

HÖRMANN SCHÖRGHUBER

# PORTAL 43

**SPORT**

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### Dear Readers,

between Churchill on the one side and baron Pierre de Coubertin – the father of the modern Olympic Games – on the other, there is a huge gap in their perception of the importance and benefits of physical exercise. The former (supposedly) summarized his credo briefly and concisely as “no sports”. The latter, on the other hand, even considered peaceful physical competition to have an effect on creating international rapport. Nowadays, no one denies the health-promoting effect of sports and for most people it is also fun one way or the other. Regardless of whether as an active athlete or a passive spectator, sport is truly a global phenomenon that offers a great variety of tasks for architects. This is why the scope of this issue of PORTAL is accordingly wide. It starts with a therapeutic spa with a rather cautiously apportioned exercise programme for the guests and ends with a spectacular sports arena in southern Russia which was quite blatantly modelled on the antique Coliseum. All these projects prove one thing: Sport is a social phenomenon that has a substantial effect on the built environment through the architecture associated with it. In Bad Alexandersbad architects Brückner & Brückner gave the little town a “genius loci” with the Alexbad. In Offenburg, 4a Architekten combined a fun and sports pool while avoiding any compromises in the

design. A conscious decision to create elites was made by the initiators of the “Eliteschule des Sports” in Munich. The architects h4a Gessert + Randecker created the preconditions that ensure that students not only are offered the perfect training conditions but also that their academic schooling is not neglected. Finally, with the privately financed football stadium by gmp Architekten in Krasnodar in southern Russia we reminisce on one of the origins of sport. This is because usually it is nothing more than the contest between competing regional groups of fans, national groups or whole nations incorporated into peaceful rituals, frequently incorporating semi-religious elements. The author of our essay is also a member of this company. Igor Markov writes in this issue of Portal how it is always possible to build football arenas on all continents that fulfill the requirements of organisers and fans, a fact that could be verified at the FIFA World Cup in Russia. After having enjoyed this sports event, we hope you enjoy reading this sporty issue of PORTAL.

Christoph Hörmann

Thomas J. Hörmann

Martin J. Hörmann

Personally liable general partners

**ABOUT THE TOPIC: SPORT**  
**"STADIUMS – CATHEDRALS OF SPORT"**



**SCHOOL SPORT:**  
**THE "ELITESCHULE DES SPORTS" (ELITE SPORTS SCHOOL)**  
**IN MUNICH**



**SWIMMING AS A SPORT:**  
**LEISURE POOL IN OFFENBURG**



**SPORT EXTRAVAGANZA:**  
**FK KRASNODAR STADIUM IN KRASNODAR**



**SPA SPORT:**  
**SPA IN BAD ALEXANDERSBAD**



**CORPORATE NEWS**  
**HÖRMANN AND SCHÖRGHUBER**



**TECHNOLOGY**  
**HÖRMANN AND SCHÖRGHUBER**



**ARCHITECTURE AND ART**  
**PHILIP GRÖZINGER**



**RECENTLY IN ... HAMBURG**  
**GERHARD DELLING**



**CONTENTS**

**04 CONTENTS / IMPRINT**

**06 ABOUT THE TOPIC: SPORT**

“Stadiums – Cathedrals of Sport” by Igor Markov

**12 SPORT EXTRAVAGANZA: FOOTBALL IN THE FK KRASNODAR STADIUM**

gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner

**20 SCHOOL SPORT:**

**TRAINING AT THE “ELITESCHULE DES SPORTS” (ELITE SPORT SCHOOL) IN MUNICH**

h4a Gessert + Randecker Generalplaner

**26 THERAPY SPORT: RECOVERY IN THE SPA IN BAD ALEXANDERSBAD**

Brückner & Brückner Architekten

**36 SWIMMING AS A SPORT: HAVING FUN AT THE STEGERMATT POOL IN OFFENBURG**

4a Architekten

**42 CORPORATE NEWS**

**46 TECHNOLOGY**

**48 ARCHITECTURE AND ART**

Philip Grözinger

**50 RECENTLY IN ... HAMBURG**

Gerhard Delling

**51 PREVIEW**

Tourism

**IMPRINT**

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Cover photo: Marcus Bredt, Berlin, Germany



No football fan ever sees this view: the roof of the Estádio Nacional Mané Garrincha.

## ABOUT THE TOPIC: SPORT

# STADIUMS

## CATHEDRALS OF SPORT

by Igor Markov

**The Olympiastadion in Berlin might not have been the first stadium designed by the renowned Hamburg architectural firm gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner. Yet, due to the great public attention it received it marked the starting point for many other international stadium buildings. The architects are aware that this type of project always also has a political dimension. But they have a clear stand on that.**

Sport is more than pure muscle power, it is applied intelligence, strategy and cunning. Over time it has developed into a prestigious ritual – even into a political issue.

Accusations of corruption were already standard in ancient Greece as the philologist and ancient historian Karl Wilhelm Weeber assumes: “The real Olympic games were much more lively, contradictory and complex. There was bribery and corruption, there were bitter disputes about the victory and loud cheers, there was profuse sweating and referees were hard-pressed to enforce the rules of the competitions, politicians and rhetoricians held inspired speeches, victories were sold for political reasons, while each city tried to get a piece of the pie and in the heat of the brutal heavy athletics there were even occasional deadly injuries.”<sup>1</sup>

### Collective Symbols

Nowadays, the sport is no longer associated with religion – the Olympic Games were originally held to honour Zeus. Instead, it has become itself a substitute religion for many. Accordingly, Volkwin Marg has noted that stadiums have become collective symbols for cities and states, virtual cathedrals of our secularised mass society.<sup>2</sup> However, sport remains as political as ever. Even though the large sport associations state the opposite: the athletes represent their club and their nation. For example, to this day the victory of the German national team at

the football World Cup in Switzerland in 1954 is even described as the rebirth of the nation. To draw an attractive image of their nation, in the history of sport there were instances where the political leadership has interfered with sport using dubious methods – for example, the state-prescribed doping of athletes in the former German Democratic Republic. But not only the big scandals, even small gestures are politically interpreted. For example, the German press asked about the pictures of Angela Merkel rejoicing at the 2010 football World Championship in South Africa: Is she allowed to do this?

### Fan culture

Due to our history, we Germans hold back somehow when it comes to mass agitation, fanaticism and national pride. How should we handle group dynamics that brought chaos over our nation less than 100 years ago? The 2006 football World Championship was a chance to repair the damaged image of Germans – not the first large-scale political event after World War II, but one with obviously a special kind of appeal. The “Summer’s Fairy Tale” was retrospectively turned into a myth that constitutes a break and a major change in Germany not only when it comes to football, but rather towards a natural, relaxed, but not a historical fan culture and public community.

### Propaganda potential

What was the role of architecture in this highly symbolic event? After all, several matches, especially the final, were to be held at the Olympiastadion in Berlin, a building that goes back to the year 1912. It was originally planned to convert this stadium for the Olympic Games of 1936. Yet Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler recognised the propaganda potential of the games and ordered the construction of a monumental new building in its place, including a deployment and assembly ground where primarily the May deployments of the Third Reich took place.

### Social development

It is therefore not surprising that such a historically disadvantaged location had to be handled delicately. This was also clear to gmp Architekten when they were commissioned



Photo: Bruce Sutherland

What a panorama – the prominently positioned Cape Town Stadium in Cape Town dominates the silhouette of the city.

to redesign the Olympiastadion in Berlin for the 2006 football World Championship. The assignment included the renovation of the entire building, together with the roofing of the stands, which seems to float above the monumental round stadium as a light contemporary addition. However, the old listed facade and its outward impression were retained. To Volkwin Marg, co-founder of the firm, politically instrumentalising it is not productive. In his opinion, despite all its historical significance, architecture outlasts social developments.

### Choreography of the Masses

This attitude also became apparent in the exhibition “Choreography of the Masses” at the Berlin Akademie der Künste on the occasion of the 2012 European Football Championship in Poland and the Ukraine whose curators included Volkwin Marg. It documented the ambivalent cultural history of the social extravagant events and the symbolic representation of the “cathedrals of sport”. In a talk with the other two curators, architecture historian Gert Kähler and Michael Kuhn, who at the time served as press officer of gmp Architekten, Volkwin Marg explained his view using the Polish national stadium in Warsaw as an example: “In Warsaw we stage the new national stadium as an incunabula for the Polish pride of its national survival despite all foreign interventions, be they German or Russian. Poland’s largest assembly space becomes a triumphant landmark vis-à-vis the historic district that has arisen from the rubble and has been declared a UN global heritage site. This is the message of the young Polish democracy. The national stadium does not appear heavy and closed off from the outside, but light and transparently open. Whatever mass event is held in the multi-purpose arena, the setting also conveys a cheerful mood on the inside.”<sup>3</sup>

### Two speeds

To the statement by Gert Kähler that there is a frequently voiced criticism that such architectural support of control of the masses also leads to the stabilization of such political regimes that rule without sufficient democratic legitimization, Volkwin Marg replied: “Such abuse may happen, but the

political structures can change. There are two speeds for architecture and society – one is built for a hundred years and the other is constantly changing. For example, the original Polish national stadium was built under the influence of Russian Stalinism, in the end the Pope celebrated a mass with 100,000 believers in it. The restructuring of the Ukrainian national stadium from the Soviet era was planned by us as a result of the national emancipation from the Soviet Union, constructed during the reign of the currently incarcerated former head of state Julia Timoschenko, and opened by the current ruler Viktor Janukowitsch. Who received the support for controlling the masses?”<sup>4</sup>

### Kick-off of the Olympiastadion

But let us return to architecture. It should be separated from the current political events and disengage from any form of exploitation. This was achieved by gmp Architekten with the Olympiastadion in Berlin in such a way that the project became an innovative reference for future projects. Four years later for the football World Championship in South Africa, backed by this showcase project, as well as the reconstruction of the stadiums in Cologne and Frankfurt, the firm was able to prevail through three competitions and succeed in gaining the assignments for the stadiums in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. Each of these projects on its own became a prominent feature of its cityscape due to its highly visible location and unique design. While the stadiums in South Africa clearly created new landmarks in previously mostly undistinguished locations, gmp Architekten next carried out three projects in central and eastern Europe with distinct historical and symbolic significance: the above-mentioned national stadiums in Warsaw and Kiev for the European Football Championship 2012, and almost simultaneously the national arena in Bucharest. All projects were reconstructions of existing structures and were thus, similar to the Olympiastadion in Berlin, literally and symbolically erected on “old foundations”.





The Cape Town Stadium can accommodate a total of 68,000 spectators.



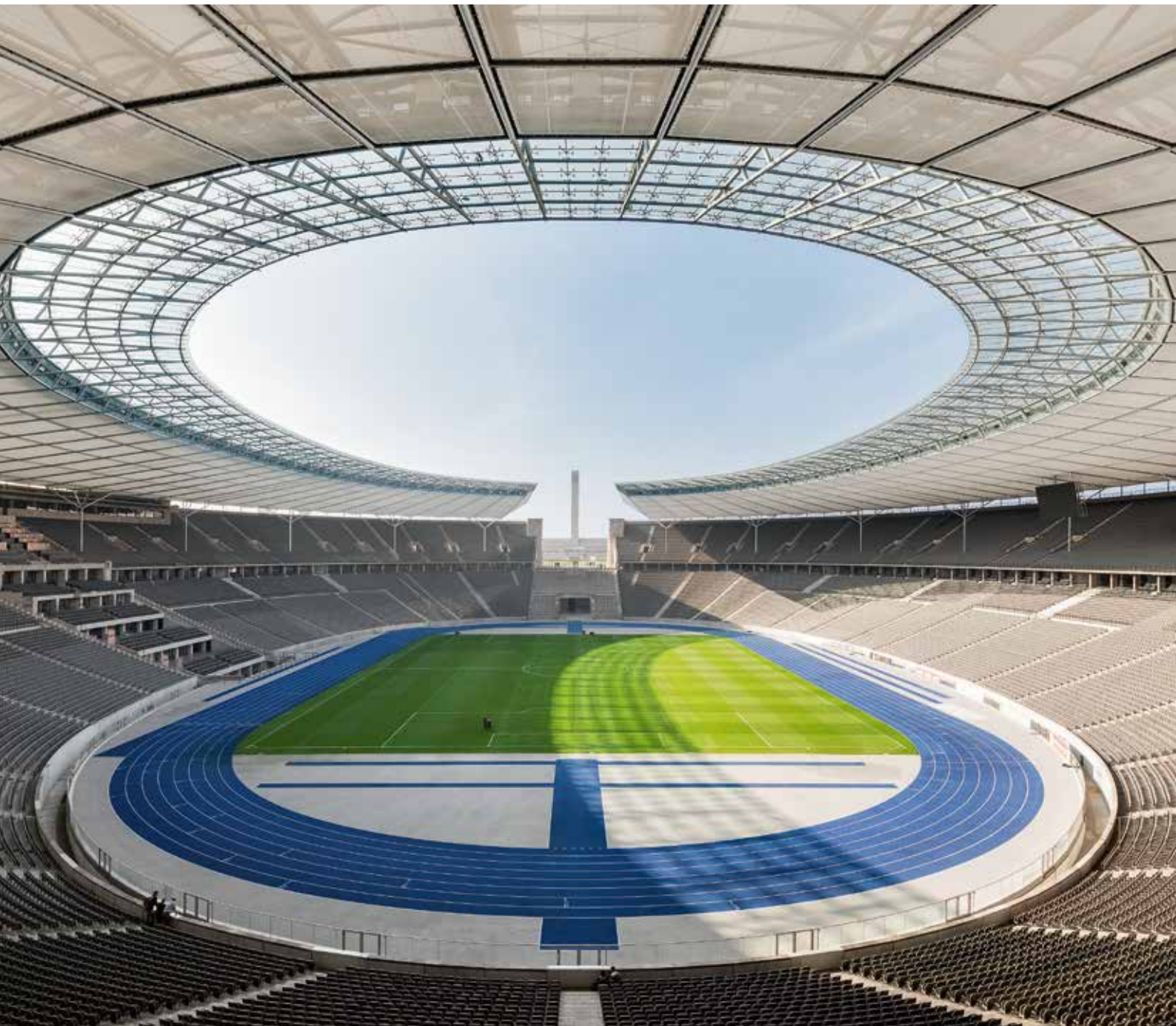
Delicate support beams dominate the appearance of the Estádio Nacional Mané Garrincha in Brasília. It is named for the two-time football world champion Garrincha.



The extensive park of the stadium of FK Krasnodar was also designed by gmp Architekten.



The Olympic rings are still hanging on the Olympiastadion in Berlin.



A special feature: The marathon gate of the Olympiastadion in Berlin disrupts the structure of the filigree stadium roof.

**Author: Igor Markov**

born 1973 in Saint Petersburg  
studied architecture at the Russian Academy of Arts in Saint Petersburg.  
One year after graduation he moved to Berlin, where he worked six years for gmp Architekten and three years for nps Tchoban Voss. He then became a partner of mzp Markov Zolyom, but only for two years. Next he returned to nps Tchoban Voss for three years. Since 2013, Igor Markov has been working for gmp Architekten again. There he was in charge of projects such as the modernisation of the Olympiastadion in Berlin and the Commerzbank Arena in Frankfurt, as well as the new construction of the FK Krasnodar stadium.  
[www.gmp-architekten.de](http://www.gmp-architekten.de)



Photo: gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner

**The fourth trio**

With the exception of larger sports parks in China – in Foshan, Shenzhen and Shanghai – the fourth trio in the chronology of gmp were the stadiums for the final round of the 2014 World Championship in the home of the record world cup holder Brazil. In addition to the reconstruction of the listed stadium in Belo Horizonte, the assignments included the new buildings “Arena da Amazônia” in Manaus and the “Estádio Nacional de Brasília Mané Garrincha” in Brasília, which is an imposing presence and the largest building on the central axis of the city map. For this year’s football World Championship in Russia gmp was also entrusted with the design of several stadiums. Until 2014 gmp designed three new stadiums for the matches in Volgograd, Nizhny Novgorod and Samara with a capacity of 45,000 spectators, which were subsequently constructed.

**Unique shape**

Despite the notoriously strict requirements for large sports events, these 15 stadiums that were erected across three continents for European or international championships in the course of more than a decade had 15 very different architectural styles. The varied designs correlate with the demand of giving each location a unique shape to aid media recognition, as a symbol for the respective football club, city or even a whole nation. This is precisely the way in which stadiums, whether newly built or renovated, can convey political statements or promises.

**Individual factors**

In the stadium designs that were implemented by gmp Architekten, the variety of the architectural styles is in no way due to externally applied factors. This is because, even though the construction style of stadiums seems to be archetypally uniform, a variety of individual factors and parameters that are incorporated into the architectural design

affect each individual project. These include the question of whether a reconstruction or new building should be implemented, the respective spectator capacity, the urban development references, the topography, climate conditions, the projected usage scenarios as football arenas, or as multi-purpose or track and field stadiums, the varying geometry of the respective stadium location, but also limitations of the construction process during ongoing operations.

**Rationally logical**

This is why gmp derives a comprehensive solution approach for each architectural task. Given the technical possibilities available today, also within the scope of the transition from analogue to digital planning and manufacturing technology, there is a great variety of design approaches that facilitate the creation of a unique identity. This integrative approach combines logic and emotion – the rationally-logical derivation of shape from function and from the optimal construction, as well as the emotionally intuitive use of shape as an expression of the form-based contextual interpretation of the content. Therefore, the aim is to convey the symbolism to the outside, but to always keep it in line with the constructive logic in terms of the compatibility of shape and construction.

<sup>1</sup> Karl-Wilhelm Weber, „Die unheiligen Spiele. Das Antike Olympia zwischen Legende und Wirklichkeit“, Artemis & Winkler, 1991  
<sup>2,3,4</sup> Volkwin Marg / Akademie der Künste and Gert Kähler, “Choreographie der Massen: Im Sport. Im Stadion. Im Rausch.“, Jovis, 2012



# SPORT EXTRAVAGANZA

FOOTBALL IN THE STADIUM OF FK KRASNODAR BY GMP ARCHITEKTEN  
VON GERKAN, MARG UND PARTNER





One-of-a-kind: The all-round video screener in the top stands.

**Football can be so simple. In Krasnodar a local billionaire wanted his own brand new club – and constructed his own stadium to match. Since then, the team members of FK Krasnodar play their matches in the spectacular arena by gmp Architekten – and their first opponents on the new lawn were the team members of Schalke 04.**

Sergei Nikolajewitsch Galizki became rich as a trader, is among the wealthiest Russians, and according to “Forbes magazine” holds rank 202 internationally. At the age of 40 he established his own football club and at age 50 he built himself a stadium to match. Since the proprietor of the “Magnit” chain of hypermarkets appreciates quality, he commissioned the German architectural firm of gmp Architekten – proven experts for stadiums of all types and practically dedicated to the construction of football arenas for FIFA world championships. While the stadium in Krasnodar is not part of this exclusive circle despite the World Championship in Russia, the club has hosted many international guests. This is because the Russian club has been competing in the UEFA Europa League since 2014, where they also play against German clubs and they even made it to the quarter finals once where they lost against Celta Vigo. As a very successful entrepreneur, Sergei Nikolajewitsch Galizki seldom settles for compromises. His football stadium is equally free of compromises. gmp Architekten designed a first-rate football arena for him, exclusively aimed at the needs of football fans and with the aim of creating a great extravaganza.

**Bread and circus games**

In ancient Rome, the people at times were no longer interested in politics, but only in “panem et circenses”. At least the building style of the resulting arena architecture

has made it into the Russian metropolis. The stadium in Krasnodar not only has the same basic layout and facade structure as the Coliseum and similar amphitheatres of the Roman Empire. The architects also used the classic light-coloured Travertine stone, which dominated most Roman buildings and now symbolically lifts up the new stadium with its fluted pilasters.

**Galiseum**

Wembley, Maracana, Wankdorf or Glückauf-Kampfbahn were stadiums that became semi-religious football consecration sites due to legendary games in the course of decades. However, in Krasnodar time was more limited. The stadium was intended to become a football temple right away, and since the game is actually almost religious for a true football fan, the style elements used in Krasnodar are quite appropriate. The stands’ roof is as reliable and tested as the layout and structure of the facade. The architects opted for a light ring cable design with a double-layer membrane made of fibre glass and coated in polytetrafluoroethylene (better known as “Teflon”). Underneath it, the flood-lighting and the infrared heating for the spectator stands are positioned. Even though Krasnodar is in a sub-Mediterranean climate region, it is nevertheless close to the Caucasus and there are frequently frosty days in winter. Even though the stadium concept is rather classical, the giant all-round video screen between the roof and the spectator stands is very innovative. The 33,000 spectators can see high-resolution images on 4700 square meters. This internationally one-of-a-kind feature ensures that the intense atmosphere in this pure football arena is charged even further with these video images. The architects of gmp did not build a standard stadium for Sergei Nikolajewitsch Galizki – and everyone in Krasnodar is aware of this, as they refer to it as the “Galiseum”, which is probably quite accurate in reference to its antique Roman role model.



Noble choice of materials: Floor tiles made of black basalt and panels covered in anodised aluminium are rather infrequently found in stadiums.



Light-coloured Travertine is the material used in the classical arenas of ancient Rome. In Krasnodar this material was chosen deliberately.





## Hörmann expertise: Sliding doors, rolling shutters and steel doors

The drive into the stadium premises is locked with the HSS sliding gate made of sturdy steel profiles. Due to the self-supporting design almost no foundation work and guide rail fitting was required. This way, even ice, snow or heavy soiling have practically no effect on the smooth door travel. Rolling shutters DD from Hörmann are suitable for closing large door openings as well as smaller ones, in this case the sales counters of the snack stands. They are equipped with a guide channel to keep the wear of the door curtain to a minimum. The driveways to the underground garage are equipped

with Hörmann rolling grilles that roll up compactly behind the lintel so that no valuable space is lost. In addition, 120 flush-closing steel doors were fitted. A combination with suitable block frames produces a flush transition between the door leaf and frame. This is why these attractive function doors are primarily found in upscale architecture.



The access to the underground garage is closed by rolling grilles.



The snack stands are closed with rolling shutters.



Only authorized persons may pass through the sliding gate.



Robust and noble – flush-closing steel doors.

**Location:** Ulitsa Razvedchika Leonova 1, Krasnodar, RU

**Owner:** OOO Investstroy, Kaliningrad, RU

**Architect (design incl. space planning):** gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner, Hamburg, Germany

**Support structure planning (roof):** sbp schlaich bergemann partner, Stuttgart, Germany

**Support structure planning (facade, stadium):** Esta Construction Co LTD, Istanbul, TR

**General contractor:** Esta Construction Co LTD, Istanbul, TR

**Light planning:** Conceptlicht GmbH, Esta Construction Co LTD, Philips

**Media and news technology:** AlphaLed, Edelweiss Audio Ltd, Esta

Construction Co LTD

**Signpost system:** Art. Lebedev Studio, Moskau, RU

**Acoustics:** Edelweiss Audio Ltd, Moskau, RU

**Seats:** 33,000, 480 VIP and 3600 business

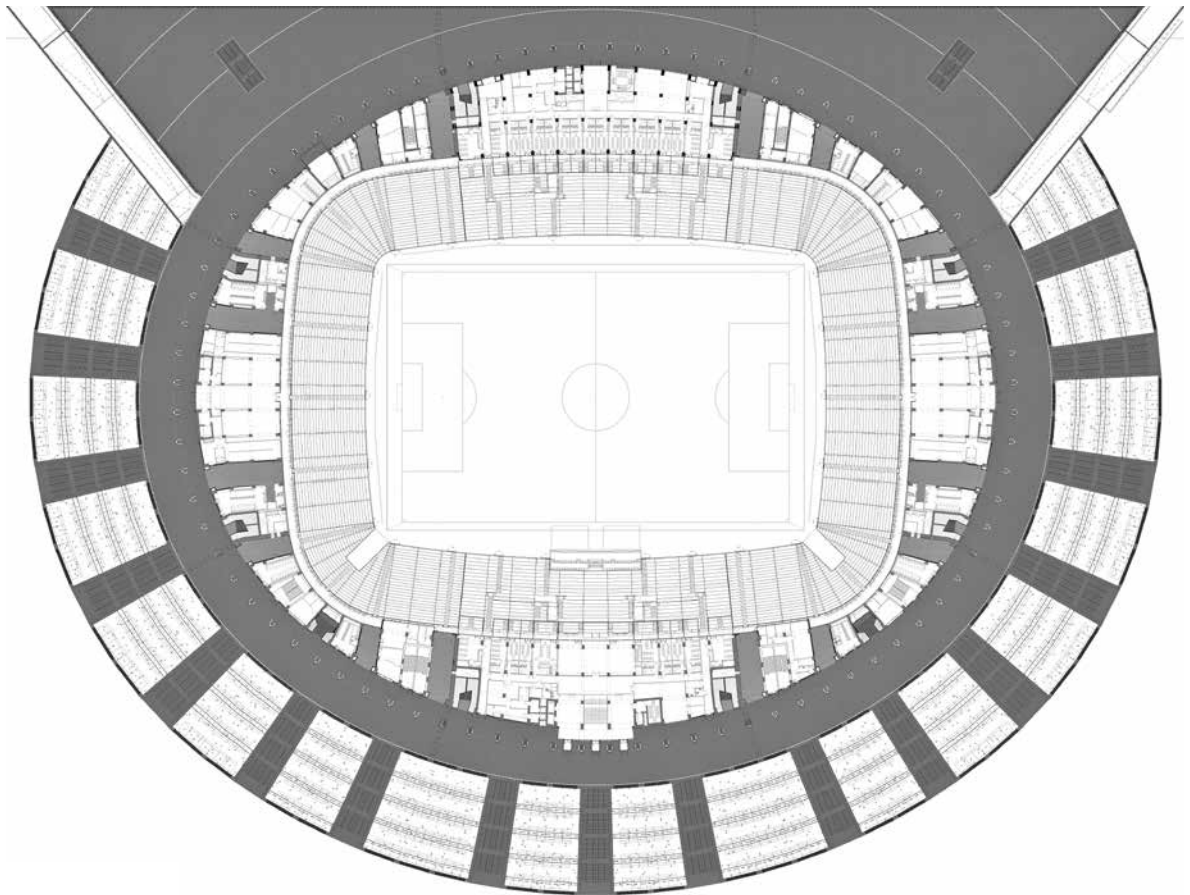
**Size of the stadium:** 320 m x 241 m x 48 m

**Roof surface area:** 22,500 m<sup>2</sup>

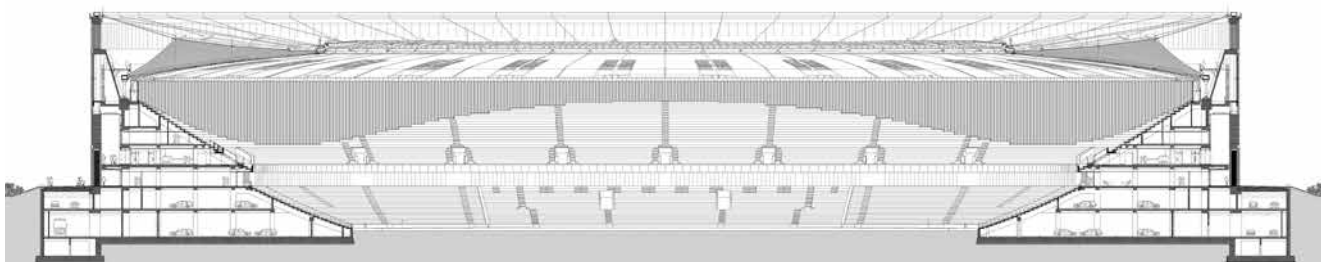
**Completion:** 2016

**Photos:** Marcus Bredt, Berlin, Germany / Gennadiy Guryev, Krasnodar, RU

**Hörmann products:** Rolling shutters DD, rolling grille Classic, steel doors STS/STU, Steel sliding gate HSS



Floor plan



Section



# SCHOOL SPORT

TRAINING AT THE "ELITESCHULE DES SPORTS" (ELITE SPORT SCHOOL)  
IN MUNICH BY H4A GESSERT + RANDECKER GENERALPLANER





Wide hallways and transparent rooms are ways in which the school creates a comfortable atmosphere.

**The Roman satirist Juvenal already said that “A man should pray for a healthy mind in a healthy body”. The “Eliteschule des Sports” in Munich designed by h4a Gessert + Randecker does not rely on the power of prayer, but offers the architectural prerequisites for this.**

Is this what future olympic champions look like? The students leaving the München Nord grammar school do not really look any different from the students on any random schoolyard in Germany. Yet this is where the future German top athletes will graduate with Abitur diplomas and possibly also with Olympic medals. This is because the grammar school on Knorrstraße in the Munich suburb of Milbertshofen is a so-called “Eliteschule des Sports”. A rating that is awarded by the German Olympics Sports Confederation and is currently held by just over 40 schools.

**Training of top athletes**

The aim of these schools is to co-ordinate the academic and sports training of top talents and to offer them the best conditions for top athletic performance without neglecting their academic education. Part one of the plan seems to be successful, since at the 2014 Winter Olympics one in four of the German athletes attended one of the elite schools and they gained 30 of the 86 medals at the time. To make sure that this also applies to Munich, the school offers Olympic sports conditions while at the same time constituting a new architectural school building concept. In terms of urban planning, the public school is at an intersection. The buildings of the BMW corporation are in the close vicinity of the school premises, while on the other side of the street the small single-family homes of the rather lower middle-class district Milbertshofen dominate the scene. The architects h4a Gessert + Randecker were commissioned by the public building department of Munich to create a building complex in this gap, which differs substantially from traditional schools and which already indicates at

the entrance what it is all about through a stylised Olympic torch by the Munich artist Bruno Wank. This is because a major part of the premises is dedicated to sports facilities of all kinds suitable for the Olympic sports that are the focal point of the training at this school: The triple sports hall is ten meters high, making it suitable for Volleyball matches. A separate hall offers the ideal training conditions for judokas. Currently, the school focuses on ten disciplines: basketball, archery, Judo, track and field, swimming and synchronised swimming, short track, table tennis, trampolining and volleyball.

**Munich learning centres**

A central main building with an assembly hall, library, kitchen and cafeteria connects the sports facilities to the actual full-day school. With a clearly structured design that is at the same time robust and durable (in line with its users), the school is relying on a new concept. “Münchner Lernhaus” (Munich learning centre) is the name of the educational concept that also has extensive architectural ramifications. This is because the three “learning centres” constitute smaller school units within the large school. In terms of spatial layout they resemble Finish school buildings whose students traditionally achieve excellent results in international performance ranking studies.

**Clarity and transparency**

In Munich as well, rather open and multi-functional rooms were grouped around a central forum. Small divisions coupled with formal clarity and spatial transparency are intended to facilitate learning. The new architectural concept has already achieved positive educational results. This is why the city council of Munich has decided to design all future schools as architectural “learning centres” – modelled on the “Eliteschule des Sports”.



Group tables and seating cushions – standard features for the students of the München Nord grammar school. Only the “laboratories” feature classical seating rows.



The large foyer also serves as a cafeteria.



Inconspicuous: the art installation “Auf die Plätze” by Stefan Wischnewski.



The future Olympic athletes train in the sports hall along with all other students.

## Schörghuber expertise: Many special doors

Schools are usually very lively places as young people are known to have a great amount of energy. To prevent the students from injuring themselves if they use the doors too enthusiastically, in some areas the door leaves and solid timber frames feature rounded corners, similar to those used in daycare centres. The door locks are equipped with so-called low-noise latches. These serve as acoustic insulation when the doors are shut. Some of the doors are part of the architects' colour scheme. They mark specific areas of the school with bright colours. A special feature are the transparent acoustic insulation

elements that were glazed on-site. They are placed next to the also glazed classroom doors and have an acoustic value of up to  $R_w, P = 53$  decibels. To achieve this value, two panes, with a thickness of 57 millimetres and 15 millimetres respectively, were fitted into a 12.5-cm-thick acoustic insulated frame construction. In addition, Schörghuber also provided several solid timber frame doors with generous glazing cut-outs that enhance the light-flooded architecture.



Schörghuber fire-rated doors are integrated into the wall with the same surface and are part of the colour scheme of the different school areas.



While the doors reach an acoustic value of  $R_w, P = 37$  dB, the fixed elements have values up to  $R_w, P = 53$  dB.



**Location:** Milbertshofen-Am Hart, Munich, Germany

**Owner:** State capital of Munich, department of education and sport, structural engineering department (project management)

**Architect:** h4a Gessert + Randecker Generalplaner, Stuttgart, Germany

**Site supervision:** köhler architekten + beratende ingenieure, Gauting, Germany

**Landscape architect:** Hackl Hofmann Landschaftsarchitekten, Eichstätt, Germany

**Art:** Bruno Wank, Munich ("Feuer und Flamme") / Stefan Wischnewski, Munich ("Auf die Plätze")

**Utilised space:** approx. 11,000 m<sup>2</sup>

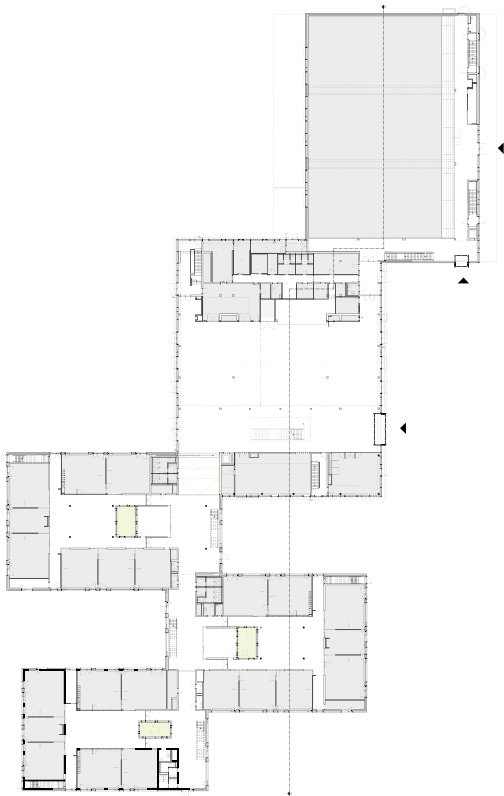
**Completion:** 2016

**Photos:** Zoey Braun, Stuttgart, Germany / Andreas Muhs, Berlin, Germany

**Processor:** Baierl & Demmelhuber Innenausbau, Töging, Germany

**Schörghuber products:** T30 fire-rated doors type 3/4, T30 fire/acoustic-rated doors  $R_w,P = 37$  dB type 13/14, double-leaf composite timber sliding doors type 2, T30 fire/acoustic-rated door  $R_w,P = 45$  dB type 5 and T30 fire/acoustic-rated  $R_w,P = 37$  dB solid wood framed door type 25/27, in part with high acoustic insulation double glazing up to  $R_w,P = 53$  dB, acoustic-rated doors  $R_w,P = 37$  dB type 13/14 and  $R_w,P = 45$  dB type 5, T30 fire-rated/smoke-tight doors type 16, wet and damp room doors and solid core doors type 3, solid timber frames, in part as "day care centre version", rebate frames

**Hörmann products:** Steel profile frames with edge recess, 2-part steel profile frames, sports hall frame in part as Finline version



Floor plan of the ground floor



Floor plan for the top floor



Section



Site plan

# SPA SPORT

RECOVERY AT THE SPA IN BAD ALEXANDERSBAD  
BY BRÜCKNER & BRÜCKNER ARCHITEKTEN







Woolsack weathering was the inspiration for the architecture of the Alexbad.



The round arched windows of the old building were maintained.

## **It can sometimes be difficult for architects to determine the genius loci, or the “spirit of the location”. Brückner & Brückner Architekten did not give up until they found it for the new spa in Bad Alexandersbad.**

It is not unusual never to have heard of Bad Alexandersbad. With just under 1000 residents, it holds the record at least in one area – as the smallest spa town of Bavaria, located in the middle of the Upper Franconia region close to the border to the Czech Republic. Never having heard of “woolsack weathering” is equally common. This is because usually only fans of mineralogy or residents of the Fichtel Mountains region are familiar with this special geological formation. The architects Brückner brothers from nearby Tirschenreuth are considered experts in the search for the specific “spirit of the place” that distinguishes their projects. And they opted for “Woolsack weathering” as the theme of their spa design. They themselves express it more poetically with the question of “What wants to be at this location?”

### **High potential**

What was expected to be at this location was clear since its foundation by the region’s last local margrave – a preferably very lucrative and sophisticated bathing resort that was supposed to save the little principality from national insolvency in the late 18th century. What was actually created was a little castle, a small spa building, a typical hotel complex of the 1960s and 1970s era, and finally a number of single-family dwellings that are similar to those found everywhere. Still, Goethe was seen here once, but apart from that the high expectations for the founding of the new spa were not fulfilled and the small resort to this day is primarily distinguished by its high potential. By expanding the old spa building into the Alexbad, Brückner & Brückner gave the little town a new chance, as the Alexbad has the potential of awakening Bad Alexandersbad

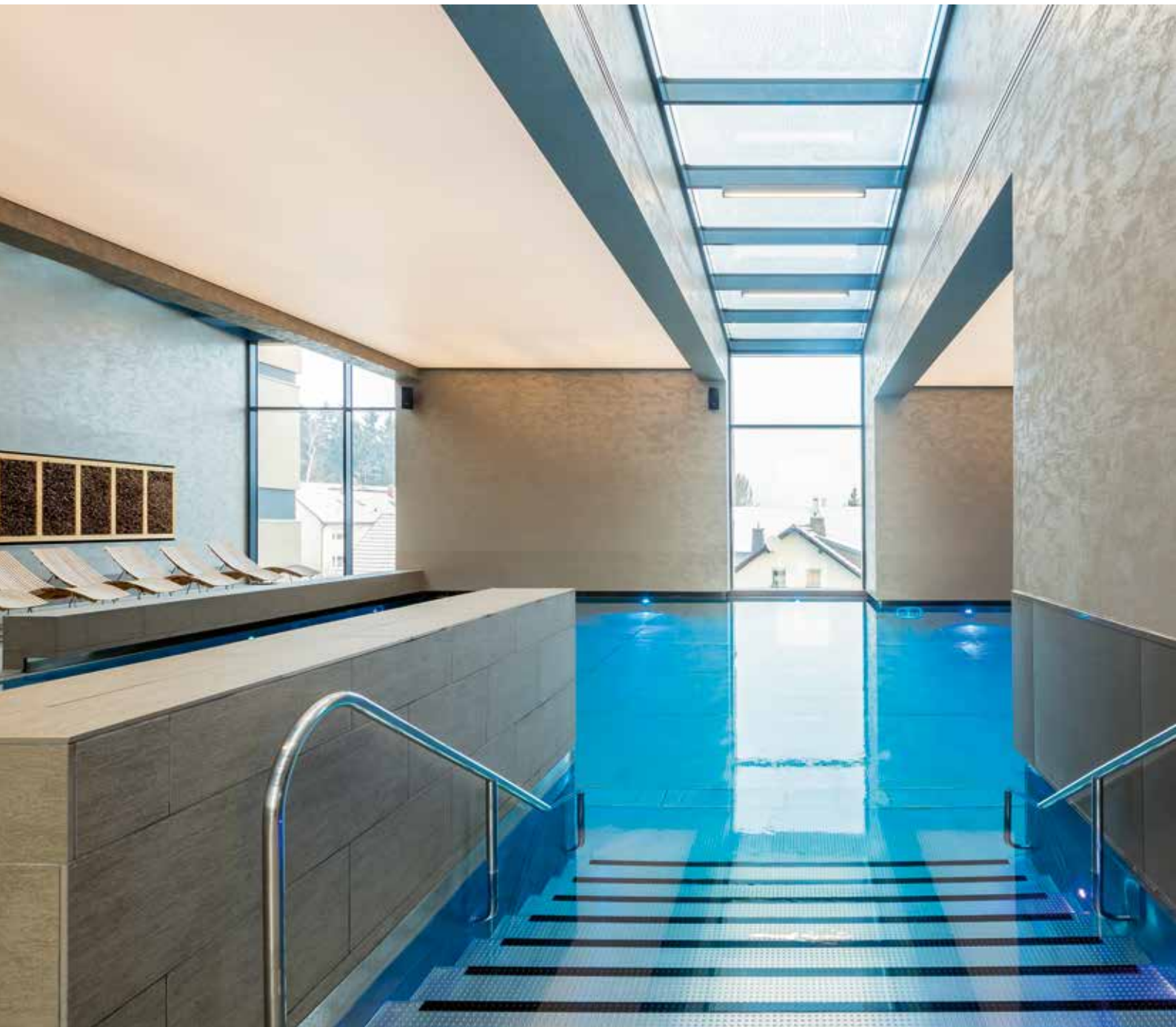
from its beauty sleep. Those who know that “woolsack weathering” creates rock formations that look like stacked cubic structures, or sacks of wool, and also know that such geological formations are found in the vicinity of the resort, will understand the exceptional shape of the Alexbad. This is because at first sight there are no analogies to the rather inconspicuous Neo-Classicist buildings of its immediate vicinity. The mineral design theme is additionally emphasised by the rough facade plaster with granite fragments and continued inside with carefully selected surfaces.

### **Curative contemplation**

The Alexbad is not a sport or a leisure swimming pool. It is intended to offer the spa visitors peace and quiet and curative contemplation. Therefore, the used materials are also not exceptional. They are valuable without being too ostentatious. They define the location and remain memorable. This is one of the reasons why the spa does not consist of one large hall but of a group of individual buildings around the three swimming pools, the sauna, the steam bath and the Sanarium. The view of the visitors should be primarily up in to the sky above the Fichtel Mountains – but not exclusively so. The architects filled the gaps between the sculptural building blocks with glass through which the unspectacular neighbouring houses are an inevitable sight. The Alexbad by Brückner & Brückner does not trap its guests in a noble over-stylized cocoon. They do experience the place to be something special, as a newly created genius loci prevails inside. At the same time, the mundane everyday life of the surrounding buildings remains visible. The spa visitors must cope with this contrast and at the same time experience the fact that a totally new spirit of location was created for the Alexbad.



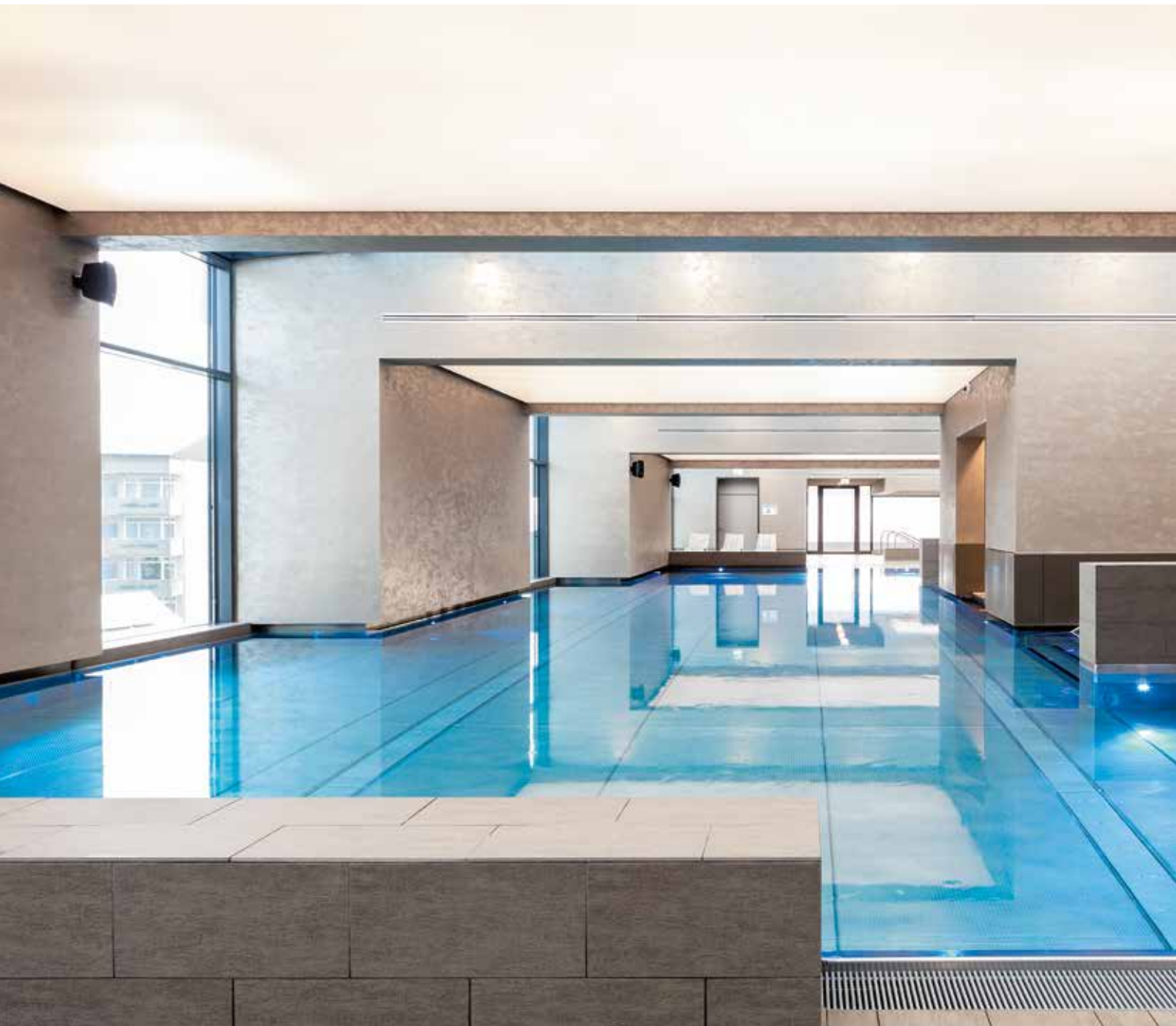
The foyer is located in the joint between the old and new building.



The glass joints also determine the rhythm of the interior and offer views of the surrounding buildings.



The glass joint theme is also continued in the pools.



Guests can swim laps in the 22 metres long pool. Special courses, such as hydrotherapy are also held here.



Separate rooms are available for mud baths.



A quiet room allows guests to relax after the sauna and treatments.

# Schörghuber expertise: Fixed glazings and special doors with various requirements

A glazed building structure between the old and new building constitutes the entrance area of the Alexbad. To create the fire zone between the two building sections, fixed T90 glazings were fitted in front of the listed windows of the former exterior facade of the old building. Doors providing access between the old and new building include a T90 recess door. Additional T90 door sets are found in the hallway of the new building where they have been fitted with side glazings and are in part equipped with hinged gate operators. In the wellness and treatment areas without

wet room requirements, flush-fitting timber block frames with all-round edge recesses have been fitted. The surfaces of the real wood cross-veneered doors with natural timber effect paint come from the Schörghuber stain sample collection "Wood & Veneer". A special feature: In some wet room doors cladded steel supports were subsequently fitted and in turn connected on the right and left with F90 glazing without frame to the existing solid walls.



This wet room door is a special design.



Access controls protect sensitive areas.



Genuine timber veneer: "Wood & Veneer"



Recess doors allow barrier-free passage.

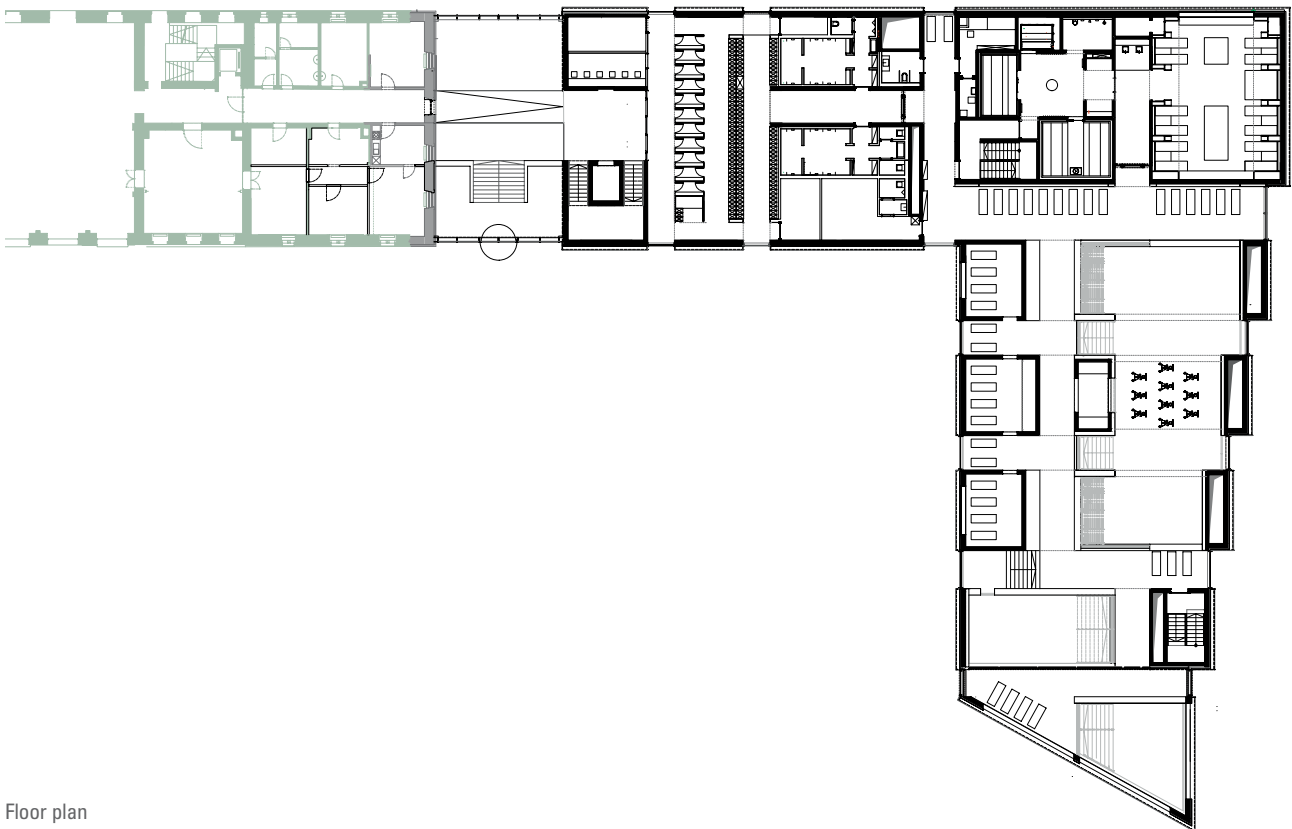


The fitness room of the Alexbad: Exercise does not only take place in the water.

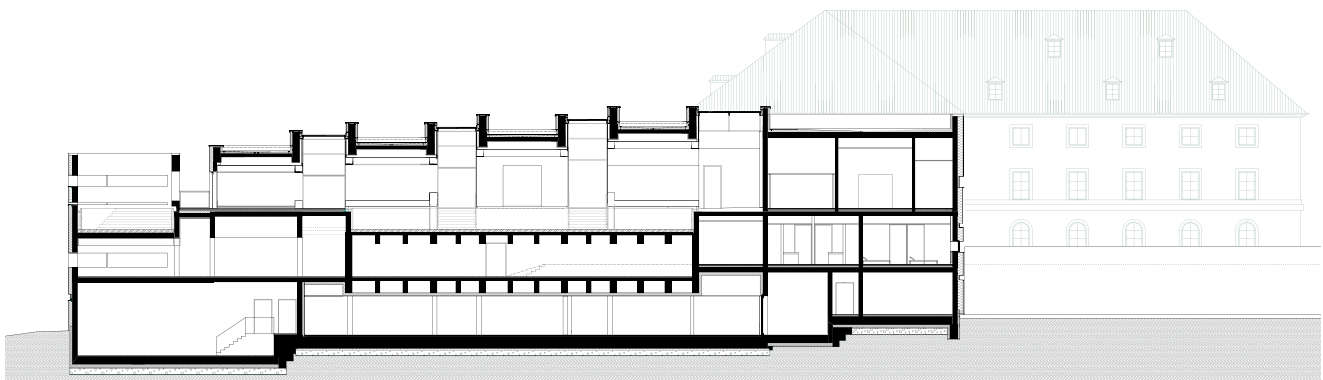


**Location:** Markgrafenstraße 28, Bad Alexandersbad, Germany  
**Owner:** Municipality of Bad Alexandersbad, Germany  
**Architect:** Brückner & Brückner Architekten, Tirschenreuth | Würzburg, Germany  
**Support structure planning:** Mitternacht Beratende Ingenieure, Würzburg, Germany  
**Fire protection planning:** Rassek & Partner, Würzburg, Germany  
**Gross volume:** 19,650 m<sup>3</sup>  
**Gross floor space:** 5000 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Utilised space:** 2294 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Construction costs:** €14 million  
**Completion:** 2017

**Photos:** Constantin Meyer, Köln, Germany / mju-fotografie, Hümpfershausen, Germany / Hermann-Josef Bergmann, Ascheberg, Germany / Andreas Muhs, Berlin, Germany  
**Processor:** Gack Möbelwerkstätten, Thurnau, Germany  
**Schörghuber contact:** feldlin & reißer, Nürnberg, Germany  
**Schörghuber products:** T30 fire-rated doors Rw,P = 32 dB suitable for wet or damp rooms type 3, T30 fire-rated doors Rw,P = 37dB type 13, acoustic-rated doors Rw,P = 37 dB type 13/14, full chipboard, wet and damp room doors type 1/3, acoustic-rated doors Rw,P = 32 dB suitable for wet rooms type 3, T30 fire-rated recessed doors type 26, T30 fire-rated doors Rw,P = 42 dB type 5, T90 fire-rated doors Typ 8, F90 glazing. Rebate, timber block, solid wooden frames, aluminium frames



Floor plan



Section

## Stephanie Sauer talks about design aspects

**Stephanie Sauer of Brückner & Brückner was in charge of the spa building project in Bad Alexandersbad. She explains how the design concept is also reflected in the doors.**

### **Which role did doors play in your design concept?**

Figuratively speaking, we have placed a granite rock in the spa park. In the Fichtel Mountains, the rocks weather in a very unique way. Soft rock parts are washed away and in the course of time this results in deep vertical and horizontal incisions. Our building reflects this image. The large volume is divided into stacked rocks that are separated by the vertical glass joints. The key design concept therefore was the division and the joint. The doors also indicate incisions into the rock. This is why they are mostly room-high doors.

### **And which aspects are particularly important to you when selecting wet room doors?**

In addition to the functional properties, the design aspect was particularly important to us. The options are much more limited for wet-room doors, especially if the doors should also meet fire protection requirements. This is why we selected anodised and powder-coated aluminium frames. These correspond to the mullion and transom facades of the windows, the glass facades and the glass roofs. The door leaves have a monochrome laminated surface whose colours correspond to the putty coating of the wall surfaces.

### **Why were T30 doors used as wet room doors in some instances?**

Due to the size of the fire area, the creators of the fire protection concept were very concerned that individual rooms or room sections such as the sauna area or quiet rooms were separated from the central swimming area by components with fire protection rating. This is why we required doors that are suitable for wet rooms and fulfil T30 requirements. These are usually two characteristics that are difficult to reconcile. However, we found in Schörghuber a partner with whom it was possible to implement this.



Photo: mju-fotografie, Marie Luisa Jünger

### **How did you derive at the special solution in the wet room area in which two doors share a single frame?**

After bathing in spa water or a mud application it is very important to rest for a while. This is why at the Alexbad several treatment rooms are grouped around a central quiet room. Architecturally we also wanted to create a quiet room design, which is why we have combined two doors each. For this purpose we designed a frame that encompasses two adjacent doors. There is thus no frame in between the two doors. Instead we have simply installed a fixed door leaf that the two side doors close onto.

You can read the full interview on [www.hoermann.de/portal](http://www.hoermann.de/portal)



Two doors – visually combined by an all-round frame.



## Robert Feldlin on wet room doors

**The owner of the Schörghuber dealer feldin & reißer, Robert Feldlin, has plenty of experience with the special requirements of wet room doors.**

Schörghuber is known as an expert in special doors made of timber. However, in wet room doors, this material cannot be used as there is danger of it swelling up. This is why wet room doors are manufactured completely free of wood and wood composite materials and instead consist of functional materials that are resistant to wetness. To meet the high requirements, the door leaves are additionally designed solid without hollow sections and are even available as T30 wet room doors with approval for use in wet areas. The HPL surfaces used for the doors in this project are matt and homogenous and therefore hygienic, and though they are soft and velvety to the touch, they are resistant to fingerprints or grease. Standard cleaners and powerful solvents and disinfectants cannot affect the surface finish. This also applies to the fittings: To be resistant to the

above-mentioned cleaning agents as well as to the chlorine and salt found in the swimming area, they should be either made of stainless steel V4A or, since not all parts are available from this material, of V2A with additional coating for increased surface corrosion protection. Of course, the hinge base constructions and lock plates are also made of stainless steel. Stainless steel frames or HPL-coated wet room profile frames were also available. However, the architects opted for the tried and tested aluminium frames. In the wet areas aluminium frames were also fitted as block frames with all-round edge recesses. For enduring corrosion protection, the profiles were anodised before the powder coating. The high impact resistance of the PU edge that is integrally cast on three sides contributes to the long-term edge protection.



Double-leaf doors lead to the quiet room.



Wet room doors are manufactured free of wood and wood composite materials.

# SWIMMING AS A SPORT:

HAVING FUN AT THE STEGERMATT POOL IN OFFENBURG BY  
4A ARCHITEKTEN







The expressive, widely projecting roof is the most dominant architectural feature of the building body.

**“One for all” defines the Stegermatt swimming pool in Offenburg. This is because 4a Architekten designed a multifunctional swimming facility for very diverse visitors, which actually succeeds in offering the right thing to all guests, without losing its identity by trying to please everyone.**

Visitors to swimming pools are a difficult group. This is because everyone tries to find a little piece of personal happiness in a public pool. The senior citizens want to swim their laps or do their exercise without interference, schools and clubs want to practice, teenagers want excitement, and parents family-friendly fun for young and old. Such multi-functional demands require cleverly designed spatial programmes and great expertise in organizing the processes. At the leisure pool Stegermatt the Stuttgart-based 4a Architekten applied the entire scope of their expertise, at the same time creating an iconic swimming pool architecture. When it came to renewing the existing swimming pool from the 1930s, 4a Architekten decided on a simple, but clever approach. The new building did not replace the old one but was erected at the other end of the extensive Bürgerpark premises, while the old pool remained operational. Therefore no one had to give up their fun in the water. When the new leisure pool took up operation in mid-2017, all visitors found exactly what they were looking for.

#### **Diverse offers**

Given the obviously conflicting interests of the clientele, the architects opted for clearly separated swimming zones. Families can enjoy themselves in a large hall with the recreational pool, slides and a baby zone, athletes can use the competitive and diving pool, and in between there is an extra pool with an adjustable floor suitable for swimming courses and hydrotherapy. The outdoor pools complete the

offer of the Stegermatt swimming pool. The organisational backbone is the attached section for the changing rooms and sanitary facilities. Sauna fans on the other hand can find their facilities including an outdoor area in the extension of the swimming pool, right next to the ICE railroad track from Basel to Mannheim. From the outside, the building complex is formally held together by the expressive and extensively protruding roofs – inside it is a gently undulating ceiling made of wood panels that combines all building parts and at the same time creates a transition into the landscape and nearby Black Forest. When it comes to the concept, 4a Architekten are always striving to free swimming from the conventional swimming pool hall. The interior is always intertwined with the exterior. The walls are always as transparent as possible. Ceilings are usually detached and set in motion. The interior becomes a landscape and the surroundings an integral part of the design.

#### **Cheerful – but not loud**

Nowadays, having many references for the same kind of building project within a limited time frame is the standard prerequisite for entering large competitions. The outcome of this for 4a Architekten is that the company has become one of Europe’s leading swimming pool architecture firms. The fact that their many projects have certain similarities, however, is not the result of a potential routine. It’s simply the basic approach and the degree of perfection that distinguish the Stuttgart architects. However, there are obvious changes when it comes to their colour and material choices. While a few years ago, colourful accents were popular, nowadays natural materials dominate a project. At the edge of the Black Forest, timber is the main dominating feature of the swimming pool atmosphere. Whether as a ceiling panel or shingles on the wall. Bright colours are only used in areas where it is all about fun, at the access to the slide or the baby pool. In Offenburg the outcome was a swimming pool that is cheerful but not loud. An architecture for everyone that is suitable for all, without trying to please everybody at the cost of its own character.



The pay desk and cafe are found in the foyer.



Another bar and footbaths are located at the entrance area of the spa.



Different wall surfaces denote the different functions, such as the sauna with the wooden shingles.



The red conspicuous spiral staircase and the undulating roof dominate the interior.

# Schörghuber expertise: Wet room doors with various designs

It is hardly surprising that at the Stegermatt leisure pool in Offenburg wet room-suitable doors from Schörghuber were used. Even though the doors are not situated immediately near the pools, the guests emerge wet from the water and thus spread spray water and humidity constantly throughout the premises. With comfortable water and air temperatures the humidity is also constantly high, which can also negatively affect doors. Wet room doors from Schörghuber counter this challenge by being completely free of wood and wood composite materials. In addition, the doors have their

own T30 fire and smoke protection approval. They are equipped with special corrosion-proof wet room locks and stainless steel fittings as well as aluminium frames, as humidity can also lead to permanent damage to these elements. Some of the wet room doors are additionally equipped with a bottom sheet as impact protection and round glazing at eye level. Schörghuber additionally provided three doors with high acoustic rating and a door leaf thickness of 70 millimetres.



Most wet room doors are equipped with aluminium frames.



The doors were elaborately clad to integrate them into the wall.



Glazing cut-outs reveal "counter traffic".



Frames in contrasting colours frame the barrier-free doors.



**Location:** Stegermattstraße 11, Offenburg, Germany

**Owner:** City of Offenburg and Technische Betriebe Offenburg, Germany

**Architect:** 4a Architekten, Stuttgart, Germany

**Gross floor space:** 10,800 m<sup>2</sup>

**Gross volume:** 54,000 m<sup>3</sup>

**Landscape architecture:** Jetter Landschaftsarchitekten, Stuttgart, Germany

**Support structure planning:** Fischer + Friedrich Ingenieurgesellschaft,

Waiblingen, Germany

**Electrical engineering:** Planungsbüro für Elektrotechnik Alexander Müller,

Bühl / Neusatz, Germany

**Light planning:** Stromlinie Lichtdesign, Konstanz, Germany

**Building physics:** Bayer Bauphysik Ingenieurgesellschaft, Fellbach, Germany

**Fire protection:** Halfkann + Kirchner, Stuttgart, Germany

**Completion:** 2017

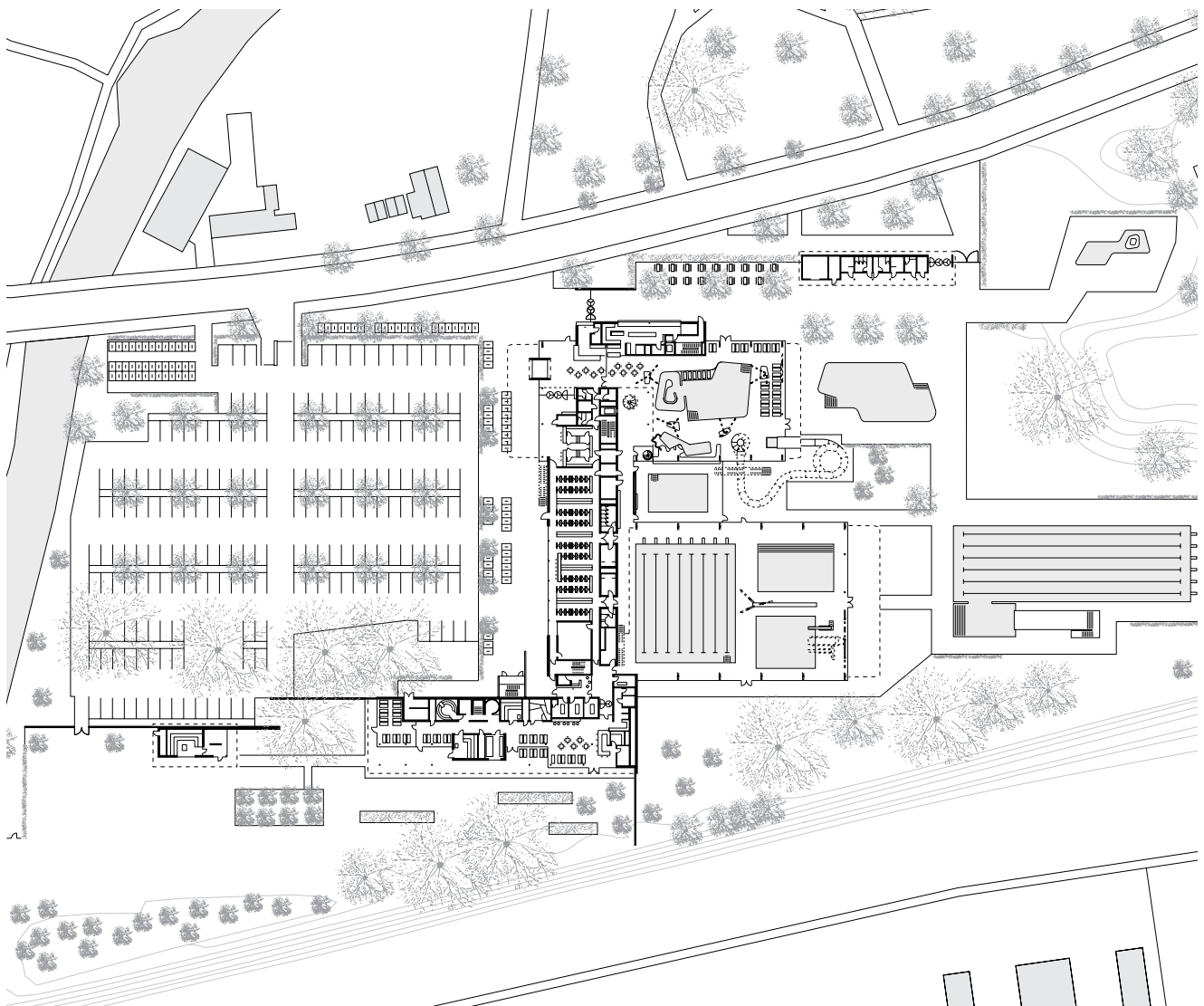
**Photos:** Uwe Ditz, Stuttgart, Germany / Andreas Muhs, Berlin, Germany

**Processor:** Schwarzwald-Eisenhandel, Lahr, Germany

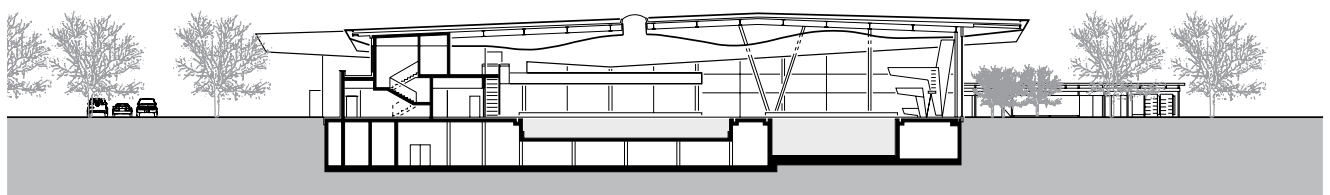
**Schörghuber contact person:** Arnold Reinstädler Handelsvertretung,

Wadgassen, Germany

**Schörghuber products:** T30 fire-rated/smoke-tight doors suitable for wet rooms type 3 with aluminium frame and HPL laminate and cast PU edge, solid chipboard doors, damp room doors, wet room doors type 1



Floor plan



Longitudinal section sport swimming hall



To improve their quality of life, the residents of Gagillapur receive fresh and clean drinking water.

## Commitment in India: Helping communities help themselves

In 2012 Hörmann acquired the majority shares of the Indian company Shakti Met-Dor. At the location of Gagillapur near the megacity of Hyderabad, Shakti Hörmann today manufactures fire-rated and steel internal doors as well as industrial doors and loading technology for the Indian market. Similar to many parts of India, the community of Gagillapur with around 8000 residents suffers from major ecological, infrastructural and administrative deficits that are in stark

contrast to the high performance of the factory and the superior quality standards of its products. After purchasing the majority shares, Hörmann developed initial concepts to offer assistance directly on location, i.e. the location where many Hörmann Shakti employees live. Hörmann initially attempted to offer conventional development assistance, including the financing of a water tank and a water treatment plant, to improve the situation of the residents of Gagillapur. But already in 2014 Hörmann reassessed the impact of this assistance as the hoped for aims

were not accomplished, not least due to the insufficient sustainability of these investments. For example, it was difficult to ensure the maintenance and care of the plants and they soon ceased to function.

### New concept for social commitment

Together with Lorenz Pohlmeier, independent consultant and expert for development co-operation and development projects, the managers of Hörmann and Shakti Hörmann, in co-operation with an Indian aid organisation in Hyderabad, developed a new long-term development concept.



Certified sustainability: The Indian Green Building Council recognised the efforts with a Platinum Award.

## PLATINUM AWARD FOR SHAKTI HÖRMANN

Several measures were also introduced at the manufacturing location of Shakti Hörmann itself to improve the company's ecobalance through sustainable and energy-efficient measures. Shakti Hörmann was recently granted the platinum award by the "Indian Green Building Council" (IGBC). This is the highest award granted by the council for environmental protection measures in the industrial sector. Measures that lead to the Platinum award include improved energy efficiency, raw materials savings, responsible handling of natural resources or effective waste management. At the Shakti Hörmann location,

measures for water, energy, and raw material savings were implemented. The installation of rain water utilisation systems on the factory premises allows falling back on these resources in areas where drinking water quality is not required. Other water saving measures are multiple use and flow reduction. The installation of photovoltaic systems allows the use of solar energy. In addition, the main areas of the factory are equipped with energy-efficient LED illumination to save electricity.

This concept aims at helping the local community help itself and to increase the self-reliance of the residents. "It is about investing in the involvement of the people instead of the physical infrastructure to allow them to recognise their potential and assume responsibility themselves," explained Lorenz Pohlmeier. The list of involved measures includes closer co-operation with politicians, authorities and institutions, as well as the support of residents' involvement and improvements in the health and educational sector, including regular assessment of the success.

### Long-term plan: to commit together with other companies

Hörmann aims to get other companies at the location to also participate in the social commitment efforts in the short and long term. "We are sincerely convinced that sustainable commercial success is not possible without education, social justice and democratic structures," explained Martin J. Hörmann, personally liable general partner of the Hörmann Group.



Photos: Hörmann

The women of Gagillapur are trained to sew their own clothing.



## Door solutions for highest hygiene standards

Cleanroom areas are found in buildings of the pharmaceutical, medical, genetic and food technology sectors. To prevent contamination and the discharge of microbiological substances, these areas are subject to very high hygiene requirements. To meet the constantly increasing requirements for cleanroom areas, various Schörghuber doors can be optionally designed as cleanroom doors. Doors of the type "Cleanroom Chemicals" are chemically resistant and withstand cleaning, disinfectant, processing and chemical solution reagents. "Cleanroom H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>" are free of wood and wood composite materials and can be disinfected or decontaminated with hydrogen peroxide



Schörghuber developed the cleanroom doors to meet the high hygiene standards in research and health institutions.

(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). This is important, for example, for hospital applications such as air locks and materials locks. Both door solutions are available as standard with the very smooth HPL surface “Cleanroom white”, the robust and impact-resistant PU edge, an all-round edge protection on four sides, as well as stainless steel fittings. The high hygiene characteristics of Schörghuber cleanroom doors are tested and certified by the Fraunhofer Institut. In addition to their suitability for sensitive cleanroom areas, the doors optionally fulfil the requirements of T30 fire and smoke protection as well as acoustic rating up to 32 dB and are available with flush-fitting glazing cut-outs.



Chemically resistant: cleanroom doors.



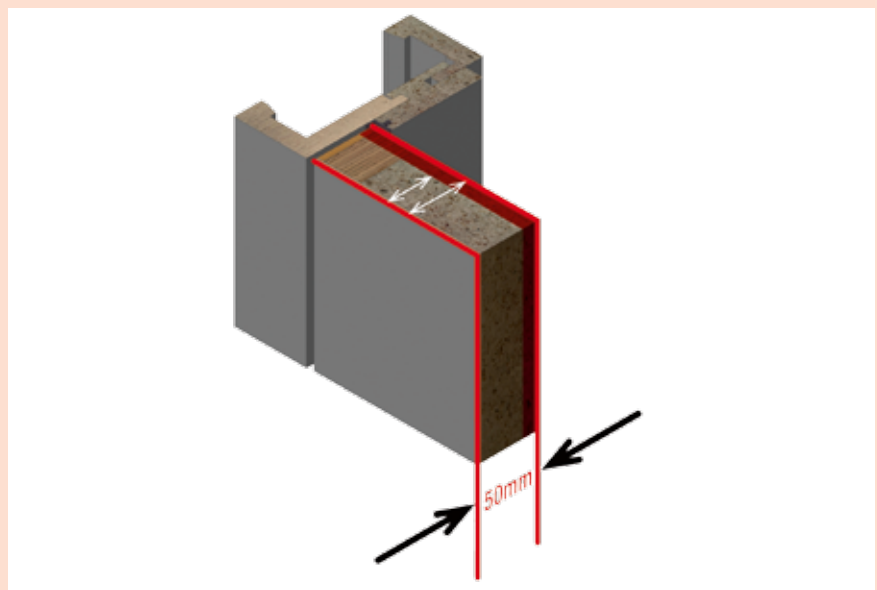
As of March 2018: All T30 fire-rated standard doors have a door leaf thickness of 50 mm.

## SCHÖRGHUBER INCREASES SAFETY AND QUALITY OF FIRE-RATED DOORS

To provide more safety and quality in case of fire, Schörghuber has increased the door leaf thickness of all T30 fire-rated standard doors from 42 mm to 50 mm as of 1 March 2018. This way, Schörghuber provides all T30 fire-rated door sets with 50-mm-thick door leaves at no surcharge as standard. The door leaf thickness is a decisive quality characteristic, especially for construction projects. Doors with 50 mm door leaf thickness ensure particularly high safety in case of fire, have greater durability and are robust with a particularly long service life even with increased user frequency.

In addition, the increased door leaf

thickness accommodates greater dimensions and more equipment and design possibilities. Architects and planners can therefore choose from a great variety of fitting and frame options, optional extras such as operators and transom panels as well as enhanced functions such as break-in resistance and radiation protection. To comply with the high requirements of construction projects, Schörghuber relies not only on increased door leaf thickness but also a fully bonded door leaf structure. Thus all Schörghuber solid doors comply with stress class 4 (“E” extreme) as standard.

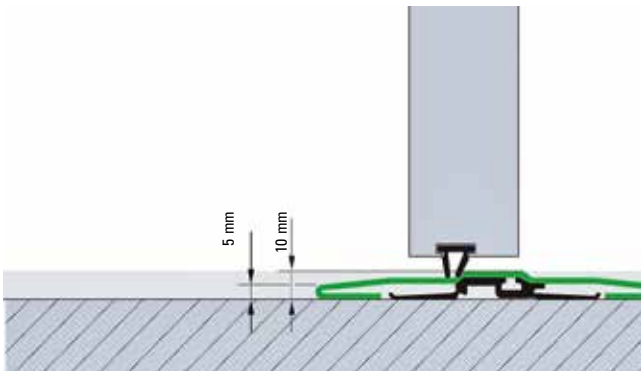


The door leaf thickness of 50 mm accommodates more equipment and design possibilities.

# TECHNOLOGY: HÖRMANN WICKET DOORS WITH TRIP-FREE THRESHOLD

**Application areas:** Most energy is lost when industrial doors are opened. To prevent the opening of the entire door for pedestrian traffic, we recommend the integration of a wicket door in the door leaf. To minimize the risk of tripping and to allow problem-free passage with a tool vehicle or transport cart, it should be ensured that the wicket door has a trip-free threshold. With its particularly flat stainless steel threshold, the wicket door without a high threshold for Hörmann industrial sectional doors minimizes the risk of tripping and makes it easier to wheel things through. It is patented in Europe and under specific conditions it fulfills the requirements of an escape route and barrier-free passage according to DIN EN 18040-1. The wicket doors can be harmoniously integrated into the Hörmann industrial sectional doors as they come with flat aluminium wicket door frames and concealed hinges. In addition, the wicket door can be positioned to the left, right or in the centre, as desired.

**Model:** Wicket door with trip-free threshold with European patent **Version:** Under specific conditions as an escape door, as barrier-free access **Max. size:** Depending on the depth of the industrial sectional doors: Depth 42 mm: clear passage width (DBS) 940 mm, max. 1140 mm; Depth 67 mm: clear passage width (DBS) 905 mm, max. 1105 mm **Threshold:** with trip-free threshold, under specific conditions barrier-free acc. to DIN EN 18040-1 certified, made of stainless steel **Threshold rail height:** in the centre 10 mm, on the edges 5 mm; reinforced 13 mm threshold for door sizes from 5510 mm width or doors with real glass from 4510 mm width **Optional equipment:** slide rail door closer with hold-open device, mortice lock with profile cylinder (for round cylinder version without cylinder), finger-trap protection, concealed hinges, robust door catch, lever handle set offset/flat, black plastic **Fitted in:** industrial sectional doors SPU F42, APU F42, APU F42 Thermo, ALR F42, ALR F42 Thermo, SPU 67 Thermo, APU 67 Thermo, ALR 67 Thermo up to door width 7000 mm **Fitting depth:** 42 mm or 67 mm **Fitting:** integrated into the door leaf; freely selectable position **Material:** wicket door frame profiles made of aluminium, for fitting depth 67 mm with thermal break **Glazing:** scratch-proof Duratec plastic glazing, optionally real glass **Optional extras:** multiple-point locking, panic locks, lever handle and lever/knob handle sets in black plastic, natural aluminium finish, brushed stainless steel and polished stainless steel



Cross-section of the threshold rail



The energy loss is reduced by wicket doors.



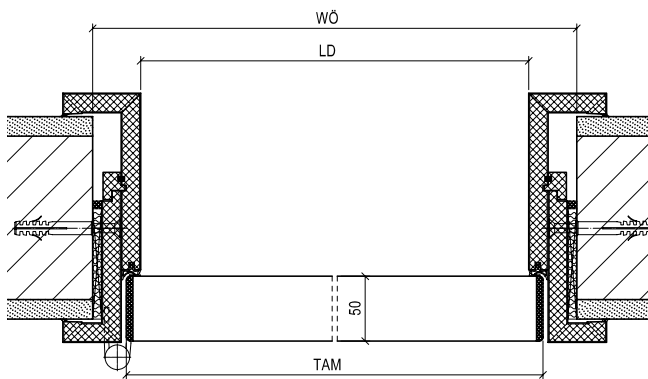
Photos: Hörmann

Even small rollers do not get caught on the threshold rail.

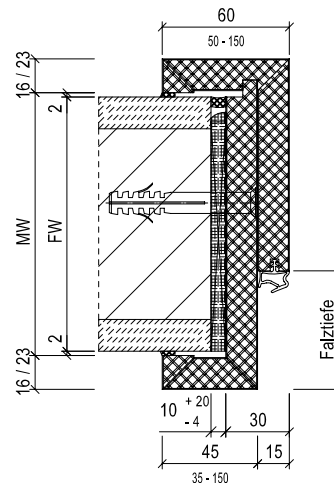
# TECHNOLOGY: SCHÖRGHUBER WET ROOM FRAME

**Application area:** In swimming pools, spas and wellness centres, public bathrooms and sanitation areas, as well as laboratories and large-scale kitchens, doors must be able to withstand the effects of daily wet conditions over the long term. To ensure this, water-resistant door solutions are applied. As this property relies not only on the door leaves, but also on suitable frames, wet room door leaves are frequently combined with aluminium or stainless steel frames that comply with these requirements. Schörghuber offers an alternative solution: the wet room frame consist of moisture-resistant materials that are free of wood or wood composites and especially corrosion-proof fittings. It visually resembles a timber frame and is available with T30 fire protection function. Available with HPL laminated plastic, the wet room frame offers architects and planners new design possibilities and is particularly suited for application in architecturally demanding construction projects.

**Product:** Wet room profile frames without decorative rebate **Version:** single and double-leaf, in combination with door leaves with 42 or 50 mm door leaf thickness **Edge:** flush-fitting or rebated **Depths:** 35-150 mm **Fitted in:** brickwork, concrete, gas concrete, light blockwork **Functions:** Fire protection T30, smoke protection RS, acoustic insulation  $R_{w,P} = 32$  dB, wet room suitability NT, damp room suitability FT **Frame hold dimensions (width x height):** single-leaf with 42 mm door leaf thickness: 591-1280 x 608-2233 mm, single-leaf with 50 mm door leaf thickness: 591-1280 x 1733-2483 mm, double-leaf with 42 mm door leaf thickness: 841-2216 x 591-2233 mm, double-leaf with 50 mm door leaf thickness: 1091-2466 x 1733-2483 mm **Surfaces:** HPL laminated plastic materials **Optional extras:** overhead door closer, integrated door closer, concealed hinges



Horizontal view



Frame detail



Photos: Schörghuber

The frame visually resembles a timber frame and is also available with T30 fire protection function. It can be combined with single and double-leaf door frames.

## FOOTBALL AND ART PHILIP GRÖZINGER



Lutz, 2018, 100 x 70 cm, oil on canvas / Lothar, 2018, 60 x 50 cm, oil on canvas / Bernd Franke, 2014, 195 x 145 cm, oil and acrylic colour on canvas

**Football and art – have nothing in common whatsoever. One could assume. Yet the fact the Germany’s favourite sport also has a cultural aspect has become obvious not only since the demanding articles in football magazines such as 11Freunde.**

The artist Philip Grözinger thinks so too. He is a committed fan of Eintracht Braunschweig, a club with a diverse history in many ways, which nevertheless hangs around in the second and third league except for one year in the federal division during the 2013/14 season. In 2014, Grözinger organised an exhibition focused on football on the occasion of the football world championship. It was called “The Cambridge Rules” a reference to the first written football rules of the year 1848, the origin of the sport whose commercialisation is a nuisance to many fans today. Twelve artists were found who showed their football-inspired paintings at the gallery Jochen Hempel in

Berlin – all of them football fans and some even active players. The fact that Grözinger is still dedicated to the topic became obvious in Spring 2018 with the “Heldentage” exhibition at the Hagen bower in Braunschweig, which he dedicated together with Wolfgang Siesing to the idols of his beloved club and the myths of global football. Grözinger’s pictures are upsetting and ambivalent in a unique way – venomous and humorous at the same time. This is suitable to the Eintracht club whose history provided plenty of inspiration for such a form of expression. And there is more to Grözinger’s pictures than what is apparent at first glance, because: “Football is a social phenomenon, with which much can be expressed”, as the artist was quoted saying by the Braunschweiger Zeitung.



**Artist: Philip Grözinger**

born 1972 in Braunschweig Germany  
of all years in the year in which the exasperating story of the first relegation from the federal division began for Eintracht Braunschweig. It cannot be proven that Grözinger's dystopic style is somewhat related to that. And yet: constant ups and downs, ongoing suffering and never ending pain dominate the work of painters. At least that is what the Tagesspiegel wrote in an article about Philip Grözinger and his passion for football. The development of "his" Eintracht club was at any rate not the reason for him to study painting at the Braunschweig University of Art and to graduate with a diploma in 1997. Grözinger rather inherited the talent from his father Klaus Grözinger, a well-known graphic designer and poster artist. Maybe this is why his son, following his graduation, studied for another year as a master student under professor Karl Schulz in the area of graphic reproduction.

Sexauer Gallery  
Streustraße 90  
13086 Berlin  
www.sexauer.eu



Photo: Oliver Mark



Photo "Bernd Franke": Marcus Schneider / Photo "66": Uwe Walter / All other photos: Wolfgang Siesing

68, 2018, 40 x 40 cm, oil on canvas



Photo: WDR / Herby Sachs

**No one can avoid being around architecture. At least in cities. This is why it is important to sports moderator Gerhard Delling that it is always designed to fit the context.**

**To what degree are you “consciously” aware of the design of a city and its buildings?**

I love buildings that have stories to tell – regardless of whether they are historical as those of Hamburg’s Speicherstadt or more recent buildings influenced by classical Modernity. I also like contemporary architecture, even the most skewed buildings in the true sense of the word, as long as they fit into their surroundings or were deliberately planned as contrasts or a powerful statement.

**You are a true northerner. What do you value most about Hamburg?**

Hamburg is very special to me, as I like the greenness of the city, the heterogeneity of its districts and the diversity of its residents. Plus, I love water and wind.



Photo: malexium / iStock

Architecture in a historic context: The Hamburg Speicherstadt.

**What cultural insider tip can you give our readers who are planning a trip to Hamburg?**

It is not really a secret, but the harbour tour is an absolute must! Add to that many theatres, musicals and a lively music scene. At the same time, a walk through the well-known parks and the lesser known nature protection areas at the edge of the city are also worthwhile. I live only 300 meters from a bog. A lovely area for jogging or hiking.

**With the Elbphilharmonie Hamburg received its new landmark. What is your opinion of this building?**

Many years ago, we were excited in Sydney about the “Sydney Opera” by Jørn Utzon. There was also an extensive debate surrounding that project, which then turned out to be a landmark with international acclaim. Now Hamburg has the same. Terrific! Even though it still hurts that it turned out to be relatively expensive. I can only hope that this does not translate into savings when it comes to choosing the “content”. The path to this wonderful building was difficult enough. To permanently enliven it with quality is at least as demanding – and important.

**Which stadium has impressed you the most so far, in terms**



Photo: Stephan Falk

Hamburg’s probably most photographed building: the Elbphilharmonie.

### Gerhard Delling

Born in Rendsburg, Germany, in 1959

launched his journalistic career while still in school by working as a freelancer for the Schleswig-Holsteinische Landeszeitung. While studying public administration he also worked as a freelancer for various stations, including the NDR. He was then permanently employed by the same broadcast station, followed by a few years at the SWR, after which he returned north where he was in charge of the sports department at the NDR for a few years. For 13 years he presented the matches of the German national football team on ARD together with Günter Netzer. With their witty banter, the congenial duo won the Grimme award as well as the Medienpreis für Sprachkultur. Today, Gerhard Delling moderates the ARD Sportschau and the NDR Sportclub.

### of architecture and ambiance?

There are not many architecturally attractive stadiums. With a few exceptions they are convenient multi-functional arenas. The Olympiastadion of Berlin is therefore very conspicuous. An arena that is unparalleled. Unfortunately not always pleasing to Hertha BSC, as the atmosphere of this extensive facility is only really attractive when the match is excellent and the stands are sold out. In terms of atmosphere, the match between Mexico and Brazil at the Estadio Azteca at which more than 120,000 people were heating up this overcrowded boiling pot was a true highlight for me.

### I cannot spare you one last question: How do you feel about the weak performance of the Hamburg SV?

It upsets me that it is a foretold downfall. So much money was invested to make so many mistakes. This is very bitter for Hamburg and us football fans north-east of Bremen. It is not only a substantial loss in revenues, but also in image. It will be difficult for the team to return to its former strength.



Photo: Marcus Bredt

In Berlin there is one of the last football stadiums with a Tartan track.

## Topic of the next issue of PORTAL: Tourism

Did you enjoy your summer vacation? We certainly hope you did. Maybe you were lucky to encounter outstanding architecture during your journeys. Whether the tourist attractions of old cities, spectacular museums, or, just as importantly, your accommodations. In recent years, hotels have undergone major changes, especially of their interiors, while museums love to resort to spectacular architecture. We will dedicate the next issue of PORTAL to them with the topic of tourism. But that is not all. After all, tourism also involves the airports and railway stations we encounter while traveling to our destinations, the restaurants we dine in, the amusement parks we visit with our children, and much more. You can look forward to our choice of projects.



Photo: Rike\_ / iStock

So? Where are you headed for your next vacation?



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