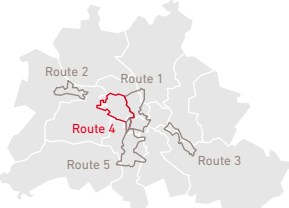


INFORMATION

- 

Length ca. 23 km

Industrial heritage sites 19

Duration day trip, ca. 5 hours (2.5 hours cycling time)

Starting/end point Deutsches Technikmuseum

Public transportation

U-Bahn U1, U3, U7 "Möckernbrücke" station or
U1, U2, U3 "Gleisdreieck" station
S-Bahn S1, S2, S25, S26 "Anhalter Bahnhof" station

Jungfernheide Beach www.strandbad-jungfernheide.de

Route mostly bike lanes, quiet city streets, and waterfront paths.
There are lengthier cycling sections without tour stops that
traverse a diverse urban landscape.

Digital route planner: Komoot

GPX Track and additional
information (German only):
www.industriekultur.berlin

Please send comments and suggestions about this
bike route to: kontakt@industriekultur.berlin

IMPRESSUM

Publisher:
Berliner Zentrum Industriekultur
HTW Berlin
Wilhelminenhofstr. 75A
12459 Berlin
kontakt@industriekultur.berlin
www.industriekultur.berlin

Concept by the bzi Bike Route Team:
Axel von Blomberg, Antje Boshold (coordinator), Joseph Hoppe, Nico Kupfer, Evelyn Sutter
Design: Ann Katrin Siedenburger
Translation: Patrick Baker
December 2021



In cooperation with

Stiftung Deutsches Technikmuseum Berlin



BIKE ROUTES

Route 4
INNOVATION
AND ELEGANCE

Deutsches Technikmuseum
Innovative Technology and Elegant Form

Trebbiner Straße 9 | 10963 Berlin
www.technikmuseum.berlin

„Anhalt“ Museum Restaurant
www.museumscafes.de

Tor 1 | www.toreins.de

Café Pauls Liegewiese
www.brlo-brwhouse.de

Maggi Building
Liquid Seasoning with a Secret Recipe

Lützowstraße 102–104 | 10785 Berlin
www.maggi.de

Sewage Pumping Station VII
of the Radial System /
Alte Pumpe Event Location
State-of-the-Art Sanitation

Lützowstraße 42 | 10785 Berlin
www.altepumpe.de

Research Institute for
Hydraulic Engineering
and Shipbuilding
Icon of Pop Architecture

Müller-Breslau-Straße 12 | 10623 Berlin

Schleusenkrug
www.schleusenkrug.de

Garden of the Technische
Universität Berlin
Site of Hands-On Learning

Fasanenstraße 1 [Entrance D] | 10623 Berlin

Capt'n Schillow Floating Restaurant
www.capt-schillow.de

KPM (Königliche Porzellan-
Manufaktur Berlin)
Manufactory of Refined Taste

Wegelystraße 1 | 10623 Berlin
www.kpm-berlin.com

KPM Café

Alfred Heyn Cosmetics
Factory
Factory for Beauty and Body Care Products

Franklinstraße 1 | 10587 Berlin
www.ptb.de/cms/en/

PTB (The National Metrology
Institute of Germany)
Mansions of Science for Accurate Measurement

Abbestraße 2 | 10587 Berlin
www.ptb.de/cms/en/

First Permanent Exhibition of
Workers' Welfare
Information Center for Occupational Safety and Health

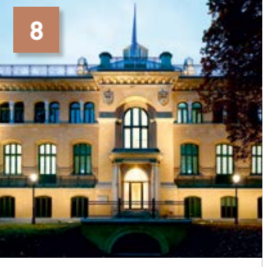
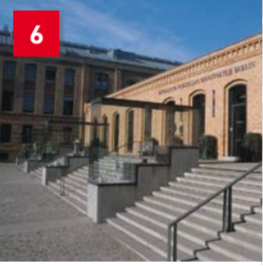
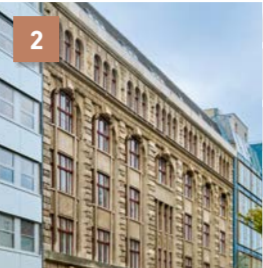
Fraunhofer Straße 11–12 | 10587 Berlin

Charlottenburg Power Plant
A Century of Expansion

Iburger Ufer 14 | 10587 Berlin

Bar Brass | www.barbrass.de

Biergarten CapRivi
www.caprivi-berlin.com



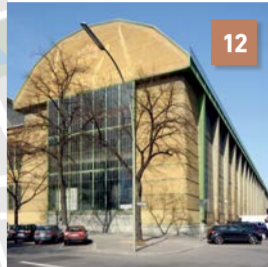
Route 4
INNOVATION
AND ELEGANCE



Moabit Streetcar Depot /
Classic Remise Berlin
From Streetcars to Classic Cars

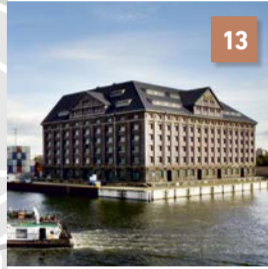
Wiebestraße 36–37 | 10553 Berlin
www.remise.de/berlin

Restaurant Trofeo
www.classic-driver.eu/trofeo



AEG Turbine Factory
Icon of Berlin Architecture

Huttenstraße 12 | 10553 Berlin



Westhafen
A Cleverly Designed Inland Port

Westhafenstraße 1 | 13353 Berlin
www.behala.de/en/

Violetta Imbiss
<https://violetta-imbiss.business.site>



Moabit Power Plant
Pioneer of Industrial Power Generation

Friedrich-Krause-Ufer 10–15 | 13353 Berlin



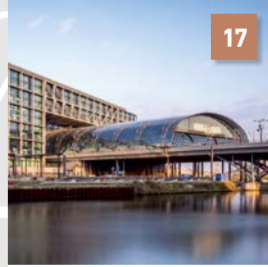
Robert Koch Institute (RKI)
RKI Museum
Research for Human Health

Nordufer 20 | 13353 Berlin
www.rki.de/en



Experimental Granary
Sanitary Grain Storage

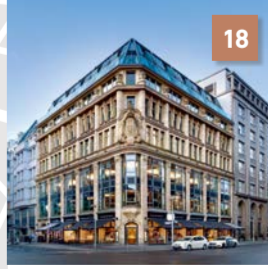
Heidestraße 20C | 10557 Berlin



Humboldthafen and
Berlin Central Station
Monumental Transportation Hub

Humboldthafen
Hilda-Geiringer-Weg 4 | 10557 Berlin

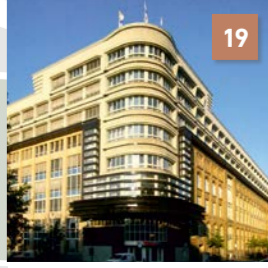
Berlin Central Station (Hauptbahnhof)
Europaplatz 1 | 10557 Berlin



Rausch Chocolate House
Traditional Chocolates with Sophistication

Charlottenstraße 60 | 10117 Berlin

Schokoladen-Café
www.rausch.de/schokoladen-cafe



Mosse Publishing Building
Stately Heart of the Newspaper Metropolis

Schützenstraße 25 | 10117 Berlin

Route 4

INNOVATION AND ELEGANCE



INNOVATION AND ELEGANCE BIKE ROUTE

Berlin reinvented itself in the late nineteenth century. Industry and academia forged new alliances. Research conducted at universities, research institutes, and businesses spawned innovations that fundamentally transformed professional and private life. New forms of work using technologically advanced machinery had to be mastered, and new occupational safety and health measures had to be developed. Modern infrastructure for public transportation, cargo transport, and sanitation improved and simplified everyday life. The creation of Greater Berlin in 1920 provided important impulses for the coordinated development of the urban environment.

Berlin was a seedbed not only for invention but also for a new aesthetic, one that expressed the pride of those involved in the advancement of industry. Its prestige and self-assurance are reflected in the architecture of the period, from monumental power plants in Wilhelmine style to the innovative design of sober, functional buildings like the AEG Turbine Factory.

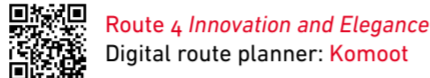
Research and development continue to be essential tasks of industry. Thanks to its solid infrastructure and many institutions of higher learning, Berlin is still an attractive location for traditional companies and startups alike.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN BERLIN BIKE ROUTES

Berlin is a gigantic open-air museum of industrial heritage. Our five bike routes invite you to discover a new side of the city. Each route traces a different chapter of the city's history:

- Route 1: Bright Lights and Cold Beer
- Route 2: Manufacturing and Munitions
- Route 3: Water and Power
- Route 4: Innovation and Elegance
- Route 5: Railroads and Runways

The routes are each 20–25 km long. There is a lot to see, so plan a whole day for them. All the routes traverse diverse urban environments and stick to relaxing waterfront paths, quiet side streets, and official bike lanes. If you feel like taking a break, there are many restaurants and cafés with a special industrial flair.



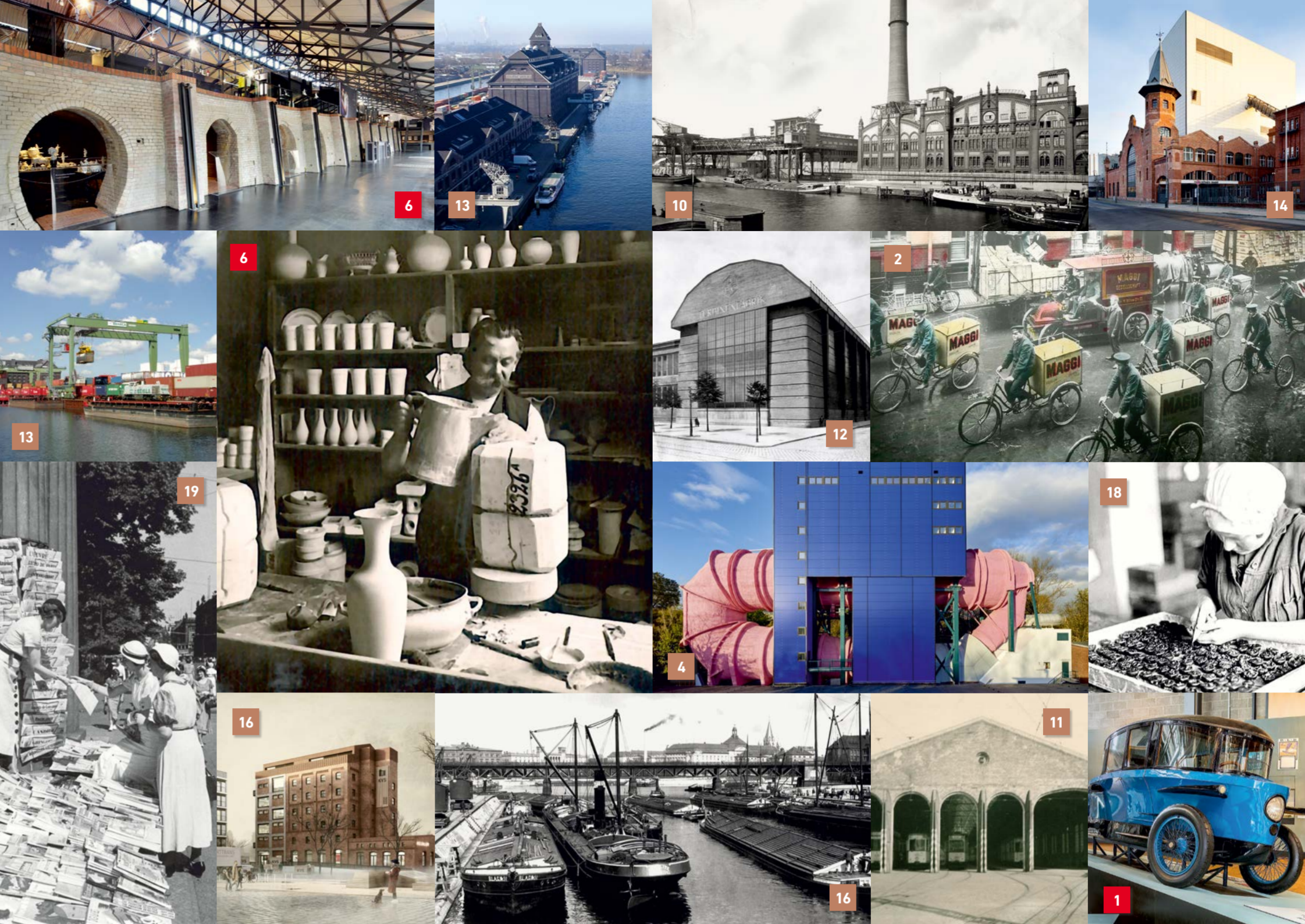
GPX Track and additional information (German only): www.industriekultur.berlin

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN BERLIN HIGHLIGHTS

Our 18 highlights are representative of Berlin's industrial development. They testify to the city's exceptional rise as an "electropolis," to hard times and many fresh starts. Beginning with the Industrial Revolution in Prussia, they illustrate Berlin's transformation into the most modern metropolis on the Continent. Traces of the First and Second World Wars can still be seen in many places. Some of the sites also bear witness to changes entailed by the building and fall of the Berlin Wall. The highlights include museums, historical locations, and even actively operating businesses. Some are open every day, others only by appointment.

www.industriekultur.berlin/en/

The network of Berlin's industrial heritage highlights is part of the European Route of Industrial Heritage. www.erih.net



1 Deutsches Technikmuseum | 1983 Innovative Technology and Elegant Form

Form and function have influenced each other in manifold ways. Steam engines were graced with classical columns. Locomotives doubled as streamlined beauties. And cars became trend-setting icons of style. All these inventions were created for a specific purpose. But to achieve acceptance and popularity, they needed an appealing design. The Technikmuseum (Museum of Technology) features many prime examples and fascinating stories of the interplay between form and function. Our favorite: the raindrop-shaped Rümpler Tropfenwagen.

2 Maggi Building | 1911 Liquid Seasoning with a Secret Recipe

Julius Maggi's goal was to improve the poor diet of workers with nutritious, inexpensive food that was easy to prepare. In the late-19th century, this pioneer of industrial food production invented packet soups, bouillon cubes, and the popular liquid seasoning in the brown bottle with the yellow-and-red label. Maggi guarded the recipe with his life. To gain a foothold in the capital, he moved his headquarters from Singen to Berlin in 1911. His building contained offices in the monumental front section and warehouse space in four rear courtyards. Today the location is home to various businesses.

3 Sewage Pumping Station VII of the Radial System | 1883 Alte Pumpe Event Location | 1989 State-of-the-Art Sanitation

To treat sewage and pump it out of the city, urban planner James Hobrecht introduced the radial system in 1873. By 1909, twelve sewage pumping stations had been set up throughout Berlin. Along with the supply of drinking water, this innovation drastically reduced the mortality rate of the quickly growing population. Pumping Station VII was built in 1883, in a narrow courtyard amidst the typical Berlin tenements and workshops. It was shut down 100 years later but was preserved almost in its entirety. Even the circular sand trap is still there, where water was once purified before it was pumped to the sewage farm on the edge of the city. The youth center *Die Pumpe* opened there in 1989, with cultural offerings and event catering in the historic hall with the double-piston pump.

4 Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Shipbuilding | 1903/1974 Icon of Pop Architecture

Under the auspices of Emperor Wilhelm II, a structure containing a flow channel was built on Berlin's Schleuseninsel ("lock island") in 1903. It was used to test the design of warships. In 1974 the site was given a spectacular addition by architect Ludwig Leo: a large pink pipe running through the blue lab building. Water is circulated through a large tank. Ships up to nine meters long can be placed inside it using an elevator, to test how they react to the current under realistic conditions. The laboratory is now used by the Technical University of Berlin to study numerical fluid dynamics.

5 Garden of the Technische Universität Berlin | after 1900 Site of Hands-On Learning

A revolution gripped academia after 1900: hands-on learning! Architecture students studied fragments of old city buildings. Three examples can be found in this garden: the arcade (1860) from the entrance to the Borsig Works on Chausseestraße; a pair of Doric columns from the nearby Charlottenburg Bridge; and an Ionic column from the entrance gate to Berlin Cathedral, designed by Schinkel and situated on the *Lustgarten*. The historic signal box located nearby is still used to train traffic engineers and dispatchers. The garden containing these nearly forgotten relics is surrounded by buildings belonging to the Technische Universität (Technical University of Berlin).

Königlich-Technische Hochschule | 1879 Technische Universität Berlin | 1946 Technology Think Tank

The Königlich-Technische Hochschule, or Royal Institute of Technology, was founded in 1879 in what was then the city of Charlottenburg. Famous students included locomotive pioneer August Borsig and computer inventor Konrad Zuse. In 1946 the name was changed to Technische Universität Berlin, or Technical University of Berlin. The campus attracted applied research institutions like the Heinrich Hertz Institute. Academic research also spawned new companies such as Telefunken (1903) and AVM (1986), which makes the Fritz!Box. These companies were part of the most important cluster of academic and applied research in Berlin – a tradition that continues today.

Greater Berlin | 1920 A Visionary Merger

In 1920, Berlin became the world's third-largest city overnight, with 3.8 million inhabitants. An administrative reform combined eight cities and towns, 59 rural communities, and 27 estate districts to form Greater Berlin. The idea was to streamline the development of the metropolitan area. Pioneering decisions were soon being made in the realms of residential and urban planning, transport infrastructure, and cultural life. Their effects can still be felt today.

Telefunken Building | 1960 New York Flair in West Berlin

The most elegant structure on Ernst-Reuter-Platz was built as the Telefunken headquarters. The electronics company was reorganized around 1950 on the American model, a change that was meant to be embodied by the new building. The skyscraper resembled what was then the Pan Am Building in New York. By 1967, however, Telefunken had merged with AEG, and the headquarters was moved to Frankfurt am Main. Today the building is home to various departments of the Technische Universität and Telekom Innovation Laboratories. The student cafeteria Skyline, located on the 11th floor, is open to the public.

6 Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Berlin (KPM) | 1763 Manufactory of Refined Taste

The name KPM and the famous logo with the cobalt-blue scepter are the legacy of Frederick the Great. He made the Royal Porcelain Manufactory a model business of early industrialization. In 1872 the workshop moved to its current location near the Spree River. There it had its own harbor for ships to deliver raw materials and export fine porcelain to the entire world. Even today, everything is still made by hand. Decorative motifs and design have always reflected the times: gilded rims at the turn of the 20th century; the iron cross during WWI; simple Werkbund- and Bauhaus-style forms in the late 1920s; wildflowers during WWII; and in 2018 a porcelain travel mug. The KPM facility was renovated in 2003 by Gerkan, Marg & Partners. Public tours introduce visitors to the company's 250-year history.

7 Alfred Heyn Cosmetics Factory | 1956 Factory for Beauty and Body Care Products

The perfume and cosmetics company Alfred Heyn, *Parfüm und Kosmetik Großhandlung* opened its headquarters on Franklinstraße and its factories on Salzufer in 1956. Cosmetics were produced there until 1980, after which Gühl moved in and started manufacturing hair care products. A few years later, Beiersdorf took over. The facility still produces NIVEA shower gels, shampoos, and conditioners for the European market. Thanks to a highly automated process, one million bottles of cleansing products come off the line each day.

8 PTB (National Metrology Institute of Germany) | 1887 Mansions of Science for Accurate Measurement

Industrial manufacturing requires precise measuring equipment, the likes of which did not yet exist in the late 19th century for the emerging electrical industry. Industrialist Werner von Siemens and physicist Hermann von Helmholtz searched for a solution. On their initiative, the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt (PTR), or Imperial Metrology Institute, was founded in 1887. PTR scientists performed experiments that paved the way for quantum physics. Henceforth, renowned physicists like Max Planck, Albert Einstein, and Max von Laue were closely associated with the Institute. The Nazi period was a dark chapter in its history. Johannes Stark, a die-hard Nazi and promoter of a *German physics*, became its president. After WWII, the PTR was reformed in West Germany as the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), or National Metrology Institute. It is now a global leader in the field of metrology and the promotion of standardized measurements.

9 First Permanent Exhibition of Workers' Welfare | 1903 Information Center for Occupational Safety and Health

The first trade associations formed in the late 19th century and successfully fought for the introduction of accident prevention regulations. Starting in 1903, information about occupational safety was available at a fixed location, addressing topics like personal safety equipment, workplace design, sanitation, and nutrition. In addition to a collection of exhibits, films, and books, training on machines was provided. This exhibition was the forerunner to DASA, the "German Exhibition of Occupational Safety and Health," which opened in Dortmund in 1993. The original exhibition building is now used by the National Metrology Institute.

10 Charlottenburg Power Plant | 1900–1966 A Century of Expansion

Seldom does a power plant display the stages of its development so clearly. The initial plant was built in 1900 by Georg Klingenberg, who later constructed the world-famous Klingenberg Power Station [site 13 on Route 3]. Electric cables were integrated into the Siemenssteg footbridge, which also provided passage over the Spree for workers. New structures were added over time: a post-expressionist transformer house (1925), a boiler house designed as a vertically articulated cube (1953), a gas turbine plant (1975), flue-gas desulfurization (1989), and flue-gas denitrification (1994). The current facility, a giant orange block, is operated by Vattenfall.

TIP
The sculpture gallery belonging to Bildgießerei Noack is around the corner: www.noack.berlin

11 Moabit Streetcar Depot | 1901 Classic Remise Berlin | 2003 From Streetcars to Classic Cars

What progress! In the place of horse-drawn and steam-powered streetcars, electric streetcars began traversing the city around 1900. Eight depots were built for the cars to be stored, maintained, and repaired. The depot in Moabit was the largest in Europe and serviced 10 lines. The hall with four bays had space for 320 cars on 24 sets of tracks. Over 1,000 workers kept everything running smoothly. When streetcars stopped being used in West Berlin in 1964, the depot was closed. Since 2003 it has been home to the Classic Remise Berlin, a center for vintage cars.

12 AEG Turbine Factory | 1909 Icon of Berlin Architecture

This industrial building made of steel, concrete, and glass is a mainstay of architecture encyclopedias. In the early 20th century, architect Peter Behrens and engineer Karl Bernhard developed a unique style for a factory building. No cladding hid the construction of its sides, which a contemporary described as "one huge glass window." State-of-the-art steam turbines were built in the bright hall. The manufacture of these ever larger and heavier turbines required space, as well as crane runways that could accommodate enormous weight. The factory provided both – and still does today. Siemens Energy now produces modern gas turbines for power plants there. In 1956 the historic factory became the first industrial building in Berlin to receive landmark status.

13 Westhafen | 1923 A Cleverly Designed Inland Port

By the early 20th century, cargo transport had outgrown the capacities of Urbanhafen (Urban Harbor, on the Landwehr Canal) and Humboldthafen (Humboldt Harbor) [site 17]. Osthafen (East Harbor) in Stralau opened in 1913, and Westhafen (West Harbor) in 1923. The latter, a cleverly designed inland port, was essential to the city's industrial expansion. There were originally three basins, the central one surrounded by an administration building, warehouses, a granary, cranes for loading and unloading, a casino with a cafeteria, and originally even a church for bargemen. The tower of the administration building beckoned boats like a lighthouse. The Berliner Hafen- und Lagerhausgesellschaft (BEHALA), or Berlin Harbor and Warehouse Company, still operates the port. In addition to its landmarked section, Westhafen also has modern cranes for the transshipment of heavy cargo, bulk cargo, and containers.

14 Moabit Power Plant | 1900 Pioneer of Industrial Power Generation

This power plant opened in 1900. It was placed not downtown but rather on the outskirts of the city, at a convenient location that left room for expansion. The advantages were obvious: coal was delivered by boat and train, cooling water came from the canal, and the city center was spared fuming smokestacks. The plant's impressive façade reflected the pride taken in the new technology. It was designed by Franz Schwechten, Emperor Wilhelm II's court architect. Since 2013, the plant has also used biomass as an energy source.

15 Robert Koch Institute (RKI) | 1900 RKI Museum | 2017 Research for Human Health

The Robert Koch Institute is one of the oldest biomedical institutes in the world. World-renowned Nobel Prize winner Robert Koch worked there from 1900 to 1904. In 1876 he discovered that microorganisms can cause infectious diseases. In 1882 he announced the discovery of the pathogen that causes tuberculosis. Along with Louis Pasteur of France, Koch is considered one of the pioneers of the new science of bacteriology. Upon his death in 1910 he was interred in a mausoleum in his institute. Today, scientists at RKI continue to research diseases, assess risks, and make health protection recommendations. The RKI Museum not only highlights Robert Koch's contribution to research. It also serves as a public health visitor center, providing insight into current issues of medical and preventive research. The mausoleum can be viewed by the public.

16 Experimental Granary | 1898 Sanitary Grain Storage

The goal of the research carried out in this building, opened in 1898, was to improve the food supply of the rapidly growing population. A solution was quickly found for drying and storing large quantities of grain without damage, namely pouring grain out on the floor and separating sections with partitions made of wooden boards, such that each grain load could be stored separately. The building is now part of the new Europacity development and is currently being renovated to create opportunities for innovation and culture.

17 Humboldthafen | 1850 Berlin Central Station | 2006 Monumental Transportation Hub

Visionary landscape architect Peter Joseph Lenné created Humboldthafen (Humboldt Harbor) in 1850, not only as a place for boats to dock but also as an ornamental reflecting pool. It was named after the famous naturalist Alexander von Humboldt. Once Osthafen (1913) and Westhafen (1923) [site 13] were opened, Humboldt Harbor was closed. In the postwar period it lay in the shadow of the Berlin Wall, a veritable sleeping beauty. When the Wall fell and the new Central Station (*Hauptbahnhof*) was built, the area came back to life. Creating space for the new construction required tearing down the old Lehrter Bahnhof, built in 1882. The modern, bright Central Station was designed by Gerkan, Marg & Partners. It combines two intersecting levels of train and S-Bahn lines with three levels of stores and restaurants. The attractive downtown location along the historic reflecting pool is getting more and more attention. A new neighborhood is taking shape around it.

18 Rausch Chocolate House | 1918/1999 Traditional Chocolate with Sophistication

Wilhelm Rausch, Sr. sold chocolates, truffles, and pralines at the confectionary he opened in 1890. His son, Wilhelm Rausch, Jr., took over the family business in 1918. He founded a company called *Wilhelm Rausch – Herstellung feinsten Pralinen, Schokoladen und Honigkuchen* (Wilhelm Rausch's Finest Pralines, Chocolates, and Honey Cakes). In 1999, the current Chocolate House – the largest in the world, including a chocolate store and a café – opened on Gendarmenmarkt. The monumental building was originally built in 1907 for the property company Berlinische Bodengesellschaft. The Rausch Deli was added on the ground floor in 2018. The second floor is reserved for chocolate production. The café is on the third floor.

19 Mosse Publishing Building | 1903/1923/2000

Stately Heart of the Newspaper Metropolis

It is hard to imagine just how omnipresent newsprint was after 1900. Hundreds of different newspapers and magazines were sold at newsstands and read in cafés, on park benches, and on public transportation. Jewish publisher Rudolf Mosse (1843-1920) was alone responsible for 130 print products. He also published the legendary liberal *Berliner Tageblatt*, Berlin's first daily newspaper. Along with Ullstein and Schertl, Mosse is considered one of the founders of Berlin's newspaper district. All that remains of it today is this one building. It was damaged during the Spartacist Uprising (1919) and in WWII. In 1923 it was modernized and raised three stories higher by architect Erich Mendelsohn. The elegant iron-and-ceramic façade embodies the dynamism of the modern age. In the East German era, the building received a sober restoration and housed the Druckkombinat Berlin, one of the largest printers in East Berlin. After the fall of the Wall, portions of the historic façade were reconstructed. The Mosse Center became an office building in 2000.

IMAGE CREDITS

Cover image Thomas Kierok | 1 Deutsches Technikmuseum SDB/Henning Hattendorf and SDB/Kirchner | 2 Maggi Building Max Braun, used by permission of the trademark owner Société des Produits Nestlé S.A., Vevey, Switzerland | 3 Sewage Pumping Station VII of the Radial System/Alte Pumpe Event Location Max Braun | 4 Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Shipbuilding Dorotee Haffner and Wüstenrot-Stiftung/Philipp Lohfener | 5 Garden of the Technische Universität Berlin Dorothée Zöbl | 6 KPM (Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Berlin) KPM/Bernhardt Link, KPM, and Andreas Muhs | 7 Alfred Heyn Cosmetics Factory Axel von Blomberg | 8 PTB (National Metrology Institute of Germany) PTB | 9 First Permanent Exhibition of Workers' Welfare PTB | 10 Charlottenburg Power Plant Antje Boshold and SDB Historisches Archiv | 11 Moabit Streetcar Depot/Classic Remise Berlin Classic Remise and SDB Historisches Archiv | 12 AEG Turbine Factory visitBerlin/Landesdenkmalamt Berlin/Wolfgang Bittner and SDB PTB Historisches Archiv | 13 Westhafen Andreas Muhs and BEHALA | 14 Moabit Power Plant akg images/Peter Hebler and Andreas Muhs | 15 Robert Koch Institute (RKI) RKI | 16 Experimental Granary Wikimedia Commons/Norhei/CC BY-SA 3.0 and Philipp Obkircher | 17 Humboldthafen and Berlin Central Station Wikimedia Commons/Ansgar Koreng/CC BY-SA 3.0 (DE) and akg images | 18 Rausch Chocolate House Rausch GmbH | 19 Mosse Publishing Building Wikimedia Commons/Jörg Zägel/CC BY-SA 3.0 and bpk Berlin/Friedrich Seidenstücker