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Historic glazing in existing buildings using the example of Dresden Trachau

GPD 2023, Tampere // June 15th, 2023

Introduction

Motivation

Current

Replacement of architectural glass due to insufficient insulation properties

Historic glass panes do not meet today's standards

Properties

Optical disturbances

Wavy structure

Bubbles

Today, this is interpreted as a defect rather than a certain testimony to technical progress.

Authenticity and materiality of buildings is lost to a certain extent















Glass

Introduction

Motivation

Sayner Hütte, Germany

Built in 1830

Decommissioned in 1926

The south facade made of cast-iron profiles was replaced by a structure made of rolled steel and float glass

Authenticity and materiality of the original construction unfortunately is lost formance Days 2023



Sayner Hütte befor the refurbishment, 2008. Picture: Dr. Karn



Sayner Hütte after the refurbishment, 2009. Picture: Dr. Karn

Slide 3







Historical manufactoring processes Development of flatglass production

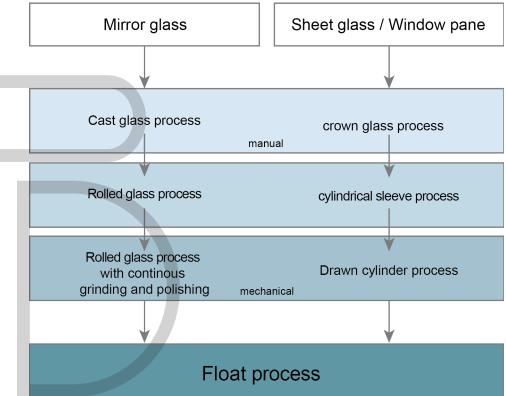
Basically there are **4 methods of glass production**:

Casting, pressing, blowing and drawing

Oldest methods is the cast glass process (17th century) for the production of mirrors - an important strand for the development of float glass.

2nd strand: drawing process - developed from the moon glass process (centrifugal process) and cylinder blowing process (often also called cylinder glass process)

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Schematic of the development of flat glass processes, after Glocker 2017, S. 13







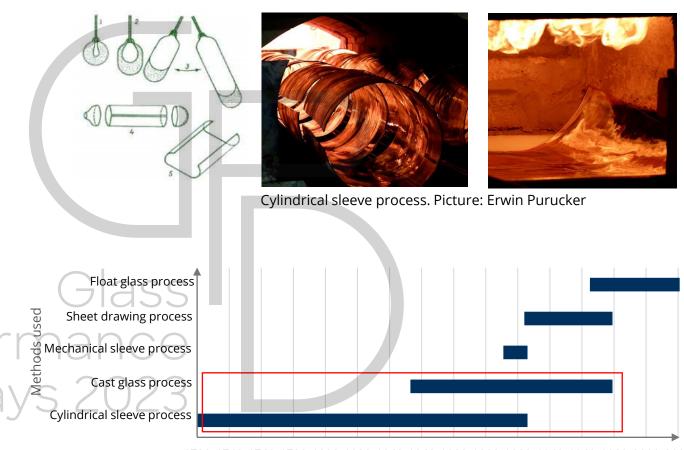
Manufacturing Process

Manual manufactoring process in Germany

Flat glass production



Cast glass Process. Picture: Schott



1720 1740 1760 1780 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2020

observation period



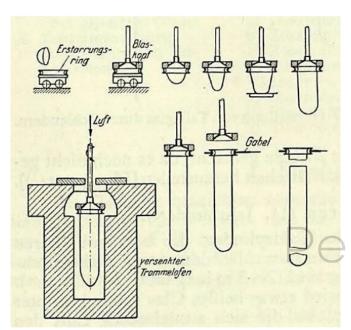




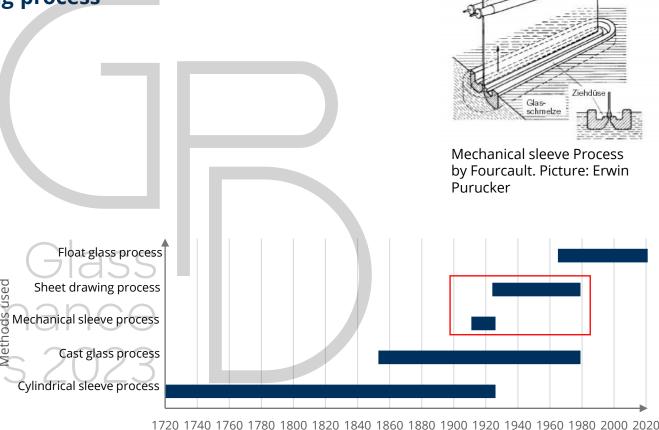
Manufacturing Process

Mechanical manufactoring process in Germany

From manual to machanical manufacturing process



Sievers process, glass "flows" from above and forms into a cylinder by gravity. Picture: Andres, 2016.









observation period

Detection of historical Glass



See-through no glass. (Dralle).



See-through cylindric sleeve process. (Dralle).





See-through drawn cylinder process. (Fourcault process). (Dralle).



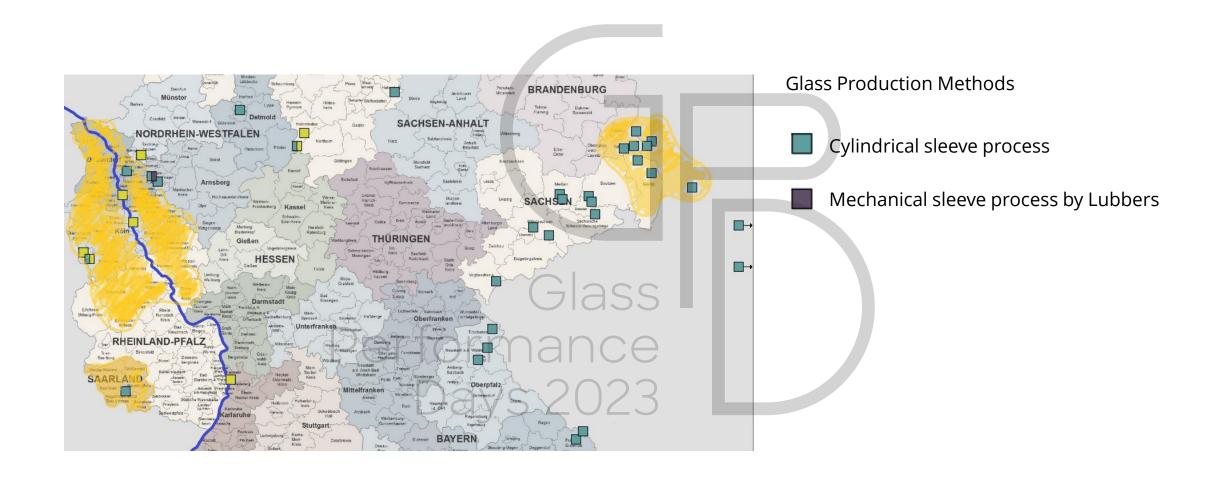






Mapping of the Glass Production Factory

1880 - 1923



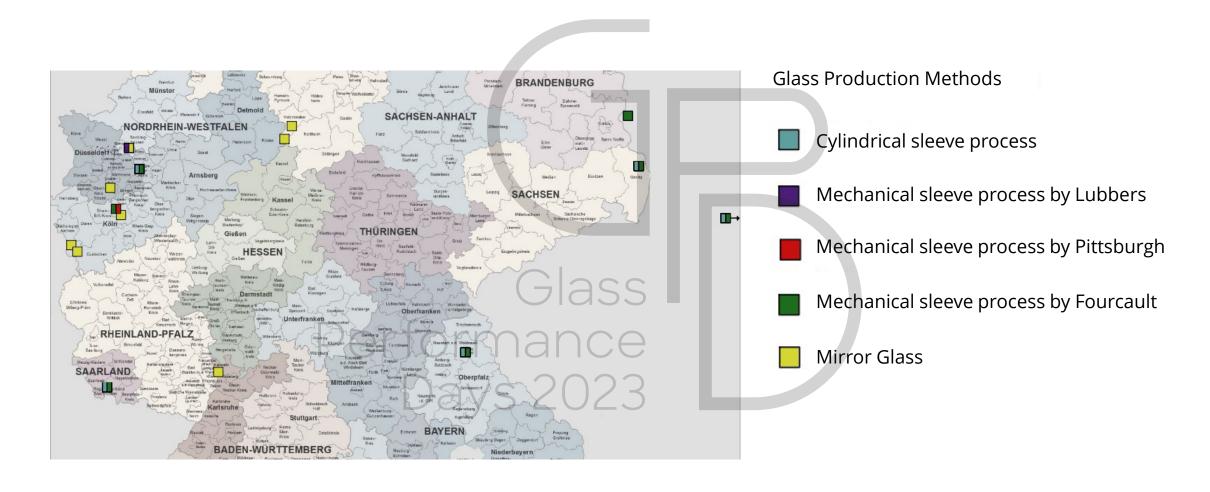






Mapping of the Glass Production Factory

1924 - 1932

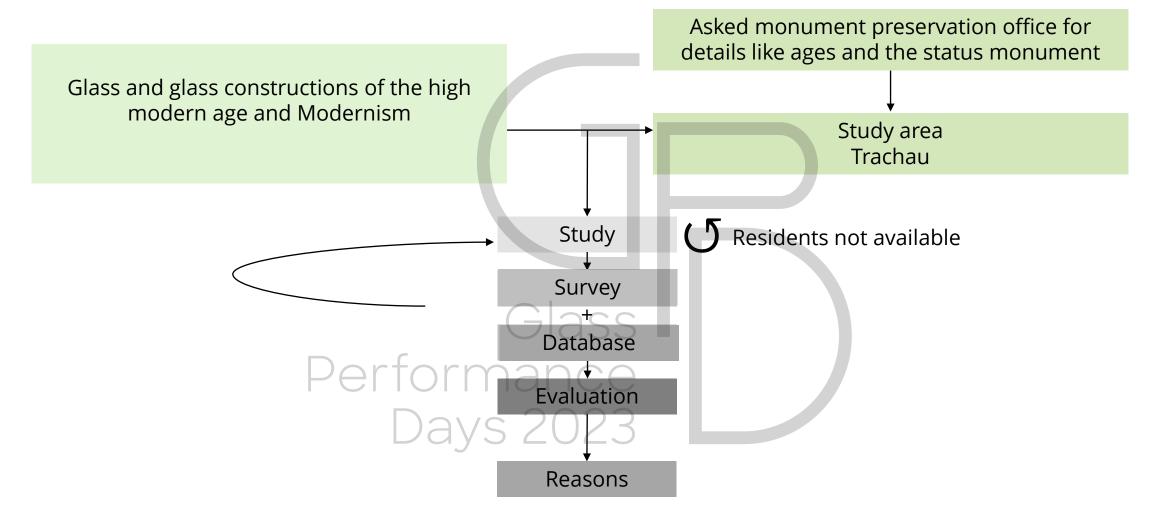








Flatglass examination in a city district Procedure

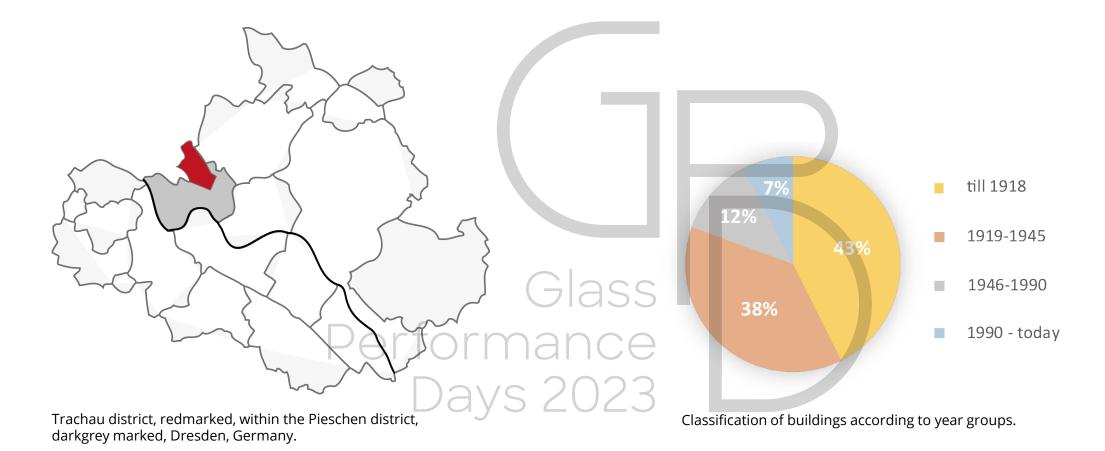








Flatglass examination in a city district Study area of Dresden-Trachau, Germany









Flatglass

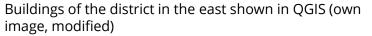
Study area of Dresden-Trachau, Germany



Study area shown in QGIS (own image, modified)









Flatglass

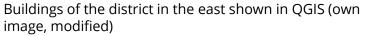
Study area of Dresden-Trachau, Germany



Study area shown in QGIS (own image, modified)









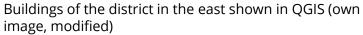
Flatglass

Study area of Dresden-Trachau, Germany









Study area of Dresden-Trachau, Germany Database



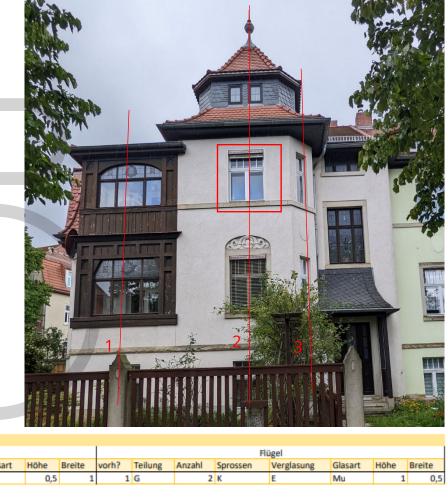
Box type Window Wilder-Mann-Straße 23c

Wilder-Mann-Straße 23c, Ku

Bezeichnung :
WM 23c O 1 2 I

ılturde	nkmal														
	Glaskonstruktion														
allg.	Teilung	Bauzeit	Material	Flügelk.	Farbe	Entwä.	Zierprofile	М	lehrl.		Form				
F	G	В	Но	KF	W	WS	nein		1	1	SR				

Glass I Performance Days 2023



Wilder-Mann-Straße 23c, Kulturdenkmal																											
Glaskonstruktion											Oberlicht								Flügel								
Bezeichnung	allg. Teilung	Bauzeit	Material	Flügelk.	Farbe	Entwä.	Zierprofile	Mehrl.	Form	vorh?	Teilung	Anzahl	Sprossen	Verglasung	Glasart	Höhe	Breite	vorh?	Teilung	Anzahl	Sprossen	Verglasung	Glasart	Höhe	Breite		
WM 23c O 1 2	F G	В	Но	KF	W	ws	nein	1	SR		UG	1	l AK	E	Mu	0,5	5 1	L	1 G		2 K	E	Mu	1	L C	0,5	







Study area of Dresden-Trachau, GermanyDatabase





Window Wilder-Mann-Straße 23c

Wilder-Mann-Straße 23c, Kulturdenkmal																											
Glaskonstruktion									Oberlicht									Flügel									
Bezeichnung		allg.	Teilung	Bauzeit	Material	Flügelk.	Farbe	Entwä.	Zierprofile	Mehrl.	Form	vorh?	Teilung	Anzahl	Sprossen	Verglasung	Glasart	Höhe	Breite	vorh?	Teilung	Anzahl	Sprossen	Verglasung	Glasart	Höhe	Breite
WM 23c O 1	2	F	G	В	Но	KF	W	ws	nein	1	SR	1	UG	1	L AK	E	Mu	0.5	1	1	L G		2 K	E	Mu	1	0.5

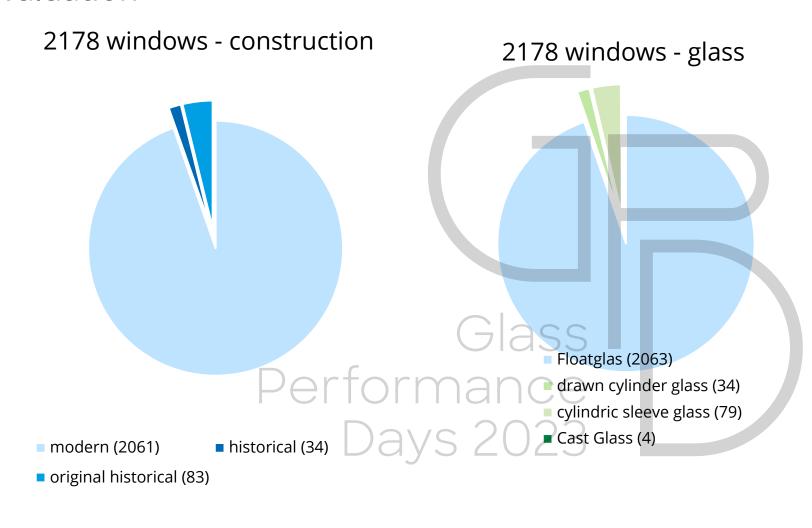






Study area of Dresden-Trachau, Germany

Evaluation



8.4 % of all glass in the windows are original







Outlook

Image historical glass panes by using a light source

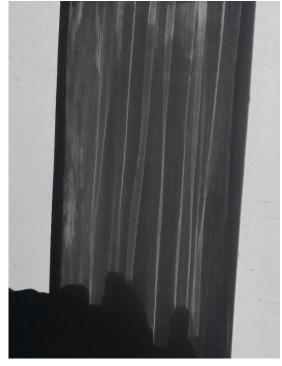
→ Goal: document individual stripes and categorize into different production methods and its companies

Investigations on glass panes in old buildings

→ Goal: Mapping glass structures from the building stock

> Performance Days 2023











Acknowledgements

Supported by:





https://kulturerbe-konstruktion.de







Partner:

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Direction

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Coordination

Education



Vogt



Laboratory

Ebert



Bergert

Lecturer

Lecturer Lecturer



Nikolowski Holzem



Lecturer

Horn

Supporting Staff

Secretariat

Laboratory







Hegewald



Brandt

Design & Construction

Groupleader



Tasche



Lohr



Möckel





Schöne



Groupleader



Cupać

Energy & Sustainability

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Nicklisch



Wünsch





Kießlich



Bukieda



Hänig



Pfarr



Rehde





Popp



Joachim



Kothe



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Giese-Hinz