps creux en Héraklith de 20 cm d'épaisseur, recouvert de 5 cm de sur-béton et d'une toiture en éternit ondulé reposant sur un contre-lattis.

Home de convalescence pour jeunes gens à Schwelm (pages 116-118)

Le très long pavillon des chambres à coucher a été dirigé en direction est-ouest si bien que le réfectoire bâti sur d'anciennes fondations reçoit le soleil de l'est, du sud et de l'ouest à travers ses grandes baies vitrées. En plus des 20 chambres à coucher dont les 60 lits sont répartis sur les deux étages supérieurs, le bâtiment comprend encore: au rez-de-chaussée le réfectoire, la salle de séjour et le cabinet de travail; à l'étage supérieur la salle de jeu, celle de lecture; à l'étage inférieur (de plain-pied au sud) la salle de gymnastique et celle de ping-pong. Le bâtiment a été construit en béton armé.

Summary

Bathing beach Tiefenbrunnen, Zürich (pages 77-85)

The dimensions of the bathing beach were based on an estimate of approximately 3000 visitors, each to have an area of about 7 sq.m. open space. In actual fact about 23 000 sq.m. of lawn were created by filling up an area which formerly measured only 14 000 sq.m.

Along the busy Bellerivestrasse detached pavilions of one and two floors were built on the strip of lakeside, which varies in width from about 120 to 70 m. Starting from the city end, these pavilions consist of three buildings for pupils (girls' changing room, W.C. block, boys' changing room), three detached pavilions with separate changing cubicles and the «mother and child» section.

At one point on the lakeside a non-swimmers' pool, floating in the open lake, was constructed beside the non-swimmers' bay.

The material mainly used was timber. Use was also made of ready concrete elements with and without glass. These decorative stones serve as filling elements and as a connection between all park constructions. The general colour scheme is characterised by the white of the plastered surface and the two additional colours, yellow and red. All new buildings were based on piles.

One-family houses at Aesch near Basle (pages 86-88)

On a site measuring about 1600 sq.m. between Aesch and Pfeffingen two small detached houses were to be built for two families of friends. The spatial plan was largely identical for both houses, so that a unified ground plan was worked out to aid rational construction. Requirements consisted of a large living-dining room with fireplace and seat, three small bedrooms, kitchen, bath/W.C., storeroom and workshop for motor-bicycle, and the necessary cellarage.

Cellar walls of concrete, outer walls on living-room floor of insulating stones, on bedroom floor of unplastered bricks, east wall of wood. Intermediate walls of brick and slag plates. Intermediate ceilings of steel clay. Flat roofs of concrete with cork insulation.

Building costs alone, including fee Fr. 59 400
Surroundings and preparation of site, fees and building interest Fr. 5 400
Total without land Fr. 64 800

Apartment house with 4 flats in Hollywood (pages 89-93)

The problem was to build a house with four three-room flats each of about 800 sq.ft. (approx. 72 sq.m.) on a site of about 15x33 m. Building costs were given as about 10 dollars per sq.ft., i.e. 8000 dollars per flat.

The four flats were built back to back in twos. The whole ground-floor is occupied by a large living-room with eating niche and kitchen at the back. In the two flats facing west kitchen and eating section are against the central dividing wall, while in the two flats to the east they are against the outside walls.

On an upper floor each flat has two bedrooms with large built-in cupboards, bath and shower-bath.

One-family house with atrium garden walled-in on three sides, at New Canaan, U.S.A. (pages 94-96)

In the first stage of construction a five-roomed house was to be built containing a large living-room and dining-room and a small library, study and single bedroom. Adjacent to the bedroom there was to be a bathroom, and adjacent to the dining-room the kitchen.

In a rectangle which is almost a square all rooms are arranged in the shape of a U round an inner garden open to the south. The entrance to the house is on the north and gives direct access to the dining-room, which opens southwards on the inner garden with a broad window-wall extending from corner to corner and from floor to ceiling.

The living-room is fully glazed on two sides, on the east facing the inner garden and on the west facing the garden which surrounds the house. The south wall is completely closed and carries a large fireplace. The north-east corner of the western part is occupied by a small studio.

The whole walling which surrounds the house on four sides is unplastered. Inside the weight of the roof is not borne by the glass wall facing the garden but by four independent double T-pillars.

One-family house in Castlecrag near Sydney (pages 97-100)

A normal project for a house to accommodate one family contains, in addition to a living-room, a studio which can also be used as a guest-room, and on the lower floor a garage and a maid's room to be completed later.

**Flach-Bedachungen
Gußasphalt-Beläge**

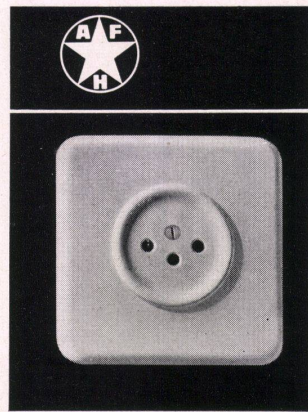
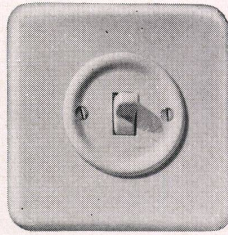
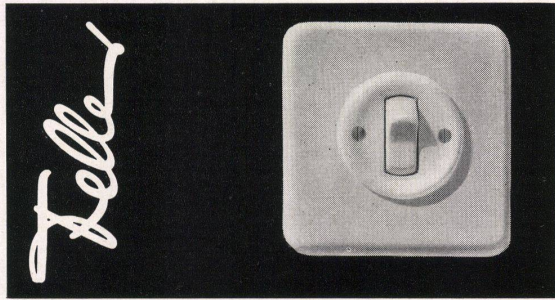
MEYNADIER

die Spezialisten

Beim Strandbad Tiefenbrunnen wurden durch uns ausgeführt:
1800 m² Gußasphalt-Beläge
700 m² Flachdächer

Zürich und Bern

Neuzeitliche Schalter und Steckdosen für Unterputzmontage
Adolf Feller AG. Horgen, Fabrik elektrischer Apparate



Advantage is taken of the slope to construct one part with two floors and another part with one floor, connected with one another by half-floor ramps.

The descending ramp leads, again open, into the large living-room, which has a height of one and a half floors within the range of the ramp. The ascending ramp takes the visitor to the upper floor, where the bedrooms of the parents and the children are situated. A bathroom with shower-bath completes this floor, which faces east and has a view to the east and a long balcony. Beneath this bedroom floor the living-room is constructed round an independent fireplace and leads to the studio.

An architect's home in Salsomaggiore
(pages 101-102)

A music-room, a dining-room, three bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a W.C. had to be grouped round a large living-room occupying two floors, and on the lower floor space had to be found for two studios, a garage and auxiliary rooms. The architect makes everything revolve round the main room - the living-room. This forms the centre of the house and all the other rooms are assembled round it. Situated on the ground floor, it disposes over a direct exit to the garden seat.

The living-room is built on two floors. On the west wall there is a staircase constructed in the open and leading to a gallery on the first floor, this again leading to a small ante-room. This ante-room

gives access to three bedrooms and the bathroom.

Café Glatt with shops in Zürich
(pages 103-104)

The building consists of a concrete roof, supported on the street side by steel stays and behind by walls, while the elevations of the shops and the café towards the street are formed of glass.

The lower floor with the storerooms and air-raid shelters was built solidly on a foundation slab. The roof is formed of an iron concrete slab with insulating cork plates of 2 and 3 cm and a gravel-coated roof. The non-bearing intermediate walls, 8 cm thick, to accommodate the sanitary installation, 12 and 15 cm thick, permitted maximum use of space.

Broadcasting station and studio of the Südwestfunk in Baden-Baden
(pages 105-107)

The prescribed spatial plan and its functional relations were unusually complicated. With the broadcasting station as its core, it includes the actual technical operating section with the two broadcasting installations for programmes I and II and a reserve broadcasting installation, three storerooms for broadcasting material, tape archives for storage and further adaptation of artistic productions, three reception studios consisting of speaking room and sound-carrying room for productions concerned with day-to-day events, and main switch room with auxiliary room to pick up programmes from

outside. In addition there are offices, conference rooms, and technical and general auxiliary rooms.

Reconstruction of the Hessian broadcasting station in Frankfurt a.M.
(pages 108-111)

Apart from various alterations and extensions, the building is characterised in particular by the addition of the round construction for a main hall.

The tiers which had already been constructed in rough were completed, and the glass circular construction was subdivided into five floors by newly inserted intermediate ceilings.

The concert hall is a bipartite construction. The large inside room, divided by air spaces which serve for the reception of installation and air-conditioning pipes, is situated as a special independent construction in the large main building seen from outside.

Within its optical casing the concert-room is about 50 m long, from 23 to 32 m wide and up to 10.50 m high. With about 10 cub.m. air space per spectator, it contains room for an audience of 1200.

Day-nursery Frauenholz, Munich
(pages 112-113)

The residential camp at Frauenholz is a barracks settlement for homeless persons. To meet a situation of urgency a children's day-nursery had to be constructed on an already existing barracks cellar. A crèche was to be built in connection with it.

Day-nursery Dornfinkenweg, Munich
(pages 114-115)

Apart from two kindergartens, the children's day-nursery also contains two rooms where the children, who are also particularly endangered in this district, can be accommodated even after having reached school attendance age.

Access is from the south. The kindergarten rooms are situated in the west and the rooms for the older children on the east. The administrative rooms are in the central section behind the entrance on the north. The ceiling, which also forms the roof, is a heraclith hollow ceiling 20 cm thick with 5 cm cement covering and a corrugated asbestos facing of lattice-work laid on independently.

Youth convalescent home in Schwelm
(pages 116-118)

A bedroom wing, facing east-west and considerably prolonged, was constructed to enable the dining-room on the old foundations to catch the east, south and west sunshine with its large glass walls.

Besides the 20 bedrooms accommodated on the two upper floors and containing a total of 60 beds for guests, the building contains the following living-rooms: a dining-room, lounge and writing-room on the ground-floor, a play-room and a reading-room on the upper floor, and a gymnasium and ping-pong room on a basement floor level with the ground on a southward slope.

The building was constructed in steel concrete.



Bahnhof Enge, Zürich

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