Jan. 7, 1936. H. BARTLING 2,026,664

ROW OF HOUSES WITH DISPLACED GANGWAYS

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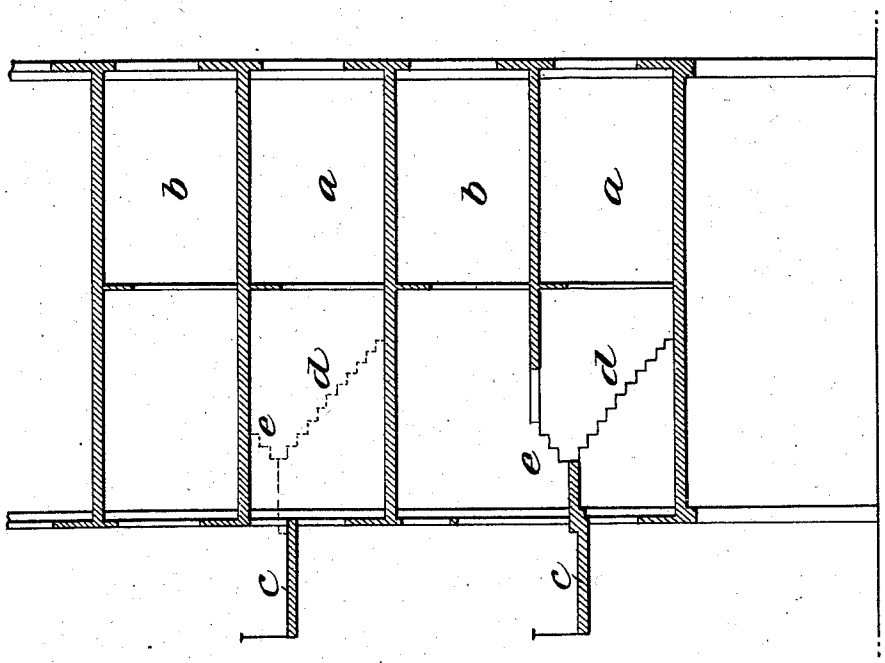


Fig. 2.

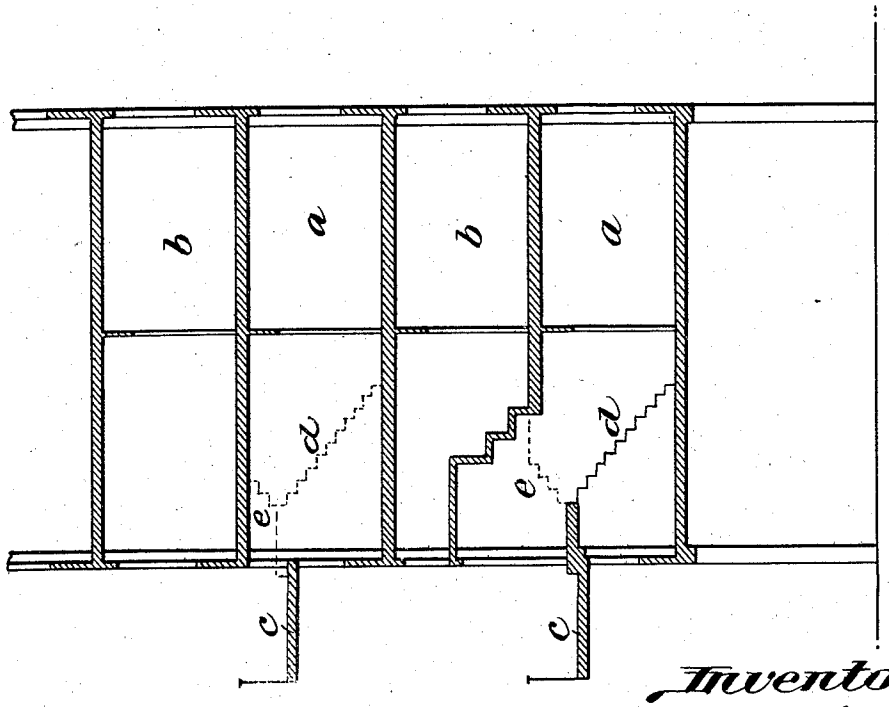


Fig. 1.

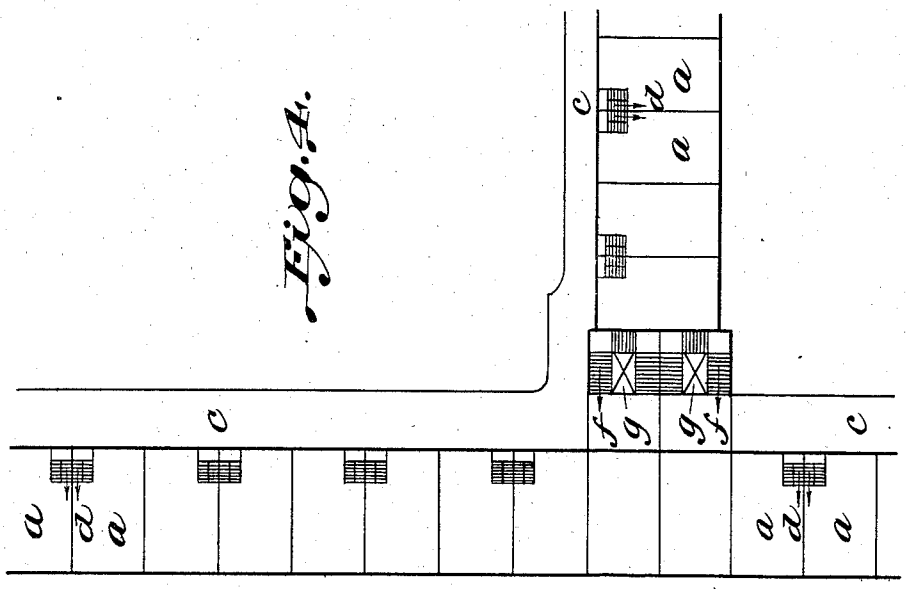
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Fig. 4.



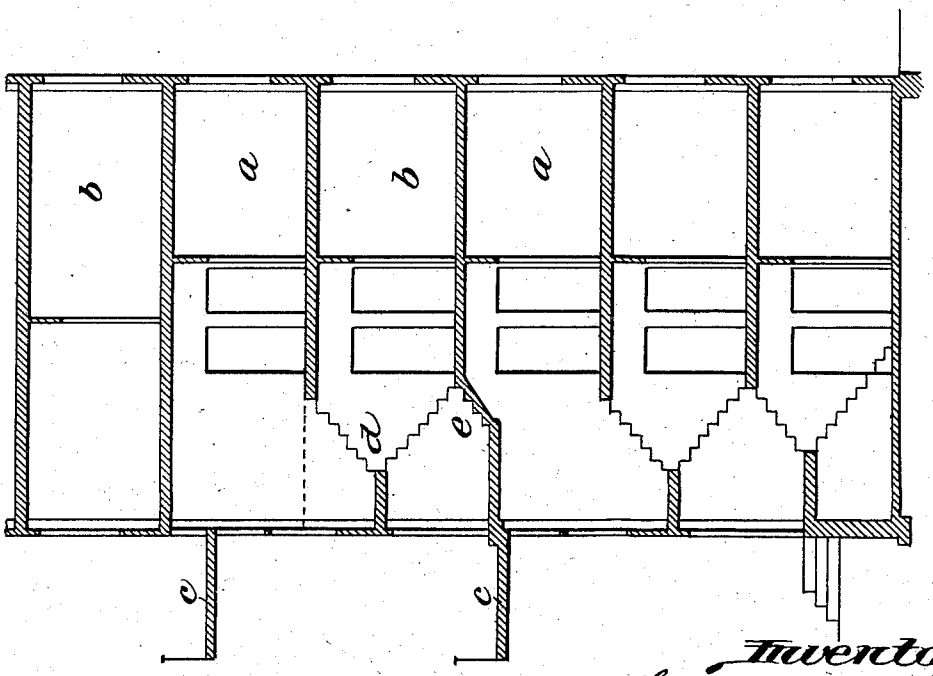


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ROW OF HOUSES WITH DISPLACED GANGWAYS

Hermann Bartling, Bielefeld, Germany

Application December 10, 1931, Serial No. 580,178
In Germany February 11, 1928

3 Claims. (Cl. 20—1)

This invention relates to a row of houses with one or several passage ways, serving to give the individual dwellings the character of private dwellings and further preserve favourable ventilation and lighting conditions. The known constructions of a row of houses with common passage ways do not allow of a perfect lighting and isolation of the rooms, and for this reason they cannot be employed for the purpose of the present invention.

The object of the invention is, to render it possible to produce hygenically perfect separate dwellings in large and compact blocks, such as are necessitated by the development of big towns. For this purpose all the main and auxiliary rooms of the different dwellings form a closed unit, in the case of large units in one or more storied arrangements. The privacy of the dwellings and the communication with the outside are established by passage ways like streets, arranged outside the house.

These passages recur every two stories and are always arranged at about two-thirds of the height of a story, so that the lighting and ventilation of the individual dwellings is not detrimentally affected. These passages are interconnected and communicate with the street by means of staircases, lifts and the like.

Three embodiments of the invention are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 shows single storied dwellings wherein each story constitutes a dwelling, in that a passage leads from a staircase into the cut off dwelling and from a second staircase into the story above.

Fig. 2 shows two storied dwellings wherein the cut off story forms a dwelling with the story above.

Fig. 3 shows likewise two storied dwellings wherein the cut-off story forms a dwelling with the story thereunder.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing the arrangement of the common public connecting staircases.

In the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 1, the passage way *c* recurring every second story is situated at about two thirds of the height of the lower story *a*, so that any persons thereon cannot look into the windows of the dwelling rooms story *b* actually situated thereover. The dwellings of the stories *a* are connected to the passage ways *e* by staircases *d*, and those of the stories *b* by staircases *e*. The windows in the cut-off stories are divided or limited by the passage ways without however affecting the lighting and ventilation. The staircases can effect the connection to the different stories with or without an anteroom.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 2 two storied dwellings are shown the cut off lower story *a* of which communicates directly with the passage way which lies at about two thirds of its height and is conneected with the upper story *b* by means of a staircase *e*; this staircase *e* may be situated in the interior of the dwelling. In this instance it is advisable to arrange the auxiliary rooms, store rooms, lavatories, wash-houses and the like, in the cut-off lower story of the dwelling in direct proximity to the outer wall, so that the dwelling rooms are not shadowed at all by the passage way, whereas the store rooms are well protected against the rays of the sun.

Fig. 3 likewise shows two-storied dwellings wherein however the passage way is always situated at two thirds of the height of the upper story *a* so that each cut-off story is united with the story thereunder to form a dwelling. The auxiliary rooms are in this instance preferably arranged in the cut-off upper story.

Fig. 4 shows the plan view of a house with the separate dwellings *a*, the passage way *c*, the staircases *d* and *e* which connect the different dwellings or stories of the dwellings with the passage way, and the main staircase *f* and lift *g* which connect the passage ways with the street.

It is also possible to completely close in the passage ways for particular purposes.

I claim:—

1. A row of houses, comprising in combination with the stories and the different dwellings therein, continuous street-like passage ways extending horizontally at the outer sides of the houses, one at the height of two thirds of every second story, staircases connecting said passage ways to the different stories and in unobstructed communication with the passage ways for the admission of light and ventilation for the stair cases, and main staircases and lifts connecting said passage ways with the street.

2. A row of houses, comprising in combination with the stories of the houses, continuous street-like passage ways extending horizontally at the outer sides of the houses, one at the height of two thirds of every second story, single storied dwellings in said stories, staircases connecting said passage ways to said dwellings and in unobstructed communication with the passage ways for the admission of light and ventilation for the stair cases, walls separating said staircases from said dwellings and main staircases and lifts connecting said passage ways with the street.

3. A row of houses, comprising in combination with the stories, two storied dwellings in said stories, continuous street-like passage ways extending horizontally at the outer sides of the houses recurring every second story and arranged at two thirds of the height of the upper story of the respective dwellings, staircases connecting said passage ways with the two stories of the respective dwellings and in unobstructed communication with the passage ways for the admission of light and ventilation for the staircases, and main staircases and lifts connecting said passage ways with the street.

HERMANN BARTLING.