HÖRMANN Schörghuber

PORTAL 62

EDUCATION

THE ARCHITECTS' MAGAZINE FROM HÖRMANN AND SCHÖRGHUBER

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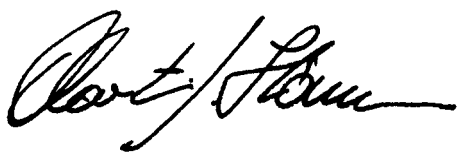
EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

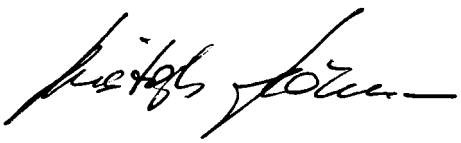
Are you educated? The author of our essay on „Education and construction“ poses this rather provocative question right at the beginning of his text. And you will certainly nod emphatically. Of course. Who would answer this question in the negative? However, the classic definition of education in the sense of Humboldt has long since lost its meaning in a heterogeneous and globalised society. Decades ago, it was still the case that personally acquired knowledge served to understand reality. The more knowledge was accumulated, the better the ability to see connections and gain insights was developed. But what if the worlds in which we locate ourselves and the realities that we experience differ as much as possible? In this issue of PORTAL, we show you projects that respond to this special challenge in very different ways. And we try to span an educational bracket across the most diverse realities.

The „PEARS - Jewish Campus“ of the orthodox Chabad Lubavitch community was established in Berlin-Charlottenburg. Here, children are accompanied and educated from nursery school to high school graduation - whereby the operators attach great importance to the fact that this offer is not only for Jewish children, but is open to all denominations and religions. In other words, an approach that attempts to impart education across world views. However, anyone wishing to visit the campus quickly realises, in view of the various security measures, that this Jewish place of education is exposed to great dangers - and now needs protection from other „world views“. In the same city and in the neighbouring district of Neukölln, the Spore Initiative is trying to promote „critical awareness raising“ and convey „biocultural diversity“ through cultural and learning programmes. In the multicultural Hermannstrasse, too, high-calibre architecture in line with the concerns of the initiative serves to advance this educational goal. In the Swabian town of Reutlingen, the form of the „Texoversum“ follows the educational objective of the university. What looks like an oversized crocheted blanket from the outside teaches the next generation of students the necessary knowledge about textile technology, fashion design or fashion business. As „architecture parlante“ - and across all educational boundaries - this building speaks to everyone who approaches it and explains very directly what it is all about. Those who use Kiel Geomar for their marine science research and training are certainly much less demanding in terms of design. This is because the huge Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research is primarily home to laboratories. Educational work takes place on a fact-based, scientific level, a world of knowledge that - apart from alternative facts - includes all educational worlds. As you can see, the topic of „Building for education“ is very broad.

We hope you enjoy this issue.



Martin J. Hörmann



Christoph Hörmann

Personally liable general partners

ON THE TOPIC: EDUCATION
„EDUCATING BUILDINGS“

FOUNDED:
SPORE INITIATIVE IN BERLIN

TEXTILE:
TEXOVERSUM IN REUTLINGEN

MARITIM:
GEOMAR IN KIEL

WELTOFFEN:
PEARS JEWISH CAMPUS IN BERLIN

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„The School of Athens“ is a fresco by the painter Raphael. It was built at the beginning of the 16th century.
It was made in the „Stanza della Segnatura“ room of the Vatican at the end of the 19th century.

On the topic: Education

BUILDING BUILDINGS

The moulding of people through architecture

Dr. Dietmar Danner

Schools are not the only source of education. Architecture has always been intended to educate people and societies: Hence some reflections on the meaning of building for education - and educational buildings beyond the specialised building forms.

Please forgive the question: Are you educated? You certainly are. And besides, who would voluntarily admit to being uneducated - whatever that means? Education is - at least in the German-speaking cultural area - part of the basic equipment of the middle classes. The proverbial educated middle classes are even defined primarily by the knowledge they have acquired. And these educated citizens supposedly value it even more than any monetary wealth.

What education means

But what exactly is education? In Humboldt's sense, it should be the unit of measurement used to determine the degree to which one's own knowledge overlaps with reality. Or: the more knowledge a person has accumulated - i.e. the more educated they are - the greater their ability to develop an understanding of reality, its causes and correlations. In the philosophical sense, this education serves as a prerequisite for gaining true knowledge.
But this is where the first problem begins. After all, what reality is it supposed to be about if reality is to be recognised through education? In these times of so-called „alternative facts", it can already become problematic to define the core of technical and scientific knowledge. Until a few years ago, the „Homo Faber", the creative person in his engineering-scientific form, was regarded as the end result of an educational development that tended to move away from the humanities approach of the educated middle classes and more towards the natural sciences spectrum.
In a theological and humanistic way with a Eurocentric perspective, education was identical with Christian religion until the beginning of the modern era, and lived reality was deciphered by means of standardised religious knowledge - with the exception of occasional heretical deviations.
And the same applied to all disciplines: there were no educational buildings outside of monastery schools - and accordingly no specialised architectural form. Because globalisation had not yet taken place, other religious realities with different educational knowledge existed virtually outside the European-Christian field of vision and were therefore almost non-existent.

Education without educational buildings

Even earlier, and in the days of Socrates, education did not even need its own roof over its head, and certainly not one as architecturally exaggerated as Karl Friedrich Schinkel's Berlin Bauakademie or Paul Bonatz's Eberhardt Karls University in Tübingen. On the contrary, special buildings for imparting education were completely unknown. The Greek scholar taught in the open air instead. The Athenian Agora, the central public square of every Greek polis, was enough for him to convey his understanding of the world through dialogue and questions to anyone who would listen.
His pupil and successor Plato, on the other hand, became the forefather of educational buildings. In his academy, which was built on his own property outside Athens in 387 BC (it was actually just a colonnade), he was primarily concerned with distinguishing knowledge from opinion. Even 2412 years later, this is still a central issue in education - and the outcome remains open. Michelangelo's famous fresco „The School of Athens", in which he

Photos: Lorenz Leins / Staatsgalerie Stuttgart

Former main building of the university library by Paul Bonatz from 1912.

The new Staatsgalerie building by James Stirling was opened in 1984.

turned Plato's small educational hut into a magnificent academic building, is a foreshadowing of the importance of educational buildings in the future.
At the latest with the dominance of monotheistic religions, education finally became a central task of various religious communities - at least as soon as education went beyond the domestic context. Because what was necessary for purely material survival was provided by the family or the master craftsman. Education was synonymous with experience.
Only the privately run „Winkelschulen" or „Klippschulen" offered the urban middle classes the most basic knowledge of reading and writing - but still without any structural form, as they were run in former shops. Arithmetic was taught according to the method of Adam Ries.
Jewish, Christian or Islamic religious communities, on the other hand, developed their own institutions and thus also architectural forms of construction in order to convey their respective world views to the next generation and to keep society „on track" - the simple yeshiva for Jewish boys, the monastery school of the European Middle Ages for the next generation of the respective order or the basic education of the nobility. In Islamic countries, the madrasah not only developed into the prototype of religious education - it was used as early as the 10th century. The city became a highlight of Islamic architecture and splendour in the 16th century, as in Bukhara and Samarkand. The early European universities in Bologna, Prague, Salamanca, Montpellier and Vienna were nowhere near the splendour of their Islamic counterparts.

Government statement

On 28 October 1969, Willy Brandt said in a government statement: „The goal is to educate a critical, discerning citizen who is capable of recognising the conditions of his social existence through a permanent learning process and behaving accordingly." At that time, 380,000 young people were enrolled at universities - today there are 2.8 million, and the number of educational buildings has exploded. If you have dealt with the construction task with your architectural office, then you will be familiar with the current buzzwords and trends. However, this is not about „open learning landscapes" or „cluster schools". The topic of „school campuses" is also of no interest here, nor are „modular construction", „inclusive schools" or security concepts that also take into account the imminent dangers of rampages. After all, buildings for education are not just about schools. This would be far too short-sighted. Education - whether in the Humboldtian sense or not - has long been taking place in many other places. And the German quasi-monopoly of the ministries of education and cultural affairs has long since had its day. Education also takes place online, through educational institutes run by political parties and religious groups, NGOs, influencers and the algorithms of social networks and media. And those who bind people to themselves and their religious or socio-political world view in this educational competition dominate the world. This makes the structural design of traditional, physically existing places of education all the more important. This issue of PORTAL therefore presents four important but fundamentally different projects.

Contemporary examples

The new Helmholtz Institute building in Kiel follows a very traditional path. Marine research is carried out here and young scientists are trained. It is remarkable that the architecture no longer dates back to the heyday of university and institute construction. Although dedicated to pure research and full of laboratories, Staab Architekten allowed themselves a little poetry on the façade. The „Texoversum" in Reutlingen, another example of educational buildings in the university class, goes much further and, as an „architecture parlante", aims to enter into real communication with the next generation of students in the textile industry. The school campus of an orthodox community in Berlin still aims to teach the content of the state curriculum and the Jewish religion in the traditional way, but is architecturally influenced above all by the social conditions in Germany. 70 years after the Shoa, it is above all an architecture of security that characterises the campus. Attacks must be expected at any time - also and especially because anti-Semitism has spread beyond

Images: bgag, Wikipedia CC0 1.0

The three madrasas Ulugbek (left), Tillakori (centre) and Scherdor (right) are located on Registan Square in the Uzbek city of Samarkand.

neo-Nazis to other population groups. At the same time, this educational building is also intended to be a self-confident statement by a population that has been part of Germany for a millennium. The fact that the numerous rules that people of the Jewish faith have to abide by (there are actually 613 of them) are observed throughout the interior does not contradict the contemporary architecture.

Shaping people through buildings

Educating people through buildings has long ceased to be a state or church monopoly. Rudolf Steiner's anthroposophical educational teachings encompass all structural areas - even if they are currently only recognisable to most people through Waldorf schools. Rudolf Steiner never designed or built a Waldorf school. However, the distinctive plasticity and colour scheme of the buildings at the centre of anthroposophy in Dornach were at least a source of inspiration for subsequent anthroposophical educational buildings. For a long time, the minimal recognisable feature of these schools was the sculpturally designed window lintel. What all projects have in common, however, is the goal of not only imparting specialised knowledge, but also shaping people and personalities.

The numerous NGOs - the „non-governmental organisations", interest groups that are not legitimised by a public mandate but nevertheless want to represent their interests in the public awareness-raising process - have become important players in the competition for the future education of the population. Private foundations finance the respective causes and often create the buildings required for administration and education. The very remarkable Spore Initiative building shown in this PORTAL was built in Berlin. Information and values are to be communicated there to promote awareness of biocultural diversity among the population. The architecture supports this endeavour in a number of ways and with the aim of making guests aware of the initiative's concerns.

Architecture is educational policy

The aim of imparting new knowledge using architectural and artistic methods and thereby creating a new educational concept became a central concern of architecture at the latest with the Arts & Crafts movement and, above all, modernism. The Dessau Bauhaus propagated the conviction that external conditions have an influence on the development of the individual and on society as a whole with its attempt to serve the „New Man".

And this field of experimentation extended the traditional boundaries of architecture to the maximum. The Bauhaus typographer Herbert Bayer abolished upper and lower case letters for this purpose. And the Bauhäusler argued that standardised lower case would make it easier to read because the lines of text would now have a more even typeface (in fact, the opposite is the case). Above all, however, capitalisation was seen as part of an outdated system that needed to be overcome in the interests of a modern, rational, socialist and egalitarian order. Although the Bauhaus members rarely agreed on political and other issues, deliberately breaking the rules (in this case spelling) was seen as a sign of modernity. The fact that the Bauhaus correspondence, which was consistently written in lower-case letters, was regarded as communist by various city administrations and was therefore at best ignored (if not immediately disposed of in the rubbish bin) was simply collateral damage for them in terms of administration.

New people through new buildings

The Weissenhof Werkbund Estate, which was built at the same time, became the prototype of new building for the „New Man". The counter-reaction to this was the „Stuttgart School" with Paul Schmitthenner, Martin Elsässer and Paul Bonatz. Like the Bauhaus and Le Corbusier, it rejected the previous historicism. Within modernism, however, their buildings are seen as a refuge of traditionalism and without any ambition to use architecture to create a „new man". The educational goal is rather old-fashioned, and the „Kochenhofsiedlung", which was also built in Stuttgart as a counter-design, housed deeply middle-class educated Swabians under the obligatory gabled roofs. Education and building form were deliberately identical

Herbert Bayer designed the font „universum“ - without any capital letters.

The Narkomfin communal building was completed in 1930 and last renovated in 2020.

here, and education was not intended to use architecture to reshape people.

The socialisation of man

When, after the Bolshevik October Revolution, Europe's architects made a hot-cheeked pilgrimage to the East and offered themselves to the young Soviet Union as master builders of a new society, the Russian group OSA was concerned with creating a suitable architecture for the new Soviet man. Not only was the resulting building form constructivist, the educational ideal was also constructivist. After all, this new socialist man was still to be created and gradually reassembled. In addition to agitprop, his „education“ also included the new way of living. Moissei Ginsburg and Ignati Milinis demanded not only the liberation of women from housework (and the abolition of the kitchen), but also a completely new way of life for the few private moments of everyday life that remained. And because the nuclear family consisting of father, mother and child forms the core of every bourgeois society and the kitchen and children's room are the structural prerequisites, the aim was to create a completely new and non-bourgeois human being by means of new forms of living. The Narkomfin communal house on Moscow's Garden Ring is still considered one of the most important constructivist and modernist projects in Russia. The ideal concept of the commune house in „Expansion Stage F“ envisaged the complete dissolution of the family and the socialisation of people. Soviet-educated people therefore no longer needed a private kitchen or a children's room for their offspring. They cooked, ate and brought up their children in the community. The private flat was used solely for sleeping. The Narkomfin was therefore also seen as a transitional project, as it still offered private bathrooms. The commune houses were developed as an ideal means of educating the new Soviet man, but then fell victim to the architectural reorganisation under Stalin.

Instead of imparting new forms, Stalin and Hitler exploited the already acquired knowledge of construction education among broad sections of the population. After all, the neoclassicism and neohistoricism of their buildings were part of the pool of already learnt and existing architectural images in the minds of the population and could be easily decoded. Such recourse is independent of political orientation. Even the British King Charles (when he was still Prince of Wales) famously called for a return to traditional, learned building forms.

Postmodernism and education

The postmodernism of the 1970s and 1980s was an architectural countermovement to the dominance of modernism. It had set itself the goal of being open to all educational worlds with the design of its buildings. It was no longer just individual, architecturally highly educated groups that needed to understand what was being built. The aim was to appeal to as broad a section of the population and education as possible - albeit with occasionally questionable compositions and ultimately without lasting success in architectural education. Stuttgart's Neue Staatsgalerie was one of the flagship projects. An art museum is one of the classic educational buildings - and could previously only be decoded by people with a correspondingly bourgeois education. The Staatsgalerie was an attempt to make architecture and museum content accessible to people whose educational experiences did not coincide with those of classical modernism. Instead, architectural means were chosen that give as many people as possible access to architecture as art for as many different reasons as possible.

Participation and building

The few participatory building projects could be seen as a counter-example to such educational buildings. The democratisation of the design process would turn the previous theses on their head. It is not architecture that creates the framework within which people and their personalities develop in a predetermined way. On the contrary: as future residents, the already educated personalities create the architectural framework that is best suited to them - quite apart from the fact that this is of course a profound intervention in the self-image of the architectural

Dr. Dietmar Danner

Dr. Dietmar Danner
born in Oberndorf am Neckar, Germany, in 1959,
is a trained daily newspaper editor; he studied architecture and wrote his PhD on the topic of taste development in architecture. He worked as an editor for various design and architectural magazines for 25 years – most of which he spent as the editor-in-chief / publishing director of AIT and xia. In 2013, he became self-employed and founded the communication agency Architect's Mind, organising congresses and workshops all around the world. He retired in 2022 and now works as a freelance writer and consultant.

profession and raises interesting questions regarding the billing of design services. In the case of apartment blocks, this results in lengthy grassroots democratic processes. In the case of single-family homes, the dubious results of this self-empowerment of clients can be seen in the country's new housing estates for decades. It is the architectural expression of the educational personalities of its various owners. And it was not so much the Bauhaus in Dessau that was responsible for creating this architectural education, but rather the Bauhaus in the local industrial estate.

Heterogeneous educational models

The buildings in the suburbs are ultimately proof of the level of education of all those who can afford their own home - and at the same time they are evidence of highly heterogeneous educational models that exist side by side. There, the industrially produced prefabricated house stands in the late Bauhaus tradition for the teacher, who majored in German and minored in fine arts. And right next to it, the private castle, reinforced with pillars and bay windows, bears witness to the rise of the wholesale and retail merchant to middle management. The detached house right next door, which imitates rural architecture, simulates a rural, unspoilt world for the young family. As heterogeneous as these educational realities that have become architecture already exist on the outskirts of Gütersloh, Heidenheim or Chemnitz, the universe of globalised realities and educational buildings that have become architecture in an urban context appears chaotic.

Captain Kirk still needed warp drive to steer his starship Enterprise into „new, never-before-seen galaxies". This is no longer necessary. Even in the neighbouring district, in the side street, just around the corner or possibly on the next floor, there is already something completely new and certainly little known to see and experience for many people. The aforementioned Spore initiative in Berlin's Hermannstrasse, with its biocultural goal and the resulting educational architecture, is located in such a highly dense neighbourhood: the educational ideal it represents meets long-established Berlin small businesses and families, a migrant population, left-wing educated middle classes, Turkish retail businesses, Koran schools and church kindergartens.

Architecture as an educational bracket

While the former educational ideals and the associated educational buildings were still separated from each other in terms of time or at least space, this distinction has now been abolished. The most diverse educational ideals and the associated forms of building and living exist in the immediate neighbourhood.

Fifty-six years ago, Willy Brandt called for citizens who are capable of judgement through education and who can behave socially. In heterogeneous and increasingly diverse societies with parallel educational worlds, buildings for education that convey this and act as a unifier are becoming increasingly important. A generally valid education, which is taught in general schools, public educational buildings, private buildings for education and, above all, a generally binding architecture can still serve as a bracket here, so that a diverse world remains on a common basis - and does not disintegrate into its individual parts.

FOUNDED

SPORE INITIATIVE IN BERLIN FROM AFF ARCHITEKTEN



Reminiscence: Tempelhof Airport beacon and the entrance and wall of the former Jerusalem churchyard and New Church V.

Education creates awareness. Because the world won't get better all by itself. The Spore Initiative's new building in Berlin aims to convey „biocultural diversity" through cultural and learning programmes.

Who doesn't want that - to make the world a little better? Good will counts and is an absolute prerequisite, but it's definitely easier with a little money. The Berlin Spore Initiative is delighted to have the support of philanthropist Hans Schöpflin. Year after year, he also invests millions in a wide range of activities, all of which serve the Schöpflin Foundation's stated aim: „We invest in people and bold ideas - for critical awareness-raising, a vibrant democracy and a diverse society."

Neighbours

Two neighbouring buildings were constructed in Berlin's Hermannstrasse - both realised by AFF Architekten. With Publix, the Schöpflin Foundation has created a „place to promote journalistic innovation and strengthen the critical public sphere". Among other things, freelance journalists are offered a coworking space here. The neighbouring Spore Initiative offers cultural and learning programmes that promote „biocultural diversity". This new building is intended to be a platform „for exchange and mutual learning". Spore is not an acronym, but a biological model. The unicellular microorganism of the same name germinates on a small scale and can have an effect on a large scale - just as the Berlin initiative has set out to do. The exhibition and lecture rooms provide space for the relevant initiatives.

Moving history

The property previously belonged to a local parish. It was used as a cemetery, which has now been partially converted into building land for the Spore Initiative. Accordingly, there are also a few historic graves in the communal garden behind the building. The former entrance to the cemetery forms the interface between the Spore and Publix buildings. A large lighting mast in a niche in the building is a relic of the Cold War. The Douglas DC-3 sultana bombers thundered over the roof ridges towards Tempelhof every minute.

Bioculture

Inside the spore, an irregular, structurally complex and support-free ribbed ceiling is reminiscent of the microscopic structure of spores. Asymmetrical exhibition spaces, conference areas, workshop rooms and administrative zones alternate in a spatial continuum. The two themes of the spore can be viewed from above under a roof pavilion made from used formwork. To the rear is the cemetery, which has been developed into an inner-city biotope, and on the street side is the multicultural neighbourhood of Hermannstrasse - „bio and culture" in its purest form.

Targeted resilience

The generously glazed ground floor of the red concrete base is intended to allay the fears of the various cultures in the neighbourhood about entering the Spore. In addition to new clinker bricks, reused bricks were used on the upper storeys of the façade. Exposed concrete, oak and galvanised steel characterise the robust interior. A honeycomb-shaped roller grille curtain serves as fall protection on the stairs. Collected and refurbished seat shells in the large auditorium and reused washbasins in the colours of the 1960s and 1970s in the toilets complete the interior. Everything fits in with the initiative's sustainability goal. The architecture aims to be resilient and unpretentious - also in order to integrate the initially somewhat sceptical neighbourhood.

The foyer on the ground floor of the Spore Initiative invites the neighbourhood to meet, discuss and order a coffee at the bar.

The ribs represent the force progression of the concrete ceiling.

Cool wall, cool floor - cosiness is created by the combination of unexpectedly playful furnishings and lots of green plants.

The furnishing concept continues on the upper floor. Here, however, a rustic wooden floor has replaced the industrial screed.

Where there is education, there must be a lecture theatre. It is fitted with seat shells made of laminated wood collected here and there.

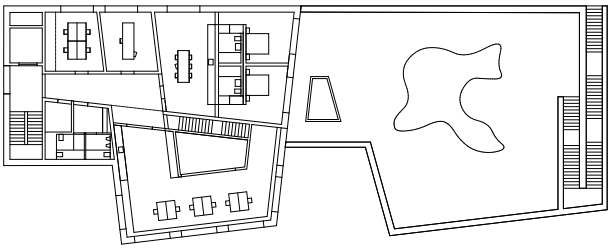
Schörghuber expertise:
Fire, smoke and noise protection and burglar resistance

The well thought-out selection of materials and components as well as their execution are a feature of this architectural gem. Wood is used as a contrast to the cool exposed concrete - for example in the doors from Schörghuber. 30 units, mostly with high-quality fittings, were delivered. All stand out due to their sophisticated design: If they are not fully glazed wooden frame doors, the surfaces are either oak veneer, matt lacquered with a natural wood effect or with a premium lacquer finish, some of which consist of a different colour on each side of the room - in addition to traffic white, in these cases it is pearl dark grey. The majority of the doors have a door leaf thickness of 70 millimetres and fulfil various functions such as sound insulation, smoke and fire protection and burglar resistance. The doors with burglary protection in particular are equipped with sophisticated technology to comply with the RC2 class. All doors are flush-fitting and therefore flush with the frame. Another feature of the high design quality is the bronze-coloured fittings on many of the doors.

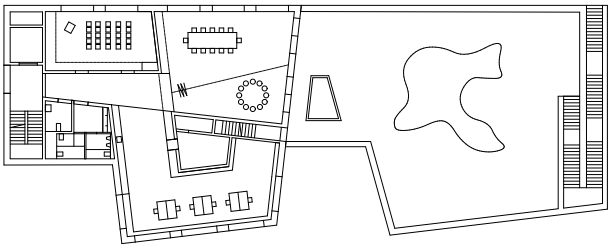
Warm accents: The doors with an oak surface form a material contrast to the cool concrete.

The doors are flush-fitting and flush with the frame and the surface of the wall on one side.

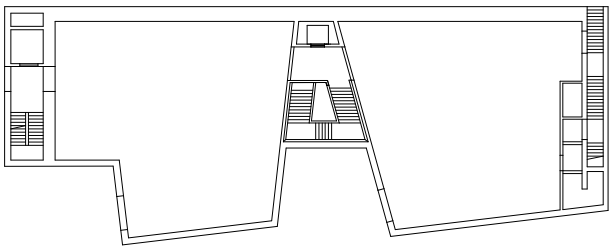
Location: Hermannstraße 86, 12051 Berlin, DE
Client: Schöpflin Foundation, Lörrach, DE
Architect: AFF Architekten, Berlin, Germany
Supporting structure: Schnetzer Puskas International, Berlin, DE
GFA: 4117 m²
BRI: 16.675 m²
Completion: 2023
Photos: Laura Thiesbrummel, Munich, Germany
Fabricator: Hofmann & Großmann GmbH, Ottendorf-Okrilla, DE
Schörghuber products: Solid frame doors with 50 and 70 mm door leaf thickness, sound insulation doors Rw = 32 or 37 dB, fire protection doors with smoke and sound insulation function Rw = 37 dB, solid wood framed doors with 1 and 2 leaves with sound insulation Rw = 37 dB, security doors with burglar resistance RC 2, solid wood framed doors with sound insulation Rw = 42 dB, partly combined with fixed glazing, damp-proof doors, solid wood frames, wooden block frames with shadow groove
Hörmann products: 1 and 2-leaf steel project doors STS, block frames, 2-panelled steel surround frames for retrofitting



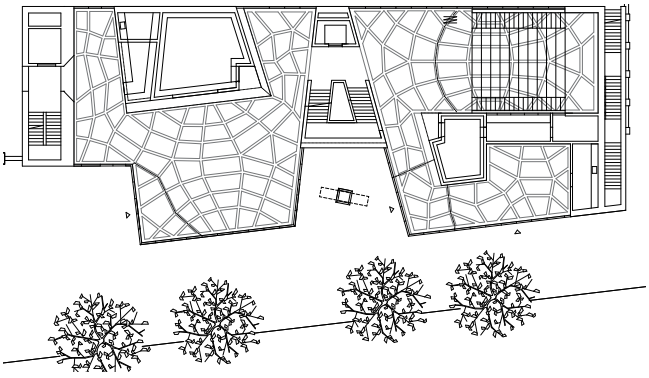
Floor plan 3. Top floor



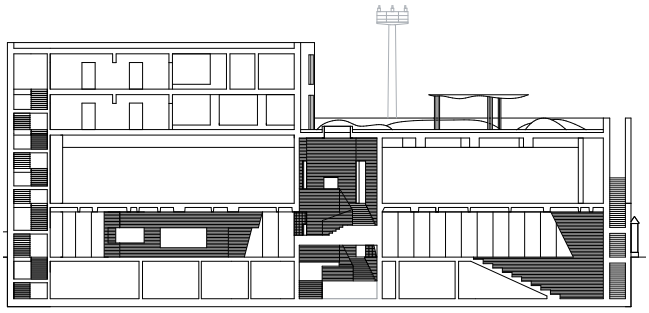
Floor plan 2. Top floor



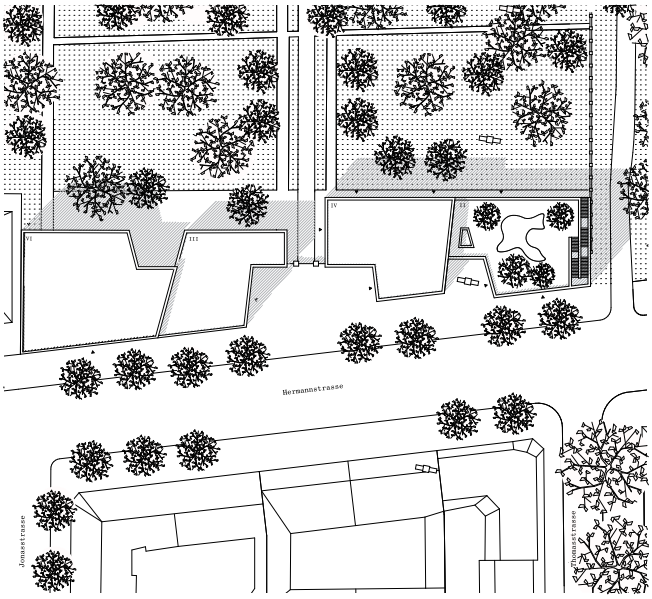
Floor plan 1. Top floor



Ground floor plan with ribbed ceiling



Cross-section



Site plan

TEXTILE

TEXOVERSUM IN REUTLINGEN
BY ALLMANNWAPPNER, MENGES SCHEFFLER ARCHITEKTEN, JAN KNIPPERS ENGINEERS

The robotically wrapped façade forms the skin of the Texoversum at a slight distance from the inner façade.

Education needs more than just square metres of school space. Above all, education needs inspiration. The Texoversum training and innovation centre in Reutlingen offers an abundance of these.

Is it knitted, crocheted, embroidered, woven or warp-knitted? Anyone studying behind this more than unusual façade will know by the second semester at the latest what technology was used to produce the façade of the Reutlingen Texoversum.
German university architecture of the post-war period is characterised above all by the numerous new buildings of the 1970s as a result of the major educational reform - and corresponds architecturally to the functionalism that prevailed at the time. Whether in Bielefeld, Kassel or Duisburg, it is hard to tell from the outside whether the buildings are used to teach biology or prehistory and early history. However, the Reutlingen University campus is an exception. This is because a „training and innovation centre" has recently been set up there, where young talent for the textile and clothing industry is trained. This is about textile engineering, international fashion business, fashion and textile design or transportation interior design.

Centre of the textile industry
This university building was created by the Südwesttextil association, and it is not surprising that it was built in Reutlingen at the foot of the Swabian Alb. After all, the region is a centre of the textile industry with internationally renowned fashion brands such as BOSS in neighbouring Metzingen or technical world market leaders and „hidden champions" such as Groz-Beckert in Albstadt.
The fact that the offices of allmannwappner, Menges Scheffler Architekten and Jan Knippers Ingenieure won the competition is a gift to architecture and even less surprising. Finally, they provided the appropriate structural shell for the association's aspirations and the faculty's goals. After all, the Texoversum is nothing less than a prime example of „architecture parlante" - a building that expresses its function in a way that immediately conveys its purpose to the layman. What the revolutionary architects Claude-Nicolas Ledoux or Étienne-Louis Boullée did in the 18th century was to create a new, more modern style. What Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown tried to do in the 20th century and summarised in theory in their standard work „Learning from Las Vegas" has been brilliantly realised in Reutlingen in a new, contemporary form.

Tense
Using the client's material is not without risk. It's all too easy for such designs to verge on kitsch. And until now, experts have generally understood „textile architecture" to mean the use of coated fabrics in the form of surfaces. However, the structural and design innovation in Reutlingen is precisely the dissolution of the surfaces into individual fibres. There are five different self-supporting base modules, which are wrapped in different ways depending on where they are used, creating a three-dimensional façade sculpture.

Bunks and tapestries
Inside, there are multiple visual connections between the split levels and across the central atrium. And if there is time between seminars and lectures, the large seating areas offer sufficient space for student communication in - naturally - a textile ambience. The brightly coloured gradients are intended to tie in with the tradition of tapestries, those pictorial fabrics from the heyday of textile interior design, which were popular with the French aristocracy of the 17th century and 18. They were used to decorate the palaces of the nineteenth century.
Surrounded by meaningful architecture, it should be no problem for the young people who learn here to grow into a textile universe of technology, fashion and the textile industry.

Laboratories, workshops, teaching and meeting rooms - the Texoversum teaches and researches the use of textiles.

The wooden workbench appears almost as an eclectic accent in the modern building.

The colour gradients in the seating areas are reminiscent of traditional tapestries.

The goods lift emphasises the industrial character of the Texoversum.

In the Texoversum, the building services are a visible part of the building and are not hidden.

A textile light installation by Ettlin Lux with an air-purifying effect hangs in the centre of the split level.

Hörmann expertise: Fire protection

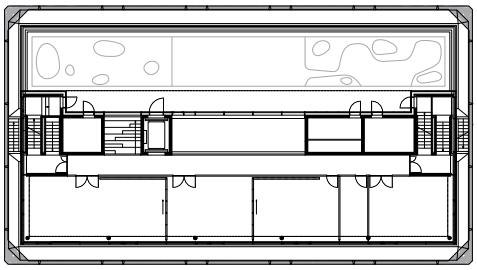
Although it doesn't look like it from a distance, the Texoversum is a very transparent building. In addition to the translucent mesh, the impression is created above all in the interior, which creates expansive visual relationships. The fire compartments should also remain as transparent as possible on most floors, and so fully glazed aluminium tubular frame doors were used for the T30 fire protection doors. They allow the eye to wander further and let natural light into the interior. Where visibility and light do not play a major role, the architects chose flush-fitting steel project doors. They can also be easily integrated into sophisticated architecture, as their door leaf is flush with the frame. The sliding fire door in the basement is also not transparent. It separates the goods lift from the large hall. On the upper floors, it is only separated from the room by grilles. The door is normally closed. If the goods lift is used, it slides in front of an alcove containing technology and storage space - but not completely, so that the room can still be entered.

Protected fire compartment: The goods lift is located behind the sliding fire door.

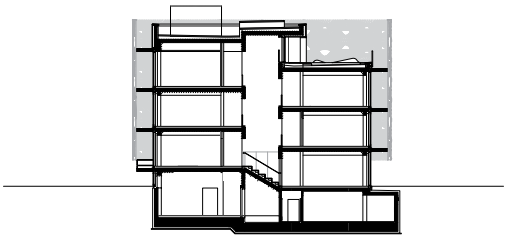
Glazed aluminium tubular frame project doors ensure transparency, while flush-fitting steel project doors create a homogeneous surface.

Location: Alteburgstraße 160, Reutlingen, DE
Client: Südwesttextil - Association of Southwest German Textile Manufacturers
Textil- und Bekleidungsindustrie e.V., Stuttgart, DE
Author of the design: allmannwappner, Munich, DE / Menges Scheffler Architekten, Frankfurt, DE / Jan Knippers Ingenieure, Stuttgart, DE
Architect / general planner: allmannwappner, Munich, DE
Supporting structure: bwp, Burggraf + Reiminger, Munich, DE
Architect secondary façade: Menges Scheffler Architects, Frankfurt, DE
Secondary façade structure: Jan Knippers Ingenieure, Stuttgart, DE
GFA: 4110 m²

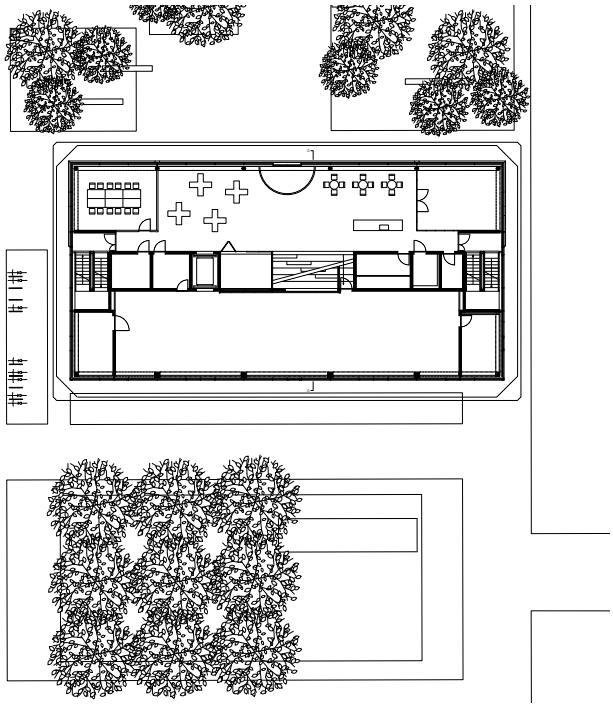
Completion: 2023
Photos: Laura Thiesbrummel, Munich, Germany
Hörmann products: 1 and 2-leaf steel project doors STS in T30, T90 and RS design, 1 and 2-leaf aluminium tubular frame project doors HE 311, 321, fire protection sliding door FST T90-1 OD



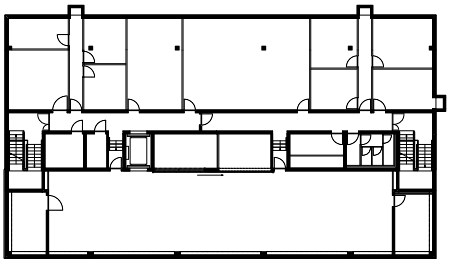
Floor plan 3-0



Cross-section



Floor plan 0-5



Floor plan -1-0

Site plan

MARITIM

GEOMAR IN KIEL
BY STAAB ARCHITEKTEN

Viewed from a distance, the façade is reminiscent of sails; from close up, the folded and partially perforated metal sheets are recognisable.

Education needs basic knowledge. And when it comes to knowledge about the oceans, there are few places in the world that can compare with GEOMAR in Kiel. Fundamental research and teaching is carried out in the new building of the Helmholtz Centre by Staab Architekten.

If you want to know what it looks like at the bottom of the oceans today, the best place to ask is GEOMAR in Kiel. Not necessarily in the aquarium for the general public, but on the other side of the fjord, where science can be found in concentrated form. The chemical, physical, biological and geological processes that take place in the oceans and how all this affects the seabed, the atmosphere - and therefore the future of us all - are being researched on the banks of the Schwentine river and just before the water flows into the Kiel Fjord.

Maritime education

The full name of the research institute is „GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel". And Staab Architekten have given the facility an ambitious exterior design that matches its global significance. What will one day be part of the general maritime education of the population is being fundamentally researched here - and taught to the next generation of marine science students in co-operation with the local university.
When the very large building was designed, everyone involved in the architectural office probably realised one thing: Well-equipped laboratories, well-functioning processes, sufficient storage space for expedition equipment and ideal conditions for global conferences were the most important things for all those conducting research and studying here. The new building offers all these functions. However, architecture is not very high on the wish list of anyone searching the seabed in submersibles or looking for creatures in Arctic seawater.

Ambitious architecture

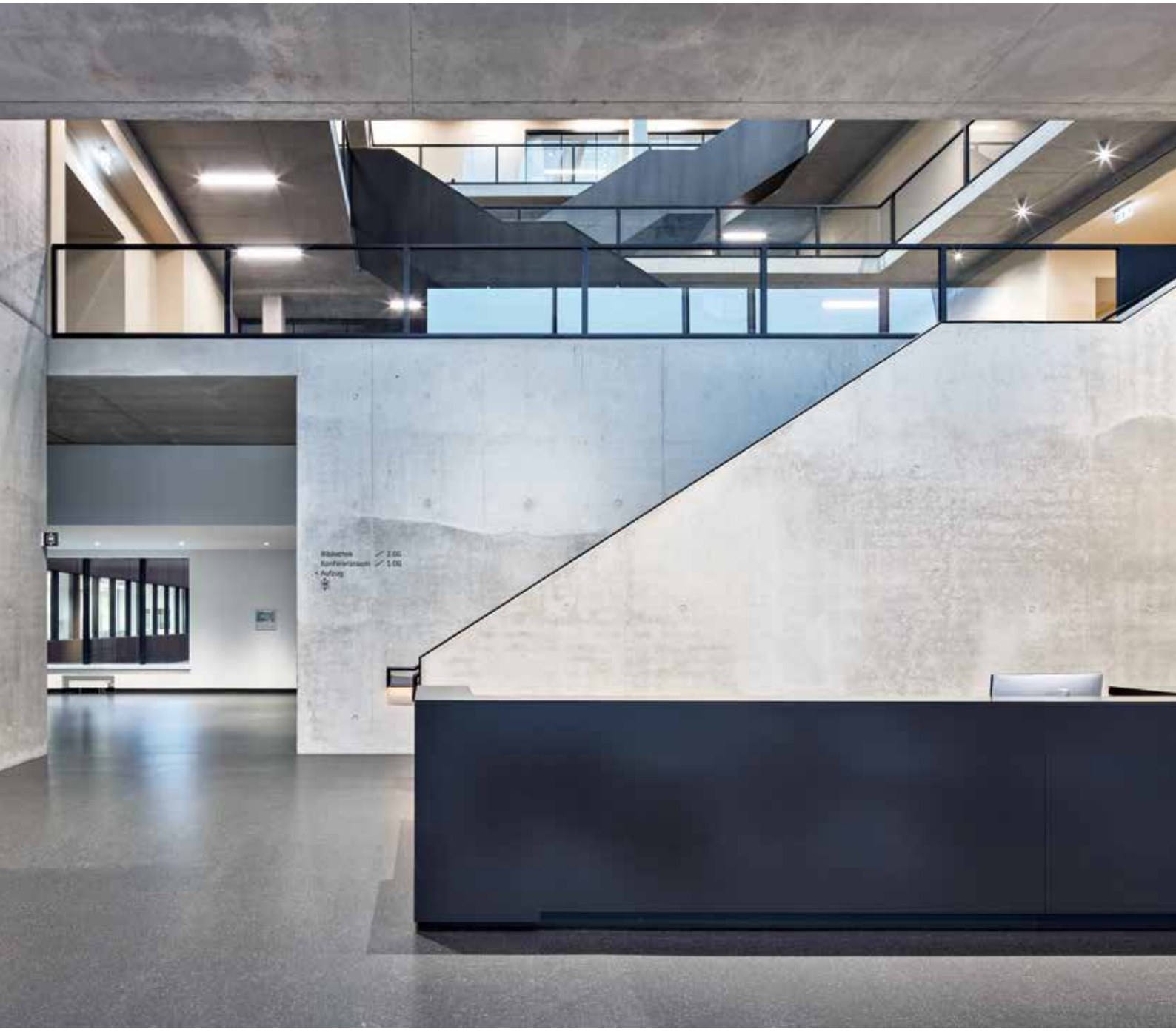
Nevertheless, the enormous building volume of 14,500 square metres was accommodated in ambitious architecture. Five cubes of different sizes now sit on a common base, and together they extend the edges of the existing GEOMAR buildings upstream. The cubes, which are shifted in relation to each other, form patios and repeatedly offer exciting views of the fjord and the research vessels moored directly at GEOMAR's own quay. Where the corridors have been widened, there are opportunities for chance encounters and academic or private exchanges. Invisible below the waterline, a specially laid pipeline many kilometres long leads from the Baltic Sea through the fjord to GEOMAR. The Baltic Sea research water pumped into the laboratories thus remains uncontaminated by the harbour and city.

Stylised sails

From the outside, you can see where research is being carried out and where conferences are being held. The cube with the communal rooms, the event areas and the main entrance was clad in Corten steel.
All other cubes have a façade made of folded and differently perforated metal sheets. From a distance, these triangles are very similar to the sails of the 2,000 boats that sail the fjord during Kiel Week. And allegedly - at least according to rumours in the corridors of the Geomar - the idea of using actual textile sails instead of metal panels to shade the large window areas was also considered at the very beginning. In view of the strong wind conditions on the Baltic Sea, however, the perforated metal sheets were the method of choice - and lend the research a touch of poetry.

The world's oceans are being researched in a number of laboratories.

Meeting room with a view of the Schwentine and Kiel Fjord.



The foyer and the atrium behind it with its access zone allow for a variety of visual relationships.

Schörghuber expertise: Doors with extra width

GEOMAR in Kiel is committed to researching the global ocean from the seabed to the atmosphere. That's a lot, it requires capacity. As different as the research approaches are, as different are the conditions under which research is conducted here. There are a variety of special rooms, from glass conference rooms to radiation-proof laboratories. The requirements for the doors are as different as the rooms themselves. Schörghuber was the right partner for Staab Architekten as a competent partner for specialised wooden doors: Of the 180 or so doors supplied, 78 were approved in individual cases. In addition to the complex technical equipment, the extra width of many doors was also a reason for this high number of customised solutions. Three doors have a total width of 2287 millimetres, one door even 3410 millimetres. Such dimensions make it almost impossible to produce the door leaves in one piece. This is why some door leaves actually consist of two parts that were then put together.

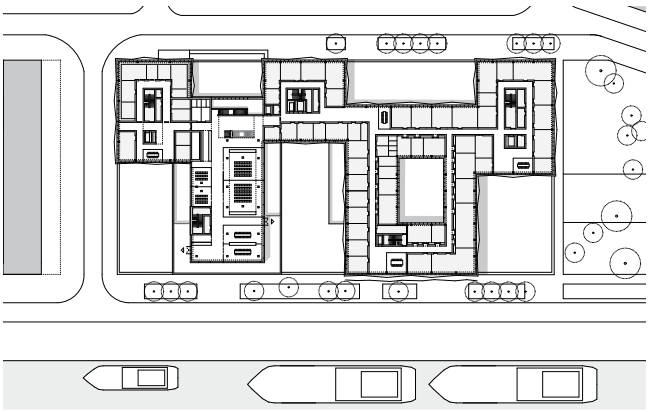
Doors with unusual widths can be found in various places at GEOMAR. You require consent in individual cases.

Ventilation slots for technical reasons.

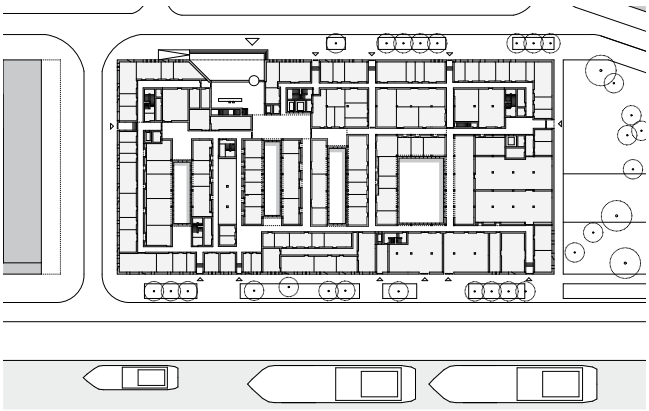
The required passage widths are partly ensured by oversized, single-leaf doors.

Location: Wischhofstraße 1-3, Kiel, DE
Client: GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research, Kiel, DE
Architect: Staab Architekten, Berlin, Germany
Supporting structure: Prof. Feix Ingenieure, Munich, DE
GFA: Extension building 14,500 m², sample storage 2200 m²
Construction costs: 145 million €
Completion: 2023
Photos: Laura Thiesbrummel, Munich, Germany
Fabricator: Jens Dunkel Glas- und Bauelemente GmbH, Burg, DE
Schörghuber products: Smoke control doors with sound insulation Rw = 32 dB single and double leaf, some with top panel without frame crosspiece and light cut-out, full frame doors single and double leaf, some with light cut-out, T30 fire doors with smoke and sound insulation function Rw = 32 dB, T30 fire/smoke control sliding door with wooden corner frame, T90 fire protection doors, double-leaf with light cut-out, soundproof doors Rw = 32 dB, fire/smoke protection doors with sound insulation Rw = 37 dB as style door design, recessed doors, airlock doors, super format doors, folding architraves, wooden front architraves, wooden web architraves
Hörmann products: Steel block frames, 2-piece steel surround frames for retrofitting

Floor plan 4. Top floor

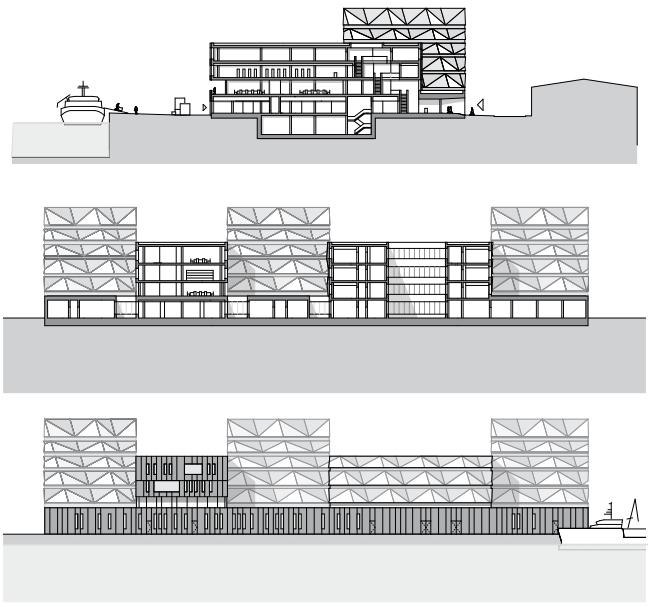


Floor plan 1. Top floor



Floor plan of the ground floor

Site plan



Views

SCHÖRGHUBER EXPERTISE: HIGHLY COMPLEX DOOR SYSTEMS

Jens Dunkel on special doors in the GEOMAR project in Kiel

GEOMAR is dedicated to researching the world's oceans, a very complex system. The requirements for the institute's rooms - and their doors - are correspondingly complex.

What makes GEOMAR such an extraordinary project?
Geomar is an outstanding project because it combines state-of-the-art research infrastructure with special requirements in terms of safety, climate and pressure conditions. Exceptional solutions were required for the doors in particular, as they not only serve as room dividers or entrances, but also had to fulfil functional tasks such as pressure equalisation, sound insulation and fire protection.

How did the collaboration with the architect and Schörghuber go from the point of view of the fabricator?
The collaboration was characterised by close coordination and technical precision. The architect had clear ideas that had to be harmonised with Schörghuber's individual solutions. For us as fabricators, this meant a high level of planning accuracy, as each door fulfilled a specific requirement. The close cooperation helped to efficiently implement customised solutions.

In some cases, two door parts were produced and then put together. Why?
Some doors were so large or technically demanding that they could not be produced or transported in one piece. They were therefore manufactured in two parts and assembled on site to ensure stability and functionality. This was particularly necessary for doors with special smoke-tightness requirements.

Some doors are so specialised that they require approval in individual cases. When is this necessary?
Approval in individual cases (ZiE) is required if a door deviates from existing standards and approvals. This may be the case if special material combinations are used that have not been tested in a standardised manner or if the door has to fulfil an unusual function such as withstanding extreme pressure differences. At the same time, it must still

This recess door forms a visual unit with a neighbouring door.

This sliding door is located directly in front of the lift.

Photo: Veronika Haas

Jens Dunkel - Managing Director of Glas- und Bauelemente GmbH.

be possible to close them securely and open them with a defined amount of force in escape routes.

Some doors separate rooms with different air pressures. How exactly does it work?
These doors must be absolutely airtight to prevent pressure equalisation. This is achieved with special seals, reinforced door leaves and precisely fitting frames. In addition, automatic closing mechanisms and pressure relief systems are often used to withstand the forces caused by the pressure difference.

Some doors are installed directly next to each other without a gap. What are the challenges here?
Two of the biggest challenges are stability and accuracy of fit. Doors without a gap must be manufactured and installed with millimetre precision to ensure tightness and function. In the case of coupled doors, various technical requirements such as fire protection, sound insulation and pressure tightness must be considered simultaneously and optimally harmonised.

The sliding door is a special door. What were the requirements and challenges here?
Sliding doors often have to allow large opening widths at the same time as being tight and stable. In the Geomar project, it also had to be T30 fire-resistant and smoke-tight, which required additional technical solutions such as special guide rails, reinforced seals and complex closing and hold-open mechanisms. Another challenge was the integration into the overall architectural concept without compromising on function and design.

What does it mean from the processor's point of view if a door contains a lot of technology?
The more technology a door contains, the more complex it is to install and adjust. The installer must coordinate various trades such as electrical installation and control technology to ensure that all components function smoothly. In addition, a technically complex door requires particularly precise processing and regular maintenance to ensure long-term functionality.

Photos: Laura Thiesbrummel

Some doors set subtle colour accents, others are coated in restrained grey. Glass cut-outs prevent collisions, among other things.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WELTOFFEN

PEARS JEWISH CAMPUS IN BERLIN
BY TCHOBAN VOSS ARCHITECTS

One of two trees of life by artist Anna Nezhnaya: they symbolise Germany and Israel.

Education needs school. And the new Jewish campus in Berlin stands for cosmopolitan education in an environment that currently feels unsafe again. Contemporary architecture that fulfils all structurally relevant commandments of the Mitzvot and is open to young people of all denominations and religions.

If you want to know what Jewish life in Germany will be like in 2025, travel to Berlin and the Charlottenburg district - between Halensee and Wilmersdorf. Unimaginative large blocks alternate with smaller residential buildings and shapeless commercial buildings. The new Jewish campus now stands in between, not as an ambitious foreign body in an irrelevant environment, but as a self-confident statement and cosmopolitan invitation.

With certainty

Judaism has been part of Germany ever since this country has existed. And the campus is proof that Jewish life can grow and flourish in Berlin - but only as long as security is provided. If you want to visit the new campus of the Jewish community Chabad Berlin e.V., you first have to pass the Berlin police. After being checked by a private security service and registered so that it is always clear who is in the building, the metal detector, the turnstiles and finally the guest has arrived.

The high perimeter wall has large openings made of bullet-proof glass. The street artist TOBO aka Tobias Friesike has given the solid parts of the concrete wall an unusual colourful design. But the oppressive feeling remains that Jewish life in the centre of Germany is only possible under the highest security precautions. The atmosphere only changes inside the deep blue building. Menace turns into cheerfulness, anxiety is followed by a noisy atmosphere and the omnipresent laughter of children in a school. Because as high as the security standards are, they are actually in contrast to the basic concept of the 8,000 square metre campus. The 450 places in the daycare centre, primary school and secondary school are not only available to the children of the Orthodox community. It is important to the Chabad Lubavitch press spokesman to say that children from other Jewish communities and all other religions are also welcome.

Symbolism

Sergei Tchoban designed the curved building in the style of the Torah scroll, the handwritten parchment with the 613 commandments wrapped around two wooden sticks, which is kept in every synagogue. The protective wall, the façade and the interior harbour numerous religious and cultural symbols of Judaism. The blue colour of the outer wall is a reminder of divine revelation. Two cabalistic trees of life by artist Anna Nezhnaya shine inside the main entrance. The oak tree on one side stands for Germany, the olive tree on the other for Israel. Almost omnipresent is the small container called mezuzah on the doors, which contains a piece of parchment. Without this type capsule, the classrooms would be no different from other German schools - apart from the equipment in the classrooms and the sports hall, which is probably only to be found in such high quality at a few state schools.

Growth

The centre was financed by funds from the federal government, the state of Berlin and numerous private individuals and foundations - first and foremost by the PEARS Foundation, which gives the centre its name and is backed by a British-Jewish billionaire family. And the campus is not yet complete. The community centre is to be extended. The synagogue is remodelled and enlarged. Because Berlin's Jewish communities are growing - even in the current rather threatening atmosphere.

Although the staircase is not located in the centre, it interprets the shape of the building and thus becomes an excellent photo motif.

The pupils will bring life and colour to a barren room.

The ceiling and walls also serve as sound insulation. The sound waves should refract on them so that it doesn't get too loud during sports lessons.

Hörmann expertise: aluminium tubular frame construction project doors

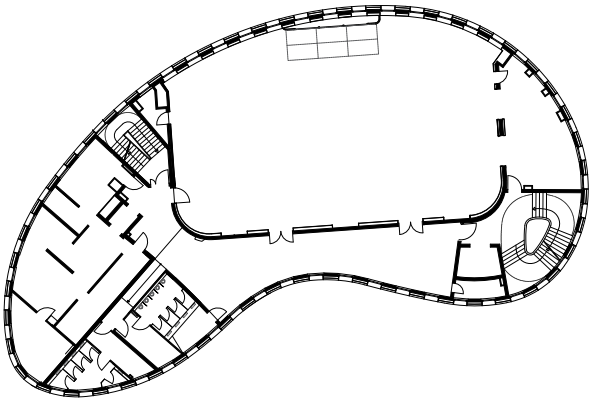
For a long time, Jewish fellow citizens could feel safe in Germany. Nevertheless, they remained vigilant. The important public buildings in particular have been protected since the Second World War. And that is paying off today. The new „Pears Jewish Campus“ in Berlin is also safe. However, in order not to give the children the feeling of being locked in, the building should appear as open as possible, at least in terms of its internal structure. In addition to its function as fire and smoke protection, it is also the transparency of the fully glazed door leaves that led to the choice of aluminium tubular frame property doors. Wherever there was space, they were supplemented by side panels or skylights. With a visible width of 150 millimetres, the profiles are kept quite narrow and painted in a black metallic fine structure colour. The doors located in escape and rescue routes are designed as escape doors. This means that they are fitted with a stainless steel push bar on the opposite hinge side so that the doors can be easily opened outwards in a panic situation without having to press a handle, thus preventing a build-up of people.

The tubular frame elements are in the same colour as the doors with a fully filled door leaf.

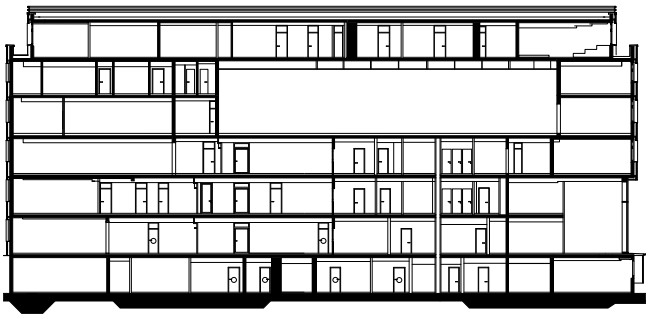
Where possible, skylights provide additional transparency.

Security or not, the interior should be open, transparent and full of life.

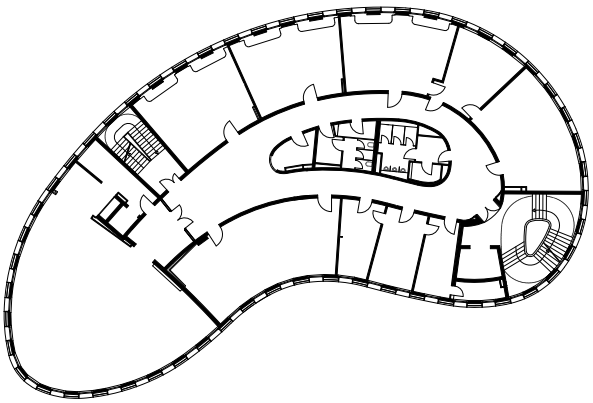
Location: Westfälische Straße 15, Berlin, DE
Client: Jewish Community Chabad Berlin e.V., Berlin, DE
Architect: TCHOBAN VOSS Architects, Berlin, DE
Supporting structure: Engineering office Bendel Bradke Lang Bauwesen, Berlin, DE
GFA: 7000 m²
Completion: 2023
Photos: Laura Thiesbrummel, Munich, Germany
Hörmann products: 1 and 2-leaf aluminium tubular frame property doors HE 311, 321, A/RS 100, 150, 200, 250 (some with side panel and fanlight); fixed glazing HE 331 and A/RS 350



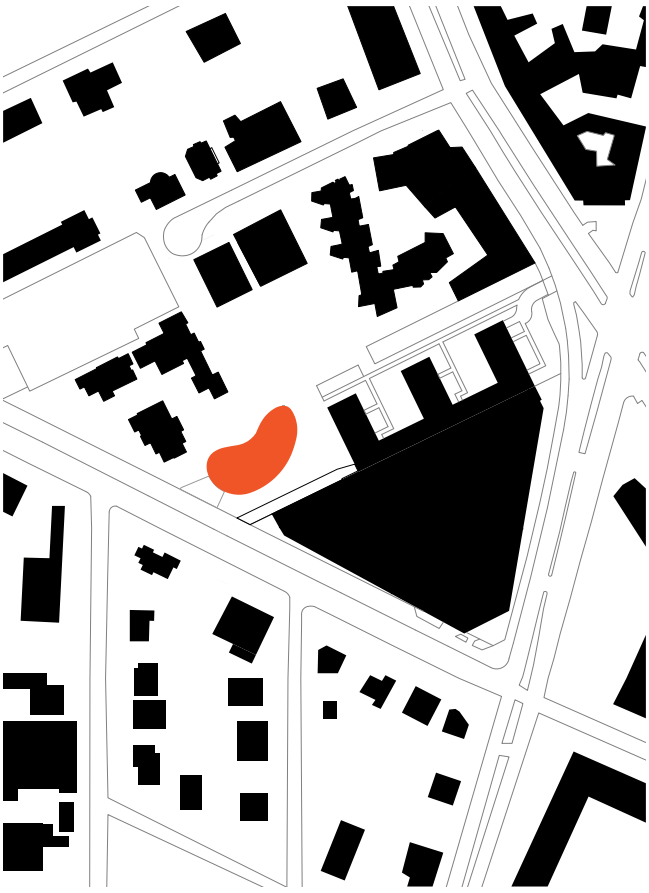
Floor plan 3. Top floor



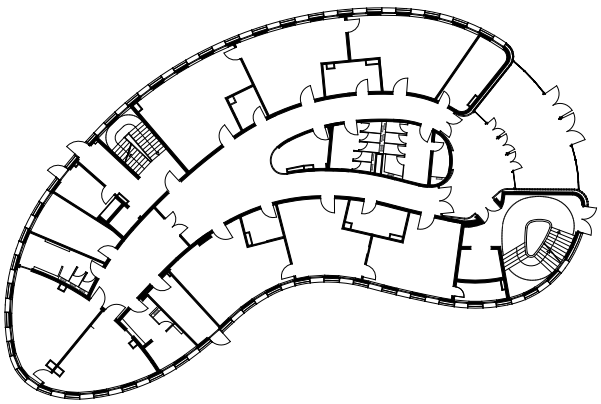
Cross-section



Floor plan 2. Top floor



Site plan



Floor plan of the ground floor

HÖRMANN
CORPORATE NEWS

Hörmann has ift sustainability product passports for various product groups, which summarise all relevant environmental and sustainability data.

PRODUCT PASSPORTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

In order to construct buildings faster and more sustainably in the future, significant steps towards digitalisation and streamlining verification processes are necessary. As the construction sector is responsible for more than 30 % of annual greenhouse gas emissions, more and more demands for proof of sustainability aspects are also finding their way into tenders. The ift Rosenheim has developed the „ift Sustainability Product Passport“ to help all those involved keep track of the multitude of these requirements. The Hörmann Group has now received this sustainability certificate for various product groups. The ift sustainability product passport bundles all relevant product data based on an environmental product declaration (EPD) in one document and supplements this with important key data for common building certification systems such as DGNB, BREEAM and LEED. The sustainability product passport thus goes beyond the description of the environmental impact of products and summarises relevant characteristic values, verifications and sustainability aspects of construction products in one document. When applying for a tender or requesting auditors for building certification, a large part of the work is already done. This largely eliminates the need for time-consuming data collation and comparison with the criteria of the respective certification systems. This leads to significant time and cost savings in planning - for architects, building owners and auditors as well as for manufacturers.
The ift sustainability certification for Hörmann includes an annual audit by the ift Rosenheim as an independent body, including a review of the up-to-dateness of the product data and environmental

Photos: Hörmann

These single-leaf steel property doors are flood-resistant up to a water level of 900 mm.

Certified: Products from Hörmann.

impact. This means that everyone involved in construction always has up-to-date and valid data. The data now also serves the Hörmann Group as a basis for entering the products in the DGNB Navigator. This product database makes it easy for architects and planners to find manufacturers who offer DGNB-compliant products. The ift sustainability product passports and the associated certificates are an important building block for a sustainable corporate culture and a more sustainable construction industry.

PROTECTION AGAINST FLOODING

Extreme rainfall and flooding can cause considerable damage and put people's safety at risk. Special protective measures are advisable to minimise the effects of flood events. This includes, for example, the use of flood-resistant doors. The Hörmann D65 OD and H3 OD steel property doors and the ThermoSafe Hybrid aluminium entrance door are now available in a flood-resistant version. The doors are tested in accordance with the corresponding ift guideline FE-07/2. This allows main and side entrances, for example to cellars, garages or utility rooms, to be efficiently secured. The existing functions of the respective door versions, such as fire protection, acoustic insulation, thermal insulation and break-in resistance, remain fully intact. The additional function does not alter the appearance either, ensuring that the doors blend in harmoniously. The single-leaf steel property doors D65 OD and H3 OD with a width of up to 1150 mm are flood-resistant up to a water level of 900 mm with the corresponding optional equipment. Retrofit solutions are available for existing doors. The single-leaf ThermoSafe Hybrid aluminium entrance door in widths up to 1250 mm is flood-resistant up to a water level of 500 mm. The outward-opening door can also be retrofitted with the optional equipment package.

Aluminium tubular frame property doors belong to the certified product groups.

SCHÖRGHUBER CORPORATE NEWS

The Super Secure anti-trap door from Schörghuber is used where people in need of protection are present.

EXTENSION FOR FINGER TRAP PROTECTION DOOR

The Schörghuber Super Secure finger trap door fulfils the highest design requirements and offers maximum security where people in need of protection are present: in daycare centres, schools, care and healthcare facilities. In addition to the tried-and-tested single-leaf version, the door is now also available in a double-leaf version that can be combined with either timber or steel frames. To increase transparency, the range has been extended to include door sets with transom lights, side elements made of glass and fixed glazing. Automatic door openers and door operators, a concealed electro duct and smart access control systems complete the portfolio and offer additional comfort.

Super Secure finger trap protection door for maximum safety

The high level of safety of the Super Secure finger trap protection door is due to the direct integration of the special hinge and sealing system into the door frame and door leaf, eliminating any gaps at the secondary closing edge. This makes it almost impossible for fingers to get caught and crushed on either side of the door over the entire height of the door leaf. A new addition is the concealed electro duct, which is elegantly integrated into the finger protection system. This makes it possible to fit an automatic door operator, for example – particularly in areas where accessibility is required. The Super Secure finger trap protection door also complies with smoke protection and acoustic insulation requirements up to 37 dB and is accessible thanks to the integrated release of the retractable

Photos: Schörghuber

A flowering meadow of around 2300 square metres at the Schörghuber headquarters feeds three bee colonies.

Anti-trap hinge of the finger protection door.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY AT SCHÖRGHUBER

Saving our planet requires entrepreneurial foresight. Schörghuber is aware of this responsibility. The company has therefore been pursuing a sustainability strategy based on the three pillars of calculation, reduction and compensation for many years. The sustainability strategy is based on the annual calculation of CO_2-balance of the two sites in Ampfing and Jahrdorf in accordance with the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. These calculations factor in the materials used and the energy required for the manufacture of raw materials, production, processing and transport to the customer. Photovoltaic modules are installed on the approximately 100,000 square metre roof of the main plant in Ampfing, which cover more than a third of the company's own requirements. The majority of the pool vehicles have been converted to electric drive. Another sustainable measure is the 2300 square metre flowering meadow at the Ampfing site, where around 150,000 bees collect nectar and pollen. Schörghuber also supports sustainable forest management with the selection of its wood suppliers. All the wood used is PEFC or FSC®-certified. The remaining emissions are offset through certified climate protection projects in cooperation with ClimatePartner. Schörghuber has already supported numerous projects. www.schoerghuber.de/unternehmen/nachhaltigkeit

seal. On top of the functional aspects, the finger trap protection door meets the highest design demands due to its flush-integrated connection to the door frame and door leaf.

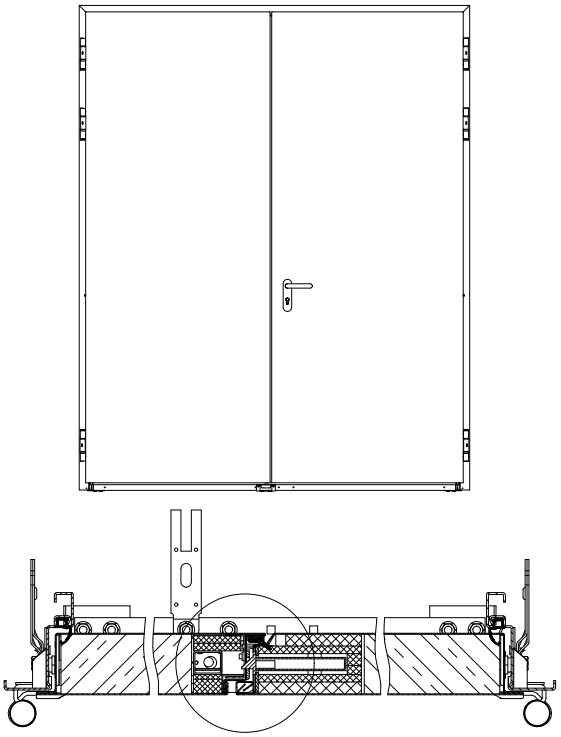
More design possibilities for a wide variety of applications

In addition to the established single-leaf version, the door is now also available as a double-leaf version to offer an even greater passage width. The doors can be combined with a choice of steel or timber frames from the Schörghuber range. To increase transparency, there are also models with transom light and side element made of glass or fixed glazing. The hinge and sealing system of the Super Secure can be customised in different colours, so it can be integrated into architectural concepts as a design element. It is also possible to equip the door with an automatic door drive, a motorised lock, a flatscan and access control systems, which opens up an even wider range of design options.

Use in child day-care centres, schools and care facilities

The Super Secure finger trap protection door complies with accessibility requirements in accordance with DIN 18040 "Construction of accessible buildings – Design principles" and VDI 6008 Sheet 5 "Barrier-free buildings – Possibilities of execution for doors and gates". This makes it ideal for use in daycare centres and schools, as specified in DGUV Regulation 82 „Child daycare facilities" and DGUV Regulation 102-601 „School sector", among others.

Technology: Hörmann
OD steel property doors for data centres



View and horizontal section

Product: Steel property doors D65 OD, H3 OD and H16 OD with BRM height up to 3500 mm **Design:** 1 and 2-leaf, bonded, flat door construction with thin rebate **Size range (W x H) D65 OD:** 1-leaf max. 1500 x 3500 mm; 2-leaf max. 3000 x 3500 mm **Size range (W x H) H3 OD:** 1-leaf max. 1500 x 3400 mm; 2-leaf max. 3000 x 3000 mm **Size range (W x H) H16 OD:** 1-leaf max. 1500 x 2750 mm; 2-leaf max. 2500 x 2500 mm (with approval in individual cases) **Door leaf thickness:** 65 mm **Main functions:** Fire protection T30, T90 **Additional functions:** Smoke protection RS, sound insulation, burglar resistance **Colours:** RAL 9002 grey-white (standard), 9 preferred colours, RAL of your choice, metal colours, NCS special colours **Installation in:** Approval for special walls, masonry, concrete, aerated concrete, installation wall F90A **Installation:** Diagonal mounting, reveal mounting, screw mounting

Areas of application: The door leaves of the D65 OD, H3 OD and H16 OD steel property doors for interior applications can also be designed with a height of up to 3500 mm. This makes them perfectly suited for use in data centres and their access points to the data halls. This is because ever larger server racks are being installed in order to meet the increasing demands for computing power and storage capacity. The oversized Hörmann OD doors with approval for special walls are available in fire-retardant T30 or fire-resistant T90 versions (with approval in individual cases) and are optionally available with smoke protection. The bonded, flush door construction with thin rebate and the door leaf thickness of 65 mm ensure a high level of stability and security. Monitoring functions are implemented using special locks. Hörmann thus offers comprehensive door solutions that are specifically tailored to the high functional requirements of data centres. In addition, customised solutions are also provided for all other areas of the building, so that all doors, gates and access control systems such as barrier systems or bollards can be supplied from a single source. This ensures efficient handling of the construction project – including fitting and site management – with just one contact person.

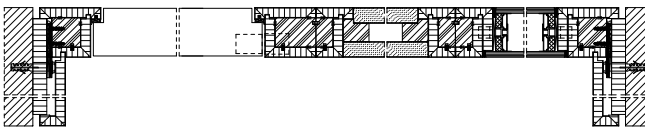
Photos: Hörmann

The bonded steel project doors D65 OD, H3 OD and H16 OD are available in heights of up to 3500 mm, making them ideal for data centres.

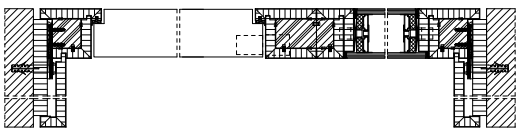
Technology: Schörghuber
Flush-fitting glazing

Areas of application: The flush fixed glazing from Schörghuber sets new standards in modern architecture and interior design. This innovative technology makes it possible to integrate glass surfaces seamlessly and without protrusions into a folding frame. The result is an aesthetically pleasing and functional solution. The flush glazing can be combined with panelled doors or large glazed solid wood framed doors. In addition to smoke protection, it also fulfils sound insulation requirements up to Rw = 42 dB. As there are no protrusions between the frame and glass, cleaning is very easy. Whether in care or healthcare facilities, administrative buildings, schools, nurseries or hotels: flush glazing is the ideal solution wherever building areas need to be separated with a translucent solution.

Product: Flush fixed glazing **Version:** With folding frame **Installation in:** Masonry, concrete, aerated concrete, lightweight wall **Functions:** Smoke protection, sound insulation Rw = 37 dB and 42 dB **Storey widths:** from 55 mm **Pane size (max. width x height):** 1500 mm x 2600 mm **Additional equipment:** Concealed hinges, concealed cable transition **Can be combined with:** Solid wood frame door, panel door, reveal panelling, panel **Optional:** Corner solutions, can be linked endlessly.



Horizontal section with centre section and flush glazing.



Horizontal section with flush glazing.

Particularly aesthetic: flush fixed glazing.

As there are no protrusions, cleaning is very easy.

Photos: Schörghuber

ARCHITECTURE AND ART
CHRISTOPH BUSSE

Harlesiel. Lower Saxony. 2015.

Garages. What's so special about them? Functional buildings, little to no design. And yet there, yet needed. They are currently being given a stage by Christoph Busse, among others.

One project of the Capital of Culture Chemnitz 2025 is called „#3000Garages". A book by architecture professors Jens Casper and Luise Rellensmann is called „The Garage Manifesto". In different ways, both establish a connection between the architectural shell and the social context that garages have, especially in eastern Germany. Photographer Christoph Busse concentrates on the laconic charm, the serial sequence, the graphic value. He is interested in the strict geometric forms, the repetition of the same thing over and over again. What happens behind the scenes is not initially the subject of his photographs.

People or their tracks rarely appear. And yet, despite their appearance, the garages tell a story of individuality, albeit in the mind of the curious observer. The question of what might be hidden behind the gates is almost inevitable. Cars? That would be the simple answer. Modern vehicles rarely fit into old garages. But what then? This mysterious note is one of the attractions of Christoph Busse's pictures. „Komplexe.Garagen. Komplexe" is the title of the series, which was created over the course of around 15 years. It is the prelude „to an exploration of phenomena and structures at the edge of our everyday perception", as the photographer describes it on his homepage. From an architectural point of view, it is also worth taking a look at other series such as „House Tattoos" and „Over River" on the artist's website.

Artist: Christoph Busse
born in 1974 in the Thuringian Forest,
studied journalism at the University of Leipzig. It was there that he came into contact with photography and immersed himself in it on a self-taught basis. In addition to commissioned work for magazines such as Stern, Spiegel and Zeit, he also works as a commercial photographer in the business world. Under the heading „Herzblut“ (lifeblood), you can find free projects on his website in which he deals photographically with marginal phenomena. The series „Complexes.Garages.Complexes“ was the kick-off and is also the subject of an exhibition that will take place from 9 May 2025 as part of the Capital of Culture Chemnitz. A book on this topic is being planned.
www.christophbusse.de

Photos: Christop Busse

Christoph Busse

Chemnitz. Saxony. 2024.

Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland. 2017.

Stendal. Saxony-Anhalt. 2019.

NEULICH IN ... DUISBURG

Sebastian Jacoby
born 1978 in Oberstdorf,
moved to Duisburg, the original home of his family, after graduating from high school. He initially trained as an industrial clerk at Thyssenkrupp and then studied economics at the University of Duisburg-Essen and Arkansas State University in Jonesboro. Since then, he has been working for Thyssenkrupp as a senior expert in production controlling. In addition to a notable career in curling, quizzing is his great passion. He has regularly taken part in national and international championships since 2005 and is a founding member of the German Quiz Association. He regularly appears as a hunter in the ARD programme „Gefragt - Gejagt". He describes how to become a successful quizzer in his book „So werden Sie zum Quizgott - Sebastian Jacoby zeigt wie's geht", the second edition of which was published by Plaza Verlag in 2020.
www.sebastianjacoby.de

Anyone with questions will get answers from Sebastian Jacoby. Because the Duisburg native, known from quiz programmes such as „Gefragt - Gejagt", knows a lot. We are not organising a quiz, but we still have questions.

How do you become a „quiz god"?
The basic prerequisite is an authentic interest in different topics or a lasting fascination for exciting facts and the wonders of the world. Width always triumphs over depth. A good recipe for me personally has always been to go through the world with my eyes open and to think about new facts to see to what extent they would be suitable for an exciting question.

What role does architecture play in popular quiz programmes?
In the TV quiz, architecture is one of the subject categories that is rarely asked about. It is often about record-breaking, pioneering or bizarre buildings. Even famous architects occasionally become the subject of a question. Content-related questions about architecture may be in short supply on television, but they are not underrepresented at championships.

What brought you from the Allgäu to Duisburg?
My mother is a true Meiderich native who fell in love with my father when she was visiting Oberstdorf in the 1970s and got „stuck" in the far south of the republic as a result. As her family stayed on the north bank of the Ruhr, I visited Duisburg at least twice a year during my childhood and youth. I later decided to do an apprenticeship in Duisburg and then go to university.

What makes Duisburg a city worth living in?
First of all, the pronounced honesty, directness and unvarnishedness of the inhabitants. In addition, Duisburg's position as a hinge between the Ruhr area and the Lower Rhine, its fractionalisation due to rivers, motorways, industrial plants and incorporations, and its history of migration mean that it offers a multitude of different living environments, each of which is exciting in its own right, but absolutely unique as a mixture.

ARD quiz show „Gefragt - Gejagt" with presenter Alexander Bommes.

The extension for the Küppersmühle by Herzog & de Meuron.

Photo: André Müller

Sebastian Jacoby

Do you have any cultural and culinary tips for Duisburg?
The Küppersmühle Museum of Modern Art is a must-see. In addition to other museums, the former Duisburg-Meiderich steelworks is well worth a visit. There you can see industrial culture in its purest form. If you want to fortify yourself afterwards, you can pop into „Simply Coffee“ or „Da Peppino“. It is also worth visiting the „Finkenkrug“, where you can choose from more than 300 types of beer. Probably the world‘s best aioli is on offer at „Ostende“ on Ludgeriplatz, where you also have the advantage of being able to take part in the FragenFactory pub quiz, which I co-founded, every Tuesday from 7.30 pm.

Which question about Duisburg would you ask in a pub quiz in Steinhagen?
Germany‘s first parking meters went into operation in Duisburg in 1954. What were the devices called: A) Parkometers; B) Parkomats; C) Parkographs; D) Parkoliths?

You can read the full interview on www.hoermann.de/portal

The former smelting works is now the Duisburg-Nord Landscape Park.

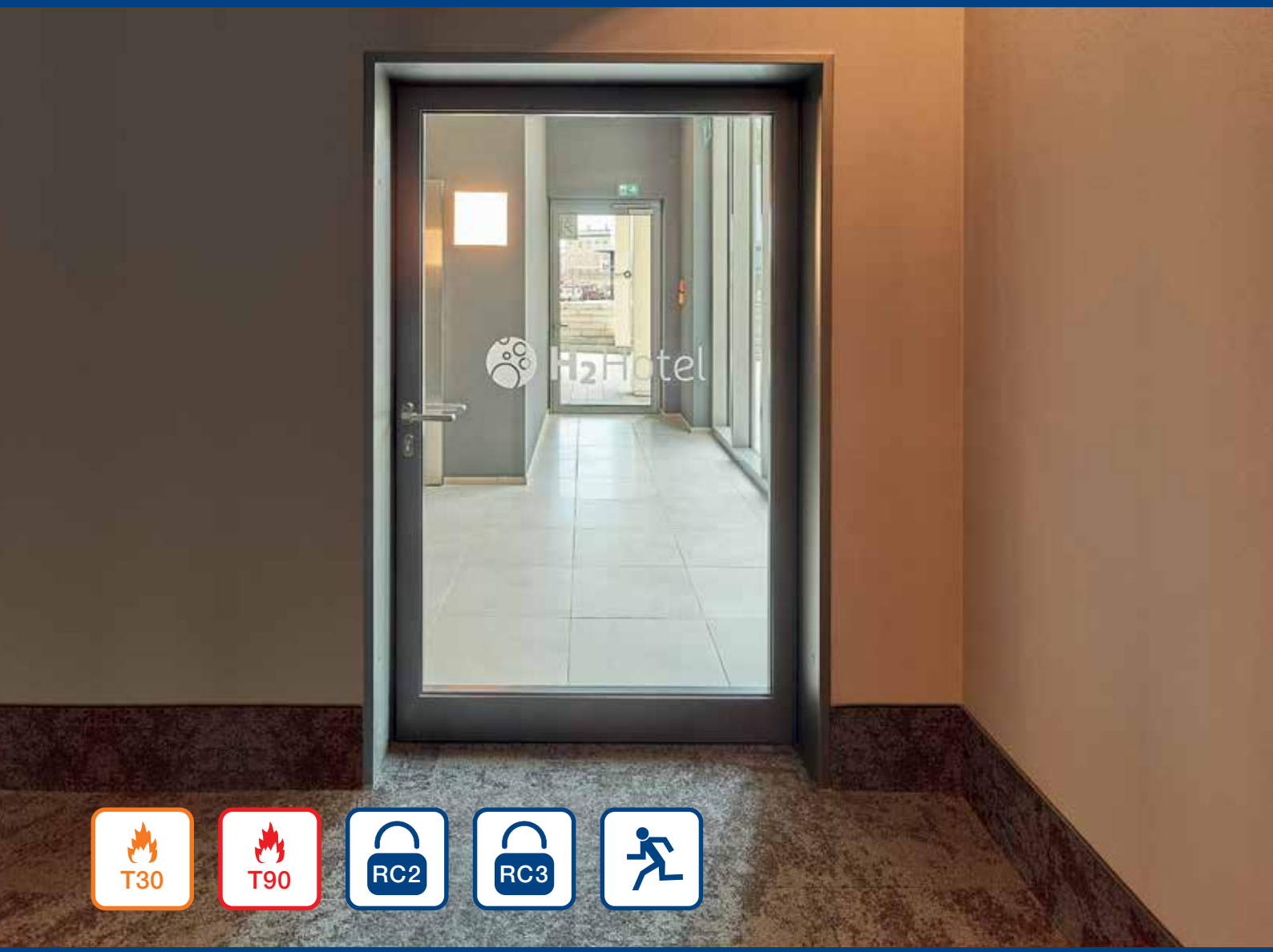
PORTAL 63: PROTECTION

We have always built houses to protect ourselves: from the weather, from dangers and also from the noise of the outside world. And our privacy is also protected by architecture. For this to be the case, many components must have the corresponding functions. When it comes to the products that make up our buildings, we think primarily of functions such as fire protection, sound insulation and burglary protection. In the next issue of PORTAL, we look at how Hörmann and Schörghuber are helping to ensure that customers can feel rightly protected with their choice of product.

Photo: Hörmann

Doors offer a variety of protective functions.

Maximum passage width with maximum safety: **NEW.** T90 tubular frame property doors with steel frame



- **NEW.** T90 fire-resistant and T30 fire-retardant as 1- and 2-leaf fire and smoke protection and smoke protection tubular frame doors made of aluminium with steel frame
- Possible combination of resistance class RC2 or RC3* and escape route
- Robust corner or perimeter frame for all types of wall construction with up to 70 mm wider clear opening passage** to fulfil escape route requirements, especially in existing buildings

reduce other CO_2 neutral
Optional

ClimatePartner certified product
climate-id.com/FYZNUF

CO_2 measure reduce contribute

Learn more about our sustainability strategy at
www.hoermann.com/sustainability/

*only as 1-leaf door
** Compared to doors with fascia frame

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