Moscow Material
Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky's Designs for Children's Furniture

An exhibition by the Collection and Archive.
University of Applied Arts Vienna

"I'm working a lot at the moment, but very happily in the comfort of my home. I'm taking part in a paid competition (there are two other competitors apart from me, both Russian) to design a childcare centre (100 crèche children and 140 kindergarten children) for the children of engineers from the War Academy, which is to be built here in Moscow in the summer. It's a really nice task, but unfortunately it's on a rather inconvenient building site in the middle of the city. The deadline is 25 November, so I still have a lot of work to do as it has to be beautifully presented ... Whoever wins will get a cash prize too, which will mean either a new fur coat or a trip to Vladivostok and back for me. Then afterwards, I have two books to work on, one about kindergartens, one about crèches ..."
(Letter from MSL to Adele 'Dele' Hanakam, 30 Oct. 1933, MSL1933-10-30, p. 2–3)

In 1930, Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky (1897–2000) left Frankfurt am Main together with her husband Wilhelm Schütte and numerous members of the "Ernst May Brigade" for the USSR, where she worked at the Moscow Architectural Institute under Hannes Meyer until she left for Paris in 1937. In addition to numerous designs for model flats and kindergartens, children's sanatoriums and school buildings – projects which she was partly managed – from 1935 to 1937, she concentrated primarily on creating detailed designs for children's furniture and a model design for crèches.

The materials for these furniture designs now preserved in the Collection and Archive were originally intended for two projects that never came to fruition: a research project with designs for standardized furniture for the care of infants in crèches and a scientifically supported model project with children's furniture for apartments. The latter includes ideas which were to be presented in the form of a sample exhibition (which was also never saw the light of day), for which Schütte-Lihotzky numbered her designs and grouped them into clusters, as well as categorizing them by age group and level of need. These notes are supplemented by short explanatory texts written by the architect herself.

On the 25th anniversary of Schütte-Lihotzky's death and following the successful monographic exhibition curated by Bernadette Reinhold and Stephanie Buhmann for the Austrian Cultural Forum in New York in 2024, the Collection and Archive Institute will examine her work through a close reading of these two case studies. The exhibition *Moscow Material* uses the architect's own writings to provide the first in-depth look at the sketches, preliminary studies, (detailed) plans and visualizations of the designs for children's furniture. In addition, numerous photographs of the architect from her time in Moscow as well as archive documents, letters and postcards provide a visual commentary on the construction of the USSR in the 1930s from her perspective. The initial design process for the children's furniture took place during the period known as the "Great Terror", making it particularly revealing in terms of political and social tensions. As both visual and verbal statements, these designs and ideas not only allow us to understand Schütte-Lihotzky's private and public conception of design, but also to visualize the complex political and social demands of her position.

This exhibition runs alongside the continued cataloguing and study of the architect's legacy – which comprises over 10,000 objects – currently underway as part of a digitization project at the Collection and Archive.

The program accompanying the exhibition takes place in cooperation with the Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky Zentrum.

Room 1

Photographs, 1930–37
Inv. Nr. F/SU 1–249

The Collection and Archive is home to around 250 photographs from Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky's time in the Soviet Union. These have been organised into collections but have not yet been systematically recorded, and the time and place the photographs were taken has often not been verified. The images are often contact prints with processing instructions on the back (the negatives were sent from Moscow to Vienna for exposure and development).

The selection on display here provides a loosely chronological account of the Schüttes' time in the Soviet Union and the numerous (holiday) trips they took. Although their research trips to China and Japan took place during their time in Moscow, these form a collection in their own right and are therefore not included here. Almost all the photographs displayed were taken by the architect herself.

With the inclusion of Schütte-Lihotzky's postcards to her sister Adele 'Dele' Hanakam, the exhibition showcases representative examples of these collections.

A number of images of Moscow form part of the display, particularly of the celebrations, constructions and decorations for May Day in different years, as well as pictures of a prize tour of large-scale construction projects in the developing regions of the USSR in 1932, such as the Gorky Automobile Plant in Nizhny Novgorod or the Stalingrad Tractor Plant.

The majority of the photos in the collection were taken on the architect's travels: Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, i.e. the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (1931, 1936), a boat trip on the River Moskva (1933), photos of stays at a health resort in Sochi (1932, 1934), the dacha in Bolshevo (1933), as well as the Architectural Association retreat in Sukhanovka, near Moscow, (1934–36), where the Schüttes often spent time.

Designs for nursery school furniture, 1935–37
Inv. Nr. 121/1–51

While many of Ernst May's collaborators left Moscow only a few years after having relocated from Frankfurt am Main, the Schüttes remained in the Soviet Union until 1937.

From 1935 onwards, Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky worked on various architectural model projects and sample interiors, including children's sections for department stores. At the time, projects conceived to meet the needs of the USSR were usually both planned and designed for repeated execution, sometimes in multiple iterations. Specialising in the relatively new kindergarten and nursery school models, Schütte-Lihotzky was primarily concerned with the application of functional principles and empirically determined criteria.

She was commissioned to design a museum exhibition entitled *Protection of Motherhood and Infancy* (O.M.M.), which in February 1937 showcased research into furnishing nurseries within kindergartens and coincided with the creation of her extensive designs for nursery furniture. Certain aesthetic aspects of these designs become apparent that go beyond mere functionality and instead clearly place and visualise the project within the representational framework of the state institution. It is, after all, a matter of transferring the work of child-rearing to the State.

These designs are similar to those for her children's furniture for apartments (Rooms 3 and 4). However, the emphasis on decoration and the additional, almost historicising repertoire of forms used indicate a clear shift away from purely functional criteria as well as Schütte-Lihotzky's design concessions to the rapidly changing political climate. The material constraints on Soviet production are also clearly illustrated here.

The last detailed furniture drawings are dated July 1937. Just one month later, the Schüttes presumably narrowly escaped a wave of arrests as part of the *German Operation* carried out by the *People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs* (NKVD) and did not return to Moscow after their holiday in Paris. We do not know whether the furniture designed by the architect for nursery schools was ever actually produced.

Children's furniture for apartments, 1935–36
Inv. Nr. 119/1–114

The first documented mention of Schütte-Lihotzky's work on children's furniture is in a letter to her sister dated October 1933. The architect, who studied under Oskar Strnad and Heinrich Tessenow at the School of Arts and Crafts and worked with Josef Frank, had already made a name for herself in 1926 with the 'Frankfurt Kitchen'. A specialist in rationalisation, the general societal improvement of living conditions lies at the heart of her designs, something which must be viewed in the particular political and social context of the USSR in the 1930s. Schütte-Lihotzky's *Children's furniture for apartments* is not only designed with the aim of saving time, space and labour, it is also about improving children's living conditions in general and, not least, as in the case of nursery furniture, about using female and future labour to build a communist society.

The series *Children's furniture for apartments* was originally planned as a book or series of books in the context of an empirical study of children for the Moscow Architectural Academy, with the size chart specifying the furniture's dimensions as its foundation. The design and concept of the book were to be modelled on Gustav Adolf Schneck's publication of selected furniture and are vaguely reminiscent of Ernst Neufert's *Architects' Data* (1936) – one of the most successful books on the standardisation of design and construction to date. The book was to include plans, detailed drawings and isometric colour illustrations, as well as photographs of prototypes, scientific texts by educators, doctors and those involved in production. Plans for mass production were also to be made available on request.

The significance of this compilation lies less in the outstanding individual designs than in the methodical development of broad, typological models for mass consumption as an analytic and systematic response to the particular needs of children of different age groups. These models reveal the breadth of the project, including the use of new materials like plastic or ideas for a special device that would help to minimise the time needed to change babies' and toddlers' nappies. They also implicitly reflect the precarious housing conditions of the time (not only in the USSR) and, in terms of the simplified production methods, also the difficult production conditions, such as the lack of skilled workers and access to materials based on the urgency of the need.

The completeness of the collection on display here makes it a very special find. Almost all of the 23 furniture designs and their variants have survived in plans at scales of 1:10, 1:5 and 1:1, together with Schütte-Lihotzky's written explanations in the form of typescripts, which provide a comprehensive insight into the architect's thoughts on the designs.

It is, above all, the sketches and other documents in the notebook excerpts that reveal the vision behind the exhibition. Schütte-Lihotzky did, in fact, develop such a living space together with Hans Schmidt, with whom she had already developed a project for a residential building between 1934 and 1936, and with whose family the Schüttes shared the Moscow apartment. *Moscow Material* showcases the grouping of the furniture in what the architect referred to as 'children's areas', originally conceived as part of this exhibition.

The extent to which the furniture was actually produced remains unclear. In an article for the magazine *The Female Voice* in 1960, Schütte-Lihotzky recounted a meeting with Nikita Khrushchev 'about 25 years ago' in which she convinced the politician of the urgency of producing furniture for children, as well as describing the prototypes that had been produced. We do not know, however, whether these were ever produced serially or even mass-produced.

Object Descriptions

Inv. No. 119/92/Txt
CHANGING TABLE FOR APARTMENTS WITH A BATHROOM *No. 1*

The task when designing this furnitures was the following:
There is to There is to be a washable cupboard, which will at first accommodate all the infant's toialetries and clothes, but can later be easy {sic} used for other purposes when the child is bigger. A changing area is needed that must be protected from dust. The cupboard must be designed so that all the necessary itms {sic} such as the basin, sponge soap ect. are within easy reach of the right hand when changing the child.

The cupboard proposed here ~~can be usd when closed as a side table~~ - is only75/40 com high when closed and therefore takes up much less room than a normal changing table. It is 94 cm high and can be used as a side table. The bottom of the cupboard is only 13cm above the floor, making it easy too sweep underneath the cupboard. Before changing the child, you lifft the top, which protects the changing mat from dust, fold down the upper board at the front and unfold the changing mat. The covers designed to be lowered at the back, so it cannot fall onto the child's head. You open the cupboard, the doors turn 180 degrees to the side, so that you have all the necessary cessary things quickly to hand while changing the child. The doors are designed to store medicines. To the right of the changing area is a pull-out tray for placing items on while changing the child.

When the child is out of nappies, the shallow depth of the cupboard means it can be easily converted into a cupboard for the child's clothes, underwear and toys up to age three. The dimensions of the furniture are calculated on a uniform scale, in order to achieve the correct proportions. F. example, the proportion of the two doors is 3 :4, the proportion of the cover is 1:4 etc, the cupboard os{sic} 2parts deep, 4 parts wide, 4 p arts high ect.

Inv. No. 119/93/Txt
CHANGING TABLE FOR APARTMENTS WITH NO BATHROOM *No. 2*

This cupboard has been designed to store all the infant's toiletries hygienically, including a bathtub. When closed, the unit serves as a side tabl able. To change the child's nappy, you must first open both parts of the lid, which protect the changing area from dirt and dust. You can then place basins, clothes, apothecary items, sponges, ect. on them while changing the child. All these items can be stored in three drawers in the lower cupboard, which has sliding doors ~~(so that the doors cupboard doors are not in the way)~~ (hinged doors would get in the way). To bathe the child, you pul {sic} out the bathtub by pulling out the right side of the cupboard ~~out~~, which is on wheels. The side panel has air vents to ensure the cupboard is well ventilated. The bottom of the tu{b} is 45 cm above the floor, avoiding the need to bend down when bathing the child. The water from the tu{b} can drain into a bucket placed underneath, which can then be taken out and emptied. There is a towel rail attached to the side of the cupboard on the right.

The proportions of the furniture are calculated precisely. For example, the cupboard doors have a proportional ratio of 2:3, the upper part of the cupboard 2:4. The cupboard should be painted in two colours (f. example grey or blue) or ~~painted~~ with clear varnish. The outter {sic} form of the furniture and the inner layout and execution are designed to encourage absolute order and cleanliness.

Object Descriptions

Inv. No. 119/94/Txt
POTTY CHAIR NO. 3

The Chair is made of round, washable bars. The seat, into which the potty is inserted, is separate and sitts {sic} loosely on two crossbars. It can be made of wood or, even better, ~~made~~ moulded out of plastic in a pretty light colour that can be easily removed and washed, would be ideal from a hygienic point of view. However, we still don't know whether urine can damage plastic in the long run. Test|s| are currently being run to find this out.

Thi|s| share has Been inclided in this children's furniture series at the request Of the OMM Institute (|*Institute*| for the Pr|o|tection of Mothers and Infants). Even today, however, opinions are divided as to the need for this type of chair, and even its suitability from an educational and medical point of view. This issue should therefore Be adressed again here.

Inv. No. 119/95/Txt
TABLE AND CHAIR UP TO AGE 3 YEARS No. 4.
CAN BE USED BY CHILD AT MEALTIMES AND AT A NORMAL-HEIGHT TABLE

This is a proposal for a stacking chair and table for a young child Based on a tried and tested system an old system that has proved very practical. When designing this piece of furniture, it was important that the shape be architecturally pleasing and refined, and to make it as Light as possible so that stacking it does not require too much strength, as was the case ~~previously~~ |*with*| earlier models.

The chair is comfortable and has a full, firm bac|*k*|rest, which is important for a young child. ~~The chair~~ It is attached to the table by two straps and the whole unit is mounted on castors. The tabletop is to be ~~covered~~ covered with light-coloured linoleum, ~~or with~~ plastic or plain-coloured Oilcloth. The edge of the table is designed so that it only touches the floor at four points when the chair is placed on top, which prevents it from getting dirty. The unit ~~can be painted 2 colours~~ |*should be painted two colours*|, for example red and grey, blue and grey or green and light ochre and should be |*nice*| and ~~bright and~~ washable.

Inv. No. 119/96/Txt
NESTING WOODEN CUBES No. 5 *5*

These cubes can be used for sitting or standing on while dressing or undressinng the child, for building or for other games such as trains ect. When nested, they take up very little space (32/32 cm) in the room. The cube at the bottom is the smallest and has wheels, so the child can easily move all the cubes around at once. Each cube has handles carved into the sides of the wood. The Cubes are hollow to prevent dirt from accumulating inside them. Painted different colours, Painted in a variety of pretty colours, these cubes are nice ~~b i~~and b|r|ight and will certainly be popular with children, especially as they can be used in so many ways.

Object Descriptions

Inv. No. 119/97/Txt
STOOL S No. ~~6.~~ 6

The stools are made of straight, rounded bars. The seats are made of a soft material, either out of fabric or out of straps or out of straw. The ~~washable~~ seat fabric is attached with a cord, so that it can be easily removed and washed at any time. This is also the case for the model with the strapps; the straps are not nailed to the wood as usual, but woven from a single piece and buttoned following a particular system so that they can be easily taken ~~out~~ |*off*| to be washed. The way the seats are designed, together with the overall architectural design, proportions, colour and shape, gives these stools a homely and comfortable character that is important for the child's home life.

Inv. No. 119/98/Txt
|*Stool and*| CHILDREN'S CHAIR FOR APARTMENTS No. ~~6~~a 7

The chairs are made of rounded, but straight pieces of wood. The seats and backs are made of a soft material, either out of fabricks {sic} or out of straps or out of straw. The washable fabric is attached with a cord, so that it can be easily removed and washed at any time. This is also the case for he model with the straps; the straps are not nailed to the wood as usual, but woven from a sin single piece and buttoned following a particular system so that they can also be easily taken off to be washed. The way the seats *and +* backs are designed, together with the overall architectural design, propor tions, colour and shape, ~~the homely and comfortable character~~ gives these sto ols a homely and comfortable character that is important for the child's home life.

Inv. No. 119/99/Txt
STEPS TO REACH A NORMAL-HEIGHT WASHBASIN AND RACK FOR TOILETRIES No. 8

The child should be able to wash him or her|s|e|*l*|f before the age of two. If there is not enough space in the room to set up a special washbasin for the child or if the bathroom has a fireclay basin and running water, children will wash at the adult washbasin. For this purpose, it is necessary to make special steps for children. The steps shown here slide into each other and are kept under the washbasin. When the child wants to wash, he or she pulls the steps forward easily by hand, separating them. A child under the age of 5 needs 2 steps. Up to the age of ~~arnd~~ |*around*| 10, as the child gets older, he or she needs only one step.

In addition, the child should have his or her own skincare, dental and hair products (for reasons of hygiene as well as to teach the child to keep his or her things tidy), which should be kept separate from the adults' toiletries. A small rack is therefore suggested here, which holds the following items belonging to the child: a toothbrush (hung so that it does not come into contact with other objects and can dry properly), a glass, a tooth powder tin, a soap dish, ~~with holes~~ a comb and brush, 2 hand towels (one for the face and hands, one for the body) and a sponge. The whole rack can be moulded from coloured plastic; toothbrushes, glass, tooth powder and soap tins, comb and brush backs in the same colour~~r~~ plastic can also be supplied. However, since the plastic model is/|currently more expensive than the wooden one, a wooden version of the frame has ~~as~~l |*also*| been developed.

Object Descriptions

Inv. No. 119/100/Txt
COT AND PLAYPEN *No. 9*

The cot is constructed from straight, rounded bars. The characteristic feature of this model is that it fulfils two functions: firstly, it can be used as a bed and, secondly, as a playpen. This is also a expressed in the form and construction of the piece. The upper bars can be lifted and ~~be~~ opened at the front like two doors. When placed against the wall, it becomes a 126/114cm playpen, Giving the child plenty of room to move around. As the parent will often want to move the child around in the cot, for example from the bedroom to the sunny balcony or from the bedroom in the dacha to the garden, the cot must be easy to wheel around. However, castors should only be attached to two of the cot's legs, as shown here, and not to all four (as this would allow the child to easily push him or herself around in the cot). The adult can ~~simply~~ *|easily|* move the cot by lifting one end ~~slightly~~.

The cot can be painted in two colours in different ways, creating different variations of the Architectural effect. It can also be ~~painted~~ *|treated|* u sing |only| good-quality, clear, washable varnish.

An alternative design is proposed here with a box containing peat litter, which ~~is not visible from the outside and~~ does not detract from the architectural effect. The infant, who would otherwise be in a nappy, does not lie on a mattress, but instead on a linen sheet stretched over a frame. Under the sheet, a slide-out metal box ~~is fixed~~ filled with peat litter is fixed to the frame. The peat litter absorbs the liquid from the child's excretions and is then disposed of and refilled. This model is a hygienic innovation and has yet to be tested. The great advantage of this model is that the child no longer needs to be changed and is therefore never in ~~M~~ damp clothes.

Inv. No. 119/101/Txt
FOLDING BED *No. 10*

Folding beds for children are very practical for rooms with limited space. The model shown here is as follow{s}:

The bed is 66 cm wide when unfolded. It is folded up during the day by folding upp {sic} the base with the bedding and pushing the side panels together like a concertina. When Foldded up, the bed onl {sic} protrudes from the wall by 21 cm. The system is very simple and eas{y} to use and ~~its con-~~
Struction does not require any complicated parts. The front rail bed rail is not folded down in the usual way, but lowered on a pole, which also saves space. Thi{s} bed should ~~also~~ not only be available in wood; an iron model should also be produced. Castors are fixed to two of the bed's feet, so that ~~the bed~~ it can easily be moved ~~away~~ by lifting it slightly at the other end. Castors on all four feet risk the child being able to ~~easily~~ roll the bed away by themselves whilst inside it.

Object Descriptions

Inv. No. 119/102/Txt
DAYBED FOR CHILDREN OVER SIX YEARS No. 11

For older children, the daybed appears to be ~~a~~ the best piece of furniture ~~for a child~~ to sleep on, as this way the bed can be used as a sofa during the day, creating more living space and a larger play | + *movement area*| *for the child*|. It is important that this piece of furniture is constructed so that the bedding and mattresses can be easily ~~taken off and~~ aired daily, that the whole unit can be taken apart and cleaned easily, that the materials for the cover and ~~cushions~~ sofa cushions are washable and that the cushion covers can be easily unbuttoned. Meeting all these requirements, ~~as in the~~ porposed ~~design,~~ ensures only minimal dust, dirt and bu~~ugg~~s can accumulate.

This daybed consists of ~~two~~ light head and foot board, connected by two long boards which can be easily detached from the side parts|x|. The easy-to-remove wire insert with an iron or wooden frame sits loose|ly| inside, with the three-part mattress on top (a mattress like this is much easier to air than the large ones common here), on top is the child's sheet and blanket, and on top of that the washable cover. The pillows are covered during the day with buttoned covers made of washable fabrics and serve as sofa cushions. Three firm backrest cushions (upholstered in the same fabric as the cover) are placed against the wall to reduce the depth of the sofa. This way, the sofa ~~has~~ is 65 or 80 cm wide for sleeping, but ~~for sitting~~ during the day h~~s~~as a depth of only 50 or 70 cm for sitting on.

Inv. No. 119/103/Txt
FOLDING DECKCHAIR No. 12

The task here was to create a wooden deckchair with a very simple design that is very thin when folded and has a ~~coover th~~ washable fabric cover that can be easily removed.

The deckchair proposed here |is| made of simple, washable, round wooden bars. It is only 10 cm High when folded. The hardware is extremely simple and durable. The fabric cover is not attached with nails, as is usual with foldin{g} chairs, but is fixed to the wooden frame with a cord, so that the washable cover can be easily removed and also easily reattached.

Inv.No. 119/104/Txt
ROUND TABLE No. 13

The |*round*| table will be produced in three sizes for different age groups The top is to be covered with light-coloured linoleum, plastic or |plain-coloured| oilcloth. The table is designed so that no expensive curved parts are needed. The ~~feet~~ table legs are connected in a way that means they |*cannot*| obstruct~~s~~ the children's feet.

Inv. No. 119/105/Txt
RECTANGULAR TABLE – TWO VERSIONS No. 14

This table will be produced in three sizes for different age groups. The table top is to |be| covered with light-coloured linoleum, ~~or~~ plastic or plain-coloured oilcloth. The table is rectangular, as this shape has proved better for play than a square table. The design of the 1st version is such that the feet and table top are in line with one another and the aprons are slightly reCessed. This gieves {sic} you plenty of options for a colourful deSign where the legs and top are a sort of frame and th{e} *|and|* apron is a slightly deeper colour. This gives the table a lighter and more elegant shape than the usual ordinary design. The 2nd version, which ~~is~~ will be a little more expensive, has round ~~feet~~ table legs and rounded edges, which is certainly an advantage compared to the first version.

Inv. No. 119/106/Txt
DESK FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN *15*

For schoolwork at home, the child should be given a specific place in the apartment where they can store all their school things. At school, the desk represents the Collegctive life of the children under central leadership, whereas the scholchild's {sic} desk at home should have a more personal and cosy feel. The model suggested here has a drawer for all the child's school things, an extra compartment for the school bag, compartments for fountan penns {sic}, pencils etc and an integrateded {sic} inkpot made of plastic, specially designed to preventink from spilling when the table top is tilted. The raised desktop is based on a very simple wooden structure. The desktop itself is either stained blak {sic} or covered with |linoleum or| a thin layer of plastic, so it can be |*easily*| ~~washe~~ |*cleaned*|.

Inv. No. 119/107/Txt
DESK AND WORK TABLE FOR OLDER CHILDREN NO. 16

|*This*| ~~The~~ desk also has |a| book shelf and a cupboard for tools, as well as drawers and a compartment for the child's school bag. A worktop is attached to the back of the table, which when placed over the table top, ~~can be~~ |*is*| used as a work ~~t~~atable. It is ~~designed so that~~ designed to hold an vice. For older boys and girls, having a table like this |at home| is highly desirable.

Object Descriptions

Inv. No. 119/108/Txt
CUPBOARD FOR CHILDREN UP TO AGE 3 YEARS No. 17.

From an Educational point of view, it is important that objects belonging to the still very small child have their own specific place that the child can easily access. This way, ~~the child~~ |*they*| learn to keep things tidy and take care of them from a bery {sic} young age. The cupboar{d} suggested here for a young child can hold all of a child's belongings, including clothes, shoes, underwear and toys. It is arranged so that clothes ~~are stored~~ and shoes are stored on the left, underwear at the top and toys on the right, all within reach of the child. The toy compartments are on toothed rails and can be adjusted in height, and the child can Arrange animals, dolls, etc on the top of the cupboard. The bottom of the cupboard is only 13cm above the floor, making it easy to sweep underneath. Both of ~~the~~ |*its*| side panels ~~of the cupboard~~ have cut-outs at the bottom, allowing the cupboard be placed directly against the wall, as~~s~~ the skirting boards |*then*| ~~can be~~ slo|*t*|ted under the side panels. This way, the gapp {sic} between the wall and the cupboard, which is usually caused by the skirting board and collects dust and is unsightly, is avoided.

Inv. No. 119/109/Txt
WARDROBE FOR CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR No. 18

The wardrobe will be produced in two sizes for different age groups. It has room for all of the child's clothes, making it easy to keep them organized. The most important aspect of the wardrobe is the shall |*l*|ow depth, avoiding the need to store items one in front of other, but next to, above or below each other. This way, their are no deep, dark corners, where |*dirt and*| ~~can't be~~ disorder |*can easily take hold*| ~~seen~~. The clothes are hung parallel to the doors on a pull-out wooden frame, as this is the only way to sufficiently reduce the depth of the wardrobe.As well as the compartments for Clothes and underwear, there is a special hat compartment, a shoe compartment and a drawer for stockings, socks, etc.Both side panels have a cut-out at the bottom to accommodate the skirting board, so that the cabinet can be placed directly against the wall. If this cut-out is omitted, there will always be a small, unhygienic and unsightly space between the wardrobe and the wall that cannot be cleaned. The height of the wardrobe is such that the child can place his or her belongings, |*such as*| his or herown flowers, an aquarium or a picture ect., on top of the wardrobe. The wardrobe can either be painted in two colours or treated with clear, washable varnish.

Inv. No. 119/110/Txt
CUPBOARD F§R TOYS AND BOOKS WITH A DESK WRITING SURFACE *19*

We can observe that every child often collects their own favourite little personal items, which they particularly love and choose according to their own taste, and store in {a} corner, ~~building.~~ creating their own little world within the adults' apartment. It is therefore necessary to give the child a piece of furniture that gives him or her as many opportunities as possible to display these little things nicely, like a picture, a postcard, a plant, a tin, small animals or a aquarium |flag| ect. The children's bureau show|n| here is designed to fulfill this need. The lower Cupboard and the drawers have room for toys and writing things, a fold-out writing surface serves as a desk.
Painted in bright, cheerful colours, this piece of furniture will brighten up any room and its form, colour and function will reflect the child's special place within the family.

Inv. No. 119/111/Txt *No. 20*
BLACKBOARD, DESK AND BOOKSHELF in 3 diff3rent sizes

If there is not enough space in the apartment to set up a desk or bureau for the child, a small cupboard that can be hung on the wall and used as a blackboard, ~~writing surface~~ or ~~can be a desk and bookcase~~ writing surface is greatly appreciated. There are two possible versions of this, the first with a bookshelf protrudes 23 cm from the wall, the second, |*with no bookshelf*|, ideal where there is very little space, only protrudes 9 cm from the wall. When closed, the unit can be used as a blackboard, when open, as a desk. ~~The~~ |*It*| ~~unit~~ has a special ~~hanging~~ *s*ystem that allows it to be |*h*|ung at 3 different heights, according to the child's growth.

Inv. No. 119/112/Txt
CHILD'S BED UP TO AGE SIX YEARS No. 21

The child's bed is made with rectangular bars. The front bars can be lowered by first lifting the bars, then pushing them forwards and finally lowering them. This ensures that the child cannot open the bars by themselves, while still making it easier for the adults to use than the traditional panels, quite apart from the fact that panels take up ~~a lot of s~~ a lot more space.

An alternative design is proposed here with a box containing peat litter, which does not detract from the architectural effect as it is not visible from the outside. The infant, who would otherwise be in a nappy, does not lie on a mattress, but instead on a linen sheet stretched over a frame. Under the sheet, a slide-out metal box filled with peat litter is fixed to the frame. The peat litter soaks the liquid from the child's excretions up easily ~~up~~ and is then disposed of and refilled. ~~This~~ As the child grows, this element can, of course, be easily removed. This model is a hygiene innovation and has yet to be tested. The great advantage of this model is that the child no longer needs to be changed and is therefore nev|*ever*| in damp clothes.

Inv. No. 119/113/Txt
TABLE AND CHAIR FOR CHILDREN AGED 6–24 MONTHS *NO. 22*

As soon as the chilsd is able to sit up, at around 6 months,they should have their own table and chair. It must be designed to support the child's upper body on all sides until he or she can sit up unaided. However, as young children grow relatively quickly and the exact height of the seat and table ~~is extremely important~~ plays a very important role from a medical point of view, and as the parents also do not want to buy new furniture every six months before the old furniture is worn out, a piece of furniture must be created that can be precisely adjusted to match the child's growth during these years. This means designing a table that is easy to adjus{t} in height and a small chair that can be used at three different heights.

In this version, the tabletop can be easily adjusted using three shrews {sic}. The seat height of the chare {sic} can be ~~controll~~ controlled {by} a footrest held in place ~~with~~ |*by*| blocks. The table and chair can be fastened together in two different positions using an iron hook and two eyelets, which is necessary for children

up~~to~~ to one and a half years of age. The dimensions of the chair and table are based on information from the Institute “for the Protection of Mothers and Infants” (OMM Institute).

The table and chair are made from ready-to-use plywood boards. The whole set is to be ~~paint e in 2 colours~~ painted in one or two colours. If possible, the plywood board should be covered with linoleum, ~~or plast~~ plastic, or plain-coloured oilcloth.

Metal washstand No. 23
Description missing.

Note: This translation has been intentionally produced to mirror the orthographic, grammatical, and linguistic errors present in the original text. This is to preserve the authenticity and intent of the original content.

Children's play areas and bedrooms for different age ranges
for an exhibition

1) Area for children aged 0–12 months for apartments with no bathroom

a) Bed with playpen	No. 9
b) Dressing table and changing table for apartments with no bathroom	No. 2
c) Potty (model for boys with wooden seat)	No. 3

2) Area for children aged 0–12 months for apartments with a bathroom

a) Bed up to age 6 years (wood)	No. 21
b) Dressing and changing table for apartments with a bathroom	No. 1
c) Potty (model for girls, with plastic seat)	No. 3

3) Area for children aged 12–24 months

a) Folding bed up to age 6 years (wood)	No. 10
b) Dressing and changing table for apartments with bathes. 2nd version	No. 3
c) Table and chair up to age 24 months	No. 22

4) Area or room for children aged 24–36 months

a) Folding bed up to age 6 years (metal)	No. 10a
b) High chair	No. 4
c) Cupboard for a young child	No. 17
d) Wooden cubes	No. 5

5) Area or room ~~of~~ f. children aged 3–6 years

a) Bed up to – years (metal)	No. 21a
b) Rectangular table	No. 14
c) 2–4 chairs	No. 7
d) 2 stools	No. 6
e) Wall cupboard ~~for~~ with blackboard	No. 20

6) Area or room |for children| aged 6–9 years

a) Divan bed	No. 11
b) Desk	No. 16
c) Round table	No. 13
d) 3 chairs	No. 7
d) 1 stool	No. 6
f) Wardrobe	No. 18

Room 4

VII) Area or room |for children| aged 6–9 years

29) Folding deckchair	Nr.12
30) Blackboard, desk and bookshelf	Nr.20
31) Stools	Nr. 6
32) Metal washstand	Nr.23

VIII) Area or room |for children| aged 6–9 years

33) Divan bed	Nr.11
34) Cupboard for toys and books with a desk writing surface	Nr.19
35,36) 2 hairs	Nr. 7
37) 1 stool	Nr. 6

IX) Area or room |for children| aged 6–9 years

38) Folding deckchair (folding bed) (metal)	Nr.12
39) Desk	Nr.16
40) Chair	Nr. 7
41) Stool	Nr. 6

X) Bathroom

42) Steps (for a washbasin)	Nr.12 {Nr.8}
43) Rack for toiletries	Nr.12 {Nr.8}
For to reach a normal-height washbasin	

Imprint

Moscow Material
Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky's Designs for Children's Furniture

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University of Applied Arts Vienna

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