

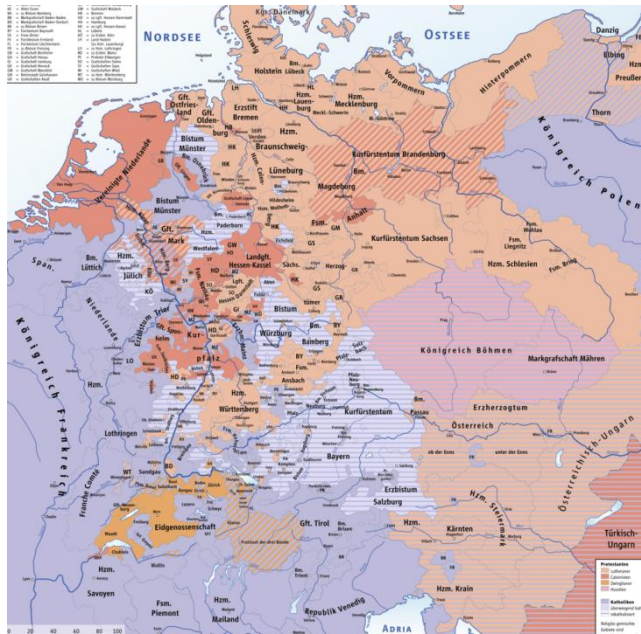


Meeting of AVNH members

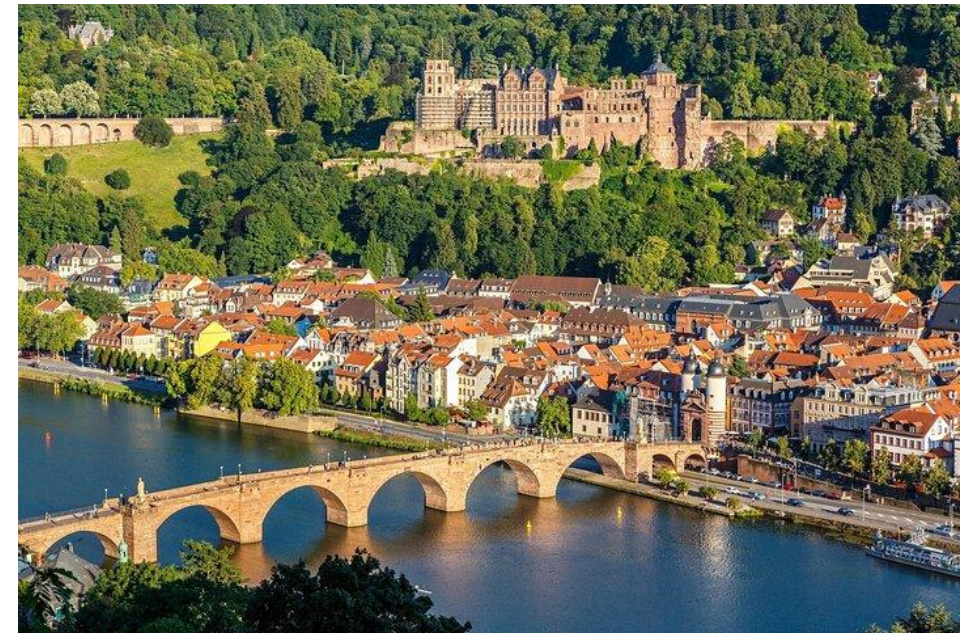
Synpo

21. 11. 2025

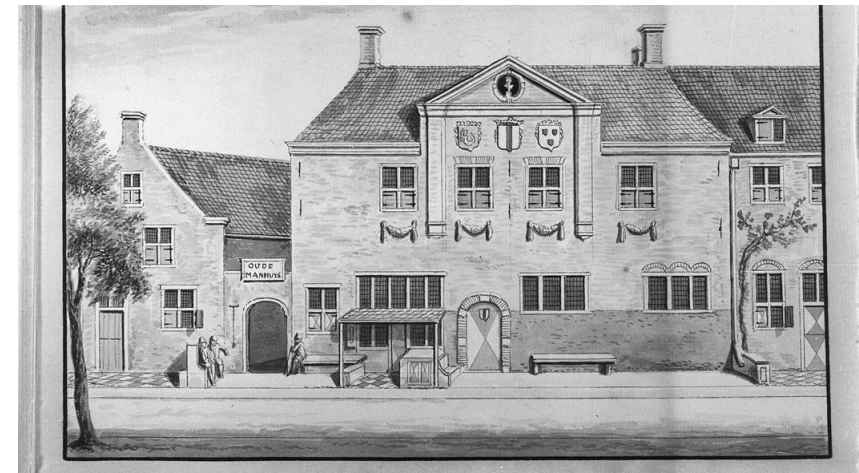
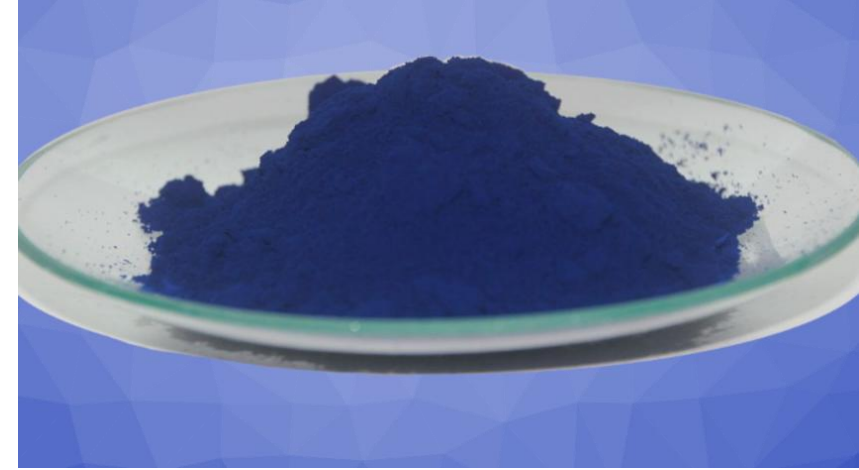
Religious fragmentation 1618



Friedrich V. von der Pfalz, der böhmische „Winterkönig“
(Elector of **The Palatinate**) Heidelberg



For example, **E.I. du Pont**, a former student of Lavoisier, established the **Eleutherian gunpowder mills**. **Howard Hughes**, famed investor, pilot, film director, and philanthropist, was also of **Huguenot** descent and descendant from Rev. John Gano.



Falu Rödfärg

1764

16th

Falun Red is a red iron oxide pigment obtained as a byproduct of the **Falun copper mine** in Sweden. Traditionally, it has been used in **flour-based paint** applied to wooden exteriors in **Sweden, Finland, and Norway**.

By the 16th century, the red-colored sludge – rich in **copper, limonite, silicic acid, and zinc** – was heated for several hours, then mixed with **linseed oil** and **rye flour** to create a durable, weather-resistant paint.

In the 17th century, **Falun Red** became popular on wooden buildings, imitating the **red-brick façades** of the upper classes.



Johann Jacob Diesbach

Johann Jacob Diesbach (1670–1748) was a German pigment and dye maker best known for first synthesizing the blue pigment now known as *Prussian blue*.

Diesbach came from a family in the Palatinate and arrived in Berlin around 1701, where he worked as a paint manufacturer. While producing cochineal red lake using an extract of crushed cochineal insects, iron sulfate, and potash, one batch unexpectedly turned pale pink, then a concentrated purple, and finally a deep blue.

It was later discovered that the potash supplied by the alchemist **Johann Konrad Dippel** had been contaminated with *bone oil*. This contamination caused an unforeseen chemical reaction, and as a result, Diesbach and Dippel inadvertently created the first modern synthetic pigment.



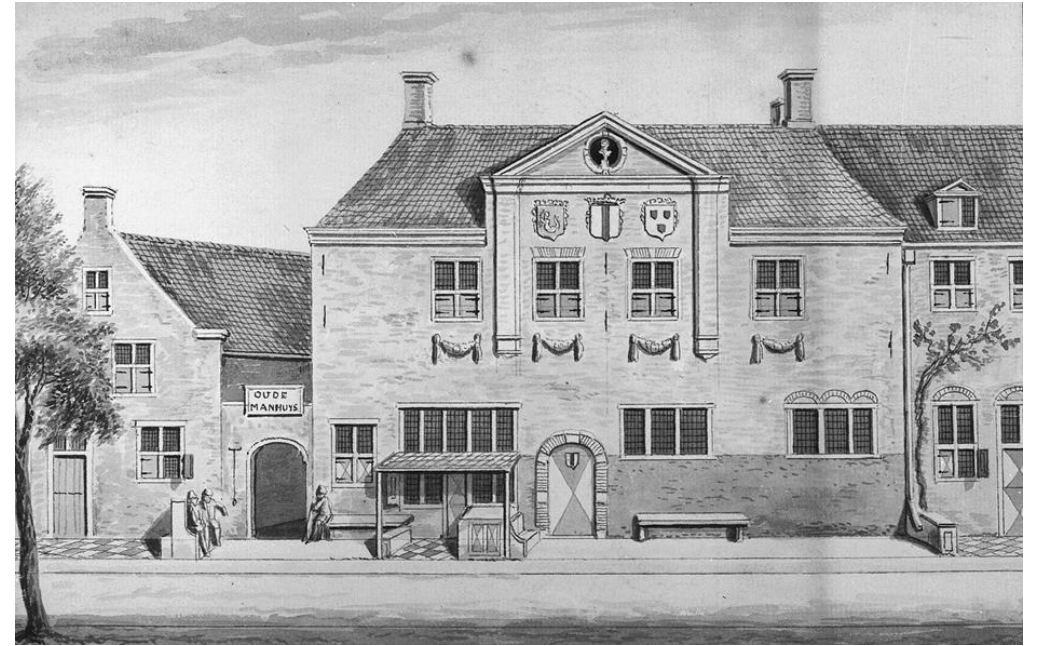
Guild of Saint Luke

The organization of painters and other artists in early modern Europe, particularly in the Low Countries. Named after Saint Luke the Evangelist, patron saint of artists, traditionally believed to have painted the Virgin's portrait.

In Antwerp, the guild existed until 1795, when it lost its monopoly and privileges granted by local authorities.

Membership as a master was required to employ apprentices or sell artworks publicly.

Similar regulations applied in Delft, while early guilds in Antwerp and Bruges, serving as models for others, maintained their own showrooms and market stalls for direct sales to the public.



1730s engraving of the Delft
Guild of St. Luke,

by [Abraham Rademaker](#).

Today the location of
the [Vermeer Centre](#).



OLD HOLLAND

Jan van Eyck (1390–1441) A Flemish painter in Bruges, called *the inventor of oil painting*.

1601 The start of the 17th century, the Golden Age, **Rembrandt van Rijn** and **Johannes Vermeer**.

The demand for paintings grew - the **Guilds of Saint Luke**.

1650 Techniques through generations. An **apprentice** mixed pigments with binders, a **journeyman** prepared colours and underpaintings, and skilled journeymen became **masters** with own studios.

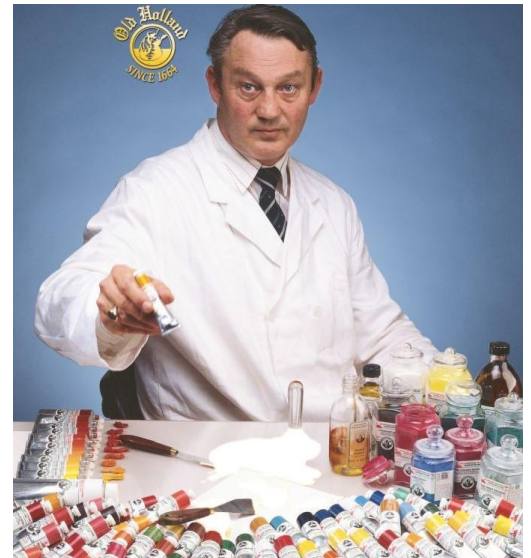
1664 The Guild in Hague founded a **Painters' Confraternity** and began producing **Old Holland**.

1710 Pigments specialized traders, added **resins** to enhance color intensity using layered techniques. Paint was stored in **pig bladders** and sold to artists.

1750 Artists worked with **18 pigments**. Experimenting with new color mixtures, using **cold-pressed linseed oil** for better drying and durability.

1841 American artist **J. G. Rand** invented the **collapsible zinc paint tube**, allowing colours to stay fresh and making outdoor painting possible.

2022 **Old Holland** launched the **Ian Fennelly Watercolour Collection** and the **Urban Sketcher Box**.





Chinese Lacquer Tree

An Asian tree native to **China** and the **Indian subcontinent**, cultivated in **China**, **Japan**, and **Korea**. It is also known as **poison sumac**, **Japanese lacquer tree**, **Japanese sumac**, or **varnish tree**.

Toxic sap is used to produce a highly durable **lacquer** for creating traditional **lacquerware**.

The sap contains **urushiol**, an allergenic oil – the name comes from the Japanese word *urushi* (漆), meaning lacquer.

In English, *urushi* refers specifically to Asian lacquer made from this tree, as opposed to European “lacquer” or **Japanning**.

Urushiol is the same substance found in **poison ivy** and **poison oak**.



Lacquerware collection
China, [Qing dynasty](#)



LAKFABRIEK en EXPORTMAATSCHAPPIJ voorheen
Telefoon Interc: 1616. WORMERVEER

— HANDEL IN —
OLIEN en VERFWAREN.

JACOB Vis Pz
ZAANDIJK

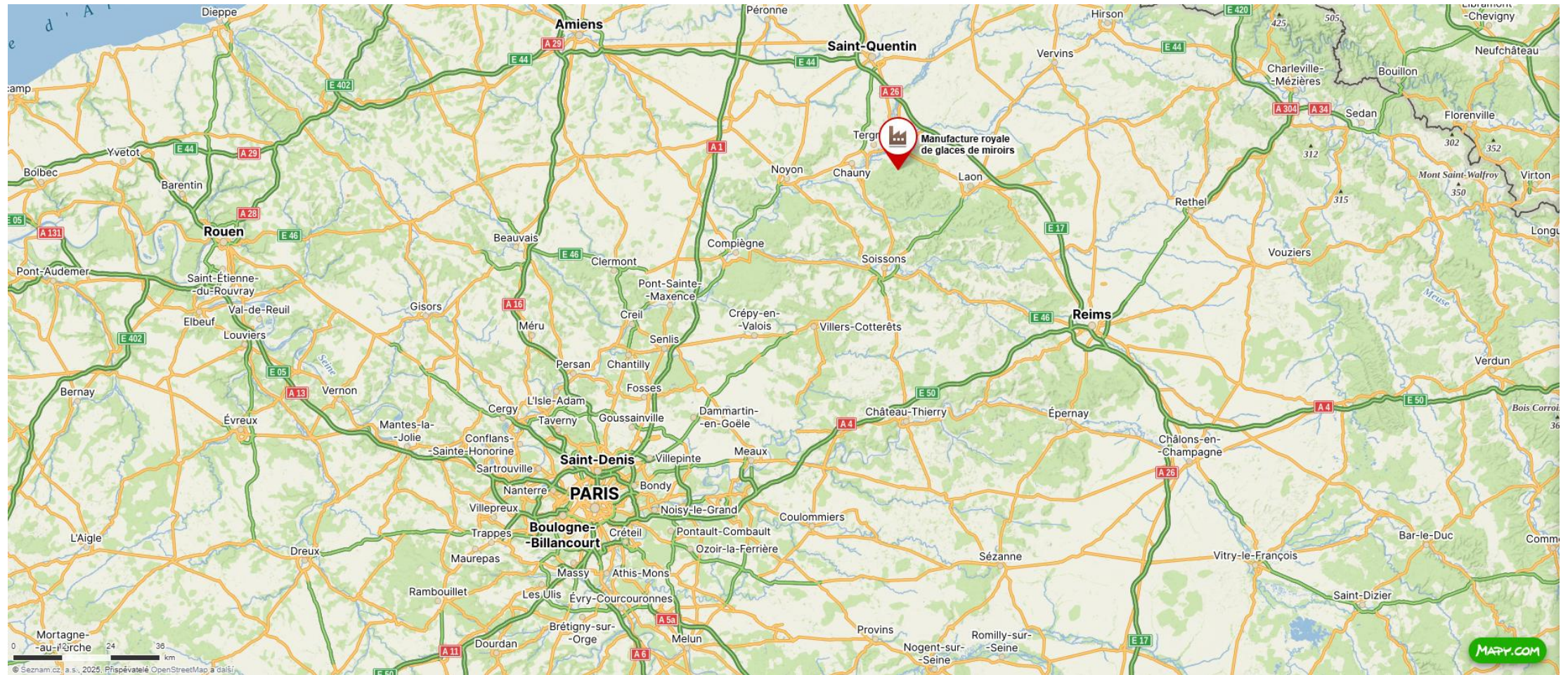
VERNIS-, STANDOLIEFABRIEK, STOOMFABRIEK van
Stopverf, Plamuur, Krijt en Standolievernisverf (Emailverf).
LUXOLIN. — JAPANLAKKEN.

ENGELSCH LAKKEN voor
RIJTUIG- en DECORATIESCHILDERS.

*Wij hebben de eer de hieronder berekende goederen, ingevolge uwe aangenomen
order per uwe briefkaart van
door onzen vertegenwoordiger den Heer *Van der* opgenomen,*



Manufacture Royale de Glaces de Miroirs



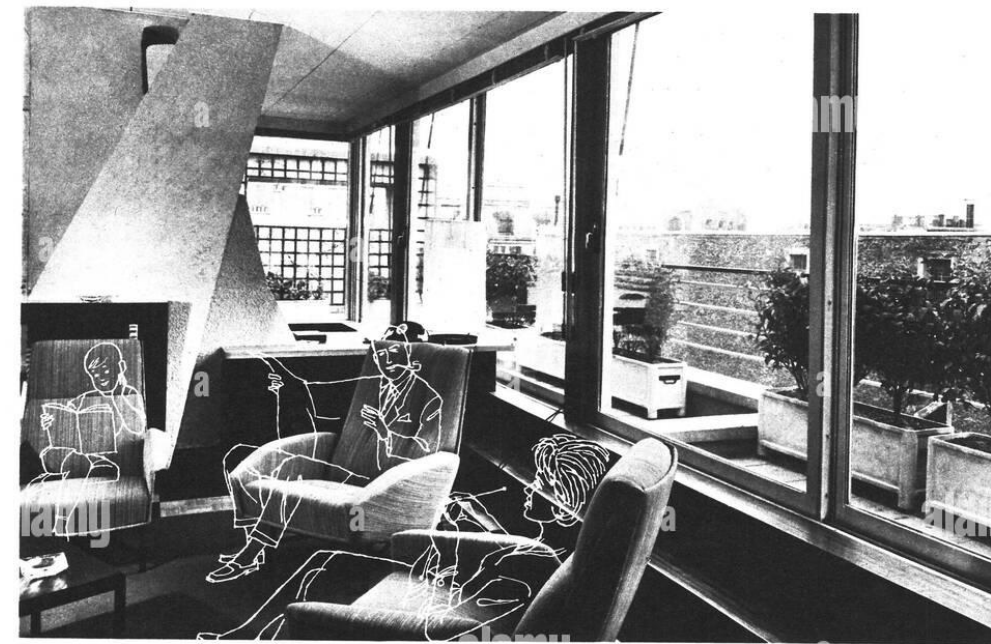
SAINT-GOBAIN

The **Royal Mirror Manufactory** is a former factory that was founded in **1665** and played a key role in the origins of the **Saint-Gobain** company. It produced the mirrors for **Louis XIV's Hall of Mirrors**.

The ambitious plans of **Jean-Baptiste Colbert**, the finance minister of **Louis XIV**, were intended to ensure France's self-sufficiency in the field of arts and manufactures. He became interested in spectacles and mirrors, an industry monopolized by the **Republic of Venice**. He managed to bring in glassmakers, but they were **poisoned by mercury**.

After the Revolution, the manufactory became the **Saint-Gobain** company.

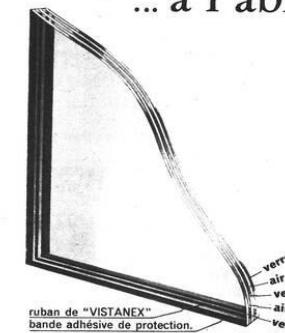
 **weber**
SAINT-GOBAIN



Bonjour lumière, bien sûr, mais...

... à l'abri du froid et du bruit

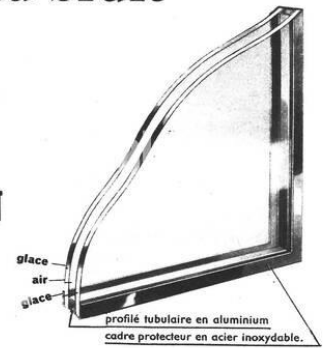
derrière les
**VITRAGES
ISOLANTS
SAINT-GOBAIN**



"TRIVER"

s'adapte aux menuiseries classiques.

En supprimant l'effet de paroi froide et les buées, "TRIVER" et "ATERPHONE" augmentent le volume habitable et le confort.



"ATERPHONE"

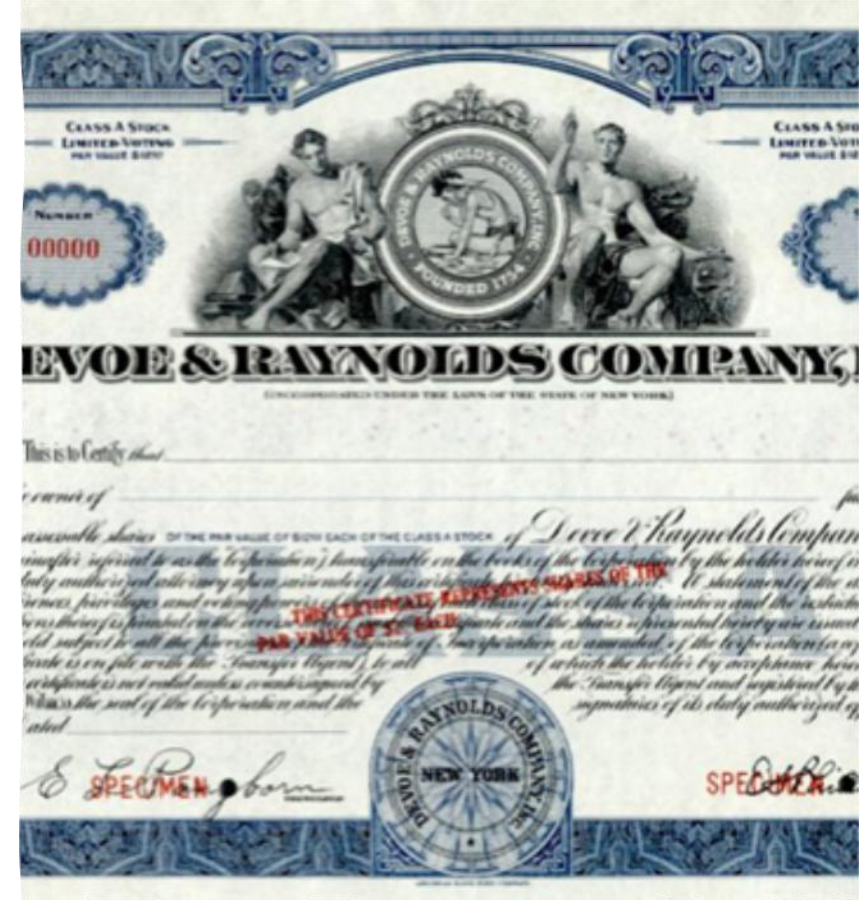
permet de réaliser de larges baies.

Renseignez-vous auprès de votre miroitier ou de votre menuisier.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION **SAINT-GOBAIN**, 16, Avenue Matignon, PARIS 8^e - BALzac 18-54^e

alamy

Image ID: 2R1TNBC
www.alamy.com



Devoe Paints 1754

Before Sherwin-Williams and Benjamin Moore became household names, there was Devoe Paints. Founded in 1754 by William Post in New York City, Devoe & Co. became one of America's earliest and most respected producers of paints, varnishes, and coatings. They pioneered many early finishes for both homes and naval ships.



The Valspar Corporation 1806

American manufacturer of paint and coatings based in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

It was the sixth largest paint and coating corporation in the world.

Valspar was founded in 1806 as a paint dealership in Boston.

THE OUTLOOK ADVERTISING SECTION



\$1,000 Varnish Test!

Valspar is a wonderful discovery in varnish making. The boiling-water test shown above does not injure it. *We offer \$1,000 if it does.*

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

If a cup of coffee is upset at dinner, for instance, you need not bother to lift the cloth if the table-top is varnished with Valspar. Even if the liquid stays there until it dries, no harm will be done.

Neither will hot dishes hurt Valspar. To clean it—wash it. No fussing with

solvents, oils or waxes to keep it in fine condition.

Furniture dealers are now beginning to sell tables, chairs, and various other articles varnished with Valspar.

It is worth taking a great deal of trouble, if necessary, to get this kind. Look for the *Label*—"Varnished with Valspar."

Write today for free 2-ounce sample can of Valspar with boiling water for test—no money to your own satisfaction that every claim we make is true. With it we will send booklet and name and address of your nearest dealer.

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 451 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TRADE **VALSPAR** MARK

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON *Established 1806* TORONTO PARIS AMSTERDAM
W. F. FULLER & CO., San Francisco, Agents for Pacific Coast

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Take  the word of the man who knows paint

In house paint
it pays to buy
THE BEST!

There's a big difference in house paints. It pays to use the best so you won't have to paint so often. That's why it pays to insist on SWP, the house paint that is Weathered for long lasting beauty and protection.

Why gamble with ordinary house paint when the best costs so little? Enough SWP House Paint for the average six-room home costs less than \$45.

Ask your Sherwin-Williams dealer to show you how SWP House Paint is Weathered to clean itself and wear longer.

IT'S WEATHERED

That means SWP is tested rigorously for its ability to resist chalking, checking, cracking, fading and dirt collection.

Go outside and look at your house... *isn't it time for SWP?*

For Decorating Ideas, Inside and Out, Borrow the Style Guide... FREE. Let your Sherwin-Williams dealer show you or find you the big Paint and Color Style Guide. Scores of large color photographs of beautiful rooms and homes. Hundreds of authentic color styling suggestions.

IT PAYS TO SEE THE DEALER WHO SELLS **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS**

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS AND ITS ALLIED COMPANIES LEAD THE WORLD IN PAINT RESEARCH



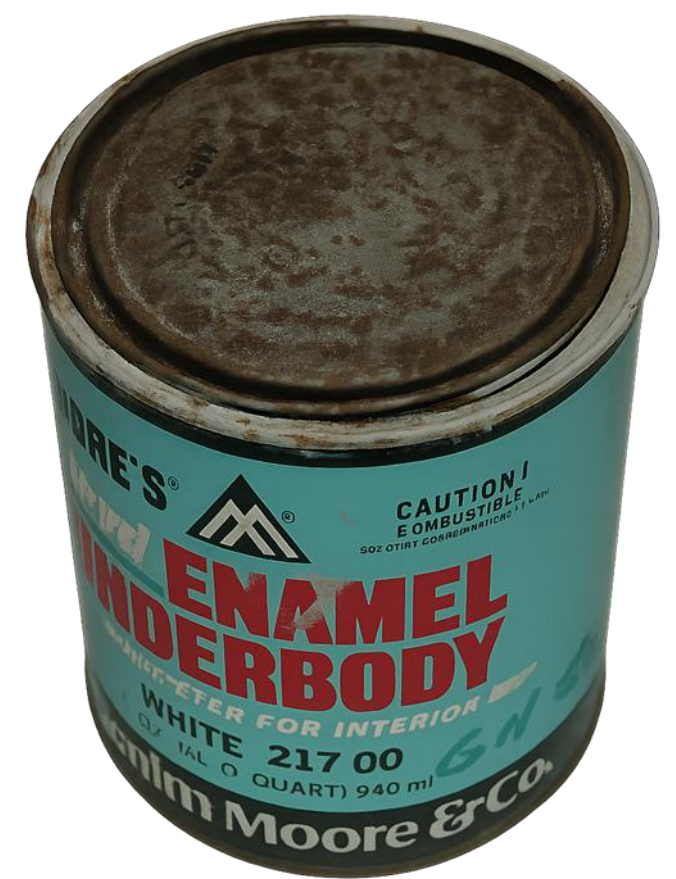

The Sherwin-Williams Company

1866

Sherwin-Williams dates from 1866, when Cleveland bookkeeper [Henry Sherwin](#) invested in Truman Dunham & Co., a paint distributorship.

He formed Sherwin, Williams, & Co. with [Edward Williams](#) and A.T. Osborn.

For its first factory, in 1873 the company acquired a [cooporage](#) in Cleveland from [Standard Oil](#).



Benjamin Moore & Co. 1883

Benjamin Moore & Co. is an American manufacturer of paints, stains, and other architectural coatings. The company was founded in 1883 in New York, N.Y. and is currently headquartered in Montvale, N.J. Benjamin Moore has major manufacturing and distribution operations throughout the United States and Canada, with global sales in more than 75 other countries.

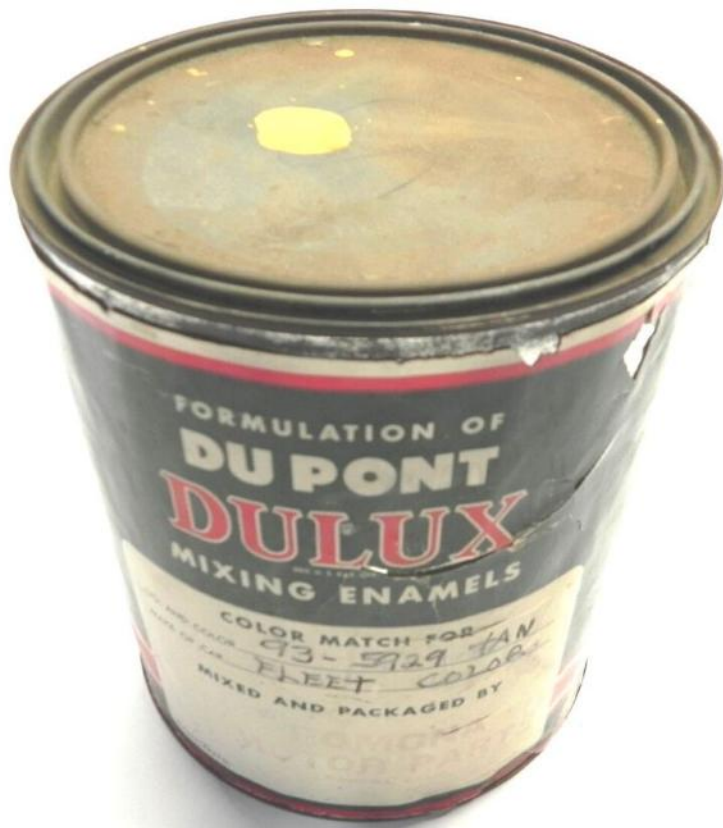
Lead Paint

Lead paint or **lead-based paint** is paint containing lead. As pigment, lead(II) chromate (PbCrO_4 , "chrome yellow"), lead(II,IV) oxide (Pb_3O_4 , "red lead"), and lead(II) carbonate (PbCO_3 , "white lead") are the most common forms. Lead is added to **accelerate drying**, **increase durability**, **maintain a fresh appearance**, and **resist moisture that causes corrosion**.

It is one of the main health and environmental hazards associated with paint.

In the July 1904 edition of its monthly publication, Sherwin-Williams reported the dangers of paint containing lead.





Dulux 1931

Dulux is an internationally-available brand of architectural paint that originated from the United Kingdom. The brand name Dulux has been used by both Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) and DuPont since 1931 and was one of the first alkyd-based paints.

ICI Paints was formed in 1926. The Dulux paint brand was introduced in 1931. The name Dulux is derived from the words **Durable** and **Luxury**.

DuPont

DuPont de Nemours, Inc., commonly shortened to **DuPont**, is an American multinational chemical company first formed in 1802 by French-American chemist and industrialist Éleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours. The company played a major role in the development of the U.S. state of Delaware and first arose as a **major supplier of gunpowder**.

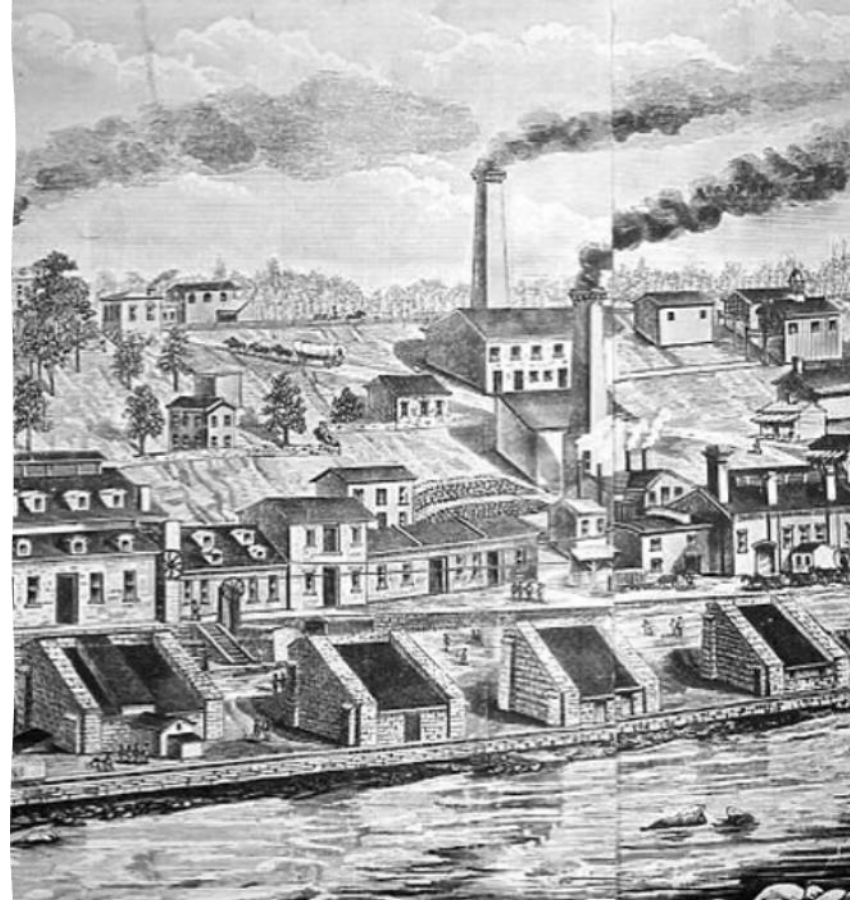
Started the company Wilmington, Delaware, two years after du Pont and his family left France to escape the French Revolution and religious persecution Huguenot Protestants.

VESPEL, NEOPRENE, NYLON, CORIAN, TEFLON, MYLAR, KAPTON, KEVLAR, ZEMDRAIN, NOMEX, TYVEK, SORONA, VITON, CORFAM, LYCRA, FREON

Synthetic pigments and paints including ChromaFlair

Lithopone (1870), C.I. Pigment White 5, is a mixture of inorganic compounds, widely used as a white pigment powder. It is composed of a mixture of barium sulfate and zinc sulfide.





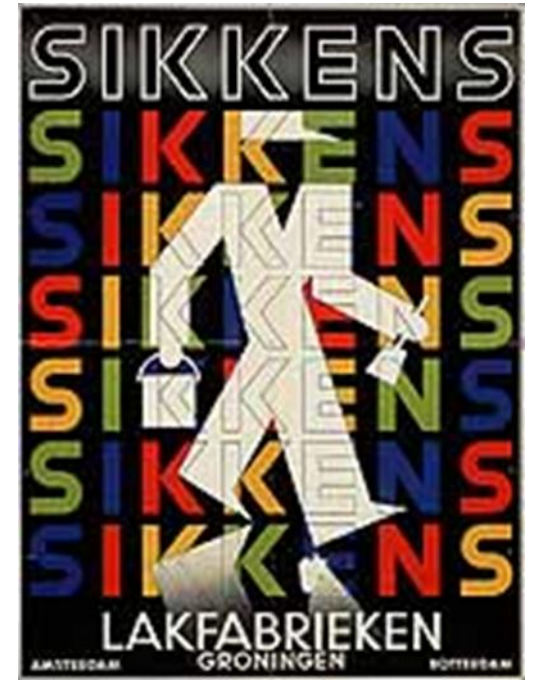
The Du Pont Gunpowder Mills

From 1802 to 1921, Eleutherian Mills was a gunpowder mill site used for the manufacture of explosives, founded by Eleuthère Irénée du Pont, which grew into the DuPont company.

SIKKENS 1792

It started in 1792 when painter and decorator Wiert Willem Sikkens started the production of Sikkens lacquers in the town of Groningen in the Netherlands.

A property in the best shopping street in the town. He sold glass, wood and tools as well as paint and lacquer to painters and decorators.



AKZO NOBEL



1929 **AKU** formed *Vereinigete Glanzstoff-Fabriken* (est. 1899) and the *Nederlandse Kunstzijdefabriek* (ENKA, est. 1911) merged to the *Algemene Kunstzijde Unie* (AKU), synthetic fibers.

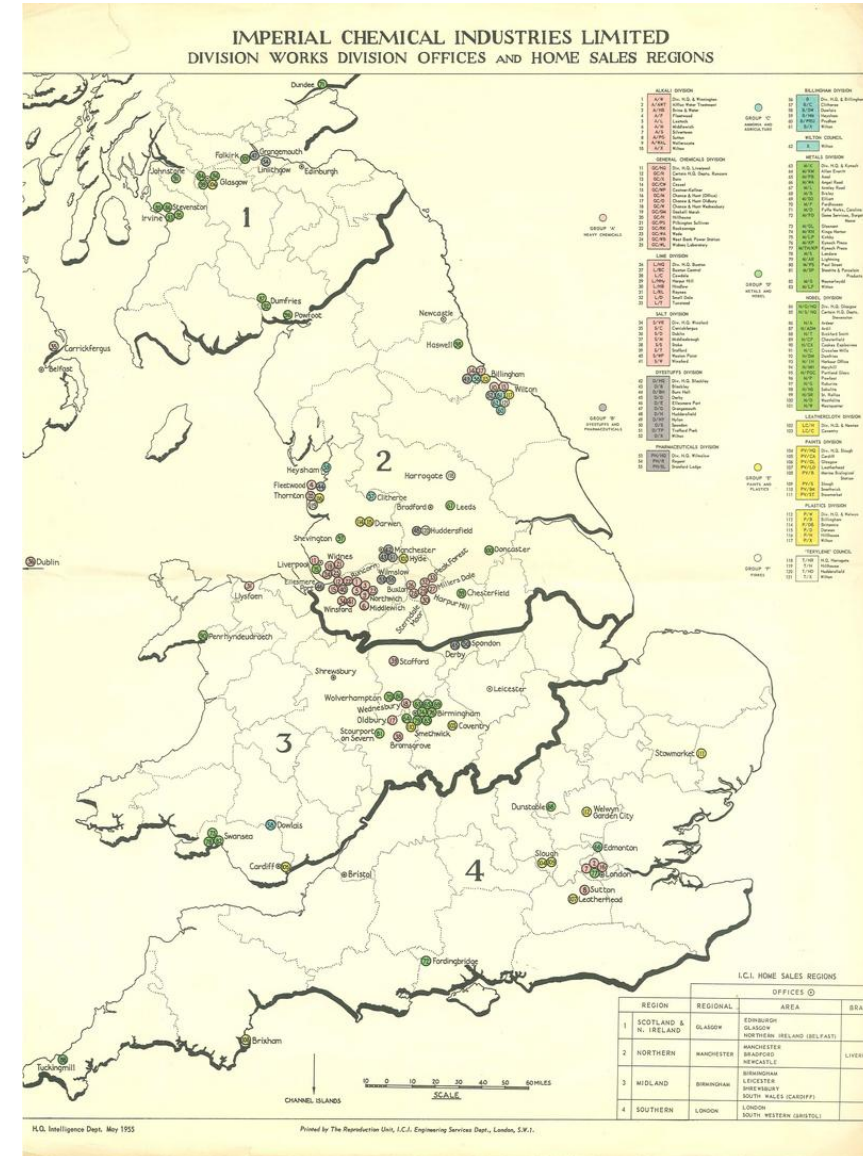
1969 Akzo established through the *Algemene Kunstzijde Unie* (General Artificial Silk Union; AKU) and *Koninklijke Zout Organon* (Royal Salt Organon; **KZO**).

1994 Akzo and Nobel Industries merged, forming **Akzo Nobel**.

Nobel Industries in 1984 from Swedish arms manufacturer *Bofors* and chemical company *KemaNobel*, both to the 19th-century chemist and inventor **Alfred Nobel**.

2008 AkzoNobel acquired the British **Imperial Chemical Industries** (ICI), formed four UK-based: the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Brunner Mond, Nobel Explosives, and United Alkali.

Today, **AkzoNobel** focuses on paints and coatings, with well-known brands *Dulux*, *Sikkens*, *International*, and *Interpon*.



Reichhold, Flügger & Boecking

The paint factory Reichhold, Flügger & Boecking was founded in 1898 by Carl Reichhold and was located in Vienna, Hamburg (Hammer Deich 56), Raab (Hungary), as well as in Pozsony (Bratislava).

In 1872, the Viennese chemist Carl Reichhold produced paints for the first time. At the beginning of the 20th century, he gave his products the brand name Durlin.



*Reichhold, Flügger & Boecking, továrň na laky — Lackfabrik.
Bottova ul. 5.

Továrne — Fabriken: Hamburg, Viedeň a Ráb.

Všetky laky a lakové barvy. Spec.: laky kočiarové a auto-
mobilové, na vagony, celulozové „Oxylin“, laky cellonové na
lietadlá, laky izolačné pre elektrotechniku atď.

Sämtliche Lacke und Lackfarben. Spez.: Wagen- und Auto-
mobillacke, Waggonlacke, Zellulose „Oxylin“, Cellonlacke
für Flugzeuge, Isolierlacke für die Elektrotechnik usw.

**Proti
rezu
a
hnílobě!**

FERABRIN
Ideální nátěr na kovy a na dřevo

REICHHOLD, FLÜGGER & BOECKING

Einer sagt's dem Andern, dass

Emolin
EMAIL
unübertrefflich ist!

H HOHL, FLÜGGER & BOECKING
TOVARNY NA LAKY
BRATISLAVA - HAMBURG - VIENNA - RAB - BELHRAD

FIB

Driser EMOLIN BRATISLAVA
Brünnenzug

TANICE: pro svetovos tade obort
Wojensko, Engin, inio
Wojensko abot varjes
Wojensko abot, boties
OCSTLO PADUOSTE - WICH LINDHARTOV GAVES

Van
Jocož J o z a f
Bren-elle.

Pratgijor.
Bežesporý wén,

V BRATISLAVE, doe
Bage wy Cllyet
m. 1925.

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Továrna na laky
Flügger & Boecking
Bratislava

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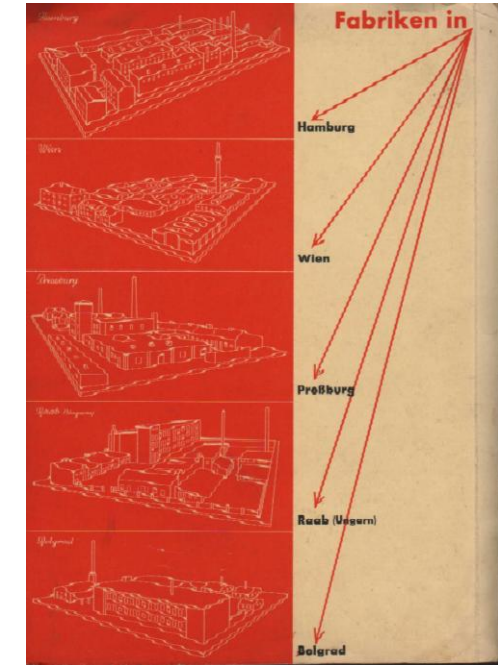
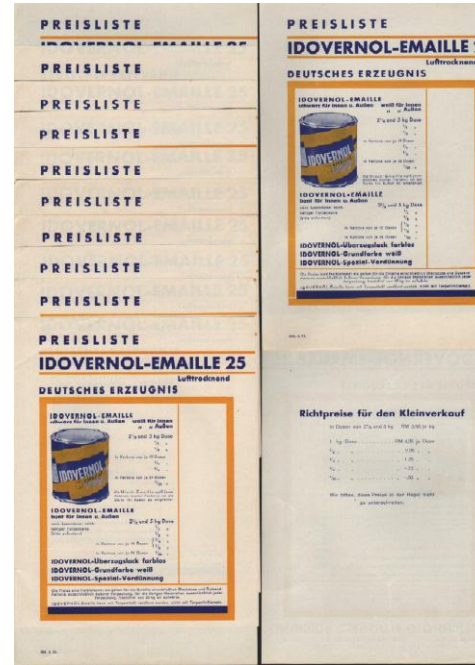
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Reichhold, Flügger&Boecking, Stadlauer Lackfabrik, XXII Kagran, Breitenleerstr 424



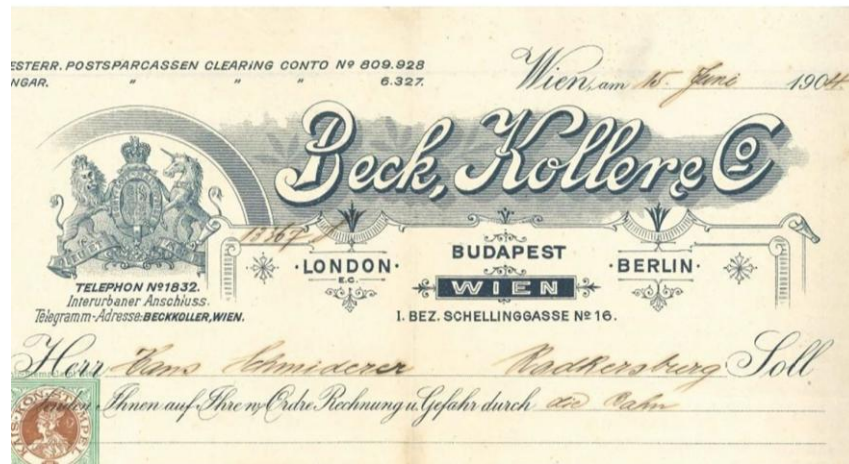


BECK, KOLLER



1868 - Schellinggasse 14-16
- founded by Beck, Koller
& Co., selling "Harland"
carriage varnish, later a
paint shop.

1921 - Henry H. Reichhold
joined the company of his
father, Carl.



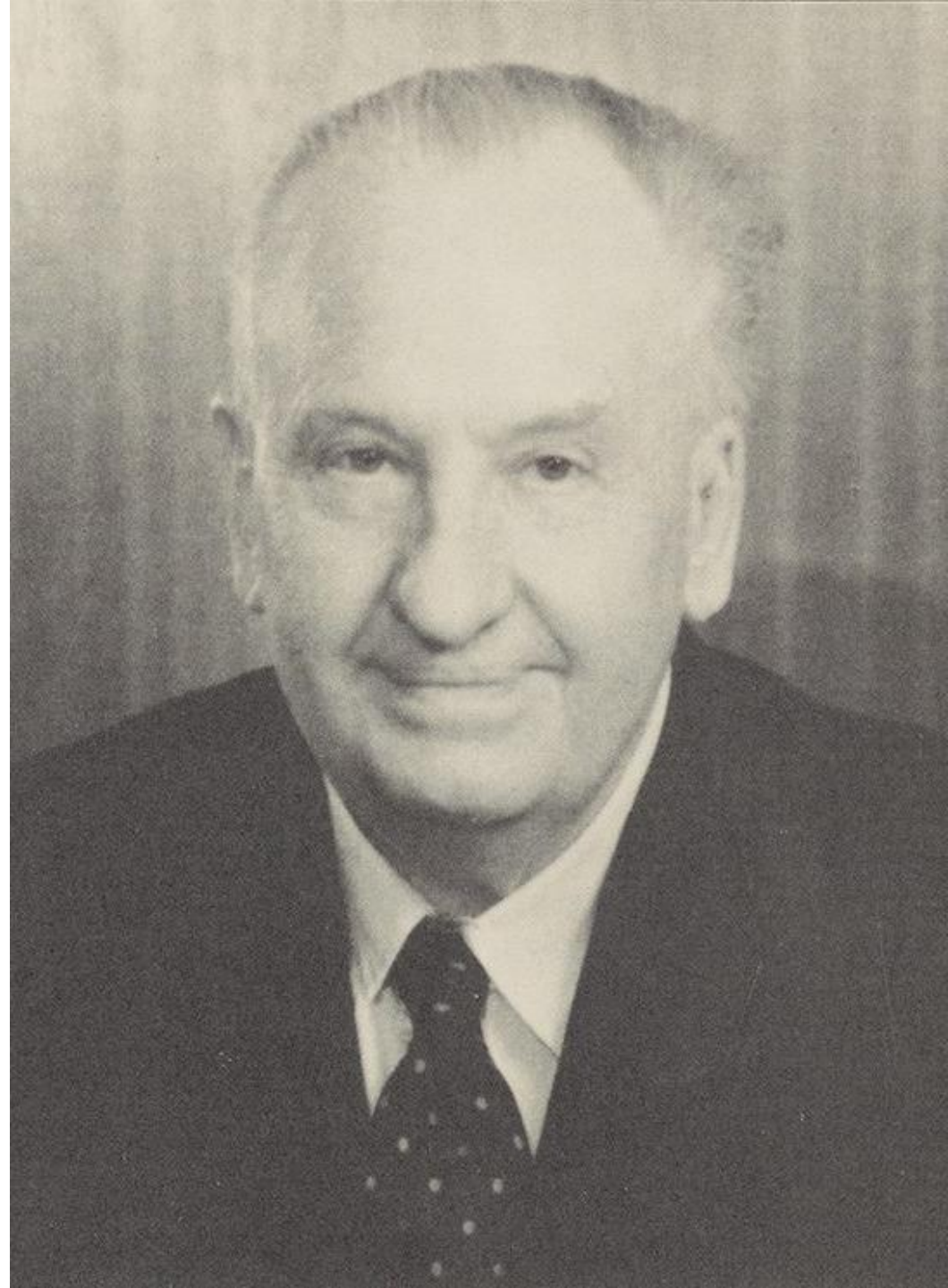
2004 - Merge of Beck
Koller & Fischer GmbH
under the leadership of
Adler-Werk Lackfabrik.

REICHHOLD, HENRY H.

Henry Helmuth Reichhold, a Berlin-born chemist and founder of Reichhold Chemicals Inc., helped **Henry Ford** speed up car production. After studying in Berlin and Vienna, he joined his father's paint firm, Beck, Koller & Company, in 1921, and moved to the United States in 1924 to work in Ford's paint department. By 1925 he became its technical head.

Ford's slow drying natural resin paints hindered mass production, but in 1925 Reichhold's brother sent him a new synthetic fast-drying resin from Vienna. The resulting paint named "**Beckacite**" that dried in hours instead of days, greatly improving Ford's manufacturing efficiency.

In 1927 Reichhold founded his own company in Detroit to produce resins and paint materials. Renamed **Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.** in 1938, it grew to operate factories in 23 U.S. states and 24 countries. In 1987 it became part of **Dainippon Ink and Chemicals (DIC)**.



THE "Make-up" OF MOTOR CARS

20 YEARS AGO: The industry growing up . . . sprawling . . . unmanufactured . . . breakers at the property . . . 112 automobile manufacturers . . . 1,000,000 unit production . . . \$1275 average price

TODAY: 20 manufacturers . . . 30,000,000 cars in use . . . \$775 average price . . . the volume of world industry . . . material of mass production . . . the history the story of man's inventiveness . . . the adaptation of science to production.

TWENTY YEARS AGO it took 552 hours to apply a complete surface coating to an automobile—today it takes 12. Twenty years ago a car needed to be repainted every 8 months—today, through every change of climate and weather, the brilliant luster and sheen of modern cars last upwards of 5 years.

And the development of synthetic resins made this advance in surface coating technology possible—one of the most important single contributions to automobile mass production. The "make-up" of a motor car is now one of its biggest selling features contributing immeasurably to pride of ownership as well as the longevity of the car.

Twenty years ago paint, varnish, lacquer and enamel were made, in part, from natural gums and fruits from the earth. Today, chemical synthesis has improved on nature's own products. Practically every surface—wood, metal, rubber, paper, textile—can benefit from the greater beauty and longer life imparted by surface coatings made with synthetic resins.

Fifteen years ago Reichhold began its pioneering in the production of synthetic resins. Today it's the world's largest producer of surface coating synthetics. Moreover, with the recent acquisition of a chemical color plant, Reichhold can assure formulators perfect chemical compatibility between pigment and vehicle—the only manufacturer to offer such a complete service.

REICHOLD CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED
 Detroit, Michigan Chemical Plant at River-Rock, N.Y. Elizabeth, N.J.



"We're on the Air"

QUIET... the human voice... the signal's given... the music swirls... through the ether to millions of homes... the modern miracle, radio... the essence of the age, television.

Behind the scenes... the scientist, technologist, engineer... countless units... mighty generators... delicate apparatus... millions of miles of wire and cable... consoles, cabinets... the wonder of perfection—

EVERY ACHIEVEMENT is based on an advance in technical knowledge. Radio and television are no exception. In fact, they have one requirement in common with practically everything man makes or uses—that requirement is *surface protection*. The need for a tough, impervious film to protect the base material—wood, metal, fabric—against the destructive action of weather, temperature, humidity or sea.

Time was when these surface coatings—paints, varnishes and lacquers—were made, in part, with natural gums and resins. Then chemical synthesis—the reward of long research—improved on nature's own products. Now, thanks to the use of synthetic resins, surface coatings give added beauty and protection to countless pieces of equipment that are produced at a speed and price unheard of before.

Many of the important developments in this vital industry were originated in Reichhold's laboratories. With 9 basic classifications of synthetic resins, comprising over 100 types, Reichhold is the world's largest producer of surface coating synthetics.

Reichhold also produces chemical colors formulated to work in complete chemical harmony with its extensive line of synthetics. It is, therefore, technically prepared to assist formulators in obtaining maximum chemical compatibility between color pigment and vehicle.

Manufacturers are invited to learn more about RCI products that are vastly improving the beauty and quality of surface coatings.

REICHOLD CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED
 Detroit, Michigan Chemical Plant at River-Rock, N.Y. Elizabeth, N.J.



NEW! WALLKYD

Chemistry's Wonder Alkyd for Wall Enamels

MAKES A COMPLETELY NEW KIND OF WALL ENAMEL!

A CINCH TO PUT ON... PRODUCES A VELVETY SURFACE... WASHES READILY
NO HARSH "FRESH PAINT" SMELL... WEARS FOR YEARS

If you've ever admired the way the finish on your car, refrigerator, stove and washing machine keeps fresh-looking despite wear and water, here's exciting news for you.

For the very same material, alkyd resin, that makes these sprayed-on, baked enamels so enduring is now available in air-drying wall finishes that you, or a professional painter, can easily apply in your home. They're brands made with WALLKYD.

A snap to handle! So simple that the man of the house can paint ceilings while the rest of the family does walls... and the result's a treat. You'll be amazed at how uniform your work is, how free from brush or roller marks, laps, runs and sags.

Dries quickly! Fast enough so that furniture and drapes may be replaced in the evening when you paint in the morning. And you can wash walls the next day if necessary. No drawn-out "tender" period.

Coats any surface... walls, ceilings, trim... plaster, wallboard, metal, wood.

Dirt disappears with soap and water! Wash away (scrub if need be) fingerprints, chalk, pencil and crayon scrawls, dirt smudges, dust accumulations. They come off with ease. Even repeated washing doesn't

mar the velvety smartness of a WALLKYD-base finish.

Ever-lovely! Never have colors—pastels to deep tones—been so faithfully reproduced. This finish lasts longer, too... has more resistance to scratching, marring, chipping.

"Covers" more readily. You get more coverage per coat with solvent-thinned WALLKYD-base enamel because there's more pigment and color (more paint) in every gallon.

No annoying "wet paint" smell! No burning fumes to bother eyes, nose or throat.

Get a wall enamel that gives you all these advantages... a brand formulated with WALLKYD. Write for a list of the manufacturers using WALLKYD in their wall enamels.

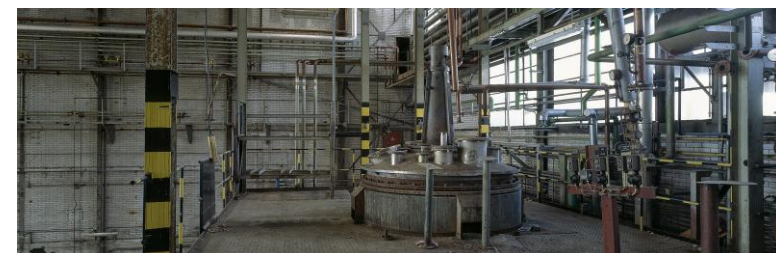
WALLKYD also increases the weather resistance of exterior paints.

Makers of exterior coatings, in increasing numbers, are also turning to WALLKYD. Man hours—years or those of the painter you employ—are the most expensive item in painting. That's why there's such a demand for WALLKYD-base exterior paints that last so much longer than conventional house paints.



What advantages WALLKYD adds! It makes wall enamels roll on freely—brush readily—dry fast—take repeated washing and scrubbing.

REICHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.
 525 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.
 Producer of WALLKYD— and other synthetic resins for the paint, printing ink, paper, plywood, textile and foundry industries.
 BETTER HOMES & GARDENS, MARCH, 1954



As a company of Schmid Industrieholding GmbH, Murexin is part of an Austrian group rich in tradition. Family includes: Austrotherm, Baunit, Furtenbach, Wopfinger Transportbeton, Lorencic and Ortner.





ist ein Kunstharz-Emaillack bester Qualität und bietet bei der Verarbeitung viele Vorteile:

schnelles Trocknen,
sehr gute Witterungsbeständigkeit,
beste Lichtechtheit der farbigen Nuancen,
Schlag- und Biegefestigkeit des Lackfilms,
hohe Deckkraft und Ausgiebigkeit,
leichte Streichfähigkeit,
schöner Hochglanz

„**SUPERIOL**“ ist äußerst vielseitig verwendbar:

für Außen- und Innenlackierungen,
für Holz und Eisenblech,
für große und kleine Objekte —
also für alles und jedes

Chlorkautschuk-Lack ist in den Farbtönen Nr. 51, 57,
53, 78, 64, 77, 73, 61, 98 und 65 lieferbar.

Lackfabrik O. FRITZE

für alle Anstriche



Jedermann zum Streichen nimmt
Lacke von O. Fritze,
denn in Lacken steht beständig
Fritze an der Spitze

**Hetzendorfer Lack-,
Farben- und Firniß-
Fabrik O. Fritze
1876**

In **1876**, Otto Fritze, who had managed a resin-oil paint factory in Berlin together with his siblings, founded the "**Hetzendorf Paint, Varnish and Resin Factory O. Fritze.**" Since **1879**, the company had its headquarters at **Stachegasse 16 in Altmannsdorf.**

In **1888**, it opened a branch (depot) at **Jasomirgottstraße 5**, and in **1891** at **Wildpretmarkt 1.**

Depots were also established in **Teplitz (1894)** and in other locations at existing paint dealers.

Stollack

Modlingerstrasse 15, A-2353 Guntramsdorf



1890 - Founding of a factory Lack- und Farben fabrik Peter Stoll

1946 - Resumption of operations after World War II by Herbert Turnauer

1958 - The first trial using a water-dilutable resin base

1959 - Acquisition of the Austrian representation for Standox Autoreparatur Lacke through Matev KG (later Herberts GmbH)

1960 - License grant for Fiat (Italy) and Volkswagen (Germany) for water-based dip and pouring varnishes

1964-69 - Planning and construction of a plant Policolor in Romania

1967 - The first license for anodic electrophoresis in car industry in USSR; establishment of a subsidiary Hellac (West Germany); founding of Herberts GmbH & Co. KG, Wien

1968 - Signing of the first cooperation agreement with USSR

1969 - Takeover of Stollack AG by Hoechst AG

1976 - License for anodic electrophoresis in American companies DuPont, PPG and Ford

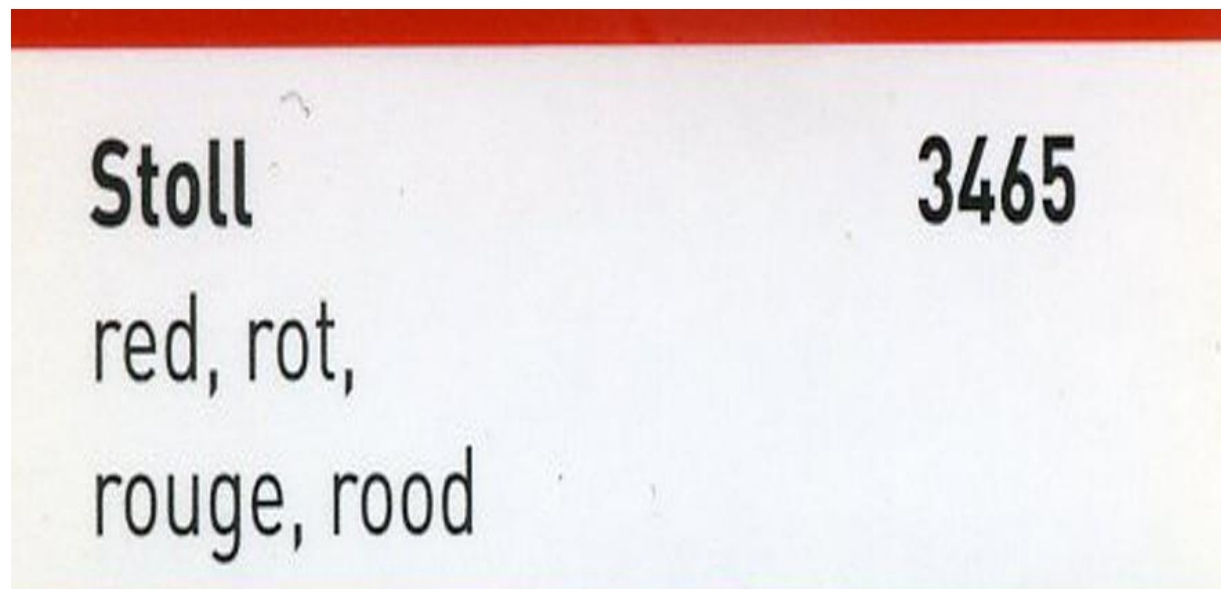
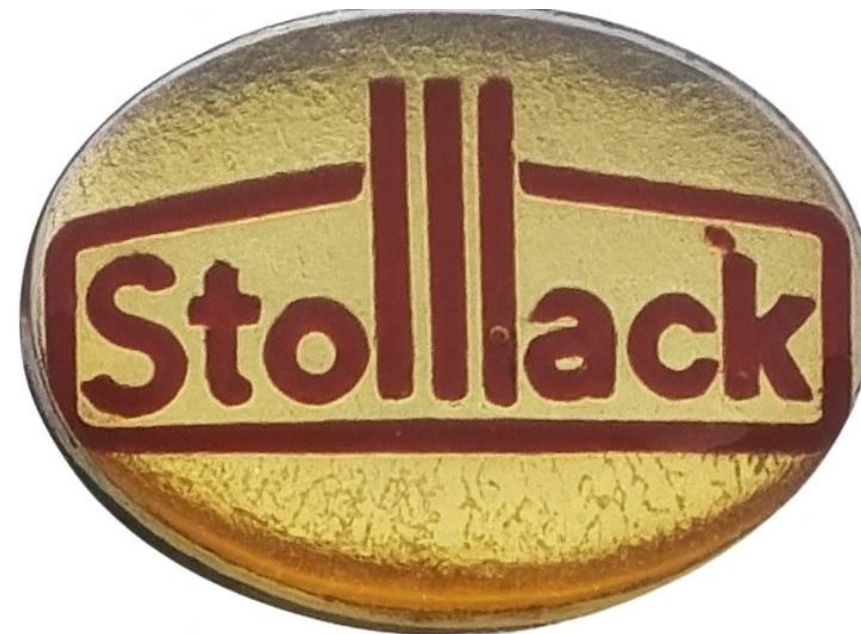
1979 - The first usage of solventless UV-varnishes in ski industry

1969 - Assumption of responsibility for management by Herberts Wuppertal

1983 - License grant for cataphoresis in China and Korea

1984 - Renewing of cooperation with Kansay Paint Co. Ltd.

1985 - Placing of Herberts Austria Lacke GmbH in temporary plants Stollack AG and Herberts GmbH/Wien





[Hledání](#) [Trasa](#) [Moje Mapy](#) [JN](#)

[←](#) **Modlingerstrasse 15, A-2353 Gun** [×](#)

Přidáním fotografie tohoto místa můžete pomoci ostatním.

3D POHLED

Axalta Coating Systems

Průmyslový areál

Mödlingerstraße 15, 2353 Guntramsdorf, Rakousko ▾

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Podělte se o vaši zkušenost [Přidat hodnocení](#)

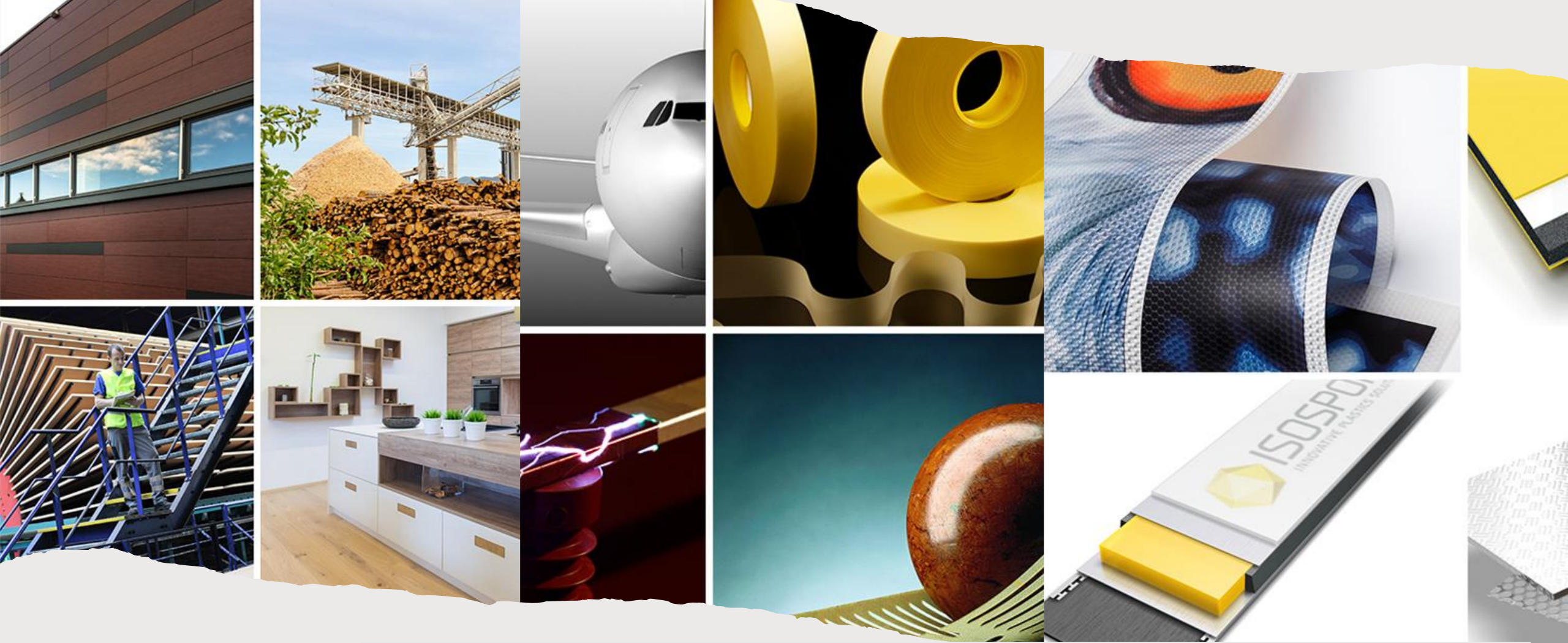
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Constantia
INDUSTRIES AG
WE ARE UNIQUE.

Holding company founded by his father, Herbert, in 1969. Constantia's diversified interests include **FunderMax** (timber products and decorative laminates), **Isosport** (plastic composite materials for the ski and snowboard industries) and **Isovolta** (electrical insulation materials). Another holding, **Isovoltaic**, which makes backing for solar modules. Revenues \$1.1 billion in 2011, Turnauer serves as ambassador of the Order of Malta in Liechtenstein. His son, Stanislaus, is CEO of Constantia Industries.

Apollo

Apollo was an **Austro-Hungarian joint-stock company** producing mineral oils, headquartered in **Prešpurk** (Bratislava). In **1895**, a decision was made in Budapest to build a refinery in Bratislava near **Mlynská záhrada**.

The new and modern plant became the **second-largest mineral oil refinery in the monarchy** in terms of area. It produced **gasoline, kerosene, paraffin, candles, petroleum jelly, asphalt**, and even **artificial ice**.

After the establishment of the **Czechoslovak Republic**, it merged with the **Moravian Mining Company** and the **Šumperk Refineries**, and operated its own trading company **Apollo-Nafta**.

During the period of the **Slovak Republic (1939–1945)**, the plant was owned by **Dynamit Nobel AG Bratislava** and **IG Farben**, later **Deutsche Erdöl Aktiengesellschaft (DEA)**.

From **1949**, it bore the name **national enterprise Slovnaft** (today **Slovnaft a. s.**). The original Apollo refineries remained at their initial location until **1963**, when production was moved from **Mlýnské Nivy** to a new site outside the city in **Vlčie hrdlo**.



Moreni
Rumunsko



Boryslaw
Halič

Chemical Plants in Czechoslovakia

Czech chemical plants:

„Rafinerie minerálních olejů“, [národní podnik](#) Praha

„Spojené farmaceutické závody“, n. p. Praha

„Ostravské chemické závody“, n. p. [Ostrava](#)

„[Synthesia](#), chemické závody“, n. p. Praha-Semtín

„[Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu](#)“, n. p. Praha

„Spojené továrny na barvy a laky“ n. p. Praha

„Stalinovy chemické závody“, n. p. [Horní Litvínov](#)

Chemical plants in Slovakia:

„Chemické závody na Slovensku“ národný podnik, Bratislava

„Chemické závody DYNAMIT-NOBEL“, n. p., Bratislava

„Lučobné a farmaceutické závody“, n. p., Bratislava

„Slovenské rafinérie minerálnych olejov“, n. p., [Bratislava](#)

„Závody pre chemickú výrobu“, n. p., [Nováky](#)



Nippon Paint 1881

Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. (Japanese 日本ペイントホールディングス株式会社, *Nippon Peinto Horudingusu Kabushiki-gaisha*) **is a Japanese company specializing in the production of paints and coatings.** It was founded in **Tokyo on March 14, 1881** under the name **Komyosha**. In **1919**, its first overseas branch was established in **Shanghai**. Since **1920**, the company has been headquartered in **Osaka**, and since **1927** it has borne the name **Nippon Paint**.

In **1897**, the company obtained its first patent for the use of **zinc oxide**. After the Second World War, it was the first to introduce **alkyd resins** to the market.

Alkyd

The Swedish chemist **Jöns Jacob Berzelius** prepared the first **synthetic polyester** in **1847** by reacting **glycerol** with **tartaric acid**. Subsequently, in **1901**, **Watson Smith** discovered that reacting **phthalic anhydride** with **glycerol** produces **thermosetting, insoluble polyester resins**.

General Electric investigated the reaction of **polyhydric alcohols** with **carboxylic acids**. **R. H. Kienle** and his team, in the **1920s**, improved the **solubility in organic solvents** and **flexibility** of polyester resins by modifying them with **vegetable and fish oils**. The modified resins were suitable as **binders for coatings**.

On **January 29, 1927**, Kienle filed a **U.S. patent application**, describing that combining an **aromatic or cyclic polybasic acid** with an **oxidizable acid derived from drying oils** produces a new type of **resin material**, which is soluble under ordinary conditions and hardens to a **tough, durable state** upon exposure to air. After application and solvent evaporation, a **solid, flexible, and strongly adhering film** is formed.

U.S. Patent No. 1,893,873 was issued to **R. H. Kienle** on **January 10, 1933**, for **oil-modified alkyd resin** and assigned to the **General Electric Company**. The patent was considered the **fundamental patent for oil alkyd resins**, but it was later **declared invalid** due to lack of inventive activity.

General Electric unsuccessfully sued **Paramet Chemical Corporation** (Long Island City), a manufacturer of alkyd resin under the trade name **Esterol**. This opened **alkyd resin production to all manufacturers**.

While there were only **six producers in 1933**, by **1939** their number had increased to **34**. During the **1930s**, **two-thirds of the world's production** came from the three original companies: **General Electric, American Cyanamid, and DuPont**.

In the **1940s**, **Reichhold** became one of the **largest manufacturers**.

Großenhainer Straße (Dresden)

Südseite (South side)

On the south side of the street, toward the old **Leipzig-Dresden railway line**, various companies had already settled since **1840**, with the factory hall at **Großenhainer Straße 99** being a **listed (protected) historic building**.

Nähmaschinenfabrik Clemens Müller

Zigarrenfabrik Bürckner & Siebmann

Kammgarnspinnerei Creuznach

Maschinenfabriken Jahn & Beyer

Schilling & Co.

Blechwarenfabrik Mayer & Co.

Farbenfabrik Pillnay

Chemischen Fabriken Arlt & Borkowski

Hubert und Böhme

Schriftguß Gebrüder Butter

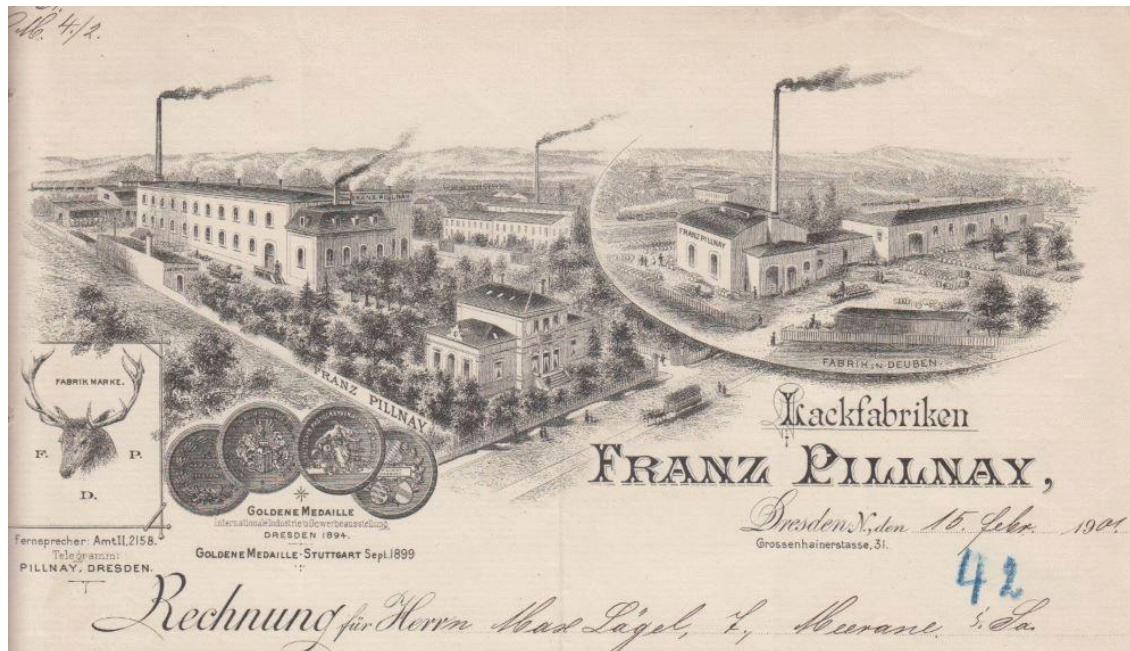
Schokoladenfabrik Jentzsch

Likörfabrik Woldemar & Schmid

Farbenfabrik Pillnay (Dresden)

Franz Pillnay's Paint Factory (No. 33):

The company was founded in 1882 by **Franz Josef Pillnay (1856–1928)** and was located at **Großenhainer Straße 31–33**. Initially, it primarily produced **varnishes for wood and furniture**, as well as **synthetic resins, glazes, and latex**. Later, it specialized in the production of **automotive and marine paints** and **synthetic varnishes**, such as **Lymanol**. Its economic success allowed the establishment of branches in **Freital-Deuben** and **Berlin**. After Pillnay's death, the Berlin plant was sold in 1934 to **Teschner & Schwips**. Because the company participated in supplying materials for **submarine construction** during **World War II**, the family business fell under **reparations regulations** in 1945 and was transferred to a **Soviet joint-stock company**. On **March 10, 1947**, the Soviet Union handed the company over to the **Saxon state government** for **nationalization**.



Borkowski, A. Ed. D., Rsm., Großenhainerstr. 25. I.
 Inh. d. F. Otto Borkowski, f. Firm.-Verz. II. Th.

Bormann, A. F., Briesstr., Ziegelstr. 56. IV.

— E. A., Schneider, unt. Vorwerkstr. 11. IV.

— E. D., Schuhm., Briesnitzstr. 14. III.

— E. W., Tapezierermstr., Maschinenhausstr. 5. III.

— Chstne. Carol. Wlme. verw., Hebamme, Concordienstr. 68. I.

— Clara Agn., Mühlenpächters Ww., H. Bachhof-
 straße 8. II. H.G.

— El. Herm., Tischlergeh., Leubnitzerstr. 21. s.

— E. Hlf., Priv., Nordstr. 29. I.

— E. Rob., Bediener i. R. AGer., Moritzstr.

— E. Rob., Brauer, Schäferstr. 65. II.

— Fdfe. Wlme., Zimmerers Ehefr., Umlandstr.

— F. A., DLGer.-Kanzlist, (A. R. 2.), gr. M.
 straße 15. Halb.-St.

— F. E., Steinhdlr., Fischerstr. u. Inh.
 bades, a. Schänkw., Moritzburgerstr. 76.

— Gg. F. A., Rsm., a. Markt 9. II.

— Gstv. Ad., Cig.-Arbtr., Königsbrückerstr. 2.

— H. Ed., Werkf., Blumenstr. 17 b. II.

— H. E., Cig.-Arbtr., Bischofsweg 58 c. IV.

— H. Jul., Klempnergeh., Güterbahnhofstr.

Born, Rud., Privatschr. u. Pianofortespieler, Windel-
 mannstr. 24. IV.

Bornemann, C. F., Schuhm., Marktgrafenstr. 22. pt.

— Chstne. Jlne., Priv., Königstr. 5. I.

— Curt Gstv., A.-Ger.-Rfdr., Amalienstr. 13. III.

— Emil Gstv. Rhrd., Dr. phil., Geh. Schulrath
 i. R. Minist. d. Kultus u. öffentl. Unterr., (V.
 R. 1.), (Reuss. C. E. † 1.), (Oe. E. Kr. 3.),
 (Russ. St. 2.), (Schw. N. R.), (Offic. de l'Instr.
 Publ.), (Offic. d'Acad.), Magstr. 4. II.

— F. A., Rechtsanwalt b. d. R. DLGer. u. Notar,
 Gerichtsstr. 27. III.

— Thekla, Priv., Hauptstr. 22. I. H.G.





Novatic Group is a company that originated from VEB Lackfabrik Dresden (Kombinat Elaskon) and Farbenfabrik C. W. Pabst KG in Halle.

