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catwalk for pedestrians is tied in with a parking area, it is supposed to take account of the fact that human beings will use it (question of human scale), and the site has a very uneven surface.

3 types of solutions emerged from this study in the work of 40 Students: projects resisting bending, compression and traction, whose formal aspects are the immediate result.

Moreover, the basic conception ought to reveal clearly the static system adopted. The system having been selected, it is then a question of computing the essential sections for dimensioning the job and verify its shape.

A complete static computation is neither the aim nor the purpose of the architect. All he needs to do is to establish approximate dimensions emerging above all from a comprehension of the functioning of the different static systems.

The verification of the project by means of a model is indispensable. The models, then, are essential to the job, aside from a descriptive report setting forth the theoretical deductions and the method of procedure of each student, summary calculations, sketches and plans.

The projects presented are intended also to illustrate that the static system is an integral part of the architecture and that under this shape it no longer arouses that traditional feeling of horror once felt among students, for they do not feel limited in their creative work, but, rather, encouraged, for their efforts no longer appear to be dilettantish.

Martta and Ragnar Ypyä, Helsinki

Special Banking School of Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki Vuosaari near Helsinki

(Pages 411-418)

The complex is made up of classrooms and lounges, dining rooms and dormitories, for the courses for all of Finland are concentrated in this place. Moreover, there are reception rooms and a hotel.

Thus, in addition to the problems arising out of the complexity of the program, there is the problem of the very

different social levels of the students attending.

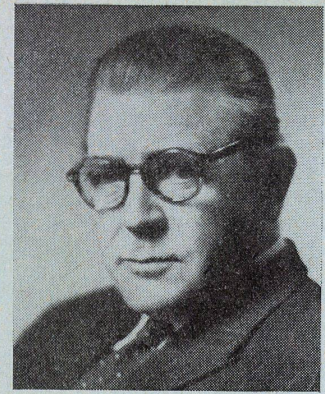
The site is located on a slope facing south on the shore of the sea. It is covered with a light stand of forest, boulders and dense undergrowth.

To facilitate integration with the landscape, the architects opted for a pavilion lay-out. On the north, 5 volumes form an open angle to accommodate the entrances. They comprise the administration, the classrooms, lounges and dining rooms with the kitchens and the staff quarters. The hotel faces the water. Near the shore there is also a sauna, exercising apparatus, etc. The main buildings are interconnected by covered glazed passageways.

The west tract of the hotel is intended for outside guests, the east tract is on two levels, comprises the students' rooms, facing south over the water. Arranged in pairs, the bedrooms can be subdivided by folding partitions to meet varying requirements. A unit like this can include from one to four beds.

The three small square pavilions in the centre of the site are intended for the administration and for reception purposes, with classrooms on the first floor, a subdivisible auditorium and refreshment room., The upper level of the canteen comprises reception rooms of the bank. The utility premises are located at basement level beneath the staff quarters.

The structure is skeletal or based on interior supporting walls. The visible materials employed are independent of the static conception. No emphasis is given, either, to the relatively simple interior flexibility. The over-all plan is agreeable, without, for all that, being sharply accented. The charm of the complex resides in the careful execution and in their fine detailing.



Unsere Mitarbeiter

Nos collaborateurs
Our collaborators

Martta Ypyä

Architekt SAFA, geboren 1904.
Praktik: acht Jahre Militärministerium, Bauabteilung von 1929-36, fünf Jahre Abteilungschef in HSB, Stockholm, eigenes Büro seit 1936 mit Ragnar Ypyä zusammen.

Ragnar Ypyä

Architekt SAFA, geboren 1900.
Praktik: Architekt im Militärministerium von 1926-36, Stadtarchitekt in Viipuri von 1936-40, Oberarchitekt im Militärministerium 1941-44, Professor in Baulehre an der Technischen Hochschule in Helsinki 1947-49, eigenes Büro seit 1936 zusammen mit Martta Ypyä.

Arbeiten in Finnland, Schweden und Dänemark: Militärgebäude, Geschäftshäuser, Schulen, Krankenhäuser, Wohnhäuser, Wohnhaussiedlungen mit Wohnhausplänen und Stadtplänen.

Einige von den ausgeführten Arbeiten in Finnland: Friedhofskapelle in Viipuri, Kunstwollfabrik Walkeakoski mit Wohnungssiedlungen für die Arbeiter, Zentralkrankenhaus in Helsinki und Universitätskrankenhaus in Turku, Bank-schule für die Bank PYP-FNB nahe Helsinki. In Schweden: Wohnungssiedlungen in Stockholm, Vesteras, Arvika, Jönköping. In Dänemark: Zentralkrankenhaus Glostrup-Kopenhagen.

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Chronik

Konstruktionsblätter