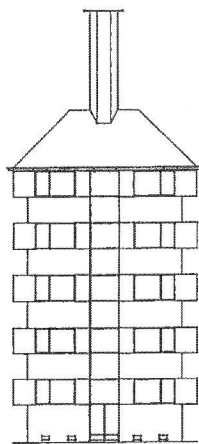
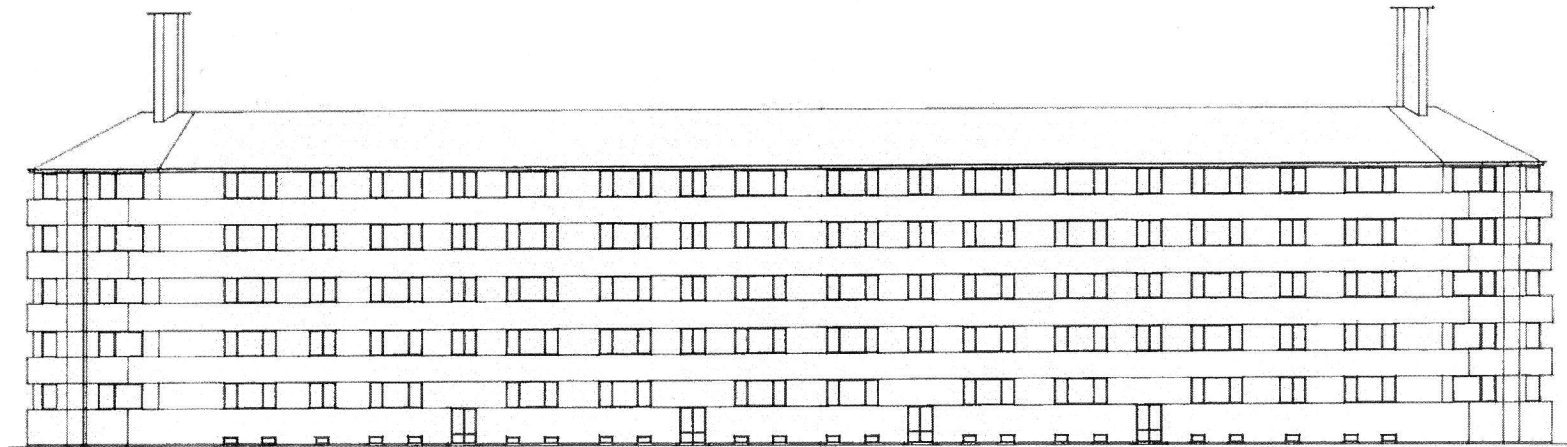


Treleddet

Treleddet, boligbebyggelse ved Finsensvej, N. Jespersensvej og Philip Schousvej på Frederiksberg. Opført 1930-31 af Palle Suenson i samarbejde med Th. Dreyer, for Ejendomsselskabet Treleddet.

Facaderne er muret af sorterede maskinsten i lyse og mørke forbandt med tilbageliggende fuger. Det valgte materiale, murstenen, betinger en bygning, som 'står på jorden'. Det selv bærende svævende motiv hører betonen til. Taget er dækket af eternitskifer. Den vandrette facadeinddeling med altan-karnap var det sidste ny fra Berlin, hvor man førte an med sunde og solrige boliger. Motivet var allerede et år tidligere introduceret i København af Edvard Thomsen i 'Lagkagehuset' ved Christianshavns Torv, og af Kay Fisker og C. F. Møller i huset på Vodroffsvej. Treleddet blev den mest afklarede løsning i rækken. For at få skarpkantede altaner støbtes bunden på grå eternitskiferplader forankret i betonen. Gården er indrettet med legeplads og opholdspladser for voksne. Der er skabt betingelser for det sociale liv i gårdhaven, men på balkonerne er man beskyttet fra naboens blikke af karnapperne. Trapperummene tydeliggør, at ejendommen er sammenføjet af tre blokke med hver sin lejlighedstype. I den sydvestvendte blok har alle altan-karnap.





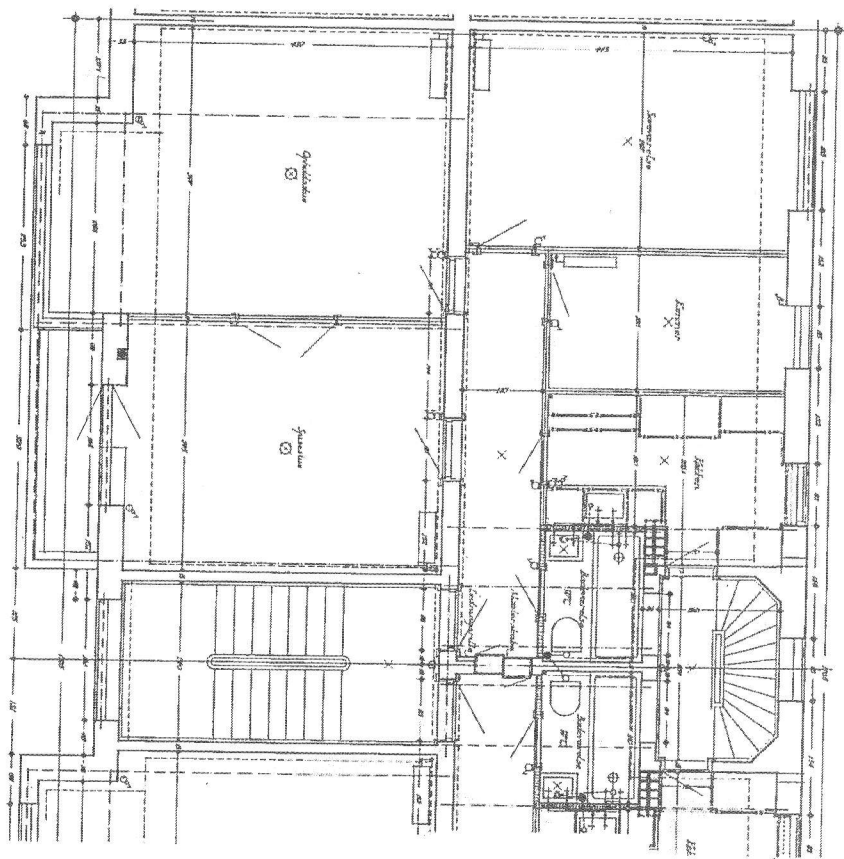
Facade/Elevation 1:400.

Treleddet

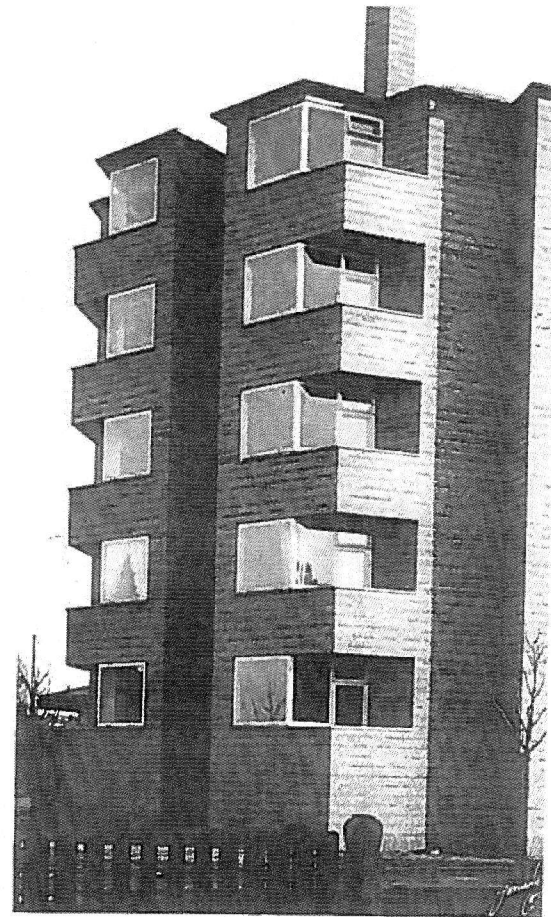
Treleddet, housing development on Finsensvej, N. Jespersensvej and Philip Schousvej in Frederiksberg. Built 1930-31 by Palle Suenson in collaboration with Th. Dreyer for Treleddet Real Estate.

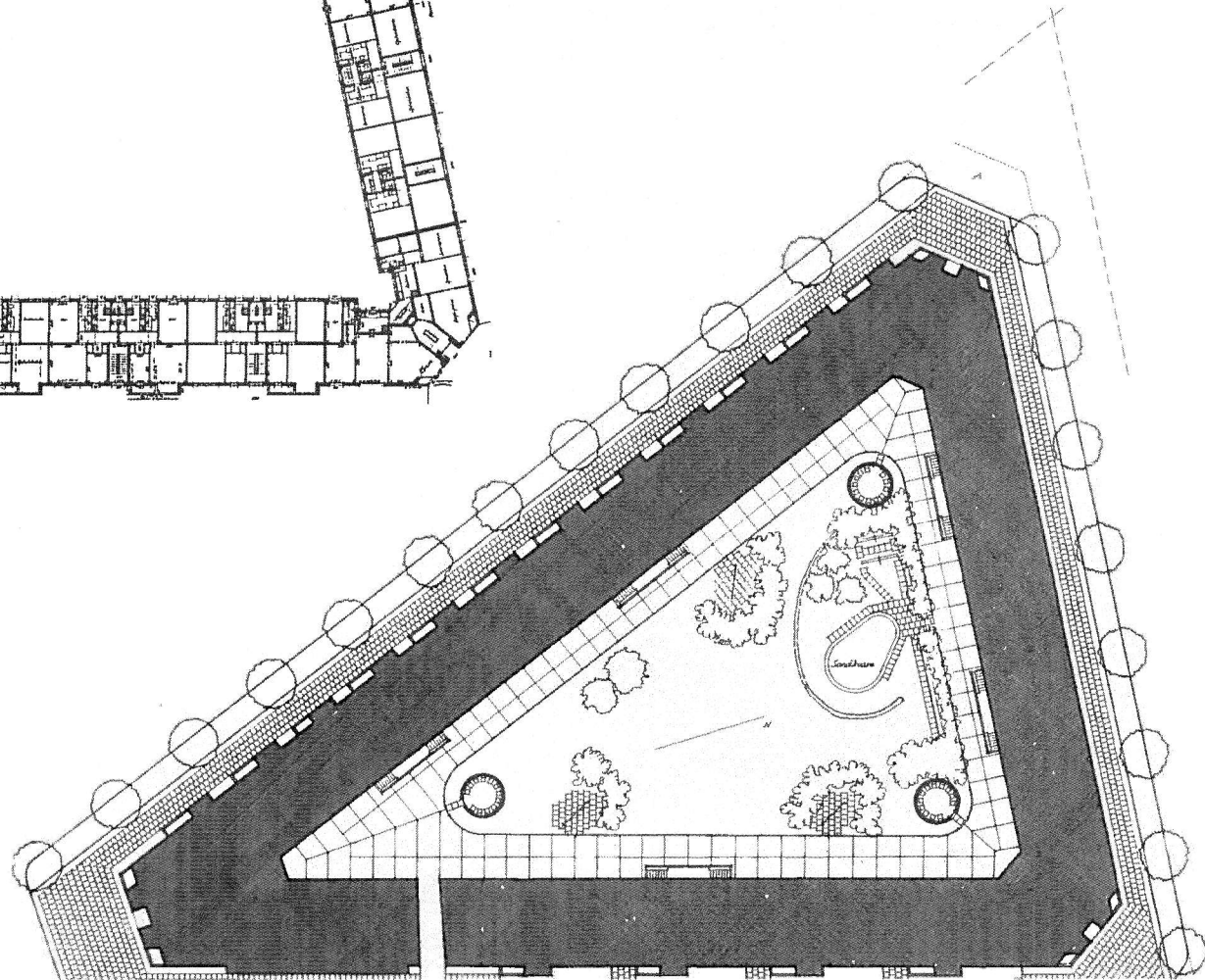
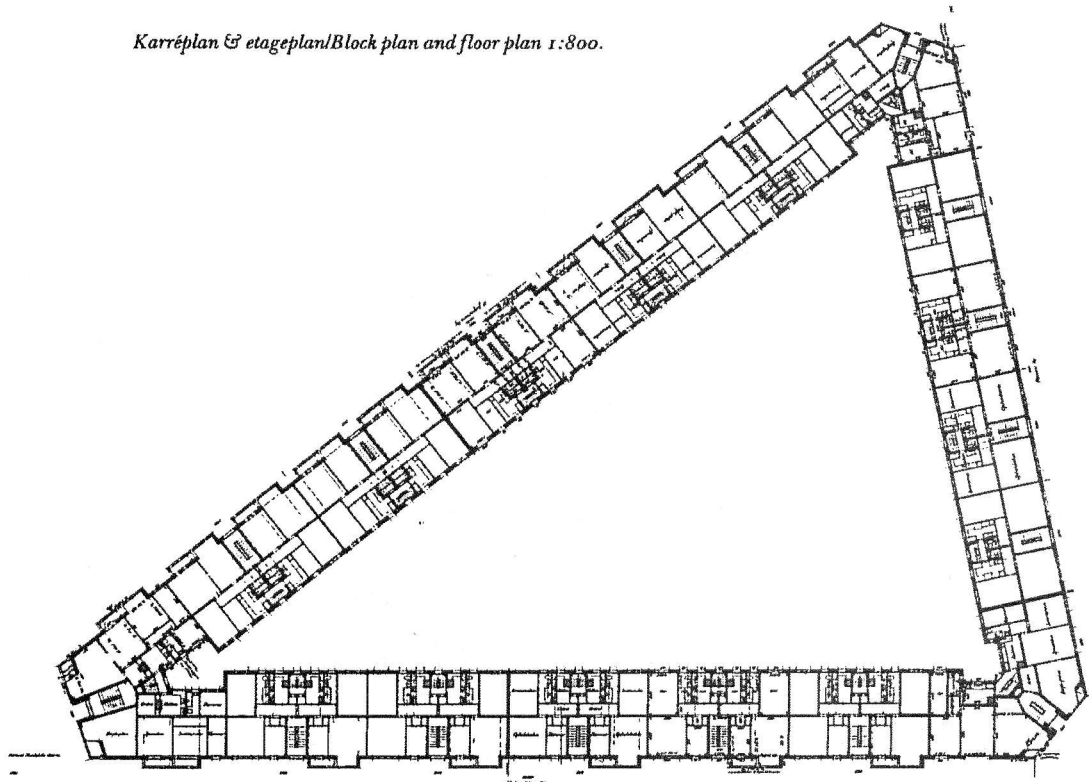
The facade is of machine brick in light and dark courses with raked joints. The material chosen, brick, calls for a building with 'both feet on the ground'. The self-supporting curved motif belongs with concrete construction. The roof is covered in asbestos cement tiles. The horizontal division of the facade with balcony bays was the latest thing from Berlin, where healthy, light houses were being produced.

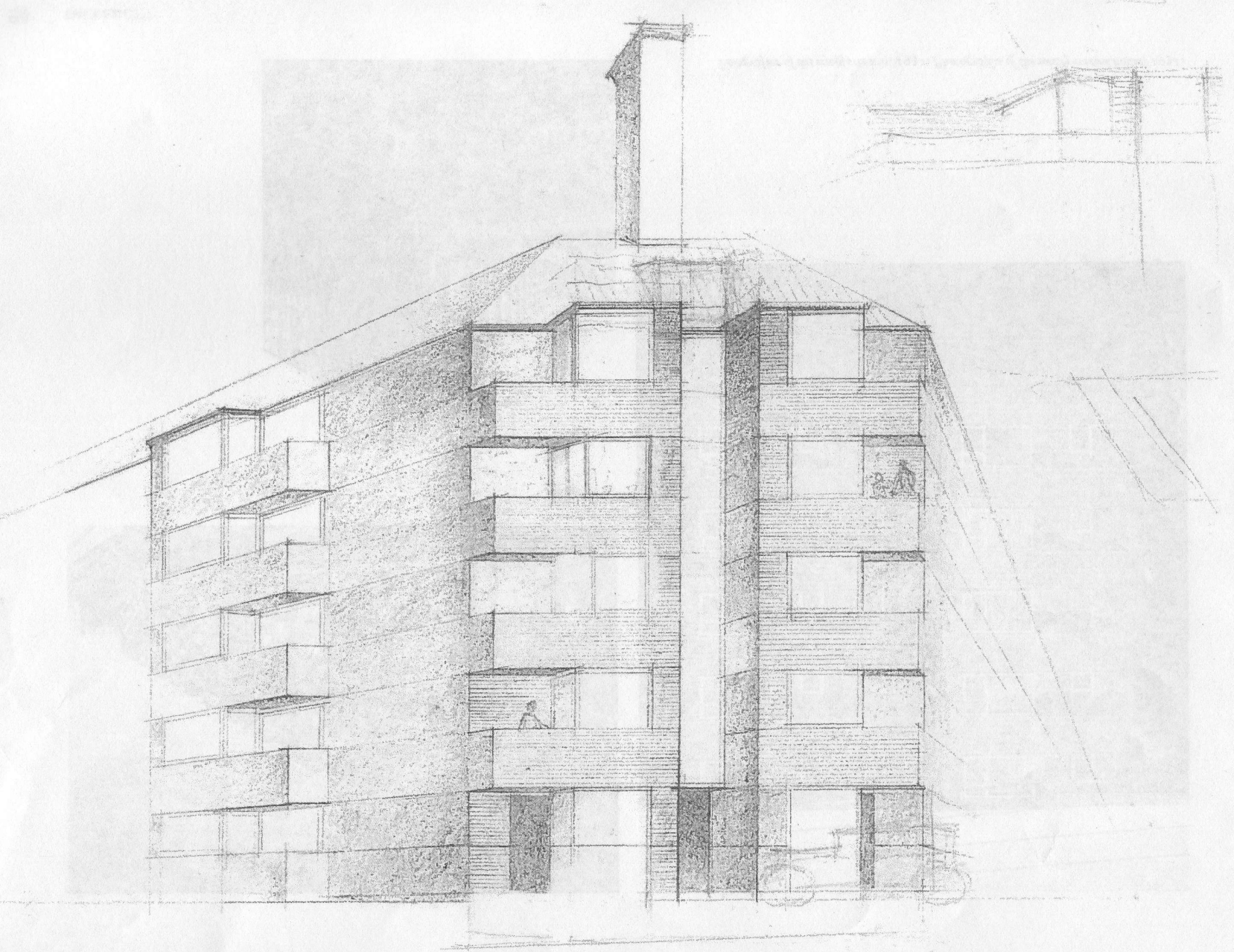
This motif had already been used in Copenhagen the year before, by Edvard Thomsen in his 'Layer Cake House' on Christianshavn Square, and by Kay Fisker and C. F. Møller in the house on Vodroffsvej. Treleddet was the clearest example in the series. To give the balconies sharp edges, the floor was moulded on grey asbestos cement slabs anchored in the cement. The courtyard has a playing area for children and common areas for adults. The courtyard garden promotes community life while, on the balconies, one is shielded from the neighbours' gaze. The stairways make the three-block structure of the building clear, each block with its own type of flat. In the south-west facing block, all flats have balcony bays.



Plan of lejlighed/Flat plan 1:100.









Fotografier af det nyopførte hus. 1931. Photographs of the newly erected house. 1931.