

HÖRMANN

PORTAL 20

PORTAL 20
SEPTEMBER 2010

INFORMATION FOR ARCHITECTS
FROM HÖRMANN



Homes

Projects by Atelier st; bogevischs buero;
Diethelm & Spillmann; Ingenhoven Architects

CONTENTS 3

EDITORIAL

4 / 5 / 6 / 7

STATEMENTS ABOUT LIVING AT HOME

How do architects live who plan residences for other people? PORTAL asked the planning architects of this issue to reveal their favourite spots inside their own homes.

8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13

HAMBURG

The residents of the Oval am Kaiserkai high rise, in the HafenCity district, which is still under development, are rewarded with a fantastic view of the harbour and the Elbe river.

14 / 15 / 16 / 17

MOSTELBERG

The architect's idea of placing the single family home on a pedestal provided the residents with an impressive panorama view of the Swiss mountains from their living room.

18 / 19 / 20 / 21 / 22 / 23

LUCKA

Despite the restrictive building regulations inside a new residential district on the edge of the small town of Lucka in the Thuringia region of Germany, the architects were able to construct a house whose design and materials positively distinguish it from its surroundings.

24 / 25 / 26 / 27 / 28 / 29

MUNICH

Following extensive renovations, the athlete accommodations of the 1972 Olympic Games, which are listed as a group, are once again available as residences for students.

30 / 31

HÖRMANN CORPORATE VIEWS

32 / 33

ARCHITECTURE AND ART

Sven Johne: artist

34 / 35

PREVIEW / IMPRINT / HÖRMANN IN DIALOGUE

Cover photo:

Single family home in Mostelberg

Photo: Roger Frei, Zurich



Christoph Hörmann, Martin J. Hörmann and Thomas J. Hörmann
Personally liable general partners

Dear Readers,

Studies show that in times of economic crisis people increasingly focus on their homes. They make their homes more comfortable and subsequently enjoy spending more time there. During the most recent financial crisis there was the additional fear of losing all of one's money. In such a situation, real estate seemed to be the only secure investment, whether as a freehold flat or a single-family home. Those who opted for large cities can expect the value of their property to increase with the continued trend of people desiring to live in cities. It may be true that one has to forsake the nearby forest and the luscious green outside the living room window, but city dwellers are rewarded with other kinds of views, for example the residents of the "Oval am Kaiserkai" high-rise in the HafenCity district of Hamburg. Having the constantly changing atmosphere across the harbour and the Elbe river in front of their eyes everyday surely compensates them for the lack of trees in the young city district. The students residing in the Olympic Village in Munich also have to make do without much greenery. In return, the young people can already call an entire house their own. The accommodations planned for the athletes of the 1972 Olympic summer games were simply worn out after 30 years of use. As the premises, 800 identical small individual houses, constitute a group of listed buildings, they were demolished and almost identically reconstructed. Less uniformity and more individuality is expressed in

the two single-family homes situated in very different locations, one in the Swiss mountains and the other in the lowland of Thuringia. However, they share timber as facade material. The Swiss were not satisfied with the facade only. They also used great amounts of timber in the interior design. In addition, both houses prove that with plenty of deliberation and good planning, energy savings can also be compatible with sophisticated architecture. PORTAL was interested in the homes of the architects who were in charge of the plans for the buildings presented in this issue and asked them to show us their favourite spot at home. For Swiss architect Daniel Spillmann it is the large dining table that he discovered by accident in an old attic. The architect couple Silvia Schellenberg and Sebastian Thaut fulfilled a dream of theirs. They built a simple dacha in the midst of Brandenburg's pine forests near a crystal-clear lake. Munich-based architect Rainer Hofmann of Büro Bogevischs really enjoys brushing his teeth nowadays. From the bathroom of his new flat, he has a direct view of the beautiful tower of the mighty neobaroque St. Theresia church.

We wish you pleasant and interesting reading

Martin J. Hörmann

Thomas J. Hörmann

Christoph Hörmann

STATEMENTS ABOUT LIVING AT HOME

Usually, the plans prepared by architects for their clients and that are later implemented are public knowledge. However it is much rarer to be told in which environment architects themselves are comfortable. PORTAL has asked the planners participating in this issue to reveal their very private favourite spots.



SEBASTIAN THAUT

born 1977 in Zwickau

1998 - 2003 Degree in architecture from WH Zwickau
 2001 - 2002 Gigon/Guyer Architekten in Zurich
 2003 - 2004 Interior design office Ö-Konzept in Zwickau
 2004 T+S architekten.ingenieure in Zwickau
 2007 Member of the building committee of the Peterskirche Leipzig
 2008 Deputy spokesman of the BDA regional group Leipzig

SILVIA SCHELENBERG-THAUT

born 1978 in Borna near Leipzig

1997 - 2001 Degree in architecture from WH Zwickau
 2000 Employment at ABB architekten in Leipzig
 2001 - 2005 Employment/Project management at T+S architekten.ingenieure in Zwickau
 2005 Co-founder of atelier st
 atelier st
 Dittrichring 17, 04109 Leipzig, Germany
www.atelier-st.de



In the pine forests of Brandenburg south of the Berlin ring motorway we took over a weekend plot of land from my grandparents in Klein Köris. Located in the middle of the forest and in the vicinity of a crystal-clear lake, it is a great place to relax and unwind. Originally a simple timber house from the year 1926 stood on the approximately 1,000 square metre plot. The building was not insulated and lacked a bathroom and heating besides being in such bad shape that we decided to tear it down. However, the proportions of the new building, its design and outward appearance were largely based on the original timber house. The new building is also completely made of timber, its exterior is covered in brown glazed timber cladding while the inside and the protruding sections feature white glazed timber

cladding. Thus the appearance of the house is carefully understated, almost disappearing in the dark colours of the forest. Only large format windows with extra wide, white painted frames accentuate the otherwise unimposing building. To also experience and enjoy the nature and beauty of the setting inside the house, the facade of the living room was fully glazed towards the forest. An incision in the building allows us to sit outside underneath the roof even in light rain. Even though we have only recently celebrated the topping-out ceremony, the location and the house are already our favourite spot. We have already had coffee in the "skeleton living room" and enjoyed the view of the forest.





DANIEL SPILLMANN

born 1969 in Zurich

2001 - 07 Assistant at ETH Zürich

- 1985 - 89 Professional training as an architectural draughtsman,
1989 - 92 Degree in architecture from Zürcher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften (Zurich University of Applied Sciences) in Winterthur
1994 - 95 Guest auditor at ETH Zürich
1998 - 99 Degree in architecture from Southern California Institute of Architecture in Los Angeles
1999 Establishment of Diethelm & Spillmann Architekten, Zurich

Diethelm & Spillmann
Räffelstrasse 11
8045 Zurich
www.dsarch.ch

My favourite spot is a table – the dining room table. I sit at it with family and friends – or sometimes all alone. It is used for talking and laughing, but also working. This is where my life takes place. This table is accompanied by a shelf filled with things that inspire me, occupy my mind for a while, or simply have grown dear to me. Most of these items are finds. Things that I was not really looking for, but found nevertheless. During my travels, at work, or simply quite unexpectedly, such as the said table. It originates from the attic of my first rented flat, where I found this classic piece quite unexpectedly. It has accompanied me ever since.



RAINER HOFMANN

born 1965 in Reutlingen

1986 - 1993 Degree from TU München and East London University (diploma)
1994 - 1995 Iowa State University (Master's Degree)
1995 - 1996 Employed at MacCormac Jamieson Prichard in London
1996 Establishment of bogevischs buero
1996 Freelancer at Sauerbruch Hutton in London
1995 - 1997 Teaching position at Bartlett School of Architecture in London
1997 - 1999 Employed at Brookes Stacey Randall in London

1999 - 2000 Teaching position at AA School of Architecture in London
2000 Employed at Horden Cherry Lee Architects in London
2000 - 2002 Teaching position at Greenwich School of Architecture in London

bogevischs buero
Dreimühlenstraße 19
80469 München
www.bogevisch.de



In every house I search for something that makes it special and unique. Therefore, when we bought a run down residential building in the Volkartstraße of Munich around three years ago, I was especially fascinated by the view of the Neo-baroque St. Theresia church, the only church remaining in the Mittlerer Ring area on Landshuter Allee. For the past few weeks now, this mighty church structure has been dominating our life from various perspectives. The most pleasant time for me now is when I brush my teeth in the morning, a task that never meant much to me in the past. Now, instead of looking at my sleepy architect's face I see the well-proportioned tower – a framed piece of Munich that pleases me anew everyday.

Residential building in the HafenCity district of Hamburg

The HafenCity of Hamburg is beyond doubt one of Europe's largest urban development areas currently under construction. To avoid repeating the errors of past projects, great attention was paid on providing a balanced mix of work, commercial and residential buildings. The house on the Kaiserkai is designed as a purely residential building, which enjoys special privileges due to its architecture.

Despite the great attention it has been receiving, not many have expressed the desire to live in the newly created city district of HafenCity. The appearance of this unfinished district has too little in common with the traditional concept of residences that is still closely associated with a green environment. Settling here requires a certain degree of pioneering spirit. But this courage is rewarded with a unique atmosphere of movement, change, international spirit and an excellent view coupled with an authentic harbour feeling (including the noise of ongoing construction).

This is particularly well exemplified by the building located on Kaiserkai 12. With its 11 floors, the oval residential tower is slightly lower than its counterpart, the Marco Polo Tower located further south. Due to its exposed location it is even allowed to break out of the mould. It is located on a key visual and traffic intersection, connecting the HafenCity with the downtown area and in the vicinity of the prominent future Elphilharmonie (philharmonic orchestra hall). At the same time it lies at the beginning of the Vasco da Gama square, which extends down to the Dalmannkai promenade near the water, where it offers an unobstructed view of the still intact harbour activities on the opposite side. The axis is additionally highlighted by the permeability of the ground floor. Six conically downward tapering steel concrete supports with extremely flat ellipse-shaped cross-sections seem to effortlessly lift the structure off the ground. Offset by ten degrees from the north-south axis, the shape of the building cleverly diminishes the effects of the wind loads. As a result, almost no wind is transferred to the ground level, which limits the amount of draughts experienced by passers-by in the street and waterfront

areas. The wind passes with moderate force along the curved facade, creating a very pleasant atmosphere on the wavelike indented balconies on the south-western side. However, even when the winds are stronger, the room-high glazing provides a unique view of the Elbe river with all its surprising weather-induced atmospheres. Depending on the location of the flats, the view can also be of the city. The oval floor plan accommodates no more than three flats per floor, which were handed over to the buyers complete with high-quality furnishings. The small flats (60 square meters) at the centre with one-sided illumination and the two large flats on each of the outer sides were already sold before the start of construction on the buildings. On the 10th floor the entire floor space consists of a single "residence". This panoramic view from a single flat of the city, the harbour and the Elbe river is probably not to be found often at this elevation in Hamburg. On all floors, the layout allows the flexible combination of flats. The bedrooms and the stairway face the less spectacular north-east side. On this side, the facade appears rather closed off with narrow windows. Ceiling-high printed glass elements create a smooth outer skin, which begins to shimmer depending on the incidence of light due to foil placed behind it. At the apexes of the ellipse, the two different facades meet, presenting passers-by with a constantly changing look depending on their location.



The residents are guaranteed an unobstructed view of the harbour and the Elbe river (previous side).

The residential tower on the Kaiserkai has two different facade sides that meet at the apexes of the oval (left).

The open ground floor level enables a stair-like transition from the street to the waterside located below (right).

View from the south from Vasco da Gama square of the residential tower, that rises five storeys above the buildings accompanying it (right side).

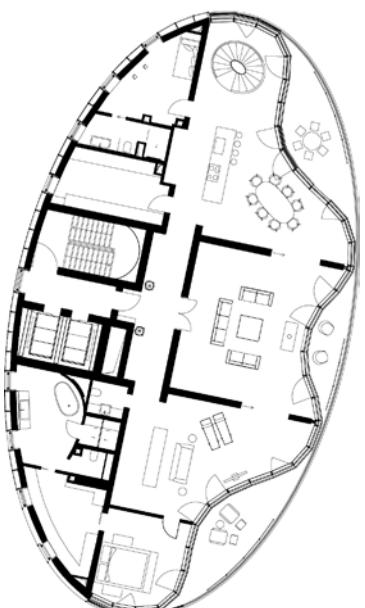
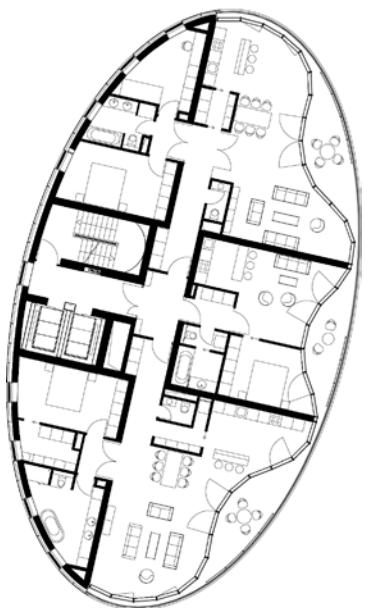
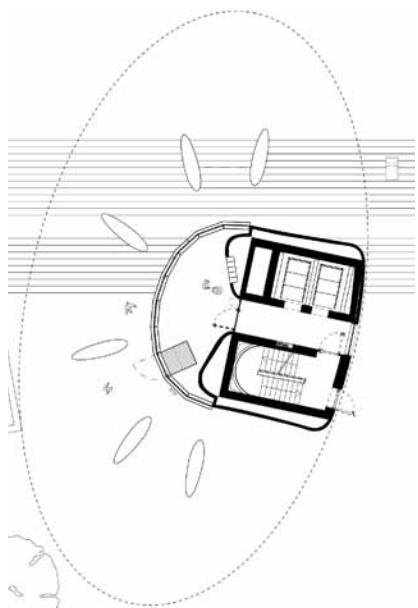




Layouts: ground floor, standard floor, 10th floor (top)

The underground garage with a rolling shutter is also used by the tenants of the neighbouring building (bottom left).

Entrance area to the flats with largely glazed fire-rated doors (bottom right).



Layout and location (top)

View of the residential tower in its urban setting with the two neighbouring streets Sandtorkai and Kaiserkai (bottom).

OWNER

GbR d.quai GmbH, c/o imetas
property services GmbH, Hamburg

DESIGN

Ingenhoven Architects, Düsseldorf

SUPPORT STRUCTURE PLANNING

Wetzel & von Seht, Hamburg

LOCATION

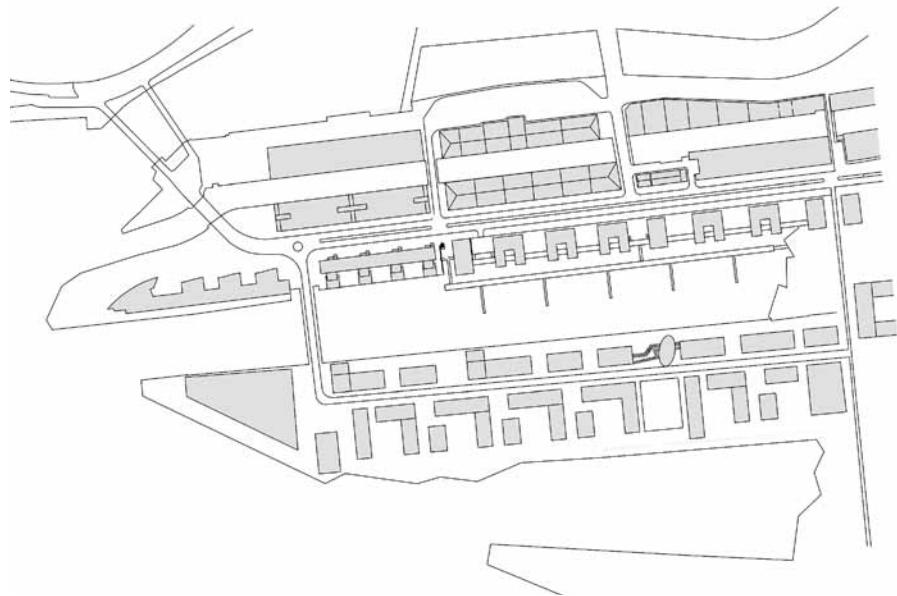
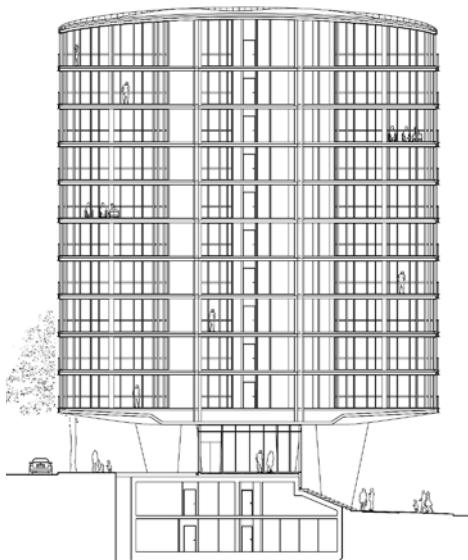
Kaiserkai 12, HafenCity Hamburg

HÖRMANN PRODUCTS

Single and double-leaf T30 steel
fire-rated doors with tubular
frame H310 S-Line
Single-leaf aluminium smoke-tight
doors A/RS-150
Single-leaf T90 fire hatches H16
Single leaf acoustic-rated door
D55
Basic rolling shutter HR 120 aero

PHOTOS

Götz Wrage, Hamburg
Peter Breuer, Hamburg
Ingenhoven Architects
baubild / Stephan Falk / Hörmann KG



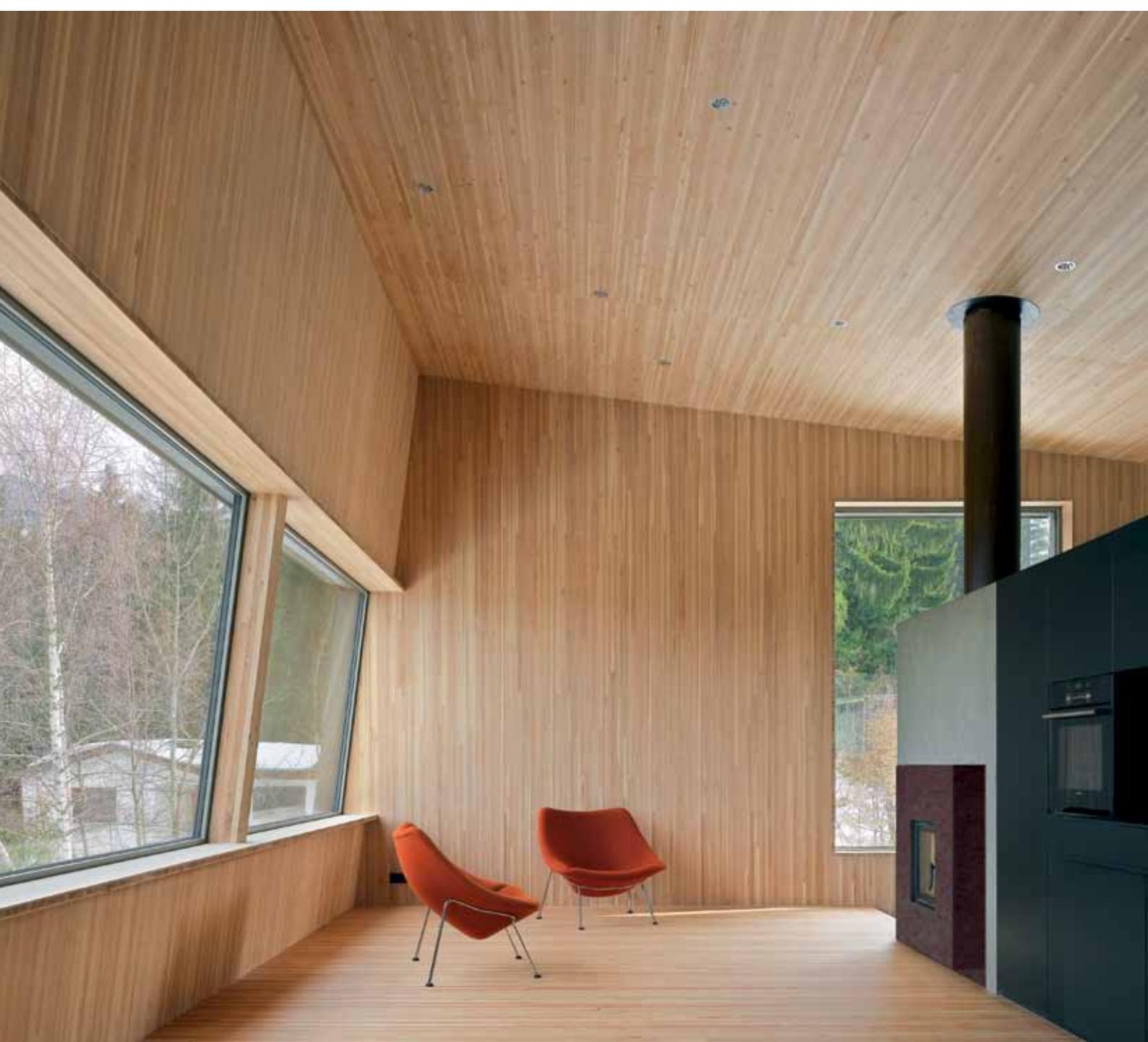
Single family home in Mostelberg, Switzerland

Two parameters determined the design of the single family home in the Swiss mountains: the impressive view and the meeting of the passive house standard. The Zurich architects Diethelm und Spillmann were able to combine both with an ingenious idea and extravagant planning into a sophisticated architecture that is fully committed to the materials of its surroundings.

A young couple found a new home in a traditional Swiss village in the skiing and hiking region of Mostelberg. Located 1100 metres above the sea, the village offers a fascinating view of the surrounding mountainous landscape and the Aegrisee located a little further away. Even though the plot is located in a slightly depressed area, the building owners did not want to miss out on the magnificent view. The young, Zurich-based architects remembered their childhoods. What did you do if your height was not enough to look out the window? You stood on tip toes and if that was not enough, you used a stepping stool. This was exactly what happened to the house. Diethelm und Spillmann positioned a compact pedestal containing the garage and storage rooms in the depression. As the regional building code only permitted two floors, the entire residential space had to be accommodated on a single level. This inevitably resulted in lateral projections, which clearly accentuate the design concept.

Anyone building a house today, aims to achieve the greatest possible energy savings. Achieving the passive house standard is the minimum aim. In this regard, the applied mixed construction method consisting of solid building parts manufactured on location and prefabricated timber elements combines the advantages of both materials. Floor and ceiling slabs made of concrete as well as partition walls made of sand-lime brick constitute a large amount of storage mass. At the same time, the highly insulated timber structure can be used statically. The 42 centimetre-thick roof elements allow the unsupported bridging of the ten metre-wide living area. Energy savings

also result from the strict division of heated and unheated zones. The stairway is located outside, while the pedestal has no connection to the upper floor. The roof itself is completely covered with photovoltaic and solar thermal elements, which will result in the amount of gained energy exceeding the amount of used energy, which may turn the house into an Energy-plus-house. The house is accessed via an introverted terrace on its north-eastern side. An office/guest room and the self-contained sleeping area with a dressing room and bathroom are located on the same level. The narrow hallway leads upstairs via an internal staircase to the living area that takes up the entire width of the building and in which the family cooks, eats and spends time without visual barriers. From the inside, the row of windows, which is horizontally inserted into the tilted facade, acts like a mighty panorama landscape picture that the residents can now also enjoy sitting down. At more than four meters in height with a slightly rising ceiling, the room also accommodates a small gallery that can be used as a play or retreat area. Plastering covered in a layer of silvery paint with slightly visible scraper traces nicely matches the wall and ceiling cladding primarily consisting of light-coloured larch wood. In contrast, the exterior is dominated by dark painted facade wainscoting. It covers the almost three-storey sculptured building that almost appears to be wearing an oversized hat and that has to duck for building regulation reasons to adjust to the height of its neighbouring 1970s houses.



Few large openings allow plenty of daylight to enter the living/dining area, which is fully clad in wood (previous page).

The cube structure, which rests on a pedestal, is fully adjusted to the landscape surrounding it (top).

The wide entrance hallway leads directly via a few steps into the living/dining area (bottom left).

The small guest apartment with view of the hallway (bottom right).



Plans (top to bottom): longitudinal cross-section, ground floor, upper floor, attic
The covered outside staircase extends via the entrance yard to the residence (top right).
The entrance yard simultaneously provides the residents with an introverted sun terrace (bottom right).

OWNER

Samuel Vogel, Sattel, Switzerland

HÖRMANN PRODUCTS

Sectional garage door LPU 40
L-ribbed, Silkgrain

DESIGN

Diethelm & Spillmann Architekten,
Zurich

SUPPORT STRUCTURE PLANNING

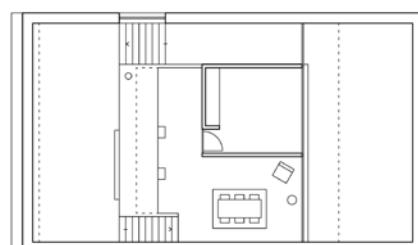
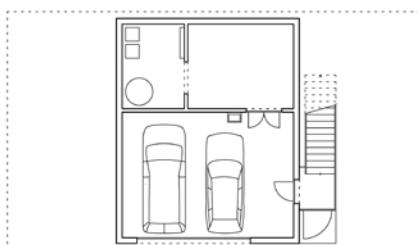
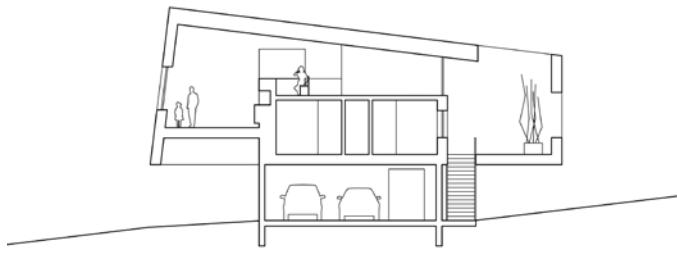
Roland Bärtschi, Ehrendingen,
Switzerland
Nietlisbach, Switzerland

LOCATION

Sattel/Mostelberg, Switzerland

PHOTOS

Roger Frei, Zurich



Low energy house in Lucka

In many areas, building owners and architects battle restrictive building regulations for many years, indirectly fighting against the uniformity of many new residential areas. However, at the edge of the small town of Lucka in the Altenburger Land region of Germany, building regulations and sophisticated architecture are not at odds. The architects of the Leipzig-based office of atelier st complied with all directives yet created an ingenious single family home.

The small town of Lucka in Thuringia, Germany, is located in the area where the German states of Thuringia, Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt meet. Similar to many German cities, it consists of a picturesque old town core with half-timbered houses to which new residential areas have been added over time. One of these settlements is located at the southern end of Lucka near the forest and appropriately named "Zum Waldblick", i.e. "Forest View".

The plot of land that was to be used for the building only measured 560 square metres, which, coupled with the strict building regulations, seemed to provide very limited leeway for the architects' creativity. The ridge height and its orientation, the roof slope and the colours of the roof and facade were all specified. Yet the owner desired a rather modern and individual home for his family. The architects realized that the only way to avoid the uniformity of the settlement was to apply the design principle of elimination. Therefore the planners pointedly avoided as many as possible of the typical features of new buildings such as a symmetrical superstructure, roof protrusions, projections and annexes. Accordingly, the garage, which is symptomatic for new single family homes, was not connected to the outside of the main building, but integrated into the residence and rendered almost invisible through the uniform facade covering. The architects applied a similar trick in the entrance area. As standard, this area consists of a granite pedestal with a door scraper and a small canopy. Instead, the architects inserted the entrance area diagonally into one of the longitudinal sides of the building, which made the entrance visible, since the door itself is as indistinguishable from the facade as the garage door. To provide the cubic structure with its own character despite the strict regulations, the architects

had to resort to the design of the roof. They utilized the maximum and minimum allowed roof slopes, making one side extremely steep at 48° and one very flat at 22°. This asymmetric gable roof style is not only effective in terms of design, but also suits the low energy concept of the building as the steep roof surfaces face south, providing optimal illumination for the solar panels. By utilizing solar energy in combination with a heat recovery system via exhaust air and a rainwater cistern, the single family home only uses 51 kilowatt hours per year and square metre. The owner placed great emphasis on this ecologic overall concept which he wanted to also be visible in the building's external appearance. The architects decided to present this with a building cover made of larch wood ribs. Since the roof and external walls are no longer distinguished, the result is a finely structured cohesive surface that certainly creates the most effective contrast to the other buildings of the area. The elegance and cleverness of the outside is also reflected in the home's inside. A screed floor dyed mustard yellow connects all rooms and emphasizes the heterogeneous room concept that is determined by rooms of various heights, a gallery and thus complex spatial relationships. The seemingly randomly arranged windows underline this impression.



LOW ENERGY HOUSE IN LUCKA

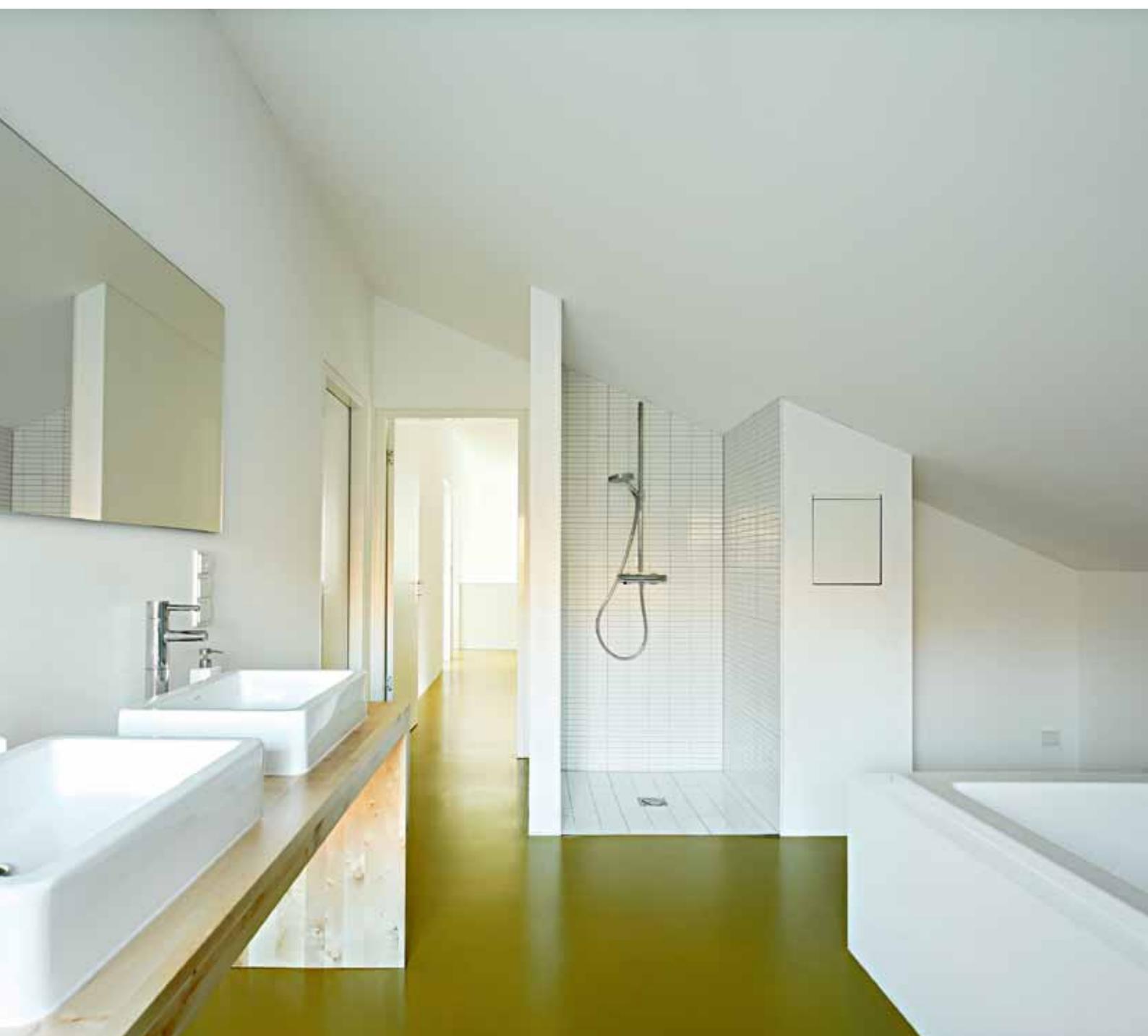
Today, the larch wood ribs that camouflage both the entrance door as well as the clad up-and-over door of the garage still have a golden shimmer. With time, weathering will create an understated shade of silver grey (top). The different room heights and the high window optically enlarge the relatively small living area, which merges seamlessly with the "dining room" (bottom).



From the gallery, one can look onto the open living and dining area and through the large window into the garden beyond.



Under the roof there is enough room for a spacious bathroom.
The mustard-coloured floor covering extends through all rooms
from the staircase to the upper floors.



OWNER
(private use)

HÖRMANN PRODUCTS
Up-and-over garage door style 905
for on-site infill.

DESIGN
atelier st, Leipzig

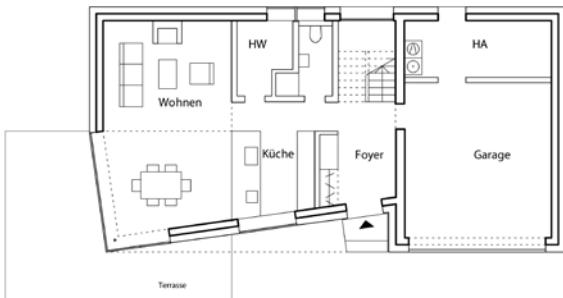
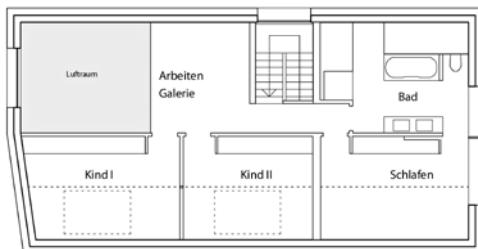
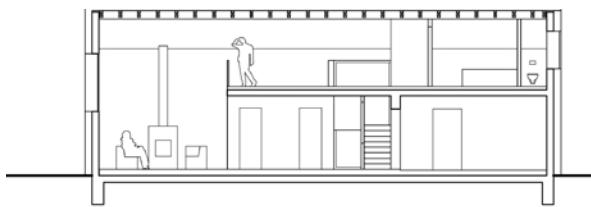
SUPPORT STRUCTURE PLANNING
Ingenieurbüro Mittenzwei, Werdau

LOCATION
Lucka near Leipzig

PHOTOS
Bertram Bölkow Fotodesign, Leipzig

Longitudinal cross section, layout of upper floor and ground floor
(from top to bottom).

The uniform floor covering and the colour white as a link between
everything even make the small staircase appear generously
proportioned (left).



Student housing area in Munich

Following the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, the former women's village served as student housing for more than 30 years. The 800 mini flats, which were not created to last forever, were completely demolished and rebuilt with an almost identical cubature. Students quickly resumed ownership of the group of listed buildings on the premises.

Beyond the sporting event, the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich are closely associated with the unique architecture. The tent-style roof construction above the stadium has retained its value to this day. In addition, the master plan for the entire premises has also been proven effective. Frequently, at the end of such large-scale events, the costly infrastructure is abandoned or is only insufficiently used.

However, the Olympia premises in Munich were kept fully functional and have long since become an integral part of the city. After the games, the athletes' accommodations, which at the time were still segregated by sex, were transformed into residences that are still very popular among the residents of Munich. While the male participants were accommodated in multi-floor terrace houses, the women lived in the so-called bungalow village, a series of 800 densely arranged mini apartments, each of which had its own entrance from the street. As the miniature flats were not easily let after the games, the Studentenwerk (student services) took over the premises and turned them into a form of students' residence. Students from around the world occupied this legendary place and through the years it evolved into a unique cosmos of its own. Not quite built to last for an eternity, the little steel concrete houses are showing signs of wear and tear after more than 30 years of use. A survey report found that the existing buildings could not be renovated cost-effectively while maintaining their architectural qualities. The Studentenwerk therefore decided in August 2007 to completely dismantle all houses with the exception of 12 example monuments and rebuild them with an almost identical cubature in compliance with the group listing of the buildings. This plan was also approved by 91-year-old architect professor Werner Wirsing who

had originally planned the village in 1972 and served as a consultant for the reconstruction activities. A slight tilt of the unit spacing allowed the increase of the number of apartments from 800 to 1026. They are all in line with the current energy and physical construction standards. As originally proclaimed, the two-storey maisonette flats allow individual living with minimum interference among residents. Sufficient communication options are already provided by the narrow 2.30 meter-wide alleys with their Southern European flair. Those who are not happy with the uniform look can paint their facades. This was already intended by the building plan, which was based on the 1968 students' movement. Each student is provided with just about 20 square meters of space. That is not exactly large, but as the layout examples show, clever arrangement allows fitting all key functions in the smallest space. The roof terraces measuring almost six square meters offer the needed relaxation in the summer. The ground floor level is occupied by the bathroom, kitchenette with eating counter, a closet and a worktop extending across the entire width of the room in front of the low, horizontal window. A small staircase leads to the sleeping gallery upstairs from which the roof terrace can be accessed. Even though the flair of 1968 disappeared with the renovation, today's students are already very busy reconquering this special site.

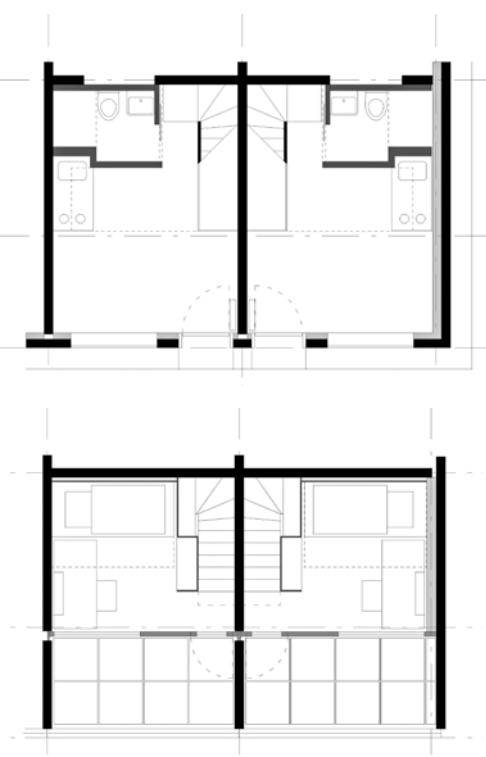
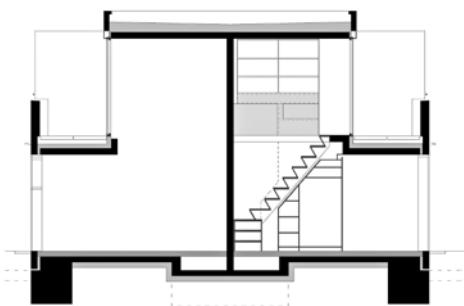


Typical of the Olympic Village are the rows of individual houses with their narrow alleys.

From the bedroom on the upper floor residents can access their own roof terraces (top right).

The kitchenette was deliberately kept open so as not to further reduce the already limited living space (bottom).

Plans: Cross-section (top left), layouts of the ground floor and upper floor (bottom right)



View of the dining and working area from the kitchen. The unusual arrangement of the windows prevents nosy looks from the narrow alley.



The building density in combination with the narrow alley creates a southern atmosphere (left top).

Of the former 800 houses 12 original buildings were renovated in line with monument protection guidelines and equipped with Hörmann doors (bottom left).

Students are free to design the facades of their homes (right).



The serial arrangement of the houses provides frequent small public squares for relaxation (top).
Layout of the Olympic Village, which has barely changed since the 1972 Summer Games (bottom).

OWNER
Studentenwerk München

DESIGN
ARGE werner wirsing bogevischs buero, Munich

SUPPORT STRUCTURE PLANNING
Sailer Stephan & Partner
Ingenieure, Munich

LOCATION
Connollystraße 3, München

PHOTOS
Jens Masmann, Munich
baubild / Stephan Falk / Hörmann KG

HÖRMANN PRODUCTS

Single-leaf T30 fire-rated doors H3D
Single-leaf T90 fire-rated doors H16
Single-leaf steel multi-purpose door D45



HÖRMANN CORPORATE NEWS

1



1. AN OUTSTANDING HÖRMANN DOOR DESIGN!

Hörmann doors for industrial structures are not just characterised by their reliability and function, but also by their design. Two of our industrial doors were recently recognised for their high-quality design, and received the renowned red dot award. This brings the number of red dot awards received by Hörmann up to three. The international jury selected not just one, but even two new products from the German manufacturer: the ASR 40 and the ALR Vitraplan. The prominent jury recognized the excellent product design of the two doors for design-oriented commercial buildings. Both doors will become valuable architectural design elements in prestigious commercial buildings.



**reddot design award
winner 2010**

The ASR 40 has a special profile design. Its vertical and horizontal profiles are especially narrow – only 65 mm wide – and bevelled on the sides.

The second door that was awarded – the ALR Vitraplan – has a flush-fitting glazing, whereby it appears as having a closed and smooth, continuous surface. This makes it an elegant design element.

2. BROADEN YOUR HORIZONS WITH HÖRMANN

In honour of its 75th anniversary, Hörmann, the garage and entrance door manufacturer, has established a scholarship programme. Through this programme the company offers its over 6,000 employees, as well as their friends and families, the opportunity to experience life outside of the business. Young people between the age of 18 and 24 can apply to participate in one of four different projects, each lasting one year: One at the Bodelschwinghschen Stiftungen Bethel foundation in Bielefeld, Germany, as well as three projects abroad. In the Albanian village Fushe-Arrez, applicants will help in the Fushe-Arrez Mission. In the Kolpingwerk in Tuxtla Gutiérrez (Mexico), trainees will look after young people and in the Watoto Foundation Home in Arusha, Tanzania, the primary goal of the scholars is to look after school students. “The Hörmann scholarship is a wonderful opportunity,” states Christoph Hörmann, personally liable partner of the Group. “Applicants can gain unique experience from one of four projects.” For more information, visit www.hoermann.com/stipendium

3. HIGH BREAK-IN RESISTANCE COUPLED WITH A POWERFUL APPEARANCE

Entrance doors with break-in resistance are a widely applied standard. However, many programmes only offer limited styles with break-in

resistance as an optional extra. The end customer often has to choose between an attractive appearance and high security standards. For this reason, Hörmann decided to not only develop security equipment for its high-quality aluminium entrance doors with which it complies with the resistance class 2 (WK 2) according to DIN V ENV 1627, but to offer this option for all styles, all transom lights and side elements. What's more, the increased security standard found in Hörmann doors is not even visible! According to information by the manufacturer, it is the only company in the German market offering complete entrance door solutions and all styles in accordance to resistance class 2. Hörmann offers a WK 2 version of all its entrance door styles of the TopComfort, TopPrestige and TopPrestigePlus series, as well as all side elements and transom lights.





4. ST 500 SLIDING DOOR FOR COLLECTIVE GARAGES

Since inner-city residential complexes are gaining in popularity, the demand for collective garage doors is also increasing. Hörmann has developed a second type of door for collective garages – the sliding door ST 500. It has the same appearance as the non-protruding up-and-over door ET 500, but opens to the side and is guided in a track fitted to the wall. The specially designed rollers enable it to run precisely and extremely quietly. This door is also an ideal solution to accommodate the most various entrance situations, particularly with very low entrance openings. The required headroom of 110 mm is very low. Many door styles are available to allow the door to fit harmoniously into the front of the building. In addition, you can cover the door with the same type of cladding used on the facade, such as timber or suitable panels.

5. HONOURS FOR EXCELLENT BUSINESS PRACTICES

The Hörmann Group does not only receive awards in Germany. The family-owned business' activities in the USA were also recently recognized. Hörmann Flexon LLC was voted the number one high-speed door manufacturer in a dealer survey covering the whole United States. The team of Hörmann Flexon received the "Best of Business" award at the IDA Expo in Las Vegas. "For us, this award confirms that we are going in the right direction in the USA," stated Christoph Hörmann, personally liable partner of the Group in charge of activities in the USA.

6. EXCEPTIONAL FIRE PROOFING SOLUTION



In the Latvian city of Riga a former multi-storey car park was transformed into one of the most modern office buildings – the Citadeles Moduli based on a design by Meinhard von Gerkan. The entrance areas had to be secured as a fire area, requiring exceptional solutions by Hörmann. As the high entrance foyer extends beyond the first floor, a balustrade was created. However, not only the height but also the seamless integration of the fire-proofing elements into the interior design had to be resolved with the appropriate products. The choice of material and colours of fire-rated doors with a tubular frame construction are matched to the overall design of the entrance area as well as all floors.



ARCHITECTURE AND ART

SVEN JOHNE

"Every story is fiction" and vice versa: sometimes a fictional escalation is required to get to the bottom of things or to get the proverbial "ball rolling". The word-image cycles of Sven Johne precisely match seemingly documentary story-telling with the correct choice of image material. The artist focuses precisely on the essence of social phenomena, combining tales of personal failure with the effect of a lack of perspectives in landscapes that are being abandoned. On a wider scale, he has dealt with the side effects of globalisation such as the risks of infatuation with technology or a barely noticeable, yet flourishing modern form of piracy. With his very own story

telling structure and the incisive and at the same surprised sounding tone of voice "Sven Johne magically creates an entire country from the newspaper-snippet perspective (...)" C. Lorch. All works by Sven Johne share a focus on the fate of individuals, which he presents for consideration in a laconic-distanced way without losing the proximity and compassion for his protagonists. He knows how to transport his contents with formal confidence. His capacity of selecting interpretable images of reality is also apparent in his films.



Message in a bottle — seven observations of helplessness 2008, b/w-photography, silkscreen, silver gelatine print, each 55 x 26.5 cm (right) Ship Cancellation, Savannah 2004, five lambda prints, silk screen print on glass, each 110 x 150 cm (right side)

SVEN JOHNE

born 1976 on Rügen
lives and works as an artist in Berlin
Curriculum vitae



from Tears of the Eyewitness, 2009

SAVANNAH, Brincke See, 53° 28' Nord, 5° 15' West, 17 Meilen westlich Holymeadow;



PREVIEW / IMPRINT

Topic of the next issue of PORTAL:
Special focus on Munich

The BAU trade fair in Munich in January 2011 is such an important fair for the entire sector that PORTAL is already for the third time dedicating an entire issue to its venue, the capital of the German state of Bavaria. The past year, which was dominated by the financial crisis, also affected the architecture sector. Rather smaller projects were implemented. This time, the architectural tour of Munich ranges from a single family home to sophisticated office buildings, the small Hotel Louis near the Viktualienmarkt, up to the central bus terminal near the central railway station.

The residents of Munich have waited for a long time for a central bus terminal in the downtown area. It was built by the architects Auer + Weber.



Photo: Georg Römer, Munich

HÖRMANN IN DIALOGUE

Building with Hörmann – Your project in PORTAL

At four-monthly intervals, PORTAL reports about current architecture and the framework conditions under which it evolves. And if you so wish, PORTAL could soon serve as the display case for one of your own projects! Send us information on the buildings you have realised using Hörmann products – as a brief documentation with plans and photos, maximum in A3 scale, by post or e-mail:

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Photo: baubild / Stephan Falk / Hörmann AG



Only from Hörmann



Langenfeld fire station

A Shining Example of Versatility: Hörmann Industrial Doors



Practical and safe:
wicket doors with trip-free threshold

Hörmann offers the largest range of industrial door systems throughout Europe. Our selection contains all the important designs in a variety of versions. This includes intelligent solutions such as scratch-resistant DURATEC synthetic glazing for sectional doors or wicket doors with trip-free thresholds – only from Hörmann.

