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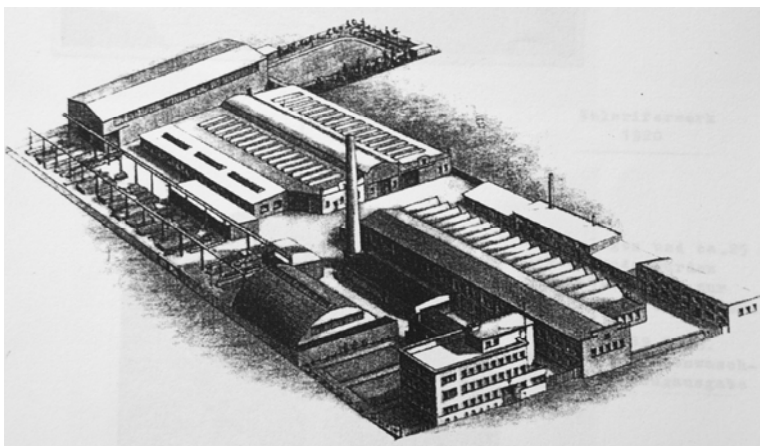
Minimum Documentation Fiche 2003

International working party for
documentation and conservation

of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the
modern movement

composed by national/regional working party of: **Germany**

0.1 Picture of building/site



depicted item: Junkalor Factory
source: Hans Kamiensky
date: ca. 1936

	db code
1. Identity of building/group of buildings/urban scheme/landscape/garden	
1.1 current name of building: Junkalor (Rundbogen-Lamellenhalle und Verwaltungsgebäude)	3
1.2 variant or former name: Junkers Kaloriferwerk	4
1.3 number & name of street: Altener Straße 43	5
1.4 Town: Dessau	6
1.5 Province/state: Saxony-Anhalt	7
1.6 zip code: 06847	8
1.7 Country: Germany	9
1.8 national grid reference:	10
1.9 classification/typology: Industrial/Administration Building	11
1.10 protection status & date: Registered monument	12

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2	History of building	
2.1	original brief/purpose: Production hall (the system has also been used for garages, hangars, and sport facilities) and administration buildings	13
2.2	dates: commission/completion: Hall 1927, Administration building 1934-1936	14
2.3	Architectural and other designers: design: Hall: Patent Hugo Junkers based on the system by Friedrich Zollinger, possible collaboration: Wilhelm Klingenberg. Administration building: Erich Hänze, Wilhelm Klingenberg, Heinrich Ehmsen (possibly as design advisor)	15
2.4	others associated with building: Commentary on the halls: Walter Gropius: they embodied the “beauty of technology” Hannes Meyer: they are “domes of the zeitgeist”	16
2.5	significant alterations with dates: Round arch hall: extensions following the vertical axis using the same system, slightly modified, 1937 Administration building: new windows, ca. 1980	17
2.6	current use: vacant	18
2.7	current condition: Endangered but reparable (administration building: broken windows, leaks in the roof, cracks in the clinker facing)	19
3	Description	
3.1	general description: Hall: 39 m long hall with round cross section, no stuts, the roof reaches to the ground, the facing sides made of bricks, lighting through continuous apex-upper lights and set-back attics. Administration building: three-storey cubical building which becomes narrower on the western side. The staircase risalit is pushed into the building's body and reaches out over the flat roof and accesses the terrace. Fascia roof extension that slightly reaches out. The ground floor is pulled out on the western facade and forms another, smaller terrace over the guard's booth. The main entrance is asymmetrically positioned and has rounded soffits. Horizontally accentuated windows. Optical counter weight given through vertical window band at the staircase.	20
3.2	Construction: Hall: Assembly hall made of steel lamellas which are screwed together in a self-bearing, diamond-shaped network. The bracing is in the concrete base, wooden boards are placed on top. Administration building: Steel-skeleton building. The suspension of the ceiling is based on a trussing. The facing is made of clinker, the roof section has ventilation openings.	21
3.3	Context Built on the property of the Junkers-Kalorifer-Factory, occupying about 10% of the property. The halls have been developed on site and were then exported world-wide. Prominent location on the western city-access among industrial and within an area of residential buildings that is meant to be demolished.	22

4	Evaluation	
4.1	Technical	
	The halls combine the constructive-technological ideas and experiences originating in building heat-measuring instruments and in the manufacturing of air planes, both are fields that Junkers had contributed major developments to. The halls as well as the administration building use modern building methods with pre-fabricated steel-elements, a field of the Junkers building research as well as of the avant-garde of the 1920s (see Bauhaus, Buckminster Fuller). The Junkers' lamella roof is an innovative advancement of the so called Zollinger-building method which uses wooden elements. By doing so it was possible to cover large span widths with a network of standardized metal lamella by using as little material as possible. Advantages of the hall: simple assembly and disassembly, simple transport, relatively free from corrosion due to a well aired and thermically optimized construction. Administration building: the hanged storeys are a new development and are following a steel-skeleton construction based on American systems.	23
4.2	Social	
	The buildings have a high value of identification for the location. The context of today: the "Bauhaus-city" and the fact that many former Junkers employees are still present create a widely-spread connection with "Junkers". Junkers, the important inventor, the socially-conscious businessman and last but not least the Nazi-victim (disowned and banned from Dessau) is still seen as an important figure.	24
4.3	Cultural & Aesthetic	
	Spatial marker of the city's access as well as of the former Junkers-Kalorifer-Factory (after removal of the other buildings). The hall offers a generous impression of space as well as a fragility and suspense caused by the visible construction. The administration building is a quality example of office buildings from the era of New Building. The building complex is very clear and it creates a harmony by putting cubic as well as dynamic elements into a balanced relation to each other. Generous lighting of the rooms, especially in the staircase offers a light and modern proportioned design of space.	25
4.4	Historical: Junkers as an inventor as well as businessman played an important role in Dessau's development to become a major city and is an example of the innovation potential concentrated here in the 20 th century. It stands as an example for a locally based but internationally influential Modernism which has always been second in line behind the Bauhaus. Since the Kalorifer-Factory had not been disowned, Junkers was able to influence the design.	26
4.5	general assessment:	27
	The strong and expressive appearance and the high architectural quality make the hall as well as the administration building distinctive urbanistic landmarks and great examples of the modern architecture as well as important documents of the industrial history. The buildings receive their special meaning as a built ensemble which helps to experience the history of the Junkers firm with its innovative developments also in the field of architecture right on site.	
5	Documentation	
5.1	principal references:	28
	Deutsches Museum München, Junkersarchiv	

Landesdenkmalamt Sachsen-Anhalt 2003
Sebastian Lauff: Der Traum vom Bauen - Hugo Junkers und die Architektur, Berlin 2001
Detlef Siegfried: Der Fliegerblick Intellektuelle, Radikalismus und Flugzeugproduktion bei Junkers
1914 bis 1934, Bonn 2001

5.2 visual material attached: 29
drawing and photographs

5.3 rapporteur/date: Dr. Andreas Butter / June 2008 30

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

Wp/ref. no:

NAI ref. no:

comments:



depicted item: Administration building

source: Andreas Butter

date: 2007

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depicted item: Lamella Roof Hall
source: Monika Markgraf
date: 2007



depicted item: inside the Lamella Roof Hall
source: Andreas Butter
date: 2007

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