

HÖRMANN SCHÖRGHUBER

PORTAL 32

COUNTRY

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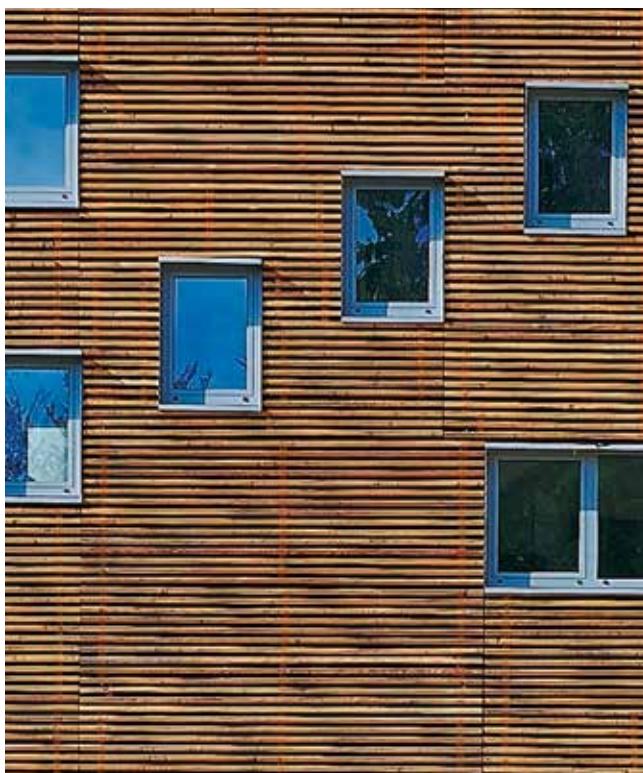
HOLZER KOBLER ARCHITEKTUREN, PAHL + WEBER-PAHL ARCHITEKTEN, PLANUNGSGRUPPE PROF. SOMMER, TRINT + KREUDE D.N.A





Conversion of the Maarhausen estate, DE

"To some extent, even machines and auxiliary equipment such as grab cranes have stuck around. With their metallic patina, they form a contrast to the completely white ceilings and struts."

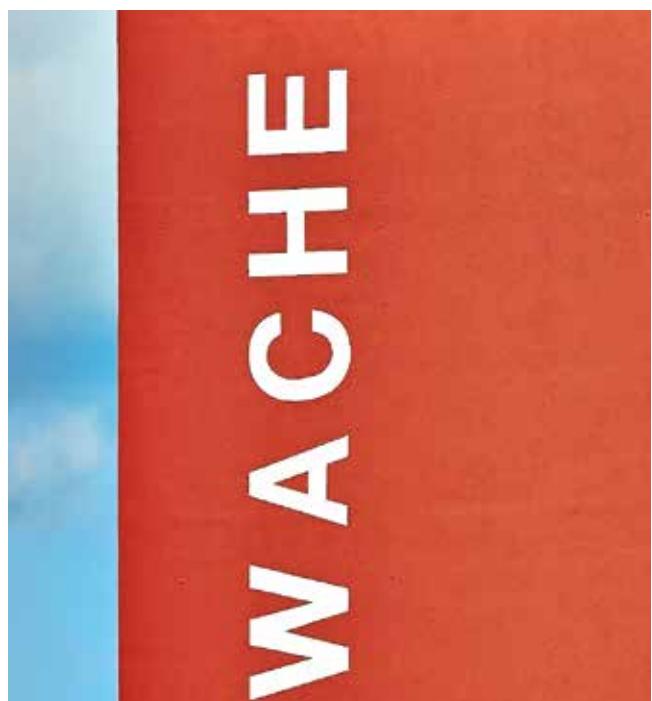


Ski jump judges' tower in Willingen, DE

"The most eye-catching element is the offset windows of the five separate ski jump judge cabins featuring Schörghuber doors."

Paläon in Schöningen, DE

"The concept isn't new: Archaeological findings and sites are often enhanced with spectacular architecture."



Works fire brigade in Jänschwalde, DE

"The end of the wing houses the hose laundry. The washstand is around twenty metres long. It empties directly under the drill tower, which at the same time serves to dry the freshly cleaned hoses."

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HÖRMANN AND SCHÖRGUBER IN DIALOGUE

Title image: Palön in Schöningen, DE

Photographer: Stephan Falk, Berlin, Germany

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to celebrate ten years of PORTAL with you. Since its beginnings in 2004, we have been able to present 32 editions. Back then, we never dreamt of such success, but the positive feedback on our magazine has convinced us to keep going. The topic was "architecture and motorsports" back then. The current, newly designed edition takes the magazine in a totally different direction: "Construction in the countryside" doesn't have much to do with sound, volume or speed. Many peoples' longing to slow down is taking up more and more space. As an introduction, Christine Hannemann explains where this longing for the reputed romantic life in the countryside comes from. Our conversion of an estate in Maarhausen from trint+kreuder may represent a building in this magazine that is inevitably linked with country life, but generally the topic is much more diversified: It's about buildings that came about off the beaten path away from city centres, such as the Palön in Schöningen, a museum that was erected by Holzer Kobler in the middle of nowhere. The Jänschwalde works fire brigade is several kilometres away from the next locality – in the countryside. Finally, the new ski jump judges' tower in Willingen is also surrounded by nature. The Ski Jumping World Cup has been making stops here since 1995.

The PORTAL hasn't existed for quite that long, but it comes out more often. Just wait for the next edition for the 2015 BAU, featuring our visitor guide and recent architecture from greater Munich as usual.

Christoph Hörmann

Martin J. Hörmann

Thomas J. Hörmann

Personally liable general partners

DESIRE FOR OR FRUSTRATION WITH THE COUNTRYSIDE?

Everyone is talking about the new desire for the countryside. The media is addressing the longing for the countryside in a wide variety of ways. Is this the beginning of a new suburbanisation? Sociologist and firm urbanite Christine Hannemann does not believe this to be the case and explains why metropolises will continue to grow. Be that as it may, nature finding its way into cities has other reasons.





DESIRE FOR OR FRUSTRATION WITH THE COUNTRYSIDE?

Currently, the city as a place of residence and job location is experiencing a never predicted renaissance. Just decades ago, it would have been unthinkable. Back then, the cities in West Germany lost residents and jobs to their surrounding areas at an alarming rate. In the mid-90s, urban researchers spoke of an exodus in light of a massive wave of suburbanisation and even predicted a dissolution of cities. Today, this picture has changed radically: Most people want to or have to live in cities nowadays, while the countryside is losing more and more of its population. How does this fit with the frequently proclaimed "Landlust", a desire for the countryside – not by chance also the title of an "ideal world mag" with an unbelievable circulation?

Desire for the countryside? Only in the countryside!

This longing can't be proven in a sociological study, at least. Even taking a closer look at the media data of the successful magazine shows a divergence: According to this, the largest group of readers, 41.5 %, live in locations with fewer than 20,000 residents – basically in the countryside. From a sociological point of view, this can be accounted for by the postmodern transformation of the living conditions in the age of globalisation – by the demographic transition and, above all, by the enormous changes in the world of employment: Those looking for success in their careers, looking to live in a steady partnership, despite all the flexibility it requires, and later striving for good care in old age are dependent on the city as a place of versatility, centrality and emancipation – postmodern ways and pressures of life require city living.

Ways of life

When sociologists talk about ways of life, they are referring to a process of individualisation. This term provides a label for one of the most important processes of change of our time. This has a variety of reasons that primarily apply to the societal change in values, which began in the late 60s. Since then, the ever more radical trend has been self-determination of the individual. Basic societal models such as the classic nuclear family are disintegrating. Life plans are becoming ever more versatile and individual.



It's not a coincidence that birth rates are sinking.

Changes in the world of employment

A major reason for the ever diminishing opportunities to live in the countryside is the changing world of employment. These processes are referred to as dissolution and subjectivisation of work in sociology. This topic focuses on maximum flexibility based on increasing dynamics: The temporal dissolution of work means that the classic nine-to-five job in the office is increasingly becoming a thing of the past. Working hours are no longer just based on day and night. This starts with shift work and ends with the ever more common working conditions of external freelancers who can, to a great extent, set their own working hours. This also directly affects methods of collaboration, meaning the social dissolution of work – project work is more and more often performed within varying teams. Spatial dissolution takes it one step further: Currently, desktop sharing and working from home, as well as working on a virtual network are becoming more and more popular.

The flexible worker

Fast Internet is the prerequisite for all this. In many remote villages, the German government's plan to provide universal broadband Internet by 2018 is still far from reality. At least in Germany, the current situation simply doesn't meet expectations. The flexible worker bases his or her residence on employment opportunities – often in the short-term.

Mobility and multilocality

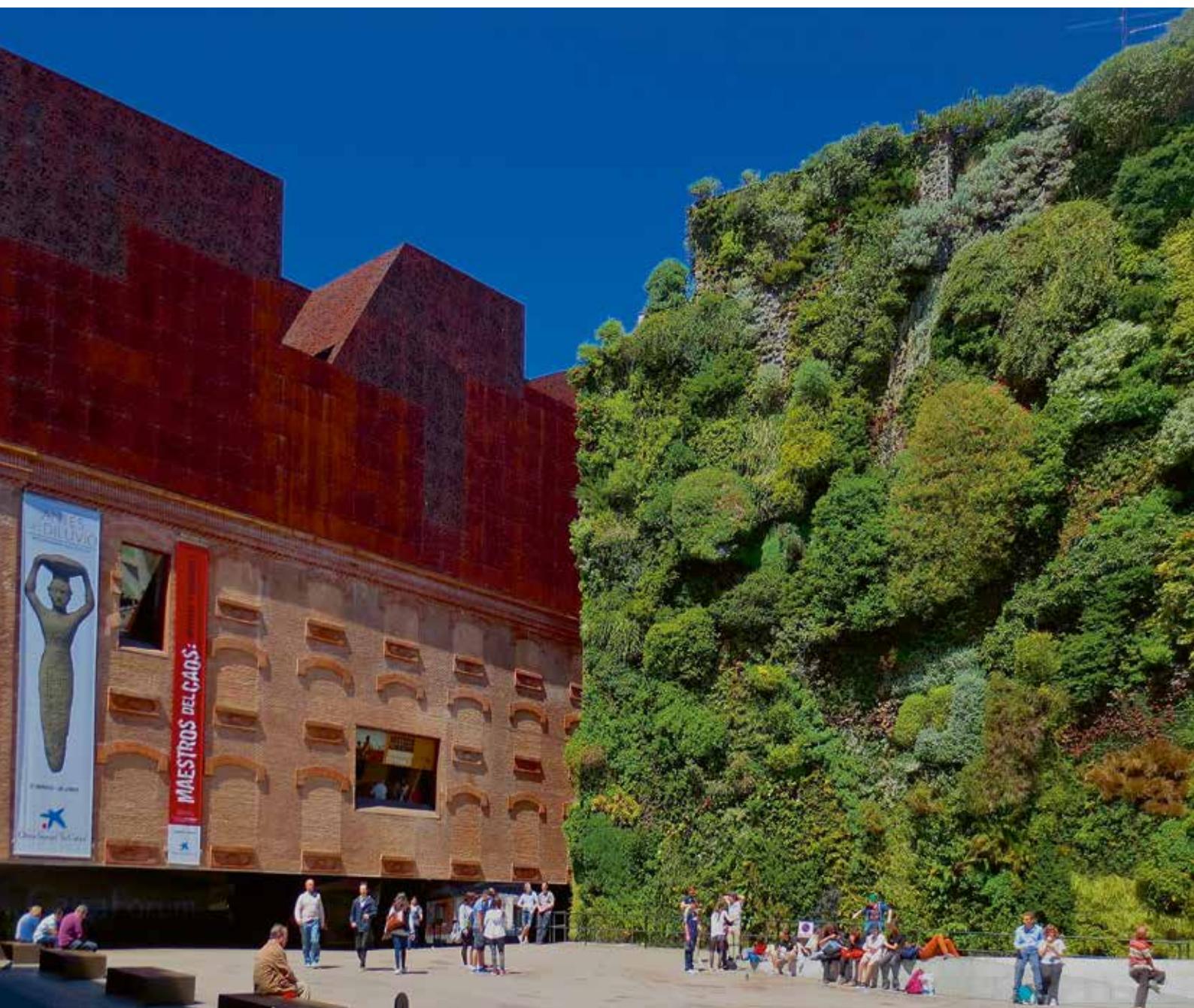
Even multilocality – that is living in several locations at once – is becoming a social practice for more and more people. In the meantime, it has reached such a scale and specific that this social practice of living is considered equal to migration and commuting in social-spatial research. All kinds of temporary ways of living are becoming ubiquitous, while requirements for size and furnishing of living spaces are changing. Many professionals are going so far as to resort to a living concept previously only associated with students and trainees: Due to horrific rents in city centres, they are moving into shared flats.

Who says that cities and nature can't fit together? Green is returning to cities more and more. Residents and city planners have long recognised the added value of rich flora. (previous page)

Urban gardening is popular – even in Berlin. The largest colony is the Prinzessinnengarten. In 2009, dedicated citizens cleaned up two tonnes of refuse on the approximately 6,000 m² of terrain. Since then, the area has been used for ecological farming. (left)

Modern architecture meets modern garden design: Architects Herzog & Meuron left the design of one facade of the CaixaForum museum in Madrid to the Parisian Patrick Blanc. The botanist is considered to be the pioneer of the "vertical garden". (right)

Photo: Keith Survell, Flickr/Marco Clausen, Flickr/Edmund Gall, Flickr



DESIRE FOR OR FRUSTRATION WITH THE COUNTRYSIDE?

In 2009, High Line Park opened in New York. On a former high line that was long used for freight traffic, an urban park with a great amount of green area, but also seats and free areas for street artists popped up on a length of over 2 kilometres.

Photo: Robin Stevens, Oxford, GB



Author: Prof. Christine Hannemann

Born in 1960 in Berlin, DE,

studied law and sociology in Leipzig and Berlin, before getting her doctoral degree at the department of environment and society at the Technische Universität Berlin in 1994 and later completing her post-doctorate work at the Humboldt-Universität. Since 2001, she has headed the "Sociology of Architecture and Living" department at the Technische Universität Stuttgart. Hannemann is a member of the Hanover Academy for Spatial Research and Planning, the German Sociological Association and the Sektion Stadt- und Regionalsoziologie for city and regional sociology, as well as the Gesellschaft für Stadtgeschichte und Urbanisierungsforschung (Association for Urban History and Urbanisation Research).



Photo: Prof. Christine Hannemann

Flat sharing

The idea of sharing a flat to live more economically is becoming more and more popular, stretching across all generations: If the delusion of mobility permits, joint building ventures emerge. Cross-generational housing or residential communities for seniors are no longer unfamiliar living concepts. Many older people are choosing this type of living as it allows them to age with a sense of self-determination. They, too, benefit from the infrastructure of a city: Typical rural problems, such as a lack of doctors or long distances, are non-issues here. In the city, even very old people stay mobile – they have no need for a vehicle. Many people taking advantage of these shared living concepts, but also those with more usual living spaces, have one thing in common: They have a strong desire for urban benefits: not only good transport connections, but most notably also a "green" environment.

Nature in the city

In the meantime, there can be no question of the proclaimed "desire for the countryside". It is simply a product of resourceful marketing experts. In fact, nature has long found its way into many cities: The biodiversity in certain metropolises is in some cases even more pronounced than in monocultural rural areas used for agriculture, for example. Over 20,000 animal and plant species inhabit Berlin's cityscape. Just one reason for this is a trend that is emerging ever more frequently in many cities: urban and guerrilla gardening. And not only the flora benefits from the activities of these urbanites: The German capital alone now has over 500 hobby beekeepers – and counting.

Re-urbanisation from within

This development is based on an increased ecological awareness of urbanites. It has the potential to become the model for future urbanisation processes. Even though the idea of green cities is as old as the discipline of city planning itself. Until now, concepts such as the garden city at the beginning of the 20th century were short-lived. Today, however, there is one major difference: The green city is growing from within.

It's not a forced, theoretical construct. In many cities, planners are now taking the ball and running with it.

"Opportunities in life"

And the countryside? Scientific discussions have long warned of the marginalization of rural areas. Analyses show that the ways of life in cities and the countryside are diverging more markedly, though the equality of the conditions in all regions of Germany is established in the constitution: Transport connections in the countryside are worse, there are fewer options when it comes to education and jobs for university graduates – especially women – are hard to come by. This list is long, and will only get longer. Despite exploding rents, at the moment there are no indications of a reversal in the trend and therefore a renewed suburbanisation. On the contrary: Current societal and economic development downright requires urbanisation. People are being positively sucked into cities.

ESTATE IN MAARHAUSEN

The entrepreneurial Mühlens family long used the Maarhausen estate near Cologne as farm buildings for breeding horses. Later, the complex stood empty and has now been converted to an office location. An area of approximately 10,000 m² is available for up to 30 companies from different industries. The charm and history of the estate surrounding the workplaces are visible around every corner.





ESTATE IN MAARHAUSEN

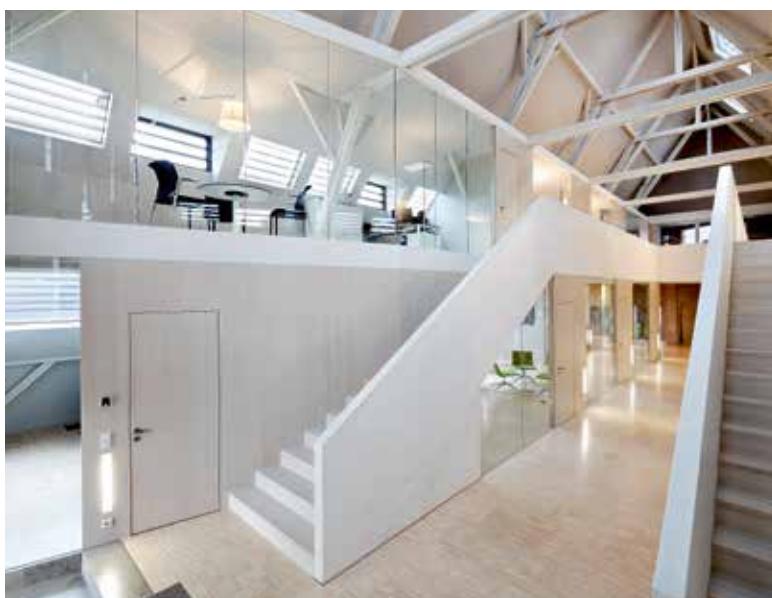
The history of the Maarhausen estate dates back to the year 1000. However, it was given its current face in the 1920s. Cologne architect Ludwig Paffendorf designed most buildings for the wealthy entrepreneurial Mühlens family, which was primarily known for the perfume 4711. They purchased the estate and wanted to affiliate it to the Röttgen stud farm as a farmstead for breeding racehorses. In the 1980s, this use was gradually abandoned, and the estate stood empty for some years. Finally, in 2010, project developer Gottfried Eggerbauer succeeded in stimulating a new perspective. In collaboration with the society for preservation of sites of historic interest, he and the architects at trint + kreuder d.n.a developed the conversion into offices, studios and exhibition spaces – without losing the charm of the old farmstead. Working in a hen house? Exhibits in the bath house? What initially sounds far-fetched was realised carefully by the architects. The society for preservation of sites of historic interest was always keeping watch over everything, so the planners had to be creative. First, the focus was on creating a visual link between the seemingly random building structures. But that was the easiest task, because all the buildings shared stylistic characteristics. Among other things, this included

In the Maarhausen estate, different styles meet. The use of similar materials and colours gives the complex a more uniform look, despite its variety. (previous page)

Skylights provide the interior with an abundance of natural light. The room is characterised by its old, timber bearing structure. (bottom right)

The glazing cut-outs in the gable wall give the room an almost sacred character. (bottom left)

the whitewashed facades with their large ribbon windows surrounded with sandstone and the industrial moulded bricks that made up the walls and ceilings inside. The architects based their design on what they had to work with: The old doors were kept and now lead to foyers that form a climatic buffer zone. Inside, old is masterfully combined with new. Glass or timber walls divide the offices, some of which have been inserted. The old bearing structures have mainly been exposed and made visible. To some extent, even machines and auxiliary equipment such as grab cranes have stuck around. With their metallic patina, they form a contrast to the completely white ceilings and struts. The individual sections are separated by Schörghuber and Hörmann fire-rated doors. Here and there, the architects made further openings in the facade to ensure sufficient light. The giant roof areas also serve this purpose to some extent. To ensure the preservation of sites of historic interest, louvres span the window surfaces. Viewed from the courtyard, the roof seems to be a closed surface.



To meet the requirements for the new usage and allow in as much daylight as possible, the architects added some window openings below the historical ribbon windows. To keep the large skylights as unobtrusive as possible, they are covered by a louvre structure. Viewed from the courtyard, the surfaces appear closed. (top)

The interior spaces are almost completely white. Old tools such as a grab crane add authenticity, while existing structures of the steel supporting framework are exposed. (bottom left)

Fully glazed offices offer maximum transparency while allowing employees to work without interruptions. (bottom centre)

An all-over glazing shields the kitchen from the exterior and creates a small loggia. (bottom right)



ESTATE IN MAARHAUSEN

The rugged charm of the industrial brick stands in contrast to the unplastered concrete of the flight of stairs and classic bar parquet flooring. (top)

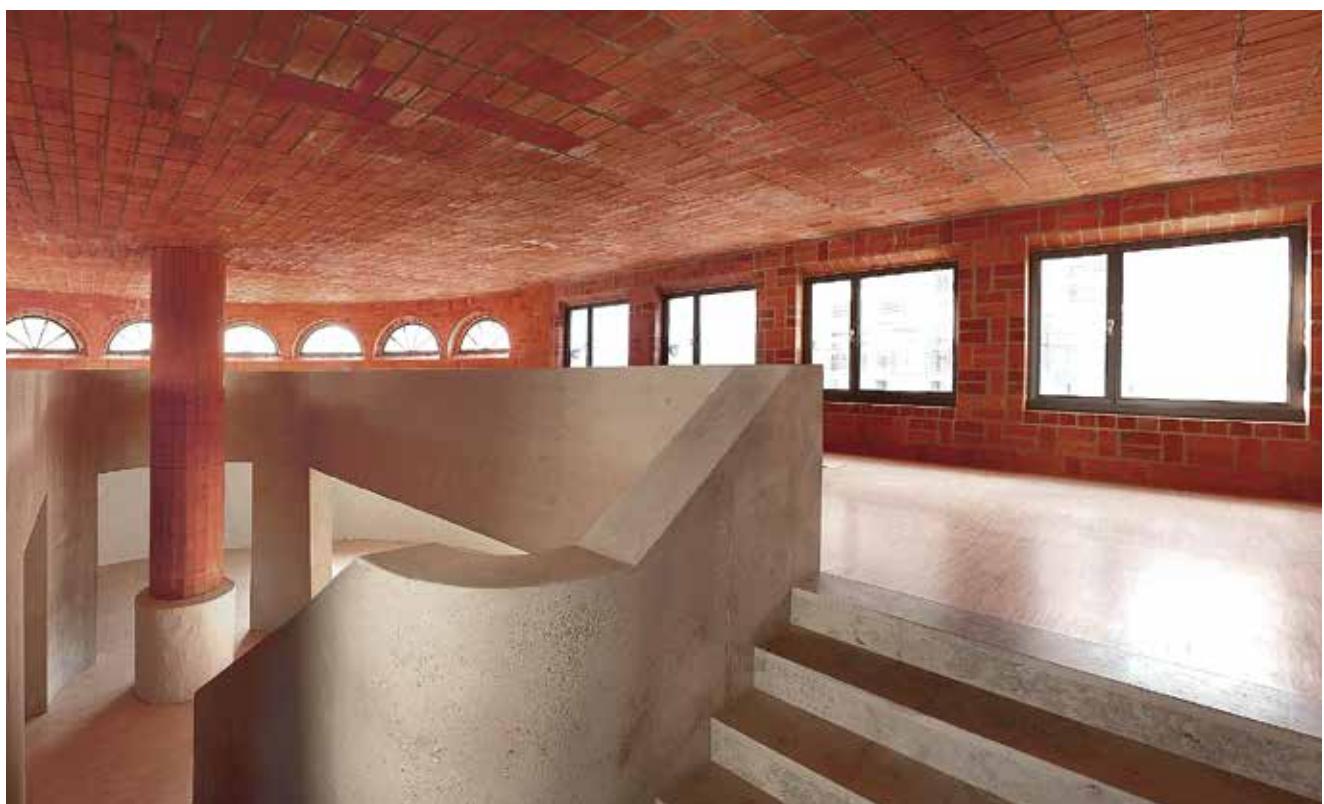
The Schörghuber single-leaf fire-rated doors either match the colour of the existing wall and ceiling cladding made of industrial bricks or stand in pointed contrast to it. (bottom left)

Old meets new: Conservation-worthy doors were carefully refurbished.

Schörghuber supplied the modern equivalent to the historical portal for areas requiring new passages or new doors for reasons of fire protection.

(bottom centre)

A storey-high Schörghuber fire-rated door divides the hallway. (bottom right)



Location: Eiler Straße 3, Cologne, DE

Owner: Gottfried Eggerbauer, Cologne, DE

Architect: trint + kreuder d.n.a, Cologne, DE

Support structure planning: Stracke Ingenieurgesellschaft, Cologne, DE

Completed: 2014

Photos: Stephan Falk, Berlin, DE/Tobias D. Kern, Atelier für

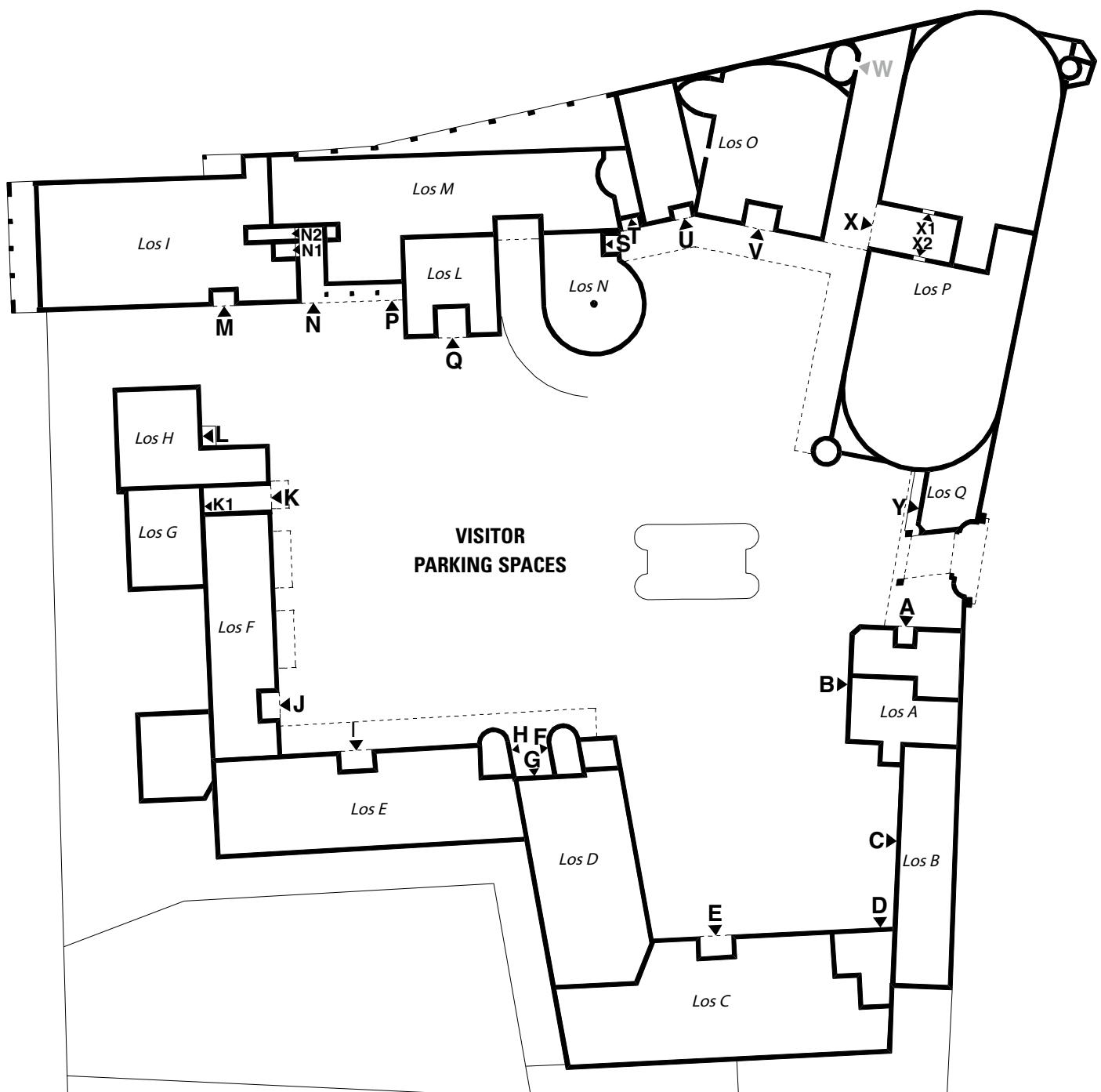
Mediengestaltung, Cologne, DE

Hörmann products: Steel doors H3, fire-retarding

Schörghuber products: Fire-rated/smoke-tight doors type 3

(50 mm door thickness) and type 16 (70 mm door thickness) with solid timber block frame, some with transom panel and glazing cut-out.

Site plan



PALÄON IN SCHÖNINGEN

Eight spears from the stone age made it possible.

A museum now stands in the middle of nowhere, commanding attention with its form while, chameleon-like, its reflective facade makes it nearly invisible depending on the weather. The building is called "Paläon" – an allusion to palaeontology, the science of life in prehistoric times. Inside the structure by Holzer Kobler Architekturen, we can look back 300,000 years into our past.





PALÄON IN SCHÖNINGEN

They're world-famous, the so-called Schöningen Spears, discovered in a nearby open-cast mine in 1994. They're 300,000 years old – a sensation; as until then, the assumption in the scientific community was that our ancestors began building this type of hunting weapon much later. Archaeologists excavated eight spears here. That was reason enough to erect an impressive museum at the site. The Paläon now stands in the middle of nowhere. The concept isn't new: Archaeological findings and sites are often enhanced with spectacular architecture. As sensational as the discovery of the spears may be for science – a plain display case for exhibits is no longer enough for potential visitors. The details are crucial to the success of a museum – above all when it, like the Paläon, is located in a structurally weak area in the middle of the countryside. These details also include the architecture that, with its dramatic form, intentionally or unintentionally competes with the actual exhibits. The polygonal structure with its striking membrane made of polished, oblique aluminium plates was designed by the Swiss architecture firm Holzer Kobler. Diagonal ribbon windows reinforce the impression of an elusive building, which seems to almost disappear completely with the reflections of the surrounding

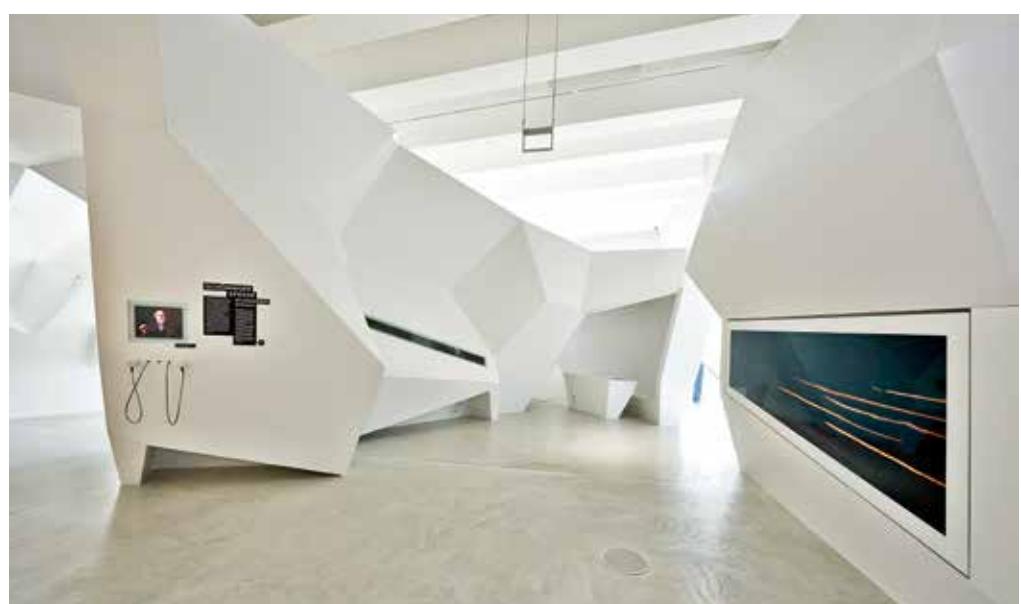
Fields as far as the eye can see. The Paläon rises above the infinite meadowland – redesigned into a park by landscape architects at Topotek 1. (previous page)

The three-storey foyer features a reception counter and railings with eye-catching colours. (below)

landscape when the weather conditions permit. Visitors enter the building at its centre and arrive in a spacious, three-storey foyer. A long counter draws attention to itself – and to the directly adjacent museum shop or the cafeteria located only a few metres away with an attached lecture hall. The remaining floor space is available for storage and utility rooms featuring Hörmann fire-rated doors. Stairs lead to the first storey that is dedicated to bringing science to life. Here, archaeology can be re-enacted in the visitor laboratory. But 'actual' science has its space here, too. The second storey houses the exhibition – also designed by Holzer Kobler, inspired by horse bones, which were also excavated at the site. Prehistoric hunts have been brought to life down to the last detail.



With its reflective facade, the Paläon virtually disappears when the sun shines just right. There's lots to experience around the museum, too: For example, four Przewalski's horses – rare horses of which only 1,800 are alive worldwide, graze here. (top) Like the bones of the horses slain there by the Stone Age people, the exhibit is spread across the top storey. The conserved spears can now be seen here too. (bottom)



PALÄON IN SCHÖNINGEN

Not only the shape of the building and the reflective surfaces ensure a dynamic look. The oblique aluminium plates also bring the facade to life. (top)

Unplastered concrete characterises the interior – not the usual environment for *Homo erectus*, ancestor of the Neanderthals. Despite this, life 300,000 years before our time is presented vividly using an array of multimedia exhibits. (bottom left)

The storage and utility rooms are separated by single and double-leaf Hörmann fire-rated doors. (bottom right)



Location: Paläon 1, Schöningen, DE

Owner: City of Schöningen

Architect: Holzer Kobler Architekturen, Zurich, CH

in collaboration with pbr AG, Generalplaner, Braunschweig, DE

Support structure planning: pbr AG, Generalplaner, Braunschweig, DE

Landscape architect: Topotek 1, Berlin, DE

Exhibit design: Holzer Kobler Architekturen, Zurich, CH

Completion: June 2013

Gross floor area: 4090 m²

Construction costs: €15 million

Photos: Stephan Falk, Berlin, DE/Jan Bitter, Berlin, DE

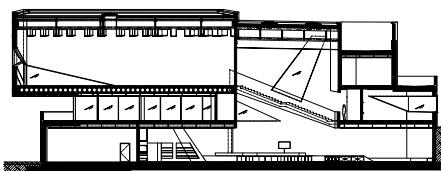
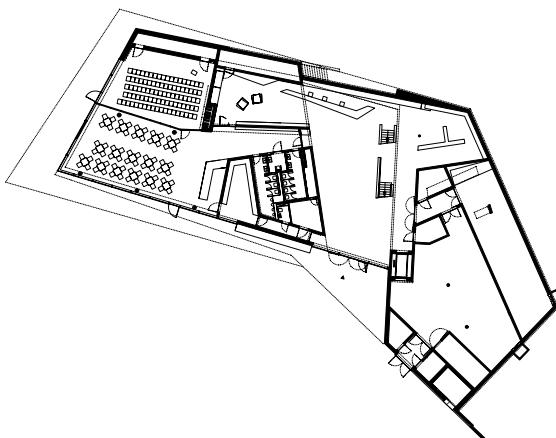
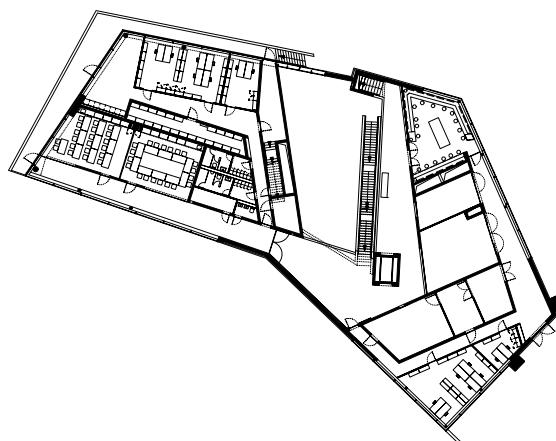
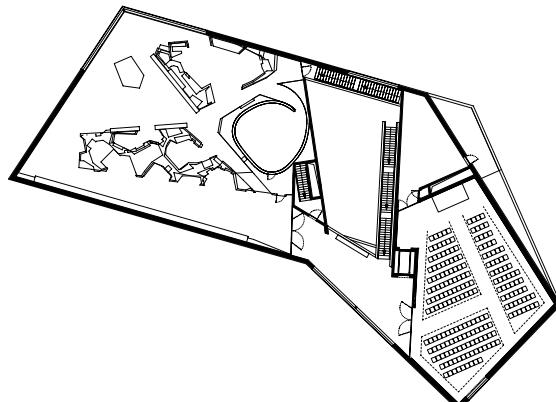
Hörmann products: Single and double-leaf fire-retarding steel doors H3, double-leaf fire-proof steel doors H16, double-leaf acoustic-rated steel doors D55/D65

Floor plan for the second floor

Floor plan for the first floor

Floor plan for the ground floor

Section





WORKS FIRE BRIGADE IN JÄNSCHWALDE

To increase the efficiency of the works fire departments of the Jänschwalde power station and open-cast mine while lowering costs, the operators Generating AG and Vattenfall Europe Mining decided to combine their fire stations. The planning group Planungsgruppe Professor Sommer has erected a new joint building cladded in symbolic red.



WORKS FIRE BRIGADE IN JÄNSCHWALDE

For the architects, the new fire station building was an opportunity to provide clear structures. To safeguard day-to-day operations and ensure that everything ran smoothly in the event of an alarm, clear structure and organisation of the building ground plan had top priority. This is why all planning phases saw close collaboration with the users of the building. The result of this intensive exchange is a complex consisting of four building sections grouped in a U shape around a courtyard: a functional building, a workshop building, the connecting structure and the 24-metre-high tower that primarily serves for training purposes and to dry the hoses. Aside from this tower, the building complex is characterised above all by its horizontal ribbon windows and eight glazed Hörmann industrial sectional doors, which are also arranged horizontally. They ensure a noticeably smooth, linear and clear design of the building cladded with red corrugated sheet metal. The fire station is entered via the functional building. A protruding flat roof marks the entrance. The heart of the fire station is located directly in the foyer: the central Rescue Coordination Centre. The path to the right leads to the vehicle hall past two changing rooms. The Hörmann sectional doors also organise the interior by defining the parking spaces for the emergency vehicles. As they are

The top storey protrudes far over the control centre. The red roof also projecting from the facade removes any doubt of where the entrance is located. (previous page)

Eight industrial sectional doors divide the two-storey facade of the functional building. They form a long line with anthracite-coloured cladding of the columns. On the top floor, this horizontality is reflected by the ribbon windows. (below)

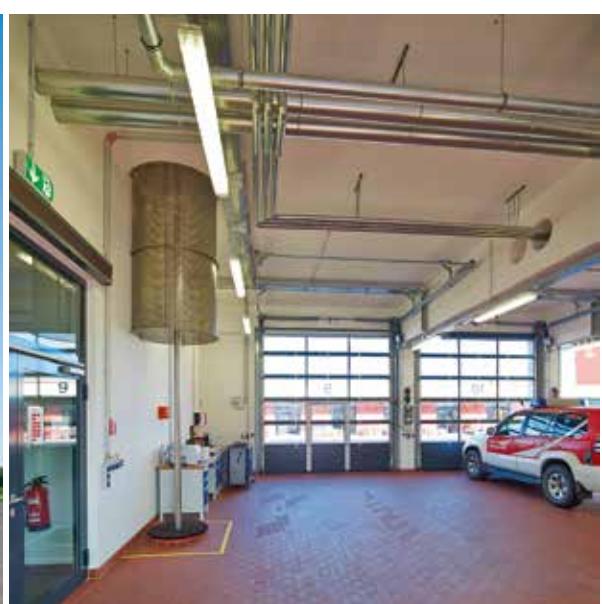
extensively transparent, they let a great deal of daylight into the hall. The top floor houses administrative and training rooms. However, the common rooms for the emergency workers take up the most space. Fire-retarding, fully glazed tubular frame parts from Hörmann divide the hallways. Emergency workers reach the vehicle hall directly via a fire pole in a fraction of a second. A wide passageway on the ground floor runs past the sport and fitness rooms to the workshop building, where repairs and maintenance are performed. The breathing apparatuses and hoses are also stored here. The end of the wing houses the hose laundry. The washstand is around twenty metres long. It empties directly under the drill tower, which at the same time serves to dry the freshly cleaned hoses. So as not to interrupt the emergency workers' trained procedure in critical situations, all other utility and storage rooms are located in the basement. Another washing bay is located outside of the building for the vehicle fleet.



Viewed from the power station, the shape and the stringent design of the building reveal themselves. (top)

Glazed Hörmann industrial sectional doors largely contribute to the horizontal design of the facade. Furthermore, they provide the interior with an abundance of natural daylight. (bottom left)

In case of fire, great haste is called for. The fire pole is chosen in place of stairs, which are avoided – the dream of any school-aged child. (bottom right)



WORKS FIRE BRIGADE IN JÄNSCHWALDE

Hörmann industrial sectional doors are space-saving and open the way for emergency vehicles, indicating when the vehicles may leave via warning lights. (top)

Glazed Hörmann fire-rated doors lead to the vehicle hall. (bottom left)
In the basement, the technology is safe behind Hörmann fire-rated doors. (bottom right)



Location: Jänschwalde power station, Peitz, DE

Owner: Vattenfall Europe AG, Berlin, DE

Architect: Planungsgruppe Prof. Sommer, Cottbus, DE

Planning period: July 2008 to April 2011

Construction period: December 2011 to June 2013

Support structure planning: Pahn Ingenieure GmbH, Cottbus, DE

Gross floor area: 4330 m²

Gross volume: 19,200 m³

Construction costs: €5.6 million gross

Photos: Stephan Falk, Berlin, DE/Cord Bertko, Planungsgruppe Prof. Sommer, Cottbus, DE

Hörmann products: Glazed industrial sectional doors APU F42, double-leaf fire-retarding steel doors H3, double-leaf fully glazed box frame parts HE 321, fire-retarding with transom light

Floor plan for the top floor

Floor plan for the ground floor



SKI JUMP JUDGES' TOWER IN WILLINGEN

Willingen is home to the largest ski jump in the world. Now, the architects at Pahl + Weber-Pahl have replaced the ageing ski jump judges' tower with a new one. Furthermore, they have added a new trainer pedestal and stationary flood-lighting to the existing ski jump. Now, the location is once again equipped for the annual World Cup Tour of the world's top ski jumpers.





SKI JUMP JUDGES' TOWER IN WILLINGEN

Around 36,000 spectators visit the Mühlenkopfschanze in Willingen once a year for the World Cup jumping event. The rest of the year, the terrain remains unused – aside from a few cultural events in the runout area. (previous page)

Doors from the Schörghuber fast-track programme with a round glazing cut-out are featured in both the kitchen and the ski jump judges' cabins. (below)

Worldwide, there are only 37 ski jumps certified by the International Ski Federation (FIS). The largest is the Mühlenkopfschanze in Willingen with a hill size of 145 metres. World Cup Jumping has been broadcast here in the middle of the Rothaar Mountains in central Germany since 1995. Janne Ahonen and Jurij Tepes both hold the ski jump record with 152 metres. Up to now, jumps have been judged from an ageing judges' tower. Twelve years after renovating the old ski jump, making it suitable for international competitions, the German architects at Pahl + Weber-Pahl erected a new ski jump judges' tower as well. Unlike with the old building, the experts minimised the surface area in the 35° steep slope. Instead, the top two storeys protrude several metres – carried by only a sophisticated V support. The greatest challenge for the planners was, of course, the steep terrain. The construction had to be small and light enough to allow it to be lifted with a standard 50-metre cantilever crane anchored in the slope. This is why the architects selected a relatively simple steel construction. Like its predecessor, the building is cladded with timber – now, however, with spaced sections. Apart from this, the structure of the facade has remained similar, since the function of the tower is mainly

The offset windows mark the judges' cabins. (following page, top left)
Round roof on an angular building: This element is repeated in a similar form on the jumping tower and in the restaurant near the runout area. (following page, top right)
Floor plan for the 1st floor (following page, top left)
Floor plan for the 2nd floor (following page, bottom left)
Floor plan for the 3rd floor (following page, top right)
Floor plan for the 4th floor (following page, bottom right)

fixed by the FIS. The most eye-catching element is the offset windows of the five separate judges' cabins featuring doors from Schörghuber's fast-track programme. Furthermore, the technical monitoring system and members of the jump clearance and the so-called "Tretkommando" – responsible for the proper state of the jumping surface – are housed here. The announcer who informs up to 36,000 stadium visitors below also sits here. In actuality, the structure is only used a few days a year – whenever the international ski jump elite make their stop here on tour. The rest of the time, it is open for tourists who would like to chance a look from the jump tower over the approach down to the jump-off platform, or to simply enjoy the view. By comparison, the ski jump judges' tower itself is quickly forgotten – except by bats: Boxes were fitted into the underside of the projection specifically to house them. Here, they can certainly enjoy peace and quiet for most of the year.



Location: Zur Mühlenkopfschanze 1, Willingen, DE

Owner: SC Willingen e.V., Willingen, DE

Architect: Pahl + Weber-Pahl, Darmstadt, DE

Support structure planning: KHP König und Heunisch, Frankfurt, DE

Completion: 2014

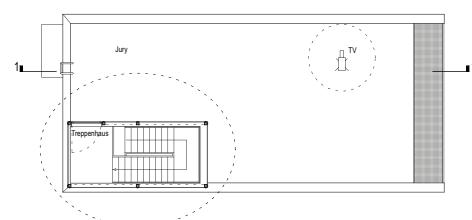
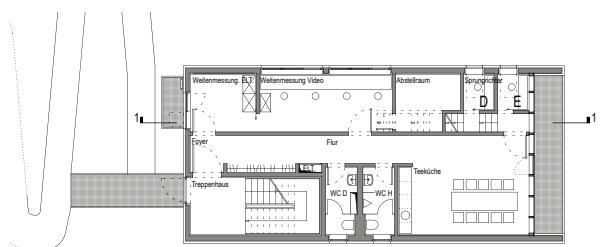
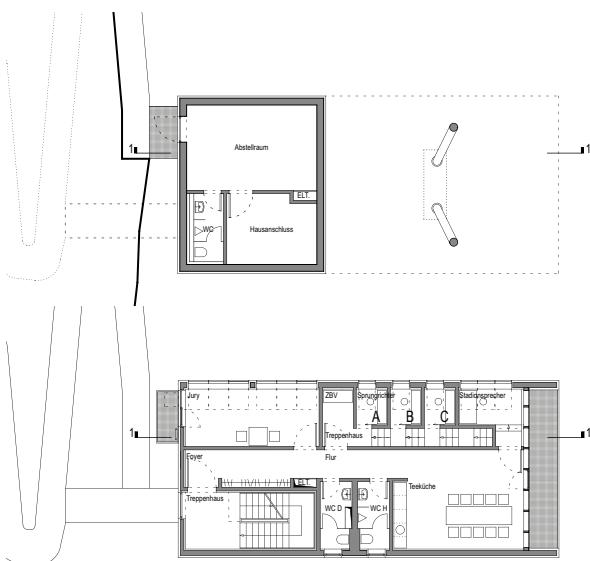
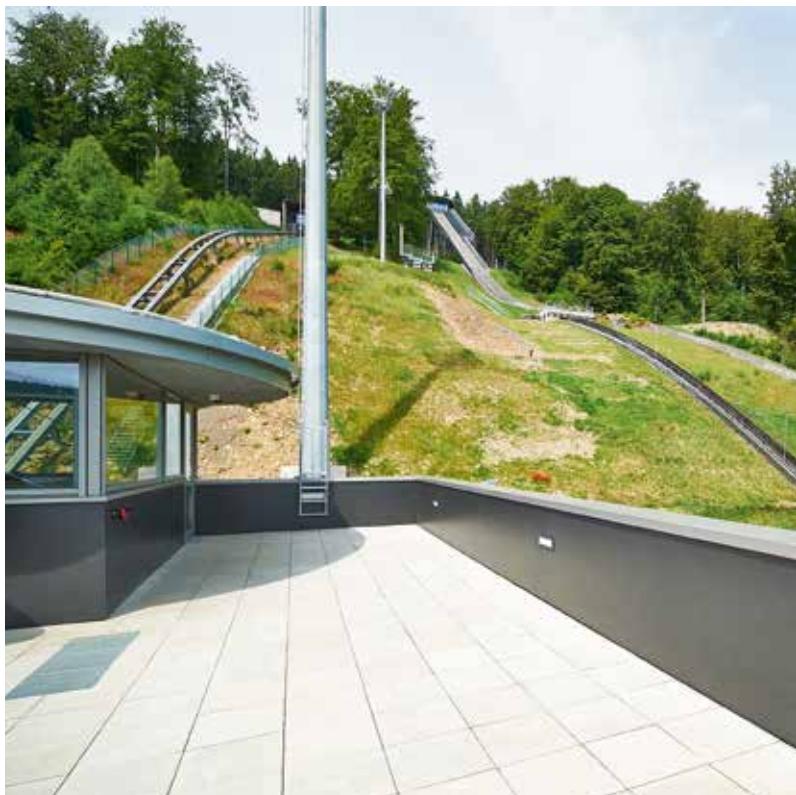
Gross floor area: 460 m²

Height: 21.70 m/689.21 m above sea level

Costs: €2.2 million

Photos: Stephan Falk, Berlin, DE

Schörghuber products: Timber doors and frames from the Schörghuber fast-track programme: type 1 fire-rated and smoke-tight doors (42 mm door thickness) with two-part steel frame for retrofitting, wet room door leaves and composite timber door leaves, type 1, sometimes with round glazing cut-out..



HÖRMANN

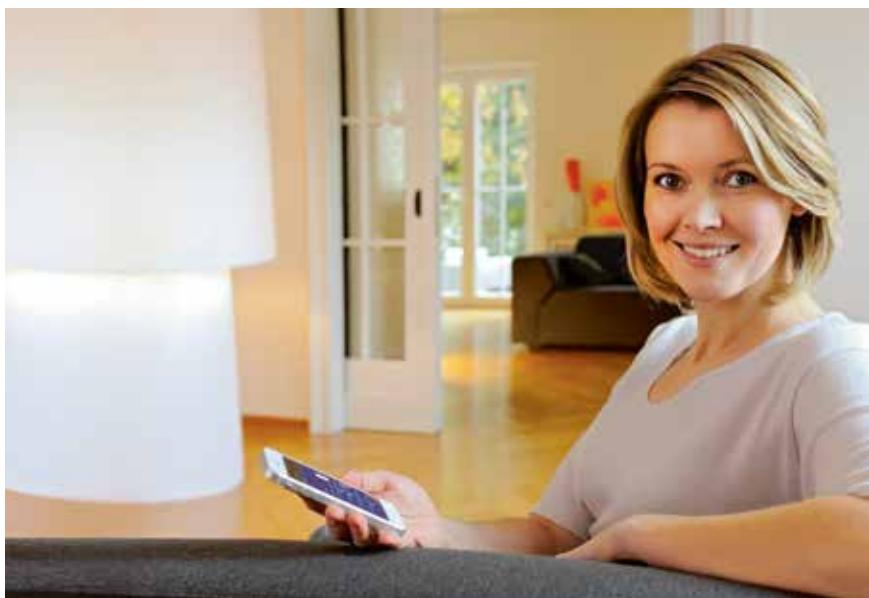
CORPORATE NEWS

New BiSecur app: Entrance doors, garage doors and entrance gate can now also be operated on the go.

In 2011, Hörmann introduced the new BiSecur radio system, an in-house development in co-operation with the experts for radio technology at the Ruhr-Universität (Ruhr University) in Bochum, Germany. They converted the system's encryption to a type that is used for online banking. Even supercomputers would require several tens of thousands of years to crack this radio signal. This gives burglars practically no chance of breaking in. In addition to security, the system also has lots to offer when it comes to comfort: Without requiring visual contact, an LED on the hand transmitter indicates whether the garage door or entrance gate is open or closed at the press of a button. Pressing

another button then moves the door or gate to the desired position. The newly developed BiSecur app for smartphones and tablets not only combines security and comfort, but can also show whether the garage door or entrance gate is still open or closed from anywhere in the world. These can then be opened or closed as needed using the app. The entrance door can also be controlled intelligently and reports whether or not it is locked at the press of a button. The app offers an additional "scenario" function for recurring situations, such as the daily "coming home", in which first the entrance gate is activated and then the garage door is opened. It allows the same exact actions to be performed automatically at the press of a button. Depending on the function, the system is compatible with garage door operators SupraMatic and ProMatic

as well as the entrance door operators RotaMatic and LineaMatic and other industrial door operators. The entrance door function can be used with the new especially secure Hörmann aluminium entrance doors ThermoSafe and ThermoCarbon with excellent thermal insulation. Up to 10 users can be configured in the app with different levels of authorisation. For example, the neighbour can open the entrance gate to water the plants, but not the garage or entrance door. The app has been available for iOS and Android free of charge since 1 July 2014. For further information, as well as video instructions, see www.bisecur-home.com.





What matters most when it comes to residential internal doors?

Hörmann offers the right door for every area of the home: from break-in-resistant doors with an excellent thermal value for closing off heated outbuildings or connecting the garage with the rest of the house, to multi-purpose doors or fire-rated doors for the basement area, through to durable steel internal doors for the living area. High-quality residential internal doors made of timber combined with a steel frame have belonged to the manufacturer's range of internal doors since early 2013. Lisa Modest, Head of Public Relations at Hörmann, on the advantages of combining a composite timber door leaf and steel frame for internal doors.

What should planners consider when selecting internal doors?

That depends where in the house the doors will be used. Insulated, break-in-resistant or fire-retarding doors should be used to close off garages, in the cellar, or between the garage and house. Robust steel doors are ideal here. In the living area, the most important criteria include design, a high stress class and excellent resistance. High-quality timber doors combined with steel frames satisfy these requirements. The SolidStyle internal doors feature a combination of timber and steel. What advantages do these doors offer

compared with tubular chipboard solutions with timber frames?

The composite timber door leaf keeps its shape permanently and withstands high strains such as frequent use or opening or closing too hard. The steel frame is more robust than a timber frame and significantly more resistant to impacts, for example with toy cars or other hard objects. High-quality timber doors combined with steel frames are simply more "bang" for your buck.

Doesn't the design get lost in the shadow of functionality?

The door leaf and frame are flush-fitting and thus have a modern, generous look. The doors are optionally available with glazing and in 17 equally priced timber designs, as well as in nearly all RAL colours, meeting even the highest of architectural requirements. For limited space, SolidStyle is available as a sliding door, while the all-glass doors in the range ensure light and transparency.

Image: SolidStyle combines design with resistance. The flush fit between the door leaf and frame ensures a modern, generous look.

Architects' Sales wins the Architects Partner Award in gold once again

As the company with the highest sales competence in the category "Doors, gates, closing systems", Hörmann was awarded the APA in gold as the result of a survey of architects and interior designers across Germany. The survey was unprompted, meaning the architects did not choose from provided options for answers, but rather were able to name their own favourite brands. Hörmann architectural consultant Andreas Ziller accepted the prize. "The award shows that our work is appreciated by architects and planners alike and that we are on the right path."



SCHÖRGHUBER

CORPORATE NEWS

Schörghuber at the architect@work specialist exhibition in Zurich

From 7 to 8 May 2014 Schörghuber participated in the architect@work trade fair in Zurich for the first time. Schörghuber presented two products at the trade fair: The model 25.10 MR is a solid timber frame construction. Its special feature: No glazing beads are required to fit the glass. The pane is fixed directly via the frame connection. The Fineline frame is only 6 mm deep. It ensures a flush, nearly "invisible" door fit. The other model is fire protection door set model 16.01 with transom panel. It is equipped with a cast PU protective edge on the door leaf and frame. Doors with PU edge represent the ideal solution, above all for high mechanical edge protection and hygiene requirements – for example in hospitals.

This extends the service life of doors in buildings with increased user frequency significantly. Schörghuber also makes this application possible for timber frames. In applications with especially high architectural demands, individual designs can now be implemented for door leaves and frames along with protection. A normal exhibition does not compare to the architect@work trade fair. Only manufacturers with unique product innovations are admitted. Participant selection is subject to a strict process. All products are presented to an independent jury of architects and interior designers who assess the innovative value. Schörghuber passed on the first try and was one of the exhibitors at the two-day event in Zurich for the first time. With the trade fair appearance, Schörghuber aims to significantly boost its market awareness

in Switzerland. Currently, the fair is held in eleven countries across the world. In Germany, it will take place in Berlin from 5 to 6 November 2014. Schörghuber will also contribute to the exhibition here. Visitors can look forward to door solutions unique in both function and design.

New fire-retarding timber external door

After an elaborate testing process, Schörghuber can now offer a door with T30 approval for unprotected outdoor applications. The model 35N-A is also available as an acoustic-rated and burglar-proof door. Previously, the range of fire-retarding timber doors outside of heated rooms was limited to the model 35N with T30 approval, with acoustic insulation and burglar-proof as required. This model is the ideal solution for rooms that are part of the interior but are subject to external temperature fluctuations to a certain extent – for example in arcades, vestibules or garages. As this door is only designed for internal use, it is functionally limited. Now, Schörghuber has had the model 35N-A certified in an elaborate testing process. The "A" stands for "außen", the German word for exterior, and its design goes one step further than that of its sister model. As a result, the door can also be used in areas such as uncovered entrances or open multi-storey car parks. It has its own T30 approval and can also be supplied as an acoustic-rated door





New regional sales offices in Switzerland and Austria

Schörghuber is looking to expand its market shares in Switzerland and Austria and is establishing regional sales offices in both countries. In Switzerland, the field staff have already created a solid base of contacts and market presence. This base will now be expanded. Luca Cesari (left) will tend to potential customers in the future: "The benefits for our target group are clear: They will have a contact person on site at all times who speaks the same language and is familiar with the local conditions," Cesari says, looking forward to his upcoming tasks. Among other things, this includes intensive contact with architects. The requirements in Austria

are different. There, Horst Lechner (right) will represent Schörghuber in the future. However, the structures here must be completely re-established, as Schörghuber withdrew from the market a few years ago. The new European test standard EN1634-1 (CE mark), which Schörghuber has largely already implemented, has established a good foundation for re-entering the market. Many corresponding fire protection test certificates have become available in the meantime. These are valid across Europe and therefore also form the basis for approvals in Austria. As a top priority, Schörghuber is collaborating with the test and certification offices to quickly expand its range of approvals in Austria.

The entire range of optional extras, such as concealed closers, multiple-point locking, alarm wire mesh, glazing cut-outs and much more is also available.

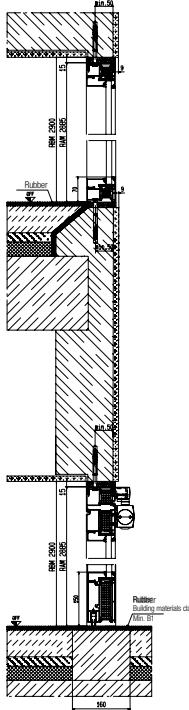
with three different acoustic values or as a break-in-resistant door with classes RC2 or RC3. As the building regulation for external doors does not stipulate smoke protection, this model is not yet certified for these purposes, but can be granted approval in individual cases. This makes Schörghuber one of the few manufacturers to offer external timber doors with T30 approval. The design possibilities for this external door are, as with all Schörghuber products, virtually infinite. As usual, the appearance of the door can be adapted to the architecture. The sky is the limit when it comes to surface design.



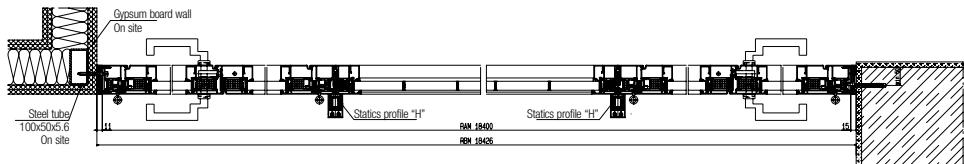
HÖRMANN IN DETAIL

F30 SYSTEM WALL

Model: T30 aluminium fire-rated smoke-tight elements HE 321 in combination with an F30 aluminium system wall HE 331 **Version:** fixed glazing **Profile system:** aluminium **Viewed width:** 70 mm **Depth:** 80 mm **Bottom section height:** 70/150 mm **Fitting to:** brickwork, concrete, gas concrete, partition walls **Requirements:** T30/F30 fire-retarding, smoke-tight, TRAV (Technische Richtlinie für absturzsichere Verglasung – Technical Guideline for Glazing with Anti-Fall Safeguard)



Application areas: In a new building of the Berlin Charité, glazed T30 aluminium tubular frame parts were used in combination with an F30 aluminium system wall. In contrast to aluminium glass walls, whose individual glass elements are held together by profiles, the glass in aluminium system walls is only connected with barely visible silicone joints – a solution for high architectural demands with optimum transparency. In this application, two system walls were planned one on top of the other, only separated by a narrow concrete lintel to create transparency and allow for light to enter between the fifth and sixth storey of the atrium. Due to the height, the requirements for structural fire protection were joined by a TRAV requirement (Technische Richtlinie für absturzsichere Verglasung – Technical Guideline for Glazing with Anti-Fall Safeguard) with approval in individual cases.

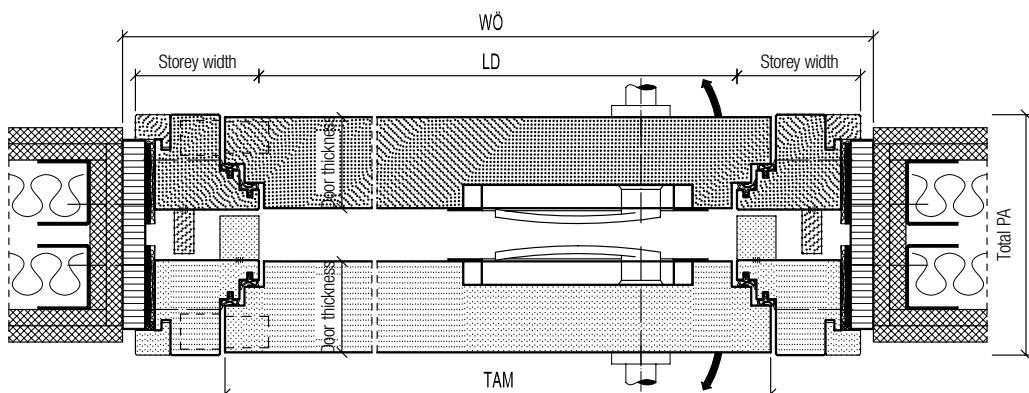


SCHÖRGHUBER IN DETAIL

DOUBLE DOOR

Model: type 13 N (single-leaf, 50 mm door thickness), type 5 N (single-leaf, 70 mm door thickness). **Frames:** wooden profile frame, timber block frame, solid timber block frame, wooden rebate frame, steel profile frame. **Requirements:** fire protection (T30), smoke protection, acoustic insulation ($R_w,P = 48 \text{ dB}$, $R_w,P = 55 \text{ dB}$ and $R_w,P = 57 \text{ dB}$), burglar protection (RC 2, RC 3). **Wall type:** solid wall, partition wall, cladded steel/timber supports. **Dimensions:** nominal width x height max. 1375 x 3000 mm, further sizes on request. **Equipment options:** concealed hinges, motor locks, three-point locking, floor door closer and top dowel swivel, overhead door closer, concealed door closer, automatic door closer, bottom sheet, flush-fitting lever handle.

Application areas: Individual door elements create an acoustic rating of $R_w,P = 50 \text{ dB}$. For higher requirements, Schörghuber offers high-acoustic-rating double door system solutions. Two acoustic insulation elements are combined that complement each other perfectly. Depending on the selected door model, acoustic insulation values of up to $R_w,P = 57 \text{ dB}$ are possible. At the same time, requirements for fire protection, smoke protection and burglar protection can be realised by means of different fitting variants. A sophisticated ventilation system makes the doors easy to open manually, preventing a vacuum from forming in the gap. Frequently, double door systems are implemented as connecting doors in hotel rooms, suites or sensitive office areas, such as between the administrative office and the boss' office.



RECENTLY IN ...

TIRSCHENREUTH

Why did you choose the Tirschenreuth location, and why will it be maintained in addition to Würzburg?

Tirschenreuth is our home. Our roots are here in the Upper Palatinate. I began collaborating professionally with my brother during the competition for the Kulturspeicher in Würzburg. The Würzburg construction office became a permanent second location, a perfect addition.

Roots & wings are part of our philosophy - à la Goethe. We consider ourselves advocates of our region and are at ease in Würzburg. Rural regions and smaller cities are often forgotten amidst metropolises – we want to give them a face and a say.

What's special about the city of Tirschenreuth?

Since the fall of the Iron Curtain, Tirschenreuth has been located in the heart of Europe. The city has a long history, nestled in a unique cultural landscape, and has developed enormously in recent years. It is dynamic and has made big steps forward. The people of Tirschenreuth understand how to develop potentials and opportunities from deficits. The city has qualities that metropolises can't offer, such as larger living spaces. We have to utilise these! But above all, Tirschenreuth is my home – I simply like it!



No city is perfect – Tirschenreuth included. What do you think could be improved?

I'd like a better connection to public transportation – for residents and visitors. Another important task is raising youth awareness of the quality of their region!

What is your favourite structure in Tirschenreuth?

My favourite structure is the stone bridge – the little sister of the famous Regensburg landmark – which finally has water flowing under it again.

Do you also have a favourite structure that fits the magazine's topic "Construction in the countryside"?

Abstract images, such as a bird's eye view of the Tirschenreuth Teichpfanne, typical Upper Palatinate barns in the snow or a picture of a path that leads along the former German-Czech border represent "Construction in the countryside" for us and are my favourite structures – along with our own projects, of course, as architectural responses to the topic, such as the St Joseph house in Waldsassen (image left) and the Himmelsleiter platform near Tirschenreuth (image right).



Photos: Peter Manev

Architect: Peter Brückner

studied architecture at the Technische Universität München. Since 1990, he has been head of the office Brückner & Brückner Architekten headquartered in Tirschenreuth and Würzburg, first with his father Klaus-Peter Brückner († 2011) and since 1996 with his brother Christian Brückner. Primarily in the region of Southern Germany, the office has since then realised numerous distinguished construction projects, such as the Kulturspeicher in Würzburg, the St. Peter church in Wenzenbach, the granite museum in Hauzenberg or the IGZ Softwarescheune ("software barn") in Falkenberg. Moreover, Peter Brückner has frequently served as guest professor and is, among other things, a member of the convention of the Bundesstiftung Baukultur (Federal Foundation for the Culture of Building) and a member of the board of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für christliche Kunst (German society for Christian art). www.architektenbrueckner.de



Photo: Wilfried Dechau

Where do you relax?

I travel a lot on business and enjoy coming home to Tirschenreuth from the hustle and bustle of the city.

What's your favourite bar or restaurant to visit after work?

The Zeitlos restaurant on the outskirts of Tirschenreuth with a wonderful view of the Waldnaabauen conservation area.

Are there talented artists here waiting to be discovered?

There are lots of artists, musicians and writers in the region. I know and appreciate many of them – such as Jeff Beer, Herbert Lankl, Helmut Langhammer or Peter Lang – personally. They are a source of inspiration for my work as an architect. We often work with Helmut Langhammer for sacred projects, such as the St. Peter church in Wenzenbach or the chapel in Johannisthal.

What cultural event in Tirschenreuth is the most innovative, and why?

A lot of cultural events are held in Tirschenreuth. The Modern Theatre is definitely great. Here, contemporary pieces with nationally renowned directors are performed, along with

independent productions. I am also a fan of the art-house cinema in Tirschenreuth.

Can Tirschenreuth provide you with inspiration for your work?

Tirschenreuth is our basis, our safe haven. For every new project, we hope the owners will visit us here so that they can understand themselves and our work a little bit better. Tirschenreuth is the perfect place to concentrate and work. The seasons and nature are my personal inspiration.

What will affect Tirschenreuth most in future?

Definitely the demographic change and how it's being handled. The question is, how can we design the countryside to make it attractive for the future? We have to raise awareness for the positive qualities of rural areas.

Timber external door with T30 approval.

- » The new external doors with T30 approval Z-6.21-2196
- » Acoustic rating up to R_w , $P = 42$ dB
- » Burglar protection RC 2, RC 3
- » Wide variety of design possibilities

Further exterior elements such as F 30 and F 90 fixed glazing or hinged leaf version in the Schörghuber programme.



Schörghuber
Special doors

ARCHITECTURE AND ART

MICHAEL BEUTLER



Photo: Michael Beutler

"Unendliche Säule" (infinite pillar)/2010/paper, height 10 metres/
Heidenheim a.d. Brenz, Germany

Michael Beutler's works have a lot to do with architecture and space, but also with prefabrication, the major topic of classical modernism. He regularly makes use of these types of architectural theories and brings them to life – in a contemporary light. The space in which he does this plays a large role. His installations, interventions and sculptures coalesce with the environment, they downright communicate with one another. His creative process is just as important as the final visible work. The production process itself is a part of his art. First, there is the question of production method. Michael Beutler uses simple materials to make complex tools with which to create standardised elements suitable for a modular design. The final result is the finished object, a type of temporary climax of the previous game played with material and space. This is how Beutler erected the "Unendliche Säule" in Heidenheim an der Brenz. The



Photo: Gijs Haak

"Polder Peil"/2014/Land Art in de Zeeuwse Wilhelminapolder

elements wedge themselves together through the alternating large and small volumes. Each moulded module resembles the others. They fit together infinitely. The "Polder Peil" in Zeeuwse Wilhelminapolder, the Netherlands, is also layered. It symbolises the artificial interference of humanity in the environment. "I don't work on nature, I work with it. My work becomes an integral part of the landscape – and vice versa." "Outdoor Yellow 9" alludes to the Frankfurt skyline; how it rises from nothing. Unlike the metropolis on the Main river, it appears fragile. City cleaning disposed of one of the sculptures from the "Outdoor Yellow" series – a fate that other famous artists have also experienced.

Artist: Michael Beutler

Born in 1976 in Oldenburg, Germany, studied under Thomas Bayrle at the Städelschule in Frankfurt am Main from 1997 to 2003. He gained additional experience abroad at the Glasgow School of Art. Since 2001, his works can be found in exhibits in renowned museums in and outside Germany. In 2007, Michael Beutler was presented with the MFI Award for Art in Construction. He works in Berlin.

Galerie Nagel Draxler
Weydingerstr. 2/4, 10178 Berlin
www.nagel-draxler.de



Photo: Sabine Reitmeier

"Outdoor Yellow 9"/2004/Pecafil, cable ties, concrete weights, wire, steel cable/ Courtesy of: Frankfurter Kunstverein

PREVIEW

Topic of the next PORTAL issue:

Munich

The BAU exhibition is the most important exhibition for architecture, materials and systems. Over 1900 exhibitors from 40 countries will present themselves from 19 to 24 January 2015 in Munich in an area of around 180,000 m². And apart from the excitement? As with every BAU, we will also take a look what has changed in and around Munich from an architectural point of view. So if you want to learn more about architecture away from the excitement of the exhibition, the upcoming edition of PORTAL is just the thing for you. You may even find a minute's time to look at the buildings in person.

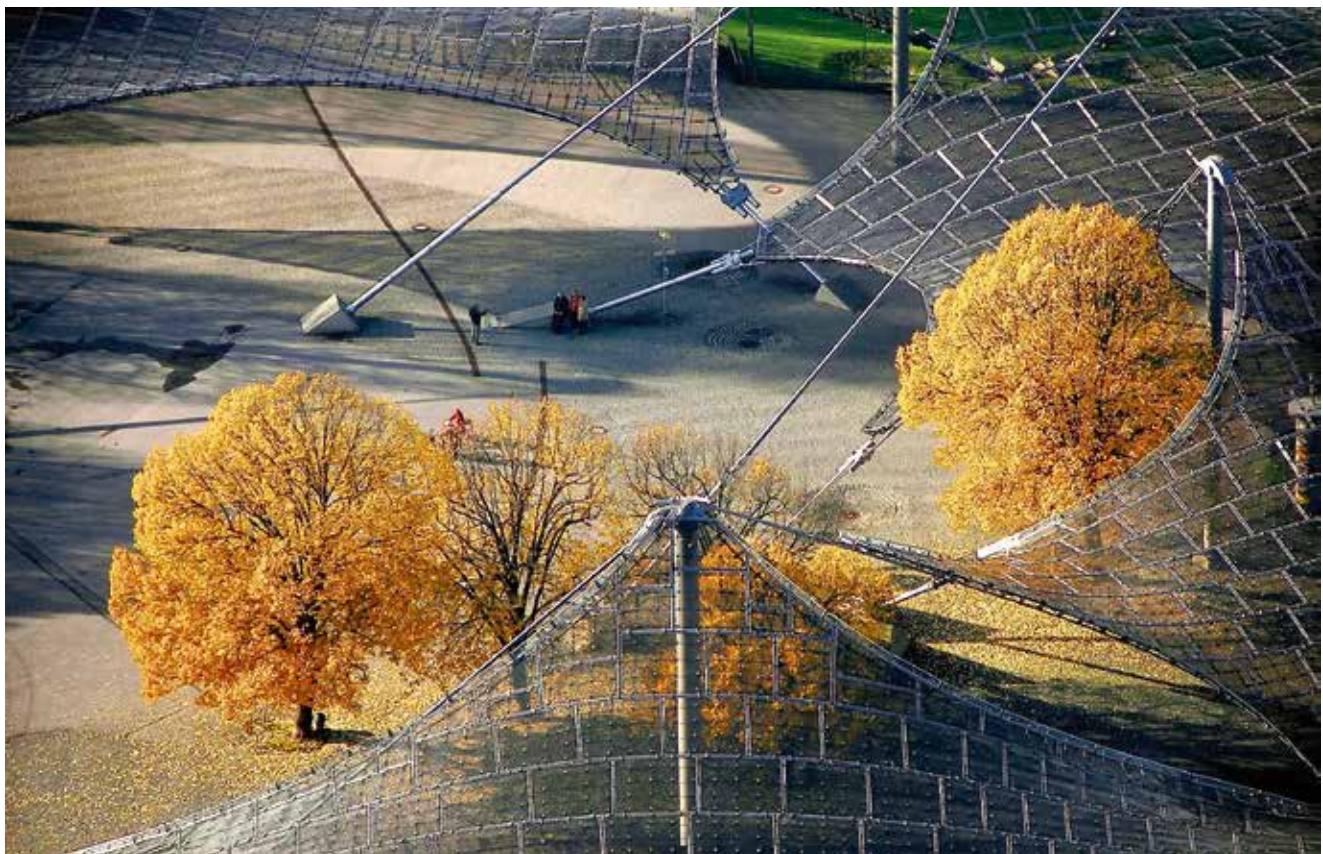


Photo: Andre Hofmeister/Flickr

HÖRMANN AND SCHÖRGHUBER IN DIALOGUE

Constructing with Hörmann or Schörghuber: **Your project in PORTAL**

Every four months PORTAL reports on current architecture and the surrounding conditions in which it is created. If you would like, also soon with your projects! Send us information on the buildings in which you have used Hörmann or Schörghuber products – as a brief documentation with plans and informative photos by e-mail:

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White, through and through

- » **White:** No more distracting dark edges on doors and timber frames
- » **Sophisticated:** Looks like a white paint coating
- » **Robust:** Coating thickness of 0.8 mm. Multi-layer design with impregnated decorative papers



Only from Hörmann



Including escape route: Hörmann sectional doors with wicket door

- Extra-flat stainless steel threshold rail with a height of only 5 mm at the edges
- Less planning effort and optimised use of space thanks to escape door function*
- Ideal for barrier-free construction and premium design



* Observe the specifications of the workplace guidelines

HÖRMANN
Doors for Home and Industry

