



MAGNIFICENT
ARCHITECTURE
SAINT-GOBAIN

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Publisher: Briland Ltd, Beniaková 30, 841 05 Bratislava
Graphic processing: Briland Ltd, Beniaková 30, 841 05 Bratislava
Print: i + i print spol. s r.o., Bratislava
Translation & copyediting: www.kavali.eu

First print 2015

ISBN: 978-80-971948-1-9



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Ever since the company was established in 1665, Saint-Gobain materials have been part of iconic building projects in every corner of the world - from Versailles Palace to football stadiums for the World Cup in Brazil.

Saint-Gobain is a world leader on the building industry market thanks to its experience and ability to constantly innovate. The company designs, produces and distributes high quality building materials, which provide innovative solutions that respond to the challenges of increasing energy efficiency and protecting the environment. The annual turnover of the Group is EUR 42 thousand million.

Saint-Gobain operates in 64 countries and has almost 190 thousand employees. In 2015 the Group is celebrating its 350th anniversary - which is 350 reasons to have confidence in its future.

Reference buildings of **Saint-Gobain**

Towers Al Bahar

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Façades that communicate with the environment. That's how the two identical towers Al Bahar in Abu Dhabi could be described according to Aedas Architects. During its construction, designers used light Saint-Gobain Gyproc separating materials. The spherical buildings have a revolutionary system of internal temperature regulation based on an outer protective coat with elements which automatically open and close depending on the angle of sunlight intensity throughout the year. Façade panels are computer controlled, reacting to optimal sun and light conditions. This type of innovative façade provides internal rooms with lower use of artificial lighting and more day-light.



BMW Welt Showroom

Munich, Germany

The designers of the BMW Welt Showroom in Munich raised the limits of facade design by creating an impressive multipurpose exhibition building. It is a reflection of brand success and a portrayal of sustainable architecture. Saint-Gobain provided 12 400 m² of glass for the façade, in combination with various glazing including energy-efficient glass. These prevent heat leakage into the building. A very important aspect of sustainability and ecologic effectiveness is also the solar system on the building's roof.



Allianz Arena

Munich, Germany

This attractive building from the studio of Swiss architects Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron in the north Bavarian city is one of the most modern and beautiful stadiums in Europe and the world. It is used by Bayern Munich and TSV 1860 football clubs. The Allianz Arena can hold over 71 000 spectators. At first sight it has a slightly futuristic impression, thanks to the 2874 membrane diamond shape elements – air cushions. These create the façade and roof. They are part-transparent and part-white, making the atypical architecture even more interesting with unique and changing colours on a lit area of 25 500 m². For the stadium's construction, inventive building principles and the latest technologies were used.





Crowne Plaza

Shaoxing, China

This hotel - part of the popular Crowne hotel chain - is in the growing Chinese city of Shaoxing by Meilong Lake in the Didang business area. At 288.5 metres, it is one of the highest buildings in the city. There is a hotel and offices inside. The building's height and numerous façade glass panels represent the first visual impressions. The hotel's interior provides a wide range of services, comfortable rooms and apartments tailored for the target group of business travellers, as well as conference rooms and fine restaurants.

Theatre José de Castro Mendes

São Paulo, Brazil

Town theatre José de Castro Mendes near São Paulo is easily identifiable based on its specific façade and atypical roof. The building construction provides high resistance against weather changes, great surface adjustment and compatibility with used technologies, and it also fulfils the criteria of sustainability.



Hotel Aviator

Farnborough, Great Britain

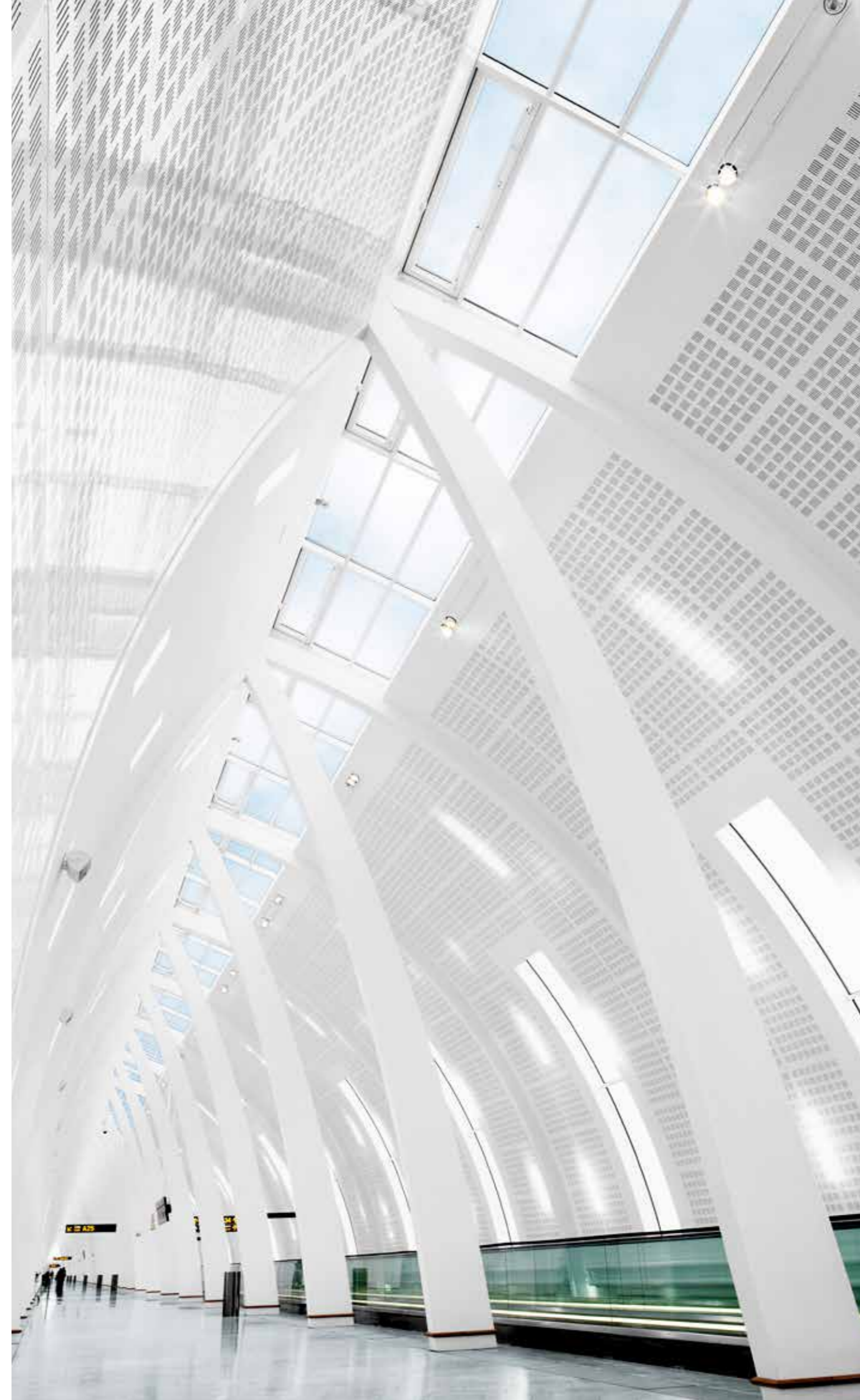
Hotel Aviator, located by Farnborough airport in Great Britain near London, is the ideal place for travellers and business persons. It is furnished in a simple yet contemporary architectonic style. The most interesting part of the hotel interior is the dramatic spiral staircase with white edging. The remarkable character of the façade construction is created by aluminium stripes edging both symmetrical hotel wings. Saint-Gobain Gyproc as the main provider of light construction materials on the plaster basis contributed to the innovative and modern design of the hotel.



Hotel Barceló

Hamburg, Germany

Hotel Barceló, part of the Spanish hotel chain, located in the heart of vibrant Hamburg near Binnenalster Lake, is the perfect connection between the hustle and bustle of the city and relaxation. To create spacious rooms and communal spaces with a relaxed atmosphere was the main target - and this was achieved by using glass accents. Inside, the avant-garde style dominates, whilst modern design and glass components create an impressive and innovative style. Saint-Gobain's glazing solutions and façade are eye-catching on the interior and exterior.



International airport Copenhagen

Copenhagen, Denmark

As is the strong tradition in northern countries, modern architecture stresses the importance of simplicity and clear lines without any distracting elements. The same is valid for Copenhagen airport. Thanks to high semicircle walls and huge windows, much more day-light enters the airport hall.



Marina Bay Sands

Singapore, Singapore

The opening of the luxury hotel complex Marina Bay Sands has significantly changed the silhouette and character of the city. Today, it is one of the most famous and most sought-after attractions in Singapore. This innovative and iconic building forming three symmetrical towers reaching 191 metres and a roof terrace of 340 metres necessitated the most modern materials and advanced construction techniques. The challenge was accepted by Saint-Gobain which provided glazing systems, anti-fire systems and acoustic systems with the Gyproc GypWall® system.



Marriott Marquis Hotel

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The Guinness Book of World Records lists the Marriot Marquis Hotel as the highest hotel in the world at 355 metres. It was built in postmodern architectonic style. The architects were inspired by the palm tree – hence both towers support the overall atmosphere of a prestige location in Business Bay near the world business centre, international congress centre, and Dubai airport. The façade is double glass – so it looks good and contributes to energy efficiency, and the building does not overheat.



The Louvre

Paris, France

Saint-Gobain can be proud of another significant benchmark – the Louvre in Paris. However, it is not the beautiful historical palace complex, but the enlargement of the exhibition part of the gallery which is in the base-court. Similar to the Louvre Pyramid, it is a modern contrast to a historic building with façade components from the renaissance, classic and baroque periods. The exterior part of the complex has a wavy roof of 2000 isolation glass panels made of 8000 parts of piped steel. It was not an easy job because the glass panels are triangular and square. The elegantly waved roof provides protection from direct sunlight and creates a new exhibition area.



National Theatre Bolshoi

Moscow, Russia

The National Theatre Bolshoi in Moscow is one of the most important symbols in Russia and one of the most beautiful theatre buildings in the world. Since 1776 when it was built in a classicistic style, the building has undergone many changes. These changes left visible marks on the building, so the necessity of building reconstruction was clear. In the six-year renovation of the building, Isover, Weber, Gyprac and Ecophon were involved. They aimed to maintain the look and décor of the historical building and its very unique atmosphere.



National Centre for the Performing Arts

Beijing, China

This is a building unique in the world. With its oval shape it creates a contrast to the environment in which it is built. This impressive and stand-out building in central Peking has a theatre, concert hall and opera, together with underwater corridors and underground garages. The shape of the theatre was made from a 600m² steel construction with glass panels from Saint-Gobain Glass. These give the building a futuristic visual effect.



Louvre Pyramid

Paris, France

The Louvre Pyramid is one of the most impressive buildings in the world thanks to the contrast of architectonic styles. It is in the forecourt of the historical Louvre Gallery surrounded by fountains. It is an experience, source of inspiration, and completes the overall impressive feeling of the building. The pyramid is 20 metres high, and is made of steel construction filled with Saint-Gobain glass. It is slightly coloured in warm ochre colour which is compatible with the museum building façade and enables the museum to be seen through the pyramid. The transparent building construction gives the forecourt a remarkable connection between history and the present.

AT&T stadium

Dallas, USA

This stadium in Dallas has the biggest retractable roof in the world. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics contributed with its light, innovative and resistant materials. In bad weather, the roof can be retracted in just 12 minutes. Its membrane construction has a high level of transparency, so additional artificial lighting is redundant.



Green Point stadium

Cape Town, South Africa

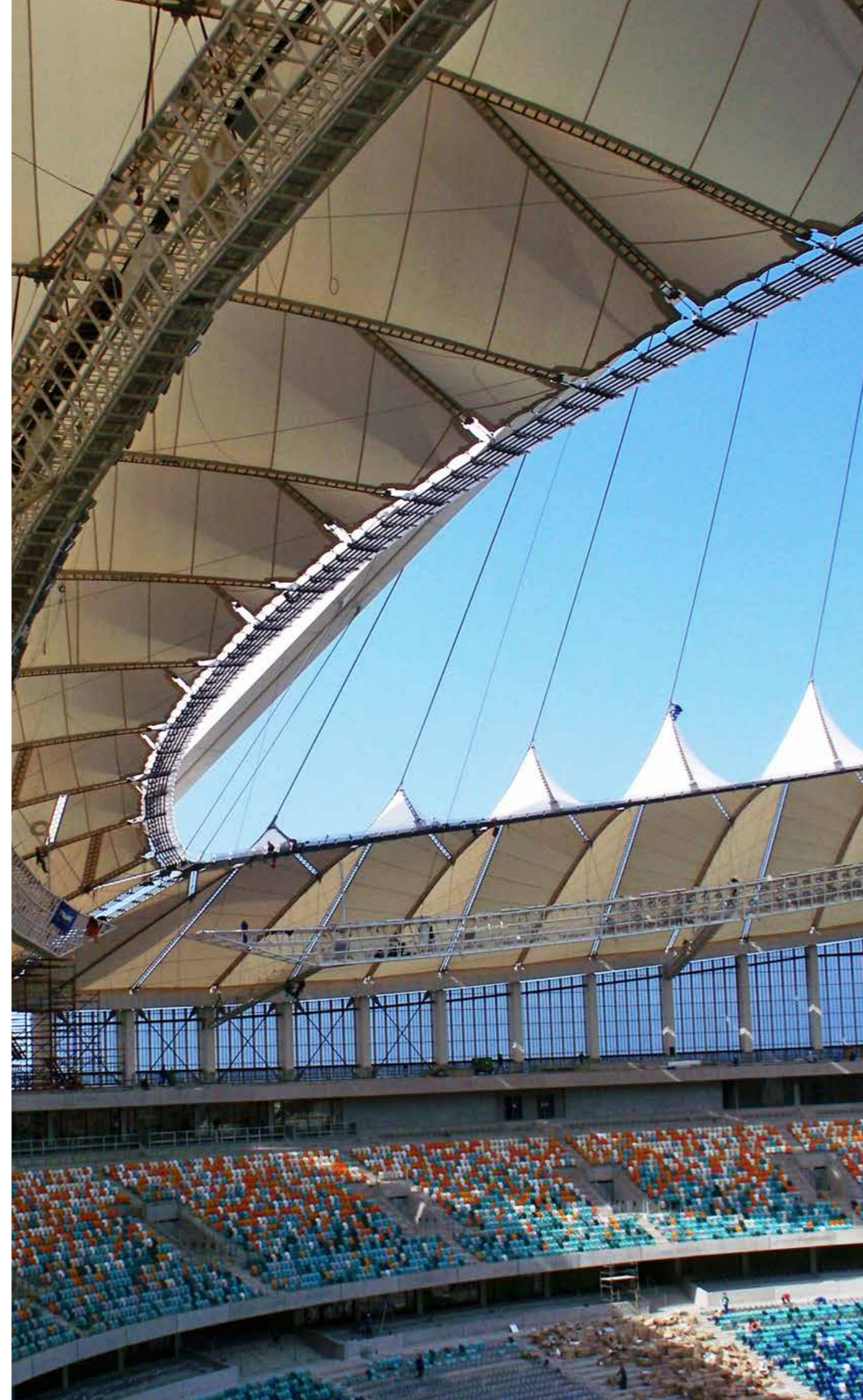
Another significant Saint-Gobain project is this stadium in Cape Town for sport events as well as musical concerts, big gala events and similar projects. The capacity is 68 000 visitors. It can be seen from surrounding residential areas and tourist points of Cape Town. It is an iconic building and a symbol situated between Table Mountain and the Atlantic Ocean. Even though the building is a unique project in terms of design and construction, focus goes to its roof of 9000 glass parts. Due to the changing weather conditions, the ring-shaped stadium roof was dimensioned so it can be moved two metres up and down with membrane technology.



Statue of Liberty

New York, USA

During the reconstruction of parts of the most famous statue in the world, Vetrotech Saint-Gobain North America also contributed - for floors, staircases and the statue's eyes the company provided highly efficient and fire-resistant materials.



Stadium Moses Mabhida

Durban, South Africa

The multi-functional Moses Mabhida stadium on the coast of the Indian Ocean is typical with its arch rising above the stadium reminiscent of a rainbow. It symbolises the unity and multi-ethnic population of the city. The roof is covered with SHEERFILL membrane construction like the stadiums in Cape Town and in China's Xining. During its construction, architects used modern and energy efficient technologies to meet the highest standards of sustainability.



Nanmen stadium

Xining, China

The impressive design of the majestic stadium building was achieved mainly thanks to the innovative material SHEERFILL membrane from Saint-Gobain. This material provides structural universality, functionality, longevity and energy saving. The roof is protected with self-cleaning material with photocatalytic upper paint. Hence it is most interesting to see the building in the evening during its light show with a wide colour spectrum.



International Airport, Terminal 2

Shanghai, China

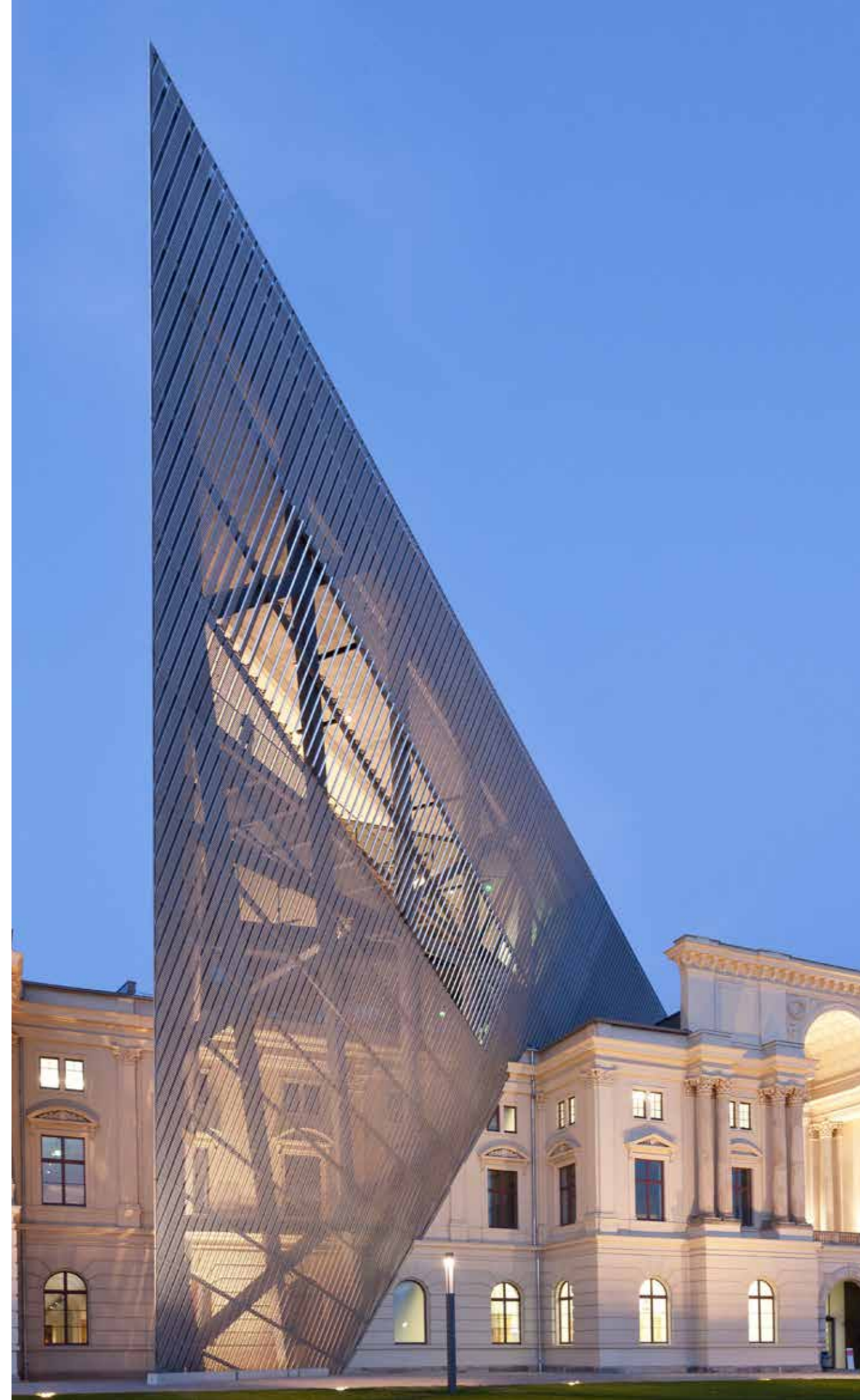
Terminal 2 of Shanghai Airport is a building of contemporary modern architecture. It reflects the atmosphere of the busy life of an international airport with hundreds of millions of visitors per year. The huge pavilions were a challenge even for Saint-Gobain. The company created a simple and impressive concept for the overall building façade. The terminal pavilions were glass-covered with panels without distracting elements.



Hall of Mirrors

Versailles, France

The castle in Versailles, near Paris, is the proud of France because of interiors decorated with gold, marble, mirrors, opulent chandeliers and pictures, as well as exteriors with spacious gardens, ponds, fountains, hundreds of statues, and stairs. This king's palace underwent many changes. The most famous room in the castle is the breath-taking and impressive Hall of Mirrors, where mirrors play an important role in creating the final effect. The 375 mirrors were made by Saint-Gobain in 1684, one of its first orders.



Military History Museum

Dresden, Germany

The historical building of the Military Museum in Dresden has an impressive arrow-shape of almost 30 metres of glass, metal and iron. This characteristic feature, which is now an integral part of the museum, was created mainly thanks to Saint-Gobain materials.



Philharmonie de Paris

Paris, France

The newly opened building of the Parisian philharmonic is located in the north-eastern part of Paris in the area Pacdela Vilette. For locals this location is a bit surprising, but its purpose was to bring classical music closer to a wider range of people of various ages. The distinctive shape of the building is typical of architect Jean Nouvel, who designed similar halls in Copenhagen and Lucerne. The seat of the Parisian orchestra is also a cultural centre with two halls for a symphony and chamber music, and an exhibition and education area. The concert hall is designed for 2400 people, but can hold up to 3000 visitors. This music area provides an intimate music experience, because all of its seats are within 32 metres of the stage. For the façade and roof of the philharmonic, the architects used 7000 m2 of ISOVER glass and mineral wool. This rare building is a unique space for visual and music experience and worth a visit.



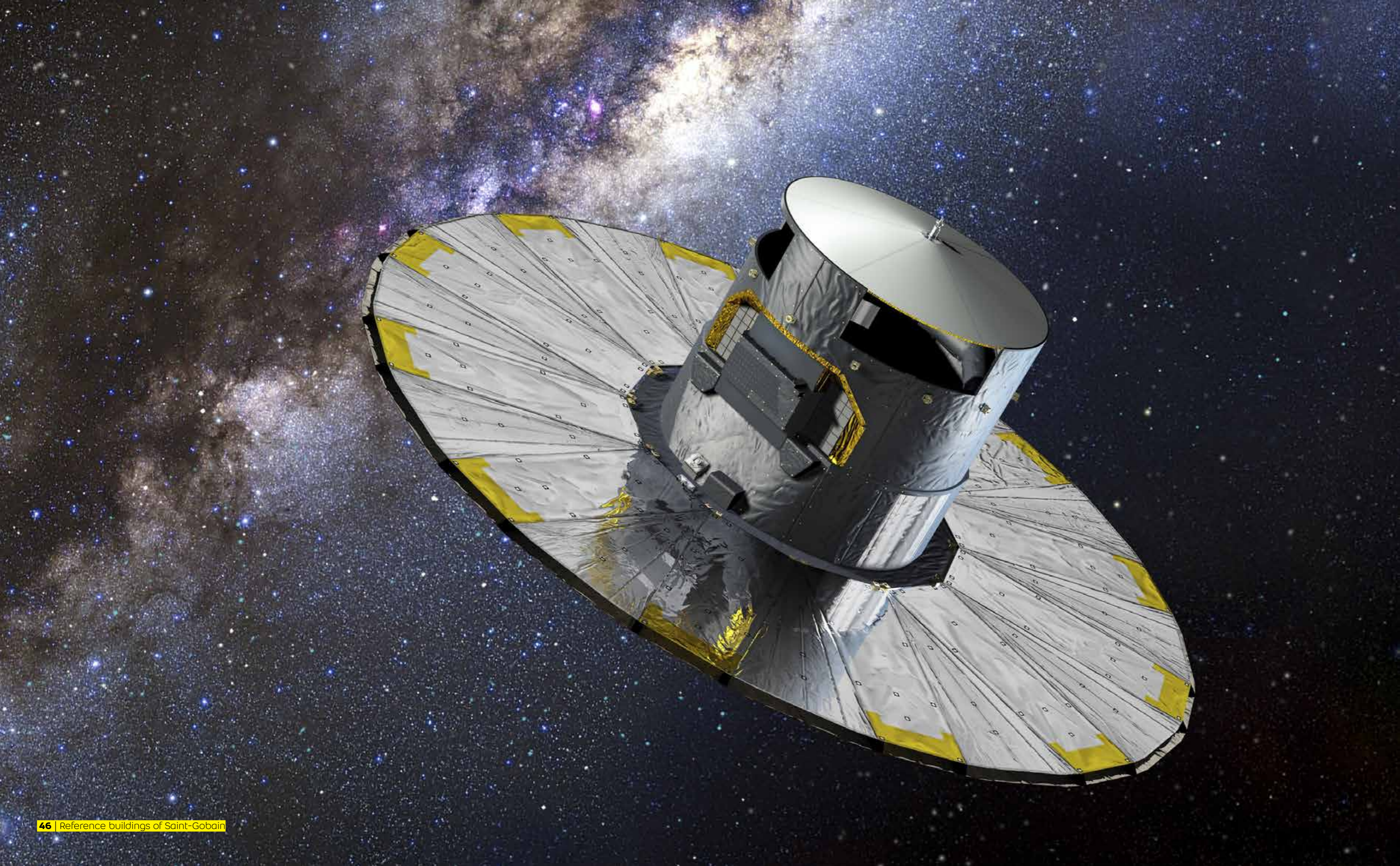
Eiffel Tower

Paris, France

Saint-Gobain was a company involved in the Eiffel Tower renovation. This world-famous symbol of France was visited by more people in the last 30 years than its first 100 years. French architect Alain Moatti supervised the renovation of the first floor of this monument. He wanted to make sure that everything was in accordance with new requirements for the number of visitors and their expectations, as well as technical norms. The latest systems for improving energy efficiency - such as wind and solar energy and using rain water, the gallery, restaurant, shop and glass floor and fully underwater video - should give visitors a great experience. Glassolution France helped to design and install the new 128m2 glass floor, which is 57 metres high and gives visitors a unique view of the city. Eiffel tower will now be even more attractive for tourists.

Mars Rover Curiosity

Few know that Saint-Gobain was involved in the Mars Rover Curiosity project. In November 2011 the scientists released a vehicle with American NASA equipment. It was responsible for exploring Mars' surface. This was the biggest exploration to the Red Planet so far. Design engineers used more than 60 highly effective sealing devices and shafting sealing rings from Saint-Gobain Omniseal, as well as various ball-bearings from Saint-Gobain Rulon. These are installed on robotic arms, drilling machinery, and tools for surface-material collection. Saint-Gobain Crystals supplied a special orange plastic material for the vehicle, which is used as a radiation detector and sparkles when exposed to radiation. The sparks are subsequently transformed into signals so NASA can detect radiation on Mars' surface.



European satellite Gaia

At the end of December 2013, European scientists released Gaia from Kourou in French Guyana for a 5-year observation mission. Saint-Gobain Ceramic Materials supplied a special material and silicon carbide for a binocular in the satellite. Its mirrors and the main frame are made of sintered silicon carbide and supplied by Saint-Gobain for Boostec and the European Space Agency. Silicon carbide is very rigid, heat resistant, and doesn't show any space degradation. This shows the strong position of Saint-Gobain as a supplier of innovative and highly-efficient materials for the most demanding applications.



Being a prominent world producer and supplier of industrial materials in more than 50 countries, Weber can utilise vast knowledge from across the world. So we can develop better and faster solutions for our customers.

Weber is proud to be a flagship of the Saint-Gobain brand, the world provider of high quality materials and building solutions. It brings innovative solutions for building, construction and renovation work through:

- **180 production plants and distribution warehouses**
 - **10 research centres**
 - **10 000 employees**
-

Zelené Átrium ("Green Atrium")

Trnava, Slovak Republic

Ecological building called "Green Atrium" can be found also in Slovakia, precisely in Trnava on place of the former polygraphic plants. It is now the first sustainable residential building in Slovakia with given certification LEED Platinum. The building represents a new approach to energy, ecology and social coexistence of neighborhood community. Flats are mainly small, and due to exceptional thermal technical properties and technologies used, the monthly costs for heating and hot water are absolutely negligible. For the project whose partners are also the companies ISOVER, RIGIPS and GLASSOLUTIONS, Saint-Gobain Weber delivered adhesives, dry mortar mixtures and contact insulation system. Polyfunctional building takes into account all aspects of ecological and sustainable construction – brownfield redevelopment, rainwater harvesting and utilization of renewable energy sources.



There are several church buildings in Slovakia that are made of wood, where there is not even a single nail in them.



Faculty of Informatics and Information Technology

Bratislava, Slovak Republic

The Faculty of Informatics and Information Technologies (FIIT) is one of seven faculties of the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava (STU). It is also the first faculty in Slovakia to cover informatics and information technologies in research and education. The university complex is part of the bigger academic community in which other faculties of Comenius University and the Slovak Academy of Science are involved. The FIIT building provides a high standard with the latest technologies. Nomination for the Building of 2013 and the Prize of the Mayor of Bratislava confirmed that this building, thanks to its urban and architectonic solution, fulfils the very specific requirements for educational activities. The faculty interior is typical with its spaciousness and simplicity, eliminating all distracting elements, which is also reflected in the faculty exterior. During construction of this building, the project engineers used Saint-Gobain Weber materials, such as contact insulation system webertherm with a surface finishing of weber.pas.



On 25 June 2012 Slovak Technical University in Bratislava celebrated its 75th anniversary.



Polyfunctional complex Polárka

Senec, Slovak Republic

The poly-functional complex Polárka, specific with its characteristic layout, chess façade composition and triangular ground plan, is near Senec centre. The name of the building as well as the star shape of the balcony walls reflects the observatory, which is opposite of the complex. Polárka's uniqueness is the changing appearance of the façade during the day due to the shadows of the overlapping balconies. The system of covered balconies of atypical shape enables a certain amount of privacy on the exposed street façade, and the additional lighting of apartments and further usage space. The goal of the project designed by Nice Architects was to create a building that draws together various buildings, uses the available view, and respects the intimacy of every apartment. The building is unique mainly from the perspective of the disposition solution economy, and the structural solution of sparkling white façade in combination with darkening five stripes of grey shade distinguishing the ground floor from the leasable premises. The green 'zen' atrium is also part of this poly-functional complex for relaxation. For this unique building Saint-Gobain Weber supplied the insulation system webertherm with surface finish from the series weber.pas, and adhesive mortar weber.col for the building interior.



Senec is located in the south-west of Slovakia in the Bratislava region, 25 km east of the capital. Its lakes are one of the most popular summer recreational areas in Slovakia.



Reduta

Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Reduta in the heart of the Old Town is an iconic and historical building of Bratislava. It is part of the cultural identity of Slovakia. This impressive 1919 building of neo-baroque style with elements of rococo and secession was designed by Budapest architects D. Jakab and P. Komor, and it holds an important cultural-social and representative role in the Old Town. The premises are the ideal space for balls and social events. The concert hall of Reduta, where the Slovak philharmonic is based, has a 700-audience capacity. Reduta was one of the first buildings in Bratislava where modern ferro-concrete constructions were used. From 2009 to 2012 the building had internal and external restoration. The Saint-Gobain Weber materials recovery system webersan presto with surface finishing weberton silicate should maintain and protect the national cultural heritage, and prolong its usage.



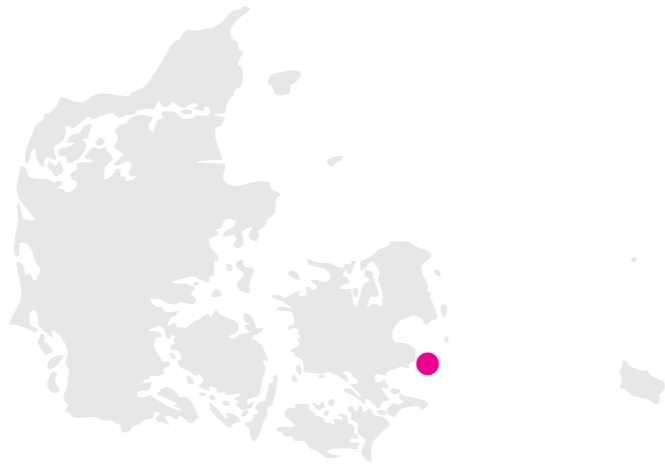
The Reduta building was built on the location of the Old Town corn loft, which fell into disuse by the end of 19th century.



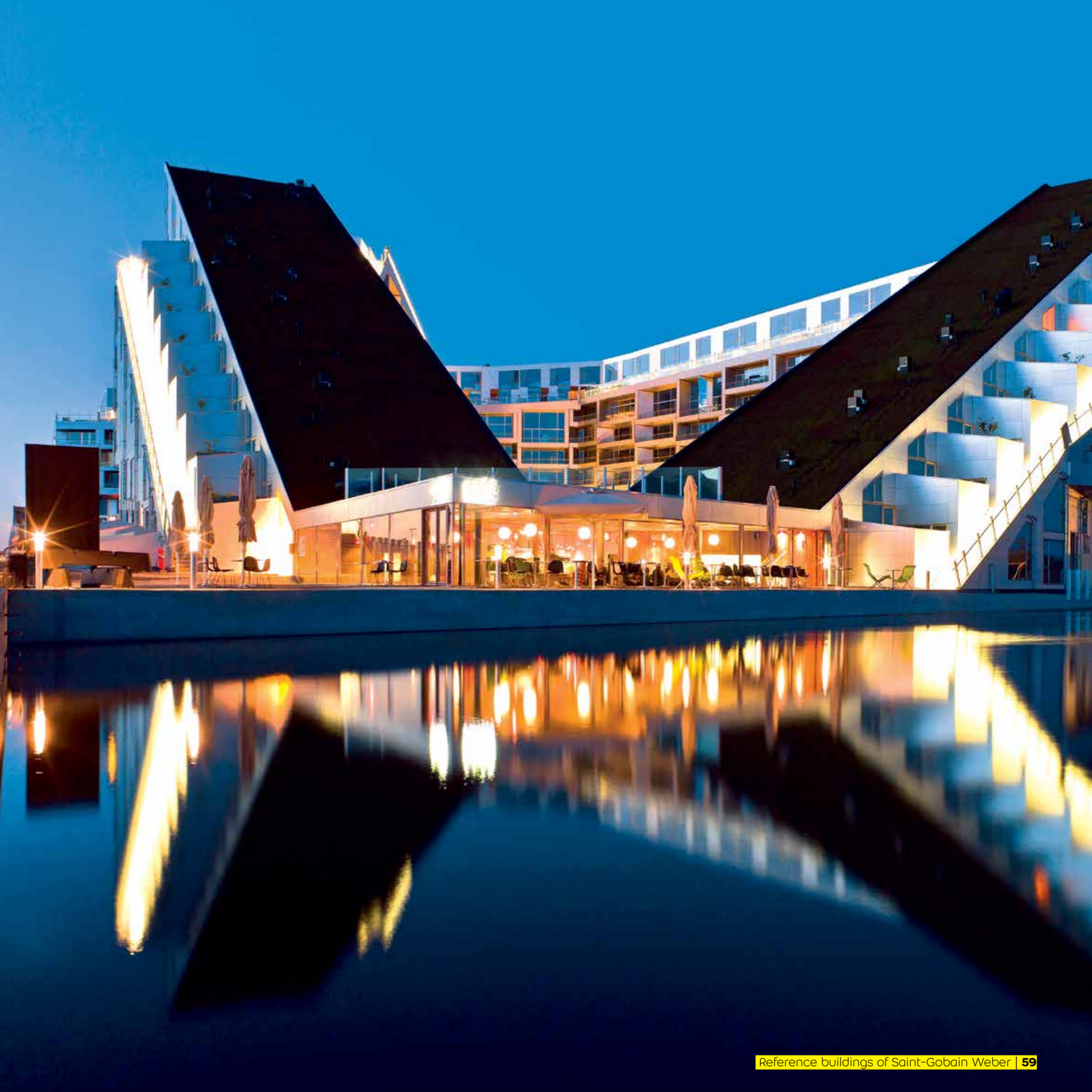
8-Tallet

Copenhagen, Denmark

8-Tallet in Copenhagen is a great example of town planning, which takes adaptability in the environment into consideration and creates a compact unit in connection with nature and social development. It consists of office, business and residential premises. Even though it was built in a modern architectonic style, it reflects the traditional style of living in Denmark. 8-Tallet's essential parts are also green diagonal roofs designed to reduce the negative effects of the city and to create a microclimate for citizens. The complex in the shape of an octangle (town layered cake) is practical and functional. The building concept philosophy is simple - shops and offices are located on the side with no direct sun and apartments are warm and naturally-lit.



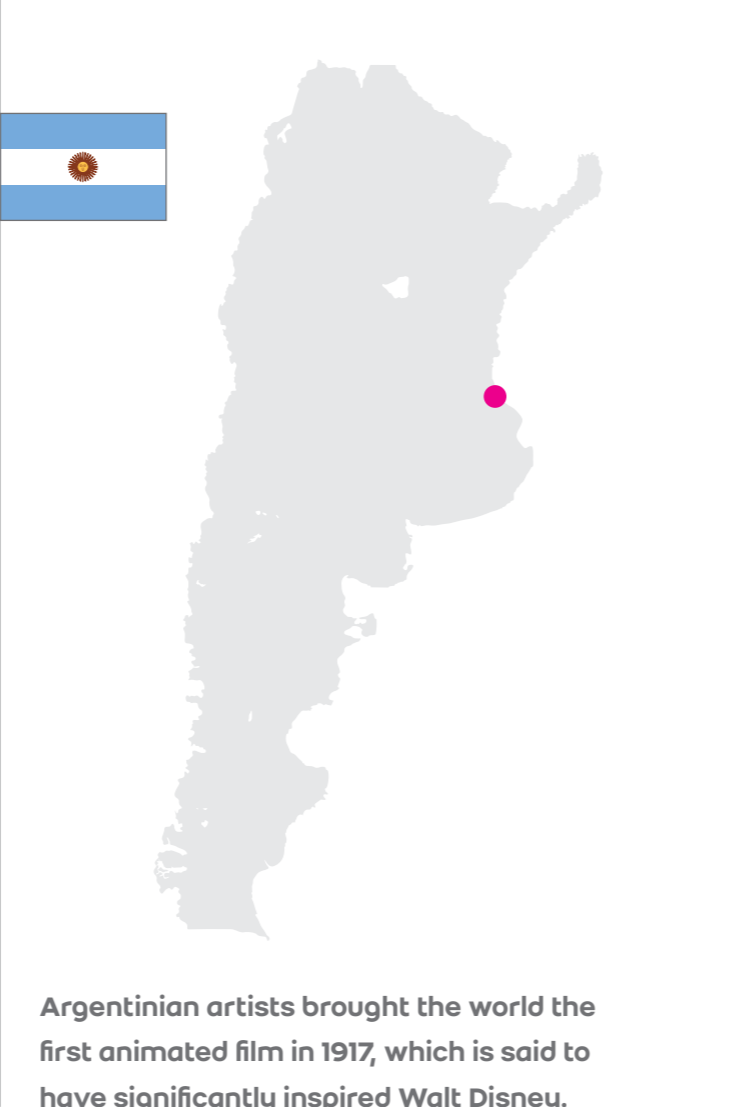
According to the World Happiness Report, Denmark is the happiest country in the world.



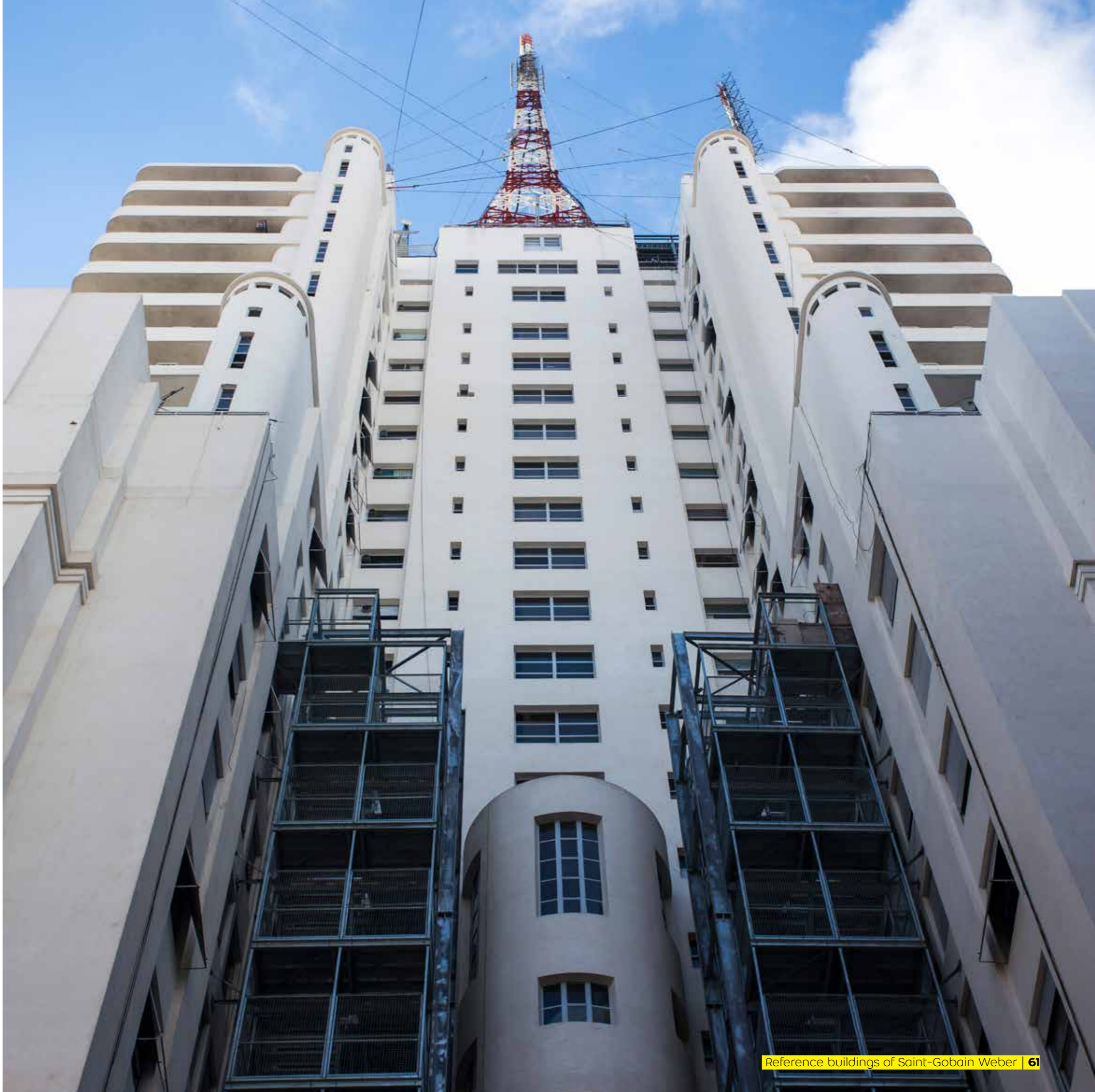
MOP Building

Buenos Aires, Argentina

This majestic administrative building with interesting art deco elements has been the place of significant cultural and political events. Originally it was the seat of the Ministry of Interior; today it is the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs. At 93 metres, it was the first skyscraper financed by the government. That the indurated concrete construction was done in an unbelievable 138 working days gives this building another first place. Even though it doesn't look so at first sight, the building has a U shape, so the internal spaces and offices have enough light and air. Next to MOP is the building on which balcony Eva Duarte de Peron (Evita) confirmed her candidacy for the country vice-president. MOP symbolises an important milestone in the history of Argentina - in 1951 via an aerial installed on its roof, state television made the first broadcast. Building reconstruction lasted 2 years, and similar to other historical buildings, mainly the façade needed it - Saint-Gobain Weber supplied the material for over 17 thousand m2. MOP is an iconic building in Buenos Aires.



Argentinian artists brought the world the first animated film in 1917, which is said to have significantly inspired Walt Disney.



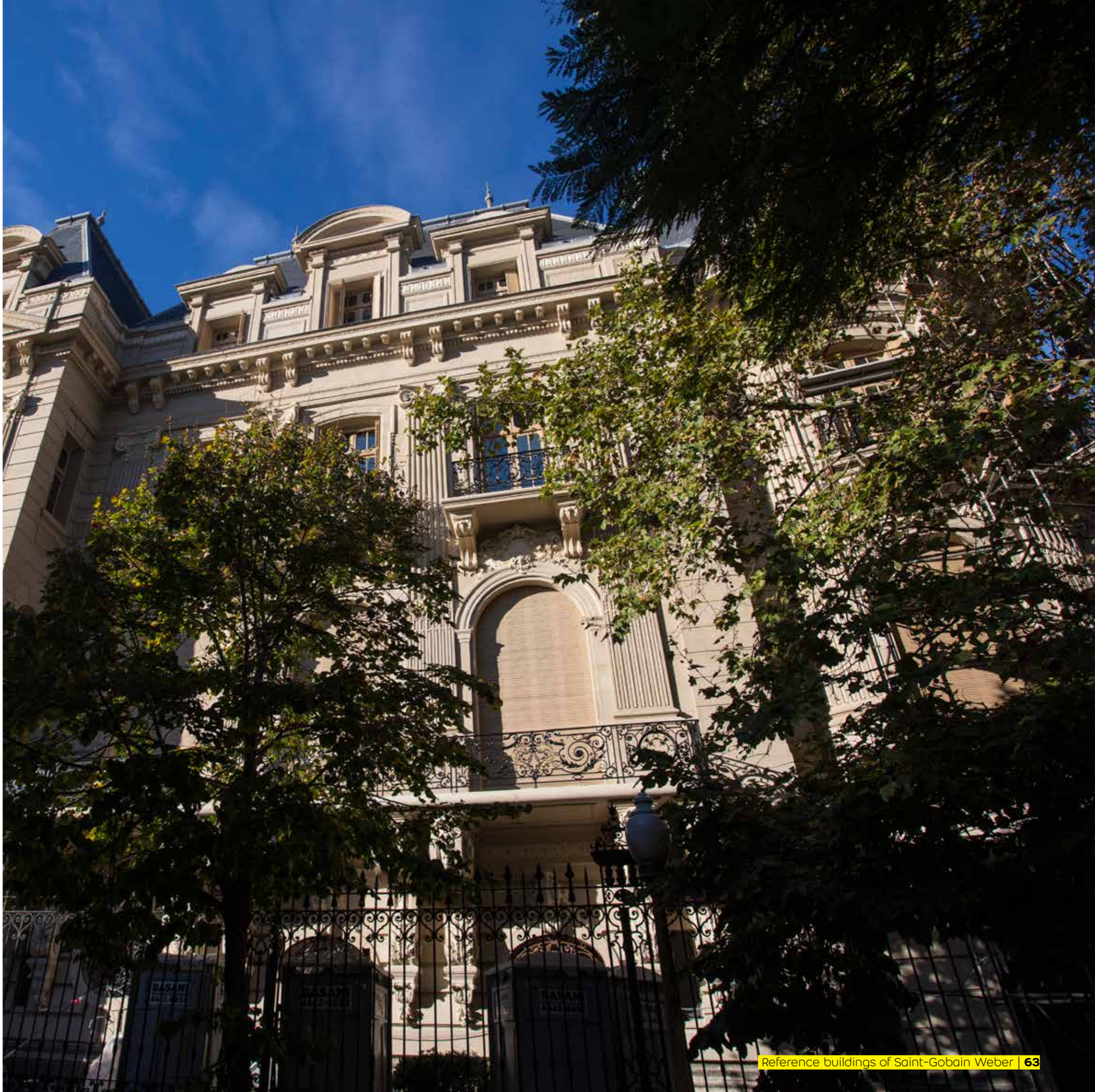
French Embassy

Buenos Aires, Argentina

A strong French influence can be found in Argentina in numerous buildings. Palace Ortiz Basualdo in Buenos Aires connects typical dignity and glamour stressed by elements of the renaissance. It was designed by French architect Paul Pater in 1912 as an opulent seat for the Prince of Wales. Today the building houses the French embassy. During the reconstruction, Saint-Gobain Weber supplied for the 3500 m² façade special mortar, paint, cement coating and hydro isolation to prevent rain water leaking inside.



Even though Spanish is the official language, up to 60% of the population has Italian origins.



Police tower

Charleroi, Belgium

Architect Jean Nouvel, like during the construction of the philharmonic in Paris, created an interesting building concept for the police head office of Charleroi. This building is one of the first passive buildings of this size. On the international properties competitions (MIPIM) in Cannes it won the prestigious prize 'Futura'. The building impressed with its architecture, which changes the silhouette and creates the town's landmark with its outstanding dark blue brick. There are three levels of underground garages, archives, stock rooms, offices, interrogation rooms and auditory. It is made of hard concrete round construction, thanks to which the building is 75 metres high. Due to its size, the selection of correct building mortar was critical for better adaptation to the glazed walls. Saint-Gobain materials were widely used.



Belgium produces 220 000 tons of chocolate per year, which is 22kg of chocolate per Belgian annually. 'Belgium' pralines were invented by Jean Neuhaus in 1912.



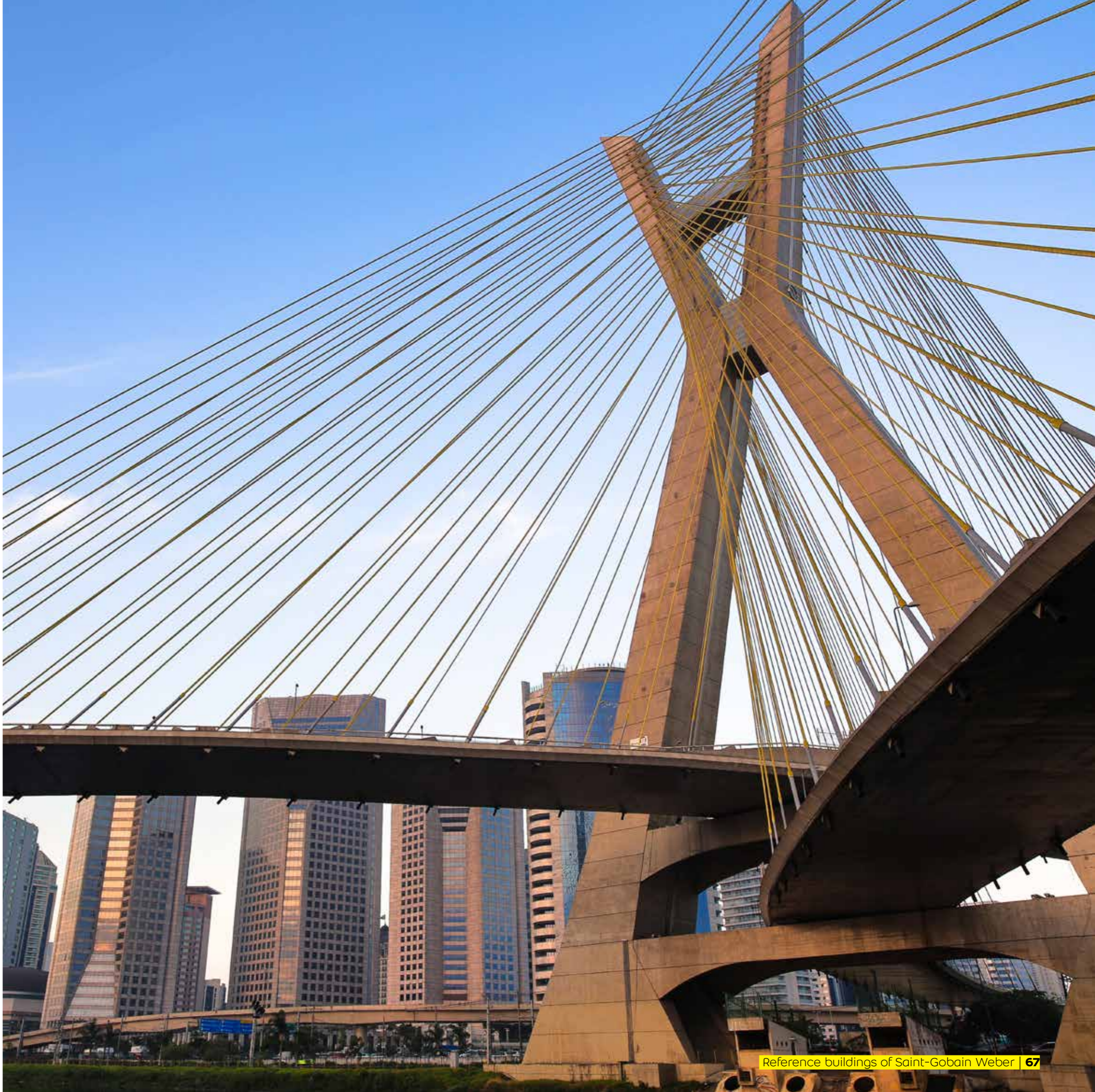
Bridge Octávio Frias de Oliveira

São Paolo, Brazil

Brazil is famous because it's first place in area and number of inhabitants in South America, as well as the unique bridge Octávio Frias de Oliviera in Sao Paolo. The town landmark was named after the most influential media magnate in the country. The bridge connects the banks of the River Pinheirosa. Its unique point is the one supportive concrete construction of X shape, given by two roads which connect on the bank and create the load-bearing pillar of the bridge. It is 138 metres high and held together by 144 steel cables.



In 2010 there were approximately 285 thousand million coffee cups collected in Brazil.



Church of St. Peter of the Saddlers

Sofia, Bulgaria

This medieval Orthodox Church in Sofia is located in the centre of the town partially under water on the border between the old and modern town. It is a small aisle with a typical wagon-ceiling, semi-cylindrical wall niche and tomb discovered during excavations after the 2nd world war. The church walls are strong, from stone combined with brick. The first written notes about the building are dated the 16th century A.D, and it attracts visitors with its biblical wall paintings dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Weber Bulgaria renovated the church carefully so the precious icons and fresco paintings decorating the interior were maintained.



Bulgaria is the oldest European country not to have changed its name since 681 A.D.



Areal INTOZA

Ostrava, Czech Republic

The increasing popularity of energy efficient buildings is also in the Czech Republic. It has the first passive administrative building designed as a company headquarters with a training centre, offices and presentation rooms for low-energy and passive houses construction. The Areal Intoza is a sample building using current technologies in energy savings. Its specific components were carefully selected by designers taking into account the optimal ratio between price and performance, work on the needs of flexible disposition solution, simple construction, and compact shape of the building. The shape and orientation on the land was selected to minimize heat loss and maximize solar passive benefits. The details of the design eliminate all heat bridges that cause heat loss, and due to the Webertherm elastic insulation system with surface finish Weber.pas silicon from Saint-Gobain Weber they achieved the standard that building costs were decreased to a minimum.



In the Czech Republic there are over 2000 manor houses, castles, bastilles and ruins.



Emporia

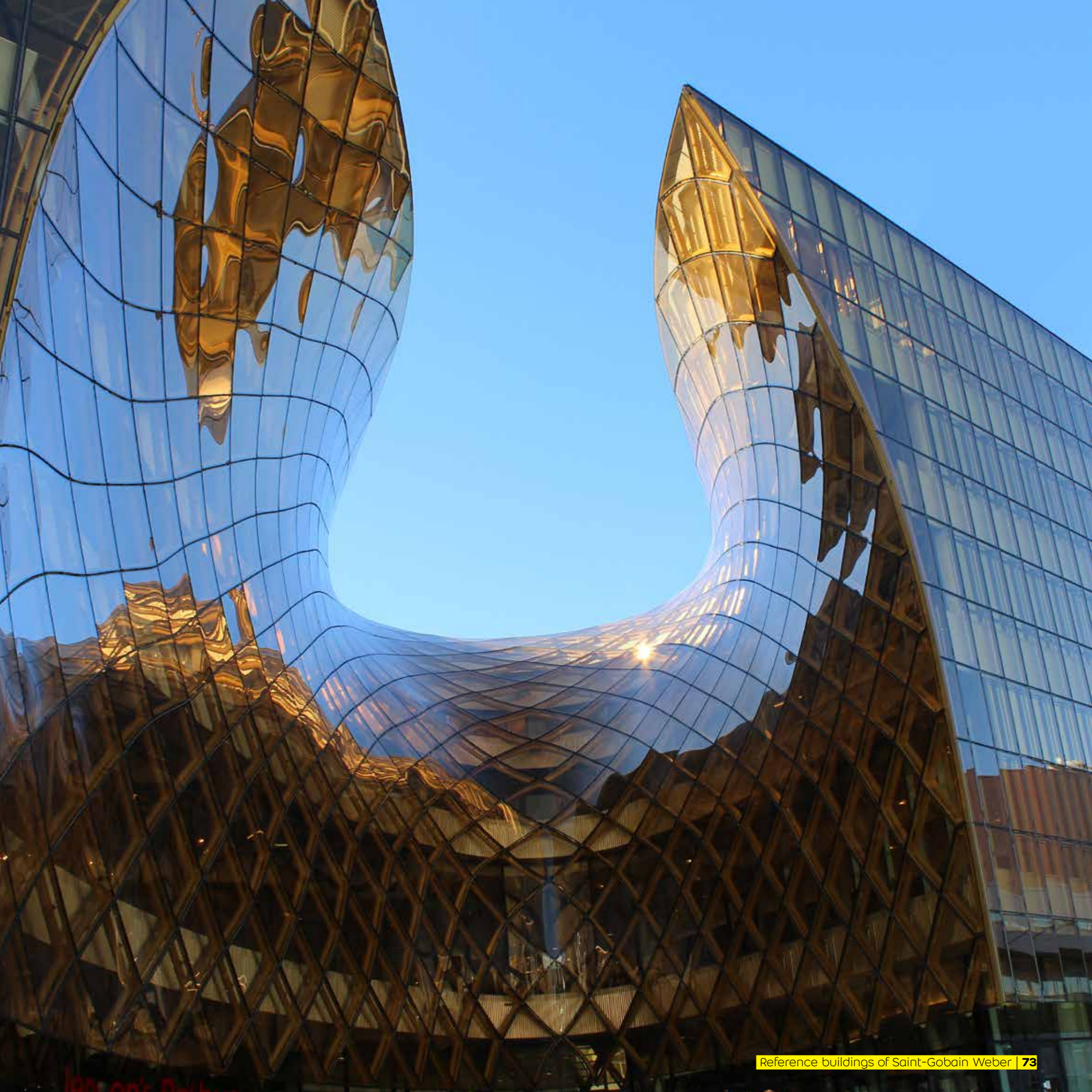
shopping centre

Malmö, Sweden

The business and shopping centre Emporia in Malmö is one of the biggest in Scandinavia. Architect Gert Wingårdh created the centre in cohesion with the environment. The unique, attractive and innovative architectonic feature is the main entrance, which is two deep, wide cuts contrasting with the rest of the building. This achieves the highest possible daylight inside the centre, which creates light and colour in the shopping atriums. On the roof is a unique park with greenery and garden architecture.



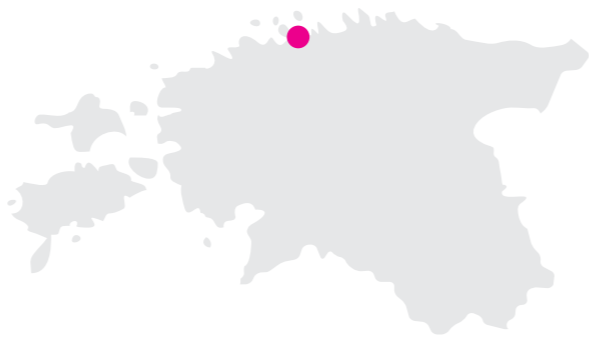
Sweden has the highest tax in the world (50-70%).



Estonian National Opera

Tallinn, Estonia

The Estonian National Opera has a very eventful over a century of history. During the Second World War it was blitzed, but in 1947 re-opened. This classic building was designed by the Finnish architects Armas Lindgren and Wivi Lönn. It was designed to consist of a theatre building in one wing and a concert hall in the second wing. During renovation between 2002 and 2008, Saint-Gobain contributed materials for the façade coating and paintings.



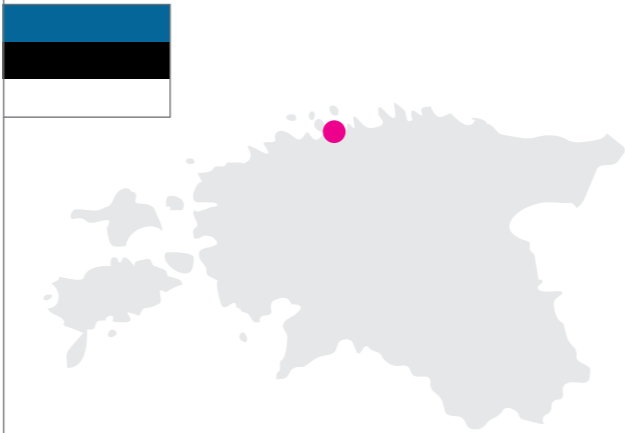
Estonia was the first country to use online election voting.



Palace Kadriorg

Tallinn, Estonia

Palace Kadriorg in Tallinn continues to be reminiscent of Czarist times, with its opulent look and colours, and wide and perfectly maintained gardens. Originally it was built on the command of Czar Peter the Great, in honour of his wife Katarina I. Now there is a museum in the building, with one of the biggest collections of Russian art from the 16th to 20th centuries. It reopened in summer 2000 after extensive reconstruction, and is the ideal place for exhibitions, concerts and social events.



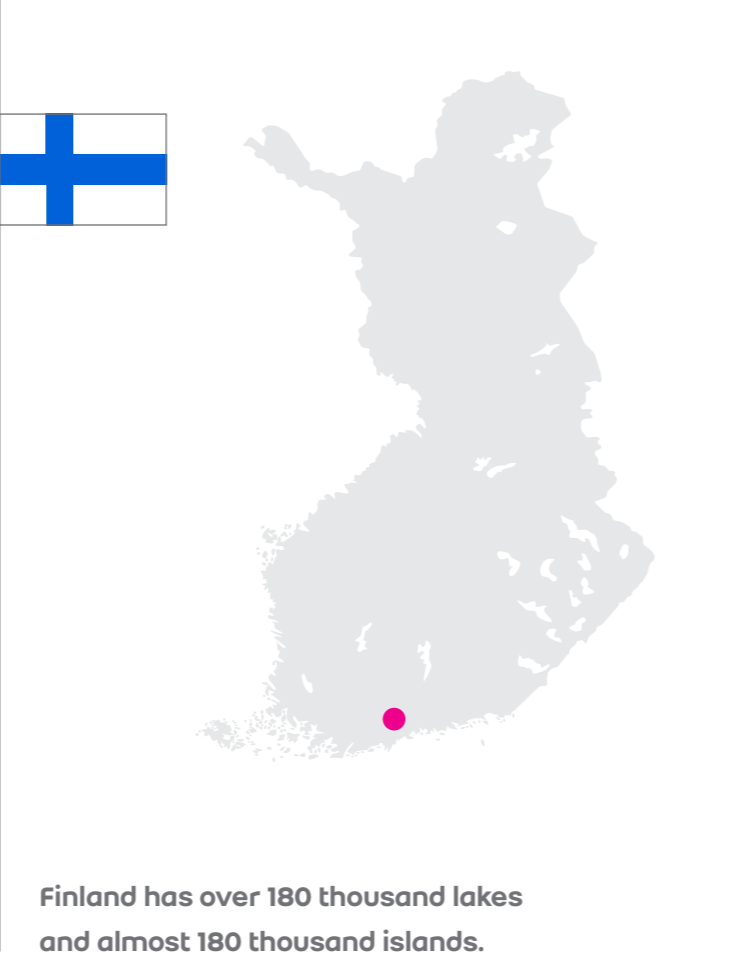
Vrch Suur Munamägi (318 m) is the highest peak in Estonia and the Baltics.



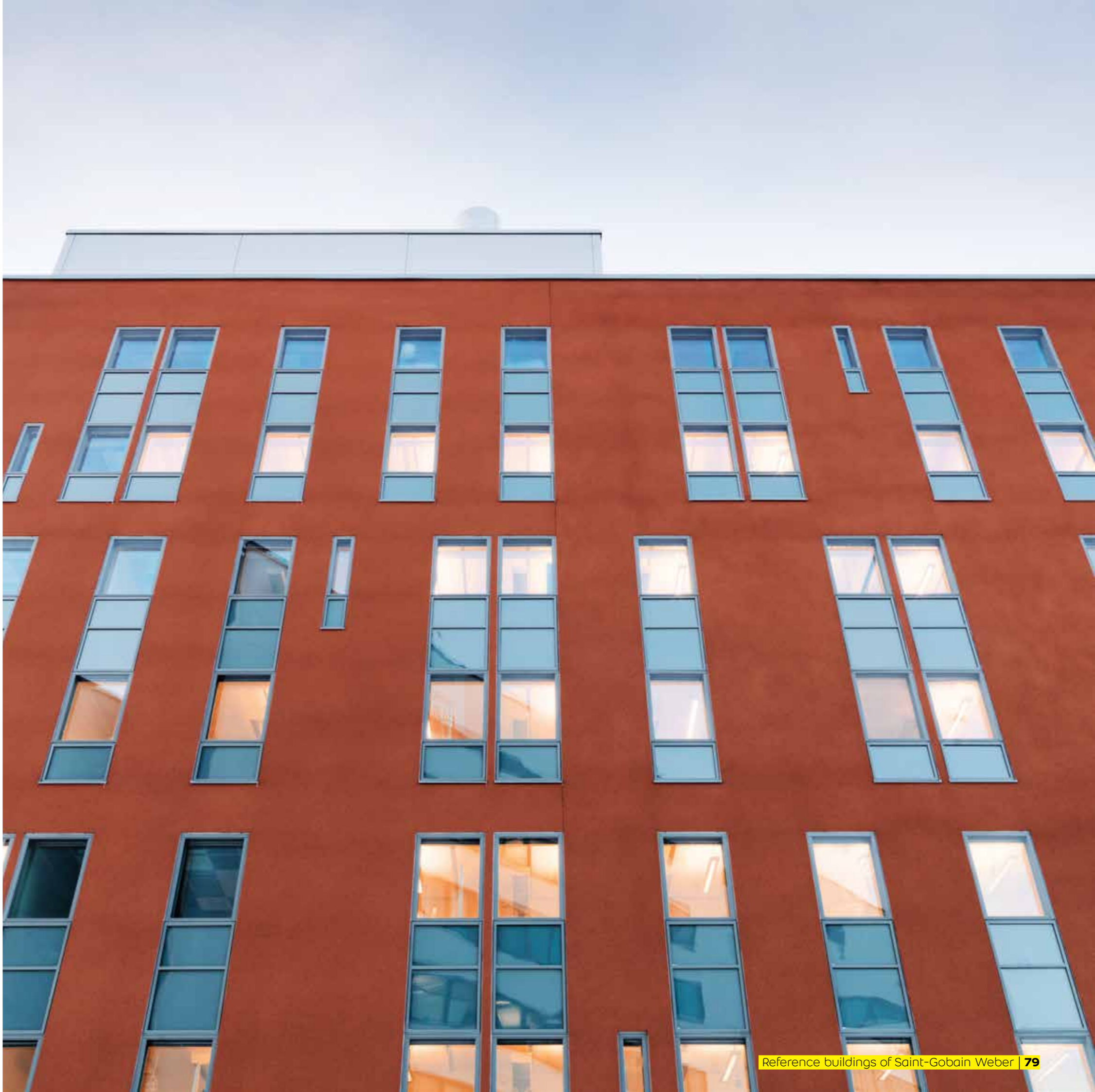
Building Airport Plaza Hehku

Helsinki – Vantaa, Finland

Building Airport Plaza Hehku, the first 5-star building in Finland, is located in a strategic spot near the international airport Helsinki-Vantaa near all important traffic connections. Its typical features are clear lines and simple design. It has five mutually interconnected objects. The customer requested a uniform façade surface. This was achieved with a façade coating on the basis of silicone bitumen. There is a thin MonoRoc ETICS façade solution on the building, an insulation coating, and this – due to its low weight and excellent heat characteristics, provides significant heat savings. The designers stressed energy consumption and energy efficiency, which is typical of Finnish standards.



Finland has over 180 thousand lakes and almost 180 thousand islands.



Lauttasaari

Helsinki, Finland

This apartment building located on the coast near the capital Helsinki represents the new trend of living by the sea. This complex consists of 225 flats and apartments, and partially stands on supportive pillars. The design of the building is relatively simple, white colour, typical of northern countries. During its construction the architects also considered special solutions related to durability, ventilation, functionality and practicality. The façade system which was used - Kahi Façade - has little absorption, and repels water, and so perfectly fits the Lauttasaari project.

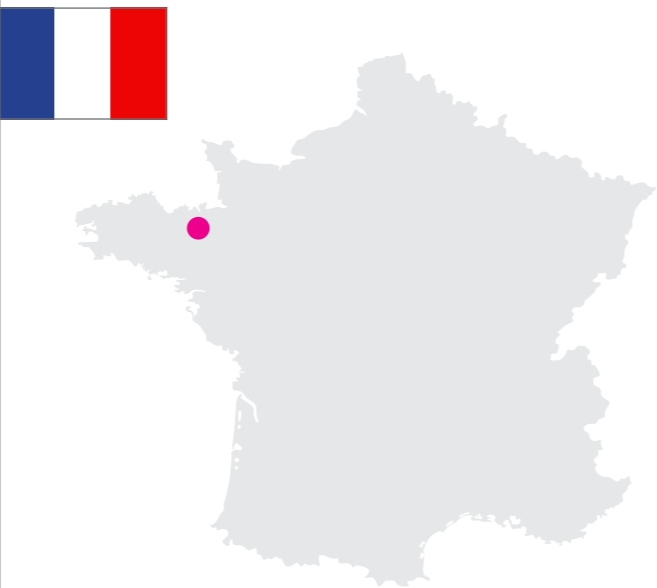
Finnish people pay for traffic accidents based on their salary, that's why a speeding fine can range from a few euro to tens of thousands.



Le Belem

Rennes, France

This building in the French town of Rennes consists of 67 flats, and provides magnificent views of the River Vilaine through big arched windows and spacious balconies. Façade colours are carefully selected to match local architecture – white and dark grey, so it doesn't create too strong a contrast with other buildings, which was possible thanks to a façade solution from Saint-Gobain Weber. The residential project is typical with modern architecture and clear, simple lines, it uses available views of the river and surroundings, and provides intimacy for every apartment. The added value of the building is its location by the river, which is great for sport activities and relaxation.



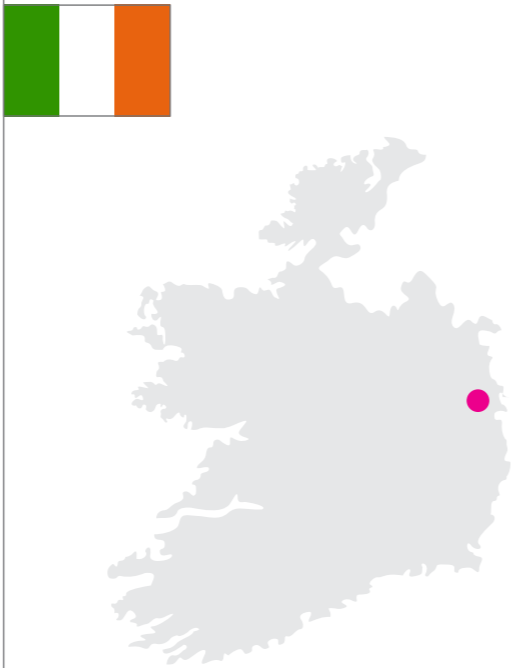
Eiffel tower is painted every seven years with special paint.



Stadium Aviva

Dublin, Ireland

Stadium Aviva was built on the former site of Lansdowne Road Stadium - one of the oldest football stadiums in the world. Today the stadium mainly hosts national rugby and football matches. It has more than 50 thousand seats for fans. Its typical feature is the curved roof providing enough light for the whole pitch. The designers used Saint-Gobain Weber materials on the building, due to their quality and long life-time. Gently grey acrylic coating was applied on internal and curvy walls. With this they achieved compatibility and cleanness of internal space. The heat characteristics of the stadium were significantly improved by using 80 mm strong phenol foam insulating boards. In this way they created a modern and multifunctional complex which fulfils the highest standards of safety and sustainability.



The biggest zinc mine in Europe is located in Ireland, not far from Navan. It is one of the five biggest mines in the world.



Donal Murphy Photography



Antakalnis terraces

Vilnius, Lithuania

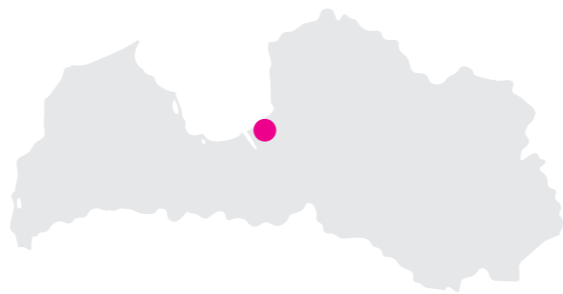
This complex of residential buildings is situated in one of the prettiest locations in Vilnius. Before it was abandoned space, but thanks to revitalisation and a new concept of living it was transformed into an apartment building with modern architecture. The project provides pleasant living connected with nature, and was designed for people who want to live in town for a reasonable price. The buildings are characterised by the latest technologies, which save costs for heating as well as the environment. The complex has energy level B thanks to Saint-Gobain Weber products and systems.



Lithuania is famous as a country of storks, that's why a stork is a symbol of the country.



Headquarters of State Revenue Service



Riga, Latvia

The project of the Headquarters of State Revenue Service in Riga according to the architects Sarma & Norde Arhitekti Ltd. is fairly simple from the architectonic point of view. The challenge during its constructing was primarily the security and technology systems of the office. The design of the building includes a few solutions related to energy efficiency and sustainability principles. These include accumulation cisterns, maximum usage of daylight, and application of local building materials for the construction. The office is unique due to the special security systems for personal data protection because it is one of the biggest data centres in the Baltic States. There is also an interesting laboratory for the investigation of all kinds of goods liable to consumption tax. Saint-Gobain supplied glues, joint materials and products for hydro-isolation.

The widest European waterfall is located in Latvia. Ventas Rumba is 109 metres wide.



Vila Gjensyn

Leangkollen – Asker, Norway

Norwegian architecture reflects the changing economy and technological conditions. It uses innovative aspects and continuously adapts to the demanding climatic conditions of the country. Architect Kjell Dybedal fulfilled the owner's requirements, who had lived before for many years in a brick building, and this time wanted a house requiring minimum maintenance. The building with the view of a fjord is perfect in every detail and is slightly different to those around. The combination of steel, concrete and glass is a contrast to the standard wooden family houses in this area. Vila Gjensyn won a prize at the prestigious architectonic competition Murvekprisen in 2014. Dybedal used Saint-Gobain Weber materials, mainly the façade insulation system Weber Serpomin and Leca blocks ideal for external walls and internal cross walls.



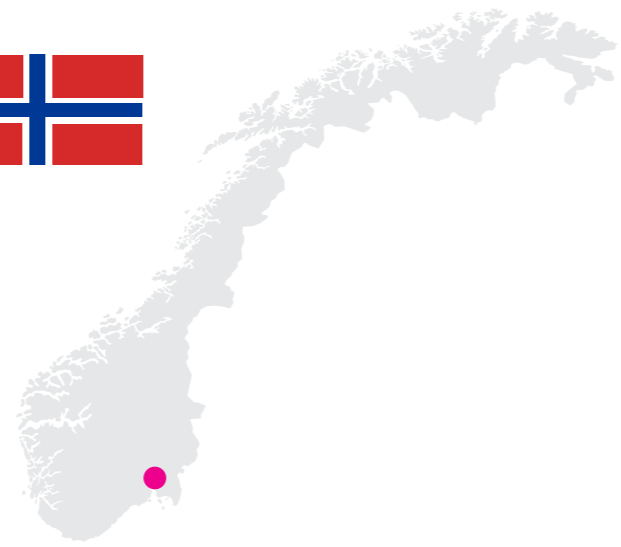
Every year Norway gives a Christmas tree to Great Britain, which is traditionally placed at Trafalgar Square.



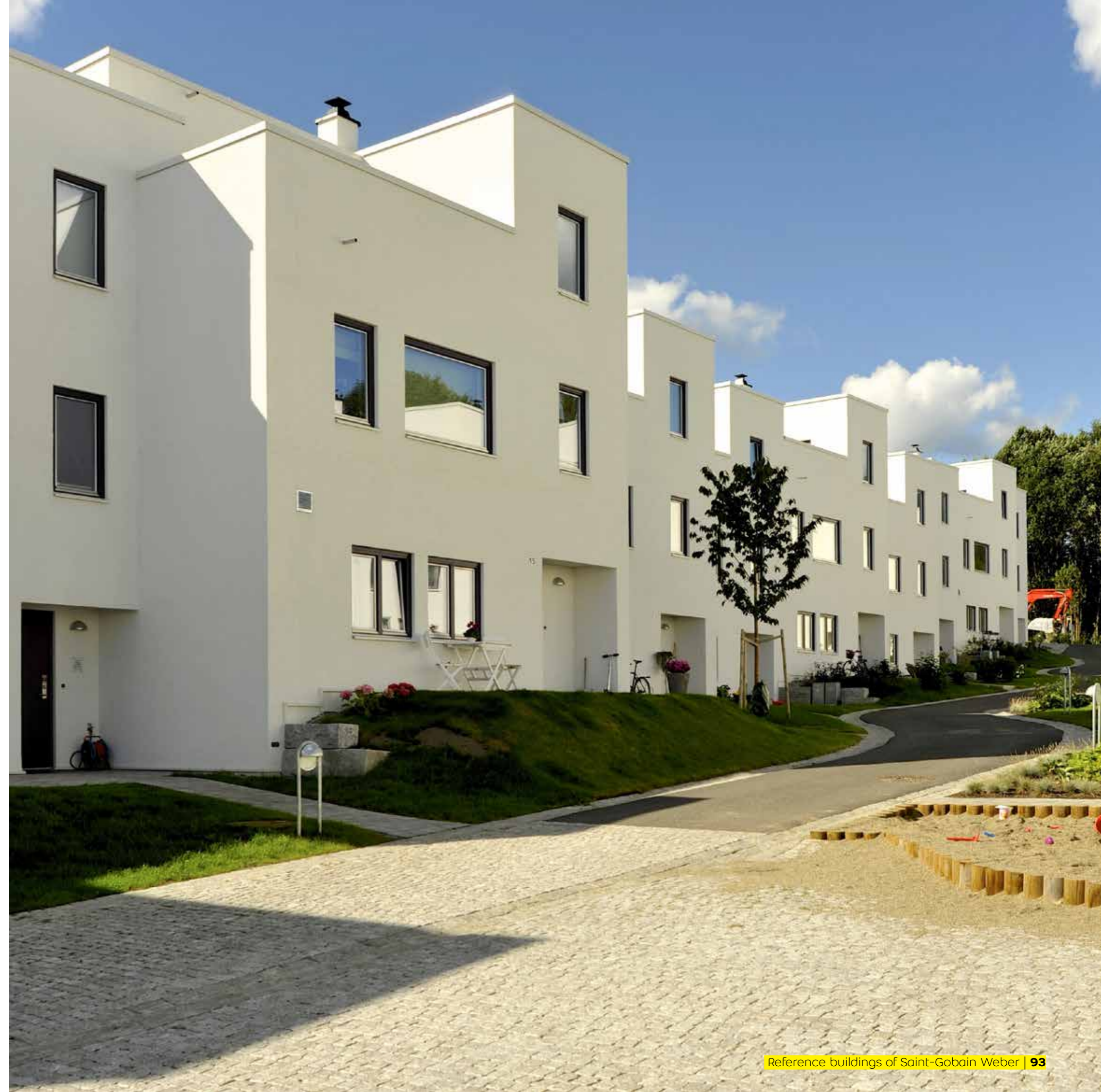
Voksenhagen

Oslo, Norway

This complex of family houses near the capital Oslo is a synonym for sufficient comfort, security and sustainability. In total 50 modern attached houses with striking white façade are surprisingly built from brick. The basic requirement during the construction was enough daylight, privacy, complexity and practicality. Even though the design is quite simple, it fits the surrounding houses and creates a pleasant atmosphere for the whole street. Saint-Gobain Weber provided materials for the construction. These are good quality, health friendly, energy efficient and of course safe, as the inhabitants requested.



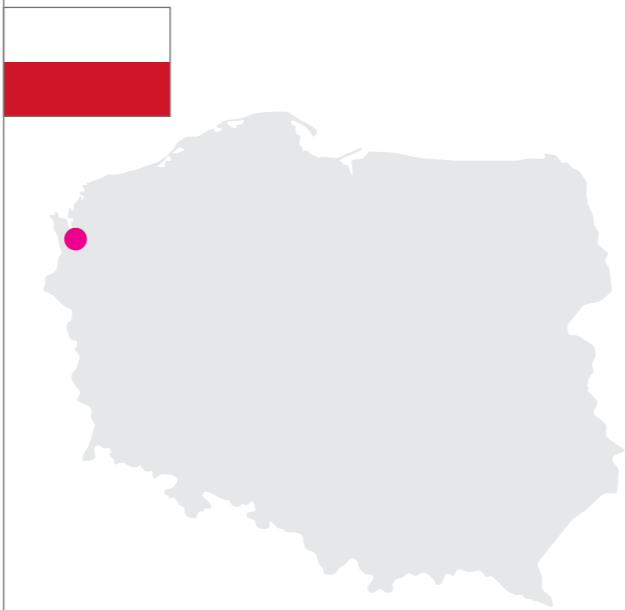
In Norway is the longest road tunnel in the world – the 24.5 km Lærdal tunnel that connects Aurland and Laerdal.



Nanotechnology Center

Szczecin, Poland

With its slightly futuristic modern design, the building is immediately reminiscent of a scientific centre. The building is the headquarters of the Centre of Nanotechnologies of the Technical University in Szczecin. The purpose of the centre is to educate students in the area of nanotechnologies. It has 72 laboratories, which are used by students to study various scientific disciplines. Saint-Gobain Weber provided materials for insulation and the façade. The 10 thousand m2 building was insulated with mineral wool containing webertherm WM. The modern façade is made from glass boards applied on a mineral coating.



In Wroclav is the oldest restaurant in Europe. 'Piwnica świdnicki' has operated since 1275.



Vodafone Headquarters

Porto, Portugal

The goal of the architects Barbosa & Guimarães was to create an illusion of movement and irregularity based on the slogan reflecting the philosophy of the telecommunication operator: 'Life with Vodafone is life in movement'. The building concept is based on concrete. Due to its plasticity it enables irregular and free shapes to be created, which gives the building a unique and monolithic look. This dynamic building with applied geometry shapes is a landmark in the town and an ultramodern contrast to the historical centre of Porto. It has eight floors, three of which are underground. In the aboveground floors are offices, a café and a training centre. The main material in the interior is concrete, marble, and plasterboard which together with the daylight provides comfort. Saint-Gobain Weber supplied the construction mainly with glues, technical mortars and insulation filling Leco.



More than half the world's cork production comes from Portugal. Cork oak trees grow on an area of 7000 km² and they lose their skin once every nine years so the trees can regenerate. The country holds the record for cork production - every day approximately 30 million are made.



DC Towers

Vienna, Austria

An impressive tower building has arisen in the Austrian city - DC Towers which is part of the Donau City project. Even though only the first stage is completed, with its 60 floors and 250 m height it is one of the tallest buildings in the country. This work by French architect Perrault has changed Vienna and is one of the main landmarks in the city. The elegant cascade façade with eye-catching elements perfectly merges with its surroundings. The building provides 44 thousand m² of offices, a hotel with 253 rooms, restaurant with panorama view, and fitness centre. It proudly fulfils all the EU energy requirements for green buildings.



The Viennese Tiergarten Schönbrunn is the oldest zoo in the world.



Senate and congress building

St. Petersburg, Russia

In the 'Venice of the north', as St. Petersburg is called, there is a majestic building in neo-classicistic style that originally belonged to two of the most important administrative organs of the Russian government – senate and congress. Today it is the head of the Constitutional Court and the Presidency Library of Boris Jelcin. There are also apartments specially designed for meetings of the Russian president and the patriarch of the Orthodox Church. It is built from two 100 metre long blocks connected with the arch of triumph. Corinth pillars, loggias and various statutes stress the glamorous character and power of the building. The Second World War significantly damaged the building, and it was only renovated at the beginning of the 21st century. Between 2007 and 2009, during the reconstruction, the designers focused mainly on problems related to the nearby River Neva. This problem was solved with Saint-Gobain Weber hydro-isolating materials.



The Trans-Siberian railway is the longest railway in the world (more than 9 000 km) and the journey takes non-stop more than 150 hours.



Rižana water-pipeline

Koper, Slovenia

The centre of the water company in Koper on the coast of Slovenia is easily recognizable thanks to its eye-catching and striking façade symbolising water. The company manages the water supply from the River Rižana, hence the company name. Saint-Gobain Weber supplied materials which with their specific characteristics and quality eliminate the need for maintenance and reduce energy consumption. The isolation and contact insulating system Webertherm prestige and acrylic façade paints guarantee long life-time, taking into consideration the climatic conditions of the town on the coast.



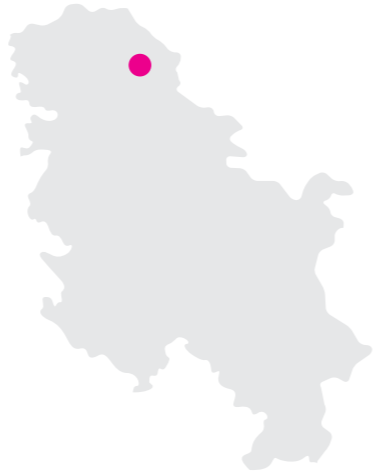
More than one third of Slovenia is protected under Natura 2000 for biodiversity.



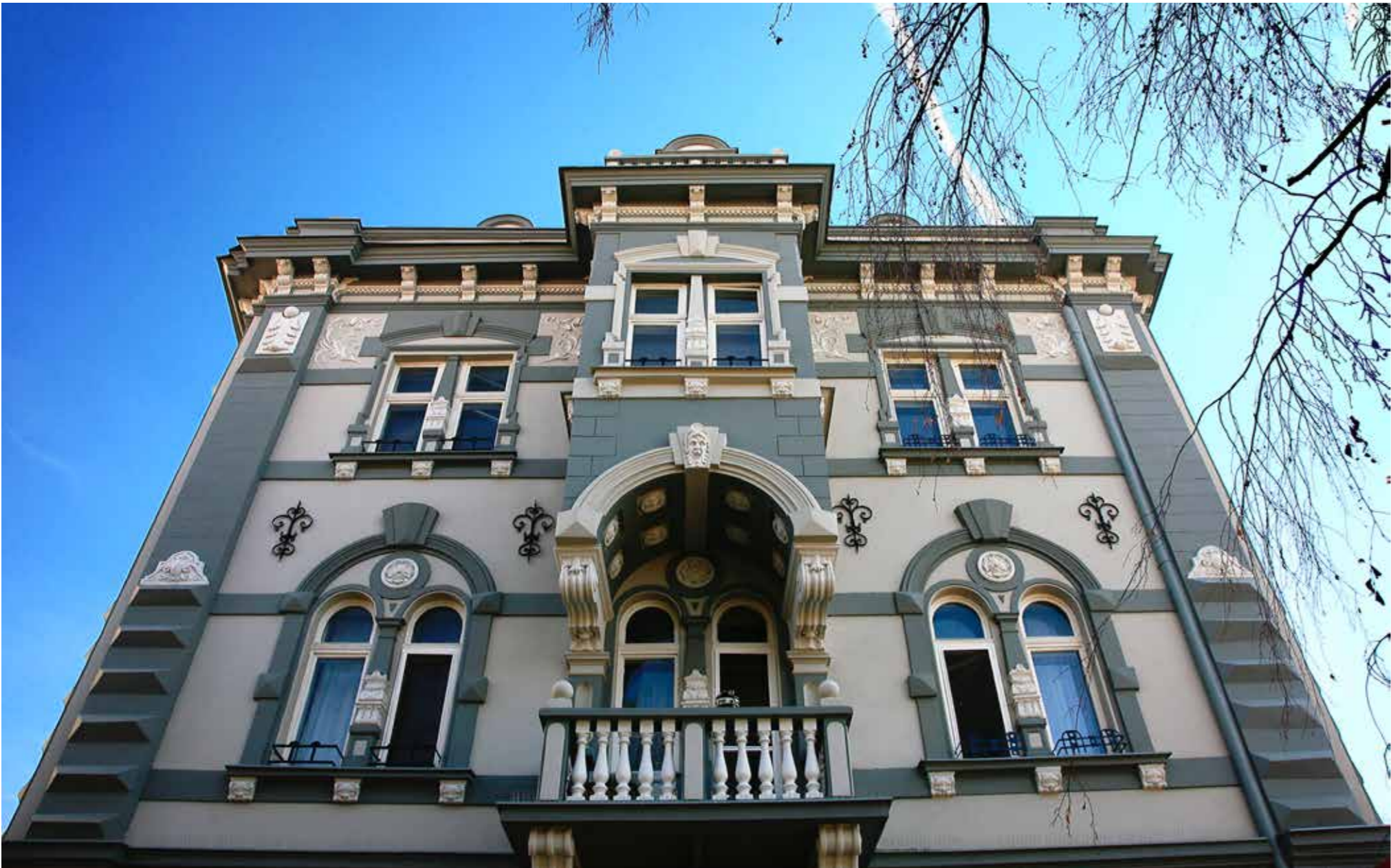
Bukovac Palace

Zrenjanin, Serbia

Bukovac Palace was built in 1895 by successful businessman Ivan Savic. A few year later it was bought by Stevan Bukovac and renamed. The building is characteristic with its striking design, and is located in the heart of the Serbian town Zrenjanin on the Square of Freedom. It was renovated in 2011. Saint-Gobain Weber façade paints restored the building's opulence and uniqueness.



The deepest valley in Europe is in Serbia - Djerdap - the Danube runs through it.



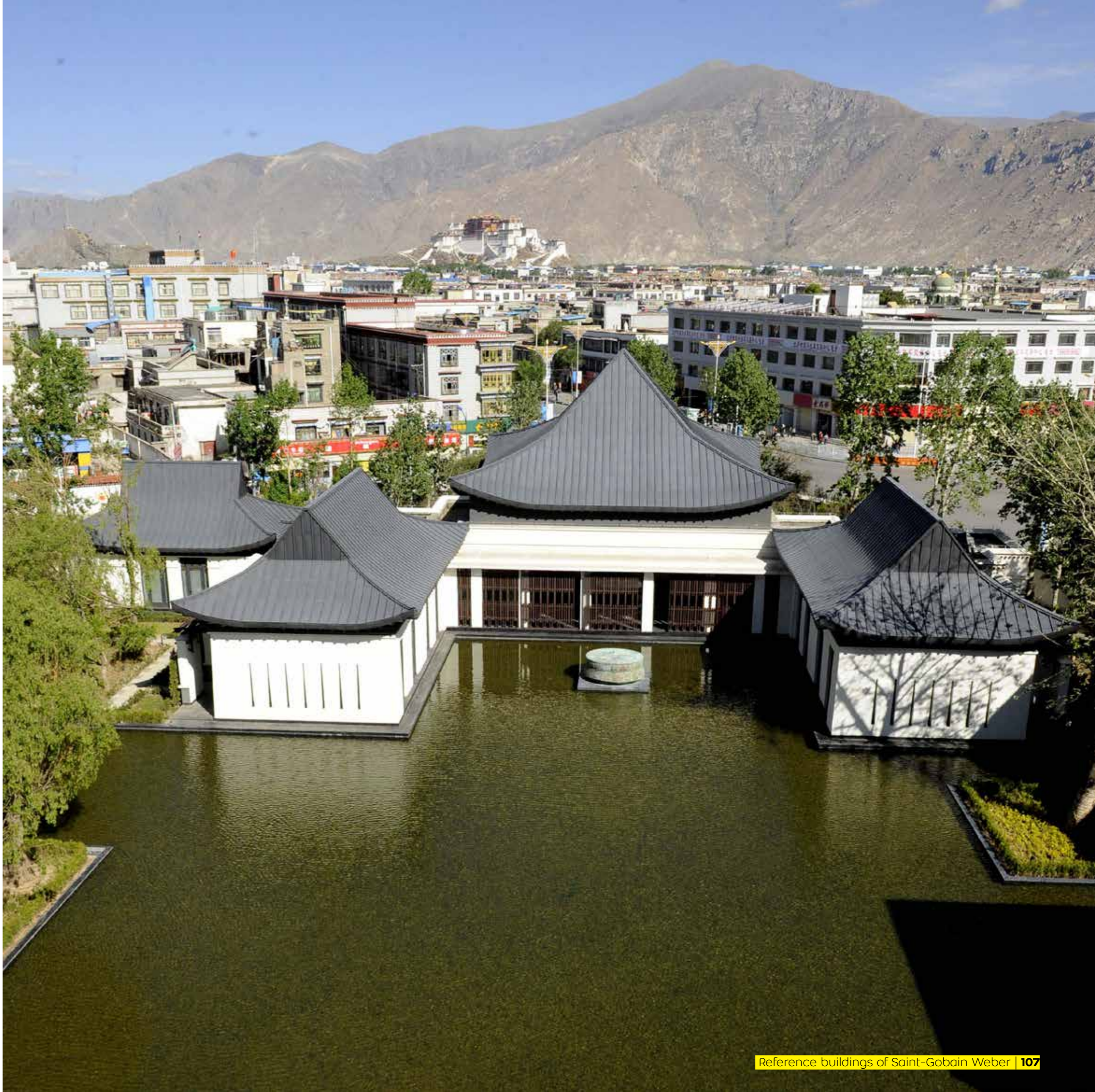
Hotel St. Regis

Lhasa, Tibet, Republic of China

The typical features of Hotel St. Regis in Tibetan Lhasa, inspired by the nearby monastery Sera, are mainly diagonal roofs, traditional elements of Chinese architecture. The simple and symmetrical lines of the hotel's atriums and bungalows create a very pleasant atmosphere. At first sight this very simple hotel hides luxury inside, modern design with elements of Tibetan culture. Solar panels are part of the building, as well as an underground system for water recycling. It has a view of the sunrise above the Himalayas, Jokhang Temple, and the numerous colourful prayer flags in the wind.



China has the second highest population in the world.



Stadium Maracanã

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Stadium Maracanã in Rio de Janeiro is famous mainly because of the football World Cup in 2014. It was originally built for the World Cup in 1950, but due to demanding climatic conditions and safety regulations it had to be reconstructed. The designers' goal of maintaining the original stadium concept was achieved. The roof was lowered a little, and the ultramodern structure and systems for catching rain water is new. Saint-Gobain provided materials for the façade as well as for hydro-isolation.



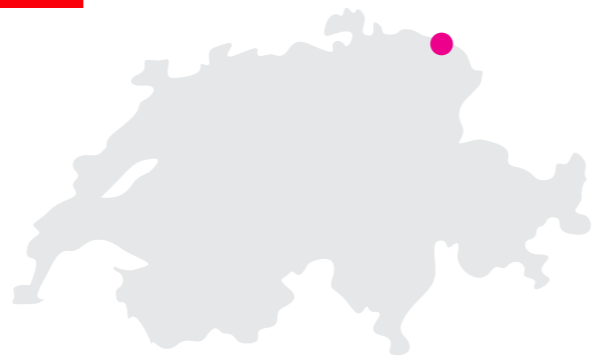
The word **Brazil** comes from the tree name 'brassa', which is extracted for the red colorant in the wood.



House by Bodam Lake

Bodamsee, Switzerland

Based on the relatively simple requirements of the client, the architectonic studio ARCHITECTURE Suisse AG in cooperation with a studio in Los Angeles created a truly artistic and architectonic jewel on the bank of Bodam Lake in Switzerland. Despite its uniqueness, the building fits well into the slightly hilly terrain and makes an unobtrusive impression. The main materials are glass, stone and atypical façade with flower pattern in a dark effect. The façade paints Marmoran and isolation system Marmopar were provided by Saint-Gobain Weber.



Switzerland is also proud of the biggest clock in Europe in St. Peter's Church, Zurich, with a 8.7 m diameter of clock-face.



Franco Luccarini



Mandalay Beach Villas

Koh Samui, Thailand

The project Mandalay Beach Villas symbolizes a modern style, the main target of which is to provide visitors an unforgettable experience. Apart from the contemporary clear design, the architects created a balance between form and function internally and externally. Seven luxurious beach houses were set directly on the Loem Noi white sand beach. The houses provide security, privacy and maximum comfort. The strong advantage of the houses is the use of light and shadow, so every villa has ample light and air. The materials webercolo and webertai gres, which were used during the pool construction, were provided by Saint-Gobain Weber.



Thailand is proud of having the status of the fifth friendliest country in the world.



Villa Riviere

Koh Samui, Thailand

A modern and luxurious villa located in the popular island of Koh Samui stands on hilly terrain 100 metres above sea level. It provides an impressive view over Bang Por beach and Thai bay. It reflects comfort, simplicity and freedom in all its aspects. The building is surrounded by a wild tropical garden, which gives it a feeling of privacy. The villa represents modern living in a tropical area, and is ideal for those wanting to spend cold winter seasons in a warm exotic place. The designers used Saint-Gobain Weber materials for the pool construction.



Thailand is one of the few countries never to have been colonized. This fact influenced the name of the country – Prathet Thai, which means 'the country of free people'.



Elland Road Stadium

Leeds, Great Britain

The end of the 19th century was significant for Great Britain also in the area of sport. The building of new football stadiums due to football's increasing popularity contributed to the construction of Elland Road Stadium in Leeds. Originally it was called the Old Peacock Ground. Both football and rugby are played there. In 1956 it almost burnt down, and until 2011 had undergone some reconstructions. The last one transformed it into a super-modern arena with a new design. There is a hotel, conference area and business rooms. The building design also includes curved construction at the entry to the East Strand - its size is remarkable, 18 metres high and 20 metres wide. The architects required an insulation material which would adapt to the curvy construction. That's why contact insulation system webertherm XM was used, and the surface was covered with weber.plast TF150. These materials are ideal for a textural surface and steam-permeable characteristics resilient to weather changes.



The famous name of James Bond - agent 007 - was inspired by the bus number which author Ian Fleming used from Canterbury to London.

Folkart Towers

Izmir, Turkey

The remarkable building Folkart Towers is a landmark in the Turkish town of Izmir. It connects comfort and safety, and is the fifth highest building with two towers in Europe. It consists of two parallel towers reaching up to 200 metres. Each tower has 40 floors. There is also a sports complex, business centres, flats, offices and garages in the building. The designers used good quality materials from Saint-Gobain Weber, mainly for the floors, balconies, terraces and roofs.



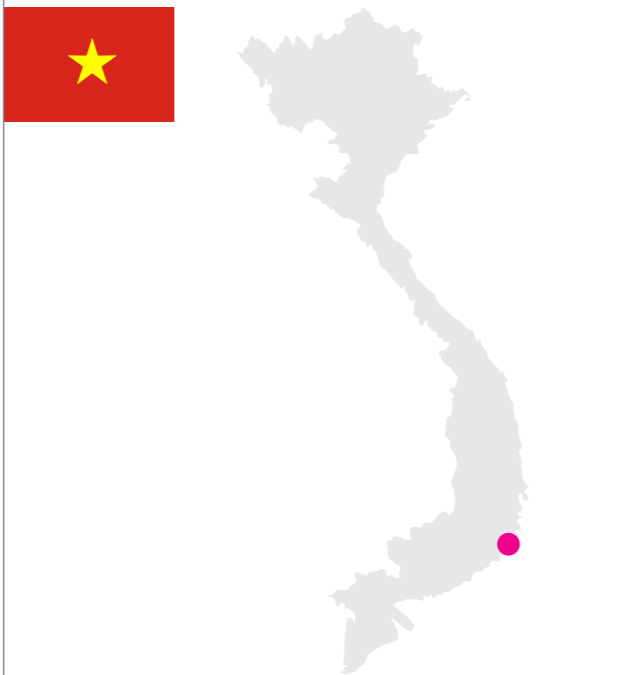
Even though tulips are usually connected with Holland, they came to Europe from Turkey. The name 'tulbent' means turban, which the flower shape resembles.

Apartment complex

Costa Nha Trang

Nhatrang City, Vietnam

Hotel Costa Nha Trang is the first 5-star luxury apartment complex in Nhatrang City. It is located on the coast in central Vietnam and includes a hotel from the InterContinental chain. The buildings of the complex are simple and elegant. Design in combination with equipment provides comfort and luxury stressed by the panorama and view of the sea. Saint-Gobain Weber materials significantly contributed both to interior (tiling) and exterior construction – a pool with unique glass mosaic. The designers used webercolor HR and highly-efficient glue webertai.



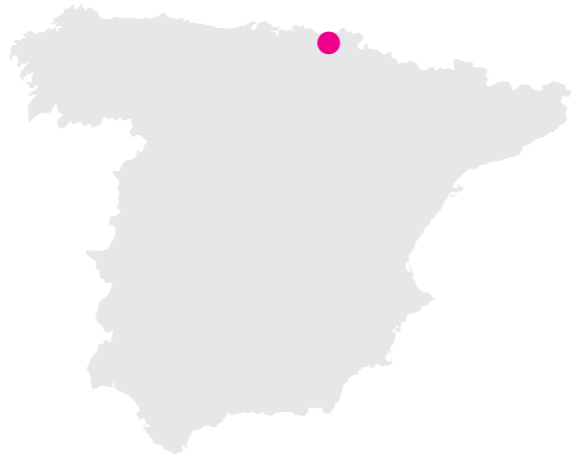
There are approximately 10 million motorbikes on Vietnam's roads every day.



La Alhóndiga

Bilbao, Spain

La Alhóndiga in Bilbao was built in the place of the town's previous wine storage area. It provides space for art and culture. The building is an 'asset of cultural interest', where past, present and future all come together in one unit. During the reconstruction, the designers focused mainly on the façade. The outer classical style is in contrast to the internal urban space. This was by prominent 'new design' designer Phillipe Storck. This unique and innovative space breathes energy into Bilbao. Saint-Gobain Weber provided the materials necessary for the 1500 m² floor reconstruction (weber.flow decor) for its decoration and texture.



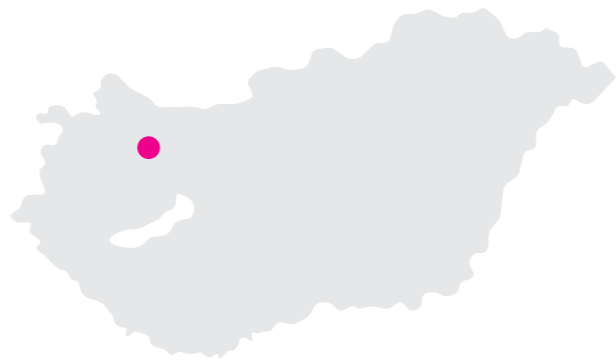
Almost half of world production of olive oil and 75% of saffron comes from Spain.



Abbey of Pannonhalma

Pannonhalma, Hungary

The Abbey of Pannonhalma, the oldest in the country, is a complex of spacious buildings with beautiful architecture. The buildings are located on St. Martin's mountain, which is above Pannonhalma town. This Benedictine abbey has been on the UNESCO list of world heritage since 1996 and is one of the most visited sites in the country. There is a Romanian basilica, church and gothic courtyard with baroque and classicistic buildings. All were reconstructed with the help of Saint-Gobain Weber materials. Abbey has herb gardens, wine cellars, lavender fields, a restaurant, and also a famous wine bar.



The biggest synagogue in Europe and the second biggest in the world, which was built in the mid-19th century in Moorish style, is located on Dohnány Street in Budapest.



Church of the Holy Name of Mary

Rome, Italy

Of all the historic buildings in Rome, the Church of the Holy Name of Mary on Trojan's Square (originally forum) is the most significant and most popular. Trojan's forum consists of Basilica ulpia, Trojan's column, Trojan's market, and the Church of St Mary from Loret and Church of the Holy Name of Mary. It was built in honour of Polish king John III Sobiesky, who defeated the Turks in a battle by Vienna in 1683. The church is easily recognisable because of its bright white façade.



With over 40 UNESCO world heritage sites, Italy leads the world.





ISBN: 978-80-971948-1-9

