
THE ISO CELL LER

THE ISOCELL MAGAZINE
ISSUE 01 | 2018

GREAT GOALS

A talk with experts
about the present
and future in timber
construction

HIGH ARTS

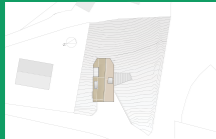
Hangar-7 houses not
only extraordinary
aeroplanes

SUSTAINABLE PROCESSES

How Griffner's
builders of pre-
fabricated houses
can manufacture
more efficiently



ISOCELL



4
SMALL REVOLUTION WITH BIG EFFECT

How much a number can achieve in the construction industry was demonstrated by Friedrich Egger with an extraordinary research project.



8
FROM THE FARMYARD TO EUROPEAN PLAYER

All started with the farmyard – today the WOLF Group builds in 20 countries. The seat in Scharnstein has remained.



12
“PEOPLE WANT TIMBER CONSTRUCTION”

The SEE31 lofts are representative timber buildings on the shore of Lake Traunsee – and our location for an expert talk of a special kind.



22
SHOES FOR LIFE

Philipp Schwarz is the last shoemaker of Bad Goisern – and preserves a craft tradition that once convinced even the emperor.



26
THE EFFICIENCY OF PRE-FABRICATION

The builders of Griffner pre-fabricated houses rely on systems from ISOCELL – thereby manufacturing in an even more sustainable manner.



30
ONWARDS (THROUGH) EDUCATION

The industry insiders meet at the expert day seminars and expert meetings of ISOCELL.



34
“WE ARE NOT MISSIONARIES”

Christian Murhammer, Managing Director of the Austrian Pre-fabricated House Association, in an interview.



38
THE SALZBURG ORIGINAL

You can only obtain the original Mozartkugel chocolate treat in Salzburg. It is still handmade today.



42
A HANGER OF THE HIGH ARTS

Hangar-7 at Salzburg Airport not only houses an extraordinary fleet of aircraft.



48
SAUTÉED DEER LIVER

An exquisite recipe from the Ikarus Restaurant.



50
ISOCELL NEWS

ISOCELL treads outstanding paths – both in fitness and in the education of the youngest.



STRONGLY
ANCHORED,
STRONG
AT DROPPING
ANCHOR.

We really do not need to be reminded anyway. But yes, sometimes a company operating in several European countries does forget its roots. So, for this current issue we ISOCELLER's are reflecting on our regional roots. For sustainable companies like ISOCELL in particular, strong anchorage is a pre-requisite for skilful mooring. Incidentally, this does not only apply to us, but also to other companies. For example, the construction professionals of the WOLF Group. Working from Scharnstein company founder, Johann Wolf, has created a major player in the industry from an unusual idea. Read more from page 8. Demonstrations of how sustainable and regionally-rooted work hand in hand are two other businesses in our immediate vicinity: in Salzburg, the Fürst confectionery has been producing the only true original chocolate speciality, the Mozartkugel, since the 19th century, according to the same recipe as in 1890. Why this is only part of the corporate philosophy and how difficult it is to uphold the tradition in today's economic climate, is related to us by today's CEO and great-great-grandson of Mozartkugel creator, Paul Fürst (page 38). In Bad Goisern we paid a visit to another traditional business – the only remaining shoemaker in the former craft stronghold. Philipp Schwarz is not even 30 years old and yet an extremely important representative of his guild. He still knows how the

original Goiserer boot is made by hand with the special dual-seam. What makes his shoes so special can be found on page 22. If you are on the road only a few kilometres from Goisern in the direction of our company headquarters in Neumarkt am Wallersee, you will reach Lake Traunsee. There, the architect Michael Buchleitner decided to build four holiday lofts in timber construction with a view onto the imposing Traunstein mountain. A project so exciting that we wanted to take a closer look – and immediately took advantage of a deep discussion with experts in which we philosophized all about the timber construction of the future and its ambition for further growth. An initiative that will help in this endeavour has come from the timber builder, Friedrich Egger. Thanks to a research project, he has finally managed to give the building material timber a corresponding coefficient of thermal conductivity. At least in one region of the world this is now already legally anchored – you can imagine where it is. A little hint: we are anchored there. In this sense. We hope you enjoy this issue of the ISOCELLER.

GABRIELE LEIBETSEDER

IMPRINT
Publisher: Isocell GmbH, Gewerbestraße 9, 5202 Neumarkt am Wallersee
Layout and graphics: Kernkompetenzen GmbH
Printing: Gutenberg-Werbering GmbH
Photography: Kernkompetenzen, ISOCELL, Christian Fasching, Peter Baier, Austrian Pre-fabricated House Association, Fürst, Griffner, Wolf Systembau, Marc Schwarz, Markus Christ, Zimmer-Holzbau Egger, Imgang Architekten, Lakonis Architekten, RED BULL Content Pool (Helge Kirchner, Clara Krulich), Jan Persiel, Luzia Ellert

SMALL REVOLUTION WITH BIG EFFECT

Friedrich Egger is the Master of the Timber Builders' Guild in Salzburg and has driven forward a research project that could change timber construction. A conversation about a ground-breaking insight, its successful implementation in the Province of Salzburg and the hurdles of the dissemination in other federal states.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER

Mr. Egger, much attention has been given to a project you have initiated, entitled "HOLZAUF 2020+". What is behind it?

The basis is that we know that wooden houses in practice have a much better insulation value than the calculations of the energy certificates state. On the one hand, we know that from experience and, on the other hand, because we can control the energy consumption due to district heating connections in field tests and in buildings built in timber. And moreover, very precisely. We know that we are consistently 35 percent below the value of the energy certificate. We wanted to get to the bottom of these facts.



Egger's project "House Jauernik" received an acknowledgement at the Salzburg Timber Construction Awards 2015.

What are the reasons for the poor value?

One of the reasons is that the standardised value for timber has been wrongly approached. The value was indeed examined once 40 years ago and then fixed, but the technical documentation was on a completely different footing and one assumes a different degree of timber moisture. This value is the known 0.13 to 0.14 watts per square metre. Timber has a much lower moisture content when installed in the hot season. So, we started a field trial called "HOLZAUF 2020+".

What was the procedure?

It was a field test with 15 buildings. Divided amongst all districts in Salzburg. Timber plank as well as solid timber. The timber moisture was measured by means of probes in the core. On different levels and in all

directions over two heating periods.

The result was that timber in its installed state has an average value of 7.5 percent during the heating period. After finding this out, we did laboratory tests at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna, which has come to a lambda value of 0.093 at the timber moisture content of 7.5 percent. Together with a safety margin, which should be added to ecological building materials, because the timber structure is always slightly different, a value of 0.1 has been fixed by state law. This happened when the law was amended on 1 July 2016 and is unique in the world.

That is, nowhere in the world are there comparable values?

No, the decades-old values from 0.13 to 0.14 always apply. We are the only region in the world where this value is accepted. There are only product specific exemptions where the value is 0.12.

Now, as is well known, Austria has different building regulations in all federal states. How could other regional governments benefit from this breakthrough?

Two regional governments have already requested our documents and are trying to implement them in their state legislation. Our goal is to make the findings part of the standardisation but we encounter resistance here. There are areas in legislation and in standardisation that do not want change, even fearing consequences. However, we always appeal to the authorities responsible to take our research project seriously. After all, it was not a small experiment, but a broad-based research project, which in addition to the laboratory test at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna, also underwent a confirmation test at the University of Leipzig.

Why did you do the calculations in Salzburg?

Because the political will was there. Politics has committed itself to timber construction and here we should mention State Councillor Josef Schwaiger. He knows the topic because he has experienced these problems with his own house.



FRIEDRICH
EGGER

has been Master of the Salzburg Timber Builders' Guild since 2010. From 1994 he has been member of the committee, and in the function of Deputy Guild Master between 2005 and 2010. For almost 40 years Friedrich Egger has worked in the timber industry. In 1997 he took over the company of Holzbau Egger GmbH, founded by his father in 1955 and deeply rooted at its location in the Gasteinertal Valley. The company, in which Egger's son Martin now works too, as a timber builder, employs 18 people and realizes projects in the private home sector and the hospitality sector, and carries out new storey additions, extensions or refurbishment.

How does the sector benefit from the new legislation?

Above all solid timber construction benefits. In specific terms, thanks to the new regulation, solid timber construction without insulation can be carried out again with a wall thickness of 26 centimetres. Especially in terms of ecological construction, the possibility of this monolithic execution is valuable. In the common timber construction sector, we benefit insofar as we need a few centimetres of insulation less, because with timber alone, a higher insulation value is achieved.

You have been working as an entrepreneur in the industry for 40 years and since 1994 on the board of the guild which you have headed as Guild Master since 2010. Which topics are you currently occupied with in this function?

We are currently working on a new research project dedicated to education. We have a focus on training here in Salzburg with locations at the University of Applied Sciences and the Timber Technical Centre in Kuchl as well as HTBLA, the Vocational Technical High School in Hallein. We are currently developing a project with Kuchl Technical College, in the course of which a new training course for carpenters is to be created. A continuous education system from the apprenticeship to the qualification as a timber builder as well as for study. Fully modular and mostly part-time. The goal is that we have a possibility of further education for our employees in the Province of Salzburg, which should then spread to Austria as a whole. That would be unique in our part of the world. Training is the key to the future. Timber construction is on the right path, but today's construction techniques, insulation thickness, and the requirements of construction physics and planning simply require know-how.



BEFORE – AFTER:

Hotel Tirol in Bad Hofgastein, which is rich in tradition, was extended and rebuilt – in just three months of construction time.

**ZIMMEREI HOLZBAU
EGGER GMBH**

Unterdorfstraße 1,
5632 Dorfgastein
Salzburg, Austria

Telephone: + 43 6433 7489 0
Fax: + 43 6433 7489 44



The covered learning areas of Bad Hofgastein Elementary School

"Training is the key to the future."

Friedrich Egger



Angertal Ski Centre, Bad Hofgastein



The Pichler residential building is captivating with its timber elements visible from the outside.

FROM FARMYARD TO EUROPEAN PLAYER

The business sense of the Upper Austrian farmer Johann Wolf resulted over half a century in the growth of a group of companies with more than 2,700 employees. His grand-nephew is today in charge of operations at the site in Scharnstein where the company was founded. And continues to focus on quality.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER



The success story of the WOLF Group began in Scharnstein in 1966.



SEVEN PRODUCTION OPERATIONS

The WOLF Group has 25 branches in 20 European countries as well as Russia. In total, the company has seven production plants and an annual average of 2,750 employees. Including leasing and sub-contracting, this number even increases to up to 3,500 employees during the high season. Every year, the group builds around 5,000 reinforced concrete round tanks, 3,500 buildings and roofs as well as around 650 pre-fabricated houses. The company site of Wolf Systembau in Scharnstein alone covers 14 hectares and in Osterhofen in Germany is even larger with 24 hectares. Eleven model houses are operated in the various model house parks in Austria. 590 employees work in Austria, most of them in production and assembly.



Sometimes it is enough to retell the story of the founder to understand a company's history. An example is the WOLF Group.



Buildings for agriculture have always been an important part of the company portfolio.

A short look back to the year 1966: In China, the Cultural Revolution begins, in England, the hosts became football world champions, in Austria the ÖVP forms a government run by one party for the first time since the war – and in Scharnstein in the district of Gmunden in Upper Austria the success story of Johann Wolf begins. More or less for one simple reason: impatience. At the place where his father grew up and which he is privileged to call home since he was five years old, Johann Wolf inherits his parents' farm. And begins with the modernisation of agriculture. Among other things with several reinforced concrete silos for feed silage. Because production progresses too slowly for Johann Wolf, he develops formwork himself and takes the round container construction into his own hands. It is not long before he is building for other farmers. "It was the right product at the right time. In the third year of business he was already manufacturing 1,300 silos and 300 slurry

pits a year and was already active in the German market", says Thomas Stadler. Today he is Managing Director of Wolf Systembau, which is part of the WOLF Group. A group with 25 offices in 20 countries and more than 2,700 employees. Johann Wolf is Stadler's great-uncle, so his grandmother's brother. "Mr. Wolf was very straightforward and by that I mean his approach to his business activities because he didn't just stop at silo construction. My great-uncle soon moved on from silos and manure pits and entered the market with agricultural hall construction. After all, his customers also needed stables. And again, he came to the conclusion that eventually houses in the grounds would be needed when farms were taken over by the offspring. So he started with pre-fabricated construction." Later buildings for industry and commerce were developed from agricultural hall constructions and so slowly one small Upper Austrian farm became a pan-European player in the system and pre-fabricated house sector. Stadler himself was involved in operations even from a very early age. "My father was the nephew of Johann Wolf and a long-term managing director at the Scharnstein location. As a small child, I was involved in sales pitches", recalls Stadler. And added with a smile: "I gained my first assembly experience at an age that I'm not allowed to say out loud." Stadler began his professional career after leaving school at the Osterhofen location in Lower Bavaria. For five years he was employed by the German sister company and returned in 2005. Stadler, himself also from Scharnstein, finally took over the management of Wolf Systembau at the location in Scharnstein. Today he is 36 years old and knows what his company owes to the founder, his great-uncle who died in 2014: "He was always interested in foreign countries and cultures and therefore furthered the expansion of the group from his Scharnstein base. Credit is due primarily to him for the success of the company, as well as to the local managing directors." Despite its size, the WOLF Group is still an "international family business" as Stadler calls it. 15 family members work in the various areas of the company.

A family business that also relies on regional suppliers such as ISOCELL. Especially in the field of airtightness. "We often like to use vapour barrier films and adhesive films from ISOCELL. Especially in the pre-fabricated house sector", says Stadler. What convinces him? "The partnership has worked very well for a long time now. We are a premium supplier in the industry and therefore rely on quality products. We can find them at ISOCELL." The WOLF Group generated 570 million euros in operating revenue last year. A quarter of this in pre-fabricated house construction, another quarter in the area of concrete containers and the remaining half in hall construction. For the future, one thing above all else is important for Stadler: a commitment to existing production sites. "We do not outsource abroad, we have invested 25 million euros in Scharnstein alone in the past few years in infrastructure, new buildings and productivity and currently maintain the most modern pre-fabricated house production facility in Austria." Also in other aspects there is a clear plan for the future: "We want to expand in the areas that we operate in and capture the market opportunities that present themselves." Sounds like a good plan. And matches the history of the company. And we all know, indeed, what a successful course it took.



"We are an international family company."

Thomas Stadler



THOMAS STADLER

is Managing Director of Wolf Systembau, which is part of the WOLF Group.



Wolf builds 650 pre-fabricated houses a year.

“PEOPLE WANT TIMBER CONSTRUCTION”

A holiday-home made of timber, planned by a Viennese architectural firm nestles on a slope near Traunkirchen on Lake Traunsee. The stylish lofts are called SEE31. A perfect place for a futuristic talk about timber construction.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER

Michael Buchleitner and Mira Thal are the brains behind the Viennese architect's office of Lakonis. They plan large health facilities and loft conversions – and have made a name for themselves in the sector. He comes from Stuttgart, she from Innsbruck. So, they searched for somewhere halfway between the focal point of work and life and original hometowns for a holiday-home in a lake location. And hit on Lake Traunsee. The choice fell on a property near Traunkirchen with an incomparable view of the impressive Traunstein mountain towering 1,691 meters high. “It was lucky that we found it at all. We believe that the hillside location deterred other people”, Michael Buchleitner says today, four years after completion. But the road that separates the property from the lake was also a factor. Until recently, this was a federal highway but a new bypass took away almost all its traffic. And upgraded the area to a great degree.

The holiday-home was SEE31 – two blocks, one with two apartments, and one as a spacious holiday-home. “The idea was a four-star plus accommodation because they are rare in the area”, says Buchleitner, who started off as a developer and then acquired a taste for it. And his premiere was a double one. He decided on timber as building material. And encountered challenges and benefits in his first solid timber house project. Reason enough for the ISOCELLER to ask Michael Buchleitner to take part in a discussion in his timber loft. The other guests: Gabriele Leibetseder, Vice President of BAU.GENIAL and Head of Sales and Technology at ISOCELL, together with Wolfgang Aigner, Marketing Manager at the renowned timber construction company of Meiberger in Salzburg's Pinzgau and formerly at pro:Holz., the Working Group for the Austrian Timber Industry.

We are sitting here in one of the SEE31 apartments in Traunkirchen. A building in timber which is visible from the outside and in the interior decoration. And in times in which sustainability is always a major topic. Nevertheless, only a few architects rely on the ecological construction material timber and realize comparable buildings. Why?

GABRIELE LEIBTSEDER: In order to really use the manifold advantages of timber construction, specific timber construction knowledge in building physics and structural engineering is required, which is not taught in classical architectural or civil engineering education. Switzerland is a pioneer in this regard. There have been timber construction engineers there for 40 years.

“What you have reported about timber construction is what we architects want.”

Michael Buchleitner



Talk with experts in an exclusive environment – the SEE31 lofts are kept in timber inside and out.

What are the advantages of timber construction in the construction phase?

LEIBTSEDER: For example, all details can be clarified in advance. No solutions have to be found on the construction site.

WOLFGANG AIGNER: As a rule, there are really no surprises and no improvisation on the construction sites. Every connection to the ceiling, the window or the foundation has been considered – down to the smallest seals. At Holzbau Meiberger, we have five people involved in works planning. Otherwise it would not be possible for us - as is currently the case in Luxembourg – to set up a four-storey building with eight apartments within two weeks. In this project, we once again notice that the developers also have to re-think. The reason for this is that, at times, decisions must be made that one is not used to.

MICHAEL BUCHLEITNER: This is an important point - not only is it an advantage that everything is determined in advance and you do not experience any surprises. It is a more than positive effect that you are even more accurate in the planning. We also saw that here. You have to really think about the connections in advance in timber construction. But the companies – we noticed, for example, the drywall constructors – just do not know many details because the re-

quirements for timber construction are different. It seems to me that timber construction sometimes runs more professionally than solid construction. The Viennese Professor of Architecture, Helmut Richter, has always said: “This fooling around with concrete is positively medieval.” This is the exaggeration of the fact that timber construction can drive a development that does not come from solid construction. At the construction site, I also see that builders sometimes have limited knowledge because this is enough. As a result, we still build as we did 100 years ago.

LEIBTSEDER: In solid construction in any case. In small format with solutions on the construction site. We are already a step further and can save much time and money in the pre-production. The advantages are apparent. You only need to think of the certainty relating to costs.

The estimates of timber constructors are now more easily believed. Finally, the reduction in construction time between 40% and 50% has a positive effect on the general construction costs, for example if one looks only at the reduced time for bridging finance.

BUCHLEITNER: The problem is that we want to plan in advance as far as possible but the builders often do not allow it. I experience that again and again. In a current project of 10,000 square metres, the client used the term “tender planning”. This means that the execution and detailed planning does not yet provide all

the information and decisions are postponed. What a waste of time. I feel there is a tendency to put things off.

Why? The architects are usually in first place with their designs in the construction project.

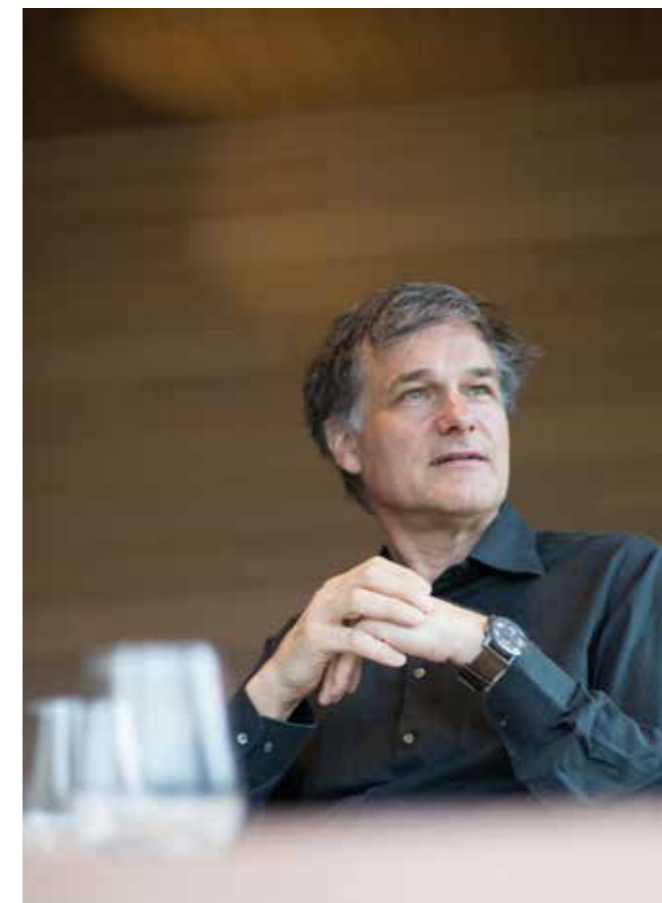
BUCHLEITNER: Yes, it is also our wish that everything is ready when the construction starts. Therefore, I say: What you report about timber construction is what we architects wish for. Most preferably, everything up to the seating and the larch oil finish of the table would be agreed in advance. But the clients are reluctant to hand over this flexibility.

A big future topic is multi-storey timber construction. Should developers not prefer timber here?

AIGNER: Actually yes. After all, developers have very clear guidelines anyway on how many units have to be created and require planning security. Incidentally, in this area timber construction always has an advantage over other construction methods because you can create more square metres due to thinner walls.

LEIBTSEDER: This goes as far as to say that one gets an additional

From the apartments you have an incomparable view of Lake Traunsee.



Michael Buchleitner has found a special piece of land in Traunstein and built with a clear vision.

In the main roles:

MICHAEL BUCHLEITNER

is a native of Stuttgart, studied architecture in Innsbruck and has been managing the architecture firm of Lakonis since 1995 with his partner Mira Thal.

GABRIELE LEIBTSEDER

is Vice President of BAU.GENIAL and manages Sales and Technology at ISOCELL.

WOLFGANG AIGNER

manages the Marketing, Consulting and Sales Departments at Holzbau Meiberger and worked for pro:Holz.

“It is no coincidence that the percentage of timber construction increases year for year. People want it. That is a fact.”

Wolfgang Aigner



The tranquility of nature – the background shows how well the SEE31 lofts blend into the surroundings.

apartment for every one hundred units. One has to imagine that such facts are not reflected in tenders. Which, incidentally, is the reason why the costs speak against timber at first glance, although it is actually much more commercially viable.

AIGNER: Just for classification: For multi-storey housing in Salzburg, timber construction is three percent. For single-family homes, it is over 35 percent.

BUCHLEITNER: A clear increase, at least.

AIGNER: Definitely. But in multi-storey housing, there is always a pilot project and nothing more. The social and commercial developers often come from the builder business trade. And not much will change as long as they have a lot to say.

BUCHLEITNER: These are just craftsmen who know that first a foundation is concreted, then bricks are set up, then plastered. Often, less detailed knowledge is needed than in timber construction.

LEIBETSEDER: I have heard from an architect that nothing moves there because you do not have to move. And the timber construction

expertise is often not available. But I also know quite positive stories, where architects have been involved with a timber construction engineer right from the beginning and that it works very well. The University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna has built a new laboratory building and decided on timber construction for economic as well as architectural reasons. This was planned correctly from the first line on the paper and one has benefited. For example, by planning a thirty-centimetre-shorter building and thereby being able to remain with standard lengths of timber, which are of course much cheaper.

Why did you actually decide on this type of finish for SEE31, Herr Buchleitner?

BUCHLEITNER: We wanted to do something in timber and natural material because we wanted a structure that would blend in with the area and surroundings. Specifically, we wanted to have the same timber for the floor, ceiling and even the windows and blinds.



“We wanted to make something in timber and natural material as we wanted a building that blends into the area and surroundings.”

Michael Buchleitner

Most of the things were clear but when it came to the ceiling, we wondered if we should make it visible with panel elements. We had no experience and wanted to disguise the ceiling. In retrospect, I have to say: We did not have to do that because I underestimated the capacity of timber construction. The ceiling was so beautiful that the ready-glued ceiling would not have had to be planked.

AIGNER: This could now be done with visible surface finishing in different types of timber. This is relatively new and was not available at the time of your construction.



Wolfgang Aigner from Holzbau Meiberger also reported about current timber construction projects abroad.

LEIBETSEDER: Visible timber is always a good idea, as it has very positive effects on people.

BUCHLEITNER: Yes, I recently read that it lowers the heart rate, for example.

AIGNER: In addition, it is now known that the residential satisfaction increases thanks to timber.

LEIBETSEDER: In a social housing project in Wels, which was made from timber, it has been found, for example, that there is no form of vandalism on the balconies or walls.

AIGNER: In England or France, there are investigations in kindergartens and schools, which show that natural surfaces – especially timber – significantly reduce the potential for aggression.

BUCHLEITNER: Of course, we have an exclusive target clientele here, but I found it interesting that a SEE31 guest quoted the following saying: “People make architecture first, and then architecture educates people.” And he said that’s how it is here, he himself observed that he immediately takes off his shoes when he enters the apartment because they are valuable surfaces. He was obviously impressed by the effect of the timber. And I have to say that again: The feedback

from our guests is incredibly positive. Of course the location is impressive but most do not know pure solid timber in the form in which we used it. Whether this works in multi-storey housing, as we have here, is then again probably a question of cost.

LEIBETSEDER: Yes of course. The social housing examples just mentioned cannot rely on solid timber, but there is a lot of visible timber that works as well and is beautiful.

Despite various projects such as the one in Wels – in international comparison, multi-storey timber construction in Austria lags behind. And that despite all the advantages. What could be the reason?

LEIBETSEDER: Berlin is, for instance, building many of these houses. Some of our companies also build in Berlin. According to a survey, there really is a very relevant, timber-minded buyer target group.

AIGNER: Several years ago we turned a four-storey timber apartment building in Salzburg into a reality. Originally planned were six timber structures. One remained in timber. The structure was offered as property and for rent. The timber construction was on the busiest street but the apartments were sold first. It is no coincidence that timber construction is increasing year by year. People want it. That is a fact.

Will you build again using timber construction, Mr. Buchleitner?

BUCHLEITNER: Of course, I am going to spend more time on it, no question. As we have already mentioned, our perception has already been that planning has a higher priority. Of course, this is positive for us architects because it is our profession. And I believe that working in timber construction is more innovative.

AIGNER: We undertake 85 to 90 percent of our projects with architects. The architects love to work with us. They have the feeling that we understand them – a feeling that is always upheld. Windows, building technology, builders – all areas are incorporated into our 3D planning, materials and windows are ordered from this, and construction time, logistics and transportation plans are worked out so that the bottom line is quality and architecture.

BUCHLEITNER: That’s just really different from solid construction. What you describe is work and assembly planning, which does not exist with the builder. Above all, working across trades is exciting. Does planning competency lie with you?

“Visible timber
has positive effects.”

Gabriele Leibetseder

AIGNER: Yes, indeed it does. We plan exactly, for every fifteen minutes, especially in the inner-city area because some roads have to be closed.

LEIBETSEDER: A storey per day is common. Another argument that should convince a potential investor.

Gabriele Leibetseder supports timber construction at BAU.GENIAL, the Austrian Network for Light Construction.



BUCHLEITNER: Which remains as a counter-argument in the end: Timber construction is just 10 or 20 percent more expensive.

AIGNER: That’s always difficult to say. We say: If you compare a good timber construction with a high-quality conventional construction – not reinforced concrete and polystyrene – then we are only five percent more expensive. But then you should also consider the benefits. In addition to the advantages already mentioned, the heating requirement for timber construction has been proven to be 30 to 40 percent lower.

BUCHLEITNER: I can see that here, too. We have temporary use. Originally, the Business Plan stated that we would like occupation for a third of the year. Currently we are at almost 50 percent, which makes us very happy. Nevertheless, the lofts are empty half the time. So, the question was how long before we had to heat and we are very pleasantly surprised how cheap it is for us to keep the apartments warm.

What could or should politics do to push timber construction?

LEIBETSEDER: There are countries like Switzerland, where there is a mandatory quota.

AIGNER: In Luxembourg, where we are currently working, there is also a clear quota. The same is true for schools and kindergartens in England. A certain pressure is created by this.

LEIBETSEDER: Currently lighthouse projects are the only ones spoken about, but more is needed. It must become standard. As we see in this context: when the public-sector builds, it prevails in the population at large. This role model effect is reflected for example in Vorarlberg.

BUCHLEITNER: In society, timber construction is perhaps even a bit disreputable, especially in Austria, because originally simpler buildings were built in timber. This may still be anchored here and not in other countries.

AIGNER: What is happening in Austria is the West-East divide. The further west, the more timber construction of individual architecture is turned into reality.

LEIBETSEDER: At the end of the day one is always surprised that in other countries seemingly more is happening, even though delegations are coming to Austria to look at showcase timber buildings. But we are convinced that timber construction is unstoppable.



HOLIDAY RESIDENCE SEE31

Two high-quality apartments and a spacious holiday-home, directly on the Traunsee lake, with a view onto the Traunstein. This is the SEE31 holiday-home in Traunkirchen. They present themselves as simple and in pure style, both from the outside as well as from the inside.

With living room, bathroom with sauna, bedroom, toilet and terrace.

A private jetty provides access to the lake. Thanks to Feuerkogel mountain which lies nearby, it is a summer destination as well as a winter destination. The buildings were erected in 2014 in timber construction by the architectural firm of Lakonis from Vienna.

www.traunsee31.at

SHOES FOR LIFE

In Bad Goisern in the Salzkammergut, a shoemaking company preserves an old tradition: The Goiserer. An everlasting modern and robust shoe, once valued by the Emperor.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER

They say it happened in the late 19th century.

At that time, Franz Neubacher was said to have fallen into a sink hole during a mountain hike. His stiff, slippery footwear prevented him from freeing himself. The legend says he took off his shoes and saved himself barefoot from the predicament. When he returned to his home town of Bad Goisern, he sought out his brother, a blacksmith, and worked meticulously with him on footwear that was more suitable for use on the mountain. He developed iron fittings and a double seam – the dual-seam. This was the hour of the birth of the Goiserer, which soon developed an excellent reputation. Thanks also to Emperor Franz Josef himself, who had his summer residence in Bad Ischl, not far from Goisern, and who, as a passionate hunter, liked to roam the forests and mountains of the Salzkammergut. Bad Goisern became the stronghold of shoemaking and companies with up to 15 employees produced shoe after shoe day after day. But like the shoemakers in the cities of the world, the Goiserer shoemakers became fewer. In the post-war period, the craft had almost vanished. Nearly. We are writing the year 2018. And in the centre of Bad Goisern, not far from the Spa Park, the Parish Church and the Sparkasse, the last of his kind, the last guardian of the old Goiserer craft, Philipp Schwarz, can be found for more than 70 hours a week. 27 years old, originally from Strobl am Wolfgangsee and once in product management and marketing at the ski manufacturer, Fischer, in Ried in Innkreis. “In 2014, I decided to quit Fischer and do an adult apprenticeship,” explains Schwarz, who went to Bad Goisern for the sake of love. Because his apprenticeship company slipped into bankruptcy, he took the journeyman’s examination and re-founded the company in 2016. He manufactures 60 to 80 pairs of tailor-made shoes annually in meticulous manual work. Recommended are shoes for men over 20 and women over 21 years.



Philipp Schwarz is actually a latecomer.

“The more regional the materials, the better.”

Philipp Schwarz



In the production each shoe is individual, the customer can choose leather and shape.

“Before that too much can change in terms of growth”, says Schwarz. For one has a Goiserer for (almost) a lifetime. Decisive is the right care. “One should not wear them every day, because good care requires a day’s rest for the shoes. You have to know that leather is a natural product.” Every shoe is custom-made during manufacture, so the customer can choose leather and shape. A normal shoe requires 25 working hours, Schwarz finishes a mountain shoe in 25 to 35 hours. The dual seam can only be done by hand and that takes care and time. “But I also make fine ladies’ or men’s shoes.” But a Budapest or Oxford punched by hand also requires 50 to 60 working hours. The costs also correspond to the high-quality craft work. “They start at 1,200 euros”, says Schwarz. This may be frightening at first thought, but if you think about the sustainability of the footwear, one cannot question the commercial aspect. And the iron-studded Goiserer, is it still made? “Yes, I made three pairs of them for lumberjacks. But the demand is very low, because they are again too slippery when sitting on a tractor. Actually, they are no longer suitable for everyday use compared to today’s rubber soles.” Rubber, leather or yarn – when Philipp Schwarz talks about the materials he uses, his idea becomes even clearer. This is not just a young man trying to preserve a dying craft and traditional shoemaking. He also places value on regional suppliers. “I only use high-quality materials from Austria – the more regional the better. Especially with leather, I could also save a lot of money by importing from Bangladesh or India, but that is not my philosophy.” Back then, before he re-founded the business, the crafted Goiserer was under threat. “There were discussions with industrial companies who wanted to invest. That is what I wanted to prevent.” Today, he also holds the trademark rights to the Goiserer. And what about the new emperors? Is it true that famous personalities wear Goiserer shoes? Arnold Schwarzenegger, for example? “Yes, that’s true. Famous faces come to me again and again, but every customer enjoys the same attention from me.” In general, customers are international.



Each Philipp Schwarz shoe is individually made and unique because of the customisation.

Mainly people from Austria, Germany and Switzerland come to get their custom-made shoe, but Schwarz has also greeted customers from Japan, China, Australia and America. The fact that the Goiserer shoe has such a good reputation, and not only in

“They start from 1,200 euros.”

Philipp Schwarz

the Salzkammergut, is not only down to the people who make a pilgrimage to Goisern. “The Goiserer first became famous because many shoemakers from Goisern took to the road. They moved from place to place to earn food and lodging with their craft. This brought the Goiserer and the famous dual-seam out into the wide world.”

Incidentally, Philipp Schwarz has had a colleague since the beginning of the year and plans to hire an apprentice next year. For even though he is still young at the age of 27, one thing is especially important to him: “The old craft tradition must not become extinct. It is very fortunate that I was allowed to learn it myself.”

A GOISERER ORIGINAL

Since 1875, the original Goiserer has been produced in Bad Goisern. A special stable, long-lasting shoe with dual-seam. Once a stronghold of shoemakers, the business of Philipp Schwarz in Bad Goisern is the last of its kind.

The Goiserer – Custom-made shoes with tradition
Owner: Philipp Schwarz

Untere Marktstraße 9
4822 Bad Goisern, Austria
schwarz@dergoiserer.at
www.dergoiserer.at

THE EFFICIENCY OF PRE- FABRICATION



A pre-fabricated house
built by Griffner.

Griffner is known for its high-quality ecological pre-fabricated houses. Recently, the company focuses on pre-fabrication of innovative systems. And benefits in many ways.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER

PREMIUM PRE- FABRICATED HOUSES

Griffnerhaus GmbH plans and builds premium pre-fabricated houses in timber frame construction. In 2013, the company was taken over by Georg C. Niedersüß. In 2017 Griffner generated sales of 23 million euros with 97 employees and the construction of 80 single-family homes. 60% of the houses were built in Austria. 40% of the houses are exported – mainly to Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

Griffnerhaus GmbH
Gewerbestraße 3
9112 Griffen
www.griffner.com

A market town with 3,497 inhabitants, located right next to the Southern Motorway – that's Griffen in Carinthia.



Griffner architecture is modern, as well as the interior living space.

And this is the headquarters of the pre-fabricated house builder, Griffner, which manufactures exclusively in timber plank construction. A company that is actually much better known than the market town itself.

Beyond the borders of Carinthia, people know that Griffner houses stand for pre-fabricated high-quality, ecological homes. "We are a reliable partner for life", says Georg C. Niedersüß, Managing Director and owner of Griffnerhaus GmbH, about the philosophy of his company. Niedersüß took over the company in 2013. He knows: "You only build a house once or twice in your life. You make decisions about layout, materials and other things that you have never thought about. But these decisions will accompany you for many years. That is why you need the best professional advice and time to think it over." And he is sure of one thing: "Residents of Griffner houses have many advantages in life." And these would be? "Residents of Griffner houses live longer, are ill less often and get divorced less often." Then he adds with a smile: "I'm convinced of these things but I cannot prove them."

A Griffner house already possesses a special charisma. And that's what makes them so popular. Up to 100 of them are handed over every year, 80 percent of them turnkey. And in order for this success story to continue, the company is constantly evolving. Not least in pre-fabrication. "We wanted to become more efficient and even more sustainable in pre-fabrication", explains Niedersüß. So, one came across the large bale plants and bridge solutions of the ISOCELL company. After a one-year preparatory phase, the decision was made in December 2016, and a few weeks later, two large bale plants and two bridge solutions were already in operation. One for wall production and one for ceiling and roof production. "Everything we do always happens in compliance with our philosophy of the highest possible ecological value, sustainability and energy efficiency. Because ecology leads to well-being. ISOCELL is a perfect partner with its mission statement. The decision for ISOCELL and against competitors is also made for technological reasons. "We obtain the best performance."



Also, in pre-fabrication, Griffner focuses on premium quality.



But over the whole range. Griffner was looking for a replacement for the wood-fibre mats that had been used for years. "Cellulose offers higher compaction and better sound and heat protection", explains Herbert Kriechhammer, expert in injection technology at ISOCELL. Also, wood-fibre mats have the disadvantage that they are more expensive to process and the transport cost is greater. Kriechhammer explains it this way: "Wood flex mats always carry a lot of air. Also, these mats must be stored on the production premises. Switching to blow-in insulation saves, on the one hand, CO₂ during transport of the insulating material, but also saves space in the production hall. And you're even more efficient, faster and cheaper with pre-fabrication." Georg C. Niedersüß puts it in figures like this: "We now save two-thirds of the transport compared to earlier – instead of weekly, a truck now comes only every two or three weeks. We also have a third of the storage costs for the insulation material, and in production we no longer have to fetch insulation on pallets as well as cutting." This also affects the workforce, as Niedersüß explains: "Instead of two employees at the stage of installing insulation in pre-fabrication, thanks to the new systems, only one is needed here." Will more Griffner houses be handed over in the future? "We want healthy growth", says Georg C. Niedersüß. 120 houses is our upper limit for single-shift production. If the demand rises we must weigh up whether it makes sense to expand capacity and introduce a second shift. But that is still very much in the future. For the moment it is more important for us to maintain our usual quality and to constantly develop ourselves. Just through innovations such as those of blow-in technology in pre-fabrication."

ONWARDS (THROUGH) EDUCATION

Knowledge transfer is high on the agenda at ISOCELL. Last but not least, this is shown by the further education offers like the “Timber Construction Expert Days” and meetings of experts.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER



Meetings of the sector insiders

The DUW is located in Germany and is the Institute for Continuing Education of the Steinbeis University in Berlin, which regularly publishes studies on the subject of professional training. Recently, the renowned Forsa Company carried out a representative study on behalf of DUW. And found that more than 50 percent of employees believe that training is essential. 75 percent of employees assume that continuing vocational training will become more important over the next few years.

This also applies to the timber construction industry, which has constantly developed in the technological field in recent years. ISOCELL

is also aware of its importance - and has therefore been organizing the “Timber Construction Expert Days” since 2014. Sector insiders meet at the modern company location in Neumarkt am Wallersee. In accordance with the ISOCELL philosophy “Success through more knowledge”. The idea came about during ISOCELL’s regular blow-in training sessions.

In addition to first-hand experience, workshops are also on the two-day agenda. Taking part are timber builders, construction physicists or other experts, this is in addition to legal experts or researchers who present innovative projects. Over the past few years, topics such as

Workshops



thermography, pre-fabrication, façade elements, flat roofs, Condetti solutions or exterior window sills and renovations or legal issues in the construction process have been discussed. "The events are always a complete success. The dates for the two-day events are always booked up quickly. The 'Timber Construction Expert Days' are establishing themselves as an integral part of our seminar calendar", explains Gabriele Leibetseder. Over 50 visitors attend each event. A secret of success. Because, although similar events with hundreds or even more than 1,000 visitors and attendees may be interesting and profitable – one of the

core functions of further education events then becomes difficult to handle: the discussion of ideas. "We keep reminding ourselves that, in addition to the workshops and lectures, our participants are particularly happy about the exchange of experience, knowledge and know-how in the breaks and the time allowed for them", explains Leibetseder. In addition to the expert days, ISOCELL also offers expert meetings. "Not only material and equipment are constantly evolving, but also the requirements for energy standards and therefore architecture is constantly changing. That means: Fabricators of blow-in insulation



Knowledge transfer

materials are regularly confronted with new application areas, constructions and regulations", says Gabriele Leibetseder, Technical Director of Isocell. "With our 'Expert Meetings' we offer our partners a practice-oriented framework for exchanging experiences with colleagues and getting to know the latest developments in blow moulding technology, insulation materials and airtightness systems." Incidentally, another study proves that training can pay off not only because of the transfer of knowledge. The Centre for European Economic Research has found that training can be converted into hard cash: An average of six percent more wages can be expected by em-

ployees who acquire useful skills for their job. In other calculations, this even goes up to eight percent. Training is justification for promotion within a company. Not to mention decision-makers and company owners. New knowledge enables and facilitates the development of new customers or even business areas.

“WE ARE NOT MISSIONARIES”

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER



Christian Murhammer is Managing Director of the Austrian Pre-fabricated House Association. A conversation about the EU's Ultra-Low Energy Directive with effect from the end of 2020, the nine federal states and the philosophy of his institution.

LEFT:
Pre-fabricated houses are becoming increasingly popular.

As of 31 December 2020, all new buildings in the European Union must meet the ultra-low energy standard. A topic that naturally also concerns the Pre-fabricated House Association.

How does the Association deal with it?

The big problem is that we still do not know the criteria being considered for Austria. The current state of matters refers to the so-called “National Plan”, which is a document from the Austrian Institute of Construction Technology (OIB) from the year 2014. These provisions are now being revised and no one knows for sure when this will be completed. Even then, that would not mean that all regional governments follow this plan. Of course, this is not a pleasant situation for the implementing construction companies.

Nevertheless, one has an idea of what specifications will be applied to the pre-fabricated house sector. Are you well-prepared?

We are pretty sure that we can easily meet the specifications. Around 80 percent of our pre-fabricated houses are already achieving the values that are expected to apply by the end of 2020. This gives a good feeling to people who today decide on a pre-fabricated house and can be sure that it already meets the requirements of the year 2021. But why do you have to say “are expected to apply?” The EU issues only a directive, not a regulation. Since such a law does not acquire one-to-one legal force, it is up to the member states to transpose it into national law by the deadline. Guidelines therefore allow scope as they are not exactly defined. In the EU Building Directive, which is the point at issue here, there is “room for interpretation” in the formulation of “nearly zero energy building” – “almost zero” is technically not exactly a concrete regulation. Austria defined it temporarily in 2014 in such a way that a house either needs excellent insulation or, to compensate, better house technology. But as strange as that may sound now, we do not really care about the final value. More importantly, there should be only one value for all of Austria and not nine different ones. Incidentally, this does not only apply to the implementation of

the Buildings Directive. Also, a building code and a support system for all of Austria would be good.

To what extent can the new Austrian Government be assessed in this context?

“Nearly Zero Energy Building”

Christian Murhammer

Just as one does not quite know how to judge them as a whole, it is also the case in the field of construction and the environment. Nothing terrible has happened, nor have great miracles occurred.

Which topics are currently at the top of the agenda for the Pre-fabricated House Association in Austria?

We always try to create ideal conditions as an association for builders as well as for pre-fabricated house manufacturers. Pre-fabricated house construction brings many advantages. Alone in that the objects can be used more quickly because, for example, it is a dry construction method. But we also support research and thus want to ensure that people are always served according to the current state of the art.

Since 14 June 2013, the Pre-fabricated House Association has been a pure “timber construction association” as it is in other countries. A big future topic in the sector is multi-storey timber construction. Does the future belong to this?

It will certainly become more common, since the potentials are there. There is also very fruitful networking between various significant bodies e.g. the Federal Guild of Timber Construction, the timber industry, the Wood Glue Association and so on. Also, BAU.GENIAL or pro:Holz do valuable work. The good relationship between them helps us to achieve more together, to convince builders and architects, as well as to create ideal conditions.



At the pre-fabricated house symposium 2017, the Who's Who of the sector meets.



“For a long time building ordinances and regulations have generally hindered timber construction and anything but encouraged special large-scale projects.”

Christian Murhammer



CHRISTIAN
MURHAMMER

started working for the Pre-Fabricated House Association as early as 1995 – at that time still as an external advertising consultant. Since September 2002 he has been Managing Director of the Association.

What we are currently working on in this context is a description of services for architects and planners to make offers comparable.

Another lighthouse project in timber construction is now being completed in Vienna. The timber high-rise flats, “HoHo” with impressive 24 floors. Do you need these beacons or are they not enough at the end of the day?

I think they are needed, indeed. They are the proof that we can do it. For a long time, building codes and regulations have generally hindered timber construction and have anything but promoted large-volume projects, in particular. It was a long road of persuasion until we met the safety requirements for soundproofing or stress testing. But of course, we cannot reach the range we want if we only have lighthouse projects. We also have to realise that not many more comparable projects will be created.

What is the solution? A campaign?

The provocative and very good campaign by pro:Holz, which points to the sustainability of timber as renewable raw material is important and perfectly reasoned. We as the Pre-fabricated House Association are not missionaries from our product-neutral time. We do not want to force anyone to love timber. I believe that one thing is even more important to us than a broad campaign: We have to put a focus on convincing planners, architects and developers, to refute their last prejudices and thus give them the final push in our direction. We want to look explicitly for these stakeholders – whether policy makers or property developers. Last but not least, a recent study by BAU.GENIAL shows that there is a need to catch up when it comes to knowledge about timber construction. We also know our homework.

The Pre-fabricated House Symposium 2018 will take place in June. What can such events contribute?

These events are very important for the self-image of the industry. This is historical – the timber world is very emotional and appealing, but not driven by great self-assurance. In the solid construction indus-

try, there is, in comparison, an almost “we are who we are” mentality of self-confidence. The Pre-fabricated House Symposium offers a combination of factual and technical content with a share of conviviality and has proven to be extremely successful. It is a benefit for the sector and will be urgently needed in the future as well. Here, problems are discussed, challenges identified and solutions found. The sector gets together on such days and focuses on its goals. This gives a tremendous push and is therefore of great importance.

“We do not want to force anyone to love timber.”

Christian Murhammer

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSE ASSOCIATION (ÖFV)

The Austrian Pre-fabricated House Association (ÖFV) was founded in 1979 and has established itself as an independent quality community in the pre-fabricated house sector. Only suppliers who meet all quality standards (e.g. the ÖNORM B2310) and requirements can be admitted to the Association. In addition, numerous suppliers and industrial partners guarantee brand quality right down to the individual parts. Joint research and development projects are also initiated by the ÖFV. Likewise, the ÖFV works on various standardisation committees and is a member of the European Pre-fabricated Construction Association (EFV).

www.fertighausverband.at

THE SALZBURG ORIGINAL

The Mozartkugel is a popular worldwide praline. Many are offered on the market, but the original is available from a Salzburg confectionery shop which has been successful for almost 130 years with the same philosophy.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER





The original is also recognizable by its packaging: The Fürst Mozart faces right.

Histories are often happily based on a little paradox. Sometimes this is also the case with histories of success. For example, with this:

If the Salzburg confectioner, Paul Fürst, had patented his creation of marzipan with pistachios, covered with nougat and dark chocolate in 1890, it would probably have become just the most popular and famous praline in the City of Salzburg. But he did not protect it. And helped it to even greater fame.

Yes, that sounds a bit paradoxical. But it does not change the fact that Paul Fürst is the creator of the original – the original Salzburg Mozartkugel. A confectionery that is appreciated around the world. And that is probably the most popular culinary souvenir that tourists take home with them from Austria. “Industrial manufacturers like Mirabell have made the Mozartkugel world-famous”, says Martin Fürst. “We have no problem with that. We created it and, so to speak, benefit from it.” The 42-year-old manages the business of the Fürst confectionery shop, which still produces the original Mozartkugel at the same location in Salzburg today as it did almost 130 years ago. Following the old recipe of his great-great-grandfather. It does not bother Fürst at all that others profit from his ancestors’ creation because he would not be able to operate their business in this form. “We are a company based on craft and produce our products weekly in very different quantities”, explains Fürst. Every year, 3.5 million Mozartkugel are made by 15 production employees. The original can be recognized not only by the silver wrapping, but also by the fact that it is not quite perfect. Each ball is placed on a wood stick – and this is finally filled with chocolate. This is why the original Salzburg Mozartkugel by Fürst is not quite round. “Craft work today is a term used with pride and is also

true for us. Paul Fürst was once proud to be able to use mechanization. That’s how times change.” Even today, it’s a mixture of manual production and technical aids, such as agitators, that are used in production. “We are a family-owned company in the fifth generation and do not want to change our production greatly. We also do not want to build a retail network or a factory.” The original Mozartkugel has also made a name for itself because it has remained an authentic product over the decades. A product that knows limits. One is the shelf life of about six to eight weeks, which is not prolonged by artificial additives.



Today as it was 130 years ago: Each ball is placed individually onto a wooden stick.

Another reason is the seasons – in summer, the chocolates cannot be shipped because of the high temperatures. In the first place you can buy the original Mozartkugel only exclusively in the four Fürst confectionery shops in Salzburg. No supermarkets stock the chocolate treat. “In order to meet the growing demand for shipping, we provided a fax order form for a long time. It was also a way to keep demand in check”, explains Fürst. “Meanwhile, there is the possibility to order directly in the online shop.” His product, for which Paul Fürst received a

gold medal at the international trade fair in 1905, is now, as it was then, handcrafted according to the original recipe and manufacturing process. Currently produced weekly, so that the chocolates can retain taste and shape, all shops, production and storage rooms are optimally air-conditioned. For transport the customers are offered thermal bags. The original Salzburg Mozartkugel are not just about profit. Martin Fürst even says: “I would never do anything bad to my product to maximize profits.” He does not deny that business is still going well. But there are reasons for this: “It does not run itself, we work hard to maintain our quality. Everything is always on the move.” On the market, too. Due to recurring disputes. Most recently, a lawsuit was filed in the autumn against a competitor who tried his success with a noticeably similar product, not far from his own sales location. Fürst won the confrontation. “The demand is high, Salzburg attracts many tourists and most of them want to taste a Mozartkugel or take it home. There are free-riders who want to participate in our success.” Not a paradox, but one of the consequences of success stories. And such a success story has been written by the original Salzburg Mozartkugel for almost 130 years.

A HANGAR OF THE HIGH ARTS

Hangar-7 has enriched the airport area in Salzburg for more than 15 years. Thanks to exceptional architecture – and many a detached idea.

EDITING: THE ISOCELLER





The Flying Bulls are not one of the many sports teams under the flag of Red Bull. The Flying Bulls are the private aircraft fleet of Dietrich Mateschitz. In the late 1990's the fleet became too large to continue to be based at the location at Innsbruck Airport. So, they started looking for a new location. The idea for Hangar-7 was born.

When the planning of the building at Salzburg Airport began in 1999, it quickly became clear that the new home of the Flying Bulls would stand out from many comparable museums. Thanks to 1,200 tons of steel and 380 tons of special glass, the Salzburg architect, Volkmar Burgstaller, created a building that attracts more than 200,000 visitors every year – and has become the hallmark of the City of Salzburg and the airport of Mozart's city.

When you enter the hangar, your gaze wanders quickly towards the glass dome, which represents a huge vault of heaven for the exhibited items. The 1,754 transparent glass panels, all of which have different dimensions, make Hangar-7 appear in a different light, depending on the weather or time of day. Thanks to the three self-supporting walkways through the hall, visitors have a variety of perspectives – whether up onto the mountain panorama or down onto the many planes, helicopters and Formula 1 cars and motorcycles. The exhibits are also a weekly backdrop – namely, when the TV programs, "Talk in Hangar-7" and "Sports and Talk from Hangar-7" of the Austrian private television station, ServusTV, are recorded here.

Seen from the outside, Hangar-7 rises from the ground like a dynamic, weightless wing. And two more elevations can be found – at the entrance portal are two cylindrical towers, which create the necessary space on several floors to give the building even more relevance. In addition to offices, there are cosy bars, a lounge café and last but not least one of the most famous restaurants in Austria – the Ikarus.

Located on the first floor of Hangar-7, it has 40 seats and since 2003 has practised a guest chef concept. Roland Trettl was chef until 2013, and since 2014 his companion Martin Klein has been managing the restaurant. Under the patronage of Eckart Witzigmann, the culinarian temple adorns itself with three Chef Toques from Gault Millau as well as two Michelin stars. Every month, another international celebrity chef takes over the individual design of the menu. And the invitation has already been accepted by the biggest names on the scene. Whether Rene Redzepi, Sergio Herman, Quique Dacosta and – as a semi-profession-

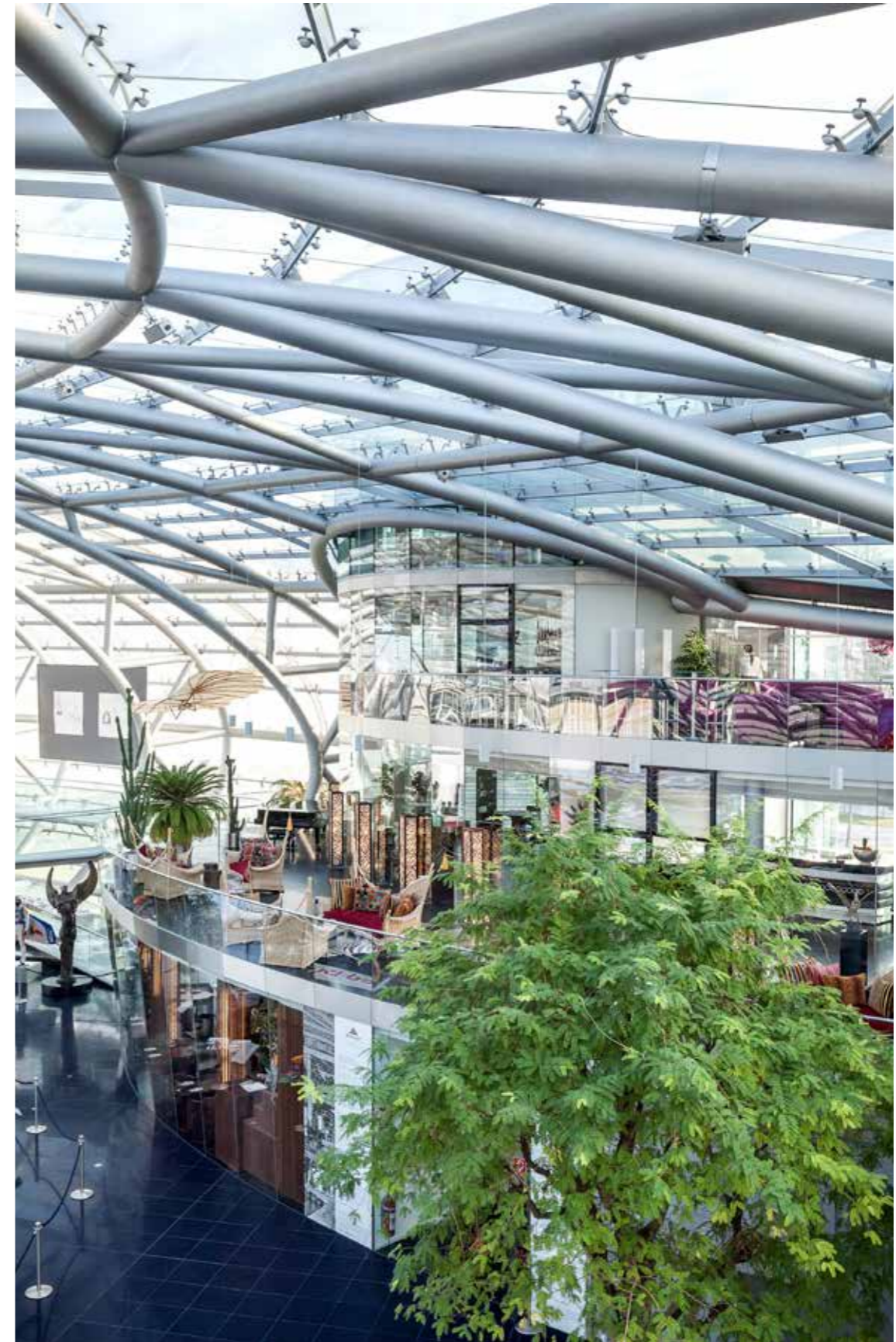
3 Hard Facts –
Hangar-7

1,200
tons of steel

380
tons of
special glass

1,754
transparent
glass panels

al special guest – even French actor, Gerard Depardieu. For the chefs of the Ikarus Restaurant, the guest chef concept means adjusting to a menu, a new top chef and his philosophy every month. The preparation of the dishes according to the exact ideas of the guest chef has the highest priority. This involves only using the ingredients used by the guest chefs in their home restaurant – whether in neighbouring Germany or in remote Southeast Asia. A logistical challenge for the operators of the Ikarus Restaurant.



The 1,754 transparent glass panels, all of which have different dimensions, make Hangar-7 appear in a different light depending on the weather or time of day. Thanks to the three self-supporting walkways stretching through the hall, visitors have a variety of perspectives – whether they are looking up at the mountain panorama or looking down on the many planes, helicopters and Formula 1 cars and motorcycles.



Logistics is also a good keyword for Hangar-8. 8? Yes, 8. Directly opposite Hangar-7 is another impressive building, which ensures that the aircraft fleet of the Flying Bulls remains in its full glory. A modern aircraft hangar for the maintenance of historical objects. Which are actually? For example, a Douglas DC-6B, which once belonged to the Yugoslav President Tito. Or seven – four of which are flyable – demilitarised Alpha jets, which are used in many air shows with spectacular aerobatics. Or helicopters such as the only civil licensed American combat helicopter of the type, the Bell TAH-1F Cobra. But whoever wants to find out more visits Hangar-7 himself and will be delighted: admission to the impressive aeroplane museum is free. The money saved is needed anyway – at least if you want to dine afterwards in Ikarus.



Cars and aircraft (above) and exclusive dining and socialising (below) – Hangar-7 offers both.

Hangar-7 Aeroplane Museum



Hangar-7 Aeroplane Museum



Core exhibit of the collection: A Douglas DC-6B.

OPENING TIMES HANGAR-7

Open from Monday until Sunday between 9 am and 10 pm, Free entrance

Ikarus Restaurant



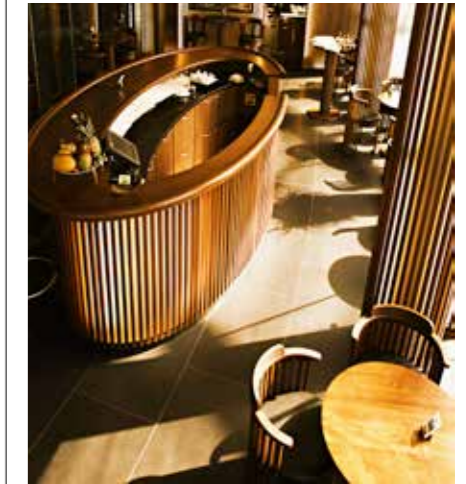
Executive-Chef Martin Klein (in white), surrounded by his team.

OPENING TIMES IKARUS RESTAURANT

Open from Monday to Wednesday between 7 pm and 10 pm and Thursday to Sunday from noon to 2 pm as well as 7 pm to 10 pm.

The first day of every month is closed for lunch. In this short time, the kitchen team at the Ikarus Restaurant succeeds in adjusting to the fine points of the new guest chef. On these days the Ikarus Restaurant opens at 7.30 pm.

The Ikarus Guest Chefs 2018



JANUARY

Paolo Casagrande
(Lasarte, Barcelona, Spain)

FEBRUARY

Gilad Peled
(Le Pressoir d'Argent, Bordeaux, France)

MARCH

Nick Bril (The Jan, Antwerp, Belgium)

APRIL

Mingoo Kang (Mingles, Seoul, South Korea)

MAY

Johannes King
(Söl'ring Hof, Rantum, Germany)

JUNE

Jari Vesivalo (Olo, Helsinki, Finland)

JULY

Sven Wassmer
(7132 Hotel, Vals, Switzerland)

AUGUST

Ikarus Team

SEPTEMBER

Mats and Ebbe Vollmer
(Vollmers, Malmö, Sweden)

OCTOBER

David Kinch (Manresa, Los Gatos, USA)

NOVEMBER

Best of Netherlands

DECEMBER

Julien Royer (Jaan, Singapore)



Sautéed deer liver with elder jus, rowan, shallots and pear

6 portions, 90 minutes of preparation time

Rowan purée

150 g fresh
rowan berries
70 g jam sugar (2:1)
1/8 lemon

Sauce

750 ml game stock
300 ml
elderberry juice
50 g pats of cold
butter
Sea salt

Shallots

3 small shallots
10 g butter
10 ml sunflower oil
Sea salt
Freshly ground
white pepper

Deer liver

1 deer liver
(approx. 900 g)
50 g butter
1 small sprig of
thyme
2 juniper berries,
pressed
1 fresh bay leaf
Sea salt
Freshly ground
black pepper

Rowan berries

100 g of rowan
berries
50 g of granulated
sugar
½ teaspoon freshly
squeezed lemon
juice
1 pinch of salt

Pears

2 small, firm pears
10 ml sunflower oil
1 pinch of salt
Freshly ground
black pepper

ROWAN PURÉE

Put the rowan berries with jam sugar and lemon juice into a saucepan, bring to the boil and cook for 5 minutes. Then use the hand blender to process the purée and allow to cool.

SAUCE

Reduce the game stock with the elder juice to 200 ml in a saucepan, then pass through a fine sieve and lightly bind with the pats of cold butter. Do not allow the sauce to cook again. Season with salt as needed.

SHALLOTS

Peel the shallots and quarter them lengthways. Heat the butter with the sunflower oil in a pan. Fry the shallot quarters in it, then put the closed pan into the oven preheated to 160°C (top / bottom heat) and simmer the shallots for 10 minutes until done. Season the shallots with sea salt and white pepper.

DEER LIVER

Remove all the skin and sinew from the deer liver, cut into slices and halve them. Melt the butter in a large pan. Add the thyme, the juniper berries and the bay leaf. Fry the slices and sauté while panning, then remove from the pan and leave to stand in a warm place for 3 minutes. Season with sea salt and pepper.

ROWAN BERRIES

Blanch the rowan berries briefly in boiling water, then drain. Put the sugar with the lemon juice and the salt into a hot pan and sauté the rowan berries briefly while panning.

PEARS

Peel the pears, remove the cores and cut them into hazelnut-sized pieces. Heat the sunflower oil in a pan. Fry the pear in it, then season with salt and pepper.

PRESENTATION

Cover 6 deep dishes with the rowan purée. The deer liver, the pears, the shallots and the rowan berries are distributed with gusto on the plates. Finally pour on the sauce. Pick the rowan berries yourself in late autumn. Then remove all stalks from them, blanch briefly in boiling salted water and then quench in ice water. Spread the blanched berries on a baking tray and freeze. Put the frozen berries into small freezer bags. Thus, at any time you have a small winter reserve.



JOHANNES
KING

Johannes King was
guest chef at Ikarus
in May 2018.
The German chef
spoils his guests
in the Söl'ring Hof
at Rantum on the
island of Sylt.



“Cellulose magically turns life greener.”

The fairy is also to be seen on ISOCELL trucks as a logo.



Excellent work

“Please tell the story of cellulose so simply that a small child can understand it”, was Gabriele Leibetseder’s request to the marketing colleagues at the agency, Kernkompetenzen. The result? A very special printed work – a children’s book about cellulose with a fairy as the leading actress. The work, designed and provided with a text by Nina Kern and illustrated by Linda Dinhobl, will soon be available in a smaller format as a Pixi Edition. The fairy can also be seen as a logo on ISOCELL trucks. And not only that.

In 2017 the Golden Pixel Award was presented for the 17th time. An award for advanced and innovative printed works. Not only is the result evaluated, but also factors such as idea, quality or sustainability are included in the assessment. And ISOCELL

secured themselves a prize. With “Cellulose turns life greener by magic”, the book about cellulose for young and old, the book with the fairy won the coveted category of “(Multi-) Sensory Projects - Haptic Experiences”. And not only the book but also the films based on it go down well, as little Lennard proved. After seeing the film, the 3-year old opened the book and said like a shot: “The cold stays outside, the heat stays inside.”

In excellent shape

Usually heads are spinning in the ISOCELL training rooms. And sometimes, one or the other participant of a training session is driven to beads of sweat on the forehead. But it gets really exhausting here at the end of the working day. Every Tuesday and Thursday, the training rooms of the ISOCELL office become a gym. Thanks to Sylvia Klinger and Jürgen Böhm.

Frau Klinger works in the HR department at ISOCELL. Sport has been one of her private passions since she was ten years old. In her youth she did gymnastics as a competitive athlete and she always remained active. When she had less time after the birth of her children, she discovered running and, a few years later, the gym, eventually changing to Pilates – a holistic workout. “I work part-time in the gym”,



www.functionalbody.at



says the 50-year-old, who is very fit. As a trained fitness and Pilates coach she is the perfect trainer for the new Tuesday Pilates course at ISOCELL. “I work at ISOCELL for 35 hours and besides the hour in the company I also do three more fitness classes per week”, explains Sylvia Klinger, who has fulfilled a childhood dream with her sideline as trainer. She does sport five to seven times a week. Pulled in all directions? “No problem!” She teaches a small pleasant group at ISOCELL. “Sport is like a holiday to me. Incidentally, Pilates is very exhausting and is not just a sport for women.” While she is likely to welcome rather more ladies to the class, gentlemen gather in the classrooms on Thursdays and listen to the instructions of Jürgen Böhm. The native German has been a part-time personal trainer for more than 20 years and came to Austria eight years ago because of love, and to ISOCELL one year ago, where he works in purchasing.

His course at ISOCELL. Functional training. What is that? Very easily stated: “We work with our own body weight. A big topic is prevention in everyday life. When my muscles are better coordinated I am more prepared for the challenges of daily life”, explains the former decathlete. This more natural form of body training is preferable to machine training. And there are benefits. Its participants are between 22 and 50 years old. “There is no age limit for functional training because everyone can train within his range of performance.”

The sports courses are part of ISOCELL’s company activity program – half of the costs are borne by the company, the other half are provided by the employees themselves. No wonder that ISOCELL is an outstanding company in the “Occupational Health Care” network.

